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Quaker Meeting House in Maryland

How Winter Comes in the North Country

By Mrs. Charles McArthur

THIS has been a dark day, and is being followed by a dark night, a good time to stay at home and meditate. As I am hunting for my pen and paper I hear the wind blowing furiously and the rain dashing against the windows. This is a welcome sound, however, for there has been a shortage of water, the only drawback of an otherwise perfect Fall. Many wells have been dry and farmers obliged to go several miles to the lake or river to draw water for their stock. They say they never knew before how much water a cow could drink.

There has been a great deal of plowing done. Some low spots where it has been hard to get on to plow other years have been turned over this year. Late October brought us a cold spell and a snowstorm so heavy that traffic was stopped almost entirely for a day and a night. Snow plows were not in readiness and had to be assembled hurriedly to clear the roads. Tourists by the hundreds were stranded at farmhouses, and the village hotels were overflowing. It happened over a week-end, and men worked frantically to get through the snow back to their homes and their jobs, which are being held dear in these days. Then just about this time they got the roads open to traffic the sun came out, melted the snow and a beautiful Indian Summer followed.

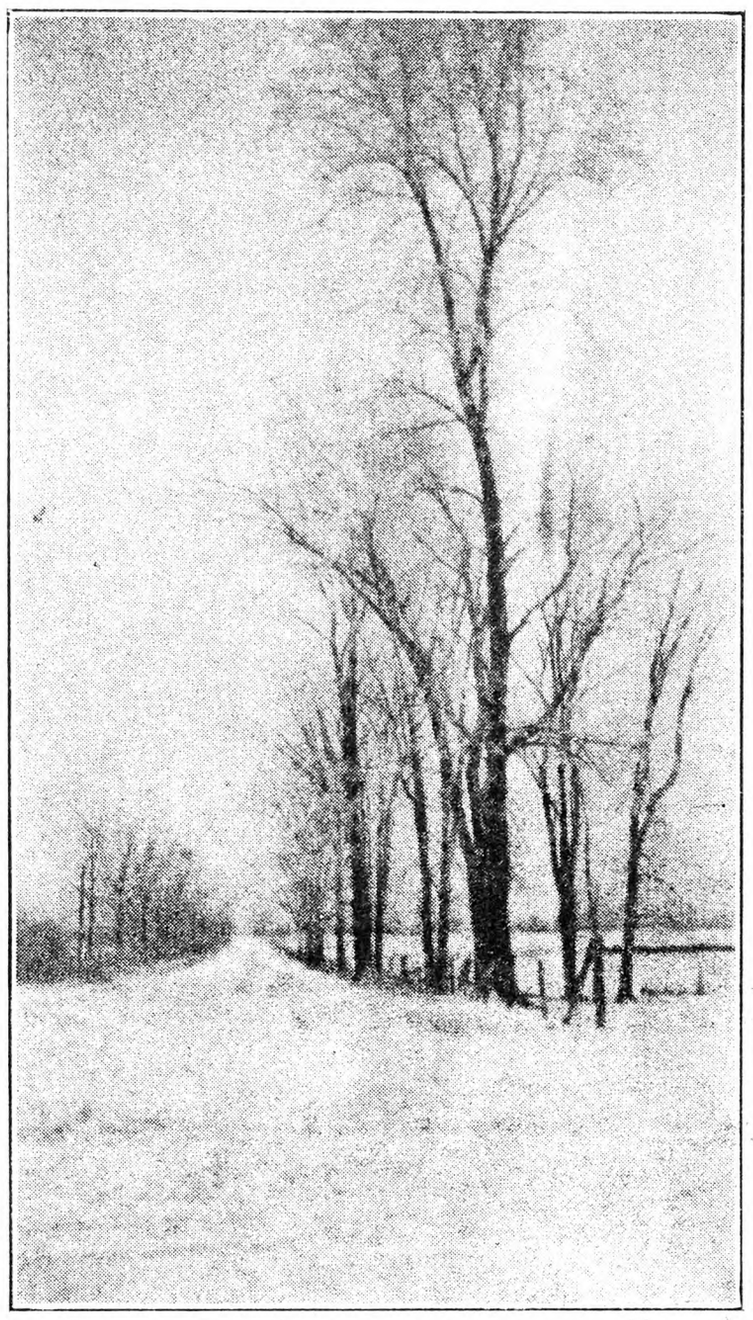
As November wore away the nights grew colder and white frosts made a beautiful sparkling world each morning. Cold weather is bound to come, and early December gave us a sample with the thermometer dropping to 15 degrees below zero for about two days. This kind of weather freezes over the small lakes and rivers, but it only made the mighty St. Lawrence send up great clouds of steam, or perhaps I should say vapor. This dampness in the air along with the low temperature makes one look for fur caps and mittens and high boots and woolen socks. By and by the river will also freeze over and then we shall have clear cold weather with blue skies and sparkling snow which crunches underfoot. The temperature may then be 25 or 30 degrees below zero and not be felt so much. To be sure it makes one step lively, but it is bracing. The children have begun to look up their skates but this year there is not much water in the creeks and ponds. The river is not safe for skating, too many airholes. Just the other day word came of a young man drowned while skating on a nearby river. How my heart aches for his mother.

Father, who just came in, says it is growing colder and will probably snow. We may have a white Christmas after all. We got our trees on Thanksgiving Day. It was a cold day, but we dressed warmly and the tramp to the woods helped digest the hearty dinner we had eaten. It was the first time in years that we had been able to cross the creek, and we walked over easily. We found some fine hemlocks which Robert and the cousins cut and carried to the house. They are out in the woodshed now waiting for Christmas.

The rain continues but it is warm and bright within the house, and we are quite cozy and content to be here. Father settles down to his newspaper and is soon engrossed in his daily crossword puzzle. He interrupts my meditations occasionally with such questions as "Who was the god of war, anyhow?" and I reply, "I am sure I don't know, but he was in a poor business. I would rather know who the god of peace was."

We are getting somewhat accustomed to being alone now, but when Robert went away to high school in September it was altogether too quiet. No news from school, no lessons, no chatter—just sober grown-up talk from Monday morning till Friday night. Several times father and I were driven to attending the movies. Then we got the radio fixed up and, as we all like music, we enjoy the programs. Good books and magazines help to pass the long evenings, and then along came the play and we have been busy ever since.

At a meeting of our Rural School Improvement Society we were discussing how we should raise money to send delegates to the annual meeting in December. There are five districts in our unit, with



The Winter Roadway. Fig. 3

quite a territory. It was thought best to have a food sale in the nearby town, and someone from each district was appointed to solicit and bring in the food on the day of the sale. We advertised good country cooking and we sold it. Such bread and such cakes and pies, cookies and doughnuts, and so many of them! We had something the city folks wanted, and they bought because they wanted the food, not to help us out. A food sale is a good way to make money, but the food must be well cooked and attractive.

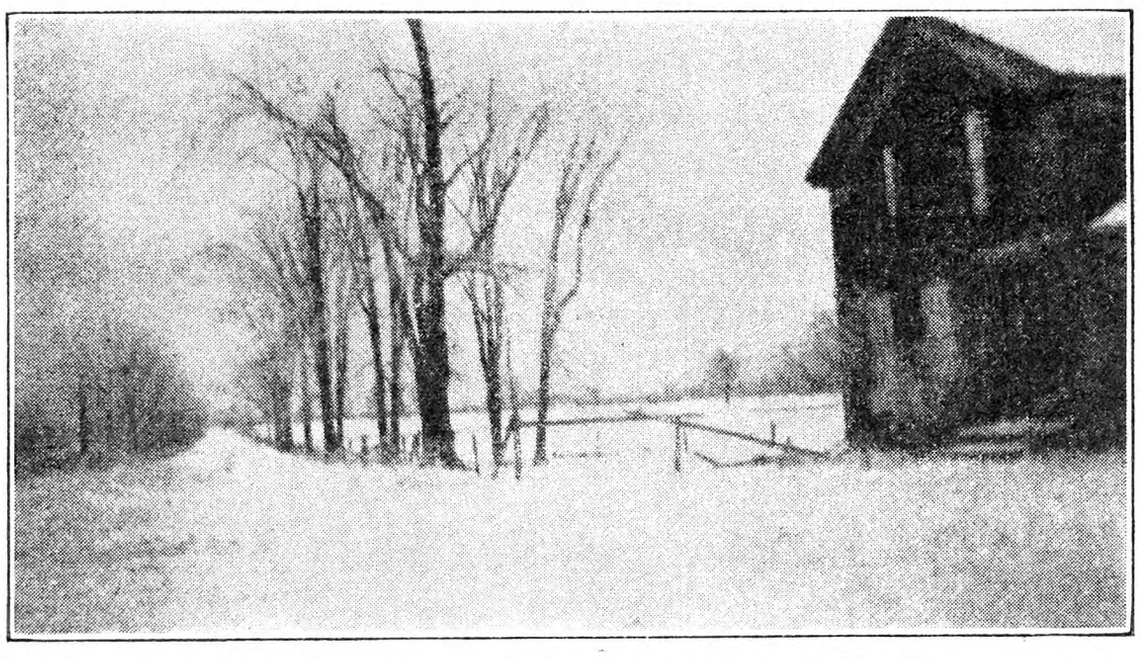
When we counted our money we did not have enough, however, for it takes quite a sum to get anywhere from this North Country. Someone then suggested a play, and said they knew of a good one. We found some people in each district who were willing to take part and rehearsals were held in the parlor of a local church, which was more central than any of the schoolhouses. As the interest grew we feared that none of the schoolhouses would accommodate the crowd who would come to see the performance and so the Grange very hospitably opened the doors of its hall to us. The countryside turned out and the hall was filled to capacity.

A program of music and singing preceded the play, beginning with a few minutes of community singing. The leader was not a trained singer, but she loved to sing, and the audience seemed to enjoy singing with her, for they "made the rafters ring." People enjoy most the music they help to make, and it gave us a real thrill to join with that company of more than 200 in singing such old favorites as "Old Black Joe" and "Jingle Bells." The hit of the evening was a duet by "Him" and "Her"—"Put on Your Old Gray Bonnet." It was sung by a middle-aged couple, and a real bonnet with blue ties was placed on "Miranda's" head by "Silas."

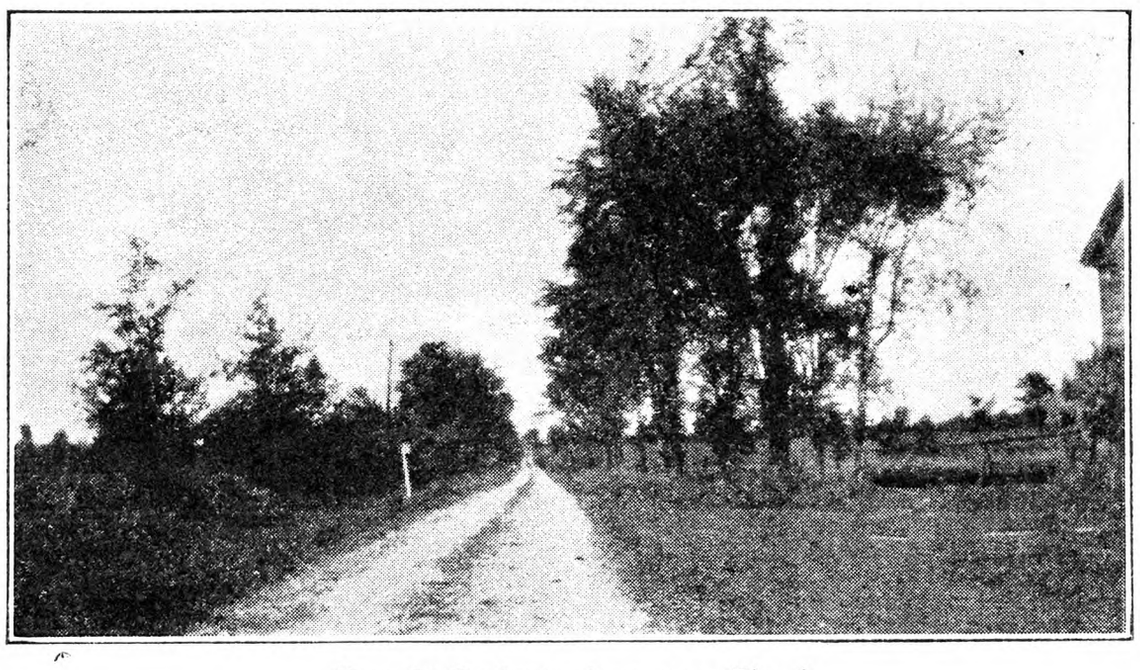
The parts in the play were all taken by adults, some young married people and others not so young. It was fun for the children to sit down in front and see Dad and Mother on the platform. Their delighted faces as they recognized their parents, their Sunday school teacher and even a local judge in the various characters of the play made a picture not soon to be forgotten. And when the Sunday school teacher stole clothing from the counter at the rummage sale and was hustled off to jail by a policeman, who was none other than one of their parents, the children nudged each other and laughed as heartily as their elders. The little Irish woman who came in to buy dressed herself in the finery of bygone days added a bright red hat of a quarter of a century ago, and joined the Irishman, who had just bought a dress-suit with a gold watch in the pocket for 25 cents, in singing an old Irish song which brought down the house. The haughty lady who was buying for charity and the poor foreign woman with "six childa" added to the fun, and the climax came when one light-fingered customer walked out with the coats of the three salesladies, and when they came to go home they were obliged to dress themselves in some of the old coats they had been trying to sell. It was all quite funny and the audience enjoyed it, judging by their laughter. It is fun to see your own folks or your neighbor do something of this kind, and it does the performer no end of good.

It is a good thing for the people of the different districts to get together and to work together. People in the country are inclined to be clannish. Sometimes we come across a community where everyone seems to be related to everyone else, and if you are not one of the relatives you are out of everything; at least you feel so. Country churches keep too much to themselves. Perhaps distance has something to do with this, but in these days of the telephone and the automobile this may be overcome. The church and the school should be community centers. The church being the larger building should open its doors to all denominations for the purpose of any enterprise which will be of real benefit to the community. In the play mentioned we had four churches represented and we put on the play in the Grange Hall. Here was a good example of community spirit, churches, schools and Grange working together without regard for creed or politics, for the good of our district schools in which we were all interested. We all got better acquainted, had a jolly time rehearsing and made a good sum of money as well. We have given the play in three Grange halls to date and have other invitations.

Let us be friendly. It is the best way to make friends and it pays the biggest dividends of anything I know. Get outside your immediate circle of friends and show an interest in the affairs of others. Send a word of greeting to friends at a distance and drop in on your neighbors and relatives for a call occasionally. Above all be friendly in



The North Country Farmstead in Winter. Fig. 2



How It Looks in Summer. Fig. 4

your own home, to the home folks and all who come to your home. The gray days, the lonely days, will not exist if we persist in making our own sunshine. I hear some people say, "I do dread the Winter with its cold and snow. I am so shut in." Why not look at it as a time to enjoy your own home and family, and get caught up on some of those jobs you have laid by for a time when you were not so busy? Right now I can think of several waiting for me. Come to think of it, there is no time to be lonely.

A Unique 4-H Club

DELINQUENT boys that have been the "Waterloo" of other juvenile reform institutions of New Hampshire are sent to "Dad" N. D. Witham and his daughter, Minnie, who consider them merely "problem" youngsters to which they have the solution. "Dad" is a former country preacher; his plan, unique only in its application, is simply 4-H club work. While the same idea has long been in use to keep "good" boys and girls on the path to useful citizenship, and is now reaching 800,000 of them in the United States, Dad is believed to be the first to adopt it to reform "incorrigibles." The Golden Rule Farm of which he is superintendent is the only children's home in New Hampshire that has ever tried it. Here is how it has worked the first year:

One boy, expelled from several schools and homes, was finally sent to the Golden Rule Farm. He refused to work or co-operate in any way with the 53 other boys until the 4-H garden project caught his interest. He requested two garden plots for himself and later asked for a third. Soon he was caring for several rooms in the home. A year has passed, and the verdict of the home is that he has changed wonderfully.

Another boy was transferred from the State school to this 500-acre farm, because, as he quietly explained, "I wasn't good." He is no longer a problem boy. He undoubtedly did the most successful 4-H project work of all the youngsters on the farm.

"We think an awful lot of him," is the expression of the superintendent's daughter, Minnie, who has charge of the club work.

Approximately 40 tons of vegetables were raised and virtually 2,000 quarts of fruit and vegetables were canned by the 45 boys enrolled in the home's 4-H club. Gardening and canning were the principal projects.

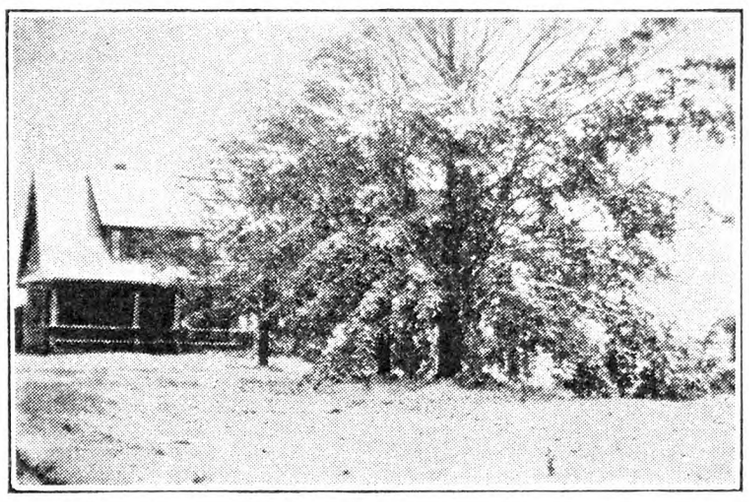
Three boys alone produced 465 bushels of potatoes on one and one-half acres—a yield of 310 bushels per acre. This is more than double the average for the State, and it surpasses the goal at which many of the State's superior adult growers aim each year.

Then there is the remarkable work done by Francis Hall, 16-year-old motherless boy. Intensely interested in his canning project, he often donned his chef's cap and kitchen apron at 4 A. M. and worked straight through a hot Summer day, filling jar after jar with beets, string beans, blueberries, tomatoes, pears, apples, and many other products for the home's Winter pantry. The grand total is 1,251 quarts, about double the largest amount ever canned by any other 4-H club boy or girl in New Hampshire. Francis is certain to be named the county canning champion, and undoubtedly he will also win State honors.

An additional 737 quarts of vegetables were canned by other boys enrolled in canning projects, but more striking are the production figures on the boys' 4-H gardens. Four tons of cabbage and five tons of Summer squash were raised, for example. The club also reports 131 bushels of Swiss chard, 90¾ of beets, 80½ of beans, 46½ of tomatoes, 16½ of endive, 13 of lettuce, and about 100 bushels of other vegetables, in addition to the record production of 465 bushels of potatoes. The boys produced a bigger crop than was ever grown on the farm before.

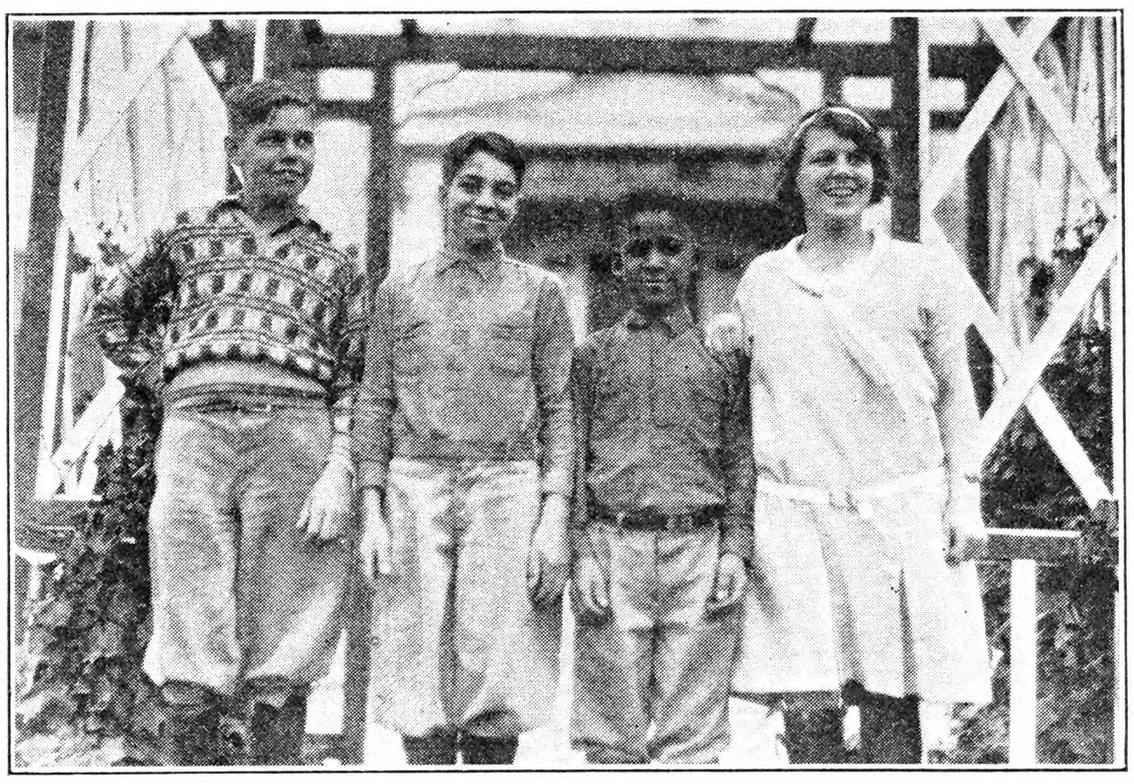
To this home in Merrimack County come boys sent by juvenile courts, charitable agencies, social workers and parents. Some of these boys are known as delinquents, but Superintendent Witham prefers to call them problem boys. They are not criminals, he says—just boys whose environment has given them wrong ideals and a wrong start. They come to the Golden Rule Farm and soon are saying their prayers each night and giving thanks before each meal.

"We don't force them to pray," declared Superintendent Witham, "but we take them to church in

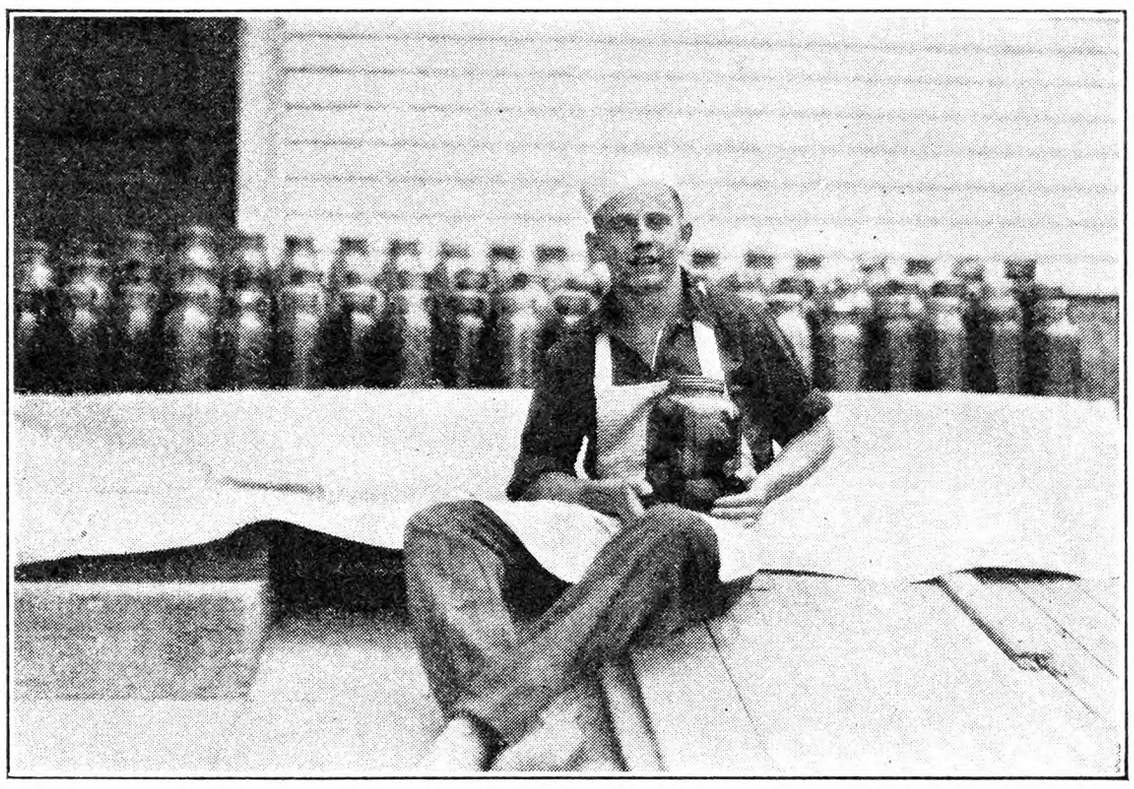


After an Ice Storm. Fig. 5

Hill each Sunday and we encourage prayer. When some new boy comes to the farm and goes to bed the first night without praying, some little tike in the bunch is sure to crawl out, trot over to the newcomer's bed, and whisper in his ear, 'Haven't you forgotten to say your prayers?'"



The Golden Rule Farm in Merrimack County, N. H., a home for delinquent and dependent boys, is being organized as a 4-H club under the leadership of Miss Minnie Witham, daughter of the superintendent and former club member herself. Ronald Langford, colored boy at her left, is president of the club; Nicholas Saad, third from the left, secretary; and Stanley Beauregard, extreme left, vice-president. The club is believed to be the only one of its kind in the country.



A record in canning that has never been approached by any 4-H club member in New Hampshire was established last Summer by Francis Hall of Merrimack County when he canned 1,251 quarts of fruits and vegetables. Formerly in the New Hampshire Orphan's Home, Francis came to the Golden Rule Farm Home a year ago and was one of its most enthusiastic 4-H club workers last Summer.

Leading these boys in their club work is Miss Minnie Witham, former club member herself and for six years the leader of a girls' 4-H club in Grantham. Her own and her father's experience in Grantham, where he was pastor of a church, is the foundation of the Golden Rule Farm's present program. In Grantham the Reverend Mr. Witham had built a community house out of an old barn, established a post office in it, equipped a manual training department for the boys, and developed a social center for the adults. Discouraged from continuing office work in the city by a nervous breakdown and her crippled condition, Minnie saw an opportunity to assist her father by organizing a girls' 4-H club.

When Mr. Witham became superintendent of the Golden Rule Farm he took Minnie and her club idea with him as well as the woodwork equipment and the manual training instructor, L. F. Small. Previously the boys on the place had nothing to do but farm. Now Mr. Small gives instruction in manual training, Mrs. Ella Thompson in cooking, and Minnie directs garden, canning and food projects. The aim is to organize the entire farm on the project basis, so that all the boys of the club age may benefit. One of the motherless boys is only five years of age.

Superintendent Witham's conclusion is that "the credit for the success of the work on the Golden Rule Farm is due to the 4-H club organization."

New Hampshire. F. E. PERKINS.

From a Maine Farm

MANY years ago, before man came to live on this earth the South Wind went far north in quest of new elements to conquer and bring under his dominion. The North Wind heard of his coming but confident of his own power to hold his own territory went slowly southward to meet the age-old enemy. They met where Aroostook now lies and the great battle of the forces of nature was on. The South Wind determined to make here a garden to the Goddess of Hope and the North Wind determined to hold the territory locked in his icy embrace. In the struggle for supremacy as they strove with each other, the barriers which held a beautiful lake were broken down and the waters rushed out and ran wild in their new-found freedom. They allied themselves with the forces of the South Wind and aided him in his effort to take possession of the territory. As quickly as a portion of the earth's surface was torn up, their waters filled the cavity and thus zigzaging about they followed a tortuous course for miles, as the battle waged, advancing and receded north, south, east and west until at last they rushed out of a deep gulch and joined forces with a beautiful river.

After a time the struggle ceased and a treaty was agreed upon. The forces of the South Wind were to have possession of the land one-half the year and for the remainder the Spirit of the North should reign supreme. The South Wind was not wholly defeated in his efforts to make a garden to the Goddess of Hope, nor has he given up the effort, for we see each year renewed the struggle to do within the half year which is his, the things which make a garden beautiful and worth while.

We know that the fable is a true one for we have only to follow the windings of the beautiful Madawaska stream from the lake to its junction with the Aroostook to see the proof of the fable, and to watch each Spring and Summer the efforts of the Spirit of the South to make here the garden of New England. For some reason, unknown to us mortals who have eyes to see but little, and minds to understand less, the Spirit of the South Wind has been able to hold the territory longer than usual this Autumn. September was a beautiful month with no killing frost, except in low lands. October tried hard to beat the record of September and gave us delightful weather nearly all through the month. The Autumn foliage was beyond description. Gradually the leaves let go and dropped quietly to the lap of earth, with no winds to tear them loose. November followed the example of October so far as she could. Her smile was not quite so warm, but all in all it was a wonderful month. Now we are at the middle of December with only a week of really cold weather so far this season. In only a few places along rivers or streams has the thermometer registered zero. There is but a sprinkle of snow and the motor vehicle still holds the highways with but now and then a team of horses.

There have been no earthquakes, tornadoes or anything to make us afraid. There is no famine in the land. Surely this is a goodly country even though the Spirit of the North holds the land in his icy embrace for a part of the year. We know he is coming and we can prepare for his coming and with warm clothes, a warm fireside, warm hearts and a well-stocked larder we have no fear. What matter if potatoes are not selling at as high prices as they should? Perhaps they will do better later on. If

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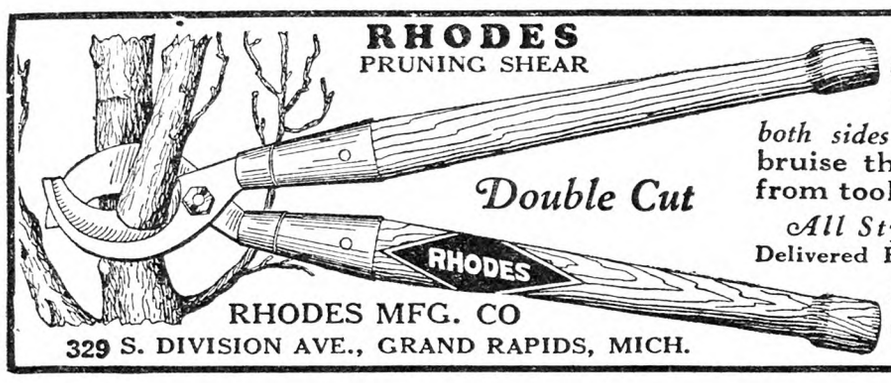

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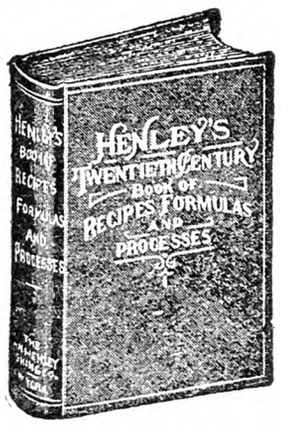

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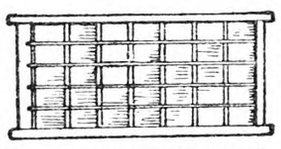

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Improving Apple Juice

The "cooked" taste in pasteurized cider is often a decided objection. Efforts to do away with this flavor are being made by the chemists at the N. Y. State Experiment Station, and at the Horticultural Society meeting, in Rochester, January 14-16, a new process will be demonstrated.

The principle involved is the introduction of an enzyme which decomposes the soluble pectin in cider without affecting the starches or protein. During the decomposition of the pectin insoluble substances are formed which are easily removed by filtering, together with other substances responsible for the cloudiness of the cider. The use of the enzyme developed at the Experiment Station has the advantage over other methods of clarifying cider that it can be added to the cider immediately after it is pressed and the action of the enzyme is complete within 10 to 15 hours, depending upon its strength. The old methods of clarifying cider require a long period of sedimentation. The new method is said to be cheap, quick, and effective and is easily applied. At the Horticultural Society meeting it is proposed to give visiting fruit growers an opportunity to compare apple juice clarified by the new process with unclarified juice, both as to appearance and taste. There will also be available at that time a printed description of the method and of the tests made in the chemical laboratory at the Station.

N. Y. State Vegetable Growers

The 19th annual meeting of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association will be held in Syracuse, January 7-8, and the Department of Agriculture and Markets will have an exhibit to demonstrate forcefully to New York State growers the value and the necessity of proper grading and packing of agricultural products to be marketed.

Director H. D. Phillips, of the Bureau of Markets, states that the refrigerator car, the chain store, and other factors have altered completely the market situation which now confronts New York agriculture, and that consumers no longer have to wait for home-grown produce to be in season, having a continuous year-round supply and an infinite variety of food products of every description. He says that in the markets which New York State growers considered peculiarly their own they are now faced with competition on a scale never anticipated a few years ago.

The department exhibit is being planned and will be in charge of Webster J. Birdsall of the Bureau of Markets. It will be built around the proposition that "New York State growers must grade to meet competition."

The Empire State Potato Club will again make an exhibit. Exhibits by manufacturers and dealers in implements and supplies will be an interesting feature.

Fruit Growers' School in Ohio

For the second successive year the Horticultural Department of the Agricultural College, Ohio State University, held a fruit growers' school the first week in December. This concentrated short course in fruit growing originated at Ohio State University in 1929 under the direction of Prof. J. H. Gourley. The school is organized on a different basis from the usual Farmers' Week and is much more technical than the average horticultural society program.

The school was so successful in 1929 that the university decided to repeat it in 1930 and probably to include it as a permanent part of the curricula of the horticultural department. Three sessions were held daily for a five-day period.

The morning session was given over to three lectures each day, which covered such subjects as the function of the stomata of leaves, relation of foliage to fruit production, the interrelation of water and nitrogen in fruit setting, soil culture and tree response, the role of fertilizers, resistance of plants to disease, orchard costs, and laws affecting fruit growers.

The afternoons were used as laboratory periods. The structure of fruit trees, chemical properties of spray oil, pollination, and removal of spray residue were the problems considered in the laboratory periods. Microscopes, test tubes, slides and other laboratory appliances were used by every member of the class. In the evening sessions the lectures were of a more popular and general nature.

While relatively small groups can be accommodated at such a school, it does give an opportunity for fruit growers who are interested in some of the fundamentals underlying their business to acquire a lot of interesting and valuable information. The class is restricted to about 40 each year.

Looking through a microscope at pollen grains, a fruit grower may soon be convinced that a certain variety of apples is or is not, as the case may be, a good pollenizer. The problem of pollenization becomes more real to him as the whole process is revealed to him through a microscope. This one week's course is so arranged that there are no special entrance requirements, although some knowledge of botany and chemistry are helpful.

The instructors at this year's conference, outside the staff working in pomology at the college and experiment station, were: Dr. E. A. Transeau, of the botany department at the college; Dr. H. C. Young, head of the botany department at the station; J. S. Houser, Chief in Entomology at the station, and Dr. J. R. Magness of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Horticultural departments at a number of other agricultural colleges have manifested an interest in this school. The fruit growers who have attended both in 1929 and 1930 expressed entire satisfaction. It gives them an opportunity to discover some of the "whys" as well as the "hows" of their business. A certificate was presented by the dean of the college to each member of the class at the conclusion of the school.

C. W. ELLENWOOD.

Fred W. Sessions

As we go to press word comes over the wire that our old friend Fred W. Sessions, of Utica, New York, died on Wednesday morning, December 24. A good friend of the farm has passed on.

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Lime in the Farm Program

If you were to send a sample of soil from your farm to a chemist for analysis, he would inform you that that soil was made up of several elements, among which would be nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and calcium. These four ingredients are the ones in which the farmer is most interested, primarily, because they are the ones most likely to be deficient in the soil. Any complete fertilizer we apply to our soil will contain the first three mentioned and may contain all four. Generally, however, if it is calcium our soil requires, we apply it in the form of lime.

The importance of liming our land to correct soil acidity has long been recognized, although we are constantly learning of new advantages from its use. The dairy farmer may not be especially interested in commercial fertilizers as his supply of manure may be sufficient to maintain soil fertility, but he should be well informed regarding the use and advantages of lime. Alfalfa, Sweet clover and other legumes so valuable to the dairy farmer are almost impossible to grow in this section of the country without the use of lime to correct soil acidity.

During the past few years experiments at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, and elsewhere, have very forcibly proven that the addition of lime and superphosphate to old run-down pastures has paid.

A systematic schedule covering a period of years should be mapped out for the use of lime. Like all other plans they may have to be changed to conform with unforseen conditions. On my own fields, which are devoted to market garden crops, I plan to give each field an application of about one and a half or two tons of hydrated lime once about every five years. In other words my schedule is such that each year approximately one-fifth of my market garden land is limed.

I personally prefer hydrated lime for use on my place. Quick or lump lime is seldom used nowadays for liming land, but ground limestone is used to a considerable extent. Ground limestone is cheaper per ton than the hydrated form and may often be the best buy. The important thing to remember is that about 72 lbs. of hydrated lime is as effective as 100 lbs. of the ground limestone. This means then that about three-quarters of a ton of the hydrated will be of as much benefit as a ton of the ground limestone.

Although lime is comparatively cheap to purchase and its advantages are many, nevertheless, it has its shortcomings as well. For instance potatoes planted in a soil recently limed are likely to be scabby. This is also true of beets. Some plants such as strawberries show little or no response to liming. Other plants may actually be harmed by the addition of lime, Rhododendrons being an example. In the control of club-root of cabbage, and members of the cabbage family, lime is of a very direct benefit. By proper rotation of these crops and growing them on land recently limed club root should not prove a troublesome disease.

I happen to live in a limestone section of New England. Some of the "old-timers" have told me that it was unnecessary to lime land here as there was already enough in the soil. It is safe to say that even though in a limestone section, the available lime in the top soil is soon depleted when the land is cropped. In any case the safest way would be to have soil tested for acidity. As a matter of fact before applying lime at any time it is always well to have soil tested first. An average sample of soil should be sent to your county agent or experiment station. They will tell you the degree of acidity of your soil and will be able to specify the amount of lime you should apply for any given crop. It is generally poor business to make just a guess that it will need lime and let it go at that. Using litmus paper to test soil for one's self is an old method, and not difficult, but now we are told that this method is none too dependable and therefore might better be discarded.

There is no set time of year that lime must be applied. If ground is bare, it can be applied during the Winter months when there is less pressure from other work. Except on quite steep ground there is little loss from washing or leaching.

D. M. C.

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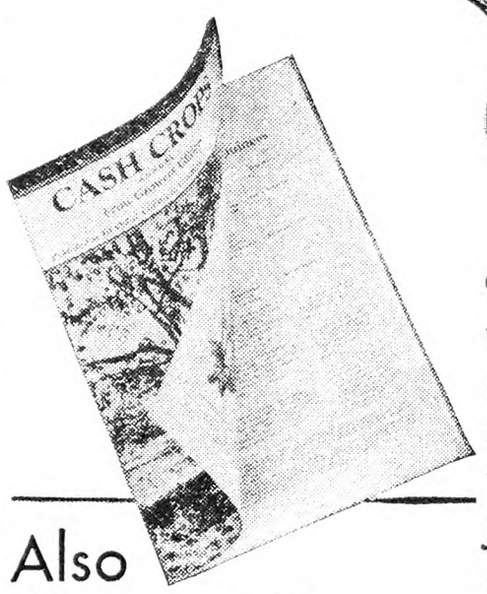

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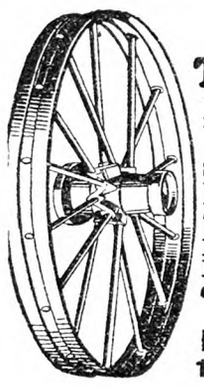

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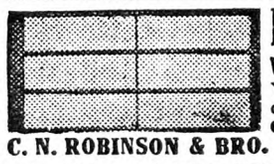

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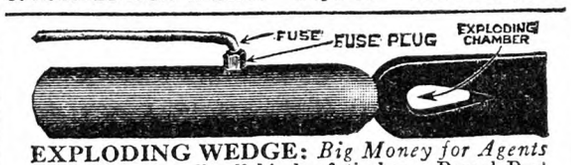

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Fruit Growers' Questions

The annual meeting of the Windham Co., Vt., Fruit Growers' Association was held in Brattleboro on November 21. After a very good dinner and the election of officers, there were two talks given, one by Prof. M. B. Cummings of the University of Vermont on the subject of "Pollination of Apple Blossoms;" the other by Prof. Wm. Darrow, formerly of Connecticut on "Good Orchard Practice."

Following the two talks there was a very extended discussion prompted by the question box led by the County Agent, E. M. Root. Many of the questions asked were of such wide interest, it is thought that it would be of value to give them and the answers that were given. To this end, some of the questions follows:

1.—Is an oil spray necessary to control red mite in apple orchards or can it be controlled by the usual applications for other major troubles?

Yes, if the infestation is serious and general over the orchard, use oil as a spray. If not general over the orchard, select the worst infested trees for the oil application. Where there are but few mites and they are well scattered, lime-sulphur application of Summer strength, if done five or six times as seems necessary for other pests will help in the control by suppressing the young ones so that the pests will be killed but not fully exterminated.

2.—Is the use of dry lime-sulphur on the increase?

Yes, dry lime-sulphur is on the increase over the liquid as it is more convenient and handy to keep and to store. Unless other sprays come in, the dry lime-sulphur may continue to increase.

3.—Is it good practice to use nitrate alone in an orchard year after year? Would it not be better to use phosphate and potash where manure cannot be procured?

Nitrate alone in good strong soil is generally adequate, but, where the soil is light or leachy or infertile, a balanced fertilizer seems better for the trees and fruit, and for more grass production. Use manure when available with less nitrate in sod areas. Leave the grass for a mulch and grow lots of it.

4.—Would you advise using nitrate on orchard that had a heavy coat of manure? How many pounds to a tree for 40-year-old orchard?

It is not certain just what a heavy coat of manure is, nor its real value, but it would be well in general to use about four pounds of nitrate in early Spring and assume that the other six pounds of nitrate needed would be supplied from the manure. Put the manure on early in the Spring.

5.—Are we not sacrificing color with the use of nitrate when used in the quantities usually recommended?

Yes, to some extent, perhaps in most cases, unless the orchard has good exposure to the sun, with the trees far enough apart to avoid shading at all hours of the day and further unless the trees are kept open by pruning to let the sun in for good coloration. In nitrate application prune the trees to more open tops.

6.—Are we gradually working away from the cultivated orchard and working into sod treatments?

Yes, the cultivated orchard, except for small trees, is coming to be less and less common. It is too expensive and on many soils it is impractical. Small trees, however, do better with clean culture.

7.—What would be the criticism of setting out a new orchard with equal numbers of R. I. Greenings, Wealthy, McIntosh and Cortland?

Too many R. I. Greenings and too many Wealthy trees, and perhaps too many Cortlands for maximum profits because these varieties are not as profitable. It would seem better to have six or eight times as many McIntosh and Cortland as Greening and Wealthy. It would be well to add some Red Spies to diversify the list and extend the season of harvesting.

8.—What proportion of McIntosh and Cortland apples is best to plant for maximum pollination?

For pollination purposes, add one tree of Cortland to 10 of McIntosh. This is necessary for cross-pollination. Plant or graft some Cortlands into every third row of McIntosh.

9.—In a sod orchard, where the sod is composed of a mixed variety of grasses and weeds, what is the proper time to mow and how frequently?

Mow once in late June, again in late July, and, if enough growth comes, mow the third time in late August.

10.—What varieties have the best prospects as market apples?

For New England, the best prospects among varieties are for the following in the order named: McIntosh, Northern and Red Spy (preferably the latter) Cortland, Delicious, or its red sister the Starking, and either R. I. or Northwestern Greening. In near prospect are Lobo, Opalescent and Melba, but the latter named ones need further trial before recommending their general planting.

11.—Is it practical to carry apple blossoms into portions of the apple orchard to assist in cross-pollination the blossoms?

Yes, to a limited extent and as a temporary expedient, and as a last resort. This is on the assumption that there are not adequate cross-pollenizers at hand or near enough to serve the purpose. It may be the most important work one can do at blossoming time, when one cannot spray. At blooming time do all that one can to increase the set of fruit. However, one should interplant or intergraft the desired varieties to dispense with orchard bouquets in the near future.

12.—Which is better, tillage or mulch on a dry, stony soil, where the trees are 35 years old?

In general it would seem that the grass mulch would be preferred. Grow lots of grass and leave it, and haul on more mulching material such as straw, leaves or swale hay, if not too expensive. The conservation of water is an important matter on any dry soil. If the land is stony, clean cultivation would be bothersome and perhaps not very effective in the desired result. M. B. CUMMINGS.

The Perry Marrow Bean

Wyoming County is one of the largest producers of beans in Western New York and is in the geographical center of the bean growing area in that section. The Perry Marrow was developed and first grown in this county. It is one of the newer varieties of beans that has proven successful.

It was little more than a decade ago that a State bean laboratory was established at Perry in this county for experimental work. Perry was selected because it is in the center of the big bean-growing section and is sometimes termed the "bean capital" of the State. Valuable data on bean growing and a new disease-resistant bean was the result of the experiment work. This new bean was given the name, "Perry Marrow."

The Perry Marrow was derived from crossing the Wells kidney with the common marrow bean. By careful selection and experiment the new bean was made resistant to anthracnose, the dreaded bean disease. The seed was first planted on Perry farms but with increasing yearly production the variety spread to other sections and now it is grown in several counties of the State. It is a popular variety in this county. It is a good yielder and a good market type. This combined with its disease resistant qualities makes the Perry Marrow a good money variety to grow. H. P. B.

Wyoming Co., N. Y.

Oiling the Clock

I bought a clock in 1886, and in 1904 it did not work, so I put in oil, and it did not work right. Then I put in kerosene, and it worked but was more noisy, so I used one-third light Russian oil and two-thirds of kerosene, and it has been working perfectly over 26 years without putting any more oil and kerosene in it.

I used this on the auto clock I bought in 1926 when it did not work 10 months later and it immediately worked for over three years. S. J. GRIFFEN.

Connecticut.

Toads and Wood Lice

I was reading about wood lice as we called sowbugs in England years ago. If the person who wants to know how to get rid of them will get a toad or two and put in the cellar, they will eat all of them. I have not one in the cellar now.

Pennsylvania. MRS. P. E. S.

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100% and 98-5/10% control of the San Jose Scale with the Sunoco Spray during the outbreak in Indiana orchards was reported by Professor J. J. Davis, Entomologist, Purdue (Indiana) Agricultural Experiment Station.

Hundreds of leading fruit growers are regular users of Sunoco Spray. There must be good reasons.

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SCALE INSECTS are menacing orchardists this year, having multiplied enormously due to an extremely long warm season and the lack of dashing rains which destroy the young "crawlers" after hatching. Most of the scales in each brood grew to maturity.

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History in an Old Insurance Policy

Old letters, diaries, account books and memoranda are apt to be interesting because they may bring back the past more clearly than a text-book of history. Often this is largely done by their offhand allusions to forgotten customs or ideas. Even an old deed or mortgage may do this by its obsolete terms or descriptions.

Among the effects of a man who died last Spring in his 95th year is a 10-payment life insurance policy, issued by a Connecticut company still actively in operation, and taken out on July 2, 1863. Quite a bit of history is tied up in the following quotation from this policy:

". . . these express conditions that in case the said (assured) shall die upon the seas, or shall, without the consent of this company previously obtained and endorsed upon this policy, pass either by sea or land beyond the settled limits of the United States (excepting by land into the settled limits of the British Provinces of the two Canadas, Nova Scotia or New Brunswick) or visit those parts of the United States which lie south of the thirty-sixth degree of North Latitude between the first of June and the first of November, or shall, without such previous consent thus endorsed, visit California or Oregon, or pass into the territories of the United States lying west of the twenty-first meridian of longitude from Washington, or shall without such previous consent thus endorsed enter into any military or naval service whatsoever, (the militia not in actual service excepted), or shall, without such previous consent thus endorsed, be personally employed as an engineer or fireman in charge of a steam engine, or as a conductor or brakeman upon a railroad, or as an officer, hand or servant of any steam vessel, or in the manufacture or transportation of gunpowder, or in case he shall become so far intemperate as to impair his health or induce delirium tremens, or shall die by his own hand, or in a duel, or in consequence thereof, or by the hands of justice, or in the known violation of any law of the States or the United States, or of any government where he may be, this policy shall be void, null and of no effect."

It happens that the date of this policy was an important one in history. July 2, 1863, might be termed the turning point of the Civil War. In the East, the battle of Gettysburg was then raging, while Vicksburg was to surrender to Grant on the very next day but one.

It is only fair to the memory of the assured to explain why at this critical national period he was not in the military service forbidden (except through special permission) by his policy. War's outbreak found him in poor circumstances with a frail wife and an infant child. Nevertheless, he planned to volunteer, and was settling his affairs with a view of leaving them in the hands of a younger brother, when said younger brother announced that he had abandoned his studies and that day enlisted. He was killed at the battle of Shiloh.

At this time there were but 33 States, and 11 of these were either in open rebellion or in the doubtful status of border commonwealths. The only States west of Missouri were Kansas, California and Oregon. The railway ran only as far as the Missouri River, although the construction of the Union Pacific was begun that year. Chicago, our great rail center, had had railroad connections only 10 years. On the Mississippi and Ohio rivers was a big steamboat traffic whose hazard is indicated in one of the provisions of this policy. The cable and the telephone were non-existent as yet, and the entire population of the country was about 35,000,000.

The measuring of longitude from Washington is an almost forgotten gesture of national pride, all such reckonings now being calculated from Greenwich. The twenty-first meridian west from Washington passed approximately through Yankton, S. D., Niobrara, Neb., and Austin and Corpus Christi in Texas. Territory beyond this barrier was to be terra incognita to the assured—without the company's consent duly endorsed upon the policy; and the same restriction applied to touring the golden States of California and Oregon! Of course the main reason for this was the Indians. At this time the plains, deserts and mountains were inhabited by perhaps a quarter-million hostile savages with a yearning to collect the scalps of any handy policy-holders—Comanches, Sioux, Arapahoes, Apaches, Cheyennes, the very listing of their 60 tribes would be a catalog of history and romance!

The provision prohibiting a Summer visit to the South was because of danger of yellow fever during that season. The line of latitude referred to is a little north of the upper boundaries of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and cuts in two the fair State of Arkansas. Memphis, Tenn., and a part of the coastal region of North Carolina were also barred thereby.

The express prohibition of duelling shows that public opinion had not yet entirely overcome the "code of honor" which cost our nation several valuable statesmen in its early history.

The two Canadas referred to were Upper and Lower Canada (Ontario and Quebec), as the present Dominion was not organized until 1867.

Present-day policy holders may be interested to know that this fi1,000 policy was obtained by paying 10 yearly premium of $52.33. There was an additional charge of $2 for the policy itself, plus 50 cents for the big blue revenue stamp with Washington's face thereon.

Also, listen to this: ". . . in case the said assured shall not pay the said premiums on or before the several days herein before mentioned for the payment thereof, then and in every such case the company shall not be liable to the payment of the sum insured, or any part thereof; and this policy shall cease and determine . . . In every case where this policy shall cease or become or be null or void, all previous payments made thereon and all dividend credits accruing therefrom shall be forfeited to the said company."

The severity of this last clause, however, was modified by another provision whereby at any time after two or more premiums were duly paid, the policy might be surrendered for one paid up for an amount pro-rata to the number of premiums paid; that is, for as many tenths of the policy's amount as premiums had been paid in.

J. A. CHARTULLY.

Recollections About Footwear

In my early days on the farm, leather boots were the Winter footwear. We got along with them the best we could, but they were cold and hard, and our feet were uncomfortable most of the time. Chilblains and corns were common complaints. Those leather boots had to be kept greased to be even partially waterproof.

I well remember the first pair of felt boots that came in our neighborhood. They were called "woodchoppers' boots," and, as most of us spent considerable time in Winter in the woods, the idea spread like a brush fire. The local dealers quickly sold out, and had to order three more lots of stock in two weeks.

We were skeptical about the wearing qualities of these felts, but the comfort was so appealing that we wanted them anyway. The idea of actually working outdoors in Winter without foot trouble seemed about impossible. To our surprise these felts with the rubber overshoes wore well.

Since that time I have had many pairs of these boots and know of no other thing that has added so much to the comfort of Winter farm life.

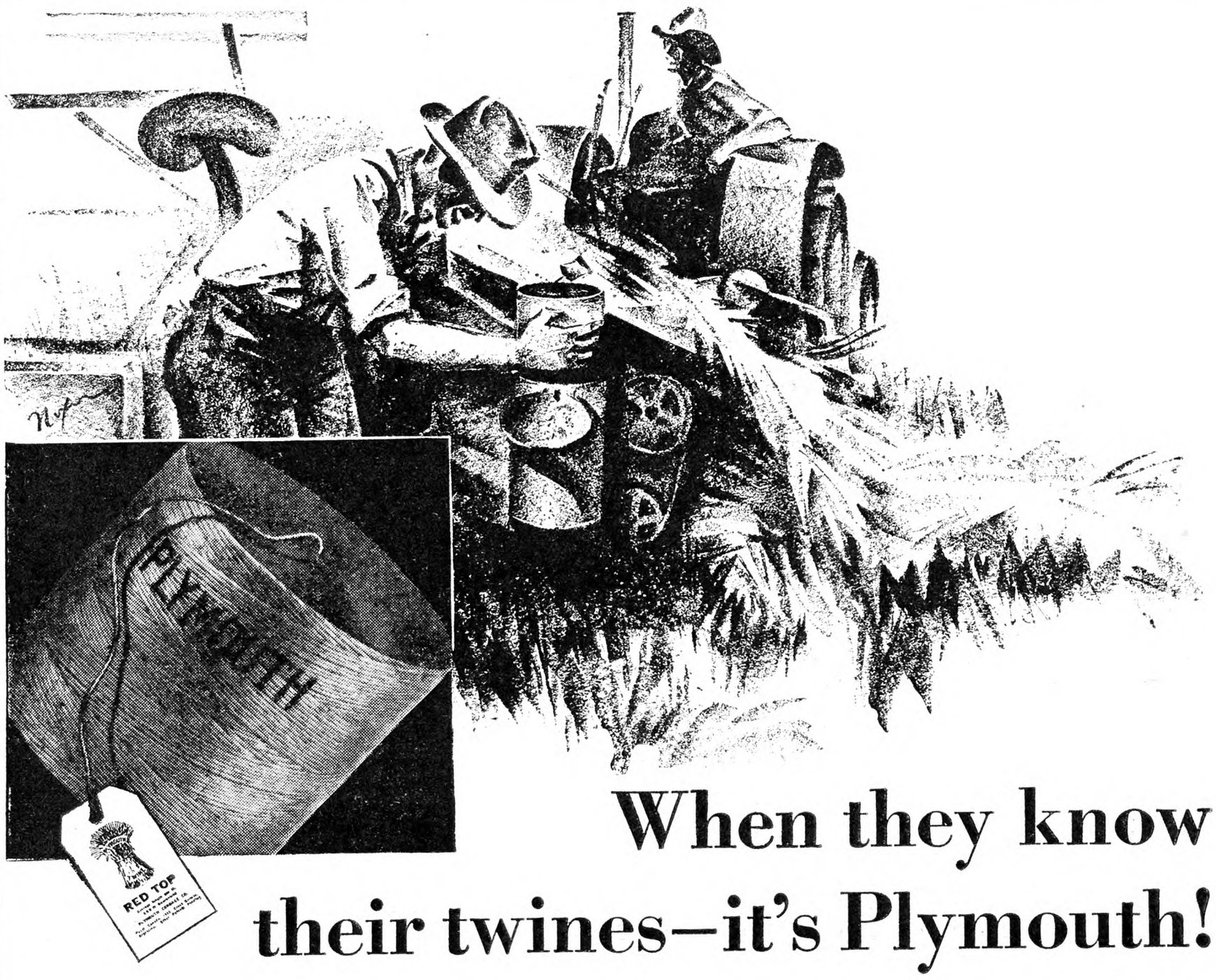
M. DUNNING.

Attaching Codicil to Will

I made a will some time ago; had it signed by a lawyer and three witnesses. At the time I did not appoint an executor. Could I appoint my husband by writing his name on the bottom of the will, or must I have a lawyer to sign it for me?

Massachusetts. G. R. T.

You can appoint an executor by making a codicil to your will, or by preparing a new will. If you make a codicil it will have to be drawn in legal form and witnessed exactly as a will is required to be witnessed. Do not attempt to write on the will which you have prepared, because it will have no effect and might invalidate entire will. N. T.



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Most farmers have tried several different brands of binder twine—a new brand each harvest because the last used in some way proved unsatisfactory.

But once try any PLYMOUTH binder twine, and your binder twine problem ends. Plymouth Binder Twines not only stand UP—they stand OUT. As quality—plus!

Take Plymouth RED TOP Binder Twine: Every farmer who uses RED TOP has six good reasons for his satisfaction. He gets:

(1) LENGTH—Full length to the pound as guaranteed on the tag. (2) STRENGTH—Less breaking, less wasted time, less wasted grain. (3) EVENNESS—No thick or thin spots—no "grief." (4) SPECIAL WINDING—No tangling. (5) INSECT REPELLING—You can tell by its smell. (6) MISTAKE-PROOF—Printed ball insures correct use.

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the six-point binder twine

The January Garden

About this time of the year almost every mail brings its quota of Spring seed catalogs resplendent with handsome photographs of luscious vegetables and gorgeous flowers, encased in attractive jackets inviting us to peep within. And what delightful reading the majority of these catalogs make! On cold Winter evenings it is a pleasure indeed to search through a number of these and plan and re-plan the garden to be. Here we find listed all the best of the time-tried varieties as well the most up-to-date novelties as yet unproved by the stern test of survival in a group where competition is keen. Who will blame the catalog compiler even though he waxes a little over-enthusiastic when describing these newer introductions? The wise gardener is he who tries out all novelties in a modest way at first. In this way disappointment is avoided, and when a really good thing is found the pleasure is all the greater.

It is always good to have a well-considered plan of the garden prepared in advance, and to place the seed order early, for your seedsman can serve you better then than if you delay ordering until sowing time is almost here. With but very few exceptions old seed is not worth sowing, for though a percentage may germinate its vitality is impaired by storage, and results are proportionately uncertain. Get new seed from reliable sources; after all the cost of the seed is about the least expense involved in the production of a crop, yet false economy in this connection may greatly affect the returns.

Now let us consider some of the good things which must be included in our list if we are to take advantage of the selection offered. Of course individual tastes and requirements will vary and reference to last season's notebook will prove of great aid in making out the present list. To take flower-garden annuals first, everyone will want snapdragons, asters, larkspur, Zinnias, Cosmos, Petunias, Verbenas, Nicotianas, and such-like standard kinds, yet there are many other suitable subjects which are by no means as well known yet which will add much to the garden display. Do you know Browallia elata? It is a graceful thing about two feet in height, having a profusion of rich blue blooms throughout the entire season, much more satisfactory than Browallia speciosa for outdoor planting. Then we have the Marguerite carnations, as easily raised from seed as are Petunias, and producing a succession of long-stemmed flowers almost as large as the greenhouse varieties, and excelling them with their exquisite perfume. The Swan River daisy is a low-growing annual of simple culture adaptable for the front of borders, edging paths, etc. It is just covered with small Cineraria-like flowers in blue or pink. Annual Anchusas are excellent for cutting or for garden embellishment, supplying that lovely intense blue one associates with the gentians. Not unlike the Anchusa is Cynoglossum amabile, sometimes called the Chinese forget-me-not. Asclepias curassavica is a milkweed hailing from the Mediterranean region, valuable because of its long season of blooming, although not exceedingly showy. It has orange colored flowers and attains a height of three feet. Bartonia aurea is a Californian, but does well in the East, 18 inches in height and smothered with bright yellow flowers. It is fine for producing mass effects at short notice. The old-fashioned balsams are not generally grown today, yet they give good effects when grouped in appropriate positions. Dianthus Heddewigi in many charming colors is one of the finest annuals we have where something low and colorful is desired, while those looking for a real orange-colored flower a foot and a half high should give Erysimum "Orange Gem" a trial. Echium plantagineum will appeal to those who appreciate a delicate combination of blue and rose of rather unusual distinction. The violet cress, botanically Ionopsidium acaule, flowers in a very short time from the date of sowing. Only two inches in height, pale mauve in color, it is ideal for using between stepping stones and is one of the comparatively few annuals which can be used with good taste in the rock garden. The many kinds of Nemophila are all worthy of a place in the annual garden, and of course Hunnemannia fumariaefolia (bush poppy) with clear mustard-yellow poppies is quite invaluable both in the garden and as a cut flower. Verbena venosa is better known than formerly, and associates perfectly with the Hunnemannia. Of the newer introductions Ursinia anethoides is quite one of the best. It is a native of South Africa, has orange daisy-like flowers, is very free blooming, and persists for a long season. While the aforementioned by no means exhaust the list, they serve to indicate the wealth of available material. It really is fun to try out, if only in a limited way, the less usual things, and to get some interest out of the plants themselves other than a mere show of color.

Many perennials can be successfully raised from seed, and some at least will bloom freely the first season if sown in the greenhouse early. Delphiniums are perhaps the most noteworthy in this class, and what splendid varieties are to be found among the best modern hybrids. But take care to buy only a first-class strain. Coreopsis, Heucheras and some others will bloom the first year, and many other perennials can be sown in the open from April on to produce plants for flowering the following year.

Not a great deal of work can be done in the garden during the present month. Apart from clearing away snow and keeping gutters, etc., clear the leaf and manure piles can be turned over to encourage even decomposition, and bean poles and pea stakes may be cut and prepared.

In the greenhouse department everything will be starting again into growth with the lengthening of the days, and without a doubt some of the pot plants will require attention in the matter of potting. Over-potting must at all costs be avoided at this time. The same remarks are applicable to over-watering. Ventilation must be given with judgment on all favorable occasions, closing the houses before the sun sets in order to conserve the sun heat.

Keep the soil stirred in the benches between carnations, annuals and other crops, and feed established crops with weak stimulants at appropriate intervals. See that all debris is cleared up, as nothing is more important to secure freedom from disease than hygienic growing conditions. Dirty pots, old stakes, and such-like lying around afford breeding grounds for both insects and diseases.

Some of the slower seeds, including Begonias, Vincas, and a few others, may be sown, to be followed by other sowings later.

Bring in bulbs according to requirements, making sure that they are abundantly rooted before being subjected to any forcing conditions. A temperature of from 45 to 50 degrees will be ample at first, and this can be gradually increased.

Stock plants of Lantanas, Fuchsias, and heliotropes may be cut back and encouraged to make growth suitable for propagating purposes by introducing them o an intermediate temperature and spraying them over with clear water during bright weather. Autumn rooted cuttings are better kept rather on the dry side.

Mend broken flats and make new ones; wash all dirty flower pots, and generally prepare for the busy days which are to come. T. H. EVERETT, N. D. H.

Culture of Endive

Will you give me information concerning the planting and bleaching of endive? I should be grateful to know when it is the most suitable and profitable season to plant, what soil and fertilizers are best suited and when and how to bleach the plants successfully. MRS. N. M.

Any properly prepared garden soil is suitable for endive. Sow in rows 18 in. to 2 ft. apart, to allow for cultivation and thin the plants to 1 ft. apart in the rows. For Autumn use, sow from June to August, thus obtaining a succession. The leaves are blanched either by tying together with some soft material, or by standing boards on each side of the row, bringing them together in an inverted V. In two weeks to a month the heart of the plant will be nicely blanched. If the inner leaves are wet they are likely to rot. Endive will not endure hard frost, and it is usual to lift the plants in Fall, and set in a frame where they may be blanched under mats. The plants may also be set in shallow boxes and brought into the cellar for storage and blanching.

Anthracnose in Raspberries

What is the best way to get rid of anthracnose in red raspberries? Can it be eradicated by spraying? If so with what, when and how many times in a season, or would it be best to destroy the patch and set out a new one on other ground? J. L. H.

Michigan.

Anthracnose is usually worse on black than red raspberries, but is very difficult to control anyway, and the plantation that is in bad shape from it, might about as well be cleared out, and clean plants set in a new place.

There is, however, some hope of treatment with either lime-sulphur or Bordeaux. The lime-sulphur is used one to ten before the foliage is out and one to 40 about a week before blooming. The treatment with Bordeaux is 4-4-50 before the leaves appear, just after they unfold, when the shoots are six inches high, just before fruiting, and perhaps once more. This spray treatment has been useful in some cases. Other matters of prevention are to clear out all weeds and trash from around the plants and cut out all old canes. The general impression, however, is that it does not pay very well to try to do much with plants thus affected.

Inheritance of Widow and Children

My father owns a little place in Maryland. What share is my mother entitled to have? What share do the two children get in this State? Would it be better if he made a will? E. L. T.

Maryland.

A person dying without a will, leaving a widow and children, the widow shall have one-third and the children, or their representatives the remainder. We always recommend the execution of a will. N. T.

TEACHER: "Johnny, can you tell me what a waffle is?" Johnny: "Yes'm, it's a pancake with a non-skid tread."—Capper's Weekly.

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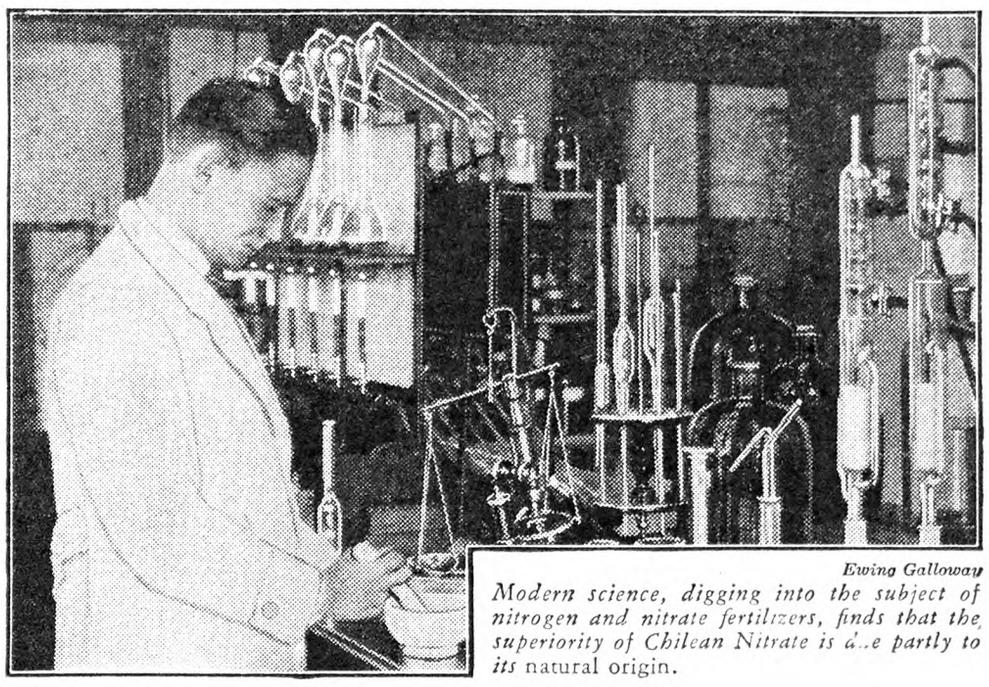

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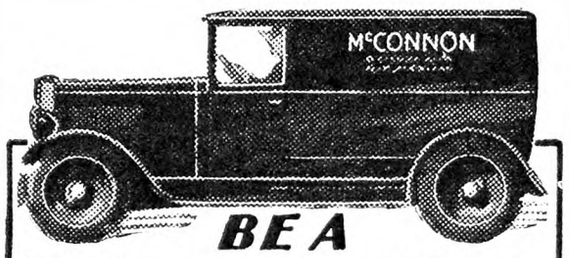

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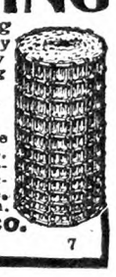

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THIS season of the year makes every real garden lover long for a glass house of some sort, where he can make things grow in a mild and temperate atmosphere when the outside earth is locked up by frost and snow. Only those who have worked under glass know the charm of mellow earth and tender growing things when Winter rages the other side of a transparent wall. A cold frame is helpful, a hotbed often a necessity, but neither of these equals a glass structure—even a small one—where the worker can move about erect, and keep the temperature under control. Such structures are not cheap nowadays, but there are many farms where they would have considerable economic value. The pleasure they give cannot be capitalized. How many plant-loving women, who are lonely and isolated in severe Winter weather, would enjoy a little greenhouse! Indeed, we think that the most isolated home could never be lonely, if it could only possess a greenhouse to "putter" in, a radio to listen to, and a telephone to assure distant friends that all was well.

*

If the quotations of rye on the New York market are correct in the daily papers, why can't I buy at these prices? My shipping point takes a New York rate, and yet when rye was 39c f.o.b. New York, brokers asked me 60c delivered. R. B. H.
New Jersey.

MANY others have had a similar experience, although the "spread" in this case may be a trifle more raw than usual. No doubt the brokers mentioned felt that, like the hotel-keeper who charged Mark Twain $2.50 for a 50-cent dinner, they "needed the money." Naturally one might expect to pay somewhat more for single cars than for larger amounts. It works that way with other things. A ton of fertilizer costs more proportionately than a carload, but not outrageously more. There is common belief that prices on these various exchanges do not actually represent the market. Plenty of opportunity for them to misrepresent it exists, and no great amount of wire-pulling is needed to depress a grain price on an exchange when these lower figures are desirable to hold before farmers who have grain for sale. This is the method by which speculative associations fatten.

*

THE tendency in butter production is toward the North and West. Old-timers remember when Vermont and Northern New York butter was the market standard and most of it was farm-made butter. Then, the Middle West caught the idea of going into dairying, especially after the coming of central creameries and the milking machine. First, Wisconsin and Iowa became the leading producing sections for creamery butter, then Minnesota, which leads Iowa by three million pounds in the monthly production report at hand. Some sections that once were considered mainly as the "wild and woolly" region now turn out millions of pounds of butter monthly. Such States are Washington, Colorado, Montana, Texas and Oklahoma, now heavy and increasing sources of butter production. The old-line leaders in the East are not out of the dairy business. They raise more milk than ever but it goes to market mostly in liquid form. There are 35 States now ranked as important butter-producing sections. The list includes five Southern States and most States of the Far West. That is the reason why the drought prevailing in some regions did not cut down the total butter production for any such long time as might have been expected. Not only did the eastern dairymen try to make up for the shortage by extra feeding but some northern and western sections found by the whole season favorable because they were more or less outside of the droughty region.

THE Cortland apple resulted from a cross of McIntosh and Ben Davis, made at the New York State Experiment Station, Geneva, in 1898. It fruited in 1906, and in 1915 was first distributed for trial. Since then it has grown in popularity, especially in the Central New York and Hudson River sections. McIntosh at its best is generally recognized as about the top notch of eating quality, while most persons consider Ben Davis about the opposite in this matter. Such a cross of two varieties is very likely to lower the eating quality of the hybrid, but in this case Cortland retains the flavor that makes McIntosh good, and some consider it even an nmprovement in this respect, while taking the specially desirable Ben Davis features of better shipping, handling and hanging to the tree. Jumping at conclusions regarding heredity is dangerous, but in this instance it seems safe to say that the strongly dominant characteristics of the two varieties survived, perhaps because they covered entirely different features and thus did not conflict. The Station at Geneva has been active in breeding new fruits for 30 years, other fruits as well as apples. About 80,000 seedlings have been produced and 45,000 fruited. Only around 100 have been saved as worthy of further trial. Although the proportion of striking results from this work is so small, yet there is no doubt of its value to fruit growers. Cortland is worth the 30 years' work, and there are others of promise coming on.

*

THE purchase of 73,780 acres of land for bird refuges has been recommended to the government by the Migratory Bird Commission. These tracts are in Florida, California, North Carolina and Western Nebraska. The object of this is to prevent extermination of desirable water fowl, song and game birds, by providing tracts of some size where they may live in their natural way. The new purchases authorized, together with those previously approved by the commission, and those established by executive orders since the inception on July 1, 1929, of work under the Migratory Conservation Act, make a total of 158,167 acres that will become inviolate sanctuaries for the conservation of migratory birds. The ultimate objective is the establishment of one or more such refuges in each State. The act authorizes annual appropriations for ten years for the purpose of carrying out this objective.

*

A NEW wrinkle reported in the oleomargarine business is the use of refined palm oil, which has no unpleasant flavor, but will give a genuine butter color to the product. Oleo made this way is exempt from the 10-cent tax imposed on artificially colored oleo. Palm oil being a "natural ingredient," makes the oleo subject to only one-fourth cent per pound tax. The present law appears to be entirely inadequate to cover this situation.

*

THE yield of tame hay in New York was nearly 1,000,000 tons less than in 1929, amounting to only 5,584,000 tons. With an increased number of dairy animals to be fed, lighter production of corn silage and other roughages and with a larger than usual amount of hay and hay substitutes being fed during the late Summer and early Fall, the chances are for a hay shortage through several of the dairy sections of the State before grass grows again. Hay production has been very light from the New England States westward to the Dakotas, Kansas and Nebraska. Ordinarily a section of surplus hay, it has last year been more careful than ever of its corn stover, etc., in order to avoid a shortage so far as possible. Total production of tame hay for the United States amounts to about 82,656,000 tons, nearly 20,000,000 tons less than was produced in 1929.

*

SHIPPING apples from North America to the "Dark Continent" of Africa is the latest market development. A carload is now being prepared for this journey in the Okanagan Valley, British Columbia, for Mombasa, British East Africa. The fruit will go by way of Halifax, Nova Scotia, a total distance of around 7,000 miles. The apple has a wonderful appeal, both to those who know it well and others who would like to know it better.

*

MANY legal questions received relate to losses and complications involved in the sale or purchase of property. Honest people expect others to be equally honest, and do not realize that, in law, every contingency must be clearly covered, and that it is the legal instrument itself, and not the human intention behind it, that is binding. There is especial need for care when selling land that is to be developed in a real estate project. Cases are known where real-estate speculators have failed after loading land with assessments for city improvements; the land returned to the original owner with a crushing burden, and with no prospect of early relief. The only safe thing, in any real estate transaction is to have the advice of a good authority in selling, and to have the deed drawn by a lawyer who will care for your interests. There is an old proverb that "It is better to be safe than to be sorry," and there is no transaction in which this is more necessary than in buying or selling real estate.

*

AGES ago, when vegetation on the earth far exceeded in volume anything we now know, or even imagine, vast quantities were packed away in what we now call the coal beds formed in the carboniferous period. This vegetation carried great stores of nitrogen which have remained sealed under tremendous weight for an unknown period. Now a part of this nitrogen is made available for our use in apple orchards and for the growing of crops requiring nitrates. This is the sulphate of ammonia, formerly a lost product in the manufacture of coke and illuminating gas. The ammonia released in these processes, which is always trying to get away and lose itself in the air, is captured, and eventually appears in the bags of white soluble crystals we use for side-dressing and top-dressing crops that ask for nitrogen.

*

THE census of livestock in Canada shows that cattle are increasing, there being 8,937,133, of which 3,683,453 are milk cows. Sheep and lambs number 3,696,049, a slight excess over last year. Swine of all types numbered 3,999,934, there being 506,865 brood sows. Although Canada is a land of the tractor and motor car, horses are holding their position remarkably, there being 3,295,028, only 100,000 less than 10 years ago. Poultry is an immense industry, there being 60,795,169, all but around 4,000,000 being hens. Turkeys number 2,000,000, and there are about 1,000,000 each of geese and ducks.

*

THE government fiscal year for 1930 ended June 30. Internal revenue collections for the first five months of the 1931 year were $857,071,700. Corporation taxes amounted to $343,690,000, and taxes on tobacco $191,873,700. Tax on capital stock sales and transfers was $11,130,100; club dues, $4,714,700; and tickets for theaters, etc., $1,108,900.

*

THE friend who writes from his Maine farm, page 3, gives a hint that will apply to many other locations in northern localities, where glacial action has written its story on the earth's face in lakes and rivers and transported rocks and gravel knolls and awful grinding between mountains. These earth feature stories are not easy to read until one gets started. Then they follow in natural sequence, and add much to interest in life, as we look over lands in this rolling country and see just how they came to be as they are.

Brevities

TROUT are being fed cottonseed meal and dried milk at some hatcheries.

PARADICHLOROBENZENE is rough on clothes moths, as well as peach borers.

GULFPORT, Miss., and vicinity have shipped about 1,000,000 lbs. of pecans this year.

NEXT Spring we shall begin another intensive campaign against poison ivy with calcium chlorate .

THE poultry canning industry of this country is heavy, 23,899,469 lbs. being put up commercially during 1929.

OHIO State University reports that 175 breeders in that State are making authentic production records on 1,337 cows.

LAKE fish are now being shipped by airplane from Saskatchewan to Eastern Canada, 3,000 lbs. in two daily trips.

LOOKING at the array of "reptile" shoes worn by women now, we begin to think that snakes and lizards stand a poor chance of survival.

EVERLASTING flowers from California are sold cheaply by the florists here. They are especially bright and well colored because of climatic conditions.

CRUDE oil production in this country during a recent week averaged 2,232,850 barrels per day. The daily average east of California was 1,621,150 barrels.

"THE snow lies deep upon the ground;
In coat of mail the pools are bound,
The hungry rooks in squadrons fly,
And winds are slumbering in the sky."

YELLOW fever was at one time a widely spread scourge in our South, as well as other parts of the world. Now there is none here, and the world health report for last year mentions this disease only in West Africa, Brazil and Colombia.

THE Ozark region of Missouri and Arkansas grows 10 per cent of the strawberries in this country, its sales amounting to $4,000,000 last year. The crop outlook for the coming season in most sections is lighter, owing to the drought that cut back the young plants last Summer.

Money for Relief

PRESIDENT Hoover has had his way about the relief measures. Congress passed the $45,000,000 drought relief bill, making that amount available for loans to farmers in the drought regions. It also passed the relief bill appropriating $116,000,000 for the following special purposes:

Federal aid highway system to States	$80,000,000
Rivers and harbors	22,500,000
Flood control on the Mississippi and tributaries	3,000,000
Highways in national forests	3,000,000
Roads and trails in national forests	3,000,000
Roads in unreserved public lands	3,000,000
Roads and trails in national parks	1,500,000
For temporary advance to States	80,000,000

The Federal allotment under the regular $125,000,000 appropriated annually for roads requires that States benefiting from the allotment must put up an equal amount for the same purpose. In the case of this emergency appropriation, however, if any State is not in a position to meet this 50-50 requirement, such States may have the money advanced, but the amount so advanced will be deducted in five-year installments from the regular allotments, commencing in 1933. The work is to start immediately, and be completed prior to September 1, 1931. If any States fail to claim any part of the allotment, the President is authorized to reapportion it to States capable of using it by September, 1931. It is a matter of regret that no portion of this fund is alloted to the improvement of back-country roads which have been so shamefully neglected, since large sums have been already freely devoted to the roads and highways designated in the bills.

The Congress also passed the bill requested by the President to make available another $150,000,000 for the Federal Farm Board, making to date $400,000,000 for that purpose since the board began to function a little more than a year ago.

All of these measures were recommended by the administration. There was considerable opposition to all of them in one form or another, but finally the President got just what he asked for. The general purpose to relieve unemployment is universally approved. The only question is whether or not the plan is comprehensive enough to meet the unemployment situation and at the same time reach back to fundamental causes of the present business depression and set right our economic disturbance. While the measures seem entirely inadequate, they are helpful, and every person in the country should put a shoulder to the wheels of industry and push as if the motion of it depends on him alone.

Ups and Downs of the Milk Supply

All farmers as dairymen should be urged to fatten their calves at this time, or at least a part of them, to relieve the surplus of market milk. C. I. P.
New York.

IT IS desirable to reduce the present supply of milk flowing to the city market, but we hesitate to make arbitrary rules for farmers. If we were wise enough to do so it would not be desirable. Judgment and character and self-reliance are more important than dollars or wealth, and a people relieved of thinking and of assuming responsibilities for themselves, would soon become a mass of weaklings. When farmers have correct information, they usually form sound judgments. For nearly a half a century we have devoted ourselves to supplying truthful and reliable information, and when not otherwise misled or confused, we believe each farmer can best decide for himself as to the best thing for him to do under the circumstance.

This hysterical attempt to rush alternately from low to high production does not benefit the producer. It means a sacrifice to him in either emergency. Sacrifice has a good in spiritual life, but, if it brings grace in material things, the dairy farms of New York State should be peopled by saints. When the trade feared a short supply, but a few months back, it started the machinery of the whole State, official and otherwise, to persuade dairy farmers to raise more calves, to buy more cows, and to feed more concentrates to increase the volume of milk without offering to pay enough more to cover the extra cost. While it is always to the advantage of the buyer to have an over-supply, we do not believe that those who urged increased production expected any such markets, but it does show that from the producers' standpoint the dairy farmers are safer judges of their own affairs than many who assume to tell them what to do.

If we go back to another period not so long ago, we can all remember that the complaint was general that there was too much milk and the urge to decrease production was as incessant as now. In short, surplus and shortage have alternated for a half century on the metropolitan market to account for low prices in times flush and to urge extra expense on producers in the short periods.

We recall these experiences not to put blame on anyone, but to show that the policy of alternating high and low production is a custom developed by buyers for a half century. It has had a long persistent trial. From the producers' standpoint it has been a failure. The practice has been to flood the markets and create a surplus above the need for liquid consumption, until the price goes so low milk can be produced only at a loss. The production is then decreased at a sacrifice. The shortage forces a modest increase of price and brings out lively propaganda for increased production, requiring new investments and new sacrifices at the dairy farm. When the requirements are supplied, down goes the price without regard to the farmers' investment or cost of production. The most efficient auxiliary of this system is the classified price plan which throws the milk on the market and allows the price to be determined long after the milk is consumed. If the price were known in advance, production would be in some measure regulated accordingly. We believe that dairy farmers are in a position to contract for the city requirements of liquid milk and cream at a fair price, and to keep surplus milk out of the picture with satisfaction to the buyers and profits to themselves.

When the farmer knows how much milk he has contracted to supply he will not need to be told when to raise a heifer calf, when to fatten veals or when to turn off a poor milker. Our correspondent is a sympathetic friend, but a good many of the people who offer the farmer advice would starve to death on his job.

A Low Interest Rate

ON DECEMBER 11 the Bank of United States, with 59 branches in the city of New York, closed its doors and the State Superintendent of Banks took charge of the institution. On December 23, the Chelsea Exchange Bank and Trust Company, with nine branches, went through the same performance. It is rumored that these banks have assets to cover their obligations, but that they have been backing speculative investments in real estate and trade, and, in consequence of the general business depression the securities are not readily converted into cash. Depositors get a little inkling of the conditions, and begin to withdraw their money. This is called a "run on the bank," and when kept up, failure follows. It works a hardship on the depositors because when the doors are closed, they are unable to draw money to pay their bills.

The experience brings into review the policy of branch banks, and the regulation of banks of deposit in matters of speculation. Other banks of the city have volunteered to loan 50 per cent of the amount of the deposits in the closed banks to help out depositors. More helpful still the Federal Reserve Bank has reduced its discount rate from 2½ to 2 per cent, making the lowest interest rate at this time in the world. This does not mean that farmers or business men can borrow money at 2 per cent. It means that the banks can get a full supply of money from the Federal Reserve Banks at that rate, and loan it to their responsible customers at low rates. It should increase confidence and the volume of money in circulation, and check the downward tendency of commodity prices. If it does these things it must act favorably on the business depression.

Tax on Unearned Increment

Will you try to make this plain to your readers? On Dec 31, 1929, Mr. S— had $10,000 invested in certificates of deposit in banks upon the interest of which he paid income tax, less than 1 per cent reduction allowed for the year. On Dec. 31, 1930, Mr. S— has the same $10,000 invested in the same place at the same rate. He finds that if he should withdraw this money and purchase commodities now that he could obtain 25 per cent more of commodities than he could have done in 1929. He knows that in some way, without any effort on his part, or any return by him to society, his $10,000 has become $12,500. As an American citizen he feels that he should return this $2,500 unearned and unasked for increment as income and pay the government tax thereon. Will the income tax bureau permit him to do so? If not, why not? J. H. M.
New York.

THE increment of $2,500 would not be subject to income tax until it is converted into money or shows an actual net profit. In like manner, if all commodity prices were increasing in price and gold, money, becoming cheaper, the deposits would buy less commodities but the government would not allow a reduction for it until it became a definite loss to Mr. S—. The reason is that this tax is on capital gain, and the rule is that actual gain or loss must be shown as a concluded transaction before the tax is imposed. The government has few who storm the treasury to pay tax on unearned increment, but many who would like to make a reduction of estimated losses. Few like to pay taxes.

From Wyoming Co, New York

The drought which has held sway over this section for several months still reigns here, though its grip has been weakened by recent rains. Many farmers have been obliged to draw water for their stock, and even for domestic use, when springs and wells on their own land failed to produce water in sufficient quantities. The present drought is the worst in more than a score of years and has caused considerable inconvenience.

The price of beans still remains around five and six cents a pound. Excepting somewhat higher prices for beans this year, farmers are in a quandary. Although the drought cut the yield of beans in half, prices went down instead of ascending. Many farmers decided to hold their crop for higher prices but those who sold theirs for eight and nine cents a pound immediately after thrashing are apparently fortunate in consideration of the present market trend. Market prices descended immediately after the first few lots were sold.

As was expected the potato yield this year was less, another result of the drought. One farmer in the town of Eagle had potatoes that yielded more than 400 bushels to the acre. However, that crop was a rare exception as most fields yielded only 150 to 200 bushels to the acre, and some less than that. There has been but little variation in price throughout the Fall.

Late as it is, December 11, some farmers are still plowing. It is very seldom that the ground is in condition to plow at this time of the year. It gives the farmers an opportunity of doing the work now and thus making the Spring's work lighter. H. B. P.

Columbia County, N. Y., Notes

Cattle buyers are plenty, and farmers are culling out their poorer milk yielders. Young bulls about a year old are in good demand. Sheep, lambs and hogs either old or young have been in demand the past week. Old fat hogs were only rated at 9c a pound by buyers, and many farmers decided to keep them for their own use at that price, even if they had already enough. A surplus of hams, bacon, pork and sausage at that figure would not be amiss. Prices in a nearby city store for pork shoulders were 15c a pound; fresh hams, 23c, and sausages two pounds for 49c. Some difference between 9c and those prices.

Farmers are busy with their hay pressing. In the old days each farmer in this section with a large farm, had his own hay press. Now there is but one man with a hay press, in one section of the southern part of the county. He covers perhaps three townships, and goes from farm to farm with his press. He furnishes one man besides himself, and the farmer whose hay is being pressed furnishes the rest of the help necessary; the farmer's wife furnishes dinners for all.

The Christmas season is with us. Yards of running evergreens have been gathered in the farm woods; also branches of laurel and berried bushes. These are being used in the making of wreaths to hang in farmhouse windows. When the "Winter's wood" was cut, nice hickory chunks were sawed for the fireplace fire; these take the place of the Yule log of the past.

Thanks to parcel post advantages, the farmer's wife can send any farm-grown or homemade food as a Christmas gift to some city relative or friend, and nothing could be more acceptable to them. Small plum puddings, "six months' cakes," preserves, jellies, pickles, maple syrup or sugar, comb honey, nuts, fresh eggs, apples, Winter pears, grape juice, candies, popcorn, sausage, and in fact any farm food are daily sent safely in this manner about Christmas time as gifts. Apples and pears are being hauled via truck to New York City from cold storage plants in this section. E. A. H.

Potato Prices Gain and Lose

The early December advance in potato prices has been holding fairly well in eastern markets but toward the middle of the month there were signs that part of the advance was being lost. Some country shipping points were quoting prices 5 to 10 cents lower than at the height of the rise.

The market position was a matter of the rate of shipment. After a few weeks of shipments amounting to only about 3,000 cars weekly, the supplies at the large market centers became light and the price improved. Distant shippers seeing the advance began to increase their loadings and when this increase reached the markets the price began to sag again. Weather conditions at distant shipping points played a large part during the occasional spells of light shipping receipts of potatoes. Apparently the market could have been held at the slightly higher level if the shippers would hold down the output to about 500 cars daily and this rate of shipments would take care of this year's crop pretty well according to the usual proportion of No. 1 that are available for shipments. If the price should go high there would be large quantities of No. 2 offered for sale and also some thousands of carloads of Canadian potatoes, since Eastern Canada has a good crop this season and has found a way of getting over the tariff restriction by putting up fancy potatoes that sell at a premium. Under these conditions it seems that about all that can be expected is some improvement before Spring, based on the small size of the crop. Also, shippers may expect occasional price upturns resulting from temporary weather conditions. If prices of other farm products should take on a rising trend resulting from better general conditions, potatoes would undoubtedly have a share in the market improvement.

Shippers in eastern potato sections seem all at sea regarding the potato market outlook. When they found they could not hold the early December advance in prices when the markets were in a rather strong position because of light track holdings, some shippers concluded they were not going to get much higher prices for their potatoes and several of the larger dealers were reported shipping out their stored potatoes in the belief that they could buy plenty more of them from the daily haulings of the growers at prices as low, or lower, than they had paid for their present holdings. But as usual in such times there were plenty of holders who were confident of better prices before the end of the season.

The wide distribution of eastern potatoes is a feature this year. The greater part of the shipments from Western New York appeared to have gone to southern markets. Pennsylvania potatoes also have appeared in various markets farther south than usual, some having been carried long distances by truck. Maine potatoes are prominent in many of the middle western markets. It is an unusual situation when Maine potatoes are the leading source of supply in Detroit the largest center of distribution for Michigan stock in years of full production. In December not many Michigan potatoes except seed stock have left the State. G. B. F.

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

December 18, 1930.

MILK

December 8: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.61; 2B $1.86; 2C (milk made into sour cream), $1.51; Class 3, $1.70.

In classes 2A, 2B, and 2C a differential of 5c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat is added to milk testing above 3.5 per cent and deducted for that testing below this point. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c per .1 of 1 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.70; Class 2, $1.70; Class 3, $1.60.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh fancy	$0.30	@$0.30½
Extra 92 score		.29½
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.26	@ .29
Seconds	.24	@ .25½
Lower grades	.23	@ .23½
Ladles	.23½	@ .27½
Packing stock	.16	@ .22½
Renovated	.27½	@ .28½
Sweet fancy	.32	@ .32½
Extra		.31½
Firsts	.28½	@ .31
Seconds	.25½	@ .28
Centralized	.24	@ .28½

CHEESE

State flats, short held	$0.21	@$0.22½
Fresh, specials		.20
Fresh fancy		.19
Wisconsin, Whole Milk—		
Flats, 1930 cured	.18½	@ .20
Fresh	.17¼	@ .18
Daisies, fresh fancy	.17¼	@ .18
1930 cured	.18½	@ .20
Young America, fresh	.17¾	@ .18
June	.20	@ .21
Other States, daisies		.18

EGGS

Nearby whites extra	$0.38½	@$0.40
Average extras	.32	@ .33
Extra firsts	.29	@ .31
Firsts	.27	@ .28
Pullets	.20	@ .25
Pacific Coast	.30	@ .36½
Mixed colors	.33	@ .43
Gathered best	.36	@ .37
Fair to good	.25	@ .30
Storage best	.22	@ .23½
Lower grades	.14	@ .17

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.27	@$0.32
Fair to good	.23	@ .25
Roosters	.14	@ .19
Fowls	.18	@ .27
Ducks	.14	@ .23
Geese	.14	@ .24
Turkeys, dry—Maryland—		
Young toms	.35	@ .43
Hens	.35	@ .43
Mediums	.30	@ .37
Old toms	.30	@ .34
Hens	.32	@ .36
Virginia, young toms	.35	@ .42
Hens	.35	@ .42
Mediums	.30	@ .37
Old toms	.30	@ .34
Hens	.32	@ .36
Northwestern & Mt. States—		
Young toms	.35	@ .42
Hens	.35	@ .42
Mediums	.30	@ .36
Old toms	.30	@ .33
Hens	.31	@ .35
Western, young toms	.35	@ .41
Hens	.35	@ .41
Mediums	.30	@ .35
Old toms	.30	@ .32
Hens	.31	@ .34
Southwestern, young toms	.35	@ .40
Hens	.35	@ .40
Mediums	.30	@ .34
Old toms	.29	@ .31
Hens	.30	@ .33
Squabs, graded, lb.	.35	@ .60
Dark, doz.	2.00	@ 3.00
Culls	1.50	@ 2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.17	@$0.22
Chickens	.15	@ .28
Roosters	.12	@ .13
Ducks	.20	@ .27
Geese	.19	@ .24
Rabbits, lb.	.18	@ .25

POTATOES

L. I., 165 lbs.	$3.25	@$3.50
In bulk, 180 lbs.	3.60	@ 3.85
Maine, 180 lbs.	3.35	@ 3.65
Idaho, bu. box	2.50	@ 2.75
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bu.	.75	@ 2.25
Del. and Md. bskt.	1.00	@ 1.50

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$8.00	@14.00
Bulls	5.00	@ 6.25
Cows	2.75	@ 4.50
Calves, best		12.50
Common to good	8.00	@10.50
Sheep	3.00	@ 4.00
Lambs	7.50	@ 8.75
Hogs	7.25	@ 8.75

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.12	@$0.13
Good to choice	.08	@ .11
Lambs, hothouse, head	6.00	@ 9.00
Pigs, 15 to 25 lbs.	.16	@ .22
Steers, 100 lbs.	16.00	@21.00
Bulls	11.00	@13.00
Cows	10.00	@12.00

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$0.65	@$0.70
Brussels sprouts, qt.	.10	@ .25
Cabbage, ton	20.00	@23.00
Carrots, bu.	.65	@ 1.00
Cauliflower, bu.	1.50	@ 2.25
Celery, doz.	1.00	@ 1.50
Dandelions, Tex., bu.	.75	@ 1.00
Knob Celery, 100 bchs.	6.00	@ 8.00
Cucumbers, bu.	1.75	@ 6.50
Eggplants, bu.	1.75	@ 3.25
Horseradish, bbl.	5.00	@ 6.00
Kale, bbl.	1.00	@ 1.25
Lettuce, bu.	1.25	@ 5.00
Okra, bu.	1.50	@ 4.00
Onions—		
Wn. N. Y., yel., 100-lb. bag	1.10	@ 1.35
Orange Co., yellow,		
100-lb. bag	1.00	@ 1.40
50-lb. bag	.60	@ .70
Red, 100-lb. bag	1.25	@ 1.35
White, 50-lb. bag	.85	@ 1.60
Mid. Wn., yel., 100-lb. bag	1.15	@ 1.60
50-lb. bag	.60	@ .85
White, 50 lbs.	.85	@ 1.60
Far Western, Valencia,		
40-50 lbs.	1.00	@ 1.60
Parsnips, bu.	.50	@ .75
Peas, bu.	2.25	@ 5.50
Peppers, bu.	1.00	@ 2.25
Radishes, bu.	.65	@ .75
Salsify, 100 bchs.	6.00	@ 8.00
Spinach, bu.	.40	@ .90
Squash, Winter, bbl.	1.25	@ 2.00
String beans, bu.	2.00	@ 8.00
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.50	@ 3.50

DRIED BEANS—*Jobbing Prices*

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$6.00@$7.25
Pea	5.50
Red kidney	9.75
White kidney	8.00

FRUITS

Apples, McIntosh, bbl.	$4.00	@$7.00
Wealthy	2.00	@ 4.00
Greening	2.00	@ 5.50
Baldwin	2.00	@ 4.50
Spy	2.50	@ 5.00
Pears, bu.	1.00	@ 1.50
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	2.00	@ 3.75
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.75	@ .90

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy, ton	$27.00@28.00
No. 2	25.00@26.00
No. 3	22.00@24.00
Clover mixed	22.00@28.00
Straw, rye	14.00
Oat and wheat	12.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.	$1.01⅛
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.82¾
Oats, No. 2 white	.44
Rye	.43⅜

WHEAT IN OTHER MARKETS

Chicago, No. hard	$0.78¼	@$0.78½
Kansas City—		
No. 2 dark	.70	@ .74
No. 2 hard	.70	@ .73
Duluth, No. 1 dark	.74½	@ .76½
Winnipeg—		
No. 1 northern		.51¾

Retail Prices at New York

Butter, best, lb.	$0.40	@$0.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.50	@ .55
Gathered	.35	@ .45
Turkeys, lb.	.35	@ .45
Chickens	.35	@ .40
Ducklings	.30	@ .35
Capons	.48	@ .52
Apples, doz.	.30	@ .35
Oranges, doz.	.35	@ .70
Potatoes, peck	.35	@ .40
Lettuce, head	.10	@ .15
Cabbage, lb.	.03	@ .04
String beans, lb.	.15	@ .20

Boston Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

There has been a quite general renewal of produce market activity during the past week with normal supplies clearing closely in most cases.

Apples.—Supply moderate, demand slow except on Baldwins. Native Baldwins, 75c to $1.25; poorer, 50c. McIntosh, ordinary, 75c to $1; best, mostly $1.25 to $1.75; few large fancy, small lots, $2. Various odd varieties, ordinary, 75c to $1.50 std. bu. box.

Beets.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native cut off, 35 to 65c bu. box; Tex., crts., bchd., few sales, $3.50.

Cabbage.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native, 50 to 75c std. bu. box; Savoy, $1.50 to $2.25 bbl.; Danish, $1 to $1.15 100-lb. sacks; Fla., 1½-bu. crts., $1.50 to $1.75.

Carrots.—Supply moderate, demand slow. Native cut off, 40 to 65c std. bu. box; Calif., crts., bchd., $2 to $2.50.

Cranberries.—Supply moderate, demand good for best. Mass. Early Blacks, ord., $2.25 to $2.50; Howes, $2.50 to $3 ¼-bbl. crt.

Cucumbers.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Native h.h., best, $14 to $15; poorer low as $7 std. bu. box; Fla., h.h., $1.25 to $2.50 doz.

Kale.—Supply moderate, demand good, 50 to 65c std. bu. box. Va., bu. hpr., 40 to 60c.

Lettuce.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native, 18 heads, h.h., 50 to 85c; few $1 std. bu. box; Calif., 4 to 5 doz. heads, $2.50 to $4 crt.; Ariz., crts., $3.50 to $4.

Onions.—Supply moderate, demand slow. Native, 50 to 65c std. bu. box; Conn. Valley, ord., 75c to $1.25; few best, $1.50 100 lbs.; Mich., $1.25 to $1.35; N. Y., mostly, $1 to $1.15 100 lbs.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Maine, 100 lbs., $1.70 to $1.80 bag; P. E. I., Mts., $2.10 to $2.15 90-lb. bag.

Radishes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. 40 to 50 bchs. h.h., best, $1.50 to $2; poorer, 75c std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Texas, 75c to $1 bu. bskt.

Squash.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand fair. Native Turban, mostly 50 to 75c; few, $1 bbl.; Blue Hubbard, 1 to 1¼c lb.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native h.h., 15 to 30c lb.; Ohio h.h., best, $2 to $2.50 8-lb. bskt.; Cuban, 6-bskt. crt., $2 to $3.

Hay.—Supplies moderate, demand light, market weak except on best. No. 1 Timothy $26; eastern, $18.50 to $23.50; clover mixed, red, $25 ton.

Butter. — Market steady. Creamery extras, 31c; firsts, 29 to 30½c; seconds, 27 to 28½c lb.

Eggs. — Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 36c; white extras, 33 to 35c; fresh eastern, 32 to 34c doz.

Poultry.—Dressed, market firm, demand good. Fowl, 4 to 5 lbs., 24 to 28c; 3 to 3½ lbs., 21 to 22c; broilers, small, 30 to 32c; large, 26 to 28c; chickens, 3 to 6 lbs., 30 to 32c; native, 30 to 32c; roosters, 20 to 21c lb. Live fowl, 20 to 23c; chickens, 30 to 31c; Leghorns, 18 to 20c; roosters, 15 to 16c lb.; turkeys firm at advancing prices, westerns mostly 38 to 40c lb.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins, N. Y. held, 25 to 26c; N. Y. fresh, 19 to 20c; western held, 24 to 25c; fresh, 17½ to 18c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $6.50 to $7; Calif., small white, $6.50 to $7; Yellow Eyes, $7.25 to $8; red kidney, $10 to $10.50; Lima, $9.50 to $10 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market dull. Demand slightly improved; prices mostly lower.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 29 to 30c; clothing, 23c; ½ blood, combing, 29c; clothing, 24c; ⅜ blood, combing, 28 to 29c; clothing, 25 to 26c; ¼ blood, combing, 28 to 29c; clothing, 25 to 26c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 71 to 73c; clothing, 58 to 62c; ½ blood, combing, 63 to 65c; clothing, 53 to 55c; ⅜ blood, combing, 52 to 55c; clothing, 47 to 50c; ¼ blood, combing, 48 to 51c; clothing, 43 to 45c; Terr. fine, combing, 71 to 73c; clothing, 60 to 63c; ½ blood, combing, 54 to 58c; clothing, 58 to 60c; ⅜ blood, combing, 57 to 60c; clothing, 52 to 55c; ¼ blood, combing, 55 to 56c; clothing, 47 to 50c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs.—Supply rather light, market mostly 50c lower, demand very slow. Bulk of sales $7.50 to $8.

Cattle. — Supply butcher cows and vealers fully normal. Bulls in light supply. Cows weak to 50c lower. Veal mostly 50c lower, some sales lower grades off more. Bulls 50c to $1 higher. Demand good for bulls, very slow for other classes.

Cows.—Common and medium, $3 to $5.50; low cutter and cutter, $2 to $3.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium, $3.50 to $6.

Vealers.—Medium and choice, $7 to $10.50; cull and common, $5 to $7.

Sheep.—Supply lambs and mutton about normal, lamb, 50c to $1 lower; demand very slow.

Lambs.—Medium to choice, 84 lbs. down, $6.50 to $9.50; cull and common, all wts., $4 to $6.50.

Ewes.—Common to good, $2.50 to $3.50; cull, $2 to $2.50.

Milk Cows.—Supply liberal, market weak with sales $5 to $10 lower on all grades. Demand very slow. Choice, head, $160 to $180; good, $125 to $160; medium, $60 to $80; common, $30 to $50.

Events of the Week

DOMESTIC.—Dr. George H. Whipple and Dr. George R. Minot, discoverers of the value of liver and liver extract as a treatment for pernicious anemia, formerly incurable, received Dec 18, at a dinner at the University Club, New York, a $10,000 prize offered by "The Popular Science Monthly" for the current achievement in science of greatest benefit to the public. Dr. Whipple, who is dean and professor of pathology of the School of Medicine and Dentistry at the University of Rochester, began thirteen years ago his researches which culminated in the discovery. Dr. Minot, who is professor of medicine at Harvard University, began his researches in diet in 1921.

A new bureau to round up and investigate all aliens with criminal records to establish possible grounds for deportation was established by Police Commissioner Mulrooney of New York, Dec. 19. Mr. Mulrooney predicted that other cities would follow New York's example and establish similar bureaus. The move, it was indicated, is a part of the national drive against racketeering. The cooperation of Federal authorities in Washington so that funds and facilities may be provided to banish alien criminals from the United States is looked for. The New York police arrest about 1,200 aliens yearly, or nearly four a day. Until this bureau was formed there was no special police detail to look into the records of these men so far as immigration laws are concerned.

For the 135th year the Onondaga Indians, living near Syracuse had their annual supply of salt Dec. 19, four tons of it, and $700 from the hands of the State, due them in consequence of a reaty entered into in 1795. Philip Schuyler was one of the signers. The salt was turned over to them by A. B. Fenner, acting as agent for the State. It was in sacks of two, four, eight and twenty-five pounds, according to the size of each family. Each person gets sixteen pounds. This event, marking one of the most romantic episodes in civic history in Central New York, is a yearly observance of the transaction by which Syracuse became the property of New York State. The treaty provides that it will go on "forever." Schuyler with John Cantine, David Brooks and John Richardson, on July 28, 1795, concluded the treaty by which the white men agreed that "the sums of $500 and $200, and also 100 bushels of salt, to be delivered at the Salt Lake (Onondaga Lake) annually forever thereafter, making together the sum of $2,000, shall in future be annually paid them forever." The Indians covenanted and sold "to the people of the State of New York and their successors forever, all and singular, the common right in the said Salt Lake and the one mile of land around the same, together with all and singular the lands comprised within one-half mile of the creek between the northern boundary of the land reserved to them by the agreement of 1793 and the Salt Lake."

Clark W. Parker, 68, inventor of scores of devices, few of which were ever manufactured, was indicted with his son, Wyman C. Parker, and 15 other defendants by the federal grand jury Dec. 19, on charges of using the mails to defraud investors out of $1,125,000 while president of the Automotive Royalties Company, which the elder Parker headed. Thirteen of those indicted, all salesmen for the Parker interests, have not been apprehended. Two, H. Ellery Seymour and Herbert S. Vail, have been arrested in other jurisdictions. Both Parkers are now out on bail of $5,000 each. The automotive concern is also indicted.

Two indictments naming George F. Ewald, former New York City magistrate, his wife, Mrs. Bertha Ewald, and Dr. Francis Schirp, were handed up to Justice Philip J. McCook by the special grand jury Dec. 19. The Ewalds were charged with offering Dr. Schirp $2,000 to use his influence in obtaining a magistracy for Ewald and Dr. Schirp with having accepted the money.

Establishment of reserve funds for payment of wages to workers in slack times equivalent to reserves maintained for payment of dividends to stockholders was proposed Dec. 21 by Edward F. McGrady, general organizer and legislative representative at Washington of the American Federation of Labor, in an address at the Labor Institute in Philadelphia.

Patrons of two inns on the White Horse Pike, near Atco, N. J., were startled Dec. 21 when an airplane, the left wing of which had become snagged in a radio wire, dropped squarely upon a parked sedan. In the crash Frank Faulkner, a Philadelphia flier, 24 years old, was seriously injured. His companions, Clarence Sengpiel, 24, and George Sengpiel, 27, brothers, living at Lawndale, Pa., received cuts and bruises on the face and head when they were thrown violently against the cockpit cowling as the plane landed.

A four-alarm fire caused damage estimated at more than $250,000 to the six-story warehouse and showroom of John J. Mullins & Sons, furniture dealers and manufacturers, at Myrtle Avenue and Lawrence Street, Brooklyn, Dec. 22. Proximity of the blaze to the Myrtle Avenue elevated structure delayed trains more than an hour. Passengers in two trains were forced to walk the structure to the nearest stations when power was cut off.

About 15,000 lbs. of air mail was carried by 14 planes which took off from the Municipal Airport, Newark, N. J., for various parts of the country Dec. 22. Most of it was Christmas mail. The largest carrier in the record mail shipment was the National Air Transport, which sent four planes, each carrying 1,400 lbs. to Chicago with mail for the West Coast. Another of its planes arrived from Chicago with about the same amount. The Eastern Air Transport, which carries mail to and from the South, operated three extra planes out of Newark and two arrived from the South. Colonial Airways sent out two extra sections, with mail for Boston and Montreal.

WASHINGTON.—Congress was asked Dec. 17 to confer American citizenship upon Bernt Balchen, pilot of the Byrd Antarctic expedition, and 12 other members of the expedition, under a bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Swanson of Virginia.

Fear that an effort to ratify the World Court now would delay emergency and appropriation bills, thereby forcing an extra session of Congress, led the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to vote 10 to 9 Dec. 17 to postpone committee action on the issue until next Dec. 9, a delay of one year.

President Hoover signed the major measures of his emergency relief program Dec. 20 as adjournment of Congress for the Christmas recess was delayed by a furious debate in the Senate over insurgent Republicans' demand for the resignation of Robert H. Lucas as executive director of the Republican National Committee. Senate attacks on Mr. Lucas grew out of his admission to the Nye committee on Senatorial campaign expenditures that he personally had spent $4,000 in an effort to defeat Senator George W. Norris, Nebraska insurgent Republican, who was re-elected on the regular Republican ticket. The central part of the President's emergency relief legislative program was completed when he affixed his signature to the $45,000,000 drought relief resolution and to the $116,000,000 emergency construction fund bill. Steps to carry into effect without delay the Federal operations authorized by these measures were taken at once by the administration. The emergency construction fund is available forthwith and is to be used for the enlargement and acceleration of the largest program of public works ever undertaken in a single year by the Federal government. Loans to farmers in the 21 States damaged by drought, storm and hail will have to await Congressional appropriations carrying into effect the authorizations in the bill allowing the use of $45,000,000 for this purpose. Congressional leaders said the money would be voted immediately after the holiday recess. Meantime the Department of Agriculture announced that it was losing no time in preparing the way for loans to insure the production of crops in the drought-stricken areas. Loans, secured by liens on crops, are to be made on the recommendation of local committees. They will be for seed, fertilizer, feedstuffs for livestock and gasoline for tractors. The administration succeeded in having struck from the resolution a requirement to advance money to farmers for human food, on the ground that the Red Cross was well able to take care of cases of individual distress.

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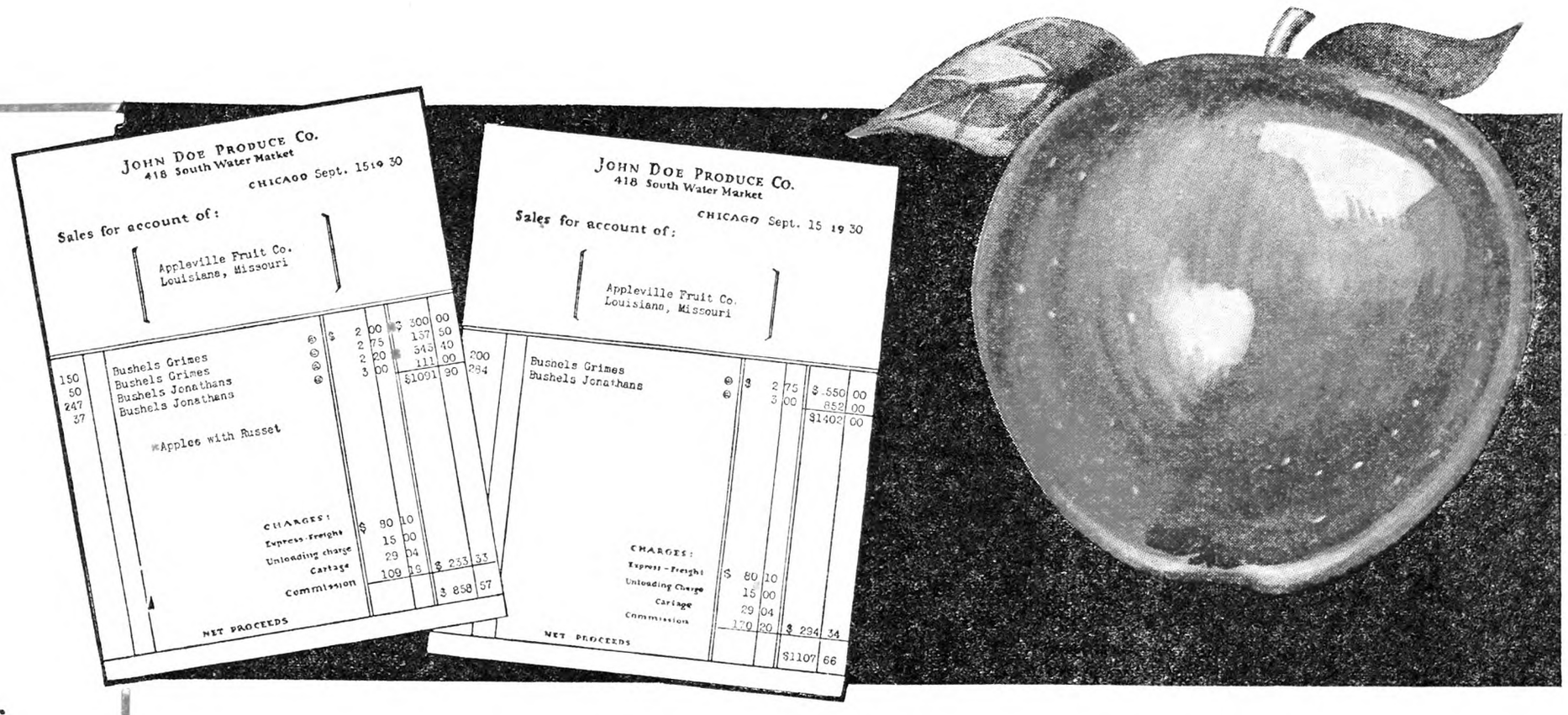
FOR FINE COLOR AND WAXY FINISH



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EVERY YEAR Russet costs the commercial apple growers of America an untold fortune. The Bills-of-Sale above are typical examples. The one on the left is a reproduction of an actual carload shipment in which *60 per cent of the apples were russeted.* The one on the right shows what the car would have brought with NO Russeted apples.

Russet robbed this grower of $249.09 *net profit* on one car of apples. Think of it!

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Unbiased experts have proved this fact beyond question. Prof. F. H. Ballou of the Ohio Department of Horticulture in speaking of a five-year test of Dry Lime Sulfur in his 1930 report says:

"So successful in control of apple scab; so remarkably harmless and really invigorating to foliage and growing fruit; and so conducive to production of apples of exceedingly smooth, glossy finish and fine color that it has been continued in use for eight successive years at our Dale View Test Orchards with constant and growing satisfaction."

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WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Prayers for the New Year

FOR NIGHT

Set my heart free from bitterness, O God,
Now it is night—
Free from those unlaid ghosts of hurt and pain
That haunt the light;
Forgive my faults and let me fall asleep,
Now day is through,
And in unbroken peace abide this night
Close unto You.

FOR MORNING

Let me not look behind night's pause of peace,
Now it is day;
With courage and with joy let me go forth
Anew, I pray;
Resolved that I will strive, as my strength is,
To do my part,
Each hour with kindness, and sincerity,
And a high heart!

—Ethel Arnold Tilden, in Good Housekeeping.

*

JANUARY is a "between" month for the housekeeper; the things that "must be done before the holidays" are out of the way, and it is too early to contemplate housecleaning. It is an ideal time to do household sewing, to prepare bed and table linen and curtains. February is the month of the "white sales" in the city stores, and it is always wise to plan in advance for future purchases. It is a good time to sew on the children's clothes, for fashions in children's garments do not run to sudden extremes. We like to leave the adult dresses a little longer, as it gives more chance to pick out pretty styles. With all the advance styles featuring cotton materials for southern wear, we are sure to find pretty cottons at prices to suit every purse, and certainly nothing is nicer or more practical for Summer wear.

*

HOME-CURED bacon is excellent to slice cold when cooked in the following manner: Select a square piece weighing three or four pounds, soak it over night. The next morning put it on to boil, allowing it to simmer very gently three-quarters of an hour to the pound; then let it go cool in the water in which it was cooked. When cold drain, remove the skin, rub the fat well with sugar, pour over it some cider vinegar, and roast in the oven until brown. When cold cut into thin slices; it should be tender and delicate in flavor.

Seen in the Shops

Napkin rings of celluloid come in a variety of gay colors; they are quite heavy, smoothly turned without ornament. They were priced at 39 cents each.

A bed table noted would be a great comfort to an invalid; it was firmly made, to rest on supports over the invalid's knees, with a convenient space for a tray. The top was adjustable, so that it could be placed at an angle for a reading rack, and it could also be turned over, the under side being supplied with ledges to hold cards when playing solitaire. The price of this table prettily enameled and decorated, was $10.89.

Some pretty tea strainers with stand were priced at $1.59. The plated strainer had a bright-colored handle, and rested on a little stand that matched in color.

A jersey blouse in Russian style is very smart, though extremely plain and tailored. One style noted had a round neck with a flat band going round the neck and down the side, where it fastened invisibly, except for one button at the top. There was a tied belt, and plain shirt sleeves gathered into a cuff at the wrist; in fact the whole style was suggestive of a Russian peasant's shirt. The price was $6.95.

Boxes of soap in fancy styles are always displayed among Christmas gift suggestions. We noted one box containing six little yellow soap ducklings for $1.50; another box priced at $1 contained six different fruits in soap.

Painted pigs are among the Mexican pottery which is now displayed as a feature in artistic ware. The children's book by Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, entitled "The Painted Pig," has brought these amusing bits of pottery into vogue. Bowls, plates, platters and other articles of Mexican pottery, all gaily painted and picturesque in design, are prominently displayed, interest in them being stimulated by a special exhibition of Mexican handicrafts at the Metropolitan Museum.

A Boy Scout aluminum cooking outfit was seen for $2.50.

Gym horseshoes made of rubber entitle horseshoe pitching to take its place among indoor games. They cost $1 and $2.

Among drapery fabrics we noted semi-glazed French percale in a variety of pretty designs for 49 cents a yard, 31 inches wide. English linen printed with gay hunting scenes was $1.98 a yard, 31 inches wide.

Good Dishes for Church Supper

The recipes given below are in quantities sufficient for from 15 to 20 people. Of course they are easily doubled—or halved—if one has a good old-fashioned family. The first, if served with cold meats or with a generous dish of cottage cheese, and followed by a fruit dessert, furnishes a well-balanced meal. It should be baked in dishes (preferably of earthenware) large in proportion to their depth, so that there may be plenty of crust.

Vegetable Pie.—1½ quarts of potatoes, sliced or chopped; one quart chopped carrots; one quart peas; one quart small or chopped onions; one quart butter beans. Boil separately, according to their various requirements, until tender, using but little water, as this furnishes the "gravy." The vegetables may be varied indefinitely; a few tomatoes are good, cabbage or cauliflower; a little corn; a chopped pepper or two, and a good home pie may often be made of left-overs. Salt to taste and season generously with butter. Arrange in a buttered dish with a moderate amount of liquid, cover with a rich, thick biscuit crust, and bake golden brown in a hot oven.

Cheese Souffle.—One quart of milk, one cup of cheese, ½ cup of butter, 1¼ cups of flour, 16 eggs, seasoning to taste. Cut up the cheese in the milk, heat gradually, add the butter, and thicken with the flour, which has been blended smoothly with a little milk. Remove from the fire and gradually add the beaten yolks of eggs, with salt and paprika as required, and then the whites, stiffly whipped. Pour into a large buttered earthenware dish and bake 20 to 25 minutes in a moderate oven. It will puff up to double its original size, or more; the crust should be brown and crisp, and the crumb, if that is the proper term, firm and tender. This dish is a little unusual, and a favorite with the men.

At a "pancake supper" that I attended recently, the only food served was pancakes (with butter and maple syrup), coffee (with pitchers of thick cream), and hot scalloped apples—but every dish was the very best of its kind.

Hot Scalloped Apples.—Choose tart apples and pare, core and slice enough to fill a six-quart dish, or if you are really modern, leave the skins on. Allow two cups of sugar and ½ cup of melted butter for seasoning, and arrange in layers in buttered baking dishes, which should be filled heaping full. Press the apples down, cover, and bake slowly for an hour or an hour and a quarter; then remove the cover, spread with buttered crumbs, and return to the oven for 15 minutes to become brown and crisp. The apples will be in whole pieces, and transparent—very attractive and good. A nice dessert, with whipped cream.

Muffins make a change from hot biscuit or rolls, and these are particularly good—puffy and light, with a buttery crust. The recipe makes three dozen good-sized muffins.

Sour Milk Muffins.—Eight cups (two quarts) flour; four teaspoons baking powder; four teaspoons salt; two tablespoons sugar; 2½ teaspoons soda; sift together twice. Beat four eggs, add five cups of sour (loppered) milk, and beat until it is smooth and foamy; combine the two mixtures, and add ¾ cup of melted butter. Have the pans hot, and bake in a hot oven. For whole-wheat muffins, use the same recipe, substituting four cups of whole-wheat and three cups of white flour for all white, with four tablespoons of brown sugar and, if you like, a package of raisins. Oh, how good they are with comb honey!

For cornmeal muffins, try four cups of cornmeal, two cups of flour, four cups of rich buttermilk, one cup of sour cream, a half cup or more of sugar, four eggs, four teaspoons salt, 2½ teaspoons soda, two teaspoons baking powder. Whip the buttermilk with the eggs, and combine as before. Unless the cream and buttermilk are rich, add a little melted shortening.

Dixie Indian Pudding.—Scald three pints of milk, stir in 1½ cups of white cornmeal blended with as much cold milk, and cook until it thickens—it will need frequent stirring. Add 1½ cups sorghum molasses, a good half cup of butter and a heaping teaspoon of salt. Turn it into an earthen dish, cover and place in a slow oven. At the end of an hour, stir in one cup of cold water and two cups of seedless raisins; uncover, and bake two hours longer. Serve with hard sauce flavored with vanilla. This is often made without the raisins, and is surprisingly good, but be sure you bake it slowly. R. F. D.

How are beans baked in what they call a bean hole? I wonder whether any of THE R. N.-Y. readers can give me any information about it? G. R. H.
Connecticut.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

636 — A Charming Slip. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅜ yds. of 35-in. material with 3¾ yds. of 2-in. lace banding. Ten cents.

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954 — Pretty School Type. This style is designed in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2¼ yds. of 39-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 27-in. contrasting and 2¾ yds. of 1¼-in. ribbon. Ten cents.

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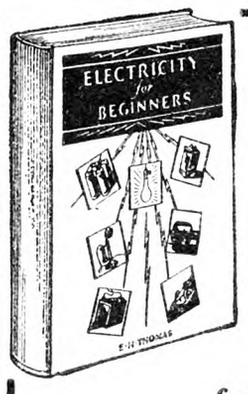

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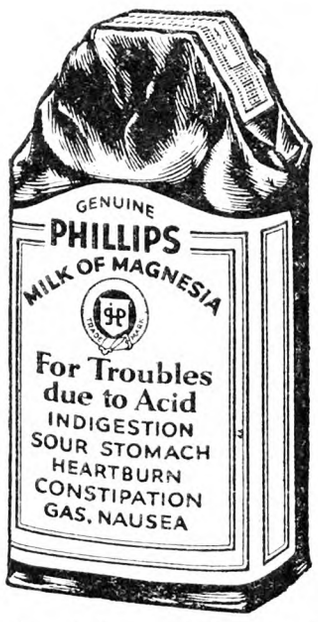
INDIGESTION



WHAT most people call indigestion is usually excess acid in the stomach. Food has soured. The instant remedy is an alkali which neutralizes acids. But don't use crude helps. Use what your doctor would advise.

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Once you learn this perfect way you'll never deal in any other manner with the headaches, gas, bloating, nausea, dizziness, indigestion, biliousness, etc., due to an over-acid stomach and bowels.

Be sure to get genuine Phillips'. It is always a liquid; never made in tablet form. Look for the name Phillips' on the bottle. All drugstores —25c and 50c.

PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA

The Charm of Basketry

Last week Aunt Martha and I went to the sale of articles made by the blind; every year Aunt Martha goes and buys something, a reed basket, a bath towel with crochet edge or a flower holder bound in raffia. On the way home she said to me: "Mary, I really can't tell how often I look at what I've bought and say to myself: 'The woman who made this couldn't see her work; you can, Martha Snow'."

This Winter it is basket-making that interests her. As always her newest hobby is shared with neighbors and friends. I find myself noticing carefully each basket I see so that I may tell Aunt Martha. She has asked me to make a list of the ones that I've found are most practical; it is surprising how many different sorts we use. My smallest and most dainty is the sweet grass basket from Maine; it is just the right size for my handkerchiefs. The largest is the sturdy pack basket from the Adirondacks that brother Tim says is light for its size and has many uses on the farm. My favorite is the Cherokee Indian basket from Murphy, North Carolina, not far from the Georgia line, where the native Indian handicraft has lingered. I think it is made of rushes, for it is light yet strong; the colors, natural green, red and almost black suggest skill in vegetable dyes. It is an excellent flower basket as well as convenient for shopping. For heavier use I like my mountain "egg basket" that came from the Cumberland Hills of eastern Kentucky; it is melon-shaped and fits the curve of the arm and of the hip, and looks like a genuine piece of fireside handicraft with its oak splints walnut-stained. So closely is it woven that even grain and seed corn can be carried or stored in it. A miniature egg-basket is charming for candy or nuts or small cookies. My large one is always present at our picnics, for after it is emptied of the bacon and sandwiches I use it to pass the apples or doughnuts. My sister finds hers makes an excellent wood basket; her daughter likes hers for small Mary's toys; it surely is practical for the family mending. With a cover it becomes a convenient carry-all.

For daily use year-in-year-out I rise to vote for the Nantucket "lightship basket" with its round wooden disk to which the splints are glued; the block is shaped somewhat like a derby hat; two small wooden handles complete what is an ideal sewing basket or catch-all for string or pencils. When made extra deep it resembles a pail, and with the addition of a long over-arm handle becomes even more serviceable. Far less sturdy but none the less useful are the cane-baskets made some years ago when cane-seated chairs seemed to be a new idea. A neighbor of ours discovered one in her attic, filled it with shells and acorns and delighted her little nephew. This same friend keeps her letters in a miniature hamper; she says it is such a comfort to know just where every note and bill really is.

Perhaps in planning to begin the making of baskets for ourselves we hesitate because our material is not complete or perfect, yet if we experimented with what is at hand no one can tell what novel effects might result. Why cannot we have today some of that inventiveness that possessed the first basketmaker long ago? I saw a hamper in town the other day that I am sure was made in that way; loosely woven, it was entirely satisfactorily for its purpose, and that, after all, is beauty, the wise folks say. Heaped high with spinach it was picturesque in front of the greengrocers'; evidently the device of a peasant farmer who still clung to the European skill of hand and had used flexible roots and twigs that were at hand to fashion his basket to carry his greens to market.

While I was still thinking of Angelo's contrivance the mail brought a copy of a magazine interested in handicraft. As usual I turned first to the "Piece Bag," where suggestions are given by readers. This is what I opened to, from "Mrs. A. M. J., California," "Save all the tough wrapping-paper that comes in; when you have quite a quantity cut it in strips, dip in water and twist. For a rather heavy basket which would naturally take a large reed for weavers two inches will not be too wide; for smaller baskets cut the strips an inch in width. Stain and give a coat of shellac as usual. The paper can be used as reeds for weaving, and the baskets thus made are 'different' and most attractive."

FLORENCE REEVES.

An Old Quilt Pattern

The quilt pattern, called drunkard's path which was recently illustrated in THE R. N.-Y. proved to be an old friend of mine; for my sister and I pieced two quilts from that pattern when I was 10 years old, and that, like all stories begin, was "a long, long time ago."

The directions read that it may be joined solid or with white blocks. By all means join it in solid pattern; the zigzag road joins and forms a pattern over the whole quilt. Two quilts are usually pieced from this pattern at the same time, for when one block is cut the remaining pieces form a block with colors reversed. It was very popular years ago made of turkey red calico and plain white; quilt No. 1 had the drunkard's path of white on a red background, while on No. 2 the prodigal's feet might follow a road of glowing red wavering across a snowy background. No. 1 was lined with red, No. 2 with white. The lighter quilt graced the bed in the spare room, and the other was used for a family bed.

My quilt was of indigo blue calico with a small white figure, the path of a lighter calico, white with tiny black polka dot, my sister's quilt being just the opposite. These quilts were laid away until some years later; just before I was married, we gave a quilting party. We invited a number of girls, but after their arrival we decided to tie the quilts, as none of us felt capable of quilting them. We used just the sheet wadding and tied closely and inconspicuously with white knitting cotton. The quilts were very good-looking although not to be compared with quilted ones. We spent a jolly afternoon and then enjoyed the old-fashioned supper mother had prepared for us. The table was covered with a homespun cloth and set with old blue dishes, grandmother's thin silver and tiny glass sauce dishes. The whole menu evades my memory, but hot biscuits and preserves and tarts were part of the good food eaten with relish, for this was before the days of dieting. I do recall that we had no end of fun over our tea, for the old cups dated back to the time before handles. We used cup plates and poured our tea into deep saucers and drank it with much laughter, as we are told the "Father of his country" drank his.

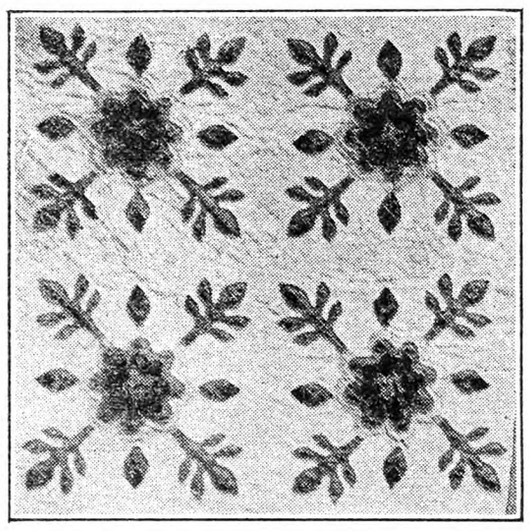
Our party was such a success that mother copied our idea, only she had a real quilting party and invited old ladies who knew how to do the thing properly. Needless to state her quilt was more successful than ours, and the party almost as hilarious, for the guests had many merry tales to relate. One of the old ladies remarked dryly: "I had a whole set of blue dishes like these that belonged to my mother-in-law, but after she died I smashed them all in the backyard so I could have some dishes of my own." She looked very meek in her best black silk gown, but the fire of youth was in her eyes as she told the anecdote. I guess it has always been the same; youth rebelling against the old order, although each generation seems surprised when it occurs. Perhaps this old lady would have been grieved had her son's wife scorned her treasures. My experience with human nature would lead me to deduce that such might be true.

Our next social venture was a "rag bee," and to this we invited all ages, mother's friends and ours. The guests were brought to our home in a big sleigh with plenty of straw to sit on, and warm blankets and robes to cover them, for it was a cold evening. A hot supper was served and after the rags were sewed we had popcorn balls and played games.

Much water has run under the bridge since those days. Many changes, many absent faces, but warm floods of memory rush back at the sight of the old quilt pattern.

Have we lost the secret of hospitality? Simple food, spontaneous wholesome fun. If we have lost the magic charm perhaps we can easily find it by following the old paths back through memories' lanes. I think the magic word to unlock the gate is "simplicity." COUNTRY CONTRIBUTOR.

Patchwork Pattern



The Wild Rose—This photograph was taken from a quilt made in the three shades of pink, with yellow for center of rose. The design is most beautiful used with either solid blocks or blocks joined with white of even size. Twelve blocks were used for the quilt as shown here. The price of pattern is 15 cents. Send orders to The Rural New-Yorker, New York.

French Pancakes

Beat five eggs very light, add two tablespoonsful of melted butter, one and one-half pints of milk, and enough wheat flour, sifted with two teaspoonsful of baking powder, to make a good batter. About a quart of flour will be needed. Melt a little butter in a large frying pan, and pour the batter into this. When brown on one side, turn carefully and brown on the other. When done, spread quickly with fruit jelly, and roll up as you would a sheet of music. Transfer carefully to a very hot dish, sprinkle with powdered sugar, or with powdered sugar and ground cinnamon, and serve immediately.

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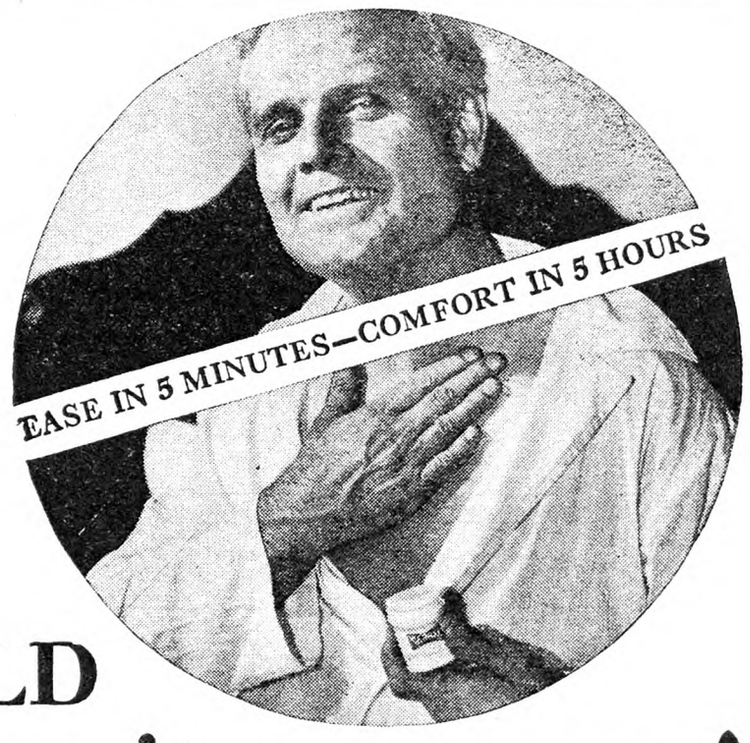

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Live Stock and Dairy

How Much Per Point?

When selling milk should we have a fixed price per point above the 3% test, or should the price per point change with the rise and fall in the price of 3% milk? It has always appeared to me that the fixed price of 4c per point above the 3% test, regardless of the price of milk, is decidedly unfair to the dairyman who is producing high-testing milk. It seems clear, in studying the question that the price per point should not be a fixed amount but should be a sliding scale. The price per point should go up and down with the change in price of 3% milk.

When the price of 3% milk is $2 per hundred 4c per point is right, but as milk advances in price 4c per point is not enough. But at $2.25 per hundred we come to the dividing line where the high-testing milk begins to lose out.

Let us take some illustrations, such as we find almost daily in our testing association work. A dairyman has a 3% cow giving 1,200 lbs. a month and another cow giving 900 lbs. of 5% milk a month. If 3% milk sells for $2 per hundred, the 1,200 lbs. of milk will sell for $24. The 5% milk will sell for $2.80 per hundred and the 900 lbs. will sell for $25. Some may think this comparison unfair as 900 lbs. a month is rather high for a 5% cow, but we frequently find them giving that much and more. But let us say the high testing cow gives 850 lbs. a month, her milk then sells for $23.80. This brings the value of their production practically equal as it should be as we shall see later. This is purely an illustration and not used as any argument as to the comparative merits of the different breeds of cows. But it shows that 4c per point is right when 3% milk sells for $2 per hundred.

Let us now assume that 3% milk sells for $2.25 per hundred, the 1,200 lbs. sells for $27 and the 850 lbs. would sell for $3.05 per hundred or $25.92 which is $1.08 less than the low testing milk sells for. But let us assume that we get 4½c per point. The 5% milk then sells for $3.15 per hundred and the 850 lbs. would sell for $26.77. The value of the high and low-testing milk is then practically the same.

We will now say 3% milk sells for $2.50 per hundred and 4c per point above 3%, the 1,200 lbs. sells for $30 and the 850 lbs. sells for $28.05 or $1.95 less than the low-testing milk sells for. But let us assume we get 5c per point, the high-testing milk sells for $3.50 per hundred and the 850 lbs. would sell for $29.75.

If 3% milk sells for $2.75 per hundred the 1,200 lbs. sells for $33, and, at 4c per point, the 5% milk sells for $3.55 per hundred and the 850 lbs. sells for $30.17. The dairyman is constantly losing in producing high-testing milk as the price of 3% milk goes up and there is the fixed differential of 4c per point.

But let us assume the high-testing milk sells for 5½c per point above the 3% test, then it sells for $3.85 per hundred and the 850 lbs. sells for $32.72 which again brings the value of the high and low testing milk practically equal.

If the price of 3% milk is $3 per hundred the 1,200 lbs. sells for $36, and at 4c per point the 5% milk sells for $3.80 per hundred and the 850 lbs. sells for $32.30 or $2.70 less than the 1,200 lbs. of low-testing milk. At 4c per point the high-testing milk continues to lose more as the price of milk advances. But let us say the price per point above the 3% test is 6c, then the 5% milk sells for $4.20 per hundred and the 850 lbs. sells for $35.70. The two quantities of milk are then, as they should be, of nearly equal value.

From these illustrations it may be readily seen that the price per point above 3% should not be a fixed amount but the points above the 3% test should be paid for on a sliding scale. From these illustrations, too, we arrive at a general conclusion as to the price per point that should be paid above the 3% test and that is: The price per point should be twice as many cents as the 3% milk sells for dollars per hundred pounds.

But is the high testing milk worth that price in food value? Fortunately it is not necessary for us to go into details that would involve us in a multiplicity of figures. We may refer directly to the energy units or calories in a quart of milk of different fat content: 3% milk has 560 energy units in one quart; 4%, 666; 5%, 766; 1,200 lbs. of 3% milk is equal in food value to 1,009 lbs. of 4% milk or 880 lbs. of 5% milk.

On this basis milk is worth the following prices based on 3% as a basis for calculation:

	3%	4%	5%	Fat Dif. Should Be
Per 100 lbs..	$1.00	$1.19	$1.36	$0.02
Per 100 lbs..	1.50	1.78	2.04	.03
Per 100 lbs..	2.00	2.38	2.72	.04
Per 100 lbs..	2.50	2.97	3.40	.05
Per 100 lbs..	3.00	3.57	4.08	.06
Per 100 lbs..	3.50	4.16	4.76	.07

It will be noted that the 850 lbs. of 5% milk in the illustrations is not quite equal in food value to the 1,200 lbs. of 3% milk neither did it quite equal it in money value, 880 lbs. of 3% milk would slightly exceed the 1,200 lbs. of 3% milk in money value with the fat differential on a sliding scale. But it is as closely worked out as is necessary for practical results and is fair to both producer and consumer. GES. H. DAVIS.

Maryland.

Wintering Brood Sows

In Alfalfa countries it is somewhat the custom to winter sows on practically nothing but Alfalfa hay. The Colorado Station, which does not approve of this extreme practice, recommends the following: "A good ration for gilts weighing up to 200 pounds would be about five pounds of shelled corn, one-half a pound of Alfalfa hay and one-third of a pound of tankage daily. On this ration sows have gained about one pound a day and farrowed pigs that weighed about two and one-third pounds at birth. Fully 90 per cent of these pigs were vigorous. If the sows are mature and the hay is of such good quality that they will eat about one pound each daily, it is not necessary to add tankage to their ration, because they eat enough Alfalfa hay to furnish the necessary protein to balance the corn."

Feeder Lambs and Feeding

The Winter occupation of fattening feeder lambs for the market may or may not be profitable in any one season, but farmers in this section who have followed the industry year after year say the profits from the good years more than balance the deficits incurred in off years. The feeder lamb business is not a sure proposition, but that is true also of any farm industry, dairying, crop raising, etc. Market prices cannot be controlled by the average farmer but as in any branch of farming there are certain rules and principles to be observed in the fattening of feeder lambs.

Extra care must be used the first few days if the industry is to be started properly, without loss of lambs. The bulk of the feeder lambs come from the great sheep ranges in Texas, Arizona, Idaho and Montana. The time taken in transit from these ranges with perhaps one or two lay-overs is productive of a loss of weight of the lambs and the formation of an enormous appetite. Often this ravenous appetite causes the lambs to eat so much grain that it is fatal.

Only light feedings of grain should be given them the first four or five days and self-feeders should not be used. Even if the grain portion per lamb is small, some of the larger and stronger lambs are very likely to partake of more grain than is safe. Self-feeders should be taboo for the first few days, troughs being the most practical arrangement to use. Small feedings of grain can be given in the troughs, and, as a greater number of lambs can eat from the troughs than two or three self-feeders, the grain is quickly consumed with practically no danger of any lambs overeating.

In feeding forage, not so much caution is required but I would not advise too heavy feedings the first day. The lambs, when they first arrive, are gluttons, and

there might possibly be some ill effects from too much forage. Just enough forage the first day to take the sharpness from their appetite is advisable.

After three or four days, when their craving for grain has been satisfied self-feeders may be used. Even then, there are times that a lamb may overeat but these instances are few. Some farmers use troughs altogether but self-feeders make the feeding of grain easier as it entails much less labor. A gradual daily increase in the amount of grain for four or five days should take care of the feeding situation at the start. H. B. P.

Wyoming Co., N. Y.

Questions About Goats

Will you ask Willet Randall whether goats suffer from contagious abortion similar to that which occurs in cattle? I have two Toggenberg does that have not had kids for over two years. During parts of 1928 and 1929 I had them bred repeatedly. C. H. C.

New Jersey.

So far as I know milk goats are not subject to contagious abortion, although a doe will sometimes lose her young after having received an injury, such as being butted by another goat or by going through a door which is too narrow to admit her without pressing the sides. In our years of handling the milk goat, we never have had, or have we heard of a case where the does lost their young except as noted.

On the other hand it is not rare for a doe to mate repeatedly and not conceive. This may occur at intervals of every five days or there may have been a lapse of time covering a period of three weeks. As a rule a doe will mate once every 17 days after the breeding time has arrived which is usually in September. Toggenbergs and Saanens will not conceive so readily as will the Nubians, outside of the regular breeding period, which habitually occurs at the approach of the first frosts.

The Nubian doe will mate at any time throughout the year, but will not breed so readily in hot weather through July as at other periods, although we have had many matings in that month. Sometimes the doe of all breeds will mate so as to become fresh in the late Fall, but not as a rule, except the Nubian. When there is no conception after repeated matings this usually denotes something wrong, and your only recourse is to have the goats examined by a competent veterinarian. Sometimes a small tumor is the cause and, on two occasions in our own herd, we have had this removed, with satisfactory breeding to follow later on.

When a doe mates and there is no resulting offspring, it does not prove that she is barren, but may prove that the buck is defective. If I had a valuable doe and had passed through your experience I would change bucks, then, if there is no satisfactory result, call the veterinarian.

The fact that you have two females alike in this respect gives me the impression that the buck is at fault and not the doe. WILLET RANDALL.

Worms Make Horse Thin

Will you tell me how to treat a horse that has worms and is thin? G. S. C.

The thin condition of the horse indicates that worms are sapping its blood or taking food nutrients that should go to feed the body of the animal. The surest way of expelling the worms would be to have a veterinarian administer four or five drams of oil of chenopodium in a gelatin capsule and follow immediately with a quart of raw linseed oil, by way of the mouth. The horse should be starved for 36 hours before administering the medicine, as doing so makes the drug more certainly effectual. It is a somewhat difficult matter to give a horse a capsule unless a mouth speculum and balling gun are used. Great care must be taken not to break the capsule. If you can employ a veterinarian for the work he should also put the horse's teeth in order, as inability perfectly to masticate feed also tends to make a horse thin and weak. Dentistry is necessary in an adult horse, as sharp points form on the molar or grinding teeth, next to the cheek above and next to the tongue below. The points lacerate the tender lining membrane of the mouth, or the soft tissues of the tongue, and make it painful for the horse to chew feed.

The purpose of giving the capsule containing oil of chenopodium, and following immediately with a full dose of raw linseed oil, is to drive out round worms which are yellowish-white in color, pointed at each end and six inches or more long. These are the commonest worm of the horse and inhabit the small intestines. The capsule treatment will also be likely to rid the horse of pin worms which live in the large intestines and rectum and when numerous also cause more or less emaciation. They are most injurious, however, in that they irritate the lining membrane of the rectum and cause the horse to fret so that he does not get the full good of his feed and they also make him kick, paw, and stamp in the stable at night, and rub the tail when given the opportunity.

Blood worms, which are like tiny shingle nails, being square cut at one end and pointed at the other, are most injurious, being true blood-suckers, and are much more difficult to get rid of than round worms or pin worms. They enter the mesenteric arteries of the intestines and cause dilatation of their walls. Colts are most affected, and often succumb, when poorly fed.

If you cannot employ a veterinarian mix together two parts of common salt and one part each of dried sulphate of iron, tartar emetic, flowers of sulphur and powdered fenugreke, by weight. Of the mixture give the horse one tablespoonful, night and morning for one week, mixing the medicine in dampened oats and wheat bran; then stop giving the powders for 10 days when they may be given again for another week. The iron in the mixture will somewhat discolor the teeth, but that does no harm and will soon pass off.

The iron and other drugs tend to kill the worms in the intestines so that none may show up in the manure which is somewhat darkened in color by the iron. When the capsule containing oil of chenopodium is given and followed by the large dose of oil, however, worms may be found in the feces for 10 days or more.

Feed the horse a mixture of whole or crushed oats and one-ninth part of wheat bran, by weight. Of the mixture allow the animal one pound for each 100 pounds of body weight, in three feeds, as a day's ration. Slightly increase the allowance when the horse works hard and correspondingly decrease it when he is idle. Allow a similar amount of hay, giving most of it at night. Carrots would also be beneficial. Add ear corn, in cold weather or when the work is very hard. A. S. A.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 900 to 1,100, good	$9.00@10.00
Medium	7.75@ 9.00
Common	6.00@ 7.75
Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	8.75@10.00
Medium	7.25@ 8.75
Heifers, 500 to 850, good	7.50@ 8.50
Common and medium	5.00@ 7.50
Cows, good	5.25@ 6.00
Common and medium	4.00@ 5.25
Low cutters and cutters	2.25@ 4.00
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	5.50@ 6.25
Cutter and medium	3.50@ 5.50
Vealers, milk-fed, good and ch	9.50@12.00
Medium	6.50@ 9.50
Cull and common	3.00@ 6.50
Calves, 250 to 350, good and ch	6.00@ 8.00
Common and medium	3.00@ 6.00

HOGS

Lt. lts., 140 to 160, good and ch	$8.35@$8.60
Lt. wts., 160 to 200, good and ch	8.45@ 8.60
Med. wts., 200 to 250, good and ch	8.30@ 8.60
Hvy wts., 250 to 350, good and ch	8.00@ 8.40
Pkg. sows, 275 to 500, med. and gd.	6.25@ 7.00
Sl. pigs, 100 to 130, good and ch	8.00@ 8.50

SHEEP

Lambs, 90 down, good and ch	$7.00@$8.50
Medium	5.75@ 7.00
91 to 100, med. and ch	5.50@ 7.00
All wts., common	4.25@ 5.75
Ylg. weth., 90 to 110, med and ch	3.25@ 5.50
Ewes, 90 to 120, med. and ch	2.50@ 3.75
120 to 150, med. and ch	2.25@ 3.50
All wts., cull and com	1.00@ 2.50

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, bu. bskt., N. Y., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.35 to $1.40; few, $1.50; Wealthies, $1.10 to $1.15; Kings, $1.25 to $1.40; U. S. Utility and U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.25 to $1.35; U. S. Utility, 2½-in. Baldwins, $1 to $1.25; unclassified, 2¼-in. R. I. Greenings, 75c; Pa., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Rome Beauties, $1.50; N. J., unclassified, 2½-in. Delicious, $1.75 to $1.90; Del., unclassified, 2½-in. Staymans, $1; bu. boxes, Mass., U. S. No. 1, 2¼-in. Baldwins, $1.15 to $1.25; R. I. Greenings, 90c; boxes, Wash., all sizes, extra fancy, Delicious, $2.50 to $2.65; fancy Staymans, $1.90; C grade Spitzenbergs, $1.60 to $1.65; cabbage, N. Y., Danish Seed, bulk, bbl., $1.50 to $2; 100-lb. sacks, 75c to $1; 90-lb. sacks, 65 to 75c; carrots, N. Y., bu. bskt., washed, 50 to 75c; 100-lb. sacks, rough, 85c; celery, N. Y., 2-3 crts., rought, best, $1.75 to $2; poorer, low as 50c; cranberries, 25-lb. boxes, N. J. Howes, $3 to $3.15; grapes, N. Y., 12-qt. bskt., Concords, 50 to 60c; kale, Va., bu. bskts., 75 to 80c; lettuce, Ohio, h.h., 10-lb. bskt., 60 to 65c; mushrooms, Pa., 3-lb. bskt., best, 90c to $1; poorer low at 25c; onions, U. S., No. 1, Indiana and Ohio, 50-lb. sacks, yellows, 40 to 50c; Indiana, 50-lb. sacks, whites, 75c; 100-lb. sacks, yellows, 90c to $1; parsnips, N. Y., bu. bskt., washed, $1; potatoes, U. S. No. 1, Maine Green Mountains, 120-lb. sacks, $2.25 to $2.50; 100-lb. sacks, $1.90 to $2; N. Y., 120-lb. sacks, whites, $2.25 to $2.30; Idaho, 100-lb. sacks, Russets, $2.25; Texas, Bliss Triumphs, bu. hpr., No. 1, $2.25 to $2.50 50-lb. sacks, No. 1, $2.25; No. 2, $1.75; Fla., Bliss Triumphs, bu. hprs., No. 1, $2.25; No. 2, $2.25; sweet potatoes, U. S. No. 1, N. J., bu. hprs., yellow, $2.15 to $2.25; poorer, low as $1.75; Del., bu. hprs., yellows, $1.50 to $1.60; poorer low as 85c; Md. bu. bskts., yellows, fair condition, $1 to $1.25; N. C., bu. bskts., Porto Ricans, $1 to $1.25; tomatoes, Ohio, h.h., 8-lb. bskt., med., $1.75 to $2; large, $1.35 to $1.50; turnips, N. J., bu. bskt., washed, 60 to 90c; Christmas greens, holly, case, $3 to $4; wreaths, doz., $1 to $1.10; laurel, 50-yd. bundles, $2 to $2.25.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Jan. 7-8.—N. Y. State Vegetable Growers' Assn., and Empire State Potato Club; Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y.

Jan. 7-9.—Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Assn. annual meeting, Worcester, Mass.

Jan. 8-10. — Delaware Poultry Show, Armory, Wilmington, Del.

Jan. 14-16. — State Horticultural Society, Edgerton Park, Rochester, N. Y.

Jan. 14-18.—Madison Square Garden, N. Y., Poultry Show.

Jan. 19-23.—Florists' short course New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

Jan. 19-24.—Pennsylvania State Farm Products Show, Harrisburg, Pa.

Jan. 21. — N. Y. State Agricultural Society, Assembly Parlor, Capital, Albany, N. Y. Farm banquet in evening, at Aurania Club, Geo. W. Sisson, Jr., master of ceremonies.

Jan. 21-22. — Pennsylvania Horticultural Assn., South Office Building Auditorium, Harrisburg, Pa. R. H. Sudds, secretary, State College, Pa.

Jan. 26. — New Jersey Agricultural Week, Trenton, N. J.

Jan. 26-31.—Pittsburgh Poultry Show, Diamond Market House, Pittsburgh, Pa. Secretary Harry J. Singer, P. O. Box 447, North Side Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Jan. 27-30. — Farm Products and Equipment Show, Armory, Trenton, N. J.

Feb. 3-6. — New York State Grange, 58th annual session, State Armory, Olean, N. Y.

March 16-21. — International Flower Show, Grand Central Palace, New York City.

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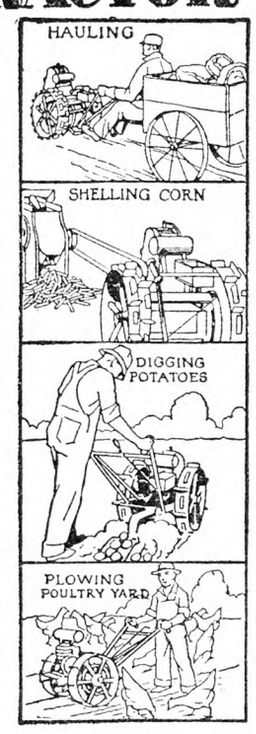

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Milk and Live Stock

Sheep at Pennsylvania Farm Show

Livestock exhibits at the 1931 Pennsylvania Farm Show in Harrisburg, January 19 to 23, will include approximately 350 head of sheep. A large part of the exhibit will consist of 100 fat lambs shown by 4-H club members of Centre, Clinton, and Northampton counties. Cheviots, Hampshires, Shropshires, and Southdowns will be entered by the young shepherds.

Adult flockmasters will show sheep of the four breeds already named and, in addition, Oxfords, Dorsets, Lincolns, Cotswolds, Leicesters, B-type and C-type Merinos, and Rambouillets. At least 20 counties will be represented by outstanding representatives of their flocks.

P. C. MacKenzie, superintendent of livestock at the Pennsylvania State College, will judge the mutton breeds and the club lambs. John Liles, a breeder of Delaine sheep in Ohio, will pick the prize winners in the five wool sheep classes. Mr. MacKenzie also will judge the medium wool exhibits and Liles will award the prizes in the fine wool division.

Sheep are an important and growing industry in Pennsylvania. This will be a good opportunity to see breeds being raised in a practical way in the State.

Vermont Notes

For three years we have been living about 30 miles from a railroad, in any one of three directions. This sounds like a tale of the Far West or Far North, rather than Southern Vermont.

Perhaps some may recall my writing of the havoc done by the flood of 1927 to the West River Railroad and when we read the first train since then would make a trip over the track December 1, I think most of us, perhaps unconsciously, breathed a prayer for a safe trip.

It cretainly seems good to hear the cheerful whistle and the running of the train, but regular train service has not begun yet, as there are stretches where the old bent rails must be replaced with new ones now that the train can bring them.

This railroad was built 50 years ago. Just imagine the difference in transportation between then and now. Then the train replaced the four and six-horse or ox teams used for freighting but now the trucks and bus line have served us well, besides the private autos.

The open season for deer came in November bringing about as many hunters as usual and about 20 bucks were shot in town. Three bears have been shot in town also this Fall, and others have been shot or trapped in adjoining towns. In the southern part of our county (Windham) a 500-pound black bear was shot during deer season—quite a bear for its species. It was the largest ever reported in our section, I believe, and it took six men to drag him out to where they could load him on a truck.

Partridge or ruffed grouse are protected at all times now, but rabbits are numerous. Pheasants are protected yet and are slowly increasing, but not enough to damage crops. They are certainly beautiful, but are rather shy, and are more often seen early in the morning.

It is snowing a bit tonight, maybe we shall have a white Christmas after all, but the eaves are dripping. Snow left us in February, so we have had 10 months of bare ground this year. Mercury dropped to 10 degrees minus one night but it rained the next day and has been a warm Fall.

We had homemade hulled corn and milk one stormy day. It was a delight to the small boys as I had not hulled any before, for a long time, just my lack of thriftiness, I suppose, and it wasn't such a big job either to hull a big kettle full and have enough for two big meals for six of us. As to fruit, vegetables and meat, it seems to me almost a disgrace not to have fruit for about nine months of the year, some varieties of apples would keep even later than ours in an ordinary farm cellar. Strawberries come in June and from then on there is a steady succession of fruits. It is comparatively easy to have one vegetable besides potatoes every day in the year. Spring brings artichokes and parsnips, dandelions and various greens, while beets will keep till new ones are ready and I have eaten Winter squash (not canned) in May. Cabbages are an unsolved problem in storing. Ours are usually spoiling in February. But a pot of parsley and chives gives us green things growing.

Milk shippers do not have skim-milk to start baby pigs, and I know many farms carrying over 20 cows where no meat is raised except chickens. "It is cheaper to buy." Nevertheless most farmers in our little town raise one, two or three pigs and we eat our own ham, sausage and bacon. Few raise ducks, geese or turkeys. Some day we may be brave enough to try turkeys.

When we began farming if there was a bee on the farm it would chase Jack into the house, but now they almost never bother him. He has lost his fear of them and again some day, we may have our own honey. MRS. J. X. W.

Ridding Pet Stock of Fleas

Several years ago you published a prescription for ridding cats and dogs of fleas. It seems to me that it was olive oil or sweet oil mixed with something very strong smelling. A few drops was put on the head of the animal. I have a puppy and a cat both covered with fleas. New York. H. E. R.

The mixture of oil and some strong-smelling substance was not prescribed by the veterinary editor, nor do we know of such a prescription. It could not, however, prove effective for removing or destroying fleas of a cat or dog. The parasites infest all parts of the body and putting medicine on the animal's head could not prove effective.

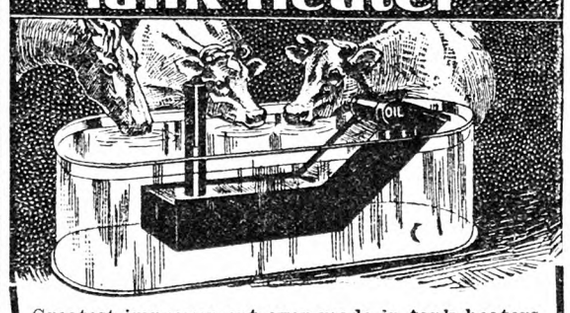
That treatment was doubtless suggested by someone who believed, as many do, that vermin have to travel to the animal's nose once or twice daily to obtain water or moisture. An old plan of treatment, to rid cattle of lice, was to apply blue ointment (mercurial ointment) to the poll of the head, to poison the lice on their journey to the muzzle of their host. Mercurial ointment is effective as a destroyer of lice and fleas, but it is a deadly poison and will kill an animal that licks it off. Cattle often have been killed by such poisoning, as, when turned loose, they lick the ointment from one another's bodies or lick it from their own skin. It would not do to apply mercurial ointment to a cat or dog as the poison may be absorbed and kill the animal and would also prove poisonous if licked off.

A safe treatment for either a cat or small dog or puppy is to dust the infested parts of the body with freshly ground pyrethrum and then wrap the animal in a large towel for 10 minutes. Afterward give the coat a thorough brushing and combing, preferably out of doors. Repeat the treatment when seen to be needed and provide the cat or dog with a new, clean sleeping place. Sprinkle flowers of sulphur freely in the bed, before putting in the straw or other bedding material. Another good and safe method of treatment is to wrap the cat or puppy in a large towel on which spirits of camphor has been sprinkled and keep it covered for 10 minutes. The fleas migrate to the towel in a numbed condition; then the towel should be immersed in boiling water.

When treating a cat or puppy with pyrethrum powder or spirits of camphor it is well to stand it on a large square of white paper, to catch vermin that fall from the body. Afterward the paper should be burned. It is also safe to tub a dog in a warm solution of coal-tar dip, made and used according to directions given by the manufacturer. An adult cat may also be so tubbed, but is unruly and somewhat difficult to handle in the bath. Tubbing should not be done in cold weather. A. S. A.

"I'M VERY tired," said the lady at the head of the supper table, one Sunday evening. "You should not be," said her minister, who had been asked to the evening meal, "you haven't preached two sermons today." "No," said the lady, absent-minded, "but I listened to them." —Toronto Globe.

Empire Oil-Burning Tank Heater



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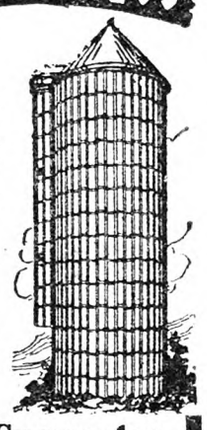

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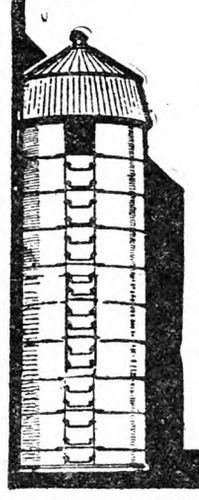

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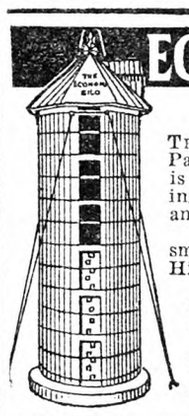

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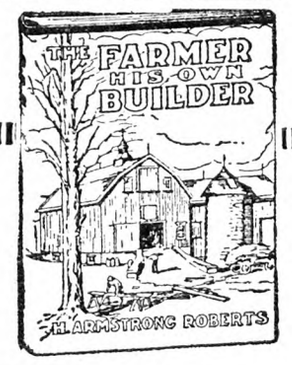

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Thoughts from Long Acres

Two things, not heretofore noticed, have called my attention to changing times. One is the very small feed doors placed upon these modern heaters. Evidently the makers think that wood burning is entirely a thing of the past but they are wrong. The boys and I cut some rock maple in the ravine and managed to get it up to the house through the drifts, but sad experience taught me to saw the blocks very short and split the chunks real small or else they would never go through the feed door on our heater. Old timers thought they were being cheated if they bought stove wood less than 18 inches long but 18-inch wood would never go through these feed doors. Now you take a hard maple knot, pack just a little soft coal around it and the evening is spent in warmth and comfort. We intend to cut much more during the holiday vacation.

The other thing which marks a radical change is the virtual disappearance of the English sparrow. A few years ago flocks of hundreds stayed around all Winter keeping warm by invading the barn eaves and sundry nooks and corners. They even roosted with hens when my old hen house still existed with all its holes but this Winter I have seen only a dozen or two and these vanished with the terrible Thanksgiving blizzard. They were welcome to eat with the hens so long as they were here, and still believe that they did much good in eating orchard pests especially during the Winter. I found many an egg cluster and many a cocoon which had been rifled and gave the sparrows credit along with credit for eating many weed seeds. Their tracks on fresh snow revealed them going from weed to weed helping themselves.

This financial depression brings many things to light. Our local church is busy collecting food and clothing for the city poor, as we are entirely a rural township with not a village within our borders. As a member of the township board it became my duty this week to help investigate a plea for food from one of our foreign born farmers who is hoeing a hard row. He is on the great flat which once was a swamp before drainage ditches were dug so he raises only peppermint and sugar beets. Mint oil sells very low and sugar beets did not do much on acount of drought so he took all his Summer earnings to pay interest on the mortgage and was left facing Winter with eight little children and very little to eat. We allowed him a weekly credit at a nearby country store and shall try to get him a job in town so that he may become self supporting for the Winter. A friend writes that I am probably not busy now that the Summer is over. Oh no! Not at all busy, just pruning grapes every day until it is too dark to see, just attending to my duties as a member of the township board, just filling an order for a long article for a local daily for the New Year edition, just keeping up a correspondence with friends, made through THE R. N.-Y. from Maine to California, from Wisconsin to Florida, just racing with Winter to get my trees all pruned before Spring, not at all busy, you see, but I long ago discovered that plenty work and the physical ability to do that work is the one secret of contentment.

Calvin found a red bossy in the barn this morning, a real Durham, red all over with not a spot so we shall have milk again for hungry children. May I wish all of our great family the best of good things during the New Year.

Berrien Co., Mich. L. B. REBER.

Aberdeen-Angus Annual Meeting

The figures presented by Secretary Tomhave, of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association at the annual meeting, show total applications for registry received during the year were 10,852 compared with 10,792 for the same period in 1929. Transfers recorded were 8,182 or an increase of 11.6 per cent over 1929; 117 new members joined the association during the year. These new members are located in 30 different States. Iowa heads this list with 17 new members; Illinois is second with 14; Tennessee third with 13; and Kentucky fourth with 10 new members.

The number of new breeders to whom purebred Aberdeen-Angus cattle were transferred for the first time was 1,742 compared with 1,404 in 1929. Seventy-eight breeders recorded 25 or more cattle during the year compared with 63 for 1929. Congdon & Battles, of Washington, headed this list with 254, Hartley Stock Farm, of North Dakota, was second with 207 head recorded. Twenty-six public auction sales were held during the year by individual breeders or as consignment sales. A total of 1,389 cattle were sold in these sales at an average of $202 per head.

raised 400 out of 410 . . .

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REDWING Stops Cannibalism 3 oz. 75c, 7 oz. $1.50 C. G. Rooks, Sidney, N. Y.

Marketing Connecticut Turkeys

The Connecticut State Department of Agriculture has been making special effort to help in the marketing of products grown in the State, and there is probably no single enterprise which has attracted such ready acceptance by the general public as the marketing of Connecticut native fancy turkeys. Although the movement has been under way little more than a year leading turkey growers, are finding it decidedly to their advantage to market their dressed birds according to official State grades identified with the New England Quality Label.

The practice of marketing New England turkeys on a graded basis backed by official State inspection was introduced just prior to Thanksgiving last year. Its ready acceptance by the public is largely accounted for by the fact that consumers are able to identify the genuine native bird and better still, the matter of selecting the top grade of native bird is made much easier. Misrepresentation is reduced to a minimum and growers are able to capitalize on their ability to put the best turkey on the market that it is possible to purchase.

The number of graded turkeys in New England has been somewhat limited which may partly account for the satisfactory price returns. While high-class western birds were selling retail from 35 to 40 cents per pound the local growers experienced no difficulty in disposing of their native graded birds at 60c per pound retail and 50c per pound wholesale. The demand was so great that many of the local growers in spite of the increased number of birds in the State oversold on the Thanksgiving market and there were less Connecticut native fancy turkeys for the Christmas trade this year than a year ago.

S. McLean Buckingham, State Commissioner of Agriculture, at a recent meeting of Connecticut turkey producers urged them to build their business on a sound foundation so that their industry might continue to expand. He pointed out that the expansion of Connecticut's turkey program depends upon strict adherence to quality requirements, a fair price consistent with high quality and the acceptance of the program by a majority of the larger producers.

Food for Parrot

Occasionally I see articles about parrots and how to feed and care for them, many of them advise just one or two kinds of feed. How would they like to be confined in a cage and year after year having such a limited choice of diet? We have a parrot that is 29 years old, never has been sick at any time, he has a large square cage with several perches, dish for water and one for coffee, always kept fresh and full, and all kinds of food. He can look over dining table and ask for what he wants, his choice is peanuts and eggs cooked any way and meat and potatoes and, in fact, everything we have that he will eat, his caage is always open and he is out of and on the cage much of the time. He is a very fluent talker, and appears to use judgment about his talk. I think if people knew the intelligence of parrots, they would allow them more liberty and a larger choice of food. It must be a dreary life for one confined to a cage with one or two articles of diet.

H. C. S.

New York.

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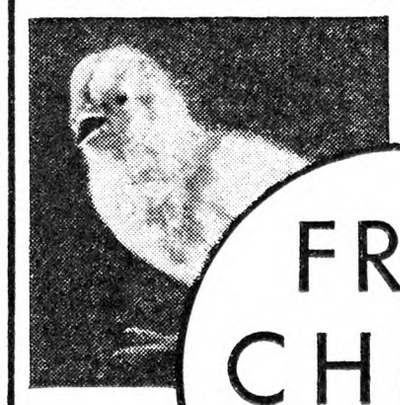

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CHICKS from R. O. P., certified and uncertified hens. Pullorum tested. Leghorns backed by 16 years breeding program. GABRIEL'S LEGHORN FARM, Odessa, New York

Laying Mash

I am sending you the mixture of my mash. What do you think of it? 400 lbs. cornmeal, 200 lbs. wheat bran, 200 lbs. flour middlings, 200 lbs. ground oats, 50 lbs. meat scrap, 50 lbs. fishmeal, 50 lbs. Alfalfa leafmeal, 50 lbs. steamed bonemeal, 10 lbs. common salt. P. G.

This is a good mash if you have plenty of milk to feed with it, about all that the hens will eat. Otherwise, it is low in animal protein, containing only one-twelfth part by weight of meat scrap and fishmeal. For a laying mash, from one-sixth to one-fifth part is usually considered about right. Milk will replace the meat scrap and fish meal, however, if enough is fed. It is hardly worth while to feed whole milk with cream, since skim-milk contains what is most needed and the fat in the cream is worth more for human consumption. M. B. D.

Rooster Shakes Head

I have an eight-months-old rooster that looks and eats like a healthy bird but I notice he goes backwards a little and shakes his head as though he wanted to shake something off his wattles. M. W.

This cockerel may have some obstruction to breathing, like a drop or two of fluid in his nostrils, that he is trying to shake out or he may have some nervous disturbance caused by intestinal worms or other internal irritant. Open his mouth and look for any cankers, or patches, within or at the entrance of the windpipe. If found, remove them with a swab and touch the parts with tincture of iodine. Give also a teaspoon or two of castor oil mixed with a teaspoon of spirits of turpentine. M. B. D.

Hen Changes Color

I have a hen that looks like a Plymouth Rock, although she is not one, but the most beautiful hen I ever saw. She will be four years old in March 1931, and has always looked the same each year until now. When her new feathers grew in the Fall, her head, as far down as the bottom of the large golden colored ears, is white. There are no other white feathers on her. I would like to know whether any others have had the same experience, and also what strain of poultry answers this description.

Maryland SUBSCRIBER.

Our thought is that her yellow ears come from mixture with Mediterranean breed blood, the red and white mingling into yellow. The experience of readers about this is invited.

Poultry in Greenhouse

I have a greenhouse, 100x21, and as the cut flower market is so poor I have not grown any flowers for some time. Would it do to go into the chicken business? I have been told you cannot keep poultry under glass. I do not know much about the care of poultry. A. S.

I know of no reason why poultry cannot be kept under glass, provided that the building is wind tight and sufficiently warm for the birds, though all glass walls might make it difficult to protect the fowls from extreme temperatures on cold Winter nights. Doubtless, however, your greenhouse could be fixed over for poultry quarters if it seemed advisable.

As to the advisability of going into the poultry business, too much depends upon circumstances to make any definite advice practicable. Just now, the poultry business is rather hard hit by low prices and there will probably be more going out than coming in. What the future will bring, no one knows but the man established in the business and competent to manage it well is in better position to withstand a depression than a newcomer who has the business to learn under somewhat discouraging circumstances. M. B. D.

Analysis of Laying Mash

What is the analysis of the following mixture of grain as to protein, fat, fiber and carbohydrates: 100 lbs. wheat bran, 200 lbs. cornmeal, 100 lbs. wheat middlings, 100 lbs. pulverized oats, 100 lbs. beef scraps 50 per cent protein, 66 lbs. old process oatmeal, 17 lbs. steamed bonemeal? This is for a laying mash. I feed sprouted oats for green feed and for hard grain equal parts cracked corn and wheat.

Connecticut. F. N.

The mash formula that you give shows an approximate content of 14.8 per cent protein, 42 per cent carbohydrates, 4.7 per cent fat and 4.8 per cent fiber. M. B. D.

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REDBIRD FARM strain grows fast, matures early and lays large, brown eggs that will win and hold a fancy trade.
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Egg size is stamped into Hoytville Accredited White Leghorns so strongly that you can't get it out. Big eggs are certain when you get chicks from us. Write for our beautiful illustrated catalog which tells all the story.
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PUBLISHER'S DESK

With this first issue of the New Year, the publisher sends greetings to its patrons and friends and wishes them and theirs health, happiness and prosperity through the New Year.

I hold two accident policies of the North American Insurance Company, of Chicago, Ill. On one I pay a premium of $10; and the other $1, with American Agriculturist. On the 18th day of November I was accidentally hit by an iron bar in the hands of another workman, causing an injury which kept me in the house three weeks. I sent my disability claim to the company, but they reply as follows: A case such as you report does not come within its (policy) benefits." Is there anything that can be done about it? GEORGE E. HOVER.
New York.

Both of these are "limited" policies. That is to say the company is responsible only for disability arising under circumstances specified in the policy. Few of these accidents happen, and all the hundreds or thousands of accidents not specified in the policy are not covered. The dollar signs and the big black columns of figures lead inexperienced people to believe that these policies are great bargains. In addition to the figures and dollar signs, the agents, so farmers complain, represent that the policies cover practically all accidents. Actually they cover only a few, mostly of travel, and these must occur in a particular way such as by the wrecking of a vehicle. The dollar policy is "limited" to a few causes of accidents. If people understood just how few accidents are covered in it and the hundreds of injuries that are not covered, they could not in our judgment be sold in any material numbers. If sold to farmers under the representation that they cover practically all farm accidents, when so sold, they become petty swindles. The old standard companies do not write these "limited" policies, but they do write $10 policies that cover all accidents everywhere, that are plain and easily understood, and that return far more than the "limited" policies.

In the above case nothing can be done. Mr. Hover thought he was protected at $11 a year, but he did not understand the possibilities of disappointment in a limited insurance policy.

I see by your paper that some scamps were prosecuted for selling worthless stocks to women or school-teachers who saved a little money, and lost their life savings in the stocks. Two fellows are operating around here. They have been to me three times to sell oil stock. They claim to own oil wells in Oklahoma and claim I could make 10 to 12 per cent on my money. They were willing to take a check dated in advance. I did not buy. Then they went to a friend of mine and told him I had bought a large block of the stock. The last time they came they wanted to sell chain bank stock par value $50 at $43, which they claimed would pay 7 per cent. They said that they had sold stocks to women around here. What can we do? T. F. H.
Orange Co., N. Y.

This correspondent gave the best answer to his own question. He did not buy. That is at least the thing not to do. We hope all our good friends in Orange Conuty will follow this good example. Sometimes one is tempted to suggest a watchdog or a cowhide boot.

I have been a reader of THE R. N.-Y. for many years and enjoy reading it each week more than any other agricultural paper that I take, especially the Publisher's Desk. I am enclosing a communication received during the past week which has been flooding this section recently. It may be an old scheme to get money out of the general public, but this is the first time that I have seen it. I am wondering if this is general throughout the country or merely in this locality.
New York. H. C. S.

The Interstate News Service, New York, sends a circular letter saying they have a newspaper item concerning the reader which he will be interested in and which will be mailed for 50 cents. In our opinion this is a clipping bureau scheme. The item may or may not be of interest but the fifty cents must be sent in advance. Other subscribers are sending in the same circular letter. For ourselves we would want to know what we were to get before parting with the half dollar. Don't buy a "pig in the bag."

As an advertiser we are submitting to you the following complaint against M. Leinwald, 331 Greenwich St., New York City. This man came through the county making glittering promises of higher prices and soliciting trial shipments. During the writer's absence a trial shipment was made with the result that the check drawn in payment has several times been returned protested. On the last occasion we refused to put it through the bank and demanded a certified check by return mail. This has not been received. A letter from you might secure payment. If not, publicity might help to prevent others from having a similar experience. It is our understanding that several other producers in this neighborhood are similarly involved. E. A. F.
New York.

We have had many similar complaints against M. Leinwald. When they first came in we wrote to him and he came in promptly with assurances of his intention to take care of the accounts, explaining that a partner had defrauded him of considerable money and put him in a bad hole. He paid cash for the protested checks in hand. When other protested checks came in he promised to make payments but has not done so. We find that as late as December 2 he was soliciting shipments, and this in connection with his failure to take care of the protested checks and accounts makes it necessary to publish this history for the protection of shippers in general.

I had been trying for six months to get the pedigree for which it only took you one week. You certainly have the influence and I want to tell you that your service is greatly appreciated. Your paper is a great help and inspiration to me from a business standpoint. The first items that I read are under the heading "Publisher's Desk." That is one correspondence course that teaches a lesson, "How to save money by not investing in get-rich-quick schemes. E. H. S.
New Jersey.

Not always can we get as prompt action as in this case. Often we are able to iron out little difficulties without much delay, but sometimes it takes considerable time, and again even our best efforts fail. Such spontaneous appreciation of a small service is an encouragement.

C. F. Mayer, Inc., 205 W. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill., promise to send my employment record to one hundred large corporations for a year or until I have a desirable position. They say they can get me a job in the United States or South America. The entire fee is only five dollars. H. N. D.
New York.

We referred to this scheme in a previous issue. It is the old advance fee proposition. You can send your own record to better advantage to companies offering work for which you are qualified. There is no assurance that you will get a position, but your money will not be returned.

The Federal Trade Commission releases information condemning the practice of advertisements that appear over an individual testimonial as an alleged treatment for ailments without the name of the corporation manufacturing the treatment. These testimonial advertisements represent the individual as having nothing to sell but offer the method of treatment free on request. The Federal Trade Commission classes this as false and misleading and ordered the agency to cease and desist from the practice. The Commission presents the matter for the guidance and protection of the public. Aside from the misleading advertising the treatment is apt to be harmful to the individual and we considered such advertising particularly vicious.

I would like information concerning Robert L. Rockwell, of the Dayton School of Aviation, Dayton, Ohio. He has promised a good paying job anywhere as soon as he thinks me capable to fill same from the lessons I have taken by mail. I. M.
Maryland.

The Department of Commerce, Aeronautics Branch, advise us that they are authorized to inspect and rate civilian schools when such schools apply for approval, and, inasmuch as the Dayton School of Aviation has never made any such application, they are not in a position to make any recommendation as to the courses offered by this school At the present time there is no provision for the rating of aviation correspondence courses since the regulations require actual class attendance and class room demonstration facilities and equipment.

Penetrates ..soothes, heals

. . . WHEN a few days' loss of production may wipe out a month's profit of a good milker, take no chances of decrease or stoppage caused by ills or injuries to the udder and teats. Keep Bag Balm handy for all such emergencies.

Bag Balm results are achieved by a scientific combination of refined, medicated ointment with an exclusive antiseptic oil which penetrates and carries the medication to the seat of the trouble, promoting rapid healing.

Clean and pleasant to use—cannot taint the milk—this healing, penetrating ointment often heals between milkings. Cuts, scratches, inflammation, caked bag, bunches and a host of troubles may be forestalled or ended by its timely use. Costs little—goes a long way—has many home uses. Mailed postpaid if your dealer is not supplied. Valuable 32-page Cow Book FREE.

Dairy Association Co. Inc.
Dept. 9-A
Lyndonville
Vermont

FREE!
VETERINARY ADVICE
On treatment of lameness, injuries, acute spavin, growths and all horse ailments—new 50¢ book, 84 pages, handy size, clear type, SENT FREE. Write today.
HORSEMEN and FARMERS
Keep KENDALL'S handy for lameness and other horse troubles—acts quickly without blistering or removing hair. $1.25 and 65¢ sizes at druggists or postpaid from DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., 16 Main St., Enosburg Falls, Vt.
KENDALL'S ACUTE SPAVIN Counter-Irritant

FOULS, HOOF ROT THRUSH USE HUFENE
A DR. NAYLOR PRODUCT
Easily applied—Quick in action. At dealers or mailed postpaid $1.00. Satisfaction Guaranteed
H. W. NAYLOR CO., MORRIS, N. Y

NOKIKS New Style. MEDICATED WAX
For Hard Milkers—obstructed, sore, closed or spider teats. Insert and leave in between milkings to heal.
TORPEDO POINTED, SELF RETAINING
TEAT DILATORS 25c
No metal parts to injure. Flexible and easily used with sterilized ointment furnished. To prove they are best, we will send 12 treatments complete, together with Antiseptic Lubricant on receipt of 25c, with druggist's name.
ANTISEPTIC LUBRICANT NOKIKS
PAT. PENDING
BEEBE LABORATORIES, Inc.
Dept. C-60 St. Paul, Minn.

MEDICATED DILATORS FREE
Moore Bros. Purpul Medicated Wax Dilators are wonderful for teat troubles. They keep the teat open and hasten healing. And they're safe—contain no metal or wire core. Use for Spiders, Obstructions, Hard Milkers, after removing scabs from teat tips, after operating. 25c a Doz.; 5 Doz. $1, at your dealer or direct, postpaid. Send for a liberal supply free, also catalog.
MOORE BROS., Dept. 10, Albany, N. Y.

NEWTON'S Compound
For horses, cattle, hogs
Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail.
The Newton Remedy Co.
Box G, Toledo, Ohio

Run My Oil Agency
I'll Split the Profits with You
I am now ready to place an ambitious, energetic man in charge of my oil agency right in your locality. I'll make him my partner, furnish everything that's needed to do a big business and divide the profits 50-50 every week. I have hundreds of men with me now on this basis—ready for a hundred more, part or full time. It's a chance of a lifetime—a real opportunity to win quick, permanent success.
NO INVESTMENT OR EXPERIENCE NEEDED
On my square deal plan, Wengard, an Ohio partner, made $430.00 for his share in one week. Montgomery, Iowa, made $216.00 first week he started. You too can make big money. No investment or experience needed. I'll show you how. Furnish everything free.
EVERYBODY BUYS OIL
It's a great business—something doing every minute. You simply take orders on Long Credit Terms for nationally known lines—Cen-Pe-Co Motor Oils—Quality Paints and Roofing. We ship direct from nearby warehouse and collect. Pay you every week. There's a big business waiting wherever you are. No matter what you are doing now, how young or old you are, if you are willing to work, follow my directions, and have the ambition to make real money, I can guarantee your success.
Write Quick for this chance. Just say, "I am interested in your proposition," in a letter or on a postcard and give name of County in which you live. Mail it and I'll send complete particulars by return mail. First applications get the preference. ACT NOW!
P. T. Webster, General Manager
Central Petroleum Co. 241 Century Bldg. CLEVELAND, OHIO

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CLASSICS
These books have been read with the greatest interest by thousands of young people and grown-ups. We are able to offer them in attractive cloth binding, many illustrations for only 50 cents each postpaid.
Treasure Island, Stevenson; Child's Garden of Verses, Stevenson; Robinson Crusoe, DeFoe; Robin Hood; Mother Goose Rhymes; Little Lame Prince, Mulock; Grimm's Fairy Tales; Guliver's Travels, Swift; Dog of Flanders, Ouida; Black Beauty; Age of Fable, Bullfinch; Alice in Wonderland; Through the Looking Glass; Andersen's Fairy Tales. For Sale by
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street New York City

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

The Massachusetts State Grange held its 58th annual session Dec. 11-13 at Springfield. Among the propositions approved were the State supervision nof roadside stands; an investigation to determine why New England farmers cannot supply all the milk for the New England market without importing western milk; a reduction in the amount of billboard advertising along public highways; reaffirming its opposition to daylight saving; advocating the organization of more co-operatives for the retail distribution of milk; favoring the wider use of field days by the Grange, especially for the boys and girls of the farms.

National Grange Lecturer James C. Farmer, of New Hampshire, was elected to the State Senate of his State at the last election. Mr. Farmer formerly served as master of the New Hampshire State Grange. He will begin his legislative duties in the State Senate on Wednesday, Jan. 5. Mr. Farmer is one of the most popular of National Grange officials and his hosts of friends all over the Grange realm will be glad of his promotion.

In his annual report to the National Grange, National Lecturer Farmer announces that he addressed meetings in the following States during the year: Connecticut, Maine, New York, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota, Delaware, Vermont and North Carolina.

The annual proceedings of the National Grange have appeared in the annual journal, issued within a month of the first session's closing. This excellent result is largely due to the good work of the National Secretary, Harry A. Caton, of Coshocton, O., under whose supervision the journals were made ready for the printer.

Asked how Crary Mills Grange, up in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., succeeded in acquiring a fine hall worth $10,000, with a membership of over 400, and a thriving Juvenile Grange, one of its members replied: "Because we were all united and all pulled the same way." That answer of a dozen words contains a world of meaning. Many an enterprise has succeeded because all concerned "were united and pulled the same way," and many other plans have failed because there was simply a lack of these elements of co-operation.

Since the seventh degree was first conferred by the National Grange in 1884 the degree has been given to 73,905 candidates, the largest class being the one at the recent Rochester session, when 11,125 received the degree.

Many of the masters elected in the State Granges recently have been young men. One of these new Grange executives is Foster R. Hardman, master of the West Virginia State Grange, elected at the October annual meeting of his State Grange. Master Hardman is but 26 years old. He was educated in the public schools, is a graduate of West Virginia Wesleyan College, and also took additional training at the Augusta Military Academy at Fort Defiance, Va., and at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, at Pittsburgh. He has also served as overseer of the West Virginia State Grange.

The amendment to the by-laws of the National Grange, ratified by more than the necessary two-thirds of the State Granges, and providing for an increase in the dues of the State Granges to the National Grange, took effect Jan. 1, 1931, according to the proclamation of National Master Louis J. Taber. The former rate was eight cents per member and the new rate is 12 cents. The amendment was ratified by 26 State Granges out of 31.

The National Grange adopted at the recent Rochester, N. Y., session, a recommendation of National Master Taber to provide for the honoring of all who have been members of the order for 50 years or more. The action also provides that these honors be conferred in the shape of a gold medal or emblem, to be presented at the annual session of the State Granges, with appropriate ceremony. It is also recommended that the Pomona Granges similarly honor all members in their jurisdiction that have been members 25 years or over. The members of 50 years or more are to be designated as Golden Sheaf members and the 25-year members as Silver Sheaf members.

Among the veteran members of the Grange who had planned to attend the National Grange session at Rochester was Major William M. King, of Ballston, Va., who is in his 99th year, but on account of his advanced age, decided at the last minute to abandon the journey. Major King was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., on Oct. 5, 1832. If the National Grange should hold its 1932 session at Washington, which seems likely, Major King may have the opportunity to attend, owing to the short distance from his home.

The New York State counties furnishing 300 or more seventh degree candidates at the Rochester session of the National Grange were Monroe, 608; Wayne, 531; St. Lawrence, 500; Ontario, 433; Delaware, 416; Washington, 406; Steuben, 369; Orange, 353; Columbia, 323; Oswego, 319; Wyoming, 315; Seneca, 309. Genesee County lacked but one of the coveted 300. Delaware won first place for having the largest percentage of its total membership in the seventh degree class, 34 per cent, or over one-third. Washington County came second with 23 per cent, Warren County third with 18 per cent, Wyoming fourth with 17 per cent, Allegany fifth with 16.7 per cent, Sullivan sixth with 15.3 per cent, Livingston seventh with 14.4 per cent, Otsego and Orange were tied with 12 per cent, Niagara 11.7 per cent, Greene 11.5 per cent, Seneca 11.2 per cent, Columbia 11.1 per cent, Wayne 11 per cent, Ontario 10.9 per cent, and Erie, Essex and Genesee 10 per cent.

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by the Bureau of Markets, New Jersey Department of Agriculture.)

Supplies of produce were moderate on the Philadelphia market this week, demand for most lines were rather slow, with most of the holiday needs filled early in the week. Most of the attention of the trade was centered on the release of the final estimates of crop production by the United States Department of Agriculture. The condition of the potato crop declined somewhat during Novemeber and the estimate is now placed at 361,090,000 bushels, compared with 359,048,000 bushels last year. The market continued dull throughout the week, with prices holding steady. Maine Green Mountains in 100-lb. sacks brought 90c to $2 for U. S. No. 1. Long Island stock sold at the same price, while Idaho Russets, with the baking stock in, sold at $2.25 to $2.35 per 100 lbs. N. J. Redskins in ⅝-bu.-baskets brought 75 to 85c, while street sales of Pa. Round Whites were mostly $1.50 to $1.75 per 100 lbs., with the quality only fair. The condition of the sweet potato crop also declined slightly during the past month, and the final estimate on Dec. 1 placed the crop at 71,154,000 bushels, compared with 84,521,000 bushels in 1929. New Jersey has about the same crop as last season, but Delaware, Maryland and Virginia have much smaller crops. Both Carolinas have crops about equal to those of last season, but Georgia and Tennessee have crops of about 15 to 20 per cent less than in 1929. The condition of the market for sweet potatoes was rather weak this past week, with only the best N. J. marks moving well. New Jersey ⅝-bu. baskets sold at 75c to $1 for both yellows and reds, while bushel hampers of New Jersey yellows sold at $1.30 to $1.50. Maryland-Delaware yellows were $1.25 to $1.35 per hamper, while Virginia yams were mostly $1 to $1.10 per hamper. Root crops were slow, with beets from Texas slightly weaker. Mushrooms were in heavy receipt and the market was dull. Best whites in 3-lb. baskets brought 60 to 75c, while buttons were 40 to 50c, and spots, flats and opens, 25 to 40c. Cranberries were in light supply and the market steady. Demand was rather slow as the holiday trade was filled. Cabbage was in moderate supply from New York State and the other late States. Demand was slow and the market dull. Most sales of Danish stock were made at 90c to $1 per 100 lbs. New stock from Florida and South Carolina was in fairly liberal supply, demand for this stock was also dull, and the market was weaker. Fla. ½-bbl. hampers brought $1.75 to $1.85. Celery was in liberal supply, demand was good, and the market firm. N. Y. State, 2-3 crts., sold at $1.75 to $2, while Calif. large crates brought $3.25 to $3.75. Lettuce was in moderate supply and the market for the best offerings was firm. Calif. crates of 4 to 5 dozen heads sold at $4.50 to $4.75. Onions continued dull. Spinach was in liberal receipt from Texas and the market was weak. The apple market continued dull, with demand still centering on the best marks. Bushel Staymans were $1.75 to $1.85 per bushel, with other varieties ranging from $1 to $1.50. The final estimate on apples places the crop at a figure about four and a half million barrels over that of last year. Almost the entire increase is found in the crop of Washington. The total for the country is 33,723,000 barrels compared with 29,004,000 barrels last year.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Although the total receipts of eggs was heavier this past week, the percentage of fancy whites was smaller and the market for such was steady to firm. Total receipts equalled 28,011 cases compared with 23,173 cases the week previous, and 20,459 cases during the corresponding week of 1929. The demand for the best fresh eggs was active and the market closed ½c higher than a week ago on the top grades. Fresh extra firsts sold at 32 to 34c, while fresh firsts were mostly 28 to 30c. Fresh seconds moved rather slowly at 22 to 24c, while other grades remained steady. The refrigerator market continued to drag. Stocks yet in storage are about twice as large as a year ago. Refrigerator extra firsts sold mostly at 20 to 22c, while firsts were 17 to 19c per dozen.

The live poultry market was firm with stock selling readily at the prevailing prices. Fowls sold at 23 to 24c, for fancy colored, while Leghorns were slow at 10 to 15c. Plymouth Rock chickens met a good demand and the market advanced at the close. Best stock brought 22 to 25c, while poorer stock was as low as 20c. Turkeys moved fairly well, in fact, much better than expected earlier. Most sales were made at 34 to 36c. Ducks were slow at 18 to 23c, with geese rather dull at 18 to 20c per lb.

HAY AND STRAW

Hay of the best quality continued firm, with prices holding to last week's level. Best feeding hay was quoted at $26 per ton, with poorer grades at $23 to $25.50. Most arrivals were of the lower grade of hay, for which the demand was quiet. Straw was barely steady. Rye sold at $12.50 to $13.50 per ton, while wheat was mostly $11 to $12 per ton. J. M. F.

FREQUENTLY a philanthropist is one who gives it away when he should be giving it back.—El Paso Herald.

AUCTIONEERING LEARNED QUICKLY—Enroll now for 25th January term. **555 Auctioneers Sayings $1.00**, leather bound **$2.** American Auction College, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR QUICK SALE OF YOUR HOUSE, FARM, etc., write or see W. KIERNAN, Suite 1006, 11 West 42d St., New York City

For Sale The Glenwood Stock Farm overlooking beautiful Owasco in the heart of the Finger Lakes, many very fine buildings and 125 acres of productive land. For particulars write F. M. COLWELL, Auburn, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Orchardist to work on share basis, New Jersey; only experienced need apply. ADVERTISER 9441, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced single tractor operator for general work on modern dairy farm; send references. NAKOMA FARMS, Fairport, N. Y.

WANTED—Farmer, experienced in poultry raising and commercial apple orchard; must have reference along both these lines. ADVERTISER 9468, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Competent Jersey poultry farmer to raise pullets; high-grade chicks supplied. ADVERTISER 9473, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG WOMAN, 28 to 35, for typing, record keeping and light work on poultry farm; cheerful, Protestant home; North Jersey; references and interview required. ADVERTISER 9474, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Working manager for dairy farm near Albany, N. Y.; wife to board help; salary and bonus. ADVERTISER 9482, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

FARMER, SINGLE, 40, desires position working foreman or herdsman; life-time experiences, dairying, stock; go anywhere; references; state wages. Address FARMER, care Belot, 32 Lakeway Drive, Pittsfield, Mass.

SITUATION WANTED—Handy-man, white, 44 years old; good home rather than big wages. HARRY WILKINS, R. D. 3, Vincentown, N. J.

REGISTERED NURSE wishes position. ADVERTISER 9435, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, Swiss, wishes position, experienced milker. HANS ROTH, Box 253, Landing, N. J.

HOUSEWORK, WRITE FANNIE LATHE, Housatonic, Mass.

WANTED—Work on farm, poultry or dairy, single, experience, reference. M. A. YOUNG, R. F. D., Colrain, Mass.

COMPETENT, CAPABLE mechanic with ability to maintain and repair all buildings, equipment incident to estate or farm; understands cattle, horses, poultry, farming; good cowman and teamster, wants position as chauffeur, handyman, mechanic, cowman, farmer, gardener or combination; single, own tools, go anywhere; good board, wages, comfortable room essential. ADVERTISER 9472, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN WANTS work on poultry farm, good home more desired than high wages. ADVERTISER 9470, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN, EXPERIENCED in all branches poultry business, wants full charge poultry farm, 1,000 layers; send full particulars to ADVERTISER 9471, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 10 YEARS experience, German, single, 31 years, wishes position on poultry plant or estate. FRANK MILLARCH, 273 W. 10th St., New York.

GENERAL FARM, country estate manager, available for re-engagement; exceptional training and record; thoroughly experienced and proficient in the various branches of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, construction, development, organization and detailed supervision generally; present position includes fifth year of successful operation; the premises may be inspected and employer interviewed. MANAGER OF ALGONQUIN MANOR, Cambridge, Md.

MAN, MIDDLE-AGED, desires work poultry farm; experienced raising chickens; board, some consideration. ADVERTISER 9476, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, HIGH-CLASS, single, middle-aged, long experience in incubation, brooding, etc.; best reference; wants to take charge. ADVERTISER 9475, care Rural New-Yorker.

NEW ENGLAND woman desires position, experienced cook, efficient, capable and absolutely trustworthy; city or country, New York; reference. ADVERTISER 9479, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

WANTED to buy farm; send full details to MARTIN L. O'HARA, Ossining, N. Y.

WANTED—Farm to rent, New York State, 200 acres for dairy, 40-50 ties; give full particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 9442, care Rural New-Yorker.

WATER-FRONT farm for sale, 331 acres, 131 acres marsh land, 150 cleared, 50 acres timber land, grow any kind of vegetables; on hard dirt road, 2 miles from railroad, church, school and highway; has four settlements; suitable for stock raising and poultry; could also be made game reserve; price twenty thousand. R. U. LeCATO, Painter, Va.

WATER-FRONT farm in Delaware or Maryland wanted to rent with option to buy. ADVERTISER 9445, care Rural New-Yorker.

MODERN AND fully equipped poultry plant for rent, cash basis; must be experienced, married, some capital and car; no residence on place; Michigan. ADVERTISER 9452, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Village dairy-poultry farms, 10 and 20 acres; two fine houses, everything modern. ADVERTISER 9457, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—Fully equipped poultry farm in Central New Jersey with 1,700 White Leghorns of good laying strain; capacity 2,500; will rent only to experienced poultryman with sufficient financial responsibility. ADVERTISER 9463, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Small farm, gas station on site; cash; what have you? ADVERTISER 9462, care Rural New-Yorker.

VINELAND HOME, poultry-garden farm, 2¼ acres, all good land; main State highway, good business location; new modern house, 5 rooms, bath, electric, gas, fine water, garage, poultry house 500, electric lighted; terms. B. M. BAILEY, Owner, Vineland, N. J.

SALE, TOWN, fruit-poultry farm. GEORGE BUTLER, Camden, Del.

WANTED—Gas station, main highway, Southern New Jersey, with one to five-acre farm; write promptly cash price, full details. ADVERTISER 9469, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM FOR RENT in Hastings potato section, Florida, with a newly furnished bungalow at $25 per month, on beautiful lake; flowing well, electric light, bathroom; bank references required. FRED BRUCE, 600 Citizens Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

100 ACRES ON Hudson. BURKE 15 Napier Place, Jamaica, N. Y.

SUBURBAN STORE, gas station, public garage, living apartments and acre of land for sale. BOX 87, Waverly, N. Y.

216-ACRE, 40-COW Alfalfa farm, Cayuga County, N. Y.; 1½ miles progressive railroad town, grade and high school, churches; 9 miles to city of 40,000; all this tract in gently rolling fertile machine-worked fields; 30 acres seeded to Alfalfa this season; 2-story, 17-room house, painted white, two porches, wired for electricity, bath, good cellar, steam heat, level lawn, shrubs, shade, pleasant view; extra good tenant house, broad porch, two other tenant houses; well-built basement barn, ties 40 head, 2 large capacity silos, poultry house and milk house; buildings all in good repair; one of the best farms in county; price $15,000; if you own your stock and tools, investigate long-term, easy-payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

FARM, 152 ACRES, two sets of buildings, large sugar bush, running water, State road, electricity available, Buffalo and other city markets near; $500 cash, balance on long term payments. JOHN A. DAVIES, Wyoming, N. Y.

POULTRY FARM, South Jersey, 17¼ acres; new modern 5-room dwelling; sale or exchange for Florida farm. ADVERTISER 9483, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Cheap acreage for Summer camp; prefer heavy timber, within one hundred miles or so of New York City; sightly location; cash; photos or literature will not be returned; full details; Pennsylvania, New York or North Jersey. ADVERTISER 9480, care Rural New-Yorker.

RESPONSIBLE CHRISTIAN family (7), farm experience, desires to lease April 1, option of purchase, 20-50 acres productive soil near river or lake; good house, 12-15 rooms, bath, electricity. ADVERTISER 9478, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM FOR SALE, only $50 yearly payments, $300 down, 75 acres, price $1,000; over 800 maple trees; good location for poultry; write for further particulars. ADVERTISER 9477, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm near Philadelphia, capacity 4,000 layers, fully equipped for egg and chick business; old established business; on State highway; price $20,000, or rent on share basis will be considered. ADVERTISER 9481, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

WANTED—Old books and pamphlets on "Life of Mary Jamison," Indian captive; give publisher's name, address and date. FRED STRECKER, Box 957, Rochester, N. Y.

ONIONS (Spanish), beets (table), carrots, potatoes, cabbage (domestic), $2 per 100 lbs., sacked. PATTINGTON'S, Merrifield, Cayuga County, N. Y.

PECANS—Large paper-shell, extra nice, 5-pound cartons, 50c pound postpaid; good size, seedlings, excellent flavor, easy to crack, 30c pound postpaid. JASPER KNIGHT, Hayneville, Ala.

HONEY, fancy clover, 60-lb. can, $5.20; 25-lb. pail, $3. SPENCER BAIRD, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HONEY clover, 5-lb. pail, $1; two or more, 85 cents each; 5-lb. pail buckwheat, 80 cents; two or more, 70 cents each; postpaid third zone. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

WANTED—Real old violin, Currier-Ives pictures. W. SIMMS, Lake, N. Y.

NEW CROP peanuts, field stock, cheapest way to buy direct from farm, little waste; 20 lbs., $2.25; 40 lbs., $3; 75 lbs., $5; 500 lbs., $27.50; J. T. COUNCILL & SONS, Franklin, Va.

HONEY—Quality, purity, satisfaction guaranteed; 60 lbs. best clover, $5.40; 30 lbs., $3; 60 lbs. buckwheat, $4.80; amber clover, $4.80; not prepaid; 10-lb. pails, white comb, $1.75, postpaid. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HONEY, POSTPAID, pure, liquid or granulated; clover, 5-lb. pail, $1; 2 pails, $1.90; 4 pails, $3.50; buckwheat or blend, 15 cts. per pail less; 60-lb. can, clover, here, $5.50; 2 cans, $10.50; blend, 1 can, $4.25; 2 cans, $8. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

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ORANGES OR ORANGES and grapefruit mixed, $1.25 a bushel. Plant City; guaranteed fancy first quality fruit. HENRY MELA, Plant City, Fla.

PEANUTS, 5 CENTS per pound; half bushel (11 pounds), prepaid, $1.25; field stock; satisfaction guaranteed. J. W. McLEOD, Rowland, N. C.

PURE VERMONT maple sugar, candy, syrup; write for prices. CHESTER CARVER ESTATE, Weston, Vt.

HONEY—Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $5.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

CHOICE FLORIDA oranges, grapefruit and tangerines; sweet, juicy, full-flavored; full standard bushel, straight or assorted, $1.75 with order, express charges collect; satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. C. R. THOMAS, Thonotosassa, Florida.

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HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

CLOVER HONEY, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65, postpaid third zone; sample and list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

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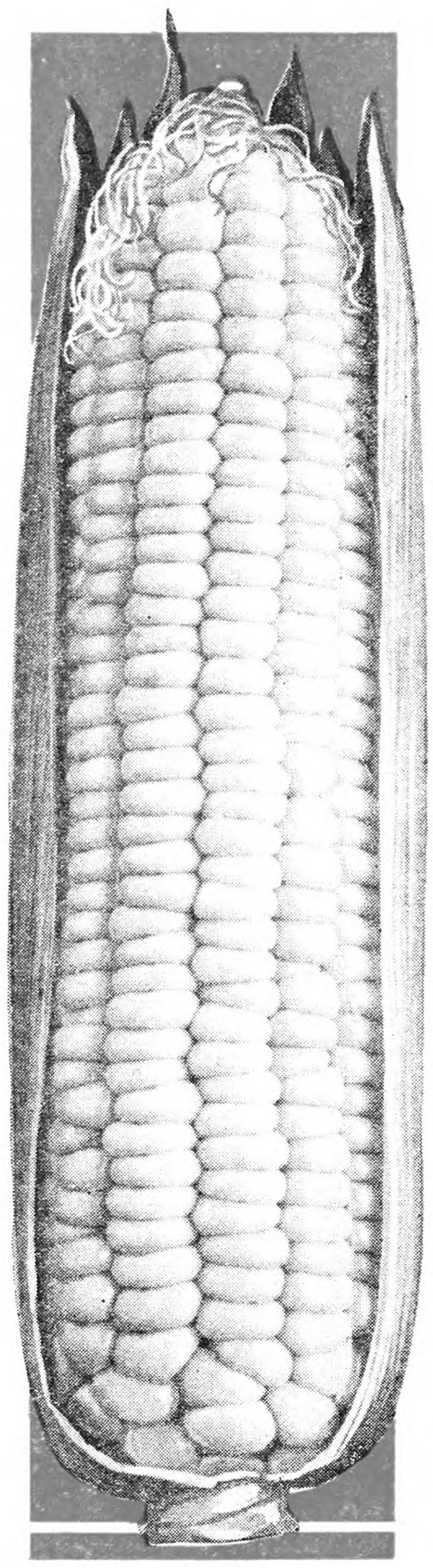

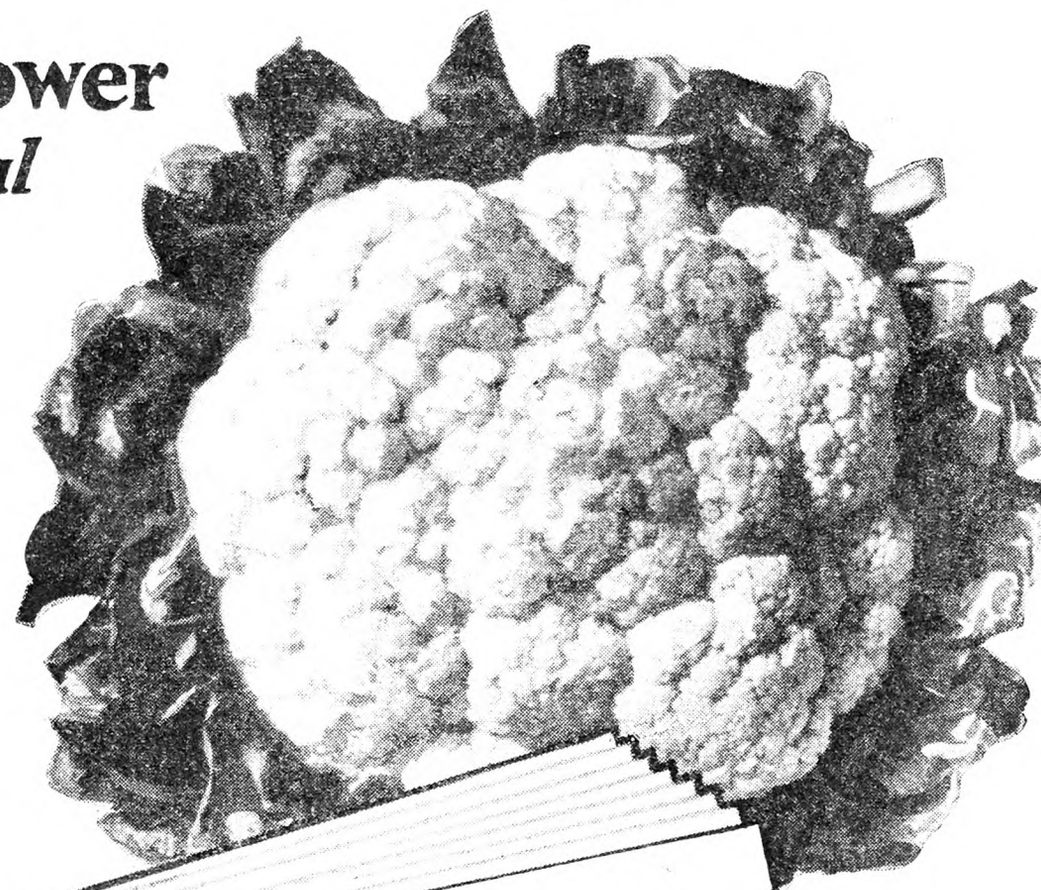

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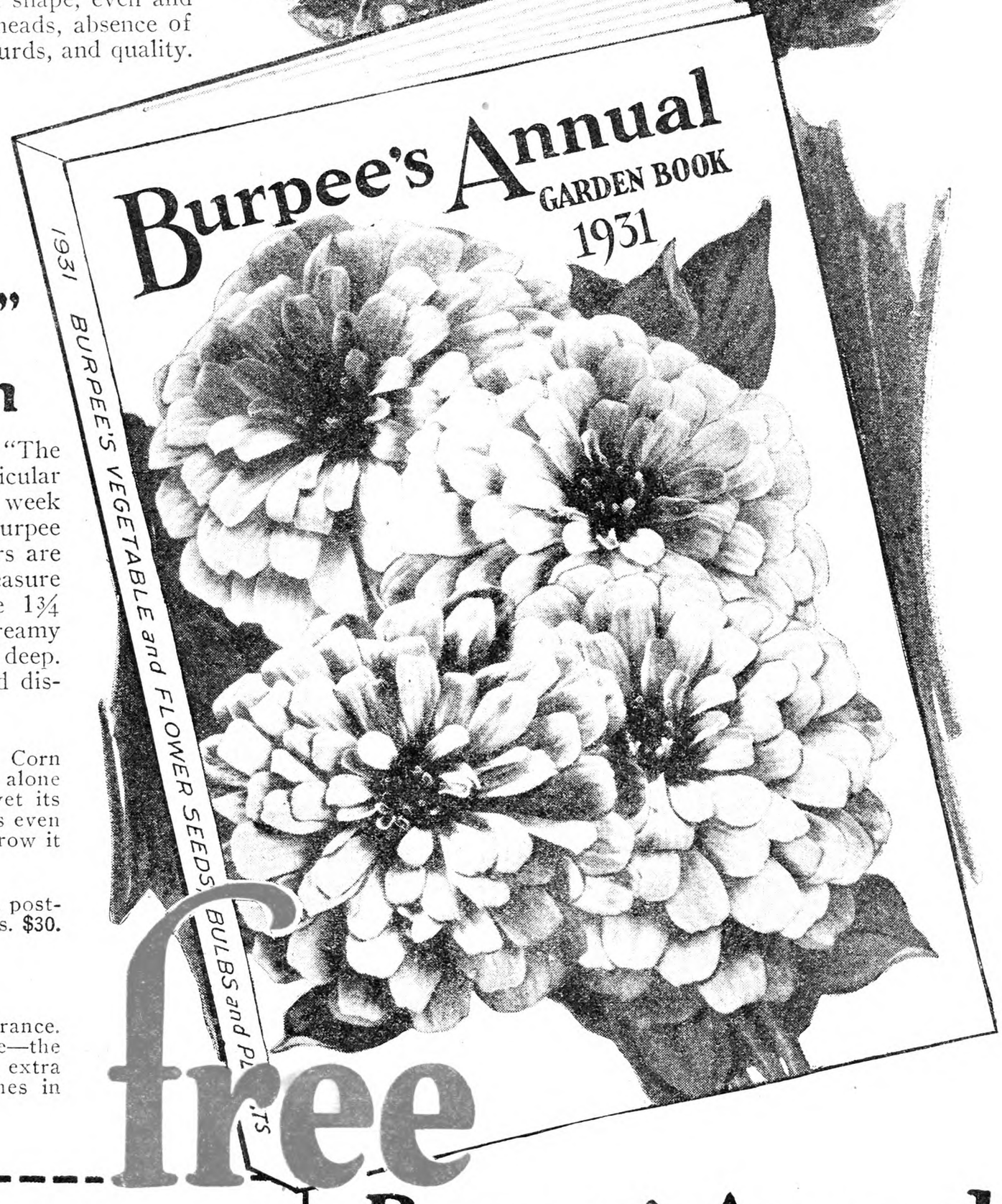

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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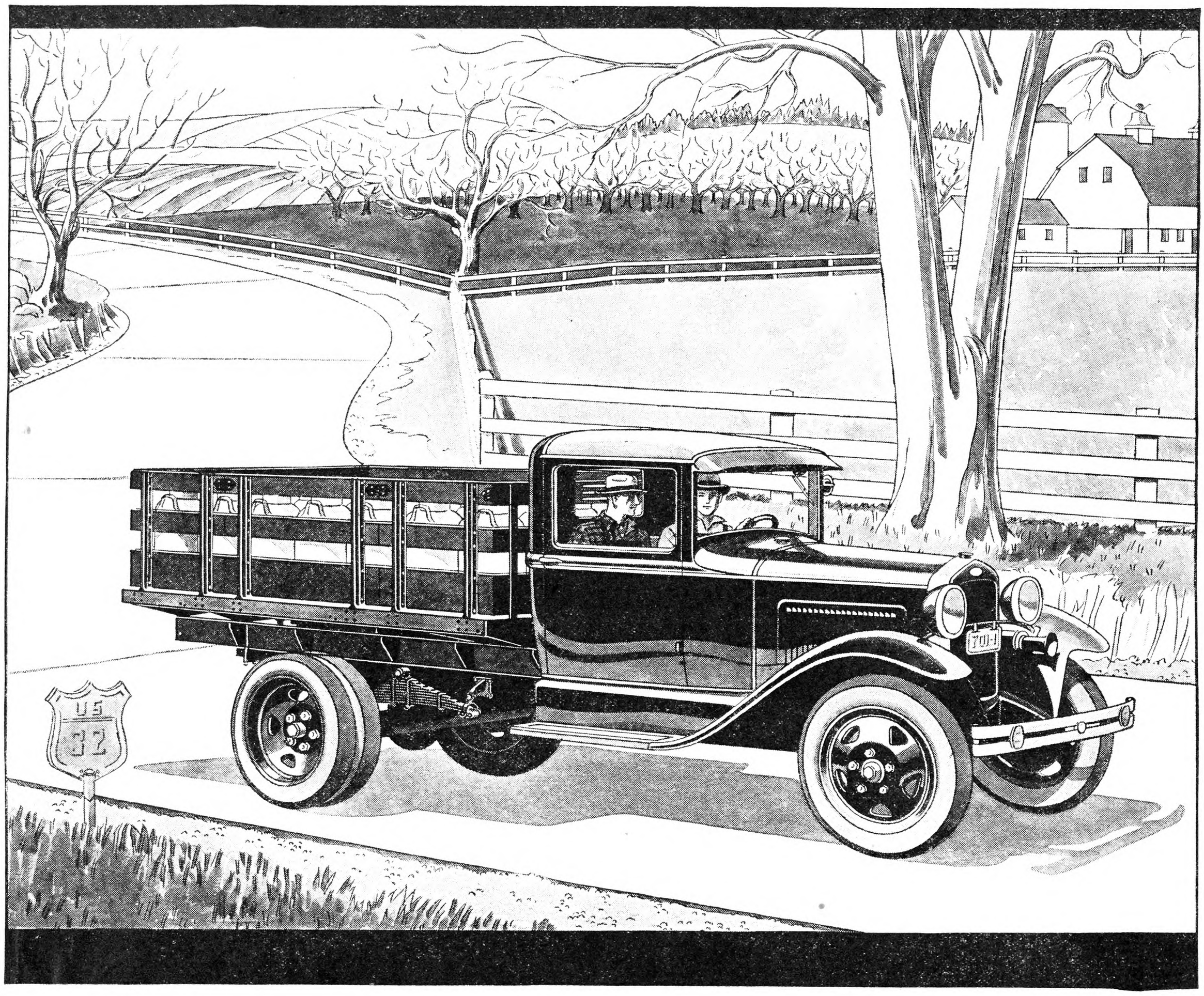
Flock of Light Brahmas

Why farmers buy Ford Trucks



ON LANE AND HIGHWAY, from the field to mill or elevator, and on those frequent trips between farm and town, Ford trucks are bringing to farmers everywhere a quick, reliable hauling-service at exceedingly low cost.

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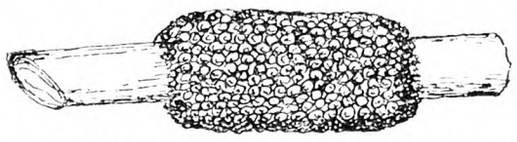
How Most Insects Pass the Winter

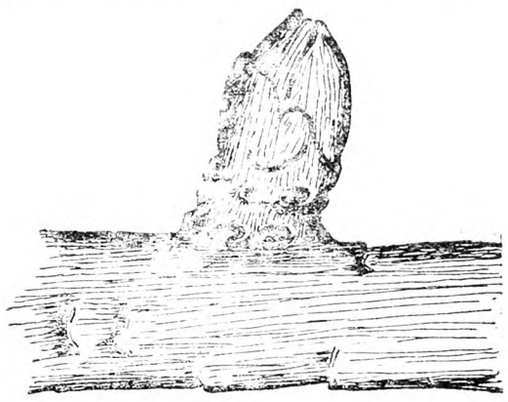
By Glenn W. Herrick

DURING the long Summer days the world seems alive with fluttering butterflies, buzzing bees, humming mosquitoes, chirping crickets, strident grasshoppers and myriads of other small insects, while the long warm nights resound to the song of the katydids and the snowy tree-crickets. These tiny animals are everywhere. The very air, earth and water teem with them during the Summer season. But as the



Egg Ring of Apple Tree Tent Caterpillar. Fig. 10

Autumn comes on apace the shrill song of the cicada ceases, the chirping of the cricket dies away and finally, when frost comes in earnest, all evidence of these abundant living things disappears, and the tiny creatures vanish from sight and sound as if by magic. They have not, however, perished from the face of the earth. Every race, tribe and family of them has been cared for by Mother Nature in ways that insure them against extermination by the rigors of the Winter season. Every kind of them will ap-



Eggs of Apple Aphid Around a Bud. Fig. 11

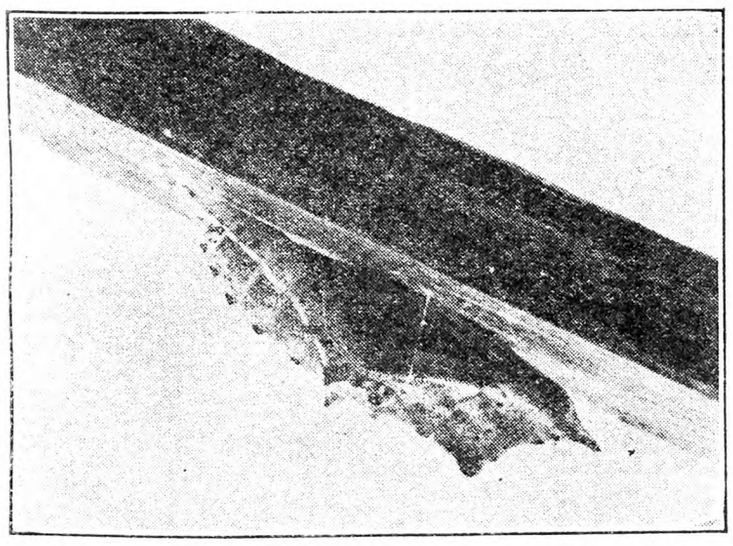
pear again in the Spring with renewed energy and activity. Insects have found ways of passing our Winter seasons which are safe and comfortable for them.

Even the smallest and frailest of them are usually able to withstand the coldest weather. In preparing for Winter many insects pass into a quiet, numb condition and sleep until Spring. How convenient this method is—no wood to cut, no coal to buy, no worry over frozen pumps, pipes or radiators. Just

Egg Mass of Fruit Tree Leaf-roller. Fig. 12

a long, quiet sleep and then the balmy days of Spring.

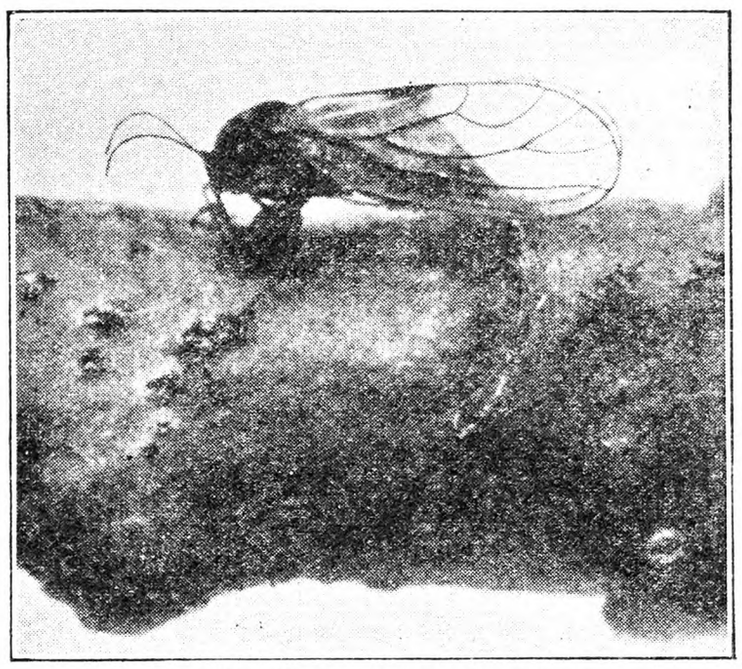
I said that insects go into a sleep-like condition in the Fall. Really, the changes which take place in the body of one of these insects in getting ready for Winter are probably very complex. We know little about the whole matter. The Colorado potato beetle (Fig. 21) passes the Winter in the ground as an adult. Before going to sleep in its earthern cell, however, it gets rid of about one-third of its weight in the form of water. That is, it squeezes out, as it



Pupa, or Chrysalis, of the Cabbage Butterfly, Attached to Under Side of a Stick for Winter. Fig. 13

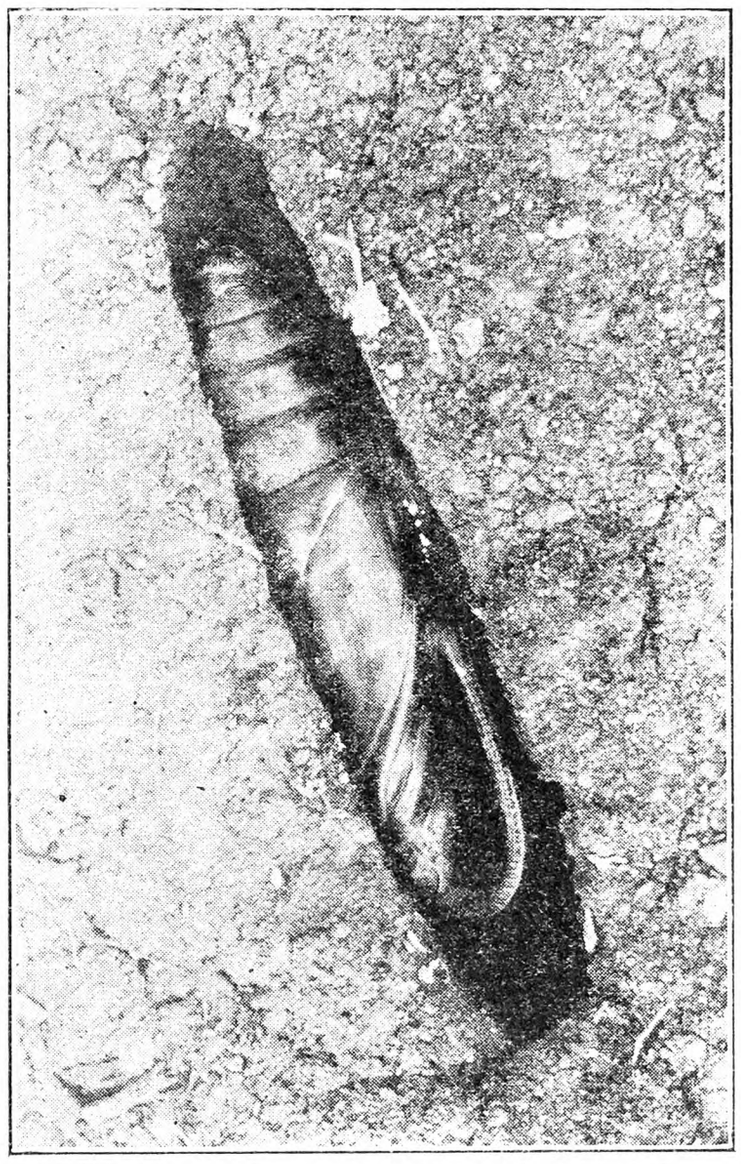
were, a large part of the juices of its body. This process gets rid of the surplus water in the beetle which otherwise would freeze and burst the cells of the body. At the same time the contents of the cells are left in a thicker, more concentrated condition and therefore do not freeze so easily. We can sweat out on a hot day a good deal of water through the pores of our skin, but we can't squeeze out 40 or 50 pounds of water in the Fall. And I am quite sure we should not want to, because if we lost that much water all at once from our bodies we would probably pass into the sleep of eternity. We are built on a different plan and fitted for a different existence.

Some insects, then, pass the Winter as adults hidden sometimes in the soil, often underneath leaves, dried weeds, grass and other debris. For instance the striped cucumber beetle (Fig. 18) crawls beneath leaves and dried weeds along the grassy, weedy edges of gardens, in fence corners, and along the borders of woodlands. The plum curculio (Fig. 16) winters beneath sticks, leaves, grass and other trash,



The Pear Psylla. Fig. 14

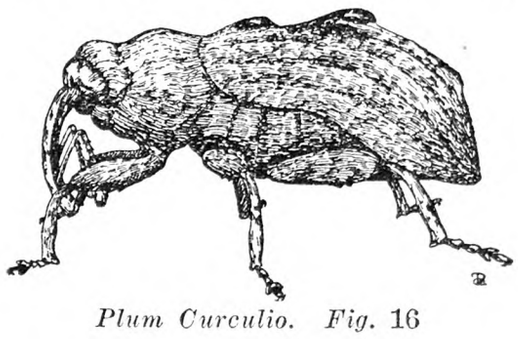
along hedgerows, stone walls and fences bordering orchards. The squash bug, in the Fall, hides beneath pieces of boards, rails or similar rubbish without very much attempt to cover itself with warm protective material. That tiny pest of pears, the pear psylla, winters over in cracks and crevices of the bark of a pear tree and occasionally under a flake of bark or a few leaves lodged in the crotch of branches. They often come out of their hiding places and sun themselves on warm days. I have dug them out of snow at the base of a pear tree on



Pupa of Green Tomato Worm in the Ground. Fig. 15

a cold day in February, breathed upon them a minute or two in my warm hands and had them move their antennae, flap their tiny wings and walk off as chipper as on a day in June (Fig. 14).

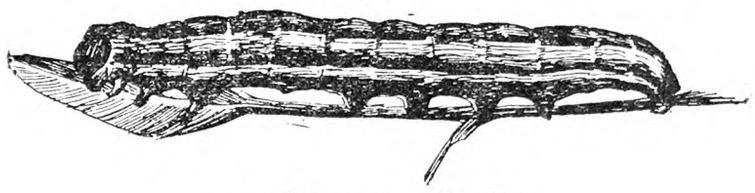
Insects are a bit like folks. Some people are always shivering and hovering over a stove, while others delight in cold weather. One individual of my acquaintance prides himself on never wearing an overcoat, although he is perfectly able to own one. The plum curculio crawls beneath warm leaves and grass to pass the Winter, but the pear psylla simply crawls into a crack of the bark to keep from being blown away, and there defies the thermometer. This much can be said, however, regarding the Winter retreats of these adult insects. If we clean up the stone walls, hedgerows, and fence corners and scrape the trunks of the pear trees clean we will do one of two things. We will either drive the curculios, cucumber beetles, squash bugs and psyllas over to the neighbor's farm or we will freeze them out by de-



Plum Curculio. Fig. 16

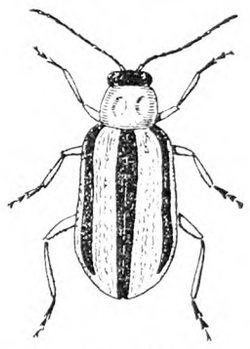
stroying their Winter hiding places. In either case, a good clean-up of gardens and orchards in the Fall and Winter is a most excellent practice. It is a fine opportunity to follow the advice implied in that old saying that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

On the other hand, some insects lay their eggs in the Fall and then, as though they had accomplished their end in life, give up the struggle and die. They



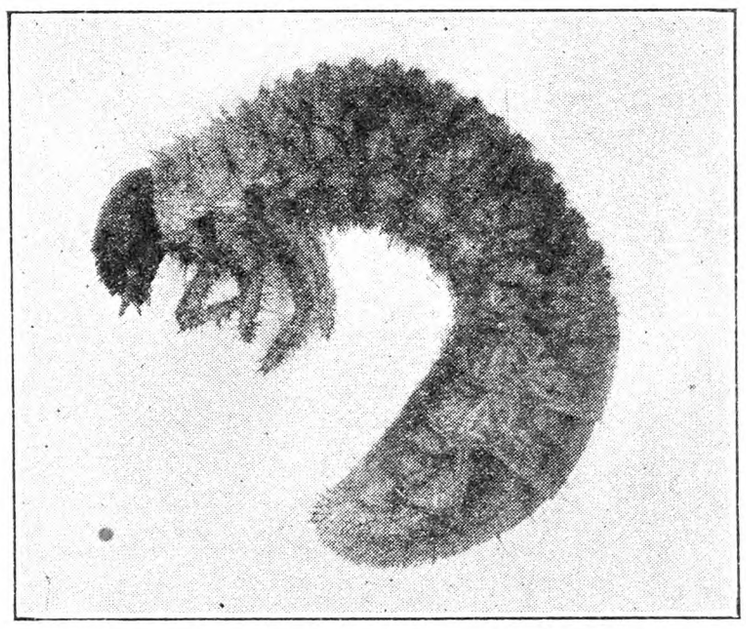
A Cutworm. Fig. 17

must be aware, however, that they have provided for the continuance of their race, for these Winter eggs have tough shells and seem able to withstand all kinds of weather conditions. The eggs of the apple-tree tent caterpillar (Fig. 10) are laid in rings encircling small branches. Moreover, each ring of eggs is covered with a shining brittle layer like glue or varnish, which certainly protects the eggs from the weather. The eggs of the fruit-tree leaf-roller (Fig. 12) are laid in batches about as large as the end of a lead pencil on the bark of apple and pear twigs late in June or early in July. Each mass of eggs



Striped Cucumber Beetle. Fig. 18

is covered over with a thick coat of varnish-like material. With this protection the eggs are able to withstand the heat of the long Summer and the cold of the following Winter, for they do not hatch until May of the succeeding Spring. The black shining eggs (Fig. 11) of the rosy aphid and the green ap-



A Grub of a June Bug. Fig. 19

ple aphid are laid singly about the buds, on the water sprouts, and smaller branches of apple trees in the Fall. These aphid eggs are thick-shelled and practically immu to man-made insecticides. Grasshoppers, however, generally lay their eggs in the ground in the Fall where they rest until the following Spring. I believe, if I were an insect, I would choose to run the Winter campaign as an egg, in which form I could not only defy the weather but

could look with scorn upon practically all spray mixtures. Strong concentrations of oil will destroy a large percentage of the egg masses of the leaf-roller actually hit, but are dangerous to use because they are liable to injure the trees. The only sure way to exterminate the eggs of the apple-tree tent-caterpillar is to cut the egg-rings off in Winter and burn them. Indeed, the only sure way to kill the eggs of most insects is to follow the old advice given to the man who paid a dollar for a sure cure for the potato bug and got this recipe: "Put the bug on a flat stone and hit him with a rock."

There are also many insects that pass the Winter as caterpillars and grubs. For example, many cutworms (Fig. 17) partly grown, hide away in the ground a few inches below the surface. The European corn-borer, concerning which we have heard so much, passes the Winter as a caterpillar in its burrow in corn stubble. The May beetles or June bugs spend their Winters as big fat white grubs (Fig. 19) a few inches below the surface in pastures and meadows. Those black and red velvety caterpillars hurrying across the concrete road on warm sunny days in the Fall curl up in a furry ball beneath a stone or stick and sleep until Spring. It is interesting to note that none of these caterpillars and grubs goes down below frost line. Therefore they must be frozen stiff most of the time. Freezing doesn't seem to hurt them if they are not disturbed. But if their sleeping quarters are broken up by harrowing or plowing the ground they will die of exposure. Fall plowing is often a more effective remedy for some insects than tons of arsenate of lead.

Finally, there are some insects which pass the Winter in a quiet inactive form called a pupa. Sometimes the pupa is in a silken cocoon, sometimes it is in an earthen cell in the ground (Fig. 15), while in the case of butterflies the pupa forms a chrysalis which is attached to some object above ground (Fig. 13).

It is obvious from what we have said that the cleaning up of fields, orchards and gardens in the Fall is sure to destroy many insects in their Winter homes and thus eliminate their families which would otherwise be ready to eat up our crops in the Spring. It is unquestionably a wise practice to attract such birds as woodpeckers, nuthatches, the brown creeper, and others to orchards during the Fall and Winter. These birds search the trees for the eggs and caterpillars of insects, and for the adult insects themselves. Any preventive methods of this kind will help greatly in our fight against these tiny enemies of ours.

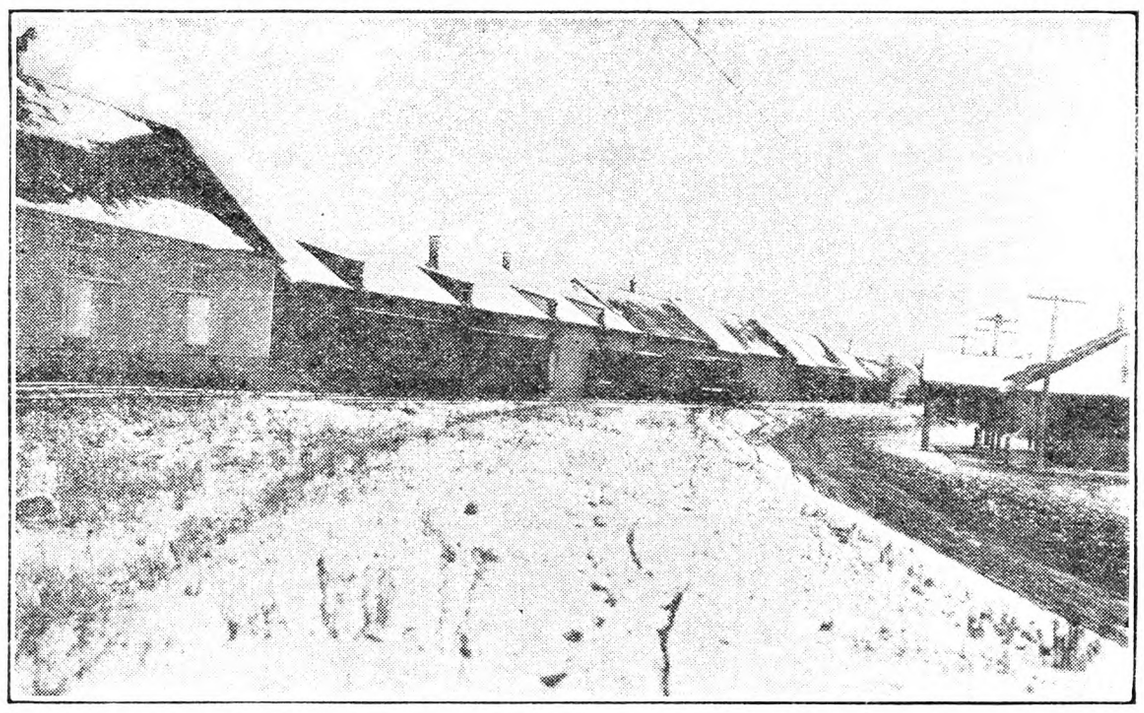
Although it is true that most insects pass the Winter in some inactive form there are certain kinds of these tiny creatures which seem to revel in Winter days. Indeed, some of them disport themselves over the snow-covered hollows and ridges, among the trees and undergrowth of the farm woodlot or sugar bush. At least one insect inhabitant of more northern regions actually shuns warmth and seems happiest when resting on its favorite snowbank. Perhaps we shall find an opportunity, later, to tell something of these cold-loving forms.

Various Stages of Potato Beetle. Fig. 21

How Storage Methods Affect Potato Markets

THE difference in local methods of potato storage sometimes has a bearing on the course of the potato markets. This effect is quite plain in a season like the present when two leading potato regions, the Rocky Mountain States and Maine, supply such a large part of the carlot shipments. Whenever one section or the other changes its rate of supply the market price is likely to feel the results soon.

Maine potatoes are stored in large quantities in frost-proof houses at shipping points. The potatoes can be shipped almost any time, and the holders are able to take advantage of temporary shortage in the great markets resulting from lighter receipts from distant sections. Fig. 22 shows a row of storage houses of this kind close to the rail line in the potato producing section in Northern Maine. In that district the greater part of the crop goes into these centrally located storages, convenient for shipment.


String of Potato Storages in Maine. Fig. 22

Growers are hauling potatoes right along when the roads are good and the weather not too cold, but the dealers always have plenty in storage and they keep the shipments moving at steady volume. Whenever the markets are getting lighter supplies from the Far West, Maine potatoes can be speeded up a little and reach markets in time to fill the temporary shortage. This year Maine potatoes are going in large quantities to the South and West and coming into direct competition with far western potatoes, which are also shipped to an unusually large number of eastern markets this season.

The Central West is comparatively out of the running this year because of the deficient quantity and quality of the crop produced in the Upper Great Lakes region. The system of central storehouses has been developed in much the same way in Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota as in Maine, and usually the regularity of shipments may be depended upon to central western markets but this year the large cities of the Middle West received so much of their supply from the East and from Idaho that the shipments from those two sections have a great effect on the price.

Growers in the Far West are more inclined to store their potatoes near where they are grown. There are quite a number of central storages and some community storage houses but large quantities are kept in farm cellars or pits. The soil is dry and there is little trouble in making a fairly satisfactory storage place if precautions are taken against freezing. Field potato holdings in Idaho suffered considerable loss during the hard freezing spell of November and early December when there was not enough snow for protection. Some of the holders used big tents to cover the pits when taking out potatoes during severe weather. The deep pits with the roof supported on timbers as shown in Fig. 23 are common in the far western potato country. They are like cellars with a roof of timbers and earth. Fig. 22 shows the top and entrance. These storage cellars may be a long distance from the shipping points; for this reason shipments from this part of the country fall off sharply when weather and road conditions are bad. Later there is likely to be a rush of shipments and the price goes down.

A good part of the potato price advance at the beginning of December was due to falling off in shipments from distant points. Eastern markets got the full benefit and the rise lasted much longer than in the Middle West. Southern changes of this kind are likely to occur from time to time during the Winter because of the difficulties of prompt shipment from the Far West. Maine potatoes which are ready for shipment or are held in storage may be expected to get the benefit of the brief upturns.

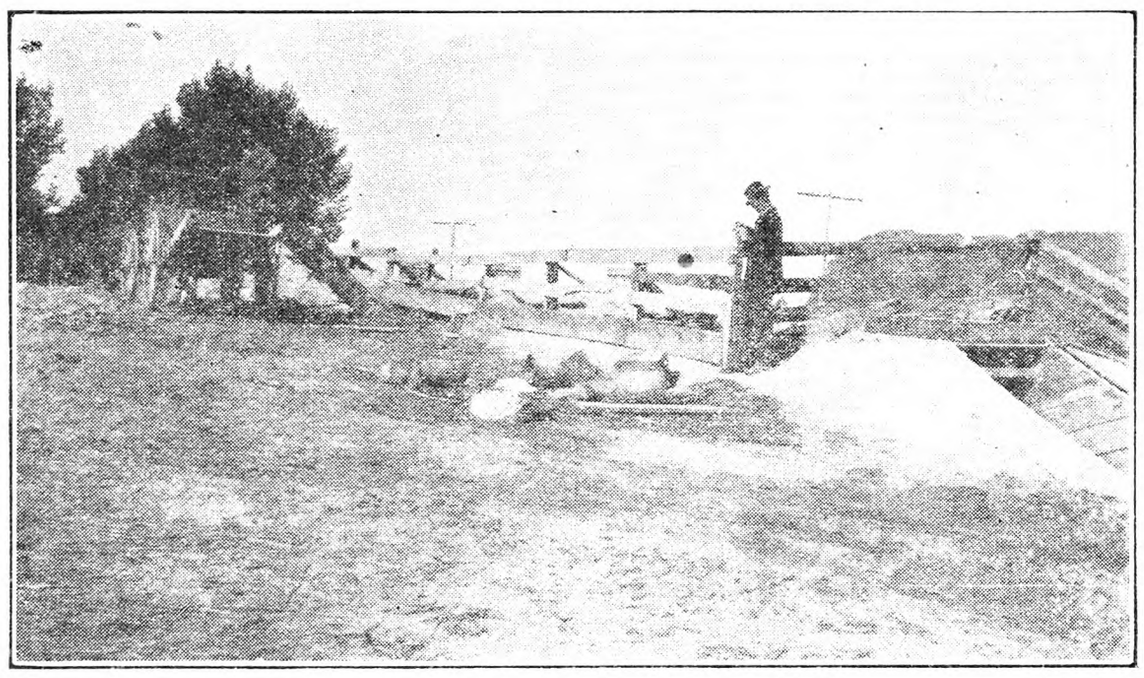
It is possible, of course, that these gains, starting from temporary causes, may run into a rising potato market. The light crop, and a price range 25 per cent lower than a year ago, afford considerable basis for market advance. On the other hand, the business depression is worse than it was a year ago and it seems hardly likely to improve enough to cause much of an extra demand for farm products during the rest of the potato shipping season. If other farm products advance, potatoes are likely to go up with the rest.

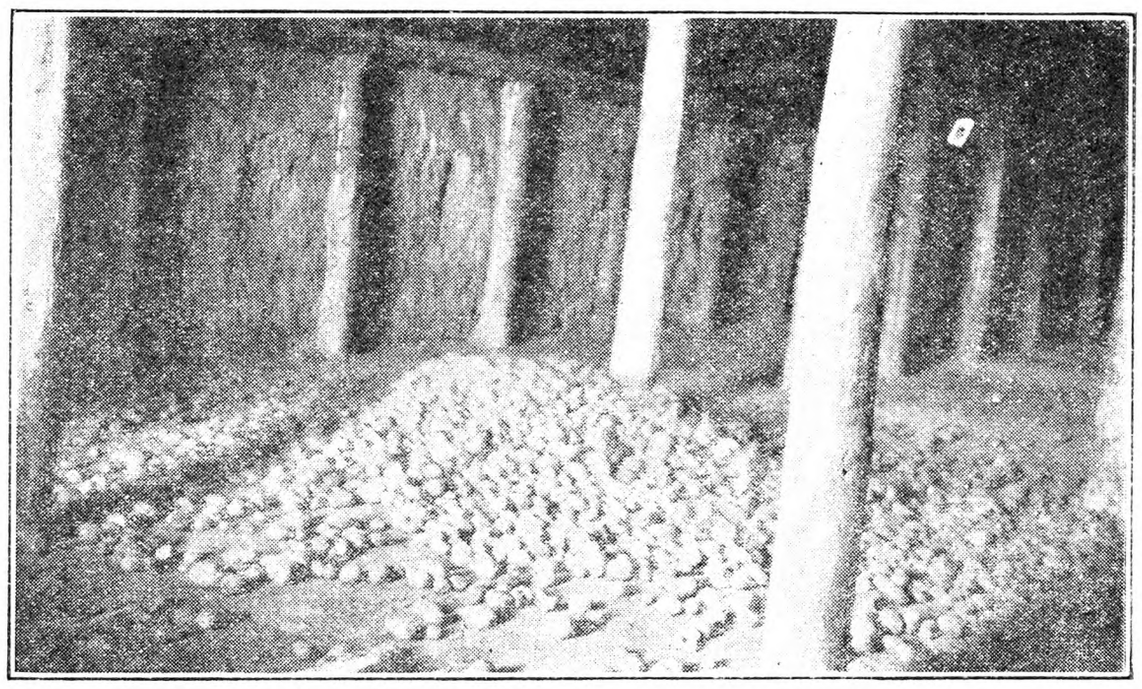
G. B. F.

Evergreens as a Side Line

ON page 1013 was an article on small potted evergreens for sale at roadside stands which might be a trifle misleading to the uninitiated. At this particular time when farmers everywhere are seeking some means of augmenting their income by taking up a side-line there are many who might be tempted to rush into evergreens without stopping to consider a few essentials.

Here are a few things to consider: Have you had any experience in growing small evergreens? If not go slowly until you learn. In the first place not many wholesale nurseries will sell seedlings or transplants to those not of the trade at a price you could afford to pay and expect to make a profit. Having secured the stock you will need some knowledge of how to care for it. Just setting it out like


Top of an Idaho Potato Pit. Fig. 20


Underground in Idaho Potato Pit. Fig. 23

tomatoes or peppers will not always work. The age and condition of the plant will be a factor in determining the proper method of handling. Some may be lined out in the field and cultivated like vegetables; others require a shaded seedbed for a year; still others may need to be potted and given special care for the first year. In any case they must be kept free from weeds and injurious insects, particularly the red spider. Above all they must be kept watered and here is where your previous experience will be an asset, for, if you wait until the top of the evergreen shows signs of needing water, it is too late to save the plant.

When they have reached a salable size and are potted for the market, it is necessary to keep them in a shaded place for at least a month until they are set in their new location, that is if you are at all interested in their living after passing from your hands. Some evergreens, particularly the Chinese arbor vitae, being fast growers, make a presentable appearance when three years old, but a five-year-old spruce, excepting the Norway, is hardly worth looking at. If your customers are from other States it will be necessary for you to have your trees inspected by the State pathologist and to furnish each out-of-State purchaser with a copy of your inspection certificate. If by any chance you are in the Japanese beetle zone, still another inspection and certificate will be necessary.

I have no desire to throw cold water on any plan whereby the farmer can pick up a few extra dollars, but I wish to impress fully upon all that evergreen growing is by no means a second-place job, but should come first, as evergreens require your constant care and observation if you would be successful. If you wish old customers to be repeaters and advertisers you must handle only the best, true-to-name, healthy, well-shaped stock, and if you are not in a position to do all of this, better let it alone. Evergreen growing is an interesting and profitable occupation but in no sense is it a side line to anything else.

Delaware. FRANK C. BAUGHMAN.

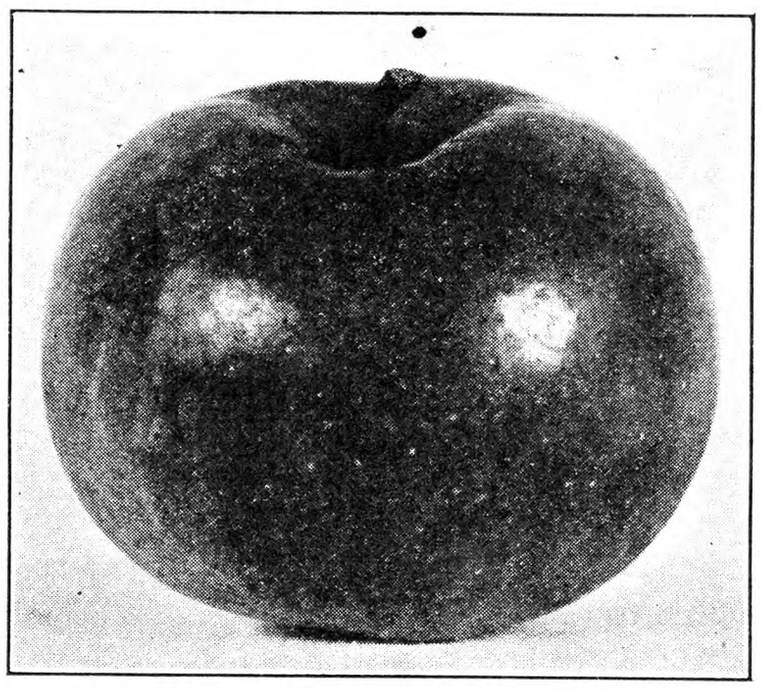
Rat-Proof Corncrib

FOR a long time I wanted to have a rat-proof corncrib. I have been planning, but could not come to a satisfactory conclusion. I had almost decided to build on sewer pipes, reasoning that the rats cannot crawl up on the glazed pipe, when it just happened that I saw in a western farm paper some very good ideas, and much better than my plan.

I wanted to build for a capacity of about 2,000 to 3,000 bushels of ear corn, and besides, room for about 1,500 bushels of small grain. I also wanted to build for permanency and convenience and yet not to be extravagant. I am favored with timber and a sawmill on the farm, so I needed not to buy any lumber except a little flooring and a little siding for the gable ends. The rest is all my own lumber. The framework is mostly oak, while the outside boards are all white pine. I took pine boards to the planing mill and had them planed on one side and sawed on the bevel edge. So this way the boards are all one thickness and were easy to paint.

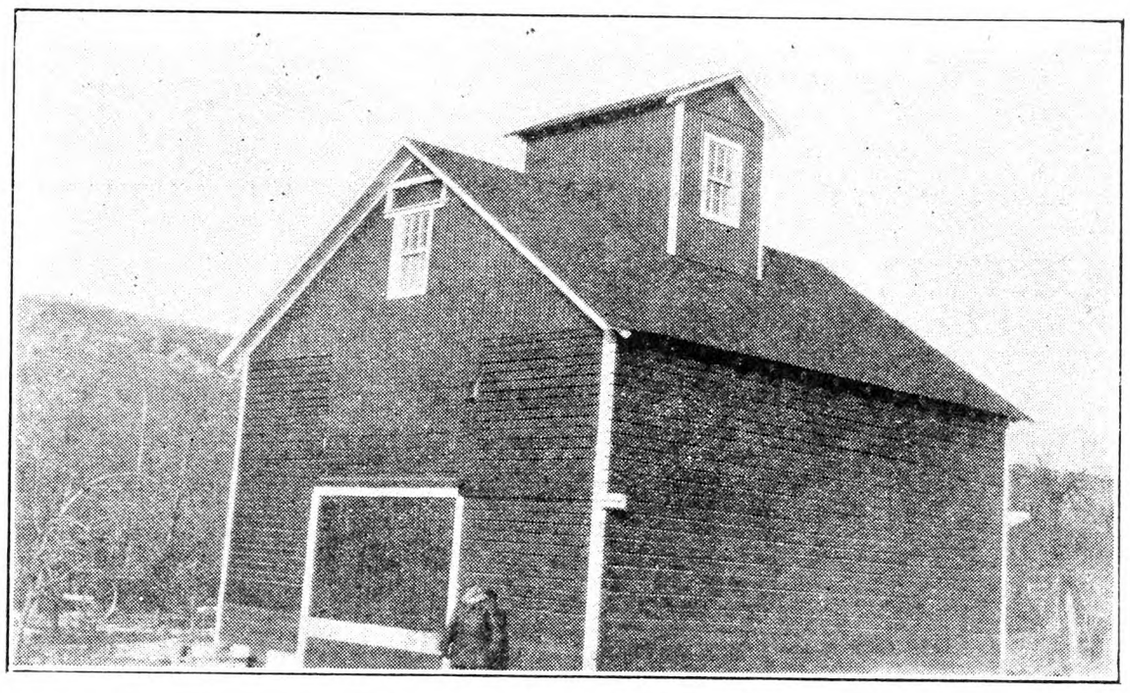
The most expensive part of a building in the long run is the roof. Having this in mind it is necessary to build rather higher than low and long. We have an elevator to elevate both the ear corn and the small grain. This is certainly a labor saver. The elevator is 30 ft. high and puts everything where wanted. It is run by a two-horsepower motor. We elevate 100 bushels of oats in a little less than five minutes, but for ear corn the two-horsepower motor is not strong enough to do it fast. We ought to have a three-horsepower motor. When we come in with a load of corn to unload we drive in past the elevator, let down the feeder to the elevator, open the tailboard of the wagon and hoist the front part of the wagon and the corn rolls into the feeder and up it goes without any hard labor on the part of the man. Shoveling the corn off the wagon into the crib is always the hardest part of the corn harvest.

The building is 26x28 ft. and 14 ft. to the roof. The cribs are on each side of the driveway, which



Fair Sample of Red Rome. Fig. 25

is 10 ft. wide, and the cribs are 8 ft. wide. The floor is all concrete. The floor of the cribs is raised about a foot and made very dry. Through the floor of the cribs is a gutter or flue 16x18 in., with a screen on top for a ventilator. On top of this gutter are flues 10 in. square upright through the corn every 4 ft., which ventilates the corn. It is made with wood laths 1x2 in. The bins for the small



Rat-proof Corncrib. Fig. 26

grains are above the driveway with chutes below to tap the grain out below.

To keep the rats out we have copper screening all around the building 2 ft. and on top of this screen 10 in. tin. They can crawl up the screen but not over the tin. It is certainly a great satisfaction to know that the rats and mice cannot get at your corn and grain. Also that we do not have to shovel the corn, because we are a little lazy anyhow. We have no building that I am more proud of than this one.

Berks Co., Pa. C. R. BASHORE.

Experience with Red Rome

I AM sending you a sample of Red Rome Beauty which with us is one of the most valuable of 50 varieties. It is a good pollenizer for Spy, an annual bearer commencing at six to eight years, but needs thinning on the heavy years. It is one of the best keepers, very free from fungus, and so attractive that it sells well. L. J. CLIFTON.

Onondaga Co., N. Y.

Tractor Brush Rake

MANY fruit growers are now busy cluttering up their orchards with trimmings and thinking with something akin to disgust of the time in the Spring when all this brush must be cleaned up. For a long time we regarded this as about our worst job, but it bothers us no longer.

I had heard fruit growers speak of their tractor brush rakes in favorable terms but only after recommendation by some whom I knew to be conservative and practical men did I believe they could be worked advantageously.

These rakes can be bought for about $60, but as I am something of a mechanic and have a well-equipped workshop I made one at an outlay of only $14.25 for materials, and have used it for two years with gratifying success.

After we finish pruning we go through the orchard and cut out everything that will do for firewood, then with heavy homemade hand rakes, similar to old-fashioned grain rakes, we draw the brush from under the trees before starting work with the tractor rake. I run through each row, pushing the brush into a pile, then back out, fasten the rake clear of the ground and return to the far end of the orchard. In the meantime the other men have been gathering up what is scattered behind the rake and throwing it into the next row. If brush is very heavy I make two or more trips to the row. The brush is left in a very compact pile which makes it much easier to burn.

Last year we were just 25 hours cleaning up 48 acres, much of which was of peach and apple interplanted and some of the brush very heavy. Trees ranged from 8 to 17 years old.

I am enclosing two pictures which show the rake and also how it looks in operation with a good-sized load just as it came from the orchard.

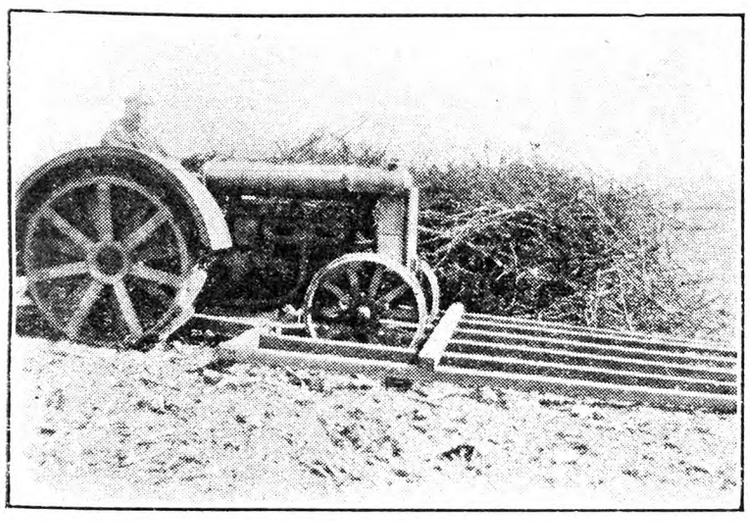
Pennsylvania. J. H. B.

Strawberry Prospects for 1931

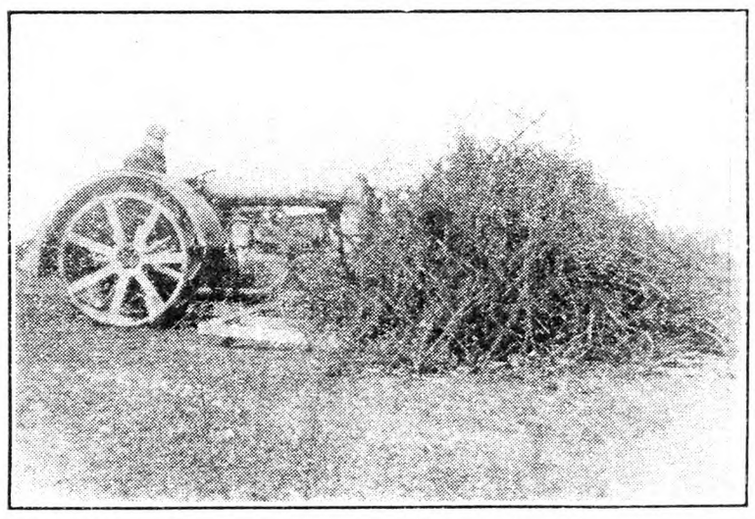
FROM all indications and reports, the chances for a normal strawberry crop next Spring are the poorest they have been for some time. Of course, strawberry beds in some localities are not so hard hit as they are in others, because of the variation of the drought, but the country over, the outlook is below the average.

The available area for harvest in 1931 is estimated to be about 162,000 acres. In 1928 the acreage was a little above 208,000 and the following year, 1929, was reduced slightly. In 1930 there was a great reduction, the acreage coming down to a little over 178,000. That brought the average selling price of the strawberries for the Spring of 1930, up to a profitable point. Now we have an estimated acreage of 162,000 for next Spring, which is the lowest it has been for some time. Yields per acre in 1930 were about one-fifth lower than they were in 1929 and this brought the total production down to about two-thirds of what it was in 1929. This shortage brought the average price to the grower about one-fourth higher on his 1930 crop. The 1931 strawberry crop faces a different situation from crops of the previous years, because of the fact that plants in many localities are going into this Winter in very poor condition. The hot, dry weather during this past Summer has been very hard on newly-set beds as well as old ones, and from reports gathered from parts of the strawberry world we find many of the old beds dried up and the young plantings having scarcely any more plants than were used in setting them out last Spring.

Here is another angle to the situation. Even though the plants are alive in those hard-hit young and old beds, they will not be in a condition next Spring to produce a normal crop of berries. They will not be physically fit, and they will not have a normal number of fruit buds in their crowns to produce berries, because at the time of fruit bud formation last Summer these plants were barely alive. Fruit bud formation starts in late August and continues through September and October until freezing weather, but the highest producing plants are those that are full grown when fruit bud formation begins. Some localities had rains during September, and that means just that many more fruit buds for next Spring's crop of berries, but it is quite certain that the yield will not be what it would have been had these rains come early in the season, so as to



Tractor Orchard Brush Rake. Fig. 24



Tractor Rake in Use. Fig. 27

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produce plants of a normal size for August and September, the beginning of fruit bud formation.

All these conditions point toward a shortage in the strawberry crop next Spring. It is reasonable that the few berries that are produced will sell well, therefore it would be a good idea to take the best of care this Winter of the plants that we have, to avoid any Winter injury and to place the plants in the best possible soil surroundings and physical condition for fruiting next Spring. Mulching and fertilizing will go a long way to correct the evil effects of the past Summer's drought. A mulch on strawberry beds will hold the snow and protect the plants from the evil effects of cold drying winds. These cold Winter winds are surely drying. If they were not, clothes would not dry when hung out on a freezing washday. The mulch will also protect the plants from the repeated freezing which often takes place in the late Winter or early Spring after the snow goes off. This is the time when most damage is done to strawberry plants. This repeated freezing and thawing also affects the physical condition of the plants and disturbs the root system by lifting or heaving the plants out of the soil. The few plants which there are this year in most plantings should be well protected against these possible injuries if we expect maximum yields from them next June.

Mulching also has a physical effect upon the soil, for we always find mulched soils in better physical condition in the Spring than those left unmulched. The mulch should be placed over the plants about four to six inches deep after the ground freezes two or three inches deep. It is not necessary to cover the whole bed, however, it would be a good idea if there was plenty of straw. It is found that the roots of strawberry plants will continue to grow as long as the ground is not frozen. Therefore if the mulch is placed on too soon, growth will continue under the mulch and when hard freezing weather comes along serious injury might result. We have not enough plants to risk Winter injury this year.

Rye or wheat straw is generally considered best for mulching strawberries, rye straw preferred. Oat straw packs down too much. If straw is not available, any coarse straw-like material might be used that will not mat down over the plants and smother them out. No matter what material is used be sure that it is free from grass, weeds, or grain seeds. Marsh hay is sometimes used. It is all right if it is of a coarse nature. Some think leaves can be used, but leaves mat down too close on top of the plants and are likely to smother them out. They can be used, however, with some coarse material to keep them from matting, or they might be used alone if worked in between the plants, placing very few of them directly over the crowns of the plants.

Remove the mulch in the Spring after heavy frosts are over, just about the time plant growth starts under the mulch. If left on too long it will cause the plants to take on tender growth and there is sure to be serious damage should frosts hit the plants after the mulch is removed. When the mulch is removed, take off about half of it, just leave enough to allow the plants to send up their blossoms' stalks and leaves through it. The part left will keep down weeds, help keep the soil around the plants cool and moist, and prevent sandy berries after rains. The amount taken off should be placed between the rows where it will mat down during picking time, thus helping to conserve moisture and prevent the soil from becoming hard and compact between the rows. If the mulch is used for no other purpose than on or between the rows at harvest time, it will be found a wonderful paying undertaking.

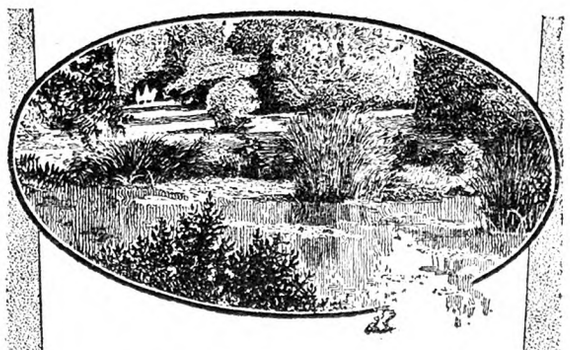
Now just a word or two in regard to fertilizing the plants next Spring. Sulphate of ammonia can be used at the rate of more than one pound for each 20 feet of row, scattering it evenly over the surface of the ground in the row between the plants and applied only when the leaves are dry. Apply soon after the mulch is removed so that it will be carried by the rains as deep in the soil as the plants are rooted. If used later, most of it will remain near the surface and cause the plants to root so near the surfact that they will suffer should the weather be a little dry at harvest time.

Plants can also be fed by scattering fine barnyard or chicken manure over the mulched row early in the Spring. Apply it at the rate of one bushel to every 25 feet of row. If the soil is not of a rich nature use a complete fertilizer, such as 5 per cent nitrogen, 8 per cent phosphoric acid and 6 per cent potash, and use it at the same rate that sulphate of ammonia was used, which is one pound for every 20 feet of row.

It is certain that commercial growers, or those having a row or two of strawberries across their garden, who can follow out these suggestions, will find their strawberry yields for next Spring greatly benefited. B. W. KEITH.

Michigan.

"SOME people would kick anywhere but in a football game," snorted the restaurant proprietor. "I can't see what them epicures has got to complain about with this soup." "They wouldn't have no grouch coming, sir," explained the waiter, tactfully, "if only the cook would admit it's soup. He says it's coffee."—Brooklyn Eagle.



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News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

On December 13 the student apple judging team representing the Pennsylvania State College returned from Ohio State University at Columbus, O., bringing with them the Eastern Intercollegiate Apple Judging Contest prize for the first place team. Other competing teams were from Ohio State University, Rutgers, West Virginia University, and Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst. The Penn State team wins the first leg on a new cup, which must be won three times to become the permanent property of any one team. The first individual place went to Mr. Varney, Ohio State; second place to Lee Courter, Rutgers; third place to R. R. Henning, Penn State. These boys win gold, silver and bronze medals respectively. Varney dropped but 100 points out of a possible 4,000, losing these, for some unaccountable reason, on the Black Twig class which gave little trouble to most of the other contestants. Anyhow, Varney's achievement is remarkable considering the difficulties encountered. Henning, of the Penn State team, hails from Dushore, Wyoming Co., Pa.; K. P. Soergel comes from Wexford, Allegheny County; C. A. Miller, the only city boy on the Pennsylvania team, comes from Scranton.

Briefly, the contest is staged as follows: Only 25 standard varieties of apples may be used; these may come from any of the colleges competing. Three plates, each containing five apples, of 20 varieties, or 60 plates in all, are set up by the team coaches, who agree on the placing and identification beforehand. The three plates in any class may have all fruit of the same variety, or one plate of five apples may be substituted from another standard variety, and one apple may be substituted on the second plate. At any rate, there must be a majority of apples of one kind. This gives the class its name. The teams must identify all apples correctly, and then judge the plates for perfection. Correct identification of each class counts 100 points and proper placing adds 100 more, so that each variety totals 200 points. All errors are graded on a predetermined scale of points. Every apple is numbered and lettered and any supposed substitution must be noted by its letter and number, together with the correct name of the substitute, as, "Apple d on plate No. 3 is a Baldwin." All placing and identifications are written.

The substitutions are the hardest part, since they are always picked for the purpose of catching the unwary or unknowing. To show what substitutions were actually used this year, the following examples are given: Golden Delicious in a Grimes plate, Spy in Wealthy, Baldwin in Stark, Delicious in Ben Davis, Wealthy in Gravenstein, Delicious in Winesap, Wagener in Jonathan, and Stayman in Black Twig. These look simple but it should be remembered that the substitutes were picked with the purpose of matching closely the other variety, and were therefore not typical of their own variety. A Baldwin plate, actually all Baldwins, caused much trouble—one bright red Baldwin from Massachusetts among four dull-colored Baldwins from another source brought some of the contestants to grief.

The preparation for the contest, as well as the actual competition, trains the student in identifying apple varieties, as well as in observation, patience and accuracy. To fail in any one of these essentials means a loss of points, and possibly, the contest.

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture in the December 11 issue of the *Weekly News Bulletin* gives the various legal weights in Pennsylvania for various commodities, such as fruits, vegetables, grains and grain feeds, grasses and forage. The first item in the list is apples with a legal weight of 45 lbs. This cannot apply to apples sold in a covered bushel basket approved by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics — and all bushel baskets now used are required to have such approval—since all State laws in conflict with the Federal Act covering this package standardization are not enforceable according to that act. This is mentioned because every year someone has to weigh the contents of a bushel basket, and then become more or less indignant when they discover that the bushel basket by volume does not often hold 45 lbs. of fruit by weight. This difference is particularly striking when a bushel basket of some of the early Summer apples is weighed; in some cases, it is not possible to heap enough fruit on the basket to bring the weight up to 45 lbs.

An investigation conducted by the University of British Columbia shows that the average purchase price of good bearing apple orchards, 9 to 10 years old, in the Okanagan Valley of British Columbia was $1,091.50 per acre, and that the average yield for leading varieties was 280 boxes (slightly more than 280 bushels) on a basis of 74 trees per acre. Assuming that these growers cleared about 33 cents per bushel, as the growers in the neighboring State of Washington orchards did from 1922 to 1927, there was a net profit of about $92 per acre after all costs were deducted. This would give a return of about 9 per cent on the price of $1,091.50 per acre; Washington orchards average from 10 to 11 per cent. Good orchards in Pennsylvania can be bought for half this sum; it looks as if the Northwest as a whole, including British Columbia does not need any pity from the eastern apple growers.

R. H. SUDDS.

Around the Farm in January

Get ready for next Spring and Summer by going over the machinery and implements, oiling and cleaning them. Order any repairs that are needed. All hoes, blades, axes, etc., should be sharpened. If everything is in shape when the Spring work starts it will save time.

In sections where the Winters are open some of the plowing can be done this month. The sod land should be plowed first. Land may be plowed a little wet now as the freezing will pulverize it. While the ground is frozen, haul out and scatter the manure. I prefer spreading the manure rather than in piles as it saves handling it twice.

Seed and fertilizer should be ordered early, as there is more time for hauling them now than later. See that the animals have a supply of water. Give plenty of bedding as it will not only help to make manure but keep the animals warmer. Where the corn fodder is kept outdoors it is well to have same under shelter so that when the feed outdoors is covered with ice the feed under shelter may be used.

R. C.

Virginia.

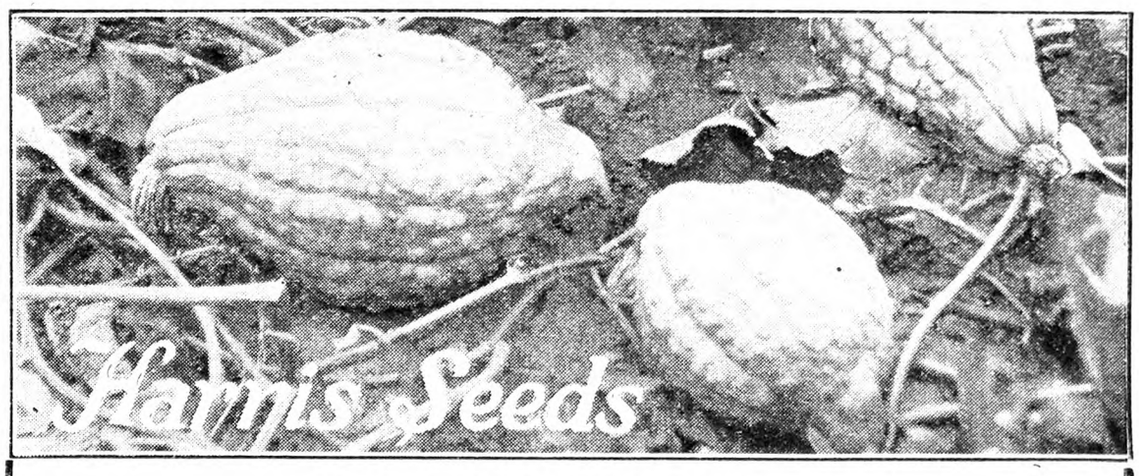
Evergreen Plants for Winter

By these are meant not evergreen trees, but plants which keep more or less green all Winter, and close to the ground, and while some of them turn slightly brown in severe weather, yet they are green enough to make a pleasant contrast to the bare trees and shrubs of the usual lawn.

Foremost among these is the honeysuckle (Hall's Japan), which stays green nearly all Winter. Vinca minor is also a good ground covering, and will grow in shade of trees in Summer where few other plants will, and its dark green leaves always have a pleasing look. English ivy is a plant that can often be used to advantage in many places, and is too well known to need any description. Enonymus radicans is an excellent plant with dark glossy leaves, and while an old Japanese favorite, is not as much grown as it ought to be.

For a striking plant of stiff formal outline and tropical appearance almost, Yucca filamentosa will be found extremely good, and the variegated variety has the leaves edged with yellow; both of these grow a foot or more high and are good all the year round. Boxwood also makes an excellent plant where Winters are not too severe, and is as much a favorite or more now than it was a century ago. There are also a number of varieties of Euonymus not mentioned herein and some of them may be found to be well worth trying. Anything that will make our homes and gardens more attractive in the Winter is well worth thinking about.

H. W. HALES.



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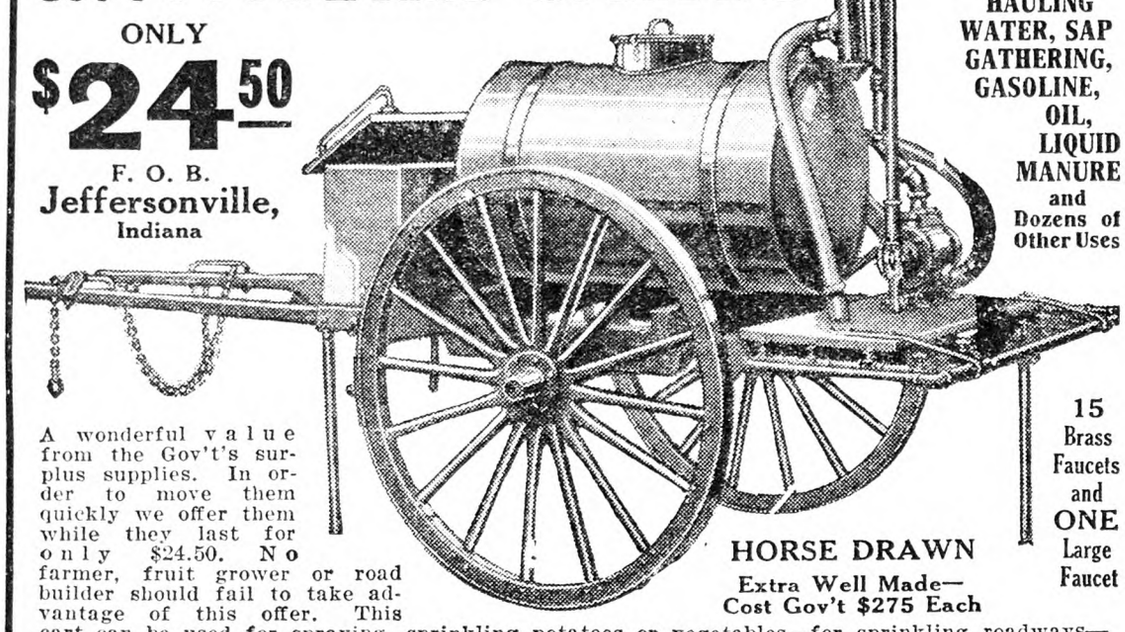

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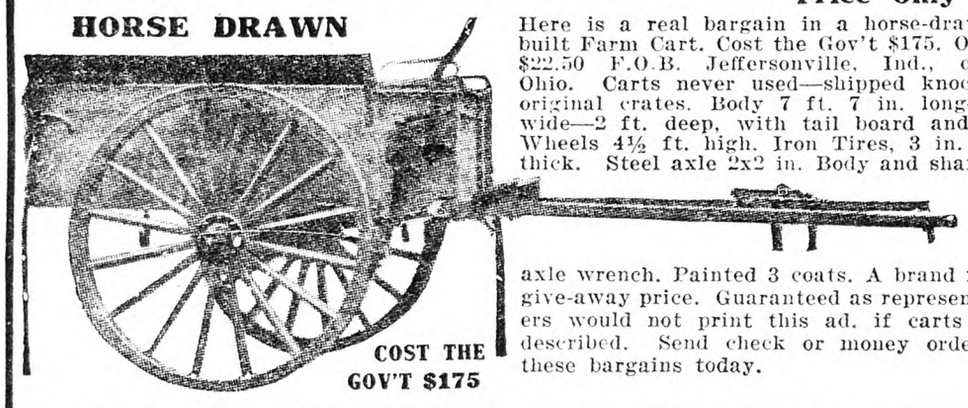

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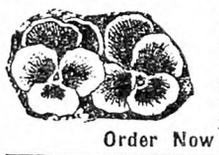

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Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

Through the good offices of the Home Economics committee, portraits of the 27 past masters of South Rutland Grange, of Jefferson County, N. Y., have been hung on the walls of the Grange hall. South Rutland Grange No. 53 is one of the pioneer Granges of the Empire State, and was organized Jan. 20, 1874. Sylvester Kellogg was its first master. Of the 27 masters who have presided over this Grange 13 are still living and six of these were present at the meeting when the portraits were formally presented to the Grange Dec. 20. This is the home Grange of former County Deputy Elon O. Andrus, at one time president of the New York State Association of County Deputies. Mr. Andrus is also a past master of his Grange and a past master of the Jefferson County Pomona Grange. County Deputy George E. Merrill, of Jefferson County is also a member of South Rutland Grange, this being the only Grange in Jefferson County which has furnished two deputies.

The Oswego County, N. Y., Pomona Grange has recommended Norman L. Clark for appointment by State Master Freestone as County Deputy, succeeding W. C. Hubbard, who is retiring after five years of very successful work in the office. Mr. Clark is a member of Pulaski Grange.

Hermon Grange of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., recently initiated a class of 17 members.

Juvenile Granges quite often have difficulty in securing someone to act as matron of the Grange. Perhaps it is partly because the position requires a greater sacrifice than most women are able to give to the work, and it may be from a feeling that such sacrifice is not always properly appreciated by the members of the parent Grange. One New York Grange up in Lewis County, Riverbank Grange No. 534, evidently appreciates the good work of the matron of their Juvenile Grange, as the Grange recently gave the matron, Mrs. Elmer Waugh, a vote of thanks and accompanied it with a purse of money in recognition for the matron's faithful service in looking after the welfare of the Juvenile branch of the Grange.

Ohio furnished 49 Juvenile Granges for the list of Honor Granges for 1930, five of them being in the top-notcher class. Ohio is the leading State in Juvenile Grange work. It also started the new Grange year off with five new subordinate Granges for October, following four new organizations for September.

Vernon Co., O., recently honored its Grange members with 25 years of service by presenting them either with gavels of Grange pins. Seven were thus honored.

Two adjoining counties in Ohio have combined to organize a Demeter club, including those who have received the seventh degree of the Grange. This club was formed under the auspices of the Pomona Granges of the two counties, Clark and Greene, With over 11,000 candidates receiving the seventh degree at the Rochester session of the National Grange there should be plenty of material for forming Demeter clubs.

Piscataqua Grange of Newington, N. H., reports a perfect year's attendance for the officers of that Grange for the year ending Oct. 1, 1930. At the recent election of officers of that Grange every officer was re-elected.

The educational fund of the Massachusetts State Grange has reached $70,000. Many hundreds of the Grange boys and girls of the State have been helped to secure a college education through this fund.

The Vermont State Grange has offered a series of prizes to the subordinate Granges of the Green Mountain State which had the lowest percentage of suspensions. Four Granges were given awards for having had no suspensions during the Grange year just ended. Vermont made a net gain in membership also for the past year, and organized six new Granges.

Maine has a Grange membership of 54,634 in its 444 subordinate Granges, reports State Master H. B. Crawford. The Pine Tree State stands second in the number of honor Granges. The State has three Grange stores, which do a combined business of $621,000.

The State of Delaware has but three counties, yet it has a total Grange membership of nearly 2,000, with 26 subordinate and three Pomona Granges. It also has three Juvenile Granges. Delaware is one of the Grange States having an educational fund for the help of its boys and girls of the farms. State Grange Master Robert P. Robinson is also treasurer of the National Grange.

New York State leads in the amount of Grange fire insurance carried, with a total of nearly $225,000,000 in the 26 Patrons' Fire Relief Associations of the State.

In no section of the country is the farm territory more completely covered with Granges than in New England. In Connecticut, with a total of 169 townships, there are 130 Granges. Although a small State, Connecticut has a Grange membership of over 20,000.

One New Jersey subordinate Grange received 127 new members during the past year. The name of this Grange was Hightstown No. 96.

North Carolina, one of the newer Grange States, is making a remarkable record. Although entering the Grange fold but a little over a year ago, it now has over 3,000 members and over 100 Granges. In the early days of the order, North Carolina was numbered among the Grange States, but until 1929 Grange work had been dormant for nearly half a century. Among the members of one of these new Granges is a man who joined the order nearly 60 years ago, as a young man, when the Grange was first established in North Carolina.

Trying Out Garden Things

I had never seen THE R. N.-Y. until 1898, and I have had it ever since and will have it as long as I live.

I grow things that lots of people do not know about, and I try planting things and discard them. Forty years ago I tried white Chinese radish and will grow it the rest of my life; 36 years ago I got Fordhook fancy mustard, will do the same. I did not eat it raw until 31 years ago. S. J. GRIFFEN.

Connecticut.

Observations on Chestnuts

The various articles about new growth chestnut shoots have been carefully noted. As a lover of the stately old chestnut trees and their grand nuts, when in the woods I am always looking for their distinctive leaves. I have found many small shoots up to five to 10 feet. This seems to be the limit, as the blight kills them about that time.

This Fall when looking for hickory nuts, I ran across a chestnut shoot or young chestnut tree over 15 feet high. I was greatly surprised to see a few chestnut burs on the top branches. I got some down, but was disappointed to find nothing but false nuts inside of the burs. This certainly is encouraging and looks as if it is only a question of time when the grand old chestnut trees will raise their stately bulk in the meadows or on the hillsides again. This bur-bearing chestnut shoot is located in central part of Northern Westchester County near the Putnam County line.

I have located chestnut shoots in various parts of Northern Westchester and Putnam Counties. They vary in size up to five to 10 feet. W. H. HAMMOND.

Several burs were sent to us the past Fall, but only one contained nuts with meats. The fact that there is any living growth is encouraging.

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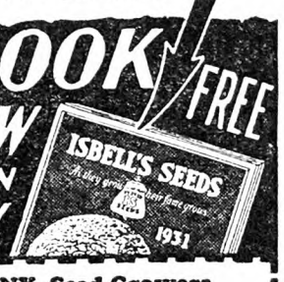

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Thoughts from Long Acres

A nice letter from a New Jersey friend asking for the recipe for making apple jelly from cider. I was unable to give it as no one has written in about it. Some old-time cider makers know just how it is done. Perhaps somewhere in New England there is an old-timer who has made many gallons of apple jelly from cider, so just send in the method of doing it as many of us wish to know. This man has 900 apple trees with mostly Rome Beauty and York Imperial, two varieties which are but little represented in Michigan orchards.

When this sees print it will be long past Christmas, but you will readily understand why I waited with these thoughts about that holiday. Long ago I reached the socks-handkerchief stage, those things coming from a sense of duty alone. You know how it goes.

"Now let's see. Oh, yes, there is dad! Well, I haven't much time, and little money left but most anything will do for him. He needs socks and here is a nice cheap pair."

Every year I find myself hoping that somewhere, somehow, someone will remember that I am a human being, even if I am past 50, and this year that hope was realized to some extent. From away out in California, from an R. N.-Y. friend, came a box of shelled English walnuts addressed to me. A simple gift in intrinsic value, yet priceless to me, for it was given not from a sense of duty but because of pure friendship. The friend is an invalid, past three score and ten, yet he found time to remember me with a personal gift for me alone. Naturally I shall eat but few of them myself, but the thought of that personal gift will linger long after the contents have become only a memory. If I were the king of the cannibal islands, I should make a decree that anyone giving socks should be boiled in oil, handkerchiefs and slippers would mean life imprisonment at the least—I can fairly see all the fathers and grandfathers giving three cheers—yet we doubtless shall continue to eat our bitter herbs with a smile of gratitude and, because we are men, we shall allow never a peep into hearts aching with loneliness and longing for human understanding. Yes, I know all about that saying, "It is better to give than to receive."

Yes, I know to the full the unselfish joy of making others happy, and the sacrifice it often entails but I am hoping that somewhere sons and daughters will read this and remember the drooping shoulders, gnarled hands, fading eyes, thinning and silvering hair and feel a little ashamed of those socks and handkerchiefs which went to Dad and Mother, and the gorgeous things which went to folks of far less consequence. You see, when I sit before my old typewriter, I sometimes just open my heart and talk to it in a way that I never use when talking to people face to face so I am asking you children to tuck these thoughts away in your memories and next year make a special effort to remember that Dad and Mother are human beings.

I sent my brother the nicest thing I could think of, a year's subscription to THE R. N.-Y., 52 presents with a new one every week for a year. For a nephew who is 15 years old and has never walked a step, I just took a box, walked along the counter and grabbed toys until the box was full and then mailed it to him and one of my very few New Year's resolutions is to do that right often without waiting for holidays or birthdays. Years ago I bought an upright steam engine to send to another nephew. I was living in a boarding-house at the time and brought the thing home to test it before sending. Every one of those grown-ups came into my room to watch the engine run and actually begged me to delay sending it for a few days that they might come in and watch it go, and some of those people were college graduates. Their friends doubtless sent them learned tomes, sedate ties and socks and handkerchiefs.

Boots and step-ladder is the call these mornings, so I respond armed with pruning shears and saw. These young flappers of apple trees have ornamented themselves with altogether too many twigs and branches. I snip and saw for a while, then get down and look over my handiwork in order to put on the finishing touches. With few exceptions I have adopted the open-top style rather than the modified leader as I have left a number of scaffold branches growing from about a four-foot heading. These branches have been tied together by twisting twigs from opposite limbs and many of those twists have now grown together so firmly I could step on them if necessary. By that way, I am able to save many a limb with a narrow crotch which would mean a split when loaded with fruit. It beats the wires to a central ring all hollow as a method of bracing. There is a real joy in shaping these trees while I visualize a time when those branches will be bending low with loads of gorgeous apples. That is one reason why I desire that jelly-making recipe for only the very best must go to market as there is no profit in competing with the junkman and anyway, my Long Acres mark must not appear upon packages of fruit I might be ashamed to own on the market. Building up a reputation for quality fruit is a slow process but pays in the long run in both money and satisfaction.

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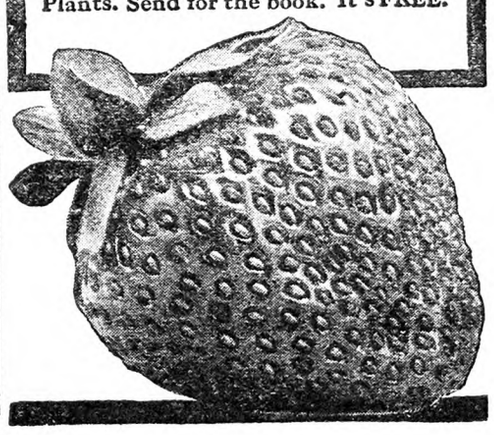

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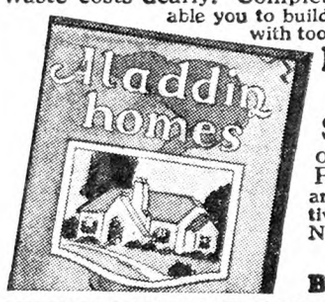

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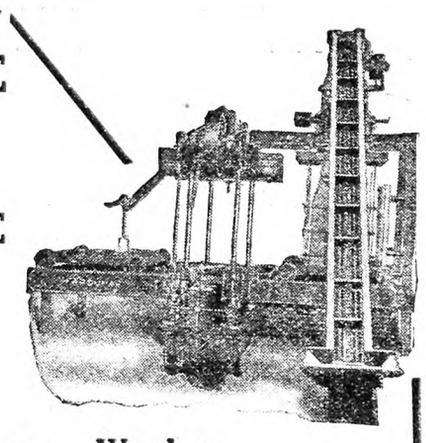

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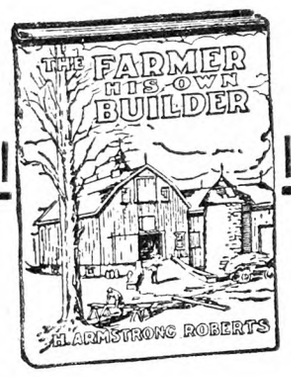

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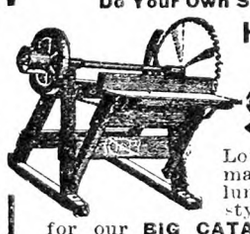

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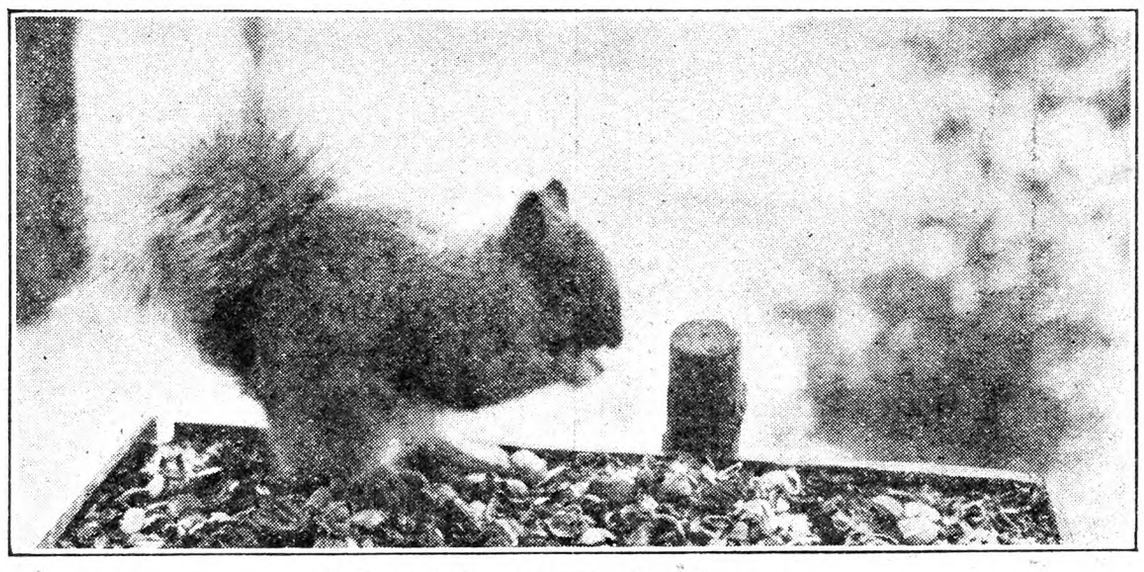
Madam Cutie Gray-Squirrel

If you want a constant source of amusement through the dull Winter months, then provide outside your favorite window, feeding stations and tables for the birds and squirrels. We have several feeding shelters made from wild grapevines; each one is provided with a rack behind which suet is placed. These shelters are then fastened to the rough old locust trees which form a distinctive feature of our home grounds, and stand sentinel over our wild garden, pool and ferneries.

Against our kitchen window a feeding tray has been placed, and from it a stick reaches to the ground for the convenience of the gray squirrels which love to patronize the restaurant. All day long patrons are constantly coming to feeding stations and window trays; black-capped chickadees, serious-eyed nuthatches, mouse-like little brown creepers, beautiful hairy woodpeckers, dainty downies, and even red-headed woodpeckers, each muffled in his velvety hood of rich red, his jacket of iridescent green and blue, with white trimmings and dove-colored vest.

Just now Madam Cutie Gray Squirrel has come for her dinner; the illustration shows her "knee-deep," not in "June," but in a spread of cracked hickorynuts, black walnuts, squash seeds and sunflower seeds. How she loves them all!



Madam Cutie at the Feeding Station

At present she is indulging in a delectable squash seed for dessert, holding it daintily between her little thumbs; sizable nuts she holds in her efficient gray-gloved hands, turning and turning the nut, until, with her lower jaw she has scooped the meats out slick and clean, then, with a quick graceful little gesture, she removes her hands, and the empty shell falls to the ground. Sometimes a little dish of water is set on the tray for her, and it is interesting to watch her as she drinks, for she does not lap water like a cat or dog, but puts her mouth into the water as a horse does, and sucks in the refreshing liquid. If water is not at hand, she will eat snow.

Madam Cutie has three children all full grown, Bushy-tail, Brownie and Fleet-foot. The family home is in an old oak tree across the street but last Fall Fleet-foot left the parental abode, and built a nest high up in a huge old locust tree near the window table. It was fun to watch her, gathering dead leaves, cramming them into her mouth with her hands, then scurrying up the tree with the pack held tightly in her jaws, and sticking out on both sides. These russet-brown leaves she used for a roof, cunningly rounding it over the nest, whose foundation is of sticks loosely placed in a crotch of the century-old tree, and lined with soft mosses and fibers.

From another part of the town came Scamper-heels, one fine Autumn day, and this Winter Scamper-heels and Fleet-foot are living cozily in a fine snug hollow of this same old locust tree. Their rooming place has the advantage of being near the restaurant where "meals are served at all hours."

How they all love the rough old locusts, with their trunks so scarred and brown, their numerous niches, which fit so nicely any little squirrel's arched back, making splendid places to scoop out a nut, or make a squirrel toilet; and how inexpressibly droll they look when washing face and neck with two fast-moving little hands and arms.

When they choose to play they are as frolicsome as six-weeks-old kittens, racing over the snowy lawn, chasing each other spirally up and down the tall straight trees, meeting, clinching, rolling over on the limbs, yet never losing their hold, leaping from bough to bough, and from tree to tree. Sometimes they seem to be putting on the performance solely for our amusement, and so do Madam Cutie Gray Squirrel and her family repay us for the rations which we gladly spread on the window tray.

New York. MRS. FRANK W. PUGSLEY.

From the Rocky Mountain Ranch

December 2 the thermometer stood at zero. We are thankful that we are not experiencing the deep snows that many parts of the eastern slope have to contend with. A brother, living in Trinidad, down in the southeastern part of the State, writes that they have 32 inches, and no money in the city treasury to pay for having it removed.

Jack rabbits are devouring the corn left in the fields. One man says they are eating 20 bushels a day in his fields. Our son living in the northeastern corner of the State got most of his corn picked with a mechanical picker that picked 500 bushels a day. The chief fault he found with it was that some ears would be stripped of every husk and others would retain all the husks. He was getting 47 cents a bushel for his corn and said "he guessed he'd better be thankful that he had corn to sell at any price."

In my last letter I told of the neighbors who had raised 3,600 bushels of onions and had stored them in another neighbor's big barn. If I had been one day later with my letter I could have told what became of most of those onions. The people who raised them left home about five o'clock one morning for a visit to friends 200 miles away. About eleven o'clock the big barn containing the onions was discovered in flames and in half an hour the building was entirely destroyed. Some insurance was carried on the onions and the barn, but not one-fourth of the actual value. After the fire was all out some of the onions were found to be fit for food and a market is being sought for them. Others were fit for immediate use, and some of the charitable societies came and hauled away truckloads of those.

We all ate turkey on Thanksgiving—also before, and since. It is about the cheapest meat we can use, but we soon tire of it. A neighbor who raised about 200 had a turkey picking "bee" and 14 of her neighbors helped dress 62 birds for market. We finished before dinner and all enjoyed the fine dinner she had prepared. For fear that you may think we are on short rations in this country I will tell you, as near as I can remember, what she fed us:

Pressed turkey, scalloped potatoes, candied sweet potatoes, baked pinto beans, buttered beets, cottage cheese, cold slaw, stewed dried corn, two kinds of pickles, tomato preserves, honey, bread, butter, pumpkin pie, cocoanut cake, coffee and milk.

She had another "bee" to prepare for the Christmas market. The price? Well, 20 cents a pound for the best, on down to eight for crooked breasts. Consumers ought to have had their holiday birds at a fair price this season. MRS. P. U.

Mesa Co., Colo.

Trouble Over Line Fence

The man whose property adjoins my place has not fixed his part of the line fence in over six years, I had to run after my cows which go over his property, and then they get away down on the main road. This past Summer I asked him to fix it. He said he did not have to fix the fence to keep my cows home, as he does not pasture his cows. What can I do in regards to this part of his line fence? The people who lived on the place previously always came up every year to repair their part and we never had any trouble. MRS. W. E. S.

If the line has been divided, so that you know which is your part to construct, you may construct your portion of the fence and then serve a written notice on the adjoining owner requiring him to construct his portion of the fence within 30 days. If he does not construct his portion of the fence within that time you have a right to build the same and then bring an action against him for the value of your services and material.

If no division has been established, you may call in the fence viewers of the town after giving him proper notice, and following the statute, and ask those fence viewers to establish a division. N. T.

Keeping Track of Tools

I have a way of losing many small tools, such as pincers, wrecking bars, hammers, in fact any and all little tools. Finally I hit on a plan to avoid it, and since trying it out have not lost a single tool. I paint all of them a bright red, two coats. It takes very little time and very little paint to do the job. The loss of one tool will pay the expense of the whole job. In this way, if a tool is dropped in the grass, it is quickly seen.

New York. F. T.

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From a Canadian Farmer

I am enclosing my 44th subscription to the Rural. I value it so much that I have all these numbers on file.

It goes without saying I have in that time made many good friends among its contributors, and read many inspiring articles. But probably the most timely and appealing of them all was the one by Dr. Alexander in the issue of November 29. It is one of these curious things that happen in this world.

It is not only that the scenes he portrays happened around my birthplace (I was born within a few miles of Kilmarnock), but also the fact that his visit must have taken place within a few months after I left there to settle here. That is over a half century ago.

But the chief appeal it made to me is still to explain. For some years back I have been pondering over the position of the wheat growers of the Canadian West, and your own as well. I am one of them. It is hard to predict where this disastrous fall in prices is going to end. Two weeks previous to this issue I had just written the Kilmarnock Standard to find out the present status of dairying in Ayrshire, and to see if it might be possible to transplant some of these noted cheesemakers to the West.

It is becoming more and more obvious to wheat growers that we must include in our rotation such crops as Sweet clover and Alfalfa, and corn and sunflowers for silage. It occurred to me that the experiment should be made of putting a set of dairy buildings on a suitable wheat farm and trying to get one of these Ayrshire families to make a try at it.

With this explanation you will realize how the words "Bowen" and Bower, which I cannot recall of either seeing or hearing in half a century, appealed to me in Dr. Alexander's letter. I may hear from Kilmarnock soon, and let you know how this comes out. JAMES FLEMING.

Manitoba.

The Lamb Feeding Situation

Government figures show that the number of lambs on feed for market in all areas on December 1, 1930, was considerably smaller than on December 1, 1929. This decrease is due to the much smaller numbers on feed in Colorado and western Nebraska this year. The total number on feed, excluding these two areas, was probably not much different from a year ago.

The shipments of feeder lambs into 11 corn belt States, inspected through markets, during November, while somewhat below the large number in November 1929, was above the 5-year average. The total of these shipments for the five months, July to November, was nine per cent or about 180,000 head smaller than in 1929. The direct shipments of lambs not passing through markets into these States, excluding Western Nebraska, during these five months was much larger in 1930, and there was also a considerable direct movement into North Dakota. The number of lambs on feed in commercial feed lots adjacent to middle western markets was considerably larger on December 1 this year than in 1929.

While there was an unusually large movement of feeding lambs into Northern Colorado and Western Nebraska feed lots during November, this was not enough to offset the very small October movement into these areas. The total number of cars received at northern Colorado stations to December 1 was only about 55 per cent of the number received to that date in 1929. The movement into the Arkansas Valley to December 1 was only about 60 per cent of the movement to that date in 1929. The number of lambs on feed in the San Luis Valley and Western Slope on December 1 was about double the number a year ago. For Colorado as a whole the number in feed lots on December 1 was probably 800,000 smaller than on December 1, 1929.

The total number of lambs on feed for market in the States west of the Continental Divide on December 1 was larger than a year earlier, although there was a rather heavy movement of pasture and short-fed lambs from some of these States during November and December. The number on feed December 1 in California was about the same as in 1929, and there was little change from 1929 in Washington and Oregon, with a decrease in Nevada.

The present indications are that the marketings of fed lambs in January will be at least as large as a year earlier, but that from February to April, 1931, there will be a rather sharp decrease compared to the same months in 1930 unless there is a very heavy movement of feeding lambs into western feed lots and commercial feed yards after January 1.

A Holstein and Her Family

Beauty Segis De Kol, owned by the Upper Peninsula Experiment Station, of Chatham, Mich., has become famous throughout the state of Michigan for her sturdy production and reproduction year after year. She is the sole survivor of a number of cows purchased for the establishment of a foundation herd at the Chatham Station in 1914. At that time, the Upper Peninsula was largely undeveloped and animals of rugged constitution were required. Soon after her purchase, Beauty dropped a heifer calf that is still in the herd, and she and her descendants have produced more than 70 calves of which nearly two-thirds have been females. In the station herd are 30 head that are descendants of Beauty, that include living daughters, granddaughters, and great-granddaughters. Twenty-nine male descendants of Beauty have been in service and 26 of them are in nine different counties of the Upper Michigan Peninsula.

Beauty is credited with a herd test record of 11,772 pounds of milk containing 379.4 pounds of butterfat on three daily milkings in 299 days, and this record was begun when 15 years old. Cow-testing records and the barn milk sheets indicate that she has produced in her lifetime a total exceeding 150,000 pounds of milk and 4,600 pounds of butterfat since she first freshened in 1915. Her best record, according to the barn milk sheets, was made in 1920 when at 7 years of age she produced 15,184 pounds of milk containing an estimated total of 455.52 pounds of butterfat. Her best C. T. A. record, begun when 14 years old, amounted to 12,546 pounds of milk containing 376.38 pounds of butterfat.

One Cow earns $353 net in 10 months

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Makes Association Record

"One of my cows (Dowden Grace Pontiac Rag Apple) led the cow testing association for the year, making 14,211 lbs. of milk and 543.4 lbs. of butter-fat during ten months. Fed entirely on B-B 20% Hi-test, she netted $353.96 above feed costs. I have three other cows milking from 73 to 80 lbs. of milk a day on B-B."

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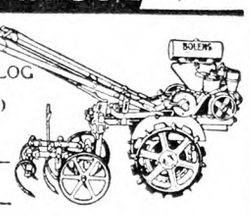

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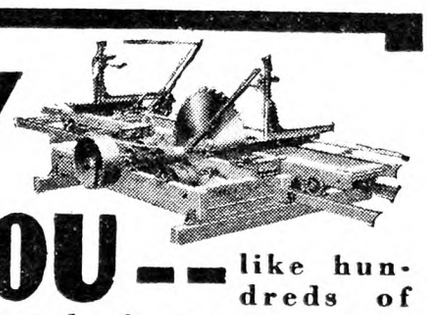

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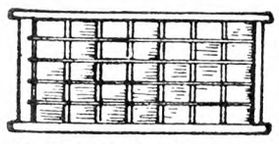

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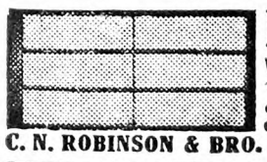

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Potatoes Run to Top

I have a rich soil in which considerable poultry manure has been used. I grow with success almost every vegetable except potatoes. They are small and few on the vine and the stems grow long. S. R.
New York.

You doubtless have an excess of nitrogen and are short of phosphoric acid and potash. Nitrogen stimulates the growth of tops. The other ingredients are needed to make the tubers. The use of a mixed fertilizer low in nitrogen, say 2-8-7, would correct this trouble, or the phosphorus and potash may be added separately.

The amount of commercial fertilizer used on potatoes varies greatly with land and farm practice. Some growers use as much as 2,500 to 3,000 pounds of a standard mixture, 4-8-7 for instance, per acre, and many others 600 to 1,500. Separately, acid phosphate (also called superphosphate) 600 to 800 pounds, and sulphate or muriate of potash, 300 to 400 pounds, would work well.

Bean Crop Figures

The government report on beans states that the 1930 production of dry edible beans is estimated at 22,137,000 bushels, compared with 20,707,000 bushels in 1929, and an average production of 17,325,000 bushels during the five years, 1923-1928. The present large production is the response of domestic growers to the increased consumption in this country, which has required an average annual increase of a half million bushels or more in the supply during the past five or ten years. The consumptive demand is probably heavier than ever this year but in sympathy with the general downward price trend coupled with the large production, prices of beans are low, $2.40 per bushel on December 1, 1930, compared with $3.78 in 1929.

The exact quantity of beans carried over from 1929 is unknown. Although generally considered not to have been large, the domestic carry-over was no doubt larger than the negligible carry-over of the previous year. The greater quantity of this carry-over, coupled with the increase of 1,430,000 bushels in production, is more or less balanced by the increase in home demand and by the fact that the unusually heavy imports, of about one million bushels more than usual in 1929, are not likely to be repeated this year.

The production of pea beans, large white, yellow eyes and red kidneys was less than in 1929. The production of California pinks was about the same, while all other varieties of beans were produced in larger quantity than last year.

The production of pea beans, mainly in Michigan and New York, which are used both for canning and for sale dry through the retail trade is estimated at 4,811,000 bushels compared with 5,511,000 bushels in 1929, and the five-year average of 6,039,000 bushels. California and other western small whites show 915,000 bushels in 1930, compared with 821,000 bushels in 1929. Great Northerns from the Northern Rocky Mountain States show 3,034,000 bushels compared with 2,617,000 last year, and large whites including marrows from New York and Michigan 390,000 bushels compared with 452,000. All white beans combined show 9,214,000 bushels compared with 9,474,000 bushels in 1929, and 8,889,000 bushels average for the previous five years, 1924-1928.

Pinto beans, favored by an exceptional season in Colorado, show a production of about 3,615,000 bushels in that State, which, with 641,000 bushels produced in New Mexico and smaller quantities elsewhere, aggregate 4,652,000 bushels compared with 4,026,000 bushels in 1929, and 2,246,000 bushels average for the previous five years. California cranberry beans show 200,000 bushels compared with 178,000 in 1929. The red kidney bean production in New York, Michigan and California amounts to 662,000 bushels as against 878,000 in 1929 and 1,207,000 bushels average. Production of California or Mexican red beans is set at 515,000 bushels compared with 443,000 bushels in 1929, and 279,000 bushels average. These three varieties of red beans combined amount to 1,377,000 bushels in 1930, 1,499,000 bushels in 1929, and 1,632,000 bushels for the five years, 1924-1928.

The production of California pinks is 1,080,000 bushels in 1930 against 1,074,000 bushels in 1929, and 888,000 bushels average.

The California black-eye crop, which is marketed mainly in the South and is known as the black-eye pea is estimated at 1,440,000 bushels in 1930, with 858,000 bushels in 1929, and 641,000 bushels average.

Standard Limas, produced in this country on a commercial scale only in California, are estimated at 1,902,000 bushels in 1930, compared with 1,762,000 bushels in 1929, and 1,590,000 bushels in 1928. Baby Limas, the commercial production of which also is limited almost wholly to California are estimated at 1,150,000 bushels in 1930, compared with 810,000 bushels in 1929, and 668,000 in 1928.

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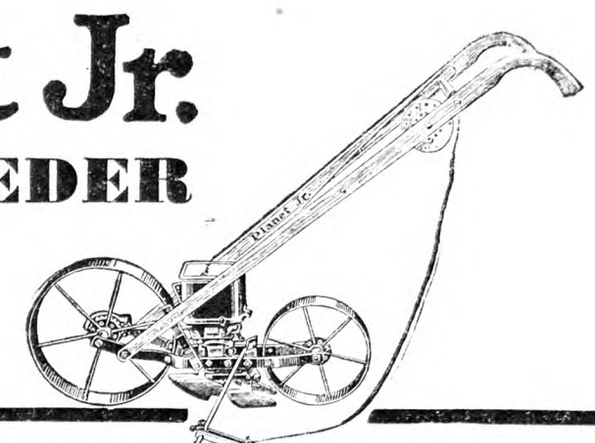

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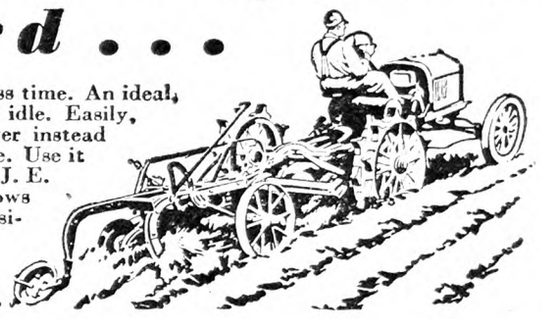

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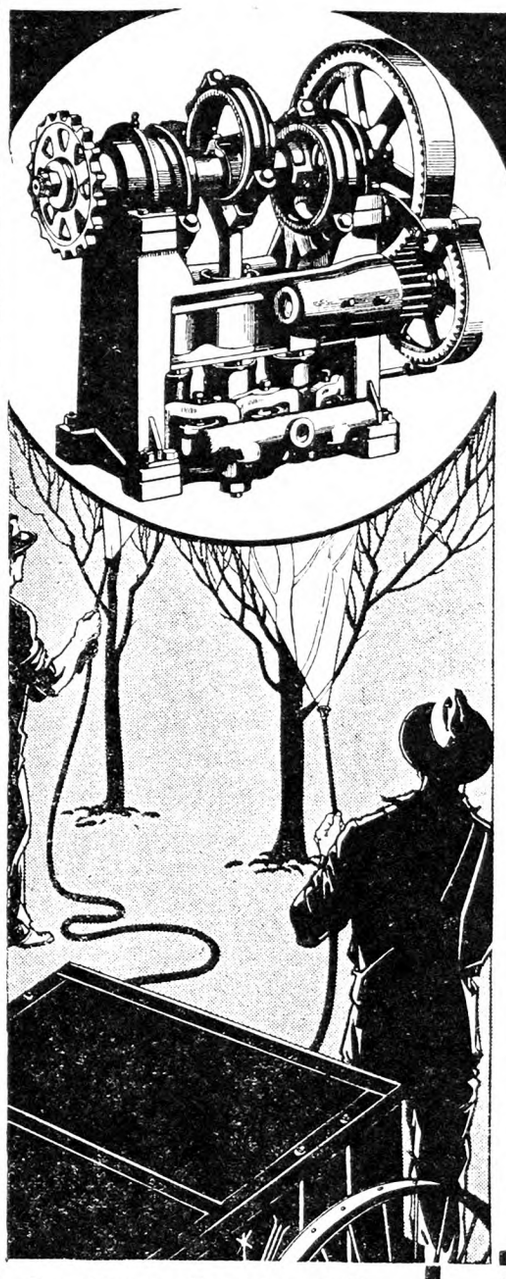

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In renewing my subscription I want to express appreciation of the beautiful scenes reproduced on the cover page of THE R. N.-Y. They are certainly works of art. F. C.
Connecticut.

WE LIKE this friendly comment, which is quite similar to that expressed by many others. The country is full of these beautiful scenes—brooks and trees and roads, and snowy fields and "green things growing." Such pictures are good to look at and think about.

*

ON CHRISTMAS Eve we sat in an old Dutch farmhouse in New Jersey, and listened to "Big Ben," the great bell of the Houses of Parliament, striking midnight in London. It was seven o'clock in the evening, so that if we view time as purely arbitrary, rather than relative, we heard the strokes of the bell five hours before they occurred. And modern magic extended still further, for on Christmas Day America's millions listened to the old bells of the cathedral at Manila in the Philippines, and heard greetings and music from Tokio and Honolulu. Later in the day speakers in Berlin and London drew us all together in international amity, or the turning of that magic disk brought Christmas carols from distant cities, while the young people could dance to music played for them half the continent away. Looking back to the time, only a century ago, when the electric forces all about us were unharnessed to man's use, it seems that miracles have become a part of everyday life. What further miracles will appear during 1931? As we look at what we have already learned, we feel that any intelligent person must stand humbly among the wonders of the mysterious universe, in whose vastness we are less than the tiniest insect that survives but a brief Summer day.

*

I wish to ask you about muck. Is it worth getting out? This muck was never dry before. How would it do to broadcast over the field this Winter for corn next year? I have sandy soil. J. V.
New Jersey.

THE muck will be useful on that light land, as it is mainly vegetable matter, which most of our soils need. In actual fertility it may approach 1 per cent nitrogen, but is likely to be under this. If spread on the land this Winter it will weather down quite well before plowing time next Spring, but, if very lumpy, then a harrow run over the land will break it up. Plowing under chunks of it is not desirable, as its benefit will come from a thorough mixture with the sandy soil. No doubt it is sour, so ground limestone, a ton to the acre, will need to be used. If drainage of the spot is at all possible, that plan is well worth figuring on, the idea being to fit it for use where it is and grow onions, celery or other crops that thrive on muck soil when drained. Hauling out enough muck to make any impression when spread on an acre is a big job. A load does not go far.

*

Do you consider this will just?

THIS question comes with a copy of a will. The fact that a will contains unjust provisions, so far as decent consideration for relations is concerned, does not make it void, unless undue influence on the testator can be proven. The law provides that a man of sound mind may order his property disposed of as he sees fit after his death. It is not subject to adjustment at law, as some appear to think. It is the business of the probate court to interpret the will and, if lawfully drawn, see that its provisions are carried out. The justice of its provisions is not a matter for the surrogate to consider. Anyone can bring action to break a will if he sees fit, but the probability of success is slight unless it can be clearly shown that, because of unsound mind or undue influence, it does not actually represent the will, or desire, of the testator.

*

We are still dry. There have been light rains but not sufficient to start springs or fill up ponds. I am nearly 73 and this is my first real drought. R. C. P.
Kentucky.

THERE is no doubt that in many parts of this country the past season will be long remembered as the "great drought," surpassing anything in the recollection of those now living. Other years have had severely dry periods, but never for so long. Hauling water for stock and household use is still a serious matter in some places, and one never realizes just how much a cow can drink until every gallon of it has to come from a mile or two from the farm. Rather heavy snow in some of these dry sections of the Central States has helped, or will as it melts, because the ground, not yet frozen deeply, will save it all.

*

FRED W. Sessions died at his home in Utica, N. Y., on December 24. Mr. Sessions had been an active business man for many years, but recently retired. His illness was of recent origin. He was 70 years old. All his life he was identified with the business and social life of his city and community. He was never sparing of himself or his means in support of measures for the public good.

While a successful business man he was also a farmer, and it was his activities in the interest of agriculture that attracted our attention and welded a friendship that lasted uninterrupted for thirty-odd years. He was president of the New York State Agricultural Society from 1916 to 1918, and a member of the board of trustees of the State Agricultural College at Cornell University during the same years. He served for some years as president of the board of the Morrisville Agricultural School, and was active in promoting the welfare of that institution. He was also a director in the Unity Co-operative Dairymen's Association. The World War broke out during his presidency of the State Agricultural Society, and it was at his initiative that the State food commission was created. He became a member of it and devoted his energies to its purposes during its existence.

In the death of Fred Sessions New York agriculture loses a capable counselor and a sincere friend. He never sought place or position in its organizations, but he was often called for advice and service, and he was always ready and willing to help. With broad information his judgment was good. He had an understanding and sympathy with agricultural business and farm life. He was never influenced by expediencies, nor swayed by momentary popular clamor. He was quick to recognize right from wrong, and never hesitated to speak out his honest convictions. We share with the farms in the loss of a friend.

*

OUR exports during November amounted to $285,441,000. Of this, $115,802,000 was finished manufactures, $33,125,000 semi-manufactures, and $90,930,000 crude material. Crude foodstuffs were $15,592,000, and manufactured foodstuffs $22,557,000. In imports the total value was $203,713,000; crude materials being 29.1 per cent, or $59,243,000; semi-manufactures, $38,262,000; and finished manufactures 28.4 per cent, or $57,826,000. Total exports for the 11 months of the year were $3,511,306,000, and imports, $2,852,349,000.

*

LAST Winter 199,348 miles of State and local roads were cleared of snow, at a cost of $8,224,368. More attention than formerly was given to drift prevention by the use of snow fence, 8,200 miles of this fence being used last season. Many roads may be kept passable at a minimum cost by taking down or putting up fences that will trap the drifts where they will be harmless.

*

THE total shipments of stockers and feeders into the corn belt for the five months, July to November, were 12 per cent or 180,000 head smaller than in 1929, and 10 per cent smaller than the five-year average shipments for the period. Shipments into all of the States except Nebraska, South Dakota and Minnesota were smaller than in 1929. There was an increase of 20 per cent in the shipments into Nebraska and small increases in the shipments into the other two States. The number of cattle fed in the Western States will probably be smaller this Winter than last. As a result of heavy in-shipments into Northern Colorado during November it now seems probable that Colorado will feed about as many cattle as in the Winter of 1929-30. There will be a small increase in feeding over a year ago in Wyoming and Nevada and a considerable increase in California. In all of the other Western States the number will be smaller this year than last. Shipments of feeder cattle into the Lancaster, Pa., feeding area to the end of November indicate that feeding there this Winter will be much reduced from last. With shipments of cattle into the corn belt smaller, with the movement relatively late, and with the large proportion of calves in the total, indications are that the supply of fed cattle available for market during the first three months, at least, of 1931 will be considerably smaller than for the same period in 1930.

*

DAIRYING is becoming an important industry in South Dakota, and active cow-testing work is being carried on by the various herd improvement associations. One of these testers, Carl Ruby, believes that in many cases care alone brings about such marked differences as is often shown between different herds. He tells of two herds of the same breed and grown practically from the same seed stock. One of these herds had an average production of 372.9 lbs. of fat, with an income above feed cost of $100.11 per cow, as contrasted with an average production of 179.5 lbs. of fat and an income over feed cost of $26.75 for animals in the other herd. Although there was less than $8 difference in feed cost for each cow between the two herds, there was nearly $74 difference in the income above feed cost. Mr. Ruby concludes that this was due to carelessness in time of feeding and watering, amount fed, exposure and poor hand milking on the part of the owner of the low-producing herd. Care and suitable barn equipment made the difference.

*

FOR three years the Ohio Station has been keeping records of the comparative time required to plow fields of various sizes on 23 farms. It was found that in a 10-hour day three horses, in fields of six acres or less, plowed 1.7 acre. In the same time, two acres were turned over in fields of six to 12 acres, and 2.2 acres in tracts of over 12 acres. The figures for a tractor, with two plows, were 5.3 acres in fields between six and 12, and 6.4 acres in larger areas. Similar results were obtained in corn cultivation. Long fields were found most economical, the most desirable being those about twice as long as wide.

*

THE Government Forest Service reports that 75,000 acres in Western Oregon and 145,000 in Western Washington are annually logged over. There are 579 sawmills and 144 shingle mills in the region, cutting nearly 10,000,000 board feet of lumber per year—mainly Douglas fir. There were original forests in these localities covering 28,000,000 acres, and it is estimated that 515,000,000,000 feet is now growing there.

*

ONE of the farmer's shortcomings, according to some authorities, is "uneconomic use of land." There are farmers who grow unsuitable crops at times, perhaps because of poor judgment, or a rotation habit that they dislike breaking. But the actual number of these uneconomic land-users is very small. It is easy for an outsider to look at a farm and figure out how much better it could be handled. This is quite similar to the classic instance of:

"The bookful blockhead, ignorantly read,
With loads of learned lumber in his head."

The matter of proper use of the land is always subject to being "checked up" by the farmer himself and his neighbors. In most localities there are some very good farmers, whose methods are observed and talked about, their farms being object lessons to the neighborhood. There is no subject more discussed wherever farmers meet than this one of how to use the land to best advantage, and he is indeed an exception who does not profit so far as he can by the better methods of his neighbor. Poor roads, unjust taxation and inability to have any reasonable say about their markets are the really uneconomic things which trouble farmers.

Brevities

ALL about how insects winter—page 27.

FARM and Home Week at Cornell—February 9-14.

MR. BASHORE, page 29, appears to have got the best of the rats.

A "BOILED New England dinner"—yes, that provides sinews of war for an afternoon at the woodpile.

THERE were 44,635,184 cars of revenue-producing freight loaded during 1930 to middle of December.

BEE experts figure that when the nectar crop is running large, a working bee may bring to the hive about half its weight in nectar.

"HE HATH showed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?"

A Safe Place for Savings

THE United States Building and Loan League has made a survey of its field, and its executive manager, H. Morton Bodfish, predicts that an increase of home building, remodeling and savings accounts will be recorded during the year 1931. The member associations report that many new accounts are being opened and that the demands for loans are increasing.

Wage earners and small salaried employes have increased their deposits in almost every State and many members of the local associations have indicated a purpose to take out loans for the purpose of building homes. The member associations in the league have assets totaling $9,000,000,000.

Too much cannot be said for these savings and loan associations when organized and controlled by the members as they are in many of the States. They encourage small savings and afford the people who save an opportunity to get experience in the management of loans. When they have accumulated a sum sufficient to make a first payment, they may buy or build a home, or buy a farm. The association takes the mortgage and the member pays it off in continuing his monthly payments. He gets a good rate of interest for every dollar saved. The security is good, and he knows where his money goes. There seem to be a few of the centralized associations yet in some States. There is a hazard in these because the members have no control of the money after it is paid in, and it is often used for speculation by the management. But the management of the local association is in the control of the members, and the funds may be used to build homes for themselves. There would be less money lost in worthless stocks and swindling schemes if we had more savings and loan associations.

A Warning Within a Temple of Wealth

IN A Yuletide sermon in the new church on Riverside Drive, New York City, nearly opposite Grant's Tomb, the celebrated Baptist divine, Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, told his congregation that the greed of money-makers and money-changers for profits has endangered the whole structure of the capitalistic system, and that unless the abuses of the system are eliminated and the social order so adjusted as to serve the welfare of all the people, some form of socialism will replace it in the future. Capitalism, he said, is on trial. It has been challenged by communism. Communism is rising into a prodigious power. Capitalistic nations are arming themselves to fly at each other's throats, and to cut themselves to pieces. Business men sometimes scoffed at the idealism of religions, and prided themselves on their hard-boiled realism, but American business men fail to realize what is the matter with the capitalistic social affairs of the day. They fail to see that something must be wrong with the operation of a system in our western world that puts millions of people desiring to work out of a job, and leaves millions more at this Christmas time in the shadow of sinister poverty.

While Dr. Fosdick sees capitalism on trial with communism, he does not like communism. His sermon is a warning. He loves liberty, and desires free speech, free assembly, free labor and other individualistic privileges that communism suppresses, but the American popular habit of damning communism will get us nowhere. The ultimate decision between the two systems, he declares, will depend on whether or not our capitalistic system can so adjust itself from within us to change its domination of individual profit-making to a broader plan of justice and welfare to all the people. If it can do this capitalism will survive. If it does not our children will have some form of communism forced upon them, and too late they will be praying to be relieved from the tyranny of a harder fate.

This plain-spoken and eminent divine was speaking to a city congregation in a church built by the money of the most noted individual capitalists in the western world. The environment makes his words most impressive. What he says in effect is that the theory of our general plan of individual rewards for individual industry and prudence is in itself all right, and the best social arrangement yet tried or proposed; but that the greed and tyranny of men in control of property for individual gain and profit has been pursued with a ruthless disregard of the human needs of the masses and threatens the destruction of the whole system with a prospects of getting something much worse. In plain words he tells capitalists that they have played their privileges too well. They must come to content themselves with a fair share of the wealth created by both capital and labor; or, driven to desperation, the masses of the people will listen to leaders who have nothing to lose and much to promise, and without their consent their vast accumulations of wealth may pass into a communistic system. It was a discourse for a wealthy city audience, but farmers will realize the application of it to their own affairs. They, too, belong to the masses who fare badly in the distribution of wealth. They will never turn to communism, but they would welcome an adjustment of our social system that would reward them with a fair share of the wealth they create.

Judgment on Default Holds

IN AN opinion by Justice O'Brien last week, the Court of Appeals rendered an important decision on bonds and mortgages. In the case under review, the mortgage provided that foreclosure proceedings could be commenced 20 days after default in interest, but the bond fixed the time of such proceedings 30 days after default of interest. When the property depreciated in value, and interest was not paid, the plaintiff foreclosed and received a deficiency judgment against the signer of the bond because the property did not sell for enough to pay the mortgage and expense of foreclosure.

The Appellate Court reversed the judgment against the maker of the bond. The Court of Appeals now holds that the bond is the evidence of the original indebtedness. The mortgage is merely to secure the debt. Rose Gast, who executed the bond, promised to pay definite sums on specific dates. When the provisions in the bond and in the mortgage are inconsistent, the terms of the bond control. The judgment of the Appellate Court was reversed, and the original judgment for default was sustained. In this decision the Court of Appeals has reasserted an old rule in New York State, and clarified the law in the case to the satisfaction of real estate men.

Final Fruit Crop Report

Statistician R. L. Gillett makes the final statement of fruit yields in New York and other principal fruit States as follows:

The Baldwin apple, of which there is a preponderance of trees in New York, was in light production, but the crop was considerably heavier than last year, amounting to about 27,683,000 bushels, compared with 16,520,000 bushels last year. Of the apples harvested it is estimated that about 5,375,000 barrels are to be classed as commercial compared with 3,404,000 barrels last year.

In general, the east and northeastern portions of the United States have good apple production. Through the southern apple belt of Virginia, Maryland and West Virginia as well as through Michigan and Missouri in the Central West, the production has been light, but through the eastern apple growing States as well as those along the Pacific Coast, the production has been high. In the State of Washington alone, it amounts to about 37,850,000 bushels compared with 29,500,000 bushels in 1930. For the whole United States, the production was about 163,543,000 bushels compared with about 142,788,000 bushels last year. Total production of commercial apples amounts to about 33,723,000 barrels compared with about 29,004,000 barrles the previous year.

Carlot shipments of apples from New York State to Dec. 13 amounted to 9,026 cars compared with 4,577 cars to Dec. 14, 1929. Total carlot shipments of apples from 1929 production in New York amounted to 9,253 cars to the end of the shipping season.

Peach production in New York amounted to about 50 per cent more than in 1929, 2,158,000 bushels compared with 1,470,000 bushels. Quality was also high. The southern peach States also had heavy production. Georgia produced about 4,698,000 bushels, North Carolina about 1,800,000, and California about 32,836,000 bushels. Total production of peaches in the United States amounted to about 53,286,000 bushels. In 1929 total production amounted to about 45,789,000 bushels.

Pear production was also heavy in New York, amounting to about 3,168,000 bushels. Quality has been high although some varieties ran to small sizes and some were not harvested closely. New York was the only important pear growing State in the East, the largest percentage of the remaining pears coming from the three Pacific Coast States where about 17,159,000 bushels were produced. Total United States production amounted to about 25,703,000 bushels compared with 22,063,000 bushels in 1929.

Grape production in New York amounted to about 76,670 tons. In 1929 about 81,030 tons were harvested. The grapes matured early and were of especially high quality. The late Fall made it possible to harvest the late varieties which go unharvested or only partially harvested some years. Michigan's production amounted to about 77,600 tons. Heavy production occurred in California where about 2,091,000 tons were produced compared with about 1,827,000 tons in 1929.

Cherry production was the heaviest in years, amounting to about 25,000 tons. Facilities for freezing and canning of the large crop were in many cases heavily taxed. Michigan also had a large production, amounting to about 23,400 tons. Total production in the principal cherry growing States amounted to about 108,100 tons compared with 84,930 tons last year.

The Fruit Patent Law

The first apple for which a patent has been requested under the new Plant Patent Act, passed by the last session of Congress, is one from the Northwest. It is a Jonathan sport which is known under the name of Blackjon, and is said to be identical with the ordinary Jonathan except for the greatly increased amount of red coloration. Also the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station at Corvallis, Ore., has just applied for a patent on a new strawberry, resulting from breeding work, which goes under the name of Corvallis. This is a cross between Marshall and one of the Ettersburg seedlings grown on the Pacific Coast.

The chief difficulty of this plant patent, at least so far as the fruits are concerned, would probably be the wording of adequate verbal descriptions so that they can be made fool-proof or nearly so. Most fruit growers know that it is possible to read a technical description of any one of several of our common apple varieties and still find nothing absolutely distinctive to that variety description which will absolutely and infallibly set it apart from all other apple varieties. Who can be found to say that such is the case, with nothing but the fruit for evidence? R. H. SUDDS.

Columbia County, N. Y., Notes

Farmers will do well to beware of strange hunters. In the southern part of the county a pair of strange men arrived at a farmhouse as the farmer, who is a bachelor, was getting supper. They stated they were from New York, and that they had been hunting all day and had finally lost their dog. They were famished and wanted the farmer to supply them with supper. He did as requested and, after they had eaten, they asked the farmer if he would not go coon hunting with them, and use his dog. So they all went coon hunting until daybreak. Upon arriving at the farm and, while breakfast was under way, one hunter stated he would go to the country store for supplies. In the meantime one of the men had remained outside, walking around and smoking. After the hunter had left with his auto, presumably for the store, the farmer saw the lights of the auto going upon a different highway than the one which led to the store. He became suspicious and went out of doors, whereupon he found that the walking hunter had walked away with the farmer's hunting dog, which was a valuable one. This happened over a week ago, and there has been no trace of the hunters or the farmer's dog as yet. Affairs of this kind cause the farmers to forbid hunting on their farms, and honest hunters have to be deprived of hunting thereby.

Hay pressing continues. One press employed the work of seven men and a pair of horses. Two men pitch from the barn to a platform beside the baler; one man stands upon the platform and feeds the baler; one man puts the wires through, and another man on the opposite side fastens them; one man weighs the bales and marks the weight on the tag, and also in a book, and a man with team hauls the bales away and stores them. The bales weigh from 105 to about 140 pounds each. The baler moves along at the rate of about one inch to each stamp of the stamper, which works automatically. Operated by a tractor, this hay pressing outfit seems to be as near perfection as any could be. One hay press does the work in about three townships in the southern part of the county, on all the farms that have a surplus of hay. Buyers offer about $16 a ton for Timothy No. 1; for clover $12; mixed hay $12 to $14, according to quality. Eggs are 35c a dozen at one country store, and butter 40c a pound. E. A. H.

Argentine Fruit Import Regulations

Every shipment of fresh fruit to Argentina after December 31, 1930, must be accompanied by a sanitary certificate issued by competent authority in the country of origin, and visaed by the Argentine consul at the port of shipment. Boxed fruit will not be subject to quarantine nor to a refrigeration process, unless it comes from countries in which the Mediterranean fruit fly is proved to exist, in which case the right to unlimited inspection and quarantine is reserved.

The boxes in which imported fruit is packed must be 30 centimeters (11.8 inches) high, 99 centimeters (39 inches) long, and 53 centimeters (20.9 inches) wide and each box must have an internal division. The top and bottom of the box must be of two or three boards in order to leave a minimum space of slightly less than one inch between the boards to facilitate ventilation.

Corn in Canada

The "corn belt" of North America has, in the last few years, slowly pushed its way north and today many parts of the prairie provinces of Canada are producing corn of different varieties and of high quality.

At the fifth corn show under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Corn Growers' Association, one of the finest exhibits of corn in the history of Western Canada was on display. The show was held in preparation for the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference to be held at Regina, in 1932, and many entries in the corn classes of the 1932 world-wide event may be expected from the farmers of Western Canada. A total of $19,000 is being offered in cash prizes in the different classes for corn.

From Southwestern Michigan

I am going to write a few lines on taxes, crops, etc. Taxes are increasing every year and there seems to be no let-up to them. The very poorest land is taxed around $2 per acre, which is more than the net earnings of some of it. We are taxed the same rate on swamp land, ravines and what not, that does not bring in a dollar in any way. My idea is to tax farm property according to its earnings. One farm is level, has a good soil, will raise three times as much as the next one which is hills, swamps, etc., but taxes are very little different. It takes just as much work or more on the poor farm to work it as it does on the good one, so why not a tax according to their earnings?

As to farming conditions I would like to learn from someone what to raise that we would not have a surplus every year as it has been for the last three years. I have for the past 20 years made a specialty of raising potatoes. From my view of it we farmers here are whipped on the potato business. The Dakotas, Kansas, Missouri, Texas and several of the Southern States are raising hundreds of thousands of acres of potatoes, where 10 and 15 years ago they did not raise enough for their own use. When we get a good price here it is because some other States have had a failure. The West can raise them much cheaper than we can here with all their power machines which a small farm cannot maintain.

We have plenty of road expense here. They are always building and they cost a plenty. Our county and State officers cause the taxes to stay high, with all their high salaries. If they had to work for the wages we farmers do, they would not be looking for a public job so often.

We have all laid off the issue for so many years that someone has the best of us. After half a century of shrinking and evasion we should look at institutions straight and see that fireworks and orations once a year and voting it for unknown nobodies is not enough attention to pay to our government. G. B.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Dreams

Sometimes I like to run away
From all the tasks of every day;
I like to have dull care behind,
And seek new countries in my mind.

Through foreign fields my fancies roam,
And while I tidy up my home
My work goes with surprising ease,
Because I sail on magic seas.

No hour is ever dull or dead
While I can dream—or look ahead.
—Credit Lost.

*

THE following recipe for candied cranberries comes from the Oregon State College: Add one-fourth cup of water to one quart of cranberries, and place two cups of sugar on top of the berries. Cover closely and bake in a slow oven until the berries are clear and the syrup thick.

*

A MOTHER whose children go to a nearby school can hardly realize the loneliness Mrs. McArthur referred to in a recent article since her son is away from home at high school. This is a thing many rural parents must encounter, and anxiety is natural, for when the children reach the high-school age they feel the mental changes of adolescence, and great parental wisdom is needed to hold confidence. But then, holding the children's confidence is really the foundation of all parental control.

After Christmas

One day last week, as I was putting the Christmas tree decoration in a stronger box, who should come in but Aunt Martha, just back from a long visit with her niece in the city. In my surprise at seeing her I dropped one of the fragile balls; as we gathered up the bits she said:

"Mary, what a queer world it is. Here are you and I living in the country and always planning to trim the Christmas tree with ornaments we buy in town; there's my niece Alice living in the city always wanting to find something country-bred to fix her tree with. I just wish you could see the gift shops that she admires; they specialize in all sorts of natural material made up into unusual things. Her favorite shop had a Christmas tree in the window trimmed in a way I never shall forget. Next year I'm going to try the idea myself, and get the children in the Grange to help me. Nothing but leaves, toadstools or other wood pretties; sometimes with rose hips in definite number patterns, sometimes just hit-or-miss; squash seeds combined well with high bush cranberries, acorns and corn; seed balls of sweet gum and sycamore gilded and silvered. Do you wonder the tree interested me? After the tree is put out of doors for the birds it will be very popular with the chickadees and snowbirds that are so hungry for seeds all Winter.

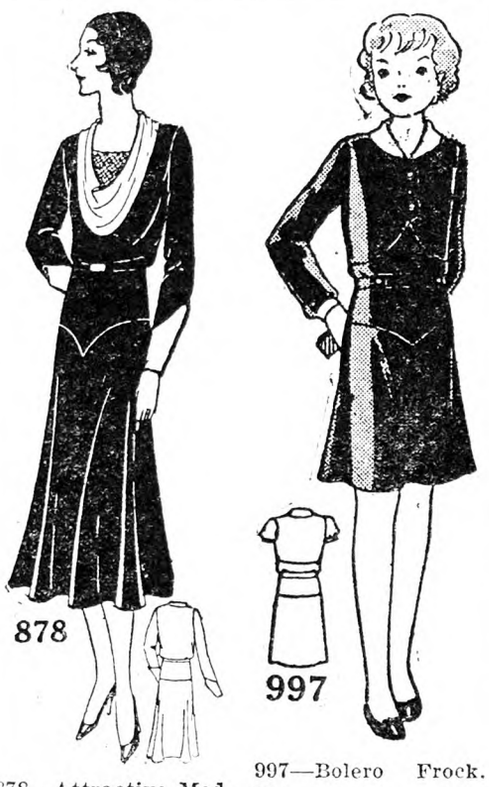
"The wreaths in that shop were unusual too; lovely combinations of blue juniper berries, box, swamp alder and white waxberries with now and then cat-tails painted red or a branch of spruce or hemlock in cone. Centerpieces were made of these same materials, with a tiny balsam tree or a red candle in the middle, the whole thing built up on a wood base with white birch bark and tufts of gray moss to conceal the fastenings. Another shop used artificial lady apples and berries to give color to their wreaths. My niece bought several small baskets filled with dry seed stalks set in sand, all of it gilded as though it had been dipped in a bath of gold paint. It was amazing to see how lovely a design was made by the seed pods of those wild flowers. You get the same effect when you walk in our brook meadow after the first snowfall; the lack of color makes the arabesque of form more evident. Another centerpiece was nothing but a wooden bowl filled with gourds of different sizes and kinds, treated with some sort of shellac to preserve them indefinitely.

"My niece was interested in the dolls another gift shop showed in the Fall. She was telling me that the famous doll 'Hitty' was made of ash; she herself remembers the acorn and toothpick dolls Grand'ther made for her when she was a child, and the skewer and horse chestnut doll for which she made long dresses of crepe paper. For her brother Grand'ther made a miniature baseball diamond with players of peppers, carrots, onions and seed corn. So it was that the old dolls in the gift shop appealed to her. There was a fig boy with marshmallow head, chocolate features, raisin arms and almond feet. A peanut clown was so wired as to seem double jointed; there was a whole family of dolls made of beads, yarn and bits of felt. These last she chose as favors for her luncheon club. Here too she bought miniature turkeys made of pine cones with strips of brown paper for the spread tails and twisted bits of red paper for necks and heads. Alice said last Autumn this shop showed most original vegetable centerpieces for Thanksgiving bazaar tables: one she admired was an eggplant fashioned like a boat and filled with a Winter bouquet of feathery broom sedge, teasles, bittersweet, a few ruddy stalks of garden Sedum and an empty pod of milkweed painted yellow within. This was where she found greeting cards with shells as the face or bonnet of a painted figure and seaweeds preserved on glazed cardboard."

"Do you know what Christmas present my niece liked best?" said Aunt Martha over her second cup of tea. "It was a table runner made of very old linen grain bags, hand woven and bound with monk's-hood stitch. And what do you think she liked next best? A cricket with a corded seat to stand opposite her antique one that has the hooked cushion I made for her. Alice's sister is delighted with a splint-seated hearth stool her mother had, but rush seats or corn husks are still older. I'm going home now to try my hand at some of the things city folks like to pay large prices for. You'll not be surprised, will you, Mary, to hear that some picturesque shop in town is selling my novelties?" FLORENCE REEVES.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order



878—Attractive Model. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yds. of 39-in. material with ½ yd. of 39-in. contrasting and ⅜ yd. of 27-in. lace. Ten cents.

997—Bolero Frock. This style is designed in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2¼ yds. of 35-in. material with ¼ yd. of 35-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

861 — Slenderizing Model. This style is designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅞ yds. of 39-in. material with ⅝ yd. of 32-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

829 — Youthfully Smart. This style is designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅜ yds. of 39-in. material with ⅞ yd. of 32-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

Cranberry Conserve

Combine 2 lbs. of cranberries, juice and gratings of two oranges and two lemons, one cup of water, one cup of raisins, and six cups of sugar. Boil, stirring often, until it begins to thicken. Then add ⅞ cup of walnut meats, and cook, stirring constantly, until the mixture jellies. Pour into hot, sterilized glasses, and when cold cover with paraffin.

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ARE KNOWN
FOR LONGER LIFE

JUST a few cents extra expended for an Eveready Layerbilt "B" Battery will bring you 25% to 30% longer use than you can get out of an ordinary "B" battery constructed of individual round cells. In addition, the flat-cell construction of the Layerbilt does away with 89 weak spots — wires and soldered connections which are the seat of trouble in the old-fashioned type of "B" battery.

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Eveready Layerbilts are protected by patent—no one else can make them. Look for the name "Eveready" on the label. There are two sizes—the Medium Size and the Large Size. If you have been using medium-size batteries, buy the Medium Size Eveready Layerbilt—No. 485 (price $2.95). If you have been using heavy duty batteries, buy the Large Size Eveready Layerbilt—No. 486 (price $4.25).

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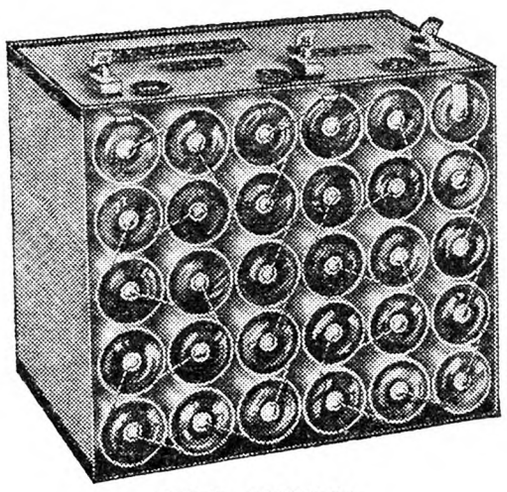
NEW WAY

Here is the exclusive Eveready Layerbilt construction. Only five solderings and two broad connecting bands, all other connections being made automatically. Waste space eliminated. Layerbilt construction is a patented Eveready feature.



OLD WAY

Here is the inside story about the ordinary 45-volt "B" battery assembled of separate, individually sealed cells. There are 30 independent cells, connected by 29 fine wires and 60 soldered connections—89 chances for trouble. Note the amount of space wasted between cells.

EVEREADY
Radio Batteries

Seen in the Shops

One of the large shops has a special section devoted to "cellar games"—all sorts of games to be played indoors. It included dart games, rubber quoits, deck tennis, shuffleboard, table croquet, etc.; all a little too strenuous for the family living-room, but fine for a roomy cellar.

We are always fascinated by those electric fireplace heaters, which appear to be filled with real glowing coals, around which apparent flames radiate, looking like an authentic open fire. The grate is made of pewter, brass or bronze, containing a bed of these realistic coals.

We have been looking at "tarnish-proof" silver chests; they are lined with velvet impregnated with chemicals that neutralize the sulphur that discolors the silver. Such a chest, 12x16 in., costs $5.

A "sun watch" that would delight the heart of a boy consisted of a pocket case containing a sundial and compass. When the compass is set due north the shadow falls on the sundial marking the hour. Of course it would be an uncertain time-piece for catching trains, but it would be a joy to the boys playing pioneers or Indians. The sun watch was priced at $1.

Toys this past Christmas included a great many electric wonders. We noticed some sets consisting of an electric coffee percolator, waffle iron and flat iron, and they were "real," too; the small girl could even cook doll's size waffles. Among the wooden toys there were milk wagons, complete with horse, with the name of a big milk company on the wagon. We were told that on application by the purchaser, the milk company whose name was displayed on the wagon would send a little wooden case containing miniature milk bottles.

One of the items we noted among Christmas gifts was a "canary kit." It was a box containing seed, gravel, cuttle bone, and a preparation called "bird treat." This is a good thing to remember next Christmas; prepare a pretty box or basket, pack it with these bird supplies, and you have a gift that would delight a bird-owner; perhaps, too, it may be some one to whom you find it hard to fit a gift.

Whole Wheat Bread

Our Home Bureau unit had an interesting project last Fall on whole wheat. The first lesson was about bread, rolls, muffins, breakfast cakes, etc., made with yeast. The leader told us one thing about yeast breads that has proved for me to work like magic. The old-time theory was that to have a bread of fine even texture the dough must be kneaded until the worker was about ready to pass out with fatigue. Now, the real fact is the whole secret lies in correct temperature.

We place our dough in a greased bowl, also brushing top of dough with fat, and set the bowl in a larger pan of water so hot you can just hold your hand in it. To be exact, I tested the water with my dairy thermometer and I find the correct heat is 110 degrees. To maintain this temperature I add hot water from time to time, lifting out bowl in order not to scald the dough. The water should extend at least two-thirds the height of the bowl. The dough is covered with a cloth while rising.

For the following recipe I use two compressed yeast cakes, but two cups of potato yeast may be substituted. I have made my dough at 8:30 in the morning and had it baked in plenty of time for dinner at 12 o'clock, all on account of the seemingly miraculous use of proper temperature. In this Home Bureau recipe for whole wheat bread I give the ingredients in the order in which they should be placed in the mixing bowl. Do not use flour that is cold. If milk is used as the liquid it should be scalded and cooled:

Three cups liquid, milk or water, or both, three teaspoons salt, three tablespoons sugar, two compressed yeast cakes, or two cups potato yeast, 2½ cups sifted white bread flour, three tablespoons melted fat, lukewarm, five cups whole wheat flour, not sifted. It may need a little more flour to make a dough that does not stick. Fold the dough under when it has risen to double its bulk, but do not knead. When it has risen the third time it is ready to be shaped into loaves or rolls. A loaf should bake for one hour, the heat being reduced after the first twenty minutes.

From this bread recipe you can make cloverleaf rolls, breakfast applecake, cinnamon rolls, or finger rolls. Cloverleaf rolls are made with three small balls of dough placed in a muffin pan and allowed to rise before baking. For apple cake I place dough about ¾ in. thick in bottom of a round glass baking dish. Lay slices of apple on top pressed well into dough and cover with a mixture of ⅓ cup brown sugar ad ¼ cup butter and ¼ teaspoon cinnamon. Let rise until double in bulk and bake. It is delicious.

For cinnamon rolls, I roll the dough about ½ in. thick and spread with ½ cup brown sugar, ¼ cup butter and ½ teaspoon cinnamon. Roll it up like a jelly cake and cut in slices ½-in. thick, let rise and bake and frost when cool with confectioner's sugar and milk creamed together. I use one-third of the bread dough for a pan of rolls.

The potato yeast is made as follows: four medium-sized boiled potatoes, one cup flour, ¼ cup sugar, one tablespoon salt, one dry yeast cake (soaked in tepid water), ½ teaspoon ginger. Strain, sieve, or mash potatoes and add to all the ingredients except the yeast. Beat and add enough potato water for a medium stiff batter. When the mixture is lukewarm add the soaked yeast and beat well. Allow to stand in a warm place 24 hours and then store in a cold place. One cup of this equals one compressed yeast cake.

Combination rolls are another whole-wheat variation. Three cups liquid, milk, water or both; two compressed yeast cakes, or two cups potato yeast, three teaspoons salt, ¼ cup sugar, ⅓ cup fat, two egg yolks, 2½ cups white flour, 4½ cups whole wheat. Follow directions for bread making and shape into rolls.

MRS. F. G. S.

All in a Day's Work

The radio noisy with static warns us of approaching storm, so we reluctantly turn our thoughts from its entertainment and try to write a few letters. This has been a busy day; baking and sewing besides all the usual every-day tasks. The old question, "What shall we have for dinner?" was satisfactorily met today with bean soup and dumplings for the main dish, and proved very good for a late Fall day. We like our beans well cooked and baked until very tender, but vary the leftovers in many ways, sometimes as bean loaf, then again we add a can of corn for succotash.

Today I made apple sauce cake; we all like it and as it does not call for eggs is very useful now with eggs at the present price. We farmers' wives have a different problem to meet from our city friends; namely, how to use as many products of our own raising as possible in feeding the family, especially those products that are less salable. For instance, just lately I have had an oversupply of milk, so I have been making all kinds of dishes using milk both sweet and sour, also sour cream. I often wonder when I read some of the menus planned by city women just how they would manage to make their budget balance on a farm. No doubt for a time they would revel in cream, butter and fresh eggs, but would soon find they were cutting off their main source of income.

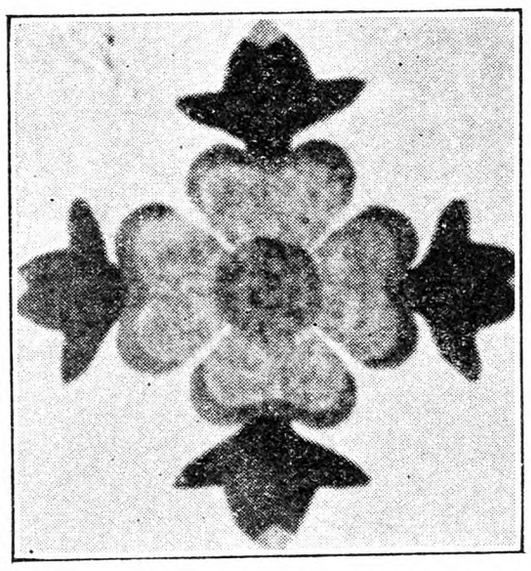
Tomorrow we shall have an old-fashioned rice pudding, only I shall cook it in a double boiler instead of baking it, as it is easier. A cup of rice will absorb a quantity of milk as it cooks; then I add two-thirds cup of sugar, raisins and nutmeg, and as many eggs as my thrift will allow (it is very good without eggs) and cook two or three hours. This is a very nourishing as well as good dish. A big bowl of creamy sweetened milk dusted over with nutmeg makes just the right finish for it.

With meat prices soaring I lengthen out the "boughten" meat in every way. We like meat loaf made like this: To every pound of ground meat I add an equal amount of bread, which is put through the food chopper with two or three onions and a few slices of salt pork. Mix all together with salt and pepper, and just enough milk to shape well into a loaf. Pour a little tomato on top, put in baking dish, add a little water, cover and bake. An excellent brown gravy can be made with this. Of course you could omit onions and tomatoes if desired. It is equally good warm or cold, and men usually like it.

I wanted to start those pillow cases for Christmas, but the mending basket stared me in the face so I turned on the radio and was amused by jokes, educated by talks, soothed by music and disgusted by 'ologies and 'isms while, as the small boys said, "holes were darned out of stockings." Silk stockings are no longer a bugbear since I learned to sew up all runs on the sewing machine. They look better and only take half the time.

What would our grandmothers or even most of our mothers have given to be entertained in this marvelous manner while doing that most prosaic of tasks, the mending? Just think of this when you are counting up your blessings. T.

Patchwork Pattern



Ohio Rose.—This is an applique pattern that was used many years ago. The colors are light and dark for the rose, with yellow for centers. Green is used for main part of bud. The roses are appliqued down upon white blocks. The price of the pattern is 15 cents. Send orders to The Rural New-Yorker, New York.

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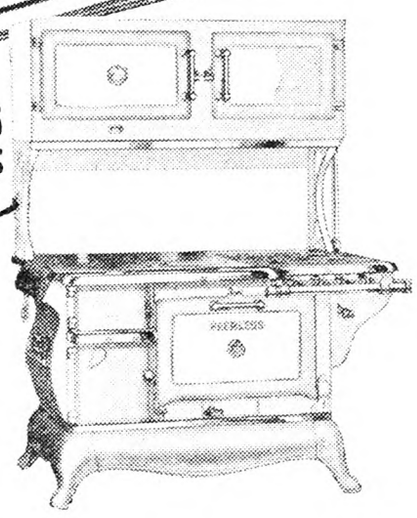

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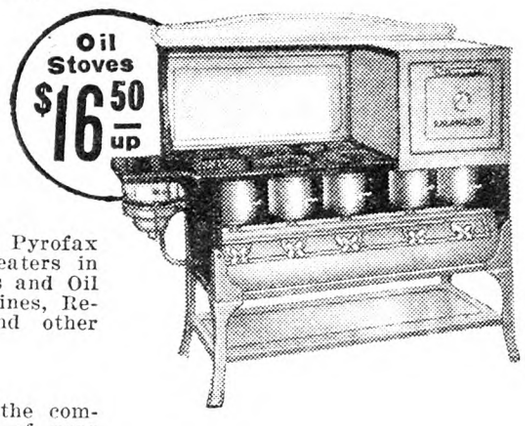

Beautiful Colored Ranges

Send for this wonderful Book! IT'S FREE! See the modern coal and wood Ranges, and Combination Coal and Gas Ranges in glistening, colorful Porcelain Enamel. Your choice of Pearl Gray, Delft Blue, Ivory Tan, Nile Green, Ebony Black. Any Combination or Gas Range can be equipped to burn Pyrofax Gas at no extra charge. New styles of Cabinet Heaters in black and rich Walnut Porcelain Enamel Finish. Gas and Oil Stoves also in fascinating colors. Also Washing Machines, Refrigerators, Kitchen Cabinets, Vacuum Cleaners and other Household Goods.

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Furnaces $55.45 up

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24-Hour Shipments

Kalamazoo is close to you—all stoves and ranges shipped within 24 hours from Kalamazoo, Michigan or Factory Warehouse, Utica, N. Y. Furnaces 48 hours. No delay.

30 Years of Quality

You have heard of Kalamazoo Quality for 30 years. Kalamazoo stoves and ranges are built in our big 13-acre factory. Kalamazoo has tremendous buying power—that means purchasing the best raw materials at lowest prices. Big scale production enables us to manufacture goods of the finest quality efficiently at extremely low cost. By selling direct from factory to you, eliminating entirely all "in-between" profits, you get absolutely rock-bottom factory prices. Understand, you buy from the FACTORY—not from a mail order house, a wholesale house, or a retail house. You get lowest Factory Prices.

Mail coupon TODAY for NEW FREE Book.

"A Kalamazoo Direct to You" Trade Mark Registered

KALAMAZOO STOVE COMPANY, Mfrs.
161 Rochester Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Warehousing and shipping points, Utica, N. Y. and Kalamazoo, Mich. *(Write only to Kalamazoo)*

750,000 Satisfied Customers Have Saved Money by Mailing this Coupon

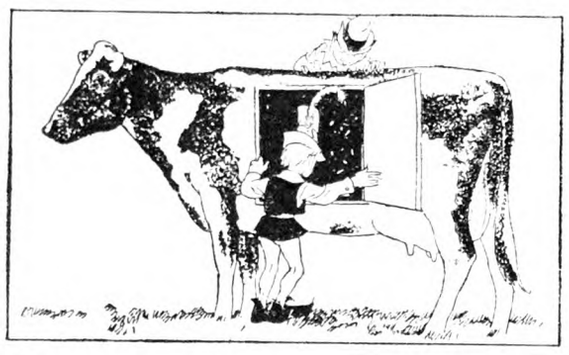
Coal and Wood Ranges ☐
Gas & Combination Ranges ☐
Oil Stoves ☐
Cabinet Heaters ☐
Pipe Furnaces ☐
Direct Heat Furnaces ☐
Household Goods ☐

Important: Be sure to an (X) in column at left to indicate articles in which you are interested.

KALAMAZOO STOVE CO., Mfrs.
161 Rochester Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Dear Sirs: Please send me your FREE Catalog.

Name .....
(Please print name plainly)
Address .....
City .....State.....

Ever look into a cow's stomach?



OF course not! But if it were possible you would be amazed at what goes on there!

You'd rush to the nearest feed store for Dried Molasses Beet Pulp—the natural vegetable feed resulting from the extraction of sugar from beets—the feed that keeps the cow's stomach in perfect working order. In addition to being a great feed itself it aids the digestion of the other ingredients in the ration.

Dried Molasses Beet Pulp is *bulky, cooling, laxative, palatable*—just the kind of feed every cow needs in her stomach to keep in perfect health. And your cows must be healthy to be profitable. Fits any ration—replaces corn, barley, oats, silage and other carbohydrate feeds. 6 pounds are equal to 10 pounds of hay. Good for all animals—dairy cows, beef cattle and sheep.

Attractive Prices

Present low prices make it more than ever a profitable buy. See your feed dealer without delay. Shipments made direct from factory closest to buyer.

Send for Free Booklet, "Profitable Feeding"

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
Dept. R-6 Detroit, Mich.

Left: Dried Molasses Beet Pulp before it is moistened.

Right: Note how it swells after water is added. Loosely held together it is digested to the utmost.

FARM ALL YEAR

HOW MUCH money would you make on your own farm, working every day, and making 2 crops a year on the same land? You CAN do that here; big income from dairying, raising hogs, fattening cattle; poultry, citrus and vegetables pay excellently on this rolling, fertile, 12-month soil; full information promptly.

MARION COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
111 Magnolia - Ocala, Florida

Mention the branch of farming which most interests you.

Why Worry, Mr. Farmer,

when you can prosper quickly as Whitmer Dealer? Energetic dealers are now making $50 and up weekly distributing Whitmer products to their friends. Experience unnecessary. Free instruction while earning, in productive sales methods. Several vacant territories in **New York**. Get our "Every-day-pay-day" plan for rural and city salesmen.

THE H. C. WHITMER CO., Box F, Columbus, Ind.

WORLD'S GREATEST SALVE MADE FROM SHEEP'S WOOL

CORONA Wool-Fat Ointment Discovered by Ohio Man Has Many Uses

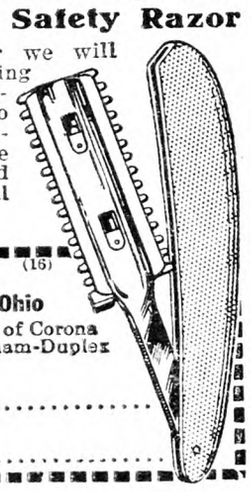
A wonder ointment with amazing healing properties is the discovery of Mr. C. G. Phillips of Ohio. Compounded from the oil secretions extracted from the wool of sheep, it gives quick and positive relief from Cuts—Sores—Burns—Scalds—Boils—Corns, or any flesh wound on man or beast. Even stubborn cases of Eczema—Chapped Hands yield to its soothing and healing powers.

For live stock troubles such as Barb Wire Cuts—Sore Shoulders—Collar Boils—Grease Heel—Caked Udders, or any wound, it has no equal.

Mr. Phillips wants every household to try his wonderful healing ointment. He will send a liberal **Free Trial** package to anyone answering this ad.

DURHAM-DUPLEX Safety Razor

As an extra special offer we will also send everyone answering this ad a genuine Durham-Duplex Safety Razor who will send 10c to cover packing and mailing cost. Use coupon. Free Sample and Durham-Duplex Razor will be sent at once.

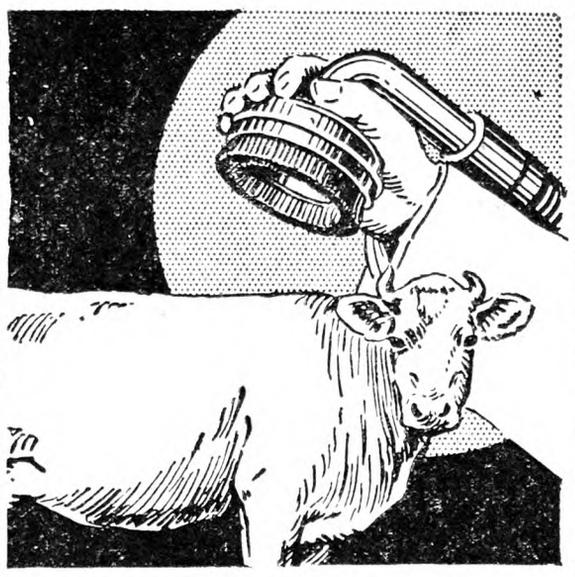


(16)
CORONA MFG. CO.
616 Corona Bldg., Kenton, Ohio

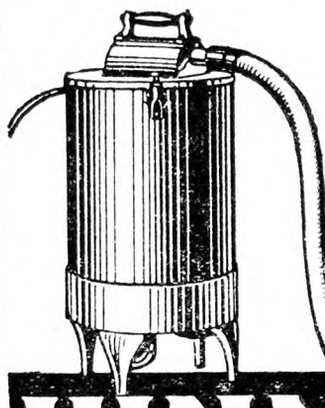
I am sending 10c for sample of Corona Wool-Fat Ointment and Durham-Duplex Razor.

Name.....

Address.....



Groom Them this Modern Way Machine Grooming now replaces inefficient hand-grooming—getting all the dust, loose hair and embedded dirt, protecting the milk and utensils by keeping the dirt of grooming out of the air of the dairy, giving amazing results with minimum labor. This attractive, portable equipment earns its first cost in improved production while keeping cows and horses clean and sleek, cleaning car upholstery and serving many household uses. Write today for illustrated folder and free demonstration offer.



HINMAN MILKING MACHINE CO., INC.
Dept. R
Oneida, N. Y.

HINMAN GROOMER

THE Best Brooder You Can Buy

Why take chances when you buy a brooder? Why not buy the best brooder obtainable? You'll have so much more satisfaction—you'll raise more chicks and

You Will
SAVE MONEY

Owners of Sol-Hot Brooders do not need to be told that Sol-Hot is undisputedly the best brooder money can buy—they KNOW it.

Wouldn't you like to learn all about these wonderful brooders that for 41 years have been the outstanding leaders? Then write today for our New Big Catalog which shows our full line—

(7)

Big Selection—5 Styles 10 Different Sizes

There is a Sol-Hot Brooder for every poultryman's need—the Famous Wickless Twin-Float Sol-Hot Oil Brooder—The Sol-Hot Air Blast and Sol-Hot Crown—two popular drum type machines. For those wanting Coal Brooders the Sol-Hot Torpedo is in a class by itself—The New and Better Sol-Hot Battery Brooder, with choice of Electric, Hot Water and Hot Air heat; all are shown in our New Big Catalog. Write for it Now—it's free. Don't buy any brooder until you get the Sol-Hot Catalog and Low Prices.

H. M. SHEER CO., Dept. 63, Quincy, Ill.

No More Spoiled HAM or BACON!

"Casaks", the new patented meat coverings, prevent mold and keep skippers, flies and other insects from spoiling your home-cured meat. Cut to exact shape—easy to use. Save their cost many times over. Long-Lasting—use them as many seasons as you like. **Ironclad money-back guarantee** protects you. Send $1 for trial package of two ham coverings or pay postman on delivery. Write today.

ETTLINGER CASING COMPANY
1928 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo.

TANK HEATER BURNS OIL

Fits any tank. Burns 14 to 16 hours on 1 gal. kerosene. No sparks, ashes, smoke. Guaranteed. Write for *Special Introductory Offer*. We also make Hog Waterers and Portable Smokehouses. Write for folder. *Direct to you at factory prices.*

EMPIRE TANK HEATER CO.
131 N. 7th St., Washington, Ia.

AGENTS—Make a Dollar an Hour

Sell Mendets, a patented patch for instantly mending leaks in all utensils. Sample package free. **COLLETTE MFG. CO., Dept. 108, Amsterdam, New York**

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

Live Stock and Dairy

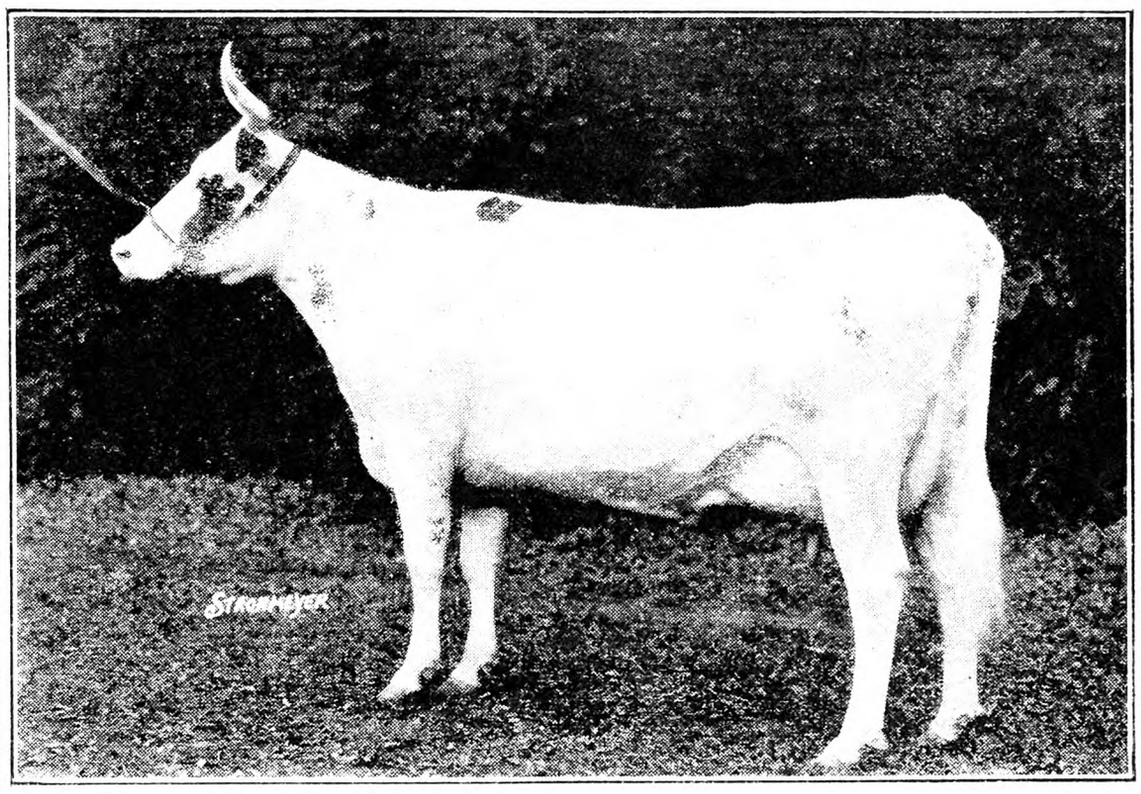
Excellent Ayrshire Heifer

The picture shows Penshurst Charming Kalley, owned by the Department of Animal Husbandry of the Ohio State University, Columbus, O. She has just broken the world's roll of honor record for junior three-year-old Ayrshire heifers. In addition to her 305-day record of 14,449 lbs. of milk and 582.62 lbs. of butterfat, she won the three-year-old class at the Ohio State Fair, and was reserved grand champion.

She is a product of Penshurst Farm in Pennsylvania, where she was selected by Professor S. M. Salisbury, in charge of dairy production work at the Ohio College. Penshurst Charming Kalley is a daughter of Penshurst Charming Prince, while her dam is Penshurst Kalley 2d, a daughter of Penshurst Man O'War, one of the breed's most popular sires, whose daughter won the get-of-sire class at both the National Dairy Show and the Dairy Cattle Congress.

Penshurst Charming Kalley was simply carried along under practical herd management conditions. At no time was she fed over 16 lbs. of grain per day with 15 lbs. per day the usual maximum. Her grain ration consisted of the following Ohio State University formula: 200 lbs. of corn distiller's grains, 100 lbs. O. P. oilmeal, 300 lbs. wheat bran, 140 lbs. (43 per cent) cottonseed meal, 400 lbs. of gluten feed, 340 lbs. cornmeal, 260 lbs. best quality ground oats, 200 lbs. wheat middlings, 20 lbs. steamed bone feeding meal, 20 lbs. finely ground limestone, and 20 lbs. of salt. She consumed about 12 lbs. of hay, usually Alfalfa, with some Soy bean and mixed hay. About 25 lbs. of corn silage, or 20 lbs. of corn silage and 7 lbs. of wet beet pulp were fed.

Professor Salisbury says that "Kalley" will be started on another record, but that she will be handled on a conservative plan that will insure impairing in no way her outstanding value.



Ayrshire Heifer Penshurst Charming Kalley

Kerry and Dexter Cattle

In your issue of Nov. 8, in a short request for information regarding Kerry and Dexter cattle, your editor says, "if any one knows of breeders of these cattle here now, we should be glad to get the information."

The writer organized and for 11 years was secretary and treasurer of the American Kerry and Dexter Cattle club. In that position he became familiar with all the purebred cattle of these two breeds in America. However, there were but a very few members in the club, mainly rich men who kept the cattle as fads. Each of these men with one exception, tired of them and lost interest in the work of breeding. About ten years ago the writer closed the records of the club and it ceased operation.

Not for many years have any cattle of these breeds been imported. In fact, no importations of any consequence have been made excepting into Kentucky, and these were long ago dispersed. Most of those imported were Dexter, and these were brought over on account of their small size and style. The only herd within my knowledge that may be in existence at present, is a very good herd of Dexters owned by the late Daniel Guggenheim, at Port Washington, New York.

The Irish people no longer register the Dexter, but are doing much to improve the Kerry. In England there are now two societies, one promoting the Kerry, the other the Dexter. C. S. PLUMB.

Ohio State University.

The Hempstead House Estate, at Port Washington, Long Island, referred to by Prof. Plumb, tell us that they now have 19 head of Dexter. Only one other reply to our inquiry about these cattle was received. W. Shriner, of Alpine, N. Y., states that he has a small herd.

Testing Cows at Low Cost

Dairymen for a long time have been looking for a plan of dairy record keeping which is low in cost and one which gives production figures on milk and butterfat for the individual cows in the herd. Such a system of record keeping has been discovered and is now being offered to the dairymen of New York State. It is known as the dairy record club.

This dairy record club plan of record keeping is sometimes called the mail order method of testing cows. It meets the first requirement of the dairyman in that the cost is low, so low in fact that no dairyman can afford to stay out of the club. The price is 12 to 15 cents per cow per month.

The dairy record club operates in this way. On one day each month the box of milk sample cans is mailed to the dairyman. When the box arrives the dairyman knows that it is time to weigh the milk from each cow and take milk samples. He will also record the grain fed each cow on a record sheet which is provided. After he has completed this procedure at night and morning milkings, he mails the samples and the report sheet to a central testing laboratory. There the milk samples are tested and the records computed. The reports are then mailed back to the dairyman.

At present, in New York State, there are three central dairy record club laboratories about which this new record-keeping work is centered. One laboratory is at Middletown in Orange County, serving the counties of Southeastern New York. In the western part of the State, another laboratory is situated at Gowanda. A third laboratory is located at Ithaca. In addition to these three central dairy record club laboratories, county laboratories are located in eight counties.

With this State-wide system of dairy record clubs, every dairyman, no matter where he lives, is offered an opportunity of securing records on his individual cows. The cost of 12 to 15 cents per cow covers all expense including postage and the use of mailing equipment. All the dairyman is required to have is a milk scale.

Application for membership in the dairy record club can be made through the County Farm Bureau or by writing the Department of Animal Husbandry, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

This Winter . . .

look out for "slacker cows"

DR. ERNEST H. BANCROFT

Chairman of Vermont State Board of Veterinary Examiners, Vice-President of Vermont Dairies, Inc., and Editor of Vermont Dairy News, in a recent issue of that publication, says:

. . . SAYS
Dr. Bancroft

Dry feeding . . . following poor pastures . . . a severe strain on productive vigor

Digestive disturbances will cut production . . . medicinal conditioning urgently needed

This coming winter may find feeding conditions somewhat aggravated because of the drouth, which has been more or less nation-wide . . . The pastures in some cases have suffered. The falling off in the quantity and quality of succulent green pasturage will in some instances have a bearing on the condition in which the cows start the winter season.

Every dairyman knows that when the digestive apparatus of the cow goes on a strike there is a suspension of milk-flow and, if the animal recovers, it is usually impossible to get her back to her full flow of milk during the lactation period. She joins the ranks of the unprofitable slacker cows that so often destroy the profits of the herd. Troubles of this kind can best be avoided by providing a sufficient supply of early-cut, easily-digested hay, with succulence in the form of good silage, roots, or beet pulp. The grain ration should be well-balanced and frequently drugs or minerals are indicated. A prescription of alteratives, tonics and laxatives is often useful.

The dairyman that recognizes now the severe strain that the long winter will place upon the dairy cow and provides for her the best of care and assistance is the one that will reap the greatest profit.

Ernest H. Bancroft
V. M. D.

Dairy income will come extra hard this winter, say the authorities . . . unless the feeding program takes account of the months of poor pasturage that has brought cows to barn in a lowered condition of milk-making vigor.

With improved prices on dairy products, the wise cow-owner can reap a top profit by adopting regular Kow-Kare conditioning as a herd practice during the barn-feeding period. This famous preparation is a scientific blend of Iron, the great blood purifier, combined with potent drugs, roots, herbs and pharmaceutical minerals. The action of these highly concentrated agents is to improve and regulate the digestion and assimilation . . . enable the cow to consume and convert into milk a full diet of dry and concentrated feeds, without strain on bodily health.

Countless dairymen add to their milk income many times the slight cost of regular Kow-Kare conditioning. Their cows eat better, look better, produce better . . . and go to pasture in the spring in full vigor.

Before and during calving, when so much vitality is diverted to the growing unborn calf, Kow-Kare is especially valuable in aiding the reproductive organs to function normally and produce a vigorous offspring.

This highly concentrated, open-formula conditioner is sold generally by feed, drug, hardware and general stores, $1.25 and 65¢ sizes. Mailed postpaid if your dealer is not supplied.

Dairy Association Co., Inc.
Dept. 8, Lyndonville, Vermont

KOW-KARE

WITH MINERALS

The concentrated . . . open-formula conditioner

Warning—Do not make the mistake of choosing a conditioner or "tonic" for bulk or low price. This concentrated product of established reputation will provide greater medicinal action at lower cost and save time and disappointment.

Send for FREE Cow Book
Dairy Association Co.
Dept. 8, Lyndonville, Vt.
Please send me your 36-page illustrated book on cow ailments for my guidance in treating diseases and disorders.

*Name*_____
*Address*_____
_____

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

December 25, 1930.

MILK

December 8: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.61; 2B $1.86; 2C (milk made into sour cream), $1.51; Class 3, $1.70.

In classes 2A, 2B, and 2C a differential of 5c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat is added to milk testing above 3.5 per cent and deducted for that testing below this point. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c per .1 of 1 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.70; Class 2, $1.70; Class 3, $1.60.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh fancy	$0.29½@	$0.30
Extra 92 score		.29
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.25½@	.28½
Seconds	.24 @	.25
Lower grades	.23 @	.23½
Ladles	.23½@	.27½
Packing stock	.16 @	.22½
Renovated	.27½@	.28½
Sweet fancy	.31½@	.32
Extra		.31
Firsts	.27½@	.30
Seconds	.25 @	.27
Centralized	.24 @	.27½

CHEESE

State flats, short held	$0.21 @	$0.22½
Fresh, specials		.20
Fresh fancy		.19
Wisconsin, Whole Milk—		
Flats, 1930 cured	.18½@	.20
Fresh	.17¼@	.18
Daisies, fresh fancy	.17¼@	.18
1930 cured	.18½@	.20
Young America, fresh	.17¾@	.18
June	.20 @	.21
Other States, daisies		.18

EGGS

Nearby whites extra	$0.39 @	$0.41
Average extras		.35
Extra firsts	.32 @	.34
Firsts	.29 @	.30
Pullets	.25 @	.27
Pacific Coast	.30 @	.36½
Mixed colors	.33 @	.43
Gathered best	.36 @	.38
Fair to good	.25 @	.30
Storage best	.20 @	.22
Lower grades	.14 @	.17

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.27@	$0.38
Fair to good	.23@	.25
Roosters	.14@	.19
Fowls	.18@	.27
Ducks	.14@	.23
Geese	.14@	.23
Capons—Western, 9 lbs.	.38@	.44
8 lbs.	.36@	.42
7 lbs	.34@	.40
6 lbs.	.32@	.37
5 lbs.	.30@	.34
Under 5 lbs.	.28@	.32
Slips	.25@	.34
Nearby, 9 lbs.	.40@	.47
8 lbs.	.38@	.45
7 lbs.	.36@	.43
6 lbs.	.34@	.40
5 lbs.	.32@	.37
Under 5 lbs.	.30@	.36
Slips	.27@	.36
Turkeys, dry—State, Md., Va.—		
Young toms	.38@	.44
Hens	.38@	.44
Mediums	.30@	.38
Old toms	.30@	.34
Hens	.32@	.36
Northwestern & Mt. States—		
Young toms	.36@	.43
Hens	.36@	.43
Mediums	.30@	.37
Old toms	.30@	.33
Hens	.32@	.35
Western—Young toms	.36@	.42
Hens	.36@	.42
Mediums	.30@	.36
Old toms	.30@	.33
Hens	.32@	.35
Southwestern—young toms	.35@	.41
Hens	.35@	.41
Mediums	.30@	.35
Old toms	.30@	.33
Hens	.32@	.35
Squabs, graded, lb.	.35@	.60
Dark, doz.	2.00@	3.00
Culls	1.50@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lbs.	$0.21@	$0.27
Chickens	.23@	.29
Roosters	.12@	.14
Ducks	.25@	.30
Geese	.20@	.26
Rabbits, lb.	.25@	.28

POTATOES

L. I., 150 lbs.	$1.75@	$3.35
In bulk, 180 lbs.	3.75@	4.00
Maine, 180 lbs.	3.60@	3.75
Idaho, bu. box	2.50@	2.75
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bu.	.75@	2.50
Del. and Md. bskt.	1.00@	2.00

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$8.00@	11.35
Bulls	5.00@	6.50
Cows	2.75@	4.50
Calves, best	13.00@	14.50
Common to good	9.00@	11.50
Sheep	3.00@	4.00
Lambs	7.50@	9.00
Hogs	8.00@	9.25

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.13@	$0.15
Good to choice	.08@	.12
Lambs, hothouse, head	6.00@	10.00
Pigs, 15 to 25 lbs.	.16@	.25
Steers, 100 lbs.	16.00@	19.00
Bulls	9.75@	10.00
Cows	10.00@	13.00

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$0.65@	$0.75
Brussels sprouts, qt.	.13@	.25
Cabbage, ton	17.00@	22.00
Carrots, bu.	.50@	.75
Cauliflower, bu.	1.50@	2.50
Celery, doz.	.75@	1.25
Dandelions, Tex., bu.	1.00@	1.25
Knob Celery, 100 bchs.	6.00@	12.00
Cucumbers, bu.	1.75@	6.50
Eggplants, bu.	1.75@	2.00
Horseradish, bbl.	5.00@	6.00
Kale, bbl.	1.50@	2.00
Leeks, 100 bchs.	2.00@	3.00
Lettuce, bu.	1.25@	5.00
Okra, bu.	1.50@	3.50
Onions—		
Wn. N. Y., yel., 100-lb. bag	1.00@	1.25
Orange Co., yellow,		
100-lb. bag	1.00@	1.40
50-lb. bag	.60@	.70
Red, 100-lb. bag	1.25@	1.40
White, 50-lb. bag	.85@	1.60
Mid. Wn., yel., 100-lb. bag	1.15@	1.60
50-lb. bag	.60@	.85
Red, 100 lbs.	1.25@	1.40
White, 50 lbs.	.85@	1.75
Parsnips, bu.	.60@	.90
Peas, bu.	2.25@	6.00
Peppers, bu.	1.00@	2.25
Radishes, bu.	.65@	.75
Salsify, 100 bchs.	6.00@	8.00
Spinach, bu.	.40@	1.00
Squash, Winter, bbl.	1.50@	2.25
String beans, bu.	2.00@	8.00
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.50@	3.50

DRIED BEANS—*Jobbing Prices*

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$7.00@	$7.25
Pea		5.50
Red kidney	9.50@	9.75
White kidney	7.75@	8.00

FRUITS

Apples, McIntosh, bbl.	$4.00@	$7.00
Wealthy	2.00@	4.00
Greening	2.00@	6.00
Baldwin	2.00@	5.25
Spy	2.25@	4.50
Pears, bu.	1.00@	1.50
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	2.00@	3.75
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.75@	.90

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy, ton	$27.00@	28.00
No. 2	25.00@	26.00
No. 3	22.00@	24.00
Clover mixed	22.00@	28.00
Straw, rye		14.00
Oat and wheat		12.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.		$0.97½
Corn, No. 2 yellow		.81⅞
Oats, No. 2 white		.43½
Rye		.44¾

WHEAT IN OTHER MARKETS

Chicago, red		$0.79½
Kansas City—		
No. 2 dark	$0.69 @	.72
No. 2 hard	.69 @	.71½
Duluth, No. 1 dark	.74½@	.76½
Winnipeg—		
No. 1 northern		.53½

Retail Prices at New York

Butter, best, lb.	$0.40@	$0.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.50@	.55
Gathered	.35@	.45
Turkeys, lb.	.35@	.50
Chickens	.35@	.45
Ducklings	.30@	.35
Capons	.48@	.55
Apples, doz.	.30@	.35
Oranges, doz.	.35@	.60
Potatoes, peck	.35@	.40
Lettuce, head	.10@	.15
Cabbage, lb.	.03@	.04
String beans, lb.	.15@	.25

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by the Bureau of Markets, New Jersey Department of Agriculture.)

There is always a certain fascination surrounding the produce market of any large city, such as Philadelphia. For among the crates, baskets, hampers and various containers of all sorts are the products of peoples of nearly all parts of the world. Very few persons realize the variety of products on our produce markets. There may be fruits from the tropics, out-of-season vegetables from the warmer climates, imported specialities from European countries, as well as fancy products from the other continents. The present-day consumer certainly has the whole world at his feet as regards a choice for his meal.

Apples continued to move slowly on the Philadelphia market during the past week. Demand as usual was limited to the best marks, and the market for such was steady. Barrels of New York State R. I. Greenings brought $4.25 to $4.50, while bushels of Staymans were mostly $1.65 to $1.85, and other varieties were quoted at $1.35 to $1.65. Avocado pears from California sold slowly at $3 to $4.50 per lug. Cranberries were dull, as the usual after-Christmas lull in trading took place. New Jersey and Massachusetts ¼-bbl. boxes sold at $2.50 to $3.25. Florida strawberries moved only fairly well and quarts were mostly 70 to 75c, while pints brought 35 to 40c. String beans were in very light supply from Florida. Demand was limited because of the high prices asked, but the market held firmly. Best flat Bountifuls sold at $6 to $7, while fancy Refugees were sold at $6 to $6.50. No real good wax beans arrived on the market, and the ordinary stock sold at $3 to $4.50. Beets were weaker, while carrots held about steady. Cabbage was in moderate supply, demand was limited for both the old and new stock and the market was barely steady. New York State Danish sold at 90c to $1 per 100 lbs., while Florida ½-bbl. hampers sold at $1.50 to $1.75 for the pointed type. Cauliflower was weaker as the demand slackened after the holiday. The demand for lettuce was limited, and the market for Iceberg was weaker. Arizona stock was mostly of ordinary quality as the season draws to a close. Crates of four to five dozen heads brought $3 to $3.50. Florida stock was dull with ½-bbl. hampers bringing $1 to $1.25. Onions were in moderate supply, the demand was fair, and the market about steady. Yellows in 100-lb. sacks sold at 95c to $1.10. Peas from Florida were slightly stronger, while peppers held steady. Spinach offerings from Texas were heavier, the demand was light, and the market a little weaker. Bushels were mostly from 70 to 75c. Tomatoes were in light supply and the market was steady for the offerings on hand. Sweet potatoes were steady to firm. New Jersey yellows in ⅝-bu. baskets brought $1 to $1.25, while bushels sold at $1.65 to $1.75. The white potato market was stronger at the close, with a fairly active demand for the light offerings. Maine Green Mountains sold at $1.90 to $2.10 per 100 lbs., while 150-lb. sacks were mostly $1.75 for U. S. No. 2. Idaho Russet Burbanks, in 100-lb. sacks, with baking stock left in, sold for $2.25 to $2.50.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The total receipts of eggs at Philadelphia during the past week were again heavier but there were only a small percentage of the offerings grading as fresh stock. The receipts totaled 33,857 cases, compared with 28,011 cases the week previous, and 25,960 cases during the corresponding week of 1929. The demand was active for the best grades, and fresh extras advanced again to 34 to 35c per dozen. Fresh firsts were also higher, bringing 30 to 31c. Fresh seconds met a better demand and shared in the general advance of the market, closing at 24 to 26c. The refrigerator situation picked up this past week, for the first time in many weeks, and prices of storage eggs advanced about 1½ to 2c per dozen. Refrigerator extra firsts closed at 21 to 23c, while firsts were mostly 18 to 20c. Carefully selected and candled stock topped the market at 43 to 45c.

Receipts of live poultry were light, during the greater part of the week, as the holiday demand was previously filled. Demand was fairly good for the desirable size fowls and the market was steady to firm. Fancy Plymouth Rocks sold at 27 to 28c, while mixed colors brought 24 to 26c. Leghorns were rather slow at 19 to 20c per lb. Chickens were in fair demand and fancy Plymouth Rocks sold at firm figures. Broilers were scarce and higher, some fancy offerings bringing 33 to 35c per lb. The firmness of the broiler situation at New York, evidently made itself felt, fancy stock at the latter city sold up to 45 to 50c per lb. Turkeys were rather scarce and in demand at 31 to 33c per lb. Large ducks were firm at 23 to 25c, while geese, mostly of ordinary quality were slow at 22 to 23c.

Trading in the dressed poultry market was rather slow, but prices held firm. Supplies during the past week amounted to 1,526,103 lbs., compared with 3,540,544 lbs. the week previous, and 1,928,393 lbs. during the corresponding week of 1929. The turkey situation remained firm, with offerings for the New Year holiday lighter than expected earlier. Prices were firm and best nearby offerings brought 40 to 41c. Virginia offerings sold mostly at 38 to 41c, while western offerings were 37 to 39c, and northwestern 38 to 40c. Fowls held steady, with demand somewhat slow at 27 to 28c. Chickens were in fairly good demand at 31 to 33c per lb. Ducks sold slowly at 22 to 23c, while geese were slow at 18 to 21c, on account of the rather irregular quality of the offerings.

HAY AND STRAW

The hay market was very quiet this past week, with trading almost at a standstill, as the usual lull between two holidays set in. Best quality feeding hay sold up to $26 per ton, while mixed hay ranged from $23 to $25, according to the quality and the location of the hay. Straw was in limited demand. Offerings were light, and the market was nominal. Straight rye sold at $12.50 to $13.50 per ton, while wheat was mostly $11 to $12. J. M. F.

Boston Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

Trading has been inactive at Boston during the past week with supplies cleaning slowly in most cases. Eggs were firmer at advancing prices.

Apples.—Supply moderate, demand good on Baldwins, fair on others. Native Baldwins, 75c to $1.25; poorer, 50c. McIntosh, ordinary, 75c to $1; best mostly $1.25 to $1.75; few large, fancy, small lots, $2; various odd varieties, ordinary, 75c to $1.50 std. bu. box.

Beets.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native cut off, 35 to 65c bu. box; Texas, crts., bchd., few sales, $2 to $3.

Cabbage.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native Danish, 50 to 75c std. bu. box; Savoy, $1.50 to $2.50 bbl.; N. Y. Danish, $1 to $1.15 100-lb. sacks; Fla., 1½-bu. crts., $1.25 to $1.50.

Carrots.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native cut off, 40 to 75c std. bu. box; Calif., bchd., $2 to $2.50; Texas, bchd., $1.75 to $2 crt.

Cranberries.—Supply moderately light, demand good for best. Mass. Early Blacks, ord., $2.25 to $2.50; Howes, $2.50 to $3 ¼-bbl. crt.

Cucumbers.—Supplies light, demand fair. Native h.h., best, $20 to $25; poorer low as $10 std. bu. box.

Kale.—Supply light, demand light. No native; Va., bu. hprs., 40 to 60c.

Lettuce.—Supply moderate, demand slow. Native, 18 heads, h.h., 25 to 50c; few, 75c std. bu box; Calif., 4 to 5 doz. heads, $2.50 to $3.75 crt.; Ariz., crts., $3.50 to $4; Fla., 1½-bu. hprs., 50c to $1.

Onions.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native, 50 to 65c std. bu. box; Conn. Valley, ord., 75c to $1.25; few best, $1.50 100 lbs.; Mich., $1.25 to $1.35; N. Y., mostly $1 to $1.15; few best, $1.40 100 lbs.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Maine, 100 lbs., $1.70 to $1.80 bag; P. E. I., Mts., $2.10; few, $2.15 90-lb. bag.

Radishes.—Supplies moderate, demand slow; 40 to 50 bchs., h.h., best, $1.50; few higher; poorer, 75c std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Texas, 65 to 85c; poorer, 50c bu. bskt.

Squash.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand good. Native Turban, mostly 50 to 75c; few $1 bbl.; Blue Hubbard, 1 to 1¼c lb.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native h.h., 15 to 25c; few fancy higher; Ohio, h.h, best, $1.50 to $2 8-lb. bskt.; Cuban, 6-bskt. crt., $2 to $3.

Hay.—Supplies moderate, demand light, market weak except on best. No. 1 Timothy, $26; eastern, $18.50 to $23.50; clover mixed, red, $25 ton.

Butter. — Market steady. Creamery extras, 29½c; firsts, 28 to 29c; seconds, 26½ to 27½c lb.

Eggs. — Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 40c; white extras, 36 to 38c; fresh eastern, 36 to 37c doz.

Poultry.—Dressed: market firm, demand good. Fowl, 4 to 5 lbs., 24 to 28c; 3 to 3½ lbs., 21 to 22c; broilers, small, 30 to 32c; large, 26 to 28c; chickens, 3 to 6 lbs., 24 to 32c; native, 30 to 32c; roosters, 20 to 21c lb.; live fowl, 20 to 23c; chickens, 22 to 23c; Leghorns, 17 to 20c; roosters, 15c lb.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins, N. Y. held, 25 to 26c; N. Y., fresh, 19 to 20c; western, held, 24 to 25c; fresh, 17½ to 18c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich., pea, $6.50 to $7; Calif., small white, $6.50 to $7; yellow eyes, $7.25 to $8; red kidney, $10 to $10.50; Lima, $9.50 to $10 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market dull, demand fair, prices unchanged.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 29 to 30c; clothing 23c; ½ blood, combing, 29c; clothing, 24c; ⅜ blood, combing, 28 to 29c; clothing, 25 to 26c; ¼ blood, combing, 28 to 29c; clothing, 25 to 26c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 71 to 73c; clothing, 58 to 62c; ½ blood, combing, 63 to 65c; clothing, 53 to 55c; ⅜ blood, combing, 52 to 55c; clothing, 47 to 50c; ¼ blood, combing, 48 to 51c; clothing, 43 to 45c; Terr. fine, combing, 71 to 73c; clothing, 60 to 63c; ½ blood, combing, 64 to 68c; clothing, 58 to 60c; ⅜ blood, combing, 57 to 60c; clothing, 52 to 55c; ¼ blood, combing, 55 to 56c; clothing, 47 to 50c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs.—Supply rather light, demand very slow; bulk of sales $7.50 to $8.

Cattle.—Supply butcher cows and vealers fully normal; bulls in light supply; cows weak to 50c lower; veal mostly 50c lower; some sales lower grades off more; bulls 50c to $1 higher; demand good for bulls, very slow for other classes.

Cows.—Common and medium, $3 to $5.50; low cutter and cutter, $2 to $3.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium, $3.50 to $6.

Vealers.—Medium and choice, $7 to $10.50; cull and common, $5 to $7.

Sheep.—Supply lambs and mutton about normal, lamb 50c to $1 lower; demand very slow.

Lambs.—Medium to choice, 84 lbs. down, $6.50 to $9.50; cull and common, all wts., $4 to $6.50.

Ewes.—Common to good, $2.50 to $3.50; cull, $2 to $2.50.

Milk Cows.—Supply liberal, market weak with sales $5 to $10 lower on all grades; demand very slow. Choice, head, $160 to $180; good, $125 to $160; medium, $60 to $80; common, $30 to $50.

Buffalo Markets

Most produce prices are holding steady. Florida strawberries are in light supply, but prices are easier.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.—Creamery, prints 35 to 36c; tubs, 33 to 34c; firsts, 30 to 32c; undergrades, 27c. Cheese, steady; new flats, daisies, 22c; longhorn, 22 to 23c; brick, 23c; brick Swiss, 28c; limburger, 31c. Eggs, steady; nearby fancy, 36 to 37c; grade A, 28 to 34c; grade B, 23 to 28c; grade C, 20 to 22c; nearby at mark, 18 to 32c; western, 17 to 18c; pullets, 22 to 23c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, steady; fowls, 20 to 25c; chickens, 28 to 33c; old roosters, 16 to 21c; capons, 40 to 45c; ducks, 23 to 26c; geese, 23 to 25c; turkeys, 40 to 42c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 15 to 21c; springers, 16 to 25c; old roosters, 15c; ducks, 18 to 21c; geese, 18 to 19c; turkeys, 35 to 40c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; unclassified, bu., 50 to 75c; Greening, $1.25 to $1.35; King, Delicious, $1.35 to $1.50; Wealthy, $1.25 to $1.50; Jonathan, $1.50; Snow, $1.50 to $1.75; McIntosh, $1.25 to $2.25; Northern Spy, Rome Beauty, $2 to $2.25. Potatoes, steady; home-grown, bu., 40 to 90c; 150-lb. bag, $2.65 to $3.40; Idaho bakers, 50-lb. box, $1.75 to $2; sweets, Del., bu. hpr., $1.85 to $1.95.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; pea, medium, cwt., $5.50; marrow, white kidney, $8.50; red kidney, $8.50 to $9. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., 75 to 90c; yellow, 50-lb. bag, 45 to 50c; Spanish, crt., $1.90 to $2.10.

Fruits and Berries.—Cranberries, 25-lb. box, $3.10 to $4; grapes, Cal., lug, $1.35 to $1.75; oranges, Cal., box, $3.25 to $6; Fla., $3.75 to $4.50; pears, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; strawberries, Fla., pt., 40 to 50c.

Vegetables.—Anise, Cal., crt., $2 to $3.75; artichokes, Cal., crt., $3 to $5; beans, Fla., bu. hpr., green, wax, $5.50 to $7; Limas, $4 to $4.50; beets, bu., 50 to 60c; broccoli, Cal., crt., $3; Brussels sprouts, qt., 15 to 18c; cabbage, bu., 35 to 50c; carrots, bu., 40 to 60c; cauliflower, crt., $1.50 to $2; celery, doz., 50 to 75c; cucumbers, crt., $2.60 to $2.75; eggplant, Fla., crt., $1 to $2; endive, lb., 15 to 25c; escarole, Fla., hpr., 75c to $1.25; horseradish, bbl., $7.50; lettuce, 10-lb. bskt., 65c; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., 75c to $1; parsnips, bu., 75 to 85c; peas, Cal., bu., $2 to $2.50; peppers, Fla., crt., $2.50 to $2.75; radishes, doz. bchs., 15 to 18c; spinach, Texas, bu., 85 to 90c; squash, bu., 55 to 65c; tomatoes, 8-lb. bskt., 90c to $1.75; turnips, bu., 75c to $1.

Feeds.—Hay, easy; Timothy, baled, ton, $18 to $19; clover mixed, $17 to $18; oat straw, $9.50 to $10; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $18; standard middlings, $17.50; red-dog, $25; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $31.50; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $36.50; hominy, $30.75; gluten, $32.90; oatfeed, $12.30; Timothy seed, bu., $5.50 to $6; Alfalfa, $16 to $17; Alsike, $16 to $17; clover, $17 to $18.50. C. H. B.

Johnson City—Endicott Markets

(Johnson City, N. Y., is strictly a farmers' market. There are no provisions for receiving commission shipments.)

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 36c; best dairy, lb., 38c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 35c; small eggs, doz., 30c; duck eggs, doz., 45c; minimum weight of all large eggs, 24 ozs. to doz.

Cheese.—Pimento, lb., 10c; cottage, lb., 15c; whole milk cheese, lb., 32c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 13c; buttermilk, gal., 25c; sweet cream, qt., 90c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—(All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices.) Apples, bu., 75c to $1.50; beans, dry, lb., 12c; beets, lb., 5c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; cabbage, new, lb., 2c; new carrots, bch., 5c; celery, bch., 5c; cauliflower, lb., 10c; endive, lb., 6c; horseradish, pt., 15c; Hubbard squash, lb., 5c; leek, bch., 5c; Iceberg lettuce, head, 5c; home-grown lettuce, 3 bchs., 10c; onions, dry, 3 lbs., 25c; onions, green, 3 bchs., 10c; potatoes, new, bu., $1.25; parsnips, lb., 5c; parsley, bch., 5c; quinces, qt., 10c; pieplant, 3 lbs., 10c; radishes, 3 bchs., 10c; tomatoes, lb., 12c; plums, bu., $1.50; sauerkraut, qt., 10c; spinach, pk., 20c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Live Poultry.—Turkeys, N. Y. State, dressed, lb., 45c; live, lb., 40c; geese, lb., 28c; ducks, lb., 28c.

Dressed poultry, heavy, lb., 35c; light, lb., 32c; ducks, lb., 32c; geese, lb., 32c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 15c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 30c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 32 to 35c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 20 to 35c; hamburg, lb., 28c; lamb chops, lb., 40c; stewing lamb, lb., 25c; mutton chops, lb., 30c; pork steak, lb., 32c; veal roasts, lb., 20 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 45c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; bacon, sliced, lb., 34c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 18 to 20c; sausage, all pork, lb., 20c; round steak, lb., 40c; porterhouse steak, lb., 35c.

Miscellaneous.—Grapefruit, 4c; tangerines, 1c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 25c; maple syrup, gal., $2; onion sets, qt., 15c; sweet cider, gal., 30c; hickory-nuts, lb., 10c.

"REALLY, gentlemen," said the election candidate, "with all this uproar, I can hardly hear myself speak." "Well, cheer up," shouted a man, "you aren't missing much."—Shipley Times.

Share Farming Involving Livestock

I wish to operate my farm on a share basis and would like to have you suggest a plan. Owner to furnish all of real estate, livestock and equipment. Tenant to furnish all labor. The program of operation to consist of sheep, hogs for market, dairy cattle, skim-milk to be fed to hogs, except in Summer, when whole milk would be sold. Crops to be hogged down, except necessary crops for stock (horses and cows) in fact most crops to be fed to livestock and livestock marketed. Tobacco and truck crops to be grown.

What is a fair division of livestock and livestock products; crops, grain, tobacco and truck crops? Who should furnish gasoline and oil for tractor? Should there be some agreement about replacement of livestock lost by death, and conditions and number of stock left at end of agreement? This agreement beginning first of year, who should bear expense of feeding work stock, sheep and hogs until crops are harvested for them?

Having on hand at present a number of feeder hogs, how should the expense of feeding them to marketable age be borne, and how should they be divided or what proportion of their increase in weight should each have? Feed for these hogs and the oncoming litters will have to be bought until barley is harvested. Who should pay for this feed and how should the sales be divided? The feed will be ground on the farm, who should pay for gas and oil? The tenant will have to be financed until there is some stock or crops to be sold. H. A.

The general rule is that, where the owner furnishes everything, the tenant gets one-third of the return of the farming as his wage and, where the tenant furnishes half of the stock and feed and seed, etc., he gets half. These are the two general plans of halves and thirds, but they must of course be adjusted to meet such conditions as you name. We doubt very much whether any outsider can give what would be safe advice in all of the details of such a bargain. It is a matter that should be thought out by both sides on the basis of investment and wages. The owner should make as careful an estimate as possible of the returns from these various crops, and the expense in raising them, and then he will be in a position to talk with the possible tenant and see whether any economic basis may be had by which the tenant can get a reasonable wage and yet permit the farm owner to make something on his investment. The exact share will undoubtedly depend to some extent on the character of the tenant, because it will be within his power to a considerable extent to make the farm profitable or otherwise and naturally a good man will be worth more to the farm owner than an indifferent one. That is one of the points which makes it very difficult for an owner to make a definite bargain with the tenant unless he knows him and is familiar with what he is able to do in that line of farming.

Perhaps some reader has suggestions about this arrangement or some part of it.

Connecticut Dairymen

The annual meeting of the Connecticut Dairymen's Association will be held Jan. 20-22, at the Hartford Woman's Club, Broad Street, Hartford, Conn.

This will be the golden anniversary of the association. There will be a selected list of speakers, and banquet Wednesday evening, Jan. 21.

Liver Sausage

To every five pounds of fat and lean pork add an equal quantity of ground rinds and 2½ lbs. liver. Parboil the pork and rinds and chop fine; chop the raw liver and press all through a coarse sieve. Season, and fill into large skins, leaving room for the raw liver to swell in boiling. Boil one hour, dry, then smoke four or five days.

Pork Sausage

Never use anything but clean fresh pork in sausages, about three-fourths lean and one-fourth fat. For every 50 lbs. of pork use 1 lb. of fine salt and 2½ ounces finely ground black pepper. If you like the flavors of sage, use three ounces of pure leaf sage finely powdered. Mix the seasoning thoroughly into the meat which should be ground through a medium plate.

Rochester, N. Y., Markets

Roots and Vegetables.—Beets, bskt., 35 to 40c; bu., 60 to 70c; cabbage, domestic, doz., 40 to 65c; red, doz. heads, 75 to 90c; Danish, doz., 60c to $1; Savoy, doz., 60 to 75c; carrots, bskt., 35 to 40c; bu., 60c; celery, doz. bchs., 40 to 65c; endive, curly, crt., 50c; escarole, doz. bchs., 25 to 30c; kale, bu., 50c; leeks, doz. bchs., 15 to 25c; lettuce, curly, doz. heads, 25 to 40c; curly, crt., 50c to $1; onions, yellow, bu., 50 to 60c; yellow, 100-lb. bag, $1.20 to $1.25; parsley, doz. bchs., 20 to 25c; parsnips, bu., $1 to $1.25; bskt., 60 to 75c; potatoes, bu., 80 to 85c; seconds, bu., 40 to 50c; pumpkins, doz., 50 to 75c; radishes, doz. bchs., 15 to 20c; salsify, doz. bchs., 40 to 50c; squash, Hubbard, lb., 1½ to 2c; turnips, bskt., 55 to 60c; bu., 80c to $1; watercress, doz. bchs., 50 to 60c.

Fruit.—Apples, Baldwin, bu., 75c to $1.25; Fall Pippin, bu., 75c to $1; Greening, R. I., bu., $1; Greening, N. W., bu., $1 to $1.25; Hubbardston, bu., $1 to $1.25; King, bu., $1 to $1.50; McIntosh, bu., $1.50 to $2.50; Northern Spy, bu., $1.40 to $1.60; Russets, bu., 75c; Snow, bu., $1 to $1.50; Twenty Ounce, bu., $1 to $1.50; Wealthy, bu., $1 to $1.50; pears, Duchess, bu., $1; Kieffer, bskt., 30 to 40c; bu., 75c.

Live Poultry.—Springers, heavy, lb., 23 to 25c; light, lb., 18 to 22c; chickens, lb., 18 to 22c; fowls, heavy, lb., 22 to 25c; light, lb., 16 to 18c; roosters, lb., 16c; geese, lb., 17c; ducks, lb., 18 to 22c.

Butter and Eggs.—Eggs, Grade A, in cases, 30 to 35c; pullets, doz., 25c; small, lots, doz., 35 to 40c; storage, doz., 28 to 30c; butter, country, crock, lb., 40c; unsalted, lb., 45c.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 900 to 1,100, good	$9.00@10.00
Medium	7.75@ 9.00
Common	6.00@ 7.75
Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	8.75@10.00
Medium	7.25@ 8.75
Heifers, 500 to 850, good	7.50@ 8.50
Common and medium	5.00@ 7.50
Cows, good	5.00@ 6.00
Common and medium	4.00@ 5.00
Low cutters and cutters	2.00@ 4.00
Bulls, ylg. exc., good beef	5.50@ 6.00
Cutter and medium	3.50@ 5.50
Vealers, milk fed, good and ch.	9.50@12.00
Medium	6.50@ 9.50
Cull and common	3.50@ 6.50
Calves, 250 to 350, good and ch.	6.00@ 8.00
Common and medium	3.00@ 6.00

HOGS

Lt. lts., 140 to 160, good and ch.	$8.60@$8.80
Lt. wts., 160 to 200, good and ch.	8.60@ 8.75
Med. wts., 200 to 250, good and ch.	8.35@ 8.75
Hvy. wts., 250 to 350, good and ch.	8.00@ 8.45
Pkg. sows, 275 to 500, med. and gd.	6.50@ 7.25
Sl. pigs, 100 to 130, good and ch.	8.15@ 8.65

SHEEP

Lambs, 90 down, good and ch.	$7.50@$9.00
Medium	6.25@ 7.50
91 to 100, med. and ch.	6.00@ 7.50
All wts., common	4.75@ 6.25
Ylg. weth., med. and ch.	3.25@ 5.50
Ewes, 90 to 130, med. and ch.	2.50@ 3.75
120 to 150, med. and ch.	2.25@ 3.50
All wts., cull and common	1.00@ 2.50

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, bu. bskt., N. Y., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Baldwins and Kings, $1.40 to $1.50; 3-in., 20-oz., $1.25 to $1.35; 2¼-in. Northern Spy, $1.25; U. S. No. 1, and Utility, 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.25 to $1.40; poorer low as $1; unclassified, 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.15 to $1.25; 2¼-in., 90c to $1; 2½-in. Wageners, $1.15 to $1.25; N. J., unclassified, 2½-in. Delicious, $1.50; Idaho combination extra fancy, fancy and C grade Rome Beauties, $1.75; bu. boxes, Mass., U. S. No. 1, and A grade, 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.15; unclassified, 2½-in. Baldwins, $1 to $1.15; boxes, Washington, all sizes, fancy, Rome Beauties, $1.65 to $1.75; fancy Delicious, $2.50; C grade Staymans, $1.65; C grade Spitzenbergs, $1.75; C grade Winesaps, $1.75 to $1.85; cabbage, N. Y. Danish seed, bulk, bbl., $1.50 to $2; 100-lb. sacks, $1 to $1.25; Texas, 80-lb. crts., round, $2.50 to $2.75; crts., Savoy, $3.75; carrots, N. Y., bu. bskt., washed, 65 to 75c; cranberries, 25-lb. boxes, N. J. Howes, $2.75 to $3; kale, Va., bu. bskt., 50 to 65c; lettuce, Ohio h.h., 10-lb. bskt., 75 to 85c; mushrooms, Pa., 3-lb. bskt., best, 90c to $1; poorer low as 50c; onions, U. S. No. 1, 50-lb. sacks, Indiana yellows, 40 to 50c; whites, 50 to 75c; Ohio, yellows, best, 40 to 50c; small, low as 30c; whites, 75c; potatoes, U. S. No. 1, Maine Gr. Mts., 120-lb. sacks, $2.35 to $2.50; 100-lb. sacks, best, $1.90 to $2; poorer low as $1.40; Pa. whites, 120-lb. sacks, dark color, $2; Idaho Russets, 100-lb. sacks, $2.10 to $2.15; 25-lb. sacks, 40 to 45c; sweet potatoes, U. S. No. 1, N. J., bu. hprs., yellows, $2 to $2.25; N. & S. Car., bu. bskts., Porto Ricans, $1 to $1.25; Tenn., bu. hprs., Porto Ricans, $1.65; tomatoes, Ohio h.h., 8-lb. bskt., med., $1.75 to $1.85; large, $1.40 to $1.50; turnips, bu. bskt., washed, N. J., 75 to 85c; celery, N. Y., 2-3 crts., rough, $2 to $2.25.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Eggs.—Nearby firsts, second-hand cases, 28¼ to 29¼c; extra firsts, new cases, 31¼ to 34¼c; nearby hennery whites, 35¼ to 36¼c.

Poultry.—Live, heavy hens, 21c; med., 16 to 17c; Leghorns, 12 to 14c; colored springers, heavy, 21 to 22c; med., 18 to 20c; Leghorns, 15c; old roosters, 12c; ducks, 18 to 20c; Spring geese, 16 to 20c; turkeys, 30c; old toms, 20c lb. Common pigeons, 35 to 40c pair; fresh-killed, full-dressed hens, 37c; hog-dressed, 33c lb.; turkeys, full dressed, 50c.

Lancaster, Pa., Livestock Markets

(Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending Dec. 27, 1930.)

Market active, beef steers and yearlings strong to 25c higher, spots up more, one load choice weighty steers $10.90, top medium weights $10.75, numerous sales medium and heavy weights $10.25 to $10.75, bulk $8.25 to $9. Bulls, she stock and cutters sharing advance, compared with week ago all slaughter classes 25c or more higher, bulk fat heifers $7.25 to $8, beef bulls $5.75 to $6.50, butcher cows $5 to $5.75, cutters $2.50 to $3.25. Stockers and feeders slow, steady to weak, country demand very narrow, bulk $6.75 to $7.75. Calves 50c to $1 higher, top vealers $13.

Hogs closing steady, top westerns $9.75.

Receipts for week ending Dec. 27, 1930: Cattle, 40 cars; 10 Virginia, 9 Chicago, 5 St. Louis, 4 St. Paul, 2 West Virginia, 2 Buffalo, 2 Iowa, 2 Kentucky, 1 Tennessee, 1 Pennsylvania, 1 Ohio, 1 Maryland; containing 1,041 head, 282 head trucked in from nearby; total cattle 1,323 head, 350 calves, 1,208 hogs, 39 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $9.50 to $10.75; medium, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $8.25 to $9.50; common, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $6 to $8.25; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $9.50 to $10.75; medium, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $8.50 to $9.50; good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $9.25 to $10.50.

Heifers.—Choice, 550 to 850 lbs., $7.75 to $8.50; good, 550 to 850 lbs., $7 to $7.75; medium, 550 to 850 lbs., $6 to $7; common, 550 to 850 lbs., $5 to $6.

Cows.—Choice, $5.75 to $6.50; good, $5 to $5.75; common and medium, $3.75 to $5; low cutter and cutter, $2 to $3.75.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $6.75 to $8; cutter, common and medium, $3 to $6.75; yearlings excluded.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $11.50 to $13; medium, $10 to $11.50; cull and common, $6.75 to $10.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 500 to 800 lbs., $7.50 to $9; common and medium, 500 to 800 lbs., $5.25 to $7.50; good and choice, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $7.75 to $9.25; common and medium, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $5.50 to $7.75.

Hogs.—Lt. wt., good and choice, 160 to 180 lbs., $9 to $9.50; lt. wt., good and choice, 180 to 200 lbs., $9.25 to $9.75; med. wt., good and choice, 200 to 220 lbs., $9.25 to $9.75; med. wt., good and choice, 220 to 250 lbs., $9.25 to $9.75; hvy. wt., good and choice, 250 to 290 lbs., $9 to $9.50; hvy. wts., good and choice, 290 to 350, $9 to $9.50; pkg. sows, medium and good, 275 to 500 lbs., $7.25 to $9.

LANCASTER FEED MARKET

Selling Price of Feeds (Cash at Warehouse).—Bran, ton, $27.50 to $28.50; shorts, $26.50 to $27.50; hominy, $37.50 to $38.50; middlings, $32.50 to $33.50; linseed, $45.50 to $46.50; gluten, $40 to $41; ground oats, $35 to $36; Soy bean meal, $47 to $48; hog meal, $38.50 to $39.50; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $38.50 to $39.50; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $31.50 to $32.50; 18 per cent, $33.50 to $34.50; 20 per cent, $38 to $39; 24 per cent, $42 to $43; 25 per cent, $43.50 to $44.50; horse feed, 85 per cent, $38 to $39; Alfalfa, regular, $40 to $41; Alfalfa, reground, $42 to $43.

Coming Livestock Sales

Jan. 22.—Ayrshire dispersal sale of S. Pierson Price herd, Newark, N. Y. John S. Rich, sales manager, Marion, N. Y.

Feb. 25.—W. S. Corsa's Gregory Farm Percheron Sale, Whitehall, Ill.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Jan. 7-8.—N. Y. State Vegetable Growers' Assn., and Empire State Potato Club; Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y.

Jan. 7-9.—Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Assn. annual meeting, Worcester, Mass.

Jan. 8-10. — Delaware Poultry Show, Armory, Wilmington, Delaware.

Jan. 14-16. — State Horticultural Society, Edgerton Park, Rochester, N. Y.

Jan. 14-16.—Madison Square Garden, N. Y., Poultry Show.

Jan. 14-18.—Florists' short course New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

Jan. 19-24.—Pennsylvania State Farm Products Show, Harrisburg, Pa.

Jan. 20-22. — Connecticut Dairymen's Association, annual meeting, Woman's Club, Broad St., Hartford, Conn.

Jan. 21. — N. Y. State Agricultural Society, Assembly Parlor, Capitol, Albany, N. Y. Farm banquet in evening, at Aurania Club. Geo. W. Sisson, Jr., master of ceremonies.

Jan. 21-22. — Pennsylvania Horticultural Assn., South Office Building Auditorium, Harrisburg, Pa. R. H. Sudds, secretary, State College, Pa.

Jan. 22.—New York State Breeders' Assn., annual meeting, Albany, N. Y.

Jan. 23.—New York State Guernsey Breeders' Association, Albany, N. Y.

Jan. 26. — New Jersey Agricultural Week, Trenton, N. J.

Jan. 26-31.—Pittsburgh Poultry Show, Diamond Market House, Pittsburgh, Pa. Secretary Harry J. Singer, P. O. Box 447, North Side Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Jan. 27-30. — Farm Products and Equipment Show, Armory, Trenton, N. J.

Jan. 28-30. — Eastern meeting, New York State Agricultural Society, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Feb. 3-6. — New York State Grange, 58th annual session, State Armory, Olean, N. Y.

Feb. 9-14. — Farm and Home Week, Cornell College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

March 16-21. — International Flower Show, Grand Central Palace, New York City.

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Silage for Cattle and Pigs

I am feeding grade yearling mixed stock cattle and have a silo 14x30 feet. I have 12 yearlings, 12 calves four months old and seven cows in milk. How much by weight should they have? They are cleaning up about six pounds per head for yearling twice a day; two pounds for calves; and six pounds twice a day for cows. The silo sours some on the top as I am not feeding enough out of it to keep it sweet. I want to feed them all the silage and cottonseed they will stand. Can silage be fed to hogs satisfactorily. J. W. F.

West Va.

It is customary to feed cows giving milk from 30 to 35 pounds of silage daily. A general rule followed by many is three pounds of silage daily for every 100 pounds of body weight. On this basis you could well feed about twice the quantity you are now using.

Pigs will handle a small amount of goood silage, but it is not very well suited to their use, being bulky and not easy for them to eat. It is useful as a supplement to the regular feed.

Lump on Calf's Jaw

I have a heifer calf, about five or six months old which has forming a lump on the side of upper jaw. W. G. H.

In such a case one should try to determine the exact cause of the lump on that jaw. In one case of the sort we found on examining the mouth that a piece of wood was jammed between the molar (grinding) teeth and cheek and that was easily removed. The affected calf was unable properly to masticate feed. In another case or two we have found the lump associated with presence of a split or diseased molar tooth. If such a tooth is found in the jaw of the calf in question it should at once be extracted; then the lump should be painted with tincture of iodine, every other day, until it is dispersed. When such causes or conditions are absent, the lump may have been caused by a bruise, on the stanchion or some other hard object, or by horning done by a cow, or by a kick. When that is the cause, a part of the lump usually softens and pus may break out or have to be liberated by lancing.

If you find that there is a soft place in the lump, open it with a clean knife, liberate the pus, syringe out with warm water containing two teaspoons of coal-tar disinfectant per cup and then inject a little tincture of iodine. Afterward keep the cavity clean with the disinfecting solution, and it should soon fill up and heal. When the cavity is large, however, it usually is necessary to pack it loosely with a strip of sterilized gauze or with a rope of teased oakum, saturated with a mixture of one part of pure turpentine and three parts of cottonseed oil, sweet oil or raw linseed oil. This packing should be renewed daily, leaving a tag of it hanging from the wound to act as a drain. When it can no longer be inserted simply paint the wound with tincture of iodine and then apply daily a little benzoated oxid of zinc ointment until healing is complete.

When none of these conditions is present there is a possibility that true lump-jaw (actinomycosis) is present and if that is the case the lump will slowly enlarge, at length open and discharge pus containing gritty canary yellow particles in which the spores of the "ray fungus" (actinoces) may be found by use of a microscope. Your veterinarian can decide the question, if pus exudes so that the examination may be made. After pus has discharged for a time "proud flesh" forms in the opening and protrudes as an angry, red mass of tissue.

Lump-jaw is not directly contagious, nor is it hereditary. An affected animal may be slaughtered and the meat used, provided it has not become emacilated, is eating well, in good flesh and no internal lesions of the disease are found at time of slaughter. If preferred the affected animal may be sent to market, subject to veterinary inspection, and the inspector will permit sale of the meat, if he does not find internal lesions, and the animal otherwise is healthy. The milk of an affected cow may be used or marketed so long as there is not a flow of pus that may contaminate the milk and the animal is able to masticate feed normally, is in good flesh, eating well, otherwise healthy and not emaciated or fever-affected.

Lump-jaw is curable by operation and internal administration of potassium iodide, provided the bones of the jaw are not badly affected. Treatment consists in removing the entire diseased mass by dissection, the animal having been cast and tied and a local anesthetics injected into the tissues of the part to be treated; or by cutting deeply into the center of the mass and then inserting a pledget of oakum or cotton saturated with 10 per cent solution of chromium trioxid or some other caustic, to cause sloughing, the first pledget being held in place by a second one inserted in the wound. The operations should be performed by a thoroughly qualified veterinarian.

Edam Cheese Ready for Shipment in Holland

One dram of potassium iodide, given twice daily in water, feed or salt, until iodism is caused is the soverign medicinal remedy for the disease. Several periods of iodism may have to be caused at intervals of two or three weeks before the disease is cured. Iodism or iodine poisoning is indicated by a discharge from the nostrils and eyes, scurfy skin and weakness. The treatment, however may cause a cow in calf to abort, always causes emaciation and will be sure to cause a serious shrink in milk. It may also cause temporary sterility in a bull. These are objections to the treatment that have to be considered by the owner when deciding what disposition to make of the lump-jaw affected animal.

A. S. A.

Foot Rot

Here is my remedy, easy to apply and a speedy cure: Clean the foot of all mud and dirt or filth. Stand the affected foot in a pail or can and pour in gasoline to come well up on the ankle. Let remain five minutes, repeat twice a day using the same gasoline over again and add more as necessary. Usually five or six treatments cure the very bad cases and the cows seem to enjoy being treated as they seldom, after the first time, need any coaxing to step in the pail. We have used this on many bad cases and it is always a speedy cure. J. H.

New York.

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Dairy Herd Management

Extreme forcing of the growth or production of milk animals, if it results in impaired physical development, should be avoided. Carefully conducted tests often result in increasing the milk flow and the capacity of the animal. Yet, there is a point of production beyond which it is unsafe to go without serious damage. Forced growth and overfitting practiced for quickened development for show purposes, like overfeeding for production, may have an ultimate bad effect upon those points of form and finish upon which it is believed production is based.

The forcing of young or mature animals, continued for a full year, may result in delaying, in many instances, the normal annual lactation and thus cause serious injury to the animal as a producer and breeder as well. It is likely a fact, too, that sterility and abortion, among the most serious physical conditions with which our breeds are confronted, and even tuberculosis, in instances, may be traceable to unnatural forcing.

Good thrifty herd management, including careful stable care, with plenty of good roughage, exercise, fresh air and sunlight, invariably, it would seem, results in natural growth and development. Such development is the forerunner of profitable, commercial production. So, a sturdy constitution, associated with the most thoughtful care and feeding, will probably always be recognized in our dairy animals as an important indication of general superiority. Constitution is of first importance in a dairy cow.

New York. FRANK N. DECKER.

Home Cheese-making

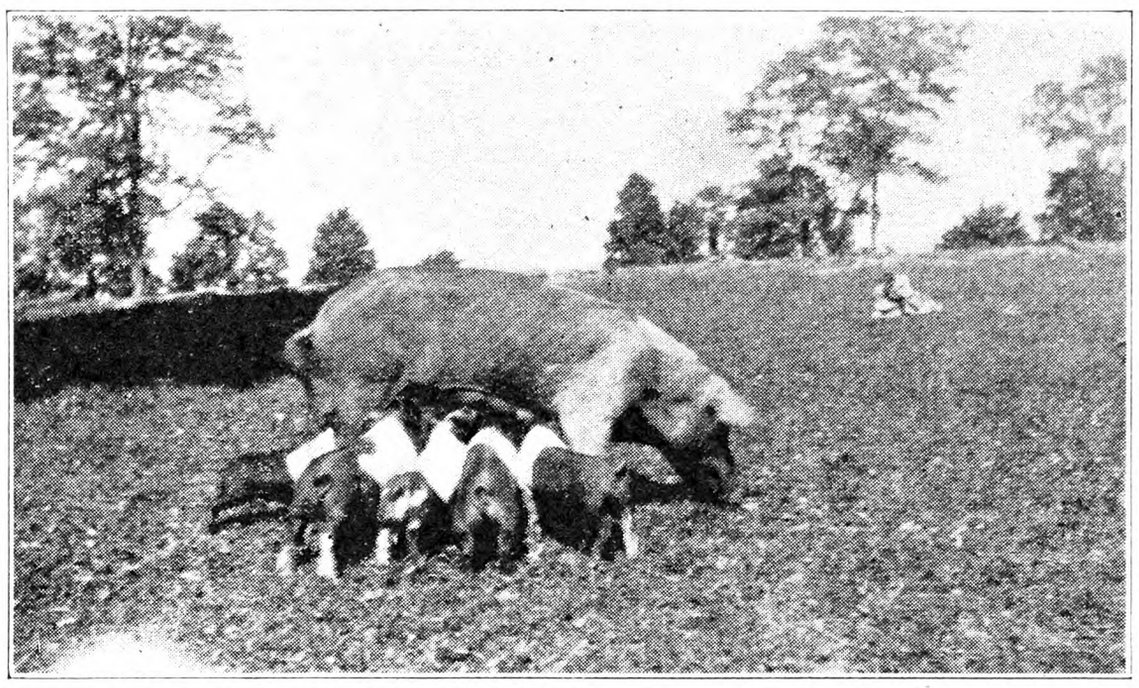
In manufacturing cheese on the farm the process is simple. The time from starting until the cheese is put in the press is between four and five hours. The milk must be sweet and pure. If the fresh morning's milk is added to the milk of the previous evening it will contain about the right amount of acid for making cheese. A large tin or new tub, in fact any clean vessel, which will hold the milk and not injure it, will answer as a cheese vat.

Heat the milk to 86° F. by setting it on the stove and stirring or by placing a clean can of hot water in it, and keep as nearly at that temperature as possible. Be careful to stir well. If the milk gets overheated it will be impossible to get good coagulation. If cheese is to be colored use one teaspoonful of cheese color to 100 lbs. of milk (10 gallons). Add color to a pint of milk and stir well into the milk in vat. For every 25 lbs. of milk use one teaspoonful of rennet. Get rennet from a cheese factory. Dilute the rennet in a cup of cold water, and pour in a stream up and down the milk, stirring well all the time; continue stirring two or three minutes. Cover the vat to keep the milk warm. Try the milk occasionally to see when it has sufficiently coagulated by inserting the index finger into the curd and with the thumb making a dent or slight cut in the curd just at the base of the finger, then slowly moving the finger forward; if the curd breaks clean like a firm but tender custard it is ready to cut. The time from setting or adding the rennet to cutting is usually about 20 minutes. The more acid there is in milk or the older it is the more quickly the rennet will act upon it. If milk is overripe the cheese will be dry and acidy.

If making much cheese get a set of curd knives. A long-bladed knife will do. First cut lengthwise into strips one-third of an inch wide, then crosswise the same, as well as one can horizontally. Begin stirring gently and continue cutting if the carving knife is used until the curd is uniform size. At the same time heat may be slowly applied by setting the vessel holding curd in warm water, or by standing a clean can of hot water into curd. The temperature should be slowly raised to 98 degrees. After it is the required temperature stir occasionally to prevent the curd from matting, and the temperature must be maintained. The curd is usually ready to dip 3½ hours from the time the rennet is added to the milk. If it is in the right condition the curd will feel firm, have a shiny appearance, and will fall apart when pressed in the hand. If it is in this condition it is ready to have the whey drawn off.

A homely test to tell if it is ready to have the whey drawn is to take a little of the curd, squeeze well and press against a hot iron (a stove poker will answer the purpose). When gently withdrawn it will leave fine hair-like threads one-quarter inch long on the iron. If the threads are long it is overripe. If short it is not time to draw on the whey. If the vat is without a tap, dip the curd and whey into a strainer dipper or colander, and put curd in a large cheese cloth on a lever butter worker, or on an inclined surface where it will drain. Stir curd well for 10 or 15 minutes to allow whey to escape; then salt at the rate of one ounce to every 25 lbs. milk. Sprinkle the salt over the curd; stir well and allow it to stand a little while before putting in the hoop. The hoop may be of wood or tin, but must be round, straight, strong and the ends clean cut without any rim to them. For using 100 lbs. of milk or less a nice size is 7 inches in diameter by 14 inches deep. The circle or follower of wood placed in the hoop on top of the curd must fit well, or the cheese will have shoulders.

A bandage made of cheese cloth should be placed inside the hoop, and the curd put into it, and a square of cotton, wet in hot water, placed on the top before the wooden follower is put on. The temperature of the curd when put to press should be from 80 to 84° F. Many contrivances may be used to apply pressure—a fulcrum and lever press are easily constructed. Too much weight must not be put on at first, and the pressure should be increased gradually. The next morning the cheese should be taken from the hoops, dampened with hot water on the outside, the bandage straightened and trimmed and the cloth allowed to extend half an inch over the ends. Cut a circle of cheese cloth the size of the top, place carefully on the cheese, cover with a square of wet cotton, place the hoop on top and force the cheese into it. Finish off the other end in the same way. Put again to press until the next day. Take from the hoop and place in a cool cellar, turning it upside down every day for a month and then occasionally. Do not worry if it molds. The mold will be on the outside and can be scrubbed off before cutting the cheese. At the end of two months it will be ready for eating, but is better if kept for five or six months. The cheese if pressed properly will not be open in texture. An open textured cheese is likely to mold readily. If the milk is sweet and clean and the necessary care taken in the manufacture, this method will produce a rich, meaty cheese.



Shady Brooks Farm, of Bedford County, Va., sends us the above picture of a Hampshire sow and her litter. This is one of the types that make the famous Virginia sugar-cured ham and bacon.

Milking Shorthorn Meeting

The annual meeting of the Eastern Shorthorn Breeders' Association will be held at 10 A. M., Saturday, January 10, 1931, at the home of M. Whitney, Berlin, N. Y. This is also the home of one of the best herds in the East and we are assured a good get together meeting at this time. Probably this is the most important meeting of the association that has ever been called.

It is planned to put as organizer in the field Wm. J. Hardy, of Alton, N. Y. He is one of the most capable men in the breed, and the aim is to make a wide and active market for all surplus cattle.

Berlin, N. Y., is 30 miles from Pittsfield, Mass., and 35 from Dalton. Visitors will be welcome at Flintstone the day before the meeting and after. Excellent accommodations are available at the Irving House in Dalton or in Pittsfield at the Hotel Wendell. Transportation will be furnished to Berlin the morning of the meeting. D. H. Cande, of Dalton, Mass., is secretary.

GOLFER to (members ahead): "Pardon, but would you mind if I played through? I've just heard that my wife has been taken seriously ill." — Dublin Opinion.

Bob Lee *says:*

"No feeding in the cold and the slush for me this winter . . . no-siree! I've got a Letz Roughage Mill"

What a hundred thousand farmers say the Letz Roughage Mill will do

1. Increase the feeding value of home-grown crops a fourth to a half by recutting, grinding and mixing them into palatable, well-balanced rations.
2. Make home-grown feed go farther and save most of the expense of purchased feeds.
3. Enable a farmer to feed a fourth to a half more stock on the same number of acres.
4. Increase net profits from milk and meat as much as 25 to 50% and keep livestock healthier.
5. Cut the cost of farm work through fewer operations and less labor at feeding time.

What will a Letz Roughage Mill do for you?

1. It will cut, recut, and grind fodder and hay (stalk, stem, leaves, and all) into feed that stock will eat just as readily as grain.

2. It will grind grain to just the right size for stock to digest without waste. (Wheat ground by the Letz Mill makes as good feed as corn.)

3. It will mix this ground roughage and ground grain, with the addition of a concentrate, into a balanced ration—a home-made ration equal in every way to the ready-mixed feed you buy at the store in a bag.

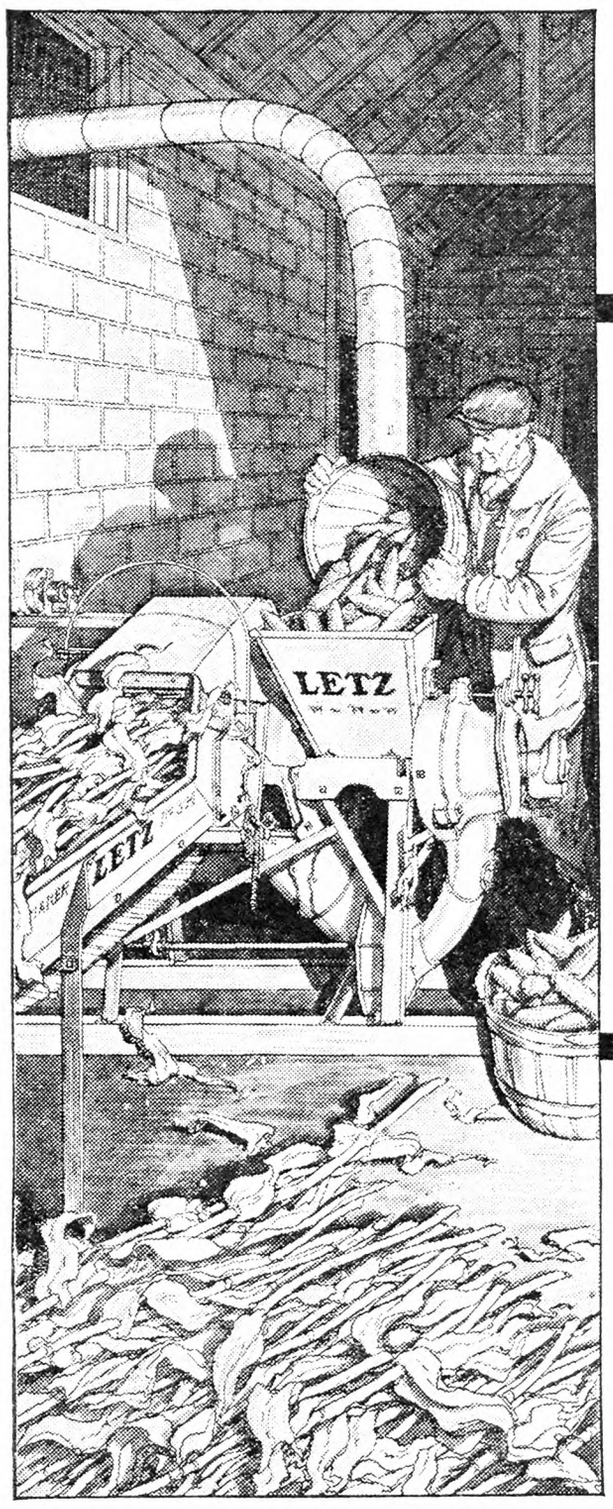
Can you afford a Letz Roughage Mill?

You can if you have as many as 4 milk cows or 20 steers, sheep or hogs. With even these few head, the Letz Mill pays for itself in a surprisingly short time. That's why a hundred thousand farmers use the Letz Mill today.

Save yourself from feeding outside and your stock from eating out in the weather! Grind your roughage and feed it in the mangers. Try the Letz Mill on your own farm and under your own special conditions. See your Letz dealer or write us.

☼ ☼

FREE—*We have written a book for you, that tells how to turn home-grown crops into a balanced ration. Also tells how thousands of farmers are reducing costs with a Letz Mill. Just sign the coupon to the right and receive your copy with our compliments.*



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LETZ MANUFACTURING COMPANY

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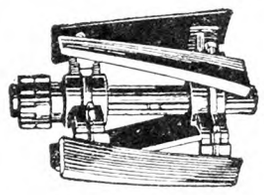
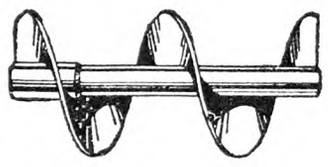
ALL IN ONE MACHINE

Cuts, grinds, mixes—does one at a time, does any two at a time or all three together.



Sharp knives for cutting and recutting fodder and hay of all kinds.

Burrs for grinding all roughage and grain—crushing and grinding ear corn.



Worm for mixing roughage and grain into a balanced ration.

LETZ MANUFACTURING COMPANY
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Please send me your free booklets that show how to turn home-grown crops into balanced rations for cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and chickens, and how thousands of farmers are profiting by using the Letz Roughage Mill. I am now feeding:

*Dairy cows*_____ *Steers*_____ *Hogs*_____

*Sheep*_____ *Horses*_____

*Horse-power of my engine*_____

*My name is*_____

*My mailing address (or R. F. D.) is*_____

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*City*_____

*State*_____

BIG PROFITS *with* EAGLE NEST CHICKS

EAGLE NEST BREEDING FARMS offer eight profitable varieties of Chicks and three matings. Big Type Tancred and Barron White Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes from bloodtested stock. Trapnested Flocks with official record pedigrees. Long years of careful and scientific breeding make Eagle Nest Chicks a real investment for poultry raisers. Bred for big type, health and high egg production.

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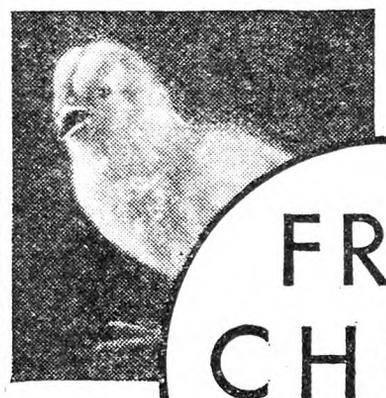
Eagle Nest guarantees 90% livability on their Extra Select Blood-tested Mating and 80% on their Extra Special Mating—all varieties. See our catalog for complete details. Prices are low. 2,000 customers testify as to their profits received from their flocks. Send for Catalog and savings plan that enables you to SAVE MONEY by ordering Eagle Nest Chicks.

Send for free Catalog

EAGLE NEST BREEDING FARMS AND HATCHERY
Dept. R,
Upper Sandusky, O., U.S.A.

HILLPOT



Now is the time to adopt a more productive program. Let this book help you.

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I have put into this chick book the gist of nineteen years' experience—plain facts and practical suggestions. There are feed schedules, rearing charts, house plans, discussions on flock management, schemes for intensive production—all sound, tested information.

The great money-making possibilities of the Hillpot Low-egg-cost breeds are also shown, with many examples taken from the experience of my customers. Send for a copy of this thought-provoking book today.

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GET all the facts about a new offer we are now making. Just drop a postal card in the mail and ask for our free catalog and complete information that fully describes this remarkable offer. Lower prices, higher quality and extra hatching eggs and chicks with every order make this the outstanding value of the season.

EVERY MATING now headed by males from Official Laying Contest R. O. P. Hens.

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10 EXTRA CHICKS with each hundred on orders mailed March 1 or before. Send only $1 with order. Pay postman balance when chicks arrive. Our chicks are from some of Ohio's best flocks which have been carefully culled for type, color and egg production. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Postpaid. Prices—

	50	100	500	1000
White, Buff and Brown Leghorns,	$5.50	$10.00	$48.75	$95.00
Barred, Wh. and Buff Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Anc.,	6.50	12.00	58.75	115.00
Wh. and S. L. Wyan., Buff Orps. and Black Min.,	7.00	13.00	63.75	125.00

Heavy mixed, 10c; J. B. Giants, 16c.

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CHICKS *on* EASY TERMS

BE SURE TO READ THIS Ask about our plan which enables you to make extra money or get chicks by acting as our local agent.

No need to tie your money up months in advance. Buy on our easy terms plan—$1 per 100 books your order. **We ship C. O. D.,** and guarantee 100% safe, live delivery of big, stout, healthy chicks in good condition. Prompt delivery—the date you want. Famous strains—winners at the egg laying contests—Tancred, Ferris, Fishel, Sheppard, Martin, Thompson and others. 16 breeds. **Write now for our FREE Catalog** and eyeopening prices. Member I. B. C. A.

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"Peerless" Chicks C·O·D·

10 extra chicks. $1.00 per 100 down books order. Ten extra chicks with each hundred on orders mailed March 1 or before. Pay balance when chicks arrive. Our Big, Strong, Peerless Chicks will make money for you. Flocks carefully bred and culled with such leading strains as Tancred, Barron, Mahood, Thompson, Fishel, etc. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Postpaid.

	Prices 50	100	500	1000
White, Buff and Brown Leghorns,	$5.50	$10.00	$48.75	$95.00
Barred, Wh. and Buff Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Anc.,	6.50	12.00	58.75	115.00
Wh. and S. L. Wyan., Buff Orps. and Black Min.,	7.00	13.00	63.75	125.00

Heavy mixed, 10c; J. B. Giants, 16c.

PEERLESS HATCHERY, Box 201, LEIPSIC, OHIO.

LOTS OF EGGS *and* BIG EGGS

Egg size is stamped into Hoytville Accredited White Leghorns so strongly that you can't get it out. Big eggs are certain when you get chicks from us. Write for our beautiful illustrated catalog which tells all the story.

10 Chicks Free With Each 100 Ordered. Order before March 1st. The 10 free chicks will add to your profits. $1.00 down books order. Pay for chicks when you get them.

Write for this FREE Catalog

HOYTVILLE ACCREDITED HATCHERY, 101 Main St. Hoytville, Ohio

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Get your chicks at any age you prefer—either baby chicks or 3 to 4 week old started chicks. White Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

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Learn all about our profitable quick maturing strains. At Storrs Egg Laying Contest our Leghorn pen averaged 264 eggs—two hens laying 300 eggs each. Our New Hampshire Reds lay at early age. Our White and Barred Rocks have long been favorites.

STEELMAN POULTRY FARMS, R. F. D. 1, Box 20, Lansdale, Pa.

L. W. STEELMAN
Formerly Poultry Specialist
Penna. State College

Crossing of Breeds

Some years ago I had a small flock of Ancona hens quite dark in plumage. In fact some were almost devoid of any white or mottle, in their color. While calling on a neighbor I noticed a very fine White Leghorn cockerel kept in a special enclosure, and upon inquiry I was told he had been exhibited during the Winter at Madison Square Garden Poultry Show. I admired the bird for his style and action, and wondered how a cross between him and my dark Ancona hens would do. My friend loaned him to me for a time. In all I got three settings of the eggs of this cross.

I expected to see chicks much lighter than the regular Ancona but, to my surprise, every chick was pure white, not one displayed any dark spots or color other than white. They grew up and developed into seemingly White Leghorns. I was disappointed, as I had expected more speckled or mottled birds than the almost Black Ancona hens I had.

I learned that a purebred vigorous male rules very strong in the coloring of his progeny as well as other features, and that I did not get any improvement on my original birds either in size or egg capacity.

During my over 30 years of poultry breeding I have crossed a number of breeds, such as White Leghorns and White Rocks; Anconas and Speckled Sussex; Anconas and Black Minorcas; Buff Rocks and Buff Leghorns; but I have decided beyond all doubt that it was a waste of time and received little or no reward for my experience. Occasionally the first cross may do fairly well, but when we continue it on they run out, or we simply have a barnyard variety.

A great many poultry breeders like to cross or mix breeds with the idea of developing something new and of special value. Yet in the end they have a flock of mongrels that neither benefits nor pleases them. It is true that new breeds often come from the crossing of noted breeds, but it requires study and the care and time of an expert.

Serious defects are to be eliminated, vigor and shape to be maintained, beside other features as egg records, established or standard plumage, head points and all of which can only be secured by years of careful breeding in the hands of a skilled specialist.

When the amateur gets the fever to cross breeds he will soon learn that he is losing time, and his reward will be a disappointment. The splendid breeds we now have, have been tested by years of careful work. I find it pays to secure the breed which appeals to us and breed them true to name and color. G. H. H.

Pennsylvania.

Poultry Have Pale Combs

My pullets' combs have turned very pale. They seem to be hearty as they eat; I have fed them oats, wheat and keep laying mash by them all the time, grain of a good quality, and also oyster shells. Can you give any preventative for coccidiosis? J. L. B.

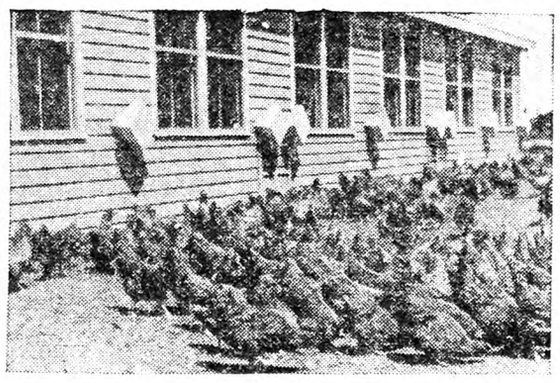
Virginia.

Pale combs are only evidence of the anaemia that accompanies sickness in fowls or the bloodlessness of comb during the resting period between times of egg production. They do not signify any particular disease, since they are found in many. They will occur with other evidences of illness in chronic coccidiosis. The only preventive of coccidiosis is to keep the chicks from contact with ground or droppings contaminated by the organims that produce that disease. This may mean the use of "new" ground for raising chicks or brooder floors of wire screen that keep the chicks out of their droppings.

Another method of prevention is similar to the latter, the construction of a floored run, "porch," usually simply a small concrete floor, outside of the brooder that may be kept clean by frequent sweeping, or this porch may be equipped with a raised floor of hardware cloth, upon which the chicks stay while out of doors. Where chicks must be raised in limited quarters year after year, this method of keeping them from the ground while growing is the only practicable means of coccidiosis prevention.

Feeding milk very heavily, a mash made up with dried milk in a 40 per

Wonderful Production



Result of 49 Years' Breeding

THINK what it would mean to your success to have your chicks come from a pen of Barred Rocks like these—Every one tips the scales at 7 lbs. or more—Real meat producers for broilers—wonderful layers, too. We have nearly 4000 breeders from which to supply you chicks. Think what pleasure birds like these will give you. When you order Truslow chicks you are assured of quality that insures success.

Truslow Chicks

Today It's Free

Let me send you a book telling about remarkable egg and broiler production. Learn about Truslow method of controlling COCCIDIOSIS before you get your chicks. If you write I'll send you a copy free.

TRUSLOW POULTRY FARM, Inc.
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"Wolf-Certified" Chicks

AT REGULAR PRICES

FREE CATALOG showing twelve popular and profitable breeds in beautiful, natural colors. Describes "Wolf-Certified" Quality which pays you bigger profits but costs you no more to buy

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ROCKS FOR BROILERS

Massachusetts Certified — that means every egg from my own flock, 100% free from Pullorum disease—no reactors. Best livability, greatest profit. Two hatches weekly.

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S. C. REDS - S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS - B. P. ROCKS
Certified, Supervised and Commercial CHICKS
Every breeder blood-tested—100% live delivery
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TRAPNESTED - 22nd Year - PEDIGREED
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You should place your order at once and get the early order discount, chicks and 10 wk. old pullets. Have a splendid lot of breeding males to offer at reasonable prices.
Broiler chicks hatching every wk. at $17.00 per 100
Our new Catalog is sure to interest you, FREE
MOSS FARM, Box R, Attleboro, Mass.
(Formerly WEST MANSFIELD POULTRY FARM)
No change in ownership or management

WENE CHICKS
OUR NEW PRICE POLICY
A CHICK FOR EVERY PURPOSE
A PRICE FOR EVERY PURSE
We are now booking Specialty-bred Chicks for Spring delivery at new low prices. S. C. White Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred and White Rocks, also cross-bred broiler and roaster strains. Write for new Catalog and prices.
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20TH CENTURY CHICKS
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CHICKS 8c AND UP
Leading bloodlines. Sires from world famous trapnest pedigree strains. Big type Barron Leghorns. Big Egg Layers. Standard bred Wyandottes, Rocks, S. C. Reds, Minorcas, etc.
Write today--Get our big poultry book which gives all the details and reasonable prices.
10 EXTRA CHICKS With Each 100 IF ORDERED Before Mar. 1st
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LARGE EGGS
20 YEARS BREEDING
WHITE LEGHORNS
For size and heavy production of large WHITE EGGS
OUR CHICK GUARANTEE
Every chick sold by us is hatched from eggs laid by breeders on our own farm. 100% satisfactory arrival on exact date we promise shipment.
WRITE FOR FOLDER ON CHICKS AND PULLETS
EIGENRAUCH FARMS DEPT. Y, RED BANK NEW JERSEY

High Grade Chicks
Blood Tested and Utility Stock
LEGHORNS—ROCKS—REDS—WYANDOTTES—ANCONAS
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Write for free circular and new low prices
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Day-old Chicks
Special discount allowed until February 1st. Write for circular.
Edward C. Lutz Poultry Farm, Middletown, Pa.

Clear Spring Quality Chicks

Feb., March, and April	100	500	1000
Tancred S. C. White Leghorns..	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
Tom Barron S. C. W. Leghorns.	10.00	47.50	90.00

They are two of America's heaviest producers of large White Eggs. 100% live delivery, postpaid. Circular free.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. Leister, Prop., Box 49, McAlisterville, Pa.

WOOLF LEGHORN CHICKS
Tancred and Hollywood Strains—Free Range
Large, healthy, first quality chicks only, from the world's best and heaviest laying strains, large snow-white eggs, from own farm, seventeen years successful hatching and breeding. 100% delivery guaranteed. Free catalogue and prices. WOOLF POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Box H-216, Milford, N. J. Earl Woolf, Owner

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
Ferris and Hollywood Strains
CHIX
Chicks from 2 and 3-yr.-old Breeders. Price $110 per 1000. Send for catalog—it's free. Tells all about our great egg-producing Leghorns.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Box 1, Richfield, Pa.

WYCKOFF and TANCRED WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX
Book your order now for Feb., March and April chicks.
$10.00 Per 100 $47.50—500 $90—1000
100% prepaid—safe del. guaranteed—Write for catalog.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box 25 RICHFIELD, PA.

Guinea Hens Wanted! About 25 young hens and 5 cocks. Whites preferred, but might take pearls. Advise how many you can offer, color, age and price.
C. LEWIS, 44 Wall Street, New York City

cent milk mixture, over a period of a few weeks in early life is a now used method of combatting coccidiosis in chicks that are infected. The ordinarily fed chick mash is used but enough dried skim or buttermilk is added to bring the amount of this up to four-tenths of the mixture. This may be fed for two or three weeks at a time, but results in liquid droppings and makes necessary frequent cleaning of quarters and special attention to sanitary conditions in general if it is to do good.

To construct a floor of hardware cloth, this wire screen of from ½ to ¾-inch mesh is fastened to frames of wood that are of such size as to be conveniently handled. These frames raise the screens from 6 to 8 inches above the floors upon which they are placed, whether the floor of the brooder house or that of an outside sun porch, and the chicks are kept upon them at all times during the first six or eight weeks of their lives, or even longer. This method is not to be advocated where there is sufficient land available to make frequent removal of brooders to new ground possible, since it adds to the expense and labor, but it has proven the only practicable means of rearing chicks to maturity upon small poultry plants where the runs are of limited size and must be used for years in succession. M. B. D.

Poultry House in Barn

Can you give me advice on the following problem? I intend to make a poultry house in my barn. How many windows should I put in, and where should they be? Where should the openings be for ventilation? How high should the ceiling be? Should the ceiling slant and which way? I intend to put straw on top for the ceiling. The floor is about 12 ft. from ground. Where should the roost be? Would you advise concrete for a brooder floor? B. M. H.
Pennsylvania.

I judge that you wish to turn the upper floor of your barn into a poultry house and expect to divide that floor into pens 15 ft. wide and 40 ft., or the width of the barn, long. Your pencil sketch shows a building 40x75 ft. in size, divided into five pens, each 15x40. The sketch also shows the building with its length standing in a south by east direction, giving the long sides a southwesterly and northeasterly exposure, not the best. If these details are correct, you will have a large floor, which need not be divided into small pens unless you wish to so divide them for some purpose. Except for breeding purposes from small flocks of selected fowls, such divisions only add to labor without compensating advantages. I should prefer not more than three pens upon this floor and you will probably want a feed storage room convenient of access from the ground floor.

If you place a straw loft over this second floor, you should make it of slatted construction, with windows in each end gable of the barn above the straw. The ceiling of straw should be about 8 ft. from the floor, giving plenty of headroom beneath. It need not slant. The windows should be sufficient in number to flood the interior with sunlight and, in this case in the southerly and easterly exposures, the perches for the fowls being at the northerly side of the building and the ends of the building made entirely tight, except, perhaps, that two or three tightly fitted windows may be needed in each end for additional light. The windows upon the side will furnish ventilation, these being made to open outward or drop down and being kept open at all times, except when driving storms would enter.

From one-fourth to one-third of the front should be in glass window or cloth screen protected openings for ventilation. One of the glass substitutes may be used for covering openings when necessary to close them if desired but there will be little need in a building of this depth for ever closing the front. A floor of this size will accommodate from 500 to 1,000 hens of the smaller breeds and it is not necessary to divide it if one wishes to keep that number, or fewer. Concrete makes a good brooder house floor, when it is not desired to make the brooder movable. It is more used than any other material. M. B. D.

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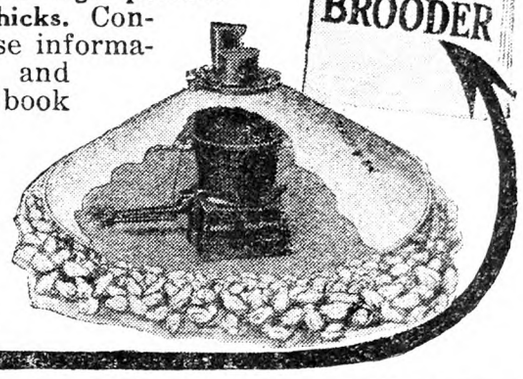
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Poultry in Orchard

I have one acre of apple trees located near the house. Would it be all right to build a poultry house in the center of the orchard facing north and south? How many layers would it be possible to build for? I would alternate the range every six months. The orchard is in sod now. How would you advise me to take care of the ground so that it would not become diseased? M. M. D.
New York.

An orchard makes a very desirable run for growing chickens and I presume that you could well utilize yours for obtaining a double crop from the ground, apples and eggs. It would not be necessary to build within the orchard, if you did not wish to, but, wherever built, the house should face south or southeast. If neither of these directions could be used, an eastern exposure would be better than a northern or western.

The only special care of the ground needed to prevent infestation by poultry parasites is to refrain from long continued use by large numbers of fowls. Alternating runs every year helps, of course, but it is not likely that your acre orchard would be seriously contaminated under a considerable number of years unless you enclosed it and kept a large number of fowls upon the ground. A loose gravelly soil will not as soon become dangerously contaminated as one of heavy loam.

The poultry would supply a limited amount of fertilizer of a kind that needs reinforcing with acid phosphate (superphosphate) and potash if a complete fertilizer is wanted but the management of the orchard best suited to it should probably take precedence over the needs of the fowls, so far as the runs are concerned. Unless you are going into poultry keeping upon an unusually large scale, an unjustifiable scale at the start, I would suggest building a poultry house of moderate capacity at the edge of the orchard where that could be utilized as a run. It will probably be a number of years before you need fear excessive contamination of the orchard acre, perhaps more years than you need to consider. M. B. D.

Treatment of Roup

For the last six weeks at least I have been treating my birds for roup. I am on the watch all the time, as soon as I see one rubbing her eye against her feathers, I get her out and treat her with disinfectant and give her roup remedy at the same time. Nevertheless it keeps on spreading as I might say because every day I find some new ones. The worst of it is, that it stops my pullets laying. In my twelve years experience I never had so much trouble. Of course, sometimes we had a few isolated cases of cold, but in no time I was over the trouble. This year, however, I don't see the end of it yet. Could it be possible that I brought the disease here through a batch of baby chicks that I bought earlier in the year? I bought 400 baby chicks from a place near here, for the purpose of bringing new blood in my stock. Of that batch I lost more than 50 per cent. Of my own hatch of 804 I lost 63 up to three months old. Of 600 Black Minorcas I bought I lost about 80. So you see there is something wrong somewhere. Do you think it would be advisable to vaccinate the whole flock young and old? Wouldn't that stop production altogether? F. V. C.
New York.

I know of no more unsatisfactory disease in poultry to treat than well developed roup. The germs of this disease find hiding places in the cavities about the bird's head and cannot be dislodged without individual treatment that is impracticable, if possible. The usual advice is to kill the bird with roup. This is difficult advice to follow when a large part of a flock is affected and destroying the flock means cutting off all income from it.

Roup may be brought in with purchased birds, though your baby chicks were probably not responsible. It may also be carried in infected crates or other containers or upon the feet of visitors who have come from roupy quarters.

As to vaccination against roup, that measure has been recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and has its advocates. Judging from the literature of the subject, it has not been found to be wholly satisfactory as treatment but is sufficiently useful to warrant trial in cases of bad infection. My own impression is that its use can hardly be said to be more than a hopeful experiment. It would probably be best to obtain the serum through a competent veterinarian acquainted with its source, since such products must be made and handled with care to be of use. It may, of course, be obtained from any firm advertising it. I know of nothing more to recommend save persistence in removing sick birds and keeping them thereafter from the flock, or the premises, and those measures that may be summed up in the word sanitation, such as you doubtless are already using. M. B. D.

Pullet Raises Chickens

I read on page 309 of a pullet hatched June 7, 1930, that mothered three chicks hatched in September. I think I can tell you something a little better than that.

I had a pullet that raised 13. She was hatched April 2, 1930. We put 400 chicks in our brooder house and I had a hen to hatch at the same time. I put her chickens in the house with the other ones, and took all of the scrubs out of the house and gave these to this White Rock hen.

She raised eight out of the little sick ones I gave her and when these were four weeks old she started laying. She made her nest right back of the coop. I left the eggs in the nest and when she sat on them, this one pullet would go under her every night until she hatched the others. She would pick the rest. But this one could eat with her little ones and sleep with her. This time the hen had 20 chicks, and, when they were only three weeks old, she weaned them. When in the house with the old ones I would carry her back to the coop with these little ones at night. But all the time this pullet would take the little ones in the coop at night and would scratch and catch bugs for the little ones, so I let her go and she raised 13 and would have raised all but a hawk got six of them. Everybody that saw her and her chickens said that was a most wonderful sight. They would all pile up and she would sit right on top of them. As she was so small they would raise her off her feet. MRS. HOWARD L. GORSUCH.
Maryland.

Handling the Breeding Flock

L. M. Black of the New Jersey extension service, gives the following advice about preparing and handling the poultry breeding pen: "If eggs are to be incubated early in the season, electric lights should be provided for the breeders from January 1 or shortly after that date. Give the birds a 13-hour day. Scratch grain should be fed at the rate of from 12 to 13 pounds a day to each 100 birds. Feed the grain in amounts that will best maintain the desired body weight. The daily ration should include a limited amount of green feed, cod-liver oil, and minerals. These, together with plenty of exercise in clean litter, are of value in the production of eggs for hatching purposes. Some poultrymen have found it a good practice to allow their breeders the run of a small yard. Under such conditions, egg production is slightly retarded but the breeders are exposed to the beneficial rays of the sun, and the hatchability of their eggs is improved as a result."

Disinfection for Coccidiosis

I have had some trouble with coccidiosis. Can you tell me what disinfectant can be used to destroy the organism, as I know some are of no value for this purpose? Will you let me know how the floors are covered with wire in the coops and what kind is used? Do you walk on the wire in taking care of the stove and feeding? How high from the permanent floor should the wire floor be?
New Jersey. C. W.

A five per cent solution of compound cresol or other equally efficient antiseptic will destroy the oocysts of coccidiosis if brought into immediate contact with them, but the hoe and broom should precede the use of any chemical disinfectant, that no money need be wasted in attempting to disinfect removable dirt. One pound of concentrated lye to 40 gallons of water makes a good cleaning solution for floors and walls. Disinfection of runs is impracticable through chemical means.

Hardware cloth is used for wire floors. A 5/8-in. mesh is suitable, though up to 3/4-in. is used for the larger chicks or poults. It is more nearly self cleaning than the smaller mesh. This wire netting is stretched over wooden frames of convenient size for removal and handling, several being used in each brooder. These frames raise the wire about six inches from the floor beneath, thus allowing the droppings to fall through. The upper edges of the frames should be narrow and heavy wire stretched beneath the netting may be made to give support if needed. The less the surface to catch droppings the better.

This heavy wire netting known as hardware cloth, if securely fastened to substantial frames may be walked upon by the caretaker, though it might be advisable to have a loose board that could be laid from door to stove for a heavy attendant who did not wish to bring about sagging along the most used path. The brooder stove should have long legs or a support beneath the netting. Though such a floor seems uncomfortable, the growing chicks do not seem to mind it.
M. B. D.

Prevention of Picking

I would like to know if you can give me the name of a salve that looks like blood. I have a great deal of trouble with chickens picking each other. I have been smearing tar on the picked ones but it does not help. H. S.
New York.

The following red pick-out salve may be the one of which you have read and may be made up by your druggist or the needed materials obtained by him if he does not carry them in stock. One ounce pulverized crystals of iodine, six ounces of bitter aloes, 13 ounces of oil of wormwood, a sufficient amount of venetian red to give a blood red color. To a pound of vaseline, add as much of the above mixture as the vaseline will hold, and smear it upon the vents or other picked parts of a considerable number of chicks or fowls. The idea is to smear enough birds to convince the others that red is always a danger signal, whereever seen.
M. B. D.

Molasses Cookies and Old-fashioned Gingerbread

In my youth, during school vacations, I used to clerk in a grocery store. Among other calls upon my time was the duty, repeated several times daily, to draw a jug of molasses. The molasses came in a big hogshead. This was set on end and tapped near the bottom. A faucet, the spigot, was inserted, and all was ready for the retail trade.

The farmer's wife would come in with a crock of butter, deduct the weight of the crock, which was painted on the bottom, and return to the customer a crock of the same size. Before this, a "butter tryer," a piece of metal like the half of a thin gas pipe, was thrust into the crock; the color, odor and taste determined the price to be paid for the butter.

Then I had to count out the eggs, taking three at a time in each hand. They were gently transferred to our supply, care being taken to place the eggs in the right place according to color. Now it was time to draw the molasses. The corncob stopper was removed from the little brown jug of earthenware. Under the spigot this vessel went, and with great care I steered it into position to catch the slowly running "long sweetening." "Slow as molasses in Winter" is an old saying, and I know exactly what it means. In cold weather the molasses would congeal and it seemed an endless time before the molasses would flow into the jug. All is changed now, the housewife buys a can of molasses. The liquid is put up all ready for the customer's use.

Molasses is a valuable foodstuff. I fear it is neglected in these modern days. This is too bad, because it is a wholesome, nourishing, mineral-carrying substance, worthy of its old-time popularity. There were two popular varieties in my days as a grocery clerk. The Porto Rico molasses was dark in color and very thick. The New Orleans molasses was thinner and amber in color.

In making sugar cane, after some of the sugar had been removed, there is drawn off what is called "first molasses." This is delicious, rich and sweet, very much more so than the "refiner's syrup" which is what was left after extracting the sugar. If you can get good molasses it is very good food for children. My! how I loved bread spread with old-fashioned molasses. It helped to build up the strength I have today, I think.

Molasses cookies, gingerbread and other molasses-carrying foods are good for all; eat them. Let them have a place on your bill of fare.

Molasses Cookies. — One cup sugar, brown if possible; one cup Orleans molasses, one cup sour milk or cream with 1/2 teaspoon soda stirred in, 1/2 cup lard (tea cup), one egg; fruit, raisins or currants, one cupful; three cups flour, in which 1/4 teaspoon of salt has been mixed. Roll out in thin folds, cut with cooky cutter. C. SWIFT.

MISTRESS (interviewing cook): "Supposing I wanted you to cook an elaborate dinner for 15 people—would you be lost?" Cook: "You bet! That's just how the last folks lost me!"—Credit Lost.

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Events of the Week

DOMESTIC.—Passengers on the Dollar liner President Jefferson, now en route from the Orient to San Francisco, had two Yuletides, as their ship reached the 180th meridian of longitude, the international date line, late in the afternoon of Dec. 25. Ships making the eastward crossing of the Pacific pick up an extra day when the time line is reached, and the President Jefferson's passengers found that the next day also was Dec. 25.

A two years' search for an intended beneficiary having failed, Surrogate Pelletreau signed an order at Riverhead, N. Y., Dec. 23, directing the executors of the estate of Miss Nettie M. Roe of Patchogue, L. I., who died on March 24, 1928, to turn over her residuary estate, amounting to more than $300,000, to the Citizens' Trust Company of Patchogue to build, equip and maintain a hospital in Patchogue. Miss Roe, in her will, had directed that if her nephew or his heirs could not be located in two years, the residuary estate was to be used by the bank for the establishment of the hospital, to be known as the John Van Brunt Roe Hospital, in memory of her father. If the nephew, John James Roe, had been located he was to have received a life interest in the residuary estate, which was to pass to his children, if he had any.

New York State will receive two cents a gallon tax on 7,000,000 more gallons of gasoline for October last than during the same month in 1929, according to reports from distributors made public by Thomas M. Lynch, State commissioner of taxation and finance. The net total of 128,583,267 gallons on which the State will be paid the tax compares with 121,374,154 gallons for October, 1929. The net total for last October, however, is more than 8,000,000 gallons less than that for September last, for during that month the State received a tax on 136,270,348 gallons. There were 4,461,259 gallons of gasoline sold on a non-taxable basis during October last, as compared with 2,867,176 gallons for October, 1929. An increase in the revenues from the gasoline tax for the six-month period ending Oct. 31 over the same period a year ago is indicated in figures compiled by Commissioner Lynch. They show a total of 829,899,300 gallons for the 1930 period, as against 759,497,894 gallons for the 1929 period, or an increase of more than 70,400 on which taxes were paid.

W. J. Ward, president of United Farmers of Manitoba, Canada, proposes a government "warning-broadcast" daily during a disastrous inbetween season which claimed 17 prairie lives in thin-ice accidents alone last Fall. Mr. Ward, a former member of Parliament for Dauphin in Northern Manitoba, knows conditions in the lake-dotted hinterland. He believes that during the North Country's treacherous months of halted travel in Spring and Fall, ice conditions should be made known daily to hunters and trappers, prospectors and fishermen. Prompt reports on thickness of lake ice in the various parts of the Province could be flashed from forestry branches and relayed from Winnipeg over the air at a given time each day.

Gilbert H. Beesemyer, confessed embezzler of nearly $8,000,000 from the Guaranty Building and Loan Association, of Los Angeles, Calif., of which he was secretary-manager, was sentenced in Superior Court, Dec. 26 to serve 10 to 100 years in San Quentin Prison. He pleaded guilty to an indictment charging 10 counts of grand theft. Beesemyer was sentenced from one to ten years on each count, the terms to run consecutively. Reviewing the case, the district attorney's office said Beesemyer had stolen $7,661,793 from the Guaranty Company and $866,450 from the North American Bond and Mortgage Company, a subsidiary. The money "was used by him," the review said, "in more than 30 corporations, syndicates or partnerships." Beesemyer will not be eligible for parole or pardon until he has served 10 years.

On the recommendation of the late Dr. Eugene Christian, newspaper columnist and promoter of vitamin foods, at least 20 ministers and priests throughout the country were induced to invest $150,000 of their life earnings with Clark W. Parker, church trustee, inventor and head of the Automotive Royalties Corporation, Assistant United States Attorney Bernard Tompkins asserted Dec. 26. Parker is now under indictment with his son and 15 salesmen on a charge of misusing the mails in a scheme to defraud the public out of $1,250,000. In the early stages of the financial venture Parker, whose concern was originally organized to promote "inventions," employed Dr. Christian to circulate various letters describing the 68-year-old promoter as "an inventive genius and a man of extraordinary ability and high character." Subsequently the two quarreled about commissions on the sale of $250,000 worth of stock and they parted company. After this break four years ago, Parker continued to circulate his literature among the prospective investors furnished by Dr. Christian. The latter had advised his clientele to purchase only $100 worth of securities, with the prospect of buying more later.

The New Jersey State Department of Conservation and Development reported Dec. 27 that since 1923, when the distribution of reforesting stock was begun, more than 7,000,000 tree seedlings from State nurseries have been planted on public and privately owned land in New Jersey. Approximately 2,000,000 more seedlings will be available for planting next Spring, it was advised by State Forester C. P. Wilber, who said "the capacity of the State nurseries will be increased as rapidly as the demand for stock makes expansion justifiable. The department strongly urges that land owners plant their idle land and transform it from a total loss to a source of future revenue."

Nearly 100 men and boys were swept out in Sandusky Bay, Sandusky, O., Dec. 27, on a large section of floating ice, but all were rescued within two hours. Fishermen in boats removed most of those trapped, and the others escaped the peril of floating out into Lake Erie when the ice touched the shore near the Sandusky business section. The men and boys were fishing on the ice and some had built shanties, when suddenly it cracked and broke loose from the mainland.

Fire destroyed North Dakota's Capitol at Bismarck, Dec. 28, with a monetary loss of about $1,000,000 and a loss in State documents said to have been "incalculable." The fire was believed to have been started by an explosion, the cause of which was not determined. Bonds and records of mortgages totaling about $100,000,000 were in the State Treasurer's vaults, but the extent of the loss could not be determined until the ruins cooled. The building was constructed in three sections in 1885, 1894 and 1904, when the State was united with South Dakota as a governmental unit under the title of Dakota Territory. It was of brick and frame construction. Robert Byrne, Secretary of State, was the only person injured. He climbed a ladder, broke the windows of his office and saved the original copy of the State Constitution.

The best health conditions ever known in the United States and Canada prevailed during the first 11 months of 1930, statisticians of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, basing their findings upon mortality statistics of 19,000,000 industrial policy holders in the company, announced through the Metropolitan's information service Dec. 28. They found that no widespread outbreak of contagious or infectious diseases were reported, that a break was indicated in the long series of annual cancer mortality gains, and that "the single unfavorable item in the 1930 mortality statistics will be a considerable rise in the suicide death rate." The cumulative death rate for the Metropolitan's industrial policy holders was only 8.6 per cent per 1,000 at the end of November, compared with 9.4 in 1929.

A total of $115,000,000 was exacted from New York State investors by promoters of fraudulent stock schemes, Assistant Attorney General Watson Washburn, head of the Bureau of Securities, declared in his annual report Dec. 29. He estimates the total national loss due to fraudulent promotions at $500,000,000. During 1930 Mr. Washburn's bureau reclaimed only $3,255,000 of approximately $57,465,000 reported lost by customers and stockholders of the 629 defendants proceeded against by the Bureau of Securities in 174 separate actions. These actions represent an increase of almost 100 per cent over the previous year when 104 proceedings were taken against 342 individuals and corporations. An additional $57,000,000, Mr. Washburn estimates, was dropped by citizens of this State who delayed in reporting stock frauds to the bureau. In these cases the culprits, including bucket shop operators and "tipsters," escaped before they could be prosecuted.

After a trial lasting nearly four weeks in Federal Court, New York, three men were found guilty Dec. 29 of conspiracy and using the mails to defraud, selling the stocks of the Consolidated Mills and the Colombia Sugar Corporations. The hree, J. A. Post Van Der Berg, A. Arthur Carter and Samuel Von Kessler, were each found guilty of conspiracy and of mail fraud on nine counts. Federal Judge Coxe set Jan. 6 to sentence them. The maximum penalty is five years on each mail fraud count and two years for conspiracy. The government estimated that more than $1,125,000 was obtained by brokers for stocks of the companies which controlled a large acreage in Colombia for the alleged purpose of growing sugar. Of this amount the government charged that only $250,000 was turned over to the corporations.

Trapped on the upper floors of the Queen's Hotel, Cochrane, Ontario, an old building, at least 10 persons lost their lives Dec. 29 when flames cut off their escape down the single stairway. The loss is estimated at $75,000. Charles Palangio, son of the proprietor, made his way to safety but went back to try to save his wife and four small children. The entire family was burned to death. At least four others were believed to have died. Several persons fractured ankles leaping from windows.

WASHINGTON. — An optional plan for the payment of adjusted war service certificates of veterans of the World War, which would not require more than $1,000,000,000 in addition to funds available in the Veterans' Bureau, was advanced by Representative Garner (D., Tex.) Dec. 26 as a measure of relief. Mr. Garner is convinced that the assistance provided would not be merely temporary. Reinforced by proper legislation, he believes it could be made the nucleus for the restoration of normal economic conditions. Representative Garner's proposal was significant in connection with the effort now being made in the House by Representative Patman (D., Tex.) to force consideration of the suggestion to pay off adjusted compensation certificates. Mr. Patman is understood to have more than 100 signatures of members of the House in favor of legislative action at this session. Administration opposition has been registered by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon in a letter to Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.), who also believes the government will gain in the end by payment of the certificates now.

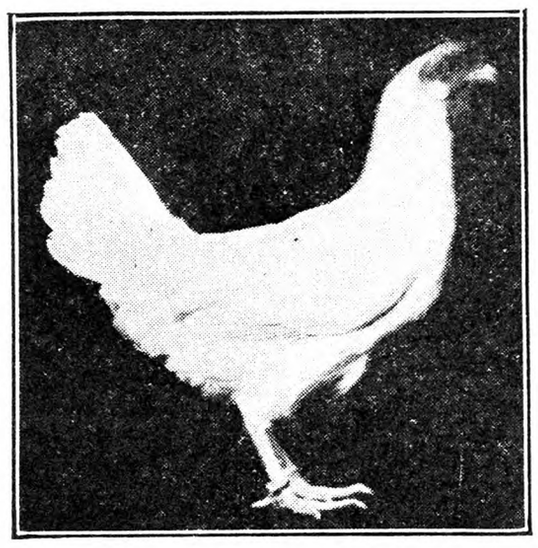
Secretary of Agriculture Hyde announced Dec. 26 that the twenty-three-year-old restriction against the use of corn sugar in foodstuffs has been removed. He said the "compelling motive" was to aid agriculture. The action was taken on an application of William G. Holt, Kansas City, representing the Corn Products Refining Company, and supported by members of Congress from the corn belt. It is estimated that the ruling will expand the use of corn sugar and assure the use of from 5,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels of corn annually. In presenting its case the Corn Products Company asserted it used an average of 32 per cent of the cash corn during the last seven years, and in 1929 more than 86,000,000 bushels. The Domestic Sugar Producers' Association estimated that removal of the restriction on corn sugar would create a market for at least 30,000,000 bushels more of corn.

From New York to foreign countries went 111,133 sacks of Christmas mail—5,535 more sacks than last year. The period from Dec. 1 to 16 was included in a foreign Christmas mail report Dec. 29 by Postmaster J. J. Kiely of New York to Assistant Postmaster General Coleman. The greatest single consignment was 16,282 sacks weighing 334 tons and containing 3,106,566 letters, and 66,872 parcel-post packages, which went by the steamer George Washington.

A subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee Dec. 29 voted to appropriate $45,000,000 for drought relief in accordance with the authorization recently approved by the President. Action was taken by the subcommittee after it had heard Secretary of Agriculture Hyde, Dr. C. W. Warburton, director of extension work, and others. Following the meeting, Chairman Wood of the Appropriations Committee announced the full committee would approve the $45,000,000 fund when it met Jan. 5.

A 304-Egg Leghorn

The picture shows the White Leghorn pullet, Georgia Peach, owned by Kerr Chickeries of New Jersey. The picture



Georgia Peach, a 304-Egg Leghorn

was taken at the close of the Georgia egg contest, where she laid 304 eggs in a year.

Habits of Hornets

Would you let me know how the common hornet spends its life cycle? Recently, while going through the woods, one of the boys found a paper-like hornet's nest as large as a pail, but the cells were empty and they asked me where the hornets spend the Winter. That question stumped me, although I have been stung a number of times by them. W. F. G. New Jersey.

The great mass of common hornets die at the approach of cold weather, only some young queens surviving in a somewhat dormant condition wherever they find a spot to hide. In Spring they revive and start making a new nest and laying eggs for the new brood which develops rapidly. Occasionally they repair an old nest and use it again, and others start entirely new.

LADY: "Can you give me a room and bath?" Clerk: "I can give you a room, madam, but you will have to take your own bath."—New York National Guardsman.

TAKE NOTICE 150,000 CHICKS FOR Feb. 23rd, March and April

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh. Leghorns Bar'n & Tanc. Strs.	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
B. Rox & R. I. Reds.	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Silv. lcd. Wyandottes.	4.00	7.50	14.00	....	
Light Mixed.....	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

Free range carefully selected. 100% del. guaranteed. Order direct. Catalog free
The RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 15, Richfield, Pa.

—THE CHICKS YOU NEED—
Lukert's LAYING LEGHORNS B.W.D. Free Barred ROCKS LONG ISLAND DUCKLINGS
Large birds, large eggs, year-round production. Second highest pen laying over 24-oz. eggs, New York State Egg Contest. We guarantee satisfaction or your money back. Send for Catalog.
LUKERT LEGHORN FARM, East Moriches, L.I., N.Y.

CHICKS 7¢ AND UP

White, Black, Buff, and Brown Leghorns $10 per 100; Rocks and Wyandottes $13 per 100; Broilers $7 per 100. Add ½c in lots less than 100. 24-page catalog free. 21 years in business. Hogan tested flock. 100% delivery.
JOHNSON'S HATCHERY, Ickesburg, Pa.

Best QUALITY CHICKS
(From Bred-to-Lay Stock)

	100	500	1000
S. C. Tancred Str. Wh. Legh.	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
S. C. Tom Bar'n Str. Wh. Legh.	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	12.00	57.50	110.00

Light Mix...$8.00 per 100 Heavy Mix...$10.00 per 100
100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order direct from adv. or write for free circular and prices on Brooders.
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box I, McAlisterville, Penna.

QUALITY CHICKS

	Per 100
Tancred Strain White Leghorns	$10.00
Barred Rocks	12.00
S. C. Reds	12.00
Heavy Mixed	10.00
Light Mixed	8.00

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER, Box R, McAlisterville, Penna.

BABY CHICKS
Rhode Island Reds White Leghorns Barred Rocks
State tested — bred for production and size.
1 to 500—19c 500 to 1000—18c
Write for prices over 1000.
THE PARK & POLLARD FARM, South Lincoln, Mass.

BABY CHICKS Barron S. C. W. Leghorns imported direct from England. Pedigrees up to 314; Barred and White Rocks, Reds and White Wyandottes. Before ordering your chicks, get our free catalog and low prices.
C. M. LONGENECKER
Box 50 Elizabethtown, Pa.

Hollywood Leghorn Chicks from mountain-bred, winter-laying stock. Large type HOLLYWOOD STRAIN, $90.00 per 1000.
Hollywood Leghorn Farm, Richfield, Pa.

S. C. W. LEGHORN CHICKS
FOR EARLY DELIVERY—TANCRED & OTHER STRAINS
You will be surprised at our prices for February and March. Write at once for circular and prices.
MONROE HATCHERY, Box R, Richfield, Pa.

Homestead Farms, CONN. ACCREDITED R. O. P. SINGLE COMB REDS. 3rd Red Pen, 2,550 eggs, Storrs, 1930; 5th Red Pen, Storrs, 1929; 4th Red Pen, Passaic, 1930. Four year Contest average, 221 eggs. Breeding Cockerels, all from 200-24oz. Dams or better $7.50 and up. Newtown, Conn.

OSSEGE High Bred Quality Chicks

Free Chicks 10 free chicks with each 100 if order is placed before March 1st. Egg production bred into our birds for years. Some trapnested. Send for Big Catalog. Illustrated in colors. Tells all about chicks and turkeys. Write today for money saving prices.
J. W. Ossege Hatchery, 15 Main St., Ottawa, O.

Sunshine Farm S. C. REDS Contest Records, Egg Size, Egg Production. BREEDING COCKERELS FOR SALE F. T. BOWMAN, Stanfordville, N. Y

S. C. R. I. REDS Entire flock MASS. CERTIFIED, Pine Crest Orchards strain, chicks and hatching eggs. Circular on request. GREENWAY FARM, Poultry Dept., Ware, Mass.

DUCKLINGS AND EGGS. World's best. New low prices. Free catalog. PARDEE'S PEKINS, ISLIP, L. I., N. Y.

Wild Mallard, White Pekin Ducks FOR SALE
Westwood Poultry Farm Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

Reid Turkey Farm FREEHOLD, N. J. CHOICE BREEDING STOCK No Blackhead for 20 Years

Mammoth Bronze Toms Best selected from flock of 160 May hatch, 24 lbs., $12.
EDWARD CARROLL - West Monroe, N. Y.

HEALTHY BIG TYPE Bronze Turkeys 3 15-lb. yearling hens $24, 25-lb. young tom $12. T. D. Schofield, Woodstock, N. H.

Turkeys Bronze Breeders, unusual matings, reasonable. Myrtle De Genova, Coeymans Hollow, N. Y

BRONZE TURKEYS from Grand Champion Tom at Eastern States, 1930. Elsie Hallock, Washington Depot, Ct.

Geese & Turkeys—All varieties — (free photos Willet Randall, Ark Farms, No. Creek, N.Y)

REDWING Stops Cannibalism 3 oz. 75c, 7 oz. $1.50 C. G. Rooks, Sidney, N. Y

Edmonds' Trapnest Sheets
This new Trapnest Record in pad form is handy to write on and keeps the records clean. Good quality paper; 24 monthly sheets, keeping the records of 108 hens two years.
Price $1.00 Postpaid
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W. 30th St., New York

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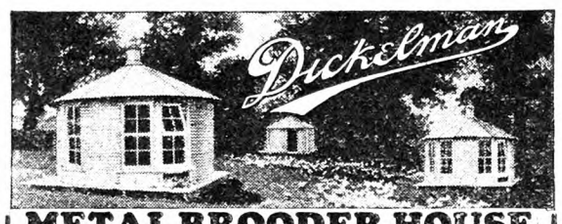
STEEN'S STATE SUPERVISED BLOOD TESTED BARRED ROCK BABY CHICKS
and CERTIFIED WHITE LEGHORNS
STEEN'S POULTRY FARM Box 1 Dagsboro, Delaware

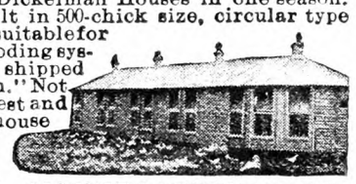


METAL BROODER HOUSE

STOP YOUR CHICK LOSSES by brooding your baby chicks under proper housing conditions. Only metal can give you the exact conditions you need . . . **but there is a big difference in Metal Brooder Houses.** Manufactured under Dickelman Patent No. 1,670,932, the Dickelman Metal Brooder House has many exclusive features, corrugated walls . . . better ventilation . . . more light . . . that reduce chick mortality and increase poultry profits. Get our free catalog that **shows the difference.** No obligation at all.

OVER $1000.00 PROFIT IN ONE SEASON

L. M. Wilent, Shreve, Ohio, paid for his house, chicks and feed and had $1000.00 profit from chicks raised in four Dickelman Houses in one season. Houses are built in 500-chick size, circular type or in long type suitable for continuous brooding systems. They are shipped "knocked down." Not only the strongest and best brooder house but the easiest and quickest to erect.



DICKELMAN MANUFACTURING CO.
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Just Try This ..Wonderful.. Stove

Ventilates as it heats

Three Sizes

Put it in your brooder house—run it under actual conditions—**30 DAYS FREE,** see for yourself that the

Simplex Brooder Stove

will reduce labor 90%, save 25% operating expenses, raise from 20% to 50% more chicks. Simplex turns losses into profits. Pays for self in single season. Lasts years. Write for FREE Brooder book and our dealer's name in your territory.

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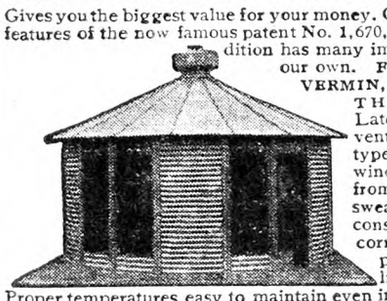
Make More Money
RAISING CHICKS
THE BREESE BROS. COMPANY
ALL METAL BROODER HOUSE

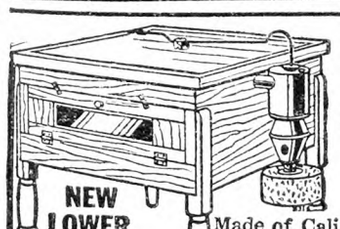
Gives you the biggest value for your money. Contains all the features of the now famous patent No. 1,670,932, and in addition has many improvements of our own. FIRE, INSECT, VERMIN, RODENT and THIEF PROOF. Latest improved ventilation, newest type Violet Ray windows. Freedom from dampness and sweating. Circular construction from corrugated sheets prevents huddling or piling up.



Proper temperatures easy to maintain even in zero weather. No dark corners. *It is the outstanding all-metal brooder house but it costs no more. To see it is to buy it.* Our Long Boy Laying houses are equally as good.

Write for printed matter.

THE BREESE BROS. COMPANY
Dept. R Cincinnati, Ohio



150 EGG
Guaranteed INCUBATOR
$11.75 Freight Paid East of Rockies

NEW LOWER PRICES

Made of Calif. Redwood, double walls, air space between, double glass doors, roomy nursery, copper tanks, hot water, egg turning trays, complete with all fixtures direct from factory on

30 Days' Trial—Money Back If Not Pleased

Order from this ad—no risk—Larger sizes in Catalog. 2
Also Coal, Oil and Electric Brooders.

WISCONSIN-IRONCLAD CO. Box 42 Racine, Wis.

Improving Laying

I have 684 R. I. Reds from seven to 10 months old, and am getting only about 100 eggs daily. Some of them have been neck molting, while some others have been getting fat. I am using now laying mash with cod-liver oil and scratch feed made of 400 lbs. of wheat, 300 lbs. of cracked corn, 96 lbs. of barley, and 64 lbs. of oats. What can I do to make my hens lay? J. M.

You should be getting about half as many eggs daily as you have pullets of the age of yours, but you have told me nothing of their care, except that you are feeding a laying mash and a good scratch grain. Some neck molting is common and may result from anything that upsets the ordinary life of the pullets, such as a sudden change in feeding or removal to another place.

These pullets should be fat and should have been fed upon a laying mash since late Summer, a good one being used and no unnecessary change made in its composition. If fed a dry mash, this should have been kept before them at all times and the scratch grain fed either at night alone, in all the quantity that would be eaten, or a little in the morning and all that would be consumed at night.

By giving no scratch grain in the morning, or but a small amount, the pullets will be made to eat more of the egg producing mash during the day, but they should go to roost at night with full crops of hard grains. If a dry mash is not readily eaten and the pullets do not consume about as much mash as grain by measure during the day, the amount of mash eaten may be increased by giving at noon a little of it moistened with skim-milk or water. This will probably be a good idea in your case now. The mash is the chief stimulant to egg production, while the whole grain tends to fatten. Both are needed, however.

I suspect that failure to eat enough to support weight and furnish a surplus for egg production is responsible for the poor laying in your flock and that the addition of some moist mash daily now will help to correct the condition. M. B. D.

Cannibal Hens

What can I do for a flock of hens that pick one another till they get blood and then keep on until the victim is killed? They are on free range. If I shut them up they are worse. R. R. S.

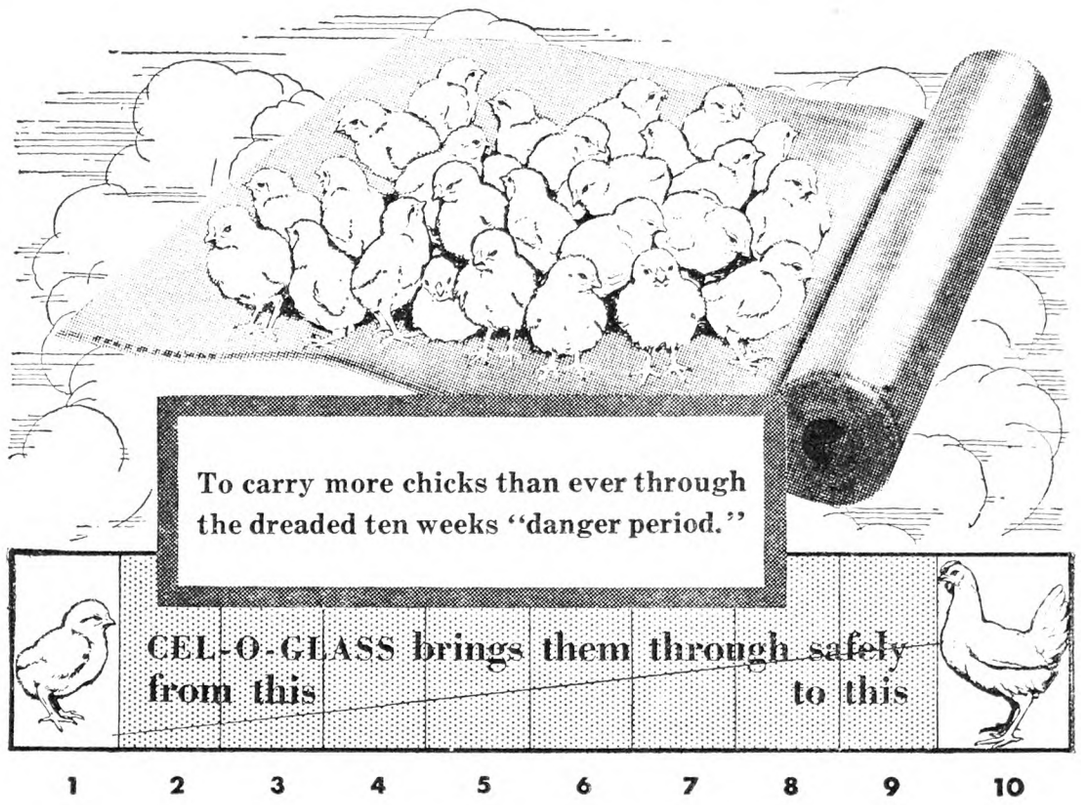
This is a difficult thing to control when the vice becomes common in the flock. Keeping the fowls shut up in close quarters makes it worse, but, when the birds get a taste of blood they may even attack others on range, though this is not common. Daubing some pine tar upon the wounded combs or other parts will give a bad taste to the attacking bird, and, if nothing else prevents the trouble, the beaks of the worst offenders may be tipped. This is done by cutting into the sides of the upper beak to a depth of about an eighth of an inch and a quarter inch or a little less back from the end. The part in front of these cuts is then peeled off down to the quick, tearing rather than cutting it loose. This leaves a tender quick which prevents the bird from grasping or holding anything for about three weeks, though it does not interfere with eating. As a last resort, it may be adopted, but, if the flock can be turned loose for a while out of doors or tar used as a discourager, the more radical measures may, perhaps, be unnecessary. M. B. D.

With the Poultry in January

Pullets that were hatched in May should start laying this month if they are not already laying. This is a good time to start selling the soft roasters. Chicks hatched now will make broilers by April or roasters by May or June. The capons are in demand now and will continue until May. Now is a good time to start trapnests and market the poor layers before the hatching season starts. Give the fowls plenty of water with the chill taken off and see that it does not freeze. If you haven't a heater to keep it warm, place the water vessel in a protected place where the sun will shine on it. Fowls should be kept out of the snow. If they must run outdoors in snowy weather, clear a place for them to exercise in. Keep plenty of litter in the henhouse so the fowls will get exercise.

Virginia. R. C.

A new, tougher, longer-life CEL-O-GLASS★



Now CEL-O-GLASS offers a greater safeguard to your poultry profits than ever before.

We have made this new CEL-O-GLASS so strong and tough that it will last much longer—and it will last longer than any other similar product on the market. Its coating is tougher. Wind and snow and rain will not affect it. Bad weather cannot weaken it. And you get this new, improved CEL-O-GLASS at *no* increase in price.

How CEL-O-GLASS makes you money and pays for itself

8 years of performance prove that CEL-O-GLASS prevents chick losses. And if CEL-O-GLASS helped you save only 10 extra chicks out of every 100, you would have a big profit on your CEL-O-GLASS the very first year. Every 10 extra chicks you save are worth at least $15 at maturity. And all you need for a brooder housing 400 chicks is about 40 feet of CEL-O-GLASS. So you can figure out for yourself how CEL-O-GLASS makes money for you and quickly pays for itself.

And CEL-O-GLASS keeps on making money for you year after year. Even after years of use your chicks get the same health-giving qualities.

Through those dreaded first ten weeks, the "danger period," your chicks will be guarded from the cold, wet, drizzly weather. Ultra-violet rays through CEL-O-GLASS drench your brooder houses with health. They promote the building of bone and body tissues and prevent leg weakness. They cause the chicks' blood to manufacture Vitamin D which means healthier, faster-growing chicks. And brooding your chicks behind CEL-O-GLASS protects them from those outdoor dangers such as coccidiosis, worm infestation, chilling, drowning and crowding.

These are facts, not just theories. At the Ohio Experiment Station, out of a test group of 100 chicks, 96 were brought through to healthy maturity. An identical group behind ordinary window glass all developed severe signs of leg weakness at the end of the eighth week.

Remodel your present brooders into health houses simply by installing CEL-O-GLASS frames. Hinge the frames to swing in and to the side or up under the roof when not in use. This assures longest life.

If you plan to build new houses, write for our free blueprints. CEL-O-GLASS is also valuable for use on laying houses, hog houses, cold frames, back porches, storm doors and windows, dairy barns, and for many other practical purposes. You can get CEL-O-GLASS at hardware, lumber, seed and feed dealers. If your local dealers cannot supply you, please write Acetol Products, Inc., Dept. 401, 21 Spruce St., New York.

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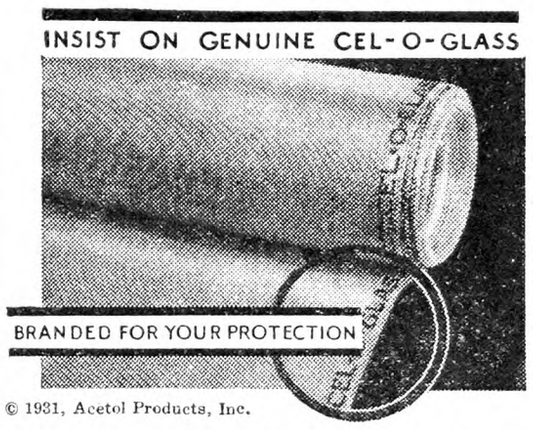

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Tune in on the Sunshine Counsellor . . . Poultry Market Reports—Sunshine Health Talks. Every Friday at 12:30 noon, your time, Stations KYW, WCAU, KPO, KWK, WREN, KFAB, KOA, WOC, WHO, WOW, WDAF. At 12:45 p. m. Station KSTP. At 1:30 p. m. Stations KDKA, WLW, WJR.

COAST-TO-COAST BROADCAST

★ You may be sure of obtaining the new, improved CEL-O-GLASS at your dealer's. Shipments of the new CEL-O-GLASS began early in the Spring of 1930.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

Complaint has been issued against Howard B. Drollinger by the Federal Trade Commission. Drollinger advertised and sold an alleged electro-magnetic device known as the Ionizer. This has been sold under the name of "Life Saver" in California and Chicago and in Cleveland was sold under the name of "Ion-i-zer." It was sold in New York also under the same name. The device consists of coil of wire covered with cloth or rubber, and, when attached to electric current, is claimed, by Mr. Drollinger, to create a magnetic field and thus has curative and therapeutic value in the treatment of diseases and ailments of the human body. The National Better Business Bureau had previously issued an exhaustive report on the subject. It develops that Dr. S. C. Drollinger died in 1927. The device is not a scientific invention nor a new or wonderful invention. It will not cure, nor is it a proper treatment for diseases or afflictions. It cannot transmit energy nor remedial force to the human body in such an amount as to have any therapeutical value or effect. Twenty years ago Dr. Sanche was advertising the Oxydonor which was a similar device and equally as ineffective.

In recent weeks numerous requests have been received inquiring about the standing of various "investment trusts" which sell shares to the public. The growth of this form of trust accounts for the active attempts to sell the shares, and the activity of selling agents accounts for the inquiries to us. Three years ago there were, according to a recent report of the Attorney General's office, 102 of these concerns functioning in the State of New York with resources of $600,000,000, but now we have 220, with resources of $4,500,000,000. The plan is to create a pool which buys up and deals in a diversified number of stocks. The sum total is represented in shares and these shares are sold to the public. The stocks are placed in the hands of a bank. Provision is made for the expense, and the proceeds go to the shareholder. The theory is that this diversified holding of stocks is safer for the investor than the limited number of stocks that one small investor can buy, and that the experts managing the trusts are better qualified to make selections, and buy and sell from time to time than a single investor. There is some justification for this claim. On the other hand men must practice before they become experts. On this plan they acquire their practice in the handling of other people's money, and the people who earned the money learn nothing from the use of it. As now conducted the money is put into the hands of strangers. The owners of it have nothing to say as to the securities to be bought. They do not know what is in the pool. They have no way of finding out. They put all their trust in the management of the pool. If it is well managed and successful they get a fair return. If otherwise they lose. Some of these trusts have succeeded. Some have barely made ends meet. Some have failed. Just now the Attorney General reports that Charles V. Bob, and Frederick C. Russell, who organized the Metal and Mining Shares, Inc., are under indictment on a charge of grand larceny. Through a dummy corporation $6,000,000 of reported gilt-edge securities disappeared and in place of them nothing was found but bonds of a corporation which had no assets. The Attorney General insists that these trusts should be put under State regulation, and they should be required to make quarterly reports of their exact holdings for the information of the people who furnish the money. The reports should be checked and verified. Even then there will be risk enough in the occasional breach of trust that no law has yet fully prevented.

I wish I had known of your paper three or four years ago, when I bought stamps from a furniture firm in Boston. There were a good many in Natick who go stuck for around $15 to $20 each. But how were we to know? The firm had an embossed seal allowing them to do business in the State, so warn your readers of similar schemes. MRS. C. R. W.
Massachusetts.

Correct information is often hard to get and few understand how helpless many country people are in the face of a colorful seal on a fancy certificate. We have information gathered at the cost of many thousands of dollars during the past 51 years. Some of it is now useless, as fakes and swindles die young, but take heavy toll while on the road. We are often asked if we do not become peeved with people who continue to make improvident use of their money. We do not, because we know how difficult it is to get correct information and how much it costs. But it gives us a thrill of joy every time we learn that the work has saved a hard-earned dollar for one of our friends.

Is the Irving-Vance Company, Ltd., Toronto, Canada, advertisement enclosed, a reliable company? They want my daughter to send them $40, and they will do the rest. T. C. S.
Massachusetts.

This is a work-at-home proposition. The advertisement claims $15 to $50 weekly can be earned at home oil painting photographs. It gives no hint of the $40 to be sent them first. The promise is too good and the money prospect too easy. We assume the company has something to sell for $40. But we see no reason why you should take the risk of sending $40 to Canada any more than they should send you their product on trust. We advise the daughter to hold on to her $40.

Do you know anything about the International Realty Co., 804 Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and 643 Pelissier St., Windsor, Ontario; Ira L. Graham, manager? I answered an advertisement in a paper: "Wanted — A farm." etc., and signed 804 Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich. When the reply came it was this company wanting to list farms with 500 realtors at "half-price for 15 days," which was $5 to cover advertising, stamps, etc. I paid no attention, as I am one of nine heirs trying to sell our farm. Now they have extended time 15 days at same rate. Are they reliable?
Ohio. L. R. A.

We have never known anything but disappointment and loss of money to follow advance fees for the sale of farms. Sometimes the custom has developed into deliberate fraud, the agent devoting all of his efforts to getting the fee, and no effort to sell the farms. It is time enough to pay a commission when the sale is completed and title passed.

May a mortgagee about to renew a mortgage which has expired, demand interest be paid twice a year, and no installments to be paid under the agreements? Has he a right to a receipt for our taxes to show a bank which holds a mortgage on his home? Y. T.
New Jersey.

Yes. This is a new contract. You may pay the mortgage in full, if you have the money and desire to do so, or to demand any terms you desire for a renewal of the mortgage. He has the same privilege. A large bank may take installments on a mortgage because it has money coming in all the time and the installments go right into another loan and earn interest. But an individual may be obliged to hold the installments for considerable time and lose the income on it. His loan is safer if interest is paid every six months, and his income is better by making the whole mortgage due at one time. He is entitled to know that your taxes are paid, because taxes are a lien ahead of the mortgage. The bank is probably carrying a good-sized mortgage on the house. It is also secured by his bond, and the strength of the bond is more if your taxes are paid, because, if he had to foreclose, the taxes would have to be paid as an addition to the mortgage. It is no harm to you and a help to him to show the tax receipt to the bank. We advise it.

THE R. N.-Y. is the very best farm paper published. It gives us just the things we farmers want to know. I take several others, but THE R. N.-Y. takes first place in our home. A. T.
New York.

In these days of high romancing and misleading propaganda it is encouraging to know that men making a business of the farm appreciate an effort to give them an honest, helpful service. It is an inspiration to continue to give the best that is in us.

The Deaf Speak

Driving out Belmont Avenue, in beautiful Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, one sees two cottages which resemble private residences, but which really are the Home for the Training in Speech of Deaf Children. Here also may be seen groups of romping children ranging in age from two to 13 years, rosy with health and happiness, in spite of their handicap, playing the same games that hearing children play, talking and laughing with each other, for no sign language of any sort is ever taught.

This Home School is a bright, cheery place with its many sunny windows and wide porches, and an effort is made to avoid the formal features of an institution.

We learn from nature that our different organs are developed by use and exercise, and that disuse impairs them, which shows the importance of training a deaf child to use his voice and speech organs at the natural age. Normal deaf children as a class, differ at birth from normal hearing children, as a class, only in lacking one physical sense.

The object of this school is to admit children between the ages of two and eight, and give them a course of from six to eight years from time of entrance, then have them return to their homes and continue their education in public schools with their brothers and sisters.

When parents discover an infant to be deaf, they should continue to talk to it, just as to a hearing baby; always directing its attention to the face of the speaker. A deaf baby begins to babble just like a hearing baby; not from imitation of course, but the deaf baby has the same heredity from generations back of it, to talk, as the hearing baby. The natural and therefore the most favorable age for acquiring articulate speech and language is identical with that of hearing children. They can learn it all through their eyes, if given the same benefit of the great amount of repetition that every hearing child receives through the ear, in infancy and early childhood.

Most mothers do not have as much time to devote to their little deaf baby as they would like, and so this Home School was established at 2201 Belmont Avenue, Philadelphia, about 40 years ago, where kind and sympathethic teachers and mothers-at-large make it their life work to teach these little ones who have never heard their mother's voice, nor a bird sing, nor sweet music of any kind, but they are as happy a group as can be found anywhere.

Teaching speech to the deaf should be an educational problem of interest to all, for it is of such vital importance to unnumbered mothers and fathers. Patient and intelligent co-operation with nature by family, friends and community, is all that is necessary to develop speech and speech-reading in every intelligent deaf child.

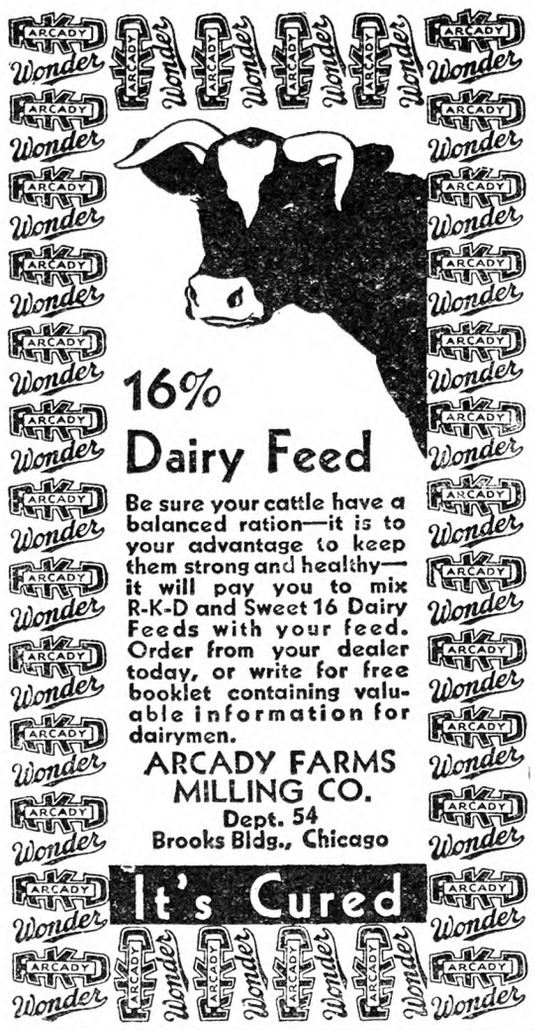
Frequently a child is unable to keep up with his class; he is accused of being lazy and inattentive, when a visit to a physician proves that his apparent inattention is due to defective hearing.

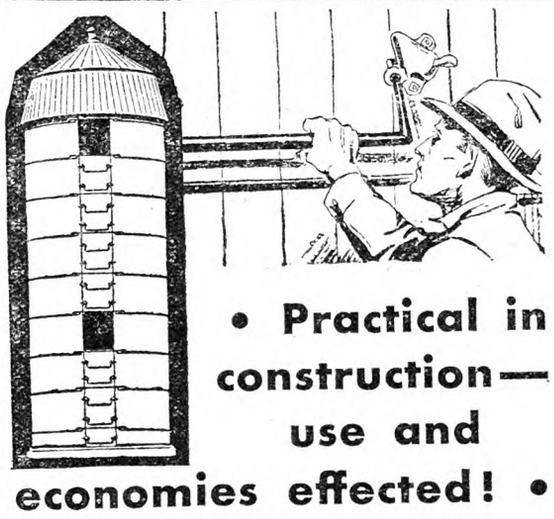
This school is particularly interested in children from the rural districts, who do not have the opportunity to attend a special speech class that the town child has. Or, perhaps the distance from town makes it impossible for the child to attend a special day school. For such children as these, residential schools are maintained where little folks are given the special training they must have. Sometimes parents fear they will be criticized for sending such little children away to school. To them we would like to say, that by so doing, they are only showing their great love for them, for it is the brave and unselfish parents who are willing to make sacrifices in order that these handicapped little ones may learn to become useful members of society.

GRACE A. MC CLELLAN.

Good R. I. Reds

I see on page 1332 that 20 eggs daily for 100 pullets is good. What would you say to 40 to 45 eggs daily from 58 R. I. Reds, April hatched? I have one pen of 25 Reds, and have got as high as 23 eggs in one day. I am feeding dry mash, scratch and a little buckwheat in the litter in the morning, with green feed at noon.
Connecticut. M. C. J.





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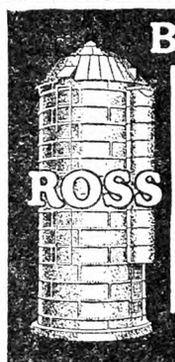

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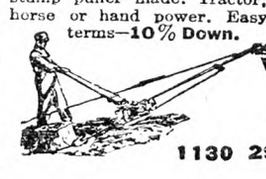
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The Beautiful Christmas Rose

When late witch hazel blooms have vanished from woodland and hedgerow, and hardy Chrysanthemums have withdrawn their sunshiny blossoms from the garden, one plant alone, the Christmas rose, remains to delight us with its evergreen beauty of foliage, and mass of waxy buds and flowers, thus reminding us that earth is ever young, and that underneath the snows of Winter, Spring flowers are sleeping.

This rare garden favorite is really not a rose at all, although the flower resembles in form the bloom of the wild rose, which has five petals and numerous stamens, but there the resemblance ceases. The proper name of the Christmas rose is Helleborus niger, a sub-Alpine plant belonging to a genus of coarse herbs comprising about 15 species, natives of Europe and Western Asia. This genus of plants (Helleborus) is included in the large crowfoot, or Ranunculaceæ family, and claim as kinsfolk the buttercup, Anemone, Trollius, goldthread, columbine, Delphinium, baneberry, and other plants more or less well known to us.

We have in our south rockery a beau-

Christmas Rose in Bloom

tiful specimen of Christmas rose which has a spread of over three feet; height, 12 inches. There are now as we approach the Christmas season, 60 buds and blossoms, surrounded by a luxuriant mass of as many ample, palmately divided, waxy-green leaves on sturdy stems of mottled red and green; both leaves and blossoms are radical (proceeding from the root).

The pink-tinted buds are exquisite, the flowers are large and showy, measuring about three inches across; the corolla is formed by five petal-like sepals of waxy white, sometimes borrowing a tinge of pink from the Winter sunset sky, and in old age (for they persist all Winter), turning a delightful shade of green, blest prophecy of Spring! There are a hundred or more stamens to each flower, forming with the pistils, which are closely packed together in the center of the flower, a heart of gold. Although the spreading sepals seem to take the place of the petals, the petals themselves are not lacking, for, tucked underneath the numerous golden anthers, and forming a circle just within the corolla, are the tiny yellowish-green petals. Mortal eye may miss them, but the bees know they are there. Late in the Fall and in early Spring they gather the honey from the delectable nectar offered them in these tubular petals, like fairy goblets, for they measure barely one-fourth of an inch in length. The pistils, 10 or less in number, and about three-fourths of an inch in length, are beautifully formed; the lower part is a receptacle for the ovules which later form the seeds. The seed receptacles at maturity (in the Spring) are beaked all curving in one direction, giving the flower, whose sepals still persist, a peculiar, piquant appearance. Within these vessels the tiny brown seeds are snuggled in a row, like peas in a pod.

It is said to be a difficult matter to raise the Christmas rose from seed, as it is propagated almost entirely by division (generally in late Spring, before the new leaves are put forth), but if one could find the secret of raising plants from seed, the market might be more readily supplied, for the plant is quite a rarity in gardens, and few nurserymen are advertising it.

If it can be acquired, it will be found easy of cultivation, and may be used in a variety of ways. It is effective used as a low hedge or border along walks or drives, in a sheltered nook by the house, in the rock garden, or rockery. It should be planted in good rich soil, with southern or eastern exposure, and when happily placed will bloom from November to April. Once a spot is found to its liking it should not be moved, for it does not take kindly to change.

Our experience with Helleborus niger has been that it does not like to be covered, but prefers to face the storms of Winter as they come. Nature seems to take care of the freezing and thawing in a satisfactory manner, so that our blossoms endure through the Winter and seed in the Spring. MRS. F. W. P.

Pittsford, N. Y.

Wanted—To Buy

Old Envelopes and Stamps. Rural New-Yorker readers having old envelopes mailed before 1880 will receive interesting information about their cash value by writing R. V. RICE, 2652 Asbury Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

YARN COLORED WOOL for RUGS. $1.15 lb. Knitting Yarns at bargain. Samples FREE. H. Bartlett, Mfr., Box 7, Harmony, Maine

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Experienced general farm-hand, single, strong, willing worker; no smoking; location, South Virginia; give full description, age, experience, length of time employment desired, wages expected with maintenance and personal habits. ADVERTISER 110, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN WANTED to work about 10 acres swamp land on shares; all tools, tractors, horses, plows, manure furnished; wonderful market right at our door. S. A., P. O. B. 276, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

WOMAN AS GENERAL houseworker, country hotel (Christian), April to November; state experience, references and wages desired. ADVERTISER 111, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man on dairy farm; must be good milker; no cigarettes or liquor. EDWARD HEIDT, R. 1, Lisle, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

REGISTERED NURSE wishes position. ADVERTISER 9435, care Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL FARM, country estate manager, available for re-engagement; exceptional training and record; thoroughly experienced and proficient in the various branches of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, construction, development, organization and detailed supervision generally; present position includes fifth year of successful operation; the premises may be inspected and employer interviewed. MANAGER OF ALGONQUIN MANOR, Cambridge, Md.

ELDERLY MAN wants work on farm, chopping wood, caretaker; need work. EDWARD HOFBAUER, Gen. Del., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—A job in cow barn, fair wages with board, room; experienced. HARVEY WELLS, Woodstock Valley, Conn.

WANTED—A position on farm by the month or on poultry plant, no milking; experienced; state wages in first letter. FRANK SWAIN, Luzerne, N. Y.

RELIABLE GENERAL caretaker and handyman (middle-aged), country hotel, (Christian), April to November; state wages. ADVERTISER 112, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN, AGE 25, single, experienced, desires position as dairyman or poultryman; best references. ADVERTISER 109, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED farmer, caretaker, woodsman, general farming, wants position; trusty, sober, best references. ADVERTISER 108, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE YOUNG man, 20, wants position; experienced livestock, teamster, tools and good calf raiser; no booze or tobacco; state wages; best reference. ADVERTISER 107, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM SUPERINTENDENT wants position March 1, Western New York preferred; married, age 37, experienced dairy, fruit, poultry, general farm crops and use of modern machinery. ADVERTISER 106, care Rural New-Yorker.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, young German, excellent driver, farm help. RICHARD WEINEYER, 203 W. 107th St., New York City.

ORCHARDIST DESIRES position as working manager; unusually wide experience in several States over a period of 14 years; can maintain a good orchard in profitable condition or renovate a neglected one; especially interested in marketing, and has had successful experience in sales at the orchard; interest in fruit growing largely responsible for desire to obtain better position; can furnish good recommendations from leaders in the profession. ADVERTISER 104, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED by American, middle-aged, as poultry, handy or caretaker; sober and reliable; a good worker; about February 10; state wages in first letter. ADVERTISER 103, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN EXPERT with poultry, etc., desires position on private estate where a man who takes pride in superior results will be appreciated, or on large plant where I can bring my own help; references. ADVERTISER 102, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED married man wishes position working foreman or superintendent farm or estate; Protestant, American, temperate, life experience all branches farm or estate; result getter, references. BOX 575, Red Bank, N. J.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, seven years' experience hatching, brooding, laying flock management; two years twelve thousand layer plant; eastern location preferred; references. DINSMORE FINLAY, R. 1, Coshocton, Ohio.

GERMAN, SINGLE, 46, citizen; worked seven years on fruit and chicken farm; fine experience, good reference, willing worker; wants job. ADVERTISER 116, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED DAIRYMAN, good milker, wants position. ADVERTISER 115, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED, private estate; understands all machinery, New York and Jersey license, strictly sober, 29, best references. ADVERTISER 128, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, 20 years' experience in incubation, brooding, etc.; best reference. ADVERTISER 127, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKERS, HOLLANDERS, young, married, three children; general handy in gardening, chickens, painting, can butcher and dress, make sausage; wife fine cook and very clean; no bad habits and fine references; have own furniture. ADVERTISER 124, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUPERINTENDENT-MANAGER, private estate; an efficient, aggressive, hard-hitting executive; 20 years' agricultural and commercial experience; years of training in this work; now in Mid-West; write in detail; present employer was consulted before placing this advertisement. ADVERTISER 123, care Rural New-Yorker.

VEGETABLE GROWER, married, open for position; 25 years' experience growing in field, hot-beds and greenhouses. H. B. SLADE, 6 St. David's Ave., Wayne, Pa.

YOUNG MAN, experienced dry-hand milker and dairyman wants job. ADVERTISER 121, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION AS MANAGER of farm or estate, April 1; expert with farm crops and dairy; unlimited amount of references; age 30. E. G. MILLIMAN, Charlotte, N. Y.

POSITION WANTED—Farm manager, experienced, married, development, maintenance finest estate, breeding and showing of horses a specialty. ADVERTISER 119, care Rural New-Yorker.

GAME PROTECTOR, guide, patrolman. ADVERTISER 126, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

WANTED to buy farm; send full details to MARTIN L. O'HARA, Ossining, N. Y.

FARM, 152 ACRES, two sets of buildings, large sugar bush, running water, State road, electricity available, Buffalo and other city markets near; $500 cash, balance on long term payments. JOHN A. DAVIES, Wyoming, N. Y.

WANTED TO RENT—Poultry farm or combined with dairy or fruit; hard road, electricity, running water, good house and buildings, level, well drained, tillable land and good market essential; will buy stock if desired. ADVERTISER 114, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Small farm, Southern New Jersey, with or suitable for gasoline station, main highway; write full description, income, lowest cash price. ADVERTISER 113, care Rural New-Yorker.

20-COW DAIRY farm, with or without stock; small down payment. BOX 261, Middleburg, N. Y.

WANTED—Cheap acreage for Summer camp; prefer heavy timber, within one hundred miles or so of New York City; sightly location; cash; photos or literature will not be returned; full details; Pennsylvania, New York or North Jersey. ADVERTISER 9480, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED TO RENT old greenhouse with land, on State road preferred. Write, H. ADAM, 8 Ellis St., Hyde Park, Mass.

FOR SALE—Established garage and roadstand business; 10-room house for tourist accommodations; on main highway No. 9, Albany Post Road; Columbia County, N. Y. ADVERTISER 105, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—125-acre New York State farm, nice set buildings fully equipped, 150 miles New York City; 25 head stock; low price, small cash payment. ADVERTISER 101, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Village dairy-poultry farms, 10 and 50 acres; two fine houses, everything modern. ADVERTISER 9457, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—96-acre poultry farm, sacrificed. MRS. CALMESE BLY, Gettysburg, Pa.

FARM FOR SALE—Dairy farm of 348 acres, 250 acres of which are tillable with tractor, located 1 mile south of Lebanon, N. Y., and 6 miles west of Earlville, in Madison County; 1 mile from church, railroad station, school and milk plant; has been worked till December 1 this year; this is purely a dairy farm with a large barn, tool shed, milk house and residence; can give clear title and immediate possession at attractive price; for particulars write W. J. PECKHAM, Warsaw, N. Y.

WANTED—Poultry farm, 50 acres or more, New York or Connecticut preferred, with or without stock and equipment; give full particulars. ADVERTISER 117, care Rural New-Yorker.

OLD NEW ENGLAND homestead, good buildings in good repair, hard road, one mile from good market, water piped to house and barn; plenty of fruit and berries; lot of old furniture. C. C. MARKHAM, Guilford, Conn.

EXCHANGE 2-STORY frame building with general store, Garfield, N. J., for good farm, with or without stock, in good condition. S. MILETICH, P. O. Box 67, Hoppersville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—178-acre dairy farm with or without equipment. W. T. DIVEN, 232 49th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR RENT, or shares, near Saratoga, equipped dairy, truck farm; only men with sufficient finances. ADVERTISER 125, care Rural New-Yorker.

NEW JERSEY poultry farm, 18 acres, rich sandy loam, capacity 1,400 layers; stocked with fancy Leghorns of proven official records; hatchery 6,500 eggs; large dwelling house with all modern improvements; 50 miles from New York; bargain to one looking for convenient location; $8,500 cash, balance mortgage. ADVERTISER 122, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED COUPLE (no children), wanted; with cash for cattle; wishing to start for themselves; state age, experience, when disengaged. ADVERTISER 120, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Commuter's home and chicken farm, seven rooms, one acre, large coop and new brooder house for 1,800 chickens. ADVERTISER 118, care Rural New-Yorker.

TO LEASE — Unusual opportunity to lease a small dairy and stock farm having a large income; two miles from city 70,000 population; high-class retail route; possession in May; proven ability required. Address MOORLAND FARM, New Britain, Conn.

Miscellaneous

WANTED—Old books and pamphlets on "Life of Mary Jamison," Indian captive; give publisher's name, address and date. FRED STRECKER, Box 957, Rochester, N. Y.

ONIONS (SPANISH), beets (table), carrots, potatoes, cabbage (domestic), $2 per 100 lbs., sacked. PATTINGTON'S, Merrifield, Cayuga County, N. Y.

NEW CROP peanuts, field stock, cheapest way to buy direct from farm, little waste; 20 lbs., $2.25; 40 lbs., $3; 75 lbs., $5; 500 lbs., $27.50; J. T. COUNCILL & SONS, Franklin, Va.

HONEY—Quality, purity, satisfaction guaranteed; 60 lbs. best clover, $5.40; 30 lbs., $3; 60 lbs. buckwheat, $4.80; amber clover, $4.80; not prepaid; 10-lb. pails, white comb, $1.75, postpaid. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

PEANUTS, 5 CENTS per pound; half bushel (11 pounds), prepaid, $1.25; field stock; satisfaction guaranteed. J. W. McLEOD, Rowland, N. C.

PURE VERMONT maple sugar, candy, syrup; write for prices. CHESTER CARVER ESTATE, Weston, Vt.

HONEY—Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $5.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

CHOICE FLORIDA oranges, grapefruit and tangerines; sweet, juicy, full-flavored; full standard bushel, straight or assorted, $1.75 with order, express charges collect; satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. C. R. THOMAS, Thonotosassa, Florida.

"DEPEW'S HONEY" — White clover, 60 lbs., $5.50; 120, $10, here. LAVERN DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

CLOVER HONEY, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65, postpaid third zone; sample and list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

FOR SALE—4,000-egg Wishbone incubator, complete with automatic egg turner and coal-burning heater. ADRIAN DeNEEF, Sodus, N. Y.

PECANS—Large paper-shell, extra nice, 50c pound postpaid. L. H. CASE, Box 638, Southington, Conn.

WANTED—Small garden tractor; state condition, price and equipment. J. G. RICHARDSON, R. D. 3, Box 19, Salisbury, Md.

USED NEWTOWN incubators, 1,800 to 12,000, good as new; write for price on size you need. JUSTA POULTRY FARM, Southampton, N. Y.

MAMMOTH BUCKEYE incubator, No. 33; A-1 condition, automatic, capacity 9,216, oil or gas; no reasonable offer refused. JAMES COYLE, Driftwood, Pa.

JUMBO PEANUTS—New crop, field stock, 100 lbs., $6; hand picked, 100, $8; shelled, 15c per lb., f.o.b. Franklin. R. J. COUNCILL, Franklin, Va.

COMB HONEY, Fall flower, $3.25 case; clover, $4.50 case, here, packed for express shipment, 21 lbs. net; Fall flower extracted, 12-lb. can, $1.75, delivered third zone. I. STRINGHAM, Glen Cove, N. Y.

BLACK WALNUT and shellbark kernels, 95c per lb., delivered. GLEN DALE POULTRY FARM, Dillsburg, Pa.

GOLDENROD HONEY, preferred by some, 5-lb. pail, $1.20, postpaid. LYMAN APIARIES, R. 1, Northampton, Mass.

FOR SALE—Used bushel and celery crate machinery, perfect condition, consisting of a Lansing bolting table with 40-in. saw, Crescent swing cut-off saw frame, 1 sliding cut-off table, 2 Davis steel frame power-feed slitting tables, large Champion blower, saws, belts, pulleys, shafting. GANZ BROS., Lock Berlin, N. Y.

CHESTNUT LUMBER and posts, car each; lumber mostly 1 inch, 35c per M.; posts, six feet, 10c; nine feet, sawed, 35c each; f.o.b. here. W. HALBERT, Oxford, N. Y.

VERY FINE white clover honey, 5-lb. pail, $1, postpaid third zone; one 60-lb. can, $5.70; two cans, $11, here. NOAH BORDNER, Holgate, Ohio.

WANTED—Buffalo electric incubator No. 7, good condition, reasonable for cash. LESTER BARTLES, Flemington, N. J.

HONEY, NEW crop clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.85, delivered; 6 10-lb. pails, $6.60, here; orders sent C.O.D. ALBERT J. BRAUN, Naples, N. Y.

PURE HONEY, liquid or granulated, 5-lb pails, postpaid, clover, one pail, $1; 2 pails, $1.90; 4 pails, $3.50; amber or buckwheat, 15 cts. per pail less; low price for 60-lb. can. Write, HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

FINE HONEY—60-lb. can, here, clover, $6; buckwheat-basswood mixed, $4.50; 10-lb. pail within third zone, $1.75; buckwheat, $1.60; 30 lbs., $4.25; buckwheat, $3.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

HONEY, FANCY clover, 60-lb. can, $5.20; 25-lb. pail, $3. SPENCER BAIRD, Fayetteville, N. Y.

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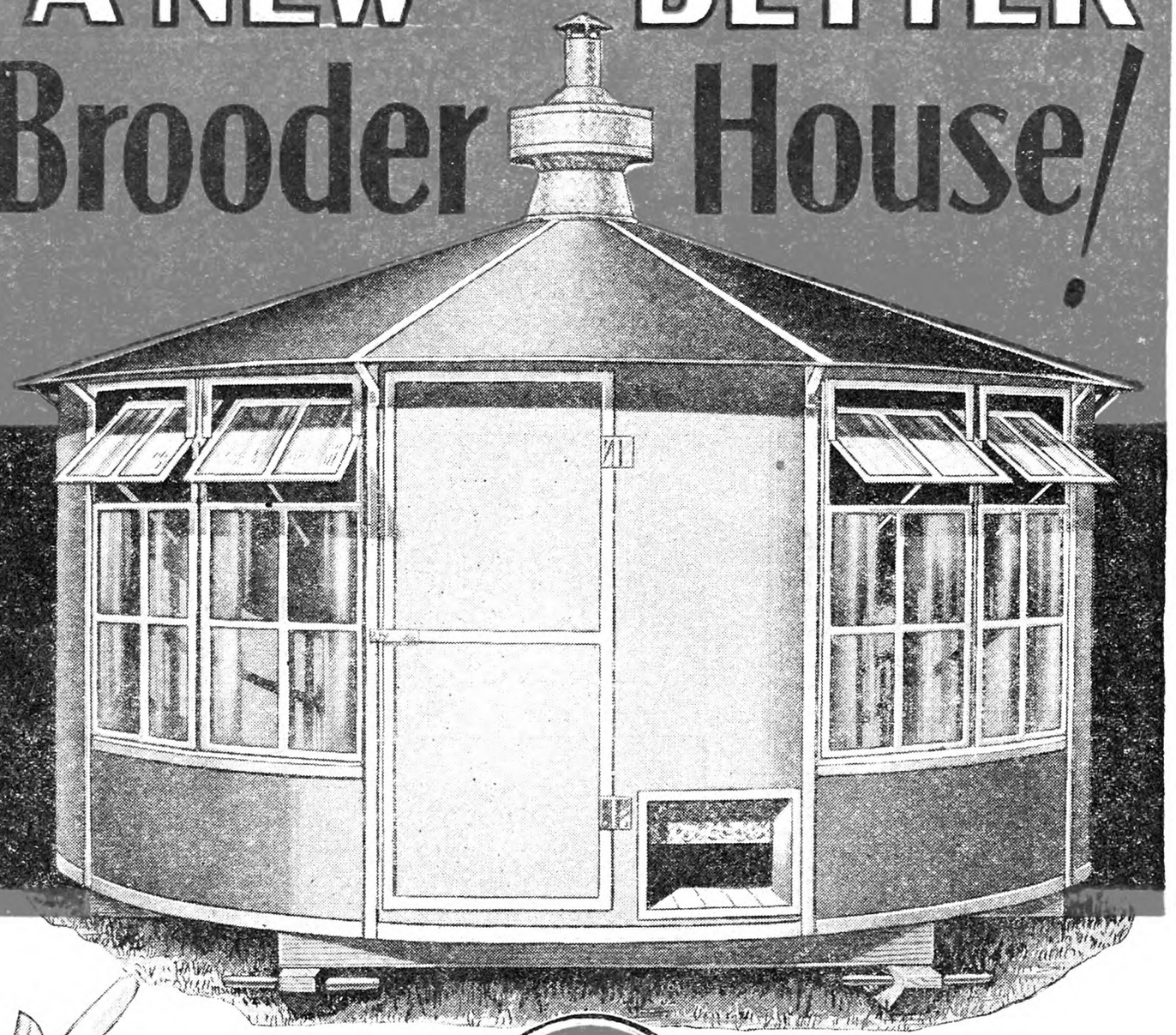

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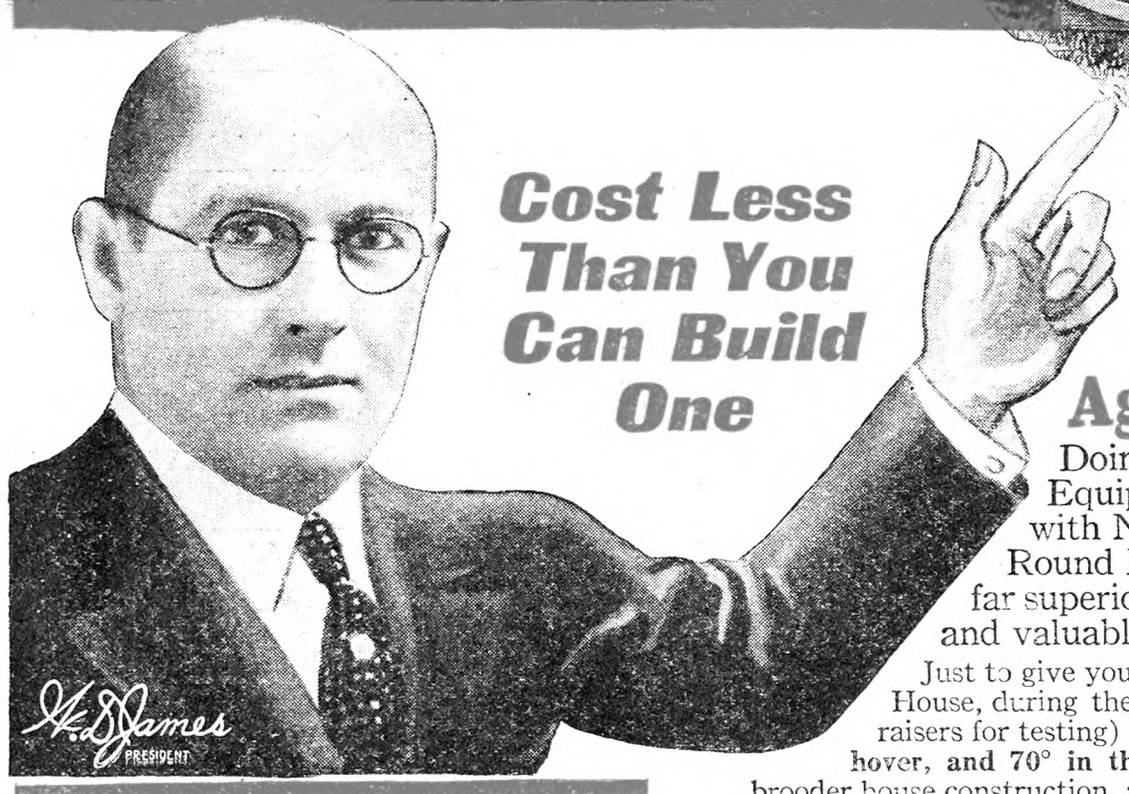

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Just to give you some actual PROOF of the outstanding superiority of this wonderful New Brooder House, during the zero weather in 1927 (we have had several out for three years in the hands of poultry raisers for testing) **with the thermometer at 8° below zero a temperature of 83° was maintained under the hover, and 70° in the house itself.** Here is positive proof that this new brooder house is a **revelation** in brooder house construction, and WHY it is so outstandingly more efficient and better.

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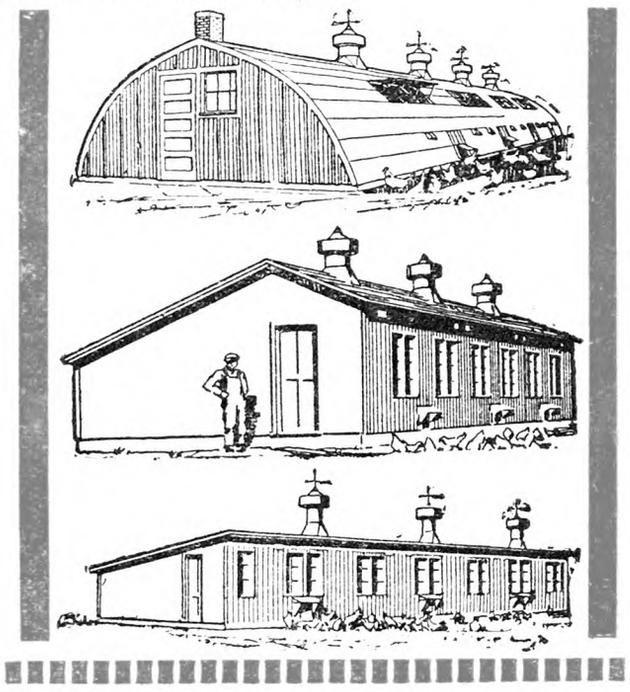
Until you send for our Special Poultry House Catalog. Check coupon below, fill it out and mail to office nearest you. It contains the most practical and helpful information on this subject that is obtainable. Jamesway engineers have solved many problems for you. Why not have the benefit of this valuable knowledge and experience. This book is free—just mail the Coupon—NOW.



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Here again, this wonderful house steps out in the lead with a feature so vital to success in raising baby chicks, that in itself alone, makes it preferable. It gives you **400% more sunshine on the floor.** It has a Special Half Screen Door which permits the main door to be opened on warm days and still more sunshine added.

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It has 4 big six-light Metal framed Windows with Transom Ventilating Tops, adjustable to throw the incoming air up or down. House being round there are no cold corners causing the chicks to pile up and smother.

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Here is a Special Feature not found in ordinary brooder houses. Proper ventilation is a vital essential in any poultry building, and Jamesway has always been "the last word" in ventilating systems for farm and poultry buildings. Baby chicks need an abundance of FRESH AIR, but it must be warm and free from drafts. This brooder house has a complete "BUILT-IN" ventilating system. Fresh air comes in at the roof line; is warmed and spreads out creating a gentle circulation, **forcing** the foul air up and out of the ventilator at top of roof.

Built of Jamesway Insulating Board

The side walls and roof are made of very thick Jamesway Insulating Board, a better "cold-resisting" and "heat-retaining" material which has been made wind, snow, sleet and rain-proof. This SAVES fuel cost and chick losses. It is SNUG-TIGHT ALL OVER. All joints are sealed and reinforced with Metal Battens held tightly by screws.

Special Features:

1. **Side Walls and Roof** are made of thick Jamesway Insulating Board, a new cold-resisting, heat-retaining material which has been treated making it wind, rain, snow and sleet-proof. SAVES fuel—SAVES chicks.
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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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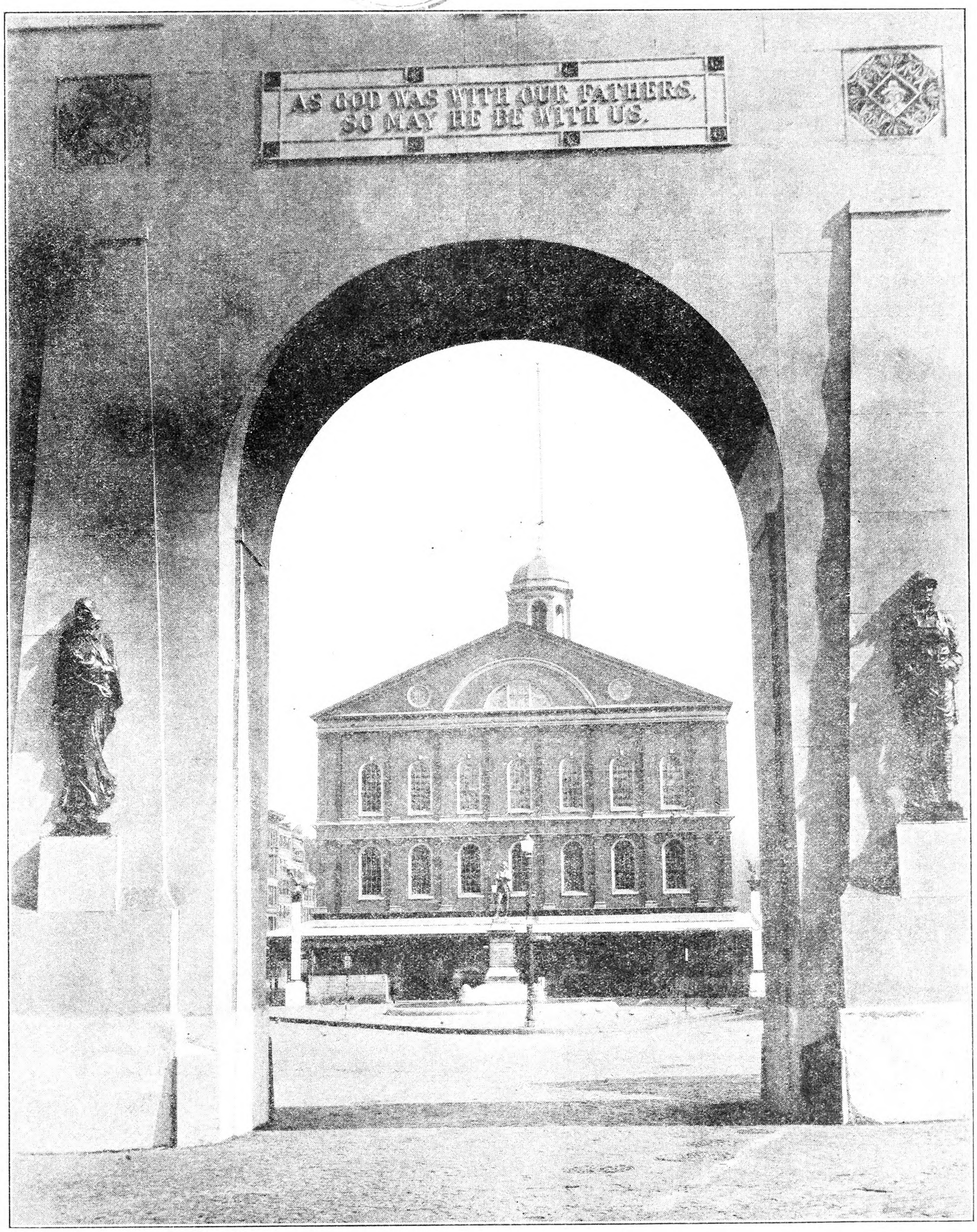


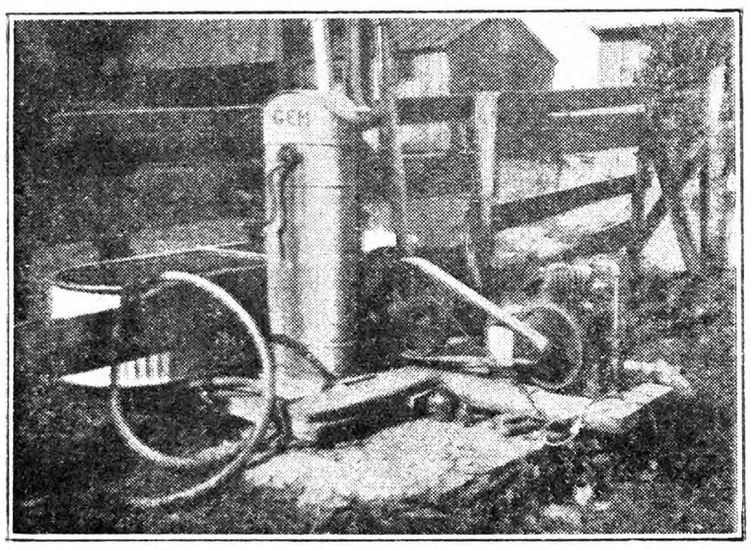
Faneuil Hall, Boston, the "Cradle of Liberty"

The Optimist Makes His Annual Report

WINTER seems to have settled down on the Optimist's farm again. For the second time within a week a cold wave has sent the temperature down uncomfortably near zero. The fields are covered with a light snow, but under that is rather dry ground. I know there are farmers who would have preferred a soaking rain to a snowfall. There are empty wells and dry brooks, and how will they be filled if Winter comes to stay with such severity? There would be more empty cisterns, too, but for a moderate thunder shower November 17. That shower gave me the only chance I have had to plow this Autumn, and it was not easy plowing at that. Only one other farmer on our street has any plowing done, and he made haste to turn over some buckwheat stubble after our first snowstorm of October 25 had melted and soaked in.

Thanksgiving Day has come and gone. As usual I found plenty of reasons to be thankful. We have had tastes of both flood and drought during the Summer, but no crop failures. Heat and moisture have been equal to our needs during most of the season. The warm dry weather of April encouraged early sowing of oats, barley and canning peas, with resulting good yield. It was the best oat and barley crop in five years, and the fourth good pea crop in five years. Corn that was planted early in May did not get so badly hurt by August drought as that planted later. The dry hot days arrived when our corn was in tassel. It made nubbins of many of the ears, but I notice that the kernels are heavy and the fodder is very good roughage. This region had heavy showers at the middle of June which benefited the hay crop. Alfalfa made three cuttings in spite of dry weather in August and September. Hay is the one crop that brings a better price now than it did a year ago. We took good care of all that grew this year, and I never saw it look prettier when pressed. I sowed my bushel of northern-grown Alfalfa seed on the pea field, and it made the usual good stand after early peas, but the late peas were so rank and slow to mature that I thought the Alfalfa nearly ruined. In September so much of it was growing that I think it will be worth mowing next year. However, I am convinced that Horsford peas are not suitable as a nurse for Alfalfa seedlings.

Our bean crop had an adverse start due to the heavy June showers a week after planting. Where the soil was slightly clayey some of the seedlings did not come through. It was two weeks before cultivation could begin, and then I felt obliged to give up the poorest side of the bean field and replant to buckwheat on July 12. The beans we cultivated and fought the weeds to save, clearly showed their appreciation of that heavy hay crop plowed under last Fall and Spring. Harvest weather was favorable in September but I was surprised to find the Otenashi beans growing and blooming again after seeming to ripen evenly. This seemed to be due to a light shower a few days before we began cutting them. I have been waiting for the bean thrasher to get

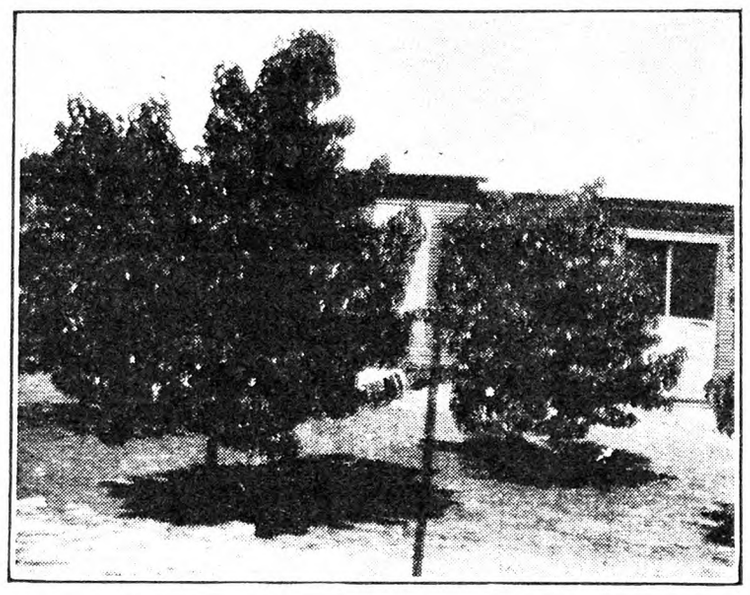


The "Double-barreled" Well in Use. Fig. 35

around before snowdrifts get deep, and hoping the market will show a little more animation before the snows are all melted again. A telephone call this evening says the thrasher will be here tomorrow, and one of our farm papers says the cold weather ought to make the bean market improve.

I regard buckwheat as a catch crop, but some of my neighbors take it more seriously. They have had a good season as to yield, and I was fortunate enough to harvest the late sowing I made on July 26 in the new orchard. That was because killing frost was delayed until October 20. All buckwheat that blossomed after the August drought let up was well filled with seed. I thrashed mine for chicken feed to help out the short yield of corn. Some growers reported surprisingly good yields of buckwheat. The grain buyers got the biggest surprise. Before buckwheat was thrashed they offered $2 per cwt. or even more. A few farmers sold their crops and profited. A few determined to hold their crops for a higher price and lost. Thrashing disclosed a crop so much larger than expected that the price went slipping down to $1.50 per cwt. Our B. P. Rocks will take care of our buckwheat at a profit.

Winter wheat fields have been beautiful here this Autumn. Light showers after harvest made it barely possible to plow and fit the wheat land. Warm



Thrifty Growth in Henyard Peach Orchard. Hale at at Right, Wilma at Left. Fig. 36

weather in October and November made wheat grow late in the season. The greenest, thriftiest fields I have seen were sown following canning peas. Even my late sowing after beans looks very promising. Just now there seems to be no danger of too much moisture for it.

In our three garden plots all things flourished except the tomatoes. We had set a hundred plants with visions of plenty to use and a surplus to sell. The fruits began rotting as soon as ripening, due I supposed, to the dry hot weather of August. I predicted that showers and cooler September weather would put a stop to the rot, but I was mistaken. We had enough to use, but only one 16-quart basket of tomatoes for sale. I had to find solace in the abundance of melons, squashes, sweet corn and other good things the garden provided. From an ounce of seed sown I dug 29 bushels of beautiful Pride of Denmark carrots, the sweetest we have ever eaten when cooked. Our Irish Cobbler potatoes again demonstrated how well they produce under garden culture, yielding at the rate of 260 bushels an acre. Mangel beets were a normal yield, and late cabbages more than enough to fill the cellar bin. Celery felt the shortage of rainfall, but its quality is good, and our one row across the garden quite enough for our needs. Last month a mechanic who had occasion to do some work in our cellar, declared that he had seen many farm cellars but never before was in one that exhibited such a store of food for both man and beast.

Of fruits we have had an abundance. Warm weather with sunshine for the early apple, peach and pear blossoms, started a full crop on them. The Spy blossoms were caught in a shift to cold cloudy weather lasting a week. It looked like a very light crop for them, but as usual we were deceived and found 60 bushels to store at picking time. The apple market was disappointing, but Spy will keep as late as anything we grow; yes, even as late as Ben Davis. The first fruits of our new orchard, set four years ago, were duly harvested this Autumn. On Thanksgiving Day we had a family ceremony over sampling the quality of the first Cortland apple grown on our farm, and comparing it with McIntosh from a grafted tree in the old orchard. I think the finer grain and milder flavor of Cortland will appeal to some people. The color was perfection itself.

Since moving here we have set some new grapevines which bore abundantly this year. We were particularly pleased with the early white variety Portland, and later with the large berry, thin skin and handsome cluster of the red Caco.

And the peaches, too! Our henyard peach orchard, set two years ago, was generous in bearing. Beginning with Carman the succession continued with Hale, Wilma and Williams Favorite. It was our first experience with Hale peaches. There were 40 on the tree, some specimens weighing 12 ounces each. We found them tart enough for canning and the juice took on a distinct red tinge in the cans. The Wilma we value because it is later and better than Elberta. The tree is very handsome in shape and foliage. The Williams Favorite was a mistake the nurseryman made in filling my order, but it set an abundant crop and ripened it after Wilma was gone. We found the quality good for a clingstone. I confess to being partial to peach pie. This year I had frequent occasion to indulge, thanks to my wife's skill as a pie baker, for a period of several weeks.

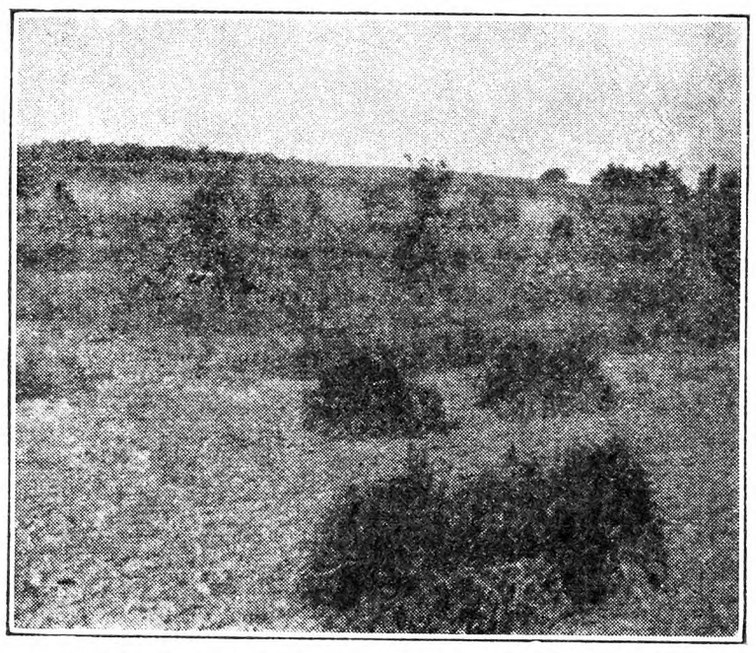
Last year our Champion quince bush bore a dozen fruits, its first crop. This year it had 40 quinces, enough for a real job of canning and preserving. Mrs. Opti is now well initiated into the mysteries of quinces.

In a modest way our dairy herd has continued to thrive and increase. Our high school student has marketed two nice veal calves from his Jerseys. Another handsome red and white heifer calf came to stay in August. Recently we discovered that new butter customers were quickly found by advertising. It seems that the establishment of a new milk-shipping station in our territory has disposed of much of the competition in dairy butter.

The poultry flock has had a fairly good season in spite of depressed prices for eggs and live poultry. We reared 225 April pullets with very small losses, and now have them "doing their stuff" in the laying house where they know little about Winter weather. A dozen cockerels housed in the orchard are waiting to supply holiday dinners with prime roasting fowls, or else join the breeding flock in February. Is there anything more cheerful on a Winter morn than the happy song of the layers or the boastful challenge of crowers?

In this territory the losses from burned farm buildings were as heavy as usual during the past year. Lightning took its toll in early Summer, and that inspired the order an agent secured to rod our barns. Now whenever the threat of thunderbolts draws near we feel thankful for the protection of lightning conductors where the risk is greatest.

Since last August I have been thankful every day for the drilled well put down last April to augment our supply of water for livestock. I had it drilled in the bottom of the 20-ft. dug well that used to furnish enough for barnyard needs. Two years ago I had to haul water for a few weeks to help out the low supply in this old well. That gave me a hint of what might happen if a protracted drought ever set in. It was just our good fortune to be outside the drought area in 1929. I did not wait to see how we might fare for water in 1930, but got a well driller here in April. The new well is 78 feet deep, the last 30 feet being in soft shale rock. The water veins are not large but equal to our needs. With the deep well pump standing beside the chain pump of the dug well we now have a "double-barreled" water supply. For a few weeks I used both pumps, but one day recently the chain pump could draw no more water, as the water level had finally sunk too low,



Buckwheat and Corn in New Orchard. Fig. 37

and now I depend on the drilled well, pumped by hand these wintry days, or operated by a jack and small air-cooled engine in fair weather. That is our drought protection, and something to be grateful for in this weather. How I should dislike to haul water in barrels now!

We have had a beautiful year on the farm, from the time Crocuses opened in April through the succession of tulips, peonies, Iris, roses, sweet peas, Gladiolus and asters in yard and garden, with a final burst of glory in the Autumn colors of the maples which has seldom been equaled in my recollection. Something I never saw before was the

glow of gorgeous colors through a mantle of soft snow on October 25. Even that cold bath did not bring down all the leaves, but some lent color to the November landscape.

And one thing more to be grateful for as Winter closes in. Our college boy is out in the big world after graduation last June. It was "hail and farewell" with him the day after commencement. He was eager for the job that called him. Problems in quick communication will keep him busy and far from home until June comes again. His heart is in his work, but he keeps in touch with his farm home and home folks. It is the same story in many other farm homes over this wide land. We who appreciate farm life must leave the good farms better than we found them, and fit places to produce the boys and girls who will be needed for the world's work of the future. Farm life has its seamy side, especially this year, but there are compensations for those whose feelings are in tune with nature and whose outlook is beyond the near horizon. OPTI.

The Cardoon

IT IS surprising to find that so few people know this vegetable, although it is of such unusual merit that it is classed as a delicacy. The plant itself is very attractive in appearance, and the fact that it is so different from other vegetable plants makes it somewhat of a curiosity in the few gardens which grow it. However, the cardoon plant may be mistaken for the globe artichoke, which it resembles very closely. It is blanched like celery, but is prepared and eaten much like asparagus. Most seed houses list seed of this vegetable. The accompanying picture shows a nearly mature cardoon plant which is about three feet high and four or more feet in breadth.

The culture of the cardoon is relatively simple. It does not have to be transplanted, is hardy to light frosts, and has no pests which cause it serious trouble. Its main disadvantage, aside from the long season which it requires, is the slight difficulty in blanching it. The seeds must be sown fairly early, at least by the middle of May, and the plants thinned to stand about 15 to 18 inches apart in the row. The plants make slow growth and will not be mature until about September.

The stalks are not edible until they have been blanched. This is usually accomplished by tying up the tops and throwing straw up around them and a layer of soil on top of this straw. The stalks were successfully blanched in the past season's trials by wrapping a couple of layers of black paper (36 in. wide) around the whole plant and tying in two or three places with string. Blanching will be complete in about two to three weeks.

The edible part of the cardoon plant consists of the tender inner stalks from which the objectionable flavor has been removed by the blanching process. Cooking consists of simply boiling these stalks as would be done with asparagus. The flavor of this vegetable is unusually good, and recommends this crop to anyone who likes garden crops.

G. J. STOUT.

Scenery in New York State

THE enthusiastic reports on the coast-to-coast trip are proofs of a very successful venture. For those in New York State who remained at home, and who may never take such a long sightseeing journey, there is this prideful, consoling thought, that in our own boundaries are beauties of their kind unsurpassed, which is just another instance of the four-leaf clover to be found by one's own door stone.

Suppose we take a round robin motor trip of the Empire State. New York City itself perhaps could not be touched nearer than Riverside Drive. We should see the Palisades and the Hudson River, and cross one of its great new bridges; next the rounded crests of the Catskills, Lake George and the old forts of Crown Point and Ticonderoga; then crossing the Adirondacks region, somewhere glimpsing the Mohawk Trail; then the Finger Lakes region so beautiful that it seems wonderful to think that everyday living goes calmly on there. A visit to Durand-Eastman Park at Rochester or Lake Ontario would be quite worth while. Thence to Niagara Falls, leading back by way of Letchworth Park and Watkins Glen. One must not miss the famous view near Waverly of the noble Chemung Valley. From that point the return to New York City could be by the Lackawanna Trail through Delaware Water Gap, thus seeing some of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

It is a pity that one would miss the ride from Binghamton through Cortland to Auburn, a lovely, prosperous pastoral region. The dairy farming so evident everywhere is in marked contrast to the fruit raising and gardening of the section on the south shore of Lake Ontario.

In mid-September my daughter and I took a three-day motor trip down into Northeastern Pennsylvania, where my girlhood was spent. In that lovely section the short valleys with their little streams lie in all directions. The steep, yet low hills, are wooded here and there. Trees in fact seem everywhere.

So let us stay-at-homes thank God and take courage. If we live on "just plain farms," what glories of color we have been enjoying during Fall. Many times a day I have stood and gazed in all directions just to fix in memory the Autumn loveliness for the dun days to come. But always in Winter I watch for the brief sunshine and try to get out in it.

Field of Cardoon. Fig. 38

It is my habit at all seasons to go out at evening twilight to get the glow in the western sky. I follow overhead the friendly stars and planets in their season. I am perennially thankful that I have elbow room, and a place where I can "get my feet on the ground." I wish all farm folks would assess their blessings at their true value, and add these intangible perhaps, yet real returns, to their all-too-slight rewards in dollars and cents. R. S. L.

Exchanging Cows for Poultry

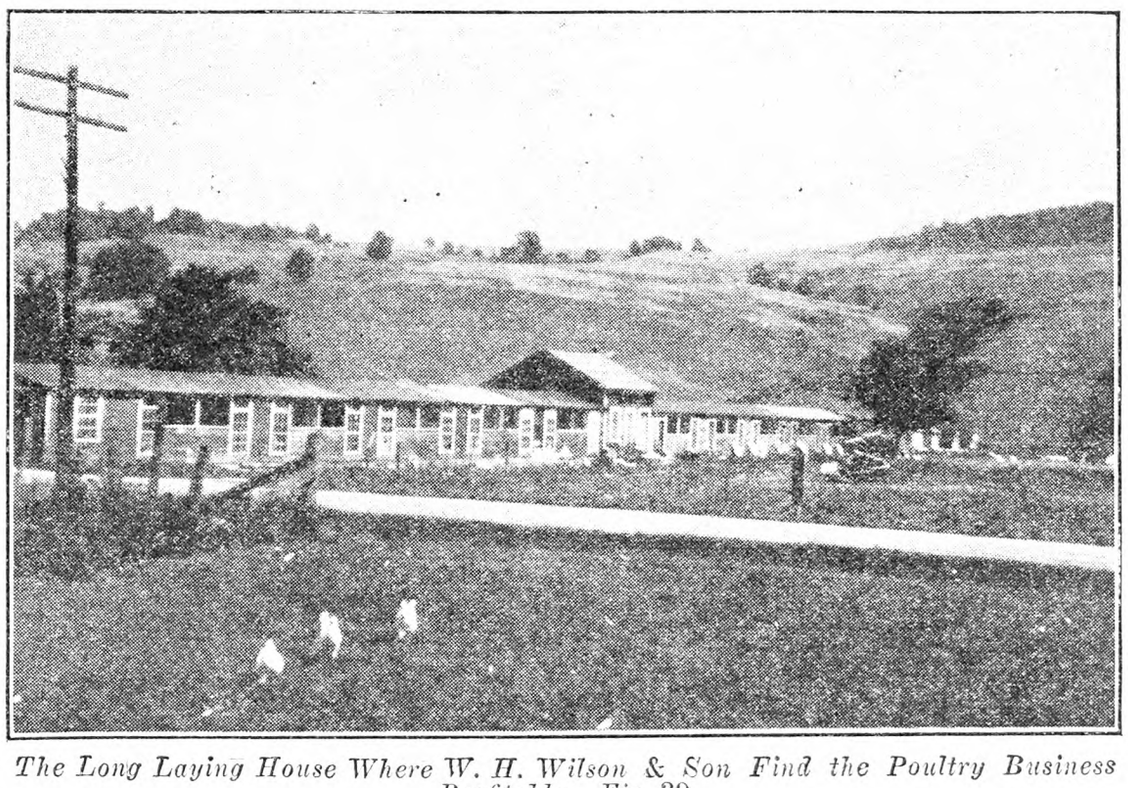
A DAIRY herd containing around 14 purebred cows in milk left a 200-acre farm in Tioga Co., N. Y., recently in order that their place may be taken by White Leghorn hens. The exchange was made because the owners of the farm wish to give all their time and attention to their growing poultry business and are not at all inclined to curtail proposed future expansion because of any gloomy views of the future in the poultry industry. This farm lies in a fertile valley through which no railroad runs. It is 10 miles by a hard macadam road to a shipping station and to the market where the milk has been sold. Its location is not particularly favorable for poultry keeping, being more than 200 miles from its poultry market in New York City. There is no Summer resort trade locally and both incoming and outgoing products must be hauled for at least 10 miles if hard roads are to be taken advantage of. The land itself is partly low-lying flats, partly upland; a good farm and a most pleasant home.

The owners of this farm, Messrs. W. R. Wilson & Son, came from Delaware County, bringing the dairy traditions of that great dairying county with them. For some 15 years, however, they have been combining poultry keeping with dairying, and they have now reached a position where they feel that they should devote their time and labor to poultry alone. The personnel of any industry is perhaps the most important single factor in its success, and I have no doubt that both father and son here would insist that too much credit cannot be given their wives and co-operators in home-making and business-building. Only one acquainted with the tremendous amount of labor involved in candling, grading and packing for shipment scores of cases of eggs weekly, to say nothing of business correspondence and bookkeeping, could appreciate the share taken in the hard work of poultry keeping by those in this partnership who are content that their names never appear upon the business stationery.

A profitable poultry farm is not sufficiently rare to warrant an excessive amount of space in its description. It is because of some unusual features of management that this one has engaged particular interest. During the season 1,500 laying pullets were kept in the long laying house shown in the picture. Lack of space required over-crowding somewhat, each 20 by 20-foot pen having 150 occupants. Despite the open fronts, floor litter had to be changed every few days to keep the pens reasonably dry. No pullets are hatched upon the place; no breeders are kept. All young stock is purchased yearly as day-old chicks, and from a nearby breeder whose birds are certified by official New York State authority and whose reputation is beyond question. These chicks cost the farm from 17 to 20 cents each, according to time of purchase, and they are never culled, beyond removing obviously sick or deformed individuals, from the time that they reach the farm until they go out as market poultry. There is land enough in the farm to make continuous use of small areas in raising chicks unnecessary and sickness among the chicks is not common.

The mature pullets never leave the laying houses until they go to market and they go to market after one full season's production. There are probably few poultrymen who do not keep their layers over a two-year period. To replace the entire flock yearly is to break away from customary practices and calls for demonstration of its feasibility. These "run of mine" pullets, under Winter lights, gave a 58 per cent production in January. Losses from various causes had reduced the number to 1,356 by the next July, and that month the production was 48 per cent of the possible number had each bird laid an egg each day. Some of these pullets were June hatched and did not come into production until December.

There are now 5,000 growing chickens upon the farm and the large dairy barn will be converted into a laying house in order that the present number of layers may be expanded to 3,000. Eighteen acres of wheat have made the purchase of corn the only needed expenditure for whole grain; the growing and laying mashes used have been purchased as ready-mixed standard formulas or as feeds for home mixing. Large amounts of high-grade semi-solid buttermilk are used in the feeding. Eggs alone are not the sole output of the farm. There is a large trade in dressed poultry and the greater part of this, as well as many cases of eggs, are purchased from other farms. A half ton of dressed poultry has been shipped weekly.



The Long Laying House Where W. H. Wilson & Son Find the Poultry Business Profitable. Fig. 39

The special egg trade calls for 45 cases of eggs of the first grade each week and the year around. One of New York's great hospitals takes 10 cases per week, a department in Columbia University 14 cases and a chain of restaurants 11 cases. Efforts are being made to have manufactured a practicable non-returnable egg carton for the development of a private trade in the city. This must be a safe container and cheap enough to be sold with the eggs. The layers upon this farm cannot, of course, furnish the eggs needed for the special trade and, in purchasing from others, there will be many dozens of eggs that must be sold in the lower grades. Commission merchants take the surplus. Only eggs

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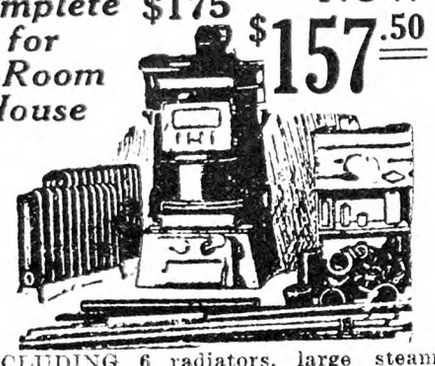

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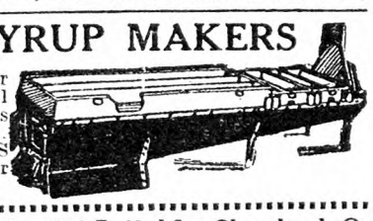

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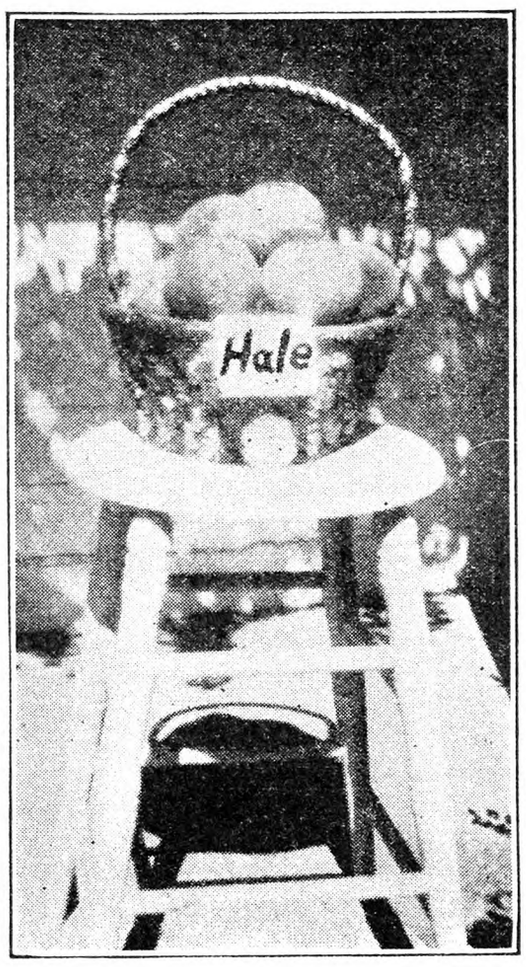
of the highest grade go to the special customers, and the grade must not vary. The hospitals served prefer a medium sized egg, as the patients will not ordinarily eat a large one and there is waste in supplying them. The idea of supplying a babies' hospital with eggs of the smallest size but highest quality is under consideration.

It is of interest to know how this distant farm secured their private customers in New York. A hint was given by the bookkeeper, business correspondent and, one suspects, a very considerable factor in the business getting. Purchasing stewards of large institutions become hard-boiled. You are shown one door after another when calling, said this junior partner, and, pretty soon, you find yourself out of doors. "When we were out, we went back." Orders for trial shipments were secured and the quality of those and succeeding consignments kept the business. All eggs are candled, each egg is weighed, white eggs are chalk white, yolks are faintly, if at all, visible; the air space is very small, and no blood spots escape the candler. Over-sized eggs are placed in secondary grades, as well as all others, whether produced or purchased, that do not measure up to the standard required. Keen competition for this high-class trade permits no let-down in care and a year-around volume of business sufficient to supply the needs of the institutions, in slack times as well as flush, must be done. M. B. D.



Samples of the Hale Peach from a Tree Set Two Years. Fig. 38. (See page 59)

Results With Strawberries

When I moved to my present location, I found a strawberry bed occupying a part of the garden. It was obvious that the bed had not received adequate care for it was thickly infested with grass and weeds, and many of the plants had been heaved from the ground by frost action. We secured nearly a half bushel of berries from this bed the first year but the smallness of some of the fruit was evident proof that the bed had passed its bearing peak.

This past Spring, the old bed was plowed under after first taking up enough plants for a bed in a different part of the garden. In taking up the plants, I was careful to get a fair-sized ball of soil on the roots of each plant. Such care in removing plants is not wasted, for with a good ball of soil on the roots there is much more chance of the plants living and developing into large, healthy vines.

When I set the plants I pressed the dirt firmly around the plant so as not to leave any air pockets. The rows were made three feet apart and the plants were placed about two feet apart in the rows. Fortunately, the day after I set the bed of plants, a week of rainy weather set in, which was helpful to the plants. Every plant lived and not even the severe drought of the Summer caused any to die.

Despite the extremely dry weather, the plants made a vigorous development. There was an extensive spread of runners with the resultant rooting of many new plants. As well as possible I trained the runners to creep in the rows instead of between them. Later, as more and more runners developed I allowed them to set between the rows, but leaving space enough for cultivation. By preserving space for cultivation it is much easier to keep weeds and grass out.

By Fall, I had a healthy looking bed of plants which should bear plentifully next year. During the Summer, I was careful to keep the blossoms clipped from the plants. This permits the plants to use their strength for developing runners and new plants instead of using it for the development of fruit.

Before cold weather arrived, I bedded the plants with leaves in order to protect them against the action of frost. If the plants are not bedded with straw or leaves, many will be heaved from the ground by frost in the Spring.

Some people prefer to set their strawberry plants in August, but after studying the matter, I believed that better results would be obtained from a Spring setting. It seemed to me that plants set in the Spring would have more time to develop a larger root system and a larger number of new plants. H. B. P.

Wyoming Co., N. Y.

Nitrates for Apple Orchards

What is considered good practice in using nitrogen on bearing apple orchards?

New York. W. M.

Practice about this varies considerably. One successful orchardist we know puts soluble nitrates—sulphate of ammonia or nitrate of soda—around his trees as soon as possible after the buds start swelling, so that it will get within reach of the roots before the blossoms open. It is scattered by hand evenly, as one would sow grain so as to get a uniform stand, not close to the trunks, but as far as the spread of the branches, and, on trees of much size, the entire space between the rows. For young trees the nitrate is scattered wider than the branch spread, as the feeding roots extend farther and the aim is to encourage their spread.

The annual meeting of the Rural Savings and Loan Association will be held on Monday, January 19, at 12.45 P. M., for the purpose of electing officers.

M. G. Keyes, Sec'y.

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As We Go Along

Early January is giving us mild weather in Northern New Jersey—almost like Spring at times, so that pruning may be done comfortably. Heavy pruning, with plenty of saw work, is all right in cold and windy times, but light pruning is a nuisance when one has to wear gloves because of cold fingers.

I have made a start with the grapes. They will be heavily cut and well spread out, so that it will be convenient to bag the bunches, which on a small scale seems the most practical way to avoid berry moth and black rot. I have eight varieties now and shall add half a dozen in Spring. Since finding how easy it is to save them with bags, I am encouraged to have quite a spread of grapes, with at least 1,500 bunches bagged in this garden patch. Last year for the first I got a real taste of the large black Herbert, and learned how good it can be. Previously practically every one had been wormy. It makes a tremendous growth of vine and will now be cared for. Among the new ones this Spring will be Colerain, a white seedling of Concord, as different from its parent as might be imagined—early, small berry, and very tender and sweet—rather weak in growth. I had one before, but it died out one Winter, so perhaps it is not hardy. Now I am going to try it again.

Among other Spring planting will be a few more Viking raspberry, from a nursery in this country that has the stock. Those received from the originator in Canada last year made fair growth, but were slowed down by the dry Summer, which was hard on new setting. This year they should show what they can do here. I do not expect them to be better than the Herbert raspberry. That is about all one could desire in quality and growth, but disease thins out the stand seriously, and that is where Viking is supposed to be superior.

Good tools for pruning are a great help—a saw that takes hold and does not stick, and heavy and light hand shears, with long and short handles. Last year I ran across a Levin hand pruner. I knew this as a boy, but had not seen one since. It is built on a different principle from the common shears, and for light work is very convenient.

A pleasant thing about the garden in Winter is the herb border. The sage and thyme and savory and horehound and rue are all there—not in the profusion of Summer growth, but alive and ready to give their pungent or spicy or acrid taste as one chews a few of the leaves. These are the familiar herbs our mothers and grandmothers always had. There is a longer list—some annual and some perennial—many of which are interesting to grow. One year I tried the whole list as given in seed catalogs—around 20. Not all were successful, but I got a growth of 15, pleasant to look at and sample for their different flavors.

Another Winter luxury is the edible fruit of climbing roses, particularly Wichuraiana, which now is fully ripe and of delicious flavor. Birds sometimes eat them, but the birds in our locality are too well fed to require such small picking. Corn and peanuts for the bluejays and bread and suet for the others keep them busy. A bluejay dropping down lightly from somewhere, picking up a peanut and manipulating it to get at the kernel is a sight worth looking at.

W. W. H.

Raspberries in Colorado

This is becoming an important industry in the State. The winner of the College extension service contest in 1930 was Fred Semph, of Boulder County. He grew Marlboro raspberries in the hill system, leaving 15 canes per hill in rows seven feet apart. He does not head-back the canes at all, and consequently his producing canes are five and one-half to six and one-half feet long.

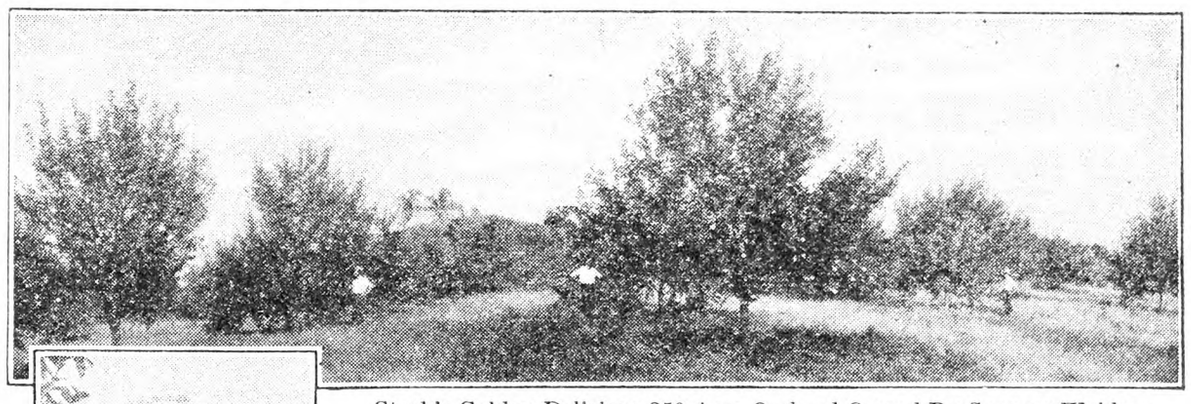
After covering his canes in the Fall, he applies barnyard manure four to six inches deep over the entire patch every year. He covers the canes about mid-October five days after the last heavy irrigation. His irrigations are soakers, and are applied whenever the ground starts drying. During picking season, water is run through the rows, giving a light irrigation every other day.

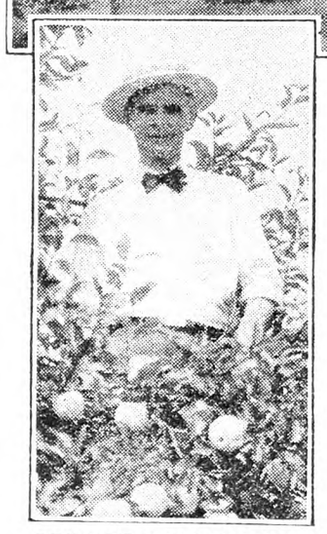
$160.00 an Acre per Year from Average $30 an Acre Corn Land

A young Ohio farmer 11 years ago planted 15 acres of his farm to fruit trees on the recommendation of his father who had known and grown Stark trees all his life. The experience of this young farmer will be of interest to many farmers who are tired of the high risks and low profits of corn and grain raising and general farming.

Lester W. Chambers, Delaware Co., Ohio, in 1919 planted Stark Trees on 15 acres ordinary corn land that he estimates might yield about $30 worth of corn per acre during good years. Now, from his Stark's Golden Delicious, Double Life Grimes Golden, Jonathan and Winter Banana (ALL Stark Record-Bearing Whole Root Trees), in a bad, driest-on-record year, he picked 3500 bushels of apples that brought $2.00 and up per bushel! His BEST CROPS and BEST PROFITS came from his Golden Delicious trees ($2.50 to $2.75 per bushel orchard run), and he declares that in planting a new orchard, he would "*plant it 30 per cent Golden Delicious, and 30 per cent Staymared Apples*—instead of old Stayman Winesap—the balance being same as now planted.

Read the complete facts about Mr. Chambers' success—on Page 4 of the FREE COPY of the 1931 Stark Fruit Book that you can obtain by sending in the coupon bottom of ad below.





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(An interview with Spencer Waldron, Banker and Orchardist, Hamburg, Ill.)

ABOUT a generation ago, a young man trudged into the hills of Calhoun County, Illinois, with a mere forty dollars in his "jeans"—and an ambition in his heart.

He got a job and, as he worked, he looked about him. He saw that the **only farmers making money raised apples!** He noticed that those making the **MOST** money, brought the **BEST** apples to market. He saw those who raised Ben Davis and other out-of-date apples grumbling about low prices.

"So," Spencer Waldron said, "I made up my mind to grow only the BEST varieties in **MY** orchard.

"I decided on the orchard business because I considered it ABSOLUTELY SAFE. If you pick good land, plant **GOOD** trees and give them good care, **THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NO WAY YOU CAN FAIL**—in the long run."

Finally, in 1917, he carefully selected his land and bought it with his limited savings. It was rough, hilly land, but **GOOD** land for apple raising.

"Then," he says, "I realized how much I DIDN'T know—and I went to Stark Bro's for advice. They were introducing Stark's Golden Delicious that year and they advised planting a lot of that variety.

"Lucky for me, I followed their advice and planted largely to Stark's Golden Delicious, Stark Red Delicious, Jonathan, Double-Life Grimes and Willow Twig Apples—and later, Starking. These 6 HIGH QUALITY APPLES and some Stark Peach trees today make up my 250-acre orchard.

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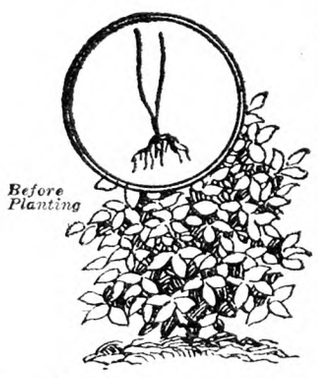

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From a Maine Farm

The past few months I have read of the unemployment situation. Just how much more serious it is than usual I do not know, but it is easy to understand that, when the wage-earners in a family lose their jobs, and do not soon find others, it is a serious matter for that family, no matter how lightly it may be viewed by those who never knew what it meant really to be hungry or lack for the necessities of life.

We who have always lived on a farm where there has been plenty to eat at all times, even if plain fare, and plenty to do, cannot quite grasp the seriousness of being unable to find work. I have never known what it means to be hungry, except for a few hours, or to be out of work. There is always work to do on a farm. Sometimes it is work that does not bring immediate returns in cash, but there are improvements to be made or repairs that are necessary to be done, if we are to stay on the farm and make the business of farming successful. Sometimes when I am in the larger cities and find myself in the poorer sections I cannot help but pity those who are forced to live there even though many may not even desire my sympathy and some might even be inclined to feel sorry for me.

There has been considerable said in recent years about a back-to-the-land movement by some with an ax to grind, and by honest well-meaning people, some of whom were not well informed as to conditions involved. Recently a letter came to me from a man who confessed little knowledge of farming, and yet desired to try farm life. I found his letter of very much interest to me, and I would like to help him and others like him, for I know there are many living in towns or cities who would like to live in the country, and to own a farm if they only knew how it could be done.

Not all are as fortunate as this man, for all have not been frugal and saving or for reasons have not been able to save. This man with a wife and two sons not yet in their teens has been able to save a snug sum with which to make a start, and he would like to invest it in a farm, but he wants to be reasonably certain he is making a wise decision and a safe investment. I wish all who have been able to save a sum of money from their hard-earned wages would be as careful about parting with it as this man appears to be. He wants to know what the conditions are in Maine, for a man and woman with good health and willing to work, but with only a general idea of what it takes to make a success on the farm, what the prospects are for success.

I believe there are rather better opportunities to those who would make a home on the farm in Maine than are offered in most of the Eastern States, but the person seeking to make the change from a wage-earner in factory, shop or store to winning a living from the farm should go about it very carefully and be as fully informed as is possible as to what is undertaken.

Most men and women on the farms today feel that we do not need more people on the farms but less, that production is already rather overdone in most lines of farming. Still I believe that in nearly every farming community in Maine, real farm people would welcome and help anyone who came among them seeking to find greater happiness and prosperity on the farm. But those seeking to learn how to live on the farm should not expect too much of strangers at first, and should be willing to meet the difficulties that confront them with a cheerful spirit and honest heart.

Maine has long Winters, and I must add cold ones, but this need not frighten the prospective home seeker, for people have lived here many years and few freeze to death. In most of the State wood or coal may be obtained at fairly reasonable prices, houses are built to protect from the cold, as well as most barns. There is usually snow enough during most Winters to make Winter seem real, but we are not often snowbound for any length of time, even in the remote rural districts. Many of the much-traveled highways are kept open all Winter for motor vehicles and the number is increasing. Many farms have a woodlot and fuel may be obtained for the cutting and preparation. Coal, both soft and hard, may be obtained at varying prices . Here in the far north of the State soft coal sells at $9 to $13 a ton and hard coal from about $16 to $20.

Farms in Maine may be made to produce a diversity of crops. Poultry of practically all kinds is kept and finds a market either locally or to out of State consumers. There are plenty of opportunities in the production of beef, pork and mutton and lamb for those who are willing to devote the necessary time and care, and who have a knowledge of the essentials that make success possible or are willing to learn. Many produce milk for local or out of State consumption, while others are situated so that they find the production of cream more profitable, and a few still continue to keep cows for the production of butter. In this, to be profitable, one must have customers who appreciate good butter enough to pay for it, and there are those who do, as butter cannot be produced in competition with butter substitutes.

There are regular milk trains running out of Maine daily which deliver Maine milk in Massachusetts while the consumers sleep, and there are creameries located in different parts of the State which have regular routes over which they collect cream. Just how profitable the producers find it I am not able to say. Personally, I am inclined to believe that the production of young beef offers the greatest opportunity along the line of stock husbandry, at present and for the near future in Maine.

In certain parts of the State apple growing is quite profitable, and Maine apples are quite well known in England. Apples may be grown in practically all parts, but some sections are better adaptable to their culture than others. The extreme northern part of the State has to be content with only the ironclads. Nearly all kinds of small fruits do well, and I am convinced there is an opportunity for the production of strawberries in a commercial way at the North.

Aroostook County, which has an area nearly as large as Massachusetts, but with only about one-fifth under tillage, specializes in potatoes and leads all counties of the United States in the production of this crop, last season shipping more than 50,000 cars.

Unfortunately, or otherwise, as one may look at it, Maine years ago lost title to her wild lands, or a very large part of them, and they passed to the possession of private interests. The owners do not at present propose to open up any part of them for settlement, as I understand it. There are large areas that are much better left to produce timber, but there are other large tracts which would be desirable for farming purposes. At present there are few young men or women who would care to take up a forest farm and make it over into one producing the things necessary to sustain humans.

In the central and southern parts of Aroostook, land values are high and in the towns with large villages, taxes are high. Outside of these, taxes are fairly moderate. Good potato farms sell from $100 to $250 an acre, with improvements, owing to situation and quality of buildings. There are farms for sale all over Maine outside of Aroostook, many of them having good buildings which cost more than is asked for the farm. Some are rather neglected and need industry and hard work to put them in shape again. They are neglected because the boys and girls who grew up there found work in towns and cities more to their liking, and the old folks were not able to carry on alone.

In the pioneer days, even 50 years ago, Maine farms were much more nearly self-sustaining than they are now, but they could be again if those who lived on them thought so. In the matter of food little need be bought. Beef, milk, butter, cheese, pork and all poultry products, vegetables, apples and small fruits both for Summer and Winter use, put up in glass, may be produced on the farm. Wheat, oats, peas, beans and corn in some parts of the State. I have produced our own flour for years. We have also been able to supply our table with honey in abundance and this can be used for cooking purposes, though most women prefer to sell the honey and buy sugar for cooking purposes.

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Sheep thrive on Maine farms, but the art of converting wool into clothing, stockings and mittens by farm women appears to be fast becoming a lost art. Co-operative wool growers' associations are having this work done in the mills. A good pair of home knit mittens or stockings is a mighty fine thing to possess in cold weather and much better protection against the cold than a piece of fancy crochet or embroidery.

The poultry industry in this State is possibly one of the most profitable investments for the beginners of small means if they possess the natural ability and love of the work to succeed. Many are engaged in this work and find it profitable. There is a good market within the State, but a large amount of both dressed and live poultry and eggs go outside.

My advice to those striving to own a home and farm would be to make the farm support the family in so far as practical, unless so situated that it seemed wiser to specialize in one or two things. To those living in town or city, who have steady work at fair wages, do not hastily throw up a good job and invest the savings of years, until quite sure about what you are doing. If your heart is set on a desire to find a home on the farm, and your wife is willing to do her part and be contented, then by all means make the start as soon as a reasonable chance of success is apparent. In selecting a farm, do it having in mind the line of work you wish most to do, or specialize in. Look carefully to your boundaries and be sure of the title to the real estate before you part with your money, that the party of whom you purchase has a perfect right to convey a sound title.

I believe it would be the part of wisdom for any man who proposed to purchase a farm, who was not familiar with farm work, to go to the locality where he desired to locate, and, if possible, secure work on the farms for a year before making a purchase. The experience thus gained would be very valuable in many ways, and might be the means of saving him from making an unwise investment or suffering serious loss. The Department of Agriculture of any State is usually glad to assist anyone seeking to find a farm home and their advice is safer to follow as a rule than that of a real estate vendor.

Keep in mind that Maine is considerable of a State, being nearly 350 miles from the extreme south to the farthest point north. This means quite a difference in the length of seasons and the things which may be grown with reasonable assurance.

Maine is about the only one of the Eastern States having a large area of forest primeval. She is also rich in the number and beauty of her lakes and water courses. This makes the State an ideal playground or Summer home for those who do not care to live within her borders the year around. Thousands come to Maine every Summer to enjoy her climate and scenery, to bathe in the surf along her coast line or in the waters of inland lakes and streams. To fish and hunt in season and to renew youth, health, strength and peace of mind. The number is increasing each year. Very many are finding it profitable to cater to their need and desires. One may find the church desired to attend in most large towns and the opportunities to acquire an education compare favorably with other Eastern States of equal population.

Maine is indeed rich in her natural resources. Pure air and water unsurpassed for drinking purposes, with unlimited water power if it is but cared for and developed for the benefit of her own people. May they be wise enough to conserve and preserve it for their posterity and not allow it to pass from their control as their fathers did the timberlands.

I cannot well tell you of Maine people for I am one of them, but surely the men and women, the boys and girls, who live within her borders the year around, through the bright sunny days of Summer and the cold and storms of Winter, who till her soil and turn the wheels of industry, are her greatest asset.

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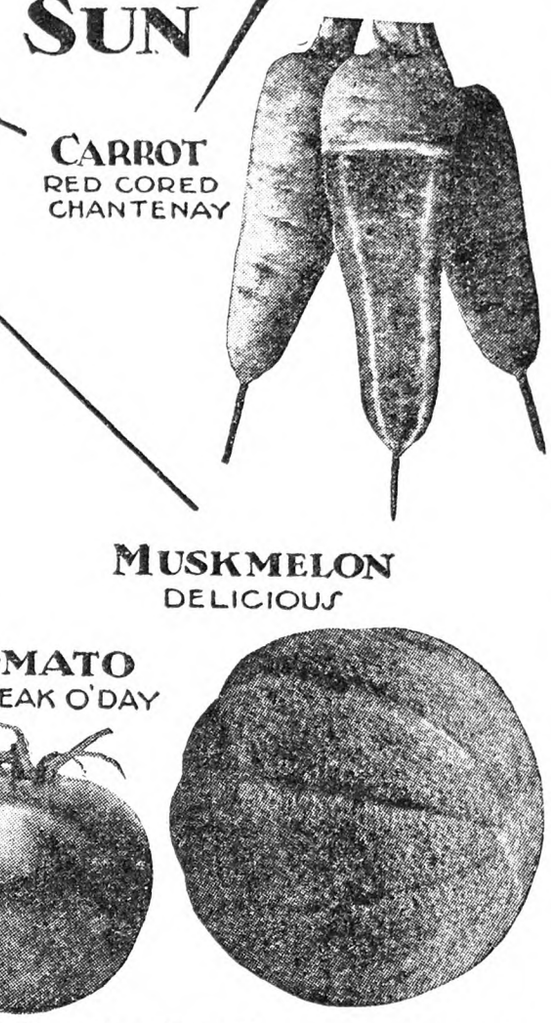

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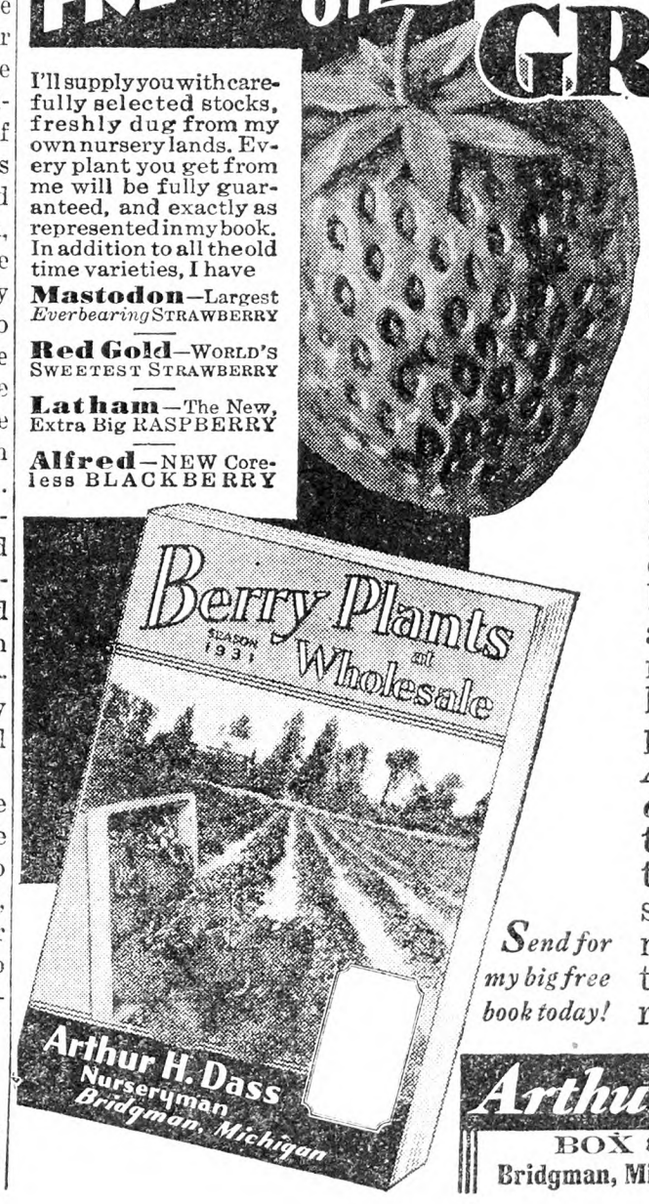

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Some Out-of-Ordinary Native Shrubs

A number of courses are open in selecting plant material for our gardens, and unfortunately the easiest are the ones usually chosen. This accounts for the monotonous uniformity of so many gardens. A plant is selected because it is readily available, and the readily available forms are the ones which have struck the public fancy. Thus we have Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora dotting every lawn, and California privet edging many a greensward. It may not be quite so easy to get the out-of-ordinary shrub, but it is not impossible, and is eminently worthwhile.

A great deal of romance and not a little legend has grown up around Gordonia alatamaha (I know no common name for it). Even its specific name is not clear. If we are to take Bailey as authority in such matters, it is spelled as I have it in the foregoing; if it is named for the river along which the only known specimens were found, it should be spelled without the second "a." Be that as it may, the species has much to recommend it to American planters in the more temperate parts of the country. Of the fifteen or more species of Gordonia known to botanists, two are native to southern United States. One of these, Gordonia Lasianthus (loblolly bay), is an evergreen shrub or tree not hardy far north of its native range from Virginia southward and west to Louisiana. The subject of this sketch was first found by John Bartram along the Altamaha river in Georgia in 1765. It was visited later by Marshall and other botanists, but since 1790 no one has seen it growing in a wild state.

The species was long neglected by gardeners; even horticulturists thinking that it had become completely lost. But the small supply of stock has been nursed along until now it is again available to American planters in small quantities. Horticultural literature tells us it attained a height of 30 feet in a natural state, but the few plants that I have seen were not over a third that high. It makes more of a shrubbery growth under cultivation, with bright green, oblong leaves which narrow into a petiole and turn a bright scarlet in Autumn. Not the least part of the beauty of the plant in its early season growth is the velvety pubescence which for a long time adorns the undersides of the leaves. The crowning glory of the plant comes, however, in late Fall, when it shows its two to three-inch wide, white blossoms. I am sorry to report that the plant is not hardy in my climate of 44 degrees north latitude, not at least on the two occasions that I have have tried it. There is still hope, however, for I am assured by friends in the East that I probably can keep the plant if it is safely carried through one Winter. I am told that it is hardy as far north as Massachusetts. We can at least experiment and hope for the best.

When unique shrubs for the rock garden are the objects of our search, we should not overlook Mahonia repens. Western America holds a number of these evergreen Mahonias (barberries of some botanists), but M. repens is the most satisfactory species that I have found for my cold climate. All of these evergreen species suffer miserably from the biting winds of late Winter and early Spring, especially if such winds come while the sun is on the plants. At such times the foliage burns badly, giving the plant an unhealthy look. Mahonias like a fairly moist soil and, I am sure, want a tinge of acid in their diet. And they should be shielded from cold winds and from the sun in Winter and early Spring.

The plant of M. repens in my rock garden is about 10 inches high, a low shrubby thing carrying pale green leaves made up of numerous leaflets. The showy yellow flowers are produced in racemes in May, followed by rather small bluish berries. This is a desirable rock garden shrub for all but the very coldest parts of the country.

I have two plants of Betula glandulosa growing in my rock garden—two round bushes about two feet high, with pleasing dark foliage and reddish brown twigs. This species and Betula nana are all too rarely seen in gardens. They are typical Arctic and high mountain shrubs, low and slow-growing shrubby subjects which seldom get higher than three feet, and then only after years and years of growth. The birches are typical northern plants, extending farther into the Arctic regions than most other woody plants. The two dwarf species mentioned at the beginning of this paragraph were left in the mountain ranges of the United States when the ice sheet retreated northward, according to botanists. Consequently, they are not adapted to the warmer parts of the country. B. nana was quite short-lived in my Ohio garden, but they both seem at home here in Northern Michigan.

Jamesia americana was first described by a botanist in the first half of the last century, but so far as American gardens are concerned it might just as well not exist at all. Its common name in the West — wild mock orange — quite aptly describes it. The plants that I have which were sent to me by a friend in the West two years ago, are about two feet high. The leaves are like crinkled velvet, deciduous, opposite, and not as abundant as might be desired. The flowers are white with a hint of pink on the outer side, a half inch or less in diameter, and come in terminal panicles in June. There is said to be a pink-flowered form. From my short experience with this native shrub, I should say that it deserves far more attention than it has received. It should find a place in the bold parts of rock gardens or among low subjects in the shrub border. Rehder, in the "Cyclopedia of Horticulture," recommends a well-drained soil in full sun. Best success in my garden has come to a plant in a leaf-moldy soil in about half shade.

American gardeners have scarcely started to tap the vast reservoir of plant material which our country holds. The ones mentioned and many another out-of-ordinary plant, are now available to private planters, and others will be forthcoming as demand justifies. C. W. WOOD.

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From Southern Connecticut

I am situated within 10 miles of New London, 15 from Norwich, and 10 miles from Westerly, R. I. I am a market-gardener and small fruit grower, and sell to a select trade that is willing to pay an extra price for first quality goods that are first on the market and that are graded right, and honestly and attractively packed. We intend to conform strictly to the "Golden Rule" in our business.

There are no large farms around here. Our farmers are making milk which is largely peddled by themselves. The price for raw milk is from 14c up; several are growing apples. They spray thoroughly—from six to 10 times—and raise fancy fruit which they readily sell to the stores and at their roadside stands at good prices. Perhaps half is sold at roadside stands, as we are on direct trunk line from New York City to Boston and through the cities between. Our markets are among the best in our county. The only good sized piece of potatoes near me is across the road from my place. There are about 20 acres, and the yield is good—up to 400 bushels, perhaps more. I am glad for the neighbor who raised them. The money will do a lot of good to a mighty fine family of young people.

Near us are quite a number of mills, two large velvet mills, two woolen mills, a large manufacturing plant for marine engines, two large machine shops, a large shipyard for making and repairing wooden vessels. Then there are the hotels and shore resorts—usually lots of business and good markets.

At present it is rather dull everywhere, but last night I went with a bunch of other young people (I am 77 years young) to a theater and picture show. The theatre is the largest in New London, and it was packed to the doors. It did not look like hard times. If we farmers wish to prosper we must grow luxuries—fancy early greencorn, ditto tomatoes, extra fancy native berries, likewise melons, etc. Don't be cheap, ask a good price and get it. Be up at the top. There is lots of room up here and not much competition.

T. T. W.

Mrs. A. L. Frink, of Connecticut, sends us this picture of the farm mules.

Quicksand in Well

On page 1387, question was asked regarding best method of handling quicksand in a well. A number of replies have been received. Those covering various methods are printed below.

Many years ago I dug a well and found a bed of quicksand and plenty of water. I dug down as far as I could, put in an oak barrel and filled around this with good gravel, put about six inches of the gravel in the bottom and stoned the well up, filling in back of the stone with coarse gravel to above the quicksand. This worked well. The inquirer says it is curbed with concrete, showing the quicksand had worked up from the bottom which it will do. So I should put about 10 or 12 inches of clean gravel in the bottom, the water will work through and the gravel will hold the quicksand back. I. N. S.

New York.

I note that this well has a lot of springs, no doubt these springs come in from the bottom of the well. If this is true, clean out the well and remove as much of the quicksand as possible. Then put in a lot of clean sand two or three feet thick so the water will have to filter through the sand. From what experience I have had the water should come through clear. Water will always come up through sand up to its original level. He can fill in sand just so he has enough water over top of the sand so he can place his pipe and strainer without pumping the sand. The depth of the sand depends on where the springs come from. If they come in at the bottom, two feet of sand ought to be enough.

New York. C. T.

We have always found the quicksand in the bottoms of wells. We have dug four wells here this Fall. One of them had to have the quicksand taken out within a week after the pump was put in; another one had trouble right away; and B. M. will have trouble as long as his inlets have any quicksand in them. I would get some elevator cups and string them on chain or leather belting and make a windlass, making the place where the elevator runs larger and scoop the sand out of the well. Have the elevator long enough to reach the bottom. Rubber belting would be better than leather. He will have to make a spout close to the elevator for the cups to empty into. After giving it a cleaning three or four times the water will automatically clear up. He might get the cups at some grist mill. D. P. B.

New York.

I suggest that enough of the sand be pumped out for a satisfactory depth of water and imediately dump into the well 18 in. or more of clean gravel. I mean by clean gravel a combination of clean sand and stone. It might be necessary to start dumping on top of the springs of water before he is through cleaning out the quicksand to the required depth. This method would help to eliminate the danger of ground settling all around the curb on the outside.

Massachusetts H. F. B.

In 1908 I bought a place, and on it there was a well that was abandoned and almost filled up. I cleaned it out but it would not get clear. I put a lump of lime in it, about the size of a person's head, and it soon cleared the water. After a time it got cloudy again, and I repeated the dose. I also put about one pint salt in. I was on that place last Spring and they told me that the water was still good and has been ever since he bought the place from me 12 years ago. I have used lime several times since with good results and also have told others. Slaked lime will do, but I prefer lump lime. Slaked lime should be put in a clean sack, and drop the sack down in the well with a wire or cord so that it can be pulled out in a few weeks. J. W. M.

Maryland.

In order to settle the water in a dug well, dissolve about one pound of alum in water and pour down the well, allow to stand over night. The alum will settle all sediment and bind the sand down.

New Jersey H. J. D.

The inquiry on page 1387 brings to mind various experiences I have had in getting a good well, having, in my life had a well of the three principal kinds made—driven, dug, and drilled.

The first one was dug, and, on reaching a depth of about 18 feet, the sides began to cleave off near the bottom. This continued till it was no longer safe to work in at excavating, and stone curbing was necessary. I did this without mortar, and, after the well had been finished a month or two, it began to take a quicksand deposit at the bottom. This continued till it had reached the water depth and the well was no longer usable.

My next well was driven, and here we encountered quicksand with plenty of water, but the sand would draw in the pipe so we could not pump. I called on a well driller. He came with the promise of making me a good well, and he did. Quicksand was reached at about 30 feet, but he simply drove his six-inch casing 10 or 12 feet in it and then cleaned it out with a slush-pump.

At a depth of 43 feet, the well was considered finished, as water was flowing out of the casing several feet above ground, quite rapidly. It continued to flow for several years until quicksand was carried in by the current to a depth of 10 or 15 feet. The overflowing has ceased, but it is a good well, though drilled over 30 years ago. Quicksand is a foe when one tries to get a well where it exists, but it can be overcome with proper tools. This well can be made to overflow again by the use of a slush-pump, but it would fill again as before, I expect. The well has not been a roily one, though it has bothered in Winter by freezing in the casing above ground.

In case of the one mentioned on page 1387, I think the roil is caused by a mixture of clay with the sand. My remedy would be to drill in this 15-foot well till a good supply of water is obtained. If located on a hill, bedrock may be found, and this will make a better casing than iron.

A drilled well costs about $1 per foot more than before the war, but in drilling in a dug well, some of this expense would be avoided, as the charge is usually $10 for setting up, and then the usual price for drilling.

The reason a drilled well is successful when others fail, is this: The six-inch casing does not afford much of a reservoir, and there must be sufficient water entering at the bottom to replace the water pumped out without much delay. Therefore water rushes in rapidly, carrying sediment that lies in its path. Quicksand will carry in, but not enough to trouble the well, because it has a greater depth. It is impossible to obtain a cavity at the point of a driven well, if the well ends in quicksand. Both driven and drilled wells are sanitary, which cannot always be said of dug wells. However sanitation depends on the possibility of contamination by a cesspool or otherwise. C. M. D.

New York.

The water probably courses through the quicksand. I would suggest that he replace the quicksand he has removed with some clean sharp sand, not too fine, as too fine particles will be drawn against the screen of a well-point by the suction and not allow the water to enter, and pump the water through a pipe with a well-point on the end. I believe the water will come clear. C. B. T.

Vermont.

I would suggest to drive in a sand screen attached to 1¼-in. pipe in bottom of well. Usually quicksand is underlaid with coarser sand or gravel. I never saw a screen that would work in quicksand. I would use a 60 gauge screen and a pitcher pump would lift the water. An 1¼-in. screen 24 to 36 in. jacket is good. H. N.

New York.

The remedy to get clear water is to cover up that quicksand with about three or four baskets of just gravel stones placed in the bottom of the well. You will get a glad surprise if you try this. The water will be perfect. L. S. W.

New Jersey.

I had the same experience several years ago. I had about three or four feet of quicksand in my well, and when the well was low it came up muddy. One man told me to put a load of blue clay in the well, but be sure it is blue clay. Pumped out all of the water, put a ladder in the well, dipped out as much of the quicksand as possible; I worked the clay like stiff putty, put it in the well and tamped it a little. It was about one foot deep in the bottom of the well and shut off my water supply for about two days. As the clay settled the water came up and it was clear. If you have other water supply for a while, I would advise you to try this clay. But if you are short of water like most everybody is this Winter I would try to get along now. The ground is so dry that if you put a load of clay in the well it may be a week before you would get five feet of water in your well. But it will come through the clay all right and I do not think you will be bothered for years to come, as that is my experience. W. R.

New York.

Put clean gravel in bottom of well, after removing as much quicksand as possible, say about two or three feet. Then fill the bottom of well with about three or four feet of clean coarse gravel. This will overcome the difficulty. The gravel willhold out the quicksand if the the sides of the well are cemented up, which I understand they are, and the gravel will hold out the quicksand if the will be clear water within 24 hours, then keep pipe of the pump above the gravel, about eight or 10 inches. This is my own idea, which I tried out over eight years ago, and we have never had any trouble to this day. Water is always clear. If gravel takes up or covers all the water in the bed of well, don't be afraid. In a few hours water will work up through gravel to water level, then keep pipe of pump in water about eight or 10 inches above the gravel. W. S.W.

New York.

CHESTNUT blight does not itself have any effect on the strength of chestnut timber, so that blight-killed trees may be utilized like other lumber.

Exhibit on Orchard Drainage

Four-foot columns of soil taken exactly as the soil occurs in a Wayne County orchard will be set up in the joint exhibit of the Geneva Experiment Station and the College of Agriculture at the meeting of the State Horticultural Society in Rochester January 14 to 16, to show why some soils are so much more satisfactory for orchard purposes than others. The owner of the orchard from which these soil columns have been taken states that one acre of the soil on one side of the orchard is worth ten acres on the opposite side of his orchard. The exhibit at Rochester will show why this is true. Commenting on this, R. C. Collison, soil specialist at the station, says:

"The exhibit will show how soil under drainage has become an important limiting factor in the production and vigor of many Western New York apple orchards. Impervious layers of soil at varying depths may cause a high water table in an orchard which, in turn, will limit tree roots to shallow depths, not only injuring root development at certain periods of the year, but causing the trees to suffer greatly from lack of water during seasons of drought such as we have just experienced. This condition is quite prevalent in certain sections of the State's fruit regions, and it is of considerable importance to a prospective fruit grower to acquaint himself with the soils of a section where he proposes to set out an orchard before time and money are expended where only a poor, unproductive orchard would result."

Missouri Notes

A nurseryman told me that last Winter he lost thousands of evergreens, mostly of certain varieties, on account of the very low and sudden drops in temperature in November and December before the wood was well matured. Most of the losses around here were due to the drought of last Summer, though the severe Winter might have weakened the stamina of young trees. No such low temperatures have marked this Fall. So far our lowest has been 15 degrees above.

After having, as we thought, mulched everything we keep finding some plants that were overlooked. Dissatisfied with the percentage of loss among the foxgloves and Canterbury bells, we bought some baled wheat straw to test as a mulch for them. Heretofore we have tucked coarse stable manure around each plant, leaving the green crown uncovered, and this was fairly effective. But thinking it was better to shade the crowns, I decided to try wheat straw which is porous, does not pack down and smother and is, in most respects, an ideal mulch. As a check, we shall mulch one bed in quite a different manner, probably using old Dahlia tops. Our fine large bed of double annual larkspurs we had top-dressed with some very fine rotted manure, which sifted down among the plants, leaving them erect. Now we are also giving them a thin mulch of wheat straw. The plants average about three inches high, and if they prove as hardy as the old single larkspur we shall have a beautiful lot of flowers next Spring.

Although the New England States are north of the range of the persimmon, a friend in Connecticut tells me that his trees bore a good crop this year. This is interesting. How much farther north could the persimmon tree be acclimatized? And to how much colder a climate could the 'possum, the invariable concomitant of the persimmon, inure itself? Why should not the persimmon be extensively planted in that zone where it is indigenous? The fruit ranks very high in nutrition. It is universally relished. The tree is immune to insects and disease. Most nurseries do not list this desirable fruit tree, but it would be easy to increase its sales by offering superior varieties. I have four grafted trees, two early, two late, that I esteem highly. Their season runs from September first to Christmas.

We have several mulberries, very fast-growing trees, that provide a good shade and a lengthy feast for the birds. No better center for observing bird life can be found than a mulberry tree. Occasionally a squirrel makes its way here with a marvelous instinct for detecting a distant food supply. There seems to be good foundation for the advice to save the cherries from the birds by offering them plenty of mulberries.

Right here at Christmas we are plowing the vegetable garden as a hostile move against the cutworms and other insect enemies who are supposed by this time to be sleeping in snug dugouts and dreaming of that tender plant life that they will feast upon in the Spring. We are hoping to wreak a full destruction upon all this tribe, and at the same time leave the ground in a condition that will invite an early drying out in the Spring. With this out of the way it is really getting hard to think of much work remaining to be done. There is considerable pruning to do but this is not a job for the very cold weather that usually descends about the first of the year. No doubt old Winter is drilling his cohorts in the far North, and planning some savage forays on the South to show people that he still retains all his pristine vigor.

Notwithstanding the prevalent hard times I have never seen the streets of our town filled with more cheerful-looking holiday shoppers. People generally seem to meet the depression with a good will and charity for others as far as their means will allow. L. R. JOHNSON.

Cape Girardeau Co., Mo.

A Tribute to Honey

Our friend O. B. Griffin, of Aroostook Co., Me., who raises excellent potatoes and honey, sends us a fine specimen of the work of his bees, and the following facts about honey are printed on the outside of the comb packages:

"For ages honey has been recognized as the most delicious and purest of all sweets. Like other natural products, it has as many and delicate flavors as apples. Honey from clover will taste as the bloom from honey smells; that from basswood, takes on that perfume; that from buckwheat, the aroma of buckwheat fields; while that from the orange tree, has the beautiful bouquet of the ripe orange.

"Because honey has different flavors in different parts of the country, one should not jump at the conclusion that it is manufactured. There is no such thing as manufactured comb honey, combs made with machinery and filled with glucose, etc. If the combs were machine-made, they would have the same comb face, to conform to the die from which they were cast. But no two combs are alike. The government bee experts have repeatedly denied the existence of manufactured comb honey.

"Many persons who are unable to eat candies or cane sugar can eat honey. It is a natural sweet, easily assimilated, nature's own best food. Children may be permitted to have honey freely. Their craving for sweets is natural, and should be supplied from nature's own laboratory, the nectaries of the flowers."

Weedy Asparagus

My asparagus bed has a very heavy growth of weeds. The bed is about six years old. I have tried weeding and cutting but it didn't help to keep out the weeds. A friend told me that if I put salt over my bed it would kill the weeds. Would it have a bad effect on the asparagus? Would it kill the growth of the small plants? J. M.

New York.

Enough salt to kill some shallow rooted weeds may be used on asparagus, but not to have any effect on such things as quack. A bed badly infested with troublesome weeds might about as well be abandoned and a new one started. It is a fact, however, that if plenty of fertilizer is used, asparagus will fight its way and make quite a good yield in weedy ground. Abundance of plant food is what asparagus needs.

Destructive Strawberry Disease Due To Nematodes

Crimp, one of Florida's most destructive strawberry diseases, is due to the parasitizing of strawberry buds by microscopic worms, or nematodes, according to A. N. Brooks, pathologist of the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station. This disease, also known as French bud and briar bud, is fundamentally a bud disease affecting the development of that organ and the subsequent young leaves. The affected leaves range in size from mere rudiments to almost normal, are crimped, darker green and more brittle than the normal, less hairy, and usually reddish in places. Treating diseased plants in hot water at 120 degrees for 20 minutes killed the nematodes in the buds and enabled the plants to resume normal growth.

Dutch Elm Disease in Ohio

Five cases of the Dutch elm disease were found on the American elm in Ohio during the past Summer, announced Dr. Curtis May, Dr. O. N. Liming, and Dr. Thelma Alexander, pathologists of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, at the meeting of the American Phytopathological Society. The symptoms of this new disease, which has caused consternation in Europe, are a wilting of the leaves and new growth followed sometimes by yellowing and defoliation, and sometimes by browning of the leaves, they said. One or more of the annual rings showed a spotted brownish discoloration.

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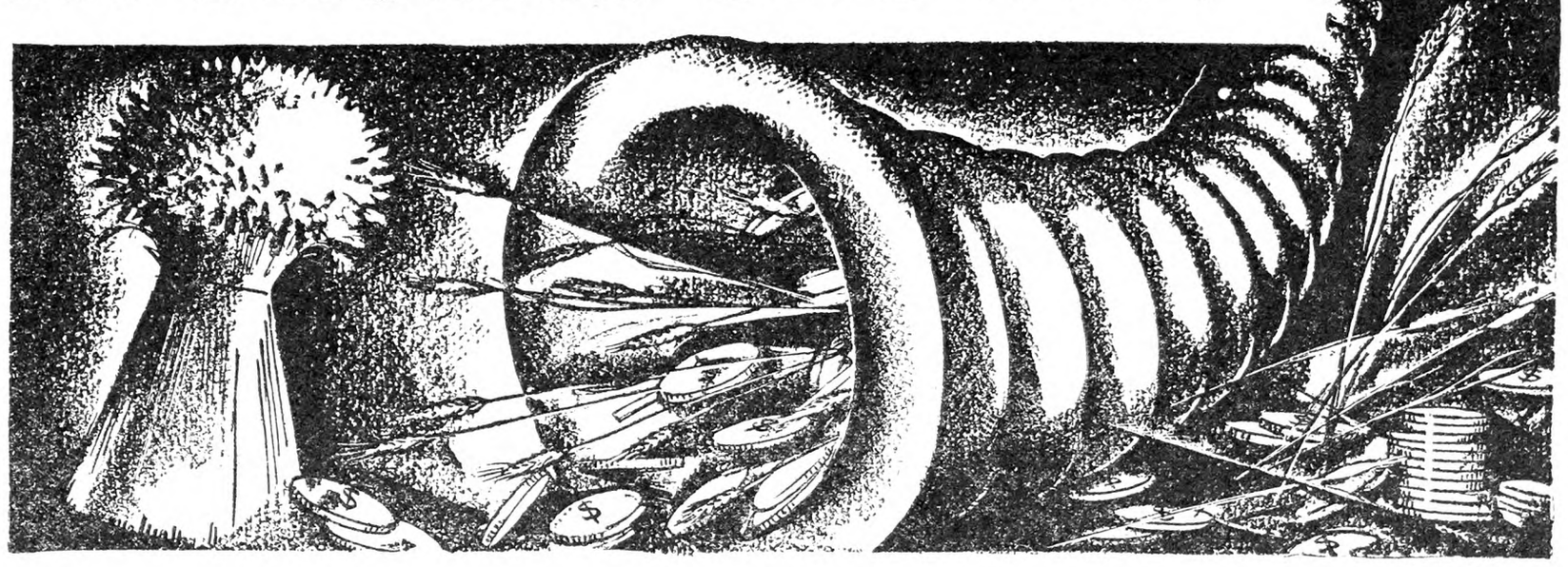

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Pastoral Parson and His Country Folks

By Rev. George B. Gilbert

CLIMATE CHANGES.—The Parson had a great argument with a man the other day about the weather changing in New England—or anywhere else, for that matter. You cannot get it out of people's minds that Winters are a great deal warmer in New England than they used to be. All weather records, however, show that taking a 15-year period, there has been no change. The theory that old-fashioned Winters were gone forever was quite upset Christmas week. During that week, 16 inches of snow fell in Connecticut, besides nearly an inch and a half of rain thrown in. The Saturday after Christmas was one of those days you read about, with as blinding, raging, blowing snowstorms all day as the Parson ever saw, even in old Vermont. Now not only the ground but the trees are still white, with around a foot of snow on the ground, and as pretty Winter weather as one can ask for. The thermometer was 12 above last night, but has been down to six below this month. Coasting or "sliding" as we called it in Vermont has taken the place of skating.

THE NEW YEAR.—Here it is the fifth of January now, and the Parson will sit down for a chat with THE R. N.-Y. folks. The boys report that there is about eight inches of ice on the pond and cutting will soon be in order. Quite a lot of it is snow ice, so it would not be any harm to have it a little thicker. Very few have begun to cut yet, as the season is yet young. This seems to be a year when thaws are far between, and so much the better. If it rains they are cold rains and the ice does not melt. Let the Parson urge everyone on the farms who can to put up ice this Winter. It is so nice to have next Summer, and saves so much running up and down stairs for the women folks. Putting the milk and butter down in the well is a worse bother yet. One of the Parson's families put it up for the first time last Winter—the boys going down to help one day—and they will put up still more this year, and they wonder how they ever lived before without it. They just boarded off the corner of a shed and the ice kept fine. Plenty of sawdust is the main thing. What a lot of ice cream you can have with ice aplenty, and be sure and get a freezer twice as big as you think you will need. The Parson's boys have never kicked about the size of the freezer, even if it takes more muscle, there are a lot more mouthfuls. It will be one of a thousand little things that help keep the boys on the old place. Don't go and buy a lot of tools, go and talk with some neighbor who puts up ice, and he will tell you what you must have, and quite likely loan the tools to you. Your crosscut saw is lighter and will probably cut better than any ice saw you would buy. Ours is always in use on the ice.

HE CARES.—But the Parson got on the ice, and didn't say anything about the New Year. In his New Year's talks this year he had the idea of how first of all God cares for this old world. He was a long time making it and put a tremendous amount of thought in it, and has no idea of deserting it. He cared so much for it and its people that He came down here and lived and just about all He talked about was in substance, how much God cares for us. Just about everything in this life depends on whether one "cares" or not. How long does it take children to tell whether you really care for children or not? How long does it take the sick-room to tell whether the minister or the nurse really and actually cares anything for it or not? When a minister makes a call how long is it, in short, has he crossed the threshold, before the family knows whether he is there because he really cares for them as people, as folks or whether he is come to try to fill up the church coffers or the church pews or the Sunday school, or to make his church bigger than some other church? Does the school-teacher think that the children don't know whether she really cares first of all for them and their future? There is a teacher down county that makes her school her family. She is an older person and she make these, as it were, her own children. How sweetly the family idea was shown at Christmas time! The children made a fireplace, imitation, of course, but very realistic—they even gathered the faggots and wood and put them in place. Then, at the close of school, they all hung up their stockings around the fireplace. After they had all gone, this veritable Santa put in their gifts and the next morning—well, there were not any tardy marks in that school. Nothing was seen of the teacher's gifts at the time of the Christmas "exercises"—that was a little matter just between her and her children.

"BILL" HAS GONE.—The readers will remember about "Bill," whom the Parson's family took in about four months ago. He had had quite a career, having spent 10 years in all in reform schools and reformatories, and at last four years in the penitentiary. The Parson supposes a penitentiary is a place to make them penitent, but it generally has just the opposite effect. However, we got along well with this fellow, and he never betrayed our confidence in any way. Those men are all human and have their good points. He earned enough here to get him good clothes throughout—overcoat and all—and did a lot of good jobs around the place. He went home for Christmas and found some work, and the night before New Years he came and got the rest of his things. He learned something about baking in prison, and this helped him to get work. Prisons should be schools, and every man, through the long weary hours, should be learning, learning, learning. This man saved his 15 cents a day and bought a lot of books on cooking and studied them himself. You will remember when the Parson preached at the prison, he invited the whole 600, as their terms expired, to come down and see him and, if there were no other opening, he and Mrs. Parson would tuck them in somewhere. "Bill," before he left, called this his "home," and the Parson half imagines it will be such to him as long as he lives.

RED HAS A COMPANION.—You will remember "Red," who was with us a year and a half. He has a fine home now, and those people have another fellow staying with them, too. For one day the man was rolling right along the State highway and saw a young fellow walking along ahead of him in rather an aimless fashion, and he stopped and took him in and found in his kindly conversation that the boy was leaving home for good, and going to join the navy. It was a sad story, for the youth was nothing but a boy, and though the man had never heard of him or his folks he took him right along home with him and has made him like his own boy ever since. Why aren't all these boys our own boys—anyway, why aren't they?

A HELPING HAND.—Just as the Parson is writing this a man from way down county is at the door. He has a flat tire and gets a repair kit. It is his third flat today in the cold pouring rain. He also wants very much to join the Connecticut Poultry Producers' Association and send his eggs there this very week, for his help at home is leaving. So the Parson just got busy with the Farm Bureau and they in turn with headquarters, and the blank goes to this man this afternoon, and his eggs go to them the last of the week—12 crates a week—and if he wasn't the happiest man you ever saw. Then he came in and had dinner with us, and the Parson gave him something he wanted the worst way from out in the shed, and if only he hadn't had to rush off the Parson would have given him a haircut, and the call might have been considered complete. Just this second the phone rang about getting a place for a girl to do housework, and the Parson got her on the track of a job. "Has there been five minutes today that that phone hasn't rang?" said the Parson to Mrs. Parson, as the latter did up the few lunch dishes without the help of the washing machine.

A POEM.—How could the Parson get along without all the help and interest that his family gives him? Clossie, who is in high school, had been taking a bit of rest the other day when he got up, he wrote off these verses:

SYMPATHY

At rest on a couch of true comfort
With daily pleasures nearby;
I think of the people in sorrow,
Who sick and suffering lie.

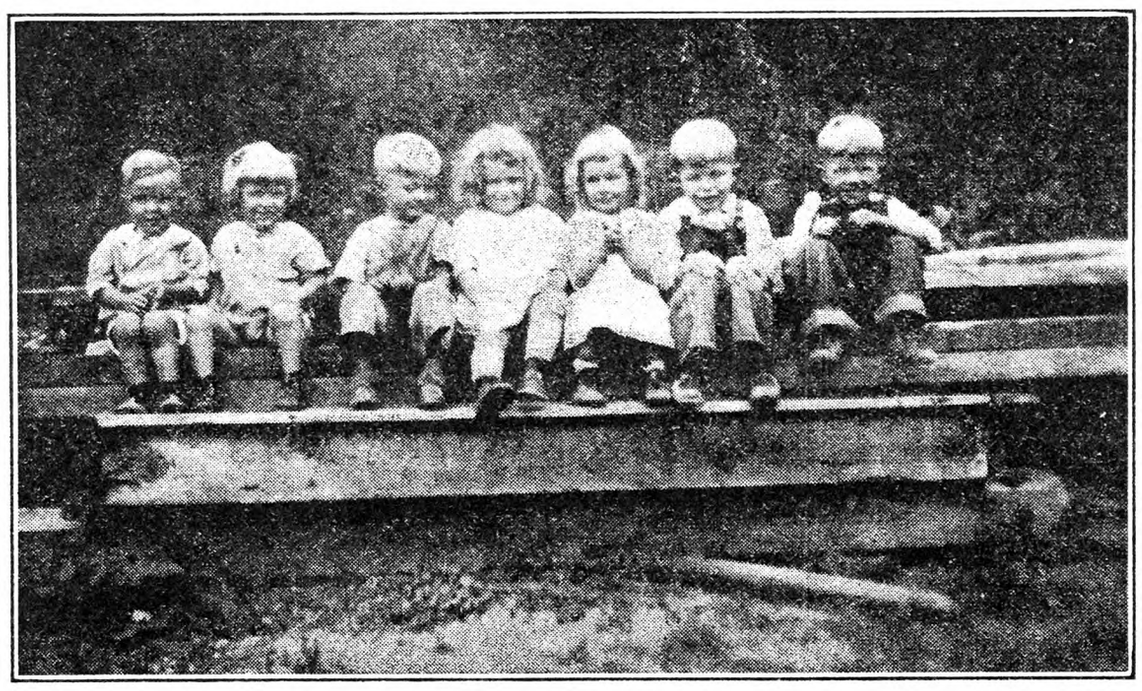
Yes, and of others who, toiling,
Turn back the resisting sod;
Striving to earn a fair living,
Known of few men, but to God.

It makes one blue as the ocean,
When he feels their hardship and toil;
And places his heartfelt devotion,
With those who make fruitful the soil.

Could we but bear others' burdens,
As we travel through thick and through thin,
Believe the distressed-heavy laden
With worries, with grief, and with sin.

My glance scans across the horizon,
With clouds drifting heavy and gray;
And they seem but the semblance of perils,
That lower and threaten life's way.

As we view then the land to us native,
And listen for heaven's true call;
Let us lend a hand to the suffering—
To those in trouble—that's all.



"Here is a picture of my three brothers and some of their cousins, sitting on an old woodpile."—CHARLES BERRY, JR., *Pennsylvania.*

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

Now that the National Grange is to meet in Wisconsin in November—and this is the first time the Badger State has ever entertained the National Grange—members of the order have a special interest in the Grange work of that State. Herman Ihde is the Master of the Wisconsin State Grange, a position he has held since 1920. The membership at present is larger than at any time in 45 years. Three new Granges were organized in 1930, one of them having a charter list of 232. This Grange now numbers 335 and has just dedicated a new $10,000 Grange hall. The State has a Grange membership of about 2,500.

The Wisconsin State Grange dates from 1872 and John Cochrane was its first master. The following have served the State Grange as master: John Cochrane, 1872-1876; J. H. Osborne, 1876-1878; H. C. Sherwin, 1878-1880; C. D. Parker, 1880-1882; S. C. Carr, 1882-1892; W. Churchill, 1892-1896; W. E. Huxley, 1896-1902; A. C. Powers, 1902-1908; H. N. Culbertson, 1908-1910; G. R. Schafer, 1910-1912; H. M. Culbertson, 1912-1916; A. L. King, 1916-1920; Herman Ihde, 1920-1931.

The State of Washington has made one of the most remarkable records in the history of the order. For many years it has stood at the head of the list of States in new Granges organized and maintained this position for the year ending Sept. 30, 1930, with 38 new Granges organized, out of a total of 205. The National Grange held its 1929 session at Seattle. The State has over 23,000 Grange members and made a gain of 2,493 members for the year, as reported at the annual meeting of the Washington State Grange, held last June. The State has 775 Juvenile members also, a gain of 29 per cent for the year. Much has been accomplished in legislation favorable to agriculture through the efforts of the Grange.

Virginia has a unique Grange, which is composed of the members of the faculty of Radford Women's College and a large number of the college students.

The newly appointed National Grange Home Economics committee for 1931 includes Mrs. John Hammond, chairman, of New Hampshire; Mrs. E. B. Dorsett, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Jesse Newsom, of Indiana; Mrs. C. C. Cogswell, of Kansas; Mrs. George Schlmeyer, of California, and Mrs. D. B. Anderson, of South Carolina. The chairman, Mrs. Hammond, is a member of the New Hampshire State Senate.

The city of Olean in Cattaraugus County will entertain the New York State Grange at its 58th annual session to be held Feb. 3-6, 1931. The sessions will be held in the State Armory and the Grange headquarters will be at the Olean House. Olean was the meeting place of the State Grange also in 1902. But one officer of the State Grange is to be elected at the coming session, that of a member of the executive committee. Chairman Edson J. Walrath is the member whose term expires. Mr. Walrath was first chosen as a member of the executive committee in 1921 and has served continuously since that time.

At least three States have active members of the Grange as governors. They are New York, Pennsylvania and Oregon. State Master Robert P. Robinson of Delaware, formerly served his State as Governor also.

A short course for Grange lecturers will be held at Ohio State University Feb. 23-27. In addition to instructors from Ohio, Prof. W. R. Gordon, extension specialist in rural sociology at Pennsylvania State College, will also be present as an instructor. Prof. Gordon has also done some very effective work among the Grange lecturers of Pennsylvania.

From the Finger Lakes

For two weeks before Thanksgiving, warm, sunny weather prevailed. The south wind refused to become northerly in spite of weather reports to that effect, and the warm spell enabled farmers to prepare for Winter in a more leisurely way. But on Thanksgiving morning everyone was surprised. During the night the wind had changed and snow had fallen to cling to trees, plants, and to cover the earth with a blanket of white, most appropriate for the holiday, just enough Puritan gray in the sky, with scudding clouds of fleecy white, giving us an occasional glimpse of deep blue.

After the feast was over, the remaining goodies were set away and the dishes done. Then for a walk over the fields and through a clump of pines to an old fence where bittersweet has never failed to climb. And we found it there, its tough vine twisting around the rails and climbing over the gate to wind itself in the gnarled branches of an old oak, the red and orange berries, each with a cap of white, giving added beauty to the rough brown bark.

Since then we have had our share of an early Winter with almost zero weather. The drought conditions still persist in this section. More and more trucks pass each day to get water from the lake. Some farmers two or three miles from the lake get the water in milk cans, others living nearer, lead their stock to the water. Even drinking water for family use is scarce. The lake water, when boiled and cooled has been found safe for drinking. It is soft and rather sweet to taste, very unlike the water of the wells, which is very hard and contains much lime. Cayuga Lake is below low water line. Some are finding this advantageous for building new piers and filling them with the stones thus easily obtained.

The Winter birds are daily visitors to their feeding stations, which happen to be cocoanut shells cut in halves and hung with wire. Sunflower seeds fill one-half and the chickadees claim this as their own. The blue herons are frequenting Cayuga's shores at this time. Although we catch an occasional glimpse of this large awkward bird earlier in the season, we have now splendid chances for observation as they rest, during the day, along the shore, or circle slowly over the immediate vicinity. They are on their way south and can be seen at night, by moonlight, low over the water, big wings flapping slowly and surely. E. C. RICKARD.

New Jersey Entomology Building Desired

The need of better facilities for the entomology work at the New Jersey Station was emphasized in the following resolution at the last meeting of the Horticultural Society:

Whereas, The department of entomology of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station has given much valuable service to the industry of fruit and vegetable growing in New Jersey; and

Whereas, this department's growth in personnel, made in response to calls for service, has entirely outgrown the quarters provided 18 years ago; and

Whereas, it is deemed advisable for the studies of the problems of insect control to go forward without hindrance; now therefore,

Be it resolved by the New Jersey State Horticultural Society in annual meeting at Atlantic City, December, 1930, that this society does hereby heartily endorse the request of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station to the Governor and the Legislature for the sum of $75,000, to be used in providing suitable quarters for the department of entomology; and does hereby urge upon the Governor and the Legislature the necessity of granting this request.

Australian Tomato Disease Found in U. S.

A disease of tomatoes, identical with the so-called spotted wilt widespread in Australia, was found in the field at Madison, Wis., during the past Summer, it is announced by Dr. S. P. Doolittle, senior pathologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and C. B. Sumner, pathologist of the University of Wisconsin. The disease is a form of streak, and the affected plants showed symptoms apparently identical with the Australian malady. The young leaves developed the peculiar bronze markings typical of the Australian disease, the leaf stalks being affected to such an extent that the plants were killed if young. Fruits were also discovered showing the peculiar ringed spots described by the Australian workers.

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Mustard and Cress

Mustard and cress are a most welcome addition to the list of available salads well known and widely appreciated in England, yet but rarely seen here. It is there a combination as inseparable as turkey and cranberry sauce, or pork and beans.

As a salad mustard and cress possess a freshness and slight piquancy of flavor which add zest to the appetite and brings added enjoyment to the meal. It is of the simplest cultivation and a continuous supply can be easily maintained throughout the year. No elaborate facilities are necessary for cultivation.

Only the very young plants are used. When the first pair of leaves have developed the crop is ready for cutting. When the second pair commence showing, it has gone too far. A week to 10 days is the usual time elapsing between sowing and cutting in a temperature of about 60 degrees.

Perhaps the most practical way of growing this salad is to fill shallow boxes with soil or sand, water them well, and then scatter the seed thickly over the surface, pressing it lightly into the soil but not covering the seed at all. It is usual to sow in separate flats, the cress the day before the mustard. A very fair cutting is obtained from but a square foot of surface. A keen knife should be used for cutting, the seedlings being scythed off close to the soil surface. Mustard and cress is marketed in small baskets known as punnets, the young plants being stood tightly together in upright position.

Seed is quite inexpensive and is offered by a number of American seed firms. At various times of the year it can be grown out of doors, in a cold frame, in a light cellar or other suitable building, or in a greenhouse. Mustard and cress is a wholesome green food and deserves to be better known.

T. H. EVERETT, N. D. H.

Flowers in the Cumberlands

One season's experience in caring for a small flower garden has taught me something of the peculiarities of Tennessee climate and soil. My plot sloped to the southeast, but so steeply that all the seeds of my early plantings were washed out of the ground by our first vehement Spring rainstorm. Falling to with spade, fork and hoe, I then laid it out in three fairly level beds, divided by steps or terraces, and bordered them with low-growing plants, mostly violets of all kinds and colors—the wild ones taken up in the woods and the garden varieties contributed by kind friends. The former included a running white violet and a white one variegated with purple; the latter, great clumps of Viola pedata, the rarer and handsomer variety, V. bicolor. Two other native plants which I used are worth mentioning: dwarf Iris (Iris verna), an exquisite little wildling about six inches high; and two varieties of low-growing Phlox.

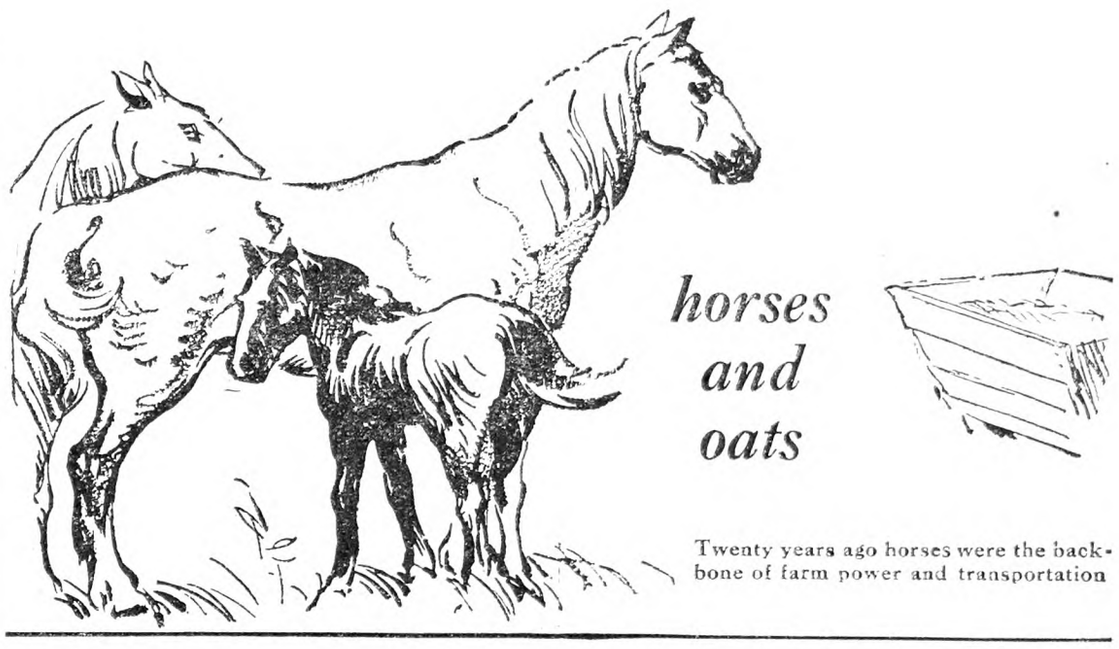
The soil on our plateau is clayey, and I soon learned from a more experienced gardener that the very best fertilizer was a liberal application of well-rotted wood. Fallen logs and decaying stumps in the neighboring woods offered an inexhaustible supply, and a Fall covering of dead leaves will be worked in to furnish additional humus.

My flowers were intended especially for cutting, and were perhaps cheerful rather than choice, Shirley poppies, marigolds (both French and African) and early and late Cosmos providing color a-plenty. Late in the season, I was delighted to discover in a neighbor's border, some old-timey, small single marigolds in rich bronzy hues, and I begged seed for this year. A perennial Verbena kept blooming bravely, from April on all through a frightfully dry season until frost. A horde of black beetles appeared over night and made havoc among my blossoming asters.

The climate here does not differ greatly from that of Southern New England. The mercury drops to 10 degrees below zero occasionally; there are sudden changes, and Spring weather in February, but late frosts are common. D. R. G.

APPLY vaseline with a soft cloth to remove mildew from leather.

3 steps in Progress



horses and oats

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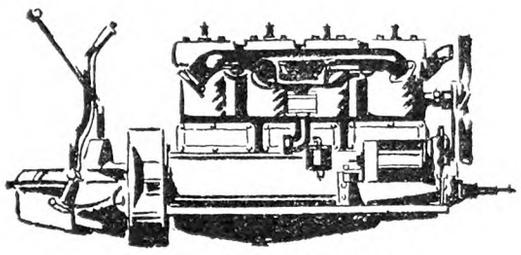

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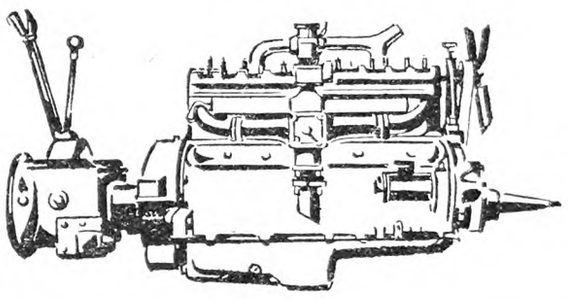

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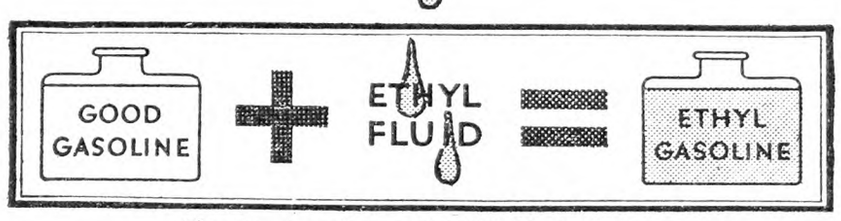

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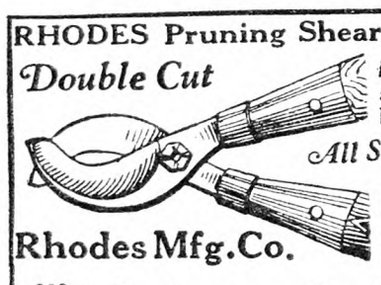
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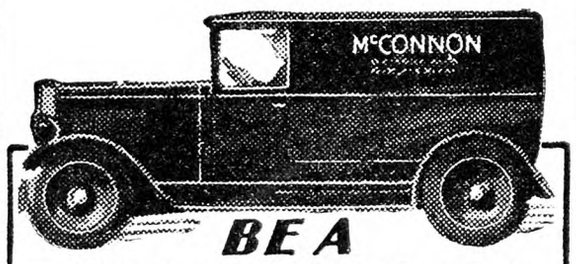

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Wilderness Garden Notes

There's a chickadee outside the window clinging upside down to a doughnut suspended from a branch of the maple tree. The cats sit about with gleaming eyes and snapping tails watching him as he nonchalantly feasts away. All know from experience that chickadee is perfectly safe. We have been away for two Winters but the birds did not forget, and took food from our hands at once, quite unafraid.

The morning has held a fascinating task—that of planting newly-arrived seeds of Rocky Mountain wild flowers, in waiting flats. The vacant frames were filled to the last square inch before the ground was frozen, but one cannot always obtain fresh seed so early. The flats may be filled with earth at leisure and put away in a dry place to wait. Probably all alpine seeds benefit by freezing, but many become very energetic with just a few weeks of it. So, as the new seeds arrive, throughout the Winter, they are tucked away in the flats, carried to the north side of the barn, and heaped over with a good bank of snow as soon as the earth is solidly frozen. The heavy snow covering and lack of sunshine effectively prevent alternate freezing and thawing, which, we are told, is quite as bad for seeds as for plants.

We are hoping to become friends with many of the western and European Anemones by means of seeds, and the Pentstemons and Violas beckon, too. Most of the hybrid Violas are easily grown, but there's real triumph in pleasing some tiny wildling that is seldom met. The western form of our Scotch bluebell is reported to be more floriferous and stronger growing than our own. It may be stronger, but it must certainly "go some" to be more floriferous. At any rate we have a packet of it snugly planted, and are looking forward with enthusiasm to greeting the beautiful stranger.

The attempt at raising new Primulas and Polyanthuses this past season could not really be called a success. We have about four dozen plants in all, but I find that many really experienced growers had quite as much trouble as we. The Primulas, in spite of shade and watering, just quietly passed away, and the various forms of Polyanthus germinated very poorly. The cool, frosty nights of late Autumn seemed to encourage germination, but we can hardly hope that the tiny plants will have strength to endure our Winter. The divisions of established Polyanthus plants grew like vegetables, completely covering the ground.

The musk mallow (Malva moschata), seldom met in either catalogs or gardens, is a very lovely and useful plant in the garden. It dislikes to be transplanted, doing better if the seeds are planted where it is to grow, but once started easily looks after itself. The new seedlings spring up here and there, but the notched blossoms of white or dainty rose-pink are very welcome and the plant itself is so easily eradicated that it would hardly become a pest. This mallow, with palmate, toothed leaves, is found growing wild in some parts of the East.

Euphorbia marginata (snow-on-the-mountain) is another friend of the dry weather, its white-bordered foliage of green always so fresh and upstanding throughout the hot Summer days and well into the Autumn.

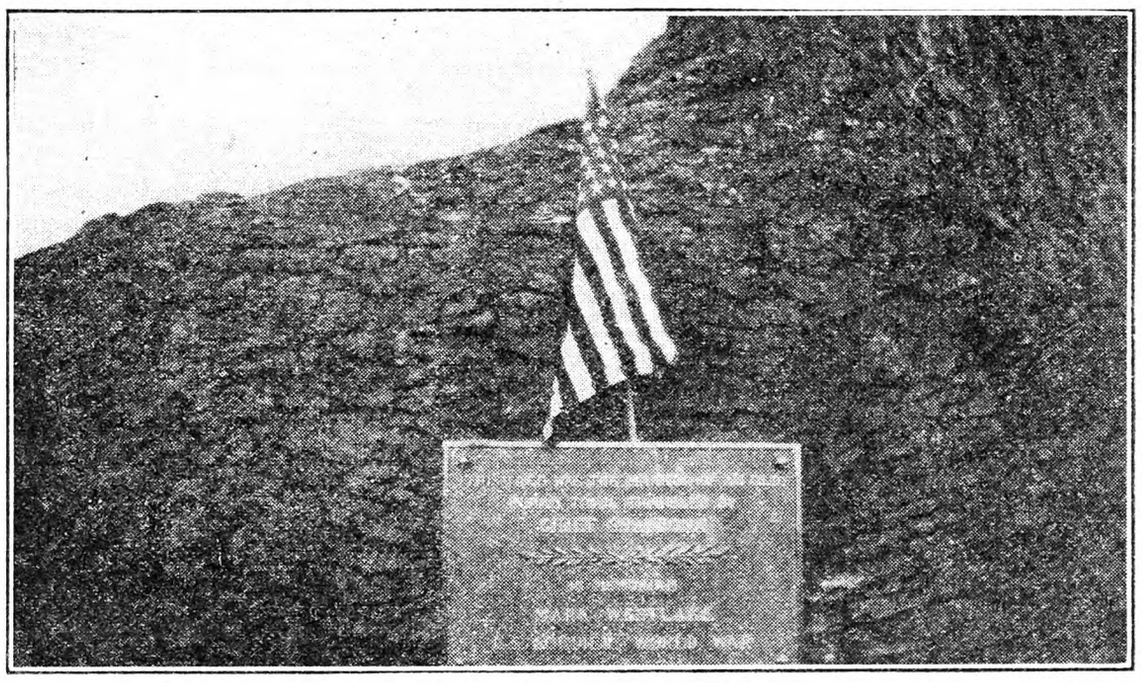
The heath Aster (Aster ericoides) was one of the most beautiful flowers of the Autumn garden. Its wide-flung branches and small green leaves were smothered with tiny white flowers. This grew at its best in the heavy, dark soil that so pleases the Polyanthus.

Our greatest surprise in Autumn was the blooming, the free blooming, I might say, of many hardy Chrysanthemums that have never flowered for us before. This lot was from California and, while perfectly hardy, had been in the garden for three years without offering us the reward of a single flower. This season they were neglected, no water nor food being offered them. Whether a troubled conscience or the dry weather forced them into bloom I do not know, but the display was a rare treat for us.

Two greedy, grasping climbers are to be cast out entirely if it be possible. These are the common bittersweet, which has taken possession of a little wild flower nook, and the Chinese matrimony vine, a coarse but rather pretty thing, both in flower and fruit. I had hoped that this latter would cover a portion of the old barn. It has done not only that, but has covered everything else it could reach. The bush matrimony vine, however, is a shrub that we hope to try this Spring. This is offered by a Colorado nurseryman.

Since writing this word has been received of the passing of a valued Connecticut correspondent of long standing. I treasure the memory of a brief hour with her in my garden, and the spice pinks, the Sweet Williams, the red Pentstemons, and white Polemoniums from her garden will be beautiful and fragrant reminders of a sweet personality.

Vermont. ETHEL A. LYONS.



Soldier's Tablet on an Elm

Memorial On a Tree

An unusual method of commemorating the services and sacrifice of a soldier in the World War was adopted on a farm between Sycamore and Genoa, Ill., when 300 people gathered around a white elm tree while a bronze plate was bolted to its trunk.

The tree is known to be a trail tree and was bent to its peculiar shape by old Chief Shabbona to mark the line of travel between Illinois and Wisconsin. It stands in the woods of Louis E. Lloyd on Route 23, and it was Mr. Lloyd who caused it to be marked quite recently.

The old tree besides now being a relic of Indian days and their ways serves to preserve the memory of Mark Westlake who died in the war across the seas. The grandsire of this soldier originally owned the land on which the tree stands.

The tree and its plate were dedicated with appropriate services. The wording on the plate reads: "This tree was the marker of an old Indian trail traveled by Chief Shabbona. In memoriam of Mark Westlake, U. S. Soldier, World War."

Illinois. J. L. GRAFF.

Calomel Controls Gladiolus Scab

Calomel has proved itself a valuable disinfectant for the control of the scab disease of Gladiolus, according to Dr. Paul E. Tilford, pathologist of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. The calomel is used at the rate of one pound to 2½ gallons of water, and the corms are dipped in it before planting.

Mercuric chloride (corrosive sublimate) when used as a soak for two hours was beneficial, said Dr. Tilford, but the method is too slow when large quantities are to be treated.

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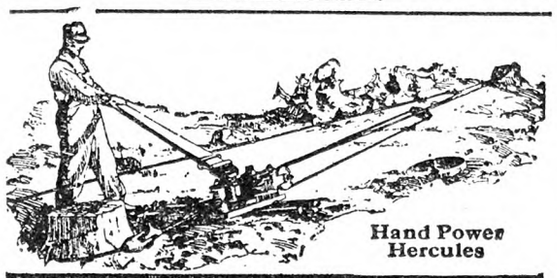
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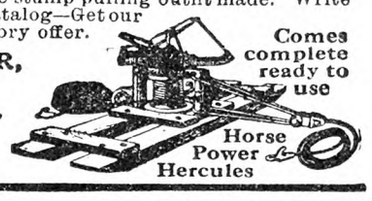
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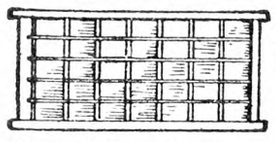
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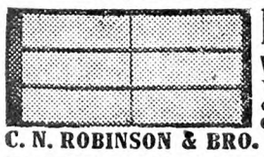
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Apple Tree Survey of Vermont

The economic census figures of 1928 of the apple tree population in Vermont show many interesting things. It has been found that 42 per cent of the trees in the State have been set from 14 to 18 years; 27 per cent have been set during the past five years; and of the 387,900 trees in the State, nearly all have been planted within the past 25 years. The figures by ages and by varieties are shown in the tables below.

By ages it is seen that the large proportion of trees are now between 14 and 18 years old (166,400 or 42 per cent); the next largest number from 9 to 13 years old—62,800 or 16 per cent; and next three years old 40,000, being 10 per cent, showing that many trees have been recently set. Ten per cent of the trees in the State have been set within three years, but 42 per cent were set about 16 years ago.

Apple trees in Vermont by ages, 1928:

Age	Number	Per Cent
One year	8,800	2.2
Two years	19,400	4.9
Three years	40,000	10.1
Four years	19,000	4.8
Five years	21,500	5.4
Six years	8,300	2.1
Seven years	13,800	3.5
Eight years	7,600	1.9
Nine to 13 yrs.	62,800	15.7
14 to 18 yrs.	166,400	41.8
19 to 23 yrs.	3,400	.8
Over 23 yrs.	13,900	6.8
Total	384,900	100.0

By varieties it is seen that McIntosh leads by having 167,300 trees constituting 42 per cent of the tree population. The plantings of the last two years since the survey, with the large amount of grafting to McIntosh, will probably raise the number of this variety at least 10 per cent, making the total more than 50 per cent for this famous apple. Spy comes second with 62,900 making 16 per cent of all; Delicious ranks third with 29,100 which is 7 per cent of all varieties.

The apple varieties, trees of all ages, in the 1928 survey were as follows:

Variety	Number	Per Cent
Baldwin	9,200	2.3
McIntosh	167,300	42.0
Ben Davis	3,200	.8
Wealthy	26,300	6.6
Delicious	29,100	7.3
No. Spy	62,900	15.8
Stark	400	.1
Gravenstein	1,200	.3
R. I. Greening	20,700	5.2
Wolf River	800	.2
Oldenburg	2,800	.7
Wagener	2,000	.5
Gol. Del.	3,200	.8
Cortland	3,200	.8
Yel. Trans.	400	.1
Rox. Russet	400	.1
Rome	400	.1
Win. Banana	1,600	.4
Jonathan	800	.2
King	400	.1
Maiden Blush	400	.1
Other var.	61,700	15.5
Total	398,400	100.00

The odd varieties of unnamed value comprising 61,700 or 16 per cent ought to be eliminated. They are largely worthless. Some of them should be cut down, but many, if in general good condition could be grafted over to good quality kinds, and be made a source of profit to growers.

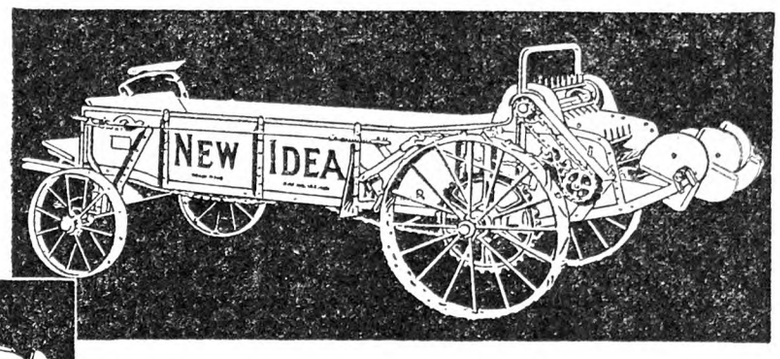
M. B. CUMMINGS.

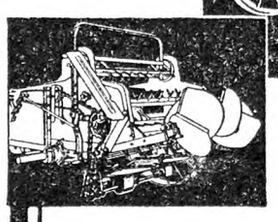
Damp Outside Cellar

My vegetable cellar is built in a side hill, and has a southeast entrance. The walls and roof are made of cement, and are eight inches in thickness. The cellar is eight feet wide, 12 feet long, and seven feet high, earth floor. Above the door I have an opening 3x18 inches, and along the right wall I have another opening 1¼ inch in diameter, which extends through the roof. There is evidently a defect in ventilation, as the ceiling and vegetables are covered with moisture. J. S.
New York.

The dampness is natural in such an outside cellar, and a certain amount of it is an advantage rather than otherwise, that is fruits and vegetables will keep better where the atmosphere is somewhat damp. The only way to dry it out more is through ventilation. Your regular ventilators may be all right for most purposes, but opening the door more or less when the weather is not too cold will remedy the difficulty. This will do no harm because most of these things need as cold an atmosphere as can be had without freezing.

NEW IDEA Farm Equipment





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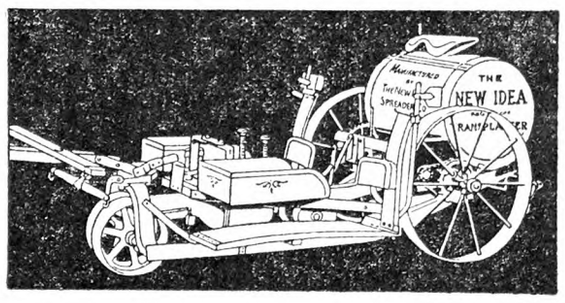

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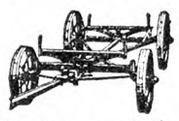
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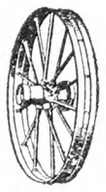

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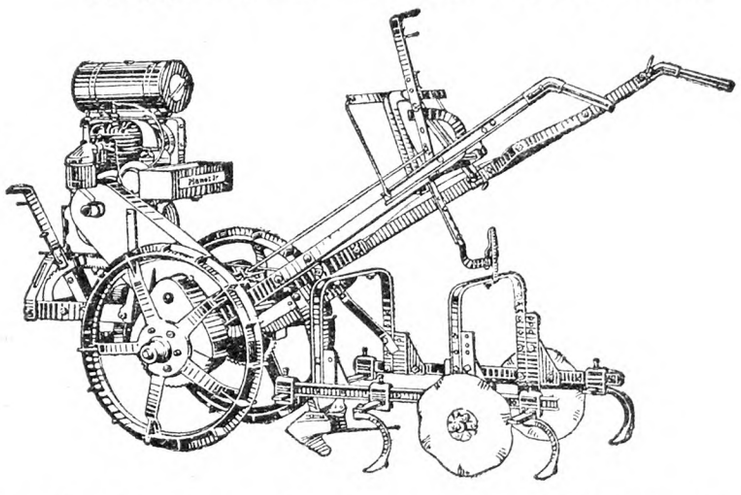

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The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER
A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes
Established 1850

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Nineteen-thirty was none too good, but I'm taking a fresh hold. Farming is a sound business. R.
New York.

TAKING a new hold is something that the farmer often has to do, whether lifting a stick of timber or starting a new year. There is no doubt about its being a sound business, as our friend says. The farm can feed the farmer and feed the world. It always has.

*

IT SEEMS that in some parts of this country, at least, gangsters, bootleggers and crooked politicians have less to fear from holding people up at the point of a gun, and robbing individuals and homes, than in merely neglecting to file an income tax report on their illicit profits in crime. Five of these offenders have been found guilty of charges of evading the Federal income tax in Chicago. Three belonged to the notorious Capone gang. One was a State Representative and the other a county official. The convictions were for evading tax on incomes in amounts respectively of $842,887; $1,871,000; $1,000,000; $436,000 and $250,000, covering periods of from three to five years. Some of the sentences imposed $10,000 fines and three years in prison. Uncle Sam certainly gets after the gangsters when they fail to help replenish his pocketbook.

*

THE great agricultural State of Pennsylvania will devote the whole week of January 19-24 to its farm products show at Harrisburg. Those who are within reasonable reach of that central city will find a trip there well worth while. Many outsiders who know the State mainly as the source of their coal supply will be surprised to learn of the great extent of its grain, fruit and dairy industry. In fact all crops that grow in our eastern country thrive in some parts of Pennsylvania. The State College, Extension Service, Farm Bureau, agricultural authorities in general, as well as the rank and file of farmers, will have worth-while exhibits at this show. The Horticultural Society meetings will be January 21-22. Our correspondent, R. H. Sudds, is secretary of the society.

*

L. F. KNEIPP, of the Government Forest Service, has made special studies of barren mountain slopes, and the need of getting them covered with trees as nearly as possible. He makes the following interesting statement about this matter:

The nation's roof, like that of a house, needs constructive attention to keep it from leaking by allowing too rapid run-off of water, and to keep the nation's rain barrel filled in dry periods. Some progress has been made with reforestation in the national forests, and watershed values are being conserved and improved to an appreciable extent by regulated grazing and organized fire protection. Systematic protection is bringing young growth back naturally on many denuded slopes, although planting operations will be necessary on some areas. On national forest ranges, protection from overgrazing is permitting forage plants to reseed and more grasses and weeds are springing up to hold the soil, checking sheet and gully erosion.

We have all seen this on a small scale, where rocky hills have been cut over and fire in the slashings killed the young growth. In these cases the little brooklets and "runs," where formerly one could get a drink of cool water in hot weather, are now dry, except from melting snows and sudden Summer showers. The large streams which these brooks fed now run sluggishly, with scarcely enough flow during an entire Summer to fill the ponds which then would over night gather enough water to run the local grist mill half a day, even in the driest weather of those times. True, these small mills are no longer needed as they once were, but the multitude of small streams are. The water seeping from their sides went far to prevent drought from troubling the fields through which they ran. It is good business to put the forests back on these small rough hills, as well as on the greater mountain tracts.

*

COLORADO made a striking showing in its State vocational education work last year. The board in charge of this is directly connected with the Agricultural College and State Board of Agriculture. Twenty-five school districts co-operated with the board in carrying on all-day, part-time and evening trade and industrial classes. Evening trade classes increased from 191 in 1929 to 347 in 1930. In these classes, and seven foremanship conferences, 6,588 persons were enrolled. Day-trade classes in auto mechanics were carried on in Sterling, Pueblo, Denver, La Junta, Rocky Ford and Salida. Other trades taught included aeronautical mechanics at Centennial high school, School District No. 1, Pueblo, and machine shop practice and electrical trades at West Denver high school. Subjects offered in evening classes were designed to supplement the daily employment of men and women, and increase their occupational efficiency and earning power. These subjects included first aid, mine mechanics, acetylene welding, shop mathematics, plumbing, industrial chemistry, printing, baking, architectural drafting, locomotive engineering, steam-fitting, bricklaying, foundry practice and interior decorating. Nine hundred twenty-one employed youths including apprentices were enrolled in part-time trade extension classes. Continuation classes offering instruction in general education subjects to employed boys and girls had an enrollment of 448 for the year. Day-trade classes for training boys of high-school age to enter a trade or industrial pursuit increased in number from six to 10 and enrolled 148 students. The vocational trade and industrial program was carried on at an annual cost of $6.82 per person trained, which was provided by Federal, State and local funds. This appears to be a very practical way of making these lines of education possible to those who can use them.

*

COTTON ginned from the new crop, up to December 1 ran better in grade than the previous year. The government report found that, of the 10,960,600 bales ginned and found tenderable, 9,342,800 bales, or 72.9 per cent of the total, were white, middling and better, compared with 8,935,900 bales, or 69.6 per cent, last year; white, strict low and low middling amounted to 2,031,400 bales, or 15.8 per cent, against 2,103,100 bales, or 16.4 per cent; white, below low middling, 74,300 bales, or .6 per cent, against 112,500 bales, or .9 per cent; spotted and yellow tinged, 1,009,100 bales, or 7.9 per cent, compared with 1,299,900 bales, or 10.1 per cent; light yellow stained, yellow stained, gray, blue stained, 5,500 bales, or less than one-tenth of 1 per cent, compared with 7,700 bales, or .1 per cent. Of the 10,960,600 bales found tenderable 9,675,400 bales were from 7/8 to 11/32 inches in staple length, compared with 8,606,500 bales of the same length ginned last year. There was also 1,285,200 bales of a greater length than 1 1/32 inches found tenderable from the 1930 crop, compared with 1,376,000 bales last year. The total untenderable amounted to 1,860,900 bales, compared with 2,852,700 bales in 1929.

*

THIS country grows great quantities of tomatoes, yet imports of canned tomatoes and tomato paste are quite surprising. In the first 11 months of 1929 we received 162,744,473 lbs. of canned tomatoes, valued at $8,441,224. The amount in 1930 was much less, 51,978,400, value, $2,370,573. Tomato paste, used in soup, sauces and various forms of cookery, showed about the same imports as in 1929, 11,600,000 lbs. The greater part of these tomato products comes from Italy, where the plant thrives and labor is cheaper than here. Our tariff puts duty of 50 per cent ad valorem on all canned or otherwise preserved tomatoes.

*

SOME varieties of apples, like the Baldwin, which was in light general supply, have advanced about 25 cents per bushel. Recent sales in Western New York have been at $1.50 per bushel. The increase of 20,000,000 bushels in apple production accounts for a part of the general falling off in price. Compared with last year the crop is much larger this season in the Northern Atlantic States and the Pacific Coast States, and much below last year from Virginia west to Colorado. Prices are rather low throughout the country, with a range of 80 cents to $1.50 per bushel at shipping points. Only a few sales for export have been reported lately in eastern apple sections. The business seemed to be picking up a little early in January as compared with the extreme dullness the last half of December. Foreign holiday apple markets had been provided for by that time. The trade should resume usual midwinter activity in January and February. It appears that 1930 was a fairly good fruit year after all, because of heavy production in the Far West and the large crop of oranges and grapefruit, which about offsets the below average production of apples. Comparing this year's total fruit crop with the production of last year, the output has increased nearly one-fourth. Great efforts are being made to market the large supply of oranges but the apple dealers also have shown considerable enterprise in pushing the retail business in the home market and also the export trade.

*

THE potato market showed a better tone at the beginning of the year as a result of much lighter shipments for several weeks and prices advanced slightly in most producing sections. It seems that the only thing the matter with the potato market is the general tendency to low prices on all products. The total production of northern potatoes was almost exactly the same as last year, with a light crop, and the production is placed about the same way this year in the principal shipping States and in the consuming regions. About the only important difference is the lighter crop in the Central Northwest and the heavier production in the Far West. Yet with less than the usual carlot supply so far, prices in producing sections are only one-half to two-thirds what they were a year ago. Potato markets have acted as well as the food markets in general and it seems that the whole line of products will improve when better conditions of business and employment help the demand.

*

ANOTHER year's results with that pasture fertilizer experiment at Storrs, Conn., is outlined on page 79. This is not intended as a hard and fast rule for handling all pastures. Prof. Brown and his associates are attempting to learn what is the most economic treatment for that rough land in practical field, rather than small plot work, and are reporting what they find, which is good information for all farmers to know. Pasture treatments under other conditions have made a much better showing for the nitrogen used. Every farmer needs to figure this out to fit his special requirements. In fact that is the only way in which such fertilizer experiments can be of practical advantage. We know that many farmers are doing just this thing. Some have found it practical to include seed investigations in these pasture trials, that is adding during the season here and there the kinds of seed that appear specially adapted to certain parts of the field. In this Storrs experiment, no seed has been added to these rough fields, but the lime and phosphorus have "brought in" various desirable seeds by making it possible for them to grow where they could not thrive before. The White clover and Kentucky Blue seem particularly ready to make themselves known when conditions are right. Now is a good time to think over the pasture fields as one remembers them from last season, and make plans for practical improvement.

Brevities

GREASE on farm tools is cheaper than rust.

APPLESAUCE on the table three times a day is not too much.

NO FROST down in the ground in Northern New Jersey thus far.

YES, the days are getting longer. We noticed it first on the morning of January 7.

THE business of canning grapefruit is increasing. It finds ready market in England, as well as this country.

STATISTICS issued by a large insurance company show that the nation's health was better in 1930 than in 1929.

HOW the starlings enjoy suet or other fat on a cold day! We do not admire their manners, however; they always quarrel over their meals.

A SERIOUS wilt disease attacking squashes in Utah results from the feeding of squash bugs. Apparently a toxic substance is injected into the plant while the insect is feeding. We begin to think the squash bug has no redeeming traits.

LEAF-ROLL, one of the more common "degeneration" diseases of potatoes, is normally a field disease, affecting the growing plant; yet Drs. F. C. Stewart and H. Glasgow, pathologists of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, discovered that plant lice are able to transmit the disease from sprout to sprout even while the potatoes are in the bin.

OREGON now leads the nation in output of canned berries, with Washington a close second, and the two States together are responsible for 74 per cent of the berries canned in the United States today, according to George Sulerud and Dr. Milton N. Nelson of the agricultural economics department of the Oregon Experiment Station. Oregon and Washington also pack 85 per cent of the nation's frozen strawberries, and an even higher percentage of the other frozen berries. A continued growth of the cold-pack berry industry is confidently predicted.

Another Bad Regulation

A REGULATION of the workmen's compensation act, effective January 1, provides a minimum premium of not less than $231 for compensation policies that include insurance for sawmills but not for logging and lumbering, and a minimum premium of not less than $375 for policies that include insurance for logging and lumbering. These minimum premiums are not subject to reduction on short-term policies, or in case of cancellation by the insured. There was a prior regulation somewhat similar but with a lower minimum premium, which became effective October 1, 1929.

This minimum premium adds nothing to the burden of the big jobbers or the large producers of lumber, but is absolutely prohibitive for the farmer who employs labor as well as for the small mill owner. The North Country farm wood lots afford considerable employment during the Winter for cutting wood for heating and cooking purposes. Considerable labor is also employed in cutting and drawing logs which farmers have sawed into boards and timbers for new building and repair work on their farm buildings. The small mills convert the logs into lumber at the rate of $8 to $10 per thousand feet. Commercial lumber for the purpose would cost $50 per thousand. The Federal government has been appealing to farmers to employ labor, but here is a regulation that drives labor out of the wood lots and out of the sawmills. Neither the sawmills nor the farmers can pay these minimum premiums.

The heads of casualty companies in New York City cannot be expected to understand conditions in the wood lots of the North Country farms, but for that reason some one representing the farm conditions should be a member of this rating board. It seems to us that farmers and small mill-owners complain with some justice that the Superintendent of Insurance has approved these regulations without consulting the people affected, and giving them an opportunity to be heard on the subject. The chances are that the acting Superintendent of Insurance approved the action of the board as a routine. In any event the superintendent should reconsider the approval of a measure so evidently unfair to the small man trying to maintain employment in a small but frugal industry during the cold Winter months. We ask him on behalf of these farmers to do so.

Farmers and small sawmill owners in Northern New York complain of a serious embarrassment caused by the new workmen's regulations which went into effect on January 1. These regulations are made by the Compensation Inspection Rating Board, which consists of representatives of some 80 insurance companies doing a compensation business in New York, subject to the approval of the State Superintendent of Insurance. Evidently the Superintendent of Insurance has approved the action of the rating board.

Final New York State Crop Report

Statistician R. L. Gillett makes the following revised report of crop areas and yields in New York State:

Crop	Acreage Thousand Acres 1929	Acreage Thousand Acres 1930	Production In Thousands 1929	Production In Thousands 1930
All corn*	670.0	657.0	20,837 bu.	19,710 bu.
Winter wheat	272.0	253.0	4,352 bu.	4,630 bu.
Spring wheat	9.0	10.0	136 bu.	170 bu.
Oats	979.0	1,077.0	24,377 bu.	45,234 bu
Barley	155.0	144.0	3,426 bu.	4,608 bu.
Rye	20.0	24.0	310 bu.	415 bu.
Buckwheat	198.0	210.0	3,168 bu.	3,465 bu.
Tame Hay	4,564.0	4,340.0	6,561 tons	5,584 tons
Wild hay	68.0	68.0	85 tons	82 tons
Potatoes	270.0	251.0	24,840 bu.	29,116 bu.
Tobacco	.8	.8	800 lbs.	760 lbs.
Beans	100.0	120.0	1,250 bu.	1,116 bu.
Apples, total crop.	...	...	16,520 bu.	27,683 bu.
Commercial	...	...	3,404 bbl.	5,375 bbl.
Peaches	...	...	1,470 bu.	2,158 bu.
Pears	...	...	1,152 bu.	3,168 bu.
Grapes	...	...	81 tons	77 tons
Cherries	...	...	11.9 tons	25 tons
Snap beans, canning	9.8	11.3	15 tons	15 tons
Cabbage, Danish	19.5	20.9	156 tons	155 tons
Carrots	2.2	2.6	1,181 bu.	1,254 bu.
Cauliflower	5.3	7.5	604 crts.	451 crts.
Celery	5.1	5.3	1,361 crts.	2,312 crts.
Sweet corn, mfg.	24.6	24.0	37 tons	31 tons
Cucumbers	4.9	6.0	528 bu.	727 bu.
Lettuce	5.8	5.4	3,480 crts.	2,998 crts.
Onions	7.9	8.0	3,243 bu.	3,576 bu.
Green peas, mkt.	7.6	9.6	606 bu.	941 bu.
Mfg.	32.8	34.4	39,360 lbs.	75,768 lbs.
Strawberries	4.3	4.4	9,073 qts.	9,219 qts.
Tomatoes, mkt.	2.9	3.0	667 bu.	568 bu.
Mfg.	13.6	15.5	86 tons	78 tons

*The figures under all corn include the corn for grain plus the corn for silage, fodder, etc., converted to the corn for grain equivalent.

Questions About Mortgage

I have a farm in a neighboring State with a mortgage about 40 per cent of its value in a fair market, and another farm of the same size and value adjoining the first, free and clear. The mortgage is about to become due. If it should be foreclosed and at a forced sale the farm should not sell for enough to pay the mortgage, could the other farm be held for the difference?

OWNER.

WE ASSUME a bond was given for the loan and a mortgage executed to secure payment at maturity. In that case, if the mortgagee from the sale received less than the amount due him he would take a deficiency judgment for the difference between the sale price of the farm, and the amount due including principal, interest and expense of foreclosure. If he received more than is due him, he would be obliged to return the balance to the owner. With the deficiency judgment in his favor, the mortgage could issue an attachment on the other farm and collect the amount of the judgment in a new court action. The prudent course is to renew the mortgage, if possible. If not, secure a new loan and pay the present mortgage.

Imports of Cream and Milk

THROUGH the courtesy of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce we are able to give an exact record of the imports of fresh cream and milk into the United States from Canada, and fresh, condensed, evaporated and powdered cream and milk from the Netherlands, by customs districts, during the month of November, 1930:

From Canada to	CREAM Gallons	CREAM Dollars	MILK Gallons	MILK Dollars
Maine and N. H.	14	28	...	...
Vermont	40,268	64,347	20,970	4,065
St. Lawrence	49,618	82,786	97,105	16,118
Buffalo	3,640	9,653	...	...
Dakota	6	6	258	77
Duluth and Superior	31	45	17	9
Total	93,577	156,865	118,350	20,269

CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED

From Netherlands to—	Pounds	Dollars
New York	2,100	186
New Orleans	124,900	7,777

MILK POWDERS

From Netherlands to—	Pounds	Dollars
New York	94,956	13,938

The total imports from the two sources are $272,090 for November.

Buffalo Market Facilities

The wholesale produce market of the city of Buffalo, known for many years as Elk Street Market, will soon be relocated. For 65 years this market has been the leading wholesale farmers' and produce growers' market of the city. Its location near the hotel district, boat landings and only a few blocks from Main Street and the populous sections of Buffalo caused it to be well patronized and consequently congested during several months of the year, owing to lack of market space.

Two markets are now building by competing railroads. The one is located at Clinton Street and Bailey Avenue, about three miles east from the Elk Street Market, near the city line and the livestock yards. The other new market is adjacent to the old market and many believe offers the best advantages. Already 40 new commission houses have been built and occupied in this new location and are doing a thriving business.

The farmers and produce growers of Erie and Niagara counties are at the present time divided as to which market will lead in patronage. It seems to many that all else being equal the market now building near the old Elk Street Market will be the best patronized by the buyer and consequently by the producer. True it is that Buffalo will be well supplied with market space.

H. A. B.

Farm Notes from Western Maine

The season of the annual planning meetings of the Farm Bureau has arrived and County Agents and Home Demonstration Agents are busy attending the planning meetings and keeping up their necessary work. One important project taken up is the production of good seed potatoes by means of the tuber-unit plot.

As some may not understand this term I will say that in planting the potatoes are cut as they are dropped, being cut into three to five pieces, which are planted about 10 inches apart, then a longer space is left, and another potato is cut and planted. This places all the plants from one tuber as a unit, hence the name, and the longer space enables one to distinguish between the different units all through the season.

After the potatoes are six to eight inches high they are rogued, that is all plants showing disease are removed and, if a plant shows disease, all plants from that unit, or all from that seed tuber, are destroyed, avoiding any chance of the disease being retained in the seed stock from being covered up by a more vigorous growing plant. This gives seed practically free from disease, the kind that will give large yields to the acre.

Other projects which are being taken up this year are farm and household accounts, forest planting on waste land, better bulls, growing better pullets and better nursery trees for orchard planting. In the last project Farm Bureau members pool their orders for fruit trees and a representative of the Extension Service visits the nurseries and inspects each tree bought, insuring healthy stock in first-class condition.

In the growing better pullets project, the aim is to start with chicks from tested stock, free from pullorum disease or white diarrhoea, preferably brooded in houses with wire floored sun porch, fed from hoppers, and later housed under range shelters on ground on which poultry has not run for one or two years.

Demonstrations of proper pruning of young trees and also of recently top-worked trees will be held.

All of the nearby towns have adopted the plan of keeping their main roads and many of their branch roads cleared from snow, and considerable new equipment has been bought this Fall. Some towns are buying trucks with four-wheel drive for snow removal. Some trucks have 25 miles of road, or more, to keep cleared. The most economical method seems to be to use a truck with plow run frequently when it is snowing or the snow is drifting. Then when the piles of snow on the sides of the road get high and the cleared track begins to narrow up, send a tractor with plow up one side of the road and back on the other. This heavy plow moving slowly will roll the piles back three feet or more and enable the truck to throw out the snow from several more storms. At their annual meeting last Spring one town voted to keep all roads cleared of snow on which anyone lived who owned an automobile or truck and wished to use it in the Winter.

In another nearby town where about three-fourths of their road mileage is kept cleared of snow the voters of the rest of the town are demanding that their roads be cleared also. We wonder if the matter was brought to court and the case of the minority properly presented if the town would not be compelled to clear all of the roads. It surely would only be justice.

This season has furnished abundant proof of the necessity of thorough spraying of our orchards if we are to make them an asset and not a liability. In past years apples having considerable scab were readily salable to canneries if the scab had not caused cracks in the flesh, and buyers packing the apples for shipment have taken B grade apples, which took care of considerable imperfections. This season buyers for shipment wanted only A grade apples and canners bought a very limited quantity, as they could not contract the canned stock. Some factories that usually can several thousand barrels did not pack apples at all. Even the vinegar factories did not want many apples, and those were bought at prices that would hardly pay the prevailing rate of wages for gathering them. While the prices paid for A grade apples were not high, a crop with a good percentage of that grade would give a man some income, something to meet the taxes and other necessary bills if there is not a surplus for pleasures. In this section the fruit in a large number of poorly cared for orchards was not harvested or but a small part gathered.

While some other parts of the country have had Winter start with unusually severe weather and in some cases a heavy fall of snow we have had very mild weather and but little snow. Crows are frequently seen in flocks of three to five, and the usual Winter visitors among the birds have not arrived yet. The butcher says that the hog's spleen is unusually long and slender, without any humps or thick places, and the Winter will likewise be long but mild.

It is an encouraging sign that at the American Game Conference, recently held in New York City, it was decided to adopt the policy of some form of compensation to farmers for the privilege of hunting on their lands. When a definite plan of payment is worked out the farmer will be in a position to get a square deal from hunters. It is urged by the advocates of free hunting that the wild life does not trouble the farmer's crops to any extent. Consequently the wild birds and animals should belong to the State and everyone should be privileged to take them, anywhere, in the open season prescribed by law. In reality there are few of the animals or birds that are hunted that do not take toll of the farmer's crops at some stage, either the newly-sown seed, the growing crop or the ripening fruit or grain.

Deer frequently cause almost irreparable damage in young orchards by browsing and splitting down limbs on the young trees, but in the aggregate they do greater damage each season by feeding and trampling in clover fields and fields of cultivated crops, even potatoes sometimes being fed off by them. Many patches of clover are fed off and trampled down by rabbits. These lively little animals also take toll on peas, beans and lettuce, and, if a row of carrots is in the line of their travels, they are sure to show the marks of rabbit appetite.

Raccoons cause great destruction in corn after it gets into the milk stage and to a lesser extent in sweet apples. Ruffed grouse or partridge damage fruit crops by eating the buds during the Winter, and foxes, minks and weasels are always looking for a good fill of chicken. So, as long as hunters are allowed the privilege of taking game without any payment except the license fees to the State, the farmers' financial interest lies in the extermination of the game birds and animals. But there are very few farmers who would not prefer to have an abundance of wild life about if they could get enough return to cover the damage done to their crops.

Maine. H. L. S.

Columbia County, N. Y., Notes

Dairy topics will be the subject of the community meetings next week under auspices of the Farm Bureau of the county. The principal speaker will be Ray Deuel of Syracuse, president of the Onondaga County Farm Bureau, and member of Federation Dairy Committee. These meetings will be held in Ghent, Old Chatham, Ancramdale, Stuyvesant, North Chatham, Canaan, New Lebanon and Copake. There will also be a series of community meetings which will be addressed by a poultry specialist. These meetings will be held in Austerlitz, Hillsdale, East Chatham and Hudson.

E. A. H.

What Farmers Say

[We may or may not agree with what is said under this head, but we believe a farm paper should give farmers an opportunity to tell each other what they think, provided it is expressed in polite language. When necessary the copy is edited but the substance not changed. Discuss one subject at a time and not too long.]

An Old-Time Friend

I was born on a farm in Vermont in 1849. My family moved to Illinois in 1853, and then to Nebraska in 1880. I have been on a farm all my life. I heartily agree with you on tax reform, but when can we hope for relief? Many in the West are losing their farms because of ever-increasing taxes and lowering of prices of farm products. The whole extension outfit urges greater production, and the Federal Farm Board now tells us the only way out is to produce less. Meantime salaried officials grow more numerous every day. I have been greatly interested in your fight for rural schools, too. I have been on this Nebraska farm home for 50-odd years, and while not a subscription agent as a working farmer I have always introduced THE R. N.-Y. to other farm homes, but I have no use for those farm papers that exist from farming the farmer.

Nebraska. J. F. T.

The milk of our farm goes to Buffalo at four cents a quart. I have two boys living in that city; one pays 13 cents and the other 14 cents a quart for their milk for family use. I read that the unorganized farmers are to blame for the low price to farmers. One of the boys is using League milk. Then why do they make such a spread between farmers and consumers? I would like you to print my complaint. Something must be done. We cannot make a living. J. C. E.

New York.

A year or so ago the "Countrywide Situation" department stated in very few words how it would be best to sell all cabbage that was ready, as in a couple of weeks or so Texas would be moving a big acreage. Two friends of mine had a couple of acres each about ready; one acted on my information and made around $400 on his two acres. The other waited about 10 or 14 days, and then paid a fellow to haul it to the woods and dump it. The orange trees are bending down with their load of luscious fruit. H. L.

Florida.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Be Happy

You can't always be sunny
If there isn't any sun.
You can't always be funny
If there isn't any fun.
But you can always be happy
If you let the clouds go by
In the faith there's always somewhere
Little patches of blue sky.
—Author Unknown.

*

ACCORDING to recent newspaper reports, Soviet Russia is preparing to abolish all home cooking; food is only to be served by centralized government agencies. Well, at least Russian housekeepers will not have any worry in planning the meals. The only trouble is, according to one of our friends who traveled in Russia last year, that most of the food is extremely poor, if one lives as the working people do. Even in our time of economic depression food in the United States is good and plentiful, and American home cooks are certainly deserving of high praise. We think few of our people would be willing to hand over the home bill of fare to any government.

*

ONE of our readers asks for two foreign recipes—Swiss carrot pudding and Russian cabbage soup. The soup called borsch or bortsch (we have seen it spelled both ways on the bill of fare), is a Russian national dish; as we see it here it is pinkish in color, as though made with red cabbage, or with beets in the combination. It is served with sour cream, and is exceedingly good. We should like to receive the recipe for it. We have made the English carrot pudding but do not know the Swiss one. The English carrot pudding is a rich plum pudding in which carrots, grated raw, are used; sometimes grated raw potatoes are also added. It is excellent and a very old-fashioned recipe. And how do you make old-fashioned corn dumplings? They were dropped into boiling water for cooking.

*

AMONG New Year's resolutions, the efficient housewife will decide to throw away any utensils that are really useless, instead of leaving them to clutter closet or cellar shelves. By the time an aluminum or agateware vessel is sufficiently worn to leak, it is usually too far gone for economic mending. February is usually the month of household sales in the large stores, when there are many opportunities to buy to advantage. And how a good cook enjoys good tools!

Seen in the Shops

Refrigerator sets consisting of three or four covered dishes are very convenient for storing food. They are square-cornered, with lids that are set into the dish, so that one dish may be stacked on top of another. We recently saw four-piece sets of prettily decorated crockery for $1.29.

Toys and novelties sold by street peddlers are often amusing and ingenious. One man in a fashionable shopping district seen recently was selling monkeys made of felt. They were manipulated like the puppets in a Punch and Judy show by slipping the fingers inside, and the seller was such a good showman, making the felt monkeys perform all sorts of gymnastics, that he was constantly surrounded by buyers. Small toys and puzzles are the common stock in trade of these peddlers, though there are a good many sellers of cheap neckties. There are some sections of New York, however, where not only food, but also clothing and household utensils, are sold from pushcarts on the street; crockery, saucepans, knives, forks, spoons, etc., and we have even seen a pushcart loaded with fur neckpieces, silk blouses and house dresses. These dealers cater to foreign buyers of a class accustomed to buying in an open marketplace instead of a store.

We have been amused by some of the new foreign mannequins used to display costumes in the large shops; they are sculptured figures tinted in bizarre colors, tangerine, jade, lemon or moonlight blue, face, hair and figure all of the same shade. The faces suggest the disdainful expression of ancient Assyrian sculptures, and modern evening dresses give them a startling effect.

Pretty bracelets of simulated coral were seen for 89 cents each, a single strand necklace to match being $2.74. Simulated white coral necklaces with two strands were $5.94. Of course, real coral was much more expensive, especially the deep ox-blood shade.

Two "Small Potato" Recipes

Farmers do not always pick up the small potatoes in the field, as hardly paying for the time it takes. However, we did this year. Thinking of the unemployed, and of the real food value involved, I advertised them at 25 cents per bushel. I have been interested in the outcome. Many families have bought them, some for their entire Winter stores. Others who had already laid in their potatoes for the Winter came and got two or three bushels extra, just because they liked these small potatoes for special purposes. I want to tell you about some of the ways these women say they like to use small potatoes.

"I am from another State," said one. "I did not suppose it possible to buy small potatoes here. I have my Winter's potatoes, but I want these for deep fat frying." Asked for details, she said that she boils them in the skin about 15 minutes, or just long enough to loosen the skin so they will peel easily. "Then I fry them in deep fat until tender, or about 25 minutes. Fry them slowly, and they will be a lovely golden brown, and the most delicious potatoes you ever tasted." As she took three bushels I imagine this must be a favorite with her family.

Another said she uses them for a German dish, called "salt potatoes." "I choose smooth ones that will require no trimming, as the skin must not be broken for this dish. Wash carefully and put in a kettle to boil, with one cup of salt. Boil until tender without piercing. If the skin is broken too much salt would enter the potato. Drain, and serve, to be eaten from the fingers with a bit of butter. They will have very slight but sparkling coat of salt all over the potato, and are very good for a supper dish, or for a picnic meal."

My own way of using them had been to bake them, there being almost no waste this way. They also require much less time and fuel to bake than the larger ones. Others prefer them for creamed potatoes, boiling them in their jackets and creaming them whole. They are very attractive in this form, and season through nicely. Dietitians agree that when baked the skins, too, should be eaten, if one has a normal digestion, as containing valuable minerals needed by the system.

MABEL G. FEINT.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

135—Graceful Model. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 4⅜ yds. of 39-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 39-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

815—Tailored Style. This style is designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yds. of 39-in. material with ¾ yd. of 39-in. contrasting, 5½ yds. of binding and ½ yd. of 1¼-in. ribbon. Ten cents.

973 — Smart Day Frock. This style is designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38 and 40-in. bust measure. Size 16 requires 3¼ yds. of 39-in. material with ¾ yd. of 35-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

887—For the Junior. This style is designed in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 yds. of 39-in. material with ¼ yd. of 39-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

Large Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

January Buying

Is there any woman who doesn't get at least one gift of money at Christmas? One of the best ways to invest it is in the January sales. The stores all want to sell out their stock of wash goods to make room for the newer patterns. To me it makes but little difference if my dimity dress or percale apron is of last year's or this year's print, as long as it is suitable and attractive.

Last year the supply of sheets and pillow slips for my guest room was low. I bought sheeting by the yard and pillow tubing, hemmed the bottom of the sheets on the sewing machine, carefully fastening the ends to prevent fraying. I drew scallops, to be machine hemstitched, across the top. I cut the material close to the hemstitching and crocheted a narrow though heavy edge. Crocheting in the hemstitching makes the edge very firm. I finished the pillow slips in the same manner and on each embroidered a monogram.

I made a set of bright percale bands for towels, pillow slips and sheets to go in my guest room. They were four inches wide and varied from 14 to 13 inches in length. They were made double and in the center of the top piece I embroidered the monogram in the predominating color of the band. On the ends, which were cut to a point, I left enough bias tape after binding them all around to tie a fair-sized bow.

Another thing I made was a case for the extra blanket you must keep on the shelf in the guest room closet. Take a piece of material 22 inches wide and 48 inches long; to the sides of this and 14 inches from either end sew pieces of material 20 by 16 inches. Point the ends of these side pieces and finish up in the quickest way, bind the edges with bias tape. Lay your folded blanket in this, fold over the edges and snap in place. This case may also carry a monogram.

The materials for these things all come from the January sales. I got material for a pair of aprons and caps for Spring house-cleaning. The aprons were cut from my favorite pattern and I tried this for a cap: Cut a triangle 36 inches on the straight of the material and 25 inches on the two bias edges. Gently round the corners and use bias tape to finish the edges. I use a great deal of bias tape for finishing and trimming as it is so easy to put on with the sewing machine binder. These caps are especially nice with extra strappings of bias tape or a small flower or figure appliqued on. You will be surprised how attractive these caps can be when tied around your head, and the nice thing about them is that they don't offer the usual laundry problems.

Every January I collect the materials for my Summer wash dresses. It certainly is economy. MRS. C. S. W.

Chocolate Cookies

One cup brown sugar, ½ cup butter, two eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately; ½ cup sour milk, ½ cup walnuts, ¼ teaspoon salt, two squares chocolate, ¼ teaspoon soda, one teaspoon baking powder, 1¾ cups flour. Cream butter and sugar, add egg yolks, milk and flour, in which soda and baking powder has been sifted, add chocolate, melted, egg whites and nuts. Drop by spoonfuls on buttered tins.

Mothers... Watch Children's COLDS

COMMON head colds often "settle" in throat and chest where they may become dangerous. ***Don't take a chance***—at the first sniffle rub on Children's Musterole ***once every hour for five hours.***

Children's Musterole is just good old Musterole, you have known so long, in milder form.

This famous blend of oil of mustard, camphor, menthol and other ingredients brings relief naturally. Musterole gets action because it is a scientific ***"counter-irritant"***—not just a salve—it penetrates and stimulates blood circulation, helps to draw out infection and pain.

Keep full strength Musterole on hand, for adults and the milder—Children's Musterole for little tots. All druggists.

CHILDREN'S MUSTEROLE
BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
MILD

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT
THE FLAVOR LASTS
THE PERFECT GUM
MINT LEAF FLAVOR

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L30

Mother's Favorite for Baby's Daily Bath
Cuticura Soap
Refreshing and Soothing
Price 25c. Sample free. Address: "Cuticura," Dept. 13B, Malden, Mass.

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A FULL BILLION DOLLARS—
have been loaned by the twelve Federal Intermediate Credit Banks in the last seven years to finance production and marketing of farm crops.

These funds were loaned—

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2. To more than 600 local institutions—Banks, Agricultural Credit Corporations and Livestock Loan Companies—which took farmers' notes given for agricultural purposes and discounted them with the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks.

These banks thus have made available "Intermediate" credit at low rates of interest with a maturity between commercial loans and long-term mortgage loans.

Write for free booklet to the nearest Intermediate Credit Bank listed below.

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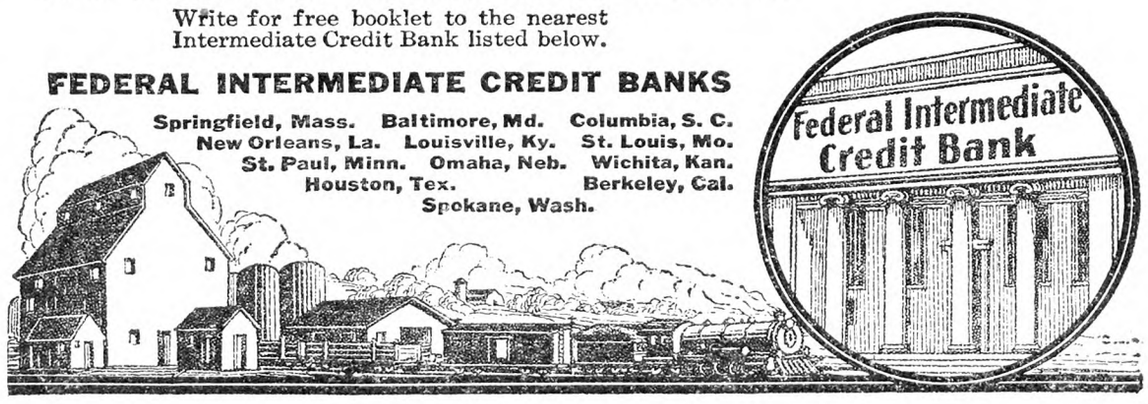
New Orleans, La. Louisville, Ky. St. Louis, Mo.
St. Paul, Minn. Omaha, Neb. Wichita, Kan.
Houston, Tex. Berkeley, Cal.
Spokane, Wash.



Under a Farming Sky

The children and I have been up to Mother's for three weeks and have only been home a few days, so there is plenty to do. When we came we brought the new member of the family, Douglas Frank, weight six pounds. Roderic calls him "The Bit." I suppose he means that he is a little bit of a baby. Being Scotch descent I have always loved the Scotch names and now we have three of them. The baby is wonderfully good, so we are getting along fine. Of course, it takes a little time and application to get adjusted to new duties, a feeding schedule and to get one's routine into line. Jean helps more than ever, hangs out all the baby washing and assists with the breakfast and nearly all the housework. Roderic found out at once that he must wait on himself more and is getting to be quite grown up. Many people lay a load of discouragement on a new mother by telling her what a hard time she is going to have, how busy she is going to be and how much less she will accomplish. It would be so much kinder if instead they told her that of course she would need a week or two to get straightened around but soon everything would revert to normal, if they reminded her that a two o'clock feeding did not last forever, nor did three-hour intervals beyond the first few months. And everyone who hasn't just had a baby forgets the exquisite happiness of that sweet armful. "You'll have your hands full," they say. Well, I have mine full—full of love and joy and worthwhile things.

Peth schoolhouse at last has its golden crown, the sign "Standard." The playground is finished and everything is spick and span. We are all proud of it.

Mother gave me about a dozen geranium slips and a friend some Petunias and they are all going to live. The house is beginning to look cozy. This Fall I decided to renovate my wardrobe and those of the other members of the family and fix all the little things that have been annoying so long. For instance, I mended up some everyday togs for Jean and Roderic for Winter, made Roderic some mittens from a pair of stockings. A knitted wool muffler of mine, cut in two and the raw edges hemmed on the machine made a warm and serviceable scarf for each child. The hem on a rayon undervest raveled out and broke into a multitude of aggravating runs. I cut off the worst part and loosely basted a narrow hem, then stitched it on the machine, stretching the goods as I sewed. This seems to be perfectly satisfactory. I put up a small shelf between two windows to break a blank space and hold a plant. The curtain rod on the desk was always falling down. Two big-headed nails remedied this. My greatest satisfaction so far is the change of the radio. It is a table set with several batteries and a horn loud speaker. Set up on a stand with the batteries on the floor, it was impossible to mop around, sweep around or dust and always looked so untidy and unattractive. I moved the stand under the big mirror where it is wonderfully convenient for laying hat and gloves when going out and moved my book shelves to the place where the stand had been. The cabinet and loud speaker went very nicely on the top and the batteries grouped neatly unto the lower shelf. I padded this shelf with papers for protection, arranged my books on the other shelves and when a curtain is made and hung, a very neat arrangement will be had.

Sometimes it is an advantage to be without something we need. Recently Mark could not go after groceries on the usual night and we were entirely out of sugar. Next morning we tried brown sugar on the oatmeal and how good it tasted! The children were delighted.

Through the Summer Peth Village was densely populated with four or five families! Not since we came to Crystal Spring Farm has Peth been so deserted. But now nearly every house is occupied, even the one on the corner which hasn't had an occupant for several years. The school is smaller this year, but it is still of good size, about 20, I think.

Cheese boxes are handy things. A shallow one is nice for plants or mending paraphernalia, especially in the Winter when big wool socks are worn and take up so much room while waiting for that proverbial "stitch in time." A large box with a cover holds my rug rags and another, mending pieces and sewing to be done in the near future. This last mentioned cheese box is of heavy cardboard with a smooth finish, and might be used for many purposes.

Yesterday I put up some nails for Roderic to hang his wraps on. Now that cold weather makes so many garments necessary, he cannot share sister's hooks. Overshoes and rubbers are a nuisance, but must be worn now. Jean thinks rubbers are all too small for shoes, and I suggest a shoe horn for her as a quick solution of the matter. When she goes to school this article might be included in her school bag. Roderic has high shoes for Winter, and while a bother in some ways, they do not pull off when he removes his overshoes and are warm and sturdy for a husky boy. He has another unionall play suit now and they are so serviceable for rough everyday use.

MARJORIE MC CLELLAN FLINT.

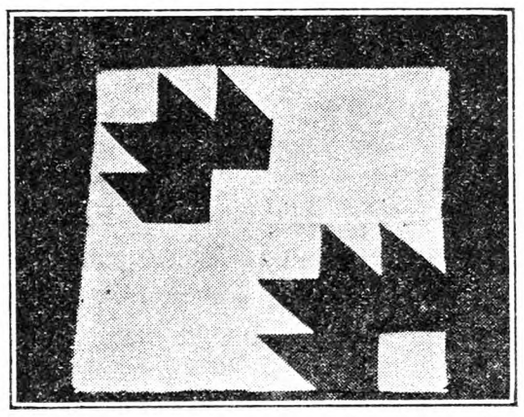
Farm Board for Girls

[The following letter comes from a reader in New Hampshire. We should like to know whether other farm women have tried such a plan. We think that it would be necessary to make arrangements that would conform to those of other "camps" designed for such guests, and that parents would want to be assured that the sanitary conditions were good. It would also be necessary to divide 25 or 30 girls into groups with counselors to supervise their activities, for the housekeeper could not watch over them sufficiently, and it is not likely that they could all be left to their own devices without some, at least, getting into mischief. What do our readers say to this inquirer's problem?]

Could you inform me how to go about getting in touch with parents with girls eight to 15 years of age, especially girls that are undernourished, whose parents wish to send them to the country another Summer? We have a fine large farm here, situated on a beautiful lake with sandy shores for bathing, also large fields and pine grove. If we could just have 20 or 30 girls of that age and let them roam in the fields, and bathe in the lake under proper supervision, also have all the fresh milk, eggs, vegetables and fruit they could eat, and go lightly clad so they could get the good brown country tan, it would do them worlds of good. I don't mean a regular camp for girls, but to come down on the farm and live for a Summer like regular country youngsters, only have some one with them at all times to keep them from harm. I think this could be done for $10 a week. Of course, there would be long trips made, like the White Mountains and Lake Winnepesaukee, with a trip around the lake. The charges would have to be divided, but would be very small for each one but for short rides nearby there would be no charges.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE READER.

Patchwork Pattern



Maple Leaf—One of the most beautiful of the old-time quilts is the maple leaf made in a pretty maple green. It is also beautiful made in one of the Autumn colors—red or yellow. This design has also been known as the Tulip Tree Leaf. Price of pattern 15 cents. Send orders to The Rural New-Yorker.

Whole Wheat Cookies

The past Winter our home bureau had some demonstrations on the use of whole wheat flour in baking. Besides using it for yeast breads, rolls and quick breads, many delicious desserts of cookies and cakes were made. I think anyone is more eager to try something new after seeing it made, and having a taste to see how good it is. Here is the rule for whole wheat chocolate drop cookies which we think especially good:

One and one-half cups brown sugar, three-fourths cup fat, yolks of two eggs, two squares melted chocolate (or substitute three level tablespoons cocoa for each square of chocolate), three-fourths cup sour milk, one-half teaspoon soda, one teaspoon baking powder, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon vanilla and two cups whole wheat flour. Drop by small spoonfuls and bake in moderate oven.

These are much better if covered with an icing, or they may be put together in pairs with a little frosting in between and some on top. It gives them a "party" touch if you use your cake decorator to make a design on the top cooky, such as a spray of flowers, a star or the children's initials.

The following icing is very good to use in a decorator and helps to use up the egg yolks which are often such a problem to avoid waste:

One egg yolk, one tablespoon light corn syrup, add confectioner's sugar to the right consistency to spread and add a tablespoon of hot melted butter. Flavor with lemon or any flavoring preferred. This may be made quite thick, and will keep in a cool place for a week or more before using. The cookies and icing may be made to use up the yolks left over when making a white cake. MRS. F. F.

Chocolate Pudding

One-half cup sugar, ½ cup cocoa, two tablespoons melted butter, 1½ cups flour in which has been mixed one level teaspoon soda. Add a pinch of salt, and vanilla, with one cup sour milk or buttermilk. Steam 1½ hours. Serve with a sauce or with whipped cream.

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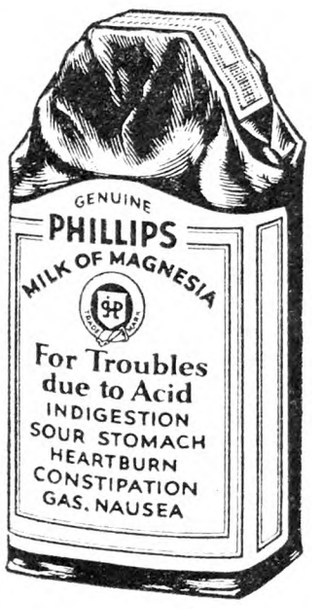
Two hours after eating



WHAT many call "indigestion" is very often nothing but excess acid in the stomach. The stomach nerves have been over-stimulated, and food sours. The corrective is an alkali, which neutralizes acids instantly. The best alkali known to medical science is Phillips' Milk of Magnesia. It has remained the standard anti-acid with physicians in the 50 years since its invention.

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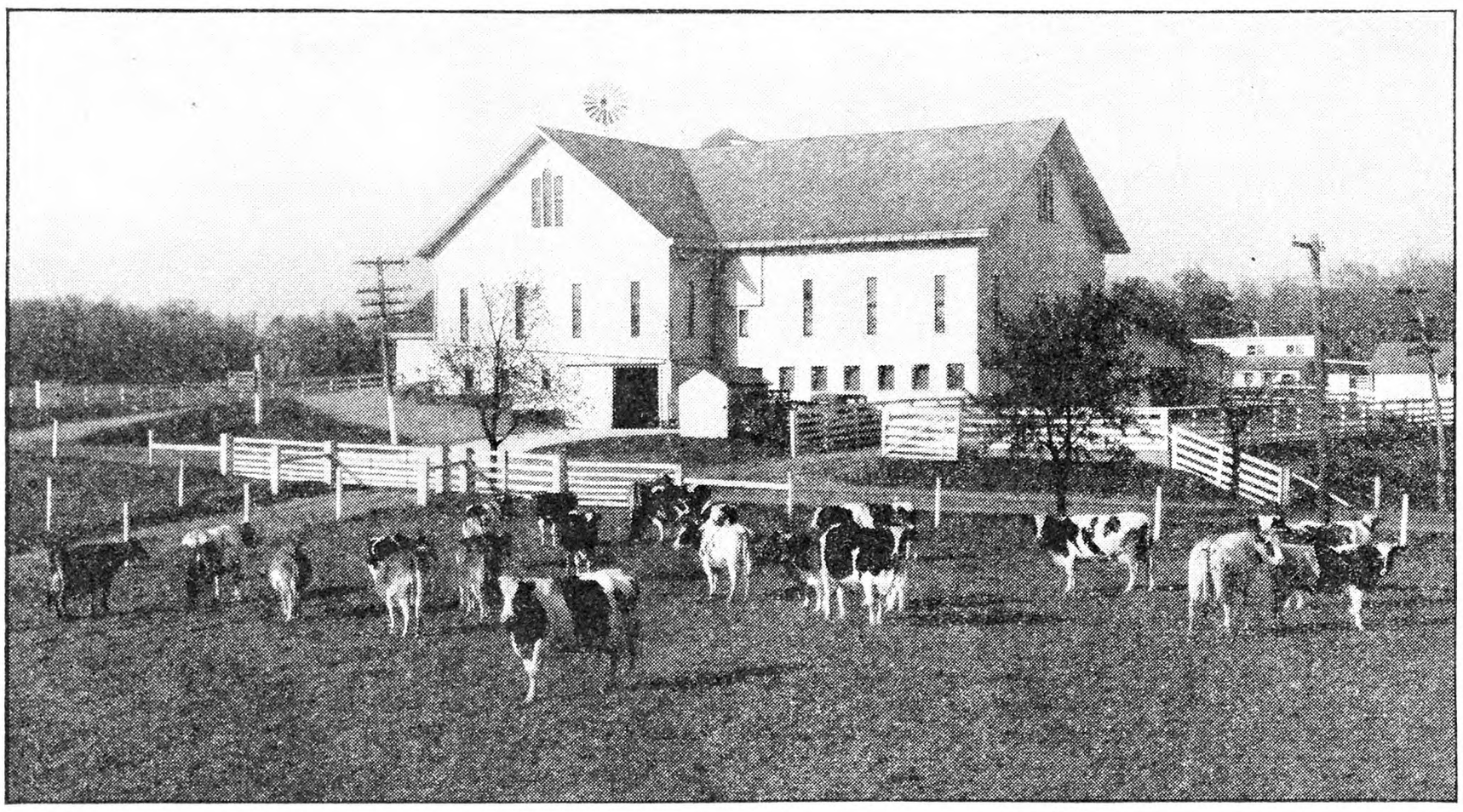

A scene on the Research Farm of Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio, showing part of the dairy herd in the foreground

WOULD YOU RATHER HAVE *MORE* COWS . . .
or get more milk per cow?

Seventeen cows that received Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic did the same work as twenty-three cows that received no Tonic. They did this while on test at the Research Farm of Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio.

• • •

IN THE case cited above, all the cows were comparable in every way. Past records showed their breeding and production capacity to be similar. They all received the same grain mixture, hay out of the same mow, ran on the same pasture. Just the same, seventeen of these cows (the ones that received Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic) averaged 8744 pounds of milk in a year. The other twenty-three (they received *no* Tonic) averaged only 6177 pounds of milk.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic kept the appetites of the seventeen on edge at all times. The $16.20 worth more feed they ate in the year is proof of that. But after all it is not so much what a cow eats. It is what she is able to utilize that counts. Those seventeen cows were able to utilize a larger portion of that feed . . . turn it into milk . . . and profit.

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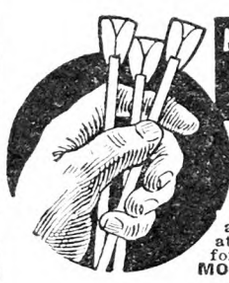
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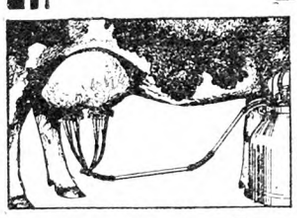
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Results From the Storrs Pasture Experiment in 1930

BY B. A. BROWN

The Summer of 1930 was the tenth in the experimental history of the nine four-acre pastures at Storrs. Since 1921, the production of feed on these pastures has been carefully measured under actual pasture conditions by grazing them separately with yearling steers. The purpose of this project is to determine the most practical methods of fertilizing our rundown permanent pasture land, of which there is such a large area in Connecticut and other Northeastern States. To this end, each of the nine pastures has been fertilized differently for seven years or since 1924. The materials used alone and also in various combinations are: Ground limestone, superphosphate, muriate of potash, and the common carriers of nitrogen, sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of soda. As these pastures are much too rough for plowing or harrowing, the fertilizers have been applied as topdressings. No seed has been sown and therefore any changes in the kinds of grasses are due to the influence of the fertilizers on the soil.

A question that is frequently asked is "How often are the fertilizers applied?" In this experiment, limestone at one ton, superphosphate at 500 pounds and muriate of potash at 100 pounds per acre have been applied in 1924 and in 1929, or once in five years. Nitrogen carriers are applied each year and on one pasture twice per season. The annual acre costs of the treatments, including the spreading, have varied from $1.30 for superphosphate alone to $12.40 where all four materials were applied.

One of the first things discovered in this work was that very little improvement was obtained from any fertilizer combination that did not include superphosphate. During the past season, the pasture receiving only superphosphate produced nearly twice as much feed as the unfertilized one. This result is almost the same as the seven year average. Phosphorus being the most essential element for rundown pastures, it is not surprising that superphosphate alone has been the most profitable treatment, and for each dollar invested in this material, returned, in 1930, $9, or slightly more than the seven-year average.

The next most essential factor in improving these pastures has been lime. When added with superphosphate, the production in 1930 was increased nearly three times. The seven-year average increase is about 250 per cent that of the unfertilized pasture. The return per dollar invested in superphosphate and limestone was $6 in 1930, or $1 more than the seven-year average.

The inclusion of potash in any of the treatments was not effective this year, a result also consistent with those of previous seasons. We would not recommend the use of potash on large areas of pasture land until it had been found beneficial when tested locally on small areas. In general, sandy soils are more apt to respond to potash.

The last materials to be considered are the nitrogen carriers. 200 pounds of sulphate of ammonia and 100 pounds of nitrate of soda, or 56 pounds of pure nitrogen, are added each year to one pasture, which, besides the nitrogen, receives all of the other fertilizers. The annual cost of the nitrogen is about three times that of the superphosphate and limestone together. This year, the production of pasturage with and without nitrogen was practically the same. In 1929, a 10 per cent increase was obtained from nitrogen. Applying all the nitrogenous fertilizers in April or one-half in April and one-half in July has not made very much difference. The divided application was slightly superior in 1930, but inferior in 1929, these being the only years in which this particular practice has been tried. Over a period of four years—including two wet and two dry seasons—only about ten cents have been returned for each dollar invested in nitrogen, whereas the limestone-superphosphate treatment has returned five dollars for each dollar spent for those materials.

So far, consideration has been given only to total production of pasturage

as measured by grazing with steers. Another important factor is the quality of the vegetation and its value for milk production. From observation, one would think that any of the experimental pastures, which have been treated with limestone and superphosphate, are furnishing nutritious, palatable grazing. White clover has been very prominent in these pastures, and frequently composes 40 to 50 per cent of the herbage. Kentucky Blue grass is also much in evidence where the clover thrives. However, to learn the relative nutritive values of the vegetation in the variously fertilized pastures, representative samples were analyzed for protein, fiber, minerals, and other important constituents. The results for 1930 are not completed at this time, but in 1929, it was found that the pastures receiving nitrogen had grass with a slightly higher protein content early in the season, but soon lost this advantage, the average, about 21 per cent, being in favor of the vegetation from those treated with only limestone and superphosphate. Also, the fiber content was lower for the latter treatments. Being low in protein and minerals and high in fiber, the feed of the poorest quality was furnished by the unfertilized land. In general, there was a close correlation between the proportions of clover in the pastures and the protein and mineral content of representative samples. The addition of nitrogen has reduced the amount of clover and in this way may have decreased rather than increased the feeding value.

A third important point in the pasture problem is the seasonal distribution of the total amount of feed. Even in seasons of well distributed rainfall, practically all our pasture plants have the bad habit of producing two-thirds of the total in the first one-third of the possible six months grazing season, and only one-tenth in the last one-third. Moreover, the 30-day period from May 15 to June 15 is usually characterized by a much more rapid growth than at any other time. Although it is better to have too much rather than too little pasture, it is not very practical to save much of the feed produced during this "zenith" period until August or other low pasture producing months. Therefore, in many cases, it would be better to have a more uniform supply of pasturage, even if the total for the season were less. In view of these facts, it is interesting to see what, if any, effects fertilizers have had in overcoming this important, though natural disadvantage of permanent pastures. As the animals grazing the experimental pastures receive no supplementary feeds and are weighed at two week intervals, the data obtained furnish good information on this point.

If the results for the wet years of 1927 and 1928 and the dry seasons of 1929 and 1930 are averaged, it is found that all of the fertilizers have increased the proportion of feed produced before May 15. This is especially true where nitrogen is applied, 13 per cent of the season's production being available in this early period on such pastures, while the limestone-superphosphate treatment has a corresponding figure of nine per cent. From May 15 to June 15, the so-called "zenith" period, about 30 per cent of the season's growth has been made regardless of treatment. However, nitrogen has increased the usual 30 per cent to 35, thus making a bad situation worse. All treatments produced nearly 30 per cent of the total growth between June 15 to July 15, which brings us to the season when good pasture is really at a premium. During the remaining three or more months, the pasture fertilized with limestone and superphosphate has made 31 per cent of the season's growth. The addition of nitrogen reduced the 31 to 22 per cent. Applying half of the nitrogen in July has not changed the results appreciably. These facts indicate that this problem of shortage of grazing in late Summer can not be solved by any method of fertilizing, particularly when the rainfall is below the average in August and September. As white clover starts somewhat later in the Spring and is palatable when more mature than the grasses, it seems practical to stimulate the growth of this plant with lime and phosphorus, and save some of the growth made during the "zenith" period for later grazing. However, it seems quite certain that to provide ample pasturage for August, September, and October, one must resort to such crops as Alfalfa, Sweet clover, and barley.

Recently I received a report of some 200 pasture fertilization layouts in New Zealand. Roughly their results may be summarized as follows: In 5 per cent of the cases no response to superphosphate alone; in five per cent of the cases no response to lime alone; in 75 per cent of the cases good to excellent response from superphosphate and lime; in 83 per cent of the cases no response to potash. In nearly all cases nitrogen increased the yields above those from the mineral treatments, but the authors question if it paid.

Lancaster, Pa., Livestock Markets

(Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending Jan. 3.)

Market, beef steers and yearlings closing barely steady with week's 25c or more decline; top $10.35, average weight 1,300 lbs., $10.25 paid for weighty steers, bulk of sales $8.25 to $9. Bulls, butcher cows and cutters weak to 25c lower, fat heifers steady to weak, bulk fat heifers $7.25 to $8; beef bulls $5.50 to $6.25; butcher cows $5 to $5.50; cutters $2.25 to $3. Stockers and feeders in light supply, fair country inquiry for better grades at prices about 25c higher than week ago, common light kinds hard to move, most sales $6.75 to $7.75. Calves steady with week's early $1 advance, top vealers $14. Hogs steady, top 180 to 230-lb. wts., $9.75.

Receipts for week ending Jan. 3, 1931: Cattle 42 cars; 11 Virginia, 7 Kansas City, 6 St. Louis, 5 Chicago, 4 Tennessee, 3 Michigan, 2 Kentucky, 2 West Virginia, 1 St. Paul, 1 Maryland; containing 1,055 head, 992 head trucked in; total cattle, 2,047 head, 886 calves, 3,026 hogs, 366 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $9.50 to $10.75; medium, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $8 to $9.50; common, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $6 to $8; good, 1,000 to 1,300 lbs., $9.50 to $10.75; medium, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $8.25 to $9.50; good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $9.25 to $10.50.

Heifers.—Choice, 550 to 850 lbs., $7.75 to $8.50; good, 550 to 850 lbs., $7 to $7.75; medium, 550 to 850 lbs., $6 to $7; common, 550 to 850 lbs., $5 to $6.

Cows.—Choice, $5.50 to $6.25; good, $4.75 to $5.50; common and medium, $3.50 to $4.75; low cutter and cutter, $2 to $3.50.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $6.50 to $8; cutter, common and medium, $4.75 to $6.50; yearlings excluded.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $12.50 to $14; medium, $11 to $12.50; cull and common, $7 to $11.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 500 to 800 lbs., $7.75 to $9; common and medium, 500 to 800 lbs., $5.50 to $7.75; good and choice, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $8 to $9.25; common and medium, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $5.75 to $8.

Hogs.—Lt. wt., good and choice, 160 to 180 lbs., $9 to $9.50; lt. wt., good and choice, 180 to 200 lbs., $9.25 to $9.75; med. wt., good and choice, 200 to 220 lbs., $9.25 to $9.75; med. wt., good and choice, 220 to 250 lbs., $9.25 to $9.75; hvy. wt., good and choice, 250 to 290 lbs., $9 to $9.50; hvy. wt., good and choice, 290 to 350 lbs., $9 to $9.50; pkg. sows, medium and good, 275 to 500 lbs., $7.25 to $9.

Live Stock Sales

Jan. 22.—Ayrshire dispersal sale of S. Pierson Price herd, Newark, N. Y. John S. Rich, sales manager, Marion, N. Y.

Feb. 25.—W. S. Corsa's Gregory Farm Percheron Sale, Whitehall, Ill.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Jan. 14-16. — State Horticultural Society, Edgerton Park, Rochester, N. Y.

Jan. 14-16.—Madison Square Garden, N. Y., Poultry Show.

Jan. 14-18.—Florists' short course New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

Jan. 19-24.—Pennsylvania State Farm Products Show, Harrisburg, Pa.

Jan. 20-22. — Connecticut Dairymen's Association, annual meeting, Woman's Club, Broad St., Hartford, Conn.

Jan. 21. — N. Y. State Agricultural Society, Assembly Parlor, Capitol, Albany, N. Y. Farm banquet in evening, at Aurania Club. Geo. W. Sisson, Jr., master of ceremonies.

Jan. 21-22. — Pennsylvania Horticultural Assn., South Office Building Auditorium, Harrisburg, Pa. R. H. Sudds, secretary, State College, Pa.

Jan. 22.—New York State Breeders' Assn., annual meeting, Albany, N. Y.

Jan. 23.—New York State Guernsey Breeders' Association, Albany, N. Y.

Jan. 26. — New Jersey Agricultural Week, Trenton, N. J.

Jan. 26-31.—Pittsburgh Poultry Show, Diamond Market House, Pittsburgh, Pa. Secretary Harry J. Singer, P. O. Box 447, North Side Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Jan. 27-30. — Farm Products and Equipment Show, Armory, Trenton, N. J.

Jan. 28-30. — Eastern meeting, New York State Horticultural Society, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Feb. 2-6.—Farmers' Week, Ohio State Agricultural College, Columbus, Ohio.

Feb. 3-6. — New York State Grange, 58th annual session, State Armory, Olean, N. Y.

Radio Address on Horses

An event of interest to farmers and horsemen will be an address on "A Horse Program for 1931" by W. S. Corsa, vice-president of the Percheron Socitey of America. Mr. Corsa's talk will be over radio station WLS, at 12:05 P. M. Central Time, Monday, January 19.

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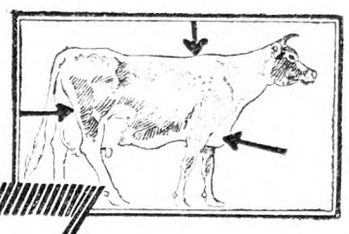

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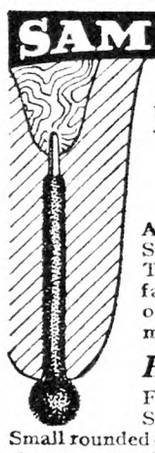

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Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

January 8, 1931.

MILK

January: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.61; 2B $1.86; 2C (milk made into sour cream), $1.51; Class 3, $1.60.

In classes 2A, 2B, and 2C a differential of 5c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat is added to milk testing above 3.5 per cent and deducted for that testing below this point. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c per .1 of 1 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $1.70; Class 3, $1.60.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh fancy	$0.28¼ @	$0.28¾
Extra 92 score	.27½ @	.27¾
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.26 @	.27¼
Seconds	.24½ @	.25¾
Lower grades	.23½ @	.24
Ladles	.22 @	.25
Packing stock	.15 @	.21
Renovated	.25½ @	.26½
Sweet fancy	.30¼ @	.30¾
Extra		.29¾
Firsts	.27½ @	.29¼
Seconds	.25 @	.27
Centralized	.24 @	.27

CHEESE

State flats, short held	$0.21 @	$0.22½
Fresh, specials		.19
Fresh fancy		.18
Wisconsin, Whole Milk—		
Flats, 1930 cured	.18½ @	.19½
Fresh	.16¾ @	.17
Daisies, fresh fancy		.17
1930 cured	.18½ @	.19½
Young America, fresh	.17 @	.17½
June		.20
Other States, daisies	.16¾ @	.17

EGGS

Nearby whites extra	$0.35 @	$0.36
Average extras		.32
Extra firsts	.30 @	.31
Firsts	.25 @	.27
Pacific Coast	.30 @	.34
Mixed colors	.33 @	.37
Gathered best	.30 @	.33
Fair to good	.25 @	.28
Storage best	.20 @	.22½
Lower grades	.14 @	.17

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.27 @	$0.38
Fair to good	.23 @	.25
Roosters	.14 @	.19
Fowls	.18 @	.28
Ducks	.14 @	.23
Geese	.14 @	.22
Capons—Western, 9 lbs.	.38 @	.44
8 lbs.	.36 @	.42
7 lbs.	.34 @	.40
6 lbs.	.32 @	.37
5 lbs.	.30 @	.34
Under 5 lbs.	.28 @	.32
Slips	.25 @	.34
Nearby, 9 lbs.	.40 @	.47
8 lbs.	.38 @	.45
7 lbs.	.36 @	.43
6 lbs.	.34 @	.40
5 lbs.	.32 @	.37
Under 5 lbs.	.30 @	.36
Slips	.27 @	.36
Turkeys, dry—State, Md., Va.—		
Young toms	.38 @	.44
Hens	.37 @	.43
Mediums	.30 @	.37
Old toms	.30 @	.33
Hens	.32 @	.35
Northwestern & Mt. States—		
Young toms	.36 @	.43
Hens	.36 @	.42
Mediums	.30 @	.36
Old toms	.30 @	.33
Hens	.32 @	.35
Western—Young toms	.36 @	.42
Hens	.36 @	.41
Old toms	.30 @	.33
Hens	.32 @	.35
Southwestern—Young toms	.35 @	.41
Hens	.35 @	.40
Mediums	.30 @	.35
Old toms	.30 @	.33
Hens	.32 @	.35
Squabs, graded, lb.	.35 @	.60
Dark, doz.	2.00 @	3.00
Culls	1.50 @	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.22 @	$0.27
Chickens	.23 @	.26
Roosters	.14 @	.15
Ducks	.25 @	.33
Geese	.20 @	.25
Rabbits, lb.	.15 @	.22

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$8.00 @	11.35
Bulls	5.00 @	6.25
Cows	2.75 @	4.50
Calves, best	13.00 @	14.00
Common to good	9.00 @	11.50
Sheep	3.00 @	4.00
Lambs	7.50 @	9.00
Hogs	8.00 @	9.25

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.13 @	$0.15
Good to choice	.08 @	.12
Lambs, hothouse, head	6.00 @	11.00
Pigs, 15 to 25 lbs.	.16 @	.20
Steers, 100 lbs.	18.00 @	22.00
Bulls	9.75 @	11.00
Cows	10.00 @	12.00

POTATOES

L. I., 150 lbs.	$1.75 @	$3.50
In bulk, 180 lbs.	3.75 @	4.00
Maine, 180 lbs.	3.60 @	3.75
Idaho, bu. box	2.50 @	2.75
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bu.	.75 @	3.00
Del. and Md. bskt.	1.00 @	1.75

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$0.30 @	$0.65
Brussels sprouts, qt.	.10 @	.25
Cabbage, ton	20.00 @	22.00
Carrots, bu.	.50 @	.75
Cauliflower, bu.	2.00 @	2.75
Celery, doz.	.75 @	1.25
Dandelions, Tex., bu.	1.25 @	1.50
Knob Celery, 100 bchs.	8.00 @	12.00
Cucumbers, bu.	1.75 @	6.00
Eggplants, bu.	1.75 @	2.00
Horseradish, bbl.	5.25 @	6.00
Kale, bbl.	2.00 @	2.25
Leeks, 100 bchs.	2.00 @	3.00
Lettuce, bu.	1.00 @	3.25
Okra, bu.	1.50 @	3.50
Onions—		
Wn. N. Y., yel., 100-lb. bag	.90 @	1.15
Orange Co., yellow,		
100-lb. bag	1.00 @	1.25
50-lb. bag	.50 @	.65
Red, 100-lb. bag	1.25 @	1.40
White, 50-lb. bag	.75 @	1.60
Mid. Wn., yel., 100-lb. bag	1.10 @	1.50
50-lb. bag	.50 @	.75
Red, 100 lbs.	1.25 @	1.40
White, 50 lbs.	.75 @	1.50
Parsnips, bu.	.75 @	1.00
Peas, bu.	4.50 @	9.25
Peppers, bu.	1.00 @	2.50
Radishes, bu.	.65 @	.75
Salsify, 100 bchs.	7.00 @	8.00
Spinach, bu.	.75 @	1.00
Squash, Winter, bbl.	1.75 @	2.25
String beans, bu.	3.00 @	9.50
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.00 @	6.00

DRIED BEANS—*Jobbing prices*

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$6.00 @	$7.00
Pea		5.50
Red kidney	9.50 @	9.75
White kidney		7.75

FRUITS

Apples, McIntosh, bbl.	$4.00 @	$7.00
Wealthy	2.00 @	4.00
Greening	2.00 @	6.00
Baldwin	2.00 @	5.25
Spy	2.25 @	5.00
York	5.50 @	6.50
Pears, bu.	1.00 @	1.50
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	2.00 @	3.75
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.75 @	.90

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy, ton	$27.00 @	28.00
No. 2	25.00 @	26.00
No. 3	22.00 @	24.00
Clover mixed	22.00 @	28.00
Straw, rye		14.00
Oat and wheat		12.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.		$0.97⅞
Corn, No. 2 yellow		.87¼
Oats, No. 2 white		.43½
Rye		.45½

WHEAT IN OTHER MARKETS

Chicago, red		$0.81½
Kansas City —		
No. 2 dark	$0.69 @	.72
No. 2 hard	.69 @	.71
Duluth, No. 1 dark	.74½ @	.77½
Winnipeg—		
No. 1 northern		.55⅛

Retail Prices at New York

Butter, best, lb.	$0.38 @	$0.40
Eggs, best, doz.	.40 @	.45
Gathered	.30 @	.35
Turkeys, lb.	.35 @	.50
Chickens	.35 @	.45
Ducklings	.30 @	.35
Capons	.48 @	.55
Apples, doz.	.30 @	.35
Oranges, doz.	.35 @	.60
Potatoes, peck	.35 @	.40
Lettuce, head	.10 @	.15
Cabbage, lb.	.03 @	.04
String beans, lb.	.25 @	.30

Boston Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

Supply and demand have been moderate on the Boston Produce Market during the past week. Apples, potatoes and squash have been moderately active. Eggs, which advanced sharply at the start, were trending downward at the close of the week. Trading was light on wool.

Apples.—Supply moderate; demand good on Baldwins; fair on others. Native Baldwins, 75c to $1.35; poorer 50c. McIntosh, ord., 75c to $1; best mostly $1.25 to $1.75; few large fancy small lots $2; various odd varieties, ord., 75c to $1.50 std. bu. box.

Beets.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native cut off, 35 to 65c bu. box; Texas, crts., bchd., few sales, $2.75 to $3.25.

Cabbage.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native Danish, 50 to 75c std. bu. box; Savoy, $1.50 to $2.50 bbl.; N. Y., Danish, $1.25 100-lb. sacks; Savoy, few sales, $2.75 bbl.; Fla., 1½-bu. crts., $2 to $2.25.

Carrots.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native cut off, 40 to 75c std. bu. box.; Calif., bchd., $2 to $2.50; few, $3 crt.

Cranberries. — Supply moderately light, demand good for best. Mass., Howes, $2.75 to $3.25 ¼-bbl. crt.

Cucumbers.—Supplies light, demand fair. Native, h.h., 50 to 60 cukes, best, $15; poorer low as $10 std. bu. box. Fla., h.h., fancy, $2.50 to $3.50 doz.

Lettuce.—Supply moderate, demand slow. Native, 18 heads, h.h., 40 to 75c std. bu. box; Calif., 4 to 5 doz. heads, $2.50 to $3.50 crt.; poorer, lower. Ariz., crts., $3 to $3.50.

Onions.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native, 50 to 75c std. bu. box; Conn. Valley, few best, $1.50; poorer lower 100 lbs.; Mich., 80 to 85c 50 lbs.; N. Y., mostly, $1 to $1.25; few best, $1.40 100 lbs.

Potatoes. — Supplies moderate, demand fair. Maine, 100 lbs., $1.80 to $1.85 bag; P. E. I. Mts., $2.10 to $2.15 90-lb. bag; Idaho bakers, $2.75 to $3 box.

Radishes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair, 40 to 50 bchs., h.h., 50c to $1; few, $1.25 std. bu. box.

Spinach. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Texas, 75c to $1 bu. bskt.

Squash.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand good. Native Turban mostly 50 to 75c; few $1 bbl.; Blue Hubbard, 1 to 1¼c lb.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native h.h., 15 to 25c; few fancy higher; Ohio, h.h., best, $1.50 to $2 8-lb. bskt.; Cuban, 6-bskt. crt., $2 to $2.75; Fla., 6-bskt. crt., ord., $1.25 to $2.

Hay.—Supplies moderate, demand light, market weak except on best; No. 1 Timothy, $26; eastern, $18.50; clover mixed, red, $25 ton.

Butter. — Market steady. Creamery extras, 29c; firsts, 28 to 28½c; seconds, 26½ to 27½c lb.

Eggs.—Market unsettled. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 37c; white extras, 35 to 36c; fresh eastern, 32 to 35c dozen.

Poultry.—Dressed. Market firm, demand good. Fowl, 4 to 5 lbs., 24 to 28½c; 3 to 3½ lbs., 21 to 22c; chickens, 3 to 6 lbs., 24 to 32c; native, 30 to 32c; roosters, 20c lb. Live fowl, 23 to 25c; chickens, 22 to 23c; Leghorns, 17 to 20c; roosters, 15c lb.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins, N. Y., held, 25 to 26c; N. Y., fresh, 19 to 20c; western held, 24 to 25c; fresh, 17½ to 18c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich., pea, $6.50 to $7; Calif., small white, $6.50 to $7; Yellow Eyes, $7.25 to $8; red kidney, $10 to $10.50; Lima, $9.50 to $10 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market inactive, demand light, prices slightly weaker.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 29 to 30c; clothing, 23c; ½ blood, combing, 29c; clothing, 24c; ⅜ blood, combing, 28 to 29c; clothing, 25 to 26c; ¼ blood, combing, 28 to 29c; clothing, 25 to 26c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 70 to 73c; clothing, 58 to 60c; ½ blood, combing, 61 to 63c; clothing, 51 to 53c; ⅜ blood, combing, 50 to 53c; clothing, 45 to 47c; ¼ blood, combing, 45 to 48c; clothing, 41 to 43c; Terr. fine, combing, 71 to 73c; clothing, 60 to 63c; ½ blood, combing, 64 to 68c; clothing, 58 to 60c; ⅜ blood, combing, 57 to 60c; clothing, 52 to 55c; ¼ blood, combing, 55 to 56c; clothing, 47 to 50c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs.—Supply light, market weak, demand slow. Bulk of sales, $8 to $8.50.

Cattle.—Supply killing classes fully normal; market weak with a week ago; demand very slow.

Cows.—Common and medium, $3 to $6.50; low cutter and cutter, $2 to $3.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium, $3.50 to $6.

Vealers.—Medium and choice, $7 to $10.50; cull and common, $5 to $7.

Sheep.—Supply lambs rather light, market about steady with a week ago, demand slow. No sheep offered.

Lambs.—Medium to choice, 84 lbs. down, $6.50 to $9.50; cull and common, all wts., $4 to $6.50.

Milk Cows.—Supply about normal, market barely steady with a week ago; demand very slow. Choice, head, $160 to $180; good, $125 to $160; medium, $60 to $80; common, $30 to $50.

Buffalo Markets

Poultry prices are firm and storage supplies are reported small. Eggs are firm also.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter steady; creamery, prints, 34 to 35c; tubs, 32 to 33c; firsts, 29 to 31c; undergrades, 26c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, 20c; longhorn, 20 to 21c; brick, 23c; brick Swiss, 27c; limburger, 31c. Eggs, firm; nearby fancy, 37 to 38c; grade A, 26 to 34c; grade B, 22 to 24c; grade C, 18 to 22c; nearby at mark, 18 to 32c; western, 17 to 18c; pullets, 22 to 23c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, firm; fowls, 20 to 23c; chickens, 28 to 33c; old roosters, 16 to 21c; capons, 40 to 45c; ducks, 23 to 25c; geese, 23 to 24c; turkeys, 40 to 42c. Live poultry, firm; fowls, 20 to 25c; springers, 20 to 25c; old roosters, 15c; ducks, 19 to 21c; geese, 19c; turkeys, 40c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; unclassified, bu., 50 to 75c; Greening, $1.25 to $1.35; Delicious, King, $1.35 to $1.50; Wealthy, $1.25 to $1.50; Snow, $1.50 to $1.75; Jonathan, $1.50; McIntosh, $1.25 to $2.25; Rome Beauty, Northern Spy, $2 to $2.25. Potatoes, steady; home-grown, bu., 40 to 95c; 150-lb. bag, $2.65 to $3.40; Idaho bakers, 50-lb. bag, $1.75 to $2; sweets, Del., bu., hamper, $1.85 to $1.95.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; pea, medium, cwt., $5.50; marrow, white kidney, $8.50; red kidney, $8.50 to $9. Onions, easy; home-grown, bu., 75 to 90c; yellow, 50-lb. bag, 45 to 50c; Spanish, crate, $1.90 to $2.

Fruits and Berries.—Cranberries, 25-lb. box, $3.25; grapes, Cal., 24-lb. lug, $1.50 to $2; oranges, Cal., box, $3.25 to $5.75; Fla., $3 to $3.75; pears, home-grown, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; pineapples, Cuba, crate, $4; strawberries, Fla., pint, 38 to 45c.

Vegetables.—Anise, Cal., crate, $3.50 to $3.75; artichokes, Cal., crate, $4.50 to $4.75; beans, green and wax, Fla., bu. hamper, $7.50 to $8; Limas, $3.50 to $4; beets, bu., 50 to 60c; broccoli, Texas, crate, $2 to $2.25; Brussels sprouts, qt., 20 to 25c; cabbage, bu., 50 to 85c; carrots, bu., 40 to 60c; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $1.50 to $2.25; celery, doz., 60c to $1; chicory, Cal., crate, $2.50 to $2.75; endive, lb., 20 to 25c; horseradish, bbl., $7.50; lettuce, 10-lb. bskt., 90c; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., 75c to $1; parsnips, bu., 75 to 85c; peas, Mex., crate, $6.75 to $7; peppers, Fla., crate, $2.50 to $2.75; radishes, doz. bchs., 20 to 25c; spinach, Texas, bu., 70 to 90c; squash, bu., 55 to 65c; tomatoes, 8-lb. bskt., 85c to $1.50; turnips, bu., 75c to $1.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, baled, ton, $18 to $19; clover mixed, $17 to $18; oat straw, $9.50 to $10; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $19.50; standard middlings, $18.50; red-dog, $22; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $30.75; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $35.50; hominy, $28.50; gluten, $32.90; oatfeed, $11.70; Timothy seed, bu., $5.50 to $6; Alfalfa, $16 to $17; Alsike, $16 to $17; clover, $17 to $18.50. C. H. B.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 900 to 1,100, good	$9.25 @	10.00
Medium	7.75 @	9.25
Common	6.00 @	7.75
Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	9.00 @	10.00
Medium	7.25 @	9.00
Heifers, 500 to 850, good	7.75 @	8.50
Common and medium	5.00 @	7.75
Cows, good	5.00 @	6.00
Common and medium	4.00 @	5.00
Low cutters and cutters	2.25 @	4.00
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	5.50 @	6.00
Cutter and medium	3.50 @	5.50
Vealers, milk-fed, good and ch.	11.25 @	13.50
Medium	8.00 @	11.25
Cull and common	4.50 @	8.00
Calves, 250 to 350, good and ch.	6.50 @	8.50
Common and medium	3.50 @	6.50

HOGS

Lt. lts., 140 to 160, good and ch.	$8.70 @	$8.85
Lt. wts., 160 to 200, good and ch.	8.70 @	8.85
Med. wts., 200 to 250, good and ch.	8.30 @	8.85
Hvy. wts., 250 to 350, good and ch.	7.85 @	8.40
Pkg. sows, 275 to 500, med. and gd.	6.25 @	7.00
Sl. pigs, 100 to 130, good and ch.	8.40 @	8.90

SHEEP

Lambs, 90 down, good and ch.	$7.25 @	$8.75
Medium	6.25 @	7.25
91 to 100, med. and ch.	6.00 @	7.50
All wts., common	4.75 @	6.25
Ylg. weth., 90 to 110, med. and ch.	3.25 @	5.50
Ewes, 90 to 120, med. and ch.	2.50 @	3.75
120 to 150, med. and ch.	2.25 @	3.50
All wts., cull and common	1.00 @	2.50

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, bu. bskt., N. Y., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.40 to $1.50; 2¼-in., $1.15; 2½-in. Kings, $1.35 to $1.40; Wealthies, fair condition, $1 to $1.15; Hubbardstons, $1.20 to $1.25; U. S. No. 1 and Utility, 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.25 to $1.40; unclassified, 2½-in. Starks, $1 to $1.10; Pa., unclassified, 2½-in. Staymans, $1.25; bu. boxes, Mass., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.15 to $1.25; unclassified, 2½-in. Baldwins, $1 to $1.10; boxes, Washington, all sizes, extra fancy Romes, $1.75 to $1.90; fancy, $1.65 to $1.75; C grade Staymans, $1.40 to $1.50; beets, N. Y., bu. bskt., 50 to 60c; 100-lb. sacks, $1 to $1.25; cabbage, N. Y. Danish Seed, bulk, bbl., $1.75 to $2; 90-lb. sacks, 85 to 90c; carrots, N. Y., bu. bskt., washed, 50 to 75c; 100-lb. sacks, 75 to 85c; celery, N. Y., 2-3 crts., rough, $3 to $3.25; kale, Pa., bu. bskt., 65 to 75c; lettuce, Ohio, h.h., 10-lb. bskt., 85 to 90c; mushrooms, Pa., 3-lb. bskt., 75c to $1; poorer, low as 50c; onions, U. S. No. 1, Indiana, 50-lb. sacks, yellows, 50 to 55c; whites, 75c to $1; Ohio, 100-lb. sacks, yellows, 85c; potatoes, U. S. No. 1, Maine Gr. Mts., 120-lb. sacks, $2.40 to $2.60; 100-lb. sacks, $2 to $2.10; N. Y., whites, 120-lb. sacks, $2.15 to $2.25; Idaho Russets, 100-lb. sacks, $2.40; Texas, Bliss Triumphs, 50-lb. sacks, $1.40 to $1.50; few, $1.75; bu. hprs., $1.40 to $1.50; spinach, Va., bu. bskt., 50c; sweet potatoes, U. S. No. 1, New Jersey yellows, bu. hprs., $2 to $2.25; med., $1.25; Texas and La., bu. crts., Porto Ricans, $2; Tennessee, Nancy Halls, bu. hprs., $1.50 to $1.60; Del., yellows, bu. hprs., $1.75 to $1.85; med., $1 to $1.25; N. C., Porto Ricans, bu. bskt., $1.25 to $1.40; tomatoes, Ohio, h.h., 8-lb. bskt., med., $1.35 to $1.50; large, $1.25 to $1.40; small, 50 to 60c.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Eggs.—Nearby firsts, second-hand cases, 28¼ to 30¼c; extra firsts, new cases, 31¼ to 35¼c; nearby hennery whites, 36¼ to 37¼c; western fresh, whites, 35c; browns, 34c; current receipts, 30c.

Poultry.—Live, heavy hens, 28c; med., 18 to 20c; Leghorns, 15 to 16c; colored springers, heavy, 22 to 23c; med., 20c; Leghorns, 15 to 16c; old roosters, 12c; ducks, 18 to 22c; Spring geese, 16 to 18c; turkeys, No. 1, 30c; No. 2, 22 to 23c; old toms, 20c lb.; common pigeons, 35 to 40c pair; fresh-killed, full-dressed hens, 35c; hog-dressed, 30c lb.

Johnson City—Endicott Markets

(Johnson City, N. Y., is strictly a farmers' market. There are no provisions for receiving consignment shipments.)

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 36c; best dairy, lb., 38c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 35c; small eggs, doz., 30c; duck eggs, doz., 45c; minimum weight of all large eggs, 24 ounces to the dozen.

Cheese.—Pimento, lb., 10c; cottage, lb., 15c; whole milk cheese, lb., 32c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 13c; buttermilk, gal., 25c; sweet cream, qt., 90c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—(All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices.) Apples, bu., 75c to $1.50; beans, dry, lb., 12c; beets, lb., 5c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; cabbage, new, lb., 3c; new carrots, bch., 5c; celery, bch., 5c; cauliflower, lb., 10c; endive, lb., 6c; horseradish, pt., 15c; Hubbard squash, lb., 5c; leek, bch., 5c; Iceberg lettuce, head, 5c; home-grown lettuce, bch., 10c; onions, dry, 3 lbs., 25c; onions, green, bch., 5c; potatoes, new, bu., $1.25; parsnips, lb., 5c; parsley, bch., 5c; pie-plant, lb., 5c; radishes, bch., 5c; tomatoes, lb., 15c; sauerkraut, qt., 10c; spinach, pk., 20c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Live Poultry.—Turkeys, live, N. Y. State, lb., 40c; heavy fowls, lb., 30c; light fowls, lb., 28c; geese, lb., 28c; ducks, lb., 28c.

Dressed poultry, turkeys, N. Y. State, lb., 45c; poultry, heavy, lb., 35c; light, lb., 32c; ducks, lb., 32c; geese, lb., 32c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 15c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 30c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 32 to 35c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 20 to 35c; hamburg, lb., 28c; lamb chops, lb., 40c; stewing lamb, lb., 25c; mutton chops, lb., 30c; pork steak, lb., 32c; veal roasts, lb., 20 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 45c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; bacon, sliced, lb., 34c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 18 to 20c; sausage, all pork, lb., 20c; round steak, lb., 40c; porterhouse steak, lb., 35c.

Miscellaneous.—Grapefruit, 4c; tangerines, 1c; oranges, 1c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 25c; maple syrup, gal., $2; sweet cider, gal., 30c; hickorynuts, lb., 10c.

Rochester, N. Y., Markets

Root and Vegetables.—Beets, bskt., 35 to 40c; bu., 60 to 70c; cabbage, domestic, doz., 40 to 65c; red, doz. heads, 75 to 90c; Danish, doz., 60c to $1; Savoy, doz., 60 to 75c; carrots, bskt., 35 to 40c; bu., 50 to 60c; celery, doz. bchs., 40 to 65c; endive, curly, crt., 50c; escarole, doz. bchs., 25 to 30c; kale, bu., 50c; leeks, doz. bchs., 15 to 25c; lettuce, curly, doz. heads, 25 to 40c; curly, crt., 50c to $1; onions, yellow, bu., 50 to 60c; yellow, 100-lb. bag, $1.20 to $1.25; parsley, doz. bchs., 20 to 25c; parsnips, bu., $1 to $1.25; bskt., 60 to 75c; potatoes, bu., 80 to 90c; seconds, bu., 40 to 50c; pumpkins, doz., 50 to 75c; radishes, doz. bchs, 15 to 20c; salsify, doz. bchs., 40 to 50c; squash, Hubbard, lb., 1½ to 2c; turnips, bskt., 55 to 60c; bu., 80c to $1; watercress, doz. bchs., 50 to 60c.

Fruit.—Baldwin, bu., 75c to $1.25; Greening, R. I., bu., $1; N. W., bu., $1 to $1.25; Hubbardston, bu., $1 to $1.25; King, bu., $1 to $1.50; McIntosh, bu., $1.50 to $2.50; Northern Spy, bu., $1.40 to $1.60; Russets, bu., 75c; Twenty Ounce, bu., $1 to $1.50; Wealthy, bu., $1 to $1.50; Winesap, bu., $1 to $1.50; pears, Duchess, bu., $1; Kieffer, bskt., 30 to 40c; bu., 75c.

Live Poultry.—Springers, heavy, lb., 23 to 25c; light, lb., 18 to 22c; chickens, lb., 18 to 22c; fowls, heavy, lb., 22 to 25c; light, lb., 16 to 18c; roosters, lb., 16c; geese, lb., 17c; ducks, lb., 18 to 22c.

Butter and Eggs.—Eggs, grade A, in cases, 32 to 35c; pullets, doz., 25c; small lots, doz., 35 to 38c; storage, doz., 28 to 30c; butter, country crock, lb., 40c; unsalted, lb., 45c.

Building Line Fence

In building a line fence can I compel my neighbor to pay half when there are no cattle or chickens to be confined? Also, if my neighbor had a fence erected 20 years ago, and same is now in need of repairs, am I compelled to pay half, having lived here only five years? R. F.

Connecticut.

You will have to build your portion of the line fence and keep same in repair, and your neighbor will have to do the same if either requires it. N. T.

A Floodlight For the Barnyard

I wonder how many of the readers who have electric lights on their farms know the value of the floodlight or spotlight around the backyard and barnyard. Some time ago I was able to secure electric current on the farm and feeling need of light for the backyard and barnyard to take the place of a lantern or flashlight I installed a spotlight on a post of the back porch. This light is movable so it can be swung around in a half circle but usually it is pointed so as to light the fronts of the poultryhouse, toolhouse, corncrib and horse stable. Flood lights may be purhased ready to install, but if one is short of money and has a little time a very satisfactory floodlight may be made from an auto headlight. The only changes needed are to enlarge the opening on the reflector so that the standard socket and bulb can be used in place of the auto bulb. Besides enlarging the opening in the reflector, a similar opening should be made in headlight shell so as to admit the large socket and lead wires. The light should be mounted so as to be swung around, and, when the current is turned on you will have a very satisfactory light. You will find that a 25 watt bulb in a floodlight will give a stronger light than a much larger bulb in the open.

The work needed to change an auto headlight into a very satisfactory floodlight is not at all difficult nor is the mounting hard to arrange. If frosted bulbs are used focusing will not be difficult but it is well to fasten the bulb and socket at the most satisfactory point for best lighting effect and then some tape wrapped around the socket and headlight shell will help to make it waterproof where the socket protrudes from the shell. It is well to remember that the higher the light is mounted the better, so long as the height is less than about half of the distance to be lighted. A hooded and detachable trouble light provided with a long flexible cord is too useful to be without, especially in a repair shop. W. E. DUCKWALL.

Ohio.

The Pennsylvania State College Dairy Herd

There are 185 head of purebred dairy cattle in the college herd. These represent the Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, Guernsey, Holstein, and Jersey breeds. 71 head of cows in production averaged 9,425 pounds of milk for the year, the best annual record to date. 50 head of grade Holsteins are being used in experimental work.

Another phase of department activity is represented by the college creamery, which took in 3,600,000 pounds of milk and 681,000 pounds of cream during the year. This is a slight increase in cream receipts and about a half million pounds more milk than received in 1929. The creamery made 252,000 pounds of butter and large quantities of American cheese, cottage cheese, ice cream, ice cream mix, buttermilk, semi-solid buttermilk, and chocolate milk, besides doing the biggest business in its history in retail certified milk and pasteurized milk and cream.

Ayrshire Cattle for Guam

From Pinehurst, N. C., Leonard Tufts has shipped two young Ayrshire bulls to the Island of Guam, a journey of 90 days. One of these youngsters, Pinehurst Lucky Masterpiece is out of Barbara of Beech Hill, that made 15,386 lbs. of milk and 607 lbs. of butterfat, which was the highest record made during 1927. This good cow has completed four yearly records totaling 62,099 lbs. of milk and 2,399 lbs. of butterfat.

Pinehurst Good King, the other bull selected, was sired by Pinehurst King Pan, a bull bred by Henry Ford at his old home farm at Dearborn, Mich. "King" was out of Mapleayr Rowanna, that has completed four official records, including a meritorious herd test record of 11,663 lbs. of 4.45 per cent milk, 519 lbs. of butterfat.

As an experiment, the United States a few years ago shipped a herd of Ayrshires to the Island of Guam, and it is to continue the breeding of high and efficient producers that these bulls are being shipped. November 30 they went by motor truck to Hampton Roads, Va., the operating base, and left there December 3, going by way of the Panama Canal.

Events of the Week

DOMESTIC. — Officials of the Newburgh, N. Y., Wheelmen's Club announced Dec. 30 that, after 44 years of existence, it has, because of the passing of the bicycle craze, decided to disband and go out of existence. John Daly, its oldest member in point of club service, spent 44 years in the club and was a charter member. Peter Cantline, a lawyer, was a member 28 years. Daniel Becker was its last president.

Actual construction of twin vehicular tunnels under the East River, between New York and Queens, and across Manhattan probably will begin within three months, according to predictions at the Board of Transportation Dec. 30 following approval by the War Department in Washington for an application for the $50,000,000 under-river project. This is part of a larger project for a tunnel from Tenth Avenue under Manhattan and the East River to Long Island City. About 200 men will be employed at the start of the work, with 1,200 on the job as it progresses. Jan. 1, 1937, was set by Secretary of War Hurley as the limit for completion of the work. The river tunnels will be from the foot of East 37th Street and East 38th Street, Manhattan, to Borden Avenue, Queens, and will lie nearly 50 feet under the river. One-way traffic will move in each tunnel.

Fire Dec. 31 at the Greenville freight terminal of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Jersey City, where a major part of freight from the West consigned for points in Long Island and New England is transferred, caused damage unofficially estimated at close to $1,000,000 and destroyed facilities which will considerably hamper the movement of merchandise through that yard for weeks.

More than a score of persons were blown from their beds at Monessen, Pa., Jan. 2, windows a mile away were shattered and damage estimated at $200,000 to $250,000 resulted from an explosion in the heart of the business district. Several building were destroyed and others damaged by the flames. The blast occurred in a fruit store operated by Samuel Steinman. The front of the place was blown out. The cause was not determined, but the police were inclined to the belief that leaking gas was responsible. Windows in structures across the street were shattered.

Three men enroute from Shreveport, La., to their homes in Dallas, Tex., were killed when their plane crashed into a tree near Overton, Tex., Jan. 4. The dead were Addison Noeuver, the pilot, and Tom Holcomb and Horace Clark. The men were believed to have been seeking a place to land in mist and fog when the plane hit a tree.

A final test of a monoplane preparatory to a cross-country flight to Miami, Fla., brought death to three men at St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 4, when the plane crashed during a power dive. The dead, all from St. Joseph; Winston L. Hyatt, pilot of the plane; Leroy Niemer, also a flyer, and Harold E. Payne, a dentist.

2,600 street corner venders of apples in Philadelphia, Pa., realized an approximate profit of $54,344.45 between Nov. 24 and Dec. 27, a firm of public accountants reported Jan. 3 to Mayor Mackey. During that time 25,394 boxes of apples in addition to 1,383 boxes of tangerines were sold by jobless men and women to whom city permits were issued. Although credit was extended to scores of unemployed to set them up in business, only $314,25 is reported doubtful of collection.

Canadian objection to the $171,547,000 hydroelectric development plant at Massena Point, N. Y., submitted by the engineering board of the St. Lawrence Power Development Commission, are likely to be more serious than any which may arise in this country, according to the opinion expressed Jan. 5 by persons interested in St. Lawrence power development. Agreement with the Dominion authorities must be obtained before the proposed dam across the St. Lawrence, an international stream, can be built. In the first place, it was said, the engineers' suggestion that both the American and Canadian power stations should be located at Massena Point, in the United States, would arouse opposition in Canada. To meet this objection the engineers of the commission have proposed a slight relocation of the international boundary line to put the Canadian power house in Canadian territory. Secondly, it was said, the Beauharnois power interests, which are developing power in the Montreal area, and private power interests in Ontario are not friendly to any project for international development of the St. Lawrence River. The Canadian engineers also have recommended the construction of two dams.

As a result of a meeting at Hartford, Conn., Jan. 6, of prominent men interested in State parks and forests, the Connecticut Legislature, which began its biennial session Jan. 7, will have before it a bill to impose a State tax of one mill on every cigarette sold in Connecticut, or two cents on a package of 20 cigarettes. State Forester Austin F. Hawes reported that of the 1,335 forest fires in 1930, which ravaged 5,600 acres of woodland, 538 were caused by careless smokers. To these he added many of the 235 fires of unknown origin.

Seven bodies had been recovered from the Raleigh Wyoming Company's mine near Glen Rogers, W. Va., scene of an explosion Jan. 7, and search was continued for an eighth man. Only the presence of rock dust in the workings prevented the explosion from spreading and extending the toll among 40 other miners, who escaped after the blast, according to R. M. Lambie, chief of the West Virginia Department of Mines. State mine inspectors were preparing to enter the mine for the monthly inspection at the time and immediately took up the task of directing the work of rescue.

Drivers of large trucks or busses which are stalled along highways at night without parking lights would be required to place red railroad flares to the front and rear, to warn other motorists, by the terms of a bill introduced at the opening session of the New York Legislature Jan. 7, by Senator J. Griswold Webb, Republican, of Dutchess County.

NICARAGUA.—Insurgents attacking from ambush killed eight United States marines and wounded two in a skirmish between Ocotal and Apali Dec. 31. The wounded were brought to Managua by airplane Jan. 1. Reports to the marine barracks said the attack was led by Miguel Ortez, a lieutenant of Augustino Sandino, the insurgent leader. Eleven of the enemy were killed and at least four wounded. The marine patrol, under Sgt. Arthur M. Palrang, was at work on a telephone line recently put out of service when the attack came. They put up a valiant fight, taking advantage of such cover as offered itself, for two hours until the whole detachment was either killed or wounded.

WASHINGTON. — Acting upon the suggestion of President Hoover, and apparently with assurance that the Interstate Commerce Commission now is ready to approve consolidation of Eastern railroads in four great systems, executives of the New York Central, Pennsylvania, Nickel Plate and Baltimore & Ohio have agreed upon a four-system arrangement. Announcement of the agreement, upon which the interested roads will base their application for modification of the commission's five-system plan, announced last year, was made at the White House, Dec. 30. Taking full responsibility for the initiation of the successful negotiations which have been going on for several weeks, the President said he had been moved by "the hope of effecting the consolidation policies declared by Congress in 1920 and especially at this time as a contribution to the recovery of business by enlarging the opportunity for employment and by increasing the financial stability of all the railways, particularly some of the weaker ones."

Senator Vandenberg, of Michigan, has submitted a new compromise proposal to the administration for the payment of soldiers' compensation whereby the veteran's loan would be increased 50 per cent and his interest rate would be reduced from five per cent to four per cent. Such a compromise, the Senator declared, would not cost the government any vast amount, and such a loan now, he contended, would help the needy veterans and at the same time maintain the spirit back of the certificates, that is, to aid the soldiers' families in time of need or old age.

The Packers' Consent Decree of 1920 was modified Jan. 5 to allow the five leading groups of packers to handle vegetables, fruits, milk, coffee, teas, cereals and nuts and a number of other products up to the doors of the retail grocery stores, but they may not engage in retail trade. In a decision handed down by Justice Jennings Bailey of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, they may manufacture and sell at wholesale virtually all classes of food. Their transportation, distribution and sales facilities may be used for that purpose, but that portion of the decree which forbade the packers to own stock in public stockyards, terminals and stockyard newspapers was left intact. Neither the packers nor the chain store grocery groups, who had intervened against the packers in the ten-year-old litigation, would commit themselves as to their future course, but the packers plainly were jubilant over what they consider a great victory.

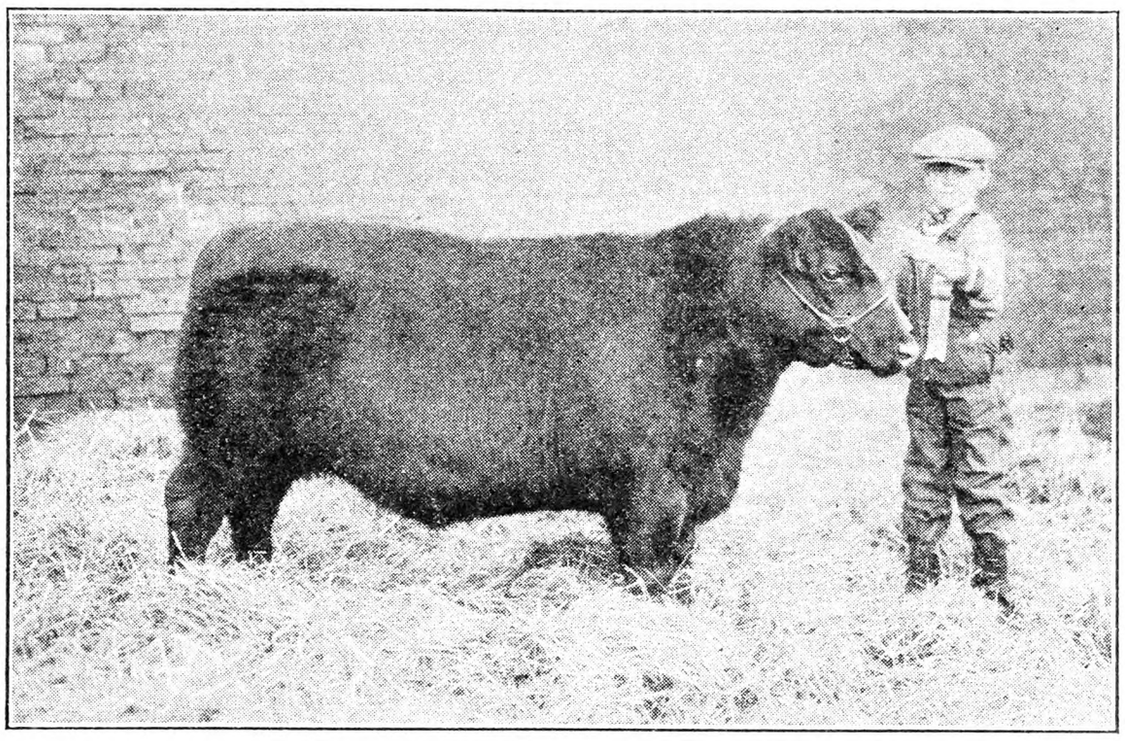
Secretary of Labor Doak in a letter to the Senate Jan. 5, written in response to a request for information on the number of aliens now illegally in the country, recommended tightening of the alien deportation law. He urged the deportation of any alien convicted of any crime and asked that his department be voted an additional $600,000 for inspectors. The Secretary estimated that there are now about 400,000 aliens illegally in the United States, about a quarter of whom are deportable. He suggested that the present ruling under which aliens can be be prosecuted for illegal entry only in the district in which they enter be rescinded and that remaining in the United States after an unlawful entry be made a crime. "This," he explained, "would permit of prosecution in any district."

With the resumption of the short session of Congress, the Senate Jan. 5 overrode Administration objection and voted $15,000,000 for loans to needy farmers for food. An amendment to that effect was attached to a House resolution appropriating $45,000,000 for loans to provide farmers with the seed and other supplies necessary to insure crops in drought and storm stricken areas. The Senate then adopted the measure, as amended. The effect was to deadlock the appropriation between the two houses, while Republican leaders of the Administration-controlled House prepared to try to force the Senate to back down and concur in a $45,000,000 appropriation with no provision for human food.

A conference to review the plant pest situation with respect to Narcissus bulbs and to consider the advisability of modifying the present restrictions on the entry from foreign countries and interstate movement of Narcissus bulbs, has been called to meet at Washington the morning of January 29, 1931, Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, announced Jan. 2.

Asserting that the American Red Cross had ample facilities to carry on its relief activities for humans in the rural sections of drought-stricken areas, John Barton Payne, chairman of the organization, testified before the Senate Appropriations Committee Jan. 6, that the work could probably be carried through the Winter with the present Red Cross emergency fund of $4,500,000. Judge Payne's statement to this effect was in answer to assertions by Senator Caraway of Arkansas that the Red Cross had "fallen down" on the job of relief in that State. The Red Cross chairman's views supported the Administration's opposition to the food appropriation which Senator Caraway is sponsoring.

A warning that Liberia will lose the friendship of the American government and people unless forthright measures are taken to abolish slavery and forced labor there, has been transmitted to the Liberian government by the State Department. The department's memorandum is based on information conveyed to this government in a recent report of an international commission which investigated slavery in the small African republic.

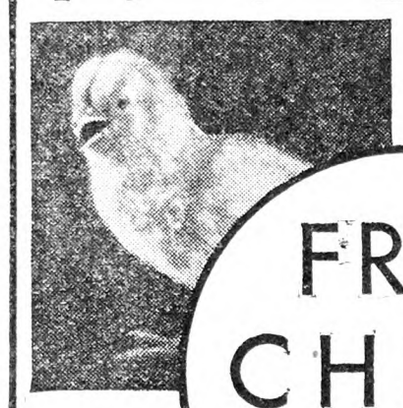


The picture shows a 12-months-old Angus owned by eight-year-old Paul Tolan, Jr., of Illinois. This calf was grand champion at the Exchange Boys and Girls Calf Club Show, St. Louis, Dec. 11, 1930, winning over 265 calf entries. The animal sold at auction at $8.30 per pound, realizing a total of $6,972.

To John Stephen

John Stephen, an interior carpenter, who did work for a Rural New-Yorker reader in Maryland, is requested to send us his present address.

HILLPOT



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Lighting the Poultry House

The New Jersey Station recommends the following procedure:

1. The lighting unit should be a 40-watt lamp.

2. The reflector used should be 16 inches in diameter and four inches deep. This type of reflector can be made by a local tinner at a very small cost. The reflector should be thoroughly cleaned in a weak solution of vinegar and water and the inside, when dry, painted with aluminum bronze.

3. The number of bulbs used will depend on the square feet of floor space. One bulb for every 200 square feet of floor space is the rule. If the poultry house is divided into pens, figure each pen separately.

4. The bulbs should be set 10 feet apart, midway between the front of the house and the front of the dropping boards, and six feet from the floors.

Law About Poultry Stealing

Will you be so kind to advise me where I can obtain a copy of a good law designed to protect the farmer from poultry stealing? O. H. J.

Vermont.

We believe there are some state and local ordinances covering this matter, and shall be glad to hear from readers who know any that do the work.

Enlarged Liver

Can you tell me what ailed one of my pullets? It quit eating all at once and I took it away from the flock, and since I could not get it to eat, I killed it. It appeared in good condition, with plenty of fat on its body. The liver was three times as big at it ought to be, and there were several ragged spots on it as though torn. H. B.

The liver is enlarged and softened in a number of diseases of fowls and a diagnosis of the disorder present cannot be made from that fact alone. Neither can it from the spotted condition, though these spots are perhaps most likely to be due to tuberculosis of that organ. In a case of tuberculosis that had reached a stage of evident sickness, however, the body would not be found fat, but thin.

These various disorders of the liver are not curable and are not discovered until after the death of the fowl. As they do not usually indicate a communicable disease requiring the separation of the affected bird from the flock, their discovery is not so much importance as it would otherwise be. M. B. D.

Apples For Hens

Are two pails of apples daily harmful to 500 Wyandotte hens or are the same good? They are fed right otherwise, they have all the laying mash they want, and cracked corn and wheat 50-50 for grain at night, all they clean up. They are pullets and yearlings, divided into two flocks, they have oyster shells, and each flock one-half pail skim-milk daily.

New York. H. M.

Hens that have plenty to eat otherwise may be fed this moderate amount of apples safely. They do not take place of green food, but hens get considerable enjoyment as well at a little nutriment from them. Helping hens to feel happy is a good plan in the poultry business. They do not always reward their owner in a practical way, but are more likely to do so.

More About Snakes

I read the article on the "Thoughts About Snakes," on page 1291, and must say that the snakes here in Ohio do more harm than good. They may catch a mouse or bug now and then, but the snakes here prefer toads, frogs, young quails (bob whites) and quail eggs, and all other birds that nest on or near the ground; therefore, I feel all snakes should be killed, regardless of the little good they might do. Toads, frogs and the birds are all of much good for the farmer, gardener and the fruit grower, and they should be saved as much as it is possible to do so. I am not a snake-hater, for they like me and will let me handle them like that much rope!

Foxes are protected by law at a great loss to the farmer, for the pleasure of a few hunters and trappers. They destroy birds, pigs, lambs and poultry. I fail to see any profit in them for the farmer.

Ohio. ELSWORTH FAY.

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My Experience With White Leghorns

About 20 years ago I purchased a dozen White Leghorn hens from a neighbor. These hens happened to be first class stock. A very fine cock was purchased at a reasonable price from a chicken fancier who was going out of business. This cock formerly cost several hundred dollars. This was the beginning of a strain of Leghorns that for awhile became famous.

At this time I had no idea of ever raising any more chickens than I needed for my own use. I selected the White Leghorn because its beauty appealed to me and because of its attractiveness and ability to lay so many large chalk white eggs.

For three years I continued my poultry work without an incubator. As Leghorns are non-sitters the only chickens I hatched were when a few hens became broody in July and August. I had good luck with these and at the end of three years I had some surplus stock that I advertised in a farm paper. The orders came so fast I soon had all of this stock sold. The results from this little advertisement opened my eyes to the possibilities of a Leghorn farm. I had nothing to begin with but my foundation stock which I knew to be first class.

My next step was to purchase an incubator and brooder. After many mistakes I realized I was working in the dark and decided to better equip myself for the work. I persevered until I received my diploma in poultry husbandry. I consider this one of the best steps I ever took. At times I became discouraged because I saw the need now more than ever of proper equipment and housing conditions. These things were impossible for me, so I decided rather than give up the idea of having a Leghorn farm I would make the best possible use of the old sheds and houses scattered about over the farm. I soon found that a little remodeling, repairing and attention to leaky roofs would make almost any house suitable for hens until in a financial condition to build better ones. I utilized every old shed and building on the place. These I converted into very up-to-date houses with scratch sheds and other conveniences.

My idea from the beginning was to build up a strain of heavy Winter layers and also birds that would win the "blue" in leading poultry shows. I found too, that my customers liked birds of stylish carriage as well as heavy producers. So with the knowledge gained from my poultry studies I began some breeding experiments on a small scale that more than met my expectations.

To get my two-in-one bird I purchased 15 baby chicks from best pens of Chicago Coliseum blue ribbon winners that cost $2 each. When I paid this price for baby chicks some of my neighbors thought I was a fit subject for an insane asylum. The chicks arrived in my old home town on a cold, rainy March day. One of our farm hands happened to be in town in an open wagon and the problem was how to get the chicks home a distance of 10 miles without getting them chilled. A friend suggested a hot water bottle. So a tiny hot water bottle was purchased, filled with hot water, wrapped in flannel and placed in the box with the chicks. When they arrived home they were as warm and comfortable as they could be. The party from whom I purchased the chicks sent an extra one, so I raised the 16 until they reached the broiler stage. Then one day a hawk dropped down and carried off one of these $2 chicks. I raised the others until they reached maturity but there were two I had to cull out because of brassiness in the plumage.

To mate with these I purchased chicks from egg laying contest winners. From these splendid matings I built up a strain of extra heavy Winter producers. It was not practical for me to use trap nests yet by careful and skillful culling, all the loafers were removed from the flock and only the heaviest producers were kept for breeders. They were scientifically fed and managed, so on the coldest winter day my egg basket was full. My winnings at the Fall shows always netted a nice little sum. Wherever shown my Leghorns usually carried off blue ribbons with keen competition. One season I won sweepstakes cock all breeds competing. I specialized in breeding stock and eggs and had customers from Maine to Florida.

Circumstances forced me to give up my Leghorns for another breed, yet I feel that for a little while success was mine to a certain extent. I consider the following factors largely responsible for the success I had.

1. I began right by choosing a breed that I liked and a breed that would be profitable.
2. I began at the bottom and worked up.
3. I emphasized "quality and not quantity."
4. I read and studied in order to better equip myself for my work.
5. I fed perfectly balanced rations and tried to feed at the same time each day.
6. I stuck to my job when times seemed dark.
7. I did not rest on laurels already won but tried to improve my stock and methods each year.
8. Last but not least I had for my slogan "Every customer a satisfied customer." I found it paid to practice the Golden Rule in my poultry transactions.

Virginia. NELLIE C. CRAWLEY.

Connecticut Egg Contest

Carried on at Storrs, Conn. There are 100 pens, each containing 13 birds, the 10 highest being counted. Following is report for week ending Dec. 26. The first column shows total eggs for week; second, total eggs; third, total points.

BARRED ROCKS			
Lewis Farms, R. I.	52	404	377
James Dryden, Cal.	58	441	397
N. B. Reg. P. B. Assn, Can.	54	325	290
Hawes Bros., Me.	53	280	251
T. L. Rosser, Jr., Va.	45	309	288
Deaterly P. Farm, Pa.	15	201	179
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J.	11	190	163
R. Walter Bishop, Conn.	37	403	374
Pratt Exp. Farm, Pa.	44	349	306
F. C. Spaulding, Jr., N. Y.	31	233	218
Spring B. P. Farm, Conn.	25	264	233
Spring B. P. Farm, Conn.	47	274	229
Royal Puritan Farms, Minn.	36	175	147
R. C. Cobb, Mass.	56	213	189
WHITE ROCKS			
L. H. Harvey, Ill.	24	197	188
Davidson Bros., Mass.	46	314	312
Holtzapple P. Farm, Ohio	46	336	312
Kalerok Farm, Mass.	50	380	379
A. T. Lenzen, Mass.	21	61	57
E. A. Hirt, Mass.	55	406	370
A. F. Poltl, Wis.	41	213	203
A. F. Poltl, Wis.	40	136	133
H. F. Barber, Mass.	26	271	253
H. F. Barber, Mass.	24	212	199
C. M. Christian, N. Y.	38	138	127
E. H. Rucker, Iowa	46	290	267
Collins & Ripper, Iowa	50	318	305
WHITE WYANDOTTES			
Havemeyer Farm, N. Y.	3	24	20
The Locusts, Conn.	22	174	159
Ebenwood Farm, Mass.	52	302	281
Jack Wrennall, Eng.	46	260	250
Fisher P. Farm, Can.	53	223	213
R. I. REDS			
Pine Hill P. Farm, Mass.	50	382	359
Hall Bros., Conn.	34	214	207
W. Otis Day, Mass.	42	330	281
H. R. Rowell, Mass.	47	393	280
N. W. Amidon, Conn.	53	435	393
West Neck Farm, N. Y.	28	308	317
C. E. Lee, N. Y.	38	178	161
D. I. Goodenough, Conn.	57	486	481
Globus P. Farm, Mass.	58	447	419
Homestead Farms, Conn.	57	429	418
H. G. Colt, Conn.	31	301	296
Charlescote Farm, Mass.	47	280	255
F. S. Chapin, Mass.	41	201	172
F. S. Chapin, Mass.	57	404	343
J. Z. LaBelle, Conn.	32	310	271
Z. LaBelle, Conn.	50	345	312
W. A. Bruce, Conn.	32	234	205
W. G. Bruce, Conn.	40	329	295
C. T. Avery & Son, Mass.	46	372	361
Enfield H. School, Conn.	37	282	260
Parmenter's Farm, Mass.	36	334	308
G. B. Treadwell, Mass.	57	377	364
E. N. Larrabee, N. H.	57	400	373
Cotton Mt. Farms, N. H.	49	283	291
Scott Pltry Farm, Mass.	60	442	422
Burdean Acres, Mass.	58	408	364
Nellie Russell, Conn.	41	233	222
Sunnyfields Farm, Conn.	29	245	228
AUSTRALORPS			
Kabeyun Farm, Vt.	18	296	281
D. J. Giblin, Conn.	38	284	252
Jerseyland Farms, N. J.	60	332	299
JERSEY GIANTS			
Homewood Farms, Conn.	25	185	181
WHITE LEGHORNS			
Geo. Lowry P. Farm, Conn.	56	441	392
Geo. Lowry P. Farm, Conn.	50	352	299
T. H. Mettler, N. J.	47	249	204
Charter Bros., Conn.	61	463	389
J. A. Hanson, Ore.	61	435	397
Fisher P. Farm, Can.	55	317	280
Leighton Orchards, R. I.	62	428	392
L. A. Grouten, Conn.	61	354	308
A. J. O'Donovan, Jr., N. Y.	59	457	432
Ruehle's S. Farm, N. Y.	63	385	349
Meadowedge Farm, Mass.	58	380	350
Tom Barron, Eng.	61	426	413
Hollywood P. Farm, Wash.	51	362	348
R. L. Slosson, N. Y.	47	391	252
Granger P. Farm, Conn.	51	386	336
A. E. Anthony & Son, Conn.	49	368	338
St. John's P. Farm, Mo.	59	447	403
Wene Chick Farm, N. J.	55	387	369
G. B. Ferris, Mich.	50	268	231
G. B. Ferris, Mich.	46	362	305
Toivonen L. Farm, Pa.	62	462	391
Theo. Wirtanen, Pa.	52	400	321
H. Rapp, Jr., N. J.	49	362	336
Peetoocee P. Plant, Pa.	44	189	165
R. L. Montgomery, Conn.	48	316	271
W. L. Gilbert, Conn.	55	412	344
Bournedale Farm, N. Y.	52	346	304
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J.	57	339	311
Redfield Farm, N. Y.	48	340	313
Egg & Apple Farm, N. Y.	55	376	347
Cloverdale P. Farm, N. Y.	46	285	264
Claraben Ct. Farm, N. Y.	49	364	337
Fox & Son P. Farm, N. J.	61	409	379
Mt. Hope Farm, Mass.	60	473	423
Lewis Farms, R. I.	56	377	322
Steelman P. Farms, Pa.	63	453	379

Passaic Co., N. J. Egg Contest

Following is report for week ending Dec. 23, 1930:

Production, 12th week, 53.3 per cent, 3,538.90 points, 3,705 eggs.

Production to date, 47.95 per cent, 36,515.10 points, 40,200 eggs.

High Pens for the Week.—R. I. R., Scott Poultry Farm, Mass., 59.55 points, 62 eggs; R. I. R., Parmenter's Red Mount Farm, Mass., 59.05, 61; R. I. R. Burdean Acres, Mass., 56.75, 58; S. C. W. L., J. A. Hanson, Ore., 55.95, 57; R. I. R., Homestead Farm, Conn., 53.90, 53.

High Pens to Date.—R. I. R., Scott Poultry Farm, Mass., 677.60 points, 742 eggs; S. C. W. L., J. A. Hanson, Ore., 622.70, 653; R. I. R., Burdean Acres, Mass., 600.65, 640; R. I. R., Homestead Farms, Conn., 589.50, 637; R. I. R., Parmenter's Red Mount Farm, 577.90, 632.

Seventy-one eggs in the same number of consecutive days is the record recently made by a R. I. Red at the Passiac County Contest. The bird producing this long string of eggs is owned by Scott Poultry Farm, Massachusetts, which is at present leading the contest.

A large number of copies of last year's individual records has been sent out from this office to poultrymen requesting them. If any contestant has asked for this information and has not received same, it will be promptly sent upon further request.

Due to difficulty in organizing the monthly contest reports, in addition to the four or five weekly reports each month, there has been some delay in sending these reports for the first two months. Better organization of this work at present should greatly help to get these monthly summaries out earlier.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 332.20 points, 389 eggs; Garret W. Buck, N. J., 118.70, 128.

R. I. Reds. — Scott Poultry Farm, Mass., 677.60 points, 742 eggs; Burdean Acres, Mass., 600.65, 640; Homestead Farms, Conn., 589.50, 637.

S. C. W. Leghorns.—J. A. Hanson, Ore., 622.70 points, 653 eggs; Whitegg Farm, N. J., 567.75, 650; George Lowry Poultry Farm, Conn., 565.75, 619.

Miscellaneous.—Mrs. C. E. Wagg, N. J., White Wyandottes, 414.15 points, 450 eggs; Marcy Farms, N. J., Jersey White Giants, 388.85, 409; Marcy Farms, Jersey White Giants, 315.35, 329; Skylands Farm, N. Y., Mottled Houdans, 119.10, 118.

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Kerr's baby chicks have a rich inheritance from birds that have made big records in the leading egg-laying contests. Our White Leghorns have official production records up to 304 eggs in a year. Our Barred Rocks have produced up to 277 eggs and our R. I. Reds have laid up to 300 eggs in 365 days.

The Kerr pens have been making high contest records for the past six years. Our breeding flocks are closely related to heavy producing birds.

The prepotency of the Kerr strains of baby chicks for high egg yields is a fixed quality. That is the reason why Kerr's baby chicks will not disappoint their owners next fall.

In addition to heavy egg production, Kerr's Lively Chicks also excel in correct breed type and lusty vigor. They are available from B. W. D. tested stock. Send for Kerr's fully illustrated Chick Book for further information about the chicks that do not disappoint their owners in the fall. Sent free upon request.

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KERR'S GUARANTEED LIVELY CHICKS

Points in Poultry Experience

How much grain should one feed 100 pullets with mash before them all the time? For several years I gave 4⅓ lbs. in morning and at night 6½ lbs. The result was very few Winter eggs. I was always expecting they would consume more dry mash. My method was to force them to eat as nearly as possible 40 per cent dry mash.

This Fall I was following the same rule, with very few Fall and early Winter eggs. Pullet pens would start in and get up to 35 per cent, then drop back to 10 per cent or nearly. I now figure it out this way: While on range I fed a little heavier and they filled up on other material on range. Then confinement brought them together more compactly, and I began to feed according to usual custom, a pint to ten hens per day when mash was before them all the time. Discouraged with my egg record I made up my mind that fat or not I would see how much they would eat at night if they could get it. To my surprise pens of 50 White Leghorns would clean up from five to six quarts. So I fed enough to have a little left for them to pick up in the morning.

Results have been marvelous. In a little over a month the egg record has doubled. Some pens are laying over 40 per cent. They eat just as much mash as before. They are getting filled up so that it is a little too heavy feeding at six quarts for 50, so I gradually reduced to find the exact requirements of each pen. It has been an expensive lesson to learn, but think I will never forget it. It is absolutely necessary to get a good record from August to January in order to show any very great return. House pullets a month before you expect the first eggs and then feed for all they are worth. This builds them up for a heavy Winter's job. This is the advice I got from a Worcester County poultry dealer who is all over Worcester County buying market stock, has a great opportunity to see results and is always glad to help one with the knowledge he gleans by observation and experience. I feel sure that the above new rules will deepen my regard for R. I. Reds again for I was thoroughly sick of them, but the heavier feeding of grain at night has produced the same results with them as with Leghorns.

Another lesson thoroughly learned is the great benefit gained by removing the droppings every day. The litter used to get so badly used up that it was necessary to keep less and less hens in a given space. It would get damp and pressed down. The roof was badly frosted every cold night, then dripped from the melting frost on warm days. I see now my folly. The moisture rising from a soggy mess of droppings also the same being tracked into the litter from the feet of the hens after traveling over the platform. Thus by using screened roosts would eliminate the foot contamination, but would not prevent the moisture in the air. Now where 40 ruined the litter, 50 are kept, and the litter is perfectly dry. Not only is the moisture prevention beneficial but it is so much easier to carry it out every day. In this climate it is very seldom frozen so it cannot be taken off every day. W. E. HARRIS.

Massachusetts.

Property Rights of Widow

1. How long can a widow hold possession of home after husband's death? 2. Can widow hold household goods and the potatoes buried in pits for Winter use? 3. Would firewood cut and piled by house belong to widow or estate? 4. What share of husand's property, real and personal, would widow be entitled to? There is one little boy by this second marriage. M. E.

New York.

1. A widow may remain in the chief house of her husband, 40 days after his death, whether her dower is sooner assigned to her or not, without being liable for any rent for the same, and in the meantime she may have her reasonable sustenance out of the estate of her husband. After the expiration of 40 days the heirs at law are entitled to possession.

2. The mother can hold the household furniture not to exceed $1,000 in value under the present statute.

3. She can use as much of the firewood as is necessary during the 40 days.

4. If the husband died after the first day of September, 1930, without a will, the widow in addition to her exemptions is entitled to one-third of both real and personal property. The other children share equally. N. T.

PULLETS Laid Too Many Eggs

Here's a letter every poultryman should read:

ASHLAND POULTRY ASSOCIATION
Membership of 35,000 Birds
Ashland, Virginia

Mr. Albert Willgerodt
Red Bank, N. J.

"Do not know what to tell you about your stock. *Don't think I want any more for I would have to spend all of my time collecting eggs if they were to lay many more than they did last year and the way they have started off this winter.* Have not had a case of roup or chicken pox so far this winter. Here are the figures: One flock of 719 pullets laid 150,183 eggs, an average of 210 eggs per pullet. Another lot of 125 laid 27,624 eggs, an average of 221 eggs per bird."—T. L. Lancaster, Secretary.

WILLGERODT'S S. C. W. Leghorns are money makers. Send for FREE book which tells all about these TRAPNESTED PEDIGREED EXTRA-HEAVY LAYERS.

WILLGERODT BROS. Dept. R. N.-Y. Red Bank, N. J.

BIGGER PROFITS IN VALENTINE'S ACCREDITED CHICKS

YOU CAN MAKE MORE MONEY with our big, strong, fluffy, Accredited Baby Chicks from healthy, heavy laying hens, selected, accredited and mated by an expert poultryman.

PEDIGREED MALES ABOVE 250 EGG DAMS
Our pedigreed males are from hens with trapnest records above 250 eggs per year. Just think what that means to get chicks like these with breeding like this back of them. Write today for our literature and price list and make a bigger profit from your chickens this year.

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Box R, Lancaster, Ohio

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40,000 WEEKLY

Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Reds, Black Giants, Anconas and Brown and Mann White Leghorns. Breeders culled by Lloyd Baker, State College graduate; also ten years' experience. We use the most modern equipment, and have had 21 years' experience. Our prices and terms are reasonable. Write for catalog and early order discount.

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We Ship C.O.D.
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A CHICK FOR EVERY PURPOSE
A PRICE FOR EVERY PURSE

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Bar'n & Tanc. Strs.	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
B. Rox & R. I. Reds.	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Silv. lcd. Wyandottes.	4.00	7.50	14.00	....	
Light Mixed.....	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

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Best QUALITY CHICKS

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S. C. Tancred Str. Wh. Legh.	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
S. C. Tom Bar'n Str. Wh. Legh.	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	12.00	57.50	110.00

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From Trapnested-Blood Tested Stock

Every chick a product of our own flock. Certified—Supervised and Commercial Chicks. Booklet available.

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EGGS, CHICKS AND YOUNGSTERS AT 1918 PRICES

THE WORLD'S GREATEST Bred-to-Lay Strain BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

PROVING that we are willing to stand our honest share of this world-wide readjustment. Parks' Strain is the World's oldest and greatest laying strain of BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. They've been carefully selected, trapnested and pedigreed for EGGS and STANDARD QUALITIES by the Parks' since 1889.

SOME RECORDS they've made—148 eggs in 148 days. Lots of 300 eggers up to 329 in a year. Pullets laying at 91 to 120 days of age. Customers report flock averages up to 271 and profits per hen per year ranging up to $8.09. Winners in over 40 laying contests.

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GET all the facts about a new offer we are now making. Just drop a postal card in the mail and ask for our free catalog and complete information that fully describes this remarkable offer. Lower prices, higher quality and extra hatching eggs and chicks with every order make this the outstanding value of the season.

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Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

All breeders Blood Tested under State supervision. That means that our chicks LIVE. And they GROW. And LAY. Special prices for shipment during January ONLY.

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19c	19c	20c	22c

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	50	100	500	1000
White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, ...	$5.50	$10.00	$48.75	$95.00
Barred, Wh. and Buff Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Anc., ...	6.50	12.00	58.75	115.00
Wh. and S. L. Wyan., Buff Orps. and Black Min., ...	7.00	13.00	63.75	125.00

Heavy mixed, 10c; J. B. Giants, 16c.

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CATALOG FREE	100	500	1000
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N. Y. State Egg Contest

Carried on at the State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, L. I. Following is report for December 23, with remarks by the director.

The first of January makes a very good time to take inventory because the amount of stock on hand is fairly low. Breeding pens should have been mated and all excess cockerels disposed of while an opportunity has probably presented itself for weeding out the unusually backward pullet. The inventory is a very essential feature of the financial statement of any business. While taking the inventory, if the various items are grouped under related headings, such as land, buildings, stock, equipment, supplies, and cash, then comparisons may be made with results on other farms.

According to an average worked out from twelve surveys of poultry farm conditions in several states, it was found that the amount in land was 39.0 per cent of the total investment; while the value of buildings was 29.4 per cent of the total. These two items taken together constitute only 68.4 per cent of the total investment. The poultry business is almost certain to have additional capital requirements which will reach an amount nearly half the combined investment in land and buildings.

According to the above quoted 12 surveys, the additional capital requirements would be distributed as follows: stock, 19.7 per cent, which includes the cost of raising if the start is made with baby chicks; equipment, 8.4 per cent; supplies, 2.2 per cent. The difference between equipment and supplies is that supplies are consumed during the year and equipment can be used for more than one year. The remaining item is operating cash, 1. per cent, required by an established business as a reserve for purchase of supplies over periods of low income.

Inventory Summary—Average of 12 Surveys.—Land, 39.0 per cent; Buildings, 29.4; Stock, 19.7; Equipment, 8.4; Supplies, 2.2; Cash, 1.3. Total 100.

An inventory is simply a statement of what the farm owns with the market value of each item. Taking inventory does not involve any bookkeeping and on most farms can be completed in a few hours. Your County Agricultural Agent will be glad to supply you with an inventory book.—C. D. Anderson, Manager, Egg Laying Contest.

During the 12th week of the ninth annual New York State Egg Laying Contest the pullets averaged to lay at the rate of 33.2. This is an increase of 1.6 per cent of last week's production. The average production per bird for the week was 2.32 eggs and the average for the first 12 weeks is 34.10 eggs per bird. This is 9.49 eggs more per bird than the production for the first 11 weeks of the last contest.

High Pens for the 12th Week.—W. L., W. S. Hannah & Son, Mich., 59.40 points, 60 eggs; W. L., Farview Poultry Farm, N. Y., 58.70, 59; R. I. R., Cane Poultry Farm, N. J., 54.75, 56; W. L., Pratt Experiment Farm, Pa., 51.90, 54; R. I. R., John Z. La Belle, Conn., 51.55, 55; W. L., Pioneer Hatchery, Calif., 51.50, 50; B. R., Far-A-Way Farm, Pa., 50.95, 53.

High Pens in the leading varieties to date:

White Leghorns.— Pratt Experiment Farm, Pa., 552.05 points, 611 eggs; Mohawk Roost, N. Y., 520.65, 580; Farview Poultry Farm, N. Y., 507.90, 563; Oak Hill Poultry Rarm, N. Y., 507.30, 497; White Quill Poultry Farm, Wis., 495.35, 549; Cedarhurst Poultry Farm, N. J., 481.55, 529.

Rhode Island Reds. — Moss Farm, Mass., 555.20 points, 602 eggs; John Z. La Belle, Conn., 506.50, 575; Walliceton Farm, Mass., 469.75, 533.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Pratt Experiment Farm, Pa., 506.35 points, 599 eggs; Mapes Poultry Farm, N. Y., 309.40, 359.

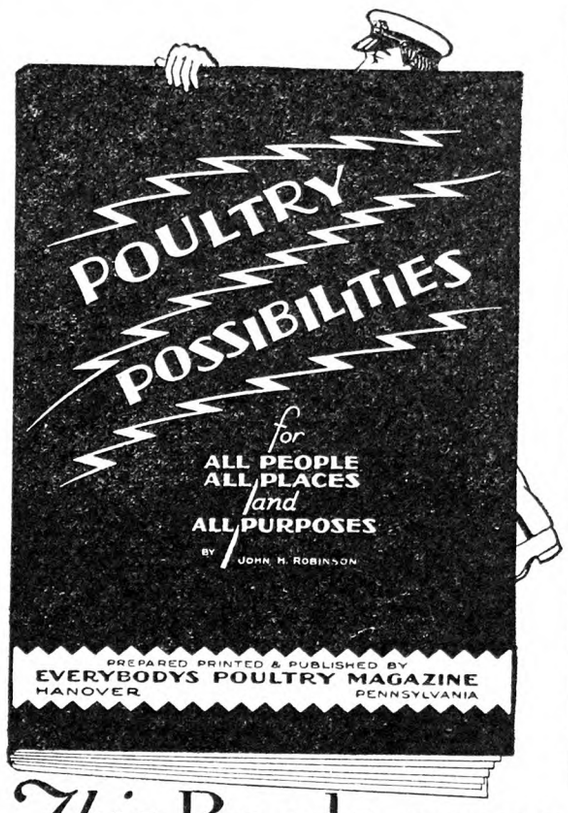
Buff Plymouth Rocks. — Far-A-Way Farm, Pa., 353.35 points, 394 eggs.

The following top wholesale prices govern the sale of eggs at the contest plant: White, 40c; Brown, 43c; Medium, 26c; Pullets, 21c.

Right of Way on Private Road

About four years ago we purchased the parsonage of a church which was built in 1911. There is a private road, behind the church, leading to the parsonage from a small side road. Would the 20-year clause regarding right of way, date from the time of our purchase or from the time the building of the road? M. E. G.
New York.

The State highway law provides as follows: "All lands which shall have been used by the public as a highway for a period of 20 years or more shall be a highway with the same force and effect as if it had been duly laid out and recorded as a highway." It is not enough, however, that the public has used the highway for over 20 years; it must have been kept in repair, taken in charge and adopted by public authority, and must have been used by the public as a highway under the claim of right without interruption or substantial change. The letter does not contain facts sufficient to make a decision in this particular case.
N. T.



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S. C. White Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain	$10.00
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½c less per chick in 500 lots, 1c per chick in 1,000 lots. For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.
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500 lots, ½c less; 1,000 lots, one cent less. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. P. O. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.
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Barred and White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Heavy Mixed—Prompt replies to all requests for our low fall and winter prices. 100% live arrival, postage paid.
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$12 per 100; $110 Per 1,000. Heavy Mixed, $10 per 100
Prompt service. C.O.D. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
CHAS. F. EWING Rt. 1 McCLURE, PA.

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Heavy Mixed	10.00
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500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
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FOR EARLY DELIVERY—TANCRED & OTHER STRAINS
You will be surprised at our prices for February and March. Write at once for circular and prices.
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White, Black, Buff, and Brown Leghorns $10 per 100; Rocks and Wyandottes $13 per 100; Broilers $7 per 100. Add ½c in lots less than 100. 24-page catalog free. 21 years in business. Hogan tested flock. 100% delivery.
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Large heavy strain. Live arrival. Weekly hatches.
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S. C. Red Chicks from early-maturing, large egg producers. 10% discount on orders received before February 1st.
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STEPHEN O'HAGAN, Voorheesville, Albany Co., New York

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PUBLISHER'S DESK

The work-at-home fakes have largely been promoted in the country and country villages. The apron scheme was worked years ago. The concern advertised to pay well for making aprons at home, but you first had to send a remittance for material and instructions to make a sample. The sample was not just right but you showed talent and you were told another trial would correct the fault, and you were directed to send another remittance for material to make a half dozen. The concern kept on as long as the remittances kept coming, but no aprons were ever bought. Christmas week the scheme was revived, not in the country, but right in the heart of New York City. A slick-looking gentleman had some charitable work he desired to do. He had come from the West and desired an address in the city for a few days. He hired an address in one of the best business blocks of fashionable Fifth Avenue, and sent out applications for making aprons to be bought back at a very profitable price. Only $6 was required for material to start the work. It was not a place to work $1.49 schemes. The replies came in quick and fast. When the police became suspicious they caught one mail delivery. The 200 letters brought $1,200. We have always insisted that city people are more gullible than country folk.

I enclose some information with reference to the principals of the Western Fur Farms, Inc., which went out of business here last June. C. D.
Colorado.

The information says that a Federal warrant charging use of the mails to defraud was served on Henry P. Sebolt, president and treasurer of the Western Fur Farms, Inc. Roger W. Taggert also was indicted by the last Federal grand jury on charges connected with the same. The concern dealt in Chinchilla rabbits, three of which it sold to customers for $49 after agreeing to purchase all progeny for four years at the rate of $4 apiece, but it did not live up to the agreement. It is said 6,000 contracts were issued to purchasers of rabbits and $100,000 collected. First the progeny was bought back. This increased the sales, but later they refused to buy back the progeny, or to pay for those shipped to them. This was evidently a repetition of similar schemes which flourished for a time in the East. Schemes that promise too much can be safely let alone.

I have sent off for some work to do at home. I had to pay $2 deposit and I sent in the money two weeks ago. I wrote asking them why they did not send me the work, but have not heard from them yet. I then asked them to send back my money if they did not want to send me the work. Will you look this up and let me know if it is a fake? The name of the company is Palm Beach Overall Co., 258 Broadway, New York City. MRS. E. L.
New York.

This was one of the work-at-home schemes so often referred to. This company is out of business and correspondence is returned by the Post Office Department. It will be impossible to get the refund of the $2 sent them. Nothing but disappointment and loss can be expected from work-at-home schemes is the verdict of our experience.

On October 23 I sent a sheepskin deed dated September 29, 1787, to an advertiser in a city paper in response to his request for inspection. They wrote me they were interested. I wrote them three times asking to have the deed returned or my price for it sent me. I was unable to get either or any reply to my letters until I complained to you and the city paper. It has now been returned with no word of explanation or apology for neglect to reply to my letters.
Pennsylvania. V. B.

We think it is time country people stopped giving credit to anyone who writes a pleasant letter. The farmer is just as responsible as they are at best, and often more so. It is easier for them to find the responsibility of a farmer than it is for the farmer to satisfy himself of their responsibility. The rule has been for the farmer to send his goods, and trust to luck for a remittance when he sells, and when he buys to send the cash in advance. We should change the rule, at least as far as selling goes. Let them either send cash or evidences of satisfactory responsibility. But in the meantime we are glad to do our bit for justice.

What do you know about the new "advertised lot" scheme? Names are secured through a form of ballot, and later persons are advised that they have been chosen to receive an "advertised lot." It is explained that the only cost is $60 or $70 for transfer fees. T. D.
Illinois.

This seems to be the old "free lot" scheme only slightly disguised. It has been worked in the East for near half a century. It catches people who think they may get something for nothing. They have raised the penalty for gullibility. About $14.98 used to be the average cost, and some were as low as $5.50. There are still more dangerous schemes to follow for those who fall for the transfer trick.

Could I get a Federal farm loan? Are they desirable? W. A. M.
New York.

If you desire a farm mortgage loan, application should be made to the Federal Farm Loan Bank, Springfield, Mass., as New York State is in that district. The bank will send blanks. An appraisal must be made at the expense of the borrower. The advantages of a Federal farm loan are that, when once made, they need never be renewed, and the small amortization of about 1 per cent is paid with the interest each year so that the mortgage is wiped out in about 30 years. It is well to have an understanding with the bank about the cost of the appraisal.

I am offered bonds at a small discount, based on mortgage loans on some large buildings in New York City, and am thinking of investing. Do you advise it? S. J.
New York.

You are taking big chances in buying bonds of this class. At the present time building in New York City has been overdone. Values are at a standstill in the best locations and receding elsewhere. There are many vacancies in apartment houses, hotels and office buildings. Income is accordingly less. Rather a large number of second mortgages are being foreclosed and the first mortgagees are obliged to bid in the properties to cover their own investments. Many of the first mortgages taken out by bonding houses date back to the time when income and price were at a high level. Even then the bonding houses took larger mortgages than the conservative institutions would risk. The reason for high mortgages is to get a high rate of interest and in many cases large bonuses were paid besides. Bonuses have been reported as high as 20 per cent. In other words $200 has already been taken out of the $1,000 bond you may buy, and the dull market and loss of rent, and falling prices affect the $800 besides. Good real estate in New York is yet a good asset, but only choice locations are likely to go back to the former level. Some of these bonds are probably good. Many of them are not. To pick the safe ones would require experience and judgment. Expert appraisals come high and are not always safe. We do not advise holders of these bonds to sacrifice them at this time. In the cases presented to us, we advise holding for the present. For some there is no market. But we advise no investment in them without a full investigation of the property, its income, and its intrinsic value.

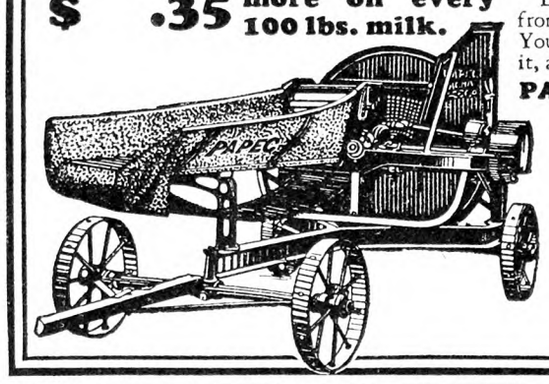
Am sending the protested check of David Cohen, 8 N. White St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to see if you can collect the $12 for me. Protest fees were $1.48. If so, we will appreciate it; if not return the check to me. W. B.
New York.

We have been unable to locate David Cohen. He is not at the above address. It will be well for our friends who may receive a check from him from some other address, or from this one, to have the bank collect the money on check before funds are dissolved. Let us defeat this kind of theft.

An old contributor to our neighbor, *The Inquirer* (London), writes: "The correspondence about closed churches always brings to my mind the story of the church over the porch of which was carved 'This is the Gate of Heaven,' and underneath was the notice, 'No admittance during the Summer months.'" — Christian Register.

Which of these Extra Dollars could you use?

$20.85 more from every acre of corn.
$25.00 more profit from each cow.
$ 1.22 more per 100 lbs. of beef raised.
$ .35 more on every 100 lbs. milk.



EXPERIMENT station tests definitely prove that this extra income results when silage is fed instead of dry fodder. Experiment station tests also show that a Papec Ensilage Cutter requires less power per ton. Many Papec owners pocket as much as $75 to $100 extra corn profit each year because their silage costs them just that much less money.

E. R. Pennebaker, Thompsontown, Pa., says, "Last year it cost me $1.00 a load to fill. This year with my Papec it cost me only 20 cents a load." Sorem & Sons, Northfield, Minn., say their Papec "cut their filling time squarely in half, a saving of $75 in labor alone."

More Papecs are in use than any other make because Papec saves a man at the feed table, does not clog, lasts longer and gives better service.

Send for free Feeding Booklet

Every feeder should have our new 48-page booklet "More Profit from Home Grown Feeds." Includes valuable formulas. Sent free! Your name and address on postal or margin of this ad will bring it, also our new catalog on Papec Ensilage Cutters. Write today.

PAPEC MACHINE CO. 101 W. Main Street, Shortsville, N. Y.

Ensilage Cutters Feed and Roughage Grinders Hay Choppers Feed Mixers

PAPEC
NON-CLOG
ENSILAGE CUTTERS C-29

Choice of:
Triple Wall Silos
Wood Stave Silos
Tapestry Tile Silos
Glazed Tile Silos
Concrete Stave Silos
Crainelox Coverings

NOW—RIGHT NOW—silo prices have touched bottom. Early season discounts—lower material costs—better terms. Delivery now or later, but don't fail to get full details at once. Prices must advance. You gain a lot by acting NOW instead of later on, if you can use a silo in 1931. No obligation—just ask us to send full details including comparison of last summer's, present and next spring's prices on all types of silos.

CRAINE, INC. 31 Adams Street Norwich, N. Y.

Silo Bargains Now!

Silo owners make profits every year—but especially this year, when food conservation counts. You need no longer postpone your silo investment. Write for data about our new

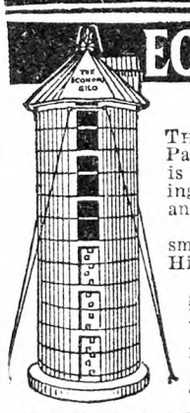
Price Protection Guarantee

covering lowest prices for years. Cash or time payment. Famous low-priced "GLOBE" Wood Silos, Rib-Stone Concrete Stave Silos, Metal or Tile Silos. Write for exclusive features. Ask for money-saving facts, carload savings, winter discounts. Write today.

Rib-Stone Concrete Corp.
Box 410, Leroy, N. Y.

GLOBE WOOD SILOS

ECONOMY SILOS



STORM-PROOF

The Economy Silos are built to last. Patented Storm-Proof Anchor equipment is supplied with each silo. Prevents tilting—twisting—collapsing. Storm-proof and permanent.

Equipped with either the continuous small Self-Adjusting Doors, or Swinging Hinge Doors.

Economy Silos are made of best grade Oregon Fir or Long Leaf Yellow Pine.

Also silos of Glazed Tile and Cement Stave. *Send for free catalogs.*

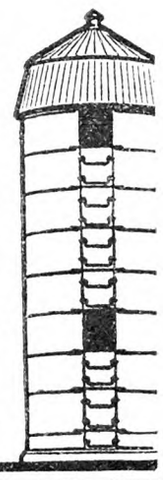
The Economy Silo & Mfg. Co.
Dept. C Frederick, Md.

Unadilla Silos are serviced!

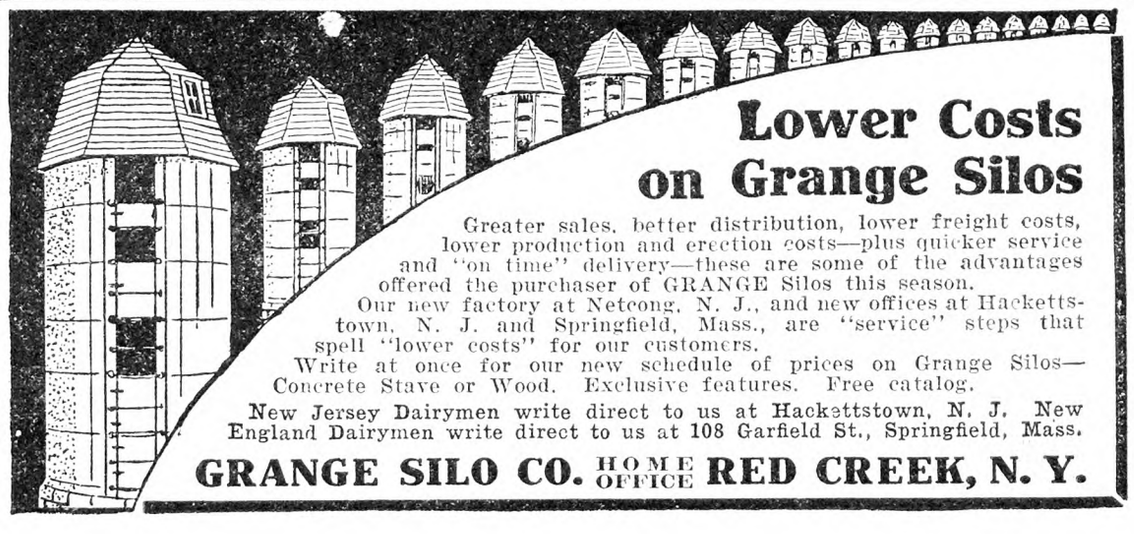
When you buy a Unadilla Silo that doesn't end the transaction. As a purchaser you are entitled to the attention of our Service Department—a year or ten years later. No other Silo manufacturer will take this interest in you.

Get the facts why a Unadilla is the best Silo buy today. Let us tell you how to fill your Unadilla and feed from it to get best results. Catalog and Prices on request.

Unadilla Silo Co., Inc.
Box C Unadilla, N. Y.



COAT TALES
By F. M. OWEN
A Charming Gift Book for Children. - - Price $1.00
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street, New York



Lower Costs on Grange Silos

Greater sales, better distribution, lower freight costs, lower production and erection costs—plus quicker service and "on time" delivery—these are some of the advantages offered the purchaser of GRANGE Silos this season.

Our new factory at Netcong, N. J., and new offices at Hackettstown, N. J. and Springfield, Mass., are "service" steps that spell "lower costs" for our customers.

Write at once for our new schedule of prices on Grange Silos—Concrete Stave or Wood. Exclusive features. Free catalog.

New Jersey Dairymen write direct to us at Hackettstown, N. J. New England Dairymen write direct to us at 108 Garfield St., Springfield, Mass.

GRANGE SILO CO. HOME OFFICE **RED CREEK, N. Y.**

BOOKS WANTED: If Clean and in Good Condition

Moby Dick, by Mellville; Harpers; 1851.
Pathfinder, Cooper; Philadelphia; 1840; 2 vols.
Deerslayer, Cooper; Philadelphia; 1841; 2 vols.
Scarlet Letter, Hawthorne; Boston; 1850.
Uncle Toms Cabin, Stowe; J. P. Jewett & Co.; Boston; 1852; 2 vols.
Evangeline, Longfellow; Boston; 1847.
Hyperion, Longfellow; New York; 1839.
Outre-mer, Longfellow; Boston; 1833-'34; 2 vols.
Two years before the Mast, Dana; N. Y.; 1840.

C. W. ANDREWS
317 S. A. & K. Bldg. Syracuse, N. Y.

Curly Maple Logs Wanted for cash. Mail sample chips to E. L. Buchanan, 79 Newton Ave., Jamestown, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Poultry manager to design, equip and manage 10,000 laying and breeding plant in New Hampshire; must be college trained, young, intelligent, with courage and initiative; salary until plant is going, then generous share basis; opportunity for the right man to make life-time connection, insuring his fortune; personal interview required; write, stating qualifications, experience, references, and where and when interview may be had; only the highest type man need apply. ADVERTISER 138, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Honest working farmer to work 200-acre farm as his own Alfalfa land to truck garden land; no rent. H. OSTRANDER, Mellenville, N. Y.

WANTED—Young single man on a commercial poultry plant with or without experience; state wages desired. W. D. SAWYER, Rock Rimmon Poultry Farm, R. F. D. 55, Stamford, Conn.

MIDDLE-AGED couple without children on farm; woman must be good cook and neat housekeeper for about four men; man must understand chickens; furnished living quarters in home with every modern convenience. HUGH V. WILLIAMS, Marlton, N. J.

FARM BOY wanted, one interested in dogs, some knowledge of machinery helpful but not essential; $45 per month with room and board. CORNELL UNIVERSITY EXPERIMENTAL FARM, N. R. Speiden, Mohegan Lake, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN WANTED—Thoroughly experienced, energetic man on New Jersey commercial plant; married preferred; give full particulars, references and salary desired. ADVERTISER 170, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MAN or working couple to work first-class fruit and dairy farm on shares; particulars. ADVERTISER 173, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

REGISTERED NURSE wishes position. ADVERTISER 9435, care Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL FARM, country estate manager, available for re-engagement; exceptional training and record; thoroughly experienced and proficient in the various branches of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, construction, development, organization and detailed supervision generally; present position includes fifth year of successful operation; the premises may be inspected and employer interviewed. MANAGER OF ALGONQUIN MANOR, Cambridge, Md.

GERMAN, SINGLE, 46, citizen; worked seven years on fruit and chicken farm; fine experience, good reference, willing worker; wants job. ADVERTISER 116, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED DAIRYMAN, good milker, wants position. ADVERTISER 115, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED—Farm manager, experienced, married, development, maintenance finest estate, breeding and showing of horses a specialty. ADVERTISER 119, care Rural New-Yorker.

GAME PROTECTOR, guide, patrolman. ADVERTISER 126, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, 20, wants position on poultry farm; can drive team and truck; best references. CARL CURTISS, Bucks Hill, Waterbury, Conn.

POULTRYMAN, SOBER, reliable, middle-aged American wants position on modern poultry plant; thoroughly experienced, conscientious worker who can and will get results; capable of taking full charge; go anywhere; open to any kind of a reasonable proposition; kindly state full particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 132, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED SWISS, 1 child, desires work on farm; good milker, clean worker in barn and dairy; life-time experience; Connecticut, New York or New Jersey; prefer good place rather than big wages; please give particulars. J. B., Box 85, Middle Haddam, Conn.

HERDSMAN-MANAGER, married, small family, thoroughly experienced in all branches; can get results from farm and herd; very best reference. ADVERTISER 136, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, YOUNG Swiss, single, nearly 3 years experience wants position. ADVERTISER 139, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED by middle-aged refined couple, caretaker of private estate; have had life experience as general farmer and gardener. ADVERTISER 140, care Rural New-Yorker.

BUSINESS CONNECTION desired, as colleague with progressive nurseryman, by young man trained in forestry and agriculture; will consider partnership later on, if desired; worthwhile proposals will receive sincere consideration and held strictly confidential. ADVERTISER 141, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, 45, WITHOUT family wants work, well-going farm on shares; address particulars ADVERTISER 142, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG AMERICAN farmer, age 20, desires position on fruit and dairy farm; good milker, hand or machine; six years' experience in orchard work with tractors. ADVERTISER 143, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as working manager on a gentleman's country place, or farm; prefer a combination of both; 20 years' experience including every branch of estate management; reference; German-American, married; state wages. Address BOX 394, Southampton, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN of good habits wants general farmer work; experienced milker; references. ADVERTISER 154, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MARRIED man desires position as foreman on large dairy farm; life-time experience. ADVERTISER 144, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, EXPERIENCED, middle-aged, Swiss; handy; good with chickens; references. ADVERTISER 146, care Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL FARMER, German, good education, single, 31, wants position on truck or dairy farm by month for a year or by month. ADVERTISER 149, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM MANAGER, 42, married, German-American, college graduate, proven executive ability; practical experience Guernseys, Holsteins, A. R. test, showing, veterinary work, retail milk; herd, poultry and farm development on sound business basis; has good help; best references, last position six years; now employed, available after 30 days. ADVERTISER 151, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN POSITION with responsibility in high-class herd, Guernseys or Holsteins; married, German-American, 40; A. R. work, showing, calf raising; grade A or certified; five years on last place; good help available. ADVERTISER 152, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, practical, reliable, Cornell training, 14 years experience, 40, married; can handle any size plant; will consider share basis. ADVERTISER 150, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION ON RELIABLE game farm; experienced raising grouse, ducks, quail, pheasants and chickens. ADVERTISER 156, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, HANDYMAN or milker; N. Y. chauffeur's license, Scotch, married; references. HORNE, care Winchester, 4555 48th St., Woodside, L. I., N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, 20 years' experience in incubation, brooding, etc.; best reference; wants to take charge. ADVERTISER 159, care Rural New-Yorker.

INTELLIGENT MAN, single, 28, English-American, general experience squab production, landscaping, adapted to anything private or commercial. ADVERTISER 160, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING DAIRY farm manager, life experience on large dairy farms; first-class herdsman, grade A milk, wholesale or retail, low bacteria, crops, handling help, keep accounts; send full particulars; references. DANIEL MITCHELL, Morris Plains, N. J.

GERMAN, 38, ARCHITECT, very capable with tools, carpenter, mason, stucco, paint also landscape gardening, wishes position as all-around mechanic on country estate, institute, etc. ADVERTISER 158, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, single, desires position milker and barn man; good character, references. ADVERTISER 155, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED FARM and dairy manager desires position; will consider equipped farm on share basis; references; available March 1. ADVERTISER 157, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as superintendent, 30 years' experience purebred dairy cattle, poultry and all branches of farming; have built up several large farms in West, South and Eastern States. H. L. ORR, Rock Stream, N. Y.

YOUNG AMERICAN desires position on dairy farm; experienced, reliable, references. CLARENCE KELLER, Penfield, Pa.

TREE GRAFTING expert, new system, wants grafting work, contract or by day; guarantee 95% growing. J. MOENIG, care Schroeder, 502 East 189th St., Bronx, N. Y.

AMERICAN, AGED 44 years, with reference, desires position as helper, carpenter, utility man on poultry farm or hatchery. F. R. ZANG, Box 294, Yeagertown, Pa.

SINGLE, ALL-AROUND farm man, American, 29, have had experience in making certified and grade A milk, dry-hand milker, good teamster, wishes position on estate or farm; $75 month and keep; best of references. ADVERTISER 168, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG WOMAN desires work, likes children, licensed chauffeur. BOX 123, Annapolis, Md.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, college trained, 24, desires position as working foreman or manager, experienced in all branches; references. ADVERTISER 166, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, 33 YEARS, wants work; good milker and teamster; no drink or tobacco habits; experience, reference. ADVERTISER 165, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN, SINGLE, 32, good dry-hand milker, first-class references, desires position. ADVERTISER 169, care Rural New-Yorker.

ORCHARDIST WITH exceptionally thorough experience in growing and selling fruit seeks change in position as working manager; references from State department of horticulture. ADVERTISER 163, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as dairyman on private estate or milker or test-cow man; American, single, 49, life experience; steady position desired, go anywhere; references; state wages and particulars in reply. ADVERTISER 161, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN, SINGLE, desires position in barn or dairy; test-cow and certified milk experience; references. ADVERTISER 171, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN OR DAIRYMAN, life-time experience with Guernseys, Jerseys, buttermaking, hatching, brooding, trap-nesting, etc.; single, age 47, references. ADVERTISER 172, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER-GARDENER, American, married, small family, age 42, weight 160, height 5-9; 15 years' experience; can furnish best of reference. ADVERTISER 162, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A man with 20 years of successful experience as manager and superintendent of country estates and dairy farming, seeks new connection; advertiser is 40 years of age, English birth, married, no children, possessing education and highest reference, extensive experience with livestock, dairying, poultry, vegetables, flowers, greenhouse, construction and maintenance; permanent place first consideration. ADVERTISER 164, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED, HERDSMAN, years experience of making herds profitable; communicate with ADVERTISER 167, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

20-COW DAIRY farm, with or without stock; small down payment. BOX 261, Middleburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Village dairy-poultry farms, 10 and 50 acres; two fine houses, everything modern. ADVERTISER 9457, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—96-acre poultry farm, sacrificed. MRS. CALMESE BLY, Gettysburg, Pa.

FARM FOR SALE—Dairy farm of 348 acres, 250 acres of which are tillable with tractor, located 1 mile south of Lebanon, N. Y., and 6 miles west of Earlville, in Madison County; 1 mile from church, railroad station, school and milk plant; has been worked till December 1 this year; this is purely a dairy farm with a large barn, tool shed, milk house and residence; can give clear title and immediate possession at attractive price; for particulars write W. J. PECKHAM, Warsaw, N. Y.

TO LEASE — Unusual opportunity to lease a small dairy and stock farm having a large income; two miles from city 70,000 population; high-class retail route; possession in May; proven ability required. Address MOORLAND FARM, New Britain, Conn.

SALE, TOWN, fruit-poultry farm. GEORGE BUTLER, Camden, Del.

15-ACRE POULTRY farm for sale, 17 miles Atlantic City, on city line of Egg Harbor; near Catholic church; with 1,000 laying hens. ADVERTISER 129, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Country grocery store and filling station; wonderful opportunity. F. H. BARNES, Winsted, Conn.

WANTED TO BUY farm; send full particulars to ADVERTISER 130, care Rural New-Yorker.

3¾-ACRE POULTRY farm, equipped, bargain; write BOX 65, South Vineland, N. J.

FOR SALE—A 100-acre farm in Central New York State; 92 acres tillable; excellent level grain producing land, on State road; dam with hydraulic ram water supply; electric service line; sand and gravel bank; make fine fruit and poultry farm, with road-side stand; good buildings; life-time owner selling because of age; reasonable terms; address at once. B. A. LAKE, Box 115, Washington, Conn.

WANTED TO RENT poultry and dairy farm, about 100 acres tillable land, with water and good buildings; Westchester or Putnam County preferred. ADVERTISER 131, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY FARM for sale, 200 acres Alfalfa land, good buildings, 29 head cattle, 4 horses, all necessary farm tools; in very good neighborhood; 1 mile off country road; $10,000; for terms write F. VAN ALSTINE & SON, R. F. D. 1, Cazenovia, N. Y.

WANTED—A stocked and equipped dairy farm to run on shares, near good markets; references as to character and ability. ADVERTISER 133, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—To settle estate, house, barn, 1¾ acres productive land in small village containing one store, church, school; electricity available; price $600, ½ down, or $500 cash buys it. CHARLES PLOGER, Catt. Co., West Valley, N. Y.

FOR SALE—15 acres, 5 greenhouses, 3 dwellings, good barn, chicken houses, fruit; on two pikes, 30 miles from Philadelphia; all modern conveniences. J. FRANKLIN PYLES, Kennett Square, Pa.

125-ACRE VALLEY farm on State road, plowed in Winter; 20-acre level stoneless meadow in good shape; plenty of wood and timber; fenced for sheep; 7-room house, newly painted, bath, phone; two barns, new house for 350 hens; spring water in all buildings, trout stream on farm; mile to village, five level miles to railroad; mail, cream at door; a beautiful place in good condition; price $3,500. CLARK HUTCHINSON, Owner, Hancock, Vt.

WANTED TO RENT on April 1 dairy farm for 40 to 60 cows; barn must be in good condition for grade A milk; Dutch family with good milkers. ADVERTISER 153, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED TO RENT equipped dairy farm. ADVERTISER 145, care Rural New-Yorker.

60-ACRE POULTRY, fruit and truck farm, State road, nine-room brick house, barn, 1,500-hen capacity, 750 trees, electricity, brook, city markets; $7,500, terms. A. DURNS, Riegelsville, Bucks Co., Pa.

IF YOU PLAN to purchase a farm this Spring, it will pay you to investigate our good values; we operate in the eight northeastern states; farms for every need; send us your requirements. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

EQUIPPED POULTRY farm with 1,200 laying hens; near highway and schools; 5-room house, 2 acres land; electric lights, running water, all modern buildings; good markets. ADVERTISER 148, care Rural New-Yorker.

WONDERFUL CHICKEN farm, between 20 and 25 acres, fully equipped, on hard road. BOX 4, Sergeantsville, N. J.

FOR SALE—Lakeside village home, modern improvements, Finger Lakes district; best fishing; on railroad, bus line; will sacrifice if sold soon; for particulars, write W. H. MILLER, Union Springs, N. Y.

IF YOU ARE a successful farmer and desire to live in a climate where the Winters are mild, on a farm of one hundred and ninety-eight acres of fine land, with the homestead beautifully situated on the banks of a navigable river, address the owner for price and other information. RALPH P. THOMPSON, Pocomoke, Md.

SUBURBAN STORE, gas station, public garage, living apartments and acre of land for sale. BOX 87, Waverly, N. Y.

HUDSON VALLEY fruit farm, 100 miles New York City, 23 acres, excellent buildings, running water, electricity. R. METSCHER, 871 Brook Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.

FOR SALE—25 acres vacant land on State highway; will make ideal poultry farm; 28 miles from Wildwood, N. J.; price twelve hundred dollars cash. P. A. ERRICKSON, Delmont, N. J.

FOR SALE, rent, work on shares; first-class 48-acre truck farm; 20 acres irrigation; modern 10-room house, 4-room tenant house, barn, garage, sheds, pump house; State road; progressive community; responsible party only; owner. MAX RUBINOFF, Vineland, N. J.

Miscellaneous

PURE VERMONT maple sugar, candy, syrup; write for prices. CHESTER CARVER ESTATE, Weston, Vt.

WANTED—Old books and pamphlets on "Life of Mary Jamison," Indian captive; give publisher's name, address and date. FRED STRECKER, Box 957, Rochester, N. Y.

HONEY—Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $5.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

JUMBO PEANUTS—New crop, field stock, 100 lbs., $6; hand picked, 100, $8; shelled, 15c per lb., f.o.b. Franklin. R. J. COUNCILL, Franklin, Va.

COMB HONEY, Fall flower, $3.25 case; clover, $4.50 case, here, packed for express shipment, 21 lbs. net; Fall flower extracted, 12-lb. can, $1.75, delivered third zone. I. STRINGHAM, Glen Cove, N. Y.

BLACK WALNUT and shellbark kernels, 95c per lb., delivered. GLEN DALE POULTRY FARM, Dillsburg, Pa.

GOLDENROD HONEY, preferred by some, 5-lb. pail, $1.20, postpaid. LYMAN APIARIES, R. 1, Northampton, Mass.

HONEY, NEW crop clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.85, delivered; 6 10-lb. pails, $6.60, here; orders sent C.O.D. ALBERT J. BRAUN, Naples, N. Y.

PURE HONEY, liquid or granulated, 5-lb pails, postpaid, clover, one pail, $1; 2 pails, $1.90; 4 pails, $3.50; amber or buckwheat, 15 cts. per pail less; low price for 60-lb. can. Write, HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

FINE HONEY—60-lb. can, here, clover, $6; buckwheat-basswood mixed, $4.50; 10-lb. pail within third zone, $1.75; buckwheat, $1.60; 30 lbs., $4.25; buckwheat, $3.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

HONEY, FANCY clover, 60-lb. can, $5.20; 25-lb. pail, $3. SPENCER BAIRD, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HOMEMADE CANDIES, $1 a lb. RUBY SNOW, North Montpelier, Vt.

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TWELVE-YEAR-OLD colored boy needs good home with Protestant family; location must be within 35 miles of Manhattan; board guaranteed. ADVERTISER 137, care Rural New-Yorker.

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GOOD TRACTOR for plowing with equipment wanted; preferably a Fordson; cheap. ADVERTISER 147, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Four-row tractor sprayer, side delivery rake, head block for No. 1 American mill. SAMUEL T. LAPE, Lutheranville, N. Y.

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OUR DELICIOUS California black-eye peas, 10 pounds, 75c; one peck, $1.05; one bu., $4, f.o.b. EDWIN BRICKERT, Delmar, Del.

HONEY SALE—10 lbs. clover, $1.50; 60 lbs., $6; 10 lbs. buckwheat, $1.40; 60 lbs., $5.40, prepaid three zones. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, N. Y.

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GOLDEN HULLESS popcorn, ten pounds for dollar, delivered. SKINNER POULTRY FARM, Greene, N. Y.

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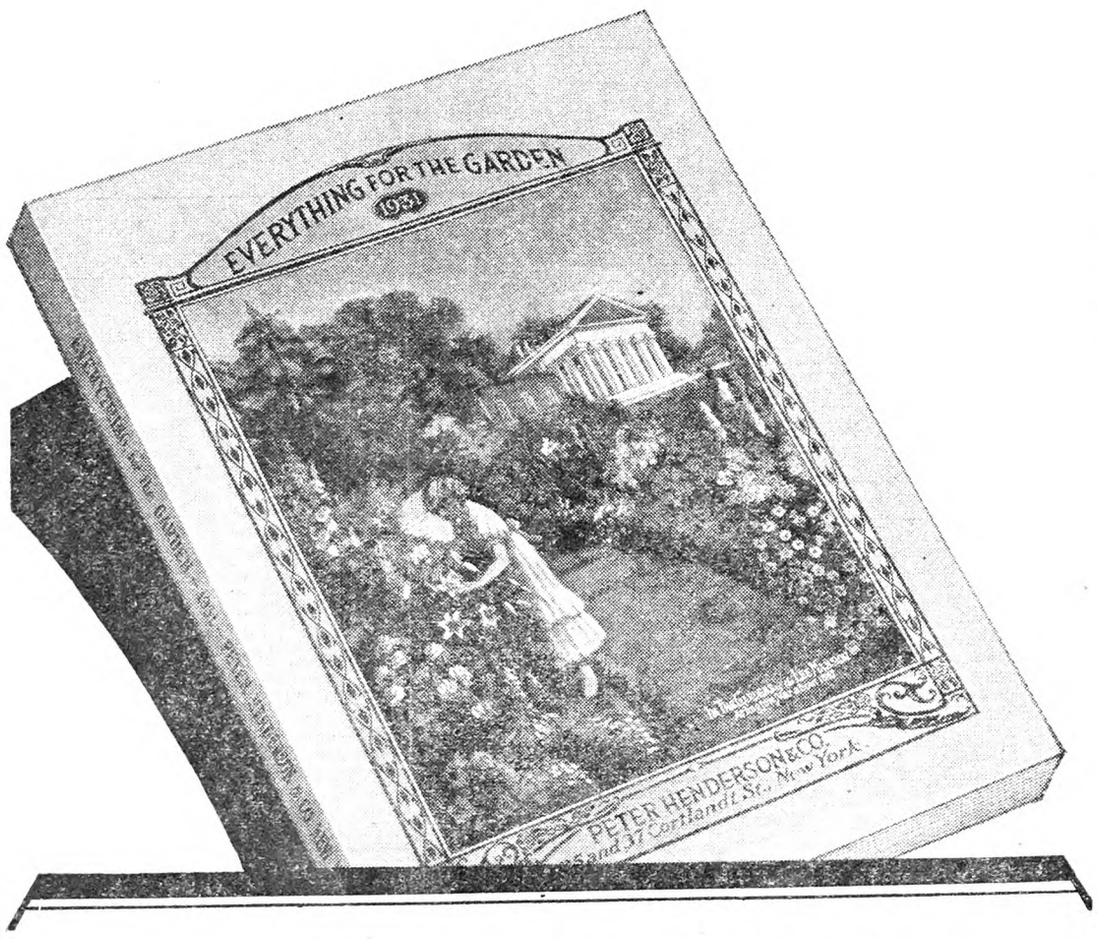

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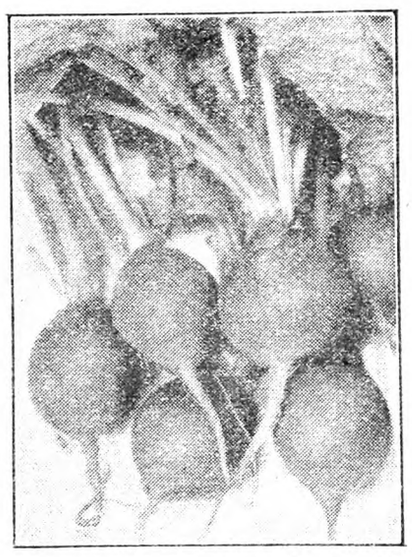

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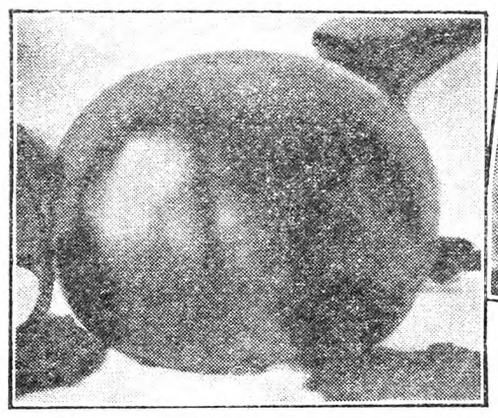

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Big Boston Lettuce

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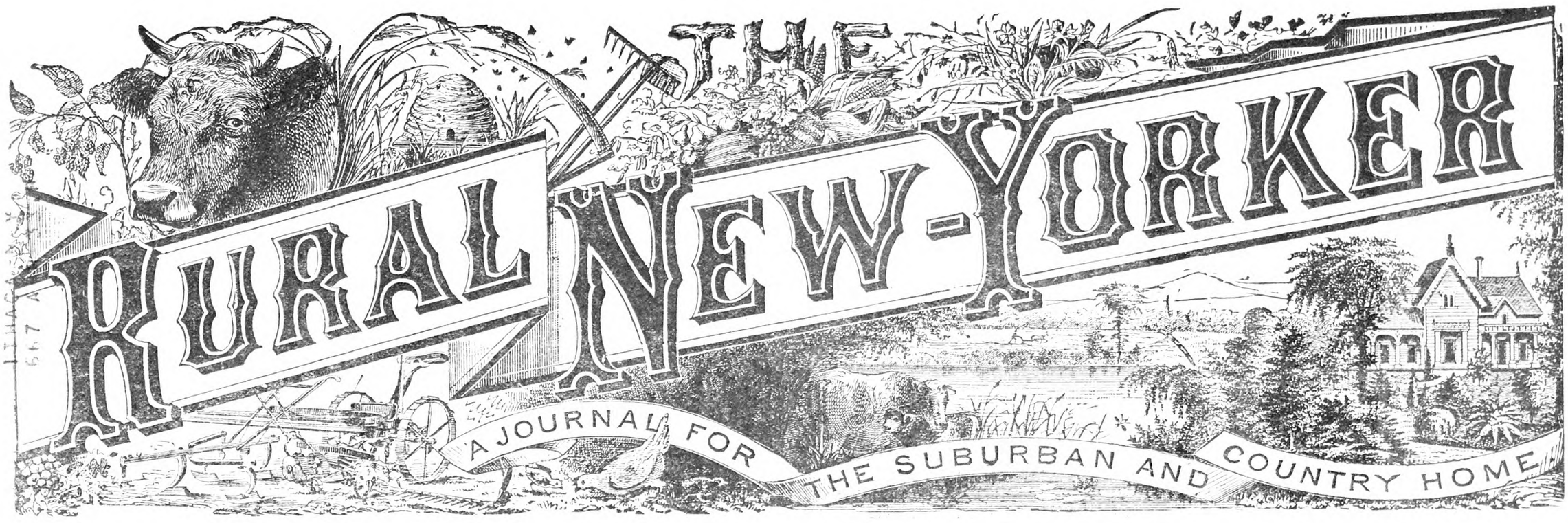

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The Woods in Winter

Practical Beef-Making in Maryland

By K. A. Clark, College Park, Md.

BEEF cows, calves and steers are subjects of very lively interest among Maryland livestock farmers today. Practically every style of beef-making is being followed somewhere within this State. Some farmers are feeding calves of their own raising. Others are buying their feeder calves. However, yearlings, twos or threes, that go into our barns in the Fall to be finished for a Spring market make up the big bulk of the steers fed in Maryland.

Most farmers in this section who are raising and finishing their own calves try to have them dropped early in the Spring. In the Fall the calves are weaned and started on a small amount of grain with hay, silage and cottonseed meal or linseed oilmeal to round out the ration. The cows are wintered in the open as much as possible. Theirs is the job of cleaning up the meadows, stubble fields, corn stover, extra straw and other rough feed. In addition to this bill of fare, or after this cheap roughage has been consumed, they get silage and hay, with now and then a little grain or cottonseed meal, if the weather is very severe, or their condition seems to demand it.

The writer knows of one bunch of cows that were wintered on a large Blue-grass meadow that had not been grazed during the previous Summer. They had access to a straw pile and a shed. That was all. The cows went into the Winter in strong condition and, with their calves, came out the same way in the Spring. Fortunately, our Winters permit and even encourage such methods. Another cattleman in Washington County, Md., has often remarked that his veterinary bills were always high when his cow herd was kept in close quarters. Now he runs them out all Winter and has practically no trouble of that kind. He hauls silage, stover and hay into the fields and feeds there. His cows get the exercise so necessary, if the calves are to come strong, and the manure is in the field. He says he can raise cheaper and better calves than he can buy. The practical manner in which he winters his cow herd, and the uniformly high character of his breeding cattle are two very good reasons why he can do this. Beef cows need plenty of feed during the Winter, but this certainly does not mean expensive feeds. Home-grown roughages serve quite well.

Another cow herd I know receives corn stover hauled into a grown-up pasture field until January or February, depending on the weather. After that, when the calves start coming, the cows get all the Timothy and clover hay they want until grass comes. Over a period of four years this herd of 35 cows has never had more than one dry cow in any one year. These examples are cited to show that cow herds can be cheaply and easily maintained through the Winter season. Like western ranchers divide their range and save part for Winter grazing, it might be advisable for more southeastern farmers to save an extra pasture field and use it to help carry their dry cows during a large part of the Winter.

Silage is a good home-grown product for feeding cow herds during the Winter, or any other season for that matter. It is a contented feeling to have a little silage left over if the pastures should dry up in mid-Summer and cannot supply the feed required. Silage could often be used to save desperate chases when the burned pastures force hungry cows to break through fences into green fields of growing corn and hay. To get back to the wintering of breeding herds, certainly silage and Winter pasture can be combined to carry cows through the Winter just about as well as it can economically be done.

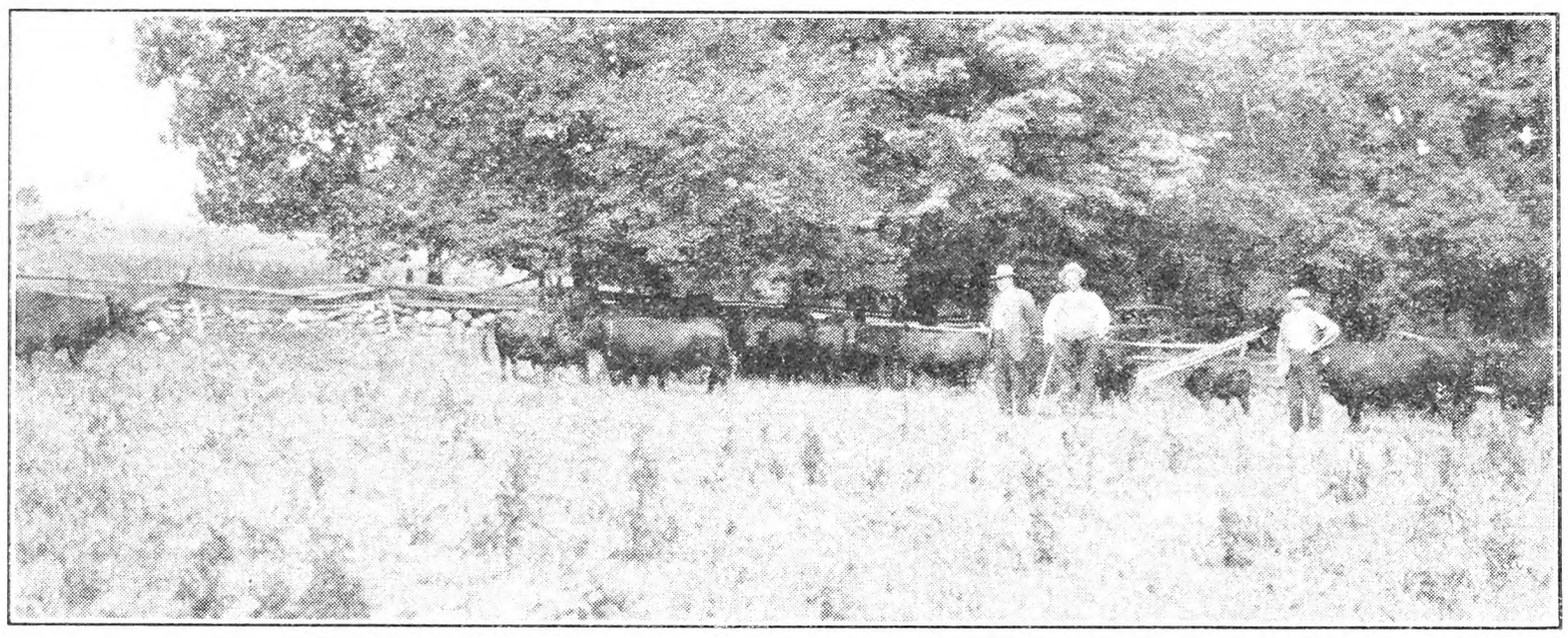
Eventually more attention will be given to the care and treatment of pastures. Those who are now fertilizing and alternating pastures feel they are getting greatly increased pasturage. There is nothing more pathetic or hopeless to an experienced cattleman than an over-stocked, shortly-cropped, desolate-looking pasture. Even though such a pasture may be green, it has no feed in it. A beast will waste so much time searching for a mouthful of grass that he has no time to lie and ruminate and take on flesh. Graziers have long since learned to let Blue grasses and clover almost "head out" in the Spring before turning a hoof on them. Anyone who travels through Piedmont pastures where formerly export steers grazed, and where now cattle graze, though not for export, cannot help but notice here and there a cattleman who does not over-graze. The turf looks vigorous. The cattle are thrifty and carry flesh. What a contrast to those so-called pastures that are really nothing but barren wastes—dusty in dry weather, muddy in wet weather and inhabited by hungry cattle in all seasons.

Sweet clover has proven itself very useful for pastures on farms where only small acreages can be devoted to grazing. Even in the case of extensive farms it would seem that a few acres of Sweet clover could well be used during the early weeks of Spring or possibly to carry cows until the first of July, thus permitting more of the Blue grass to be saved for Fall and Winter grazing.

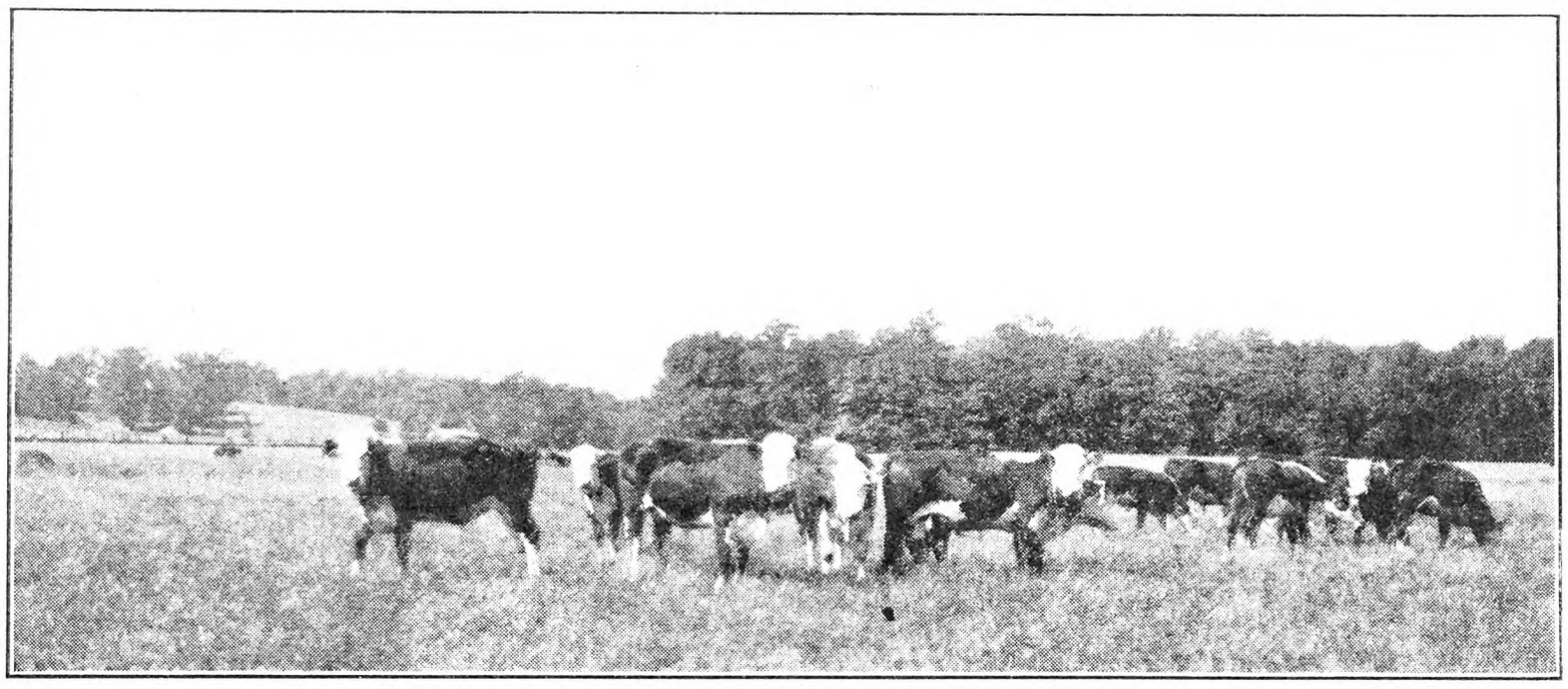
During recent years a great deal of thought and study have been given out by cattle feeders to the question of whether they should maintain cow herds or buy their feeder calves. This is a matter each individual farmer must answer himself. Each plan has its advocates and its advantages. Those who are raising their own calves show no tendency to dispose of their cow herds. This indicates they are proving satisfactory. The chief difficulty in buying calves is in getting the quality desired at a reasonable price. A number of cattlemen here have decided the only way to avoid this trouble is to raise their own calves and they are doing it with good results.

Calves, whether they be raised or purchased, are started on a light grain ration some time late in the Fall. Some feeders get them on full feed as soon as possible, others do not aim to have them on full feed until toward Spring. This depends almost entirely upon when they are to be marketed, upon the feed supply, and upon how one is fixed to feed during the Summer. The usual ration consists of corn-and-cob-meal, cottonseed meal or linseed oilmeal, mixed hay and silage. The gains made generally run from two to three pounds per day while the calves are on full feed. Owing to the fact that corn is none too plentiful on our farms, calves are usually marketed in May, June or July, thus going to market a little earlier in the season, at lighter weights, and probably with somewhat less finish than they would carry if more corn was available. The tendency is to finish more yearlings on a given amount of feed rather than to carry fewer numbers to higher weights and higher degrees of finish.

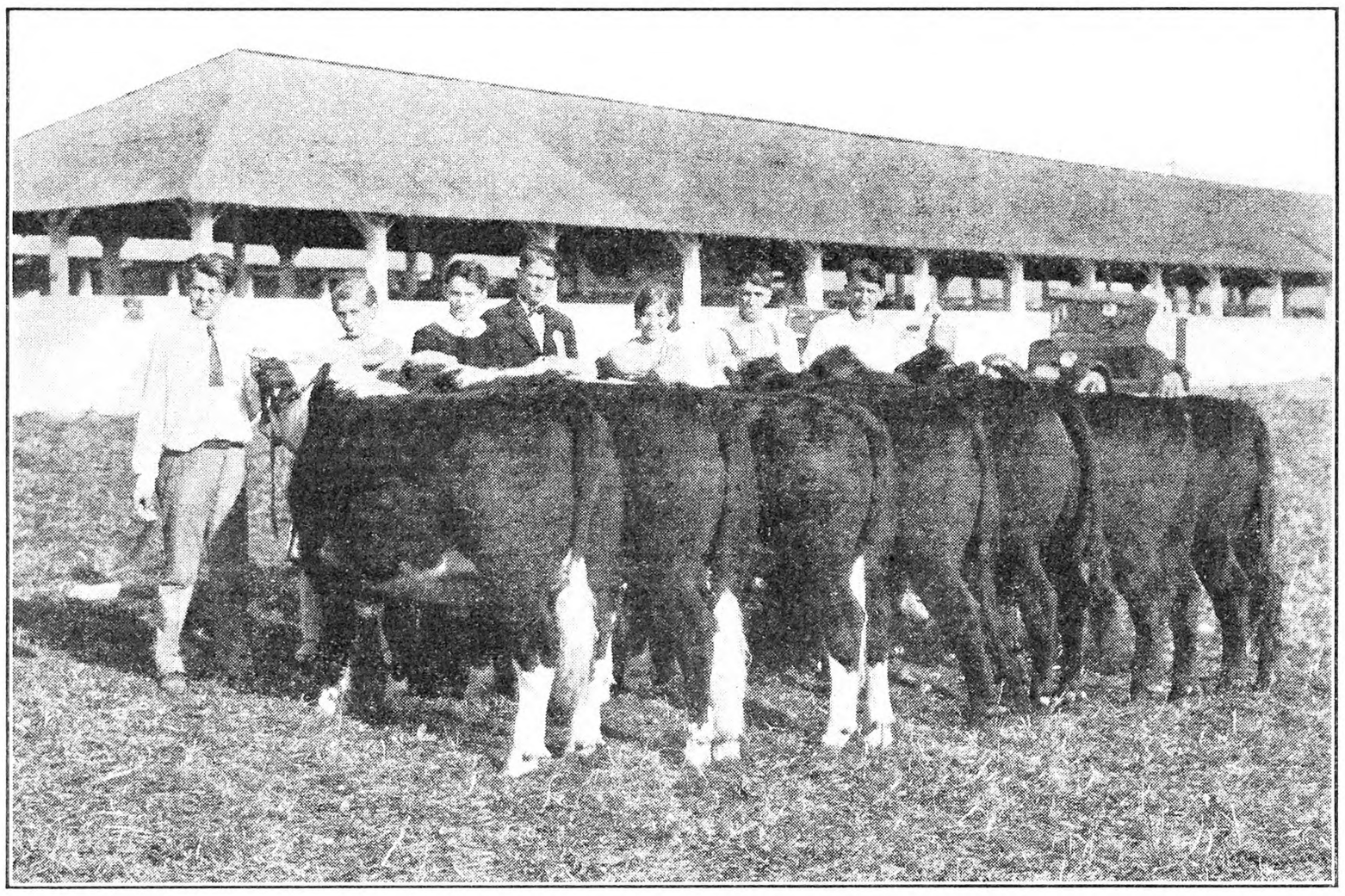
Several interesting variations from this plan of baby beef production have been observed in Maryland. One farmer who runs a herd of about 30 cows has his calves come in the Fall. They are fed a little grain through the Winter while they are on the cows. In the Spring they go to pasture with their mothers. During the Summer they are weaned, but not put on full feed until early in the Winter. They go to market in May or June, weighing 1,000 to 1,200 pounds at 20 months of age. This plan makes extensive use of pasture which is not possible where the calves are put on feed as soon as they are weaned. Another plan has proven profitable to one Maryland farmer. The calves are purchased in the late Fall and wintered cheaply on silage and a little cottonseed meal. They are grazed the following Summer on good Blue grass. As soon as the silo is filled, they are put in the barn and fed for 90 days or more on corn silage and cottonseed meal. During this period cottonseed meal is fed rather heavily, sometimes amounting to as much as five or six pounds per steer per day. On this farm 50 to 75 calves are handled each year, and it is a rare sight to see them grazing knee deep out across 120 acres of excellent Blue-grass pas-



An Eastern Cow Herd Receiving a Visit in Its Midsummer Haunts. Fig. 44



A Grazing Scene in Maryland. Good Steers. Abundant Pasture. Fig. 45



A Group of 4-H Boys and Girls With Their Club Steers at the Frederick, Md., Fair. Fig. 46

ture. The cattle shown in Fig. 45 have been handled in the manner outlined.

Recently one or two farmers who have cow herds have decided to creep-feed their calves while they are nursing their mothers during the Summer, selling the fat calves off the cows in the Fall. This practice has been tried in some of the Western States with good results. It reduces the number of cattle to be carried through the Winter. More cows can be kept where the calves are sold when seven to 10 months of age. That this method of finishing and selling calves will find favor with many beef producers in the East is a safe prediction.

Our feeders are applying higher mathematics to beef production. One man in Howard Co., Md., feeds a car of calves every year. He has been keeping accurate records on his operations. Last year the weight he put on his calves up to 800 pounds cost $11.40 per hundred, and from 800 pounds up to 1,100 pounds it cost $18.80 per hundred. Experiment stations decided long ago that it cost a great deal more to carry fattening cattle to heavy weights than to finish them at lighter weights, but when the farmers themselves arrive at this conclusion by keeping records on their own operations, it means they will not hesitate to change their practices, if by changing more net money is made.

The Winter feeding of steers from yearlings to threes is by far the most common cattle feeding practice in Maryland. As a rule these steers are purchased during the Fall months and started on full feed in November or December. Silage and mixed hay are the roughages generally used. Corn stover is thrown about the barnyard. Steers will eat some of the blades, but they use the greater part of it for bedding and make good manure out of it. A straw pile seems to add a lot of comfort and contentment and atmosphere to a feeding yard. While it does not sound like much of an item, all good cattle feeders consider it necessary to keep cattle well bedded, comfortable and dry under foot if they are to do well.

Corn-and-cob-meal is the principal grain ration. It is fed in small amounts at first and gradually increased up to 15 to 20 pounds per steer per day, depending on several factors. Much cottonseed meal is fed. In fact many feeders here are feeding it heavily and reducing the amount of corn fed. Quite frequently during recent years, cottonseed meal has cost no more per pound than corn. This is an encouragement to use more of it. It has been found that a reasonably good finish can be put on steers with silage and cottonseed meal alone. Naturally, the better the quality of silage, the easier this is to do. It takes more time to finish steers this way, but it can and is being done. Certain conditions through this section seem to suggest even greater use should be made of this combination. About two steers per acre can be finished where silage is made from corn yielding around 50 bushels of corn per acre. At the Ohio Experiment Station very satisfactory gains and profits were made on yearling steers receiving silage, cottonseed meal, and a very small amount of hay. To quote Professor Gerlaugh "we received 752 pounds of gain on steers from an acre of corn through the silo and 372 pounds of gain from an acre of similar corn placed in the crib." This method of fattening steers is bound to hold many possibilities for the farmer who has a small farm or who does not care to devote a large part of his farm to the making of beef.

The southeastern part of Pennsylvania is the greatest feeding area east of the Allegany Mountains. Between 25,000 and 35,000 steers are fed annually in Maryland. Virginia is likewise the scene of extensive feeding operations. And then there is West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and all of old New England. These States represent a great variety of conditions as to climate, altitude, soil, grass, etc.

In former years when one spoke of beef production in the seaboard and Appalachian region, it was quite likely he was referring to the export cattle business. The past several years have witnessed the passing of this trade. Today when the beef cattle industry of this region comes up for discussion it is quite a different subject than it was 30 years ago. Grazing practices of former years are being improved, augmented and transformed with various "crosses." The demands of beef slaughterers are being studied, and efforts are being made to supply them with the quality and character of beef they desire. Production costs are respected, for this region is not favored with cheap surplus corn. Yet real quality and finish are imperative, for the reputation of our bullocks depends on the way they hang up against those western beeves traveling two or three thousand miles to hold a large share of the eastern beef trade. Some think or suspect the raising of beef cattle is gone from these parts. Far from it. This interesting business is changing, improving, and taking on new life. All its romance of former years is merely finding a different expression to inspire its present-day followers.

Costly Culls

AT PRESENT the apple growers of the East are experiencing a crop and market condition different from any prevailing in the past few years. The States located east of the Virginias have matured and harvested a larger crop of apples than in many years. This section of the country contains the largest portion of our consuming population. It is possible for more producers to reach directly the ultimate consumer in this district than in any other where large quantities of fruit are grown, without statistical evidence of movement over public carriers or into organized markets. Stagnation in business and lack of wages by many potential consumers prevent much of the free buying, especially at prices paid in the average of latter years. As is the case in most other food products, prices of apples have dropped to such low levels that it takes little money to buy all the fruits and vegetables a family can possibly consume.

The most interesting problem to the apple grower is, how many apples are being consumed at present prices under prevailing conditions?

With large, fine quality fruit freely offered at low prices it is natural that small and low-grade apples can be sold, only, at prices lower than the labor, package, transportation, storage and selling costs. It is obviously true that all such apples would have been worth more to the grower, unharvested, had he been able to prevent their being gathered with his marketable fruit. It would seem to the casual student that the natural remedy would simply be not to have small and cull fruit picked. That only fruit which will pay for picking and handling is worth picking.

In spite of their seemingly simple economic method of avoiding wasteful expense and limiting the crop to good, usable fruit, this remedy is too often overlooked, and their almost ludicrous situation exists. The number of home or local cold storages has increased greatly the last few years. Small crops the past two years left the growers with inadequate supplies of packages to contain this year's large apple crop. Success in selling apples in field crates and the ease and quickness possible in getting fruit into storage in them, influenced a large part of the growers to purchase crates, rush their apples off the trees and store them unsorted. Soon a wild scramble for crates and more crates developed. Storage space was rapidly filled and became unavailable for much of the fruit. The markets were flooded with the unstorable surplus or it was kept in the orchards or farm buildings awaiting packages, a market or cold storage space.

It seems as though animals act more often from instinct and habit than from reason. The human is no exception. Consequently, a great many growers, many of them the proud possessors of diplomas from our leading institutions of learning, proceeded to strip all the apples from their trees, slide them into crates and fill their storage spaces so full that some of their finest late fruit lacked proper keeping conditions. In with their fruit so well packaged and carefully housed was and is a very considerable amount of culls that will be a complete loss if thrown away when the good grades are prepared for market. Consequently, in the endeavor to get repaid for the money already spent on them, these culls will be sent to market, either separated from or mixed with the desirable apples. In one case they will leave dissatisfaction in their wake. In the other a retailer will try to pass on to his customers fruit which he did not wish to buy and for which he has no ready market. If he comes back for a second supply of the mixture he has learned that he must pay enough less for it so he can throw away the culls and make a profit on the salable portion. In a year when buyers have much fruit to choose from they avoid those packs which are unattractive and troublesome. The owner of this ill-assorted mess sees prospective purchasers glance at his stock and refuse to make an offer, or else name a price which seems to be impossibly low, and then buy from a neighbor at the current prices apples which seemed to be of less value while on the trees, but which have been separated from the undesirable part of the crop.

There seems to prevail a feeling that it is too expensive to pick selectively for size, perfection and color; that some good fruit will be left and lost; that pickers cannot be coaxed or compelled to grade as they pick. Some growers fear the sarcastic remarks of old pickers who think they know all about picking, and detest new-fangled notions. Others lack the backbone and persistence needed to inaugurate a change of method. Others are too innately thrifty or stingy to be able to conceive of gain from the loss of anything that looks or smells like an apple. To many more, it has never occurred that there may be a different and better method of harvesting the apple crop than that in general use. Whatever the cause, entirely too many red-ink apples are being carefully preserved at great extent, resulting in the turning of potential consumers away from apples to other fruits.

A study of the methods used in harvesting some of the other fruits soon shows how necessary and feasible it is to pick selectively. Peaches must be gone over several times to select the mature and large specimens as they develop. Oranges, lemons and grapefruit frequently have the large or better-colored fruits picked, leaving those which need to develop the desired characteristics. Tomatoes and melons cannot all be picked at one time. Why cannot, and should not, the same practice be feasible and good economy in the case of apples? That it can be done and is profitable is proven by the increasing number of successful growers who make several pickings of their apples, selecting those which have attained full size or color or maturity and leaving those which are not yet ready or are not worth picking.

Experienced growers find that, by picking part of the fruit, they can go over the orchard in much less time than when picking the trees clean. Thus they can get the first apples to ripen in more nearly the proper condition than when picking the whole crop at once. They can start sooner and finish later, using fewer men for a longer time, requiring fewer ladders and less equipment. Packing can often be done in the orchard, resulting in far less bruising and expense than when the fruit is run through the packing house. The delay which usually occurs in getting fruit through the packing house into storage or market with loss of condition is often avoided. Bruising and expense of packing from storage is eliminated and the most desirable or "original" pack secured.

This season a most gratifying growth of the small apples left on the trees resulted. In many cases the apples of the second picking were larger than those first picked. These smaller apples, stored on the trees, grew while packages were being obtained or returned, and the cost of storage on tree was nothing.

Thinning of surplus or defective and poorly developed apples in early Summer can greatly simplify or even make unnecessary selective picking. This is especially true in times of deficient moisture, such as the past season. Take the case of an orchard which is set too full of apples to permit the development of full size. Perhaps 10 per cent of the fruit has curculio scars. Suppose that the salutary effects of thinning are denied the thirsty trees. At picking time the outside apples approach maturity and threaten to drop if strong winds should blow. The shaded and more crowded apples are green or small. Fearing the loss of the more mature, larger apples the owner dares not wait for growth and color and strips off his entire crop, taking care to have his men pick clean, and rushes them into storage. When ready to market them he finds such a variation in color and size in the apples in many crates that he cannot sell them as they are, but must grade them. When he has finished he is surprised to find that his sale and cost account is somewhat as follows:

—— LOT 1 ——

Picking 10 bus. at 10c bu.	$1.00	
Packing at 10c bu.	1.00	
Storage at 25c bu.	2.50	
Packages at 15c bu.	1.50	
Cartage at 20c bu.	2.00	
Insurance at 2½c bu.	.25	
Selling at 10 per cent	1.48	
Total cost		$ 9.73
6 bus. sold at $2	$12.00	
3 bus. sold at 85c	2.55	
1 bu. ciders and basket	.25	
Total sales		14.80
Net, per bu., 50¾c, total		$ 5.07

Suppose he had thinned them properly at the right time. The results, with selective picking, would have been something like this:

—— LOT 2 ——

6 bus. picked first time, 5 second, total 11 bus. as in Lot 1. Picking, including packing, 11 bus. at 12c	$1.32	
Storing, 11 bus. at 25c	2.75	
Packages, 11 at 15c	1.65	
Cartage, 11 at 20c	2.20	
Selling, 11 at 10 per cent	2.26	
Insurance at 5c	.55	
Total cost		$10.73
7 bus. sold at $2.25	$15.75	
3 bus. sold at $2	6.00	
1 bu. sold at 85c	.85	
Total sales		22.60
Net, per bu., $1.08; total		$11.87

Or if picked selectively without thinning:

—— LOT 3 ——

6 bus. first picking, 5 seconds, total 11 bus. as Lots 1 and 2. Picking 11 bus. at 12c	$1.32	
Storage, 11 bus. at 25c	2.75	
Packages, 11 at 15c	1.65	
Cartage, 11 at 20c	2.20	
Insurance at 4c	.44	
Selling at 10 per cent	1.87	
Total cost		$10.23
5 bus. sold at $2	$10.00	
4 bus. sold at $1.75	7.00	
2 bus. sold at 85c	1.70	
Total sales		18.70
Net, per bu., 77c; total		$ 8.47

The gain in Lot 3 over Lot 1 is $3.40; Lot 2 over Lot 1, $6.80.

This indicates that the cost of picking and marketing the culls was greater than the price they sold for, and that the ciders in Lot 1 netted a greater loss than the next value of the salable fruit. In the case of the thinned fruit the higher price realized is due to larger outside apples from the first picking and larger inside and fewer cull apples at the second. Another advantage gained by thinning is that the trees go into the Winter in stronger condition and may bear again, sooner than if left overloaded. This is especially true in a dry season.

Selective picking on a large scale requires more strict supervision of pickers and may warrant the use of trained specialists to take the fruit from the picking pail or basket so as to check closely the work of the pickers and segregate the few inferior or unfit apples which must be expected, even with careful picking.

Any efforts which result in the elimination of unprofitable apples from packing-house, storage or market are a direct financial gain to the grower who initiate them and are also of indirect benefit to him and to many others who gain their livelihood in the apple growing and distributing industries.

E. STUART HUBBARD.

Long Live Long John

ABOUT a year ago there appeared in THE R. N.-Y. a long obituary notice about the loss of a variety of potato called Long John. Perhaps it was an unjust imposition on the good nature of the editor to have written that notice, for it might as well be confessed that it was written in the hope that Long John was really not dead, but only hiding. Such proves to be the case. Soon after the appearance of the "obituary" a reader of THE R. N.-Y., W. H. Adken of Augusta Co., Va., wrote that the notice was premature, that, in fact, he knew a neighbor who still had the variety and to prove it he very kindly got a big sample of tubers and sent them to me. Some of the tubers were fully six inches long, about two inches in diameter, and had a pink skin and deep eyes. Some tubers were sent on to Dr. Bushnell of the Ohio Experiment Station, who pronounced them apparently the genuine Long John. More than that, it finally turned out that the Ohio stock was not completely destroyed by frost. Some tubers of this variety that were mixed in other

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stock proved to be sound, and were saved for increase.

It will be recalled that Dr. Bushnell thought this variety must possess very high resistance to the virus diseases, and his argument in favor of the idea is certainly very plausible. It runs like this: Long John has been in the same family for over 90 years, and for the last 30 years has been grown in Central Ohio. In this region potato virus diseases are so common and so destructive that all ordinary varieties are soon rendered wholly unprofitable. The better growers bring in new seed stock every third year in order to keep up their yields. Any variety that can persist in Central Ohio for 30 years, and keep up its yield, must possess some character that other sorts do not have. Is not that character a natural immunity or resistance to such diseases as leaf-roll, mosaic and the like?

The potatoes which Mr. Adkens very kindly sent were planted in a long row at Ithaca. On either side were potatoes severely affected with leaf-roll. The row was outstanding throughout the dry Summer because of the larger size of the plants and their greener, healthier color. Four plants, all from the same tuber, did not appear so healthy as the others, and had the usual symptoms of mosaic. It looked as though the variety was subject to the disease, and that this stock just happened to be almost free from the trouble. But when the plants came into flower these four plants all had white flowers, whereas the remainder of the lot had pink flowers. So then it looked as though this one tuber might be a stray that had sneaked in by accident. Of course the disease might affect a variety in such a way as to make it lose flower color, but no such effect ever seems to have been recorded.

When a full-grown potato plant catches leaf-roll there is no certain way to find out whether it has the disease or not except to grow a succeeding crop. A green aphid, which is known to be the most potent carrier of leaf-roll from plant to plant, appeared rather late in the Summer, so that at harvest time all of the pink-flowered plants appeared to be healthy. Tubers have been saved and will be grown in 1931. Such a test as this has been conducted with a strain of Russet Rural which was said to be leaf-roll immune. The first crop was grown in 1929. In 1930 every plant in the test came leaf-roll! The method is very effective, and the test with Long John should show results early in July. As a matter of fact a fairly good test will be completed before planting time. A single eye will be taken from each of several tubers, and planted in a pot in the greenhouse. This is a very good way to find out what is likely to happen. It is the method used by growers who are interested in getting a start of healthy seed stock.

If Long John really possesses immunity to either leaf-roll or mosaic, or if it is able to produce a good crop of tubers year after year in spite of disease, it will be extremely valuable for breeding stock. It is certain that no one would deliberately pick such a potato for culinary purposes, but it is becoming well known that by cross-breeding it is often possible to combine in one plant the good qualities of two parents. We have already some very good kinds of potatoes, but all of them need resistance to disease to make them even better sorts, so that everyone is hoping that Long John will stand the test. In truth, some crosses have been made already. It only takes a moment to cross-pollinate a potato flower, and it takes even less time to discard worthless seeds. The crosses were made with the idea that it was much better to make them than to spend the Winter wishing they had been made. DONALD REDDICK.

Annual Meeting Ohio State Horticultural Society

The sixty-fourth annual meeting of the Ohio State Horticultural Society will be held February 2-4, at the Horticulture Building, Ohio State University, Columbus, in connection with the Farmers' Week meetings held that week on the university campus. There will be extensive commercial exhibits of machinery and supplies for the fruit growers. An added attraction will be an apple show staged by the students of the Department of Horticulture.

The meeting will begin Monday afternoon at one o'clock. At this half day session, talks will be given on the codling moth, Oriental fruit moth and spray residue removal. A film will be shown of fruit washing machinery in operation.

The Tuesday session is featured by two talks from Professor F. N. Fagan, Pennsylvania State College. In the forenoon he will discuss "Keeping up Fertility in the Orchard," based on observations and experimental work conducted for 23 years at the Pennsylvania Station. In the afternoon he will describe the "Debudding Method of Training Young Apple Trees."

On Wednesday, H. B. Tukey, of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, will speak both in the morning and afternoon. In the forenoon his subject is "The Trend of New Fruit Varieties," and in the afternoon "American Experiences With Stocks for Orchard Plants." The New York Station has done outstanding work in both of these fields of research and Mr. Tukey can give valuable information on these subjects. In the afternoon at a joint session with the Ohio Vegetable Growers' Association, Mary I. Barber, director of Home Econmics for the Kellogg Company, will talk on "The Place of Fruits and Vegetables in the Dietary."

The annual banquet will be held Tuesday evening, addressed by Charles Milton Newcomb, Delaware, O. In addition to the out-of-State speokers, a number of excellent talks have been arranged by various members of the society and representatives from the Ohio Experiment Station at Wooster and Ohio State University, Columbus. Complete program and further details can be secured by writing F. H. Beach, secretary, Department of Horticulture, Ohio State University, Columbus.

An American Trollius

A search through a dozen or more catalogues of America's leading plant growers reveals no trace of that fine American plant, Trollius laxus. Botanists tell us it is a plant of bogs and swampy places, and such situations seem to be chosen by it in nature. I have found it a number of times here in Northern Michigan, usually in mucky ground along stream banks, where it grows in the deep, black soil built up during centuries of stream action. Fortunately for dry-land gardeners, such treatment is not absolutely essential to its well-being. I have seen it in a few gardens of this section, and it seems to be contented if not actually happy growing in common border or rock garden soil. For best results, apparently, it should have a moist home, but any good soil that is deep seems to be sufficient to its needs.

It makes lax growth with stems from six inches to a foot long, and characteristic Trollius leaves mostly in tufts at the base. The creamy yellow blossoms, an inch or more across and wide open, are quite abundant during May and June. It is, so far as I have observed it in nature and inman-made surroundings, an an admirable rock garden plant—one that should have the attention of plant propagators and plant users.

One hears, too, of a white form, variety albiflorus, said to grow in the high Rockies. Maybe we can persuade some of our western friends to make it available. C. W. WOOD.

Michigan.

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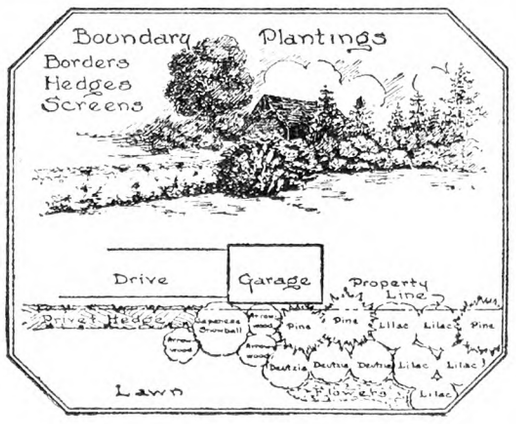

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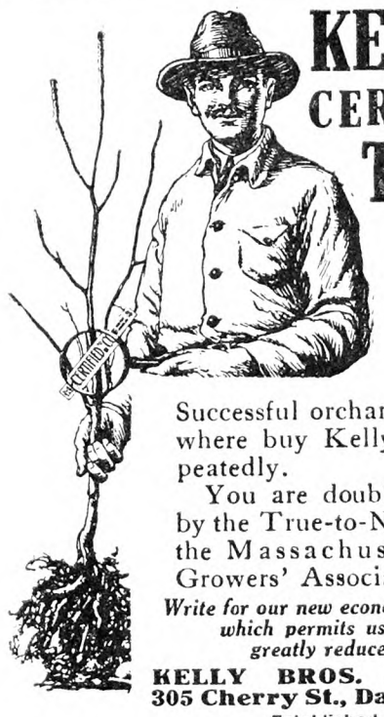

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Apples for Good Appetites

All good country folks should use apples, and if it is true that "An apple a day keeps the doctor away," then it behooves us all to choose them often. Apples are good appetizers, they contain valuable vitamins, and are beneficial in other ways. We like them raw, baked, in sauce, in pies, and in all the many other familiar ways. But here are some "ways" less commonly used, and you may enjoy trying some of them.

Instead of the time-honored cranberry sauce for use with the festive bird here is jellied apple sauce made in this way: Stew tart apples until soft enough to sift through a colander or sieve, making sure there will be no lumps. Add enough sugar to sweeten, and a little gelatine dissolved in a little warm water, mixing in one tablespoon for every pint of sauce. Pour the sauce into small jelly molds and when cold it will be stiff for serving.

Here is one that will be good to serve as an accompaniment to the roast, or as a tasy conserve, and bears the alluring name of red apple halves in syrup. Use fairly tart apples, pare them very carefully so as to preserve their natural symmetry, cut them into halves, put them into a shallow stewpan large enough to allow each half to rest on the bottom without elbowing against its neighbor. Cover with boiling water and one cup of sugar for every six apples. We like to drop in a few red cinnamon candies as they so beautifully "point up" the natural color in the apples, but this is wholly optional. Stew slowly so that the apple halves will not burst in cooking, removing them very carefully to a dish when done. Let the syrup cook from 20 to 30 minutes longer with or without a few slices of lemon in it, as you prefer; then pour it over the apples in the dish and serve cold.

If you have no "tart" apples for the above rules, and yours happen to be "sweetings," as some of our good old trees are, then you may have for tomorrow's dinner this sweet apple cornmeal pudding (boiled). And here is how you'd make it. Into a pint of hot sweet milk stir enough sifted yellow cornmeal for a fairly stiff batter. Then add one level teaspoon of salt and one teaspoon of soda dissolved in half a cup of molasses. Next stir in two cups of chopped sweet apple, pour the mixture into a well-oiled pudding tin and boil about three hours. Have the water at a bubbling boil when the cooking first starts.

If your family is not fond of puddings, and calls often for "pie," then you may serve them this apple custard pie, as both apples and eggs are to be found on most every farm. You'll need one and a half cups of sweet milk, two eggs, half a cup of sugar and one cup of thick stewed and strained apple. Beat the two egg yolks and mix with the apple, flavoring it with nutmeg. Mix in the milk and, lastly, the two egg whites. Partly bake the one crust before pouring in the filling. Bake until well done.

If you do not like to take time to make the stewed apple, here is a quickly made apple custard pie. Half fill an under crust with very thin slices of raw apple. Over this pour a custard made with four beaten eggs, one quart of sweet milk, half a cup of sugar, half a teaspoon of salt, a bit of melted butter and a few shakes of ground nutmeg.

A very dainty combination of apples and eggs will be found in these patty-pan tarts made this way. Pare, quarter, core and boil in half a cup of water until soft 10 tart apples. Strain, and add three beaten eggs, the juice and grated outer rind of two lemons, one-third of a cup of butter, one and a half cups of sugar (or more if needed). Beat all together well, fill into patty-pans lined with a good pastry, and bake in a hot oven until done—perhaps 10 minutes.

Browned apple fritters are delicious. Just try them some day. First make a batter of one cup of flour, one-fourth teaspoon of salt, one and a half level teaspoons of baking powder, one beaten egg, and two-thirds of a cup of sweet milk. Beat all together until well blended. Peel, core and slice four large apples. Add to them a tablespoon of lemon juice and two tablespoons of powdered sugar. Dip each slice into the prepared batter and fry to a delicate brown in deep, hot fat. Drain, and sprinkle with powdered sugar.

And now for a good, substantial baked apple pudding made this way: Fill a buttered pudding dish with pared, quartered and cored apples. Place them in the oven while making a batter of one cup of flour, one teaspoon of baking powder, a little salt, one tablespoon of butter, one beaten egg, half a cup of sugar, and half a cup of sweet milk. Pour this over the apples and bake until brown, serving with this sauce: Heat two cups of milk in a double boiler, add two beaten eggs, half a cup of sugar, and a little salt. When cooked, flavor with vanilla.

FRANCES BLAKE.

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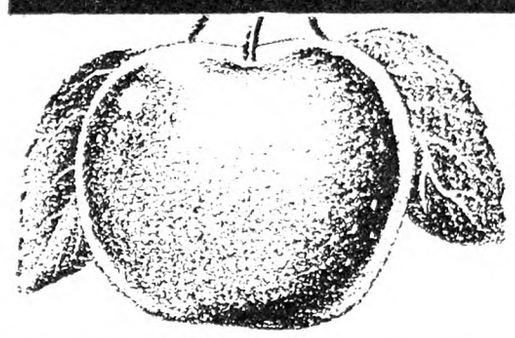

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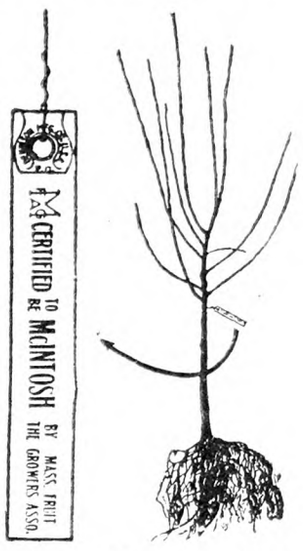

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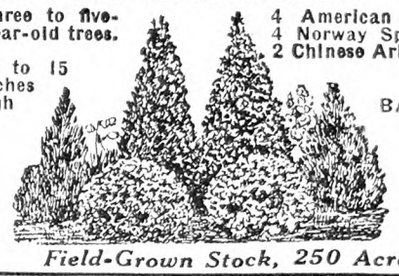

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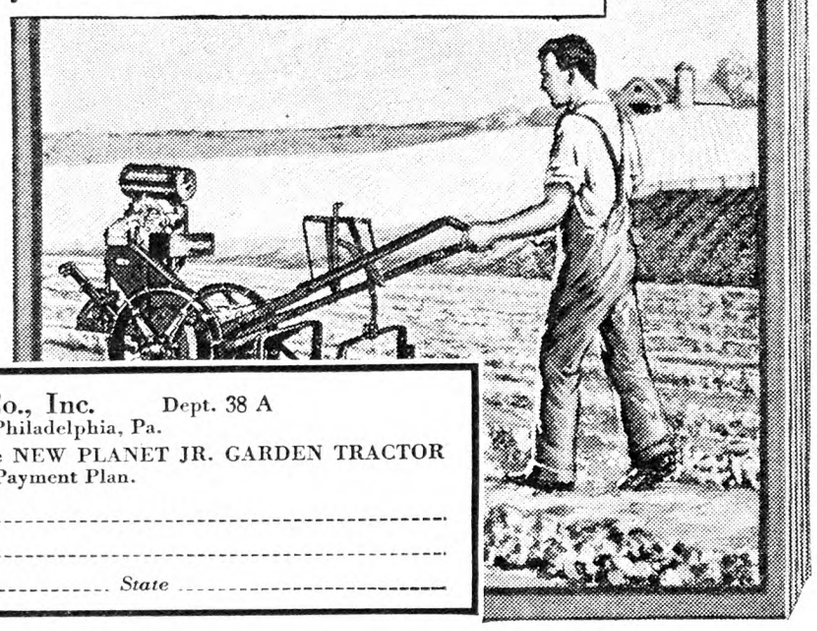

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Long Acres Talks Apples

For the man who is considering setting an apple orchard, there are several factors which warrant serious consideration. One, which is rarely considered, yet highly important, is the question of actuating motive. Why are we setting this orchard? Is it because we expect to make money through sales of fruit, do we wish to beautify and enrich the home, or have we posterity in mind? The last motive is altruistic, yet probably a real factor in many minds, as we wish to leave behind something which will be a valuable and living memorial to our children.

The second, and perhaps more important factor, is the age of the man who intends to set an orchard. A young man may well include in his list such standard varieties as Baldwin, Northern Spy, Grimes Golden, Rhode Island Greening, Willow Twig, yet none of these will come into profitable bearing short of 15, nearer 20 years, although they will live for a hundred years if given some care. Twenty years is a long look ahead for the man in his forties, so these varieties should not be selected unless permanency is a desirable factor. For this man such varieties as McIntosh, Cortland, Jonathan, Stayman Winesap, Wealthy, Wagener and Ben Davis are much better, as they will come into bearing at a much earlier age. These earlier bearing varieties are not so long-lived as the late bearers, but will average up to 30 years before becoming unprofitable.

Another vital factor in selection is vision. By this we mean the ability to visualize your surroundings from the viewpoint of marketing. For the orchardist of from one to 10 acres, local markets will always furnish the bulk of sales. Long-established communities commonly develop preferences in apple varieties, and demand those varieties. Communities which are rapidly changing from early American to a preponderance of foreign born will demand a totally different list of varieties. Also large cities furnish markets for varieties which would be undesirable in villages, city folks demand size and color, with little attention to quality. For this market one might consider such varieties as Wolf River, Hubbardston, Gideon, Northwestern Greening, Duchess and Twenty Ounce, although villagers would sniff at these pumpkins of appledom.

Location also has an influence upon selection of varieties. The East knows and calls for Rome Beauty, York Imperial, Newtown Pippin and King; the Middle West favors the Jonathan, Winesap, Stayman, Ben Davis, while the Far West wants Delicious, Wolf River and Hubbardston. There will always be a limited, local demand for the fringe varieties such as Pound Sweet, Russet, Belleflower, Canada Red, Yellow Transparent, Fameuse (Snow), Wealthy, Winter Banana, but these should be limited.

One very common mistake is to set too many varieties so that there is not a real market crop of any one. I have known a Baldwin tree to produce at one picking 27 barrels of apples, although this was an exceptional yield. Trees should easily average 20 bushels to the tree when in full bearing so it becomes apparent that even a small orchard will produce too much for one family consumption and a local market.

One great advantage of the old varieties such as Ben Davis, Baldwin and Stayman is that they are long keepers. Every year sees a glut of apples at picking time with a consequent low price, but varieties such as McIntosh and Jonathan must be marketed at that time unless expensive storage facilities are available. That is one reason why my own planting includes 25 Ben Davis although my neighbors doubted my sanity when I set them. In late Spring, when apples are scarce and high in price, the old Ben Davis is right on the job with a rich red smile and not a wrinkle.

Thus we see that selecting trees for a new apple orchard calls for far more than simply selecting from highly colored pictures. Peaches, plums, even pears are more or less transient affairs, but there is an inevitable permanency about an apple orchard which warrants prolonged and careful thinking before selecting the varieties which make up the orchard. Too few trees are as bad as too many in the home orchard as it leads to neglect, because too few do not warrant investment in spray machinery and materials. Too many interfere with the regular farm work. Perhaps the home orchard should not contain less than 50 nor more than 100 trees, and should consist of two Summer, two early Fall, two later Fall and not over four varieties of Winter apples, this latter because so many Winter varieties have this biennial bearing habit and thus only one would mean every other year without Winter apples.

It does seem that a Ben Davis tree is related to a sheep for it surely becomes woolly if neglected. Cut off a small branch and from two to five sprouts spring out around the cut. I have just reached mine in my Winter pruning and I fairly have to carve my way into the tree before I can really begin to prune. These trees were not pruned last year and are extra brushy but they are getting a real thinning out this year. A Ben Davis apple is not a high-quality fruit, but the difference between no apples at all and Ben Davis apples is immeasurable, so when those trees get to bearing real crops, the apples are going into a pit and stay there until early Spring.

L. B. REEBER.

Berrien Co., Mich.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

The State of Ohio looms big among the Grange States. Third in rank in Grange membership, it also boasts of furnishing the present master and secretary of the National Grange. It stands at the head in the number and membership of its Juvenile Granges and in many other features it is numbered among the leaders in the family of Grange States.

The Ohio State Grange has recently held its 58th annual session, the meeting being held in the city of Marion, and considered one of the most successful in the State order's nearly three score years of activity. State Master Walter F. Kirk was re-elected, a class of 791 received the sixth degree, and a pageant, depicting the development of the Grange order was presented. The other officers chosen were: Overseer, C. A. Dyer; lecturer, Joseph W. Fichter; steward, Clyde W. Purdy; assistant steward, Guy E. Johnson; chaplain, Rev. W. C. Patterson; treasurer, C. S. Randolph; secretary, John Cunningham; gatekeeper, H. A. Atwood; Ceres, Miss Harriett Weaver; Pomona, Mrs. Pearl Bailey; Flora, Mrs. Grace Holl; lady assistant steward, Mrs. Edith Lukens. The secretary, John Cunninghom, was the only new officer elected, succeeding W. G. Vandenbark, who was not a candidate for re-election. Following the State Grange session, Mr. Vandenbark was chosen as business agent of the State Grange, by the State executive committee. Paul McNish was re-elected as a member of the executive committee and S. B. Stowe was elected to the committee to complete the unexpired term of John Cunningham, chosen as State secretary.

A total of 56 new Granges were organized in Ohio during the past year, including 19 new Subordinate and 22 new Juveniles. Five additional new Granges were organized in October, immediately following the close of the Grange year, Sept. 30. Silk flags were presented by the Ohio State Grange to six Subordinate Granges of the State which attained a rank of 96 or over in Grange work during the year. A medal was awarded to Mrs. Leota Eberly, lecturer of Union Grange of Wayne Co., O., by National Lecturer James C. Farmer, Mrs. Eberly having won second place in the nationwide contest sponsored by the National Grange for lecturers in giving answers to 100 questions on Grange work.

Sandusky was selected as the place of meeting for the 59th annual session, to be held in December, 1931. National Master Louis J. Taber announced that at this next session at Sandusky, the National Grange will present gold medals to all members who have belonged to the Grange 50 years or more. C. R. Massey, of Malta, O., was re-elected as master of the State Deputy Masters' Association, and Mrs. J. P. Kelser was chosen master of the Juvenile Deputy Matrons' Association. Mrs. Vernon E. Crouse, of North Lima, was elected lecturer of the State Juvenile Deputy Matrons' Association, succeeding Mrs. E. C. Bell. The State Grange voted an increase of one cent per quarter per member in its State dues. One hundred twenty-six lecturers, representing 54 counties of Ohio, attended the State conference of lecturers held in connection with the State Grange session. Miss Edith Ann Wright was recently installed as secretary of Webster Grange, Monroe Co., N. Y., for the 16th consecutive term. Miss Wright had also previously served her Grange as secretary for four years. Webster Grange is the largest Grange in the world, with nearly 1,100 members.

The report of National Grange Secretary, Harry A. Caton, for the first quarter of the new Grange year, from Oct. 1 to Jan. 1, is most encouraging, and shows a gain each month in new Granges organized. The total for the quarter of new Subordinate Granges is 57, as against 46 for the corresponding quarter one year ago. The report by months follows: 1930, October, 21; November, 22; December, 14; total, 57; 1929, October, 15; November, 19; December, 12; total, 46.

The list of new organizations is divided among the States as follows: South Carolina, 12; North Carolina, 9; Ohio, 9; Washington, 8; Oregon, 7; California, 4; Kansas and Michigan, 2 each; and New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont and Virginia one each. In the new Juveniles New York and Pennsylvania are tied with three each; Idaho, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon and Rhode Island have one each. In new Pomona Granges, South Carolina leads with three. Ohio has two and North Carolina and Vermont one each. In reorganizations, Michigan leads with six for the quarter, with two each in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and one each in Colorado and Kansas. Ohio has one Juvenile Grange reorganized and one Juvenile Pomona reorganized.

More members have received the sixth degree during the past Grange year by far than ever before in the order's history, says National Secretary Caton. He also states that the seventh degree class at the Rochester session of the National Grange, 11,125 was almost exactly the same as the total for the first 22 years of the period from 1884, when the degree was first given up to and including 1905. Perfect reports were received from the State secretaries of New York, New Hampshire, Ohio and Rhode Island for the quarter just ended, says Secretary Caton.

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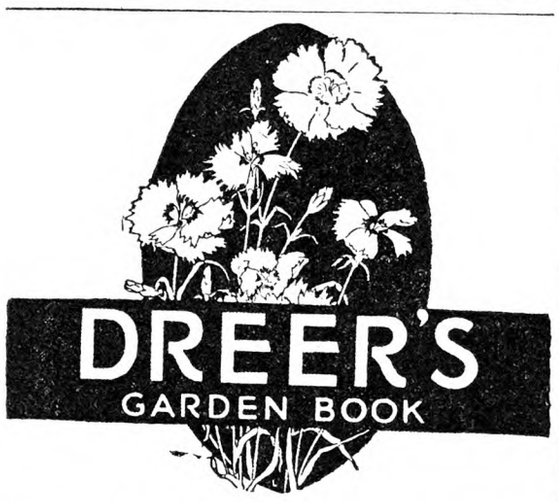

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News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

"Increasing the Color of Cranberries After Removal from the Vines," by Bonnie R. Fudge, New Jersey Bulletin 504, states that while practical management of cranberries requires their picking before the berries are fully colored, the proper coloring may be developed by placing the cranberries into a temperature of about 50 degrees with high humidity of the surrounding air and with diffused sunlight reaching the berries. In several weeks under such conditions, they reach their maximum amount of a deep lustrous red.

The Oriental fruit moth is still eluding methods of control, according to Bulletin 457 of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, O. The authors, L. A. Stearns and R. B. Neiswander, indicate that while some spray combinations still in the experimental stage offer some hope of future control of the Oriental fruit moth, no special spray recommendation is advisable at the present time. They add, "For the present, the supplementary control measures generally recommended—Fall application of paradichlorobenzene (PDB), Spring cultivation, packing-house sanitation, adequate disposal of cull fruit, the separation of early and late varieties of peaches and apples in making new plantings, and moderation in pruning and fertilization—should be adhered to in an endeavor to reduce infestation in so far as may be possible."

Michigan pear growers have been cautioned against purchasing pear trees propagated on the various Oriental pear seedlings once thought so promising for root stocks resistant to pear blight, according to Stanley Johnston in the *Michigan Quarterly Bulletin* for November, 1930. All the Oriental pear stocks have some fault or faults, serious in nature, which have lead Mr. Johnston to remark, "Though French pear seedlings are more susceptible to blight than some other stocks, and also have a tendency to sucker, they are so satisfactory in other respects that they should be considered the best seedlings to use as root stocks for pears in Michigan and probably in other districts of like climatic conditions. Eventually types or strains of the Oriental species may be found that do not possess the faults of those now in use and that may be superior to the French pear seedlings. In the meantime, however, nurserymen are to be discouraged from using Oriental pear seedlings and growers are to be cautioned against purchasing trees propagated on them."

The *Monthly Bulletin* of the California Department of Agriculture for November, 1930, makes the following interesting observation: "Several interceptions of Japanese beetles from automobiles carrying New Jersey licenses have been made recently at border quarantine stations. A number of live larvae of this insect pest were taken from soil about the roots of plants at the Yermo Station. The plants were being transported by an automobile tourist and undoubtedly would have been responsible for the establishment of an infestation within the State. Another larva was taken from soil at the Daggett Station, and earlier in the season two adult beetles were shaken from a coat carried in an automobile which had come direct from New Jersey." In spite of the most careful inspection work of the California Department of Agriculture, it looks as if it would be only a question of time until some of the live beetles enter that State, where they could become a serious menace to the fruit basket of the nation, even though California is the most energetic horticultural State in combating plant pests.

While browsing around the library the other day, the following bit of information came to light in the 1882 "Report of the Missouri State Horticultural Society;" modern entomologists will be interested: "When, however, they (the egg masses of the common orchard tent caterpillar) have escaped the observation of the prudent orchardist, and the nest (tent) is formed, the shot-gun will be found serviceable, placing only powder in the barrels and holding at a convenient distance. When the gun is discharged, the limb will be as clean as though it had been struck by a Kansas cyclone." A native of Kansas gave that talk before

(Continued on Page 93)

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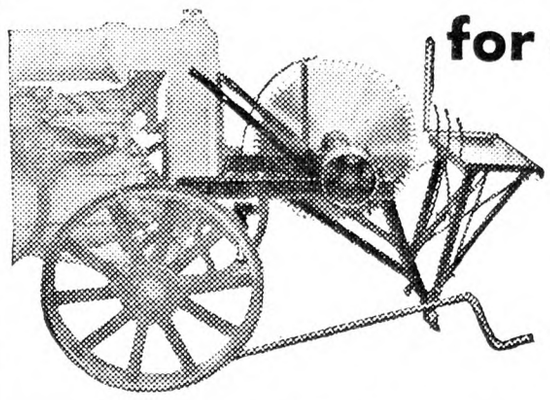

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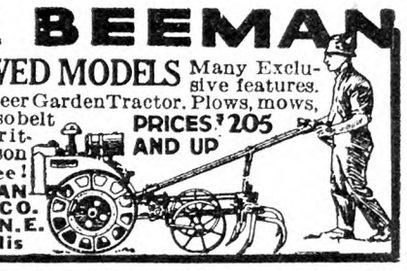

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Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

January 15, 1931.

MILK

January: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.61; 2B, $1.86; 2C (milk made into sour cream), $1.51; Class 3, $1.60.

In classes 2A, 2B, and 2C a differential of 5c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat is added to milk testing above 3.5 per cent and deducted for that testing below this point. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c per .1 of 1 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $1.70; Class 3, $1.60.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh fancy	$0.28½@	$0.29
Extra 92 score		.28
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.26 @	.27¾
Seconds	.24½@	.25½
Lower grades		.24
Ladles	.22 @	.25
Packing stock	.15 @	.21
Renovated	.25½@	.26½
Sweet fancy	.30½@	.31
Extra		.30
Firsts	.28 @	.29¾
Seconds	.26 @	.27½
Centralized	.24 @	.27

CHEESE

State flats, short held	$0.21 @	$0.22½
Fresh, specials		.19
Fresh fancy		.18
Wisconsin, Whole Milk—		
Flats, 1930 cured	.18½@	.19½
Fresh	.16½@	.17
Daisies, fresh fancy	.16½@	.17
1930 cured	.18½@	.19½
Young America, fresh	.17 @	.17½
June	.19½@	.20
Other States, daisies	.16½@	.17

EGGS

Nearby whites extra	$0.33 @	$0.33½
Average extras		.28
Extra firsts	.27 @	.27½
Firsts	.26 @	.26½
Pacific Coast	.28 @	.30¾
Mixed colors	.29 @	.30
Gathered best	.28 @	.29
Fair to good	.20 @	.26
Storage best	.19½@	.21½
Lower grades	.14 @	.16

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.27@	$0.38
Fair to good	.23@	.25
Roosters	.14@	.20
Fowls	.18@	.28
Ducks	.14@	.23
Geese	.14@	.22
Capons—Western, 9 lbs.	.38@	.44
8 lbs.	.36@	.42
7 lbs.	.34@	.40
6 lbs.	.32@	.37
5 lbs.	.30@	.34
Under 5 lbs.	.28@	.32
Slips	.25@	.34
Nearby, 9 lbs.	.40@	.47
8 lbs.	.38@	.45
7 lbs.	.36@	.43
6 lbs.	.34@	.40
5 lbs.	.32@	.37
Under 5 lbs.	.30@	.36
Slips	.27@	.36
Turkeys, dry—State, Md., Va.—		
Young toms	.37@	.44
Hens	.36@	.41
Mediums	.30@	.37
Northwestern & Mt. States—		
Young toms	.36@	.43
Hens	.35@	.40
Mediums	.30@	.36
Western—Young toms	.36@	.42
Hens	.35@	.39
Mediums	.30@	.36
Southwestern—Young toms	.35@	.41
Hens	.34@	.38
Mediums	.30@	.35
Old toms	.30@	.33
Hens	.32@	.35
Squabs, graded, lb.	.35@	.60
Dark, doz.	2.00@	3.00
Culls	1.50@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.22@	$0.25
Chickens	.23@	.30
Roosters		.12
Ducks		25
Geese		.20
Rabbits, lb.	.12@	.20

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$8.00@11.35
Bulls	5.00@ 6.25
Cows	2.75@ 4.50
Calves, best	13.00@14.00
Common to good	9.00@11.50
Sheep	3.00@ 4.00
Lambs	7.50@ 9.00
Hogs	8.00@ 9.00

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.13@	$0.16
Good to choice	.08@	.12
Lambs, bothouse, head	6.00@	11.00
Pigs, 15 to 25 lbs.	.16@	.20
Steers, 100 lbs.	18.00@	20.00
Bulls	9.75@	11.75
Cows	10.00@	14.00

POTATOES

L. I., 150 lbs.	$1.85@	$3.50
In bulk, 180 lbs.	3.75@	4.00
Maine, 180 lbs.	3.50@	3.75
Idaho, bu. box	2.50@	2.75
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bu.	.75@	3.00
Del. and Md. bskt.	1.00@	2.00

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$0.40@	$0.75
Brussels sprouts, qt.	.10@	.17
Cabbage, ton	21.00@	24.00
Carrots, bu.	.65@	.85
Cauliflower, bu.	2.00@	2.75
Celery, doz.	.75@	1.50
Dandelions, Tex., bu.	1.00@	1.25
Knob Celery, 100 bchs.	8.00@	12.00
Cucumbers, bu.	2.00@	5.50
Eggplants, bu.	1.00@	2.00
Horseradish, bbl.	2.50@	5.50
Kale, bbl.	.75@	2.00
Leeks, 100 bchs.	2.00@	3.00
Lettuce, bu.	2.00@	3.50
Okra, bu.	2.50@	4.50
Onions—		
Wn. N. Y., yel., 100-lb. bag	.90@	1.15
Orange Co., yellow,		
100-lb. bag	1.00@	1.25
50-lb. bag	.50@	.65
Red, 100-lb. bag	1.25@	1.35
White, 50-lb. bag	.65@	1.25
Mid. Wn., yel., 100-lb. bag	1.00@	1.35
50-lb. bag	.50@	.75
Red, 100 lbs.	1.25@	1.50
50 lbs.		.50
White, 50 lbs.	.75@	1.25
Parsnips, bu.	.75@	1.00
Peas, bu.	4.50@	9.00
Peppers, bu.	1.00@	3.50
Radishes, bu.	.35@	.75
Salsify, 100 bchs.	7.00@	8.00
Spinach, bu.	.90@	1.00
Squash, Winter, bbl.	1.75@	2.50
String beans, bu.	3.00@	8.00
Watercress, 100 bchs.	1.50@	7.00

DRIED BEANS—*Jobbing Prices*

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$5.50@	$6.75
Pea		5.50
Red kidney	9.50@	9.75
White kidney		7.75

FRUITS

Apples, McIntosh, bbl.	$4.00@	$7.00
Wealthy	2.00@	4.00
Greening	2.00@	6.00
Baldwin	2.00@	5.00
Spy	2.25@	5.00
York	5.50@	6.50
Pears, bu.	1.00@	1.75
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	1.50@	3.75
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.30@	.50

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy, ton	$29.00@	30.00
No. 2	27.00@	28.00
No. 3	23.00@	26.00
Clover mixed	22.00@	28.00
Straw, rye	14.00@	15.00
Oat and wheat	12.00@	13.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.	$1.08⅛
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.87½
Oats, No. 2 white	.44
Rye	.44⅝

WHEAT IN OTHER MARKETS

Chicago, red		$0.82¾
Kansas City —		
No. 2 dark	$0.70½@	.73
Duluth, No. 1 dark	.77⅝@	.80⅝
Winnipeg—		
No. 1 northern		.54¾

Retail Prices at New York

Butter, best, lb.	$0.36@	$0.38
Eggs, best, doz.	.40@	.45
Gathered	.30@	.35
Turkeys, lb.	.35@	.50
Chickens	.35@	.45
Ducklings	.30@	.35
Capons	.48@	.55
Apples, doz.	.30@	.35
Oranges, doz.	.35@	.50
Potatoes, peck	.35@	.40
Lettuce, head	.10@	.15
Cabbage, lb.	.03@	.04
String beans, lb.	.25@	.30

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by the Bureau of Markets, New Jersey Department of Agriculture.)

The apple market continued in its dull position, with the exception of Rhode Island Greenings, which moved fairly well at $4.50 per barrel for 2¼ inches and up. Bushel stock was generally slow, with Pennsylvania Staymans selling at $1 75 to $1.80 for 2¾-inch stock, and Yorks of rather ordinary quality and condition at $1.25 to $1.35. There was only a fair demand for the fancy marks of desirable varieties of nearby apples at 50 to 80c per ⅝-bu. basket. Both old and new cabbage moved slowly and the market was again weaker. New York State Danish in 100-lb. sacks sold at $1.10 to $1.25, while 90-lb. sacks continued dull at $1 to $1.10. The price of bulk cabbage was also weaker, with most sales made at $20 to $22 per ton. Celery held about steady under a normal movement. New York State offerings in the rough sold at $2 to $2.50 per 2-3 crates, while full crates from California, medium sizes, brought $6 to $7 for washed stock. Onions continued to move slowly on a dull market, and only the best offerings met a satisfactory demand. New York and Indiana yellows in 100-lb. sacks sold at $1 to $1.10, with poorer neglected at 75c. Colorado and Utah Valencias in 50-lb. sacks were weaker at $1.15 to $1.25. Lettuce was steady for western Iceberg, but southern stock was dull. Mushrooms continued in liberal supply from Pennsylvania and the market continued to be dull and draggy. Best whites in 3-lb. baskets sold at 50 to 75c, while the poorer grades ranged from 25 to 50c. Sweet potatoes moved fairly well throughout the holiday period, but immediately thereafter, they lapsed into their former dull position. Delaware and Maryland stock were quoted at $1 to $1.25 per hamper. Nearby sweet potatoes ranged from $1 to $1.25 per ⅝-bu. bskt. The market on such vegetables as chicory, escarole, endive and kale was dull. Spinach fluctuated somewhat but at the close the market was slightly stronger for Texas offerings, which sold on a fairly active market at 90c to $1 a bushel. Turnips were steady, with nearby stock bringing 25 to 50c per ⅝-bu. basket. Canada rutabagas were in light supply and most sales were made at 65 to 75c per 50-lb. sacks. The market in snap beans was slightly weaker, as the quality of the arrivals from Florida stock was not as good as during the previous week. Best stock sold at $5 to $6.50 per hamper, while some imported stock from Mexico brought $6.50 to $7. Beets from Texas were steady, while the market for carrots was firm. The potato market continued dull, with stock slightly weaker at the close. Maine Gr. Mts. in 100-lb. sacks sold at $1.85 to $2, while some bulk potatoes brought mostly $1.95 per 100 lbs. Idaho bakers were mostly $2.25 to $2.40 per 100 lbs., with baking stock in.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Receipts of eggs were again lighter on the Philadelphia market during the past week. The total receipts amounted to 24,650 cases compared with 30,767 cases the week previous and 16,994 cases during the corresponding week of 1930. Although the receipts were lighter than the previous week, they were more than ample for the limited trading, and the market for the fresh arrivals was weak. Fresh extra firsts sold slowly at 30c, compared with 33 to 34c the week before. Fresh firsts also shared in the general decline of the market and brought only 29c. Fresh seconds were dull but held steady at 23 to 24c. The storage movement showed no improvement, but the price level managed to hold to the previous levels, of 21 to 22c per dozen. During 1930 the total receipts amounted to 1,758,781 cases, compared with 1,697,122 cases in 1929, and 1,735,234 cases in 1928.

Receipts of live poultry were light all week, but the demand and trading were light, and the light supplies on hand were ample for the amount of business transacted. Prices held steady on the most desirable offerings, but the lower grades were shaded in order to prevent accumulations. Fancy colored fowls brought 25 to 26c per lb., with Leghorns at 18 to 20c. Mixed colors were very dull at 22 to 24c. Spring chickens moved slowly at 26 to 27c for the best quality Plymouth Rocks. Broilers were steady to firm at 38 to 40c per lb. for the best marks. Old roosters were slow, but prices held steady at 13 to 15c. Ducks were rather dull at 18 to 20c for the best Muscovys. Geese were very dull, and only best marks reached top quotations of 20c.

Receipts of dressed poultry were again lighter. The total receipts for the week amounted to 506,025 lbs., compared with 617,670 lbs. the week previous and 718,039 lbs. during the corresponding week of 1930 Fowls were steady for the best marks, and most sales were made at 26 to 28c. Chickens continued steady, with movement rather limited. Best marks sold at 30 to 33c. Turkeys were in very light supply, and the market was firm, with best nearby offerings slightly higher at the close because of the scarcity of desirable birds. Best New Jersey and Maryland stock sold at 40 to 43c, while other birds ranged from 35 to 42c per lb. Ducks held steady at 20 to 23c per lb., while geese were dull at 18 to 21c.

HAY AND STRAW

Trading in the hay market was very restricted during the entire week. The demand was limited to the best marks, which made up only a small portion of the total offerings. Fresh receipts were light. Best feeding hay brought $25 to $26 per ton, while some inferior stock sold down to $23 a ton. Straw was in light supply, demand slow, and the market dull throughout the week. Best rye sold at $12.50 to $13.50 per ton, while wheat was mostly $11 to $12 per ton. J. M. F.

Boston Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

Produce markets at Boston have ruled moderately quiet during the past week. Moderate potato arrivals encouraged some price firmness. Poultry was more active, especially on dressed offerings. Eggs continued their downward price trend, although top grades of easterns cleared closely.

Apples.—Supply moderate, demand good on Baldwins, fair on others. Native Baldwins, 75c to $1.35; few, $1.50; poorer, 50c. McIntosh moving slowly, ordinary, 75c to $1; best mostly $1.25 to $1.75; few large fancy, small lots, $2; various odd varieties, ordinary, 75c to $1.50 std. bu. box.

Beets.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native cut off, 35 to 65c bu. box. Texas, crts., bchd., few sales, $2.75 to $3.

Cabbage.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native Danish, 50 to 75c std. bu. box. Savoy, $1.50 to $2.50 bbl. N. Y., Danish, $1.25 100-lb. sacks. Fla., 1½-bu. crts., $2 to $2.25. Tex., $2.90 to $3; few, $3.25 crt.

Carrots.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native cut off, 40 to 75c std. bu. box. Calif., bchd., $3 to $3.75 crt.

Cranberries.—Supply moderately light, demand light. Mass. Howes, $2.75 to $3.50 ¼-bbl. crt.

Cucumbers.—Supplies light, demand fair. Native h.h., 50 to 60 cukes, $12 to $14; poorer low as $8 std. bu. box. Fla., h.h., fancy, $2 to $3 doz.

Lettuce.—Supply moderate, demand slow, market weak. Native, 18 heads h.h., 25 to 50c; few, 60c std. bu. box. Calif. 4 to 5 doz. heads, $2.25 to $2.75 crt.; poorer lower; Ariz., crts., $1.75 to $2.50; few, $2.75.

Onions.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native, 50 to 75c std. bu. box. Conn. Valley, few best, $1.50; poorer lower 100 lbs. Mich., 60 to 75c 50 lbs. N. Y., mostly $1 to $1.25 100 lbs.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Maine, 100 lbs., $1.80 to $1.85 bag; P. E. I. Mts., $2.10 to $2.20 90-lb. bag; Idaho bakers, $2.75 to $3 box.

Radishes.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. 40 to 50 bchs., h.h., 50c to $1; few, $1.25 std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Tex., 80 to 90c bu. bskt.

Squash.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand good. Native Turban, mostly 50 to 75c; few, $1 bbl. Blue Hubbard, 1 to 1¼c lb.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native h.h., 15 to 25c; few fancy higher; Ohio h.h, best, $2 to $2.25 8-lb. bskt.; Cuban, 6-bskt. crt., $2.50 to $2.75; Fla., 6-bskt. crt., ord., $1.25 to $2; Mex. lugs, $2 to $2.50.

Hay.—Supplies moderate, demand light, market weak except on best. No. 1 Timothy, $26; eastern, $18 to $23.50; clover mixed, red, $25 ton.

Butter. — Market steady. Creamery extras, 29c; firsts, 27½ to 28½c; seconds, 26 to 27c lb.

Eggs. — Market unsettled. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 35c; white extras, 33 to 34c; fresh eastern, 31 to 33c doz.

Poultry.—Dressed, market firm, demand good. Fowls, 4 to 5 lbs., 25 to 29c; 3 to 3½ lbs., 23 to 24c; chickens, 3 to 6 lbs., 26 to 33c; native, 32 to 33c; roosters, 20c lb.; live fowl, 24 to 26c; chickens, 23 to 25c; roosters, 16 to 18c lb.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins, N. Y. held, 23 to 24c; N. Y. fresh, 19 to 20c; western held, 22 to 23c; fresh, 17½ to 18c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $6.50 to $7; Calif., small white, $6.50 to $7; Yellow Eyes, $7.25 to $8; red kidney, $10 to $10.50; Lima, $9.50 to $10 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market inactive, demand slightly improved, prices lower.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 29 to 30c; clothing, 23c; ½ blood, combing, 28 to 29c; clothing, 23 to 24c; ⅜ blood, combing, 27 to 28c; clothing, 24 to 25c; ¼ blood, combing, 26 to 27c; clothing, 24 to 25c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 70 to 73c; clothing, 58 to 62c; ½ blood, combing, 61 to 63c; clothing, 52 to 55c; ⅜ blood, combing, 50 to 53c; clothing, 45 to 58c; ¼ blood, combing, 45 to 48c; clothing, 41 to 44c; Terr fine, combing, 68 to 71c; clothing, 60 to 62c; ½ blood, combing, 63 to 67c; clothing, 55 to 58c; ⅜ blood, combing, 55 to 58c; clothing, 50 to 53c; ¼ blood, combing, 50 to [illegible]c; clothing, 45 to 48c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs.—Supply light, market [illegible]lly steady, demand fair. Bulk of sales, $[illegible] $8.50.

Cattle.—Supply butcher cattle and vealers about normal, market generally steady with a week ago, demand only fair.

Cows.—Common and medium, $[illegible] to $6.50; low cutter and cutter, $2 to $3.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium, $[illegible].50 to $6.

Vealers.—Medium and choice, $[illegible] to $10.50; Cull and common, $5 to $7.

Sheep.—Supply lamb rather light market 50c to $1 higher, demand fair; no sheep.

Lambs.—Medium to choice, 84 lbs. down, $7 to $10; cull and common, all wts., $5 to $7.

Milk Cows.—Supply about normal, market unchanged from a week ago, demand fair. Choice, head, $160 to $180; good, $125 to $160; medium, $60 to $80; common, $30 to $50.

Johnson City—Endicott Markets

(Johnson City, N. Y., is strictly a farmers' market. No provisions are available for commission shipments.)

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 34c; best dairy, lb., 36c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 35c; small eggs, doz., 30c; duck eggs, doz., 45c; minimum weight of all large eggs, 24 ozs. to the dozen.

Cheese.—Pimento, lb., 10c; cottage, lb., 15c; whole milk cheese, lb., 32c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 13c; buttermilk, gal., 25c; sweet cream, qt., 90c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—(All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices.) Apples, bu., 75c to $1.50; beans, dry, lb., 12c; beets, lb., 5c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; cabbage, new, lb., 3c; new carrots, bch., 5c; celery, bch., 5c; cauliflower, lb., 10c; endive, lb., 6c; horseradish, pt., 15c; Hubbard squash, lb., 5c; leek, bch., 5c; Iceberg lettuce, head, 5c; home-grown lettuce, bch., 10c; onions, dry, 3 lbs., 25c; onions, green, bch., 5c; potatoes, new, bu., $1.25; parsnips, lb., 5c; parsley, bch., 5c; pieplant, lb., 5c; radishes, bch., 5c; tomatoes, lb., 15c; sauerkraut, qt., 10c; spinach, [illegible], 20c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Live Poultry.—Turkeys, N. Y. State, lb., 40c; heavy fowls, lb., 30c; light fowls, lb., 28c; geese, lb., 28c; ducks, lb., 28c.

Dressed Poultry.—Turkeys, N. Y. State, lb., 45c; poultry, heavy, lb., 35c; light, lb., 32c; ducks, lb., 32c; geese, lb., 32c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 15c; heacheese, 30c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 32 to 35c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 20 to 35c; hamburg, lb., 28c; lamb chops, lb., 40c; stewing lamb, lb., 25c; mutton chops, lb., 30c; pork steak, lb., 32c; veal roasts, lb., 20 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 45c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; bacon, sliced, lb., 34c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 18 to 20c; sausage, all pork, lb., 20c; round steak, lb., 40c; porterhouse steak, lb., 35c.

Rochester, N. Y., Markets

Root and Vegetables.—Beets, bskt., 35 to 40c; bu., 60 to 70c; cabbage, domestic, doz., 40 to 65c; red, doz. heads, 75 to 90c; Danish, doz., 60c to $1; Savoy, doz., 60 to 75c; carrots, bskt., 35 to 40c; bu., 50 to 60c; celery, doz. bchs., 50 to 75c; endive, curly, crt., 50c; escarole, doz. bchs, 25 to 30c; kale, bu., 50c; leeks, doz. bchs., 15 to 25c; lettuce, curly, doz. heads, 25 to 40c; curly, crt., 50c to $1; onions, yellow, bu., 50 to 60c; yellow, 100-lb. bag, $1.20 to $1.25; parsley, doz. bchs., 20 to 25c; parsnips, bu., $1 to $1.25; bskt., 60 to 75c; potatoes, bu., 80 to 90c; seconds, bu., 40 to 50c; pumpkins, doz., 50 to 75c; radishes, doz. bchs., 15 to 20c; salsify, doz. bchs., 40 to 50c; squash, Hubbard, lb., 1½ to 2c; turnips, bskt., 55 to 60c; bu., 80c to $1; watercress, doz. bchs., 50 to 60c.

Fruit.—Apples, Baldwin, bu., 75c to $1.25; Greening, R. I., bu., $1; Greening, N. W., bu., $1 to $1.25; Hubbardston, bu., $1 to $1.25; King, bu., $1 to $1.50; McIntosh, bu., $1.50 to $2.50; Northern Spy, bu., $1.40 to $1.60; Russets, bu., 75c; Winesap, bu., $1 to $1.50; pears, Duchess, bu., $1; Kieffer, bskt., 30 to 40c; bu., 75c.

Live Poultry.—Springers, heavy, lb., 23 to 25c; light, lb., 18 to 22c; chickens, lb., 18 to 22c; fowls, heavy, lb., 22 to 25c; light, lb., 16 to 18c; roosters, lb., 16c; geese, lb., 17c; ducks, lb., 18c to 22c.

Butter and Eggs.—Eggs, grade A, in cases, 32 to 35c; pullets, doz., 25c; small lots, doz., 35 to 38c; storage, doz., 28 to 30c; butter, country crock, lb., 40c; unsalted, lb., 45c.

Buffalo Markets

The dressed poultry market shows a firm tone. New Texas potatoes are in the market.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, weak; creamery, prints, 33 to 34c; tubs, 31 to 32c; firsts, 28 to 30c; undergrades, 25c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, 20c; longhorn, 20 to 21c; brick, 23c; brick Swiss, 27c; limburger, 31c. Eggs, lower; nearby fancy, 35 to 36c; grade A, 27 to 34c; grade B, 22 to 24c; grade C, 19 to 20c; nearby at mark, 20 to 31c; western, 16 to 17c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, firm; fowls, 23 to 30c; chickens, 29 to 33c; old roosters, 16 to 21c; capons, 40 to 45c; ducks, 23 to 26c; geese, 23 to 24c; turkeys, 40 to 43c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 19 to 24c; springers, 19 to 23c; old roosters, 15c; ducks, 18 to 20c; geese, 16 to 18c; turkeys, 40c.

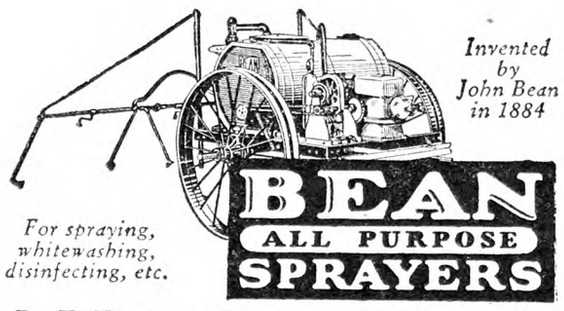
Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; unclassified, bu., 50 to 75c; Greening, $1.25 to $1.35; King, Delicious, $1.35 to $1.50; Wealthy, $1.25 to $1.50; Jonathan, $1.50; Snow, $1.50 to $1.75; McIntosh, $1.25 to $2.25; Northern Spy, Rome Beauty, $2 to $2.25. Potatoes, steady; home-grown, bu., 40 to 95c; 150-lb. bag, $2.75 to $3.50; Texas, 100-lb. bag, $3; sweets, Del., bu. hpr., $1.85 to $1.90.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; pea, medium, cwt., $5.50; marrow, white kidney, $8.50; red kidney, $8.50 to $9. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., 75 to 90c; Spanish crate, $1.75 to $1.90; yellow, 50-lb. bag, 45 to 50c.

Fruits and Berries.—Cranberries, 25-lb. box, $3.25; grapes, Cal., 24-lb. lug, $2 to $2.25; oranges, Cal., box, $3.25 to $6; Fla., $2.25 to $4; pears, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; pineapples, Cuba, crate, $2.50 to $3.75; strawberries, Fla., qt., 65 to 70c.

Vegetables.—Anise, Cal., crate, $2.25 to $2.75; asparagus, 2-doz. bchs., $6 to $8; beans, Fla., green, bu. hpr., $8.50; beets, bu., 50 to 60c; broccoli, Tex., bu., $1.25 to $1.50; Brussels sprouts, qt., 20 to 22c; cabbage, bu., 40 to 65c; carrots, bu., 40 to 60c; cauliflower, Cal., crt., $2.25 to $2.50; celery, doz., 60 to 90c; cucumbers, 2-doz. carton, $5.50; eggplant, Cuba, crt., $4 to $8; endive, lb., 30 to 35c; escarole, Fla., hpr., $1.50 to $1.75; horseradish, bbl., $7; lettuce, 10-lb. bskt., 65c; mushroom, 3-lb. bskt., 75 to 90c; parsnips, bu., 50 to 75c; peas., Mex., crt., $8.50 to $9; peppers, Fla., crt., $2 to $3.25; radishes, doz. bchs., 20 to 25c; rhubarb, 5-lb. carton, 60c to $1.15; spinach, bu., $1; squash, bu., 55 to 65c; tomatoes, 8-lb. bskt., 50c to $1.25; turnips, bu., $1 to $1.25.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, baled, ton, $18 to $19; clover mixed, $17 to $18; oat straw, $9.50 to $10; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $21; standard middlings, $20; red-dog, $23; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $31.75; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $33.50; hominy, $29.25; gluten, $32.90; oatfeed, $11.70; Timothy seed, bu., $5.50 to $6; Alfalfa, $16 to $17; Alsike, $16 to $17; clover, $17 to $18.50. C. H. B.

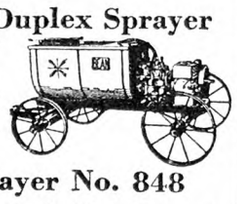


For spraying, whitewashing, disinfecting, etc.

Add to Your Profit

High pressure spraying means bigger profits. The BEAN All-Purpose is designed for potatoes, celery, grapes, etc., and is quickly converted into an orchard outfit. Sprays 4 rows, 3 nozzles to the row. The 3 h. p. engine insures constant high pressure and a capacity of 6 to 7 gals. per min. at 300 lbs. pressure. Porcelain-lined Cylinders, Trouble-less Ball Valves, Built-in Pressure Regulator, Rotary Agitator. Costs very little to operate.

BEAN Little Giant Duplex Sprayer



A highgrade sprayer at very low cost; 6 gals. a min. at 300 lbs. pressure, sufficient to do good work with a spray gun or supply 2 rods. Guaranteed by BEAN.

BEAN Triplex Sprayer No. 848

Capacity of 14 gallons per minute at 300-400 lbs. pressure. Regular tread or 46 inch tread for vineyards.

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JOHN BEAN MFG. CO.

Division of Food Machinery Corporation

23 Hosmer Street, Lansing, Mich. — 243 W. Julian Street, San Jose, Calif.

SASH

Size 3 ft. x 6 ft. $1.55
Painted, two coats white *not glazed* 1.85
With double thick glass . . 4.00
Crating Extra on glazed sash only

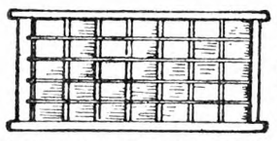
The quality product of America's largest hotbed sash mill. Genuine tidewater red cypress, select grade. Joints blind, well mortised, tight-fitting. No knots or checks. Smooth finish and sides absolutely parallel to prevent gaps that let cold in.

Pure white lead paint applied by a process that fills all corners, etc. Double thick glass bedded in special putty of our own grinding.

These sash are extra strong to stand any weather for years without rotting, weakening or paint and putty chipping. Easily the best you can buy. 25 sizes to select from. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Low price also on greenhouse construction material or complete erection, including heating and benches.

METROPOLITAN GREENHOUSE MFG. CORP.
1877 Flushing Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.



HOT BED SASH Clear White Pine
Hardwood Cross Bar

Size: 3 x 6 — Glazed — 1⅜ - $2.88 — 1¾ - $3.58
Three rows of glass cheaper—Open if you wish.
Buy Direct from our Mills
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FUR DRESSERS AND TAXIDERMISTS
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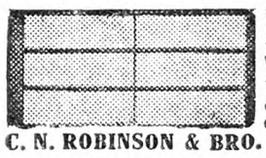

HOT BED SASH
White Pine, $1.60—Redwood, $1.40
Well made with cross-bar, tenon securely fastened. Circular.
GLASS - - - $2.80 Per Box
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PIPE SECOND HAND
Guaranteed suitable for all practical purposes with new threads and couplings, sixteen feet and over, cut to your requirements, also Boiler Tubes. New Fittings.
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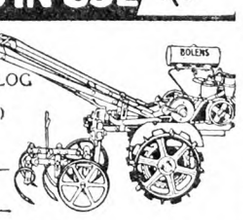
BOLENS Garden Tractors help you do more work at less cost
EIGHT MODELS
ALL ATTACHMENTS INTERCHANGEABLE
THOUSANDS IN USE
MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY — MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY



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523 Park St., Port Washington, Wis.
Please send me your FREE CATALOG that tells about the All-Purpose Bolens Garden tractor and what it will do. (5)
Name
Address
State R.F.D.

News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

(Continued from Page 91)

the society, so that he had first-hand information of the Kansas cyclone.

With the low domestic prices for apples existing at present, it is well to observe that apples were selling in Moscow, Soviet Russia, at Christmas time for only $1 per pound, or about $40 per bushel.

R. H. SUDDS.

Recollections of Chestnuts on Long Island

Forty years ago this locality could boast of chestnut trees (Castanea Americana). On the Pratt estate I have seen a tape measure around quite a number that would show a girth 14 and 16 feet, and some to 18 or 19 feet at two feet from the ground. From the thousands of them there on the estate I have seen all die as well as the thousands of shoots from the immense butt, and today, to my knowledge not one tree of the common chestnut is growing on the estate.

At first many of the strong new shoots from the stumps would look clean, the third year or so a brown leaf would show here or there and on examination of the bark a small slit and the yellowish fungus spores could be found The chestnut trees in flower here 40 years ago, sure were a glorious sight and a fine prospect for the boys and girls.

Long Island. JAMES HOLLOWAY.

Trimming Fruit Trees

Would you advise me about trimming fruit trees, and the time to do such work? R. T.

New York.

Probably the best time to prune fruit trees is in late Winter or early Spring, before growth starts. At that time one is able to detect all the wood that has been killed by the freezing so that it may be cut off. Where there is a great amount of pruning to do many people work at it all through the Winter when the weather is not too cold to endure it. The fact is that there is no one time when trees must be pruned, but in late Winter, just before the growth starts, is undoubtedly preferable. Many prune to some extent in Summer, as they are then able to see interfering branches in a better way than in Winter. Summer pruning is all right if not done very heavily. In that case it may stimulate too much soft growth.

Wintering Cabbage for Home Use

On page 18 in "Vermont Notes," Mrs. J. X. W. makes the remark that cabbages with them are an unsolved problem. This is the way I have handled it for several years. Take a large sugar or salt barrel, knock out the bottom and put in some dry leaves or grass. If moist soil provide drainage; sandy needs none. Cut off the heads and pack in; leaves or hay can be put on top if you have room, otherwise fill full. The hole is dug so the barrel is all in the ground except three or four inches. We use an old metal washtub for a cover. No doubt one of wood will answer. When needed for use, if frozen, thaw in cold water. They thaw so slowly when it warms up that it does them no damage as to flavor, and where they become soft on the outside it will not be like where they are kept in a place too warm and damp.

Massachusetts. H. W. S.

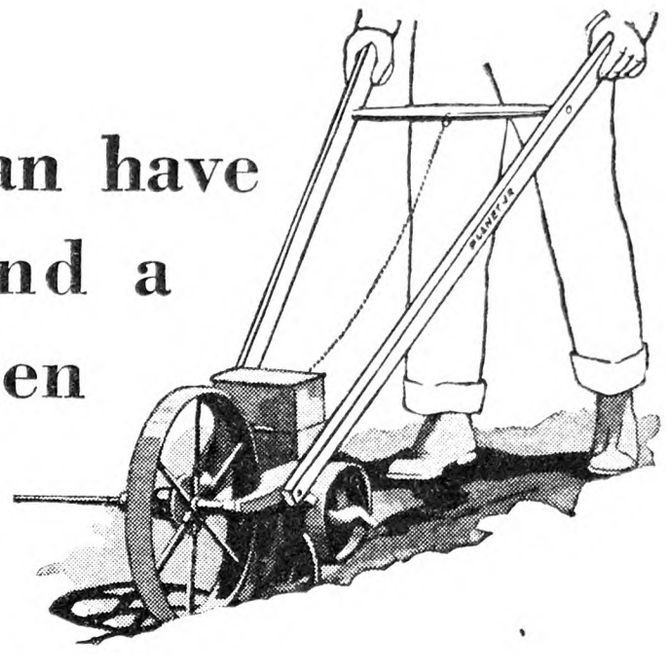
Roadside Stand For Flowers

Next Spring I propose to operate a roadside stand on a State road. I would grow and retail cut flowers, also window boxes, complete with different kinds of plants in full flower. Later on would construct a tennis court and let same by the hour. Has any reader any suggestion to offer on this subject? H. A.

Hyde Park, Mass.

One method of controlling stalk-borers is to destroy all rank weeds in the vicinity of the garden and along the edges of fields planted to tomatoes, potatoes, etc. Burdock, ragweed, and pigweed are favorite hosts for the borer.

Now you can have a better and a bigger garden



Planet Jr.
will do the heavy work

This Planet Jr. No. 4 Combination is a hill and drill seeder, a single wheel hoe, a wheel cultivator, a quick furrower and efficient hand plow. It's a real outfit for the small garden, making light pleasant work of all those usual back-breaking jobs. And the famous Planet Jr. construction assures years of use . . . and a helper sturdy enough for the practical farmer.

Run this Planet Jr. down the row just once, that is enough to show you how easy it is to operate . . . how light it makes the heavy work . . . how much more ground you can farm in a day . . . and the bigger, earlier crops you can enjoy. The New Planet Jr. Catalog is now ready!

Send this Coupon NOW

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5th & Glenwood Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Please send me free information marked:
------ HOME GARDENING MADE EASY.
------ Planet Jr. Farm and Professional Garden Implement Catalog.
Name
Street and No. or R. F. D.
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A FRAME $10 AS LOW AS
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Do Your Own Sawing. Make Money

HERTZLER and ZOOK PORTABLE WOOD SAWS

Lowest-priced, practical saw made. Saws firewood, posts, lumber, laths, etc. Many styles to select from. Write for our **BIG CATALOG FREE.** Money making opportunities on Concrete Mixers, Feed Grinders, Cider Mills, Ford and Fordson Attachments and best Farm Implements. All big bargains. Sold on a basis of Guaranteed Satisfaction or Money Back.

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Box 3 — Belleville, Pa.

Only 10% DOWN Easy Payments

PULL DOLLARS OUT OF STUMPS

Profit by clearing your own land and your neighbors' as well. The Hercules one man Stump Puller does the work easier, quicker, cheaper—and rapidly pays for itself. Make big money—write today for booklet and special low price offer.

HERCULES MFG. CO.
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WATER PUMPS WATER
night and day with Rife's Hydraulic Ram. No attention, no expense. Write for free catalog. So only by
H. T. OLSEN, 17 PARK ROW, NEW YORK

Cutout Disks Do *More* Work With the *Same* Power

Very often farmers ask us which does better work, the Cutout or Solid harrow disk.

We're in a position to give a fair answer because we make both kinds. The quality and price are the same.

We always recommend the "Cutaway" Cutout disk.

"Cutaway" Cutout disks penetrate easier and deeper. That means **more** work with the **same** amount of power. In stony soil "Cutaway" Cutout disks work between the stones. A solid disk has the tendency to ride over them.

And because the Cutout disk has more cutting surface than a solid disk of the same diameter, it cuts, chops and pulverizes clods, lumps, trash more thoroughly.

A finer, smoother seed bed results.

The important thing, however, is to be sure your disks—whether Cutout or Solid—are genuine Cutaways.

For only the genuine are heat treated and **forged** sharp. **Only the genuine are unconditionally guaranteed for 3 years against breaking or cracking.**

Clip coupon for FREE catalog which shows 22 types and 101 sizes of disk harrows and plows.

The Cutaway Harrow Company,
57 Main Street, Higganum, Conn.

Please send me FREE catalog and book, "The Soil and Its Tillage."

Name .....

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The Ospraymo Way is the Right Way to Spray

Double the dollars at harvest with OSPRAYMO SPRAYERS

Avoid costly delays. Use Ospraymo, the sturdy sprayer that has automatic agitators, a pressure regulator and gauge. Brushes on revolving paddles keep suction strainers clean—prevent clogging and lost time.

They are built to stand hard bumps and jolts. H. P. Miller of Grantsville, Md., writes: "The Ospraymo potato sprayer I bought 10 years ago is still doing good work." John Smith, Westport, Mass., says: "Used your traction sprayer 29 years and still using it." J. Le Roy King of Tully, N. Y., says: "Union Leader has been going all spring and has performed wonderfully well."

They make two bushels grow where one grew before. As high as 600 bushels of potatoes per acre is possible if you Spray with our Ospraymo Leader.

We make a sprayer for every need, High Pressure guaranteed. Let us tell you the name of our nearest dealer. We have been world leaders for 48 years. Send for our free illustrated catalog.

FIELD FORCE PUMP COMPANY
Dept. 2, ELMIRA, N. Y.
THE SPRAYER THAT NEVER CLOGS

Will you live too long *or die too soon?*

These two possibilities every one must face—either that he will die too soon, while others are yet dependent upon him; or that he will outlive the period of his own earning capacity, and become dependent himself.

There is no escaping the facts. But there is a way to provide against either possibility.

By setting aside a small part of your present earnings, you can acquire a policy in the Postal Life Insurance Company that will protect your dependents against untimely loss of your support, and at the same time, help you create a substantial estate for *your* later years. This is the modern idea of insurance, to give the two-fold protection every one needs.

Distinctive Economies for Postal Policyholders

In the Postal Life Insurance Company you not only enjoy the security of this complete protection, but also its *distinctive economics*, through the Postal's method of doing business direct with the individual.

By eliminating the agent's commission, the Postal Life Insurance Company effects substantial savings on every policy it writes. This saving is passed on to the policyholder to reduce the cost of insurance. You are paid a

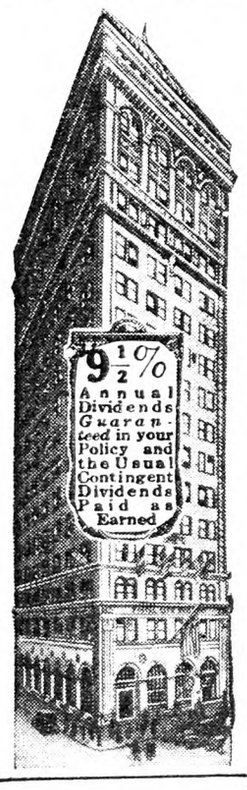
Guaranteed Dividend of 9½% of Premiums

in addition to the ordinary dividends which are paid as earned! This application of advanced business methods to the writing of insurance has attracted friends everywhere among the intelligent, independent-minded. Its 25-year record of steady growth reflects public appreciation of its service in a most important field of activity. Why not consider its way of doing business yourself? Share in its economies while you get the benefit of the best protection.

It Is Easy to Deal Direct

Merely mail the coupon below. You will receive full information which you can consider in the privacy of your home, at your leisure, uninfluenced by solicitation. You will deal direct with the Company. The help and advice of its expert officials are at your service. Thousands avail themselves of this modern insurance service every year. Mail the coupon now and get the facts. (Please be sure to give your age, occupation, and exact date of birth.)

POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.



POSTAL LIFE BUILDING OWNED BY THE COMPANY

R. N.-Y., 1-24-31

Postal Life Insurance Company
511 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Without obligating me, please send full insurance particulars for my age.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Occupation .....

Exact date of birth .....

Amount .....

Events of the Week

DOMESTIC.—Handcuffing one man to the front bumper of a stolen car so his four companions could not attempt a get-away without running over him, Constable Alfred Hodgson arrested five Toronto men single-handed at Lindsay, Ontario, Jan. 9.

Arrangements have been made for the purchase of a New York Stock Exchange membership, through the acquisition of four rights at a total price of $290,000, it was announced Jen. 10. This represents an increase of $40,000 from the previous sale and makes the total advance since Jan. 1 $104,000, or 35 per cent. According to brokers, this is the sharpest advance in the price of Stock Exchange seats in the history of the Exchange,

Crawling through a tunnel dug through debris of rock, earth, steel and timber by their comrades 20 men entombed in the Hetch-Hetchy coast range tunnel near Oakland, Calif., came to the surface Jan. 11, showing little evidence of their 34 hours underground. Trapped when supporting timbers gave way 800 feet under ground allowing debris to clog the tunnel, the men probably owed their lives to the action of Welby Morgan, 28-year-old nozzleman. When the cave-in started Morgan dragged a 20-foot length of four-inch pipe beneath the falling rocks although he was twice knocked down before reaching safety. Air was supplied the imprisoned men through the pipe as well as small quantities of food.

A bill drawing a fine distinction as to the guilt of a person who, while hunting, shoots another person, was introduced in the New York Senate, at Albany, Jan. 12 by Senator Henry I. Patrie, of Dolgeville, Fulton County. If a hunter, mistaking a person for game shoots at, wounds or kills him, the hunter, according to the bill, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. If, however, a hunter while shooting at game, accidentally hits a person, he shall not be deemed to have violated the statute. The penalty for shooting at a person mistaken for an animal is a fine of from $100 to $300 and revocation of licence for two years; for causing injury to a person mistaken for an animal, a fine of $500, a year's imprisonment and revocation of license for five years, and for killing a person mistaken for an animal, $1,000 fine, five years' imprisonment and revocation of license for ten years.

Sixty-two of the 140 defendants accused of violating business laws by fixing the price of milk and other actions in restraint of trade as members of the New York Milk Chain Association, which Larry Fay is said to head, were ordered acquitted Jan. 12 by Judge Maurice Koenig in the Court of General Sessions, New York. After the State rested, at the end of the trial's fifth week Judge Koenig ruled that mere membership in the association was not in itself evidence of guilt.

Gustav Pick, giving his occupation as a steward in the employ of the Elks' Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., was held in $1,000 bail for trial in Special Sessions when arraigned before Magistrate George W. Simpson in Tombs Court Jan. 12 on a charge of inserting a false and misleading advertisement. The complainant, Theodore Eichberg, 60, a Spanish War veteran and an inmate of the United States Soldiers' Home, Washington, testified that on June 10 he gave Pick $700, his life savings, for a partnership that Pick had advertised to sell in an "all-year resort and poultry farm; good income, secured." Questioned by Assistant District Attorney Philip Wagner, Eichberg testified that after he turned over his money to Pick he found that Pick not only did not have a deed but had paid only $200 on a mere contract toward the purchase of the property. The property, according to Eichberg, was in Eldred, N. Y., and had no poultry farm and not even a chicken. The building, he said, was dilapidated.

The Structural Steel Board of Trade, Inc., composed of 18 of the leading structural steel contractors in New York City, was ordered Jan. 13 under a temporary injunction granted by Supreme Court Justice Black to employ none but union men. Frank P. Walsh, attorney for the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, which applied for a temporary injunction pending outcome of its suit for $3,500,000 against the board, said that to the best of his knowledge this was the first such order granted against a group of employers in this country. If the order is made permanent, it will end a 25-year feud between steel contractors and workers here. The order signed by Justice Black restrains the board from employing any workers who are not members of the plaintiff union or from attempting to persuade any of their employes to drop membership in the union. The union is required to pay the board $60,000 as compensation for losses that may be suffered by the board under the order.

An appeal to the United States government for a 1,000,000-acre sanctuary in the West for the fast-disappearing prong-horned antelope was made Jan. 13 at the 37th annual meeting of the New York Zoological Society by Dr. W. Reid Blair, director of the Bronx Zoo. The appeal, in the form of a resolution, was adopted unanimously after Madison Grant, president of the society, had outlined the work of the organization during the last year. Mr. Grant made brief mention of the society's plans for participating in a conference to be held in Labrador next July for the study of periodicity in wild life.

WASHINGTON. — President Hoover Jan. 10 resisted the Senate's move to recall and reconsider the confirmation of three Federal Power Commissioners, who drew the Senate's fire by discharging certain subordinates. In a prompt and defiant response to the Senate's request for the return of the certificates of confirmation, the President declared that he could not and would not do so. The President told the Senate he could not "admit the power in the Senate to encroach upon executive functions by removal of a duly appointed executive officer under the guise of reconsideration of his nomination." He followed it up with a statement to the public, in which the country was advised that no issue for or against the power companies was involved in the matter, as charged by hostile Senators, but that "the objective of the Senate constitutes an attempt to dictate to an administrative agency upon the appointment of subordinates and an attempted invasion of the authority of the Executive." In a Senate debate precipitated by the curt White House message, Senator Thomas J. Walsh, Democrat, of Montana, who initiated the drive for recall of the nomination, admitted that the President's attitude left the Senate no recourse. His colleague, Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, served notice, however, that he would move to strike out all provision for the salaries of the three commissioners when the independent departments' appropriation bill comes along, which must occur in some form before July 1. Their salaries are assured to the end of the current fiscal year, June 30.

Users of parcel post mail Jan. 12 opened their fight on Postmaster General Walter F. Brown's proposed increase in fourth class rates. The national Council of Business Mail Users asked the Interstate Commerce Commission's permission to intervene in opposition. Contending parcel post is providing revenues in excess of the cost of the service and that any increase in rates would place an inequitable burden upon users, the petition also assailed the cost figures of the Postoffice Department. The commission was urged to place the burden of proving that the proposed rates are just upon the Postoffice Department.

Recommendations for curbing bank runs and deporting undesirable aliens were received from Treasury and Labor Department officials Jan. 12 by the Communist investigating committee for presentation to the House January 17. In a secret session, William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, went on record for more stringent alien deportation laws. J. W. Pole, Comptroller of the Currency, asked for legislation making it a criminal offense to circulate false reports concerning any national bank or member of the Federal Reserve System.

Awarding of contracts for new Army Air Corps equipment to cost $1,420,000 was announced Jan. 12 by the War Department.

The largest appropriation ever asked for enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment was recommended to the House of Representatives Jan. 12 when the Appropriations Committee reported the Department of Justice general supply bill, carrying $11,530,680 for the Prohibition Bureau. The increase of $2,369,500 asked by Colonel Amos W. Woodcock, director of prohibition, largely for the employment of 500 additional enforcement agents, was included in the measure.

Proclaiming an "acute emergency," President Hoover summoned the citizenry of the nation Jan. 13 to contribute at least $10,000,000 to the Red Cross for the relief of the sufferers on the farms and in the villages of the drought-stricken areas of 21 States.

The Vestal Copyright bill was passed in the House Jan. 13 by a vote of 185 to 34. The bill provides for the amendment of the present copyright law by granting automatic copyright to creators of artistic and literary works. The copyright is to become effective on the creaion of the work and protects the exclusive right of the author or composer in it during his lifetime and for fifty years thereafter. Authors and composers may divide the rights on their works, enabling them to turn the magazine rights over to one publisher, the book rights to another, the stage rights to one producer and the movie rights to another. The bill also provides for the entry of the United States in the International Copyright Union by extending its privileges to alien artists, authors and composers. This provision will enable American creators of artistic and literary works to obtain copyright protection in forty other countries.

The government has decided that the Hudson River channel is wide enough to allow construction of 1,000-foot piers on both the Manhattan and Jersey shores to accommodate super trans-atlantic liners, thus removing governmental obstacles to a $75,000,000 riverfront construction program.

THE spotted-legged cutworm is rather an uncommon species which feeds on a wide range of vegetable plants, and is also recorded as climbing peach trees to feed on the buds, which is also a habit of the speckled cutworm.

A man *knows* when he's found his RIGHT SMOKE

MEN who have not found their right smoke are discontented, uncertain—but when a man *does* find his right smoke he *knows* it!

If you're not a pipe smoker, maybe you should be. Get a good pipe and some good tobacco, and taste the real satisfaction of pipe smoking.

If you are a pipe smoker, maybe the tobacco you're using fails to give you full-bodied, all-round satisfaction.

Many men have found that a pipeful of Edgeworth is the right smoke for them. Edgeworth is a blend of fine old burleys, and its eleventh process gives a flavor and a coolness that have pleased thousands of smokers. Maybe Edgeworth is *your* right smoke.

You can buy Edgeworth wherever good tobacco is sold. Or just send coupon for a generous packet of Edgeworth —free.

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W-48

A Country Woman in Germany

PART I

DORA READ GOODALE.

Kehl, Jan. 6, 1928.—Got off for Germany in a hectic rush, occasioned by belated laundry. Weather warm, foggy, rain. Little to be seen from the car windows, but I was glad to be en route, as it's no fun running about Paris in a downpour. It gave me a thrill to pass the Marne and Chateau-Thierry, though, traveling second class. I found the voiture overheated and fellow-passengers woefully dull. I believe I like dirty but lively troisieme better!

Customs was amusing; the man ordered me very gruffly to "open out" my suitcase, and spying a pasteboard box (containing my sketches and an old blouse) inquired if that was "zu essen" (to eat)! I said no, but without knowing whether food was contraband or the contrary. Investigation went no further.

As we neared the German frontier the sky cleared and the moon came out gloriously, so that my first sight of the Rhine was all sparkles. It is almost as wide here as the Connecticut at Northampton, very clear and transparent in the shallows, so that it appears paved with many-colored pebbles. In the deeper parts it is full of swirls and eddies, oily and dangerous looking.

The absence of soldiers is noticeable after France and Italy. Policemen wear a sort of "tin hat," which makes them look formidable, but they are really as mild as kittens and ready to take any amount of trouble to help a stranger. But one can hardly cross this bitterly contested frontier without a more vivid sense of the specter that haunts the continent. Surely there are too many white crosses in Europe — too many stricken homes, and crippled bodies, and ravaged towns—for war to be counted tolerable in our generation.

I am actually homesick for Switzerland! When we skirted the Black Forest on our way, and I saw the fir-clad, snow-crowned summits, my heart was near bursting with an almost irresistible longing to be back among them!

Karlsruhe, Jan. 8. — I judge that Christmas is more observed in Germany than in France, where the celebration consists chiefly in midnight mass in the churches. The shop windows are very pretty here still, with fir-boughs dipped in alum solution or something of the sort, holiday books and pictures artistically displayed, wonderful cakes and candies in appropriate shapes, and groups of Christmassy figures. I saw in Kehl a miniature Holy Family, with the shepherds, three kings, Ethiopian servant holding a camel, oxen, sheep, etc.—all quite charming. Elsewhere I saw chalets made of honey-cakes, the roofs covered with white icing, a puff of cotton for smoke, and little candy figures looking in at the windows. There are also many amusing figures made of figs, small prunes and raisins, with walnut heads and candy or wax noses. The best feet are of peanut-shells dipped in chocolate, simulating sabots!

Children's needs and likings are much stressed here, and fathers and grandfathers throw themselves into the business of entertaining the youngsters with the most delightful abandon. I don't for a moment think that Europeans love their families better than we do, but affection is much more demonstrative than it is at home. The women, however, don't fare as well as the children do; there is not only a complete lack of either real or make-believe deference, but a noticeable air of almost contemptuous superiority on the part of the men—a natural result, I suppose, of military ideals! Women look subdued, not to say browbeaten, and the poorer class of working women are not far from beasts of burden.

I've often wondered, over here, where the women find recreation. Radios are rare, indeed, movie theaters unknown in the smaller towns, and I can hear of nothing corresponding to our church, club and Grange activities. For the men, there is the public room of the inn, with a friendly fire, half a dozen newspapers, perhaps a chance for billiards or tenpins, always cards, checkers or dominoes, and M'sieur and Madame, or the Herr and Frau, in watchful attendance to preserve a cheerful and decorous atmosphere. But wives, sisters and sweethearts seldom come, except possibly of a Sunday; they are probably minding the house and certainly working their fingers off somewhere. Of all the women I've seen, I think those of Brittany and Normandy fare the best. They meet the men on a footing of perfect equality, and earn—and receive—a share of all the good things going; all, that is, except the vote, which exception is a pity for France. German women do have the vote, of course, and in time that ought to improve their position.

As to the matter of drink—a point emphasized here by many foaming beer glasses—as far as my own observation goes, drunkenness is almost non-existent in Central and Southern Europe, while moderate drinking is, on the part of the men, all but universal, and indulged in much too generally for the good of the poor man's family.

Nuremberg, Jan. 12. — Think of narrow, crooked streets, steep-pitched roofs, notched gables and medieval towers, and you get a general impression of Nuremberg. An easy city to lose one's self in, in more sense than one. I am staying at a hospiz, a kind of hotel peculiar to the country, quiet, inexpensive and of a semi-religious cast perfectly suited to the atmosphere of this quaint old town. I find that much of my school-girl German comes back to me, and I use every word I know and lots that I don't know, seeing it's a case of "Root, hog, or die!" This afternoon I visited the ancient town hall, and was particularly interested in an immensely long corridor ceiling, giving, in stucco relief dating from 1621, a representation of festivities held nearly two centuries earlier in the town market place. The figures are life-size, almost in the round and depict a tournament, with spirited horses neighing and prancing and knights in armor, some just about to enter, others tilting, and now and then one unhorsed. Spectators, in lower relief behind a balcony railing, are leaning forward to look on with varying expressions. The general color is cream, but the shields are painted in rich colors, and the helmets also are colored. What a place to come to with a class of boys who were studying Ivanhoe.

The market place, even in these days, is an animated and very entertaining scene, with its hundreds of women seated at stalls heaped with vegetables, salad, herbs or flowers, each covered with a huge umbrella (for it rains at a moment's notice), and, threading their way in and out, other hundreds of capable buyers. The market women wear woolen dresses, with shawls or hoods on their heads, and sew or knit when they have a minute to spare. About both buyers and sellers there is a marked look of health and vitality, and while the frauleins are not fat, they don't look as much like clothespins or paper-cutters as girls do at home.

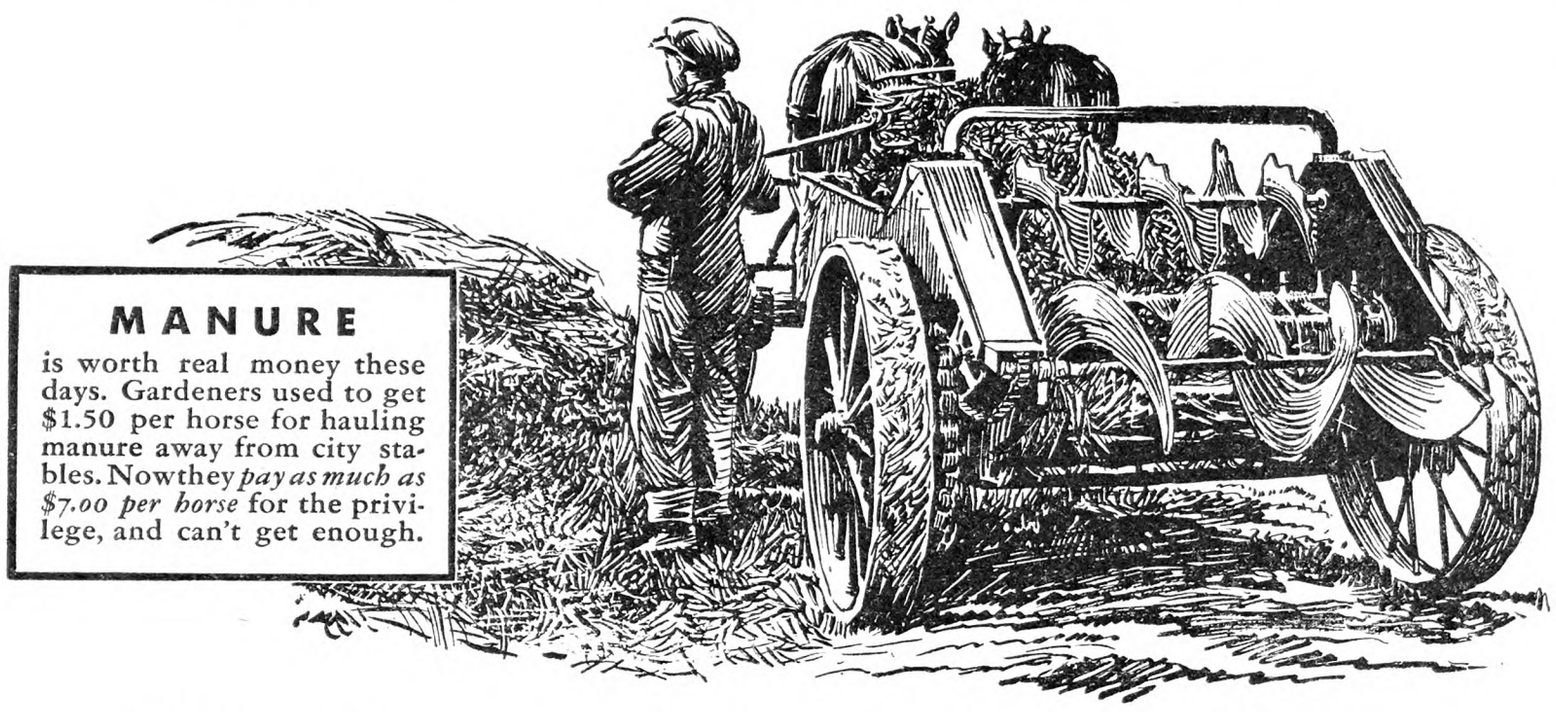
To return to the town hall, one could spend a week exploring it. Among other things, there is a great feast-hall, with polished table and carved chairs, the literal seats of the mighty; also a beautiful room where marriages are celebrated, with a satirical bas-relief on the door, "Before" and "After," and marvelous locks made before Columbus set sail for America. But the most impressive part of it, to me, was the old-time underground prison — horrible, cold, damp, stone cells, absolutely dark (the guide carried a lantern), and absolutely bare, without even straw for a bed. I asked if they were used for political prisoners only, and the man said, "All—all!" Was there no hope of release or escape? "No more—nimmer mehr!" There was a torture-chamber, too, with hideous instruments, the use of which was not abolished until 1806. Infinitely worse than Chillon, and no doubt many an innocent man has rotted away there, with no glimpse of the sky and no poet to sing his fate!

Among the sights of Nuremberg are the lofty castle or "Burg" with its moats and towers, and what remains of the early seat of the Hohenzollerns. The rooms of the "Schloss" (open to the public on certain days) are very handsome and stately, with inlaid floors, walls finished in full-length panels, ceilings showing richly-colored shields or heraldic bearings, beautiful square porcelain stones, and many magnificent portraits of royalties. It did seem funny to see picture postcards sold in an ante-chamber —so much for the rise of democracy!

Munich, Jan. 14.—From Nuremberg today by airplane, as this seemed to be my chance for the long-desired flight—regular route, easy to arrange for, and cost not much more than a first-class railroad ticket. There was some small excitement as we started—you have to leave the address of your nearest of kin, and renounce all claims on the company for both yourself and your heirs. Four passengers besides myself, three men and a woman, seated in a little close cab. A minute or two of loud whirring, then a long run along the ground, and suddenly you are conscious that you are above the ground—that men and flags and buildings are getting smaller and smaller—that this huge, heavy thing, with six people, a trunk and a lot of hand luggage, is hanging in the air! Everything below looked toy-like, and the most curious part of it, to me, was that I felt immeasurably detached and superior. This queer feeling persisted all through the trip, which took an hour and a half or more. The earth right under us looked flat, elsewhere like a relief map, all rich browns and greens, the fields pieced together in fantastic patterns, and the beautiful blue Danube a tiny strip of robin's-egg ribbon. We did not seem to go fast, but slowly—no such sensation of rushing forward as one has on an express train. Weather was perfect, with splendid sunset effect and light clouds floating about below us. Motion was mostly steady, only just before landing all the houses and everything else below tipped up sharply for a moment, then righted themselves, and noise was the only unpleasant feature. No one thought of being timid, or air sick, and two of the men went to sleep.

AN UPLIFT worker, visiting a prison, was much impressed by the melancholy attitude of one man she found. "My poor man," she sympathized, "what is the length of your term?" "Depends on politics, lady," replied the melancholy one. "I'm the warden."—Border Cities Star.

The Lesson of the Drouth points to Spreaders



MANURE
is worth real money these days. Gardeners used to get $1.50 per horse for hauling manure away from city stables. Now they *pay as much as $7.00 per horse* for the privilege, and can't get enough.

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Manure Speaders

THE NEW LIME SPREADING ATTACHMENT
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1831 1931

The McCORMICK Reaper Centennial

AFTER last summer's drouth there were many fields in the "50 per cent crop" sections that produced yields pretty close to normal. The reason could often be found in soil fertility—the organic matter holding moisture —otherwise good farming.

The manure spreader is the key machine in good farming wherever livestock is fed. Used regularly to conserve all the elements of fertility, it is the one best insurance policy against bad weather such as that of the past summer.

It may be dry again next year. Build up the humus of your soil to forestall such a condition. And do it easily, quickly, and pleasantly with a McCormick-Deering Spreader sold by the McCormick-Deering dealer in your town. Write for a folder.

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The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER
A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes
Established 1850

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We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

ONE of our celebrated international bankers has very recently advised that we cancel the debts owed us by foreign governments. The theory is that the foreign countries are impoverished and consequently unable to buy goods from us. It is argued that, if we forgive the debt, it would help restore their purchasing power, and we would profit by their trade. If we wiped out the debt the foreign countries would be in a position to borrow more money on bonds and there would be trade and profit in them for international bankers. But how would it affect the American people? First they earned the money and paid it over to the Federal government in taxes and in payment of Liberty bonds before it was loaned to the foreign countries. We have gone without it twelve or more years, and forgave about one-half of it in the original accounting. Now we are expected to cancel the remainder in the hope that these foreign countries will buy some of the things we want to sell. If we did so they would probably buy as they do now, where they get the best bargains, and they would continue to spend billions in preparation of new wars. Their World War cost is $37,000,000,000. We yet owe $16,000,000,000, to say nothing of the pensions to come. Our government has nothing of its own to give up. Whatever is forgiven the foreign countries must be earned by our producers and paid over to the treasury in taxes. We are paying enough now, and have long years yet to go. International bankers may have come to speculate in foreign gratitude, but the American taxpayer is not in a humor to take such long chances.

*

PLANNING the garden! That has a pleasant sound, even though blizzards are on their way from Medicine Hat, and though the first Spring thaw is still distant. Gardening on paper is theoretical, and yet practical, for we can take the time to plan things now, and thus save time later. In testing new varieties or new plants, we should remember that one season's trial is not conclusive; it is the average of several seasons that tells us the truth as applied to our locality. We may adopt new varieties without discarding the old; we know gardens where the newer varieties of peas are grown in succession, but where a row of Champion of England has had a place for fifty years or more. There are still some old sorts in both flowers and vegetables so excellent that the public will not discard them, but every gardener continues to search for an ideal, and thus provides a perpetual stimulant for the production of the new. We do not think our garden order list complete without it includes some novelties for trial, but these must be grown in comparison with varieties that have already given satisfaction, remembering that no reliable seedsman can afford to send out any novelty that is likely to disappoint his customers, or to list old sorts that are now superseded by better ones.

*

THE advantage of growing more than one leading line of vegetable was clear enough to some Michigan vegetable farmers the past season. It was a poor year for potatoes, and only a few of them are being shipped from the State. Even the good Detroit market close at hand is filled with Maine and Idaho potatoes. But Michigan onions did better than usual —a record-breaking crop. Fully 3,000 cars have been shipped with perhaps 2,000 more to come, if the market will take them at a decent price. Recent sales at 40 cents a bushel at the farm seem very low, but the big yield of over 400 bushels to the acre brought in considerable cash at a time when money was needed. The onions have been rather hard to sell this season and growers have about two-fifths of the crop still on hand. There are three months for selling them before the heavy Texas onion plantings are ready for market. Indiana and New York, too, have not shipped as much of their large onion crops as they should have done by this time. Massachusetts and Ohio have cleared out most of their stock. Colorado growers have been getting lately only 25 cents per 100 lbs. for the general run of their yellow onions. Some of the far western onions run rather small. Onions are cheaper than potatoes in the farm districts. If the growers sold them as low in proportion, there would be no onion surplus, but most of them ask more for onions than for potatoes.

*

THE "New England Label" idea is growing rapidly. The plan has in view the proper grading and branding of farm products, so that buyers may know just what they are getting, and also that so far as feasible, the New England consuming trade shall be supplied from New England production. The following tells something of what is being done:

The New England Association of Marketing Officials in a statement of progress of the New England Farm Marketing Program reports that up to December 1, sales of New England labels covering apples, eggs, asparagus, celery, potatoes, turkeys, baby chicks, strawberries, and tomatoes aggregated 4,446,700 labels. Sales of standard containers and markers for eggs, asparagus, celery, and potatoes aggregated 2,182,478 standard containers and markers.

A resolution requesting the New England Council to investigate the possibilities of a New England-wide inspection service was passed at the November 19 meeting of the New England Association of Marketing Officials, at Boston. It was brought out at the meeting that with increased interstate shipments of New England labeled products, it is becoming increasingly difficult for the various States to conduct inspections properly.

This movement is quite characteristic of New England, which has always taken hold vigorously when anything needed to be done, whether in national defense or earning an honest living and helping others do the same.

*

POTATOES are moving along to market at much the same rate as they did last season, although prices are one-third lower. They are likely to go up if other things do. At present they are about in line with the rest of the food materials. Three-fourths of them come from distant points hundreds of miles from the great markets. This means interruption and temporary upturns in prices whenever the weather is bad in these producing sections. Farmers close to a local trade can use such times while they last to dispose of their holdings. A week or two of light shipments is likely to take effect a little later in the shape of higher prices that last until distant shipments have time to arrive. Chances are that the potato acreage will be increased this year. Reports from the South indicate that growers were fairly well satisfied last season. They got to market early before the slump in prices was in full swing. Probably they will plant about seven acres where six were grown last season. This would mean lower prices if nothing special happens to the crop. There is reason to suppose that northern growers will increase too, although it would be better if they could be persuaded somehow not to plant an extra one. Last year the yield per acre was light. A full yield on more acres and the potatoes sold in a hard-times market, would not present a pleasing prospect for growers. Perhaps those whose costs of growing are not especially low would do better to put the extra acre to hay, corn, onions or cabbage.

*

SPECIAL attention is called to article on the Long John potato, page 87, by Dr. Donald Reddick, of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Dr. Reddick is greatly interested in potatoes believed to be blight-proof, or resistant, and is yearly testing large numbers of them under conditions that will show just what they will do under blight exposure. Readers who have potatoes considered safe from blight are requested to write Dr. Reddick at above address, so that arrangements may be made to get samples for testing.

*

OUR attention has again been called to attempts to sell alleged fertilizing material on the basis of claims about its "wonderful" properties, rather than chemical analysis. The laws of most States require that all fertilizers containing an appreciable quantity of any of three ingredients, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, must be submitted for analysis at the experiment station of the State where sold, and that a correct statement of their content be printed on the bag. Many types of rock, when finely ground, have a small soil-building value. That is the way our soils have been made through the weathering of rock during the ages, and its mixture with decayed vegetable matter. But most rocks contain only a fraction of 1 per cent of any valuable fertilizing ingredient. About five years ago the Florida Experiment Station made a complete report on a type of so-called mineral fertilizer then being widely offered for sale, and stated that the total commercial worth of the ingredients of value in a ton of it was $1.40, while it was selling at $38.

*

YEARLING hens are notoriously disinclined to lay during early Winter. The Ohio Station is trying the experiment of all-night lighting on these yearlings, with rather remarkable results. One hundred yearling hens were purchased for $63 on September 27. They were molted and reconditioned until November 1, when they were given all-night light. On September 18 100 of the best pullets that could be secured for $150 were placed in the other half of the same house. Both hens and pullets were fed and managed in the same way except that the pullets were given morning light at 4 A. M., while the hens received all-night light. By January 1 the hens had laid 26 eggs per bird and the pullets 23 eggs per bird. The hens laid practically all their eggs after receiving all-night light. By use of all-night light the simplest method of feeding can be successfully employed. The birds eat sufficient when only a single dry feed mixture is kept before them at all times in suitable feeders which provide ample feeding space—30 feet, counting both sides of the feeder, for each 100 layers.

*

THAT is a thoughtful article by Dr. Twitchell on page 100, regarding how best to size up the value of our dairy animals, so that every cow may have a fair chance. The old statement about the "eye of the master" being responsible for fattening the bullock is generally recognized as true, but many do not realize that the dairy cow's milk function is intimately connected with a highly organized nervous system, which must be considered by her owner. Some cows are of a more placid disposition than others, but there is a special form of cud-chewing contentment that should be the aim of all caretakers of dairy cows. Whatever breaks this up, in treatment or surroundings, is a bad thing for the owner in diminished production, and bad for the cow if it results in condemning her when she is not to blame for a poor showing at the milkpail. Well balanced thought, as well as a balanced ration, is what the dairy cow deserves. We knew one herd in which two cows developed what appeared to be desperate hatred of each other. At every opportunity they would fight, but were so nearly an even match that neither was willing to stay whipped for very long. This state of things continued for an entire season, and the owner, while exasperated at their actions, did not see his loss. They were both good cows, but no doubt their production was considerably cut by this constant enmity. They ought to have been separated, or one disposed of. This was an exceptional case, and is mentioned here only to show how many things may occur to lessen a dairy cow's usefulness other than improper feeding.

*

A READER, in whose community a case of forced school consolidation is evidently developing, sends us a petition which he and others concerned have sent to their members of the Legislature. This is an excellent idea, and these patrons of the local school have wisely made their move, while the idea is in an incipient stage, rather than developed in virulent form. They have worded the petition well. We do not reproduce it here, because it is not a good plan for other localities to use such a document, even in general terms, as a pattern for their own use in a similar case. It states the facts clearly and emphatically, and calls upon the members of the Legislature to help in amending the school law so that rural school districts may regain a reasonable amount of self-determination about their affairs. Now is the time for all localities over whom the threat of undesired consolidation may hang to tell the Legislature what the facts are. The hard knot around the rural schools was tied in the Legislature, and its members alone can untie it, removing a type of official autocracy that has no place in our form of government.

Brevities

COSTLY cull apples—page 87.

DROUGHT cut down the strawberry area considerably last year.

ABOUT 1,000 cars of Pennsylvania apples were exported last year.

LEAD ore at Missouri mines is quoted at $50 per ton; pig lead, 4¾ cents per pound.

THE pecan association, at Gulfport, Miss., has handled about 6,000,000 lbs. thus far this season.

TOMATO juice and sauerkraut juice are now commercial products used for beverage purposes.

ACTIVE work in orchard inspection throughout Pennsylvania to clear out yellows is being carried on.

An Insidious Art

LAST week the *Harvard Alumni Bulletin* published a letter by William P. Everets, of Boston, a Harvard graduate, holding the Harvard economics to blame for their part of the stock crash of 1929. He says a review of the bulletins sent out every week brings one to realize how wrong these economists have been during the last two years. Their economic bulletins, backed by the prestige of the oldest university in the East, helped push prices higher and higher, and made the inevitable crash more certain, and then delayed recovery by ill-timed optimism. To sustain his conclusions he quotes from 1929 bulletins minimizing the business decline and predicting quick recovery, and from May, 1930, bulletins saying general prices were at the bottom and would shortly improve. The management of Harvard University disclaims responsibility for the alumni bulletins.

It is proper that the economists of the Harvard bulletins should assume full responsibility for their share of the blame, but their portion of responsibility is reduced to a minimum by the large numbers of their associates in error. There was scarcely a man in public office from town constable to the President of the United States who did not "whoop it up" for prosperity and confidence in American paper stock certificates. It became national propaganda, which the news press of the country spread with liberal headlines, and the confident and trusting public passed on from one to another. At the beginning, like all other sinister propaganda, it was started by those who profited by it, and gained such general popularity that few failed to go along with the crowd, and those with experience and courage enough to sound a warning were unheeded or derided. This art of stampeding the public mind for advantage or gain is one of the most insidious and sinister developments of recent years. Ultimately the bubble bursts with destruction in proportion to its size. The stock explosion was merely an example.

Profit in Crime

ROSA HELEN was a French-Canadian girl when she came to New York. She met and married Bernard Richebuono, a young Italian. Last week she told the story of her experience at the public hearing now being conducted by the Appellate Division into the conduct of city magistrates. The couple lived in a second-floor apartment of a tenement house on Third Avenue. The husband worked during the day and did an insurance business nights. On the night of July 29 Mrs. Richebuono went to the window and waved him good-by. She then returned to her household affairs, the door to the entrance hall being left open for air as is the custom in this house. She turned from her work in the kitchen to be confronted by a man who pretended he had been signalled by her, using the farewell gesture to her husband as the excuse. Following the foul language, the attack of the man and the woman's screams, she was informed that she was under arrest. The Vice Squad policeman was joined by two others and the woman, who spoke English poorly, was hustled off to jail. She was arraigned before Magistrate Jesse Silbermann. A probation officer made a good report of the woman. Her neighbors testified to her good character. She belonged to a respectable and cultured family. But on the testimony of the policeman she was convicted by the magistrate and sent for two days to the workhouse. This practice of the Vice Squad of policemen and magistrate courts is what is called "framing." This Vice Squad and this judge are being investigated.

It is a gruesome tale. If we could feel that it was an isolated case of a single policeman paid by the city to protect its people, but gone wrong, or if it were a single police squad, or a single judge, or but one court, there would be no excuse for reviewing it here. But the distressing part of it is that it is a system affecting not only the police and the lower courts, but the whole machinery of city government. Pretensions of innocence to the contrary no one is innocent enough to believe that high officials and politicians and others familiar with city and State affairs can be ignorant of the working of this system in the political organization that honors them with high office. Every American proud of his country and of its institutions will receive a shock to his sense of decency and justice in such revelations.

The New R. N.-Y. Coast to Coast Trip

I have read of your proposed Coast to Coast tour and would like the literature you have concerning the trip. My sister and I are planning a trip west this year if our health permits, and, as we are both past 60, this kind of tour appeals to us, as it relieves us of all fuss and worry. MRS. C. W.

New York.

THE literature for the trip to the coast next Summer is not yet ready. We hope to have it within a short time. Those who enjoyed the trip last year speak of it in the highest terms, and we are confident all who decide to go with us this year will enjoy the experience. The West gave us a glorious welcome and the many beauties of nature and the splendid cities visited enlarge the vision and leave memories that can never be forgotten.

Write for the literature of the trip now. It will be sent you as soon as ready.

December Milk Prices

THE net cash paid for 3-per-cent milk per hundred pounds in the 200-210-mile zone by dealers reporting for December, are as follows:

Unity Assn (Buffalo net price at farm)	$1.90
Sheffield Farms	2.18
Dairymen's League	1.84

The League deductions were 10 cents for certificates of indebtedness and six cents for expenses, making the gross price $2 for December.

Milk and Cream Report of Receipts at New York and Metropolitan Area for December, 1930

	40-qt. Units		
State of Origin	*Milk*	*Cream*	*Condensed*
New York	2,142,052	102,685	16,689
New Jersey	82,823	1,419	...
Pennsylvania	386,706	17,027	3,811
Vermont	97,160	5,179	...
Connecticut	18,950	644	...
Massachusetts	7,179	473	...
Maryland	10,991	...	...
Canada	1,975	1,148	...
Wisconsin	...	1,400	...
Minnesota	...	582	...
Ohio	831	765	...
Tennessee	...	217	...
Total, Dec., 1930	2,748,667	131,539	20,500
Total, Dec., 1929	2,909,554	117,134	20,524

New York furnished 77.9 per cent of the milk, and 77.1 per cent of the cream coming into the city for the month of December, 1930.

Notes from Oklahoma

No doubt you have read of the widespread business depression prevalent throughout the entire Southwest, which has left the farm people in a rather discouraging condition. However we are looking forward to better times, which we feel confident will come. The low price of cotton has made farm folks look about for other ways of meeting their necessities, and more attention will be given to producing food and foodstuffs at home than in the past. Dairy products have declined until many dairy cows are being sold for slaughter, while beef prices are so low that this branch of farming will be given little thought for a time at least.

Up to the present the Winter has been so mild that very little feed has been required; in fact many cattle are yet getting their living from the stalk fields, and the grass is still green along the creeks and low places, all of which is very helpful to those whose supply of feed is limited. Much land has been turned and already (Jan. 3) we are preparing to get the large garden plot ready for the first planting of seeds. MRS. L. R. W.

Cherokee Co., Okla.

Notes from the Chautauqua Hills

Now that the holiday season is over, and the boys and girls back in school, we feel that we may take the time to breathe freely again. And what a vacation it has been for Winter sports! The weather man sent just the right mixture of snow, rain then a few cold, snappy days. Every pond became a fine skating rink, and every hill a coasting speedway. Grown-ups, too, joined in the fun, forgetting, for the time, both their dignity and rheumatism. An occasional motorist, descending these long, slippery hills would find, to his dismay, that his car insisted on coasting as merrily as though it were a sled, in spite of diligently applied brakes.

The Winter, thus far has been a series of blizzards, with beautiful weather between. Our first taste of unpleasant weather was on October 18, when snow fell to the depth of 20 inches on the level. Many tons of grapes were still on the vines and in some places the drifts were so deep as completely to cover them. This storm was followed by three or four weeks of ideal Indian Summer. Much Fall plowing was done during this time, the land being drier than usual at this season, on account of the lack of rain during the Summer.

November 26 brought another blinding storm. Snow fell rapidly during the day and was blown wildly around, through the night, so that roads were next to impassable Thanksgiving Day. It was during this blizzard that the unfortunate Cleveland aviator, Jack Griffin, met his death. While returning home from Buffalo, he became lost in the storm and his plane crashed, in the woods about one and one-half miles south of here. Ten days later the wrecked plane was discovered by a party of hunters. The frozen body of the pilot was still seated in the cockpit.

Farmers in this section are, for the most part, optimistic and believe economic conditions will improve during 1931. Grape growing is the chief industry here, but a little farther south, dairy farming takes the place of fruit raising. In both sections, however, diversified farming has proven advisable. Tomatoes and string beans (both Golden Wax and Green Refugee) are grown quite extensively. But tomatoes were something of a disappointment, both in 1929 and 1930. Continued dry weather caused about 50 per cent of the crop to rot before ripening, and many tons raised for the green tomato market did not stand up well, after being packed and shipped; a total loss to the growers.

Grapes, the principal variety being Concord, sold at $40 per ton through the local co-operative association. The potato crop was below normal and at present they are selling at $1.25 per bu.; dairy butter, 35 to 40c per lb.; eggs, 23 to 25c per doz.; poultry, live, 20c per lb.; beef, dressed, 12 to 16c per lb.

The prices of farm products seem too low in proportion to the amount of tax we pay. However, this locality did not suffer from the drought as did many parts of the United States, and we should be thankful that conditions are no worse. R. P. C.

Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.

A Delaware County Practice

The annual farm inventory has become a habit with many farmers in Delaware County. According to reports over 300 farmers took a farm inventory in this county last year. The week of January 5 to 10 was set aside as farm inventory week here this year.

The local banks as well as the Farm Bureau are urging farmers to take the small amount of time necessary to list carefully what they own and what they owe. This inventory proves to be valuable as it shows the resources and liabilities of a farm business at a given time. An inventory taken every year will show whether a farm is getting ahead or falling behind.

As all banks require a credit statement before making a loan a summary of this inventory can be used as a basis for this statement. Free inventory blanks are being furnished by local banks and at the Farm Bureau office. C. J. P.

Notes from Montana

We have certainly had wonderful Fall and Winter weather; no snow to speak of, and the roads almost like Summer. The continued good weather has resulted in the use of automobiles for out-of-town trips by Billings residents, and those from neighboring points, to a much larger extent than is usual at this time of the year. There are too many persons, especially in the East, who want to shudder and crawl deeper into their fur coats when Montana is mentioned. The fact that Montana has stretches of balmy Winter weather, suitable for every form of outdoor recreation may be news to some.

The reduction in freight rates for emergency shipments of livestock and feed, as a relief measure in drought territory, resulted in a saving of more than $6,000 for stockmen in Yellowstone and Carbon counties. The rate was made for the purpose of helping stockmen to keep from sacrificing their feeder and breeder stock and to help them winter sheep and cattle successfully, by buying their feed cheaper. Ninety-five cars of livestock, feed and supplies were moved in this territory under the reduced rates. Forty-eight cars of cottonseed cake were brought in at a saving of more than $4 a ton. There were 29 carloads of sheep moved to where feed was available, two cars of cattle were moved, eight cars of corn were shipped in, three cars of wheat, two of barley and rye, and one car of oats.

Farmers in seven different counties of Maine are stocking their farms with 3,600 crossbred ewes from Montana ranges. These animals were shipped in 15 special sheep cars, mostly in one-car lots, to 11 different farmers and livestock men in Maine.

At the annual showing of the International Grain and Hay Show held at Chicago in connection with the International Livestock Exposition, Nov. 29 to Dec. 6, Montana again proved itself the outstanding State in the grain and hay division, its exhibits winning more awards than those of any other State or Canadian province.

Jobless workers of the State will be benefited by the $837,355 as this State's portion from the road fund, the apportionment being more than double that of the last year.

The hand picking of beans by the several bean-cleaning plants of Billings gives employment to about 300 women. The handling of seed beans requires a well-graded product. Almost 100 pickers are required for this work alone.

Butte, Mont., once an up-and-down mining camp—the city on the "richest hill in the world"—has decided there will be no soup kitchens this Winter, despite curtailment of the State's basic industry—copper. Their mines are now producing at a little more than half of the output of a year and a half ago. When curtailment became the order of the day, the employes of the industry were protected through the adoption of a rotation employment schedule, giving each man work on a two-thirds time basis.

The drifting transients who at one time peopled the mining camps of the West, have disappeared. In their stead has risen a class of mining laborers which yearly becomes more and more a permanent citizenry. Floaters will find "tough going" in Butte. No free bread lines will be maintained to aid the unemployed who might drift in from other cities, nor will the odd-job livelihood of this type of itinerant be cultivated. One leader says: "It's not on the cards for anyone to be cold or hungry, and no one will."

Several cases of smallpox have been reported in different parts of the city, and a few cases were reported in the surrounding country. The cases which have been reported are mild, and in some instances, patients have not been aware for several days that they had it. Physicians have been very busy vaccinating most school children.

The manager of one of the theaters gathered old and broken toys, which were repaired, and distributed to children of the city who otherwise might have been overlooked by the jolly Christmas saint. The theater daily receives scores of toys, but too many could not have been contributed. There were at least 800 on the list this year.

The report comes from Central Idaho that the farmers are burning wheat instead of coal, as it is much cheaper. Wheat is available at $9 a ton, while wood costs $10 a cord, and coal $16.50 a ton on the prairies.

I clipped a little piece of poetry from the paper, which is very appropriate at this time when we hear so much of hard times.

"If times are hard and you feel blue,
Think of the others worrying, too;
Just because your trials are many,
Don't think the rest of us haven't any.
Life is made up of smiles and tears,
Joys and sorrows mixed with fears;
And if to us it seems one-sided,
Trouble is pretty well divided.
If we could look in every heart,
We'd find that each one has its part,
And those who travel fortune's road,
Sometimes carry the biggest load."

Billings, Mont. G. V. L.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Wanted, a Housekeeper

Now that my iron is hot,
Smooth out the wrinkles—so.
(Oh, that I had an iron
To smooth the world's woe!)

Water and soap and sun,
And the clothes are white.
(Oh, that I were the one
To launder the night!)

Thimble and needle and thread,
And the torn is whole.
(Oh, for the needle and thread
To mend the world's soul!)

Around and around with a broom,
And the house is swept.
(Oh, for a brush to reach
Where all the filth has crept!)

Eggs and butter and cream,
And my child is fed.
(Oh, for a recipe
To give the world bread!)
—Catherine Cate Coblentz,
in New York Times.

*

It is said by an authority on welfare work that professional beggars collect at least $50,000 daily from "sentimental passers-by" on the streets of New York. Through a variety of tricks and "approaches," it is said, any beggar can wheedle an average of from $15 to $25 daily from his "soft-hearted public." Those in the "more profitable areas," such as subway and department store corners, can get from $30 to $40 a day each. Some years ago we saw, every evening, a woman who sat on the doorstep of a warehouse near the New Jersey ferries; she had a baby wrapped in a shawl, and offered a few shoelaces for sale. Many were the nickels and dimes dropped into the tray of laces by hurrying commuters on their way to the ferry. Having an eye for babies we soon noted that the sleeping infant varied from time to time; sometimes it was a waxen little mite that looked about six weeks old, and sometimes a larger child. One stormy evening, when no baby should have been out, we stopped and told the woman we were convinced she was hiring infants to excite sympathy, and that the police would be asked to investigate. We never saw her again; no doubt she moved to another location. Giving to street beggars is not real charity, and all too often it is merely an encouragement to fraud and idleness.

*

A number of our readers have asked us to send them patterns for quilting patchwork quilts. This we are unable to do, as we do not have quilting patterns; only patterns for patchwork. There are pattern firms who supply the transfers for quilting, but old-fashioned workers used to mark their own quilting patterns with chalk or lead pencil, using cups and saucers, or other household utensils, as a guide, with tape measure or yardstick for straight lines. A common way of quilting the plain white block was to draw a circle, using a plate as a guide, and then fill this with straight lines crossing to form a diamond pattern. While simple, this is effective when quilted. Women who designed and drew their own patterns for hooked rugs were not daunted by the outlines of a quilting pattern.

*

Butterscotch sauce is often served with ice cream or various puddings. It is made as follows: Mix together one cup brown sugar, two tablespoons flour, one-fourth teaspoon salt and a speck of cinnamon. Add one cup boiling water, and cook until the flour loses its raw taste, and the mixture thickens. Then beat in two tablespoons butter and one-half teaspoon vanilla.

Seen in the Shops

We noticed, in one of the stores, a demonstrator showing a new can-opener that cuts a perfectly straight edge, without any of those dangerous "jags." It was strongly made, and cost 59 cents. We like a can-opener to be as simple as possible; some of the highly improved types are so ingenious that the average woman finds difficulty in using them. We also like to have one of those little bottle-openers of the "anchor" type to pry the lids from small jars containing olives or relishes. They are not easy to open without something of this sort.

We saw a sale of wool jersey "brother and sister suits" in sizes two to six years for only 95 cents. There was quite a variety of colors.

"Bridge sets" of glass consist of four plates, four cups and saucers, serving dish, sugar bowl and cream pitcher The set is designed for serving refreshments at the card table. We see such sets in pretty colored glass from around $3 to $5. In buying glass we often find that plain clear glass, sought to match a depleted set, is very likely to cost more than the modern tinted glass.

We have been experimenting with a sandwich toaster and find it a convenience in making dainties for tea or supper. Such toasters usually cost from $10 up; the new ones are chromium, with opalescent decorations in colors. In addition to all the various toasted sandwiches, the toaster is ideal for making Melba toast, as being held firmly and toasted on both sides at once, it does not curl. Cut with a crimped cookie cutter, or in ornamental shapes, from very thin slices of bread, this is especially nice with salad.

All linen huck and damask towels in pastel shades are featured in the January linen sales. The colors are rose, peach, orchid, blue, green and gold; prices of those noted varied from 29 to 67 cents each, this being a great reduction from the regular prices. Linen towels, either huck or damask, are always much more expensive, in proportion to size, than the cotton Turkish towels.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

564—Smart Ensemble. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅝ yds. of 39-in. material for dress with 2⅝ yds. of 39-in. material for coat and 1¾ yds. of binding. Ten cents.

727 — Sunday Night Frock. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yds. of 39-in. material. Ten cents.

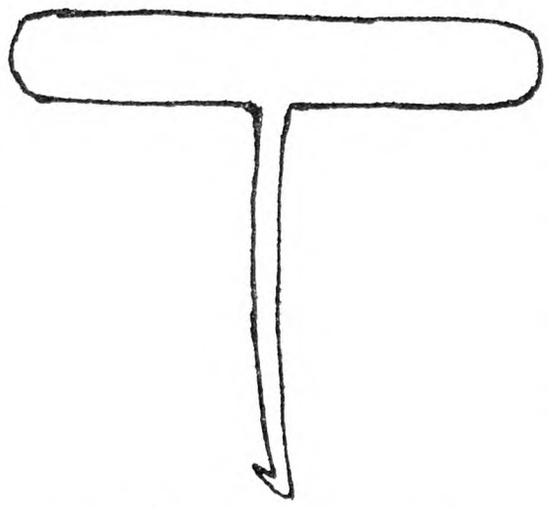
998—For the Young Girl. This style is designed in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 yds. of 39-in. material with ½ yd. of 35-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

109—A Tunic Frock. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 4½ yds. of 39-in. material with ¾ yd. of 35-in. contrasting and 2 yds. of 35-in. lining. Ten cents.

Large Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

Rugs and Hooks

When I read in The R. N.-Y. Mrs. R. A. B.'s account of her hooked rug activities, I was reminded of the many beautiful hooked rugs which my mother used to make. I seemed to see again the frame with the burlap fastened in it, the piles of vari-colored woolens, and the intent faces of two little girls, as they watched with interest the design on the

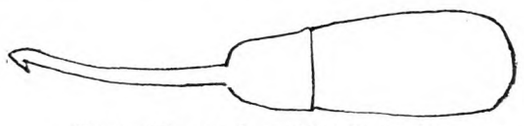


Rug Hook with Horizontal Handle

burlap being transformed into a rug of lovely colors. After the little girls begged to help. I am not sure that the texture or beauty of the rug was improved by their aid; but the happy Winter evenings, or the long Summer afternoons, spent at this work undoubtedly made home-centered daughters, and that was of even greater importance than the rugs that were produced.

Lately, my sister and I have decided that a certain bedroom in our home, with its old, old, four-post bed and quaint old chest of drawers, will never really be the room of our dreams, until there are hooked rugs on the floor. So woolen materials have been gathered, and patterns have been making. The old hooks handed down in our family have been taken from the box where they lay resting from their labor of years gone by. And those prized, old, handmade hooks are so much better than the crochet hook that is used by modern rug-makers, that I feel a description of them is in order. Any handy man, or woman, could fashion one in an hour. Once having used one of these hooks, no one who "fishes in the scrap-bag and hooks a rug," will ever again use hook of another sort.

Get a large-sized crochet hook, a No. 3 is none too large, and if it is a long hook, cut off with a cold chisel to about 2½ in. in length. Sharpen this cut end with a file. Next make a handle from a piece of soft wood. You will need a piece about 2½ in. long and one inch square. With a sharp knife fashion a round, tapering handle. The smaller end should be a very tight fit for a No. 9 thimble. This thimble should be of aluminum or brass. Drive a small nail through the end of the thimble. This



Best Type for Making Rugs

nail should be less in diameter than the crochet hook, so that the hole in the thimble will be small enough for the hook to fit tightly in it. Drive sharpened end of the crochet hook into the smaller end of the handle, stick the end of the crochet hook through the end of the thimble, and hammer down tightly over the end of the handle. And there you are! It sounds complicated, but is really very simple. Our hooks were made from wire nails. The head was cut off the nail and the hook was filed on this end, then the pointed end of the nail was driven into the handle, and the thimble was then fitted over as I have described. Our hooks are slightly curved, as in the drawing shown. This, no doubt, was done with hammer and pincers. Another style hook was made with the handle placed horizontally to the hook. The handle was made of round piece of hard wood, about one-half inch in diameter, and about 3 in. long. A nail was driven through the middle of the handle and the hook then made on the end of the nail. One of this kind is included in our collection, but my mother never used it. The other style is fine, the handle fitting into the palm of the hand, and making the pulling through of the loop very easy.

Some workers use the mechanical rug hookers, but the resultant work has a too uniform, machine-like appearance, to be pleasing; every loop being of exactly the same height. To me, the slight irregularity of the loops produced by the old method of hooking is one of its chief charms, because it is evidence of hand and not machine work.

Strong, heavy burlap, of firm, even weave, is essential is making a good wearing rug. My mother had a strip of very firm material—such as ticking—attached to her rug frames, and she sewed her burlap in this frame, using a darning needle and very heavy thread. The design of the rug should not come within at least two inches of the edge of the burlap, and when the rug is finished this plain burlap should be hemmed down on the wrong side of the rug. The best-looking rugs are made by hooking the larger spaces in straight lines, but small spaces around the designs can be put in the most convenient way.

Many of the old-time designs were figures of animals, such as the horse, cat or dog. A house and trees was another quaint pattern much used. They were usually made in dark subdued colors, for the garments from which they were made were usually dull colored. Today, the pleasing floral and geometric designs, and the more beautiful colored woolens available, produce really lovely rugs. However, woolen clothing of the old days was made from strong, virgin wool, and the rugs made from them, doubtless, were far better than most of the material we have today.

Though we have brighter, more varied colors than did our grandmothers, we lack their vegetable dyes. I saw one old rug made in dark brown and yellow that was charming. The brown was dyed with walnut hulls, and the yellow—which was an odd shade something, like mustard yellow, but brighter—was dyed with hickory bark. Time only added beauty to such coloring, as it does in the Oriental rug.

ELLEN JOHNSTON

Preparing for School

In the days when I went daily to the little red schoolhouse to teach the youth of the nation I was often asked this question: "What can I teach my child in his fourth year to prepare him for school?" I was always glad to answer this, for there are many things that a mother may teach her child that will make it easier both for the child and the teacher, especially the teacher of a rural school with 10 to 30 scholars and eight grades.

"Of course I am teaching him to count," she added. "That is good," I replied, "but are you teaching him what the numbers mean?" I think that is more important than that they can repeat the numbers in order. Many children come to school who are able to count but have no conception of what three or four things are. A mother has many opportunities of teaching this knowledge by asking the child to bring her three clothespins or four apples, and noting whether the number received is correct or not. He can be asked to count the eggs in the basket, the cows in the field, the buttons on his coat or any small number of things that are within his vision. When a child has mastered this knowledge, addition and subtraction will be easy.

The matter of learning the alphabet depends largely upon the preference of the local teacher. Some teachers prefer that the child should not know the names of the letters first, but personally I believe that a child who can tell the names and recognize the letters of the alphabet, has learned a distinction between different, what to him would be meaningless, marks, which will enable him more readily to distinguish between words.

Colors may be taught by calling the child's attention to the color of various articles. All these things have had mainly to do with the training of the sight and memory, but quite as important is the training of the fingers. A child can be trained to cut on a line by allowing him to cut out pictures from papers and books. If he is taught to cut the clippings in a pan or box it will abolish the extra work. A pair of small blunt scissors is best for children.

Few children hold a pencil correctly when they first use one, but can be easily taught to do so. It is good practice for a child to draw pictures, either on paper or blackboard, for in this way the little fingers lose their clumsiness and learn to make the marks where they intend them; they learn to make a straight mark and a circle, dots and loops, and these are the foundations of letters and figures.

Attending to their own wants comes in this same class. Things such as buttoning their own coats, tying their shoes, brushing their teeth, putting on rubbers and gloves, or washing their hands.

Story-telling is beneficial to the child's development but don't you do all the telling, for the child learns to express his thoughts in this way. Memorizing nursery rhymes strengthens the memory.

Some busy mother may say, "How will I find time to do all of this?" but that is an art which we must learn; the art of telling "The Three Bears" while rolling out a pie; the art of counting clothespins and pinning little suits on the line at the same time, and the art to have patience to allow little fingers to struggle with buttons and shoestrings and not say, "Mother can do it quicker," but that is a mother's mission.

AUNT HELEN.

Frosty Desserts

There should be no closed season on ice cream and cake as dessert in the farm home, but so often the preparation seems so great a task that it is served only on the rarest occasions. I have worked out a basic recipe, which it seems, leaves out most of the dreaded labor, is economical, and insures a perfectly delicious result.

For ice cream, place three cups of milk in the top of the double boiler and while it is heating, dissolve two tablespoons of cornstarch in half a cup of cold milk, add a teaspoon of granulated gelatin to soak in another half cup of milk. Stir the cornstarch mixture into the hot milk, stirring until it thickens. Remove from the fire and add the gelatine at once. Stir well and set where the mixture will cool. When thoroughly chilled, add the beaten whites of the two eggs, and a cup of cream whipped. An additional half cup of sugar should be beaten into the egg whites as for meringue, and a tablespoon of vanilla incorporated at this time. Beat the whole mixture a few min-

utes with the egg beater, pour into can of ice cream freezer or any tight can, and pack in ice and salt. Let stand for about three hours, when it will be ready to serve. It will be perfectly smooth and creamy, with no icy flakes, and due to the gelatin, will keep its shape well after being removed from the freezer. One of the vacuum freezers is especially adapted to this kind of cream, but even a coffee can, with an oiled paper placed under the cover will answer.

We like as variations, some of the following: Drain the juice from a can of crushed pineapple, add the pulp to the cream just before packing. Boil the juice with an additional half cup of sugar until it is a rich syrup, and serve as a sauce with the ice cream. A couple of five-cent chocolate bars cooked with the cornstarch mixture make a splendid chocolate cream. Any fruit jam makes a good addition, or can be used as a sauce. I like to use a cup of maple syrup in the place of the second half cup of white sugar, and with this I use a cup of chopped nut meats. The children prefer the cream frozen as usual, served in slices, with the maple syrup boiled to the wax stage poured over it.

For holiday and special occaisons, try dividing the cream into three parts b-e fore packing. Add strawberry jam to one part, a melted chocolate bar to the second, leaving the third plain. Pack in receptacles of similar shape. To unmould, plunge each can into cold water for a couple of minutes, slip cream out on a platter, cut in thin slices and stack like the "boughten bricks." Any number of delightful combinations can be planned.

The easiest and most economical method I have ever found for plain sponge cake is as follows: Separate two eggs, add one-fourth cup of cold water to both the whites and yolks, using a half cup of water in all. Beat the whites until very light, then the yolks. To the yolk mixture add two-thirds of a cup of sugar and beat until almost dissolved, add the beaten whites and beat again for at least a minute. Now add very slowly, a cup of pastry flour sifted with a tablespoon of cornstarch and a teaspoon of baking powder. Lift this in carefully with a slotted spoon. Pour in cake pan and bake in a very moderate oven until brown and thoroughly done.

The cake and the cream mixture can be prepared on Saturday, leaving only the slight task of packing the cream for Sunday morning, and Sunday dinner will be closed with an altogether delightful dessert with very little more effort than one much less desirable. Especially if there are children the extra labor is highly repaid, as I know from experience.

BLANCHE W. TRERISE.

The Winter Window Garden

Yes, we know the bulbs are always to be depended upon, but after once blooming in the house they are gone forever as house plants except that, to us, most fragrant of all bulbs, the Freesia. Just why it is not more popular now I cannot understand. Of course, it requires a longer time to come into flower than most bulbs. Then after blooming, set in an east window, water moderately, gradually drying it off, set it down cellar till next September, then repot it, and it is ready for another Winter. The reason is simple. Freesias are a native of South Africa, where the seasons are the reverse of ours, so Winter is its natural growing season.

I am using window boxes for many plants lately. When a cold night comes, a box is quickly taken from the window and a rather wide box permits the keeping of more plants. Plants need to be turned frequently and I can turn a window box much more quickly than separate pots.

For ever blooming in an east window in a rather cool room there is a box of the everblooming Begonias. If you once begin raising Begonias, you will keep collecting and there are more varieties than the famous 57! The taller varieties, the Rex type, and the large-leaved long-growing are all good.

The biggest box is of geraniums. Started in August, they begin budding at or before midwinter. It is always a wonder to me to see how promptly plants respond to our lengthening days of sunlight.

Coleus is a delight and the ever increasing variations in colors, the small leaves, the giant leaves, the bedding varieties, all are beautiful. A window full of these needs no bloom. But shield from drafts and remove from the windows cold nights.

The calla is coming into its own again. There are those of us who have always loved it and when a child no collection of plants was complete without its calla. My pets now are a giant and a Little Gem. Perhaps one reason for its being neglected was because all insects enjoy its tropical lushness. But its large smooth leaves are quickly washed with a cloth wetted in lukewarm water and the insects are banished. Of course the calla is kept in a watertight tub, and it does no harm if water stands on the surface soil. It must be kept wet.

My window box for cacti has not yet materialized but they endure, I won't say enjoy, imprisonment in a south window. Somehow cacti always seem to demand open spaces, perhaps it is because of the pictures we see of them in their native places. Once a week is often enough to water your precious cactus. The daintiest variety I have now is the coral cactus, looking almost like half-inch long green beads strung on a slender wire. Its bloom is described as being different so I am eager to have it attain blooming size and its portrait shows it to be of tree-like form. This is Rhipsalis salicornioides.

At last an elk-horn cactus has come to me. Certainly it came; a friend brought it from Rhode Island, a "new" cactus, but we had one nearly forty years ago. This is an Aloe, and what has become of the partridge cactus that was not a cactus but an Aloe? Years ago, every collection had one and I think I have seen but one in twenty years. "All things change, and we change with them," is true in the floral world.

Perhaps you received a Jerusalem or Christmas "cherry" at the holidays. When the cherries wither you will find them full of seeds and young plants are as easily raised as their cousins the peppers. Start in February and next Christmas you will have Christmas cherry trees to give your friends.

Still another box in an east window contains primroses. The seeds were labeled Chinese primroses. A part package gave me about 40 fine plants, so I gave away some and now a friend reminds me she never saw Chinese primroses with leaves like hardy ones. Time will tell.

MOTHER BEE.

The Primitive Bean Hole

A recent inquiry asks about cooking beans in a bean-hole. The primitive bean-hole that old-time trappers and campers found so indispensable on trips in the woods and the open, was a short trench, dug deep and rather wide, lined with small stones, and in this and on top was built a big hot hardwood fire.

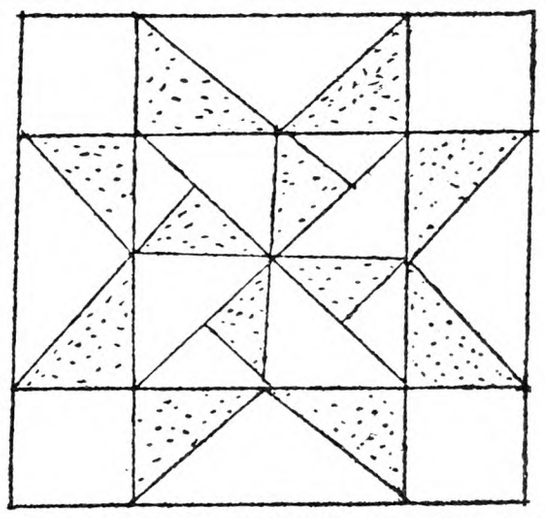
The beans to be just right were first soaked for several hours in cold water, then drained, and covered with fresh water, and the kettle suspended over the fire built in and on top of the bean hole. By the time the fire had burned down to a nice bed of clear coals the beans would be usually sufficiently cooked for baking. They were then drained and put in the bean pot, which had a few slices of fat salt pork placed in the bottom. To the beans were added salt, pepper, mustard and molasses, with a generous piece of salt pork buried in the center, leaving the rind exposed, which had been previously scraped and gashed, then enough boiling water was added to cover the beans and the pot covered closely.

The coals were raked back, a part of them removed from the bean hole, and the pot containing the beans inserted, then the coals were raked back and packed closely about the sides as far up as the top, a flat stone was placed over it, and this was covered with more of the hot coals, ashes and earth.

If the bean pot was planted early in the evening, and allowed to cook over night, or for about 12 hours, steaming hot pork and beans, deliciously cooked, could be served for breakfast.

ROSAMOND LAMPMAN.

Patchwork Pattern



Octagonal Star—When joined with alternating white squares, this pattern requires 4½ yards of white and 1½ yards of colored material. Price of pattern 15 cents. Send orders to The Rural New-Yorker.

Meat Pot-Pie

Slice and fry 1 lb. fresh meat until brown on both sides. Boiled or canned meat will do instead, but the browning improves the flavor. Add two quarts of boiling water. Season with salt, pepper, parsley and a small onion. Sift 1½ level teaspoons baking powder with 1½ cups of flour; scald ¾ cup of milk, and pour on flour, mix, roll on well-floured board, and cut into small squares. Have ready about a quart of sliced raw potatoes. When meat and broth are boiling scatter in a layer of potatoes, then dough, and so continue until all is in; boil at least three-quarters of an hour. Be sure you have water enough so it does not scorch, but do not stir; instead, if you think it might be beginning to stick to the bottom, lift the kettle and give it a little swing or whirl to loosen, and add a little more boiling water. MRS. F. K.

TO SIZE a wall before papering, melt one pound of glue in a little water in a double boiler, then add one gallon of cold water. Brush over the wall.

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Furnace prices are down. Everyone can now afford the comfort of real furnace heat. Send us a rough sketch of your floor plan—we'll furnish you with FREE plans—show you how easy it is to install your own furnace as thousands of others have. You save $40 to $60 on a Kalamazoo at these new low prices. You make another big saving by installing it yourself.

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Live Stock and Dairy

How Best Fix the Value of Animals for Service

Repeatedly and in increasing numbers are we getting records at both extremes of the ability to produce milk and butterfat, or store food in building beef structure. At the same time it is well to keep in mind the fact that between these two extremes may be found all beef and dairy animals old and young. The wonderful records either of meat making or milk production startle with their volume, but does the knowledge of what comparatively few are doing prompt a sharper study of the great majority? A good question for every feeder to solve is the ability of his individual animals to take the hay, grain and roughage and convert into the desired product in sufficient quantity to cover cost of food given, labor, depreciation of stock and buildings, and leave a margin of profit. If there is one animal in a herd that cannot do this it is carried at a loss to the owner.

To my mind this forces the question of means and methods for measuring individual worth. We say the scales and daily record give the information, but that is true only in part. Another and more important problem faces the man who seeks success in his operations. While true that beef habits and milk production result from food provided, we may find behind functional conditions resting in brain force playing a most important part in determining results. This adds to the food, care and breeding problem a factor to be critically considered.

There can be no question but structure plays an important part in production at either extreme and to seek through blood lines, and individual selection, those carrying the structure most in harmony with the end desired puts before the owner a proposition calling for careful consideration. In spite of the individual cases standing in opposition there must be a structure most in harmony with the end desired, whether it be beef or milk. We cannot combine the 30,000-pound milk producer and most rapid beef maker in the same animal. The Holstein yielding 32,000 pounds of milk in one year, or the Jersey 1,200 pounds of butterfat must remain in the opposite extreme from the compact, blocky Angus or Hereford, yet both carry the same bony structure, the difference being in one case a flat rib and leg and open spinal column with thin withers and light brisket where the other has a round rib, closely packed, a round bone in leg, thick withers and heavy brisket. Measure these two, and one will be surprised at the difference in inches between base of horn and tip of tail. One is loosely constructed, the other closely knit and compact. One has a large full lustrous eye with abundance of brain room the other is likely to have a narrower head, between the horns, and thicker meatier neck and smaller eye. One is built to hoard, the other to give freely.

It follows that to have large production the channel for the nerve force from the brain through the spinal column to the pelvic arch and then down into the udder must be free. Any restriction here must affect production. Such an organization is a bundle of nerves and cannot be handled as one will his steers. You can force fat by feeding; you cannot force milk production. It must always come by invitation, whether the drawing is by hand or machine. If this means anything it is that it is up to the individual owner of one or the other of these types to study carefully individuals, and certainly matings and blood lines centering in sire and dam, in the hope that the end desired may be intensified in offspring. If 6,000 pounds of milk is the minimum consistent with fair business in a dairy cow, the objective must be to grow a generation capable of producing 7,000.

There is a question entering here not to be neglected. It is the study of the individual cows now on the farm, not alone to get actual production from each one, but to find if possible how, by better care and attention, or different combinations of food, a more urgent invitation may be extended, for no man who has not followed this rule carefully can know the possibilities of his animals. Many a cow now a boarder would if given the right chance step over into the ranks of a profit maker. You cannot tell why the slightest disturbance in milking will cause an immediate drop in production or why this will not be followed by a permanent reduction in milk yield, yet here is the fact facing every dairyman. No one knows how a slight disturbance at this time will cause a withdrawal of one or more per cent of butterfat immediately. If we neglect to do thorough work in milking we dry off the cow yet she can withhold and you not suffer, save for that milking. If it were possible to sever a full udder just at milking time, a half pint of milk might be found therein, yet in the kindly manipulation there comes a rush, so that five minutes or less will fill a pail.

All this hints at the importance of seeing to it that every cow is given its best chance to deliver what is wanted in largest quantity at regular hours for the cow will measure time as accurately without a watch as you can with one, and regularity becomes of the highest importance in profitable dairying. If all this means anything, it is that, before discarding a cow as unprofitable, she be given a chance to do her best, and certainly, in selecting new blood with which to secure better heifers, a close study must be made of record by sire and dam for at least two generations. The elimination of the boarders is one of the biggest problems facing the milk man or butter maker, and he who is after profit from his beef animals. The details may be simple but they are exacting and to them attention must be given if production per head is to be lifted where it will yield a fair profit. While struggling to get a reasonable price for the product here is a subject not to be neglected.

G. M. TWITCHELL.

Androscoggin Co., Maine.

Ayrshire Association Has Good Year

"With the exception of 1929, the volume of business transacted by Ayrshire breeders during 1930, exceeded all other previous years," states C. T. Conklin, Secretary-Treasurer of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association at Brandon, Vermont.

Although registrations and transfers declined about ten per cent as compared with 1929, the record year for the Ayrshire organization, the number of certificates passing through the Ayrshire office exceeded 1928 and all other previous years.

In addition to this indication of the strength of the purebred cattle business, the Ayrshire Association reports that there are now more herds and individual animals being tested in the herd test plan than ever before.

A review of the 1930 auction sales shows that more than 500 Ayrshires passed through various sales rings for an average of $190 per head. The demand for Ayrshire bulls has been particularly good, and 20 bull calves have been sold at auction during the year for an average of $248 each.

The Ayrshire Breeders' Association now has a total membership of 3,064 placing it second in size among the dairy cattle registry association of the U. S.

MILK...113 quarts of it...in every bagful! This bargain is in your very town...in Checkerboard bags at The Store With the Checkerboard Sign. In each one of these bags are 100 pounds of Purina Cow Chows. In every 100 pounds of Purina Cow Chows are 113 quarts of milk. These are figures which come from a recent national farm-to-farm feed survey of 18 months ... a survey of 505,536 cows...a survey covering 48 states...a survey conducted by 870 men...a survey still going on.

When you buy feed for your cows you are buying milk in a bag. Consider, then, what a bargain you get in Purina Cow Chows...113 quarts in every bagful! 16 of these quarts are extra...over the average of more than 130 other feeds...so the survey reveals. 16 quarts that cost only 23c...just a bit more than one penny per quart...that's another bargain that awaits you in the Checkerboard bag.

Glance at today's price of 113 quarts of milk. Compare it to the price you pay for the Purina Cow Chows it takes to make it. A bargain you'll call it...a bargain that's all yours when Purina Cow Chows is your feed ...a bargain which is waiting for you in town...waiting in Checkerboard bags at The Store With the Checkerboard Sign. Purina Mills, 827 Gratiot St., St. Louis, Mo.

THE PURINA COW CHOWS

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24% COW CHOW
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N. Y. State Dairymen's Association

The 54th annual meeting will be held at De Witt Clinton Hotel, Albany, N. Y., January 22-23.

Among the subjects for discussion will be: Sanitary regulations; milk control in villages; western cream; marketing; herd diseases; the cheese situation.

At the annual dinner of the Association Commissioner of Agriculture, Berne A. Pyrke, and Senator L. G. Kirkland, will speak on dairy laws and regulations and their enforcement.

N. Y. State Jersey Breeders Meeting

On January 22 the New York State Jersey Cattle Club will hold its annual meeting at the Ten Eyck Hotel, Albany, N. Y. E. T. Clark, of Goshen, N. Y., who is president expects many leaders of the industry to be present as plans for marketing, advertising and expansion are to be discussed. The secretary, R. E. Mosher, of Aurora, N. Y., is in chtrge of arrangements.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 900 to 1,100, good	$9.25@10.00
Medium	7.50@ 9.25
Common	6.00@ 7.50
Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	9.00@10.00
Medium	7.25@ 9.00
Heifers, 500 to 850, good	7.50@ 8.25
Common and medium	5.00@ 7.50
Cows, good	5.00@ 6.00
Common and medium	4.00@ 5.00
Low cutters and cutters	2.00@ 4.00
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	5.75@ 6.25
Cutter and medium	3.75@ 5.75
Vealers, milk fed, good and ch	10.75@13.00
Medium	7.50@10.75
Cull and common	4.00@ 7.50
Calves, 250 to 350, good and ch	6.00@ 8.50
Common and medium	3.50@ 6.00

HOGS

Lt. lts., 140 to 160, good and ch	$8.45@$8.60
Lt. wts., 160 to 180, good and ch	8.35@ 8.50
180 to 200, good and ch	8.30@ 8.50
Med. wts., 200 to 220, good and ch	8.20@ 8.40
220 to 250, good and ch	7.90@ 8.30
Hvy. wts., 250 to 290, good and ch	7.65@ 8.00
290 to 350, good and ch	7.45@ 7.75
Pkg. sows, 275 to 500, med. and gd	6.00@ 6.50
Sl. pigs, 100 to 130, good and ch	8.25@ 8.60

SHEEP

Lambs, 90 down, good and ch	$8.00@$9.00
Medium	6.50@ 8.00
91 to 100, med. and ch	6.25@ 8.25
All wts., common	5.00@ 6.50
Wethers, 90 to 120, med. and gd	3.00@ 4.50
Ewes, 90 to 120, med. and ch	2.75@ 4.00
All wts., cull and common	1.00@ 2.75
120 to 150, med. and choice	2.50@ 3.75

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, bbl., New York, U. S. No. 1, and utility, 2½-in. Baldwin, $3.75 to $4; U. S. Utility, 2½-in. Baldwins, $3.50; 2¼-in., $2.75; bu. bskt., N. Y., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.35 to $1.65; Kings, $1.40 to $1.50; 2¾-in. Kings, $1.60; U. S. No. 1 and Utility, 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.35 to $1.50; U. S. Utility, 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.15; unclassified, 2½-in. Kings, $1.25; N. W. Greenings, $1; W. Va., U. S. No. 1, 2¼-in. Staymans, $1.50; Rome Beauties, $1.25; U. S. Utility, 2¼-in. York Imperials, $1; boxes, Washington, all sizes, fancy Delicious, $2.50 to $2.60; C grade, $2 to $2.10; extra fancy, Rome Beauties, $1.85 to $1.90; fancy $1.65 to $1.75; C grade, $1.40; ex. fancy Winesaps, $.10; C grade Spitzenbergs, $1.60 to $1.65; cabbage, N. Y. Danish Seed, bulk, bbl., $1.75 to $2; 100-lb. sacks, $1 to $1.25; carrots, Mich. and N. Y., bu. bskt., washed, 65 to 75c; kale, Va., bu. bskt., 65 to 75c; lettuce, Ohio, h.h., 10-lb. bskt., 75c; mushrooms, Pa., 3-lb. bskt., 75c to $1; poorer low as 25c; onions, U. S. No. 1, Indiana Yellows, 50-lb. sacks, 45 to 55c; 100-lb. sacks, 90c to $1; Ohio yellows, 50-lb. sacks, 50 to 60c; potatoes, U. S. No. 1, Maine, Gr. Mts., 120-lb. sacks, $2.40 to $2.55; 100-lb. sacks, $2.05 to $2.15; Idaho Russets, 100-lb. sacks, $2.15 to $2.25; Texas, Bliss Triumphs, 50-lb. sacks, $1.85; sweet potatoes, U. S. No. 1, N. J. yellows, bu. hprs., best, $2 to $2.25; med., $1.15; Del. yellows, bu. hprs., $1.50 to $1.75; Tenn., Nancy Halls, bu. hprs., $1.50 to $1.60; Texas, Porto Ricans, bu. crts., $2; N. C., Porto Ricans, bu. bskt., $1.25; Del., bu. crts., yelloys, $1.75; tomatoes, Ohio, h.h., 8-lb. bskt., med., $1.35; large, $1.25; small, $1; turnips, N. J., bu. bskt., washed, best, $1.25 to $1.35; poorer low as $1.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Eggs.—Nearby firsts, second-hand cases, 29¼c; extra firsts, new cases, 30¼c; nearby hennery whites, 31¼ to 32¼c; western fresh, whites, 35c; browns, 34c; current receipts, 30c.

Poultry.—Live, heavy hens, 21 to 23c; med., 20c; Leghorns, 14 to 17c; colored springers, heavy, 20 to 22c; med., 20 to 22c; Leghorns, 15 to 20c; old roosters, 12c; ducks, 22 to 25c; Spring geese, 18 to 20c; turkeys, No. 1, 32c; No. 2, 22c; old toms, 20c lb. Common pigeons, 35 to 40c pair. Fresh-killed, full-dressed hens, 35c; hog dressed, 30c lb.

Lancaster, Pa., Livestock Markets

(Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending January 10, 1931.)

Market extremely dull. Beef steers weak to unevenly lower, kinds selling $9 upward showing most decline, compared with week ago 25c lower, some sales off more. Bulls about steady; she stock and cutters weak to unevenly lower, bulk fat heifers $7.25 to $8; beef bulls $5.50 to $6.25, butcher cows $4.75 to $5.50, cutters $2.25 to $3. Slow, draggy market on stockers and feeders, receipts light, bulk of sales $6.50 to $7.50. Calves about steady with week's early 50c decline, top vealers $13.50.

Hogs steady, choice 180 to 230-lb. westerns $9.50 to $9.75, best locals $9.25.

Receipts for week ending January 10: Cattle, 47 cars; 10 Chicago, 8 St. Louis, 6 Virginia, 6 West Virginia, 6 Pennsylvania, 3 St. Paul, 3 Tennessee, 2 Omaha, 2 Kentucky, 1 Ohio; containing 1,198 head, 1,086 head trucked in; total cattle 2,284 head, 988 calves, 3,199 hogs, 399 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $9.25 to $10.50; medium, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $8 to $9.25; common, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $6 to $8; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $9.25 to $10.50; medium, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $8.25 to $9.25; good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $9 to $10.50.

Heifers.—Choice, 550 to 850 lbs., $7.75 to $8.50; good, 550 to 850 lbs., $7 to $7.75; medium, 550 to 850 lbs., $6 to $7; common, 550 to 850 lbs., $5 to $6.

Cows.—Choice, $5.50 to $6.25; good, $4.75 to $5.50; common and medium, $3.50 to $4.75; low cutter and cutter, $2 to $3.50.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $6.50 to $8; cutter, common and medium, $4.75 to $6.50.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $12 to $13.50; medium, $10.50 to $12; cull and common, $7 to $10.50.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 500 to 800 lbs., $7.75 to $9; common and medium, 500 to 800 lbs., $5.50 to $7.75; good and choice, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $8 to $9.25; common and medium, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $5.75 to $8.

Hogs.—Lt. wt., good and choice, 160 to 180 lbs., $9 to $9.50; lt. wt., good and choice, 180 to 200 lbs., $9.25 to $9.75; med. wt., good and choice, 200 to 220 lbs., $9.25 to $9.75; med. wt., good and choice, 220 to 250 lbs., $9.25 to $9.75; hvy. wt., good and choice, 250 to 290 lbs., $9 to $9.50; hvy. wt., good and choice, 290 to 350 lbs., $9 to $9.50; pkg. sows, medium and good, 275 to 500 lbs., $7.25 to $9.

LANCASTER FEED MARKET

Selling Price of Feeds (Cash at Warehouse).—Bran, ton, $30 to $31; shorts, $28.50 to $29.50; hominy, $37 to $38; middlings, $34 to $35; linseed, $45 to $46; gluten, $40 to $41; ground oats, $35.50 to $36.50; Soy-beal meal, $47 to $48; hog meal, $38 to $39; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $39 to $40; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $31 to $32; 18 per cent, $33 to $34; 20 per cent, $37.50 to $38.50; 24 per cent, $41.50 to $42.50; 25 per cent, $43 to $44; horse feed, 85 per cent, $39 to $40; Alfalfa, regular, $39 to $40; Alfalfa, reground, $41 to $42.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Jan. 19-24.—Pennsylvania State Farm Products Show, Harrisburg, Pa.

Jan. 20.—Connecticut Poultry Association annual meeting, Hotel Bond, Hartford, Conn.

Jan. 20-22. — Connecticut Dairymen's Association, annual meeting, Woman's Club, Broad St., Hartford, Conn.

Jan. 21. — N. Y. State Agricultural Society, Assembly Parlor, Capitol, Albany, N. Y. Farm banquet in evening, at Aurania Club. Geo. W. Sisson, Jr., master of ceremonies.

Jan. 21-22. — Pennsylvania Horticultural Assn., South Office Building Auditorium, Harrisburg, Pa. R. H. Sudds, secretary, State College, Pa.

Jan. 22.—New York State Breeders' Assn., annual meeting, Albany, N. Y.

Jan. 22-23.—N. Y. State Dairymen's Assn., annual meting and dinner, De Witt Clinton Hotel, Albany, N. Y.

Jan. 23.—New York State Guernsey Breeders' Association, Albany, N. Y.

Jan. 26. — New Jersey Agricultural Week, Trenton, N. J.

Jan. 26-31.—Pittsburgh Poultry Show, Diamond Market House, Pittsburgh, Pa. Secretary Harry J. Singer, P. O. Box 447, North Side Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Jan. 27-30. — Farm Products and Equiment Show, Armory, Trenton, N. J.

Jan. 28-30. — Eastern meeting, New York State Horticultural Society, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Jan. 29-31.—New Haven Poultry Show, Troop A armory, 869 Orange St., New Haven, Conn.

Feb. 2-6.—Farmers' Week, Ohio State Agricultural College, Columbus, Ohio.

Feb. 3-6. — New York State Grange, 58th annual session, State Armory, Olean, N. Y.

Feb. 9-14. — Farm and Home Week, Cornell College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

Live Stock Sales

Jan. 22.—Ayrshire dispersal sale of S. Pierson Price herd, Newark, N. Y. John S. Rich, sales manager, Marion, N. Y.

Feb. 2-4.—Ohio State Horticultural Society, Horticulture Building, Ohio State University, Columbus.

Feb. 18-19.—Shorthorn Congress Show and Sale, Livestock Pavilion, Chicago, Ill.

Feb. 25.—W .S .Corsa's Gregory Farm Percheron Sale, Whitehall, Ill.

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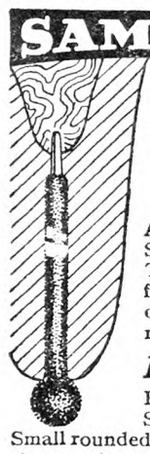

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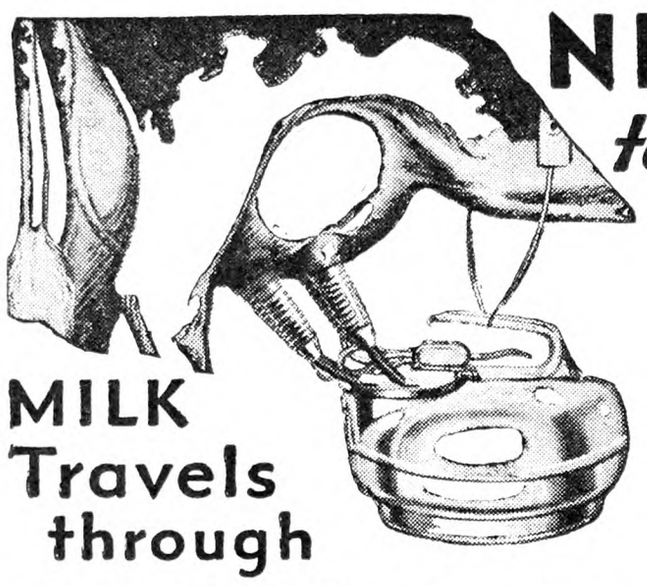

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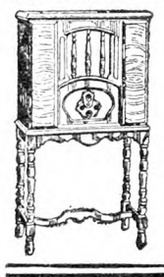

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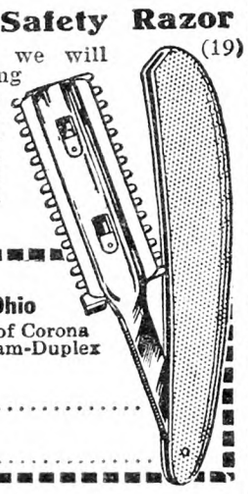

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Ark Farm Notes

How often we have heard the saying "It's the unexpected that always happens," and it surely is true that so often things do happen of which we have never dreamed. If you had told me that I was to leave home for 10 long days on a trip across the Carolinas on the spur of an unexpected moment, I would have called you crazy, and just this is exactly what happened to me since my last letter.

It was something like this: I had sold a foundation herd of four milk goats, which were to go to one of the magnificent estates in the South; the animals were sold early in the Fall, and I was to receive a telegram when they were to be shipped. I had waited uneasily for nearly two months—uneasy because the mother goats were expecting early families, and as it is never safe at such times to ship them by rail or on long trips by auto, I was beginning to worry lest I should receive the promised wire to start them on their way.

I did not know the present address of the purchaser, otherwise I might have explained existing conditions and perhaps delayed the shipment until the babies should have arrived, and were strong enough to stand the long trip, but it just seemed that it must be this way, and one evening I received the wire to have the goats in New York City on a certain day, which gave me little more than 48 hours to make arrangements and get there on time. As soon as I had read the telegram I hurried to the goat barns—perhaps I breathed a little hard as I neared the stable, for I had that premonition that often comes to me that it would never do; and right here let me assure you that I was not mistaken; for as I opened the stable door and turned on the light, there I beheld a squirming heap of writhing little forms striving with a feeble effort to balance themselves against each other. Yes, there they were, three of them, two girls and a boy; two white fluffy balls of fur and one dark red one with a heart-shaped spot in his forehead. "Triplets," I exclaimed, as I hurried to them while the anxious mother licked my hand as she tried to tell me that something out of the ordinary had happened. Indeed something had happened, and as I looked at them a hundred fancies crossed my mind. It would never do to ship them on a 1,200-mile trip. It would never do to crate them with the mother, because she might crush them to death within the confines of a narrow crate, and if I should start them without an attendant, what would the results be? They were to go by special truck from Ark Farm to New York, then transfer to a faster truck to complete the journey. The telegram was short and to the point; the rest seemed up to me, but it wasn't the first time I had been suddenly thrust against such a barrier.

I returned to the house for some warm water for the mother, and before I had reached the end of the path leading to the porch my mind was made up. I had solved the problem—one of them at least. I would jump right into that truck and go on down to New York.

As I reconsidered such a possibility a hundred problems suddenly confronted me. What of the care of Ark Farm and its inmates? Who is there to be left in charge? Only half the wild animals are yet in Winter quarters. Then there's the daily mail with perhaps several orders to be shipped; there'll be more baby goats within a week; there are the Christmas turkeys to get ready and a consignment of white canaries will surely arrive before I can get back. The Indian leopard is out in his Summer cage, and if another cold wave suddenly arrives he will die of exposure. I should have put him inside a week ago, but there is always so much to think of. No one else could do this, and as I pondered looking to the welfare of the goats ahead, and the responsibility I was leaving behind, you can readily see I was standing between two roaring fires, but it is usually my first thoughts that are the best, and the lure of the trip won me.

The hired man would do all he could, but he isn't the kind to be trusted in a time like this. It has been more than 20 years since I have gone away for more than a day at a time, and mother would think it a wild idea, I know. I would go down and tell her anyway—it is only a mile, and the evening is yet young. On my way down a bright thought hit me. There is Henry—a neighbor that I could trust; he had often worked for me, and at the time was out of a job. I stopped at his gate and told my story. Henry is one of those conscientious mortals who never did a wrong thing in his life; few there are like him, and I would feel free to forget Ark Farm for a month if necessary. Yes, he would come; there seemed little else to be desired.

Early next morning Henry was on the job and I went the rounds with him—once was sufficient—but to make sure in case something was forgotten I wrote several pages of "what to feed and how to feed it" and left it on the table in the office.

I hurried back home thinking of the much needed sleep, for I would start the next evening at seven, and ride with the goats all night, arriving in New York the following morning. I surely needed the rest, for the day, as most days for me, had been a hard one.

To make sure the triplets were up and nursing I went down again to the goat barn, and you know it never rains at our house—it always pours! I opened the door carefully and sure enough another baby had arrived, a single this time from one of our old herd does, which had proven a reliable mother. She would manage this youngster all right with Henry's help, and I need give them little further thought; but it was growing late and the much-needed sleep that night I never got; and was up and going at daylight.

The man with the truck phoned me to be ready at seven, he had the four crates, for the goats, and I got the fifth one built to order for the triplets. Hay and grain was ready to put in the crates, a water-pail and grain dishes for feed en route, heavy blankets for padding the stalls if necessary. A couple of nursing bottles and rubber nipples lest I break a bottle or lose a nipple (I wanted to make sure of everything); a gallon small-necked jar was filled with fresh milk, and an oil stove and basin for warming, seemed to complete most of the outfit as far as I could see. I hastily tossed what clothes I needed into my suitcase, and sat down and waited for the truck to arrive.

"Now Henry," I said, "I may be back tomorrow night, or I may go on down to South Carolina—I don't know—but I have a hunch that the lady will just say to me 'get right into the other truck and go on down.' If she does I am going to take the trip, and I'll leave it all to you." Henry nodded, a broad smile crossed his face.

It was nearing 7 P.M. Tippy announced the truck's arrival, as slowly it turned down the driveway. The mercury was rapidly falling and as I glanced at the thermometer it read exactly two above zero.

WILLET RANDALL.

(To Be Continued)

Right of Traffic Over Property

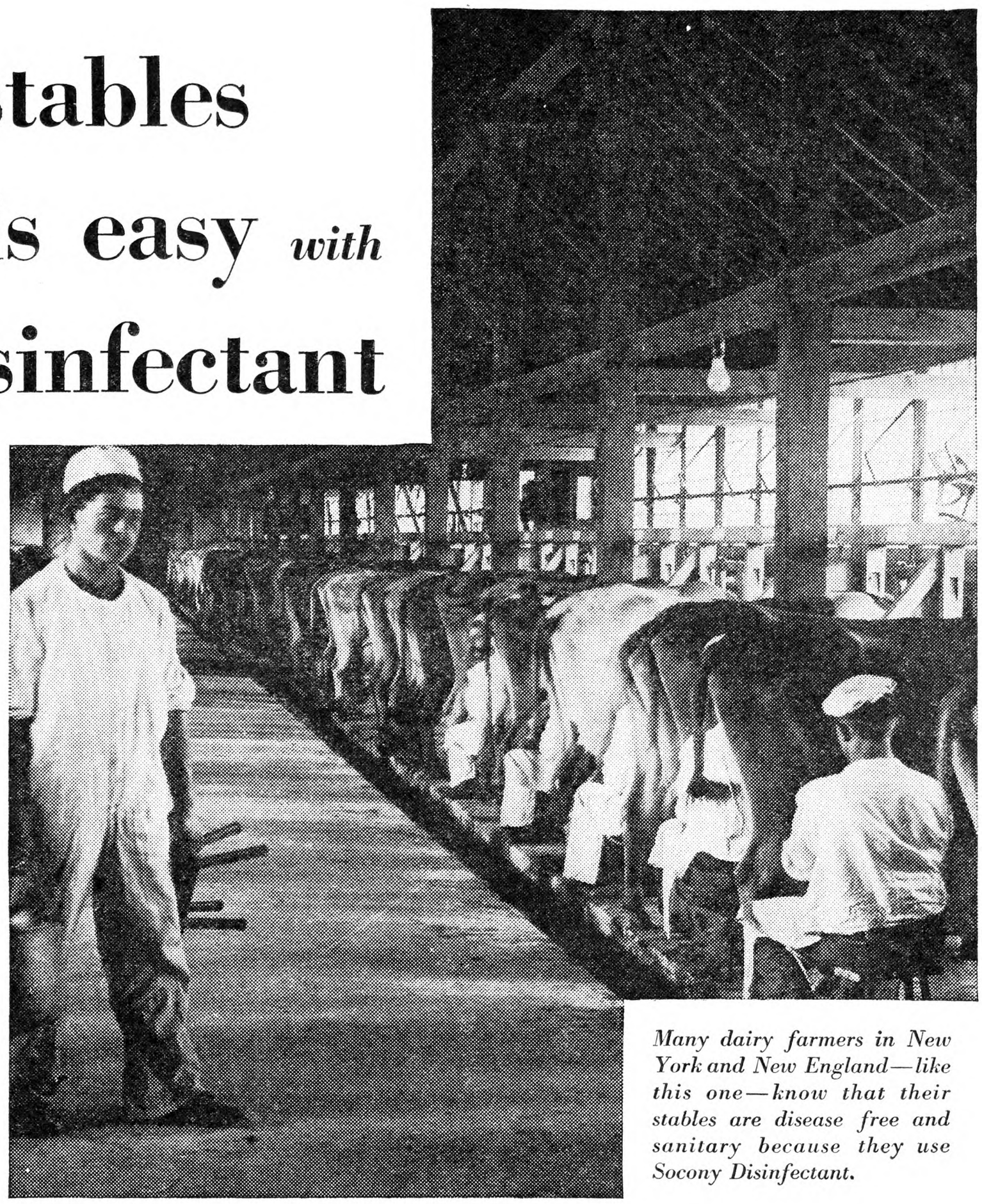
About 47 years ago I bought some property facing on a prominent street in this village. To the rear and running parallel to this street is another very fine street. Now there is a street coming from this latter one, which if extended through my property, would connect the two prominent streets. 27 years ago the village officials wanted to extend this connecting street through my land, but would not consider my price, so I built a brick house in the pathway. A fence in the rear of the house has gradually fallen away and I have never objected to the villagers using the footpath through the land, although never any heavy traffic. Since hearing that some one of these people say I cannot close the pathway now, I am anxious to know if this is so. Have I allowed this to become a public highway by allowing them to walk through there for so many years? H. J.

New York.

We don't believe you have forfeited your right to your own property by allowing some one to walk across it. We are assuming, of course, that all the facts you have stated are the correct facts and that there are no facts of which we have no knowledge. N. T.

A FORUM contributor expresses the opinion that railroad crossings, instead of being beautified, should have a ghastly appearance. A lot of automobile drivers seem to be intent on carrying out that idea.—Springfield Union.

Keeping stables germ-free is easy *with* Socony Disinfectant



Many dairy farmers in New York and New England—like this one—know that their stables are disease free and sanitary because they use Socony Disinfectant.

LET Socony Disinfectant keep your stables healthy this winter. Many New York and New England farmers have found that this concentrated coal-tar product, with more than twice the strength of pure carbolic acid, quickly kills disease-producing germs and disagreeable odors.

They have found also that the following Socony products will keep their farm equipment in good shape during the winter months:

Socony Lubricote (Household Oil), made for all purposes for which a light oil is required. It is useful for preventing rust as well as for lubricating machinery.

Prairie Harvester Oil, especially adapted for use where a heavy oil is made necessary by loose bearings. It contains no injurious acids, is slightly affected by temperature changes, and reduces friction to a minimum.

Socony Turex Oil, made to lubricate Diesel and other internal combustion engines, for the circulating systems of turbines, and for special lubrication of all machinery where a truly high-grade, long-life lubricating oil is essential.

We also make many more products for use on the farm. How many of these are serving you?

Mica Axle Grease . . . Eureka Harness Oil . . . Standard Hand Separator Oil . . . Socony-990A Motor Oil for Model A Fords . . . Dendrol Dormant Spray Oil . . . Socony Banner Gasoline and Socony Special Gasoline *plus* Ethyl.

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PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FOR THE FARM

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

New York State Sheep Growers Meet

The twelfth annual meeting of the N. Y. State Sheep Growers Co-operative Association, Inc., was held January 8-9, at Syracuse, N. Y.

The association recommended that an annual wool exhibit be held at the New York State Fair, beginning this year, and pledged their support to such an exhibit. They also recommended that the money now offered in the fine wool classes at the N. Y. State Fair be re-apportioned to include six money awards instead of four. It was thought such re-distribution would be more favorable to New York exhibitors.

The treasurer's report showed disbursements of $44,129.09 for 1930. A healthy financial condition, and general feeling of optimism prevailed in the association.

Carleton M. Allen, representative of the National Wool Marketing Corporation discussed some interesting facts which covered in part that a little over a year ago on October 4, 1929, the Federal Farm Board called to Chicago representatives of all existing cooperative wool marketing organizations. Those attending that meeting represented 17,500 wool growers affiliated with 13 cooperative agencies. These growers produced in the year 1929 approximately 27,000,000 pounds of wool and mohair. This volume was being sold at that time on the market by six different selling organizations Only two of these associations had their own salesmen, selling direct to the mills. Today there are 32 different cooperative wool marketing associations with a membership of nearly 50,000 growers, who in 1930 grew 116,000,000 pounds of wool, representing approximately 35 per cent of the domestic wool clip, and 14,600,000 pounds of mohair, representing approximately 85 per cent of the domestic mohair clip. This immense accumulation of wool and mohair is now being marketed direct to the mills by one large selling organization, eliminating the competition that the existing wool marketing cooperatives had among themselves the previous year.

The present secretary of the New York Association, F. H. Wagar, was selected as one of the original 18 temporary directors, and had considerable to do with formation of this nation-wide wool marketing corporation.

Money advanced through this national association and received up to October 18 amounted to approximately $28,500,000. The fact that this large volume on the nation's clip is under the control of a centralized grower-controlled marketing agency has had a great stabilizing influence on the market.

It is interesting to note that the duty on comparative foreign wools similar in grade and shrinkage to our New York State quarter-blood and three-eighths blood would be 18 cents and 16½ cents in the grease, or as the wool comes from the sheep's back. If there were no duty on wool, in comparison with similar foreign grades, our New York State wools would be selling in Boston today at 10 cents a pound for quarter-bloods and about 12½ cents for our three-quarter bloods. This would average our growers about six to seven cents per pound at the farm.

Professor W. T. Grams, sheep specialist from Cornell, led an interesting discussion relative to production problems. A great deal of interest was manifested in the comparatively new ailment of lambs called "stiff lambs." Professor Grams has been working to find the cause of this ailment, however, while the investigations are still in progress nothing definite has yet been established. R. W. D.

Diversifying Crops

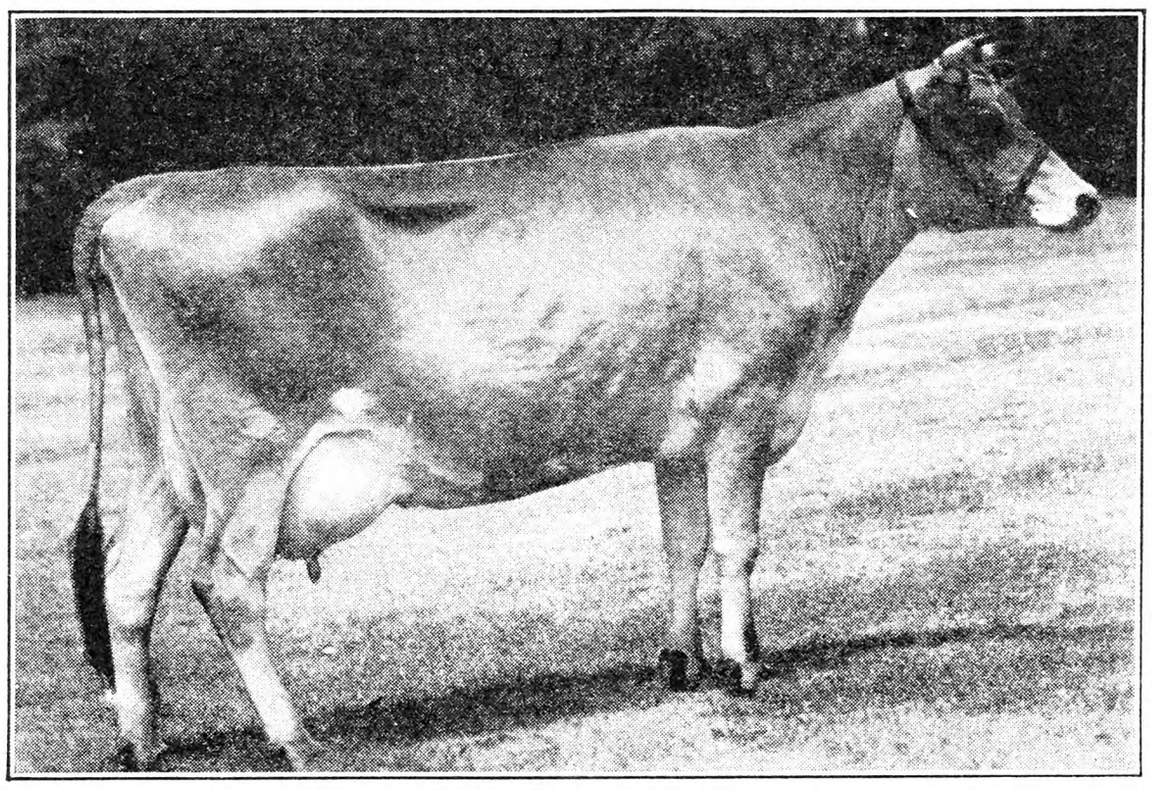
G. B., Page 39, asks: "What crop can we grow that will not have a surplus, as has been for the past three years." The answer is diversification. One cannot specialize in any one crop and not be hit hard at times. He must depend upon the years when he makes a "killing" to average out or make up for the poor years. When one depends upon averaging out he is not farming. He is gambling. Study your year book issued by the Department of Agriculture at Washington. One can't make a living growing the average yield of any crop and sell at the average price in any State.

Look for elderly men who have been good farmers and followed a well-balanced rotation of crops. You will invariably find them living on their own land and in comfortable circumstances. The present time when we are all talking about surplus and low prices, such a farmer is on his feet. Wheat is low. Corn is high. He can sell his corn and he has plenty of stock to feed that cheap wheat to and at a profit.

Don't worry about surplus crops. That will adjust itself if it is left alone. Extreme is always followed by reaction. All of this talk concerning surplus will, in my opinion, be followed by a shortage. There are always plenty of people ready to follow general ideas, and there is something of a general idea just now that the more one grows the less he makes, but the farmer who has adopted a well-balanced crop rotation is the one that will come out on top if he sticks to his plan.

Again referring to reaction from extremes. In the past the older sections have had to compete with the rich free lands in the West. Reaction is on the way. Plenty of this fine land has been ruined by erosion which takes place rapidly when land subject to erosion is broken up. The big cry for farm relief came from the wheat farmers of the West who mined the land by single cropping, sold the best part of the soil along with the crops and this mining is now being speeded by big syndicate farming. In other words, the rich free land we have been competing with is being put out of business. The man who follows a wise rotation, makes his soil better every year and does not hesitate to grow big crops will come out all right in the end.

New York. NAT L. ROWE.



Observer's Queen 767526, a purebred Jersey cow, whose recent yield of 677.42 pounds of butterfat from 12,840 pounds of milk broke the world's record for butterfat production for Junior two-year-old Jersey cows, 305-day official tests. She is owned by Longview Farm, Mo., the property of R. A. Long, and is the first cow of her breed in Missouri to establish a world production record

Mosquito Control on Cape Cod

Most of those fortunate persons who are privileged to travel for pleasure at some time or other reach historical old Cape Cod, that narrow stretch of sandy dunes and wonderful beaches joyously hailed by our Pilgrim forefathers so long ago.

One inhabitant which was firmly entrenched when the first settlers arrived and unsuccessfully battled by succeeding generations of Cape Codders and their welcome guests was the mosquito, about which much has been written and vastly more has been said, frequently under the breath. She is at last due to make her regretful but unregretted departure. (We identify the insect as a female advisedly, as we are informed that in this case at least it is perfectly proper. The female of the species is truly more deadly than the male, her poor husband being merely a harmless incident so far as we humans are concerned).

Visitors to the Cape in the immediate future will probably wonder at the corps of workers engaged in digging strategetically planned ditches through the numerous swampy salt marshes which have provided such admirable homes and breeding places for Mrs. Mosquito and her countless progeny. Money for this project to the extent of $200,000 has already been voluntarily subscribed by business interests and private residents. More has been raised by town appropriations. No haphazard, inefficient methods are to be relied upon; instead, workers will have the direction and expert advice of skilled entomologists furnished by the State Reclamation Board, which is authorized by law to cooperate in community or sectional endeavors of this nature throughout the State.

The mosquito is, undoubtedly, one of the worsts pests endured by human beings. It appears that she has ever been an active enemy to mankind, as even the earliest writings available speak forcefully of the havoc she wrought. Herodotus wrote that these insects swarmed in great numbers in old Egypt. On one occasion the army of Julian the Apostate was driven back from its objective by the fierceness of the attacks sustained from the pest. In ancient Greece the inhabitants of whole cities were sometimes forced to flee their homes because the energetic mosquito made it unhealthy for them to remain. Sapor, king of Persia, according to Theodoritus, was obliged to raise his siege of Nisibis by the plague of these insects which attacked the elephants and beasts of burden, thereby causing the rout of his army. Considering such experiences as these, Cape Cod is not badly off, but residents and their visitors have all too vivid recollections of the activity of their common enemy, and have agreed that even glorious Cape Cod will be a more enjoyable place of abode or sojourn when the mosquito has been removed. That it can be effectively prevented from infesting any given area has been well demonstrated by the success attained in sections already freed of them. One notable example is the wonderfully successful work in Panama and Cuba, which turned malaria and yellow fever infested areas, so fatal to humans, into healthy and habitable communities. The Panama Canal might never have been built without this successful control of the germ-carrying mosquito. Fortunately, the malaria and yellow fever carrying mosquitoes do not breed in Massachusetts, except for negligible numbers of the former.

The sums of money raised on the Cape, largely by voluntary donations, have already made possible the completion of more than 160 miles of ditches. Suitable weather will witness the completing of other miles until effective control has been assured. It has been established that mosquitoes cannot breed except in stagnant or still water. The slap on the wrist is not nearly so effective a control measure as depriving this designing female of the species of the opportunity to hatch out more trouble for her victims. Cape Cod plans, under the direction of the experts furnished by the State Reclamation Board, to drain or render otherwise inaccessible the tidewater marshlands within its jurisdiction. This accomplished the mosquito will be forced to vacate, thereby making possible a much more pleasant welcome to the thousands of visitors who annually make their pilgrimage to the Pilgrims' landing place and other nearby historical spots.

W. E. MALONEY.

Clinton County Notes

As this is written Northern New York is digging itself out of the worst snow storm to visit this region in many years. Two days of strong winds following a snow of blizzard proportions placed highways throughout Clinton County in practically an impassable condition, and motorists caught unawares were snowbound everywhere. So suddenly and unexpectedly did the storm grip the border country that the fleet of county snow plows proved inadequate in clearing the main arteries of travel for more than three days after the storm broke Jan. 5. At Lyon Mountain, the highest point in Clinton County, 26 inches of snow was reported and elsewhere in the county the average fall was 20 inches. Everywhere automobiles were abandoned along roadsides by their owners who were forced to make their way by foot to the nearest village.

An unusual experience which recalls Winters of 20 years ago happened to one Clinton County rural mailman. On his return trip to Plattsburg after delivering his mail the storm blocked him a short distance from the village of Peru and he was unable to proceed further by car. He started to walk, carrying the mail pouches on his back, but, hampered by the load along with the depth of the snow, and the strength of the wind, he soon became exhausted. In the meantime the postmaster at Peru became alarmed at his continued absence and called the State troopers to search for the lost mailman. The troopers drove their car as far as the drifts permitted and then finding the road impassable, started walking. Fortunately they came upon the mail carrier a short distance down the road and helped him back to the village.

Conditions throughout the county were the worst in years due to the storm. Farmers who brought milk to the factories here were unable to get back to their homes and obliged to remain overnight in the villages. But with the many inconveniences caused by the storm, the snow is welcomed with open arms by everyone. It will mean water in hundreds of dry wells and with a touch of thaw the earth will absorb the much needed moisture for Spring planting. As in other sections of the country we have been hard hit by the long drought. Rivers and brooks have been low for many months. Plants along our Saranac River have been forced to operate on half schedule until the river rises to give them sufficient water power. Milk plants in particular which depend on the Saranac for their year's supply of ice fear that the river will not produce the usual crop this season and Lake Champlain must be looked to. This means several miles of hauling and additional expense and labor.

The Clinton County chorus resumes activities after a holiday recess and an active and interesting program is announced for the coming year. This chorus organization is followed with great interest in the county and is beginning its fourth year as one of the most unique and instructive organizations ever to be formed by and for country folk in this section. With a membership of 70 voices, the Clinton County chorus represents nearly every town and village in the county, bringing together the best voices of each and every village. The chorus rehearses both Winter and Summer and has sung the following great works: Handel's "Judas Maccabeus," Mendelssohn's "Elijah," and Handel's "Messiah." Their concerts are produced in Plattsburg and never fail to draw a large and appreciative audience.

Snowshoe rabbits are exceptionally plentiful this season although few of any great size have been reported. A large silver grey snowshoe was bagged last week by a Lake Placid man and is said by residents of that community to be the first of its kind to be caught in 15 years. All last week it was on display in a meat market in that village where envious hunters flocked to view the prize catch.

With an eye towards making the Saranac River (Clinton County's largest stream), a future trout preserve, the residents of many towns along its banks have asked for legislative action for the protection of trout in certain sections of this river. In a petition signed by many residents of Dannemora, Saranac and Black Brook and presented to Assemblyman Charles D. Munsil, it is claimed that, during the high water months of the year, namely March and April, pickerel and pike, cannibal fish, invade the waters and destroy many trout. The petition asks that the protection given to pike and pickerel be removed.

Clinton County pays considerable attention to its sportsmen, both hunters and fishermen. We are an exceptionally good trout county and almost every other form of hunting is followed with zest and enthusiasm. Needless to say deer hunting probably ranks first as the great drawing card to our community. We are fortunate in having woods filled with game and rivers with fish. And above all, a community of true sportsmen who observe the laws of nature and man in respect to hunting. J. F. TIERNEY.

Colds; Cannibalism

Can you tell me what is wrong with White Wyandotte chickens when they shake their heads, sort of a jerking way? They also eat each other. I bought these chicks and are now full grown. The man who raises them has a lot of black chickens all eaten out in the backs. S. J. F.
Pennsylvania.

Shaking of the head is usually an indication of colds, the jerking motion being made to free the nostrils from mucus. It may occur when simple colds are not present, from causes not known to me. Cannibalism is a difficult thing to prevent when fowls are closely confined and kept in large flocks. A taste of blood from some accidental injury or from picking starts the vice and an orgy of uncontrollable killing may follow. Giving the flock as much liberty as possible, even to turning it out of doors, using deep litter to encourage exercise, hanging vegetables where jumping to reach them is necessary and endeavoring to detect the offenders and removing them from the flock are all precautionary or remedial measures. Daubing tar or some "pick-out" salve upon injured parts may save the birds attacked. M. B. D.

Likes Jersey Giants

I have been in the poultry business since 1894, and often wonder why one does not hear more about one of our most profitable breeds, the Jersey Black Giants. I have bred them for a number of years and have found them most excellent, easy to raise, a fast grower and very good layers.

The past season I did not hatch any chicks before April 5, and Aug. 6 I sold a bunch of cockerels that averaged five pounds each at four months and one day old. I received 35c per pound live weight wholesale or $1.75 each, which I consider very good; the same day I received 18c a pound for cockerels of small breed. These Giant cockerels were not forced in any way, they were fed a home mixed ration and were raised on free range.

This Fall I built a new house and did not get it finished until November 20. I housed up a bunch of Giant pullets in that house the same day, November 23 I received the first egg from them, and on December 24 they were laying better than 50 per cent. They are fed an ordinary home mixed ration and no lights used on them. We had one cold spell when the temperature dropped to 10 degrees above zero, but it did not affect these pullets one bit, while my leghorns dropped nearly half. For a heavy breed they are not bad for broodiness and are easily broken up. But, if allowed to sit, they make the very best of mothers. I think they are an ideal farmer's fowl, as they fit in very well with average farm conditions. I honestly believe there is not another breed that will stand the neglect and at the same time give as good results as the Jersey Black Giants. In my time I have bred no less than 13 varieties and I can truly say that the Jersey Black Giants and the Black Leghorns made me more money than any breed I ever had. When you turn your Giant hens off on the market when two years or older they will average about $2 each if sold during the Hebrew holidays when fat hens are in demand. I have sold a number of cockerels during the past few weeks that ranged from $2.38 to $2.51 each at market prices.
Pennsylvania C. G. R.

Rufus—a Lost Dog

Milton H. Smith, Box 174, Darien, Conn., had a dog answering to the above name described as follows: "Rufus is a large, all-red, untrained bird dog, seven years old, just tall enough to eat from the kitchen table and weighed about 70 pounds, large head and very broad-chested. His coat medium long and smooth except for the ruff at shoulders. His eyes, ears and jowls were like a hound's and there were two bare spots, one on each elbow."

This dog was very fond of automobile riding, and after being let out for a short run one evening, disappeared. At about the same time an auto went by, stopping a moment near the place. It is supposed that the dog was invited to ride and carried away, either to keep or turn loose later as an alleged joke. Mr. Smith says: "This is only one of many cases where automobilists have coaxed or allowed dogs to ride with them, and, when tired of their company, they turn them out, miles from home. It is a form of downright cruelty and official action should be taken."

If the dog has been turned loose in this way, some of our readers may have seen him, and can report to his owner. It would be a much appreciated favor.

JAVELLE water is a standard bleach for laundry use. Dissolve 1 lb. of sal-soda and ¼ lb. of chloride of lime, then pour off the clear liquid. The dregs may be used to cleanse waste pipes.

We Guarantee
More Eggs
Huskier Birds
Bigger Profits
with — B-B
Vitamized
LAYING MASH

COLD WEATHER and lack of green feed need not take heavy toll from your egg production. Absence of sunshine need not sap the health and vigor of your flock and threaten the hatchability of your spring eggs. You can escape these ravages of winter just as thousands of other poultrymen are doing by feeding B-B *Vitamized* Laying Mash.

Vitamins A, B, D and E are absolutely necessary to the maintenance of egg production and fertility, to body growth and vigor. B-B *Vitamized* Laying Mash has all of these vitamins in sufficient quantity to maintain flock health and high egg output, even during the dark, indoor days of winter.

All Necessary Vitamins

Ample amounts of the Growth and Vigor Vitamins A and B, the Sunshine Vitamin D and the Reproductive Vitamin E are assured in B-B *Vitamized* Laying Mash through such health giving ingredients as Milk Sugar Feed, Cod Liver Oil, Dried Buttermilk, Poultry Alfalfa Meal, Linseed Oil Meal, Meat Meal, Fish Meal and health-giving minerals, all in perfect balance.

B-B *Vitamized* Laying Mash is a feed of known results. In the hands of thousands of poultrymen it has been proved a producer of more eggs at less cost. And so we guarantee that B-B will give you the *most eggs at the lowest feed cost,* that it is the most economical feed that you can buy.

Guaranteed Most Productive

Here is our offer. Ask your dealer for enough B-B *Vitamized* Laying Mash and B-B Scratch Feed to last one pen for 30 days. (Write us if your dealer can't supply you.) At the end of this time compare egg production, condition of the birds and the feeding cost. If B-B hasn't given you most eggs per dollar of feed cost take the empty bags and your figures back to the dealer and he'll return your money without question. Here is a chance for you to join the big, successful family of B-B feeders without risking a cent.

Valuable Poultry Book Free

Practical poultrymen tell us they have never seen so much good sound information as is packed into our 64-page book, "Making Poultry Pay a Profit," written by Prof. L. N. Gilmore, of Syracuse University. We would like to send you a copy free. Your name on a postal will bring it promptly.

Maritime Milling Co. Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

Also included in B-B Guaranteed Feeds are Vitamized Chick Starter Ration, Vitamized Broiler and Grower Ration, B-B Scratch Feeds, and a full line of Dairy Feeds.

The Greatest Health Producing Element

We are glad to announce that Milk Sugar Feed, the greatest health-producing element ever added to B-B Feeds, is now included in B-B *Vitamized* Laying Mash. A recently discovered process permits solidifying Milk Sugar Feed from dried whey at low temperatures, completely preserving its full vitamin strength.

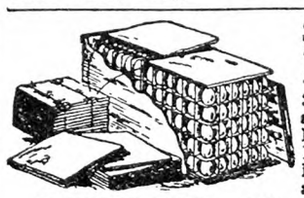
Milk Sugar Feed contains 75% lactose, nearly twice as much as is contained in Dried Buttermilk. This valuable element assists in the development of beneficial bacteria and the formation of lactic acid in the lower intestine, right where these guardians of health are needed. They aid the bird in overcoming harmful bacteria and intestinal parasites. The result is a sturdier body and a higher rate of egg production.

M-162

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	Per 100
S. C. White Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain	$10.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns—Everlay Strain	10.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	12.00
Heavy Mixed	10.00
Light Mixed	8.00

½c less per chick in 500 lots, 1c per chick in 1,000 lots. For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. Box R McAlisterville, Pa.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30 doz. size with flats, fillers and lids. Carriers for both Peaches and Tomatoes Berry Crates, Hampers, Baskets and all other Fruit and Vegetable Containers.
Second-Hand Flats, Fillers and Excelsior Pads.
Let Us Quote You.
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HILL SIDE CHICKS WILL SHIP C. O. D.
Prices Smashed for 1931—Order Now

S. C. W. Leghorns—Tancred Strain	$10.00 per 100
Parks Strain Barred Rocks	$12.00 per 100
S. C. Reds	$13.00 per 100
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Light Mixed	$ 8.00 per 100

500 lots, ½c less; 1,000 lots, one cent less. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. P. O. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.
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With our bred-to-lay foundation stock. High egg record Wyandottes, Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Heavy & Light mixed, only 7c up. We send 1,000 chick size $18.00 coal brooder EXTRA with each 500 chicks, 500 size with 300 chicks. Hottest offer ever made. In business for years. Service after delivery. 100% arrival, postpaid. Used incubators cheap. FREE catalog tells all. Write at once.
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Barron Leghorn Chicks

From Large Type Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. mated to pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock any week after February 2nd, at $14 per 100 — $67 per 500 — $130 per 1000. 4% discount on early orders. 10% books order. Chicks 100% live arrival guaranteed. Catalog free.
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20TH CENTURY CHICKS
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WE SHIP C.O.D. 100 per cent live delivery guar.
CHICKS 8c AND UP
Leading bloodlines. Sires from world famous trap-nest-pedigree strains. Big type Barron Leghorns. Big Egg Layers. Standard bred Wyandottes, Rocks, S. C. Reds, Minorcas, etc.
Write today--Get our big poultry book which gives all the details and reasonable prices.

10 EXTRA CHICKS With Each 100 IF ORDERED Before Mar. 1st
Established 30 years. Best of references. Write today.
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BIG PROFITS *with* EAGLE NEST CHICKS

EAGLE NEST BREEDING FARMS offer eight profitable varieties of Chicks and three matings. Big Type Tancred and Barron White Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes from bloodtested stock. Trapnested Flocks with official record pedigrees. Long years of careful and scientific breeding make Eagle Nest Chicks a real investment for poultry raisers. Bred for big type, health and high egg production.

A REAL GUARANTEE

Eagle Nest guarantees 90% livability on their Extra Select Blood-tested Mating and 80% on their Extra Special Mating—all varieties. See our catalog for complete details. Prices are low. 2,000 customers testify as to their profits received from their flocks. Send for Catalog and savings plan that enables you to SAVE MONEY by ordering Eagle Nest Chicks.

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EAGLE NEST BREEDING FARMS AND HATCHERY
Dept. R,
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KERR'S BABY CHICKS *WILL NOT DISAPPOINT YOU* NEXT FALL

ONLY chicks from heavy-laying stock become profitable egg producers. High egg yield is an inherited quality.

Kerr's baby chicks have a rich inheritance from birds that have made big records in the leading egg-laying contests. Our White Leghorns have official production records up to 304 eggs in a year. Our Barred Rocks have produced up to 277 eggs and our R. I. Reds have laid up to 300 eggs in 365 days.

The prepotency of the Kerr strains of baby chicks for high egg yields is a fixed quality. In addition to heavy egg production, they excel in correct breeding type and lusty vigor, and are available from stock tested for B. W. D. Send for Kerr's fully illustrated Chick Book and the prices, sent free upon request.

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Now is the time to adopt a more productive program. Let this book help you.

FREE CHICK BOOK

I have put into this chick book the gist of nineteen years' experience—plain facts and practical suggestions. There are feed schedules, rearing charts, house plans, discussions on flock management, schemes for intensive production—all sound, tested information.

The great money-making possibilities of the Hillpot Low-egg-cost breeds are also shown, with many examples taken from the experience of my customers. Send for a copy of this thought-provoking book today.

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Baby Chicks—Started Chicks

Get your chicks at any age you prefer—either baby chicks or 3 to 4 week old started chicks. White Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

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Learn all about our profitable quick maturing strains. At Storrs Egg Laying Contest our Leghorn pen averaged 264 eggs—two hens laying 300 eggs each. Our New Hampshire Reds lay at early age. Our White and Barred Rocks have long been favorites.

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L. W. STEELMAN
Formerly Poultry Specialist
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LOTS OF EGGS *and* BIG EGGS

Egg size is stamped into Hoytville Accredited White Leghorns so strongly that you can't get it out. Big eggs are certain when you get chicks from us. Write for our beautiful illustrated catalog which tells all the story.

10 Chicks Free With Each 100 Ordered. Order before March 1st. The 10 free chicks will add to your profits. $1.00 down books order. Pay for chicks when you get them.

HOYTVILLE ACCREDITED HATCHERY, 101 Main St. Hoytville, Ohio

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"Peerless" Chicks C·O·D·

10 extra chicks. $1.00 per 100 down books order. Ten extra chicks with each hundred on orders mailed March 1 or before. Pay balance when chicks arrive. Our Big, Strong, Peerless Chicks will make money for you. Flocks carefully bred and culled with such leading strains as Tancred, Barron, Mahood, Thompson, Fishel, etc. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Postpaid.

	Prices 50	100	500	1000
White, Buff and Brown Leghorns,	$5.50	$10.00	$48.75	$95.00
Barred, Wh. and Buff Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Anc.,	6.50	12.00	58.75	115.00
Wh. and S. L. Wyan., Buff Orps. and Black Min.,	7.00	13.00	63.75	125.00

Heavy mixed, 10c; J. B. Giants, 16c.

PEERLESS HATCHERY, Box 201, LEIPSIC, OHIO.

CHICKS *on* EASY TERMS

BE SURE TO READ THIS Ask about our plan which enables you to make extra money or get chicks by acting as our local agent.

No need to tie your money up months in advance. Buy on our easy terms plan—$1 per 100 books your order. **We ship C. O. D.,** and guarantee 100% safe, live delivery of big, stout, healthy chicks in good condition. Prompt delivery—the date you want. Famous strains—winners at the egg laying contests—Tancred, Ferris, Fishel, Sheppard, Martin, Thompson and others. 16 breeds. **Write now for our FREE Catalog** and eye opening prices. Member I. B. C. A.

FAIRPORT HATCHERIES, BOX 42 FAIRPORT, N. Y.

Too Heavy Forcing

We have 300 yearling hens, all White Leghorns. These hens gave us a wonderful production of eggs last Winter, nearly 70 per cent. In June they cut down on the egg production and later went into a molt. They have never picked up on the egg production since then. They lay around 50 eggs a day. They look fine, their combs are red and they are good weight. We are feeding them the same as last year. Alfalfa laying mash in hoppers at all times; whole corn at night and a wet mash in the morning, two-thirds laying mash, one-third bran and skim-milk. We have lights turned on at 4 A. M. Why should these hens not lay better? This is our first year with yearlings. Does it generally pay to keep them over? we have 500 pullets. We feed them the same mash. They are laying about 40 per cent at present. Would you advise me to carry these over next Winter? As to the yearlings, would you sell them at once or do you think they will show better production? We have quite a lot of oats. What would you think of using ground oats with cornmeal or the laying mash mixed for the wet mash? A. P. B.

New York.

Your last year's pullets were evidently stimulated to excessive production by high feeding and your pride was due for a fall later. Since, however, you have kept these fowls into the beginning of their second laying season, it would seem hardly advisable to discard them now. They should more than pay their way for a time, if not for the full laying season. I think that I should take a chance. They may redeem themselves. It usually pays to keep layers through their second laying season.

Forty per cent is good production for pullets in December; if forced beyond 50 or 60 per cent they are likely to go into a molt later. Ground oats with cornmeal may well be used as a wet mash, particularly if mixed with skim-milk. It lacks the animal protein needed in a balanced ration and should not be fed as the sole mash for layers but to maintain flesh and weight will be useful. Feeding it, however, with your other mash cuts down the animal protein of the entire ration, and so, of course, throws it out of "balance." Fed in Spring and early Summer when egg production is high, it would help maintain body weight at a time when that was being heavily drawn upon, though, even then, it would not replace the protein needed. Oats and corn are fat producing foods, lacking, when fed alone, in the elements specially concerned with egg production. They are needed, nevertheless. M. B. D.

Effect of Chickenpox

Some of my pullets and roosters had chickenpox. I would like to know if they are fit for breeding. I would also like to know how to have pullets vaccinated for the same disease before placing them in a laying house. Who does the vaccinating? J. J.

Connecticut.

Chickenpox does not unfit fowls for breeding after they have recovered from it and have regained their vigor. Vaccinating is done in the Summer or Autumn before the pullets are put into Winter quarters preferably. It is done by any veterinarian, the vaccine matter not now being available to others, for some reason. Vaccinating with chickenpox virus is giving chickenpox to the vaccinated fowls. It should be termed inoculation to distinguish it from a similar procedure in prevention of human smallpox, where cowpox, not smallpox is transmitted. In early days, before the virtue of cowpox as a preventive of smallpox was known, the latter disease was sometimes inoculated from one person to another in the hope of bringing on smallpox in a mild and controllable form, thus protecting against future attacks. This is not now done, the vaccine matter used being taken from calves suffering from simple cowpox, a disease not at all dangerous when transmitted to humans but protecting from true smallpox. Since vaccinating or inoculating chickens with chickenpox virus confers that disease, but at a time when it can do least harm, precautions to prevent natural spreading to birds that should not have it must be taken. The artificially produced chickenpox is as communicable as the natural disease and pullets or cockerels having it must be isolated until recovery.

M. B. D.

FOR plant lice on house plants, use tobacco, one teaspoon of Black Leaf 40 to one gallon of water.

Old Pickard Farm

LARGEST BREEDERS OF BARRED ROCKS IN THE WORLD

"More Money With Rocks"

WONDERFUL LAYERS!
Storrs, 1929, 2,724 eggs.
Storrs, 1930, 2,646 eggs.
High Bird, 325 official.

MASS CERTIFIED
CHICKS--EGGS
from pedigreed stock, reasonably priced, and FREE from Pullorum Disease (B. W. D.). Bred for high production and egg size. Your satisfaction guaranteed.

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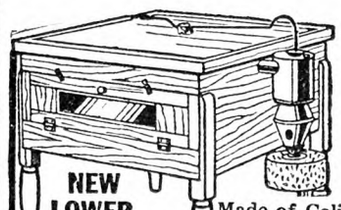
ROB'T C. COBB
350 GREAT ROAD
WEST CONCORD, MASS.

Led next best Storrs Rock pen by 133 eggs in 1930; by 285 eggs in 1929.

"The Invincible Rocks of New England"



150 EGG Guaranteed INCUBATOR $11.75 Freight Paid East of Rockies

NEW LOWER PRICES

Made of Calif. Redwood, double walls, air space between, double glass doors, roomy nursery, copper tanks, hot water, egg turning trays, complete with all fixtures direct from factory on

30 Days' Trial—Money Back If Not Pleased

Order from this ad—no risk—Larger sizes in Catalog. 2 Also Coal, Oil and Electric Brooders.

WISCONSIN-IRONCLAD CO. Box 42 Racine, Wis.

Something NEW in Brooders!

Before you buy a brooder of any kind, send for our New Catalog and learn all about the new and better Sol-Hot Brooders.

5 Styles—10 Sizes—Battery and Canopy

You can save money on any style of Sol-Hot brooder NOW — Oil Brooders, Coal Brooders, Drum Type Brooders, Hot Water, Warm Air and Electric Battery Brooders. Our 1931 prices give you most for your money. Send for New Catalog today — see for yourself.

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IT PAYS TO USE the Best Meat Scrap

PICK

An adulterated meat scrap, containing mixtures and fillers is expensive regardless of price. We have proved to thousands of successful poultrymen that

DIAMOND PICK Is Better Because It Is Pure

Let us convince you. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will ship direct a regular 100-lb. bag, for $3.50, freight prepaid to points in N. Y., N. J., Pa. and Va. only. Money refunded if not entirely satisfied. Quantity prices quoted on request.

Write for Free Sample and Descriptive Folder

ATLAN MFG. CO., 142-A Logan Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

HIGH QUALITY CHICKS

Quality higher and prices lower. Breeding birds selected and leg banded by expert judges. Leghorns, 11c each; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, 13c each; Light Brahmas and Black Giants, 17c each.

Write for free catalog and special price on large orders

WHARTON HATCHERY CO.
Box 102
WHARTON
OHIO

PINECREST CHIX

CHIX

Order Now—February-March-April

CATALOG FREE	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks -	$12	$57.50	$110
S. C. W. Leghorns	10	47.50	90
Heavy Mix - -	10	47.50	90

PINECREST POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

TAKE NOTICE

150,000 CHICKS FOR Feb. 23rd, March and April

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh. Leghorns					
Bar'n & Tanc. Strs.	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
B. Rox & R. I. Reds.	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Silv. lcd. Wyandottes.	4.00	7.50	14.00	....	
Light Mixed.....	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

Free range carefully selected. 100% del. guaranteed. Order direct. Catalog free

The RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 15, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS 7c and Up

White, Black, Buff and Brown Leg., $10 per 100. Rocks and Wyandottes, $13 per 100. ½c more in lots less than 100. Broilers $7. 24-Page catalog free. 21 Years in business. Hogan tested. 100% Delivery.

JOHNSON'S HATCHERY, ICKESBURG, PA.

Best QUALITY CHICKS

(From Bred-to-Lay Stock)

	100	500	1000
S. C. Tancred Str. Wh. Legh. ..	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
S. C. Tom Bar'n Str. Wh. Legh...	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	12.00	57.50	110.00

Light Mix...$8.00 per 100 Heavy Mix...$10.00 per 100

100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order direct from adv. or write for free circular and prices on Brooders.

Chester Valley Hatchery, Box I, McAlisterville, Penna.

QUALITY CHICKS

	Per 100
Tancred Strain White Leghorns	$10.00
Barred Rocks	12.00
S. C. Reds	12.00
Heavy Mixed	10.00
Light Mixed	8.00

500 lots ½c less--1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.

C. P. LEISTER, Box R, McAlisterville, Penna.

OSSEGE High Bred Quality Chicks

Free Chicks 10 free chicks with each 100 if order is placed before March 1st. Egg production bred into our birds for years. Some trapnested. Send for Big Catalog. Illustrated in colors. Tells all about chicks and turkeys. Write today for money saving prices.

J. W. Ossege Hatchery, 15 Main St., Ottawa, O.

Baby Chicks Ohio Accredited. Best purebred stock. Leading breeds. Personally inspected and carefully supervised. **10 Extra Chicks per 100** if ordered before March 1. For best quality chicks write—

PAUL GROSE, Sunbeam Hatchery, Bx 590, Findley, O.

N. Y. State Holstein Breeders Meet

All dairymen, and for that matter all citizens, are interested in the inventor of the Babcock test for fat in milk. Dr. Babcock is now 88 years old. He was born on a farm on Babcock Hill, in the town of Bridgewater, Oneida County, N. Y., and the old house is still standing on the Babcock Farm, not so far from the famous Cherry Valley turnpike. The farm is not so well worked as in the early days of the noted scientist.

All this brings us to the report made by Prof. H. H. Wing as head of a committee of the State Holstein-Friesian Breeders Association at its session in early January, in Utica. It is proposed if the affair can be worked out, to enlist some agency to aid in the purchase of the Babcock Farm and make it a worthy place for gatherings of those interested in advanced dairy work of any description. The committee was continued and we may look for further developments in the affairs of Babcock Hill.

It may be as well to notice also the marker that this State association was instrumental in placing a couple of years since on the farm of Gerrit S. Miller not far away in Madison County, town of Smithfield, a marker commemorating the first importation of Holstein cattle to this country. Mr. Miller made that first importation in 1869 and it consisted of one bull and three cows. Gerrit Smith Miller is still living, at the age of 83, and has witnessed the whole development of Holstein breeding and of present day dairying, and the association is to be congratulated on its achievement in so placing the marker.

It cannot be out of place to notice here the name of Gerrit Smith, grandfather of Mr. Miller, and of Peter Miller, his great-grandfather. The latter started a store at Old Fort Schuyler (Utica) where Gerrit Miller was born. Later he went to the locality which is now known as Peterboro, in the town of Smithfield. You notice that neither Peter nor Smith are forgotten in the names of the place. Those who remember Civil War days and those who look into their histories occasionally will recall the name of Gerrit Smith, the ardent anti-slavery advocate and one of the operators of the "underground railroad" for the liberation of slaves. He was wealthy from the land speculations of his father but he championed not only anti-slavery and paid heavily for it, but even in that day he took up anti-saloon, woman suffrage, world peace, consolidation of religious organizations, free trade, the abolition of secret societies from politics, etc. And all this was at the home of the first Holstein-Friesian cattle in America. The State Holstein-Friesian Association did itself an honor in marking the place.

The last few years have seen a very considerable change in the standing of the State Holstein Association and the committee on membership is looking a membership of 2,000 or well towards three times the present membership. Much has been done before in calf club work and $600 were distributed at the banquet for this phase of the work of the organization. It has helped the young folks and has resulted favorably for breeders. President C. H. Baldwin and secretary W. D. Rohens with the service committee are to be congratulated on the work they have accomplished.

H. H. L.

Crossing Poultry Breeds

In THE R. N.-Y for January 10, I notice an article on "Crsosing of Breeds," by G. H. H., of Penn. G. H. H. was much surprised to get all white chicks from his cross of White Leghorn on Anconas. It makes no difference what breed he uses with the White Leghorn he will get all white chickens. The Leghorn has what is known as a "dominant" white and will breed white chicks from all first crosses.

It should be remembered that in no other breed is this. true. A White Rock is a barred bird, only the bars do not show. A White Wyandotte is a laced bird. When either of these birds is crossed with any bird of color some chicks will have bars from the Rock and lacing from the Wyandotte. These markings are called "sex-linked" because they do not breed the same in all matings. Mate a R. I. Red cock with White Wyandotte hens and you will get all red birds. If the Wyandotte is pure for rose comb, all birds will be rose combed in this first cross. Mate the Wyandotte male with red females and you get males with Columbian markings that look almost like a Columbian Wyandotte while the females will all be a light red, with white under color and a white line around the end of the tail. A Barred Rock hen and red male will give barred males and black females.

This is the sex-linked crossing that is being done so much in England. They have a special reason for making such crosses over there as the price of poultry meat does not allow for much if any profit, and it is cheaper to kill the males at time of hatching and keep only pullets. Egg prices there are fully as good as with us. Last Summer I saw broilers, dressed and cleaned ready to cook, that would weigh about 1½ pounds as dressed weight, sold in Liverpool at retail for 32 cents each. You can figure out for yourself about what they would net the producer.

On one farm they told me that they killed 2,800 Leghorn males in one week. They were two weeks old and that was as soon as they could be picked out from the pullets. This first cross seems to give a bird with quicker growth and one that makes a little better layer than the purebred as well as being slightly more resistant to disease.

G. H. H. is absolutely right about using these hybrids for any future breeding. They are a failure in this respect. It is necessary for anyone wanting to do such crossing to keep the two breeds to be used pure and cross each year from the parent stock. There are many other crosses that one may make and get sex-lined chicks that can be sorted at hatching time. The White Leghorn can not be used in any cross for this so far as color goes. Prof. Warren, of Kansas, has found that by using some slow feathering race of females with a White Leghorn male he is able to pick the pullets at hatching time by the length of the tiny wing feathers. Perhaps the average person would have trouble in seeing fine enough to do this.

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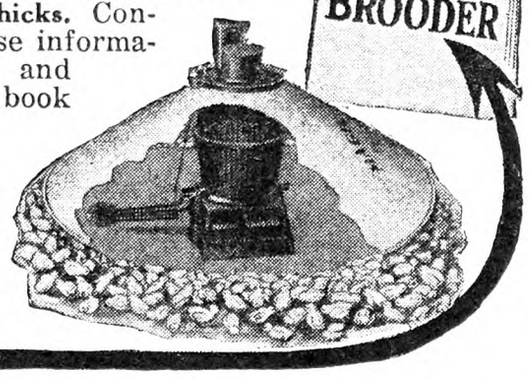

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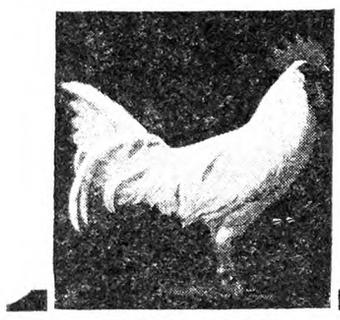

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Points in Poultry Experience

As to the cross of White Leghorn cockerel on a R. I. Red, I have six such hens. In 1929 a R. I. hen stole a nest in June. She was of a pen of 80 hens, all Reds, and a White Leghorn male. All the eggs hatched, all were white chicks. In feathering out the males had splashings of red feathers more or less. These, of course, were sold to market. The pullets were slightly dirty white. In shedding the new feathers came a very dirty white. They were better layers than common Reds, eggs not so large as the straight Red or Leghorn.

If straight Reds or Leghorns are purchased from a good laying strain I can see no reason for wanting a mongrel flock. The only reason for it would be an excuse for producing a new breed, which is a job for experts and not for us common chaps; and it takes many years of pains-taking care and disappointments galore.

When I was a boy I used to see many beautiful birds in mongrel flocks. And I used to think crossing different breeds was just the thing. Beautiful black hens were often produced at my own home. But we already have the beautiful black birds in purebreds. Why try to produce more by crossing? A cross of Buff Cochins produced some beautiful red birds. But we already have that type. And so on through all the types and desires. A motley flock can easily be produced, not a thing of beauty or a joy forever. I prefer to stick to the purebreds, of which we have an almost unnumbered selection to choose from of every color and type. The idea that more wonderful layers are produced by crossing is only a misleading fancy.

What a wonderful thought it is that God did not create everything all complete in itself, but left many things, like the hen, for instance, in a very crude state, giving man that wonderful privilege of producing the marvelous beauty we now see in the large number of varieties. In the past 50 years what a change in Barred Plymouth Rocks. As I stand before them in the Boston show I am lost in wonder at the demonstration of the skill of man in producing this one breed as we see it today. We, who can look back 50 years or more, can realize this as no younger breeder can. And this is only one example of the skill of man in improvement. It is certainly a privilege to man to work out all these improvements and inventions with human skill making life thousands of times more worth living.

But it requires expert talent to do the worth-while improving. We can all do it in a small way, as I have with a 1½-ounce tomato, producing in 14 years a ½-pound tomato just by keen observation and selection. But it is too expensive a job for most of us to try to produce a better breed of poultry, so we must leave this for those better equipped. They have done some wonderful jobs in the past as all the varieties prove.

Massachusetts. WALTER E. HARRIS.

Handling Chick Brooder

I would like to raise some White Leghorns and R. I. Reds, 200 each, under one brooder. How would you advise me to do it? I. B.

A two-room brooder house is desirable when it can be afforded, one room about 7x8 for the coal-burning brooder stove, and an adjoining one of approximately that size for an exercising room away from the heat. A large brooder may be divided by a temporary partition for this purpose. Four hundred chicks may be raised together under one brooder stove in any brooder house or building, though a smaller number is to be preferred. Separating the cockerels from the rest of the flock as soon as the sex can be distinguished will help materially in overcoming the evil effects of too great a number of chicks in one flock. M. B. D.

Determining Direction by Trees

Can one determine south by any other means except the sun and compass, as by difference in color of bark on trees or other means at the disposal of man?

New York. N. A. A.

We believe woodsman have this figured out. Perhaps someone will tell us.

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Are the product of 16 years use of imported males from 250 to 314-egg hens. Breeders extra large, disease free.
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Lukert's LAYING LEGHORNS B.W.D. Free Barred ROCKS LONG ISLAND DUCKLINGS
Large birds, large eggs, year-round production. Second highest pen layin over 24-oz. eggs, New York State Egg Contest. We guarantee satisfaction or your money back. Send for Catalog.
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Eggs and Chicks from the flock that holds the World's Record for a 10 pullet pen of this breed. Circular free.
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Cedarhurst Morgan-Tancred White Leghorn **Chicks** The strain of proven layers. Send for booklet. Cedarhurst Poultry Farm, Dept.Y, Rahway, N. J.

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HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN **CHICKS** Healthiest, hardiest, greatest layers and payers. Circular. A. E. HAMPTON, Bx R, Pittstown, N. J

Chicks BARRED ROCKS also hatching eggs S.C.W. LEGHORNS Write for prices. C. C. Allen Hatchery & Poultry Farm, Seaford, Del.

Barred Rocks Blood tested, Cockerels $2.50-$3. Hatching eggs $7-100. A. J. DAY, R. 8, Auburn, N. Y.

Bd. Rocks Connecticut accredited, hatches weekly SMITH'S ROCK FARM Madison, Conn.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys Choice Breeders—Outstanding in size shape and quick maturity, with show bird plumage. Now booking orders for eggs and day old poults.
STEPHEN O'HAGAN, Voorheesville, Albany Co., New York

DUCKLINGS AND EGGS. World's best. New low prices. Free catalog. PARDEE'S PEKINS, ISLIP, L. I., N. Y.

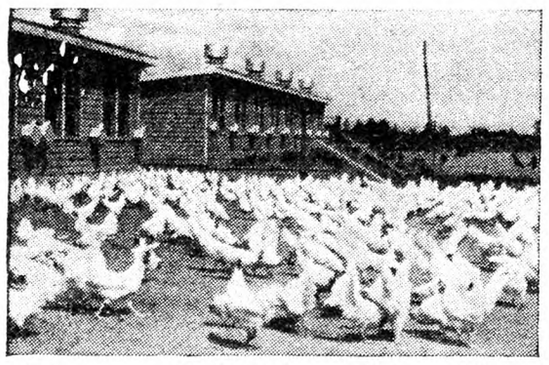
Wild Mallards, White Muscovys FOR SALE
Westwood Poultry Farm Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

DUCKLINGS Mammoth White Pekins, best quality, $25 per 100. L. HAMBLIN, Wilson, N. Y.

NATIONAL WINNING **COPPER BRONZE TURKEYS**
Champion Buff Rock's, Light Brahmas. 38 years breeding. J. C. CLIPP & SON, Bx N, Campbellsburg, Ind.

Reid Turkey Farm FREEHOLD, N. J. CHOICE BREEDING STOCK No Blackhead for 20 Years

Remarkable Production



Result of 49 Years' Breeding

THINK what it would mean to your success to have all your chicks come from this pen—Where will you find a productive strain such as Truslow has developed by crossing his birds with males secured direct from Hollywood, winners of egg laying contests everywhere. This year we have over 4000 breeders all like the pen pictured above. When you order Truslow Chicks you are assured of quality that insures success.

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Certified, Supervised and Commercial CHICKS
Every breeder blood-tested—100% live delivery
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NEW LOW PRICES ON SPECIALTY-BRED LEGHORNS

We have arranged our matings to make possible the lowest prices we have quoted in many years. In our Select, Special and Super Matings, every Leghorn female must be a mature hen, weighing 4 lbs. or more and producing eggs weighing at least 24 ozs. to the dozen. Special and Super Matings headed with R. O. P. Cockerels from high-record dams.

Cross-bred strains for broiler and roaster trades. Also straight Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes.

Write for beautiful new book, the best we have ever issued, FREE.

WENE CHICK FARMS DEPT. A VINELAND, N. J.

STRICKLER'S Tancred-Barron S.C. WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS

Large size, heavy laying production bred hens weighing 4 to 6 lbs., mated to pedigreed Barron R.O.P. cockerels. No lights used; chicks extra hardy and peptful. Extra quality, sturdy chicks from these matings shipped parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed—$14 per 100; $41 per 300; $67 per 500; $130 per 1000. Also White Rocks and Brahmas. 10% books order. Catalog free. - LEONARD F. STRICKLER, Box R, Sheridan, Pa.

"BEST YET" OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS
Big discount with early orders
We Ship C.O.D.
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The Bluffton Hatchery Co.
Box N Bluffton, Ohio

Walck Baby Chicks
40,000 WEEKLY

Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Reds, Black Giants, Anconas and Brown and Mann White Leghorns. Breeders culled by Lloyd Baker, State College graduate; also ten years' experience. We use the most modern equipment, and have had 21 years' experience. Our prices and terms are reasonable. Write for catalog and early order discount.

L. R. Walck Hatcheries, Dept. N, Greencastle, Pa.

Edmonds' Trapnest Sheets

This new Trapnest Record in pad form is handy to write on and keeps the records clean. Good quality paper; 24 monthly sheets, keeping the records of 108 hens two years.

Price $1.00 Postpaid

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W.30th St., New York

Connecticut Egg Contest

Report for second month ending December 31, 1930:

During the second month of the Storrs contest the total lay for all pens was 18,934 eggs or a yield of 61.1 per cent. This is 2,367 eggs more than for November and is 1,576 better than for the December production of yesteryear. Thus, the birds are beginning the new year with a tally of over 35 eggs per capita for the first two months of the contest as compared with 34 eggs per hen for the corresponding period a year ago.

The point system of scoring is in vogue at Storrs and in full operation. Under this plan pullets must not merely lay eggs, but must lay large eggs if they are to obtain full credit. Eggs that weigh two ounces each, or 24 ounces to the dozen, are considered standard. The subjoined table shows the bonuses acquired for larger eggs and likewise the penalties that are paid for eggs under size.

Eggs	Points
18 ounces per dozen score..	.70
19 ounces per dozen score..	.75
20 ounces per dozen score..	.80
21 ounces per dozen score..	.85
22 ounces per dozen score..	.90
23 ounces per dozen score..	.95
24 ounces per dozen score..	1.00
25 ounces per dozen score..	1.05
26 ounces per dozen score..	1.10

Thus 100 20-ounce eggs score 80 points, while precisely the same number of 25-ounce eggs are marked up to 105 points. All awards and prizes are made, of course, to pens that do their stuff on the scales as well as the adding machine.

One of the best performances for the month was by a pen of Leghorns owned by Tom Barron of England. This 10-hen pen team turned out 262 eggs that scored 262 points. Donald I. Goodenough of Connecticut, is backing a pen of R. I. Reds that trailed the leaders by three eggs, and strangely enough, by precisely three points. By the way of further illustrating the importance of egg size as a factor, it can be said that at least one other pen outlaid the leader by 10 eggs, but scored 22 points less.

The blue ribbon pens in the several breeds and varieties are not yet announced for December for the reason that the adoption of a double standard for judging a hen's production involves much more accurate checking than was heretofore necessary.

The following is a list of the 11 highest birds for the first two months of the contest. Although both the number of eggs and the number of points are listed, it should be noted that the high scoring bird in the points' column is considered the best.

Breed	Hen No.	Eggs	Points
R. I. Red	403	56	60
R. I. Red	401	57	55
R. I. Red	40W	56	55
R. I. Red	406	55	54
White Leghorn	810	55	54
R. I. Red	540	54	54
White Leghorn	750	51	54
R. I. Red	400	51	54
R. I. Red	405	56	53
White Leghorn	692	55	53
R. I. Red	545	54	53

The leading pens to date in each of the principal varieties are as follows:

White Wyandottes.—Ebenwood Farm, Mass., 324 eggs, 302 points; Jack Wrennall, Eng., 288, 278.

White Rocks.—Kalerok Farm, Mass., 415 eggs, 416 points; E. A. Hirt, Mass., 434, 397; Davidson Bros., Mass., 367, 341.

Barred Rocks.—James Dryden, Cal., 475 eggs, 428 points; R. Walter Bishop, Conn., 419, 389; Lewis Farms, R. I., 440, 411.

R. I. Reds. — Donald I. Goodenough, Conn., 526 eggs, 521 points; Scott Poultry Farm, Mass., 486, 467; Globus Poultry Farm, Mass., 495, 463; Norman W. Amidon, Conn., 469, 426.

White Leghorns.—Alfred J. O'Donovan, N. Y., 504 eggs, 471 points; Mt. Hope Farm, Mass., 519, 463; Tom Barron, Eng., 466, 453; St. John's Poultry Farm, Mo., 487, 445; J. A. Hanson, Ore., 479, 439.

Per Cent Production by Varieties.—40 Australorps and Giants, 51.8; 50 White Wyandottes, 42.5; 130 White Rocks, 49.9; 140 Barred Rocks, 55.1; 280 R. I. Reds, 59.3; 360 White Leghorns, 72.4; 1,000 average all varieties, 61.1.

New Haven Poultry Show

The New Haven Poultry Show will be held at the Troop A Armory, 869 Orange St., New Haven, Conn., January 29, 30, 31. Over a thousand dollars in cash awards, merchandise, equipments, cups, etc., have been awarded as special prizes. Junior 4-H exhibits have numerous special prizes offered in addition to the regular ribbons and prizes. A free premium list containing all information on exhibits may be had by mailing a card to Bessie Clark, secretary, Naugatuck, Conn.

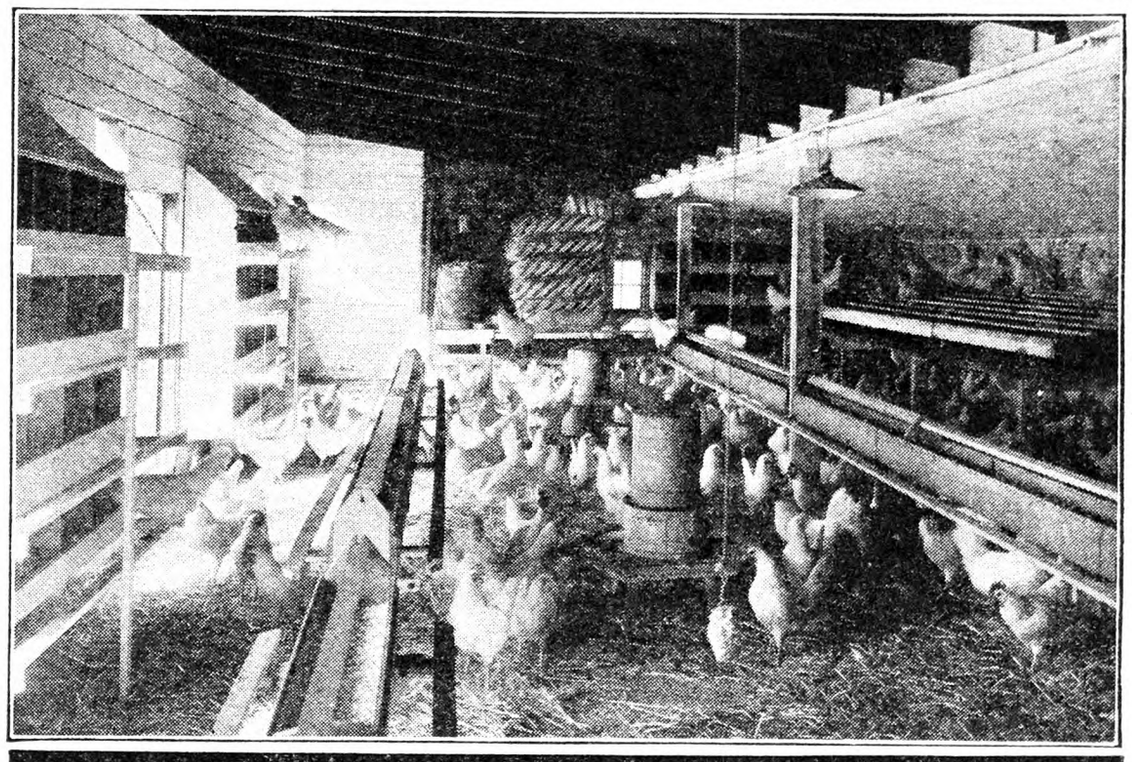
Preparing Smoked Goose

Can you give me any information on curing goose for smoking, as I have some geese that I wish to smoke?

Michigan. MRS. C. E. B.

"HAVE you heard about the meanest man in the world?" "Yea. He throws chewing-gum in the streets for Austins to get stuck on."—Yellow Crab.

WINTERTIME EGGS



WINTERTIME eggs . . . of course you're anxious to sell dozens of them. But watch out for the gray months ahead. They're apt to bring cold snaps . . . thaws . . . more cold snaps . . . in quick succession. Hard weather on layers! And to continue regular egg production through this season of sudden changes, your hens must be in top-notch condition. That's why feeding an oatmeal feed is profitable. For oatmeal builds health and energy.

Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash contains pure oatmeal from the same mills that manufacture Quaker Oats.

Of course, Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash contains a balanced assortment of other ingredients too. Ground grain products, cod liver meal, molasses (in dry form) and necessary minerals are blended with the oatmeal.

Each ingredient has its own special work to do. For example, cod liver meal furnishes the birds with the important "sunshine" vitamin (exactly the same as that supplied by the natural rays of the sun). Molasses acts as a mild laxative. The minerals make egg shells and rebuild bones. All of the ingredients combine to make quantities of eggs . . . hatchable eggs.

And best of all, Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash is most economical to feed. You need only to count the cost per dozen of producing wintertime eggs to be convinced of that. Your local Quaker feed dealer can supply you with Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash. See him at once.

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY, CHICAGO, U.S.A.

Quaker FUL-O-PEP EGG MASH

BUY QUAKER FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS

PUBLISHER'S DESK

Never before did we have so many requests for information about stock and bond investments. This is probably due to two reasons. First, in the past years of prosperity many people were inclined to speculate in the unknown. They listened to the racketeer, and took a chance on promises of big returns. If they had no sad lessons for themselves they have seen many examples among friends. Now they are more cautious, which is always prudent and wise. Another reason for the inquiries is the fact that attempts are being made to sell paper securities of one kind or another to country people, since the traffic is not very promising in the cities. We are glad to give all the information available, but many of the concerns have very little behind them, and exact information is hard to get. If people selling a stock or a bond are not willing or able to furnish full information as to the assets and liabilities and income of the properties, it is a good rule to refuse even to consider them. If a neighbor sells you a cow or a horse or a pig, you demand to see what you are buying. Any tradesman will show his wares before he expects you to buy. You would not buy otherwise. Make the same rule with investments. It is more important because the amount involved is greater. Experienced investors insist on full information and appraisals before they part with a dollar.

As a result of your good work the complaint about the suit of clothes ordered from a New York City house has been adjusted. We are convinced that we never would have heard of it without your intervention. THE R. N.-Y. will never be missing in our home so long as we are able to dig up the small subscription fee. F. R. L.
Massachusetts.

Ordering suits by mail or through agents is rather a hazardous undertaking. This friend paid $3 in advance for a $20.50 suit. The suit came C. O. D., and was paid for. Then it was found that the goods were not up to the material ordered. It was returned, and for several months he was unable to get the suit ordered. In this case we were able to get an adjustment, but oftentimes nothing can be done.

Stock swindlers prosecuted by the Bureau of Securities of the New York Attorney General's office mulcted credulous clients of $57,465,000 during the year and those who escaped before they were prosecuted took at least an equal amount, and this in a year of business depression. The nation's losses from fraudulent securities are placed at $500,000,000 for the year. Temporary and permanent injunctions were ordered against 629 firms in New York City, most of which are restrained by the court from further fraudulent dealings in stock. The swindling is largely of the poorer classes who are looking for quick roads to riches to help them out. It is usually those who are least able to lose who are robbed of their entire savings.

Proceedings are still pending in the courts against Abner S. Werblin, Leonard J. Rollinick and William L. Jarvison on the charge that they made use of a tipster sheet, *The Financial Debator-Criterion* to boost the price of Advance-Rumeley stock to $104 for common and $119 for preferred when five days before both had been selling for $90. Telegrams were sent to customers who lost millions of dollars when the price fell a week later to $72.50 for preferred and $62.50 for common.

Another pool in which operators were said to boost the price was the Manhattan Electrical Supply stock, and this led to the prosecution of Charles H. McCarthy and several other individuals and firms. An appeal from injunction is pending.

Are the poultry insurance policies all right? If so, can you recommend a good one? J. M. R.
New Jersey.

The poultry insurance is much like the limited accident insurance. The limitations make indemnities rare and far between. Some of the poultry theft policies require that the thief be caught and convicted to sustain a claim for indemnity. We have not seen any poultry theft policy that we could recommend.

Will you advise me as to the best government position for a young man of limited education? Is an instruction course from the Norton Institute advisable before examination? Are the forest rangers or the park rangers' positions good? How long would a person be likely to wait for appointment?
New York. W. F. C.

We have always advised anyone who wanted to take civil service examination to take it up with the Civil Service Commissioner at Washington, D. C. The National Better Business Bureau states that the name C. H. Norton in connection with the school inquired about was fictitious and that it was conducted by C. N. Cox and one clerk in a portion of a two-room office. The course in forestry was found to be inadequate to prepare persons to take the civil service examinations. In addition it is said to give misinformation regarding the number of questions in the examination and to contain several erroneous answers, and not fully to cover the subjects as prepared by the commission. There is an age limit for forest rangers which was not mentioned, and this omission caused many persons outside the age limit to spend money for the course. It is also said that only those who have had actual field and forest experience can obtain appointment. In examinations held by the civil service it is said that out of 80 competitors who had taken the Norton course only four passed, and the paper showed that they had had practical experience. The report justifies the wisdom of our advice.

I have land that never paid one cent an acre in 11 years, yet it is taxed. I have other land that grows only a little pulp wood. Can the town and State tax such land so high? G. W. D.
Connecticut.

Local assessors report the value of land, and the tax is assessed on this appraisal whether just or unjust. It is best to see the local assessor and try to convince him that his appraisal is too high. Sometimes there is a town board to hear complaints. As a last resort there are the courts, but the expense of a suit makes this privilege of doubtful value. Try the assessors.

I had been trying for six months to get the pedigree for which it only took you one week. The first thing I read in the paper is Publisher's Desk. That is one correspondence course that teaches a lesson. E. H. S.
New Jersey.

This is a case where we get more credit than we deserve. We just happened to come in at the right time. The breeder had recently bought the business and he had delays in getting the papers. Sometimes we do more work and get less results.

I saw an advertisement of R. McNown, Omaha, Neb., saying he wanted farms for cash buyers. But he replies to my inquiry with a contract for listing my farm with a $10 advance fee. It speaks for itself. J. B. M.
New York.

With all the experience with land agents who demand an advance fee, it is hard to understand why a publisher should print such advertisements. This subscriber is in no danger, but those who can least afford to lose $10 are the ones most likely to part with it on this appeal.

I have a small claim of $37 against W. B. Smith, Patchogue, L. I., for potatoes. I have not been able to collect it. Would you try to get it for me?
New York. J. A. J.

Mr. Smith pays no attention to our request for settlement of this bill, and our attorney advises that a suit would be useless.

The enclosed folder from Standard Oil Company of Colorado came to me through the mail, and I would appreciate your opinion on same. N. R.
New York.

We are advised that stock in the Standard Oil Company of Colorado at $10 a share is offered to investors throughout the country. These offers are of the "ground floor" promotion type and appear to promise a great opportunity to investors, but we are informed that the cost of selling stock in the manner they have adopted will run from 50 to 70 per cent of the total selling price they receive. The company at the present time has no regular production or income, and needless to say, has no connection with the Standard Oil group.

Holstein Calf Club Winners

The Stockholm 4-H Dairy Calf Club, of St. Lawrence County, won first in the New York Holstein Friesian Association Special Calf Club Contest. Second prize went to the New Paltz Club, of Ulster County; third to the Cambridge-Jackson Club, of Washington County; fourth to the Willing Workers, of Massena, St. Lawrence County; and fifth to the Chenango County Calf Club.

The Stockholm 4-H Calf Club, under the direction of Club Agent B. J. Rogers, and the leadership of Reginald Drake, of Potsdam, was outstanding in most respects. 95 per cent of their enrollment of 20 members own registered purebreds. The club held a total of 13 regular meetings. The New Paltz Club, under the guidance of Bernard Joy, county club agent, of Kingston, New York, was a strong contender, but fell a trifle short on number of meetings held, on per cent of attendance, and percentage of registered animals. Harry McGeoch, of Cambridge, a local Holstein breeder, supervised the Washington County 4-H Club. This club presented the best secretaries' report of their meetings and program, but lost a couple of points on the purebred cattle requirement. The Massena group of Willing Workers won of the Chenango Club, having scored considerably higher in total attendance at meetings and in reporting the minutes of their meetings.

The winning clubs have a total membership of 129 calf club members, and held an average of nine meetings per club during 1930. 109 boys and girls own registered purebreds, of which number 62 per cent are purebred Holsteins. Approximately one-half of all 4-H dairy animals are Holsteins.

This marks the third consecutive year that the New York Holstein-Friesian Association has lent its support to encourage more and better dairy calf clubs. The association appropriated $100 for the State-wide calf club contest. Its awards are made on the total enrollment of each club, the number of meetings held, the percentage of members owning purebreds of any breed and of the Holstein breed, and also on the merits of their program as the 4-H secretary outlines in the minute book of the club.

Learning the Bull's Worth

This idea of keeping the herd sire long enough to learn his value from the production of his progeny is spreading rapidly and is no longer confined to conferences on genetics. The Colorado Station makes the following practical statement about the matter:

If a dairy herd sire is worth putting at the head of a herd, he is worth keeping until the effect of his breeding is known. In many cases herd sires are disposed of before their true worth is known. Many a good bull has gone to the butcher too soon, because he was mean or the dairyman had a large number of his daughters in the herd and needed some new blood.

Dairymen with large herds can afford to have more than one herd sire, but those with small herds can exchange bulls with the neighbors or form bull circles. Such an arrangement would eliminate the necessity of purchasing a new sire every two years, and would keep many good bulls in use much longer. Dairy bulls should be kept in a bull paddock at all times. The meanest of aged bulls can be handled with safety in a well constructed paddock.

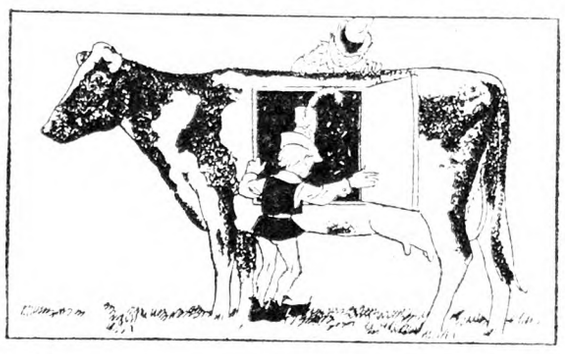
Practically all of the herd sires in use on herds owned by members of the Colorado dairy-herd-improvement associations are purebreds of good type and breeding, and in most cases were purchased to improve the production and type of the herds. Such good herd sires should be given full opportunities to show their merits.

Divided Water Right

I have bought a farm with a waterhouse on it that is filled by springs on the farm. A right to one-third of the water was reserved in the deed. Have I any right to couple on to a pipe from that supply from my cellar or to the waste water from my barn, to supply another house I have just built, but am not going to sell? Can I compel the other parties to put on a divider so we will all only get our third of water?
Vermont. A. B. P.

You cannot compel the other parties to put on a "divider." You only have a right to use one-third of the water. We see no reason why you cannot use it in any house you desire, but it is for you to be sure that you will not use more than you are entitled to under the deed.
N. T.

Ever look into a cow's stomach?



OF course not! But if it were possible you would be amazed at what goes on there!

You'd rush to the nearest feed store for Dried Molasses Beet Pulp—the natural vegetable feed resulting from the extraction of sugar from beets—the feed that keeps the cow's stomach in perfect working order. In addition to being a great feed itself it aids the digestion of the other ingredients in the ration.

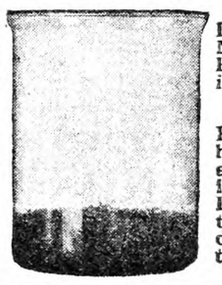
Dried Molasses Beet Pulp is *bulky, cooling, laxative, palatable*—just the kind of feed every cow needs in her stomach to keep in perfect health. And your cows must be healthy to be profitable. Fits any ration—replaces corn, barley, oats, silage and other carbohydrate feeds. 6 pounds are equal to 10 pounds of hay. Good for all animals—dairy cows, beef cattle and sheep.

Attractive Prices

Present low prices make it more than ever a profitable buy. See your feed dealer without delay. Shipments made direct from factory closest to buyer.

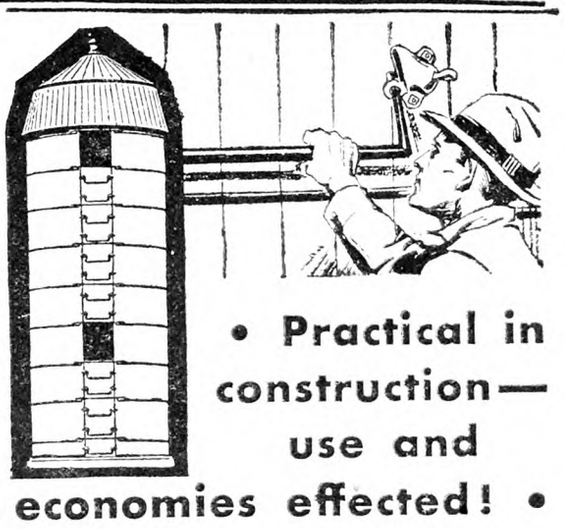
Send for Free Booklet, "Profitable Feeding"

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
Dept. R-6 Detroit, Mich.



Left: Dried Molasses Beet Pulp before it is moistened.

Right: Note how it swells after water is added. Loosely held together it is digested to the utmost.



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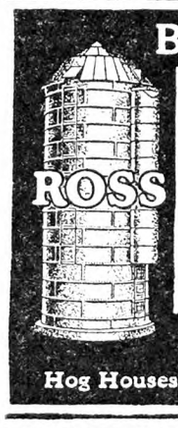
Write for catalogue—discount for cash and early orders.

UNADILLA SILO COMPANY
Box C Unadilla, N. Y.

UNADILLA SILOS



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The Ross Cutter & Silo Co.
367 Warder St., Springfield, O.
Established 1850

Silos ☐ Stanchions ☐
Cutters ☐ Cribs ☐
Hog Houses ☐ Brooder Houses ☐

EDMONDS' POULTRY ACCOUNT BOOK :-:

Price, $2.00

If you keep only ten or a dozen hens, there will be Satisfaction and Profit in knowing just how the account stands. This book will tell the whole story. The account may be begun at any time, and the balance struck at any time. Simple and Practical.

For sale by
RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th St., New York

BOOKS WANTED: If Clean and in Good Condition

Moby Dick, by Mellville; Harpers; 1851.
Pathfinder, Cooper; Philadelphia; 1840; 2 vols.
Deerslayer, Cooper; Philadelphia; 1841; 2 vols.
Scarlet Letter, Hawthorne; Boston; 1850.
Uncle Toms Cabin, Stowe; J. P. Jewett & Co.; Boston; 1852; 2 vols.
Evangeline, Longfellow; Boston; 1847.
Hyperion, Longfellow; New York; 1839.
Outre-mer, Longfellow; Boston; 1833-'34; 2 vols.
Two years before the Mast, Dana; N. Y.; 1840.

C. W. ANDREWS
317 S. A. & K. Bldg. Syracuse, N. Y.

wanted

COLOR PRINTS by N. Currier or Currier and Ives. State condition, size and price.
T. M. TOWNSEND, 11 Avon Road, Schenectady, N. Y.

FARMS — **COUNTRY PROPERTY** — Send for illustrated catalogue, Vineland and Sunny Southern Jersey, America's Poultry and Garden Center. Mild Winters, World's Best Markets. Write **BRAY & MACGEORGE** *Est. 1901* **Vineland, N. J.**

Baled Hay For Sale Timothy, Clover and Alfalfa for dairy trade in carload lots. JAMES KELLY, 218 McKinley Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.

Oats Straw **AND ALL KINDS HAY** for sale. Car loads. James E. Dante, Jr., Cobleskill, N.Y

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Poultry manager to design, equip and manage 10,000 laying and breeding plant in New Hampshire; must be college trained, young, intelligent, with courage and initiative; salary until plant is going, then generous share basis; opportunity for the right man to make life-time connection, insuring his fortune; personal interview required; write, stating qualifications, experience, references, and where and when interview may be had; only the highest type man need apply. ADVERTISER 138, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Market grower for North Jersey; experienced on farm and market; give all information and references in first letter. Address ADVERTISER 192, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man or married couple for farm work, some knowledge of carpentry; good home, low wages. LELAND HYNDS, Seward, N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced dairyman-herdsman by Maryland plant; grade A milk; state age, salary wanted, first letter. ADVERTISER 190, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER TO OPERATE fine dairy farm, Warren County, N. J.; liberal share basis. T. H. BENTON, 12 Colonial Terrace, Maplewood, N. J.

WANTED—Honest, reliable, white man or boy for general farm work. C. RAYMOND WARD, R. F. D. 3, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

GENERAL FARM, country estate manager, available for re-engagement; exceptional training and record; thoroughly experienced and proficient in the various branches of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, construction, development, organization and detailed supervision generally; present position includes fifth year of successful operation; the premises may be inspected and employer interviewed. MANAGER OF ALGONQUIN MANOR, Cambridge, Md.

GAME PROTECTOR, guide, patrolman. ADVERTISER 126, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as working manager on a gentleman's country place, or farm; prefer a combination of both; 20 years' experience including every branch of estate management; reference; German-American, married; state wages. Address BOX 394, Southampton, N. Y.

FARM MANAGER, 42, married, German-American, college graduate, proven executive ability; practical experience Guernseys, Holsteins, A. R. test, showing, veterinary work, retail milk; herd, poultry and farm development on sound business basis; has good help; best references, last position six years; now employed, available after 30 days. ADVERTISER 151, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN POSITION with responsibility in high-class herd, Guernseys or Holsteins; married, German-American, 40; A. R. work, showing, calf raising; grade A or certified; five years on last place; good help available. ADVERTISER 152, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, practical, reliable, Cornell training, 14 years experience, 40, married; can handle any size plant; will consider share basis. ADVERTISER 150, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, HANDYMAN or milker; N. Y. chauffeur's license, Scotch, married; references. HORNE, care Winchester, 4555 48th St., Woodside, L. I., N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, single, desires position milker and barn man; good character, references. ADVERTISER 155, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as superintendent, 30 years' experience purebred dairy cattle, poultry and all branches of farming; have built up several large farms in West, South and Eastern States. H. L. ORR, Rock Stream, N. Y.

FARMER-GARDENER, American, married, small family, age 42, weight 160, height 5-9; 15 years' experience; can furnish best of reference. ADVERTISER 162, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A man with 20 years of successful experience as manager and superintendent of country estates and dairy farming, seeks new connection; advertiser is 40 years of age, English birth, married, no children, possessing education and highest reference, extensive experience with livestock, dairying, poultry, vegetables, flowers, greenhouse, construction and maintenance; permanent place first consideration. ADVERTISER 164, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED, HERDSMAN, years experience of making herds profitable; communicate with ADVERTISER 167, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN, 40, DESIRES farm work; life experience. ADVERTISER 178, care Rural New-Yorker.

PROTESTANT COUPLE want job; middle-aged, can do any work on farm except drive car; good milker, hand or machine; wife good housekeeper; can cook; best reference. WALTER BURNEY, Rt. 6, Norwich, Conn.

SITUATION WANTED by man and wife, experienced and successful; want moderate wage and share of profits on stocked and equipped poultry farm with minimum of thousand layers next Winter and opportunity to enlarge; references. ADVERTISER 175, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN—Proven ability, wide experience, seeks position on strictly profit-sharing basis. ADVERTISER 174, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION WANTED—Working manager for dairy farm, also competent single men for farm work; experience, reference. ADVERTISER 176, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUCCESSFUL, practical poultryman (and son), English, Leghorn specialist, can develop or reorganize economical enterprise. ADVERTISER 185, care Rural New-Yorker.

REFINED AMERICAN woman desires position taking charge of home. ADVERTISER 177, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN WANTS change; 20 years' experience incubators, brooders, multiple deck houses, batteries; private or good commercial proposition; two positions, 5 years each; American, single, age 43 years. ADVERTISER 183, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOLLANDER, SINGLE, experienced tractor operator, repair any kind tractor, farm machine, good milker, experienced with milking machine, desires position. ADVERTISER 182, care Rural New-Yorker.

FRENCH-AMERICAN, 45, will do chores all year for good home; serious, willing, private. ADVERTISER 180, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE, EXPERIENCED bee-man, can also do grafting and grape pruning; wishes position with practical party. WM. FALK, Milltown, N. J.

FARM OR ESTATE manager on Long Island; practical and reliable, age 33. ADVERTISER 181, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOLLANDER, MILKER, 32, wants position; last situation four years. ADVERTISER 196, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN—Thoroughly experienced, middle-aged poultryman wants management of modern plant where ability to get results is appreciated; can also furnish man and wife, both experienced. ADVERTISER 194, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN desires position assistant superintendent or gardener private place; 16 years' greenhouse experience. ADVERTISER 193, care Rural New-Yorker.

MANAGER, ASSISTANT manager, American, brought up in Europe; agricultural high school graduate; experience in all lines of farming; had practice in several countries of Europe; single; fine references. WALTER SALUS, 1317 Franklin Ave., New York City.

YOUNG MAN, 25 years old, wishes position in dairy; experience in creamery work such as market-milk, butter and soft cheese making, also ice cream; college trained. ADVERTISER 191, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, 30, SINGLE, thoroughly experienced feeding, breeding, testing; agricultural college graduate; would like to associate with young dairyman in building up a good future herd on share basis; good home essential; state complete details first letter. ADVERTISER 189, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED POSITION, dairy barn work, to take care cows, fair milker; good with stock. GEORGE CRAMER, Box 124, Sidney, N. Y.

WANTED—Position managing poultry plant. G. H. BUCKLE, R. 3, Brewster, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, 20 years' experience in incubation, brooding, etc.; best reference; wants to take charge; no alcohol, no tobacco. ADVERTISER 187, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED BY MARRIED couple, work on farm or dairy; experienced; excellent references. WILLIAM BROWN, Conneaut Lake, Pa.

MARRIED FARM-HAND (1 child), experienced milker, clean, steady worker, desires position; please give full particulars. ADVERTISER 186, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED TRACTORMAN, teamster, general agricultural worker, 22, desires work. ROOM 1112, 32 Broadway, New York. Phone Digby 8120.

POULTRYMAN, EXPERIENCED commercial farm, single, 40, references. ADVERTISER 197, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as dairyman on private estate or milker or test-cow man; American, single, 49, life experience; steady position desired, go anywhere, references; state wages and particulars in reply. ADVERTISER 199, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, German, carpenter, painter, own tools, wish good position on farm. W. HERMAN, 88-07 51st Ave., Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.

BROODERMAN, SINGLE, experienced on large-scale jobs; credentials. ADVERTISER 202, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, married, American, 28, 8 years' experience, all branches, absolutely reliable, capable full charge; please give full particulars. ADVERTISER 203, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED as orchardist on first-class general fruit farm by experienced single man; thoroughly familiar with orchard and general farm work; am willing, ambitious and could take charge of moderate-sized place if desired; only first-class propositions considered; give full complete details. ADVERTISER 201, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN desires work in greenhouse, experienced wholesale and retail. ADVERTISER 205, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE—96-acre poultry farm, sacrificed. MRS. CALMESE BLY, Gettysburg, Pa.

FARM FOR SALE—Dairy farm of 348 acres, 250 acres of which are tillable with tractor, located 1 mile south of Lebanon, N. Y., and 6 miles west of Earlville, in Madison County; 1 mile from church, railroad station, school and milk plant; has been worked till December 1 this year; this is purely a dairy farm with a large barn, tool shed, milk house and residence; can give clear title and immediate possession at attractive price; for particulars write W. J. PECKHAM, Warsaw, N. Y.

TO LEASE — Unusual opportunity to lease a small dairy and stock farm having a large income; two miles from city 70,000 population; high-class retail route; possession in May; proven ability required. Address MOORLAND FARM, New Britain, Conn.

FOR SALE, rent, work on shares; first-class 48-acre truck farm; 20 acres irrigation; modern 10-room house, 4-room tenant house, barn, garage, sheds, pump house; State road; progressive community; responsible party only; owner. MAX RUBINOFF, Vineland, N. J.

FOUR LOTS for sale in Dumont, N. J., on Dumont Ave., and 25 acres farm land; no agents. MINOR SOUTHWORTH, Monmouth Jct., N. J.

FOR SALE—20-cow dairy farm, with or without stock; small down payment. BOX 261, Middleburg, N. Y.

EXCHANGE 2-STORY frame building with general store, Garfield, N. J., for good farm, with or without stock, in good condition. S. MILETICH, P. O. Box 67, Harpersfield, N. Y.

WANTED—Small farm, must be a bargain, no agents; send full details, price, etc., to T. LEWIN, 318 Ferry Ave., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

TRADE 5-ROOM suburban home near Paterson, Montclair, Newark, as down payment on general farm. R. S. ILIFF, Pequannock, N. J.

10-ACRE FARM for sale, 8-room house, hot and cold water, electric, bath, all conveniences; chicken house, horse stable, 2 garages, ice house; fine place for growing bulbs, Glads and Dahlias; easy terms. ADVERTISER 184, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Setauket, Long Island, N. Y., village farm, 28 acres, main cement road, 9-room dwelling, tenant house 6 rooms, garages, barns all in good repair; fine old shade, good water, electric lights, near depot and all advantages; price $28,000, reasonable terms. T. L. CHAPMAN, 1 Chester Court, Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone Flatbush 2-1749.

FOR SALE—261-acre farm, 2 houses, 9 barns, running water, with or without equipment and stock. E. A. HOWARD, Eagle Bridge, N. Y.

35 ACRES, SALEM County, new 6-room bungalow, barn, outbuildings. ANDREW BOTBYL, 218 E. 24th St., Paterson, N. J.

SELL OR EXCHANGE for small dairy farm, village home and building suited for garage, corner two hard roads. R. BERGSTRISSER, Three Springs, Pa.

206-ACRE DAIRY farm, Cortland County; 300,000 feet standing timber; $3,000 cash payment; if interested write owner. SPONAUGLE, Blodgett Mills, N. Y.

WANTED TO RENT, farm or house with land, State road; all particulars in first letter. S. J. SHELEN, Cross River, N. Y.

$3,000 CASH BUYS beautiful 100-acre $25,000 Glenwood Estate, only half price; ripe for development, superb location, by station, villages, concrete road, good buildings, electricity, running water. GLENWOOD, highview, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Orange County dairy farm, 125 acres, 50 miles from New York; beautifully situated on hard road, ¼ mile to concrete highway; new barn 36x100 ft., ice house, cooling room; horse barn, 10-room colonial house, artesian well; possession March 1; terms, price $14,000. Address owner, P. O. BOX 183, Washingtonville, N. Y. Tel. 24-F2.

CHICKEN FARM wanted, about 20 acres, around New Jersey; give full information; no agents. ADVERTISER 195, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED TO RENT, farm of 15 or 20 acres, New York State, within 75 miles of New York. G. UNDERWOOD, 53 McKenzie St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Farm, 20 acres, on good road, New York or Connecticut; state particulars, location, price first letter. S., P. O. Box 47, Eatontown, N. J.

WANTED IN WESTCHESTER or Putnam County, house with small acreage and bathing facilities; state price and full particulars. ADVERTISER 188, care Rural New-Yorker.

CORTLAND COUNTY dairy farm, 124 acres, two houses, stables for 20 cows; running water; on improved road, 2½ miles from railroad at Marathon; $7,500. M. G. YOUMANS, Owner, 120 Hillside Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

DAIRY FARM—20-acre farm on city line, 12 acres pasture, 32 cows, large barn, fully equipped; modern, water, milking, cooling, filling facilities; 6-room house, modernly equipped; other necessary outdoor buildings; full line farm equipment, tractor, horse, trucks, etc.; this sale also includes large milk route in Egg Harbor vicinity; reasonable terms. WILLIAM FICKEN, Egg Harbor, N. J.

FOR SALE—Complete poultry farm; 25 acres of land, large house, 18 thousand egg incubator; houses for 4 thousand birds; this property has been successfully operated as a poultry farm for 20 years; during the past year 40,000 day old chicks and $8,000.00; it is a going concern with orders already on hand for day old chicks for next season; located in the center of the largest poultry raising community on the Lehigh Valley Railroad; this property must be sold soon; prompt action will get a bargain. Write to WM. M. LEFFINGWELL, Assignee, Odessa, N. Y.

WANTED—On main highway, 5 acres or more; stone or brick house preferred; details first letter; 75 miles New York. ADVERTISER 198, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Dairy farm, equipped, milk collected, within 200 miles New York City; $500 down payment. ADVERTISER 200, care Rural New-Yorker.

FIRST-CLASS FARMER with diploma agriculture wants to rent or on shares a stocked small farm. ADVERTISER 204, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED BY FARMER-CARPENTER, 20-30 acres (or more) fairly good land, part woods, with or without buildings; Putnam or lower Dutchess preferred; won't pay over $4,000 for best. ANTON CZAREV, 217 East 33rd St., New York City.

FOR SALE—Timber land, some timber located half mile from Elmer borough on county public road, near Elmer Lake; land has stream of water running through it; 8 or 10-acre tracts, at $20 per acre and up. E. J. NEWKIRK, Elmer, Salem County, N. J.

WANTED—A dairy farm for rent or on shares, all equipped. Address 30 ALBANY ST., Albany, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY or rent small place on main highway, with or suitable for roadside market and gas station. WAYNE O. TURNER, R. D. 1, Port Jervis, N. Y.

POULTRY-HOUSE equipped for 7,500 baby chicks and 5,000 layers. KOSEGARTEN BROS., Nassau, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

WANTED—Old books and pamphlets on "Life of Mary Jamison," Indian captive; give publisher's name, address and date. FRED STRECKER, Box 957, Rochester, N. Y.

HONEY — Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $5.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

FINE HONEY—60-lb. can, here, clover, $6; buckwheat-basswood mixed, $4.50; 10-lb. pail within third zone, $1.75; buckwheat, $1.60; 30 lbs., $4.25; buckwheat, $3.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

HONEY, FANCY clover, 60-lb. can, $5.20; 25-lb. pail, $3. SPENCER BAIRD, Fayetteville, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Strictly number one pure maple syrup sent parcel post paid, $2.75 per gallon. J. F. SPROUL, Delevan, N. Y.

FIVE POUNDS superb clover honey, $1.25 postpaid. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

NATURE'S BEST sweet honey, 60 lbs. extra clover, $5.40; buckwheat, $4.80; amber clover, $4.80; 30 lbs. clover, $3; not prepaid; 10-lb. pails clover comb, $1.75 postpaid; money-back guarantee. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

CHOICE FLORIDA oranges, grapefruit and tangerines—sweet, juicy, full-flavored; full standard bushel, straight or assorted, $1.75 with order, express charges collect; satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. C. R. THOMAS, Thonotosassa, Florida.

ELECTRIC MOTOR, 5 horsepower, portable, on wheels; excellent condition; bargain price; easy terms. NAKOMA FARMS, Fairport, N. Y.

HONEY SALE—10 lbs. clover, $1.50; 60 lbs., $6; 10 lbs. buckwheat, $1.40; 60 lbs., $5.40, prepaid three zones. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, N. Y.

ONIONS (SPANISH), carrots, cabbage (domestic), $1.50 per 100 lbs., sacked. PATTINGTON'S, Merrifield, Cayuga County, N. Y.

"DEPEW'S HONEY"—Extra white clover, 60 lbs., $5.50; 120, $10; darker grades, $4.20 per 60. LAVERN DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

CLOVER HONEY, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65, postpaid third zone; 1931 list free; sample six cents. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

HONEY—Amber, clover and buckwheat, 60 lbs., $4.80; 120 lbs., $9; mixed clover comb, 24 sections, $4, not prepaid; 10 lbs., clover, $1.75; buckwheat, $1.60; 5 lbs. chunk comb, $1.30, delivered third zone. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

FRESH EGGS direct from producer of 1,500 layers; 30 years' experience. J. H. McCLELLAND, Stamford, N. Y.

VERMONT MAPLE sugar, excellent quality, 10-lb. pail, $3.25; syrup, $2.75 gal., delivered zone three. BENJ. HOXIE, Proctorsville, Vt.

WANTED—Retired or elderly gentleman to board in South (country), $9 week, including laundry. ADVERTISER 179, care Rural New-Yorker.

600-EGG BUCKEYE incubator, two large hovers, never uncrated. CAMUS, R. 3, Millville, N. J.

HONEY, CLOVER, 5-lb. pail, $1; two or more, 85 cents each; 5-lb. pail buckwheat, 80 cents; two or more, 70 cents each; postpaid third zone. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

WANTED — Garden tractor; state condition, price and equipment. C. R. WHITBECK, Ravena, N. Y.

HAVE YOU seen Rufus? $25 reward for return of seven-year-old untrained bird dog, stolen Nov. 20; description, all red, very broad chested, bare spots both elbows, medium smooth long hair, scar on left side of forehead, weight about 70 pounds. Telephone DARIEN, CONN., 584, or write P. O. Box 174.

FOR SALE—3,200-egg Schwalge-Smith incubator, good condition; best incubator bargain ever offered for quick sale. ROY LEONARD, Union Grove, N. Y.

PURE HONEY, liquid or granulated, 5-lb. pails, postpaid, clover, one pail, $1; 2 pails, $1.90; 4 pails, $3.50; amber or buckwheat, 15 cts. per pail less; low price for 60-lb. can. Write HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

HONEY—10 lbs. clover, $1.80; buckwheat, $1.60; 5 either, $1, postpaid third zone; 60 lbs. buckwheat-clover mixed or amber clover, $4.50 here. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

PATCHWORK COMFORTERS, made of all new materials, cash or C.O.D. MRS. WM. DRUMMOND, Ausable Forks, N. Y.

PURE VERMONT maple syrup, direct from farm, $2.75 gallon delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARMS, 224 East Ave., Burlington, Vt.

HONEY, CLOVER-BASSWOOD, 60 lbs., $5.50; 120 lbs., $10, here; 5 lbs., $1, postpaid. J. W. GRADY, Orchard Park, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Two incubators, 450-egg size; 5 brooder stoves and one stock cooker; all brand new; no reasonable offer refused. CARL G. HANSON, 115 Madison St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

350-EGG BUCKEYE incubator, cheap. R. FARNHAM, Brocton, N. Y.

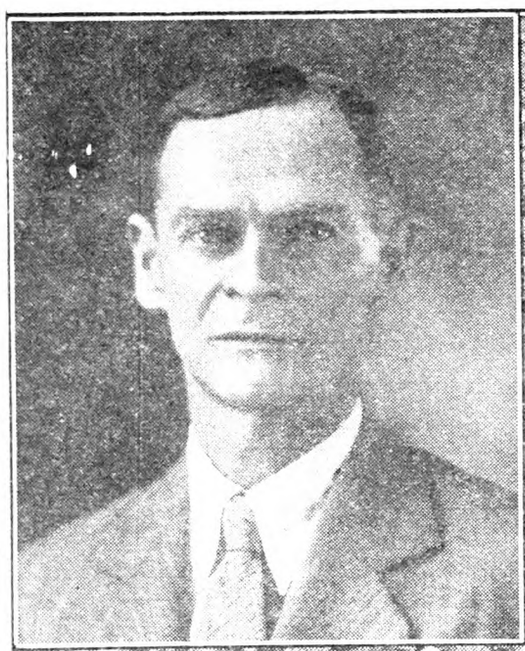
ORANGES OR ORANGES and grapefruit mixed, $1.25 a bushel, Plant City; guaranteed fancy first quality fruit. HENRY MELA, Plant City, Fla.

HORSERADISH, LARGE roots, 5 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., $1; 100 lbs., $8, not prepaid. E. S. SUTTON, Burlington, N. J.

HONEY, NEW crop clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.85, delivered; 6 10-lb. pails, $6.60, here; orders sent C.O.D. ALBERT J. BRAUN, Naples, N. Y.

HONEY—Fancy white clover, 60-lb. can, $6; buckwheat, $5.10. WM. H. WOLFORD, Schoharie, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Snow white mushrooms direct from the grower; broiling size, $1.35 per 3-lb. basket; button size, $1 per 3-lb. basket, plus parcel post charges, 12c per basket; cash with order. LANSDALE MUSHROOM CO., Inc., Lansdale, Pa.

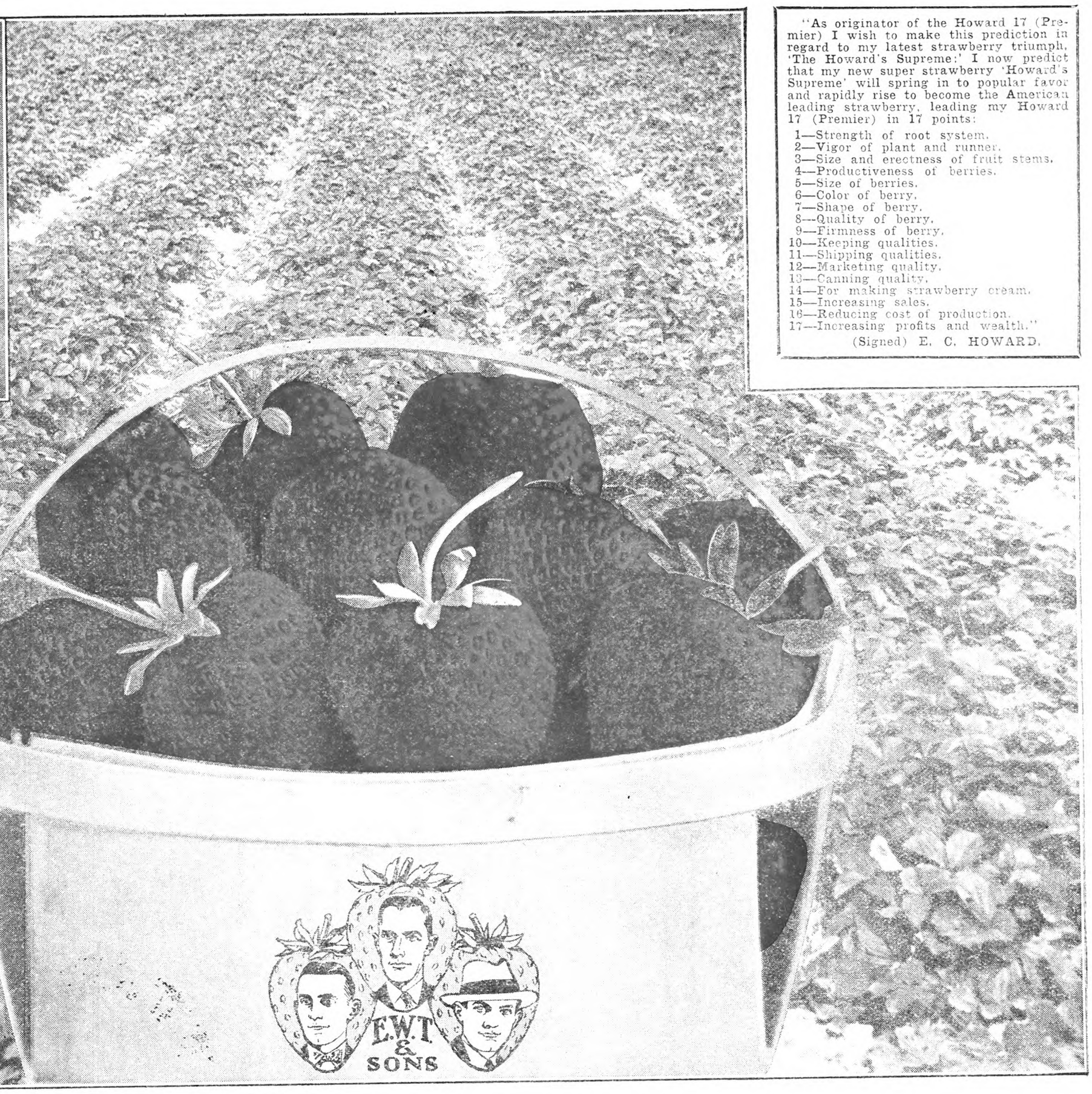


E. C. HOWARD
Originator of
"HOWARD'S SUPREME" and
HOWARD 17 (PREMIER)

"As originator of the Howard 17 (Premier) I wish to make this prediction in regard to my latest strawberry triumph, 'The Howard's Supreme:' I now predict that my new super strawberry 'Howard's Supreme' will spring in to popular favor and rapidly rise to become the American leading strawberry, leading my Howard 17 (Premier) in 17 points:

1—Strength of root system.
2—Vigor of plant and runner.
3—Size and erectness of fruit stems.
4—Productiveness of berries.
5—Size of berries.
6—Color of berry.
7—Shape of berry.
8—Quality of berry.
9—Firmness of berry.
10—Keeping qualities.
11—Shipping qualities.
12—Marketing quality.
13—Canning quality.
14—For making strawberry cream.
15—Increasing sales.
16—Reducing cost of production.
17—Increasing profits and wealth."

(Signed) E. C. HOWARD.



A Basket of
"HOWARD'S SUPREME"
BERRIES
Greatly Reduced in Size

INTRODUCING
"HOWARD'S SUPREME"
The Sensation of the Strawberry World

ORIGINATED 1909 by Everett C. Howard, Belchertown, Mass. Mr. Howard was also originator of the Howard 17 (Premier). "Howard's Supreme" has been thoroughly tested by the leading State Experimental Stations and is said to surpass the Howard 17)Premier) in 17 ways.

TOWNSENDS' 20th CENTURY CATALOG

Fully describes and illustrates "Howard's Supreme" and Jupiter Strawberries as well as all the leading commercial varieties of small fruits. This Catalog also carries a complete line of Fruit Trees, Flowering shrubs, Perennials, etc. Everything needed for the Farm and Garden, like fruits and flowers, will be found listed in this Big Money Saving Book. Just fill in the coupon below and mail us. You will receive a Free Copy by return mail.

Big Berry Book Free. Send this Coupon

E. W. TOWNSEND & SONS, 25 Vine St., Salisbury, Md.

Please send me your 20th Century Catalog—fully describing the "Howard's Supreme" and other valuable fruit plants FREE for the asking.

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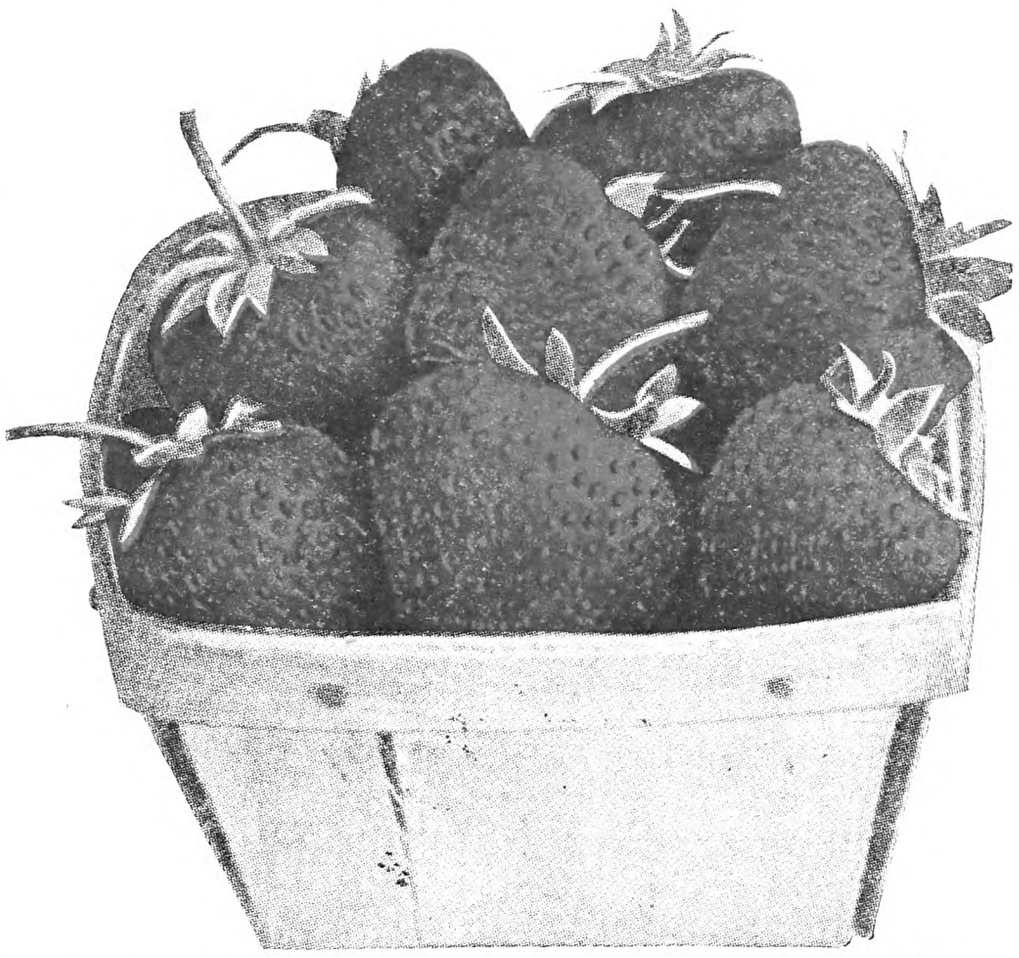

"JUPITER" THE IDEAL MATE For "Howard's Supreme"

"JUPITER" will be found a fitting mate for "HOWARD'S SUPREME"

This variety has been thoroughly tested. Is a cross between Howard's 17 (Premier) and Gandy. Is one of the most perfect varieties ever tested on our farms.

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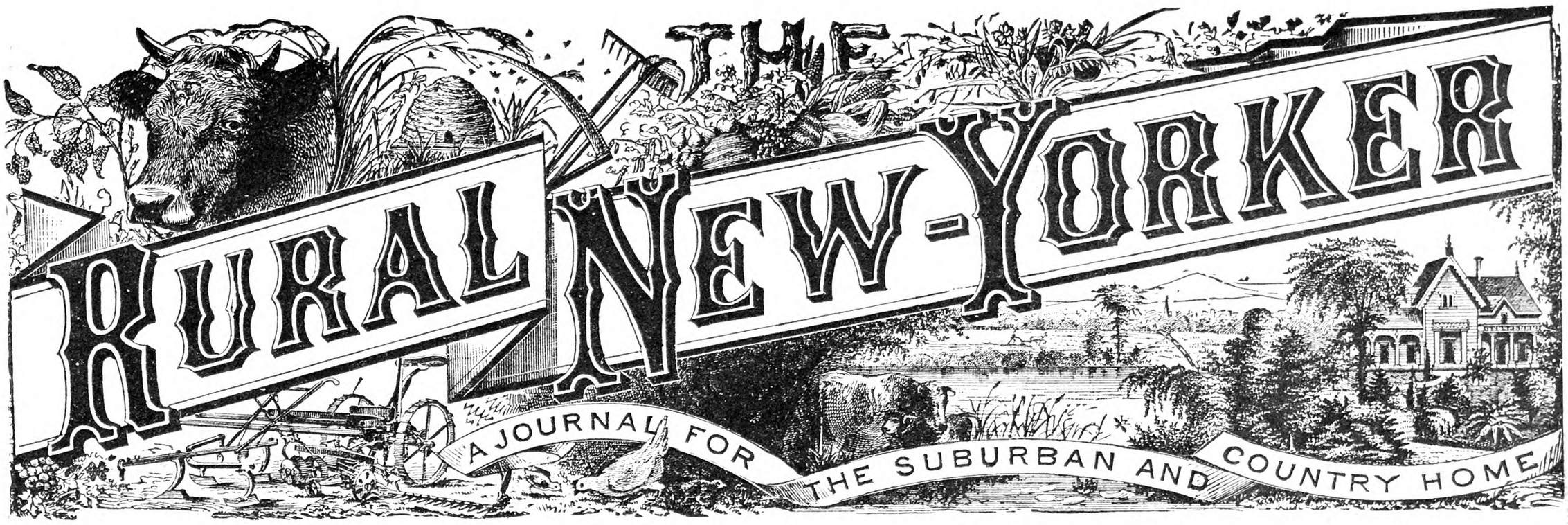

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A Little Lake in The Hills

The Farmer's Chick Flock For 1931

By Willard C. Thompson

A GROUP of farmers and their wives recently asked me to come before their Grange for the purpose of discussing with them the proper ways and means of making their poultry flocks pay better during the coming year. One oldish lady expressed the opinion that she thought the hens would probably hold their own, then some, during 1931, and that the farms which found themselves with a good flock of well-raised pullets in the Fall would have the pleasant feeling of seeing some real profits coming in. I think she just about hit the nail on the head. The farm poultry flock has not been rated any too high through the past years. The hen has not been looked to as being a very significant wage-earner or profit-maker on the average farm. But in so many cases these last few years new flocks of purebred, bred-to-lay hens have replaced one-time common stock that the farm poultry flock has taken a new lease on life, and is earning the respect of the farmer. In the midst of the present agricultural distress the hen flock offers to do her part in providing a living. Much of the success which she will attain this present year will depend upon the way and manner in which the farm chick flocks are cared for and reared this Spring and Summer. The outline of simple procedure which the Grange audience found useful is offered here as a method which will aid many a farmer or his wife in raising more and better chicks this year.

It is going to be highly advantageous to bring off the farm chicks in as few hatches as possible, and those fairly early. It is suggested that roughly there might well be a hatch planned for the latter part of March, and another about April 20. Many farmers will plan to buy chicks instead of raising their own. It is usually cheapest and most convenient to try to bring off or get chicks in lots of approximately 300 each, for such size of chick flock can be economically brooded under one brooder stove. The care of such a flock, be it either in March or, later, in April, could be about as follows:

1.—Before the hatch is due from the incubator, or the chicks are due to arrive from the hatchery or poultry farm from which they have been ordered, set up the brooder and get it into thorough working order:

A.—One brooder stove should be provided for a chick flock of from 250 to 300 chicks—the drum or reflector of such stove being approximately 52 inches in diameter.

B.—Set this stove up in a room from which it will be possible to erect a suitable chimney outlet. It must be remembered that the usual colony coal-burning stove is but a tiny little stove, and to work properly and especially to respond to the thermostatic control provided on it the draft must be arranged carefully. There must be ample, direct draft, but control dampers also provided, for the stove must at all times be under control.

C.—Set up the colony brooder stove in a room preferably approximately 12 ft. by 14 ft. in size, and set it a little back of center. Too small a room will not give good results, and too large a room will be too cold. It may be necessary temporarily to partition off an end of a large room to use, especially during cold weather.

D.—Clean the room in which the chicks are to be brooded very thoroughly. Scrub it with hot lye solution. Spray thoroughly with a 5 per cent disinfectant solution. Let it dry out. Give the baby chicks an even break by placing them in a disease-free brooder, in so far as it may be possible to do so.

E. — Start the stove going at least 24 hours before the chicks are due, in order that the room and brooder floor may be well warmed for the chicks and also in order that the stove may be got under perfect control before the chicks are intrusted to it. The thermostats should be caring for it for at least 12 hours before the chicks are put under it.

F. — Furnish some sort of floor litter. Several kinds can be used. We like to use about an inch of coarse sand on the bottom and a light sprinkling of barn chaff over the sand, especially under the hover area where the chicks will rest. If the sand is not at hand, the chaff alone will do admirably.

G. — Provide about four vacuum water fountains for this flock of chicks, as these will keep the chicks out of the water or milk and keep it more sanitary and clean. Clean these vessels thoroughly, if they have been used previously, using boiling water preferably. Start off with clean liquid vessels and always keep them that way. Just before the chicks are placed under the hover, fill these vessels with sour skim-milk, which is probably plentiful on the average farm. There is no better starter for baby chicks than just that sour skim-milk.

H.—No water is needed for the first three or four weeks, if liquid sour skim-milk is used. After the fourth week, use both fresh, clean water and the sour skim-milk. The milk may be dropped after the third month, if the supply is limited, but its use throughout the growing period will repay in splendid development of the pullets.

I.—No grit is needed by chicks until they are a month of age, contrary to usual advices. Grit takes up room in a very small gizzard which food should occupy. After the first month the young pullets do need access to grit and oyster shell or limestone grit.

J.—The chicks may be started, as to food, as soon as they are ready for the brooders. The old idea of starving them until they were 48 to 72 hours old has been pretty well exploded. Chicks are usually ready for their first food anytime after they are about 12 hours old, when they are well dried off, up on their legs, and sturdy in appearance.

K.—The first food of the chicks may well be fine cracked yellow corn and fine cracked wheat and pinhead oats, equal parts. This mixture is essentially like most of the better grades of chick grains now on the market. The grain should be fed in low hoppers, where it can be kept clean and not contaminated by falling into bits of manure, as is apt to happen when the grain is scattered in the litter. Provide enough hoppers so that every chick may eat when the grain is fed. Too often inadequate grain hopper space is provided. At least four 18-in. low grain hoppers should be allowed the 300-chick flock.

L.—Feed the grain four or five times daily during the first week, giving about as much as they will pick up in about 20 minutes.

M.—After about the third day begin feeding a good chick starting and growing mash, again using low hoppers and enough of them to allow all chicks to eat mash at the same time, if they wish. There are infinite good chick mashes available, and unless large quantities are needed it is probably cheaper to use commercial mixtures.

N.—If some sort of green food, as sprouted oats, or young growth from outside plants and crops, is available some of this fed daily to the chicks will be appreciated. It is not strictly necessary.

O.—The chick ration, probably the mash, should have mixed with it 1 per cent of cod-liver oil of good grade.

P.—If the chicks are to be given the use of outside runs and ranges, the sooner they are let out of doors after they are three days old the better. Watch the weather and protect them accordingly.

Q.—Chicks often have to be trained when handled in colony groups of this kind. This is easily done by erecting a circle of inch-mesh poultry netting, 18-in. height, about 15 in. out from the edges of the hover, forming a circular pen with the stove in the center. Keep this in place for the first three days, and then gradually widen it during the balance of the week. This teaches the chicks where the source of heat is, and often prevents their crowding into corners. Of course, the brooder stove must be run correctly at all times. There should never be any corners in the chick pen, and this is accomplished by rounding off the corners with wire netting or pieces of stiff roofing paper or boards.

R.—During two recent Springs we used dim lights in the chick room all night long, and this prevented any crowding whatever.

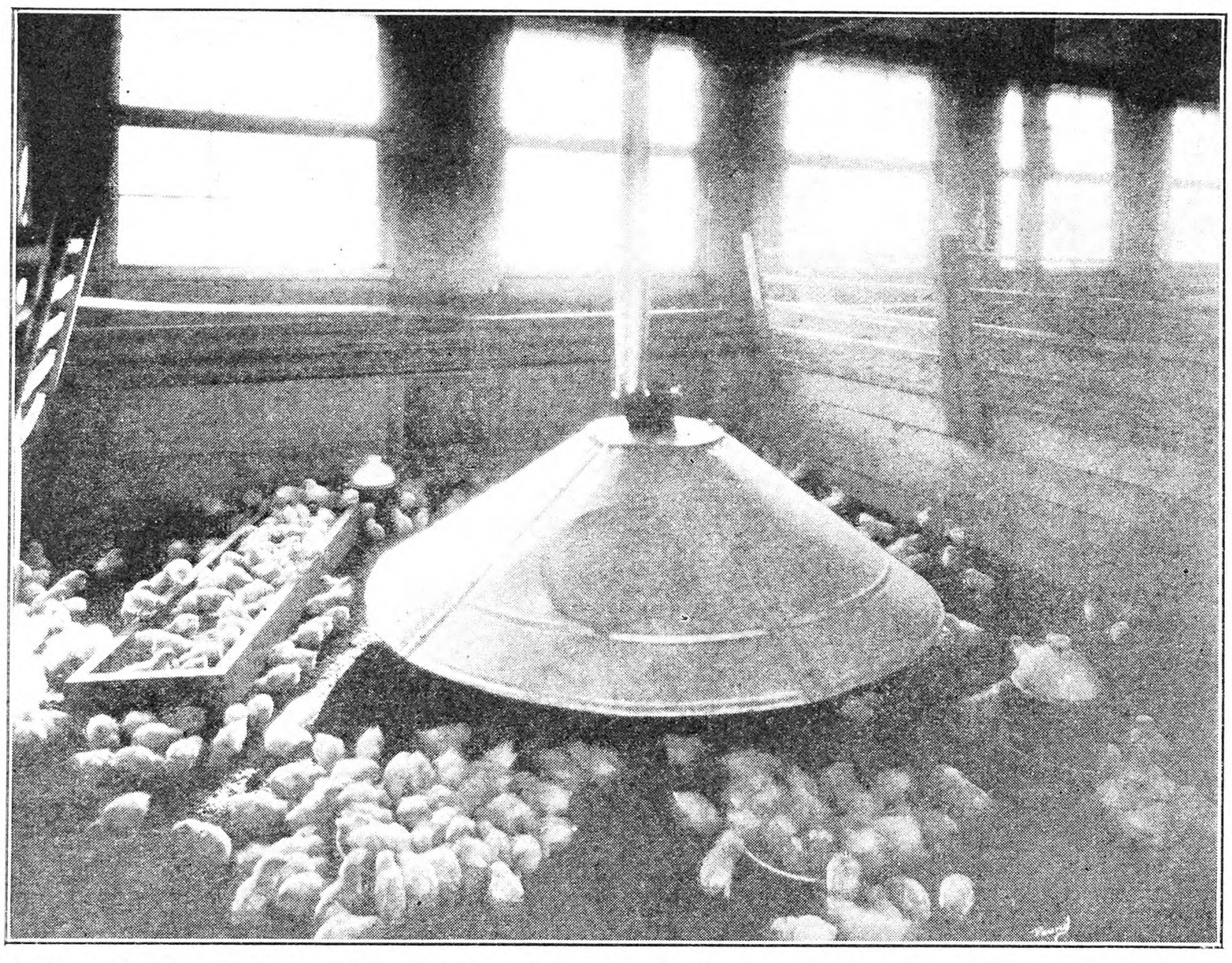
S.—If electric lights are at hand, the chicks will probably grow faster and better if given a uniform working day by use of lights in late afternoon, for early hatches.

T.—Toe punch each hatch of chicks so that in the Fall the age of the pullets caught up from the fields and ranges for placement in laying quarters may be readily and accurately determined. This marking may be done by simply slitting the tiny web between the toes. For example, the first hatch off, say on March 21, might be marked by splitting the web on the outside of the left foot. Jot down a record of the meaning of that identifying mark.

Chicks will grow readily and steadily if given half a chance. The farm flock of chicks with broad acres to roam over should have many advantages over chicks reared in the narrower confines of commercial poultry plants. Chicks must have room and clean surroundings.

About half of each chick flock will be males, and probably they will be reared for meat or maybe sold as broilers. The young pullets are sure to be valuable producers next year.

It is probable that under average farm conditions it should not cost much more than about 85 cents to raise a pullet to the ready-to-lay stage. Commercial poultrymen charge around two dollars for such birds, and they are worth it. So the farm pullet may start off the year with the advantage of having cost relatively little. If she is then well fed and cared for, average returns show a possible net profit of about two dollars per pullet for that first laying year. Is that not enough to warrant spending an extra amount of care and attention on properly starting the chicks this Spring? There are few other investments on the average farm which show better proportionate profits than does the laying hen. Next year's layers are this Spring's chicks. "As the tree is bent—" is as true in poultry raising as anywhere, and more so, it seems at times. Chick rearing need not be made greatly laborious nor intricate nor difficult. It does require planning and management, but such give results. In this year farmers are especially interested in concrete results.



A Flock of Chicks Well Headed Toward Normal Growth and Development on a Farm Where White Leghorns Have Been Adopted as the Farm Hen Because of the High Egg Yields Which They Have Given During Recent Years

How I Grow Golden Champion Melons

TWENTY-THREE years ago I purchased a few acres of an old and neglected field, by the shore of a beautiful lake and near an attractive country village, the chief desire being to work out a few problems and find, if possible, what that field was best adapted to, and by what system of fertilizing quantity, and especially quality, might be secured. The intervening years have brought some satisfactory results and many failures, but enough has been learned to justify the claim that in solving these two problems lies the hope of the future for the eastern farmer.

New England soil, when appreciated and rightly served, will produce a quantity never yet realized and a quality unequaled west or south. The base of our soil is of granite and the slow pulverization of the centuries has given us what can hardly be appreciated. For 300 years we have been robbers and only experience can determine what of the many elements locked in the soil particles can be made available. Conscious that the chief needs were lime to sweeten, and phosphorus to strengthen, a generous feeding of these has been followed, but with these have gone experiments with iron, calcium, sulphur, magnesia and others as well as nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. Sometimes visitors claim that this field has different soil from others but that can hardly be possible. It was simply a long-neglected field like thousands of others all over New England. To my mind there is no question but the one big problem facing every man, whose fields are not producing maximum crops, is to continue careful experiments until he is certain what combinations are wanted to give best success especially in quality of product for, having this, quantity will be assured.

The rule with me has been to spread a liberal amount of good barn dressing, not less than six cords to the acre, late every Fall

and plow it in as deep as possible; then as early as frost will allow in the Spring, work the land into condition for planting. The conviction grows that too often we fail to realize how important this preparation is, and how necessary that soil particles be pulverized to the limit if little rootlets are to get nourishment required for an early start. For several years one ton of well-rotted sheep dressing per acre has been spread and harrowed in, with a portion reserved for hill application. So marked have been results that the use of this fertilizer will be followed. My supply comes from the big sheep ranch in this State where the dressing is worked over every six months for two years, acid phosphate added to prevent firefanging and well wetted down to insure thorough rotting of all roughage.

As there is some danger of frost the first half of May, and melons must have a hotbed in which to germinate, the hills are made and two shovels of this sheep dressing worked into the same and then an 18x24, eight-inch high frame, is placed over the hill and a glass placed on the same. This insures heating the soil sufficiently for planting the seed at least two weeks before the open plots would be ready. Care is called for to prevent overheating, but this is easily attended to. When the plants are well started thin to four to a hill and work in a small amount of nitrate of soda eight inches from the roots of the growing plants. Remove the frames as warm weather is well established. Being a hot weather plant we must conserve heat all the way. When the vines have reached three feet I want to clip in order to increase the number of laterals where the fruit is developed.

Dusting must commence as soon as the vines appear in order to protect from the striped bug. Insecticides and fungicides will protect if applied in advance but can never restore, and the loss of plant tissue is a bill of expense to a grower not to be sanctioned. Rust is the chief enemy of melons and the early and frequent use of copper arsenate will not only save from the spores, but also from any eating insect. This dust works best when applied at night or early in the morning when the dew is on and should be blown well through the leaves on the underside as well as upper. Frequent working of the soil near and around the hills will aid materially but care is called for not to disturb the roots. These are too valuable an asset to be injured. As the striped bugs are carriers of wilt disease it is useless to hope for success with the melon crop unless these insects are taken care of, and, as they hatch a fresh brood every few days, some destructive agent must be on the vines all the time, surely until the fifth leaf is out. Make the hills six feet apart and, when well started, thin to four vines to a hill to prevent massing. I have planted in rows with good success, thinning to one vine every nine inches and then training the vines in opposite directions, but this adds to the labor of heating the ground for early planting.

I commenced with the Emerald Gem, followed with Rocky Ford and then Miller's Cream, one of the very best until it commenced to revert. Heart of Gold is a very choice and profitable melon where it thrives but with me it did not mature even in a good long season. Others have been tested but nothing has given so good satisfaction as Golden Champion. With me it reaches five to six pounds and ripens in 90 to 100 days. When ready for the table the shell is just thick enough to hold the flesh which runs from one and a half to two inches thick, is full of rich juice and of most delicious flavor. If I could find a better one I should surely cling to it, but thus far nothing equals this. In planting I want to cover with very fine earth, not more than one-fourth inch, and then firm the surface and put on the glass.

The vines are vigorous, hardy and grow rapidly, 12 hills last year yielding 235 choice specimens. While here is the method followed during the years and found satisfactory, it by no means proves that it is the best, for I have found that when a man starts out to accomplish a given end and clings tenaciously to his plan, he always succeeds, so ready is nature to co-operate when we show a desire to work for a fixed purpose.

One fact to be remembered is that the nearer we can come to the growing of crops adapted to our peculiar soil and climatic conditions and the closer we reach towards balancing the soil to insure quality of product the more certainty we will approach quantity and quality in our crops.

Maine. GEO. W. TWITCHELL.

The Sheep Industry in Maine

THE last census of sheep in Maine did not include an increase in the Fall of 1930 of 3,880 sheep that came into the State from Montana. More Maine farmers are becoming interested in growing sheep. The latest impetus in the sheep business was the starting of the Swans Island Sheep Ranch, Inc., on an island in the Kennebec River, formerly the town of Perkins. This new organization has for its officers, Governor Wm. Tudor Gardiner, Sheep Specialist C. H. Crawford, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Agricultural Department, and Jesse L. Tarr, a sheep grower of Swans Island.

These men acquired 750 acres on this island and commenced operations early in the Spring of 1930. They knew the sheep would come late in the Fall so they prepared for them. They plowed about 20 acres of ground and there raised 400 bushels of oats. They grew about 300 bushels of corn; they put into the barns about 100 tons of hay.

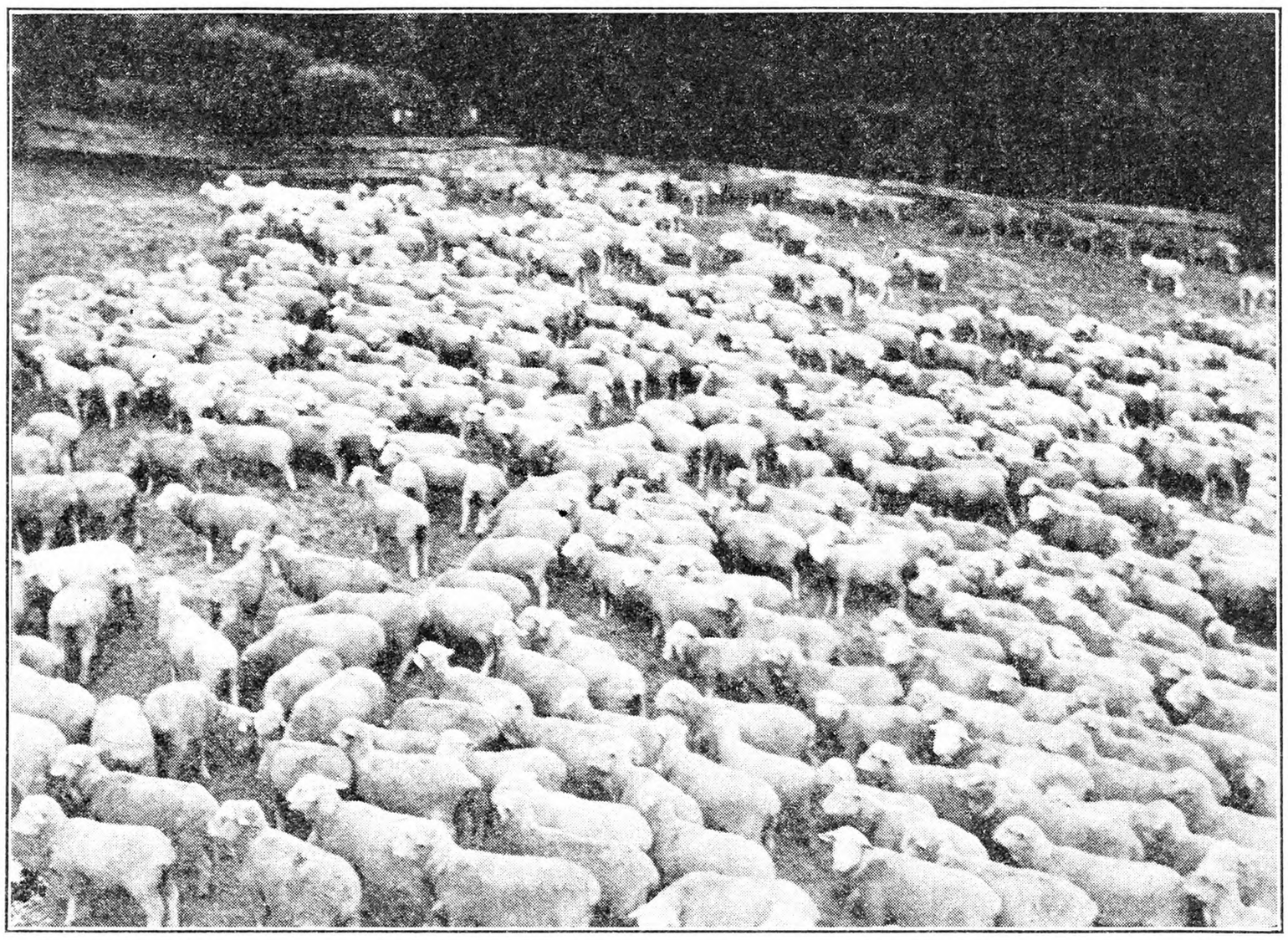
Mr. Crawford went West in September and there bought the sheep already mentioned. Of these Montana sheep some 1,000 were landed on the island; 250 were 1930 lambs. These will be marketed as soon as they are ready.

This leaves 750 ewes, mostly four years olds, that cost delivered here about $4.50 each. The average clip of wool is expected to be about 8½ pounds. Averaging a lamb each there should be 750 lambs, part of which will be marketed and others will be sold for breeders. It is expected the average money return should be about $8.50 per ewe, thus giving a good cash return the first year.

Though the price of wool is rather low now, lamb and mutton sells well and there is plenty of market in Maine. For some years the manure will be used on this farm, but it is expected in future years there will be a surplus for which other sheep men have found a ready market.

Of the 3,880 sheep that came into Maine, other than the 1,000 that went to this new organization, the farmers all over the State have purchased. They are wintering well and receive the best of care. There is plenty of hay on the farms where the sheep are, and pastures are ample for next Summer. It looks as though Maine farmers are getting to understand they can grow sheep by the hundreds just as their fathers and grandfathers did years ago.

V. W. CANHAM.



Swans Island Sheep Ranch in Kennebec River, Maine

Winter on the Farm

SOME time ago I came across a composition that my wife wrote when she was a schoolgirl. Her subject was "The Farmer," and in it she made the statement that "the farmer did not do much in Winter except feed the stock, get out the season's supply of wood, and sit by the fire"—presumably of the wood that he cut. What a delightful prospect! Yet there is no doubt that the statement was truly descriptive of many a farmer's life when that was written about fifty years ago. I can remember when my father used to read books to us children on Winter afternoons; and on stormy days he always took the opportunity to read newspapers, books, magazines—anything. Other farmers would gather in knots at the general grocery store, or the blacksmith shop if there was one nearby, and there while away the time in neighborhood or political gossip. There was no pressure of work at home. By the way, many a sound doctrine in political science or domestic thrift has been conceived and fostered in the open forum of the shop and the store. Cracker-barrel philosophy has often come as near to common sense as the people generally get.

But times have changed. There is no doubt that the economic trend of the age is compelling the farmer to live an increasingly strenuous life. We talk blandly of our labor-saving devices, but every such device adds to the necessity for more labor for its initial cost and maintenance. Our system of farming has come to be very complicated. We buy machinery, and then perforce, must put up a building in which to house it. Then it must be used in order to pay for itself; and by that time it is generally used up. Now what have we gained except to escape doing by some other method what the machine has done by its own? True, we have saved some time, but the time saved had to be used in some other way in order to make ends meet. So, in the end, the average farmer has found himself just about where he started. For instance, a neighbor of mine bought his farm eight years ago. It was a much run-down place, grown up with weeds, bushes, and trees, buildings out of repair, etc. He has partly cleaned it up and spent a lot of money on it. He has repaired the buildings, added a silo and a milking machine, bought a lot of other machinery, set out an orchard, put up sheds, chicken-houses, etc., until it looks like another place. Meanwhile he and his wife have worked like pioneers. And yet today they are obliged to work just as hard as ever in order to supply the increasing demand for more improvements and more equipment. He said to me a while ago, when I congratulated him on what he had done, "Well, I don't know how it will turn out. I sometimes think that by the time we get everything as we want it, we shall be too old or too worn-out to enjoy it." That was a wise thought.

The old-time farmer would have contented himself with keeping a few cows, a few chickens, a couple of hogs, a team of horses, a yoke of oxen, and a family of children. He would have lived a more or less strenuous life in Summer, plowing, sowing, gathering the grain, and marketing his produce. But in the Winter he would have had leisure. My neighbor farmer is up betimes in the morning and off to the station with his milk before he has his breakfast, and all day long he is at it.

I can see how it all came about. The invention of machinery enabled the farmer to dispense with much of his hired help or to produce work with the same help. Many of the farm laborers or their children went to the city, and they got more for it than the farmer could afford to pay. Gradually, by this means, the scale of living was raised, first in the city, then on the farm. And the increased cost of living, and, thereby of city governments, and State governments, and all forms of government, and roads, and social and civic improvements, coming back to the farmer in the form of taxes, and telephones and radios and electric lights and all the other expenses of a well-kept, up-to-date household, keeps him on the jump Winter and Summer, year in and year out.

Now I am not raising my puny protest against the march of events; that would be foolish and useless. I am only trying to draw a contrast between now and then, for the purpose of showing how we came to where we are. We will never go back over that road—never! Many of us would be willing to work even harder to enjoy what we do. It seems to me to be the logical thing to put all that we have into life, whether it be money or brains or strength or what not, for we can't take anything along with us when we go from here. And it seems just as logical to expect no return for our labor and thought but the joy of living and of doing things for others.

Putting aside all economic considerations, I would not forego a Winter on the farm for any trip to Florida or California, or both. The fresh, strong air; the snow-covered landscape dotted with orchards and oaks and evergreens; the smoke curling lazily up from the chimney, and the long shining icicles hanging from the eaves; the distant baying of a hound and the quick sharp answer of the dog at your feet; the cheerful twitter of birds picking at a bone hung up for them, or feeding at a tray on the shelf; the lowing of cattle, the cackling of hens, the bleating of sheep; and the laughter of happy children making a snow man in the front yard—where can you find all these but on the farm? And when the sun goes down and his last beams flash like jets of fire through the bare trees, you know that you have before you a long evening by the fireside with book or radio or friend, and you are content.

BURTON COON.

Spinach in Summer

Will you inform me what kind of spinach to grow in my garden that can be used through the Summer. I planted one kind that went to seed as it grew.

Chautauqua Co., N. Y. W. H. T.

THE only kind of spinach that can be grown in the Summer is the New Zealand. It is not a true spinach but is a good substitute. Plant early in the Spring in rows two feet apart. The seed should be soaked in warm water 24 hours before planting. The shoots are not cut, as in the regualr spinch, but the leaves are picked off the long stems which grow two or more feet high. This spinach needs a liberal supply of high-grade fertilizer, running 7 or 8 per cent in nitrogen.

WM. PERKINS.

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That Apple Seedling Question

I know of no case where an apple seed has reproduced itself. So far as I have been able to learn all apples in cultivation up to the last few years have been chance seedlings, like the Baldwin, Belmont, Grimes Golden, Ben Davis, etc. The scientific breeding of apples has only been engaged in by a few. The Station at Geneva, N. Y., has done some fine work in that line and has produced some of great merit.

I have an account of a man in Pennsylvania who has been engaged in this work for some years and has some good fruit. Here is a sample of what a lot of seedlings, just happen-so's, amount to. A few years ago I bought a place on the edge of a small city near here. Adjoining me on the west were about six acres of woods, mostly second growth. Here a great lot of wild crabapples and other apple seedlings were growing, more than 500 apple trees bearing fruit.

I looked them over several times when fruit was ripe. Not one in the lot was of any account whatever. That has been my experience generally. But at the same time in my 50 years in fruit growing and horticultural work I found a few of great merit and saved them. I grew some and some are grown locally. None got far from home.

Some years ago I met a man at a fair who said he had the best apples in the world. They called it the Graveyard apple as it came up along the cemetery fence. He gave me some scions and grew about 150 root-grafted trees, a white apple at its best in September and October, size and shape of a Maiden's Blush, and excellent.

I found another apple. The man had taken it up in his woods and set it out in the orchard. The apples look like a Twenty Ounce on young thrifty trees. But, when the trees get old, they do not get so large and show more red color; this apple has a genuine pear flavor. I named it Rily's Favorite. Mr. Rily said it was dug up about 70 years ago.

Another one also taken out of the woods by a Mr. Leib and set in his orchard, has fruit about like Western Beauty, but a little more acid, more round like a Rome Beauty. This is now, I think, the largest apple tree in Summit County, Ohio, at the present time. I grew some trees of this for Mr. Leib and others in that vicinity have it growing and fruiting.

Ohio. ISAIAH LOWER.

Thoughts from Long Acres

The pooling system which is in vogue in nearly all farm co-operatives has some serious faults as well as good points. A serious fault is the exasperating slowness of the management in making returns to the grower. This resulted in an unfortunate condition for a grape-growers' co-operative in a neighbor county. Because of soil and climatic condition, this section is almost wholly grape growing, which obviously means but one money crop a year, and this covering a period of not over six weeks, with all the remainder of the year non-producing. The management of this co-operative followed the usual system of holding back returns for weeks after the crop was all harvested. The money was placed in the local bank, but the bank failed before returns were made leaving the growers with not one dollar with which to meet accumulated bills, taxes and interest on borrowed money. Probably the bank will pay depositors a portion of their deposits, but that means a long process of waiting.

Fruit pooling has its good points because it protects the individual grower from marketing his produce during a period of low prices only to see his neighbor, who delayed a while, get much higher prices. Where the co-operative owns a packing plant and sorts and packs, the product is uniform in quality but this is not done with grapes, at least not in any Michigan co-operative of which I am aware. It is done with apples but not with grapes. Obviously this condition does not encourage the individual to put up a superior pack as his produce is pooled with that of his neighbor who barely gets by with his inferior product. The New York practice of picking in shallow trays and packing in baskets afterwards is not followed here in Michigan, but the grapes are picked directly into the baskets, covered in the vineyard, and hauled directly to the loading platform, where all loads are pooled irrespective of origin. Money received for the fruit is held until weeks after the harvest is over and then distributed pro rata to the growers.

Just why it takes so long to figure out the returns is a mystery to me, but there is a most exasperating delay in sending out these returns. In addition, the grower is wholly at the mercy of the management, never being informed about prices received or any other detail of management.

Our local co-operative began with holding out two per cent of gross sales for operating expenses, but rebated pro rata when operating expenses were below that figure as they were year after year. Then the management expanded by becoming a member of a national union of fruit co-operatives. The next step was to hold out five per cent of gross sales and make no rebate at all. When we members demanded a detailed financial report, we were put off with excuses and finally told point blank that it was none of our business. When I discovered that some of the directors, including our local director, were selling their own grapes to buyers at a cash price much exceeding the pooled price for which we had to wait weeks, I quit the co-operative and have not since been a member.

However, co-operatives are not a failure. They furnish the only means by which we farmers may conquer the old system of taking whatever the buyer will offer for our produce, and paying whatever the seller demands for things not produced on the farm. This custom of holding back returns is a very serious fault, especially when handling a crop like grapes or other perishables. When we sell to a buyer, we get cash in hand and know exactly how much we are getting. When we pool in a co-operative, we are left entirely in the dark concerning all financial transactions, and must take whatever the management deigns to give, weeks after our crop has been delivered, and be satisfied. In this local case, I was astonished when visiting the suite of offices in a high rental building, weeks after picking was over, to find a dozen employes busy at desks and typewriters, so it was apparent that overhead was a big factor in reducing returns. Just why it should take a whole suite of offices and a dozen girls until nearly Christmas to figure out how much each grower should get was beyond me. I am no financier but it seems a simple matter to figure the number of packages received from each grower, the average price of the pooled crop and the amount due each member.

Farmers are the most independent men on earth. A policy of concealing financial transactions from co-operative members and refusing detailed statements leads to suspicion and distrust. Even the largest corporations make frequent statements and hold meetings at which each shareholder is entitled to vote. Their books are open to anyone interested at all times. Weakness of management and adoption of wrong policies are perhaps the worst enemies of co-operatives. I may state without the semblance of boasting that farmers are highly intelligent, not only able but keen to understand problems of finance pertaining to management of co-operatives. so it becomes a fatal mistake to put them off with subterfuge when they ask for detailed statements regarding operating expenses and sales. It would seem, too, that taking a certain per cent of gross sales for operating expenses is poor policy. All officers should be placed upon a definite salary and a detailed statement of other expenses made at least semi-annually—better quarterly or even monthly—so that members may know at all times just how much sales exceed those offered by cash buyers. Cash buyers often offer high prices for the purpose of wrecking the co-operative, and then, having the farmers at their mercy, again pay very low prices. These statements from the management of the co-operative would show up such schemes.

L. B. R.

Care of Poinsettia

I have a Poinsettia, given to me for Christmas. It is still in blossom and I would like to know how to care for it. Is there any way of keeping it over so it will bloom again next year? How is the plant propagated? B. H. W.

Connecticut.

The Poinsettia commonly grown in greenhouses as a Christmas plant is propagated by cuttings. In commercial culture, the old plants are only carried over to produce the cuttings after their resting period, but as window plants it is common to give a long rest after blooming, and then cut back and start into growth again. When flowering is over, gradually withhold water, and let the plants rest in a warm place; commercially the plants are usually laid on their sides under a greenhouse bench. In early Summer they may be repotted, cut back severely, and then kept outside, the pot plunged in the ground, until September. They will need plenty of water, and full sun. A rich, heavy loam, with abundant drainage, is congenial. When brought indoors they require moderate temperature at first, but require more warmth as the colored bracts appear, and are helped by occasional moderate applications of liquid manure. They must, at all times, have abundant light. The old plants do not give as large bracts as those from the season's cuttings, but are often very satisfactory.

A florist thus describes greenhouse culture for conservatory decoration:

Usually we save our plants from year to year. When the plants have finished flowering we put the whole, pot and plant, away in a dry place and let it dry out. The temperature should not go below 50 degrees. Do not water during this rest period. In the late Spring take the plants out. Knock away the old dirt and repot. Cut the tops back to two eyes. Should you wish to increase your stock you can easily take cuttings. I like to drop mine in a pail of water as I make them. After a short time I lay them on the bench to let the bottoms dry before inserting in the sand in the propagating bed or box. You can use the old stocks for flowering if you haven't the facilities for making slips. Should you intend using your old plants they can be pinched back a bit. Be sure to take the plants indoors before the cold weather starts. A fairly rich light loam with a little limestone and sand in the bottom of the pots, is what they like. Some manure water applied when the flowers are starting will expand the bracts. Careful watering and plenty of sun will insure good plants.

The Rugosa Rose as a Hedge Plant

You and I may not care to go as far as one gardener when she said that "there is absolutely no incentive to really fine garden work unless the garden is enclosed with fences, walls, hedges and screens," but it is not hard to see the point of the statement. If there were no other reasons, the simple fact that a hedge furnished a background for the garden picture is enough to give it a place in every gardener's schedule. The list of plant material suited to hedges is long and interesting, and not the least interesting of it all is the Rugosa rose and its hybrids.

Here is a rose for anybody and everybody. It is hardy, standing temperatures of 35 degrees below zero to my knowledge, and as near insect and disease-proof as any rose we have. The foliage is heavy and crinkled, presenting a dense screen of pleasing green throughout the growing season, and assuming showy tints of orange and scarlet in Fall. In the type, the large, single flowers of reddish purple are produced continuously from May until early Fall, and are followed by large, brick-red hips.

Strictly speaking, the rose hedge is not a protecting barrier in the sense that the Osage orange is, and some object to it because it is too loose. As to the first objection, it may be observed that not all hedges are for protection. Is not ornamentation to have some consideration? The second objection may be answered by cutting the plant back hard the second year after planting to induce more canes to come from the root. If the plants are set two feet apart in the row and are cut back when they become straggling, this rose will be found a most satisfactory hedge plant.

Under normal conditions, Rosa rugosa gets five to six feet high, possibly higher under extra good culture, and should be allowed to make natural growth in the hedge. As a matter of fact, this is a plant that does not take kindly to the pruning tools. The only pruning it is apt to need is an occasional cleaning out of old and unkempt growth.

In addition to the type, there are a number of hybrids of great merit which may be used for the rose hedge. F. J. Grootendorst is as hardy as the type, with the same heavy foliage, hardiness and vigor, and bright red double flowers. Conrad F. Meyer is not as hardy as the type, but may be used where Hybrid Perpetuals are hardy. It grows as high as 10 feet, and has silvery pink flowers in June and occasionally throughout the Summer. Sir Thomas Lipton is a double-flowering white hybrid of about the same hardiness as the next preceding.

Michigan. C. W. WOOD.

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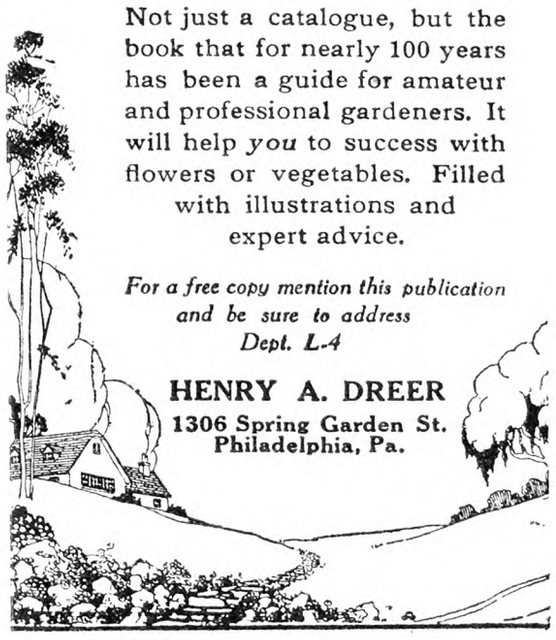

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Type of Soil Important When Choosing a Garden Tractor

Readers of THE R. N.-Y. will be interested in the report on a questionnaire sent to over 500 owners of garden tractors in the State of Pennsylvania. A total of 162 replies were received and these represented 11 different makes of small tractors. These machines, together with equipment included with them, averaged to have cost their owners $253 each.

That these machines are most popular on small farms is shown by the fact that the average size of the farms reporting was 15.7 acres. Of this amount of land, 9.35 acres were in cultivated crops and the tractor was employed on about one-third of this amount, or an average of 3.62 acres per farm. In a few cases these machines were used on large farms where a larger machine did the plowing and heavy work and the small machine was used for cultivating. However, this was the exception, rather than the rule.

The items of expense were investigated. The cost of repairs averaged just about $2 per year, and, for machines which had been in use for nine years, the repair bill averaged less than $3 annually. Many machines had been in use for from one to three years with no expense whatever for repairs. However, on one machine, $89 was spent in two years, and on another machine of the same make, the bill was $80 in two years. These cases were the only large repair bills reported. The average consumption of gasoline for 10 hours running was 1.55 gallons and if we add to this the cost of 1.08 pints of motor oil, we find that about 45 cents worth of fuel and oil is enough for a full day's running.

The question was asked, "Does your tractor meet your requirements?" 142 owners answered this question and 109, or 77 per cent, said "yes." Five others said only "partly," and the other 28 said "no." The fact that over three-quarters of these owners had found a place for one of these small machines in their establishment is good reason for believing that there is nothing wrong in principle in these small tractors. Of the remaining 23 per cent or 33 owners, it was found that one of them had a machine which was too heavy and unwieldy for use in the small crops which he was growing while the other 32 owners characterized their soils as "clay," "stony," "rough," or some other heavy type of soil. This would indicate quite strongly that the greatest cause of dissatisfaction among owners of these tractors in that State was the attempt to use them on soils where they could not reasonably be expected to work satisfactorily. Their most common complaint was "lack of sufficient power."

Only four owners had encountered serious mechanical troubles. One of these men blamed his troubles on the fact that he had ordered his machine from a distant factory and had no agency nearby to service his machine. The machine apparently was not adjusted properly when he received it and he had never been able to get it put into proper condition. One owner stated in regard to his tractor, "it takes a good sweat to crank it" and suggested a self-starter as a possible improvement. A third owner said his machine would not "pull straight," and the fourth was thoroughly disgusted and called his machine a "pure" mechanical flop."

Several owners were very enthusiastic in their praise of their particular make of tractor. The question was asked as to whether they considered the tractor any saving over the cost of keeping a horse, and 144 owners replied. Of these, 131 said "yes," seven were not so sure about it, and six said "no." One owner claimed that the tractor was a saving of $100 a year to him while another said, "100 to 1 in favor of tractor—tractor eats only a few cents a day. Horse eats his head off and is liable to die."

From this short survey it seems unquestionably that these small machines have a real place on the smaller farms, but it seems just as evident that the gardener should take into account his local conditions and his soil type in particular before he finally purchases such a machine.

G. J. STOUT.

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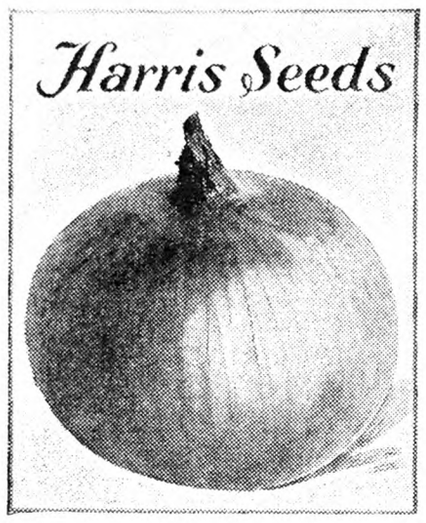

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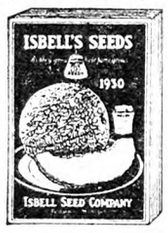

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SENSATION—One of the most productive oats in cultivation. 75 bu. and upward per acre are frequent, with large, white, meaty grains weighing 44-46 lbs. per measured bu. of the highest quality. We are making an exceptionally low price in quantities. You should by all means try these oats. Also Early Clarage and White Cap Seed Corn, Bearded and Smooth Barley, Soy Beans and Sweet Clover. Write us for samples and prices.
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Good Seeds
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R. H. SHUMWAY
145 S. First St. Rockford, Ill.

News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

This season taught very forcibly one striking lesson regarding common storages: that common storages cannot always be relied upon to keep even Winter varieties in fair condition through more than a part of their usual season. For instance, an examination of a shipment of common storage U. S. Fancy Stayman from one of our best growers in Southeastern Pennsylvania showed that the apples had long ago passed their prime and were even breaking down internally. This was only in mid-January and Stayman should be in fair condition even into March and April in good common storages, with the usual season. This experience has been all too common this year; the fruit was picked with a higher degree of maturity in most cases, and then put into the storage cellar, where the temperatures did not go down as expected, because of the warm Autumn. It is also possible that the drought had something to do with storage quality. At any rate, an appreciable number of growers are wondering whether they cannot build and equip some sort of a modified cold storage without, however, using the costly construction of the usual cold storage. These proposed types are to be well enough insulated and powered to reach and maintain a temperature of 32 degrees in a reasonable time in September, as well as in the late Spring; the insulation, furthermore, to be enough to keep out frost in mid-Winter. One of such storages is to be started soon in Lycoming County, not very far from Williamsport. Altoona, like many other eastern cities, has the now common unemployed apple venders on every main corner. Apparently here, as elsewhere, a reasonable number of men are obtaining some sort of living selling apples—western boxed fruit; not one of them is selling eastern apples. A recent brief examination of the wares of these men showed that they were all selling apples which had no advantages over our eastern products except a more uniform size, with a known number in each box, and cleaner looking fruit. In no case was the color superior to our better stuff, and much of the fruit was badly bruised and not in the best of condition. So far as cleanliness is concerned, some individuals think that our eastern growers may be benefitted by apple washing, if only for the purpose of packing cleaner looking fruit. At any rate, the western growers are masters of the situation at present and are using the unemployed vendors as a means of furthering their mutual benefit. Meanwhile, all the eastern grower can do is to think it over a bit, and watch his own market become weaker and weaker for eastern fruit, while the western product is moving fairly briskly.

"Top-working the Apple Tree," by M. B. Hoffman, issued as Circular 57 from the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Morgantown, West Virginia, is one of the best publications on that subject; it is to be recommended to anyone interested in working over their present apple varieties. Bulletin 238 from the same station, by F. J. Schneiderhan, is entitled "The West Virginia Packing House at Inwood as a State Service to Apple Growing;" this is a description of their community packing house and how it works. To give one item from its contents, Figure 7 in that bulletin represents the apple packing record for all varieties at this packing house, together with an analysis of the cause of culls for an eight-year period, from 1920 to 1927, inclusive. Out of the total input of apples, 58.5 per cent were packed, while 41.5 per cent were culls due to preventable causes. Of the preventable causes, 16.5 per cent were due to cultural practices, and 12.5 per cent to insects and diseases. Another 12.5 per cent, listed as non-preventable causes of culls, includes frost russet, hail, deformed fruit, sunscald, insects and diseases of some kinds. The bulletin states, "Failure to produce a higher quality of apples has been due in part to the economic condition of the apple business within the past decade." A picture of 2,000,000 pounds of apples (about 50,000 bushels) awaiting their turn at a canning factory was an impressive sight.

One cannot help but admire our California cousins, especially the promptitude and energy with which they act, when some foreign agricultural pest becomes introduced into their State. For instance, in Los Angeles last July, a happy family of birds were found nesting in a roof drain downspout, just as many birds will do. The County Agricultural Commissioner's office suddenly became interested when it was discovered that these birds were even less desirable relatives of the European starling, now becoming a serious fruit pest in the East, and that they were a species which was hitherto unknown at large in the United States. One of the office staff was sent out with a .410 guage shotgun and soon another menace was over so far as California was concerned.

In line with the increasing competition offered United States fruit abroad, Normandy, France, has apparently settled down to work with the purpose of driving Oregon apples off the Paris and other European markets. The Normandy attack takes the form of the production of improved quality apples, coupled with better and more economical methods of marketing. It is announced that 15 experiment stations have been opened there with the idea of producing a bigger and better Normandy apple crop.

R. H. SUDDS.

Genesee County 4-H Club Banquet

Three hundred and twenty Genesee County, N. Y., 4-H club members, leaders and the Board of Supervisors, attended the first annual 4-H banquet held at St. Anthony's Community Center, in Batavia, Jan. 3. The county 4-H Council conceived the idea of having the banquet and had full charge of the affair. Committees were appointed and the work divided among the older club members.

The menu consisted of fruit cocktail, mashed potatoes, roast beef, gravy, buttered carrots, cabbage salad, ice cream, wafers and milk. The entire meal was planned, prepared and served by 4-H members. The beef was produced by baby beef club members. The potatoes, carrots and cabbages were grown in 4-H gardens. The young folks worked in shifts. Twenty boys and girls pared three bushels of potatoes, two bushels of carrots and sliced a bushel of cabbage.

The afternoon group of 15 prepared the apples, oranges, and grapefruit for the cocktail, finished slicing the cabbage and made the salad. This group also diced the carrots, and cooked them, and the potatoes. The meat was roasted and the gravy made gratis by a local bakery. The evening shift finished preparing the meal and served the food. The meat was sliced by a meat cutter from a local market. Twenty boys and 20 girls served the 20 tables quickly and nicely. Ramona Kell was chairman of the foods committee. Helen Woeller and her helpers decorated the dining-room and set up the tables. Leslie Lamb, of Corfu, was chairman of the program committee. John Sumner, of Corfu, president of the County 4-H Council, was general chairman and toastmaster.

The program included selections by the Darien 4-H orchestra, songs led by Edward Cockram, Byron, and remarks by M. M. Woodruff, chairman of the Junior Extension Board; L. L. Reed, chairman of the Board of Supervisors; John D. Walker, County club agent, and an address by Prof. W. J. Wright, State Club leader. Prof. Wright complimented the boys and girls on their banquet and said that he believed it was the first one ever held in the State where most of the food had been grown by club members, and all of it had been prepared and served by them. He gave a brief history of the development of 4-H club work in the State and nation. He believed there was no place in the world where there was a greater chance for farm boys and girls to make a success of rural life, than in New York State, especially in Genesee County.

The Board of Supervisors and Prof. Wright were the only guests. The club members paid 50 cents per plate and all expenses were paid from the ticket sale. A balance of $12.85 was left for the treasury of the County 4-H Council.

JOHN D. WALKER.

Measuring Hay in the Stack

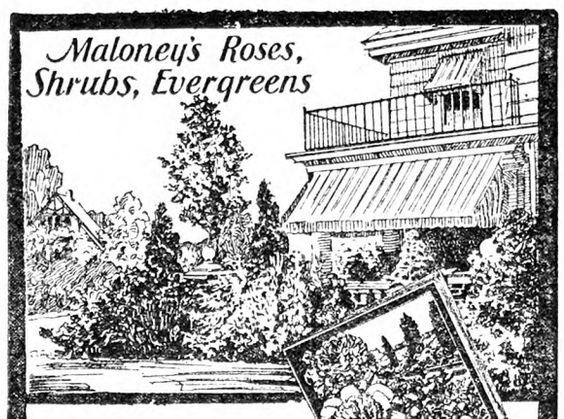
The quartermaster's rule for measuring hay is the most accurate of the many now used, and is recommended by the Colorado Agricultural College and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This rule is 96 per cent accurate on the average, while other rules commonly used are only 74 to 83 per cent correct, according to actual weights of hay in a large number of stacks.

Investigations which led to the recommendation of the quartermaster's rule were conducted by several State experiment stations and the Department of Agriculture. These investigations are being continued, and a still more accurate rule for measuring hay may be formulated as a result of this research work. But the best method to date, according to the agronomy department at the Colorado College, is the quartermaster's rule, which is as follows:

Add the width of the stack and its "over," divide the sum by 4, and multiply this result by itself. The resulting product multiplied by the length of the stack will give its volume in cubic feet.

The investigations on the number of cubic feet of hay required for a ton under various conditions has not been tabulated. Many agencies which buy or sell stacked hay in quantity have obtained approximate figures by allowing 512 cubic feet to represent a ton of Timothy or Alfalfa which has been in the stack from 30 to 90 days, and allowing 422 cubic feet when the hay has been in the stack over 90 days. For prairie or other fine grass hay, 422 cubic feet represent a ton when the hay has been stacked from 30 to 90 days, and 343 cubic feet when it has been stacked over 90 days.

ACCORDING to the Department of Agriculture, there has been an increase of 36 per cent in the per capita consumption of vegetables in the United States since 1915. In the past five years there has been a decrease of 30 per cent in the consumption of grains for human food.



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New Vegetables and Flowers

Read about Burpee's new "Tangerine" Tomato, Burpeeana Cauliflower, that won the National Cauliflower Contest. Sweet Peas, Dahlias, etc. Burpee's Annual will be mailed free.

W. Atlee Burpee Co., 124 Burpee Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Earliest Tomato is Jung's Wayahead. Big red fruit ripe as early as July 4th

Nothing earlier to be had anywhere. Regular price 15c per pkt. but to introduce Jung's Quality Seeds will send a pkt. of this Tomato and Cucumber, Carrot, Lettuce, Onion, Radish, Superb Asters, Garden Pinks, Giant Zinnias and Giant Sweet Peas if you will enclose 10c, in Canada, 20c to pay postage and packing. A coupon entitling you to 10c worth of seeds free with each collection. Our handsome colored catalog is full of bargains in seeds, plants and shrubs and is sent free. Many new seeds free. **FREE**

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"QUEEN OF THE MARKET." Big Money Maker. Large, solid fruit; excellent canner. To introduce to you our Northern Grown Live Seeds and Plants, we will mail you 125 seeds of Condon's Giant Everbearing Tomato and our Big 1931 Catalog of Seeds, Plants, Shrubs, 192-Page Book tells how, and when to plant. Send 2c stamp to cover postage. **FREE**

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at money saving values, grown especially for commercial orchard planting, sturdy whole-rooted stock with real merit. Richared Delicious theapple supreme, our leader. Beautiful ornamentals of all kinds.

Spring Catalog Free

BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES
Box B Princess Anne, Maryland

Missouri Notes

Nature is showing anxiety to fill the deficiency of moisture that still persists as a legacy from the great drought of last Summer. The government Weather Bureau now calls it the greatest drought on record, having been prolonged over a period of nine months. There have been very few days since last Summer that outdoor work was not possible. When I come to pay wages at the end of the month I find scarcely a day lost on account of the weather. There have been no extremes of temperature. Several light snows have fallen but quickly vanished. Yesterday (Jan. 9) we broke some small patches of ground with a one-horse plow and found the soil in excellent condition for plowing. Corn and hay are high, while horses are low. Therefore we concluded it would be good economy to dispose of one horse. One of our team was young and one was old, and the old one wouldn't take on flesh or show a very good appetite. Rather than sell it for a negligible sum and waste time haggling over a few cents I looked around for some one to give it to, and at last found a man who I believed could be depended on to give it plenty to eat and kind treatment. With what I save in feed I think that in the Spring I can buy a younger and better horse. We have just sold the seven-weeks-old calf for $20. We estimated that we received 10 cents a pound. Previous years the invariable local price was 12 cents per pound, but I felt myself lucky to get 10 cents this Winter, which was about five dollars less than former calves were sold for. Our cow originally cost $50, and every year since we bought her she has presented us with a calf that sold for an average of $25. Certainly that is a fine annual dividend to receive on an investment of $50. And the cow is a heavy milker. It is no trouble to sell enough milk above our own needs to more than pay for her feed. And then there is the manure from her stall that we pile up into a big rick, and which never grows small, because we are constantly adding to it. This is never spread on the fields but reserved for the flower beds. Here then is another source of revenue from the faithful cow.

We bought a load of loose clover hay at the rate of $21 per ton, and shortly after discovered some of better quality for only $18. Good baled Alfalfa is $25. The manager of a large chain store told me that their volume of holiday trade was about as large as usual, despite the hard times, and from the sidewalks crowded with people who were carrying bundles and wearing cheerful smiles, I was quite ready to believe him. But people hold on to their cars like drowning men to life lines. They will mortgage the furniture to keep the car. I know a kindly landlord who bought a cow for a poor tenant with a family of children. He disliked to think of those children going through the Winter without any milk. But when not long after he again stopped to see them he found the cow had been traded for a car. But perhaps we should be quite tolerant in judging this passion for a car. A car does add tremendously to the joy of living of most people, and the less mental resources in education and culture they have the more dependent they are on something to relieve them of the monotony of existence. But the art of walking suffers. Children are carried to schools only three or four blocks away. Families drive to churches that are only a 10-minute walk.

We set out a 50-yard row of the new mock orange, Virginal, for show and for cut flowers. When these shrubs attain full size they will make a great show. I cannot imagine a more beautiful hedgerow than one composed of this shrub. The new Kolkwitzia amabilis (beauty bush) has not bloomed for me yet, although it is three feet high. I am anxious to see it in flower. It is rated as a great acquisition. Then we are beginning to grow the evergreen Abelia in larger number. It is a stranger here, but has successfully endured the severe Winter of last year and the drought. It too should make a beautiful hedgerow, for not only is it a graceful and showy evergreen, but it flowers freely and over a long period.

Notwithstanding all the clamor about the overproduction of wheat the farmers are reported to have sown an acreage representing a slight increase over that of last year. Thus do the farmers assert their independence and reliance on their own judgment. L. R. JOHNSON.

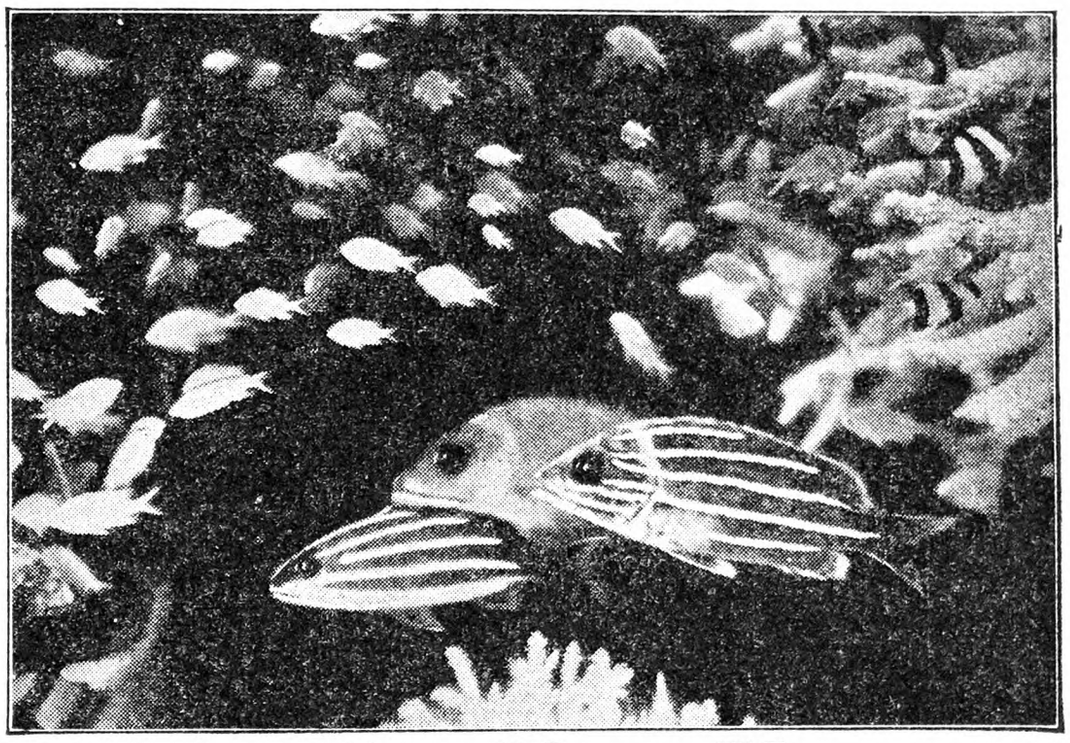
Cape Girardeau Co., Mo.

Jelly from Cider

I think it is impossible to make jelly from ordinary sweet cider; the longer you boil cider the more dense it becomes, and you have boiled cider, thick or thin according to the length of time boiling, but as for making jelly from the cider in this way it can't be done. This is the method of making apple jelly at the cider press. Grind your apples and press out the cider, then give the pomace a bath of water, repress the pomace and boil down until it jellies. As the sugar and pectin of the apples is largely in the core and skin and the second pressing liberates it, you need not use any sugar for the jelly. This is the way we do it in Vermont. JOHN H. NORTHUP.

Vermont.

A million million living creatures of the sea gave their lives



to make THIS YEAR'S *Crop Success For you*

At the right, William F. Meyers of Crawfordsville, Ind., Grand Corn Champion in the 1929 National Corn Show, and, at the left, Homer W. Dice, of the same town, winner of second place, are both consistent users of Chilean Nitrate.

ALL the world was water. Then came stupendous upheavals of the ocean floor. A continent was formed, strewn with the carcasses of millions of fishes, reptiles, and shell creatures. Plant growth beyond description. This is Nature at work creating those inexplicable, limitless deposits of Chilean Nitrate of Soda.

The mighty forces of Nature all combined to make Chilean Nitrate the superior nitrogen fertilizer. It is the natural nitrate, the good old "Soda" upon which the whole South relies for paying crops of cotton, corn, fruit, truck. Due to its natural origin, it contains rare elements—iodine, boron, magnesium, etc.

Science has learned that these rare elements, once considered unimportant in plant growth, actually are of tremendous value. They are plant foods in themselves. Combining with its nitrogen, they make Chilean Nitrate a super-nitrate...Nitrogen PLUS. This explains the never-failing superiority of Chilean Nitrate in official tests and in the experience records of practical farmers. It increases yield and quality so effectively that it pays back its small cost...then pays a good profit too. It is often the difference between big success and profitless crop.

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Go to your dealer to buy Chilean Nitrate. He wants to sell you what you want...so say Chilean Nitrate. That word "Chilean" is your protection and his. It is the promise of Nitrogen PLUS, the more important thing to remember when you order your fertilizer.

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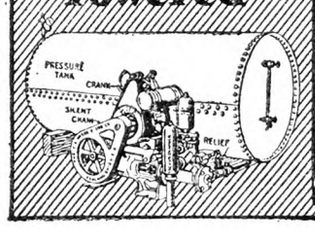

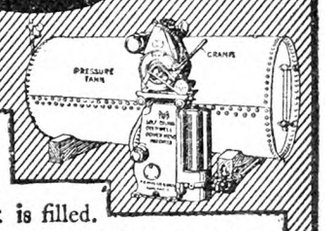

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Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

January 22, 1931.

MILK

January: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.61; 2B, $1.86; 2C (milk made into sour cream), $1.51; Class 3, $1.60.

In classes 2A, 2B, and 2C a differential of 5c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat is added to milk testing above 3.5 per cent and deducted for that testing below this point. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c per .1 of 1 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.70; Class 2, $1.70; Class 3, $1.60.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh fancy	$0.29 @	$0.29½
Extra 92 score		.28½
First, 88 to 91 score	.26½ @	.28¼
Seconds	.25 @	.26
Lower grades	.24 @	.24½
Ladles	.22 @	.25
Packing stock	.15 @	.21
Renovated	.25½ @	.26½
Sweet fancy	.31 @	.31½
Extra		.30½
Firsts	.28½ @	.30¼
Seconds	.26½ @	.28
Centralized	.24 @	.28

CHEESE

State flats, short held	$0.21 @	$0.22½
Fresh, specials		.19
Fresh fancy		.18
Wisconsin, Whole Milk—		
Flats, 1930 cured	.18½ @	.19½
Fresh		.17
Daisies, fresh fancy		.17
1930 cured	.18 @	.19½
Young America, fresh		.17½
June	.19½ @	.20
Other States, daisies	.16½ @	.17

EGGS

Nearby whites extra	$0.28 @	$0.28½
Average extras		.24½
Extra firsts	.23½ @	.24
Pacific Coast	.23 @	.26
Mixed colors	.24 @	.27
Gathered best	.24 @	.25½
Fair to good	.17 @	.22
Storage best	.17 @	.19½
Lower grades	.14 @	.16

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.35 @	$0.38
Fair to good	.23 @	.25
Roosters	.17 @	.21
Fowls	.18 @	.28
Ducks	.14 @	.21
Geese	.14 @	.19
Capons—Western, 9 lbs.	.38 @	.43
8 lbs.	.36 @	.41
7 lbs.	.34 @	.39
6 lbs.	.32 @	.37
5 lbs.	.30 @	.35
Under 5 lbs.	.28 @	.33
Slips	.26 @	.35
Nearby, 9 lbs.	.40 @	.45
8 lbs.	.38 @	.43
7 lbs.	.36 @	.41
6 lbs.	.34 @	.39
5 lbs.	.31 @	.37
Under 5 lbs.	.30 @	.35
Slips	.28 @	.36
Turkeys, dry—State, Md., Va.—		
Young toms	.37 @	.44
Hens	.36 @	.41
Mediums	.30 @	.37
Northwestern & Mt. States—		
Young toms	.36 @	.43
Hens	.35 @	.40
Mediums	.30 @	.36
Western—Young toms	.36 @	.42
Hens	.35 @	.39
Mediums	.30 @	.36
Southwestern—Young toms	.35 @	.41
Hens	.34 @	.38
Mediums	.30 @	.35
Old toms	.30 @	.33
Hens	.32 @	.35
Squabs, graded, lb.	.35 @	.60
Dark, doz.	2.00 @	3.00
Culls	1.50 @	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.25 @	$0.26
Chickens	.23 @	.27
Roosters		.12
Ducks	.23 @	.25
Geese	.18 @	.24
Rabbits, lb.	.12 @	.20

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$8.00 @	10.50
Bulls	5.00 @	6.25
Cows	2.75 @	5.25
Calves, best	13.00 @	14.00
Common to good	9.00 @	11.50
Sheep	3.00 @	4.00
Lambs	7.50 @	9.75
Hogs	8.00 @	9.00

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.13 @	$0.14
Good to choice	.08 @	.12
Lambs, hothouse, head	6.00 @	11.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	18.00 @	20.00
Bulls	9.75 @	11.75
Cows	10.00 @	14.00

POTATOES

L. I., 150 lbs.	$1.75 @	$3.50
In bulk, 180 lbs.	3.75 @	4.00
Maine, 180 lbs.	3.35 @	3.65
Idaho, bu. box	2.50 @	2.75
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bu.	.75 @	3.00
Del. and Md. bskt.	.75 @	2.00

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$0.40 @	$1.00
Brussels sprouts, qt.	.10 @	.25
Cabbage, ton	21.00 @	24.00
Carrots, bu.	.65 @	.85
Cauliflower, bu.	1.50 @	2.50
Celery, doz.	.75 @	1.50
Dandelions, Tex., bu.	1.00 @	1.50
Knob Celery, 100 bchs.	8.00 @	12.00
Eggplants, bu.	1.00 @	2.50
Horseradish, bbl.	2.50 @	6.00
Kale, bbl.	2.00 @	2.50
Leeks, 100 bchs.	2.00 @	3.50
Lettuce, bu.	2.00 @	3.50
Onions—		
Wn. N. Y., yel., 100-lb. bag	.90 @	1.15
Orange Co., yellow,		
100-lb. bag	.90 @	1.15
50-lb. bag	.50 @	.60
Red, 100-lb. bag	1.15 @	1.25
White, 50-lb. bag	.50 @	1.25
Mass., yel., 100-lb. bag		1.00
Mid. Wn., yel., 100-lb. bag	1.00 @	1.25
50-lb. bag	.50 @	.65
Red, 100 lbs		1.25
50 lbs.	.50 @	.60
White, 50 lbs.	.50 @	1.25
Parsnips, bu.	.60 @	.75
Peas, bu.	4.50 @	9.00
Peppers, bu.	1.00 @	3.50
Radishes, bu.	.50 @	.75
Salsify, 100 bchs.	7.00 @	8.00
Spinach, bu.	1.00 @	1.50
Squash, Winter, bbl.	1.75 @	2.50
String beans, bu.	3.00 @	10.00
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.00 @	3.50

DRIED BEANS—*Jobbing Prices*

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$5.50 @	$6.75
Pea		5.50
Red kidney	9.50 @	9.75
White kidney		7.75

FRUITS

Apples, McIntosh, bbl.	$4.00 @	$6.50
Wealthy	2.00 @	4.25
Greening	2.00 @	5.75
Baldwin	2.00 @	5.50
Spy	2.25 @	6.00
York	5.50 @	6.50
Pears, bu.	1.00 @	1.75
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	1.50 @	3.75
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.30 @	.50

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy, ton	$29.00 @	30.00
No. 2	27.00 @	28.00
No. 3	23.00 @	26.00
Clover mixed	22.00 @	28.00
Straw, rye	14.00 @	15.00
Oat and wheat	12.00 @	13.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.		$0.98¼
Corn, No. 2 yellow		.85½
Oats, No. 2 white		.44
Rye		.48½

WHEAT IN OTHER MARKETS

Chicago, No. 2 hard		$0.79¾
Kansas City—		
No. 2 dark	$0.69 @	.72½
Duluth, No. 1 dark	.76⅜ @	.79⅜
Winnipeg—		
No. 1 northern		.53⅜

Retail Prices at New York

Butter, best, lb.	$0.36 @	$0.38
Eggs, best, doz.	.38 @	.40
Gathered	.30 @	.35
Turkeys, lb.	.35 @	.50
Chickens	.35 @	.45
Ducklings	.30 @	.35
Capons	.48 @	.55
Apples, doz.	.30 @	.35
Oranges, doz.	.35 @	.50
Potatoes, peck	.35 @	.40
Lettuce, head	.10 @	.15
Cabbage, lb.	.03 @	.04
String beans, lb.	.30 @	.35

Boston Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

Most produce has been rather inactive on Boston markets during the past week. Lettuce was in only fair demand at comparatively low prices. Eggs were weaker. The wool market showed some firmness.

Apples.—Supply moderate, demand good on Baldwins, fair on others. Native Baldwins, 75c to $1.35; few, $1.50; poorer, 50c. McIntosh moving slowly, ord., 75c to $1; best, mostly $1.25 to $1.75; few large fancy, small lots, $2. Various odd varieties, ord., 50c to $1.50 std. bu. box.

Beets.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native cut off, 35 to 65c bu. box; Texas, crts., bchd., $2.50 to $3.

Cabbage.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native Danish, 50 to 75c std. bu. box; Savoy, $1.50 to $2 bbl.; N. Y., Danish, $1.25 100-lb. sacks; Fla., 1½-bu. hpr., $1.25 to $1.50; Texas, crts., $2.75 to $3.

Carrots.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native cut off, 40 to 65c std. bu. box; Calif., bchd., $3 to $3.50 crt.

Cucumbers.—Supply light, demand fair. Native, h.h., 50 to 60 cukes, $11 to $12; poorer, low as $7 std. bu. box; Fla., h.h., fancy, $1.50 to $2.50 doz.

Cranberries.—Supply moderately light, demand light. Mass. Howes, $2.75 to $3.50 ¼-bbl. crt.

Lettuce.—Supply moderate, demand poor, market weak. Native, 18 heads, h.h., 25 to 50c std. bu. box; Calif., 4 to 5 doz. heads, $2.50 to $3 crt.; poorer, lower; Ariz., crts., $2 to $3.

Onions.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native, 50 to 75c std. bu. box; Conn. Valley, few best, $1.35; poorer, lower, 100 lbs.; Mich., 50 to 65c 50 lbs.; N. Y., mostly, $1 to $1.25 100 lbs.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Maine, 100 lbs., $1.75 to $1.85 bag; P. E. I., Mts., $2.15; few, $2.25 90-lb. bag; Idaho bakers, $2.75 to $3 box.

Radishes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. 40 to 50 bchs., h.h., 75c to $1; few, $1.25 std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Texas, 80c to $1 bu. bskt.

Squash.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand good. Native Turban, mostly 75c to $1 bbl.; Blue Hubbard, 1 to 1¼c lb.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native h.h., 15 to 25c lb.; Ohio h.h., best, $2 to $2.25 8-lb. bskt; Cuban, 6-bskt. crt., $2.50 to $2.75; Fla., 6-bskt. crt., ord., $1 to $2; poorer lower.

Hay.—Supplies moderate, demand light, market weak on lower grades. No. 1 Timothy, $26; eastern, $18 to $23; clover mixed, red, $25 ton.

Butter. — Market steady. Creamery extras, 29c; firsts, 27½ to 28½c; seconds, 26 to 27c lb.

Eggs. — Market weak. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 30c; white extras, 29c; fresh eastern, 26 to 27c doz.

Poultry.—Dressed, market firm, demand good. Fowl, 4 to 5 lbs., 25 to 29c; 3 to 3½ lbs., 23 to 24c; chickens, 3 to 6 lbs., 27 to 33c; native, 32 to 33c; roosters, 20c lb. Live fowl, 23 to 24c; chickens, 23 to 25c; roosters, 16 to 18c lb.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins, N. Y. held, 23 to 23½c; N. Y., fresh, 19 to 20c; western held, 22 to 23c; fresh, 17½ to 18½c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $6.50 to $7; Calif., small white, $6.50 to $7; Yellow Eyes, $7.25 to $8; red kidney, $10 to $10.50; Lima, $9.50 to $10 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market steady, demand slightly improved.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 29 to 30c; clothing, 23c; ½ blood, combing, 28 to 29c; clothing, 23 to 24c; ⅜ blood, combing, 27 to 28c; clothing, 24 to 25c; ¼ blood, combing, 26 to 27c; clothing, 24 to 25c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 70 to 73c; clothing, 58 to 62c; ½ blood, combing, 61 to 63c; clothing, 52 to 55c; ⅜ blood, combing, 50 to 53c; clothing, 45 to 48c; ¼ blood, combing, 45 to 48c; clothing, 41 to 44c; Terr. fine, combing, 68 to 71c; clothing, 60 to 62c; ½ blood, combing, 62 to 65c; clothing, 55 to 58c; ⅜ blood, combing, 55 to 58c; clothing, 50 to 53c; ¼ blood, combing, 50 to 53c; clothing, 45 to 48c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs.—Supply about normal, market barely steady; demand slow. Bulk of sales, $8 to $8.50.

Cattle. — Supply all killing classes light; butcher cows, 50c to $1 higher; bulls fully steady; veal fully $1 higher, few selected choice vealers $12 to $12.50; demand good.

Cows.—Common and medium, $4 to $7.50; low cutter and cutter, $2.50 to $3.50.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium, $3.50 to $6.

Vealers.—Medium and choice, $8 to $11.50; cull and common, $6 to $8.

Sheep. — Supply lambs light, market fully steady, demand fair. No sheep.

Lambs.—Medium to choice, 84 lbs. down, $7 to $10; cull and common, all wts., $5 to $7.

Milk Cows.—Supply rather light, market fully steady with last week; some sales $5 to $10 higher, demand fairly active. Choice, head, $160 to $180; good, $125 to $160; medium, $60 to $80; common, $30 to $50.

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by the Bureau of Markets, New Jersey Department of Agriculture.)

The apple market continued to drag along during the past few days, and only the best class of fruit was able to hold steady. Nearby Staymans sold at $1.65 to $1.75 per bushel for 2½-in. marks. New York Rhode Island Greenings were rather dull at $1.25 to $1.60 a basket, while Baldwins were dull at $1.25 to $1.30. Various varieties of nearby fruit in ⅝-bu. baskets brought 50 to 75c, with some extra fancy higher. Florida strawberries were in slightly heavier supply and the market was irregular, due to the rather ordinary quality of the offerings, and a slow demand. Most sales of quarts were made at 50 to 60c, while pints were 25 to 35c. Cranberries were practically neglected, with quarter barrel boxes bringing $2.50 to $3. The price range on snap beans dropped considerably during the week, due to the poorer quality of the arrivals from Florida and Mexico. Best Florida wax sold at $5 to $5.50 per hamper with round green stock at $6.50 to $7, and flat Bountifuls, mostly $5 to $6. Mexico beans brought $5.50 to $6 for stringless. The market for beets was steady with Texas crates supplying most of the market needs. Best offerings brought $2.25 to $2.75. Carrots were in good demand when fancy, but the bulk of offerings were of ordinary quality, and Texas crates brought $2.25 to $2.50. California crates were steady at $3 to $3.25. Celery was in heavy supply from Florida and California and the market was slightly weaker. Best California stock brought $6 to $7.50 for the medium-sized offerings, with poorer as low as $3. Florida crates of six to eight dozen bunches sold at $3 to $3.50. Cauliflower was steady, but demand limited. New cabbage from Florida was in liberal supply and the market was easier. Half barrel hampers of the pointed type sold at $1.25 to $1.50. Old cabbage was in moderate supply, and New York offerings moved slowly at slightly lower prices. Danish was mostly 90c to $1 per 90-lb. sacks, while bulk stock brought $15 to $20 per ton. Greens of all kinds were slow, with prices at about the same levels as a week ago. The market for lettuce was weaker, due to the irregular quality of the California offerings. Florida stock was also dull, with half-barrel hampers bringing $1 to $1.25, and poorer as low at 50c. California Iceberg brought $2.25 to $2.75 per crate of four to five dozen heads. Mushrooms in liberal supply were dull and weak. Best whites sold at 60 to 75c per 3-lb. basket. Onions held about steady, but trading was limited, because of unfavorable weather conditions. The spinach market was firm, but Texas offerings moved well at $1 to $1.15 per bushel. Sweet potatoes were firm at the close, with best yellow Jerseys selling at $1 to $1.15 per ⅝-bu. baskets, with some extra fancy $1.25 to $1.35. White potatoes were steady, but movement rather slow. Maine Green Mountains in 100-lb. sacks sold at $2 to $2.10, while Idaho Russet Burbanks brought $2.25 to $2.40 per 100 lbs.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Under liberal receipts and a slow demand the egg market developed further weakness during the week. Total receipts jumped approximately 7,000 cases over the previous week's total. During the week a total of 31,292 cases were received compared with 24,650 cases the week previous, and 26,487 cases during the corresponing week of 1930. Fearing further declines the buyers lacked confidence all week, and bought only for immediate needs. Fresh extra firsts sold at mostly 22c a dozen at the close, with demand dull. Fresh firsts shared in the decline and brought 20 to 21c. Fresh seconds were dull at 19 to 20c. Carefully selected and candled stock from nearby were quoted at 24 to 26c, with some sales of Pacific Coast whites at 24 to 25c. The cold storage situation continued to drag, and there were approximately 25,000 more cases left in storage on January 19 than on the corresponding date of last year, when the storage season was practically over.

Live fowls sold fairly well all week, and the market was firm, and prices slightly higher at the close. Best stock, mostly Plymouth Rocks, were quoted at 24 to 25c. Leghorns were rather slow at 18 to 20c. Spring chickens moved fairly well, when well-meated and best offerings brought 29 to 31c per lb. Broilers continued steady at 36 to 38c. Ducks were very quiet and prices slightly lower. Best marks of White Pekins were mostly 25c, while Muscovys were 18 to 20c. Geese were dull at 18 to 20c.

Receipts of dressed poultry were heavier on the Philadelphia market and the market in general was rather dull. Total receipts equalled 604,636 lbs., compared with 506,025 during the week previous, and 531,481 lbs. during the corresponding week of 1930. Best fowls were steady to firm, and most sales were made at 28 to 30c. Fine soft-meated chickens were steady, but the bulk of the offerings were rather coarse and staggy and the market was dull. Best marks brought 31 to 33c per lb. Turkeys were steady, but trading limited. Best nearby offerings sold at 40 to 43c. Ducks were firm, and most offerings were quoted at 22 to 23c. Geese were slow at 18 to 21c.

HAY AND STRAW

The market on the best feeding hay held steady during the week, and most sales of the top grade were made at $26 per ton. Some of the lower grades ranged from $23 to $25.50 with offerings moving slowly. Receipts were light but ample for the light trading. Straw was in very light supply all week, and the market largely nominal. Best rye sold at $12.50 to $13.50, with wheat at $11 to $12 per ton.

J. M. F.

Lancaster, Pa., Livestock Markets

(Reported by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for the week ending Jan. 17.)

Market slow, draggy market throughout week. Beef steers and yearlings closing steady, compared with week ago, better grades all weights 25c lower. Bulls slow, steady to weak; she stock and cutters about steady, bulk beef steers $8.50 to $9.25; fat heifers $7.25 to $8; beef bulls $5.50 to $6 butcher cows $4.75 to $5.50; cutters $2.50 to $3.25. Stocker and feeder receipts light, common and medium grades predominating, steady undertone, most sales $6.50 to $7.50. Calves about steady, top vealers $13.50. Hogs closing steady with week's early 25c decline, top westerns $9.50.

Receipts for week ending Jan. 17, 1931: Cattle, 52 cars; 17 Chicago, 7 St. Louis, 6 Virginia, 6 St. Paul, 4 Michigan, 3 West Virginia, 2 Tennessee, 2 Omaha, 2 Ohio, 1 Buffalo, 1 North Carolina, 1 Indiana; containing 1,361 head, 1,038 head trucked in; total cattle, 2,399 head, 759 calves, 2,097 hogs, 428 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $9.25 to $10.25; medium, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $8 to $9.25; common, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $6 to $8; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $9.25 to $10.25; medium, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $8.25 to $9.25; good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $9 to $10.25.

Heifers.—Choice, 550 to 850 lbs., $7.75 to $8.50; good, 550 to 850 lbs., $7 to $7.75; medium, 550 to 850 lbs., $6 to $7; common, 550 to 850 lbs., $5 to $6.

Cows.—Choice, $5.50 to $6.25; good, $4.75 to $5.50; common and medium, $3.50 to $4.75; low cutter and cutter, $2 to $3.50.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $6.50 to $8; cutter, common and medium, $4.75 to $6.50; yearlings excluded.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $12 to $13.50; medium, $10.50 to $12; cull and common, $7 to $10.50.

Feeder and stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 500 to 800 lbs., $7.75 to $9; common and medium, 500 to 800 lbs., $5.50 to $7.75; good and choice, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $8 to $9.25; common and medium, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $5.75 to $8.

Hogs.—Lt. wt., good and choice, 160 to 180 lbs., $8.75 to $9.25; lt. wt., good and choice, 180 to 200 lbs., $9 to $9.50; med. wt., good and choice, 200 to 220 lbs., $9 to $9.50; med. wt., good and choice, 220 to 250 lbs., $9 to $9.50; hvy. wt., good and choice, 250 to 290 lbs., $8.75 to $9.25; hvy. wt., good and choice, 290 to 350 lbs., $8.75 to $9.25; pkg. sows, med. and good, 275 to 500 lbs., $7.25 to $8.75.

LANCASTER FEED MARKET

Selling Price of Feeds (Cash at Warehouse).—Bran, ton, $30.50 to $31.50; shorts, $28.50 to $29.50; hominy, $37.50 to $38.50; middlings, $34 to $35; linseed, $45 to $46; gluten, $40 to $41; ground oats, $35 to $36; Soy-bean meal, $47 to $48; hog meal, $40 to $41; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $39.50 to $40.50; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $31.50 to $32.50; 18 per cent, $33.50 to $34.50; 20 per cent, $38 to $39; 24 per cent, $42 to $43; 25 per cent, $43.50 to $44.50; horse feed, 85 per cent, $38.50 to $39.50; Alfalfa, regular, $39 to $40; Alfalfa, reground, $41 to $42.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 900 to 1,100, good	$9.25 @ 10.00
Medium	7.50 @ 9.25
Common	6.00 @ 7.50
Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	9.00 @ 10.00
Medium	7.25 @ 9.00
Heifers, 500 to 850, good	7.50 @ 8.25
Common and medium	4.75 @ 7.50
Cows, good	5.25 @ 6.25
Common and medium	4.00 @ 5.25
Low cutters and cutters	2.25 @ 4.00
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	5.75 @ 6.25
Cutter and medium	3.75 @ 5.75
Vealers, milk-fed, good and choice	9.75 @ 12.00
Medium	7.00 @ 9.75
Cull and common	4.00 @ 7.00
Calves, 250-350, good and choice	6.00 @ 8.00
Common and medium	3.50 @ 6.00

HOGS

Lt. lts., 140-160, good and ch.	$8.60 @ $8.75
Lt. wts., 160 to 180, good and ch.	8.55 @ 8.75
180-200, good and choice	8.50 @ 8.75
Med. wts., 200-220, good and ch.	8.35 @ 8.60
220-250, good and ch.	8.00 @ 8.45
Hvy. wts., 250-290, good and ch.	7.75 @ 8.10
290-350, good and ch.	7.50 @ 7.85
Pkg. sows, 275-500, med. and ch.	6.00 @ 6.50
Sl. pigs, 100-130, good and ch.	8.35 @ 8.75

SHEEP

Lambs, 90 down, good and ch.	$8.00 @ $9.25
Medium	6.75 @ 8.00
91-100, med. and ch.	6.50 @ 8.25
All wts., common	5.25 @ 6.75
Wethers, 90-120, med. and good	3.50 @ 5.00
Ewes, 90 to 120, med. and ch.	3.00 @ 4.25
120-150, med. and ch.	2.75 @ 4.00
All wts., cull and common	1.25 @ 3.00

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, bbl., N. Y., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Kings, $4.40; Hubbardstons, $3.75; 2¼-in. Hubbardstons, $3; U. S., No. 1 and Utility, 2½-in. Baldwins, $3.50; 2¼-in., $2.75 to $3; unclassified, 2½-in. Kings, $3.50; bu. bskt., N. Y., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.50 to $1.60; Kings, $1.35 to $1.50; Hubbardstons, $1.25 to $1.40; Wealthies, $1.25 to $1.35; Grimes Golden, $1.40; U. S. No. 1 and Utility, 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.25 to $1.50; Northern Spies, $1.25 to $1.40; Ohio, unclassified, 2¼-in. Baldwins, $1.25; N. J., unclassified, 2½-in. Delicious, $1.35; W. Va., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Staymans, $1.50; 2½-in. Rome Beauties, $1.25 to $1.50; boxes, Mass., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Baldwins, $1 to $1.15; Wash., all sizes, extra fancy, Staymans, $2; fancy, $1.75 to $1.85; C grade, $1.50 to $1.65; fancy, Delicious, $2.25 to $2.40; C grade, $1.75 to $2; fancy, Winesaps, $1.75; cabbage, N. Y., Danish seed, bulk, bbl., $1.50 to $2; 100-lb. sacks, $1; 90-lb. sacks, 75 to 90c; carrots, Mich. and N. Y., bu. bskt., washed, 65 to 85c; cucumbers, Ind., h.h., doz., $2 to $2.25; kale, Va., bu. bskt., 75 to 85c; poorer, 50c; lettuce, Ohio, h. h., 10-lb. bskt., 50 to 60c; mushrooms, Pa., 3-lb. bskt., 75 to 90c; poorer low as 25c; onions, U. S. No. 1, Ind., 50-lb. sacks, yellows, 40 to 50c; whites, 90c to $1; 100-lb. sacks, yellows, $1; Ohio and Mich., 50-lb. sacks, yellows, 50c; potatoes, U. S., No. 1, Me. Gr. Mts., 120-lb. sacks, $2.40 to $2.55; 100-lb. sacks, $2.10; N. Y. whites, 120-lb. sacks, $2.20 to $2.25; Texas Bliss Triumphs, 50-lb. sacks, $1.75; sweet potatoes, U. S. No. 1, N. J. yellows, bu. hpr., best, $1.90 to $2.25; med., $1 to $1.25; Del., yellows, bu. hprs., $1.50 to $1.75; Tenn., Nancy Halls, bu. hpr., $1.40 to $1.50; N. C., Porto Ricans, bu. bskt., $1.15 to $1.25; few, $1.35; turnips, N. J., bu. bskt., washed, best, $1.15 to $1.25; poorer, low as $1; Texas, lettuce, crt., bchd., best, $2.50 to $2.75; poorer, $2.

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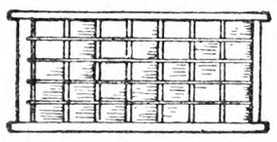

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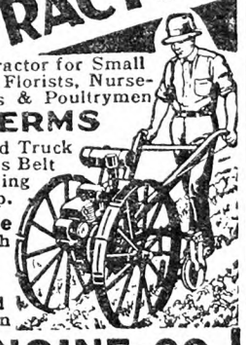

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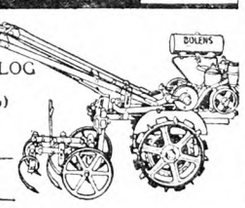

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The Newburgh Raspberry

The Newburgh raspberry attracted so much attention from visitors at the Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station last Summer that the writer feels that a few words as to the history and characteristics of this promising new variety may not be amiss. In 1921, Mr. Wellington of the Horticultural Department of this station crossed the Newman and Herbert raspberries with the hope of combining the large size and mosaic escaping qualities of the latter with the firmness, productiveness, and the habit of bearing the fruit out in the open of the Newman. In this he was eminently successful, for out of 13 seedlings seven were considered promising enough for further testing. All were unusually large and firm, and the plants were very productive. After these seedlings had fruited on second test, No. 2,588 was considered the most promising and named Newburgh in 1926. In 1929 it was introduced by the New York State Fruit Testing Association.

The writer has watched this variety the past few years in the station planting and in a planting in Erie County, and is now convinced that it is the most satisfactory variety he has yet seen. With few exceptions, fruit growers and others who have grown or observed Newburgh are of the same opinion. The fruit which ripens in early midseason, is very large and holds its large size over an unusually long season. In texture it is very firm and dry, which characters give it excellent shipping and keeping qualities. The berries will stand rough treatment without leaking juice or materially settling in the basket. The drupelets are large and cohere well, so that the berries do not crumble like those of Latham. The color is an attractive bright red and the flavor is mild. It is generally considered good in quality, but is not as good as Cuthbert, although decidedly better than June or Latham.

The plants are not tall growing, but are vigorous, the vigor being manifested in stocky canes, which branch more freely than those of other sorts. The plants are very productive, in fact, the weight of the fruit is so great that the canes frequently bend over to the earth, and support will be desirable. The prickles are of medium size and not objectionable, owing to the fact that most of the fruit is borne out in the open where it may readily be picked. The foliage has a very characteristic rugose appearance, so that one who is familiar with the variety will be able to identify it readily. Since both parents originated in Canada, there is little question as to its hardiness. No conclusive statement may yet be made regarding its reaction to mosaic, but it may be significant that no mosaic has yet been found in plants of this variety at the station, although it has been grown in proximity to diseased plants for several years, and has had abundant opportunity for infection. It is also worthy of mention that Herbert, one of the parents of Newburgh, usually escapes mosaic.

GEORGE L. SLATE.

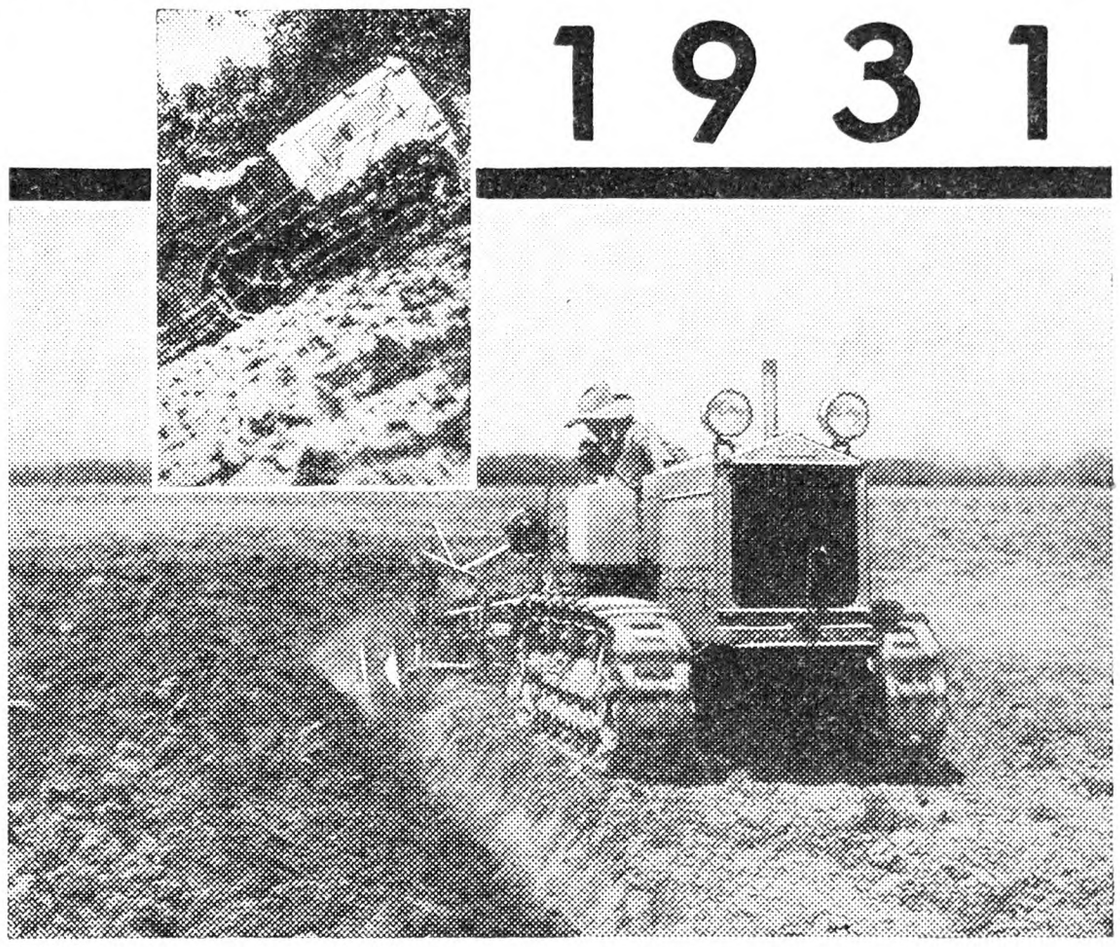
Colorado 600-bushel Potato Club

For the first time, Costilla County, the youngest and one of the fastest potato-growing counties in Colorado, contributes two members to the Colorado 600-bushel Potato Club. B. W. Crounk and Frank M. Peterson each have harvested more than 600 bushels of potatoes on a measured acre, according to reports received by C. H. Metzger, associate State horticulturist at the Colorado Agricultural College. In each instance Peach Blow was the variety of potato that produced the large yield.

Crounk planted 1,400 lbs. of certified seed potatoes to the acre to obtain his yield of 640.33 bushels to the acre. His yield was produced by land that had been in garden peas last year, but that had never grown potatoes before. Eighty-five per cent of the potatoes from this acre graded U. S. No. 1, which reflects the high quality of the potatoes. Crounk harvested 193 acres of potatoes last year.

Peterson obtained his yield of 604.3 bushels of Peach Blows per acre on land that had grown peas the previous year and that had been fertilized with about 15 tons of manure to the acre. He planted 1,200 lbs. of seed per acre. Eighty-seven per cent of his heavy potato yield graded U. S. No. 1. In all, he harvested 30 acres of Peach Blows.

THE "pinto bean king" of Las Animas Co., Colo., John C. Meyers, harvested 2,912 lbs. of beans to the measured acre last Fall.



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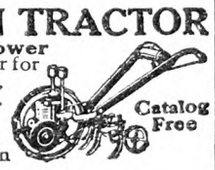

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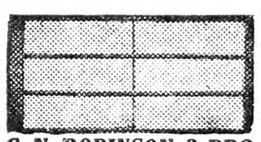

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Forces Great and Simple

It was frying day today. I am so tired tonight, that I seem to have no brain, and no thoughts, like any sleepy animal. Standing by the stove has reduced me to this. Two porkers passed, slice by slice, through hot pans into the stone jars and became for the first time in their lives of service to others. They had been cruel chicken-eating pigs, and even in our squeamish family, their passing on caused no more comment than the hanging of a pirate. But now they have the appreciation that they could not have won otherwise, and will be praised on through Summer and into the Autumn, for the only good quality they possessed.

One seldom stops to give fire its due. The stove was cold with the chill of iron in zero weather. The kettle could not sing, being filled with cold water, and even the wood could have done nothing, alone. Like most of man's inventions, nothing would have happened in the stove without the coals of fire. But when the fire began to burn the wood, and the flames licked the griddle under the teakettle the kettle began to sing, and the lard to sizzle. It was like the old story of the woman who could not get her pig to jump the stile.

Remember how long it was that fire caused steam to push up the lid of a kettle before man saw the way to the steam engine. James Watt said to the steam, "You may be free when the time comes, but first you must lift this piston." And so the piston rose and turned the crank-shaft, and the shaft turned the wheels. The steam escaped as the piston raised, but when the piston went back to its place in the cylinder, there was more steam waiting. So it went on pushing, making the shaft turn round and round. Faster and faster went the wheels, too, just as long as fuel was supplied to the flames under the water. And so our two greatest elements, fire and water, produced the locomotive that was to lift man into another era of history. And since all began on the kitchen stove, in the boiling teakettle, let us pay it respect, even though it demands filling too often.

I realized that we presented a warlike appearance, as a family, armed with forks and a huge knife. For no known reason, Marcus and Violet, home from school, were fascinated by the spectacle. So Marcus knelt on the hearth to see that the front pans did not burn, and Violet assumed the right of control over the nearest dish on the side. Beautiful, clean-cut slices of ham kept coming to us from the top of the cabinet, and, entering the hot drippings turned brown. If they were not shortly removed when brown they had a habit of signing for removal in no uncertain way. There issued from the brownest fringe a loud crack, and hot grease leaped into the air.

Courage, and dexterity with forks, then. The slight slip, with a tiny overflow of fat upon the hot stove, and fire was there to show what can be done with flame in oil. It did not have to creep out between the lids of the stove, but was reborn on the shining surface in less time than it takes to scrtach a match. As quick as thought, and as queer as magic, but smothered easily with a damp cloth. Like other extremists, fire burns itself out, with no thought of fuel for the morrow, and only stops when there is nothing more to burn. While the sticks of wood were given it, it burned on tirelessly, but it was never more tireless than we who brought the wood. Man need not flatter himself that he can ever harness fire, without wearing the harness himself.

The story has often been told of the discovery of cookery through the burning of a pig sty. Just how the flaming giant was first disclosed will never be anything but a mere guess. Perhaps in a stroke of lightning or the eruption of a volcano man saw him first, and so recognized him later in the sparks that flew when stone struck stone.

All this talk of primitive forces and ways went on as we turned the ham and bacon, and provided the touch of mystery that made a long day's work seem short. Mark was with us until the last, and declared that he would as soon go on through another day, however little he was believed. Long, vacant spaces, covered with snow, lent reality to the story of man struggling against the invasion of the glacier, and surviving by the use of fire. Here were we carrying on the old struggle against the cold of Winter and with the same instruments. And, however ridiculous it may sound, here over the meat frying we came very close to each other. Kinship, especially that of mother to child, is one of the oldest facts in the human story.

Now the kitchen is mopped and cleaned. There are five perfectly packed stone jars on the cellar shelf. Night has come, and the fire is still burning under the stove lids. The glow of it, peeps out through the isinglass over the hearth, and lights the darkened wall. The kettle is beginning to sing the ancient song. The water taken from the well, deep in the ground, will soon put out hands of steam and push off the restraining cover with a power that could as easily lift a mountain. How many other great forces we handle every day in a kitchen, we cannot imagine. But fire and water, the sun and the sea, we have.

FARM WOMAN.

Sweet Clover a Soil Builder

The perplexing problem to all tillers of the soil, as to how to keep up its fertility where the soil on so many of our farms that have been cropped 10 to 50 years, can be solved by growing Sweet clover. Many of our up-to-date farmers are proving that this is the greatest of all plant legumes, because of its extreme hardiness and drought resistance.

No doubt many of you have noticed Sweet clover growing beside railroad banks and other out-of-the-way places, where scarcely any other plant life exists owing to the poor character of the soil. But Sweet clover has great ability in taking and storing nitrogen from the air. We all know that nitrogen has been and is now the most expensive ingredient entering into fertilizers. By growing Sweet clover and turning under this growth the following Spring you will get nitrogen and in addition a large amount of humus, without which you can not grow paying crops.

During my travels in the Province of Ontario, Canada, I came into contact with a number of progressive farmers. Many of them were growing Sweet clover as a stock food. Some cut and cure as hay is done but most of them put it into silos, some considering it superior to corn silage. They have several acres coming along every year.

The up-to-date farmer does not grow the same kind of crop for more than two or three years on the same land. By rotating crops every one to two years, upon which Sweet clover has been turned under you will be quite certain of a paying crop. This is why it is a nice plan to have several acres sown to Sweet clover every year, so rotation can be taken advantage of from year to year. A good crop can be grown the second and even the third year following Sweet clover, before exhausting the beneficial effects of this clover.

Be sure to use the big white inoculated Sweet clover when you plant, as this has proven to be a strong upright grower with larger foliage, larger and more fibrous roots. Try this out even if only in a small way and you will be well repaid for the experiment.

New York. L. I. Y.

It is estimated that at least 1,000 cords of fuel wood have been hauled on sleds from the banks of a small river in Illinois during the last two years. The river, the Des-Plaines, runs through a forest preserve of 30,000 acres. All of the wood is dead and fallen, and is to be had free of any charge for the chopping, sawing an dhauling. The work is engaged in by men, women and children, a large part of it taken home by boys as shown in the picture. However, the men construct big sleds and hook them behind automobiles. A portion of the fuel is loaded as logs and hauled home to be reduced there, but much of it is cut fine in the woods and then loaded on the sleds. During most of the season of the cutting, the river is frozen solid and the loads hauled off on the ice.—J. L. GRAFF.

Events of the Week

DOMESTIC.—It was announced at San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 14, that the second of the Dollar Line's new ships will be named the President Coolidge. She will join the recently launched President Hoover on the run from New York to Manila via California ports.

A budget of $293,605,606.38, so finely balanced that the estimated surplus at the end of the next fiscal year, June 30, 1932, will be only $267,010.61, was presented to the New York Legislature Jan. 16 by Gov. Roosevelt. Including public works bond issues the total expenditures for 1931-32 recommended by the Governor are $323,605,606.38, against a total for this year of 325,920,942.29.

The fingerprinting of every person in Michigan over 16 by Jan. 1, 1932, would be required under a bill prepared for introduction Jan. 16 in the State Legislature by Representative Alexander D. Cuthbertson. Violation would mean a misdemeanor with a maximum penalty of 90 days in jail or a fine of $100. Cuthbertson said his proposal would be a tremendous help in the rapid solution of crimes.

Funeral services were held at Childress, Tex., Jan. 16, for Reese Barton, the world's oldest cowboy, who died of neuralgia of the heart at the age of 100 years. He was an active cow hand until two years ago. Veteran cattlemen said he had a record in the number of cattle driven from the plains to Kansas. One year he helped take a herd of 25,000 Texas steers to market. A family Bible listed Barton's birth as in March, 1830, at Charleston, S. C. For 40 years he had worked on the B. P. Smith ranch, 20 miles northwest of Childress. Becoming a cowboy in 1846, when he moved to Texas, Barton rode the ranges for more than 75 years. He never went to school, but said he learned his letters from cattle brands. Never injured during his long life on the frontier, he fell from a bunk and fractured his collarbone three years ago. The bone knit sufficiently within 10 days for him to be back in the saddle. He continued to ride 10 hours a day until after his 98th birthday, which was celebrated on the 60,000-acre Smith ranch by the baking of a gigantic cake with 98 candles.

Jan. 15 six girls and a boy were drowned in the Exploits River, near Point-of-Bay, Newfoundland. They were all on a sled which broke through the ice.

Savings bank deposits in the State of New York increased more than $400,000,000 during 1930, setting a new high record, according to a report issued Jan. 17 by the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York. As of Jan. 1, the report shows, total deposits in the 149 savings banks of the State were $4,793,750,000, compared with $4,391,294,000 a year before, a net increase of $402,466,000 for the year. Of this gain in savings deposits, the major portion was in New York City, where an increase of $365,089,000 for the year was shown. These deposits on the first of the year totaled $3,738,081,000. Besides the record-breaking gain in deposits experienced by savings banks last year, there was an unequaled advance in the number of savings bank accounts. On Jan. 1 accounts in the savings banks of the State numbered 5,335,530, the most ever recorded and representing a gain of 210,280 during the year.

More than 1,000,000 cubic feet of rock, in a U-shaped segment 150 feet wide and between 150 and 200 feet deep, broke asunder Jan. 17 from the ledge over which flows the American part of Niagara Falls, and plunged with a terrific crash into the gorge 165 feet below, altering the contours of one of the world's most majestic scenic wonders. The break in the parapet of the falls, the first huge one since white men first set eyes on Niagara's grandeur, is about 1,000 feet out from Prospect Point on the American side and 300 feet from the southern edge.

The Colonial Express from Boston to Washington and a local train from Blackstone to Boston crashed in the Readville, Mass., yards of the New Haven Railroad Jan. 19 in a blinding snowstorm, injuring about 80 persons, 10 seriously. The engine of the Colonial flier left the rails, overturned and took fire. Its engineer, George Gladding, of Pawtucket, R. I., was pinned in the twisted wreckage. With his leg crushed, he directed the cutting away of the structure with acetylene torches to free him.

The No. 1 Wespaco oil well, the first ever to run wild within the Oklahoma City limits, was brought under full control Jan. 20, after causing thousands of dollars damage. The well, owned by the T. B. Slick Oil Corporation, was plugged after it had spewed oil and gas at the rate of 60,000 barrels of oil and 5,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily for several hours. The wild gusher caused several hundred persons to leave their homes and several factories were closed.

A total of 37,590 applications have been made for old age security payments, according to an announcement Jan. 20 by the New York State Department of Social Welfare. Of the total 15,324 applications came from residents of New York City, while the remaining 22,226 came from upstate districts. So far approval has been given to 16,492 applications, while 4,466 have been denied. Most of the denials, approximately two-thirds have been due to investigations showing the applicants either have funds of their own or have relatives who are morally responsible for their well being.

Jan. 19 Ralph Sanders, a Texas cowboy, arrived in New York on the back of a 1,000-pound Mexican bull that had carried him all the way from Brownsville, Tex., to the Brooklyn Bridge, 2,700 miles, in 254 days. Both man and animal gained weight during the trip.

WASHINGTON.—Lincoln Ellsworth, American explorer, went to the White House Jan. 16 to receive the gold medal voted by Congress following his famous polar flights of 1925 and 1926. In 1929, Congress voted special gold medals for Ellsworth, Roald Amundsen and Umberto Nobile. Both participated with Ellsworth in the transpolar flight of 1926. President Hoover received in the name of the nation the American flag which Ellsworth took over the top of the world.

Declaring that 500,000 to 600,000 Communists, organized under leaders in 20 divisions of this country, with headquarters in New York City directed from Moscow, were agitating for the overthrow of the American political and economic systems, the Fish committee, in its report on eight months of investigation, submitted to the House Jan. 18, made 14 recommendations for legislation to combat communism. It was recommended that Congress take immediate steps to outlaw the Communist party in America, canceling the citizenship of its members; to deport all alien Communists, to prevent further naturalization of Communists, to bar Communist publications from the mails and to prosecute Communists or "other persons, organizations, newspapers, etc.," for spreading false rumors for the purpose of starting runs on banks.

President Hoover announced Jan. 18 the appointment of a nation-wide committee of 57 members, headed by former President Coolidge, with former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, John W. Davis and Gen. Pershing among the vice chairmen, to aid the Red Cross in raising its $10,000,000 fund for the relief of sufferers in the drought-stricken areas.

The Senate, by a vote of 56 to 27, readopted Jan. 19 the Robinson amendment to the Interior Department bill appropriating $25,000,000 for use by the Red Cross in extending relief to drought sufferers and the unemployed, thereby ignoring President Hoover's stand that no money for this purpose should be expended from the public treasury when the Red Cross was raising $10,000,000 by voluntary contributions to achieve the same end. The vote followed the defeat of a compromise proposal made by Senator Reed of Pennsylvania that the money should become available after Feb. 9 in case the Red Cross failed to raise the amount it seeks. The Reed amendment was defeated by a vote of 53 to 30. The President's action in appointing a committee of 57 prominent citizens, headed by former President Coolidge and including former Governor Alfred E. Smith, John W. Davis and Owen D. Young, to assist in the Red Cross drive, was denounced by Democratic Senators as a move to overcome the sentiment of the Senate and the country.

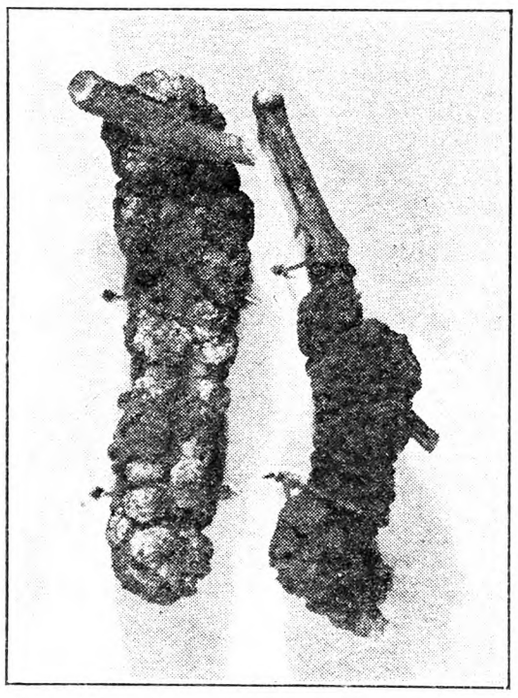
THE WICKERSHAM REPORT.—The Wickersham commission report on the problem of prohibition enforcement was sent to Congress Jan. 20 by President Hoover. With it went a message from the President concurring in a commission declaration against repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment but objecting to a conditional proposal for "revising" it. Divided as to the need for immediate constitutional change, 10 of the 11 members of the commission united in the recommendation that the prohibition amendment, if revised, should be framed to permit more flexible Congressional action. To this end, they submitted the text of a proposed new amendment which would give Congress the choice of continuing the present system of absolute prohibition, remitting the matter to the States, or adopting any system of effective control. The proposed revision was the only feature of the official report to which the President took particular objection. It was the first suggestion to come from an agency of the present administration for a fundamental prohibition change. The President's opposition to it was regarded as indicating his determination to remain on the dry side of the prohibition question. The official report, opposing light wines and beer, Federal or State sales of liquor and the return of the saloon, was considered dry. The prevailing trend of 11 supplemental individual reports attached thereto was toward modification, with seven commissioners declaring for immediate change in constitutional prohibition, in one form or another. The supplemental reports showed further that a comprehensive plan for private ownership and operation of the liquor business under government regulation, after the Swedish plan, had the immediate support of four members, the support of two others who first favor further trial for the present system and the support in principle of still another combination of two members.

TEACHER: "Alfred, you may spell the word neighbor." Alfred: "N-e-i-g-h-b-o-r." "That's right. Now Tommy, can you tell me what a neighbor is?" Tommy: "Yes, ma'am. It's a woman that borrows things."—Everybody's.

Black Knot

The picture shows the upper and under side of black-knot canker (Dibotryon morbosum) on plum twigs. The disease also affects cherries. It is infectious and soon spreads throughout a tree and from tree to tree.

Every one of these cankers should be cut out and burned, and trees badly covered are better destroyed. Close watch



Black Knot on Plum

should be kept during the season, to destroy the knots when very small. In this way most trees can be saved. Spraying with standard fungicides is believed to have some effect in lessening the trouble, but should not be depended on to cure the knots. Cutting out is the only remedy for them.

Control of Disease Through Fertilizers

At the annual meeting of the American Phytopathological Society it was reported that the addition of disinfecting materials to fertilizers for the control of potato scab and rhizoctonia in badly disease-infested field loomed up as a possibility as the result of a series of experiments over a period of five years conducted by Dr. Wm. H. Martin, pathologist of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

Field and greenhouse tests have been conducted, Dr. Martin stated, to determine the value of the additon of disinfectants—such as calomel, yellow oxide of mercury, and formaldehyde and various organic mercury compounds—to fertilizers for the control of soil-borne scab and rhizoctonia of potatoes. The chemicals under test were added to the fertilizer and the resulting mixture applied in the open furrow in the usual manner before planting the crop.

The average yield of all treated plots for 1930, Dr. Martin showed, was 165 bushels of potatoes to the acre, while the plot receiving only the fertilizer gave 143 bushels. The percentage of scab-free potatoes was increased from 66 in the plot with no added disinfectants to an average of 95 in the plots with the disinfectants.

Similar results, Dr. Martin declares, have been obtained in other experiments with potatoes. The scope of this work, he said, has been broadened to determine the value of this treatment in the control of soil-borne diseases of other vegetables and ornamental plants.

Michigan Cider Jelly

To those who are asking how to make jelly from apple cider, use freshly made cider from equal parts of sweet apples and sour apples, boil until a drop of it on a cold surface thickens to a jelly. Cider from all sour apples makes a very stiff sour jelly. Cider from all sweet apples makes a jelly that is usually considered too soft. The essentials for forming a jelly are acid, pectin, sugar and concentration to reduce water cont nt. Forty years ago a great deal of apple jelly was made in Michigan, using copper maple sap pans for the boiling. When San Jose scale destroyed nearly all farm orchards, jelly makers went out of business. Cider fresh from the press is important, as the fruit sugar is destroyed rapidly with age. A. N. CLARK.

Michigan.

Selling Sawed Lumber

Several months ago I read an article in which someone told of sawing and marketing wood stock of various kinds. I would like to know more about this.

West Virginia. J. E. B.

We do not at present know of any concern buying such dimension material. Any information from readers will be welcomed.

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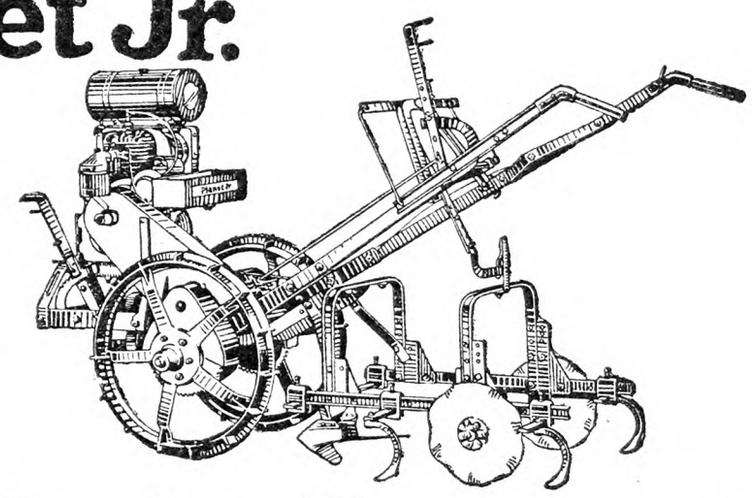

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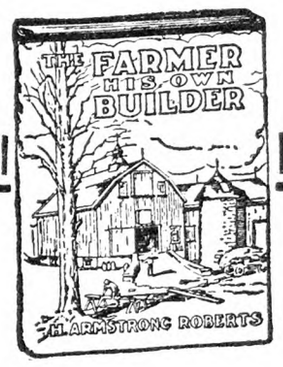

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A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes
Established 1850

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"A SQUARE DEAL"

We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

PENNSYLVANIA agriculture occupied its new building for the farm show this year, the week of January 19-23. The building has nine and one-half acres of exhibition space, a beautiful brick structure, well fitting the agriculture of that great State of wheat and corn and oats and barley and livestock and fruit and potatoes, and the whole line of truck gardening. It was truly a farm exhibit, visited by a multitude of farmers and their families —more than 45,000 one day, Superintendent Bressler said. To an outsider, perhaps the most striking feature was the evident interest of the crowds in these things that their farms had produced; the skilled handiwork of the farm women, from their kitchens and sewing rooms; and the activities of the 4-H boys and girls. The new Governor, Gifford Pinchot, a farmer in heart as well as name, assisted in dedicating the building, and made striking reference to agriculture in his inaugural address at the Capitol January 20, pledging his efforts toward farm relief in the form of better rural roads and equalized taxation. He said:

"I will do my level best to give the children, the workers, the farmers, the fare payers, the rate payers, and the taxpayers a square deal.

"To lift the present unjust burden of taxes from the farmer, the home owner, and the business man by equalizing taxation throughout the State.

"To give the country people good roads from home to market, church and school—Summer and Winter.

"To give every child an equal chance for an education, and security in office for competent teachers."

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THE Madison Square Garden Poultry Show, held the second week in January, was, as usual, a great exhibit of all kinds of poultry and pet stock. Such an exposition combines business, education and entertainment in a practical way. It is no longer purely a fanciers' show, as in earlier days, because the fancier and the utility man have made contacts that are of value to both sides. We now have far fewer birds that are merely good to look at, and our utility fowls have improved in looks. It is still a fanciers' show, but an undercurrent of utility is strongly felt. What is seen and heard there is helpful and interesting to any poultryman. One of the valuable side issues of this show was the meeting of eastern poultry producers held in the lecture room January 16, detailed on pages 136-137 this week. This is not merely "another organization," but a determination to get somewhere in the marketing question by a co-ordination of efforts.

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A WHOLESALE clearing out of unprofitable canning peaches is being started by some growers in California. One large grower estimates that there are 25,000 acres of such trees in the State. Some are undesirable varieties and others do not yield enough to be profitable. This grower alone has pulled out trees representing an investment of $120,000. Last year, because of low prices, large quantities of peaches in the State were not harvested at all. The varieties destroyed are mainly of the cling type.

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THE three or four sections which show large production and heavy shipments of potatoes this season are all famous for the high quality of the product. Maine, Colorado, Idaho and Long Island probably will ship about 50,000 out of the 80,000 or 90,000 cars of old potatoes to be moved during the first six months of the year. The western baking potatoes, and the fine, mealy Green Mountain stock of Maine and Long Island, are all selling higher than most other potatoes, although there are sections in other States which also top the potato markets. The tendency is to increase in these classes of potatoes, thus at times weakening their advantage because of large supply. Some growers see the point and are trying to establish new standards of market excellence. More and more potatoes are being sized, sorted, cleaned, dried and packaged. One group of California producers has machine equipment which does nearly all the work by special machinery and puts up many carloads a day in little bags inside a paper box. The style is convenient for retail handling by chain stores. The difference in price to the shippers is said to pay well for the process. Many large potato growers have equipment which sizes and washes the potatoes quickly.

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WE GET some loose statements on important subjects in the city press. Last week a big New York banker said in a printed statement that we have a stable dollar. Of course the dollar varies much in value from time to time. Another economist writing in a city paper last week said that the gold dollar has not increased in value, but all other commodities have fallen in value. This is pure nonsense. One might as well say that the pound weight at one end of the arm of a scales does not go up when the grocer overloads the commodity receptacle at the other end. To say that the gold dollar has not increased in value is the same as saying that all commodity prices have not decreased. The purchasing power of the dollar always responds inversely to the price of all commodities. When all commodity prices or values decline one-half the purchasing power of the dollar is doubled. The errors in print and speech misinform and mislead the public. The effect is to lead people to believe that depressions and falling prices result only from overproduction. Overproduction of a single crop does reduce the price of that commodity, but when all commodity prices drop, the dollar has increased in value. Then if you are obliged to pay an old debt you must return more than you borrowed. The increasing value of the dollar has cost farmers many billions since the war. It is time to demand a money unit of unchanging value.

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THE number of sheep and lambs for market in the principal feeding States on January 1, 1931, was about 13 per cent, equivalent to 775,000 head smaller than on January 1, 1930. The number this year, while below that of a year ago, was larger than for any other recent year. The number estimated on feed January 1 this year was 5,109,000 head, compared to the revised estimates of 5,886,000 head January 1, 1930, and 4,822,000 January 1, 1929. The average number for the five years, 1926 to 1930, was 4,810,000. The estimated number on feed this year was smaller than last in both the corn belt and western feeding area. The estimated total in the corn belt States including Western Nebraska, was 2,610,000 this year, 2,901,000 in 1930 and 2,543,000 in 1929. There were large decreases from last year in Ohio, Michigan and Nebraska, and smaller decreases in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. There were substantial increases in Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota and Kansas. The numbers reported on feed in commercial feed lots in the corn belt States was considerably larger this year than last. The estimated numbers on feed in the Western States, including Texas and North Dakota, were 2,499,000 this year, 2,985,000 in 1930 and 2,279,000 in 1929. The decrease in this area was due to a decrease of about 565,000 head in Colorado. There were increases of about 40,000 head in both North Dakota and Idaho, but in the other States changes from last year were not large. Shipments of feeding lambs into the 11 corn belt States, inspected through markets, for the last six months of 1930, were about 9 per cent smaller than for these months in 1929. Shipments into the States east of the Mississippi were nearly 26 per cent smaller and much the smallest in at least 12 years; into the States west of the river they were only 2 per cent smaller than last year, about the same as in 1928 and larger than for any of the years from 1921 to 1927.

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MANY letters are received regarding inconvenience or damage done property owners because of change of grade or direction of highway, and cutting of trees along the roadside by road builders. There is no doubt about the power of those in charge of county and State highways to make radical changes of this sort, regardless of results to abutting owners, but we believe some of these things are done by engineers or contractors who assume more authority than would be given them if the heads of departments personally knew the circumstances. On this account it is recommended that when something in this line, that seems distinctly unfair to property, threatens, a clear and detailed statement of the situation be made and sent to the responsible county or State head, asking whether the authorities actually intend to cause such damage or destruction, contrary to all ideas of reasonable protection of property interests which government is supposed to provide. We all understand that highway improvement may often cause slight inconveniences. But such matters as a four-foot cut in grade in front of one's barn, or destroying a dozen trees along the frontage, are matters for prompt and severe protest to the responsible heads.

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AN ILLUSTRATION of practical farm forestry is given by the Connecticut Agricultural College regarding a Litchfield County farmer. He made a careful examination of his woodlot, and found that by going into his young stand of hardwoods and cutting out the weed trees, the crooked trees, and the badly crowded he could get about 15 cords of fair quality wood per acre, that if not removed by man would eventually be lost through natural thinning out of the stand. His land had several thousand trees per acre, which meant very serious competition. If left alone it would have led to the crowding out, death and decay of all but a few hundred trees per acre, so he steps in with his ax during spare time and is able to save about 15 cords of wood per acre. The best part of the operation, however, is the leaving of a full stand of the selected better trees on the lot, which, following the thinning, will require much less time to grow into high quality wood for various uses.

*

NOW and then an insect proves useful to man, other than because of its being parasitic on other troublesome insects. We have seen the common blister beetle, also known as the "old-fashioned potato bug," greedily eating patches of redroot pigweed, until the leaves were stripped off. One might well applaud this if he had not seen the damage these insects do to beans, beets and Swiss chard. Now we hear of a creature in Hawaii commonly known as the Lantana bug which is valuable as a weed destroyer, and of mealy bugs destructive to the cactus which is a serious pest in New Zealand and Australia.

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PERHAPS the best test of home conditions is the attitude of the family during the dark and stormy days that come to us in the North during January and February. Beyond needed chores, the men cannot do much work outside, and some of the children are probably under school age, or kept at home by weather conditions. If, under such conditions, the family is happy, comfortable and occupied, we may feel sure that the home is well planned and well provided for. With the telephone for social and business contacts, the radio for amusement and instruction, and the electric light to flood home and farm buildings with radiance, the farm family exists in a state of comfort that even a century ago, was hardly the prerogative of the mighty ones of earth. Warmth, light, recreation and immediate contact with the outside world, a supply of food from the farm's bounty, and a united family circle—what matter the snow-blocked roads or wild weather outside?

Brevities

ALL about brooding the farm flock—page 114.

TEXAS shipped about 1,300 cars of spinach in December.

LAST year's consumption of crude rubber by manufacturers in this country was 377,231 tons.

SHIPMENTS of Maine apples to England the past season were heavy—about 433 cars, 75,000 barrels.

THERE are around 1,500 roadside stands and similar places catering to tourist trade in New Hampshire.

OUR total exports for 1930 were valued at $3,841,207,000; imports, $3,061,369,000. In 1929, exports were $5,240,995,000; imports, $4,399,361,000.

AT ELK River, Idaho, Mrs. T. S. Jeffries recently killed a four-foot lynx with a garden rake. The lynx was in her henhouse, destroying the birds. Mrs. Jeffries will go down to fame with a Boer vrouw in the Transvaal, who was reported, some years ago, as having killed a marauding leopard with a mop handle.

THE total yield of potatoes in Canada in 1930 was 81,933,333 bushels, from 574,500 acres, an average of about 142 bushels per acre. In 1929 the yield was 66,550,000 bushels from 543,727 acres, an average of about 122 bushels per acre. Potatoes are grown successfully in commercial quantities in every province of the Dominion.

GARDENING, dairy and poultry were the "big three" 4-H agricultural projects in New Hampshire in 1930. Gardening enrollment totaled 1,109 and net labor income $18,698.81. Dairy enrollment numbered 360 young people, with a net labor income of $15,135, much of which is represented by young stock. The 368 poultry-club members realized a labor income of $13,229.

TOTAL car loadings of commodities for 1930 were 45,887,413, a drop of about 7,000,000 from 1929. Items for 1930 were: Livestock, 1,285,245; coal, 7,951,868; forest products, 2,368,419; grain and grain products, 2,265,925; ore, 1,664,725; coke, 487,152; miscellaneous, less than carload freight, 12,201,445; general miscellaneous, 17,662,634. Motor buses are now operated by 81 railroads in connection with their regular service. During six years motor coach routes increased from 2,000 to 50,000 miles.

One Milk Racket Closed

LARRY FAY, and 60 milk dealers in the Bronx, were declared not guilty by a jury which heard evidence in their case last week. The original indictment included 140 individuals and firms. The charge was that they created a monopoly in the wholesale milk trade. Two counts charged them with preventing competition among themselves. None of the defendants testified in defense. The State simply failed to make a case. Of the 140 originally indicted 77 were eliminated by the court on motion of their lawyers. One died and two did not appear, forfeiting their bail. The indictment was filed in October, 1929.

This case has taken the regular course in our public affairs. It begins in public excitement, or indignation, which is appeased by an investigation and sometimes by an indictment or a new law. The one object is to give the public time to forget, and the opportunity to pay the bill. A solemn charge of creating a monopoly in milk distribution against a few dealers is some joke to those familiar with the industry in New York City. What the business needs is regulation and stabilization. But try to get it.

Out of the Mud at Last

SENATOR Bert Lord, of Chenango Co., N. Y., who has been a consistent friend of the farm since he first went to Albany as an Assemblyman, has introduced a bill to make a start in getting back-road farms out of the mud. Without interfering with the present gasoline tax, the new bill would collect an additional one cent a gallon on gasoline. The bill provides that one-half the tax will go to the cities to construct and maintain the main arteries of travel used by motorists through the cities. The other half will go to the towns to be used exclusively for the construction of farmers' earth roads that are not on the State and county maps for improvement, the type of construction suited to the locality. They may be of concrete, bituminous macadam or gravel roads, as best suits the needs of the localities. The kind and type of road is to be determined by the town board of the town, county superintendent of highways and the State Superintendent of Public Works.

When the State first adopted the construction of improved highways, the idea was to construct the "farmer to market roads" so that produce could be delivered to the railroad station with the least possible expense. For the most part automobile roads have been constructed, and 80 per cent of the farmers' roads are still unimproved.

Until last year, the towns constructed improved highways under Section 320A of the highway law. That section of the law has been repealed and all construction is now done by the counties, with the result that only two or three sections of highway are constructed in a year. In a county like Chenango, with 21 towns, under this method of construction it would be 10 years before some of the towns would get any construction whatever.

Many of the towns have machinery to construct permanent roads. It was bought under the old law, much of it on the lease plan. Since the change of the law the towns have no use for the machinery and are likely to lose it, and to forfeit the amounts paid in. Under Senator Lord's bill every town in the State will have an average of $7,000 a year for these now neglected dirt roads. With local labor the towns can do the work cheaper than the counties or the State, giving more mileage for the money.

Senator Lord does not look for serious objection to his bill. No part of the tax goes to the State. Every dollar of it goes into roads, to increase the assets of the State and to make more roads and better roads for motorists. It is the first serious attempt to reach the back-county roads representing four-fifth of the road mileage of the State. These farms have helped build the county and State roads. It is time a start were made to do something for them.

State Water Power

THE St. Lawrence power project has been a gold mine of political talk now for some years. It has been pictured as a panacea for all farm and household troubles in the State. In his time Governor Smith made the most of it. His successor has gone Mr. Smith one better by bringing the subject down to the broom and the dishpan. It is a favorite subject for political exploitation. One of the great advantages of it is that the orator has no limitations. He can arouse public expectation to the full limit of his imagination, and the awakening is far enough off to cause him no present worry.

The project resolves itself into two parts. First, the building of a huge dam in the St. Lawrence River, the equipment of a plant and the generation of electric energy. The second part is the distribution of this electric current to the homes and farms and other enterprises of the State.

The project may be developed in one of two ways, by the State at public expense, or by power corporations with private capital. The Legislature last year passed a bill supposed to take the subject out of politics. It authorized him to appoint a commission of his own exclusive choice to study the subject and make a report for consideration this year. Four of the five members have submitted a report recommending that the State build the dam and the plant, and contract with the existing Niagara-Hudson Power Company for distribution of the current. The fifth member made a minority report recommending that the State reserve the right to distribute provided satisfactory terms could not be arranged with the existing company.

If the State had ever shown any efficiency in public undertakings it would be urged to undertake this project and go through with it to the doors of the consumers. But the State has never shown capacity for anything of the kind. Only recently it was discovered that the State was building a prison in a western county at a cost of $6,000 a cell for individual prisoners. The value of the average farm of the State is $4,500. The public prints bring the information that another prison is under consideration in the east in which the cost for each of its 500 prisoners, when fully occupied, will be $20,000, or near the value of five average farms.

From the past record we can hardly expect the cheap power and light from State operation. On the other hand corporations derive good bargains. Besides when a franchise is granted a corporation the Legislature loses power to regulate its rates. The courts have adopted a very liberal rule for the net income for service corporations. There is no good reason, therefore, to expect that we are likely to get electric power without paying a substantial price for it. But even so, if fully available, it should add much to the comforts and convenience and efficiency of the country home.

However this project is financed, we must not repeat the experience with the State roads. This electric power must be made available to every farm and home in the back country as well as on the highways between centers of population.

From Western New York

The outlook for farming in Northern Livingston County is not bad. Prices are low and in case of some commodities quotations are nominal. But most farmers believe that the bottom is reached. Wheat is in large supply and moving slowly at 80c per bushel. Potatoes would bring 60c if farmers would sell, but many are in growers' hands, and being held for $1. Alfalfa hay brings $18 per ton in bale, and choice clover $20. The yield of oats per acre for 1930 was unusually heavy, but most farmers grow only enough for their farm feed and seed—very few grown for market.

Danish cabbage sells at $8 to $10 per ton. Crop good in quality and fair in yield. Little Danish went to market during Autumn. Nearly all being placed in storage. Earlier varieties suffered from drought and sold at around $6 per ton.

Several farm sales have been made recently, but at low prices. In nearly all cases the sales were made by long-time owners, who sell to those who have been renting or share-working. The latter class seem to think that it is better to buy now at present prices than to continue to rent any longer. Deals are usually made directly between buyer and seller. They arrange price and terms, which are mutually satisfactory. If the farm is incumbered, the buyer assumes the mortgage and makes a small down payment. If free and clear, the down payment is followed by giving a mortgage by the buyer to the seller. Then the seller either retires or goes into other business, and the buyer rolls up his sleeves and goes to work. Farmers will not sulk in their tents. They will use more brains and machinery, plan more carefully, incur as little overhead as possible, and so make good. S. E. H.

West Virginia News and Notes

We have been in the grip of Winter for over a month, not so very cold, but just continually Winter, with snow every few days, but yet not much after all. It just seems as if the water supply was exhausted or else it never reaches this part of the country. Some of us, due to a thaw of two weeks ago, are a little better off for water, but many farmers are still having to carry water and many of them are driving their stock for miles every day. Here on Rocky Point we have had plenty of water to do us, but when feeding time came, the water was not in the same place as the feed, so it meant a lot of driving every day or else haul the feed. The continual cold has made it worse as so much of the time what little water there was was frozen up. We have had to do more breaking ice for the cattle this season than we usually do all Winter and this is only early January.

There seems to be an air of optimism in regard to next year. I do not know just what is the cause, but most farmers you talk with think that things have reached the bottom and there will slowly begin an upward climb for the farmer. I hope that such will be the case, but somehow I feel that unless there is a decided change in the way of living and methods of doing business there will not be a very rapid improvement. What I mean by this is that we have got to get back to living within our means and not try to live as we did in times of great prosperity. My opinion and, I find that a lot of folks think the same way, is that the main trouble with us at present has been brought about by the great increase of credit buying. Until we get back more on a cash basis things will not be very much better.

You can go out to collect money most anywhere these days and the first thing told you is that if Mr. A—would pay me I could pay you, and then you question A— and find that someone else owes him, and so on. I don't know where it would end but the thing must have been paid for somewhere.

In this section there has never been a more generous giving for the needy, but unless we can in some way provide these people with an opportunity to earn their way, we are getting ourselves in for a lot of giving in the future. I expect that it is different in other sections than with us, but we find that the most of our needy ones are folks that during the good times, during and just after the war, were drawing the very highest wages, and that they had to have the very best of everything going. And then I wonder if to a large extent things have come to this state because of the weakness of our school systems. Just what have we been teaching the children that would help them to become thrifty and be able to manage so as to save in times of prosperity for the lean times? How many of our schools ever teach a girl how to go out and buy produce at the market to the best advantage? Go into the domestic science classes in our high schools and see just what kind of things they are teaching the girls to cook. Are they not in most cases high-priced things and luxuries, things that the common people cannot afford. Why do they not teach them how to cook a cheap cut of meat so that it will be tender and appetizing, or how to cook the homely potatoes and other vegetables in ways that will enable the housewife of the future to take what she has at hand and put up a good appetizing meal?

The only agency that I know of at present that is going at this job right is the 4-H clubs. You will not notice any fancy sewing in the things they teach the girls, nor will you notice any knick-knacks among the things the cooking and canning girls turn out. No, they are just the common every-day foods that we have on our farms, and those are the things our schools should teach.

Some readers wanted to know about feeding apple pomace to cows. We have been feeding all of our pomace to our milk cows for several years and have had nothing but good results. We feed it fresh, if possible, but have fed it in all stages of fermentation, and never saw the least bad effect. Have no way of measuring the results as far as to the food value, but can readily tell the difference in the milk flow and the general health of the cows. L. G. ZINN.

West Virginia.

Columbia County, New York Notes

There have been very icy roads, and highway superintendents have put many loads of gravel on the icy hills, in order that automobiles could be aided in their hill climbing. Many cars would almost reach the top of a hill and then have to back down to the foot of the hill and try it over again.

Ice is about 10 to 12 inches thick on some lakes and ponds in the southern part of the county and ice cutting will soon commence. About five inches of this ice is what is known as snow ice. In former years much ice was cut on the Hudson River, but now artificial ice, and homemade ice made by electric refrigeration have taken the place to a great extent of the former much required river ice. However, there are yet a few who cut ice upon the river. Hundreds of ice-houses that formerly bordered the river have disappeared. Many were sold and torn down, and the good lumber used in other construction work. Many of the ice-houses burned down a few years ago. Some of the few that remain have been converted into mushroom houses.

Farmers sell fine fresh eggs at the door for 28c a dozen; butter for 30c a pound; vinegar for 30c a gallon; potatoes for $1.25 a bushel; honey for 20c a comb, either basswood, clover or raspberry; buckwheat honey for 15c a comb. E. A. H.

From the Old Dominion

At this writing (January 19) the snow has just disappeared and the ground is bare once more. On December 17 we had 12 inches of snow, and on January 14, three inches more, with a severe cold wave. On the morning of January 17 the mercury registered the low mark of six degrees above zero, which was cold for Tidewater Virginia. I am 58 years old, and this was the third coldest snap I ever experienced, on two other occasions, years ago, the mercury registered one time three above and once two above. The snow was a great benefit to the small grain crop, which now looks promising for this season of the year.

Most outdoor farm work is at a standstill, with the exception of hauling out manure occasionally, repairing and building new fences and getting firewood. Some wells and streams are still dry, notwithstanding the snow and rain we have had in the past six weeks.

The poultry market is maintaining a price level similar to that of 1930 at this time. Turkeys are selling about the same as they did at Christmas and Thanksgiving, although they are somewhat scarcer, the average price being from 35 to 40c per pound dressed, 3[illegible] live weight; colored hens, 20 to 23c; Leghorns, 17 to 18c; good veals, 12c; lamb, 14 to 15c; pork, 8 to 10c; eggs, 35c; butter, good country, 45 to 50c; wheat, 90c; corn, 88c; oats, 60c. All food products which we farmers have to buy, are considerably lower in price than in 1930 at this time. Good flour can now be bought for $5.50 per barrel; sugar, 5c per pound; coffee, 25c. Apples are selling high, anywhere from $6 to $8 per barrel for good stock. Irish and sweet potatoes from $1.75 to $2 per bushel; navy and kidney beans, dry, from 8 to 10c per pound. W. H. H.

Virginia.

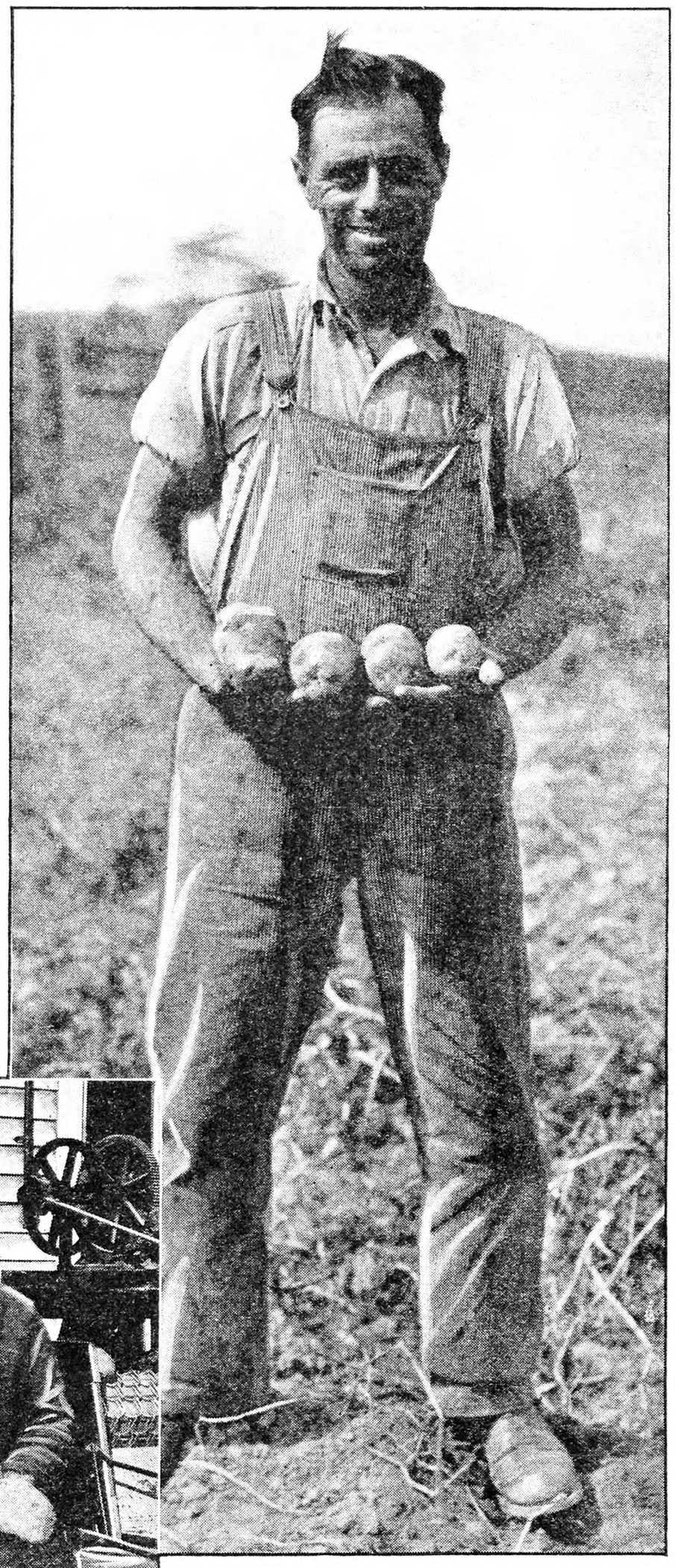
A Word from Saratoga County, N. Y.

I always enjoy reading of the doings in different parts of the country, to hear what our neighbors are doing and often wish there were more of these. We need more of this neighborliness, if you choose to call it that.

Here in Saratoga County we have been passing through one of the worst droughts in the history, in length at least. All springs and wells are low, no heavy rain since June. Crops were not very good, except hay, yet there is not much complaint. Unemployment has not hit Saratoga County very badly. The taxpayers of this county have been working for lower taxes in the past year and are enjoying a 10-per-cent cut in the county this year, the first step in that direction in several years. I should like to know of other counties that have a reduction in taxes as compared to last year.

M. H. D.

(Right) "ALWAYS SUPERIOR": Herbert Hedges of Bridgehampton, Suffolk Co., N. Y., holding typical Cobblers from his 1930 crop. He writes: "I have used three other makes of fertilizer, but 'AA QUALITY' goods have always proved far superior." Read Mr. Hedges' letter of Oct. 1, 1930 shown below.



(Below) HAS USED "AA QUALITY" FERTILIZERS FOR 25 YEARS. Mr. Russel Haver, Lebanon, Hunterdon Co., N. J., has used "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers for 25 years. Mr. Haver writes, "I have compared your goods with others, but always found 'AA QUALITY' best." His 1930 corn crop, grown with AGRICO, yielded 100 bu. of ear corn per acre, 25% above average. (Oct. 1, 1930)

(Below) 75 BU. MORE POTATOES PER ACRE: Mr. E. L. Reed, (in the foreground) of Kinsman, Trumbull Co., Ohio, who writes: "In spite of the drought, AGRICO produced a better crop—50 to 75 bushels more per acre than any other crop in this vicinity. One can't complain about a crop of 200 to 275 bushels of A-1 quality potatoes per acre, even if the dry weather did reduce the yield." (Nov. 10, 1930.)

(Below, right) 150 CRATES MORE CELERY PER ACRE—10 CENTS PREMIUM: Mr. Albert Hubright, (at the right) of Lincoln, Wayne Co., N. Y. receiving the congratulations of Mr. George H. Baker on his fine crop of celery, which not only averaged 150 crates more to the acre than other crops in his district, but also brought 10¢ a crate premium for quality. "I give 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizer credit for both the quantity and the quality of my crop," he writes. (Oct. 30, 1930)

Gets

LAST season Mr. Herbert Hedges, of Bridgehampton, Suffolk Co., N. Y., grew eleven acres of Cobblers. His crop yielded an average of 490 bu. per acre, or 140 bu. above the average in this section.

When it came time to market his crop, Mr. Hedges' fertilizer bill looked mighty small compared to the profits it helped him make. Here is his own letter, dated October 1, 1930:

Experimented with Four Kinds

"Since I started farming, I have experimented with four different makes of fertilizer, 'AA QUALITY' goods always being one of the four. 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizers have always been in perfect drilling condition and every year have given me by far the best crop results. This year I used 'AA QUALITY' goods on all my potatoes, 53 acres, and raised, to the best of my knowledge, the finest crop of Cobblers ever grown in this vicinity. I averaged 490 bushels of 'Grade A'

MAIL THE CONVENIENT COUPON—TODAY

KNOW YOUR COSTS—DON'T GUESS

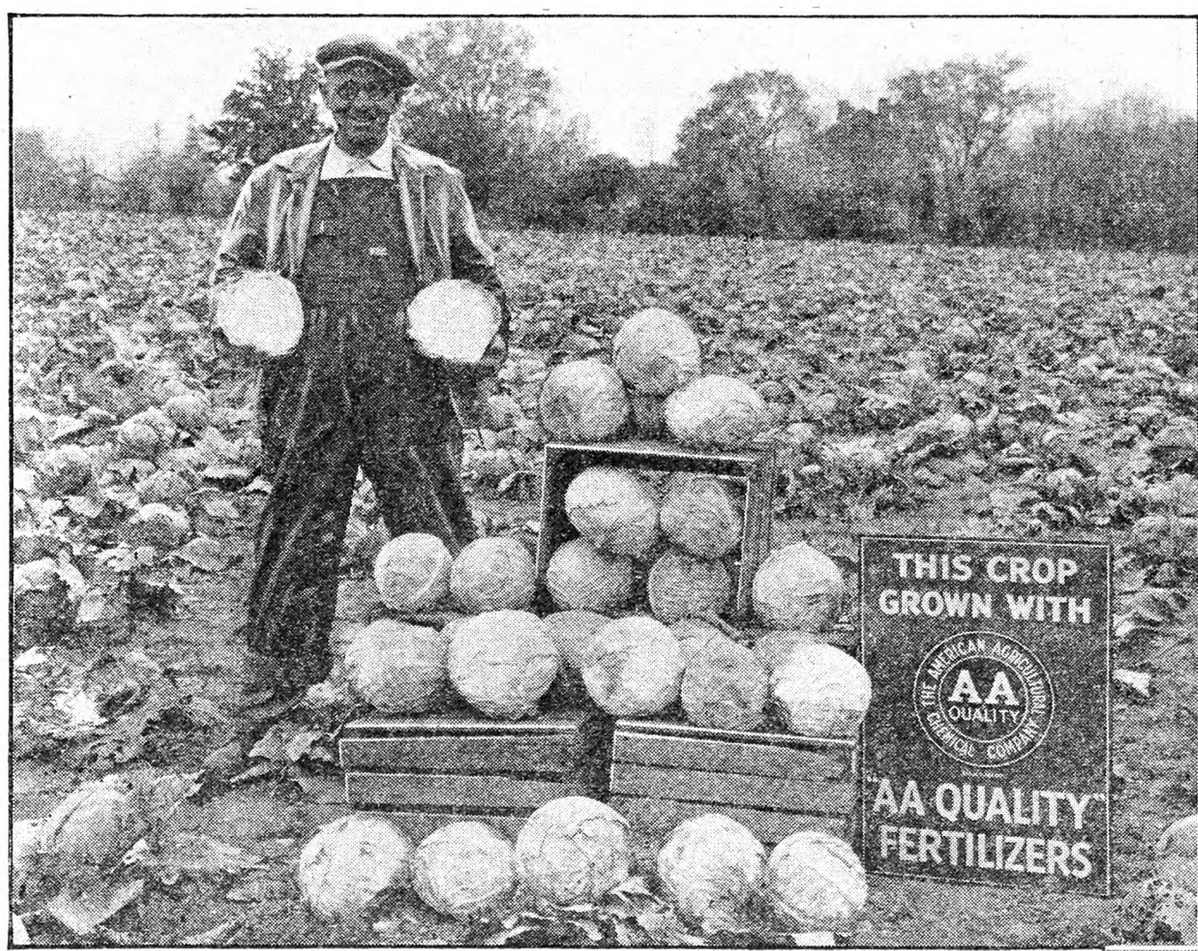
The American Agricultural Chemical Company

(Address the nearest office)

Please send me . . . copies of your new free Crop-Cost Blank for Corn . . . . . for Potatoes . . . . . .

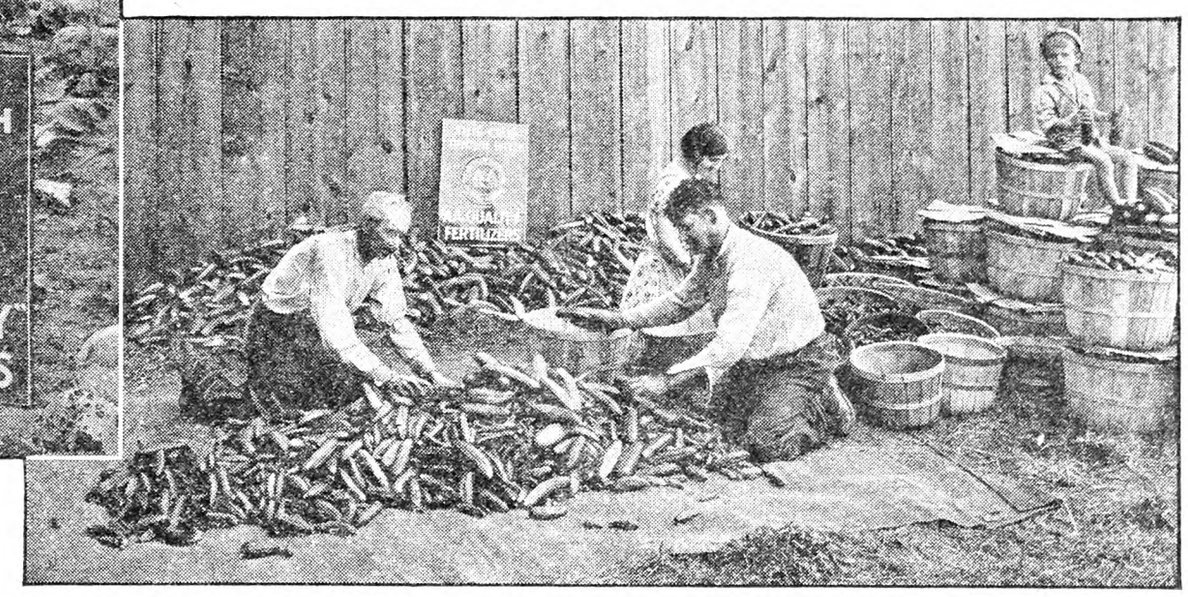
Name . . . . . .

Address . . . . . .



(Left) 50 PER CENT BETTER: Mr. E. J. Hurley of Rushville, Yates Co., N. Y., shown here with some cabbages grown with "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer. Last season, he got 15 tons per acre, or 5 tons more than the average in this section. His cabbage brought $1.50 a ton premium. He writes: "My large yield and the premium price I received were largely due to the superior crop-producing power of your 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizer." E. J. Hurley. (Oct. 28, 1930)

(Below) CUCUMBERS BRING HIGHEST PRICE: Mr. Horace E. Corah (at left) of Hamburg, Erie Co., N. Y., whose cucumbers brought the highest price paid by Erie County Growers' Association—$2,000 cash for eight acres. "Continuous use of 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizers for over 40 years," he says, "has built up my land to the point where I was able to produce a bumper crop even with the small amount of rainfall we had this past summer." (Oct. 28, 1930)



$140 Extra Profit

from every acre of Cobblers

potatoes on my eleven acres of Cobblers. *At a dollar a bushel, the above-average yield on this crop alone meant $140 extra from each acre.*

"On my late potatoes I am averaging about 320 bushels of first class 'Grade A' potatoes, which is at least fifty bushels an acre above the average around here. I heartily recommend your Fertilizers to all growers, for I do not think they can be beaten as to drilling condition and crop-producing qualities." Herbert Hedges. (Oct. 1, 1930).

Here is another similar letter, one of hundreds we have received. This one comes from Mr. E. J. Hurley, of Rushville, Yates Co., N. Y.:

"I have been a user of 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizer for many years, and am very well satisfied with the results obtained.

"The mechanical condition is always right, and my yields seem to exceed those on adjoining farms where other fertilizers are used. I believe that my good crop yields this year, and the better-than-average quality of same are due to the use of your 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizer. My 20 acres of cabbage this year averaged 15 tons per acre or about 5 tons above the average." E. J. Hurley. (Oct. 28, 1930).

Make Bigger Profits

By increasing crop yields, AGRICO and the other "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers reduce the cost of growing each bushel and this in turn increases the margin of profit. A farmer cannot increase the market price he gets for his crop, but he *can* reduce his costs—and that amounts to the same thing. *Know your costs, don't guess.* We have made it easy by providing a new crop-cost method, so simple anybody can use it. Ask your dealer for a copy—or fill out the coupon below.

Don't skimp on fertilizer; for when all is said and done it's the crop-producing power of the fertilizer you use that measures the size of your profit. Use the very best fertilizer that you can obtain, and use enough of it. Don't expect so-called "cheap" goods to give you the profits you want, the profits your hard work entitles you to.

We haven't tried to make AGRICO as cheap as we could—we make it the very best we know how, based on 69 years' experience in the fertilizer business. AGRICO is made of carefully-selected plant-food materials which supply the crop with the usual elements as well as *extra* elements which farmers have found have a most favorable effect upon their crop yields and crop profits. The extra care with which AGRICO is made, the extra plant-food values which it contains—these are the factors responsible for the *extra* profits farmers obtain with AGRICO.

There is a brand of AGRICO for every crop. See your nearest "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer dealer and place your order now.

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL Co.
129 Lewis Street, Buffalo, N. Y. . . . 419 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.
Makers of "AA QUALITY" FERTILIZERS

AGRICO

for all crops

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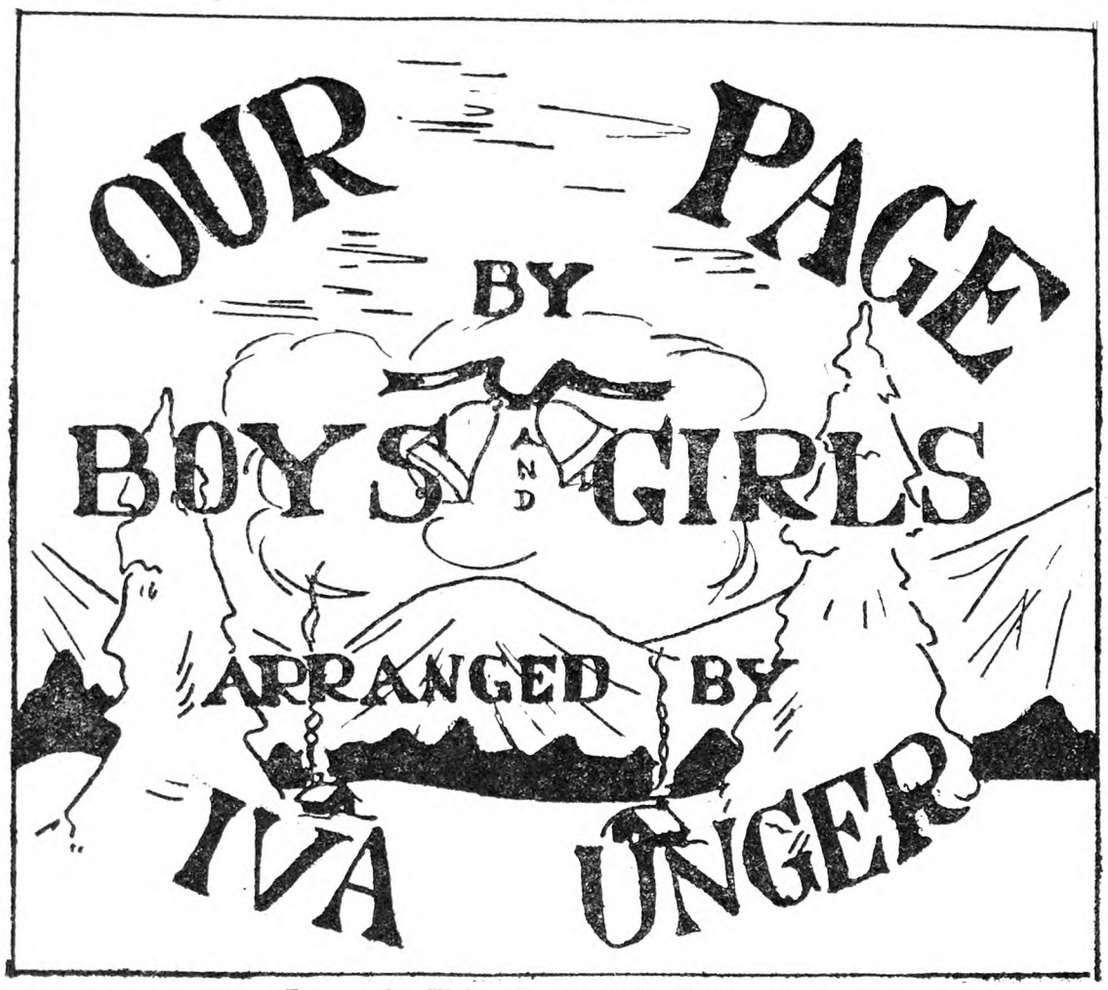
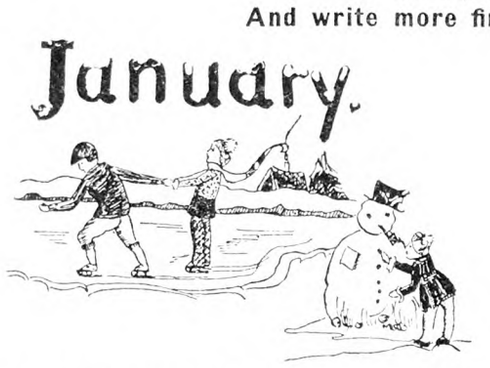


Drawn by Helen Durie (14), *New Jersey*

"Tis here we dip our pen in blacker ink,
And write more firmly since we paused to think."



Drawn by Mildred Schlesinger (16), *New York*

MEMORY VERSE

Winter

The winds are shouting to each other
  And the mountains stare
In wonder at the young clouds wringing
  Raindrops from their hair.

Slim needles drop from shivering branches
  Of reluctant pines,
And all the weeping leaves of satin
  Fall from ivy vines.

The sun has found a place to hide in,
  Birds that chirped are gone;
But winds that like their own loud voices
  Still go shouting on.
—By Rebecca Helman.

Sent by Margaret Esslinger (13), Pennsylvania.

The Discoverer

Mystical, sorrowful, stiff and still,
A sparrow stood on a wintry sill.

The night wind laden with icy sleet
Ruffled his feathers and stung his feet.

But his bright eye peered through a window pane
And visioned the warmth of a June-time lane.

He saw the lights from the fireplace fall
Over the patterns on somebody's wall.

His heart was thrilled by a paper rose—
He had found at last where the Summer goes.
—By Nathalia Crane.

Sent by Clark Allender (16), West Virginia.

Drawn by Helen Durie (14), *New Jersey*

The answer to last month's "What Am I?" was "reindeer." The reindeer is said to use its horns to remove the snow from the lichens (reindeer moss) which form the great part of its Winter food. It scrapes up the snow with its feet, and turns it up with its snout, and by a provision of nature, the feet, forehead and nose are protected by a remarkably hard skin. The moss covers extensive tracts in the Arctic regions, making them, even in Summer, as white as snow. It often occupies the ground in pine forests, and when such forests are destroyed by fire it springs up in its greatest luxuriance. This month's puzzle is going to be a sticker, because it gives us no distinguishing characteristics that we can recognize. Perhaps it will help if I add that the animal's bad temper is used to express a degree in bad temper by people who have never seen either him or his picture. Most of us in New York have never seen him. His description follows:

I am a fur-bearing animal of the Mississippi, from Mexico well up into Canada. I am a heavy-bodied low-set animal, between the wolverine and skunk in size. Formerly my fur was considered worthless, but times have changed. My silvery pelt is in good demand for coat trimmings. I was once plentiful all over North America, but civilization has steadily driven me back. At present I am found only in the plains of the aforesaid. In burrowing, I make a deep, many-entranced den on a sunny slope. Like prairie dogs, mice, rabbits and other small animals I hunt by night.

I have large curved claws with which I protect myself against enemies. Great strength and courage render me a formidable foe but unless driven into a corner I prefer hiding to fighting. In cold regions I sleep all Winter like a bear, but farther south I am active all the year round. What am I?—By Erma Herschey, Pennsylvania.

Enigma

My first is in despair and not in hope,
My second in hand but not in soap,
My third is in vapor but not in haze,
My fourth is in grow but not in raise,
My fifth is in left but not in right,
My sixth is in battle but not in fight,
My seventh is in peace but not in rest,
My eighth is in trunk but not in chest,
My ninth is in linen but not in silk,
My whole is light, and as white as milk.
—By Clark Allender (16), West Virginia.

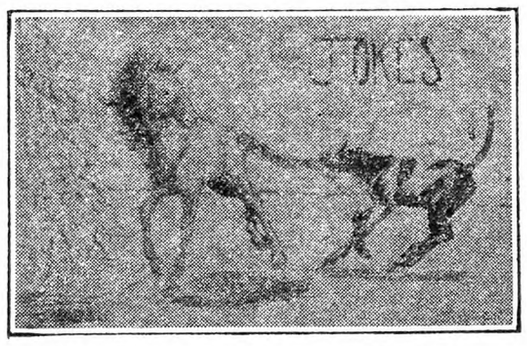
Riddle

Black as the coal,
Sly as the snake,
Across the sky
His way to take—
He wears a sword
Of darkest hue
And before you see him
He shouts at you.
—By Charlotte Dolly (17), New York.

Another Puzzle

Mary is 24 years old. She is twice as old as Anne was when she was as old as Anne is now. How old is Anne now?—Sent by Clark Allender (16), West Virginia.

The answer to last month's Enigma No. 1 was "beaver," and to No. 2 was "good-will." The answer to the riddle was "glove," to the problem was "six."



Drawn by Chalottte Dolly (17), *New York*

Caller: "Hello—this is Boo."
Operator: "Boo who?"
Caller: "Beg your pardon, please don't cry."—Sent by Manuel Buarque, Delaware.

"How was iron ore discovered?"
"I heard pa say they smelt it."—Sent by Alice Hostalek, New York.

Drawn by Helen Durie (14), *New Jersey*

A Friend of the Farm

Dear Friends: Here's a negligent member of O. P. I haven't been missed, have I? Though there are piles and heaps of work to do that sometimes seems endless, it would take more than a brightly painted picture of city life to lure me from the farm. How many agree with me?—Iona Welker (18), New York.

The Pet Goat

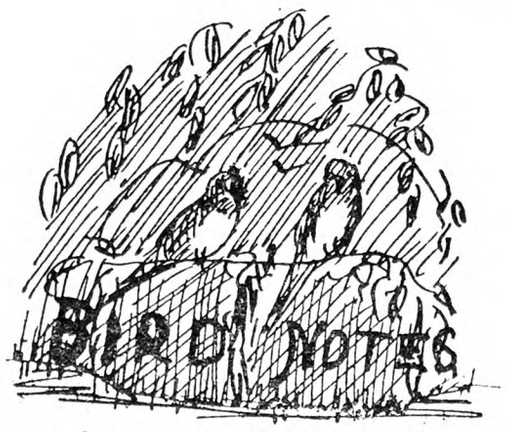
Dear Readers: I am sending this picture of my pet goat Fanny, and myself, taken with our first snow in Northern New Jersey Christmas Day. I hope more boys and girls will send in pictures of their pets, as we enjoy looking at them.—Warren Diehl (10), New Jersey.

My Dog and Pony

Dear Friends of O. P.: I am 15 and a sophomore in high school. I am enclosing a picture of myself taken last Summer with my dog Betty, and one of our horses. Everything is white here now. I love the snowflakes falling. Hoping to send something every month, I am, Yours, Mary Buxton, Vermont.

A Schoolgirl Correspondent

Dear Boys and Girls: I am sending my picture, taken in the Stone Ridge schoolhouse. I have been looking at THE R. N.-Y. lately. I would like to have some of you write to me, very much. I am nine, and in the fifth grade.—Marjorie Oakes, New York.



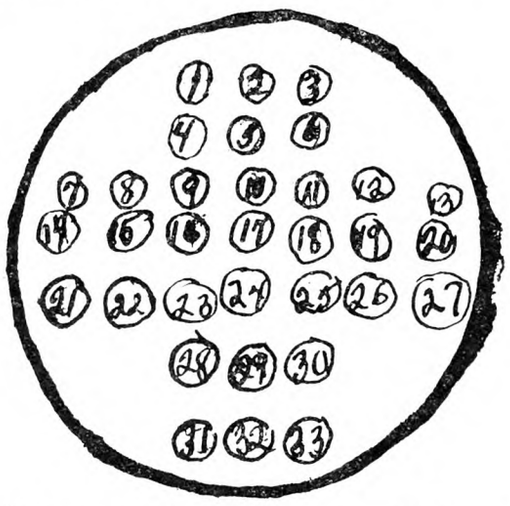
Drawn by Jane E. Goddard (15), *Ohio*

Jan. 1.—A few days ago I fixed my place for the birds. I spread chaff over the ground and collected mullein and pigweed stalks and stuck them in the snow. Then I put corn and other grains on boards and hung out bread and suet and doughnuts in the trees. The chickadees come in small flocks of three or four, and they peck the suet and doughnuts. They also like the corn, which they hold with one foot while pecking away with their bill. The most numerous guests are three sparrows who come in flocks of 20 or more, accompanied by two or three goldfinches. They sound as though they relish what they eat.

There are also four shy bluejays who fill their bills with corn and fly swiftly away. Sometimes I hear a "yank-yonk" which lets me know a little nuthatch is busy eating the suet. A downy woodpecker eats his share of the suet.

There are two enemies of the birds. The first is a cat, which I do not think has got any yet, and will not if I can prevent it. The other is a northern shrike. He appears suddenly, and leaves suddenly sometimes with a bird.

I expect to contribute regularly, and hope to hear from some of the readers.—Fred Drowne, New Hampshire.



The name of this game in solitaire. It is played on a circular wooden (or pasteboard) board, having holes arranged in it somewhat in the form shown in the illustration. At the commencement of the game, all the holes are filled with glass or other marbles (or wooden pegs may be used to stick in the holes); then the middle marble is taken off the board and placed on one side.

The game is to make one marble hop over another whenever there is a space immediately vacant beyond, the one which is hopped over being at once taken from the board. The moves can be made either from top to bottom, bottom to top, right to left, or let to right, but never diagonally. For instance, the marble occupying No. 1 space in the engraving can be moved from 1 to 9 or 1 to 3, but cannot be moved from 1 to 11. The game is that all the balls, with the exception of one, should be hopped over and taken off, and the one left should be in the center of the board. This may seem easy, but it is harder than it appears to be.—Elizabeth George, Wisconsin.

Pat's Identity

Dear Readers of O. P.: My twentieth birthday! If you are sorry to lose my work, I am just as sorry to discontinue it. I wish now, as I have often wished before, that I had started sooner. Perhaps you may like to know that Pat's diary is my work. Once I used the nom de plume "Val," but the family all knew my writing, and to insure privacy I changed it to Pat.

Wishing you all the best of luck, sincerely, Verna Herschey, Pennsylvania.

The Catskill Mountaineer

While on my vacation I thought to call on Our Page. I entered the three-story brick building that houses THE R. N.-Y., and inquired for Iva Unger. I found she did not have her office there, but lives on a farm herself. That explains her knowledge of country life, and sympathy with farm boys and girls.

I was shown through the building and learned the whole process of making THE R. N.-Y. I was in New York on a simple vacation, but now I'm staying on, and reluctantly must say farewell (or perhaps only au revoir to Our Page. Hoping to hear from Our Page friends, I am, sincerely yours, Carl Ratsch (16), New York.

Drawn by Jane E. Goddard (15), *Ohio*

Dec. 27.—Left all my musty old profs. to weep over my absence a week ago. Also I left my wits in the locker, and though my diary went into my suitcase, I forgot to write in it. So back again, Diary, and glad to know that you, the only one in a million, are never peeved by a little neglect on my part.

Deserted the domain of the dressmakers (ah! needless alterations) and went skiing. Down hill like a bird (sometimes) and up-hill with all the grace of a pigeon-toed elephant. Finally I got ambitious and decided it would be fun to slide down hill half a mile. Unfortunately I did more rolling than skiing so just to get even with Fate (I know I'm a very bad poet and do like to plague old lady Fate sometimes) I wrote this charming bit and chanted it to the four winds:

Two winged steeds are on my feet,
To ride them I am set;
Alas! my skis cannot attain
An air of "fellow-well-met."
Right, left, cross your toes!
Dig out your path on your long-suffering nose!

Fate was so disgusted that she left me alone for a while.

Dec. 28.—Today I dug a path to the henhouse and gave Job his breakfast and noonday cheer. No use exerting myself trying to give him supper. He has long since refused to eat at night. Just between you and me, Diary, I think he has developed dyspepsia, and Mother doesn't dare break the sad news to me. One of the bantams ran away and roosted in a plum tree all night. I rescued her this morning.

Jan. 1, 1931.—Contrary to orders I watched the old year out last night. Just for amusement I got a huge calendar sheet, and covered it with resolutions—none of which will be kept. It's a silly old custom anyway. One could make them on St. Patrick's Day quite as well as on New Year's Day.

Comment—Course all we old-timers all know who "Guess Who" is. Who but P. the T.? And I know who P. the T. is. Maybe after he has "slithered" into the alumni I'll tell. Maybe not. Who knows? —"Rommie."

Dec. 26.—Well! Another "stuff day" is over. I for one am glad. I didn't stuff though. We had a turkey and a chicken. Why! Slim ate two thighs, two wings, one leg, and one giblet. Oh well! Slim only weighs about 170 lbs.

As for the Christmas tree it is doing fairly well. Such a time we had getting it! Pat got hands on the tree while I stood under the tree as helper. Next thing Pat was on top of my head laughing till she had the whole tree shaking. In her effort to scramble up the tree she accidentally kicked me on the nose. Whew! Blinks, snickers and giggles.—"Whizzer."

Dec. 27.—The New Year brings a new contributor to "Our Page" and I'm going to be a regular monthly contributor from now on. How very sorry I am to see Barbara Knowles leave Our Page. She was an excellent artist and I admired every picture of hers that appeared on Our Page.

Dec. 28.—Mother bought an ice cream freezer yesterday. Um yum! You bet we shall make good use of it. Lucky birds we are, an ice cream freezer and being on a farm where we can get all the rich cream and fresh eggs to make good ice cream.

Dec. 29.—Poor, dear Tabby (our pet cat). On these cold nights she would lie beside a cow and sleep there. But alas! she did it once too often and this morning we found her dead. Poor thing! A happy New Year to all.—"Joy Belle."

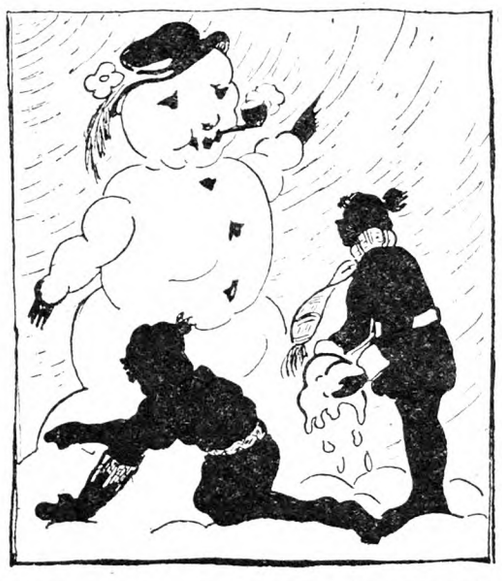
Dec. 24.—Another day—just another day among many—no different, no better or no worse. Went to town this morning, gleaned a couple of Christmas presents from fond relatives and finished my shopping. Dinner, dishes, and then I got the tree and went horseback riding. I love the wind in your face, the road running away from you; beauty, cold, but somehow it's wonderful. Some say horseback riding is exercise—yeah, exercise for the horse. Supper—the wind, cold, snow, the haunting beauty of Winter twilight. Some day when I'm having a tough time I can look back over the years and see these Winter evenings when the sun shines for a moment briefly, red and rosy over the distant hills and valley, touching the twigs of hemlocks till they glow like happiness and then fading and leaving the landscape white and still. Well,

(Continued on Page 128)

Pen and Ink—By Marion Weithorn (18), *New York*

Midnight—By Ruth Ziegler (18), *Ohio*

Carrying Out a Good Resolution—By Pearl Wilfert, New York



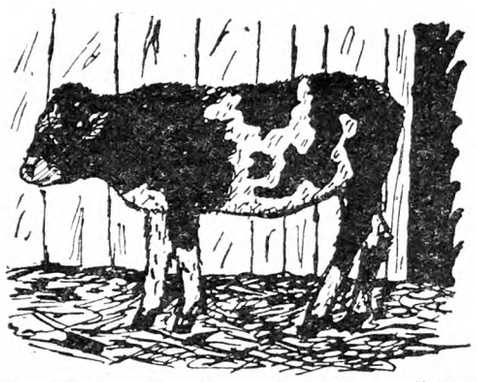
The Snow Man—By Marion Weithorn (18), *New York*

Drawn by Marion Weithorn (18), *New York*

Dear Friends: I am sending a recipe for butterscotch. Here it is: Mix one-half cup brown sugar and one-half cup white sugar with one-half cup water, adding one tablespoon butter and one-half teaspoon vinegar. Boil the mixture until it forms a hard ball when tried in cold water. While the mixture is cooking butter a pan and spread one-half cup of nut meats in it. When the mixture is cooked pour it over the nuts into the pan. This is very good butterscotch and easy to make.—Sent by Elsie Church (13), Massachusetts.

The Does—By Stanley Brown (18), *New York*

Mother Earth Admires Her New Ermine Coat—By Mildred Schlesinger (16), *New York*



Little Heifer Dozing—By Mary Gelletly (13), *Maryland*

Winter Winds—By Elda Matchulet (17), *Connecticut*

Drawn by Betty Marie Braun, Ohio

A Fancy

People say it's northern lights.
No, it's angels dressed in white
Seeing if the world's all right.

And when their work is done
Softly, gently, one by one
They vanish whence they have come.
—By Elizabeth Townsend (18), Massachusetts.

Drawn by Mildred Schlesinger (16), *New York*

Moonlight

Beautiful is the moonlight,
Touching the Infinite Dark,
Whose velvet robes are spread afar—
Amid whose locks blooms many a star;
Each a firefly spark.

Beautiful is the moonlight,
Shedding upon the sea
Its labyrinth of tangled beams—
Its crystal gems and golden streams—
Of midnight mystery.
—By Doris Butcher (15), New York.

Kitty Mine

I love to have you in my lap,
Love to have you purr and nap,
While I softly stroke your fur
Stretch your lazy self and purr;
Kitty mine.

Even if outside it storm,
You and I are nice and warm,
Close your eyes and softly rest
Things will all be for the best;
Kitty mine.
—By Jackson B. Moody (16), New York.

Yellow Roses

Yellow roses bring memories to me
Of my Iowa home. The crooked road
That led beside the snowballs—
A cluster of fragrant white and green.
On past the huge lilac tree
To the yellow frame house.
And clustered there in the valley
Were barn, chicken-house, and
The home of the ever-rooting pigs.
And farther up the valley between two hills
Hung the grapevine swing.
The machine shed under the willows
Its sagging top covered with moss.
With the brook gurgling past
The old swimming hole
With the mysteries of childhood
No longer worth solving.
And the yellow roses
Blooming before the open door
So that the wind bore the fragrance
As we were inside held by duty
But longing for the wind and sunshine
And the careless play of yesterday.
—By Clarice Gilbert, Wisconsin.

Drawn by Roy Garvey (16), *Connecticut*

Our Page This Month

The "Rhymes from the Rockies" have just arrived, at this the last moment, to add splendor to Our Page. We thank you, Florence Swan (ideal name for a poetess!), for that last vivid picture of Mother Nature's blue teacup. My little typist stopped there and sighed, saying, "I've never read anything like this before —never." I agreed with her that not even Longfellow— But we must not appear too vainglorious.

Our Page has also received a complimentary copy of a book of poems entitled "Just Verses—That's All," from June Doolittle, New Jersey, and autographed by June, as author. We assume that she will be pleased to hear from readers who liked her poetry appearing from time to time in O. P. Many of these poems are in the bound collection.

We can scarcely pass without commenting on Carl Ratsch and his experiment with New York. It is a fond belief on the part of the public, but how mistaken, that artists and writers do their work in large cities. Were you not surprised to find Sinclair Lewis coming from a farm to claim the Nobel prize in literature? When Carl returns to the Catskills we trust that he will discover the valuable material there at hand, and begin to use it. Travel experience often acts like a microscope between the mind and its environment, and brings up breath-taking flashes of insight and appreciation.

That Our Page is assembled here under country sky we owe to policy of THE R. N.-Y. in insisting that all who take part in its work shall not only preach but practice. Although this information is

given out from time to time, it does not seem to be generally known that when Our Page goes to press it starts from a point 200 miles from the city office, and travels through the mail by special delivery. Our Page contributors are welcomed at the New York office whenever they are able to call.

We wish to thank the Philippine and North Dakota contributors hesitating on the threshold of O. P. and confide to them our hope that we are to have them regularly from now on, and in personal incidents that touch their lives as closely as they have the courage to reveal. Meanwhile we will keep on trying to present country life in its true likeness, regardless of what we read or hear about it. It is by cutting close to the truth that we make our work striking, and gain variety. Send all contributions on or before the fifth of the month, to Iva Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York City, care THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. Contributions are welcome at all times, but copy received after the above date must be held over for the month following.

Drawn by John Branners (13), *Georgia*

I thought I would send this poem that my father learned when he was a little boy in the second grade. He taught it to me when I was in the second grade:

The Twelve Months

The new year comes with shout and laughter,
And sees 12 months following after.
First January all in white,
February, short and bright;
Breezy March goes tearing around,
But tearful April makes no sound.

May brings a pole of flowers crowned,
June strews roses on the ground;
A pop, a bang, July comes in;
Says August, "What a fearful din,"
September brings her pretty leaves,
October brings her golden sheaves,
But pale November waits to see,
December bring the Christmas tree.
—Dorothy Parkhurst (10), Maine.

The Little Flower

The sunset in the Golden West,
Shines as we lie down to rest.
The flowers close their petals bright,
And rest their heads the livelong night.
And then the flower has a shower of dew,
And it sleeps that way till the sky is blue,
It felt the warm sunshine on its face,
And said, "I am glad I was planted in this place.
—Richard Rochon (9), New York.

Spiders

Mrs. Spider is a fine housekeeper;
Dusts her web house every day,
And to dust it she shakes it;
Isn't that a funny way?

Should she wish to take a journey,
Off she starts without delay,
On a web track (her own spinning),
Isn't that a funny way?
—Dorothy Wright (11), Massachusetts.

My daddy is just beginning to take the paper, and when I saw the children's page, I though that I would send a drawing of my little toy dog [on page 127]. I am nine years old, and drew the picture myself. I am wonedring if it is good enough to put on Our Page.—Betty Marie Braun, Ohio.

The bees are in the clover,
Away out in the pasture;
They will get the honey,
And take it to their master.

The bees will work all day,
And come in late at night,
They do not stop to play,
Or to get into a fight.
—Edward Franz (12), Kentucky.

My Diary

(Continued from Page 127)

another day gone, and I go to bed dreaming that I am standing on a hill in the city of David that night so many years ago when Christ was born.

Dec. 25.—Christmas morning, and I am out of bed in a flash, and is it cold? Why, the stove has a beard of icicles and as for Santa Claus, well, I wouldn't be a bit surprised to find him frozen in the chimney. Open my presents and after thanking everybody in earshot, I make a dive for my coat and hat and depart to church. Ladies and gentlemen, I have finished my dinner and I never want to see food again as long as I live. Why, the sight of the cranberry dish alone gives me hysterics. I loaf all afternoon, but supper sees me creeping back and wading into a dish of whipped cream with something underneath it. We humans are funny creatures. I stand in my room a few minutes before going to bed listening to the wind howling around the corners of the house. The sound of the wind makes one feel cozy, as if he were in a warm interior and the cold wind is on the outside, but what of those people tonight who will go to bed physically hungry, then will recall this Christmas Day as one of the bitterest days of their lives? It's a tough, tough old world.—"One of the Mob."

Dec. 27.—Christmas is over and none of us sick, although we ate fruit, nuts and candy enough to feel "stuffed." Joe has succeeded in making an airplane model that will fly. I suggested naming it the "Spider" or "Dragonfly" on account of its spidery landing gear.

It is thawing again. I wonder if we are ever going to have snow enough so I can use my skis. So far we have had only a few inches. Coasting would be dandy if Joe hadn't broken the sled runner.—"Dizzy."

How We Spent Christmas

I suppose you are all rather tired and lonesome right after vacation, as I am. My sister and all my friends left today for college, and it seems quite empty around the house, but I enjoyed vacation so much that it is worth all the work we will have to do in school for the next five months. I am going to tell you all about my time during Christmas, and I sincerely hope it won't be dull for you to read.

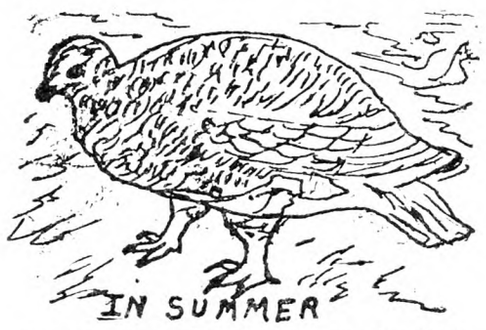
On Christmas Day we all took our skates and went to Minot. It is about 35 miles from here, has a population of 18,000. It is situated in a large valley on the banks of the Mouse River. Here they have built a large skating rink. It is great sport to skate on the river, there are large trees all along the banks, and we break dead branches and make large bonfires to keep warm and roast wieners and marshmallows. We have two large lakes to skate on near home, too, but I'd much rather skate on the river, winding in and out. We play "whip," "buck-a-rye," "pull away" and many other games on the ice. My friend had a very sad accident the other day. We had a car on the river and tied ropes to it, then one hung on to the rope and we all followed behind. My friend was in the rear end of the line and got the biggest swing. She fell on her head, and still has a very black eye, which isn't disappearing very fast.

Friday night our 4-H clubs had a program and party. There are about 20 members in the girls' club and about the same number in the boys'. Each club appointed a committee and the two committees met and prepared a program. Of course none of us is very experienced at acting or singing, but we had two plays, impersonations, and musical numbers, and everyone of us had a great time. We played games, stunts, and then had refreshments. We decorated the hall in our club colors; green and white. It looked very pretty.

We haven't any snow here at all, but quite often in the evening it gets so foggy we cannot see six rods ahead of us, then it gets misty and when we wake up in the morning the trees, bushes, fields, are all covered with a hard coating of snow. It is beautiful to look at. It shines and sparkles like jewels. Towards evening it melts, if the sun is shining, and falls off the trees and bushes. If you are walking among the trees it feels like a snowstorm.

The Christmas excitement is all over, so I suppose we will all settle down to reading books, going to school, and listening to the radio. It is coming in fine tonight. I am listening to "Amos and Andy."

I was very happy to hear from friends in New York but I would like to hear from more of you. Won't you please write? I hope it is not too late to wish you all a very, merry, happy New Year. Good-by for this time.—Algreta Knudson.

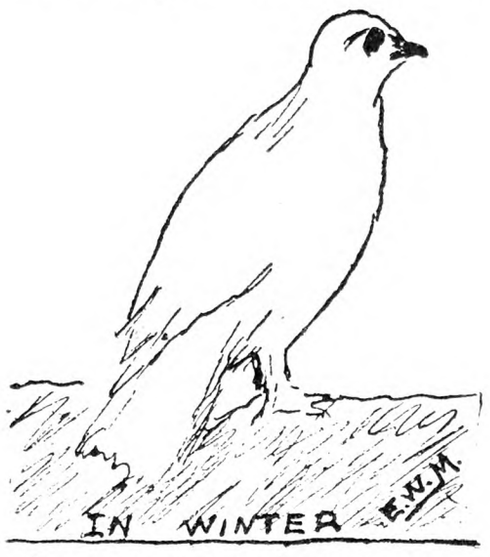


Drawn by Ethel Marshall (15), *Delaware*

The Snow Grouse

The snow grouse or ptarmigan is brown in Summer, with black spots on its tail and dark rings on its neck. When Winter approaches the entire coat of the grouse is beautifully changed to a pure white. The black spots and rings disappear, and the feathers gradually turn from light brown to soft gray, and from gray to a creamish yellow, and from yellow to a pure white.

This color alteration begins to take place in late Fall. At this time the feathers are quite dark, but the bird gradually acquires a beautiful coat of snow white as the cold weather arrives. Not many birds have different colored attire for Winter but the Almighty has provided certain modifications in order that living things may be protected from their marauding enemies. Among these modifications is the seasonal change of the ptarmigan's appearance. In the cold north



Drawn by Ethel Marshall (15), *Delaware*

regions this bird may seek its food without grave danger of enemies due to the fact that its variation in color blends so perfectly with the surrounding nature.—Ethel Marshall (15), Delaware.

Drawn by Mildred Schlesinger (16), *New York*

Grand Mesa—in June

I leave the banks
Barricaded with pines;
I say good-by to the shy columbines
I ply my oars toward other shores,
And glide through red water vines.

The trout fish leap
From the cool green deep,
And flash in the warm sunbeams;
The humming reel croons a song of sleep
Then I'm lost in a land of day dreams.

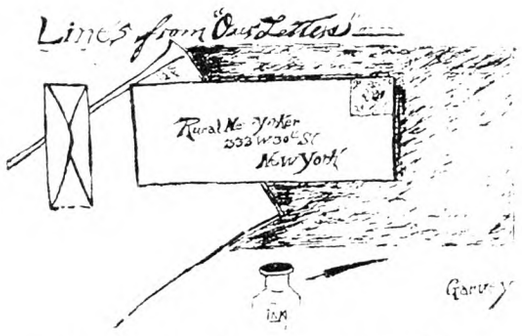
Grand Mesa—in January

Deep 'neath the snow
In a prison of ice,
Transformed in this land of Paradise.
Aloof, unfriendly and silent—the pines
Gone are the haunts of the columbines.

In this mountain resort
You never would know
That hundreds of cabins
Lie buried in snow,
Where only last Summer
Tourists laughed with delight
In the cool thin air
Of a Colorado night.

Observations

With frothy clouds
And sparkling rills,
Grand Valley, with its high blue hills
Is Mother Nature's blue teacup.
She whips some cream
(The mists I mean)
And every morning fills it up.
—By Florence Swan (16), Colorado.



Drawn by Roy Garvey (16), *Connecticut*

"Just a line to tell you how glad I am to see my poem in print. The place I describe in 'Yellow Roses' is the house in Iowa where I spent much time as a child. I remember it as a dear place in memory, but when I went back I found the hills were too close, and that I felt crowded. The place had not changed much materially. Today is one of these gray dismal days. The roads are fringed with dirty snow and the black, bare trees drip water, forming puddles. I rather like thick, white fog, for it makes me feel that I am curtained on an island, although I am really in the Middle West."—Clarice Gilbert, Wisconsin.

"I wonder if Lupus is any relation to the dreaded disease of that name? And Pembroke is really out of the bag! Congratulations to all concerned. The Nature Puzzle about reindeer was most appropriate. Everything was interesting, but I enjoyed the drawings and 'How We Spent Christmas,' most of all."—Clark Allender (16), West Virginia.

"By this time I am pretty certain that Grace Cullis is Pembroke. I am inclined to think that Alice Chew writes Caesar 2nd, but I wouldn't swear to it. I was tempted not to write this time when I found out it was so late, but I had vowed I would, so write I must whether it gets there in time or not."—Eugenia Powers (17), Vermont.

"I wish you could see Grand Valley now. On the first day of the year it began to snow, and now the whole valley is like a great white cup. Sometimes it looks blue—when the sun shines—and this is what made me think of the simile I used in one of my 'Rhymes.' Grand Mesa is a large flat-topped mountain which encloses the whole east end of the valley. It is quite a Summer resort because of its many lakes and cool mountain air. I spent some of my vacation last Summer up there."—Florence Swan (16), Colorado.

"I am sorry Barbara Knowles is leaving. We have admired her sketches. When I wrote last we had a lot more foxes than we have now. The furs are hanging in an upstairs room prior to shipping. Roxy, that very human fox, is serenading the new moon, though the rest of his mates seem quiet. We use the chloroform on this ranch. I believe this is the best way. I know I'd prefer it."—Stanley Brown (18), New York.

"I am sending a couple of specimens of my doggerel, one of which is 'Johnnie's Punishment,' from which I have got rid of the excess logwood. I have small doubt that the renowned Pembroke is Lois Russell of New York."—Silvio Bedini (13), Connecticut.

"I think I shall tell you a little about myself. I am a Filipino boy of 18. I am five feet and four inches tall and a senior at C. L. A. S. (high school). I would like very much to exchange letters, views and pictures from girls and boys all over the United States, as this will help me to improve my English expression."—Sergio M. Monter, Philippine Islands.

Johnnie's Punishment

"Hey, Tom, gimme than answer,"
Whispered Johnnie to his neighbor,
"I helped ya' lots of times, ya' know,
An' I deserve at least that favor!"

"Johnson," said the teacher,
"Come up here to me,"
Johnnie went and, oh, my gosh,
What he got you'll see!

Miss Green put plaster over his mouth
For the whispering he had done,
For causing a class disturbance,
And to stop his having fun.

Johnnie was in a terrible plight
I did with him agree,
But I said it was his fault,
He oughtn't be so free.

They all went out for recess,
Except Johnnie the Miserable,
Who, when relieved at half-past three,
Made himself invisible.
—Silvio A. Bedini (13), Connecticut.

Contributors List

* Marks the names of those whose work appears on Our Page this month.

New York.—Paula Gadshill, *Marjorie Oakes (9), Hazel Oakes, Catherine Maasch (15), *Ruth Orr (17), Nettie Sherrill (9), Charles Ransom, Irene McClowe, Alice Hostalek, Mary Kennedy, Rolin Miller, *Carl Ratsch (16), Irene Sanders, Eva Durant, *Mildred Schlesinger (16), Frances Sunderlin, *Janet Ingersoll (14), Lynford Shufelt, Virginia DiDonato (14), Gladys Mickle, Charles Atwell, Billy Frost (11), Dorothy Brodine, *Pearl Wilfert, *Marion Weithorn (18), Gladys McLeod, Hazel Taylor (16), Teresa Prinzing (16), Richard Roth (16), Walter Roth (8), Helen Gabrys, *Edward Gabrys, Elizabeth Boyer (10).

Pennsylvania. — Norma Hamann (9), *Erma Herschy, Edna Rowley (12), Claris Rowley (17), Edna Wynick (16), Edith Hurlburt, Letitea Butt, Violet Cooper, Dorothy Shearer (14), Laurence Hill, Arthur Garwin, Martha Carr, Marion Bowman (10), Eleanor Larson (10), *Verna Herschy, Elsie Rettal (11), Elsie Springer (16), Robert Springer.

Connecticut. — Donald Prescott (9), Mildred Buck (12), Genevoya Pilecka (14), Lena Padvla (9), Elsie Church, *Silvio Bedini (13), Elda Matcholat (17), Roy Garvy, Carl Padula (11).

New Hampshire.—Ruth Glidden (13), Eldora Drury (18), Fred Drowne.

Massachusetts. — Elizabeth Grady, Irene Hughes (18), Eleanor Morison, Dorothy Wright (11), Elizabeth Townsend (18), Frances Feldman (12).

New Jersey.—Helen Durir, Dorothy Barrett, Helen Yurczyszyn (13), Rose Ruzicka (15), Frank Naab, Josephine Kowalaski (11), Susan Johnson (10), *Alice Chew (16), William Drehl (10), Irene Hickman, Sophie Ratka (9).

Vermont. — Adele Garfield (17), Henrietta Northrup, Mary Buston, Paul Chamberlain, Elriva Lorenzin (9), Eugenia Powers.

Maryland.—Grace Dearth (17), Joan Barber, Thelma Dearth, Elizabeth Adinis (12), Betty Harrison (9).

Ohio.—Harold Hindall, Miriam Ziegler (14), Dorothy Moore, Jane E. Goddard (15).

Maine.—Dorothy Parkhurst (18).
West Virginia.—Clark Allender (16).
Kentucky.—Edna Franz, Edward Franz.
Georgia.—*John Brannen.
Wisconsin.—Elizabeth George (14).
Colorado.—Florence Swan (16).
Rhode Island.—Cleo Josephson.
North Dakota.—Algreta Knudson.
Philippines.—Sergio Monter (18).

Letters Wanted

Letters to correspondents under this heading or appearing on Our Page should be mailed to this office in care of Iva Unger. Seal and stamp envelope as usual, addressing with name and State. Several letters can be sent under the same cover to save postage.

Bernice Woods, New York; Catherine Maasch (15), New York; Letetia Butt (13), Pennsylvania; Alden Rowley (16), Pennsylvania; Edna Rowley (12), Pennsylvania; Paul Chamberlain (7), Vermont; Sara Baker, Maryland; Elizabeth George, Wisconsin; Martha Carr (14), Pennsylvania.

Seen in the Shops

Plaids of all sorts are seen among the new dress goods. Plaid silks often show a large design in pastel colors, or black and white; the silks do not usually show brilliant tartans, but display plaid designs in fashionable colors. Plaid cottons are featured among fabrics for southern wear; among them are all sorts of ginghams. It is said this is to be a gingham season. There are some pretty little sleeveless sports dresses of gingham with white or colored linen jackets.

The fashionable shops offer what they call "off shades" in stockings. The pinkish "nude" tones are no longer fashionable; with black we see gun metal, vapor, or a misty shade called Aztec, with brown or beige shades just a little off the hue of the costume, and with other colors the soft tints called fallow, grain or mushroom. January saw many bargain sales of silk hosiery. It is always a good plan to buy two pairs at a time exactly the same shade, for so often one stocking of a pair will begin to go before the other.

The new silk or wool scarfs are only about eight inches wide with fringed ends. Many of them are double and two-toned, being lined with a lighter color. The fringe is only about an inch deep, and is not knotted. We have seen some very pretty ones of Scotch tartans, both silk and wool.

Among fur coats of the sports type, kid is very pretty, especially in platinum gray. The fur is quite short, and has a natural irregular wave. As the hair is rather wiry, this fur wears well. It is often used as trimming on cloth coats.

Handmade trimmings are featured on many new dresses, including folds and pipings set together with faggoting and handmade "wheels." We also see handmade neckwear in white crepe de chine made of folds set together in the same way. Some rather elaborate neckwear of this sort was seen for $2.74 a yard. As it was made of loops and curves of the folds brought together by embroidery stitches, is is quite readily divided and made into collars and cuffs to fit.

Gray is offered as a new color for Spring, and there are some very pretty readymade dresses in crepe de chine, showing soft tones of pigeon gray.

A touch of white continues to hold favor with black dresses and ensembles. White gloves, both glace and suede, are in high favor, and the long gloves are demanded with costumes of ceremony. They are not cheap; 16-button gloves were noted recently for $7.95 the pair. Very nice slip-on gloves in the short lengths are offered in white French suede for $2.95.

Among the trimming furs we saw white galapin banding for $3.95 a yard; this is very much used as trimming on black gowns, at neck or wrists, or edging the elbow sleeves of the little coatees that are so much worn with evening dresses. We see many of these evening ensembles, the dress being accompanied by a little coat of the same material.

There are many bead necklaces and bracelets in crocheted effects, made of small beads. One new model noted was a collar of beads crocheted in points, and finished in front with a bowknot, the ends of the bowknot terminating in balls. The imported bead necklaces of this type are usually in shadings of coral and turquoise.

We saw some suits for skiing in sizes 14 to 20 for $9.75; the jacket was reversible, pockets and all, jersey on one side, corduroy on the other, and tight knitted cuffs. They had the usual Norwegian trousers, fitting in closely at the ankle, and were very businesslike. Skiing trousers of waterproofed corduroy interlined with suede cloth are displayed, and skating costumes of velveteen.

Black organdie is made into very sophisticated evening dresses, combined with net, and worn over black taffeta.

Some especially pretty house dresses seen in the January sales were white linen, trimmed with bandings of bright green. Some were sleeveless, with bands cut circular to fit around the armhole, and others had short sleeves edged with the color.

What a Farm Woman Reads

Here is a list of books I have especially enjoyed in the past year. These notes about them may be of interest to some other farm woman who is selecting books for herself or her family or to some group of women who are making up the lists for a community library.

In Michael Pupin's splendid autobiography "Immigrant to Inventor," there were many technicalities I could not understand, but the book is made up of many things besides technicalities and electrical experiments, for it tells of his early life as a herd boy in the Serbian village of Idvor, and of his wonderful mother and her religion. Of his mother the author says, "Her religion taught her how to catch the spirit of science and I was always certain that science can teach us that spirit of religion." In 1874 he came to America with only five cents in his pocket; his subsequent adventures as a farm hand, painter, factory worker, graduate of Columbia, Cambridge and the University of Berlin, is a complete and understandable account of the Americanization of an immigrant, and of the marvelous growth of modern science.

A good biography is Burton J. Hendricks' "The Training of an American." It is the early life and letters of Walter H. Page, and tells of his life in the South, his work as a publisher, his interest in his country and in all humanity.

Of special interest to farmers is "Hunger Fighters," by Paul de Kruief. This is the dramatic, fascinating tale of brave men who have given their time and often their lives to discovering and fighting the enemies which injure and destroy our crops. An earlier book, "Microbe Hunters," tells of men like Pasteur and Walter Reed who drove the scourge of rabies, yellow fever and malaria from the land.

The boys of the family will like Booth Tarkington's new book "Penrod Jashber," for Penrod and his friends Sam, Herman and Verman, take up the detective business and mystify their frantic families, neighbors and even the police of the town.

I have always thought I did not like mystery stories but after I started Mary R. Rinehart's "The Door," I sadly neglected my household until it was finished. Later I had the same experience with Earle Derr Biggers' 'Charlie Chan Carries On," a story which follows a murderer on a round-the-world trip. Needless to say in both cases I failed to guess the identity of the guilty man until the very end of the book.

Another exciting novel is "Cimarron," by Edna Ferber. The setting is in a frontier town in Oklahoma in the early days and its main characters are the charming but worthless Yancy Cravat and his aristocratic wife, Sabra. In the course of the story there are many stirring episodes; the run into the territory for land, the shooting affrays, the Sunday service in the gambling house and the mad excitement over the discovery of gold in Oklahoma.

Any man or woman who has lived in the country will like Robert Lemmon's delightful little book "Doc Lemmon," in which Doc Lemmon, a farmer and horse doctor, tells of his life on the farm.

"Better Country," by Dallas Lore Sharp, is one of the best books written by that great naturalist, who has since passed on to that only "better country." This book is a treasure, especially for those who have driven, or hope some day, to drive across the continent. The author resigns his professorship at the university and he and his wife leave their home, garden and bees at Hingham, near Boston, and drive to Santa Barbara, Calif., which is to be the better country. They cross the Mississippi, drive through Kansas in the rain, go over Raton Pass, through the desert and come at last to Casa Loma in Santa Barbara. Both the home and the country are even fairer than their dreams, and they are very happy there, but in the Spring they return to Hingham. As an explanation in the last chapter he says: "There were so many things we needed to do in Hingham, and nothing which we needed to do in Santa Barbara, yet it was the country-of-nothing-to-do which we had set out to find. And we were turning our backs on it. The "better country" was to be beautiful, too, as beautiful as Santa Barbara. And there was to be no Winter there, just as in Santa Barbara. Then why were we going back to Hingham? We had not honestly answered. We had ceased from reasoning, that was plain, and were acting from instinct, obeying some inner ancestral urge, deeper seated than our common sense and more powerful than our so-called wills."

"John Brown's Body," by Stephen Vincent Benet, is a stirring, dramatic story of the Civil War told in poetry. It contains beautiful word pictures of Lincoln, Lee and the other great leaders.

According to some critics, "A Lantern in Her Hand," by Bess Streeter Aldrich, does not rank high when judged solely by literary standards, but it is a lovely story of the happy, normal life of Abbie and Will Deal and their children, a story that seems very true to life.

One of the most interesting books I have read in a long time is "Labrador Looks at the Orient," by Sir Wilfred T. Grenfell. For the first time in many years the Labrador doctor had a vacation, and he and his wife went on a 12-months' trip around the world, visiting Egypt, Palestine, India, China and Japan. He describes the past history and present-day events in these countries in an enthusiastic half-humorous manner that gives the reader the feeling of being really with him.

Dorothy Canfield's book "The Deepening Stream" is a beautiful story. It tells principally of Matey Gilbert, of her sister Priscilla, her brother Francis, her father and her mother whose struggle for supremacy and whose dependence on each other she never understood until the hour of her father's death. Matey is left a legacy by her aunt, and in claiming it she finds in the Quaker, Adrian Fort, the understanding and love she has needed all her life. When the war breaks out they take their children, leave their happy peaceful home and go to France. Adrian joins the ambulance service and Matey works with French friends. The chapters on the horrors of those years in Paris and her difficulty in understanding her country's and even her husband's attitude toward the war are very vivid and realistic. Their safe return home to Adrian's old father, who understands her feelings, makes a beautiful ending for the story. ELIZABETH F. TOWNSEND.

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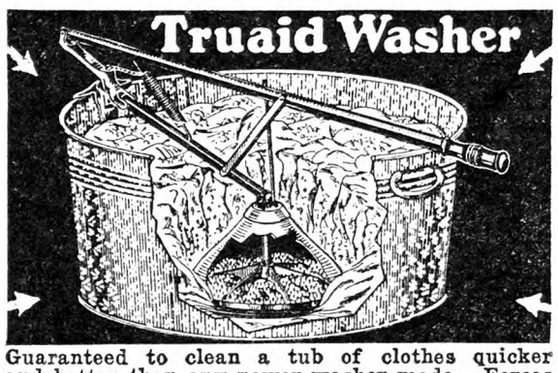

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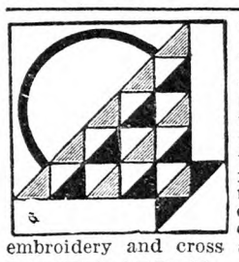

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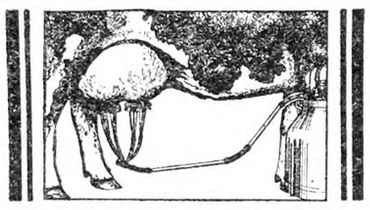

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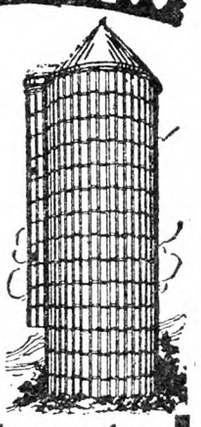

Were you among the "profit" class this year—with a full silo of rich succulent food for reducing milk costs? Or must your cows extract milk this winter from expensive icy-cold field fodder of low food value.

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Live Stock and Dairy

Calf Raising by the Dry Grain Method

When calves are raised on milk or milk products according to accepted standards the information has no news value. When calves are not raised in an orthodox manner, on a ration entirely devoid of milk products, that is news. When these calves not only develop normally, but are grown at a considerable saving in feed cost and labor, that not only is news, but is of great value to the dairy production industry as a whole.

The development of this new method of raising calves was necessarily slow. Established precedents in calf raising were discarded not because they were nutritionally unsound, but they were either too expensive for farmers raising calves in the fluid milk areas, or they were too cumbersome.

The first step in this study was to find the minimum milk requirements for a calf and secondly to find a combination of feeding stuffs which when fed dry would produce normal growth in the calves. The reason for trying to find a satisfactory dry mix was because many farmers although knowing that calves could be raised satisfactorily on gruels, refused to feed them because of the care necessitated in order that digestive disturbances were not prevalent.

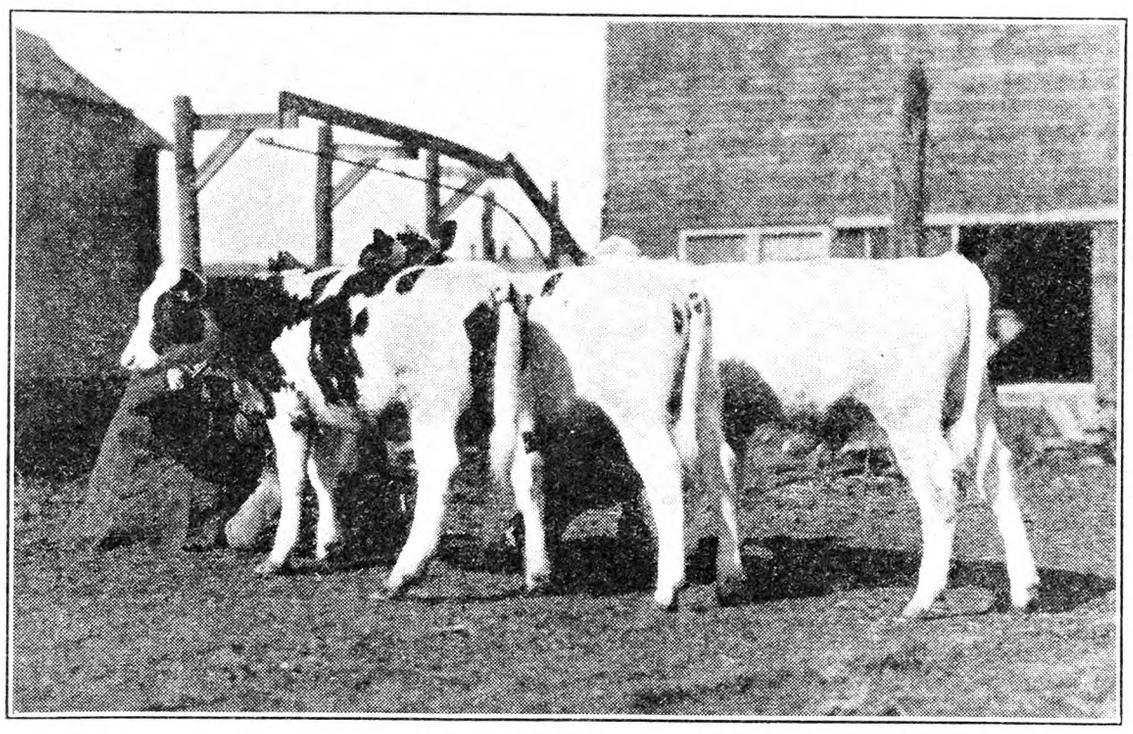
After two years of experimentation it was found that whole milk should be fed to calves for 30 days. From this date, a calf could subsist on dry feeds, hay and water. From our previous knowledge of calf feeding, we felt that as milk was the normal diet of a calf, milk in some form or milk protein should be included in the dry mixture. In following out this idea, a ration was developed which contained 20 per cent skim-milk powder. Thirteen calves were raised on this mixture. The animals appeared thrifty, strong and consumed the grain ration with apparent relish, but they were not normal for height and weight at six months of age. Furthermore this ration was quite expensive as there was $44 worth of skim-milk powder in one ton of the mixture. This ration has been tried with 40 per cent of skim-milk powder with slightly better results, but the price of raising calves was prohibitive because the milk supplement alone in the ration was worth $88 in a ton of feed.

Many other rations were tried in the last six years, but were unsuccessful in satisfying our requirements until the soluble blood flour ration was developed. With this ration normal calves in every respect were raised which developed into excellent cows with a normal breeding and productive history.

The composition of the ration was as follows: 25.0 lbs. yellow corn meal; 12.5 lbs. wheat bran; 12.5 lbs. linseed oil meal; 37.5 lbs. ground oats; 12.5 lbs. soluble blood flour; 1.0 lbs. finely pulverized limestone; 1.0 lbs. finely pulverized steam bone meal; 1.0 lbs. salt.

The management of calves raised in this way is very simple. The calf is allowed to suckle its dam from 24 to 36 hours and then penned up and pail fed twice a day. Up to the time the calf is three weeks of age it is limited to six pounds of whole milk a day. This dry grain and hay is kept in front of the animal after the 10th day of milk feeding. As soon as the calf has finished drinking its milk, some grain is rubbed on its muzzle, and, after doing this for several days, the animal will be eating grain of its own accord. At the end of the third week, warm water is gradually substituted for the whole milk until at the 30-day period the calf is subsisting on water, dry grain and hay. When the calf is 30 days of age it should be eating from one-half to one pound of grain a day. From this time the animal should get all the grain it will clean up until it is consuming six pounds a day. This is the maximum grain feeding and will be reached when the animal is five months of age. The rest of the nutrients will be got from a good quality legume or mixed hay.

After the animal is six months of age, an ordinary growing mixture may be substituted for the soluble blood flour ration. The ration can be mixed at home for $65 a ton and the calves are raised for a total feed cost of from $28 to $32 a head to six months of age. This means a saving of from $25 to $50 a head in the cost of raising replacements when compared to some of the older established methods.



Dry-fed Calves Raised on Farm of J. V. D. Bergen, Somerset, Co., N. J.

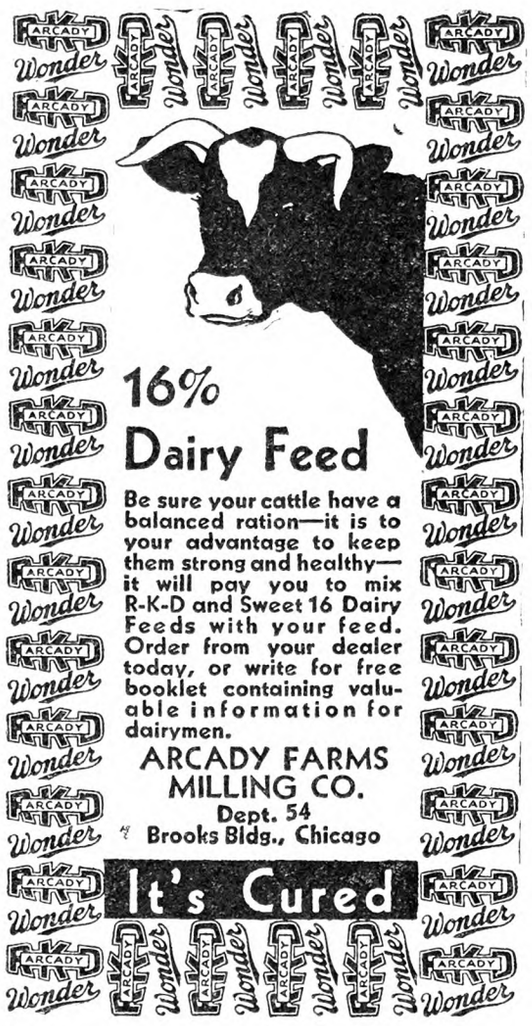
Frequently in the second month the animals have a thin appearance, but this does not mean anything except that the calves have lost the so-called milk bloom. Frequently in the first month on the dry grain, our experimental calves averaged one pound gain a day although appearing thin. Dried blood, most of the blood meals on the market, or fertilizer blood will not work in this ration. Soluble blood flour must be used.

This method of feeding is being used by almost a thousand farmers in New Jersey with excellent results. One man who has a herd of about 140 milking Jerseys made the statement that if he had all the whole milk he wanted to feed his calves, he would still use the dry fed mixture. Even if it cost him more money to raise his calves he would still continue to use it. His reasons for that statement was that he has raised a hundred calves on it without a case of scours and at a great saving in labor and feed cost.

J. W. BARTLETT.

Details of Feeding Dairy Cows

I would like directions for feeding my milks cows, the correct time for foddering and feeding. At the present time I am feeding twice a day and foddering three times a day. Am feeding 20 per cent dairy ration along with beet pulp. I feed the first thing in the morning, at five o'clock; a light fodder of shredded corn stalks at seven, all the clover hay they will clean up at noon. I feed again at four P. M. and another fodder of shredded corn stalks at six o'clock; all they will eat during the night. Am feeding at the rate of one pound of feed to three of milk. It seems to me that foddering so closely after feeding has a tendency to work the feed through so fast they do not obtain the full results of the feed. In my dairy I have cans



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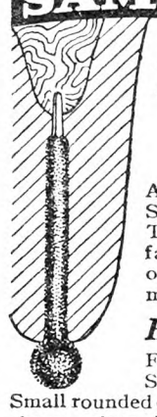

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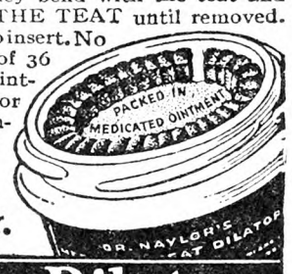

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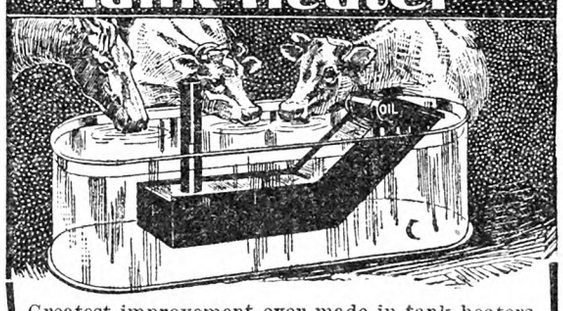

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street New York City

ranging from 40 to 60 pounds of milk daily. Is it practical to feed a cow giving 60 pounds of milk, at the same rate of one pound of feed to three of milk as a cow giving only thirty pounds of milk?
New Jersey. R. J. M.

The exact order in which roughage and grain are given it not so essential as one might think. Regularity and abundance are necessary. The cows themselves will attend to the digestion and assimilation of the feed. Of course they should have water when they want it.

As to proportion of feed to milk given, that should be varied. Cows should be treated as individuals in this matter, so far as possible. A general rule for the high producing Holsteins is one pound of grain to four of milk, and of the Jersey and Guernsey, one to three.

With the exception of adjusting this matter of feed to production more equitably, these cows appear to be treated well.

Various Milk Prices

The following retail prices of bottled milk per quart to family trade are reported by U. S. Department of Agriculture:

Birmingham, Ala., 16c; San Francisco., Calif., 13-14c; Denver, Colo., 10c; Miami, Fla., 20c; Chicago, Ill., 13c; South Bend, Ind., 12c; Davenport, Ia., 12c; Topeka, Kan., 8-10c; Lexington, Ky., 14c; New Orleans, La., 14c; Baltimore, Md., 14c; Detroit, Mich., 13c; Duluth, Minn., 11c; St. Louis, Mo., 12c; Butte, Mont., 13c; Lincoln, Neb., 10c; Albuquerque, N. M., 15c; Greensboro, N. C., 15c; Grand Forks, N. D., 10c; Altoona, Pa., 12c; Nashville, Tenn., 14c; El Paso, Tex., 14c; New Brunswick, N. J., 15c; New York, N. Y., 15-18c; Pittsburgh, Pa., 13c; Hartford, Conn., 15c.

In many of these markets special milk is sold at higher prices.

Regional producers' prices, per 100 lbs., for standard grade milk testing 3.5, delivered f.o.b. local shipping point or country plant, are as follows:

	Average Jan., 1931	Jan., 1930
New England	$3.01	$3.74
Middle Atlantic	2.63	3.02
East North Central..	2.29	2.57
West North Central.	2.12	2.34
South Atlantic	3.09	3.49
East South Central..	2.25	2.50
West South Central.	2.13	2.32
Mountain	2.32	2.64
Pacific	2.20	2.40

Feeding Different Grades of Steers

The Ohio Station is carrying on an interesting steer-feeding test. Three different grades of feeder steers, choice, medium and common, were purchased on the Chicago market on November 12 for $9, $7 and $5 per cwt. respectively. The average weight of each lot was about 650 lbs. The experimental feeding period began on December 6.

The same ration is fed to all the cattle, but each lot is fed separately in order to keep an accurate record of the food eaten; the amount of corn eaten will be a measure of the appetites of the respective lots. The ration consists of 10 lbs. of corn silage, 1½ lbs. of protein concentrate made up of equal parts of linseed meal and cottonseed meal, 2 lbs. of mixed hay, and a full feed of ground ear corn.

After a feeding period of five or six months the test will be closed and market valuations obtained for the different groups.

Farming in the Philippines

This is the fourth month of good weather we have had for quite a long time. It was so hard to do very much when it was so hot. We need rain badly now. In some places the crops are already ruined. It is too bad.

The Philippines, as a home, can never become progressive if everything needed is imported from other countries. They are gifted by nature with healthful climate and fertile lands in which crops could be raised in great plenty, but unless there are boys who are not afraid to go out into the fields and soil their clothes and put these lands under cultivation, the Philippines cannot use much of their hidden wealth. By having agricultural schools, more boys are being taught, that it is not a disgrace to go to the fields and till the soil, because by doing so more lands are being put under cultivation, thereby making the Philippines a progressive agricultural nation.

Because of this valuable training taught in agricultural schools, young boys are beginning to realize the value of agricultural education, for this is the only training by which they can prepare themselves to be loyal citizens; that is, by drawing from the earth the hidden wealth of the Philippines. The old idea that farming is an occupation which belongs only to the lower class of people is now fading. Many young boys are now going to these schools in great number. For example the enrollment in the Central Luzon Agricultural School this year is almost one thousand students, and this proves that the young boys realize now the value of agricultural education more than ever before.

Our girls, who once thought that the sons of the farmers were disagreeable young boys for the simple reason that their clothes are not as fine as those of lawyers and other estimable young boys, are changing their minds. They will soon come to the conclusion that these boys whom they once treated with indifference, are the real heroes, because they are the ones who furnish the people with food to save them from starvation. As a proof of this, girls can now be found studying side by side with the farmers' sons in many farm schools. They are given training in housekeeping and household arts, making them better women, fitted to be good mothers of our future Filipinos.

Because of these schools boys are now preparing themselves to declare war against the uncultivated areas of the Philippines which lie at the mercy of the farmers' hands. They are becoming scientific farmers because in school they are trained to put into action the dignity of labor and by such means they will be able to turn the virgin lands, and cogonales into productive fields, thus drawing from the earth the national wealth of the Philippines. They are the boys who can accomplish things that are worth while, and who let no obstacles stand in the way of the successful discharge of their duties as Filipino citizens. Thus agricultural schools affect the Filipino home life in that they make it comfortable, progressive and happy. — Sergio M. Monter, Philippines.

Advice About Grohoma

"Farmers should not accept the claims advanced for a new grain sorghum called 'Grohoma,' which has been offered at prices 20 to 50 times those of well-known and adapted varieties." This warning from the U. S. Department of Agriculture is given by Prof. Alvin Kezer, head of the Agronomy Department at the Colorado Agricultural College. Two fields of "Grohoma" were grown in Colorado last Summer in Washington and Kit Carson Counties, but only one-fifth of the sorghum heads were ripe in the latter field on Sept. 22, Prof. Kezer says. The warning issued from Washington, D. C., states that "grain-sorghum specialists describe 'Grohoma' as medium-late in maturity and unlikely to mature safely north of Kansas, Missouri and Illinois. 'Grohoma' has sweet stalks which are dry (not juicy)." The warning continues:

"Under favorable conditions and in thin stands it develops large, bushy heads, but the specialists point out that large heads are not necessarily associated with large yields. They consider it probable that 'Grohoma' is about equal to other grain sorghums in feeding value and that the protein content of the grain is about the same.

"The claims in regard to the origin and value are sensational and inaccurate. There is no reliable evidence that 'Grohoma' is superior to or will outyield other well-known varieties which have been tested and which may be recommended on the basis of experimental tests. Present information, says the Bureau of Plant Industry, does not justify an exorbitant price for the seed of an almost unknown and untried crop."

Coming Meetings and Shows

Jan. 26-31.—Pittsburgh Poultry Show, Diamond Market House, Pittsburgh, Pa. Secretary Harry J. Singer, P. O. Box 447, North Side Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Jan. 27-30. — Farm Products and Equipment Show, Armory, Trenton, N. J.

Jan. 28-30. — Eastern meeting, New York State Horticultural Society, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Jan. 29-31.—New Haven Poultry Show, Troop A Armory, 869 Orange St., New Haven, Conn.

Feb. 2-4.—Ohio State Horticultural Society, Horticultural Building, Ohio State University, Columbus.

Feb. 2-6.—Farmers' Week, Ohio State Agricultural College, Columbus, Ohio.

Feb. 3-6. — New York State Grange, 58th annual session, State Armory, Olean, N. Y.

Feb. 9-14. — Farm and Home Week, Cornell College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

March 16-21. — International Flower Show, Grand Central Palace, New York City.

March 24-26.—Farm and Home Week, College of Agriculture, Orono, Maine.

Live Stock Sales

Feb. 18-19.—Shorthorn Congress Show and Sale, Livestock Pavilion, Chicago, Ill.

Feb. 25.—W. S. Corsa's Gregory Farm Percheron Sale, Whitehall, Ill.

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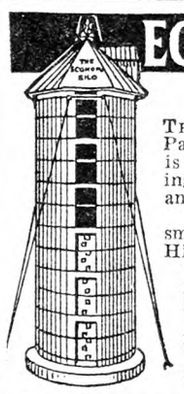

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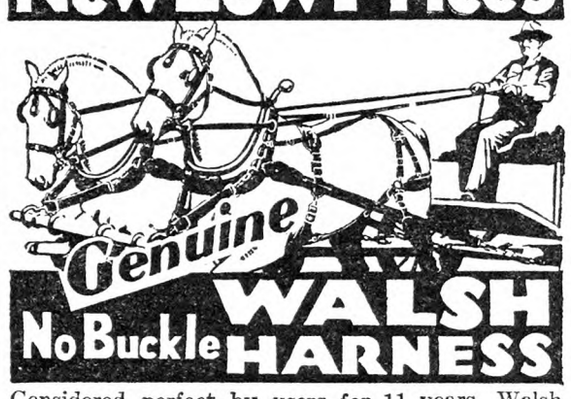

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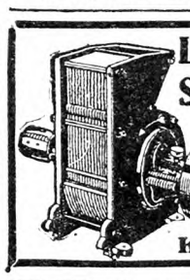

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Registered bull calves of 1930 that can be grown out for next year's service and some yearling bulls now ready for service.
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KERR'S GUARANTEED LIVELY CHICKS

N. Y. State Egg Contest

Carried on at New York State School of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island. Summary for third month, December:

Beginning with the report for December the printed records of points earned will be reported in whole numbers only. This plan will be followed in reporting points on pens as well as individuals and of course the decimals will be dropped in the weekly reports as well as in the monthly summaries.

This does not mean that the fractions of points will be lost. The fractions will be carried on all our records just the same as in the past. However, the printed reports will not carry the decimals.

Our Connecticut neighbor, the Storrs Contest, in adopting the point system has followed the plan of omitting fractions in their printed reports, which present tabulations in more readable form than is possible with decimals.

Under the new plan, contestants may wonder how it is possible for one pullet, scoring 29 points to place second and another scoring the same number to place third. The explanation is that the former actually scored 29.50 points while the latter made 29.25 points. In other words placings are made on the fractions of a point, but the fractions do not appear in print.

This change which we believe will have the approval of contestants will make for simplicity and a more readable record without sacrificing accuracy in reporting results to pen owners.

A pen of Leghorns from Pratt Experiment Farm continues to lead the contest in total to date with a score of 604 points from 666 eggs. Competition, however, is still close for the second high entry, a pen of R. I. Reds, owned by Moss Farm, allowed the leader only a three-point gain over their lead of a month ago.

High pen for the month goes to W. S. Hannah for the fifth time in two years of competition. The score of these birds was 226 points from 232 eggs. Honorable mention goes to the Buff Plymouth Rocks from Far-A-Way Farm which tied the monthly winners in number of eggs but scored five less points.

R. I. Red 84-1, owned by Moss Farm, was high scorer for the month with 31 points and 30 eggs. Another Red, 82A, entered from Walker Farm of New Hampshire was second with 29 points and 28 eggs, followed by Roy A. Keute's Leghorn 3-1, the only White Leghorn among two R. I. Reds, a Barred Rock, and a White Wyandotte in the first five places.—C. D. Anderson, Manager Egg-laying Contest.

Table No. 1.—Egg production; feed consumption.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Leghorns	710	8.8	1.05	1.84	0.88	2.04
Wyandottes	10	10.1	1.80	3.20	0.88	2.04
R. I. Reds	110	16.1	2.43	3.23	0.88	2.04
Barred Rocks	60	11.5	1.43	2.81	0.88	2.04
Buff Rocks	10	23.2	2.90	2.60	0.88	2.04
White Rocks	20	7.5	.75	2.60	0.88	2.04
Av. 910 pullets		10.0	1.62	2.60	....	...

1—Variety; 2—Number of pullets; 3—Average eggs per pullet; 4—Pounds dry mash per pullet; 5—Pounds grain per pullet; 6—Moist mash and oats; 7—Milk, oats and cornmeal.

Table No. 2.—Return above cost of feed per pullet.

Variety	Value of eggs per pullet	Cost of feed	Return above cost of feed
Leghorns	$0.308	$0.139	$0.169
Wyandottes	.361	.185	.176
R. I. Reds	.576	.200	.376
Barred Rocks	.411	.168	.243
Buff Rocks	.830	.200	.630
White Rocks	.268	.148	.120

Table No. 3.—Wholesale egg prices for December.

	Dec.2	Dec.9	Dec.16	Dec.23	Dec.30	Av.
White	$0.46½	$0.40	$0.38	$0.40	$0.41	$0.42
Brown	.49	.42	.37	.43	.43	.43
Med.	.34	.29	.25	.26	.31	.29
Pullet	.31	.27	.21	.21	.27½	.26

Table No. 4.—Cost of feed.

Average Analysis: Protein, 20.4 per cent; carbohydrates, 54.4 per cent; fat, 4.3 per cent; fiber, 5.3 per cent; ash, 8.1 per cent.

300 lbs. yellow cornmeal	$ 6.48
250 lbs. wheat bran	3.58
100 lbs. standard middlings	1.47
100 lbs. ground oats	1.63
100 lbs. meat scraps, 50% protein	3.70
50 lbs. Alfalfa leaf meal	1.39
50 lbs. fish meal	2.13
50 lbs. skim-milk, dried	3.75
1000 lbs. cost	$24.13
100 lbs. cost	2.42

Table No. 5.—Scratch feed.

200 lbs. cracked corn	$ 4.32
100 lbs. wheat	1.71
300 lbs. grain cost	$ 6.03
100 lbs. cost	2.01

Table No. 6.—High pens for December (31 days).

	Points	Eggs
W. L., W. S. Hannah & Sons	226	232
Bf. P. R., Far-A-Way Farm	221	232
W. L., The Pioneer Hatchery	216	213
R. I. R., Cane Poultry Farm	216	232
R. I. R., Moss Farm	213	218
W. L., Farview Poultry Farm	212	220
W. L., Pratt Exp. Farm	209	218
R. I. R., John Z. Labelle	208	225
W. L., Mohawk Roost	198	202
W. L., Brown & Mann	191	202

Table No. 7.—High pens to date to December 31, 1930 (92 days).

	Points	Eggs
W. L., Pratt Exp. Farm	604	666
R. I. R., Moss Farm	594	652
W. L., Mohawk Roost	574	630
W. L., Farview Poultry Farm	565	622
R. I. R., John Z. LaBelle	564	637
W. L., Oak Hill Poultry Farm	557	544
B. R., Pratt Exp. Farm	546	645
W. L., White Quill Pltry. Farm	530	582
W. L., Lukert Leghorn Farm	525	562
W. L., W. S. Hannah & Sons	524	576

Table No. 8.—High pullets for December (31 days).

	Points	Eggs
R. I. R., 84-1, Moss Farm	31	30
R. I. R., 82A, Walker Farm	29	28

Old Pickard Farm
LARGEST BREEDERS OF BARRED ROCKS IN THE WORLD
"More Money With Rocks"
WONDERFUL LAYERS!
Storrs, 1929, 2,724 eggs.
Storrs, 1930, 2,646 eggs.
High Bird, 325 official.
MASS CERTIFIED
CHICKS--EGGS
from pedigreed stock, reasonably priced, and FREE from Pullorum Disease (B. W. D.).
Bred for high production and egg size. Your satisfaction guaranteed.
MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED POULTRY BREEDERS INC.
ROB'T C. COBB
350 GREAT ROAD
WEST CONCORD, MASS.
Led next best Storrs Rock pen by 133 eggs in 1930; by 285 eggs in 1929.
"The Invincible Rocks of New England"

LARGE EGGS
20 YEARS BREEDING
WHITE LEGHORNS
For size and heavy production of large WHITE EGGS
OUR CHICK GUARANTEE
Every chick sold by us is hatched from eggs laid by breeders on our own farm. 100% satisfactory arrival on exact date we promise shipment.
WRITE FOR FOLDER ON CHICKS AND PULLETS
EIGENRAUCH FARMS DEPT. Y, RED BANK NEW JERSEY

HILL SIDE CHICKS WILL SHIP C. O. D.
Prices Smashed for 1931—Order Now

S. C. W. Leghorns—Tancred Strain	$10.00	per 100
Parks Str. Bar. Rocks (Per. 34D31)	$12.00	per 100
S. C. Reds	$13.00	per 100
Heavy Mixed	$10.00	per 100
Light Mixed	$ 8.00	per 100

500 lots, ½c less; 1,000 lots, one cent less. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. P. P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop.
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Barron Leghorn Chicks
From Large Type Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. mated to pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock any week after February 2nd, at $14 per 100 — $67 per 500 — $130 per 1000. 4% discount on early orders. 10% books order. Chicks 100% live arrival guaranteed. Catalog free.
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"NONE BETTER" STATE CERTIFIED BABY CHICKS
Guaranteed to Please
Husky, Healthy, money-makers culled for heavy egg and meat producing Broilers. Send for new folder and attractive price list—it's free. Write now. SUMMIT POULTRY FARM
"18 Years Hatching Experience"
BOX L, RIDGELY, MD.

PINECREST CHIX
Order Now—February-March-April
CATALOG FREE

	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks	$12	$57.50	$110
S. C. W. Leghorns	10	47.50	90
Heavy Mix	10	47.50	90

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TAKE NOTICE 150,000 CHICKS FOR Feb. 23rd, March and April

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh. Leghorns					
Bar'n & Tanc. Strs.	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
B. Rox & R. I. Reds.	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Silv. lcd. Wyandottes.	4.00	7.50	14.00	....	
Light Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

Free range carefully selected. 100% del. guaranteed. Order direct. Catalog free
The RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 15, Richfield, Pa.

Best QUALITY CHICKS
(*From Bred-to-Lay Stock*)

	100	500	1000
S. C. Tancred Str. Wh. Legh.	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
S. C. Tom Bar'n Str. Wh. Legh.	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	12.00	57.50	110.00

Light Mix...$8.00 per 100 Heavy Mix...$10.00 per 100
100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order direct from adv. or write for free circular and prices on Brooders.
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box I, McAlisterville, Penna.

QUALITY CHICKS

	Per 100
Tancred Strain White Leghorns	$10.00
Barred Rocks	12.00
S. C. Reds	12.00
Heavy Mixed	10.00
Light Mixed	8.00

500 lots ½c less--1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER, Box R, McAlisterville, Penna.

OSSEGE High Bred Quality Chicks
Free Chicks 10 free chicks with each 100 if order is placed before March 1st. Egg production bred into our birds for years. Some trapnested. Send for Big Catalog. Illustrated in colors. Tells all about chicks and turkeys. Write today for money saving prices.
J. W. Ossege Hatchery, 15 Main St., Ottawa, O.

260-289-Egg Four Generation and 300-Egg HANSON **Males**
head our Grade AA leghorn mating. Grade A, 200-260 egg males backed by lots of high production. 2,500 two and three year old hens. Also guaranteed chicks in Barred & White Rocks, Reds & W. Wyandottes. Chicks electric hatched, catalog.
RIDGEWAY POULTRY FARM, . Jamestown, Pa

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
Ferris and Hollywood Strains
Chicks from 2 and 3-yr.-old Breeders. Price $10 per 100; $90 per 1000. Catalog free. Tells all about our great egg-producing Leghorns.
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Book your order now for Feb., March and April chicks.
$10.00 Per 100 — $47.50—500 — $90—1000
100% prepaid—safe del. guaranteed—Write for catalog.
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SEVERS LEGHORN CHICKS
Hanson and Tancred Strain—Chicks hatched from eggs produced on our own farm. Baby chicks, started chicks and pullets. Catalog and prices on request.
Severs Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Mary Severs, Prop., Milford, N. J.

S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks From Contest-Winning Stock
Take advantage of our early order discount. Catalog on request. Quality Poultry Farm, Montville, N. J.

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
All breeders Blood Tested under State supervision. That means that our chicks LIVE.
New Low Prices, February 1 to April 18, 1931

S. C. White Leghorns	S. C. R. I. Reds	Barred Rocks	White Wyandottes
20c	20c	22c	25c

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BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKS
From Trapnested-Blood Tested Stock
Every chick a product of our own flock. Certified—Supervised and Commercial Chicks. Booklet available.
DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N.Y.

E. A. HIRT'S WHITE ROCKS
Eggs and Chicks from the flock that holds the World's Record for a 10 pullet pen of this breed. Circular free.
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For Sale—BABY CHICKS
Columbia, Buff, White & Barred **Rocks** White & Sil. Laced **Wyandottes**
Also Black Jersey Giants. Write for special discount on orders received during February for future delivery.
Murray's Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Newark, Delaware

***Barred Rock* Chicks** Write for prices. Open dates in December and later.
QUALITY POULTRY FARM
Harrington — Delaware

Chicks BARRED ROCKS also hatching eggs S.C.W. LEGHORNS Write for prices.
C. C. Allen Hatchery & Poultry Farm, Seaford, Del.

LEWIS FARMS CHICKS Quality chicks from our own heavy producing breeders, blood tested. Write for special discounts now.
PROF. HARRY R. LEWIS — Box R — Davisville, R. I.

Cedarhurst Morgan-Tancred White Leghorn **Chicks** The strain of proven layers. Send for booklet. Cedarhurst Poultry Farm, Dept.Y, Rahway, N. J.

BRITISH COLUMBIA R. O. P. LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS—Chicks, $10-100. Guar. Robert Smith, Nassawadox, Va.

PLYMOUTH ROCK PULLETS 5 mos. old, from blood tested stock, $1.50 each. JOHN P. BARTLES, Flemington, N. J.

CHOICE BLACK GIANT COCKERELS—Marcy Farms Strain. HALLOCK HILL GARDENS, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

7 Years of Contest Records Back Our Circular. H. Van Winkle, Camden, N. Y. $5 Barred Rock COCKERELS

REDWING Stops Cannibalism 3 oz.75c, 7 oz. $1.50 C. G. Rooks, Sidney, N. Y

EDMONDS' POULTRY ACCOUNT BOOK :-:
Price, $2.00
If you keep only ten or a dozen hens, there will be Satisfaction and Profit in knowing just how the account stands. This book will tell the whole story. The account may be begun at any time, and the balance struck at any time. Simple and Practical.
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BROOKSIDE QUALITY CHICKS
White Leghorns, Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds
Hatches Weekly, Beginning Feb. 10th
Send for free catalog and price list describing farm, stock, etc.
Our Motto:—"GOOD CHICKS AT FAIR PRICES"
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High Grade Chicks
Blood Tested and Utility Stock
LEGHORNS—ROCKS—REDS—WYANDOTTES—ANCONAS
MINORCAS—ORPINGTONS—BRAHMAS—GIANTS
Write for free circular and new low prices
Taylor's Hatchery Liberty, N. Y.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
Every BREEDER BLOOD TESTED
BREEDER TRAPNESTED
EGG A PRODUCT OF OUR HENS
CHICK A PRODUCT OF OUR EGGS
CERTIFIED—SUPERVISED and COMMERCIAL CHICKS
BOOKLET AVAILABLE
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HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN **CHICKS** Healthiest, hardiest, greatest layers and payers. Circular. A. E. HAMPTON, Bx R, Pittstown, N. J

PRIDE O'NIAGARA CHICKS
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Dependable quality chicks are sure money-makers. "Pride o' Niagara" chicks are dependable. Every chick is sold under positive
Guarantee to Live 7 Days
Full refunds for losses promptly made in CASH. Every breeder blood-tested. Back of each chick is years of good breeding for vigor, livability, rapid growth and high egg production, with freedom from disease. Leghorns, Reds, Barred Rocks. Catalog gives full details and valuable poultry information. Mail coupon today.
NIAGARA POULTRY FARM, Box 5, Ransomville, N.Y.
Send FREE CATALOG. May want..... chicks.
Name .....
Address .....

W. L., 3-1, Roy A. Keute	29	27
B. R., 93-3, Mapes Poultry Farm	29	30
W. W., 78-4, Byron Pepper	28	27
W. L., 6-5, Mohawk Roost	28	28
R. I. R., 84-8, Moss Farm	28	28
R. I. R., 90-4, Cane Poultry Farm	28	28
W. L., 10-3, Pioneer Hatchery	28	26
W. L., 6-7, Mohawk Roost	28	28

Table No. 9.—High pullets to date (to December 31, 92 days).

	Points	Eggs
W. L., 26B, Oak Hill Pltry Farm	76	72
R. I. R., 84-8, Moss Farm	76	80
W. L., 56-0, Pratt Exp. Farm	75	82
W. L., 7-7, Lukert Leghorn Farm	75	74
W. L., 25B, Oak Hill Pltry Farm	73	71
W. L., 70-6, Milo L. Palmer	73	77
W. L., 19-0, White Quill Pltry Farm	73	76
W. L., 25-1, Oak Hill Pltry Farm	73	67
R. I. R., 84A, Moss Farm	72	78
W. L., 5A, Kirkup's Poultry Farm	72	71

Table No. 10.—Award of certificates of egg production for month of December to highest pens in various varieties.

	Points	Eggs
W. L., W. S. Hannah & Son	226	232
R. I. R., Moss Farm	213	218
B. R., Pratt Exp. Farm	178	204
Bf. R., Far-A-Way Farm	221	232
W R., Holtzapple Poultry Farm	118	124

Table No. 11.—Award of certificates of egg production for the month of December to the highest pullets in the various varieties.

	Points	Eggs
W. L., 3-1, Roy A. Keute	28	27
W. W., 78-4, Byron Pepper	28	27
R. I. R., 84-1, Moss Farm	31	30
B. R., 93-3, Mapes Poultry Farm	29	30
Bf. R., 97A, Far-A-Way Farm	27	28
W. R., 99-1, Holtzapple Pltry Farm	24	27

First Year on the Farm

I see readers giving records of chickens, so thought you might be interested in the first I have ever raised.

I bought 102, 52 in June and 50 July 1. I got 29 pullets from them. They laid five eggs in October. Since November 1 they have averaged 18 eggs a day, 21 being most and 14 least. The profit is not great at the present low price of eggs, but watching them grow, feeding and gathering eggs is a pleasure. This being the first year, or rather eight months on farm, I have not spent many idle days and found some pleasure in every day.

I learned to make hay. I had never used a fork, but now I can load as well as anyone can. We have plenty of fresh milk, butter, eggs, Spring chickens, meat, fruit of all kinds, and gathered three bushels of hickorynuts. L. R. B.

New York.

Bleeding Combs

What can I put on Leghorn combs to keep them from bleeding to death?

Connecticut. E. M.

Bleeding from combs may be checked by the application of ice or snow or touching with a hot iron or, in severe cases, by applying a liquid preparation of iron known to the druggists as Monsell's solution. M. B. D.

How We Prepare and Serve A Chicken Dinner

The small country church is a problem to keep going. Here in a small hamlet with only a few inhabitants we depend on our village friends for attendance at our social affairs, and as they enjoy a ride in the country, and most of all a chicken supper, and as we have got our name up for putting on a good spread, they attend well and often. Every Fall, some time in October or just before election, we plan to give a chicken supper, and at this time there are many suppers given by all of our organizations, and all of our lodges. As our lodge gave a chicken supper at 75 cents just before ours, and did not have so large a crowd as they anticipated, the Ladies' Aid got together and made plans. They thought they would try a 50-cent supper, as the times are hard, and so many out of work. All their friends told them they were foolish to do so, and that they would not make much, etc. But they had made a start and carried it through, and the consequences were that they had all and more than they could provide for, serving over 200. Having put on a clambake in September, and solicited for that so many chickens, they felt as if they did not want to ask for more of those, so they let all those that wished to give a chicken do so. Then they bought the rest, and were very fortunate in getting them very cheaply, only 15 cents a pound. They had about 10 or 12 given them, and bought enough to make it 30 or 31, delivered at the hall where they give the supper, as there was plenty of water handy. There were several ladies and one man who met the day before and dressed the chickens (which were fowls as we prefer those). They cut them and filled them all ready to cook. The table committee trimmed and fixed the tables ready to set the next day, and also put up the decorations.

We have tables enough to seat 100 people. The tables were covered with white oilcloth and decorated with yellow crepe paper; the windows of the dining-room were hung with the yellow crepe paper, and large baskets of yellow crepe paper Chrysanthemums were placed around the dining-room in different places, and bouquets of green pine and burs from the birch or elder with bittersweet berries, were placed on the tables. These were very pretty. All this was done the day before, which saved a lot of work the next day. Also the lamps were got in readiness, as we have no electric lights here in the country.

There is always enough to do on the day of serving. The next day they go as early as they can after dinner and cook the chicken, set the tables, prepare the potatoes and squash, and get these cooked early. The supper is to be served at six o'clock. Two or three look after the chicken and two or three look after the potatoes and squash, and mash them; then two or three make the salad, which is almost always cabbage with pineapple and celery in it, with some good purchased dressing. One makes the baking powder biscuits and gets those baked early, and keeps them warm in the warming oven, for when the people come they like to be served right away.

The head waiters were dressed in white with white head bands tied with black ribbon. There was one for each table and each had two smaller girls to help them. One lady sold tickets and when the tables were all filled, the crowd was held back upstairs until those who were fortunate enough to get to the first tables were served, and the tables cleared and

Beatrice Marie Ellsworth, Seven Years Old, and Her Dog Fannie

set over. This made some work in the kitchen washing and drying dishes. The men were drawn in on this, as we had to hurry to set the tables over. Then the tables were nearly all filled again. We served as long as the chicken held out; then we stopped selling tickets. We sold out almost everything and had to go to the store for a number of things. The help only got the gravy, potatoes and rolls, but we were very thankful to sell everything and not have a quantity left over.

The menu was chicken fricassee, gravy, baking powder biscuits, mashed potatoes, squash, cabbage salad, pickles, rolls, butter, pie and coffee. Now some of our friends are asking when we will give another supper.

We sometimes serve little informal suppers in the chapel at 25 cents, serving creamed potatoes, baked beans, salads, sometimes cold sliced meat, or some kind of fish or meat salad, cake and coffee. We also have 25-cent socials, and do not set tables. The chapel is not used for service, as the services are all held in the church, and the chapel is used for community gatherings. We have some very nice times there, even if there is only a small gathering. We always get everything donated for all our suppers but butter, coffee and rolls, and this helps very much. MRS. R. J. C.

Eviction of Tenant

What length of time must an owner give a tenant to vacate premises, where tenant does not pay his rent and is doing damage to the property. T. B.

New York.

One can evict a tenant for failure to pay rents by giving three days' notice. This notice should be in writing. Probably a local justice of peace can prepare such a notice. N. T.

COCOLAMUS HUSKY CHICKS
Free range flocks

	25	50	100
Tancred Strain White Leghorns	$3.75	$5.50	$10.00
Everlay Strain Brown Leghorns	3.75	5.50	10.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	6.50	12.00
Light Mixed	3.00	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	3.75	5.50	10.00

100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid.
Special price on 500 and 1000 lots. Free Circular
COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Box R, Cocolamus, Pa.

ROCK RIDGE R. I. REDS
ACCREDITED AND TRAPNESTED
My S. C. R. I. Red Chicks will make heavy producers of big brown eggs. Parent stock trapnested under Conn. R. O. P. Supervision. Accredited free from B. W. D. or Pullorum Disease. Can ship baby chicks any time. Hatching eggs, started chicks and breeding stock too. Free catalog. Interesting priees. Reds make a splendid table fowl.
ROCK RIDGE FARM Box 17 Ridgefield, Conn. R. R. Keeler, Owner

SPADE'S QUALITY CHICKS
Tancred S. C. White Leghorns. $10 per 100. From my own free range flock. 100% live delivery, postpaid. Circular free.
J. S. SPADE Poultry Farm, McAlisterville, Pa.

TURKEYS—POULTS and EGGS—Bronze and white. Send for price list.
John H. Murphy, Jr. R. F. D. 6 Troy, N. Y.

Turkeys Bronze Hens and Pullets reasonable. MYRTLE DE GENOVA Coeymans Hollow, N. Y.

DUCKLINGS Mammoth White Pekins, best quality, $25 per 100. L. HAMBLIN, Wilson, N. Y.

IT PAYS FOR ITSELF
H. & Z. BROODER HOUSE
Proper brooding means profitable poultry raising. The H. & Z. Brooder Houses actually pay for themselves by mothering the weaker members of the brood that ordinarily die, into big, healthy, profitable chicks.
Built entirely of wood by skilled mechanics, it is cold—draft—and—vermin-proof. Scientific chimney and ventilator provides ventilation. Octagonal construction eliminates dark corners and angles and allows sections and roof to be matched together perfectly. Wood construction prevents extreme and sudden changes of temperature. Full size windows admit ample sunshine. Roof will shed water for years. Durable paint adds to the appearance and durability of the house. Shipped complete with roof ventilator and floor. Starting your layers properly means greater profits. Write for catalog today.

HERTZLER & ZOOK COMPANY, Belleville, Pa.

INSULATED ROSS WAY
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Eastern Poultry Producers Meet

To consider methods for improving market conditions for eastern poultry products, a meeting was held in New York December 15. J. C. Weisel, of Frenchtown, N. J., president of the New Jersey Baby Chick Association stated that the problem was a broad one, and involved consideration of eggs, poultry meat, baby chicks, breeding stock and all other forms of poultry products. It was pointed out that the suggestion of forming an eastern association to protect the interests of commercial poultrymen in the eastern territory was not made with any idea of antagonizing or working against the program or interest of any national group or any other regional group.

Henry Eigenrauch, of Red Bank, secretary of New Jersey Baby Chick Association, said that the commercial poultrymen and hatchery men such as he represented, must work toward the development of markets for their own products upon a quality basis. He felt that at the present time, the eastern poultrymen were feeling the effect of the heavy competition from other areas, and that it was only a matter of time until premiums now enjoyed would disappear. The good quality products coming from eastern farms, places eastern poultrymen in a distinctive position. In the business of table and egg production particularly, the idea of marketing strictly fresh eggs can be well emphasized. He suggested that eastern poultrymen should produce a high grade of quality table eggs and market them in best approved manner and in such a way as to take advantage of the quality of freshness.

Prof. James E. Rice, of Cornell, said that the job ahead was a big one as he saw it, bigger than most people thought and further more, a job primarily for the producers. The departmental men either from State departments, experiment stations or colleges should play mainly from the side lines as advisory officers. Eastern poultrymen are peculiarly and strategically situated at the present time. It usually takes difficult times to bring people together. Adversity is often required to force people into line in collective thinking and collective activity. Now low prices for eggs and poultry constitute the present adversity, and offers the best time for concerted action in 25 years. Possible quality production and proximity to markets give the clues upon which organization might be made. There are two things inter-dependent of each other which must be done. First organization, definite aggressive and constructive for the good of the eastern poultry production industry. This organization must be allowed to expand and spread as quality production develops in other parts. At present time, highest quality is found here in the East. Time and education are always needed to develop and maintain quality. Second, education of people who buy as well as those who sell is essential. Part of the trouble today is due to the fact that the great mass of buyers do not know what quality means in the various products.

Eben Wood stated that New England has already started an organization which is becoming effective in the protection of New England products including poultry and eggs. He referred to the work of the New England Council, explained the use of the labels which had brought about better prices for New England turkeys and for graded New England eggs. He thought that there was much of value in the building up of local markets and demands for locally produced products, and felt that the general proposition of State labels adequately protected, would do much toward solving present difficulties. He said that the work of the New England Council was doing it in that section and raised the question as to whether it might be possible to cover a broader territory under somewhat similar organization. He thought that a conservative and yet aggressive campaign of advertising eastern quality and the educating of the buying and consuming public as well as the producers would go a long way toward solving the problem. He again emphasized the values of grades and labels.

Prof. W. C. Thompson, of New Brunswick, emphasized the fact that, due to the remarkable advantages in position here in the East, nearness to market, and contacts with finest possible classes of consumers, pointed out the general way in which organization should be directed. He felt that there was a great need for an eastern organization for the purpose of establishing a place in the sun for the eastern producers and for protecting that place. He did not like to see any more organizations set up than would be absolutely necessary and thought that the general nature of the proposed organization might be a representative council which would co-ordinate the efforts and activities of the existing societies and agencies in the northwestern territory.

Mr. Weisel asked which States should be included in the group. It was agreed that the natural group included the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and West Virginia.

Mr. Weisel suggested that a larger meeting be called at Madison Square Garden during the poultry show week since it was the consensus of opinion that steps should be taken immediately toward organization of the commercial poultrymen in the eastern section. He asked for au-

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White, Black, Buff and Brown Leg., $10 per 100. Rocks and Wyandottes, $13 per 100. ½c more in lots less than 100. Broilers $7. 24-Page catalog free. 21 Years in business. Hogan tested. 100% Delivery.

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Tancred S. C. White Leghorns..	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
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They are two of America's heaviest producers of large White Eggs. 100% live delivery, postpaid. Circular free.

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	25	50	100	500	1000
Bd. Rocks, Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyans & Reds	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00	$57.50	$110
S. C. Wh. and Bl. Leg.	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	90
Br. Leg. & Anconas	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	90
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Only 205-289-Egg Pedigreed Males used. Early order discount. Free booklet.
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at hatchery prices. Every male on place with dams record 250 to 315. Prices $13 to $20.
M. L. PALMER Alfred Station, New York

WANTED—LAYING HENS OR PULLETS—Any variety, large or small lots, in exchange for baby chicks, 15 popular varieties. Write for particulars. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY - Liberty, N. Y.

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Young and old, $5 to $8. GUINEAS, $2.50 per pair. MUSCOVY DUCKS, $2 to $3.50 each. My own raising.
E. L. ECKERT -- East Berlin, Pa.

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thority to appoint a committee to draw up tentative plans for organization to be reported at the Madison Square Garden meeting. It was regularly agreed that Mr. Weisel appoint such a committee. He appointed a committee as follows: E. J. Lawless, Harrisburg, Pa.; Eben Wood, West Bridgewater, Mass.; F. C. Plinston, Springville, N. Y., and Professor W. C. Thompson, New Brunswick, N. J., chairman.

At the poultry show, January 16, another meeting was held and the following tentative suggestions were presented and discussed regarding the organization:

Name: Northeastern Poultry Council.

Form of Organization: A representative group consisting of at least one member from each State included in the northeastern group.

State Councils: Within each State should be set up a State Poultry Council which might consist of:

1.—At least one representative of the State Department of Agriculture (perhaps one representative from the Bureau of Markets and one representative from the Disease Control branch (if such there be).

2.—Representative from the State College of Agriculture and Experiment Station Poultry Department.

3.—Representative from the Agricultural Extension Service.

4.—Representive (s) from the State Poultry Association or Statewide federation of local associations (president and secretary suggested as logical members).

5.—Representative (s) from State R. O. P. Association (president and secretary again suggested).

6. — Representative (s) from State Baby Chick Association (president and secretary suggested).

7. — Representative (s) from State Poultry Fanciers Association (president and secretary suggested).

8. — Representative (s) from other Statewide poultry groups.

These representatives should be capable of expressing the points of view of their respective agencies or organizations which would provide for the selection of:

A.—Necessary officers for the State Council.

B.—Representative of the State Council on the Northeastern Poultry Council.

C.—Stated meetings of the State Council, probably quarterly.

Meetings: The Northeastern Poultry Council should hold at least two stated meetings during each year for the especial purpose of discussing the problems confronting the poultry industry in all of its phases in the northeastern area. It may be helpful for the Northeastern Council to create a certain number of standing committees of small size each for the purpose of promoting the work of the council in respective phases between stated meetings.

Officers: The Northeastern Poultry Council should establish itself through the adoption of a simple form of constitution and by-laws in which provision should be made for:

A.—Essential officers.

B.—State meetings.

C.—General procedure.

Finances: Arrangements for financial support and the use of available funds can be left for consideration of the Northeastern Poultry Council after it is duly organized and in operation.

Objectives: The principle objectives of the above suggested organization might be:

1.—To co-ordinate and correlate the efforts of the various agencies, institutions, and organizations within the respective States as to matters relating to the promotion and protection of the poultry industry of the northeastern area as a whole.

2.—To perfect an organization which can speak with authority and reliability in the interests of the poultry industry in all its phases as it may be developed in this section.

3.—To more effectively represent the northeastern section of the country in national poultry affairs.

4.—To develop ways and means of promoting a safe and logical growth of poultry keeping upon a high quality basis within the area.

5.—To enhance the safety of the poultry industry in this group of States for the future.

The general meeting should suggest an agency or organization within each State, which may be appointed to the task of forming the original State poultry councils in each State. Definite dates before which State councils should be perfected should be set at the time of the general meeting in order that the date for the call for the first session of the Northeastern Poultry Council may be set. It is desirable that immediate attention be given to the formation of the respective State councils and the setting up of the general body. The general meeting at Madison Square Garden should also designate one person who would be responsible for issuing the call for the first session of the Northeastern Poultry Council and act as its presiding officer until the council itself may perfect organization and elect its permanent officials. It might be desirable that a more or less permanent headquarters be established for this council, in order that promptest possible action may be taken upon all matters properly to be acted upon by it.

On motion it was agreed that the committee should be continued, and that a constitution and by-laws be prepared for submission to a meeting to be called later.

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WRENTHAM - - MASS.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

Belvidere, Ill., has discovered a "Ponzi." His name is Albert William Benham. He was formerly a shipping clerk. His business does not seem to be well defined, but it is known that he receives large sums of money for investment in a pool. The money is kept in a strong box in a garage. His own explanation is that he buys cheap and sells dear. He says that he finds hard-pressed farmers obliged to sell him goods for less than they are worth. He buys and makes a big profit. He is classed as a financial wizard. He has paid as high as 50 per cent profit to his "pool" members. Standing near the strong box he strips the profit payments from a large roll of bills and hands it over to the pool patrons. Ponzi was to make his friends rich in a new scheme of Italian exchange. The original wizard was one Miller who said he was beating Wall Street. He paid 12 per cent profit a month, and the money poured in to him so fast he had difficulty in handling it in a small Brooklyn house. It took 8½ months to pay back in profits the original deposit. He made no investments in Wall Street or elsewhere. When he went to State prison there was no money to pay back to the latest depositor. Ponzi went to prison, too. But many crooks are yet at large. If you are expecting to get rich quick they would like to meet you.

I shipped a case of eggs to M. Krug, 190 Duane St., New York, and never got any returns for them. I have written several letters but he does not answer them. The agent at our station traced them and he had received and signed for them. I have the receipt showing he received them. We had shipped to him for two years. Will you see if you can collect it for me? A. L. E.

Pennsylvania.

Mr. Krug promised us that he would send the returns and check for these eggs. But he neglected to do so, and we have not been able to induce him to keep his promise to us or his obligation to his shipper. He was not a commission dealer. He bought direct. In that way he escaped the necessity of a license and bond.

Can you give me some information about the United States Registry Company? They are seeking an agency here, and I should like to know their standing. W. L.

New York.

The insurance authorities advise us that this is an agency representing two insurance companies that are issuing limited accident and health policies. We have explained these limited policies many times. They have the appearance of offering bargains, but give less for the money than policies that cover all the accidents to which you are exposed. The best companies do not issue "limited" policies.

What do you know about the Noel Land Agency, Baltimore, Md.? We have had many letters from Mr. Noel. He first wanted $10 advance fee, then $5, now he makes a 10-day offer to list the farm for $2.

A year ago I answered an advertisement of John Black, Wisconsin, who stated he wanted to buy Virginia farms. He wanted $10 down. I didn't reply. Then he wanted $5. I still did not reply, and finally he asked for only $2.50. Still I did not reply. So he has ceased to write me. C. R. W.

West Virginia.

All we know about this agency is what we learn from the letters. That is quite enough for the purpose. It is proper for an agency to charge a commission for the sale of property after the sale is closed. There is no law against asking and taking a fee in advance provided no misrepresentations are made. But the seller of a farm is a necessary party to the sale of a farm, and in our judgment he is badly advised if he pays a fee in advance of the sale. We have never known an agent who demanded an advance fee to make a business of selling farms. We have no record in the case of this agency, but in the cases with which we are familiar, the principal industry consisted of collecting the fees. Mr. Noel says he wants the fee to make sure that the farmer is in earnest and wants to sell. He must know that when a farmer authorizes him to sell a farm at a definite price and he brings a customer willing and able to buy at the price, he can collect his commission, even if the farmer then refused to sell. He needs no advance fee protection. On the other hand the farmer who pays the fee in advance has no protection. We advise our people to make it a rule not to pay an advance fee of any amount to an agency for the sale of a farm. Furthermore, require the agent to agree in writing that the commission will be due only after title passes. Land agents generally do not ask the commission until the deal is closed, but it is the exceptional "smart" one we must have in mind.

Kindly let me know if R. A. McNown, Wilkinson Building, Omaha, Neb., is reliable, and a good person to list a farm for sale with? J. H. L.

New York.

Mr. McNown says in his booklet that he started with $8 as capital, and by advertising and charging an advance fee of $10 for listing property for sale, increased his income to $1,200 a month. He asks $10 now to tell you how to do it. He would probably list a farm yet himself for the $10 fee. W. M. Ostrander was the father of the "advance fee." He was carrying full-page advertisements in the big papers of the country, when THE R. N.-Y. showed up the scheme and stopped the racket.

I received this in the mail. I am in need of work of a reliable kind but have neither time nor money to waste. Will appreciate any information you can give me. MRS. R. M.

West Virginia.

The letter enclosed is from the Palm Beach Overall Company. This concern is now out of business. It was one of the work-at-home fakes. When you get a letter offering work at home the only safe place for it is in a good hot fire.

The National Better Business Bureau reports that N. H. Hight, operator of the Corporation Service Co., Durham, N. C., which offered for a fee of $18.60 to list selected attorneys in the "American Directory of Corporation and Trial Lawyers," was convicted at Raleigh, N. C., on a charge of fraudulent use of the mails at Durham in connection with his operations under the above names and was subsequently sentenced to a year and a day in the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.

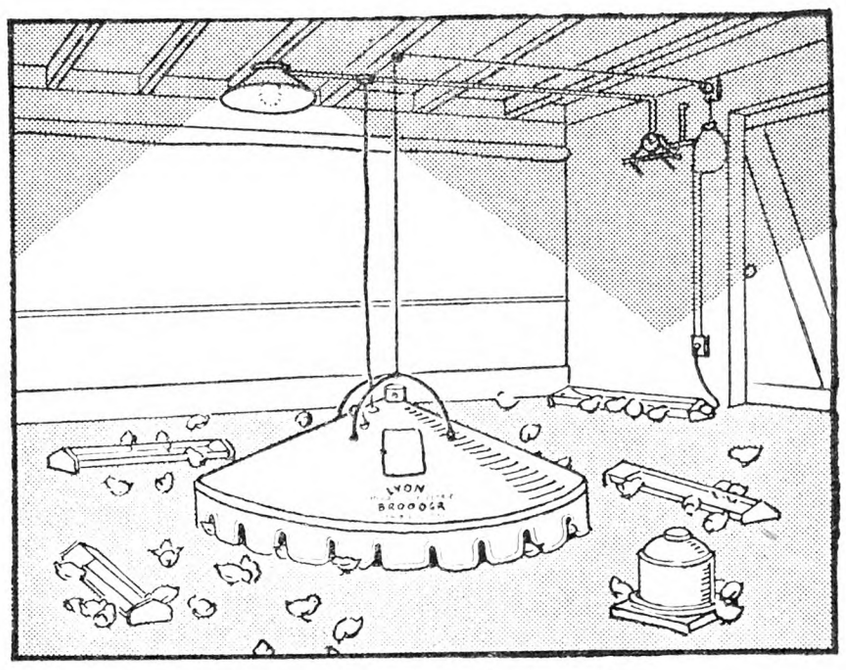
I am writing to see if you can collect a bill for me. I sold to Bertrand E. Nye, 378 Western Ave., Albany, N. Y., a few years ago a used car. He paid on it along until he got it down to $25. I wrote him a number of letters. He does not answer. F. H. B.

New York.

We have been trying since last August to induce Mr. Nye to pay this bill, but without success. He neither denies the claim nor pays it.

In the fraternity of crooks it is believed that the victims of a swindle can be induced to put up new money in the hope of recovering what is already lost, and usually they find this more profitable to themselves than working original schemes with new prospects. From New England we get the story that one Charles Malley of Boston, Mass., secured a list of the people who bought the worthless stock of the Page & Shaw Company. Visiting these unfortunate investors, he is alleged to have promised to recover their money in full if they would sign an agreement to give him 25 per cent of what he recovered, demanding, however, from $50 to $100 down as a retainer for the service. How he expected to get payment in full for the stock of the company which is in bankruptcy with more liabilities than assets, is not explained. It is hard to understand how anyone would put up from $50 to $100 to an entire stranger on any such promise. The theory is that in some blind way people look for their money where it was lost in the vain hope of recovering it. According to the reports, Malley has been arrested on a charge of fraud for securing money on promises to recover the original money losses in the Page & Shaw Company, but there is as little chance of the victims recovering the money advanced to him as there is of recovering the original loss.

BROOD STRONGER CHICKS *electrically*



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The electric brooder simply warms the clean, cool air, keeping a constant temperature under the hover. It gives off no harmful fumes, leaves no ashes, eliminates fire hazard and decreases labor tremendously.

Repeated tests at experimental stations and on practical poultry farms show an average operating cost of only $3.90 for a brood of 200 chicks. Less than 3c will raise a chick from the time it's a day old.

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To help farmers take advantage of low-cost electricity, Niagara Hudson maintains a Rural Service Division of real farm people who know how to talk horse sense. One of them can be reached at your nearest Niagara Hudson System office. His help and advice are free... ask him about our plan for financing the purchase of electrical equipment.

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BOOKS WANTED: If Clean and in Good Condition
Moby Dick, by Mellville; Harpers; 1851.
Pathfinder, Cooper; Philadelphia; 1840; 2 vols.
Deerslayer, Cooper; Philadelphia; 1841; 2 vols.
Scarlet Letter, Hawthorne; Boston; 1850.
Uncle Toms Cabin, Stowe; J. P. Jewett & Co.; Boston; 1852; 2 vols.
Evangeline, Longfellow; Boston; 1847.
Hyperion, Longfellow; New York; 1839.
Outre-mer, Longfellow; Boston; 1833-'34; 2 vols.
Two years before the Mast, Dana; N. Y.; 1840.
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Oats Straw AND ALL KINDS HAY for sale. Car loads. James E. Dante, Jr., Cobleskill, N.Y

Subscribers' Exchange

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Honest, reliable, white man or boy for general farm work. C. RAYMOND WARD, R. F. D. 3, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

WANTED—Intelligent, willing girl for general housework; family of four, small house, no laundry; forty dollars to start. Write MRS. BROWN, 45 Harvard Drive, Hartsdale, N. Y.

WANTED—Young, single man, to milk, help peddle milk and wash bottles; must be willing worker, neat, honest, reliable and steady; no tobacco or liquor; references; state wages. HIGHLAND DAIRY FARM, Owego, N. Y.

ELDERLY, ACTIVE, healthy, sober, single man, small place; garden, lawn, flowers, poultry in Summer, poultry and heater in Winter; year round position; meals and comfortable cabin, equipped with electric light and running water; $10 per month October to April, $20 per month April till October. ADVERTISER 222, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN to assist in farm boarding house near Albany; $10 per week, room and board. ADVERTISER 231, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN FOR general farm work, permanent position; must be good milker and understand cows; in replying state salary expected, married or single, and names of two last employers; must be sober and industrious. ADVERTISER 236, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man experienced in poultry and turkeys; spare time help in garden; $55, room and board to start; state age, nationality and experience; references; location Connecticut. ADVERTISER 241, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farmer, married, experienced in truck farming, Freehold, N. J., section; must have auto license; give particulars and reference. J. KETZINGER, 9 Garrison Ave., Apt. 5, Jersey City, N. J.

MARRIED COUPLE wanted for Summer boarding house, 15 miles from Newburgh, N. Y.; man to be handy with tools and have slight knowledge of farming; woman to act as chamber maid; all-year round proposition; salary, room and board. ADVERTISER 240, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Young white girl as mother's helper for family of three; references. MRS. L. C. GOETTING, Jr., 139 Sheridan Terrace, Ridgewood, N. J.

WANTED—Experienced boy or man for steady farm work; state wages and particulars. ADVERTISER 237, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Executive moral couple, boys' school, farming and housework, able and willing to work; stamp for particulars. GRANT FANCHER, Lawrence, Mass.

Situations Wanted

WANTED—Position as working manager on a gentleman's country place, or farm; prefer a combination of both; 20 years' experience including every branch of estate management; reference; German-American, married; state wages. Address BOX 394, Southampton, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN—Proven ability, wide experience, seeks position on strictly profit-sharing basis. ADVERTISER 174, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION WANTED—Working manager for dairy farm, also competent single men for farm work; experience, reference. ADVERTISER 176, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM OR ESTATE manager on Long Island; practical and reliable, age 33. ADVERTISER 181, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED TRACTORMAN, teamster, general agricultural worker, 22, desires work. ROOM 1112, 32 Broadway, New York. Phone Digby 8120.

POULTRYMAN—Competent hustler open for position, expert incubation, brooding, egg-production, broilers, roasters, ducks, feeding and management for results and profit; particulars appreciated. ADVERTISER 217, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG FRENCHMAN, 23, speaks English; experienced in carpentry and cabinet making; have chauffeur's license; wishes position as chauffeur, handyman, private estate or farm. CHARLES MAGNY, 203 West 22d Street, New York, N. Y.

GERMAN, MARRIED, citizen, no children, carpenter, wishes position as caretaker in country. J. DIRSCHERL, 1718 Himrod St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARM MANAGER, life-long experience, available February 1; references furnished; prefer locating within radius of 100 miles of New York. ADVERTISER 206, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, ALL-AROUND experience, steady; references; married. ADVERTISER 207, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Work on dairy or fruit farm; American, Protestant, 21; experienced; graduate of State agricultural school; available April 10; state wages. ADVERTISER 209, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A position by young married man; wife willing to do housework if wanted. ADVERTISER 210, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION WANTED by middle-aged, educated American, married man, with integrity, as caretaker; understands farming, gardening, poultry, care for plumbing, very handy carpentering, electrical; wife good plain cook, neat, can assist part time; best references; available this Spring; interview if possible; state particulars. ADVERTISER 211, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE, AMERICAN, 30, wishes position, milker and barn man; state particulars. JOHN WORTMAN, Clinton, N. J.

COOKING, HOUSEKEEPING, with one child; own furniture; town or country. ADVERTISER 213, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, YOUNG married man, with several years of practical experience in brooding, incubation, trapnesting, caring of layers and breeders. ADVERTISER 214, care Rural New-Yorker.

HANDY-MAN (GERMAN), 24 years old, good home rather high wages. ADVERTISER 215, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING STOCKMAN wishes position, age 34, life experience sheep, cattle, horses and pigs; no booze; honest, steady, best of references; give full particulars. ADVERTISER 218, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED FARM manager, married, cooperate with owner; proven ability; references. ADVERTISER 219, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM WOMAN, one child, Holland Dutch descent; economical efficient cook, housekeeper, first-class dry-hand milker, butter-maker, poultry woman; comfortable farm home, moderate wages. ADVERTISER 221, care Rural New-Yorker.

ORCHARDIST WITH good experience and excellent recommendations desires place as working manager for salary and percentage of sales. ADVERTISER 224, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED SHEPHERD-FARMER desires position as working manager of a sheep farm or as shepherd. ADVERTISER 225, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, EXPERIENCED, middle-aged, Swiss, handy all around; small place; best references. ADVERTISER 227, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, single, American, wants steady position on private place, care for lawns and car; 18 years' experience; can furnish best of reference. ADVERTISER 228, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, GERMAN, 35, experienced gardener-farmer, drive car; wife cook, housework; one boy 11; anywhere. ADVERTISER 230, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN, 27, 3 YEARS in America, wants to learn the poultry business; have some experience; can drive car or handle team; wages first letter. H. SCHEIBLE, 23 Oakland St., Irvington, N. J.

YOUNG WOMAN desires position as incubator operator; four years' experience; references furnished. ADVERTISER 233, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, single, American, desires position as manager, superintendent poultryman on private place; furnish best of references. ADVERTISER 229, care Rural New-Yorker.

REFINED, EDUCATED woman, with expert knowledge office routine, stenography, typing, experienced tea-room manager, hostess, offers services progressive farm or countr yestate. ADVERTISER 234, care Rural New-Yorker

POULTRYMAN, HIGH-CLASS, single, 20 years' experience in incubation, brooding, etc.; best reference, able to take charge. ADVERTISER 235, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, CARETAKER, single, Scotch, middle-aged, handy, drives car, care of chickens; references. HUGH WYLLIE, 161 W. 36th St., New York.

MARRIED MAN, experienced cowman and capable dry-hand milker; wife could cook; references A-1; urgently wants a job. GEORGE LINDLEY, Alexander, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER, 24, WITH daughter 4, raised on farm, will go anywhere; motherless home, kind home; moderate salary; write full information. MRS. MARY MURPHY, Rt. No. 1, New Ringgold, Pa.

POULTRYMAN, GENERAL farm work, all around man; colored; best references. D. HARRISON, 2172 5th Ave., New York City.

EXPERIENCED TRACTOR operator and repairman, poultryman and gardener, wishes position on large farm or an estate by month, plus maintenance. FRANK SWAIN, Luzerne, N. Y.

SINGLE, 30, ALL-ROUND farmer, American, use no tobacco, booze or profanity; best of reference, wishes position on gentleman's country place, farm or estate; good teamster, dry-hand milker; $75 month and found. ADVERTISER 244, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED MAN wishes position; 14 years' experience in general farming; have chauffeur's license; good home preferred to high wages. PETER SEDLAK, 119-12 18th Ave., College Point, L. I., N. Y.

POSITION WANTED on a dairy farm from herdsman and down; 7 years' experience; no tobacco or liquor; Danish, single. OVE FOLDAL, R. 1, Huntington, L. I., N. Y.

YOUNG MAN desires farm position, experienced with tractor, horses, cattle. BOX 26, Cornwallville, N. Y.

WANTED—Position as dairyman on private estate or milker or test-cow man; American, single, 49, life experience; steady position desired, go anywhere; references; state wages and particulars in reply. ADVERTISER 238, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, English-speaking Italian, desires farm work for living and small salary; some experience in farming, also with horses and dogs. C. ALESSI, 415 East 13th St., New York City.

WANTED BY MARRIED man, situation as groom; can school hunters, polo ponies or show horses, also instruct in riding; can furnish best of references. ARTHUR McFARLAND, 7 High St., St. Johnsbury, Vt.

DAIRYMAN, SWISS, good hand milker, handy with tools; references; on estate or dairy farm; small family; wife willing for general housework, laundry. ADVERTISER 243, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER'S POSITION wanted; life-long practical experience landscapes, greenhouse, vegetables, flowers, lawns, shrubs, pruning and care of fruit trees, building up new grounds; no objection to cow and poultry; middle-aged, single; references present employers. ADVERTISER 239, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE—96-acre poultry farm, sacrificed. MRS. CALMESE BLY, Gettysburg, Pa.

FOR SALE—261-acre farm, 2 houses, 9 barns, running water, with or without equipment and stock. E. A. HOWARD, Eagle Bridge, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Orange County dairy farm, 125 acres, 50 miles from New York; beautifully situated on hard road, ⅛ mile to concrete highway; new barn 36x100 ft., ice house, cooling room; horse barn, 10-room colonial house, artesian well; possession March 1; terms, price $14,000. Address owner, P. O. BOX 183, Washingtonville, N. Y. Tel. 24-F2.

CORTLAND COUNTY dairy farm, 124 acres, two houses, stables for 20 cows; running water; on improved road, 2½ miles from railroad at Marathon; $7,500. M. G. YOUMANS, Owner, 120 Hillside Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Complete poultry farm; 25 acres of land, large house, 18 thousand egg incubator; houses for 4 thousand birds; this property has been successfully operated as a poultry farm for 20 years; during the past year 40,000 day old chicks and $8,000.00; it is a going concern with orders already on hand for day old chicks for next season; located in the center of the largest poultry raising community on the Lehigh Valley Railroad; this property must be sold soon; prompt action will get a bargain. Write to WM. M. LEFFINGWELL, Assignee, Odessa, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Timber land, some timber located half mile from Elmer borough on county public road, near Elmer Lake; land has stream of water running through it; 8 or 10-acre tracts, at $20 per acre and up. E. J. NEWKIRK, Elmer, Salem County, N. J.

WANTED—A dairy farm for rent or on shares, all equipped. Address 30 ALBANY ST., Albany, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY or rent small place on main highway, with or suitable for roadside market and gas station. WAYNE O. TURNER, R. D. 1, Port Jervis, N. Y.

POULTRY-HOUSE equipped for 7,500 baby chicks and 5,000 layers. KOSEGARTEN BROS., Nassau, N. Y.

253-ACRE, 50-COW farm on Syracuse to Watertown State road, Oswego County, N. Y.; 100 acres well drained level fertile tractor worked fields; 113 acres brook-watered, wire-fenced pasture; red and white pine plantations of value; sugar grove; surplus wood and timber, 100 apple trees; two-story 15-room house, furnace heat, piped water, large porch, shade, shrubs, nice grounds, pleasant view; two tenant houses; telephone and electricity available; new hip roofed barn 44x102, concrete floor, modern equipment, two silos, piped water, outbuildings all in good repair; price $16,000 including 90 tons of hay; liberal terms. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

SALE, TOWN, fruit-poultry farm. GEORGE BUTLER, Camden, Del.

FOR SALE or rent, 183-acre productive farm, along river; large house, 3 large barns, tile silo 12x43, sheds and outbuildings; with or without stock; also 12 acres adjoining, complete set of building; 35% of money needed. EMERSON ECKERT, East Berlin, Pa.

95-ACRE PRODUCTIVE farm, along railroad; house, barn, hog pen, tile silo 10x43; this farm has an exceptional lot of the best brick material obtainable, large brick plant bordering; 35% of money needed. EMERSON ECKERT, East Berlin, Pa.

FOR SALE—300 acres, 35 miles from Utica, ¾ of a mile from State road; 200 acres plowable by tractor, 50 acres woodland; 20 head of stock, team horses 3,000 lbs.; all farm machinery, good dairy and poultry farm; nice nine-room house, oak finish, barn; price $7,500. ADVERTISER 208, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Farm, 125 acres, with or without equipment, 50 miles from Buffalo; terms. BOX 40, Rural Delivery, Farmersville, N. Y.

FARM TO LEASE in North Stonington, Conn., about 325 acres; good references more important than amount of rent. Address ADVERTISER 212, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANT TO RENT a small country home, not over 50 miles of New York; must be livable in Winter. CARLSON, 4726 44th St., Woodside, L. I., N. Y.

FOR SALE—General store, in college town. Address RED AND WHITE CHAIN STORE, Houghton, N. Y.

EQUIPPED POULTRY farm with 1,200 laying hens; near highway and schools; 5-room house, 2 acres land; electric lights, running water, all modern buildings; good markets. ADVERTISER 216, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY FARM, 9 acres; large flock Leghorns; nice house, barn, sheds, fruit, asparagus, shade, best water, equipment; $3,800, $2,100 cash, easy terms. ADVERTISER R. D. 4, Bridgeton, N. J.

LARGE APPLE orchards; one of the finest country homes in South Jersey; commuting distance of Camden and Philadelphia; main highway, good bus service, wide shady lawns, large colonial house, conveniences; owner. ADVERTISER 223, care Rural New-Yorker.

LAND—Four and eight-tenth acres in Warren County, N. J., 65 miles from New York City, on old highway Route 6, next to new highway Route 6; ideal for poultry farm, gas station; sacrifice for $700 cash; will forward blue-print for approval; reply ADVERTISER 226, care Rural New-Yorker.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY estate, containing 771 acres, located 19 miles from Richmond, Va., over a concrete road, in the famous Paumonkey River Valley; 550 acres in cultivation, balance in woods and low grounds; 14-room dwelling, steam heat, electric lights, bath on both floors, 5-room cottage, 5 tenant houses, 8 barns, fenced and cross fenced; chocolate loam with clay subsoil, all level and rich; two crops per year; now in high state of cultivation; possession immediately; price $70 per acre, terms to suit. T. E. WEST, Jr., Owner, Old Church, Va.

FOR SALE—General store, gas station, boarding house, new State highway, near Lake Wallenpahpack, Wayne County, Pa.; $3,500 cash. ADVERTISER 220, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED TO LEASE, stocked, equipped poultry farm, modern house, responsible party. ADVERTISER 232, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—Chicken and duck houses, barn and plot, on main road Long Island, $40 a month; well-established egg and poultry retail trade; single man preferred; bedroom and kitchen in owner's quarters. FRED THOLL, R. F. D. 2, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

POULTRY FARM, seven acres, on beautiful lake in sunny South Jersey; modern eight-room stucco house; three-cent electric rate; 500 laying chickens; fully equipped; for quick sale, $7,500. WM. SCHWARTZ, Centerton, N. J.

LONG ISLAND duck farm, Moriches, for sale; 10½-acre duck farm, 160 breeders, laying, shipments every week; two streams; incubator for 4,320 eggs; for particulars, ADVERTISER 242, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or rent, one of Madison County's really fine 200-acre farms; team, tractor and tools; 120 acres Alfalfa land tillable with tractor; 13 acre woodlot; balance ideal permanent pasture with plenty of shade and water; fine old colonial house, completely refinished inside; two bathrooms, new steam boiler. H. H. FREEMAN, Canastota, N. Y.

ONE ACRE on paved road, heaviest traveled by tourist from South and West to Atlantic City; excellent location for any roadside business; electric and phone available; near good city. G. W. HOLMAN, Shiloh, N. J.

WANTED—Stocked farm; will give 18-apartment block including store; rental profit $4,000 year; small mortgage. COLLESTER, 75 Buckingham, Springfield, Mass.

Miscellaneous

WANTED—Old books and pamphlets on "Life of Mary Jamison," Indian captive; give publisher's name, address and date. FRED STRECKER, Box 957, Rochester, N. Y.

HONEY — Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $5.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

FINE HONEY—60-lb. can, here, clover, $6; buckwheat-basswood mixed, $4.50; 10-lb. pail within third zone, $1.75; buckwheat, $1.60; 30 lbs., $4.25; buckwheat, $3.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

HONEY, FANCY clover, 60-lb. can, $5.20; 25-lb. pail, $3. SPENCER BAIRD, Fayetteville, N. Y.

NATURE'S BEST sweet honey, 60 lbs. extra clover, $5.40; buckwheat, $4.80; amber clover, $4.80; 30 lbs. clover, $3; not prepaid; 10-lb. pails clover comb, $1.75 postpaid; money-back guarantee. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

ONIONS (SPANISH), carrots, cabbage (domestic), $1.50 per 100 lbs., sacked. PATTINGTON'S, Merrifield, Cayuga County, N. Y.

HONEY—Amber, clover and buckwheat, 60 lbs., $4.80; 120 lbs., $9; mixed clover comb, 24 sections, $4, not prepaid; 10 lbs. clover, $1.75; buckwheat, $1.60; 5 lbs. chunk comb, $1.30, delivered third zone. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

FRESH EGGS direct from producer of 1,500 layers; 30 years' experience. J. H. McCLELLAND, Stamford, N. Y.

600-EGG BUCKEYE incubator, two large hovers, never uncrated. CAMUS, R. 3, Millville, N. J.

HONEY, CLOVER, 5-lb. pail, $1; two or more, 85 cents each; 5-lb. pail buckwheat, 80 cents; two or more, 70 cents each; postpaid third zone. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

HONEY—10 lbs. clover, $1.80; buckwheat, $1.60; 5 either, $1, postpaid third zone; 60 lbs. buckwheat-clover mixed or amber clover, $4.50 here. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

PURE VERMONT maple syrup, direct from farm, $2.75 gallon delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARMS, 224 East Ave., Burlington, Vt.

HONEY, CLOVER-BASSWOOD, 60 lbs., $5.50; 120 lbs., $10, here; 5 lbs., $1, postpaid. J. W. GRADY, Orchard Park, N. Y.

ORANGES OR ORANGES and grapefruit mixed, $1.25 a bushel, Plant City; guaranteed fancy first quality fruit. HENRY MELA, Plant City, Fla.

HONEY, NEW crop clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.85, delivered; 6 10-lb. pails, $6.60, here; orders sent C.O.D. ALBERT J. BRAUN, Naples, N. Y.

HONEY—Fancy white clover, 60-lb. can, $6; buckwheat, $5.10. WM. H. WOLFORD, Schoharie, N. Y.

CHESAPEAKE BAY oysters, famous around the world; who wants to exchange some good potatoes for some of the best? Write for particulars, prices, etc. WM. LORD, Cambridge, Md.

HOMEMADE CANDIES, $1 a lb. RUBY SNOW, North Montpelier, Vt.

MAPLE CREAM—A delicious product of the maple tree; write for free sample. L. L. STORY, Box 502, East Fairfield, Vt.

HONEY, PURE strained, 5-lb. pail, clover, $1; 2 pails, $1.75, postpaid; 60-lb. can clover or basswood, $5.40 here. KENNETH CARRINGTON, Homer, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Cedar posts, log cabin cedar. Write FRANK PINKOS, Egg Harbor, N. J.

CLOVER HONEY, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65, postpaid third zone; 1931 list free; samples six cents. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

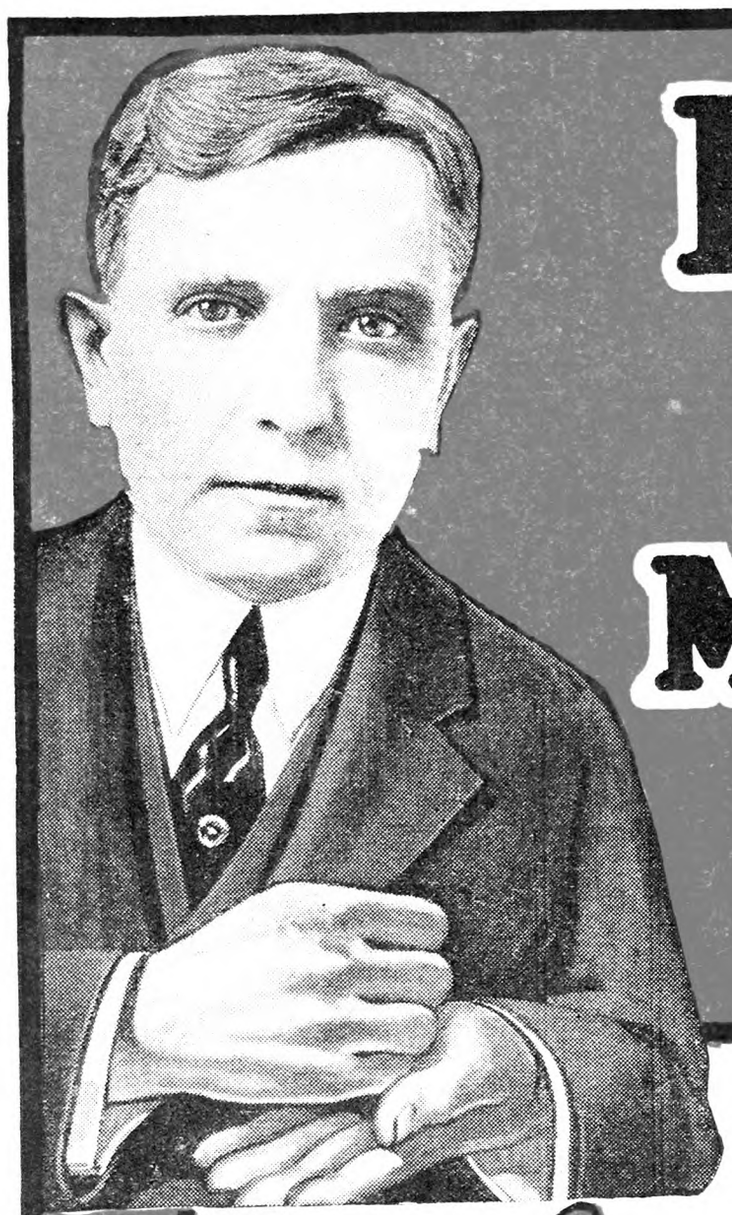
FOR SALE — Strictly number one pure maple syrup sent parcel post paid, $2.75 per gallon. J. F. SPROUL, Delevan, N. Y.

PURE HONEY, liquid or granulated, 5-lb. pails, postpaid, clover, one pail, $1; 2 pails, $1.90; 4 pails, $3.50; amber or buckwheat, 15 cts. per pail less; low price for 60-lb. can. Write, HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Mounted white Canadian owl, also year 1861 issues Moore's Rural New-Yorker, bound. MAUD TILLOTSON, Oxford, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Red E garden tractor with cutter bar mower attachment; new; at dealer's price. ARIE VEENSCHOTEN, Pella, Iowa.

"DEPEW'S HONEY"—White clover, 60 lbs., $5.50; 120, $10. LAVERN DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.



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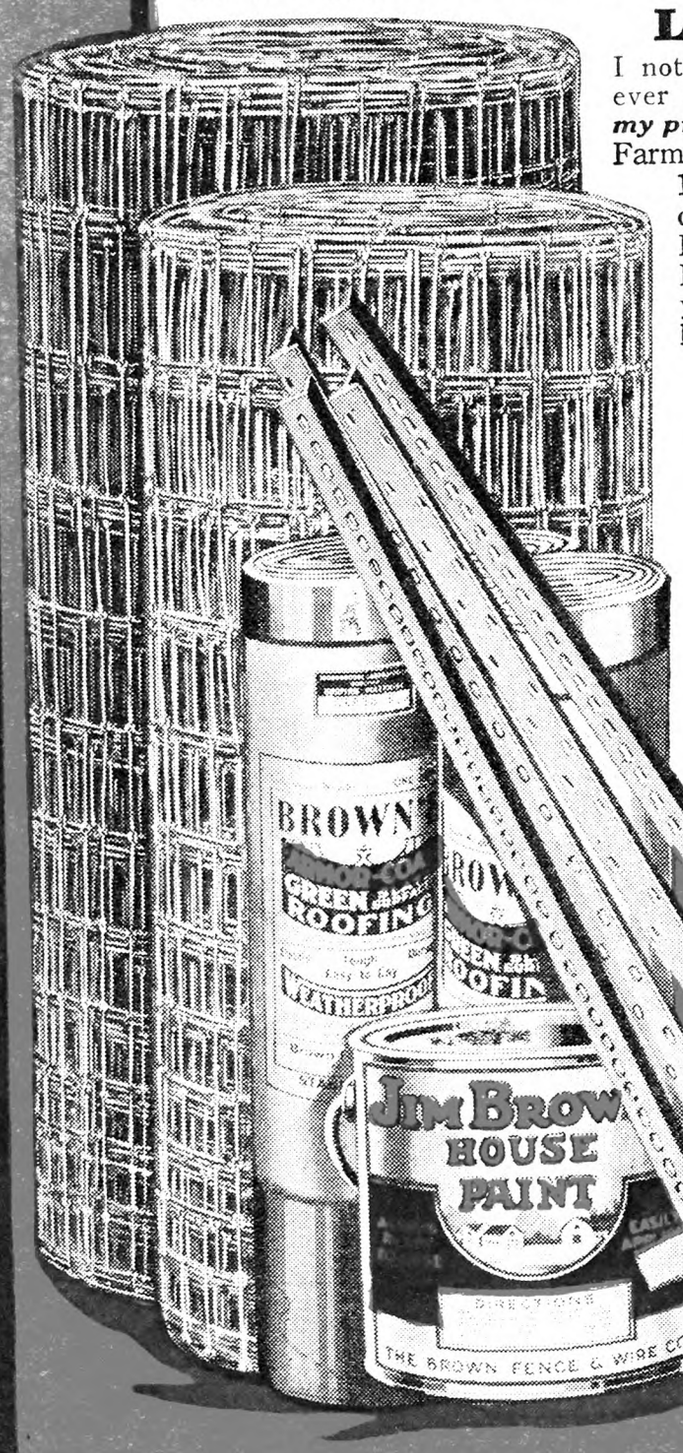

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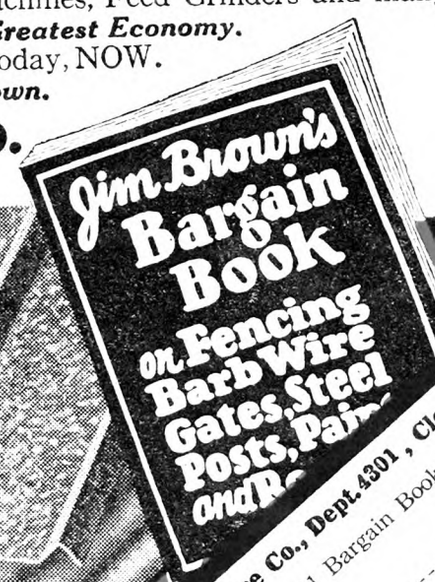

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A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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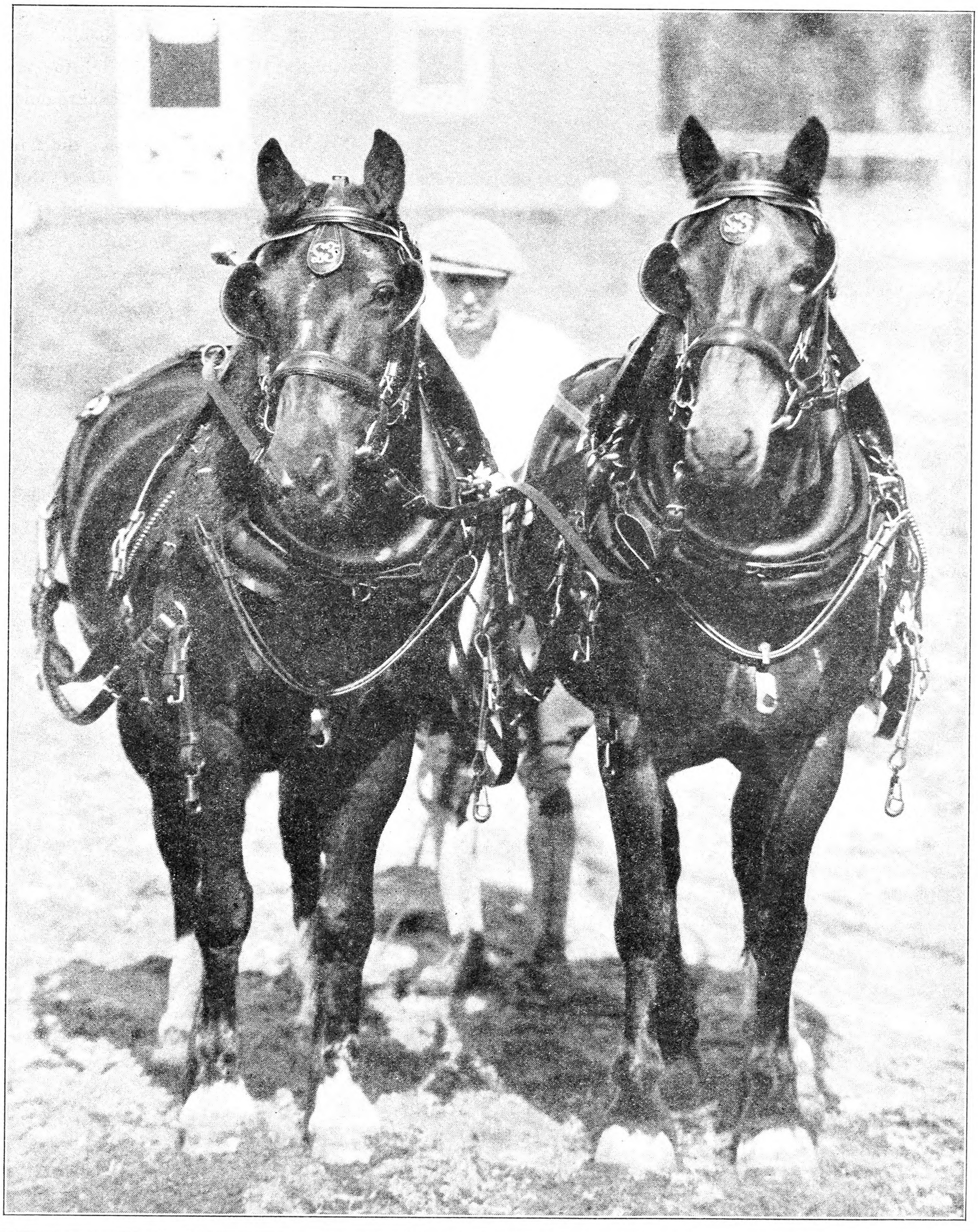

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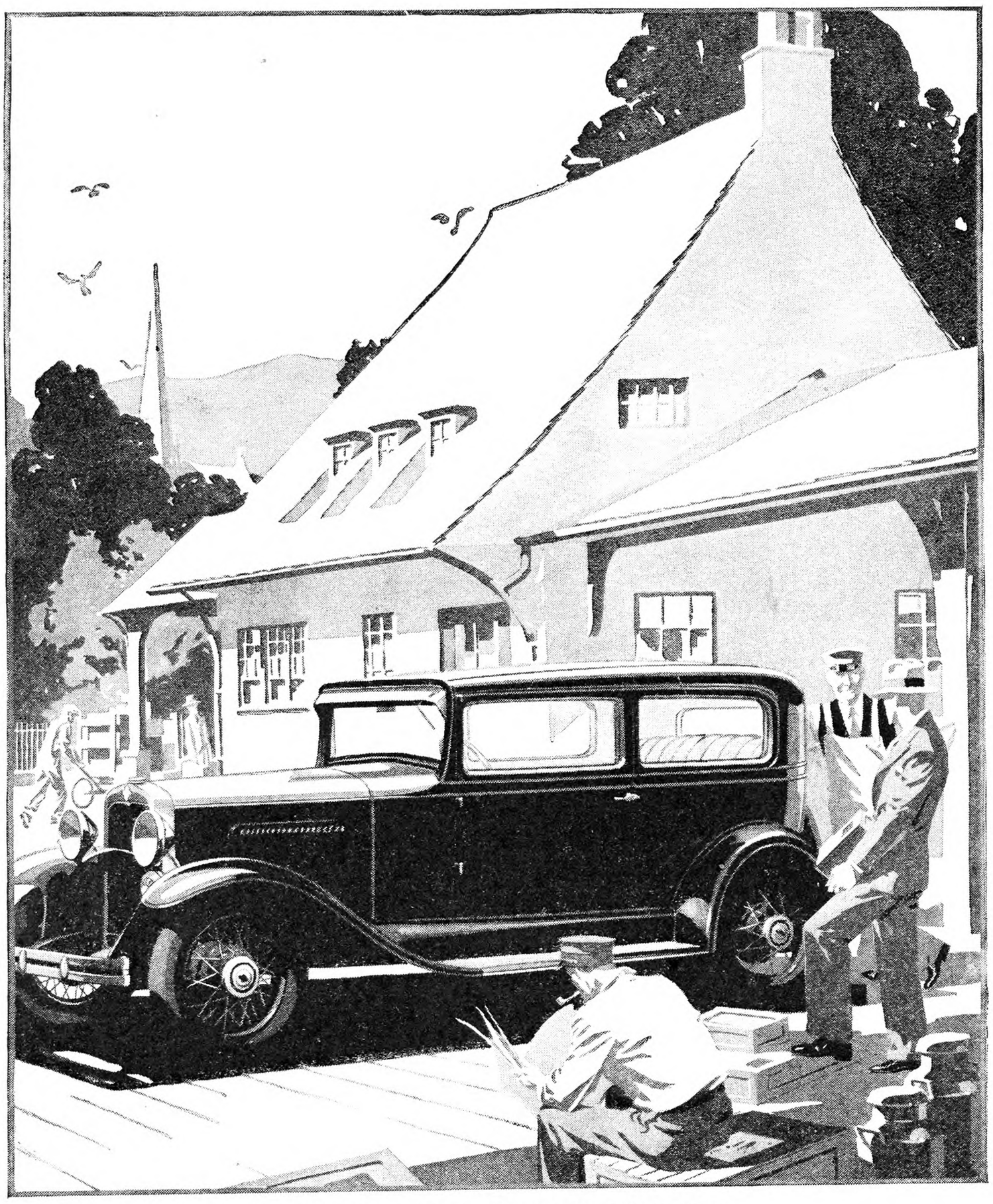

Above is illustrated the New Chevrolet Six-Cylinder Coach

The new Chevrolet Six has been designed to give thorough satisfaction in long, hard service. High quality is built into every vital part of this bigger and better automobile.

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The Wayside Market Outlook

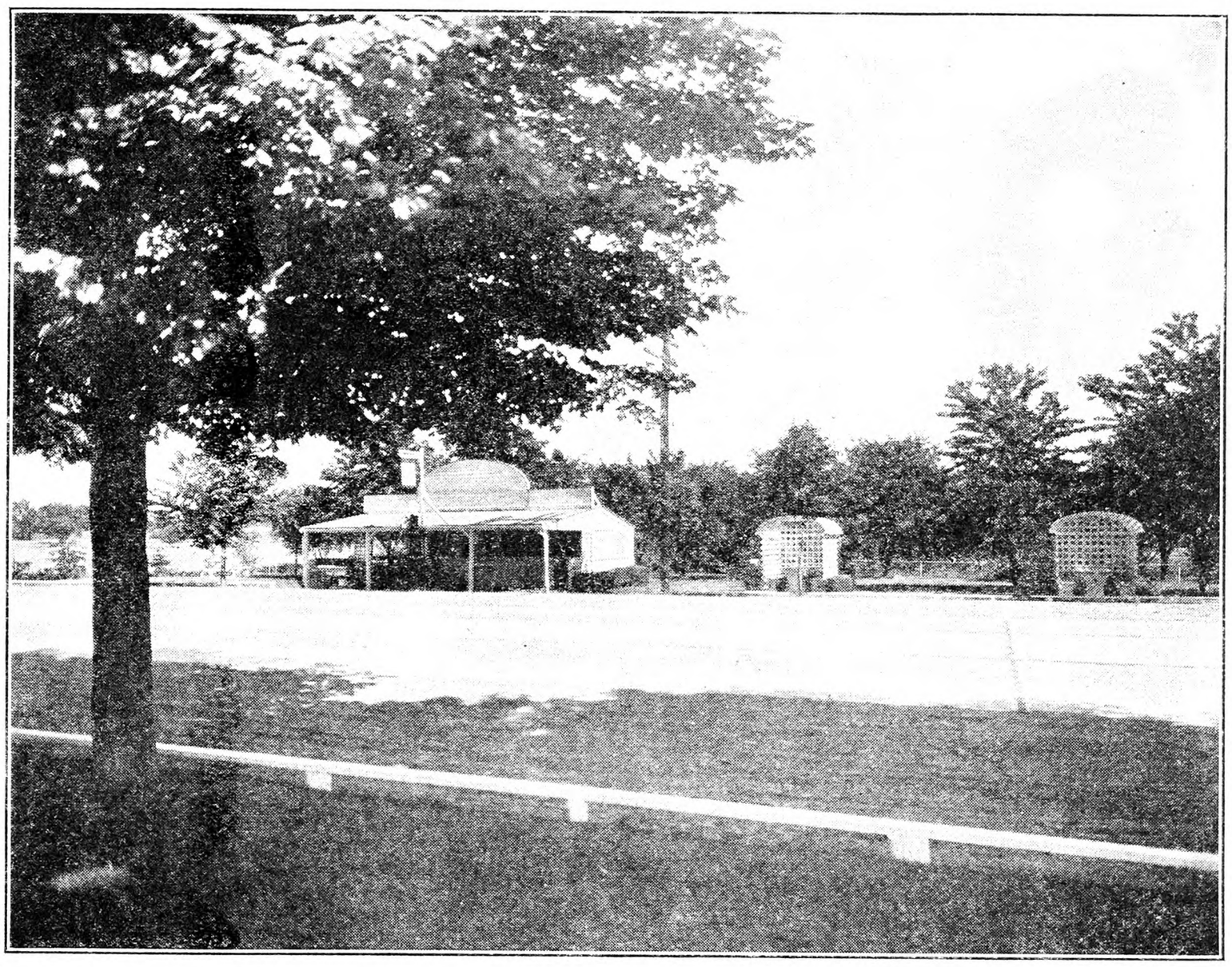
By William Hotaling

BECAUSE of the many facts (?) written and published, because of many false ideas about the business, and because of the number who come to see me and write me for information, I am undertaking to set forth some of the reasons why one should start trying to sell his products at the roadside or possibly why he should not.

My views were obtained in eight years' operation of such business, in a neat and attractive stand of ample proportions, properly equipped and with sufficient competent help to care for trade of large or small amount at any time. Our place is surrounded by commodious grounds highly landscaped, with tables, benches, Summer houses, toilets, running water, electric lights and other conveniences, all free for customers, friends, foes or travelers, who simply stop and make use of everything without buying, or even passing the time of day. The number of the latter is unbelievable.

We are located on one of the heaviest traveled highways in the United States, between Albany, N. Y., and New York City, U. S. Highway No. 9. It is a three-strip concrete road. There is ample stopping and parking space both sides of the road, all level and all graveled. We try to run a high-grade place. All signs, even to counter cards, are absolutely taboo, except the name of our place, and blackboard set out from day to day marked with specialties, and special prices.

I set this forth, not to boast, but to show we have about all the natural advantages one could expect, and that we have tried to enlarge on these by holding out to passers-by an appeal to stop, and that we should have an enviable position for roadside selling, and should get our share of such business, if there be business to share of the kind. And we do. Because of this, and because we appear to be doing well at it, often puts me in the hard position of trying to keep someone from failure and disappointment in starting such a place in an unfavorable spot.



A Well-arranged Wayside Market, With Comforts and Conveniences

Very few appear to be able to analyze their own situation. That many have never given it an intelligent thought is amply proven by the thousands of monuments of failure standing (not counting those burned down) from Maine to California, and from Canada to Key West. When you add to these more thousands for sale and to rent and which sooner or later must join this sad procession, millions must be used as a multiple to describe the failures adequately. To some the sight of these is a joke. To me they are always pathetic, and sometimes seem really tragic. For although some go in on a large scale, and a great flourish, most of them can ill afford the loss, regardless of how small it may be. Most pathetic of all is the couple past middle age, who build or buy a roadside stand with savings of a lifetime, from which they expect a living in their declining years. I realize very well this is a gloomy outlook, and far from what has been pictured by many, and described and advised on by many more. From some of the things written and advice given I cannot but feel that those with least experience write and talk most.

In deciding on whether or not it might be a good thing to start a roadside business, every phase of the situation should be gone over carefully. For instance, the fact that a State road passes your place is no warrant in itself. Business comes not from the road, but from the people who pass over it. Whenever a new road is to be built through a section, there is great anticipation of business and travel. Roadside stands spring up before almost every door, gas pumps are put in, tourist signs hung out, and everyone gets ready for the harvest. True, most of them have little to sell, and small profit if they did. And then gradually, and sometimes sickeningly, comes the awakening. As a convenience to the residents the new road is great; as something to entice the traveling public from the great main highways, it is a dismal failure, and gradually the road stands, tourist signs, gas tanks, etc., disappear, and with the exception of a better road, most of them find themselves where they were. Just such a road was recently built from Columbiaville to Albany, paralleling the main road, and being three to four miles shorter, yet it has taken almost nothing in traffic from the main road.

Unless then one is situated on a heavily traveled highway the normal amount of business will be so light and the profit over other methods of selling would be too small to warrant much expense either by way of equipment or time. Yet you see the stands and gas tanks scattered along the most inconspicuous highways, where my experience has taught me, if ever car, local and transient, that passed during the year made an average purchase, the profit would not be sufficient to buy one of the major food necessities of a family.

Nor is the fact you are located on one of the most heavily traveled highways in itself sufficient warrant for starting a highway stand, if you are largely dependent on profit from stuff which you buy. You are then immediately a retail dealer, and there is no more chance for the success of a small retailer in the open country, against large city organizations in this line, than in any other. Another necessary requisite for profitable operation of a roadside stand is that you have plenty of your own products to sell, but again there are many ramifications. If a person, or family, is going to live properly, or well, two things are necessary, namely, a steady income, and of sufficient volume to meet requirements. Therefore, unless you can produce and sell the amount necessary for this you will have but a part-time business, and an income which must be supplemented, which supplement must be figured upon.

And again, gross business is in no sense a measuring stick. Only the net profit over other methods of marketing can be considered, and without close analysis this is very deceptive. For example, a person will sometimes figure a profit on business which pays $2 above cost, even though he may have paid someone $3 for what he might easily have done in the same time. Nor is that all; managerial ability is one of the things for which big money is paid. It is one of the things that must be present in the successful handling of any business, and about the poorest paid position I know of for it is waiting for a customer at a wayside stand. Thus instead of being a profitable operation, opening a road stand may be (and to my knowledge has been) the wind to land a distressed business on the rocks, by diverting thought and ability from proper operation of the farm.

Another phase of the wayside stand business which, if better understood, would save much disappointment, is the gasoline business. Many seem to view the big gas companies as philanthropic organizations, ready to furnish necessary place and equipment to carry on any kind of business, if you sell their gas. It is true gas companies all over the country pay big prices for desirable property for gas stations, but when they do they keep the property, renting it for cash or percentage, with ironclad contract. Few of these are even on main highways, outside of cities, or at the most prominent road junctions. One hears a lot of their help at ordinary places, and they sure are ready to put in plenty, for themselves, and always at their own terms. Generally their contributions consist of pumps, cost of installation, oil tanks, etc., and sometimes painting the buildings with their advertising colors, and as many signs (some of which they inventory at $500) as they can induce you to let them put up; the regular per cent per gallon, and an increasing bonus rate above a certain number of thousands of gallons, everything is to remain their property except advice and paint, and a right to remove any or all of it whenever they do not feel the business you do warrants their leaving it. Beside some want a contract no other gas will be sold on the premises, and some are much more congenial before a business arrangement has been made than after.

Then, too, automobiles today are made so a gallon of gas will run them a long way to city or village and a large station of their favorite brand, and strange as it may seem, many will buy nowhere else. But some will say, there is the local trade. In the country this is getting less and less, nearly all farmers, business people and others having trucks, tractors, cars and gas engines, in some sections have tanks or pumps of their own, and get their supply from the tank truck at the same price the dealers pay. Much more might be said. I believe, however, one can see from this there is small chance of profit from the average gas station on a country road, even though it be rather pretentious and on a well-traveled highway, and cannot be depended upon to carry much of the expense of a place maintained for the sale of farm products. Gasoline has been treated here because it is most often spoken of as one of the things to help pay expenses. A close analysis would show much the same result with ice cream, lunch, sandwiches, hot dogs, candy, cigars, and many other things upon which those embarking in the stand business base their hope of help and profit. The sale of any of these is highly profitable in the right place, and under right conditions, and many of these article should often be kept for accommodation, the seller of which will often be lucky to break even, however in roadside stand operation.

Another thing which often causes disappointment, I believe, is the placing of too high a valuation by some on their ability. This is, I believe, the only conclusion one can arrive at after seeing a place change hands several times, and after each preced-

ing occupant has failed, and nothing new to build on except a new personality.

So far this has been apparently a series of reasons why it is not, or at least where it is not, practicable to start a wayside stand. As I have done this very thing myself, and have continued to run it for eight years, and some think rather successfully, jointly with and much of the time mostly by my wife, some explanations might be in order. At least there should be some basis of comparison for those who think they might do the same.

I bought this old rundown place 28 years ago. By hard work, rigid economy, and the help of friends, but without a wayside market, I was always able to make a living and improve the place from year to year. In fact, before I opened the market, we were living as well and doing as well. I was working no harder, my wife not as hard, and we had our Sundays and evenings to ourselves. We having worked as intelligently as we knew how, are of course getting more return from our place than when we started the market eight years ago. With growing fruit trees, and more being planted each year, that was to be expected. As we gave our whole time to the growing and marketing of our crops before starting a market, the only change with us was in marketing methods. At the present time about 50 per cent of our products are sold at the market and 50 per cent shipped.

If we have been successful it has been more due to good luck than good management. Because of reasons far removed from thoughts of wayside selling (among them being the testing of new fruits), I suddenly came to realize I was in a position of advantage for that very purpose. I could hardly have attained by 20 years of careful study, and I believe I am growing right now, more desirable varieties of fruit in commercial quantities than anyone in New York State, if not in the United States outside of State experiment stations. This gives us more than we can sell, from the time we start cutting asparagus, until Winter apples are finished, or seven to eight months without trying to run a Winter place. Rain or shine, weekday and Sunday, this quickly made us realize we must have space and shelter for display and comfort. My wife and I both being lovers of comfort, orderly arrangement, flowers, ornamentals and shrubbery (my greatest weakness and extravagance), the whole thing just grew, according to our ability, and the demands of our customers. And this is in no sense meant to discourage anyone properly located and having sufficient products of his own to warrant the outlay from trying wayside marketing methods.

To sum up then, a wayside market to meet the demands, means not only a considerable, but also constant overhead, made up of interest on investment, upkeep, insurance, refrigeration, lights, water, attendance, and in most cases heat and power. To meet this alone is needed a considerable and constant income, and which to make the maintaining of the market practicable, must be above the ordinary profit obtained by other methods of marketing, and in my opinion, only those of unusual advantages can hope to meet the obligations and expenses and show such a profit, which later is the only excuse for the undertaking. Among the advantages I believe one must have to even hope for success are an ever present and sufficient supply of good quality goods to sell. The only way one can be sure of a full supply of high quality is to grow and pack it yourself. You can then describe and sell it with an exact knowledge of what it is. Also when people ask you if you grow all this stuff, you can look them in the eye while you say yes. There must be a large number of constantly passing or present logical customers, not just travelers hustling past. Ability to take care of all who stop satisfactorily, which means generally, they can get what they want (often what they come purposely for) without unnecessary delay or annoyance. A dissatisfied customer rarely comes back, and without comebacks the best business on earth soon goes on the rocks. A nightly or early morning outlet for all shop-worn stock, enabling you each day to present a stock fresh and appealing in appearance. People can get faded and crumpled stock anywhere. What they are generally looking for is something different. If things look good enough they appeal to those not even looking for them. You can never get this or even a satisfactory effect where stuff must be carried over from day to day, even though not highly perishable. And yet without a practicable outlet, how can it be got rid of without severe loss? Anyone who can approximate these natural advantages, I would say has a good chance for success. What degree of success one finally attains will depend upon those who operate it, in which personality, business ability and many other things will play a part, but the thing that will count most, the one great requisite with this as with most any other business, is honesty, business honesty, making it possible each customer feels you have given him all he has paid for, or a little more.

And now a little on another phase, for sometimes things seem not to run so smoothly. There is a very bright side; compensation other than money that is priceless. For though my wife and I are rather closely confined seven days and seven nights, many of these are the happiest hours we spend. An unbelievable number of friends gather on Sundays, holidays and occasions, staying for hours. Friends close and casual calling you by name; some want to see some new fruit, some to show a friend the orchard, others to look at the flowers, or make reservation for something later, while others just stop to buy and want to chat a minute, some from miles away who get around each season, one two or three times for some particular kind of fruit, and so it goes. Some of the closest friendships of our lives started when they called as casual customers.

Codling Moth in Southern Ohio

IT WAS my privilege to attend a meeting of our local county horticultural society, a meeting of farmers' institutes and a meeting across the river in West Virginia of apple growers, which was addressed by Dr. Sherwood of their State university, at Morgantown, and the best thought I picked up at these meetings and what I have observed from my own experience I am trying to present to readers. Our chairman said that years ago we used to know how to do all these things, to control insects and diseases, but, since we have not succeeded so well at it of late, now our speakers say we think thus and so about how to do the things to keep them in check. We had our State entomologist from the Ohio State University, Prof. T. H. Parks, and Prof. J. S. Houser, from the Ohio Experiment Station, Prof. F. H. Beach from the extension department of the Ohio State University, and Mr. Postle of the Food and Drug Department at Cincinnati, O., the administrator for this district, talking on the arsenical residue of fruits to protect the public health.

Only about 5 per cent of the codling moth that go into Winter quarters emerge in the Spring, the rest being destroyed by birds, insects or diseases, etc. At Ironton for a few years we have had the moths put in a cage and kept in as near natural conditions as possible and over one-third of them have wintered over and emerged in the Spring. English sparrows have been observed to pick them out of the cracks of containers around the packing houses, and corrugated bands that had been around trees in the Summer to catch moths were literally pecked full of holes by birds getting them. Of about 800 moths put in the cage in the Fall, 275 emerged in the Spring and the dates of emergence was kept by the County Agent. The first two appeared April 30. They increased as the season advanced and kept warm, and, when it got colder, not so many came forth. The warmth increased them again, and the last to emerge was about the middle of June, a period of more than six weeks. As the cracks of fruit containers are likely to be filled with the moths they can be dipped in boiling water to kill them, and maybe packing houses can be screened to keep the moths inside when they emerge, or a spray might kill some of them in cracks, oil or other solution. Growers should clean up all they can to destroy as many as possible.

About three days after the moths emerge they may go to laying eggs if the weather is favorable. It has been found they lay eggs only when the temperature in the evening is at or above 62 degrees. They do not fly much if any in the daytime and do not fly to a light at night, so they cannot be trapped that way. We had very hot weather last Spring and Summer, and the moths commenced early laying eggs. They hatch from eight to 14 days after being laid according to the weather. They commenced here on the apples about May 12 and continued with the first brood until the first of July, with the last ones to emerge. Dr. Sherwood said that a drop of rain will kill the young moth just hatched by hitting it as it fell and that a good rain will likely kill 90 per cent of the freshly hatched moths that have not entered the fruit, some being washed off and dying. We had no rains last Spring so most of the moths went to work. As it remained hot, more eggs were laid, and a better hatch and fewer were destroyed, so a larger number than usual got into the fruit. The calyx spray was given the last of April to the first week of May according to the varieties and the first cover spray was advised by our spray service for the middle of May.

A cover spray is not effective more than two weeks, as the fruit in growing expands and cracks the film of spray, and some of it may wash off in a rain or rub off or blow off into wind so the worms can get a start in a crack or rough place or between two fruits. To protect the fruit there should be a cover spray when the infestation is bad every two weeks or sooner as long as the brood is working. The second brood began work by the time the first brood finished or very close to it, and as it was so hot and dry all the time last Summer, there were more eggs laid and hatched and fewer destroyed naturally than we ever knew. So many more than common found places to evade the poison and get a start to develop and we had a very bad infestation in July where the spraying was advised to commence on the seventh, and the worms kept coming till well along in August. Most of the growers stopped spraying with the application made then for the second brood. It looked then like we had an infestation on the hills of 25 to 50 per cent, but behold when the entomologists came back to check up on the moths they found a third brood had developed. It was too late to do much then, and the counts made then did not hold good at picking time as the moths kept coming till October. Some fruit that was packed early graded U. S. No. 1 turned out to be heavily infested with worms later, though not seen when sorted. The entomologists didn't expect a third brood, and were not prepared to help us in time to prevent some of the damage. It was so dry and hot that many growers did not have water to spray or could not get it. It looked like it would avail nothing if they had sprayed, as the fruit and trees were so scorched by the drought.

Small orchards with intensive methods and plenty of humus in the soil got through the season much better than any other orchards with poor soil even if they had used plenty of nitrates.

Another year the authorities hope to have a special man in this county to keep track of our insects and fungi, and make many observations in different parts of the county on the codling moth development and weather conditions as to humidity, etc. On the bottom land the moths were not so bad, and they want to find out why. One grower who had done the best spraying in the county likely, had so few worms the latter part of September that it was said to be under 10 per cent. He said that by the time he got them picked there was 25 per cent and if he had been delayed two weeks longer in picking he thought there would have been 50 per cent wormy.

Some apples I sorted out to be free from worms and put in the cellar to use a little later turned out to have many wormy ones. Some I put at once in cold storage do not show any serious worm injury, but show many places where the worm had just started and got beneath the skin and then most of them disappeared. But I found just a few remains of the worms that had died and dried up in the apples. These cases indicate that in common storage the late worms keep on developing from eggs that had been laid on the fruit before it was picked, or the young worms were just getting a start in the apples and not noticed and went ahead working, until cold storage stopped their ravages. So apples that are kept on the farm for later sales furnish a good supply of worms to winter over for future infestation as they crawl out of the fruit and hibernate, if that is the right term to use, in any crack or crevice where they can hide for protection. The grower who disposes of the fruit as fast as it is picked is also shipping away many of the worms that would stay with him if given a chance.

Lawrence Co., O. U. T. COX.

Evergreens for Foundation Planting

EVERGREENS for foundation planting are quite the rage here, and, judging from appearance alone, they well deserve this popularity.

When I was a small boy my folks planted a hedge of red cedar for a windbreak, and it was, while small, both useful and beautiful. But as it was not cut back or clipped, these cedars became large trees, so that now they are 40 or 50 feet high. They are about 40 feet from the house and for obvious reasons are far more desirable than deciduous trees. Recently I have started a foundation planting of cedar, arbor vitæ, pine and Norway spruce. Our late severe drought has been a serious test of the vitality of these trees, and, as they were in small sizes, I saved most of them by watering them during Summer and early Fall. The dwarf pine, globe arbor vitæ and Tom Thumb arbor vitæ should not require much clipping, but the spruce and cedar must be kept down or moved away from the house. My soil is neutral and seems to suit the cedar, but it may not be so congenial to evergreens from an acid soil. I have not been able to succeed with laurel. I know that cedar (Juniperus virginiana) will stand a lot of punishment, but cattle have a

fondness for scratching their heads on these trees when small and sooner or later the cedar is dead. We must avoid alkaline soils and alkaline water. If fertilization is needed sulphate of ammonia could be used and a mulch of sawdust or shavings would be of value. I am going to keep on with the narrow leaved evergreens, because they are green the year round.

Japanese barberry is promising, especially since we can get it in the red-leaved form and as a dwarf in the box barberry. Nor am I forgetting the Yucca which will stand a lot of grief in the way of cold and heat. Even a cactus hedge seems to me more desirable in the Winter than a lot of bare windswept shrubbery which may be pretty enough in the Summer when we have plenty of beauty anyway.

Ohio. W. E. DUCKWALL.

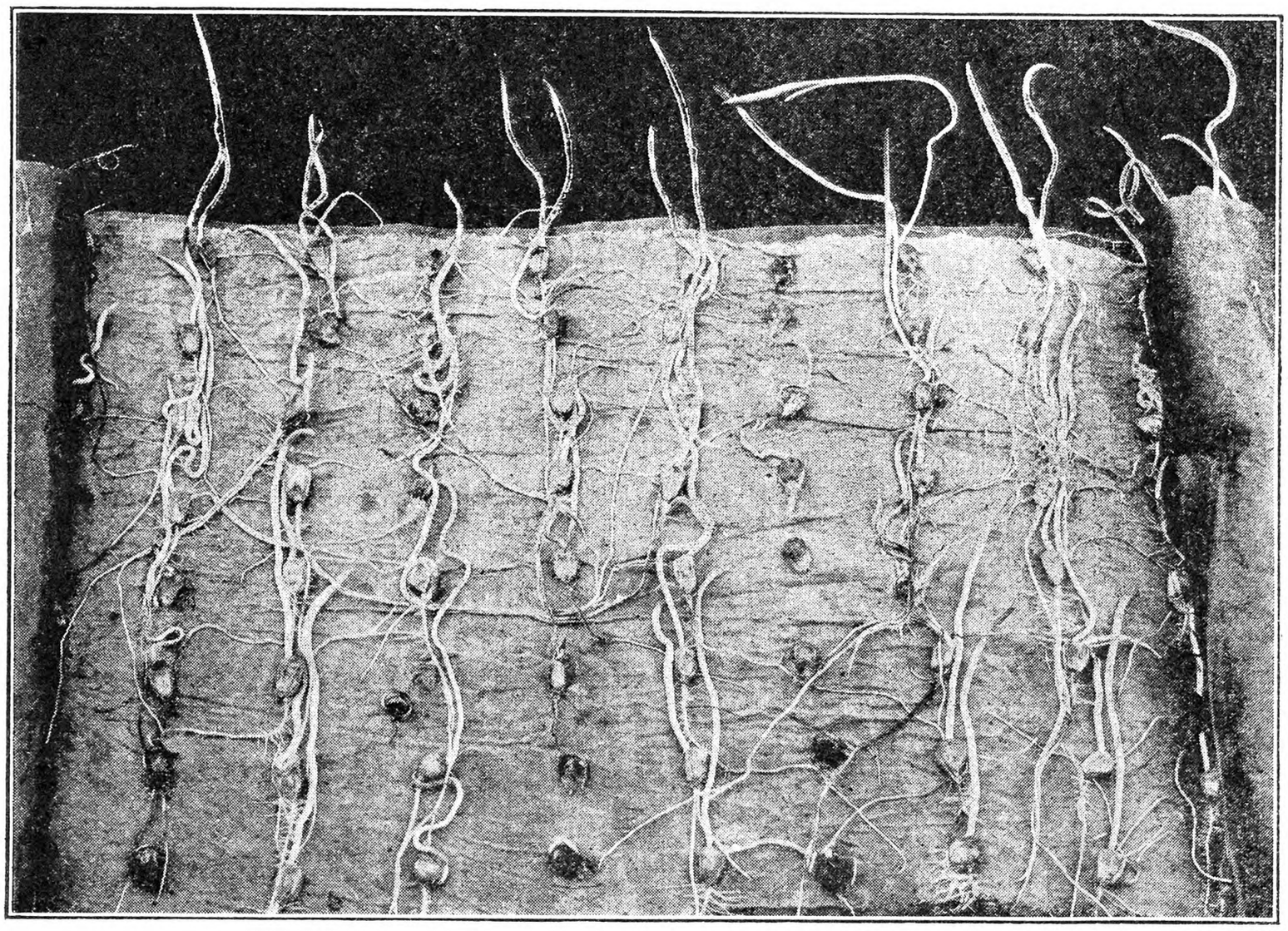
Testing Seed Corn

EARLY last Summer S. B. Curry, one of the good farmers of Randolph Co., Ind., came into the County Agent's office looking quite glum.

"What is the matter?" asked the agent. "You look as if something had happened." Said Curry, "I am afraid I shall have to plow up all the corn in that test field we planted. There is not half a stand."

"All of it?" asked the startled agent. "Well, no, not all of it. The seed you gave me is coming up fine but my corn is just no good," was the answer. Thereon hangs a tale that tells a convincing story of the value of seed testing. Curry said, "I have only been running this test with you for about a month and I have already learned a good lesson. The seed you gave me was all tested but I thought my corn was all good and did not test it. This is the result."

By actual count the untested seed produced exactly a 54 per cent stand. He planted his seed 14 inches apart in the row and his stalks were 28 inches apart. But what a different story on the tested seed. In a distance of 350 feet, Curry had 216 stalks from his tested seed while the untested seed produced 146 stalks in the same distance. The weak diseased plants mixed in this seed could not withstand the adverse conditions as did the strong plants.



The Rag Doll Test Reveals the Weakness and the Disease in Every Seed Ear.

This is one of the first lessons that farmers learn from seed selected by the rag doll. It grows more vigorously. It is better able to withstand the babyhood diseases and troubles of the corn plant. No man can expect his corn to do full justice to his soil if half of the plants are missing. Getting rid of the weaklings and the runts in corn is a matter of seed testing and the modified rag doll is the peer of them all when it comes to this method of elimination.

But let's go a step farther and see what this tested seed actually has done the past year to the yields and the quality. Up in Lake County, in the northern part of the State H. A. Holmes planted some of this weak seed beside the strong. When we say weak, we do not mean that a single kernel was dead. It all grew, but the sprouts were poor as compared with the strong seed. In fact it was a type of corn that would defy any farmer's ability to sort it out by any method of examination but by germination. In the field the poor corn produced 54 bushels per acre while the strong corn growing next to it produced 69 bushels. There were 15 bushels handed to him at a cost of about 20 cents.

Coming down to the central part of the State, there were farmers in both Carroll and Parke counties who made similar trials. Carl Johnson, in Carroll County, found that his strong seed produced 40.6 bushels per acre while his weak seed produced 32.1 bushels. But, more than this, there was but 69 per cent of sound ears from the poor seed and 92 per cent from the good seed. Every farmer knows that it is the sound corn that brings the best price in the market, and that feeds to the best advantage. Viewed in this way, the strong seed produced about 37 bushels of good corn, while the weak seed only made 22 bushels. Again a difference of 15 bushels. In Parke County, J. A. McHargue produced 61 bushels from the strong seed corn and 46 bushels from the weak. The quality of good yield was 10 per cent better than the poor.

Down in the drought area three farmers of Du-Bois County made the same kind of tests. Under their adverse growing conditions, even the best corn could not do well, but the weak seed did worse. Wm. Rudolph produced 30 bushels with the strong seed and 20 bushels with the poor. Wm. Baker had exactly the same results while O. Schwenk produced 25 and 15 bushels respectively for the strong and weak seed. Furthermore the difference in quality showed here, as under better conditions, 15 per cent more sound corn from the strong seed than from the weak.

Year after year and test after test have shown the same result. The healthy vigorous seed pays its way and pays handsomely. Ten, 12, 15 bushels, or even more, is the reward that farmers are getting for testing their corn seed. And at a cost of one cent or a cent and a half an ear. Moreover, it is not even necessary for farmers to do their own testing if they do not wish. It is a simple matter to arrange a central testing station, where several thousand ears can be tested each week. The only caution in this connection is to be sure that the man in charge of this station knows his business. He must know how to distinguish between weak and strong corn. He must know what the disease looks like on the rag doll so that he will not throw away any good ears. And lastly, he must be orderly and careful so that the corn will not get mixed.

Before the farmer takes his corn to be tested he should, by all means, sort it carefully. Why pay for testing an ear that a moment's inspection will show to be worthless? The rag-doll test will inevitably discard it. The value of the test is to reveal those defects that are beyond detection by the eye. Grade this corn first as to maturity and quality of the seed. Be sure that there is a large percentage of hard starch. In yellow corn, this is the darker brown area that is sometimes called oil by farmers. This condition of the kernel indicates maturity.

Examine the tissues of the butt of the ear to see if the break has been clean. A shredded appearance of these tissues is an indication of a weakness in the mother plant and the seed will inherit this weakness. It is best to discard ears that are in this condition. But let me also say that such a condition is not a sign of disease. If such an ear is tested and shows itself to be vigorous and healthy do not be surprised. Notwithstanding all this, I still would urge that such an ear be discarded for seed purposes.

Naturally all moldy ears or those having rotted cobs will be discarded. Last year splitting of the kernels at the top was not uncommon. If practical it would be best to avoid such ears because this exposed tissue is quite liable to have become infected and may cause trouble. Play safe and discard such ears from the seed. C. T. GREGORY.

Our Changeable Weather

PART I

A FEW years ago a discussion of the weather and atmospheric conditions would have been found only in treatises of natural philosophy. But today so many activities are conditioned by the weather, especially commercial aviation, that a knowledge of this matter has become extremely desirable.

We are living at the bottom of an ethereal sea. The atmosphere, composed of a number of gases, the most important being oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, argon and water vapors near the earth, and hydrogen and helium in the upper atmosphere, spreads over land and ocean alike, bathing every mountain and valley. The exact depth (or height) of the atmosphere has not yet been determined. Some authorities hold that it may extend in appreciable quantities to a height of 200 miles; others raise the figure to 500 miles. But because of the pressure of the atmosphere due to the fact that all of these gases have weight, fully one-half of the atmosphere is within three and six-tenths miles of sea level. Although the upper layers have not been explored, unmanned balloons containing self-registering instruments have ascended 22 miles. On May 4, 1927, Captain Gray, of the United States Army, ascended without injury to a height of about eight miles. His success was due to the artificial inhalation of oxygen. Callizo, a French aviator, ascended in an aeroplane on October 10, 1924, at Villaconblay, France, to a height of 7¾ miles. It is this thin band of atmosphere surrounding the earth that produces the various meterological changes.

Self-registering balloons have shown that the temperature of the atmosphere decreases to a certain elevation and then remains practically constant, which is of special interest to the aviator. As a rule, the temperature of the air decreases with ascent at the rate of about one degree Fahrenheit for every 3,000 feet. In the temperate zones, a point is reached some seven miles above sea level, where the temperature no longer decreases with height. At the equator this point is about 10 miles above sea level; and at the poles about five miles. The atmosphere below this level of constant temperature is frequently referred to as the "troposphere" and above as the "stratosphere." There is little or no change in temperature with height in the stratosphere. The most spectacular wonders of the sky occur in stratosphere, but all the clouds, even the highest cirrus clouds, are confined to the limit of the troposphere, as are also all the storms and changes in the weather. However, as man perfects more powerful engines and superchargers and obtains a better knowledge of the stratosphere, the time undoubtedly will come when he will navigate the atmosphere in the stratosphere region, and thus avoid local storms and winds.

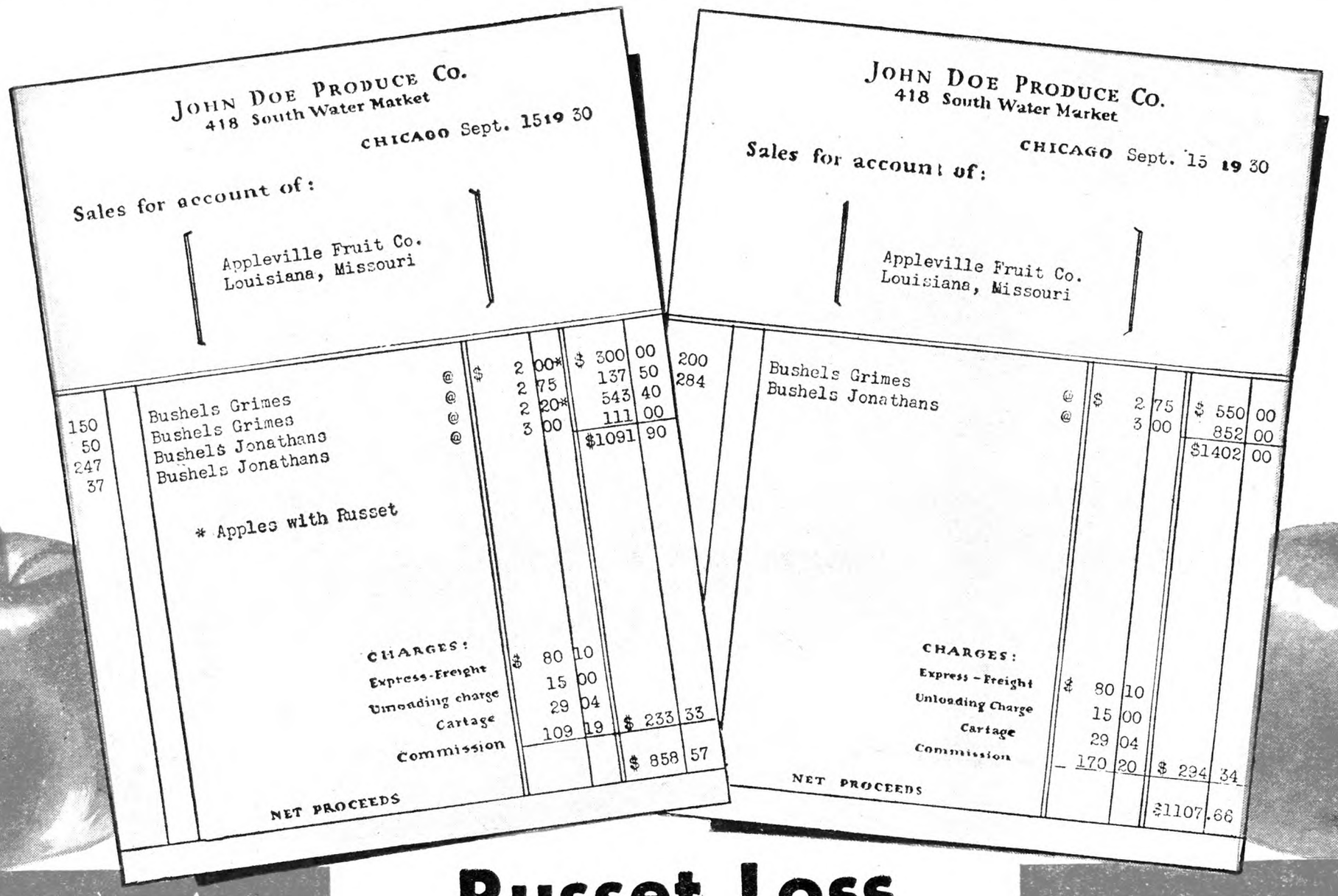
The thin, broad band of air surrounding the earth is not always calm, but generally more or less in a state of turbulence. This is due largely to the unequal distribution of heat over the surface of the earth, and as a result not only local winds and storms are produced, but the entire terrestrial wind system of the earth is established. Winds are the results of differences in the air pressure or weight. If any certain area of the land or sea becomes excessively warmed, the air expands and tends to overflow. Light air is said to have a low pressure, heavy air a high pressure, because the heavier the air the higher it pushes the mercury up the tube of a barometer. The air moves or flows from places of a high to places of a low pressure, thus causing the winds. When this movement becomes very rapid, severe storms result. In the temperate latitudes, the most important winds are those unperiodic ones caused by the irregular distribution in lows and highs.

An area of low pressure is known as a cyclonic

(Continued on Page 150)

YOU KNOW

you can't get a full price for Russet



OVER 60% OF THE APPLES IN THIS CAR HAD RUSSET

Russet Loss $249.09!

NO RUSSET IN THIS CAR

Turn Russet Loss to Profit NOW— with S-W *Stabilized* Dry Lime Sulfur

The world's largest and most complete line of insecticides and fungicides sold under this trade-mark.

Formula recommended by Prof. F. H. Ballou of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station for growing apples of fine color and finish:

For the Pre-Pink and Pink Applications:

3-lbs. S-W Dry Lime Sulfur
5-lbs. Hydrated Lime
TO 50-Gallons of Water

For the After-Bloom Applications:

1½-lbs. S-W Dry Lime Sulfur
5-lbs. Hydrated Lime
TO 50-Gallons of Water

THESE two bills of sale tell a story of vital interest to every grower. Look them over.

Russet loss cost one grower $249.09 per car. That could have been profit instead of loss. And it would have been if this grower had used Sherwin-Williams Dry Lime Sulfur.

S-W Dry Lime Sulfur produces clean, bright, waxy finish fruit—fruit that brings the full market price. It turns russet loss into handsome profit!

To Avoid Russet Loss Spray with S-W Dry Lime Sulfur

Leading growers all over the country have adopted S-W Dry Lime Sulfur because of these many reasons:

It offers the most effective control of apple scab, pear scab, cherry leaf spot, peach leaf curl and San Jose Scale. It cuts labor costs. It simplifies mixing and spraying. No freight to pay on water and no empties to return as it comes to you in convenient powder form. Because this fine dry lime sulfur is made from a 33-degree Baume test liquid to which a stabilizing compound is added, it cannot freeze or otherwise deteriorate. And it positively cannot injure foliage. Absolutely no burning. Once you have used the stabilized S-W Dry Lime Sulfur you will use no other as it is the most efficient, economical and convenient spray on the market today—bar none.

Write for valuable booklet

A post card will bring full information on spraying, written particularly for the commercial grower. Plan ahead now for next year's spraying requirements.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
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MULSOID-SULFUR

Peach growers praise this new Sherwin-Williams product. It prevents brown rot and scab. Mixes easily and evenly in water. Write for information.

FREE-MULSION

Highly concentrated, soapless oil emulsion for the control of San Jose Scale, Apple Tree Leaf Roller, European Red Mite and Pear Psylla. *Write us for literature.*

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
SPRAY AND DUST MATERIALS

Old Ways Are Still Good

A few weeks ago it was my good fortune to visit an Illinois farm managed after the plan of our fathers, who thought that every home should be sufficient unto itself. There was every evidence of contentment and prosperity at a time when discontent and depression were the rule. The farm was bought on borrowed captial in part, and at a price much higher than the present market, yet there was no indication of distress on the part of the purchasers.

So general is the idea that to meet the severe competition of the present day it is necessary to produce one thing in large volume at small cost per unit, that we are losing sight of the safe and sure methods of our fathers. Thrift and small savings have largely gone out of style in the present generation, and it was a joy to find a young couple making a real success by the time-tried rules of another day. There was no one crop in evidence which might be the source of unusual profit, rather was there indication that every source of income was carefully nourished, while the greater part of the living for the family was produced at home.

The most surprising thing about this establishment is that the young wife was a city girl. The first time I met her, about 10 years ago, she was employed in an office in a mid-western city. She confided in me then that her ambition was to live on a farm. Back of her home she had a vegetable and flower garden, and a few hens and a couple of hives of bees. She was doing her best to make a farm of the small plot of ground at her disposal. Soon after she met a young farmer and a few months later married him. They set up their establishment in the boom period when everybody was flush, and when it was easy to imagine ourselves getting rich.

The past season was one of drought and short crops, as well as a time of depression and low prices, but I have visited few farms that showed so little the effect of either drought or hard times. The system of farming is such as to conserve the resources of the land; the system of living saves the income and makes it cover the maximum of requirements. The farm is only 80 acres, but there is no waste area. The cropping system is built around Sweet clover. Sweet clover is a wonderful soil-builder. About 20 acres of Sweet clover is planted and an equal area turned under each year. Not only do the succeeding crops show evidence of increased fertility as a result of the nitrogen deposited by the plant, but turning under so much humus provides storage for a maximum amount of moisture, and the crops showed surprisingly little effect from the long-continued drought.

Pasturing on the luxuriant growth of Sweet clover were several fine cows, that provided a can of cream to take to town to meet the daily expenses of the family. Under the shade of the nearby grove was a well-kept apiary which produced about six tons of white honey from the Sweet clover fields on this and neighboring farms. Here was an example to prove that the bees still have a place on a well-managed farm. Beekeeping, like other agricultural enterprises, has largely passed into the hands of specialists who have no other business than the production of honey. Too often farm-kept bees are neglected, and instead of being a source of profit to their owners they are something of a menace to the bees of the neighborhood. This particular apiary produced an unusually large crop.

The crop of corn was one of the best that I have seen this season as a result of the Sweet clover turned under the previous Fall. Every branch of the business showed careful attention and skillful management. The large flock of Plymouth Rock chickens had been reared with the loss of few.

In the house we found all the modern conveniences that make life easy and comfortable, yet they had been provided at a minimum of expense. The young husband is a skilled worker with his hands and all his spare time goes into the improvement of his property. The building of the house and the installation of the various conveniences have largely been done by himself, and several years of time have been necessary to accomplish the result.

In the cellar we found such preparation for Winter as seldom is seen with the younger generation. It reminded me of the way my grandmother did it. There were enough canned goods put up by the former city girl to provide for the table for an entire year. Hundreds of jars of fruits and vegetables and meat and preserves of the greatest variety which the farm production made possible, were ready for use when needed. She must have put in a busy Summer, with two small children to care for and the housework to do. Yet she was radiantly happy in her home and her family. She recalled the old life of a city office worker, and reminded me that dreams do indeed come true.

Abraham Lincoln is quoted as having said "The most valuable of all arts will be the art of deriving a comfortable subsistence from the smallest plot of ground." This young couple has come as near doing just that as any persons that I have ever met. They have demonstrated that most of our present-day difficulties can be met by those who have sufficient skill to adapt themselves to conditions. Never have I seen a farm where there was as much that goes to make life worth while, with so little evidence of outlay of cash. They have more of the good things of life than most farmers, and spend less. Perhaps, after all, there is something to be said for grandfathers' ways.

FRANK C. PELLETT.

Bees Have a Place on a Well-managed Farm

Can Spring Be Far Behind?

Every mail now is bringing new catalogs and although Winter delayed his coming, in fact has only just arrived, these new catalogs make us feel as if garden days were near at hand. Each Spring I begin looking over the seed lists, selecting some varieties new to me and new varieties of old friends. Some way I expected to be disappointed in the new colors of Eschscholtzia and I was—happily so. The new shades are all clear; white, cream, pink and various yellows.

The Ageratum proved again a much-loved plant. When almost in bloom, or even beginning to bloom, they can be transplanted over Spring bulbs or used where other plants failed. Partner declares for pink Ageratum, this year, as it is new to us. Then I have never grown pink forget-me-nots, so that is written down. Blue and gold seemed to predominate in last year's garden. It looks as if this year's colors would be pink and white, doesn't it?

The late varieties of French marigolds are great improvements. One year I had a dainty dwarf fern-leaved variety but some way lost its seed and do not find it listed. Josephine is not to be grown in the flower beds any more here; it is too rampant a grower. It will go in the long borders where its large symmetrical bushes will be appreciated. Legion of Honor is a better bedder, being dwarf.

Last year we tried Mexican Zinnias, and they were dear little plants and lived just to bloom and bloom on forever. The single ones were pretty and the double one doubly so. This is one of the plants improved by doubling.

This reminds me too that the double and single Daturas are as easily raised from seeds as tomatoes. I like to start them in February, so as to have a longer season of bloom. Perhaps you know them as the angel's trumpet. They like a light, rather rich soil and a warm sunny spot. They are good pot plants and very fragrant.

We also invested in some best mixed sunflowers and we never had better. First we sorted the seeds, the larger from the smaller and used the large ones at the back of the new border. There were the creamy white, chestnut red and great big double ones and the small seeds gave us daisy-like blooms, excellent for cutting. They were the best beloveds of the smaller boys.

So much has been written in praise of the Siberian wallflower (Cheiranthus Kewensis) that perhaps nothing more needs be said. Yet one correspondent wrote of setting over one hundred of these plants in her city garden, so we may conclude that this plant makes and holds friends. It is a biennial, blooming the first year from seed, can be grown in the rock bed, but prefers a sunny situation. It is such a glistening orange that it always attracts attention.

Gilia capitata or blue thimble-flower bloomed for a long season and resisted frost well; one of the dainty little flowers rather than a gorgeous one. After all these little flowers seem dear to the heart, and year by year there are more of the little plants growing in the garden, especially in the beds.

For a new everlasting we found the Xeranthemum very good. It grew readily and the dried flowers were bright and dainty, "the only blue (purple) everlasting" we are told.

Although Viola cornuta or tufted pansies are perennial, they bloom the first season from seed so freely we will include these with the annuals. A correspondent touring Europe writes the English Violas are far superior to ours and sent some seeds to prove it. He did. These new Violas were of so many colors and markings, and the blooms so much larger, combined with free-flowering habit, long stems and hardiness that they are one of the things the garden cannot be without.

Were there failures last year? Certainly, about the same number as usual, I think. Failing with Leptosyne was my biggest disappointment, some way I did not expect much from a climbing marigold. The Calandrina I shall try again perhaps in both the annual and perennial varieties.

A friend recommends Asperula azurea or blue woodruff and also "the old-fashioned white prickly poppy, evidently an Argemone." She enclosed seeds and said they were both easily grown. So here is a beginning of 1931 garden.

MOTHER BEE.

Ashes for Squash Borer

In one of the early issues of last Spring an article appeared on the subject of the pumpkin and squash borer. The writer stated he was told wood ashes were good, and that he intended to try them out the past Summer. I followed suit and it proved a success with me; the first time I was not bored with the borer. The vines remained in perfect condition until frost. I used a garden trowel and cover about four or five inches of the vine near the ground with ashes; then cover it with soil. I then took the vines and put small stones on them to keep them close to the ground, so they could take root, also to make it easier to cover each joint with the ashes as it grew. If the rain washed it off I covered it again. The morning dew or after a rain it sticks well. It was so much easier than digging for the borer, and the ashes were harmless to the vines. I hope it will prove a success for others.

G. P.

New York.

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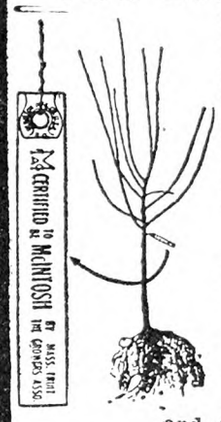

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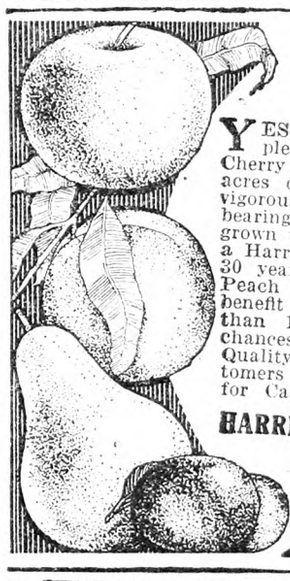

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Meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society at Rochester

The three-day session of the New York State Horticultural Society at Rochester, N. J., January 14-16, may have reflected the hard times that everyone is talking about, but if it did, it did it in a very subtle way, for the attendance was large, the general program good, the exhibits finer and more extensive than ever, and the temper of the crowd optimistic and interested. True, there were the reports of adversity and of money shortage, but anyone looking for pessimists and wailers must have been disappointed in the meeting. It was vigorous and attractive.

The exhibits, which in the last 10 years have been creeping more and more into prominence, were literally the most important part of the three-day session. A combined Geneva-Cornell exhibit at the far end of the exhibit halls was the finest that these two institutions have yet staged. Instead of featuring solely a display of fruit, as was the custom several years ago, they portrayed the more important lines of work in progress, dealing with fruit problems. The importance of good soil type was shown by records of yields taken from orchards on different soils; the effect of an impervious clay layer in the subsoil was illustrated by sections of soil from well and poorly drained sand and clay, and the lack of profit from orchards not advantageously placed was shown by records of profits and losses from orchards in different locations. The various steps in producing a nursery tree and the differences between Mazzard and Mahaleb root stocks were illustrated with living material.

Among the new fruits were found Orleans and Medina, both of Delicious type, and Cortland and Kendall of McIntosh type, the latter almost identical to McIntosh in shape and general appearance, but with a deep red color. In another corner of the exhibit was found a new method for clarifying fruit juices, especially apple cider, in which the introduction of an enzyme results in a perfectly clear product in a short time. In the center was a free supply of publications while along one side of the room were ranged the disease and insect displays, ranging from specimens of diseased and insect-infested apples down to a graphic miniature representation of how the spray information service operates in securing its knowledge of weather and pest conditions from the field, and how it returns spray directions from headquarters to the individual growers in their orchards. An interesting and educational contest was staged, in which plates of fruit were displayed marked by various blemishes, the opportunity being presented for growers to check their skill and general information of insect and disease symptoms. The spray information section of the exhibits was an especially busy place throughout the meetings.

The commercial exhibits were finer and more extensive than ever. There were the usual lines of spraying and dusting machinery, with no radical departure from the standard lines of heavy pumps, large horespower, and high pressure, excepting for the growing popularity of the four to eight-nozzle gun in place of the single nozzle appliance in use up to a few seasons ago. The trend in orcharding towards less plowing and greater use of the disk was indicated by the few plows on display and the several lines of improved disk harrows with offset devices for getting under trees without injuring low branches. In addition there were the usual displays of automobiles, trucks, garden cultivators, ladders, pruning tools, spray materials, fruit graders, fruit evaporating machinery, fruit-paring machinery, fruit wipers, nursery stock, seed, fertilizers, and various kinds and lines of packages.

The speaking program, as has been indicated, was overshadowed by the exhibits. While the exhibit hall was crowded at all times of the day, the auditorium was never full. Anyone interested in trying to figure why this is so may consider that growers are just now interested in methods of cutting the cost of production, and are therefore vitally concerned with latest tools and appliances and insect and disease control materials. They are less interested in set speeches. Or, it may be, since the extension forces of the county, State and Federal government have become so highly developed, it is no longer necessary to rely upon a speaking program for information upon problems of a general nature. Regardless of cause it is, at least, an interesting shift.

Certain it is that production problems now take the major share of interest. In the question box, for example, there were 75 questions dealing with insect pests, plant diseases, and insecticides and fungicides; 31 questions dealing with varieties and pollination; 10 dealing with orchard equipment; 20 treating of grading, packages, packing, marketing and inspection; and 10 of general nature.

The presence of the Oriental peach moth was reported in all the major peach producing sections of the State, with spraying and dusting costs prohibitive, but with a likelihood that the increase in natural parasites may gradually overtake this pest. The standard lime-sulphur, lead-arsenate, nicotine spray was still recommended as standard. It was suggested that there may be a large carry-over of codling-moth caterpillars into the 1931 season because of the prevalence of the pest this past season. Apple maggot has been controlled by timely spraying, and the further development of larvæ in the fruit has been prevented by storing the fruit in cold storage for three weeks. The leaf-roller, which is becoming a serious pest throughout the State, is controlled by a 7 or 8 per cent diamond paraffin oil, making applications just as the buds are swelling but before they open and display green tissues.

Other topics of general interest were pollination, the use of bees in pollination, studies on spray residues, fruit cleaning equipment, fire blight, organic matter in the soil, survey of orchard soil conditions, economic conditions, agricultural scenes in Europe, packing of fruit, rural tax relief, G. L. F. farm service agencies, and the Federal Farm Board.

As in other years, the display of representative packages of market fruit taken from storage in Western New York was a feature. The progress in the past five years is unmistakable. This year 90 per cent of the fruit shown was within the 10 per cent defect allowance permitted by packing regulations. An honor roll was unveiled of those whose packs had fallen within this group, namely:

Alasa Farms, Alvah G. Strong, Alton; Bay View Farm, James G. Case, Sodus; Charles Boller & Son, Sodus; Brockport Cold Storage Company, Brockport; Morris Bauman, Sodus; M. C. Burritt, Hilton; Burt Cold Storage Company, Burt; Carlton Cold Storage Company, Carlton; B. J. Case & Company, Sodus; Paul B. Case Company, Sodus; Catchpole Brothers, North Rose; Duffy-Mott Company, Hamlin; C. B. Dunham, Lyndonville; Elmgrove Fruit Farm, Coldwater; W. H. Fox, Wolcott; Samuel Fraser, Geneseo; W. D. Frost, Holley; Glen Iris Orchard Company, Castile; G. L. F. Service, Albion; James Gould, Castleton; E. J. Harding & Son, Albion; Hungerford Smith Farm, Williamson; J. J. Jackson & Son, Middleport; John Kiel, Stottville; Kent Produce Company, Inc., Kent; A. H. Lendt, Lock Berlin; Le Roy Fruit Growers' Co-operative Association, Le Roy; Clyde F. Mason, Williamson; Medina Cold Storage Company, Medina; G. J. Mitchell, North Rose; George A. Morse, Williamson; Harry M. Nesbit, Kent; M. E. Norris, Sodus; J. R. Pepperdine, North Rose; R. J. Preston, Kendall; W. P. Rogers, Williamson; H. J. Rowley, Lyndonville; Salisbury Brothers, Phelps; O. A. Skutt & Company, North Rose; Sodus Canning Company Sodus; Sodus Fruit Farm, Sodus; G. E. Thomas & Sons, North Rose; Turpin & Parks, Wallington; Weld, Garilio & Wilson, North Rose; H. E. Wellman, Kendall; Wilson Brothers, East Williamson; Witmer Brothers, Webster; Wolcott Co-operative Association; Yale Farms, Romulus.

As for the future the society's interest in boys speaks for itself. Not only is there a boy's judging contest, but this year there was a boys' speaking contest and banquet, attended by some 125 boys. The winners were James Chapman of Newfane, first; William Lally of Geneva, second; and Ralph Welker of Webster, third. An organization which can see sufficiently into the future to become interested in the boys, is in no immediate danger of extinction. Another interesting development is the combination of the vegetable association with the horticultural society, both organizations holding their sessions the same week, and both at Exposition Park, Rochester.

The new officers for 1931: President, Charles H. Kenyon ,Morton; first vice-president, Walter R. Clark, Milton; second vice-president, E. G. Cowper, Newfane; third vice-president, J. L. Salisbury, Phelps; fourth vice-president, Lawrence Howard, Kinderhook; executive committee, Bruce P. Jones, Hall; M. C. Burritt, Hilton; H. P. King, Trumansburg; T. E. Cross, Lagrangeville; H. E. Wellman, Kandall; C. H. Polhemus, Ulster Park; secretary, Roy McPherson, Le Roy. H. B. TUKEY.

Protection Against Vicious Dog

In a small country town where the houses are very near, can a woman having a police dog that is inclined to be ugly, so that school children or an elderly person are in danger of being bitten in passing be compelled to keep that dog tied up? In case it did bite what could be done? A. S.

New York.

If a dog shall attack a person, who is peaceably conducting himself in any place where he may lawfully be, such person, or any person witnessing the attack, may kill such dog in New York State and no liability for damages shall be incurred upon such killing. Any person may make a complaint of such attack on a person to a justice of the peace of the town and the justice shall inquire into the complaint upon written notice to the owner of the dog, and if satisfied that the dog is a dangerous dog, shall order the owner to kill the dog immediately. Failure to kill or confine the dog allows any peace officer to kill such dog on or off the premises of the owner.

One is liable in civil damages for the acts of a vicious dog, provided they had knowledge of the viciousness of such dog, and continued to keep it and permit it to run at large after such knowledge. N. T.

The Waste of Iron, Old and New

One of the common sights that has often aroused our curiosity as to its disposal is a pile of old iron, frequently a heap of junk made up chiefly of discarded automobiles, occasionally the tangled and warped machinery in the ruins of a burned factory. We knew, from attempts to sell it, that old iron is considered hardly worth the gathering by the junkman, yet it represents the outlay of vast amounts of capital and the labor of thousands of men in one of the greatest industries of the world. So far as we knew, iron was iron, changed in form, perhaps, by the heat of a burning building or the impact of a moving body upon one not quite so movable, but not changed in its nature and capable of being reworked an indefinite number of times. The question has naturally arisen, why isn't this old iron gathered up and used instead of digging out an equal amount from the earth and going to the expense of transforming it from crude ore into the pigs that neither grunt nor squeal?

Iron, the most valuable of metals, seems to be widely distributed throughout the world. In this country, nature has placed the most accessible deposits of the best ores in the north country about Lake Superior. There are mines that can be worked, not with pick and wheelbarrow but with steam shovels that scoop the surface earth off and the iron ore out. The great manufacturing centers of the iron industry, however, are many miles away, and this ore must be transported to them. Such bulky and heavy stuff being most cheaply transported by boat, it has naturally come about that the shores of the Great Lakes farther east have received the product and furnished the means of separation of metal from rock. But its wealth in another mineral, soft coal, long ago gave the city of Pittsburgh advantages in iron manufacture that made it our greatest center of that industry.

They should know in Pittsburgh, if anywhere, why old iron is thrown away and it was to the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company of that city that we addressed our request for information. A prompt and courteous reply was received and we shall attempt to pass on some of the interesting things that we learned in the course of our little investigation. As to the waste of new iron, few appreciate better than the farmer how quickly this seemingly imperishable substance decays when exposed to the weather. Wire fences are rusted out and destroyed in a few years, metal roofs become porous and implements corrode and break. The manufacturers admit that the enormous loss of iron and steel due to rust constitutes one of the greatest of their unsolved problems and one upon which their energies have long been directed in the hope of finding a solution. When permitted to combine with the oxygen of the air in the presence of moisture, new iron quickly starts to return to its original form found in iron ore. We say that it rusts, but it is only hurrying back to a form in which it can remain at rest until disturbed by man. Iron wouldn't rust in perfectly dry air, but the air is never perfectly dry. This being the case, the problem of the manufacturer is how to protect his iron from exposure to the air, or, if that is impossible, what to do to it to make exposure harmless.

It would quickly occur to anyone that the way to protect iron from exposure to the air would be to paint it or cover it with some other metal that could better stand such exposure. Paint is good but doesn't last long, and here it may be well to stop and see what the manufacturers being quoted say about iron painting. They say that many kinds of paint have been offered for this purpose, some good, some worthless, but among the best is a paint made from a natural oxide of iron —really iron rust—ground in pure linseed oil. Still better results may be had from painting first with a high grade of red lead ground in linseed oil. The second coat may have a part of this red lead replaced by some such inert pigment as carbon black and the final coat may be of any good moisture excluder, such as graphite. It is important, however, that the coat next to the iron be that made from the red lead and pure linseed oil. Galvanized iron doesn't hold paint well until it has weathered for from 6 to 12 months. If it is desired to paint new galvanized sheets, they should first be brushed over with a solution of four ounces of copper sulphate (blue vitriol) dissolved in a gallon of water. The above mentioned iron oxide ground in linseed oil is recommended for painting galvanized iron.

More durable than paint is a coating of some rust-resisting metal that will cling to the iron. Of these, tin and zinc are commonly used. Pure block tin over a sheet of iron or steel makes the "tin" used in our kitchens and in the making of the cans in which so much food is presented nowadays. Our tin roofs are not made from tin, but from similar sheets of steel covered with an alloy of tin and lead. These are called terne or roofing tin plates. The mixture of tin and lead is applied by dipping the plates into vats of the molten metals, heavier coats being obtained by re-dipping. A rather remarkable example of the utilizing of otherwise waste products in manufacturing has come about in late years in connection with this tin making. The polishing of the finished plates is done with a mixture of wheat middlings and palm oil, or a mixture of middlings, peanut meats and hulls may be used with the oil. After several hours use, this mixture has lost its value as a polishing agent and the middlings have taken up a little of the palm oil. This worn mixture was thrown away until it was discovered that it made a good stock feed. All that was needed to transform it into a feed for animals was to remove the bits of metal that it necessarily contained. This was accomplished by passing the mixture in a thin layer over strong electric magnets, to which the bits of metal would cling and from which they might be brushed off. As a result of this maneuver, this former waste was placed upon the market, a little higher in food value than middlings alone because of the palm oil taken up. The greater part of the tin mined is used in making the tin or tin and lead sheets, the former being known as bright tin plates, the latter as terne plates.

Galvanized iron is not galvanized at all, that word implying that it is iron or steel plated by an electric process. As a matter of fact, it is dipped instead of electric-plated, a cheaper, if not more efficient, process. Taking galvanized sheets for illustration, the steel plates used for the foundation are first pickled in a bath of hot dilute sulphuric acid to remove any scale upon their surface; they are then washed in cold water and given a second bath in muriatic acid to remove any surface rust. They are then ready for the huge vats containing perhaps from 40 to 60 tons of molten zinc each. The plates are seized by iron rollers, passed first through melted sal ammoniac, which serves as a flux, then into and through the pots of molten zinc. Emerging from these pots, the plates are carried by chain conveyors to inspection and cooling racks. Rigid products, not suited to conveyance through rollers, are coated by the original method of hand dipping. If plates are to be corrugated, they are passed sidewise between fluted iron rollers, thus gaining the stiffness needed for some purposes.

Copper may be added to the steel used in the foundation plates further to guard against rust, but zinc has been found to be the best metal for protective coating. Probably most of us have asked, as we have looked at rusted out wire fences, why do they not use more zinc and make better fence wire? The manufacturers explain that zinc is not as pliable as the iron underneath and that too heavy coatings would crack and peel off in any severe drawing or forming operations to which the iron was subjected. Here seems to be the excuse for the comparatively light coats of zinc that are all too short lived for the good of our pocketbooks.

So much for the waste that rust occasions in new iron. As to the failure to re-work the millions of tons of iron scrap that disfigure our landscapes until nature puts them out of sight in the earth from which they came, we are told that, while a good deal of this scrap is used, it is cheaper for the manufacturer of the various kinds of iron and steel that modern industry calls for to go directly to the original ore and build up his products according to the formulas that are submitted to him by the engineers. Much of the iron already manufactured is already made for special purposes. The junked automobiles contain special steels, alloys, bearing metals, brazed and treated parts that would require greater expense in the transportation and preparation for new work than would have to be expended in the making of the required forms literally from the ground up. The manufacturers tell us also that the profits in the industry will not permit going too far afield in experimenting with scrap metals for the production of the irons and steels that are amazingly accurate in their consistent uniformity of analysis and which must be specially adapted to the use that will be made of them. M. B. D.

Selling Property in Another State

My husband died two years ago. I am the administratrix and have 10 children, four of whom are minors. I have kept on with the farm and dairy business the same as my husband. He left no will. In North Carolina we have 60 acres of land, which I have paid taxes on. Will you tell me what has to be done if we decide to sell part of this land? If I cannot afford to do anything now is it all right just to keep the taxes paid and do nothing? ADMINISTRATRIX.

Connecticut.

You will have to make application to the judge of probate court in the place where the property is situated for permission to sell the land. We cannot give you the probable cost, for it will depend on what your attorney will charge for his services. No doubt, the postmaster at the town where your property is located can give you the name of a reliable attorney with whom you can correspond. N. T.

THE results of 15 years' research by the United States Forest Service on moisture-proof coatings for wood are summarized in a recent publication of the service, entitled "Effectiveness of Moisture-Excluding Coatings on Wood." No coating is 100 per cent effective in excluding moisture, the service found.

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Early-flowering Native Shrubs

I have not known a time in 25 years of gardening when the Spring flowers have meant more to me than they will this year. Our Winter started early in November and has clung steadily to us for over three months. Is it any wonder that the first flowers of Spring are so eagerly sought after? Most gardeners look to the bulbous plants for early flowers. This is quite natural, I suppose, when we consider how easy the hardy bulbs are to care for, their sureness to bloom, and the quick results to be had with them. I should like, however, to direct the attention of garden-makers to a few early-flowering native shrubs which should be a part of every garden where early Spring flowers are sought after.

The glamor with which we endow exotic plants has so dimmed the beauty of our own natives it is no wonder that some of the more unobtrusive ones have gained little attention from American gardeners. The southern witch-hazel, Hamamelis vernalis, is a good illustration of the neglect accorded our native plants. Known to botanists and plant growers for years, this outstanding shrub is so seldom seen the rank and file of the garden fraternity do not know of its existence. In its native range, from Missouri southward through Arkansas, Oklahoma and Louisiana, it makes a large shrub, but here in the North it seldom exceeds four or five feet. The flowers, varying in color from clear yellow to a bright maroon, and including some curious brownish shades, are produced in great numbers at the first hint of warm weather after the first of the year. Correspondents in Arkansas tell me this witch-hazel is sure to be in flower there in January, usually continuing until March. Here in northern Michigan, we seldom expect it to blossom before the last of February, but even at that it is the first flower of the new year, and as such is one of the gems of the garden.

Its southern range would seem to indicate tenderness to cold, but it is quite hardy, withstanding zero temperatures without apparent harm. It is said to be perfectly hardy at the Arnold Arboretum in Massachusetts, and reports from other parts of the country indicate it is capable of going through northern Winters over a large part of the country. I have lost plants of the species in unprotected situations when the themometer registered 30 below, but others in protected spots went through such weather unscathed. It needs further testing before we can say just exactly what it will stand, but present knowledge seems to say that most gardeners in eastern North America can enjoy it. Its natural home is said to be in moist, sandy and peaty soils along rivers and small streams. I have found, however, that it does well in common garden soil, and seems not a bit less beautiful for lack of abundant moisture. I almost forgot to mention the wonderful fragrance of the blossoms, one of its greatest charms.

It is hard to understand why the shadblow or service-berry (Amelanchier canadensis) has been so neglected by American gardeners. Some of our good plants are of rather restricted range, but this species is native over most of the country that was first settled. It surely played a part in the domestic economy of the early settlers, and its very name, shadblow (blossoming when shad made their annual run up the New England streams), indicates that it was a fixture in the minds of these pioneers. For some reason, though, it is a stranger in most modern gardens. It will eventually grow to the size of a small tree, probably 25 or 30 feet high, so must be given room. Its white flowers are produced in early May, followed by reddish-purple fruits in June.

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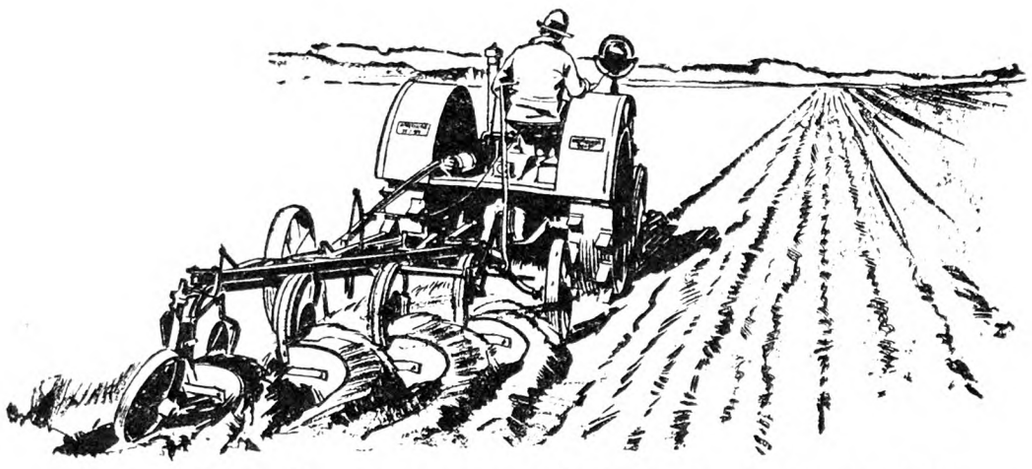

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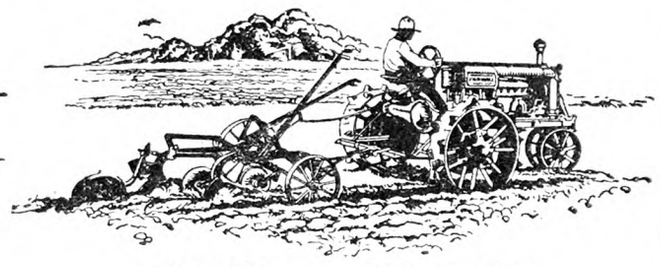

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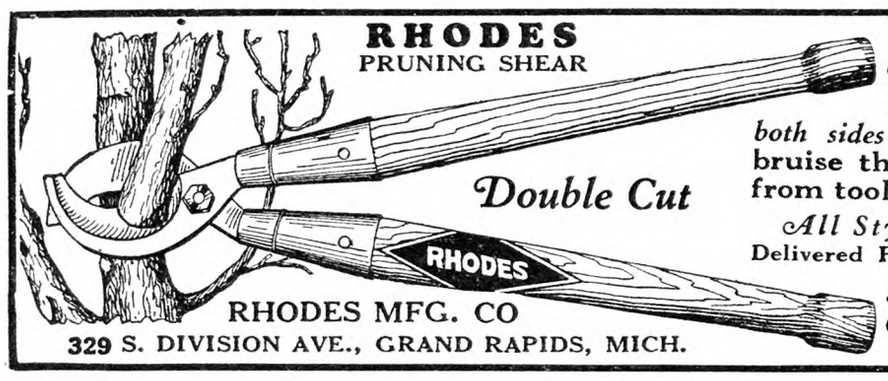

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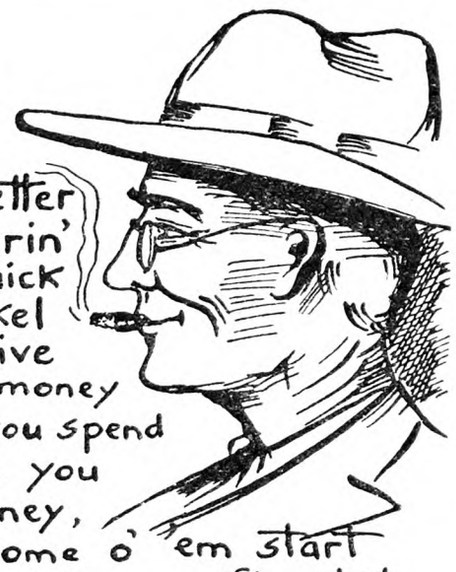

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Our Changeable Weather

(Continued from Page 145)

center. Winds are blowing in obliquely towards the center of such a low, spiraling about the center in a counter clockwise direction in the northern hemisphere, and in a clockwise direction in the southern hemisphere. There are four distinct movements in a low: (1) an oblique movement of the winds towards the center of the low; (2) the ascent of the air as the center is approached; (3) a spiral outflow above, and (4) the forward movement of the low itself. In the United States there are three general paths for these cyclones, depending on their origination. Those originating in the northwest, move southeasterly until they reach the axis of the Mississippi Valley, then they change to a northerly or western course for the remainder of their journey. Those which originate in the southwest move systematically northwards across the continent. Those which originate in the tropics have their origin in the region of the West Indies. They first move northward, and then westward. The average velocity of such movements is about 25 miles per hour, the low pressure area traveling two or three miles an hour faster than high-pressure areas.

The strength of the winds in cyclones increases as the center of the low is approached, and if a strong spiral movement is developed, the velocity is greatly increased. Since the winds start from the center of the low-pressure area, they are weakest at that point, consequently the wind increases with the approach of a low. In regions where they occur, the cyclonic winds obscure all other winds in velocity. Cloudy weather, rain, and high temperatures usually accompany them.

When the low pressure is very small, the spiraling winds frequently attain an excessive velocity and become extremely destructive. Such winds are known as tornadoes, or thunderstorms, and velocities of more than 100 miles per hour have been recorded. Fortunately, destructive tornadoes do not occur everywhere. Lows are generally formed in level open country especially in the Mississippi Valley where it is easily possible for the warm humid air of the Gulf of Mexico to gather under the cooler upper air and bring about an unstable atmospheric condition. They seldom develop on arid areas because the air is rarely humid; nor are they common in mountainous or hilly inland. They are most frequent in the afternoon of hot Summer days.

As the humid air rises, patches of cumulus clouds appear. These form into larger and larger masses and grow darker, rising as masses of rolling, surging clouds. Eventually these will expand, thus there is a great deal of cooling and condensation in the upper cloud levels and as a result, large drops of rain are formed. The condensation liberates latent heat in the clouds which further warms and expands the rising air thus increasing the upward rush from below. The center of the low begins to whirl and the storm with lightning and thunder rages in all its fury. Similar storms in the Pacific region are called typhoons, and hurricanes in the Atlantic. When these occur at sea, they produce waterspouts. Along the South Atlantic coast of the United States, the most violent storms are hurricanes. The Florida storm of September 18-19, 1926, was a hurricane.

The movements of the air about a high or anti-cyclone are in general the reverse of those of a cyclone. The winds blow outward from the center in all directions, while the sky is clear and no rain falls. Anti-cyclones move eastward like the cyclone, and even cross the Atlantic. Clear, cool or cold weather accompany them, and general rising temperatures, with possible cloudiness or even precipitation as the high recedes. Since the winds start from the center of a high and blow outwards, they weaken as the high approaches and strengthen as it recedes. If a high follows directly after a well-developed low in Winter, the fall of temperaturature may be abnormal. This condition is frequently referred to as a cold wave.

There are a number of winds produced by the passage of cyclones and anti-cyclones. The gentle south wind which causes oppressively warm weather in Summer, and unseasonable warmth in Winter is called a sirocco. It is when the sirocco blows that thunderstorms and tornadoes develop in Summer and thaws occur in Winter. The cold winds, often filled with snow, which follow anti-cyclones are called blizzards or northers. The passage of cyclonic storms sometimes causes exceedingly warm dry winds, known as chinooks in the Rocky Mountains. These winds are formed by the rapid passage of air across the mountain to a storm center. As it rises on the one side it loses much of its moisture, and then descends as a dry wind on the opposite side. It descends so rapidly that it is warmed by compression and the air becomes so dry that if it blows during the Summer time, crops are completely destroyed and fire hazards greatly increased. In the Winter they may evaporate a foot of snow or more in a few hours.

There are a number of other causes which tend to produce climatic changes. Among them are: (1) influence of altitude, (2) influence of large bodies of water, (3) influence of winds, (4) influence of ocean currents and (5) the influence of topography.

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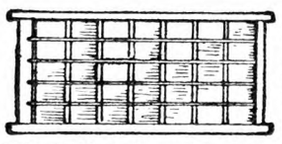

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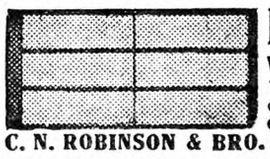

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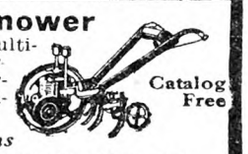

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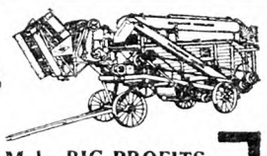

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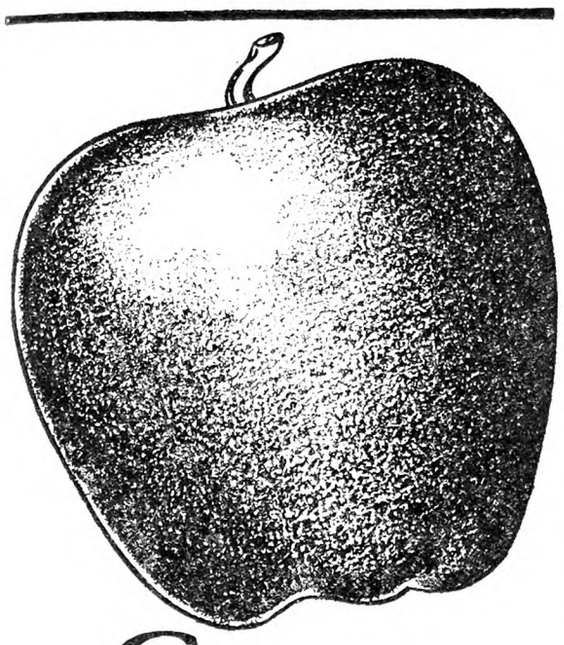

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The February Garden

Much of the pleasure of rock gardening is to be found in the raising of one's own plants from seed, to bring them up from the babyhood stage, and to know each intimately, their likes and dislikes, the peculiarities and idiosyncrasies, which characterize different plant species just as individual human beings are characterized.

The present month offers excellent opportunity to commence this work. Many rock plants germinate better if the seed is exposed to the action of frost and snow before being subjected to warmth. The testa or hard outer coat of the seed is by this means fractured and natural conditions under which such seeds grow are more closely approximated. The pots or pans in which the seed is to be sown should be prepared by placing an inch or two of drainage material in the bottom, on top of which a few coarse leaves are placed. They are then filled to within an inch of the top with a soil mixture consisting of about equal parts of good top soil, sharp sand, humus or leaf mold, the whole having been passed through a half-inch sieve.

Before sowing the pots should be well soaked with water given in the form of a fine spray; then they must be allowed to drain. Sow the seed thinly and evenly and cover to its own depth with fine soil. Label each pot with the name and date, and also the name of the seedsman or other source from which the seed was obtained, and then stand outside in some place having a northern exposure. The pots should be left outside for at least two weeks, after which they may be introduced to the gentle warmth of the cool greenhouse, or sun porch or living-room. Take care that they are not allowed to become dry, and within a short while the majority will begin to show signs of awakening life. An alternative method is to leave the pots outside for a while and then put them into a cold frame until germination commences. This is slower, but will appeal to those having no other facilities. Given careful attention in the matter of watering the results are not less certain.

The pruning of those shrubs which flower in late Summer and Fall on the current year's growth may now receive attention. Hydrangeas, Buddleias, Althæa (Rose of Sharon) and Caryopteris may be cut hard back to within two or three eyes of the base. Others may only require a little judicious thinning out to admit light and air and removal of dead or decayed branches. Such thinning must always be done with care, every effort being made to preserve the natural habit of the species, and avoid any formality or sheared effect. No Spring or early Summer flowering species should be pruned at this time, for to do so means the sacrifice of a portion of the display without any advantage being gained. How often are Forsythias seen mutilated in early Spring by an unthinking pruner! This class of shrubs should be pruned as they pass out of bloom, so that they have ample time to make plenty of strong flowering growths in readiness for the following season. No pruning at all is to be preferred to that carried out by an ignorant or unthinking workman.

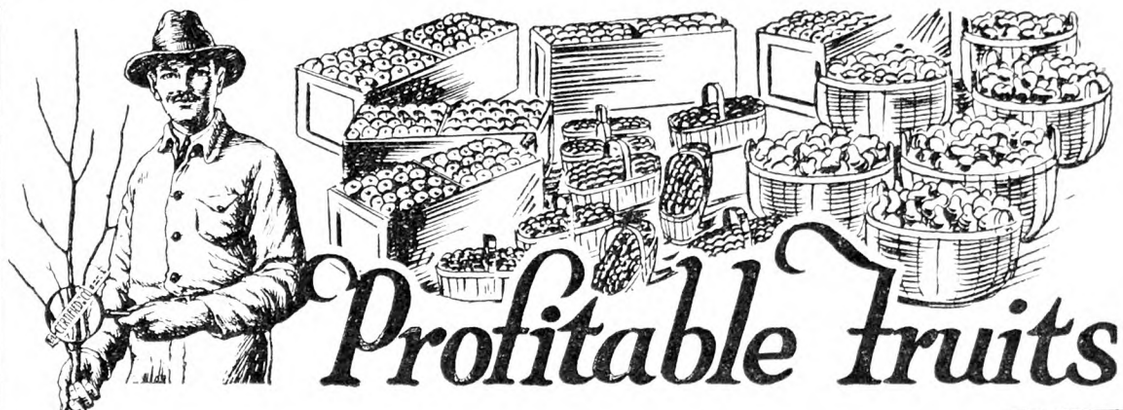
Scale on Euonymus and other evergreens may be combated by spraying at this time. Evergreens in window boxes and tubs should be kept watered. The formation of ice about their bases will not do any damage, and water is essential if they are to be maintained in an attractive and fresh condition.

Plan and place orders as early as possible where new planting is contemplated for such trees, shrubs, vines, herbaceous subjects, etc., as may be required. A careful study of the catalogs of our best firms will be found of great help.

Before the end of the month some of the earliest of the bulbs in the rock garden will be in bloom, and as they appear above the surface the salt hay or other covering material should be gradually removed.

In the greenhouse active preparations should be got under way in readiness for seed sowing, much of which must be done during the next few weeks. A light mixture similar to that previously advised for rock garden seeds should be prepared in sufficient quantity; pots, pans and flats made ready, etc. Some of the slower subjects may be sown, including Vincas, Begonias, Lobelias, Verbenas and early snapdragons. Delphiniums and Iceland poppies, if sown now and kept growing, will provide much welcome cutting throughout the Summer months.

When sowing the seed fill the receptacles to within an inch of the rim and press moderately firmly, at the same time making the surface as level as possible. Then water and allow to drain. Always sow the seed thinly and evenly. The majority of seeds will require covering lightly with soil passed through a very fine-meshed sieve, but the very smallest seed, as Begonias and Lobelias, should not be covered at all, but merely pressed into the surface with a piece of flat board. After sowing place a sheet of glass over the top and cover this with paper to keep out the light. Examine each morning, and if signs of dryness are apparent supply the necessary moisture by immersing the pots almost to the rims in a pail of water, thus allowing the water to rise from below by capillarity. So soon as the seedlings show above the soil remove the paper and glass and gradually accustom them to the light. Should they commence to "damp off" they must be



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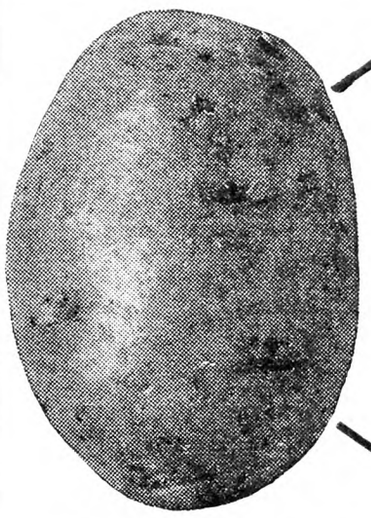

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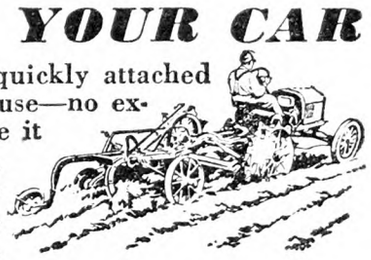

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transplanted to fresh soil without delay.

All of the tender perennials used in our Summer gardens may be propagated by means of cuttings inserted in sand at this time of the year. Geraniums, Lantanas, heliotropes and Fuchsias are included here. Young plants of these subjects rotted in the Fall may be potted on into larger pots and encouraged to make growth.

Annuals sown in the Fall for flowering in pots or in benches during the Spring months will now be making rapid growth and will benefit from feeding with weak stimulants.

Carnations will also appreciate a dressing of bonemeal and pulverized sheep manure worked into the surface soil.

Maintain a sharp look-out for the first signs of an insect attack and take appropriate spraying or fumigating measures to bring about their eradication.

House plants require rather special care at this time, especially in the matter of watering. Too much is quite as harmful as too little. The happy medium is at all times to be sought. Despite the indications of approaching Spring it is yet too early to commence repotting them unless it so happens that a plant is obviously suffering from being in a sour medium. Under such circumstances repotting may be undertaken at any time, but it is always wise in such cases to pot into the smallest sized pot into which the roots will comfortably fit.

T. H. EVERETT, N. D. H.

Bird Observers Honored

The Biological Survey of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has sent engrossed testimonials to eight persons each of whom has sent reports to the bureau for more than 40 years. Such records form the basis for the information by which the bureau is endeavoring to learn where each species of North American bird breeds, where it winters, and when and by what route it gets from the one to the other. This information, which is shown on maps, is essential to the formulation of protective laws, since it shows where and when the birds need protection; it also has been used in preparing the later editions of the "Check-List of North American Birds," and in aiding students in the preparation of State and local lists of birds.

These testimonials were sent to Seymour R. Ingersoll, of Florida, for records covering the past 53 years; H. Martyn Micklem, a farmer of Virginia, 53 years; Franklin Lorenzo Burns, of Pennsylvania, 47 years; Clement Samuel Brimley, of North Carolina, 46 years; Prof. Edwin Lincoln Moseley, of Ohio, 45 years; Willis Woodford Worthington, of Long Island, N. Y., 44 years; and F. F. Crevecoeur, a farmer of Kansas, 41 years. Many others have sent records from 30 to 40 years, but not continuous. Canadians also assist the bureau by making these observations, and at least three have done so for over 30 years. Mrs. C. W. Cates, of Saskatchewan, has sent reports nearly every year since 1893; Norman Criddle, of Manitoba, has sent observations, Spring and Fall, continuously since 1895; Wm. Henry Moore, of New Brunswick, has been reporting since 1900. One of the most complete sets of records received from one observer was made by the late George Rivers White, of Ontario, who sent observations Spring and Fall from 1884 until his death in 1927, a period of 43 years.

About 250 such reports are received each year. These records, for use, are copied onto cards, each card representing the record of one species, one locality, and one observer. The accumulated notes from volunteer observers in the United States and Canada over 45 years, together with similar material taken by the Biological Survey from published sources, now comprise nearly a million and a half cards.

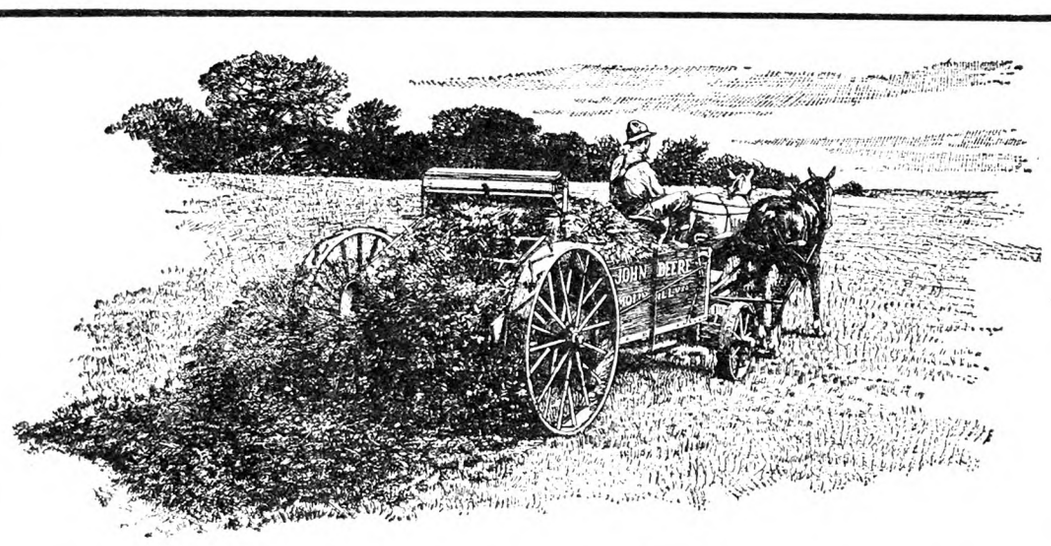
Property Rights of Second Wife

A widower marries second wife. Man has married children, wife no family. Man wills property and furniture including piano to children. Can children come into possession of same at father's death?

New York. P. M.

The children will come into the property at the death of the father, except that the wife will have a dower interest provided the will was made prior to the first day of September, 1930, and if after that date, and no provision was made for the widow, she will take the same as if there were no will. N. T.

COFFEE growing in East Africa is becoming an important industry, present exports being 800 per cent above the pre-war period.



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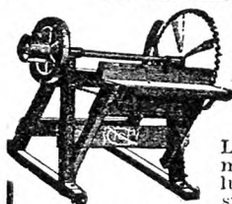

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Countrywide Situation

Better action of the markets the first half of January gave a little more confidence to producers. Perhaps the best feature was the way that the prices of beef cattle, butter, potatoes and a few other products held against increasing shipments. Much of the time lately the prices of farm products had been going down whether the supply was larger or smaller. Some staple products including grain seem inclined to rise or at least to recover somewhat from the extremely low prices with which the new year began. The answer seems to be that the buyers and the consumers are taking hold again and seizing what appears like a chance to buy goods at low prices. The whole list of general commodities was showing a slightly upward price trend in mid-January. The change looks well and leads to hope of a better market year.

Larger poultry flocks this season and mild, open Winter weather in many parts of the country, heavy remaining supplies in cold storage and rather slack consuming demand, have hurt the egg market and interfered with the usual Winter trend of prices. Egg markets will follow the weather to some extent the rest of the Winter, which means the same old drawback to the poultry business. The pullets decline to lay when prices are higher. Nowadays so many eggs are kept in cold storage and so many produced in the milder climate of the South and Southwest that prices do not stay up very long, but the nearby supplies of clean, fresh eggs graded for size and color are not likely to lose their local markets soon, if ever.

It is somewhat the same with hothouse vegetables. Thousands of carloads of "fresh" tomatoes come north in Winter from Mexico, Cuba and Florida. The markets are full of them at rather low prices, but still there are plenty of buyers for hothouse tomatoes at 10 or 15 cents a pound wholesale even in hard times because of the quality, condition, appearance and reputation of the fruit grown under glass. Hothouse asparagus, mushrooms, mint, radishes and cucumbers also hold a place in the market despite tremendous increase of southern truck crop production.

Small, uniform packages of reliable goods are gaining in favor in many lines of produce. Goods that cannot at least be picked up by the consumer and carried to his auto are not wholly convenient in a busy store, hence the popularity of the apple baskets, the small bags of onions and potatoes and packaged goods of many kinds, including now little orders of frozen meats or fish in transparent covering and all ready to cook. These are so convenient, attractive and salable that even a few chain drug stores handle them. The whole business of retailing foods has been changing so fast that one tendency is no sooner under way than a new one begins to take its place. The new process of quick-freezing without much damage to quality tends to place the produce on a basis of actual quality rather than freshness. The southern shipper may lose part of his advantage if northern produce can be kept fresh in quality and appearance the year round. Even the nearby producers will need to look to their quality and grading to meet such competition, but as yet these new methods have to prove fully their claims in a general way.

Average price of milk at country shipping points throughout the country was about 34 cents lower per 100 pounds in January, compared with a year ago. The decline was greatest in the high priced sections of the East, amounting to 73 cents in New England compared with less than 20 cents in parts of the South and West. The average loss of 12 per cent compared well with losses of 25 to 50 per cent in prices of many other farm products. Milk prices have not suffered as severely as prices of butter and cheese which dropped 22 per cent within a year's time. A drop of $10 a ton in wholesale price of bran and cottonseed meal during the 12 months is some consolation to dairymen.

Potatoes show quite an advance over the lowest prices in December, but the heavier shipments may bring a setback in the market. There is no special reason why potatoes should not sell higher, except that all market products find it hard to advance this season whether production is large or small. Sweet potatoes surely ought to go higher with such a light crop, but they have not advanced even though shipments are growing less right along. Onions were not a light crop—far from it. Prices are such that some onions in distant sections are scarcely worth marketing and possibly never will be shipped. Even the large city markets of the East are none too attractive at $1 per 100 pounds for good stock, and the market action is not very good. Cabbage, too, is plentiful and no more than holding its own under increasing supplies from the South. The apple market lost ground just a little at a time when prices should be going up. This mid-Winter slackness seems to result from poor keeping quality of some of the earlier varieties and from a let-down in the export trade, although in general the prospects of the export apple market seem fairly good. G. B. F.

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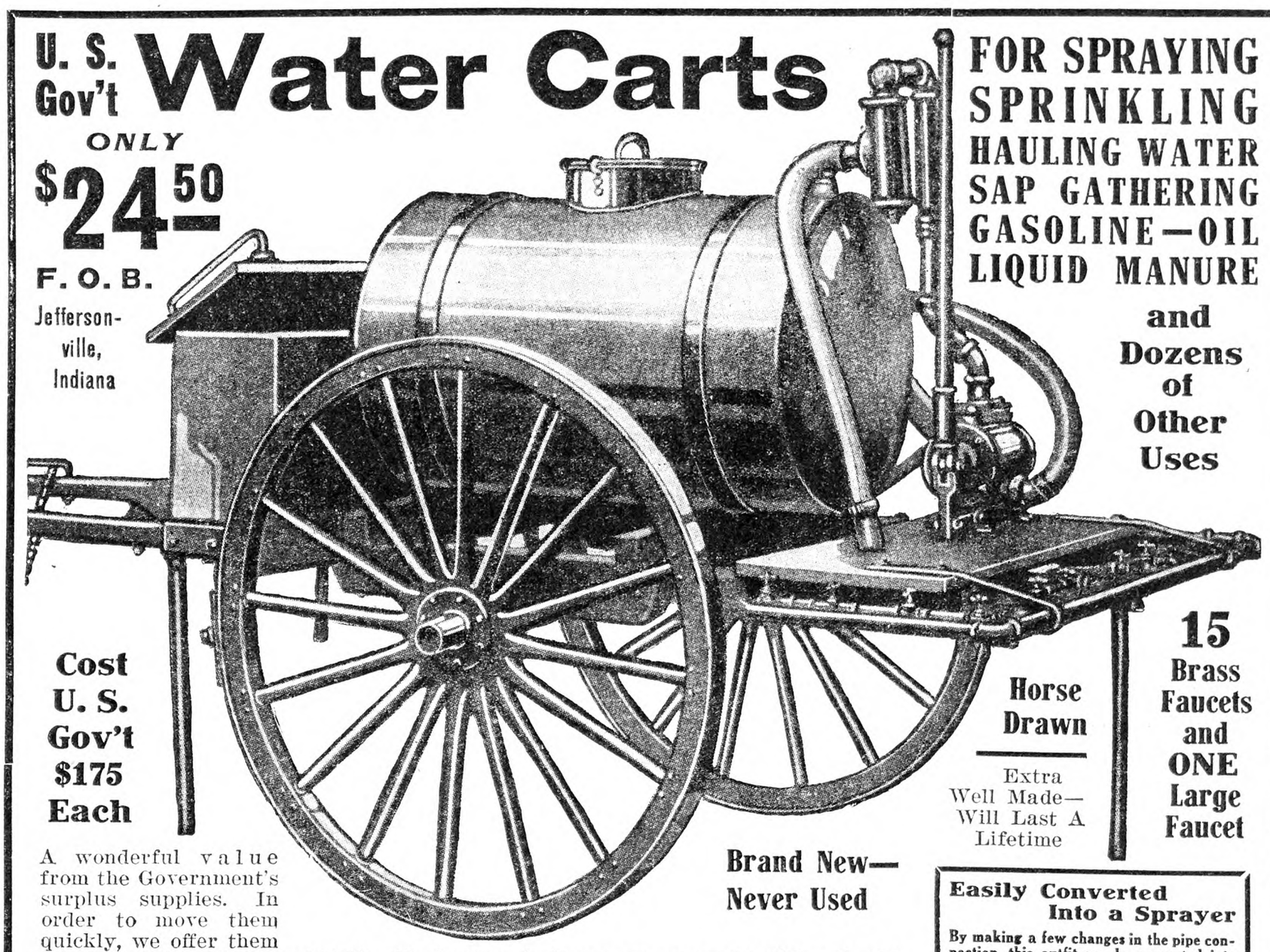

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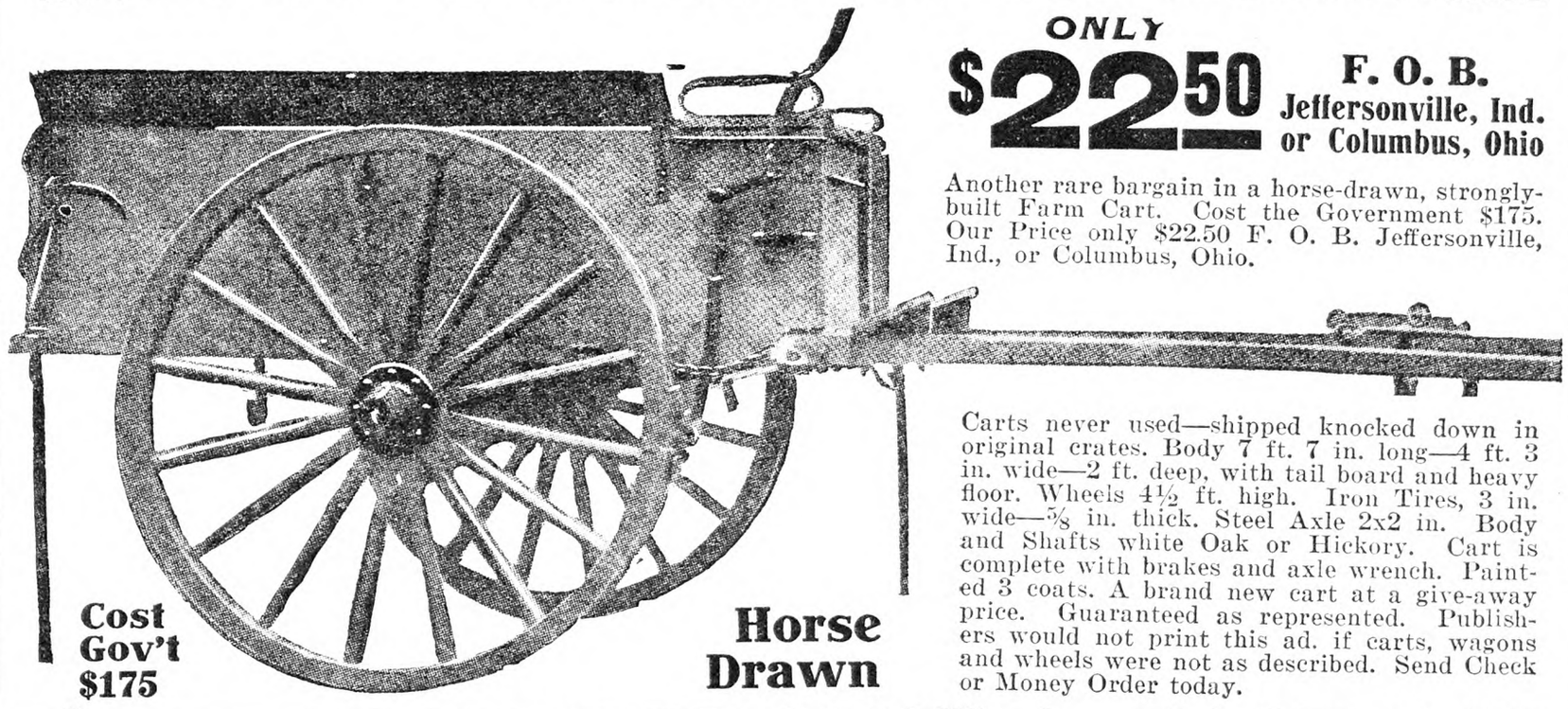

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Don't Miss This Bargain!

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Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

January 29, 1931.

MILK

January: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.61; 2B, $1.86; 2C (milk made into sour cream), $1.51; Class 3, $1.60.

In classes 2A, 2B, and 2C a differential of 5c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat is added to milk testing above 3.5 per cent and deducted for that testing below this point. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c per .1 of 1 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.70; Class 2, $1.70; Class 3, $1.60.

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Creamery, fresh fancy	$0.29½@	$0.30
Extra 92 score		.29
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.26½@	.28¾
Seconds	.25 @	.26
Lower grades	.24 @	.24½
Ladles	.22 @	.25
Packing stock	.14 @	.21
Renovated	.26 @	.26½
Sweet fancy	.31½@	.32
Extra		.31
Firsts	.28½@	.30¾
Seconds	.26½@	.28
Centralized	.24 @	.28½

CHEESE

State—Whole Milk		
Flats, held	$0.21 @	$0.22½
Fresh specials		.19
Fancy		.18
Wisconsin—Whole Milk		
Flats, 1930 cured	.18½@	.19½
Fresh		.17
Daisies, fresh, fancy		.17
1930 cured	.18 @	.19½
Young America, fresh		.17½
June	.19½@	.20
Other States—Daisies		
Fresh	.16½@	.17

EGGS

Nearby whites extra	$0.27 @	$0.28
Average extras	.22½@	.23
Extra firsts	.21½@	.22
Pacific Coast	.23 @	.25
Mixed colors	.22 @	.25
Gathered best	.23 @	.24
Fair to good	.15 @	.17
Storage best	.16½@	.17
Lower grades	.12 @	.14

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.35@	$0.38
Fair to good	.23@	.25
Roosters	.14@	.21
Fowls	.18@	.28
Ducks	.14@	.24
Geese	.14@	.19
Capons—Western, 9 lbs.	.38@	.44
8 lbs.	.36@	.42
7 lbs.	.34@	.40
6 lbs.	.32@	.38
5 lbs.	.30@	.36
Under 5 lbs.	.28@	.34
Slips	.26@	.36
Capons—Nearby, 9 lbs.	.40@	.46
8 lbs.	.38@	.44
7 lbs.	.36@	.42
6 lbs.	.34@	.40
5 lbs.	.31@	.38
Under 5 lbs.	.30@	.36
Slips	.28@	.37
Turkeys—Dry, Young toms	.40@	.43
Hens	.37@	.40
Choice	.34@	.39
Mediums	.32@	.37
Old toms	.31@	.34
Hens	.32@	.36
Squabs	.40@	.50

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.19@	$0.22
Chickens	.19@	.26
Roosters		.14
Ducks	.23@	.28
Geese	.18@	.26
Rabbits, lb.	.12@	.18

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$8.00@	10.50
Bulls	5.00@	6.25
Cows	2.75@	5.25
Calves, best	13.00@	14.00
Common to good	9.00@	11.50
Sheep	3.00@	4.00
Lambs	7.50@	9.75
Hogs	8.00@	9.00

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.13@	$0.15
Good to choice	.08@	.12
Lambs, hothouse, head	6.00@	11.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	18.00@	20.00
Bulls	9.75@	11.75
Cows	9.00@	12.00

POTATOES

L. I., 150 lbs.	$1.75@	$3.25
In bulk, 180 lbs.	3.65@	4.00
Maine, 180 lbs.	3.25@	3.50
Idaho, bu. box	2.40@	2.65
Bermuda, bbl.	5.00@	9.00
Cuba, bu.	2.25@	3.00
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bu.	.75@	3.25
Del. and Md. bskt.	.60@	2.00

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$0.40@	$0.85
Brussels sprouts, qt.	.10@	.25
Cabbage, ton	18.00@	20.00
Carrots, bu.	.50@	.90
Cauliflower, bu.	1.50@	2.35
Celery, doz.	.75@	1.50
Dandelions, Tex., bu.	1.00@	1.50
Knob Celery, 100 bchs.	8.00@	12.00
Eggplants, bu.	1.00@	3.00
Horseradish, bbl.	1.50@	5.25
Kale, bbl.	2.00@	2.50
Leeks, 100 bchs.	2.00@	3.50
Lettuce, bu.	2.00@	3.25
Onions—		
Wn. N. Y., yel., 100-lb. bag	.80@	1.10
Orange Co., yellow,		
50-lb. bag	.50@	.60
100 lbs.	.85@	1.10
Red, 100-lb. bag	1.15@	1.25
White, 50-lb. bag	.50@	1.25
Mid. Wn., yel., 100-lb. bag	1.00@	1.25
50-lb. bag	.50@	.65
Red, 50 lbs.	.50@	.60
White, 50 lbs.	.50@	1.00
Parsnips, bu.	.60@	.75
Peas, bu.	4.50@	9.25
Peppers, bu.	1.00@	3.50
Radishes, bu.	1.75@	2.00
Salsify, 100 bchs.	7.00@	8.00
Spinach, bu.	.40@	.90
Squash, Winter, bbl.	2.00@	2.50
String beans, bu.	2.00@	9.50
Watercress, 100 bchs.	1.50@	4.00

DRIED BEANS—*Jobbing Prices*

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$5.50@	$6.75
Pea		5.50
Red kidney	9.75@	10.00
White kidney	7.50@	7.75

FRUITS

Apples, McIntosh, bbl.	$4.00@	$6.50
Wealthy	2.00@	4.25
Greening	2.00@	5.75
Baldwin	2.00@	5.50
Spy	2.25@	6.00
York	5.50@	6.50
Pears, bu.	1.00@	1.50
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	1.50@	3.75
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.30@	.50

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy, ton	$28.00@	29.00
No. 2	26.00@	27.00
No. 3	22.00@	25.00
Clover mixed	22.00@	28.00
Straw, rye		14.00
Oat and wheat		12.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.	$0.97⅞	
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.82½	
Oats, No. 2 white	.43½	
Rye	.41⅞	

WHEAT IN OTHER MARKETS

Chicago, No. 2 hard	$0.78¾@	$0.79
Kansas City—		
No. 2 dark	.68½@	.71½
Duluth, No. 1 dark	.74¾@	.78¾
Winnipeg—		
No. 1 northern		.53⅞

Retail Prices at New York

Butter, best, lb.	$0.36@	$0.38
Milk, grade A, qt.		$0.18
Grade B		.15
Cream, 40 per cent, ½ pt.		.25
20 per cent		.16
Eggs, best, doz.	.38@	.40
Gathered	.30@	.35
Turkeys, lb.	.35@	.50
Chickens	.35@	.45
Ducklings	.30@	.35
Capons	.48@	.55
Apples, doz.	.30@	.35
Oranges, doz.	.35@	.50
Potatoes, peck	.35@	.40
Lettuce, head	.10@	.15
Cabbage, lb.	.03@	.04
String beans, lb.	.30@	.35

Boston Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

The Boston Produce Market continued inactive on McIntosh apples, supplies of which are plentiful. The squash market continued generally unsatisfactory with abundant supplies offered at prevailing low prices. Eggs firmed somewhat after further price declines. The wool market was weaker with prices mostly lower.

Apples.—Supply moderate, demand good on Baldwins, fair on others. Native Baldwins, 75c to $1.35; few $1.50; poorer 50c. McIntosh moving slowly, ordinary 75c to $1; best mostly $1.25 to $1.75; few large fancy, small lots, $2. Various odd varieties ordinary, 50c to $1.50 std. bu. box.

Beets.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native cut off, 35 to 60c bu. box; Texas, crts., bchd., $2.50 to $2.75.

Cabbage.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native Danish, 50 to 65c std. bu. box; best Savoy, $1.50 to $2 bbl.; N. Y. Danish, $1 to $1.15 100-lb. sacks; Fla., 1½-bu. hprs., $1.25 to $1.50; Texas, crts., $2.50 to $2.75.

Carrots.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native cut off, 40 to 65c; few, 75c std. bu. box; Calif., bchd., $2.50 to $2.75 crt.; Texas, crts., fair, $2 to $2.50.

Cucumbers.—Supply light, demand slow; Native, h.h., 50 to 60 cukes, $9 to $10; poorer, low as $5 std. bu. box; Ind., h.h., $1.75 to $2 doz.; Fla., h.h., fancy, $1.50 to $2.25 doz.

Cranberries. — Supply moderately light, demand light. Mass. Howes, $3 to $3.75; few $4 ¼-bbl. crt.

Lettuce.—Supply moderate, demand poor, market weak. Native, 18 heads, h.h., 15 to 50c std. bu. box; Calif., 4 to 5 doz. heads, $2 to $3 crt.; poorer lower; Ariz., crts., ord., $1.50 to $2.

Onions.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native, 50 to 75c std. bu. box; Conn. Valley, few best, $1.25; poorer lower 100 lbs.; Mich., 50 to 65c 50 lbs.; N. Y., ord., mostly $1 to $1.15 100 lbs.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Maine, 100 lbs., $1.75 to $1.85 bag; P. E. I., Mts., $2.15; few, $2.25 90-lb. bag; Idaho bakers, $2.50 to $2.75 box.

Radishes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. 40 to 50 bchs., h.h., 75c to $1; few $1.25 std. bu. box.

Spinach. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Texas, 80c to $1 bu. bskt.

Squash.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand good. Native Turban, mostly 75c to $1 bbl.; Blue Hubbard, 1 to 1¼c lb.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native h.h., ord., 15 to 30c; few, best higher pound; Ohio, h.h., best, $2 to $2.75 8-lb. bskt.; Cuban, 6-bskt. crt., $2.50 to $2.75.

Hay.—Supplies moderate, demand good for best, market weak on lower grades. No. 1 Timothy, $26; eastern, $18 to $23; clover mixed, Red, $25 ton.

Butter. — Market firm. Creamery extras, 29½c; firsts, 28 to 29c; seconds, 26 to 27½c lb.

Eggs. — Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 28c; white extras, 27c; fresh eastern, 25 to 26c doz.

Poultry.—Dressed. Market firm, demand good, except on large sizes. Fowl, 4 to 5 lbs., 27 to 29c; 3 to 3½ lbs., 25 to 27c; chickens, 3 to 6 lbs., 27 to 33c; native, 32 to 33c; roosters, 21 to 22c lb. Live fowl, 25 to 26c; Leghorns, 20 to 22c; roosters, 16 to 18c lb.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins, N. Y. held, 25 to 25½c; western held, 22 to 23c; fresh, 17½ to 18c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $6.50 to $7; Calif., small white, $6.50 to $7; Yellow Eyes, $7.25 to $8; red kidney, $10 to $10.50; Lima, $9.50 to $10 100-lb. sacks.

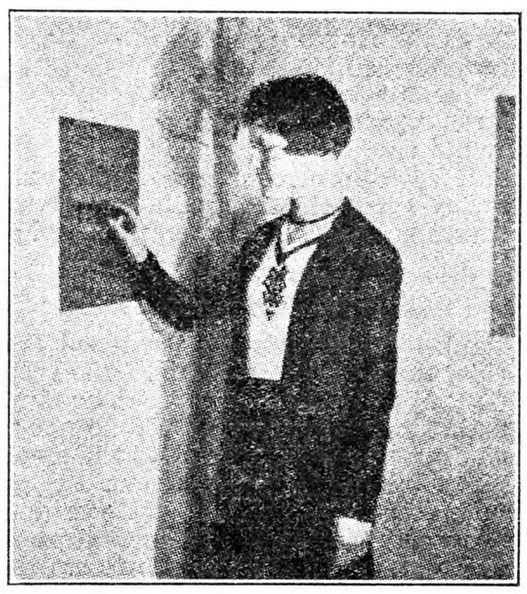
Wool.—Market inactive, prices mostly lower.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 29 to 30c; clothing, 22 to 23c; ½ blood, combing, 28 to 29c; clothing, 23 to 24c; ⅜ blood, combing, 26 to 27c; clothing, 23 to 24c; ¼ blood, combing, 26 to 27c; clothing, 24 to 25c.

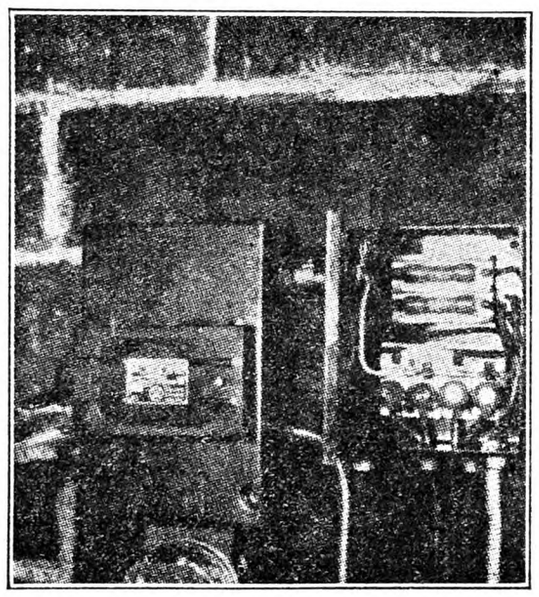
Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 70 to 73c; clothing, 57 to 60c; ½ blood, combing, 61 to 63c; clothing, 52 to 55c; ⅜ blood, combing, 48 to 51c; clothing, 45 to 47c; ¼ blood, combing, 45 to 48c; clothing, 41 to 44c; Terr. fine, combing, 67 to 69c; clothing, 58 to 61c; ½ blood, combing, 62 to 65c; clothing, 55 to 57c; ⅜ blood, combing, 53 to 55c; clothing, 48 to 51c; ¼ blood, combing, 48 to 51c; clothing, 45 to 47c.

Small Circuit Breakers to Protect House Circuits

For the protection of electrical circuits in the home, and providing at the same time convenient means for restoring service after a circuit has been overloaded and subsequently opened, a combined switch and circuit protector has been developed by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. This device eliminates all dependence upon fuses for circuit protection and avoids the inconveniences of replacement attending their use.



A Group of Small Circuit Breakers Installed in the Load Center of a Home for the Protection and Control of all the Circuits in That Home



The Fuse Board Mounted in the Cellar. Compare this picture with the other for appearance, accessibility, and simplicity of operation.

This device can be operated as an ordinary "off" and "on" switch to control the circuits as desired; and, in addition, it has built into it a trip mechanism which causes the switch to open if the current exceeds the maximum for which it has been set. The tripping action is not instantaneous, but the time of operation of the tripping mechanism is in inverse ratio to the amount of current passing through the device. Thus a small overload, say 10 per cent, takes about half an hour to trip the breaker, but this period of half an hour is considerably less time than it would take for the small overload of 10 per cent seriously to overheat the wiring and cause any damage. As the current increases, the time of operation of the trip decreases—always protecting the wire with an adequate margin of safety. A short circuit causes the device to open the circuit almost instantly.

For several years loads on branch circuits in homes have become much heavier. Only a few years ago the principal use of electricity was for lighting; wiring was installed with that idea in mind, and the wire comprising the branch circuits was practically never loaded near its rated capacity; the fuse was seldom called upon to operate. But when heating appliances, motors and portable decorative lamps of all kinds became common, the situation changed. Now the circuits are asked to carry heavier loads and excessive currents are more frequently causing fuses to perform their proper function.

Because of the inconvenience of replacing blown fuses, people are tempted to use fuses rated at more than the permissible rating of the circuit or to bridge the fuse with a coin or other piece of metal. This situation has led to the demand for a small circuit breaker to protect branch circuits, such as the one shown. The switch is of the toggle type with the fixed center mounted on a swinging arm. This arm is ordinarily latched under a catch on the bi-metallic thermal overcurrent unit. As long as this arm remains latched under, the switch operates as any other toggle switch. As the current passing through the thermal unit increases, the bimetal, being composed of two metals of unequal co-efficients of expansion, bends more and more until, when the current exceeds a certain limit, it releases the latch; the end of the toggle moves out of line; and the toggle promptly collapses and opens the switch. In order to prevent excessive arcing, the Westinghouse De-ion principle of arc interruption is employed: Two slotted steel plates are mounted above the fixed contact, and, when the breaker opens, the arc is drawn in the slots and extinguished immediately.

Making the time of operation of the tripping mechanism inversely proportional to the amount of current passing, permits a slight overload of short duration which would do no harm to the wiring. Therefore, if several electrical appliances happen to be connected on one circuit for a short period of time, the service will not be needlessly interrupted. However, if it happens that too many appliances are connected on one circuit for too long a time, the breaker trips. In a case like this all that is necessary to do to restore service is to disconnect one or more of the devices loading the circuit, and then re-establish the circuit by reclosing the circuit breaker—a simple operation only requiring two movements of the handle. There is nothing to replace; no spare parts need be kept on hand. Even if the breaker is closed while the circuit is overloaded, it only opens again, tripping free of the handle. Because of this "trip-free" arrangement of the handle, it is impossible to hold the breaker closed when the circuit is dangerously overloaded.

A group of these small circuit breakers, mounted on a single panel and located at a central point in a house, provides a convenient method of controlling the branch circuits. Such a panel does not spoil the appearance of a room, and affords a marked contrast to a fuse board (compare the pictures). The "No-Fuze Load Center," as the group of small circuit breakers controlling various house circuits is called, is absolutely foolproof and perfectly safe, the breakers being completely enclosed and sealed.

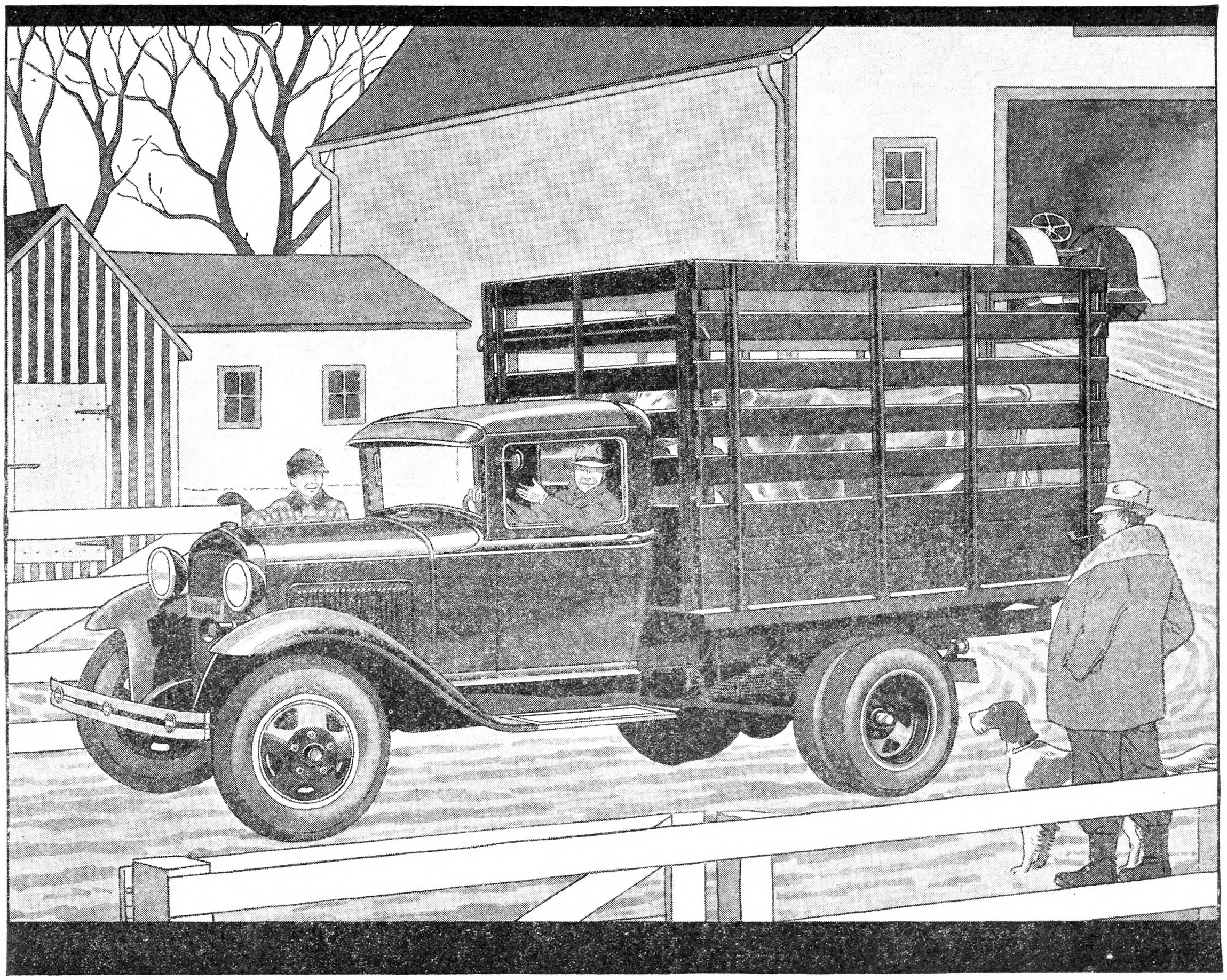
When lighting was the only function of electricity and the lighting fixtures were all hung from the ceiling, the most logical point from which to distribute the circuit was about in the center of the second floor—the point then taken as the center of the load. But when wall outlets were added in all rooms, cellar outlets for washer and iron provided, and more appliances came into use, the load center shifted to the first floor; and about that time the service entrance was transferred from the attic to the cellar, where it has been most generally located in recent years. But, on further examination, considering the use of electric cooking appliances and refrigerators, it is readily seen that the load center is really in the kitchen—even if an electric range is not used. Therefore, the most logical place for the location of the "No-fuze Load Center" is in the kitchen or in a hallway adjacent.

In this location it is most convenient to the person using the largest number of appliances; and, in case the use of too many appliances overloads the circuit unduly (a perfectly natural occurrence when a number of appliances are available, and one which does no harm when the circuit is protected) and the breaker trips, one has merely to go to the panel in the kitchen, move the breaker handle, and restore service. Compare this with the necessity of having to obtain a fuse (which often requires a trip out of the house or the visit of a service man) and descending into a cellar, to replace the blown-out fuse. When the circuit on which the cellar lights are connected is the one put out of service by the fuse's blowing out, it is often necessary to use a flashlight or candle in locating the fuse board; and groping about the fuse board in the half dark may be dangerous—especially if the cellar is damp. If it is the main fuse that blows out, it is often necessary in order to restore service to have a representative of the power company call because the main fuses are often sealed and accessible only by power company representatives.

Another feature of modern house wiring that eliminates the necessity of having an employe of the power company enter one's house, is the installation of the watthour meter outdoors. With the meter so located that the meter reader can read it without entering the house and with a "No-fuze Load Center" installed, practically all necessity of having power company employes come into the house and, incidentally, the necessity of making trips downstairs to let them in are avoided.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO HAUL?

Put it up to the Ford Truck



IN THE business of farming, Ford trucks have found an important place. Daily, throughout the year, and in every locality, these trucks are helping to lighten many hauling-tasks. For short runs, with light loads, or heavy-laden on long hauls, they bring speed, power, and endurance to the work. And their economy becomes more evident with each mile they travel and every day they serve.

The simple design of the Ford 1½-ton truck, and the economies effected by Ford manufacturing methods, keep the first cost of this truck low. The special steels and other fine materials of which it is built, the use of more than twenty ball and roller bearings at important points in the chassis, and the great precision with which its mechanical parts are made, all give strength, reliability, and long life to the Ford truck.

As a result, this truck can be kept in continued service with a minimum of repairs. It is economical both to operate and maintain, so it costs but little to own a Ford truck, and to use it for all your hauling.

The Ford truck can be equipped with the standard stake, grain-sides, or cattle-rack bodies, and with either open or closed cabs. There is a choice of high or low rear-axle gear-ratios, which will adapt the truck to your particular needs. Dual rear wheels are available at small additional cost. Go to your Ford dealer and examine these trucks the next time you are in town.

FEATURES of the Ford Truck

40 HORSE-POWER, 4-CYLINDER ENGINE

TORQUE-TUBE DRIVE

CANTILEVER REAR SPRINGS

HEAVY FRONT AXLE AND SPRING

SPIRAL BEVEL GEAR REAR-AXLE, WITH STRADDLE-MOUNTED PINION

4-SPEED TRANSMISSION

LARGE, FULLY ENCLOSED BRAKES

TRIPLEX SHATTER-PROOF WINDSHIELDS (FOR SAFETY)

You may purchase a Ford truck or light commercial car on convenient, economical terms through the Authorized Ford Finance Plans of the Universal Credit Company.

Ford

Recollections of a New England Childhood

PART I

"No sluggards are we, yet we go to the ant,
Consider her ways, and are wiser;
She sups on our sandwiches, crawls in our cream
And finds in the sugar a realized dream;
She explores our desserts, and finds it expedient—
Each greedy ant does—to taste each ingredient!"

—H. S. G.

"H. S. Goodale, Esq. My dear sir: Did you say at the Fitchburg meeting that you had made maple sugar in the months of October, November, December, January, February, March and April? Merry Christmas! Truly yours, W. S. Clark, President. Mass. Agricultural College, Amherst, Dec. 24, 1873."

The verse, reminiscent of many a gay, al fresco meal, and the letter recalling countless ingenious or merely whimsical experiments with which Henry Goodale enlivened his toil for daily bread, well indicate the playful side of Sky Farm life, more than half a century ago. There have been many men, in an era now past or passing, who chose in farming a way of life rather than just a living. Few, I fancy, have known so well how to extract from that traditionally peaceful and sane vocation its last delectable drop of concentrated sweetness.

Along with something of the artist's eye and the poet's imagination went a women's thoughtfulness in little things, an infinite capacity for simple joys, and an abundance of mother wit. He cared nothing for games and little for society in the more formal sense, but much for genial human intercourse. At home in the choicest company, he yet had no difficulty in finding common ground with the most unlettered, and in meeting them thereon, without the slightest condescension. A certain margin of leisure and privacy is essential to such a nature. It expands in the warm atmosphere of friendliness and is quickly blighted by opposition or threat of failure. My father's was not a fighting spirit. However, he worked hard against considerable odds and made something of a name for himself through his experiments in plant-breeding. He originated some commercially valuable varieties—notably the St. Patrick potato and the Silverhull buckwheat. The soil and climate of Mount Washington, in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, are particularly well suited to potato growing. Observe this item, taken from the county paper of the year 1869.

"Henry S. Goodale of Mount Washington has 24 acres of potatoes, all looking finely, one lot containing 140 different varieties. Mr. Goodale has kept a careful record of their appearance and growth and intends to weigh a certain portion of the yield of each variety. This report will be of great interest and value to potato growers."

My father was at one time agricultural editor of this paper, the *Berkshire Courier*, and for some years a member of the State Board of Agriculture. I recall that he once entertained these gentlemen at Bashbish—an impressive gorge framing twin cascades, named, it was said, by the Swiss iron-workers for their native waterfalls. A fine pair of turkeys, stuffed and roasted, adorned the feast, along with these characteristic verses:

Turkey loquitor

Great men of learning! pray accept
My simple story with reliance;
You see I've sacrificed myself,
And solely for the good of science.

For me, the knowledge I've crammed down
Is really something quite terrific;
In fact (excuse my modesty)
I'm nothing if not scientific! . . .

When the birds were carved, their crops were found to contain choice mineralogical specimens, thus carrying out the jest. His long dialect poem, "Does Farmin' Pay?" was delivered before the board and elsewhere to great applause, and compared by one critic to Lowell's Biglow Papers. This poem was later published in *Harper's Magazine* with illustrations by Frost.

Unfortunately for the student and idealist, farming has also a business side, and as a money-maker my father was confessedly a failure. He was doubtless one of those lovable souls who couldn't keep a fortune if they had it, since, trusting everybody, they are certain to be imposed upon. Always, as he himself owned with a rueful smile, he sold too cheap and bought too dear! Again, he put the case more philosophically in the mouth of an imaginary prototype:

"Full many a venture have I made—and lost!
And yet I do not now regret the cost;
You call them failures, but they are not so—
They're merely questions, answered with a No!"

Notwithstanding a taste for scientific experiments, his was in the main the old, wasteful, general type of farming, which included raising nearly everything for the table in variety and profusion. No one, by the way, who has not tasted mush made of freshly ground corn, or buckwheat cakes of flour just from the mill, knows quite how delicious these old-fashioned comestibles can be at their best! Nor did practical wisdom in regard to diet wait upon the discovery of vitamins A, B, and C!

My father employed at least one hired man the year round, usually a married man who occupied a small tenant house on the property, and in tht busy season from one to three additional helpers. A dollar a day, without board, was then the standard wage. Some of our men were native sons—

"As rough as chestnut burrs—as sweet at heart—"

others raw immigrants straight from Castle Garden. I recall one Swedish youth, an officer in the homeland—well-educated and with superlatively fine manners—whom he picked up on the streets of New York upon the verge of starvation. This tall, fair young man in undress uniform toiled pluckily in our fields for the greater part of the Summer, creating havoc in the breast of a Norse maiden of the peasant class who chanced to be in our kitchen at the time, and among the unpolished Yankee help no little amusement by what to them were quite superfluous airs and graces.

Occasionally he took into his service one of the army of "tramps" who were daily to be met with along our country roads in the sixties and seventies, ostensibly "looking for work," but more often demanding a "hand-out." Mother never refused to the hungry, deserving or not, and my father would give a fair trial to any honest seeker after a job. Our well-loved Newfoundland dog, old Sailor, was, however, something of a snob, and permitted no ragged stranger to approach without a notable display of teeth, while he never thought of barking or growling at the well-dressed caller. Mother used to say that Sailor was a better protector for us children than any nursemaid, on our rambles about the farm.

As some one has said, it's far easier to be prosperous than to be civilized—and Henry Goodale was pre-eminently the latter. It was as friend and comrade that he really shone, alert and gay and unflaggingly kind of heart. A sunset redder than common—a mess of early June peas—a gem of a humming-bird's nest—the luscious gold of a perfect squash pie—each was savored to the full with so frank a relish as to add to the enjoyment of everyone within range—provided he were not a cynic or a dyspeptic. His, too, was many a quip and quaint conceit, little valued a tthe moment, perhaps, but brightening the mists of half a century gone with a smile that is close to tears. Puns were a specialty—likewise the most harmless of practical jokes. Once, he tricked us children successfully by appearing at the back door at dusk, just before the lamps were lit, an old hat pulled down over his eyes to meet the turned-up coat-collar, and telling in a disguised voice a peculiarly poignant and romantic "hard luck story."

Another day, while hoeing in the cornfield, he descried in the distance a wagon-load of acquaintances bound for the "Dome." Being in no holiday mood at the moment he turned a shabby back to the road, struck the grotesque attitude of the familiar scarecrow, and remained stiffly motionless. The cheat passed unsuspected until he himself chose to tell it as an excellent joke!

Driving down alone for the mail one midsummer evening, it appeared that his New York paper had observed the "silly season" with a front-page sensation, announcing, under immense scare-heads, the escape of the entire Central Park zoo into the streets of the metropolis. Such a gorgeous hoax was precisely in his line. I can fancy how he revelled in it all the way up the mountain, and (after noting the inconspicuous recantation at the bottom of the page), arrived fully prepared to enjoy our innocent thrills. Late as it was, he could not resist the pleasure of arousing the neighbors, to hear how a herd of elephants paraded down Broadway, driving pedestrians to climb lamp posts in terror, and how "General Dix shot the Bengal tiger!"

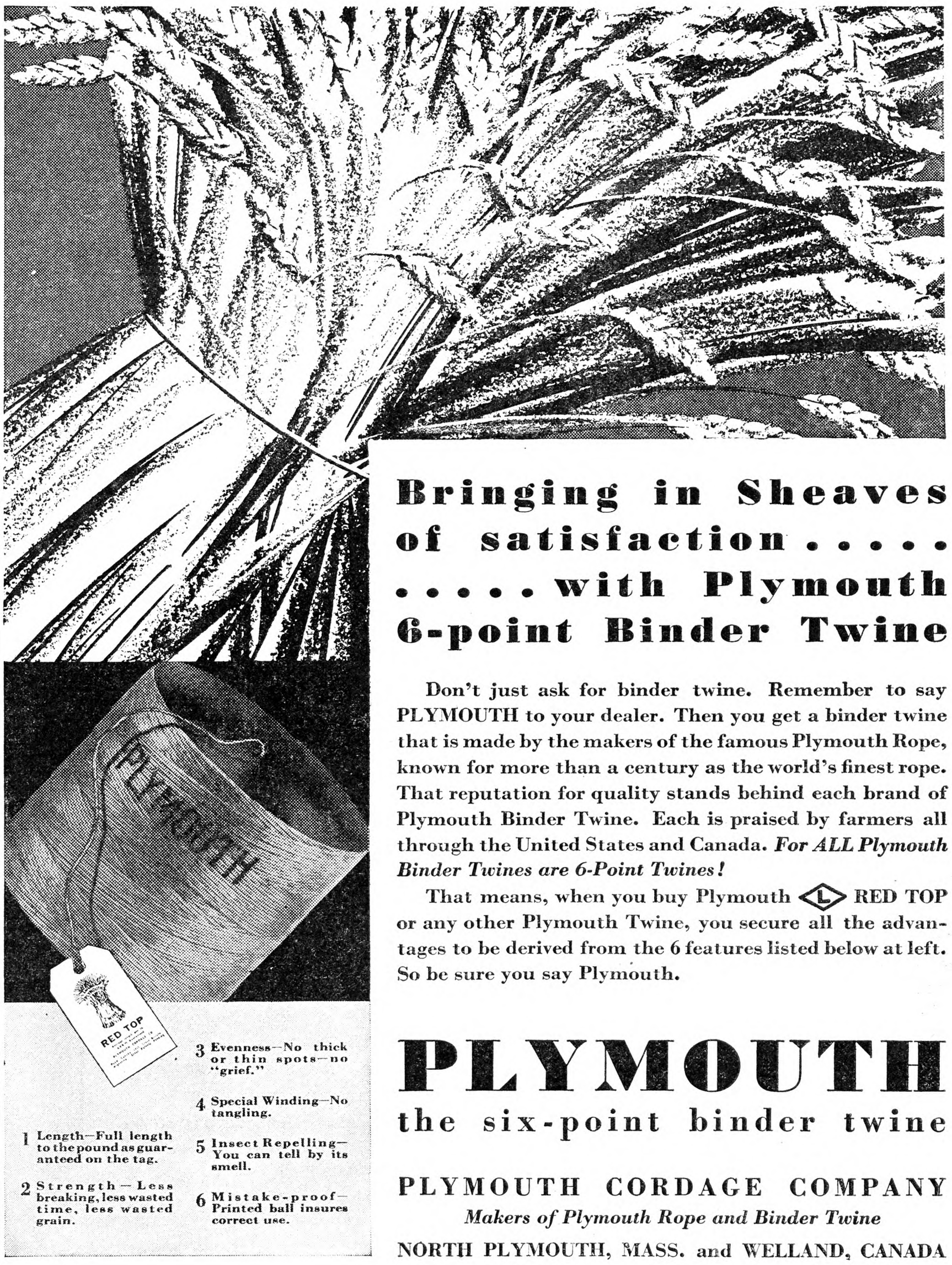
That leisurely, 10-mile buggy ride in the cool of the day was a feature of our life in Summer. I remember once being with him while he read the paper on our homeward way, which the old horse knew as well as we. As he loitered peacefully from one thank-you-ma'am to the next, the reins might safely be looped about the dashboard. When the dusk deepened, papa sprang nimbly out, gathered a handful of glow-worms from the dewy grass and inched their winking green lanterns one by one down the coveted page. Another good story to tell good friends! ELAINE GOODALE EASTMAN

Widow's Share in Property

What share does a widow hold in her husband's estate should the husband die without a will leaving her with 10 children, five of whom are step-children? All the children are of age except one. I understand that a law was passed September 1, leaving everything for the widow should the husband die without a will. Is this true? A. D.

New York.

Under the law which went into effect on September 1, 1930, the wife is entitled to certain exemptions, which are set off by statute. She is also entitled to one-third of all real and personal estate and the children receive the remaining two-thirds. N. T.



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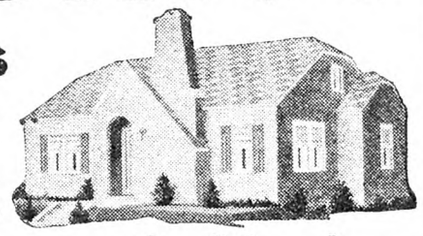

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Some Garden Comments

Mother Bee asked about Linaria Macedonica speciosa. I have grown it successfully for two seasons, but should hardly call it one of the garden "indispensables." It is rather like a glorified form of the wild "butter-and-eggs" with large yellow snapdragon-like flowers and attractive gray-green foliage. It has a tendency to become rampant, and must be kept in check, and in wet seasons the thin stalks seem to outgrow their strength and must be staked. It self-sows readily. In my opinion it cannot compare with its relative Linaria Maroccana Excelsior, a delightful little annual with blossoms like tiny snapdragons in shades of pink, scarlet, purple, lavender and white. I wonder if Mother Bee knows this lovely plant? I was the first to grow it in our neighborhood, and friends to whom I gave seedlings were delighted with it.

Another seldom used annual is Diascia Barberæ, easy to grow though rather late in coming into bloom. The flowers resemble miniature pink columbines. I used it as an edging for a bed of Phlox Drummondi with good results.

A good pink and blue combination is Statice Suworowi with Salvia farinacea. The habits of growth are similar, the blooms on both plants appearing in delicate feathery spikes. A group in the border among the plants of middle height is charming. As a background Liatris, the Kansas gayfeather, with its taller spikes of lavender and rosy purple flowers, would appear to good advantage.

I was advised last year by a friend to try purple Petunias and orange Calendulas for brilliant color contrast, but found the California poppy Orange Flame preferable, as the Calendula seemed somewhat coarse and heavy in comparison with the Petunia.

Another dainty edging plant that gave us great pleasure was the Leptosiphon. The tiny flowers, borne in great profusion, had a surprising range of colors, cream, yellow, orange, chocolate and various shades of rose.

Has any amateur gardener tried growing the Giant Himalaya lily in the East? Or the Eremurus? Or the California Delphinium cardinale?

I have found Pentstemon barbatus Torreyi, the coral-flowered variety, more than satisfactory in this locality, but have been unable to induce any of its relatives to bloom. The Pentstemon was planted next to a group of the new Achillea Boule de Neige—better than the Pearl—and after its bloom has passed the white cloud of Achillea serves as a foil for the early dark blue monkshood just behind. Pale lavender Phlox is also lovely near monkshood. B. B.

Columbia Co., N. Y.

The Lily-of-the-Valley

Is there an improved variety of lily-of-the-valley that will grow and bloom in the garden? Are the pips sold for forcing the same variety as the clumps offered for garden planting? Several years ago I bought a few pips, of a so-called improved variety, paying a high price for them. I ought to have a good-sized bed of them by this time. All I have now, is three small bunches, about a dozen pips. I have moved them several times trying to find a location where they would be happy, but they neither grow nor bloom.

Ohio. MRS. F. B. L.

There is only one variety of Convallaria ordinarily grown as lily-of-the-valley, though there are varieties with double flowers and extra long spikes. The pips for forcing are very largely produced in Germany, under superior conditions of field culture. In our own experience, a common cause of disappointment in establishing lily-of-the-valley is the planting of dry roots in Spring, which are slow to grow, and may not be in condition to stand the Winter, in spite of their hardiness. The proper time to set this plant is immediately after flowering is over, when it is in condition to make active growth. Usually it will take hold at once when planted at this time.

Another cause of disappointment is an uncongenial location. It likes shade, and will not endure an open sunny location. For the greatest profusion of fine bloom the soil should be deep and moist, its native habitat being rich damp woods in Europe. It is often seen flourishing planted along the north wall of a house. Usually where it does well, it should be reset and thinned out every third or fourth year, for it makes such a solid mat of roots that it becomes starved. We have masses of it growing under trees, in rather dry soil, but it is thinned out and fed with mulch and bonemeal.

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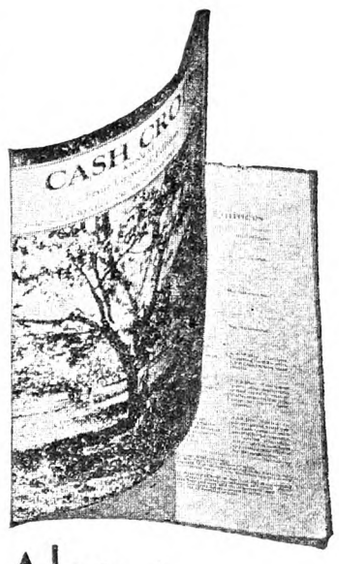

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The Rural New-Yorker

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Established 1850

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Is the farm a home or merely a factory as some uplifters seem to think? I travel about considerably at night, and like to feel that those farmhouse lights are home centers. G. D.
New York.

THE above remarks of an observant and thoughtful man tune in with the ideas of most of us when we stop to think, particularly his reference to the lights in those farmhouse windows. Whether on sparsely settled roads, where the lone light comes into view as we reach a rise on the road, or in locations where the neighbors are near, these lights remind us of family groups we know, with apples from the cellar, and popcorn, and "nuts from brown October's wood," and reading and talk—and sometimes a hushed family circle where a sick-room has brought anxiety to the household. Yes, he is, indeed, an exception "whose heart hath ne'er within him burn'd" as he saw these farmhouse lights and thought of their meaning. The home and the "neighborhood" are basic parts of our life and government and must necessarily remain so.

*

CASES are reported to us where men traveling about are offering, for five dollars, a soil treatment that will "kill all the insects in the ground." A small quantity put into the earth is claimed to create a gas that will "go all through it" on its deadly and destructive errand. Statements of this sort are almost too ridiculous to warrant notice. There are materials like bisulphide of carbon, paradichlorobenzene and cyanides that have considerable penetrating power when put into the earth, but treating an acre with them is an entirely different affair, even though one wanted to kill all living creatures in the soil, which we do not. Plowing early and harrowing once or twice will expose a lot of white grubs and cutworms where birds and hens can handle them, and this is one of the most effective methods of treating land known or suspected to be infested with such pests. Fall plowing to break up their wintering arrangements, and letting the hungry birds of early Spring get at them are the best plans. Even the despised crow will do his bit in this line if given a chance.

*

MANY of our readers write to us regarding the sale of antiques. Farm homes have long been the happy hunting grounds of collectors, and especially of those enthusiastic amateurs who are jocularly described as "junk snuppers." It must not be imagined, however, that every old article of domestic use is an "antique," and therefore valuable. The standards of value are usually set by the prices obtained for such articles at large auction sales in metropolitan art galleries. Certain classes of antiques, through intrinsic beauty, historical associations, or some unique quality, hold their value permanently; others fluctuate according to popular taste. Just now there is much interest in those quaint Currier & Ives prints, but as they were sold by the thousand, many of them, while interesting, are of moderate value. A few rare specimens, however, have brought very high prices at sales, and we should not expect them to diminish in value, as they are no longer manufactured. At the time of writing, one Currier & Ives artist still survives, Louis Maurer, who has passed his ninety-eighth birthday; he was invited as the guest of honor at a recent exhibition of these prints at a New York art gallery. Choice furniture, silver, glass, pewter and china are the classes of antiques most sought for. We have learned through inquiry among buyers that old Paisley shawls, often offered as antiques, are not salable, though sometimes private buyers will purchase them for a small amount. Old American glass is always of interest, and sometimes of high value. We think any owner of things classed as antique should study them well, endeavor to learn their history and associations, and "hold fast to that which is good," since its value will grow rather than diminish.

*

MANY States now carry on soil inspection and testing service, through the experiment stations and county agents, particularly with reference to lime and phosphorus requirements. Wisconsin was active in this work during the past year. Extension Specialist C. J. Chapman, in charge of this work says that more than 5,000 samples of soil were handled in this way. Following the analysis of the soil samples, definite recommendations are sent to the farmer for the handling of each field tested, where a history of the field from which the sample was taken accompanies the sample. Based upon the total samples tested, it was found that fully 75 per cent of Wisconsin farms are so low in their supply of available phosphorus as to call for treatment with phosphate fertilizers if the most profitable use of the land is to be obtained. The sandy soils, the muck soils, and the peat soils need potash in addition to phosphates. Mr. Chapman believes that many acres of sandy soils could be made as productive as in their virgin state by the proper use of lime and fertilizers. In addition to the testing of field soils, over 1,000 samples of marl and lime materials were received and tested for calcium content to determine whether the deposits from which they came were of sufficient value to warrant excavation and use.

*

ONLY a few years ago the suggestion of farmers playing with rag dolls would have seemed ridiculous. Yet now hundreds of individuals do this before corn planting time, and co-operatively it is carried out on a much larger scale. A picture of one of these rag dolls after a few days of work is shown on page 145. It surely "speaks a various language" in interpreting just the character of the ears from which the kernels were taken and, as a combined judge and jury, renders its verdict as soon as unrolled. It is a much better plan to find poor seed corn in such a tester than after it has come up in the field. There is no more striking or encouraging farm sight than a field of corn that is a perfect stand, or nearly so, and scarcely a sorrier one than the spotted field with here and there a missing hill or a single spear standing alone in more than two square feet of space. Our grandfathers, who raised the small flint corn that matured fully before frost and got hard standing in the stout were able to save the seed ears when husking by hand, and they were often braided into traces and hung like pictures around the walls of the family kitchen for half the Winter. Such seed needed no testing, and they were so sure of it that they planted the exact number of four kernels in every hill. The present plans of testing, with rag doll and other methods, is a return from the haphazard corncrib seed plan to the old one brought up to date, of making sure we know what we are going to plant.

*

OATS and Canada field peas, sown in early Spring, have long been a popular forage crop in some localities. They have the advantages of quick growth and adaptability to early planting—as soon as the ground can be worked. They do make a great bulk of feed, either green or as hay. The addition of two-row barley mentioned on page 164 is doubtless an advantage, as it holds up the peas better than the oats alone, and furnishes another excellent grain hay. One of the earlier methods of handling oats and peas was to furrow the ground and plow the peas under, then either broadcast and harrow the oats or drill them in. This got the peas buried a little deeper, which is a benefit, but made much more work, and probably does not pay under large field conditions. For small areas it may be economic. A field of this three-grain mixture would have helped out many farmers last year when pastures failed because of the drought, and dry forage had to be used in Summer. Another dry spell like that may never come, but this extra bit of forage is good insurance, and is no loss anyway even in a season of abundance. Laying out a spot for it early will pay.

*

FEDERAL inspectors examining corn in 34 grain markets found over 40 per cent containing sufficient moisture to make it grade under No. 3. A large amount is damaged by the custom of leaving it in heaps on the ground for a time. A well-made crib with a roof, a floor and good ventilation is needed. Maximum protection is had with sheet steel corncribs which also keep out rats and other vermin. These are made with perforations or openings large enough to admit air but not rodents. Ventilating flues in the center of the cribs help to dry out the corn while suction ventilators at the top speed up air circulation.

*

THE serious drought last year was unfavorable for the general spread of the European cornborer, and government inspectors found an actual reduction in the number of borers in infested localities. Representative plots in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, showed decreases of 25 to as high as 53 per cent. There were naturally increases in some areas and new spots of infestation. In its inspection of vehicles the government examined 15,000,000 and removed 350,000 ears of corn being taken from infested territory. Waterways were also examined as means of carrying borers in debris from infested spots. The recommendation of clean cultural practice and disposal of waste is emphasized as the work individuals can do effectively in handling this borer pest.

*

THE world wheat and corn movement during a recent week was as follows: Wheat shipped from North America, 4,050,000 bushels; Argentina, 1,255,000; Black Sea, 1,528,000; Australia, 2,192,000. Corn shipments were: United States, 25,000 bushels; Argentina, 2,972,000; Black Sea, 621,000; Africa, 9,000. The total grain on passage at the time was: Wheat and flour, 27,272,000 bushels; corn, 27,183,000.

*

ELEVEN years ago the first dairy herd improvement association was formed in Southern Berkshire Co., Mass. The State has now 13 of these associations, totaling 275 herds and 6,115 cows. C. J. Fawcett, extension animal husbandman, reports that these cows produced on the average more than 300 lbs. of butterfat per year, or 70 lbs. more than the average cow in the State, showing that these organizations are proving popular as well as profitable with dairy farmers throughout the State as a practical form of constructive work.

*

OLEOMARGARINE has always had a way of losing its identity somewhere between the factory and retail shop, so that far more was manufactured than was accounted for at retail. Pennsylvania has strict laws about this matter, as may be seen by the following statement made by the State Department of Agriculture:

The law specifically requires every wholesale dealer to keep an accurate record of every sale and shipment, including the quantity, the person to whom sold and the place to which it is shipped. Every retail dealer is also required to keep an account in a special book, of the date of receipt of all purchases of oleomargaine, showing when and from whom purchases were made and the quantities involved.

These record books are required to be available for examination by representatives of the department at all times. The failure to keep proper and accurate records of oleomargarine transactions makes dealers liable for prosecution and the payment of a penalty of not less than $100. These records are important in checking shipments and methods of sales and are helpful in protecting licensed dealers from being involved in unlawful shipments on the part of those who may be attempting to evade the requirements.

Special agents of the bureau of foods and chemistry, therefore, are making a thorough investigation of the methods of keeping oleomargarine records and are instructed to take prompt action against all dealers who fail to comply with this provision of the law.

These regulations ought to clean up most of the abuses in the sale of this product.

Brevities

DURING last year 4-H clubs in Pennsylvania enrolled 6,337 boys and 4,456 girls.

CORN planters, drills and other seeding machinery may well be looked over now for needed repairs.

THOSE soft molasses cookies on page 161—yes, they are worth eating—and thinking about afterward.

MOSQUITOES are now said to be carriers of fowl pox —another reason why breeding places of these pests should be done away with.

NEW Hampshire, Maine and Massachusetts rank among the first seven States in rural electrification, 40 per cent of the farms being electrified.

A SEAFARING friend tells us that porpoise liver, fried with pork, is equal to any calf's liver, and that fried dolphin is particularly delicate in flavor.

SOME of the zoologists tell us that sharks are harmless to man, but we would rather not take chances with them. The same rule applies to business sharks whose activities are described in Publisher's Desk.

IN NEW Hampshire a total of 757 acres of Alfalfa and 1,648 acres of annual legumes were seeded in 1930; 350 acres of pasture land improved by top-dressing, and 400 acres by the planting of Sweet clover in permanent pasture mixture; and 27,000 bushels of certified seed potatoes planted.

A NEW form of morning exercise for bodily development consists of sitting on the floor "with the spine perfectly straight, eyes and mouth shut, and mind relaxed into a complete vacuum" for an hour. Farmers with cows waiting to be milked are not likely to become devotees of this health culture fad.

Profits or Trees

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay.
Princes and lords may flourish or may fade—
A breath can make them, as a breath has made;
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroy'd can never be supplied."

IN AN address at Albany on January 21, Governor Roosevelt expressed the conviction that urban population has become saturated, and that to relieve this congestion a movement of population from the cities to the country must be expected in the near future. Then turning to the country the Governor lays emphasis on the acreage of infertile land in the State. He dramatized the unproductive land in the story that soil experts found buckwheat in Tompkins County of the State so poor that the bees had to go on their knees to sip the nectar from its blossoms. To protect the city people who are to go to the country for farm homes, as well as for the protection of country people, the Governor proposes an extensive survey of the whole State by experts to draw lines as it were between productive and unproductive lands. He would take the poor land out of cultivation, have it purchased by the State and planted to trees. Only land productive enough to afford production at a profit and to maintain a fixed standard of living would be left available for cultivation. Later in a special message to the Legislature the Governor formally recommends plans be made for this survey, which he says will require 10 years, and recommends large appropriations for the purpose. He estimates, on the basis of surveys already made, that 22 per cent of the farm land of the State would be taken out of cultivation. He thinks it of such farseeing importance that other States will adopt it and the plan will become general.

No matter what may be the after effect, we rather enjoy being made to feel good for the time being. In the Governor's plan we visualize rather a pleasant picture. Farms embrace the fertile acres. Every farm would produce a profit. Every farm family would enjoy a high standard of living. All the poor land of the State is stripped of its stone walls and rail fences. Its modest buildings are razed to the ground. Saplings and maturing trees cover the land. Birds sing in the trees, squirrels lurk in their branches, wild life develops with the forests. There would be no poor farmers because there would be no poor farms. All farm children could have shoes. There would be no more barefooted boys on the farms. The house and the barn would be modern, and the equipment up to date. It all looks so mighty good, one dislikes to turn from the picture.

But how about the promised overflow from the cities? How about the 50,000 families who are to be forced to give up the less productive farms? It seems that when we get our productive land absorbed in farms, and our less productive lands covered with growing trees, we will find ourselves with a large number of families from the saturated population of the cities and another large number of families from the expropriated farms of the country, all out of homes and all out of work, and nowhere to go.

What expert is wise enough to appraise the value of a large family of boys and girls reared perhaps in poverty and by hardship and sacrifice on the marginal land of a back-country farm? Many of these humble homes and poor farms have produced priceless assets for city, State and nation. It is here boys learn independence, initiative and self-reliance. Here they develop the health, vigor and character which the country needs. These poor farms are the nurseries of real men and women. Trials and hardships have given them an understanding and sympathy with humanity. Shall we say to these people: "Trees occupy the ground you once owned. There is no land for you. Socially you are useless." True, some of them may become laborers on the wealthy farms. But not many. The aim is to use machinery on the larger and better farms. Corporations are anxious to buy up the large acreages in the best sections. Ultimately two classes would exist—the very wealthy and the very poor. In the country we would have the wealthy land-owners and the poor peasant. Neither the peasant nor his children could ever rise above the humble station of their class. Gone forever would be the ambition, the inspiration and the hope that made America great and its citizens freeholders and free men.

This is not the solution of the problems of American agriculture. It must not be the fate of New York farms. It, however, represents the tendency of the times. The purpose of it is disguised under the name of science and efficiency and progress. Many who accept it under the alluring disguise would vigorously oppose it if they recognized its ultimate purpose.

There are farms in the State that do not yield enough to support the labor that cultivates them. Few farms are without some unfertile fields. Some areas are better suited to forestry than to farming. The State has already adopted a plan to plant them to trees. One family will thrive on a farm where another family would fail. Some will be happy with a standard of living which others could not endure. Many would feel fortunate in making a bare living for a growing family. Others demand a profit. Why deny them a chance on the land? Why not leave something to the farmer? Farmsr were never more prosperous or contented than when they were left alone to do things for themselves in their own way. It was not until governments began to regulate them and direct them and exploit them that their social and economic troubles began to accumulate. Many idle farms have not been abandoned because they are worthless for production, but because there was no fair price for the crops when produced. If the State would establish and properly regulate markets at one-half the cost of these survey projects, these farms would be reoccupied, and they would be profitable.

Rates of Interest

As I understand it the rate of interest at the Federal Reserve Bank in New York is now 2 per cent., and member banks can borrow at that rate. Why is it that a farmer cannot borrow at as good a rate as the banks, some of which go broke? It seems to me that a mortgage on real estate is a good security. Talking about farm relief, a rate of this kind would be real relief. Can you let me know the reason why farmers have to pay 6 per cent while others get loans at 2 per cent?
Delaware. E. T. W.

BANKS of deposit have large sums of money on checking accounts all the time. It is subject to call any minute of the day. The bank must loan a large part of it to draw interest and make a profit, and at the same time it must be in a position to get it back if a large number of customers reduce or withdraw their accounts. Real estate mortgages run one, three, five and often 10 years or more. To keep his money "liquid" or moving in and out, the banker makes notes for 30, 60 or 90 days. A real estate mortgage is what bankers call frozen credits, and because they are not attractive to bankers, the interest rates are higher.

The Federal Reserve System consists of 12 banks, each of which is limited to its own Federal Reserve District. Each of these Federanl Reserve Banks is a bank for the service of other banks. It does not do business with individuals or firms. The banks in its district become members and comply with the regulations, keeping certain deposits in the Federal Reserve Bank. When the local bank finds itself short of money to meet the demands of its depositors for loans, it may take its notes or other collateral to the reserve bank and assign them to the reserve bank and get the money on them. The local bank may loan this money again to another depositor, and repeat the process until its limit of credit has been exhausted at the reserve bank. This is called rediscounting. The rate of discount varies. It is just now 2 per cent. The Federal Reserve Bank is authorized by law to issue money. It has this special privilege from the government. No farm institution has that function and that is at least one reason why farmers cannot borrow money at as low a rate of interest as banks in the Federal reserve system.

Our Ideal Produce Market

Boston is admittedly behind the times so far as produce markets are concerned. We have the old, obsolete, inadequate and expensive methods. We have as a farmers' market a street area grossly restricted in which several hundred nearby growers of produce attempt to do a competitive business in much the same unsatisfactory manner as their great-grandfathers, with probably less success, and in actually less space. We have terminal markets, so-called, which are ill situated in areas of traffic congestion, drawbridges, and other impediments to expeditious handling of perishables. None of these were built to an ideal; they were not designed or constructed with a view to future growth; they have even failed to keep pace with the times. They are makeshifts serving, or ineffectually attempting to serve several millions of consumers in the adjacent territory which depends upon the Boston market for its food supply in whole or in part. Why is it?

What would constitute an ideal market? Opinions would probably be varied, but here are some resulting from many years of market reporting work in what is admittedly not one of the most efficiently conducted markets in the country. They are impartial, not intended to favor any one class or group, but for the immediate or ultimate benefit of the industry as a whole. The ideal market would be the result of the concerted action and study of producers, distributors, railroad officials, chambers of commerce or boards of trade, city and State officials and others interested or in a position to advise or counsel intelligently.

First consideration would be given to location. The ideal market should be so situated as to be most readily accessible, outside the intensely congested area devoted to unrelated business activities. This alone would result in an immense saving of time and money to all concerned, a sharp contrast to the present wasteful necessity of transacting business at numerous and widely separated points, with traffic congestion alone frequently causing delay many times in excess of the time reasonably required for the actual transaction of business. The familiar saying "Time is money" is fully appreciated by those who are engaged in the production or distribution of perishable produce. It is far from unreasonable to believe that the saving in efficient over inefficient marketing would, in a very few years, more than offset the actual cost of such an accomplishment, expensive as it might appear to those considering only the initial outlay. Such savings would be directly or indirectly shared by every person in the area served. The ideal market would include: Spur tracks and unloading platforms for all railroads; farmers' sheds or stalls in a covered area adequately lighted and ventilated; a refrigerating plant for temporary storage of perishables; accommodations for commission merchants and wholesalers; modern machinery for the movement of produce within the plant; parking and loading accommodations for retailers and buyers; scales for the weighing of loads in bulk; comfort stations; first aid equipment. It would be actually fireproof and equipped with apparatus for fighting incipient fires.

The supervision and maintenance of the ideal market would be under State control because of the fact that no one city or group would benefit nor should it bear the responsibility. Its control should be entirely free from political influence for obvious reasons. Moderate rentals, charges and fines should be paid by direct beneficiaries toward operation and maintenance costs.

Some will probably regard our "ideal market" as highly visionary. Need it be? Surely in this day of business efficiency, the produce industry can well profit by the experiences of modern business which has learned through costly experience the necessity of efficient and economical distribution. W. E. MALONEY.

Prices for Quality Milk

The high quality of New York State milk was forcefully demonstrated by the "sample from the wagon" contest for which awards were made at the State Fair of 1930. Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke, of the Department of Agriculture and Markets, has announced that this contest will be held again this year and prizes will be awarded at the 1931 fair. Entry blanks are now being sent out by William F. McDonough, assistant director of the Dairy and Food Bureau, to milk dealers throughout the State.

Samples of raw market milk, of raw market cream, of pasteurized market milk and pasteurized market cream are taken without warning in this contest from delivery wagons of dealers, one in the Winter, one in the Spring and one in the Summer, and forwarded to laboratories in Ithaca and Albany for scoring. The scoring is based on flavor, odor, sediment, bacteria content, temperature, fat content and bottling and capping.

All licensed distributors who sell milk or cream directly to consumers are eligible to entry in the four classes. The object of the contest is to attract attention to the quality of New York milk and the desirability of greater consumption. Efficient methods of production, care and handling, and distribution are important factors.

Entries in the milk classes consist of three quarts of milk in quart bottles and in the cream classes of three pints of cream in pint bottles. Entry blanks must be filed with the Director of the New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

Washington County, Tenn.

Three weeks of snow, ice and zero weather make one long for a bit of warmth and sunshine. And now the sun is striving to peep out again, but a cold wind, black clouds from which snowflakes come scurrying down, brings a dark frown across his face; mayhap he will eventually chase them away. Tobacco market has been crowded to overflowing; prices range around 20 cents on an average, some crops fall below and some go above.

Pin-hookers are not making very good this season. Perhaps some may not know what a pin-hooker is. He is a man who buys a crop before it is placed on the floor, so much a pound, or so much for the bulk. If he buys a crop for 20 cents and it averages 25 he has made good; if it falls below he has lost. Sometimes there are buyers in league with the pin-hookers and the pin-hooker walks in front of the auctioneer and with his hand or eyes gives the buyer a sign that such and such baskets belong to him. The buyer in league with him jumps the price up; then they divide the profit, and the house the buyer is working for does not know anything about it, but when farmers find out that such a practice is being allowed that house loses custom.

Floor charges are higher than usual; 25 cents for a basket. All crops have from four to six grades. Selling charges and weigh bill makes it cost over two cents per pound to sell over the floor. Poor grades bring from one to eight cents per pound. Sometimes it pays well, and sometimes it is work for nothing. Over-production hurts the sales worse than the seasons, yet people cannot be taught. The only school is that of experience, and they soon forget that lesson. MRS. D. B. P.
Washington Co., Tenn.

From Ohio

Our November milk, both basic and surplus, netted $1.65 per 100 lbs., through the Dairymen's Co-operative Sales Company. If I had been selling to certain independent dealers it would have netted me $5 a cow more for the month. This makes the cost of a large co-operative pretty high. Our price for December 3.5 milk net was $1.82⅓ for all our milk. The basic price is given as $2.365 a hundred, and surplus price, $1.47. Our milk was figured 1,720 lbs. basic and 1,598 lbs. surplus. If our real net price was figured to take into consideration all home-grown feed, all purchased feed, investment, taxes, labor, etc., I am sure the result would have to be written in red ink.

We sold two good Holstein surplus milk cows about December 1 at $50 each, which was quite a loss, but when one considers the price of surplus milk I believe it was good business.

The Dairymen's Co-operative Sales Company has voluntarily reduced its price of milk in Ashtabula to permit a 10 cents a quart price to consumers. The reason given is to drive out small dealers who have been cutting the price to consumers. The result is that producing patrons of the organization now receive $1.50 to $1.60 per 100 lbs. for milk, or about one-third of the consumers' price. Merchants usually sell goods at from 30 to 50 per cent over cost price. This milk is sold to consumers at 300 per cent of the cost, and every producer loses at least 80 cents per 100 lbs. at his present price. Hay costs $20 to $26 a ton and feed $48.

Eggs are low, too, 21 to 23 cents a dozen. The chain stores are selling two pounds of creamery butter for 58 cents. Cutting wood and doing chores is about all to be done these days. L. W. ALLEN.
Ohio.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

The Singing Heart

Beneath the molding leaves and grass
I hear the voice of Spring;
Within my garden desolate
Are lilies burgeoning,
And in the garden of my dreams
The birds forever sing.

For why should I, who never knew
The bonds of dark despair,
Surrender to the Winter winds?
In gardens free and fair
My fancy soars on Summer wings
A million joys to snare.
—Curtis Clark in Chicago Tribune.

*

WE HAVE heard some critics comment rather scornfully on feminine interest in attractive advertisements of goods which, at the time, they were unlikely to buy, and yet really this form of "window shopping" gives both help and education. One woman who was enabled to make some unexpected additions to her household equipment remarked: "Well, I knew just exactly what to buy and what to pay for it, because I had been reading advertisements for months before I had the money to spend." The time spent in reading the advertisements had been well spent, from an economic standpoint, and had also given the reader pleasure and instruction. There is educational value in reading of new systems and improvements, furnishings, fabrics and foods, and we never think it a waste of time to inform ourselves in this way. We sometimes read of women suddenly given money they never had before, who have no idea how to spend it, and who fall an easy prey to anyone who uses flattery or fraud to get a share of their wealth. A woman of good sense, who had studied buying information, might be timid of trusting to her own taste, but she would be able to make comparisons for herself, and would go direct to reputable sources for help or advice.

*

THE following is our favorite recipe for orange marmalade: Materials required are one orange, one grapefruit, two lemons, 3 lbs. sugar, three pints water. Cut the fruit in small pieces, including peel, but omitting seeds and "rag" in center of grapefruit. Put the fruit in the preserving kettle, add the water, cold, and let stand over night. In the morning put the fruit on to cook, heating slowly to the boiling point, and cook until tender. Then add the sugar, and boil till clear and thick. The original recipe told us to boil for 20 minutes, but we do not think this long enough; when properly cooked it makes a clear rich jelly. If the sugar is put in before the rind is cooked tender it will be hard and tough.

Seen in the Shops

Small sewing machines operated by hand are offered for little girls to learn on but they are not really toys, being practical little machines. They are very useful to a woman who does not have electric power and is physically unable to operate a treadle. We have seen these machines of a standard make for $5, a case rather like a hatbox, into which it fits, being 95 cents extra.

Prettier than the lace paper doilies are some new lace doilies of cellophane, which reproduce the patterns of antique rose point lace. The cellophane is waterproof, hence more serviceable than the ordinary paper. Finger-bowl size, the cellophane doilies cost 40 cents a dozen, plate size 60 cents a dozen. There are also bridge sets consisting of six large and six small doilies, and an oval centerpiece. These sets cost 60 cents in white, and in pink, orchid or green the price is 75 cents.

Evidently shorn locks have not destroyed the sale for "false" hair, for we find both transformations and "back pieces" to cover the growing bob, featured by hairdressers. These back pieces fasten on with two little combs, and cost from $5 up, according to color. The transformations, which cover the head, cost from about $20 up.

We saw a very pretty dinner service of 42 pieces, service for six, for $7.50; it was a yellow glaze decorated with tulips. This was about half price, being in one of the January sales. This sort of dinner ware is open stock, so one can always expand and renew it.

Pigeon gray is the new tint offered in men's hats for the Spring.

New scarves of both silk and wool are offered with a sash to match. Many of the young women's dresses with the natural slim waistline are finished with a sash tied at one side.

Algerian colors are the special note for Spring; these include deep intense blue, yellow, rose, red and green; a very great change from the long popular pastel shades. We also see Algerian jewelry; necklaces, bracelets and earrings of barbaric design and color.

A stiff little wire brush, about the thickness of a lead pencil, attracted us in the housewares section of a department store. It was very firmly made, and we found on inquiry it was designed for use in scrubbing waffle irons. Its price was 14 cents.

One Way to Earn Pin Money

I make money from friendly services to office girls. I mend, remodel, or make new as they desire. Since my rates are reasonable and I am credited with the "genius of making over" I get all I can do.

I began on my chum's clothes, and her friends have become my customers. It is a mail-order business, as my customers are 20 miles away. I launder dainty things, do some dry cleaning, also some dyeing and all sorts of mending. I never charge less than a half dollar for any service.

Often a garment is sent with a note saying, "Do the best you can with this. Buy what is needed." I enjoy this shopping and planning. Patterns are sent me for new garments, and picture models as suggestions for make-overs. I use a dress form—perfect 36—and from this can do much fitting, in fact, no other fitting is done. Such garments are standard, like readymades.

I make dainty underwear, also costume slips, reline old coats, make suits into one-piece dresses, besides making new dresses of any materials.

I do the things for these girls which my mother once did for me. Knowing I have

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

926—For the Matron. This style is designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅝ yds. of 39-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 35-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

735 — Youthfully Smart. This style is designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38 and 40-in. bust measure. Size 16 requires 2⅞ yds. of 39-in. material with ½ yd. of 35-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

389 — Smart Jacket Suit. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 4½ yds. of 39-in. material for jacket and skirt with 1⅛ yds. of 39-in. material for blouse and ⅞ yd. of 3¾-in. ribbon. Ten cents.

179—For the Toddler. This style is designed in sizes 1, 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2⅜ yds. of 39-in. material with ½ yd. of 32-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

New Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

The Telephone Increases her egg and poultry Profits

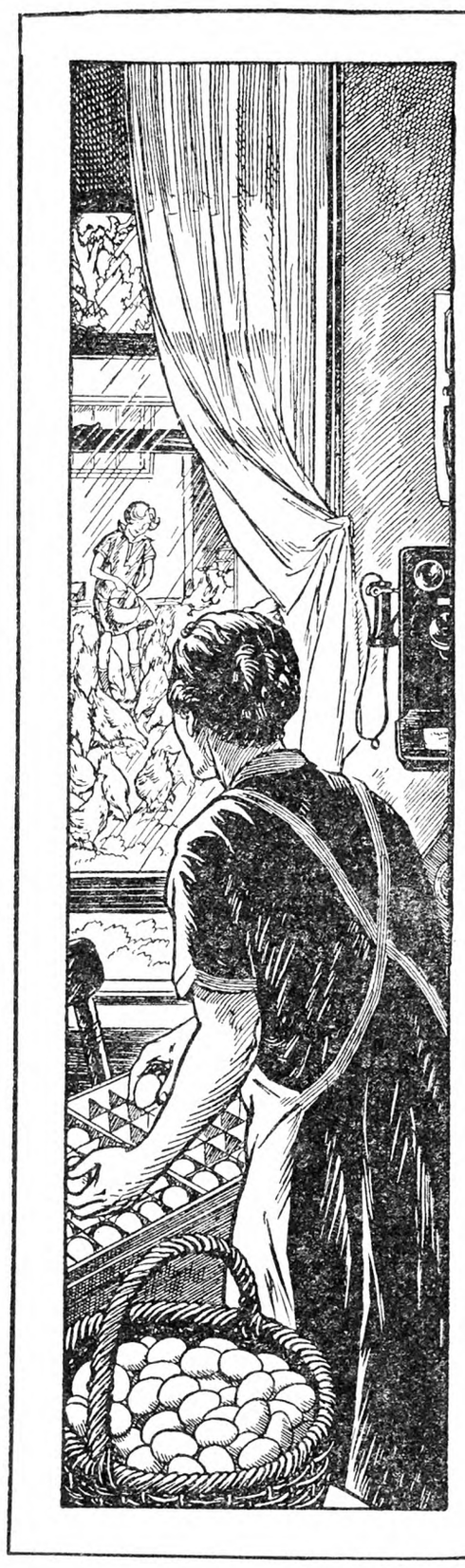
A Bell System Advertisement

THE telephone is used by a farmer's wife near Orleans, Ind., to get the highest prices for eggs. At certain times the prices paid by dealers in her neighborhood vary as much as 15 cents a dozen. By telephoning to a number of them and discovering where the highest price is to be had, she frequently realizes an added weekly profit of $2 or more. She also finds the telephone profitable in getting orders for eggs to be hatched, and in buying feed and supplies with the greatest saving of time and money.

The telephone also gives valuable aid in getting the highest prices for livestock, grain, fruit and vegetables through co-operative marketing associations or local markets. It can always be depended on to run errands about the countryside, make social engagements, order farm and household supplies and summon help in cases of accident or sickness.

The modern farm home has a telephone that serves well every day of the year, rain or shine.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO. BELL SYSTEM AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES



ACID CONDITION

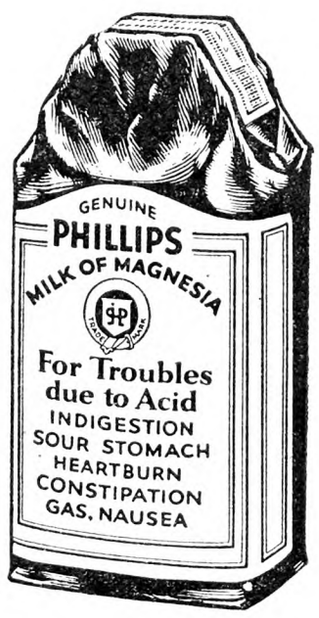
the common cause of pain and discomfort after eating - -

GET RID of your dread of pain after eating. Eat without fear of "indigestion," sour stomach, disagreeable gas or headaches.

When your food ferments, "disagrees," lies like a lump in your stomach, it's a sign of too much acid. You need not resort to crude methods—take instead an anti-acid that will correct the condition. Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.

A spoonful of this pleasant-tasting, soothing fluid neutralizes many times its volume of acid. It restores the proper alkaline balance to an acid-soaked stomach and bowels—assists these organs to function as they should.

Phillips' Milk of Magnesia is what you need when a bad breath, coated tongue, headaches, nausea or biliousness indicates an over-acid condition. Take a spoonful today and for several days and see how it sweetens the system. You won't be nearly so liable to colds or sickness. All drugstores—in 25c and 50c bottles.



Genuine Milk of Magnesia is always a liquid —never a tablet. Look for the name Phillips' on the bottle.

PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA

Living Outside the Sewered Area?

This Information Will Save You Money!

There is always danger of failure if you install a cheaply-built sewage disposal system—and failure means the added cost of digging up both the septic tank and drainage system. It means the loss of plumbing conveniences while repairs are being made and the likely damage to your home and furnishings due to stoppage of pipes and fixtures.

Be safe! Insist on San-Equip. The complete San-Equip Certified Sewage Disposal System is thoroughly dependable. Yet it costs no more than you may pay for an inferior system.

Write your name and address on the margin and send for complete information to San-Equip Inc., 762 Brighton Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

San-Equip
SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

AT FACTORY PRICES
Send for FREE 1931 SAMPLE BOOK

SHOWING a large collection of Wall Paper in new, modern, strikingly beautiful designs with actual samples of borders—together with instructions for measuring and hanging. Large double rolls at rock bottom factory prices.

WE PAY POSTAGE ON ALL ORDERS

SMORTON WALL PAPER CO.
Dept. H Utica, N. Y.

DON'T SEND 1 PENNY!

Women! Here's the way to save money on household needs and clothing for the whole family! Just send us your name and address—no money—and we'll mail you this advertised bargain. Remnant bundle contains 20 yards of cotton materials such as chambrays, ginghams, percales, voiles, linenes, muslin and toweling in 2 to 5-yard lengths. With each bundle you receive four 100-yard spools of white cotton sewing thread and 100 assorted sizes golden-eye steel needles. Pay postman **$1.98** on delivery. We pay all postage. Money back if not satisfied. **ORDER BY NO. 7.**

WALTER FIELD CO. Dept. H1308 CHICAGO

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT THE PERFECT GUM
THE FLAVOR LASTS
MINT LEAF FLAVOR

Good and Good for You.

L30

Callouses

Corns, Callouses, Bunions, yield at once to the wonderful medication in this thin, comfortable plaster. You walk, play, dance in comfort. No more nagging foot pains; no dangerous applications of acids and poisons. Medicated COMFI-TAPE.

Stops Pain Instantly

Absorbs all hard growth without injury to healthy flesh. Antiseptic, healing. Send $1.00 for big spool and if not satisfied after trying, get full refund.

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THEO. FAVRE & SON
Est. 1849
TOMPKINS COVE, N. Y.
RAW FURS—GINSENG

EDMONDS' POULTRY ACCOUNT BOOK :-:
Price, $2.00

If you keep only ten or a dozen hens, there will be Satisfaction and Profit in knowing just how the account stands. This book will tell the whole story. The account may be begun at any time, and the balance struck at any time. Simple and Practical.

For sale by
RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th St., New York

a family to care for, they allow me ample time, but I am careful to comply if a hurry order is sent.

I help these girls plan their vacation clothes, and embroider "shower presents" and other things which they need in their social life. I feel as though they were my grown daughters, and am keenly interested in their clothes. I send them fashion hints which I get from magazines, and as busy office girls they appreciate my personal interest.

My profits are clear, as my customers pay postage and insurance on all parcels. There is a field for this kind of work, as professional dressmakers dislike repair work, and charge more than the job justifies. One could obtain customers by leaving cards at a Y. W. C. A.

MRS. L. R. F.

Favorite Cookies

"I can't make good cookies, so I buy mine." I hear that remark so often I wondered if your readers might be interested in my experience. I, too, bought my cookies, but one day I thought, "I can make good pies, cakes and bread. Why in the world can't I make cookies?" So I decided right then and there I would make good cookies. First I cleaned the old stove out well and put an extra grate in the bottom of the oven, as everything burned on the bottom. I purchased two aluminum cooky tins in the "five-and-ten" store.

Then I chose some recipes from magazines and got to work. The first one I tried is still my favorite. Here it is.

Brown Sugar Cookies.—One cup brown sugar, one-half cup melted lard, one-half cup sweet milk, two eggs, one-half teaspoon vanilla, two cups sifted flour, one-fourth teaspoon salt, two teaspoons baking powder. Cream sugar and lard, add eggs and beat well. Add vanilla and milk. Sift flour and baking powder together and add. Beat well. Drop by small spoonfuls on well-greased tins and bake in a moderate oven until well browned. Cookies will spread some. Nuts, raisins or cocoanut may be added. These are soft, and have a nice flavor. They keep well.

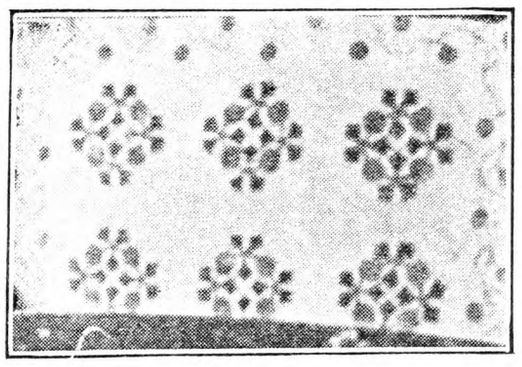
Molasses Cookies. — One cup brown sugar, one-half cup molasses, one-half cup melted lard, one-half cup hot water, one egg, one-half cup chopped raisins, three cups flour, two teaspoons soda, one teaspoon cinnamon. Cream sugar, lard and egg. Add molasses and cinnamon. Add soda in water and flour and raisins last. Drop by spoonfuls on greased tins. Bake in moderate oven.

White Fruit Cookies.—One cup sugar, one-half cup lard, two eggs, one cup sour milk, one teaspoon soda, one teaspoon baking powder, one-half teaspoon nutmeg, one teaspoon lemon flavoring, one-fourth teaspoon salt, one-half cup chopped raisins or dates, flour to make stiff batter. Drop by spoonfuls on greased tins and bake in moderate oven.

Be sure to use level measurements. Don't have the oven too hot, and don't be afraid to turn the tin so cookies will brown evenly. Use a pancake turner to take cookies from tin, and cool before packing in crock. These three recipes give a good variety and are quickly made, as they do not have to be rolled out.

EDNA MAHER.

Patchwork Pattern



Martha Washington Wreath.—This quaint old quilt was made in pink, yellow and green. The rose petals are made in pink, center of roses in light yellow, and green used for stems and leaves. The border is very attractive. Twelve blocks are required for the quilt of average size. The price of pattern is 15 cents. Send all orders to The Rural New-Yorker.

New catalog of patchwork and quilting patterns, 15 cents.

Borsch or Russian Soup

Here is how we like borsch or Russian soup. Boil slowly 3 lbs. of soup meat to make about a gallon of soup. Prepare two onions, two carrots, two cups cabbage, three cups grated beets. Wash and grate beets, soak them in vinegar for at least three hours, while meat simmers. Clean and chop all other vegetables. Brown them in butter or other fat, add a tablespoon of flour, blend smooth. Drain beets from vinegar, add to the vegetables and cover them with the bouillon or soup. Add a bay leaf, salt, pepper to taste. Simmer two hours, adding more bouillon or soup stock if necessary. Fifteen minutes before serving grate a raw beet, add to tablespoonful of vinegar in which the beets soaked, and three or four links of sausage if liked. When serving add a tablespoon of sour cream on top of plate. Canned soup may be substituted for bouillon, but we like the meat soup, sometimes adding a bit of celery and parsley; we like seasonings. This is very good.

MRS. E. D.

This up-to-date "B" Battery

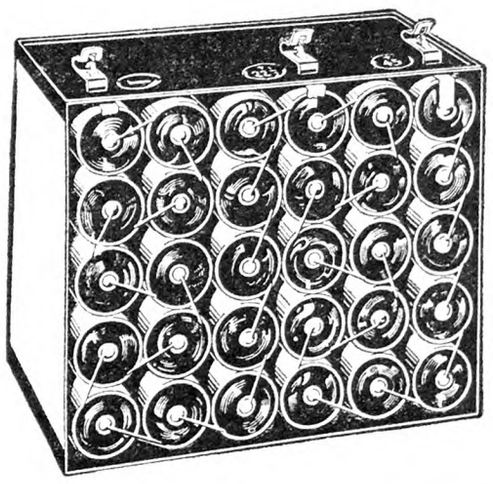
THE Eveready Layerbilt lasts longer and costs less in the long run . . .

NEW WAY

Here is the exclusive Eveready Layerbilt construction. Only five solderings and two broad connecting bands, all other connections being made automatically. Waste space eliminated. Layerbilt construction is a patented Eveready feature.

OLD WAY

Here is the inside story about the ordinary 45-volt "B" battery assembled of separate, individually sealed cells. There are 30 independent cells, connected by 29 fine wires and 60 soldered connections —89 chances for trouble. Note the amount of space wasted between cells.



WHEN you buy your next "B" battery, you will want to choose the one which gives you longest use at least cost. That means Eveready Layerbilt.

The new Eveready Layerbilt "B" Battery has been developed to bring greater economy to battery users. Because it is made of *flat* cells, it will last from 25% to 30% longer than the cylindrical-cell battery of the same size. There are no waste spaces as is the case in cylindrical-cell batteries. The flat cells fit together tightly, giving you more active material for your money.

Furthermore, an ordinary "B" battery assembled of separate, independent cells (be they round, square or any other shape) needs 60 solderings and 29 fine wires, making 89 places where trouble can develop. The flat cells in an Eveready Layerbilt, however, make connection with each other automatically. Only five solderings are needed, and only two broad connecting bands, each 3/8 inches wide. This means the utmost in reliability.

Eveready Layerbilts come in two sizes: Medium No. 485 ($2.95) and Large Size No. 486 ($4.25). Either costs only a few cents more than the cylindrical-cell Eveready of the same size and will last from 25% to 30% longer. Look for the Eveready Layerbilt name on the label.

NATIONAL CARBON CO., INC. *General Offices:* New York, N. Y.
Branches: Chicago Kansas City New York San Francisco
Unit of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation

EVEREADY Radio Batteries

Ark Farm Notes

Part II

In just half an hour the goats had been loaded each within its own little palace. The crates had been made to order and were just right; soft hay inside for a nice bed, and the triplets snugly tucked up in their own little "Pullman" covered with heavy blankets to keep out the cold. The truck was fully closed on all sides and we found it necessary to take out a small window in the rear for ventilation. Everything was put in, and Henry opened the south gate.

At 7.30 we were on our way; all night we rode, stopping every two hours to warm the milk and feed the babies. Twice through the night we had a hot lunch ourselves, which seemed to revive us somewhat, for the night was steadily growing colder. At exactly 7.30 next morning we had reached the end of the journey of 300 miles, in New York City. Thus far all was well and the goats had all stood the trip as nicely as though they had remained in their own warm stable.

The owner of the goats was delighted with the increase we had brought and also that I had accompanied the animals on the first leg of their journey. We waited an hour for the other truck to arrive, and as soon as it came the goats were transferred. "Now get right in and go on down"—this was the command. Had I guessed it right or was I dreaming? I just wanted to back out, but I didn't dare. Here was the opportunity—take it or leave it. It would probably never come again, and I tossed my suitcase into the driver's seat and waved good-by to truck number one.

Truck number two was a large new white moving van with 125 horsepower motor—a veritable showcase, all its own, gilded letters shone from its sides. The humming of the perfectly running motor sounded like an airplane. It was in perfect condition. We headed south and soon were lost in the rumble of traffic in big New York. I had never seen the city before, and you may guess how strange it all seemed to emerge from the wilds of a great forest and plunge suddenly into the busy streets of a great city. There were two men with me on the trip, one at the wheel and the other as helper, who also acted as "lookout" and pointed the way through the southern cities.

I'll take off my hat to Chris, the driver, for I have never seen a man handle a wheel as that man did. Born in New York, he was wise to its ways, but even so, only an expert could have passed through such a jam of traffic with a big truck and kept right side up. I put on brakes until I nearly wore the taps off my shoes, but Chris never ticked a hub on that 2,400-mile trip, and we ran for miles within an inch of myriad of cars on every side. It is marvelous what a man can do at the wheel. I have had considerable experience with automobiles, and been with all kinds of drivers, but never in my life have I seen a man like that man.

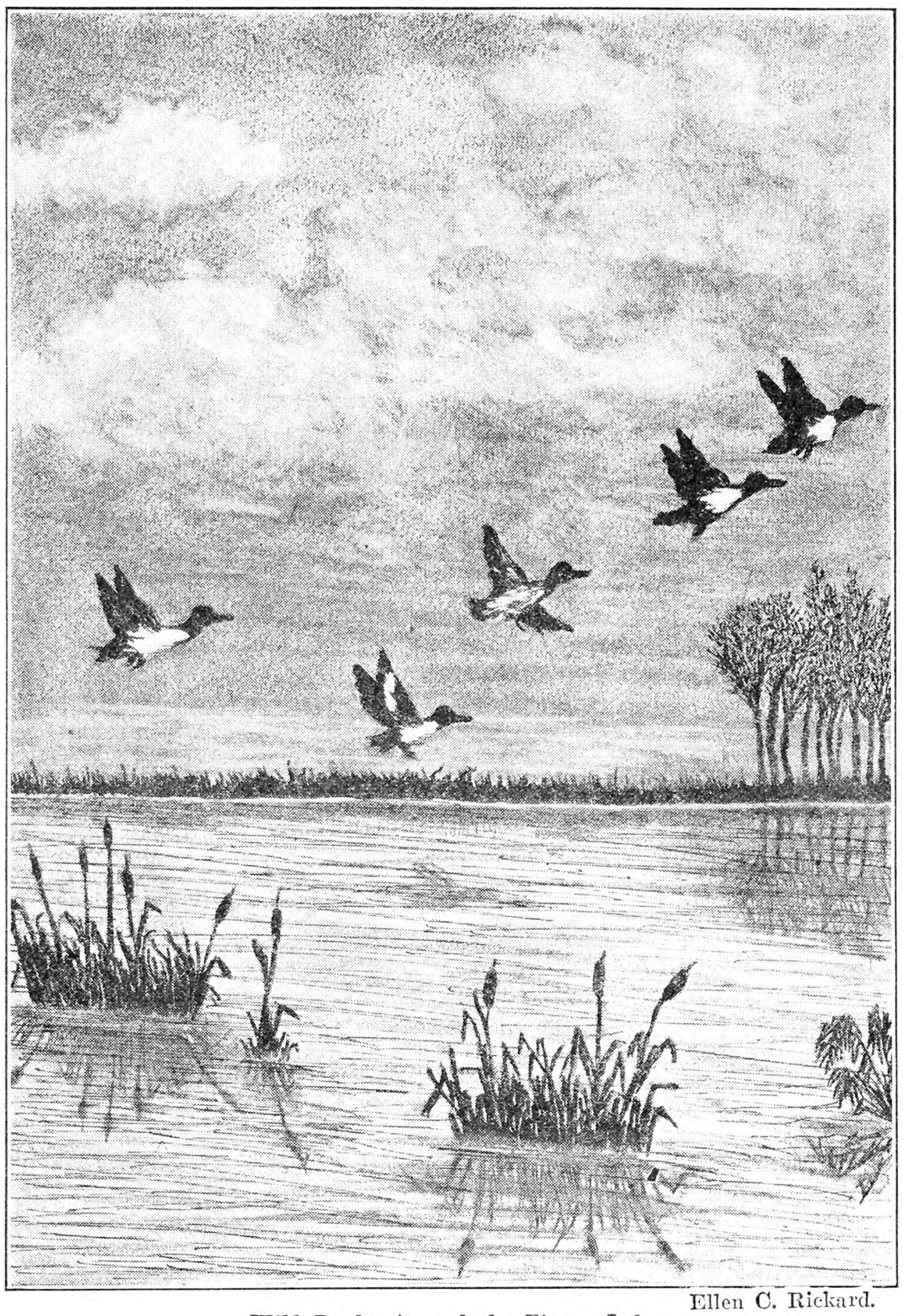
Every two or three hours we would stop to light the stove and feed the kids. They came along wonderfully, though, for four days and four night, we stopped only to eat and feed and water the goats: only twice on the whole trip did the man at the wheel pull to the roadside for a few minutes' sleep. What he was made of I never shall know. He would say to me, "Now don't let me sleep more than 20 minutes. My eyes are getting blurred; I want to rest them," then on we would go making fast time passing from city to city, and from State to State.

The trip across the country was wonderful to me, for I had never seen the South before, and coming from the cold and frozen North, to plunge into a warm climate was quite an experience. I wish I might tell you all that I saw on that eventful trip, but it is not possible. We reached our destination safely, unloaded the goats and after five hours of rest started on the return trip to New York City. It was an experience that one must take to appreciate, but I hope if any of you ever take it you will have more time to rest and sleep than we did.

When I reached New York I went to a hotel and had a real bed and a good night' rest; the next day I visited Bronx Park which was indeed very interesting, and I wonder how many of you who read this have had the same opportunity? There one may find the greatest collection of birds and animals anywhere in the world, and they are so nicely kept in clean roomy quarters that many of them must scarcely realize they are confined at all.

My time was so limited that I did not have the chance to study them as I wished I might; it would take a whole week to go over it all and give each but a few minutes' time.

Two days later I arrived at Ark Farm, weary but glad to be home again. I found everything in fine condition, and there at the gate with tail wagging, was Tippy, watching as he never had watched before, for I had never left him for more than a day at a time in all his 13 years. It was a happy reunion, and I shall never leave him again as long as he continues to live. He had eaten but little all through my absence, and I believe he would have soon mourned himself to death had I not returned. The trust and true affection of a canine friend like this is something to marvel at. We sometimes say that love eternal springs in the human breast, but there seems no greater love than that of a dog for his master, and we may, if we will, see in this a lesson in affection that we might otherwise overlook. WILLET RANDALL.



Ellen C. Rickard.

Wild Ducks Around the Finger Lakes

Natural Incubation

Given proper care and attention, the hen is one of the most valuable incubators for the farmer or backyard poultry keeper whose poultry operations are of moderate size, also for the beginner, and the poultry breeder, who has a few choice hens from which he wishes to raise as many pullets as he can. The sitting hen is very valuable, as he can set the eggs while fresh, and not hold them until he can get enough for an incubator.

Nests for sitting hens must be large enough to prevent the eggs from being crowded, or piled one upon another. They can be made in boxes that are about 14 inches square—soap boxes answer well, and orange boxes make two good nests. The nests should be whitewashed or painted with a good disinfectant and filled with fresh nesting material before hatching time. Put the nest in a room apart from the laying hens, for the setters must have quiet and must be undisturbed while on the nest. If the hens are disturbed they become nervous, move about and break the eggs.

Broody hens that are quiet and tractable should be selected for hatching purposes. Those that are wild and unmanageable are not suited for setting or for mothers after the chicks are hatched. Hens that are to be set in the same room should all come from the same flock. Be sure the hen wants to be set before trusting her with good eggs. A few infertile or china eggs for a day or two will generally give a pretty good indication if the hen means business or not. Before the hen is placed in position the nest should be dusted with sodium fluorid, or some other good insect powder, and the body of the hen covered with it. The powder should be well worked in down to the skin, and the work should be done with especial care about the vent, under the wings and around the neck. This operation is to be repeated on the seventh and fourteenth days. To dust the hen and nest in this way is fatal to body lice, and red mites may be kept away with kerosene oil or turpentine.

Two pounds of naphthalene flakes dissolved in three gallons of kerosene makes an excellent application to keep the mites away from the nest boxes, also for use on roosts, nests, etc., in laying house. Do not use any grease or ointment to get rid of lice as it is likely to fill the pores of the eggs and prevent their hatching.

In the natural incubation of eggs intended to produce birds for exhibition, and especially in cases where high-priced eggs are purchased, not more than seven or nine eggs should be placed under one hen, a sitting of 13 or 15 eggs should be placed under two hens. Placing such a small number of eggs under each hen insures a more even temperature to all the eggs, and hence better and more chicks, and if one of the hens should leave the nest for any cause, all the eggs would not be lost.

The eggs should be uniform in size, for if some are small and others large the body of the hen will nat come close to the smaller ones and the temeeperature of the eggs will not be uniform, and for this same reason one must not try to hatch, duck and hen eggs under the same sitting hen.

The best hatch is obtained from eggs placed under the hen the same day they are laid, but eggs keep in good condition for hatching up to the tenth day. If two weeks old they may be safe for incubation, but, if older than this, they seldom hatch well. Eggs kept for incubation should be turned once each day until placed under the hen.

Avoid the use of eggs for hatching that have dirt or stains on them. If for any reason it is desirable to use such eggs for hatching, the eggs should be dry-cleaned as well as possible, but not be washed. Washing removes the natural glaze from the surface and eggs that are washed do not hatch well. Soiled eggs will hatch better in their soiled condition than they will after they have been washed.

Broody or sitting hens must be kept quiet and undisturbed except at feeding time, which should occur at the same hour each time. This statement refers to hens that are confined to the nest. Hens that come and go at will should have food and water close at hand, from which they may help themselves at any time. Whole corn and wheat, with grit and oyster shells, are the best foods for sitting hens and fresh water should be provided each day. A dust bath is a necessity for health and cleanliness. If any eggs are broken in the nest they should be removed without delay and the nest should be cleaned. If the eggs in the nest are soiled, they should, if possible, be cleaned without washing them. This cleaning may be done by scraping them with a dull knife. If washing is indispensable the eggs must be immersed in water, the temperature of which is 90 degrees Fahr., or a little less. Not more than the dirty coating on the shell should be removed with as little rubbing as possible.

When the nest, the ground and the air are very dry, it is customary to moisten the nest or the eggs as the hatching period approaches. This work usually being done on the 18th or 19th day of incubation. If this practice is followed the nest may be moistened by sprinkling the ground or floor about it, or by pouring water down the inner sides of the nest boxes (always use warm water). The eggs themselves must never come in contact with cold water. If the eggs are to be moistened directly, the water should first be brought to the same temperature that the eggs are, then they may be sprinkled. R. L. CHAMBERLIN.

Massachusetts.

Protecting Right of Way

Through part of our farm a road runs over which nobody has any right of way, but it is still often used in the Winter by several persons as a short route to get their wood out. I do not want to bar any man from this convenience, as it does no harm whatever to me, but I would like to do something to prevent making a right of what is now only a privilege. I thought to demand that anyone who wants to use this road must have a written permission from me once each year at a cost of 10 cents yearly. Would this procedure protect all my rights for the future, or is there a better way?

New York. H. B.

It will not be necessary to charge for the use of the road even to the extent of 10 cents. It would save all future arguments, however, if you have a written agreement giving permission for a limited time to use your land. N. T.

Cedar Oil for Frostbite

Last year my feet were frozen and this year I suffered so much that I couldn't be fitted for shoes. My brother-in-law told me of a remedy that was so good I would like to pass it on to others who suffer year after year. I purchased a 15-cent bottle of oil of Cedar and after a few applications morning and evening I find myself practically cured. The skin was not broken in my case but another case, where the open sores existed, is now cured after using the oil of cedar faithfully. It is a simple remedy and I said at the time I purchased it, I would pass the good news on to other people if I was only relieved. I feel no pain or any signs of swelling, only a little redness under the skin, which doesn't bother me at all. MRS. C. J. G.

New York.

NEW YORK CITY has 231,632 licensed and numbered dogs. During the past year 13,241 cases of dog bite were reported to the Health Department; 101 cases were proved to be rabid dogs, and one human death resulted from rabies.

Mysterious Death of Sow

We lost a brood sow very mysteriously. She was fed regularly of slop carried from the kitchen where, occasionally, broken glass was found in the bucket—against protest. A few days ago she was crated for carrying to neighboring farm. In loading the men raised rear end of crate, practically standing sow on her head, rested end of crate on truck then lifted and pushed crate on. At this time the sow did not look thrifty but was eating well. A few days later she was brought home in evening, apparently as well as usual, and ate heartily. In the morning she was dead. On opening her we found organs apparently normal but about two quarts of very dark colored, clotted blood free in her body. No external injury was apparent. J. K.J.

North Carolina.

It would appear certain, from what you found at the time of the post-mortem examination described that the sow had suffered a hemorrhage internally. A blood vessel may have been ruptured at the time of loading, considering the way in which the sow was handled while in the crate. The bleeding at that time could not have been severe, from what you say, but inflammation may have ensued and been the real cause of death.

However, broken glass in the kitchen slop, would be an even more likely cause of the bleeding and inflammation. Losses from that cause are common in hogs that are fed the garbage or slop from a restaurant or hotel. In such feed it is common to find broken electric light bulbs or globes, or broken crockery, and we have known of cases of death being due to presence of safety razor blades in the slop.

Hogs are also liable to die of cholera when fed garbage, etc., containing scraps of pork. That disease would have caused high fever, scouring or constipation, cough and discoloration of the skin. It would not seem, however, that the sow in question was so affected, and we must conclude therefore that hemorrhage caused death. A. S. A.

Tetanus or Lockjaw

What can you tell about tetanus or lockjaw? How can it be prevented or guarded against? Can it be cured? When six horses have died with it within a radius of six miles in a year, it seems to me something is wrong. In two cases two horses on each place died within a year. M. C. K.

New York.

When the exact nature and cause of tetanus, or lockjaw, are understood it will be seen that losses can be prevented by proper care and treatment. The disease is caused by the germ Bacillus tetani invading a wound, and then growing there and generating a poison or toxin which quickly permeates the system and induces tetanic spasms, contractions and hardening of muscles, as well as locking the jaw. The disease may be present, in a sub-acute form, so that the jaws are not locked and the animal can eat. In such an attack recovery usually occurs, unless the horse is disturbed and excited.

The tetanus germ can develop only when air is excluded. Oxygen of air kills the germ. The disease, therefore, most commonly results from a punctured wound which closes at once and excludes air. A nail-puncture of the hoof is, therefore, especially dangerous, as the wound in the horn closes at once, unless very large, just as does a wound made in a thick piece of rubber. The nail or other foreign body causing the wound carries in the germ of tetanus and it quickly develops and forms its poison.

Any wound may result in tetanus, when air is excluded. It is, for example, very dangerous to cover a superficial wound with a salve or ointment in places where tetanus is prevalent. That is the case in the Southern States and wounds there should be treated with lotions, rather than with salves.

Tetanus is also liable to follow castration, when the wounds are made small and allowed immediately to close, so that germs of the disease are enclosd. We advise that in all animals the wounds made at time of castration should be large and that immediate closing of the wound be prevented. That may be accomplished by pouring into the wound some carbolized oil, or smearing it with a mixture of one part each of iodoform and turpentime, and eight parts of lard. Vaseline or oil, to prevent healing by first or primary intention. We have always made it a rule to open the wounds with a cleansed finger the day after castrating a colt and to repeat the opening until white or "laudable" pus is seen to flow. Infection will not then occur. It is also advisable never to castrate a farm animal, or perform any cutting operation upon an animal, in a dirty place or with instruments and hands that have not been cleansed and disinfected.

There is, however, another precaution which always should be taken, that an attack of tetanus may be prevented. That is to have the wounded animal immediately given a hypodermic injection of tetanus antitoxin. Any veterinarian can give that treatment, and it effectively prevents the disease, the wound also is to be opened and disinfected. Tincture of iodine freely applied to the wound is effective as a disinfectant and was much used for that purpose during the World War. Whenever a horse is pricked in the hoof by a nail or sharp object, the preventive injection should be administered, even when there is no sign of lameness. Often, it is the insignificant wound of the hoof that is followed by an attack of tetanus, for the reason that such a wound is not thought serious or worth treating. We have known tetanus to result from merely paring out a corn in a horse's hoof. The antitoxin should be used as a preventive, in even a simple operation such as that. The disease often is curable, if not acute. The animal must be kept perfectly quiet and undisturbed in a secluded box-stall and there provided with soft food and water. Epsom salt or Glauber salt may be dissolved in the drinking water. A veterinarian should be employed to give treatment with antitoxin, in large doses. A. S. A.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 900 to 1,100, good	$9.25@10.00
Medium	7.50@ 9.25
Common	6.00@ 7.50
Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	9.00@10.00
Medium	7.25@ 9.00
Heifers, 500 to 850, good	7.50@ 8.25
Common and medium	4.75@ 7.50
Cows, good	5.25@ 6.25
Common and medium	4.00@ 5.25
Low cutters and cutters	2.25@ 4.00
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	5.75@ 6.25
Cutter and medium	3.75@ 5.75
Vealers, milk fed, good and ch.	9.25@11.50
Medium	6.50@ 9.25
Cull and common	3.50@ 6.50
Calves, 250 to 350, good and ch.	6.00@ 8.00
Common and medium	3.50@ 6.00

HOGS

Lt. lts., 140 to 160, good and ch.	$8.75@$8.90
Lt. wts., 160 to 180, good and ch.	8.70@ 8.90
180 to 200, good and ch.	8.65@ 8.90
Med. wts., 200 to 220, good and ch.	8.50@ 8.80
220 to 250, good and ch.	8.15@ 8.60
Hvy. wts., 250 to 290, good and ch.	7.90@ 8.25
290 to 350, good and ch.	7.60@ 8.00
Pkg. sows, 275 to 500, med. and good	6.25@ 6.75
Sl. pigs, 100 to 130, good and ch.	8.50@ 8.90

SHEEP

Lambs, 90 down, good and ch.	$8.00@$9.30
Medium	6.75@ 8.00
91 to 100, med. and ch.	6.75@ 8.25
All wts., common	5.00@ 6.75
Wethers, 90 to 120, med. and good	3.75@ 5.25
Ewes, 90 to 120, med. and ch.	3.00@ 4.50
120 to 150, med. and choice	2.75@ 4.25
All wts., cull and common	1.25@ 3.00

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, bbl., N. Y., U. S. Utility, 2½-in. Baldwins, $3.25 to $3.50; 2¼-in., $2.50 to $2.75; bu. bskt., N. Y., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.50 to $1.75; Kings, $1.35 to $1.50; Wealthies, $1.15 to $1.25; 2¼-in. Wealthies, $1; 2½-in. Hubbardstons, $1.25 to $1.35; cranberry Pippins, $1.25; U. S. No. 1 and Utility, 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.35 to $1.50; McIntosh, $1.50; unclassified, 2½-in. McIntosh, $1.25; R. I. Greenings, $1; Kings, $1.15 to $1.25; Pa., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Rome Beauties, $1.50 to $1.60; Delicious, $1.50 to $1.60; 2¼-in. Staymans, Black Twigs and York Imperials, $1 to $1.15; bu. boxes, Mass., U. S. No. 1, 3-in. Baldwins, $1.60 to $1.65; 2½-in., $1.40 to $1.50; 2¼-in., $1.20 to $1.25; boxes, Wash., extra fancy, Delicious, $2.35 to $2.50; fancy, $2.25 to $2.35; C grade, $2; extra fancy Rome Beauties, $1.60 to $1.65; fancy, $1.50; fancy Winesaps, $1.65 to $1.85; C grade, $1.50; cabbage, N. Y., Danish Seed, bulk, bbl., $1.50 to $1.75; 90-lb. sacks, 60c to $1; carrots, Mich. and N. Y., bu. bskt., washed, 50 to 75c; cucumbers, h.h., Ind., carton of 2 doz., extra fancy, $4; fancy, $3.50; No. 1, $3; kale, Va., bu. bskt., 75 to 90c; lettuce, Ohio, h.h., 10-lb. bskt., 50 to 55c; Iceberg, crt., Cal., $2.75 to $3; mushrooms, Pa., 3-lb. bskt., 75 to 90c; poorer low as 25c; onions, U. S. No. 1, Ind., 50-lb. sacks, yellows, 45 to 50c; whites, 75 to 85c; 100-lb. sacks, yellows, 90c; potatoes, U. S. No. 1, Me. Gr. Mts., 120-lb. sacks, $2.40 to $2.45; 100-lb. sacks, $1.90 to $2.05; poorer, scabby, low as $1.25; N. Y. whites, 120-lb. sacks, $2.15; Texas, Bliss Triumphs, 50-lb. sacks, $1.50 to $1.75; sweet potatoes, U. S. No. 1, Tenn., bu. hprs., Nancy Halls, $1.50 to $1.60; La., bu. crts., Porto Rican, $2; N. J., bu. hprs., yellows, $2.40 to $2.50.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Eggs.—Nearby firsts, second-hand cases, 22¼ to 22¾c; extra firsts, new cases, 23¾ to 25c; nearby hennery whites, 24¼ to 24¾c; western fresh, whites, 29 to 30c; browns, 28 to 29c; current receipts, 24 to 25c.

Poultry.—Live heavy hens, 22c; med., 20 to 21c; Leghorns, 15 to 17c; colored springers, heavy, 20 to 22c; med., 20 to 22c; Leghorns, 15 to 18c; old roosters, 12c; ducks, 20 to 24c; Spring geese, 15 to 20c; per lb.; common pigeons, 35 to 40c pair; fresh-killed, full-dressed hens, 38c; hog dressed, 33c lb.

Rochester, N. Y., Markets

Roots and Vegetables.—Beets, bskt., 35 to 40c; bu., 70 to 80c; cabbage, domestic, doz., 35 to 50c; red, doz. heads, 75c to $1.25; Danish, doz., 40 to 65c; Danish, small, bu., 40 to 50c; Savoy, doz., 50 to 60c; carrots, bskt., 35 to 40c; bu., 50 to 60c; celery, doz. bchs., 50 to 75c; endive, curly, crt., 50c; escarole, doz. bchs., 25 to 30c; kale, bu., 50c; leeks, doz. bchs., 15 to 25c; lettuce, curly, doz. heads, 25 to 40c; curly, crt., 50c to $1; onions, yellow, bu., 50 to 60c; yellow, 100-lb. bag, $1.20 to $1.25; parsley, doz. bchs., 20 to 25c; parsnips, bu., $1 to $1.15; bskt., 45 to 50c; potatoes, bu., 80c to $1; seconds, bu., 35 to 45c; radishes, doz. bchs., 15 to 20c; salsify, doz. bchs., 40 to 50c; squash, Hubbard, lb., 1½ to 2c; turnips, bskt., 55 to 60c; bu., 80c to $1; watercress, doz. bchs., 50 to 60c.

Fruit.—Apples, Baldwin, bu., 75c to $1.25; Greening, N. W., bu., $1 to $1.25; Greening, R. I., bu., $1; Hubbardston, bu., $1 to $1.25; King, bu., $1 to $1.50; McIntosh, bu., $1.50 to $2.50; Northern Spy, bu., $1.40 to $1.60; Opalescent, bu., $1.50; Rome Beauty, bu., $1; Russets, bu., 75c; Winesap, bu., $1 to $1.50; pears, Kieffer, bskt., 30 to 40c; bu., 75c.

Live Poultry.—Springers, heavy, lb., 23 to 25c; light, lb., 18 to 22c; chickens, lb., 18 to 22c; fowls, heavy, lb., 22 to 25c; light, lb., 16 to 18c; roosters, lb., 16c; geese, lb., 17c; ducks, lb., 18 to 22c.

Brighton, Mass., Livestock Market

Hogs.—Supply light, market 50c lower, demand poor. Bulk of sales, $7.50 to $8.

Cattle.—Supply killing classes light, market mostly unchanged, demand very slow.

Cows.—Common and medium, $4.50 to $7; low cutter and cutter, $2.50 to $3.50.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium, $3.50 to $6.

Vealers.—Medium and choice, $8 to $11.50; cull and common, $6 to $8.

Sheep.—Supply lambs rather light, market about steady, demand slow; no sheep offered.

Lambs.—Medium to choice, 84 lbs. down, $7 to $10; cull and common, all wts., $5 to $7.

Milk Cows. — Supply rather light, market fully steady with last week; demand fair. Choice, head, $160 to $180; good, $125 to $160; medium, $60 to $80; common, $30 to $50.

Unsettled Estate

A, widowed mother; B, unmarried daughter; C, unmarried son; both of mature age, own a property in equal shares and so recorded in deed. B dies, leaves no will; about two years later A dies; leaves a will bequeathing her share to C. C fails to file will for probate. The question arises, who gets B share and what can happen to C for failing to pay B's inheritance tax and failure to file will for probate? W. H. B.

Pennsylvania.

On the death of B her estate and property descended to her mother A. If C wishes to get title to the property it will be necessary for him to have the will probated. No doubt, proceedings will be brought to compel C to pay the inheritance tax and penalty, if he does not start such a proceeding himself. N. T.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Feb. 2-6.—Farmers' Week, Ohio State Agricultural College, Columbus, Ohio.

Feb. 3-6. — New York State Grange, 58th annual session, State Armory, Olean, N. Y.

Feb. 9-14. — Farm and Home Week, Cornell College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

March 16-21. — International Flower Show, Grand Central Palace, New York City.

March 24-26.—Farm and Home Week, College of Agriculture, Orono, Maine.

Livestock Sales

Feb. 18-19.—Shorthorn Congress Show and Sale, Livestock Pavilion, Chicago, Ill.

Feb. 25.—W. S. Corsa's Gregory Farm Percheron Sale, Whitehall, Ill.

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Grooming makes possible the production of cleaner milk, says a recent U. S. Dept. of Agriculture bulletin—and now comes machine grooming to make cows really clean—"a thousand times better than the old way" say Hinman users, who are profiting in improved quality and quantity of milk production. Attractive, efficient, conveniently portable, the Hinman Groomer is a dairy necessity that earns its cost. Write today for illustrated folder with particulars of our free demonstration offer.

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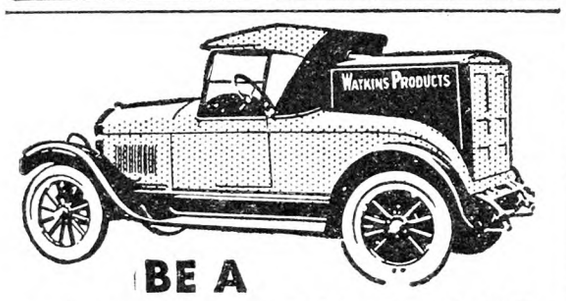

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Live Stock and Dairy

Economy in the Dairy Ration

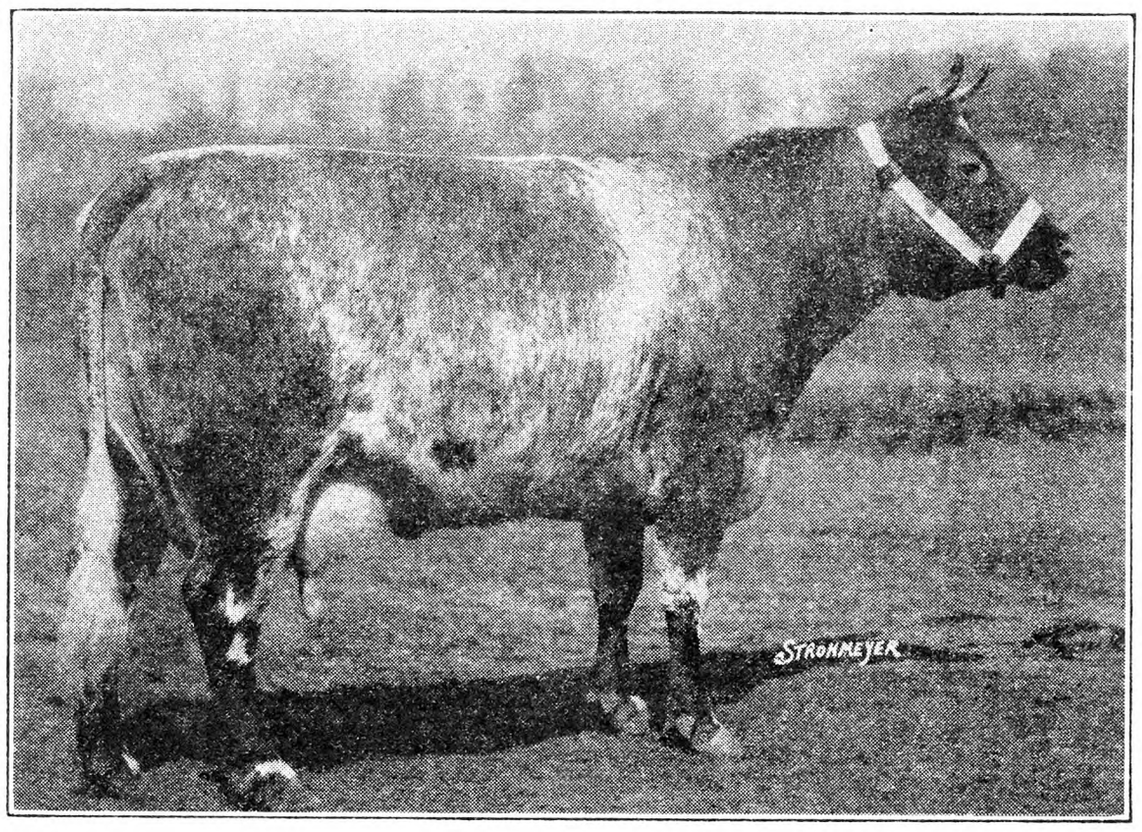
If any material saving is to be effected in the dairy ration it must come largely through the concentrate end. Of course, it is true that maximum utilization of legumes will decrease the necessity for the more expensive nitrogenous concentrates. But how about the man who is feeding good quality clover or Alfalfa for his dry roughage, and also feeding good quality corn silage.

Let us consider the case of a 40-pound cow, with four per cent milk. A useful kind of a cow for anyone to own. She weighs 1,000 pounds and is consuming an average of 12 pounds of Red clover or Alfalfa hay and 35 pounds of silage daily. Her requirements according to the Morrison Standard are 3.3 pounds of digestible protein and 22.05 total digestible nutrients daily. The equally important factors, suitability, palatability and bulk must not be ignored.

Several New York dairy farmers have found that by seeding the following grain mixture they obtain an excellent concentrate mixture, which, when ground needs only a small amount of nitrogenous concentrate to meet all requirements. The mixture is oats, peas and two-rowed barley, seeded one bushel each per acre. The two-rowed barley will mature about the same time as the oats, the barley and oats will hold up the peas, and make them easier to handle. The peas will tend to run out, and it will be necessary to reseed them on succeeding plantings.

If 100 pounds of linseed meal and 100 pounds of good cottonseed meal is added to each ton of the ground mixture it will have an average nutritive ratio of 1:5.6 on a digestible protein basis. The usual method of feeding the mixture is to add the cottonseed or linseed or both at the time of feeding. One-half pound cottonseed meal and one-half pound of linseed meal to each 12 pounds of the ground mixture would be just about right for the cow in question. Fed on the basis as outlined she would be receiving 3.37 pounds of digestible protein, and 22.05 pounds of total digestible nutrients daily, which would be slightly above her requirements in both cases. If Timothy hay were fed in place of the Alfalfa or Red clover, it would be advisable to increase slightly the cottonseed and linseed meal.

A 1,000-pound cow producing 30 pounds of four-per cent milk was being fed about 10 to 14 pounds of Timothy or mixed hay, and about 30 to 40 pounds of silage. This cow was consuming from 10 to 12 pounds of concentrates. The herdsman had raised the hay and the silage. It would not have been financially advantageous to dispose of the Timothy and purchase a legume roughage. As is frequently found with many dairy-farmers he raised very little or no grain. Any economy which was attained must come through the selection of the various ingredients which entered into his concentrate mixture. If he had some corn, oats or barley, a mixture of 300 pounds of wheat bran or ground oats, 300 of corn or barley, 300 gluten or wheat middlings, 100 linseed meal and 100 cottonseed meal, would provide variety, bulk, palatability and a selectivity, based on price, to obtain the greatest economy commensurate with a satisfactory ration. R. W. DUCK.



A big useful sort of a cow will require a lot of feed this Winter. If she is to show a profit, care must be exercised in selecting ingredients composing her concentrate ration

Reorganization of Eastern Shorthorn Breeders

A meeting of Eastern Shorthorn breeders was held January 10 at Bar None Ranch, Berlin, N. Y., for the purpose of reorganization. Territory taken in the proposed movement to give the farmer-breeder the service of a field man is: New York, Pennsylvania and the New England States.

Officers and directors elected were: President, Frank M. Smith, Springfield Center, N. Y.; vice-president, Prof. H. L. Garrigus, Storrs, Conn.; secretary-treasurer, W. J. Hardy, Alton, N. Y.; directors, Frank Dale, Natick, R. I.; Carter Z. Murdock, Meriden, Conn.; Henry J. Wheelwright, North Bangor, Me., for term of one year; W. Arthur Simpson, Lyndonville, Vt.; Francis E. Barnard, Shelburne, Mass.; Maurice Whitney, Berlin, N. Y.; for term of two years; W. W. Curtis, Hilton, N. Y.; D. H. Cande, Dalton, Mass.; Howard Baxter, Granville Summit, Pa.; for term of three years.

It was voted to continue the dues of $2 a year for members that did not own cattle. Cattle owners to be assessed according to the size of their herds, as follows: Herds up to 25 head, $10; from 25 to 50 head, $20; all above 50 head, $40.

W. J. HARDY, Secretary.

Alton, N. Y.

Washing Wool at Home

Some time ago you printed an article on washing raw wool for use in comfortables. I have misplaced the article and as I would like to try it out could you send me the directions? L. S. C.

New York.

The only way to do this with home appliances is to trim off all dirty locks and wash it several times in warm soapy water. Use a good quality of soap, such as would be suitable for washing fine woolen goods. Work it thoroughly in the warm soapsuds, then another and another time, until clean, after which rinse and spread to dry.

When dry the wool should be thoroughly picked apart with the fingers to get it into a smooth even layer for the comforter. This is something of a job, but it pays to do it well. Every bit of hay or foreign material should be removed when picking over. Handled in this way the filling for a warm and light comforter may be made.

DURING 1930 the New York Public Library at Fifth Avenue and 42d St., was visited by 4,035,178 person, and 11,684,160 books were issued for home reading.

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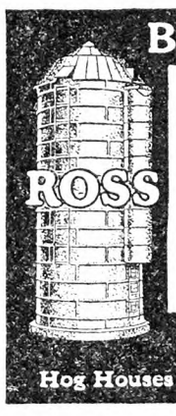

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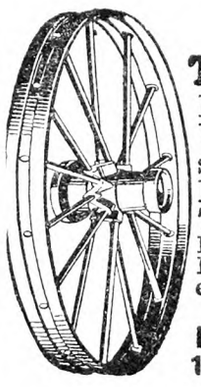

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Purdue Agricultural Conference

Purdue University, Indiana, closed its most successful agricultural conference on January 16, after a week of agricultural education which had brought 6,000 farm men and women to the campus, the largest group ever to attend the conference in the thirty-odd years that it has been held. The attendance surpassed last year's record mark of 5,402 by about 600. Nearly half of the visitors, or about 2,500, were women, most of whom attended the special program arranged by the School of Home Economics.

The entire week was given over to an educational program, divided into departments so that the farmer and his wife could spend almost their entire time during the week gleaning information on a subject in which they were particularly interested, whether it was crop production, from mechanics, botany, dairying, beekeeping, horticulture, poultry, home management or livestock production. Each department of the School of Agriculture and Extension department arranged a program which included not only Purdue staff members but representatives from other institutions, commercial organizations, farmers, home makers and men from the U. S. Department of Agriculture. National authorities in every field were included on the program at some time during the week.

A. G. Brown, president of the Farmers' Intermediate Credit Bank, of Louisville, told of the farm financing operations carried on by his band and others of similar organization, in helping drought stricken farmers this year. He advocated the forming of agricultural credit corporations in communities over the State, to secure loans, through the Intermediate Credit Bank, in Louisville, on farm chattels. Dan Glosbrener, chairman of the State Agricultural Credit Commission, appointed by Governor H. G. Leslie, discussed the survey being conducted by the commission of the need for agricultural loans over the State.

Seventeen different Statewide agricultural organizations held meetings at the time of the conference, and many of them held banquets in addition. New officers were chosen for many of the organizations, including most of the cattle breeders' associations, vegetable growers, home economics' association, sheep, and draft horse breeders' associations.

Entertainment was provided each evening, and people were turned away from capacity houses each night. On Monday night a wood chopping contest and demonstration by Peter McLaren, world's champion wood chopper, and a livestock show, filled the Purdue judging pavilion with people. The Wednesday night attraction was two plays, presented by amateur performers of Lafayette, and the Purdue glee clubs. Purdue staff members gave two performances of a musical playlet on Thursday night.

Some of the outstanding men on the departmental programs included Dr. E. C. Auchter, U. S. Department of Agriculture, horticulture; Dr. George Bohstedt, University of Wisconsin, dairying; Paul Mandeville, secretary of the United States Egg Society, poultry; Dr. F. B. Paddock, Iowa State College, beekeeping; C. E. Troyer, Lafontaine, former international corn king, agronomy; Dr. J. W. Lloyd, University of Illinois, vegetable growing; J. W. Burch, University of Missouri, livestock.

State corn, small grain, 4-H corn and sewing club shows, and the State potato show were held during the conference. Churchill Barr, of Tipton, a cousin of H. C. Watson, who was crowned international corn king this Winter, won the sweepstakes in the corn show, and the same day was elected president of the Corn Growers' Association. Instruction in poultry culling and judging for production, sheep judging, corn judging, and a seed corn selection contest, were held as parts of the educational programs of the various departments.

Title by Adverse Possession

Will you advise me about the law in regard to property ownership by occupancy or possession? An old house was torn down about 10 years ago. A new house was immediately erected on the old cellar wall. If it is proven that this new house (occupying the same position) is two feet over an old property line, can the present owner be required to pay for the land that this portion of the house is over? Or does the present owner of the new house have a clear ownership of this portion of land, because of the continued occupancy of the old cellar? This has undoubtedly been in use over 50 years, unchallenged. M. K.

New York.

Probably title has been acquired by adverse possession. Exclusive possession under a claim of title for a period of more than 20 years will give title by adverse possession. It is always difficult, however, to determine this question, and it can only be done with possession of all the facts. We would advise that you consult a local attorney before any definite steps are taken. N. T.

Inheritance from Deceased Daughter

If a daughter who owns property dies, who receives the real estate, the mother or the two brothers? Also any cash in bank? J. V.

New York.

If the father is dead the mother receives all the property which the daughter leaves, provided the daughter has no husband or children. N. T.

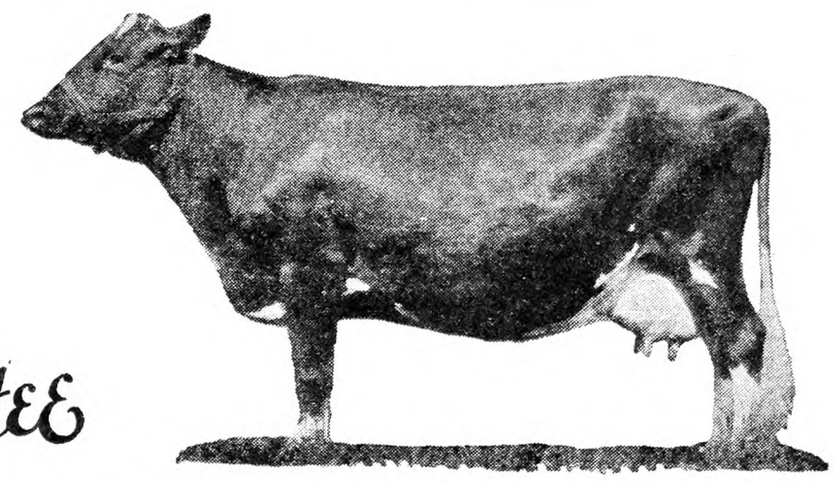
A Line Fence Question

A man has a quit claim or tax deed on a parcel of land. Joining this parcel of ground is a pasture. The owner who acquired this land has no objection to the stock in the pasture running on this land. Can the person, who owns the pasture compel the one who holds the quit claim deed to build half of a line fence between the two parcels of land, thus putting him to that expense for the sole benefit of the one who owns the pasture? A. C. M.

New York.

Yes, the adjoining owner may compel another adjoining owner to maintain one-half of the division fence. If he fails to erect it within 30 days after notice, the fence may be built and an action brought for the recovery of the cost of erection. N. T.

THE Geneva, N. Y., Station recommends soaking tomato seeds in copper sulphate solution, one pound to eight gallons of water, as a preventive of damping-off fungus.



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More Milk *for your* **Feed Dollar"**

—says Uncle Charlie

G. W. HACK of Connor Park Farms, Berwick, Pa., says he has tried them all and now feeds his entire herd on B-B 24% Dairy Ration. At the Columbia County Fair, Orva's Delight, shown above, walked away with Grand Champion honors. With the Guernsey competition, the stiffest in years, the Connor Park herd took six firsts, three seconds and four thirds, quite a field day for this B-B fed herd.

Gets Quick Results

Bull Brand Feeds are profitable for any dairyman. From Oakdale, Md., Oscar Martin writes that his cows gained ten gallons of milk in less than two weeks after he switched from a higher priced feed to Bull Brand. Howard Kriebel of Lansdale, Pa., says, "I've been feeding my 22 cows a brand that I thought couldn't be beat. But with B-B my cows have increased 75 pounds of milk per day and are holding it." "Two full pails more a day on B-B," writes M. B. Ryan, Bomoseen, Vt." "After changing to B-B my herd jumped 40 qts. a day," says Robert Bell of New Egypt, N. J.

Results like these are general among the thousands of B-B users. Made on a perfectly balanced formula, from choicest protein concentrates, minerals and other necessary ingredients, B-B Feeds hold a ten-year-record for being most productive per dollar of feed cost.

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We are so sure that you will get better results with B-B Feed that we will make you the squarest offer you ever heard of. Get from your dealer (write us if he can't supply you) enough B-B to last one or two cows for 30 days. Feed according to directions. At the end of that time compare milk production, condition of the cows and feed cost. If B-B hasn't given you most milk per dollar of feed cost take the empty bags and your figures back to your dealer and he'll return your money without question. With all their remarkable productiveness, B-B Feeds *are surprisingly low in price.* Better take steps to join the big family of B-B feeders right now.

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B-B Guaranteed Dairy Feeds include 24%, 20%, 16%—a suitable protein content for every grade of roughage. Also a complete line of Poultry Feeds.

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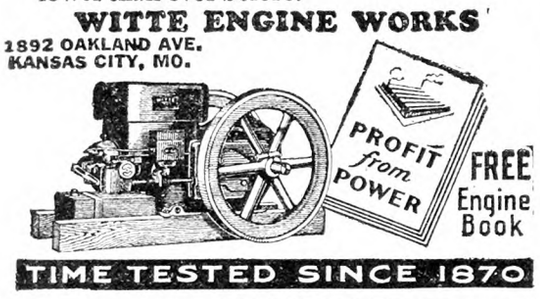

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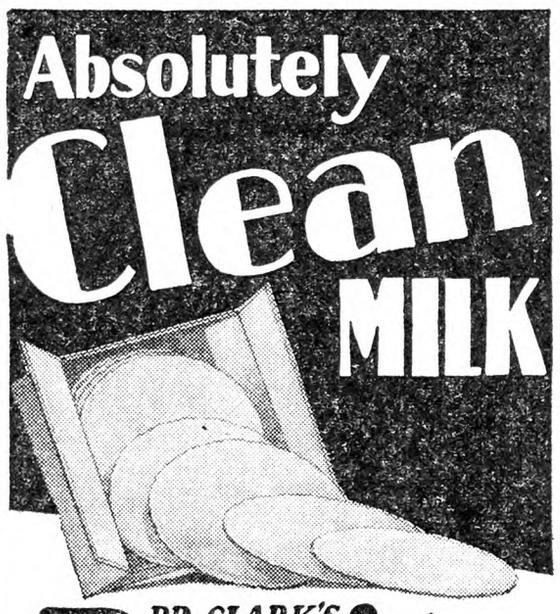

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Purity Filter-Strainers are made in 2 sizes, 10 qt. and 18 qt. If your dealer can't supply you, we will.

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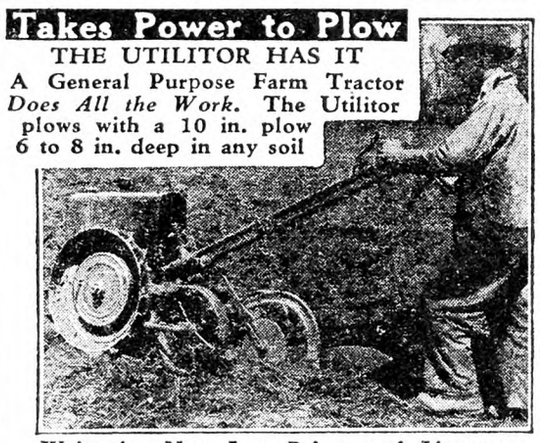

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Events of the Week

DOMESTIC.—The Winchester Repeating Arms Co., of New Haven, Conn., finding, according to a statement by the directors, that operations have become embarrassed by heavy interest and other charges during the current depression, was petitioned into receivership Jan. 22. The company, one of the oldest firearms concerns in the country, has taken a leading part in the manufacture of weapons and munitions since the Civil War.

Gov. Roosevelt promptly signed the four emergency program bills Jan. 22, passed by the New York Legislature to make $13,018,000 immediately available for expenditure to provide work for the idle. The $13,000,000 is for highway construction and maintenance, while the $18,000 is for conservation work. Jan. 22 Senator Thomas F. Burchill, Democrat of Manhattan, proposed a measure that would set up a State unemployment insurance fund. Under the terms of the bill it would be established in the State Labor Department.

Borden's, Ltd., a holding company to own all the Canadian operating subsidiaries of the Borden Company, was organized at Montreal, Canada, Jan. 22. Expansion in Canada, officials of the new company said, was the reason for organization of Borden's, Ltd., which will be managed almost entirely by Canadians. The Canadian companies constituting the new concern have an aggregate net investment of about $19,000,000, with total sales for 1930 in excess of $28,000,000. Borden's, Ltd., was organized under a Dominion charter with an authorized capital of 500,000 non-par shares, of which 400,000 have been issued at $50 a share.

Capital punishment by electrocution for first degree murder, kidnapping and robbery with firearms, was almost unanimously approved by the Kansas House of Representatives Jan. 22. Under terms of bills offered by Representative Muir the trial jury would decide between penalties of death or confinement at hard labor for life in the penitentiary, for any of the three crimes. Kansas has not executed criminals since 1870. An old law provides that the Governor shall sign the death warrant, and no Governor since John P. St. John, prohibitionist, has signed a death warrant. The capital punishment law was repealed in 1909 and all attempts to re-establish the extreme penalty for murder have failed hitherto. Mr. Muir declared that the present crime wave could not be controlled except by putting the fear of the electric chair in the hearts of criminals.

Legislation to remove the old covenants and conditions on Manhattan "water grant" or filled-in property which call for such nominal annual payment to New York City as that of a dozen peppercorns or a silver shilling and yet cloud the titles of more than 100 acres of downtown property now worth many millions of dollars, will be backed by civic and business organizations representatives of which met Jan. 22. Clearance of these titles probably will result in developments "totaling millions in value and will make a tremendous increase in tax returns to the city," Edwin L. Brooks, assistant solicitor for the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, said following the meeting. Many of the conditions on property now very valuable, he said, dated from before the Revolution and in many cases the fact that failure to pay rent of a dozen peppercorns on a certain date would make the title forfeit to the city, made the land unmarketable. Large blocks of land in lower Manhattan, particularly in West Street and along the fronts of the East and North Rivers west of Tenth Avenue and east of First Avenue, cannot be mortgaged, or, in some cases, sold, because of the danger of forfeiture.

A survey of unemployment relief efforts in 35 States, made public Jan. 25 by the Family Welfare Association of America, reported that in 120 out of the 149 cities included in the survey, breadlines and soup kitchens had been abandoned for other forms of relief. In 75 of the cities no breadlines existed at all this Winter, the survey showed, while in 45 others they had been abandoned because "community thinking turned toward more individualized forms of relief."

Six persons, a dry goods peddler, his wife and their four sons were killed Jan. 25 by carbon-monoxide fumes in third floor six-room tenement at 3817 Thirteenth Avenue in the Borough Park section of Brooklyn. When their bodies were found in the afternoon a gas water heater, still burning, had consumed all the oxygen in the rooms. All the windows were closed. The dead were: Jacob Cohen, 55 years old; his wife, Lutetia, 53, and their sons, Isaac, 19; Joseph, 17; Abraham, 15; and David, 12.

Bishop I. O. Stringer of the Church of England for Yukon Territory, on his return to Ketchikan Jan. 25, said that he had learned at Dawson that a herd of 3,000 reindeer, driven across the Arctic Circle from near Nome by the Lomen Corporation, would be delivered to Canada near the mouth of the Mackenzie River next Winter. The herd is now on Colville River with 12 herders. Last Spring 2,000 young deer were born and were driven back to home grazing lands when old enough to travel. Another increase of 2,000 young is expected the coming Spring, so that the herd when delivered will reach 5,000 instead of the 3,000 contracted for by Canada. Mr. Lomen said that during the great trek there had been no mortality except from natural causes.

The national executive committee of the American Legion, meeting in special session at Indianapolis, Jan. 25, gave its indorsement to the principle of immediate cash retirement, on application, of veterans' compensation certificates. The Legion's national convention at Boston last year tabled a resolution which favored payment of 80 per cent of the compensation certificates. A growing demand among veterans for cashing the certificates prompted the calling of the executive committee to settle the dispute over the organization's position taken at the Boston convention.

The former presidential yacht Mayflower, upon whose decks have walked many world figures of her day, lies fire-scarred and sunk in more than twenty feet of water at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The ship, whose career includes that of millionaire's pleasure yacht, gunboat, flagship, patrol boat and presidential yacht, was swept by fire Jan. 25.

Captain Frank M. Hawks, transcontinental air record holder, dropped into New York Jan. 25 from Fort Worth, Texas, after making the 1,400-mile trip in eight hours and 30 minutes. This time, as near as could be learned, was a new record for the trip.

Gov. Pinchot of Pennsylvania Jan. 26 took his first action toward the abolition of the coal and iron police system, which labor unions have fought for years. All commissions now in force, and they number approximately 1,100, are to be terminated as of June 30, 1931, the Governor announced. He is prepared to have a bill introduced in the Legislature, which is now in session, to create a force for guarding industrial properties, chosen and commanded by the State but paid for by the companies. The Governor also plans to call a conference of coal operators, miners and the public to discuss his proposed bill. The coal and iron police system is centered mostly in the bituminous coal region of Western Pennsylvania and the steel mills of that section. Under the proposed Pinchot order, cancelling all commissions the railroad police are not affected. They are commissioned by an act passed in 1865.

The first official entertainment to be given in the Executive Mansion since W. H. (Alfalfa Bill) Murray became Governor of Oklahoma, will be neither a reception nor a tea but an old-fashioned quilting bee. Women of 75 years or older, nominated by State Senators and representing each county, will embroider 77 blocks for a quilt, which, with brief histories of its makers, will be placed in the State Historical Building. Mrs. W. H. Murray, first lady of the State, will be hostess to the quilters some time in May.

WASHINGTON.—A sharp decline in the income of the government from tax collections in the last half year of the 1930 calendar year was shown Jan. 21 in statistics issued by the Internal Revenue Bureau. It reported that from last July 1 to Dec. 21, collections were $1,396,272,075, or $107,179,672 less than for the similar period of the previous year. Admissions to theaters and places of amusement decreased from $2,094,295 in the last half of 1929 to $1,408,181 in the same period of 1930. The statistics covered all taxes for the last half of the 1930 calendar year, which is the first half of the 1931 fiscal year. During the period income tax collections dropped off $77,290,836, totaling $1,107,312,091, as compared with $1,184,602,927 collected from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1929. Corporation income taxes dropped from $625,063,813 in 1929 to $604,245,130 in the last six months of 1930, while individual income taxes dropped from $559,539,113 in 1929 to $503,066,961 in the same period of last year.

President Hoover took steps Jan. 27 to prevent further marring of Niagara Falls by erosion and rock slides. The contour of the American side of the Falls was changed recently by a sudden and immense fall of rock from the lip of the cascade. The President asked the War and State Departments to arrange for a session of the joint Canadian-American Board created to consider water channels along the international border. They would determine the practicability of engineering work which either might check the erosion or restore the ancient contour of the waterfall. A treaty between the United States and Canada covering the matter was tentatively drawn up several years ago, the President said, and a renewed study was considered justified now. Geologists repeatedly have warned that Niagara Falls would continue to recede upstream, with a prospect eventually of turning into a series of rapids. The tentative engineering suggestions contemplate reinforcing the understrata with concrete and steel.

The British Government has made formal representations to the State Department regarding "unsatisfactory conditions" under which British subjects are being held at some centers, and particularly at Seattle, Wash., for deportation. The State Department, in a reply to the note presented Dec. 18 by Ambassador Lindsay stated the Labor Department expected the new building at Seattle to be ready for occupancy in August. The new building, it was added, was being equipped with a view to comfort for those detained.

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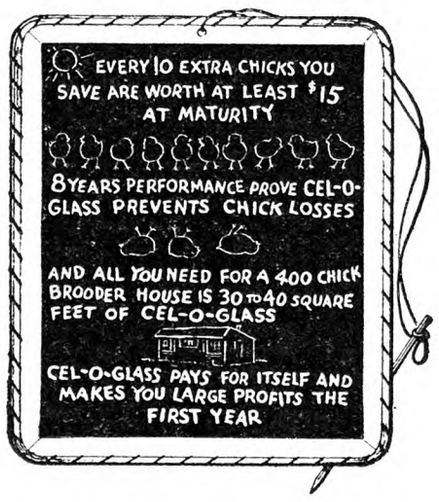

AND you get these profits clear—next year and the year following and for many years to come. This new improved CEL-O-GLASS has a much tougher coating. Its coating is better and it will last much longer than any other similar product on the market.

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Still more important, ultra-violet rays through CEL-O-GLASS cause the chicks' blood to manufacture Vitamin D. This means strong, healthy, faster growing chicks that will develop into profitable layers, broilers and breeders.

Here is a sample of the results farmers and Experiment Stations are getting in all parts of the country. At the Ohio Experiment Station, out of a test group of 100 chicks, 96 were brought through to healthy maturity. An identical group behind ordinary window glass all developed severe signs of leg weakness at the end of the eighth week.

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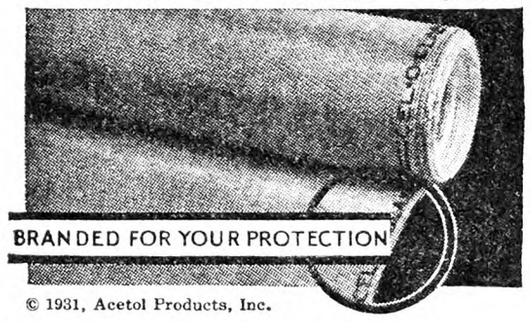

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Tune in on the Sunshine Counselor . . . Poultry Market Reports—Sunshine Health Talks. Every Friday at 12:30 noon, your time, Stations KYW, WCAU, KPO, KWK, WREN, KFAB, KOA, WOC, WHO, WOW, WDAF. At 12:45 p.m. Station KSTP. At 1:30 p.m. Stations KDKA, WLW, WJR.

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★ You may be sure of obtaining the new, improved CEL-O-GLASS at your dealer's. Shipments of the new CEL-O-GLASS began early in the Spring of 1930.

N. Y. State Egg Contest

Carried on at the State School of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island. Following is report for the 16th week, ending January 20, 1931:

A common standard of egg production in use today is based upon contest records in which the year began on November 1. While this standard has been watched and compared with considerable interest by poultrymen having pullets which began laying during mid-Fall, it is rather inadequate for use in outlining seasonal policies where the plans include early hatching of pullets that are expected to begin laying during the Summer.

Trapnest records, which showed the following, were kept on the State Institute's flock during the past year. Two pens of White Leghorn pullets totaling 180 birds started laying in July. Thirty-five per cent of the birds were in laying condition at some time during the month and produced a flock average of 3.0 eggs per bird. During the second month, 86 per cent of the birds came into production, which was the greatest number in laying condition at one time for the first six months. Such a large percentage occurred because slower maturing individuals had started to lay before the more precocious pullets began to molt. The flock average for August was 8.1 eggs per bird.

September records showed a decrease in the flock average to 7.1 eggs per bird, along with a drop to 66 per cent of the flock in laying condition. It became necessary in October to discontinue some records and for the remaining three months only the records of 54 birds were used. These showed a flock average of 9.2 eggs per bird for October, but another drop to only 64 per cent of the flock in laying condition during the month. The Fall molt was the heaviest at this time. A slight increase in November to 9.7 eggs for the flock average was contributed by 70 per cent of the birds. The average of 10.8 eggs per bird for December puts the early hatched flock on a comparable basis for the first time with the 160-egg yearly standard which is 10 eggs for December. The percent of the flock in lay at this time was 76 per cent.

The following table gives the monthly flock average together with the average eggs laid by birds actually producing during the month:

Month	Average Entire Flock	Average Per Laying Bird
July	3.0	8.6
August	8.1	9.4
September	7.1	10.7
October	9.2	14.2
November	9.7	13.7
December	10.8	14.1
Totals	47.9	70.7

It appears that a double standard may be necessary, one for use where a Fall molt is expected and the other for use where a particular strain of birds can be kept reasonably free from a general molting condition.—C. D. Anderson, Manager, Egg Laying Contest.

During the 16th week of the ninth annual New York State egg-laying contest the pullets averaged to lay at the rate of 47.3 per cent. This is an increase of 3.2 per cent over last week's production. The average production per bird for the week was 3.31 eggs and the average for the first 16 weeks is 45.55 eggs per bird. This is 7.24 eggs more per bird than the production for the first 16 weeks of the last contest.

Hig Pens for the 16th Week.—W. L., Lukert Leghorn Farm, 59 points, 58 eggs; W. L., Miller Poultry Farm, 58, 58; W. L., Farview Poultry Farm, 55, 54; W. L., W. S. Hannah & Sons, 55, 56; W. L., the Jochim Breeding Farm, 54, 56; R. I. Reds, West Neck Farm, 54, 50; W. L., the Pioneer Hatchery, 54, 53; W. L., Cedarhurst Poultry Farm, 54, 55.

High pens in the leading varieties to date:

White Leghorns. — Pratt Experiment Farm, 734 points, 801 eggs; Farview Poultry Farm, 711, 767; Mohawk Roost, 690, 755; Lukert Leghorn Farm, 673, 706; W. S. Hannah & Sons, 670, 721; the Pioneer Hatchery, 661, 677; the Joachim Breeding Farm, 638, 720.

R. I. Reds.—Moss Farm, 741 points, 799 eggs; John Z. LaBelle, 687, 765; Walliceton Farm, 641, 714.

Barred Plymouth Rocks. — Pratt Exment Farm, 663 points, 779 eggs; Mapes Poultry Farm, 446, 497.

Buff Plymouth Rocks.—Far-A-Way Farm, 539 points, 587 eggs.

The weather conditions at the contest plant during the past week have been as follows:

January 14	Clear
January 15	Clear
January 16	Clear
January 17	Clear
January 18	Clear
January 19	Rain
January 20	Clear

The following top wholesale prices govern the sale of eggs at the contest plant: White, 27½c; brown, 25c; medium, 22c.

These Ducks Are Layers

Isn't it a little unusual for Pekin ducks to lay the year round? I had three ducks that started to lay the latter part of January, 1930. One died in July, but I still have the two and have 597 eggs up to January 8. C. D. L.

Washington Co., N. Y.

We shut out the SUN and *RAISED 'EM IN THE* DARK!

THIS is hard to believe—but true. S. C. W. Leghorn chicks raised on the new Larro Chick Starter *in the total absence of sunlight* showed an average weight of .85 lbs. at the end of six weeks.

This is .24 lbs. heavier than the standard for that breed raised under normal sunlight, as reported by five State Experiment Stations. That's some record—beating by ¼ pound the results you are told to expect of birds raised under normal sunlight—*and doing it in total absence of sunlight.*

Another test at Larro Research Farm with R. I. Reds raised under normal sunlight conditions showed that the new Larro Chick Starter and Larro Growing Mash produced *.44 lbs. more weight* at 24 weeks than the old Larro Starter and Growing Mash.

Think of it, these new Larro Feeds beat the best in the field by .44 lbs. per bird. These bigger framed, better pullets would easily be worth 50¢ more as layers or breeders, but on the basis of weight only (at 30¢ per lb.) they showed *an extra profit of $27.79 per ton of feed.*

HERE IS WHY

Larro brings you new rations in which all known nutritive requirements are so fitted or dove-tailed together that they function as one harmonious whole. Regardless of seasonal or weather conditions and *without the aid of supplements* at any time, Larro Chick Starter and Larro Growing Mash, fed the simple Larro way, produce the *greatest possible profit over feed cost.*

Ask your Larro Dealer about the complete new line of Larro Poultry Feeds.

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New Low Prices on Specialty-Bred Leghorns

WE HAVE arranged our matings to make possible the lowest prices we have quoted in many years. In our Select, Special and Super Matings, every Leghorn female must be a mature hen, weighing 4 lbs. or more and producing eggs weighing at least 24 ozs. to the dozen. Special and Super Matings are headed with R. O. P. Cockerels from high-record dams.

For Egg and Meat Production

Cross-bred strains for broiler and roaster trades—"Wyan-Rocks" (Wyandotte-Rock) and "Bram-Rocks" (Brahma-Rock). Also straight Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes.

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HILLPOT CHICKS are backed by 12 years of intensive breeding and an exclusive system of incubation that assures full normal development within the shell. They hatch with the necessary reserve of vitality to pass safely through the hazardous rearing period and attain full maturity quickly. These qualities and their heavy production of fine large eggs make Hillpot Quality Chicks exceptionally profitable to both the commercial poultryman and the small flock owner.

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S. C. White LEGHORNS	S. C. R. I. REDS	Barred ROCKS	White WYANDOTTES
20c	20c	22c	25c

Special Mating Chicks, 2c additional. Prices are per hundred. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For 50 chicks add $1.00. ½c discount on orders for 500; 1c off on orders for 1,000. We ship prepaid and guarantee 100% delivery. New catalogue.

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Ex. Qual. Barron W. Leg. 100—$15; Black Giants, 100—$18; W. Pekin Ducklings 24c each. Heavy Mixed, 50—$6.00; 100—$11.00. Light Mixed, 50—$4.50; 100—$8.00. Postpaid except to Canada. $1.00 Books Order. We ship C. O. D. Big illustrated catalog in 4-colors FREE. Write today.

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Ailing Hens

Our chickens have been dying and do not know what to do for them. Some of them just drop dead over night, and one cannot see that they are sick at all; others have diarrhoea and seem to have a yellow matter in their mouths. We are feeding corn and wheat, and a balanced mash. Could you advise us what the trouble might be, and how they should be treated, fed and so forth? It is just a common mixed flock that we have, although they look real well, except the sick ones. F. A. W.

Pennsylvania.

It isn't possible to tell what ails fowls that die as you describe without a laboratory examination of the internal organs, but fowl typhoid is one cause of such deaths. In this disease the affected birds become dull and droopy, with loss of appetite and disheveled appearance, displaying weakness by sitting about with eyes closed. There is diarrhoea and the liver will be found to be enlarged and of a bronzed or mahogany color after death. The disease resembles fowl cholera but is less acute, lingering in the flock over a considerable period and causing deaths from time to time as the affected birds succumb. It is communicable through the droppings and is to be controlled by removal of all sick birds and a thorough cleaning and disinfecting of utensils and quarters. There is no medicine that will cure the disorder. M. B. D.

A Standard Mash

What do you think of this mash: 100 lbs cornmeal, 100 lbs. wheat bran, 100 lbs. wheat middlings, 100 lbs. ground oats, and 100 lbs. meat scrap? F. K.

Pennsylvania.

An old formula, used, I presume, more extensively than any other one of the hundreds advocated by experiment stations and poultrymen. Various experiment stations have had their names attached to it in the past and it has been known also as the "five-bag" mixture. I have fed it with entire satisfaction. With the efforts to provide every known nutrient and compel hens to lay by crowding their digestive organs with all the elements that make up an egg, these simple mixtures have lost caste somewhat but they are still good and you need not hesitate to use this formula, supplementing it with such green and fresh vegetable stuffs as you have available.

M. B. D.

Improving a Ration

I have a flock of 50 White Leghorn pullets that were supposed to start laying in November, but out of the 50, I only get five and six eggs a day. It may be that I'm not feeding them properly. In the morning I feed a wet mash composed of two quarts wheat bran, ¾ pint of cornmeal, one quart crushed oats, one quart wheat middlings, ½ pint meat scrap, moistened with water. At noon I feed two quarts scant scratch feed. At night I feed 1½ quarts of scratch feed and 1½ quarts whole corn. I do not believe in forcing a farm flock. A. B.

New York.

You are not forcing this flock; in fact, I presume that you are violating the one fundamental rule in poultry feeding for eggs. This is: Give the hens all that they will eat. Your mash is deficient in animal food. It should contain at least one-sixth part by weight of high-grade meat scrap or the equivalent of this in milk or meat scrap and fishmeal. I suggest that you simplify your feeding schedule by mixing equal parts by weight of cornmeal, wheat middlings, wheat bran, crushed oats and meat scrap of 50 to 55 per cent protein content and keeping this in a trough with slatted top to prevent waste always before the flock. Until the fowls get used to eating a dry mash, sprinkle a little moistened over the rest in the trough. Use enough trough space to allow at least half the flock to feed at once. Then feed your scratch grains lightly in the morning, or even not at all then, but at night give all that will be consumed. This may as well be fed in troughs also, or, if not, in clean litter or on a clean floor. A very light feeding of grain in the morning will induce heavier consumption of dry mash during the day and there need be no fear of the birds overeating that. At night, the fowls should go to roost with stuffed crops, corn and wheat being the chief ingredients of the stuffing. If your pullets do not improve in production upon this schedule, there is something wrong with the pullets. M. B. D.

1 Hen 200 Eggs 2 Hens 200 Eggs

200 eggs from 2 hens don't net you as much profit as 200 eggs from 1 hen. That's easy to figure out.

And that's why experienced poultrymen buy WILLGERODT'S S. C. W. LEGHORNS — breeders, chicks and eggs.

For WILLGERODT'S *Pedigreed White Leghorns* lay 200 to 300 eggs a year.

And there's no guesswork about it. Every bird is trapnested every day in the year. Any that fall below the 200 mark go to the block.

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Trap nested since 1916. Customer reports 200-egg flock average from our stock. Absolutely FREE from B.W.D.

Ask for Circular No. 2.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	Per 100
S. C. White Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain	$10.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns—Everlay Strain	10.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	12.00
Heavy Mixed	10.00
Light Mixed	8.00

½c less per chick in 500 lots, 1c per chick in 1,000 lots. For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.

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Write today--Get our big poultry book which gives all the details and reasonable prices.

WE SHIP C.O.D. 100 per cent live delivery guar.

10 EXTRA CHICKS With Each 100 IF ORDERED Before Mar. 1st

Established 30 years. Best of references. Write today.

20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box 40, New Washington, Ohio

CHICKS 7c and Up

White, Black, Buff and Brown Leg., $10 per 100. Rocks and Wyandottes, $13 per 100. ½c more in lots less than 100. Broilers $7. 24-Page catalog free. 21 Years in business. Hogan tested. 100% Delivery.

JOHNSON'S HATCHERY, ICKESBURG, PA.

Bigger Poultry Profits

With our bred-to-lay foundation stock. High egg record Wyandottes, Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Heavy & Light mixed, only 7c up. We send 1,000 chick size $18.00 coal brooder EXTRA with each 500 chicks, 500 size with 300 chicks. Hottest offer ever made. In business for years. Service after delivery. 100% arrival, postpaid. Used incubators cheap. FREE catalog tells all. Write at once.

THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY, Box 75-E
The Dependable Plant, RICHFIELD, PA.

STRICKLER'S Tancred-Barron S.C. WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS

Large size, heavy laying production bred hens weighing 4 to 6 lbs., mated to pedigreed Barron R.O.P. cockerels. No lights used; chicks extra hardy and pepful. Extra quality, sturdy chicks from these matings shipped parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed—$14 per 100; $41 per 300; $67 per 500; $130 per 1000. Also White Rocks and Brahmas. 10% books order. Catalog free.

LEONARD F. STRICKLER, Box R, Sheridan, Pa.

Walck Baby Chicks

40,000 WEEKLY

Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Reds, Black Giants, Anconas and Brown and Mann White Leghorns. Breeders culled by Lloyd Baker, State College graduate; also ten years' experience. We use the most modern equipment, and have had 21 years' experience. Our prices and terms are reasonable. Write for catalog and early order discount.

L. R. Walck Hatcheries, Dept. N, Greencastle, Pa.

CHICKS

SEASON 1931

Faithful service for 25 yrs
Chicks that live and grow

Leghorns, Minorcas, Hamburgs, Wyandottes, Rocks, Reds, Speckled Sussex, Buff Orpingtons.

Send for Free Catalog and Price List.

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QUALITY BABY CHICKS 10 extra chicks with each hundred, provided you return this advertisement with your order. May hatched chicks;—Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff, Black—$12.00 per 100. Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas—$14.00 per 100. White Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons—$16.00 per 100. Jersey Giants, Light Brahmas—$18.00 per 100. March, $4 more. April, $2 more. June and July, $2 less. Custom hatching. Eggs for hatching. Broiler chicks, light, $10.00 per 100; Light and Heavy, $12.00; All Heavy, $14.00. Small quantities a trifle more. Better order now. Sent C.O.D. Thousands hatching daily. Prompt shipment. Postpaid live delivery. Started chicks priced according to age. Send for folder. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 2-1603.

Passaic Co., N. J. Egg Contest

Following is report for week ending January 13, 1931:

Production for 15th week, 56.21 per cent, 3,839.05 points, 3,923 eggs.

Production to date 48.83 per cent, 47,-195.25 points, 51,124 eggs.

The high pens for the week were: R. I. Reds, Burdean Acres, Mass., 55.85 points, 55 eggs; R. I. Reds, Charlescote Farm, Mass., 55.85, 57; R. I. Reds, Scott Poultry Farm, Mass., 55.25, 57; R. I. Reds, Crest Poultry Farm, N. J., 54.25, 51; R. I. Reds, Parmenter's Red Mount Farm, Mass., 54.05, 55.

High pens to Jan. 13, 1931, were: R. I. Reds, Scott poultry Farm, Mass., 820.85 points, 891 eggs; R. I. Reds, Burdean Acres, Mass., 771.80, 813; R. I. Reds, Parmenter's Red Mount Farm, Mass., 741, 804; R. I. Reds, Quality Poultry Farm, N. J., 710.60, 720; S. C. White Leghorns, George Lowry Poultry Farm, Inc., Conn., 710,35, 768.

Contestants have probably noticed that the latest set of pen records was sent out on two separate sheets instead of one as sent in the past. It was found advisable to keep the single sheet at the office because of the large amount of transferring of records, etc., and the difficulty and extra work of matching up the detached sheets for this work. The sheets now out contain exactly the same information as the others.

Individual records on birds entered in 1929-30 New Jersey contests are still available upon request.

Some egg weight figures for the three New Jersey contests are intersting at this time of the year after the birds have had a chance to make a substantial gain along this line.

The high pens to Jan. 13, were:

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 461.05 points, 529 eggs; Garret W. Buck, N. J., 237, 251.

R. I. Reds. — Scott Poultry Farm, Mass., 820.85 points, 891 eggs; Burdean Acres, Mass., 771.80, 813; Parmenter's Red Mount Farm, Mass., 741, 804.

S. C. White Leghorns.—George Lowry Poultry Farm, Conn., 710.35 points, 768 eggs; Quality Poultry Farm, N. J., 701.85, 786; J. A. Hanson, Ore., 698.25, 728.

Miscellaneous.—Mrs. C. E. Wagg, N. J., W. W., 525.30 points, 571 eggs; Marcy Farms, N. J., J. W. G., 513.55, 542; Marcy Farms, N. J., J. W. G., 466.05, 479; Skylands Farm, N. Y., Mottled Houdans, 170.65, 168.

Grading Eggs

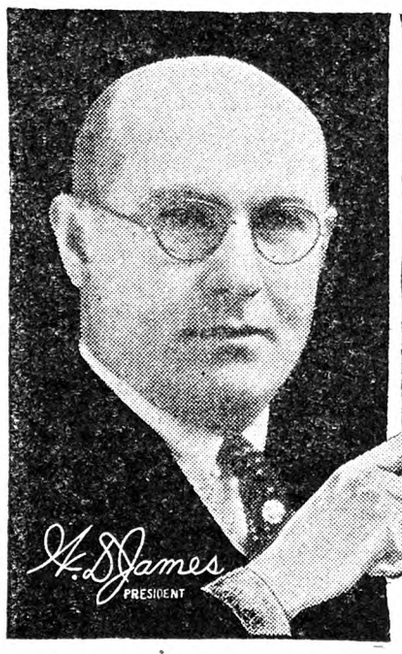
Would you tell me how to grade eggs? Is it done by weight or size? How many grades do they have? We sell pullet and hen eggs, but the pullet eggs are nearly as large as the hens. P. H.

Rhode Island.

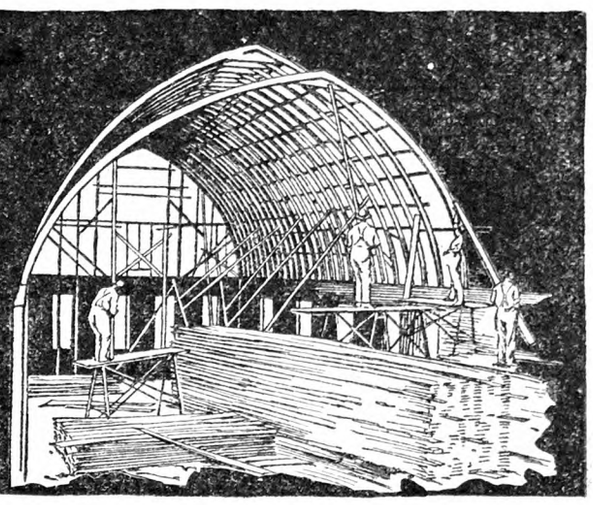
The term "grade" as applied to eggs is one of varied meaning, there being no generally accepted standards which apply in all markets. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has established seven different grades, with specifications which apply to each grade. The Agriculture and Markets Law of New York State has defined five grades, known as the New York Retail Egg Grades and price quotations from the New York City market will show nine classifications into which eggs are divided according to the rules of the New York Mercantile Exchange.

To classify eggs according to these various grades requires, not only complete knowledge of specifications in each grade but some experience in candling in order that existing defects may be recognized and their importance assessed. The five grades established in the New York law may be briefly described as follows: Fancy; a grade of exceptional quality, found only in limited quantities on the market. Grade A: Eggs uniform in size, shell clean and sound, air cell not over ¼ inch in depth, cell localized and regular, yolk may be visible, white firm and clear, no visible development of the germ. Grade B: Eggs uniform in size, shell clean and sound, air cell not over ⅜ inch in depth, localized but may be slightly tremulous, yolk visible and may be movable, white reasonably firm and there may be slight visible development of the germ. Grade C: Eggs that have been candled and found edible, though not meeting the requirements of the above grades; or edible grades which have not been candled.

Graded eggs by the producer and shipper may mean only such care taken in selection and packing as shall put eggs that are practically alike in cases by themselves. Candling is not necessary unless a special trade that requires uniform quality is catered to and the candling is necessary in order that the shipper may be sure that he is fulfilling the requirements of his customers. Eggs shipped to open markets will be candled upon arrival, but the shipper may expect

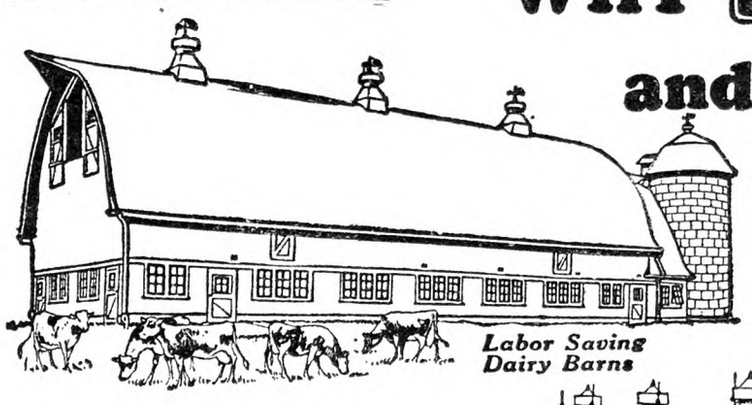


DON'T Build~Remodel Ventilate or Equip A Hog House, Dairy Barn Horse Barn or Poultry House Until You Get Our Free Book



TELLS WHY Jamesway COSTS LESS

and Saves Costly Mistakes

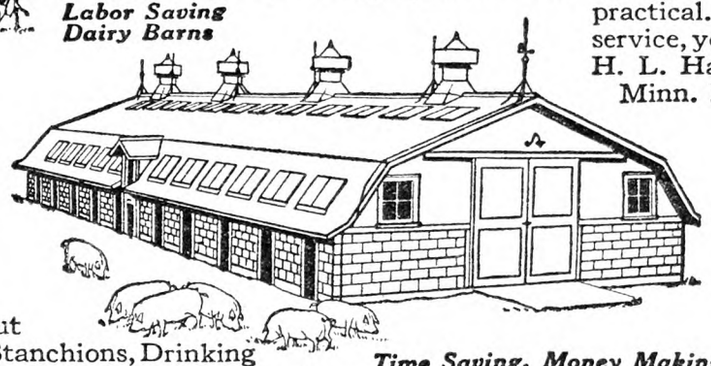

Labor Saving Dairy Barns

If you are thinking of building, remodeling or ventilating a cow or horse barn, hog or poultry house, or if you are considering the purchase of labor and time-saving equipment for such buildings, by all means, fill out coupon in this advertisement and let us send you free our valuable Jamesway book.

This book will show you how you can save money and have your buildings planned and equipped so that they are most convenient and practical. If you will avail yourself of Jamesway service, you'll have the same gratifying experience as H. L. Hartly, Manager of Island Farms, Duluth, Minn. Here's what he writes:

"We very much appreciate the splendid architectural service you have rendered us. The ability you showed to adapt plans to meet results desired were a revelation to me. Your suggestions saved me considerable in material and time."

Our many years' experience in planning and designing farm buildings enables us to save you money on materials and construction—show you how every door, window and general arrangement should be to make buildings convenient.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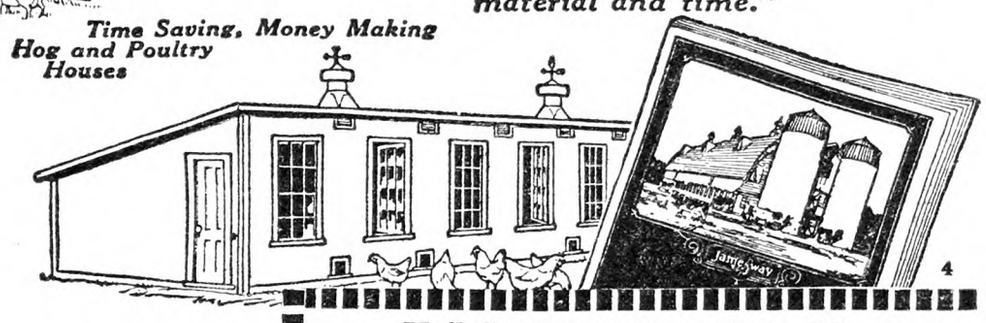
This book also tells you all about Jamesway Equipment—Stalls, Stanchions, Drinking Cups, Litter Carriers, etc., for the cow barn. Troughs, Waterers, etc., for hog houses. Feeders, Nests, Incubators, Brooders for the poultry house—a complete line of every kind of labor-saving, money-making equipment for any farm building. Jamesway Equipment is better and costs less in the long run.

Mail coupon today. Tell us just what you are interested in—whether building, remodeling, ventilating or equipping cow barn, horse barn, hog or poultry house, and we will send you the book that tells you just what you want to know.



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New Jamesway Round Brooder House

New Round Brooder House

Again Jamesway leads — this time with a remarkable new brooder house — something entirely different and much better yet costs less than it would cost you to build one yourself.

Built of best materials, with Jamesway engineering, including the famous Jamesway "built-in" Ventilating system which eliminates all drafts and cold corners, makes this Brooder House head and shoulders above all others.

Ask for new Brooder House bulletin which tells all about its insulated roof and walls — metal window frames — transom ventilating windows — 400% more sunshine on the floor — combination Screen door and many other new and better features. Comes knocked down in sections — easy to erect. Here is just the kind of a Brooder House you want. Ask about it.

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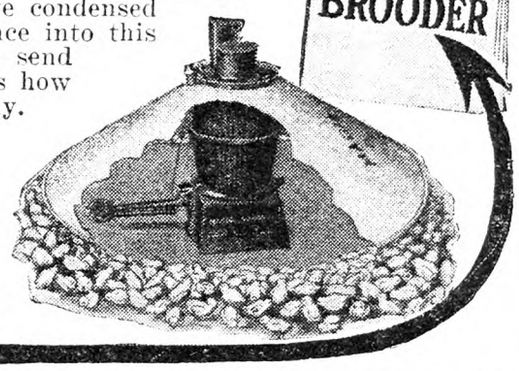
I started raising chickens when 12 years old, and am still at it. I have condensed the results of my experience into this book which I will gladly send FREE on request. It tells how to raise chicks successfully.

Learn how to brood chicks correctly, and success will follow, as surely as day follows night. Write for my free book today.

The MAGIC BROODER



C. V. HILL Pres. UNITED BROODER CO.
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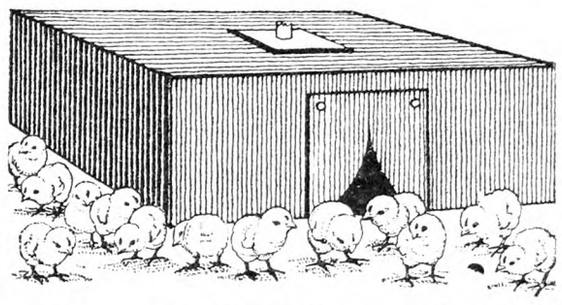

Brooder $4.80 Complete

In a few minutes you can make a better brooder than you can buy. No tools needed but a pair of ordinary shears. The materials, including Heater, will cost you only $4.80. Broods 40 to 100 chicks.

I want you to try my brooder and will send you plans for making it, together with a Putnam Brooder Heater for $4.75. All postpaid. The Putnam Brooder Heater holds one quart of oil and

Burns 10 Days Without Attention

Try the brooder out and if you don't say it's the best brooder you ever used, return the Heater in 30 days and get your money back. When ordering, please give your dealer's name. *Send for my free Booklet "Poultry Helps."*

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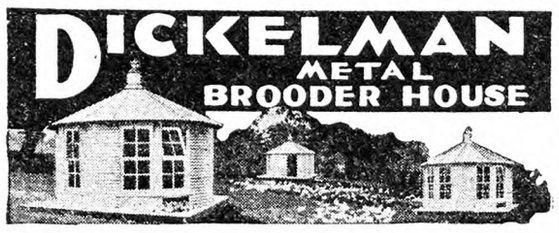
DICKELMAN METAL BROODER HOUSE



"The best brooder house we have ever used" says Geo. Cox, Kenton, Ohio, who raises 20,000 chicks annually. Millions of chicks are raised in Dickelman Corrugated Metal Brooder Houses every year. Users regularly mature 90% to 97%. Endorsed by prominent poultrymen everywhere. Makes more uniform growth; quicker maturity. Eliminates loss. Is fireproof, rat proof, more sanitary, prevents crowding. Manufactured under Patent No. 1,670,932.

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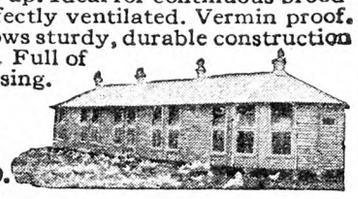

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PICK

An adulterated meat scrap, containing mixtures and fillers is expensive regardless of price. We have proved to thousands of successful poultrymen that

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Let us convince you. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will ship direct a regular 100-lb. bag, for $3.50, freight prepaid to points in N. Y., N. J., Pa. and Va. only. Money refunded if not entirely satisfied. Quantity prices quoted on request.

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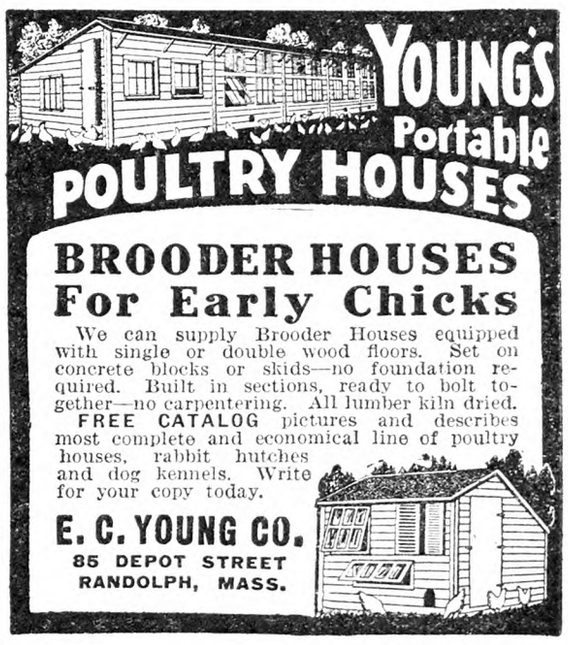

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WONDERFUL LAYERS!
Storrs, 1929, 2,724 eggs.
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High Bird, 325 official.

MASS CERTIFIED
CHICKS--EGGS
from pedigreed stock, reasonably priced, and FREE from Pullorum Disease (B. W. D.). Bred for high production and egg size. Your satisfaction guaranteed.

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ROB'T C. COBB
350 GREAT ROAD
WEST CONCORD, MASS.
Led next best Storrs Rock pen by 133 eggs in 1930; by 285 eggs in 1929.
"The Invincible Rocks of New England"

LARGE EGGS
20 YEARS BREEDING
WHITE LEGHORNS
For size and heavy production of large WHITE EGGS
OUR CHICK GUARANTEE
Every chick sold by us is hatched from eggs laid by breeders on our own farm. 100% satisfactory arrival on exact date we promise shipment.
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Poultrymen and women from every section of the world are saying so. Write for free book, "THEY PAY." It will pay you to read it no matter how many or how few chicks or eggs you expect to have, buy or sell this year. Write today to
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White Leghorns, Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds
Hatches Weekly, Beginning Feb. 10th
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Early hatched, fully matured, ready for breeding. B. W. D. tested. Shipped on approval.
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Eggs and Chicks from the flock that holds the World's Record for a 10 pullet pen of this breed. Circular free.
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at hatchery prices. Every male on place with dams record 250 to 315. Prices $13 to $20.
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We Make This Amazing Refund GUARANTEE for the 4th Season
We guarantee Lord Farms Grade-A Chicks to show a higher percentage of livability, to mature more evenly, and to produce a larger number of large-size eggs than can be obtained from any other chicks. If our Chicks do not make good on this guarantee we will refund the difference in price paid.
Write for Free Catalog explaining our breeding methods, also other bulletins on poultry-keeping, written by men who have made poultry pay.
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Trapnested—Blood-Tested
22 Years of Pedigreeing
All Chicks and Hatching Eggs from our own stock. Our pen is leading all breeds at New York Egg-Laying Contest; laying 98% standard eggs, not pee-wees. Customers report raising 98% and better of all chicks purchased.
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Unequaled for high production, size and vigor. State tested for B. W. D.
Amazingly low prices for high quality, trap-nested chicks, absolutely free from disease.
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Every chick from our own strain of Reds, bred by us for 14 years for vigor, rapid growth, low mortality, heavy production, large egg size. 8,000 selected breeding birds right here on our own farm. Every breeder blood-tested by State University. You can't go wrong with these well-bred, disease-free Hubbard Reds. We guarantee full SATISFACTION on every order.
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better prices if he sorts his eggs and does not put large and small brown and white, fresh and stale together in one case. The inferior eggs in a case set the price for the case. It is not wise, therefore, to place superior eggs with them.

White eggs should be placed together; tinted or brown eggs having a case to themselves. Large and small eggs, or hen eggs and pullet eggs, should not be mixed. As a standard of size, large eggs may be considered as those weighing at least 24 ounces to the dozen, medium sized eggs those at least 22 ounces to the dozen, and small eggs those less than 22 ounces but above 19 ounces to the dozen. Below 19 ounces, eggs are classed as pewees. "Held" eggs should not be placed with those really fresh; dirty or washed eggs should not be cased with those having clean shells and eggs overly long or markedly defective in shape should not be put with others of uniform size and appearance. A general rule, covering the requirements of the producer in shipping is to put eggs that are alike together, this likeness pertaining to color, size, form and the interior quality best described as freshness. To go further requires candling, which the average small producer is not likely to do, though simple, easily learned and rapidly done when experience has been acquired. M. B. D.

Canned Tomatoes for Hens

Are pickled tomatoes good for chickens, and in what quantity per 100 birds per day? R. W.

If by pickled tomatoes you mean the ordinary canned product, I know of no reason why these should not be fed to fowls in any reasonable quantity daily; "reasonable" meaning as much as you would feed any vegetable stuff. Canned tomatoes are rich in vitamins and the juice is used as a substitute for orange juice in feeding human infants deprived of mother's milk. I have fed young chicks all the canned tomatoes in the cellar in an effort to overcome coccidiosis, without other effect, however, than the necessity of explaining to the housewife that this fruit, when canned, was liable to evaporate and leave no traces when stored on dark shelves. Canned tomatoes are wholesome for both man and beast and I do not think that you need fear injury to your chickens from any quantity that you are likely to feed if the tomatoes are not spoiled in the keeping. M. B. D.

Comparison of Mash Formulas

Which growing mash would you consider the better, No. 1 or No. 2?

No. 1.—Cornmeal, middlings, bran, oatmeal, Alfalfa leaf meal, meat scrap, bonemeal, buttermilk, salt.

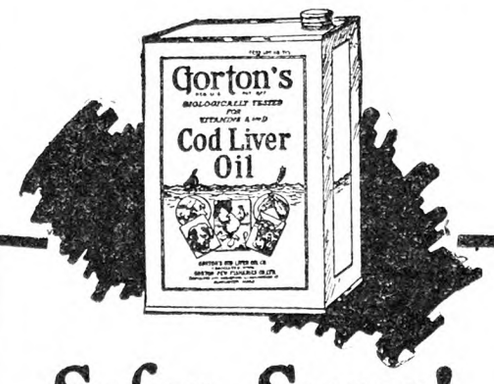
No. 2.—Cornmeal, ground wheat, bran, oatmeal, barley meal, oilmeal, Alfalfa leaf meal, beef scrap, buttermilk, fishmeal, bonemeal, salt.

Both of these mashes are about the same price. J. M.

New York.

Both of these mashes contain all the needed ingredients in a "growing mash" but, as the amounts of the different ingredients are not mentioned, it is impossible to say which is better. A growing mash should contain about one-fifth part by weight of meat scrap of high grade or of meat scrap and dried milk combined. Fishmeal, though probably somewhat inferior to good meat scrap, might help to make up the required amount. Granting that all the other ingredients of the two mashes are of equal quality, I should probably choose the one most nearly supplying the needed amount of animal food. Dried butermilk is even superior to meat scrap for baby chicks; compare the relative amounts of this in the two formulas in judging between them. It is more expensive that meat and likely to be used in less amounts. A feed formula which mentions only ingredients, without giving actual amounts, tells nothing. Formula No. 1 suggests to my mind that it may be better supplied with meat scrap and buttermilk than the other, but this may not be the case. M. B. D.

"WHY is Mrs. Wombat disappointed?" "She wrote for a *Congressional Record*." "Well?" "She thought it was something she could play on the phonograph." —Louisville Courier-Journal.



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Lettuce Leaves for Poultry

I find that green food is very essential to the growing of broilers in Winter. Mangels, raw potatoes, apples and cabbage are all good feed for bulk, and keep them happy, but nothing pleases chicks so well as green lettuce leaves. I have solved this problem by making arrangements with the local fruit dealer for all lettuce trimmings and get them twice a week. These trimmings are sorted and the freshest leaves are fed to chicks and young stock, and the rest is quickly eaten by the hens. Of course, care must be taken that no moldy leaves are used, but seldom have any trouble.

I find that a small fish net makes a good container for feeding the lettuce to chicks. These nets are made of strong linen twine and last a long time. I run a piece of strong twine around the top of net, fill with lettuce leaves and hang up to nail, just so chicks can reach it, and how they do enjoy it.

These trimmings usually come in baskets or lettuce crates for which there are many uses. The best of the crates are saved for sending dressed poultry to market, and the poorer crates are taken to pieces. The boards are made into flats for starting seeds and plants in the greenhouse. The ends of the crates are just the thing to set the chicks' drinking fountains upon to keep them above the sand or litter. When soiled they can be destroyed in the furnace.

Of course, appreciation to the fruit dealer must be shown in the form of a nicely dressed broiler once ina while, which act is usually followed by cleaner trimmings in the crates. R. D. B.

A Poultry Farm Experience

We have two acres and a nice chicken-house. At present we have 140 April hatched chicks. They started to lay about the middle of October and they are laying an average of 85 eggs a day. We have found many valuable articles in THE R. N.-Y. to help us along.

We think our flock is doing well, that is a 60 per cent average a day, and that is all we want them to do. We feed them a little scratch feed in the morning and keep a commercial laying mash with a little cod-liver oil in it in front of them at all times. We find that putting one day's mash in the feeders at a time is better than filling them up and waiting for the chickens to clean it up, as after the first day they do not care to eat so much of it and this tells in egg production. When fresh mixed feed is put in every morning there isn't much left the next morning. We give a scratch feed about 3 P. M., and we do not use lights.

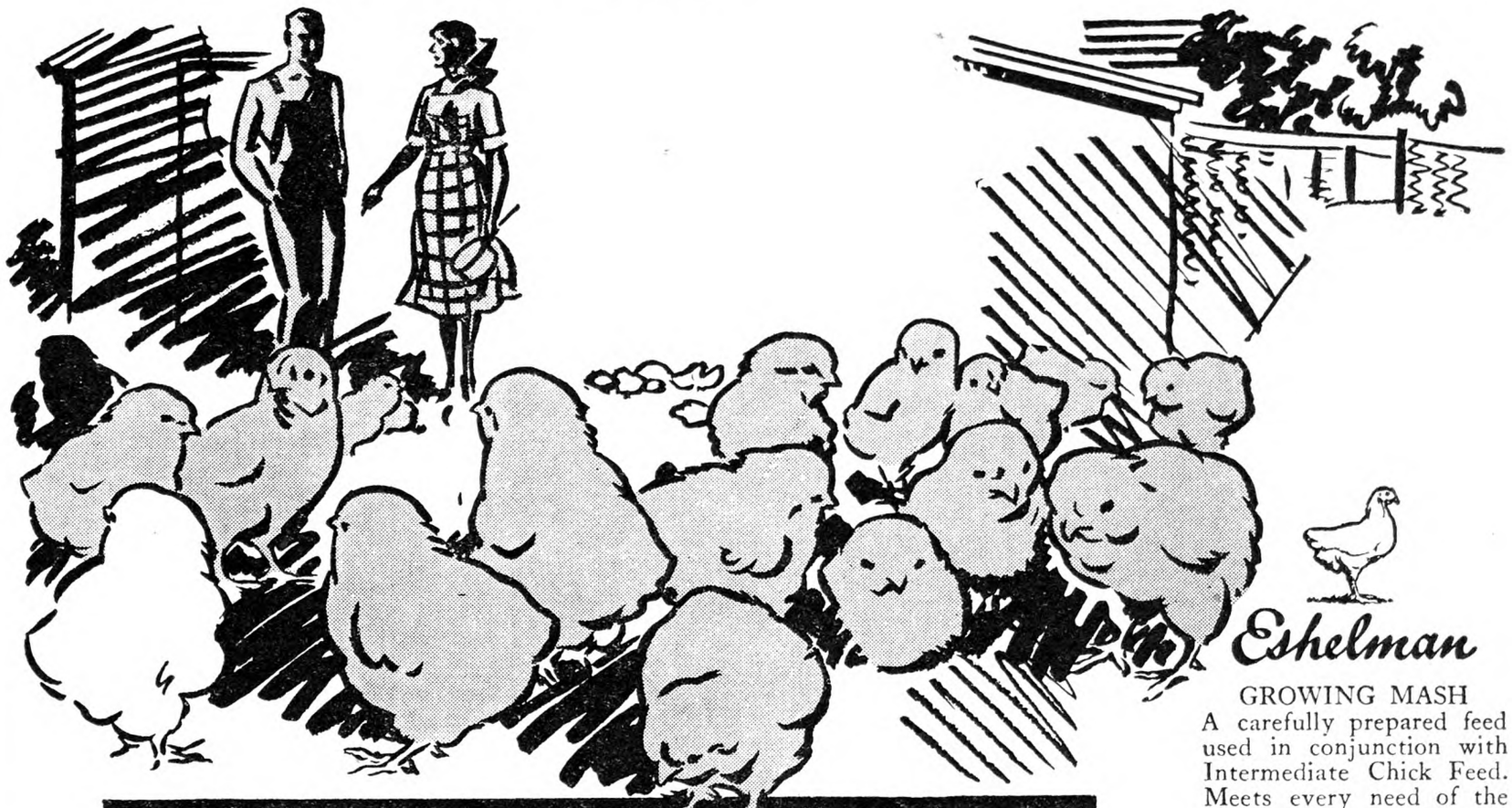
Pennsylvania. MRS. L. Y. B.

Range Paralysis Worms

I have read a good deal in regard to the disease among poultry which is presumed to be range paralysis. I keep Columbian Wyandottes and since last August have lost several of them. They seem to hang back for a day or two, yet seem to eat well and finally get paralyzed either in one or both legs or wings. Some have died, others I have killed. Some of the droppings are soft, brown color or either streaks of white like lime and water. I have good clean runs for them, and clean henhouses; they have the best of care. I have been wondering if it is not spread from some sort of flies. 2. Will you advise me of a good worm remedy for poultry? F. M.

It is quite possible that range paralysis is carried by flies, though the fact that it occurs most often in the late Summer before most flocks of growing pullets and cockerels are placed in Winter quarters and subjected to possible intensive infection through contamination of food by insects rather argues against this. The actual cause of this mysterious malady has never been demonstrated, though many theories have been offered. More important, no preventive or cure has been found.

2.—For round worms, the most common variety in fowls, flock treatment may be conveniently administered by mixing 1 lb. of tobacco dust of guaranteed 1½ per cent, or more, nicotine content with 50 lbs. of the mash ordinarily fed and giving this over a period of two or three weeks in the ordinary method of feeding. Unless the tobacco dust contains sufficient nicotine, the active ingredient, it will be useless and, unless kept covered, the dust will lose nicotine upon standing. M. B. D.



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Assorted Light Breeds	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
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Mixed $9—100; 1,000 lots 1c less
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	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh. Leghorns					
Bar'n & Tanc. Strs.	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
B. Rox & R. I. Reds.	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Silv. lcd. Wyandottes.	4.00	7.50	14.00	....	
Light Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
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Bd. Rocks, Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyans & Reds	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00	$57.50	$110
S. C. Wh. and Bl. Leg.	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	90
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Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.75	11.00	52.50	100
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Feb., March, and April	100	500	1000
Tancred S. C. White Leghorns	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
Tom Barron S. C. W. Leghorns	10.00	47.50	90.00

They are two of America's heaviest producers of large White Eggs. 100% live delivery, postpaid. Circular free.
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COCOLAMUS HUSKY CHICKS
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	25	50	100
Tancred Strain White Leghorns	$3.75	$5.50	$10.00
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100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid.
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Buy Mt. Healthy's famous "Healthy Chicks" from extra heavy laying flocks. 21 best breeds. Hatching weekly. No delays. 100% live delivery guaranteed. *New Catalog Free.* MT. HEALTHY HATCHERIES, R-10, Mt. Healthy, Ohio (*Just north of Cincinnati*)

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Chicks from 2 and 3-yr.-old Breeders. Price $10 per 100; $90 per 1000. Catalog free. Tells all about our great egg-producing Leghorns.
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***For Sale*—BABY CHICKS**
Columbia, Buff, White & Barred **Rocks** White & Sil. Laced **Wyandottes**
Also Black Jersey Giants. Write for special discount on orders received during February for future delivery.
Murray's Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Newark, Delaware

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Tancred S. C. White Leghorns. $10 per 100. From my own free range flock. 100% live delivery, postpaid. Circular free.
J. S. SPADE Poultry Farm, McAlisterville, Pa.

TANCRED LEGHORN CHICKS
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Only 205-289-Egg Pedigreed Males used. Early order discount. Free booklet.
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260-289-Egg Four Generation and 300-Egg HANSON **Males**
head our Grade AA leghorn mating. Grade A, 200-260 egg males backed by lots of high production. 2,500 two and three year old hens. Also guaranteed chicks in Barred & White Rocks, Reds & W. Wyandottes. Chicks electric hatched, catalog.
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Dr. Romig's *Super Quality* **Chicks**
Barred and White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Heavy Mixed — Prompt replies to all requests for our low fall and winter prices. 100% live arrival, postage paid.
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More Eggs--More Profits with Blue Ridge "Better Bred" Large Type Leghorns. 1000 blood-tested breeders. Catalog free.
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Sprouting Oats for Poultry

1. What type of grain sprouter is best? 2. Which grain is most valuable as a green food? 3. Are all these grains capable of being sprouted in a heated grain sprouter: oats, barley, rye, wheat, corn, rice? 4. How long can oats be sprouted (inches in length) before it looses any of its feeding value? 5. What is the cost of a bushel of sprouted oats, or 100 pounds of sprouted oats from a heated sprouter? D. C.

Massachusetts.

1.—Whichever is most convenient for your use. It may be an open tray or perforated cylinder.

2.—Oats are the most valued grain for sprouting, probably because of their comparative cheapness, their food value and the fact that they are as green as any sprouted grain can be.

3.—The common grains may be; I have my doubts as to commercial rice. I should not try to sprout the latter or such grains as wheat and corn, already in the best condition for feeding. Oats are inferior to other grains when fed dry because of their high fiber content, unpalatability and likelihood of containing little meat in proportion to hull.

4.—Sprouted oats are usually fed as "germinated," sprouts just starting, or as fully sprouted with sprouts two or three inches in length, or in any stage between. No data to show at just what stage some feeding value is lost.

5.—Varies with cost of grain and of operating sprouter. Sprouting oats does not increase their food value but makes them more palatable and digestible and turns them from dry grain to green growths. In sprouting, they will increase about 3½ times in weight because of water absorbed. Short sprouts are preferred by fowls and there is less danger of mold in producing them. M. B. D.

Wood for Poultry House

I am thinking of building a poultry house this Summer. We have enough straight-grained elm trees on our farm to supply the lumber. Could you tell me whether this lumber would be suitable for this purpose. MRS. G. G.

Ohio.

Any wood is suitable for building poultry houses, even the cheapest sorts serving as a framework upon which an air-tight covering of prepared building paper or roofing may be placed. The elm is an ornamental tree in my locality and in the East, being found in parks and by roadsides, where its size, beauty and great age attained make it particularly valued. Many individual elms are revered because of their historical associations.

The wood is used in cooperage and implement making work, rather than for building, but I am not aware of any special treatment that it requires if desired for building purposes. I judge that your trees should be cut, sawed into the dimension stuff that you will need and stuck up in the usual manner for seasoning. M. B. D.

Chalk-white Eggs

What is the meaning of "chalk-white" in speaking of eggs? J. B. M.

This term is used to distinguish such eggs from cream white. Where a market pays a premium for white eggs, there is no doubt that it does pay to work for the pure color, which will approach quite nearly the white of chalk. Such eggs are no better in quality than those that are creamy white, brown or speckled. It is a matter of market preference which must be considered.

There is, however, one point of real superiority with eggs having white shells. They are more easily candled for minor defects, such as blood spots, and this is doubtless a main reason why some lines of trade prefer them.

Use More Wheat

Would it not be a good plan to feed more wheat and less corn for fattening cattle? It is true it is necessary to grind the wheat. On the other hand, if I am correctly informed, the total crop of corn and wheat for 1930 was but little in excess of a good crop of corn. If feeders would feed more wheat by mixing about 25 per cent wheat and the balance in corn and barley, this in my judgment would materially stimulate the price of wheat. BRINTON F. HALL.

Ionia Co., Mich.

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AND WE PAY THE FREIGHT

150 Egg Size	Now Only -	$11.75	Money
250 Egg Size	Now Only -	17.25	Back
400 Egg Size	Now Only -	25.45	Guarantee

30 Days Trial—Money back if not satisfied. Brooder prices cut, too. Order now or write for Free Catalog. Freight Paid east of Rockies.
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Maple Lawn Baby Chicks
For Quality and Profit

100 Tancred Strain White Leghorns, $10; Parks Strain B. R. Permit 73c31, $12; White Wyandottes, $13; Mixed Chicks, Heavy, $10; Light, $8. From two and three-year-old breeding stock with high-egg records up to 312 eggs in one year. 100% live del. Po. paid. Write for prices on larger lots.
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10 EXTRA CHICKS given with each 100 if ordered before March 1st.

Chicks from 2 and 3-yr.-old breeders.	100	500	1000
S. C. Tancred Str. Wh. Legh.	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
S. C. Tom Bar'n Str. Wh. Legh.	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	12.00	57.50	110.00

Light Mix...$8.00 per 100 Heavy Mix...$10.00 per 100
100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from adv. or write for free circular.
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box I, McAlisterville, Penna.

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from mountain-bred, winter-laying stock. Large type Hollywood Strain, $10-100, $47.50-500, $90-1000. Order Now
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BARRED ROCKS
Big Healthy Chicks from heavy laying strains. Low prices.
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High Grade Chicks

Feb. and March delivery	100	500	1000
White, Buff and Brown Leghorns	$13	$62.50	$125
Bd. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas	15	72.50	140
Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyan., Buff Orp. Wh. and Bl. Minorcas	16	77.50	150
Light Brahmas and Bl. Giants	20	95.00	190

Assorted: Light, 10c; Heavy, 12c.
Also special mating chicks and started pullets. 100% delivery. Order direct or send for circular. 10% books order, balance cash or C. O. D.
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SEIDELTON FARMS Washingtonville, Pa.

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Day-old Chicks
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Tancred and Hollywood Strains—Free Range

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Reduced Prices on Quality Chicks
Wh. Leghorns 9c; Reds, Barred Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, Bl. Minorcas 11c; Bf. Rocks 13c; Giants 16c; Heavy Mixed 10c; Light Mixed 8c. Plum Creek Poultry Farm, Sunbury, Pa.

CHICKS From Barron's Large White Leghorns Imported from England. Big hens—large eggs. Catalog free.
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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th St., New York City

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

The selection of Past State Master John A. McSparran for the position of Secretary of Agriculture in the cabinet of Governor Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, will be pleasing to thousands of members of the Grange in the Keystone State. Mr. McSparran is a resident of Lancaster County, Pa. He was the Democratic candidate for governor against Mr. Pinchot in 1922, being defeated by the man who now has named him as Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. McSparran is a local preacher of the Methodist faith and is classed as a militant dry. Mr. McSparran served the Pennsylvania State Grange as Master for 10 years and is well known in the neighboring Grange States where he has often addressed Grange gatherings. His term as State Master continued from 1914 to 1924. He is 56 years of age.

One of the most efficient of the State Lecturers of the country is J. W. Fichter, of Ohio. State Lecturer Fichter was one of the speakers at the National Grange session at Rochester, N. Y., and his address was one of the most inspiring of the session. Mr. Fichter, in his annual report to the Ohio State Grange at its recent annual session, said that he had received reports from 258 Subordinate Granges in his State and from 21 Pomonas. These reports showed an average attendance of 51 per cent, and that 71 per cent of the members of the Granges reporting participated in the programs. Of the 258 Granges reporting to the State Lecturer, 212 qualified for a Father Kelley picture by initiating a class of candidates during the year. Sixty-three Granges have orchestras, seven have bands, and 27 glee clubs.

New Hampshire, according to the annual report of State Master John A. Hammond, had 28,966 members in its 277 Subordinate Granges at the end of the Grange year, September 30, 1930. It had six Juvenile Granges, with a membership of 355. Its 20 Pomonas had a total membership of 11,326. Mrs. Lillian Foss Cooper, of Rochester, N. H., is the State Superintendent of Juvenile work. She has organized two new Juvenile Granges during the year.

The annual session of the New York State Grange at Olean Feb. 3-6, is the second session to be held in that city, the former meeting having been held in 1902. At that time the Grange membership in that State was about 43,000. The present membership is 129,000, a gain of 86,000 during the intervening 29-year period. All the principal officers who were in charge of the 1902 session are now dead. Mr. W. W. Ware, of Batavia, who was then lady assistant steward, is one of the very few who are now living who was in attendance as an officer at that session.

The report of National Secretary Harry A. Caton gives the final totals of the number of seventh degree candidates furnished by the several States and by the counties of New York State, at the National Grange session at Rochester. Of the 11,125 seventh degree class 1,036 came from outside the State, Pennsylvania furnishing the largest number, 590. The other states having 100 or more candidates were: Connecticut, 143; Massachusetts, 110.

The record of the counties of the Empire State having 50 or more candidates for the seventh degree at Rochester were: Monroe, 1,200; Wayne, 694; Ontario, 515; Livingston, 469; Steuben, 418; Genesee, 389; Onondaga, 389; Seneca, 372; Wyoming, 321; St. Lawrence, 307; Oswego, 296; Tompkins, 294; Allegany, 266; Erie, 261; Jefferson, 256; Niagara, 240; Oneida, 230; Chautauqua, 220; Cortland, 181; Otsego, 176; Cattaraugus, 173; Orleans, 170; Schuyler, 166; Yates, 138; Madison, 131; Herkimer, 123; Orange, 119; Columbia, 101; Tiago, 101.

Neck Molt

I have 200 late April hatched pullets that just started to lay around 50 per cent when feathers around the neck began to drop off. A lot of them seemed to be broken off, leaving about an eighth of an inch stub on their neck. The feathers started at the top of the head and kept getting lower, now some have hardly any feathers from base of neck to the head. Some have a few feathers and some have just a few gone. They only laid 50 per cent for about 10 days and they worked very slowly up to that, I have another pen of 200 chickens, about half fowls and pullets and none of them have any sign of this trouble, their egg production has been about 40 per cent. I feed just the same. My building is 24x30 ft., two decks. The pullets are in the second deck. Both floors are just alike, but I use peat moss on the second floor. The lumber is out of old houses (dwelling) which I made my second deck of the past Summer. The pullets looked fine when I put them in in September. I had a pick of about 350 and they started off slowly with egg production not reaching 50 per cent for nearly six weeks, then as soon as this neck trouble started the egg production went with it.

New York. G. S.

There are two causes of neck molting, either of which may have been operative in this case. One is the work of the depluming mite, a mite of microscopic size that works in the skin, causing irritation and the breaking off and dropping out of feathers. Its work is most often seen on neck and back. It is rather harmless, except as to appearance and may be destroyed by rubbing in sulphur ointment over the bare spots.

The second cause, which, I suspect in your case, is some disturbance of the habits of the pullets, either through sudden change in surroundings or kind or manner of feeding. Anything which upsets laying pullets—and they are exceedingly temperamental—may cause a neck molt and slump in production, a change in the ration, careless use of artificial lighting, removal to unaccustomed quarters, change of attendants or anything that disturbs their wonted serenity.

Pullets should be in their Winter quarters before laying begins and any necessary changes in feeding or care thereafter should be made gradually, with due regard to the fact that habit is strong in fowls and even a change in the composition of their mash may upset their equilibrium. I presume that, if you go back in mind over the feeding and care of these pullets, you will be able to recall some rather radical change shortly previous to the onset of the neck molt and the slump in laying. Too vigorous attempts to increase production may have been responsible. M. B. D.

Long Island Farm and Home Week

This will be held Feb. 4-6 at the Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island. The Program will include lectures and demonstrations on farm and garden tractors; potato growing machinery, latest types of planters, cultivators, sprayers, diggers, mechanical pickers; farm implements and power lawn mowers; land clearing equipment; lighting plants and water supply systems; tools and farm supplies; home conveniences and electrical appliances; poultry diseases; the New England quality label; Long Island potato market; and home economics.

Prevention of Coccidiosis

Can you tell me whether gum catechu is useful as a preventive of coccidiosis?

Maryland. L. A. C.

Crude catechu has often been used as a remedy for coccidiosis, a third of a teaspoonful being mixed with one gallon of drinking water kept before the chicks. This is an astringent and may be of service in checking diarrhoea, but the only treatment to be depended upon is that which prevents infection. Prevention is accomplished by keeping the chicks from ground infested by the organisms causing the disease. This may mean the use of ground that has not been overrun by fowls for some years or raising the chicks for the first two or three months upon raised floors of hardware cloth that keep them out of their droppings. M. B. D.

From Northwestern Pennsylvania

This is not a great farming section, many working in the oil fields. A few are raising vattle and hogs. Edward S. O'Meara killed a hog on the farm of Floyd Newman, near the city of Bradford, recently, that weighed over half a ton, live weight. He scalded it in a 10-barrel tank, running it up and down with a chain hoist, having four men to assist him. Mr. O'Meara stated it was the largest hog he had ever dressed in his 25 years' experience. L. C.

McKean Co., Pa.

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Big, Beautiful Book FREE

We've told the story of Rosemont in picture and print for lovers of good poultry. Be sure to get this Book before ordering chicks.

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We are now booking orders for March and April delivery.

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10 extra chicks. $1.00 per 100 down books order. Ten extra chicks with each hundred on orders mailed March 1 or before. Pay balance when chicks arrive. Our Big, Strong, Peerless Chicks will make money for you. Flocks carefully bred and culled with such leading strains as Tancred, Barron, Mahood, Thompson, Fishel, etc. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Postpaid.

	Prices 50	100	500	1000
White, Buff and Brown Leghorns,	$5.50	$10.00	$48.75	$95.00
Barred, Wh. and Buff Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Anc.,	6.50	12.00	58.75	115.00
Wh. and S. L. Wyan., Buff Orps. and Black Min.,	7.00	13.00	63.75	125.00

Heavy mixed, 10c; J. B. Giants, 16c.

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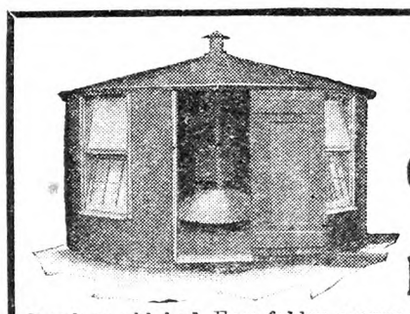

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Leghorns, $11.00 per 100; Reds, Bars, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, $13.00; Mixed, $9.00, postpaid live delivery. Our chicks are big fluffy youngsters that spell profit. Book on brooding chicks free.

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EVERY CHICK SELECTED

Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, $15.00 per hundred; Black Giants, $25.00; Tom Barron White Leghorns, $13.00. The large kind, vigorous year around layers. Shipments prepaid—live delivery guaranteed.

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CATALOG FREE	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks & Reds..	$12	$57.50	$110
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Heavy Mix.....	10	47.50	90
Light Mixed.....	7	35.00	70

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Let us send you our booklet of tested plans for selling eggs and poultry direct to consumer. One of the chapters tells how Edgar Buzzell gets 10 to 14 cents per dozen above store prices. The secret of success with poultry lies in knowing how to SELL. Investigate this now. Send us 10 cents and we will send you this marketing booklet together with a 3-months trial subscription to Poultry Tribune, America's biggest and best poultry magazine. Order now. Send 10 cents coin or stamps to cover postage.

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367 pullets laid 5580 eggs in November 1930

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above feed costs in low priced year. N. Y. State Super. & Cert. S.C.W. Leghorns & Barred Rocks. Write for circular on chicks and started chicks at farmers' prices.

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from healthy, high producing hens mated with peppy pedigreed cockerels. MRS. GEO. H. WRAIGHT, Tel. Willimantic 1072-15 West Willington, Conn.

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WHITE LEGHORN CHIX BRED TO LAY BLOOD TESTED

200 to 300-egg strain. 24-oz. eggs. $15 per 100 delivered. Send for booklet. LAFAYETTE FARM, Red Hook, N. Y.

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R. I. RED CHIX AND HATCHING EGGS Disease-free flock, trapnested, pedigreed

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CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns, Bd. Rocks, Reds, quality at low prices. L. HAMBLIN, Wilson, New York

For $2 postpaid. Edmonds' Poultry Account Book. The Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., New York

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

I own a small farm with a wood lot. I cut about 20 to 40 cords of wood, use some myself and sell same. I would also like to cut some logs to sell. How many men can I hire for this work without taking out compensation insurance?
New York. F. H. C.

According to the compensation law operations solely for the production of firewood on a farm may be carried on without a license, if not more than four persons are engaged by a single employer. You seem, therefore, to be safe to go ahead with the cutting of wood. The law, however, states that compensation insurance must be provided for employes, working at "logging," "lumbering." It is doubtful if this provision would be strictly interpreted in the case of a hired man or two helping to cut a few logs, but an employer in any case may be held for damages for an injury to an employe who cannot be charged with contributary negligence.

I am inclosing two accounts for you to try your luck on. I think it will be more luck than anything if you succeed. One is for $16.90 against Edwin Forbes, Pine Hill, N. Y. I had an idea S. J. Austin, of Flemington, N. J., would pay me, but doubt it now. He was connected with the U. S. Stores at Flemington for some time. Have shipped him oysters several times for the U. S. Stores, and he always paid me, but the last I sent him to his home address I could not get anything from him. Perhaps if you would get after him he would pay it. A word or two from Publisher's Desk may keep other people from getting "stung."
Maryland. W. L.

We failed in our attempts to collect this account from Mr. Austin, and after exhausting all our resources sent it to our attorney who reports that he could not make any headway and was unable to collect anything. We were equally unsuccessful with Edwin Forbes and the attorney reported that he found there were several judgments against him and it would be useless to follow the account further. The subscriber is forced to charge the amounts to experience.

I have a lot of pigeons. Where can I ship the squabs to get the highest price possible for them? I am 11 years old.
New Jersey. J. MC P.

This boy asks an intelligent question. We are able to give him the names of commission dealers who make a specialty of squabs, and who are bonded by the State under the agricultural law. Occasionally a bonded commission house defaults, but not often, and we are able to report the old established houses in good standing. While we cannot guarantee the houses, we are glad to give the best available information. The irresponsible commission and dealer houses are the most aggressive. Oftentimes they send out quotations in excess of the market. When our people inquire about them we have no choice but to discourage shipments to them, but we are constantly encouraging shipments to the responsible houses of good record in the trade. Practically all of these commission dealers specialize in some products. The trade in these lines, goes to them, and they make the prompt sales and get the best prices. It is therefore important to have correct information before making the shipment.

The enclosed bill is an account with the United Pet Shoppe, F. Seibert, Prop., 2312 Stephen St., Brooklyn, N. Y. If you can be of any help in the collecting of this bill we would very much appreciate it. Before opening an account with this concern we requested bank reference, our bank taking up the matter with the reference bank, assuring our bank that the United Pet Shoppe has a good credit and was doing a satisfactory business. We began shipping them chicks, first payments came promptly, later no checks came, and do not recognize any notice. H. B. W.
Maryland.

We have been unable to collect the bill, though we have made several demands for payment. Bank references of this kind are not always satisfactory. It simply means that the concern carries an account in the bank, no checks or notes are going to protest, and as far as the bank is concerned the business is satisfactory. A bank account may, however, be withdrawn without notice. All we can do in this case is to pass the information on for the benefit of others.

What do you know about the Main Detective Agency, 350 Madison Ave., New York City? They promised to collect all my bills for the year for $25. I paid the fee last July and sent them three bills, but have received no money. T. L.
New York.

The State has revoked the license of Emanuel Arthur Macon, who operated the above bureau. We have, of course, been unable to get any satisfaction for our subscriber's $25 fee or for the bills to be collected. Sometimes it is harder to get the money from collection agencies than from the original debtor. For our part on the average we regard chances with the original claim the most promising, excepting of course, agencies with established reputation.

We are inclosing you a claim against the Kingston Land-Arch Nursery, 43 Elemendorf St., Kingston, N. Y., for the amount of $27.50. We wish you would jog them up, and see if you can get a settlement. T. N. N.
Maine.

We find this concern has left the above location and left no address. The post office has been unable to locate them. We succeeded no better. They may turn up some other place looking for more credit.

A man giving the name of F. J. Russel, 62 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., called up on September 22 and wanted four cases of eggs. They went by Naples Express, and were signed for by W. Willny, at warehouse No. 7, Front Street. Please see what you can do. He has not paid for them. Bill, $50.40.
Delaware. N. A. P.

This is a hopeless case. Russell disappeared and we have not been able to locate him. We are always distressed by losses of this kind, but in many cases we are unable to do anything about it. Producers work hard, and assume expense in production, and these easy-money artists get away with the produce, which brings them good money. A shipper may have some losses that cannot be avoided, but cash with order should be the rule for dealers of unknown responsibility.

Can you recommend the Perfect Voice Institute, located at Chicago, Ill., which teaches vocal lessons by mail? C. C.
Pennsylvania.

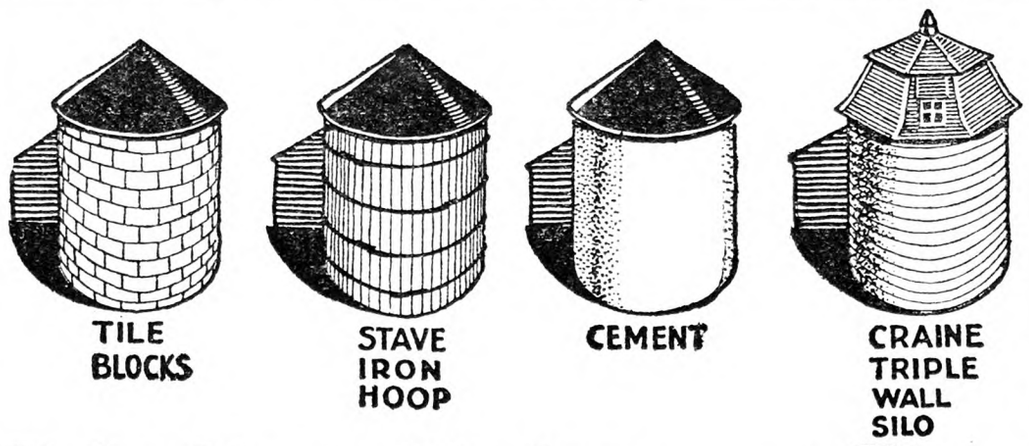
The Federal Trade Commission has been studying the representations of this school. One was that an alleged examination of Caruso's throat after his death proved that his great voice was due to the development of a certain muscle in the throat. The commission finds that there was no post-mortem examination of Caruso, and that the muscle in question had no possible function in voice-tone production. The misrepresentations were ordered discontinued. We do not recommend vocal lessons by mail.

I would like your advice on this matter of stock trading. Is it a reliable firm? If I bought any would I be liable to pay any more money if it was not successful? Information on this matter would be grateful. Would you kindly mail me at your earliest convenience your opinion on this matter? E. P.
Pennsylvania.

This proposition called for $20 by one of the "tipster" type of swindlers. This means that they give you "tips" on stock investments so that you have the chance of your life to get rich over night. Any money sent such concerns whether $20 or 20 cents should be "kissed good-by" when it starts on the road to these shysters.

B. Rosenberg, 611 N. Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa., is the subject of this note. His letterhead lists seeds, feed, grain and supplies, also receiver and shipper of pigeons. On May 27, 1930, he wrote one of our subscribers saying he was a cash buyer of all varieties of pigeons. In August he offered $1 a pair, and received a shipment of 30 pairs, for which he has made no payment. We have exhausted our efforts to induce Mr. Rosenberg to pay this $30 bill without results. If he expects trade from Pennsylvania and New Jersey farmers he would probably find it to his advantage to pay for goods shipped him under contract on his promise to pay cash.

"He that observeth the wind shall not sow, and he that regardeth the clouds shall not reap."



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Many's the dairyman who cannot decide between the claims advanced for various types of Silos. Truth is, every kind has peculiar advantages—but no one type will be found best under all conditions. The best and safest way to decide is to send for folders showing true comparisons of:

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With the information you'll get from this book, you'll be able to make an intelligent choice. Just sign your name and address below—or in the margin of this page. No obligation.

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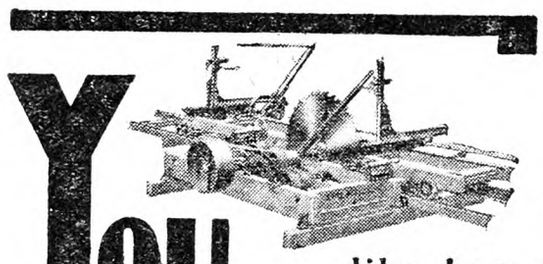
New Jersey Dairymen write direct to us at Hackettstown, N. J.

GRANGE SILO CO. HOME OFFICE **RED CREEK, N. Y.**



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Write for catalog of Bolters, Planers, Edgers, Trimmers, Saw Mills and wood-working machines.

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Oldest Ready-Mixed Paint Factory in America. Est. 1842
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It's easy to clear land—and easy to make big money with a Hercules one man Stump Puller. Thousands say it works better, faster, cheaper. Tests prove them right. Don't delay—write at once for valuable booklet and special low price offer.
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night and day with Rife's Hydraulic Ram. No attention, no expense. Write for free catalog. So only by
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Guaranteed suitable for all practical purposes with new threads and couplings, sixteen feet and over, cut to your requirements, also Boiler Tubes. New Fittings.
PFAFF & KENDALL, 104 Waydell St., Newark, N. J.

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BOOKS WANTED: If Clean and in Good Condition

Moby Dick, by Mellville; Harpers; 1851.
Pathfinder, Cooper; Philadelphia; 1840; 2 vols.
Deerslayer, Cooper; Philadelphia; 1841; 2 vols.
Scarlet Letter, Hawthorne; Boston; 1850.
Uncle Toms Cabin, Stowe; J. P. Jewett & Co.; Boston; 1852; 2 vols.
Evangeline, Longfellow; Boston; 1847.
Hyperion, Longfellow; New York; 1839.
Outre-mer, Longfellow; Boston; 1833-'34; 2 vols.
Two years before the Mast, Dana; N. Y.; 1840.

C. W. ANDREWS
317 S. A. & K. Bldg. Syracuse, N. Y.

Have You Thought

Of the lower south as a place of residence? Farm lands in Central and Southern Alabama run from five dollars up. General purpose farms can be bought cheap. Cotton, corn, pecans can be grown on these lands. For terms write S. V. HENDERSON, Camp Hill, Alabama.

wanted

COLOR PRINTS by N. Currier or Currier and Ives. State condition, size and price.
T. M. TOWNSEND, 11 Avon Road, Schenectady, N. Y.

FARMS — COUNTRY PROPERTY — Send for illustrated catalogue, Vineland and Sunny Southern Jersey, America's Poultry and Garden Center. Mild Winters, World's Best Markets. Write
BRAY & MACGEORGE *Est. 1901* Vineland, N. J.

VIRGINIA Farms and Homes. Small cash payment. Chas. Witmer Crewe, Va.

Old New England PURE PORK **SAUSAGE** The World's Best 2 lbs. 75c postpaid
WALCOTT PRODUCTS CO., 70 Suffolk St., Waterbury, Conn

Oats Straw AND ALL KINDS HAY for sale. Car loads. James E. Dante, Jr., Cobleskill, N.Y

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

MAN FOR general farm work, permanent position; must be good milker and understand cows; in replying state salary expected, married or single, and names of two last employers; must be sober and industrious. ADVERTISER 236, care Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, answer telephone. DR. YOUNG, 654 Lyons Ave., Irvington, N. J.

TWO MEN for brooding, must have experience; in applying state wages wanted. J. ROACHE, 38 Ten Eyck Ave., Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—March 1, married man, experienced orcharding, tractor, sprayer or truck; must board one single man; permanent job for good man; references first letter. ADVERTISER 247, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER — Strong woman, under 40, willing to assist with farm chores on small farm in Eastern Pennsylvania; no objection to widow with a child or two. ADVERTISER 246, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Capable woman, general housework and plain cooking; Westchester County, N. Y. ADVERTISER 245, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Woman for general housework. M. E. HALL, Montague, Mass.

WANTED—Experienced truck farmer. Call or write, O. B. PETERS, R. F. D. 3, Kingston, N. Y.

HOUSEWORK, WAITING on table, white, active Protestant woman, those able to keep permanent position; salary $60 monthly; private place on Long Island; full particulars. ADVERTISER 253, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Housekeeper, middle-aged, to middle-aged couple and boy of 9, on poultry farm; cannot pay high salary, but give a good home. CHAS. FREESINGER, Box 98, Mays Landing, N. J.

WANTED—Honest, willing man, to work for board and good home, on farm in Massachusetts. ADVERTISER 257, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, MUST know how to manage chicken business for profit and do some garden work on 1½-acre farm; state experience and wages in first letter. Care DELICATESSEN, 182 Broadway, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced poultryman. Call or write, O. B. PETERS, R. F. D. 3, Kingston, N. Y.

WANTED — Experienced muck farm-hand, by month, with room and board; Indiana tractors, no horses, milk one cow; fair wages; no cigarettes, references. C. V. SMITH, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

OPPORTUNITY TO GREENHOUSE or nurseryman with capital to develop plant on 17-acre farm; college highway, Connecticut; suburb of large city; advantageous terms to experienced man with excellent references. BOX 77, Mt. Carmel, Conn.

WANTED—Married man with family to work in orchard; first-class living conditions; New Jersey. ADVERTISER 273, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEWORKER, GENERAL, Westchester County; good plain cook essential; ideal home for mother and child; good school; give references, wages expected. ADVERTISER 276, care Rural New-Yorker.

CAPABLE, TRUSTWORTHY cook-housekeeper for gentleman's year-round country home, in Connecticut; two in family, modern conveniences; suitable salary and continuing position for right person; advise as to ability, experience, age and references. ADVERTISER 275, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

WANTED—Position as working manager on a gentleman's country place, or farm; prefer a combination of both; 20 years' experience including every branch of estate management; reference; German-American, married; state wages. Address BOX 394, Southampton, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN—Competent hustler open for position, expert incubation, brooding, egg-production, broilers, roasters, ducks, feeding and management for results and profit; particulars appreciated. ADVERTISER 217, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, single, American, desires position as manager, superintendent poultryman on private place; furnish best of references. ADVERTISER 229, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED BY MARRIED man, situation as groom; can school hunters, polo ponies or show horses, also instruct in riding; can furnish best of references. ARTHUR McFARLAND, 7 High St., St. Johnsbury, Vt.

DAIRYMAN, SWISS, good hand milker, handy with tools; references; on estate or dairy farm; small family; wife willing for general housework, laundry. ADVERTISER 243, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER'S POSITION wanted; life-long practical experience landscapes, greenhouse, vegetables, flowers, lawns, shrubs, pruning and care of fruit trees, building up new grounds; no objection to cow and poultry; middle-aged, single; references present employers. ADVERTISER 239, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN WANTS position, carpenter and farm work; own tools; experienced. FRED TOLKE, 140 Cornelia St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COOKING, HOUSEKEEPING, with one child; own furniture; town or country. ADVERTISER 213, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED poultryman wants position; one who understands all branches of the business; capable of taking full charge; $1,000 bond guarantee. BOX 100, Dalton Road, Chelmsford, Mass.

GARDENER, EXPERIENCED, Swiss, 57, handy all around, small place; best references. ADVERTISER 251, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN COUPLE, handy-man, cooking, no children, wishes position as caretaker. WM. GERLING, 515 East 86th St., New York City.

CARETAKER, POULTRYMAN, gamekeeper, desires to change; can drive, care of orchards, general work on estate; agricultural college training; references. ADVERTISER 256, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as caretaker on private estate; strictly temperate, references. BOX 14, Canaan, Conn.

POULTRYMAN (OR ASSISTANT), single, 40, reliable, experienced, salary or shares; references. ADVERTISER 260, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position, married, experienced fruit grower, general farming, capable managing; A-1 references. ARTHUR WILE, Buchanan, Mich.

WORKING FARM and dairy manager desires position, experienced grade A milk, all branches of farming; married, one child; best references. ADVERTISER 263, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION WANTED — Vegetable grower, experienced in commercial production, years' practical work, extension, knowledge hotbeds and greenhouse farming; married. H. B. SLADE, 6 St. Dadids Ave., Wayne, Pa.

WANTED—Position by normal graduate; outdoor, housework, teaching, clerical, companion. ADVERTISER 264, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED MAN, two children, experienced horses and cows, dry-hand milker, references, wants job on dairy farm, anywhere. ADVERTISER 267, care Rural New-Yorker.

CAPABLE YOUNG man, 24, single, reliable and clean character; good dry-hand milker, at present attending course in dairy production at Michigan Agricultural College, desires position on advanced dairy farm; life experience; A-1 reference; state full particulars. ADVERTISER 259, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—By first of March, position as caretakers; family consists of three young women and father (semi-invalid); refined Americans of English ancestry; best of references. ADVERTISER 266, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, PROVEN ability, incubation, brooding, etc.; 20 years' experience, best reference, single. ADVERTISER 269, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED by a middle-aged American as poultryman or caretaker; handy with tools, sober; state wages. ADVERTISER 270, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED, all around man, on farm; A-1 milker, fireman; temperate; references. D. H. M., 1123 Main St., Room 15, Springfield, Mass.

POSITION WANTED—Experienced young gardener, German, best references, single. WALTER MARSCHNER, 1402 E. Moyamensing Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

AMERICAN, AGE 25, single, experienced, desires position as dairyman or poultryman; state salary. ADVERTISER 271, care Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY AMERICAN, experienced with poultry and home vegetable gardening, seeks position with small wage and comfortable home; educated; no liquor or cigarettes. Address ADVERTISER 272, care Rural New-Yorker.

COMPETENT, REFINED woman of 33, seeks position with wealthy dignified family who wants permanent, faithful services from one willing to assume any domestic or companion duties; anywhere. ADVERTISER 274, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, EXPERIENCED, wants situation; 25 years old; reply ADVERTISER 277, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE—Orange County dairy farm, 125 acres, 50 miles from New York; beautifully situated on hard road, ⅛ mile to concrete highway; new barn 36x100 ft., ice house, cooling room; horse barn, 10-room colonial house, artesian well; possession March 1; terms, price $14,000. Address owner, P. O. BOX 183, Washingtonville, N. Y. Tel. 24-F2.

POULTRY-HOUSE equipped for 7,500 baby chicks and 5,000 layers. KOSEGARTEN BROS., Nassau, N. Y.

EQUIPPED POULTRY farm with 1,200 laying hens; near highway and schools; 5-room house, 2 acres land; electric lights, running water, all modern buildings; good markets. ADVERTISER 216, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Dairy farm, 125 acres or more, Orange County, N. Y., or North Jersey, with or without stock and equipment; give full particulars. ADVERTISER 249, care Rural New-Yorker.

110-ACRE POULTRY and general farm, near Dover, Del.; railroad, stores, school, church and cannery in town; concrete roads; 7-room house, city improvements, electricity and running water in outbuildings; White Leghorns, geese, ducks, horses, cows, pigs; farm fully stocked and equipped; new machinery; everything in best condition; sickness in family; investigation welcome. ADVERTISER 250, care Rural New-Yorker.

ORANGE COUNTY farm, 167 acres; house, 15 rooms; barn, 40 head; sacrifice on account illness; $12,000, cash $2,000. T. RUNDE, 42 Academy, Middletown, N. Y.

WANT LOW rent farm, consider any location or condition. JOHN THOMPSON, Schwenkville, Pa.

FOR SALE—Susquehanna River Valley farm, 90 acres tillable, 60 acres river flats; never failing water supply, electricity. MRS. FLAUD LEWIS, R. D. 2, Bainbridge, N. Y.

FOR SALE—31½-acre chicken farm, all new outbuildings and new 5-room bungalow with Delco light system. OTTO KABELKA, Marydel, Md.

FOR SALE—Greenhouses, 30 miles from New York, on Long Island; for particulars, address ADVERTISER 255, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM FOR RENT—First-class, 54-acre truck farm with good house, garage and barn with water and lights; it is about 40 miles to New York market. ADVERTISER 248, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED TO RENT, fully equipped dairy farm. Address A. F. LEMKE, R. 5, Conneautville, Pa.

206-ACRE GENTLEMAN'S estate, Monroe County, N. Y.; on cement road, mile to community center, convenient city of Rochester cash markets; 116 acres choice tillage; balance creek-watered pasture and woodland; modern 13-room house, all hardwood floors, gas lights, steam heat, bath, piped water; first story of house is field stone, second story stucco, arched porch and sleeping porch, dormer windows in third story; large lawn, shrubs, shade, very attractive; painted hip-roofed basement barn 38x100, ties 20 cows, individual drinking cups, Natco silo, ventilating system, lightning rods; milk house, tool house, hog house and poultry house; price $15,000; investigate long-term, easy-payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

WANTED TO RENT farm on Eastern New York State highway. ADVERTISER 254, care Rural New-Yorker.

50 ACRES GROUND, New Jersey; house cement blocks; write for further details; $2,500. MR. PETER BORRELLI, 1236 Emily St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WILL PAY good price for small farm within 50 miles New York City; give full details and how to reach property. HAAKER, 21 Long Meadow Road, Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE at a sacrifice, fine 50-acre farm, on cement highway, mile to city; 35 acres productive tillage, 15 acres valuable woodland; large orchard, peach, apple, pear, vineyard; buildings practically new; long growing seasons, short moderate Winters; near the ocean, on Eastern Shore; domestic reasons for selling; for particulars, write REV. R. T. LYND, R. D. 2, Berlin, Md.

VINELAND MODEL poultry farm, buildings in splendid condition; six-room house, bath, gas, water, electricity, garage, plenty fruit; $7,000, terms. ADVERTISER 252, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANT TO RENT 4-acre farm, buildings; on paved road within 35 miles of New York. CHARLES FLAVIN, 1697 Third Ave., New York City.

FOR SALE—35-acre farm near Philadelphia-New York highway, near Trenton; woods, stream, pasture, orchard; electricity available; price $6,000. ADVERTISER 258, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUBURBAN STORE, gas station, public garage, living apartments and acre of land for sale. BOX 87, Waverly, N. Y.

5 AND 3-ACRE poultry farm for sale; write P. O. BOX 44, South Vineland, N. J.

WILL BUY for cash, or rent with option to buy, 2 to 5 acres with house; must have some frontage on main concrete highway; about 35 miles radius of New York City; suitable beginners evergreen nursery; state full particulars first letter including price, terms, etc. ADVERTISER 261, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—92-acre fruit and poultry farm with all improvements; 75 miles from New York. ADVERTISER 262, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM FOR SALE or trade. JAMES GILLES, Showell, Md.

HATCHERY FOR SALE—37 acres of land, ideal chicken farm, near cement road, midway between Allentown and Boyertown; large and small house, Swiss barn for an ideal chicken house, equipped with three Newtown incubators, 75,000 capacity, with a well-established baby chick business; write or call for price, etc. MILLER'S HATCHERY, Zionsville, Pa.

FOR SALE—Dairy farm in full operation, 7 miles from Millbrook; 123 acres, registered herd, new barns, modern equipment, electricity; brook through pasture; orchard; tenant cottage, large poultry house; substantial steam-heated 10-room residence, all city improvements; $35,000, cash $10,000. ADVERTISER 265, care Rural New-Yorker.

LONG ISLAND, Montauk Highway, four-acre modern chicken and broiler plant; 70 miles out; residence all improvements; will exchange for suburban residence. BOX 214, East Moriches, L. I., N. Y.

109 ACRES IN CHAUTAUQUA fruit and grape belt, just out of village; high school, churches, cannery, railroad station; free gas, electric available; large house, barns; half tillable. ADVERTISER 268, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Six-room shingled house, newly decorated, electricity, soft city water, inside toilet; chicken house, 50 hens, fenced yard, two acres, truck garden land; low taxes; ten minutes from three large factories; price $1,500. F. C. MALONEY, 228 Park Ave., Oneida, N. Y.

WANTED TO RENT, dairy farm equipped or unequipped; good farmer. MARINUS OOSTDYKE, 62 Summer St., Passaic, N. J.

Miscellaneous

WANTED—Old books and pamphlets on "Life of Mary Jamison," Indian captive; give publisher's name, address and date. FRED STRECKER, Box 957, Rochester, N. Y.

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 perpaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

NATURE'S BEST sweet honey, 60 lbs. extra clover, $5.40; buckwheat, $4.80; amber clover, $4.80; 30 lbs. clover, $3; not prepaid; 10-lb. pails clover comb, $1.75 postpaid; money-back guarantee. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

ONIONS (SPANISH), carrots, cabbage (domestic), $1.50 per 100 lbs., sacked. PATTINGTON'S, Merrifield, Cayuga County, N. Y.

FRESH EGGS direct from producer of 1,500 layers; 30 years' experience. J. H. McCLELLAND, Stamford, N. Y.

HONEY, CLOVER, 5-lb. pail, $1; two or more, 85 cents each; 5-lb. pail buckwheat, 80 cents; two or more, 70 cents each; postpaid third zone. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

HONEY, CLOVER-BASSWOOD, 60 lbs., $5.50; 120 lbs., $10, here; 5 lbs., $1, postpaid. J. W. GRADY, Orchard Park, N. Y.

HONEY—Fancy white clover, 60-lb. can, $6; buckwheat, $5.10. WM. H. WOLFORD, Schoharie, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Cedar posts, log cabin cedar. Write FRANK PINKOS, Egg Harbor, N. J.

CLOVER HONEY, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65, postpaid third zone; 1931 list free; samples six cents. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Strictly number one pure maple syrup sent parcel post paid, $2.75 per gallon. J. F. SPROUL, Delevan, N. Y.

"DEPEW'S HONEY"—White clover, 60 lbs., $5.50; 120, $10. LAVERN DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

ELDERLY COUPLE would like two rooms and meals with Christian family in suburbs or country; New Jersey preferred; write full particulars to MRS. F. WILKINS, 4314 Digney Ave., Bronx, New York.

WANTED—To give homeless girl or woman a good home; for particulars write BLANCHE ADAMS, Stalker, Pa.

HONEY, PURE strained, 5-lb. pail, clover, $1; 2 pails, $1.75, postpaid; 60-lb. can clover or basswood, $5.40 here. KENNETH CARRINGTON, Homer, N. Y.

DELCO PLANT, bargain. LIGHTIZER, Pine City, N. Y.

30 TONS OF GOOD stock hay, also one McCormick-Deering grain drill and one manure spreader; both are in first-class condition. JOHN T. EAGAN, Lebanon, N. Y.

HONEY—Finest quality clover, 60-lb. can, $5.20; 25-lb. pail, $3, here; 5-lb. pail, $1, postpaid. SPENCER BAIRD, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HONEY — Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $5.25; 120 lbs., $10. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

SHELLBARK AND WALNUT kernels for sale, 95c per lb. delivered. GLENDALE POULTRY FARM, Dillsburg, Pa.

MAPLE SYRUP, $2.50 per gallon, delivered in third zone. CLARK L. BRIGHT, Bloomville, N. Y.

PURE HONEY, liquid or granulated, 5-lb. pails, postpaid, clover, one pail, $1; 2 pails, $1.90; 4 pails, $3.50; amber or buckwheat, 15 cts. per pail less; low price for 60-lb. can. Write, HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

CLOVER HONEY, thick, rich and delicious; gallon, $2.50 prepaid. WM. SNAVELY, Elizabethtown, Pa.

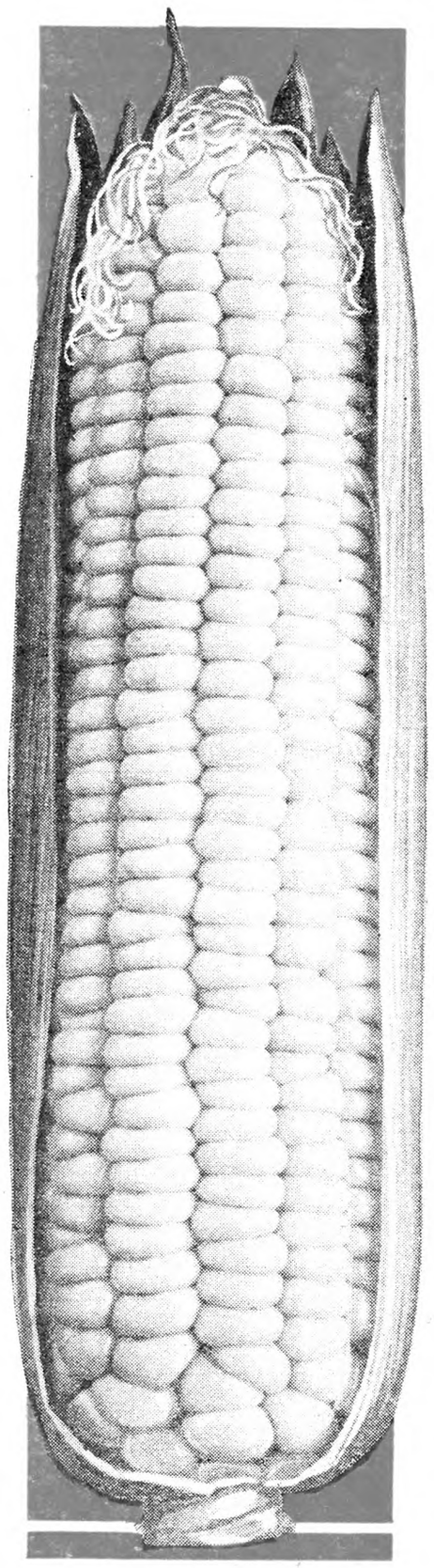
HOMEMADE SAUSAGE, pure pork, or pork and beef mixed, 5 lbs., $1.25 postpaid. BADGER HOMESTEAD FARM, DePeyster, N. Y.

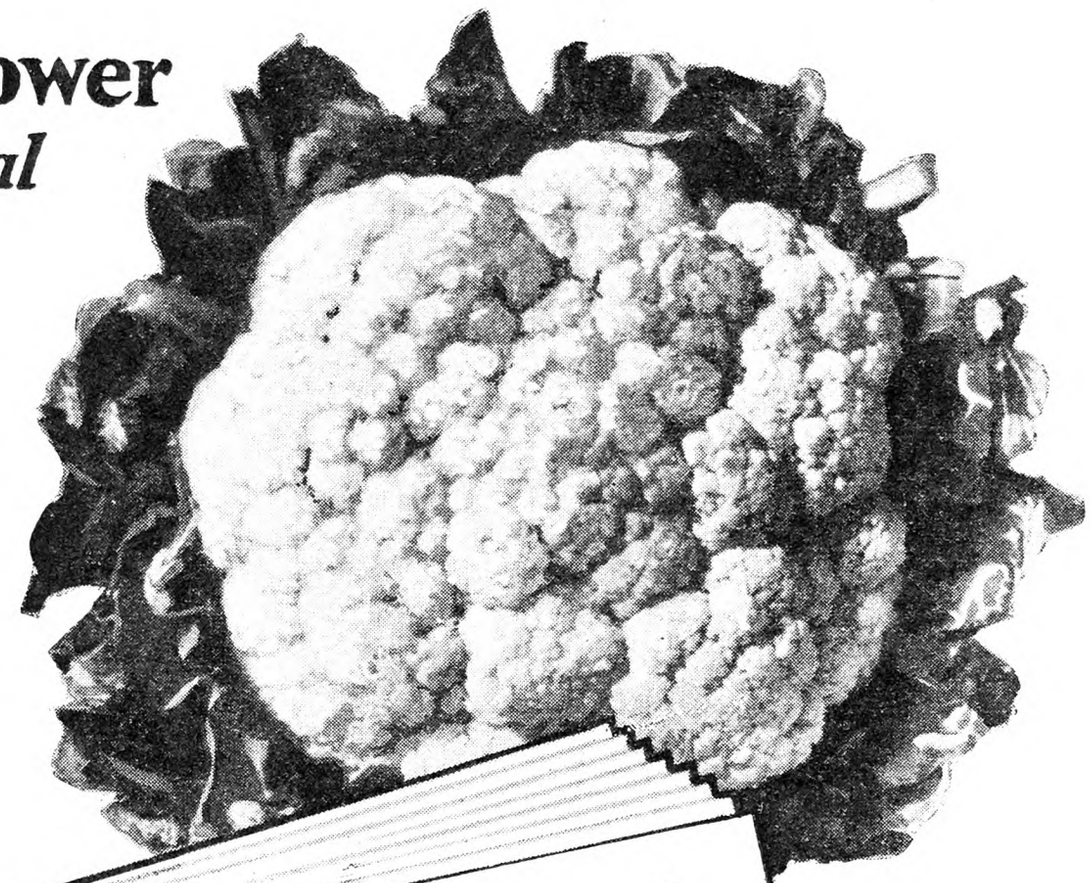
TREE-RIPENED Florida oranges, grapefruit, tangerines—sweet, juicy, full-flavored; full standard bushel, straight or assorted, $1.50 with order, express charges collect; fancy paper-shell pecans, 10 lbs., $3, plus express; satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. C. R. THOMAS, Box 10, Thonotosassa, Fla.

Burpee's Seeds Grow

Burpeeana Cauliflower

The Winner of the National Cauliflower Contest





THIS is Super Snowball as sold by Burpee. It stands out as the most valuable Cauliflower of today. It proved to be the **best of all** strains in the tests of the Pennsylvania State College. At the National Convention in Milwaukee, held last fall, Mr. William Plantje, of St. Norbert, Man., Canada, won the National Cauliflower Contest with "Burpeeana."

"Burpeeana" is an early variety with the beautiful large white heads forming all at one time. No other Cauliflower exhibits such uniform size, perfect shape, even and smooth formation of the heads, absence of small leaves between the curds, and quality.

Pkt. **30c**; ¼ oz. **$1.25**; ½ oz. **$2.25**; oz. **$3.75**; 4 ozs. **$10.50**; ½ lb. **$19.50**; lb. **$37.50**, postpaid.

"THE BURPEE" Sweet Corn

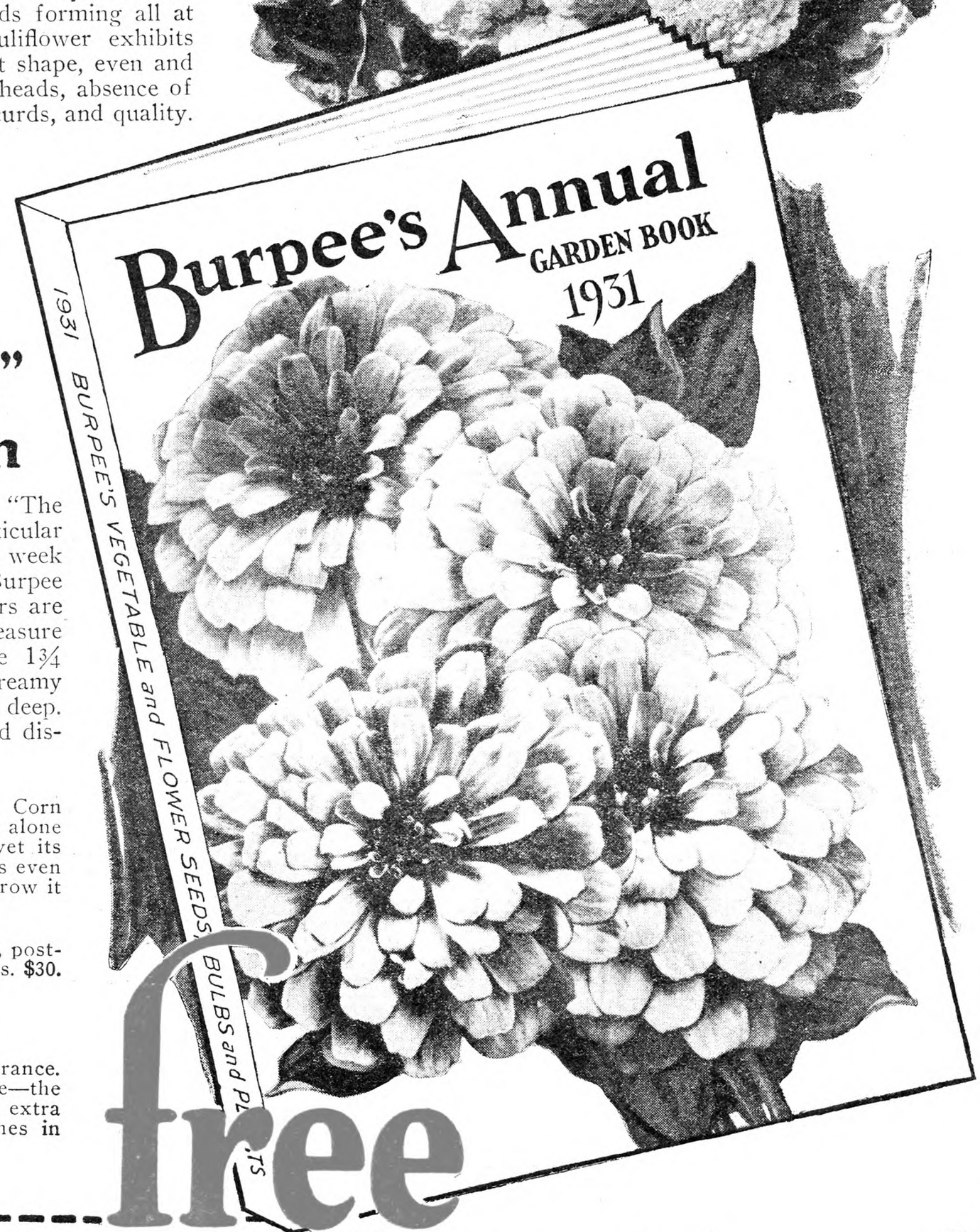
THE EARLINESS of "The Burpee" is of particular value—it matures a week before the world-famous Burpee Golden Bantam. Yet the ears are larger and thicker. They measure 7 inches in length and are 1¾ inches thick. The bright creamy yellow kernels are broad and deep. They have a rich, sweet, and distinctly buttery flavor.

"The Burpee" is the most outstanding achievement in Sweet Corn since the introduction of Burpee's Golden Bantam. Its earliness alone is of tremendous importance to market growers everywhere, yet its choice quality and splendid appearance will sell it at fancy prices even if it is sent to market when other Sweet Corns are plentiful. Grow it and convince yourself.

Pkt. **15c**; ½ lb. **35c**; lb. **60c**; 2 lbs. **$1.10**; 5 lbs. **$2.35**; 10 lbs. **$3.90**, postpaid. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. **$4.95**; 25 lbs. **$8**; 50 lbs. **$15.50**; 100 lbs. **$30.**

Burpee's New Tangerine Tomato

This new Burpee Tomato is as outstanding in quality as in appearance. The large, somewhat angular fruits are a beautiful rich orange—the color of a fully ripened tangerine. It is a late variety with an extra heavy growth of vine. The individual fruits measure 4 inches in diameter. Of delicious sub-acid flavor. Pkt. **50c.**



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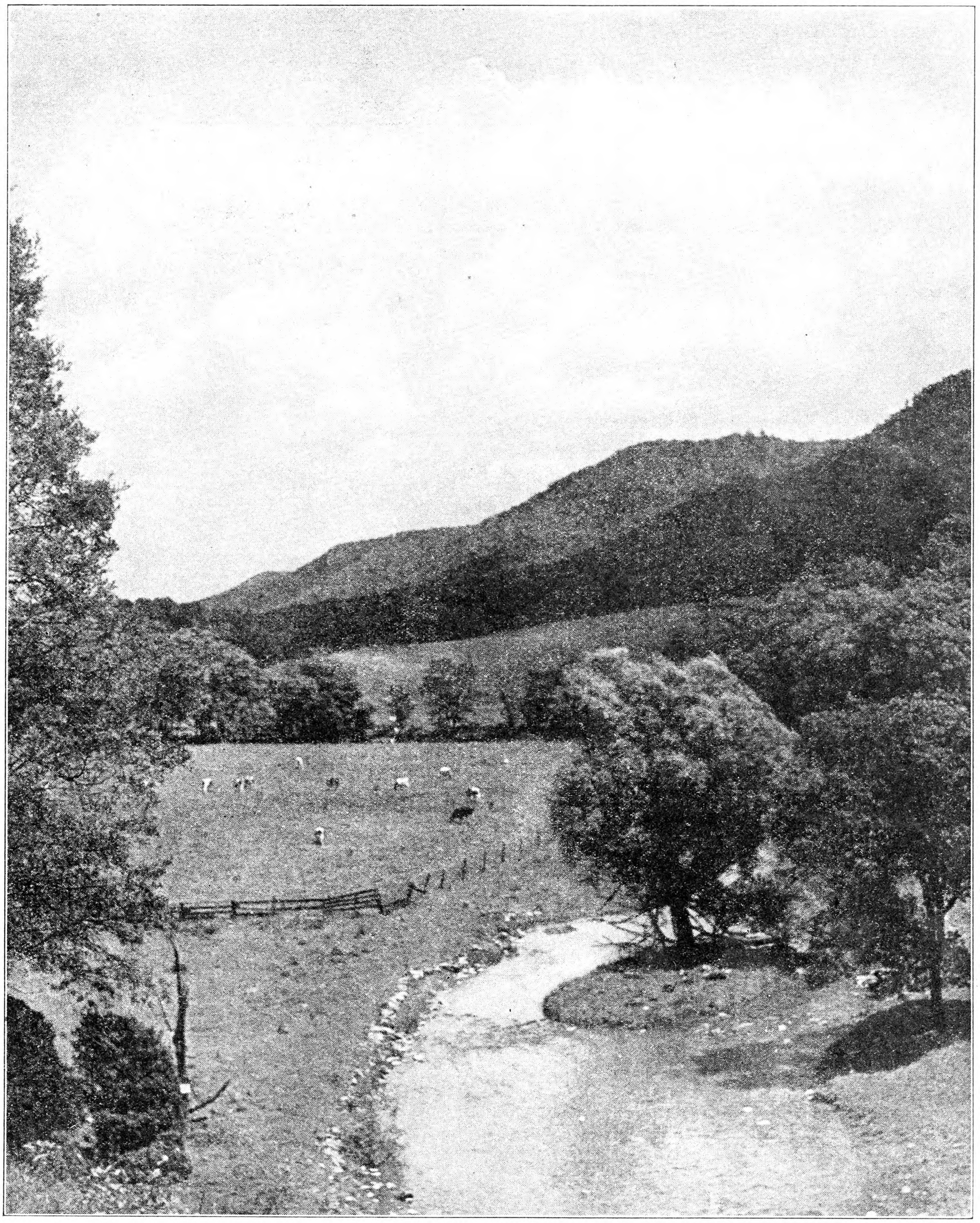
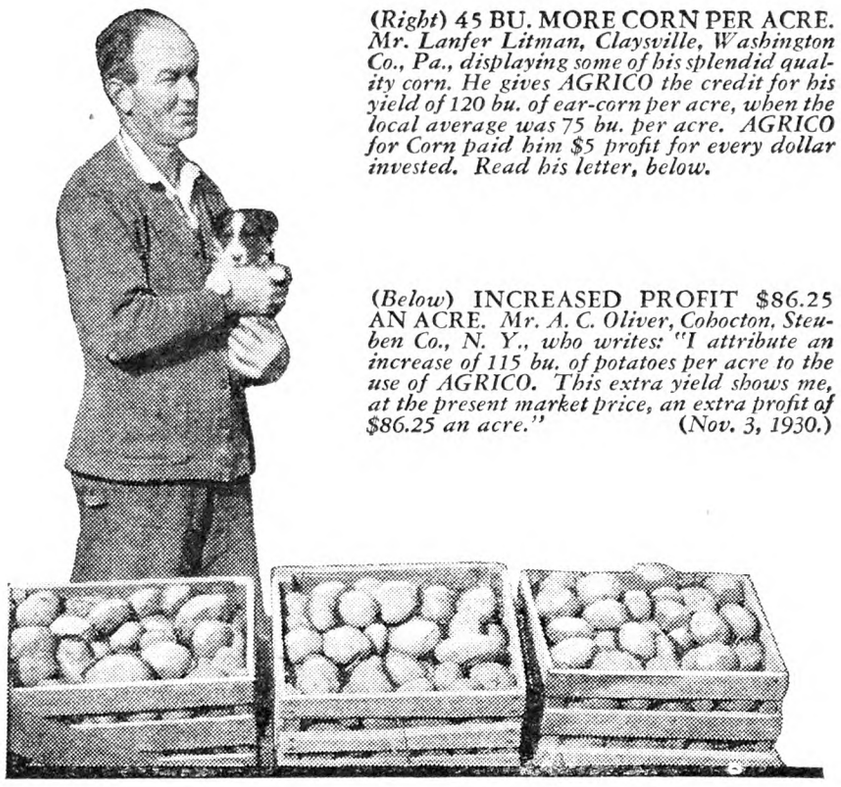
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

Vol. XC. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St., New York. Price One Dollar a Year. February 14, 1931 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5147

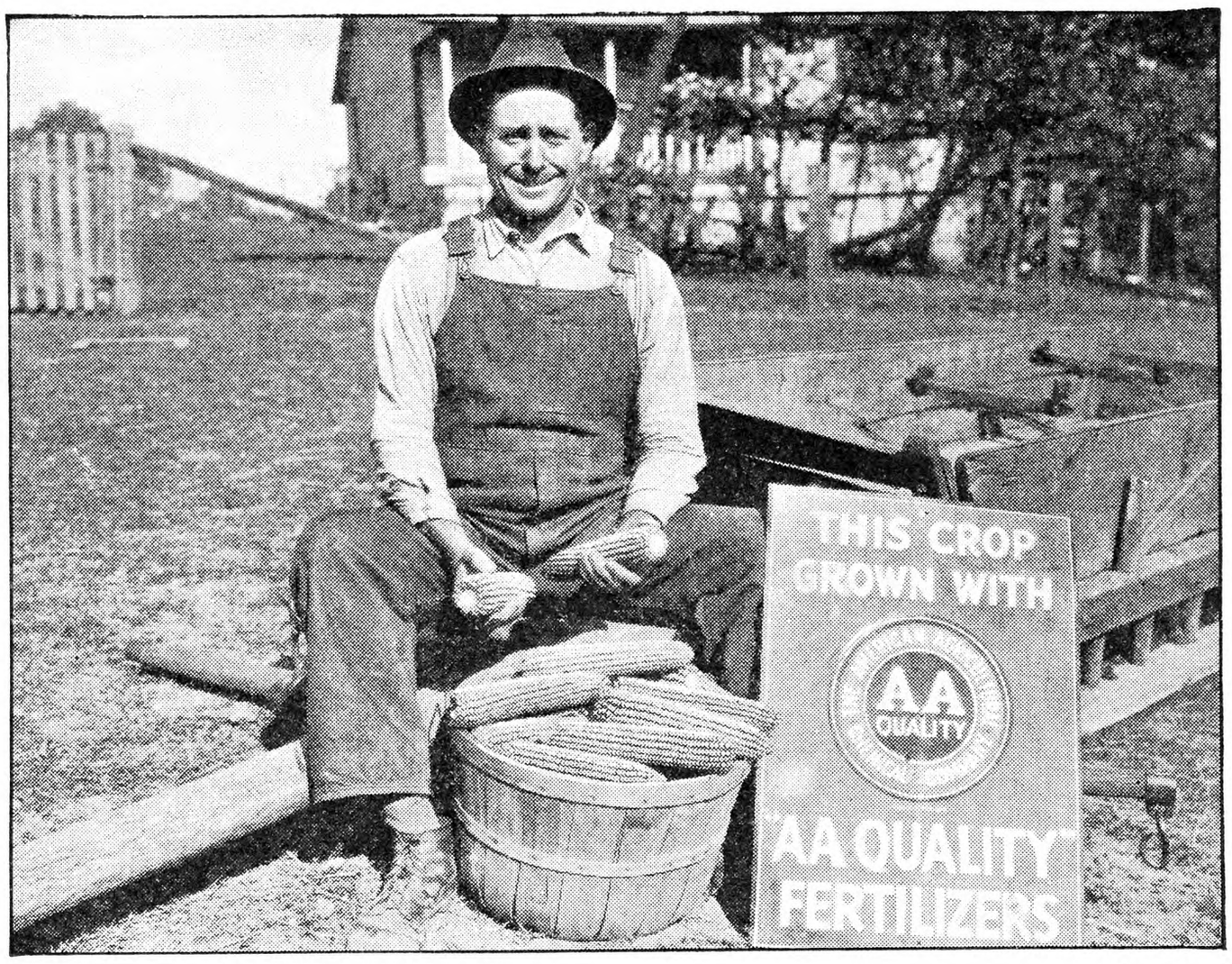


Scene in Central Pennsylvania



(*Right*) 45 BU. MORE CORN PER ACRE. *Mr. Lanfer Litman, Claysville, Washington Co., Pa., displaying some of his splendid quality corn. He gives AGRICO the credit for his yield of 120 bu. of ear-corn per acre, when the local average was 75 bu. per acre. AGRICO for Corn paid him $5 profit for every dollar invested. Read his letter, below.*

(*Below*) INCREASED PROFIT $86.25 AN ACRE. *Mr. A. C. Oliver, Cohocton, Steuben Co., N. Y., who writes: "I attribute an increase of 115 bu. of potatoes per acre to the use of AGRICO. This extra yield shows me, at the present market price, an extra profit of $86.25 an acre."* (*Nov. 3, 1930.*)



"We Got $5.00 For Every $1.00 Spent for AGRICO"

(*Above*) $1 A DOZEN MORE FOR BETTER QUALITY. *These ladies are displaying some exceptional asparagus (Extra Fancy grade), part of a large 1930 crop which brought $5.50 per doz.—$1 a dozen above the price paid on the New York market for other best grades produced in this section. This crop grown with "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer on the Bloomfield Farms, at Tullytown, Bucks Co., Pa., made a record. Some of the stalks measured 1½ to 2½ inches in diameter and many bunches weighed 6 lbs. apiece.*

(*Right*) 175 BU. PER ACRE. *Mr. L. I. Wilson, of the well known Wilson Farms, Gainesville, Wyoming Co., N. Y., is a pioneer New York State certified seed grower. Last season he used "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer on 70 acres of potatoes and averaged 175 bu. per acre.* (*Sept. 24, 1930*)

LAST season Mr. Lanfer Litman of Claysville, R. D. 3, Washington Co., Pa., grew 7½ acres of corn, which he fertilized with AGRICO for Corn. *His crop yielded 120 bu. of ear-corn per acre when nearby crops yielded only 75 bu.* Mr. Litman gives the facts in his letter.

"When we started using fertilizer five years ago, we used it only on the poorer parts of our crop-land until we found that the larger yields and the better quality crops produced, paid our fertilizer bill several times over.

"In 1929, we fertilized only the poor part of our corn field, and raised 25% more corn of better quality on the poor soil with fertilizer than we did on the better soil with no fertilizer. The corn started off quicker, had a better color on the fertilized part of the field, and we could see the difference all season.

"In 1930, we used your AGRICO for Corn. It gave our corn a quick start, and we had a good crop, even though the season was very dry. We figure that AGRICO paid us at least $5.00 for every dollar we invested in it.

"We also used AGRICO on our garden crops with results equally as good as on corn. We have raised better cabbage, tomatoes and beans with AGRICO than we have ever raised before."—Lanfer Litman, (Nov. 10, 1930).

Thousands of other farmers use AGRICO to give them larger yields, lower costs and greater net profits. Read what others say on this page and decide now to increase your own income by using the right kind of fertilizer next season. There is a brand of AGRICO specially made for each crop.

Don't skimp on fertilizer; for when all is said and done it's the crop-producing power of the fertilizer you use that measures the size of your profit. Use the best fertilizer you can obtain, and use enough of it. Don't expect so-called "cheap" goods to give you the profits you want and the profits your hard work entitles you to.

There is a brand of AGRICO for each crop. See our nearest "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer dealer and place your order now. Know what it costs to grow your crops. Ask us to send you a copy of the new simplified crop cost blank. Use it and see for yourself how AGRICO reduces costs and increases net profits. Send the convenient coupon today.

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Pennsylvania Horticulturists Meet

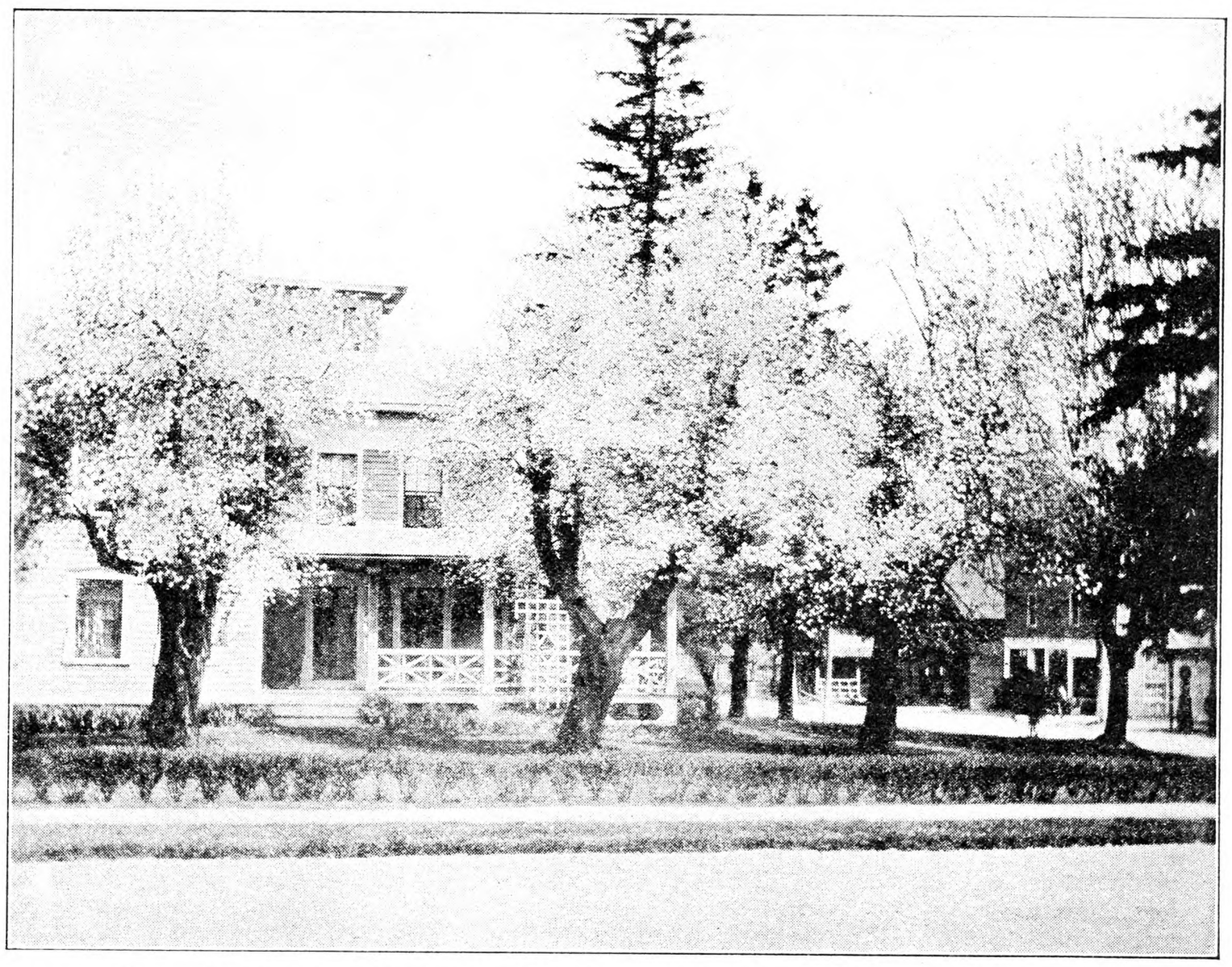
By R. H. Sudds

THE seventy-second annual meeting of the State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania was held, as for several years, in the South Office Building of the State Capitol buildings. Notwithstanding the depression and the low prices and unsatisfactory movements of apples last season, the attendance was all that could be desired, and crowded the large auditorium. Memberships secured were equal in number to those obtained last year when conditions were entirely different.

Rev. Harry B. King, Paxtang, opened the first session on Wednesday morning with a benediction; he was followed by the president, Dr. J. S. Rittenhouse, Lorane, who delivered the president's address. The secretary's and treasurer's reports were given by R. H. Sudds, State College, and C. B. Snyder, Ephrata, respectively.

Dr. L. H. MacDaniels, of Cornell University, the fruit judge this year, was the first guest speaker with "The Pollination Problem;" this was adapted to Pennsylvania apple varieties and gave the results of some of Dr. MacDaniel's extensive work along this line. An excellent series of lantern slides adequately illustrated the talk. There is no question but what Pennsylvania fruit-growers often have pollination problems with such varieties as Stayman and Baldwin, and that this one talk in itself repaid some of the audience for coming many miles to hear it.

The Fruit Disease Committee next reported, when Dr. R. S. Kirby gave a lantern-slide lecture, "A Summary of the Pennsylvania Apple Disease Situation for 1930." If any of the growers present believed that there were no plant diseases prevalent last year, because of the dry season, that idea was soon dispelled. Kirby showed what happened when some of the growers, in order to save money, were saving of material, perhaps cutting out altogether one or two sprays, and when either the timing was faulty or the applications were carelessly made. The results of using improper or ill-advised spray materials pointed out a lesson.



Dooryard in Bradford County, Pa. The three apple trees in full bloom are 110 years old

Dr. T. L. Guyton, State Entomologist, Harrisburg, read his Insect Pest Committee report; the following pests were unusually plentiful and inflicted more than usual damage last year, perhaps due to the dry season: Codling moth, San Jose scale, European red mites, fruit-tree bark beetles, and the plum curculio. The San Jose scale is promising to remove from the scene all neglected orchards within the next few years, judging by its great increase. Growers were warned that proper spraying will be much more important this coming year than for some time, since there are so many more pests waiting for Spring. While the Oriental fruit moth is a problem, the committee had nothing new to offer in its control, which remains very unsatisfactory. H. N. Worthley, State College, spoke on the control of the codling moth with tree bands of treated corrugated cardboard, showing that these bands are probably a valuable supplementary measure for reducing heavy infestations of codling moth in conjunction with a normal schedule of sprays properly applied. These bands are not to be used on young trees, as bark injury may follow.

H. E. Hodgkiss, State College, followed with "The Relation of Insect Control to the Arsenic Content of Spray Residues," presenting the results of some arsenical analyses on 100 samples of apples from orchards sprayed according to his recommendations. Of this 100 samples, 77 contained less arsenic than either the domestic or world tolerance; 11 equaled or just exceeded the world tolerance; 11 others equaled or were less than the domestic tolerance; one sample exceeded the domestic tolerance. Prof. Hodgkiss stated that Pennsylvania apple growers in general do not need to fear that excessive quantities of arsenic will be found on their apples after harvest if a complete program for insect control is adopted in any ordinary season, and that the removal of dirt, factory wastes, or other residues is an economic problem that must be decided by the orchardist himself.

William Abildgaard, John Bean Manufacturing Company, described the value of fruit washers for improving the appearance of the fruit, even in cases where the arsenical residues were not a factor, since appearance is becoming an increasingly important factor in selling any product, from agricultural produce to automobiles. Mr. Abildgaard showed a movie of washers in actual operation in various packing houses.

Miss Mary I. Barber, Director of Home Economics, Kellogg Company, Michigan, defined "The Role of Fruits and Vegetables in the American Menu," presenting a picture of the importance of fruits and vegetables and offering valuable suggestions as to how their marketing might be aided. Dr. MacDaniels gave his second talk of the day, "Recommended Pruning Practices in New York State," illustrating his remarks with lantern slides. His pruning ideas were not very much different from our own Pennsylvania practices, and showed clearly that an apple tree is no stronger than its head, and that its head is no stronger than the crotches. Evidently New York has its share of poorly-headed and shaped trees, just as we do, since it is only within comparatively recent years that horticulturists began to pay much attention to the proper start in life for young fruit trees.

Three Pennsylvania growers gave experience talks: Sheldon Funk, Boyertown, discussed the behavior of certain varieties of peaches and apples in Berks County, noting that while apple variety questions were always a source of great disappointment, the Elberta is still the only real commercial peach variety. William M. Glebe, Delaware Water Gap, described his business methods used in his Summer resort locality; he uses rigid grading of well-grown fruits and vegetables, always striving to keep the 10 per cent tolerance out of the pack rather than to work it in. To lose his job, a hired hand has but to misrepresent Mr. Glebe's products once. Andrew Abraczinskas, Catawissa, told how he grew and marketed quality products in the hard-coal district of Pennsylvania.

At the annual banquet, Dr. S. W. Fletcher spoke on "Fruit Growing in Pennsylvania in Colonial Days," the first of a four-year series on Pennsylvania fruit growing. This one talk alone would warrant more space than this whole article, if justice were done. Benjamin Franklin was one of our early fruit-growers, Dr. Fletcher states. This speech will be published at length in the proceedings and will be of great interest to all fruit-growers. Senator Emmor Roberts from New Jersey, had literally dropped in on the meeting from the skies, flying over from New Jersey in his airplane; his brief remarks at the banquet were well received and showed why he is in demand as toastmaster at the New Jersey fruit meetings.

Among the various committee reports on Thursday morning one item should be noted: The True-to-Name Nursery Committee intends to hold a stone fruit nursery tree identification school this Summer, with Prof. Upshall of Vineland, Ontario, as instructor, since the apple nursery tree identification situation is pretty well straightened out in Pennsylvania.

During this same business session the following officers for 1931 were elected: President, R. T. Criswell, Chambersburg; vice-president, Francis Reiter, Mars; secretary, R. H. Sudds, State College, re-elected; treasurer, C. B. Snyder, Ephrata, re-elected. The annual dues beginning June 1, 1931, were raised to $3; the raise occurs at that time because new members joining after June 1 are always given credit for dues for the balance of the present year and for the next year as well.

J. H. Karns, Chambersburg, was the first speaker at the Thursday morning session, presenting his observations on marketing fruit in Europe, especially in Great Britain, where he spent considerable time seeing how our cousins over the seas did things. Whatever Mr. Karns believes about the British, he is positive of one thing, namely, that they certainly do mean what they say, especially when it is "no;" he is positive that "maybe" is not in their vocabulary.

Charles H. Gould, Haydenville, Mass., described "The Massachusetts Deer Laws and Their Operation." Mr. Gould helped frame these. Both Massachusetts and Pennsylvania have deer problems, but the State of Massachusetts seems to feel that the farmer has considerable rights on his own land and is entitled to some degree of compensation for damage done to legitimate farm crops by the animal wards of the State. Mr. Gould is an effective speaker and the large audience was impressed by his talk.

H. W. Skinner, Chambersburg, described his two stationary spray plants; last year, he had one, and now he owns two. William Abildgaard, John Bean Manufacturing Company, followed Mr. Skinner and noted briefly some of the problems connected with the installation and operation of stationary spray plants. In practically every case, each separate installation made has apparently brought about some economy, large or small, in the spraying operation, although not always in the same direction. Foster Group, Gardners, presented his ideas on sour cherry growing; he produced 60 tons this past season and disposed of them successfully.

Dr. E. C. Auchter, Principal Horticulturist in Charge, Office of Horticultural Crops and Diseases, U. S. Department of Agriculture, described "The Factors Influencing the Size and Color of Apples." Since these two were of great importance this year, especially the size, the growers were particularly interested. Dr. J. R. Magness, also of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, spoke on "Lessons to Be Learned from Fruit Growing in the Northwest." Comment following this talk showed that if our eastern growers followed only half the precepts of the northwestern orchardists, eastern fruit would now be on sale by the unemployed in eastern cities.

Mr. Gould made his second appearance on the pro-

gram with "Some Problems of New England Fruit Growing." Every section and district has its own particular brand of problems, and New England is no exception. Will there be too many McIntosh in New England in 10 years? What will be the future of the common storage after such an Autumn? Mr. Gould explained his opinions of these and other problems.

F. N. Fagan, State College, explained "The Importance of Organic Matter in the Orchard During a Dry Season," as observed at the Pennsylvania State College. Mr. Fagan held the growers until after five o'clock on the last day of the meeting which shows how well received his talk actually was, especially when many of the members had long night drives home ahead of them.

Equally a success with the meetings, the fruit exhibits were much more numerous than usual in spite of the unfavorable season. The large space devoted to apples in the new 10-acre Farm Show Building was filled to capacity by actual grower and county society exhibits; there was no room for a variety apple collection from the college.

First place went to the Chester-Delaware County apples; second place to Lehigh County; third place, Union County. The Horticultural Association cup for the best bushel of apples in the show went to Guy Hayman, Northbrook, Chester County. Mr. Hayman had things his own way, also annexing the Gabriel Hiester cup for winning the greatest total number of points in the show. The County Horticultural Society banner and cash prize for the county society having the largest number of members win prizes went to Franklin County.

Peas in the Potato Rotation

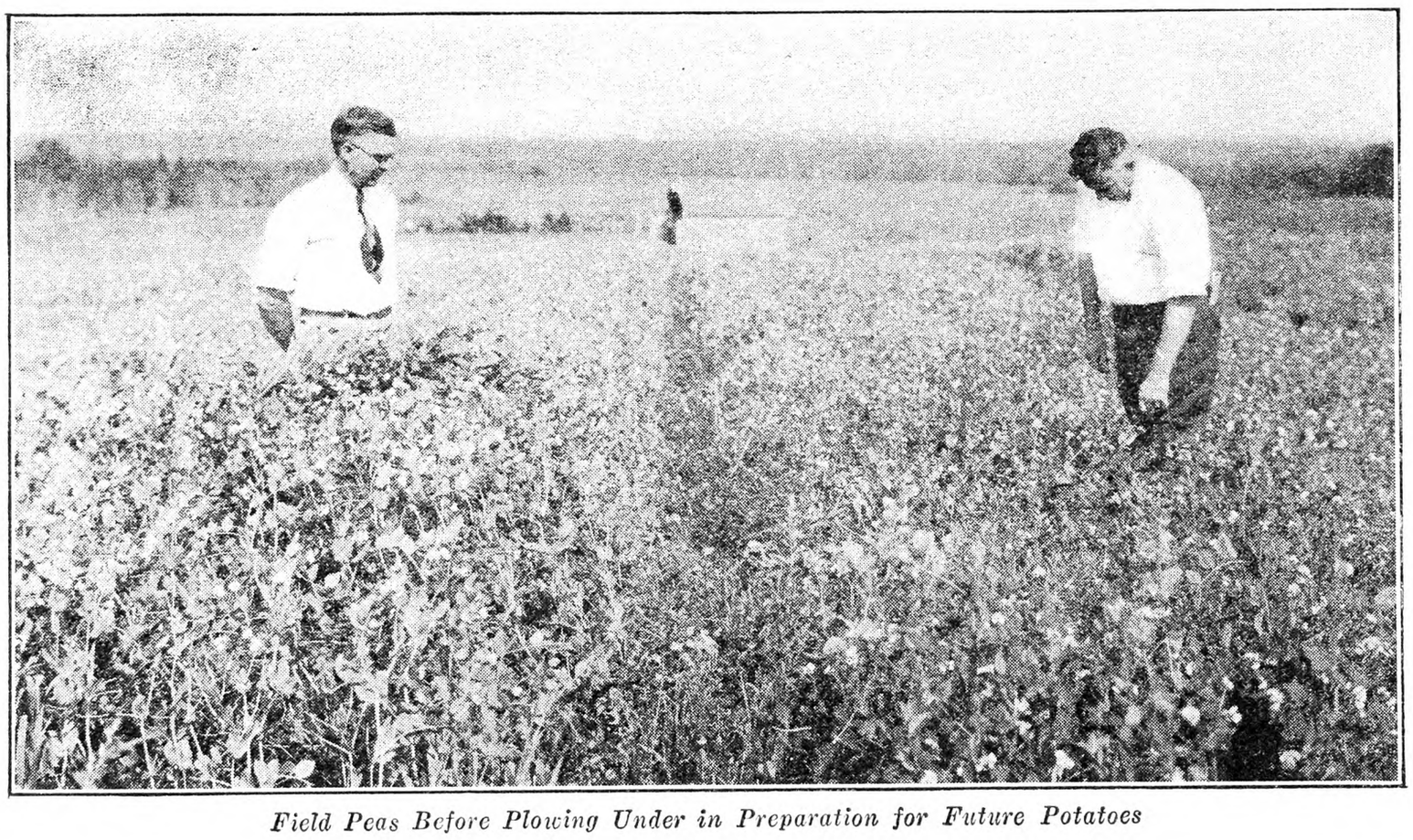
CHANGES in Aroostook Co., Me., among the potato growers, brought about by the use of machinery instead of horses, have made necessary changes in cultural methods in the potato business. These men have used a rotation plan that in past years worked well. This was oats, clover, potatoes, the clover crop being turned under. Now horses have been displaced to a great extent and machines do not eat oats.

W. L. Berce grows approximately 125 acres of potatoes. He has a few horses, but he can be classed as a power farmer. For four or five years he tried different crops in a two-year rotation. Soy beans were tried for two years, and although a fair growth was obtained they were not entirely satisfactory. Buckwheat was tried and, while giving much organic matter, it does not put anything back into the soil, so this was discarded after a time. For several years Mr. Berce has tried peas with varying success, but last year Golden Vine peas and Chang peas gave excellent satisfaction.

The picture shows an excellent growth that was plowed under. It was estimated by several authorities that there were at least 10 tons of green peas when they had made their maximum growth. About two and one-half bushels of peas brought this result. Mr. Berce plowed these peas under with a tractor plow in August and it is apparent that he has both organic matter and plant food in the soil for a potato crop next year.

Aroostook farmers are watching these experiments, carried on under the direction of County Agent Verne C. Beverly, with much interest, because they see that it will be but a few years before most of them will be growing potatoes with some legume crop. The results thus far show that peas are best although the Maine Experiment Station tests show that oats, peas and vetch offer possibilities for a crop to be grown with potatoes in a two-year rotation. V. W. CANHAM.

Maine.



Field Peas Before Plowing Under in Preparation for Future Potatoes

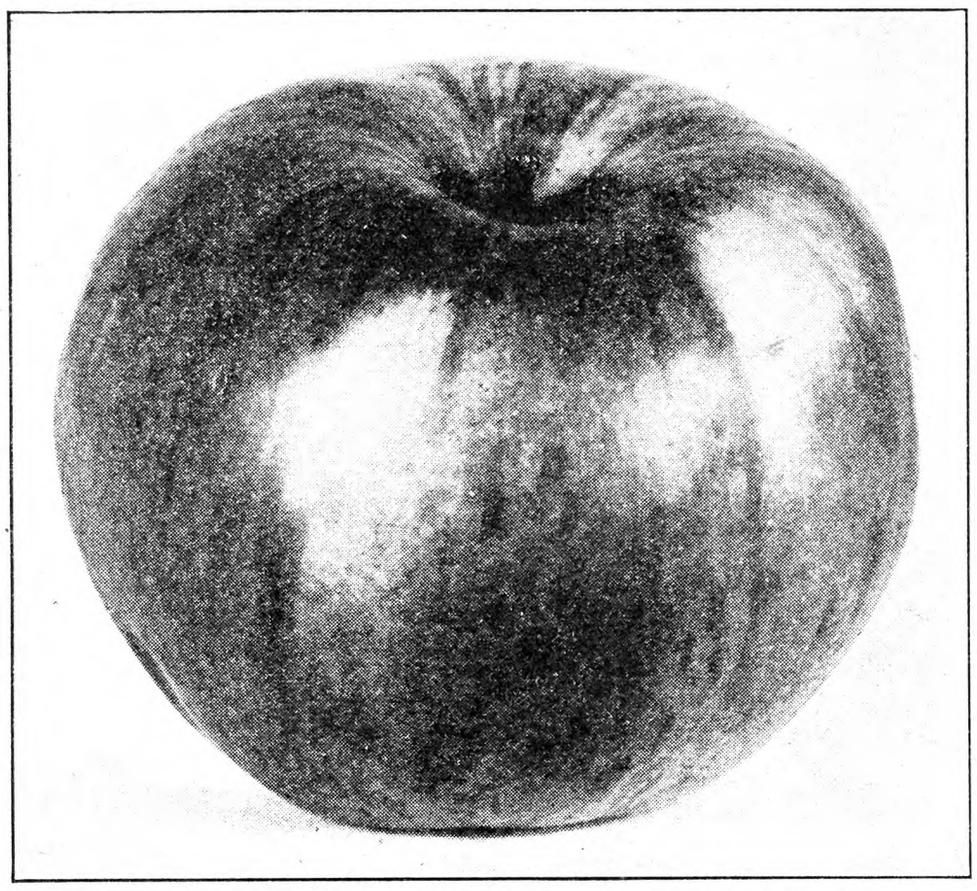
Share Farming

SO MUCH depends upon the character and disposition, as well as ability and responsibility, of both tenant and landlord that a thorough acquaintance with both parties as well as stock, equipment, and the farm itself are essential to the person offering a working plan of value. If either or both parties are bent on getting the better end of the bargain, neither will be satisfied. If both are fair and honest and the tenant is industrious, a good stockman, and a good farmer, satisfaction is likely to result.

H. A., representing the landlord in query on page 45 in the January 10 issue, appears to have quite extensive plans in mind which would necessitate a considerable amount of labor. Truck crops and tobacco require labor and fertilizers in liberal quantities; hogging down requires fencing. Both labor and material are involved in all operations.

The landlord and tenant, too, must be willing and able each to live up to his end of the agreement. If one of them fails in this, even in a small matter, the other may feel justified in easing off somewhere in order to even up. Here, as everywhere, the application of the Golden Rule is conducive of peace and satisfaction to all concerned.

The following plan is offered for consideration:



A Northern Spy as It Grows in Perfection of Form and Quality. Sent us by E. R. Minns, of Central New York

A careful inventory should be taken by landlord and tenant. It should include everything, and it is far better that it should be taken together:

A.—Livestock: ages, weight and sex of each kind.

B.—All feedstuff: quality and quantity.

C.—Fruit and vegetables.

D.—Machinery, equipment and miscellaneous supplies.

E.—Buildings: physical condition, arrangement and handiness of.

F.—Fruit trees, bushes and vines.

G. — Tillable fields; making note of fertility, smoothness and fencing conditions.

H.—Pasture land and fencing, water supply.

I.—Timber and woodland, wood for fuel.

Market conditions should also be studied in order to determine whether wholesale, retail or both methods may be employed. Roads and the distances to markets should be considered, too.

The tenant is responsible to the landlord (for returns at the end of the year) for all property listed and described in the inventory, a copy of which should be presented by each party. The landlord is bound to respect and value all unquestionable improvements in fields, pasture, orchards, buildings, farm roads and fences, due to work of tenant.

Where the landlord furnishes everything (except labor) and tenant markets all produce by wholesale, the tenant's share is 40 per cent and the landlord's share 60 per cent of gross receipts. Loss by death or accident of livestock should be borne equally with one exception; if contagious disease occurs the first year the loss should be the landlord's.

All produce of farm and herd used by tenant and landlord should be counted the same as sold and records carefully kept. Agreements should be made from year to year rather than for a term of years.

It should be the desire and plan of both parties that business relations would continue for many years—but—don't commit yourselves for longer than a year. Where wood is plenty, such quality as is fit only for fuel should be allowed the tenant for fuel use only. In matter of repairs to fences, machinery and equipment, the landlord furnishing material and the tenant the labor. It is well for both if too much is not expected of the other. L. T.

New Jersey.

Another Opinion About Apple Thinning

ON PAGE 87 Mr. Hubbard writes concerning the income to be derived by grading and classifying apples. Far be it from me to find fault with the growers who grade according to New York State and U. S. standards. Too many are even yet filling barrels with a stovepipe in the center. However, Mr. Hubbard's article appears to me to be incomplete. It may be that in Mr. Hubbard's vicinity the neighbors join in a bee and come over to his place to thin his trees, surely either that or some other way is the only reason for ignoring the cost of thinning before proceeding to show the additional profits derived.

We have approximately 7,000 trees on this place, and outside of a few old-timers every tree can be picked with a 10-foot step-ladder, which certainly makes for easy picking.

If the gross difference in receipts on 11 bushels of apples is only $3 Mr. Hubbard will spend over that in thinning a sufficient tree area to permit the final picking of 11 bushels. Therefore his figures are hardly conclusive. Keep in mind that in thinning trees one cannot pull the fruit off successfully, it must be snipped with shears, and the attendant cost of moving ladders over the tree area entirely destroys the additional income derived for the commercial orchard.

While we practice skimming certain varieties of apples in order to get the outside ones, it is even yet a question in my mind as to whether we get the single additional cent of profit from this work. The amount of fruit knocked down by ladders, plus the per acre cost of going over the ground twice, leaves very much in doubt the final net figures.

Washington Co., N. Y. D. F. TICE.

Cutting Cornstalks for Manure

I HAVE noted the inquiry by P. S., on page 1253, as to whether it would be practical to cut cornstalks for manure, also the note in reply to J. M. L., page 1342 (Nov. 15, 1930), advising the husking of the corn in the field, to be followed later by breaking up the stalks and plowing them under deeply with a jointer.

I am inclined to approve the plan suggested by J. M. L., with the provision, however, that in any case where the stalks are plowed under before they are well along on the way to decay the first crop which follows should be fertilized with more readily available nitrogen than usual. Incorporation in the soil of undecomposed material of low nitrogen and high carbohydrate content, such as cornstalks, straw or leaves, often leads to a type of bacterial or fungous activity which temporarily uses up the available

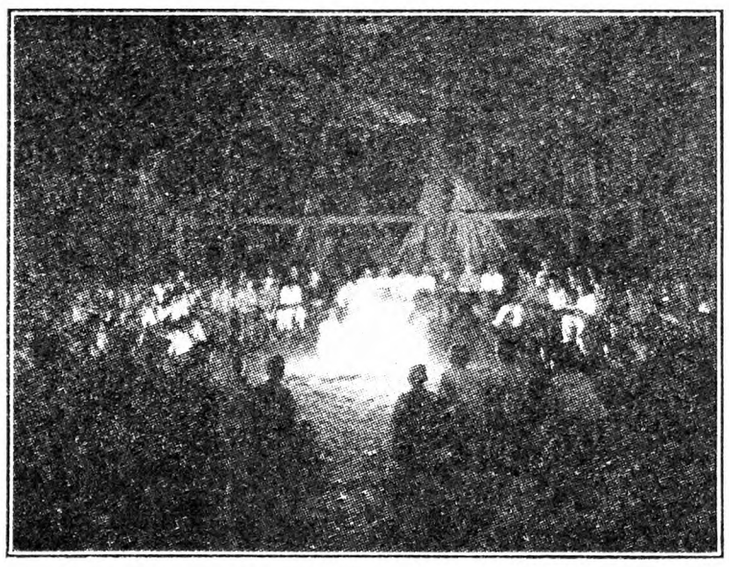
store of nitrogen and causes a stunting of the plants growing there. The same result is produced when plants for setting out, such as tomato, cabbage, etc., are grown in paper or wooden pots.

The trouble is easily remedied by adding to the soil enough nitrogen in an easily available form to tide the plants over the period while the materials are undergoing the first steps in decay. In plowing under the cornstalks mentioned by P. S. perhaps all that he will need to do is to add some of the chicken manure from the houses. If not, sodium nitrate, ammonium sulphate, or any other readily available nitrogenous fertilizer can be used.

But if P. S. has his cornstalks collected in some sort of a pile, and wishes to collect them every year. it is probably worth his while to consider working them up into artificial manure by means of the methods developed recently in Europe and at some of our own experiment stations. In this case cutting the stalks would doubtless make them rot more rapidly, and consequently produce manure more quickly. Also, judging by my own experience at one time and another in handling manure containing cornstalks, it would certainly make the manure easier to handle. Whether it would pay for the cost of cutting, though, is another question. I believe if I had to handle the manure I would cut the stalks.

The principle back of the method of producing artificial manure from substances of this type is to increase the rate of rotting by mixing some carrier of readily available nitrogen with it. The natural rate of decomposition is slow because the nitrogen supply for the bacteria and fungi which do the work is very low as compared with the carbohydrate substances available. The organisms have an unbalanced ration, so to speak, If nitrogen is added and the mixture kept moist they grow much more rapidly. Consequently the rotting goes on much faster, and a manure a great deal like barnyard manure in appearance and value is produced in much less time than it would take the substance to rot naturally.

In practice it is usually found advisable to add other substances, particularly phosphate and lime, in addition to nitrogen. Thus the Missouri Experiment Station, in its Bulletin 258, advises using a mixture of 45 lbs. of ammonium sulphate, 15 lbs. of superphosphate, and 40 lbs. of finely ground limestone at the rate of 150 lbs. of the mixture to a ton of straw. "A product of manure-like appearance and behavior resulted in the farm trials as early as December in one trial, and as early as October in another, following the thrashing in late July." The amount of manure produced was approximately three loads, presumably of about a ton each, from each ton of dry straw. Field trials with the artificial manure gave results comparable with stable manure. It should be noted that in places farther north, where the weather is cooler than in Missouri, the rotting would be slower, and that in any place it depends on getting the materials moist. If there were not enough rain to wet it, it would be necessary to wet it artificially if very rapid action were very important.

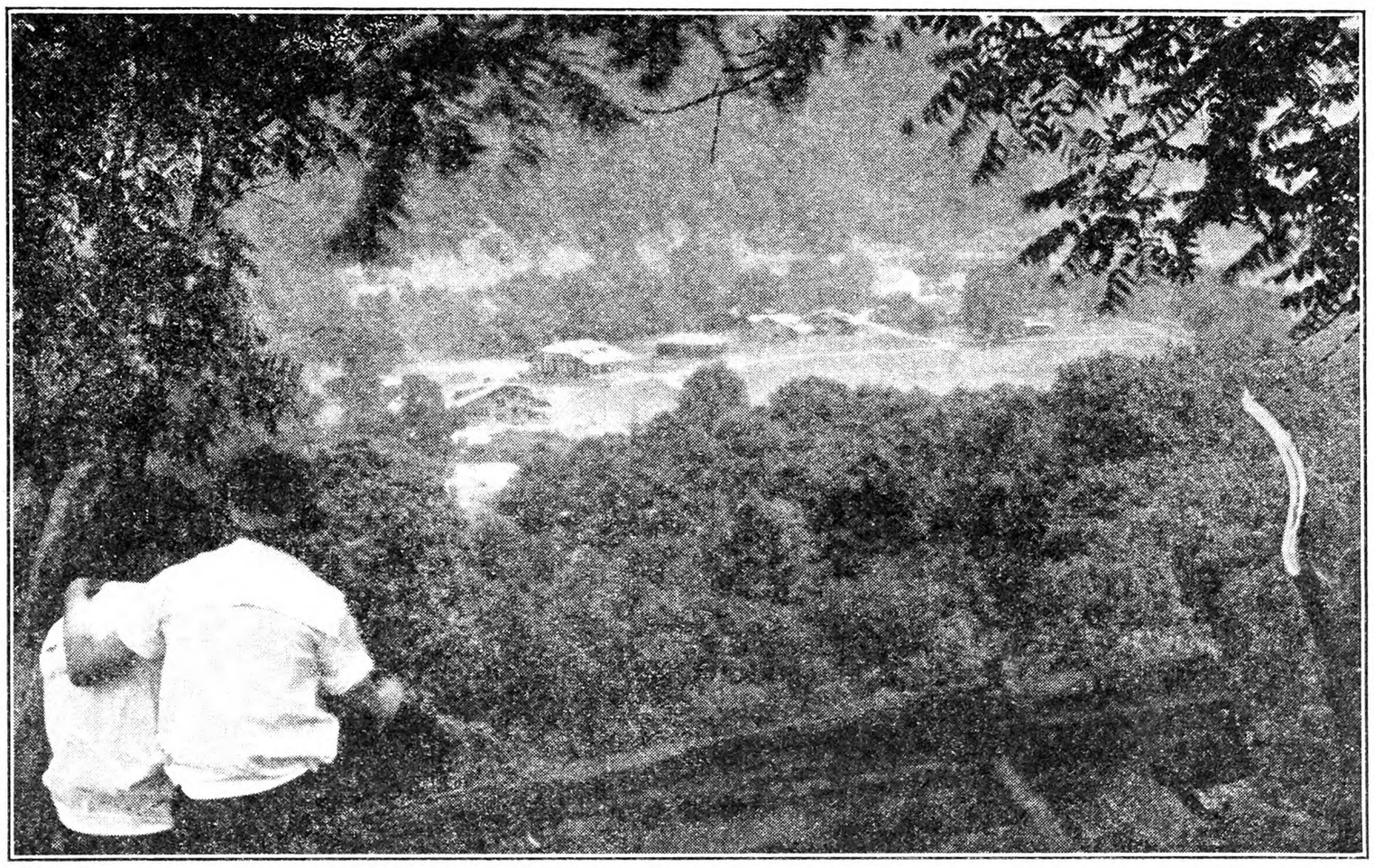


Camp Fire at Night

These considerations give added interest to H. W. Hales's protest on page 1316 against burning leaves. Leaves are usually not so coarse as straw and cornstalks and often rot more rapidly where the conditions are favorable. The addition of nitrogenous materials to them will make them rot still more rapidly and increase the value of the product. No plant grower should burn them.

It is possible that if P. S. will mix manure with the cornstalks he will find it to be sufficient to make them decay rapidly without further addition of nitrogen. At any rate, either this or the addition of chemicals is surely very much worth trying if conditions make is advisable for him to collect the cornstalks every year.

C. F. MILLER.



Distant View of Part of the Camp at Jacksons' Mill, West Virginia

West Virginia's 4-H Camp

IT IS not generally known that West Virginia was the pioneer in the development of the 4-H clubs into the fourfold teaching as they are now conducted in all States. Although there were boys' and girls' clubs in other States the fullest development came in the little Mountain State, and in that State the idea, as far as we are able to learn, of the State camp originated.

Since the establishment of our State camp several other States have sent delegations to study it in its various phases and workings; some of them have started camps like it, and the time will come when all States will have one.

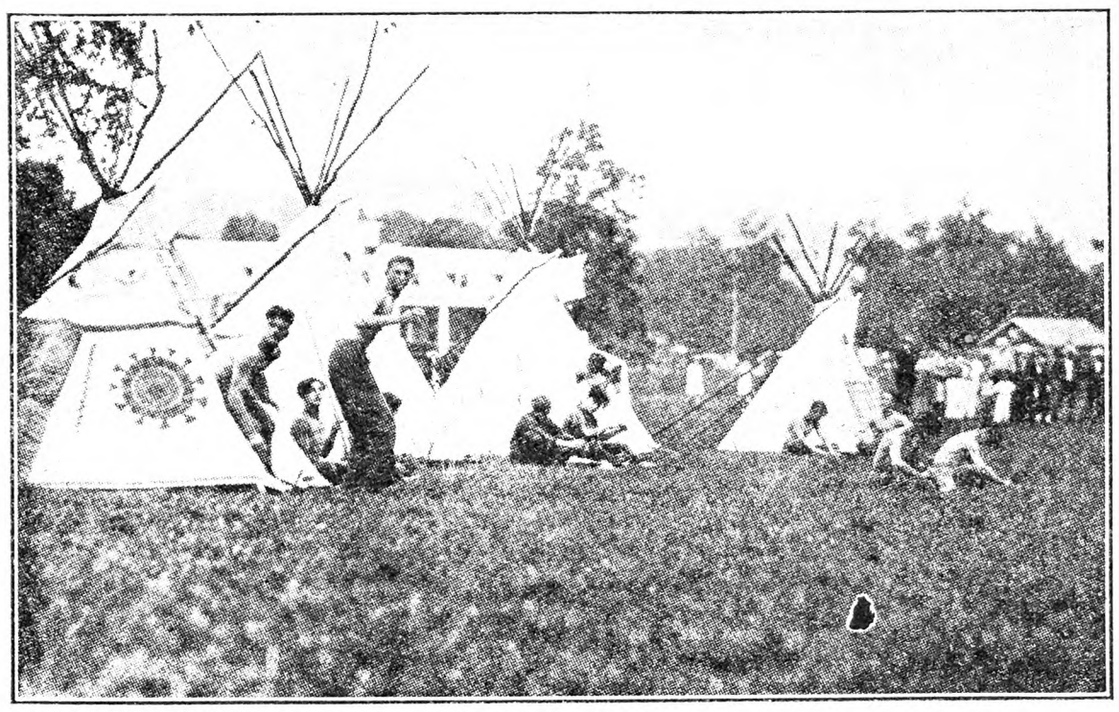
There can be no doubt in the minds of anyone familiar with the work of the 4-H clubs that they are doing more to develop the right type of agriculture in America today than any other agency, and the State and county camps play a greater part in that work than most folks suppose.

West Virginia's camp site, located on the old home of that famous Civil War leader General Stonewall Jackson, a man whose character can always be held up as a pattern for the youth of America today and in the future, is ideally located from the standpoint of the better historical legends and facts about the settlement of the State as well as having a physical setting not to be equaled in any State. It is located on a bottom meadow of about 10 acres along the West Fork River, a stream that saw many of the struggles between the whites and the red men in the settlement of the country. It is close enough to cities to make the procuring of supplies easy, and not close enough for the influences of the city to interfere with the campers' life.

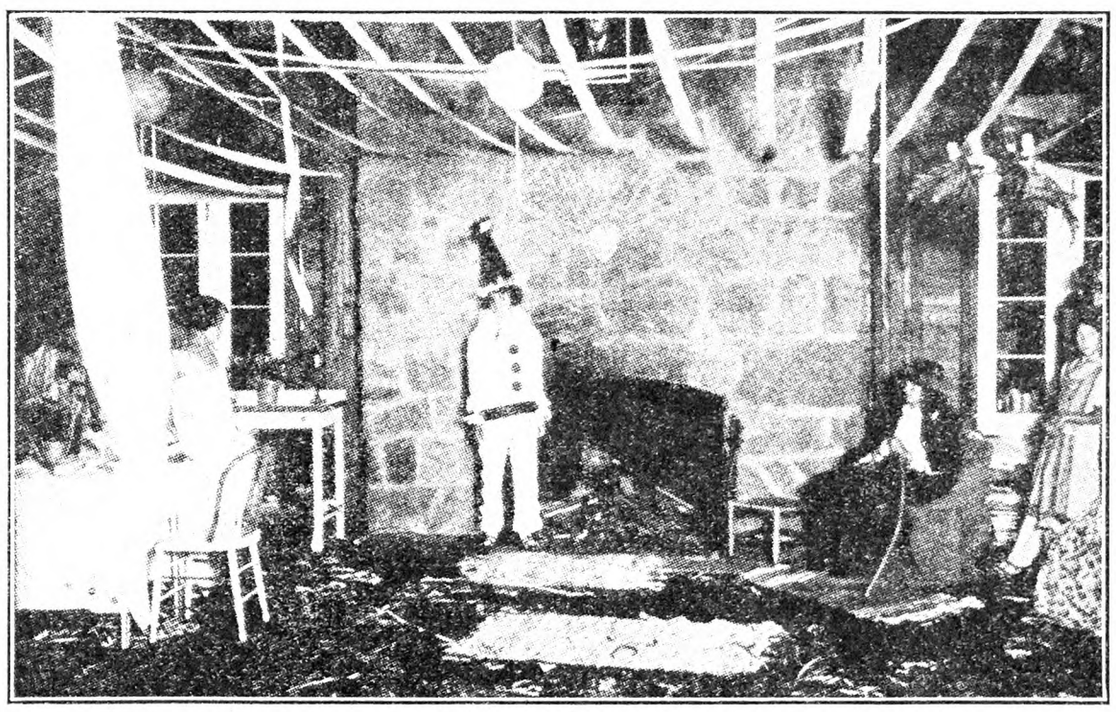
No man or woman can spend a day or week at any of the various meetings held at this camp and not get a wide vision of the greater agriculture that lies in the future for the farmers of the State if they but claim their own. At the Country Life Jubilee this past Fall the camp celebrated its tenth anniversary. Starting at that time with 10 acres of land and a lot of faith and optimism on the part of a handful of leaders in the State, it has grown until today there are over 400 acres comprising the camp proper, a forest reserve and an airport where it is intended to conduct an air school for the benefit of the boys and girls of the State.

Looking at a picture of the mill camp as it now stands we see in the foreground the dining hall, built like the home of Washington at Mt. Vernon, near Washington. This building will seat about 500 comfortably. Then looking on down the main driveway we see several of the county cottages. It is the intention that some time every county, or in some instances, groups of counties that are at all agricultural, shall build a cottage here on the grounds. At present there are 11 counties with cottages completed, and others in course of construction. These cottages are in most instances typical of the county which they represent. Some are built from stone brought from the county, some of logs cut in the county; nearly all have features showing the development of their sponsors.

The cottages are the homes of the folks when they come to the camp for any gathering. The county builds and furnishes their cottage, and then the



An Indian Pageant at the Camp



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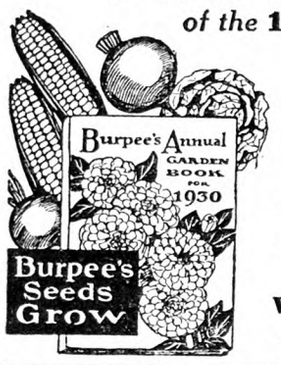

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State maintains it from then on, using it, of course, for anything needed for the furtherance of the program of the whole.

In the distance in the picture we see the old Jackson mill, owned and run by the uncle of Stonewall Jackson, with whom he made his home. This old water mill is one of the many that used to grind the corn and wheat for the farmers of the State. It is in a good state of preservation and has been repaired and fitted up as a shop for the boys and girls to learn homecraft.

Just in front of the old mill on a knoll stood the old Jackson home, long since destroyed, but on its site today stands an old log cabin moved there from another part of the State, showing the actual conditions which prevailed in Jackson's day. The camp is named Jackson's Mill, and is known by that name all over the State. It is one of the busiest places in the State, for there is no time in the year that some group or groups are not there holding meetings and conferences.

Beginning in the Spring, we find the farmers of the State coming together there for a conference on the policies of the Livestock Shippers' Co-operative Association, then a conference of the feed and seed dealers of the State. The ministers of the State also meet there. Then there are the camps of the older club boys and girls, the camp of the younger ones, the Club Leaders' Conference, the annual farmers' camp and meeting of the Farm Bureau and its affiliated associations, the Women's Bureau, and in the Fall, the Country Life Jubilee.

During the Winter months there is held there a school for farm boys who have not had the opportunity to get the college training that they desire. At this school, where there are no entrance requirements, many boys get a better training in farm practices, and in leadership, and go out better able to meet changing conditions as they find them in their home communities. All gatherings are so conducted that the cost will be as low as possible, there is ample room in the various cottages for sleeping quarters, with a charge of only one dollar for the duration of the camp, which just takes care of the laundry bill of the bedding. Then meals are served in the dining hall for 50 cents, and they aim just to break even on its operation, and you would be surprised if you have never eaten there what meals can be served for that money. The camp is run as part of the State's educational system, and is supported as such.

It would be impossible to tell all the beauties of this camp and the great things that its influence is doing for the State and her farm folks. I would like to urge any of THE R. N.-Y. readers to make an effort to visit this camp if they happen to be touring West Virginia next year, or better make it a trip and visit some of our gatherings. L. G. ZINN.

West Virginia.

Vermont Notes

The end of January, and just about perfect Winter weather. We have not been very proud of our brand of weather this Winter; there have been too many cloudy days. When we read of the severity of the weather and the depth of snow we can scarce realize it in our little pocket among the hills. Yesterday morning Jack said the snow measured just 17 inches. There isn't as much now as yesterday was warm, one of those days that begin to make you think of sugar on snow, robins, bluebirds, pussy willows and peeping frogs. It rained a bit last evening but today there is a brilliant sun and blue sky, with a nipping wind that just gives the children rosy cheeks when they come from coasting.

Less than two weeks ago we read that Northern Vermont was covered with the heaviest blanket of snow in several years. Brattleboro is important in the skiing world and there is sufficient snow this year for good sport after two years of scarcity. This Winter it is an airport, the plane landing and taking off on the ice.

The Legislature is in session and there are many bills interesting to farmers. One in particular would register cars at three-fourths after May 1. That seems fair as there are still many who do not live on snowplowed roads, consequently cannot run their autos in Winter. Yet the present law requires the same price registration. The back roads, side roads, call them what you will, are also receiving consideration, while the deer, bear and hedgehog are receiving biennial attention.

In one place we read the bears are driving the deer into our southern counties, in another bears should be protected and again there should be a ten-dollar bounty on bears killed during the Summer months, and each advocate is sincere.

Those who oppose "Hedgehog Bill," as it is jocularly referred to, should walk through the forests and see the havoc they make, or if an orchard is located conveniently to the woods, see the litter of boughs on the ground beneath the trees. The porcupines climb out on the branches and gnaw off the boughs that they and the apples on them may fall to the ground and the busy little animals and their babies have a feast. Neither is it very pleasant for our Summer residents to return to Vermont to find the buildings gnawed, and, in one case, a broken window glass gave the porkies a chance to enter the cottage and they spent the Winter gnawing table and chair legs, other furniture, doors and casings. Any unoccupied building attracts their attention.

The Winter has not been severe enough to drive the birds to the buildings for food. It has been 12 degrees below here twice, but down to 30 below in some parts of the country.

Occasionally crows are seen and the blue jays were evidently greatly disturbed yesterday, and a flock of snowflakes, the Arctic snowbird, come out for a flight over the meadows every few days.

Regular train service for mail and passengers begins February 2; that sounds good, doesn't it? Cars of freight have already been brought in and taken out, which makes grain a few cents cheaper.

The drought of 1929 also lessened the hay crop of 1930, as the grass roots suffered; so hay is being picked up rather closely, but is lower in price, very good hay selling for $8 per ton, second quality for $6. All in all it seems as if there were more cattle being wintered in town than usual.

Butterfat for December was only 29 cents, and one farmer is experimenting in butchering and selling native beef. He cuts it to suit, selling anything from a slice of steak to a quarter of beef. The western beef has been handled a great deal by country meat men. Perhaps the low price of butterfat will bring about a better way of disposing of inferior producers. There is an undercurrent of courage through it all, and "Every one said to his neighbor be of good courage."

There is a bit more of a demand for some kinds of lumber and small hard woods, mostly at lower prices, but wages are lower too. Some mill men are only paying woods help $2.50 per day and one man says he can hire all the shop help he needs for $2. But living expenses are lower as well.

An editorial caught my eye that was something like this, "We pray God bless our town but as soon as we get a dollar we rush out of town to spend it." We are quite logical people aren't we?

MRS. J. X. W.

A CONNECTICUT reader says they can only keep black breeds of poultry, because of trouble with hawks. White fowls have too high a visibility.

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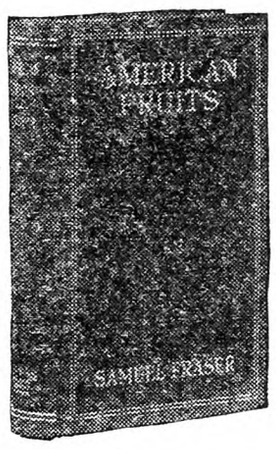

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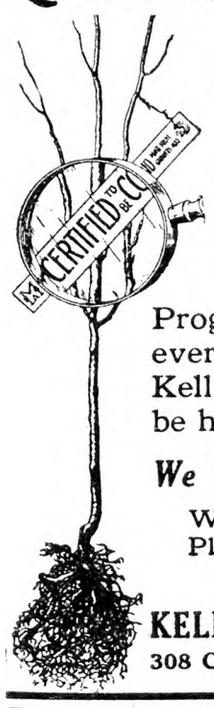

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BY F. E. GLADWIN.

PART I.

Perhaps the end of the 1930 harvest season is too close to permit an unbiased judgment as to what the future has to offer for the grower of American grapes in the East, but on the other hand one is wont to assume an unwarranted optimism when the disaster of the previous season becomes beclouded by the lapse of time. No matter the degree of pessimism prevailing when the final returns show another loss, the coming of Spring usually sees the vineyardist gird his loins, and go forth to bring into actuality another crop. He seems to have forgotton all his past woes, and now looks forward with hope that somehow or other he will produce a good crop of fruit that can be marketed at a profit to him. To one who has stood in close relationship to his particular fruit enterprise, no calendar is needed to tell of the coming of Spring with all its attendant responsibilities. Just as soon as the sun begins to shine on both sides of the fence he brings his many problems to the fore. In one instance it may be the question as to whether a certain acreage is worth the costs of working; in another it may be a question of fertilizers, or perhaps he has a pruning or a training problem. For the time being at least the marketing problem is submerged by these other considerations, and as a rule it does not emerge until he sees the results of his efforts taking form in a good yield of fine fruit. Now, for several years past most people who were at all familiar with grape-growing conditions in the eastern United States have advised against the further planting of most commercial varieties of grapes, unless a regular and stable outlet was assured, but evidently many thought that this advice applied only to the other fellow. These reasoned that if this advice should be generally followed, there would come a demand, and if they planted while the others destroyed, or at least did not increase their planting, there would come the time when the demand would more than equal the supply.

Thus far this sort of reasoning has been faulty. In spite of all that has been spoken and written on the matter of surpluses the surplus of most crops is still with us. In this day of varied transportation methods a short crop of fruit in New York can easily be supplied by shipment from Michigan or points much farther removed. As the most striking example of which I have knowledge, there has passed my office window during the past month a poultry truck of practically the same capacity as the regulation poultry freight car, laden with live chickens and turkeys. This truck travels between South Dakota and Buffalo. The time required for the run down to Buffalo is about five days. As this is written this truck has made three round trips. Evidently the sale of these products has been satisfactory to either the grower or trucker, perhaps both. To my knowledge there are under development several quite extensive turkey ranches in the vicinity of Buffalo. But hardly are they started than competition from South Dakota develops. A few years since one grape-grower in southwestern New York became dissatisfied with the management of his cooperative. The first season of his activities as a free lance he trucked his grapes into Ohio to a distance of 200 miles, and there made a good connection, as Concord grapes were scarce in that city. The next season there were more grapes on this market, and in the third he found so many offered that his first load and only one was trucked at a loss. Last Fall a truck from a distant point stopped at our vineyards and the owner was asked, "the selling price of his grapes." The inquirer, when informed, told how he had refused to buy that morning in a section 200 miles distant because he had learned that they could be bought for $5 per ton less in the region he was then in. Let me suggest that one's isolation or lack of plantings of grapes in his locality is not a safe criterion on which to base a future grape development. For some unknown reason the understanding exists that the city business or professional man is peculiarly adapted by

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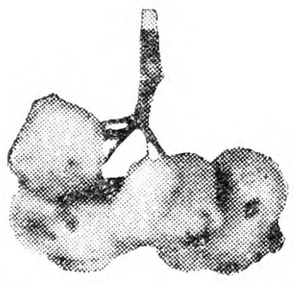

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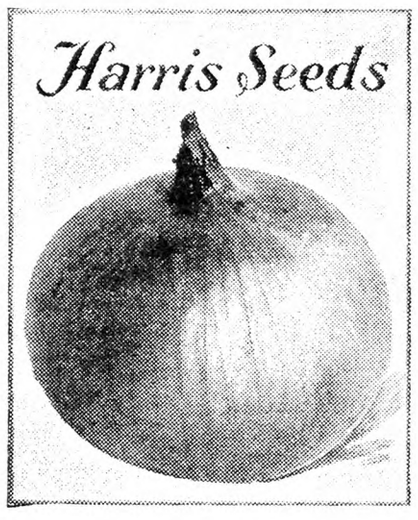

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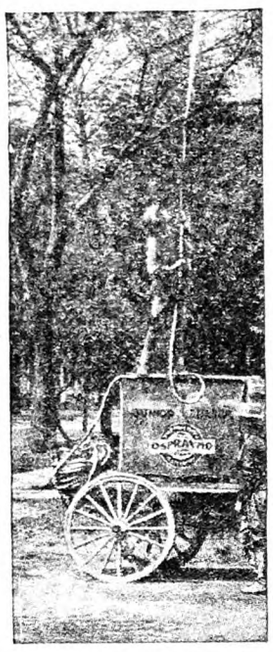

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nature or training for the commercial growing of grapes. Now as a matter of fact some may be successful, but the failures must be recorded in the larger numbers. The growing of grapes commercially necessitates just as much activity of the thing called brain as any other enterprise. Quite often there come to my desk inquiries from farmers who have spent the greater part of their lives in trying to eke out an existence from the soil. One may be from a cotton grower, another a grower of citrus fruits, while a third may have confined his endeavors to corn and hogs. One and all have come to believe that the sure road to wealth and happiness is to be found when vineyards line that road. Perhaps all, the business man, the professional, and the general farmer, could produce very satisfactory yields of grapes, but one and all had not given a thought to their profitable disposition once Mother Nature has smiled and given of her bounty.

According to figures compiled by the California State Board of Agriculture, that State had 519,000 acres devoted to grapes in 1930. This acreage had been somewhat reduced through neglect and removal since the previous harvest. Of this total 161,885 acres are classed as juice grapes, or more accurately wine sorts, while 112,212 acres are table varieties. The area of 244,903 acres is devoted to the production of raisin grapes. When the supply of juice grapes from California is not ample to meet the demand, many of the raisin type have been sold for juice purposes. The growers of California have been through some pretty lean years within the past decade. They well know that the eastern trade will consume just about 60,000 carloads each season. When this jumps to 70,000 cars the supply exceeds the demand and prices tumble. Grape product factories consume a considerable tonnage in California, but not enough to take care of the usual surplus. It was thought that could this surplus be kept out of eastern trade the prices for the remainder would be on the right side of the ledger in 1930. Accordingly a loan from the Federal Farm Board was sought and finally granted. The fund thus secured enabled the purchase on the vines of 400,000 tons of grapes that were of a quality sufficiently high to have gone into shipment. A considerable part of this purchase went to Fruit Industries, for manufacture. The loan from the board was contingent on the sign-up of 85 per cent of the grape acreage under one sales agency, or growers' cooperative. This percentage was not signed until late in July, very shortly before some early grapes normally begin to move to market. That the plan did not accomplish all that was believed possible is not due to the soundness of it, but rather to lack of control of the unsigned tonnage, and the lack of consumers' dollars. It is difficult to picture the result had the larger part of the 400,000 ton surplus, that was kept off the fresh market, gone through the usual channels of trade, since approximately 15 per cent uncontrolled shipments were able to cause so much grief.

A recent market survey in one of the large consuming eastern cities discloses the fact that the so-called middle class is the principal buyer of American grapes. If the study were to include the chief purchasers of California juice grapes it would probably show that the lower wage-earner is the heaviest buyer, closely followed by the middle group. Both classes had a greatly reduced buying power in late 1930. From all available reports of the California deal in 1930 it would seem that the season was the most disastrous experienced since the downward trend a few years ago. It is now concluded that had the surplus which was 700,000 tons, instead of 400,000, been purchased, the results would not have been far different. The yield was much larger than anticipated.

Perhaps some of you readers in the East are wondering why all of these depressing statements about the woes and troubles of our far western brothers, when we are apparently so dissociated with their cares and worries. But are we? How often have you heard the statement by an eastern grape-grower, that "half a crop brings just as much money as a full one"? In days gone by there was some truth in such an asertion, but no longer is it true.

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Letters of an Indiana Farmer

Once upon a time, as the story goes, a small boy was viewing the halls of Congress. He was much impressed by the venerable chaplain of the Senate. "And does he pray for the Senate?" the child asked. 'No, my son," was the reply, "he takes one look at the Senate and then prays for the country!"

So, as our Legislature is convening, it is time to pray for Indiana! A stormy session is in prospect. Tax reform is the burning question, and the "embattled farmers" are waking up. The recent vote for or against a new constitution amounted to nothing. The general population was carefully kept in the dark about the merits of the case, and therefore voted "No," or a blank, on the principle of "When in doubt, do nothing." One set of legal lights claims that an adequate tax reform can be managed much more cheaply without a new constitution. The other side stands ready with the axe labelled "Unconstitutional" for any relief measures under the present law. So the chances are good that we won't get any. The owners of intangible property, and the owners of nothing but a mortgaged automobile and radio, are gradually gaining control of government, and you can't hide a farm, not even under a mortgage!

Before this reaches print, one battle, not legislative but executive, will have been fought: the question of having or not having an entirely new set of school books. The Governor, honor to him, opposes the measure emphatically; the farm boards and the trustees' organization are with the Governor. Now we shall presently see whether our fates are controlled by the companies who have something to sell.

There are too many "outside" salesmen, anyway. They can't possibly earn their high salaries except at unfair expense to the producer or consumer, or both. And many of them are nuisances to busy people. Heigh-ho, Miss Jeremiah! Better put this letter away till you get over the effects of today's headache, which still casts a dark greenish cloud over the mental outlook.

The wheat surplus in this county was reduced by several thousand bushels the other evening, but nobody is happy about it; farmers are so hard to please! The only grist mill in a radius of 13 miles burned down, and it housed 12,000 bushels of pooled wheat. The wheat, of course, burned slowly, and was drenched with water. The whole town smelled like a careless cook's kitchen for days afterward. Some men hauled out a quantity of the stuff for feed, but others regarded it as a dangerous proposition, likely to be full of nails and scrap metal, though it might do for chickens. I don't know how well pooled wheat is insured, as I have never had any. The destruction of the mill is a great loss to the county, and it is doubtful if it will be rebuilt, as it has not been very profitable. The cause of the fire is not known, though one theory lays it on damage to wiring when a freight train spilled fifteen cars off the track the night before, crashing into the mill building and another warehouse close by. It was the second freight wreck in two weeks, and both had the advantage of dumping into town a lot of coal, which was sold cheaply.

We are having January thaw. For once it is very welcome. There were no Fall rains to soak the ground, fill the empty branches and cisterns, and bring up the discouraged wells. I hope I shall not forget to be thankful for my water supply, though the barnyard branch has been dry for months. It is not convenient to depend on wells, but still more inconvenient to have dry wells. Even the cistern water has held out, by careful preservation of every shower.

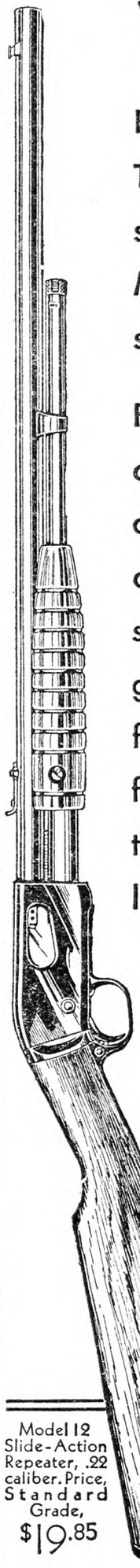
It is the month for taking stock, for looking, Janus-fashion, forward and back. I suppose that is why I hate it. "We look before and after, and pine for what is not." I'd like to sleep from Christmas to garden-time. Instead, I must struggle along on doing what seem to be necessary errands, and trying to salvage a little time for reading, writing, and sewing.

I used to make a list, on the first day of the year, of sewing to do, rejoicing as I crossed off the various items. I don't do it any more, as it stared at me reproachfully too long. This year, a new coat is an urgent need. With no money in sight with which to buy one, I finally mustered courage to rip up a broadcloth coat of my mother's, put away for years. Fortunately, she was tall, as well as heavy, and I am a five-footer. It took great calculation and measurement to get it, even so, as no "boughten" pattern could be used without much alteration. But it seems all right. I have always reviled broadcloth coats as being too cold, so have used an extra warm, part-wool, interlining. It gets a new rayon satin lining, and I planned to buy good fur collar and cuffs; but I think it will wear trimmings of fur cloth (chinchilla) instead. The cleaner says to have it cleaned without the new lining and collar, then have a final professional pressing when all done.

The Best Friends love tankage sacks for aprons. Lula and I have made pillowcases of them. Dorothy, the daughter-in-law of my present house-neighbors, has

(Continued on Page 190)

IF IT'S SPEED AND ACCURACY YOU WANT



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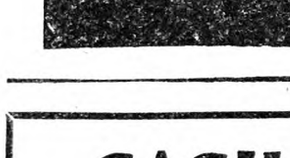

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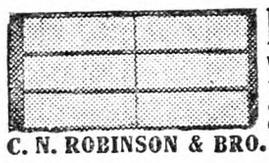

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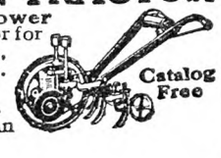

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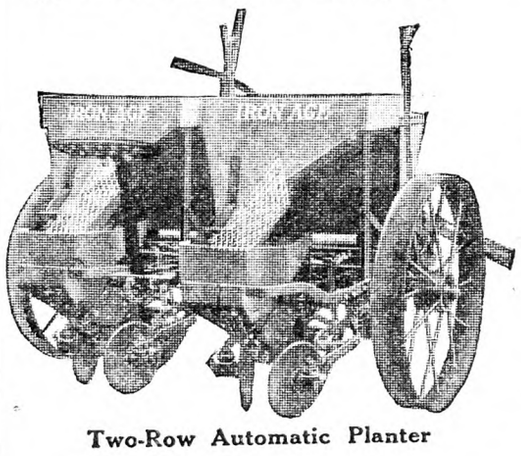

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Barley in Rotation

I would like to hear experience of others in raising barley. I have a four-acre field that had oats but the seed did not take. I had top-dressed with barnyard manure last Fall. Would it be all right to sow to barley? G. P. H.
Erie Co., Pa.

Barley is sometimes used in the regular rotation in place of oats. The seed-bed should be made deep and mellow. This will also help get a stand of grass seed. An additional harrowing often makes the difference between success and failure with grass seed. The tender roots and shoots cannot fight their way with lumps.

Barley is a little more particular about soil than other grain crops. It resents heavy clay soils and does best on sandy loams.

We should like to have the experience of those who have seeded grass with barley as a nurse crop.

Dusting Grapes and Currants

I have a small vineyard and currant patch which is on a side-hill, partly terraced, so that it is not possible to drive through with a spray rig. I am bothered with mildew, berry moth and black rot. Is there anyway in which I can control these pests without a spray rig or any spray I can apply with a hand sprayer?
Michigan. E. H. H.

Under your conditions, I should not try to use a liquid spray at all. Get a geared hand duster of about four quarts, dry dust capacity, but be sure it is a geared duster with a blower fan. Then buy a supply of dust which may be either an all-purpose dust or a ready mixed Bordeaux-arsenate dust. Apply in early morning or in evening when dew is falling and the air is quiet. Dust grapes just after the berries form, again when as large as peas and again when half grown. Blow the dust right on to the bunches but cover foliage too.

Dust the currants at least once for currant worms. A dormant dust of lime-sulphur may be applied to currants but is not necessary for grapes. The duster will be of great value in the garden, also for use on potatoes, beans, tomatoes and vines such as melons and cucumbers. A light application of either nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia applied in early Spring will aid both grapes and currants. Both must be kept in clean culture as neither will do well in sod.
L. B. R.

Likes Garden Tractor

On page 117, issue of Jan. 31, I was interested in the article of G. J. Stout, and would like to add my word of appreciation to the small tractor. I have a machine advertised in your paper which is going on its third year and have had no repair bills to date.

I do all my plowing and cultivating with my machine and have not had a horse on the place since I bought my tractor. I am in the poultry business and raise strawberries for a cash crop; also at least two acres of corn and about one-half acre of potatoes besides a home garden.

Gasoline bill is about two quarts per day and oil two quarts per month. The tractor is all that the makers claim, and I think that one great reason that some say they will not do their work is because they do not know how to operate it to advantage. I have stony soil and soil without stones and can use my machine on all my land. I have also plowed land that would give a horse a hard time. I am fully in favor of this type of a tractor and have had many amusing incidents with local farmers and also had my machine on their land and proved all my statements. R. G. P.
Vermont.

Another Way to Oil a Clock

In a recent issue is a letter from L. J. Griffiths, of Connecticut, about oiling the clock. I have a clock with wooden works that must be nearly a hundred years old. It hasn't run for years. A good friend of mine in Philadelphia told me to get a small tin dish, like a tin can cover, fill it with vaseline, and add a little gasoline. Put this in the bottom of clock case and forget it. It works. The old clock runs steadily and well, and has run for over two months. W. D. CHILCOTT.
New York.

Recollections of a New England Childhood

PART II

The memory of some of our most intimate hours is linked with these quiet jaunts—jogging, not yet spinning, along unspoiled country roads that wound about the hills, unfolding all their beauties before the unhurried traveler. Surely this age of rapid transit conduces no more to gentle confidences than to close observation of nature! There was a certain point on the upward climb from which, when the leaves were off, the lights of home could be discerned, twinkling a heart-warming welcome. As a child, I used sometimes to slip out into the night in the late Fall, just for the thrill of fancying myself shut out—peeping through the unshaded window into the firelit room with its tranquil family group—then bursting in again, with the dear sense of belonging sharpened to ecstasy. I noted the other day that "no further attempt will be made to decipher freak addresses," but that all such epistles will be "sent at once to the Dead Letter Office." Yet I can but recall with a wistful smile some jesting rhymes that passed safely through the mails, a half century and more ago, bringing chuckles of delight to sender and recipient alike. One or two of these have even been preserved!

"In the land of Canaan, and yet no saint,
But a sweet old sinner, be darned if he aint!
And his name is Jip, but they call him Pease—
In the Nutmeg State. Hunt him up, if you please!"

Typically enough, the farm itself was to us children a never-failing spring of entertainment. Our father was, however, exceptional in that he was never too busy or too preoccupied to encourage our delighted participation in each seasonal enterprise—from setting the first hen to hiving the latest swarm, from tapping the maples in March to carrying apples to the cider-mill in October. I think we loved the hay-making best of all, and rode like rustic queens atop that quivering mass of sun-dried verdure, that seemed to contain within itself all the dear meadow-scents and their happy memories.

Once, he paced back and forth for weary hours in the path of the mowing machine (doubtless with green leaves in his hat to ward off sunstroke, from which he had once suffered to the point of unconsciousness). Dora and I had wandered away, no one knew exactly where, and he would not risk the chance that we might have fallen asleep in the long grass. For we loved to trample miniature rooms and carpet them with vari-colored flower-petals, after the manner of certain pavement decorations at Mexican religious festivals.

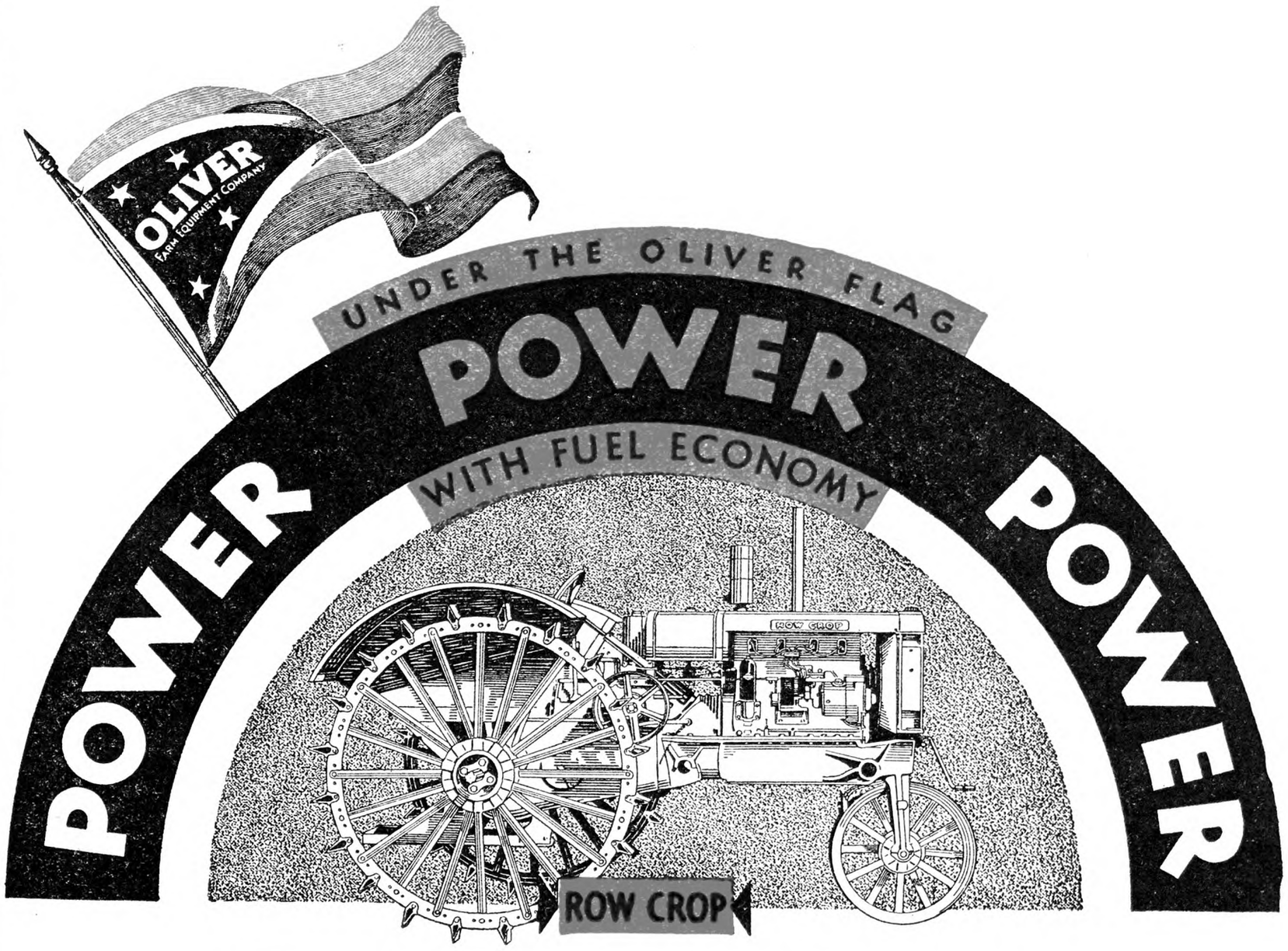
Not one of the farm animals but had for us a name and a personality—not even the hens. When our elders inconsiderately wondered aloud, as elders will, how we ever in the world told Puff and Fluff and Buff apart, we were amazed by such short-sightedness. We recognized them exactly as you do people, we protested—by the expression of their faces!

The flock was rarely confined, in Summer, and ranged far and wide, giving us the fun of hunting their nests through barns and haylofts and even under the barn! It took real scout craft to stalk a shy hen-turkey on her furtive visits to the woods, keen to surprise the secret of her well-hidden eggs before some fox or other marauder should snatch the patient mother from her throne.

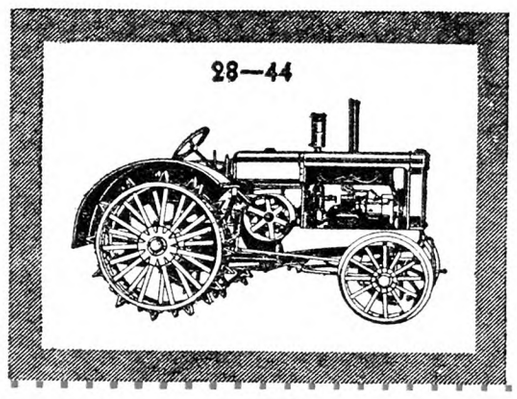
Once, by happy, chance, I came upon the nest of a partridge—the 11 pale-brown spheres, smaller than a pullet's, still warm under their blanket of dead leaves. Carrying them home in my apron, I tucked them under a persistent sitter among the hens. A few days later, I was in ecstasies, and hastened to install Mrs. Biddy and 11 tiny bits of animated fluff in the usual A coop whose slatted front permitted the chicks to run free. It had never occurred to me that the orphans of the forest might ignore the frantic clucks and calls of their distressed foster-mother, disappearing with uncanny swiftness and subtlety in the nearby woods. I could never quite forgive myself for this piece of meddling, the more so as we were trained to observe birds' nests and often lay prone in the grass for hours, watching the parent birds feed their young. I distinctly remember being so innocently credulous at one time as to follow a robin in his smart hops and runs about our dooryard, armed with the handful of salt that I had been instructed to cast upon his tail!

Papa had a trick of cutting his initials and the date into the shell of such turtles as he chanced upon. It was his delight occasionally to add a second date to such a peripatetic calendar, which possibly still roams in the neighborhood of Goodale brook. I had no fear of the snakes, and recall bringing a brilliant green specimen home by the tail, begging to keep it as a pet. Once, I rescued a nest of baby field-mice from the scythe, and undertook to rear them on milk administered through a medicine dropper.

ELAINE GOODALE EASTMAN.



. . . . On Its Tiptoe Wheels . . . .



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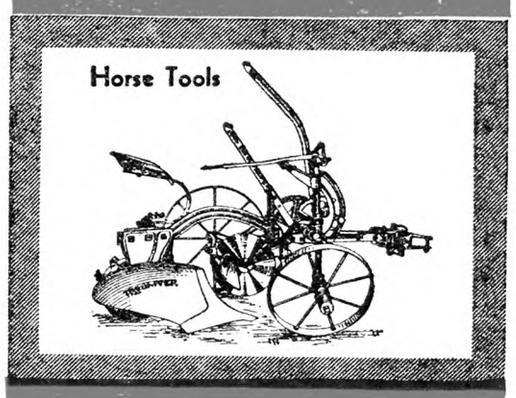

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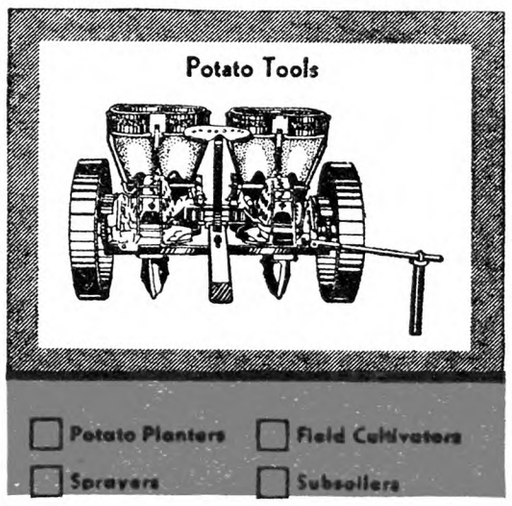

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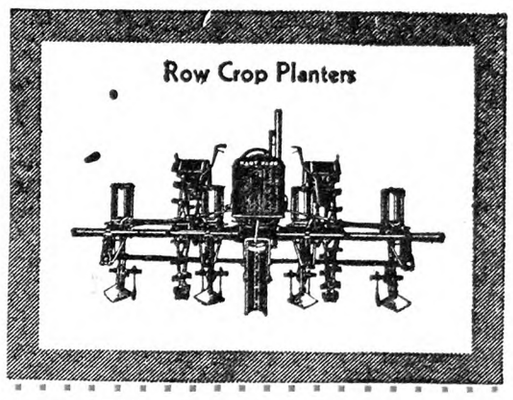

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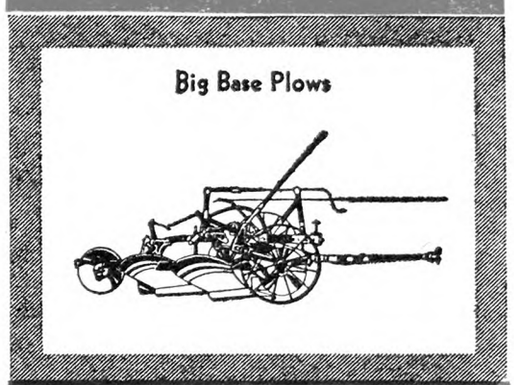

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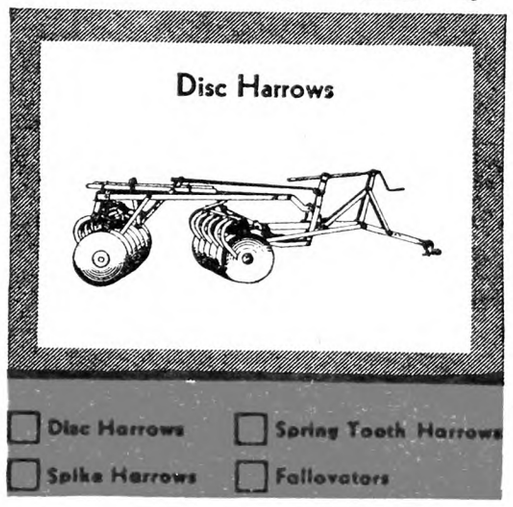

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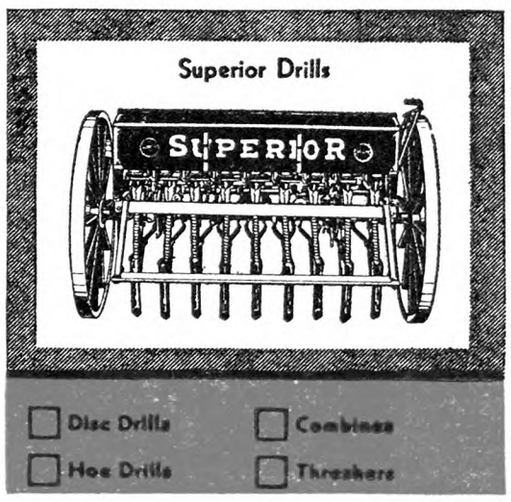

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Our Changeable Weather

PART II

The most important cause of the unequal distribution of pressure, and therefore of winds is the unequal distribution of heat over the earth. The heat is greatest at the equator, and the movement of the air above this belt is chiefly upwards due to expansion, therefore it is a belt of light winds, if any, but mostly calms and ascending currents. It is thus a region of low pressure and abundant rainfall. It is known as the doldrum or tropical belt of calms. This belt is not stationary, but migrates north and south with the heat equator. A careful distinction is made between winds and vertically moving air. Winds may be defined as the horizontal movements of the lower air; currents are the vertically upward movements. The poleward overflow piles up between the latitudes of 25 and 35 degrees producing a belt of high pressure known as the horse latitudes. The movement of the air is chiefly downward, therefore light winds and an abundance of rainfall. Outward from these high pressure belts the winds blow towards the equator and, with less pronounced strength, towards the poles, producing regions of constantly blowing winds—the trade wind belt between the horse latitudes and the equator, and the region of prevailing westerlies between the horse latitudes and the poles. The trade wind belt is characterized by very steady winds, especially over the ocean, and a small amount of rainfall. They blow day and night, Winter and Summer, with a constancy equalled in no other zone. The greater parts of the two temperate zones are in the region of prevailing westerlies. These are not as constant in duration as the trades. As the prevailing westerlies obliquely approach the poles they develop into what is known as the circumpolar whirl. As a result of the spiral inflow, it is believed that the polar regions are areas of low pressure.

As the sun changes its position in the sky during the Summer and Winter, consequently the area receiving the greatest heat migrates north and south of the equator. Thus the pressure and wind belts follow the shifting of this belt of greatest heat. Places situated in this shifting belt have seasonal changes of wind known as monsoon winds, or simply monsoons.

There are a number of other winds and conditions which tend to modify climate. In Summer the wind has a higher temperature than the sea, and a lower temperature in Winter, due to the rate at which the land areas absorb the sun's heat. As a result, the continents are low pressure areas in Summer and high pressure areas in Winter. Since winds blow from regions of high to regions of low pressure, there is a general outward blowing of air from the continents in Winter and an inward blowing towards the continents in Summer. Such winds are called continental winds, and their chief office is to modify other winds for they are scarcely noticeable in themselves. Thus upon our western coast the westerlies are weakened in Winter and strengthened in Summer, while on the eastern coast they are strengthened in Winter and weakened in Summer.

Likewise during the day, when the land is warmer than the sea, winds blow in from the sea or other large bodies of water and are called sea breezes. During the night when the land is colder than the sea, the winds blow from the land and are called land breezes. Because of these regular shifting winds, advantage is taken twice daily by fishing and pleasure crafts that depend on sails for motive power.

A similar change of wind is noted upon the slopes of mountains or deep valleys. As the sun rises, the tops of the mountains are first heated and ascent of air takes place and rushes up the sides of the mountain. This obliquely ascending current is felt upon the slope as a valley breeze. At night, when the radiation is most rapid from the mountain, the cooled air from the upper portions is heavier and slides down the slopes towards the valley. This is the mountain breeze and causes the cool nights at mountain resorts.

The United States government has established a weather service for the purpose of predicting weather changes. Regular observations of the pressure, temperature, direction and strength of winds, amount and kind of precipitation and the per cent of cloudiness are made at more than 200 stations at eight o'clock A. M. and P. M. eastern standard time and telegraphed to the central office at Washington. After this information is collected, it is plotted on a map of the United States and the result is a weather map. It not only sets forth the weather conditions existing at the time of observation, but also becomes a basis for predicting weather for the next 24 hours. Telegraph and telephone communications have been valuable means for disseminating this information regarding weather to the daily papers and private individuals, especially the shippers of perishable products. Radio is rapidly becoming the most effective method of broadcasting weather conditions, warning of frosts, cold waves and floods. Nearly 200 broadcasting stations in this country co-operate in this radio distribution. All of them announce the forecasts on published schedules at least once a day, and many of them several times a day. In emergencies, when unusual or serious conditions are expected many of the stations interrupt their programs to give weather announcements.

In addition to the Federal Weather Bureau at Washington, there are weather bureaus of the first order in about 210 cities of the United States. These centers of service are in charge of trained meterologists who are available every day of the year to issue weather data, forecasts and advice for the particular locality they represent. Eastern New York State is served by a very excellent station at Albany, N. Y. The weather bureaus of the Federal as well as the various States are fast becoming among the most useful as well as the most used branches of the government.

JOHN J. BIRCH, M. S.

Horse Plows the Snow

The horse shown in this picture is not now living, but his successor is now carrying on the same kind of a job with appreciated success. Two horses of the same color and name driven by one master kept the sidewalks of one Illinois suburban town clear of snow for at least three generations of citizens. One of the horses, the first one, was close to a quarter of a century in the service.

Both animals were and are called Tom. Their master is Fred Diesness, who is the street commissioner of the city of Park Ridge. It has been the habit of this man and his horses to commence to clear off all kinds of snows from the sidewalks as early as four o'clock in the morning, so that early commuters could trudge down to their trains unhindered by the drifts.

The first horse wore out a half dozen wooden snow plows. When he died and his successor took hold, he was given a larger plow made of steel and with this he has an abundant amount of snow to plow off even while this is written. Both horses are said to have achieved a record for long terms in harness at the same kind of work.

J. L. GRAFF.

Illinois.

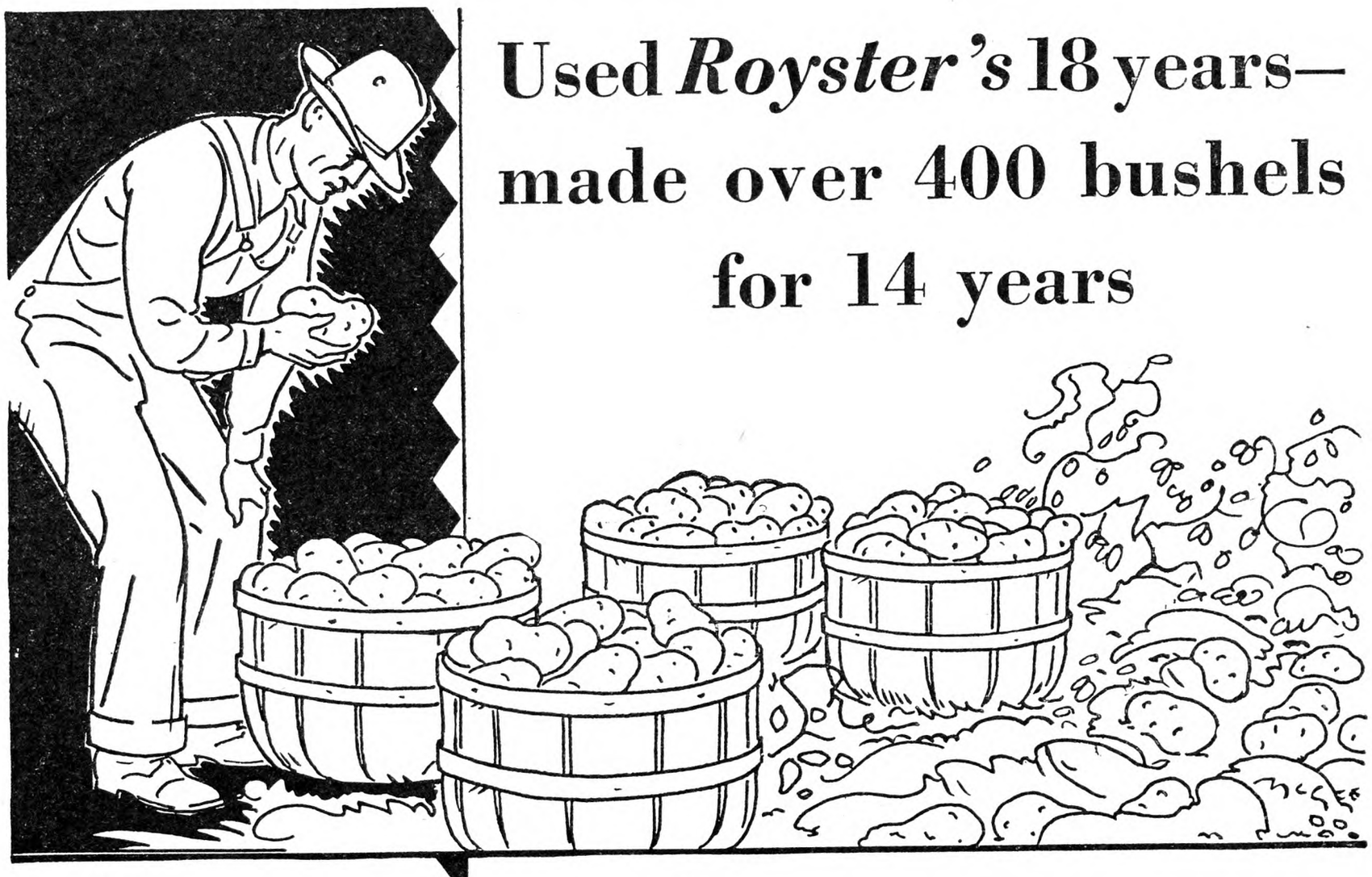
A Snow-Plow Horse

The Christmas Rose in Connecticut

I was very much interested in the article in THE R. N.-Y. about the beautiful Christmas Rose (Helleborus niger). The plants are very scarce around here, only one person I know of has one and it is in full bloom now (Jan. 13). I have never seen the plants advertised in catalogs.

MRS. F. H. P.

Glastonbury, Conn.



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C. C. Warner, Corry, Pa.

Royster FOR ONIONS

"Using 2000 pounds Royster's per acre, my onions made vigorous start; grew well to maturity. Am convinced of its superiority."

Nicholas Gargano, Sicklertown, N. J.

Royster FOR OATS

"The past season I had seven acres of oats fertilized with Royster's; threshed 90 bushels to the acre. Crop free from disease and drought resistant."

Carlton Warne, Romulus, N. Y.

Royster FOR TOMATOES

". . . put $269.11 worth of Royster on 17 acres tomatoes . . . realized $3890.00 on crop . . . convinced Royster is superior."

Howard T. Eckert, Medford, N. J.

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Experience With Perry Marrow Beans

Frequent references in THE R. N.-Y. to the Perry Marrow bean, said to be extensively grown in Western New York, constrains me to tell my experience with this variety. I was on the lookout for a white bean variety that would yield as well as the Robust pea bean, without entailing the heavy cost of picking so often incurred by the pea bean in adverse seasons. I tried a peck of Perry Marrows three years ago on one side of my bean field. I could not make my drill sow them heavier than a bushel per acre, so I had a quarter of an acre to harvest. I noted that they ripened as early as the Robust pea beans, which was encouraging. When thrashed I had six bushels or a yield of 24 bushels an acre, which was more encouraging. The pea beans yielded 16 bushels an acre on the same field with a very light "pick." I sorted the Perry Marrows myself and saved three bushels for seed. I found that so many of the beans had split in the thrashing that I had a "pick" of one-twelfth of the total crop to discard, mostly split beans. That looked like a weakness.

The next year I sowed three acres of the Perry Marrows on what I thought was choice land, but partly heavy soil. A wet spell just after the beans were up made some of the seedlings look sick and I had to abandon at least a half acre. The bean plants seemed poisoned while grass and weeds were rampant. The best bean plants grew on opposite corners of the field where at harvest they seemed to be a fair crop. When thrashed and cleaned up I had only about 1,000 lbs. of hand-picked marrows. The same trouble with splitting occurred that year and an apparent increase in discoloring from rust on the pods. It began to look as if my soil had the particular kind of anthracnose that thrives on Perry Marrow beans. I did not give up but took the advice of a plant doctor and repicked my seed beans removing any that showed the least suspicion of anthracnose spots. I had a very favorable field on which I wanted to try the variety once more.

Last season I harvested about two and one-half acres of Perry Marrows under ideal conditions of dryness. The stand had been a little thin all Summer because I could not sow enough seed with my drill, the beans were so large. I had a yield of about 10 bushels an acre by measure as they came from the thrasher. I have been sorting a sample of them and find that the "pick" of dirt and spoiled beans is 6⅓ per cent, but the split beans, usable at home, make up 9⅓ per cent of the gross yield. I am satisfied to quit with this variety on three counts; difficulty in sowing enough seed, presence of the virulent anthracnose, and loss from splitting when thrashed.

I might add that we tried the Japanese Otenashi beans for the first time this last season and obtained a yield of about 19 bushels an acre with a light "pick." It was dry enough to stop pod setting in August, otherwise we might have had a heavier yield. We have yet to find out if we can grow them free enough of anthracnose each year for seed purposes. E. R. MINNS.

Seneca Co., N. Y.

Finding Directions in the Woods

On page 108 N. A. A. asked about getting out of the woods when you are lost. I used to strike matches and look for moss on the north side of trees. Sometimes the sun is off duty. The Indians used this way of telling, and it is simple. Not every tree has moss, but many do.

Connecticut. G. S. B.

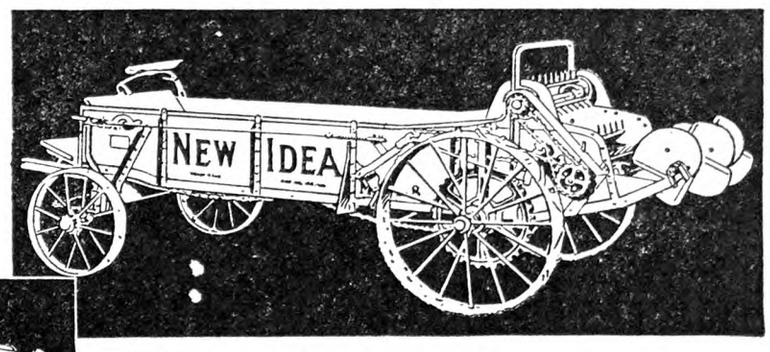
Here is a letter from Virginia giving a different view:

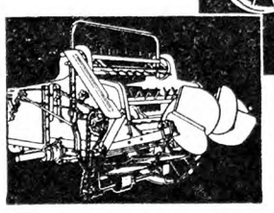
I have never noticed the color of bark on trees, but have often seen that there is more moss on the south side of a tree than on the north side. Especially is this true in Winter. A good many trees have moss extending up several feet from the ground. W. H. H.

Virginia.

PLANT at least one ornamental shrub or tree on the home grounds this Spring.

NEW IDEA
Farm Equipment





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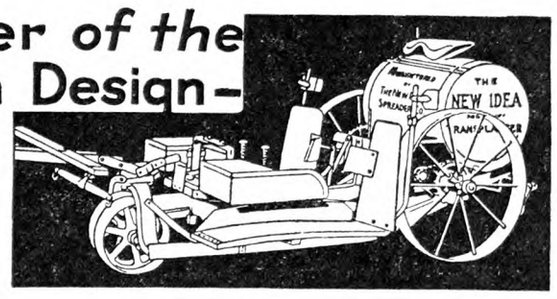

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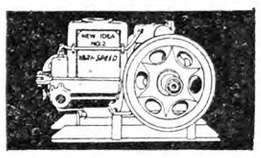

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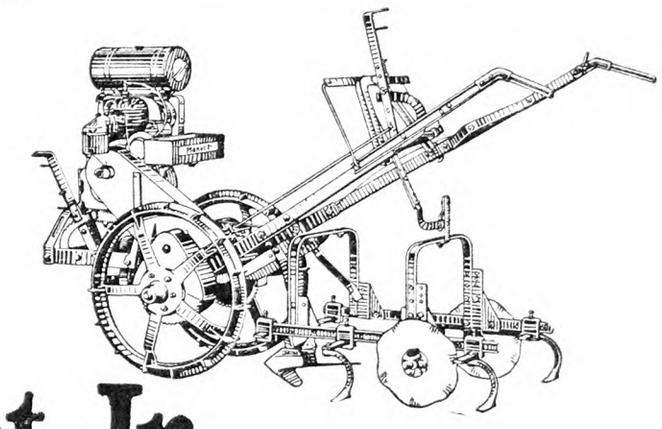

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Letters of an Indiana Farmer

(Continued from Page 185)

been using them for very pretty luncheon sets. They seem to be a particularly solid kind of muslin. Of course the decorative Osnaburg started out as sacking for the use of cotton-pickers, and now my much-admired dining-room curtains and between-meal cloth are of this humble material. Burlap makes interesting and durable drapes and table covers, in the natural brown, but the dyed colors fade badly. I read once, long ago, that a fine dress designer used burlap for a costume for one of his wealthy clients, because it was the only brown to blend properly with the sable trimmings! At least, in this day, we dare not despise anything because of humble origin.

E. M. C.

Countrywide Situation

What to do is the question that occurs on looking over the Federal Outlook reports sent out in early February. There are hundreds of pages of comment on the conditions and prospects for the various farm products, but many of the practical conclusions that may be drawn from the material may be put into a few words.

The reader of these conclusions is supposed to be a little more thoughtful than most farmers and not disposed to follow the crowd always. He will consider what is likely to happen, not what happened last season. For instance, he will not give up raising onions and cabbage necessarily because they sold low last season, but will rely on enough cutting down by others to restore the market prospect for next Fall.

In the same line of reasoning he will not increase his potato planting because he will suppose that many other farmers will do that and oversupply the market. Potatoes did fairly well last year as a market crop, mainly because the yield per acre was light. This year, with more acres planted and probably better yields, lower prices are quite likely.

He will hatch as many chickens as usual, knowing that many others will not, because chickens and eggs sold low last year, and eggs are likely to continue low in price this Spring. He will keep on raising turkeys because new methods of handling in large numbers enable him to make a profit even when prices are not high. He will cull out the poorer dairy cows because only good ones pay in a time of low prices.

Noting that the country's strawberry acreage is light, the thoughtful grower will clear the weeds out of the old berry patch and put it in shape to bear well, perhaps setting out a few more plants. As for other fruits, there is nothing in sight to discourage the skilled northern orchardist planting over a number of years, although the southern fruit growers will note that planting of oranges and grapefruit has been overdone.

Grain and cotton growers both seem in danger of oversupplying a weak market. These products depend so much on world-wide conditions and the output is so large and increasing so fast that growers who can depend more on other crops than they have in the past will find that a safer course. Corn is likely to be one of the safe crops because even a large production can be used somehow on the farm and turned into animal products, which promise better than the staple crops as a cash product.

Most livestock promises fully as well as crops, but sheep and wool production should not be increased on account of low prices and the limited demand in sight. Hay and pastures in the droughty regions will hardly recover fully this season. A great deal of rough, hilly land probably will do better in the long run as pastures than if used for hay and tillage. The long-term prospect is not very good for working land that costs high for cultivation.

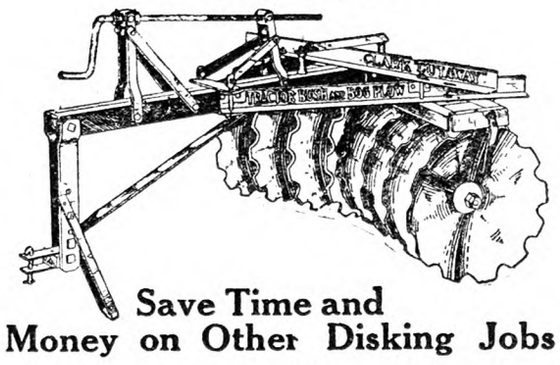
The Outlook Report is a sizable book and goes deeply into the farming situation, past, present, and future, giving attention to each of the leading farm products. It was made up after weeks of study and conference by Federal and State specialists. Copies may be had by writing to the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington.

A few lines of farm production or farm supplies are so important to nearly every farmer that a little further notice is worth while. The feed market concerns the main item of expense at this time of year on hundreds of thousands of farms. Prices of millfeeds are expected to continue at about present levels during the rest of the Winter. There may be some shortage of corn and corn feeds later, but there is no reason to expect that feeds in general will advance far from recent low levels. A great deal of oats, barley, wheat and other home-grown grains will be fed instead of corn in some parts of the country. If we should have a long spell of real Winter at the end of the season, there might be a temporary upturn caused by need of heavier feeding.

Supplies of Timothy and clover hay are the smallest in years in some States, but comparatively few farmers will need to buy. A good deal of Winter rye was planted and much of it will be used for spring feeding. Considerable spring grain will be sold for the same purpose.

G. B. F.

Turn Idle Acres Into Profit and—



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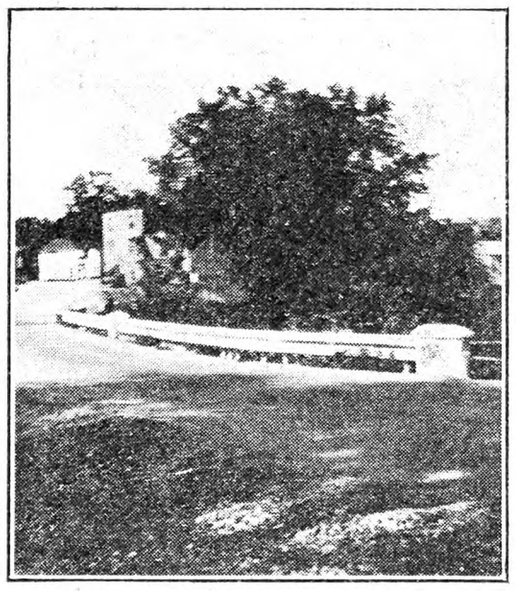
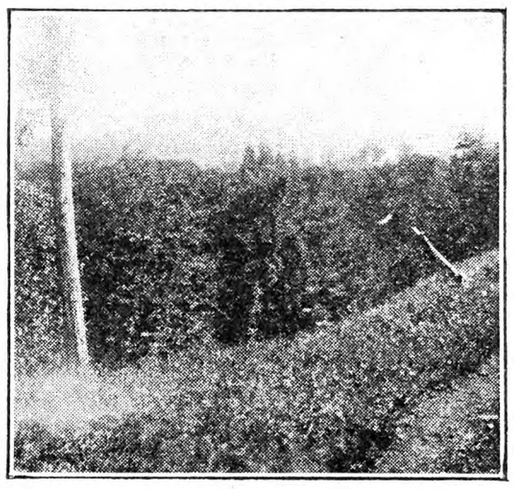
Scenes in Rensselaer County, N. Y.

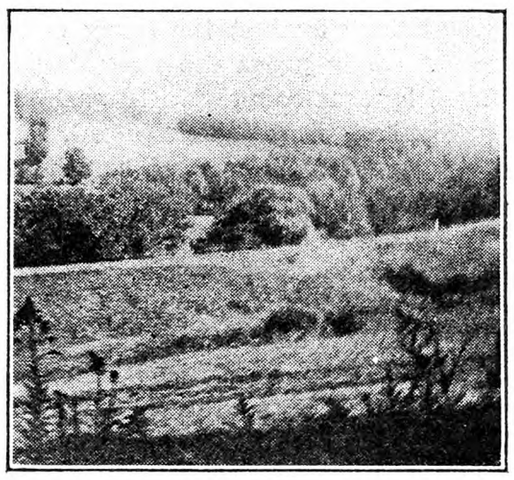
Rensselaer Co., N. Y., in Summer is picturesque country. The scenes shown



Bridge Near Petersburg, N. Y.



Countryside West of Petersburg, N. Y.



On the Road from Petersburg to Berlin, N. Y.

on this page are from the parts of the county toward the Vermont and Massachusetts lines. H. E.

Raspberry Varieties for Missouri

Has anyone tried the Viking or Redpath raspberries in climates similar to Missouri, central part? I would be thankful for information. I read of the Latham as a strong bushy grower making lots of plants. Not so here. It makes plants very sparingly and a long straggling growth. I staked them this year, running a line of wire along the rows and tied the long canes thereto. If you ask this question in THE R. N.-Y. perhaps I may get an answer for which I would be very thankful.

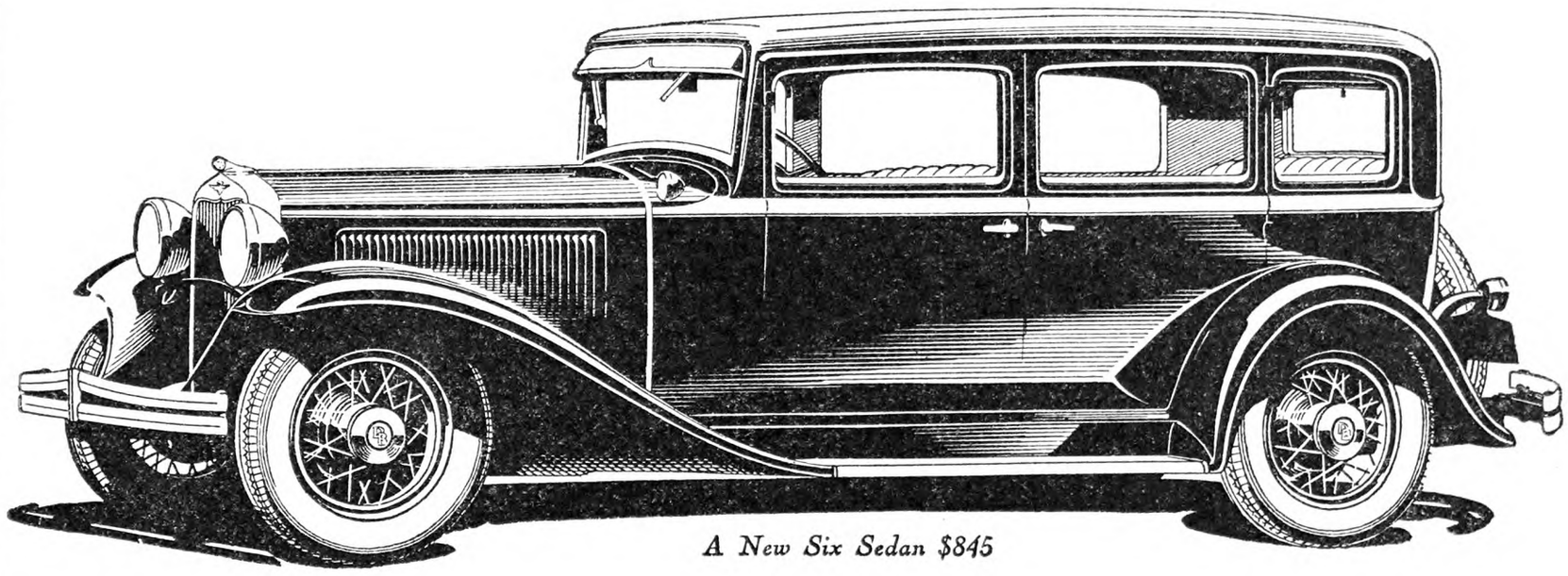
Missouri. CHAS. PURZNER.

Oregon Notes

We have had no really cold weather as yet; it is raining today (Jan. 15), a real Oregon misty rain. We are glad, for so much depends on our Winter rains, in order to have good crops the next Summer. We have not had as much rain as usual, and only snow enough to give us a white cover one morning. It was gone in a few hours. I picked Chrysanthemums and English violets out in the yard last week, and Jan. 4 a bouquet of lovely pink rosebuds for the church. Our broccoli, the green sprouting variety, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, turnips and Chinese cabbage are all doing well yet, outside, all the better it seems for a touch of frost. E. S.

Banks, Ore.

Two little boys were talking. One said to the other: "Aren't ants funny little things? They work and work, and never play." "Oh, I don't know about that," replied the other. "Every time I go on a picnic they are there."—Boston Christian Register.



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The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

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Do we have to have a special blank to send a petition against school consolidation? Our petition with all the names but one in the district was returned as they said they did not understand its meaning. H. C.

NO SPECIAL form is necessary for such a petition. Explain what the situation is and what is wanted, or not wanted, and why. The language in this question is perfectly clear, and the petition, which the inquirer had a hand in making, was doubtless the same. We have heard of this sort of thing before, and conclude that the old saying, "There are none so blind as those who won't see," applies to that convenient excuse about not quite understanding what the petitioners say. Persistence is necessary. The petition may do no good but, if it is made over and returned, perhaps several times, there is possibility of making some impression on the powers that be. Giving it up after one trial is doubtless what is expected—and hoped.

*

ON PAGE 183 is the first of a series of articles on the grape situation. Mr. Gladwin is well acquainted with the grape farmer's problems of production and sale. These articles will be worth reading by all who grow and sell grapes in a commercial way. Whatever one may think of the outlook from a wholesale viewpoint, there is no doubt whatever about the desirability of a dozen vines or so, wherever one has land and grapes will grow and ripen. The development of new varieties which extend the season and range of quality has put grapes within reach of all householders other than those in the extreme north. Even there, Winter protection will make something in this line possible. It is no longer necessary that the home plantation be confined to Concord and Niagara, though we shall never discard those old standbys so long as we grow any. But there are a dozen kinds, thoroughly tried, that will add delightful variety.

*

WE HAVE several inquiries as to who owns the manure made on rented farms. Can a tenant take it, or any of it, away when he leaves the farm? This point should always be mentioned in the contract. If not, the "common law" is usually held to prevail. This was based on the good farming idea that manure made from feed raised on the farm should be left there. A tenant who fed his stock on grain and fodder which he brought on the farm from outside can remove the manure, otherwise not, in the absence of a contract covering this point.

*

INTEREST in garden tractors appears to be increasing. At the various agricultural meetings this Winter, more of these little machines are being shown, and the reports of growers indicate that the objections formerly heard have been overcome. Naturally they work best on smooth land—not too heavy. But some users tell us that with the patience and judgment needed to handle any machine on rather rough land, they find these little tractors of service where there are a good many stones.

*

THE government report shows that the total number of animal units on January 1 this year was approximately the same as on January 1 last year. The total value of livestock this January is estimated at $4,366,447,000 compared with $5,887,964,000 January 1 a year ago. Increases in the number of cattle, dairy cows and sheep on January 1 were offset by decreases in hogs, horses and mules. The total number of cattle in the country is placed at 58,955,000 head on January 1 compared with 57,978,000 head on January 1 a year ago. The total number of hogs shows a decline of about 900,000 head as compared with a year ago, although in the corn belt region an increase in numbers this January as against last January is reported. The prospect of not more than a very slight decline in hog production during 1931 is regarded as a probable stabilizing and favorable factor in the long-time outlook for the hog industry. The number of sheep on January 1 was 51,911,000 head as compared with 50,503,000 head a year ago. The number of sheep has increased every year in the last nine years. The increase in the year just past represents a large addition of ewes and foundation stock. In the year the average value per head of sheep declined from $8.92 to $5.35.

*

CABBAGE yellows, a serious disease in New Jersey, and some other parts of the country, is caused by a fungus which persists in the soil, and infects the plants year after year. They become stunted and turn yellow, with brownish streaks. It is worse in times of dry, hot weather. No form of spraying or seed treatment will remedy the trouble. Using ground where cabbage has not been grown is a help, but most dependence must be put on disease-resistant varieties, the following being recommended by the New Jersey vegetable disease authorities: All-season, Globe, Brunswick, Red Hollander. No doubt there are other kinds which will be reported on by farmers and other observers in localities where the disease is troublesome.

*

FARM income the year around depends greatly on the returns from the dairy herd and poultry. Demand for butter, cheese and milk has been hurt by the business depression, but even at the low prices the returns have been about as satisfactory as from most other products because cost of grain feed has declined somewhat. Production has been kept up because of mild weather most of the Winter. The longer time outlook for dairying is as good as for most other lines. Figures indicate that the number of heifers being raised for the milk herds will decrease for several years. Prospects of increase in dairying are mostly in the South, where some farmers are turning from cotton production to dairying. Perhaps the growth of population and the demand for many kinds of dairy products will offset whatever increase takes place in production for the present. There is no special reason to get out of dairying into other lines because all farm products meet a similar set of market conditions in hard times. Egg producers have been going through a hard season in some ways because the favorable conditions for Winter production and the large holdings in cold storage forced prices downward earlier and faster than usual. There is nothing very encouraging in the outlook for eggs this Spring, but on the other hand there is nothing to indicate that the long-range prospects are not fairly good. Probably the number of layers and the production of eggs in 1931 will be somewhat less than in 1930, and probably, too, the cold-storage people will not put away so many eggs in view of the heavy losses they suffered the past season. Accordingly, we may expect eggs to go up in price as usual in late Summer and Fall, although they are not likely to reach the high points of some recent years. The poultry outlook is fairly good in a market way. Supplies in storage are light and receipts of poultry for the coming Spring and Summer are expected to be less than they were a year ago, which would mean probably higher prices for the first half of 1931 than for the first half of 1930. The improvement in the poultry market ought to continue through the year. Of course, it must be taken into account that if times continue rather poor, prices of all these things will be lower than they should be, judging from production alone. The main point is to produce such lines as will fare better than the others. On that basis, the farmer will do well to keep his livestock and poultry at about the same numbers as now and to produce on the farm as much of the food and feed supply as he can and to raise such money crops as do not suffer much from foreign competition.

*

SEVERAL correspondents disagree with that article on culls, page 87. The writer of the article believed what he said and said it forcibly, but there was no purpose to lay this down as a law that everyone must follow. In principle we all agree that the cull is a nuisance, but the economics of handling it vary in different cases. Some are located and circumstanced so that they can do what others, though good farmers, do not find practical. Getting rid of the culls before they grow is without doubt best—if we can do it. Just how much really good fruit these culls displace in the consumptive market is a matter often discussed. For some years we have made a point of getting the details about such business wherever peddlers' wagons handling cheap apples are seen on city or village streets, and conclude that these low grades, at least in many cases, do not damage the sale of better apples, as they go to persons who otherwise would not have apples at all. Those who can pay a little more do not buy the culls, or if they do once, because of being offered conveniently at the door, are not customers again for that class of fruit.

*

NEW Hampshire orchardists are starting an active campaign against the pests which damage apples in the State. One of the most serious is apple maggot, commonly known as "railroad worm" because of the manner in which the apple is tunneled. This pest alone is said to have caused a million dollars damage annually to the State, as even slightly infested fruit is prohibited from export. Meetings are being held in many localities of the State to discuss ways and means of handling this pest, as well as codling moth, curculio and scab. Experts in diseases and insects, Farm Bureau men and orchardists will take part in these meetings. One point being urged is an orchard sanitation pledge, reading as follows:

> Knowing orchard sanitation to be an important measure in the control of railroad worm, apple curculio, plum curculio and codling moth, I will endeavor to destroy all seedling apple trees, wild crabs, wild plums and hawthorns and to destroy or have all apple trees within 100 yards of my commercial orchard sprayed. If my neighbor has neglected apple trees within this distance, I will use my influence to have them cared for or removed.

This plan of everyone taking hold, instead of "letting George do it," is likely to bring tangible results in pest control.

*

A BRIEF newspaper item early in February announced that bubonic plague had appeared in Persia, near the boundaries of the Russian Caucasus. The Russian authorities were reported to be taking drastic precautions against the entry of the disease, which might easily prove the most dangerous enemy yet faced by that country in travail. Our public health service, both State and Federal, is so vigilant, and our personal standards of health and sanitation are so high, that we do not now fear dangerous epidemics in the United States, but it is well to remember that the most potent carrier of bubonic plague is the rat. There is no place for this dangerous and destructive rodent in modern civilization, and surely there is no room for him on the farm. A campaign against rats protects one's own property, and is also a public duty.

*

DR. H. G. KNIGHT, Chief of the Government Bureau of Soils, states that soil erosion from uncontrolled gullies and rain wash has destroyed as much land in this country as the total arable area of Japan. Part of this erosion is unavoidable, owing to the lay of the land, but even in such cases it may be checked by handling it so that there will be no channels to start water courses. We have seen stubble slopes with a dozen muddy streams running down every 50 feet of frontage, as the snow melts in Spring. Of course such land should not be left bare in Winter, and, when plowed and harrowed, ought not to have up and down marks where small streams can flow. Hillsides of this sort, after a few years of such washing, become about useless for any purpose. Nature tries to save such land by growth of bushes and strong-rooted weeds, between which useful pasture grasses may grow and be improved by judicious use of lime, phosphorus and nitrogen. The weeds and bushes hold the land in place and give the grass a chance to grow and improve.

Brevities

"LORD, thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations."

NITROGEN, phosphoric acid, potash and lime—four good friends of the farmer.

THAT is an interesting point in livestock breeding made by Dr. Twitchell on page 196.

IT IS quite as important to make a good home for your descendants as to hunt up the estate of your ancestors.

A WIDE apple survey made in Canada showed first preference to be McIntosh. Others in order were: Spy, Gravenstein, Delicious, Baldwin.

TEN million pounds of fish are caught annually in the lakes of Saskatchewan Province, Canada. Many are shipped to Eastern Canada by airplane.

COCCIDIOSIS was found the most fatal disease of mature chickens in New Hampshire last year, with pneumonia and pullorum disease causing greatest loss in young stock.

BARLEY in the rotation. We should like to have the experience of those who grow this with fair success. It is a useful feeding grain, but a little finicky in the requirements as to soil and its preparation.

Owner and Broker of Land

On page 138, issue of January 31, you answer an inquiry by C. R. W. regarding the payment of commission for the sale of real property. You make the following statements: "Furthermore, require the agent to agree in writing that the commission will be due only after title passes" also, "Land agents generally do not ask for commission until the deal is closed, but it is the exceptional 'smart' one we must have in mind."

This is rather unfair. The real property law of the State of New York considers that a broker has earned his commission when he has induced the seller and the purchaser to sign a contract for the transfer of title to property. Various courts have so decided. Because some unfortunate party has been hoodwinked by an unscrupulous agent is not a good reason why your publication should publicly advise against a practice that is legal in the eyes of the law and the courts, but is also common practice. Why not advise your reader to use the protection given him by law and employ a licensed real estate broker?

In justice to all brokers who desire to conduct their business fairly and honestly to both the seller and the purchaser, I ask that you correct your statement at the earliest possible moment. W. E. B.

New York.

IT IS true that in the absence of a contract between the seller and the agent the law in New York considers the agent entitled to his commission when he has induced the seller and the buyer to sign a contract of sale. In fact the execution of a contract is not essential. If the agent brings a purchaser able and willing to buy at the price previously agreed to by the owner, the agent may collect his commission though the contract is never made and the title never passes. This may be fair enough when the agent has done his work and the deal fails because of the fault of the owner. But it puts all the burden on the seller. Oftentimes a lawyer will take a case up on speculation for the agent, getting nothing for his services if the agent loses, but a liberal part of the judgment if he wins the case. In such cases the owner may be entirely right and the suit may fail, yet he would be obliged to defend the suit at much expense.

The law gives the owner his protection in the written contract between himself and the agent. The courts enforce and encourage such contracts when made in good faith. Hence we think our advice is legal, fair and just. It is made before the agent has done any work. He is at liberty to reject the contract if he does not like it. He must have the written or verbal consent, or contract, of the owner to justify his claim for commission. The written contract is the best form, and if it contains all the understanding between owner and agent, it will be fair to both. This is a common practice with experienced owners.

We do advise dealing with licensed real estate brokers, but that is not a complete protection. A licensed broker may turn out to be a crook, but in a long experience with real estate brokers we have found them in the main good fellows, industrious and honest. We take it from his letter that our correspondent is a high-class real estate broker. His contention is entirely legal and is often practiced. However, our advice to have a written contract and to stipulate in it that no commission would be deemed to be due or payable until after title passes is also legal and sustained by the courts. From the owner's standpoint it is prudent, and we could not change it.

Farm to Market Roads

$100,000,000 FARM-TO-MARKET DEBT NECESSARY TO GUARANTEE TOWN GOVERNMENTS THAT STATE WILL IN 12½ YEARS DO FOR BACK ROADS AS IT HAS DONE FOR MAIN HIGHWAYS.

SENATOR Henry L. Patrie of Herkimer County, and Assemblyman Walter W. Abbott of Oneida County, have introduced companion bills for developing a 25,000-mile, farm-to-market system of highways, to be paid for after the fifth year from current gasoline and motor revenues, and completed in 12½ years without placing a tax on real estate. The bills provide authority to classify and map all State roads and also provide for submitting at next November's election a $100,000,000 bond issue devoted exclusively to starting the construction of the farm-to-market system of roads, exactly as was done by the State when it began the construction of the State's main highways with a $100,000,000 bond issue.

The sponsors of this legislation say that a $100,000,000 bond issue is necessary to make a guarantee between the State and the 930 town governments, that during 12½ years the State's highway policy to construct in each town each year 8 per cent of its total road mileage shall not be changed. With this guarantee, the State will care for 15,000 miles of main highways and 25,000 miles of the most remote roads, a total of 40,000 miles at its sole expense, the counties to assume the sole care of the remaining 40,000 miles, with continued equalized State aid and supervision. The 8 per cent rate of new construction will by 1945 complete all highways and gradually relieve the towns from the great burden of highway costs, now the heaviest single item of taxation assessed against each farm.

Competent authorities indicate a value per acre of $15.58 less on dirt road farms than on improved roads. This inequality in values has been developing for 25 years, and a bitter feeling has been growing as the residents on the neglected roads have seen millions of dollars poured on the main highways, while their own land values have dwindled.

The bond issue of $100,000,000 is to be so drawn, with the legislation expending the same, that it will constitute a guarantee on the part of the State with the township governments that each town will be sure of receiving annually its portion of construction in the State's policy of farm relief.

Unanimous resolutions of the Oneida County Board of Supervisors and the Mohawk Valley Towns Association have for two years sponsored the plan. W. Pierpont White of Utica has fought for improvement of dirt roads for 20 years or more. Last year their efforts attained State-wide notice and approval, but due to the necessity of the Governor's $50,000,000 State hospital program being submitted to the voters, it could not be put forward. It was, however, distinctly stated that the relief due to the million residents on the back roads, should have had the preference as they were producers.

When the people of the State first voted a bond issue of $100,000,000 to pay for road improvement it was promised that the money would be spent to improve all the roads of the State. It was, however, used on the main highways, and the extra millions put into road improvement since has been used mainly in populous areas to connect cities and villages. This policy has added millions to the value of city and village and adjacent property. Farmers on the back country dirt roads have helped pay for the State and county roads, but in comparison the value of their properties has declined. Full justice cannot be done them now for the years of discrimination, but the least the State can do is to adopt a program that will at once begin to correct the neglected promises of the past.

Allegany County, N. Y.

We have had more sunshine and dry weather this last year since June than any other year lately. Usually we have an abundance of rain or snow most of the year. Many depend upon rather shallow sources for water. For several months we have been bothered to get water. The big snowstorms we have read of became light up here. Temperature has remained very even and there is not much frost in the ground now.

Pastures dried up in August and lots of fodder was used that the pastures should have supplied. The ground was dry and plowing was hard, but yet there is quite a lot plowed. Stock went into Winter looking poor.

There was a lot of fruit around here last year. Very few hogs. There are not many auctions or farms changing hands. Men are looking for work. The business depression came here rather later than most places on account of the oil refinery in Wellsville and the oil business nearby. H. M.

Notes from Southern Maryland

January 21 finds us having another cold spell. Four days ago we had a heavy rain followed by a few very warm days, now it is very cold with a strong wind from the northwest and the ground hard frozen. We had two light snows in December but none since.

This section was hard hit by the drought, though not so badly as some parts of the country. There seems no more than the usual number of farms for sale and so far none of the local banks or merchants have failed. Here tobacco is the main money crop, and since a year elapses between planting and selling the effects of the drought will probably be felt more this Summer when the 1930 crop is put on the market.

We tried to fix up our yard and used plants from the woods and those our neighbors gave us and the ones I have enjoyed most are a clump of holly bushes in front of the kitchen window. We had a green spot there all Winter, and there were always birds feeding on the berries. I cannot understand why more people do not beautify their yards when such pretty trees and shrubs can be easily purchased or had from the woods for nothing but the little time it takes to plant them, and the cheer they bring is beyond value. FARMER'S WIFE.

Maryland.

Drought in Saratoga Co., New York

In some sections of Saratoga County the water question is quite serious, and with plenty of snow instead of rain, it will be some time before there is much relief. We think we have a hard time having to draw water, but we may be thankful that we can get it to draw. When we read and think of those less fortunate in the West, where crops were cut off and the farmers and stock without food, or only having one meal a day, we may be thankful that we are no worse off. While our crops were made short by the drought we still have something to eat, and to feed our stock. The farmers have to feed very carefully to make their hay last until grass comes. Almost every family in this vicinity has to draw water for house and stock. We have two wells, but the one at the house has been dry since July, and we had to go about one mile to get drinking water, and nearly as far to the creek for the stock. By digging in the pasture we got enough water for the stock; now they have quite a long way to go in the snow, wind and storms. They don't like it very well, but as long as it does not get icy they can get along. One of our neighbors lost a cow by having to go so far to drink in the Fall; she slipped and injured herself so she had to be killed.

We have a well in the field and the little rain we had in the Fall raised the water, so we can get most of the water for house use, and by melting snow for washing, we get along very well. One neighbor has to go three or four miles for water for the stock, and they have to get two truckloads every day. As we have plenty of snow, sometimes the wind fills the road full, and then it is very difficult for them, but they soon go through with the snow plow and open up the roads. One of our neighbors has a spring that never was known to go dry, but now it is very low, and they are afraid it will fail. It got roiled late last Fall and they cleaned it out and took 100 frogs out. We suppose as all the near-by creeks are dry the frogs all took their families, brothers and sisters, uncles and aunts, and moved in for the Winter.

People say when the snow melts it will make plenty of water, but how long will it take the dry earth to soak it all up? I think the late Summer and Fall of 1930, and Winter of 1931, will long be remembered by those who are so short of water. This is only a portion of this county but nearly everyone you meet is short of water, specially in wells. ONE OF MANY.

What Does it Cost to Live?

There is much said in most meetings of farmers, and especially of farm women, in regard to just what it actually costs an average farm family to live. We have been keeping pretty close watch on our expenses for two years, and although there are six in our family, which is two more than what is termed as an average family, we find that in most years for actual living expenses we spend somewhat less than the average generally set for a family of four. Last year besides the family we bearded a man during the Summer months, which of course only increased the food bills.

I am listing the things that we actually paid out cash for the past year, in addition to the things that the farm furnished us. Insurance cost us $206; $190 for life and $16 for auto. As we are renters our fire insurance is carried by the owner, and besides it should come under the expenses of the farm.

Clothing has cost us $119.57, which would have been higher had we had the money to spare. Our bread bill went to $47.45, which is very low, as we do not raise any of our breadstuff, but buy it all and buy considerable bakery bread. All other groceries amounted to $73.48.

Light and power for the house cost us about $20; this is not accurate as all our current goes through one meter and we have to guess what we use in the house and what we use on the rest of the farm. Telephone costs us $24, but again part of this should have been charged to the farm.

Our car expense was very little, repairs and everything only amounting to $19.53. All other expenses including doctor and dentist bills, literature and school supplies for the children were $109.57, or the actual cash cost was just a little over $600.

In addition to this we have estimated that we used $50 worth of meat from the farm, that garden and fruit products would have cost us at least $125; dairy products, $75. We should have put in a charge for rent but have always charged it up along with the rent of the farm.

There are very few items in this list that we could have cut down on and lived near the standard that we are told should be maintained by the American farmer. There are several things that should be added to make such a life complete, for there was nothing allowed for travel, for entertainment other than the radio and magazines, and, outside of the community gatherings, and farmers' meetings of the county and State, we had none. There was nothing allowed for repairs to house and new things that are needed from year to year.

West Virginia's estimate is $1,200 per year, including the things obtained from the farm and, had we had the things left out, we would have come pretty close that figure. Even at that figure we are probably living better than the average of our neighbors, but are we living as well as is due the American farmer, compared with the city man? G. ZINN.

West Virginia.

What Farmers Say

[We may or may not agree with what is said under this head, but we believe a farm paper should give farmers an opportunity to tell each other what they think, provided it is expressed in polite language. When necessary the copy is edited but the substance not changed. Discuss one subject at a time and not too long.]

Wants More and Quicker Pay

I have a dairy farm and keep 20 cows. When I go to the store to buy boots, clothing or groceries, I am obliged to pay cash. We get no more 30-day credits. It is cash or leave the goods. The same is true of dairy feed. But we are obliged to wait 30 days for our milk returns. The way it looks to me is that the milk dealers, including the Dairymen's League, run their plants on farmers' money, and pay what they please for the milk besides. I have become so disgusted with the decrease in milk prices, which feed prices do not follow, I feel like killing every cow on the place. But what I would like to ask dairy farmers of New York State is, if we could not all agree on a fair price and demand it on a certain day, or keep the milk, and also demand pay twice a month. Farmers are not bankers, and should not be expected to finance the dealers without interest. We have been told long enough what price we are to get for milk, and for the labor that produces it. They demand their price for their labor and get it. Now let us do the same for ours.

New York. W. R.

Drought and the Radio

The drought in this section has persisted for nearly two years. The coast wheat fields never looked worse. Springs and wells are drying up. When the weather warms up the little moisture will not last long. I am 73 years old, have been interested in farming and a reader of THE R. N.-Y. all my life. For the last three years I have been a close observer of the weather. During recent months the light showers have all started in the morning about three or four o'clock, when the radio circuits were closed down, and heavy showers have all gone up the coast. Is there some connection between the radio and drought? If so, the people can get along without the radio business. I find other farmers here who are thinking the same way. Why not get out of the air and stay out for a year, for a test? Droughts cost us more than the radio can bring us. F. M.

Delaware.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

The Measure of a Man

Not—
"How did he die?"
But—
"How did he live?"
Not—
"What did he gain?"
But—
"What did he give?"
These are the units
To measure the worth
Of a man, as a man,
Regardless of birth.

Not—
"What was his station?"
But—
"Had he a heart?"
And—
"How did he play
His God-given part?
Was he ever ready
With a word of good cheer
To bring back a smile,
To banish a tear?"

Not—
"What was his church?"
Nor—
"What was his creed?"
But—
"Had he befriended
Those really in need?"
Not—
"What did the sketch
In the newspaper say?"
But—
"How many were sorry
When he passed away?"
—Author Unknown.

*

ONE of our friends collects the popular "Bed-time Stories" from the daily papers, pastes them on pages of stout wrapping paper, and makes them up into scrapbooks for use in a home for crippled children. They cost next to nothing, and give a great deal of pleasure. We have made up picture books in the same way, both for children and adults; they are welcome in hospitals. Sometimes the pages are left separate, but put in a large envelope; these are welcome where a patient is not able to hold a book.

*

FAMILY records are a good thing to have; apart from the interest to those immediately concerned, there are times when such records are imperatively needed. Yet how few among us are able to go back, with any certainty, to our great-grandparents. Very few among us are likely to gain any material value from such records, in spite of wonderful stories of "missing heirs" and fabulous estates, but there is a satisfaction in knowing "who's who." Therefore we think each family should keep essential data of births, deaths and marriages, and any accessible information regarding family. In this country we have only come by slow degrees to a proper registration of vital statistics, and there are undoubtedly many citizens like one of our friends who says that he would never be able to persuade the government officially that he exists, since his birth was never registered, and he was never able to find any record of his parents' birth or marriage. One may go through life without ever needing this information, but if it ever is needed for any legal reason one may find it very embarrassing to be without it.

*

"PAWNHAS" is an old-fashioned dish similar to scrapple. We have heard of it in New England, but think it is of Dutch origin. Boil together the "jowls," liver and heart of a hog until very tender. Take out all bones, chop the heart and meat from jowls until very fine; crumble the liver as finely as possible and put all back into the kettle. Now season with pepper and salt, and be sure to add enough water to keep it from being too rich or greasy. Stir in white cornmeal until you have a thin mush, let cook half an hour, pour into a large crock or jar; set away to cool. When cold, slice like mush and put into a skillet to fry. Add no grease. This is excellent and will keep indefinitely in a cool place.

Seen in the Shops

The new "inner spring" mattresses look very comfortable, and cost less than curled hair. They are made with coiled spring in the center with an outer covering of felted cotton. A comfortable mattress, built to stand wear, is always a good investment. These mattresses are covered with attractive cretonne-patterned tickings.

One of those round metal brushes designed for scrubbing pots and pans is the best thing we know for cleaning fluted patty-pans, and only costs five cents.

Some new jewelry seen at a Fifth Avenue shop copied the old pieces, many being made of the twisted knots that were popular 50 years ago. This twisted knot motif was used in necklaces, bracelets and earrings of rolled gold. There were also necklaces made of heavy linked chains with a locket pendant, some of these being set in turquoise or coral. It is amusing to see those thick-linked chains with the heavy locket featured as new and fashionable jewelry, but it will encourage those who have saved cherished ornaments from mother or grandmother to display them again. Another revival is beads of pure white china. They are designed for wear with dark or printed frocks with a white pattern and are considered especially smart against a sun-tanned skin. A single strand of white china beads costs $1.95; they also some in two, three and five strands, the latter at $5.95. Five-strand bracelets of white china beads are $1.95.

A new combination instrument includes for home entertainment motion pictures, talking pictures, phonograph and radio receiving set.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

963 — Smart Day Frock. This style is designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 4⅛ yds. of 39-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 39-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

724 — Lounging Pajamas. This style is designed in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 16 requires 3¾ yds. of 39-in. material. Ten cents.

955 — Jacket Suit. This style is designed in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2⅞ yds. of 39-in. material with 1⅜ yds. of 35-in. material for long sleeve blouse. Ten cents.

964 — Attractive Model. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅛ yds. of 39-in. material with ¾ yd. of 35-in. dark and ⅝ yd. of 35-in. light contrasting. Ten cents.

Large Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

Cleaning a Velvet Dress

Having just made a discovery I am wishing to pass it on to others of THE R. N.-Y. family. My daughter has a black velvet dress. It is such a comfortable dress she has worn it until it became so dusty and linty it was impossible to brush it clean. She spread a sheet on the table and laid the dress on it, then sprinkled it generously with dairy salt and rubbed it well in with the flat of her hands. After a good shaking and light brushing it looked almost like new. This is so simple anyone can do it, and not have to think of sending it to the dry cleaner.

MRS. L. C.

Made With Cheese

That cheese is nourishing, substantial and delicious we all know, but how often do we use it for the main dish of our meal? Perhaps I should stop right here and designate the kind of cheese I am speaking of, as the more I learn about cheese the greater the number of varieties I find there are. In these recipes I shall mean "store" cheese, but if you are not acquainted already with a number of the other types of cheese, now is the time to do so. There are cheeses for all uses and occasions, it appears, and surely some will appeal to you to add zest to your Sunday night suppers or piquancy to the dressing of a salad, and many other ways.

Cheese dishes have helped me to vary the menu for a family that is not always looking for a meat dinner. They never seem to tire of cheese souffle, in fact quite frequently ask for it. If you have a favorite recipe for it you will not need this, but many may find it new. I have had several recipes, but grinding them down to the least work with the best results brings me to making it as follows: Make 1½ cups of white sauce, add salt, pepper, one cup finely cut cheese and two teaspoons of baking powder. Into a greased baking dish break three eggs and beat until light. Pour the cheese mixture into the eggs, stirring as you pour. Bake in a moderate oven 25 minutes. I admit most souffle recipes demand separately beaten eggs, but my method of making it with cheese always comes out to perfection and is quicker and easier. While I am baking this I usually put in a pan of biscuits; they go so well with it, ham biscuits particularly, and they use up that tiny bit of ham you were wondering what to do with. Adding a vegetable or salad, or both, you will find the family will not leave the table hungry, but I suspect will be like mine, asking for it again soon.

Cheese loaf is made to serve plain, but you will like it with a tasty tomato sauce. (I sometimes wonder what I would do without the faithful canned tomato to use a dozen different ways in sauces and combination dishes.) To come back to cheese loaf, it calls for two cups of grated cheese, one cup bread crumbs, one cup mashed potatoes, two tablespoons chopped parsley, pepper, salt and two eggs. Mix cheese, crumbs, potatoes, parsley, pepper and salt. Add beaten egg yolks and mix well. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Bake in a greased pan 20 minutes, or until firm.

Polenta has the sound of something different, but takes very common ingredients. Two cups of boiling water, two cups of milk, one teaspoon of salt, one cup cornmeal, one cup cheese cut fine. Heat water and milk to the boiling point and add salt, slowly sift in the cornmeal. Cook over water two hours. When cooked add cheese and pour in a shallow pan to cool. Cut in squares and fry after dipping in egg. To give variety to this recipe try Spanish polenta. Use four cups of water in the above recipe and omit the milk, add one onion and one green pepper chopped fine. Serve with a spicy tomato sauce.

This rice dish gives us another opportunity to use cheese. One cup of rice boiled and drained is allowed to steam a few minutes while you fry slowly, three slices of diced bacon. When browned add half an onion chopped fine and cook until the onion is tender. Add the rice and heat through. Serve with grated cheese liberally sprinkled over it.

To vary the familiar rarebit tomato rarebit is a change. One can condensed tomato soup, ½ cup soft bread crumbs, ½ lb. cheese cut fine, ¼ teaspoon mustard. Heat the soup, add bread crumbs, cheese and mustard; stir until the cheese melts and serve on toast or crackers.

Toasted cheese sandwiches are always popular, and their variety is endless. Quite hearty they are, too, and men enjoy them. One way that is simple but delicious is to chop ½ lb. of cheese in the food chopper. To this add a few drops of Worcestershire sauce, a good tablespoon of butter and a teaspoon of prepared mustard. Mix these well and spread on bread. This is browned lightly and served immediately. I use the broiler for such sandwiches, but the oven will do unless you are numbered among those who have a special toaster that does them. Slices of cheese on bread, a slice of tomato on the cheese and top it with bacon, then broil, it makes a worthy appeal. Cheese toast with bacon is another good thing. Fry ½ lb. of bacon. Make a sauce of four tablespoons of bacon drippings, four tablespoons of flour and two cups of milk. Season with salt and pepper and stir in ¾ cup grated cheese. Cook until the cheese is melted. Pour over six slices of toast, place slices of bacon on each piece of toast.

Of course I haven't mentioned cheese omelet, but I hope you make it often and the way cheese can make macaroni, noodles and spaghetti taste you must know. To tell you all the delicious ways of cheese and all about the different kinds would take pages and pages, but I hope I have piqued your interest and your appetite sufficiently so you will investigate this cheese business yourself.

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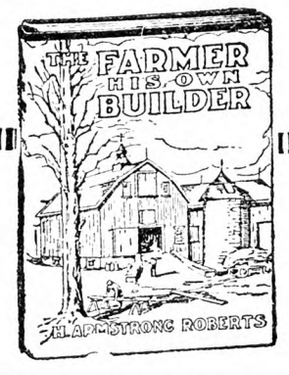

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Under a Farming Sky

In the Fall we say, "Just think of all we can accomplish in the long Winter!" When Spring arrives we sigh, "Dear me! The short Winter is gone and almost nothing done that we had planned." So while the snow is whirling past the frosty panes let us make every moment count. Jean and Roderic and I walked down to the exercises at school at Christmas time. Mark stayed with Baby Douglas. The program was splendid as usual and Peth still counts itself lucky at having its fine teacher. Jean watched and listened with bated breath, for next year she will go to school and be doing these same things. Roderic, poor baby, couldn't stay awake and missed some of the best of it. The tree was lovely and the children each got a fancy box of popcorn and candy. But for me the best part was seeing our fine standard school. Electric lights and everything! It certainly looked wonderful when we hurried into the yard. Inside it has been done over beautifully, and is a credit to the Community Club and the teacher. The lights were connected up from a neighbor's new plant the day of the exercises, a whole crew of Pethites working like mad to get it done before the great event. More than one heart must have thrilled at the glowing chandelier above our heads; such a difference from the old kerosene lamps. The building was packed, many had to stand. I don't want to brag, but Peth school certainly brings city advantages right to our children's door, and the Community Club could well set an example for hundreds of places more than twice the size of our tiny hamlet.

We consider Winter the season of rug-making, sewing, renovating and general improvement of our homes. In many homes, farm homes especially, no space has been set aside for a bathroom and so an extra bedroom is converted into one. Usually this presents the problem of the too-big bathroom. A friend solved this problem by adding a dressing table and chair. She hung a large mirror over the table, placed bath salts and toilet accessories upon it, and all her guests rejoice over this convenience. She has the loveliest bathroom anyhow; daintily kept, sheer white curtains embroidered in black—a huge frog beside a toadstool—a green sponge with indentation for a soap cake, and then in Summer a view out the window of a lovely garden.

Jean is very proud of an initialed sweater. Two small darned places defaced an otherwise just-like-new sweater. I thought of an applique, but nothing suggested itself for a pattern or material, and she needed the garment for best. So I quickly embroidered the J. F. in red—the sweater is a robin's-egg blue with red striping at bottom and collar and cuffs—and it looks very schoolgirlish.

We did our Christmas decorating early this Winter. I made diamond-shaped ornaments for the tree to supplant the ones we already had, and cut bells from stiff red paper. We glued tinsel ribbon loops onto these and they were just the thing for window display as well as the tree. In fact they looked so cheery in the windows that we did not have the heart to take them down. Mark put hemlock sprays over the arch, doors, windows and pictures, and as usual we had a tree. We had a wonderful present in the form of a check from Mark's relatives "down country." It came early; such a thoughtful gift! We got so many nice things for the children, and for ourselves a longed-for subscription to two nice magazines.

The canning factory which buys the sweet corn from farmers in this vicinity sent out a calendar this year which transcends even their most artistic efforts of other years. This one is a Japanese wall print in vivid coloring, an exquisite thing. I feast my eyes on it every day. As mother said: "We need such things with milk going down every day." Yes, let us not allow the bitter to completely submerge the sweet.

Douglas continues to be a lovely, happy baby, the joy of the whole family. He begins to notice and enjoy his doll and rattles. He was fortunate enough to receive three blankets for Christmas. To my mind a baby can never have too many blankets. For crib, carriage, wrap, both day and night protection, there is no limit to their uses. Concerning other layette items circumstances govern number and quality. A Summer baby will need few if any wool stockings or sacques, while the Winter baby needs enough of both to permit daily laundering. Cold weather demands a warm sweater, cap, bunting (one may be fashioned from a blanket), bootees and bands, shirts and slips, nightgowns and wrappers of part-wool flannel. For Summer, outing flannel is more suitable. Three or four of each is a good number to go by. A boy will not require many dresses, as he soon passes into the creeper stage.

It is exciting here on bright moonlight nights. There is a quick whirring sound, Jack and Sheila bark frantically, and a half-dozen sleds and traverses are bound for Peth. It is fun to see them and sweet to hear their happy voices when they come back. The children above here are fast growing up. Soon it will be Jean and Roderic and Douglas with their traverses and gay happy song. Jean was overjoyed with a holly-bedecked flyer for Christmas but she has to be content with sliding in the wood road, and thus far it has been pretty soft. However she and Roderic have a wonderful time outdoors. The country still has plenty of ways to play. Some days I wonder how I would curb their exuberant spirits in a city flat, and when I picture it I thank my lucky stars that I still live on the farm.

MARJORIE MC CLELLAN FLINT.

Our Mother Bee Kitchen

I wonder how many housewives read all about Mother Bee's yellow kitchen and then laid it by in a secret spot to be read and reread time and time again? Such was the case at our house. First all about this wonderful golden workshop, then the mail-order catalogs, each took their turns of being pored over. Now we, too, have our sunshine room. Not only do we have our yellow kitchen, but our long-dreamed-of sunny dining-room with a bright and light pantry between.

First we painted our floor a rich taupe. It might be interesting for me to mention that our floor is rough hemlock covered with a medium grade of rubberoid roofing, and then painted. This covering had been on the floor for several years, and was somewhat worn. In spite of this it looks well after its new dress.

Our floor looked so well that we gained confidence and tackled the woodwork in our kitchen. This we painted a rich cream with a dull porcelain finish. Our ceiling is a sealed one and after being accustomed to grayish-green woodwork our yellow ceiling seemed like barreled sunshine. I am sure if you could have seen us you would have seen some of this new light reflected in our faces.

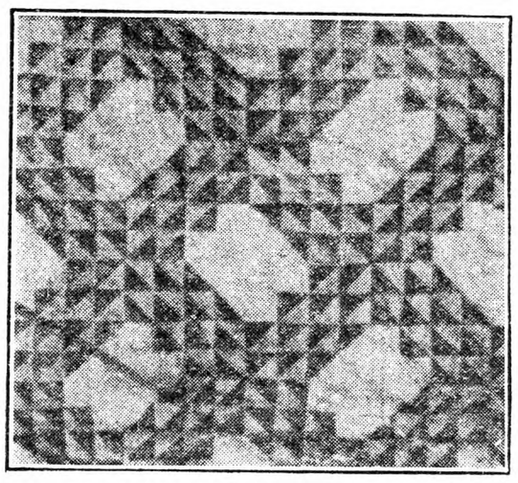
Next came the paper. Although we purchased our paint from a mail-order house we couldn't just decide on any of their paper until we had seen a larger piece than the small sample. At last we saw just the right paper and took it home with us, and with considerably more money left in our pocketbook than we had expected. I call it "dawn," but it really has no decided pattern, just a gorgeous blending of tan, orange, yellow and a little blue, with just enough black and white to tone it down.

At last the paper was on the walls, new muslin shades at the windows, and a bright strip of rag carpet on the floor. What was to be done with the furniture in the room? We knew it was old and marred, but surely not as bad as this. A couple of quarts of dark woodsy green paint remedied all this, and now our room begins to look real homelike. So you see for all Mother Bee's yellow kitchen is in distant Vermont, I have transplanted it, bit by bit, to my home high up among the cold, bleak, but yet beautiful mountains of Northeastern Pennsylvania.

Now every time we go forth to shop we are bringing home piece by piece our new green cooking utensils. First we purchased a new green-handled stainless steel paring knife. Now I think it will have to be some of the new cream and green cooking ware. I just love those new cream and green basins and pans, don't you? I am sure I can make a much more tasty dish in one of my new pans with a nice new green-handled spoon.

PENNSYLVANIA GIRL.

Patchwork Pattern



Ocean Wave.—This design is sometimes called Odd Fellows' quilt. It is much easier to piece than the picture suggests, but when joined properly the "wave" design covers the entire quilt. How to join the blocks is fully explained on the pattern. This quilt is beautiful made in plain gingham in blue, green, red or any color desired to fit into the furnishings of the bedroom. Price of pattern 15 cents. Send orders to The Rural New-Yorker.

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Window Trays

In our locality extreme cold makes it precarious business for the cold frame to be put to use as early as we wish, and to avoid having stands laden with leaky wooden boxes for the seedlings I had the handy man make me window trays. These are non-leakable, and are made of sheet zinc, cut 14 inches wide and the length of the sill plus four inches. Measure in four inches from each corner towards the center and cut. Fold up edges to form a shallow box, lap the corners and solder together. Fasten a small brace at the center of sill and no other support is necessary. A layer of coal ashes provides enough drainage. Fill with suitable soil, plant seeds and cover with glass. One such tray in a sunny window will furnish a constant supply of salad greens during the early Spring months. Parsley, garden cress, radishes, loose-leaf lettuce and corn salad, grow nicely.

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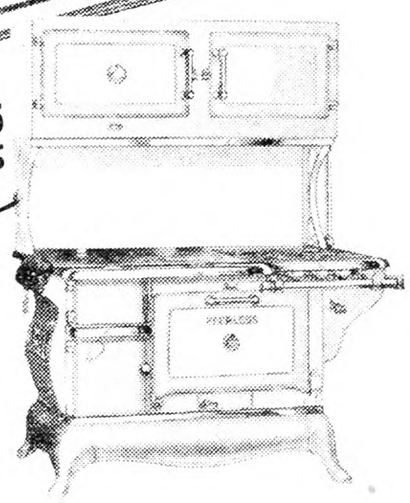

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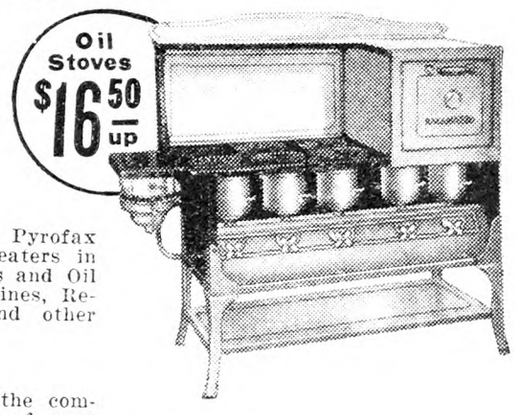

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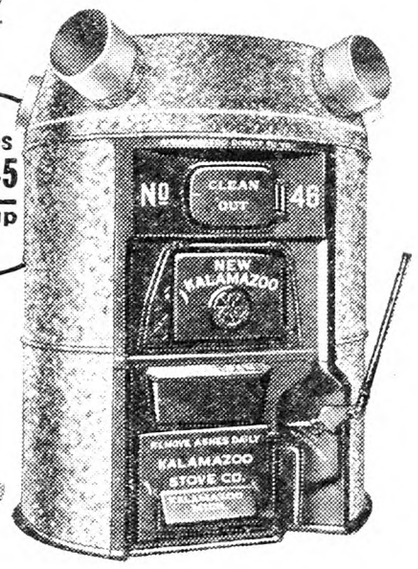

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LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY

Breeding Problems Not to Be Neglected

With the opening of a new year there comes the ever present problem facing the milk or beef maker, that of how to select and breed so as to get promise of more rapid growth or larger and better production in the next generation. This being so now is a good time to discuss the same touching a few specific points. Recognizing that structure plays a most important part in production or growth, other problems enter in not to be neglected. While the writer has had limited experience in breeding cattle for years he labored to improve his breeds of poultry and found the general laws governing in one case held with all.

Fifty years ago, when commencing institute service, the lesson of structure was everywhere emphasized and birds of distinct types were carried to the halls to fix the importance of the lesson, though this was long before the subject was claiming general attention. Having in mind the type of animal wanted for specific purposes, and there is little room today for any other, the big lesson before the breeder is to strengthen physical conditions, that more rapid growth or heavier production may be possible. So much lies deeper than rations, important as these are, that closer attention may well be urged.

Having decided the structure wanted the next problem is to select the animal, young or older, promising to make longest and best returns for feed, care and attention. This leads beyond the simple frame work of the individual and we look for evidences of long life and major production. To what extent these can be determined by physical examination may not yet be known, but there are certainly possibilities here not to be neglected if progress is to continue. Years ago, when on the road with Ex-Governor Hoard, this subject formed a frequent topic for discussion. As a long time breeder of fox hunting dogs he had come to lay special stress on the walls of the abdomen and muscular development about the navel. His verdict was to discard every pup where the abdominal wall was thin and drawn with little muscular ingathering at the umbellicus. Many times have I watched him as he pronounced verdict on dogs as well as calves, and in a number of cases found later that his verdict was sound.

I remember attending a large gathering at one of the leading breeding establishments of New England, and of being asked to express an opinion on two bull calves claiming attention from two well-known breeders. Both were undecided which to select. I suggested that they be turned on their backs, and the character of the umbellicus and thickness of the walls about determined, for both were promising specimens of the breed. A marked difference was found in one having a thin wall, with little muscular tissue and the other a thick wall and strong ingathering about the navel. One selected this as his choice and the other took the remaining calf, which at that time gave promise of higher scoring in the judges' field. Three years and those bulls were proving their worth as sires, and there was no question then, for in size, stamina and promise of long and useful life the get of one was far ahead of the other, while even then there were signs of weakening powers on the part of the bull having the thin abdominal wall.

One swallow never yet made a Summer and this sketch is not written with any thought that here is an inflexible rule for all to follow but in the hope that readers will make careful tests at this point, as well as others, and keep full records of findings for later reference. There is no question but there is wanting more definite information touching this important step, for, if we can by any means determine, when animals are young, what are their possibilities it should prompt action to aid in fixing desired traits.

Hold in mind that all that has resulted from the breeding of the past has come through man's appreciation of underlying principles and a constant leading out into larger fields of service. One cannot

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LOUSE-CHASE is guaranteed to kill every louse by simple applications along the spine, about the brisket and between the hind legs. Used and endorsed by agricultural colleges, experiment stations and large dairies, and sold by feed dealers, druggists, and general stores. Large farm-size can sent for $1. postpaid if dealer is not supplied.

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No experience necessary; easy; simple; a little attention every 5th day. Price $2.50 a bottle postpaid. Thousands are being amazed at results from this remarkable treatment. It is so sure to succeed that even in the oldest cases we positively refund your money if it fails—you to be the judge and your word to go!

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The PEAR And Its Culture

By H. B. TUKEY

This new book gives in condensed form all of the essentials of pear culture, and will be of interest to both the amateur and practical grower. Attractively bound; 125 pages; 10 illustrations. Price $1.25.

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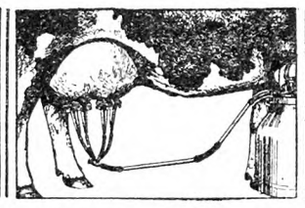

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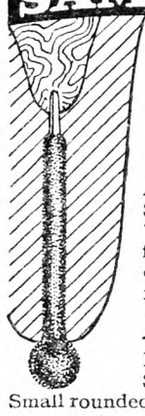

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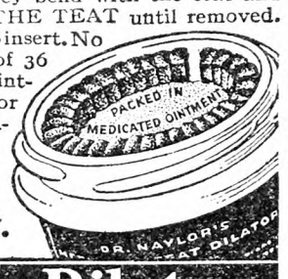
Flexible—they bend with the teat and STAY IN THE TEAT until removed. Small rounded end, easy to insert. No sharp points. Large jar of 36 Dilators in Medicated Ointment mailed postpaid for $1.00, if your dealer cannot supply you — or we will send free samples.



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The only soft-surface dilators

For horses, cattle, hogs

Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail.

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HERTZLER and ZOOK PORTABLE WOOD SAWS

Lowest-priced, practical saw made. Saws firewood, posts, lumber, laths, etc. Many styles to select from. Write for our BIG CATALOG FREE. Money making opportunities on Concrete Mixers, Feed Grinders, Cider Mills, Ford and Fordson Attachments and best Farm Implements. All big bargains. Sold on a basis of Guaranteed Satisfaction or Money Back.

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Fast, Accurate Cutting—
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stress too strongly the importance of realization that the real head of the herd is the man who cares for and selects his stock, and that progress is attained only through critical consideration of underlying principles. More than that, must we hold the certainty that there is no end to the possibilities here indicated, provided the man has the vision to see and desire to utilize all agencies aiding any forward movement.

During the years, when in charge of a stock farm, careful records were kept of young stock as well as brood mares and stallions and, with hardly an exception, the rule laid down by Ex-Gov. Hoard held good. Certainly colts in training would show desire to let up in their work sooner where we found a thin abdominal wall and navel. Here is a point for those selecting draft animals to look after and make record of, for only in the multiple of cases can fixed conclusions be arrived at. In the years many dogs have been examined and, in every case where their subsequent life could be followed, the rule held, thus justifying the urge upon others. Realizing that the actual value of an animal depends entirely on its ability to perform lasting service it is not amiss to urge investigation and examination in advance to find the type of animal and its physical structure most in harmony with the service desired. Surely the dairyman may here find an aid in the selection of his dairy cows if large production and high quality are desired, for both tax physical and mental energies beyond our comprehension. So convinced I am of the value of this test that there is serious question if a long-time record can be found in a cow wanting in physical endurance, and that this may be insured one may well look to the evidence of a generous flow of blood from parent to offspring.

When one commences to investigate this problem of structure in all its ramifications he finds the importance of measuring the worth of each and every factor entering therein, but to insure desired ends it will pay to keep a critical record of all details for by so doing one will reach definite conclusions and be helped to more satisfactory judgment.

G. M. TWITCHELL.

Androscoggin Co., Me.

Various Calf Rations

The rate and economy of growth of the calf, whether it be for beef or dairy purposes, is of first importance in any herd. If the calf is to be vealed, the highest grade carcass can be produced only by the use of whole milk, supplemented with a grain mixture, and all the good legume roughage the calf will clean up. Such feeding will produce the light-colored meat and hard chalky-white fat, which is so desired by the retailer and the veal consuming public.

The beef breeds, or calves carrying a predominance of Aberdeen-Angus, Hereford, or Scotch Shorthorn blood will produce the best and highest type veal carcass if properly fed. Where this class veal is being produced it does not take the buyer long to find that it sells at top price and has an unlimited demand.

In a recent trial at the Agricultural College, Syracuse University, three groups of calves, bred by a Hereford bull and out of scrub or grade dairy cows, were fed the following feeds: Group 1 was fed whole milk, all the Alfalfa hay they would clean up, and a commercial calf meal. Group 2 was fed powdered skim-milk, all the Alfalfa hay they would clean up, and a grain mixture consisting of the following grain: Corn meal, 3 parts by weight; ground oats, 3; wheat bran, 1; linseed oil meal, 1.

Group 3 was fed only Alfalfa hay and the home mixture of concentrates. Group 1, the whole milk calves, and commercial mixture, gained an average of 2.08 pounds daily for 28 days at a feed cost of 14 cents per pound. The powdered skim-milk calves in Group 2, which also received the home mixed concentrate feed gained 1.7 pounds daily for 28 days, at a feed cost of five cents per pound. The calves fed only the concentrate mixture and hay with no milk gained .922 pounds daily for 28 days, at a feed cost of four cents per pound. However while the cost was one cent less per pound with these calves the total gain was 26.5 less per head than with the powdered skim-milk group and 37.5 less per head than the whole milk group. An appraisal made by local buyers made no distinction in price per pound. Therefore, if whole milk is to be fed, such veal must command a higher price to be equally as profitable as skim-milk fed veal.

Some whole milk may be substituted as part of the milk ration with good results, and not greatly increase the cost. Calves fed skim-milk and Alfalfa hay are more liable to scour and go off feed than those fed whole milk. A teaspoonful of blood meal added night and morning to the milk will serve as a good corrective and well as a preventive of scours.

If the calves are not vealed, but are retained with the idea of later finishing them off as beef, they should be kept growing and vigorous. However, it is not necessary or desirable, if economy of gain is to be considered, to feed them any thing except roughage during their first Winter. Alfalfa hay or clover alone will carry them through in good shape and with satisfactory gains. However, the addition of corn silage will lower the cost and also increase the efficiency of gain. Where Timothy hay, corn stover or the various straws are used as the source of dry roughage, it will be necessary to add some cottonseed or linseed meal to the ration to keep the calves gaining and in a thrifty condition. Linseed is a little more desirable to use particularly with Timothy because both Timothy and cottonseed meal are slightly constipating. R. W. DUCK.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 900 to 1,100, good	$9.00@$9.75
Medium	7.00@ 9.00
Common	5.50@ 7.00
Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	8.75@ 9.75
Medium	7.00@ 8.75
Heifers, 500 to 850, good	7.00@ 8.00
Common and medium	4.50@ 7.00
Cows, good	4.75@ 6.00
Common and medium	3.75@ 4.75
Low cutters and cutters	2.00@ 3.75
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	5.50@ 6.00
Cutter and medium	3.50@ 6.50
Vealers, milk-fed, good and ch	10.50@12.50
Medium	8.00@10.50
Cull and common	4.50@ 8.00
Calves, 250 to 350, good and ch	7.00@ 9.00
Common and med	4.00@ 7.00

HOGS

Lt. lts., 140 to 160, good and ch	$8.40@$8.55
Lt. wts., 160 to 180, good and ch	8.35@ 8.55
180 to 200, good and ch	8.25@ 8.50
Med. wts., 200 to 220, good and ch	8.00@ 8.40
220 to 250, good and ch	7.60@ 8.10
Hvy. wts., 250 to 290, good and ch	7.35@ 7.75
290 to 350, good and ch	7.00@ 7.50
Pkg. sows, 275 to 500, med. and good	5.60@ 6.25
Sl. pigs, 100 to 130, good and ch	8.00@ 8.50

SHEEP

Lambs, 90 down, good and ch	$8.50@$9.75
Medium	7.00@ 8.50
91 to 100, med. and ch	7.00@ 8.75
All wts., common	5.25@ 7.00
Wethers, 90 to 120, med. and good	4.00@ 6.00
Ewes, 90 to 120, med. and ch	3.25@ 4.75
120 to 150, med. and ch	3.00@ 4.50
All wts., cull and com	1.50@ 3.25

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples., bu. bskt., N. Y., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.50 to $1.65; Rome Beauties, $1.50; 2¼-in. Russets, $1.25; 2½-in. N. W. Greenings, $1.25; U. S. No. 1 and Utility, 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.40 to $1.50; U. S. Commercials, 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.25; W. Va., U. S. Commercials, 2½-in. Delicious, $1.25; Pennsylvania, U. S. No. 1, 2½-in., York Imperials, $1.25; U. S. Commercials, 2½-in. Rome Beauties, $1.25; unclassified, 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.35; boxes, Wash., med. to large, fancy, Delicious, $2.25 to $2.35; C grade, $1.75 to $2; extra fancy, Rome Beauties, $1.75 to $1.85; fancy, $1.60 to $1.65; fancy Winesaps, $1.85 to $1.90; beets, old, 100-lb. sacks, 60 to 75c; cabbage, old, N. Y. Danish Seed, bulk, bbl., $1.50 to $1.75; few, $2; 90-lb. sacks, 85 to 90c; carrots, Mich. and N. Y., bu. bskt., washed, 65 to 75c; lettuce, Ohio, h.h., 10-lb. bskt., 50 to 55c; Iceberg, crt., Cal., $2 to $2.65; mushrooms, Pa., 3-lb. bskt., 75 to 85c; poorer, low as 25c; onions, U. S. No. 1, Ind., 50-lb. sacks, yellows, 40 to 45c; whites, 65 to 85c; Mich. and Ohio, 50-lb. sacks, yellows, 45 to 50c; parsnips, bu. bskt., washed, $1.15 to $1.25; potatoes, U. S. No. 1, Me. Gr. Mts., 120-lb. sacks, $2.40 to $2.45; 100-lb. sacks, $1.85 to $2; Wisconsin whites, 100-lb. sacks, $1.75; Idaho Russets, 100-lb. sacks, $2.25 to $2.35; Texas, Bliss Triumphs, 50-lb. sacks, $1.60 to $1.90; sweet potatoes, U. S. No. 1, N. J., bu. hprs., yellows, $2.25 to $2.50; Del., bu. hprs., yellows, $2.25; med., $1.25; Tenn., bu. hpr., Nancy Halls, $1.40 to $1.50; La., bu. crts., Porto Ricans, $1.75 to $2; S. C., bu. bskt., Porto Ricans, $1.25 to $1.35; carlots, N. C., bu. bskt., Porto Ricans, $1.10; tomatoes, repacked, 6-bskt. crts., fancy, $6.50; choice, $5.50; turnips, old, bu. bskt., washed, 75 to 85c.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Nearby current receipts, firsts, 18 to 18½c; fresh extra firsts, 19 to 20c; nearby hennery white extras, 20 to 21c; brown extra, 19 to 20c; western fresh, whites, 28 to 29c; browns, 26 to 27c; current receipts, 22 to 23c.

Poultry.—Live, heavy hens, 20c; med., 20c; Leghorns, 14 to 17c; colored springers, heavy, 20 to 22c; Leghorns, 14 to 17c; old roosters, 12c; stags, 15 to 16c; ducks, 20 to 24c; Spring geese, 15 to 16c; common pigeons, 35 to 40c pair; fresh-killed, full-dressed hens, 38c; hog dressed, 35c lb.

Lancaster, Pa., Livestock Markets

(Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending January 31, 1931.)

Market.—Slow and draggy throughout week. Beef steers and yearlings closing about steady, no choice offerings, top $9.75, average weight 1,500 lbs., best medium weights $9.50, bulk of sales $8 to $8.75. Bulls, she stock and cutters about in line with last week's close, bulk fat heifers $7 to $7.75, medium bulls $5.50 to $6, butcher cows $4.25 to $5, cutters $2.25 to $3. Stockers and feeders slow, about steady, bulk $6.50 to $7.25. Calves steady, top vealers $12.50, few selects held around $13.

Hogs steady, top 180 to 230-lb. westerns $9.50.

Receipts for week ending January 31, 1931: Cattle 29 cars, 7 Chicago, 5 St. Paul, 4 Virginia, 1 Tennessee, 1 Omaha, 1 Pennsylvania, 1 Indiana, 1 Michigan; containing 572 head, 669 head trucked in; total cattle 1,241 head, 1,087 calves, 2,209 hogs, 125 sheeps.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $9 to $10.25; medium, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $8 to $9; common, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $6 to $8; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $9 to $10.25; medium, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $8 to $9; good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $9 to $10.

Heifers.—Choice, 550 to 850 lbs., $7.75 to $8.50; good, 550 to 850 lbs., $7 to $7.75; medium, 550 to 850 lbs., $6 to $7; common, 550 to 850 lbs., $5 to $6.

Cows.—Choice, $5.25 to $6.25; good, $4.50 to $5.25; common and medium, $3.25 to $4.50; low cutter and cutter, $2 to $3.25.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $6.50 to $8; cutter, common and medium, $4.75 to $6.50; yearlings excluded.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $11.50 to $12.50; medium, $10 to $11.50; cull and common, $7 to $10.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 500 to 800 lbs., $7.50 to $9; common and medium, 500 to 800 lbs., $5.25 to $7.50; good and choice, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $7.75 to $9.25; common and medium, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $5.50 to $7.75.

Hogs.—Lt. wt., good and choice, 160 to 180 lbs., $8.75 to $9.25; lt. wt., good and choice, 180 to 200 lbs., $9 to $9.50; med. wt., good and choice, 200 to 220 lbs., $9 to $9.50; med. wt., good and choice, 220 to 250 lbs., $9 to $9.50; hvy. wt., good and choice, 250 to 290 lbs., $8.75 to $9.25; hvy. wt., good and choice, 290 to 350 lbs., $8.75 to $9.25; pkg. sows, medium and good, 275 to 500 lbs., $7.25 to $8.75.

LANCASTER FEED MARKET

Selling Price of Feeds (Cash at Warehouse).—Bran, ton, $28 to $29; shorts, $26 to $27; hominy, $36 to $37; middlings, $31 to $32; linseed, $44 to $45; gluten, $40 to $41; ground oats, $35 to $36; Soy-bean meal, $47 to $48; hog meal, $39 to $40; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $39 to $40; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $31 to $32; 18 per cent, $33 to $34; 20 per cent, $38 to $39; 24 per cent, $42 to $43; 25 per cent, $43 to $44; Alfalfa, regular, $39 to $40; Alfalfa, reground, $41 to $42.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Feb. 9-14. — Farm and Home Week, Cornell College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

March 16-21. — International Flower Show, Grand Central Palace, New York City.

March 24-26.—Farm and Home Week, College of Agriculture, Orono, Maine.

Livestock Sales

Feb. 18-19.—Shorthorn Congress Show and Sale, Livestock Pavilion, Chicago, Ill.

Feb. 25.—W. S. Corsa's Gregory Farm Percheron Sale, Whitehall, Ill.

In 1798 and 1799, the people of New York fled from the city to Greenwich Village, to escape yellow fever. The "Village" was then open country, esteemed for its wholesome water supply and fresh air.

∴ HORSES ∴

AUCTION SALE
REGISTERED PERCHERONS
10 Stallions
20 Mares
FEBRUARY 25, 1931
W. S. CORSA
Whitehall, Greene Co., Illinois
If interested in farm work mares, please write for Catalog of this Sale

Belmont Farm Percherons
FOR SALE
STALLIONS—4-yr.-old, weight 2180 lbs., twice reserve champion, New York State Fair; 2-yr. old, weight 1600 lbs., 1st prize New York State Fair, ready for service; 2 yearlings, big growthy colts.
ALSO 7 REG. MARES—well broken, in foal. Some mated teams. Must be sold. Write for prices, pictures and description.
H. H. BELL & SONS -:- Mt. Ephraim, N. J.

Belgians
We are offering Stallions and Mares from yearlings to mature horses. Pleased to show them and quote interesting prices.
HYLLMEDE FARM - - Beaver, Pa.

BELMONT FARM PERCHERONS FOR SALE
A black 2-yr.-old stallion, ready for service, $400. Pair of black brood mares, ½ sisters, Int. winners, $650. Write
H. H. BELL & SONS Mt. Ephraim, N. J.

Kentucky Mammoth Jacks and Jennets

There is more money in breeding and growing young mules now than in any other kind of live stock. Write for descriptions and prices of Jacks and Jennets.
THE COOK FARMS, Box Q, Lexington, Ky.

Belmont Farm Percherons FOR SALE
grey yearling Stallions, ¾ brothers, $325. A 7 yr. old grey mare, will foal in April, $275. Write your needs to
H. H. BELL & SONS Mt. Ephraim, N. J.

∴ MISCELLANEOUS ∴

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS
Hereford Cattle Poland-China Hogs
Hampshire Sheep Draft Horses
THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna

For Sale or Exchange
FOR PIGS or CHICKENS, 1 young buck and 2 young does.
James Lawrence, Delmar, N. Y.

FOR GOOD PEDIGREED NEW ZEALAND REDS write Fairview Rabbitry, R.1, Gap, Pa.

Wanted —YOUNG LAMBS. R. Fuehrer, 123 Stockholm St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Guinea Pigs WANTED—All sizes. J. GLYNN & SON, 2907-R Diamond St., Philadelphia, Pa.

∴ GUERNSEYS ∴

GUERNSEY CATTLE
Tuberculin Tested
Special prices on Bulls ready for service.
BERKSHIRE HOGS
Immunized against cholera. Boars ready for service. Fall and Spring Pigs.
EMMADINE FARM - Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS
BULLS from 1 Month to Serviceable Age
from record dams and proven sires. Herd accredited and blood tested. Attractive prices. Exceptional values.
TARBELL FARMS -:- SMITHVILLE FLATS, N. Y.

LAKE DELAWARE FARMS, Delhi, N. Y.
Offers at most reasonable prices
from Imp. cows with good records BULLS Herd fully accredited and blood-tested
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

Guernsey Bulls
from one month to serviceable age. Sons of Upland's Good Gift A. R., sire of Junior Champion, Pennsylvania Show, out of A. R. dams with records up to 700 lbs. fat. Herd Accredited and Blood Tested. Prices to suit times. FRITZLYN FARMS, Pipersville, Pa.

For Sale: 2 Purebred GUERNSEY BULLS
Accredited and blood tested. For particulars write
MINISCEONGO FARM, Stony Point-on-Hudson, N.Y. Tel. 35 S.P.

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REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HERD
FOR SALE—AT PRIVATE TREATY
Animals of excellent breeding, good type and high production. Include granddaughters of King of Ormsbys, Creator, Segis Walker Matador, Avon Pontiac Echo, and others. Class B records over 20,800 lbs., cow-testing association over 17,000 lbs. under ordinary farm conditions. C. T. A. herd average 12,851 lbs. milk, 539 lbs. butter in 1930 for 30 head. Herd accredited and priced to sell. Will sell single individual or groups.
RONELLSON FARM, BASKING RIDGE, N. J.

For Sale—HOLSTEIN CALVES
Calf 5 days old, bulls, $10; heifers, $20. Dams fine grade Holsteins. Registered sire has 12 sisters and 18 aunts with 1000-lb. butter records. This sire for sale, $500. He is son of King of the Ormsbys. Will accept Certificates of Indebtedness.
C. NYE - Lake Como, Wayne Co., Pa.

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DUE TO CHANGE IN MANAGEMENT OF MY FARMS I AM OFFERING FOR SALE ABOUT 75% OF MY
Angus Cattle
I offer purebred females of all ages, also males from 1 to 3 years old at reasonable prices. Your correspondence is invited. L. A. COLTON - Geneva, N. Y.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE
Breeding stock always for sale at reasonable prices.
BRIARCLIFF FARMS, INC. Pine Plains, N. Y.

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For Sale—Priced to Suit the Times
2 Young Bulls OF SERVICEABLE AGE AND BULL CALVES
from A. R. Sires. Dams with A. R. records of over 400 lbs. of fat. Herd accredited and blood tested. For particulars apply to—
THOMAS JOHNSON
Spring Farm Tilly Foster, N. Y.

HEREFORDS
We have two high class young bulls for sale, ready for service. These bulls are sired by our grand champion sires and out of well bred dams. Our herd is accredited.
Write for information
BROOKVALE FARM - WINDSOR, MASS.

FOR SALE—15 Owl's Imp. Jerseys, Fresh Springers, Heifers Herd sire Gamboge Mastes. JOHN SATTER, Warsaw, N. Y.

∴ SWINE ∴

CHESTER WHITE AND DUROC PIGS
High Grade feeding pigs of either of above breeds that are sure to please you. Prompt shipments. Let us fill your needs.
8 to 10 weeks old. Price, $5.00 each
C. O. D. Crated Free
HIGHLAND YARDS, Waltham, Mass.
Phone 4459-W

BIG TYPE POLANDS Choice young Boars or Sows, 4 mos. old, $20 ea. with pedigree. Write me. G. S. HALL, Farmdale, Ohio

REG. DUROC SWINE All ages for sale. F. M. Pattington & Son, Merrifield, N. Y.

OHIO Improved Chester Whites—A No. 1 Big Type pedigreed Pigs, $10 each. R. HILL, Seneca Falls N.Y.

∴ DOGS ∴

NEWFOUNDLAND PUPS
If you want a good watch dog get a Newfoundland—have some nice ones.
W. G. THOMPSON, Englishtown, N. J.

PURE OLD ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS
Excellent stock and watch dogs. Natural heelers.
HIRAM LOUCKS - - Vermilion, Ohio

For Sale—POLICE AND BEAGLE DOGS
Male Raccoons, Red and Cross Foxes, and new laid eggs.
F. E. PIERSON R. 1 Groton, New York

Brown Cocker Spaniel Pups 2 mos., long ears, wavy coats — square deal — males $10; females $5. O. H. RILEY, Franklin, Vermont

COLLIE and FOX TERRIER PUPS—Handsome and intelligent. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

∴ GOATS ∴

For Sale — Two TOGGENBURG Milk Goats due fresh in March, $75 each. Pure Toggenburg Yearlings, $50 ea. SHARPLES, Center Square, Pa.

GOATS: Fine young, Toggenburg bucks and does, $15-$20 each. H. I. COGGESHALL, Wortendyke, N. J.

The Maple Harvest

The time is at hand when the sugar maple will yield its annual crop in our northern country. This harvest may be a very simple process—merely gathering the sap, boiling in a kettle over an outdoor fire, and "sugaring off" inside—or the elaborate factory methods, with evaporators and all modern appliances. There is no doubt that commercially the modern methods pay, as the work is done more rapidly, and the syrup and sugar are free from the smoke of outside boiling, and other discoloration.

When there is a little feeling of Spring in the air, with sunshiny days and a frosty tang at night, sap is ready to run. The trees are tapped, and there is a steady drip into the pans or buckets, which must be emptied and carted to the boiling house.

In earlier years, trees were tapped by one-half or three-fourths inch holes an inch or a little more deep, and in these were driven spiles made from elder or sumac with the pith removed. Where these pithy bushes were not available, spiles were made from pine, a hole bored in the tree end connecting with a groove on the flat part. Metal spiles are now available and largely used, being one item in the complete line of modern equipment for this purpose.

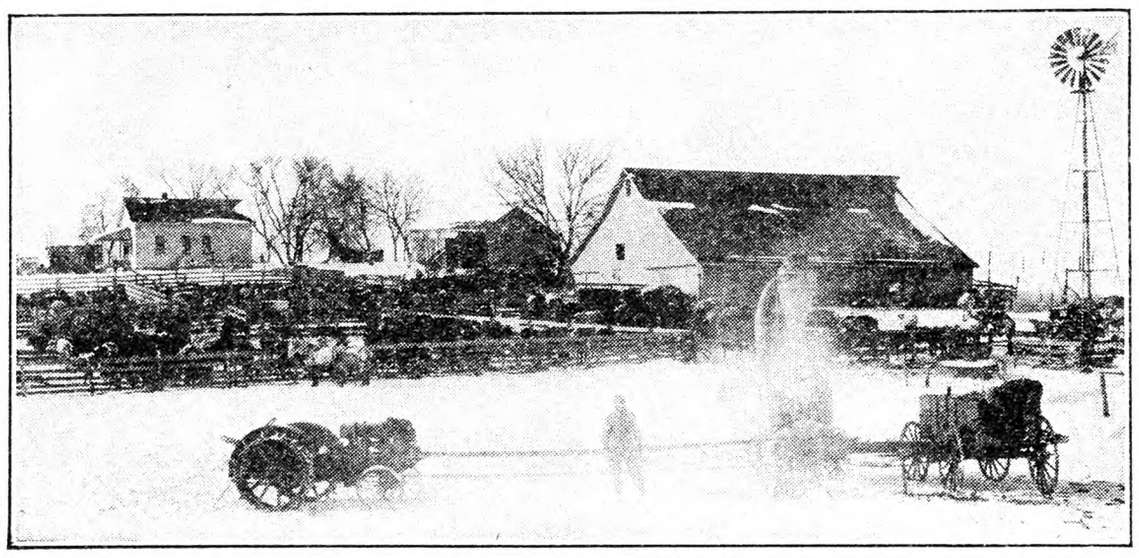
Maple trees vary in the sweetness of their sap and the amount produced, the latter being governed largely by the volume of leafage. It is mainly water, which must be removed to get at the sweetness. One of the first forms of the modern evaporators was a sheet iron pan five or six feet long and two wide, strengthened on the ends and sides with a wood frame. This was blocked up on stones and a fire built under. It was a great improvement over the old potash kettle, as the sap was spread over a wider surface, and the evaporation quicker. But the wood frame had a habit of getting on fire unless watched carefully, and, unlike the present continuous evaporators, one had to wait until a batch was boiled down before putting in more.

Commercially, maple syrup must weigh 11 pounds to the gallon. This does not make a very heavy syrup, but if thicker it is likely to crystallize. The right degree of heat to produce this has been figured to be seven degrees above boiling water temperature, which at sea level is 212. But most maple products are made at a considerable elevation above this, and the higher the elevation the lower the boiling temperature. That is one way of determining the height of a mountain. If water at the sap bush boils at 210, then 217 would be the suitable syrup temperature; 209 would require 216 degrees, etc. Further boiling down and stirring produces sugar. Maple products must be made good if they are to be good. There is no process of refining that can take maple syrup with which sticks and other foreign matter has been cooked, and make it what it might have been otherwise. The impurities may be filtered out, but they will have damaged the delicate flavor which distinguishes maple syrup and sugar from other forms of sweets. It pays to make sure that the sap is kept clean, and that straining either the sap or the syrup will be more a form than a necessity.

Tractor Runs the Mill

The picture shows one way of making use of the tractor in Winter, by hitching it to the mill for grinding grain or forage. A farmer in Eastern New York is this year grinding his cornstalks as roughage for dairy cows. They eat all of it when prepared in this way, thus doing away with the coarse stalks in the manure, and getting all the nutriment in the stalks. Average cornstalks, stripped of all leaves, contain around 1½ per cent protein, which is half as much as is in the leaves, and 14 per cent carbohydrates, exclusive of fiber, which is more than the content of the leaves. Under ordinary conditions this is worth saving, rather than treading under foot in the manure pile.

Several experiment stations have figured the gain in grinding such roughages as Alfalfa and Soy bean hay, on the basis of wages for men employed in the work. At the Indiana Station, Alfalfa hay and Soy bean hay were ground for dairy cows and the improvement of these feeds by grinding them allowed for a rate of 30 cents per hour for two men for all of the time spent in this feed preparation. At the Wisconsin Experiment Station, Soy bean hay was ground for dairy cattle in tests lasting two years. The results of this work showed that more than 60 cents an hour was the wage rate that could be paid to each of three men for all of the time spent grinding this hay for cows.



Grinding Feed and Roughage With Tractor Power

At the Ohio Station a roughage mixture of corn stover and Alfalfa hay was recut or chopped for fattening steers with such success that if the improvement in this roughage were figured as wages for three men doing all of this grinding, nearly a dollar an hour was the amount that could be paid per man for this Winter use of the tractor and feed mill.

Rights of Second Mortgage

I hold a second mortgage on a house which has two more years to run. The first mortgage, which is held by another person, expires before my second mortgage. Recently both man and wife died leaving only two small children. It is doubtful that the place will ever be kept up. In case the person holding the first mortgage should foreclose when his mortgage is due, and the place did not bring the combined amount of the two mortgages, would the purchaser have to assume the interest and principal of the second mortgage until due? How can I protect my interest in the matter?

New York. D. E. B.

If the maker of the mortgage gave a bond his estate would be liable for any deficiency, provided he left an estate, and if the wife signed the bond she would be liable in case she was the owner of any property. The purchaser at the mortgage sale would take good title if it was sold free and clear from all liens and encumbrances, and the purchaser at that sale would not be obliged to pay any more than he agreed to pay at the sale. N. T.

Division of Married Woman's Property

A woman dies leaving a son by a first marriage. Second husband is also living. Is son by first marriage entitled to any of mother's personal effects, such as jewelry, etc.? Does second husband inherit all property? Does son have any share in property left that is made out in the name of wife and husband both? By this I mean a property which has both husband's and wife's names on deed.

New York. C. J.

If the wife died since the first day of September, 1930, the husband is entitled to the exemptions, such as household furniture, and personal property allowed by statute. The husband is also entitled to one-third of all property owned by the wife at the time of her death and the children are entitled to two-thirds. Real property standing in the name of the husband and wife, at the time of her death passes directly to the husband.

N. T.

Most Liberal Terms Ever Offered

on

McCORMICK-DEERING TRACTORS and TRACTOR EQUIPMENT . . .

See the McCormick-Deering Dealer about the New Three-Annual-Payment Plan

ABUNDANT evidence on every hand proves conclusively that thousands of farmers with reliable tractor power and machines are producing all major crops at costs ranging from one-third to one-half the government average for farms with similar yields.

To enable more farmers to reduce their production costs to a minimum this year we are now authorizing the most liberal terms on tractors and tractor-drawn and operated equipment ever offered by this Company. By these new terms any good responsible farmer can secure any McCormick-Deering tractor at once, together with equipment to be used with it, and spread the payments over a period of approximately three years.

These special terms, which are made to help place agriculture on a more profitable basis for 1931, are *authorized for a limited time only.* They apply to the McCormick-Deering 10-20, 15-30, and Farmall. See your McCormick-Deering dealer for full particulars.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA (Incorporated)

606 So. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Illinois

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

February 4, 1931.

MILK

January: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.61; 2B, $1.86; 2C (milk made into sour cream), $1.51; Class 3, $1.60.

In classes 2A, 2B, and 2C a differential of 5c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat is added to milk testing above 3.5 per cent and deducted for that testing below this point. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c per .1 of 1 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.70; Class 2, $1.70; Class 3, $1.60.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh fancy	$0.28½@	$0.29
Extra 92 score		.28
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.25½@	.27½
Seconds	.24 @	.25
Lower grades	.23 @	.23½
Ladles	.22 @	.23
Packing stock	.13 @	.21
Renovated	.26 @	.26½
Sweet fancy	.30½@	.31
Extra		.30
Firsts	.27½@	.29
Seconds	.25½@	.27
Centralized	.24 @	.27

CHEESE

State—Whole Milk		
Flats, held	$0.21 @	$0.22½
Fresh, specials		.19
Fancy		.18
Wisconsin—Whole Milk		
Flats, 1930 cured	.18½@	.19½
Fresh		.17
Daisies, fresh, fancy		.17
1930 cured	.18 @	.19½
Young America, fresh		.17½
June	.19½@	.20
Other States—Daisies		
Fresh	.16½@	.17

EGGS

Nearby whites extra	$0.26 @	$0.27½
Average extras		.22½
Extra firsts		.21½
Pacific Coast	.23 @	.26
Mixed colors	.22 @	.24
Gathered best	.21 @	.22
Fair to good	.15 @	.17
Storage best	.13 @	.14
Lower grades	.10 @	.12

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.35@	$0.38
Fair to good	.23@	.25
Roosters	.14@	.21
Fowls	.18@	.28
Ducks	.14@	.24
Geese	.14@	.19
Capons—Western, 9 lbs.	.38@	.44
8 lbs.	.36@	.42
7 lbs.	.34@	.40
6 lbs.	.32@	.38
5 lbs.	.30@	.36
Under 5 lbs.	.28@	.34
Slips	.26@	.36
Nearby, 9 lbs.	.40@	.46
8 lbs.	.38@	.44
7 lbs.	.36@	.42
6 lbs.	.34@	.40
5 lbs.	.31@	.38
Under 5 lbs.	.30@	.36
Slips	.28@	.37
Turkeys—Dry, young toms	.40@	.43
Hens	.37@	.39
Choice	.34@	.39
Mediums	.32@	.36
Old toms	.31@	.34
Hens	.32@	.36
Squabs, lb., ungraded	.40@	.60
Graded	.45@	.65
Dark, doz.	2.50@	4.00
Poor, doz.	1.50@	2.50

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.19@	$0.22
Chickens	.19@	.28
Roosters		.15
Ducks	.23@	.28
Geese	.18@	.26
Rabbits, lb.	.12@	.20

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$8.00@	$9.25
Bulls	5.00@	5.75
Cows	2.75@	5.00
Calves, best	10.00@	12.00
Common to good	7.50@	9.50
Sheep	3.00@	4.00
Lambs	7.00@	9.50
Hogs	8.00@	8.50

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.14@	$0.15
Good to choice	.08@	.12
Lambs, hothouse, head	6.00@	12.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	18.00@	20.00
Bulls	9.75@	11.75
Cows	9.00@	12.00

POTATOES

L. I., 150 lbs.	$1.75@	$3.25
In bulk, 180 lbs.	3.65@	4.00
Maine, 180 lbs.	3.25@	3.50
Idaho, bu. box	2.40@	2.65
Bermuda, bbl.	5.00@	9.00
Cuba, bu.	2.25@	3.00
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bu.	.75@	3.25
Del. and Md. bskt.	.50@	2.00

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu	$0.40@	$0.90
Brussels, sprouts, qt.	.10@	.20
Cabbage, ton	18.00@	20.00
Carrots, bu.	.50@	.75
Cauliflower, bu.	1.50@	2.35
Celery, doz.	.75@	1.50
Dandelions, Tex., bu.	1.00@	1.50
Knob Celery, 100 bchs.	8.00@	10.00
Eggplants, bu.	1.00@	3.50
Horseradish, bbl.	1.50@	5.00
Kale, bbl.	2.00@	2.50
Leeks, 100 bchs.	3.00@	3.50
Lettuce, bu.	2.00@	3.25
Onions—		
Wn. N. Y., yel., 100-lb. bag	.80@	1.00
Orange Co., yellow,		
100 lbs.	.85@	1.00
50-lb. bag	.40@	.55
Red, 100-lb. bag	.90@	1.15
White, 50-lb. bag	.50@	1.00
Mid. Wn., yel., 100-lb. bag	1.00@	1.25
50-lb. bag	.50@	.65
Red, 100 lbs.	.75@	1.25
White, 50 lbs.	.50@	1.25
Parsnips, bu.	.40@	.75
Peas, bu.	3.00@	7.50
Peppers, bu.	1.00@	3.25
Radishes, bu.	1.75@	2.00
Salsify, 100 bchs.	7.00@	8.00
Spinach, bu.	1.00@	1.40
Squash, Winter, bbl.	2.00@	2.50
String beans, bu.	2.50@	8.50
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.00@	4.00

DRIED BEANS—*Jobbing Prices*

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$5.50@	$6.50
Pea		5.50
Red kidney		9.75
White kidney	7.50@	7.75

FRUITS

Apples, McIntosh, bbl.	$4.00@	$7.50
Wealthy	2.00@	4.25
Greening	2.00@	5.75
Baldwin	2.00@	5.50
Spy	2.25@	6.00
York	5.50@	6.50
Pears, bu.	1.00@	1.50
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	1.50@	3.75
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.20@	.40

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy, ton	$28.00@	29.00
No. 2	26.00@	27.00
No. 3	22.00@	25.00
Clover mixed	22.00@	28.00
Straw, rye		14.00
Oat and wheat		12.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.		$0.95
Corn, No. 2 yellow		.82½
Oats, No. 2 white		.44½
Rye		.41⅞

WHEAT IN OTHER MARKETS

Chicago, No. 2 red		$0.78¾
Kansas City—		
No. 2 dark		.68½
Duluth, No. 1 dark	$0.74⅝@	.78⅝
Winnipeg—		
No. 1 northern		.57¼

Retail Prices at New York

Butter, best, lb.	$0.36@	$0.38
Milk, grade A, qt.		.18
Grade B		.15
Cream, 40 per cent, ½ pt.		.25
20 per cent		.16
Eggs, best, doz.	.38@	.40
Gathered	.30@	.35
Turkeys, lb.	.35@	.50
Chickens	.35@	.45
Ducklings	.30@	.35
Capons	.48@	.55
Apples, doz.	.30@	.35
Oranges, doz.	.35@	.50
Potatoes, peck	.35@	.40
Lettuce, head	.10@	.15
Cabbage, lb.	.03@	.04
String beans, lb.	.30@	.35

Boston Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

There has been a moderate amount of business transacted on the Boston Produce Market during the past week. Supplies have been moderate and have cleared well with few exceptions. Eggs closed slightly lower. Wool was somewhat more active on some lines but general price weakness was evident.

Apples.—Supply moderate, demand good on Baldwins, fair on others. Native Baldwins, 75c to $1.50; poorer, 50c. McIntosh moving slowly, ordinary, 75c to $1; best mostly, $1.25 to $1.75; few large fancy, small lots, $2; various odd varieties, ordinary, 50c to $1.50 std. bu. box.

Beets.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native cut off, 35 to 60c bu. box; Texas, crts., bchd., $2.25 to $2.50.

Cabbage.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native Danish, 50 to 65c std. bu. box; best Savoy, $1.25 to $1.75 bbl.; N. Y. Danish, $1 to $1.15 100-lb. sacks; Fla., 1½-bu. hpr., $1.25 to $1.50; Texas, crts., $2.25 to $2.50.

Carrots.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native cut off, 40 to 65c; few, 75c std. bu. box. Calif., chd., $2.50 to $3.25 crt. Texas, crts., $2.50 to $2.75.

Cucumbers.—Supply light, demand slow. Native h.h., 50 to 60 cukes, $9 to $10; poorer low as $5 std. bu. box. Ind., h.h., $1.50 to $1.75 doz. Fla., h.h., $1 to $2 doz.

Cranberries. — Supply moderately light, demand light. Mass., Howes, $3 to $3.75; few $4 ¼-bbl. crt.

Lettuce.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native, 18 heads, h.h., 25 to 50c std. bu. box. Calif., 4 to 5 doz. heads, $2 to $3; few, $3.50 crate.

Onions.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native, 50 to 75c std. bu. box. Conn. Valley, few best, $1.25; poorer, lower, 100 lbs. Mich., 50 to 65c 50 lbs. N. Y., ord., mostly $1 to $1.10 100 lbs.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Maine, 100 lbs., $1.70 to $1.80 bag; P. E. I., Mts., mostly, $2; few, $2.25 90-lb. bag; Idaho bakers, $2.50 to $2.75 box.

Radishes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. 40 to 50 bchs., h.h., $1 to $2 std. bu. box.

Spinach. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Texas, $1 to $1.15 bu. bskt.

Squash.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand good. Native Blue Hubbard, mostly 60c to $1 bbl.; 1 to 1¼c lb.

Tomatoes. — Supplies moderately light, demand slow. Native h.h., ord., 15 to 30c; few best, higher lb. Ohio h.h., best, $2 to $2.25 8-lb. bskt.

Hay.—Supplies light, demand good for best, market weak on lower grades. No. 1 Timothy, $26; eastern, $18 to $23; clover mixed, red, $25 ton.

Butter. — Market steady; creamery extras, 29½c; firsts, 28 to 29c; seconds, 25½ to 27½c lb.

Eggs. — Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 27c; white extras, 25 to 26c; fresh eastern, 23 to 24c doz.

Poultry. — Dressed, market steady, demand good except on large sizes. Fowl, 4 to 5 lbs., 26 to 27c; 3 to 3½ lbs., 24 to 25c; chickens, 3 to 6 lbs., 27 to 33c; native, 32 to 33c; roosters, 21 to 22c lb. Live fowl, 21 to 23c; Leghorns, 18 to 20c; roosters, 14 to 16c lb.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins, N. Y., held, 23 to 23½c; fresh, 17½ to 18½c; western held, 22 to 23c; fresh, 17½ to 18c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich., pea, $6 to $6.50; Calif., small white, $6 to $6.50; Yellow Eyes, $7 to $7.50; red kidney, $10 to $10.50; Lima, $8.50 to $9 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market quiet, prices weak.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 29 to 31c; clothing, 22 to 23c; ½ blood, combing, 28 to 29c; clothing, 23 to 24c; ⅜ blood, combing, 25 to 26c; clothing, 23 to 24c; ¼ blood, combing, 25 to 26c; clothing, 24 to 25c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 70 to 75c; clothing, 57 to 60c; ½ blood, combing, 61 to 63c; clothing, 52 to 55c; ⅜ blood, combing, 48 to 50c; clothing, 45 to 47c; ¼ blood, combing, 44 to 47c; clothing, 41 to 44c; Terr. fine, combing, 65 to 68c; clothing, 58 to 60c; ½ blood, combing, 60 to 63c; clothing, 55 to 57c; ⅜ blood, combing, 53 to 55c; clothing, 48 to 51c; ¼ blood, combing, 48 to 51c; clothing, 45 to 47c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs.—Supply moderate, market about steady with a week ago, demand slow. Bulk of sales, $7.50 to $8.

Cattle.—Supply killing classes rather light; market fully steady with last week, demand fairly active.

Cows.—Common and medium, $4.50 to $7; low cutter and cutter, $2.50 to $3.50.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium, $3.50 to $6.

Vealers.—Medium and choice, $8 to $11.50; cull and common, $6 to $8.

Sheep.—Supply lambs moderate, market fully steady, demand fair. No sheep offered.

Lambs.—Medium to choice, $7 to $10; cull and common, $5 to $7.

Milk Cows.—Supply barely normal, market fully steady with a week ago, demand fair. Choice, head, $160 to $180; good, $125 to $160; medium, $60 to $80; common, $30 to $50.

Buffalo Markets

Eggs are at the lowest prices in a long time. Both dressed and live poultry are lower.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 33 to 34c; tubs, 31 to 32c; firsts, 28 to 30c; undergrades, 25c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, 20c; longhorn, 20 to 21c; brick, 22c; brick Swiss, 27c; limburger, 31c. Eggs, weak; nearby fancy, 26 to 27c; grade A, 22 to 23c; grade B, 19 to 20c; grade C, 17 to 19c; nearby at mark, 18 to 22c; western, 13 to 20c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, lower; fowls, 25 to 29c; chickens, 32 to 35c; old roosters, 16 to 21c; capons, 40 to 45c; ducks, 23 to 26c; geese, 23 to 24c; turkeys, 40 to 43c. Live poultry, lower; fowls, 15 to 22c; springers, 16 to 23c; old roosters, 15 to 16c; ducks, 20 to 25c; geese, 17 to 18c; turkeys, 40c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; unclassified, bu., 50 to 75c; Greening, Wealthy, $1.25; Jonathan, Rome Beauty, Snow, $1.50 to $1.75; Delicious, Northern Spy, $1.75 to $2; McIntosh, $1.50 to $2.50. Potatoes, weak; home-grown, bu., 40 to 85c; 150-lb. bag, $2.75 to $3.25; Bermuda, bbl., $11 to $13; sweets, Del., bu. hpr., $1.90 to $2.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, weak; pea, medium, cwt., $5.50; marrow, $5.75; white kidney, $7.75; red kidney, $9.50 to $10.50. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., 75 to 90c; yellow, 50-lb. bag, 45 to 50c; Spanish, crt., $1.50.

Fruits and Berries.—Cranberries, 25-lb. box, $3 to $3.25; grapes, Cal., 24-lb. lug, $2.25; honeydews, S. A., box, $4.50; oranges, Cal., box, $3.50 to $4.50; Fla., $3 to $4.50; pineapples, Cuba, crt., $2.75 to $4.25; strawberries, Fla., pt., 23 to 25c.

Vegetables. — Asparagus, 2-doz. bchs., $9; beans, Fla., green and wax, hpr., $4.50 to $7; beets, bu., 50 to 60c; broccoli, Texas, crt., $2 to $2.25; Brussels sprouts, Cal., drum, $5 to $7; cabbage, bu., 35 to 60c; carrots, bu., 40 to 60c; cauliflower, Cal., crt., $1.85 to $2; celery, doz., 60 to 90c; eggplant, Fla., crt., $2.50 to $3.50; escarole, Fla., hpr., $1 to $1.50; horseradish, bbl., $7; lettuce, 10-lb. bskt., 40 to 45c; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., 50c to $1; parsnips, bu., 50 to 60c; peas, Mex., crt., $8.50 to $9; peppers, Fla., crt., $3 to $4; radishes, doz. bchs., 10 to 15c; rhubarb, 5-lb. carton, 25 to 75c; spinach, Texas, bu., 60 to 90c; squash, bu., 55 to 65c; tomatoes, 8-lb. bskt., $1.50 to $2.25; turnips, bu., $1 to $1.25.

Feeds.—Hay, firm; Timothy, baled, ton, $18 to $19; clover mixed, $17 to $18; oat straw, $9.50 to $10; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $18.50; standard middlings, $16.50; red-dog, $22; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $32.25; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $34.50; hominy, $27.25; gluten feed, $32.70; oatfeed, $11.75; Timothy seed, bu., $5.50 to $6; Alfalfa, $16 to $17; Alsike, $16 to $17; clover, $17 to $18.50.

C. H. B.

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by the Bureau of Markets, New Jersey Department of Agriculture.)

Most lines of fresh fruits and vegetables moved slowly on the Philadelphia market during the past few days. Supplies were not exceptionally heavy but demand was dull and trading limited to quality marks. The release of the Annual Outlook Report by the U. S. Department of Agriculture created some interest among the trade. Throughout the entire report there is a note of warning, frequently repeated, that growers refrain from expanding acreage this coming season. This warning is timely and should be heeded, as conditions at present do not warrant any further extension of acreage in most crops. Demand is not up to normal due to the general depression, and with a dull market for most commodities heavier supplies next season would completely demoralize the situation. Potatoes continued to move slowly. Supplies of old stock were moderate, and prices held about steady. Maine Green Mountains sold at $1.90 ot $2 per 100-lb. sack, while Idaho Russet Burbanks brought $2.35 to $2.40 per 100 lbs. of U. S. No. 1, with baking stock in. Receipts of new potatoes were generally light. The trade has not yet taken hold of the new stock, and under a slow demand the market was dull. Florida Bliss Triumphs sold at $2.40 to $2.50 per bushel. Merchantable stocks of potatoes held by growers and dealers in the 35 important late States on January 1 are estimated to amount to 88,954,000 bushels compared with 89,684,000 bushels on the corresponding date of last season. Among the important Eastern States, holdings are slightly lighter in Maine and Pannsylvania, but heavier in New York State. In the Central States the holdings are considerably lighter, where drought conditions during the growing season cut the crop. The Mountain States of Idaho and Colorado have much larger holdings, and make up for the smaller stocks in the other areas, so that the holdings in all the important States are very nearly equal to those of a year ago. Supplies of apples were moderate on the market all week, demand continued slow and the market dull. Fancy Staymans sold fairly well, bringing $1.90 to $2.10 per bushel. Other varieties moved very slowly, bringing from $1 to $1.50 a bushel. The cabbage market was steady for the best offerings of old stock but the quality of the offerings showed a wide range in condition. Supplies of new stock were quite heavy and movement was slow, with some accumulations. Most sales of old stock were made at 75 to 90c per 90-lb. sack, while new cabbage from Florida sold at $1.10 to $1.25 per ½-bbl. hamper. Onions moved slowly on a dull market. Receipts were not heavy but more ample for the limited trading. Stocks on hand on January 1 were considerably heavier than a year ago.

A total of 6,076,000 bushels were reported compared with 5,341,000 bushels on the same date last year. These figures represent an increase of 14 per cent over that of 1930, in dealers and growers hands. Sweet potatoes were in light supply, demand was fairly good and the market held steady. New Jersey ⅝-bu. baskets sold at $1.25 to $1.40, with some bushels at $1.75 to $2.10.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Mild weather throughout the country caused egg receipts to be liberal at all markets during the past week. Although the total receipts at Philadelphia fell off slightly from the week previous, the figure was considerably over that of last season. A total of 30,435 cases were received compared with 37,004 cases the week previous and 21,025 cases during the corresponding week of 1930. During the month of January, Philadelphia received a total of 132,512 cases of eggs compared with 99,433 cases during January, 1930. This increase of nearly 33 per cent partly explains the lower price of eggs this season. Fresh extra firsts held steady during the week and most sales were made at 21½c per dozen. Fresh firsts were dull at 20c, while fresh seconds brought 18c. Pacific Coast whites were mostly 24 to 26c, while the best nearby stock ranged from 24 to 26½c per dozen. The storage situation continued dull and stocks moved out slowly at 15½ to 16½c for firsts.

Receipts of live poultry were generally light, but trading was limited and the supplies offered were fully ample for the demand. Heavy fowls were very dull and in the buyers' favor. Best Plymouth Rocks sold at 22 to 23c, a decrease of ½c per lb. from last week. Leghorn fowls were about steady at 17 to 18c. Chickens were dull, but prices held steady. Spring chickens brought 22 to 24c for Leghorns. Best heavy roasting stock was firm at 31 to 33c. Broilers moved fairly well at 36 to 38c, with some fancy higher. Old roosters were dull at 15 to 17c. Ducks in moderate receipt were about steady. Large Pekin were mostly 25c, while Muscovys were 18 to 20c per lb.

Receipts of dressed poultry were considerably lighter this past week. A total of 463,567 lbs. were received compared with 720,813 lbs. the week before, and 840,841 lbs. during the same week of last year. Although supplies were lighter, trading was light, and the market rather dull. Fowls held steady, with most sales at 28 to 30c per lb. Chickens moved fairly well when fancy and most sales were made at 31 to 33c. Turkeys were dull, but prices held steady at 40 to 43c for fancy nearby birds.

HAY AND STRAW

Best quality hay moved readily at existing prices during the past week. Receipts were light, with the bulk of the supplies made up of undergrades and ordinary quality stock. Prices of best feeding hay held firm at $26 per ton, with poorer offerings ranging from $23 to $25. Straw in very light supply was nominal. Rye brought $12.50 to $13.50 per ton, while wheat was mostly $11 to $12 per ton.

J. M. F.

Johnson City—Endicott Markets

(Johnson City, N. Y., is strictly a farmers' market. There are no provisions for receiving consignment shipments.)

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 34c; best dairy, lb., 36c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 35c; small eggs, doz., 30c; duck eggs, doz., 45c; minimum weight of all large eggs, 24 ozs. to the dozen.

Cheese.—Pimento, lb., 10c; cottage, lb., 15c; whole milk cheese, lb., 32c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 13c; buttermilk, gal., 25c; sweet cream, qt., 90c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices.) Apples, bu., 75c to $1.50; beans, dry, lb., 12c; beets, lb., 5c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; cabbage, new, lb., 2c; new carrots, bch., 5c; celery, bch., 5c; cauliflower, lb., 12c; endive, lb., 6c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; horseradish root, lb., 15c; Hubbard squash, lb., 5c; leek, bch., 5c; home-grown lettuce, bch., 5c; Iceberg lettuce, head, 8c; onions, dry, 5 lbs., 25c; onions, green, bch., 10c; potatoes, pk., 35c; potatoes, bu., $1.20; parsley, bch., 5c; pieplant, lb., 5c; pears, bu., $1; radishes, bch., 5c; salsify, bch., 10c; sauerkraut, 2 qts., 25c; spinach, pk., 20c; string beans, qt., 5c; tomatoes, lb., 15c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Live Poultry.—Turkeys, live, N. Y. State, lb., 40c; heavy fowls, lb., 30c; light fowls, lb., 25c; geese, lb., 28c; ducks, lb., 28c.

Dressed Poultry.—Turkeys, dressed, N. Y. State, lb., 45c; dressed poultry, heavy, lb., 35c; dressed poultry, light, lb., 30c; ducks, lb., 32c; geese, lb., 32c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 15c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 30c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 25 to 35c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 20 to 22c; hamburg, lb., 25c; lamb chops, lb., 30 to 40c; home-made sausage, lb., 20 to 30c; stewing lamb, lb., 12 to 15c; mutton chops, lb., 30c; pork steak, lb., 30c; veal roasts, lb., 20 to 25c; veal cutlets, lb., 35c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; bacon, sliced, lb., 34c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 18 to 20c; round steak, lb., 35c; porterhouse steak, lb., 35c.

Miscellaneous.—Grapefruit 4c each, tangerines, 1c each, oranges 1c each, when car comes in; honey, 5 lbs., 75c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 25c; maple syrup, gal., $2; sweet cider, gal., 30c; hickory-nuts, lb., 10c.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, qt., 7 to 7½c; milk, special from Guernsey and Jersey herds, 9 to 10c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $200 to $300; cows, fresh, choice, grades, $100 to $150; cows, fresh, good to medium, $80 to $90; cows, fresh, common, $60 to $75; beef cows and bulls, $10 to $12; lambs, $8 to $10; veal calves, milk-fed, choice, $16 to $17; veal calves, good to medium, $12 to $14; hogs, light, dressed, $11 to $12; fowls, heavy, live, lb., 23 to 24c; roasting chickens, lb., 28 to 30c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 25 to 30c.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 14c; milk, special and certified, qt., 18 to 20c; milk, sold from chain stores, qt., 12c; butter, farmers' delivery, lb., 45c; creamery prints and rolls, lb., 31 to 33c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 28 to 30c; cheese, part skim, lb., 23 to 27c; cheese, cottage, lb., 12½c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 36 to 38c; eggs, storage, doz., 20 to 24c; fowls, dressed, lb., 32 to 35c; roasting chickens, lb., 38 to 40c; ducks, lb., 21 to 24c; potatoes, pk., 35c; cabbage, lb., 2 to 3c; turnips, lb., 2 to 3c; onions, lb., 2c.

F. A. C.

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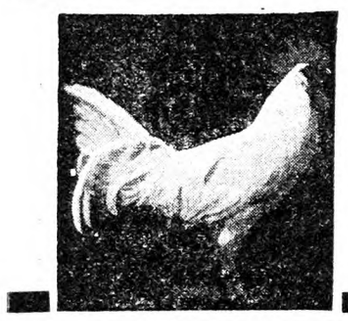

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Barred, Wh. and Buff Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Anc.,	6.50	12.00	58.75	115.00
Wh. and S. L. Wyan., Buff Orps. and Black Min.,	7.00	13.00	63.75	125.00

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Passaic Co., N. J., Egg Contest

Monthly report for December:

Production, December, 54.19 per cent, 16,001.30 points, 16,815 eggs.

Production to date, 48.30 per cent, 40,550.55 points, 44,352 eggs.

The 10 high pens (by points) through December 31 are as follows:

R. I. R., Scott Poultry Farm, Mass., 739.35 points, 807 eggs; S. C. W. L., J. A. Hanson, Ore., 670.40, 701; R. I. R., Burdean Acres, Mass., 665.25, 705; R. I. R., Homestead Farm, Conn., 643.65, 690; R. I. R., Parmenter's Red Mount Farm, Mass., 638.80, 700; S. C. W. L., George Lowry Poultry Farm, Inc., Conn., 621.75, 677; S. C. W. L., Whitegg Farm, N. J., 620, 706; S. C. W. L., Fox & Son Poultry Farm, N. J., 616.50, 622; R. I. R., Quality Poultry Farm, N. J., 615.35, 627; S. C. W. L., Quality Poultry Farm, N. J., 610.40, 690.

The 10 high birds (by points) through December 31 are as follows:

S. C. W. L., J. A. Hanson, Ore., 83.50 points, 78 eggs; R. I. R., Burdean Acres, Mass., 82.95, 84; R. I. R., Scott Poultry Farm, Mass., 82.35, 91; R. I. R., Scott Poultry Farm, Mass., 80.95, 85; S. C. W. L., George Lowry Poultry Farm, Inc., Conn., 80.30, 79; S. C. W. L., J. A. Hanson, Ore., 79.55, 81; R. I. R., Parmenter's Red Mount Farm, Mass., 78.65, 84; S. C. W. L., Fox & Son Poultry Farm, N. J., 78.65, 74; R. I. R., Burdean Acres, Mass., 77.35, 80; R. I. R., Scott Poultry Farm, Mass., 77.25, 80.

The high pen (by points) in each breed for December is as follows:

B. P. R., Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 168.20 points, 188 eggs; J. W. G., Marcy Farms, N. J., 215.40, 218; R. I. R., Parmenter's Red Mount Farm, Mass., 263.65, 276; S. C. W. L., J. A. Hanson, Ore., 235.05, 238; Misc., Mrs. C. E. Wagg, N. J., W. Wyandottes, 205.80, 216.

The high bird (by points) in each breed for December is as follows:

B. P. R., Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 25 points, 25 eggs; J. W. G., Marcy Farms, N. J., 25.90, 24; R. I. R., Parmenter's Red Mount Farm, Mass., 31.25, 30; S. C. W. L., George Lowry Poultry Farm, Inc., Conn., 31.15, 29; Misc., Mrs. C. E. Wagg, N. J., W. Wyan., 23.45, 23.

High pens in each variety:

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Kerr Chickeries, N. J., 379 points, 440 eggs; Garret W. Buck, N. J., 160.90, 172.

R. I. Reds. — Scott Poultry Farm, Mass., 739.35 points, 807 eggs; Burdean Acres, Mass., 665.25, 705; Homestead Farms, Conn., 643.65, 690.

S. C. White Leghorns.—J. A. Hanson, Ore., 670.40 points, 701 eggs; George Lowry Poultry Farm, Conn., 621.75, 677; Whitegg Farm, N. J., 620, 706.

Miscellaneous.—Mrs. C. E. Wagg, N. J., W. Wyan., 458.45 points, 497 eggs; Marcy Farms, N. J., J. W. G., 435.95, 457; Marcy Farms, N. J., J. W. G., 369.90, 384; Skylands Farm, N. Y., Mot. Houdans, 133.40, 132.

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Regulations approved by Dr. A. W. Gilbert, Commissioner of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, make possible the selling of baby chicks under the New England Quality Products' Label, thereby giving purchasers the assurance that such chicks conform to the requirements of the department. These regulations specify that the chicks must be from the eggs of hens which have been blood tested and found to be free from the ravaging pullorum disease for a period of two or more years. This blood-testing is done by the Massachusetts Agricultural College Experiment Station, and in the cases of most breeders, has extended over several years. The entire flock, as well as the laying hens, must be entirely free from the disease. Eggs can be taken only from such birds as are found by inspectors of the department to conform to the size, shape and color requirements of their particular breed and chosen for productive capacity. Reasonable freedom from disease in the laying hen has been found to be of vast importance in assuring a comparatively low rate of mortality in the chicks themselves. Poultry raisers, who have helplessly watched the demise of 70 per cent or more of their young chicks during the critical period of their first three weeks of life, will be much interested to learn that more than 96 per cent of the day-old chicks sent out under the New England

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½c less per chick in 500 lots. 1c per chick in 1,000 lots. For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.

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Treasure Island, Stevenson; Child's Garden of Verses, Stevenson; Robinson Crusoe, DeFoe; Robin Hood; Mother Goose Rhymes; Little Lame Prince, Mulock; Grimm's Fairy Tales; Guliver's Travels, Swift; Dog of Flanders, Ouida; Black Beauty; Age of Fable, Bullfinch; Alice in Wonderland; Through the Looking Glass; Andersen's Fairy Tales. *For Sale by*
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street New York City

Quality Products' Label last year were alive at the end of that period. This unusually low mortality rate in these chicks from blood-tested layers was indicated by careful checking up of information received from purchasers of last year's hatch. One of the greatest hazards in poultry raising has been the difficulty in raising a reasonable percentage of the chicks hatched.

Poultrymen who have experienced difficulty in obtaining chicks that would prove true to the breed and type desired will be almost equally interested in that part of the regulations approved by Dr. Gilbert, which requires that the parent birds must be of the proper size, color and shape required for their breed and in vigorous good health. This requirement is especially desirable to those who are prejudiced in favor of special breeds, and who naturally desire to keep their flocks true to type and free from any taint of cross-breeding.

To date, about 50 poultry breeders throughout the State, whose flocks have already been blood-tested, have applied for the inspection service by department inspectors, which will permit their use of the label. Dr. Gilbert estimates that at least 60,000 birds will be found to come within the requirements and that their hatch will total more than 3,000,000 chicks. J. C. Cort, director of the Division of Dairying and Animal Husbandry, who is in charge of the inspection service firmly believes that poultrymen throughout the State will be extremely desirous of purchasing their chicks under the protection afforded by the label. He is accordingly arranging to prepare a list of those breeders entitled to the use of the label and plans to furnish county agents and others interested with the names and addresses of such breeders at an early date. In this manner the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture is assuming progressive poultrymen of the State worth-while co-operation in their effort to obtain healthy chicks of desirable breeding. W. E. MALONEY.

More About Poultry Cross-breeding

On page 107 Mr. Wood makes the statement that "it makes no difference what breed you cross with White Leghorn, the chicks will all be white."

I am not a big breeder, but have always had a few. About 15 years ago the Young's strain of White Leghorns were very popular and a friend of mine paid Mr. Young $20 for a setting of eggs. From these eggs he got three cockerels and two pullets. As he did not need all of the cockerels he let me have one.

I placed this bird with my flock of about 15 R. I. Red hens, and that Summer I raised about 50 chicks. Not one could be called pure white—they ranged all the way from a dirty white to more than half red. Most of the pullets had more or less red on breast and most of the cockerels had more or less red on back.

It would be hard to prove that this cockerel was not pure bred for he came direct from Mr. Young's highest priced eggs.

The pullets from this cross were as good layers as I ever owned, and I would like to hear the experiences of others with a similar cross. E. J. RUDD.

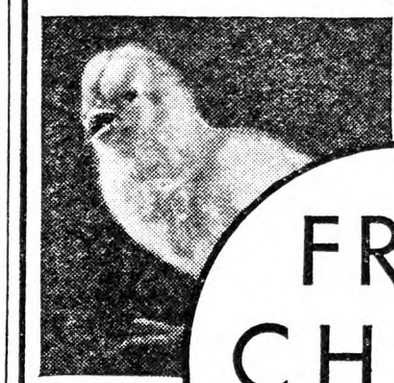
Pennsylvania.

We should like to have the experience of others. There is no doubt about the tremendous dominance of at least some strains of White Leghorn. But there is prepotency in other breeds, and no one can tell for certain when and where something is going to crop out.

Heavy Litter of Pork

William Quinn, of Rome, N. Y., recently received the silver cup for producer of pork in New York State, getting 2,753 lbs. of pork from a litter of 11 pigs in 180 days. These pigs were fed mostly on garbage. C. J. P.

THE magistrate was questioning the man in the dock. "You say you were quietly minding your own business and making no disturbance when the police officer came and threatened to strike you if you didn't accompany him to the station?" "Yes, yer honor." "That is very strange," murmured the magistrate. "And whatis your business?" "I'm a burglar." —Answers.

HILLPOT

A Liberal Replacement Allowance on All Chicks That Die the First Two Weeks
FREE CHICK BOOK
HILLPOT CHICKS are backed by 19 years of intensive breeding and an exclusive system of incubation that assures full normal development within the shell. They hatch with the necessary reserve of vitality to pass safely through the hazardous rearing period and attain full maturity quickly. These qualities and their heavy production of fine large eggs make Hillpot Quality Chicks exceptionally profitable to both the commercial poultryman and the small flock owner.
BLOOD-TESTED STOCK *in* LEGHORNS-ROCKS-REDS
BRANCHES: EASTON, PA. FREEHOLD, N. J. MORRISTOWN, N. J.
W. F. HILLPOT, DEPT. 1
FRENCHTOWN, NEW JERSEY

WENE CHICKS
New Low Prices on Chicks of Fine Breeding
We have arranged our matings to make possible the lowest prices we have quoted in many years.
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—In our Select, Special and Super Matings, every Leghorn female must be a mature hen weighing 4 lbs. or more and producing eggs weighing at least 24 ozs. to the dozen. Special and Super Matings are headed with R. O. P. Cockerels from high-record dams.
CROSS-BREDS for Broiler and Roaster Production
"Wyan-Rocks" (Wyandotte-Rock) and "Bram-Rocks" (Brahma-Rock).
Also Straight ROCKS, R. I. REDS and WYANDOTTES
FREE CATALOG—Write for beautiful new book, the best we have ever issued. Gives helpful suggestions on care and housing of chicks. Tells how to market fancy poultry products for best returns.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. A, Vineland, New Jersey

PARKS BRED-TO LAY ROCKS
EGGS, CHICKS AND YOUNGSTERS AT 1918 PRICES
PROVING that we are willing to stand our honest share of this world-wide readjustment. Parks' Strain is the World's oldest and greatest laying strain of BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. They've been carefully selected, trapnested and pedigreed for EGGS and STANDARD QUALITIES by the Parks' since 1889.
SOME RECORDS they've made—148 eggs in 148 days. Lots of 300 eggers up to 329 in a year. Pullets laying at 91 to 120 days of age. Customers report flock averages up to 271 and profits per hen per year ranging up to $8.09. Winners in over 40 laying contests. ASK ABOUT EXTRA HATCHING EGGS AND CHICKS
GET all the facts about a new offer we are now making. Just drop a postal card in the mail and ask for our free catalog and complete information that fully describes this remarkable offer. Lower prices, higher quality and extra hatching eggs and chicks with every order make this the outstanding value of the season.
EVERY MATING now headed by males from Official Laying Contest R. O. P. Hens.
Write for catalog today. J. W. PARKS & SONS Box Y ALTOONA, PA.

CORN BELT HATCHERIES
STATE ACCREDITED 16 VARIETIES
ON THE AIR over station WLS every Wednesday evening.
Don't buy chicks—make no final choice—place no orders until you have investigated Corn Belt Accredited Chicks. Write for free catalog, new low prices and full particulars on our new livability guarantee.
Corn Belt Hatcheries, D. K. Roth & Sons, Box 15, Gibson City, Ill.
FREE CATALOG filled from cover to cover with timely information.

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FREE TO POULTRY RAISERS—BEAUTIFUL COLORED POULTRY CATALOG
Wolf's Certified Chicks Make More Money
Enjoy the profit benefits from Wolf Certified breeding—these chicks cost you no more and build up your profits tremendously. Every chick develops into a big, strong, healthy, fast-growing egg layer.
Catalog shows all breeds in beautiful, natural colors—a work of art and a book you will wish to read. Send for it today. Special extra discount for early orders.
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CATALOG IN COLORS · FREE . . .

QUALITY BABY CHICKS 10 extra chicks with each hundred, provided you return this advertisement with your order. May hatched chicks:—Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff, Black—$12.00 per 100. Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas—$14.00 per 100. White Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons—$16.00 per 100. Jersey Giants, Light Brahmas—$18.00 per 100. March, $1 more. April, $2 more. June and July, $2 less. Custom hatching. Eggs for hatching. Broiler chicks, light, $10.00 per 100; Light and Heavy, $12.00; All Heavy, $14.00. Small quantities a trifle more. Better order now. Sent C.O.D. Thousands hatching daily. Prompt shipment. Postpaid live delivery. Started chicks priced according to age. Send for folder. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 2-1603.

"NONE BETTER" STATE CERTIFIED BABY CHICKS
Guaranteed to Please
Husky, Healthy, money-makers culled for heavy egg and meat producing Broilers. Send for new folder and attractive price list—it's free. Write now. SUMMIT POULTRY FARM
"18 Years Hatching Experience"
BOX L, RIDGELY, MD.

High Grade Chicks

Feb. and March delivery	100	500	1000
White, Buff and Brown Leghorns	$13	$62.50	$125
Bd. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas	15	72.50	140
Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyan., Buff Orp. Wh. and Bl. Minorcas	16	77.50	150
Light Brahmas and Bl. Giants	20	95.00	190

Assorted: Light, 10c; Heavy, 12c.
Also special mating chicks and started pullets. 100% delivery. Order direct or send for circular. 10% books order, balance cash or C. O. D.
TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Liberty, N. Y.

Penna. R. O. P. Certified, Blood Tested Tancred S. C. W. Leghorn
Day-old Chicks
Write for circular.
Edward C. Lutz Poultry Farm, Middletown, Pa.

Clear Spring Quality Chicks

Feb., March, and April	100	500	1000
Tancred S. C. White Leghorns	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
Tom Barron S. C. W. Leghorns	10.00	47.50	90.00

They are two of America's heaviest producers of large White Eggs. 100% live delivery, postpaid. Circular free.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
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COCOLAMUS HUSKY CHICKS

Free range flocks	25	50	100
Tancred Strain White Leghorns	$3.75	$5.50	$10.00
Everlay Strain Brown Leghorns	3.75	5.50	10.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	6.50	12.00
Light Mixed	3.00	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	3.75	5.50	10.00

100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid.
Special price on 500 and 1000 lots. Free Circular
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QUALITY CHICKS

Tancred Strain	Per 100
White Leghorns	$10.00
Barred Rocks	12.00
S. C. Reds	12.00
Heavy Mixed	10.00
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500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER, Box R, McAlisterville, Penna.

TAKE NOTICE 150,000 CHICKS FOR Feb. 23rd, March and April

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh. Leghorns					
Bar'n & Tanc. Strs.	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
B. Rox & R. I. Reds.	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Silv. lcd. Wyandottes.	4.00	7.50	14.00	....	
Light Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
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Free range carefully selected. 100% del. guaranteed. Order direct. Catalog free
The RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 15, Richfield, Pa.

Chicks BARRED ROCKS also hatching eggs S.C.W. LEGHORNS Write for prices.
C. C. Allen Hatchery & Poultry Farm, Seaford, Del.

For $2 postpaid. Edmonds' Poultry Account Book. The Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., New York

Power Spray-Paint Outfit

For Painting, Spraying, Disinfecting, etc.

ONLY $27.50 F. O. B. Chicago, Illinois

Never before have you had an opportunity to purchase a high quality Power Paint and Insecticide Spray Outfit like this for so little money. We were fortunate enough to purchase the manufacturer's surplus stock. The Outfit is nationally advertised. Sells regularly for $79.50. We offer you this

$79.50 Value for Only $27.50

No more worry about spraying. This outfit is just the thing for spraying small trees, shrubbery, vegetables, etc. Spray gun has adjustable nozzle for regulating spray.

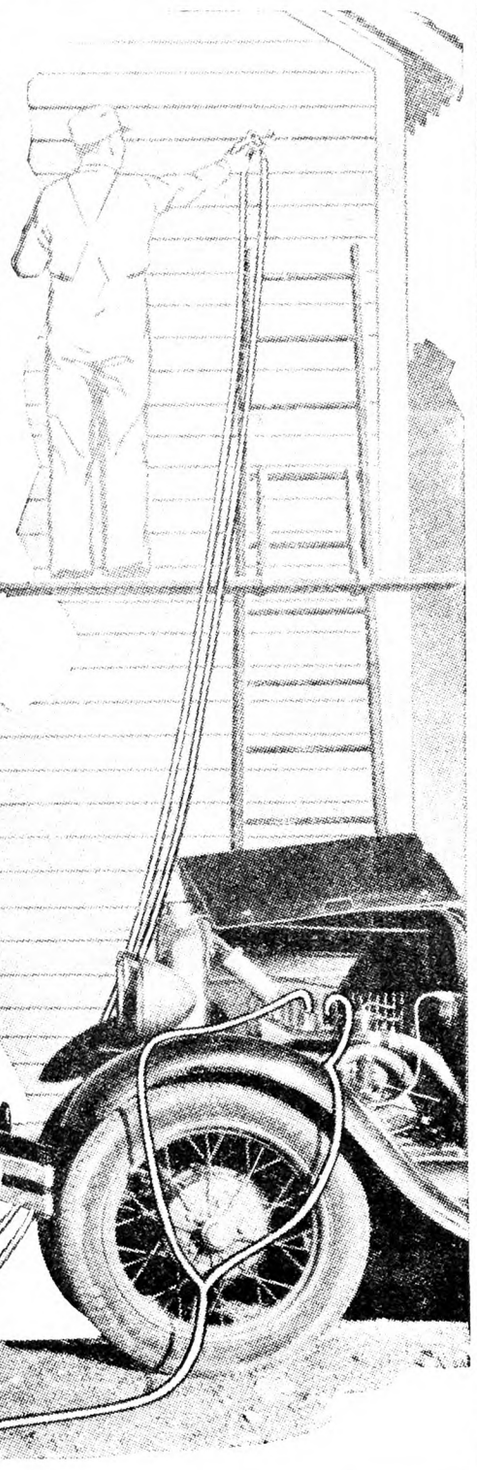
For painting and spraying insecticides, this outfit will pay for itself on the savings you would make in painting one building. One man, with this outfit, can paint as fast as six men painting with brushes and do a better job and do it easier. Takes less paint, duco, or varnish. Then, you can use it for spraying small trees, shrubbery, vegetables, etc. Use it to paint your own buildings and make extra money painting for your neighbor. Outfit comes complete with 85 ft. hose, 5 gallon paint and insecticide container (insecticide will not rust container), spray gun, valve adapters for auto—everything complete.

This is the Gun furnished with this outfit—it is one of the best on the market—it retails for $30.00—more than our price for complete outfit. Small steel jar also included for use on small jobs.

Any Auto, Truck or Tractor at Idling Speed Furnishes Power

Just remove 2 spark plugs from auto, insert the two auto adjuster valves (included with outfit), start your motor, put paint or insecticide in the big 5 gallon container and you are ready to paint your house or spray your trees.

In addition to painting, you can also use this outfit for spraying shrubbery, vegetables, small fruit, etc. Ideal outfit for disinfecting and whitewashing interior of barns and poultry houses.



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You take absolutely no risk in ordering this high-grade outfit—it is absolutely guaranteed. Order now—they will go fast at this "give away" price. We have been advertising in the Rural New-Yorker for the past 8 years and are known for the exceptional bargains. Send check to

National Jobbing & Export Co.
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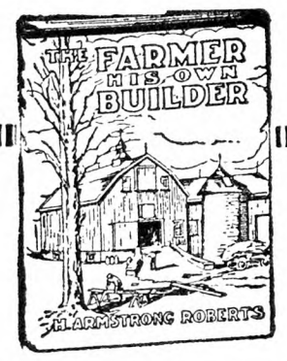
Mail Your Order Today



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A practical and handy book of all kinds of building information from concrete to carpentry. PRICE $1.50

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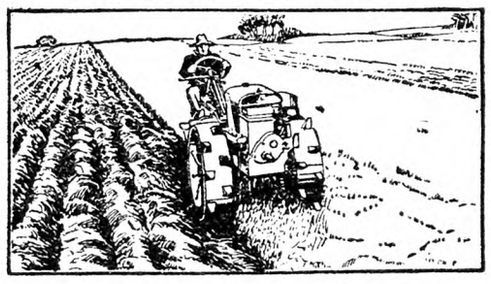
THE NEW IMPROVED
CENTAUR 6-10
is a Real One-Plow Tractor



Makes the Farm of 50 acres or less a Power Farm

6 horse power mean one full-sized plow on any tractor—that's true of the biggest. That is why the Centaur is a real one-plow tractor. It has the power to plow a full 12-inch furrow while the operator rides. Its 6 horse power draw-bar pull makes the small farm a power farm, for it handles all tillage operations on the small farm. The new spring equalized steering makes it easier to get into close corners, makes the tractor easier to handle.

If you farm 50 acres or less—send the coupon for complete information on tractor and tools.

CENTAUR TRACTOR CORPORATION
15 Main Street Greenwich, Ohio
Send me folder on Centaur Tractors and Tools.
Name----------
R. D.----------P. O.----------
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YOU CAN MAKE
A Butterfly Tray

We furnish materials, you follow simple instructions in our book. You receive a 12x19 oval base, reed, sky paper, grasses, milkweed, and butterflies, everything except glass. With glass $1.99 plus postage.

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Complete instruction book for making other useful articles 10c.

H. H. PERKINS
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Hallock Combination Farm Wagon Body
Hayrigging, Woodrigging, Single and Double Box, all for $37
Stronger, more convenient, more efficient. For full particulars address H. HALLOCK, Athens, N.Y.

Events of the Week

DOMESTIC.—Chicago is on the brink of bankruptcy again. A financial crisis loomed Jan. 28 for the city, county, school board and the park board as they neared the end of ready cash with which to meet payrolls and bills and became dependent upon the sale of 1931 tax warrants to furnish funds with which to function. The outlook for the sale of the warrants was greeted pessimistically by some of the public officials in view of the implied warning of the Strawn Citizens' Committee that the banks will not buy the warrants unless there is a reorganization in the assessment machinery. Unless the warrants are sold, the officials said, the credit troubles of Chicago will be as black as last year when the Strawn committee raised $75,000,000 with which to buy the 1930 warrants.

Two persons were burned to death and another was injured seriously Jan. 28 in a fire that wrecked the two upper floors of a five-story tenement at 217 East 102nd Street, New York City.

Thirty-one miners were killed Jan 28 when an explosion wrecked the west entry of the Little Betty shaft mine near Linton, Ind. The explosion was generally attributed to the ignition of 600 pounds of blasting powder which was carried into the mine for the shot firers. Later, however, reports were current that the blast was caused by gas.

The Arkansas House of Representatives Jan. 29 passed the Fleming bill, providing for a $15,000,000 State bond issue for relief of drought sufferers. The proceeds of the issue would be loaned to farmers to make the 1931 crop and for purchase of food for their families. The Red Cross now has approximately 2,500 families in Arkansas on its rolls, averaging five to a family receiving food rations every two weeks. New applications are coming in at the rate of 20 to 25 a day. These are but a part of 200,000 persons destitute in Arkansas.

A two-cent coach fare went into effect on the Frisco Railroad system in nine Southwestern States Jan. 31 and on seven other railroads between points where they compete with the Frisco. The reduction from 3.6 to two cents a mile was designed by the Frisco management to meet motor bus and private automobile competition, which has been making serious inroads on its passenger business. Frisco officials also said the cut was the "railroad's contribution toward bringing business improvement."

Charles Brown, 27, of Lewisville, Kan., told county officers and newspaper men at Texarkana, Ark., Jan. 30 that he and another man under arrest dynamited a new half million dollar bridge at Garland City, Ark., last September for a promise of $2,000 from an unannounced source. The man he implicated is Carl Bell, 24, of Ida, La. Bell denied he participated in the dynamiting, which hurled one span of the structure into the Red River, causing damage of $250,000. Brown said he had not collected the promised money.

Suggesting a dose of their own medicine for criminals who use violence, the January Kings County, N. Y., grand jury in a presentment handed up Jan. 30 declared that the principle of corporal punishment should be incorporated into the laws of the State. The grand jury also suggested that convicts in city and State prisons be paid for their labor, their wages to be divided among themselves, their victims and their families.

Loss, impairment or "freezing" of about $75,000,000, or nearly a third of its assets, compelled the closing of the Bank of United States, New York, it was shown Feb. 1 with the publication by the New York State Banking Department of an inventory of the bank's resources as of Dec. 10, 1930. The bank was closed Dec. 11. The largest items of loss revealed through the inventory are loans to affiliates totaling $24,726,381, the wiping out of more than $17,000,000 in surplus and undivided profits and some $13,000,000 in weak and questionable loans. With the exception of a small part, the loans to affiliates are regarded as lost. Only the future can tell how many of the bad loans will be collected, bank examiners declared. The inventory also sets forth that $17,103,945.43 of the bank's resources is tied up in "frozen" and "slow" mortgages and building loans.

Fourteen prominent bankers and three presidents of life insurance companies, heading institutions scattered throughout the country, have expressed unanimous opposition to the proposal to make cash payments now on war veteran's adjusted compensation certificates in response to a request for their views sent out by the Security Owners Association of 21 East Fortieth Street, New York. The board of governors of the Investment Bankers of America also went on record Feb. 1 as opposed to the proposal, at its annual mid-Winter meeting Feb. 1 at the Seaview Country Club at Absecon, N. J. It was the consensus of the bankers and insurance men that funding of the adjusted compensation certificates now would dry up all funds available for State, municipal and corporate financing for many months to come, and that this other financing bears directly on the employment of labor for public works and expansion of utilities and railroads.

Fire of undetermined origin Feb. 2 totally destroyed three hangars and caused damage to three others, all old wooden structures standing in the so-called "old line" at the north end of Roosevelt Field No. 2, Valley Stream, L. I. A half dozen or more planes were also lost in the blaze, and the damage was conservatively estimated at $100,000.

Construction of three highway crossings over the St. Lawrence River to Canada is recommended in a report of the St. Lawrence River Bridge Commission to the Governor and the Legislature, made public at Albany, Feb. 2. The report urges construction of a bridge near Ogdensburg first, with erection of another bridge not far from Alexandria Bay, through the Thousand Islands, to be pushed a little later. The third crossing recommended would be on top of the dam of the proposed water-power development in Massena Point. The commission report suggests that all three crossings be placed under the supervision of an up-State bridge authority, which would handle all toll bridges in the general area outside New York City, and that they be financed by bonds issued by that authority and secured by tolls from all its bridges. Agitation for vehicular crossings over the St. Lawrence has been pushed for several years, with the commission, headed by Frank Kernan, taking up the study of proposed sites during the past year. The report said that 14 sites in all were considered.

Towed 900 miles over a rough sea, the United States Shipping Board freighter Effingham reached Halifax, N. S., Feb. 4, for repairs today after being helpless since Jan. 15 on account of a broken propeller. The Effingham carried an $801,000 cargo of rice, cotton and lumber from Houston, Tex., to Belgium, Holland and Germany. The Effingham was tossed about for five days. The coast guard cutter Mojave reached her Jan. 20 and shot a line to the drifting freighter. The coast guard cutter Tampa helped the Mojave as the freighter's tug, Jan. 25.

WASHINGTON.—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, tendered the apologies of the United States to the Italian government Jan. 29 for remarks of Major General Smedley D. Butler, of the Marine Corps, in reference to Premier Mussolini. At the same time Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, placed General Butler under arrest and ordered a general court martial for him. Within a few weeks ranking officers of the Navy with a wide range of authority will determine how the general is to be disciplined. The State Department's apology was most unusual in the diplomatic annals of the United States. So far as amateur historians of the department could learn, a Secretary of State has never before in recent years found it necessary to render a formal apology to a foreign government for the remarks of an officer in this country's service.

The White House Feb. 2 recommended to Congress increases in the government's gigantic building program totaling $49,515,000, while both Houses of Congress pushed forward legislation authorizing projects previously urged by the administration. Included is an item of $8,250,000 for construction of the new United States courthouse in New York City. The $100,000,000 public building authorization measure was passed by the House by unanimous consent without any serious opposition on floor. This measure, which provides for building outside of the District of Columbia, then was sent to the Senate, where the public buildings committee promptly approved it. The House also passed, under suspension of rules, the Wagner bill establishing a federal employment stabilization board and providing for advanced planning for public works to be constructed during times of depression.

Two of the three stages in New York's project to increase its water supply by diversions from the watershed of the Delaware River were sustained in a report filed with the Supreme Court Feb. 2 by Charles N. Burch, special master in the dispute involving the State and City of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the last appearing as intervener in its own behalf. Briefly, Burch recommended denial of New Jersey's application for an injunction to prevent the development of the Neversink and East Branch Rivers so as to divert 440,000,000 gallons daily, but opposed the third phase of the project for an additional 160,000,000 gallons from the Little Delaware, Willowemoc and Beaver Kill rivers. The Rondout River was excluded from consideration as a tributary of the Hudson rather than the Delaware. Estimates by the New York engineers showed it will take seven or eight years to complete the first stage and seven or eight years after that to complete the second stage. The three-stage project, embracing the development of all five tributaries, it has been estimated, would have cost $272,000,000.

An invitation from the League of Nations asking the United States to participate in an international move to end slavery in Liberia and improve its economic well-being was under consideration by the State Department Feb. 2. The invitation was issued by the secretariat of the League and delivered to Hugh R. Wilson, American Minister at Berne, Switzerland, who transmitted it to Washington. Welcoming the prospect of international action, State Department officials were reported to be more than willing to join in a co-operative undertaking with respect to the African republic and its problems.

CLEMENS CHOICE CHICKS

Send for our price list before buying chicks and learn of our method of producing HIGH QUALITY CHICKS in a sanitary manner which insures disease-free, strong chicks at a LOWER cost. Smith Electric Incubators are used. We hatch S. C. White Leghorns, W. & B. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Jersey Black Giants and White Wyandottes. We do CUSTOM Hatching and Sell STARTED Chicks. Write today.

CLEMENS CREAMERIES HATCHERY
Dept. R, Harleysville, Pa.
"We Sell Eshleman's Lancaster Feeds"

Save 1¢ Per Chick

WATCH ME GROW

by placing your order now for "Chicks that Grow." Write today for catalog giving full particulars. Same fine Breeding and reliable service which has built our business bigger annually for 13 years. Leghorns a specialty; 7 other leading breeds.
Buy Bucyrus Chicks EARLY
BUCYRUS HATCHERY CO.
Box 415-B Bucyrus, Ohio

Barron Leghorn Chicks

From Large Type Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs., mated to Pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock at **$12.50** per 100, **$36.75** per 300, **$60** per 500, **$110** per 1,000. 10% books order. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Catalog free.
ROBERT L. CLAUSER, Box R, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

BETTER BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
Bd. Rocks, Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyans & Reds	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00	$57.50	$110
S. C. Wh. and Bl. Leg.	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	90
Br. Leg. & Anconas	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	90
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.75	11.00	52.50	100
Light Mixed	2.25	4.25	8.00	37.50	70

Postage paid and full delivered count guar. Catalog free.
For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks — ULSH POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY, Box R, Port Trevorton, Penna.

Rock Ridge R I Reds

ACCREDITED AND TRAPNESTED
My S. C. R. I. Red Chicks will make heavy producers of big brown eggs. Parent stock trapnested under Conn. R. O. P. Supervision. Accredited free from B. W. D. or Pullorum Disease. Can ship baby chicks any time. Hatching eggs, started chicks and breeding stock too. Free catalog. Interesting prices. Reds make a splendid table fowl.
ROCK RIDGE FARM Box 17 Ridgefield, Conn. R. R. Keeler, Owner

HERBSTER'S New Low Prices

500,000 Chicks Yearly

Barred Rocks	$12.00 per 100
R. I. Reds	12.00 per 100
Wh. & Brown Leghorns ..	10.00 per 100
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Mixed $9—100; 1,000 lots 1c less
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Best QUALITY CHICKS

10 EXTRA CHICKS given with each 100 if ordered before March 1st.

Chicks from 2 and 3-yr.-old breeders.	100	500	1000
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S. C. Tom Bar'n Str. Wh. Legh...	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	12.00	57.50	110.00

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Over a thousand pullets trapnested annually on our breeding plant. No males used out of dams of less than 200 egg records. Get Free 1931 Catalog showing views of our plant—the home of over 4,000 layers.
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Maple Lawn Baby Chicks
For Quality and Profit

100 Tancred Strain White Leghorns, $10; Parks Strain B. R. Permit 73c31, $12; White Wyandottes, $13; Mixed Chicks, Heavy, $10; Light, $8. From two and three-year-old breeding stock with high-egg records up to 312 eggs in one year. 100% live del. Po. paid. Write for prices on larger lots.
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Book your order now for Feb., March and April chicks.
$10.00 Per 100 $47.50–500 $90–1000
100% prepaid—safe del. guaranteed—Write for catalog.
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BIG HUSKY CHICKS at lower prices. Sent C. O. D. New Hampshire Reds the universal breed. From accredited flocks. Also Barred and White Rocks. White Wyandottes. Large type Leghorns and anconas. For prices and catalog write
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from mountain-bred, winter-laying stock. Large type Hollywood Strain, $10-100, $47.50-500, $90-1000. Order Now
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EGG A PRODUCT OF OUR HENS
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GOOD CHICKS–Low Prices–Big Discount

Get our beautiful big catalog which tells all about our Accredited highly bred chicks. Our prices are in line and we send 10 extra chicks per 100 for orders placed before March 1st. Write today. HOYTVILLE ACCREDITED HATCHERY, 101 Main St. Hoytville, O.

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Wh. Wyandottes, Wh. Rocks, Barred Rocks and Heavy Mixed. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. For low prices and catalogue write
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More Eggs--More Profits with Blue Ridge "Better Bred" Large Type Leghorns. 1000 blood-tested breeders. Catalog free.
Blue Ridge Leghorn Farm Box A Richfield, Pa.

Connecticut Egg Contest

Report for January 27, 1931:

One more week and the twentieth annual laying contest at Storrs will be at the quarter. Meanwhile, with only very slight ups and downs, production goes merrily on. The lay last week for all pens was 4,538 or a yield of 64.8 per cent. This is 107 eggs under the previous week but 151 more than the corresponding week last year.

Leghorns laid last week at the rate of an even 80 per cent, or a fraction nearer to perfect performance; as near in fact as a flock of any size can be expected to approach. In a word they are not expected to do any better. Reds, Giants and Australorps just about held their own. Wyandottes and Barred Rocks eased up a bit while the White Rocks showed a little improvement.

West Neck Farm's pen of R. I. Reds from Long Island, has put the skids under the English Leghorns that have been setting the pace regularly for the past five weeks. This team from the Island came through last week with 61 eggs enough larger than standard requirements so that they tallied 67 points. Homestead Farms, Connecticut, likewise sponsoring Reds tied with J. A. Hanson's pen of Leghorns from Oregon. These two pens scored 63 points each.

St. John's Poultry Farm of Missouri, owned the pen of Leghorns that made third place with a total of 62 points. Two pens of Reds entered by George B. Treadwell, and Globus Poultry Farm from Massachusetts, tied with a New Jersey pen of Leghorns bred by Wene Chick Farm of New Jersey. These three pens did 61 points each.

Jerseyland Farms of New Jersey, Fisher Poultry Farm of Ontario, and Harold G. Colt, of Connecticut, representing respectively Australorps, White Leghorns R. I. Reds, all added 60 points to their total for the week.

Eben Wood of Massachusetts, breeder of business Wyandottes, in writing the management of the contest suggests that, "Superior Products for Superior Consumers" be New England's motto. Mr. Wood then goes on to explain that depression in the poultry business can be at least partly solved by breeding races of hens that, first of all, lay more eggs and in the second place, birds that lay a larger percentage of top grade eggs. Longevity too is a factor, as evidenced by the fact that breeding stock is kept over in some instances for as long as four years. The point is that inherited tendency to long life lessens annual losses that in many cases take far too great a toll.

In a word then, this breeder contends that increased efficiency in the flock can serve to offset a little deficiency in the market or any ordinary depression in business. The construction of a new 30x30-ft. Missouri type house with concrete floor, designed to brood 1,200 chicks this season and house hens another year, is prima facie evidence of at least one poultry breeder's conviction that depression proof birds can solve some of our poultry problems.

The leading pens to date in each of the principal varieties are as follows:

Australorps.—Jerseyland Farms, N. J., 568 eggs, 525 points.

White Wyandottes.—Ebenwood Farm, Mass., 412 eggs, 389 points.

White Rocks.—Kalerok Farm, Mass., 598 eggs, 603 points; E. A. Hirt, Mass., 585, 543; Holtzapple Poultry Farm, O., 524, 494.

Barred Rocks.—James Dryden, Cal., 618 eggs, 571 points; Lewis Farms, R. I., 563, 532; R. Walter Bishop, Conn., 538, 505.

R. I. Reds. — Donald I. Goodenough, Conn., 699 eggs, 694 points; Globus Poultry Farm, Mass., 692, 660; Homestead Farms, Conn., 685, 657; Scott Poultry Farm, Mass., 652, 627.

White Leghorns.—Alfred J. O'Donovan, N. Y., 683 eggs, 653 points; Tom Barron, England, 645, 649; Mt. Hope Farm, Mass., 715, 649; St. John's Poultry Farm, Mo., 688, 641; J. A. Hanson, Ore., 684, 640.

Weekly Summary.—Total for the week, 4,538 eggs, 4,417 points; total to date, 49,706 eggs, 46,269 points; best pen for the week, 61 eggs, 67 points; best pen to date, 699 eggs, 694 points; average pen total to date, 497 eggs, 463 points.

Per Cent Production by Varieties. — 40 Australorps and Giants, 52.5; 50 White Wyandottes, 30.3; 130 White Rocks, 58; 140 Barred Rocks, 50.1; 280 R. I. Reds, 63.8; 360 White Leghorns, 80; 1,000 average all varieties, 64.8.

Inheritance of Joint Property

A owns house jointly with wife. Wife dies, no will, no issue; a sister survives. What interest has sister of deceased wife in property? Can A sell house without sister of deceased signing off? Although A's wife died about five years ago, is the wife's sister's claim, if any, still good, she has not been cited by surrogate's court or heard anything of the disposition of property. C. E. G.

New York.

If the house was conveyed to A and his wife as such, he has full title after her death and may sell the property without the consent of anyone. N. T.

BABY CHICKS TO BECOME PROFITABLE LAYERS MUST BE BRED TO LAY

KERR CHICKERIES, Inc., was the first commercial hatchery to use the public egg-laying competitions to test their layers for heavy egg production. The results proved so satisfactory that sending entries to all of the leading egg-laying contests is now our regular policy and part of our breeding program.

The 3,000 birds on our breeding farm are not only descended from hens with large official records, but part are also trapnested under the rules of the New Jersey Record of Performance. The egg-laying qualities of Kerr chicks from this ancestry are firmly fixed. They are bred to lay.

In 1929-30 competitions, Kerr Chickeries had seven pens of White Leghorns, seven pens of Barred Rocks and four pens of R. I. Reds in official contests. In these competitions, Kerr White Leghorns made records up to 304 eggs in 365 days. Kerr Barred Rocks made records of 257 eggs in 51 weeks. Kerr R. I. Reds made records up to 273 eggs in 51 weeks.

These records are not mere flashes, for the Kerr entries have been making equally good contest records for the past six years.

The baby chicks you buy from Kerr Chickeries carry the same blood lines as do these contest winners. They are BRED to lay—and are available from stock tested for B. W. D., which is the best insurance for livability.

Write for the Kerr new, fully illustrated Chick Book and prices. Sent FREE upon request.

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$1.00 down books order. Rest C. O. D anytime wanted. Pedigreed Males, Trapnested Hens insure better Quality, more Eggs. Order now and save money. Prices reasonable. Free CHICK JOURNALS tell all. Write today.
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From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	50	100	500	1000
Wyckoff & Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leghorns.....	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns....	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. Rocks and Reds....	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
White Wyandottes.....	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
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Assorted Light Breeds...	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
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Ferris and Hollywood Strains

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Tancred S. C. White Leghorns. $10 per 100. From my own free range flock. 100% live delivery, postpaid. Circular free.
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Free booklet.
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head our Grade AA leghorn mating. Grade A, 200-260 egg males backed by lots of high production. 2,500 two and three year old hens. Also guaranteed chicks in Barred & White Rocks, Reds & W. Wyandottes. Chicks electric hatched, catalog.
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Barred Rocks & Reds..	$12	$57.50	$110
S. C. W. Leghorns...	10	47.50	90
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EVERY CHICK SELECTED
Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, $15.00 per hundred; Black Giants, $25.00; Tom Barron White Leghorns, $13.00. The large kind, vigorous year around layers. Shipments prepaid—live delivery guaranteed.
LANCASTER CHICK HATCHERY
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LIGHT BRAHMA -	$2.25 per 15
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CHICKS LARGE TYPE BARRON S.C.W. LEGHORNS from my own free range flock at $10.00 per 100. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
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REDWING Stops Cannibalism 3 oz.75c, 7 oz. $1.50 C. G. Rooks, Sidney, N. Y.

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Eggs and Chicks from the flock that holds the World's Record for a 10 pullet pen of this breed. Circular free.

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Large, healthy, first quality chicks only, from the world's best and heaviest laying strains, large snow-white eggs, from own farm, seventeen years successful hatching and breeding. 100% delivery guaranteed. Free catalogue and prices. WOOLF POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Box H-216, Milford, N. J. Earl Woolf, Owner

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from healthy, high producing hens mated with peppy pedigreed cockerels. MRS. GEO. H. WRAIGHT, Tel. Willimantic 1072-15 West Willington, Conn.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns, Bd. Rocks, Reds, quality at low prices. L. HAMBLIN, Wilson, New York

For Sale-1929 RINGNECK PHEASANTS Good blooded stock $2.50 ea. John N. Mohr, E. Moriches, N.Y.

EXTRA LARGE TOULOUSE GEESE—prize winners at reduced prices. Webster Kuney, Seneca Falls, N.Y.

Oats for Feeding

This year we are somewhat short of corn, but we have plenty of oats. I would like to know whether I couldn't substitute some oats for corn and still receive as much milk and eggs as I am getting now. My cow feed is as follows: 300 lbs. ground cornmeal, 300 lbs. corn gluten meal, 200 lbs. ground oats with hulls, 200 lbs. wheat bran, 100 lbs. oilmeal and 10 lbs. of salt. We have no silo but feed cut corn fodder and hay, which is half Red clover and half Timothy. A. W.

Pennsylvania.

The Ohio Experiment Station has conducted some tests to determine the comparative feeding value of oats and corn in a laying ration. Twelve groups of White Leghorns, 50 in each pen, were confined indoors, given an "all-mash" ration and trapnested. The tests were carried on over a period of three years, involving 600 layers. In all the tests the nine pens of pullets receiving rations that had one-fifth part of the corn replaced by good quality heavy oats laid somewhat better than the three control pens fed without oats. In the average of two completed tests, the pullets which received the oat ration laid 15 per cent more eggs than those fed without oats, with a feed consumption 10 per cent greater. Oats were fed finely ground, whole, germinated and hulled but the tests did not show definitely any superiority of any particular method of preparing the grain. There appeared to be no advantage in hulled oats over whole or ground oats. A good quality of heavy oats, about 35 lbs. per bushel, was used. In should be remembered that these tests were made with an all-mash ration, in which the ordinarily fed whole grains were ground and combined with the mash.

The whole ration contained 70 per cent corn—a ration in which the mash and whole grains are fed separately might contain as much or more corn—and it was found that where one-fifth part by weight of that yellow corn was replaced by oats, production was rather greater with no loss in body weight or depreciation of health above that of the corn fed birds. The substitution of wheat for corn has been a matter of great interest this year, because of the lower price of wheat and the Federal Farm Board has issued a bulletin showing the results of tests of wheat as a feed for cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and fowls.

The head of the poultry department at the Ames, Ia., Experiment Station, says: "When prices are favorable or if there is a shortage of corn, wheat can replace as much as three-fourths of the corn in a grain ration for laying hens." Formulas given in different States for grain and mash rations containing wheat are shown in this bulletin, that of New York State being: Grain: 1,200 of wheat, 400 of corn and 400 of oats. Mash: 200 of ground wheat, 400 ground oats, 200 yellow cornmeal, 400 wheat bran, 400 wheat middlings, 200 meat scrap, 200 dried skimmilk, 20 cod-liver oil and 20 of salt; these being pounds making up a ton of mash. I do not know of any recent comparison between corn and oats as a dairy feed but oats have long been recognized as one of the best feed for milk cows, somewhat higher in protein than corn or wheat. Some tests at the Massachusetts Experiment Station showed oats to be equal to their weight in cornmeal for milk production. The value of oats for horses has been too well demonstrated to be open to dispute, though this grain has possibly enjoyed a somewhat higher reputation in comparison with corn and other grains than it really deserved. If one has good oats, I think that he may consider himself fortunate in this year of high priced corn and may substitute them for corn to a very large extent. The trouble in many of the Eastern States in late years has been to raise profitable crops of heavy oats; many have questioned the advisability of continuing this crop in the rotation, despite its known value and convenience in a crop rotation adapted to eastern farms. M. B. D.

Partition Sale of Property

Can a person inheriting or owning one-third of real property demand the said property to be sold at auction? L. R.

New York.

A tenant in common owning one-third of a piece of land can bring an action for partition of the property and if it is not practical to actually divide the property the court will order a sale. N. T.

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DUCKLINGS AND EGGS. World's best. New low prices. Free catalog. PARDEE'S PEKINS, ISLIP, L. I., N. Y.

The Guinea Fowl

The guinea bids fair to rank among other fowls as a profitable game bird. The present generation knows nothing of the good tasting birds of the preceding generation. The prairie chicken is said to be fast disappearing and partridge or quail is rarely seen on the menu or table. The guinea fowl offers everybody a delicious game bird for the table; meat as tender, juicy, and good tasted as any partridge or quail that ever came on anyone's table, and fit for a king. The production of this table bird offers to poultry raisers and poultry fanciers a chance to make some easy money. The flesh of the young birds when nearly grown weighing from 3 to 3½ lbs., is delicious. The meat is of a rather dark color and possesses a "gamy" flavor.

In the wild state the birds are monogamous, but when domesticated the cock mates with a number of hens, often to the number of 10 or 12. The guinea hen generally becomes broody after laying from 25 to 30 eggs if the nest is not found. But, if the eggs are taken out of the nest daily, they will lay several months before becoming broody. By so doing, they get tired of one nest and make another. I have had three or four to lay in the same nest.

The best and most practical way to raise guinea chicks is with the use of a large type of chicken hen—such as the Rhode Island Red or Plymouth Rock. The hen may be given 20 or 25 eggs. The guinea hen when allowed to set covers only 14 or 15 eggs. But it is not at all advisable to set the guinea hen, as they do far better with the common chicken hen. The incubation period is from 25 to 28 days.

The behavior of the guinea chicks toward their foster mother is worth observing. The youngsters quickly become very fond of the hen and follow her just like a brood of chickens. When the mother hen begins laying, they will wait around the nest until she comes off. They include her in the guinea flock, and will not leave her until they get old and large enough to roost up trees. The coop with the hen and guinea chicks should not be in the barnyard, but out on edge of the yard or field, or by a hedge or thicket, for it is in such surroundings the youngsters pick food they like best, like different insects, which has a great tendency toward promoting rapid growth.

The chicks when hatched, soon want something to eat, and the first meal may well be a mixture of bread crumbs and finely chopped hard boiled eggs. Stale bread when moistened with milk is also a good feed. After they get a few days old, clabbered milk is good and they relish it. They should be fed four or five times a day the first week or ten days. If the coop is on the edge of the field, the youngsters can secure such green feed as they wish. If such is not available, they should be fed chopped dandelion leaves, tender lettuce and cabbage leaves, sprouted oats, etc. By the time they are 10 days old, they will be securing enough guinea feed—insects, worms, etc.—for the milk feed to be left out at the midday feeding. As the young birds grow older, they can be fed cracked corn, wheat, oats, etc. It is essential to feed some kind of grain ration during the Winter months. Grit, cracked china, oyster shells, and water must be available at all times for the first eight weeks. After this they can find just what they wish, as guineas, like turkeys, are great ramblers.

When they get eight or 10 weeks old, they commence roosting on fences or in trees. The wild nature of the guinea will make the chore of catching them, to prepare for market, very difficult unless some good head-work is practiced. Mention has already been made of the fact that young guineas will follow their hen (foster mother) anywhere, and this fact may be used to good advantage to accustom the youngsters to roost with the hen in a building in which they may be easily caught at any time. A house is much better for them than a fence or tree. Again, by patient driving of the birds to a stated place, where they are fed regularly, the roosting difficulty may be overcome to a large degree.

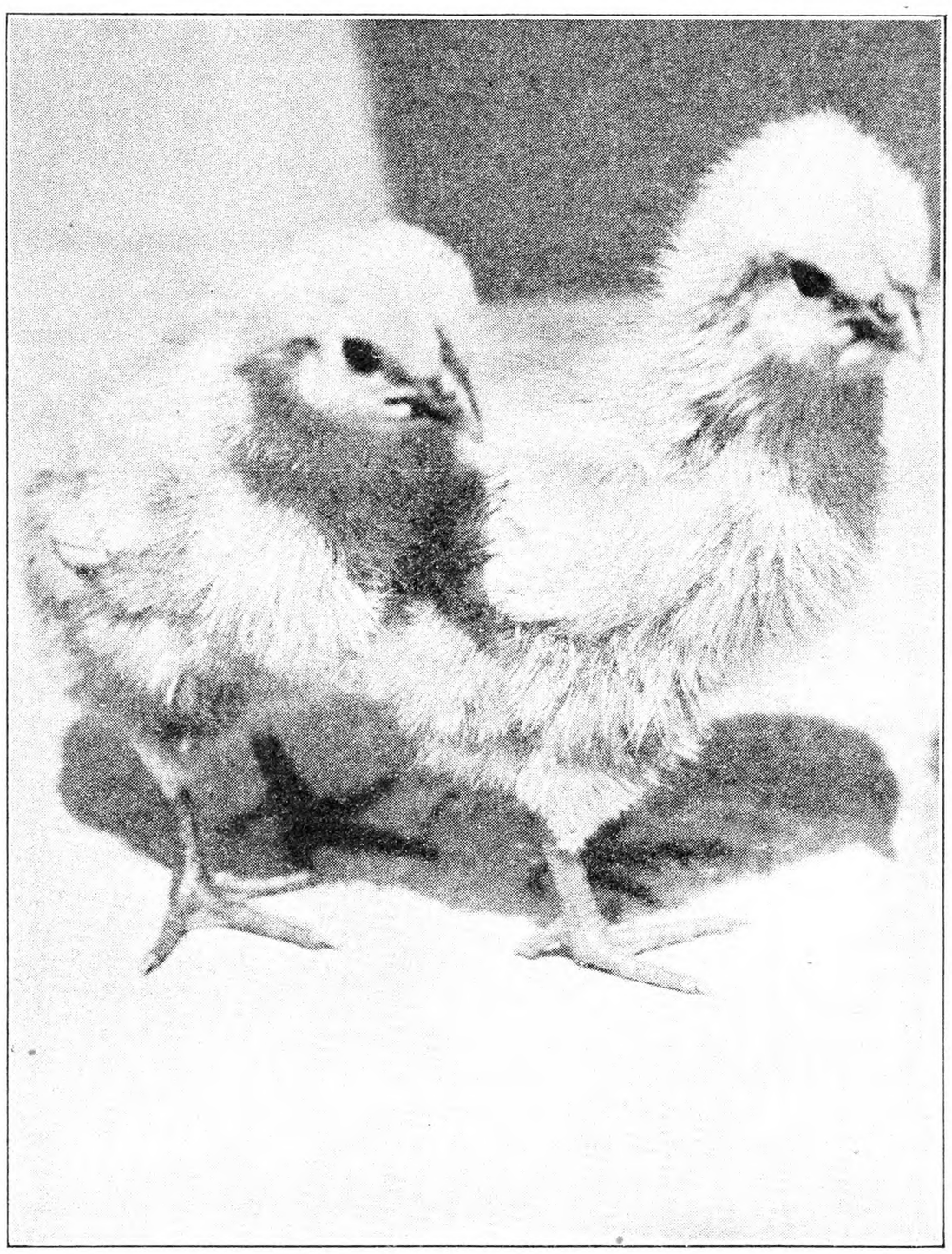
When 2½ months old, the guinea weighs from 1 to 1½ lbs., and the birds reach the late August market at this weight. The fully matured birds (cock and hen) weigh from 3½ to 4 lbs. The over-fat bird is not to be chosen for table use. The birds go to market unplucked, or the breast plucked, and undrawn. The housewife must be alert to secure only young, tender birds for the table. In the young bird the breast bone is flexible, the feet soft, claws short and sharp. The guinea has less amount of refuse than the chicken, and a trifle more than the turkey, duck and goose. Young birds are dressed, broiled and served like chicken. Older birds are roasted(broiled, or cooked with bacon and onion.

The types or varieties on American farms are the Pearl, White and Lavender. By crossing Pearl or Lavender on White, the so-called "splashed" guinea results.

The guinea hen is a prolific layer of small, colored, speckled eggs, of a rich, high quality, liked very much by many. The shell is thick and hard and is a good keeper. The guinea hen begins laying when a year old and the greatest production of eggs continues for five to six years. The hen begins laying in March or April, lays daily, and continues up to frost.

Sandy, light lands are said to be best adapted for raising guineas provided some brush or woodland is available. Guineas will also thrive well on the better class of lands and in hilly sections.

Virginia. W. H. HARRISON.



"Let's Go!"

Damp Poultry House

I have 325 to 350 White Leghorn pullets. A coop 16x30 feet has about 200, and two smaller coops, about 15x15 the remainder. These coops set off the ground about 14 inches. I have 10 windows in the large coop and two large windows in the smaller coop. They are open wide in fair weather, and only half in raw or unsettled weather. I have only straw on the floor and no sand or dirt. What causes my floor to be so wet all the time, when the floor and roost are creaned and scraped weekly and fresh straw put in at least a foot high after each time they are cleaned. L. F. K.

New Jersey.

Perhaps you are expecting too much in the way of dryness in your poultry buildings. Without some effective method of artificial ventilation, and with well-filled poultry houses, some dampness of the litter is to be expected. This dampness should not be accompanied by wet ceilings and walls, however. Since the moisture of the poultry house interior comes from the bodies of the fowls, the air of the building cannot be as dry as that outside without practically perfect ventilation and perfect ventilation is difficult to obtain. Artificially heated buildings and forced ventilation by means of electric fans has achieved this but is hardly to be considered by the poultryman under ordinary conditions who is looking for profit.

If the windows in the front of your present houses are kept open, not only in fair weather but also in cold weather, and the walls that do not contain windows are wind tight, you will have interiors as dry as it is practicable to keep them with the number of occupants and the style of building. Two hundred fowls in a building 16x30 is crowding the space and only free ventilation can keep the interior reasonably dry. In this case, it probably means windows open all of the time, with very temporary curtained window protection in time of driving storms. M. B. D.

Daughter's Share in Estate

What share can a daughter, by a first marriage, claim of her father's estate, he having married a second time? What share can she claim if there is no will? If she has been willed a dollar can that will be broken according to the laws of New York State? L. H.

New York.

If the father dies without a will after the first of September, 1930, the widow is entitled to one-third of both real and personal property, and the balance is divided equally between the children who survive. Children of the whole and half blood take equally. It is not necessary to will a child even one dollar if the will is otherwise good. N. T.

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PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

The following is a closing note of a letter from my son for whom I sent a subscription:

"Dear Mother: That RURAL NEW-YORKER already saved one of the fellows here $5 that was about to be sent to a job-getting bureau in Chicago. Must admit that I was about to take the chance of going in with him on the deal. Love. Frank." A FRIEND.

New York.

The letter is from California. We feel a measure of pride in the fact that a mother sends a subscription to THE R. N.-Y. to a young son across the continent. There is a satisfaction in the fact that Publisher's Desk saved the boys $5 apiece. Best of all is the mingling of THE R. N.-Y. in an affectionate letter of a boy to his mother.

Recently I wrote a song for a company in New York. They said it was all right and wanted me to send $60 to set it to music and get copyright. They give me a list of names to whom I might sell the song. I would like to know if this would be profitable. I would like to have the name of a reliable company who would buy the song and publish it themselves. H. C.

New York.

The Musical Board of Trade has stated that not one song in a thousand written by amateurs ever find a market or sale. Yet there are agencies continually trying to induce amateur writers to write songs and to pay them for writing music for them. There are also a number of publishers who encourage song-writers to have the songs published, but the song-writer is obliged in each case to pay in advance for the printing. Usually the songs are praised and assurance given that they will sell. If one wants to indulge his pride in his own creation it is well enough to pay for it, but do not expect to make money at it. We know no house that would pay for such songs or even publish them at its own expense.

Here is one more chance to get rich quick as it comes in the mail to me. I have plenty of money so don't need it. G. G.

New York.

This is from the American Exploration Co., 21 Wall Street, New York, or Spokane, U. S. A. You send $10, and you may, so the circular says, get $3,000. It might just as logically be $3,000,000. It is a happy state to have "plenty of money" even though it does not run into seven figures. The scramble for more without working for it is what results in headaches.

I would like you to collect a bill for me against Albert S. Bailey Co., 411 New Market St., Philadelphia, Pa. The amount is $73.18. Besides the returns are not correct, but I have not been able to get a remittance from them. A. C.

New Jersey.

We had an adjuster visit the above address, but he found the place closed. The trade seems to believe that the debtor has gone out of business, but no one has been able to locate him. We are sorry.

I am thinking of investing $100 in an oil pool investment in Oklahoma. Is the concern reliable? O. S. R.

Pennsylvania.

You are wise to inquire of the responsibility of concerns which invite you to send $100 for a share in an oil pool. But it is impossible to determine the responsibility of these oil promoters. They gamble in oil prospects and they want your money to help finance the gamble. You will get some good out of your $100 if you keep it. It is our guess that you will get nothing if you send it to Oklahoma.

I gave the agent of the De Luxe Art Studio, Chicago, Ill., an order to paint a picture. Their price was $30, but they made an advertising allowance of $22.50, whatever that might mean, making the price to me $7.50. When they delivered it they wanted $35 for a frame. We refused to take the frame, and now they are writing threatening letters and say they will destroy the picture. J. H. W.

New York.

This friend fortunately paid no money in advance or otherwise. They have reached too far in this case. The enlarged picture artists, largely from Chicago, have pestered country people for the last 50 years. Let them write letters to their heart's content. The way to call this bluff is to leave them severely alone.

Last Spring I sent the Euclid Candy Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., $2 for an offer of two pounds of candy valued at $2.45, and one share of their class A preferred 8 per cent stock. Later a man came and induced me to buy 100 shares of the stock at $2 each. The first quarter dividend came, but nothing since. Can you give me any information about it? F. H.

New York.

The company says it is affected by the depression in business, and not paying dividends. It is not purchasing back its own stock. Naturally after taking so much pains first to pave the way and win the confidence and then to make the sale and get the money, one would hardly expect them to "buy it back." But giving more than 100 per cent premium on a single share and then following up by personal canvass in the country for the sale of stock at $2 a share is a record performance one does not readily associate with 8 per cent stock.

As fast as one scheme is shown up by your paper another takes its place. Last November a woman came to a neighbor of mine who runs a coal and ice business at Capital Heights, Md., and asked to see his books, as she had a message for his customers telling them how to cut living expenses. He let her copy his account book. Some weeks later his customers began to get dunning letters from the National Board of Trade, 1441 Broadway, Times Square, New York City, demanding prompt remittance to the Board. The astonished dealer was bitterly attacked by his customers for adopting such collection methods, especially as one had sent his money on to New York and got no receipt for it. Nor did the dealer learn where the money went. I inclose a printed form sent to the dealer for your information. L. S. P.

Maryland.

The enclosure indicates that the National Board of Trade is doing a collection business. It is rather an imprudent thing to let a stranger copy an account book. It is equally risky for the customer to send money to a stranger in New York to pay a bill at home in Maryland. If no authority has been given to collect these accounts, the thing to do now is to demand that no further attempts to collect be made, and also to advise the customers to settle direct with the creditor.

I am puzzled and need some information. It is understood that the State is considering the purchase of land here for a State institution. It would include my farm. One agent wants me to give him an option on the farm. He says otherwise if the State takes it I will have to sue and it will get me $10,000. Another advises me not to give an option, but to give him 10 per cent of the selling price as commission. What would you advise? PUZZLED.

New York.

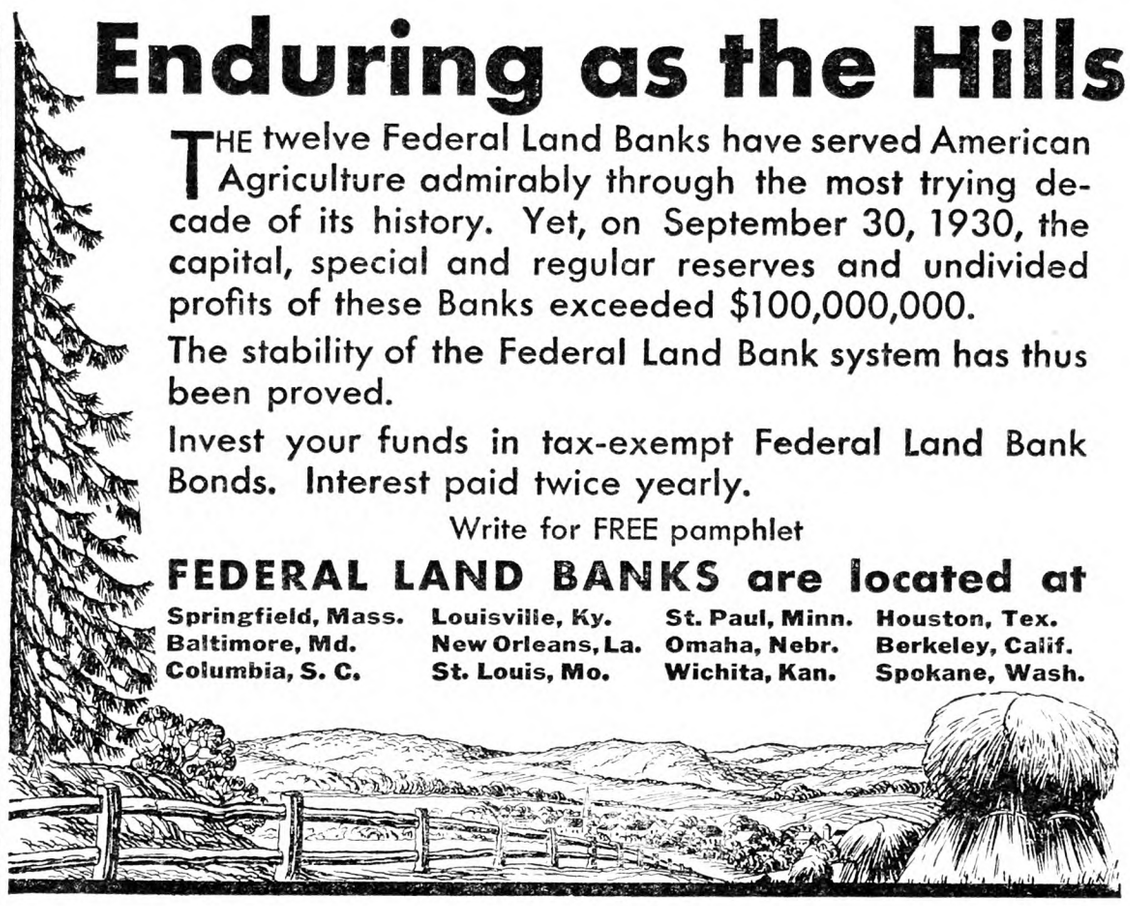
If you are considering either one of these propositions you certainly are in need of some advice. If your neighbor came to you to buy a ton of hay you would laugh at the silly impudence of the agent from town who asked you to pay a commission to him for the price of the hay. There is no more reason to pay him a commission on a sale of a farm to the State. A fee of 10 per cent in any event is easy money.

The option is even worse yet. It binds you, but does not bind him. This agent thinks he can sell your farm to the State for more than you are asking for it. The option would make it impossible for you to negotiate the sale of your own farm to the State. It would give the agent power to ask the State more than it would pay, and thus block the sale entirely, in his greed to get a big profit. Of course what he wants is to bind you to sell it to him at a fixed price. Then if the State can be induced to pay more, he gets the difference.

The State may buy of you direct by agreement, or it may resort to condemnation proceedings if necessary. If the agent got the option he would take your place and be the seller, and he seems very willing to take the chance of a $10,000 lawsuit. Our advice is to give no option and employ no agent. Do it yourself.

LAWYER (handing check for $100 to client who has been awarded $500): "There's the balance after deducting my fee. What are you thinking of? Aren't you satisfied? Client: "I was just wondering who got hit by this car, you or I."—Border Cities Star.

Enduring as the Hills



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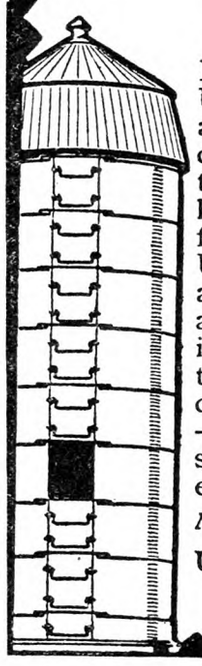

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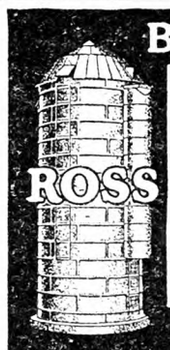

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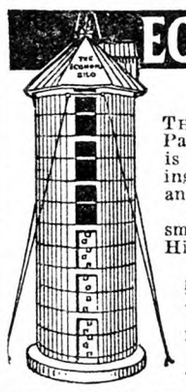
ECONOMY SILOS



STORM-PROOF

THE Economy Silos are built to last. Patented Storm-Proof Anchor equipment is supplied with each silo. Prevents tilting—twisting—collapsing. Storm-proof and permanent.

Equipped with either the continuous small Self-Adjusting Doors, or Swinging Hinge Doors.

Economy Silos are made of best grade Oregon Fir or Long Leaf Yellow Pine.

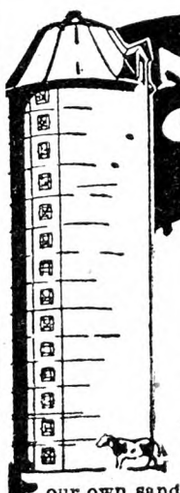
Also silos of Glazed Tile and Cement Stave. *Send for free catalogs.*

The Economy Silo & Mfg. Co.
Dept. C Frederick, Md.

PIPE SECOND HAND

Guaranteed suitable for all practical purposes with new threads and couplings, sixteen feet and over, cut to your requirements, also Boiler Tubes. New Fittings.
PFAFF & KENDALL, 104 Waydell St., Newark, N. J.

MARIETTA CONCRETE SILOS



Prices Lower Than Pre-War on

MARIETTA CONCRETE STAVE SILO

Because of our low production costs—each superstave machine makes 4 to 8 silos per day from our own sand and gravel deposits, thoroughly washed and mixed richly with cement and packed with Ten-Ton blows, guaranteeing a high quality and economical silo.

Inspect 1930 Model on your neighbor's farm, with new overlapping stave (smooth on outside) and Red-Wood Hinged Doors.

Low Prices on **MARIETTA WOOD STAVE SILOS,** with Famous Red-Wood Hinged Doors, heavy door frame, manufactured of best grade of Douglas Fir.

The drought of 1930 demands silos in 1931 to replace the burnt out meadows and pastures with succulent ensilage. Experiment Stations, notably Kansas and Ohio, have proven ensiled corn produces twice as much beef or butterfat as when fed dry. Present conditions demand lower production costs. Get ready for "Better Times, Just 'Round the Corner."

VALUABLE SILO BOOK FREE Contains valuable information from the pen of W. D. Zinn. Write today for Book and Special Early Buyers' Discount.

MARIETTA ROUND WOOD BROODER HOUSE

with 2-inch floor and 2-inch Clear Fir Side Walls. Wood Insulated Roof, preventing heat radiation and Vio-Ray Windows, makes Healthy Chicks. Also Concrete or Wood Tourists Cottages, Milk Houses, etc.

MARIETTA CONCRETE CORPORATION
Box 356, Dept. RY, MARIETTA, OHIO

SAVE MONEY
Use INGERSOLL PAINT

QUALITY PROVED BY 89 YEARS' USE
Made in All Colors—For All Purposes

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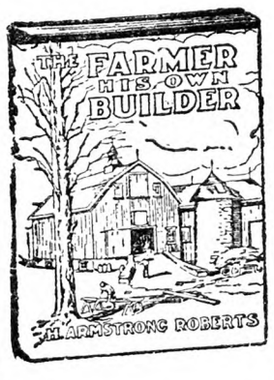
FREE to You—INGERSOLL PAINT BOOK—All about Paint and Painting for Durability. Sample Cards, Factory Prices. PREPAID FREIGHT OFFER.
WRITE US TO-DAY and SAVE MONEY

PATRONS' PAINT WORKS, Inc.
Oldest Ready-Mixed Paint Factory in America. Est. 1842
246 Plymouth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.



The Farmer His Own Builder

By H. Armstrong Roberts

A practical and handy book of all kinds of building information from concrete to carpentry. Price $1.50.

For sale by
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30th St., N. Y.

wanted

COLOR PRINTS by N. Currier or Currier and Ives. State condition, size and price.
T. M. TOWNSEND, 11 Avon Road, Schenectady, N. Y.

FARMS — COUNTRY PROPERTY — Send for illustrated catalogue, Vineland and Sunny Southern Jersey, America's Poultry and Garden Center. Mild Winters, World's Best Markets. Write **BRAY & MACGEORGE** *Est. 1901* **Vineland, N. J.**

FOR SALE A SMALL FARM (Chicken), 13½ Acres, in Fairfield, Conn.; three miles from Bridgeport; eight-room house, barns, chicken houses, fixtures; price **$9000.**
P. ANDERSON, 306 Fairfield Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

Agents Wanted—To make good money taking orders for poultry specialty. Liberal commission on every sale. No investment required. C. V. HILL, 301 Pennington Avenue, Trenton, N. J.

Baled Hay For Sale Timothy, Clover and Alfalfa for dairy trade in carload lots. **JAMES KELLY, 218 McKinley Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.**

Oats Straw AND ALL KINDS HAY for sale. Carloads. **James E. Dante, Jr., Cobleskill, N.Y.**

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Housekeeper, middle-aged, to middle-aged couple and boy of 9, on poultry farm; cannot pay high salary, but give a good home. CHAS. FREESINGER, Box 98, Mays Landing, N. J.

WANTED—Married man with family to work in orchard; first-class living conditions; New Jersey. ADVERTISER 273, care Rural New-Yorker.

CAPABLE, TRUSTWORTHY cook-housekeeper for gentleman's year-round country home, in Connecticut; two in family, modern conveniences; suitable salary and continuing position for right person; advise as to ability, experience, age and references. ADVERTISER 275, care Rural New-Yorker.

PROTESTANT COUPLE, wife for cooking and general housework; man handy inside and outside; able to drive car preferred; family of six; one hour from New York; references and full particulars in first letter; comfortable room and board and $80 per month; permanent. Address ADVERTISER 279, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man and wife to work small farm in New Jersey on liberal profit-sharing arrangement; excellent living conditions; prefer to specialize in poultry but would consider any other specialized line; wife to help with owner's housework; to right couple would consider reasonable guarantee; must be highly recommended; state age, religion, give references, also give past experience in your reply. ADVERTISER 289, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Reliable man to run 85-acre farm on share basis, principally fruit, berries and small truck; Northern New Jersey. ADVERTISER 307, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Elderly American man, single preferred, to work on small truck farm; one who would prefer a good home to high wages. ADVERTISER 304, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Willing, active man on fruit farm; state experience, weight and wages expected in first letter. ORCHARD CREST FARM, R. 1, Newton, N. J.

WANTED—Young, sober, active, married man; experienced for tractor, truck and team work; modern tools; good house, electricity, grade and high school, church, near Philadelphia; year round work; references required; state wages expected. ADVERTISER 313, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

WANTED—Position as working manager on a gentleman's country place, or farm; prefer a combination of both; 20 years' experience including every branch of estate management; reference; German-American, married; state wages. Address BOX 394, Southampton, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS New York dressmaker, German, wants some more customers, by week or day; able to cut, fit, drape and make alterations; long experience. ADVERTISER 280, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 30, DESIRES work commercial plant or private estate; experienced, references; sixty dollars monthly. ADVERTISER 282, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, PROVEN ability, wide experience, seeks position on profit-sharing basis; married. ADVERTISER 281, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER'S POSITION wanted by Hollander, married, 6 boys, 1 girl, 3 boys of working age; all good milkers; care of cows, horses, every dairy product; available March 1; best references. ADVERTISER 283, care Rural New-Yorker.

TRAINED NURSE, gentlewoman, long experience, highest references, desires change; state particulars, salary. ADVERTISER 285, care Rural New-Yorker.

FRUIT-GROWER, gardener, American family man, wants position as superintendent or second man; private estate or fruit farm, knack of trades and experienced; six or more rooms with improvements essential. WM. M. BROWN, Ridgefield, Conn.

YOUNG MAN desires work in florist business; experienced in growing and retail work. ADVERTISER 287, care Rural New-Yorker.

AN ELDERLY American man, good plain cook, desires position to cook for farm help or housekeeper for bachelor; good reference; state wages and all particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 288, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM MANAGER, German, 26 years old, single, life-time experience in all branches of farming, special by saddle horses; state wages first letter. ADVERTISER 290, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, GARDENER, age 45, single, will take position in very lonely country where work is not hurried; own hobbies. ADVERTISER 291, care Rural New-Yorker.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT — Dairy farm superintendent, life-time experience, married, small family, middle-aged American, capable any proposition regardless size or condition; purebred cattle, A. R. work, breeding, showing, selling and selecting; business ability, milk routes, general records, costs, etc.; know crop rotation, fertility of soils, drainage, specialize Alfalfa and general dairy feed crops, also all modern machinery; expert hog and poultryman; services available now; last position 10 years. ADVERTISER 292, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY MANAGER desires to take charge large plant or hatchery; 23 years' experience all branches, land and water-fowl; excellent executive ability, capable of constructing new plant; business education; hard worker; American, single, 45 years, no liquor or tobacco; particulars appreciated. ADVERTISER 294, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED American wants job; experienced farmer, good milker or experience in handling bees. ADVERTISER 286, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORK WANTED, good clean milker and farmer, handy with tools; wages $35 month. BOX 28, Healdville, Vt.

WANTED—Position manager or gardener on small estate or farm; Westchester County preferred; American, 38, married, one child; life experience, references; only first-class position considered. ADVERTISER 297, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE DESIRE position; carpenter, gardener, drive car; wife, housework. BOX 893, New Milford, Conn.

HOLLANDER, YOUNG, married, three children, hard worker, no bad habits, desires position on estate or club; experienced in gardening, lawns, chickens, pruning and care of fruit trees, painting; wife good plain cook, can assist part-time; we have furniture and fine references; please state salary in first letter. ADVERTISER 298, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE AMERICAN, Protestant, wishes position on poultry farm; Rutgers short course graduate. WILLARD VOSS, Waldron Ave., Summit, N. J.

USEFUL MAN, middle-aged, German, wishes position on private place; understands cows, chickens, garden, housework. ADVERTISER 310, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, 48, UNDERSTANDS cement, painting and carpenter work; 10 years' experience in poultry and general farming; no milking; good home preferred to high wages; reference. ADVERTISER 309, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, CHAUFFEUR, handy-man, single, wishes work on private estate; references. ADVERTISER 308, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG GERMAN, experienced farmer, single, wishes a position on farm. ADVERTISER 305, care Rural New-Yorker.

TWO GERMAN farmers, strong men, single, are seeking positions on farm. ADVERTISER 306, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED—Married German, experienced in vegetable, fruit, chicken farming, can drive car. H. MULLER, 4847 37th St., Long Island City, N. Y.

POSITION WANTED — Experienced dairyman wants work by the year; references; state wages and particulars in reply. ADVERTISER 302, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as dairyman, life experience in all branches; middle-aged; references; state wages in reply. ADVERTISER 301, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED by dairyman on private estate or State institution; good butter-maker. ADVERTISER 300, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED April 1 as working superintendent or manager of farm or estate; experienced in modern methods; state salary and privileges; references exchanged. ADVERTISER 303, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED, American, all-round farm-hand, good dairyman, dry-hand milker, N. Y. chauffeur's license, married. ADVERTISER 299, care Rural New-Yorker.

COMPETENT MANAGER-HERDSMAN desires position on private estate or small place; practical experience in general farming, horses, poultry, gardening and machinery; strictly temperate; wife is excellent N. E. housekeeper, pleasant, agreeable; open for position if desired; full particulars and wages, for competent services, first letter. BOX 80, Sudbury, Mass.

POSITIONS WANTED — The National Farm School will graduate on March 22 a number of young men trained in the various lines of agriculture as dairymen, horticulture men, vegetable growers, greenhouse men, landscape architects, poultrymen, general agriculture and farm machinery operators. These young men will be looking for positions about April 1. The school is desirous of placing them on up-to-date farms. Anyone interested in employing such help can communicate with C. L. GOODLING, Dean, Farm School, Pa.

WORKING MANAGER, experienced dairy or fruit, handle, repair machinery; A-1 references; available March 1. VAN VALKENBURGH, Ballston Lake, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, SOME experience in all branches, thorough knowledge gained from course and life study, references; available foreman or manager. DeWITT MOSEY, 75 Manhattan Avenue, New York City.

HOLLANDER, SINGLE, experienced with milking machine, good milker, references, desires position. ADVERTISER 318, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED MAN, 29, wants position as caretaker or poultryman; best training; references. ADVERTISER 311, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MAN, 34, farm-raised, short poultry course graduate, wants position on poultry farm. ADVERTISER 317, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, 33, Protestant, no liquor, anxious to learn poultry farming; experience with batteries and range. ADVERTISER 319, care Rural New-Yorker.

TRACTORMAN, EXPERIENCED farming, poultry, fair milker and general all around farm worker desires permanent job; available immediately; congenial; good references. Address JOSEPH MARKS, Room 1112, 32 Broadway, New York.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FARM FOR RENT—First-class, 54-acre truck farm with good house, garage and barn with water and lights; it is about 40 miles to New York market. ADVERTISER 248, care Rural New-Yorker.

200-ACRE FARM for lease, available April 1; all tillable, fertile soil, well watered by a brook; running water in house and barn from a never-failing spring; all buildings in excellent condition; grade A cow barn; Jamesway equipped with drinking cups at each stanchion and a milking machine; stanchions and silo capacity for 40 head of stock; new piggery that may be converted into a 20-head cow barn; chicken house; tool sheds; ice house; complete line of farm machinery; harnesses, wagons, sleighs, etc.; high priced market for milk during Summer to hotels; near Borden's and independent creamery, also a new up-to-date high school; this farm owned by a gentleman is located in the village of Sharon Springs, N. Y.; ¼ mile from State highway with a private road through estate; no livestock supplied; last tenant very successful, leaving for strictly personal reasons; for further information address, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS COMPANY, Sharon Springs, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Greenhouses, 30 miles from New York, on Long Island; for particulars, address ADVERTISER 255, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED TO RENT, fully equipped dairy farm. Address A. F. LEMKE, R. 5, Conneautville, Pa.

FOR SALE—102-acre level valley farm, 5 miles from Bloomsburg, 6 miles from Danville; 15 acres timber; all kinds fruit; 7-room house; bank barn, running water to house and barn; all necessary outbuildings. L. H. WHITE, R. F. D. 2, Bloomsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE or exchange, chicken farm, 230 layers, garage, 1¾ acres, 6-room bungalow, hot-water heat, gas, bath, electric; will exchange for city home. ADVERTISER 278, care Rural New-Yorker.

WONDERFUL CHICKEN farm, between 20 and 25 acres, fully equipped, on hard road. BOX 4, Sergeantsville, N. J.

60-ACRE POULTRY, fruit and truck farm, State road, nine-room brick house, barn, 1,500-hen capacity, 750 trees, electricity, brook, city markets; $7,500, terms. A. DURNS, Riegelsville, Bucks Co., Pa.

SALE, TOWN, fruit-poultry farm. GEORGE BUTLER, Camden, Del.

10-ROOM BRICK dwelling, suitable for inn and roadside stand; situated near Hanover, Pa., on main highway; large henhouse, plenty land, adjoining large service station and garage; rent $30 per month. W. J. HOOPER, Owings Mills, Md. Phone, Reisterstown 133-M.

WANTED TO RENT, small poultry farm, good house; New York State preferred. ADVERTISER 284, care Rural New-Yorker.

ATTRACTIVE ONE-ACRE poultry farm, 5-room house, all conveniences; 50 minutes New York; equipment, tools, 200 layers, good buildings; price $9,000, cash $2,000. BOX 155A, Barnum Ave., Plainview, Hicksville, N. Y.

WANTED—Small place, isolated but near good road, pine woods, moderate climate, good house, some water, brook or lake; must be bargain; 50-100 miles New York City; state full details. E. SACHS, 104 10th Street, West New York, N. J.

FOR RENT—5-acre farm with 6-room house and barns, good well-manured ground; at North Bellmore. Address A. J. MAIER, Wantagh, L. I., N. Y.

FOR SALE—Tourist camp, dwelling, cottages, gas station; 2 miles from Fredericksburg, Va., on Route 1; easy terms. JOHN BRUMMETT, Falmouth, Va.

WANTED—Farm stock, crops, equipment, milk collected, 250 miles New York City; $400 down payment. MRS. J. FENNA, 21 Elm Place, Plainfield, N. J.

WANTED TO RENT—Equipped dairy farm with 20 or 30 cows, also electric lights; references. BOX 5, Messengerville, N. Y.

WANTED TO RENT• dairy farm first of April, fully stocked, all equipped, on shares; nationality, Hollanders. Address ADVERTISER 293, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or trade, 320-acre, good improved farm, in Northeast Weld County, Colorado, for small farm in New York State. JOHN ASPING, Bridgewater, Conn.

280-ACRE DAIRY, general crop farm near Lake Ontario, Wayne County, N. Y., ½ mile State road, 2 miles community center, population 2,000; nearby cities, splendid markets; 167 acres level, well-drained, machine-worked fields; 53 acres spring-watered pasture; 60 acres in woods; six-room cottage house; barn 32x65, storage shed 20x75, pump house, work shop, poultry house and horse barn; price $7,000; investigate long-term, easy-payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

WOULD LIKE to buy a general store, or property on main highway in or near a town, suitable for gas station, poultry, etc.; state all details in answer. ADVERTISER 295, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED TO RENT, with option to buy, or work on shares, productive dairy farm in New Jersey. C. DAVAL, Westfield, N. J.

FOR SALE—18-room boarding house, furnished, electric lights, running water, 10 acres of land, on State road; price $4,500. HENRY FURK, Cochecton, N. Y.

FLORIDA—For sale 360 acres of land free and clear in northern part of Florida, 30 miles west of Jacksonville; no buildings; will consider exchange for farm property elsewhere. GLANTZ, 104 West 45th St., New York City.

WANTED—Small abandoned farm, cheap; state location; cash; no agents. ADVERTISER 296, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUBURBAN STORE, gas station, public garage, living apartments and acre of land for sale. BOX 87, Waverly, N. Y.

FOR SALE—187 acres, 100 sheep, 370 hens, cow, horses, tools, good buildings. KARL KUHLMANN, Lounsberry, N. Y.

WANTED BY 2 HOLLANDERS, a stocked dairy farm, about 100 acres, all equipped. WESTRA, 170 Hamilton Ave., Paterson, N. J.

FOR RENT—South Jersey, land, poultry buildings, automatic fountains, electricity; rooming accommodations for man; telephone. ADVERTISER 316, care Rural New-Yorker.

1,250 ACRES, DUTCHESS County, near Pawling, at $48 per acre; 2 houses, barns, many streams, high elevation, suitable club, development; easy terms. Apply ADVERTISER 315, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM FOR SALE—8 acres of level tillable land, 9-room house and barn, on concrete State road, 3 miles from a large city, nice place for business, poultry or florist; price reduced to $7,000 for a quick sale. A. JOHNSON, 81 Cannon St., Mt. Carmel, Conn.

WANTED BY LIFE-TIME farmer, good farm, stock and tools, on share basis. ADVERTISER 314, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Small fruit farm, house with electric or available, or piece of property suitable fruit, poultry, with brook, electric available; on State road or near by, 50 or 75 miles from New York. ADVERTISER 312, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Two and a quarter-acre poultry farm, in Vineland poultry section; fully stocked and equipped; on paved road, Philadelphia buses pass the door; 10 minutes from heart of Vineland; modern bungalow, all city conveniences; owner has made success and is moving to larger plant; must be seen to be appreciated; low price for quick sale. JOHN F. BARRY, Delsea Drive, Vineland, N. J.

DAIRY FARM, near New Haven; 12 acres, new concrete barn with modern equipment for 100 animals or will rent with 100 acres; State road. Address P. O. BOX 734, New Haven, Conn.

Miscellaneous

WANTED—Old books and pamphlets on "Life of Mary Jamison," Indian captive; give publisher's name, address and date. FRED STRECKER, Box 957, Rochester, N. Y.

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

ONIONS (SPANISH), carrots, cabbage (domestic), $1.50 per 100 lbs., sacked. PATTINGTON'S, Merrifield, Cayuga County, N. Y.

HONEY, CLOVER, 5-lb. pail, $1; two or more, 85 cents each; 5-lb. pail buckwheat, 80 cents; two or more, 70 cents each; postpaid third zone. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

HONEY, CLOVER-BASSWOOD, 60 lbs., $5.50; 120 lbs., $10, here; 5 lbs., $1, postpaid. J. W. GRADY, Orchard Park, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Cedar posts, log cabin cedar. Write FRANK PINKOS, Egg Harbor, N. J.

FOR SALE — Strictly number one pure maple syrup sent parcel post paid, $2.75 per gallon. J. F. SPROUL, Delevan, N. Y.

"DEPEW'S HONEY"—White clover, 60 lbs., $5.50; 120, $10. LAVERN DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

HONEY—Finest quality clover, 60-lb. can, $5.20; 25-lb. pail, $3, here; 5-lb. pail, $1, postpaid. SPENCER BAIRD, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HONEY — Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $5.25; 120 lbs., $10. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

SHELLBARK AND WALNUT kernels for sale, 95c per lb. delivered. GLENDALE POULTRY FARM, Dillsburg, Pa.

MAPLE SYRUP, $2.50 per gallon, delivered in third zone. CLARK L. BRIGHT, Bloomville, N. Y.

CLOVER HONEY, thick, rich and delicious; gallon, $2.50 prepaid. WM. SNAVELY, Elizabethtown, Pa.

HOMEMADE SAUSAGE, pure pork, or pork and beef mixed, 5 lbs., $1.25 postpaid. BADGER HOMESTEAD FARM, DePeyster, N. Y.

TREE-RIPENED Florida oranges, grapefruit, tangerines—sweet, juicy, full-flavored; full standard bushel, straight or assorted, $1.50 with order, express charges collect; fancy paper-shell pecans, 10 lbs., $3, plus express; satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. C. R. THOMAS, Box 10, Thonotosassa, Fla.

CANDY—Butternut penuche, 60c lb., postpaid; bead butterfly ornaments, 50c each. NETTIE BANDLE, Newfield, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Jamesway incubators, hot water, coal stover, capacity 4,320, $335; 8,640, $670; like new. DOSCHER, Pearl River, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Kinkade Garden tractor, practically new, reasonable. ELIZABETH EHLENBERGER, Rt. 3, Seaford, Del.

FOR SALE—Small William's grain thrasher. MRS. BERTHA SOURA, R. F. D. 1, Saugerties, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Practically new bobsled for $10 and the freight. MORGAN TOPPING, Wainscott, L. I., N. Y.

MAPLE CREAM — A delicious product of the maple tree; write for free sample. L. L. STORY, Box 502, East Fairfield, Vt.

HONEY, PURE strained, 5-lb. pail, clover, $1; 2 pails, $1.75, postpaid; 60-lb. can clover or basswood, $5.40 here. KENNETH CARRINGTON, Homer, N. Y.

WINDMILL, 50-FOOT steel frame, 1,000-gallon tank, knocked down, price $100 at the place. CHAS. F. BOEHM, Westbrook, Conn.

WANTED—Battery brooders; state make, condition and cash price. SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM, R. D. 2, Hudson, N. Y.

PURE HONEY, 5-lb. pails, liquid or granulated, clover, one pail, $1; two, $1.90; four, $3.40; amber or buckwheat, pail, 80c; two, $1.50; four, $2.75; price of 12 pails and 60-lb. cans on request. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

FINE HONEY—Write for special offers; 60-lb. can, here, clover, $6; 10 lbs., within 3rd zone, $1.75; buckwheat, $1.60; 20 lbs., $3.40; buckwheat, $2.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

WANTED—Elderly ladies to board and care for by graduate nurse; excellent home, beautiful surroundings, on main highway. MRS. GEORGE D. HUFFORD, 26 Main St., Towanda, Pa.

SET LIGHT driving harness, slightly used, leather collars, size 19 and 20 inches, cost $40, sell for $20 delivered; money back if not as represented. ROY BADGER, DePeyster, N. Y.

HONEY, NEW crop clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.85, delivered; 6 10-lb. pails, $6.60, here; orders sent C.O.D. ALBERT J. BRAUN, Naples, N. Y.

CLOVER HONEY, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65, postpaid third zone; 1931 list free; samples six cents. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

WRITE FOR terms DeLaval milker, complete; can milk 30 head; priced right. ERNEST HILL, 212 West 85th St., New York City.

American Fruits

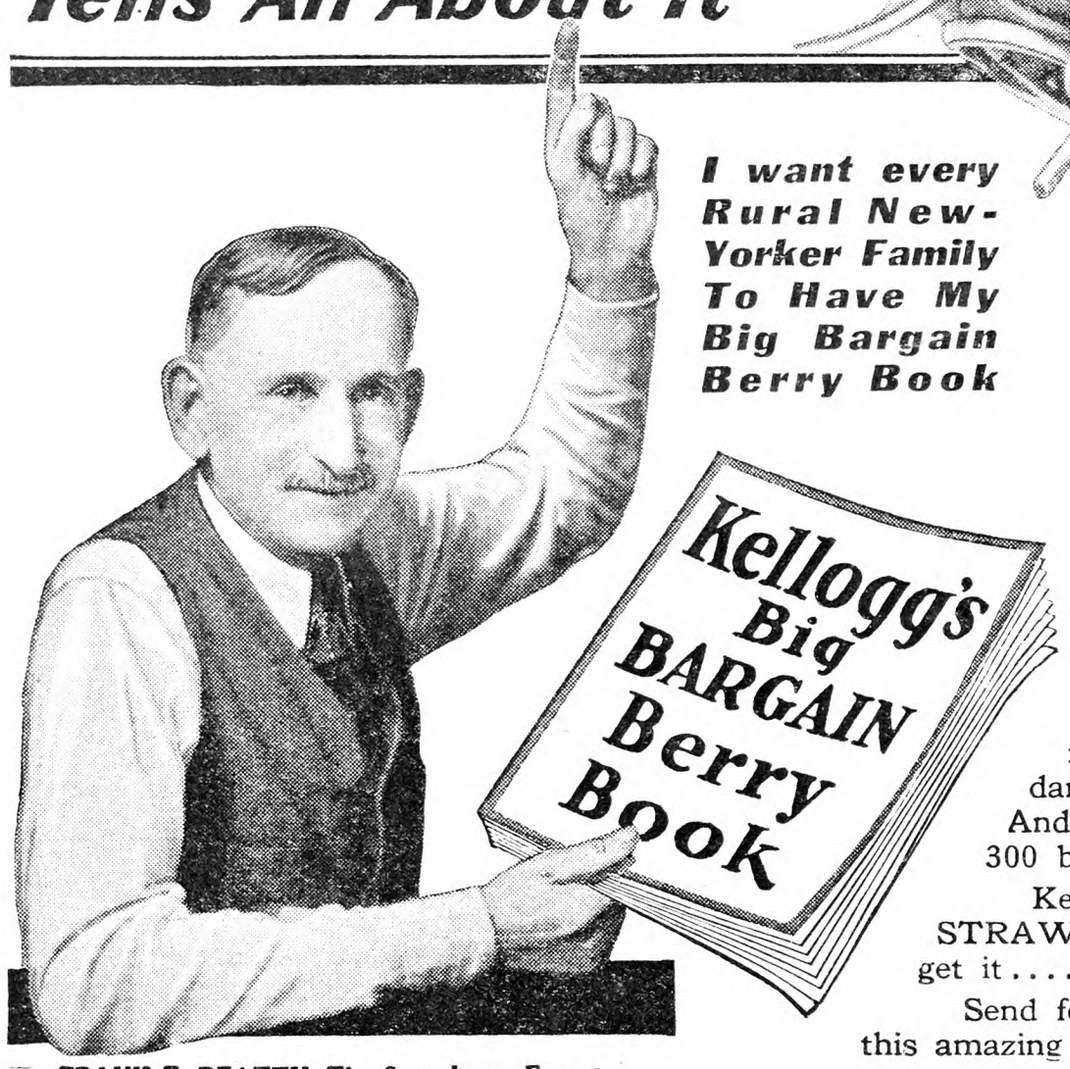
by Samuel Fraser

Invaluable for the farm library. **$4.75** postpaid. For sale by **Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St New York.**

Here It Is
My New Wonder STRAWBERRY

The NEW WASHINGTON The Honey-Sweet Strawberry

My FREE Berry Book
Tells All About It



FRANK E. BEATTY, The Strawberry Expert

I want every Rural New-Yorker Family To Have My Big Bargain Berry Book

The Biggest and Sweetest Strawberry Kellogg Has Ever Offered

JUST OUT—Here's the greatest STRAWBERRY of them all. NEW in size. NEW in color and NEW in taste. You have never seen or tasted any other STRAWBERRY that could compare with Kellogg's new "WASHINGTON." Big mammoth berries the size of plums—deep, dark red color like blackheart cherries—juice like syrup and sweet as sugar. And it's a marvel for big yields and big profits. It has a record of more than 300 berries produced on a single plant.

Kellogg's FREE Berry Book tells all about this Brand New Big Wonder STRAWBERRY.... where it came from.... who brought it.... how long it took to get it.... and why I named it WASHINGTON—"The Honey-Sweet Strawberry."

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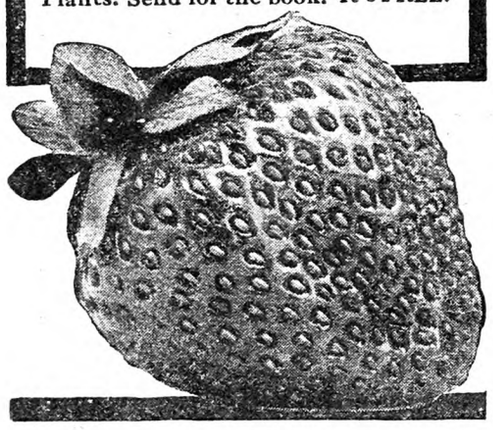

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Here's a beautiful and profitable family orchard for you at a big saving. Think of it—

1 summer apple, 1 winter apple, 1 early peach, 1 late peach, 1 plum, 1 prune, 1 crab apple, 1 quince, 1 late pear, 1 early pear, 1 sour cherry, 1 sweet cherry—

12 in all—all hardy, strong 2-year stock—the pick of the nursery, and all guaranteed for only $3.95 delivered to you. Order direct from this ad or write for Kellogg's FREE Catalog that tells all about this and our many other Bargain Offers.

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Evergreens are the most desirable and most expensive shrubs for the home and garden. Grow your own and save money. 6 of Kellogg's best Baby Evergreens—2 Colorado Blue Spruce, 2 Austrian Pine, 2 Mugho Pine—good hardy stock, 9 to 12 inches high. Plant this year—in a year or two they'll be worth 10 times their cost. Don't miss this big bargain. Order from this ad—stamps or coin.

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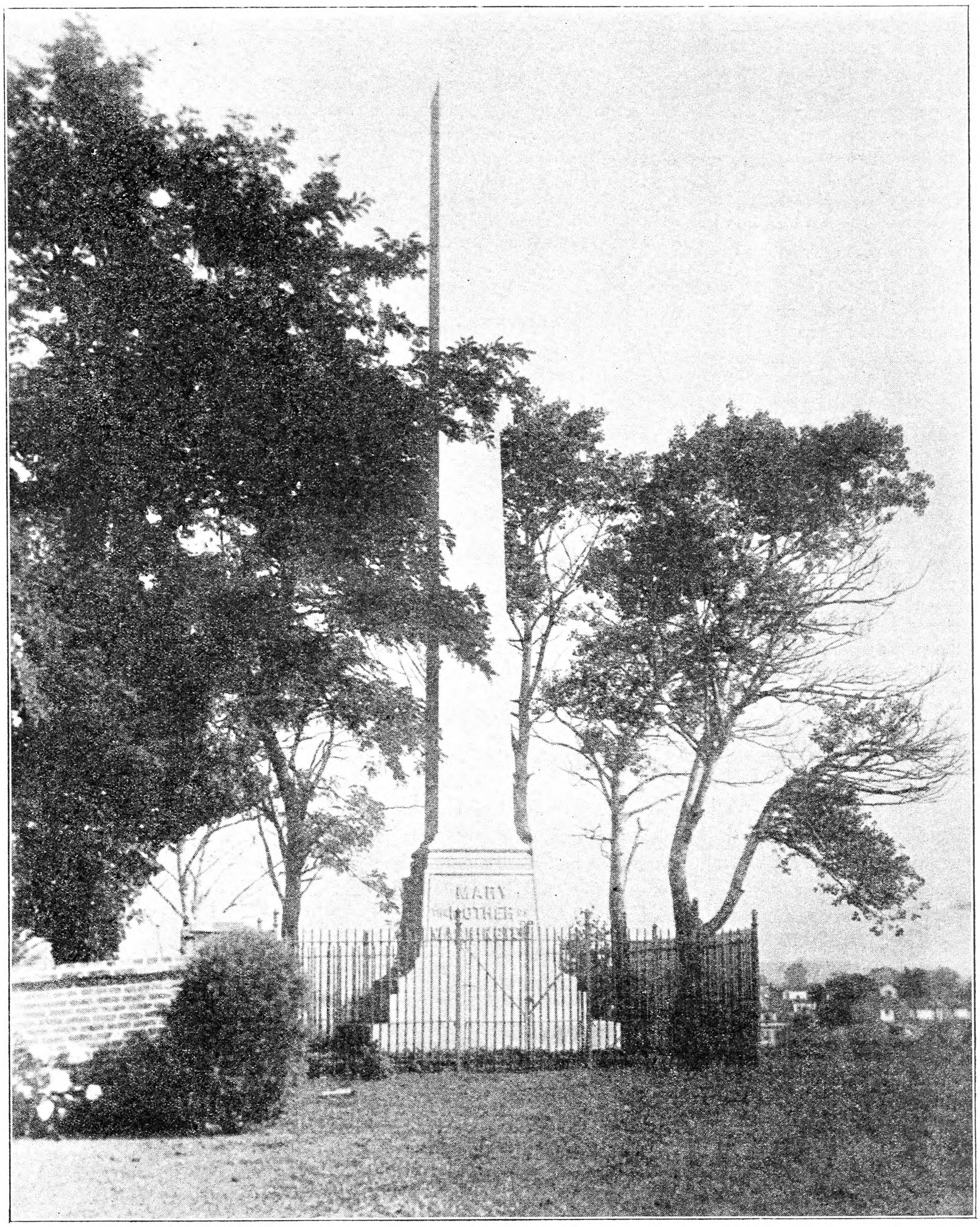
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

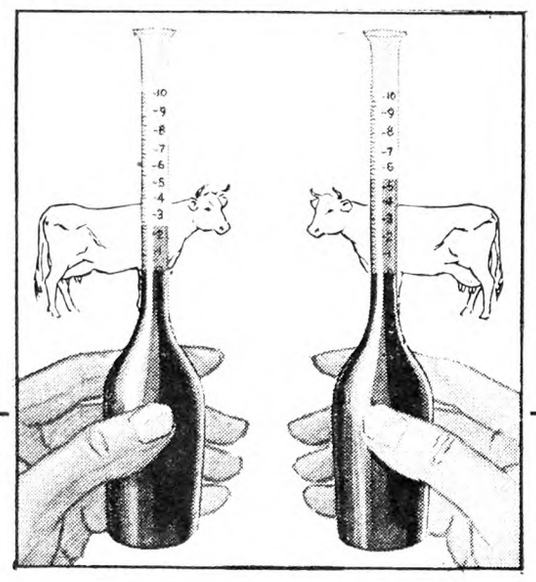
Vol. XC. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St., New York. Price One Dollar a Year. February 21, 1931 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5148



Monument to Mary, Mother of Washington, at Fredericksburg, Va.

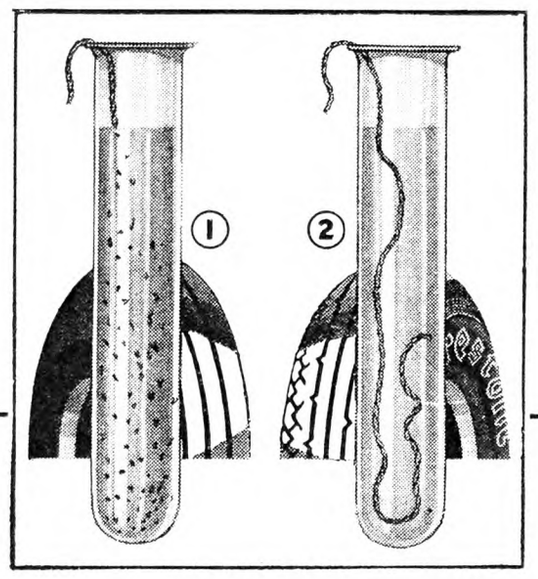
What Is Gum-Dipping?

Gum-Dipping is the Firestone trade name for that patented, basic process which makes Firestone Tires fundamentally different from all other tires. It is one of the reasons why Firestone, through many years, has easily been able to make good the statement: "Most miles per dollar." It is not something done to the tire after it is made. It is something very vital done before the tire is made.



The Babcock Test—*Sulphuric acid dissolves the non-fatty solid constituents of milk. As sulphuric acid is dropped into the milk in a test tube, the fat separates from the milk and rises to the top and shows the amount of butter fat present. Note the difference in the two samples.*

The Firestone Test—*Sulphuric acid also dissolves cotton. Test tube No. 1 shows a cord taken from a used tire that has not been Gum-Dipped and it disintegrates in the acid. Test tube No. 2 shows a cord taken from a used Firestone Gum-Dipped Tire and it remains intact.*



Write us for U. S. Department of Agriculture information on testing milk. Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, O.

To grasp

the full significance of Gum-Dipping, it is necessary to know something about how a tire is made and what goes on within a tire on the road. The body of the tire bears the principal strains in service. To it is attached the tread, which provides traction and takes the wear of the road.

The usual tire

body is built up of layers or plies of cotton cord between which rubber has been forced. Rubber is incompressible. Hence the tire body practically does not expand or contract to meet road shocks. Instead, it changes form—it flexes.

The strain of the flexing

tends to pull the plies apart and also to pull the cords themselves apart. A tire flexes about seven hundred times in a mile—which gives some idea of the strains and the friction which a tire must endure.

The great enemy

to tire life is internal friction. Years ago the fabric was square-woven—and the cotton cords sawed, one across another.

If cotton rubs

against cotton, the tire soon heats up and collapses. That is why the square-woven fabric tires were so short-lived. Then came the tires with parallel cords that could not saw each other. The best square-woven fabric tire would go scarcely four thousand miles. A poor cord tire will give at least twice that mileage. Making the cords parallel was a great advance—but it was only part of the battle against internal friction.

It was realized

that if the fibers of cotton in a cord could be insulated one from another, then a step-up in tire life could be had comparable to that made by shifting from square-woven fabric to parallel cords. That is what all tire makers have been striving for. That is what Firestone has achieved.

The Mark of Quality

Every cord

used in Firestone Tires has been treated with a rubber solution which penetrates every cord and coats every fiber; and thus not only the cords, but also the very fibers within them are insulated.

Eight pounds

of fine, pure rubber are, by the patented Gum-Dipping process, integrated into every one hundred pounds of cotton cords. This means three extra pounds of pure rubber added to an average set of tires—and added where it means most to the strength and the life of the tire. This extra rubber all goes into the cords of the tire—where you never see it.

Why

does Firestone put in this extra value? And what does it mean to you? It means just this. The performance—the extra value—has been shown for years on the road and in the laboratory. It has been proved that Gum-Dipping:

—increases the flexing life of a cotton cord by 58%.

—increases tire life by from 25% to more than 40%, according to the severity of the service—the more severe the service, the higher the percentage.

Firestone

Gum-Dipped Tires are not just tires. They are thirty years of organized experience. They are sold only through Firestone Service Dealers and Service Stores and only as Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires—bearing the Firestone name and bearing the Firestone emblem that appears on this page.

Wherever you live—

city or country—a fresh and complete stock of Firestone products is near-by.

Firestone

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Mazzard and Mahaleb Cherry Stocks

By H. B. Tukey

OF THE many cherry rootstocks that might be used, there are two of principal concern, namely, Mazzard and Mahaleb. The former is the wild sweet cherry (Prunus avium L.), the ancestor of cultivated varieties of sweet cherry. The latter is the perfume cherry (Prunus mahaleb L.) of Europe.

Prior to 1850, Mazzard was used exclusively as the rootstock for standard orchard trees, although Mahaleb had been used sparingly both in Europe and in America for dwarfing purposes. Patrick Barry, Western New York nurseryman and horticulturist, wrote in 1851: "The principal stocks used for the cherry are the Mazzard for standard orchard trees, and the Mahaleb for garden pyramids and dwarfs."

By 1880 the tables had turned completely, the Mahaleb being much preferred by nurserymen, because the Mahaleb seedling is easier to grow and produces a better stand of salable trees than does the Mazzard seedling. Not until 1900 was there any large protest upon the part of fruit growers to trees upon Mahaleb roots, and though it has increased steadily in the past 30 years, the great majority of cherry trees are still produced upon Mahaleb roots. In 1926-27 it was estimated that 99.1 per cent of the sweet cherry trees and 100 per cent of the sour cherry trees then growing in the nurseries of the North Atlantic States were upon Mahaleb roots.

Since about 1920, the cherry has been one of the few profitable orchard fruits in eastern fruit circles, so that attention has been focussed upon it and orchard men have been interested in obtaining longer-lived trees and trees of greater vigor and productiveness. The accumulated evidence in favor of Mazzard as a rootstock rather than Mahaleb has led to a demand upon the part of growers for trees on the Mazzard root; but since the majority of nursery trees were upon the Mahaleb root, it was difficult to secure the Mazzard, and many orchardists unknowingly planted trees on Mahaleb roots thinking they were Mazzard.

The question is, then, by what means can orchardists distinguish between the Mazzard and the Mahaleb root, so that they can be certain that the trees they plant are the ones which they desire?

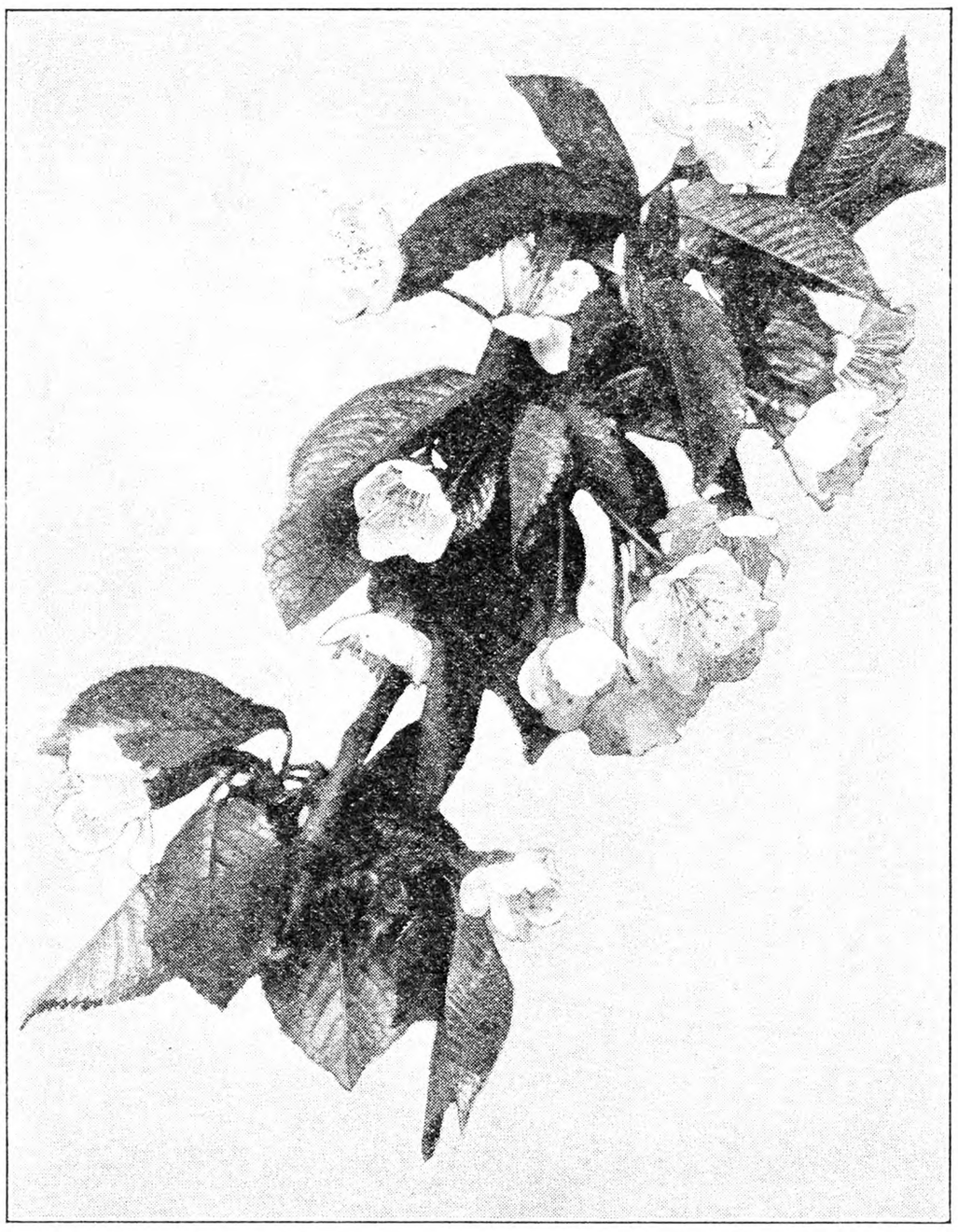
Neither Mazzard nor Mahaleb is a native of this continent. Both have come from the Old World, the Mazzard from Southern and Central Europe and Asia Minor, and the Mahaleb probably from the same general region. Mazzard is found in the wild on gravelly, well-drained, calcareous soils, facts which give some indication as to the adaptability of the species. It has spread throughout Europe and is found wild throughout the Temperate Zone in North America, being especially abundant in natural cherry re ions. After all, a Mazzard is merely a wild sweet cherry, or to put it another way, all cultivated varieties of sweet cherries have developed from the wild species, so that seedlings of cultivated varieties which have sprung up in fence rows and woodlots are likely to show the characters of their ancestors and to be of the wild or Mazzard type. Trees 100 years old and 18 inches in trunk diameter are not uncommon in the North Atlantic States, and trees of smaller size are so frequently met with as to be an accepted part of the local flora. The fruit from some of these wild trees is of sufficiently high quality to warrant naming and propagating, but in the main it is small-sized, dark-colored, and with a relatively large stone in proportion to the amount of flesh.

Mahaleb is found growing in the wild throughout Central Europe and Asia, being less exacting than Mazzard, and doing equally well on light and heavy soils, but preferring what may be designated as "grape soils." Though less frequently met with in America than in Europe, trees are commonly found in nursery sections along railroad rights-of-way, in fence rows, and in other uncultivated corners. Unlike the Mazzard, they seldom become more than bushy trees and are slower growing and spreading in outline.

If leaves and flowers are found, it is comparatively simple to distinguish Mazzard from Mahaleb. The leaves of Mazzard (Fig. 1) are characteristically large, from four to six inches long and two to three inches wide, rough above, and with coarsely serrate margins, like leaves of familiar cultivated sweet cherry varieties. Mahaleb foliage, on the other hand, (Fig. 3), is generally roundish, small, one inch in length, and 1¼ inches in width, smooth, leathery and glossy. Close examination will show considerable variation from this standard, yet the smallness and glossiness with a tendency to roundness make Mahaleb foliage unmistakable.

The flowers, too, are decidedly different in the two species, those of Mahaleb being not uncommon on suckers from Mahaleb roots in cherry orchards (Fig. 2), and being an easy method of identification. The flowers of Mahaleb (Fig. 3), though white, are scarcely half an inch across, and are borne in racemes, that is, six to eight flowers on a main stem; while flowers of Mazzard (Fig. 1) are again like those of the sweet cherry, large, 1¼ inches across, in clusters of two or three.

Distinguishing between the roots alone is quite a different matter, so that it is worth while to look carefully for foliage, blossom, or wood characters enumerated above before relying solely upon the roots. Yet the differences in root character are sufficient to afford positive identification, such as color, shape, taste, appearance of cross-section under the microscope, and reaction to various stains and microchemical tests.



Prunus Avium (Mazzard) Foliage and Flowers, Showing Large Blossoms and Large, Rugose Leaves. Fig. 1

First of all the roots of Mahaleb (page 214) are coarse and stringy. That is, the primary root or tap-root does not persist, so that there are usually three to six lateral roots of about equal size and distribution which grow downward to form a sort of prong. Mazzard by contrast (page 214) produces a finer, more fibrous root system, with a persistent primary or tap-root and many smaller laterals, many of these being quite fibrous. Nursery trees will show these characters rather strikingly, while even in the cherry orchard that has been planted for several seasons digging down around the trunk will often fail to uncover a single horizontal root of Mahaleb short of 14 to 18 inches from the crown, whereas with Mazzard the first shovel of dirt thrown out will usually show many fibrous roots. It is commonly said that the root system of Mahaleb is more shallow than that of Mazzard, yet the main roots of Mahaleb show few lateral roots departing from the main roots in the first 12 to 18 inches of soil around the crown.

A second character of identification is color. Mahaleb roots are light brown, as contrasted with the dark brown of Mazzard. Furthermore, if the roots are rubbed, the bark of Mahaleb is rubbed off rather easily, exposing a whitish wood, whereas in the case of Mazzard the brown bark is more persistent and when rubbed off the wood beneath is not the clean white of Mahaleb. Furthermore, outer bark or cork of Mazzard flakes off in broad sheets whereas in Mahaleb it is smooth or at best netted. Mazzard roots will show characteristically the flakes of partly adhering brown cork or outer layers of bark, whereas the Mahaleb will show none. Where the outer bark of a Mazzard root is torn or cut, exposing parts of the inner bark, the tissues so exposed turn the reddish-brown color of Mazzard in the course of three-quarters of an hour, while in the case of Mahaleb the tissues discolor much more slowly, and then only to the lighter brown color of Mahaleb.

A third character, and to the writer the most reliable, is the taste of the root, the bark being chewed for a moment or two to get the real taste. The bark of the Mazzard root is very bitter, whereas the Mahaleb root, though not pleasant, is not bitter. To state it another way, using the common names for Mazzard and Mahaleb, the sweet cherry is bitter, whereas the perfume cherry is not. To familiarize oneself with the taste of Mazzard, the bark of a twig, or even the leaf, may be tried, both of which will carry the bitter principle noticed in the root. Once recognized, the characteristic bitter flavor of Mazzard and the lack of bitterness in Mahaleb is not easily overlooked. The bitterness is in the bark and not in the wood.

Taken altogether, the fibrous nature of the Mazzard root, its darker color, the flaking "bark," and the bitter taste of the bark, are good criteria. It may be mentioned in passing that sour cherry (Prunus cerasus) roots also show characters very similar to those of Mazzard, but since the sour cherry is used but rarely as a stock for cherries in Eastern United States this factor need give no concern at present. If it does become of importance, its identity can be established.

Comments on Nut and Fruit Trees

THE hilly country of Central West Virginia is somewhere near the center of the original habitat of the native chestnut tree. A few years ago the woods were everywhere filled with noble specimens of this now disappearing race. All these trees are at present dead or dying. In some of the higher and more remote sections, there are still sufficient living trees that a few nuts are gathered each year and sent to the market. This marketing of nuts will soon cease. As has been often noted, sprouts continue to come up from the roots of trees whose trunks are dead, but there seems to be little encouragement for hoping that any of these sprouts, at least for a good many tree generations, will be more immune to the disease than are the parent trees. Experience and our knowledge of the natural laws that govern such things, seem to bear this out.

This region is also adapted to the native black walnut, but now a blight or canker is killing thousands of the young walnut trees. Thus far, none of my cultivated walnut trees are affected, but I should not be surprised at any time to see the cat-face cankers forming on the trunks or branches of my Thomas, Stabler or Ohio trees. In an effort to find some good nut to take the place of the disappearing chestnuts and threatened walnuts, I have planted several European hazels and about 30 each of Japanese walnuts and the so-called English walnuts. The last one of these Oriental walnuts is dead, killed, apparently, by late Spring frosts. I have seen these walnuts thriving and bearing splendidly at several points in Maryland, near Lancaster, Pa., and at Rochester and Lockport, N. Y., and it seems strange that they are killed by weather conditions in this much more southerly locality. I have known of the planting here and there of a hundred or more English walnut trees in this section of West Virginia, and have heard of but one tree that lived to bear. That was in Summers County, where a friend of mine set an orchard of what were supposed to be exceptionally hardy walnuts. One tree bore a single

nut and the Winter following failed to survive a February drop to far below zero. My friend started out with high hopes, but he gave up the English walnut enterprise in disgust. I have seen many other persons with like experience, although, as stated, I have seen perfectly thrifty large trees in more northern regions where the climate would appear to be more severe than it is here.

My European hazels have behaved with entire satisfaction. A number of bushes are bearing at least a few nuts every year and these nuts are excellent in flavor. The nut meats are not always quite as plump as might be desired, but still they are tasty and rich. Not a twig of any of the bushes has ever been injured by unfavorable weather.

In view of the fact that throughout the Virginias, as well as in many other States, fruit trees went into the Winter with depleted vigor on account of drought, it seems to me that orchardists should next Spring be on the lookout for devastating outbreaks of bark-beetles. There are at least two species of these bark-beetles, or shot-hole borers, that habitually attack sickly fruit trees. The small beetles of both species are similar in appearance and both appear in the Spring and bore small, round holes through the bark of half-dead trees, depositing numerous eggs between the bark and wood. The grubs soon hatch from the eggs and bore tunnels through the cambium, making short work of the trees. Often a few dying trees in an orchard will be the breeding place for myriads of the beetles which will issue and fly to nearby trees, attacking and killing those that may be fairly vigorous. Trees that are far gone should be cut out and burned, those with more life should be stimulated with a ground dressing of stable manure or nitrate of soda and, to assist in bringing them back to full vigor, should be pruned rather heavily. A thick coat of whitewash will discourage attack by the beetles. Of course the insects may not show up, but there is always danger of bark beetles as well as flat-headed borers, when there are as many weakened trees as there certainly are at present in a vast number of orchard throughout the country. I first became interested in horticulture through the writings of H. E. Van Deman.

Upshur Co., W. Va. FRED E. BROOKS.

Stump on Mahaleb, Showing Suckers and Small Flowers. Fig. 2

Changed Marketing Methods

ONE of the important outgrowths of the general introduction of the automobile has been its effect on the living conditions of all the people and especially those residing in the larger towns and the cities. The mechanics and shop hands now do not take time for the care of the garden and rearing of poultry. Evenings are given over for the family drive, and week-ends for a picnic or campaing out at the seashore or in the mountains. A marked indication of the lessened planting of gardens, by town and city dwellers, is seen in the reduced sale of packet seed through groceries and feed stores, while during the same period the sales of bulk seeds have been steadily increasing.

This situation naturally means an increased buying of vegetables and small fruits, with an increased market for the same from near-by farms or through local stores supplied by trucks from the larger cities. There is an increasing demand for choice products from near-by farms and many farmers are now taking advantage of this demand.

A writer in THE R. N.-Y., not long ago, referring to changes in the poultry industry in Eastern Massachusetts, said there had, of late, been an increase in the large commercial flocks and a marked decrease in the small town and village flocks. This reduction in the number of small flocks, he said, was due to the fact that the whole family packed into the car every Saturday, during the entire Summer season, and headed for the mountains or the seashore, leaving no one to care for the feathered flocks over the week-end. In this way the local market for eggs and poultry had greatly increased, while formerly nearly all poultry products had to be shipped to Boston or Providence. Near all large towns and cities, eggs, today, find a ready market from roadside stands, while formerly they had to be sent to the big markets and sold at a much smaller profit. Broilers, too, either dressed or alive, find a ready sale although in case they are to be offered dressed and chilled it is advisable to have fixed days when sales will be made.

Probably no one line of farm products is now being bought as commonly, from roadside stands, as the large fruits. These can be readily transported, in the family car, in considerable quantities and are clean. In the county where the writer lives are two large fruit farms, within 15 miles of three big cities, where the fruit was formerly sold to retail stores. These same farms now sell the greater part of their products from roadside stands, such sales often running from 1,000 to 3,000 bushels a year.

Not long ago a young veteran, nearly wrecked by the war, decided he would try beekeeping and so leased a small plot of ground, a short distance from a main highway. His swarms increased and he soon found he would have upwards of a ton of honey to sell. How to find a market at fair profit was something of a question at first but, knowing there was heavy traffic on the main highway, he set up a neat stand at a good parking place, and in a few weeks sold nearly all the season's output, at a time when the swarms needed little care.

Prunus Mahaleb (Mahaleb) Flowers and Foliage, Showing Small White Flower Borne in Racemes. Fig. 3

Home knitting and weaving has been taken up in a few homes, and the products are attracting the attention of tourists, who are always on the lookout for something novel and beautiful, as well as useful.

The farm products offered for sale will naturally be those specialized in any particular farming region. In the North maple syrup, maple sugar and other maple products are most commonly offered. In the lake region of Western New York, grapes are offered in all sort of packages. In New Jersey, Delaware and Georgia, peaches are commonly sold in their season, while in Florida oranges and grapefruit can be had along most of the main thoroughfares. Drivers of heavy trucks, too, now reach out 100 or more miles from New York City for the principal fruits and vegetables, taking back big loads directly from the orchards or fields where produced, usually transporting their loads by night to the big city.

Sometimes the markets come to the farmer's door in the form of tourists, who want lodging or meals or both, and those who can supply fresh vegetables from the garden and fresh eggs and poultry from the farm flock not only please the palates of their visitors but often make some sales beyond what is consumed at the farm. The best buyers are the repeaters, who come again and are so pleased with their "buys" that they tell their friends of the good finds they have made. C. S. P.

Saratoga Co., N. Y.

Turkeys in Sprayed Orchard

I was interested in an article on turkey raising in an orchard on page 1314. How does Mr. Goodnow keep his turkeys from being poisoned by spray? I raised a few for my own use and had two fine hens killed by poison. C. L. M.

Columbia Co., N. Y.

MR. GOODNOW finds a place for the birds where there is not much spray material. The fence for the turkeys is portable, so it can be moved, and most of the trees are small and do not require many applications. The birds are fenced off the newly sprayed areas till the poison has disappeared.

Moreover, care is taken to put the spray mostly on the trees rather than on the ground. It is the excess spray and drip from the trees that introduces the element of danger. If many applications of arsenate were made, it would be unsafe to pasture the small birds in the orchard in June and July. Old and nearly mature turkeys are allowed to run anywhere in the orchard all Summer and he has never had a case of poisoning. M. B. CUMMINGS.

From the Rocky Mountain Ranch

THIS letter is written from the old home ranch we left a little over a year ago. We raised big crops of beans and corn last Summer on the 160-acre ranch near Fruita, but had no pasture for stock. Maybe homesickness for the mountains, trees and streams had a lot to do with it, too, but anyway, here we are, once more, and here we hope to stay. The Winter weather has been almost perfect during the present season.

Snow here at the ranch reached a depth of 12 inches, instead of the usual 24 to 60. In the valley, three miles below, the ground is now, January 30, practically bare. The frost is said to be three feet deep and almost all the waterworks in the county are frozen. The cistern on this ranch was not filled last Fall, so we melt snow for laundry use and haul water from a hard-water spring for other uses.

Potatoes are one of the main crops in this section, but like everything else the producer has to sell, they are very low, and often no sale at all. They are now 70 cents per cwt. Butterfat is 22 cents per pound, and there is no money in that. We shall have 15 Holsteins milking soon, and plan to buy day-old calves from neighbors who sell whole milk. We shall have to pay from $6 to $7.50 apiece, depending on the breed. We have several head of Poland China hogs, so are sure of a way to use up the surplus milk.

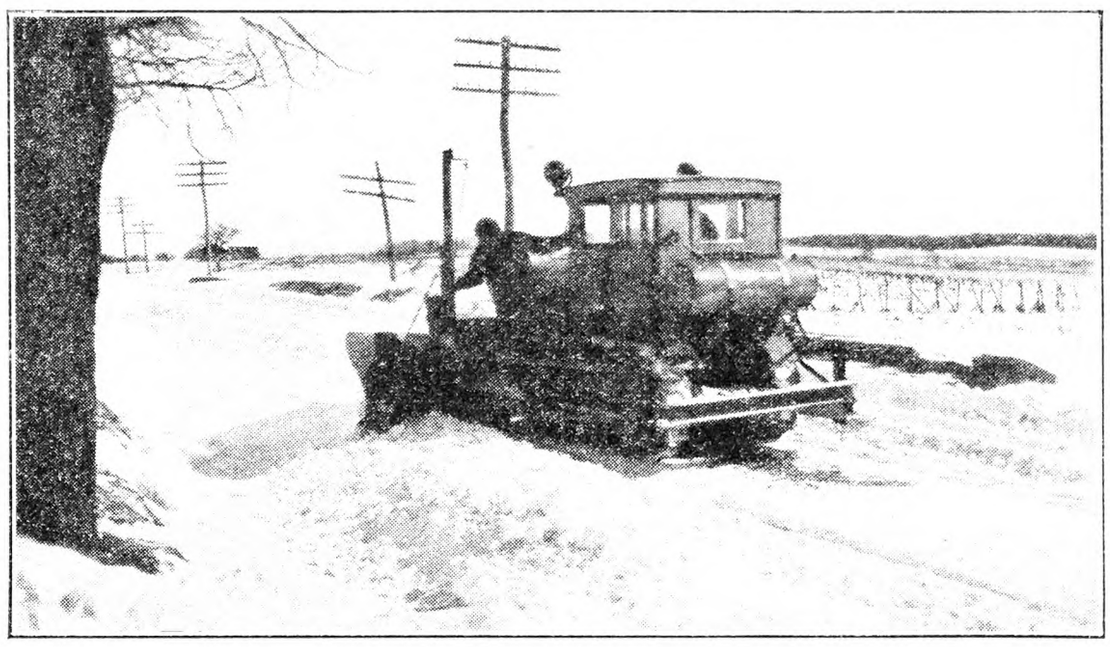
Eggs have been 20 cents a dozen, but the warm weather has had such an encouraging effect on the old hens that the

10-cent mark is now being predicted.

Turkeys are a little higher. The neighbor who had the picking "bees" writes that she only received $51 for 36 turkeys. She still had about 70 to sell this month.

A good deal of excitement was caused in this neighborhood a few days ago by the killing of a big mountain lion. A nearby neighbor had heard a disturbance among his sheep one night. The next morning he found tracks of a mountain lion and took up the trail. He located the animal about half a mile up a steep mountainside. The first shot only wounded the lion, but the second one was fatal. The lion measured eight feet four inches from tip to tip, and its weight was estimated at 200 or more pounds. Its footprints measured 4½ inches across. Its mate is said to be nearby and maybe my next letter can tell more of its capture. MRS. P. U.

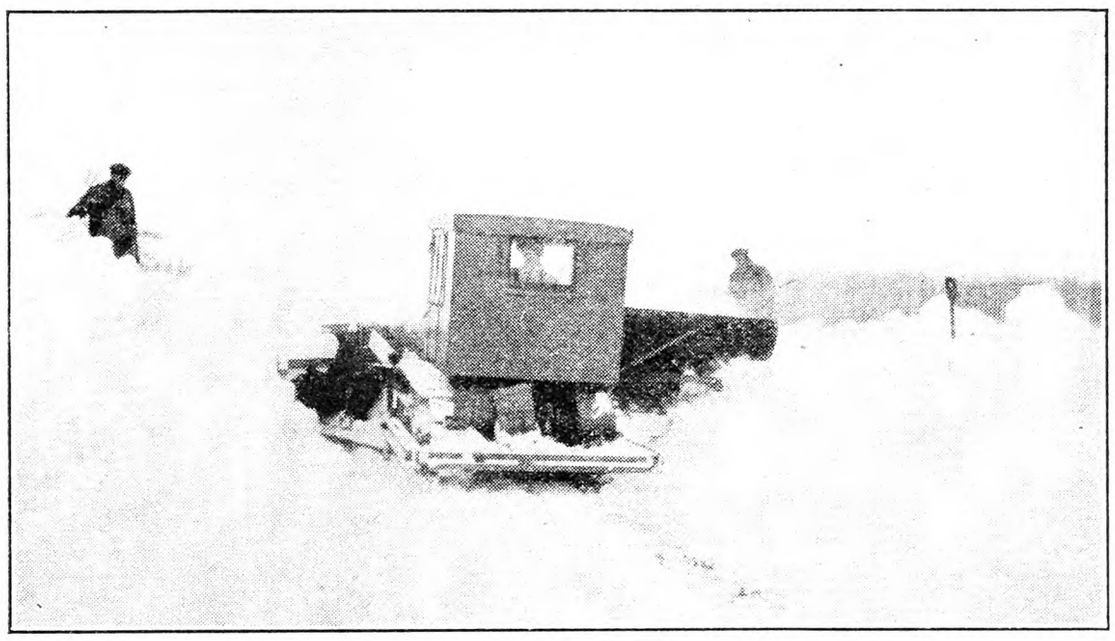
Garfield Co., Colo.



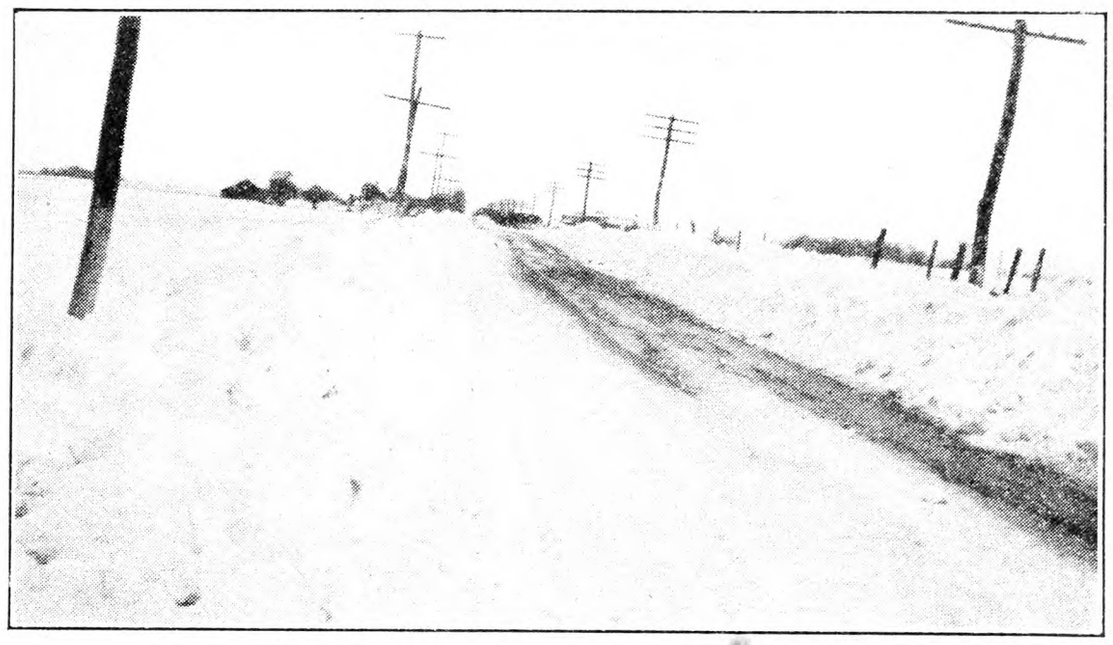
Light Work for Tractor Plow in 1928

Some Thoughts About Winter

SIX weeks of steady Winter weather have afforded me some first hand observations on the latest methods of snow removal from the highways. There have been no heavy snowfalls, but frequently light ones. No severe temperatures, but frequent hovering near the zero mark; only once below it, and that while we all slept. My daily journal says good sledding arrived on December 24, and we have had it ever since, on the dirt roads. Our town highway workmen have done all they could to relieve the State and county highways of "good sledding" and with some considerable success.



January 11, 1927; *Lodi Snowplow at Work*



January 18 *After Snow Had Settled to Make Room for More*

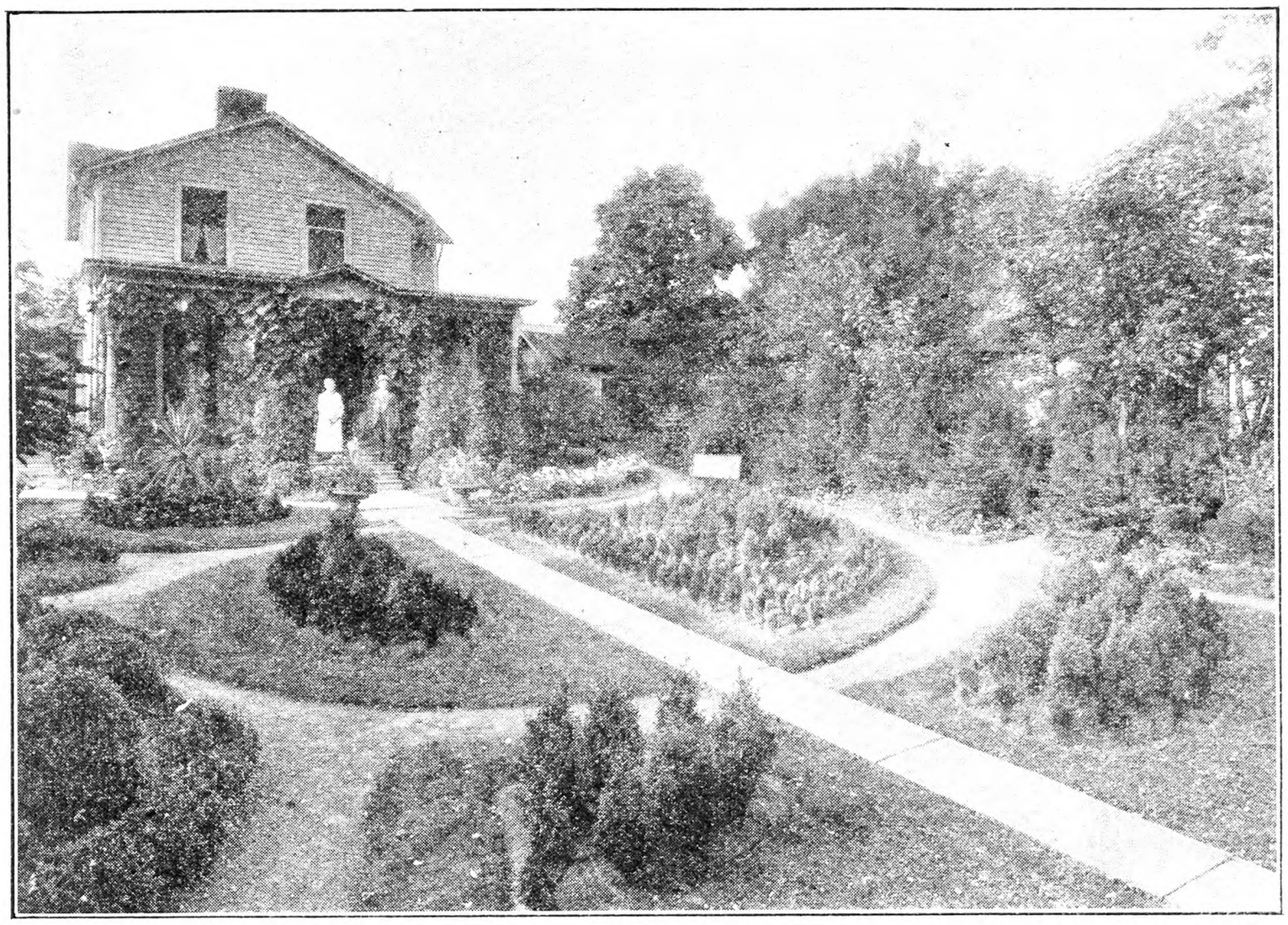
I live on a State road running east and west, near its intersection with a town boundary in the center of a dirt road running north and south. Strong winds from southwest to northwest are quite common on our ridge, and it is an unusual snowstorm that does not drift somewhere on the landscape.

Six years ago there was no organized attempt at snow removal. When a three-foot fall of snow occurred late in January it was five days before anybody from our neighborhood reached the village. It took a volunteer gang of shovelers to open the worst drifts for teams and sleds to pass, but fortunately a big thaw was not far behind the snowstorm, so it was only 10 days or so before some wheeled vehicles were traveling the main roads. The next Winter was different. They always are hereabouts. January was mild, but February was bitter cold and snowy. Drifting snow blocked the dirt road to school because the remnants of an old hedge lined the west side of the town line road. We were glad to drive a team and bobsled around the drifted section and get to school without benefit of snowplows. The only relief the State road had was when a heavy truck armed with a double-bladed plow was hired to leave its regular route and pass our way. The benefit was questionable, for it left a single-width track with a wall of snow on each side where drifts occurred. Next time the winds blew across that channel the snow drifted into it and choked it worse than before it was made. I was one of a party of three who were stuck in it nearly two miles from home at the close of a day that had been fair overhead but raised a north wind and moved the snow. Floundering home after dark, afoot, through drifts marked the end of an otherwise "perfect day."

Next year there was a change in policy when the town west of us bought a caterpillar tractor with a double snowplow. It was January 7 when it first appeared at our four corners, the end of the beat for that date. It gives one a queer sensation on a cold day in Winter to see one of those crawling snowplows advancing toward you laying the drifts to left and right. Our town officials were soon out to see it perform, and they struck a bargain to hire the new plow to clear the remainder of the five-mile section of our State highway. My notes record the passage of the tractor snowplow on five days in January that Winter. On one of these days it tackled a huge drift blown across the dirt road nearby. It was a real job to get through it, assisted by the shovels of the crew. On January 19 to 22 a thaw ended the necessity for clearing roads of snowdrifts that season. The next Winter our town had a caterpillar snowplow, too, but of a little different type. As the division of our State road into two beats was at the town line, we had the opportunity of seeing both plows in action on the same day when snow was deep enough. No more danger of being marooned for more than a day if a heavy snow fell.

Snow removal was inconsequential in the Winters of 1929 and 1930. On only two dates each year did I record seeing the plows out. The supervisors' reports for the two towns covering our end of the county show that the cost of snow removal last year was only $412.55. This year a new plan of financing snow removal went into effect for the State and county roads. The town snowplows clear the State and county roads first, the cost being borne equally by the county and State. The total mileage of these highways is divided between the different towns. The five-mile stretch of State road passing my home is cleared by the snowplows from the adjoining town. When the State and county roads are cleared for traffic the snow-fighters give their attention to the town roads, clearing those that are in need of it at town expense.

Snow removal began here on December 31 this Winter, and has been a rather steady job through January. Today, February 2, is Groundhog Day, an "illegal holiday" as one wag has it. It has been a busy day for snowplows. Since our thaw of January 25-27, old Winter has come back in earnest, but not so rough as it appeared on January 7. Several inches of snow fell on the sixth, and was kept cleared off by frequent trips of town trucks armed with single-bladed snowplows. Night brought on a northwest wind that reached gale force soon after daylight of the seventh. The truck snowplows were helpless in such a storm, and the caterpillar plow could not cover the division fast enough to keep it open. Bread and milk (on trucks) had a hard time on our street that day. Where the plows had done their best work the day before, there the worst drifts grew all day. It was two o'clock next day before we saw the caterpillar plow coming to the rescue. It was fun to watch this crawler bucking the deep drifts into the ditches, a little at a time. It was the evening of the third day before the State



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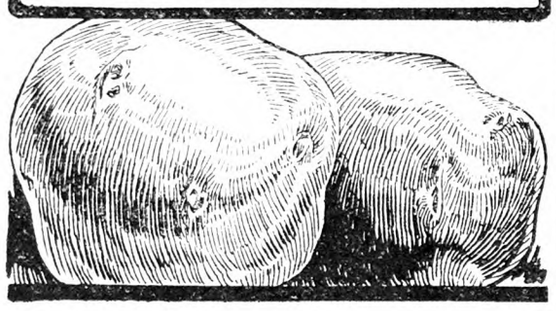

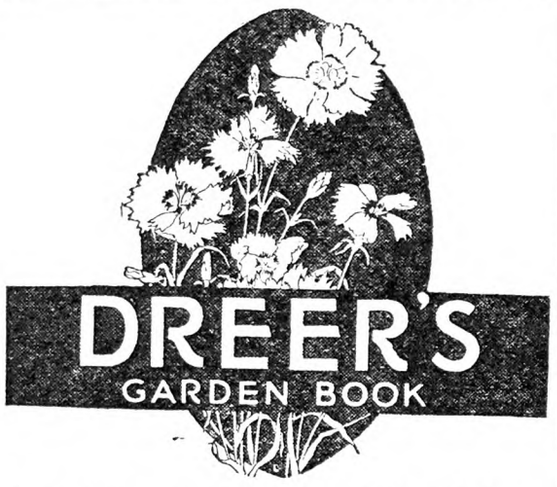

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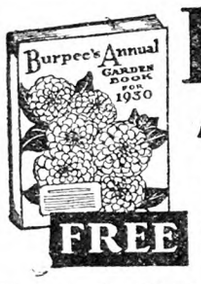

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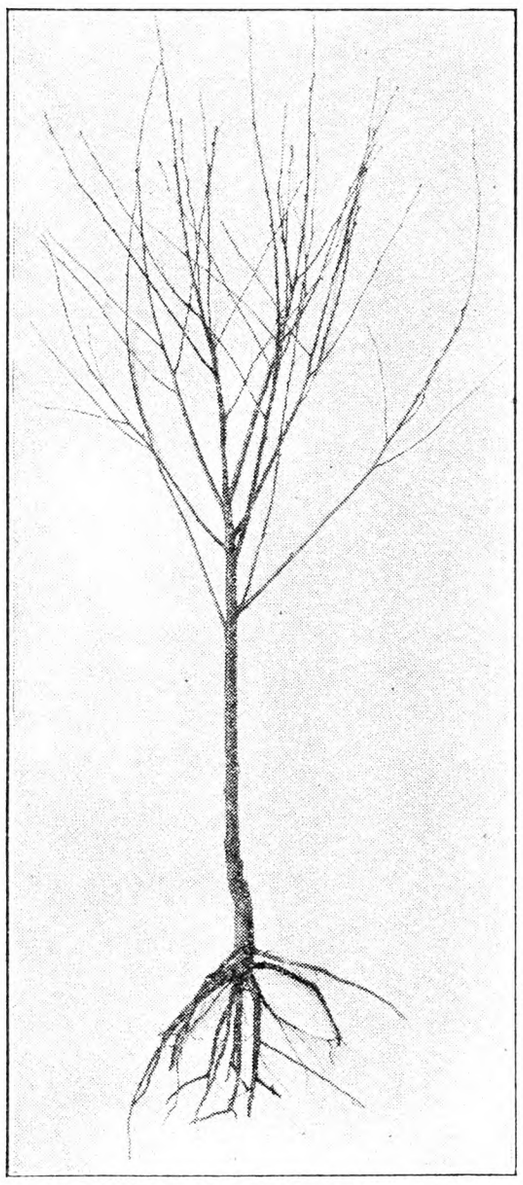
road was cleared, and even then I saw two short sections where two cars could not pass each other between snow banks piled high on each side. The fields were not buried deeply, but the snow was concentrated on exposed points along the road, between the plow-formed ridges of snow. It seemed as if the more the snowplows worked the more they had to do. It took a week to get the dirt roads opened that time, owing to a breakdown of the tractor.

In all there were eight days in January when I saw the snowplows in operation. Today they have had to begin all over again. The big drifts are piling higher under the orchard trees. I forgot to mention the good work done by four stretches of snow fence between here and the village. The need of as much more is quite apparent. How much more snow can we have and keep traffic normal? Time enough for plenty more before Spring, but there is compensation, for when all this snow melts it will soak up the land that has been dry since Autumn and fill the empty wells on scores of farms in this region. E. R. MINNS.

Seneca Co., N. Y.



Two-year Montmorency Tree on Mahaleb Roots, Showing the Much-branched Top and Stringy Roots. See page 211.

New Jersey Agricultural Week

This is the great round-up of the State's farm activities for the year and the start of a new year, a backward and forward look at New Jersey's greatest industry. The 16th of these annual meetings was held January 27-30 in the Assembly chamber of the Capitol, Trenton, and the State Armory, where the exhibits were shown. The 13 affiliated associations met in hotels, churches and the Y. M. C. A.

Apples, potatoes, corn, dairying and poultry were the production features in the Armory, the most striking display being the bank of 220 trays of apples, something over 6,000 individual fruits, a picture worth looking at. In addition there were 66 bushel baskets, 46 diamonds of 20 fruits each, and some fancy basket displays.

To those unfamiliar with New Jersey farming, the corn display would be a surprise, 1,640 ears, truly a corn show of the leading varieties of white and yellow dent, and a few flint.

Vocational students at various high schools exhibited 120 plates of five potatoes each, some being grown by the students themselves. First prizes noted in this display were: Freehold High School, Halfie Perrine, Green Mountain; Vineland, Walter Burns, Cobbler; Bridgeton, George Wheaton, Cobbler; Mt. Holly, Herbert Johnson, Green Mountain; Flemington, Kenneth Smith, Cobbler; Lambertville, Alva Crounce Jr., Russet; Hackettstown, Clarence Ader, Cobbler; Salem, Norman Stewart, Cobbler; Cape May Court House, Howard Chambers, Red Skin; Woodbine, Harry Rosen, Cobbler; Cape May, Wesley Holbrunner, Cobbler.

Dairy products and the statistics of dairying were shown through windows in huge milk bottles, an ingenious and well-arranged display.

The egg exhibit was worthy of more space. It was like looking at one large case full of eggs, hard to distinguish the individual dozens. Prof. Thompson called my attention to the prize dozen, a carton of whites of exactly the same weight and size. In judging this display, he and his assistant had worked most of the previous day, handling every egg and baby chick in the large exhibit.

Farm machinery of all kinds adapted to eastern conditions is largely used in New Jersey, hence considerable space was devoted to it—sprayers and spray materials, cultivation tools, poultry and dairy supplies, graders, large and small tractors, the latter being shown in greater variety than before, and attracting more attention.

Bees, both for pollination and production, are one of the State's important industries. A return of about $350,000 from their last year's work was reported.

One of the interesting incidental features was a spelling bee in which 72 children from all parts of the State took part. The first prize winner was Joseph C. Staunton, a 17-year-old colored boy; Elizabeth G. Wright, 13, came second, and Allan A. Rosloff, 15, third.

Elmer H. Wene, of Vineland, president of the State Board of Agriculture, presented the State Department of Agriculture awards to the winners. The first award was $15 in gold and a gold medal; the second was $10 in gold and a silver medal, and the third was $5 in gold and a bronze medal. W. W. H.

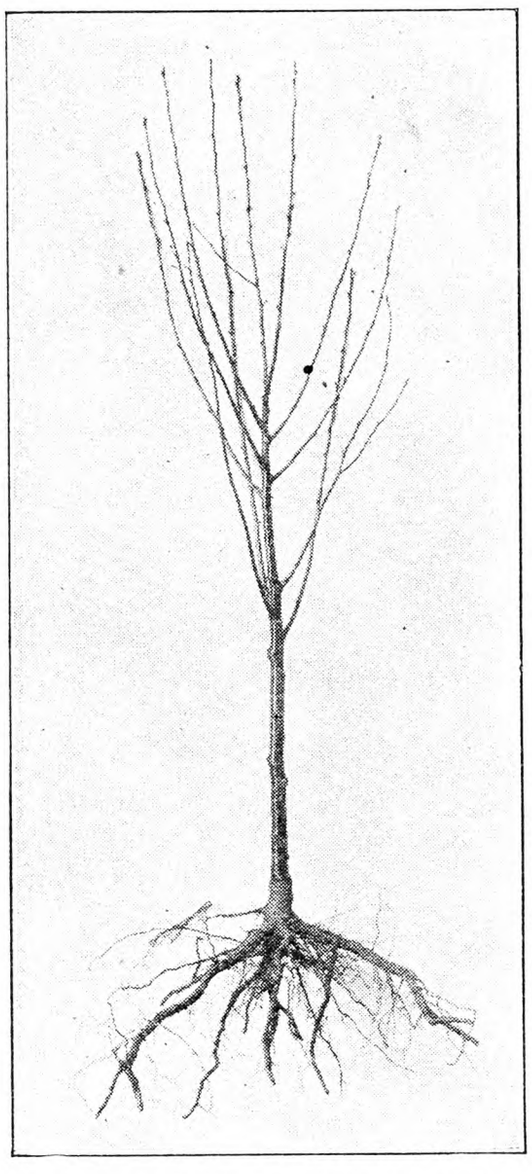
The Bookshelf

VEGETABLE CROPS; by Homer C. Thompson, of New York State College of Agriculture; 500 pages; many illustrations; McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York; price $5.

This is a second and revised edition, and is the most extensive work on the subject we know, valuable for study and reference.

The following from the chapter titles give some idea of its scope: Vegetable classification; soil and preparation; manures; soil-improving crops; seeds and seed growing; plant growing, including hotbeds and frames; cultivation; irrigation; rotation; succession and intercropping; diseases and insects; vegetable storage; marketing; perennial crops; pot herbs; salads; cole crops; roots and bulbs; beans and peas; potatoes; cucurbits; corn.

A complete index makes it easy to find what is wanted quickly. This is a useful book for the farm library.



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Missouri Notes

Glorious days in regular succession made January memorable, and now February is moving along under the same sunny skies and mild temperatures. For some time the mercury has not descended to freezing, although it approaches it at night. To keep our helper in work we decided to go ahead with a fish pool that we have long had in mind. We dug it in the midst of the garden 30 yards directly south of the front steps, and plan to have a walk to it bordered in the most ornate way our aesthetic tastes can suggest, perhaps a variety of shrubs notable for their beauty, with a few evergreens. I am trying to have mental visions of this path that will suggest features. The pond is 10 ft. in diameter, bottom sloping to a center 3½ ft. deep, where we have built up a rock castle in the usual way. We can't afford to have a fountain playing, because we shall be paying the usual rates for water. I love to look at pools, lakes, brooks, the sea. Science primers tell us what water is composed of, but we are little the wiser for that. We know it is one of the great fundamentals of life, and that it possesses the inherent beauty with which Nature endows all her important works. I think of all life as related to us, and the goldfish that so beautifully light up the somber shadows of the pools were made by the same hand which created man. I am told that a slimy moss is a great detriment to pools in this district; it forms in great quantities around the sides and has to be occasionally removed by the bucketful. The pool cost about $25, our helper doing all the work himself. Crushed rock, $3; sand, $1; seven sacks cement, $5.60; that was the material paid for; the rest was for labor.

The daffodils, hyacinths and tulips are all peeping up. Everybody is fearful that Boreas has a malicious eye turned our way, and that we may have to pay dearly for all this honeymoon of nature. Some farmers are venturing to sow oats, others are holding off; some talk boldly of planting garden seeds. I am one of the timid ones, but shan't wait longer than Feb. 15. We planted sweet peas on Feb. 2. The soil everywhere crumbles in perfect tilth. The annual larkspurs are actually growing.

Rainfall is still greatly in arrears; cisterns are dry, as are some of the creeks. Many farmers are hauling water for their stock; some have claimed the Mississippi can be forded, but no one has attempted that feat. In digging a deep post hole we found a dry stratum under the top soil, and under that earth moist enough to adhere to the digger. Most springs still run; undoubtedly nature has vast reservoirs of moisture deep in the earth, and why shouldn't capillary attraction draw this up as the top soil dries out? Late in January a farmer brought me a little basket of wild grapes. The berries were small and not very edible but still they would have been very welcome to a hungry boy. Another instance of nature's wonders. Grapes will be hanging on those vines till new buds begin to swell.

Last week we capitalized the fine weather by applying the dormant spray, and how relieved I was to get that indispensable job out of the way! Seldom do we have such ideal days for spraying in the Spring; all conditions were perfect.

And now we are warned against Oriental pear stocks for grafting, probably with good reason, for I grafted on Japan stocks Summer pears that I found fruiting without blight in this district; didn't know what the variety was. Now that the two trees are 12 ft. or so high, I find the union imperfect. The Japan stock does not keep pace with the scion stem, and there is a sudden swell at the junction. Last Summer one of the trees bore some pears and then died. Can't say if the union was responsible for this, but there is such a discrepancy in size of stock and stem in the other that I am fearful a windstorm will break off the top at point of grafting.

I was greatly impressed by Prof. Hedrick's recent leading article telling how injurious insects passed the Winter. I thought the process of hibernating was simple, but the professor tells us it is very complex, and that the science of his profession knows little about some phases of it. For example his narration of how on instinct directs the lowly potato bug to divest its body cells of all surplus water so that freezing won't burst them, is as marvelous as anything science has discovered. Instead of directing huge telescopes towards the heavens, suppose we turn them down and examine the potato bug for a solution of the mysteries he presents. Are we really ready to comprehend the universe?

L. R. JOHNSON.

Cape Girardeau Co., Mo.

FATHER: "Why were you kept in at school?" Son: "I didn't know where the Azores were." Father: "Well, in the future just remember where you put things."—The Gas Line.

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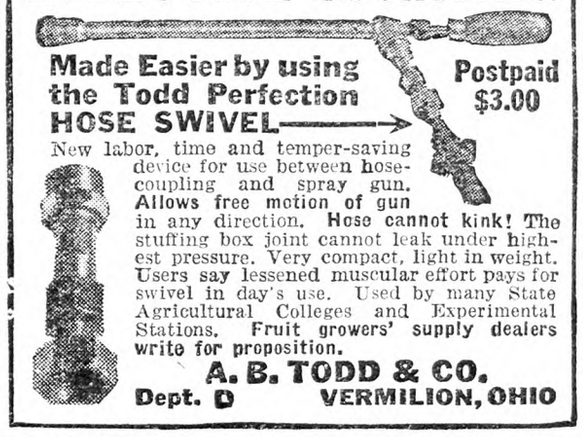

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Certified Raspberry, Blackberry and Dewberry Plants. Grape Vines and Strawberry Plants.
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Big Field Grown 2-year-old plants. 2 Red Radiance; Pink Radiance; Pernet, yellow; K. A. Victoria, white; Butterfly, pink. Delivered. A surprise Plant included. *Ask for our beautiful catalog containing other special offers.*
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SPRING SHIPPING AND PLANTING TIME
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4 American Spruce, 4 Norway Spruce, 2 Chinese Arborvitae.

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Field-Grown Stock, 250 Acres

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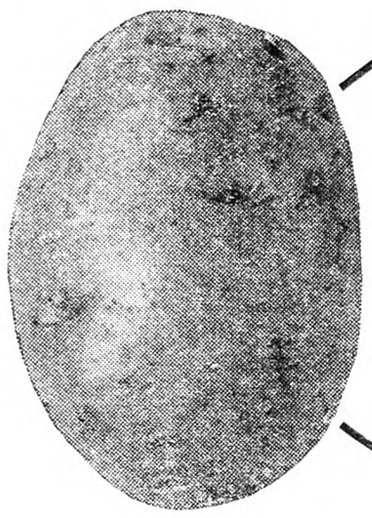

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BLIGHT PROOF Chestnut Trees Write for booklet Sunny Ridge Nursery, Round Hill, Va

The Outlook for the Grape Grower of the East

BY F. E. GLADWIN.

PART II.

If New York, or Pennsylvania or Michigan should happen each to produce a 50 per cent yield in any one year, and California should approximate a full one, the prices received by the growers of the others would be almost entirely governed by the prices received for the California fruit. If the California crop should be light eastern grapes would profit thereby, provided of course the consumer's purchasing power was unaffected. Theoretically the eastern grower should have profited through the California plan in 1930, had not the other factors of low purchasing power and a lack of monopoly entered. The fact that it now seems that Fruit Industries Inc. will be allowed to distill grape brandy for commercial alcohol another season may somewhat alleviate the situation. Yet when all possibilities are projected on the screen of common sense, the fact remains that California has too many acres of fruiting vineyard, and the only permanent relief of course is in a marked reduction of it. How this can be accomplished is the big problem that awaits solution. It apparently will have to be founded upon something more effective than a mere gentleman's agreement. Perhaps future neglect in the care of vineyards or the depredations of the phylloxera will solve the problem. Whatever happens to the California grower in this liquidation is bound to be accompanied with much misery and woe. He has already taken a loss for several successive seasons, his resources have dwindled, and he is forced to liquidate in a period of deflation.

In a lesser degree a good supply of Concord fruit in competition with California juice stock tends to limit and depress prices for western grapes. However in any season the failure or success of the California grower is more dependent on the total shipment of good quality fruit from California than on the shortage of Concords. At this writing the low price being received for table grapes from California would seem to be due to poor quality rather than quantity. For the past five years a great number of cars of juice grapes have sold each season for less than shipping charges. According to some authorities the red ink was used somewhat more freely in 1930 than in previous seasons.

The Federal Crop Recording Service shows that the total production of grapes in the United States was approximately 270,000 tons less in 1930 than in 1929, that the average price to the grower was $26.85 per ton in 1929, compared with $18.59 in 1930. In other words the average received by the grower in 1930 was $8.26 less than he received in 1929, yet the crop was over 22,000 cars lighter. In New York the total yield is computed as being 4,000 tons less than in 1929. This is but a small difference of about 300 cars less than was produced in 1929. Since the money value of the 1930 crop is estimated at $2,760,000 the farm price for New York grapes was approximately $35 per ton, as compared with an average price of the entire country of $18.59. From these figures it will be evident that many growers received considerably less than the average price. Since some growers in New York received $40 per ton and better, it is further evident that many received considerably less than the average of $35 as given for the State as a whole. In fact it is common knowledge that many hundred tons sold for as low as $15 to the grower. Most if not all that returned this low figure were shipped on consignment, rather late in an abnormally early maturing season. Unfortunately the receiver of eastern grapes delays his purchases till the last hour in the belief that the bulk of the crop is being held for advances in price, and that late heavy shipments will depress the market. Unless he at some time or other has had actual experience in growing, he is firmly of the opinion that every year is a big crop year, and that any advance information to the contrary is but propaganda to stimulate the market and elevate prices. (To Be Continued)

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GRAPE VINES
BERRY PLANTS
Flowering SHRUBS
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CHARMING EFFECTS

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Spirea Van Houttei, 2-3 ft. 25c
American Arbor Vitae 12-15 inch. 25c
Norway Spruce 12-15 inch. 25c
(No order accepted for less than one dollar)

Many other items at special prices all through the catalog

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THE MOST DELICIOUS OF SMALL FRUITS

VIKING New Red Raspberry

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All orders will be filled with plants guaranteed true to name, certified free from disease, from the originator's farm, Prof. F. C. Reeves, Canadian Horticulturist, Prince Edward Island.

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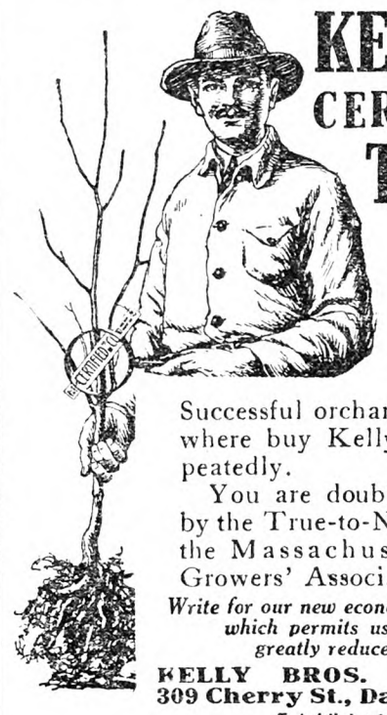

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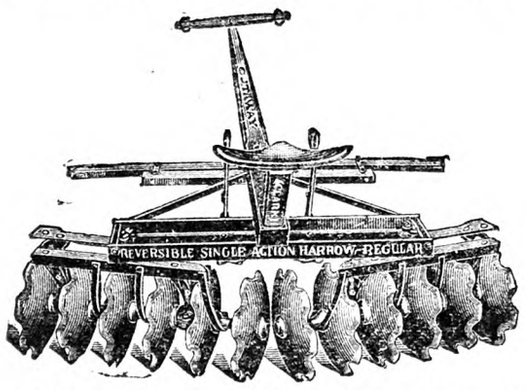

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$1.55

Size 3 ft. x 6 ft. $1.55
Painted, two coats white *not glazed* 1.85
With double thick glass . . 4.00
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Pure white lead paint applied by a process that fills all corners, etc. Double thick glass bedded in special putty of our own grinding.

These sash are extra strong to stand any weather for years without rotting, weakening or paint and putty chipping. Easily the best you can buy. 25 sizes to select from. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Low price also on greenhouse construction material or complete erection, including heating and benches.

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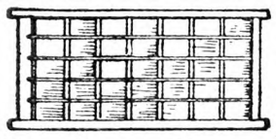
1877 Flushing Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.



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Hardwood Cross Bar

Size: 3 x 6 — Glazed — 1⅜ - $2.88 — 1¾ - $3.58
Three rows of glass cheaper—Open if you wish.
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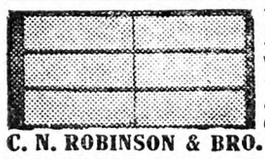

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White Pine, $1.60—Redwood, $1.40
Well made with cross-bar, tenon securely fastened. Circular.
GLASS - - - $2.65 Per Box
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Invaluable for the farm library. $2.75 postpaid. For sale by **Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St New York.**

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

After a lapse of 29 years the New York State Grange met at Olean for its 58th annual session Feb. 3-6, with State Master Fred J. Freestone, of Interlaken, presiding. At the 1902 session the late Hon. E. B. Norris, of Wayne County, was the Master in charge, and George A. Fuller, of Jefferson County, was Overseer. The membership in the State has nearly trebled during the 29-year period, increasing from 43,199 to 129,857. In 1902 Jefferson was the leading Grange county, with 5,217 members, while Chautauqua had 3,884. Now Chautauqua is leading by 436 members.

The business sessions of the State Grange were held in the State Armory, opening Tuesday, Feb. 3, at 9:30 A. M. The first day's business was largely made up of officers' reports, including the annual address of State Master Fred J. Freestone. A lecturer's conference, in charge of State Lecturer Elizabeth L. Arthur, and Juvenile Grange conference, presided over by National Superintendent Susan Freestone, were features of the opening day. The State Association of County Deputies, and the State Association of Pomona Lecturers each held banquets.

For the first time in nine years the Grange membership of New York State shows an increase, reports State Secretary Frank J. Riley in his annual report delivered at the opening day's session. The net gain is 1,270 for the year ending Nov. 15, 1930. The past year has also been a record breaker in the number of sixth degree candidates initiated. At the regular State Grange session, held one year ago at Syracuse, 1,431 candidates were initiated. In the series of special sixth degree sessions held by the State Grange preliminary to the annual session of the National Grange, at Rochester, in November an additional 10,428 were initiated, and at Rochester at the National Grange 725 more were added, making a grand total of 12,584 received in the sixth degree in the State in one year.

Chautauqua County continues to lead the counties of the State in membership, with 7,524, with Jefferson second with 7,088. Other leaders are: Monroe, 6,606; Oswego, 6,554; St. Lawrence, 5,799; Steuben, 5,310; Wayne, 4,838; Ontario, 4,174; Dutchess, 4,143; Onondaga, 3,652; Clinton, 3,537; Lewis, 3,331; Genesee, 3,092; Tompkins, 3,068; Orange, 3,063.

Seven counties each gained a delegate during the year, while three counties each lost one, making the voting strength of the delegate body this year 756.

East Branch Grange No. 1507 of Delaware County wins the silk flag this year for making the largest percentage of gain in membership of any Grange in the State, with Tupper Lake Grange No. 1504 of Franklin County second, with the largest actual gain, 89 members having been added.

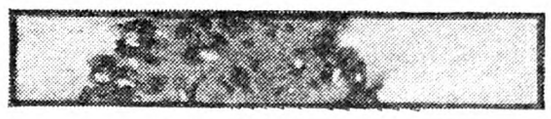
The coming year will be the last year for the travels of the the Magic Gavel, presented to the State Grange in 1927 by Miss Elizabeth L. Arthur, of Lowville. Secretary Riley gives the Magic Gavel credit for adding more money to the State Grange Revolving Scholarship than any other agency. During the year it will visit the counties of Greene, Ulster, Sullivan, Orange, Rockland, Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, and Columbia.

The number of active Juvenile Granges in New York State on Jan. 1, 1931, was 102, with a total membership of 3,163, a gain of 522 for the year. Thirty-five new Juveniles were organized during the year, New York making the largest increase in this work of any Grange State.

The annual report of State Grange Treasurer John W. Kleis showed that the State Grange had balance of $63,414.41 Jan. 1, 1931, as against $57,326.66 on year ago.

The treasurer reported that $8,592.70 had been loaned to students from the State Grange Revolving Scholarship fund during the year. The additions to the fund for the year totalled $6,473.40, of which $6,094.08 came from contributions turned in by the secretary of the fund, Harold M. Stanley, of Onondaga County, $300.00 from the State Grange treasury and $79.32 interest. A total of 159 loans have been made from the fund since its establishment in 1924.

Let this



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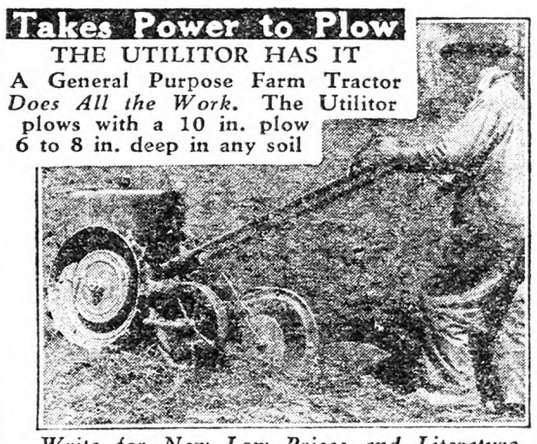

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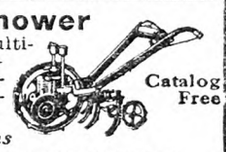

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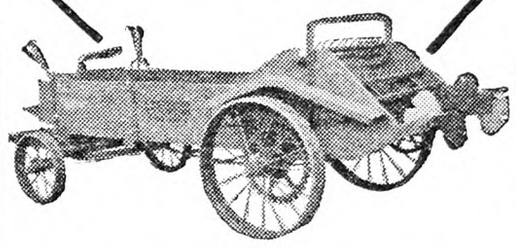

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Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

February 11, 1931.

MILK

February: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.41; 2B, $1.66; 2C (milk made into sour cream), $1.51; Class 3, $1.55.

In classes 2A, 2B, and 2C a differential of 5c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat is added to milk testing above 3.5 per cent and deducted for that testing below this point. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c per .1 of 1 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.70; Class 2, $1.70; Class 3, $1.60.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh fancy	$0.29	@$0.29½
Extra 92 score		.28½
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.26	@ .28
Seconds	.24½	@ .25½
Lower grades	.23½	@ .24
Ladles	.22	@ .24
Packing stock	.13	@ .20½
Renovated	.25	@ .25½
Sweet fancy	.31	@ .31½
Extra		.30½
Firsts	.27½	@ .29½
Seconds	.25½	@ .27
Centralized	.24	@ .27½

CHEESE

State—Whole Milk		
Flats, held	$0.21	@$0.22½
Fresh, specials		.18
Fancy		.17
Wisconsin—Whole Milk		
Flats, 1930 cured	.18	@ .19
Fresh	.16¼	@ .16½
Daisies, fresh, fancy		.17
1930 cured	.18	@ .19½
Young America, fresh		.17½
June	.19½	@ .20
Other States—Daisies		
Fresh	.16¼	@ .16½

EGGS

Nearby whites extra	$0.26	@$0.26½
Average extras	.21½	@ .22
Extra firsts	.20	@ .21
Pacific Coast	.23	@ .26
Mixed colors	.22	@ .24
Gathered best	.19½	@ .20½
Fair to good	.15	@ .17
Storage best	.13	@ .14
Lower grades	.10	@ .12

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.35	@$0.39
Fair to good	.23	@ .25
Roosters	.14	@ .21
Fowls	.18	@ .24
Ducks	.14	@ .24
Geese	.14	@ .19
Capons—Western, 9 lbs.	.38	@ .44
8 lbs.	.36	@ .42
7 lbs.	.34	@ .40
6 lbs.	.32	@ .38
5 lbs.	.30	@ .36
Under 5 lbs.	.28	@ .34
Slips	.26	@ .36
Nearby, 9 lbs.	.40	@ .46
8 lbs.	.38	@ .44
7 lbs.	.36	@ .42
6 lbs.	.34	@ .40
5 lbs.	.31	@ .38
Under 5 lbs.	.30	@ .36
Slips	.28	@ .37
Turkeys—Dry, young toms	.38	@ .42
Hens	.35	@ .37
Choice	.33	@ .37
Mediums	.31	@ .35
Old toms	.31	@ .34
Hens	.31	@ .35
Squabs, lb., ungraded	.40	@ .50
Graded	.45	@ .60
Dark, doz.	2.50	@ 4.00
Poor, doz.	1.50	@ 2.50

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.20	@$0.23
Chickens	.19	@ .28
Roosters		.14
Ducks	.23	@ .26
Geese	.16	@ .18
Rabbits, lb.	.12	@ .18

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$8.00	@$9.25
Bulls	5.00	@ 5.75
Cows	2.75	@ 5.00
Calves, best	10.00	@12.00
Common to good	7.50	@ 9.50
Sheep	3.00	@ 4.00
Lambs	7.00	@ 9.00
Hogs	8.00	@ 8.50

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.14	@$0.15
Good to choice	.08	@ .12
Lambs, hothouse, head	6.00	@12.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	18.00	@20.00
Bulls	9.00	@ 9.25
Cows	9.00	@12.00

POTATOES

L. I., 150 lbs.	$1.75	@$3.25
In bulk, 180 lbs.	3.65	@ 3.90
Maine, 180 lbs.	3.15	@ 3.40
Idaho, bu. box	2.40	@ 2.65
Bermuda, bbl.	6.00	@ 9.00
Cuba, bu.	2.25	@ 2.75
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bu.	.75	@ 3.50
Del. and Md. bskt.	.65	@ 2.25

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$0.50	@$0.90
Brussels sprouts, qt.	.10	@ .20
Cabbage, ton	17.00	@20.00
Carrots, bu.	.50	@ .75
Cauliflower, bu.	.75	@ 2.25
Celery, doz.	.75	@ 1.50
Dandelions, Tex., bu.	1.00	@ 1.75
Knob Celery, 100 bchs.	6.00	@12.00
Eggplants, bu.	1.50	@ 3.00
Horseradish, bbl.	4.25	@ 4.50
Leeks, 100 bchs.	3.00	@ 3.50
Lettuce, bu.	2.00	@ 3.25
Onions—		
Wn. N. Y., yel., 100-lb. bag	.80	@ 1.00
Orange Co., yellow, 100 lbs.	.85	@ 1.00
50-lb. bag	.40	@ .55
Red, 100-lb. bag	.90	@ 1.15
White, 50-lb. bags	.50	@ 1.00
Mid. Wn., yel., 100-lb. bag	1.00	@ 1.25
50-lb. bag	.50	@ .70
Red 100 lbs.	.75	@ 1.25
White, 50 lbs.	.40	@ 1.25
Parsnips, bu.	.40	@ .75
Peas, bu.	2.00	@ 5.25
Peppers, bu.	1.00	@ 3.00
Radishes, bu.	.25	@ 1.25
Salsify, 100 bchs.	8.00	@10.00
Spinach, bu.	.60	@ 1.10
Squash, Winter, bbl.	2.00	@ 2.50
String beans, bu.	2.00	@ 7.50
Watercress, 100 bchs.	3.00	@ 4.00

DRIED BEANS—*Jobbing Prices*

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$5.50	@$6.25
Pea	5.50	
Red kidney	9.75	
White kidney	7.50	

FRUITS

Apples, McIntosh, bbl.	$4.00	@$7.50
Wealthy	2.00	@ 4.25
Greening	2.00	@ 5.75
Baldwin	2.00	@ 5.50
Spy	2.25	@ 6.00
York	5.50	@ 6.50
Pears, bu.	.75	@ 1.00
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	1.50	@ 3.75
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.30	@ .45

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy, ton	$28.00	@29.00
No. 2	26.00	@27.00
No. 3	22.00	@25.00
Clover mixed	22.00	@28.00
Straw, rye	14.00	
Oat and wheat	12.00	

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.	$0.94⅞	
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.85½	
Oats, No. 2 white	.44½	
Rye	.61½	

WHEAT IN OTHER MARKETS

Chicago, No. 2 hard	$0.79	@$0.79½
Kansas City—		
No. 2 dark	.69	@ .72½
Duluth, No. 1 dark	.74⅛	@ .78⅛
Winnipeg—		
No. 1 northern		.63¾

Retail Prices at New York

Butter, best, lb.	$0.36	@$0.38
Milk, grade A, qt.		.18
Grade B		.15
Cream, 40 per cent, ½ pt.		.25
20 per cent		.16
Eggs, best, doz.	.38	@ .40
Gathered	.30	@ .35
Turkeys, lb.	.35	@ .50
Chickens	.35	@ .45
Ducklings	.30	@ .35
Capons	.48	@ .55
Apples, doz.	.30	@ .35
Oranges, doz.	.35	@ .50
Potatoes, peck	.35	@ .40
Lettuce, head	.10	@ .15
Cabbage, lb.	.03	@ .04
String beans, lb.	.30	@ .35

Boston Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

There has been a generally weaker tendency to most produce offered at Boston during the past week. This has been especially true on cabbage, lettuce, onions and potatoes. The movement of apples has been considerable, but prices have continued largely in the buyer's favor. Wool continued inactive. Eggs closed weak.

Apples.—Supply moderate, demand good on Baldwins, fair on others. Native Baldwins, 75c to $1.50; few large fancy higher; poorer 50c. McIntosh moving slowly, ordinary 75c to $1; best mostly $1.25 to $1.75; few large fancy, small lots, $2. Various odd varieties ordinary, 50c to $1.50 std. bu. box.

Beets.—Supply moderate, demand steady. Native cut off, 35 to 60c bu. box. Texas, crts., bch., $2.50 to $2.75.

Cabbage.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native Danish, 50 to 65c std. bu. box. Best Savoy, $1.25 to $1.50 bbl. N. Y. Danish, $1 to $1.10 100-lb. sacks. Fla., 1½-bu. hpr., $1.10 to $1.25. Texas, crts., $1.75 to $2; Savoy, $2.50.

Carrots.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native cut off, 40 to 65c; few 75c std. bu. box. Calif., bchd., $2.75 to $3.25 crt.; Texas, crts., $2.50 to $2.75.

Cucumbers.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native h.h., 50 to 60 cukes, $10 to $11; poorer low at $5 std. bu. box. Ind., h.h., $1.25 to $1.50 doz.; Fla., h.h., $1 to $2 doz.

Cranberries.—Supply moderately light, demand light. Mass., Howes, ord., $3 to $4; few best, $4.50 ¼-bbl. crt.

Lettuce.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native, 18 heads, h.h., 15 to 50c std. bu. box; Calif., 4 to 5 doz. heads, $2 to $2.75 crt.

Onions.—Supply moderate, demand slow. Native, 50 to 60c std. bu. box.; Conn. Valley, few best, $1.25; poorer lower 100 lbs.; Mich., 50 to 65c; 50 lbs.; N. Y., ord., mostly $1 to $1.10 100 lbs.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Me., 100 lbs., $1.70 to $1.75 bag.; P. E. I., Mts., best, $2; poorer lower 90-lb. bag; Idaho bakers, few sales, $2.50 to $2.75 box.

Radishes.—Supply moderate, demand fair. 40 to 50 bchs., h.h., $1 to $1.75; few fancy, $2 st. bu. box.

Spinach. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Texas, best, 90c to $1; poorer, 75c bu. bskt.

Squash.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand steady. Native Blue Hubbard, mostly 60c to $1 bbl.; 1 to 1¼c lb.

Tomatoes. — Supplies moderately light, demand slow. Native h.h., ord., 15 to 30c lb.; Ohio, h.h., best, $2.25 to $2.50 8-lb. bskt.; Fla., fair quality, $3 to $3.75 6-bskt crt.

Hay.—Supplies light, demand good for best, market weak on lower grades. No. 1 Timothy, $26.25; eastern, $18 to $23.75; clover mixed, red, $25 ton.

Butter. — Market steady. Creamery extras, 27½c; firsts, 26½ to 27c; seconds, 25 to 26c lb.

Eggs. — Market weak. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 27c; white extras, 25 to 26c; fresh eastern, 21 to 22c doz.

Poultry.—Dressed. Market steady, demand good. Fowl, 4 to 5 lbs., 24 to 25c; 3 to 3½ lbs., 22 to 23c; chickens, 3 to 6 lbs., 28 to 32c; native, 31 to 32c; roosters, 21c lb. Live fowl easier, 22 to 23c; Leghorns, 18c; roosters, 14 to 16c lb.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins, N. Y., held, 23 to 23½c; fresh, 17½ to 18½c; western held, 22 to 23c; fresh, 17½ to 18c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $6 to $6.50; Calif., small white, $6 to $6.50; Yellow Eyes, $7 to $7.50; red kidney, $10 to $10.50; Lima, $8.50 to $9 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market generally quiet, few important price changes noted.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 29 to 31c; clothing, 22 to 23c; ½ blood, combing, 28 to 29c; clothing, 23 to 24c; ⅜ blood, combing, 25 to 26c; clothing, 23 to 24c; ¼ blood, combing, 25c; clothing, 23 to 24c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 70 to 75c; clothing, 57 to 60c; ½ blood, combing, 61 to 63c; clothing, 52 to 55c; ⅜ blood, combing, 46 to 49c; clothing, 43 to 46c; ¼ blood, combing, 43 to 45c; clothing, 40 to 42c; Terr. fine, combing, 65 to 68c; clothing, 58 to 60c; ½ blood, combing, 60 to 63c; clothing, 55 to 57c; ⅜ blood, combing, 51 to 53c; clothing, 47 to 50c; ¼ blood, combing, 47 to 50c; clothing, 43 to 46c.

Lancaster, Pa., Livestock Markets

(Supplied by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending February 7, 1931.)

Market.—Beef steers and yearlings strong to 25c higher, better grades showing maximum advance, early week's decline practically regained, top $9.75, average weight 1,400 lbs., bulk of sales $8 to $8.50. Bulls about steady; she stock and cutters steady to weak; bulk fat heifers $6.75 to $7.50; medium bulls $5.50 to $6; butcher cows $4.25 to $5; cutters $2.25 to $3. Stocker and feeder demand very narrow, few sales about steady, bulk $6.50 to $7.25. Calves steady to weak, top vealers $12, few selects around $12.50.

Hogs.—Fully steady, top westerns $9.50, bulk local feds $8.75 to $9.

Receipts for week ending Feb. 7, 1931: Cattle, 25 cars, 7 St. Paul, 3 Virginia, 3 Chicago, 3 St. Louis, 3 Omaha, 1 West Virginia, 1 Tennessee, 1 Buffalo, 1 North Carolina, 1 Michigan, 1 Georgia; containing 716 head, 1,130 head trucked in, total cattle 1,846 head, 957 calves, 2,614 hogs, 179 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $9 to $10; medium, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $7.75 to $9; common, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $6 to $7.75; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $9 to $10; medium, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $8 to $9; good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $8.75 to $10.

Heifers.—Choice, 550 to 850 lbs., $7.75 to $8.50; good, 550 to 850 lbs., $7 to $7.75; medium, 550 to 850 lbs., $6 to $7; common, 550 to 850 lbs., $5 to $6.

Cows.—Choice, $5.25 to $6.25; good, $4.50 to $5.25; common and medium, $3.25 to $4.50; low cutter and cutter, $2 to $3.25.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $6.50 to $8; cutter, common and medium, $4.75 to $6.50; yearlings excluded.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $11.50 to $12.50; medium, $10 to $11.50; cull and common, $7 to $10.

Feeders and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 500 to 800 lbs., $7.50 to $9; common and medium, 500 to 800 lbs., $5.25 to $7.50; good and choice, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $7.75 to $9.25; common and medium, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $5.50 to $7.75.

Hogs.—Lt. wt., good and choice, 160 to 180 lbs., $8.75 to $9.25; lt. wt., good and choice, 180 to 200 lbs., $9 to $9.50; med. wt., good and choice, 200 to 220 lbs., $9 to $9.50; med. wt., good and choice, 220 to 250 lbs., $9 to $9.50; hvy. wt., good and choice, 250 to 290 lbs., $8.75 to $9.25; hvy. wt., good and choice, 290 to 350 lbs., $8.75 to $9.25; pkg. sows, medium and good, 275 to 500 lbs., $7.25 to $8.75.

LANCASTER FEED MARKET

Selling Price of Feeds (Cash at Warehouse).—Bran, ton, $28 to $29; shorts, $26 to $27; hominy, $36 to $37; middlings, $31 to $32; linseed, $44 to $45; gluten, $40 to $41; ground oats, $35 to $36; Soy-bean meal, $47 to $48; hog meal, $39 to $40; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $39 to $40; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $31 to $32; 18 per cent, $33 to $34; 20 per cent, $38 to $39; 24 per cent, $42 to $43; 25 per cent, $43 to $44; horse feed, 85 per cent, $38 to $39; Alfalfa, regular, $39 to $40; Alfalfa, reground, $41 to $42.

Rochester, N. Y., Markets

Roots and Vegetables.—Beets, bskt., 35 to 40c; bu., 70 to 75c; cabbage, red, doz. heads, 75c to $1.25; cabbage, Danish, doz., 40 to 60c; cabbage, Danish, small, bu., 40 to 50c; cabbage, Savoy, doz., 50 to 60c; carrots, bskt., 35 to 40c; carrots, bu., 50 to 60c; celery, doz. bchs., 50 to 75c; endive, curly, crt., 50c; escarole, doz. bchs., 25 to 30c; kale, bu., 50c; leeks, doz. bchs., 15 to 25c; lettuce, curly, doz. heads, 25 to 40c; lettuce, curly, crt., 50c to $1; onions, yellow, bu., 50 to 60c; onions, yellow, 100-lb. bag, $1 to $1.10; parsley, doz. bchs., 20 to 25c; parsnips, bu., $1; parsnips, bskt., 45 to 50c; potatoes, bu., 80c to $1; potatoes, seconds, bu., 35 to 45c; radishes, doz. bchs., 15 to 20c; salsify, doz. bchs., 40 to 50c; squash, Hubbard, lb., 1½ to 2c; turnips, bskt., 55 to 60c; turnips, bu., 70 to 90c; watercress, doz. bchs., 50 to 60c.

Fruit.—Apples, Baldwin, bu., 75c to $1.25; Ben Davis, bu., 75c; Greening, N. Y., bu., $1 to $1.25; Hubbardston, bu., $1 to $1.25; King, bu., $1 to $1.50; McIntosh, bu., $1.50 to $2.50; Northern Spy, bu., $1.40 to $1.50; Opalescent, bu., $1.50; Rome Beauty, bu., $1; Russets, bu., 75c; Winesap, bu., $1 to $1.50; pears, Kieffer, bskt., 30 to 40c.

Live Poultry.—Springers, heavy, lb., 23 to 25c; springers, light, lb., 18 to 22c; chickens, lb., 18 to 22c; fowls, heavy, lb., 22 to 25c; fowls, light, lb., 16 to 18c; roosters, lb., 16c; geese, lb., 17c; ducks, lb., 18 to 22c.

Butter and Eggs.—Eggs, grade A, in cases, 27 to 30c; eggs, pullets, doz., 25c; eggs, small lots, doz., 30 to 32c; eggs, storage, doz,, 20 to 22c; butter, country crock, lb., 40c; butter, unsalted, lb., 45c.

Johnson City—Endicott Markets

(Johnson City, N. Y., is strictly a farmers' market. There are no provisions for receiving consignment shipments.)

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 34c; best dairy, lb., 35c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 28c; small eggs, doz., 25c; duck eggs, doz., 40c; minimum weight of all large eggs, 24 ozs. to the dozen.

Cheese.—Pimento, lb., 10c; cottage, lb., 15c; whole-milk cheese, lb., 32c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 13c; butermilk, gal., 25c; sweet cream, qt., 90c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—All home and southern grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices. Apples, bu., 75c to $1.50; beans, dry, lb., 12c; beets, lb., 5c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; cabbage, new, lb., 2c; new carrots, bch., 5c; celery, bch., 5c; cauliflower, lb., 12c; endive, lb., 6c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; horseradish root, lb., 15c; Hubbard squash, lb., 5c; leek, bch., 5c; home-grown lettuce, bch., 5c; Iceberg lettuce, head, 8c; onions, dry, 5 lbs., 25c; onions, green, bch., 10c; potatoes, pk., 32c; potatoes, bu., $1.15; parsley, bch., 5c; pleplant, lb., 5c; pears, bu., $1; radishes, bch., 5c; salsify, bch., 10c; sauerkraut, 2 qts., 25c; spinach, pk., 20c; string beans, qt., 5c; tomatoes, lb., 15c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Live Poultry.—Turkeys, live, N. Y. State, lb., 40c; heavy fowls, lb., 30c; light fowls, lb., 25c; geese, lb., 28c; ducks, lb., 28c.

Dressed Poultry.—Turkeys, dressed, N. Y. State, lb., 45c; dressed poultry, heavy, lb., 35c; dressed poultry, light, lb., 30c; ducks, lb., 32c; geese, lb., 32c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 15c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 30c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 25 to 35c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 20 to 22c; hamburg, lb., 25c; lamb chops, lb., 30 to 40c; home-made sausage, lb., 20 to 30c; stewing lamb, lb., 12 to 15c; mutton chops, lb., 30c; pork steak, lb., 30c; veal roasts, lb., 20 to 25c; veal cutlets, lb., 35c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; bacon, sliced, lb., 34c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 18 to 20c; round steak, lb., 35c; porterhouse steak, lb., 35c.

Miscellaneous.—Grapefruit 4c each, tangerines 1c each, oranges 1c each, when car comes in; honey, 5 lbs., 75c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 25c; maple syrup, gal., $2; sweet cider, gal., 30c; hickory-nuts, lb., 10c.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, qt., 7c; milk, special from Guernsey and Jersey herds, qt., 10c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $200 to $250; cows, fresh milk, choice, $125 to $150; cows, fresh milk, good, $100 to $120; cows, fresh milk, medium, $60 to $80; cows, fresh milk, common to poor, $30 to $55; beef cows and bulls, $8 to $10; veal calves, milk-fed, choice, $16 to $18; veal calves, good to medium, $11 to $14; hogs, heavy, dressed, 100 lbs., $8 to $9; hogs, light, dressed, 100 lbs., $10 to $11; fowls, heavy, live, lb., 23 to 25c; roasting chickens, lb., 28 to 30c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 26 to 28c.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 13c; milk, special and certified, qt., 18 to 20c; milk, sold from chain stores, qt., 12c; butter, farmers' delivery, lb., 45 to 50c; butter, creamery, prints and rolls, lb., 31 to 33c; butter, creamery, cut from tubs, lb., 28 to 30c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 26 to 28c; cheese, part skim, lb., 22 to 25c; cheese, cottage, lb., 10 to 12½c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 32 to 36c; fowls, dressed, lb., 29 to 31c; roasting chickens, lb., 35 to 38c; ducks, lb., 35c; lard, lb., 10 to 11c; bacon, lb., 28 to 31c; apples, cooking, lb., 4 to 5c; cabbage, old, lb., 2c; cabbage, new, lb., 6 to 7c; onions, lb., 2c; spinach, h.h., pk., 28 to 30c; turnips, lb., 2c; honey, comb, each, 20 to 25c.

F. A. C.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 900 to 1,100, good	$8.50	@$9.00
Medium	6.75	@ 8.50
Common	5.50	@ 6.75
Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	8.50	@ 9.00
Medium	6.75	@ 8.50
Heifers, 500 to 850, good	6.50	@ 8.00
Common and medium	4.50	@ 6.50
Cows	4.75	@ 5.75
Common and medium	3.50	@ 4.75
Low cutters and cutters	2.00	@ 3.50
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	5.25	@ 5.75
Cutter and medium	3.25	@ 5.25
Vealers, milk-fed, good and ch.	9.00	@11.50
Medium	7.00	@ 9.00
Cull and common	4.00	@ 7.00
Calves, 250 to 350, good and ch.	6.00	@ 8.50
Common and medium	3.50	@ 6.00

HOGS

Lt. lts., 140 to 160, good and ch.	$8.30	@$8.50
Lt. wts., 160 to 180, good and ch.	8.25	@ 8.50
180 to 200, good and choice	8.15	@ 8.40
Med. wts., 200 to 220, good and ch.	8.00	@ 8.35
220 to 250, good and choice	7.50	@ 8.10
Hvy. wts., 250 to 290, good and ch.	7.10	@ 7.60
290 to 350, good and choice	6.75	@ 7.35
Pkg. sows, 275 to 500, med. and gd.	5.50	@ 6.25
Sl. pigs, 100 to 130, good and ch.	7.85	@ 8.35

SHEEP

Lambs, 90 down, good and choice	$8.50	@$9.50
Medium	7.00	@ 8.50
91 to 100, med. and choice	6.75	@ 8.75
All wts., common	5.25	@ 7.00
Wethers, 90 to 120, med. and good.	4.00	@ 6.00
Ewes, 90 to 120, med. and ch.	3.25	@ 5.00
120 to 150, med. and ch.	3.00	@ 4.50
All wts., cull and common	1.50	@ 3.25

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

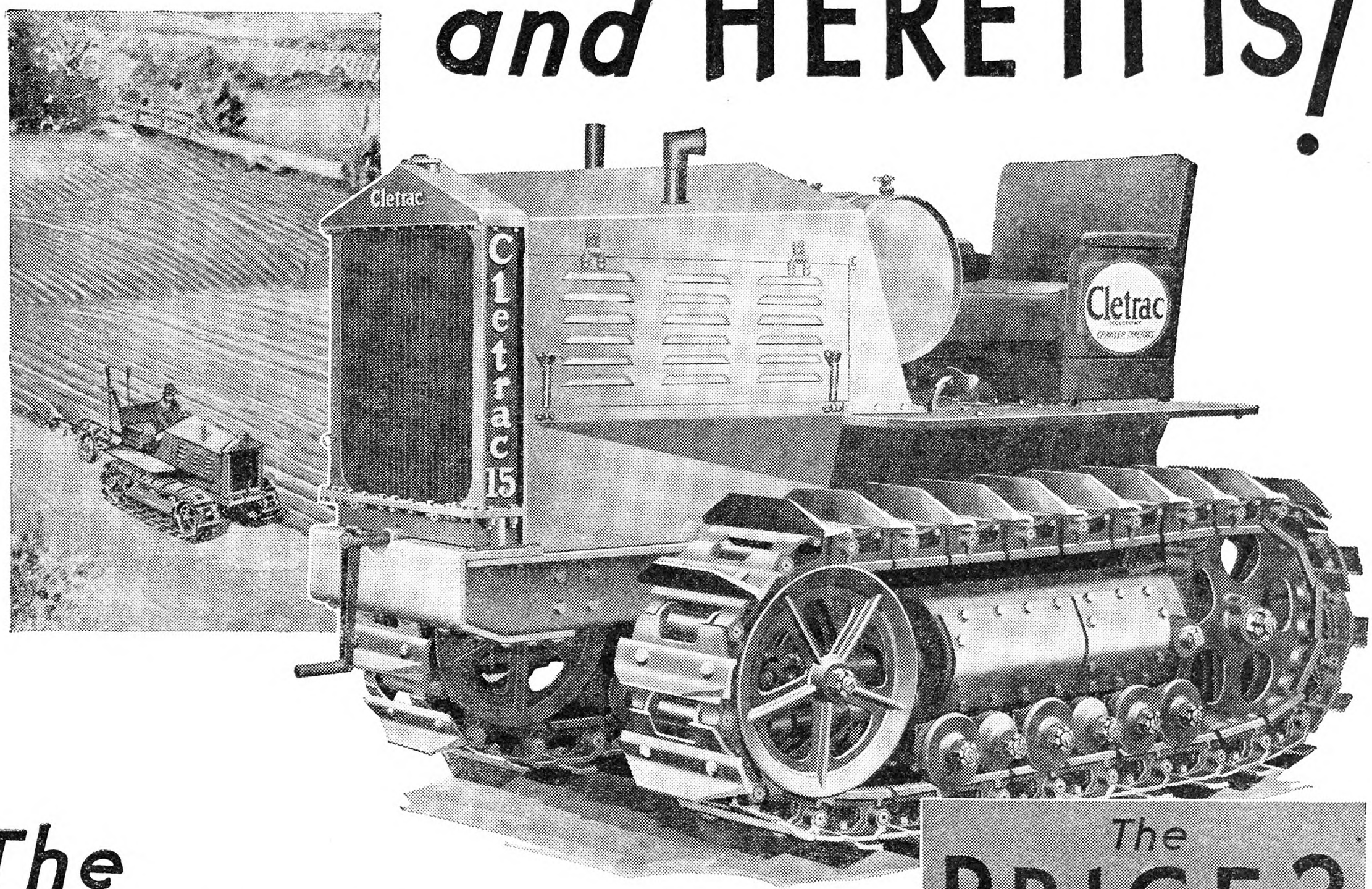
Apples, bbls., N. Y., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Baldwins, $4.25; bu. bskt., N. Y., U. S. No. 1, and utility, 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.40 to $1.50; U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Kings, $1.50 to $1.60; Hubbardstons, $1.25 to $1.35; unclassified, 2½-in. Kings, $1.25 to $1.35; Virginia, U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Jonathan, $1.35; 2¼-in. Stayman, 75 to 80c; boxes, Wash., med. to large, fancy, Delicious, $2.25 to $2.35; C grade, $1.85 to $1.90; extra fancy Rome Beauties, $1.75; fancy, $1.60 to $1.65; fancy Winesaps, $1.75 to $1.85; beets, old, 100-lb. sacks, 60 to 75c; cabbage, old, N. Y., Danish Seed, bulk, bbl., $1.50 to $1.75; 90-lb. sacks, 85 to 90c; 100-lb. sacks, $1 to $1.10; carrots, Mich. and N. Y., bu., bskt., washed, 50 to 65c; cucumbers, h.h., Fla., cartons of one doz. extra fancy, $1.75; fancy, $1.50; No. 1, $1.25; Ind., carton of 2 doz., fancy, $2.75 to $3; No. 1, $2.35 to $2.50; kale, Va., bu. bskt., 90c; lettuce, Ohio, h.h., 10-lb. bskt., 40 to 50c; mushrooms, Pa., 3-lb. bskt., 75c to $1; poorer, low as 50c; onions, U. S. No. 1, Ind., 50-lb. sacks, yellows, 40c; whites, 60 to 75c; Ohio, 50-lb. sacks, yellows, 35 to 45c; potatoes, U. S. No. 1, Me. Gr. Mts., 120-lb. sacks, $2.25; 100-lb. sacks, $1.90 to $1.95; poorer, scabby, low as $1.40; N. Y. whites, 100-lb. sacks, $1.90; Wisconsin whites, 100-lb. sacks, $1.75 to $1.85; Texas, Bliss turnips, 50-lb. sacks, $1.90 to $2; Fla., Bliss Triumphs, bu. bskt., $2; No. 2, $1.25; squash, Ohio, 100-lb. sacks, Hubbard, $1.50; bbls., $1.75 to $2; sweet potatoes, U. S. No. 1, Del., bu. hprs., yellows, $1.75 to $2; La., bu. crts., Porto Ricans, $1.40 to $2; North and South Carolina, bu. bskt., Porto Ricans, $1.25 to $1.35; Tenn., bu. hprs., Nancy Halls, $1.25 to $1.40; turnips, old, bu. bskt., washed, 75 to 85c.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, firsts, 17c; fresh extra firsts, 18 to 18½c; nearby hennery, white extras, 19½ to 20c; brown extras, 19 to 19½c; western fresh whites, 26c; browns, 25c; current receipts, 21 to 22c.

Poultry.—Live, heavy hens, 20 to 21c; med., 20 to 21c; Leghorns, 14 to 17c; soft colored springers, 21 to 24c; old roosters, 12c; stags, 15 to 16c; ducks, 20 to 24c; Spring geese, 15 to 16c lb. Common pigeons, 35 to 40c pair; fresh-killed, full-dressed hens, 36c; hog-dressed, 32c lb.

You've asked for it and HERE IT IS!



The CLETRAC "15"

A Smaller Cletrac Crawler that Commands the Attention of Every Farmer and Fruit Grower!

The PRICE? that's the BEST NEWS of ALL!

THOUSANDS of tractor users have asked us for a new, smaller Cletrac model possessing all the improvements, refinements and performance qualities of the larger Cletrac sizes.

Here it is—the Cletrac Fifteen—a crawler tractor small enough to be very moderate in price — and with the capacity to make play out of ordinary jobs and buckle down easily to real work when the load is extra heavy and the going extra tough!

It is unnecessary to stress greater power, plenty of traction and the marvelous handling ease built into this tractor. These features are well known to be characteristic of all Cletracs. The farmer who has muck land, sandy soil or steep grades or hills to work over will especially welcome this new crawler. And so, too, will the fruit grower to whose needs it is eminently fitted.

Cletrac Fifteen, like all other Cletrac crawlers, stays on top of the ground, because of the light pressure exerted by its broad crawler tracks. It is finely balanced in power, speed and traction—and its rugged strength assures long years of profitable service.

This new Cletrac, like the four other Cletrac models has the famous system of automatic lubrication to track wheel bearings and other points outside the motor. No time out for the mean job of daily hand oiling. All bearings are thoroughly safe-guarded against dirt and grit by means of dust-proof packing and covering.

Power steering is another big Cletrac feature that is yours with the Cletrac Fifteen. A light touch on the controls turns the tractor right or left—the motor doing the work. A short turning radius of 8 feet makes it easy to work in fence corners and close quarters. The Cletrac method of planetary gear steering is a patented and exclusive feature of all Cletracs.

Most emphatically, Cletrac Fifteen sets a new standard of values in profitable power farming equipment. Not since the advent of the tractor on the farm has a new model been introduced which has offered as much real value to so many classes of power users.

Get the whole story of this new and better tractor. See your local Cletrac dealer — or write direct for price and complete description.

THE CLEVELAND TRACTOR COMPANY
19361 Euclid Avenue Cleveland, Ohio

MAIL THIS COUPON!

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19361 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Send me full information on the New Cletrac "15."

Name_____

Address_____

Ohio Horticultural Society Annual Meeting

The 64th annual meeting of the Ohio State Horticultural Society was held in Columbus February 2-4. This meeting was, as it has been for a number of years, in connection with Farmers' Week at the Agricultural College. The meetings are run on a regular college schedule of six periods daily, of one hour each. Every session operated with clock-like precision, opening on time and closing promptly according to schedule.

The first session was given over to a discussion of insect control and removal of spray residue. T. H. Parks, Extension Entomologist, and C. R. Cutright, of the Experiment Station, presented papers on various phases of codling moth problems and control. Codling moth injury was much more severe in Ohio in 1930 than is generally true. It was the opinion of these entomologists that the heavy infestation was due to the dry, warm weather, which was favorable for the development of the codling moth. There were three broods in quite a wide area in the southern part of the State this past season. Arsenicals sprays generally gave best control. R. B. Neiswander, of the Experiment Station, presented a paper dealing with the Oriental fruit moth situation. C. S. Holland, assistant in Extension Horticulture, discussed the spray residue situation. He told of his experiences in methods of the removal and reviewed the work of other States. Samples of apples taken in many orchards in the State showed that in very few orchards have they exceeded the toleration of arsenic allowed. The merits of methods of washing and wiping adapted to crops of various sizes were considered. Howard Ingerson of East Lansing, Mich., discussed various types of mechanical washers.

The development of the raspberry industry in Ohio was discussed by Dr. J. S. Shoemaker and L. M. Cooley, of the Experiment Station. Dr. Shoemaker presented the latest information on variety trials and cultural methods. There is considerable interest in the State in the new Logan, a relatively new blackcap and also in the disease-free plants of Cumberland. Mr. Cooley told of methods of eradicating diseases and described the various phases of the dreaded virus diseases which have wrought so much havoc, especially in black raspberries in Ohio and alsewhere.

It has been the custom of this society to bring in one or two horticultural workers from other States for these annual meetings to discuss some of the major cultural problems. This year F. M. Fagan, of State College, Pa., in his first talk had for his topic, "Keeping Up Fertility in the Orchard." This subject proved to develop much interest among the growers. Prof. Fagan described the results of the long-time orchard fertilizer and cultural experiments of the Pennsylvania Station. The value of an accumulation of humus in the soil has been clearly demonstrated in these orchards the past two years, both very dry seasons. Any discussion dealing with fertilizer or cultural practice always brings out a lot of inquiries from the growers. A variety of soils and this year's extreme drought gave emphasis to the fact that fruit is being grown on many soils and under various methods of management with varying degrees of success. Prof. Fagan placed special emphasis on the value of organic matter in soils and the benefit of seeding cover crops somewhat earlier than has been the practice. He stressed the danger of developing a Blue grass sod in an orchard to such a density as to nullify benefits from fertilizers.

J. H. Gourley, Chief in Horticulture at the Experiment Station, and also head of the Department of Horticulture at the college, presented a paper on the effect of nitrogenous fertilizers on the keeping quality of apples. Prof. Gourley reported on extensive experimental work at Wooster designed to provide information on this subject. In plots where extremely heavy applications of nitrate of soda had been made, no increase in breakdown resulted and the keeping quality was not adversely affected.

J. S. Houser, Entomologist at the Experiment Station, gave an interesting summary of the probable extent of the infestation this coming year of the 17-year-locust. Most of the eastern half of Ohio will be in the infested area and those persons who intend to plant trees this year should keep in mind the probable extent of injury from this insect. It was suggested that mosquito net could be used to cover small trees economically.

In Prof. Fagan's second talk he told of seven years' experience in training apple trees by debudding. This method of training is specially applicable to one-year trees. The buds for the main branches, usually about four, are selected at advantageous points about the tree and the remainder of the buds eliminated soon after the tree is planted. By following this method one is enabled to space the main scaffold branches at convenient distances up and down (usually about eight inches apart) and around the tree. The whole process makes for stronger framework and gives an equal or superior total growth.

Two of the papers which attracted much interest were related to various phases of growing and marketing methods. C. E. Dutton and Howard Scarff, both very successful growers, led in these discussions. Mr. Scharff described the development of an extremely interesting and profitable marketing system which is a combination storage and salesroom plan of sales, together with a modern roadside stand. His orchard is located a short distance from a national highway and along that highway he has recently erected a roadside stand. He stated that they have found it advisable to keep this stand open throughout the season, supplementing fruit and cider with vegetables and such produce as fresh pork and nursery stock. Mr. Scarff has made some interesting experiments in advertising, using both newspapers and circulars.

Mr. Dutton has very careful records of costs of production on a large acreage for several years. His figures showed that while there are several factors involved in keeping the cost of production at low levels, high yield per acre is of first importance. Variety, cultural practice, protection against frost and drought, were listed as some of the most important items in keeping yields high.

Prof. H. B. Tukey of the New York Experiment Station at Geneva was the second out-of-State speaker, his subjects being, "New Varieties of Fruit," and "Rootstocks." Prof. Tukey is probably as familiar with each of these subjects as anyone in professional horticulture. The wide use of roadside markets in Ohio has increased the interest in varieties. A good many of the growers in the State are trying out a number of the seedlings which have originated at Geneva and some of these mainly Cortland and Milton, are fruiting. There is no little interest in the value of different rootstocks. This is especially true of cherries. Mazzard is generally considered the most satisfactory stock.

Other talks attracting much interest covered a variety of subjects, some of which were: Orchard cultivating machinery, principles involved in various types of spray nozzles, laws affecting selling of fruit, the dietary value of fruits, and orchard heating.

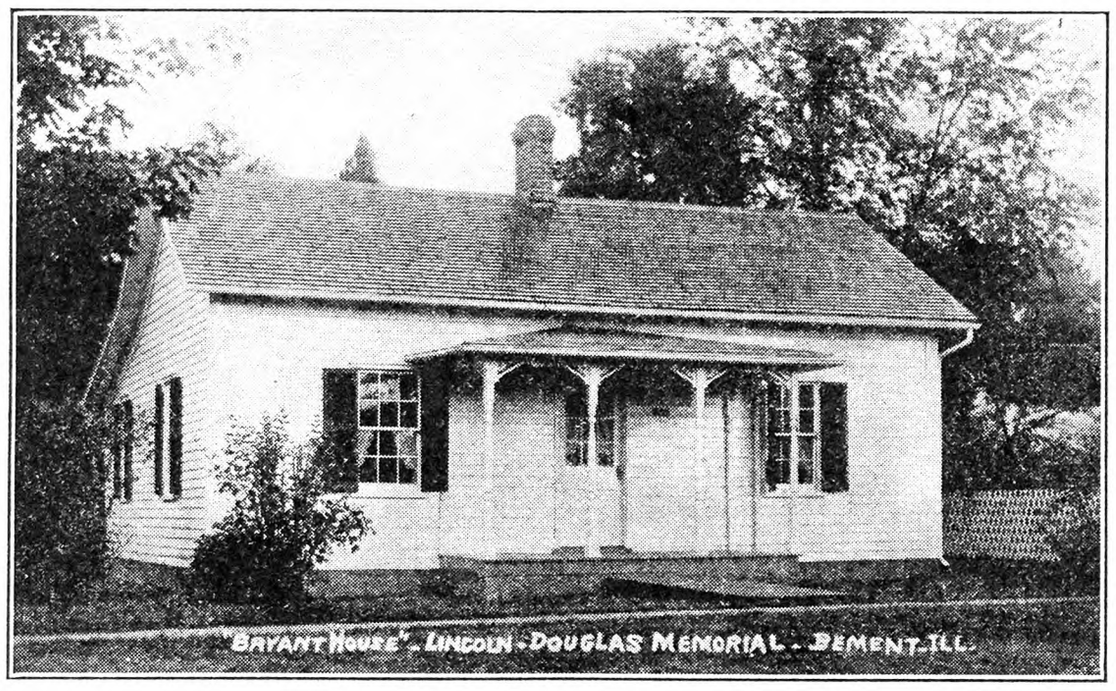
For the first time in the history of the society a period was given over to discussing the possibility of irrigation. A number of growers irrigated sections of their orchards in 1930 and as a rule they reported that they had derived benefits. It is likely that, where water is available in abundance, other growers will install more irrigation this year.

There are two organizations which are in a way subsidiaries of the State Horticultural Society but in fact independent of that society. They are the Mutual Hail Insurance Association and the Fruit Growers' Purchasing Association. Both of these organizations held their annual meetings during the three days. The fruit growers of the State in increasing numbers are availing themselves of the advantages offered by both these organizations.

In spite of a number of natural hazards the past year, including first Spring frost injury and then severe drought and general business depression, there was an air of hopeful optimism prevalent in this crowd of growers. There seemed to be an inclination everywhere among the growers to pull in their belts a notch and go ahead, attempting to meet decreased prices by decreasing production costs by whatever methods seem possible.

Altogether no more successful meeting has been held by the society. That the membership can forget their problems, however serious, was clearly evident during the annual banquet, where the entertainment was mostly humorous.

C. W. ELLENWOOD.



The Lincoln-Douglas Memorial

The Lincoln and Douglas Debate

The story of the life of Abraham Lincoln is always of interest, and, at the anniversary of his birth each year, we listen attentively to the stories told of his dealings with his fellow men. Central Illinois is peculiarly favored with Lincoln lore, for it was here that the Lincoln family came in the year 1830, settling near Harristown in Macon County. Macon and Sangamon Counties were the scenes of many of Mr. Lincoln's early activities. Piatt County, to the east of Macon County, is also favored in having certain scenes of memorable interest in this connection and it is of two of these that I write.

On July 29, 1925, the 67th anniversary of the meeting of Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas for arranging the seven joint debates that proved such a factor in making Lincoln President of the United States, the Lincoln-Douglas Memorial was formally donated to the citizens of the Bement community "to hold as a sacred legacy and trust, a sort of beacon light to impress on coming generations the lives and influence of these two pre-eminent statesmen." Such were the words of J. F. Sprague, donor and grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Francis E. Bryant in whose home Lincoln and Douglas were entertained while arranging their debates, in offering the home which he had had moved to his own dooryard and restored to its former condition, as a Memorial to Lincoln and Douglas in honor of his grandfather and grandmother.

Francis E. Bryant, grandfather of the donor of the memorial and cousin of William Cullen Bryant, was a member of the Illinois Legislature from Schuyler County in the early days and had a considerable part in sending Stephen A. Douglas to the United States Senate in 1847, thus cementing a friendship that lasted until the latter's death in Chicago in 1861.

In 1858, when Mr. Bryant learned that Senator Douglas was to speak at Monticello, county seat of Piatt County, on the political issues of the day, he invited Senator and Mrs. Douglas to be the guests of him and his wife at their home in Bement. The invitation was accepted and on the day of his speaking engagement Mr. and Mrs. Bryant, accompanied by Senator and Mrs. Douglas, drove from Bement to Monticello in the Bryant carriage. At the close of the meeting the party started back to Bement. About a mile south of Monticello, on the road which lay a little east of the slab now leading from Monticello to Bement, they sighted a prairie schooner and Senator Douglas remarked, "There comes Lincoln; I wish to speak to him a moment."

When the prarie schooner came near Mr. Lincoln got out and walked over to the Bryant carriage where they all exchanged greetings and Senator Douglas asked Lincoln if he had received his letter. Upon his replying in the affirmative Senator Douglas asked what he thought of it. Lincoln replied that he thought very favorably of it and asked the Senator where he might confer with him upon his return to Bement. Lincoln was on his way to fill a political engagement in Monticello, and Mr. Bryant, who had suggested a conference to Senator Douglas, invited Mr. Lincoln to meet his guest at his home in Bement. This plan meeting the approval of both parties, Mr. Lincoln got into the prairie schooner and accompanied a delegation from Monticello into town where he was to speak that evening and the Bryant party returned to Bement.

When Lincoln returned to Bement he went to the Bryant home and was ushered into the little parlor where he and Senator Douglas spent two hours going over the details of the debates that took place at Ottawa, Freeport, Jonesboro, Charleston, Galesburg, Quincy and Alton. Mr. Lincoln had previously challenged the Senator to a series of joint debates. Senator Douglas' letter accepting Mr. Lincoln's challenge for the joint debates was written at Mr. Bryant's home and is dated Bement, Piatt County, Illinois, July 30, 1858. Senator and Mrs. Douglas remained in Bement over night, but Mr. Lincoln went west to Springfield that night about one o'clock on the Great Western, now the Wabash.

Mr. Bryant felt sure in his own mind that one or the other of these two men would be the next president and so he marked the chair in which each sat. When the news came of President Lincoln's assassination, he pinned some crepe and a small American flag on the chair. That chair with its badge of mourning may be seen in the little parlor of the Bryant homestead. It has been enclosed in a glass case so that it may be preserved intact for posterity. The little parlor has been refurnished as near like the furnishings of that time as possible; the furniture, which is the original, had to be re-upholstered but everything in the home has been kept as near the original as possible.

The homestead stands on the spacious lawn of the Sprague home; its doors open to the public free of charge; a worthy memorial to two great men made possible by the beneficence of a patriotic citizen.

THORA M. CARMEAN.

Charge for Sawing

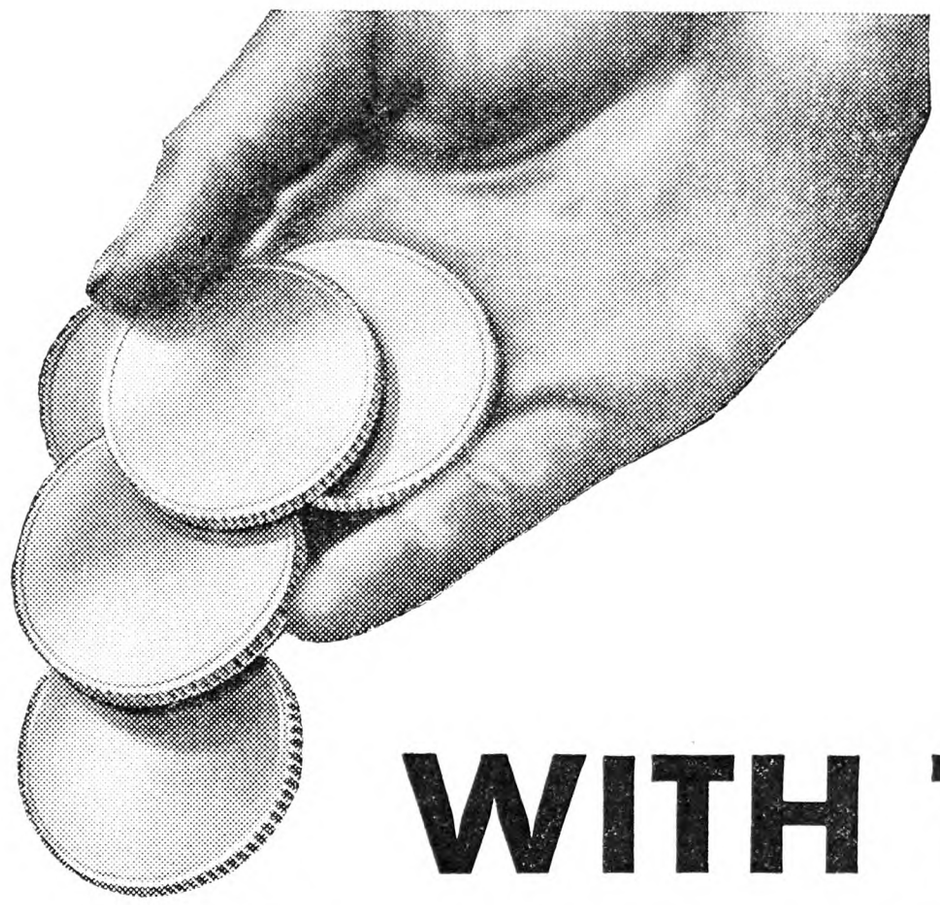
What is the common Connecticut charge for custom sawing? How can I measure lumber? G. P.

The charge for custom sawing varies from $8 to $10 per thousand feet. Usually when lumber is sawed through and through the charge is $8, but if it is square edged the cost may be $9 or $10.

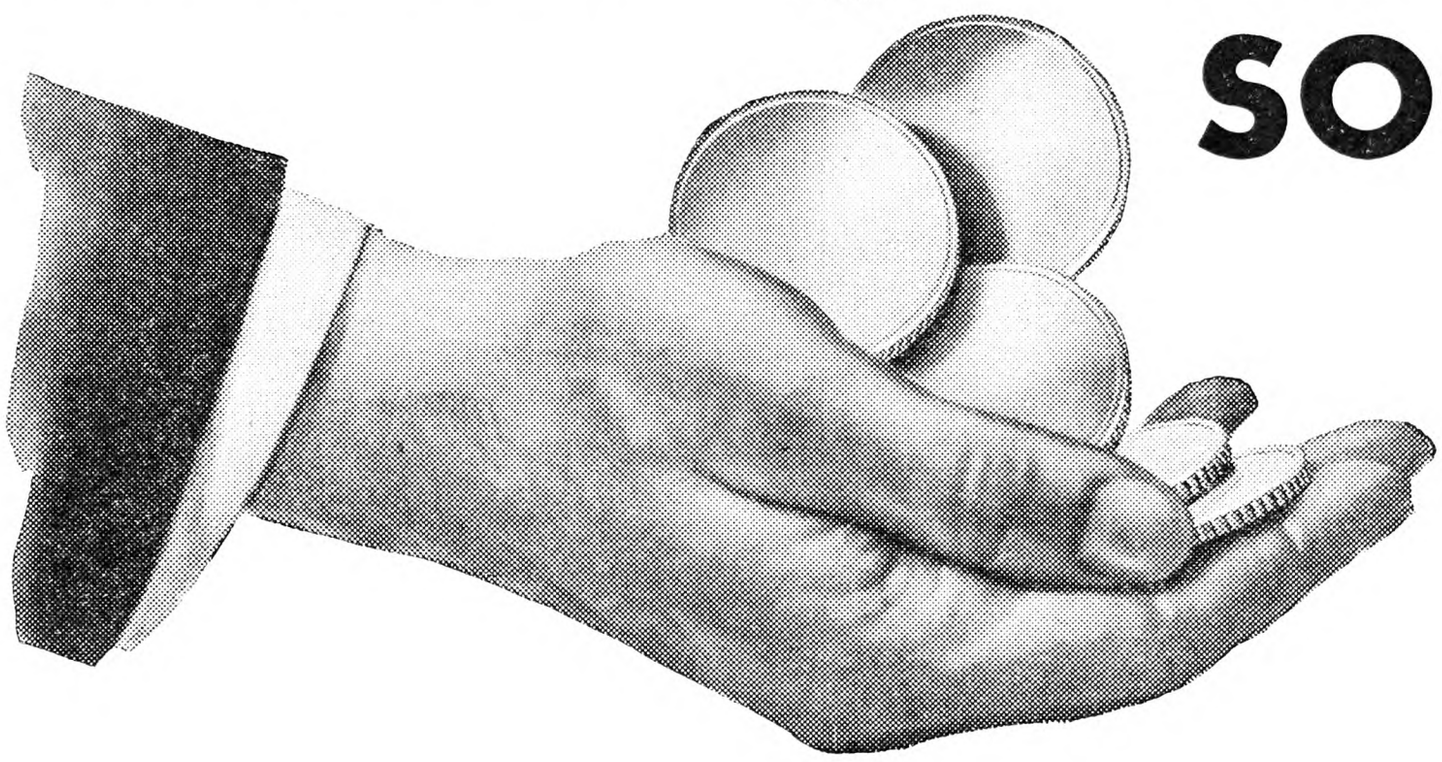
There are a number of log scales which are used for estimating the contents of a log in board feet. Most of these give a lower measure than is actually sawed, especially the common rules like the Doyle and Scribner. The easiest rule to remember is the Vermont Log Rule. By this you secure the number of board feet in a log 12 feet long by multiplying the diameter at the top by one-half of the diameter. For example, if the log is 10 inches in diameter, it will have 50 board feet. If it is 20 inches in diameter, it will have 200 board feet. For any other length than 12 the contents would be proportional to the length.

A. F. HAWES.

Connecticut State Forester.



SAVE FARM MONEY WITH THE SOCONY 3



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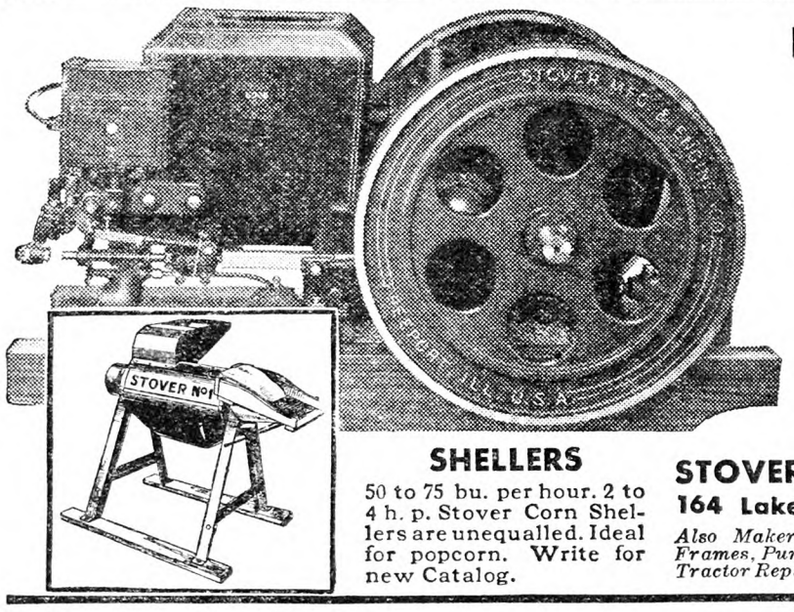

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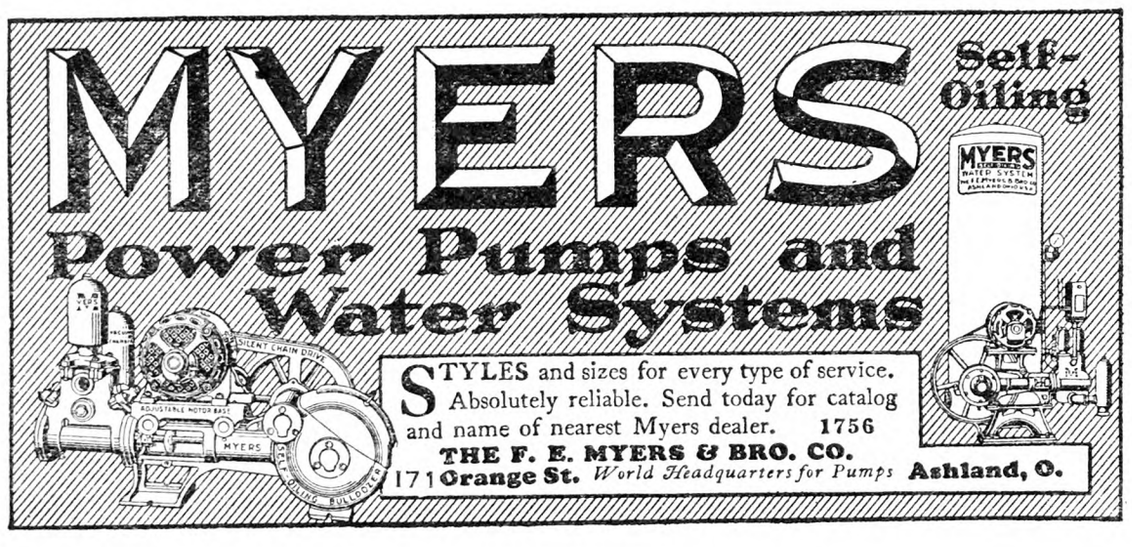

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Grass for Shady Spot

What kind of grass would you recommend for a small orchard about 100x 200 feet. I would like a grass that would stay green and not grow too high as it forms the "background" of the garden which I am trying to beautify. E. L. E. New Jersey.

As you desire something like a lawn even though it is not mowed short with a lawn mower, it would be best to use what most seed concerns know as shady lawn grass seed. That contains quite a large number of grasses that do fairly well in partial shade, and it is not so expensive that a piece 100x200 would cost a prohibitive amount. If you do not care to do this, probably the plain Kentucky Blue grass would be as good as anything. We, however, prefer some mixture which would contain a part of what is known as Wood Meadow grass (Poa nemoralis).

Trouble with Scotch Pine

What ails a Scotch pine which I transplanted this last season? It was moved with ball of dirt around the roots and immediately replanted. It has been well taken care of with plenty of water, frequent cultivation, and given a mulch of stable manure this Winter. The tree looked fine until recently when the needles started to turn brown and may readily be picked off. E. L. E.

There is a disease which causes defoliation of Scotch pine. This is a fungus disease which came from Europe and has been reported in some parts of this country. Its technical name is Coleosporium sonchiarvensis and is a sort of blister rust. Its life history like that of many such diseases is completed on a common weed, sow thistle. This is a bad weed anyway and should be destroyed, but its habit of being one of the hosts of this troublesome Scotch pine disease makes it still more necessary to get rid of all the sow thistles.

The principle is about the same as the cedar rust, which affects both the cedar and the apple tree. It cannot develop or thrive on either one alone, as it lives in Summer on the apple and in Winter on the cedar, but the common remedy for this is to destroy cedars in the vicinity of apple orchards, or at least see that all of the small cedar apples harboring this fungus are destroyed before they have opportunity to ripen with the warm weather of Spring and send out their spores which are blown by the wind and are parasitic on apple trees.

There is no form of spray which has any effect on these alternate host troubles. The idea is to remove the one of the hosts that can be best spared and in this case it is the sow thistle.

It may be that this is not the cause of the entire trouble. Last Summer and Fall were very dry and unless the foliage of this tree was sprinkled as well as the root kept moist part of this damage might come from this cause. When setting out any of these evergreens, it is an excellent plan, unless the weather chances to be wet, to sprinkle the leaves every day. That prevents the drying and burning effect of the sun which is sometimes very hard on evergreens before they get sufficient root hold to take care of themselves.

Currant Stem Borer

Is there any remedy for the stem borer which seems to be destroying all my currant bushes? The cuttings enclosed are from young bushes, but young and old seem to be infested. R. H.

There is no remedy for this stem borer in currants other than cutting out and destroying any other stems that seem to be infested. That will lessen the number of adults that will be around to lay eggs the next year. There is no way in which any spray can be put on to destroy or to repel the insect. Prompt cutting out and burning of any stems seen to be affected in any way is the only treatment.

LITTLE Lawrence was untidy. Though his mother made every effort to encourage him, he seldom folded or hung his clothes after he had undressed for bed. One day his mother came into his bedroom and saw his clothes scattered all over the floor. "I wonder who it was that did not fold his clothes before he went to bed?" she asked. Little Lawrence pulled the bedclothes over his head and answered: "Adam!"—Boston Christian Register.

HERE'S MY ADVICE ON SMOKING:

smoke for pleasure

IF you reach for a smoke many times a day without thinking what you are doing, you do not get real pleasure from smoking.

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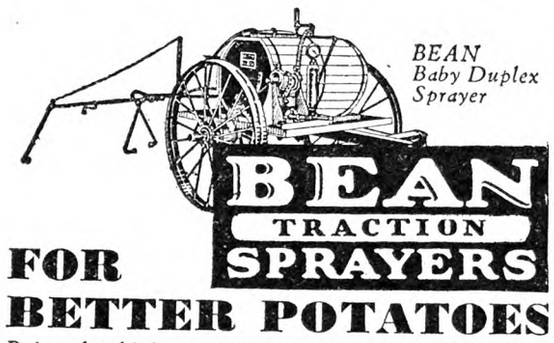

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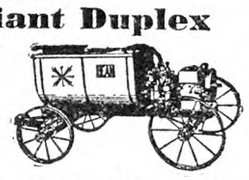

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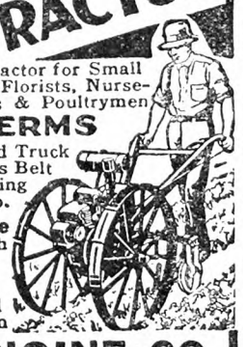

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News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

It certainly is different to see oranges selling for less per bushel than apples—and they are good oranges. On our own market, grapefruit and oranges have been selling for as low as $1.79 a bushel, while apples about equivalent to U. S. No. 1 have been bringing $2 retail.

Just about the time that we begin to think that Baldwin is coming back again, something happens to shake our confidence. This time it is the old story of Baldwin spot. Carefully graded Baldwin may go into storage with no spot, and come out with plenty. Pennsylvania does not often grow a New England type of Baldwin, and never will widely equal that standard of perfection.

English reports tell of a new process for preserving fruits and vegetables by dehydration that is "expected to have far-reaching effects on British agriculture," according to the *Market Growers Journal*. The Lavender Brothers, engineers, are announced as the discoverers of a dehydration process at low temperatures under special humidity conditions that will preserve all the vitamins and essential oils.

The mulch paper season will soon open, particularly for the backyard gardeners who dislike to labor on the end of a hoe under the Summer sun. *American Hortigraphs* for February notes two new variations in the paper mulch idea. One is a special kind of paper impregnated with fertilizer salts, insecticides, and waterproofing ingredients. The usual benefits of mulch paper are claimed, plus certain economies in the application and utilization of fertilizing materials, as well as easy control of certain insects and soil-borne diseases. Another type is the invention of a German, who sprays on the soil a mulch mixture of ground cellulose (wood pulp) and water. On drying this mixture is said to adhere very firmly to the soil surface and to be quite impenetrable to water and not to wash away. After harvest the mulch may be broken up and plowed under to decompose. This mulch requires a specially developed spray gun for its application.

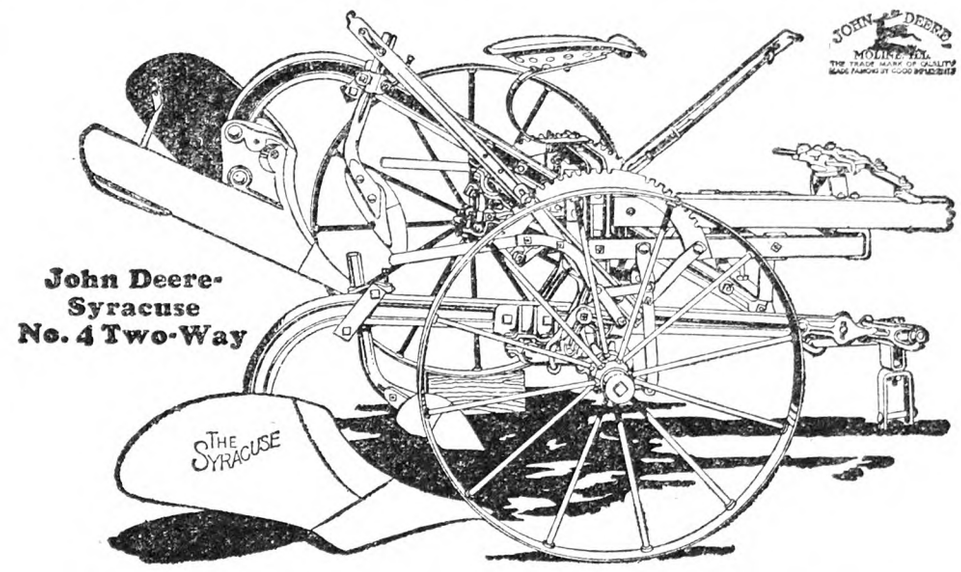
One of our Pennsylvania growers has an orchard located on a soil which he says is often afflicted with hardpan. When one of his mature apple trees appears to its owner as if the hardpan were affecting it, he shoots about a half stick of dynamite at each corner of the tree at positions coinciding with the corners of the 40-foot squares on which the trees are planted. This treatment costs about 30 cents per tree and the owner claims that it has a beneficial effect on the growth and vigor of the trees in most cases.

A Winter meeting of a mid-western horticultural society is said to have suffered from attendance in spite of an excellent program of speakers, because the meetings were held five blocks from the fruit exhibit; it was furthermore stated that this is an unavoidable situation where the meetings are held at some distance from the fruit show. For many years, the State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania has met under worse conditions than that; this year, the proceedings were in a building a mile and a half from the fruit show, which was in the new Farm Show Building for the first time. Most of the time, the room seating about 250 was comfortably filled, and several times the standing room was nearly all occupied.

Fred S. Merrill, manager of the Central Orchards Company, Chillicothe, Missouri, won the title of "Champion Orchardist of Missouri" at the recent Missouri Valley Horticultural Conference with a winning record yield of 1,018½ bushels of Jonathan apples per acre. Even in the Northwest, where growers to profit must pack out from 400 to 500 bushels of apples per acre, this would be considered growing apples. In the Cumberland-Shenandoah Valley, only about six per cent of the bearing trees averaged better than nine bushels per tree per year, or from 270 to 325 bushels per acre, for the 1921-1925 period. A yield of 450 bushels per acre is excellent for this same region. Supposing Mr. Merrill's trees were 40 by 40 feet or 27 per acre, each tree had to average a little more than 37 bushels each. That's apples!

Recently released figures from the U. S. Weather Bureau show that Pennsylvania averaged less rain in 1930 than in any year since 1894, while our neighbors West Virginia, Virginia, and Maryland set new records for lack of rain. And the worst of it is that some of Pennsylvania is still without any reasonable amount of rain. What will this do to 1931's crops if something does not happen before too long? This January has been the warmest January for 45 years in our own locality, with a mean daily temperature of 30.77 degrees, just 4.53 degrees warmer than the average temperature for that month. R. H. SUDDS.

Make Your Next Plow a Longtime Investment



Consider your next plow from the standpoint of economical plowing service. You want it to have all of the features that mean good work and easy handling **plus the** inbuilt quality that insures dependable good service—year after year—without frequent repair bills or more costly field delays.

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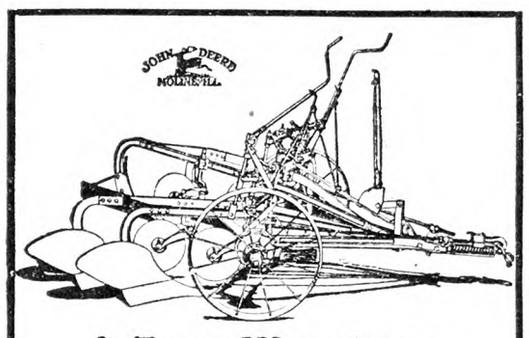

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This is a new treatment of the co-operative subjects. Heretofore writers of books have contented themselves with accounts of co-operative work where established. It has been mostly propaganda and exhortation. This was all good in its time. But we have grown beyond it. Farmers are now committed to co-operation. Once shy of it, they are at last a unit for it. What they want now is principles and definite policies that have proved successful. This book is the first real attempt to supply this want. Other, and it is to be hoped better, books will follow on this line; but for the present there is no other book seriously treating the subject of organized co-operation.

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OLD-FASHIONED housekeepers who did not have a flock of hens used to consider the use of eggs rather carefully. "That cake takes ten eggs!" which meant that it was a luxury. Eggs fried and boiled and poached were food; eggs in cake and pastry and other made dishes were to be considered carefully. Modern teachers in dietetics show us that eggs are a valuable part of the diet, no matter how used; they contain material for the building of the body in pleasant, easily assimilated form, suitable for any and every meal, and truly the housekeeper who does not use them freely is denying her family valuable body-builders we all need. This Winter eggs are the cheapest of all highly nourishing foods, and it is a good time for the home cook to experiment with cakes and desserts that call for more eggs than usual, and to plan for savory egg dishes which may form the main part of a meal. Anyone can boil or coddle an egg, but there are many egg dishes that will be a surprise to those who only know this excellent food in hurried breakfast form.

*

POTATOES have been moving slowly under light demand and prices have sagged off an average of nearly 15 cents per 100 lbs. since the first of the year. The decline came because the mild weather favored continued heavy shipments. Probably the active Winter movement will prevent to some extent the usual outburst of shipping, which in other years has begun in March following a severe Winter. In that event it might quite possibly happen that the markets should recover somewhat in view of the fact that prices are much lower this year than a year ago and the supplies available are no larger. In fact, they are much less in many Eastern and Southern States. Still, the earliness of the southern planting season may as well be taken into account in estimating the Spring market for old northern vegetables in storage. Southern onions, spinach and the like seem to be coming along well and the planting season for many truck crops began sooner than usual.

*

CANADA has 40 bird sanctuaries, maintained to provide useful and attractive waterfowl with safe areas for rearing their young so that they may increase in numbers in spite of many adverse conditions. On comparing the figures obtained in 1930 with the results of a similar census made in 1925 when these sanctuaries were established, it is found that the bird population of the reserved areas has increased by 19 per cent in the five-year interval. Some of the more important species nesting in the 10 island preserves around the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with the respective gains in numbers that they have made, are: eider duck, 27 per cent; puffin, 13 per cent; razor-billed auk, 37 per cent; common murre, 11 per cent; black guillemot, 134 per cent; herring gull, 159 per cent; and common tern, 57 per cent. The total seabird population of the 10 sanctuaries in 1930, not including young birds hatched in that year, was 100,836, of 16 different species.

*

EGG size is, to some extent, an inherited trait. In recent years the market has become increasingly critical about small sizes, which are likely to be more heavily discounted than the deficiency in size warrants. Such eggs are all right for family trade or bakery use, but are not suitable for hotel or restaurant trade, where portions are expected to be uniform. The minimum commercial size is 24 ounces per dozen. Wherever possible it is desirable to use for hatching eggs running over this, so that the inheritance tendency may be above rather than on the line. Willard C. Thompson, poultry husbandman at the New Jersey Station has made careful tabulation of the egg records of 2,000 White Leghorns during the past two years, and finds that, where 26-ounce eggs were used for hatching the pullets from them were found, for the most part, to be birds with an inherited tendency to produce eggs above the minimum size.

*

FOUR years ago the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture established a system of buying and selling canning crops under the State inspection, a plan of standardizing now growing in use in other localities. The first cannery grading in the State was carried on in 1927, when 235,000 lbs. of tomatoes were classified by State inspectors. This system of handling canning crops has grown in four years to the point where in 1930 over 50,000,000 lbs. of apples, beans, cherries, tomatoes and grapes for grape-juice manufacture were classified by Pennsylvania inspectors. Delegations from other States interested in the matter have been visiting canneries in Pennsylvania to see the purchasing of apples under State inspection in actual operation. It is stated that plans will be made to handle canning apples next year in the Piedmont States under a system similar to that used in Pennsylvania.

*

REGULAR auction sales in villages are reported in several parts of the country. They make a useful center for both buyers and sellers. Our friend, L. B. Reber of Michigan writes the following about one near his home:

> A nearby village has inaugurated a policy of having an auction sale every two weeks. At this sale anyone may bring in anything—hay, straw, pigs, hens, horses, tools, furniture, meat, cabbage, squash, potatoes. All this only a partial list at the sale I attended last Saturday. People come from miles around, not only to bid, but also to trade at the village stores, so the whole community is helped, besides furnishing a sales output for much farm produce at very good prices. Beef and hogs are butchered and sold in chunks to suit the purchaser. Any village could have these sales and thus stimulate business.

In some places, weekly sales of this sort are held, and a moderate fee charged for the selling service rendered. This is one of those adaptable plans which must be studied out to suit the needs of the locality. The method used in one place may not be just suited to another. The essential is to get buyer and seller together where they can exchange goods for money in the most convenient way.

*

VERMONT 4-H boys and girls have been active in calf club work during the past year. There are 36 of these clubs in the State, with 386 members, 17 being girls. Last year they owned and cared for 600 animals, 150 more than the previous year; 63 per cent of these 600 were purebred. The total value of the entire lot is figured at $25,613. In commenting on this work, Miss Martha Leighton, Assistant State Club Leader, says:

> Many of the boys and girls raising these animals have more than one animal, some of them having milking herds of their own. If we could prophesy for the future from the present indications, we would say that within a few years the origin of many a fine dairy herd can be traced back to a beginning in 4-H club work.

*

ONLY a few years ago the mosquito was considered one of those pests that we have to get along with the best we can by screening houses and draining or oiling same of the breeding places. A convention of the New Jersey Mosquito Extermination Association, recently held for three days at Atlantic City, N. J., was attended by entomologists and experts from many parts of the country, and methods of studying the habits of the various types of mosquitoes and the most effective means of attacking them were discussed. There are around 40 different species of these creatures, some of which are capable of flying many miles from their point of origin, which may be a thinly settled location. This is particularly true of some salt marsh species, which may migrate 20 or 30 miles and appear in towns and villages in great numbers, puzzling the local authorities who are looking for breeding places nearby. This makes the problem one for States, as well as localities to consider. The fact that few persons are living near a mosquito swamp is no warrant for ignoring it. Studying out just who these mosquitoes are and where they came from is a creditable job.

*

JUDGING by inquiries received, there is considerable effort being made to sell correspondence courses in chemistry, based on the assertion that there is a great demand for industrial chemists at high salaries. It is true that one may learn something of chemistry by mail in the same way that it is possible to get the principles of any study from books, but the laboratory work of chemistry is so extensive and important that it can be carried on only under competent instruction and the facilities in this line supplied by schools attended by the student. We advise anyone considering the study of industrial chemistry to consult his State college or university. Many of these institutions will supply free, or at nominal cost, reading and study courses, so far as it is practical to do any work of the sort at home. It is a mistake to suppose that a course by mail and a laboratory fixed up at home will fit one to get a job of any account in industrial chemistry. He may get some interest and amusement out of it, but the training this exacting profession requires for practical work requires more than this.

*

TOMATO juice and sauerkraut juice are now put up in half-pint bottles for family trade, and appear on bills of fare in hotels and restaurants as "appetizers." In this way they cost 20 cents per portion. Both are supposed to have special vitamin content. The tomato juice is the more popular, the sauerkraut beverage having a flavor of its own, for which a taste must be acquired. These products are to some extent competing with the glass of freshly made orange juice many persons use at breakfast. We learn that a large retail milk concern is soon to distribute packaged orange juice as a side line with their milk, butter and egg business. This juice is to be frozen in the locality where the oranges grow, and shipped in this way, distribution being in liquid form if customers desire. Personally we prefer to start the day with a large apple or two or three smaller ones, and have consumed many bushels during the years, on the way to the barn for the morning chores. Scientists tell us that apples also have an abundance of vitamins, which are surely in most convenient and palatable form for use.

*

MAY Day—the first of May—is National Child Health Day. We look for increasing recognition of the rights of the child among official agencies, but we must not forget that the foundation of a child's health and happiness must be laid in the home. A recent newspaper report asserts that Russia is planning to draft more women into mass industries, because of labor shortage that is holding back the nation's industrial progress. Children are to be cared for in government institutions, and the individual home is to be given up. We do not offer criticism of the plan outlined, because we only know what is reported by the newspapers, but we wonder what an American mother would say to it? Imagine a farm housewife being told she must hand over her children to the government, give up her home, and go to work in a factory! In spite of national perils and anxieties, we are still a proudly independent people, and we may still thank God for our inviolate homes, and pledge ourselves anew to those rights of the child that include, as President Hoover says, "For every child a home and that love and security which a home provides; and for that child who must receive foster care, the nearest substitute for his own home."

Brevities

RUSSIAN grain exports for 1930 are estimated at about 2,000,000 tons.

IS IT possible to use fresh seaweed in a hotbed? Is seaweed used in truck or intensive gardening?

RACING an automobile at 245 miles an hour is a great sporting event, but no great help to the Spring plowing.

OUR per capita circulation of money January 31 was $37.11. At the same date a year ago, it was 71 cents more, or $37.82.

ALL pork products should be thoroughly cooked before eating. A recently reported outbreak of trichinosis emphasizes the need of this.

THE Ohio Station finds that 45 per cent of farmers in the State are using electricity in their homes. About half of them have individual plants.

THOSE men down at Washington are, after all, our national hired men, and we hired them. If the hired help just stands around and argues, while the work piles up, what should the boss do?

AT THE opening of the New York State Assembly the Rev. Kenneth B. Welles was called upon for prayer. His prayer was brief, but pungent—"Give us, oh Lord, wise laws—and fewer of them," to which we may all say amen!

SUPERPHOSPHATE produced in this country during the past year amounted to 3,937,000 tons. Fertilizer mixers used 883,223 tons; other manufacturers, 153,822 tons; dealers and consumers, 873,352 tons; and 1,910,397 tons were shipped.

DURING the past year three Texas companies produced 2,560,000 tons of sulphur. The chemical industry is the largest consumer, followed by fertilizer and insecticides, pulp and paper, explosives, dyes and coal-tar products, rubber, electrochemicals, fine chemicals, paints and varnish, food products and miscellaneous in the order named.

Expenses and Taxes

SPEAKING at the real estate men's dinner in New York City last week, former State Senator Martin Saxe said:

There is only one remedy for high taxes—only one. It is easy enough to devise taxes and you can make them more or less efficient, but if you want to reduce taxes the only thing to do is to reduce expenses, and the way to reduce the cost of government is to be on the watch when it comes to the budget.

Some of our taxpayers are beginning to realize that the purpose of most of our tax reforms is to attract attention away from schemes to increase taxation and government expense. It is idle to talk of reducing taxes when the cost of government is increasing. Senator Mastick, chairman of the tax committee of the State Senate, has repeatedly reminded taxpayers that the State has no means of getting money but through taxes and that when the State spends more money the people must pay more taxes in one form or another. Senator Saxe puts it in another way when he says that the only way to redue taxes is to reduce expense of government. He is, however, chairman of a New York City committee on taxation, and the city budgets that he would watch increase with frightful rapidity and in staggering amounts. The people and their governments go to extremes in the same direction. The people buy on the installment plan. The governments sell bonds and spend the proceeds. Both are promises to pay. The polite term for the transaction is extension of credits. It is spending now what individuals expect to earn in the future and what the State expects to collect in future taxes. The policy brings grief to individuals, and if continued long enough it cannot fail to bankrupt governments. Farmers are interested because directly and indirectly they pay a larger share of their income in taxes than any other class of citizens in this country.

Freight Rates on New York Peaches

LAST week H. V. Archer, examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission, found that the "classification rating and rates" on peaches, in carlots, from points of origin in New York State to eastern points are unreasonable. He recommended that the rate per 100 lbs. be reduced from 73.4 cents to 59 cents.

The testimony in the case showed that New York was at one time the third State in production of peaches, but is now in the sixth place. The 10-year average production of peaches in the United States, from 1919 to 1928, was 51,702,000 bushels. New York produced an average yield of 2,060,000 bushels. California, with a yield of 17,719,000, led all states in peach production. Of the seven leading States in peach growing New York was the only State that showed a falling off in production during the last five years of the period as compared with the first five years from 1919 to 1923. During the five years, 1919 to 1923, carlot shipments from New York averaged 3,735 cars. During the five-year period, 1924 to 1928, the shipments were 2,352 cars, a drop of 37 per cent. Unfair discrimination in freight rates was urged as the principal reason for the loss in production. The recommended reduction in freight rates must be approved by the Commission before it goes into effect.

Vegetable Prices

PRICES of vegetables have been even lower this Winter than would have been expected, even with the large production of such lines as onions, cabbage and carrots. The situation for these vegetables is worse than for potatoes because it is hard to increase the demand. It appears that consumers use just about so much of these vegetables and will not increase their buying to any great extent at any price. Dealers realize the situation and are slow to cut the retail prices to correspond to wholesale quotations. We find onions selling in Michigan and Colorado at 25 cents per hundred pounds for field run at the same time that city stores are asking perhaps five cents a pound. Under these conditions the consumer knows nothing about the cheapness of onions and is not likely to buy any more than usual. Carrot producers in Western New York find the same trouble with the carrot markets as with onions. The crop was large and good but sales are hard to make and prices unsatisfactory. Carlots have been going out at 60 to 80 cents per 100 lbs., but mostly near the lower figure, in February. Probably some onions in distant producing sections will not be shipped at all this year. Yet a season like this would offer a fine chance to increase the demand for such vegetables by means of advertising and bargain sales. Carrot and onion growers need some such organization as the one carried on by the orange growers of California. Over three-fourths of the State's orange producers belong to the association, and lately they have put aside half a million dollars for advertising in order to help move the large crop which has been raised this year in California as well as in Florida. Orange growers can follow this plan without much cost to any one person because they are so well organized, but there is nobody to push the market for vegetables.

Milk and Cream Report of Receipts at New York and Metropolitan Area for January, 1931

State of Origin	40-qt. Units Milk	Cream	Condensed
New York	2,080,370	105,914	17,272
New Jersey	84,747	1,805	...
Pennsylvania	404,499	14,608	4,332
Vermont	85,426	6,614	...
Connecticut	19,701	519	...
Massachusetts	8,438	501	...
Maryland	13,579	...	...
Canada	1,753	357	...
Wisconsin	...	600	...
Minnesota	...	434	...
Ohio	430	770	...
Indiana	...	200	175
Total, Jan., 1931	2,698,943	132,322	21,779
Total, Jan., 1930	2,916,927	129,701	24,848

New York furnished 77.8 per cent of the milk, and 80.1 per cent of the cream coming into the city during the month of January, 1931.

The Brigham Oleo Bill

WITHIN recent weeks a peculiar situation has arisen in regard to oleomargarine. Artificial coloration of it, except on payment of a tax of 10 cents per pound, has been prohibited for many years. But the manufacturers learned that by using palm oil and Soy-bean oil, calling them natural ingredients of the product, a yellow tinge in semblance of butter color results. This use of palm oil had been considered unlawful, but a recent ruling of the Government Internal Revenue Bureau gave permission to use these colored oils as ingredients of the oleo, without payment of the 10-cent tax, thus in effect nullifying the artificial coloration law.

Representative E. S. Brigham, of Vermont, has introduced Bill No. 15,934, providing that all oleomargarine containing any tint of yellow above a certain specified nominal degree, shall be taxable at 10 cents per pound, regardless of what natural material causes the color.

This is dishonest competition with the dairy cow, and all dairymen, whether making butter or in any other branch of the business, should urge their Congressmen at once to support this bill for honest butter, menaced by colored grease.

Maple Products in Delaware Co., N. Y.

The little township of Harpersfield, N. Y., about 4½ by 10 miles in area, and lying in the northeast corner of Delaware County, has always been a famous sugar-making town. In the early days a group of men came from Schoharie County and were making sugar about three miles from the village of Stamford, recently called the Queen of the Catskills, when they were attacked by the Indians and either killed or taken as prisoners to Canada.

The quality of the product is of the finest, probably because of the fact that the soil conditions are right and the elevation ranging from 1,500 to 2,500 ft. The extreme head of the Delaware River is about three miles from the east corner of the town and the river forms the boundary between Harpersfield and Stamford. The Middlebrook stream rises in the town of Jefferson about eight miles from the town line, crosses the town near its center and joins the Charlotte River which forms the south town line and flows into the Susquehanna River.

These things together with the fact that we have always led in the matter of the very best appliances for handling and boiling the sap, settling the syrup before canning, has made us the leaders in the industry. The census of 1890 credited us with making more maple sugar products than any township in the United States save one. That town in Indiana.

In 1895 and 1896 the maple worms—much like the apple-tree worm in size but a little slimmer and a continuous yellow strip instead of the white dots along the sides—came and stripped the leaves completely killing many thousands of the finest trees and leaving them standing stripped of their bark, great white monuments of this ill that vexed the husbandman. After the trees were stripped bare those worms climbed the sides of house or barn, completely covering the upper part and, in driving through the woods one had to dodge them as they were spun down on their web. But new trees have grown and some are now getting a nice income from their sugar camps. J. D. SEELEY.

Tobacco Crop in Tennessee

At the present our tobacco growers are suffering from the effect of over-production. The local market at Johnson City has already gone over the million-pound mark, and the end not in sight. The floor managers urged the growers not to crowd the early market, but they came from Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee with trucks, cars and wagons. They stayed from three to five days to get unloaded; good, bad and indifferent tobacco. Thousands of pounds were sold daily, while the market steadily declined. For the past three years the early market has been best, the people know it, therefore scramble to get the weed on the floor. Meanwhile many are terribly down-hearted, the drought and late rains made an inferior grade, and while the papers exploit the few who have received at the rates of from $300 to $400 per acre they keep silent about the men who received less than the cost of the crop. True it brings many dollars into the country, but like cotton, if carried to an excess, it is going to spell ruin for many. MRS. D. B. P.

Washington Co., Tenn.

Selling Export Apples

The demand for apples in foreign markets has been well maintained all Winter. Some shippers in eastern producing sections find difficulty in filling their export orders for such varieties as Ben Davis and for varieties like the Greening, which are already becoming, in some instances, too soft for the export pack. Western and Central New York have shipped well over 2,000 cars for export through New York City this season. Prices of most varieties of apples have not changed much, except as affected by condition of the fruit itself. Baldwins continue comparatively scarce and bring $1.50 per bushel in numerous markets and even reached that price in some producing sections. Some eastern apples are going as far west as Chicago and bringing fair prices, despite the heavy supplies from the Northwest. These western apples seem to be the item this year which has kept the price of apples lower than it ought to be. Holdings of boxed apples in storage were 50 per cent greater in mid-winter than they were a year ago, and even the good selling for the export trade has not kept the boxed fruit from proving a depressing influence on general price level here. G. B. F.

What Farmers Say

[We may or may not agree with what is said under this head, but we believe a farm paper should give farmers an opportunity to tell each other what they think, provided it is expressed in polite language. When necessary the copy is edited but the substance not changed. Discuss one subject at a time and not too long.]

A Logical State Expense

Senator Bert Lord of Afton, Chenango County, said today that early in the week, beginning February 9, he will introduce a bill to make rights of way for highways and bridges a State charge instead of a county charge as it is at present. Since 1924 Senator Lord has introduced a series of bills with purpose of reducing tax on farm property. The bills were: The gasoline tax with a portion of the money returned to the counties; the bill to relieve the county of the 35 per cent of the cost of highways and bridges; the bill to make the maintenance charge of $50 a mile, which was formerly charged against the town, a State charge; the bill to relieve the villages of maintaining the State road through the village; and the bill to have the State pay for the rights of way where the road did not keep to the old roadbed. All of these bills have passed except the last one. The Senator says that to his mind if it is right for the State to pay for the road construction, then the land to construct it on should be paid for by the State. This is what Senator Lord is trying to accomplish by again introducing the bill relieving the county of the cost of the right of way and making it a State charge.

This year Chenango County paid $15,000 for rights of way on one road. If the State had been paying, they would not have made so many changes. Another county is paying $40,000.

The State road authorities have power to make changes in the roadbed, and unless the counties pay for the new right of way the road is not constructed. Of course, the counties want the roads, and these heavy expenses for new rights of way help keep up the tax bills in rural counties. TAXPAYER.

New York.

Taxes Increased

THE R. N.-Y. for January 31 just received. The editorial page is fine—milk racket, out of the mud and State water power all interest me.

Our dirt roads get no help to speak of. Farmers with free help build stone road if we get any. We have good town trucks and crusher and the stone. The county bought new 1930, and they are stored away, not used. No money for work, yet all the officials get their salary and a new car.

Our tax sales: 1927 and 1928, no tax sales; 1929, 500 tax sales; 1930, 1,500 tax sales; 1931, more than ever.

My taxes for 1930 doubled the 1929 tax, and 1931 is more yet. In 1927 and 1928 we had no tax sales, but they have grown in numbers and volume every year since. There are tax sales now on three sides of my farm. C. G. ROBERTSON.

New York.

High Taxes in Sullivan County

On page 125 of THE R. N.-Y. M. D. H., of Saratoga Co., N. Y., wants to know how others fared in reference to taxes. We, in the town of Callicoon, Sullivan County, can report on increase of 50 per cent. We have six acres of land on the outskirts of the incorporated village of Jeffersonville, one-half mile from the business center, and 11 or 12 miles from a railroad depot, with a 10-room house, barn room for five head, a henhouse 14x20, and our taxes are as follows:

1930—July 5, village	$39.36
December 10, school	54.82
1931—January 22, State, county	91.17
Total	$185.35

Fred J. Weiss, town collector, reports that the taxes are coming in very slowly. Of the $149,000 to collect he has thus far only received about $20,000, and he has made the usual tax-day sittings of the five different places in the town. Local paper says it looks like nearly the whole town will be sold for taxes by the county treasurer next year. ANDREW TIEMANN.

Sullivan Co., N. Y.

A Farmer on Gold Values

Allow me to congratulate you on your editorial on changing value of gold in the issue of January 31. Next to world peace, I believe no greater problem confronts us than that of a stabilized money. Changing gold values certainly work undeserved hardships on millions of people, and unfortunately the swings from low to high values do not occur often enough in the ordinary lifetime of a person to even up the effects.

I hope that you will write further on this subject, because a great deal of education along this line will be necessary before any effective program of stabilization can be brought about. K. C. LIVERMORE.

New York.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Achievement

Trust in thine own untried capacity
As thou wouldst trust in God himself.
Soul
Is but an emanation from the whole.
Thou dost not dream what forces lie in thee,
Vast and unfathomed as the grandest sea.
Thy silent mind o'er diamond caves may roll;
Go seek them—but let pilot Will control
Those passions which thy favoring winds can be.

No man shall place a limit in thy strength;
Such triumphs as no mortal ever gained
May yet be thine if thou wilt but believe
In thy Creator and thyself. At length
Some feet will tread all heights now unattained—
Why not thine own? Press on! Achieve! Achieve!
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

*

A READER asks how to make soft pretzels—making the dough, molding and baking. Who can tell us about this?

*

SEVERAL readers have asked advice as to decorating a bathroom. This depends on personal taste, and also on the exposure, whether sunny or shady. One attractive bathroom seen was on the north side of the house, where it only got a little of the morning sun. Its color scheme, however, gave it a bright and sunny look. The walls and ceiling were painted a warm cream yellow, while the wainscot and other woodwork was a deep bright blue. The floor was the same blue. The blue used was automobile paint, the floor being finished with a high-grade varnish that did not spot with water. Curtains were yellow and white check gingham bound with blue. There was a woven rag rug of yellow and white, the yellow shading from orange to primrose, with an occasional fleck of bright red, and bands of blue at the ends. Without the fleck of red, the yellow and white would have been rather flat; a three-inch bit of the red was used about every two yards in sewing the rags. This was an extremely pretty room. In a sunny place, we should like orchid walls and green woodwork, the floor a very dark green, or a combination of gray and blue.

Sauerkraut Comes Back

Sauerkraut is wholesome and nutritious, and an economical food that deserves a normal place in the menu on every table. The doctors now recommend it as a vitamin source, and an aid to digestion. Therefore some ways besides frying or served in its natural state may be acceptable. Excellent kraut may be made with no great effort. First select good cabbage, trim all withered leaves away, and quarter. Then have a large jar or barrel cleaned and ready. Into this the cabbage should be placed after being cut fine with a sauerkraut cutter. Place a layer of cabbage, then a little salt, using care not to get too much, the accepted proportion being 1 lb. of salt to 40 lbs. of cabbage. After about two layers have been placed in the jar a sharp clean ax or pounder should be used to pound the cabbage to start the juice. This same operation should be continued until the jar or barrel is filled. Place a clean cloth over the top, then a weight. Keep in a warm place and in a few days it will be found the kraut has commenced to work and soon will be ready to eat. A certain amount may if one wishes some ready to use be placed in glass fruit cans, and placed in the cellar. The remainder may be frozen if the weather is cold. The recipes given below are all good and worth a trial.

Scalloped Sauerkraut. — Place sauerkraut in bottom of baking dish. Add a layer of raw potatoes, sliced thin. Cover with pork chops and season. Then cover baking dish and bake 45 minutes, or until potatoes and meat are done. Uncover dish and let meat brown before serving.

Sauerkraut Pie.—Place in a baking pan 2½ cups sauerkraut. Add a few slices of left-over ham, bacon or hamburger. Cook slowly until done. Cover with a rich biscuit dough and bake 15 or 20 minutes in hot oven.

Sauerkraut Salad.—A quick salad that can be made entirely of farm products uses two cups of sauerkraut and an equal amount of vegetable mixture. The latter may contain diced carrots, cooked or raw, canned, shelled or baked beans, peas or string beans, minced peppers and diced sweet pickles. Mix with a boiled salad dressing. The ingredients may be varied as long as something crisp is used.

Baked Kraut.—Into a buttered casserole put sauerkraut, several small white onions, quartered and one pint tomatoes. Add salt, pepper, tablespoon butter. Cover tightly and bake. Dish will stand any heat and therefore can be baked several hours before dinner or while cooking dinner. G. A. S.

Seen in the Shops

Among the "costume jewelry" we see many necklaces made of numerous strands of small beads in what they call "paint-box" colors—vivid shades of rose, red, yellow or green. The mass of fine strands, which lie parallel instead of making a rope, is as thick as one's thumb, and is finished with pendent balls of the beads. We saw such necklaces for $1.95 Some pretty chain necklaces seen were about as thick as a lead pencil, and were heavy links or twisted cable; in bright or oxidized silver (imitation) they were only 74 cents, about 16 or 18 inches long.

We have seen some handsome new steel refrigerators that were shiny black enamel with bright handles of white metal. They were very modern, of course, but just a little suggestive of a mausoleum; we preferred those of spotless white.

Some venturesome women were wearing shiny straw hats on the streets of New York in January. All we have seen so far were of shiny black straw, not braid, but fancy weaves, and often mingled with wool crochet. They are close little caps, often with the favored halo brim, and the smartest are trimmed with white flowers, camellias or gardenias. And some of the smallest, closest, tight-

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

215—Practical Day Dress. This style is designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yds. of 39-in. material with ⅞ yd. of 35-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

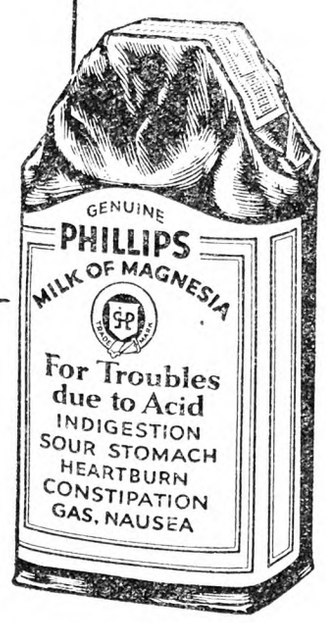
208—Youthful Model. This style is designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38 and 40-in. bust measure. Size 16 requires 4⅛ yds. of 39-in. material. Ten cents.

900 — New Wrap Around. This style is designed in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38 and 40-in. bust measure. Size 16 requires 2⅛ yds. of 35-in. material. Ten cents.

212—Smart Pinafore Frock. This style is designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2¼ yds. of 39-in. material with ½ yd. of 35-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

New Spring Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

TOO MUCH ACID
may be causing those frequent headaches



WHEN there's too much acid in your stomach, you must force yourself to work, and even pleasures are too great an effort. Appetite lags; the digestion is poor; the whole system suffers.

Laboratory tests show that an acid condition is due to errors in modern diet. But you need not wait to diet your way out of trouble!

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This will neutralize the excess acid instantly; make you feel like a new person in just a few moments.

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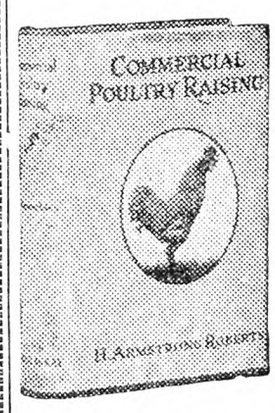

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est of these little black hats with white blossoms tucked under the brim, or forming a flat wreath across the nape of the neck, were priced at $18.50.

Modern fashion says it is smart to use a large handkerchief and the newest for women are 14 inches square in fine French or Irish linen, printed in stripes, checks, or flower designs or solid color with patterned borders and hand-rolled hems.

New cotton prints at 39 cents a yard include lawns, percales and dimities in great variety of color and pattern.

We recently saw woolen dress goods 54 inches wide offered in a great sale at 97 cents a yard. They included solid colors, herringbone and other patterned weaves. This has not been a good Winter for the sale of such materials, so special sales are inevitable.

Some very attractive candlesticks seen were of wood, turned in a colonial pattern; they were about eight inches high, mahogany finish, and were only one dollar the pair.

Life at Wyndhurst

We woke to a white world this morning, almost the first snow we have had. Many days are cloudy, but we have not had much rain, and the weather had not been very cold up to the middle of January. We need water to fall in some form or other, as it is very dry. Our spring went dry in August, but we are blessed with a driven well so placed that the turn of a spigot will send the water into the spring, and it follows the regular course for the house supply. The well had not been used for five years, and the pump was found rusted out, hence an electric pump was put in. This means two electric pumps before the water is where we want it, but we are glad we can get it with no more trouble than we do have.

It is almost a year since I have written of Wyndhurst, and though they have been busy months they have not brought many changes. We only have one boarder this Winter. She is not as young as she might be, and is burdened with two crutches, the result of a broken hip. She is rather a happy soul and loves flowers. The bay window where the plants are, is a never-ending delight, while a new flower catalog is a thing of joy.

A new man-of-all-work came in the Fall. The one we had was sick, and after spending several weeks in the hospital was told he must not try to work at present. The new man is younger and seems very good. He takes good care of the animals and keeps every thing neat and tidy. This time of year he finds it hard to find enough to do, but the Spring work will be with us before long.

Jim, one of the gray horses, died some time ago. The man found they did not come up in the morning so he went to hunt them. Jim was dead, and Dave was standing over him. Dave seemed to miss him very much and has wanted more petting than he ever had before. Flora Dora, the cow, is a lady of character. She did not like either women or dogs when she came, but she seems to approve of women a little better now. Just at present she is dry, and how we do miss her milk. What is milk out of a bottle when one is used to big pans full twice a day?

Bob, the Maltie cat, misses his nice warm milk right from the cow. I buy him his own quart two or three times a week. He cannot find any rats about his stable now, so he has to go to the big barn at night to hunt. Teck, the police dog, is just as important as ever. He did good work one day when he killed a weasel in the chicken house. It had just killed about 25 baby chicks. He did his best to care for all the boarders during the Summer. He was so pleased when his dear friends from Philadelphia came to spend New Year's. They are the ones who have a little boy Teck is very fond of. This time they brought a baby girl about three months old, and how Teck did love her. He seemed to think she was the sweetest thing he had ever seen. He got a rubber baby for Christmas, which cries, and such a time as he does have with it. He keeps it upstairs where no one can make it cry. Two or three times he has taken it a bone. He puts the bone right by the dolly and seems sad when it does not eat. I took his picture one day, and for a wonder it came out well. Since this one was good he sent it to his friends for Christmas.

The Friendly-One is busy making a braided rug which bids fair to be both pretty and useful. The very happy time of the year is here when one can garden from catalogs. Things always do so well on paper; the seeds never fail to come up; things are always planted in the best places, no insects ever bother, rain comes at just the right time and in just the right amount, and best of all the chickens never scratch things up which you have worked over for months. January is a wonderful month to make garden. We are still using the products grown in the past season. The Brussel sprouts are just about finished, but the parsnips and oyster plants are in the ground, while the cabbage and turnips are buried and the storeroom is still full of apples. Cans of beets, asparagus, beans, both green and Limas, carrots, tomatoes and many kinds of fruit are on the shelves, the result of the labors of the Sister One.

The garden was a help with Christmas giving. My little boy friends got popcorn balls, one friend packages of seed I had saved, another one Gladiolus bulbs, while two found honey in their packages. The bees really gave us some honey this season. Cockscomb, strawflowers and the like went to several people, filled the baskets for the cemetery and left plenty for some nice baskets for Winter use at home.

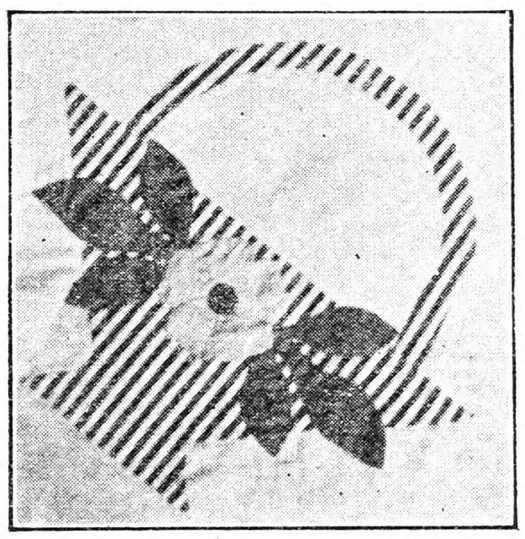
A bird bath, stone path, night-blooming flowers, water lilies and blue spruce seedlings are just a few of the dreams for the coming season. One or more hotbeds are also on the list. The house plants for the most part seem very happy. The pond lily Begonia is very large and is just starting to bloom. Five or six other kinds are in bloom and the Christmas cactus is beautiful. A Paper White Narcissus opened its blooms for Christmas Day. Two pots of bulbs have come out of the dark and more are waiting their turn. I planted a number of different kinds of bulbs out of doors, and am looking forward to blooming time.

The radio gives many interesting hours. I got a real thrill from the opening of the Indian Conference in London, when King George spoke. It was worth getting up early to hear. Many of the regular programs are very worth while. It was interesting to hear Einstein even if I could understand only about two words of what he said.

For a long time I have wanted to knit lace, and today I started some in black for a table runner. Now the question is, when will it be finished? I am using a pattern found in an old knitting book which I can remember ever since I was a child. I think I want to make a quilt, but may not get it started this Winter. I do hope to try my luck with making a hooked rug of silk pieces, but here I am talking about what I am going to do this Winter, when it is almost the middle of January and Spring will be here before we know it.

THE EX-TEACHER OF WYNDHURST.

Patchwork Pattern



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Just a Few Hints

I have finished house-cleaning, but it will not be long before I have to do more or less of it over again. And here are some of the things I remembered or discovered.

For one thing I recalled how much I once used ammonia. I have neglected it lately, we have so many new cleaning combinations. But I find ammonia better than most of them. There is nothing like it for cleaning brushes. Clothes brushes, hair brushes, whisk brooms and combs can be cleaned perfectly with ammonia and hot water. I even use it for cleaning my dust mop with best of results. When I was through painting last year I washed my paint and varnish brushes with kerosene oil, then in hot water and ammonia, and this Spring they were clean, soft and pliable, when I wished to use them.

Ammonia is very effective when used with a chamois to clean windows, picture glasses and mirrors. And a little in your last rinsing water will cause your clothes to bleach out beautifully. Never use it on colored linen, prints or ginghams. A few drops once a month in the water that you water your plants with makes strong growth and big bright blossoms. Be careful and not use too much.

Then I found a new use for gasoline, and I knew many before. A cloth dipped in gasoline will wash your painted kitchen wall so clean that it will look like new. It will even take every bit of smoke off the ceiling over the oil stove. I had a covered chair that was soiled, but not badly worn. I took it out of doors and with a cloth dripping with gasoline cleaned it, and it looked as well as ever. I left it out in the sun until the gasoline smell was evaporated.

A dish mop made damp with cedar oil makes an excellent duster.

Did you know a vacuum cleaner is great for cleaning the inside of your car? Try it.

I wanted a picture frame for a small picture. The man who deals in picture frames wanted $3 for one. I went to a chain store and bought a picture and frame for 50 cents, removed the picture and put mine in, and it was all very satisfactory.

MARY S. HITCHCOCK.

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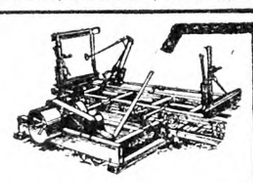

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W.30th St., New York

Live Stock and Dairy

Sheep Farming in New Zealand

BY J. F. WALKER

Who has not heard of New Zealand, that famous land that was pulled out of the sea in the form of a fish by Maui, the most powerful of the Maoris, and who in its struggles bent and twisted its backbone into mountains, and finally tore itself into two parts, making a north and south island? New Zealand, a thousand miles in length and a hundred in width, with a climate varying from tropical to south temperate. A country of hot springs and glaciers; of fertile plains and snow-clad mountains rivalling the Alps in beauty; a country without snakes and where parrots kill sheep. A land of wondrous fishing and where deer are so plentiful that a bounty is offered for their destruction: truly a place worth seeing, and, having once seen, a country one hopes to see again.

But this article is not written by a tourist agency nor as a travelogue tale, so let's to our muttons.

Sheep were first introduced into New Zealand in the forties from Australia, and as the early importations were Merinos they naturally gravitated to the high rolling country in the northern part of the South Island in the Marlborough section. A very considerable part of the country consists of low coastal plains, and back of these in the South Island, a plain known as the Canterbury Plains, extending back from the east coast and rising steadily to a plateau, inland, 50 to 75 miles.

In these sections the Merino failed to meet the requirements of the sheep man, so England was turned to; Leicesters and Romneys were imported in 1853, followed a few years later by Lincolns, Border Leicesters and Southdowns. It is upon this foundation of breeds and the skillful crossing of them that the sheep industry of New Zealand has been built, an industry forming today the bulk of the agricultural wealth of the country, and the most densely sheep-populated areas of the world. Today over 31,000,000 head are to be found in this country of 104,000 square miles, or about 300 head of sheep for every square imle. When one realizes that the extreme north is semi-tropical and few sheep are to be found, while in the south the Southern Alps shove their snow-capped peaks 10,000 feet into the air, the concentration of sheep in areas favorable to their maintenance seems almost beyond the comprehension of our American sheepmen. If we had as heavy a sheep population per square miles as does New Zealand over 900,000,000 head would be found in our borders. New York's quota would be well over 14,000,000 head. It is small wonder that the New Zealander has become a specialist in sheep-raising.

There are some natural advantages which the sheepmen in New Zealand enjoy. A fairly mild climate, no predatory animals, except wild pigs and the kea or mountain parrot, and an abundant vegetation. To offset these there are high labor and land costs, no local markets and the competition of the world to meet in marketing their products. One is impressed by the fact that these men are in the sheep business to make money, and apparently are succeeding at the game, if we except the past year, which has not been very lucrative in any branch of agriculture anywhere.

Two very vivid impressions were left in the mind of the writer in studying the sheep industry of New Zealand.

First, the selection and adaptation of breeds to meet the varying climatic and feed conditions to be found on the island, and second, the close study and knowledge possessed by sheep breeders of world market conditions and world market requirements and possible future trends. To these two factors may be largely attributed the great expansion and successful operation of the country's sheep industry.

As before stated, there are wide climatic and feed variations. Much of the best grazing land lies low and produces a rank growth. Here the Romney is found. The Romney was developed on the marsh lands of Kent, England, and through a hundred or more years of selection developed a resistance to foot rot and liver fluke not found in any other breed. It also adapted itself to rank growths of grasses, a quality of forage not generally considered as favorable to sheep.

The other extreme in New Zealand is found in the north part of the South Island, where the short sweet grasses follow up the snow line and the country is rough and broken, requiring an active hardy sheep that has flocking instinct. It was but natural that the Merino should be used in this section, and it still occupies an important though numerically a minor position in the sheep husbandry of the country.

Between these two extremes are found areas where other breeds seem to meet the exacting requiremnts of the New Zealand sheepman. In nearly all the imported breeds important modifications have been made in order better to serve the purposes for which sheep are raised in that region, which to express it in their own words is, "To fill the wool bale and fatten the bank balance."

The Romney was too coarse a breed, as was also the Lincoln, so they have been refined, and insetad of a 300-lb. shepe today they average around 200 lbs. for mature specimens. The coarse breed wool on the Romney is gradually being bred off, and to accomplish this, infusions of Lincoln or Leicester blood are largely used, and the offspring, termed half bloods, are in turn mated to Southdown rams for the production of market lambs.

In sections where the grass growth is not so rank, or those parts of the country corresponding to our average sheep sections in the East or much of the range western section, a different method is followed. Here Merino ewes are mated to Lincoln or Licester rams, and so profitable has been this cross in combining a heavy fleece with an early maturing handy weight carcass that through inbreeding and selection to type a new breed has been evolved known as the Corriedale. The Corriedale or sheep of Corridale type constitute the majority of the breeding flocks in the country.

The policy of the New Zealand sheep man affords a decided contrast to the operations of many of the sheep owners in the United States. Here unfortunately the breeder wants to secure the sheep that is being boosted the most, and a lot of breed enthusiasts will state without hesitation that their particular breed is adapted to all conditions, and will give maximum returns in wool and mutton. Very recently a letter reached my desk from a rancher in the semi-arid section of Wyoming asking for information as to the desirability of the Romney in his section, stating that a western coast breeder had recommended them to him. It would be hard to imagine a quicker way to go out of the sheep business than this, unless it would be to try Merinos on the coastel plains of the Northwest.

The New Zealander is not so concerned either about some minor points which we consider very seriously. The set of an ear is not as vital in his estimation as the set of a leg. The color of the nose is not as essential as the quality and quantity of fleece. If one observes many of our judges working he will come to the conclusion that fancy points are frequently given greater consideration than wool and mutton. An American judge turned down a wonderful Southdown ram on account of a prick ear. In a foreign show a sheep carrying a similar ear went to the top. On inquiring whether much attention was given to this the reply was made "You can't eat them, don't you know." In short the New Zealander in his breeding uses the following philosophy: "Sheep are raised to make money. Money from sheep is secured through wool and mutton. We will work to secure the animal that will combine these to the greatest degree. It may not suit some breed faddist's idea but is serves our purpose to the best advantage."

The second factor contributing to the success of sheep raising in that far land is equally important in the estimation of these men. The only place to sell wool or mutton is to some consumptive

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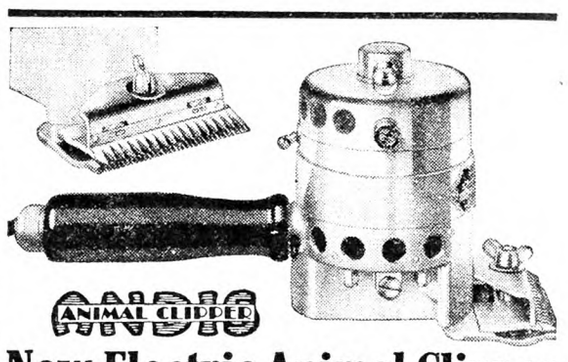

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center, so every possible market in the world is carefully studied. How does the consumer like his meat? Aged wether, or lamb? Large, or small carcasses? Heavy wasty cuts, or light-boned well-fleshed ones? Greasy wool, or light in shrink? Long, or short staple. And so on through the list. All of these are no longer questions in the minds of the New Zealander. He has studied his markets and his breeding operations are governed accordingly. It is a safe bet to state that the average New Zealander knows more about American markets and consumer demand than does the average American sheep raiser. That is why Canterbury lamb is going into the markets of the world, and even knocking at our doors and compelling tariff walls to be built to keep it out.

The New Zealand sheep man knows that the modern consumer wants small cuts and he is supplying 34 to 36-lb. carcasses to the trade to meet the demand.

In contrast to this a breeder specializing in one of our larger mutton breeds suggested that a campaign be started to educate the public to buy larger cuts, and rejected the other alternative, that of breeding a sheep to supply present demands, with scorn.

On the walls of many livestock exhibition buildings over there hangs this sign: "The man who pays the fiddler has the right to call the tune. Give the customer what he wants, not what you think he ought to have."

Because the New Zealand sheep breeder has followed this motto he can go to the expense of freezing his lamb carcasses, ship them 12,000 miles into the markets of the world, and still make competition which we are not willing to meet. More than that, he controls his business. His freezing works are cooperative. He sells his products, wool and mutton, through his own selling organizations, who work together on a common sales dictated and controlled by the producer. He has cut expenses to a minimum and is securing maximum returns.

I give you for a toast for 1931 "American sheep men, consider the New Zealander!"

Hog Market Conditions

In studying the market prices of hogs for the last 20 years, it can readily be seen that pig prices change in cycles of about three years. Starting in 1912, the prices of hogs increased steadily from $8.50 to $14.50 in 1915. Then, there was a sudden fall for one year, but the World War, with its great demand for meat, sent the price soaring up again for three years, and hogs obtained the highest price known in 1919 or $23.40. From 1919 to 1922 the hog price was on the decline again, and the price remained down for two years, and then started up. In 1927 the highest price reached was $17.50. Since 1927 the price has been again declining, and the last few days of November of 1930 found hogs selling lower than any time during the three years' decline.

It was expected hog prices would be on the increase in early 1930. The main reason for present low prices is because of the short crop of corn, caused by the drought in the corn belt in the Summer of 1930. This sent corn prices up, and feeders who had corn at 90 cents per bushel, sold their hogs rather than feed the corn. Another important reason for low hog prices is the uemployment situation. This lowered the price of pork because people were unable to buy as much meat as formerly.

The month of December has always been the cheapest month for hog prices for the last 20 years, because the receipts for slaughter are the highest in that month. The October price of hogs was about $9.60. This is equal to 71-cent corn. Corn sold a little lower than this on the farm. For the last 10 years hogs have sold at a price equivalent to 11.3 bushels of corn. This would make corn cost 86.6 cents per bushel for feeding and hogs worth $9.79 per cwt. The net loss would then be 19 cents per cwt.

With December, 1930, corn selling at 78 cents per bushel in Chicago, feeding only corn, it would cost $10.54 per cwt. to produce hogs, with the present price at $9, making a net loss of $1.54 per cwt. This loss would undoubtedly be eliminated by feeding substitutes for corn. Wheat, which is cheap, may be supplemented, and tankage can be used to produce more economical gains. The November price of hogs averaged about $8.40. This is equivalent to about 60-cent corn on the farm. The Chicago price of No. 2 corn fed to hogs in November was 87.6 cents per bushel. For the last 10 years average hogs have sold at a price equivalent to 10.5 bushels of corn. The value of 10.5 bushels at 87.6 cents gives a cost of $9.20 per cwt. This makes a loss of 80 cents per cwt. for November.

In comparing hog prices with corn, hogs have shown a loss since 1927. It is not fair to the hog industry to compare corn prices at Chicago with the hog prices, yet this is the only basis available. Besides, corn prices will vary to a great extent in different localities. If a feeder wishes to compare corn and hog prices, he should use the price that he is able to get for corn on the farm. He also must consider the other feeds necessary to balance the ration. Corn alone is not an economical feed. In many cases the pasture and the waste products can be utilized to cut production costs. Wheat may also be supplemented for corn to some extent. There are fewer hogs in the United States at the present time than there have been for the past 20 years. It can readily be seen that better hog prices are bound to come, and most market experts predict that 1931 and 1932 are going to be better years for the hog feeder.

Interesting figures have been prepared comparing the number of hogs and the number of people in the United States. From 1840 to 1890 the number of hogs increased according to the population. In fact, from 1840 to 1860 there were more hogs than people in the country. Then the number of hogs dropped slightly under the total population until 1890. From 1890 to 1930 the number of hogs has remained between 60 and 60 million, while the population of the country has increased from 63 to 120 million. During this time the exporting of pork and pork products have remained about the same. The greatest amount exported was 2,650,000,000 lbs. in 1919. By this, it can be seen that the people are not using as much pork as in previous years.

R. W. DUCK.

Guernsey Club Helps Exhibitors

The American Guernsey Cattle Club is prorating its 4-H club contribution to Eastern States Exposition and other sectional fairs on the basis of mileage traveled, instead of winnings in the show ring.

Without assurance of winning prize money, many calf club members are financially unable to ship their animals to some of the larger fairs. In some cases championship animals at local fairs are unable to compete at Eastern States Exposition. To meet this situation the American Guernsey Cattle Club is contributing a fund to the management of Eastern States Exposition to be prorated to Guernsey calf club members on the basis of mileage traveled.

This policy initiated at the National Dairy Show several years ago with a contribution, has proved so successful that it was extended to the Dairy Cattle Congress and more recently to Eastern States Exposition.

Delaware County, N. Y., Holstein Club

At a meeting of Holstein breeders of Delaware Co., N. Y., held at the State School of Agriculture at Delhi, January 29, the Delaware County Holstein Club was organized. Prof. S. J. Brownell outlined the plans, purposes and benefits of forming a Holstein club. He pointed out that with nearly 100 members of the Holstein association in Delaware County, there are many benefits from having a county organization. The National Association will return 50 cents for each $1.50 transfer originating in New York State to the State organization for extension purposes. Local breeders get the benefit of this extension work when they are members of an organized county club. By being organized the breeders can exhibit a county herd at the State Fair. A county organization with a representative membership throughout the county, furnishes a means for buyers to find out where they can find purebred Holsteins which are for sale. Of especial interest in 1931 is the meeting of the National Holstein-Friesian Association which will be held in Syracuse in June.

The object of the club as stated in the constitution is "To establish a friendly intercourse among its members and the exchange of ideas; to promote the breeding and improving of high-grade and purely bred Holstein-Friesian cattle in Delaware County; to aid its members in buying, breeding and selling first-class animals; to establish a reputation for Delaware County as a Holstein-Friesian center."

The officers elected are as follows: Peter Chambers, Walton, president; C. S. Hymers, DeLancy, vice-president; John Gosper, Walton, secretary-treasurer; T. V. Proskine, Roxbury, director; J. G. VanDusen, Bloomville, director.

The club through its secretary, John Gosper, immediately enrolled seven members at the regular annual fee of $5. An opportunity is now being given every Holstein breeder in the county to become an active worker of the breed.

Bringing Cow from Another State

I live in New Jersey and want to buy a cow in Maryland and bring it here by truck. Is there any red tape to go through on bringing from one state to another, if the cow is healthy and T. B. tested? B. A.

New Jersey.

If the cow is healthy and has been properly tested, there will probably be no formality other than getting the necessary permission from the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture, at the Capital. Write them telling what you desire to do.

Pennsylvania Milk Law

Do I have to secure a permit to sell buttermilk, butter and cottage cheese in Pennsylvania? L. A. S.

Susquehanna Co., Pa.

A permit is needed to sell buttermilk, as that comes under raw milk. The law makes no requirements concerning the manufacture and sale of butter and cottage cheese.

Livestock Sales

Feb. 18-19.—Shorthorn Congress Show and Sale, Livestock Pavilion, Chicago, Ill.

Feb. 25.—W. S. Corsa's Gregory Farm Percheron Sale, Whitehall, Ill.

Coming Meetings and Shows

March 16-21. — International Flower Show, Grand Central Palace, New York City.

March 24-26.—Farm and Home Week, College of Agriculture, Orono, Maine.

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JOHN M. DENNIS & SON, Riderwood, Maryland

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BULLS from 1 Month to Serviceable Age
from record dams and proven sires. Herd accredited and blood tested. Attractive prices. Exceptional values.
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GUERNSEY BULLS FOR SALE
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Phone 4459-W

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∴ DOGS ∴

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Hampshire Sheep Draft Horses
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Pastoral Parson and His Country Folks

By Rev. George B. Gilbert

THE WINTER.—Here it is the last week of January. This is a real old-fashioned right kind of a Winter. There has not been a thaw to let us into the mud on the back roads since before Thanksgiving—in fact since it froze up. The ice is 11 inches thick on most any old pond and on some 20 inches. Second crop is 10 inches. It has been 15 years since we had such ice in Connecticut. And such sliding or coasting and skating! It is fine sport, and with what few more skates we got hold of this year, it would appear that just about all our boys in 100 square miles had skates. Sunday we had church down in a schoolhouse, and did not open up the old church building. It was certainly cold, and the roads terribly icy. After the Sunday school and service, the boys took charge of roasting the hot dogs and the girls had charge of the cups and cocoa, and someone brought an apple cake, and needless to say, everyone went home happy and ready to come again.

BILL AGAIN.—Yes, Bill is down this way again. We phoned for him Sunday afternoon. He was able to secure no work in Hartford, and was just wandering round, and wrote back quite pitifully, so we found a place down country where help was needed for a few weeks anyway, and where they have several thousand hens. He is handy in the house and will learn about the poultry business from one who is getting $10 a day from his eggs right in January. Sister and Clossie took him down, no exams that day, and they also took down a sewing machine to the school. How pleased the teacher was with that machine. We have another to take down to another schoolhouse.

ANOTHER CASE.—While one car went down that way, the Parson and Mrs. Parson went off in another direction. We stopped and sang at one two-room school and the Parson told stories, and tomorrow we will go there with pictures. Only one out of four of the children in this section had been to church or Sunday school the day before.

THE SHEEP. — In one of the pictures you see the sheep in Winter. Fair days we put their hay right out on the clean white snow, and they eat it up better there than anywhere else. They clean up every bit of the Alfalfa that way, too. We scrape the leaves and chaff from the barn floor, and they will eat that just like grain. There seem to have been more than 4,000 sheep brought into Maine this last Winter. If you have sheep you have to fight the stomach worms day in and day out. In another picture you will see how the water has gone down in the shadow pool back of the house. One would never dream that the muskrats would come up and dig through from the north bank, but such they have done. They generally do this in January, and will skin along under the ice and rather than come out on top will dig right through. We will dig a narrow trench through that this Spring when the ground is soft and put in gravel concrete. It will not cost much, and the mixture can be pretty weak, and no rat will ever gnaw through again. We had to do that with the big pond. By the way, as the Parson writes, a man just came to cut more ice. This will make six families about the neighborhood that the boys' pond has supplied, to say nothing of a skating place for all the boys.

ANOTHER TRIP. — Since the Parson wrote last, he has been on another trip down to Washington. He went down by train and came most of the way back by auto with another parson. In the restaurant in Philadelphia they ask you, "Hard rolls or soft?" Well, that was one on the Parson. He was hungry enough to eat any old kind of a roll, so he took a chance on "hard." It was hard all right, and he regretted he didn't bring the silage cutter along. In the city of Washington, from a large unused factory chimney there issues forth in the early dawn, just once a year, a great surging cloud of blackness. No, it is not smoke. It is a great army of northern chimney swallows, literally millions of them, who stop off for one night at the capital on their way to the sunny South. In the long line at the White House on New Year's Day, was a man with a small basket on his arm. He passed that gauntlet, shook hands with the President, not knowing who it was, and then stepped out of line and waited for something. It appeared that he supposed, of course, it was a bread line and he was waiting for his bread. Why not?

In Philadelphia, when the Parson came through, they were giving free dinners to 10,000 children, and by March 1 they expected to have to furnish 15,000 children with free breakfasts before they could begin their school work. Thus the world has so much wheat that millions starve each year and half of all its people go to bed hungry at night. In an open country parish between Washington and Baltimore, the Parson stopped for a minute at the house. A country parson could not get suitable milk for his children. He bought himself a cow. The neighbors took the surplus and wanted more milk. He bought another cow and another and another. He now milks eight cows. He prepares and sells the milk Sunday morning before getting ready for church, and every other morning of the week. On his rounds as he empties the milk cart of its milk, he fills it up with children to take back to the Sunday school. His parish seems to be a very thriving and growing one, and incidentally his milk business pays him more than the church salary—which may not be saying so much.

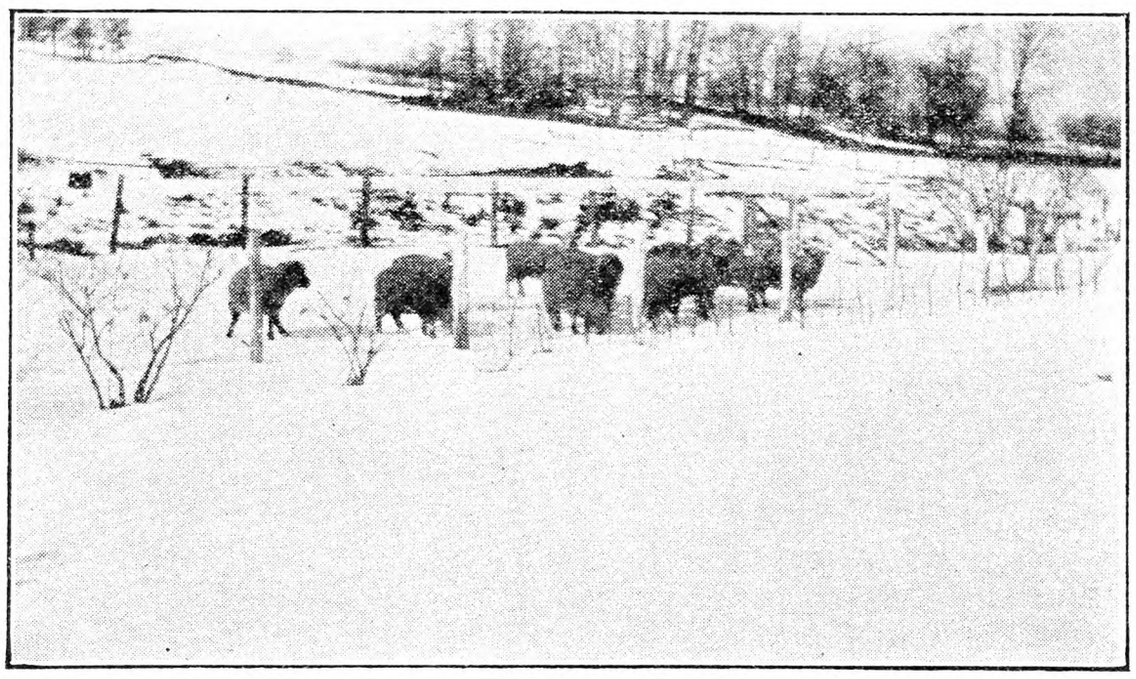
FARM BUREAU FEDERATION.—The Parson went to the State Farm Bureau Federation meeting the other day. He learned much and got some comfort. In the latter class was an item in the report of the Boston meeting. "The program was somewhat upset," ran the report, "as one of the speakers who was scheduled for 40 minutes took just two hours and 40 minutes before he let up." And wouldn't that episode be a comfort to a parson whose long-windedness is a well-earned joke? No parson could ever do as badly as that at a service coming just before dinner. Don't you remember how it works out down at the old church in the country? How the coffee is put on the old box stove in the corner at the opening of the service, and by and by the parson begins to preach and the coffee begins to simmer and (this is what they say) as the odor signifies that that coffee is good and done, the parson stops preaching. Now that is another reason—perhaps the chief reason, why a pot of coffee fits so well with any preaching service.

IF ONLY ALONE.—A man told a good story to illustrate how much better it is generally to see people one by one than in a group. A lean, lanky angular woman came up from the country to appear in behalf of an appropriation before a legislative committee. She was quite flustered when she saw so many men that she must address. Fidgeting around for a while she motioned the chairman that she would have a word with him. "Now I ain't much on talking to a whole mess of men like those," said she, "but if I could get at them one by one like I do my Henry, I sure could do something with them." Needless to say the request was not granted—the effect might have been too pronounced.

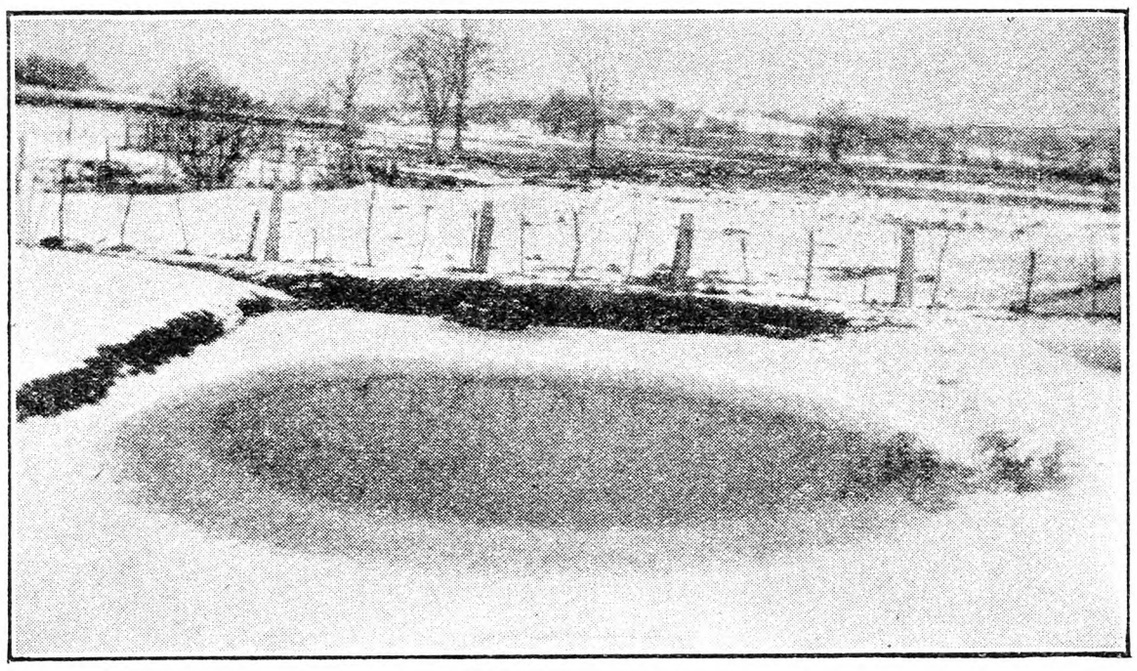
TO SCHOOL BY PLANE.—President McCracken of Storrs, in speaking of the changes coming about so fast, told of a school out in the Middle West where a large yard was procured as a landing field, looking to the time when the children would be brough by airplane. Not only that, but on the children assembling there, it was planned that one of the planes would again gather up those looking toward a more technical and skilled training, and take them 100 miles farther to the university town. They could easily arrive here by 9:30.

ELECTRIFICATION.—There was a good talk there about farm electrification. It was recommended that every county Farm Bureau have a committee on this to help people get the juice, and what is still more, to advise them about wiring their homes; where to put the outlets, etc., and still more as to what conveniences would be most helpful and at what cost. You see they know now just about how much each thing costs per month in an average family. Which shall one buy first, a dish-washer or a washing machine, a pump or a mangle, an iron or a toaster? How much does an electric brooder cost, and what about it anyway? In putting in water should I get a big compressed air tank or a small one? Don't you see how many such questions could and would arise, and how much help someone who knows and had actually had experience would be? On an experiment farm in New Hampshire all these machines have been metered separately and so the facts are known. For instance, the cost of a hot-water heater on a dairy farm is so high as to be quite prohibitive, while the cost of pumping all the water for house and 30 cows was so small as to be almost unbelievable. The cost of an electric brooder was almost exactly the same as coal—and so one might go on. Mighty good facts to know, every one of them, if your are going to wire. Has your county a committee?

HOW TO JOIN?—But the Parson must stop now. A man is due here to talk about how to get the churches together in his town—one of the biggest problems that the Almighty has given to this generation. But in many places it is coming, and in most places it will just have to come.



A Flock of the Pastoral Parson's Sheep



The Shrunken Shadow Pool This Winter

Thoughts from Long Acres

About every so often, we have a fruit year during which every old stub in the country bears a load of fruit. Apparently this will be one of these years if buds are any indication. Peaches are budded as full as they can stick; cherries likewise; pears, not so full, but plenty; apples are spotted, with Jonathan and Spy very full, Baldwin fairly full of fruit buds, and other varieties promising a crop although varying to some extent. McIntosh buds are no indication of crop as bloom. Grapes will vary somewhat. Those vineyards which bore so heavily last year may not repeat, but there were a number of vineyards with a light crop, and these may be expected to bear heavily this year. So far the weather has been favorable with plenty cold but no terrible blizzards to freeze buds.

I won the race with "Old Man Winter," as every tree and vine on the place has been pruned, the brush picked up and piled ready to burn. Now I shall ease up for a while, but not stop work entirely, as there is a big stack of limb wood waiting for the bucksaw. Later on, when it begins to warm up a bit, there will be berries to cut back, grape vines to wrap and tie, so plenty of work is ahead but nothing rushing. I shall improve this slack time with very important doings. Friend Griffin, who writes those readable pieces "From a Maine Farm," tells me that he envies me my baby, and well he might. Much of this slack time will be spent playing with her majesty. We sit by the radio and fish out a lively tune, then indulge in a fast dance. In time, baby eyelids begin to droop, and she is ready for our sleepy-time songs.

We sing the songs of the great central valley down which "Old Man River" flows to the sea.

"Steamboat Bill, steaming down the river,
Steamboat Bill, a mighty man was he.
Steamboat Bill, steaming down the river,
Trying to beat the record of the Robert E. Lee."

Or maybe it will be,

"Tater bug sittin' on the sweet pertater vine,
grabbed him up behind.
Turkey gobbler sittin' on top of the straw,
He was a fightin' with his mother-in-law."

Baby eyes are closing while we sing,

"Came to a river and couldn't get across,
Gave my money for an old blind hoss and Duda was his name."

Lower now for it is time for the crib,

"Every time I come to town,
The boys keep kicking my dog around.
Makes no difference if he is a hound,
They gotta quit kicking my dog around."

And thus to slumberland but not for long.

From a pine embowered lake in Minnesota from which trickles a tiny streamlet to the mighty delta on the Gulf, the Mississippi is known as "Old Man River," personified and loved by those who dwell anywhere near it. With its tributaries, it drains an imperial valley ranging from the Alleghanies of the East to the Rockies of the West. Here may be found in exceeding abundance those wide open spaces so often longed for by those who dwell in cramped places with little room for expansion. The old river is very humble now, as the drought of last year sapped its strength, but it will come back when the mountain snows melt in June as this is flood time, not early Spring as might be supposed.

Many folks write to me expressing a longing to come farther west and live in wide open spaces (that is the expression most often used) but the time has long gone by when lands might be had for the taking. Land in the great valley ranges from as low as $50 to as high as $500 an acre. Prairie lands in the corn belt are never less than $200 an acre, with anything less than an "eighty" being considered too piffling to be called a farm. Judge for yourself whether you have the capital to buy a farm in this section. Farther west, farms will range as high as 5,000 acres, so it will readily be seen that there will be a great expense for necessary tools. I have seen a tractor drawing 10 plows. Hitched behind was a wide disk; behind this a smoothing harrow; and behind this a wide drill sowing wheat. Three of these outfits were working in one field.

Eighty acres of corn in one field is nothing unusual in the corn belt, with many fields exceeding this in size, all of the work from plowing to gathering being done with expensive machinery. No walking tool can be sold in the corn belt, as the dealers well know, while the wheat belt calls for tools and outfits which could hardly turn around on some of the small fields of the East. While these farmers talk in thousands when talking dollars, they often go broke in one off season, so there may be no more real income, no more happiness, and no more contentment than on the small farms of the East, but a mighty sight more to worry over.

Years ago I was about ready to go west with a man who had bought a ranch, but he happened to mention it was only 153 miles to the nearest town, and that cured me. I am inclined to believe that this longing for wide open spaces is more a desire to get away from people and be by ourselves, but this may be done anywhere. Long Acres is not a big farm, yet in ten minutes I can be in my back ravine among the trees all by myself, if too many people or too much noise get on my nerves. L. B. REBER.

Berrien Co., Mich.

Responsibility for Vicious Dog

What redress exists in New York State for one attacked by a vicious dog? Is an owner allowed to permit such an animal to be at large? S.

If a dog shall attack a person, who is peaceably conducting himself in any place where he may lawfully be, such person, or any person witnessing the attack, may kill such dog and no liability for damages shall be incurred upon such killing. Any person may make a complaint of such attack on a person to a justice of the peace of the town and the justice shall inquire into the complaint upon written notice to the owner of the dog, and if satisfied that the dog is a dangerous dog, shall order the owner to kill the dog immediately. Failure to kill or confine the dog allows any peace officer to kill such dog on or off the premises of the owner.

One is liable in civil damages for the acts of a vicious dog, provided they had knowledge of the viciousness of such dog, and continued to keep it and permit it to run at large after such knowledge. N. T.

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WHITE LEGHORNS
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Let me give you a book telling about wonderful egg and meat producing stock—about broilers and high egg production. Tells how to control coccidiosis.
Write today. It's FREE.
TRUSLOW POULTRY FARM, Inc. Box R-2 Chestertown, Md.

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Hanson and Tancred Strain—Chicks hatched from eggs produced on our own farm. Baby chicks, started chicks and pullets. Catalog and prices on request.
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Sherman Bowden & Son, Box 195A, Mansfield, O.

Connecticut Egg Contest

Carried on at Storrs, Conn. Following is report for the third month, ending January 31, 1931:

The hens in the Storrs contest are at the end of the quarter and it has been a good quarter, too. At the close of the third month, each hen in the entire lot has averaged to lay over 54 eggs apiece as compared with 52 eggs each for the first three months of last year.

January production was only slightly ahead of December, but was 1,229 eggs more than for January a year ago. On this basis then, with any sort of a break at all, it appears that the hens are headed for even higher totals than have obtained during the past two years, when each bird averaged to do well over 200 eggs.

Lewis Farms of Rhode Island, bred the Barred Rock that won the blue ribbon for December with a total of 220 points. In the White Rock class Kalerok Farm of Massachusetts, has been awarded first place with a total of 233 points. In the Wyandotte division, Fisher Poultry Farm of Ontario, gets first prize for the month with a score of 201 points.

In the Rhode Island Red class Donald I. Goodenough of Connecticut, was in first place with a score of 263 points. Scott Poultry Farm of Massachusetts, ranked second with a record of 256 points. Among the Leghorns, one finds the English pen entered by Tom Barron of England, the head of the list with 272 points to its credit. Alfred J. O'Donovan, Jr., of New York, was second with 247 points and Mount Hope Farm of Massachusetts, won third for the month by adding 245 points to its previous total.

In reckoning the number of points for a pen of pullets, one must take into account the size of the eggs they lay. When eggs weigh more than 24 ounces to the dozen, the number of points exceeds the number of eggs, and conversely, the number of eggs exceeds the number of points whenever the weight drops below 24 ounces per dozen.

There is, of course, considerable variation among the several pens, and yet by a very simple mathematical process any reader can arrive at the approximate number of points has been given. For example, the eight pens above, awarded ribbons for excellence in December, laid a total of 1,982 eggs that scored 1,937 points. Thus if one increases the number of points by 2 per cent, the answer is, to all intents and purposes, the number of eggs laid. It is expected that as the contest progresses and the pullets become more mature, eggs and points will on the average be even more nearly synonymous terms.

Breed	Hen No.	Eggs	Points
R. I. Red.....	403	81	87
R. I. Red.....	540	85	86
White Leghorn ...	810	83	84
R. I. Red.....	40W	82	82
White Leghorn ...	750	77	82
R. I. Red.....	405	84	80
R. I. Red.....	401	83	80
White Leghorn ...	813	83	80
R. I. Red.....	415	76	80

The leading pens to date in each of the principal varieties are as follows:

Australorps. — Jerseyland Farms, N. J., 633 eggs, 585 points.

White Wyandottes.—Ebenwood Farm, Mass., 446 eggs, 424 points.

White Rocks.—Kalerok Farm, Mass., 655 eggs, 664 points; E. A. Hirt, Mass., 631, 593; Holtzapple Poultry Farm, O., 583, 552.

Barred Rocks.—James Dryden, Cal., 665 eggs, 609 points; R. Walter Bishop, Conn., 598, 570; Pratt Experiment Farm, Pa., 623, 558.

R. I. Reds.—Donald I. Goodenough, Conn., 766 eggs, 765 points; Globus Poultry Farm, Mass., 757, 726; Homestead Farms, Conn., 753, 726; Scott Poultry Farm, Mass., 687, 661.

White Leghorns.—Alfred J. O'Donocan, N. Y., 746 eggs, 716 points; Mt. Hope Farm, Mass., 784, 715; Tom Barron, England, 707, 716; J. A. Hanson, Ore., 755, 711; St. John's Poultry Farm, Mo., 750, 703.

Per Cent Production by Varieties.—40 Australorps and Giants, 46.8; 50 White Wyandottes, 27.7; 130 White Rocks, 55.1; 140 Barred Rocks, 53.2; 280 R. I. Reds, 59.4; 360 White Leghorns, 74.1; 1,000 average all varieties, 61.2.

Classifying Market Poultry

What does the market men when they say chickens? Does that mean yearling hens or three-months-old chicks?

Pennsylvania. J. W. C.

Broilers are young chickens weighing from ¾ lb. (squab broilers) to 2½ lbs. Fryers are larger chickens weighing from 2½ to 3½ lbs. each. Stags are young males, showing some spur development and beginning to deteriorate in softness of flesh. Fowls are mature females. Old cocks are mature males. Springers or chickens are chickens htached during the preceding Spring or early Summer. Fryers or roasters might be classed as springers. Young chickens weighing over 3½ lbs. are usually called roasters. Capons are males castrated when young and kept until weighing from 5 to 10 lbs. each. They maintain their saftness of flesh and do not become stags or cocks. M. B. D.

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Every chick from our own strain of Reds, bred by us for 14 years for vigor, rapid growth, low mortality, heavy production, large egg size. 8,000 selected breeding birds right here on our own farm. Every breeder blood-tested by State University. You can't go wrong with these well-bred, disease-free Hubbard Reds. We guarantee full SATISFACTION on every order.
STARTED CHICKS (2 to 8 weeks old) save time, money and worry. Let us brood your chicks.
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EVER INCREASING
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Every one of our 11,000 breeders is government tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. You cannot go wrong when you buy our DISEASE-FREE chicks.
We guarantee 98% livability up to three weeks old. Catalog free
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Amazingly low prices for high quality, trap-nested chicks, absolutely free from disease.
Your satisfaction guaranteed—catalog free.
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WONDERFUL LAYERS! Consecutive winners at Storrs with records of 1929, 2,724; 1930, 2,646. High Bird, 325 official.
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from pedigreed stock, reasonably priced, and FREE from B. W. D. Bred for high production and egg size. Your satisfaction guaranteed.
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WEST CONCORD, MASS.
Led next best Storrs Rock pen by 133 eggs in 1930; by 285 eggs in 1929.
"The Invincible Rocks of New England"

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CHICKS OF QUALITY
PRICES LOWEST IN 15 YEARS
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Champion Buff Rock's, Light Brahmas, 38 years breeding. J. C. CLIPP & SON, Bx N, Campbellsburg, Ind.

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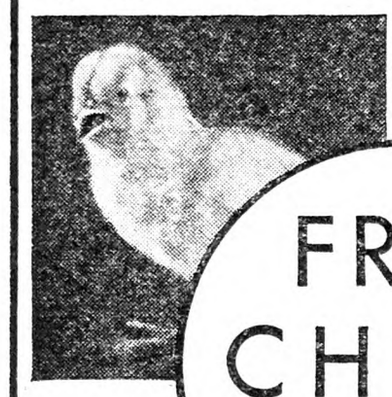

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Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

All breeders Blood Tested under State supervision. That means that our chicks LIVE.

New Low Prices to April 18, 1931

S. C. White LEGHORNS	S. C. R. I. REDS	Barred ROCKS	White WYANDOTTES
20c	20c	22c	25c

Special Mating Chicks, 2c additional. Prices are per hundred. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For 50 chicks add $1.00. ½c discount on orders for 500; 1c off on orders for 1,000. We ship prepaid and guarantee 100% delivery. New catalogue.

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NEUHAUSERS have again made it possible for farmers and poultrymen to buy the WORLD'S BEST CHICKS at ROCK-BOTTOM PRICES. GOOD LUCK CHICKS have trapnest records. A GOOD LUCK HEN OWNED BY C. BROOMFIELD, Mt. Morris, Mich., laid 28 eggs in January. MAT SMITH, Laurel, Md., entered 1,000 GOOD LUCK CHICKS in a $300 Chick Growing Contest sponsored by POULTRY TRIBUNE and won a prize.

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	25	50	100	300	500	1000
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns; Anconas	$3.00	$5.75	$ 9.75	$28.50	$47.50	$ 90.00
Barred and White Rocks; R. I. Reds	3.75	7.00	12.00	35.50	57.00	110.00
Black Minorcas; White Wyandottes	4.00	7.50	12.50	36.50	59.00	115.00
Buff and White Orpingtons	4.00	7.50	12.50	36.50	59.00	115.00
Part. Rocks; Buff and White Minorcas	4.50	8.00	13.00	37.50	61.25	120.00

Light Breeds Assorted $7.00 per 100. — Heavy Breeds Assorted $9.00 straight.

Write today for a BEAUTIFUL COLOR PLATE CATALOG describing SPECIAL offers of FEED, ROYAL BROODER STOVE OR EXTRA CHICKS. SATISFACTION and LIVABILITY guaranteed. A few dollars invested in GOOD LUCK CHICKS NOW will repay you manyfold next Fall and Winter.

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FOR YEARS WE HAVE HATCHED AND SOLD SATISFACTORY CHICKS

$1.00 DISCOUNT per 100 ON ORDERS RECEIVED BEFORE MARCH 1

Free Catalog. 100% Delivery Guaranteed.

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S. C. Wh. (Big Eng.) Br. & Bf. Leghorns; Sheppard's Anc.	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$55	$105
Brd. Wh. & Bf. Rox; Bf. Orp. Reds, W. Wyd., Bl. Minorcas	4.00	7.50	14.00	65	125
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10 extra chicks. $1.00 per 100 down books order. Ten extra chicks with each hundred on orders mailed March 1 or before. Pay balance when chicks arrive. Our Big, Strong, Peerless Chicks will make money for you. Flocks carefully bred and culled with such leading strains as Tancred, Barron, Mahood, Thompson, Fishel, etc. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Postpaid.

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Wh. and S. L. Wyan., Buff Orps. and Black Min.,	7.00	13.00	63.75	125.00

Heavy mixed, 10c; J. B. Giants, 16c.

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Ask about our plan which enables you to make extra money or get chicks by acting as our local agent.

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Enjoy the profit benefits from Wolf Certified breeding—these chicks cost you no more and build up your profits tremendously. Every chick develops into a big, strong, healthy, fast-growing egg layer.

Catalog shows all breeds in beautiful, natural colors—a work of art and a book you will wish to read. Send for it today. Special extra discount for early orders.

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CATALOG IN COLORS · FREE . . .

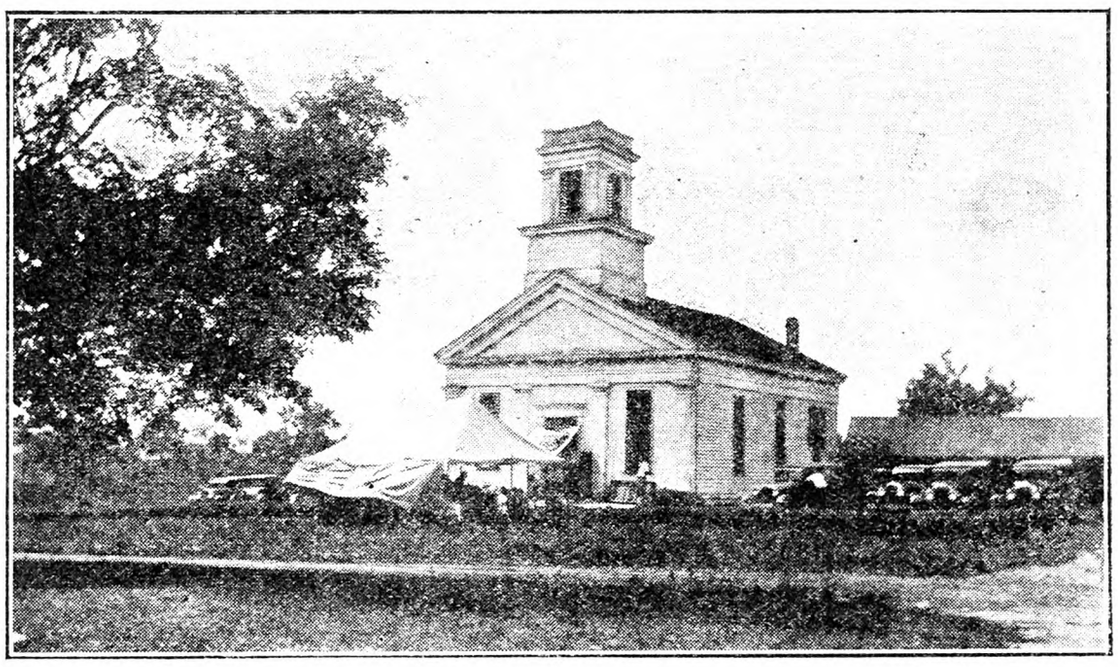
A Church Picnic

The Ladies' Aid of our little country church of 70 members, including children and non-residents, put on a most successful dinner and supper at the church in August, just a few loyal workers battling against great difficulties in the way of working equipment. In fact, our church boasts only one room, no kitchen or dining-room, so all tables, oil stoves, dishes, etc., had to be supplied by those in charge.

A furniture store from a neighboring town furnished a tent which was placed directly in front of the church, and afforded shade for the tables, which were brought from neighboring houses, and looked most attractive with white tablecloths and centerpieces of Gladiolus.

We do have the advantage of being located in the Finger Lakes region with its many cottage people around the lakes, who are glad to get a home-cooked country dinner. The weather was perfect, the event well advertised in the local papers, and also by attractive posters placed in the stores and along the highways leading to the lake.

The president of the Ladies' Aid laid her plans carefully in making out her menus, appointing committees to help prepare the food, to dish it up and young ladies to serve it. She distributed slips to each family telling what food they were expected to furnish. As there were no conveniences at the church she asked one lady to make the coffee at a neighboring house, two others prepared the chicken gravy, and made the biscuits (light as the proverbial feather) at their home and brought these with the chicken to the church just in time for serving. Here borrowed oil stoves kept the food warm. One lady had general oversight of the tables and waiters.



The Church Picnic in Progress

By noon all was ready. A huge sign on the front of the tent helped to advertise. Cars and pedestrians began to arrive; some motorists passing by decided to stop for a warm meal, and everyone was very busy and happy. The dinner was well served, the hot foods piping hot, the salads cold and tempting on individual plates, and everything of that high quality that country housewives with their long practice and best of material at hand know how to prepare.

After everyone was served, dishwashing was in order. Some of the men took a hand in this; in fact two or three had been busy all the morning helping to bring in supplies. There was more leisure in which to prepare the evening meal, which was just as gay as at dinner time.

The dinner was priced at 60 cents, the supper at 50 cents and when the lady who sold tickets counted her money she had $89 with about $10 to be deducted for expenses. The menus were as follows, and the picture was taken while the dinner was in progress.

Dinner.—Chicken with baking-powder biscuits and gravy, mashed potatoes, creamed peas, rolls, fruit salad, cold slaw, pie, cheese, coffee.

Supper.—Chicken or cold ham, creamed potatoes, beans, brown and white bread, vegetable salad, jelly, cake and ice cream, cottage cheese, coffee. T.

All-mash Ration

We have 125 nice White Leghorns. They are doing fairly well, but would like to know how much of each of the following to put in make a balanced ration for an all-mash. Alfalfa meal, Alfalfa leaf meal, wheat bran, ground corn, barley, candied copra, gluten feed, gluten meal, linseed oilmeal, wheat middlings, meat scraps, dried buttermilk, milk albumen, fish meal, cod liver oil, mineral. Is it necessary to put Alfalfa meal and Alfalfa leaf meal in, also gluten feed and gluten meal?. If I use dried buttermilk is it necessary to add the milk albumen?

Ohio. B. F. L.

It is not necessary to put everything that is good to eat into a poultry ration in order to make it balance or satisfy the needs of the hens. You have given quite a number of duplicates in the list you submit, a choice between which, rather than to take all, can be made. If you wish to use a ration in which mash alone is fed, the whole grain ordinarily fed separately being ground with the rest, you might adopt the all-mash formula of the Ohio Experiment Station. This is coarsely ground wheat, 40 parts (by weight); coarsely ground corn, 20 parts; ground oats, 15 parts; wheat bran, seven parts; meat scrap, 10 parts; dried milk, 25 parts and Alfalfa leaf meal, five parts. This is a mash in which it is desired to use considerable wheat, partly as a substitute for more expensive corn. An all-mash ration differs from a combined whole grain and mash ration only in having the amounts of whole grains customarily fed separately ground and mixed with the mash. Proportions are not changed. Coarse grinding of the grains makes them more acceptable to the hens. Do not change rapidly from one style of feeding to another. Better not change at all in the Winter when pullets are laying; they do not like changes. If a change is to be made, do it gradually by feeding less whole grain and more all-mash mash until, finally, the grain is dropped and the mash which was a mixture of both kinds becomes exclusively of the all-mash formula. When pullets are doing well in the Winter, it is a pretty good idea to leave well enough alone. M. B. D.

Tobaccoing the Henroosts

Another use for the strong Black Leaf 40 tobacco extract has been found by some poultrymen. They wrap cloth around the end of the roost that comes into contact with the support, and saturate the cloth with Black Leaf 40. This heads off mites in other parts of the building that figure on reaching the roosting hens at night. Of course the roosts themselves must be treated to make sure that any cracks there are not harboring them. The same material, diluted one teaspoonful to a gallon of water, with soap enough added to make suds, is a good spray for the entire henhouse interior. Painting the roosts with full strength Black Leaf 40 will destroy poultry body lice because the birds delouse themselves after they go to roost. The heat from the birds' bodies releases fumes which kill lice and feather mites.

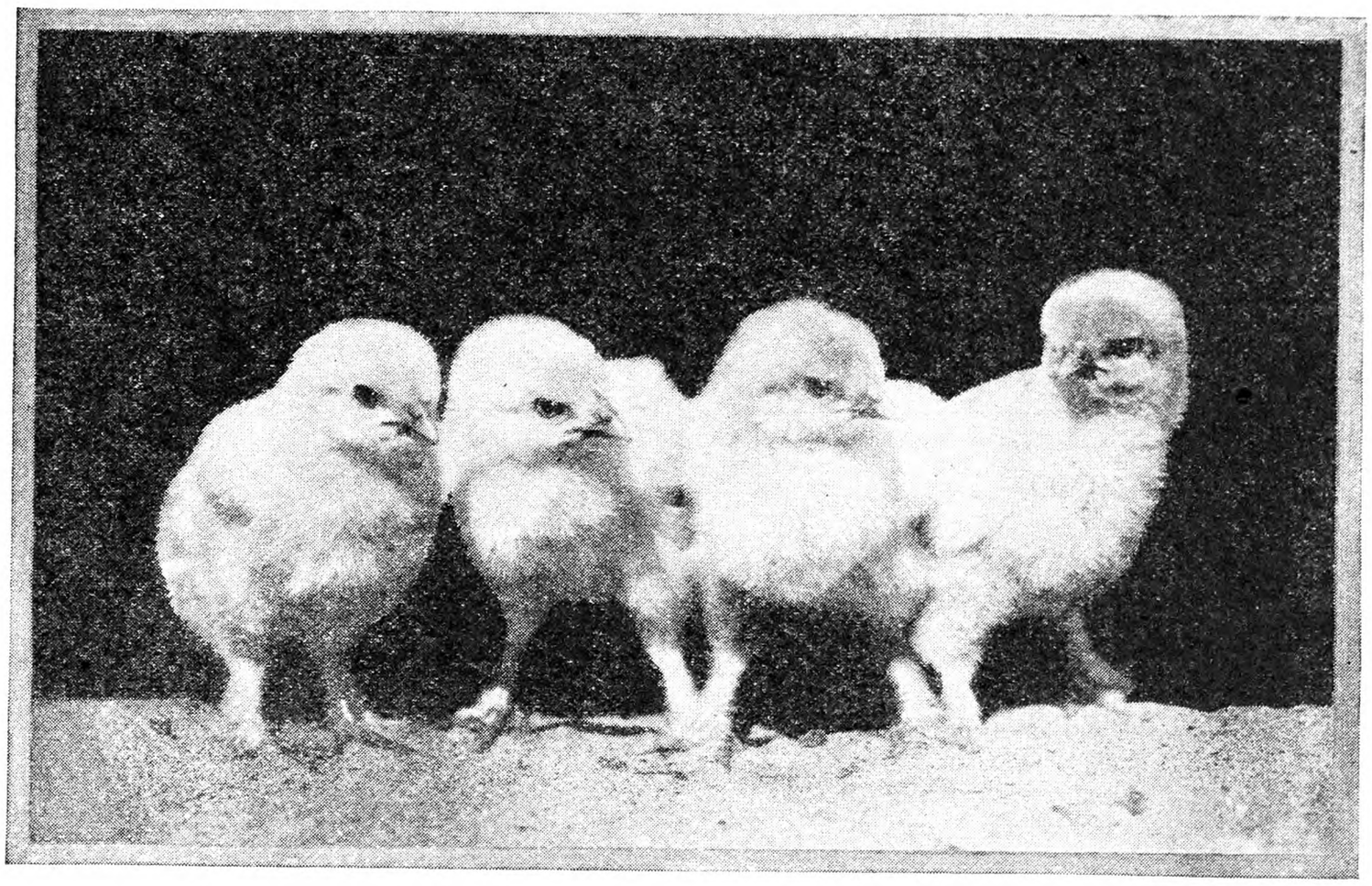
Breed for Yarded Flock

I plan to raise some chickens in confinement this Spring. What do you think is the best breed, Reds, Leghorns or Rock? They will have a large wire platform and will be kept very clean. I plan to raise 60 in a house 12x10 with a 4-ft. wire yard. W. H. B.

Massachusetts.

You may suit yourself as to the breed in raising chickens in confinement; one is no better than another, except as it conforms better to your tastes and requirements. If you wish only a small flock, chiefly for family requirements in the way of eggs and dressed poultry, one of the larger breeds that you mention will probably suit you best, remembering that these breeds produce brown eggs discriminated against in some markets and preferred in others. Each breed has its own virtues, its own faults; there is no one breed that combines all of the former to the exclusion of any of the latter. M. B. D.

MANY years ago the only control method suggested for destroying apple maggot was to pasture sheep in the orchard to eat the drops. Now the entomologists have mapped out a system of poison sprays to destroy the parent flies.



Give them

STRENGTH

and **GROWTH**

with

OATMEAL

From their first tiny crop-full until they are six weeks old, feed baby chicks Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter. This balanced baby chick starter with the oatmeal base can help you grow hardy, quick-feathering birds that are rarely troubled with common baby-chick ills.

The "*Ful-O-Pep Way*" is the *easy way* to build baby chicks into energetic layers and husky meat fowls. With the nourishing help of Quaker Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter, your downy hatch will change to feathered, one-pound birds in amazingly short order. • Oatmeal is a health and energy builder. Baby chicks respond to it by developing broad, deep bodies, capable of heavy egg production. It offers them materials they need for quick feather-making and for starting an unusual growth of firm breast meat. • Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter contains a variety of other valuable ingredients . . . cod liver meal, cod liver oil, molasses (in dry form), essential minerals, and a variety of grain ingredients are all blended together in scientific proportion. Each ingredient has its own special work to do. All of them are finely ground and thoroughly mixed so that at every mouthful the chick gets *all* of the ingredients. • *See Your Quaker Feed Dealer.*

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FUL-O-PEP

Chick Starter

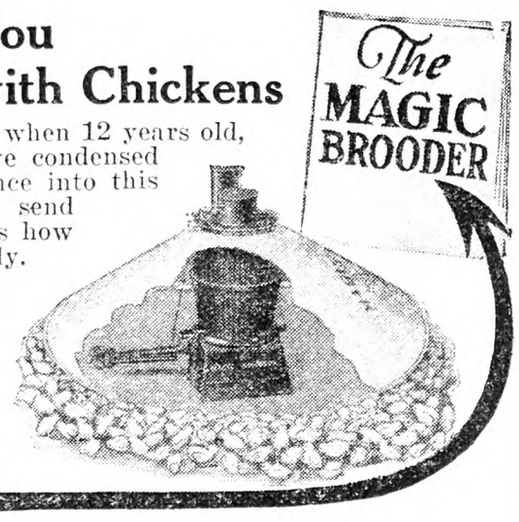
THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

BUY QUAKER FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS

Let Me Help You Succeed with Chickens

I started raising chickens when 12 years old, and am still at it. I have condensed the results of my experience into this book which I will gladly send FREE on request. It tells how to raise chicks successfully.

Learn how to brood chicks correctly, and success will follow, as surely as day follows night. Write for my free book today.



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Baby Chicks—Started Chicks

Get your chicks at any age you prefer—either baby chicks or 3 to 4 week old started chicks. White Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG

Learn all about our profitable quick maturing strains. At Storrs Egg Laying Contest our Leghorn pen averaged 264 eggs—two hens laying 300 eggs each. Our New Hampshire Reds lay at early age. Our White and Barred Rocks have long been favorites.

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L. W. STEELMAN
Formerly Poultry Specialist
Penna. State College

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Every chick produced from our own breeders on the farm. Officially blood-tested, production-bred, vigorous and healthy. Write for catalog and new prices.

Educational Bulletin, "HOW TO RAISE CHICKS" Sent on Request

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HANSON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS

Write for catalog on Large Chicks and Hatching Eggs from New Jersey certified, blood-tested, trapnested and high producing breeders of this strain. PEARL POULTRY FARM, Montvale, New Jersey

Premium CHICKS

Increase Your Profits

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BARRED ROCKS

Big Healthy Chicks from heavy laying strains. Low prices.

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Barron S. C. W. Leghorns imported direct from England. Pedigrees up to 314; Barred and White Rocks, Reds and White Wyandottes. Before ordering your chicks, get our free catalog and low prices.

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Free range flocks	25	50	100
Tancred Strain White Leghorns	$3.75	$5.50	$10.00
Everlay Strain Brown Leghorns	3.75	5.50	10.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	6.50	12.00
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EVERY CHICK SELECTED

Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, $15.00 per hundred; Black Giants, $25.00; Tom Barron White Leghorns, $13.00. The large kind, vigorous year around layers. Shipments prepaid—live delivery guaranteed.

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WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

Ferris and Hollywood Strains

Chicks from 2 and 3-yr.-old Breeders. Price $10 per 100; $90 per 1000. Catalog free. Tells all about our great egg-producing Leghorns.

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Barred and White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Heavy Mixed — Prompt replies to all requests for our low fall and winter prices. 100% live arrival, postage paid.

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For many years we have been developing our Leghorns. 300 to 326-egg S. C. White Leghorn stock used as foundation. We also have limited number Studer's Special Leghorn.

10 EXTRA CHICKS WITH EACH 100

if ordered before March 1st. Live delivery guaranteed. Other most popular breeds. Write today and get a catalog and price list showing attractive prices. UHL PIONEER HATCHERY AND EGG FARMS, Box 307R, New Washington, Ohio

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STATE SUPERVISED—at less than regular chick prices. Order now. Ship when wanted. 100% live arrival. SPECIAL—"EARLY ORDER DISCOUNT or FREE BROODER STOVE." *Write at once for illus. literature, it's FREE, tells about big dividends with our blood-tested chicks. (Low price-list incl.).*

PENNA. FARMS HATCHERY
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HIGH QUALITY CHICKS

Quality higher and prices lower. Breeding birds selected and leg banded by expert judges. Leghorns, 11c each; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, 13c each; Light Brahmas and Black Giants, 17c each.

Write for free catalog and special price on large orders

WHARTON HATCHERY CO.
Box 102
WHARTON OHIO

CHIX

Leghorns 9c; Barred Rocks 11c; Reds 11c; W. Rocks 13c; Heavy Mix. 9c. All from free range flocks. Send for catalog.

THE MONROE HATCHERY, Box 7, Richfield, Pa.

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Guarantee to Live 7 Days

Full refunds for losses promptly made in CASH. Every breeder blood-tested. Back of each chick is years of good breeding for vigor, livability, rapid growth and high egg production, with freedom from disease. Leghorns, Reds, Barred Rocks. Catalog gives full details and valuable poultry information. Mail coupon today.

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Send FREE CATALOG. May want.....chicks.

Name .....

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Important to Advertisers

Copy and instructions for classified advertisements **must reach us on Thursday morning** in order to insure insertion **in following week's paper.** Change of copy or notice to discontinue advertisement should reach us on **Monday morning** in order to prevent advertisement appearing in following week's paper.

Natural Brooding

When the chicks are two days old they are moved with the hen to a brood coop. Until they reach this age, they should remain in the coop with the hen. The chicks require no food while in the nest, but the mother hen should be given wholesome food daily. The floor of the brood coop into which the chicks are to be placed should be covered with dry earth or sand, and with a little chaff on top.

Chilling of the chicks when moving them should be guarded against, and the head and throat of each chick should be carefully examined for any lice that may be hidden in the down. If lice are present, take one ounce anise oil, two ounces sweet oil, mix, and rub into the down on top of the chick's head and under its beak and throat. This rubbing is done with the finger and not too much oil should be used. The oil will spread over the skin and destroy the lice. Finely powdered anise seed, dusted into the feathers of the hen and the down of the chicks, will also destroy parasites of all kind without injuring the chicks. This powder must be as fine as dust and very dry. Insect powders that irritate the eyes may prevent the chick from eating. Very mild powder is the only kind fit for use about a hen with young chicks.

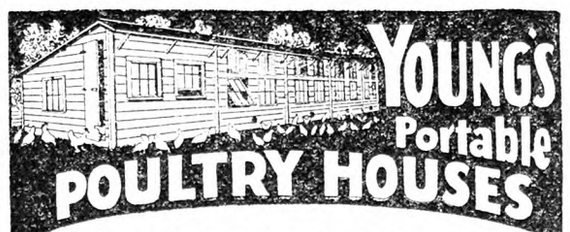
Since a mother hen of quiet disposition will brood and care for her chicks, it is best, especially if the weather is cool, to prevent the chicks from going outside the coop for a day or two. A good attendant refrains as far as possible from disturbing the hen and chicks, for, if they are frequently disturbed, the hen becomes irritable and nervous and steps on the chicks. The hen and brood do best if they are undisturbed by unnecessary attention, although regularity in coop cleaning and feeding must be the rule.

During the season of wind storms, rain, and cold, the brood coops should be placed under shelter that will protect the chicks from direct contact with the weather. In pleasant weather, the coops should be out in the open, where they may be placed on bare ground that is free from a growth of grass. If the coops are thus placed, the chicks can go from the coop to the grass, but, if the coop is in the grass, the chicks cannot help getting wet if they are at liberty while the grass is moist from wet or dew. In the hot weather it is necessary for the coops to be placed under some shelter that protects the hen and chicks from the direct rays of the sun and from injury from heavy showers. The coops must be placed where the flow of surface water is away from it, and not under it or into it.

The ground about the brood coops must be dry and free from filth. If the ground is covered with fine gravel or coarse sand it may be freshened by freqeuntly stirring it with a rake. Brood coops should be moved frequently to avoid the dampness that gathers under the floor. The location of coops that have no floor but the ground beneath them, must be frequently changed in order to avoid injury from tainted soil. Where the hen and chicks have a covered run the coops and runs can be set on grass ground, as the grass under the run will not be very damp after a heavy dew. One may cover the runs at night with grain sacks or burlap, to keep out the dew.

Hens that hatch a promiscuous lot of chicks are kindly disposed to chicks of all colors, while hens that hatch chicks of one kind only are likely to kill those that differ in color from their own broods. If chicks of various colors are to be grown, each sitting hen should have the various colors represented in the eggs given to her to hatch, or the chicks may be mixed immediately after they are hatched by distributing them among the hens before they have been taken from the nest. If these precautions are not taken, the broods cannot be mixed as a hen will not usually own a chick different from the color of those taken from the nest with her, and will kill all others.

No food is needed until after the second day. The first meal, which may be scattered on the feed board, should be coarse, sharp sand or fine chick grit. This meal is set before the chicks when they are moved with the hen to the brood coop. Two hours later a little rolled oats or bread crumbs should be



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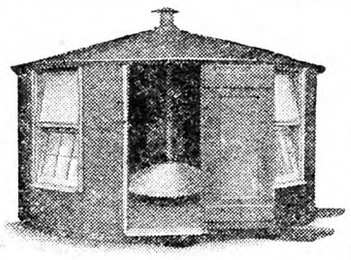

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Walck Baby Chicks

40,000 WEEKLY

Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Reds, Black Giants, Anconas and Brown and Mann White Leghorns. Breeders culled by Lloyd Baker, State College graduate; also ten years' experience. We use the most modern equipment, and have had 21 years' experience. Our prices and terms are reasonable. Write for catalog and early order discount.

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SEASON 1931

Faithful service for 25 yrs
Chicks that live and grow

Leghorns, Minorcas, Hamburgs, Wyandottes, Rocks, Reds, Speckled Sussex, Buff Orpingtons.

Send for Free Catalog and Price List.

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High Grade Chicks

Feb. and March delivery	100	500	1000
White, Buff and Brown Leghorns	$13	$62.50	$125
Bd. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas	15	72.50	140
Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyan., Buff Orp. Wh. and Bl. Minorcas	16	77.50	150
Light Brahmas and Bl. Giants	20	95.00	190

Assorted: Light, 10c; Heavy, 12c.

Also special mating chicks and started pullets. 100% delivery. Order direct or send for circular. 10% books order, balance cash or C. O. D.

TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Liberty, N. Y.

"NONE BETTER" STATE CERTIFIED BABY CHICKS

Guaranteed to Please

Husky, Healthy, money-makers culled for heavy egg and meat producing Broilers. Send for new folder and attractive price list—it's free. Write now.

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"18 Years Hatching Experience"
BOX L, RIDGELY, MD.

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Day-old Chicks

Write for circular.

Edward C. Lutz Poultry Farm, Middletown, Pa.

Pure Cod Liver Oil Golden

The richest known Anti-Rachitic growth promoting Vitamin Food.

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QUALITY CHICKS

	Per 100
Tancred Strain White Leghorns	$10.00
Barred Rocks	12.00
S. C. Reds	12.00
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Light Mixed	8.00

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.

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ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS

Wh. Wyandottes, Wh. Rocks, Barred Rocks and Heavy Mixed. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. For low prices and catalogue write Jas. E. Ulsh, Box R, Beaver Springs, Pa.

scattered over the grit. They should be fed a small amount every two hours. For the last feed at night they should be given all they will eat. After the chicks are three days old they should be given chick grain, and have a hopper of dry mash before them at all times. A good dry mash for chickens is made of equal parts by weight of wheat bran, middlings, cornmeal and ground oats from which the hulls have been removed and 5 per cent beef scrap.

The mother hen should have a dish fastened on the side of the brood coop, and should be fed the same as the laying hens. The dish and food should be up out of reach of the chicks. A good grain ration for young chicks is mixed by measure: fine cracked corn, 16 qts.; wheat, 8 qts.; hulled oats, 4 qts.; pearl barley, 3 qts.; millet seed, 1 qt. Until the chicks are six weeks old, they should be fed five times daily on the above grain ration.

Young or growing chicks should have their first meal of the day as soon as it is light enough for them to see to eat and their last feed just before dark. Feed only what they will eat up quickly, except at the last feed at night, when they should be given all they will eat. When the days are long, I give an extra feed. I consider that a lot of my success in growing chickens rapidly is due to this late feeding at night. Often this late feeding comes as late as 8 or 8:30 P. M. After the chickens are six weeks old, they should have a dry mash before them at all times, composed of four quarts conrmeal, three quarts of ground oats free from hulls, two quarts wheat bran, two quarts white middlings, and two quarts of lne beef scrap. They should also be given a grain ration composed of equal parts of cracked corn, wheat and oats. This should be fed four times a day, the last feeding coming as late at night as it is possible for the chicks to see to eat.

Chicks must have at all times plenty of fresh water and hoppers of grit, oyster shell, and fine charcoal.

Massachusetts. R. L. CHAMBERLIN.

Chicks on Wire Floor

I saw in THE R. N.-Y. a way of raising young chicks on wire floors. I would also like to try this way of raising them. I have had some trouble with worms and this seems the only way out. How many chicks could be put in a coop 8x12 ft. with an 8 ft. porch, to laying age, and what kind of mash hopper is used? Is there a roof over the porch, or is it wire? A. W.

As many chicks would be placed in a brooder with outside wire floored sun porch as that brooder would hold under other conditions. Three chicks to each square foot of floor space is the customary rule, or 300 in a brooder 8x12 feet in size. Overcrowding as the chicks increase in size would have to be met by removal of cockerels as broilers or other disposal to give room. A sun porch is covered with wide-meshed poultry netting, unless protection from flies as a preventive of infestation by tape worms is desired, when fly screening is used over both top and sides. In that case, the windows of the brooder would also have to be screened against insects. The sides of the sun porch should be about 30 inches in height, though there is no objection to making them as high as desired. Any mash hopper low enough to go inside the porch may be used. As it is exposed to rain, it should have an overhanging cover to protect its contents.

M. B. D.

Some Poultry Figures

The continued drop in the price of eggs is forcing many small poultrymen out of business. While the price of feed has dropped a little, it does not allow of much profit, and those who need ready money are forced to sell their stock.

We have recently closed up our 1930 records, and thought the following might be of interest, especially as not all poultrymen keep any records. To arrive at these figures we took the cost of feed per 100 lbs. (we mix our own grain and mash) and the price of eggs, which we sell by the crate to a middleman.

In 1924 it took 56 eggs to purchase 100 pounds feed; in 1925, 53; in 1926, 52; in 1927, 57; in 1928, 64; in 1929, 58; in 1930, 63. H. M. W.

Warren County, N. Y.

Guaranteed to Build HUSKIER CHICKS

TESTS on our own experimental farm and by thousands of practical poultrymen prove that B-B *Vitamized* All-Mash Chick Starter Ration gives maximum chick growth with minimum mortality and low feed costs.

The Growth and Vigor Vitamins A and B, the Sunshine Vitamin D, all so necessary to chick life and development are contained in ample quantity in B-B *Vitamized* All-Mash Chick Starter Ration through such health-giving ingredients as Milk Sugar Feed, Cod Liver Oil, Dried Buttermilk, Alfalfa, Leaf Meal, Linseed Oil Meal, Meat Meal, Fish Meal and other health-providing concentrates and minerals, all in perfect balance.

Stronger Chicks, Fewer Losses

Poultrymen are particularly enthusiastic about B-B Vitamized All-Mash Chick Starter Ration because it contains everything necessary to chick health and growth. No other feed is needed. This remarkable ration will build strong, vigorous frames and give perfect feather development. You will lose fewer birds. And best of all, you will accomplish this at a considerable saving in labor, time and money.

To prove that B-B *Vitamized* All-Mash Chick Starter Ration will give you best results, we make this offer. Get a supply from your dealer. Feed it to a part of your hatch and compare with anything else you choose to use for the balance. If B-B doesn't produce sturdier, better-feathered chicks, if it doesn't eliminate rickets and cut mortality rate, return the empty bags to your dealer and he'll give you back every cent of your money.

With all their remarkable productiveness, B-B Feeds *are surprisingly low in price.* We also have Chick Starter and Chick Feed separate for those who still prefer feeding this way. These feeds also carry the famous B-B guarantee.

Valuable Poultry Book Free

Right now, with another poultry season just ahead, you will find our free 64-page book, "Making Poultry Pay a Profit," particularly useful. Practical poultrymen tell us they have never seen so much sound information packed into one book before. We would like to send you a copy free. Your name on a postal will bring it promptly.

MARITIME MILLING CO., INC.
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B-B Guaranteed Feeds also include Vitamized Laying Mashes, Vitamized Broiler and Growing Ration, Scratch Feeds and a full line of Dairy Feeds.

B-B COCCIDIOSIS *VITAMIZED* CONTROL MASH

The dreaded Coccidia germ usually makes its appearance while a chick is from 3 weeks to 6 weeks of age. B-B Coccidiosis *Vitamized* Control Mash has been prepared for use at this period to furnish the chick with the necessary combating organisms.

In addition to all needed nourishment, B-B Coccidiosis *Vitamized* Control Mash contains 40% Lactose, derived from the large quantities of Milk Sugar Feed and Dried Buttermilk. The very high percentage of this disease-fighting element forms lactic acid and develops immense quantities of beneficial bacteria in the lower intestines and caeca, right where these guardians of health are needed to wage a successful fight against the Coccidia germs.

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Vitamized CHICK STARTER RATION

More Productive - Yet Surprisingly Low In Price!

QUALITY BABY CHICKS 10 extra chicks with each hundred, provided you return this advertisement with your order. May hatched chicks;—Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff, Black—$12.00 per 100. Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas—$14.00 per 100. White Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons—$16.00 per 100. Jersey Giants, Light Brahmas—$18.00 per 100. March, $4 more. April, $2 more. June and July, $2 less. Custom hatching. Eggs for hatching. Broiler chicks, light, $10.00 per 100; Light and Heavy, $12.00; All Heavy, $14.00. Small quantities a trifle more. Better order now. Sent C.O.D. Thousands hatching daily. Prompt shipment. Postpaid live delivery. Started chicks priced according to age. Send for folder. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 2-1603.

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Large size, heavy laying production bred hens weighing 4 to 6 lbs., mated to pedigreed Barron R.O.P. cockerels. No lights used; chicks extra hardy and pepful. Extra quality, sturdy chicks from these matings shipped parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed—$14 per 100; $41 per 300; $67 per 500; $130 per 1000. Also White Rocks and Brahmas. 10% books order. Catalog free. LEONARD F. STRICKLER, Box R, Sheridan, Pa.

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With our bred-to-lay foundation stock. High egg record Wyandottes, Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Heavy & Light mixed. only 7c up. We send 1,000 chick size $18.00 coal brooder EXTRA with each 500 chicks, 500 size with 300 chicks. Hottest offer ever made. In business for years. Service after delivery. 100% arrival, postpaid. Used Incubators cheap. FREE catalog tells all. Write at once. THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY, Box 75-E The Dependable Plant, RICHFIELD, PA.

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Biggest and best poultry magazine. Established 1895. Tells all about profitable poultry keeping. Up-to-date, money-making ideas in every issue. 50 to 160 pages monthly, with poultry pictures in *natural colors*. Send coin or stamps at our risk. POULTRY TRIBUNE, Box 48, MOUNT MORRIS, ILLINOIS

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Feb., March, and April	100	500	1000
Tancred S. C. White Leghorns	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
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They are two of America's heaviest producers of large White Eggs. 100% live delivery, postpaid. Circular free.
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S. C. Wh. Leghorns Bar'n & Tanc. Strs.	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
B. Rox & R. I. Reds.	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Silv. lcd. Wyandottes.	4.00	7.50	14.00	....	
Light Mixed.....	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

Free range carefully selected. 100% del. guaranteed. Order di.ect. Catalog free
The RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 15, Richfield, Pa.

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ONLY chicks from heavy-laying stock become profitable egg producers. High egg yield is an inherited quality.

Kerr's baby chicks have a rich inheritance from birds that have made big records in the leading egg-laying contests. Our White Leghorns have official production records up to 304 eggs in a year. Our Barred Rocks have produced up to 277 eggs and our R. I. Reds have laid up to 300 eggs in 365 days.

The prepotency of the Kerr strains of baby chicks for high egg yields is a fixed quality. In addition to heavy egg production, they excel in correct breeding type and lusty vigor, and are available from stock tested for B. W. D. Send for Kerr's fully illustrated Chick Book and the prices, sent free upon request.

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SUNNYBROOK FARM HATCHERY - New Berlin, Pa.

LEWIS FARMS CHICKS Quality chicks from our own heavy producing breeders, blood tested. Write for special discounts now.
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Chicks BARRED ROCKS S.C.W. LEGHORNS R. I. REDS also hatching eggs Write for prices.
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Write for our low delivered prices—100% live arrival guaranteed. GEO. W. PAIGE, Selinsgrove, Pa.

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Wh. Leghorns 9c; Reds, Barred Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, Bl. Minorcas 11c; Bf. Rocks 13c; Giants 16c; Heavy Mixed 10c; Light Mixed 8c. Plum Creek Poultry Farm, Sunbury, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS Barred Rocks.. $10—100 Heavy Mixed.. 9—100 100% arrival. Postage paid. C.O.D. J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Box 2, Beaver Springs, Pa.

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30 Days Trial—Money back if not satisfied. Brooder prices cut, too. Order now or write for Free Catalog. Freight Paid east of Rockies.
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Cash or C. O. D.	Per 100
S. C. White Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain	$10.00
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Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	12.00
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From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

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S. C. W. Leghorns—Tancred Strain....$10.00 per 100
Parks Strain Bar. Rocks (Per.34D31)...$12.00 per 100
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Special prices on large orders. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. P. P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.
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Columbia, Buff, White & White & Barred **Rocks** Sil. Laced **Wyandottes**
Also Black Jersey Giants. Write for special discount on orders received during February for future delivery.
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Tancred S. C. White Leghorns. $9 per 100. From my own free range flock. 100% live delivery, postpaid. Circular free.
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BABY CHICKS

	100	500	1000
Tancred Str. S. C. W. Leg.	$10	$47.50	$ 90
S. C. B. Rocks & R. I. Reds	12	57.50	110

L. Mix. $9 per 100. H. Mix. $10 per 100. 100% live delivery, post paid. new circular free.
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Baby Chicks Ohio Accredited. Best purebred stock. Leading breeds. Personally inspected and carefully supervised. 10 Extra Chicks per 100 if ordered before March 1. For best quality chicks write—
PAUL GROSE, Sunbeam Hatchery, Bx 590, Findley, O.

Egg-eating Hens

I have a flock of White Wyandotte hens that are laying well, but they are eating eggs badly. They all seem to be at it. In the morning they do not bother them much, but in afternoon they clean all up. What would you advise to stop them? I keep a well-balanced laying mash, before them all the time, and a 50-50 scratch wheat and cracked corn; plenty of oyster shells. I have tried wet mash with a small quantity of vinegar. What causes this habit? E. G. V.

New York.

Hens evidently eat eggs for the simple reason that they like them, though it would seem that nature's foresight should have guarded against this form of destruction of a species by giving all birds a distaste for their young in embryonic state. It is probable, however, that wild birds do not eat their eggs, that vice being an accompaniment of civilization and a mark of man's interference in natural customs. At any rate, egg-eating is to be looked for in the closely confined flock, well-fed and pampered and allowed to deteriorate in moral character, even as the human animal is likely to do when the necessity for useful labor is removed. Hens that may fully satisfy their appetites at any moment by merely stepping to a well-filled food-hopper and that get only the muscular exercise afforded by jumping up and down from conveniently arranged perches are likely to seek those forms of mischief that attract idle beaks and minds freed from family cares by kerosene lamps and coal-burning brooder stoves.

Few of the vices of poultry are more destructive and distressing than egg eating, feather pulling and cannibalism, and few are more difficult to combat, once they have been established. There is a taste for such animal products as eggs and blood that argues for a stage in their existence when fowls preyed upon weaker animals and depended less, if at all, upon the fruits of the field for sustenance. It may be a reversion to this ancient craving that makes a hen that has once broken and eaten an egg or pecked at the raw flesh of a mate a bloodthirsty fiend, ready to destroy her young before it emerges from the shell or tear to pieces and devour a crippled companion in the pen. There are probably no poultrymen who have not been confronted with the necessity for guarding against and overcoming this cannibalistic appetite, and who have not found it difficult.

Eggs that are thin shelled are most likely to be broken and to start egg-eating. Anything that helps to strengthen the shell, therefore, is helpful. An abundance of lime is needed, but this is practically always supplied in the form of crushed oyster shells or limestone grit, in addition to that in the common foods. Lime may be supplied in abundance, however, and the hen not be able to utilize it. There is a mysterious power in sunlight that enables a hen to use the lime in her food for natural purposes, bone-building, egg-producing, etc., and lacking which there may be failure to utilize this material. This effect of sunlight is markedly diminished, or destroyed, when the sunlight has to pass through window glass and is very much diminished during the Winter months. Here is a very evident reason for Winter production of weak-shelled eggs and a suggestion as to one way to overcome it. The continuous feeding of a small amount of cod liver oil in the ration makes up to a very great degree the lack of direct sunlight and, if the hens are given a pint of cod liver oil in each 100 lbs. of their mash through the Winter, the shells of the eggs will be stronger, more resistant to the beaks of inquiring fowls, and the hatchability of the eggs will be improved. Aside from this, the use of this vitamin containing food in small quantity will contribute to the general well being of the flocks. M. B. D.

Pork for Cannibal Hen

I take about two or three pounds of salt pork, and cook it over night in cold water. In the morning hang it in the henhouse, where the hen can pick it. When that is gone put up another. It will help stop hens from picking one another to death. C. A.

New York.

REPORTS state that the San José scale is increasing again. Thorough control measures are necessary.

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Free Book Tells How

If your hens are only average layers figure out how much extra money you'd make if you had birds that laid 200 to 300 eggs a year. Figure it out on an average yearly price of 50c a dozen.

That EXTRA profit is ALL profit for it costs no more to feed and keep HEAVY layers than it does average layers.

Poultrymen who are making real money are raising the famous WILLGERODT PEDIGREED WHITE LEGHORNS. These birds lay 200 to 300 eggs a year. And there's no guesswork about it. The trapnest records prove it.

Bigger egg profits can be yours if you start a flock of WILLGERODT PEDIGREED WHITE LEGHORNS. You can do it either with hatching eggs or baby chicks. Remember each egg and each chick is the product of birds whose yearly egg record is 200 to 300 eggs.

Write for the Willgerodt Leghorn Book. It's full of valuable information and it's FREE.

WILLGERODT BROS. Department 8 Red Bank, N. J.

BABY CHICKS THIS IS MY 13TH YEAR EXPERIENCE

	100	500	1000
BARRED ROCKS TANCRED STRAIN	$12.00	$57.50	$110
S. C. W. LEGHORNS	10.00	47.50	90
LIGHT MIXED	8.00	37.50	..
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Write for prices on Special Matings and tested flocks. These chicks are from free range and heavy laying flocks. 100% live arrival. Postage paid to your door.
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BABY CHICKS C.O.D!
Send no money, just mail your order. We ship C.O.D. and guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred, inspected and culled flocks.

Prices on	25	50	100
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leg.	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Bd. Rocks & R. I. Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00
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ENGLISH AND TANCRED STRAIN

Heavy Winter Layers	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
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500 lots, $2.50 less; 1,000 lots, $10 less. 100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.
Cash or C. O. D. FREE CIRCULAR
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	25	50	100	500	1000
Bd. Rocks, Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyans & Reds	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00	$57.50	$110
S. C. Wh. and Bl. Leg.	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	90
Br. Leg. & Anconas	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	90
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.75	11.00	52.50	100
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Mixed $9—100; 1,000 lots 1c less
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10 EXTRA CHICKS given with each 100 if ordered before March 1st.

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S. C. Tancred Str. Wh. Legh.	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
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Maple Lawn Baby Chicks
For Quality and Profit
100 Tancred Strain White Leghorns, $10; Parks Strain B. R. Permit 73c31, $12; White Wyandottes, $13; Mixed Chicks, Heavy, $10; Light, $8. From two and three-year-old breeding stock with high-egg records up to 312 eggs in one year. 100% live del. Po. paid. Write for prices on larger lots.
MAPLE LAWN POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Pa.

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Order Now—Cash or C. O. D.

CATALOG FREE	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks & Reds..	$12	$57.50	$110
S. C. W. Leghorns...	10	47.50	90
Heavy Mix.	10	47.50	90
Light Mixed	7	35.00	70

PINECREST POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

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Get our beautiful big catalog which tells all about our Accredited highly bred chicks. Our prices are in line and we send 10 extra chicks per 100 for orders placed before March 1st. Write today. HOYTVILLE ACCREDITED HATCHERY, 101 Main St. Hoytville, O.

WYCKOFF and TANCRED WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX
Book your order now for Feb., March and April chicks.
$10.00 Per 100 $47.50-500 $90-1000
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from mountain-bred, winter-laying stock. Large type Hollywood Strain, $10-100, $47.50-500, $90-1000. Order Now
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LIGHT BRAHMA - $2.25 per 15
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WHITE MUSCOVY DUCK $2.00 per 10
TOULOUSE GOOSE - $2.00 per 4
H. J. VANDYKE Gettysburg, Pa.

Cheapening the Mash

Would you give a formula for an egg mash, cheap but good, as eggs are only 20 to 25 cents per dozen here. J. J.
Washington.

The desire to cheapen the poultry ration in an effort to counterbalance a slump in poultry prices has led this Winter to the substitution of wheat and oats for a considerable part of the corn heretofore fed. Wheat has seldom, if ever, been as cheap in comparison with the price of corn and, while it has been held of somewhat less value than corn in the poultry ration, has always ranked as perhaps second. Oats have suffered in popularity because of their large proportion of hull and lack of palatability when fed dry. Now, however, oats and wheat are sought, and their real value will become better understood. It seems to matter little how oats are fed, except that there are ways of making them more acceptable to the hens than when given in the form of whole dry grain. When oats are moistened and either allowed to germinate in a place of suitable temperature or to produce sprouts of several inches in length the hens like them. They also become "green food" when well sprouted in the light. When finely ground, they become an acceptable part of the poultry mash. Wheat is well liked by poultry and is being enjoyed now by flocks that never saw the grain before, and had to be introduced gradually to it before discovering that it was to eat. Some hens of mine that had never had wheat in their ration since chickhood walked suspiciously about their feed dishes when it was offered with cracked corn, and took several days to satisfy themselves that no effort was being made to bunco them. Just now, they are getting wheat to the exclusion of corn.

I do not know just to what extent corn can be replaced by oats and wheat without injury to egg production, but strongly suspect that it can be entirely left out of the ration if other suitable foods are given. Corn is comparatively rich in certain vitamins neceesary to growth and health, but these are also found in such other foods as clover, Alfalfa, milk and the various green stuffs fed. Unfortunately, Alfalfa meal of high grade is also expensive, but many have well-cured Alfalfa hay or clover that they can feed whole, allowing the hens to pick out the leaves. The farm poultry-keeper who does not provide at least enough green cured clover or Alfalfa to give his hens a forkful daily through the Winter in the place of purchased Alfalfa leaf meal in his mash, is throwing away a source of profit. Dried milk is also expensive. If milk can be had as liquid skim-milk or buttermilk at farm prices, is should be substituted for the dried product. I have just looked through the advertising pages of three different polutry journals to find the familiar old advertisement of a green bone cutter that used to be considered a necessary part of every farm poultry plant, and without success. Not that I wish again to supply the power needed by these machines, but to note how far they had been displaced by the convenient commercial bone and meat products.

The Federal Farm Board has issued a bulletin which discusses the use of wheat in farm animal feeding, apparently with the purpose of increasing the use of this grain. They quote the Department of Poultry Husbandry of the Ames, Iowa, College of Agriculture as saying that "When prices are favorable or there is a shortage of corn, wheat can replace as much as three-fourths of the corn in the grain ration for laying hens." An Iowa Station formula is given as: Grain, wheat 1,000 lbs., oats 500 lbs., and cracked corn 500 lbs. Mash, 500 lbs. each of ground wheat, ground oats, ground corn and meat scrap. Much smaller amounts can, of course, be mixed in the same proportions. A feeding formula from the Illinois Station is: Grain, wheat 1,000 lbs., oats 500 lbs., and cracked corn 500 lbs. Mash, ground wheat 800 lbs., ground oats 740 lbs., meat scrap 400 lbs., Alfalfa meal 40 lbs., and salt 20 lbs.
M. B. D.

Possibilities in Raising Capons

I have kept a flock of 900 Leghorns, and do my own hatching. In the last two years I have not made a cent on the broilers, and when I want to sell the old hens I find they are a drug on the market. I have a better market here for a heavier bird, and most of my egg trade does not care if the eggs are brown or white. I thought of trying Barred Rocks, caponizing the roosters, and keeping the pullets for laying in their pullet year. Why is there not more caponizing done, as they always bring a good price? Is the heavier breed harder to raise than the Leghorn? Could I brood 300 of them in one flock or in one brooder house? I have five brooder houses which I move each year. What is the draw back in raising the heavy chickens, since all the large poultry farms make a specialty of Leghorns? How is the Barred Rock for laying in pullet year? A. J. S.
Pennsylvania.

The drawback to caponizing for the general market is the cost of raising the birds to an age when they become marketable. The sole return from capons comes when they are sold for table use and there they have to come into competition with other poultry, not as good and not bringing the same price, but still acceptable to most families, and within the reach of more people than are able to afford the highest quality at correspondingly high prices. Grain forms the chief food of poultry kept for any purpose, and grain is always a comparatively expensive food. To attempt to produce poultry meat upon high-priced grain, even with such help as can be obtained from available cheaper feeds, is to enter an enterprise handicapped before a start is made by inadequate prices for the finished product. The farmer who can caponize some of the heavier breeds and turn them loose in his fields to gain what they can by foraging is in better position to grow capons at a profit than one who must feed them in semi-confinement throughout their lives, but, even here, it will be advisable to experiment with a small number of birds until the conditions necessary to satisfactorily profit are known. Special markets or special facilities may, of course, alter general statements. M. B. D.

Chicken Pox

About two weeks ago my flock of 450 White Leghorns refused to eat their mash as before; then I noticed a few of them having little black spots on their heads. Some of them had like a cheesy matter in their mouth, some on the roof of the mouth and some on side of jaw. I heard a rattling noise and found some of them had difficulty in breathing. When examined I found the windpipe on top was full of a hard cheesy matter, some I could take out with tweezers, then swabbed out with disinfectant and painted it with iodine, but I cannot check the trouble. I lost around 75 pullets and still have about 50 that I am trying to cure. Can you tell me what this is and how came it? We certainly keep our henhouses clean, feed commercial mash, but mix our own scratch. I had some oat straw that did not smell just right, but looked alright when I bought it baled, but as we opened it it was all caked hard. We had to pull it apart. Do you suppose that could have caused the disease or do you think it is the stock? Half of these 450 pullets had a slight attack of coccidiosis last Summer and the pens of 75 each had more spots on their heads; the other house of three pens had more difficulty in breathing with only a few spots on head. We cleaned up pens after we gave them Epson salts and sulphur, etc..
New York. MRS. W. L. G.

You evidently have a severe attack of chicken pox in your flock, this disease taking the diphtheritic form, with cankers, or cheesy masses, appearing in the mouth and throat and the scabs which form upon comb and other parts of the head only slightly in evidence. There is no cure for this disease, once it has become established in the flock, but it may be guarded against by vaccination in the Summer before the pullets are placed in Winter quarters. Vaccination is simply gviing chicken pox by rubbing some of the virus into the skin where a few feathers have been plucked out and has the virtue only of conferring the disease at a time when it can do least harm and, with it, immuity to further attacks after production has begun. The vaccine matter for this purpose can now be obtained only through veterinarians but any veterinarian may obtain it for you at a cost of from two to three cents per dose. After the disease has appeared, about all that can be done is to isolate affected birds, treat those having cankers as you have done by removing the cheesy masses with a swab and painting their sites with tincture of iodine. While the scabs and cankers appear to be the disease, they are but external symptoms of the infection and the removal of the cankers is simply to prevent choking by their formation at the entrance of the windpipe. The external sores may also be painted with tincture of iodine, though this will not affect the internal affection which is beyond the reach of local treatment.

Good care and sanitation should, of course, be given attention while the disease is running its course and it should be remembered that the disease is very contagious, easily transmitted to healthy flocks by contact with sick birds. The contagion may remain effective over a period of months, at least, and future attacks upon premises where it has occurred are likely. You seem to have done about all that is possible for the birds now suffering and may well consider vaccination next Summer for the pullets and cockerels raised to replace those of your present flock discarded in the Fall. Spraying and vaporizing various disinfectants in closed houses occupied by the sick fowls have been practiced as curative measures, but without sufficient success ot warrant recommendation. There may be some cases in which the symptoms of roup are proinent, chicken pox, bird diphtheria and roup being considered by some authorities as simply different manifestations of the same virus. M. B. D.

Jewish Holidays and Poultry Demand

Following are the dates of Jewish holidays this year, with the type of live poultry desired for each. The best market arrival is three to four days before holiday date.

Purim, March 3.—Broilers, fat fowls, turkeys, pigeons and squabs.

Passover, April 2-3.—Broilers, turkeys, ducks, geese, fat fowl and capons.

Easter, April 5.—Broilers, fowl, ducks, geese and capons.

Last Passover, April 8-9.—Live poultry of all kinds, squabs and pigeons.

Feast of Weeks, May 22-23.—Prime quality live poultry of all kinds, squabs and pigeons.

Jewish New Year, Sept. 12-13.—Broilers, fat fowl, turkeys, ducks, geese, squabs and pigeons.

Day of Atonement, Sept. 21. — All prime quality, especially chickens and fowl, also squabs and pigeons.

Feast of Tabernacles, Sept. 26-27. — Ducks, fat geese, fowl, broilers, squabs and pigeons.

Feast of Law, Oct. 4.—Prime quality live poultry of all kinds.

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QUALITY CHICKS Wh. & Bd. Rocks. $10-100 Heavy Mixed..... 9-100 Tancred Str. Wh. Leghorns $9-100; Assorted 7-100
Live prepaid arrival guaranteed—Catalog free.
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CHICKS—S. C. White Leghorns—Pure Hollywood Strain. Same line as our contest winners. Folder free. SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM, Friendship, New York

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GOLDEN Wyandotte, Silver Hamburg, Red Cap COCKERELS. ARCHIE HORTON, Wellville, Va.

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STEPHEN O'HAGAN, Voorheesville, Albany Co., New York

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HIGHLAND FARM -:- Sellersville, Pa.

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BRONZE TOMS—Select breeding. Size and quality. Gertrude E. Gettemy - - Youngwood, Pa.

Mammoth Pekin Ducklings New low prices. Finest stock. Prompt delivery. Satisfaction Guar. LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, Barker, N.Y.

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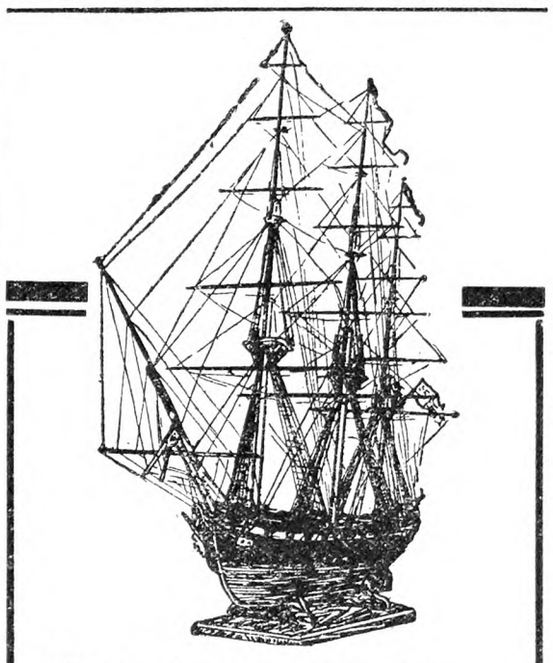

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FREE CATALOG pictures and describes the six popular breeds produced at Rosemont. Explains breeding methods which have been followed for 19 years. Gives tests to use in selecting chicks.
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New Low Prices on Specialty Bred Leghorns
We have arranged our matings to make possible the lowest prices we have quoted in many years.
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CROSS-BREDS for Broiler and Roaster Production
"Wyan-Rocks" (Wyandotte-Rock) and "Bram-Rocks" (Brahma-Rock).
Also Straight ROCKS, R. I. REDS and WYANDOTTES
FREE CATALOG—Write for beautiful new book, the best we have ever issued. Gives helpful suggestions on care and housing of chicks. Tells how to market fancy poultry products for best returns.
WENE CHICK FARMS Dept. A Vineland, New Jersey

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

Some time back I gave the agent of a nursery company at Geneva, N. Y., an order for some nursery stock. Since then conditions have been hard, and I am unable to pay for the stock. I so wrote the company canceling the order. They wrote back that if I pay the commission for the agent, they will hold the order over until next year. Now I have not even got the money to pay the commission, and I cannot tell what will happen in a year from now. Will you take this matter up for me? J. H. R.
New York.

We will gladly take the matter up with the company, but past experience leaves us little hope of success. These concerns selling nursery trees, or other stock, through agents require the buyer to sign a contract, carefully prepared by lawyers, to bind the buyer to take the goods when delivered and pay for them. The contract usually provides that the order cannot be canceled. Sometimes these concerns grow the trees, but more often they do not, but buy the stock from other growers. They pay the agent the commission when the order is turned in, and then invariably refuse to cancel the order. Prices usually run very much higher than nurseries which sell direct, through their charge that the order may be canceled before the trees are shipped.

These concerns selling through agents do not consent to cancellation. One reason is the agent's commission which they pay. They write letters and threaten suit by lawyers, but it is seldom they bring suit, and in a case like the above where the order has been canceled it is doubtful if a local jury would sustain the claim.

I notice a request for advice in regard to a course in forestry from the Norton Institute. All W. F. C. will learn is that he has spent his money for something that is not worth a cent. I have been a forest ranger myself once upon a time, and what I have to say I know from experience.

If a person has a limited education there is not much of a chance of getting a position for the simple reason that there are about 20 applications for every opening by high school graduates. Then there are the university graduates who get preference to others.

Here in Minnesota there are 18 ranger districts, with one ranger in charge of each district, and he has one assistant, called patrolman at large. They are employed the year around. In the Spring of the year it is necessary to employ extra help on account of the fire hazard. That is why examinations are held, usually the first of March, every year. From those who take the examination the best are picked and employed if any are needed. They usually receive $80 per month to start with, and work from April 1 to November 1, and then are laid off until the next year, the first of April, and then put to work again.

Minnesota forest rangers and patrolmen have power of a constable. That means that a person must have an education equal to or better than the ordinary person, for he is obliged to make an arrest some time or another, and sometimes prosecute his own case. He must understand plane surveying, mapping, fire fighting, office work and mechanics. In other words he must be an all-around person. And above all things he must have a rugged constitution. Forestry work is not easy as some think it is.
Minnesota. G. H. M.

The above from a practical man of experience should be of value to young men who are approached by correspondence schools for scholarship lessons in forestry and other subjects.

I enrolled with the Lewis Hotel Training School of Washington, D. C., for a trial for $7 with the privilege of dropping it at the end of seven weeks if not satisfied. At the end of seven weeks their circulars kept coming; then I wrote them that I was not satisfied and would not continue. They sent all the circulars back and continued to send them and demanded that I pay $107, and they would get me an official position in their great city hotel. They harassed me until I paid $94. Every notice of a position open which they sent was six to 10 weeks late. I traveled 110 miles to get a job as night clerk only to be politely informed that the position had been filled for six weeks. They no longer send me any notice of positions. Is there any way I can get the $94 back and must I pay the $13 balance? F. P.
Michigan.

We do not think you have any chance of getting your $94 returned. The only way they could get the $13 balance would be to bring a suit against you for it in your State and in your local courts, and we think their chances are rather small of getting it then. We do not think they will try. If this correspondent had the trial privilege for seven weeks for $7 in writing as a condition of the enrollment, he would have been privileged to discontinue at the end of the seven weeks without responsibility.

I have had letters from the Radio and Television Institute, Chicago, Ill., offering to teach me by mail for $87.50 to be a radio expert. Would you advise me to sign? W. R. P.
Connecticut.

I signed for a course by mail with the Radio and Television Institute, Chicago. I am unable to continue the course and they refuse to cancel the contract, which calls for $122.50. Can you advise me on this? J. A. C.
New Jersey.

Both of the above questions came in the same mail. The second helps answer the first. If you sign a contract to pay $122.50 for the course, no matter whether you want to continue it after trial or not, the company proposes to hold you to the monthly payments for the whole amount. It also shows that some will not be able to complete the course. These correspondence schools always strenuously insist on the contract, but they seldom, if ever, bring suit to collect. If they should the only defense would be misrepresentation, if such were justified. We have never seen a correspondence course in anything that would make an expert of anyone.

I have a request for investment in a "sort of first mortgage bond concern." I would like to know if they are reliable, and any information you may have about them. L. B.
Connecticut.

This is one of the concerns which take big mortgages on real estate to get a bonus and high rate of interest. They get bonuses as high as 25 per cent at times. Then the mortgages are assigned in trust to a bank, and bonds are issued against them to their full face value. So when you pay $1,000 for a bond, you really have a mortgage of $750 for security, in some cases and always less than your $1,000. Besides, some of these mortgages are on Florida boom property, and in others places where mortgages are not readily marketable. We are in a depression now. Many of these mortgages were taken when income and value were higher. Some of them are good, but some are not. Some of the companies are in good standing. Others have gone broke, and interest on the bonds is in default. Such bonds are not sufficiently secured to justify investment. They are sold mostly to inexperienced investors. We recommend the absent treatment.

Will you tell me how long I must pay the taxes on a place before it really belongs to me? If I do not pay them the full length of time, can I in any way get back what money I have paid on it? The place that I am paying taxes on belongs to the man now in possession, only until his death, then it is to be sold. R. D. B.
New York.

You cannot get title to a property by paying taxes on it for another. Taxes so paid would not give you any lien on the property. You would simply make a loan of the money to the person who should pay the taxes. If the taxes are not paid they become a lien on the property.

Recently a man from Montreal, Canada, came to the railroad offices here trying to sell stock in this gold mine. I know this Colorado territory and that its mines are a thing of the past. Colorado people are supposed to be boosters, and it seems a bit strange that they should send their agents to this village of many patients and railroad employes, to pick up money at 10 cents a share for gold mine stock. I understand they have canvassed New York State. C. M. S.
Northern New York.

All this man wanted, according to his circulars, was $10 for 100 shares of stock, but he could picture an annual income from it of $1,395, or at worst only a loss of $10. But just why should anyone contribute $10 to such an obvious fake?

JAYWALKER: "So many people are struck by autos while alighting from street-cars." Street-car Official: "Well, yes; but those people have paid their fares. It's this running over people who are waiting to get on that makes me mad."—Pathfinder.

Which of these Extra Dollars could you use?

$20.85 more from every acre of corn.
$25.00 more profit from each cow.
$ 1.22 more per 100 lbs. of beef raised.
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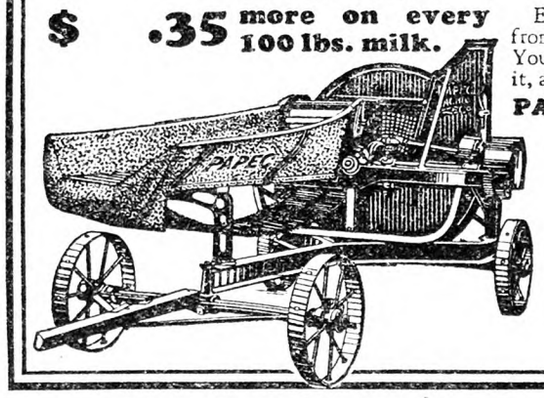

EXPERIMENT station tests definitely prove that this extra income results when silage is fed instead of dry fodder. Experiment station tests also show that a Papec Ensilage Cutter requires less power per ton. Many Papec owners pocket as much as $75 to $100 extra corn profit each year because their silage costs them just that much less money.

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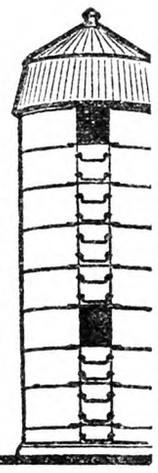

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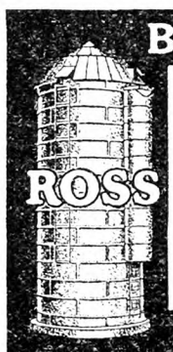

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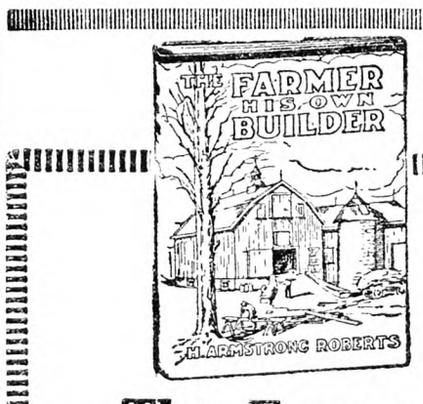

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COLOR PRINTS by N. Currier or Currier and Ives. State condition, size and price.

T. M. TOWNSEND, 11 Avon Road, Schenectady, N. Y.

Wanted to Buy Old United States Postage Stamps, old envelopes with United States Stamps on them; also envelopes used during Civil war with patriotic emblems on them.

HOWARD LEWIS, 516 Dillaye Building, Syracuse, New York

FARMS — COUNTRY PROPERTY — Send for illustrated catalogue, Vineland and Sunny Southern Jersey, America's Poultry and Garden Center. Mild Winters, World's Best Markets. Write

BRAY & MACGEORGE *Est. 1901* **Vineland, N. J.**

Oats Straw AND ALL KINDS HAY for sale. Carloads. James E. Dante, Jr., Cobleskill, N.Y.

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Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

MIDDLE-AGED man and wife to work on truck and fruit farm; man must understand farming and able to run tractor; wife to do housework, live in house with owner; no booze; references. ADVERTISER 321, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm man; steady position for man where good home is more than high wages. H. DUNN, R. 1, Wellsburg, N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced dairy farmer on large farm; single, only dependable good worker with good habits need apply; state age, salary, references. ADVERTISER 323, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION OPEN for man in cow barn; must be a good milker and understand care, breeding and feeding, Ayrshire cattle; good wages. GAFUZDA BROS., Freeland, Pa.

WOMAN OR GIRL for housework, likes children, steady position in family. MRS. CHAS. W. HALLOCK, R. D., Cranbury, N. J.

WANTED—Woman to keep house for one farmer; one who understands farming; light work and light salary; year-round job for right party. P. O. BOX 42, Fleischmanns, N. Y.

WANTED — Single, experienced poultryman, Protestant, for private estate; good caponizer, breed and raise own chicks and ducks; wages $110 per month; no board. ADVERTISER 338, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Working foreman, married, for large orchard proposition in Southern New England; prefer man under 25 with some college short course work and considerable orchard experience preferably on home farm; native of New England or New York; familiar with scab control on McIntosh; excellent opportunity for right man; give full details of experience and reference if possible to large fruit grower or horticulturist in above district. ADVERTISER 351, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

POSITIONS WANTED — The National Farm School will graduate on March 22 a number of young men trained in the various lines of agriculture as dairymen, horticulture men, vegetable growers, greenhouse men, landscape architects, poultrymen, general agriculture and farm machinery operators. These young men will be looking for positions about April 1. The school is desirous of placing them on up-to-date farms. Anyone interested in employing such help can communicate with C. L. GOODLING, Dean, Farm School, Pa.

MIDDLE-AGED American wants job; experienced farmer, good milker or experience in handling bees. ADVERTISER 286, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED by dairyman on private estate or State institution; good butter-maker. ADVERTISER 300, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED April 1 as working superintendent or manager of farm or estate; experienced in modern methods; state salary and privileges; references exchanged. ADVERTISER 303, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED, American, all-round farmhand, good dairyman, dry-hand milker, N. Y. chauffeur's license, married. ADVERTISER 299, care Rural New-Yorker.

COMPETENT MANAGER-HERDSMAN desires position on private estate or small place; practical experience in general farming, horses, poultry, gardening and machinery; strictly temperate; wife is excellent N. E. housekeeper, pleasant, agreeable; open for position if desired; full particulars and wages, for competent services, first letter. BOX 80, Sudbury, Mass.

SINGLE MAN, 34, farm-raised, short poultry course graduate, wants position on poultry farm. ADVERTISER 317, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—After March 1 position as working manager on general farm or estate, experience in every branch of farm management, thoroughbred cattle and grade A milk; married, no children; references furnished. ADVERTISER 320, care Rural New-Yorker.

TWO YOUNG ladies, experienced poultry, dairying, general farming, desire positions estate or farm; can drive tractor, auto; excellent references. ADVERTISER 322, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, GERMAN, 30, married, no children; 15 years' experience in all branches; good references; wishes steady private position; wife willing to help in house. ADVERTISER 326, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER-POULTRYMAN, life experience flowers, vegetables, fruit and shrubbery, pruning, spraying; use no drink or tobacco; white, American; open for engagement; commercial or private estate. BOX 100, R. 2, Barto, Pa.

POSITION WANTED—A man with 18 years of successful experience as manager and superintendent of country estates; I am 37 years of age, American, Christian Scientist, married, two children, possessing education and highest references; extensive experience with livestock, poultry, vegetables, greenhouse, fruit, construction and maintenance. WARD STARK, Mohegan Lake, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, SOME experience in all branches; thorough knowledge gained from course and life study; references; available foreman or manager. DeWITT MOSEY, 75 Manhattan Avenue, New York City.

MARRIED COUPLE want position as caretaker or superintendent of estate; man experienced carpenter. ADVERTISER 333, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—March 1 position on private estate or dairy, good milker, calf raiser and milk route man; neat and reliable; good reference and character; state particulars in replying; single, 20. ADVERTISER 332, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, Irish, old country farm experience, wants position. PATRICK DOLAN, 228 East 123d St., New York City.

WANTED—Work on dairy or stock farm, life experience with horses and cattle, good dry-hand milker; can drive truck, car and tractor; can give reference. ADVERTISER 330, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED FARMER wants position as working foreman; life-long experience; references. ADVERTISER 329, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED as farm manager or herdsman, 40 years old; life-time experience modern methods producing fruits and vegetables, general farm crops, clean milk and livestock; can take care of sterility, abortion, garget and blood testing among cattle. ADVERTISER 327, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Job as farm manager, 42 years old, graduate four-year course Cornell, life-time experience up-to-date general and dairy farming, certified milk production, and advanced registry testing; Graham Breeding School course. ADVERTISER 328, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, single, wants position as dairy farmer; good milker; state salary. ADVERTISER 336, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, MIDDLE-AGED and two sons (21-24), desire work on large dairy farm, or to rent or work same on shares; references. ADVERTISER 337, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN FARMER, 26, wants position on farm; speaks little English but thoroughly familiar with farm work; 11 years' experience. FRITZ HANKE, care B. Weihrauch, 102 W. 84th St., New York City.

ORCHARDIST, SINGLE, 29, desires place with opportunity for advancement; nine years' experience in all phases of fruit growing, handling labor and marketing; especially interested in direct selling; can furnish substantial references from banks and State horticulturists. ADVERTISER 339, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, EXPERIENCED Swiss, 57, handy, good with chickens; references. ADVERTISER 340, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED, MIDDLE-AGED couple, American, want positions on estate; man as working foreman, experienced in all lines farming, also handling of men; wife to board help of four or more; honest and reliable; please state particulars. ADVERTISER 342, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG FRENCHMAN, 23, speaks English, experienced carpenter, chauffeur's license, wishes work in stable or estate for chance to learn groom work; not afraid of hard work. MAGNY, 203 West 22d St., New York City.

FARM MANAGER, 40, college graduate, life experience all branches of farming, purebred livestock raising and certified milk production; best character and references. Address ADVERTISER 346, care Rural New-Yorker.

RELIABLE YOUNG man, single, 30, American, highly recommended, clean character; all-around farmer, experienced in grade A and certified milk, dry-hand milker; wish position on farm or estate; $75 month and found. ADVERTISER 347, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, GERMAN, middle-aged, wishes work on private place; understands the care of cattle, chickens, garden. CLEMENS WAGNER, 161 W. 36th St., New York.

POULTRYMAN, PROVEN ability, single, middle-aged, life-time experience, best reference, able to take charge. ADVERTISER 350, care Rural New-Yorker.

JOB ON POULTRY farm or general farm; 14 years' experience, honest, sober. G. TENNEY, 216 Seaman St., New Brunswick, N. J.

POSITION WANTED by a middle-aged American as caretaker, handy all tools, painting, carpenter repairs, good driver, capable taking full charge any place; not dead on my feet but alive from the ground up; if you want a thoroughly reliable, trustworthy man who will work for your interest, get in touch with me for an interview; Connecticut preferred but will go anywhere. ADVERTISER 341, care Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL FARMER, 20 years' experience, cattle and chicken man; best references; 10 years previous position; married. ADVERTISER 343, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN DESIRES position on private estate, A-1 horseman, rider and driver; all around man; general useful. M. H. CANARY, 24 Greenleaf St., West New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR RENT—5-acre farm with 6-room house and barns, good well-manured ground; at North Bellmore. Address A. J. MAIER, Wantagh, L. I., N. Y.

FOR SALE or trade, 320-acre, good improved farm, in Northeast Weld County, Colorado, for small farm in New York State. JOHN ASPING, Bridgewater, Conn.

FOR SALE—187 acres, 100 sheep, 370 hens, cow, horses, tools, good buildings. KARL KUHLMANN, Lounsberry, N. Y.

DAIRY FARM, near New Haven; 12 acres, new concrete barn with modern equipment for 100 animals or will rent with 100 acres; State road. Address P. O. BOX 734, New Haven, Conn.

170 ACRES, GOOD producing land; 16-room, 2-family, steam-heated house; basement barn 90x36, basement barn 60x24; 150 acres tractor tillage, 20 acres woods and pasture; overlooking Cayuga Lake; $7,000. H. J. ANTHONY, Union Springs, N. Y.

Have You a Farm For Sale?

If you want to sell or rent your farm, try a little advertisement in this column. More than 250,000 farmers read THE RURAL NEW-YORKER each week. Some of these readers are looking for just the kind of a place you have to offer. Tell these readers about your property and you will probably find a quick customer for it. Many readers report quick sales from these little classified advertisements. It is worth your while to give it a trial. Just write a brief description of your property, count the number of words and figure the cost at eight cents for each word. Send cash, check or money order with your order. Advertisements of real estate agents and dealers are not accepted for this department.

FARM FOR RENT—First-class, 54-acre truck farm with good house, garage and barn with water and lights; it is about 40 miles to New York market. EDWARD SMITH, Greenlawn, L. I., N. Y.

FARM, 67 ACRES, 4-room house, barn, henhouse, timber, brook; cash price $2,500. WILDT, Rt. 4, Princess Anne, Md.

75 ACRES LAND, house, to rent, part farm; $300 year, at Averrill Park, N. Y. HENRY JACOBI, Southold, N. Y.

MARYLAND—140 acres, 17-room tourist house, national highway, modern, new filling station, tenant house, fine barn; best location in State; streams, springs. ADVERTISER 325, care Rural New-Yorker.

SALE OR RENT furnished five-acre chicken farm; room for 700 chickens. W. E. YOUNG, R. D. No. 6, Central Ave., Vineland, N. J.

FOR RENT or shares, 190-acre poultry and dairy farm; a good farmer with small family only need apply; driver's license necessary. ADVERTISER 335, care Rural New-Yorker.

192-ACRE, 20-COW farm, Madison County, N. Y.; one mile to railroad village, schools and markets; 80 acres tillage, 15 acres seeded last year; 90-acre creek watered pasture, 17 acres wood and timber; good 9-room house; barn 32x87; silo, ice house, outbuildings; good water; price $3,000; investigate. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

164 ACRES, WAYNE County, Pa., good new 9-room house, 3 good barns, high healthy position, plenty woodland and fruit trees; must be sold quickly; $2,000 remainder on easy terms. HUNT, Box 1, Hartsdale, N. Y.

76 ACRES, WAYNE County, Pa., good level land, high position, part woodland, fruit trees, two good barns, one convertible into dwelling-house; only $1,250. CRITCHLEY, 711 Fairmont Place, Bronx, N. Y.

WANTED—Small fruit farm, house with electric or available, or piece of property suitable fruit, poultry, with brook, electricity available; on State road or near by, 50 or 75 miles from New York. ADVERTISER 331, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM, AND HALF of house, to rent, in the Catskills, 1,000-ft. elevation, fine view, electricity, near good markets. Write R. M. DISBROW, 10 May St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

TO RENT—Farm of 160 acres to man with herd of 30-70 Guernsey and Jersey cows; must produce grade A milk not under 4.4 with low bacteria count; milk bought at barn at good price. ADVERTISER 334, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Beautiful Briarcliffe, 80-acre productive farm; fruit, flowers, wood, timber; two wells never-failing soft water; 14-room French roof house, painted straw, olive trimmings, dance hall; large barn, two henhouses, shop, woodshed, implement shed, new garage; telephone, rural mail, 20 minutes from Rochester; good neighborhood; sacrificed $3,000 cash; further particulars. Address ADVERTISER 349, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED TO RENT with option of buying, small farm in New York State, within 50 miles of Nyack. D. KANDELHARDT, Closter, N. J.

FOR RENT—Hundred-acre Oneida Lake shore State road farm, excellent soil and water, also ideal for Summer boarders; good proposition to right party. C. E. JACKSON, 831 S. Clinton St., Syracuse, N. Y.

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FOR RENT—100 acres, Madison, Ga., adapted to general farming or dairying; good soil, water, highways, climate; reasonable terms, option buying. ADVERTISER 345, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm with or without equipment, about 62 or 70 miles from New York; experiences and references. O. H. VARNKE, 219 E. 126th St., New York City, N. Y.

FOR RENT—Fully equipped dairy farm, 127 acres, remodeled buildings, 14,000-gallon cement tank, electricity; one mile State road; very moderate rent to good farmer with tested cows. Telephone Goshen 42-R or DR. JOHN L. KELLY, 33 West 42d St., New York.

SMALL FARM, five rooms, full cellar, attic, electric lights, garage, large plot; $2,300. JOHN WACHEK, Holtsville, L. I., N. Y.

Miscellaneous

WANTED—Old books and pamphlets on "Life of Mary Jamison." Indian captive; give publisher's name, address and date. FRED STRECKER, Box 957, Rochester, N. Y.

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

ONIONS (SPANISH), carrots, cabbage (domestic), $1.50 per 100 lbs., sacked. PATTINGTON'S, Merrifield, Cayuga County, N. Y.

HONEY—Finest quality clover, 60-lb. can, $5.20; 25-lb. pail, $3, here; 5-lb. pail, $1, postpaid. SPENCER BAIRD, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HONEY — Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $5.25; 120 lbs., $10. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

TREE-RIPENED Florida oranges, grapefruit, tangerines—sweet, juicy, full-flavored; full standard bushel, straight or assorted, $1.50 with order, express charges collect; fancy paper-shell pecans, 10 lbs., $3, plus express; satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. C. R. THOMAS, Box 10, Thonotosassa, Fla.

CLOVER HONEY, thick, rich and delicious; gallon, $2.50 prepaid. WM. SNAVELY, Elizabethtown, Pa.

WANTED—Battery brooders; state make, condition and cash price. SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM, R. D. 2, Hudson, N. Y.

FINE HONEY—Write for special offers; 60-lb. can, here, clover, $6; 10 lbs., within 3rd zone, $1.75; buckwheat, $1.60; 20 lbs., $3.40; buckwheat, $2.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

HONEY, NEW crop clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.85, delivered; 6 10-lb. pails, $6.60, here; orders sent C.O.D. ALBERT J. BRAUN, Naples, N. Y.

NATURE'S BEST sweet honey, 60 lbs. extra clover, $5.40; buckwheat, $4.80; amber clover, $4.80; 20 lbs. clover, $3; not prepaid; 10-lb. pails clover comb, $1.75 postpaid; money-back guarantee. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

CLOVER HONEY, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65, postpaid third zone; 1931 list free; samples six cents. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Cedar posts, log cabin cedar. Write FRANK PINKOS, Egg Harbor, N. J.

THE GREER HOUSE, Ellicottville, N. Y. for old ladies; permanent or by the month.

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HONEY—Our finest, 5-lb. pail, clover or basswood, $1; 2 pails, $1.75, postpaid; 60-lb. can, $5.20, here; satisfaction guaranteed. KENNETH CARRINGTON, Homer, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Three 600-egg incubators, steel turning trays, $35 each or $100 for three. CHAS. DYRING, Friendship, N. Y.

FOR SALE—390 Cyphers incubator, $25; 144 Cyphers incubator, $15; seven Royal storage brooders, 600-chick capacity, $30 each; guaranteed perfect condition and satisfaction. JUSTA POULTRY FARM, Southampton, N. Y.

THE MORRIS County Children's Home, Morristown, N. J., is seeking free farm homes in Northern New Jersey for boys from 12 to 15 years of age, where they can assist with work and receive sufficient allowance to cover cost of clothes and recreation; the boys must attend school.

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DELICIOUS HOME-MADE candy, assorted chocolates made of absolutely fresh, pure material; in attractive one and two-pound boxes, $1 per pound postpaid; sample half-pound box, 50c; money back is not satisfied. D. M. HUNTLEY, 88 East First St., Corning, N. Y.

WANTED—Old children's story books, printed before 1850; state year, condition, size, number illustrations; also old Valentines. ADVERTISER 324, care Rural New-Yorker.

OUR FINEST clover and amber honey, 60 lbs., $4.80; 120 lbs., $9, not prepaid; clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.75; buckwheat, 10 lbs., $1.50; 5 lbs. chunk comb, $1.30, delivered 3d zone. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

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PURE HONEY, liquid or granulated, 5-lb. pails, postpaid, clover, one pail, $1; 2 pails, $1.90; 4 pails, $3.50; amber or buckwheat, 15 cts. per pail less; low price for 60-lb. can. Write HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

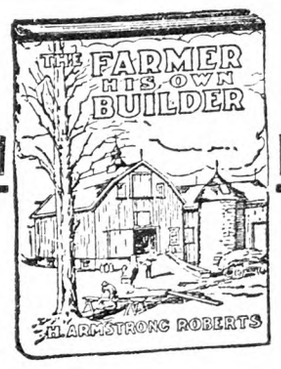
HOMEMADE MOLASSES candy, 75 cents a pound. THE PINES, Tunkhannock, Pa.

WANTED—Tractor disk or orchard plow; state condition and price. A. PRAUTSCH, Box 239, Absecon, N. J.

WANT TO BOARD elder gentleman, will give home comfort and care. ADVERTISER 348, care Rural New-Yorker.

HONEY, CLOVER-BASSWOOD, 60 lbs., $5.50; 120 lbs., $10, here; 5 lbs., $1, postpaid. J. W. GRADY, Orchard Park, N. Y.

HONEY, 10 LBS. CLOVER, $1.80; buckwheat, $1.60; 5 lbs. either, $1, postpaid third zone. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.



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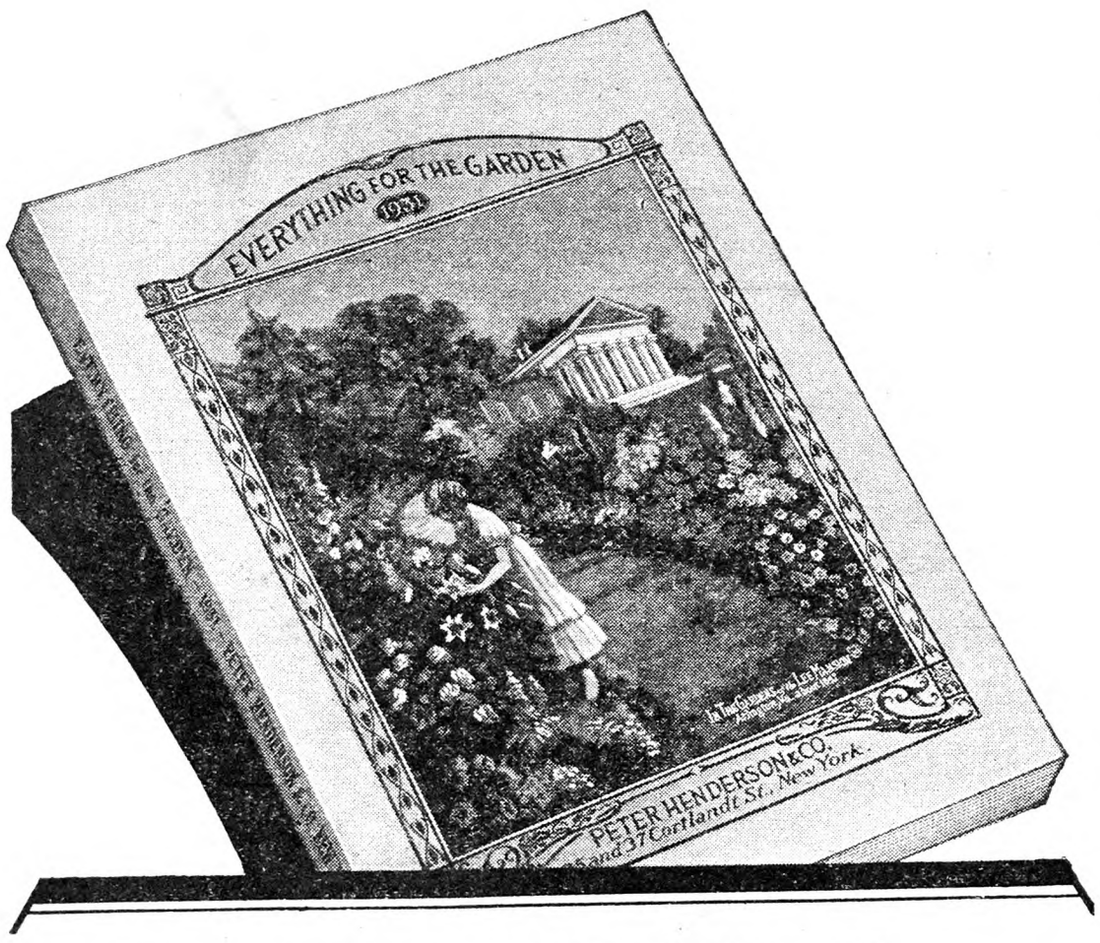

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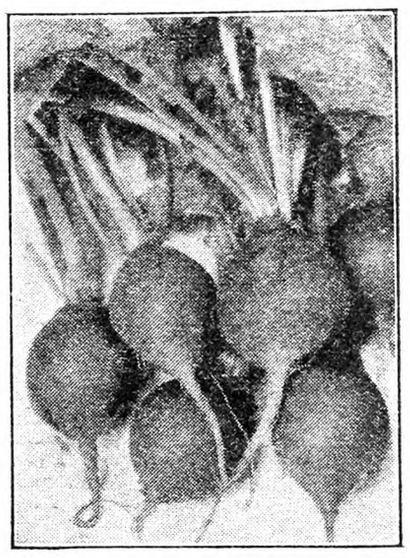

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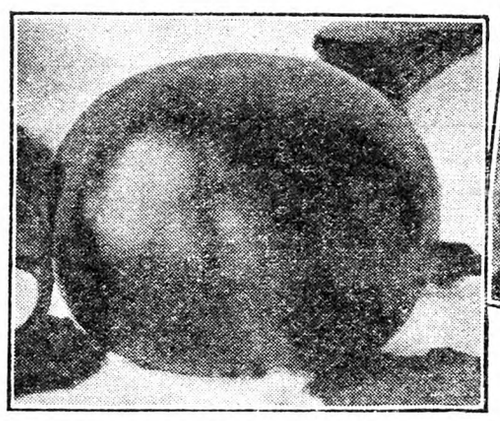

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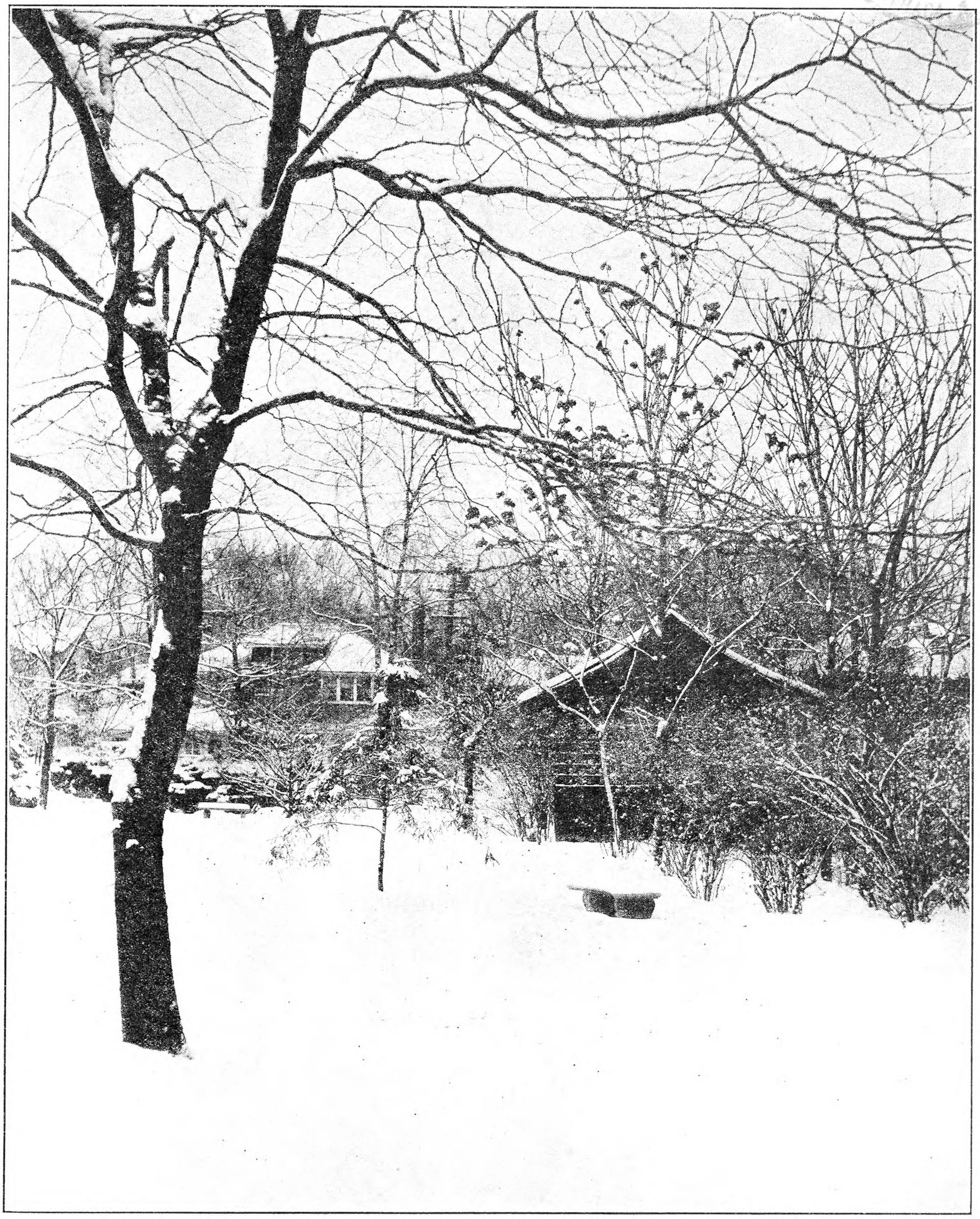
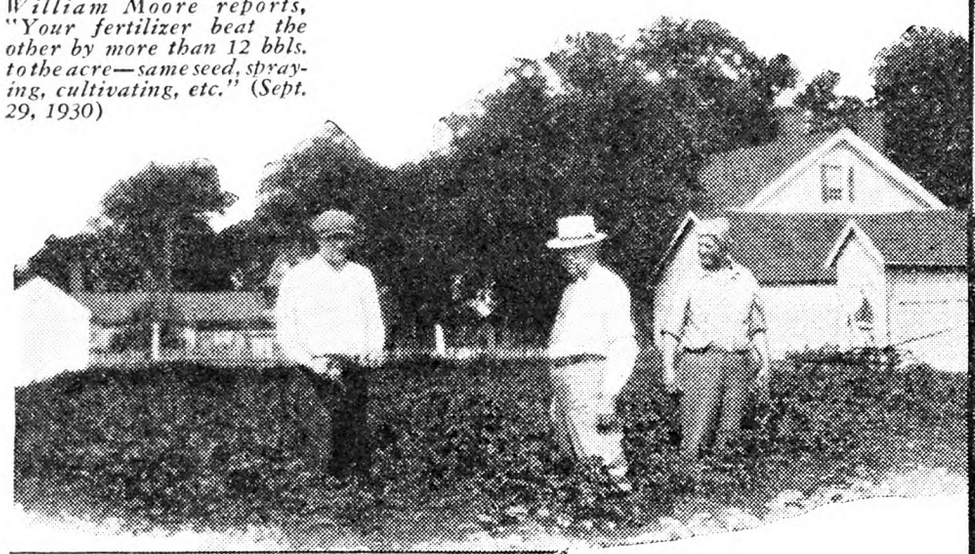
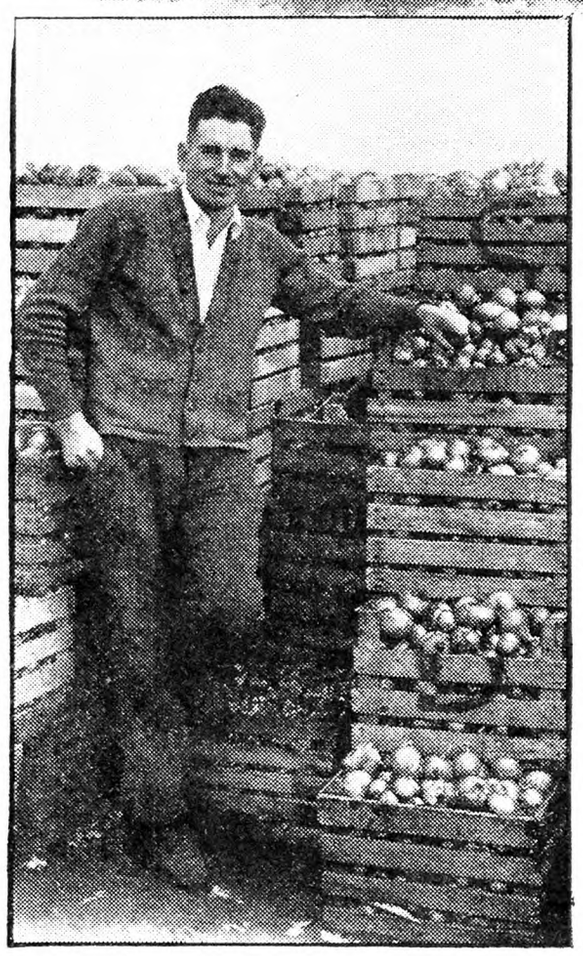


After the Storm

(Right) 13 TONS MORE PER ACRE: Mr. Ernest O. Havens, Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and his son Oris, examining some of the fine ears from his 1930 corn crop. Mr. Havens found that "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer gave him 20 tons of silage to the acre, instead of 7, which was all he got from the unfertilized field. This increased yield cut his production cost at least one-half.

(Below) 12 BBL. MORE PER ACRE: Moore Brothers (at right and left), Freehold, Monmouth Co., N. J., standing in their ten-acre potato field, which averaged 300 bu. to the acre last season, 20 per cent better than the local average. In a test of "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer against another make, Mr. William Moore reports, "Your fertilizer beat the other by more than 12 bbls. to the acre—same seed, spraying, cultivating, etc." (Sept. 29, 1930)





(Left) 60% ABOVE AVERAGE YIELD: Onions grown by Smith-Canastota, Inc., Canastota, Madison Co., N. Y., averaged 800 bu. to the acre—60 per cent more than the local average. Mr. Claude R. Coulter, Farm Manager, shown in the photograph, says: "The high yield in this year of severe drought speaks well for 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizer." (Oct. 4, 1930.)

13 Tons More Per Acre

EVERY dollar saved on the cost of growing ensilage or other roughage is a dollar of extra profit for the farmer. Here are facts from Mr. Ernest O. Havens, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., which show how these extra dollars are made. Mr. Havens writes:

"The difference between success and failure has been demonstrated to me this year in raising my corn. The farmer's big problem is to keep down the cost of crop-production and overcome unfavorable weather conditions. I grew some of my crop with and some without fertilizer. Where I used 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizer the roots reached greater depth in the soil and the corn was better able to withstand the exceptionally dry weather. The stalks kept green until maturity and the yield was 20 tons to the acre of well-matured and heavy-eared ensilage. On the unfertilized field the leaves commenced to dry up early and the crop yielded only 7 tons per acre—without ears, too. This test convinces me that 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizer will lower the cost of production by at least one-half." Ernest Havens, September 18, 1930.

$266 Per Acre Extra on Potatoes

Increased yields obtained by using enough of the right kind of fertilizer mean increased profits for the farmer. See how "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer boosts income, even under extreme weather conditions. Mr. Charles S. Myers, of Stahlstown, Westmoreland Co., Pa., writes:

"This year, in spite of the driest weather we have ever had, we had a mighty good potato crop—265 bushels per acre—of good quality potatoes. In growing this crop, I used good seed potatoes, applied 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizer liberally, sprayed often to keep away blight, and kept the ground cultivated well to retain moisture. The average yield in this section ran around 75 bushels per acre, so I am well satisfied, and will continue to depend upon 'AA QUALITY' goods for larger yields and profits." Charles S. Myers, November 12, 1930.

Mr. Myers sold his potatoes for $1.40 a bushel, so the 190 bushels by which his crop exceeded the local average meant $266 extra income.

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2½ TIMES THE AVERAGE YIELD: Mr. Charles S. Myers, Stahlstown, Westmoreland Co., Pa., averaged 265 bu. potatoes per acre. This was over 2½ times the average yield in his section. In the picture are Mrs. Amanda Blackburn, Mr. Myers' mother-in-law, and Mr. Charles F. Ulery, "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer Dealer. (Nov. 12, 1930.)

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Growing Plants for the Home Garden

By G. J. Stout

EARLY vegetables command comparatively high prices. The commercial vegetable grower finds that he must start plants early if he is to get an early crop. The small gardener or home gardener finds it just as desirable to have plants ready for out-of-door planting as early as possible but in order to do this he must either grow the seedlings himself or purchase them locally, and this may not be very dependable. It is difficult to get well-grown plants of the desired variety at just the time they are wanted.

Many gardeners are becoming quite expert at producing their own plants in hotbeds of their own construction. It is the purpose of this article to discuss the construction and heating of one of the simpler types of plant-growing structures, a type which is well adapted to the needs of home gardeners and small scale commercial growers.

The simplest and most cheaply constructed plant-growing structure is the manure-heated hotbed. This consists essentially of a framework, either of wood or concrete and heated by fermenting manure. In late Spring, after danger of severe freezing is over, the same type of structure is sometimes used, omitting the manure, in which case it is called a cold-frame. Plants grown in hotbeds are often "hardened off" in cold frame before they are finally set into the field.

A standard hotbed sash measures 3x6 feet, hence hotbeds are usually made six feet wide sa as tto just take one of these sash. The hotbed may be made any desired length but should be made so it will be exactly covered by these sash which are three feet wide. A good size for moderate size gardens is the four-sash size which is 12 feet long, although many home gardeners manage with one, two or three-sash sizes. The four-sash bed can be constructed and manure enough purchased for one season's operation at a cost of about $50.

Fig. 1 shows some of the details in regard to the construction of a manure-heated hotbed. A pit is dug to a depth of from 10 to 15 inches, and large enough to contain the framework of the hotbed. The sides are made of boards and are fastened to 1x2 or 2x3-inch stakes driven into the ground. The north side of the frame is usually made about six inches higher than the south side. This is shown in the accompanying drawing (Fig. 2). It is best to make the framework of two-inch lumber, and use some cross pieces of 2x4-inch material every three feet as shown in Fig. 1. These pieces are located so as to support two adjoining edges of sash. It will be noted that in Fig. 2, the boards are shown extending but two or three inches below the level of the soil while in Fig. 1 they are shown to the full depth of the pit. Either method is satisfactory although the latter is slightly more expensive. After the hotbed is completed, the sides and ends should be banked with either soil or manure (or both) up to the level of the end and side boards.

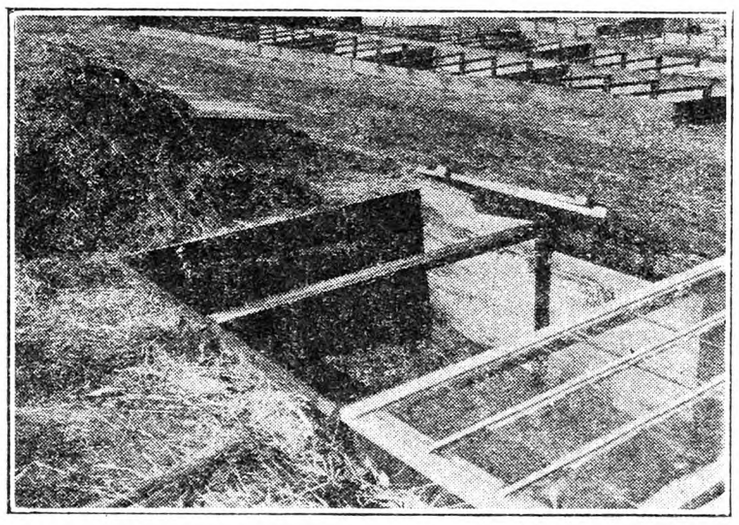
For gardeners who wish to construct a hotbed of a more permanent sort, the concrete type is to be recommended. In this type the sides and ends are made of concrete about three inches thick and extending to the full depth of the pit. The first cost of such a hotbed is considerably more than for boards but many claim that concrete is cheaper in the long run because it will last so much longer. However, unless the gardener is fairly familiar with concrete work, it will be better for him to either hire a good mason to do the work for him, or else construct the wood-frame type.

Heat from Fermenting Manure

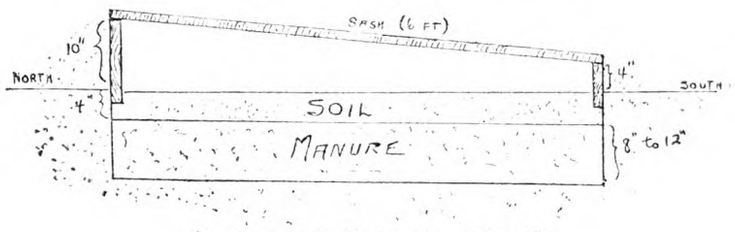
Since a hotbed is not a hotbed without some source of heat, considerable attention must be paid to the matter of keeping it warm. In the first place, whenever possible the hotbed should be located on the south side of a building and as near the building as possible so as to keep cold north winds from hitting the bed directly. If this is not possible, a windbreak of some sort should be constructed on the north side of the bed.

It is a matter of common observation that when fresh horse manure (not rotted manure or cow manure) is placed in a pile, it soon begins to ferment and will become considerably heated. This heat is used to keep a hotbed warm. It will require from one to one and one-half cords of fresh manure for a four-sash hotbed, the exact amount depending on the kind of plants to be grown and on the weather which may be expected after the plants are started. For example, seven to eight inches of well-compacted manure in the hotbed pit is sufficient for the starting of early plants of cool season crops such as cabbage, cauliflower, celery or lettuce, while 10 to 12 inches will be necessary if tomatoes, peppers or eggplant are to be started early. Of course, if the tomatoes, etc., are not started until considerably later, eight to 10 inches of manure may be enough. Ordinarily, hotbeds are started in late February or early March in the Northeastern States and quite low temperatures are likely to occur after these dates, so considerable heat must always be provided for.

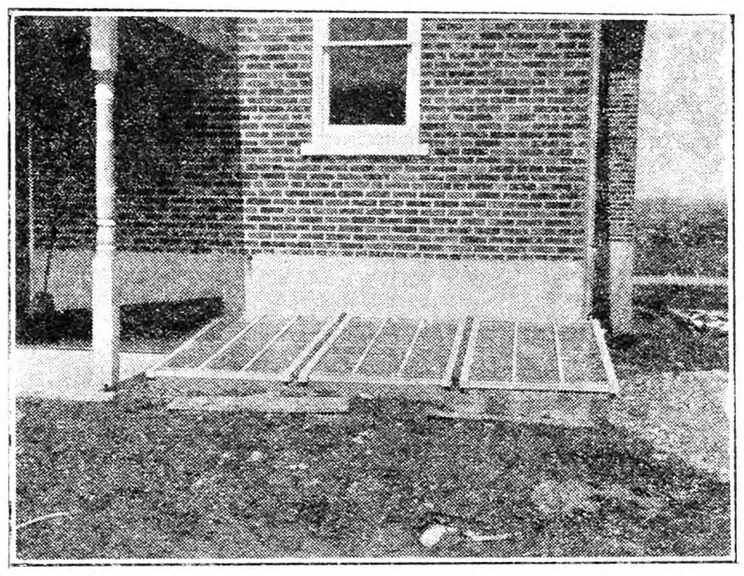
The manure should be placed in a pile about three feet deep (see manure pile at left in Fig. 1) and allowed to "heat" for from four to eight days. The pile is then turned once so that most of the material which was on the inside of the heap is now on the outside. In another three or four days the manure will be ready to be placed in the frame. This is usually accomplished by putting it about four inches deep in the pit and then tramping it down well before adding another four inches. It takes about 15 inches of loose manure to make a layer 10 inches deep of well-compacted manure. A four-inch layer of good garden loam soil should be placed on top of this manure and the sash placed on top the frame. Considerable heat is given off by the manure during the next two or three days and the temperature in the bed may go higher than 90 degrees. The hotbed is ready for use as soon as this temperature begins to drop. It is best not to plant the seeds until the temperature is somewhat below 90 degrees.



Preparation for a Hotbed. Fig. 1



Section of Hotbed. Fig. 2



Hotbed Near House, Heated by Steam or Flue. Fig. 3

Other Methods of Heating

Since comparatively fresh horse manure (not over 50 per cent straw) is necessary for the above hotbed and it is not always possible to secure this, much attention has been directed toward supplying heat by other means. Where the hotbed could be located close to the dwelling-house it has been possible to run a steam or hot-water pipe from the house heating system to heat the hotbed. It is even possible, though not so satisfactory, to run a flue from a hot-air furnace to the hot-bed. An example of such an arrangement is pictured in Fig. 3.

Some concerns are now placing small hot-water heaters on the market particularly for use in hotbed heating. These need attention but once or twice a day and work very satisfactorily. Their greatest disadvantage is their first cost, which makes it questionable whether they can be recommended for hotbeds of the size which a home gardener should build. Still more recently, experiments have indicated that where electricity is available at fairly low rates, it may be used for hotbed heating. At the present time the electric hotbed has not reached the stage of perfection where it can be generally recommended, although results have been encouraging and it is hoped that more will be known about it within a year or two.

Hotbed Management

The best constructed hotbed is likely to give unsatisfactory results in plant growing unless the gardener is familiar with the few essential details regarding proper management of the bed. A poorly constructed bed, properly handled, may give more satisfactory results than a good bed improperly managed.

Planting

When sowing seeds from which seedlings are to be secured for later transplanting it is the usual practice to run the rows crosswise of the bed and space them three inches apart. Thus, under one hotbed sash there will be about 700 inches of row. If the seeds are sown so that the seedlings will stand about three to five plants to the inch there will be over 2,000 plants under one sash.

The seedlings have to be transplanted shortly after the true leaves appear. This time they should be spaced about 2x2 inches and one hotbed sash will then cover between 500 and 600 plants. This spacing is great enough for the growing of cabbage, lettuce and cauliflower, but tomatoes, peppers and eggplant will have to be transplanted again, spacing them about 4x4 inches. It will be seen that due allowance must be made in the frame for the number of plants which will be grown. Enough seedlings may be grown under one sash more than to fill a four-sash hotbed.

Ventilation

Anyone who has observed hotbeds has noticed how commonly drops of moisture are seen on the lower side of the glass covering such a bed. This is an indication that there is considerable moisture in the air of the hotbed. Such conditions are ideal for the development of disease on plants. For this reason, the frames should be ventilated whenever possible to keep the air around the plants more nearly dry. On cold, cloudy days it may be impossible to open the sash at all, but on bright days they should be left open as much as possible, otherwise the air in the hotbed will become too warm. It is impossible to regulate hotbed temperatures with any degree of accuracy but an attempt should be made to keep the temperature between 50 and 60 degrees for cool season crops such as cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce and celery. The bed should be a little warmer for other crops, about 60 to 75 degrees for plants such as tomatoes, peppers, eggplants and melons or cucumbers.

It is desirable that cool drafts should not be allowed to strike the plants directly and for this reason it is best to ventilate by placing blocks under the side or end of the sash opposite that from which the wind is coming. It is often advisable in cool weather, to close these sash about four o'clock in the afternoon while the sun is still shining so as to conserve as much heat as possible for the night.

Watering

Plants in hotbeds should be watered only in the forenoon and only when the sun is shining. This is mainly a matter of preventing disease on the plants for if they are watered at other times, they are likely to stay wet over night and moisture remaining on the leaves for any length of time is sure to cause trouble. It is a good plan to use a hose without a nozzle on it and as much as possible avoid getting any water at all on the leaves. It is important that a thorough job of watering should be done every time, not just a light sprinkling. However, this watering should be done only when necessary. A good practice is to allow the soil to become slightly dry on top before watering, rather than to water while the soil still appears damp.

Protection During Severe Weather

Hotbeds started in late February or March always need some protection over the sash during severe weather. If the gardener has no more than four sash to cover, old carpets, rugs, burlap bags, layers of canvas, or even straw may be sufficient for this purpose. This protection is usually necessary only at night but may also be needed on very cold days if they should occur at such seasons of the year.

For larger hotbeds, mats are usually made by weaving together rye straw with string. These mats are about six to six and one-half feet square, one mat covering two sash. It is a simple matter to roll up such mats and remove them from the beds when they are not needed. There is also a manufactured mat of waterproof burlap and felt, available on the market at the present time.

Hardening Plants

It is best to begin hardening plants about ten days to two weeks before they are ready to be finally set into the garden or field. This "hardening" is accomplished by subjecting the plants in the hotbed (or cold frame) to conditions similar to those which they are likely to encounter after they are set in the open. The sash should be left off the bed all the time except when there is danger of freezing. Also a deliberate attempt should be made to keep the soil quite dry, even to the point where the plants may begin to show slight signs of wilting when the sun is shining on them. Watering should be light from this time on. It will be found that a fairly heavy watering shortly before planting out will make the soil stick together much better and fewer roots will be disturbed in the transplanting process.

Strawberries in Missouri

THERE are many strawberries grown and sent to market in southwestern part of Missouri. In the Spring of 1929 there were shipped from our county (McDonald) 177 carloads of strawberries.

We have grown them on our farm in limited quantities the past nine or ten years, from 90 to 120 24-quart crates. Such varieties as Gandy, Buback, Klondike and others were formerly largely planted but were almost wholly superseded by the Aroma, which seems to be admirably adapted to the Ozark region, and a good carrier to market.

In field culture of the strawberry the ground, after it is well prepared in Spring, is marked out in row 3½x3 feet, and plants set at each intersection of the mark. It is then cultivated both ways until the plants begin to send out runners. The cultivation is then continued one way until the growing season closes, removing all weeds and grass that spring up among the plants in the rows with hoes.

But it is for the amateurs in strawberry growing who may want to plant a small plot for family use, and perhaps a few to sell, I want to write a few planting directions. A plot of 10 square rods is large enough to supply a family with strawberries all through the season and also some for canning. The plot of ground is thoroughly manured, then well plowed or spaded, then marked in rows three feet apart and plants one and one-half to two feet apart in the row. If your selection of varieties comprises both of pistillate or imperfect flower, and the bisexual or perfect flowered, plant the first row of the pistillate and the second row of the bisexual variety, the third row again of the pistillate variety and so on, until the bed is completed. The pistillate need some perfect-flowered planted near them to fertilize their own flowers if they are to perfect berries.

I like to cut the roots of the plants back at least half, with a shear or sharp knife before planting, they will callous where this cut is made, and send out numerous feeders, making a much heavier root system than they would if their roots were all doubled up. Some of the leaves should also be removed, so the plant can get well established in its new quarters, at which time it will be strong and fully able to build up a thrifty foliage.

After the setting is done, go over it with a small cultivator or hoe, and repeat this every week or 10 days, unless the ground is wet, killing all weed or grass before they get their heads above ground, and making a dust mulch, which is so essential to preserve moisture in the ground. If grown in a matted row, the plants should be six to eight inches apart from each other. Where the Winters are very severe, the bed should be protected by a mulch of straw or some other good material. Make the condition just as favorable as you can, and you will be rewarded with success. G. W.

McDonald Co., Mo.

Our Food Supply

THE Boston produce market last year distributed to consumers throughout New England a total of more than 61,000 carloads of fruits and vegetables, an average of about 118 carloads a week. Of this total New England produced less than 17,500 carloads or about 28 per cent. Producers in the intensive market garden and fruit-growing area within a 30-mile radius of Boston contributed about 11,000 carloads via motor trucks. Maine furnished nearly 6,000 carloads, chiefly potatoes (we include unloads only, Boston being a principal diversion point for Maine potatoes). Massachusetts was next in line, with about 500 carloads via freight or express in excess of the supply trucked in. The two principal commodities in point of volume were potatoes and grapes. Many persons may be surprised to learn that of a total of about 13,000 carlots more than 4,400 were grapes, chiefly juice grapes. Of course, this article makes no conjecture as to the ultimate destiny of so many grapes.

The summary of the various figures just given offers many interesting facts to students of economics. One fact that the average citizen should immediately grasp, however, is that our little old New England can hardly be called self-supporting in the matter of fruits and vegetables. We annually import from producing areas outside our borders more than 70 per cent of these products we consume, despite the existence of unnumbered thousands of acres here available for agriculture, which are now nonproductive. While we in New England have been degenerating agriculturally, diverting farm lands to other uses because of their supposed inability to produce profitably, other sections of the country have been progressing agriculturally. They have overcome, and probably will continue to overcome, what would probably appear to us to be insurmountable barriers to profitable production by reclaiming arid lands and shipping the produce from these lands hundreds, even thousands of miles to what we have previously considered our own markets.

We, in Northeastern United States, are within the intensive consuming area, and produced last year approximately 30 per cent of our fruit and vegetable requirements, while we depended upon areas hundreds and thousands of miles distant to supply the other 70 per cent. Isn't this a decidedly illogical and uneconomical condition? We apparently have devoted little thought to the advantages and desirability of patronizing and protecting our local industries.

In the production and distribution of our agricultural products, there is a decided lack of sympathy and understanding between the producer and distributor. Apparently neither has thought it advisable to attempt to understand the problems of the other. The consumer has sat on the fence and unconcernedly observed the steady decrease in the percentage of home-grown fruits and vegetables consumed. Should this continue, we will, before many years, be in the unenviable and uneconomical position of securing an even greater percentage of our income away from home with a corresponding loss to our own industries and communities. Obviously, very few of the dollars sent to California or Texas for carrots or lettuce ever return to us. It should be equally evident that a goodly share of the dollars received by nearby growers are spent within our borders with resulting advantages to us all, directly or indirectly. There are, undoubtedly, many things that can be done to remedy or alleviate such uneconomical and unsatisfactory conditions. Perhaps most important among these are: Improvement in the business relations between producer and distributor; improvement in grading and packing their products by growers with the adoption of some means by which these products can be readily identified by Mr. and Mrs. Consumer; development of a co-operative advertising fund to be intelligently administered in promoting conservative and productive advertising campaigns with a view to acquainting the public with facts as to what to buy, when to buy, how to buy. If we were to adopt these and other far-sighted practices, isn't it possible that we might, in time, witness a return to saner, healthier and more economical production, distribution and consumption of these necessities? W. E. MALONEY.

Value of Phosphoric Acid

OUR tillable soils are becoming devoid of the necessary fertilizing elements (phosphoric acid in particular) to produce paying crops. Virgin soil for the most part contains plenty of humus, nitrogen, phosphate and potash. When these elements become exhausted, we can help them by the application of manures and the several kinds of cover crops.

Experience has proved, however, that no amounts or kinds of manures, seedings or cover crops add phosphoric acid in sufficient quantities. This then compels us to use phosphoric acid in chemical form.

If you are depending upon stable manures to keep up the fertility of your soil, one of the best ways to use phosphoric acid is, when filling your spreader with manure, fill half way and then take 50 to 60 lbs. of superphosphate of a 16-per-cent grade and scatter over the manure. Then proceed to fill spreader. This will be thoroughly mixed with your manure when you spread it.

When you have a good strip of land so treated, depending upon size of your lands to be plowed, turn this under so sun and wind will not dry it out. I have advised many farmers so to treat their lands, and learned from them that results were very satisfactory. So many make the mistake of spreading manure and letting it lie for days or even weeks before turning under. The quicker it is plowed under the better. What you spread in the morning plow under after noon.

If you are turning under clover, cover crop, meadow, etc., then use phosphoric acid when sowing or planting your crops for the first year. Plan to use at least from 400 to 500 lbs. per acre. Some use from 600 to 800 lbs. per acre for certain crops, like corn and potatoes.

For second season's planting upon these lands it is wise to use a complete fertilizer. Do not buy or use a fertilizer of low analysis. A good grade is a 6-8-10, or 6-12-6.

Many farms have what is generally termed a light sandy or loam soil. This invariably needs more or less phosphoric acid to obtain good crops. Muck and all low flat lands need as a rule liberal applications of lime in addition to phosphoric acid. Use more phosphoric acid and note results. L. I. YOUNG.

Chautauqua Co., N. Y.

A Farm Family Partnership

OUR family (four adults, including myself) is thinking of "pooling" our time and money in carrying on and paying for the farm on which we now live. The farm consist of 250 acres, with stock and implements for general farming.

Each one of us is interested in a different phase of farming, one poultry, another livestock, another crops, etc. So we think we can divide the work up among us according to the interest in it. We have always lived on a farm, and practiced general farming.

Just how could we go about such a project? What legal procedures would we have to go through? How would we manage about the money for running and improving the home and farm and our salaries, etc.? Of course we would have to keep accurate records. One member, who has a business education, could do that.

Would you advise a family to own a business in this way? That is, would it be likely to cause trouble among us? READER.

The principle is workable, provided there is a thoroughly co-operative spirit, and all are disposed to "bear and forbear," and work for the interest of the entire place. Unless this spirit prevails, no legal agreement will make it a success.

We should like to have the comments and suggestions of readers.

Foundation Planting

I READ the article "Evergreens for Foundation Planting" by W. E. Duckwall in THE R. N.-Y. of February 7 with a good deal of interest, for I am a lover of evergreens in their proper places.

Mr. Duckwell states that he has started a foundation planting made up of cedar, arbor vitae, pine and Norway spruce. How much better it would have been if he had left out the spruce and used some dwarf evergreen that would never have to be taken out. In a few years the spruce will have outgrown its intended effect. Pines and spruces should be left out of the foundation planting, as they belong on the lawn or some other place in the landscape where they will have room to grow and expand to a tree of beauty as nature meant them to be.

Foundation plantings should be composed of such plants, shrubs or dwarf evergreens that will increase in beauty and effectiveness as time goes on. There are, to be sure, a few dwarf types of pines and spruces, but generally speaking they should be left out of foundation groupings, for there is an abundance of dwarf evergreens which lend themselves better to the purpose with very little shearing and care.

A really effective all evergreen foundation planting is a rare sight, because the shape and colors of evergreens made it difficult to handle in a way that the result will look like a unified mass of decorative material. Evergreens should be used with caution in foundation plantings. It would be better to use a few deciduous shrubs, of which there are many, along with the evergreens, to give variety of aspect in texture and in form. A good rule is to use evergreens for accent and for screen, and the deciduous shrubs to break the monotony and give variety that comes with seasonal changes, to stimulate interest and stir the imagination. Evergreens change little during the year, so that the effect is about the same from month to month. Another good rule is

never to use too many varieties, and by all means to avoid the many colored forms, which effect reminds one of the marbled or colored tiles one finds in a hotel lobby.

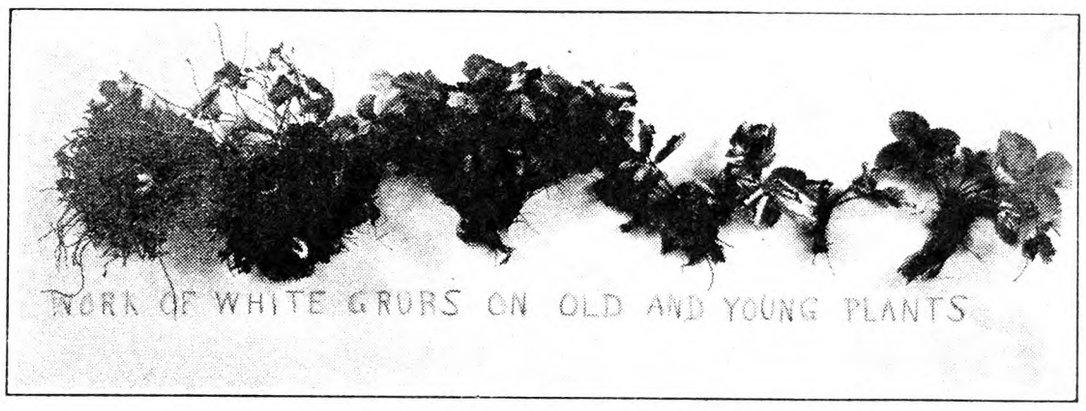
There is a place for the abnormal colored types, such as the yellow, red or variegated forms, but in most plantings they are so out of place and look so artificial that the effect is hideous. For example, every time I see a Koster or Colorado Blue spruce planted, or a better word would be "stuck," in a lawn in front of a house, my blood boils, and I feel like getting an ax and cutting it down.

LEWIS M. VAN ALSTYNE.

The White Grub in Strawberry Culture

THE white grub, the larvae of the May bug or beetle, sometimes called the June bug, is the worst insect enemy of the strawberry. Most everybody will recognize the June bug by its prominence during the months of May or June, depending on the year and the locality. It lies still and sluggish in the daytime, but comes out of its lair in the evening to disturb people who are trying to read or perform other work by artificial light. They will dash at your lamp, hit you on the nose or anywhere else and being about an inch long and large in proportion, the effect is anything but pleasant.

The May bug seeks its mate in the early evening and after a while, they quiet down. Later, the male dies and the female burrows into the soil about six inches and lays on an average 200 eggs, which very rarely fail to hatch. Soon the eggs hatch and the young grub begins eating, living on the tiny rootlets of plants. By Fall, they have attained a length of about one-half inch. Later in the Fall, they burrow deeper into the soil, where they winter. In the Spring, they come near to the surface, with the first warm days and begin eating. The more they eat, the larger they get and the larger the roots and plants they tackle. This is the year they do the most damage. Strawberry and potato growers, farmers whose meadows and pastures have been chewed off by them, can testify to their ability to do mischief.



How White Grubs Damage Strawberries

The white grub seems to have an especial fondness for strawberry plants. He will leave everything else in the line of vegetation to get to the roots and crown of the strawberry plant, and seems to get a flavor out of it as agreeable to it as is the flavor of fresh-picked strawberries to the human being. While it will eat most any plant and chew out the inside of potatoes, it prefers the strawberry plant to anything else.

They accomplish their devastation in various ways. Some begin at the lower ends of the roots and eat up to the crown, destroying the entire root and crown. Others will attack one side of the roots, about an inch below the surface and eat right across, cutting off the entire supply of roots, when the strawberry plant will wilt and die. It seems to prefer the crown of the strawberry plant, as it will hang continuously to this and eat, after the plant has withered and died.

There is no lotion, poison or spray, known to the writer, that can be applied the plants or the roots, that will kill the grub and not at the same time, destroy the plants. We have tried most everything and failed. The only way to get rid of the white grub, after it attacks the strawberry plant, is to dig it out. When by the partially wilted condition of the plant, you are pretty sure that there is a grub by side of it, and you dig down about two inches to one side, you can generally find and destroy it. It is easier to find them in the early morning and during the forenoon than late in the day. They are always near the surface after a rain, for the same reason. They prefer cool and moisture and it is hard to find them during a dry time. We often find them around plants that have not been eaten enough to cause them to wilt. The plant will change color, become darker and less vigorous, and if we dig down by the side, we can generally detect the grub, get it out and save the plant.

If the grub remains in the land throughout the second year of its existence, without being disturbed, it burrows deep into the soil late in the Fall and winters there, coming forth to its destructive work again in early Spring. Therefore, we will find some plants, loaded with blossoms, green and ripe berries, wilted and dying, in the Spring of the fruiting year. The grub continues to eat and destroy until about the first of July and then goes lower into the soil and changes into the pupa or chrysalis state and finally into a fully developed May bug. In this state, it remains till Autumn, when they are often plowed up as fully developed bugs. In the following Spring they come forth, mate and lay eggs for another batch.

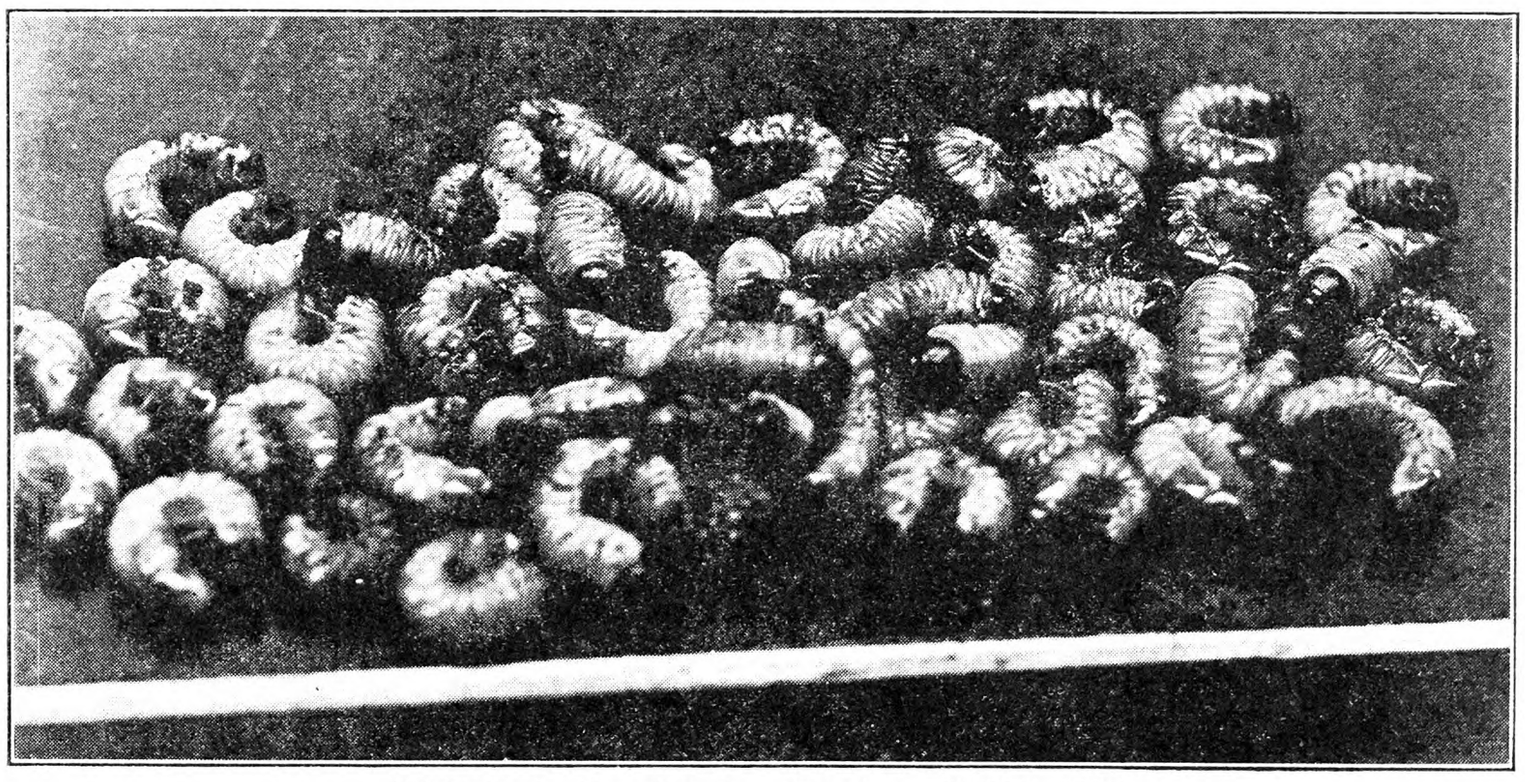
Thus it will be seen that it takes the May bug three years to go through its different metamorphoses or transformations and it is for this reason that white grubs are more numerous and destructive some years than others. If we stop to investigate, we find that white grubs are very plentiful every third year and they always come in great numbers the year after May bugs are very plentiful. There are a few May bugs and white grubs every year, but the large crop of them comes periodically every third year. In our locality, 1908 was a great grub year; strawberries, meadows and potatoes suffered great devastation. The first time the grubs hit my strawberry bed really hard was in 1893. I have good reasons for remembering that year. I found as many as seven grubs under one strawberry plant at one time. Ever since that time, they have come in regular succession every third year. If we will keep in mind the year that the bugs come in great numbers and plan accordingly, we can save ourselves much trouble and loss.

May bugs have an intuition that is at once ingenious and wise. They seem to understand that cultivated soil is not the place for them to lay their eggs, because if they did lay them there, many of the eggs would be destroyed by cultivation. They seem to understand that uncultivated fields are the proper places for them to deposit their eggs, and act accordingly. Hence we find them laying their eggs more plentifully in old strawberry beds, raspberry and blackberry fields, meadows and pastures. They rarely lay eggs in clean, fresh-plowed or harrowed lands. Knowing this habit of the May bug, we take advantage of it by cultivating the field and growing some hoed crop on it, previous to setting out the strawberry plants. If the land happens to be in cultivation the year that they lay their eggs in large quantities, the bugs will avoid it and this piece can be set to strawberries with safety the next year. If the land is lying idle and uncultivated the year that the bugs are laying their eggs, it must be avoided for strawberry planting, until the grubs work themselves through the various transformations and come out again as May bugs, which will be the third year. Of course, continued plowing, cultivation and harrowing from year to year will destroy many of them, but the surest way is to let them work out themselves. If they have once laid their eggs in a piece, there will always be enough left to do much damage, even though the piece be given a thorough overhauling. Plowing late in the Fall, just before a hard freeze, will kill many of them. Patches of land near trees, especially maple and other shade trees, are more frequently infested with white grubs than wide-open spaces.

I stated in the fore part of this article that there were no preparations that would poison or kill the white grub, without at the same time killing the plants or weakening them, so they would be practically worthless. Every little while we read of some fellow who has discovered a preparation for killing the grub, but when you sift the matter, you will find that the grub has gone through its different transformations and passed away as a May bug and the nostrum had nothing to do with it. People will salt their fields, put Paris green and other poisons on the plants and about the roots and do all manner of things. The grub works out his own destiny, passes into the May bug, and they think their nostrum has destroyed them. The truth is, it had nothing to do in getting rid of them. The reason the grub cannot be destroyed by poisons, is that it works on the roots and if we dig away the earth and deposit poison around the plant in sufficient quantity to kill the grub if it comes, it will kill the plant, and further, the grub will not attack a plant that is heavily poisoned. If the plants are only slightly poisoned, the earth and soil waters will dilute the poison, so that after a few days the poison is impotent. It must be remembered that the grub is after strawberry plants and not poison, and knows enough to get what it wants. The white grub is the only insect enemy that has ever attacked strawberry plants to an alarming extent in Oswego Co., N. Y. In other localities, the leaf roller, aphis and other insects are very destructive, but not so in this county.

LAWRENCE J. FARMER.

Oswego Co., N. Y.



White Grubs Dug Out of a Strawberry Field in 1908

Symphonies of Life

RAIN pours melodiously into our empty cistern. That is, nearly empty. Some goldfish in a cage sitting on the bottom are anxiously awaiting the day when it may be entirely empty. I have just chosen between a symphony orchestra on the air and the song of the cistern, and of course in favor of the cistern, for the selection it offers is "Water, After Drought."

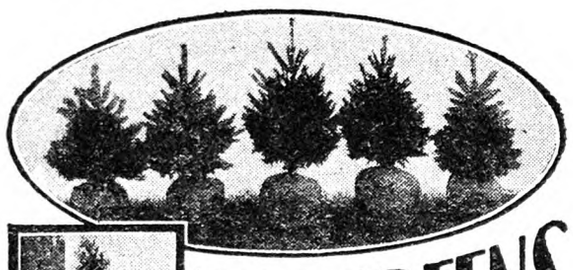
It doesn't take much rain (and we are not getting much) to fill the house from cellar to garret with the harmonies of hillside rills. One can lie back in a chair with closed eyes, and forget the deep, slushy, February drifts outside. This is the real thing in symphony. The tiny stream from the eaves expresses perfectly in its own simple fashion what the musicians in the orchestra are trying at, with less success.

Marcus, the eight-year-old, with the puzzle map of the world under his fingers, is in for the afternoon. He is wearing his precious sheepskin house slippers, precious because of the rabbit's face on the toe. A new white kitten is watching the pieces, between leaps at the curtains, and scampering over the backs of chairs.

This puzzle map is geography, but Mark does not know it. The African continent is giving him some trouble. Egypt eludes him. But it does not puzzle the white kitten. She is tipping up a block that he had hitherto discarded. Why, it's Egypt! I must lean down and tell Mark that this was the birthplace of the cat tribe, how Cleopatra brought the cat to Rome. Another time will do for the desert and the pyramids.

"M'm. White kitten—green eyes!" Elsy has gone to her paints. "Three large black spots on the kitten's back, that's good con-

(Con't'd on Page 249)



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Moving of Trees and Shrubs About the Home Grounds

Very often about the home grounds we have trees and large shrubs that have outgrown our expectations and it is not beyond any of us to wish they were transplanted elsewhere, but fear born of lack of experience stands in the way of tackling the job.

Fair-sized trees and shrubs may be moved without much expense if the job is properly planned and carried out. Autumn is the time when this work should be considered and the major part of the digging done. As soon as the leaves fall, the trees and shrubs should have a trench dug around them at the desired distance from the tree and to a depth of two feet. This should then be filled with fresh horse manure, straw, leaves or similar material to prevent drying out or freezing until the time arrives actually to move them.

Freezing takes place and penetrates deeper into bare soil than through sod, so it is well to remove all sod and extra loose soil at the time of digging the trench. During stiff freezing weather all but six inches of the straw pack should be removed from the trench to allow the ball of soil to freeze without freezing the bottom of the trench. This makes it easy to loosen the soil at the base of the ball. When well frozen it may be lifted with pry poles and skids pushed under the whole ball. It is then simple enough to put a chain or rope around the frozen ball and slide it out with tackles onto a stoneboat and move it any desired distance.

The hole for the tree should also be prepared beforehand, and made plenty large to allow filling in around the ball when it is set. Mulch material six inches deep in the bottom of the hole and a similar mulch over the pile of soil to be used for filling in around the tree, will be greatly appreciated later, when the tree is moved, and prevent many an unkind word muttered in vain to a pick or shovel when frozen soil is being contended with.

Shrubs rarely send out long wandering roots, so with a little prospecting the ends of the fibrous roots may be located and the trench dug a few inches short of their length.

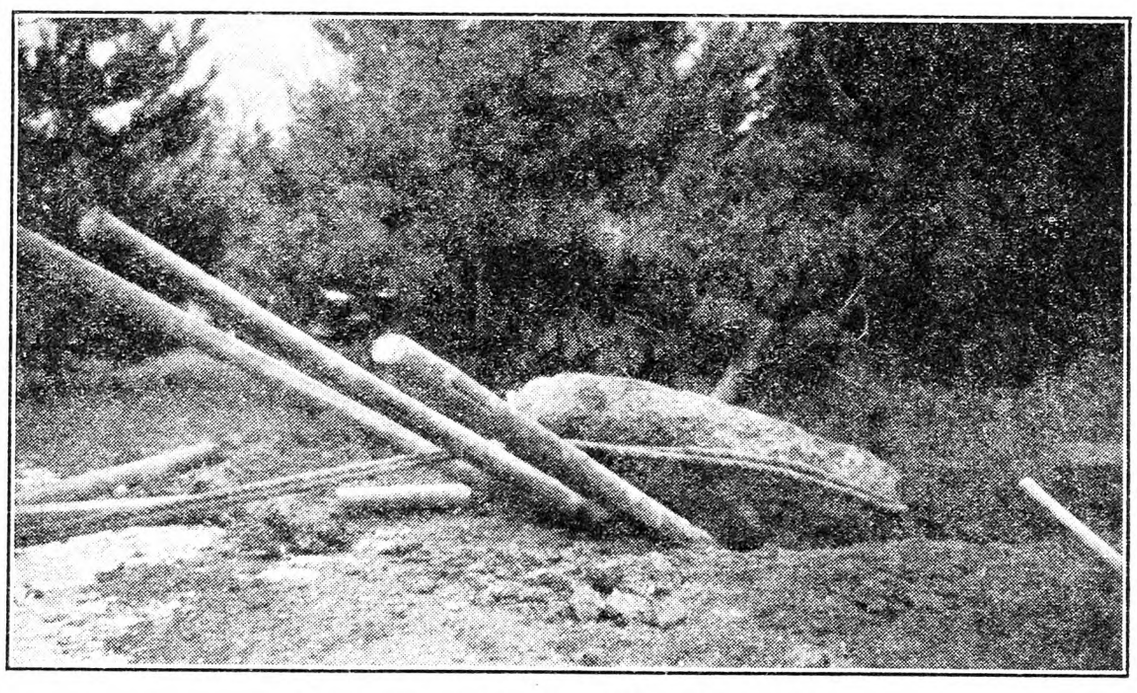
The diameter of the circle around the tree should be in proportion to the size of the tree. That is, a tree two inches in diameter should have a two-foot ball of soil; a four-inch tree, a four-foot ball; a six-inch tree, a five-and-one-half-foot ball; an eight-inch tree, a seven-foot ball; a ten-inch tree, a nine-foot ball; and a twelve-inch tree, a ten-foot ball.

On the larger and taller trees some leverage may be had by putting a tackle on the tree to help raise the ball for putting the skids under but extreme care must be exercised not to break off the side of the ball of soil where the point of bearing comes.

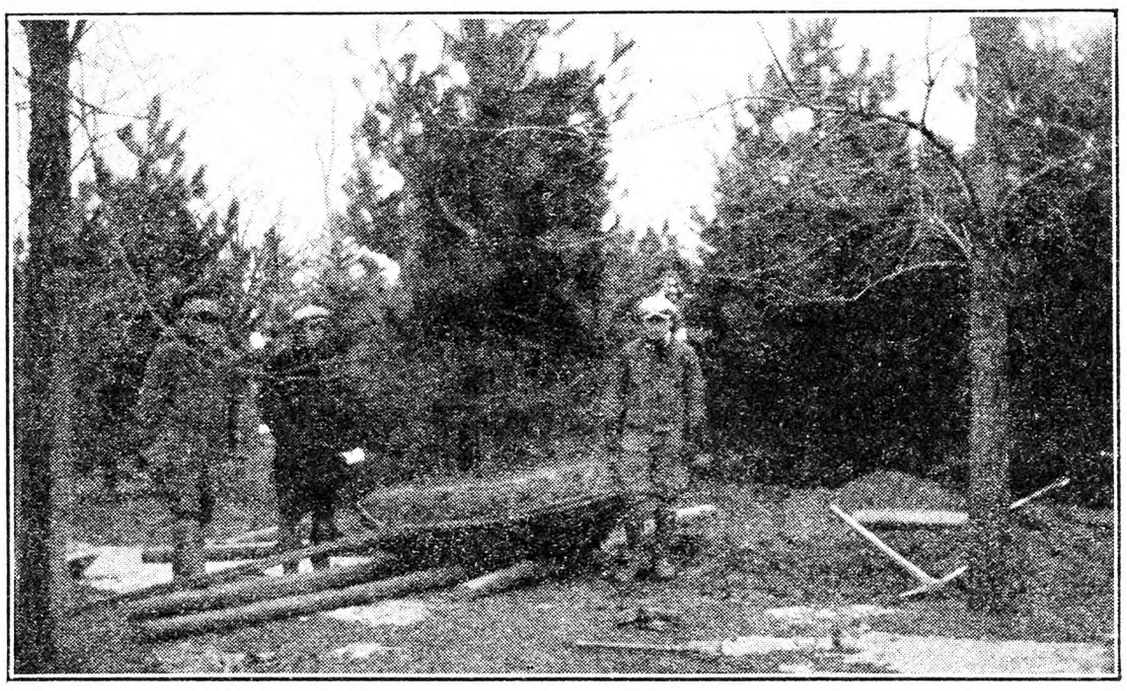
Necessarily this work should be done during good steady cold weather as alternate freezing and thawing tend to dry out the roots where exposed, as well as ruin the shape of the ball. Trees freeze dry if exposed too long, so speed in moving helps toward success.

Good rich soil mixed with well-rotted manure placed under and around the tree give it something to grow on. The trees should be guyed three ways to prevent the wind drawing the roots back and forth in the soil, this applies regardless of size. After planting put on a mulch of leaves or strawy manure about four inches deep and soak well once a week during the growing season. Nature will do the rest.

BERT E. ROWLEY.



Hauling Out the Tree With Frozen Ball



The Tree Out and on Skids

The Bookshelf

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Events of the Week

DOMESTIC.—Communist demonstrations were held Feb. 10 in five cities throughout the country. In Washington, three were arrested when a delegation attempted to invade the Capitol to present a petition for unemployment insurance. Twelve arrests, including two clergymen, were made in Boston when mounted policemen broke up a gathering on the Common. In New York, a parade to City Hall was dispersed without violence, after a mass meeting in Union Square. Communists took possession of the State House of Representatives in St. Paul for more than two hours and forced a recess while they were evicted. Gov. William H. (Alfalfa Bill) Murray of Oklahoma called out national guardsmen in Oklahoma City to enforce his order against a parade.

A red plate with capital letters "RD," signifying "Reckless Driver" would be affixed to the automobile of any person convicted of reckless driving, under the terms of a bill introduced at Albany Feb. 14 by Assemblyman Roy Hewitt, Republican, of Niagara. The sign would have to be displayed on the car for not more than three months, as the court prescribed.

The Court of Appeals at Albany, N. Y., Feb. 13 lifted an injunction which for years has tied up distribution of surplus of a group of Russian insurance companies taken over by the State in 1925, and ordered the management of the companies returned to the Russian directors by the State Insurance Department. The companies were taken over by the State Superintendent of Insurance to protect the interests of State policyholders from the Soviet Government's drive on private property. The insurance department wanted to wait until a Russian government was recognized by the United States. The decision opens the way for creditors and policyholders, with claims arising out of foreign business, to seek settlement of their claims. Domestic creditors and policyholders have been paid.

Acceptance of bribes from persons desiring appointments in the postal service was charged in a federal grand jury indictment returned at Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 13 against Harry E. Rowbottom, representative in Congress of the 1st Indiana district. The indictment failed to provoke from the congressman, whose home is in Evansville, any comment on the charges. He has been under arrest since Jan. 27, when an affidavit was filed against him by United States Attorney George R. Jeffrey charging the acceptance of $750 for recommending the appointment of a rural mail carrier.

Five persons were burned to death and many others were overcome by smoke in two tenement houses fires in New York Feb. 17. Because of the rapidity with which one of the fires spread at 84 Clinton Street, where three lives were lost, the fire marshal's office began an investigation to determine its cause. The other evidently was brought about by a small boy's playing with matches. It was in the five story tenement at 69 Ninth Avenue. Mrs. Delia Farrell, 30 years old, and her son, Joseph, 18 months old, were killed and another son, William, 3 years old, received first-degree burns.

WASHINGTON. — Controversy between the Senate and President Hoover and a deadlock which long bore the menace of an extra session of Congress ended Feb. 14 when the Senate and House adopted the Interior Department bill, carrying an appropriation of $20,000,000 for loans for farm rehabilitation, inclusive of food supplies for humans, and the President signed the measure. With the adoption of the $20,000,000 compromise relief measure by the Senate Senator Robinson stated that the following Federal expenditures for drought relief would be made available: First—$45,000,000 to be lent to farmers for the purchase of seed, feed, fertilizer and fuel oil. Feed will include provision for all livestock. Second—$2,000,000 for the purchase of medical supplies and for rural sanitation. Third—$20,000,000 to be used, so far as necessary, in making loans of capital stock for the organization and enlargement of agricultural credit corporations, livestock loan companies and similar organizations. This makes possible expansion of credit between thirty and fifty millions, which may be used for any and all purposes necessary in farming. The remainder of the $20,000,000 may be used for loans to farmers for purposes of crop production and agricultural rehabilitation, which includes food and other necessities of life. Fourth—It is expected that the $2,000,000 revolving fund for use in the Southeastern States will be retained. Thus the aggregate for drought relief will be $69,000,000.

Amid scenes of disorder and confusion, the House of Representatives adopted the World War veterans loan bill Feb. 16 by a vote of 363 to 39, the largest majority ever recorded for bonus legislation. The bill was sent immediately to the Senate. The chief points of the veterans loan proposal are as follows: It increases the loan privilege from 22½ per cent to 50 per cent of the face value of adjusted service certificates issued under the act of 1924. Decreases the interest rate to 4½ per cent compounded annually, amounting to about an average 2 per cent reduction. Provides that certificates already pledged for loans to banks can be recovered by the Veterans' Administrator so the veterans can borrow additional funds up to 50 per cent at lower rate of interest. Provides the Veterans' Administrator may make loans out of the $772,000,000 sinking fund set aside to retire the certificates in 1945, and also from the government life insurance fund, and authorizes the necessary appropriations to be made to carry into effect the purposes of the bill. There are about 3,400,000 certificates held by veterans, with a maturity value of $3,423,000,000, or averaging a little more than $1,000 each. The loan value under the present law is $730,000,000, and this bill provides it would be increased to $1,712,500,000. Approximately $325,000,000 has been loaned under the existing law. Proponents hold that while the Treasury estimates the new legislation would cost $1,720,000,000, the outlay would range only from $375,000,000 upward to about $700,000,000. About 50 per cent of the veterans are expected to request loans, since about 48 per cent have already made loans under present law.

Two new measures to restrict immigration for two years as an employment aid were approved Feb. 16 by the House Immigration Committee as substitutes for a proposal involving limitation of Filipino entrants. With the original Free bill blocked from House consideration by the Rules Committee, the Immigration Committee approved the Jenkins bill to reduce quota entrants from European countries by 90 per cent and limit Western Hemisphere migration to 10 per cent of the entrants in the fiscal year 1929. A resolution by Representative Free, Republican, of California to limit Filipino immigration to the mainland to 5,000 annually for two years also was approved.

Key provisions of the federal water power act were attacked Feb. 16 by five States as encroaching on their rights when applied to non-navigable rivers. Protests were filed with the Power Commission at its first formal hearing. The States supported the contention of the Appalachian Electric Power Company, seeking a license to build an $11,000,000 plant on the New River near Radford, Va., that the federal agency lacked jurisdiction because the stream was non-navigable. The States and the company's counsel asserted that if the government decided it had authority, then its powers extended only to issuing a license that would protect navigation on the Kanawha River, into which the New River empties. The conflict between the States and the government centered on the type of license sought by the company, which has asked for a modified or 'minor part" license, not requiring the strict accounting of the major license. Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Arkansas joined in backing the Appalachian Company's claim.

The persisting belief of descendants of Anneke Jans Bogardus, who settled in New York, when it was New Amsterdam, that they are entitled to Manhattan land worth over $1,000,000,000, brought to the Supreme Court a case for review. Willis T. Gridley, 61 years old, formerly a New York lawyer, and Mrs. Gladys Wright, also of New York, who was his secretary, are asking the court to set aside sentences of using the mails to defraud imposed on them by Arthur J. Tuttle, Federal Judge in Detroit, in 1929. Mr. Gridley and Mrs. Wright took an active part in collecting data on the history of the Bogardus land, which passed in 1705 into the hands of Trinity Church. The pair also collected thousands of dollars and the government aserts they were taking advantage of naive hopes of numerous descendants of the Dutch matron. Mr. Gridley once had a client who got into trouble while pressing claims against Trinity Church Corporation. He got his client freed, but continued inquiring into the land case and, as a result, was disbarred from practice in 1917.

Little America, Rear Admiral Byrd's base in the Antarctic, may be occupied again if a proposed international plan for meteorological, electric and magnetic research, approved by President Hoover, is entered by the government. A resolution authorizing an appropriation of $30,000 for the participation of the United States with 26 other nations in the "second polar year" was voted favorably by the House Foreign Affairs Committee Feb. 17.

Watercress in Tubs

Is it possible to grow watercress in tubs? W. D. N.

North Carolina.

It is sometimes grown in pools. If anyone has had experience with it in tubs, we should be glad to hear about it.

Cold Storage Holdings

Holdings in 203 warehouses in New York State, February 1, were: Butter, 6,397,255 lbs.; cream, 10,838,374 lbs.; eggs, 4,003,710 dozen; frozen eggs, 8,348,140 lbs.; apples, 397,717 barrels, 408,207 boxes, and 1,912,044 bushel baskets or crates; frozen cherries, 15,740,676 lbs.; poultry of various kinds, 26,481,062 lbs., about one-third being roasters.

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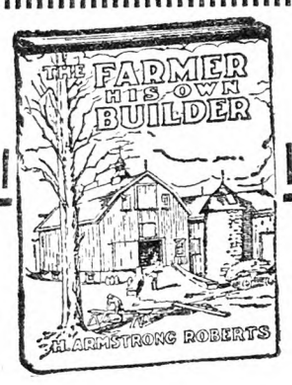

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News and Views from Long Acres

Farmers have been busy plowing, grapes are being wrapped, brush is being picked up and burned, some have the spray rigs going, and I have been giving the yard shrubbery the usual dose from the dropping boards of the henhouse and digging it in around each shrub, varying the job by raking leaves and trash from the yard. All of this would be no news at all if this were April, but it is February, and that kind of work is very unusual for a Winter month. The ground is wet enough to plow nicely but the drought continues as far as wells and cisterns are concerned. Now I am beginning to wonder whether nature is up to one of her tricks in keeping things balanced by giving us another dry season, which will effectually wipe out all talk of surplus crops. While economists are moaning over crop surpluses and consequent price reductions, people are actually starving, not in China although the situation is bad there, but right here at home, as witness the following tale.

There came an appeal for help from an editor in Arkansas saying that thousands of children had only one biscuit a day with a little lard spread on it, his local county school commissioner was trying to furnish hot soup for a noonday lunch to school children but did not have funds for more than another week. This appeal was to the editor of a Benton Harbor paper but addressed to our community. The appeal was published and an immediate response was made in cash contributions, so that over $150 was sent at once. Then a farmer offered to take his truck with a load of food if people would give it. The offer was accepted and food contributions asked for. That was on Tuesday, and it was hoped to get enough to load that two-ton truck by Saturday. A little village farther north read about the proposed trip, and also raised food to load a small truck, so two trucks were assured. By Thursday evening it became apparent that more trucks were needed and, on Saturday morning there rolled out of Benton Harbor five trucks loaded with 20 tons of foodstuffs for the starving children of Arkansas, most of contributed by farmers. There were potatoes by the ton, beans likewise, over a ton of canned tomatoes, half a ton of sugar, half a ton of honey, a ton of flour, hundreds of quarts of fruit and jellies, carrots, onions, cornmeal, these by the half tons, plus minor items in smaller quantities made up 20 tons of food, and away rolled the five trucks for Arkansas, escorted by a leading car containing the mayor of Benton Harbor, a State policeman and a newspaper man, carrying nearly $100 in cash given by our local school children. Seven hundred miles to Arkansas, thousands of children fed at least one meal a day, and an example which caused other places to awaken to the desperate need of these our own people while in the meantime, agricultural economists continued to groan over the specter of crop surpluses. Oh well! Farming is a great life if you don't weaken. As a member of our township board, it has been my duty to investigate several cases right here at home in which there was a large family of small children, the cupboard was bare and the coal bin empty.

Perhaps the man who wishes to know direction by inspecting trees in the woods has a fear of sometimes becoming lost. It might interest him and others to know that one can always locate the sun no matter how cloudy the day. Place the point of a knife blade on the thumb nail and the blade will cast a shadow which locates the sun. Then a watch will tell the time of day and a north-south line may be easily struck. It is interesting to learn that we are all one-sided to some extent, so that if blindfolded we walk in a circle which generally takes the direction to which the nose points, as most noses are out of line pointing either to right or left. That is one reason why it is so difficult to plow a straight furrow across a field without having a marker at the other end. Southern Negroes tie a rag to a stick, place it at the other end of the field, and then keep it exactly in line by sighting between the plow mules' ears. Thus they are able to lay off a field of rows exactly so far apart, or in perfect squares for setting trees at each intersection. Old-time bee hunters sighted ahead to two trees in line with the desired direction, walked to the nearest tree and again sighted ahead to another tree in line with the second tree, and thus made a "bee line" through the woods, without once getting lost no matter how far the distance or how dense the forest.

It is interesting to read of New England farmers rejoicing over a demand for hay at $8 a ton. Here hay is from $25 to $30 a ton ;oats, 40 cents a bushel; corn, 75 cents a bushel; potatoes, $1.10 a bushel. Eggs have dropped to 16 cents a dozen, which puts a large crimp into the chicken business.

Horses are again in demand, selling at $100 for an average chunk, while cows are not much in demand and prices around $50 for a fresh cow with dry cows unsalable.

Calvin has gone to the store with the two older boys as he had seven cents to spend, which evidently looked like a large fortune to him. He is no sooner home from school than he gets his little ax and chops wood from that pile of sassafras poles we cleaned off last Fall, then later helps me do the chores, saving me many steps besides the delight of having such a willing helper. I often wonder which of the boys will stay home with me to carry on the farm, but Calvin and I sure do make a good team. Baby has gone with her mother to visit her grandma, so the house is quiet for a wonder. A west wind is scurrying snow across the yard, so perhaps Winter will return after all. It may be Spring time in the Rockies according to the poet, but the calendar says Winter time here in Michigan, and I know full well just what March can do in the line of real storms of snow and wind. So ends a week of just puttering around, a session or two with the bucksaw, a general cleaning up around the yard, some brush chopping in the ravine, my trusty pipe and daily papers plus a lot of playing with her majesty, the baby. L. B. REBER.

Berrien Co., Mich.

From Washington Co., N. Y.

Another year has flown in much the usual way. Flown seems to be the only correct word to use in this instance as I think no other within my memory ever traveled so rapidly. Dad and I never worked harder nor realized less for the fruits of our labor. What does it matter if we do have an unusual yield if our returns are below the cost of production? Do I hear someone ask where we spent our vacation? Well, over a year ago we planned, as soon as settled weather came, to take a week off and visit the old friends and neighbors whom we had not seen for nearly 20 years in the old Green Mountain State. We had a cold, backward Spring and we were late with the planting, so we decided that when the school vacation came would be the best time. The clover must be cut first, then the Timothy was just right; by that time the oats had ripened and while the thrashing outfit was making its rounds we thrashed from the field. July 8, 200 extra nice White Leghorn baby chicks arrived, a gift from a son, and surely I must not leave such a treasure to the care of others until they were well started, and August would be a better time to go anyway. A notice came saying school would begin September 2, and the two girls must have new outfits made from the material purchased earlier in the season. Fruit and vegetables were so abundant they must be jammed, jellied and canned for Winter use. The butter and cottage cheese must be made and delivered strictly fresh, and we were sure it would be more convenient for us to leave in October, as our work would be all caught up by that time.

We arose a little earlier and worked a little later; the apples must be picked and the seven acres of corn, part of it ripe, must be cut ahead of the frost. The nine baby pigs that came September 1 would consume the soft corn and later help pay the interest and taxes. October 18 found the late potatoes green and growing, but it was dangerous to leave them in the ground. There was plenty of help one could hire but money "scarce as hens' teeth" to pay with, so we must do it ourselves. The barn needed repairs and a place must be fixed if possible to house the 60 beautiful White Leghorn pullets that had responded so wonderfully to the care I had given them. Father being handy with carpenter's tools must do this during spare moments. The children were attending school regularly again, which meant an additional burden of three lunches to pack; besides I must help with the husking to get as much done as possible before the extremely cold weather came. The boys had completed their work on neighboring farms, and with another lad their age went to chopping cord wood and boarding with us. For six weeks I had six lunches to pack instead of three. In the mean time father broke out with a series of boils, each being in a more inconvenient place that the one previous, the worst being between the thumb and forefinger on his left hand. The husking for three weeks all fell to me. The stock must have the fodder to eat, and the pigs now nearing the 100-lb. mark apiece must have the soft corn to keep them fattening. Thanksgiving came and not half of the necessary things had been done. Christmas found us in much the same boat. It was too cold to put the foundation for the new stable in, so we must make the old one do until Spring. The brooder pen with roosts in each end continues to be the chicken-house while they have free range and an open shed to run in during the daytime, yet my pullets began laying at the age of five and one-half months and are increasing in their egg production daily.

To stretch our income as far as possible we sold and delivered our produce direct to the consumer in the city 20 miles distant. We were told by some of our customers that farmers were making too much easy money. Anything over 50 cents per bushel for potatoes delivered was clear profit. Father and I are wondering just how long these same people would walk up and down the rows and work a hand sprayer for bug and blight eradication with the thermometer 90 degrees in the shade, before they would change their mind. It looks easy to the man that doesn't know a hoe from a horserake, but it isn't as easy as it looks.

Again do I hear someone say discouraged? Oh, no, for we belong to that vast throng who are never out of work and are willing to gamble with the unknown one year after another, letting our experience of the past be our best guide for our future success, and right now we are planning for the increase in our income which will be so necessary another year, as there will be a sweet girl graduate in the family, and the little eight-year-old possesses a talent for music that must be developed. Instead of visiting our friends in Vermont, father and I will undoubtedly spend our vacation next year the same way we did in the past, on the farm, side by side in the harness.

All around us we hear the cry of hard times, yet the moving picture theaters continue to run, and the city streets are as congested with traffic as usual. For years back work has been plenty and wages high, yet so many gave no thought to the morrow. Youth has traveled too swiftly. Short hours and big money gave them too much time for play. What they earned today was spent tonight, if not before, and I wonder if this business depression isn't just the lesson they needed.

With schools now centralized a bus runs right past the door. The junior high school daughter steps on in the morning and off at night, which is very convenient for this time of year. The new school building is not started yet. The $185,000 bond issue was voted down December 27, 1930, by over a two-thirds majority ballot. Our land tax is higher this year than last, and our school tax 16 mills. Nell and Sonny are doing very well in their lessons in the rural school which our district refused to consolidate.

The old gray goose has been out in the deep snow preening her feathers. It's a pleasure as well as a profit for the two little ones to raise the goslings, and they certainly do possess an amazingly lot of intelligence.

With odd jobs on hand too numerous to mention, the supper to prepare, which will consist of baked potatoes, hulled corn, milk, baked apples, home-made bread, butter, honey, strawberry sauce, cream cookies, rice pudding and tea, besides baking to do for the lunch boxes, I am kept busy as always. MRS. S. E. L. R.

Mild Winter

Out in the Puget Sound Country, according to a letter from a produce market reporter, the Winter has been so mild that operations in the market gardens were carried on almost continuously, and many of the green vegetables usually obtained from farther south have been supplied by local growers. There were plenty of homegrown fresh greens and hardy bunch vegetables all Winter.

Reports of Winter mildness come from many other sections. Planting is going forward as far north as South Carolina and Arkansas, and in early February farmers were plowing in Iowa and South Dakota. Mild weather threatens a too-early blooming of fruit trees in the South. Snowfall was so light in the Far West that farmers are worried about the water supply for irrigation. The worst of the Winter drought is in parts of the Central West and South and in the middle region of the East from Virginia and Maryland west toward the Mississippi. A fringe of ample rainfall borders the country, including New England, Florida, Texas, Southern California and Washington. Most other regions had only 25 to 75 per cent of the usual mid-Winter supply of moisture. G. B. F.

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Symphonies of Life

(Continued from Page 245)

trast. Her black tail that stops being black an inch short of the body—she is in effect a bob-tailed cat—but it gives her a special grace."

White things tempt Elsy's brush. White is harder to work with than the colors. There is the subtlety of blue shadows, the strokes of cream, to bring out emphasis. But the light in the small cat's eyes is subtle, too. Whoever fathomed a cat's eyes? She warms herself at our fire, though she has never been tamed, and never will be. But there is always a chance that the effect will be reached by some chance fluke of brush or paint. Perhaps, some day, the real thing in cat's eyes will be reached on canvas, by just trying at it.

The wood pile is finished. Something real and definite, there. We are temporarily out of horses, so the trees were not sawed up in the woods, but dragged home in one piece by the tractor. At one time the backyard, behind the woodshed, looked like a forest; great bare limbs stretching obliquely into the air. A great deal of lugging and loading was saved by this method, in fact nearly all of it. So necessity has mothered invention. The kitchen, too, is near the work, with the fire for cold fingers, and the incidental mailman for diversion; this is a great feature in February.

I have tried to skip over the passing of the white horses, for the family feels very badly about it, and gets red-eyed and drippy over certain poems that Elsy writes about horses sleeping in the woods with their white legs, a-galloping, galloping on. Elsy took a poem to the teachers at high school, but they were not prepared for the "Nevermore" kind of stuff. They were afraid it was too different and not quite nice, and wanted it changed to the regular tone.

But the family sighed and wept and insisted on the poem remaining as it was. Dan, the big-hearted, mellow-voiced gelding, went down rather suddenly with a kind of heaves that is acute and quickly fatal. Molly, his mate in harness, was buried beside him, as if to impose the old Hindoo creed that a wife should pass with a husband, really because she was rather feeble. That is the epic's end, with the trees overhead, and bloodroots and mayflowers in Spring. And Elsy's verses.

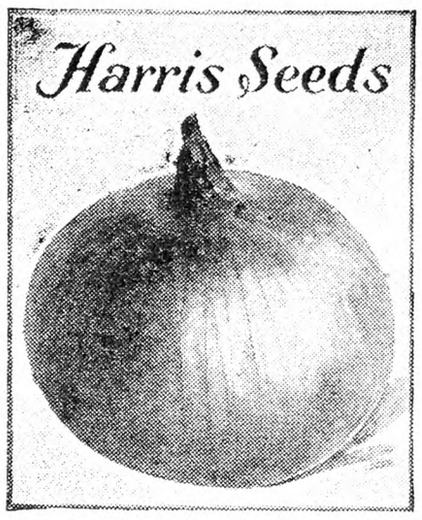
The very kind black man in the South, Perk for short, has sent some remarkable, sweet tangerines, sweet oranges and a few lusty grapefruit. The box was labeled "Elsy and Violet," but the heads of the family have not waited for the next to come, and have borrowed infamously. It is five years since our friend Perkins left us to develop an orange grove in the State of Florida. While the trees were growing in bearing, he worked as butler for one of Florida's millionaires, but now he is independent, though not so young as he used to be when he was our "butler." I still remember those long Sunday dishwashings when company had come, and finding Perkins at the dishpan. Yes, Perk is the finest of the wheat!

And speaking of an orchestra's attempt to make a symphony sound like the real thing, I find I have been trying at, to make notes that picture life as it's lived. But the real things are always better—better every time. FARM WOMAN.

Pasture Seeding Mixture

A GOOD seeding mixture for a Bluegrass pasture on fairly well-drained land is 6 lbs. of Red clover, 4 lbs. Alsike, 5 lbs. Timothy, 5 lbs. Kentucky Blue grass, 5 lbs. Canada Blue grass, 5 lbs. Orchard grass, and 2 lbs. White clover, to the acre. In reseeding old pastures the White clover is less essential, but it pays well even there. If sufficient lime is present, Sweet clover may be used instead of Red clover, and at the same rate. On wet lands, the Red clover should be omitted from the mixture, the Alsike increased, and 5 lbs. of Red-top added. This appears to be a heavy rate of seeding, but it is necessary as the pasture grasses are small and are slow in establishing themselves, says Bulletin 514, of the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station.

SANITATION in the hog pen and lot—that is the only way to handle internal parasites.



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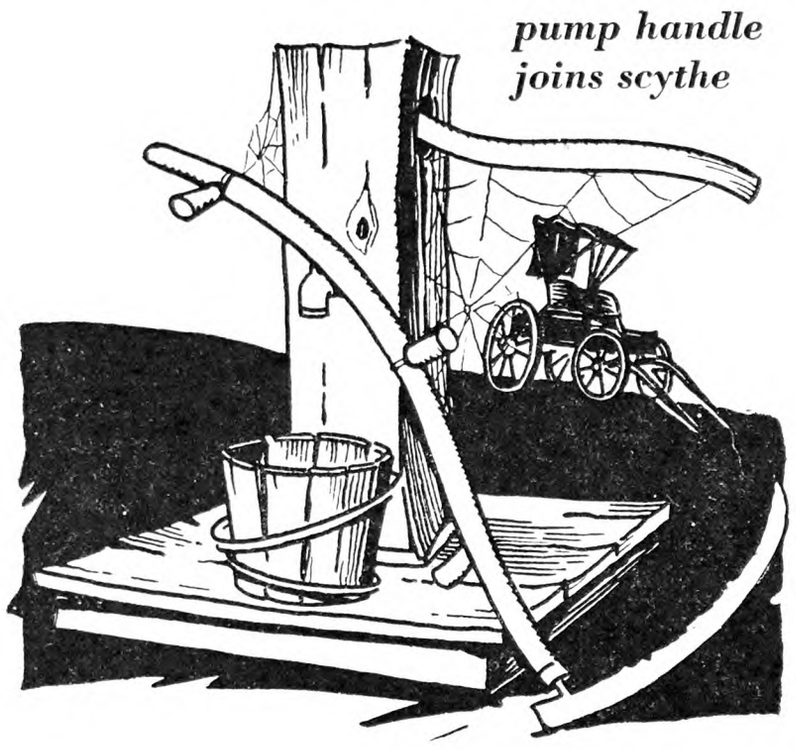

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Experiments in Fertilizing Potatoes

Potatoes have been planted and fertilized for several generations, and probably the layman thinks—that is, if he thinks about it at all—that potato growers know just the kind and amounts of fertilizers they should use. As a matter of fact, most growers do know what amounts of plant nutrients give them a satisfactory crop at a reasonable cost.

However, conditions in all lines of business are constantly changing, and during the last decade, the changes in the methods used in raising potatoes have been particularly marked. Witness the two and three-row planters and the eight and ten-row sprayers! And the fertilizer industry no longer uses only by-products of slaughter-houses for their products, but nearly pure chemical compounds, which are neither black nor odoriferous. Moreover, some fertilizer materials are much cheaper and others higher than they were a few years ago. All of these changes have brought problems that cannot be answered without experience and carefully conducted experiments. This article is concerned with the results of some recent investigations in fertilizing potatoes.

Usually complete fertilizers are used for potatoes. In other words, the three most deficient plant nutrient elements, nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, are included. Other nutrient elements may be and frequently are included, but as a rule, we do not have to evaluate them. In regard to nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium for any given crop, there are three important factors to be considered: (1) The proportion of the total nutrients furnished by each element; (2) the sources or carriers of these nutrients; and (3) the amount of each applied per unit area. All of these factors are influenced by the kind of soil, and the ability of a crop to obtain nutrients from it. Thus, it is apparent that, even for a single crop, one cannot prescribe a kind and amount of fertilizer which will be ideal under all conditions. However, it is possible to make recommendations that will give good results in a majority of cases.

Fertilizer ratios will be discussed first. In a study of this problem, the United States Department of Agriculture co-operated with several growers and stations in the Northeastern States for a number of years. They found that in most of their tests, a fertilizer containing about 5 per cent ammonia—equivalent to 4 per cent nitrogen—8 per cent phosphoric acid and 6 per cent potash, gave the best results. Our popular 5-8-7, 4-8-4 and 5-10-5 grades, used by many potato growers throughout the Northeastern States, are reasonably close to the theoretically ideal 5-8-6. One may safely conclude, then, that a fertilizer containing one part of nitrogen, one and one-half to two parts of phosphoric acid and one to one and one-half parts of potash will be quite satisfactory for potatoes. However, it should be remembered that the crop sequence followed may greatly influence the degree of response to plant nutrients. Thus, if clover is to follow potatoes, and the clover sod plowed under for another potato crop, a smaller proportion of nitrogen and more phosphoric acid and potash may be required, unless carriers of additional phosphorus and potash are applied separately for the clover.

In the second phase of this subject, consideration will be given to sources or carriers of the various plant nutrients. For many years we have had a considerable choice in this matter, and recently the number of available materials has been greatly increased. This is particularly true of nitrogen carriers. We still have the so-called organic materials, such as dried blood, bonemeal, fish scrap and tankage. This group is characterized by a slower availability for plant use and by a much greater price for a pound of nitrogen. Then there are the old "standbys," nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia, the last named now being the source of much of the nitrogen in common fertilizers. Since the war, a number of other nitrogen carriers have become quite common in the fertilizer trade. Urea, calurea, leuna-saltpeter, cyanamid, ammophos (two kinds), nitrate of lime, ammonium nitrate and several grades of nitrophoska and ammophosko may now be purchased in quantity, and are being used separately and in multiple strength fertilizers. The questions of their relative effects on soils and crops have been and are being studied by many experiment stations. In a recent bulletin from Maine, the conclusion is reached from several years of work that most of the newer materials and multiple strength fertilizers will give results very similar to those obtained with the more common materials. They also concluded that, except in very rainy seasons, when leaching of soluble nitrates may occur, there were no increases in yields or quality from including the more expensive organic materials, such as tankage. They found, as have others, that some materials cannot be safely used in large amounts in the row at planting time. Cyanamid is one of the most dangerous, 60 lbs. per ton being about the limit under their conditions. Double and triple-strength fertilizers have been very satisfactory in their experiments in Aroostook County, the largest potato growing region in New England.

At the Storrs (Conn.) Experiment Station some work has been done with these newer materials. The yields of potatoes have been practically the same regardless of the sources of nitrogen or strength of fertilizer, excepting that slightly smaller yields were obtained when only one source of nitrogen was used. It should be mentioned that this exception has been frequently noted elsewhere. Then one must also consider the physical condition or drillability of a fertilizer. Some of the nitrogen carriers absorb moisture so readily that it soon becomes difficult to apply them, or mixtures containing much of them, with machinery. Urea, calurea and nitrate of lime have this disadvantage, and therefore should be used in moderate amounts in fertilizers not to be applied soon after mixing.

Some organic nitrogen carriers are usually included in most formulas for the purpose of maintaining the fertilizers in a drillable condition. Extensive experiments by engineers and chemists at Washington indicate that 5 per cent or 100 lbs. per ton is sufficient. For several years we have mixed fertilizers which have remained in very good physical condition with 10 per cent, 200 lbs. per ton, of tankage or castor pomace. In respect to physical condition, ammophos seems to be one of the best inorganic materials.

Most of this discussion regarding materials has dealt with nitrogen carriers. There are several reasons for emphasizing this element: (1) The sources are more numerous; (2) about three-fifths of the cost of mixed fertilizers is for the nitrogen they contain; and (3) injury from fertilizer is largely due to the nitrogen salts. In regard to potash, it should be mentioned that the muriate has given practically the same results as the sulphate form and at a considerably lower cost.

The last topic has to do with amounts of fertilizer to apply for potatoes. Probably many growers would think this the most important, particularly if they buy ready-mixed goods and thus have little to say about the ingredients. About 15 years ago, the Storrs Station conducted experiments during each of four years to measure the yields from various amounts of fertilizers. The conclusion reached was that a ton per acre of a fertilizer containing 4 per cent nitrogen, 6 per cent phosphoric acid, and 4 per cent potash was sufficient. However, the trials were on a rather heavy upland soil and some doubt has existed as to whether the results would apply on the lighter soils where many potatoes are grown. In fact, several growers in Connecticut were using 2,500 to 3,000 lbs. per acre. Therefore, for the past three years, fertilizer rate tests have been conducted on a light sandy loam soil in the Connecticut Valley. In 1928, a commercial 5-8-7 grade was used at from 500 to 4,000 lbs. per acre in 500-lb. increments. In 1929, a double-strength fertilizer, 10-16-14, was applied in 250-lb. increments at from 500 to 2,000 lbs. The 1929 experiments were repeated on the same plots in 1930, excepting that a home-mixed 10-20-10 was used. The results have been very interesting to those who have come in contact with them. Briefly, they may be summarized as follows: (1) In all years, 1,000 lbs. per acre of single strength, or 500 lbs. of double-strength fertilizer was not enough for maximum yields. (2) In

1928 and 1929, no increases were obtained from more than 1,500 lbs. of single strength or 750 lbs. of double-strength fertilizer. (3) In 1930, 1,000 lbs. of 10-20-10 produced the largest crop. (4) Applying more than a ton of single-strength goods or its equivalent in the row greatly reduced germination and retarded the early growth of the potatoes.

Thus, the results of these later trials bear out the earlier conclusions, namely that applying more than a ton per acre of 5-10-5 or 5-8-7 or their equivalent is not justified. B. A. BROWN.

A Fruit Grower's Notes From Ohio Horticultural Meeting

H. L. Mantle spoke on irrigation, citing cases of old times and methods used in Egypt and other places and the methods now used in this country, where 20,000,000 acres are irrigated in the West and considerable is being developed in the Central and Eastern States. When the drought threatened his apple crop last Summer, he placed a small pump at a creek six feet lower that the nearby orchard and watered 20 acres with 60 to 70 gallons per minute. As the drought continued worse he took a tractor and a larger pump, piped the water to the highest part of the orchard, and made furrows to carry it between the rows. He put about 600 gallons per tree or equal to an inch of rain. It made a lot of difference in the crop.

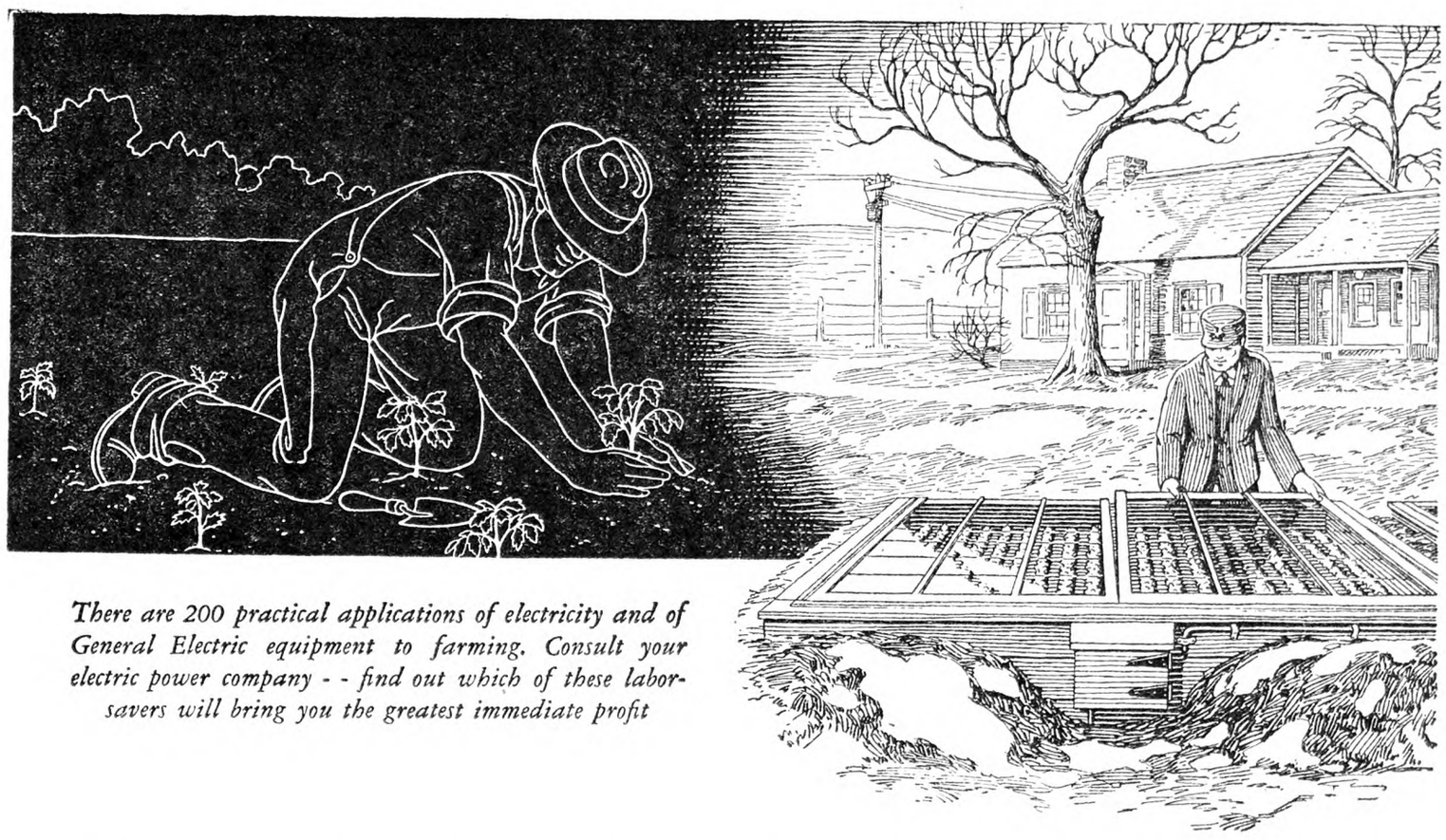
Wilbur Reynolds, of Utica, used a power sprayer and watered 10 acres from five springs in the orchard, the water running down from the high places where it was pumped in trenches. He put in two lines of pipe, then used hose on end of pipe. The effect showed soon and made the trees look rank. The sprayer ran regularly for seven weeks at a cost of about $400 and the crop amounted to 6,500 bushels from trees 12, 14 and 16 years old. The trees are 20 feet apart and too close. He expects to install a stationary spraying outfit and use it for an irrigating system also.

W. T. Mann, formerly a western New York apple grower, but for the last 20 years or so of Northern Ohio, used water from a city reservoir at the rate of 40,000 gallons an hour and livened up 25 acres of apples, making a marked difference in the fruit and adding much to the color. Other growers added to the discussion and all were pleased with their work in what it accomplished, and it was found to be more general over the State than most people imagined.

H. B. Tukey, of the Horticultural Department of the New York Station spoke on the "Trend of New Varieties." All the early varieties in this country were brought here from Europe. Then some chance seedlings were found here and there around apple sections, and some of them proved to be good ones and were propagated. But it was not till 1845 that any effort was made to start new kinds and not till 1890 that any systematic method of breeding new sorts was resorted to. Some wonderful results have come to our notice since then. By hand pollination in crossing varieties they are getting wonderful results, breeding in the good qualities of the old kinds. The New York Station and many others are working along that line.

Frank Farnsworth was leader of orchard machinery talks, as used by some of the best growers of the State. W. T. Mann told of saving time in spraying by piping water to tanks in different parts of the orchard. Frank Brown had constructed a building to store some of his fruit for a time, so as to sell to better advantage, and it cost for the capacity of the building 30 cents per bushel! H. L. Mantle had installed a stationary spray plant with a main pipe line across the end of a 35-acre orchard, three lines, one to every seven rows, down through the orchard, using a mile of pipe, all complete for material for $1,100, and three men completed the job of spraying in a day and a half. C. E. Dutton prefers a wiping machine to clean dropped apples. Mr. Neal, of Cleveland, is using a subsoil plow 28 to 30 inches deep, as is done in the West in dry countries, to conserve moisture. Farnsworth prefers the track-layer tractor for power, which cost more but is better. It handles disk, spring-tooth or any kind of farm implement, and also a brush rake to take the prunings out of the orchard. They use a duster to spread fertilizer which does it better and cheaper, and use a large overhead supply tank on truck with three-inch shut-off to deliver material to spray rig, doubling capacity of crew, and the power for pump from a take-off from tractor. U. T. COX.

BURSTING open the door marked "Private," the butcher confronted the local lawyer. "If a dog steals a piece of meat from my shop, is the owner liable?" he asked the man behind the desk. "Certainly," replied the lawyer. "Very well, your dog took a piece of steak worth half a dollar about five minutes ago." "Indeed," he returned smoothly. "Then if you give me the other half, that will cover my fee."—Wall Street Journal.



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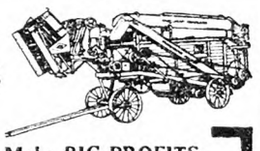

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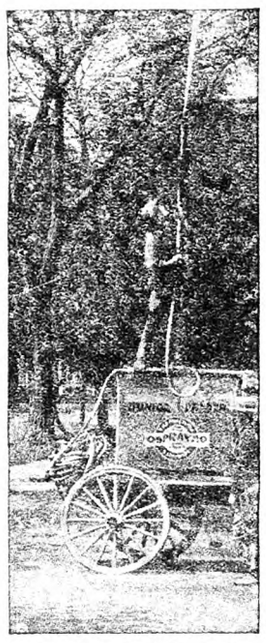

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Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

February 18, 1931.

MILK

February: League-pool. Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.41; 2B, $1.66; 2C (milk made into sour cream), $1.51; Class 3, $1.55.

In classes 2A, 2B, and 2C a differential of 5c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat is added to milk testing above 3.5 per cent and deducted for that testing below this point. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c per .1 of 1 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.70; Class 2, $1.70; Class 3, $1.60.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh fancy	$0.30½@	$0.31
Extra 92 score		.30
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.26 @	.29½
Seconds	.24½@	.25½
Lower grades	.23½@	.24
Ladles	.22 @	.24
Packing stock	.13 @	.20½
Renovated	.25 @	.25½
Sweet fancy	.32½@	.33
Extra		.32
Firsts	.26½@	.31½
Seconds	.24½@	.25½
Centralized	.24 @	.28½

CHEESE

State—Whole Milk		
Flats, held	$0.21 @	$0.22½
Fresh, specials		.18
Fancy		.17
Wisconsin—Whole Milk		
Flats, 1930 cured	.18 @	.19
Fresh		.16
Daisies, fresh, fancy		.16
1930 cured	.18½@	.19½
Young America, fresh	.17 @	.17½
June	.19½@	.20
Other States—Daisies		
Fresh		.16

EGGS

Nearby white fancy (including premiums)	$0.27 @	$0.27½
Extra	.23½@	.25
Average extras	.22 @	.22½
Extra firsts	.21 @	.21½
Pacific Coats	.23 @	.26
Mixed colors	.22 @	.23
Gathered best	.19½@	.20½
Fair to good	.15 @	.17
Storage best	.13 @	.14
Lower grades	.10 @	.12

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.35@	$0.38
Fair to good	.23@	.30
Roosters	.14@	.20
Fowls	.18@	.24
Ducks	.14@	.24
Geese	.14@	.19
Capons—Western, 9 lbs.	.38@	.44
8 lbs.	.36@	.42
7 lbs.	.34@	.40
6 lbs.	.32@	.38
5 lbs.	.30@	.36
Under 5 lbs.	.28@	.34
Slips	.26@	.34
Nearby, 9 lbs.	.40@	.46
8 lbs.	.38@	.44
7 lbs.	.36@	.42
6 lbs.	.34@	.40
5 lbs.	.31@	.38
Under 5 lbs.	.30@	.36
Slips	.28@	.35
Turkeys—Dry, Young toms	.37@	.42
Hens	.34@	.37
Choice	.32@	.37
Mediums	.31@	.35
Old toms	.31@	.34
Hens	.31@	.35
Squabs, lbs., ungraded	.40@	.50
Graded	.45@	.60
Dark, doz.	2.50@	4.00
Poor, doz.	1.50@	2.50

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.20@	$0.25
Chickens	.20@	.32
Roosters		.14
Ducks	.23@	.25
Geese	.16@	.19
Rabbits, lb.	.15@	.22

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$8.00@	$8.10
Bulls	5.00@	6.00
Cows	2.75@	5.00
Calves, best	10.00@	12.00
Common to good	7.50@	9.50
Sheep	3.00@	4.00
Lambs	7.00@	9.00
Hogs	8.00@	8.50

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.14@	$0.15
Good to choice	.08@	.12
Lambs, hothouse, head	6.00@	11.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	18.00@	20.00
Bulls	9.00@	9.25
Cows	9.00@	12.00

POTATOES

L. I., 150 lbs.	$1.75@	$3.25
In bulk, 180 lbs.	3.50@	3.75
Maine, 180 lbs.	3.10@	3.25
Idaho, bu. box	2.40@	2.65
Bermuda, bbl.	6.00@	9.00
Cuba, bu.	2.00@	2.50
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bu.	.75@	3.50
Del. and Md. bskt.	.65@	2.25

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz. bunches	$10.00@	20.00
Beets, bu.	.50@	.90
Brussels sprouts, qt.	.10@	.20
Cabbage, ton	18.00@	20.00
Carrots, bu.	.50@	.75
Cauliflower, bu.	1.00@	2.00
Celery, doz.	.75@	1.50
Dandelions, Tex., bu.	1.00@	1.50
Knob Celery, 100 bchs.	8.00@	10.00
Eggplants, bu.	2.50@	3.50
Horseradish, bbl.	4.00@	4.25
Leeks, 100 bchs.	2.00@	3.50
Lettuce, bu.	2.00@	4.00
Onions—		
Wn. N. Y., yel., 100-lb. bag	.80@	1.10
Orange Co., yellow, 100 lbs.	.65@	1.00
50-lb. bag	.35@	.55
Red, 100-lb. bag	.90@	1.15
White, 50-lb. bag	.50@	1.00
Mid. Wn. yel., 100-lb. bag	1.00@	1.30
50-lb. bag	.50@	.75
Red, 100 lbs.	.75@	1.25
White, 50 lbs.	.50@	1.25
Parsnips, bu.	.50@	.75
Peas, bu.	2.00@	5.50
Peppers, bu.	1.00@	3.25
Radishes, bu.	1.00@	2.00
Salsify, 100 bchs.	6.00@	8.00
Spinach, bu.	.50@	1.00
Squash, Winter, bbl.	2.00@	2.25
String beans, bu.	2.00@	6.75
Watercress, 100 bchs.	3.00@	4.00

DRIED BEANS—*Jobbing Prices*

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$5.50@	$6.25
Pea		5.25
Red kidney	9.50@	9.75
White kidney	7.25@	7.35

FRUITS

Apples, McIntosh, bbl.	$4.00@	$6.00
Wealthy	2.00@	4.25
Greening	2.00@	5.50
Baldwin	2.00@	5.50
Spy	2.25@	6.00
York	5.50@	6.50
Pears, bu.	.75@	1.00
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	1.50@	3.75
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.28@	.38

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy, ton	$28.00@	29.00
No. 2	26.00@	27.00
No. 3	22.00@	24.00
Clover mixed	22.00@	28.00
Straw, rye		14.00
Oat and wheat		12.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.	$0.95	
Corn, No. 2 yellow		.80¾
Oats, No. 2 white		.44
Rye		.61½

WHEAT IN OTHER MARKETS

Chicago, No. 2 hard	$0.79 @	$0.79¼
Kansas City—		
No. 2 dark	.69 @	.72
Duluth, No. 1 dark	.74½@	.77½
Winnipeg—		
No. 1 northern		.59¾

Retail Prices at New York

Butter, best, lb.	$0.36@	$0.38
Milk, grade A, qt.		.18
Grade B		.15
Cream, 40 per cent, ½ pt.		.25
20 per cent		.16
Eggs, best, doz.	.38@	.40
Gathered	.30@	.35
Turkeys, lb.	.35@	.50
Chickens	.35@	.45
Ducklings	.30@	.35
Capons	.48@	.55
Apples, doz.	.30@	.35
Oranges, doz.	.35@	.50
Potatoes, peck	.35@	.40
Lettuce, head	.10@	.15
Cabbage, lb.	.03@	.04
String beans, lb.	.30@	.35

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by the Bureau of Markets, New Jersey Department of Agriculture.)

Fresh fruits and vegetables continued to move slowly on the Philadelphia wholesale market, and the market was dull for practicall, all lines. Supplies were moderately heavy, and in some instances exceeded the demand, which was none too active. Only fancy marks of apples met any kind of a satisfactory demand, and the market was barely steady. Fancy New Jersey and Delaware Staymans and Delicious sold at $1.75 to $1.85 per bushel, with Romes, Paragons and Yorks bringing from $1 to $1.50, depending on condition and quality. The February 1 report of cold storage holdings of apples, shows that holdings are still heavy, especially in the boxed apple area. Baskets are slightly heavier than a year ago, but barrels are lighter. Total barrel holdings equaled 837,000 compared with 1,316,000 last year on the corresponding date, an 2,119,000 as the average of the past five years. Total holdings of boxes totaled 15,350,000 compared with 10,149,000 last February 1 and 10,558,000 as the five-year average. Basket holdings totaled 4,476,000 bushels compared with 4,005,000 bushels on February 1, 1930, and 2,647,000 bushels as the February 1 average of the past five years. Holdings of frozen and preserved fruits are also much heavier than last year, and totaled 70,833,000 lbs., compared with 48,085,000 lbs. last year, and 46,202,000 lbs. as the average of the past five years. Strawberries were in heavier supply as the season advanced rapidly in Florida with more favorable weather. Demand was only fair, and the market barely steady. Best offerings sold at 35 to 38c per quart, with pints mostly 16 to 18c. Beans were in moderate supply, demand was active and the market steady. Best Refugees brought $6 to $6.50 per hamper with poorer as low as $4. Beets and carrots were barely steady, and other root crops were slow. New cabbage was in liberal supply and the market barely steady. Florida ½-bbl. hampers sold at 90c to $1.25, with most sales at $1.10 to $1.15. Old stock was very dull, being affected by the offerings of new stock from Florida and Texas. N. Y. Danish brought 75 to 85c per 90-lb. sack. Cauliflower was weaker, and celery remained about steady with demand only moderate. The lettuce market was slightly stronger at the close for both western Iceberg and southern offerings of Big Boston. California offerings of four to five dozen heads sold at $3.25 to $3.75, while Florida ½-bbl. hampers brought $1.25 to $1.35. Onions were weak, with demand limited to best quality. Sacks of 100 lbs. were mostly $1 to $1.10. Spinach was slightly stronger with Texas bushels selling at 75c to $1. White potatoes continued to drag with Maine Green Mountains at $1.75 to $1.90 per 100 lbs. Idaho bakers were steady with most sales of 100-lb. sacks at $2.25 to $2.35. Sweet potatoes were able to hold their gains of the previous week, but trading was rather slow and the market dull. New Jersey ⅝-bu. baskets sold at $1.40 to $1.65, with bushel hampers at $2 to $2.50. Maryland-Delaware stock was dull at $1.75 to $2 per hamper.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Receipts of eggs continued heavy during the past week. Total receipts equaled 33,813 cases compared with 35,773 cases the week before, and 19,692 cases during the same week of 1930. Despite the heavy receipts the market was able to hold steady, and best marks were firm at slightly higher prices. Fresh extra firsts sold at 19 to 19½c, with fresh firsts at 18c. Fresh seconds continued to drag at 16 to 17c. The storage situation continued weak, with refrigerator firsts selling at 13 to 14c. The heavy holdings of eggs is revealed by the February 1 Cold Storage Report. On that date there were 734,000 cases in storage compared with 139,000 cases on the same date of 1930, and 249,000 cases as the average for the past five years. Frozen eggs also show a tremendous increase over last season's holdings with total holdings on Feb. 1 equaling 75,378,000 lbs., compared with 44,080,000 lbs. last year, and a five-year average of 38,235,000 lbs.

Live fowls were in light receipt and the market was fairly active for the desirable sized birds. Best Plymouth Rocks sold at 24 to 25c, with best Leghorns at 22 to 24c. Good quality chickens were in light supply and the market was steady. Soft-meated, smooth-legged birds brought 27 to 29c for the medium sizes. Old roosters were slow at 15 to 17c, with some fancy young stock at 20 to 22c. Broilers continued firm at 35 to 45c, depending on the quality and condition of the offerings.

Receipts of dressed poultry continued heavy and the market was rather quiet on account of limited trading. Fowls held steady with best stock selling at 24 to 26c for birds weighing 4 to 5 lbs. Most offerings of chickens were staggy and the market was irregular. Large roosters were steady to firm, with most sales at 20 to 23c. Storage holdings of frozen poultry on Feb. 1 was much lighter than on the same date last season, and was also lighter than the average holdings of the past five years. A total of 101,323,000 lbs. was reported compared with 141,552,000 lbs. on Feb. 1 last year, and a five-year average of 123,136,000 lbs.

HAY AND STRAW

Hay of fine quality continued in demand and the market ruled firm for fancy, but the bulk of the receipts were of ordinary and the demand for such continued slow. Best feeding hay sold at $23 to $24 per ton, with some real fancy higher. Straw was in very light supply throughout the week and the market was nominal. Best rye sold at $12.50 to $13, with wheat and oat at $12 to $12.50 per ton.

J. M. F.

Boston Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

The Boston produce market has continued quiet during the past week. Changes have been mostly unimportant. A slightly firmer feeling was evident on the less plentiful offerings of apples. Lettuce and potatoes displayed some weakness. Butter and eggs were slightly firmer.

Apples.—Supply moderate, demand good on Baldwins, fair on others. Native Baldwins ord., 75c to $1.25, poorer, 50c. Baldwins, fancy, $1.50 to $1.75, few $2. McIntosh, ordinary, 75c to $1; best mostly $1.25 to $1.75; few large fancy, small lots, $2. Various odd varieties ordinary, 50c to $1.50 std. bu. box.

Beets.—Supply moderate, demand steady. Native cut off, 35 to 60c bu. box. Texas, crts., bch., $2 to $2.50.

Cabbage.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native Danish, 50 to 65c std. bu. box; N. Y. Danish, $1 to $1.10 100-lb. sacks.; Fla., 1½-bu. hprs., $1 to $1.25; Texas, crts., $1.75 to $1.85; Savoy, $2.50.

Carrots.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native cut off, 40 to 65c; few, 75c std. bu. box; Calif., bchd., $2.75 to $3.25 crt.; Texas, crts., $2.25 to $2.75; few $3.

Cucumbers.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native, h.h., 50 to 60 cukes, $10 to $11; poorer low as $5 std. bu. box; Ind., h.h., $1.25 to $1.75 doz.; Fla., h.h., $1 to $2 doz.

Cranberries. — Supply moderately light, deman light. Mass. Howes, best, $4 to $5 ¼-bbl. crate.

Lettuce.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native, 18 heads, h.h., 25 to 50c std. bu. box; Calif., 4 to 5 doz. heads, $2.25 to $3.25.

Onions.—Supply moderate, demand slow. Native, 50 to 60c std. bu. box; Conn. Valley, few best, $1.25; poorer lower 100 lbs.; Mich., 50 to 65c 50 lbs.; N. Y., ord., mostly $1 to $1.10 100 lbs.; Ohio mostly $1.10 100 lbs.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand steady. Me., 100 lbs., $1.70 to $1.75 bag; P. E. I., Mts., best, $2 to $2.15; poorer, $1.85 to $1.90; 90-lb. bag; Idaho bakers, few sales, $2.50 to $2.75 box.

Radishes.—Supply moderate, demand fair; 40 to 50 bchs., h.h., $1 to $1.75; few, fancy $2 std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Texas, 50 to 85c bu. bskt.

Squash.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand fair. Market weak. Native Blue Hubbard mostly 60c to $1 bbl.; 1 to 1¼c lb.

Tomatoes. — Supplies moderately light, demand slow. Native h.h., ord., 15 to 30c lb.; Fla., ord., $1 to $2 6-bskt. crt.; Mex., lug, mostly $4.

Hay. — Supplies moderate, demand good for best. No. 1 Timothy, $26.50; eastern, $18.50 to $23.75; clover mixed, red, $24.50 ton.

Butter.—Market firm, creamery extras, 29c; firsts, 27 to 28½c; seconds, 25 to 26½c lb.

Eggs. — Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 28c; white extras, 26 to 27c; fresh eastern, 21 to 23c doz.

Poultry. — Dressed, market steady, demand good. Fowl, 4 to 5 lbs., 24 to 25c; 3 to 3½ lbs., 22 to 23c; natives, 25 to 26c; chickens, 3 to 6 lbs., 26 to 31c; roosters, 21c lb. Live fowl, firm, 24 to 25c; Leghorns, 18 to 22c; roosters, 14 to 16c lb.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins, N. Y., held, 23 to 23½c; fresh, 17 to 17½c; western held, 22 to 23c; fresh, 16½ to 17c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $6 to $6.50; Calif., small white, $6 to $6.50; Yellow Eyes, $7 to $7.50; red kidney, $10 to $10.50; Lima, $8.50 to $9 100-lb. sacks.

Wool. — Market quiet, demand slightly improved.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 29 to 31c; clothing, 22 to 23c; ½ blood, combing, 28 to 29c; clothing, 23 to 24c; ⅜ blood, combing, 25 to 26c; clothing, 23 to 24c; ¼ blood, combing, 25c; clothing, 23 to 24c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 70 to 75c; clothing, 57 to 60c; ½ blood, combing, 61 to 63c; clothing, 52 to 55c; ⅜ blood, combing, 46 to 49c; clothing, 43 to 46c; ¼ blood, combing, 42 to 44c; clothing, 38 to 40c; Terr. fine, combing, 65 to 68c; clothing, 58 to 60c; ½ blood, combing, 60 to 63c; clothing, 55 to 57c; ⅜ blood, combing, 51 to 53c; clothing, 47 to 50c; ¼ blood, combing, 45 to 47c; clothing, 40 to 43c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs.—Supply light, market steady with last week, demand slow. Bulk of sales, $7.50 to $8.

Cattle. — Supply butcher cattle and vealers light, market weak on all killing classes, demand very slow.

Cows.—Common and medium, $4 to $6.50; low cutter and cutter, $2 to $3.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium, $3.50 to $5.50.

Vealers.—Medium and choice, $7 to $11; cull and common, $5 to $7.

Sheep.—Supply lambs light, market weak to 50c lower, demand poor. No sheep.

Lambs.—Medium to choice, 84 lbs. down, $6.50 to $9; cull and common, all wts., $5 to $6.50.

Milk Cows.—Supply moderate, market weak to $10 lower; demand very slow. Choice, head, $130 to $150; good, $95 to $130; medium, $50 to $70; common, $30 to $50.

Johnson City—Endicott Markets

(Johnson City, N. Y., is strictly a farmers' market. There are no facilities for receiving consignment shipments.)

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 30c; best dairy, lb., 33c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 25c; small eggs, doz., 22c; duck eggs, doz., 30c; minimum weight of all large eggs, 24 ozs.

Cheese.—Pimento, lb., 10c; cottage, lb., 15c; whole milk cheese, lb., 30c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 12c; buttermilk, gal., 25c; sweet cream, qt., 90c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—(All home and southern grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices.) Apples, bu., 75c to $1.50; beans, dry, lb., 12c; beets, lb., 5c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; cabbage, new, lb., 2c; new carrots, bch., 5c; celery, bch., 5c; cauliflower, lb., 12c; endive, lb., 6c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; horseradish root, lb., 15c; Hubbard squash, lb., 6c; leek, bch., 5c; home-grown lettuce, bch., 10c; Iceberg lettuce, head, 8c; onions, dry, 5 lbs., 25c; onions, green, bch., 10c; potatoes, pk., 28c; potatoes, bu., $1; parsley, bch., 5c; pieplant, lb., 5c; radishes, bch., 5c; salsify, bch., 10c; sauerkraut, 2 qts., 25c; spinach, pk., 20c; string beans, qt., 5c; tomatoes, lb., 15c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Live Poultry.—Turkeys, live, N. Y. State, lb., 40c; heavy fowls, lb., 30c; light fowls, lb., 25c; geese, lb., 28c; ducks, lb., 28c.

Dressed Poultry.—Turkeys, dressed, N. Y. State, lb., 45c; dressel poultry, heavy, lb., 35c; dressed poultry, light, lb., 30c; ducks, lb., 32c; geese, lb., 32c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 15c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 30c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 25 to 35c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 20 to 22c; hamburg, lb., 25c; lamb chops, lb., 30 to 40c; home-made sausage, lb., 20 to 30c; stewing lamb, lb., 12 to 15c; mutton chops, lb., 30c; pork steak, lb., 30c; veal roasts, lb., 20 to 25c; veal cutlets, lb., 35c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; bacon, sliced, lb., 34c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 35c; pork loins, lb., 18 to 20c; round steak, lb., 35c; porterhouse steak, lb., 35c; pig liver, 2 lbs., 25c.

Rochester, N. Y., Markets

Roots and Vegetables.—Beets, bu., 35 to 40c; beets, bu., 70 to 75c; cabbage, red, doz. heads, 75c to $1.25; cabbage, Danish, doz., 40 to 60c; cabbage, Danish, small, bu., 40 to 50c; cabbage, Savoy, doz., 50 to 60c; carrots, bskt., 35 to 40c; carrots, bu., 50 to 60c; celery, doz. bchs., 50 to 75c; endive, curly, crt., 50c; escarole, doz. bchs., 25 to 30c; kale, bu., 50c; leeks, doz. bchs., 15 to 25c; lettuce, curly, doz. heads, 25 to 40c; lettuce, curly, crt., 50c to $1; onions, yellow, bu., 50 to 60c; onions, yellow, 100-lb. bag, $1; parsley, doz. bchs., 20 to 25c; parsnips, bu., $1; parsnips, bskt., 45 to 50c; potatoes, bu., 80 to 90c; potatoes, second, bu., 35 to 45c; radishes, doz. bchs., 15 to 20c; salsify, doz. bchs., 40 to 50c; squash, Hubbard, lb., 1½ to 2c; turnips, bskt., 55 to 60c; turnips, bu., 70 to 90c; watercress, doz. bchs., 50 to 60c.

Fruit.—Apples, Baldwin, bu., 75c to $1.25; Ben Davis, bu., 75c; Greening, N. W., bu., $1 to $1.25; Hubbardston, bu., $1 to $1.25; King, bu., $1 to $1.50; McIntosh, bu., $1.50 to $2.50; Northern Spy, bu., $1.40 to $1.50; Opalescent, bu., $1.50; Rome Beauty, bu., $1; Russets, bu., 75c; Winesap, bu., $1 to $1.50; Winter Banana, bu., 75c; pears, Kieffer, bskt., 30 to 40c.

Live Poultry.—Springers, heavy, lb., 23 to 25c; springers, light, lb., 18 to 22c; chickens, lb., 18 to 22c; fowls, heavy, lb., 22 to 25c; fowls, light, lb., 16 to 18c; roosters, lb., 16c; geese, lb., 17c; ducks, lb., 18 to 22c.

Butter and Eggs.—Eggs, grade A, in cases, 27 to 30c; eggs, pullets, doz., 25c; eggs, small lots, doz., 30 to 32c; eggs, storage, doz., 20 to 22c; butter, country crock, lb., 30 to 35c; butter, unsalted, lb., 35c.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, qt., 7c; milk, special from Guernsey and Jersey herds, qt., 8 to 10c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $200 to $300; cows, fresh milk, grades, choice, $100 to $125; cows, fresh milk, good to medium, $80 to $90; cows, fresh milk, common, $50 to $70; beef cows and bulls, $8 to $12; veal calves, milk fed, choice, $15 to $17; veal calves, milk fed, common, $12 to $14; lambs, $8 to $10; hogs, light, dressed, $10 to $11; fowls, heavy, live, lb., 23 to 24c; chickens, roasters, lb., 28 to 30c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 26 to 28c.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 14c; milk, special and certified, qt., 18 to 20c; milk, sold from chain stores, qt., 12c; butter, farmers' delivery, lb., 45c; butter, creamery, prints and rolls, lb., 28 to 30c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 29 to 33c; cheese, part skim, lb., 22 to 25c; cheese, cottage, lb., 12½c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 34 to 36c; eggs, cold storage, doz., 18 to 22c; fowls, dressed, lb., 32 to 36c; roasting chickens, lb., 45 to 48c; ducks, lb., 21 to 24c; pork loins, whole, lb., 17c; bacon, lb., 29 to 35c; sausage meat, lb., 28 to 38c; onions, lb., 2c; turnips, lb., 2c; potatoes, pk., 35 to 38c; apples, cooking, lb., 4 to 5c; apples, Northern Spy, eating, lb., 7 to 8c.

F. A. C.

THE estimate of Canada's 1930 wheat crop is increased by more than 2,000,000 bushels in a report issued today by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, compared with the estimate made on Nov. 13 last. The new estimate for all Canada is 397,872,000 bushels, of which 374,500,000 were produced in the prairie provinces. The previous estimate was 395,854,000 bushels, with 374,000,000 for the prairie provinces. The estimate for Ontario was increased 1,539,000 bushels.

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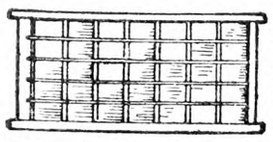

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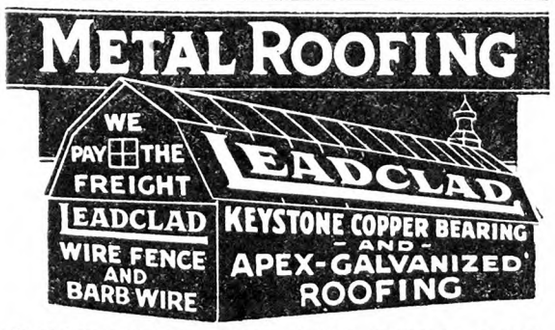

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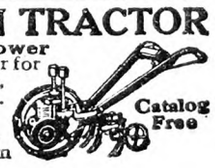

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Looking Toward Spring

Our acre garden at Oatlands in 1930 was under the combined handicaps of a late start, an old sod plowed in May, and a droughty season. We confidently expect better conditions and results this year. In the lamplight, we have gone studiously and covetously through our seed catalogs, and selected packets, ounces and pounds of standard vegetable and and a short list of flower seeds. Our orders have been mailed. We saved small quantities of seeds of a few varieties grown here last year. These include peas, beans, pumpkins and nasturtiums, but the saving, cleaning and storing of pure, viable garden and flower seeds, under our conditions, are difficult. Consequently, we must continue to rely almost altogether on purchased stocks.

Our 1931 garden will extend to about four acres, to be largely horse-cultivated. We can sell locally almost every staple vegetable that will grow well on this hill, at prices which will net us some profit. Last year the peas, beans, onions and beets grown on less than a third of our acre, realized $40, and supplied our own table besides; and the peavines made some valuable hay for the sheep, which are eating it with an evident relish now. Apart from the use of 60 lbs. of mixed fertilizer, 200 lbs. of lime, and four small loads of well-rotted sheep manure, the garden received no special attention; it suffered some unavoidable neglect due to farm work, and the herding of sheep in a dog-infested region, and deer, rabbits and insects took a considerable toll of the young plants. We can always depend on getting prices between wholesale and retail quotations on the products marketed in this mountainous area of Summer resorts and vacationists.

Cash is not the only income that we welcome from salable garden produce; last year we exchanged fresh vegetables for various needed services in our towns. It is good business to help keep small-town business people in business. We deal with them whenever we can, accepting services or cash for produce, or paying them cash. Several vegetable trucks are operated by professional purveyors in our locality, in season. Some of the things that they sell—always for spot cash, which is taken out of our community—are of low quality, and deficient in freshness. These truckers obtain and establish prices which would be short-sighted policy for us who farm to demand from local people for the same classes of produce. We can undersell the professionals, deliver produce of much higher average quality, make a profit, establish mutually helpful relations with our town neighbors, and help to keep our community money and business in the community, where the lives and work of all are tied together in a common welfare.

Sweet corn will be added to our list of cash crops this year. The early crop was in active demand at our local trading centers at fair to good prices last year. A half-acre will be fitted and used for a variety that does well in this high country. Our growing season is not so long as that of regions farther south, but garden crops grow rapidly here, where the sun, soil, dews and cool nights seem not only to hasten germination and development, but to endow vegetables with a crispness, color and quality that attract attention. Cantaloupes also will figure in our 1931 garden, while early peas, beets, onions and Kentucky Wonder beans will be grown on an increased scale. Our choice of pumpkins is the Small Sugar, our 1930 crop of which was two wagonloads. A fourth of an acre will be given to this variety in our enlarged garden. Cut into sizable slices, and baked slowly with short strips of bacon on each slice, these pumpkins are among the best of Winter dishes. Cut open for sheep feeding, they are useful substitutes for roots. Our cellar next Winter will be well stocked with pumpkins, as well as turnips, carrots and beets.

Gardening for pleasure and profit is an old art that engages the minds, hearts and hands of people who like to work with plants and soils outdoors. It has come to be a specialized business in many eastern parts, where excellent local markets absorb fresh produce in season at prices that moderately reward labor. We have no unemployment here; there is something to do every weekday hour, snow, rain or shine, and the privilege of doing it in one's own way heightens one's zest for it.

As I end these notes late in the evening, I hear in the forest the sharp, short, jerky bark of a fox. He has barked every night since we moved the sheep down near the shack, where they are now bedded down outdoors in silent contentment. The fox resents the nearness of these domestic animals to his breeding grounds. Both red and gray foxes often are seen hereabout. D. C. W.

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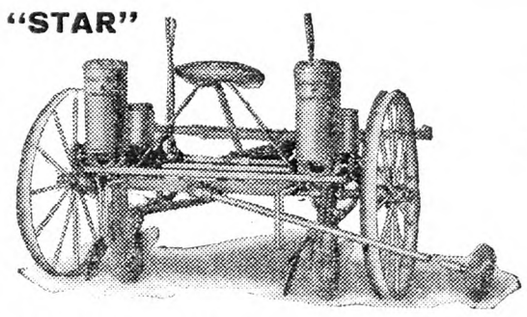

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The Outlook for the Grape Grower of the East

BY F. E. GLADWIN.

PART III.

Crop information collected by the various State and governmental agencies mean little to him, nor as a rule does he place much reliance in the shipper with whom he may have dealt for many seasons. Thus when it was early predicted that the yield of New York grapes would not equal the total tonnage of the 1929 crop, the information was considered but lightly. The early ripening of Concord in 1930 being so unseasonal, the trade could not believe that the variety was fit for consumption, and in consequence the market lagged or there was none. The large tonnage trucked from the various producing areas in New York coupled with the heavy tonnage used locally for grape juice gave the impression that stocks were being held back. While the sugar content of Concord reached the highest point in 22 years, 20 per cent on the Brix spindle, early maturity and other factors, as warm weather, greatly reduced its shipping qualities. The central packing houses fortunately recognized the shortcomings and after the first few days closed their operations. The Concord of 1930 hence became almost solely desirable for juice purposes. The various juice factories were quick to realize that never before had the quality of grape juice promised so well, and in consequence they became very active in securing all the tonnage that their storage would care for. While the total tons of Concord expressed in 1930 have been exceeded in other seasons, yet the quantity thus used has not been equaled since 1919. In Southwestern New York alone 2,105 cars or 44 per cent of the entire production was pressed locally by the juice factories. One of the growers' cooperatives used in their own plant or sold to others a total of 14,000 tons of fresh fruit. The same organization shipped but 189 cars in 12-quart baskets. Grape growers in all parts of New York, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Ohio profited greatly by the removal of the large tonnage that never reached the open market because of home manufacture. It is not difficult to visualize the effects of sending to market this tonnage used in manufacture, especially when no markets evidenced a strong demand, even for the limited supplies that were offered.

At but one short period was the demand at all active for Concords in 12-quart baskets. This was directly following the heavy snowstorm in October, when it seemed for a time that the fruit remaining on the vines could be of no value for shipment. For a few days following the abatement of the storm, prices and demand advanced, but scarcely had the flow of fruit to market started than a sharp break occurred which went from bad to worse. After this time there came a slight demand at satisfactory prices for a limited quantity of Catawba. These were largely taken by truckers and hauled within a limited range. The demand for Niagara which has been increasing for the past three or four years was less in 1930 than in the preceding years, though it can be said that the quality of this variety was not comparable with that of Concord in 1930. This may account in part for the lessened demand. The advisability of planting this variety will be discussed later.

The value of cooperatives in the marketing of grapes justified itself several times over in Southwestern New York and Pennsylvania the past season. One of these working in conjunction with some manufacturers of grape juice was successful in stabilizing the price of grapes at $40 per ton after it had opened at $35 and then later dropped to $30, with every indication that it would go much lower as harvesting became more general. Other manufacturers were thus compelled to pay the same price to their growers who were outside any cooperative organization. It is believed that the establishment of a $40 minimum was reflected in the selling prices in other localities at some distance. As mentioned earlier, the news that grapes could be bought at the farm for $30 per ton in Southwestern New York brought many truckers from the Finger Lakes section, but by the time that this news had started the truckers in this direction, the $40 minimum had been established, and no grapes were offered at the $30 figure. While the selling price of $40 per ton in 1930 is in most cases below the cost of production, the fact that the price was fast dropping from an initial one of $35, and promised to go very low, made the $40 seem big by comparison. Growers who had about decided to leave the fruit on the vines became more optimistic, and proceeded with their harvest. At this writing it is not definitely known just the price paid by some manufacturers who had not come into the agreement to pay the $40 figure. However it is a known fact that although they would not agree to pay this price, others were compelled to do so, because their agreement with at least one of the growers' co-operatives stipulated that the price should be based on the market price of the organization's grapes in 12-quart baskets. The conclusions to be reached from the foregoing statements are first, that the members of this growers' selling organization had at all times some outlet for their crops, which the grower outside did not have, and secondly that the prices received through the co-operative averaged much higher than those received by non-members for the season's average. It is also undeniable that many growers outside of organizations received more for their grapes because of the co-operative than they would have done had this organization been non-existent. This latter statement is true for nine years out of 10. A Pennsylvania co-operative was able to stabilize the selling price through the establishment of a small pressing plant, and under an agreement with one or more customers for the fresh juice, set and maintained a minimum price to their growers of $40 per ton. Their contract also stipulated a maximum of $60. However, the price returned to their growers did not exceed the minimum. Final figures for other grape districts of New York and nearby States are not available, but prices published throughout the shipping season from these points were lower than those in Southwestern New York.

A comparison of selling prices for old world varieties from California and those for native American sorts would indicate that the eastern grower fared somewhat better than his far western competitor, even though the former received less than the cost of production. The chief obstacle that intervenes to check competition from far western grapes is of course transportation charges, and for the past few years it would seem that California growers are just about meeting the freight on their shipments. In some instances the money received from the sales do not cover even this. There is no gainsaying the fact that a certain group of consumers demand old world juice grapes, although it would seem that this demand has lessened somewhat. It is also a fact that these same consumers and others want grapes of the Concord type. Neither one type of fruit to the exclusion of the other can enjoy a monopoly of eastern markets. Would it not then seem the part of wise judgment for all concerned to aim to supply these demands without dumping large surpluses into markets that cannot absorb all the offerings? Past experiences have shown that between 55,000 and 60,000 cars of grapes from California have been moved at a fair return to the grower, and at the same time a normal crop has been moved in the same markets with some profit. Disaster to all has followed the competition of 70,000 cars of grapes from California with normal crops of grapes from eastern United States.

While the acreage of eastern vineyards did not increase in any degree comparable with the expansion in California, immediately following the adoption of the 18th Amendment, yet it is true that in all sections east of the Rockies additional acres were planted to Concord. The grape industry of California is now rated as a $350,000,000 one. This value is much inflated, since when it seemed that the demand for grapes to be used in wine-making would be unlimited, land values jumped out of all proportion to their ability to return a satisfactory profit on the investment. In fact all costs pertaining to the vineyard went sky-rocketing, grapevines sold at prices out of reason, because of their scarcity, and many thousand plants that under ordinary times would have been considered unsuitable for planting were set. Thus it will be evident that the California grape-grower is loath to junk any considerable part of an investment that he has made at peak prices, nor does he feel that he can profitably utilize land purchased at $1,000 per acre for the growing of grain crops. A few eastern grape growers are in the same predicament, but the great majority kept their feet on the ground and refused to be misled by the then favorable outlook. A few professionals and tradesmen were caught by the prospect of an unlimited market at high prices, but they soon realized the mistake and got from under.

All sorts of panaceas have been and are being brought forth, except possibly the correct one, to relieve the depressed situation. Some, with more than one ax to grind, would increase the demand through devious ways.

(To Be Continued)

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Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

If the New York State Grange should hold its annual session of 1932 in the city of Albany, it will be the third session held in that city. The second annual session of the State body was held in Albany in 1874, and the 23rd session was held there in 1895.

One of the members honored at the Olean session of the New York State Grange was Mrs. Ruth Godfrey Young. Mrs. Young is the daughter of the late Frank N. Godfrey, of Olean, who was serving as assistant steward of the State Grange when it met in Olean in 1902. Later Mr. Godfrey was promoted to overseer and master of the State Grange.

New York State Grange has two women on its force of 54 county deputies, Mrs. Stella F. Miller, of Clinton County, and Mrs. Agnes M. King, of Franklin County. Mrs. Miller was chosen as secretary and treasurer of the State Deputies Association at the Olean session of the State Grange. Her county, Clinton, stood third in the list of the counties of the State with Granges making gains of membership for the year. Dutchess County led with five Granges and 157 new members; Monroe second, with four Granges, with 154 new members, and Clinton third, with four Granges reporting 130 new members. In the list of Juvenile deputies of the State all are women but two, and these are from Clinton and Franklin, where the Juvenile deputies' wives are the subordinate Grange county deputies.

County Deputy George E. Merrill, of Jefferson County, New York, spoke before historic Fredonia Grange No. 1 of Fredonia, Chautauqua County, Saturday, Feb. 7, he and Mrs. Merrill being the guests of former National Master Sherman J. Lowell, of Fredonia, following the State Grange session at Olean.

Charles Riley, one of those receiving the degree of Master Farmer at Ithaca at the annual Farmers' Week program, is a son of Frank J. Riley, of Sennett, Secretary of the New York State Grange.

The annual Short Course for Grange Lecturers for 1931 will be held at Cornell University the week of March 30-April 4, is the announcement of State Grange Lecturer Elizabeth L. Arthur. Miss Arthur will soon announce the dates for her regional conference of lecturers. Last year these conferences were attended by 2,423 members ,and 49 Pomonas and 486 Subordinate Granges were represented. The first of these conferences were established by Miss Arthur in 1928, and have proven extremely helpful in extending the influence of the lecturer's work. There were 120 more subordinate Granges represented at the 1930 conferences than those held in 1928.

This Summer's Middle Atlantic Conference of Grange Lecturers will be held at College Park, Maryland. Last year the conference was held at Newark, Delaware. There were 36 enrolled from New York State.

One of the features of the State Lecturer's office in the New York State Grange is a Loan Library, which contains nearly 300 volumes. These volumes include plays, pageants, cantatas, minstrel material, operettas, songs, games and other recreational material suitable for Grange programs. Granges from 48 counties made use of the Loan Library last year, reports Miss Arthur. The State Grange is also co-operating, through its State Lecturer's department, with the New York State Library Extension Service, at Albany, in furnishing books for reading among the Grange members of the state. Some Granges report as many as 40 books read by members through this library service.

National Grange Lecturer James C. Farmer strongly urges the greater use of the agricultural college bulletins by Grange lecturers. If the Granges desire to use these bulletins, the secretary or lecturer should apply to the colleges to have the Grange placed on the mailing list, so that these valuable bulletins may be sent regularly.

The Director of the Geneva Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y., Dr. U. P. Hedrick, has been a member of the Grange for 40 years. The new hall recently erected at the Station has been named Hedrick Hall in the director's honor at the request of the New York State Horticultural Society. The Geneva Experiment Station is really the child of the Grange, as it was established fifty years ago largely as a result of the work of the New York State Grange. The Station bulletins are sent free upon request and will be found very useful in preparing Grange programs.

Seaweed in Hotbed

Would it be advisable to use seaweed in a hotbed, before it has decayed? Can anyone give experience in using seaweed as manure? C. E. D.

Virginia.

Royster —for truck crops

Two New Jersey farmers say "excellent"

After gathering 550 bushels per acre of fine radishes from his Royster-fertilized farm at Sicklertown, N. J., Nick Capasso planted Bountiful Beans, without any further fertilizing. And got a 500-bushel per acre yield on the bean crop! "Have used Royster's exclusively for 11 years and always find them excellent producers."

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Royster FOR POTATOES

". . . used Royster's 6 years . . . vines mature 2 weeks earlier, are hardier; double usual size. Averaged 200 bu. per acre."
Joe Robbins, Bath, N. Y.

Royster FOR TOMATOES

". . . got 634 baskets to the acre and figure Royster's responsible for 158 baskets and better quality." *H. M. Case, Magnolia, Del.*

Royster FOR ONIONS

"from time of application to harvesting of crop, Royster's is superior to any I have used for over ten years."
Henry Benthin, Elba, N. Y.

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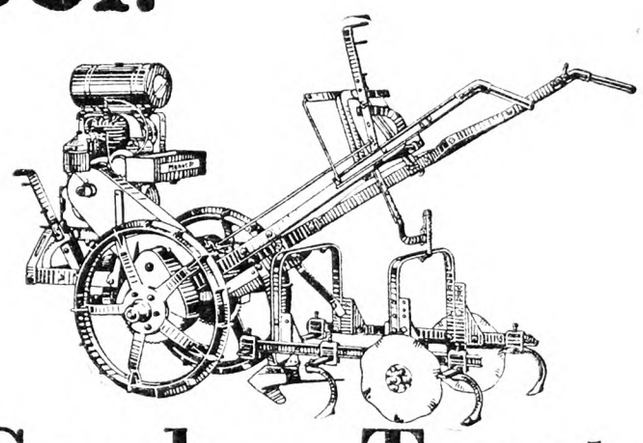

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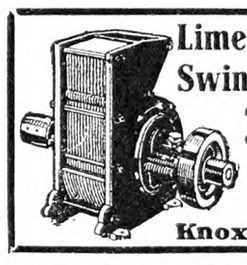

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A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

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We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

I have been a reader of THE R. N.-Y. for a good many years. I am on the farm which has been in the family since my great-grandfather settled on March 20, 1818. C. D. F.

Onondaga Co., N. Y.

THERE are many farms which have been handed down in this way; showing the possibilities of farming as a substantial business. This plan is good for the farm and the farmer, and farming in general, and the entire country as well.

*

THE following story of the travels and age of an egg before it finally reached the consumer is reprinted by the Baldwinsville, N. Y., *Gazette*, from the Eldora, Ia., *Herald:*

Two years ago this Winter, in 1929, Dan Tabor, of Hardin Co., Ia., shipped a quantity of eggs to Chicago, and on one of them Mr. Tabor's son Carrol wrote his name and address. Last week a letter, bearing the date of January 12, was received by Carrol Tabor, from a Baldwinsville, N. Y., resident, who had bought the egg at a store. Carrol Tabor replied as follows: "I received your letter a few days ago and maybe you think I wasn't glad to hear from that old egg. That egg was shipped from here in March, 1929, to Chicago."

Two years is rather unusual egg storage—far too long to be profitable. But refrigeration methods have been greatly improved and, as one large storage man tells us, "shrinkage in eggs is kept to a minimum." Another intimates that it is practically impossible for anyone but an expert to tell the difference between a storage egg and one quite near new-laid, so far as size of air space is concerned. And the air in these storages is kept pure by an ozone process, so that musty flavors do not develop. These things, combined with lack of law to compel storage eggs to retain their identity until they reach the consumer, make shady practice possible for those so inclined. Quite likely there are many other eggs that "could a tale unfold" to the consumer were their point of origin inscribed on the shell as in the case of this Iowa egg.

*

ALBERT EINSTEIN is usually thought of by the public as a man dealing in abstruse mathematics far beyond ordinary ken. But the following from an address to students of the California Institute of Technology shows a different side:

It is not enough that you should understand about applied science in order that your work may increase man's blessings. Concern for the man himself and his fate must always form the chief interest of all technical endeavors; concern for the great unsolved problems of the organization of labor and the distribution of goods in order that the creations of our mind shall be a blessing and not a curse to mankind. Never forget this in the midst of your diagrams and equations.

This is both science and common sense, easy to understand, and a good rule of life for others than students of technology.

*

ON OUR first page this week is a clear description of how to make a hotbed and handle it, and what it will do. Others may use slightly different methods, but the essentials of getting the heat, airing and watering are well recognized. It is no job for a careless or forgetful man. For several years one of our neighbors grew 10 acres of tomatoes, and raised his own plants in hotbeds. He was famous for his "good luck," with the plants, but anyone who was at his place frequently knew that there was not much luck about it. Occasionally a frame got the best of him, so that the plants were drawn, or otherwise damaged, but as a rule he brought them through safely, and the sturdy plants set in the field were a tribute to this skilled workman. For two months, starting with February, he just about lived with those hotbeds and frames during the day, and sometimes got up in the night when a change in weather made more or less protection necessary, perhaps a slavish job but one very much worth while.

GRASS seeding time will soon be here where oats or barley are used as a nurse crop. Early seeding is a help whenever the land is in condition to permit it, as this gives the grass and clover chance to get firmly rooted before the usual hot spell of early Summer strikes it. A seed bed good enough for oats is likely to lack the preparation grass and clover need, and under such conditions less than half the seed may grow. One more cross harrowing is likely to be just what is needed to do away with the lumps. A tiny grass or clover shoot trying to grow on the side of a lump is a sorry sight. Excellent grass seed is now available, and farmers generally recognize the economy of using quality. The amount sown per acre is so small that the best that can be had is the best bargain. At the great Harrisburg farm week there were perhaps no commercial displays that attracted more attention than those of grass and other farm seeds, for there was the start of a multitude of meadows and pastures and acres of forage.

*

SPEAKING recently at the New York College of Agriculture, George Russell, the distinguished Irish poet, educator and economist, said:

Your economic system has made the city more attractive than the farm, and that is a peril to your civilization. As yet the cities are being fed with vitality from the countryside and from the peasant stocks of Europe. But if your countryside becomes depleted it can no longer vitalize your cities, and after the third or fourth generation, city life will inevitably begin to decay.

First, there must be some kind of creative imagination focussed on the problem of rural society. That could best be secured by an association of people inspired by an idea, a body corresponding to the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, in which there would be not only economic knowledge but also spiritual and cultural life.

Secondly, with regard to the societies created, while sound business is primary and fundamental, there must be cultural and social ideals. The principles to be applied in their constitution should in their working out create a social order, and a consciousness of identity of interest among the members, a tendency to work with and for each other as well as for themselves.

These are wise and courageous words. It is easy to forget, in efforts to improve material conditions, that they cannot be laid upon enduring foundations without spiritual vision also. Man cannot live by bread alone.

*

AT A recent meeting at Hammonton, N. J., Town Engineer Joseph A. Baker, who for years has been in charge of road-building operations in that section, called attention to the fact that the greater portion of motor accidents and fatalities befall pedestrians and that the major portion of the victims were walking along highways when struck by motor vehicles. He said that the danger would be practically nil if a proper footpath were provided. Mr. Baker declared that if State, county and municipal engineers would incorporate in their specifications that surplus dirt from highways be packed on one side or both sides of the road that contractors would willingly comply with such provision and would for a nominal sum pack the dirt so it could be used for a walk. This seems to us a reform much needed in road building. Pedestrians have a right to use public highways, but in many rural sections walking has now become an extra-hazardous occupation. Farm women well know the anxiety caused where the children of the family must walk on modern much-traveled roads. A proper footpath would add comfort, and eliminate danger.

*

PENNSYLVANIA has a rather heavy dog population, averaging over 500,000 one year with another. In the first 10 months of last year 505,404 dogs were licensed in the State, and it is expected that the complete record will run over the high figure of 508,000 in 1929. The banner (?) county for dogs is Allegheny, with 29,440. Only two other counties come anywhere near—Luzerne, 21,983, and Westmoreland, 20,643. The smallest for dog population was Cameron, 458. Only two others ran under 1,000.

*

PEPPER is a common product on every table, but many doubtless do not know where or how it grows. Sarawak, in the Straits Settlements, is a large production center. Pepper grains are the berries of a vine, of which there are two common kinds, the broad leaf vine and the small leaf. Vines are planted from cuttings, in soil prepared with burnt earth, in August and September; the cuttings are planted four to five feet apart and they require shading until they begin to shoot. When they have been planted about eight months, a post about 16 feet long is put in the ground near the plants, leaving about 12 feet above ground for the vines to grow around. Burnt earth is applied to the growing vine three times a year until it bears, which is about two years after planting. While the vine is maturing the flowers appearing on the growing shoots are plucked. After two years' growth, when the vine is considered mature, flowers are left to seed but the young shoots are thinned out continually, the stronger shoots being tied to the post by means of a jungle vine. At this time the vines are manured with prawn refuse. The crop is harvested about 10 months after flowering, in July to September. If the crop is weak, quantities of berries drop to the ground. These are gathered up to be marketed as black pepper. White pepper is from the berries picked from the vine. They are soaked until the outer skin has rotted and then mashed and dried. Machinery is being developed to improve this process. Annual production in this district is about 2,660,000 lbs.

*

BEEKEEPING in Canada has increased rapidly in recent years, particularly in the prairie provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In 1926 the total production in the dominion was 13,769,649 lbs.; in 1930 it had increased to 31,169,635 lbs. The most remarkable growth was in Manitoba, where the production rose from 3,522,512 lbs. in 1926 to 10,110,128 in 1930. In Alberta the production jumped from 215,000 lbs. to 1,578,900 lbs.; in Saskatchewan from 170,287 to 685,551 and in Ontario from 5,000,000 to 12,000,000 lbs. Each of the other provinces scored an advance, but not so marked as that for the provinces mentioned.

*

PROF. Gladwin's article on page 254 continues a careful study of grape prospects in the East. We have long felt that the consumer does not appreciate this excellent fruit as highly as it deserves. Years ago some European physicians came to the conclusion that fresh ripe grapes eaten profusely, combined with a restricted diet and a simple outdoor life, furnished a panacea for many ailments, and patients flocked to Meran, in the Austrian Tyrol, to take the grape cure. We do not know whether this "cure" is still regarded seriously by medical authorities, but there is no doubt that grapes are wholesome as well as delicious, and we believe there is a possibility of extending their table use. If every housekeeper who serves fresh fruit for breakfast would substitute grapes for oranges alternate days through September and October there would be a wonderful increase in sales. And why not freshly pressed grape juice, for those who feel a dread of the seeds?

*

THERE is still time to take an emphatic stand for honest butter by writing or wiring your Congressman at Washington, requesting his support of the Townsend-Brigham Oleomargarine Bill, which imposes a 10-cent tax on oleo of any appreciable shade of yellow, regardless of how the tint is obtained. Sometimes the specifications of measures of this sort are too indefinite, so that there is constant argument as to whether or not violation exists. The following from Section 8 (b) of the bill shows that this matter is safeguarded beyond contention:

"(b) For the purposes of subsection (a) and of section 3, oleomargarine shall be held to be yellow in color when it has a tint or shade containing more than one and six-tenth degrees of yellow, or of yellow and red collectively, but with an excess of yellow over red, measured in the terms of the Lovibond tintometer scale or its equivalent. Such measurements shall be made under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and such regulations shall provide that the measurements shall be applied in such manner and under such conditions as will, in the opinion of the commissioner, insure as nearly as practicable that the result of the measurement will show the color of the oleomargarine under the conditions under which it is customarily offered for sale to the consumer.

Let us get after this bogus butter. Do it now!

Brevities

WELL, February is about over, anyway.

FINAL figures on attendance at the Harrisburg, Pa., farm week, show that 255,000 were in attendance.

PORTUGAL, a small country of 14,000,000 acres of tillable land raises about 10,000,000 bushels of wheat; oats, 11,000,000; barley, 3,000,000; and 480,000 tons of corn.

WELD County, in Northern Colorado, is sending some practical farm relief where needed. Nine cars filled with potatoes, beans, honey, carrots, turnips, milk and mixed groceries have been shipped, and six cars are being prepared for shipment to the drought-stricken areas of the South. Of the cars sent, Greeley contributed three and Windsor, Lucerne, Eaton, Gill, Galeton and Briggsdale each contributed one.

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture has completed a study of the properties of cherry-kernel oil which it is believed would have value in various manufactures. It is estimated that more than 100,000,000 lbs. of sour cherries are canned every year in Michigan, New York and Wisconsin. The pits, which amount to 12 to 15 per cent of the fruit, contain about 28 per cent kernel and 72 per cent shell. The oil content of the kernels ranges from 32 to 40 per cent. If all the pits separated at the canning plants were utilized for oil, the annual production would amount to more than 4,000,000 lbs.

A Dollar of Stable Value

I read your remarks on money value of the dollar with great interest, and agree with you, but would like you to inform us how it would be possible to have a money unit of unchanging value. T. F.
New York.

WHERE financiers, legislators and economists of the world have failed, it would seem that this good friend has given us a big contract. We doubt if any one person or any one institution will find the formula for a stable dollar. It is doubtful if a unit of absolutely unchanging value is possible. Values are relative and changes in the material things in this world seem certain and inevitable. But certainly a near approach to a stable unit of value that would do practical justice to all must be possible.

The Federal Reserve System controls the value of gold and the average price of all commodities. When it lowers the discount rate and buys securities it tends to increase credits, to advance prices of commodities and wages, and to reduce the value of gold. When it increases the discount rate, and sells securities, it discourages credits, reduces commodity prices and increases the value of gold.

The Federal government makes a record of the average prices of the principal commodities every month. It would seem that by reducing the interest rate and buying securities when the value of gold rises and by increasing the rate and selling securities, when the value of gold drops, the variations in the value of gold or in the average price of all commodities could be limited to so small a margin that the value of gold would be practically stable.

It would also seem that a system of public works planned well in advance could be utilized to stop the progress of increasing gold values and to stabilize average prices of all commodities. In time of deflation and high gold value, the work on these public enterprises could be advanced, labor would then be employed, demand for commodities would increase enterprises would be encouraged, money would increase in circulation. The mild and healthful inflation would reduce the value of gold and increase commodity prices. As the value of gold dropped and prices began to rise the work could be regulated to the new conditions. The functions of the Federal Reserve System would co-operate to stabilize the value of gold. To make either or both of these plans effective, however, action must needs be prompt and in volume compared with the occasion. The need should be anticipated. The idea is to check an inflation before it develops a frenzy of speculation, and to avoid panics by removing the cause of fear.

Still another plan and perhaps the most comprehensive which has already been mildly suggested is an agreement by the countries of the world for a common basis for a money standard of unchanging value.

No doubt obstacles will be encountered in the solution of this problem, but that is no reason why it should be neglected. The Federal System has no mandate from Congress to stabilize the value of gold. We understand the original draft of the Federal Reserve plan directed the board to stabilize the monetary unit, but this provision was eliminated before the bill passed. It would be a progressive step if Congress should develop a plan for the stabilization of the dollar, and charge the Federal Farm Board with the duty of putting it in force. It would help all business, but because the up and down of gold values hurts agriculture more than other industries, a stablization of prices would be of special benefit to the American farms.

Federal Farm Board Retirements

BY WAY of Chicago comes the information that Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, is to retire on March 4, and that Samuel R. McKelvie, of Nebraska, the wheat representative on the board, will retire on June 15. There is also some intimation that Charles C. Teague, of California, representative of the fruit interests, may not remain on the board longer than June next, but this report is not confirmed.

At the time of his appointment it was understood that Mr. Legge accepted the post on the appeal of President Hoover at a great personal sacrifice, and that he was not expected to hold the place for long after the board became safely organized. Mr. Legge has demonstrated his reputed ability as an executive in his organization of the work. What is of equal, if not greater indication of his fitness for the position, is his understanding of agricultural conditions and his sympathy with the individual farmer. It is not necessary to discuss now the accomplishments of Mr. Legge's brief period in this initial work, nor the failure to accomplish some things as seen by those who hoped for failure from the start. The chairman was not responsible for the law, but he was obliged to organize the board and proceed with the work under its provisions. Considering the magnitude of the job, and the obstacles to be surmounted, on the whole, Mr. Legge has made a notable record. We believe that farmers who best understand the difficulties to be overcome and the size of the job will be the first to express regret that the first chairman could not remain longer as the guiding spirit of the board.

Coast to Coast Again

Last Summer on the Coast to Coast trip I had the kind of time you dream about, but never expect to have. Nothing was lacking to make it absolutely perfect. Even the weather helped, for it was neither too hot nor too cold and we had only two showers all the time we were away.

As time goes on three places stand out in my mind as the high lights of our trip—Niagara Falls, Columbia River Highway, and Lake Louise. If I had seen nothing but Lake Louise, as we first saw it that August afternoon, just as the sun was sinking, I should have felt amply repaid for the time and money expended. But we saw other lovely things—prosperous cities, rushing mountain streams, gorgeous peaks, world famous hotels. We had the finest of food and the best of service.

Already six people from this section have definitely decided to go with your party in 1931, so you see how we are boosting.

We are hoping you will some time plan another trip to a different section so that we may see some more of this wonderful world, still traveling under the kindly care of THE R. N.-Y. ELEANOR T. WOOD.
Rhode Island.

WE THINK the above letter will be a recommendation to any who are interested in the Coast to Coast trip this year, and we are assured that the trip will be equally as fine. There will be a little change. We will go farther into Glacier Park to the Going-to-the-Sun Chalet, and will take a side trip to Mount Rainier. The rest will be practically the same as last year.

We hope some of the first-year tourists will go with us again, and we are confident they will echo Miss Wood's sentiments as to the pleasure and benefit they had from the trip and urge their friends to take it.

Our literature will be ready in another month and, if you send in your request for it, we will see that it goes to you promptly when it comes in. You can make your plans now for a two weeks' vacation, August 15 to August 30, and the expense will be very low for an all-expense round trip from New York to Glacier Park, to the coast, back through Canada to New York.

January Milk Prices

THE net cash paid for 3 per cent milk, per hundred pounds, in the 200-210-mile zone by dealers reporting for January, are as follows:

Sheffield Farms	$2.045
Unity, Buffalo (at farm)	1.89
Dairymen's League	1.78

The League deductions were 10 cents for certificates of indebtedness, and six cents for expenses, making the gross price $1.94.

Imports of Cream and Milk

THROUGH the courtesy of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce we are able to give an exact record of the imports of fresh cream and milk into the United States from Canada, and fresh, condensed, evaporated and powdered cream and milk from the Netherlands, by customs districts during the month of December, 1930.

	CREAM		MILK	
From Canada to	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars
Maine and N. H.	15	29	...	...
Vermont	20,870	32,868	16,699	3,455
St. Lawrence	26,633	41,426	54,042	9,329
Buffalo	1,900	5,042	...	...
Dakota	4	4	336	100
Duluth and Superior	22	34	14	7
Total	49,444	79,503	71,091	12,891

CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED

From Netherlands to—	Pounds	Dollars
New York	12,600	1,089
New Orleans	10,280	766

The total imports from the two sources are $214,784 for December.

Farm Marketing in England

THE British House of Commons, after a second reading of a bill to create a system for the marketing of farm products, voted to advance the bill. David Lloyd George, the Liberal leader, has long contended that the unemployment problem is largely due to the unfavorable agricultural conditions. This English agricultural marketing bill has some resemblance to our agricultural marketing act, but goes further and requires the government to market farm products for the account of farmers. Still further when arrangements have been made with the Minister of Agriculture for marketing a crop under the act, all producers in the area are required to sell through the machinery set up by the bill. A board is set up to grade, mark, pack, store, transport, advertise and sell. The bill would establish a fund of $3,125,000 to loan to producers on the security of the crops. The products coming under these regulations are milk, cheese, cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, eggs, potatoes, hops, wool, cereals and fruits.

The purpose is incidentally to relieve unemployment in the cities by making it possible for more people to make a living on the farms. England produces only about one-half of the $2,000,000,000 worth of farm products consumed by her people. The theory is that if farm producers could receive a larger share of the consumer's dollar more people would be employed on the farms and unemployment in the cities would be reduced. The unemployment pensions in England is getting to be a serious burden on the government.

While the new marketing system would be in the control of the government it would, if the bill becomes law, have some semblance of farm influence. The producers would recommend candidates for the board and the Minister would then appoint the members of the board which would have control of the handling, grading and selling of the products. The cables do not make clear just how farmers are to be benefited. To start off the cost of the board will be an added expense to come out of the returns. The report says that it is hoped ultimately to replace the middlemen. The inference is that for the present the produce is to be sold through middlemen as before, and unless they reduce their charges, the cost of selling will be increased, instead of being decreased. Experience shows that adding a new set of middlemen to the marketing system does not decrease the spread between producer and consumer. In some cases the increase is definite and marked. The bill, however, may contain provisions not reported in the dispatches to reduce the cost of selling. There is some opposition to it because of its socialistic features, but it is hard to distinguish between socialism as we understand it and the things governments now do under other theories and other names. If it is socialism to take people out of the "dole" class and give them a chance to make a fair living on the farms, that kind of socialism is likely to win friends.

Notes from the Chautauqua Hills

On February 2, Candlemas Day, the ground hog was able to see his shadow, therefore old settlers declare we shall have Winter for the coming six weeks.

Our local district school has the distinction of having the largest attendance of any one-room rural school in the county. At present 35 pupils are enrolled and seven of the eight grades of pre-academic work are being taught. Our district is also well represented in two neighboring high schools, 17 students from here being in attendance, while two local girls are at Fredonia State Normal, which is about seven miles distant.

Farmers in this locality are busy pruning their grape vineyards. Several warm, sunshiny days during the past week remind us that sugaring time will soon be here. Buyers are predicting low prices for maple syrup and sugar, but a majority of those having equipment, will make at least enough for home consumption.

The past few days, the whole community has been ice-bound. The young folks enjoy coasting on this icy surface, but woe to the unfortunate one who doesn't watch his step when he ventures outside the door. The Winter has been unusually mild, with practically no zero weather. Lake Erie, which is about four miles away, shows many unfrozen spots, which is an unusual condition, at this time of year.

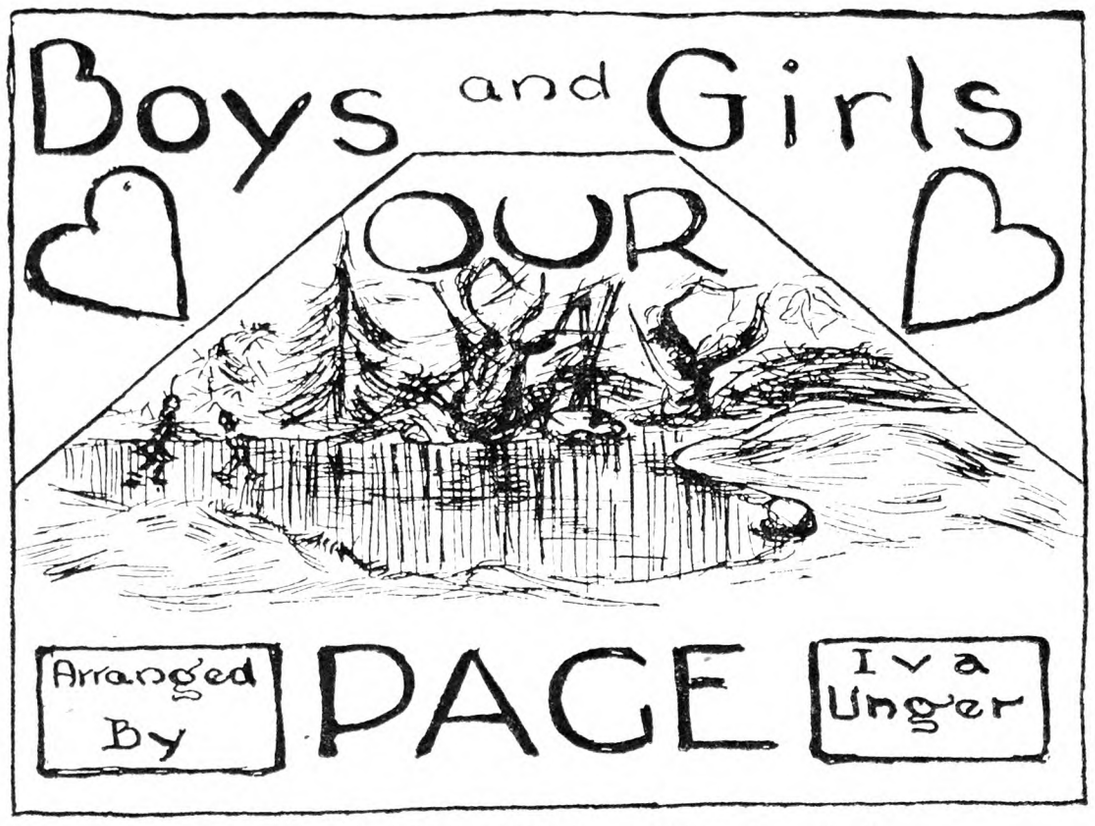
High power lines are being extended throughout the rural districts, all around us. Everyone here is anxious to enjoy the comforts, which electricity brings.

Eggs in the local markets have dropped in price from 25 to 20c per dozen during the past week, while creamery butter is offered at 30c per lb. print. MRS. P. C.
Chautauqua Co., N. Y.

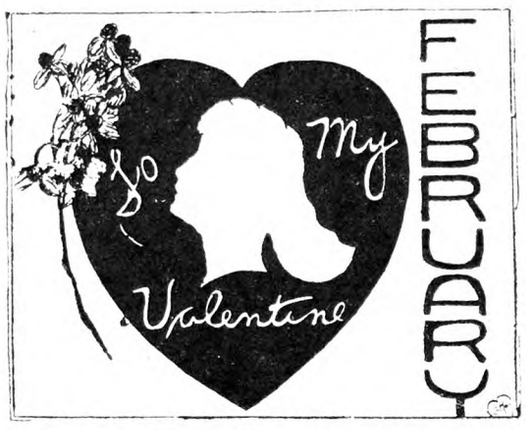
Delaware Notes

The sweet potato crop which was dug last Fall and placed in storage houses throughout Southern Delaware and various other points of the Peninsula was about 25 per cent less than the average crop. They are being moved at fairly good prices to the northern markets. Thousand of hampers, mostly "Yellow Jersey," or better known by some farmers as the "Up Rivers" and "Big Stems" are being shipped daily in carload lots to New England, northern and western cities. Prime potatoes are bringing around $2 per hamper, which is much better than has been received during some of the past years.

While the brokers own a great majority of the stored potatoes, purchasing them at the time when they were dug, there are many growers who prefer not to sell at that time and if they do not sell at that time they are mostly forced to pay the broker for the storage of them as few farmers have their own storage facilities. Keeping the crop in storage houses is a great problem, as it many times becomes affected with black rot. This year the black rot and the shrinkage will amount to about 15 per cent while in previous years it runs around 10 and 12 per cent. Black rot is said to be caused by not keeping the storage houses at an even temperature.
Sussex Co., Del. KARL P. THOMPSON.



Drawn by Marion Wiethorn (18), New York



Drawn by Gladys McLeod (16), New York

Beclouded

The sky is low, the clouds are mean,
A traveling flake of snow
Across a barn or through a rut
Debates if it will go.

A narrow wind complains all day
How someone treated him;
Nature, like us, is sometimes caught
Without her diadem.

Emily Dickinson.

Frost on a Window

This forest looks the way
Nightingales sound.
Tall larches lilt and sway
Above the glittering ground:
The wild white cherry spray
Scatters radiance around.

The song of these fantastic trees
The plumes of frost they wear,
Are for the poet's whim who sees
Through a deceptive air,
And has an ear for melodies
When never a sound is there.

—Grace Hazard Conkling.

Drawn by Louise Jenkins (18), New York

The answer to last month's "What Am I?" was "badger." This animal possesses the worst temper in history. He goes snapping and snarling around just for the fun of it, though he doesn't appear to mean it seriously. Where I saw him, in a Winnipeg zoo, he just couldn't keep from rushing at his cage mate with the most terrible explosions of rage, but nothing ever happened except a mutual exchange of snarls.

This month's puzzle is a fur-bearing animal from the north.

I am an interesting connecting-link between the bear family and the weasel family. My fur is a mixture of black and brown with a band of lighter fur running along the sides to the root of the tail. I'm always bent on mischief, and woe to the trapper who has one of my kind following his trap line. I loot food caches, devour trapped animals, sometimes carrying away the trap with me. My strength and cleverness make me much feared and a hated enemy of both man and beast. My body is 2 ft. 6 in. from tip of nose to root of tail.

When food is scarce I will attack larger animals, and even man, but I generally prey on the weak and helpless, such as hares, squirrels, grouse. I am very slow and clumsy, but I excel in perseverance. I cannot capture many animals in a fair chase, and often feed on carrion. Starting from my rocky den, I sometimes travel 50 or 60 miles in a single trip. When I see a man, I have a peculiar habit of shading my eyes with my fore paw, to get a better look at him before retreating.

I am also known as glutton, mountain devil, carcajou, and skunk bear. My other name is the answer to this puzzle. What Am I?—Sent by Erma Herschey, Pennsylvania.

Enigma

My first is in shoes and also in hose,
My second in dahlia, but not in rose.
My third is in fire, but not in burn.
My fourth is in lesson, but not in learn,
My fifth is in horse, but not in mule,
My sixth is in kind, but not in cruel.
My whole is a great inventor born in February.

—By Clark Allender (16), West Virginia.

Riddle

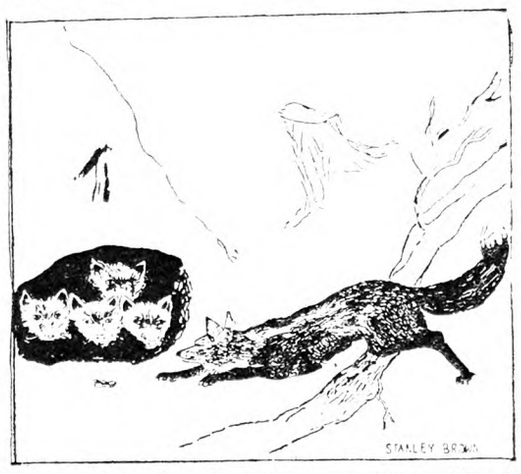
A glittering castle
On a precipice stands;
There's a mystery about it,—
It was not made by hands,
But descended piece by piece
From whence no man can know,
And disappears from mortal sight
When soft Spring winds do blow.

—By Charlotte Dolly (17), New York.

The answer to last month's enigma was "snowflake," to the riddle, "crow," and to the problem, "18."

Problem

A boatman can row up a stream a certain distance in one hour and twenty minutes, and back again in one hour. How far up the stream does he go if the rate of the current is two miles an hour.—Sent by Clark Allender (16), West Virginia.

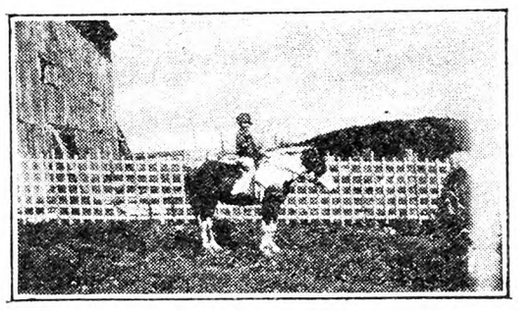


Drawn by Stanley Brown, New York

Field Notes

Feb. 4.—Seemed like the old fox ranch was going to be dismembered in a gale and blizzard which roared down from the Adirondacks. But those foxes, instead of going in their coops, had a regular carnival. Sometimes leaping into the air, they'd run faster than I ever realized a fox could go. They were just dark flashes in the curtains of snow. I saw Roxy leap from the roof of a kennel clear to his ears in a drift. When supper is served, or rather, dished out, the foxes don't tarry over it long. They know that in a minute or two it will all be a frozen, uneatable mass. This sketch may be called "Their First Glimpse of the World," or "Coaxing Them Out," or "Silver Fox Pups." — From Stanley Brown, New York.

Drawn by Mildred Schlesinger (16), New York



All Ready to Start

Dear Friends: I am sending a picture of myself on a pony. The pony's name is Spotted Prince. I hope some of you boys and girls will write to me. I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I have been reading O. P. a long time.—Florence Towne, Maine.

My Pets and I

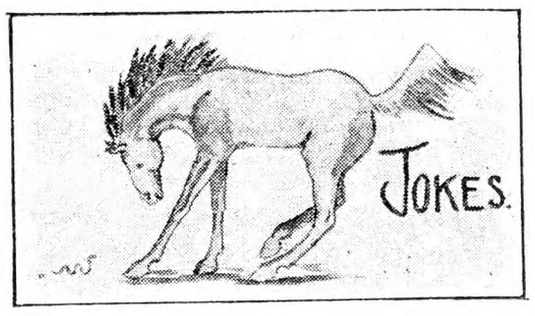
Dear Boys and Girls: This is a picture of myself taken in the front yard with a few of the farm pets. I enjoy reading O. P. very much and would like to contribute.—Frances McCall (16), Rhode Island.

One of Our Freshmen

Dear Boys and Girls: I am sending a picture of myself which was taken in school in 1930. For many years I have been a constant reader. I am a freshman in high school.—Elizabeth Adams (12), Maryland.

A Long Island Contributor

Dear Friends: Now I shall be able to enjoy contributing because I have been given a year's subscription as a Christmas present. Before, I only saw through the paper quickly, and couldn't enjoy it. This is my dog Kip, and I.—Gladys MacLeod (15), Long Island.



Drawn by Charlotte Dolly (17), New York

An Englishman on a visit to the West decided to go horseback riding. The hostler who was to attend him asked: "Do you prefer an English saddle or a western?

"What's the difference?" he asked.

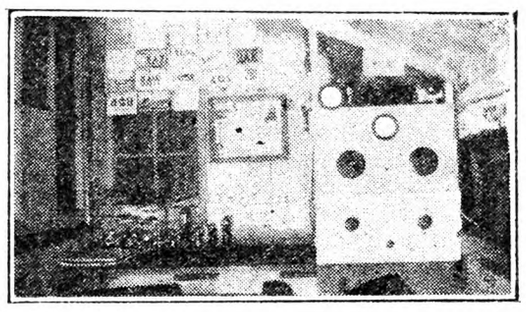
"The western saddle has a horn," replied the attendant.

"I don't think I'll need the horn," said the Englishman. "I don't intend to ride in heavy traffic."—Sent by Clark Allender (17), West Virginia.

He had choked her.

She was dead, there could be no doubt about that. He had listened to her dying gasp. Now she was cold—cold as the hand of death. Yet in his anger he was not convinced. Furiously he kicked her. To his amazement she gasped, sputtered, and began to hum softly.

"Just a little patience is all it takes, John," remarked his wife from the rear seat.—Sent by Elspeth Field (11), New York.

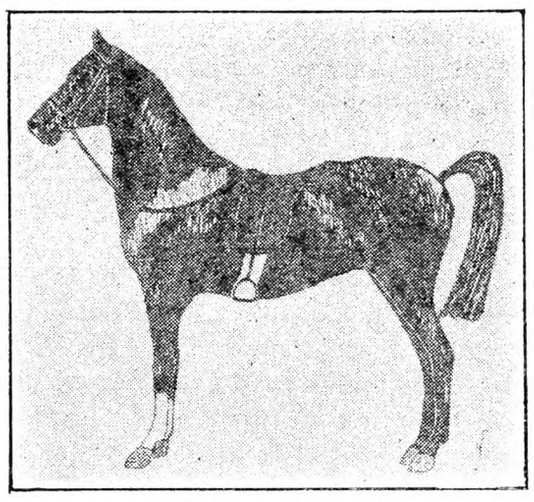


To "Our Page" from W2CDQ—Sent by Bert Capstaff, New Jersey

Hello, Radio Amateurs

Here's a picture of my short wave transmitter on which I have talked to other radio amateurs, like myself, in 23 different countries on all six continents. The greatest distance I have worked was J1DV in Japan, and WFBT, the call letters of the Byrd Expedition radio station at the South Pole.

Radio has been my hobby since I was 10 years old, and I am now 18. The call letters of my station are W2CDQ. I would like to hear from any readers of Our Page interested in amateur radio. —Bert Capstaff, New Jersey.



Drawn by Jane Fenner (13), New York

My Hobby

O, I must tell you right away what I got for Christmas! A ten-dollar gold piece labelled "for art school only"!

A year ago I first tried my luck on Our Page with a drawing which, I am sorry to say, was not published. This year, at the same time I entered a cartoon drawing contest and I won a pair of hockey skates.

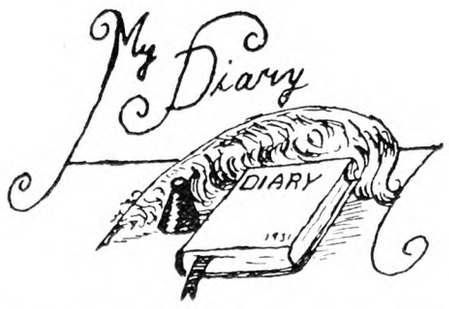
One of the things which everyone possesses, no matter how poor, is a hobby. They are ever interesting, unique, things, everybody "riding" his own eccentric characteristic one. Mine is carving. Perhaps it is not so original, but judging from the many inevitable queries greeting me each day it is known as a characteristic as unescapable as that unconquerable wavy hair.

I began with a dubious desire to try my luck at soap carving. It was quite successful. Then our Girl Scout troop decided on buying a troop flag of which we were sadly in need. All the soap available was brought to me, my duty being to transform it into animals—rabbits, dogs, and horses—to be sold by my sister scouts. Mother had a can overflowing with soap chips (the surplus from 18 tiny animals) and we managed to present a considerable sum to the troop as results of our labor.

Of course numerous relatives, having heard of our success, demanded their pet's images in soap. Finally the resemblance of my own puppy drifted into the possession of Miss Rilla Evelyn Jackman at Syracuse University, who, much to my surprise, announced that I had talent along that line.

I am sending a sketch of the latest

(Continued on Page 260)



Drawn by Mary M. Gelletly (13), *Maryland*

Jan. 28.—I am glad to be back again. I didn't send in anything last month because my time was taken by a new legion. They were so green they thought a spear was made to swat flies with—but I have overcome most of the difficulties. I spent a week trying to find the critter who stole my shoestring. I rolled out in time to get my work done and catch the bus in the morning. We are reviewing our studies prior to mid-years. My brother set some traps for hawks after school and I spent my time drawing up a plan of campaign against the Saxons.

Jan. 29.—We had our first exam today which was chemistry. The teacher said everyone should make a perfect mark but I'll be satisfied if he gives me a 70. Our basketball team lost a game today 35-17. In the evening our school varieties played—the boys losing and the girls winning. It was not a league game. Some members from the class were selling candy to help finance the prom and it nearly came being the cause of me missing school tomorrow. If those girls make any more candy like that our class will have a bad name. Even a scribe in my legion couldn't digest it—so you know it must have been bad. Maybe some of the girls could send in some good candy recipes.

Jan. 30.—We had a history exam today, and one poor fellow wrote 14 pages. It was easy however. In the afternoon we had a solid exam and I know I flunked it as flat as a board. When I get this diary finished I'll work on English. Hoping all the other students pass their exams as I did—not.

Afterglow—If Eugenia Powers wasn't a lady I'd challenged her to a duel with shotguns at 10 paces. I was never so insulted in all my life—even in my fight for the position I now hold. I don't mean that Alice Chew isn't able to write something good, because I know she is a specialist in her line.—"Caesar the Second."

Jan. 19.—Woke this morning to hear it putting down rain full tilt. When it got lighter I discovered the rain was turning to ice. Water running over it caused it to be very slippery.

It being Sunday evening three of us were sitting in the parlor in the dark. Jap came sneaking in. Slim threw a pillow at him. He hooked up right away and threw it back at her. It flew on past, hit the Winter garden and knocked it right on the floor. Lucky for him that it sat upright or he might have had some pastime for about half an hour getting that stuff back in the bowl. A corner of the pillow hit the lamp that sits on the same stand and knocked the shade sidewise. Jap said, "I thought of the lamp after I let the pillow fly, but too late then."

He was lucky the second time that it didn't fall off and break into a million pieces. We'd have never heard the end of it.—"Whiz.'

Jan. 28.—Decided to make some popcorn balls this morning and the first popper full of corn would not pop no matter how I tried. Upon examining the corn I found I was trying to pop rice! No wonder it wouldn't pop.

Jan. 29.—Sat up until 11:30 last night making valentines. I painted 12 of them and called it quits for the night.

Feb. 2.—Groundhog day and he saw his shadow too. We all know what that means.

THE R. N.-Y. arrived this noon and I read O. P. through and through and behold thee, Joy Belle's heart was indeed full of joy when she saw her diary on Our Page.

I like Clarice Gilbert's poem, "Yellow Roses" very much. I suppose it is because of all roses I like yellow ones best. —"Joy Belle."

Feb. 8.—I am never very crazy to get up in the morning, but when it's as cold as it was this morning it's twice as hard. Brrr, it was 15 degrees below! Good ice weather.

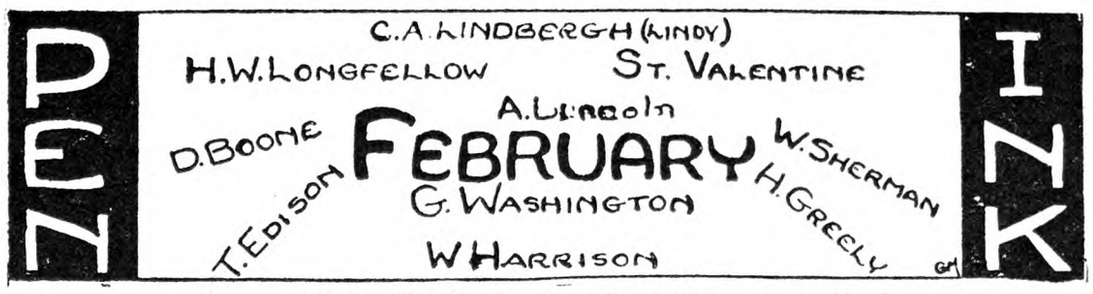
Poor old Bill is limping around on three legs. I think he was caught in a trap, but Dad says he got hurt in a fight. He won't let me look at his hurt leg so I can fix it, either.

Joe has been demonstrating artificial respiration on us. If they treat me so roughly when I'm drowned I think I'd rather not venture into the water. — "Dizzy."

Feb. 5.—Got to school early and had a very good time snowballing the girls. I gave sis the swellest sock. I didn't want to hit sis, but a milkman passed by and I wanted to hit his truck. But instead I hit sis. Boy, didn't I get a walloping from her! Mother wasn't home. I got the best of her anyway.

Feb. 6.—Teacher said we are going to have a party at school. We've got to pay to be in it. Went to town and bought myself some things. I worked on a puzzle. I am trying to practice on my diary.

I think P. the T. is Jane Goddard. Her drawings are excellent. I hope mine will appear some day like hers. I didn't trap this year because it's been so dry. Our spring is almost dry. — "The Shadow."



Pen and Ink—By Gladys MacLeod (15), *New York*

Washington the Farmer—By Sophie Kozey (16), *Connecticut*

The Old Mill—By John Brannen (13), *Georgia*

Skating—By Betty Dickinson (14), *New York*

Drawn by Gladys McLeod (15), *New York*

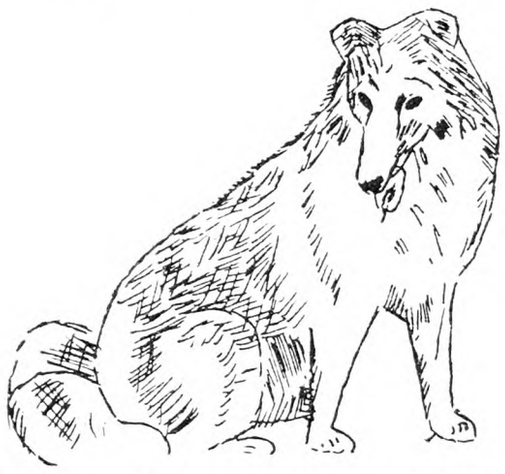
Rural New-Yorker Cooks

Dear Friends: I am sending a recipe for peanut butter fudge which I think is very delicious. Here it is: Boil together two cups white sugar, one cup soft brown sugar, one cup sweet milk, three tablespoons syrup, three squares bitter chocolate, and one tablespoon butter in a saucepan until it forms a soft but not sticky ball when dropped into cold water. Remove from the fire and add one-half cup peanut butter and one tablespoon vanilla extract, and beat until thick; pour onto buttered pan or waxed paper. When cold cut into squares and serve.—Sent by Frances Feldman (12), Massachusetts.

A Winter Song—By Mildred Schlesinger (16), *New York*

Shadow Magic—By Pearl Wilfert, New York

Drawn by Jane E. Goddard (16), *Ohio*



Tack, the Collie—By Frances McCall (16), *Rhode Island*

Count Your Blessings—By Stanley Brown, New York

Writing—By Manuel Buarque (14), (14), *Delaware*

Drawn by Helen Durie (14), *New Jersey*

Vermont in February

The sun shines bright though skies be gray,
The cold is bitter and wild branches sway.
A flash of blue through the outside chill
In the sign of the jay speeding o'er the hill.

Chickadees raid the suet branch,
The nuthatch walks upside down,
And in the night the lone owl
Keeps his vigil round the town.

The winds howl loud about the house,
The red fox chants to the moon,
When grouse walk on their snowshoes
And the days are gone too soon.
—By Adele Garfield (17), Vermont.

Wanderlust

Urge in my feet when the east wind's blowing,
To be off and over the hill,
Longing to be in far lands roaming,
(Feet! Feet! Be still.)

Why am I bound by these four stone walls,
Bound by the open door,
When all the world is calling me,
(I cannot stand this more.)

Pack up the sack with the east wind blowing,
Blowing me over the hill,
Dampen the fire and leave duty behind me;
Return when my longing is still!

Roll upon roll, on the distant horizon,
Cottages, churches and trees,
Leave them behind me and set my foot forward
Following an eastern breeze.
—By Jan Goddard (16), Ohio.

A Lament

Oh dear, oh dear, can we ever be good?
We try our best as ever we could,
But let dad tell you, it is of no use
We'll keep on getting his abuse,
For, as I've said, you might try
Do bad things—
And every spanking will make you cry.
—By Silvio A. Bedini (14), Connecticut.

In Memoriam

The wind is blowing softly,
The sun is burning low;
Tiny shimmering shadows
Begin to come and go.

And over me like a mantle
There falls a kind of peace;
For my God is speaking to me
In those shadows pointing east.

Great and noble, strong and able,
All my spirit flutters high;
And I see in one broad vision
One great boundless reach of sky.

And upon that grand horizon,
Now just bursting into view,
I see a tiny orbit
Shimmering pale and new.

And lo, it is the tiny budding
Of a great and grand career,
Stepping softly to its zenith,
Softly, softly, God is near!
—By Bertha Wilson, New York.

Drawn by Marion Wiethorn, New York

Our Page This Month

The world out there is the biggest thing in our lives, but one must practice washing dishes or carrying in wood in order to live on it. When you wish to be original turn to the so-called little things of life. There you tap racial inheritance, the thought fountain of writers and painters. If some of our forefathers had not turned to these things, we should not be carrying in wood, washing dishes. To spin worlds through a universe is God's ingenuity. To exist on this earth is man's.

Why do I write in this way?

Most of our poetry "went mystic" this

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This is a new treatment of the co-operative subjects. Heretofore writers of books have contented themselves with accounts of co-operative work where established. It has been mostly propaganda and exhortation. This was all good in its time. But we have grown beyond it. Farmers are now committed to co-operation. Once shy of it, they are at last a unit for it. What they want now is principles and definite policies that have proved successful. This book is the first real attempt to supply this want. Other, and it is to be hoped better, books will follow on this line; but for the present there is no other book seriously treating the subject of organized co-operation.

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The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York

month. It is fine, but it needs some short verses about everyday life between the long poems about life on the hilltops. We must provide for this. Have you a suggestion? Put it into verse!

You ought to see the amount of correspondence that Sergio Monter is getting! It looks as if Our Page was to cross the Pacific. We wish Sergio would write in terms of two-wheeled transportation, and the sound of wooden shoes, both distinctive of the Philippines, and put in bamboo huts for good measure, even if he had to have them lit with American electricity.

Our diary column seems to miss the hand of Lupus, Rommie and Pembroke. Shifting a line of endeavor shows up if you are especially good at what you are doing. Diary work, modest as it may seem, is one of the best kinds of experience. It gets one into the habit of writing frankly, allows the use of personal material which we would never think of trotting out otherwise than under a nom de plume.

We want to say to Bert Capstaff that we are all interested in amateur radio, and hope for some thrilling tales from him. March is coming with all its funny freaks of wind and weather, but we should understand that there is a rhyme in the stable door whether it squeaks or slams, and that a woodpile may contain a tragedy, or just an ant. All of it is material for your pen and ink. Don't forget that!

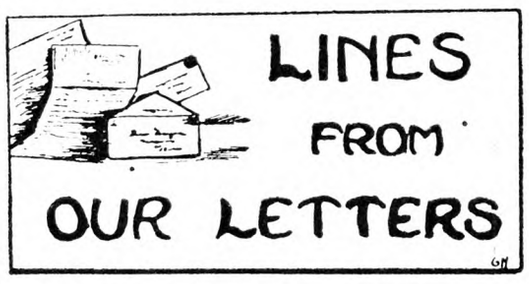
Send all contributions to Iva Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York City, care THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, before the fifth of the month so that it may appear the same month. Work is welcomed at any time but should it arrive later it will be held over.

My Hobby

(Continued from Page 258)

fruit of my hobby, a model of a saddle horse, in wood. I painted it black, that being the best way to make the dirt invisible, with two white feet, and a white blaze down its face, fashioned it a saddle and bridle to make it appear more horsy, and now the noble beast stands in state atop the piano.

This is the history to date of my hobby. I hope it hasn't been too boresome. —A pen-pal, Jane Adelaide Fenner (13), New York.



Drawn by Glady McLeod (15), New York

"This time I am sending a sketch which I started to draw nearly a year ago, but gave up in despair. But I put it away and finished it a few days ago. I wish all of us could see Florence Swan's Grand Valley, for the reality must be more beautiful than the description. I like Betty Braun's little dog, and the poem, 'Kitty Mine' by Jackson Moody."—Pearl Wilfert, New York.

"What has become of our frequent contributor, Alice Dorsey? Maybe she thinks she isn't missed, but she is. I won't be able to send any drawing this month, as my ink bottle is MT. I wonder how many of you are taking advantage of the marvelous Winter nights with a full moon and piles of snow, for sleigh ride parties? Recently my sister and I entertained 30 young people in our home. The house was in an uproar from start to finish. The evening set was wet and snowy; for a time we thought it would be a fizzle, but at 8:30 we suddenly heard the singing and yelling of the gang, coming in two sleighs."—Iona Welker, New York.

"Hello everybody! What makes you look at me like that? O, I see, I will have to introduce myself. I have never taken drawing lessons before, so please excuse. Goodby for the first time."—Eugene Perkins (13), Missouri.

"My brother and I are both brand-new contributors, although strange does it seem, we've been reading O. P. for many years. Well, at last we're joining in."—Sophie Kozey (16), Connecticut.

"I am really sorry not to have found Our Page before, but I think I am one who will never grow up as far as it is concerned. I like new friends. They say old friends are best, but perhaps the new friends which we make now we will in future be privileged to call 'old friends' then. It may be so. I have no accomplishments—unless it be my disposition, and when I'm blue, I think that plays up hypocrite. I live on a farm of 90 acres and live with elderly people who have brought me up. This foster mother has been an invalid for five years, and letters are always welcome. My own mother died when I was small."—Iva M. Swayer, New York.

"My Latin book is right here waiting for me. I certainly did enjoy O. P. Last month 'The Does' by Stanley Brown, and 'Little Heifer Dozing' by Mary Gelletly were both very interesting to me. I have played the game described by Elizabeth George. The smallest number I can get is two." — Janet Ingersoll (15), New York.

"I've enjoyed the January Page immensely, and I believe it is the best yet. I still cannot understand the difference of opinions about Pembroke. It's really Eli Hirsimaki, but readers apparently don't see through."—Clark Allender (17), West Virginia.

Drawn by Dorothy J. Brodine (10), New York

Talking

Said a stick to a brick,
"Which would you pick,
To be quite well or to be quite sick?"
"I'd rather be well,"
Spoke up the bell
Before the brick had a chance to tell.

Said the key,
"Look and see
The condition of me
I have learned to say my A-B-C!"
Sniffed the book,
"Why just look
I above all have learned to cook!"

Said the spoon,
"The great moon
Will have tea with the sun this afternoon."
Cried the dish,
"Oh you fish,
I'd make you keep still if I could wish."
Said the kite
"It's near night
And the great big sun is no longer bright,
"It's not afternoon!"
Cried out the spoon
"I think you are a silly loon!"
Said the pot
To the cot
"I am quite hot
From living in this rubbish lot."
"So am I
Just ready to die
If a breeze doesn't come forth from the sky,"
Said the shoe (never known to tell a lie).
They wagged their tongues
They near burst their lungs
Till they closed their sleepy eyes.
Better not go near
You'd have much to bear
You'll keep away if you are wise, my dear.

—By Dorothy J. Brodine (10), New York.

White Feathers

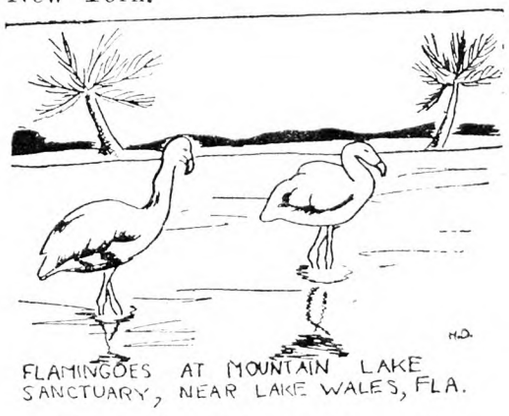
Little white feathers
Filling the air,
Little white feathers,
How came you there?

We came from the cloud birds,
Flying so high,
Shaking their wings
Up in the sky.

Little white feathers
Swiftly you go;
Little white snowflakes
I love you so!

We are swift because
We have work to do,
But look up at us,
And we will kiss you!

—By Shelia Thompson (10), New York.



Drawn by Helen Durie (14), New Jersey

Release

The every leaf of the grapevine shrouding the fence sparkled with dew in the early morning sunlight. The apple tree in the meadow cast a long shadow on the wet grass and the charred ashes of last night's fire. But the small figure lying beside the half-burnt logs could remember nothing but the events of the night. That faint, queer odor of incense still lingered around the dead fire. Perhaps that was what made the memories so real that the early morning sunlight vanished and shadows took its place. Murky darkness, full of mysterious secrets. Already the blaze was glowing like a firefly in the dusk. Already the group of people around it had drawn together in a large ring. Suddenly an old woman hobbled into the

firelit circle and approached the fire. From a bag at her side she took handfuls of a strange powder, and flung it into the fire, where the flame was brightest and reddest. The flame burned blue, and the odor of a garden in Spring filled the air. A picture appeared in the heart of the fire, a large garden, glowing with flowers and colors of all kinds. A young lady in an old-fashioned dress came down the center walk, and paused for an instance, before she stepped out of the fire before the old woman.

"Thees Ivy," the old woman muttered, "she ees, Kismet."

The girl seized the ragged child's hand, and drew her into the fire. The flames seemed like cool water, lapping Ivy's feet, as they mounted up, up, up, with the smoke.

That was all. The morning sunlight came back suddenly. She heard voices coming nearer and nearer, and people brushing through the grass.

"Poor child," she heard someone say, "guess she fell into her fire last night. Town'll bury her here. Poor kid."

And Ivy's soul, not before realizing its liberty, spread its furled wings, and mounted up, up, up, with the smoke of last night's fire.—Violet.

Drawn by Joseph Prenis (19), *New York*

Ancient History

I dream of Assurbanipal.
(Had he a nickname?)
Because he wrote his books in clay,
We learn this ancient history.
(Twenty-three thousand books in clay!)
Collected in a library
Of earliest Asian origin.
When Assurbanipal lived
They were kept dusted
(He saw to that!)
But when he died as all we must,
They fell from shelves into the dust
For twenty-five hundred years.
This, my mind, assimilate!
(Lest teacher's scolding be thy fate.)
—By Charlotte Dolly (17), New York.

Visiting Mt. Vernon

Perhaps you will be interested in my visit to Washington's home at Mount Vernon last Easter. Our senior class went with a conducted tour visiting Washington, D. C., and Alexandria, Va., so we didn't have to worry about getting buses or anything.

Washington surely picked a beautiful spot for his home. It is on a hill overlooking the Potomac River. You have all seen pictures of his home, so you know just about what it looks like. Inside, we went into his drawing-room, dining-room, and private sitting room, all furnished as they were when he lived there. Upstairs we saw Washington's bedroom, Lafayette's bedroom, Martha Washington's bedroom, and Nellie Custis' bedroom. The rooms were awfully pretty, and the beds had high posters and canopies. In Nellie Custis' bedroom was the cradle she slept in as a baby.

The kitchen is in a separate house from the other rooms. It has a large fireplace, with the kettle and crane, and Dutch oven. The dishes were very queer; some were of pewter, and some were copper. There was a pestle and mortar for grinding corn, made of wood.

In the carriage house was a colonial carriage, such as we see in the pictures in our history books. A card tacked on the door said that people weren't sure that the carriage had belonged to Washington.

The garden was especially beautiful for the flowers were just beginning to blossom. Some of us bought plants as souvenirs at the gardener's house. We walked down to the boat landing just in time to see another party arrive by steamer. We next walked to Washington's tomb. A Negro was lecturing on Washington's death, and explained everything to us.

In Alexandria we visited the Masonic Temple of which Washington was a member. There were so many interesting things there, that I can't begin to tell them all. Among others was the key to the Bastille, presented to Washington by Lafayette, and the clock which records the exact time of Washington's death. The doctor cut the strings of the weights in the clock when Washington died. They have a picture of Washington for which the lodge has been offered a large sum of money. It is the other side of his face than most of his pictures. What color do you suppose his hair was? Red! Washington didn't like the picture so he wouldn't buy it.

We also visited "Old Christ Church," where Washington worshiped. We sat in his pew, and in Richard Henry Lee's. The churchyard has very old stones in it. Some have fallen over, they are so old.

I wouldn't have missed this trip for anything, and hope I can go again. — Ruth Orr (17), New York.

Seen in the Shops

What is called a "torridaire" is a new heat pad that really "works like magic." It is filled with a chemical and heats itself; instead of filling it with hot water, or plugging into an electric base, a tablespoonful of water is poured in, and it heats immediately, staying hot for several hours. We are told that Admiral Byrd took these heat pads to the Antarctic, where they were certainly needed. We saw these pads, attractively covered, for $1 recently.

Coral necklets, 22 inches long, were noted recently for $4.95, both blush and oxblood. They usually cost from about $7.50 to $15 in the good shops. Simulated coral is pretty, and quite inexpensive, but one rarely sees the deep oxblood shade in the imitation.

Every few years there is a revival of Paisley patterns in trimmings, and just now we see Paisley materials combined with plain silks in vests, blouses, collars, sashes and jabots. The effect is often very pretty.

Since the skirts have become so much longer it is noticeable that most of the readymade dresses have a very narrow hem, little more than a binding. This is no doubt dictated by economy in cutting, but with a flaring skirt it is much easier to make a narrow hem hang evenly, and the home dressmaker will find it simpler to make a narrow hem, which is stitched by machine. Another thing we notice in nice readymade dresses is a lining across the back of the waist, coming to just below the armholes. This is stitched into shoulder and under-arm seams so that it is held in place. Silk mull is the usual lining. This gives protection where it is needed, and is not in the way; a complete lining complicates getting into a dress with a small neck opening. Of course every dress should have a snap fastener on each shoulder seam, which will snap into its mate on the strap of the dress slip; then, if shoulder straps of slip and underwear are held together by a lingerie clasp, they are all attached to the dress, and one avoids the untidiness and discomfort caused by their slipping out of place.

Flesh-colored footing of fine net, an inch or a little over in width, is sold for use as shoulder straps for slips or lingerie worn under transparent dresses. It may be had either single or double, costing about 10 to 15 cents a yard.

Scarlet dress accessories appear for wear with the Spring black and white ensembles. A handbag of scarlet patent leather was seen for $8.94, while a scarlet patent leather belt was $1.84. It will be noted that belts are being worn with both dresses and coats. A startling flower to be worn on the coat was made of scarlet patent leather, and was priced at 89 cents. Necklets and bracelets of scarlet beads are quite prevalent, and we see vestees and scarfs of scarlet taffeta.

The long, close-fitting redingote promises to be extremely popular this Spring, the redingote ensemble usually consisting of a sleeveless dress of printed silk, with the long belted redingote of solid color.

For a slenderizing effect a dress of thin black material, chiffon, georgette or lace, may be especially recommended. The longer skirts, jacket or bolero, and flowing sleeves are all becoming to the matronly figure. One often sees a sleeveless dress of georgette with a lace jacket, or with lace trimming. We see nicely made dresses of this type as low as $25. We see a great many of the Spring dresses with short, or elbow sleeves, and there is no doubt that sleeveless dresses will again be featured for Summer wear.

Black and white tweeds lead among the Spring suits displayed, black hats and shoes being worn with them. Most, if not all, have short jackets, sometimes of the cutaway type, and they are usually belted, and very jaunty looking.

Among the newest Spring hats are some with a crocheted silk crown and a brim of "baby" Milan straw. The crown is, of course, shallow and clinging, the brim usually of the halo type, often with a flower tucked under it at one side of the front, as in the days of demure coal-scuttle bonnets.

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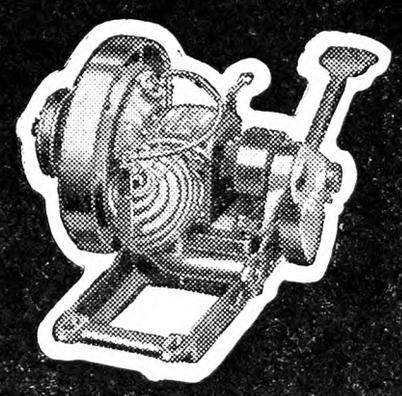

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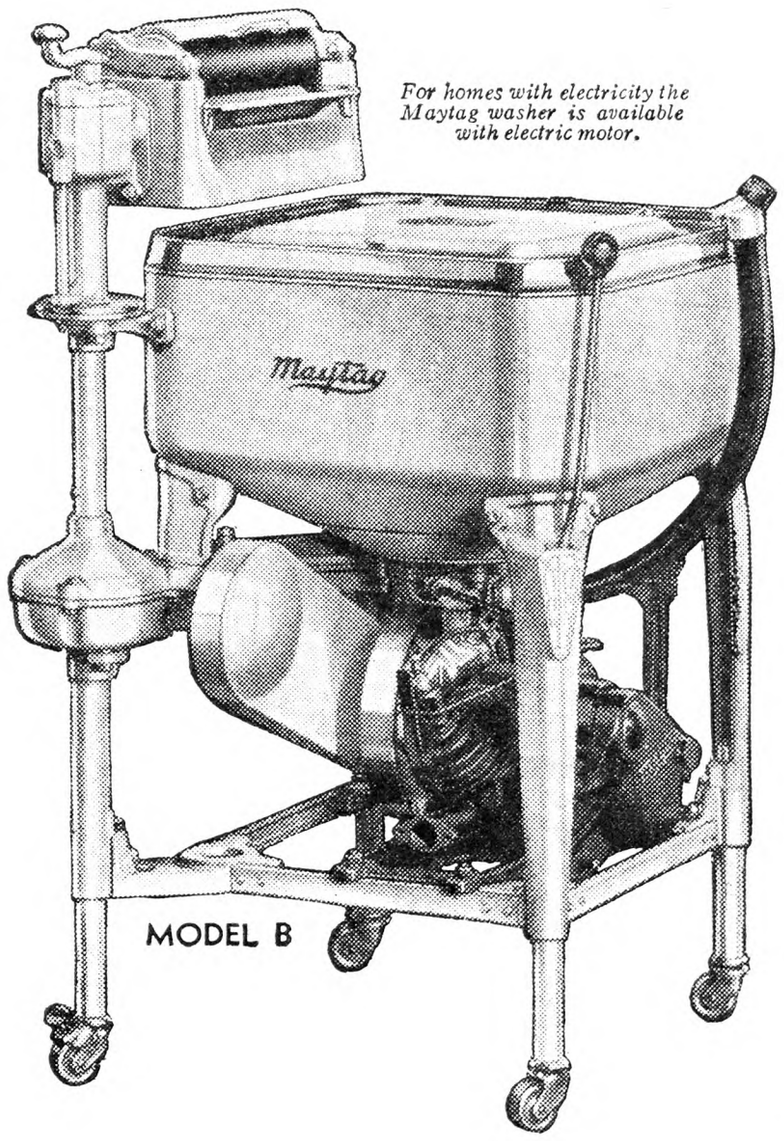

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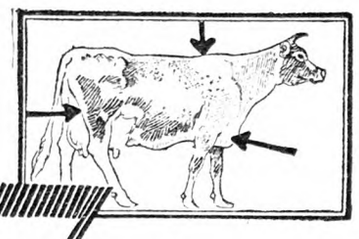

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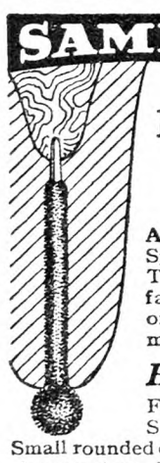

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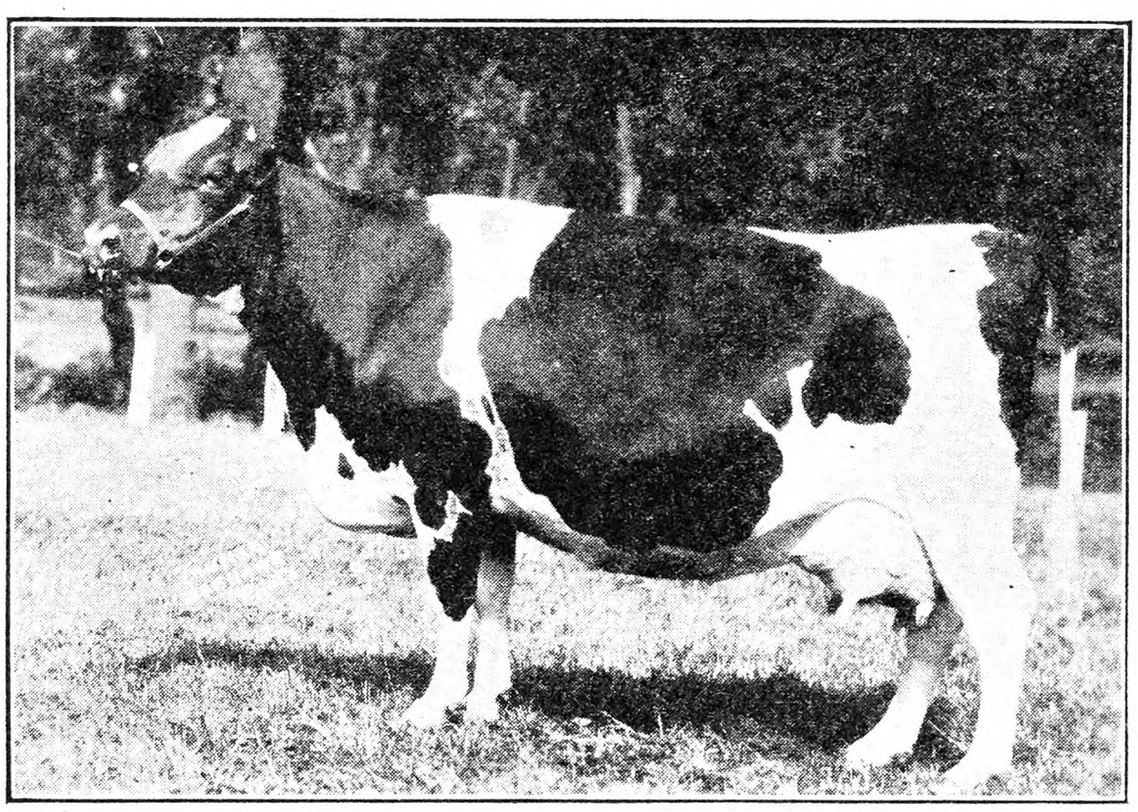
I have just heard from a man down in Franklin County who is doing this very thing, and it appears so good to me that I cannot help but pass it along. He has 80 acres, divided into eight 10-acre fields. Five of these are run in one rotation and three in another. The five-year rotation consists of corn, Winter barley, Alfalfa, Alfalfa, Alfalfa. The corn is put into the silo and the ground is sown to Winter barley. Alfalfa seed is drilled into the barley early the next Spring. The following three years the field will be in Alfalfa.

The three-year rotation is particularly arranged to supply pasture. One year it is in silage corn. The silo is filled rather early and as soon as the corn is off the field the ground is sown to rye. The rye furnishes pasture in the Fall and in the Spring. In the Spring when the rye is cleaned up the field is harrowed and sown to Sweet clover.

Field No. 3 in this rotation which is the second year in Sweet clover is now ready for pasture. This Sweet clover field is pastured until about August 1 when field No. 2 has developed a crop of Sweet clover which will furnish pasture for the next month or two. Is this not wonderful? Stop and think how much protein is raised in this way. And then in this way the farm is getting richer right along. Oh, yes, I hear some of you say without straw we cannot get along. If you think that way, you can buy it much cheaper than you can raise it. I think it is high time that we get out of some of our ruts. We are so accustomed to do just so on the farms that we can hardly make any changes even if we see that it does not pay. C. R. BASHORE.

Berks Co., Pa.



Bloodwood Johanna Jewel; Grand Champion Holstein-Friesian at Waterloo Dairy Cattle Congress, Eastern States Exposition, and Maryland State Fair. Owned by Dunloggin Farm, Maryland.

Ruptured Pigs

Will ruptured pigs grow out, and fatten off as well, or approximately as well, as unruptured pigs of comparable type and quality? I find my sows farrow quite a few ruptured pigs. Can you tell me the cause? K. W.

Vermont.

We have had quite a few ruptured pigs in our garbage feeding operations at Syracuse University. It has been our experience that ruptured pigs, whether the rupture be of scrotal or umbilical type, will fatten and finish off as well, or approximately as efficiently as normal pigs of comparable age, type and quality. It is true they do not appear to as good advantage. However, our local buyers have never docked us a cent for finished porkers so afflicted.

Inguinal hernia, while not so common as scrotal and umbilical sometimes occurs in sows. It is located similarly to scrotal hernia in boars. The leading investigator along this line of study is Dr. Bruce L. Warwick, formerly of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, now located with the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. While with the Department of Agriculture, Dr. Warwick, did some investigational work co-operating with both Wisconsin and Ohio. The results of this work seem to show conclusively that scrotal and inguinal hernia are inherited. So, the way to eliminate the ailment from the herd would be to avoid breeding to a boar which is ruptured, or one that had ever been ruptured. Sometimes the rupture will disappear without any treatment, and sometimes an operation is performed. Even though the pigs from a ruptured boar are not ruptured they will carry latent the factor or factors which produce rupture. These "carriers" may produce ruptured offspring.

A boar may appear normal, and in fact not be ruptured, and yet sire a high percentage of ruptured pigs. He will also contaminate all of his gilts with the taint. Therefore any boar which is producing even a small number of ruptured offspring should be eliminated from the breeding herd. Under no circumstances should breeding pigs be selected from sows which have ever produced ruptured pigs. No boar should be saved for breeding purposes from a litter in which any of its litter mates are ruptured. He may not transmit the character, but, it would take too long to ascertain the fact.

Umbilical hernia is where the intestines protrude through the navel ring. This is the opening where the umbilical cord attached the little pig to its mother before birth. While not generally so common as other types of rupture we have had several cases of this kind in our herd. The inheritance of this type of rupture was not reported on in the studies mentioned. From my own observations and notes covering 15 years work with a large commercial herd I find there seems to be some heritable tendency in this ailment. While we do not save gilts so afflicted for breeding purposes, I find that litter mates of such gilts have a tendency to produce a high percentage of ruptured pigs. I also find that certain sows will farrow a high percentage of ruptured pigs. Such females should, of course, be eliminated from the breeding herd. Umbilical hernia has been more common in our herd with gilts than with boars. Where scrotal rupture is occurring in the herd, care must be observed at castration time or the operator will sever an intestine with the resultant loss of the patient.

In a recent communication to the author Dr. Warwick states he is rather inclined to believe that many umbilical hernias in swine are brought on by injuries or at least slight irritations to the umbilicus which result in abcess formation, thus weakening the underlying parts, making it possible for a hernia formation. He therefore does not incline

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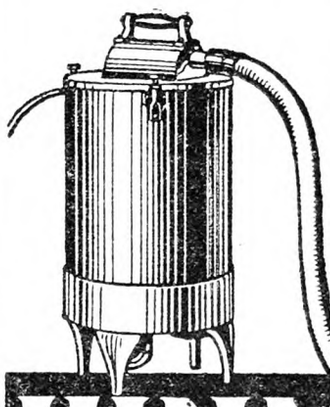

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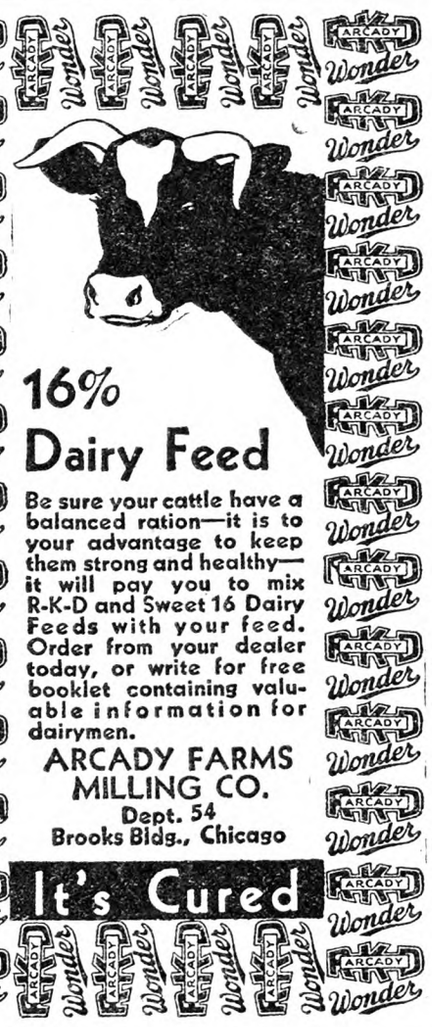

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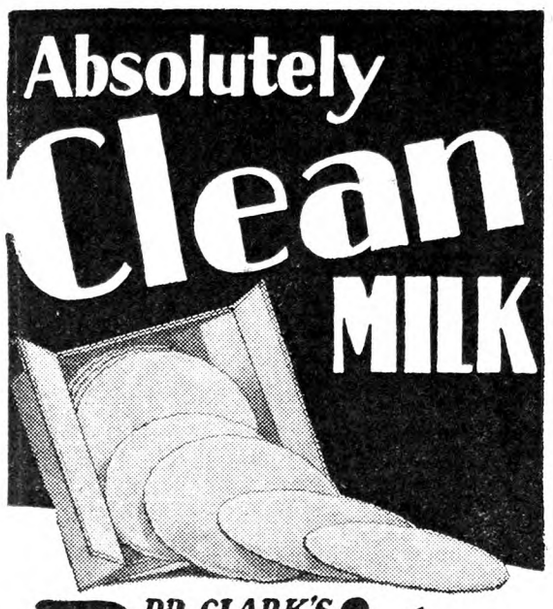

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Purity
STERILIZED
FILTER DISCS

Remove All Dirt, Dust and Sediment

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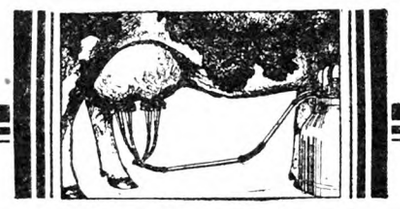

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to the belief that umbilical hernia is inherited, although he does, and in fact has experimentally established the fact that scrotal hernia is inherited. It has been my observation, as previously stated, that while the umbilical hernia itself may not be inherited, I believe certain sows have a tendency to produce pigs with a predisposition to develop the ailment.

Another valuable and interesting statement from Dr. Warwick's recent letter is as follows: "I feel safe in saying that scrotal hernia in swine can never be caused by external effects unless the hereditary factors are present to make it possible. The only exception I would make to this statement is in such cases where the animal has been injured to the extent that an actual hole is produced in the abdominal wall, as by the stepping upon a very young pig by its mother. These, however, are not strictly scrotal hernias. Neither do the pigs injured in this way survive."

Thus we see that the type or kind of rupture or hernia should be considered, and that the scrotal or inguinal type may be eliminated by proper selection of breeding stock. While the umbilical and abdominal types may be purely mechanical, there may be an inherited predisposition toward the ailment.

R. W. DUCK.

Obituary

Dr. Veranus A. Moore, bacteriologist, authority on tuberculosis, and for 21 years dean of the New York State Veterinary College at Cornell University, died Feb. 11 in Ithaca Memorial Hospital, of which he had been superintendent since shortly after his retirement from the Cornell faculty in 1929. He had undergone an intestinal operation previously, and for a while seemed on the way to recovery, but his heart could not withstand the strain. His age was 72. Dr. Moore was widely known in veterinary medicine, but he was first of all a physician. In January Dr. Moore was made a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in London. He had an international reputation for his work in tuberculosis. He was appointed by President Roosevelt as a member of the international conference on tuberculosis and President Hoover appointed him a member of the recent White House conference on child health. He was born at Houndsfield, Jefferson Co., N. Y., April 12, 1859. He received a B. S. degree from Cornell in 1887 and his medical degree from Columbian University, now George Washington, in 1890. In 1911 he obtained his veterinary degree from the University of Pennsylvania. In 1919 a D. Sc. was conferred by Syracuse University. From 1890 to 1896 Dr. Moore investigated infectious diseases for the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and in 1895-96 was chief of the department's Division of Animal Pathology. He became Professor of Comparative Pathology and Bacteriology and meat inspector at the New York State Veterinary College at Cornell in 1896. He was one of several scientists who in 1925 completed a two-and-a-half-year series of tests connected with the pasteurizing of milk for a nationally known dairy concern. Dr. Moore was the author of "Laboratory Directions for Beginners in Bacteriology," "The Pathology and Differential Diagnosis of Infectious Diseases of Animals," "Principles of Microbiology" and "Bovine Tuberculosis and Its Control." He also contributed various articles on infectious diseases and bacteriology to government bulletins and those of the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station and to medical and veterinary journals.

In 1892 he married Miss Mary L. Slawson of Cicero, N. Y. Two sons and a daughter were born to them, Erwin Veranus and Norman Slawson Moore, and Mary Eastman Moore. It is said Dr. Moore's first interest in medicine and surgery resulted from an injury received in boyhood, which compelled him to go on crutches until he was 25 years old.

Livestock Sales

Feb. 25.—W. S. Corsa's Gregory Farm Percheron Sale, Whitehall, Ill.

March 14.—Holsteins; F. L. Heilman and Son, Cleora, Pa.

March 17.—Holsteins; Ray P. Keller Sale, Chambersburg, Pa.

March 25.—Guernseys; H. W. Griswold, W. Salem, Wis.

March 26.—Holsteins; Crestover Farm Dispersal, Millerton, N. Y.

April 1-2.—Holsteins; Earlville, N. Y., Sale; R. Austin Backus, sale manager, Mexico, N. Y.

May 12.—Guernseys; Chester County Blood-tested Sale; Chadds Ford, Junction, Pa.

Coming Meetings and Shows

March 16-21. — International Flower Show, Grand Central Palace, New York City.

March 24-26.—Farm and Home Week, College of Agriculture, Orono, Maine.

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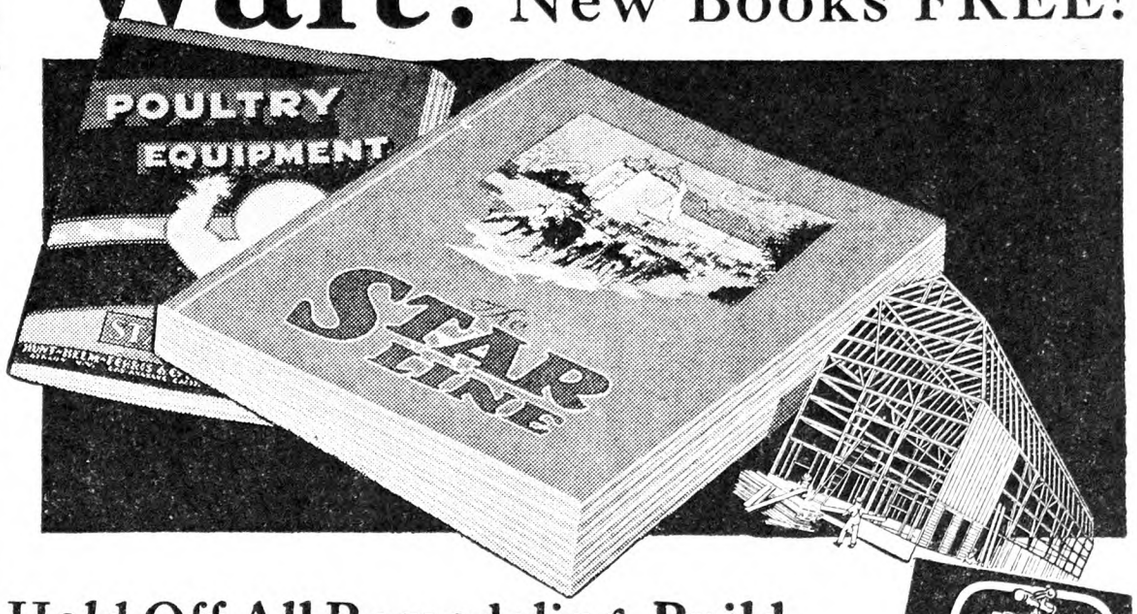

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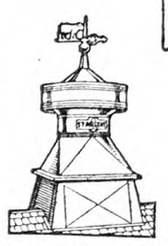

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Growing Good Pullets

[The Extension Service of the University of Maine has been conducting a State-wide essay contest on the subject of "My Program for Growing Good Pullets." These prize essays contain so much practical thought, well expressed, that three of them will be reproduced in substance. The first written by Chester W. Smith, of Maine, is given herewith.]

"It is not difficult to raise good pullets. This statement may sound absurd but I have discovered that it is not.

"In April 1930 I purchased 200 Rhode Island Red day-old chicks. On November 15 my flock of 86 pullets reached the record performance of 60 per cent production and have laid between 50 and 60 per cent ever since.

"To commence with the chicks, I raised only State accredited stock. I mention this item first because it not only comes first, but to my mind is the most important. Extra and better chicks raised from pullorum disease-free stock will many times offset the difference in price. For example, 97 per cent of my chicks, which cost 22 cents each, lived; while a neighbor of mine who purchased untested chicks at 15 cents each lost 25 per cent of his. If you hatch your own chicks, accredited stock is just as important.

'Chicks should be hatched early. One reason why my pullets are proving profitable is because they were early hatched. Although brooding expense is slightly more, chicks hatched before May first start laying when eggs are at a premium and usually lay better.

"After chicks are hatched, avoid crowding them. Although I brooded only 200 under one hover, the maximum is 300. Excess of this number may cause fatal results.

"After chicks are started, success to a large extent, depends on a correct program of sanitation. I followed a program which embodied three principles: (1) I used a sun porch during the brooding season, to give the chicks exercise and sunlight. The chicks liked it and, by being on it during the day, the house was kept cleaner. (2) In the brooder house, I fed from sanitary reel hoppers that kept chicks out of the feed; and on range I used range hoppers that kept the feed dry. (3) I put my chicks on clean range. As I had never raised poultry before, I had no infested ground, but old poultrymen should not overlook this point. Range should be provided where no poultry has been for at least one year. Besides this, frequent cleaning of houses and ordinary precautions are essential for sanitary conditions.

"Another important factor besides sanitation is feeding. I fed commercial feed and followed manufacturers' directions. I also furnished green Alfalfa while the chicks were confined. On range, as I used a range shelter, not much care was necessary with fresh water and feed furnished daily. From this combination I raised well developed pullets that commenced to lay when five months old.

'Most of my pullet raising methods were principles recommended by the 'Grow Good Pullet Campaign.' They proved successful for me and I heartily recommend them to anyone who wishes to succeed in the poultry business."

A City Woman's Poultry Farm

Not such good news from the farm this time; a severe attack of chicken pox descended on my flock the first of December and is still there, although conditions are much improved. I lost 30 birds, principally pullets. The deaths all occurred from difficulty in breathing and finally strangulation. I had some of them killed as I hated to see the poor things suffer, but in every case they died very quickly, the comb becoming very dark and congested. Many of the birds had eyes badly swollen and while these birds looked dreadfully many of them recovered completely. My days were occupied in swabbing the eyes with boric acid solution. I had heard so many conflicting opinions on the value of vaccination for chicken pox that I never felt I wanted to try it. After this experience I might consider trying almost anything. Many flocks in this vicinity have had this disease, and losses have been very heavy.

I think I am not so enthusiastic about late molting hens as I used to be. Of course I know they are usually one's best

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WEST CONCORD, MASS.

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CHICKS OF QUALITY
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Rock Ridge R. I. Reds

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My S. C. R. I. Red Chicks will make heavy producers of big brown eggs. Parent stock trapnested under Conn. R. O. P. Supervision. Accredited free from B. W. D. or Pullorum Disease. Can ship baby chicks any time. Hatching eggs, started chicks and breeding stock too. Free catalog. Interesting prices. Reds make a splendid table fowl.

ROCK RIDGE FARM Box 17 Ridgefield, Conn. R. R. Keeler, Owner

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKS

From Trapnested-Blood Tested Stock

Every chick a product of our own flock. Certified—Supervised and Commercial Chicks. Booklet available.

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E. A. HIRT'S WHITE ROCKS

Eggs and Chicks from the flock that holds the World's Record for a 10 pullet pen of this breed. Circular free.

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ROCKS, REDS and LEGHORNS

We specialize in S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks from our own breeding stock headed by pedigreed male birds. Hanson strain. Write for illustrated catalog and prices.

Quality Poultry Farm -:- Harrington, Delaware

"Purebred" BARRED ROCK CHICKS

$12 per 100; $110 Per 1,000. Heavy Mixed, $10 per 100 Prompt service. C.O.D. 100% live delivery guaranteed. **CHAS. F. EWING Rt. 1 McCLURE, PA.**

BLOOD TESTED BARRED ROCK CHICKS

Large heavy strain. Live arrival. Weekly hatches. **Write for Circular and New Low Spring Prices**

SMITH'S VALLONIA HATCHERY, Box 85, NEW BERLIN, PA.

Barred Rock EGGS for hatching, blood-tested flock, 100-$6, 360-$20. A. J. DAY, R. B, Auburn, N. Y.

White Rock Chicks 10 Extra Chicks with each 100 ordered before Mar. 1

Flocks Headed By 200-286-Egg Pedigreed Males

Winners of five firsts at Cleveland Show. Beautiful true-to-type specimens. Ohio accredited. Blood-tested. Livability guaranteed. Catalog free.

OSCAR W. HOLTZAPPLE - Box 35 - ELIDA, OHIO

CHICKS C.O.D. 100 Rocks or Reds, $12; Leghorns, $10; Heavy mixed, $10; Light, $8. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. LAUVER, Box 73, McAllisterville, Pa.

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TRAPNESTED – PEDIGREED

Over a thousand pullets trapnested annually on our breeding plant. No males used out of dams of less than 200 egg records. Get Free 1931 Catalog showing views of our plant—the home of over 4,000 layers.

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FARLEY PORTER, Sodus, N.Y.

Largest Total Number of Certified Birds During Past 13 Years. This great record proves Porter's Leghorns consistant high layers. Circular—Stoves 35% off. My book "First to Last in Poultry," cloth bound $1.

TRAP NEST PEDIGREED **S.C.W. LEGHORNS** at hatchery prices. Every male on place with dams record 250 to 315. **Prices $13 to $20.** M. L. PALMER Alfred Station, New York

LEWIS FARMS CHICKS Quality chicks from our own heavy producing breeders, blood tested. Write for special discounts now. PROF. HARRY R. LEWIS Box R Davisville, R. I.

CHICKS—S. C. White Leghorns—Pure Hollywood Strain. Same line as our contest winners. Folder free. SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM, Friendship, New York

CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns, Bd. Rocks, Reds, quality at low prices. L. HAMBLIN, Wilson, New York

COCKERELS — N. Y. State Certified and Supervised LEGHORNS. Edw. Mayer & Son, Bridgehampton, L.I., N.Y.

REDWING Stops Cannibalism 3 oz. 75c, 7 oz. $1.50 C. G. Rooks, Sidney, N. Y.

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Copy and instructions for classified advertisements **must reach us on Thursday morning** in order to insure insertion **in following week's paper.** Change of copy or notice to discontinue advertisement should reach us on **Monday morning** in order to prevent advertisement appearing in following week's paper.

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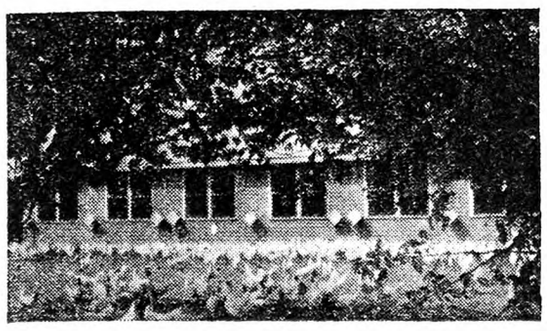

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THINK what it would mean to your success to have all your chicks come from this pen—Where will you find a productive strain such as Truslow has developed by crossing his birds with males secured direct from Hollywood, winners of egg laying contests everywhere. This year we have over 4000 breeders all like the pen pictured above. When you order Truslow Chicks you are assured of quality that insures success.

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Today It's Free

Let me send you a book telling about remarkable egg and broiler production. Learn about Truslow method of controlling COCCIDIOSIS before you get your chicks. If you write I'll send you a copy free.

TRUSLOW POULTRY FARM, Inc.
Box RL2 Chestertown, Maryland

BABY CHICKS C.O.D!

Send no money, just mail your order. We ship C.O.D. and guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred, inspected and culled flocks.

Prices on	25	50	100
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leg.	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Bd. Rocks & R. I. Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00
Wh. Wyan. & Wh. Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Mixed Chicks	2.50	4.50	8.00

Write for prices if interested in 3-week-old chicks. Free Catalog.
NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 110, BELLEFONTE, PA.

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

English & Tancred Strain	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00
Light Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00

500 lots, $2.50 less; 1,000 lots, $10 less. 100% prepaid safe delivery guar. Cash or C.O.D. FREE CIR.
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Barron Leghorn Chicks

From Large Type Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs., mated to Pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock at $12.50 per 100, $36.75 per 300, $60 per 500, $110 per 1,000. 10% books order. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Catalog free.
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HILL SIDE CHICKS — Will Ship C. O. D.
S. C. W. Leghorns—Tancred Strain....$10.00 per 100
Parks Strain Bar. Rocks (Per.34D31)...$12.00 per 100
S. C. Reds....$13.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed..$10 per 100; Light Mixed..$8 per 100
Special prices on large orders. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. P. P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop.
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Clear Spring Quality Chicks

Feb., March, and April	100	500	1000
Tancred S. C. White Leghorns	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
Tom Barron S. C. W. Leghorns	10.00	47.50	90.00

They are two of America's heaviest producers of large White Eggs. 100% live delivery, postpaid. Circular free.
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F. B. Leister, Prop., Box 49, McAlisterville, Pa.

PINECREST CHIX

Order Now—Cash or C. O. D.
CATALOG FREE

	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks & Reds	$12	$57.50	$110
S. C. W. Leghorns	10	47.50	90
Heavy Mix	10	47.50	90
Light Mixed	7	35.00	70

PINECREST POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

BETTER BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
Bd. Rocks, Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyans & Reds	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00	$57.50	$110
S. C. Wh. and Bl. Leg.	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	90
Br. Leg. & Anconas	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	90
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.75	11.00	52.50	100
Light Mixed	2.25	4.25	8.00	37.50	70

Postage paid and full delivered count guar. Catalog free.
For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks — ULSH POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY, Box R, Port Trevorton, Penna.

EGGS

LIGHT BRAHMA - $2.25 per 15
BLACK LEGHORN - $1.25 per 15
PEARL GUINEA - - $1.50 per 15
WHITE MUSCOVY DUCK $2.00 per 10
TOULOUSE GOOSE - $2.00 per 4
H. J. VANDYKE - Gettysburg, Pa.

Hollywood Leghorn Chicks

HOLLYWOOD STRAIN

from mountain-bred, winter-laying stock. Large type Hollywood Strain, $10-100, $47.50-500, $90-1000. Order Now
Hollywood Leghorn Farm, Richfield, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

Ferris and Hollywood Strains

Chicks from 2 and 3-yr.-old Breeders. Price $10 per 100; $90 per 1000. Catalog free. Tells all about our great egg-producing Leghorns.
CHIX
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Box 1, Richfield, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS Wh. & Bd. Rocks. $10-100 Heavy Mixed..... 9-100
Tancred Str. Wh. Leghorns $9-100; Assorted 7-100
Live prepaid arrival guaranteed—Catalog free.
PEOLA POULTRY YARDS Box 2 Beaver Springs, Pa.

CHICKS From IMPORTED BARRON White Leghorns at reduced prices. Catalog free. BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM - New Washington, Ohio

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

birds, but I have noticed for several years that these hens which molt very late are so run-down from a very long season of laying that they do not react well from the molt. Their vitality is low, and of course they feel the cold. I sometimes find one dead on the perches in the morning. I suppose we should have a place where such hens should have special care.

Hard times have left their effect here as everywhere. There has been a good deal of suffering, for which we have all done what we could to relieve. The price of eggs is very low, but grain also is much lower than it has been in years. I have been much surprised at the price of corn. It seemed probable that with the shortage caused by the drought the price would go soaring, but it has not.

It is amusing to think how one's attitude changes on the subject of eggs according to the time of the year; at the end of a warm Spring day after I have collected several hundred eggs, and dread to think of a long evening spent in candling them. if on my last round I find more eggs my heart sinks, and I say, "Oh, dear, more eggs!" In the Winter it is very different. I scan the nests anxiously, and if I find an egg which has been overlooked I pounce upon it with joy and exclaim, "Another egg!"

Illinois. EDITH JANE BACON.

Passaic Co., N. J., Egg Contest

Published by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J., for week ending February 3, 1931:

Production 18th week, 59.56 per cent; 4,123.75 points, 4,153 eggs.

Production to date, 50.15 per cent; 58,899.50 points, 62,941 eggs.

High Pens for the Week.—S. C. W. L., Toms River Co-operative Association, N. J., 61.25 points, 59 eggs; S. C. W. L., W. C. Eckard, Mich., 59.35 points, 58 eggs; R. I. R., Scott Poultry Farm, Mass., 57.15 points, 58 eggs; R. I. R., Burdean Acres, Mass., 56.30 points, 55 eggs; S. C. W. L., Harry Tietjen, N. Y., 54.55 points, 55 eggs.

High Pens to Date.—R. I. R., Scott Poultry Farm, Mass., 1,018.25 points, 1,105 eggs; R. I. R., Burdean Acres, Mass., 932.20 points, 971 eggs; R. I. R., Parmenter's Red Mount Farm, Mass., 874.10 points, 933 eggs; R. I. R., Quality Poultry Farm, N. J., 862.65 points, 866 eggs; S. C. W. L., George Lowry Poultry Farm, Inc., Conn., 857.75 points, 917 eggs.

All production figures given on the weekly bulletin of the New Jersey contest are for the live, competing birds in each pen or the whole contest, whichever the case may be. Dead birds totals are not counted either while there are still 10 live birds in the pen or after the number of birds is reduced below 10. In other words, every egg and point which a pen has to its credit to date has been scored by a bird which is, at the time of the report, alive and competing.

The pen scores therefore represent the true value of the pen from the breeding standpoint.

The point system, such as is now being used by the standard contests and several others, has to a very large extent proved its worth by placing a fair value on a bird or pen. The system, while it provides for a cut for smaller sized eggs does not call for too large a difference. It is enough, however, to give a well-deserved advantage to the producers of larger eggs, which other things being equal, are superior from the breeding and also egg marketing standpoints. The point system is therefore clearly a case of quantity plus quality instead of quantity alone.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 619.20 points, 697 eggs; Garret W. Buck, N. J., 332.25 points, 346 eggs.

R. I. Reds. — Scott Poultry Farm, Mass., 1,018.25 points, 1,105 eggs; Burdean Acres, Mass., 932.20 points, 971 eggs; Parmenter's Red Mount Farm, Mass., 874.10 points, 933 eggs.

S. C. White Leghorns.—George Lowry Poultry Farm, Conn., 857.75 points, 917 eggs; Quality Poultry Farm, N. J., 847.55 points, 937 eggs; J. A. Hanson, Ore., 831.95 points, 860 eggs.

Miscellaneous. — Marcy Farms, N. J., J. W. G., 652.05 points, 679 eggs; Mrs. C. E. Wagg, N. J., W. W., 644 points, 695 eggs; Marcy Farms, N. J., J. W. G., 613.95 points, 623 eggs; Sklyands Farm, N. Y., Mot. Houdans, 255.55 points, 251 eggs.

Determining Way in Woods

In determining direction by trees you will find the tips of the evergreen trees bow to the east and the heaviest moss is on the north side. This is true on the hard wood family of timber. J. L. B.

Montana.

THE WHY OF KERR CHICK SUPERIORITY

LAYING INHERITANCE, and lusty vigor—these are the outstanding qualities of Kerr's baby chicks.

A rich inheritance from heavy-laying ancestry—a lusty vigor based upon a strong constitution transmitted from heavy producing stock. Baby chicks must have these qualities to make profitable layers.

The inherited prepotency for high egg yields of Kerr chicks has been proved beyond question in the great egg competitions and is now a fixed quality.

Kerr chicks come from a strain that is inherently strong and able to stand up under hard work in the laying house. They are also available from B. W. D. tested stock, the best insurance for livability.

Kerr chicks are full of lusty vigor because they come from breeding stock that is carefully culled and is properly housed and fed. Unusual care is exercised to guard against parasitic infection and the diseases which undermine constitutional vigor.

Kerr Chickeries have adopted every means known to poultry science to produce for their customers chicks second to none in inherited laying qualities. Send for the new Kerr illustrated Chick Book and prices of the baby chicks that are bred to live, to grow and to lay. Sent free upon request.

KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.
Dept. J, Frenchtown, N. J.

PATERSON, N. J. — E. SYRACUSE, N. Y.
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WOONSOCKET, R. I.

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Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

All breeders Blood Tested under State supervision. That means that our chicks LIVE.

New Low Prices to April 18, 1931

S. C. White LEGHORNS	S. C. R. I. REDS	Barred ROCKS	White WYANDOTTES
20c	20c	22c	25c

Special Mating Chicks, 2c additional. Prices are per hundred. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For 50 chicks add $1.00. ½c discount on orders for 500; 1c off on orders for 1,000. We ship prepaid and guarantee 100% delivery. New catalogue.
HALL BROTHERS, Box 60 WALLINGFORD, CONN. Tel. 645-5

LEWIS FARMS CHICKS
LEGHORNS - ROCKS - REDS
Every chick produced from our own breeders on the farm. Officially blood-tested, production-bred, vigorous and healthy. Write for catalog and new prices.
Educational Bulletin, "HOW TO RAISE CHICKS" Sent on Request
Prof. HARRY R. LEWIS Box R DAVISVILLE, R. I.

—BUY—
STEEN'S STATE SUPERVISED BLOOD TESTED BARRED ROCK BABY CHICKS 10c
and Certified WHITE LEGHORNS 12c
STEEN'S POULTRY FARM Box 1 Dagsboro, Delaware

HANSON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS
Write for catalog on Large Chicks and Hatching Eggs from New Jersey certified, blood-tested, trapnested and high producing breeders of this strain. PEARL POULTRY FARM, Montvale, New Jersey

Chicks C.O.D. $1 Down
10 EXTRA CHICKS with each hundred on orders mailed March 1 or before. Send only $1 with order. Pay postman balance when chicks arrive. Our chicks are from some of Ohio's best flocks which have been carefully culled for type, color and egg production. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Postpaid. Prices

	50	100	500	1000
White, Buff and Brown Leghorns	$4.75	$ 8.50	$42.00	$ 85.00
Barred, White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Anconas	5.25	10.00	50.00	100.00
White and S. L. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks and Black Minorcas	5.75	11.00	55.00	110.00

Light Mixed, 8c; J. B. Giants, 16c. EMPIRE HATCHERY, Box 50, Columbus Grove, Ohio.

BABY CHICKS THIS IS MY 13TH YEAR EXPERIENCE

	100	500	1000
BARRED ROCKS	$10.00	$47.50	$90
TANCRED STRAIN S. C. W. LEGHORNS	8.00	37.50	70
LIGHT MIXED	7.00	32.50	..
HEAVY MIXED	8.00	37.50	..

Write for prices on Special Matings and tested flocks. These chicks are from free range and heavy laying flocks. 100% live arrival. Postage paid to your door.
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FREE CATALOG
CHICKS 8c AND UP
Leading bloodlines. Sires from world famous trapnest-pedigree strains. Big type Barron Leghorns. Big Egg Layers. Standard bred Wyandottes, Rocks, S. C. Reds, Minorcas, etc.
Write today--Get our big poultry book which gives all the details and reasonable prices.
WE SHIP C.O.D. 100 per cent live delivery guar.
10 EXTRA CHICKS With Each 100 IF ORDERED Before Mar. 1st
Established 30 years. Best of references. Write today.
20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box 40, New Washington, Ohio

BIG PROFITS *with* EAGLE NEST CHICKS

EAGLE NEST BREEDING FARMS offer eight profitable varieties of Chicks and three matings. Big Type Tancred and Barron White Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes from bloodtested stock. Trapnested Flocks with official record pedigrees. Long years of careful and scientific breeding make Eagle Nest Chicks a real investment for poultry raisers. Bred for big type, health and high egg production.

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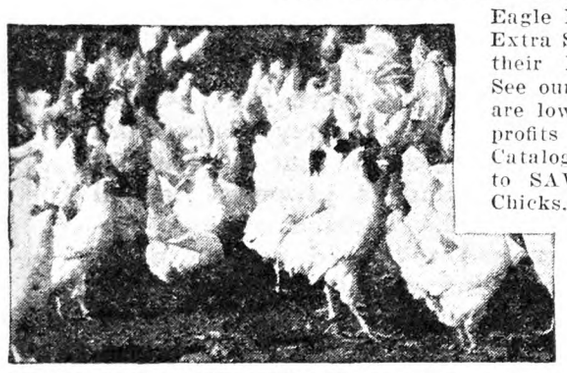

Eagle Nest guarantees 90% livability on their Extra Select Blood-tested Mating and 80% on their Extra Special Mating—all varieties. See our catalog for complete details. Prices are low. 2,000 customers testify as to their profits received from their flocks. Send for Catalog and savings plan that enables you to SAVE MONEY by ordering Eagle Nest Chicks.

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EAGLE NEST BREEDING FARMS AND HATCHERY
Dept. R,
Upper Sandusky, O., U. S. A.

HILLPOT

A Liberal Replacement Allowance on All Chicks That Die the First Two Weeks

FREE CHICK BOOK

HILLPOT CHICKS are backed by 19 years of intensive breeding and an exclusive system of incubation that assures full normal development within the shell. They hatch with the necessary reserve of vitality to pass safely through the hazardous rearing period and attain full maturity quickly. These qualities and their heavy production of fine large eggs make Hillpot Quality Chicks exceptionally profitable to both the commercial poultryman and the small flock owner.

BLOOD-TESTED STOCK *in* LEGHORNS-ROCKS-REDS

BRANCHES:
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FREEHOLD, N. J.
MORRISTOWN, N. J.

W. F. HILLPOT, DEPT. 1
FRENCHTOWN, NEW JERSEY

PARKS BRED-TO LAY ROCKS

EGGS, CHICKS AND YOUNGSTERS AT 1918 PRICES

PROVING that we are willing to stand our honest share of this world-wide readjustment. Parks' Strain is the World's eldest and greatest laying strain of BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. They've been carefully selected, trapnested and pedigreed for EGGS and STANDARD QUALITIES by the Parks' since 1889.

SOME RECORDS they've made—148 eggs in 148 days. Lots of 300 eggers up to 329 in a year. Pullets laying at 91 to 120 days of age. Customers report flock averages up to 271 and profits per hen per year ranging up to $8 09. Winners in over 40 laying contests.

ASK ABOUT EXTRA HATCHING EGGS AND CHICKS

GET all the facts about a new offer we are now making. Just drop a postal card in the mail and ask for our free catalog and complete information that fully describes this remarkable offer. Lower prices, higher quality and extra hatching eggs and chicks with every order make this the outstanding value of the season.

EVERY MATING now headed by males from Official Laying Contest R. O. P. Hens.

Write for catalog today. J. W. PARKS & SONS Box Y ALTOONA, PA.

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TO HAVE A COPY OF HIS NEW BOOK ON BLOOD TESTED BABY CHICKS

New Low Prices—Profit Paying Chicks

I want you to write at once for new illustrated Free Catalog of our large type "Thor-O-Bred" super layers of big eggs. Ten breeds. Hens with records to 296 eggs.

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 207 Northampton, BUFFALO, N. Y.

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BE SURE TO READ THIS
Ask about our plan which enables you to make extra money or get chicks by acting as our local agent.

No need to tie your money up months in advance. Buy on our easy terms plan—$1 per 100 books your order. **We ship C. O. D.,** and guarantee 100% safe, live delivery of big, stout, healthy chicks in good condition. Prompt delivery—the date you want. Famous strains—winners at the egg laying contests—Tancred, Ferris, Fishel, Sheppard, Martin, Thompson and others. 16 breeds. **Write now for our FREE Catalog** and eye opening prices. Member I. B. C. A.

FAIRPORT HATCHERIES, BOX 42 FAIRPORT, N. Y.

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FREE TO POULTRY RAISERS—BEAUTIFUL COLORED POULTRY CATALOG
Wolf's Certified Chicks Make More Money

Enjoy the profit benefits from Wolf Certified breeding—these chicks cost you no more and build up your profits tremendously. Every chick develops into a big, strong, healthy, fast-growing egg layer.

Catalog shows all breeds in beautiful, natural colors—a work of art and a book you will wish to read. Send for it today. Special extra discount for early orders.

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QUALITY BABY CHICKS 10 extra chicks with each hundred, provided you return this advertisement with your order. May hatched chicks:—Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff, Black—$12.00 per 100. Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas—$14.00 per 100. White Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons—$16.00 per 100. Jersey Giants, Light Brahmas—$18.00 per 100. March, $4 more. April, $2 more. June and July, $2 less. Custom hatching. Eggs for hatching. Broiler chicks, light, $10.00 per 100; Light and Heavy, $12.00; All Heavy, $14.00. Small quantities a trifle more. Better order now. Sent C.O.D. Thousands hatching daily. Prompt shipment. Postpaid live delivery. Started chicks priced according to age. Send for folder. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 2-1603.

Bigger Poultry Profits

With our bred-to-lay foundation stock. High egg record Wyandottes, Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Heavy & Light mixed, only 7c up. We send 1,000 chick size $18.00 coal brooder EXTRA with each 500 chicks, 500 size with 300 chicks. Hottest offer ever made. In business for years. Service after delivery. 100% arrival, postpaid. Used incubators cheap. FREE catalog tells all. Write at once.

THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY, Box 75-E
The Dependable Plant. RICHFIELD, PA.

Broody Hens

I have 42 hens which are over molting and three of these laying now, but there is one hen among them which is now laying and she only molted sparingly, has the bright comb and is very active all the time. These chicks were hatched May 28, 1929. We got the first egg in November. They were all right till about May, then became broody. I intend keeping them for breeders. Would you think it a mistake because they are sitters?
Maryland. J. K.

Hens that become broody early in the season and spend a good deal of time through the Summer sitting do not make the best breeders, for they, themselves, are pretty sure to be poor layers and pass on to their chicks both the tendency to broodiness and their inferior laying ability. Your pullets or hens that molted late and continued laying up to the time of molting or into it are undoubtedly your best layers and should be used in the breeding pen if they are otherwise suitable. Broodiness is a defect that may be increased by continued hatching from broody fowls and that may be in a measure bred out by hatching only from those that seldom or never display this disposition to sit. Your best layers that have good size and strong, vigorous make-up should be used for breeders, discarding those that were frequently broody and molted early. M. B. D.

Neck Moult in Pullets

I have a flock of 144 White Leghorns; 37 hens and the rest pullets. The pullets laid at 4½ months. They laid about two months, then they began to molt. Some shed only the feathers about the neck, others shed all but wing and tail feathers. They have new feathers and are not shedding any now. Their combs are red and look like they ought to lay, but they only lay three dozen daily. I keep mash before them all the time and feed six quarts of scratch grain daily. Should I feed a moist mash once a day? Do you think because these pullets laid so early that they are ruined for future laying? H. S.
Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.

Your pullets will come back into production and are not ruined by their previous molt, though the damage to your pocketbook may have been considerable. It is difficult to keep early hatched and early maturing pullets from undergoing at least a neck molt after a short period of production, requiring considerable care in management if this is avoided.

I should not change their ration now, if it has been a proper one for egg production, but feed whole grain at night, not by the quart but all that will be consumed. Any sudden change in feeding or care during the Winter or after laying has commenced is very likely to induce a partial molt and check production. Very possibly, you made some such change after your pullets were housed and laying. It takes but little to upset a laying pullet; she resents any change from her accustomed habits.

Pullets should be in their Winter quarters and on a laying ration before egg production begins; then care should be exercised to make any needed changes in the ration or care so gradually that no disturbance will be made. M. B. D.

White Minorcas

Would you give me some information about the White Minorcas? We prefer a chicken with white plumage, laying white eggs, and easier to sell than the White Leghorn. About how heavy does the White Minorca get? Do they dress off yellow like the American breeds, and are they as hardy as the Leghorns?
Lehigh Co., Pa. T. D. E.

The White Minorcas share the good qualities of the black variety of that breed, being large, handsome fowls that lay chalk white eggs of exceptional size. This size of egg is the distinguishing characteristic of this breed, so far as popular favor is concerned; in production it falls somewhat behind the Leghorn in number of eggs laid.

Mature cocks weigh around 8 lbs. and hens from 6 to 7 lbs. It is very hardy, though with large combs and wattles that are subject to freezing in extreme weather where protection is not given.

In markets where yellow skin and shanks are preferred, the white skin and pinkish white shanks of the White Minoca are something of a disadvantage, though, of course, no detriment elsewhere.

On commercial egg farms, where numbers rather than exceptional size are re-

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White, Buff and Brown Leghorns....	$13	$62.50	$125
Bd. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas.....	15	72.50	140
Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyan., Buff Orp. Wh. and Bl. Minorcas.....	16	77.50	150
Light Brahmas and Bl. Giants.....	20	95.00	190

Assorted: Light, 10c; Heavy, 12c.

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40,000 WEEKLY

Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Reds, Black Giants, Anconas and Brown and Mann White Leghorns. Breeders culled by Lloyd Baker, State College graduate; also ten years' experience. We use the most modern equipment, and have had 21 years' experience. Our prices and terms are reasonable. Write for free catalog

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Heavy Mixed	10.00
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500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.

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	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh. Leghorns Bar'n & Tanc. Strs.	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
B. Rox & R. I. Reds.	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Silv. lcd. Wyandottes.	4.00	7.50	14.00	....	....
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Tancred Strain White Leghorns ..	$3.75	$5.50	$10.00
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head our Grade AA leghorn mating. Grade A, 200-260 egg males backed by lots of high production. 2,500 two and three year old hens. Also guaranteed chicks in Barred & White Rocks, Reds & W. Wyandottes. Chicks electric hatched. catalog.

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Book your order now for Feb., March and April chicks.
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Get our beautiful big catalog which tells all about our Accredited highly bred chicks. Our prices are in line and we send 10 extra chicks per 100 for orders placed before March 1st. Write today. HOYTVILLE ACCREDITED HATCHERY, 101 Main St. Hoytville, O.

CHIX Leghorns 9c; Barred Rocks 11c; Reds 11c; W. Rocks 13c; Heavy Mix. 9c. All from free range flocks. Send for catalog.

THE MONROE HATCHERY, Box 7, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

	100	500	1000
Tancred Str. S. C. W. Leg.	$ 9	$42.50	$ 80
S. C. B. Rocks & R. I. Reds	11	52.50	100

L. Mix. $8 per 100. H. Mix. $9 per 100. 100% live delivery, post paid, new circular free.

D. A. STIMELING, R.D. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

quired of eggs, the Minorcas do not hold the favor enjoyed by the Leghorns but the former are popular with those who keep flocks for home and local use. They should not be compared with the heavy American breeds, as they belong to a distinct class of fowls, serving a different purpose. For those who wish yellow skinned market fowls and brown eggs, one of the larger breeds should be chosen. M. B. D.

Connecticut Egg Contest

Carried on at Storrs, Conn. Following is report for week ending February 6, 1931.

In the Storrs laying contest, the first week in February showed a gain of 207 eggs over the previous week's production and was 75 eggs better than the first week in February a year ago. These gains were distributed, in that five of the six different classes did a little bit better and the other held its own.

The entire 100 pens laid a total of 4,682 eggs, or a yield of 66.9 per cent. Leghorns continued to lead with a lay of over 80 per cent, and R. I. Reds ran second with a yield of well over 60 per cent. Both varieties of Rocks were so near the 60 per cent level as to justify counting them in this class.

For three successive weeks West Neck Farm's pen of R. I. Reds from Long Island, has led the list. This 10-hen team has come through regularly each week with precisely the same score, namely, 67 points. J. A. Hanson and his pen of Leghorns from Oregon, made second place for the week with a tally of 64 points.

Another pen of Leghorns, bred by Wene Chick Farm of New Jersey, tied for third place with three pens of R. I. Reds. All four chalked up 63 points each. G. B. Treadwell of Massachusetts, Homestead Farms of Connecticut, and D. I. Goodenough of Connecticut, are the breeders who backed the Reds.

Two alien pens of Leghorns, entered by Fisher Poultry Farm of Ontario, and Tom Barron of England, finished in fourth place with 62 points each. Three pens of Leghorns from Connecticut, Massachusetts and Michigan tied a Connecticut pen of R. I. Reds for fifth place.

James Dryden of California, breeder of both Rocks and Leghorns, has referred to an earlier contest report in which something was said about "lopsided" breeding. Then he asks whether or not practical poultrymen can afford to make exhibition points the standard of their breeding.

Mr. Dryden answers his own question by saying, "We would like to improve not only egg production and size of eggs, but general type and color as well. In the past six or seven years, we have made considerable improvement in our strain regarding type and now have a fairly uniform flock."

This breeder apparently belongs to that school of poultrymen who believes that presently the upper limits of production will be reached. And when that time arrives, prospective purchasers will naturally pick uniform flocks that best conform in type and color to the requirements of the breeds to which they belong.

The leading pens to date in each of the principal varieties are as follows:

Australorps.—Jerseyland Farms, N. J., 684 eggs, 635 points.

White Wyandottes.—Ebenwood Farm, Mass., 478 eggs, 457 points.

White Rocks.—Kalerok Farm, Mass., 701 eggs, 711 points; E. A. Hirt, Mass., 671 eggs, 634 points; Holtzapple Poultry Farm, Ohio, 627 eggs, 595 points.

Barred Rocks.—James Dryden, Cal., 703 eggs, 646 points; R. Walter Bishop, Conn., 644 eggs, 615 points; Pratt Experiment Farm, Pa., 670 eggs, 602 points.

R. I. Reds.—Donald I. Goodenough, Conn., 816 eggs, 817 points; Globus Poultry Farm, Mass., 808 eggs, 776 points; Homestead Farms, Conn., 801 eggs, 776 points; Geo. B. Treadwell, Mass., 702 eggs, 691 points.

White Leghorns.—Alfred J. O'Donovan, N. Y., 796 eggs, 769 points; Mt. Hope Farm, Mass., 835 eggs, 765 points; J. A. Hanson, Ore., 809 eggs, 765 points; Tom Barron, Eng., 753 eggs, 761 points; St. John's Poultry Farm, Mo., 797 eggs, 748 points.

Weekly Summary.—Total for the week, 4,682 eggs, 4,628 points; total to date, 58,241 eggs, 54,713 points; best pen for the week, 61 eggs, 67 points; best pen to date, 816 eggs, 817 points. average pen total to date, 582 eggs, 547 points.

Per Cent Production by Varieties.—40 Australorps and Giants, 52.9; 50 White Wyandottes, 31.7; 130 White Rocks, 59.1; 140 Barred Rocks, 59.4; 280 R. I. Reds, 63.6; 360 White Leghorns, 81.6; 1,000 average all varieties, 66.9.

Diversion of Water Course

A creek starts on my neighbor's farm and runs about 100 feet into my pasture, then about 150 feet on the boundary line and out of the pasture. Has he a right to dig a ditch and stop the water from running into my pasture? M. O.

New York.

An upper riparian owner has no right to divert the natural course of a stream to the damage of a lower owner. N. T.

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Cod liver oil...dried buttermilk...alfalfa flour...granulated meat...wheat germ meal...linseed meal...these and eight other feeds are in every thimbleful of Purina Startena Chow...each one with a real job to do. Mixed over and over...960 times...every thimbleful alike.

The 1930 national feed survey of 1,834,513 chicks tells you the kind of a job these thimblefuls do. At six weeks of age, 92 out of every 100 Purina-fed chicks are alive and growing. And they weigh an average of 1/4 of a pound *more* than other chicks. There's the story for you! The proof that the 14 feeds in Purina Startena Chow (mash or all-mash) actually give a chick the many, many things it must get from a thimbleful of feed. Purina Mills, 827 Checkerboard Square, Saint Louis, Missouri.

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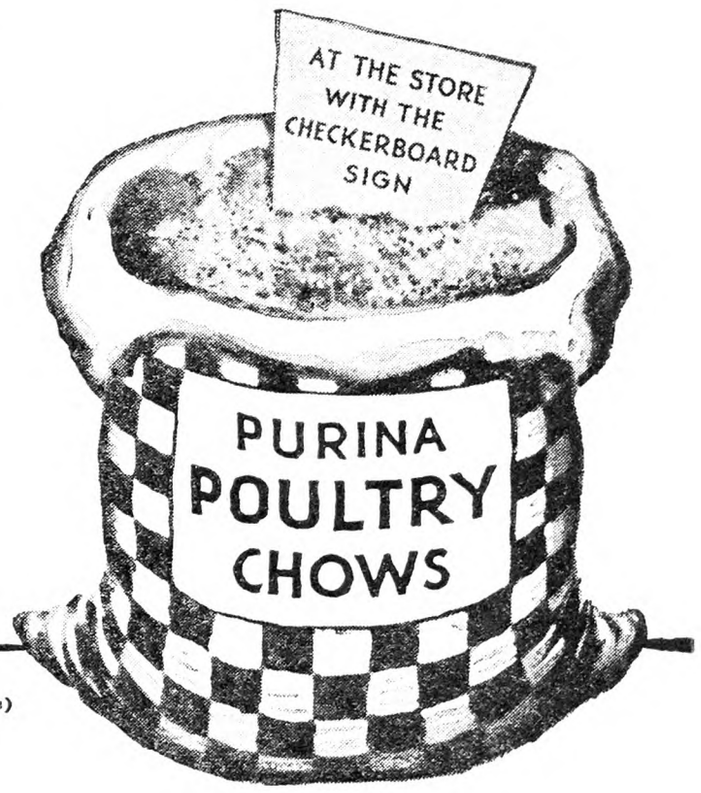

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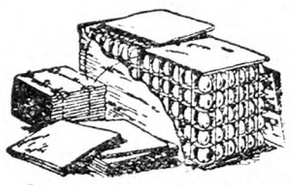

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ATHENS CHICK HATCHERY, Box 92, Athens, Ohio

Best QUALITY CHICKS

10 EXTRA CHICKS included with each 100

Chicks from 2 and 3-yr.-old breeders.	100	500	1000
S. C. Tancred Str. Wh. Legh.	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
S. C. Tom Bar'n Str. Wh. Legh.	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	12.00	57.50	110.00

Light Mix...$8.00 per 100 Heavy Mix...$10.00 per 100

100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from adv. or write for free circular. Also prices on brooders and 500-egg incubators.

Chester Valley Hatchery, Box I, McAlisterville, Penna.

MATTITUCK WHITE LEGHORN FARM

Barron-Hollywood Strain N. Y. State Certified

Trapnested under N. Y. State R.O.P. and B.W.D. Tested. Chicks Hatched from Breeders on our own Farm Only.

BABY CHICKS..... 14c EACH AND UP

ALSO TAKING ORDERS FOR PULLETS

MILTON P. PHILLIPS CIRCULAR

Box 422 Mattituck, N. Y. FREE

Largest Eggs in N. Y. Contest—1929-30

Baby Chicks

From Free Range Selected Flocks

March, April, May prices	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$5.00	$ 9.00	$42.50	$ 80.00
S. C. Barred Rocks & Reds	6.00	11.00	52.50	100.00
Light Mixed Breeds	4.00	7.00	34.00	65.00
Heavy Mixed Breeds	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00

100% Prepaid Safe Delivery Guaranteed

Fair View Poultry Farm, R. D. No. 5, Millerstown, Pa.

Dr. Romig's Super Quality Chicks

White or Barred Rocks	$12.00—100
White Wyandottes	12.00—100

Heavy mixed.$10.00—100; White Leghorns.$10.00—100

Write for new low discounts on orders of 400 and up.

F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian, Beaver Springs, Pa.

N. Y. State Egg Contest

Carried on at the State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island, N. Y. Report for 19th week, ending February 10, 1931.

The success of a whole year's business on the poultry farm often depends upon success in brooding chicks. No single factor in chick management is more important than heat control and no condition is so quickly reflected in stunted, unthrifty chicks as improper temperature. Proper temperature protects health and promotes uniform growth of chicks. Uncomfortable chicks refuse to eat and unhealthy chicks fail to digest properly what they do eat.

We recommend for the first week a temperature of not less than 95 degrees, one inch above the floor at the edge of the hover. The poultryman with little or no experience in brooding should use a thermometer to check temperature conditions. Active and happy chicks give the best evidence that temperature is right.

If an attempt is made to care for more than 300 chicks under one of the smaller coal-burning stoves (up to 50-inch hover), the temperature may well be increased to 100 degrees, provided there is sufficient floor space for chicks to spread out. Care must be taken to teach chicks where to go for warmth. This is best done by confining them for two or three nights within a circle of inch-mesh wire about 18 inches outside the hover rim. After this they may have the run of the house and will choose the heat zone they prefer.

It is not desirable to keep the entire pen warm. A wide range of temperature, with ample heat near the stove, encourages exercise and benefits the chicks. Open windows in the front of the house admit direct sunlight and improve ventilation, keeping the litter dry and the air fresh. Chicks raised under such conditions eat more, feather better, develop more uniformly and harden off with less trouble.

Hover temperature may be reduced about five degrees a week. If chicks are permitted outdoors, on the ground or on a platform, it will be safer to confine them near the entrance until they have learned how to get into the house.

It is well to visit the brooder house at least once during the evening to make sure that all the chicks are comfortable and the stove has sufficient coal for the night.

The use of dim lights all night in the brooder house helps prevent crowding and permits chicks to eat and drink whenever they desire.—Locke James, Instructor, Department of Poultry Husbandry.

During the 19th week of the ninth annual New York State egg-laying contest the pullets averaged to lay at the rate of 60.7 per cent. This is an increase of 4.4 per cent over last week's production. The average production per bird for the week was 4.25 eggs and the average for the first 19 weeks is 55.47 eggs per bird. This is 547 eggs more per bird than the production for the first 19 weeks of the last contest.

High pens in the leading varieties to date:

White Leghorns. — Fairview Poultry Farm, N. Y., 866 Points, 917 eggs; Pratt Experiment Farm, Pa., 866, 932; Lukert Leghorn Farm, N. Y., 852, 875; W. S. Hannah & Sons, Mich., 848, 898; The Pioneer Hatchery, Calif., 827, 840; Mohawk Roost, N. Y., 814, 866; The Joachim Breeding Farm, N. Y., 784, 866.

R. I. Reds.—Moss Farm, Mass., 866 points, 922 eggs; John Z. LaBelle, Conn., 810, 893; Walliceton Farm, Mass., 757, 829.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Pratt Experiment Farm, Pa., 777 points, 912 eggs; A. C. Jones Poultry Farm, Del., 587, 650.

Buff Plymouth Rocks. — Far-A-Way Farm, Pa., 686 points, 739 eggs.

High Pens for the 19th Week.—R. I. Reds, West Neck Farm, 65 points, 60 eggs; W. L., Lukert Farm, 63, 60; R. I. Reds, Oak Hill Farm, 62, 57; W. L., W. S. Hannah & Sons, 61, 61; W. L., Fairview Farm, 61, 59; W. L., White Leghorn Farm, 60, 59; W. L., Pioneer Hatchery, 60, 58.

The following top wholesale prices govern the sale of eggs at the contest plant: White, 24c; brown, 24c; medium, 21c.

Linseed Meal for Poultry

Will you give me any possible information regarding the addition of linseed oilmeal to feeding mash for poultry? Is a fair amount of oilmeal irritating? Will oilmeal prevent prolapse and, if so, what percentage of the meal should be used in the mash? Could this be used for continuous feeding? W. G. H.

Erie Co., N. Y.

I do not know why oilmeal or linseed oilmeal is so seldom found as an ingredient of poultry rations. Its value in feeding other livestock is well recognized; it is rich in protein, laxative and soothing in its mechanical effect upon the digestive tract and promotive of good appearance, sleekness and condition. It is comparatively high in price among the purchased feeds but is used in such small amounts as to offset this disadvantage.

I can see no other reason for its value in preventing prolapse than its laxative effect and its mucilaginous and soothing character, though these may have some such desirable action.

The Wisconsin Experiment Station at Madison has published, among other formulas for mash mixtures to be fed laying hens, one containing practically 5 lbs. in a hundred of oilmeal. I have not seen any other published mash formula containing this ingredient, though its use may be more common than I am aware of.

Without further knowledge of possible detrimental action, one which I can see no reason to expect, I should not hesitate to use a mash mixture containing 5 per cent by weight of oilmeal. M. B. D.

Barn Converted to Poultry House

I noticed in a recent issue where you gave a reader information about fixing his barn up to keep hens. My barn now has a board floor, but I would like to put in a cement one and raise it a little. Then I would like to partition off the ground floor, straight in from the doorway and the width of the doorway, with chicken-wire. I want this section as a place to keep tools, etc., and to keep the hens in the other side. How many windows should I have for complete ventilation and where should they be put? I may want to keep hens on the upper floor sometime. Shall I have these windows of glass or glass substitute?

Merrimack Co., N. H. A. A. S.

Arranging this building for a poultry house should be a simple matter. If there is now a tight-board floor or one that can be made tight easily, I should leave it. If necessary to replace floor, concrete will be less expensive than lumber, and equally good. A few inches of field stones for a sub-base, with two or three inches of concrete for surface is all that is required.

Light and ventilation may be provided by two windows of ordinary house size in the south end, or one window and an opening of about the same area. Such an opening should have a sliding cloth covered frame that can be raised to close it in time of driving storms or extremely cold weather. The entrance door may be a "Dutch door," cut horizontally and with the upper part hinged to drop down in warm weather for additional ventilation. Two air-tight and fixed windows upon the poultry side of the building, which should be the east side, will probably give all the sunlight needed, if there is a window or two on the enclosed side.

Glass windows should be satisfactory, though there is no objection to using glass substitutes if you desire. The idea is to have window space enough to flood the building with light and open space enough to provide ventilation that will prevent condensation of moisture upon the interior in cold weather. Some experimenting may be necessary before you find the needed amounts. An "open front" in the south end, with all other walls tight, sould provide ventilation.

The same principles should govern arrangement of upper floor if used. Sufficient openings in the south end to keep the air within as cold and dry as that outside. Tight walls elsewhere to prevent drafts through the building. Windows enough to admit ample sunlight to the interior. Old window sashes from other buildings can usually be found, exact dimensions being immaterial. Perches should be in the end opposite the openings, to keep the fowls more comfortable at night. M. B. D.

Poor Production

We have 40 White Leghorns and 25 R. I. Reds. The Leghorns are yearlings and laid between 80 and 90 per cent last year. This year about 25 per cent of the R. I. Reds were April hatched chicks and started to lay October 2, but have only laid since then about 15 per cent. These chickens run together, have all the laying mash they can eat before them, also a hot mash at noon. They all look in fine condition with red combs. Why don't they lay? F. D. K.

I can offer no excuse for R. I. Reds of this age, and with the feeding that they are getting, which do not give a better production than 15 per cent in January; they should reach 50 and 60 per cent.

There may be some deterrent condition that you do not mention, but, if other details of care equal the feeding, they are slackers and fit only for dinners on week days when no company is expected.

The R. I. Red, as a breed, is one of the best in the production of eggs. These pullets are a disgrace to their kind unless they have an alibi not before the court. M. B. D.

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 271.

FOR SALE—Fine 17½-acre poultry farm, good house, plenty outbuildings, fine location. ADVERTISER 405, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

WANTED—Old books and pamphlets on "Life of Mary Jamison," Indian captive; give publisher's name, address and date. FRED STRECKER, Box 957, Rochester, N. Y.

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

ONIONS (SPANISH), carrots, cabbage (domestic), $1.50 per 100 lbs., sacked. PATTINGTON'S, Merrifield, Cayuga County, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Strictly number one pure maple syrup sent parcel post paid, $2.75 per gallon. J. F. SPROUL, Delevan, N. Y.

HONEY — Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $5.25; 120 lbs., $10. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

CLOVER HONEY, thick, rich and delicious; gallon, $2.50 prepaid. WM. SNAVELY, Elizabethtown, Pa.

WANTED—Battery brooders; state make, condition and cash price. SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM, R. D. 2, Hudson, N. Y.

FINE HONEY—Write for special offers; 60-lb. can, here, clover, $6; 10 lbs., within 3rd zone, $1.75; buckwheat, $1.60; 20 lbs., $3.40; buckwheat, $2.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

NATURE'S BEST sweet honey, 60 lbs. extra clover, $5.40; buckwheat, $4.80; amber clover, $4.80; 30 lbs. clover, $3; not prepaid; 10-lb. pails clover comb, $1.75 postpaid; money-back guarantee. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

CLOVER HONEY, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65, postpaid third zone; 1931 list free; samples six cents. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

THE GREER HOUSE, Ellicottville, N. Y. for old ladies; permanent or by the month.

FOR SALE—Good feeding buckwheat. GEORGE BOWDISH, Esperance, N. Y.

DELICIOUS HOME-MADE candy, assorted chocolates made of absolutely fresh, pure material; in attractive one and two-pound boxes, $1 per pound postpaid; sample half-pound box, 50c; money back if not satisfied. D. M. HUNTLEY, 88 East First St., Corning, N. Y.

WANTED—Old children's story books, printed before 1850; state year, condition, size, number illustrations; also old Valentines. ADVERTISER 324, care Rural New-Yorker.

OUR FINEST clover and amber honey, 60 lbs., $4.80; 120 lbs., $9, not prepaid; clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.75; buckwheat, 10 lbs., $1.50; 5 lbs. chunk comb, $1.30, delivered 3d zone. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

HONEY, CLOVER-BASSWOOD, 60 lbs., $5.50; 120 lbs., $10, here; 5 lbs., $1, postpaid. J. W. GRADY, Orchard Park, N. Y.

HONEY, 10 LBS. CLOVER, $1.80; buckwheat, $1.60; 5 lbs. either, $1, postpaid third zone. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

MAPLE CREAM—A delicious product of the maple tree; write for free sample. L. L. STORY, Box 502, East Fairfield, Vt.

FINEST WHITE clover extracted honey, 5-lb. pail, $1, postpaid third zone; 60-lb. can, $5.40 here. NOAH BORDNER, Holgate, Ohio.

WANTED — Drop bottom milk wagon; state make, condition, capacity and cash price. ALFRED ALBRIGHT, Congers, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY good plumbing and tinsmith business in village; for particulars write ADVERTISER 360, care Rural New-Yorker.

HONEY SALE—10 lbs. clover, $1.50; 60 lbs., $6; 10 lbs. buckwheat, $1.40; 60 lbs., $5.40, prepaid three zones. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, N. Y.

HONEY—60 lbs., $3; mixed, amber color, granulated. LAVERN DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

PURE VERMONT maple syrup direct from farm, $2.75 gallon, delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARMS, 224 East Ave., Burlington, Vt.

WANTED—Maple syrup evaporator, state condition, price and equipment. CHESTER STEPHENSON, R. F. D. 2, Jeffersonville, Sullivan County, N. Y.

WANTED—A small sawmill; ironwork must be useable; can replace woodwork if necessary; state price. T. S. BAILEY, Hammondsport, N. Y.

ASSORTED HOMEMADE candies, $1 lb. ELIZABETH HEMMER, 8017 Astoria Ave., Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y.

PURE HONEY, liquid or granulated, 5-lb. pails, postpaid, clover, one pail, $1; 2 pails, $1.90; 4 pails, $3.50; amber or buckwheat, 15 cts. per pail less; low price for 60-lb. can. Write HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

WANTED—Used power sprayer in good condition. ADVERTISER 387, care Rural New Yorker.

TREE-RIPENED ORANGES, grapefruit and tangerines—sweet, juicy, full-flavored; full standard bushel, straight or assorted, $1.75 with order, express charges collect; satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. C. R. THOMAS, Box 10, Thonotosassa, Florida.

WANTED—A small collection of butterflies; state number of butterflies and price. W. C. B., 212 Claremont Terrace, Orange, N. J.

WANTED—One used pasteurizing outfit. E. L. GOEBEL, Haverstraw, N. Y.

FOR SALE—P. & O. tractor plow, two 12-in. bottoms, automatic lift; one two-horse riding cultivator, late model; one two-horse walking cultivator; all nearly new; wanted a power-band saw. Address H. C. HOLLOWAY, Perryman, Md.

WANTED—Pullford or something similar; state condition and price. ADVERTISER 398, care Rural New-Yorker.

DELCO LIGHT-POWER, 32-volt, engine and generator; electric pump, tank, vacuum cleaner, chafing dish, iron, bulbs; reason for selling wanted electric stove; running cost 1-3 city power; A-1 condition; $150 f.o.b. ROBSARTE, Pomona, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Strictly pure maple syrup, best grade, any quantity. GRANTSVILLE HATCHERY, C. J. Yoder, Prop., Grantsville, Md.

Wire Floor in Brooder House

Can you inform me as to a satisfactory method of constructing a wire floor in a brooder house? How far apart should the supports for the wire be spaced, and what other details should be observed in the construction of the frame to assume a rigid wire covering? How would you arrange the brooder stoves? I use coal colony brooders. A. M.

Floor wire netting should be tightly stretched and securely fastened to the edges of scantlings from four to eight inches in width. These scantlings should be nailed in form of rectangular frames of convenient size for handling and in number sufficient to cover the floor of the brooder. If made in such widths that additional support of the netting is required, a heavy smooth fence wire may be stretched tightly beneath the netting, though this is not usually needed.

A medium-sized brooder house may require four or more such rectangular, wire-covered frames. Upper edges may be narrowed to give less surface for accumulation of droppings, since the sole object of the wire flooring is to keep the chicks from access to their own droppings and wide edges of thick frames would defeat the purpose for which they are used. I suggest the use of heavy wire for support where it can replace wooden strips of necessarily much greater thickness.

Brooder stoves are placed in usual positions, either with long legs reaching to the floor through the netting or with support for the legs beneath the netting, such as bricks would afford. M. B. D.

Cross-bred Poultry

Any breed of poultry will mix with another breed. I am of the same opinion as E. J. Rudd, Pennsylvania. We had the same experience a few years ago. My father had White Leghorns and my mother Rhode Island Reds. There was a general mixture of colors, but the pullets laid well, regardless of the mixed colors. White Leghorns will mix in color as well as any other breed. It is but natural they should when cross-bred.

Prince George Co., Va. W. H. H.

Boys and Girls Department

Contributors List

* Marks the names of those whose work appears on Our Page this month.

New York. — *Pearl Wilfert (19), *Marion Wiethorn (18), Diana DeNitto (17), Syhra Janecek, Francis Gilmaier (13), Bertha Wilson, Olive Goodberlet (11), Robert Archer, Evelyn McLaughlin (7), Helen Tupper (7), *Betty Dickinson (14), Lilian Maasch, Ethel Greenway (15), *Iona Welker, Janet Ingersoll, *Janet Fenner (13), Patricia Grant, Louise Jenkins (18), Florence White (13), Blanche Gillham, Dorothy Roberts (3), Constance Crigler (10), Teresa Prinzing (16), Dorothy Brodine (10), *Stanley Brown, Loren Fish (11), Marjorie Tompkins (17), Iva Smayer (19), Carl Ratsch.

Pennsylvania. — Margaret Brusser, Prudence Clark (15), Alice Lebo (13), Beatrice Kile, *Erma Herschey, Martha Carr (14), Louis Mesavge, Henry Hurlbert (11), Edith Hurlbert (16), *Edna Wynick.

New Jersey.—Pearl Halloway, Alice Chew, *Geraldine Croes, Catherine Rowe, Barbara Osborne (13), Naomi Matthews (13), Kathryn Matthews (10), *Helen Durie, Julia Tintle (16).

Massachusetts.—Paul Wright (14), Walter Hellen, John Petroski, Ellen McGowan (12), Jean Marks (10), Gladys Crocker (9).

Connecticut. — Julia Tkaze, Pauline Deppe, Joseph Kozey (13), Sophie Kozy, *Silvio Bedini (14).

Maryland.—Grace Dearth (14), Thelma Dearth (14), Mary Gelletty (13), Sara Baker, Genevive Myers.

West Virginia.—Clark Allender (17), Kathleen Eib (13).

Rhode Island.—Frances McCall (16), Earle Jackson.

Delaware. — Bertha Dickerson (16), Manuel Buarque (14).

Georgia.—John Brannen.

Oregon.—Leora Jones (11).

Virginia.—Edith Heermance.

Letters Wanted

Letters to correspondents under this heading or appearing on Our Page should be mailed to this office in care of Iva Unger. Seal and stamp envelope as usual, addressing with name and State. Several letters can be sent under the same cover to save postage.

Mary Evans, New York; Earle Jackson, Rhode Island; Loren Fish, New York; Marjorie Tompkins, New York; Louise Rowlee (15), New York; Esther Nye (17), New York; Jean Nye (14), New York; Myrtle Tyler (15), New York.

BETTER BABY CHICKS

NEW LOW PRICES!—100% SAFE DELIVERY
BARRED & WHITE ROCKS, WHITE & COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES, REDS, BLACK MINORCAS, BUFF ORPINGTONS, WHITE & BROWN LEGHORNS, MOTTLED ANCONAS SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS
Thousands weekly. Healthy, heavy laying, purebred stock insures Your Profits! State Inspected! Catalog free.
ULSTER POULTRY FARMS, Box 60, Wallkill, N. Y.

JERSEY GIANTS
Black and White
America's outstanding breeding flock. Big winners Madison Sq, Garden, Chicago Coliseum, Atlanta. High records at laying competitions.
EGGS—CHICKS—STOCK
Write today for free catalog
PENNRINGTON POULTRY FARM
Route 3, Box 2 REIDSVILLE, N. C.

The times demand rigid economy in production. You can do it now by feeding Park & Pollard feeds.

Built for feeders' profits.

The Park & Pollard Co., Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.

Dependable Feeds for Every Purpose

Poultry Feeds: Lay or Bust Dry Mash · Red Ribbon Scratch · Growing Feed · Intermediate Chick Feed · P & P Chick Scratch · P & P Chick Starter · P & P Broiler Ration—**Dairy Rations:** Overall 24% · Milk Maid 24% · Bet-R-Milk 20% · Herd-Helth 16% P & P Fitting Ration 12% · Milkade Calf Meal—**Other Feeds:** P & P Turkey Grower P & P Turkey Starter · P & P Stock Feed · Bison Stock Feed · Go-Tu-It Pig and Hog Ration · Pigeon Feed · P & P Horse Feed · P & P Rabbit Feed · Pocahontas Table Corn Meal.

Rosemont Chicks

50,000 RUGGED CHICKS
For Immediate Delivery and Week of Mar. 8

Everyone wants March Chicks. Send your order today and make sure of Rugged Rosemont quality, proved profitable for 19 years.

Breed	25	50	100	500	1,000
White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.50	$60.00	$115.00
Brown Leghorns—Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.75	14.50	68.00	132.00
White Rocks	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	142.00
White Wyandottes	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.50	150.00
Jersey Black Giants	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	172.50
Mixed Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

Prepaid Parcel Post—100% live delivery guaranteed—Send money order, check or registered letter.
Big, beautiful Chick Book FREE on request
ROSEMONT POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERY, Drawer 4, Hunterdon County, Rosemont, N. J.

SPECIAL EGG BRED CHICKS

SEND NO MONEY ~ WE SHIP C.O.D.
Rigidly inspected by experts. From high-grade, heavy layers or exceptional stamina and outstanding laying ability. Bred thru generations for vitality and high-egg production. Pure-bred, healthy, carefully selected. 100% alive, postpaid. Cat. Free.

	25	50	100	300	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown, Buff, Black Leghorns or Anconas	$2.75	$5.00	$9.50	$28	$46	$ 90
Wh., Buff or Bar. Rocks, Bl. Min., Wh. Wyan. or Buff Orp.	3.25	6.00	11.50	34	56	110
S. C. Reds, Silver Wyan. or White Orpingtons	3.25	6.25	12.00	35	58	115
Black Jersey Giants or Light Brahmas	4.25	8.25	16.00	46	75	147
Heavy Assorted, All good heavy chicks	2.75	5.00	9.50	28	46	90

Reference, First National Bank. ADA BABY CHICK HATCHERY, Route 15, Ada, Ohio.

Baby Chick Time is Here
Send for Catalogue to
FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERY THERESA, N. Y.

WENE CHICKS
NEW PRICE POLICY EXPLAINED NEXT WEEK
Watch for our big advertisement in the March 7th issue of The Rural New-Yorker which explains our new Price Policy and quotes prices on "Chicks for Every Purpose."
Meantime, write for our handsome, illustrated FREE Catalog, the finest and most helpful we have ever issued.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. A, VINELAND, NEW JERSEY

ACME QUALITY CHICKS—BLOOD TESTED Br. Rocks & Leghorns, 15c; Certified Br. Rocks & Leghorns, 12c; Utility Br. Rocks, Reds & Leghorns, 10c. Big, Husky, 100% del. gtd. Order now. Catalog free. WY-HAR POULTRY FARM, Box R, Denton, Md.

LEGHORN CHICKS Barron Strain S.C.W. Produced by a breeder from trapnested and pedigreed 2-year-old birds. All B.W.D. tested. Our circular on request. CLARABEN COURT FARM, ROSLYN, N. Y.

BREEDERS VIGOROUS MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS with unusual livability. Accepting orders eggs, baby and started Turkeys, also breeders. Place your order now and you will be satisfied and convinced. CIFRE'S New England Turkey Farm, Medway, Mass.

Quality Chicks 25,000 weekly electrically hatched from only first class stock at lowest prices ever. Wh. Leghorns, 9c; Reds, Bar. Rocks, Wh. Wyan., Bl. Minorcas, 11c; Giants, 16c; Heavy Mix., 10c; Light Mix., 8c. Plum Creek Poultry Farm, Sunbury, Pa.

CHICKS TANCRED S. C. W. LEGHORNS. All breeders officially tested for B.W.D. under State supervision. Get our low prices. Circ. MEADOW VIEW POULTRY FARM, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

Cedarhurst Morgan-Tancred White Leghorn Chicks The strain of proven layers. Send for booklet. Cedarhurst Poultry Farm, Dept. Y, Rahway, N. J.

CHIX S. C. W. Leg., Rocks, Reds, Giants, and others. Qual. at Low Price. C. J. Yoder, Grantsville, Md.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

For years I have opposed "advance fees" and "exclusive listing" of farms as a real estate agent. But an agency is working in this territory to induce farmers to sign a contract giving it exclusive right to offer the farm for sale. Recently an old friend sent for me and wished that I make an effort to sell his farm, but I discovered that he had already signed one of the "exclusive listing" contracts without realizing what it all meant and that he is no longer in position to sell the farm through another agent unless he pays two commissions on the sale. You have done farmers a good service in exposing the "advance fee." What do you think of the "exclusive listing?"
New York. H. C.

Our opinion is that the two policies have at least one thing in common. No farmer would agree to either of them, if he fully understood just what they mean. The owner of a farm has nothing to gain and much to lose in signing the exclusive contract. No one agent has the exclusive control of buyers, but when any one agent gets an "exclusive listing," all the other agents are excluded, and competition for the sale by agents is excluded. It is to the interest of the owner to have the sale open to any agent, and to any buyer. Our advice to farmers is to be careful about signing any contract prepared in advance by others. As might be expected they usually only protect the people who prepared them and furnish no adequate protection to the farmer. Unless it is short and simple and fully read and understood, it is safest to refuse to sign.

In September, 1929, I had a mortgage come due for $1,750. Another man took it for me, and sent me a new mortgage to sign for $2,000. He explained that $100 was for bonus, $100 for an agent, and $50 for a lawyer. Next September it is due again. Shall I have to pay that much again? Is a bonus lawful?
New Jersey. OWNER.

The mortgagee may demand that the mortgage be paid with interest when due. The owner may get the money elsewhere and pay the mortgage. But now that the mortgage is on record, the mortgagee may be willing to let it stand for three years more. In that case there should be no expense except the cost of a lawyer in preparing an extension agreement which would be a nominal expense. The bonus was not legal, and if disputed and proved might cost the mortgagee dear. If you negotiated direct with the lender and authorized no agent to negotiate for you there should be no commission. A lawyer's fee for drawing the new mortgage and searching the public records is proper, but $50 is an excessive price in a country location where very little time is required for a search. All of these things should be taken up in advance so that the owner will know in advance what the charges will be.

I have never invested in any Wall Street stock or in any other stock. I always "investigate." Your department has taught me that much. But somehow they secured my name, and the inclosed circular came to me recently and I expect it is going the rounds of the country, purporting to give information on investment propositions. J. B.
New York.

The circular referred to is from a concern which has had some good repute for furnishing information on investment propositions, though in some circles it is thought that the information has been too favorable to the stocks reported on. There are several houses furnishing information. Where they give the facts and leave the inquirer free to form his own estimate of the worth of the concern the information is helpful. But sometimes a concern gains a merited reputation for good service. Later the business passes into other hands, and the policies may be entirely different, better or worse. It is well enough to accept their reports as one source of information, but it is prudent and wise to verify such reports by facts gathered from other sources of information. It is well to remember that it is harder to invest earnings and savings without loss than it was to earn the money accumulated through work and prudence.

We have in our possession 400 shares of stock from the Great Western Oil Company, incorporated under the laws of Arizona. Their holdings were supposed to be at Gallup, N. M. The stock was purchased Oct. 29, 1902. Their office was then at 345 Washington St., Boston, Mass. Will you inform us whether this stock is of any value, or where we might get full data concerning the same?
Pennsylvania. S. L. L.

Our information is that this company never owned any property. It was formed to prospect in oil. It was stated as far back as August, 1905, that the only expenditure was for a stock book, seal and stationery, and that no work had been done in the Gallup oil fields by the company, and that its stock was worthless.

Recently I received a letter from Numismatic Company, buyers of rare coins, Ft. Worth, Texas, asking me to buy their stamp book, price $1. It is a book stating the worth of old coins, paper money, etc. After one has purchased this book and sold back to this company coins amounting to $5, they will have this $1 refunded, they state. Will you tell me as soon as possible if this is a good, reliable company to deal with, and any other information you may have? B. P.
Vermont.

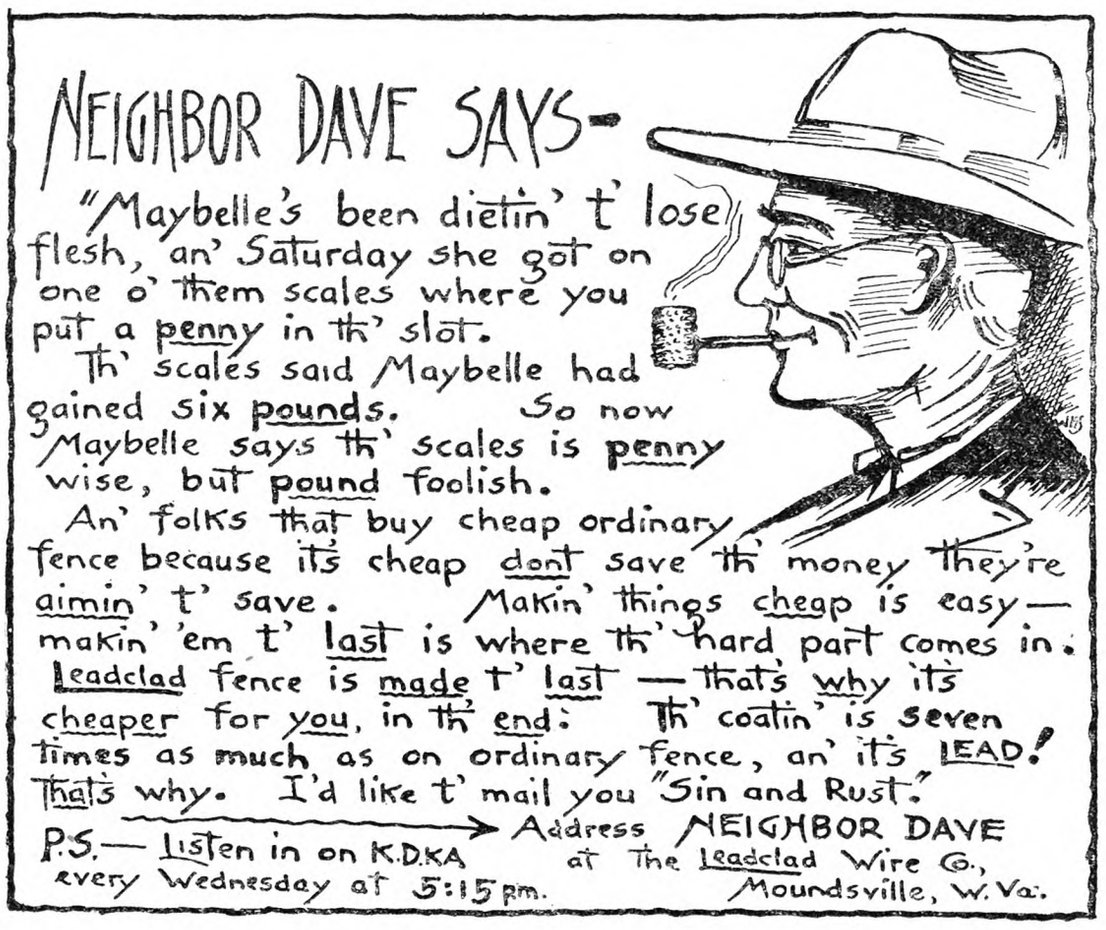
The primary object of this company as we understand it is to sell the book. We do not know how extensively the company may deal in old coins, but at any rate there is no reason why one should pay $1 for a price list for old coins when any reliable dealer will be glad to quote market values for any rare coins that may be for sale. To be of value coins must be in excellent condition and the high prices paid occasionally are for exceptionally rare coins and they are few and far between. THE R. N.-Y. has refused the Numismatic Company's advertising.

Can you give any information in reference to the profits or prospects of success in rabbit breeding as proposed in the enclosed circular? The cost of the breeding stock runs into considerable money. I would like to have your opinion on it.
Michigan. G. F. C.

The breeding of rabbits is a special business requiring experience, adaptability and proper equipment. A few succeed in it. Many fail in any large undertaking of it. No one without experience should spend large sums for breeding stock for a beginning. If going into it at all, it would be advisable to start in a small way. Before doing even this much, write to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., and get their printed information on the subject.

Recently we have received many inquiries about the advisability of signing leases for oil and gas leases, both in New York State and Pennsylvania. The leases are evidently drawn by lawyers for the lessee companies. They cover what the companies want and in the way they want it. This is to be expected. About all the provisions they contain for the owner of the land is a small rental, usually indefinitely expressed, some home use after the product is produced, and one-eighth of the oil or gas sold for commercial purposes. The lessee gets the privilege of going on the land, sinking wells, laying pipes and we should think making the place look like anything but a farm. This, of course, is incidental to the nature of the undertaking, but it always seems to us like putting a large portion of the cost of speculation on the land-owner with a modest return if the venture should prove sucessful. The leases are negotiable and may be sold at a profit to other companies. Our thought is that this is another case where farmers should co-operate and not sign leases individually, but join together and employ a competent and reliable attorney to prepare a lease that would protect the rights and interests of the land-owners. Some of the stories about profits in oil and gas are inspiring, and with the difficulty of making a profit out of the surface of the soil a farmer naturally listens to a prospect of making a profit out of anything that might be far below the surface. But if the value lies beneath, it would cost little for all acting together to protect their interests in it, and make sure of their proper share fo the values in their possession.

MAMMOTH clover requires rather less lime than Medium Red clover, and it is better able to stand a very wet Spring followed by midsummer drought than either Medium or Alsike. It seldom makes a good second growth during the season.



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At a contest held recently in England Hercules all-steel triple power stump puller pulled stumps faster than any other method. Quick work—low cost and one man does the job. **Hand power** in 4 speeds, single, double, triple and quadruple power. Easy to pull—quick winding cable, and other features. **Horse Power Hercules** is most complete, up-to-the-minute stump pulling outfit made. Write for prices and catalog—Get our latest introductory offer.

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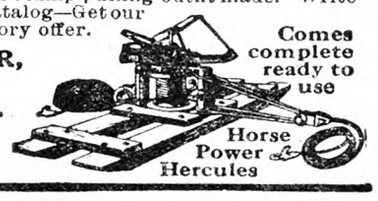

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Buy Direct, Lowest Factory Prices
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Lowest-priced, practical saw made. Saws firewood, posts, lumber, laths, etc. Many styles to select from. Write for our **BIG CATALOG FREE.** Money making opportunities on Concrete Mixers, Feed Grinders, Cider Mills, Ford and Fordson Attachments and best Farm Implements. All big bargains. Sold on a basis of Guaranteed Satisfaction or Money Back.

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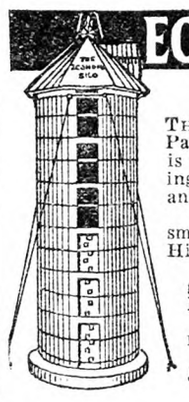
ECONOMY SILOS
STORM-PROOF



THE Economy Silos are built to last. Patented Storm-Proof Anchor equipment is supplied with each silo. Prevents tilting—twisting—collapsing. Storm-proof and permanent.
Equipped with either the continuous small Self-Adjusting Doors, or Swinging Hinge Doors.
Economy Silos are made of best grade Oregon Fir or Long Leaf Yellow Pine.
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Mean a Fatter Pocketbook
Now is the time to take advantage of the unusual conditions and prevailing Low Prices. **MARIETTA SILOS** are cheaper than ever before, but absolutely an improved quality product.
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Write today for book,
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Use INGERSOLL PAINT
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FREE to You—INGERSOLL PAINT BOOK—All about Paint and Painting for Durability. Sample Cards, Factory Prices. PREPAID FREIGHT OFFER.
WRITE US TO-DAY and SAVE MONEY
PATRONS' PAINT WORKS, Inc.
Oldest Ready-Mixed Paint Factory in America. Est. 1842
246 Plymouth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Have You Thought

Of the lower south as a place of residence? Farm lands in Central and Southern Alabama run from five dollars up. General purpose farms can be bought cheap. Cotton, corn, pecans can be grown on these lands. For terms write **S. V. HENDERSON, Camp Hill, Alabama.**

wanted

COLOR PRINTS by N. Currier or Currier and Ives. State condition, size and price.
T. M. TOWNSEND, 11 Avon Road, Schenectady, N. Y.

FARMS — **COUNTRY PROPERTY** — Send for illustrated catalogue, Vineland and Sunny Southern Jersey, America's Poultry and Garden Center. Mild Winters, World's Best Markets. Write
BRAY & MACGEORGE *Est. 1901* **Vineland, N. J.**

Suburban, State Road, desirable, tourists, gas station, 12-room house, electric light, poultry house, garage, 1½ acres, under-priced 3000.
100 Acres, Mohawk Valley, 20-room tourists home, bath, electric light, gas station, barn, garage, poultry house, 14,500.
G. H. Keck & Son, Suite 71-72-73 Parker Bldg, Schenectady, N.Y

50-TON CARBONDALE and 25-TON YORK ICE MACHINE
Steam driven, new stack 42 ins. diameter, 81 feet high, at Carlstadt Consumers Ice Co., Carlstadt, N. J. For sale by **PFAFF & KENDALL, 104 Waydell St., Newark, New Jersey**

OAK FLOORING Large stocks, high quality, low cash prices. Write for catalog.
COTTON & HANLON - - - ODESSA, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

POSITION OPEN for man in cow barn; must be a good milker and understand care, breeding and feeding. Ayrshire cattle; good wages. GABUZDA BROS., Freeland, Pa.

WANTED — Young man, single, to work on small truck farm, one who would prefer a good home to high wages. GUS FELTMAN, Allentown, N. J.

WANTED—Girl to assist housework, care of child, $40 monthly. MRS. F. C. McLAUGHLIN, 66 Prospect St., White Plains, N. Y.

WANTED—Married herdsman, one who will do milking; must understand feeding of Guernsey cows; prefer a man with no children; this farm is up-to-date in every way; use a milking machine. ADVERTISER 357, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Working foreman, married, for large orchard proposition in Southern New England; prefer man under 25 with some college short course work and considerable orchard experience preferably on home farm; native of New England or New York; familiar with scab control on McIntosh; excellent opportunity for right man; give full details of experience and reference if possible to large fruit grower or horticulturist in above district. ADVERTISER 351, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Herdsman, single, American, Protestant, desires position; experienced feeder for test and herd calf raising, certified milk, one world's record; private estate preferred; understands common veterinary care; references. ADVERTISER 352, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Orchardist, married, Protestant only with experience; modern house and milk furnished; state experience and wages first letter. ADVERTISER 369, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN to make herself generally useful in boarding house on dairy farm in Albany County; $10 per week, room, board. ADVERTISER 385, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER—Working manager for Westchester county estate; permanent position; state age, nationality, previous connections, full history, salary wanted. ADVERTISER 384, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Head poultryman, single, experienced in incubation and brooding, producing eggs, broilers, roasters, capons, etc., for private trade. ADVERTISER 402, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Conscientious, clean, middle-aged woman to keep house for couple, not home much; light work, comfortable, pleasant country home; privilege keeping chickens if interested; state full particulars and lowest wage. BOX 501, Slate Hill, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

POSITIONS WANTED — The National Farm School will graduate on March 22 a number of young men trained in the various lines of agriculture as dairymen, horticulture men, vegetable growers, greenhouse men, landscape architects, poultrymen, general agriculture and farm machinery operators. These young men will be looking for positions about April 1. The school is desirous of placing them on up-to-date farms. Anyone interested in employing such help can communicate with C. L. GOODLING, Dean, Farm School, Pa.

WANTED—Job as farm manager, 42 years old, graduate four-year course Cornell, life-time experience up-to-date general and dairy farming, certified milk production, and advanced registry testing; Graham Breeding School course. ADVERTISER 328, care Rural New-Yorker.

JOB ON POULTRY farm or general farm; 14 years' experience, honest, sober. G. TENNEY, 216 Seaman St., New Brunswick, N. J.

POSITION WANTED by a middle-aged American as caretaker, handy all tools, painting, carpenter repairs, good driver, capable taking full charge any place; not dead on my feet but alive from the ground up; if you want a thoroughly reliable, trustworthy man who will work for your interest, get in touch with me for an interview; Connecticut preferred but will go anywhere. ADVERTISER 341, care Rural New-Yorker.

TRACTOR OPERATOR, American, single, age 34; life-time experience on livestock and grain farm; understand all farm machinery; can do some repair work; willing to do other work when not operating tractor; capable of managing farm; no tobacco, sober and not afraid of work. F. M. WILLIAMS, Hartly, Del.

WANTED AT ONCE by experienced young married couple, farm on shares or by month; wife willing to help in house; best references. ANDREW W. GUBER, Cambridge, N. Y.

INTELLIGENT MOTHER, Polish, wishes position on farm; experienced housekeeper as well as farm help; home surroundings for child essential. ADVERTISER 356, care Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL FARMER, 20 years' experience, cattle and chicken man; best references; 10 years previous position; married. ADVERTISER 343, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED SHEEP and swine man, sober, willing worker, desires position. DONALD F. HILL, Freeville, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, 35, practical experience, sober, energetic, good references. ADVERTISER 353, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED—Single, white, 45 years old, college graduate, graduate horticultural division University of Minnesota, had many years experience fruit growing, poultry; want job where ability counts. ADVERTISER 359, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced orchardman wants position as working foreman. ADVERTISER 361, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, American, desires position; 14 years' experience in all branches; strictly temperate, references furnished. ADVERTISER 362, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED POULTRYMAN with ability to take entire responsibility on large modern plant; would like position either private or commercial; formerly with egg-laying contest, also years of commercial experience in all phases. ADVERTISER 354, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Farm manager's position, experienced in all branches of farming, stock raising and the production of grade A and certified milk; work on salary and percentage of profits. ADVERTISER 355, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED HERDSMAN-DAIRYMAN, life experience in herd management, including breeding, testing, feeding, expert calf raiser; results guaranteed, references, two grown children. ADVERTISER 358, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, MARRIED, having charge for the past 15 years of a splendid 30-acre estate, greenhouse, vegetable and flower gardens, cows and chickens, wishes a change of location; good reference. Address F. MARSHALL, Southampton, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, thoroughly experienced in all branches, conscientious worker, wants position. ADVERTISER 363, care Rural New-Yorker.

PLAIN VEGETABLE gardener wants position. ADVERTISER 364, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, EXPERIENCED, Swiss, 56, understands care chickens; small place. ADVERTISER 365, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, YOUNG Swiss, single, nearly 3 years' experience, wants position on small real estate; willing to take care of the garden. ADVERTISER 366, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION AS MANAGER of farm or estate; reliable; references; some college education. E. G. MILLIMAN, Charlotte, N. Y.

FARM ESTATE superintendent desires position; American, age 51, married; capable, trustworthy; practical experience all branches; reference. ADVERTISER 371, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED by experienced butter and cheese-maker, milk pasteurizer and bottler, and all-round creamery and repairing; references. WM. WADE, 241 North St., Burlington, Vt.

NURSE, REGISTERED, desires position. ADVERTISER 368, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN COUPLE, 32, citizen, no children, carpenter and handyman, wishes position as caretaker in country. J. DIRSCHERL, 1710 Himrod St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAN, GERMAN, single, care of cows, garden, wishes work on private place; reference. CLEMENS WAGNER, 161 W. 36th St., New York City.

POSITION WANTED for thoroughly competent and reliable American couple now in my employ; caretaker, or similar position; man, care grounds, vegetable garden and inside work; wife, good plain cook; available April 1. PURDOCK, Bridgewater, Conn.

DAIRY FARM manager wants position April 1; 20 years' experience all branches of milk production and purebred cattle breeding and record making as well as latest methods of modern farming; age 38, married, no children; highly recommended by present employer. ADVERTISER 383, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION WANTED—Middle-aged Protestant American couple; wife is a good plain cook and neat housekeeper; man handy inside and outside; can drive car. ADVERTISER 382, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Job on commercial poultry farm, single, little experience, small wages. A. BRANDT, 25 South St., New York City.

MARRIED MAN desires job dairying or farming, can furnish references. DAVID LOUTHER, 885 Elmwood Ave., Providence, R. I.

YOUNG MAN, single, experienced farmer, desires work; $50 month. ADVERTISER 379, care Rural New-Yorker.

PRACTICAL FRUIT-GROWER, single, 29, thoroughly experienced, desires position which offers possibility of permanent work; can furnish good references. ADVERTISER 377, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING FARM manager, life experience dairying, testing, showing, crop rotation; best of references; 38 years. ADVERTISER 375, care Rural New-Yorker.

GAMEKEEPER WANTS work on gentleman's estate; experienced birds and dogs; English, 38 years. ADVERTISER 376, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED MAN, 10 years' experience, wants situation on poultry farm; best references. DAVID FERREE, Mt. Airy, Md.

WORKING MANAGER, experienced dairy, general farming and with machinery; married, one child; best references. ADVERTISER 378, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, EXPERIENCED in the care of lawns, flowers, vegetables and fruits; handy with tools; will chauffeur if desired; ambitious and could take charge of moderate size place; American, Protestant, white, single, clean, steady worker; go anywhere; desires work; good home and small wages. W. E. C., 359 Dodd St., East Orange, N. J.

GRADUATE NURSE wishes position, reasonable wages. ADVERTISER 390, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, MIDDLE-AGED, Swedish; wife run boarding house or cook for owner, capable of taking full charge; man, gardener, general farm work; no liquor or tobacco; state wages; reference. ADVERTISER 374, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN — Sober, reliable, middle-aged poultryman with many years practical experience with chickens wants position on modern plant where results are appreciated; capable of taking full charge; can plan and build new plant; open for any fair proposition anywhere. ADVERTISER 372, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER-CARETAKER for entire charge of small place; married, age 30, American, no children; experienced cattle, poultry, vegetables, flowers, shrubs, lawns, pruning and care of shade and fruit trees; best of references from previous employers; last two places three years each; available March 15, April 1. ADVERTISER 381, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN, AGE 27, desires position on farm or estate; tractor, truck or chauffeur preferred. ADVERTISER 389, care Rural New-Yorker.

FATHER AND SON, experienced farmer, would like to run farm for owner or caretaker or poultryman with one year's contract; wife for housework if wanted. ADVERTISER 392, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, PROVEN ability, single, 20 years' experience, best reference. ADVERTISER 406, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG FRENCHMAN, 23, speaks English; experienced carpenter and cabinet-maker, chauffeur's license; wishes position as chauffeur, handyman on farm or estate; not afraid of hard work. MAGNY, 203 West 22d St., New York City.

POSITION WANTED as working superintendent or manager of farm or estate by American; married, no children; state full particulars. ADVERTISER 394, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, agricultural education and experienced, capable taking full charge. ADVERTISER 395, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN wants start on chicken farm; trustworthy, healthy, willing, $20. ADVERTISER 397, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as working foreman or manager of farm or country estate; experienced in modern methods; references furnished; available April 1. Address ADVERTISER 399, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, SOME experience in all branches; thorough knowledge gained from course and life study; references; available foreman or manager. DeWITT MOSEY, 75 Manhattan Avenue, New York City.

YOUNG MAN desires position, assistant superintendent or gardener private place; 16 years' greenhouse experience. ADVERTISER 403, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, HOLLANDER, married, three children, hard workers, no bad habits, desire steady position anywhere; experience gardening, lawns, chickens, pruning and care of fruit trees, painting; wife good plain cook, can assist part time; we have furniture and fine references. ADVERTISER 407, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN wants position; 20 years' experience incubators, brooders, multiple-deck houses, estate or commercial; two positions 5 years each; American, trustworthy, single, age 43. Address ADVERTISER 404, care Rural New-Yorker.

SWISS FAMILY, 2 young men, good milkers and experienced herdsmen; two women for cooking and general housework; want steady position. ERNEST WEIBEL, Box 2, Saddle River, N. J.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

DAIRY FARM, near New Haven; 12 acres, new concrete barn with modern equipment for 100 animals or will rent with 100 acres; State road. Address P. O. BOX 734, New Haven, Conn.

FARM, 67 ACRES, 4-room house, barn, henhouse, timber, brook; cash price $2,500. WILDT, Rt. 4, Princess Anne, Md.

WANTED—Small fruit farm, house with electric or available, or piece of property suitable fruit, poultry, with brook, electricity available; on State road or near by, 50 or 75 miles from New York. ADVERTISER 331, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM, AND HALF of house, to rent, in the Catskills, 1,000-ft. elevation, fine view, electricity, near good markets. Write R. M. DISBROW, 10 May St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

TO RENT—Farm of 160 acres to man with herd of 30-70 Guernsey and Jersey cows; must produce grade A milk not under 4.4 with low bacteria count; milk bought at barn at good price. ADVERTISER 334, care Rural New-Yorker.

SMALL FARM, five rooms, full cellar, attic, electric lights, garage, large plot; $2,300. JOHN WACHEK, Holtsville, L. I., N. Y.

FOR SALE—Twelve-acre poultry, truck and berry farm; school, church, three stores, railroad, stone road, half mile. Write H. E. TOMS, St. Martins, Md.

14-ROOM TOURIST home, situated in village of Matamoras, Pa., Delaware Valley, surrounded by picturesque mountains; established business; modern conveniences, garage; corner location, shade trees, State highway; excellent condition; near bathing beach; spring water, six blocks from the town of Port Jervis, N. Y., and the Erie Depot; ideal for retired people or country home; quiet and restful; must sell within 30 days on account of business elsewhere; furnished or unfurnished; priced reasonable; consult MRS. A. M. POTTS, Box 175, Matamoras, Pa.

FARM FOR SALE, 100 acres, near city of about 15,000; adapted for dairying, poultry, market gardening and Summer boarders; price and description, write T. M. GALLIVAN, Willimantic, Conn.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm, 47 acres, new buildings, ½ mile of town; price $2,800, terms. CHAS. STUCHLIK, Milton, Del.

SEVENTY-ACRE, Central New York dairy and poultry farm; 7 cows, 1,000 layers, good buildings and markets; cheap for cash. HENRY HENDERSON, Parish, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Modern dairy farm on concrete highway, 35,000 population in radius of four miles; 100 acres, splendid soil, 150 tons hay, tractor, ensilage, etc.; 200-ton Natco tile silo, 140-ft. Jamesway barn and equipment; beautiful 6-room bungalow, spring water, city gas and electricity; motor bus to all points past door every 30 minutes; price for quick disposal, $18,000, terms. GEORGE WALKER, Williamstown, Mass. Glorious site for Summer home overlooking Williams College.

22-ACRE POULTRY farm, all tools and equipment; priced to sell. C. G. BLOUGH, Oxford, Chenango County, N. Y.

100-ACRE STATE road farm, Finger Lakes section, just south of Penn Yan, Schuyler County, N. Y.; 1 mile stores, church, other advantages; 60 acres tillage, 30 acres creek watered pasture, fuel wood for home use; two-story house, eight pleasant rooms, well water, lawn, shade, commanding view; barn 30x80; some general repairs necessary; price $2,500. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

YATES COUNTY, N. Y., dairy, truck and poultry farm; ½ mile school, just off State road, 3 miles railroad Dundee, 7 miles Penn Yan; 100 acres smooth tillage, 53 acres Fall plowed ready for Spring crops; 86 acres spring and creek-watered pasture, 20-acre woodlot, two-story painted house, good water; barn 36x80, concrete floor, ties 20 head, garage, two poultry houses; buildings recently repaired; price $6,000; liberal terms. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY or rent, productive dairy, poultry farm, equipped, 100 acres; within 100 miles of New York City; electricity, small down payment. ADVERTISER 367, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—2 acres, 6-room house and barn; some fruit and plenty of shade; thirty-five miles from New York in pine belt of Long Island. ADVERTISER 370, care Rural New-Yorker.

SALE—16-acre poultry farm, good buildings; 6-room house, barn, henhouse, 2 brooders; good water, good road, electricity; 700 White Leghorns, 1 cow; price $3,500, cash $1,300. ROY VAN HOUSEN, Sherburne, N. Y.

FARM, SIX ACRES, level rich land, good buildings, modern bungalow; in village of five thousand; must be sold, no reasonable offer turned down. R. W. BEARDSLEE, Owego, N. Y.

FOR SALE—88-acre farm, located central part of Wayne County, N. Y., in fruit belt; two sets buildings, 2 miles to market; 25-acre orchard, apples, pears and cherries, balance under good state of cultivation; sales from farm in 1930 was over $5,000; reason for selling, old age; for further particulars, address P. O. BOX 112, Rose, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Good Shenandoah Valley home, 12 acres, on State road; also store building; priced low. FLOYD WILKINS, Edinburg, Va.

THIRTY-ACRE, LEVEL farm, near town, good soil, no stones; nice buildings; retail ice business. BOX 856, Bellows Falls, Vt.

FOR SALE—35-acre poultry farm, 6 acres clear land, 1 acre in fruit of various kinds; 3 brooder houses, laying houses for 1,000 hens; in good condition and nearly new; eight hundred and fifty laying hens; one cow; dwelling house of five rooms, large cellar; 10 miles north of Vineland; good roads and water supply; price $4,700; if sold for cash $4,500. ADVERTISER 386, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Roadside stand, stock and fixtures, gas station; living quarters, consisting five rooms, all modern conveniences, garage room for three cars, barn, tool house, chicken house, comfort station; three acres rich soil, on State highway; South Jersey; five minutes to town of 25,000; ill health reason for selling; $3,000 cash required. Address H. A. ROWTON, R. D. 4, Vineland, N. J.

EQUIPPED 69-ACRE dairy and poultry farm in Central New Jersey; 45 acres tillable, 15 acres pasture with brook, rest woodland; ½ acre grapes; never-failing well; 9-room house, good large outbuildings, all machinery; 6 cows, 3 heifers, 2 horses, 100 chickens; plenty room for more stock and poultry. ADVERTISER 388, care Rural New-Yorker.

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150-ACRE FARM 5 miles from good market in Worcester; good market garden soil, fruit, wood, timber; large house, barn, poultry houses; land and buildings good condition. R. H. MOORE, Owner, Salisbury St., Holden, Mass.

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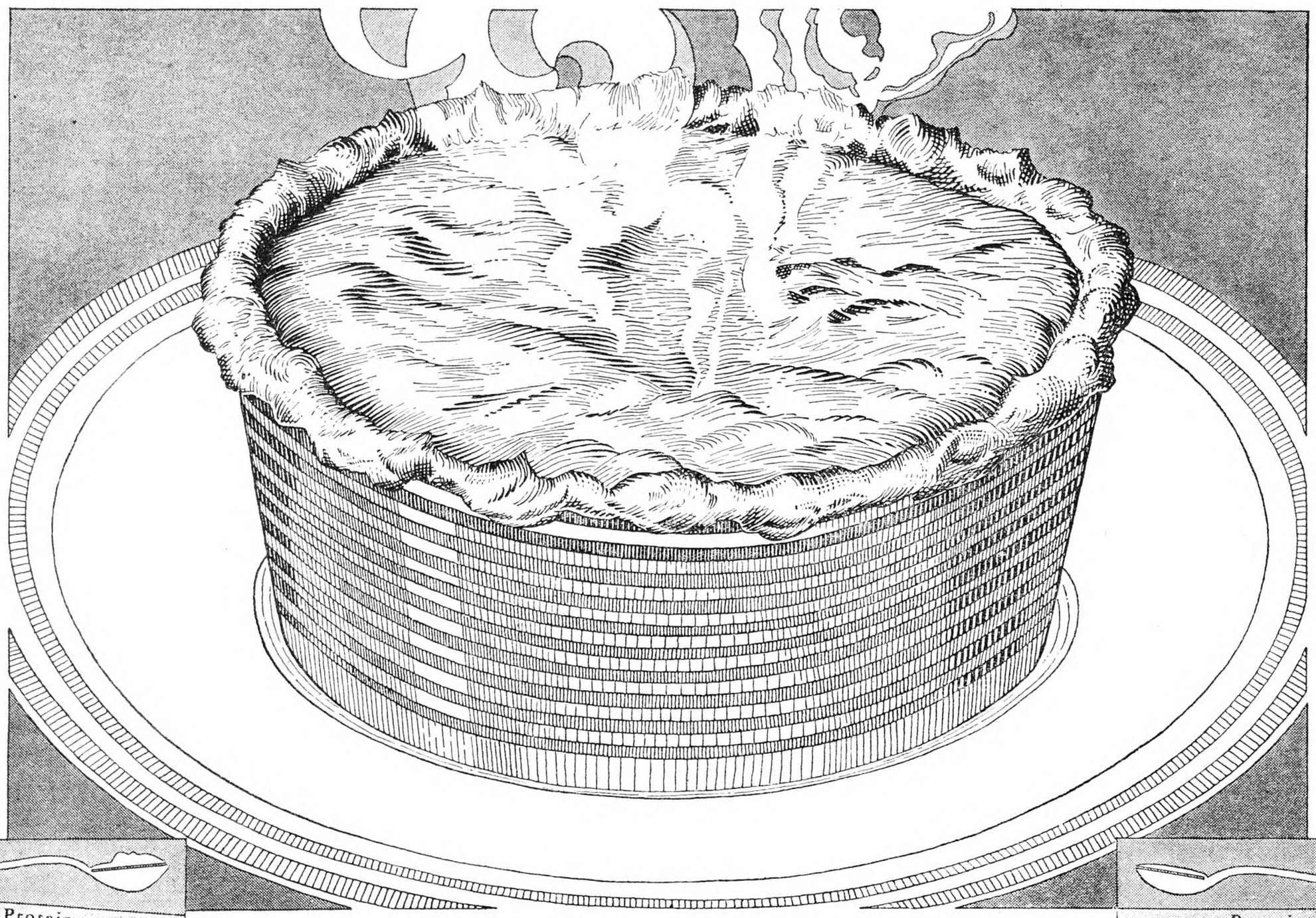
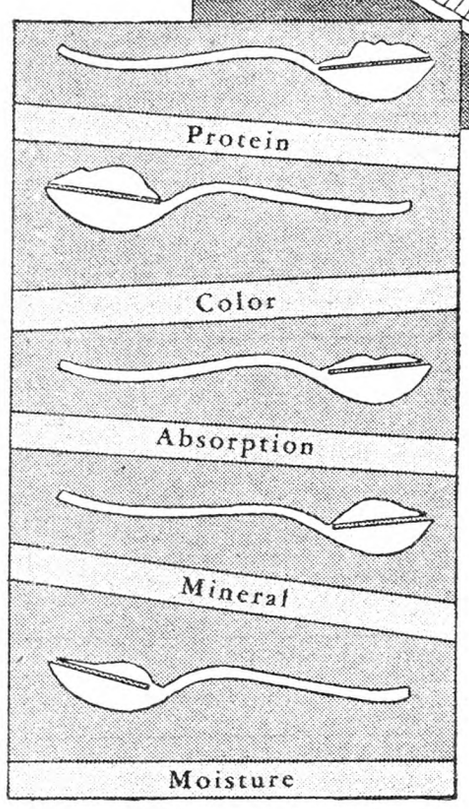
Other Advertisments of Subscriber's Exchange will be found on page 269





"Unbalanced"

All these different substances are found in wheat when it is harvested. But they're not properly "balanced" for baking. No *single* variety of wheat contains these things in just the right quantities to make a perfect all-purpose flour.

Use the "balanced" flour

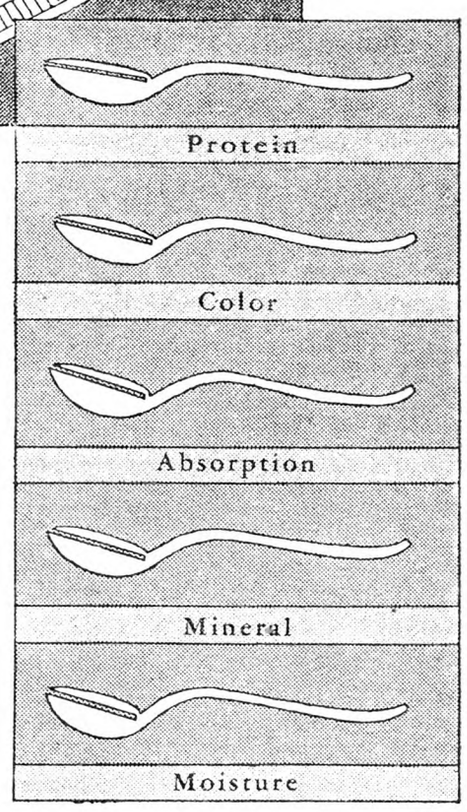
—and forget luck!

Some women say, "I had good luck with my baking this time." They realize that next time may be different. But they feel that ups and downs are unavoidable.

Other women never mention luck. They have discovered the value of "balance" in recipes and "balance" in flour. They do perfect baking *every time*—good luck, or bad luck, does not concern them. Every day there are more of these women. Today the "balanced" flour, Pillsbury's Best, is used by more women than any other.

Your best recipe is perfectly "balanced"—it calls for just the right amount of each ingredient. Pillsbury's Best Flour is also perfectly "balanced"—it contains just the right amount of every part of the wheat necessary for successful baking. No single type of wheat contains the right proportions of protein, mineral, moisture, etc., to work perfectly for all your baking. Therefore, Pillsbury's Best is made from a special blend of different types of the finest wheats, scientifically "balanced" for all-purpose baking. These wheats are mixed according to a combination used only in Pillsbury's Best — there is no other flour just like it.

Try Pillsbury's Best. Everything you bake—bread, biscuits, pastry —will turn out better. Everything will have a delicate, unmistakably richer flavor. See for yourself how much a properly "balanced" flour can help you in your baking. Your grocer has Pillsbury's Best—ask for it by name.



"Balanced"

The Pillsbury "balancing" process mixes as many as sixteen different types of the finest wheats. The result is a flour which contains just the right amount of protein, mineral, moisture, etc.—a flour perfectly "balanced" for all kinds of baking.

Pillsbury's Best Flour

"balanced" for perfect baking

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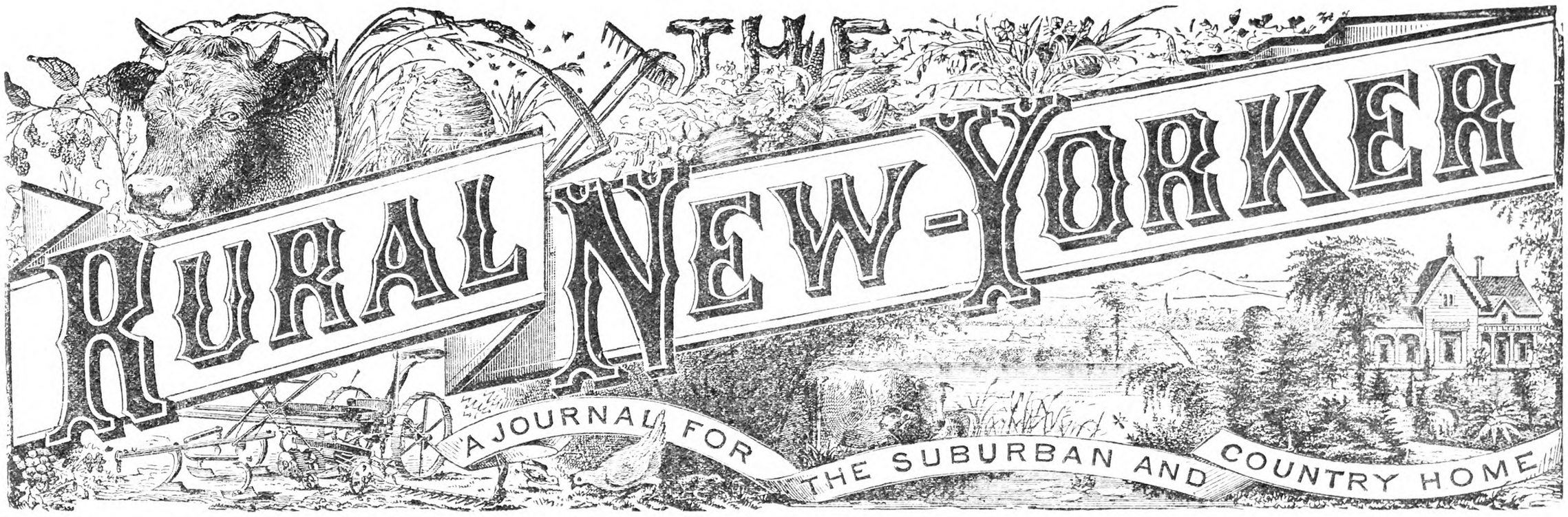

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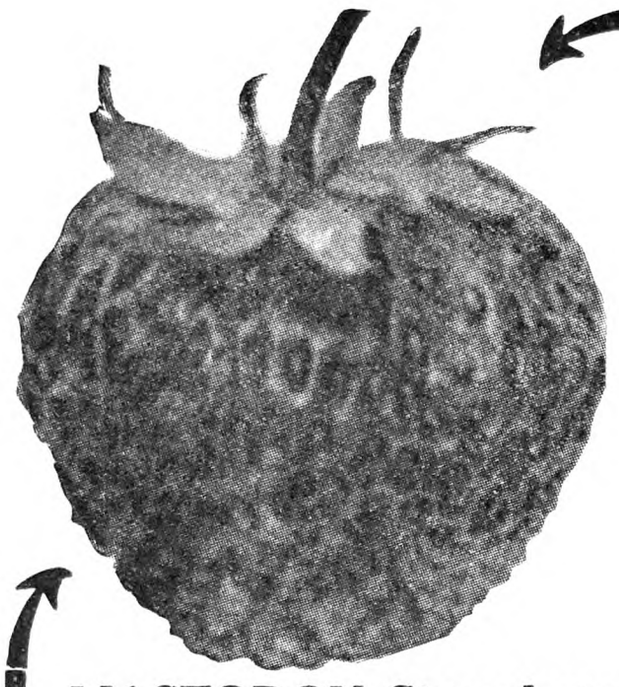
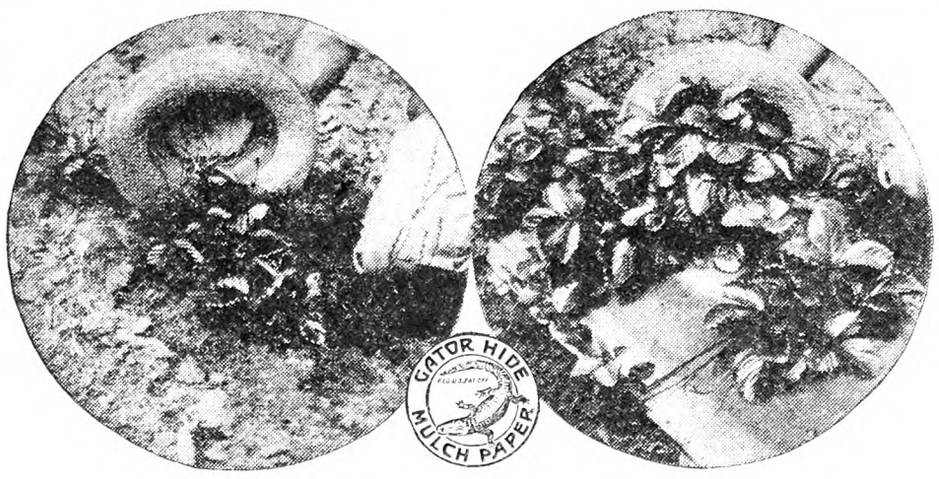
Blossom and Pasture Time Will Soon be Here



Strawberry Shortcake yum! yum!



THIS SUMMER
THIS FALL
UNTIL SNOW FLIES
NEXT SPRING
NEXT SUMMER
NEXT FALL

MASTODON Strawberry (and for a year or so more)

60 DAYS AFTER PLANTING

FROM
HAMPTON'S Mammoth
Mastodon Everbearing
STRAWBERRIES

IN
A Workless and Worryless
Mulch Paper
Strawberry Garden

The above photo is of a standard variety and is shown to give you an idea of the improved growth the mulched plant has made. Very little labor is attached to raising everbearers with mulch paper. You practically eliminate weeding, no worry about dry weather, and no hoeing or cultivating. Berries are always clean, never sandy. We offer a special trial roll, 18 inches wide, 45 feet long, heavy-weight paper, postpaid, for only $1.10.

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2 lbs. Fertilizer . . . . . .
With complete instructions for use of the fertilizer, laying paper and care of the strawberries

All for **$2** POSTPAID
Anywhere at Proper Planting Time
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Safe Delivery and Satisfaction Guaranteed!

HAMPTON'S Mammoth MASTODON STRAWBERRIES

—Are the largest Everbearers known
—Bear big berries right through the season

HAMPTON'S PLANTS ARE SELECTED

By selected we mean we do not give you "field run" but only the best with largest crowns and heaviest roots. The "survival of the fittest" applies in the selection of Hampton's.

SELECTED MAMMOTH MASTODON EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY PLANTS

PRICES POSTPAID ANYWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES

WORKLESS STRAWBERRY GARDENS

$2.00 for 25 Selected Mastodon Plants, 25 feet of Gator Hide Mulch Paper, 2 lbs. fertilizer.
$3.50 for 50 Selected Mastodon Plants, 50 feet of Gator Hide Mulch Paper, 4 lbs. fertilizer.
$5.50 for 100 Selected Mastodon Plants, 100 feet of Gator Hide Mulch Paper, 8 lbs. fertilizer.

A WORKLESS and WORRYLESS STRAWBERRY GARDEN

Is Obtained by Using GATOR HIDE MULCH PAPER

MULCH PAPER keeps the weeds down, retains the moisture, eliminating hoeing and cultivating and worry about dry weather. Conserves soil organisms. Raises soil temperature.

For the convenience of those who desire GATOR HIDE MULCH PAPER in quantities we are listing the following:

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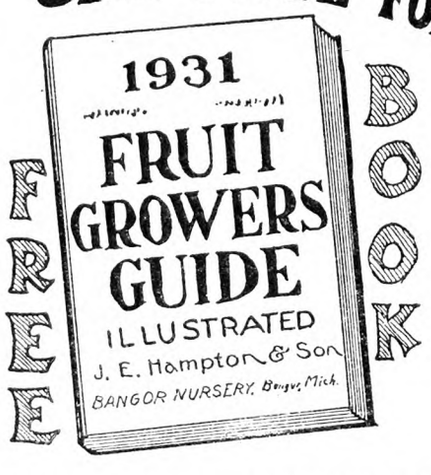

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Some Thoughts About New Fruits

By Dr. U. P. Hedrick

IF THE world would only stand still; if tastes, uses and fashions in fruits, as in other things, did not change; if plant breeding were prohibited; if the gratification of curiosity and the desire to collect were unlawful; then there would be no need of new fruits; then nurserymen, commissionmen, and the money-changers in fruit-growing might well reduce varieties to a minimum; then the "New England Seven" recommended by the six New England experiment stations, (their circular lies before me), might suffice for New England apple growers; then the peach and the plum could as well go the way of the quince, the currant, and the gooseberry; then only Bartlett, Elberta, Montmorency and Concord in their several groups need be planted; then the public might be taught to eat "commercial sorts" just as the horse was taught to eat sawdust (but all know what happened to the horse).

However, the world does move; nothing is permanent; an assortment of fruits pleases the palate and the eye; new uses for new fruits constantly arise; there is a divine spark of discovery and invention in man which shows forth in plant-breeders; and collections of fruits appeal to those who desire choicely good things and like to collect. So, despite the critical attitude toward new varieties usually summarized in the curt dictum "they don't pay," we have new fruits.

There always have been and there always will be introductions of new fruits. The procession is endless. There is a limbo for discarded varieties into which millions of fruits have been cast in the past and in the process of evolution millions more will follow the discards of by-gone ages. The apple in the last garden to be tended by human hands will be vastly different from the apple that grew in the Garden of Eden.

By the way, what if Adam and Eve had "standardized" the apple of Eden, and it had come down to us as a part of original sin! What a loss to the world there would have been in the quintessence of flavors and aromas and the diversified colors of the splendid assortment of the fruit of fruits that we now grow! One apple might serve the New Englanders, who want only "seven," to piece out a diet of baked beans and codfish balls, but the rest of the world would sadly miss the pleasures of a thousand and more goodly apples.

To be sure, it does not follow that, because New England experiment stations dole out seven apples to their growers, any other region will choose to plant so few sorts; for, as an apple grower from that part of the world apologetically said to me, speaking of the seven, "It requires less to satisfy a New Englander than any other man on earth."

New Fruits at the Geneva Experiment Station

Plant-breeding must ever be indeterminate, but the breeder, with the aid of new knowledge, now depends less on chance and a run of luck than ever before. At least, he starts with an end in view. Perhaps the reader will be interested in the ends in view in the breeding work at this station, and the degree, so far, of their attainment.

Breeding Apples

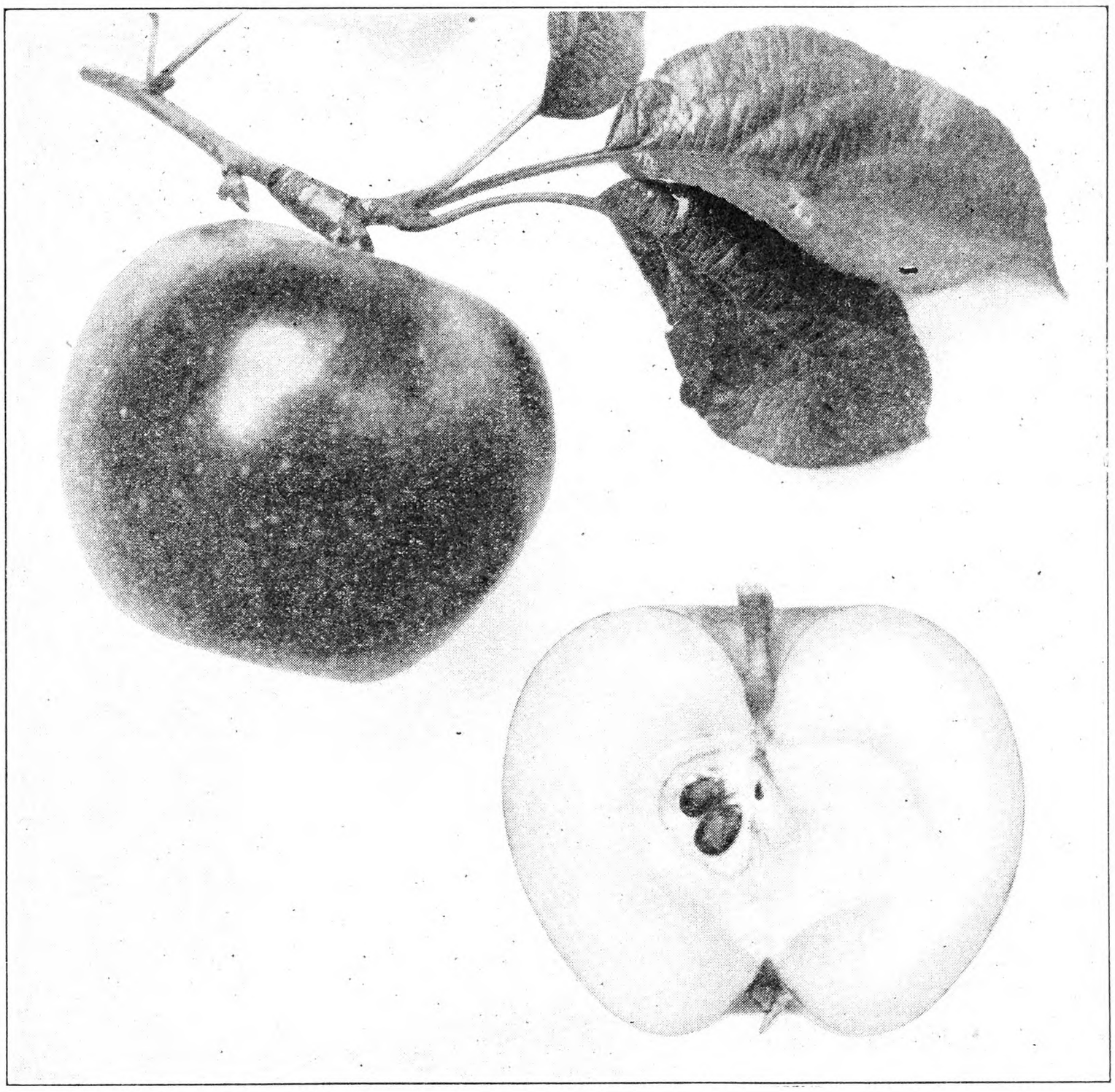
One objective in breeding apples is to obtain a seedless sort that is worth while in other characters. Several varieties that are nearly seedless have been used as a parent with a dozen or more of our best apples as the other parent. Many crosses have been made and a good many seedlings have been fruited but no meritorious seedless apple has yet appeared. Some time, however, we shall find a seedless apple as important to the apple industry as the navel orange is to the orange industry.

We have long been looking for apples of the McIntosh type to give us a McIntosh for every day in the apple year. Out of several hundred crosses, five new varieties have been named. Every one of the five is equal to McIntosh in flavor and appearance and every one meets some demand or purpose that McIntosh does not fill. Early McIntosh is an early red apple ripening just after Yellow Transparent. Milton is a sister of Early McIntosh, which ripens a month later and a month before McIntosh. Cortland, now a standard sort, ripens a month later than McIntosh, hangs to the tree better, keeps longer and ships better. Kendall is a little later than Cortland, a darker red in color, a little more acid, and more uniform in shape. Macoun is the latest of this series and may prove to be the most valuable because of lateness, good shipping qualities, and a flavor and aroma, to most, superior to McIntosh.

With the same object in view as with the McIntosh series several apples of the Delicious type have been bred, three of which have outstanding merits. Medina is a Delicious offspring with fruits larger in size, red on a golden yellow ground color, a little later, and a little more acid in flavor. Orleans is a sister plant to Medina, with a reddish color, keeps longer, and is more sprightly in flavor. Newfane is the last Delicious cross to be named and was chosen because of the large size and solid red color of the apples. It comes in season in this State at Christmas when it is a most beautiful and delectable dessert fruit.

Apricots

The apricot is as hardy in tree and bud and is as vigorous in growth as the peach, but the tree blossoms a week or two weeks before the peach and three years out of four is caught by frost in eastern peach regions. If an apricot blooming with the peach could be bred, peach growers would have a splendid new fruit to help out their waning industry. With the end just mentioned in view, 89 apricots from every part of the world are under test, 200 seedlings have fruited, and about 3,000 seedlings go in the orchard this year. No varieties have yet been named.



Macoun, Latest of the McIntosh Type

Nectarines

As I have written before in these articles, the Geneva Station is determined to breed a series of nectarines paralleling the purposes and seasons of the peach. The one can be grown as readily as the other and many prefer a nectarine to a peach. Several splendid sorts have been grown but all had glandless leaves, a matter of no importance except that peaches and nectarines with glandless leaves suffer too greatly from mildew. Now we are hybridizing only kinds with glandular leaves. Meanwhile, two splendid new nectarines are available. Hunter is a large, yellow-fleshed nectarine ripening in mid-season. It originated in New York State. Sure Crop is a white-fleshed sort imported from New Zealand, of most delectable quality and beautiful color, ripening a little earlier than Hunter.

Peaches

The soil at Geneva is not of the best for peaches and little has been done to improve this fruit. The New Jersey Station has bred and introduced a number of new sorts which promise to rejuvenate the moribund peach industry of the country. The five that follow are noteworthy New Jersey peaches: Eclipse was introduced as a self-pollinated seedling of Belle. The trees are productive. In size and shape the fruit resembles the mother variety; quality good, a freestone; ripens after Rochester. Golden Jubilee is described as ripening a few days before Carman, and as resembling the Elberta in tree habits and fruits. Marigold is a cross of Lola by Arp. In shape, color and flavor it resembles Arp but, while Arp is very stringy in texture and a strong cling, Marigold is a semi-cling with tender flesh; early. Oriole is in season two or three days after Sunbeam. The fruit is about the size of Elberta but more globular in shape; yellow fleshed, freestone and very high in quality. Sunbeam ripens a week after Marigold. The fruit is roundish, of good size; a deep yellow in color nearly covered with red, and of good quality; a semi-cling.

Plums

Possibly plum growing could again be made profitable in the Eastern States, had we large handsome plums of good quality. The station has bred a number of plums with this object in view. The best of these are Albion and Stanley. Albion, a cross between Golden Drop and Grand Duke, is the latest ripening good plum grown at Geneva. It belongs to the Grand Duke type, but its fruit is larger and better in quality. The tree is productive. Stanley is a cross between Agen and Grand Duke. The fruit is above medium to large in size, prune shape, dark blue with thick bloom; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, fine-grained, tender, firm, sweet, pleasant; quality good to very good; stone free; mid-season. The Mirabelle is a small sweet yellow plum which belongs to the same species as the Damsons. The fruits of American Mirabelle resemble the Mirabelles closely in color, but are much larger. The tree is splendid in every way. The flesh is delightfully good.

Cherries

There is much to be done in improving both sweet and sour cherries. Every grower can think of faults of all our standard varieties. The station has so far introduced but one new cherry, Seneca, which is making a name for itself as the earliest sweet cherry to ripen. The cherries are very like those of the well-known Black Tartarian but the tree is larger and more productive. It is a splendid sort for local and roadside markets. Another good cherry is the Victor, a seedling of Windsor, which originated at the Horticultural Experiment Station at Vineland, Ontario. The fruit resembles Napoleon in appearance and ripens in midseason. The cherries are large, firm fleshed and of excellent quality. The tree is large, vigorous and productive.

Pears

The chief end sought in breeding pears at this station is to obtain varieties less susceptible to blight than any of the standard commercial sorts. Seckel, being fairly free from blight, and with splendid tree and fruit characters, is the parent that has been most commonly used. Three Seckel seedlings have been described in previous articles, and space permits me to say of them here only that Cayuga is the most promising and that it is well worth trial in any pear region. Gorham, of different parentage, is even more promising. Pear growers want a variety to follow Bartlett which lacks some of the conspicuous faults of that sort. Gorham ripens two weeks later than Bartlett, and keeps a month longer. The fruits resemble those of Bartlett in size, color and shape. The flavor is sweet and vinous with a very marked and pleasing aroma; flesh white, tender, buttery and juicy.

Grapes

This station has grown about thirty thousand hybrid grapes in the last quarter century, the chief end in view being to obtain a variety with the fruit characters of European grapes and the vine characters of American sorts. Another effort has been to obtain a seedless sort. Fifteen new grapes have been sent out, nearly all of which have been described in these articles before. Out of these the following are standing up best under commercial tests; Ontario, a very early green grape; Fredonia, the very earliest good black grape; Portland,

(Continued on Page 280)

Some Ideals in Orcharding

By E. Stuart Hubbard

Location

PIONEERS are essential for the development of continents and nations. They, also, make possible progress in business, industry and science. Search for the ideal is the dominating urge which drives them into fields unexplored by the expedient conservative. True it is, that they often fail to find the ideal for which they seek. Frequently their less imaginative or conscientious rivals surpass them in results accomplished. Yet, even their smug success is due largely to the utilization of the ideals of pioneers who have conceived their value and demonstrated their worth.

What, then, are some of the ideal factors, conditions and qualifications which can, and do, contribute to success in orcharding? Of the physical requisites the site is the first to be considered.

Experience has shown that fruit trees grow and develop their fruit best when able to obtain sufficient, but not excessive, moisture from the soil throughout their growing season, as well as while dormant. The soil should, therefore, be deep and well drained to permit of ready absorption of rain and melting snow and the return of soil water from its underground reservoir gradually, as required by the trees, without periods of saturation or aridity. Many disappointing failures are due to trees being forced to struggle alternately between wet feet and drought, because of dense subsoils, shallow water tables and sandy soils which do not readily transfer water downwards or upwards.

The next factor in importance is freedom from cold injury to the tree or its fruitfulness. Protection from freezing winds, and proper elevation to lift the orchard above the valley freezes and frosts, are essential in most fruit districts if annual crops can be expected. A few feet difference in elevation, or different sides of the same hill, may provide conditions which assure safety or unwonted risk from cold if chosen for an orchard site.

Large bodies of water lying to windward of orchards during windy freezes often raise the temperature above the danger point. Such bodies of water, also, may cause a draft of air to move during still, frosty nights and prevent injury, while trees a short distance back from the shore are hurt. Such locations are apt to be more subject to both the harmful and the beneficial fungi which thrive in the moister, more frequently foggy, air which occurs close to lakes and rivers.

Elevations of sufficient height to raise the orchard above the valley mists, but not into the cloud mists, tend to freedom from fungi and to the production of fruit possessing the finest style and finish. Such fruit is preferred to the duller-hued, rougher-skinned types often grown where moisture lingers.

Soil of natural fertility is desirable, though plant food can be supplied more easily and cheaply, than water or frost protection, when they are lacking.

One of the most dreaded risks of fruit-growing is hail. This hazard may seem to be beyond human control. While insurance may lessen the loss somewhat, if injury occurs, it is expensive and increasingly so, when losses in certain orchards are frequent. Experience shows, however, that hailstorms rarely cover wide areas. Occasionally a band of hail may sweep across the country on a front scores of miles in width. This is, fortunately, extremely rare in the East. The normal path of a hailstorm is narrow, though it often travels many miles, sometimes intermittently, leaving spots in its swath untouched. The hail history of farms varies greatly. Some are visited by several hailstorms every few years. Others, once in 10 or 15 years, while still others may sustain injury but once or twice in 50 years. I know of an orchard which had its fruit badly hurt each year for three years while orchards a short distance away escaped.

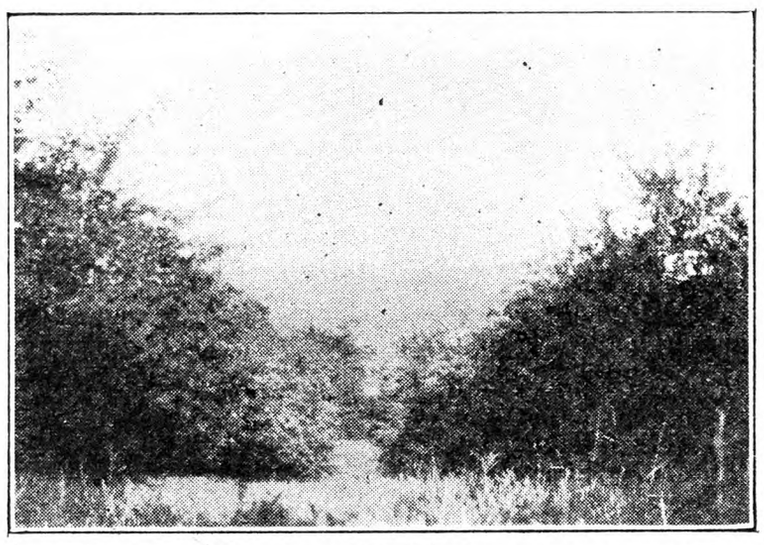
It is obvious that such frequent visits must be due to topographical or vegetative variations in the country to the windward of the afflicted locations. Reliable information as to the hail history of a prospective orchard site should be obtained. The investment of the large amount of capital necessary for the development and maintenance of an orchard on a hail-subject farm is inadvisable. Such a handicap may make success impossible.

Nearness to hard roads is most desirable. It should be possible to load the fruit on trucks at the packing house or home storage at any time when shipments should be made, without the need of transferring to larger trucks which cannot safely negotiate the muddy, narrow byroads with their inadequate bridges. It is, also, important to be close to towns or villages which can supply adequate numbers of seasonal workers to thin and pick the fruit.

The idealist who insists that his orchard be located on land which provides all these characteristics has an infinite, initial advantage over the haphazard opportunist who may wish to utilize for fruit-growing land for which he has no other profitable use.

There are ideals in the choice of location for orchards with respect to nearness to market. The individual producer who can deliver the fruit he grows direct to the consumer or the consumer's source of supply, unless local production of his product is excessive, has an ideal market. The possibility of learning the requirements of one's patrons so as to intelligently cater to them; the opportunity of readily advertising and demonstrating the superior merits of one's fruit to those whom he would have use it; the chance of seeing to it that one's customers, retailers as well as users, can always receive a constant supply as needed; the ability to learn quickly from one's customers of mistakes unwittingly made, so as to effect satisfactory adjustment and prevent future errors—these are advantages which, if obtainable, should insure an ideal market for the grower's fruit. Such growers can often afford to capitalize their individualities and operate as individuals.

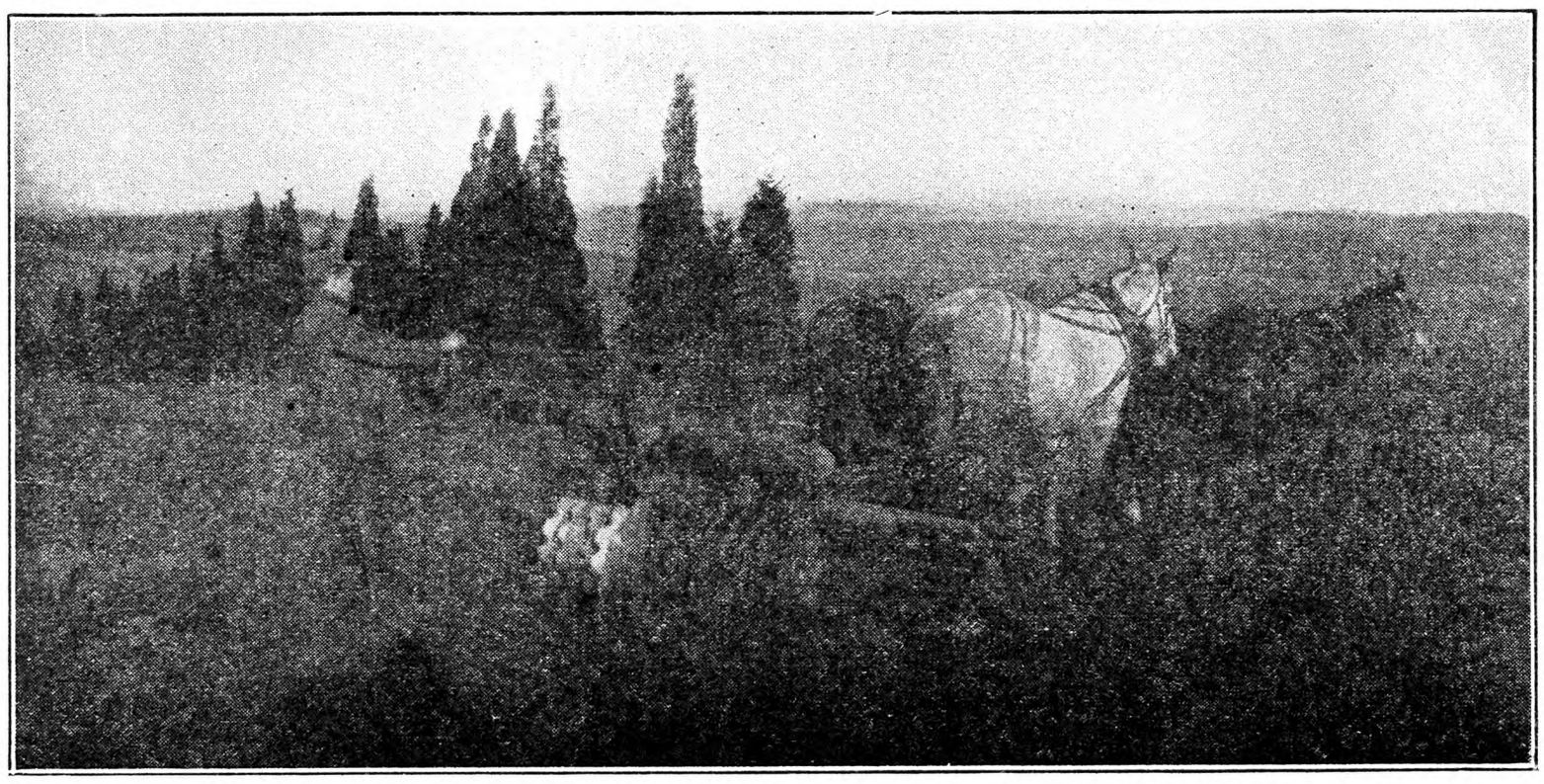
There are, also, locations ideal because located in a community in which a species of fruit is being produced in such quantity that growers can combine to secure supplies, or to ship in carlots or sell to local dealers who provide a strong competitive market. In such districts, trained labor is more easily obtained, and the common interest in the industry tends towards more intelligent and cheaper production.



Blue Hill Farm Orchard, Wallingford, Conn., 25 Years After the Preparation Noted in Picture Below

The number of apple trees in the United States has been declining for some years, yet the commercial crop has been increasing in volume. This is largely due to the fact that orchards were planted in many localities where experience has shown they cannot be profitably grown in competition with more favorable districts. The expense of modern apple growing is so great and the transportation costs to distant markets so high, that unprofitable trees have wisely been removed and replaced by more profitable crops. At the same time locations which have proved to be ideal for apple growing, have been planted with a number of trees which, though less numerous than those destroyed, are so much more reliably prolific, that they frequently produce more apples than the world markets can absorb at profitable prices.

It is a misfortune for the individual as well as the industry, for anyone to try to maintain an orchard on an unfavorable location. It is still more so for new orchards to be planted where they cannot profit the owner, but may occasionally contribute to the volume of the crop, and help depress the prices received by growers who are so ideally situated as to be reasonably certain of profitable returns from their enterprise and labor.



Preparing Blue Hill Farm, Wallingford, Conn., for fruit trees. Prof. W. A. Henry, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, chose this location as ideal in elevation, exposure, soil and nearness to market. The picture at top of page shows the orchard 25 years later.

Something About Potatoes

THE people who live in the cooler parts of the world have become so accustomed to potatoes in the diet that they seldom realize Caesar fought his Gallic wars without a single potato either boiled, baked or fried, that good King Wenceslaus never tasted a potato, that even the Pilgrim Fathers had no mashed potatoes to garnish the Thanksgiving turkey. The potato is really a very new food product when considered from the standpoint of world history. It is true that the Incas of the Andes were eating potatoes when Pizarro made his conquest of Peru, and Pizarro himself found and ate potatoes at the time of his second attempt to reach this land of golden treasure. That was in 1526-7. School children who are reading Prescott's "History of the Conquest of Peru," will find a record of this in volume 1, book 2, chapter 3, and in my copy it is on pages 247 to 251. There is more about the potato in a later chapter, too. There isn't any doubt that the potato is meant. These Spaniards never had seen a potato, so they took pains to write a description of this "root," and when he wrote this chapter Prescott had before him the very letters that they had written.

On his second attempt, Pizarro landed at the village of Talcamez on the bay of Saint Matthew. That would be very near the present boundary line of Colombia with Ecuador. He marched his soldiers into the interior. "Hill continued to rise above hill," says Prescott, "rolling onward, as it were, by successive waves to join that colossal barrier of the Andes." And a little later he adds: "Famine came in addition to other troubles, and it was with difficulty that they found the means of sustaining life on the scanty fare of the forest—occasionally the potato, as it grew without cultivation, or the wild cocoanut; or, on the shore, the salt and bitter fruit of the mangrove." It is likely that Pizarro and his men marched inland about as far as the present city of Pasto, for it is only at such an elevation that wild potatoes can be found at the present time.

Farther south in Peru the Incas were "cultivating" the potato for food—at least they were punching holes in the ground and dropping in a tuber, and they came later in the year to harvest the crop. The potato was certainly under cultivation in a limited area of the world in the early fifteen-hundreds. In recent years some evidence has been literally unearthed which indicates that the Indians who inhabited the high tablelands of South America before the Incas arrived there may also have had the potato under domestication. In excavating burial grounds a good deal of pottery has been found, and many of the vessels are made in imitation of both animals and plants. These antiquities are in the National Museum at Lima, Peru, but photographs of them have been published in museum reports, and anyone looking at these pictures could easily pick out very good models of potatoes, eyes, warts and all. There can't be any doubt that potatoes were very common objects, else they would not have been imitated so commonly. The important question bearing on the original domestication of the potato is, how old are the graves that have been excavated? There are ways of determining that these graves are older than any of the Inca graves, but present estimates are that they are not more than one thousand years old. Perhaps next week, or next year, or within 10 years, someone will open up a grave which can be shown to be much more than a thousand years old, and he may find unmistakable evidence that potatoes were known to those people. For the present, however, the potato is not known to have been under cultivation for more than a thousand years and that is not so very long when compared with corn or wheat.

DONALD REDDICK.

Improving the Farm Landscape

I JUST read some interesting notes from a Maryland farmer's wife on page 193. She wrote of how they improved their yard, using plants from the woods and some from neighbors. I, too, wonder why some farm folks are contented to have their homes appear bare and unattractive, when, using their wit, a little time and strength, the whole atmosphere may be changed into a pleasing one .

A few years ago, when we bought our farm, it was anything but attractive. There were dilapidated buildings, tumbledown fences and junk, junk, junk, everywhere! We made a few plans and began to work. How we worked! Unnecessary buildings and fences were torn down and removed. Load after load of tin cans, old iron and other rubbish was hauled away. This left bare spaces—clean but unattractive. What should we do with them? We had no money to spend for trees and shrubbery.

Early that Spring, during a walk through a nearby woods, ideas came to us. Why not use some of our native trees and shrubs? So the work went on.

On the north side of the house we made plantings of laurel and wild Azalea. On another side that gets very little sun we placed coonberry bushes and Euonymus americanus, or what the Indians called "fire-bush." How luxuriant they are in the Fall when the little red seed pods burst open with a cluster of scarlet berries, clinging to them.

The old water tank in the backyard was an eye-sore. Now, a wild honeysuckle is spreading itself over the lattice-work on the side facing the kitchen. A wild rose bloomed last Summer, on another side. The ground beneath the tank is damp, so wild Iris found its way there. What an improvement!

Then we turned our attention to the driveway. More coonberry bushes, dogwood, holly and spice bushes from the woods were planted here. Forsythia, lilacs and pussy-willows came from neighbors and friends.

How we enjoy this work of beautifying our

(Con't'd on Page 279)

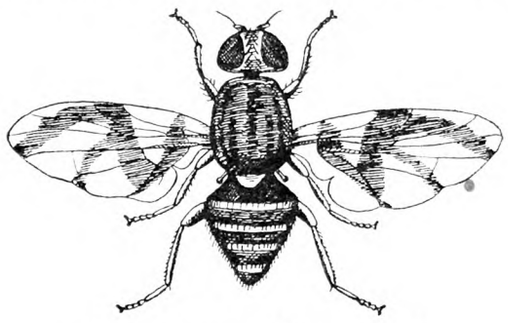
Important Insect Pests of Orchard Fruits

By Glenn W. Herrick

UNQUESTIONABLY apples constitute the leading orchard fruit of the Northern United States, and will undoubtedly continue as such for many years to come. The writer can scarcely conceive of a better, more adaptable, more palatable or more useful fruit for a northern clime than the apple. Because of its deserved popularity and the resultant demand for it the apple has been planted over large continuous areas in several regions in the Northern United States. Whenever a single crop, whether it be cereal, vegetable or fruit, is grown for years in the same area, it tends to become more and more subject to the attacks of insect enemies and plant diseases. The apple is certainly no exception to this rather general rule. Scarcely a decade passes that some new pest is not found attacking the apple and creating a new problem in the production of this fruit. Nevertheless many of the oldest enemies of the apple are still among the worst enemies of it, and are still not always well controlled.

The Apple Maggot

One of the older pests of the apple which has suddenly come into renewed prominence within the past year is the apple maggot. During the season of

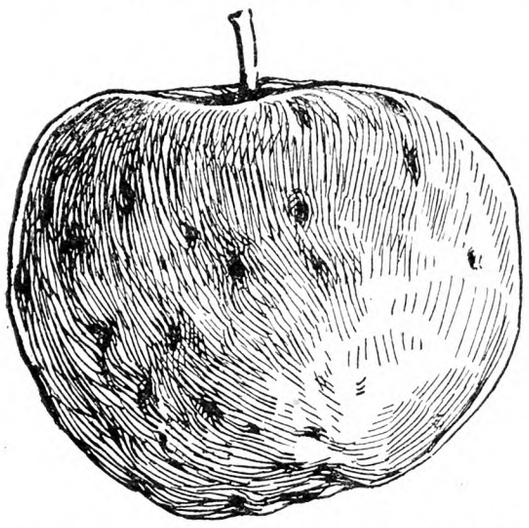


Apple Maggot Fly. Fig. 1

1930 Great Britain threatened to place an embargo upon all apples coming from America which were infested with the maggot. If this embargo is maintained, growers in New England and New York will need to adopt the most effective method of control and to make special effort to hold this insect in check. A thorough knowledge of the habits and life history of the insect is of prime importance in order to fight it successfully. The maggot not only attacks early and late Summer varieties of apples but also Winter varieties like the Northern Spy, McIntosh, Rhode Island Greening and Baldwin.

LIFE HISTORY AND INJURY.—The parent insect is a fly about the size of a small housefly. The body is dark-colored with four white lines across the abdomen, while each wing is marked with four dark bands (Fig. 1). The fly deposits its tiny white eggs just beneath the skin of the apple, and the small white maggots burrow through the flesh of the fruit. Infested apples are usually slightly deformed (Fig. 2) as a result of the punctures of the fly and of course the maggots cause the fruits to turn black and decay. In many instances the apples when picked appear sound, but later, when they become mellow, they are found to be badly infested with the maggots. When the maggots become grown they leave the apples and go into the ground, where they change to pupæ, which remain usually through the Winter and transform to flies the following Spring.

The successful control of the maggots hinges upon three items of knowledge concerning the activities of the adult flies: (1) Upon the time of the appearance of the flies in an orchard; (2) upon the fact that the flies when they emerge from the soil wait from



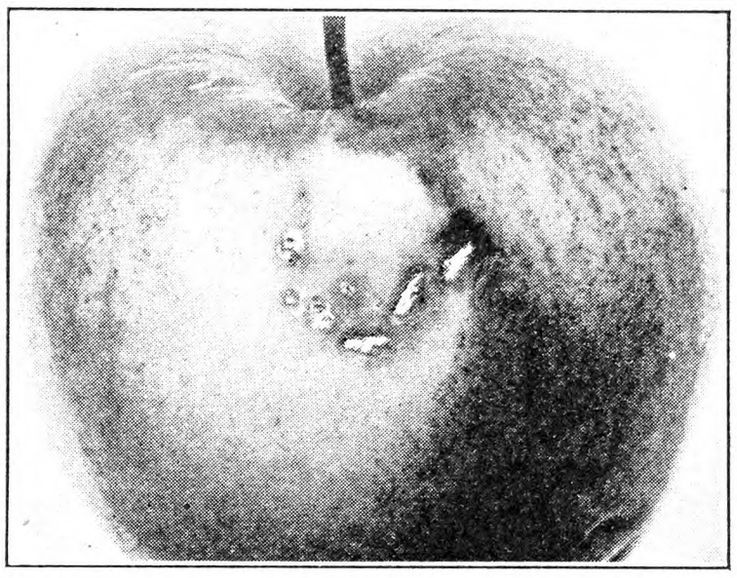
Apple Dimpled and Deformed by Fly in Depositing Eggs. Fig. 2

one to two weeks or even longer before they begin to lay eggs; and (3) that during this time the flies are constantly feeding on the surfaces of the leaves and fruits by sipping up the food with their sucking mouth parts. It is evident from the feeding habits of the flies that they can be poisoned by sprinkling it in a fine spray over the foliage and fruit. It is further evident that if the poison is placed on the trees at the right time the flies will be killed before they have laid their eggs. Thus; *timely, intelligent spraying will control the apple maggot.*

THE TIME OF APPEARANCE OF THE FLIES.—Investigations extending over several years in the Hudson River Valley show that the flies appear fairly regularly from the latter part of June through July, remaining present into August. During 1927 the flies began to emerge in late June, and reached their most abundant period about the middle of July, while in 1928 they reached their highest peak about July 10 (Fig. 5 diagram). These dates will vary somewhat from year to year, depending on the temperature, rainfall and condition of the soil. In the Champlain district the appearance of the flies will probably be, at least, a week later.

CONTROL.—It is evident from this diagram that the foliage and fruit of the trees should be coated with poison (arsenate of lead, 2½ lbs. to 100 gallons of water) during early July—early enough to kill the flies before any of them have laid their eggs in the fruit. In wet seasons or in severely infested orchards a second application should be given about 10 days after the first one. If an arsenical dust (90 lbs. sulphur and 10 lbs. arsenate of lead) is used more frequent applications will be necessary.

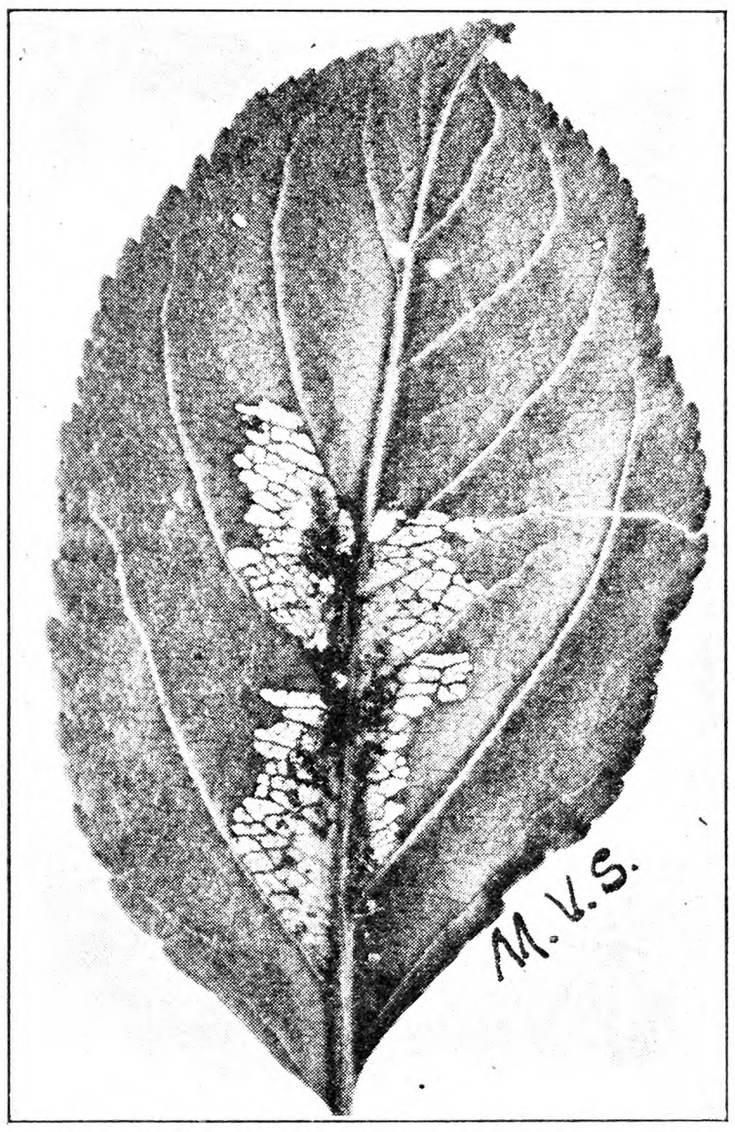
SUPPLEMENTARY MEASURES. — Old scrub trees about the house and barn should either be cut down or thoroughly sprayed, because otherwise they simply act as breeding places for the flies. Neglected orchards near by are a menace and should be



Scarring of an Apple by the Larva of a Bud Moth. Fig. 3.

sprayed. Thorn-apple trees along fences or near orchards should be cut down and destroyed. Picking up all drops once in two weeks and feeding them to stock or burying them deeply will aid in the fight. Piles of culls in the orchard or about the barn, house or packing sheds should be disposed of just as early as possible.

TIMING THE EMERGENCE OF THE FLIES.—In order to know exactly when the flies appear in one's orchard a simple cage, three feet wide, six feet long, and three feet high, can be constructed under a tree which bore infested fruit the preceding year. Four stakes, each four feet long, can be used as the corners. Each stake may be driven into the soil one foot, thus projecting three feet above the



Work of Bud Moth Larva on Leaves in Summer. Fig. 4

ground. Narrow strips may then be nailed across the tops of the stakes and the frame thus made covered with muslin. The free edges of the muslin on the ground should be covered with soil in order to make the cage tight. The cage should be set by the middle of June and examined daily for the flies.

The Bud Moth

Like many other insects the bud moth has its "fat" years when it is very abundant and its "lean" years when it is scarcely seen. Not since the 90's has the bud moth been abnormally abundant and seriously injurious until the season of 1928. Growers had forgotten it, and many of them had not been spraying as carefully and consistently as in former years. In addition, although more than a dozen parasites attack the bud moth, they were certainly not much in evidence during the season of 1928. The moth therefore got a fine start, and has been giving growers a hard fight ever since. The insect is a rather general feeder on apple, pear, quince, cherry, plum, peach, et al. It produces two types of injury: (1) Early injury by the overwintering larvæ to the fruit and leaf buds as the latter begin to open in the Spring; (2) later injury by the Summer larvæ to the growing fruit during July and August, and to the foliage of the trees.

LIFE HISTORY AND INJURY.—The tiny brown caterpillars live over the Winter in small, gray Win-

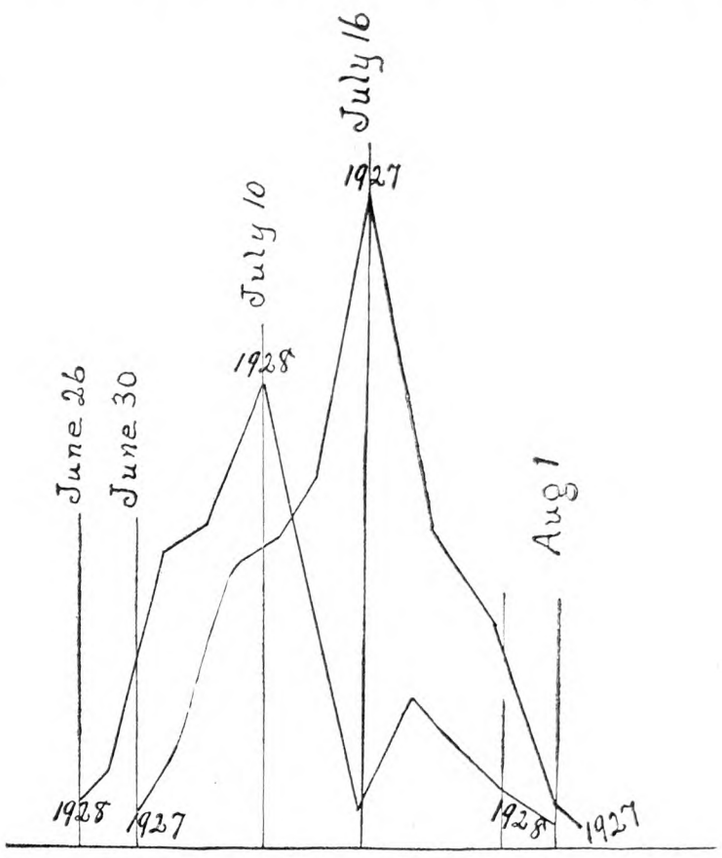


Diagram Showing When the Flies Began to Appear and When They Reached Their Peak of Abundance in 1927 and 1928. Fig. 5

ter cocoons on the twigs, often in the leaf scars about the buds. These caterpillars wake up early in the Spring, some of them early enough to bore into the expanding buds, others later, which tie the leaves and flowers together in a mass, often devouring them as fast as they put out. In extreme cases 30 per cent or more of the buds fail to set fruit. When the caterpillars have attained their growth in late May and early June they transform to pupæ, and in June and early July the moths appear. The moths deposit their tiny eggs on the leaves and the small caterpillars which hatch from them live mostly on the undersides of the leaves during much of July and all of August, where they eat off the epidermis and underlying cells. In addition, these Summer larvæ often attach a leaf to the side of an apple, and in this position eat pits in the fruit, often producing conspicuous scars on the apple. Again, wherever two apples touch a caterpillar will often get between and scar one or both of the fruits (Fig. 3).

CONTROL.—To insure control of the bud moth growers will find it safest to maintain through the

Buds Ready to Spray for Psylla. Fig. 6

years the regular spray schedule recommended for the treatment of general orchard insects together with scab. The following schedule is stressed, especially for an orchard abnormally infested with the bud moth, although with the exception of the nicotine suggested for the pre-blossom spray the schedule is a regular one:

1.—Delayed Dormant.—2½ gallons liquid lime-sulphur, 2½ lbs. arsenate of lead (powder), one pint nicotine sulphate, water to make 100 gallons. The nicotine sulphate has been proved to be more toxic to the small caterpillars at this time than is the arsenate of lead. Therefore when the infestation is severe the nicotine may well be increased in amount.

2.—Pre-blossom.—2½ gallons liquid lime-sulphur, 2½ lbs. arsenate of lead (powder), water to make 100 gallons.

Here again, if the infestation is severe, the expense

(Continued on Page 286)

A Circular Garden

Each Summer the garden of Fred Peck, Lewis County, New York, farmer, causes motorists to pause in admiration as they travel the road between Copenhagen and Carthage. Mr. Peck plants his vegetables on a hillside with geometrical accuracy and contrast in choice of foliage. Beds are in concentric rings. Deeply tinted foliage plants form the center, surrounded by a circle of grasses of varying hues, these girdled by turnips with their light green leaves, inclosed by dark green beets, belted by light green lettuce, with darker carrots beyond and an outer border of nasturtiums. The contrasting vegetables and flowers give individuality to each circular bed.

Before reaching the farm the highway swings over an abrupt hillock, from the top of which the garden seems to stand like an animated billboard, its steep incline giving the traveler a bird's-eye view. IRVING PARMETER.

Fertility for Garden Plot

1. Have a garden 100x200 feet that I have worked for the past eight years. I have used in the past from two to three bags of general garden fertilizer in hill and drill; also two loads of coarse stable manure plowed in. I now have a chance of getting some cow manure at about $8 per cord. How much will be needed for this plot when no other fertilizer is used? 2. My asparagus patch is 100 feet long; two rows of plants four feet apart; third year of bearing. I am thinking of salting it this Spring. How much is needed? And of what benefit if any to the asparagus? C. J. B.
Massachusetts

1. Cow manure is excellent for the garden but is not a complete fertilizer. There would be no harm in your working in as much as you see fit by spading or plowing it under. We have spread it four inches deep all over under a garden. That will furnish useful vegetable matter for the soil, considerable fertility, and put the soil in condition where it will hold moisture and thus be better for plant growth.

In addition to this you should have something carrying potash and phosphorus and a mixed fertilizer running say 4-8-7 would be excellent to use. We should certainly not depend on the manure alone, as that is largely a nitrate carrier and does not contain the amount of other ingredients needed for a well-balanced garden mixture.

2. It is not now believed that there is any benefit in salting asparagus, other than that it helps keep down some of the weeds. Asparagus is one of the plants which will endure some salt but growers now have given up the plan of salting it as a regular thing.

Pennsylvania Garden Notes

Owing to the extremely dry Summers of 1929 and 1930 hardy Phlox has not been much of a success in our gardens either year, only among the Iris. I planted a clump of Phlox in place of every sixth Iris down the row, and whether on account of the great root system of the Iris or some other cause, the Phlox did wonderfully there, and in rows where they were planted by themselves they were almost a total failure. Mrs. Wm. Jenkins, a pure white, among one row of Iris, and B. Comte, a French purple in the next row, made a lovely showing after the Iris was through blooming, and where the flower heads were removed before they had a chance to seed they gave a fair show of bloom later in the season. A few poppy seeds sprinkled sparingly down another row of Iris about May 1 added their share of splendor to the gardens after the Iris had gone.

We also set out plants of Celosia plumosa among the Japanese Iris and had a lovely row of color in the Fall. Euphorbia is also very showy used that way or among the peonies after they have flowered. We also sow Rosy Morn Petunias among the daffodil rows.

Last year, among the annuals, Arctotis was new to us, and was very lovely with its silver foliage and blue-eyed daisies. Centaurea Cyanus in both pink and white was also well liked.

In 1929 I planted a lot of Chelone barbata, on what had been an ash heap leveled off. It only grew from 12 to 18 inches high, but bloomed well the first year, but was about 5 feet tall in 1930, with flowers from June to September. The seed catalogs tell us Chelone needs lots of moisture, but that was the driest spot in the garden, and they thrived well.

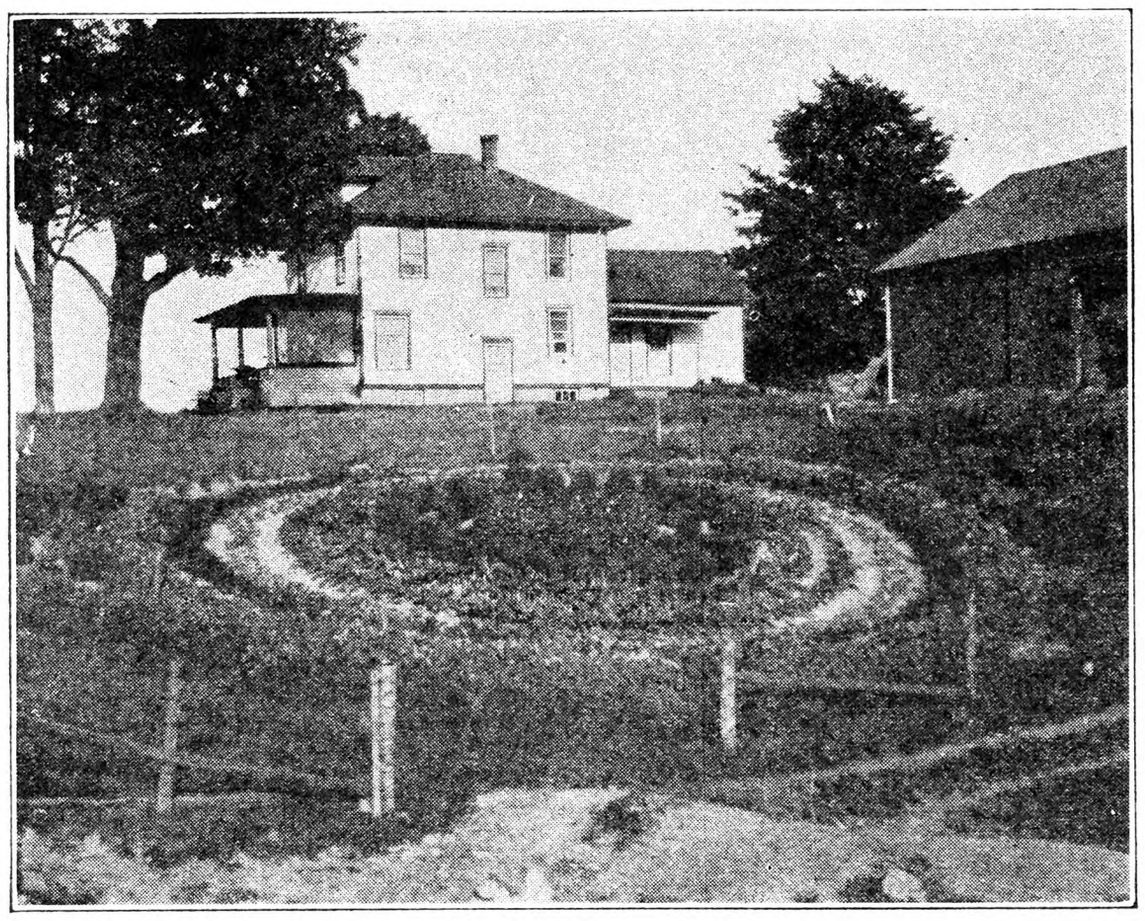
Lupinus refused to grow for us anywhere, and Canterbury bells, Campanula calycanthema, also moped. When we pulled some of the plants up, they had their roots covered with little green lice.

In my rock gardens Dianthus plumarius, D. deltoides and D. Allwoodii were all lovely and bloomed exceptionally well, but D. Allwoodii is gone unless it comes up from the root as it does not have evergreen foliage like the other two. Gypsophila repens was also very satisfactory. Alyssum saxatile grew out of all proportions to the other rock plants; lots of the Alyssum were 18 inches tall. I shall try to get A. montanun this year. It is much more dwarf. Plumbago Larpentæ, only lived a short time and died before blooming. Several varieties of Sedum were fine, but for some reason I did not get started well with Violas. Cerastium tomentosum did not do well. I found out later that it is a plant for a very sunny dry location and mine was in a shady rockery last year.

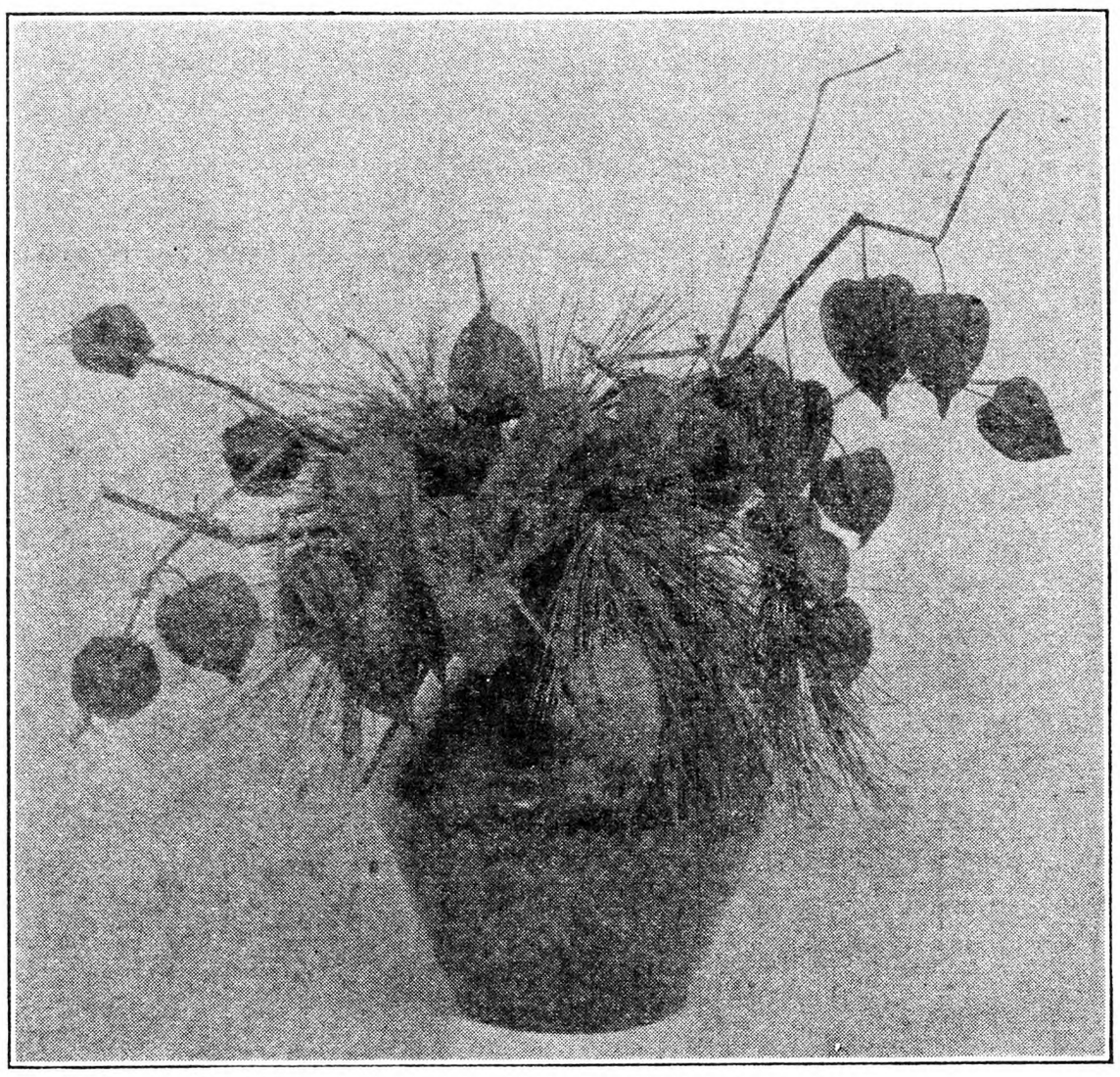
Some of my perennial wants for the coming season include Delphinium cardinale, Campanula persicifolia, Anemone, Scabiosa caucasica and Statice. I also saw an annual Statice (rat-tail) that looked lovely in Winter bouquets but cannot find it in the seed catalogs.

The weather man has sent snow, sleet and rain for two days now and the birds are getting hungry. From where I sit I can watch them on the porch eating the red currant-like berry of the Lycium or Chinese matrimony vine. For some reason the birds do not peck at this berry unless very hungry.

ANOTHER FLORAL FRIEND.
Bucks Co., Pa.



Vegetable Flower Bed



Chinese Lanterns Make an Attractive Winter Bouquet

Growing Everlastings and Strawflowers

In the wake of the fad for artificial flowers, so popular a few years ago, follows a revival of the delightful everlastings and strawflowers. Many of the old-fashioned varieties were favorites of our grandmothers, who grew them in their gardens along with the vegetables, herbs and other flowering annuals, and they are really more effective for Winter decorations and bouquets than flowers artificially made, beautiful as many of these are. When well grown, carefully dried, and harmoniously arranged in suitable holders, these quaint stiff little flowers lend a charming colonial atmosphere; the blending of their soft colors is like reproducing the pastel hues of some old tapestry, which makes them especially attractive in rooms with old-time fittings. The addition of a little Winter foliage, such as pine, ground pine, balsam and fir, enhances their decorative value still more.

Another nice thing about growing everlastings and strawflowers is, if generously planted, they serve a double purpose by giving your garden a decorative note during blooming season, as well as your rooms in Winter, for there are a number of varieties with attractive foliage which, combined with their fresh gay blossoms, make them charming border plants.

The annuals are the most practical to start with, for they are grown with the same ease that most annuals are, though early Spring planting must be planned for, in order to give the plants time for development. Sow the seed in any good garden soil; even if it is a little heavy it will prove suitable. Cover the seed lightly with fine soil, and press the surface of the bed down firmly with a smooth board, to bring the seed into close contact with the soil. Thin the plants from time to time to give them plenty of space to develop. For the amateur it may be helpful if a list of some of the easy-growing varieties be given, together with some description of the plants and flowers.

The first of this list is the lovely Rhodanthe, the daintiest of all the everlastings, with its slender graceful stems, almost thread-like, and silky straw-like blossoms, white and shades of pink and red. It blooms from midsummer until Fall. This plant grows about 12 inches tall, and the three colors alone make a charming combination when dried.

Then there is the Acroclinium, in form and colors similar to the dainty Rhodanthe, though less fragile. Its rose-colored blossoms with their yellow centers, are very popular, and from their rose-like appearance are more often known as the rose everlasting. Their flowers are small, not much over an inch and a half in diameter, composed of many fine petals, which have a distinctive strawy texture to the touch, though silky of appearance. The plants grow about 18 inches high, and by early Fall will be covered with a mass of colorful bloom.

The globe amaranth, sometimes called the bachelor's button, is an old-fashioned variety. In addition to white and shades of pink and lilac, there are some wonderful rich bronzy tones that are very beautiful. When full grown the plants are only about two feet tall, profusely covered with quaint button-shape blossoms which attract much attention.

The annual sea lavender (Statice) is a showy everlasting with clusters of bloom carried on graceful stems, and there are four colors to choose from, though you will quite likely want them all. Sinuata Rosea is very desirable for Winter use, for the fact, that they hold their colors when dried better than most everlastings. Sinuata Blue is another lovely Statice which grows from two to three feet tall, and bears an abundance of charming blue flowers from midsummer until frost comes. Bonduelli is another attractive variety with its branches of deep lemon-yellow flowers, blooming profusely from July until October, and the unpronounceable Suworowi, which is called the best rose-colored Statice in existence.

The winged everlasting (Ammobium alatum) is both a very pretty and interesting annual, its small white flowers have yellow centers, and are carried on broad oddly twisted stems, growing from one to two feet tall. Another very satisfactory everlasting, is the immortelle (Xeranthemum) that comes in white and various shades of rose and red. The flowers, like the Acroclinium, are small, measuring one and one-fourth inches in diameter.

The common strawflower (Helichrysum) is in great demand not only for its everlasting qualities, but its decorative value in beds and for borders. The plants grow easily and do well under the most varied conditions of weather, soil and situation. They do best, however, if planted where they get the sunlight all day. For extra early blooming sow seeds indoors the end of March or in early April. There are several colors to choose from; among them are Golden Bell, Snowball, Rose Queen, Violet Queen and Copper King.

All everlastings and strawflowers used for Winter decorations should be gathered before their blossoms are fully opened; if left too long, or until fully opened, the petals are liable to turn back when dried, giving the flowers a gone-to-seed appearance. Cut the flowers early in the morning while the dew is still on them, with long stems, if possible, tie in small bunches, and hang, heads down, in a cool dry place until thoroughly dried.

Honesty (Lunaria) or Peter's-penny as it is sometimes called, is a very interesting everlasting, grown for its coin-like seed pods. It is a biennial plant, and a new crop must be started each season for flowering the following Summer. The second season after planting it produces a purple and white bloom, which is soon followed by small seed pods which grow to the size of a silver dollar. As the plant turns brown it is pulled up, and dried, heads down, and when perfectly dry the outer husk is removed from the pods, disclosing lovely silver-like disk of paper-like texture. Sprays of these beautiful silvery disks are wonderfully effective mixed with other everlastings, or with evergreen.

Chinese lantern (Physalis Franchetti) is another interesting everlasting grown for its seed pods, though quite different in form and appearance from Peter's-penny. This is a hardy perennial, easy to grow; in fact it grows so rapidly after the first year, that it is apt to crowd out other plants, unless placed in some corner by itself. Its quaint lantern-shape pods are quite colorless and inconspicuous during the early Summer, but by early August and September they turn a beautiful deep orange-red; they may then be gathered for Winter use. Cut sprays of them and hang by the tops to dry. For a lovely Christmas decoration get a small evergreen tree, plant it in a red glazed pot, and wire some of the colorful lanterns to its branches; the effect is wonderfully Christmassy. If your tree is small enough, you can use it as a table decoration for your Christmas feast. Attractive Christmas wreaths can be easily evolved with evergreens and Chinese lanterns alone, or with the addition of a few everlastings or strawflowers.

There is nothing quite so attractive as a mixer with other flowers as the perennial baby's-breath (Gypsophila). Its fairy-like sprays of tiny white blossoms,

especially the double variety, are not only useful as Summer flowers, but can be dried and used as other everlastings. Cut the spray just as the flowers begin to open, and dry, head down, in the same manner as other dried flowers. The perennial sea lavender (Statice) is a lovely hardy plant well worth growing in any garden or border. Its dainty lavender sprays of bloom are useful, either as Summer flowers or everlastings.

Biennial and perennial everlastings, like the annuals, may be grown from seed, but for sure and quick results it is better to procure the young plants from a nursery or greenhouse.

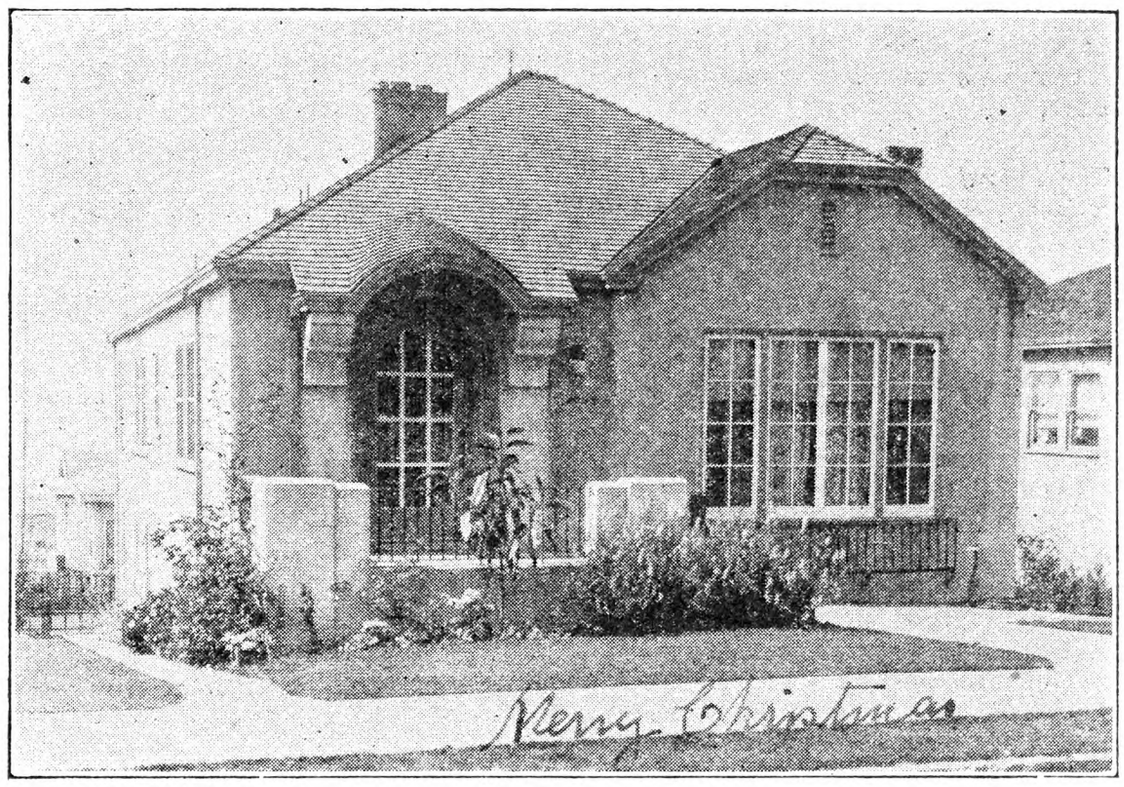
Ornamental grasses are being grown for garden decorations, and for Winter bouquets, and those who grow everlastings and strawflowers should not overlook, at least, two of the best varieties, the quaking grass and the plume. Cut stalks while still green, though full grown, and dry in a cool airy place until perfectly dry. ROSAMOND LAMPMAN.

A Horticulturist's Pleasant Home

Some of our older readers bought nursery stock from A. H. Griesa, when he was carrying on this business in Kansas. Many others have known him through his writings and lifelong interest in horticulture.

The picture showing the pleasant home where he now lives was sent us with the following friendly letter: "I am now past 86. When I first began to read your paper in New York State, it was published by D. D. T. Moore, in Rochester. After the Civil War, I went to Kansas, and the paper has been a welcome visitor at our home ever since.

"The flowers in the front of the house are Cinerarias and polyanthus, in full bloom in January. We have had plenty of flowers all the season. Red-hot pokers are in full bloom across the street, and roses in our yard. No frost here except one, but after the sun rose it was all gone, and flowers not hurt. That is a marvel to me, even the rubber tree of tropics is not injured. That is the tree shown in picture in front of house."



Home of A. H. Griesa in Berkeley, Calif.

Improving the Farm Landscape

(Continued from Page 276)

farm home! The enthusiasm grows each year. I could write a lot more about our flower garden filled with memories, a nut grove we are now starting, landscaping the children's playhouse grounds, and other back-bending and digging-in-the-earth activities. We are just plain dirt farmers like thousands of others, with modest means, but have faith and hope that a better day is coming to the future agriculturist.

Making the home attractive keeps the family happy and contented. There is nothing else that will give you such rich returns in beauty, in pleasure, in health, and added value to your farm home, with such a small expenditure as flowers and shrubbery. MRS. C. G. C.

Talbot Co., Md.

In the Cornfield

Garden Annuals

The plants classed as garden annuals are quite indispensable in the planting scheme. Their uses are many and they are invaluable for giving immediate effects. They may be planted to form annual borders, or used to fill blanks in the more permanent herbaceous border; as edgings, as bedding plants, as pot plants they find a place in the garden, and a few kinds are even permissible to brighten the Summer rock garden, and last but by no means least many varieties provide a wealth of cut bloom. Botanically an annual is a plant which normally completes its life cycle during a single season; it germinates, grows, flowers, produces seed and dies during this period. From the horticulturist's viewpoint we may regard as annuals many species and varieties which are truly half-hardy perennials, but which we find for garden purposes more convenient to raise afresh from seed each year, as for example Petunias, Verbenas and snapdragons.

Most annuals prefer an open sunny situation, admitting of a free circulation of air. The soil should be well drained and thoroughly prepared. Proper mechanical condition is of far greater importance than is the chemical composition. Land in good condition is just teeming with micro-organisms, and these require air to develop and perform their work of making the food materials in the soil available for the roots. The roots themselves must also have air. Deep digging so that the soil is turned over to a minimum depth of 10 inches should be the initial preparation, and if possible the ground should be double-dug (to a depth of 20 to 24 inches) every third year. Digging is best performed in the Fall, but may also be carried out in the Spring. When turning over the soil incorporate therewith liberal quantities of humus-forming materials, as stable or barn manure, leaf mold, commercial humus, or compost formed from garden refuse. Deep digging allows the roots to ramify to greater depths and plants having such root systems are better able to withstand drought. Deep digging is a fundamental principle of good culture; it is impossible to over-exaggerate its importance.

All annuals appreciate a sweet soil, and some, as stocks, larkspurs and carnations, are definitely lime-loving. It is important therefore that lime be applied to the soil periodically (say every second or third year). Ground limestone is the best form of lime for horticultural purposes.

Certain annuals must be started into growth indoors and are sown in pots, flats or pans. This may be necessary because it is desired to steal an early start on the season or because the amount of seed contained in a packet is so limited that sowing in this fashion is the most economical method. The seed receptacle should be provided with good drainage consisting of an inch or two of coarse cinders or similar material; over this should be placed a few rough leaves and then the soil mixture filled in to within half an inch or so of the top. This soil should consist of equal parts of good top soil, sharp sand, and humus or leaf mold, the whole to be passed through a sieve having a half or three-quarter inch mesh. No manure or fertilizer should be mixed with soil in which it is intended to sow seeds. Press the soil moderately and make the surface quite level, then water very thoroughly with boiling water applied in the form of a fine spray. This treatment partially sterilizes the compost, killing diseases and pest which may be present. After the pots or flats have drained a little scatter the seed very thinly, press it into the surface lightly and cover to its own depth with finely sifted soil. Extremely fine seeds as Lobelias and Begonias will require no such covering. A piece of glass and a sheet of paper should be placed over the receptacles to insure equable conditions. Examine carefully each morning and as soon as the first signs of germination are apparent remove these and gradually expose to the full light. When watering is deemed necessary immerse almost to the rim in a pail and allow the moisture to reach the surface from below. Transplant to other flats when the second pair of leaves are well formed, allowing two or three inches between the plants. Annuals raised indoors must be gradually hardened to outside conditions before they are planted out. It is better that they are not too large, and for this reason too early sowing is not advisable.

Annuals started in the open ground may be sown in shallow drills or broadcast in patches in the border. A foot to 15 inches is sufficient between the drills. Rake the surface quite fine and level, sow thinly, and after planting firm the ground with the back of the rake. First sowings should be made when the trees are bursting into bud, usually about the end of April. Successional sowings are made to insure a prolonged flowering season. Where seedlings come up thickly they must be thinned out before they begin to crowd each other. The plants so removed can in most cases be transplanted to other parts of the garden.

Cultivating the surface frequently, certainly after every rain, must be practiced. This admits air, conserves moisture and destroys weeds. During the early part of the season at least, avoid watering if at all possible, and in this way encourage the roots to go deep into the soil. When, during prolonged drought, artificial watering becomes necessary, let the sprinklers run for several hours so that the soil is saturated to a depth of at least eight or nine inches. Contrary to popular belief, the application of water even during bright sunshine does no appreciable damage and can be practiced freely when occasion demands, although watering in the evening is somewhat more economical in the amount of water required. Beds of well-established annuals will greatly benefit from an occasional feeding from either diluted liquid cow manure or a mixture of pulverized sheep manure and bonemeal stirred into the surface soil about the plants. Such applications should only be made when the soil is in a fairly moist condition.

Staking and tying must receive attention before the plants are beaten down by wind or rain. The prompt removal of faded flowers is very necessary, as seed production is the final aim of the plant, and once this is accomplished flower production is severely reduced or ceases entirely. One must maintain a sharp watch for the first sign of attack by pest or disease, and when such is observed take prompt measures to eradicate the trouble by the use of an approved insecticide or fungicide.

Short lists of annuals for special purposes are given below. Two ** denotes a kind best sown inside and later planted out. One * denotes a kind which may be sown inside for early ground later. Those with no * are best sown directly where they are to bloom.

For Edgings. — **Dwarf Ageratum, Alyssum, Eschscholtzia, Asperula azurea setosa, Brachycome iberidiflora, Nemophila, **Petunias, *Tagetes signata, **Phlox drummondi, **Verbenas.

For Cutting Purposes. — **Snapdragons, Larkspur, *Asters, **Stocks, **Carnations, Coreopsis, Gaillardias, *Hunnemannia, Scabiosa, Centaureas.

Kinds Which Will Bloom Over a Long Period.—**Verbena venosa, *Hunnemannia, **Ageratum, Eschscholtzia, *Nicotianas, Scabiosas, **Begonias, Portulaca, **Petunias, **Celosias, **Gomphrena, **Carnations, *Asclepias curassavica.

For Rock Gardens.—Abronia umbellata, Androsace coronopifolia, Erysimum "Orange Gem," Mesembryanthemum crystallinum, Mesembryanthemum tricolor, Brachycome iberidifolia, Ionopsidium acaule, Leptosiphon roseus, Leptosiphon aureus, Sanvitalia procumbens, Sedum coeruleum.

New and Lesser-known Kinds Worth Growing.—*Asclepias curassavica, *Calandrinia grandiflora, *Calandrinia umbellata, *Calandrinia speciosa, *Cynoglossum Annual Blue, *Echium plantagineum, *Ursinea anethoides, *Heliophila, **Salvia "Blue Gem," **Salvia "Pink Gem," *Sweet Wivelsfield, Dimorphotheca pluvialis ringens.

For Partial Shade.—*Mimulus tigrinus, **Balsams, **Impatiens, Virginian Stocks, **Begonias.

Everlastings. — Statice, Helichrysum, Rhodanthe, Ammobium, Acroclinium.

T. H. EVERETT, N. D. H.

Mulching with Paper

I read on page 248 an experience with paper mulch. How is the seed planted?
New Jersey C. M. C. W.

The paper mulch, as it is called, is a heavy grade of paper, quite similar to that put on roofs. The seed of course must be planted in the ground and must not be covered with the paper, or it will never come up. The use of the paper is between the rows of plants, where it keeps the weeds from coming up, and prevents the ground from being excessively dried out. The common way is to plant the seed as usual and then spread this paper between the rows, so as not to cover the plants, and weight it down with pieces of stone or earth, so that the wind will not move it.

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Some Thoughts About New Fruits

(Continued from Page 275)

another early green, most suitable for the market; Sheridan, a black which will compete with Concord; Golden Muscat, a splendid large, handsome grape ripening with Concord; and Stout Seedless, a very good seedless sort.

Raspberry

The station is giving its utmost attention to producing raspberries resistant to mosaic, without which the raspberry industry in the East must go out of existence. Newburgh seems to be the most promising variety in the station collection in disease resistance. The fruit is very large, very firm, does not crumble; color bright red. In keeping and shipping quality it has no superior. The plants are vigorous, hardy and very productive.

Strawberries

The following new varieties of strawberries are offered this year for the first time. All are midseason, except Culver, which is late. The purposes for which the various seedlings were named and the descriptions follow: Cato is a high quality variety for home use. It is nearly the equal of Marshall in quality, and much superior in plant characters. Caledonia was selected by an expert preserver as being well adapted to the making of preserves, for which purpose it is offered. The berries are of good size, red to the center, moderately acid and of excellent quality. Camden is another general market berry and was named because of the extreme vigor and plant making qualities of the plant. Clermont is offered as a general market berry. The fruits are very large, and hold up well in size throughout the season. The berries are regular, do not bruise easily, and are good in quality. Culver is a late midseason berry, rather dark in color, and well adapted to preserving. The berries are large, regular; the flavor is sprightly, and the quality very good.

None of these plants can be purchased from the Geneva Experiment Station, but all may be had from the New York Fruit Testing Association, of Geneva, N. Y., as available. This organization, it will be remembered, is a co-operative, non-profit sharing association with members in all parts of the country and world.

Radio and Weather

The question as to whether drought, flood or any other weather conditions are affected or caused by radio is often asked. Dr. James H. Scarr, principal meteologist of the Weather Bureau, makes the following statement about this matter:

"Does radio transmission affect weather conditions? Certainly not! I have been told that the combined power sent into the air by all the transmitting stations would not be sufficient to run an electric toy—much less affect weather conditions. The fable that radio affects weather conditions is merely part of the scientific fiction we read today. Entertaining, but nothing else.

"We are constantly being deluged by weird plans or devices for the prevention of bad weather for bringing on rain, and for a thousand and one other purposes concerning the elements. As theories they are interesting; but when advanced as facts with offer of proof, they are ridiculous.

"Perhaps the best example is that of the young man who came to my office to inform me that a friend of his had invented a method of preventing rain. When I asked him for some tangible proof, he said: 'Do you remember that past few days when you forecast rain and it failed to do so?' I answered in the affirmative. 'Well,' said he, 'your forecasts would have come about but for my friend—who prevented it by means of his rain-preventer!'"

Under the snow, in the frozen ground,
We snowdrops were lying, in slumber sound.

Then the south wind blew, and the sunbeams said their say,
And here we are standing, on this bright March day.

A step or two behind us is neighbor blue squills,
Wake up, friend crocus, come on daffodils.

Along these beds and borders, our path is laid,
Let's get busy; we're Spring's dress parade.

W. W. H.

Making Maple Syrup in Vermont

We have 1,600 buckets and that means quite a bit of work during a good run. I am 51, and can remember only one year when I have not helped about making maple syrup, first in a four-barrel kettle, later in a flat-bottom pan. At present we have an up-to-date rig with flue pan at the back end of the galvanized iron arch, and flat-bottom pan on the front for the syruping off compartment.

The rig will boil down to standard syrup from seven to nine barrels of sap per hour. The sap last year was not very sweet. We boiled in over 830 barrels of sap and had only 550 gallons of syrup. Good sap will make about a gallon of syrup to the barrel of sap.

If the snow does go off a lot before sap starts to run, it will be hard work to gather the sap. Our camp is an early one. We started tapping last year Februray 23. It is usually later than that.

CLARK W. BENTLEY.

Bennington Co., Vt.

What Do Gardeners Say?

Could you or some of your readers give me a list of perennials that are not eaten by cows or horses? We have a brook running through a pasture near the house and would like to plant the banks of it with a variety of perennials. We have tried various things, but plants the horses wouldn't eat, the cows would.

Flemington, N. J. A. R. B.

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History of the Beaver Strawberry

The article in the recent R. N.-Y. about the breeding and pedigree of the Howard 25 strawberry brings to mind the method used in the breeding of a new berry which has as one of its parents Howard 17 or Premier. This is the Beaver strawberry, an origination of Clarence Beaver, of Northwest Wisconsin. The variety appears to have considerable merit in Western Wisconsin and the section around the twin cities.

It was originated in 1918 by the crossing of two selfed strains, one of Premier, and the other of Dr. Burrill. The work began in 1915, when Mr. Beaver took a single flower of Premier and fertilized it with its own pollen. From the seeds of the resulting berry he grew a number of plants. From these seedlings, he selected the one with the best fruit and plant characteristics. A blossom of this plant was also fertilized with its own pollen and again, from the berry obtained, a number of seedlings were grown and the best one saved.

At the same time the work was repeated on a plant of the Dr. Burrill. He then took the two plants, one of them a second generation seedling of Premier, and the other a second generation seedling of Dr. Burrill, and crossed them. From the cross he obtained a number of seedlings, the best of which was the Beaver berry. This is a berry resembling the Burrill in plant characteristics and quite similar to Premier in berry. For a number of years this berry has been gaining friends in the region of its origin, where it is extensively grown. The fact that it is a good plant maker and is a good-sized berry with good shipping and canning qualities, make it appear well worthy of trial in the North Central United States strawberry sections.

The Beaver is one of the first fruit varieties to have been originated by the crossing of two selfed strains. The method is being used with corn and now the western plant breeding farms are using it in the breeding of small fruits.

C. V. PORTER.

Growing Vegetables Around Septic Tank

Where tile is laid for the outlet of a septic tank under ground to a depth of about 10 or 12 in., the top of each joint having a piece of roofing material to keep the ground from going into the tile, but the joints not cemented, do you think there would be any danger from using vegetables such as beans, beets, carrots, cucumbers, radishes, lettuce, spinach, corn, etc., planted over the tile? If you do, how far from the tile do you think would be safe? The ground is heavy loam, and has drainage enough to carry surface water away. With the tank being made of 6-in. concrete walls and concrete bottom and top would you consider garden products grown around this tank safe to use? The drain or end of the tile is probably six or seven rods from the garden with a gradual descent of ground. Of course we think anything planted around the tank is perfectly safe, but we would like your opinion. MRS. B. A. H.

The outflow from a septic tank may be clear, but it is not necessarily free from disease germs, if these have found entrance into the tank with the household wastes. Such disease germs are destroyed, however, in the soil that absorbs the outflow through the drain tiles. It would be theoretically possible for such germs as those of typhoid from a septic tank to contaminate vegetables like beets or radishes and produce disease in those eating such vegetables raw. Typhoid has been attributed to eating raw vegetables from gardens fertilized with human wastes, but with what reason I do not know. In England and other foreign countries, there are sewage farms, or farms using sewage from cities to fertilize land upon which crops for human consumption are raised, and no disease is attributed to them. In any event, disease could be carried by germs from a septic tank only upon such vegetables as were not well washed or cooked before being eaten; not at all upon corn or other vegetables with which the outflow from the tank did not come into direct contact. The possibility in any case seems to me very remote, and I should not hesitate to eat vegetables from your garden raised near the sub-surface disposal tiling of the septic tank. Only those roots that might have been directly wet by the outflow from the tank could carry disease germs and such of these as were not cooked I should take for granted to have been washed before they were placed upon the table. If there is any hesitancy about using vegetables raised above or near the underground tiling, only those whose edible parts grow above ground might be planted there. M. B. D.

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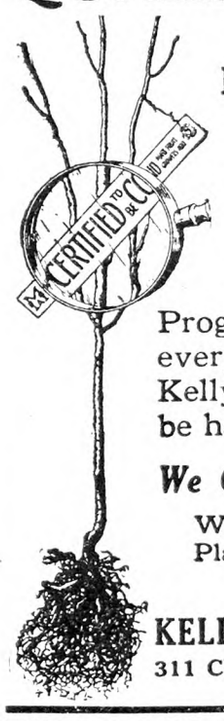

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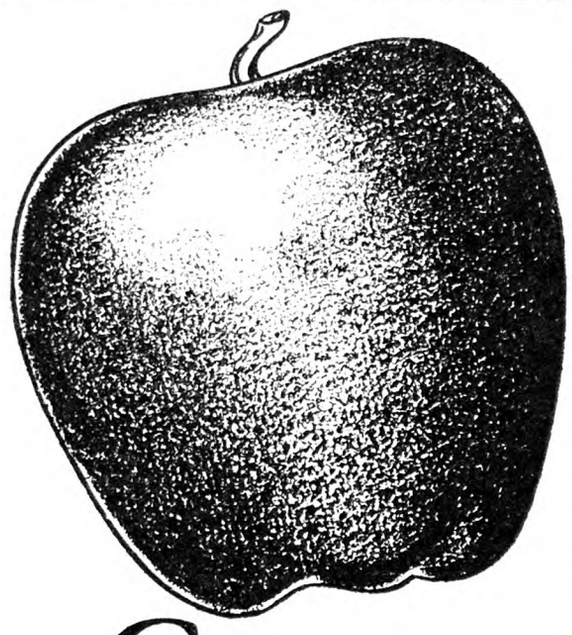

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News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

A few weeks ago, reference was made to the seizure of American apples in the markets of Poland by the health authorities of that country, because of the arsenic used in the spraying of the fruit. Later and more accurate information states that Poland probably had just cause, since these apples did not have any "Export Form Certificate" from the United State authorities after all. Last Summer, the apple export firms and steamship companies entered into a gentleman's agreement to require these Export Form Certificates on all apples to be exported from the United States. In the main, this agreement was lived up to, but some apples were shipped from this country in contravention to that agreement. As *Virginia Fruit* declares, "The fact that our domestic tolerance for residue is higher than the so-called foreign tolerance made such evasions possible. The practice of avoiding the export regulations cannot be condemned too severely and its continuance will jeopardize the whole industry."

Virginia Fruit also indicates that Germany has under consideration the question of placing an embargo against the importation of all apples from this country prior to November 15, noting that while this would correspond to the British embargo of 1930, it might even be more severe.

The United States Department of Commerce reports that advice has been received that the Republic of Argentina has placed an import duty of 25 per cent of the delivered value on all fresh fruits and vegetables shipped into that country under refrigeration or otherwise preserved by artificial means. The order became effective on February 6. In addition to the 25 per cent duty, there is a surtax of seven per cent of the delivered value added to all the goods dutiable at 25 per cent. This gives a grand total duty of 32 per cent on the delivered value. This duty will affect apples from the United States. However, only boxed apples will be affected this Spring, as barreled apples had already been embargoed unless shipped from this country prior to December 31, 1930.

Every now and then while browsing through the older literature of fruit growing, it is possible to turn up some real gems of thought. The *Gardener's Monthly* (Philadelphia) for May, 1865, contains one such: "William B. Barnes, Davenport, Iowa, recommends a cure for blight in Pear trees, which we should like to see universally adopted. We think if it did not cure the Pear blight, it might rid the country of another blight ten times more destructive that all the diseases that ever crept into pear orchards. The remedy which he says proved effectual upon 30 years trial is to dig a hole down among the roots of the Pear tree, and bury a dead dog therein. He mentions one old tree thus treated, which recovered and took on a vigorous growth, and bore a full crop every year after. We have no doubt of the truth of this statement, and hope the remedy will be applied to every Pear tree in America." Just above that item is another, "Mr. Cavanach stated his belief that Curcilio had been kept from plums by burning sulphur under the trees when the fruit is about the size of small bullets. After the pits become hard, the fruit is safe.' Maybe there was some merit in that idea,—we spray now with lead arsenate soon after blossoming is over at almost that same time. However, burning sulphur in sufficient amount will remove curculios, leaves, and fruit,—well do we know that, from accidental fires of dusting sulphur or burning sulphur dust bags.

The *Gardener's Monthly*, June 1865, notes that Kentucky Blue-grass was also called Pennsylvania Green-grass. How many know that? We didn't either.

Bulletin 589 from the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, will be of interest to bottled cider manufacturers who are not satisfied with their present methods of clarifying cider. As all cider makers know, filtration and clarification of cider take time and also expensive apparatus. This bulletin, "A New Method for Enzymic Clarification of Unfermented Apple Juice," gives a much simpler method which is also said to be much lower in cost. The product resulting after pasteurization is also noted as being much superior in quality, since there is no "cooked taste" afterwards.

Complete lines of canned fruits and vegetables are to be added to the products handled by one of the large meat packing houses, that organization has just announced, as a result of the recent modification of the packers' consent decree. Until this change in regulation by federal authorities was made, the meat packers were not allowed to branch out into those types of food products.

A Pennsylvania inventor has submitted for trial a new spray gun. It is only slightly longer than the ordinary type and is designed to give both the usual mist and also a solid stream when necessary to get up into the tops of trees not readily reached by the usual gun. The adjustment from a mist to the long-distance drive is accomplished by rotating the outer brass cylinder body of the gun through part of a revolution. We have not tried it out yet. R. H. SUDDS.

More About the Christmas Rose

Several years ago my friend Dr. Abbey, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Smithtown Branch, L. I., asked me if I would like a piece of a plant that had been in his family for three generations, coming originally from England. He said it was called "the Christmas rose" and would bloom in mid-winter during mild spells, and even under a heap of snow.

While I knew it to be one of the oldest plants known to horticulture I had never seen a bloom of it, so needless to say I was delighted to have the plant for my personal garden. It has been a source of pleasure ever since. This old Alpine plant, the botanical name of which is Helleborus niger, is not a rose at all, but belongs to the Ranunculaceæ family, growing from six to ten inches high, with large evergreen leaves. It is said that it received its popular name of Christmas rose from the following legend: In the Alsatian Mountains, where the Christmas rose is found quite abundantly, it is said that this flower first came into bloom at the hour of the birth of the Christ Child and has ever after been known as the Christmas rose. Another legend is that out of pity an angel allowed Adam and Eve to take this one flower (the Rose of Affection) with them when driven out of the Garden of Eden. Anyway it is a rare and delightful hardy plant, blooming outdoors during mild spells all Winter, and on into the Spring, often sending its large milk white flowers, which are of good substance, up through the snow at Christmas time, forming a connecting link between the last flowers of Autumn and the first ones of Spring.

I have had four-year-old plants with 50 to 100 buds and open flowers pushing their way up at one time, in the month of December. While the flowers are milk white at first appearance, tints of rosy red and pink appear as they age. Now and then there will be a green one.

When your plants are first received plunge them in a pail of water for an hour or two, then select a sheltered place in the border or garden where they can remain for several years. Dig the place deep and when ready to set out do it just as you would a strawberry plant; that is spread the roots out well and firm the earth around the roots up to the crown. If it is a dry season water the plants thoroughly several times to insure a good start. They thrive in a good soil with plenty of well-rotted manure mixed in. A sunny or shady situation seems to suit them equally well. They like moisture but not "wet feet." They are slow in getting a foothold and resent frequent moving. Left undisturbed your plants will give you an increase of lovely flowers each year. I. S. HENDRICKSON.

New York.

THE Florida beach, and blue sea looked inviting to the tourist from the North, but before venturing out to swim, he thought to make sure. "You're certain there are no alligators here?" he inquired of the guide. "Nossuh," replied that functionary, grinning broadly. "Ain't no 'gators hyah." Reassured, the tourist started out. As the water lapped about his chest, he called back: "What makes you so sure there aren't any alligators?" "Dey's got too much sense," bellowed the guide. "De sharks done skeered dem all away."—American Legion Weekly.

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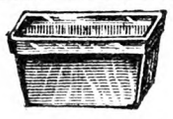

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Roses for the Home Garden

Rose growing is a perennial occupation, both for amateurs and professionals. We find, in the 1931 catalogs, new varieties credited to Pernet-Ducher, of Lyons, France. The original Ducher sent out his first variety in 1852, and the variety Cecile Brunner, introduced in 1880, is still listed after a test of 50 years; it is a charming little Polyantha, often called Sweetheart in the florist's trade. Harison's Yellow, a fine variety of the Austrian Brier rose, was introduced in 1830, the only variety credited to its American originator; it is still listed, and remains a valuable rose in its class. Hermosa, a bright pink Bourbon rose, was introduced in 1840, and though the flowers are small, they are so freely produced, over such a long period, that there is still a place for this old friend. The same is true of Gruss an Teplitz, a Hybrid Tea sent out in 1897; there are larger and handsomer individual flowers, but among crimson roses we do not know another that gives such satisfaction all over the United States, including Arizona, the west coast of Florida, Colorado, and the Canal Zone, as well as the Northern and Eastern States. It has good foliage, blooms profusely, and is admirable for cutting.

These references to old roses are not meant to suggest that we may ignore the new; there is pleasure in testing novelties, and seeing how far they may be expected to displace older sorts, in our own special environment. Some will show marked improvement; others may fall below our standards because the locality is unsuited to them. There are some roses that stand out for high quality all over the country, while others top the list in restricted areas only.

Our favorite white Hybrid Tea is still Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, which was introduced in 1891. It is very hardy, has beautiful foliage, and while the pearly white is tinted with lemon the color is good, it is very fragrant and shapely both in bud and bloom. Killarney Double White is a purer white, and a fine rose. Another of the Killarney sports, Killarney Brilliant, is an especially beautiful pink.

Three of the newer roses that we have tested for two years past are Sir David Davis, glowing crimson, Dame Edith Helen, brilliant pink, and Norman Lambert, chrome yellow shaded with orange scarlet. All three are beautiful in shape, fragrant, and striking in color. Norman Lambert seems of special interest because the glowing color is less common among roses reliable in our northern section, but Mrs. Aaron Ward, a lighter yellow, is a fine bedding variety that gives general satisfaction.

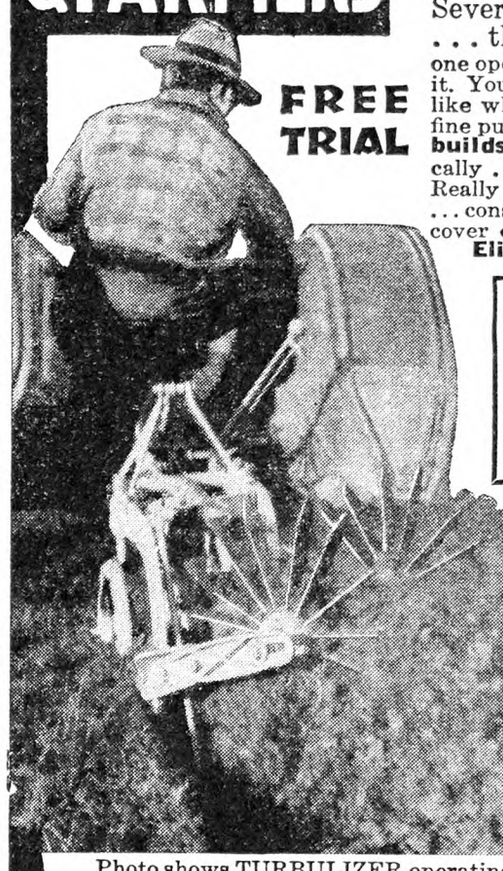
In addition to those named above, we consider the following a good selection: Rose-Marie, clear pink, buds long and shapely; Los Angeles, flame pink, shaded with gold and coral; Louise Catherine Breslau, shrimp pink shaded copper and yellow; H. V. Machin, crimson scarlet; Ophelia, delicate pink; Red Radiance, bright cerise; Mme. Edouard Herriot, coral red shaded yellow; Mme. Butterfly, pale pink shaded yellow at base; Mrs. A. R. Barraclough, carmine pink shaded with yellow at base; Mrs. Beatty, light lemon yellow; Rev. F. Page Roberts, coppery red; Willowmere, pink, shaded carmine and yellow.

The above are all the Hybrid Tea type, commonly called everblooming. People seem less interested in the Hybrid Perpetuals or June roses, but Frau Karl Druschki remains the ideal hardy white rose, and we still find a place for Mrs. John Laing, soft pink, Anna de Diesbach, large carmine rose, our old friend General Jacqueminot, Prince Camille de Rohan, a velvety crimson that is almost black, and Ulrich Brunner, cherry red.

When roses are received from the nursery, they should be unpacked at once. If they cannot be planted immediately, they should be either heeled into the ground and protected from sun, or replaced in wrappings after moistening. If there is a ball of earth on the roots, moisten but do not wash the soil away. If received with bare roots, cut off any that are broken, and plunge in water to freshen them, especially if the wood seems dry or wrinkled. In planting, be sure that the hole is large enough, so

(Continued on Page 285)

COUNTY AGENTS & FARMERS AMAZED!



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Here is our idea of astonishingly low prices:—
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This collection includes at least 40 fine varieties, in many shades of Red, Yellow, Pink, Blue, Orange, Smoke, White, all fine ones but not labeled as to name. 50 for $1.75. ALL SENT PREPAID, with complete instructions for growing prize-winners. I believe this to be the finest "glad" collection offered anywhere.
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100 1¼ inch and upward, various colors, choice varieties, postpaid, anywhere on receipt of..... **$1.25**
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Many Colors. Postpaid. Catalog free.
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12 HARDY FLOWERING PLANTS $3.50
BIG PERENNIALS
New varieties. All named. Flowers all season. Anemone Jap. 2 kinds; Aquilegia; Asphodelus; Aster 3 varieties; Campanula; English Hybrid Delphiniums; Dianthus Alwodii, ever-flowering; Seedum Brilliant; Veronica. All fine big plants that will increase rapidly. Keep garden in constant bloom. Delivered prepaid.
A surprise Plant included with each order
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Hardy Chinese Azalea Mollis
3 Stocky Plants, $1.00
We must move these as we need room
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True-to-Name—Twice Inspected—Disease Free

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ST. REGIS—Most popular red everbearing raspberry. Proven by leading growers everywhere. A great money-maker for the Market Gardener.
CUMBERLAND—Black Raspberry. Known as the largest Raspberry grown. An old reliable variety that will be appreciated in any garden.
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	Postage Paid 12	50	100	Collect 1000
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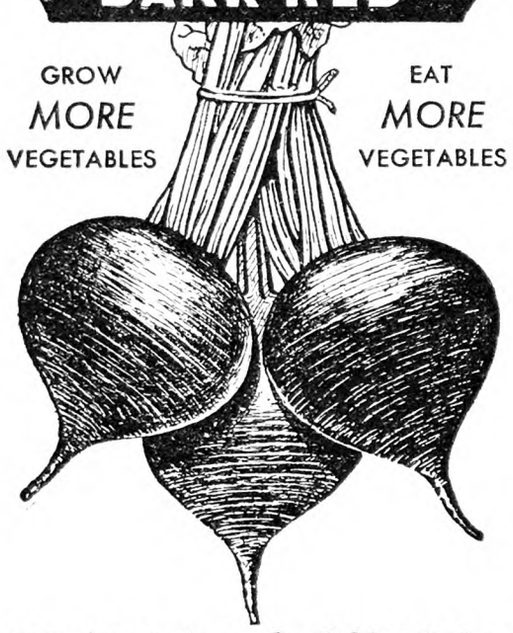

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Good plants are very scarce this year, but as our growing season was not affected by drought, we have a good supply at the following prices.

	12	100	1000
Cuthbert	$ .75	$4.00	$25.00
Herbert	.75	5.00	35.00
Latham (short supply)	.75	5.00	35.00
Viking	2.00	8.00	65.00
King	.75	5.00	35.00
St. Regis	.75	4.00	25.00
Golden Queen	1.00	5.00	
Plum Farmer	.75	4.00	30.00

These prices are subject to a 10% discount, if the order is placed and paid for before March first.

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Well grown and carefully graded. No. 1 Stock.

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Herbert	1.25	3.25	22.50
Cuthbert	1.00	2.75	18.00
Chief	2.25	6.50	55.00
Viking	2.50	7.50	65.00
Golden Queen	1.50	4.00	30.00
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Early McIntosh, Melba, Cortland, Delicious 1940, Medina, Red Rome, Red Spy, and our Dark-Red McIntosh and others.
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8-year-old Trees $1.25 Each
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All sheared and bushy
CEDRUS DEODORA *God Tree of Himalayas* $1.80 Each
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Add 15c for Packing and Insurance
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GROWN RIGHT PACKED RIGHT PRICED RIGHT
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BLAKEMORE, PREMIER, all standard varieties; and it will pay you to have our free catalogue.
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Plant our hardy Northern grown plants—none better. We specialize in **PREMIER and MASTODON**—buy direct. Premier $5.50 per 1000, Mastodon $10
10% discount at farm. Write list of wants for prices.
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—FIGS—
Beautiful plants for yard or greenhouse. Bear first year. Three plants mailed for **$1.00.** Interesting catalog free.
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The Outlook for the Grape Grower of the East

BY F. E. GLADWIN.

PART IV.

But after all is said and written the increased use of any fruit or food product must largely come as a result of lowered costs to the consumer, since he can turn to many substitute fresh fruits and juices, if he feels that prices are too high for the one he ordinarily favors. It is probable that the consumption of fruits and fruit juices may be temporarily increased through well-directed advertising and propaganda, but at what cost? Once the demand is heightened there can be no let-down in keeping these commodities before the public eye. As a rule when a surplus is thus absorbed at fair prices, production is further increased, and hence we come back to where we began. If all grape districts in the United States could have sold their grapes at $75 per ton in 1930, it is safe to predict that in each and every one additional acres would be planted to grapes in 1931. It is likewise certain that the individual grower would strive to increase production from his established acreage. Even today there are some grape-growers, who seem to have the hunch that better days are not far in the offing, and are increasing their plantings. While it is true that maximum production with the individual is most desirable if his product can be marketed at a small profit over production costs, yet the tables are reversed when costs of production are greater than the price per unit received for the crop. When Concord grapes sold for $15 per ton a few years back, a four-ton-per-acre was a greater liability than a lesser yield. Not only did this hold for the year in question, but the greater yield of that year resulted in lowered ones for a few years following.

The Federal Farm Board report leans to the general idea of curtailment of acreage where surpluses are known to be recurring, yet it realizes that this cannot be brought about by compulsion or any policy of enforced restriction. It would seem that this body acted in the only way open to it, when knowing that a grape surplus was already on the vines, it lent its efforts to the extent that 400,000 tons of California grapes were purchased and thus removed from competition in the open markets. A considerable percentage of this quantity went into manufacture. It is now realized that the surplus amounted to 700,000, but no funds were available for the purchase of the additional 300,000 tons. The growers whose grapes were purchased on the vines and did not harvest them are reported to have been the gainers thereby. It is now agreed that no similar purchase of the surplus will be attempted.

Some of the eastern co-operatives were able in a large degree to equalize supply and demand for Concord grapes through advising their growers against basket shipments, but more particularly were they admonished against a hastening of the harvest. Through these advices the supplies from these organizations were never in great quantity in competing markets. Under conditions of over-supply or lack of demand, whichever one chooses to term it, the co-operative faces a most difficult task in attempting to curb its growers. The grower member feels that the co-operative should function efficiently at all times and under all conditions. He considers his job done when he has delivered at the car door, and the sales agency must now do its part and more, even though all markets are over-supplied. The private shipper who buys for cash at the car door or he who consigns, can refuse to accept fruit from the grower at any time he sees fit, or he can offer a price below actual market values. Many growers who shipped on consignment or joint account in 1930 will long remember the outcome.

That the great majority of co-operative growers listened to and accepted the advices of those entrusted with the marketing of their grapes in 1930 bodes well for the future of co-operative selling. Ordinarily the shipper-grower becomes panicky when the market sags or the demand lessens, and speeds his harvest with the hope that he can conclude it before a further depression occurs. The result of this is usually just the thing he is trying to avoid, another depression.

From the foregoing it is evident that the two great competing grape regions, the East and the Far West, met in another marketing duel in the season just closed. The contest was waged under rather more trying conditions than in past years, since the buying power of the usual purchasers was somewhat below that of other seasons. Hence we may conclude that there was a lack of demand for both old world and native American grapes at prices that could return a profit to the grower. It is possible that some more grapes would have been purchased by large users if prices had been still lower. But the usual purchaser of one or two tons probably would not have been influenced through lowered cost. Not only was the demand for grapes to be pressed in the large cities below that of other years, but the use for dessert purposes was decidedly less than formerly. Even as these words are written Tokay and Emperor, while on every fruit cart and stand, are moving slowly at prices far from profitable to the grower. Concord grapes placed in cold storage at destinations are now being moved, as I write, at lesser net prices than were obtainable at the height of shipments. All fruits have been cheap in 1930, and still are. Good apples can be had at prices from $1 to $1.50 per bushel, oranges and grape fruit are plentiful at 75 cents per peck, and tangerines from Florida have retailed for 10 cents a dozen. The debacle of the pear market of 1930 is still very fresh in the minds of those who had pears to sell. In view of all this it would not seem that there has been a permanent swing from the use of grapes to other fruits, but rather for the time being at least some of the others seemed to offer more for the dollar. Some few are of the opinion that advertising in various ways could have increased demand, but it is generally recognized that there must be a virtual monopoly of the product offered in order to secure commensurate returns for the money invested in advertising. It is folly for any small group to advertise Concord grapes, unless this group has almost complete control of the output, not alone in its particular locality but of every market-competing section devoted to the raising of Concord grapes.

Allusion has been made to a grape survey undertaken and completed by U. S. Department of Agriculture and State agencies of New York and Pennsylvania. These findings have been presented before representative bodies of grape-growers of the States mentioned and their interpretations digested. Sub-committees have been appointed to formulate for the grape-grower at large, suggestions for his future guidance if he is to continue to produce grapes for market. The writer has fortunately had the opportunity of meeting with this committee on several occasions, and in concluding this it is deemed advisable to include what they believe to be best for the future of grape-growing as deduced from the information obtained in the survey. First, it is generally recognized that there is an over-supply of Concord grapes in eastern markets in most seasons. In good crop years this supply cannot be moved at prices that will pay the grower a profit, while in seasons of light yields the crop moves at prices that offer but little reward for the grower. If a short crop would seem to justify satisfactory prices, and there is a plentiful supply of grapes from California, the would-be purchaser turns to the fruit from there. If perchance yields are light both east and west and financial conditions of the country are good, the tonnage coming to market the past few seasons will possibly move at prices that will return a fair profit. The latter set of conditions is seldom met however. In view of the fact that more Concord grapes have been produced annually for the past several years than experience has shown can be marketed profitably, the committee recommends that no further planting of Concord be made for the next few years. It goes further and advises that all acreages that do not return average annual yields of at least two tons per acre be torn out.

(To Be Continued)

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ORDER NOW
FOR SPRING DELIVERY

Three to five-year-old trees. 12 to 15 inches high

4 American Spruce,
4 Norway Spruce
2 Chinese Arborvitae.

BARGAIN PRICE LIST FREE

Field-Grown Stock, 250 Acres

17c each—EVERGREENS—17c each

Norway Spruce	Scotch Pine
American Spruce	Juniper Communis
Chinese Arborvitae	Sitka Spruce (Blue)
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Mugho Pines	Japanese Red Pine

Trees are 6-8 yrs. old; 15 to 20 in. high
ORDER MUST AMOUNT TO $1.70 OR MORE

The "GOD TREE of the HIMALAYAS"
Silver Tint Foliage. Blue CEORUS DEODORA A beautiful evergreen tree
2 yrs. old, 15c ea.; 3 yrs. old, 30c ea.; 5 yrs. old, 55c ea. ORDER MUST AMOUNT TO $1.10 OR MORE.

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COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE, 2 years old—10c each; 5 years old—30c each; 6-7 years old— 55c each, and 8-9 years old, 3 times transplanted, extra bushy and nicely shaped—$1.10 each. ORDER MUST AMOUNT TO $1.10 OR MORE.

RHODODENDRONS (large flowering) Pink, purple and red, 1 to 1½ feet, 3 FOR $1.10

PERENNIAL AND ROCK GARDEN PLANTS
Blooming age.....10c each
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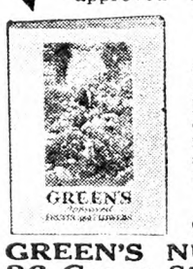

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THEO. BURT & SONS Box 65 Melrose, Ohio

Roses for the Home Garden

(Continued from Page 283)

that the roots are not huddled together.

We hear good reports of Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, a large and beautiful yellow among the newer sorts, but our plants died last Summer, during the heat and drought. Caledonia is a new white very highly praised for size and finish, while another white, Everest, is said to be the largest Hybrid Tea yet introduced, resembling a peony. Gruss an Coburg is a new coppery red that is said to be a perpetual bloomer, while a new Australian rose, Golden Dawn, lemon yellow, is said to be ideal for bedding. We should expect an Australian rose to adapt itself readily to American conditions. E. T. R.

Early Plants

It is almost wonderful what can be done sometimes by starting plants in the right way, and by pushing those along so as not to get stunted or the growth checked, and as the days get longer and the sun brighter every advantage should be taken to make the most of it.

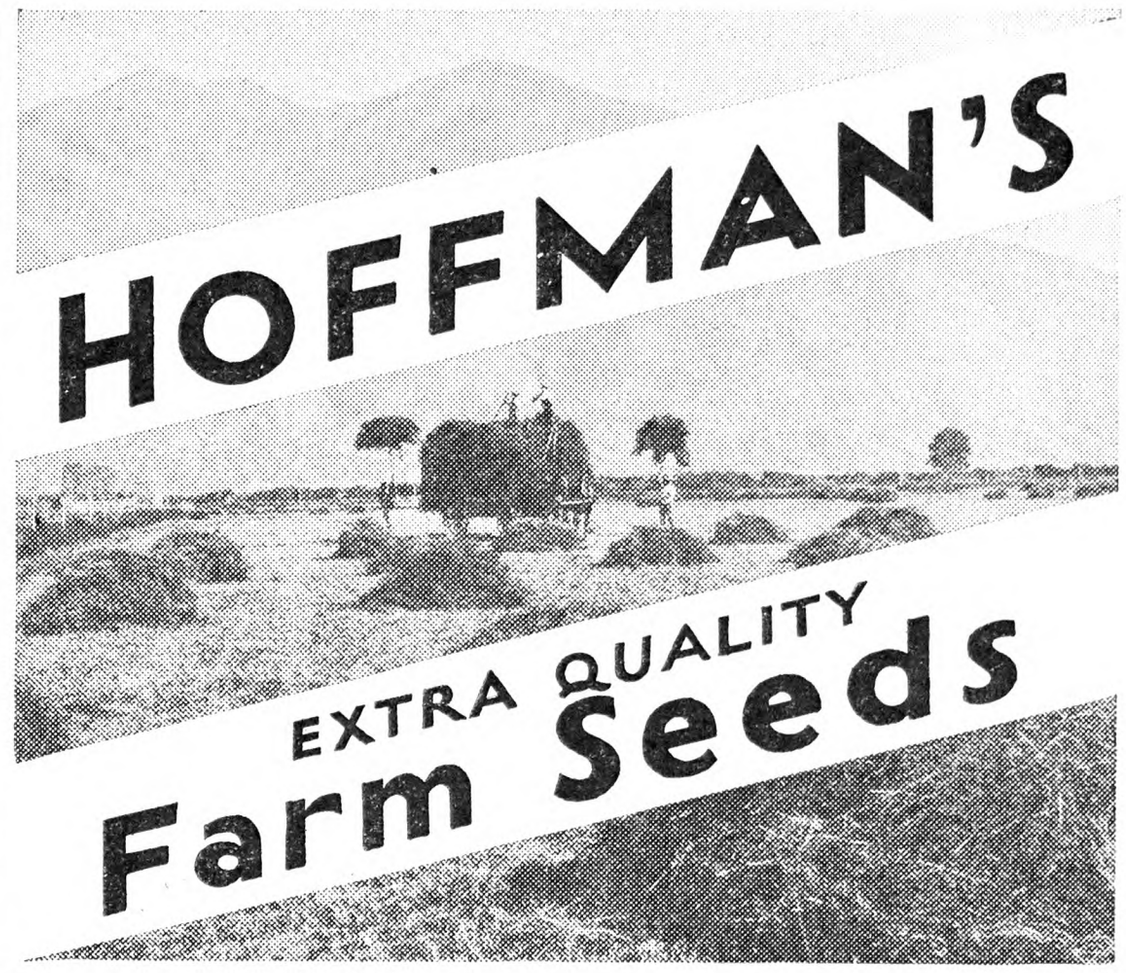
The small 3x3 ft. sashes that are now made are very convenient for those who only require a small place, and as they are much lighter to handle than the 3x6 ft. sash they are particularly adapted to the amateur gardener. They could be made better still if some manufacturer would offer them of ordinary wood, say one inch thick, put together with brass screws and sold knock down complete. The glass could also be butted without laps in this small size, and the glazing and painting thus reduced to a minimum, and a light bar strut at the rear or top of sash be used for ventilation in all ordinary weather. If made of California redwood or good cypress no painting would be required, and this would reduce the cost considerably.

Any frame or hotbed should have a southern or eastern exposure if possible, and also be sheltered from cold winds which often prevail early in the season. Mats or old rugs are often desirable for night protection, and every means should be taken to get all the light and sunshine possible. Plants can be started much earlier in this way, and the practical grower will soon see the advantage of this in more ways than one. Whether for flowers which delight the eye or vegetables which delight the palate, there will be much satisfaction to the gardener in being able to do and have things just as he or she likes them. H. W. HALES.

Chestnut Trees from Seed

As there seem to be a few chestnuts yet in some parts of the country, would it not be a good plan to make the best of these, and instead of eating or selling the nuts to plant them for future trees? It is a well-known fact that varieties of plants and trees which run out either by disease or retrogression may sometimes be supplanted by good strong and natural seedlings of similar types, and it is to be hoped that this may be the case with the American chestnut. The disease which originally carried off our native chestnuts was of foreign origin, and it is possible may have spent itself by this time, as it has had very little to feed upon. Anyone therefore having a few nuts on hand should by all means sow or plant them, as while little can possibly be lost by so doing, the results may be very valuable. They can be placed in moist earth or moss (sphagnum) and kept in a cool place free from frost until they begin to swell, and then can be potted singly and grown until time to plant them outdoors. This method would give good results, and a more rapid growth than ordinary transplanting would do. Anything that can be done to replant our magnificent chestnut trees is worth any amount of trouble or expense, and it is hoped these lines may strike the eye of some tree lover who is able to help in the good cause. H. W. HALES.

CAR Salesman: "And is there anything else I can show you about this new model?" Young Lady: "Yes; please show me how to turn on the radiator if the car gets cold."—Credit Lost.



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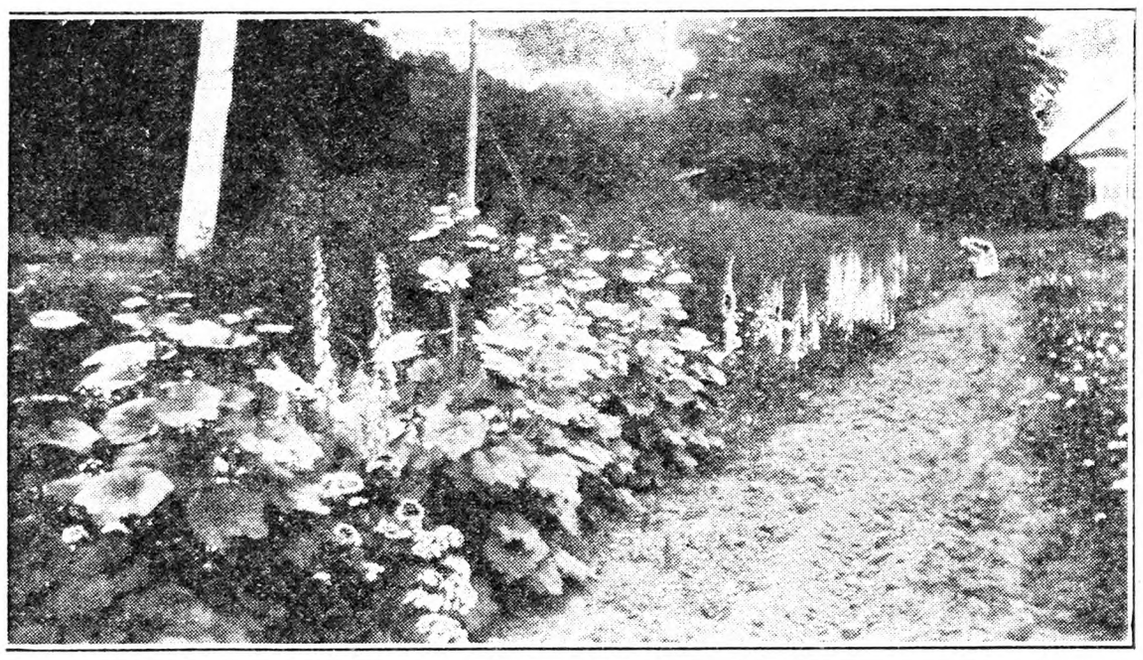
Perennial Border on a Connecticut Farm

How short the time seems, to look backward to the morning the snapshot was taken of the outer edge of perennials. It is 50 yards down that row, and up to June we had hopes of many blossoms. The foxglove had opened about half way up the stalk when the burning sun bowed their tips each day and they were soon spoiled. The hollyhocks could endure, but were not choice, or wanted there, but about half way down the row the Delphiniums made a grand array of bloom—dark blue, lighter blue and a pretty pinkish color and blue combined were wonderful, showing the larkspur family able to endure conditions that killed other plants. Across the empty space was the broad row, same length, of Sweet William a riot of colors. This we were lucky to market. It is surprising how popular a bunch of Dianthus barbatus is with old, young, men, women and children. The empty space was filled with five rows of strawflowers; as we were delayed in transplanting, we had a poor crop. Last year so many stores were selling the everlastings, bigger blossoms than we can raise, so cheaply, six for 10 cents, that we shall not plant many again.



The Perennial Border on a Connecticut Farm

Beyond the Sweet William we had rows of garden crops. A small boy in the family did good work there with a wheel-hoe. On other edge of this patch, which is about 150 ft. across, we had asparagus; next to that the rows of Gladiolus and then five rows of Asters, and the ground was all used. We did not expect great results from the Asters, but the slight dampness of the night, revived them till we had a great display of color.

Each year I change the location of the Aster rows to opposite side, which seems to work well as regards disease, but from the Aster bug there is no let-up. This part is not all of the garden; it is the part where I putter about. The vegetable rows go down farther 300 ft. or more. We are wondering what will be the result of this year after all the baking of the soil last Summer. Days at a time the strawberry patch went flat. Could buds form for this seasons crop? M. E. F.

Connecticut.

The Demure Quaker Ladies

It is a notorious fact that American gardeners are lax in their appreciation of our native flora. Nowhere is this more apparent than in the case of the Houstonias. Here we have a family of plants numbering 20 or more species, and all native to North America, and they are all so little known in gardens it would trouble most gardeners to recognize them. Foreign gardeners appreciate them at their true worth, and go to great pains to enjoy them. Henry Correvon, the great Swiss alpine gardener, in his new book on rock gardens, expresses the wish that he might again be permitted to visit America, if for no other reason than to see the blue meadows of Houstonia caerulea. Yet, how many on this side know anything about the family? And of the few who do know them, how many use Houstonias in their garden?

The most common eastern form is Houstonia caerulea, known to every farm child as bluets, Quaker ladies, Innocence and a host of other names. It is found most frequently in moist meadows, but may occur under quite dry conditions. There seems to be an idea abroad among gardeners that this plant is difficult to keep in the garden—an erroneous idea, I believe. It is true that the plant sometimes disappears after a Summer of flowering. This is generally caused by planting it in an alkaline soil. In an acid soil or even in one of neutral reaction, the plant is quite permanent and self-sows with some freedom. Given a fair degree of acidity, a reasonble amount of moisture, and preferably a sandy soil, there is little reason why we cannot have bluets with us always.

They may be made useful in many parts of the garden. In the rockery, in the wild garden, or in the low places of the hardy border, they will spread a green carpet studded all over with blue stars, continuing to flower more or less throughout the early Summer. The plant produces a tiny tuft of leaves from which spring two to four-inch stems. They may be transplanted from the wild at almost any season of the year, provided common precautions are taken. Be sure, too, to provide conditions similar to those under which they have been thriving in nature. As a matter of fact, most wild flowers can be successfully grown in our gardens if we will but give the matter a little thought, and follow the path which nature has marked out for us. This Houstonia is one of the wildings we all should have. C. W. WOOD.

Sowing Flower Seeds

Flower seeds vary so much in size, and also in their requirements, that the amateur is often puzzled in regard to the best method of sowing them. On sowing almost any kind of flower seed the old rule of covering them only about the depth or size of the seed is a good method to follow. In sowing in flats or boxes it is well to screen the soil if possible, through a coarse screen, and also to get the top of the soil level and smooth, and this is probably best done by pressing slightly with a wooden block or common brick, but if the brick is used do not put on much pressure, or it will harden the soil too much. After the soil is level and smooth the seed may be sown, and in watering afterwards great care should be taken not to wash out the seeds. After sowing and watering, the flats or boxes may be stacked up on each other until the seeds begin to germinate, but after that they should be carefully looked over every day in order to bring those to the light which need it. Those which do not need it may be stacked up again until they start.

If the rule of covering described above is followed, it will of course be seen that the extremely small seeds would need practically no covering while others may require quite a little, and by pressing the seeds into the soil with a block and covering with sand or leaf mold, almost every seed will come through all right. Seeds of tropical plants will of course require more heat than those that are more hardy, but this will suggest itself to the careful grower. Covering the flats with a sheet of paraffin paper or even damp newspaper will help to keep in the moisture evenly and ensure more perfect germination. In transplanting seedlings do so as small as they can be handled conveniently as they recover much more quickly than would the larger plants.

H. W. HALES.

Brussels Sprouts in the Home Garden

A lot of home gardeners complain of the fact that they have little success with Brussels sprouts. In fact, this vegetable has the reputation, whether earned or not, of being capricious in its behavior. It is, as all know, a member of the cabbage family, and needs the same general treatment as late cabbage.

In my garden, I plan to have the plants ready for setting about July first. This means that the seeds should be sown from the middle of May to the first of June. They are started in a cold frame, and the seedlings are thinned out so stocky plants will be ready for the field in a month or so. The plants are placed about 30 inches apart both ways, as in the case of cabbage. This allows for ample room for maximum development.

Fertilizing the Brussels sprouts crop is practically the same as for late cabbage, and the gardener who grows good cabbage should be able to have good sprouts. It has been my experience that the principal cause of failure to grow this crop well is the lack of moisture. A cabbage plant is able to stand still through a quite protracted drought and still produce a fair crop after the usual Fall rains come on, but not so with Brussels sprouts. The latter should be assured of an ample supply of moisture during all stages of its development.

I have seen it recommended to cut the top out of the plant to induce formation of head in the axils of the lower leaves, but have found no justification for such practice. However, when the heads start to form along the lower part of the stem, the leaves of that portion of the plant should be removed to permit unhindered development.

The quality of this, like most other members of the cabbage family, is enhanced by slight freezing, and it is during late Fall and early Winter that Brussels sprouts are at their best. Few gardeners, however, know that sprouts can be stored in the cellar for use during Winter. For that purpose, the entire plant should be taken up with as much earth as possible adhering to the roots. Stand the plants on the cellar floor, with the roots surrounded by moist earth, and the delicate flavor of Brussels sprouts may be enjoyed throughout the Winter.

Michigan. C. W. WOOD.

Grafting the Hickory

Having received several inquiries on the above subject and not being able to reply personally to them I thought it best to give my experience through the columns of THE R. N.-Y. At the start, however, I wish to say that hardly anyone need expect any compensation or business return from the above unless he is confident of living one or two centuries, but he will perhaps have the satisfaction of knowing that at least some person (when chewing the nuts) will arise and call him blessed. Hickory trees are among those which are usually very difficult to graft successfully, and years of time and thousands of dollars have been spent by enthusiasts who have had little return so far. One peculiarity is the tendency to slough off after the grafts have apparently taken. Thus the novice at starting is delighted by his apparent success, only to find that the second year a large portion of the grafts have died, and by the third or four year quite a large percentage have ceased to exist. As far as experience goes there seem to be several reasons for this. One is the extreme hardness of the wood, which prevents the usual quickness in grafting, and another difficulty of getting any stocks with other than so-called tap-roots. All kinds of methods have been used to try to overcome these difficulties, but only with partial success, and the perfect stock to graft the hickory upon has yet to be found.

The hickory being so long in coming into bearing has been another drawback, and when seeds have been sown of the fine varieties it has been found (like many other seedlings) that they do not come true. Quite a number of stocks have been used to graft upon, but so far the best success has been had by using the ordinary shellbark, and the next best by the ordinary pecan. A test of the different styles or methods of graft seemed to affect the result slightly if at all. The principal thing is to use a clean and extremely sharp knife, and to bind up the grafts as soon as possible with grafting wax in order to prevent drying out.

H. W. HALES.

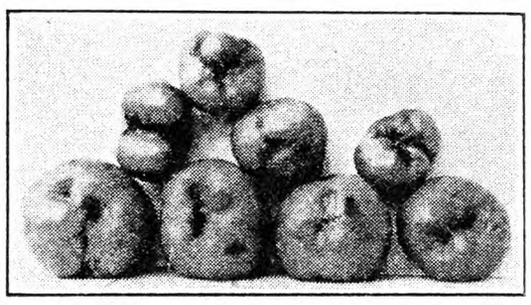
Important Insect Pests of Orchard Fruit

(Continued from Page 277)

of adding *one pint of nicotine* would be justified.

3.—Calyx spray.—2½ gallons liquid lime-sulphur, 2½ lbs. arsenate of lead (powder), water to make 100 gallons. Add one pint of nicotine if redbugs are present.

Finally, much may be accomplished by applying the regular cover sprays in July



Apples Injured by Leaf-roller. Fig. 8

and very early August. As already pointed out, the small caterpillars are feeding on the under surfaces of the leaves in July and during August (Fig. 4). By covering the underside of the foliage with the poison a large proportion of the larvæ may be killed.

The Fruit-tree Leaf-roller

In 1911 the fruit-tree leaf-roller became prominent in Western New York apple orchards, and since that time has been present in most of the apple and pear orchards in this State; occasionally in enormous numbers. It may suddenly appear in an orchard and become the most serious pest there.

INJURIES.—The caterpillars of the leaf-roller appear with the development of the early foliage and begin at once to eat or "rag" the leaves. As soon as the blossoms appear they begin to tie the flowers and leaves together with silk and to feed within the cluster. An orchard is sometimes seriously defoliated by the innumerable caterpillars. As soon as the young apples and pears are set the caterpillars attack them by gnawing cavities in the sides of the young fruits. In the case of apples, when injured very young, a considerable portion of them fall off, while the apples that remain on the tree are usually much scarred and deformed (Fig. 8).

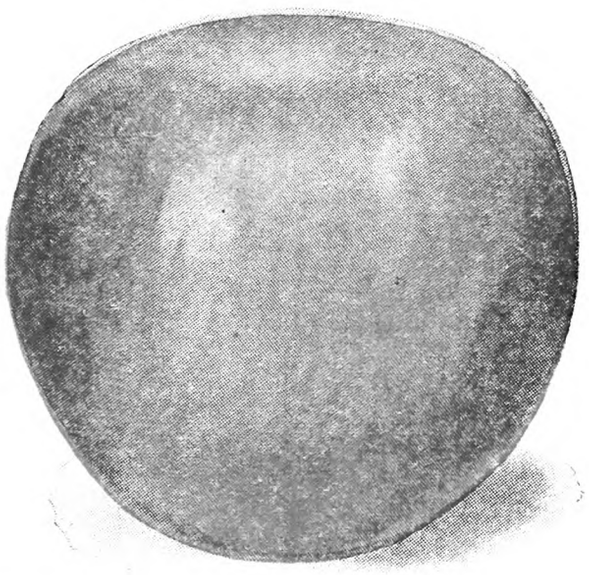
LIFE HISTORY.—The eggs of the leaf-roller are found on the branches of infested trees from the latter part of June to the following April and early May. They are laid in grayish batches about the size of the end of a lead pencil, and when abundant can be found on the smaller branches at any time during the Winter. The eggs begin to hatch in average seasons during the first week in May in New York but the hatching may extend over a period of two weeks or even more. The caterpillars, which become grown in from three to six weeks, are about one inch long, and light green in color with black heads. They roll the leaves, but when disturbed drop down from their hiding places on threads of silk. In June they transform to pupæ among the webbed leaves of the tree, and in about 12 days the moths appear ready to deposit their eggs. There is but one generation a year.

LIFE HISTORY.—The eggs of the leaf-roller are found on the branches of infested trees from the latter part of June to the following April and early May. They are laid in grayish batches about the size of the end of a lead pencil, and when abundant can be found on the smaller branches at any time during the Winter. The eggs begin to hatch in average seasons during the first week in May in New York, but the hatching may extend over a period of two weeks or even more. The caterpillars, which become grown in from three to six weeks, are about one inch long, and light green in color with black heads. They roll the leaves, but when disturbed drop down from their hiding places on threads of silk. In June they transform to pupæ among the webbed leaves of the tree, and in about 12 days the moths appear ready to deposit their eggs. There is but one generation a year.

CONTROL.—In severe infestations the insect cannot be satisfactorily controlled by poisons alone. Efforts must be directed toward the destruction of the eggs

(Continued on Page 290)

Experiment station tests



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In Table 6, of Bulletin #582, the relative value of the petroleum sprays appears as follows:

Plat No.	Treatment	No. of Trees	Total No. of Apples	Average No. of apples per tree	Average No. of Aphid apples per tree	Percentage of Aphid apples per tree
10	Sunoco Spray	9	13,176	1,464	109	7.45
9	Oil Emulsion #1	8	16,258	2,032	430	21.16
11	Oil Emulsion #2	8	10,303	1,288	366	28.42
12	Oil Emulsion #3	8	5,052	632	275	43.60

In addition to a "commercial control" of Rosy Aphis with Sunoco Spray, European Red Mite, Scale Insects and Apple Red Bug can be controlled with a single late delayed dormant spray.

Sunoco Spray forms a perfect emulsion with any cold or hard water, is practically odorless and lubricates the spray machinery. Sunoco Spray may be used according to our recommendations year after year without danger of injury to the trees.

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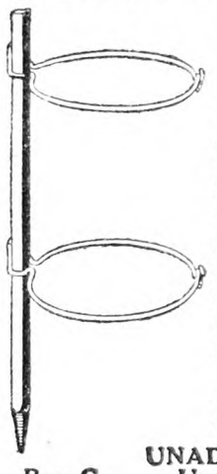
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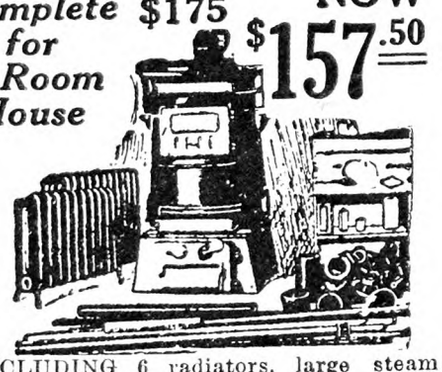
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The Guava, a Tropical Fruit

Many of us have considered the clear wine-colored jelly and other preserves made from the guava quite delectable, but we seldom give much thought to this fruit itself as it grows on its native soil in the tropical parts of America and the West Indies.

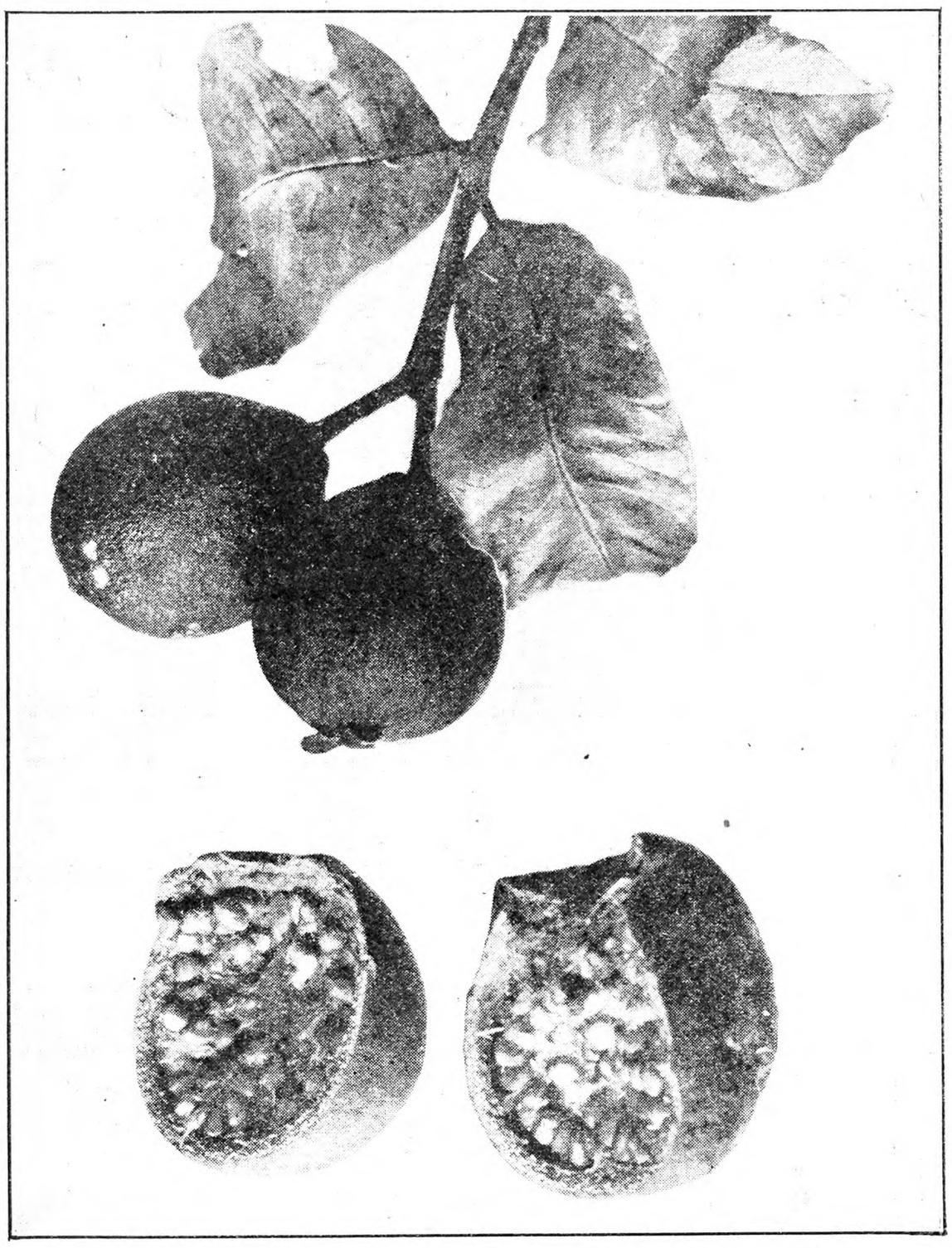
There are several varieties of the guava but the species which produces the bulk of fruit for commerce is Psidium Guajava. The tree is from 15 to 20 feet high, bearing short-stalked ovate leaves with strongly marked veins, and covered with a sort of down.

Among the best-known varieties are the white, the red and the mountain guava. The first named, P. Guajava var. pyriferum, is regarded as a shrub when growing wild but, if properly cared for, in gardens develops into a large, handsome tree with very hard tough wood. It bears simple leaves, with white flowers, and the fruits which are about the size of a hen's egg resemble the pear in shape. The smooth, thick rind of the guava fruit is of a pale yellow color while the pulp within is of pinkish color, containing many seeds. The fruit has a pleasant and somewhat aromatic flavor, and the famous guava jelly is made largely from this variety.

The red guava, P. Guajava var. pomiferum, resembles the pomegranate in shape, but its pulp is generally of a darker color than the white guava and is not of such fine a flavor for eating purposes. The fruits are of too perishable a nature to be exported in their natural state, but the jelly and other preserves, will keep indefinitely.

In the woods of Jamaica, British West Indies, the mountain guava grows to a large tree, and the grain of the wood is beautiful. It is used largely for gunstocks and in other cases where hard, tough wood is needed, but is not very suitable for building. The fruit, however, is not as good to eat as the other varieties and is much smaller than they are.

The guava has been introduced into various parts of India, as well as in other countries of the East, where it has become perfectly naturalized. Though of course, much too tender for outdoor planting in England, the guava thrives there in hothouses. E. G.



The Guava as It Grows and Sections of Fruit Showing Seeds

Sweet Corn All Summer

It is possible to have sweet corn fresh from the garden nearly all Summer. To do this, however, requires some forethought and some planning, but it is a possibility. It has been done in Burlington, Vermont, by the use of small areas. In two gardens sweet corn was harvested frequently from July 15 to October 15; over 90 days. It is a simple story to tell how it was done, but let us see just why it is worth while.

Sweet corn is a good vegetable. It is easy to grow, simple to plant, economical to harvest, cook and serve. Anybody can produce it but why grow it when one can buy it? The reason is found in its perishable nutritive nature. Sweet corn deteriorates in quality very quickly after picked from stalk because the sugar in it changes to starch in a very short time. In about two hours after picking, fully one-half of the sugar returns to starch in the kernel; hence the poor quality of "hold-over" corn. It is not as nutritious as when first picked. The poor quality of corn on the ear which is two days old is thus explained, even though it costs 15 cents an ear when the season first opens.

The second reason why we should grow it, is found in its nutritive nature. Corn has much food value. It contains only 73 per cent water in contrast to 80 or 90 per cent in many vegetables. It contains nearly 14 per cent of starch, six per cent sugar, while most vegetables contain little sugar. Most of it has five per cent protein, a food which occurs in small quantities in most vegetables, except peas and beans. The bulky nature of a kernel, usually double-skinned, contains a property favoring bowel action and thus has bulk value which is so important in other foods in helping to overcome constipation.

The only way to have sweet corn all Summer is to plant and plan for it. Choose a succession of varieties and plant them in succession. It is fun to do it. The varieties of corn are numerous and they offer a long period of ripening, but one needs more than the ordinary varieties to do this. The main problem is to get corn early. This requires an especially early kind and early planting of it, also early warm soil. Choose the Pickaninny variety which ripens much ahead of the Golden Bantam. The Pickaninny variety is of Canadian origin, created by Professor W. T. Macoun of the Central Experimental Farms, Ottawa. It is something new in the dwarf variety which matures in advance of other kinds. It is especialy adapted to short Summer sections. It ripens as far north as Winnipeg where vegetable gardening is very uncertain. The stalk of Pickaninny is seldom more than three feet tall. The ears are small and short but they are very sweet and they come very early, so they make a real treat. To get extra early plants, advance some in dirt bands or clods of turf, or berry baskets, and, when two weeks along, set them out of doors without shaking out the soil. Transplant the band of earth and roots perfectly intact. This method of handling avoids any interruption of the growth or setback in transplanting. Planting out may be done when the plants are perhaps two weeks old and as early as the danger of Spring frost is past. In Burlington, this usually means from the 15th to the 20th of May in a normal season. If there is no check in growth, the plants will develop rapidly and produce corn large enough to eat sometime before the middle of July. A good selection with at least two plantings of each variety at intervals of two weeks would be Pickaninny, Golden Bantam, Orange Yellow, and Burpee. Then finish off with Evergreen or Country Gentleman.

M. B. CUMMINGS.

Strength for Nicotine Spray

Will you tell me the proper dilution when using Black Leaf 40 as a spray for various insect pests? A. S.
New Jersey.

The strength recommended for some of the more frequent pests is: Green aphis, leaf hopper, thrips, false tarnished plant bug, three-fourths pint to 100 gallons water; woolly aphis, red bug, black and mealy aphis, one pint to 100 gallons; grape-leaf hopper, one-half pint to 100 gallons.

When used alone, a spreader of laundry or fish-oil soap, 3 to 5 lbs. per 100 gallons is desirable. In combination with lime-sulphur, lead arsenate, etc., a casein spreader is better.

This nicotine sulphate kills insects of soft-bodied types both by contact and the powerful fumes. Chewing insects in the soft caterpillar stage are easily killed with it.

A comparatively new use is for the squash vine borer, 1.3 ounces of Black Leaf 40 to a gallon of water. This strong solution is put around the soil at base of the plant a week after eggs are found, followed by three sprays later a week apart.

Livingston County, N. Y.

This section has had a very favorable Winter so far, except for a scarcity of water, and a recent all-day rain has helped that situation greatly.

A good part of the Danish cabbage, which has been held in storage since November, is moving to market at $8 and $8.50 per ton. Alfalfa and clover mixed hay are moving at $15 per ton in bale, and Timothy, if good enough, brings $14. There is no demand for No. 3 or low-grade hay of any kind, except for local feeding.

Since my last notes were sent in, wheat has dropped from 80 to 75c per bushel. A few oats are moving at 35c per bushel, mostly from farmers with a surplus to other farmers who need more oats to feed.

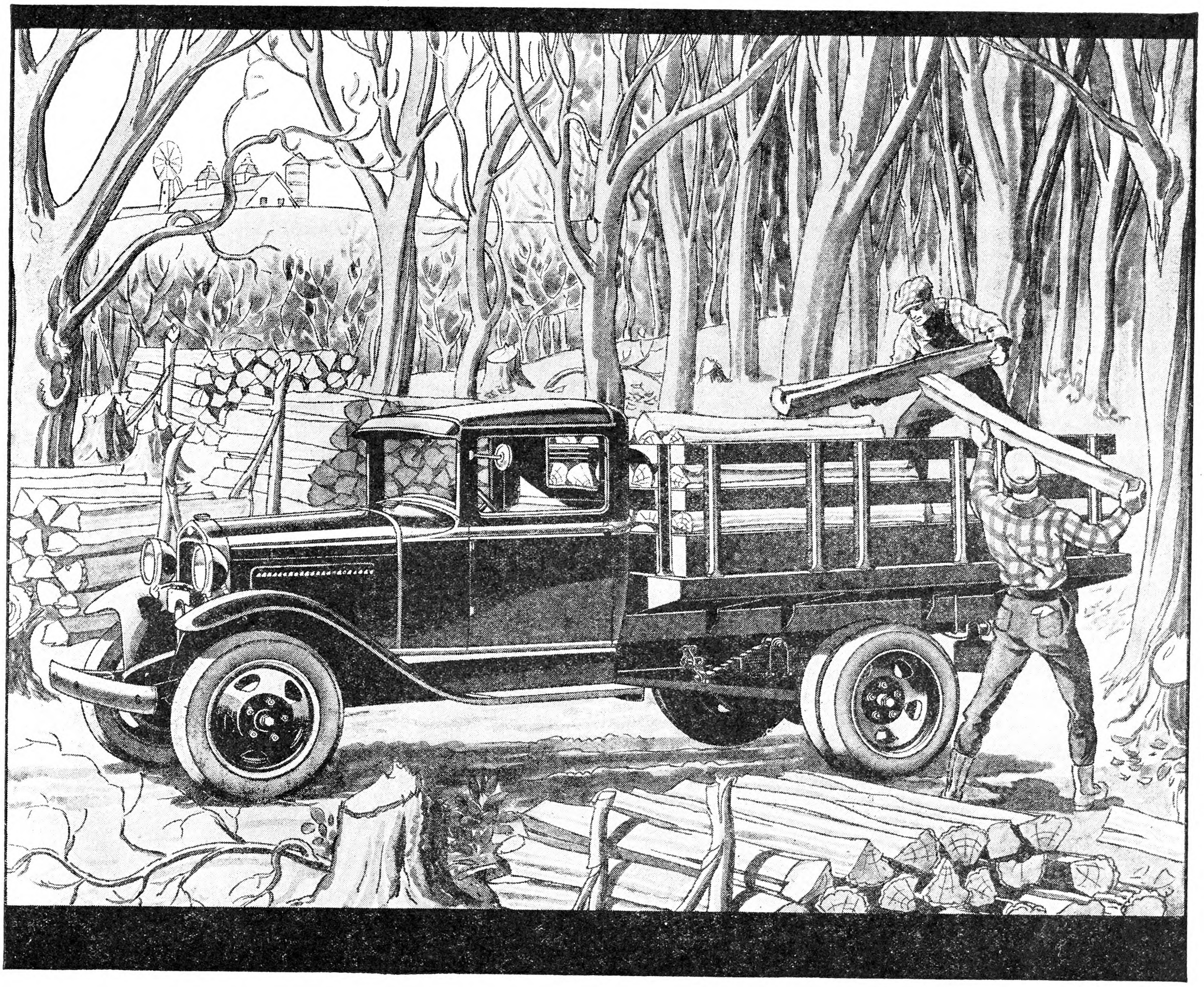
Nothing is doing yet in wool. Sheep are lower in price than for several years, and it is a fine time to buy a flock and start a lamb and wool business which cannot but be profitable in coming years.

Farmers are coming more and more to appreciate the great value of the canning industry, and year by year more farmers are raising crops of peas, string beans, sweet corn, vegetables or cabbage to supply the canning factories which are now quite numerous in Western New York. Few sections are beyond trucking distance from some one of them. Cabbage was contracted by the kraut makers in 1930 for more money per ton than the same cabbage would have brought on the market at time of delivery. There are many canning plants conveniently distributed through the Genesee Valley.

Livingston Co., N. Y. S. E. H.

The Ford Truck

is low in cost and useful throughout the year



THIS spring and summer, let a Ford truck lighten your hauling-tasks. When the ground is soft with thaws or rain, the Ford has the power needed. For those trips to town, to the elevator, and to the freight-yard, the Ford offers speed and safety. Whether you use it hard each day, or as an occasional extra helper, the Ford truck will do its share of work at an exceedingly low cost.

The Ford 1½-ton truck is strong and rugged throughout. Its design is simple, a feature that increases reliability. Fine materials are used in its construction.

For example, there are forty different kinds of steel in the chassis, for added strength and longer service. There are more than twenty ball and roller bearings, to reduce friction, to add to smooth operation, and to prolong the life of the truck.

Precision workmanship is another feature of the Ford. It assures parts of accurate fit, providing long and excellent service, and helping to reduce the cost of maintenance.

A chassis with either 131½-inch or 157-inch wheelbase can be supplied. Among the bodies available for both are stake sides and cattle racks, for use on the standard platform body. They may be equipped with either open or closed cabs. Dual rear wheels are available at small additional cost, and there is a choice of high or low rear-axle gear-ratios to adapt the truck to the type of service required.

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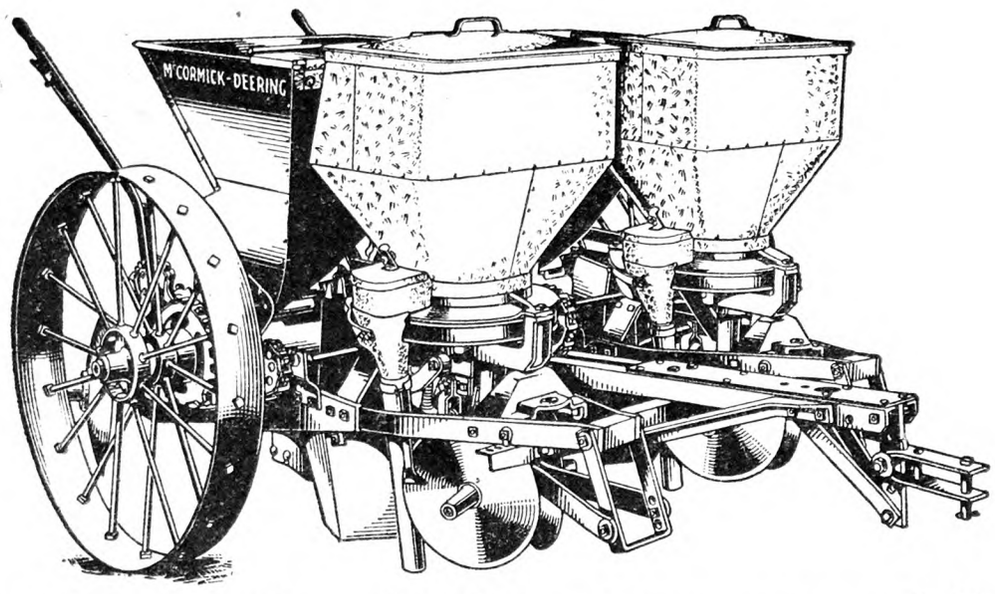

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EVERY feature of this new planter contributes to accuracy and long life. The frame is strong and rigidly braced. The tires are extra wide. Furrow openers hold firmly to their work, planting in a straight line that makes for easy cultivating later on. Adjustments enable you to plant at intervals of 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, or 20 inches, and in rows 32, 34, 36, or 38 inches apart.

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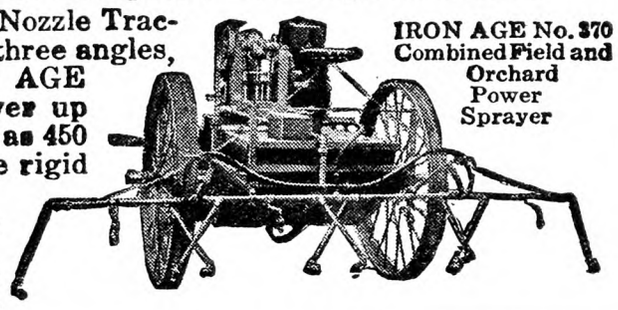

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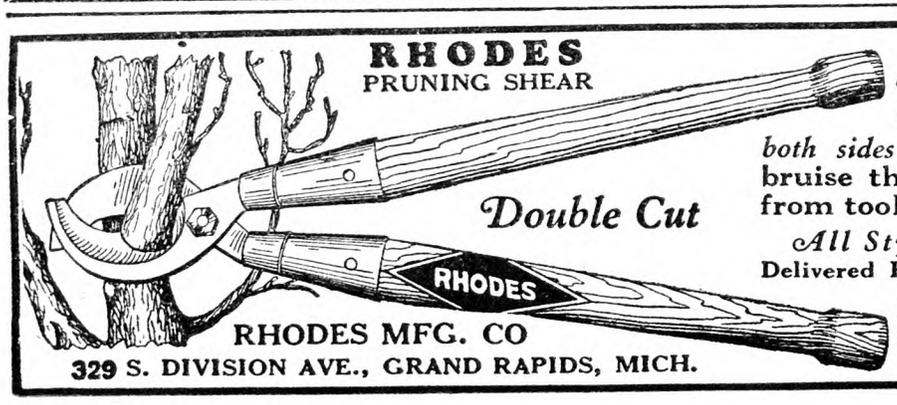

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Important Insect Pests of Orchard Fruit

(Continued from Page 286)

before they hatch in the Spring. The eggs can be destroyed in large measure by spraying the trees thoroughly with oils *as near the active growing period of the tree as possible but before the buds show any green.*

Homemade lubricating oil emulsions, most of which contain 66⅔ per cent of oil, may also be used. They should be diluted to give from 6 to 8 per cent oil in the spray tank (nine to 12 gallons to 100 gallons of spray mixture). Certain miscible oils diluted according to directions of the manufacturer have also given very good results.

In severe infestations the oils must be supplemented by frequent applications of heavy doses of arsenate of lead, in order to keep the new foliage well covered with the poison. Mr. Harman advises weekly applications of the poison, 5 or 6 lbs. to 100 gallons, from the time the eggs begin hatching in early May to a week after the calyx spray. These treatments should be given about as follows:

1.—"Just before the first visible pink shows on Greening apple blossoms."

2.—"When Greening blossoms are in full pink stage."

3.—"Calyx."

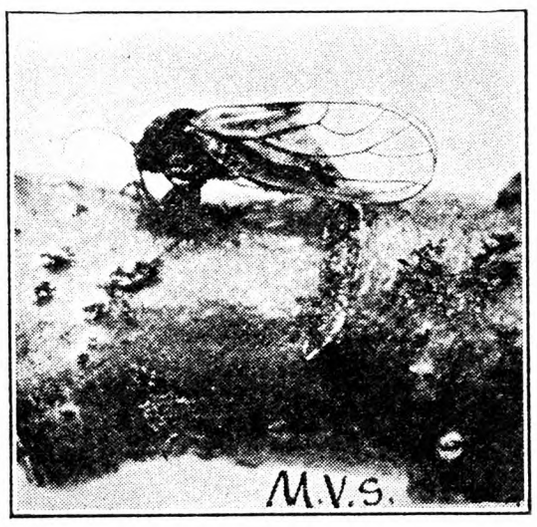
4.—"One week following the calyx."

In light infestations, the amount of arsenate of lead should be 5 lbs. to 100 gallons in the pre-blossom and calyx sprays. If the spraying is done thoroughly this should give satisfactory protection.

The Pear Psylla

The pear psylla continues to be the worst insect pest of the pear grower in the East. Almost yearly the psylla exacts its toll from the grower in one form or another, either by actual damage to the trees and fruit or by increasing the cost of production arising from the necessary spraying operations.

LIFE HISTORY AND INJURY. — The Winter is passed by the adult psylla (Fig. 7) hidden in cracks and crevices of the bark of the trees, and often beneath leaves, in the crotches of the branches or on the ground. On sunny days in late Fall and early Spring the "flies" often come out of their hiding places to sun themselves. In April the psyllas lay their orange-yellow eggs in the leaf scars and



Pear Psylla (Enlarged). Fig. 7

about the buds of the twigs. Most of the eggs hatch during the first two weeks of May in New York State. The nymphs from these eggs complete their growth in about one month and the "flies" soon lay their eggs for a new generation. There may be three or four generations a season, in which case the insect may become exceedingly numerous in July.

CONTROL.—The psylla is an insect most tenacious of its hold and fairly resistant to most methods of attack. In orchards in which the insect is present in numbers, and in which it persists, any measures taken must be very thorough, and must be followed as persistently as the insect follows its activities. The more general method of attacking the psylla is to spray the infested trees in late April or early May when the cluster buds (Fig. 6) have separated in Bartletts, or when they begin to separate in Kieffer, with lime-sulphur 11 gallons in 89 gallons of water. This to destroy the eggs and the young flies as they hatch from the eggs. The application should be made very thoroughly, using an abundance of material. In average years the great majority of the eggs are deposited by the time the cluster buds begin to separate. In late, cool seasons many eggs may be deposited after the cluster buds separate, and in such seasons this application of lime-sulphur will not be so effective. The lime-sulphur treatment should be followed by the calyx spray (one week after the petals fall) with the following mixture: Copper sulphate 2 lbs., hydrated lime 30 to 40 lbs., nicotine sulphate one pint, water to make 100 gallons. If these treatments have not checked the psylla and the flies become abundant in Summer the orchard will have to be treated again with the same mixture of copper sulphate, lime and nicotine.

Mr. Hartzell, who has been fighting the psylla with oils, suggests the following procedure as a cheaper alternative to the foregoing schedule: A dormant application of lubricating oil emulsion diluted to contain 3 per cent of oil or of a miscible oil following the manufacturer's recommendation. Whichever oil is used it should be applied early in the Spring, or sunny days in March and April when the psylla flies first appear on the trees. The oil not only kills the flies but repels them later and also destroys the young nymphs that may hatch after the oil is applied. It seems advisable not to apply oils more than two years in succession especially if the trees are old or weak.

If scab is prevalent in the region an application of copper sulphate 2 lbs., lime 30 to 40 lbs., and lead arsenate 2½ lbs. with water to make 100 gallons, should be made when the blossom buds separate in the cluster (Fig. 8). *Lime-sulphur should not be used after oils.*

Finally, one week after the petals fall (calyx spray) a second application of the copper sulphate, lime and arsenate should be given, and if psylla nymphs or the green bug are present a pint of nicotine-sulphate should be added.

A General Spray Schedule for the Orchard

Space forbids a discussion of the codling moth, redbug, aphids and other common pests of the apple orchard. Surely there are enough of them to keep the orchardist busy most of the season. Indeed, a constant warfare against the insect enemies of the orchard has to be maintained, and one has to keep posted on the latest methods of control, and on the watch for new and unexpected pests. The following general spray schedule has been devised for the apple grower and if followed carefully, will take care of most of the troubles to which an orchard is subject.

When to Apply	Mixture to Use	The Orchard Enemies
First Application— **The Delayed Dormant** When leaves of buds are out from ¼ to ½ inch.	Lime-sulphur....2½ gals. Arsenate of lead.2½ lbs. Nicotine sulphate.1 pint Water to make 100 gals. If scale is present use 11 gallons of lime-sulphur.	Scab, aphids, bud-moth, blister-mite, case-bearers.
Second Application— **The Pre-blossom** When buds of blossom cluster are ready to separate or have actually separated.	Lime-sulphur....2½ gals. Arsenate of lead...3 lbs. Water to make 100 gals.	Scab, bud-moth, leaf-roller, case-bearers, curculio.
Third Application— **Calyx or Petal Fall** When the last of the petals are falling.	Lime-sulphur....2½ gals. Arsenate of lead.2½ lbs. Water to make 100 gals. If redbugs are present add one pint of nicotine.	Scab, codling-moth, bud-moth, curculio, redbugs.

Two subsequent applications, known as *cover sprays*, are given, one about three weeks after the calyx spray and another about the last of July. Each consists of 2½ gals. lime-sulphur, 2½ lbs. arsenate of lead and water to make 100 gals.

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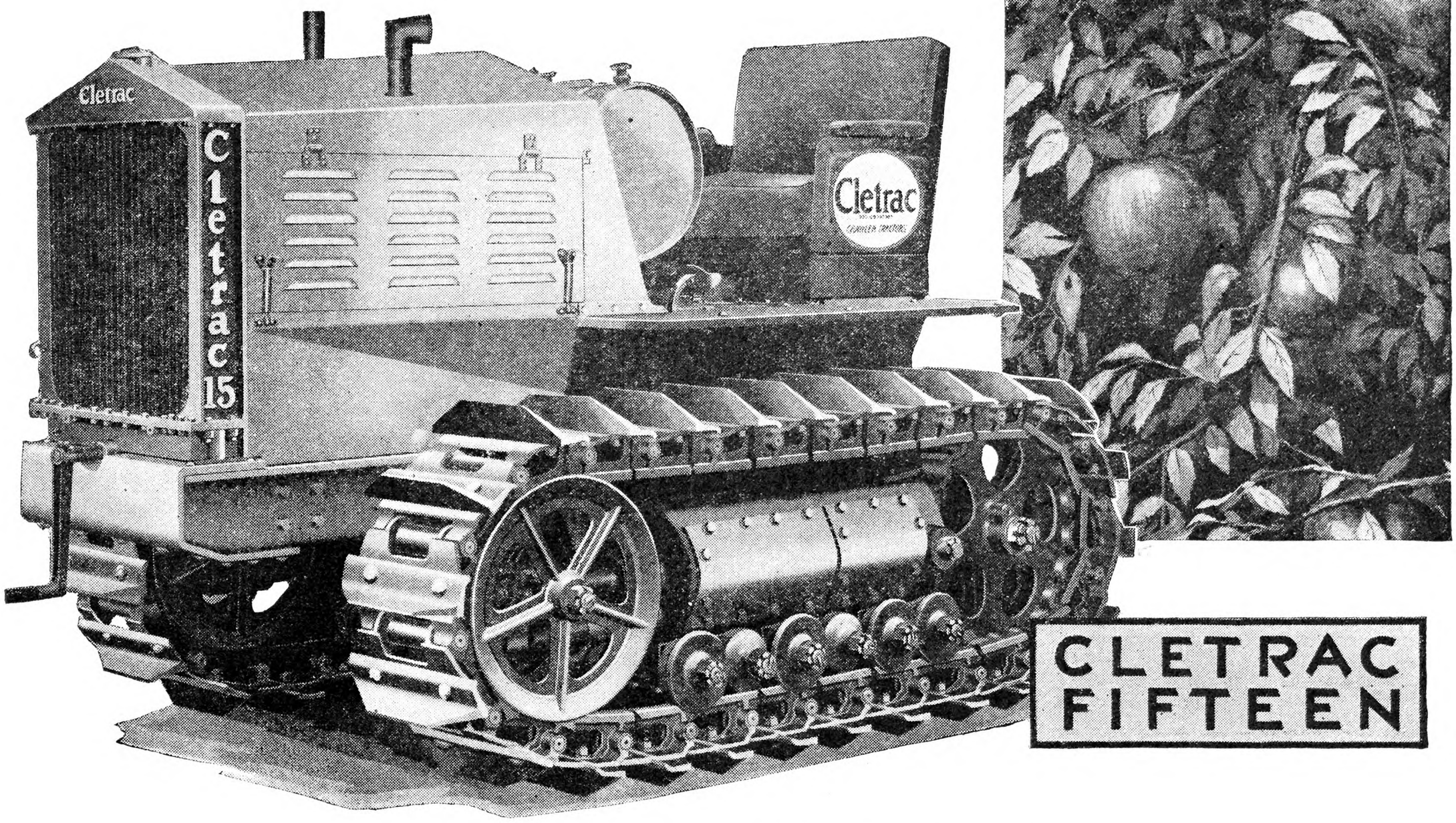

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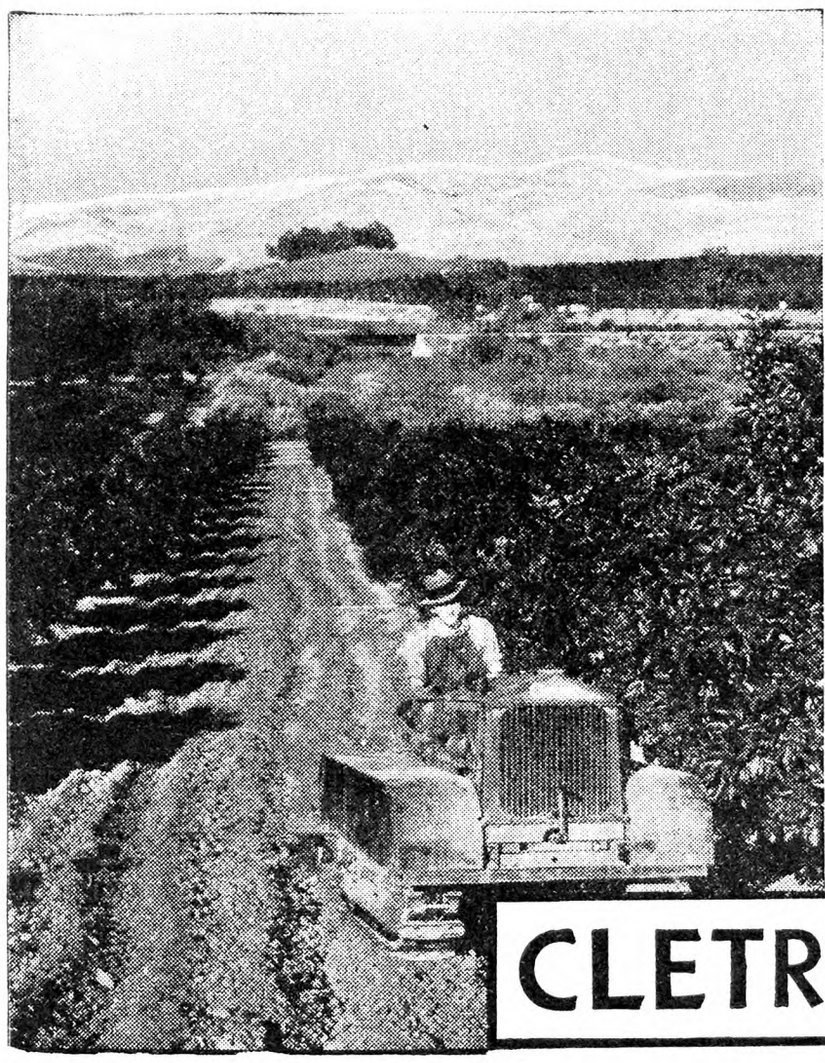
Into the Cletrac "15" is built every worthwhile feature that could be asked for in a tractor for fruit work. Flexibility, sturdiness, compactness — ease of handling and maneuvering — light tread — comfort — nothing has been overlooked in making this Cletrac Crawler the outstanding power unit for the fruit grower.

Here is power, ample for the heavy pull of deep-set discs or other implements — power that can walk up stiff grades with less gear shifting — power that gets the maximum work out of your equipment. Here is speed that covers the ground quickly. Here is traction that doesn't slip — tread that is light and doesn't pack the soil.

This Cletrac "15," like the four other Cletrac models has the famous system of automatic lubrication to track wheel bearings and other points outside the motor. No time out for the mean job of daily hand oiling. All bearings are thoroughly safe-guarded against dirt and grit by means of dust-proof packing and covering.

Power steering is another big Cletrac feature that is yours with the Cletrac Fifteen. A light touch on the controls turns the tractor right or left—the motor doing the work. A short turning radius of 8 feet makes it easy to work among the trees and in close quarters. The Cletrac method of planetary gear steering is a patented and exclusive feature of all Cletracs.



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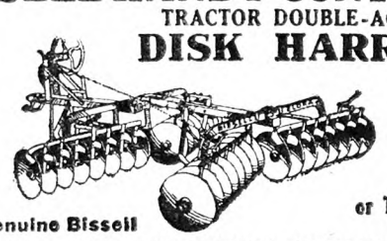

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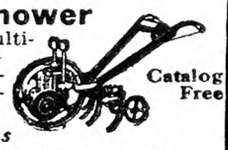

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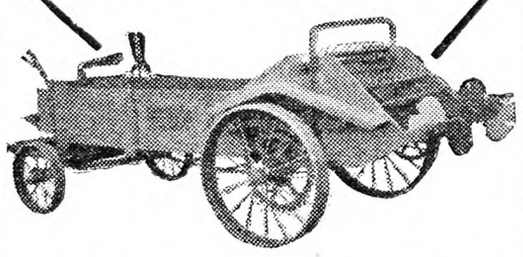

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A Bunch of Apple Questions

ANSWERED BY H. B. TUKEY

Shy-bearing Sutton Beauty Trees

I have some Sutton Beauty apple trees which are not bearing as they should, and I am thinking of ringing some of the limbs to make them produce more fruit buds. The trees are about 20 years old and are set as fillers between Baldwins, Northwestern Greenings and Ben Davis. All of these trees are producing well except the Suttons. Will this help them bear? G. F. N.
Gasport, N. Y.

Sutton Beauty is recognized as a shy bearing variety. In fact, it is this fault which finally condemned what a few years ago looked to be a highly desirable new variety. The fruit is of good quality, symmetrical and develops high color, and the originators introduced it with high hopes. There was much enthusiasm for it until it began to bear. Its failure to produce profitable crops has led to its rapid elimination.

It will help somewhat to ring the trees, as you are thinking of, but you should not expect anything unusual. The main purpose in ringing is to bring late fruiting varieties into earlier bearing, and not to make shy-bearing varieties fruit more heavily.

Pine Trees Near Apple Trees

Dr scrub white pines growing on the north side of Baldwin apple trees hurt them to any extent? J. W. E.
Cairo, N. Y.

If you are thinking of some harmful effect produced by some toxin such as black walnuts seem to give off, you need not be concerned about any injury from white pines. No evidence has ever come to our attention that the white pine is injurious to nearby apple trees. At the same time, if the white pine roots are extending so far into the orchard as to take plant food from the apple trees, there is no question but that they will be injured.

Early McIntosh vs. McIntosh

I want to set some Early McIntosh. Is it as good or better than the McIntosh? L. R.
Schoharie Co., N. Y.

It is a mistake to compare Early McIntosh with McIntosh. Early McIntosh is an early Summer apple of McIntosh type, while McIntosh is a late Fall and Winter variety. The comparison should rather be between Early McIntosh and Red Astrachan, Williams Red, Early Joe and Crimson Beauty.

Early McIntosh ripens a few days after Yellow Transparent, being a cross between Yellow Transparent and McIntosh. It is of McIntosh shape, roundish, symmetrical, blushed red, covered with McIntosh bloom, and medium in size. The flesh is white and has the characteristic McIntosh aroma. It is firm for an early apple yet sufficiently juicy. Altogether the qualities are highly satisfactory, so that where an apple of this type is desired, Early McIntosh is to be recommended.

Top-working Baldwin Trees

I have a block of Baldwin trees which are just coming into bearing, planted in 1916. Do you think it would be a good plan to top-work them to McIntosh or Cortland or would you leave them alone?
Monroe Co., N. Y. C. D. A.

This is a good question for our readers to give their opinions upon. There are some growers who would reply quickly in favor of top-working, yet looking the problem over carefully it would seem just a little unwise to touch the trees. It is true that Baldwin has received severe knocks the past few years, and it may be that some variety of McIntosh type will eventually take its place, but that time is not yet here. The knocking that Baldwin has received has been due largely to poor-colored fruit grown on old trees in sections where cloudy weather and heavy soils further reduce color. Perhaps, too, there has been some criticism because of susceptibility of the tree to Winter injury. But highly colored Baldwins bring good prices on the market. The fruit is of good quality and is adapted to almost any use it may be put to. The tree is a good grower and is a remarkably heavy producer compared with the average run of varieties.

It may not be out of place to recall the words of Thomas Byrd, of Virginia, when he visited New York State last Summer. He questioned the wisdom of discarding the varieties that would turn off quantities of a standard product with an assured market, in favor of quality varieties with a still unknown market outlet. He cited the experience of Virginia with York Imperial and Stayman Winesap. It may be that Stayman is the better apple, but York is the variety that has reduced mortgages and sent the children through school.

There is still another angle to the case which may be presented by reference to Ben Davis. Ben Davis is not a variety to be recommended for planting, yet there is a certain limited market demand for it, principally export. Everybody discarded Ben Davis, and as a result there was not enough fruit to supply the demand for the variety and prices advanced. It is a matter of record that growers who had young plantings of Ben Davis coming along have made good money out of the variety. One grower in the Hudson River Valley considers that his Ben Davis trees have returned him a greater net profit than any other variety which he grows, including Baldwin, McIntosh, Delicious, Wealthy and Greening. Is it not possible that, inasmuch as many old Baldwin orchards are passing out, young plantings may prove profitable in the very near future?

At all events here is a good question for discussion and one that deserves some serious thought.

Raising Apple Trees from Seed

I am seeking information in regard to raising fruit trees from seed, when to plant seed, when to dig seedlings, when to transplant them, and what time of year to bud them? I have had some experience in budding. What kind of seed should I plant and what fruits may I bud on the stocks? E. N. J.
Oneida, N. Y.

Ordinarily, the best procedure is to let the nurseryman go through all the details of producing the first-class tree. That is his business and at the present price of trees you cannot begin to compete with him. If, however, you want the fun of doing the work yourself, you can take apple seed from such varieties as Wealthy, McIntosh and Northern Spy, but be sure to dodge R. I. Greening and Baldwin. Pack the seed in sand and wet it down thoroughly about the first of March, and put it away in the ice house or in a cellar where the temperature is about 40 degrees, leaving it there until it begins to germinate. Plant the seed out either broadcast in a prepared bed or in some good loam in rows close together.

The seedlings should not be dug until the latest moment the next Fall so that they may have had sufficient time to thoroughly ripen. At that time dig them carefully and store them away in a good place for the Winter. Plant them out the next year eight inches apart in rows 3½ feet apart. They will make sufficient growth by the first of August, and fruit buds will be in the right stage, so that you can bud them at that time. You should bud apples on apple seedlings, pears on French pear seedlings, and cherries on Mazzard seedlings. You can get Mazzard seed from any very late maturing sweet variety, and you can get pear seed from Bartlett trees. Cherry seed must, however, be stratified just as soon as it is gathered, or it will not germinate the next Spring.

Seeding Grass with Buckwheat

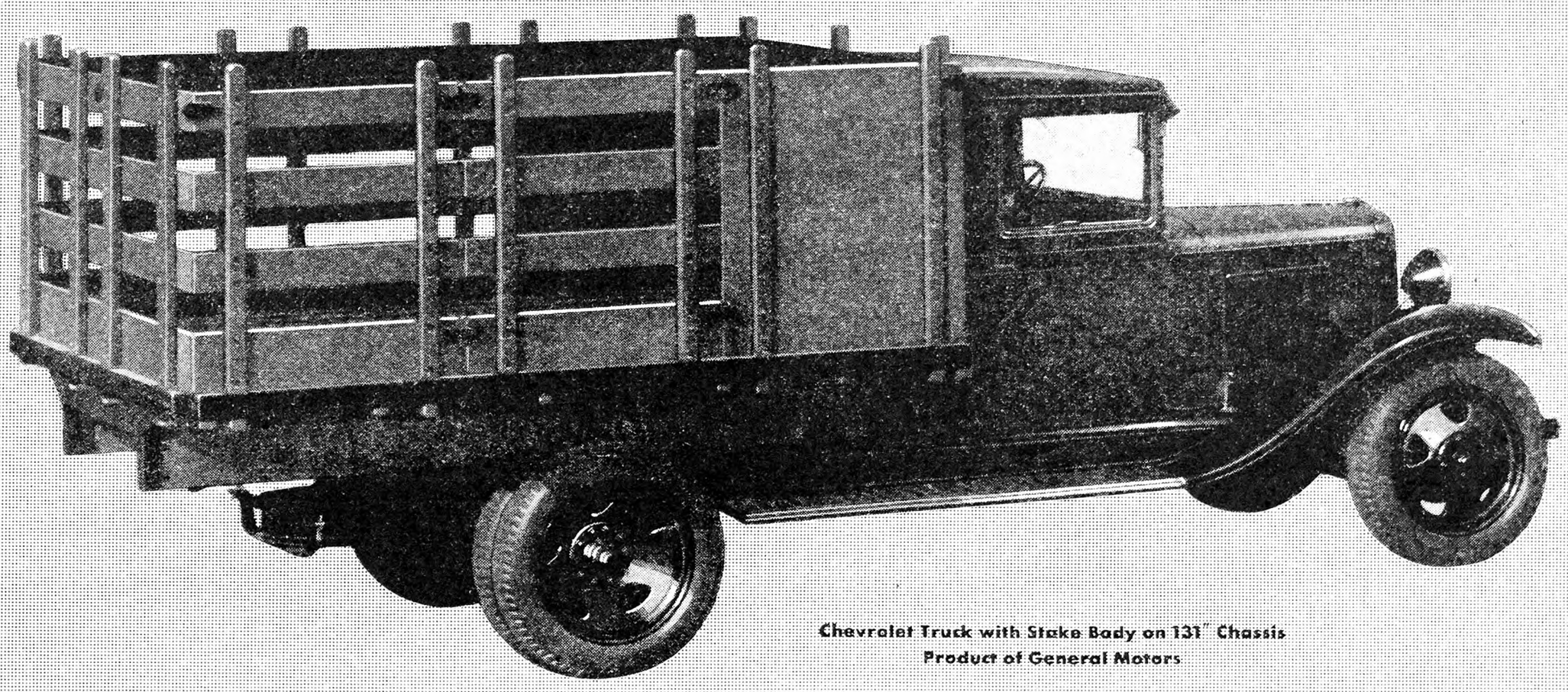
Last July I seeded grass in buckwheat. Do you think that will amount to anything this year? I. S.
Columbia Co., N. Y.

Occasionally this is successful, though the probability is against it. If the buckwheat makes heavy growth, the grass is likely to be smothered. If, because of favorable weather and a rather thin stand of buckwheat, the grass takes hold fairly well, it has a hard task in living through the freeze and thaw of late Winter. Seeding with rye is better, as the green rye helps hold the grass roots in the ground, or we should prefer sowing grass and clover seed with oats in Spring rather than chance seeding with buckwheat.

HONEYSUCKLE is a troublesome weed in parts of the South. Its habit of rooting at the joints, forming natural layers, soon makes a tangled mass.

Chevrolet offers two 1½-ton trucks of unusual value »

in 131- and 157-inch wheelbases



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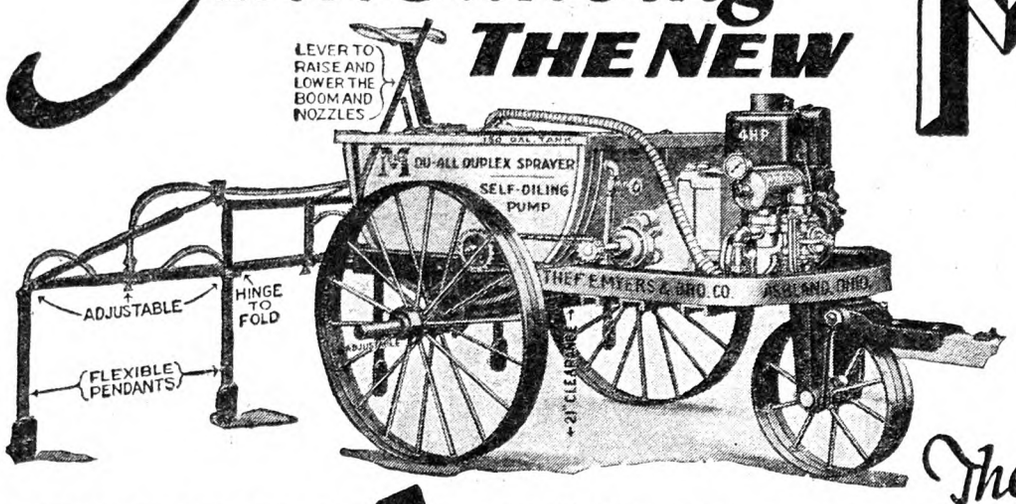

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WHEN ready to purchase a new sprayer select a MYERS DU-ALL, the new universal sprayer to do all spraying. Spray booms for vegetables and field crops—spray guns for trees and orchards—one outfit, a single investment, all that is now necessary for the ordinary farm. Plenty of power and capacity, Practical three-wheel arc-welded trucks. Balanced load. No tipping. No weight on horses' necks. Objectionable cart sprayer features eliminated. Duplex, Triplex or Quadruplex Self-Oiling Pumps. 125, 150, 200 and 300-Gallon Tanks. Engine, tractor or traction power. High efficiency, Extreme economy. Wide adaptability.

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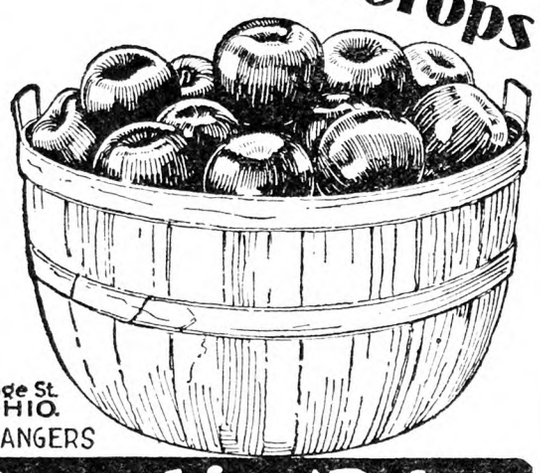

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Better quality—bigger yields—extra profits. These are the rewards at harvest time for top-dressing two or three weeks before blossom time with *plenty of nitrogen.*

Whether you use mulch-grass or tillag cover-crop method of culture, Arcadian Sulphate means larger yields. Experienced growers have found that the application of increased quantities of nitrogen gives correspondingly higher yields. A group of orchardists who made demonstration tests actually increased yields with Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia from 50% to 233% by top-dressing.

Arcadian Sulphate has a guaranteed 20.56% content of quickly available nitrogen—easily applied—packed in 100 lb. bags for convenience; 200 lb. bags for economy.

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NITROGEN IS THE GROWTH ELEMENT

As essential as sunshine to growing crops. Be sure your crops get plenty of nitrogen both in the complete fertilizer you use and as side-dressing.

Laying Out a Garden

A number of people have asked how a garden should be planted so as to get the best results. These inquiries are mostly from persons who have small gardens and not much time to devote to growing vegetables.

A plot of ground 50x100 feet can be essary to do this. The fruits or vegetables that are mostly used, for a family of four or five persons. A repetition of crops on certain parts of the plot is necessary to do this. The fruit or vegetables that grow for the entire year should be planted at the rear of the plot, so they will not be disturbed or trampled over when attending to crops that are to be replaced by a second planting.

In the first row at rear of plot, running 50 feet long, set four blackberry bushes six feet apart, and six raspberry bushes four feet apart. The blackberry vines must be tied to posts, and all runners kept trimmed off. Four rhubarb plants may be planted between the blackberry bushes, and will not interfere with the growth or gathering of either crop. This row should be set four feet from rear fence.

Six feet from blackberries, plant a row of asparagus roots, two feet apart in row. Four feet from asparagus row set two rows of strawberries, 25 late and 25 early. Six feet from strawberries, plant a row of muskmelons; six feet from melons, two rows of tomatoes, 12 early and 12 late; four feet from tomatoes, one row consisting of 18 peppers and six eggplants. Three feet from this row plant, two rows of Lima beans, bush beans if poles are not available. Three feet from beans plant four rows of sweet corn three feet apart; next two rows of string beans 2½ feet apart, one of yellow and one of green. Three feet from beans plant four rows of early potatoes three feet apart; next one row of early cabbage. Three feet from cabbage plant two rows of onions, one of sets and one of seed, one foot apart. Next one row carrots, one foot apart. Next two rows of beets, one foot apart. Next four rows of peas, three feet apart. Plant two rows April 1 and two rows April 20; put two rows of spinach, two rows of lettuce and two rows of radish, each one foot apart. This will take most of the 100 feet mentioned. A small cold frame consisting of two 3x6 sash, placed in one corner of the garden, where lettuce plants and parsley can be grown in the Winter, will be helpful.

Now for the second planting all the plot from Limas can be used. When the sweet corn is off the ground, sow purple-top white globe turnips broadcast. When string beans are off, plant lettuce and spinach (the seed for these lettuce plants, should be sown about first week in July). When potatoes are off, sow spinach, this seed should be sown from the time the potatoes are dug, until the first week in September. The last planting should be covered with straw or leaves, as soon as severe freezing weather begins, and will give very early greens for Spring use.

When early cabbage, onions and beets are off, plant string beans and second planting of beets. When peas are off, set late cabbage and cauliflower plants (the seed for these plants should be sown May 10). When spinach, radishes and lettuce are off set early and late celery plants. In planting this plot in the manner described it keeps every foot of ground working all the time, and gives no opportunity for the weeds to grow and go to seed.

Bear in mind this rotation of crops must be fed well to yield full crops, the food for the first crop will not suffice for the second. Nothing is more discouraging to a tiller of the soil than to see a lot of stunted vegetables trying to live and yielding very little fruit for labor bestowed. Four good truck-loads of well-rotted manure (one ton to truck) will give this plot a good coat. Then by using a liberal amount of fertilizer for second crops ought to be sufficient for a good plant growth. If rotted manure is not available fertilizer running 7-8-5 is all right. Where plants such as tomatoes, cabbage, and peppers are in hills, the fertilizer should be scattered very thick on surface of ground around the plant and worked in soil with hoe. For spinach, lettuce, radishes, etc., scatter fertilizer broadcast and rake in soil before planting crop.

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There are reasons for the effectiveness of

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SUPERIOR
SCALE OIL SPRAY

In spraying for APHIS, RED MITE, SAN JOSE and other (*) scale insects, you want penetration that kills . . . and you want economy.

Three of the most destructive orchard pests can be controlled at one time.

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Make more money from your maple orchard with up-to-date equipment. GRIMM Sap Buckets are IX Special Plate, extra heavy coated tin, with only one body seam, and give long service without rusting. Bottoms are double seamed and soldered inside and out. Because of their special shape and heavy bead they nest compactly without sticking. For the best in everything for the maple producer, write:

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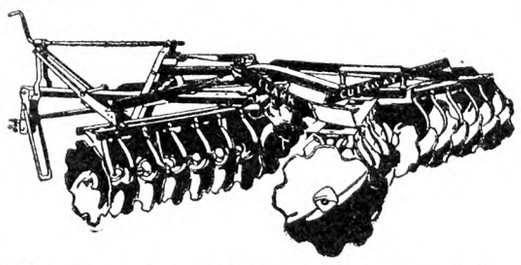

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Combines the most in flexibility with the utmost in efficiency. It does the greatest amount of work in the shortest time.

Light draft. The front section can be used separately as rear section is detachable.

The disks are made of cutlery steel heat treated and forged sharp. Forged edge disks, found only on Clark "Cutaways" won't crack or bend even when used on stony ground. They outlast 2 or 3 sets of other disks. Guaranteed for 3 years.

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Have a supply of Bordeaux mixture and Black Leaf 40 on hand so as to be in a position to fight the blight and bug enemies of every vegetable grown. The blight enemy cannot be cured, once it gets a foothold, but it can be prevented in getting that foothold by spraying strawberries, tomatoes, celery, etc., every week after the plants are established. The Black Leaf 40 is very effective in killing the black flea beetle, and green worm, which are so injurious to potatoes, cabbage and cauliflower. Keep the hand cultivator going constantly so the soil will retain the moisture and all weeds kept under subjection. WM. PERKINS.

Somerset Co., N. J.

Fertilizing Apple Orchards

Can you give any general rules for applying fertilizer to apple orchards?

C. S. J.

There is considerable difference of opinion about this matter, but without doubt many apple orchards are unproductive because they are hungry. Nitrogen, applied two weeks before blooming, often shows striking results. Any of the soluble forms may be used. Some prefer sulphate of ammonia, and others nitrate of soda, or a synthetic nitrogen product. The amount to use naturally varies with the land and size of trees, running 200 to 400 lbs. per acre. If scattered around the trees, it should extend as far as the spread of branches.

Nitrogen is a strong stimulant of growth, so that the effect is quickly noticeable. No such visible response is found from the use of phosphoric acid, but when we consider how lacking most of our soils are in this ingredient, and the response to phosphoric acid on pasture land, garden and many field crops, there seems little doubt that it is needed by apple trees, even though they do not say so in the emphatic way they express nitrogen lack. Analyses have shown .02 per cent phosphoric acid in the fruit, .15 per cent in leaves, and the same amount in new wood. Normal production evidently demands a supply of phosphoric acid at hand.

As to potash it is well known that many of our subsoils contain this in considerable quantity. But what good is it if out of reach of the roots, as it undoubtedly is in many cases? Here again we may consider what the chemist finds in apples and the trees on which they grow. These figures run .1 per cent potash in the apples, .35 per cent in leaves, and .25 in new wood. Evidently available potash is to be considered in the apple orchard.

Naturally these chemicals or a combination of them in a mixed fertilizer, cannot quickly get through a heavy sod mulch. The nitrogen will make the grass grow, but not get down to the tree roots. The grass roots will use most of it. But most orchards now use cultivation or a modified light sod, and the harrow or disk will cut in the chemicals where they can get to work.

For those who have stable manure available, whatever can be spared to put around the apple trees will be appreciated. This is not a complete fertilizer, but has a wonderfully comfortable effect on all crops. It is nature's choicest contribution to the soil. W. W. H.

Those Wood Water Pipes

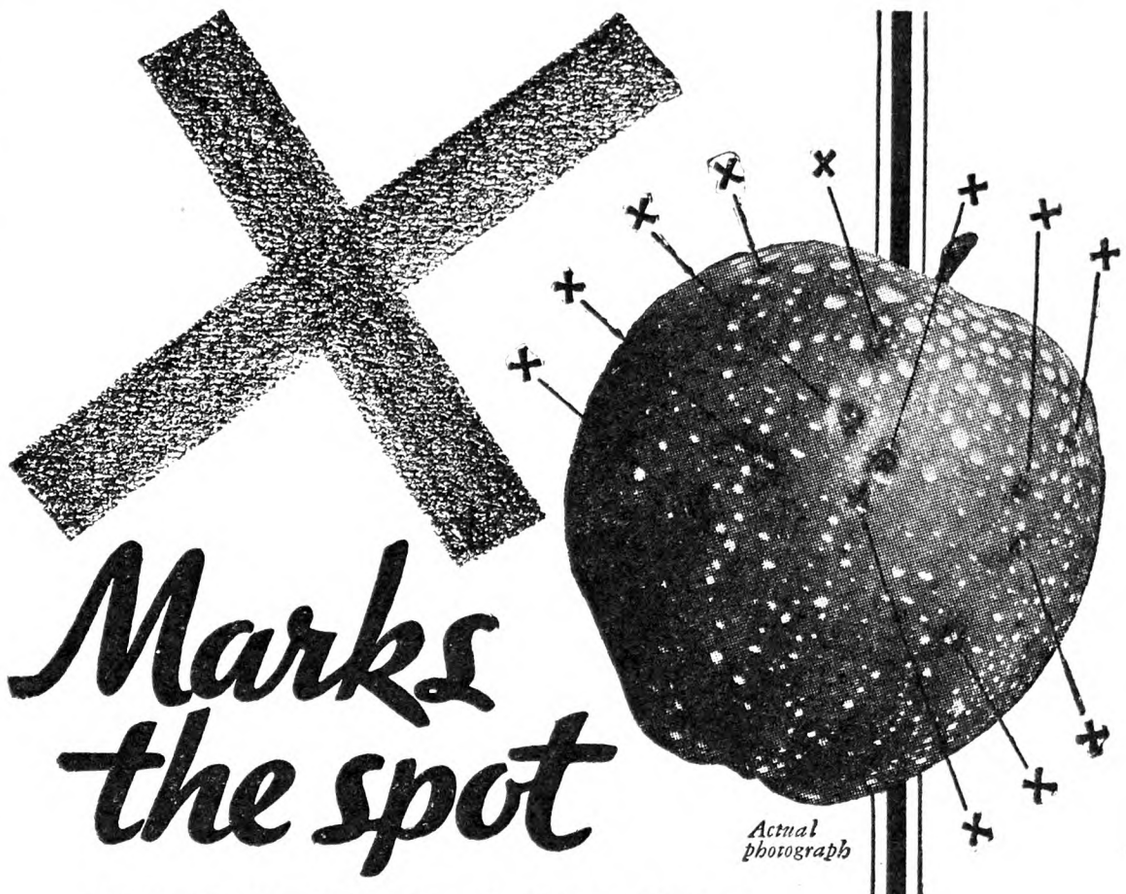
Can you tell me what form of bit was used and how, to bore the wooden water pipe used commonly many years ago, also how the connections were made?

Over 60 years ago I saw such pipe taken up in Littleton, New Hampshire, that had been down over 60 years and done good service.

In last Sunday's *Union and Springfield Republican* an illustration of a section of such pipe was published that had recently been dug up, in apparently good condition. The diameter of the section outside is 13 inches, diameter of hole is six inches, length 50 feet. I shall be thankful for any information.

Hampden Co., Mass. J. R. POLAND.

Perhaps some of our New England readers can tell how these big jobs of log boring were done. We have seen some of these wood water pipe but none approaching the one described.



Marks the spot

WHERE KAYSO SAVES THE CROP

See those spots! The spray didn't get them—the pests *did!* That can't happen with Kayso in your spray! Not by a long shot! Kayso *spreads* the spray in a thick mist that completely covers the surface of the fruit—gets the spray into every crack and crevice—and makes it *stick.*

You know the job's well done when you use Kayso in your spray—that your fruit has 100% effective protection—that your tedious labor and expensive materials won't be wasted, even in the hardest rainstorms. Naturally that means better fruit—better prices.

It's good business sense to use Kayso—the kind of spreader recommended by every expert and editor. Kayso adds only 2% to the total cost of spraying—*a mighty low rate of insurance on your orchard investment.* Use only a pound of this scientifically prepared calcium-caseinate spreader and adhesive to 100 gallons of mixture.

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The Little Wonder Weed Exterminator
will positively destroy
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A spraying solution (not a chlorate); costs only 6c per gallon; will not ruin the soil nor kill cattle. Write for free illustrated booklet.
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BLACK LEAF 40" KILLS APHIS-LEAFHOPPER-THRIP

"Black Leaf 40" is the outstanding enemy of insect pests. Kills by contact, also by fumes. If you have never used "Black Leaf 40" it will be to your advantage to begin doing so.

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Protection from insect damage is essential if you expect to raise a full, profitible crop of fruit, vegtables or flowers. For over 20 years "Black Leaf 40" has been accepted as the growers best defense against Aphis, Leafhoppers, Thrips and other insects.

"BLACK LEAF 40" KILLS POULTRY LICE —JUST "PAINT" THE ROOSTS

For Poultry Lice

Use "Black Leaf 40". You do not need to handle the birds. "Paint" the roosts lightly and the heat from the birds' bodies releases the fumes which kill the lice.

TO KILL MITES: Spray nests and inside of house with "Black Leaf 40" according to directions.

If your dealer does not have it, write us.

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Louisville, Ky.

"Black Leaf 40"

Spring Preparations in Oswego Co., N. Y.

February is speeding swiftly along; there are more hours of daylight now, and the bright warm sunshine turns our thoughts toward Spring. My father said only a day or two ago, "Almost time to tap the sugar bush again. Remember the year we tapped on March 3?" He always speaks of this every Spring, but it was a long time ago, and although I cannot recall exactly what year it was. I do remember it was considered an unusually early season. Last year we had a remarkable week of Spring weather the latter part of February, and in some places farmers actually tapped and made sugar. I remember best the Spring of 1921, when March was so warm and pleasant that we planted our garden the last two weeks and had a prodigious amount of tender lettuce in mid-April. The early start that everything made that year is shown by the fact that strawberries were ripe Decoration Day—a whole month ahead of the usual schedule, sweet corn, cucumbers and tomatoes were ready in July, we thrashed our oats on August 5, and had our silo filled the first week in September!

With such a continuous spell of cold weather, and no thaw in January, we can almost hope that Spring will come early this year. In many ways it has been a good Winter, but every bit of snow that has fallen is with us yet, and when a thaw does come there will be some big puddles. For the first time our country road has been kept open by a snowplow, a new one the town purchased early in the Winter. We have had to wait our turn after each storm, as the plow has to be used first on the county roads. But most of the time cars have been able to run, and still there was good sleighing. Now, however, the drifts thrown back by the plow are so high on each side of the road that the track "fills in" badly every time the wind blows the snow. It seems best in some ways to use a roller on the road, and a small plow hitched behind a rig. Of course cars cannot travel over such a track, but when the break up comes we are going to have a hard road to travel for awhile, with those big banks melting.

The children are already planning what they will plant in their garden this year, and I can scarcely wait to get out into the flower bed again. We have so many trees around the house I haven't had very good luck with raising flowers until last year. We took up a part of the lawn at the side of the house, beyond the shade, and I am in hopes to have a very lovely perennial garden there in a few years. Last year most of the flowers were annuals, but we set out a row of Phlox in the Spring, and they bloomed freely until frost, which did not come until very late last Fall. Then, too, I put in several groups of lemon lily bulbs, and a root of baby's-breath. Cosmos, Gladioli, asters, Calendulas, nasturtiums and sweet Alyssum made it a very showy place. Last Fall I added a row of lily bulbs back of the Phlox—tiger lilies and Madonnas, my favorite flower. I think there is nothing more lovely than their pure waxy blooms that are so delightfully fragrant. Back of these I hope to have a row of sturdy hollyhocks. Then later I want to add Iris and all the lovely Spring blossoms from the tiny Crocus, grape hyacinth and polyanthus to the tall Darwin tulips. A few roots of golden Alyssum and a row of gorgeous Oriental poppies will also add beauty and color to the spot. It is a fascinating task, and I do so enjoy working among the flowers that I am tempted to neglect other more necessary duties. But I feel sure the sunshine and fresh air does anyone world's of good and I expect to spend many pleasant hours there this Summer.

Our soil is so dry and sandy I haven't had any luck with sweet peas. Sweet Williams do well here, though, and I want a few old-fashioned clove pinks, too. I had a new flower last season that was greatly admired by everyone who saw it, and many of my friends have begged me to save them a few seeds so that they might get them started. The seeds were given me by an old lady in whose garden I first saw the beautiful blossoms. She said she received the seeds first from a friend in Canada. They are called "garden geraniums," but are not at all related to the ordinary geranium so far as I can see. They are, I think, a species of mallow. The plant grows to a height of between one and two feet, and the flowers bloom up the stem, like a miniature hollyhock. As the flowers drop off, flat button-like seed pods form. They are a larger edition of the familiar "cheeses" which we used to pick and eat, when children. The blossom is about the size and shape of a morning-glory when wide open, but the bud resembles nothing so much as that of a pink rose. When half open the petals (five in number) remain tightly wrapped in the center, but the outside of each petal stands out like a wing, making the most beautiful five-pointed star. The flower is soft pink, overlaid with fine vertical lines of deep rose. There is no fragrance, but the flowers are so lovely in color that one doesn't mind that. They are very delicate and do not last long, but blossom so continually from July until frost, that there is always a wealth of blooms on the plants. I am so delighted to have found this unusual and showy specimen for my garden and to be able to share them with friends, in the form of bouquets as well as seeds. I took a bouquet to a sick friend last Summer and she asked me at once, "Are they real?" She thought them too pretty to be true. I have never seen them listed in the catalogs. They seed so heavily that one does not need many for a good start. [The description is that of Malva Moschata, the musk mallow, a charming old-fashioned perennial.—Eds.]

I think it is great fun to try out some new and unusual flower each year. Those that seem best suited to the soil can then be continued indefinitely. I tried a few bulbs of the beautiful Auratum lily—the gold-banded lily of Japan, and now each year we enjoy the wonderful big fragrant blooms along in August, after the other lilies are gone. Last Summer, however, they came to grief while the buds were only half grown. They were growing in a border near the driveway, and my husband stopped there with a load of hay, and while he was busy back of the load unfastening the rake from the wagon, one of the horses reached down and nipped off the lily tops. They must have been a delicious morsel!

Several years ago I planted a root of the Chinese lantern plant, and it has spread so fast and so far it is crowding out everything else in the narrow border under my windows. The plant stalks are so coarse and unattractive, too, that I think I shall try to remove the roots to a less conspicuous place, where they can grow like weeds. However, I had two lovely large bouquets of bright red lanterns which have done much to brighten the rooms here this Winter. Most of the stalks had four or five lanterns, but one had seven.

There are so many beautiful flowers one can never be satisfied. But a perennial bed is the least trouble and provides a riot of color the whole season through.

Of the annuals, the ones I have found easiest to raise for cut flowers are Gladioli, asters and nasturtiums. Marigolds, the dwarf French kind, are so pretty, too, and may be potted in the Fall and put in the window-box, along with the geraniums.

Writing about all this makes me so enthusiastic I am hardly able to wait for the realization of my plans. At any rate, it helps the long cold Winter to pass more quickly and cheerfully if one has something pleasant to look forward to. I read with interest everything in THE R. N.-Y. that relates to the raising of flowers of any kind, also the description of lily and goldfish pools, one of which I hope to construct soon, just in front of the perennial garden. With a little rustic pergola between the two, do you not think we shall have an attractive place? One by one, for "good things come slow," my dreams seem to be coming true, but still I go on dreaming, which is only human nature, after all. MRS. F. L. B.

Oswego Co., N. Y.

Long Island Farmers' and Gardeners' Association

Nearly 1,000 merrymakers, constituting the largest crowd ever assembled in the Firemen's Hall, at Wantagh, L. I., gathered Saturday night, February 14, and made the welkin ring at the first annual pinochle party and dance of the Farmers' and Gardeners' Association.

The Farmers' Association is less than a year old but has grown with tremendous strides since last Summer when it was organized to fight the new Wallabout market rules. It has scored several court victories, and the party was a celebration both of the victories and of the successful growth of the Association.

The evening started off with dancing on the upper floor to the lively music of a ten-piece orchestra. On the ground floor nearly 70 pinochle tables were laid out. After about two hours of play, scores were turned in, tabulated by machine and approximately 150 prizes distributed to holders of high scores.

Other prizes which were distributed by special drawings were a handsome electric clock, $100 worth of seed, $50 worth of feed, and a pair of pigs. A telephone cabinet was auctioned off once, redonated by the purchaser and sold a second time, President Wicks and Vice-president Coppola officiating as auctioneers. Special booths were in operation for refreshments, flowers, favors, etc.

Grafting Wax

There are several rules for making grafting wax. An old method which we have found excellent is as follows:

Four parts by weight of rosin, two of beeswax and one tallow. Melt slowly, being careful not to let it boil over on the stove. When thoroughly mixed, pour into cold water, and, as soon as it can be handled, work with greased hands like molasses candy. Thorough working is an advantage. Make into sticks of convenient size for handling. In any ordinary grafting weather this wax will soften sufficiently to be plastic by the heat of the hand, without being unduly sticky.

an Open letter to BUICK OWNERS

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Because of its importance, we decided to inform you now that the present line of 1931 Buick Straight Eights will not be replaced by new models this summer.

Buick, as you know, has introduced its new cars on August 1st, year after year. But inasmuch as these new Straight Eight models have met with such spontaneous approval by thousands everywhere, Buick has decided to continue manufacturing the present Eights throughout the summer and coming fall.

This is mighty good news to thousands of Buick owners because they will buy new Buicks now with the knowledge that there will be no model change next summer.

They will find in these new Buicks a degree of performance that is certain to give them a genuine thrill. All have the safe, silent-shift Syncro-Mesh transmission. All have Valve-in-Head Straight Eight engines. And all have the famous insulated Bodies by Fisher.

So well has the 1931 line been received that, out of every 100 eights sold in Buick's price class, 56 are Buicks.

May we suggest that you drive the Eight as Buick Builds It? Your Buick dealer will be glad to have you take the wheel and learn at first hand how much Buick Straight Eight performance adds to the joy of motoring.

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WILL BUILD THEM
A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

Thoughts from Long Acres

An old apple orchard just across the fence has been cut for wood, leaving an open space across which the north winds may blow. These trees, mostly Baldwin, were at least 75 years old, many of them being nearly two feet in diameter near the ground. They bore good crops until 15 years ago when the owner decided to raise a crop of oats in the orchard, so cut off all the lower limbs leaving stubs sticking out. Those old warriors tried hard to repair the damage, but decay crept into their hearts through those open wounds, so that most of them became mere shells. They were further starved by close pasturing, so that of late years they have not borne a crop and now they are down.

Perhaps I lay myself open to criticism by personifying trees, but a tree is a living, breathing entity, and it seems such a simple proposition that a tree must have something to eat if it is to live and produce a crop of fruit that I often wonder why men will persist in starving a tree and then find fault because it does not bear. An apple tree that large should have a wagonload of manure spread out under the limbs once a year, or at least five pounds of nitrate applied in early Spring. Spreading manure or nitrate under a tree wil result in a fine growth of grass, but please, oh please, do not cut that grass for hay or you will make things worse instead of better. It is all right to cut the grass, but it should be left as a mulch.

The best yielding orchard around here is one owned by the House of David. In that orchard is a solid block of Duchess covering 40 acres. Those trees are fed annually, the grass is mowed and raked under the limbs where it is nearly a foot thick before becoming matted down, and those trees produce Duchess apples which sell at a profit when ordinary Duchess are unsalable at any price. In late years when local growers shipped their Duchess apples at a net loss of from five to 10 cents a bushel—much more if growing and picking costs were counted in—those House of David Duchess were in demand at a net profit of 65 cents a bushel, with the buyers eager to get the crop.

I am convinced that I made a mistake by allowing my front orchard to get into sod as the trees were too young for that, so I shall practice clean culture again this year, although breaking and working that tough sod will be some job. Trees nearby which had currants as an intercrop, and thus were given clean culture showed a much better growth and vitality. I am beginning to suspect that the belief that quinces should not be cultivated is not warranted by fact. Two years ago I dug up the soil around a few trees, and those trees made a very noticeable increase in growth over the ones not spaded around, so this year I am spading the soil to a distance of from three to four feet around each tree. When cultivation ceased, these trees were plowed towards, so there is a dead furrow between the rows. If I now plow it must be away from the trees and I prefer having the soil heaped around the trees, so that is why I am spading that tough sod, although I must admit that it is quite a job. It would not get done at all if Spring were really here but there is no snow, no frost in the ground, and it is too early to really start the Spring work, although I do vary the spading by wrapping grapes a while when the spade gets tired. The boys and I are cleaning up a lot of sumac and sassafras on Saturdays, as that stuff grows as fast as corn, and we must keep the ravine side clean near the berries, or we get no breeze from the south during picking time, and berry picking can be a mighty hot job along in July.

A solid week of wetness during which drops of rain and flakes of snow were squeezed out reluctantly one at a time gave me a lot of time with the baby. She just now joined her voice in a telephone conversation with such enthusiastic garbling that I had to ask the man to repeat until he doubtless thought me deaf.

We are nearing the annual Spring elections which take place the first Monday in April, so local politics are becoming a hot topic of conversation, which in my opinion is a good thing. Whenever we become uninterested in local politics, we are in danger of losing our rights and suffering much tax increase. An investigation discloses the interesting fact that high taxes are aimost entirely local or due to local causes. Local politics are not by party, as that makes little difference, but they are by men, and that makes a big difference, as not all men are gifted with executive ability. In fact, men qualified for leadership are amazingly scarce and hard to find. This township system inherited from Massachusetts and coming to us in Michigan via our New York forebears, is doubtless somewhat wasteful but it does bring government right home to the people as no other system could do. My term as Justice of the Peace has another year to run so I have the fun of sitting on the sidelines and watching the other fellow wiggle for votes.

Another food caravan is on its way to the hungry children of Arkansas, this time sponsored by tiny villages which are not much more than hamlets, yet produce four truckloads of food which will be taken direct to the drought-stricken regions of that State 800 miles away. This makes 10 big truck loads of food which have gone from Berrien County to these school children that they may have at least one full meal a day, and this after we have taken care of hundreds of our own destitute from unemployment, so it speaks well for our county. It is worth while noting that this is farmer produce contributed by farmers who themselves are none too well off, so it proves that the old spirit of helpfulness is not yet dead but only somewhat smothered in this automobile age which has destroyed neighborly visiting. So ends another week on Long Acres.

Berrien Co., Mich. L. B. REBER.

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If a man holds a chattel mortgage, and it runs out, has he any claim on the chattels? This mortgage ran out Oct. 11, 1930, and was not renewed.

New York. F. R.

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N. T.

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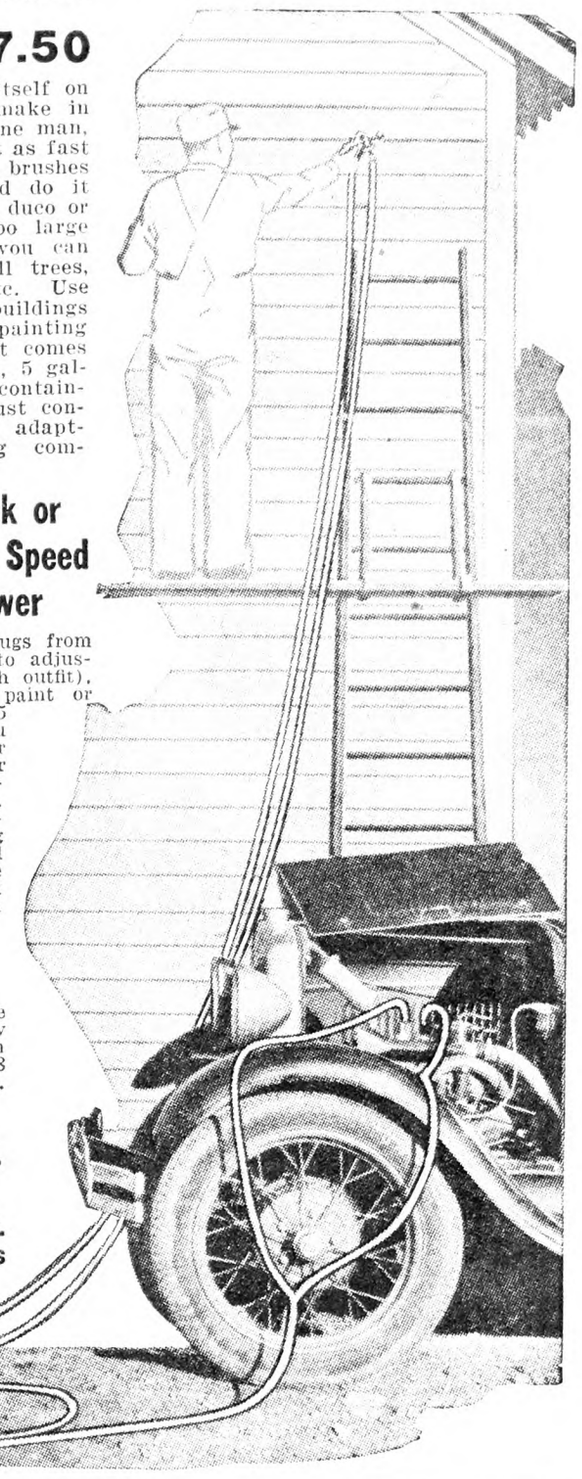

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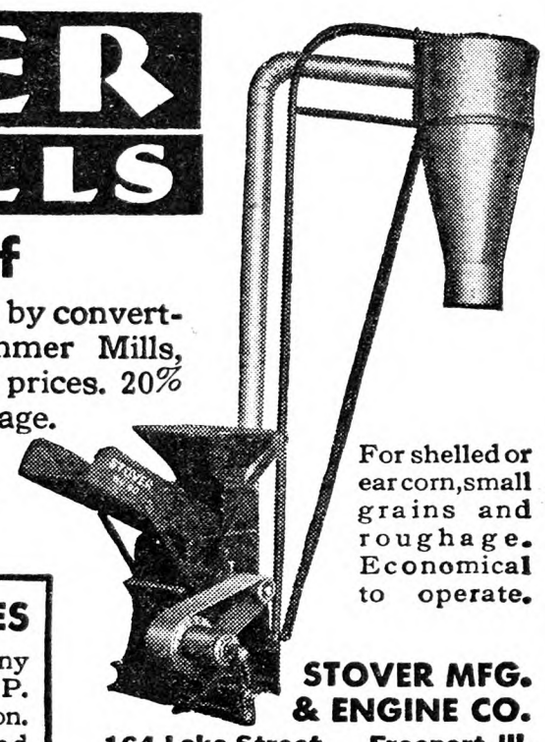

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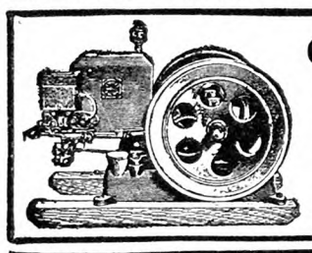

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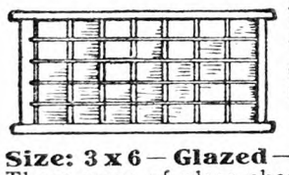

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A Farm Women Goes to Farm and Home Week

Visitors at the 1931 Cornell Farm and Home Week were treated to nearly all the 57 varieties of Winter weather for which up-State New York is famous, but in spite of snowstorms, cold winds, one day of brilliant sunshine, a gentle rain and a roaring blizzard, people came until there were 4,925 persons registered.

Since most of the snow-blocked highways were opened for cars many drove in just for the day, while others took a real vacation from farm tasks and remained in Ithaca the whole week, attending the evening concerts, plays, banquets, lectures and speaking contests as well as the daytime lectures and exhibits.

Each year the home-maker's' program is more and more pretentious and more women come to enjoy it. The lecture rooms are entirely inadequate for the crowds and many were disappointed when they could not get within sight or hearing of some speaker in whom they were deeply interested. Fortunately, when these lectures were given by members of the college staff, mimeograph outlines may often be obtained for the asking.

Mothers of young children apparently derived much help from conferences with the college experts and Dr. Amy L. Daniels, who spoke a number of times during the week. Since my own daughters are of high school age, I no longer have an excuse for taking valuable space at these lectures, but I did selfishly occupy a seat when a "Domecon Baby" was shown. She was an adorably perfect specimen of babyhood and she and her mother, the teacher and two college girls who are supervising her care, were able to give the audience much valuable information in a very interesting way. During the discussion which followed somebody asked what was the easiest way to take cod liver oil and was told to put the required teaspoonful in a larger spoon and put it way back on the mouth thus avoiding oil on the lips. Also when the oil seems to disagree to lower the other fat in the diet.

There were many lectures listed on nutrition, behavior and care of the preschool child, and on Friday Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, director of the College of Home Economics, gave a splendid talk on "The White House Conference and What it May Mean to Childhood." For the parents of older children there was much food for thought in Miss Flora Rose's talk on "Are Parents Up-to-Date?" She has had wide experience in observing and counseling girls who come here to college and believes parents should try harder to bridge the gap between the two generations. She says parents make their children too dependent and do not prepare them to face the world as it is now; they should guide instead of dominating them, and should help them to control themselves. Schools, colleges and homes should work for the same objective; to discover and develop the best that is in each individual.

A great deal was said about clothes this year. At the fashion show the Home Economics girls wore the clothes they had made in their clothing projects. For school and everyday wear most of them had chosen light-weight woolens, which is an encouraging note for wool-growers. These dresses were very simple, of medium length and exquisitely made. Many were black with a touch of white, and small felt hats made by the girls themselves were worn with them. It was stated that blue is the leading color for Spring and that two colors are better than one, and three better than two. Each day appointments for color readings might be made and many women discovered just what colors were most becoming by the simple method of sitting before a mirror and trying out various colors against the face. The exhibit of made-over clothing and of hats was of practical interest, and a crowd might always be found surrounding the exhibit of dyeing and block printing.

An interesting exhibit showed how ugly or shabby furniture might be made attractive by the use of slip covers. Chairs of the spring-rocker variety, Morris chairs and some from the old brocaded velvet parlor suites were shown in various stages of retying springs, padding and upholstering. Complete instructions were given for doing all this and making the slip covers at home. In this department one especially happy idea had been worked out. Deep old-fashioned round and oval picture frames had been made into quaint little stools. The frame formed the edge of the stool with a padded center covered with needle point or some material of old-fashioned design, while the short round legs had been stained the same color as the frame. In one stool which was particularly charming the flowers in the material used to cover the top exactly harmonized with the mahogany frame.

In another department practical household hints were given on cleaning. Soap jelly made from two tablespoons soap chips to 10 tablespoons lukewarm water was suggested for cleaning rugs and painted walls. The following formula was given for cleaning wallpaper: Two cups unsifted flour, four teaspoons soda, 2½ tablespoons household ammonia. Stir soda into flour, mix ammonia with flour, adding enough water to make a rather stiff cake batter. Steam 1½ hours. Wipe the paper with the "cleanit" using a

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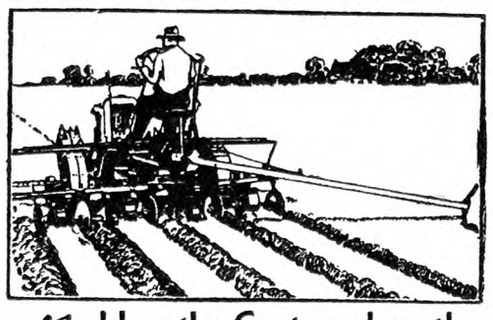

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SHAW Tractors can be equipped with a reverse. Fine for plowing among roots, rocks, etc. Two or four speeds forward, as desired. Worlds of power.

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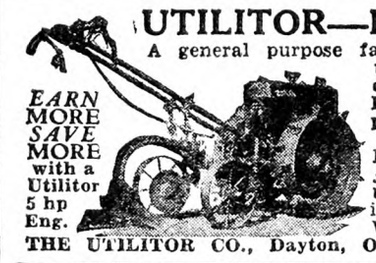

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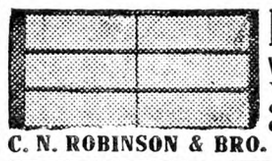

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downward motion with long easy strokes. Knead in the "cleanit" as it becomes soiled and wipe off with a soft cloth any pellets which remain on the paper.

In a lecture on "Better Rest—Greater Efficiency," the following information was given in regard to beds and rest: 68 degrees is the best temperature for restful sleep. Noise, even though it does not awaken the sleeper, disturbs his rest and lowers his efficiency for the next day's work. One gets 15 per cent more rest on a coiled wire spring than on a linked wire spring. If you cannot afford both good bed springs and a good mattress get good springs. A hard mattress is better than a very soft one but a medium hard is best of all.

One of the large class-rooms in the new Plant Science building was crowded on Tuesday afternoon to hear Prof. E. A. White's talk and demonstration on "The Use of Flowers in the Home." As he talked he showed beautifully arranged bouquets to illustrate the principles he described. Among some of the suggestions he gave were: Flowers should be picked the day before they are needed for decoration so they may be placed in deep water over night. The stems should be cut diagonally with a sharp knife. Flowers such as Dahlias or forget-me-nots, which wilt easily, should have their stems dipped for a moment in boiling hot water directly after picking. Never over crowd flowers and use their natural foliage in their arangement.

In the Department of Household Art there was an exhibit of Winter bouquets made from materials which most of us have on hand. The containers were often dishes, jars or bottles of good line that had been painted with dull paint. There were tinted milkweed, teasels and pearly everlasting, sumac with laurel in a reddish brown jar and loveliest of all were bayberry branches in a blue-gray jar with a red tray behind it. They had successfully forced indoors Japanese quince, red bud, Daphne, cornelian cherry and Forsythia. The Japanese quince was a lovely pale pink instead of the usual brilliant red, and the Forsythia was a mass of yellow bells. The young woman in charge said these flowers should be forced in a damp room so the buds would not dry out before opening.

There was so much to be learned about foods and so many exhibits and demonstrations to be seen, one could not hope to attend them all, but here, too, bulletins and information on any food problem may be obtained by merely writing to request them. As always lunch in the Home Economics Cafeteria resulted in the discovery of several new vegetable combinations. Among these were escalloped peas with hard-boiled eggs, creamed celery and carrots and cooked tomatoes served with a whole cooked onion in the center of each dish.

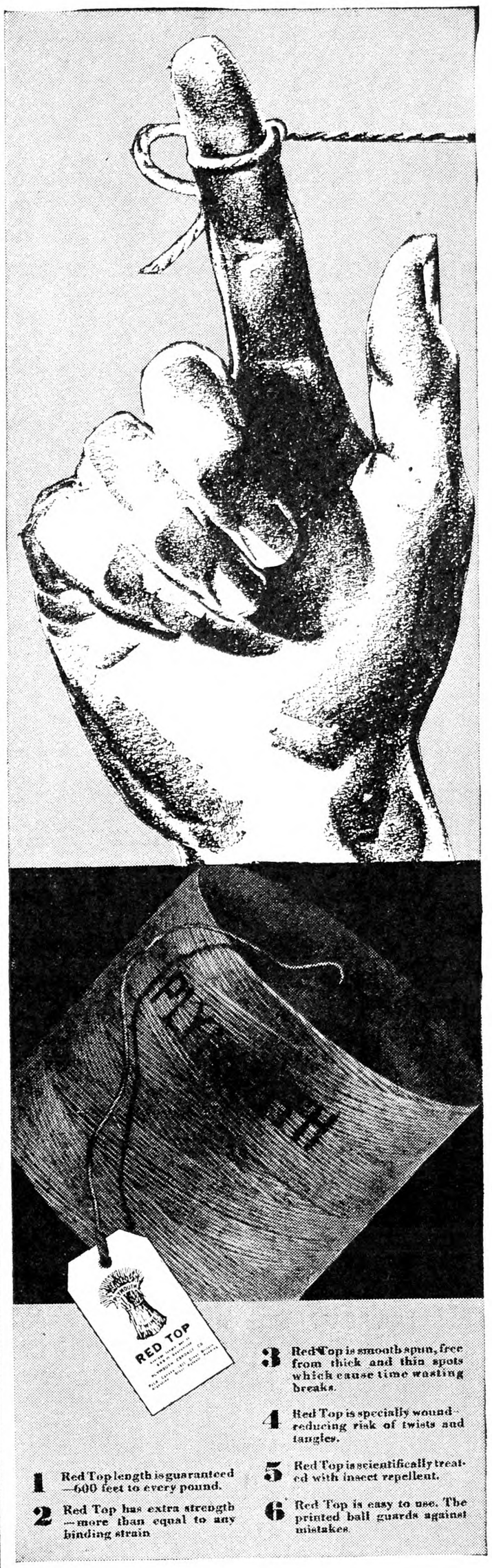
On Thursday Mrs. Lilian Gilbreth spoke on "Unemployment and the Homemaker." Mrs. Gilbreth is the mother of 11 children and is a brilliant figure in industry. She brought out a good old-fashioned truth when she said that whenever she saw a man, woman or child apparently unhappy or dissatisfied with their job she immediately asked them what they had eaten for their last meal, and whether they had enjoyed it, for she believed that one must be well fed to do ones work well. Mrs. Gilbreth is the director of the Women's Division of the President's Unemployment Commission, and told what that committee was trying to accomplish. They have decided that a system of wise spending should be followed, and the present standards of living should not be lowered. She said that wages should not be lowered, for the average man was not getting enough now. Perhaps in the end this may accomplish the greatest good to the greatest number, but no doubt many a farm woman in that room wondered in her own heart how wages for farm help, which are relatively high as compared with farm prices, can be maintained at the present level. And unfortunately predictions given by Dean Mann, Dr. G. F. Warren and other agricultural experts in the course of their talks during the week did not give much hope for any increase in prices for farm produce in the immediae future.

Bailey Hall was filled to the doors on Thursday to hear Ruth Bryan Owen speak on "Our Place in the Changing World," and every person in that vast audience must have heard her lovely voice clearly. She told of her experiences as a Member of Congress from Florida and said that while she believed that woman's place was in the home, we have come to extend the walls of the home from the limits of a few years ago.

Dr. Erl Bates, who has been traveling in Europe and the United States for the past eight months, never spoke more eloquently in the interest of Indians than he did on Thursday afternoon in Roberts Hall. Seats were filled nearly an hour before the address, and a great many were unable to get in. With him on the platform were a number of Indians who made short speeches, also four Indian braves in full ceremonial regalia who danced the war dance to the delight of the many children in the audience.

MRS. PAUL TOWNSEND.

CROPS to be tested on Alkali soils in Oregon include Lemoni grass, Zwadki grass and Australian salt bush.



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PLYMOUTH CORDAGE COMPANY
Makers of Plymouth Rope and Binder Twine
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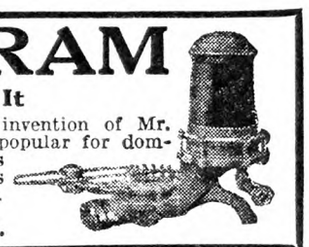
RIFE'S NEW MODEL RAM
Pumps Water Where and When You Want It



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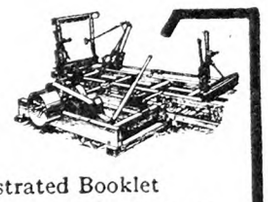
Sizes to Meet Local Needs



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—a *safe* and *tax-free* investment. These Bonds can be purchased in denominations of $40, $100 and upward. Interest is paid twice yearly.

Write for free pamphlet; address the nearest Bank listed below.

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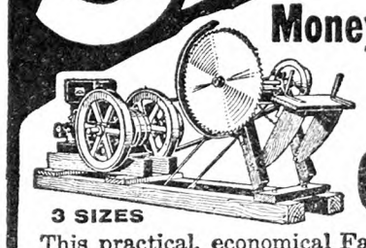

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Stop Russet Loss!

Spray with S-W Dry Lime Sulfur for clean, waxy *top price* fruit!

EVERY GROWER knows that russeting is *profit loss*. Russeted fruit cannot command full price and the difference is plain loss.

But—in case YOU doubt us, we give you PROOF. Read the typical bills of sale shown on the opposite page.

The car which contained the russeted apples brought net proceeds of $858.57. The car containing perfect fruit brought $1,107.66.

In terms of profit, the car containing perfect fruit brought top price—or $249.09 more profit than the car which contained the russeted fruit.

One man takes a full price profit. The other man doesn't do so well. Russet costs him $249.09. Which man are you?

To Avoid Russet Loss Spray with S-W Dry Lime Sulfur

Leading growers all over the country have adopted S-W Dry Lime Sulfur because of these many reasons:

It offers the most effective control of apple scab, pear scab, cherry leaf spot, peach leaf curl and San Jose Scale. It cuts labor costs. It simplifies mixing and spraying. No freight to pay on water and no empties to return as it comes to you in convenient powder form. Because this fine dry lime sulfur is made from a 33-degree Baume test liquid to which a stabilizing compound is added, it cannot freeze or otherwise deteriorate. And it positively cannot injure foliage. Absolutely no burning. Once you have used the stabilized S-W Dry Lime Sulfur you will use no other as it is the most efficient, economical and convenient spray on the market today—bar none.

If you grow . . .

Grimes Golden	McIntosh
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Spray with S-W Dry Lime Sulfur

The original Dry Lime Sulfur U. S. Patent No. 1,264,908, Jan. 29, 1918. Reissue Patent No. 14,890, June 22, 1930

Write for Valuable Booklet

A post card will bring full information on spraying, written particularly for the commercial grower. Plan ahead now for next year's spraying requirements.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
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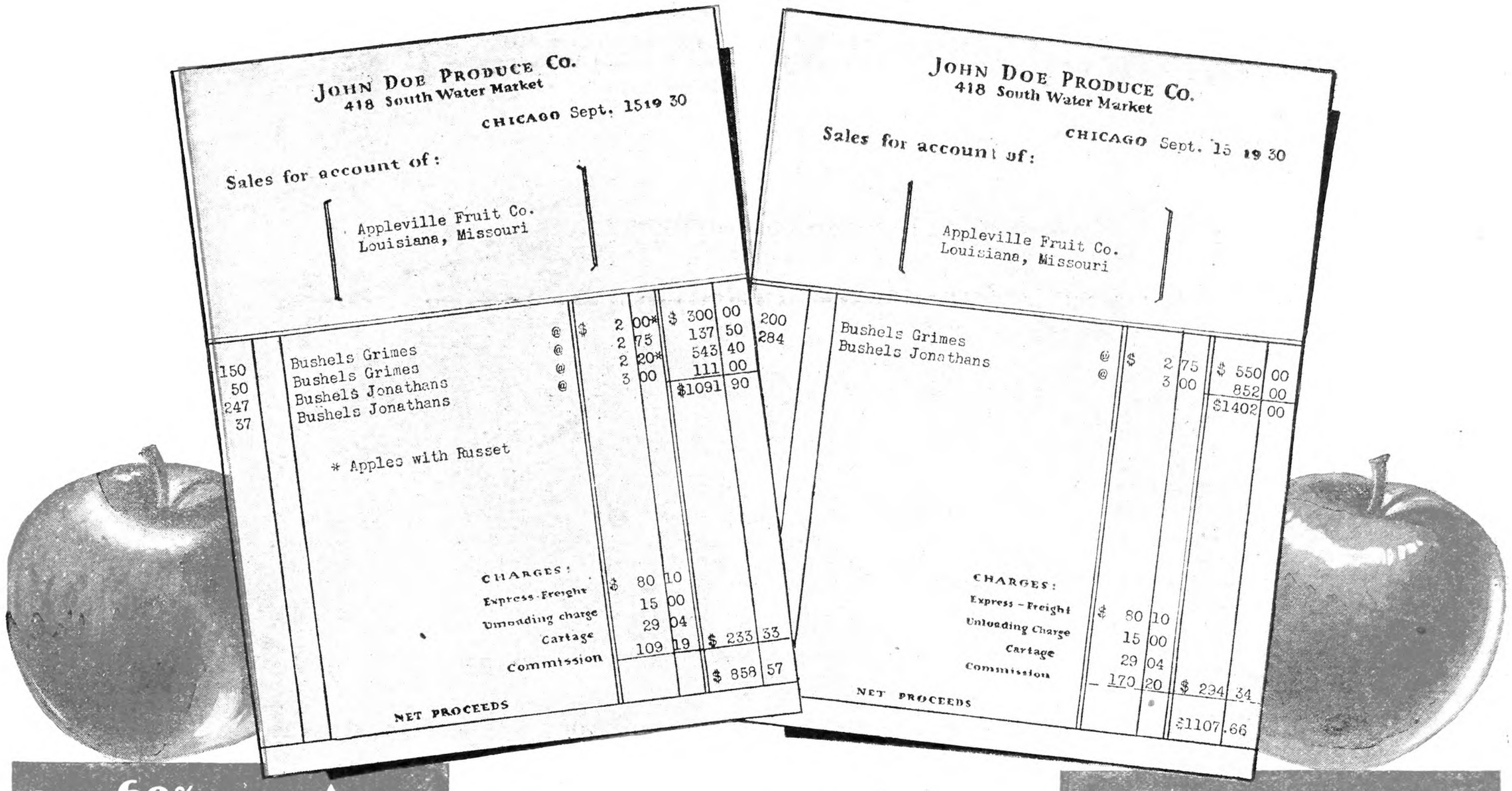
you can't get a full price for Russet



OVER 60% OF THE APPLES IN THIS CAR HAD RUSSET

NO RUSSET IN THIS CAR

Russet Loss $249.00!

What the Experts Say:

Formula recommended by Prof. F. H. Ballou of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station for growing apples of fine color and finish:

For the Pre-Pink and Pink Applications:

3-lbs. S-W Dry Lime Sulfur
5-lbs. Hydrated Lime
TO 50-gallons of water

For the After-Bloom Applications:

1½-lbs. S-W Dry Lime Sulfur
5-lbs. Hydrated Lime
TO 50-gallons of water

The world's largest and most complete line of insecticides and fungicides sold under this trade-mark.

MULSOID SULFUR

Peach growers praise this new Sherwin-Williams product. It prevents brown rot and scab. Mixes easily and evenly in water. Write for information.

FREE MULSION

Highly concentrated, soapless oil emulsion for the control of San Jose scale, Apple Tree Leaf Roller, European Red Mite and Pear Psylla.

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A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

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THIS is the fortieth annual edition of our Special Horticultural Number. At the approach of the planting, growing and cultivating season it seemed well to concentrate as much information as possible in one edition which after study could be preserved for reference during the whole productive season. This original idea has been largely adopted in practice. Suggestions and practical information have come from men experienced in the orchards and fields and gardens. The editors and publishers have spared no work or expense to make it full and reliable and helpful to the grower, and a credit to the great industry which it represents. Naturally advertisers with seeds and plants, implements and machinery, orchard and farm supplies, like to make their appeal through this number. They, too, furnish helpful and reliable information. What is still more important, they are without exception trustworthy and reliable. Many of them have appeared regularly in every one of the 40 special numbers. Those who do not measure up to our standard have not been admitted. The grower has too much at stake to take chances in ordering seeds and plants, insecticides and fertilizers, and other important supplies from houses of doubtful or unknown responsibility. We avoid that danger to our subscribing friends. We admit only those who are worthy of confidence. We hope that the number will prove helpful to our friends, and in their judgment, justify our pride in it.

*

WAYNE is one of the great agricultural counties of New York State, and reports of its business in this line compiled for the year show that 12,149 cars of fruits and vegetables were shipped. Of the shipments, 4,495 cars were fruit and 7,645 cars were vegetables. North Rose shipped 711 of the 3,708 cars of apples; Marion had 1,063 cars of the 4,528 cars of celery; Sodus had 293 of the 1,227 cars of carrots. Other produce included 26 cars of cherries, 26 cars of cucumbers, 58 cars of mixed fruits, 209 cars of peaches, 233 cars of lettuce, 386 cars of pears, 432 cars of onions, 118 cars of potatoes and 162 cars of mixed vegetables. Shipments were made to New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Cleveland, and smaller quantities elsewhere.

*

IN LOCATIONS where the combine harvester can be used to advantage, careful cost account records have shown striking results in economy with this remarkable machine. On one large Michigan farm, 10,000 bushels of wheat were harvested from 475 acres, at a cost of eight cents per bushel, which included hauling the thrashed grain to the barn. With the old method of cutting with a binder and thrashing separately, the cost for wheat was 16 cents per bushel. Overhead cost on the combine including depreciation, interest, housing and repairs was $375.39. The fuel cost of this machine was $32.21. Daily record sheets were used in keeping track of the activities of both the men and machines so that cost accounts were easily computed. Another economic use for the combine has been found in harvesting Soy beans, kafir corn and various sorghums, which ordinarily shatter as much as 50 per cent. Loss with the combine is under 10 per cent.

*

THE bushel basket is rapidly increasing in use as an apple package. At first the reason was the high price of barrels. But improved types of baskets have convinced many apple growers that, for convenience and carrying purposes, baskets may be superior in being packed with less difficulty and damage to the fruit. The past year saw many apple shipments made to Europe in baskets. The great difficulty with steamer shipment of apples has been the certainty that barrel pack, unless made with special skill, was sure to go slack. Some apples do this in railroad shipment, where the barrels have not been thoroughly shaken down in packing. Piling up the top and squeezing them down with a press does not take up this slack in the middle of the barrel. The shaking given the barrels on a rough shipboard voyage is from all sides, instead of only two, on the railroad. Fruit specialist Fred A. Motz, Agricultural Department representative in Europe, says that baskets have been received this season from New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, the Virginias and Idaho, and have gone principally to Great Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium, France and Germany. The basket trade has not been brisk in the United Kingdom, buyers preferring either the box or barrel. In Holland the basket has been received enthusiastically, and importers predict an increasing demand for fruit in this package. In Belgium and France it is also coming into favor, but in France the barrel is still regarded as the most desirable package for export. Appreciable quantities have found their way into Germany and shipments from Idaho have been especially pleasing. Each week several thousand baskets have been sold through the Hamburg auction, realizing satisfactory prices.

*

MRS. Rhoda Fox Graves, Member of Assembly from St. Lawrence County, N. Y., has introduced a resolution calling for a legislative committee to investigate the milk business all the way through from producer to consumer. Mrs. Graves said the principle object is to find out why the farmer gets such a small part of the price consumers pay for milk. The price to the farmer, she said, is the lowest in 16 years. The spread between producer and consumer is the widest, and the dairymen of the State are in the depths of despair. An appropriation of $25,000 is asked to pay the expense of the investigation.

*

FOR several years, Dr. Hedrick has discussed some of the worthy new fruit varieties in our first issue of March. His article this year is, as might be expected, a careful and conservative statement about these matters. The Geneva Station has specialized in improvement of our fruits, particularly apples. Scores of hybrids have been made and tested, and the few promising ones, after years of trial, made available for those who care to give them orchard place. We call them new varieties, but really they were old and tried friends of the originators before offered to the public at all. It is a serious thing to introduce a new apple, which may bring disappointment to someone because of not being adapted to his soil and location. Most nurserymen now realize this, and are anxious that whatever they send out shall make good under a wide range of conditions. But we may well consider new kinds of special merit, even though they do well only here and there. The old Northern Spy is a notable example that has persisted because of quality. Its field for creditable performance is very limited, but no one who has tasted it as grown in the Lake Champlain region, or parts of New York State, would care to erase it from apple variety lists.

*

IN THE deep rich soil of the Northwest, quack grass becomes a pest to an extent unknown in the East. It takes so complete possession of the land that rooting it out has been considered the only practical plan. Digging machines were developed that would yank out the roots and leave them in heaps, to be carted off, or burned if weather permitted. This kept the quack down enough so that some crops could be grown. A new method is being used in North Dakota, which after three years' trial looks very favorable. The principle is constant tillage with machinery like the disk plow. The conclusion of the three years' work is that Summer is the only season for destroying quack grass by tillage. The degree of control is in direct proportion to the thoroughness of the tillage, timeliness of the operation, and favorableness of weather conditions. Ordinary cultivation is not effective in control. An occasional and half-hearted stirring of the soil stimulates the weed's growth. Development of roots and aerial stems with leaves, by the rootstocks should be encouraged, since this utilizes the vitality of the plants and makes their extermination easier. The rootstocks should at no time be allowed to become re-established, however. Omitting one timely late July or August tillage, because of pressure of other work, may undo much of the work up to that time. Increased later tillage has not been able to make up for timeliness. This work is expensive, but it saves the land, which is otherwise ruined by the quack.

IN CHENANGO Co., N. Y., Farm Bureau Manager K. D. Scott is starting a survey of the dairy sires in use in the county at present. There are 550 bull owners in four townships, and from them it is expected to get particulars as to age, breeding and progeny of these sires where known. This last point is the one of most importance to all who are raising calves for the replacements in their herds or to sell to their neighbors. The only way to know whether the sire improves the herd is to keep a record of his daughters and check this over with their dams' work. This is not a difficult thing to do if one sets out with that purpose in view, but the fact that three or four years are needed to get any definite results deters many persons from keeping any such records. Meantime the sire is beefed because he is getting ugly. It is to prevent the premature slaughter of valuable bulls that this work is undertaken. It is of the same character as that carried on at Mt. Hope in Massachusetts but, with individual herds, something may be done without the complex bull index method of those long-time records. It is really worth-while work.

*

THE apple orchard location question is well explained in Mr. Hubbard's article, page 276. These orchard misfits are often found, places where the elevation or slope or soil, or a combination of all these, make it impossible for these trees to do a creditable job. This matter is fully as important with regard to peaches. New Jersey has studied this from all points of view, and the following statement by Prof. A. J. Farley is worth saving for reference:

> Peach orchards planted at low elevations may have a full crop when climatic conditions are especially favorable, and at such times prices are usually below the cost of production. In New Jersey, soil and elevation are the most important factors to be considered in selecting a site for a commercial peach orchard. Peach orchards in Southern New Jersey should not be planted at elevations less than 80 feet above sea level, and an elevation of 100 feet or more is desirable. Exceptions to this rule are confined largely to areas adjacent to a large body of water, such as along the Delaware River in Burlington, Camden and Salem counties. In Northern New Jersey, an elevation of 300 feet or more above sea level is desirable for the commercial peach orchard.
>
> Under present competitive conditions, no commercial peach orchard can be profitable unless in a suitable location.

*

PLANTING time is at hand. For some, it will be commercial quantities of trees and plants and seeds, from which purely financial return will be expected. Others are thinking of the fruits and vegetables and ornamentals, for home use, and adding to the attractiveness of the grounds, making them look as though "someone lived there," as we heard one man say. Nature is generous, and has been so helped by the horticulturist's skill that trees and plants combining both utility and beauty are to be had in abundance. One illustration is a shapely tree of Yellow Transparent apple, on which the householder has put the thought and care that makes it a thing of beauty from the time the leaves start in Spring, through blossom and fruitage, and even to the symmetrical outline of the bare limbs against the Winter sky. Yes, there is in all of this planting, whether on the home grounds or in commercial lines, the ideal of putting something worth while into life, that we believe every planter has in one way or another felt the point of importance. We well knew the mind of our great Hope Farm man about these matters—great not only in editorial skill, but in his thought toward man and nature. And a multitude of red apples were smiling on him from his hill orchards while he could no longer see them, and as he passed from our ken.

Brevities

MARCH may "come in like a lion," but its roaring can't last long. April showers are not far away.

"HE SHALL be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season."

ACCORDING to recent investigation sessions of Congress cost $1,400 an hour. Is talk ever really cheap?

THE Australian apple crop, now ready to ship, will be about 2,000,000 bushels, or only half the previous year's output.

IN 29 years the Canadian government forest service has given 116,000,000 trees to residents of the prairie provinces.

THE Massachusetts station figures that most varieties of apples require at least 50 leaves per apple to develop the fruit properly.

FROM September 1, including January of this year, 11,794 cars of dry beans were shipped from the principal producing States of this country, which are, in order of volume: Michigan, California, Colorado, Idaho, New York, New Mexico, Wyoming and Montana.

AT A meeting of scientists it was stated that one-half a salted peanut is enough food to provide the extra calories needed for an hour of intense mental effort. It might be a good plan to have a peanut or two on hand before the next session of Congress starts to speed up their heavy thinking.

New England Dairymen Propose to Hire Calvin Coolidge

A DISPATCH to the New York City papers from a meeting of New England dairymen at Springfield, Mass., on Feb. 19, says that the purpose of the meeting was to find a way to stabilize the industry, and that during the discussion former Representative Edward Shattuck of Andover, proposed to interest Calvin Coolidge in the project at a million dollar salary on a five-year program. According to the dispatch:

The scheme is to have a committee of New York and New England bankers, headed by "the most outstanding man in New England," take hold of the problem and form a co-operative marketing system which would take in the farmers as well as the dealers and stop cutthroat competition.

The proposal was not voted on, but it is understood it will be taken up at a meeting in Boston, March 4.

The meeting asked for a two-cent increase in milk prices and the Boston meeting will be devoted to the ways in which this can be accomplished.

The suggestion to perfect one co-operative association of dairymen to sell milk in New York and New England and to employ the most "outstanding man" available to direct it is feasible and sound. The demand of two cents a quart above present prices is none too much. The price can be realized and maintained.

The proposal, however, to take bankers and milk dealers into the organization would in our judgment be fatal. In the experience of the past 50 years in both territories every attempt to take milk dealers into dairy organizations or to form an alliance with them has resulted in disaster to the organizations and to milk producers. The interests of sellers and buyers simply do not mix. They have some interests in common but in the crucial matter of price they are in conflict. In the many attempts to increase milk prices, during the half century, twice organizations exclusively of farmers won the increase demanded in the initial contest, but in both cases as soon as the buyers got a foothold in the organizations, farmers lost the power to determine the price. In the mixed organizations the buyers always dominated and fixed the price to suit themselves.

Farm co-operation was devised to furnish farmers with a means of determining the price of their product. When the function is compromised the purpose of co-operation is defeated. There need be no quarrel between seller and buyer. There would be none when the rights of each are naturally recognized and that will be only when their positions are equally independent one of the other. The dealers and their spokesmen have no more right in the farm co-operative association than the farmer has in the dealers' conferences. The relation of seller and buyer should, of course, be friendly and cordial. But they should sit on opposite sides of the table, and the spokesman of the co-operative should be in a position to determine the price. He will get the two-cent increase when he is able to sell the distributors the exact volume of milk they require for liquid distribution and no more. There are plants enough in New York and New England to handle any surplus that may be left over and, if needed, money and credit enough to build more.

In the main the New England dairymen are headed in the right direction. If they build a co-operative organization from the ground up, keep control of it in their local groups, put an "outstanding man" like Calvin Coolidge at the head of it, and admit only milk producers to its membership, they can increase the price of milk for liquid consumption two cents a quart and restore milk production to the dignity of a profitable business.

On Support of the Small Freeholder

I want to tell you how much I enjoyed your defense of the small farmer on page 159. If the State is to buy up all the abandoned or untillable parcels of land, who is to say what land is fit for cultivation and what is not? Much of the land in my township would be considered untillable in Hyde Park where the Governor lives. If the State is to buy up the lands of low productivity and reforest them what would become of the small farmer so replaced? He would not have means to buy better farm lands, and there would not be enough to go around if he had. His only chance for an existence would be to go to the city, which is already overcrowded. There is uncultivatable land now on nearly every farm, and when not suitable for pasture, nature is doing the reforestation. If farmers and nature are allowed to do the work in their own way on these farms, such land will be reforested and the farmer will support his family, and maintain his rights and privileges as a freeholder.

This nation has so far been the most successful experiment in democracy that the world has ever seen. It was founded upon the proposition that all men are created equal—that they have certain inalienable rights—and that governments are instituted among them to defend and protect them in the exercise and enjoyment of those rights. I am glad that there are yet men and publications to defend these rights and principles against the tendency of the times resulting from political expediency. As I love my country I bid you Godspeed, and I hope the time will come when every man in America will be free from the domination of politics and interests and every combination in restraint of his rights, when he can sit under his own vine and fig tree unmolested and unafraid.

I commend your defense of the farmer as an agricultural unit in the make-up of society. We cannot spare him. Any innovation or scheme of progress that leaves him out of the calculation will in the end be fatal. It is well known that in Russia the state has taken over the farms, grouped and bunched them, and turned them over to a select few, to be run with machinery in a scientific way for the common good. The rights and privileges of the individual have been taken away from him, and he has been merged or rather submerged in the mass. Will we come to this? The tendency in things seems to be that way.

Eighty-five years ago my father came down from Columbia County and traded for a small place which became the nucleus of the present homestead. He worked the land and worked out some for the neighbors. He gradually bought on the back fields from other farms and made a farm of it (138 acres). He built a new house and later a new barn. He cleared the land of stumps and the fences of bushes. He dug ditches, laid stone walls, set out trees, and raised a family. He never held a public office in his life, but he did much by both precept and example to improve the public morals. Men seldom were profane in his presence, and when he went to church on Sunday and caught them working in their gardens, they dropped their tools and walked away. He was a living reproof to all kinds of iniquity. Thirty-seven years ago I succeeded him in the care of the family patrimony. I have improved the land and the buildings, set out an orchard, and tried to preserve the traditions of the family. Four years ago one of my sons succeeded me on the farm. He has set out a vineyard, put up a silo, and is making good. I know that this story has been duplicated thousands of times over the country, but I ask you if such a record of events would have been possible under the plan proposed by Governor Roosevelt? BURTON COON.

New York.

Community Meeting in an Old Church

A notable gathering of rural folks took place on an evening in December in the highlands of Southern Seneca County, N. Y. On the eastern slope of Butcher Hill, a half mile from its summit, is the hamlet of Townsendville, named for the pioneer family most influential in this community. The rural church, organized in 1810, built a substantial edifice on a spacious corner where the roads cross. It is the most important feature of this hamlet, which once had 26 families within a radius of a half mile from the church.

Until recently regular services of worship were conducted by a pastor from the village of Lodi, and the Ladies' Aid Society held regular social meetings in the community. These regular services are now a memory, but the friends of the old church have promised to keep the building in repair as a memorial to the pioneers, and stand ready to open its doors for occasional gatherings in the interest of rural welfare. Every Summer a festival is held on the church lawn, a sort of reunion for the gray-haired men and women who cherish childhood recollections of the old church and community. The young folks, too, enjoy the feasts prepared by the excellent cooks of Townsendville, and villagers come from Lodi and Interlaken to swell the attendance when a meeting is announced.

The meeting in December was called by Gilbert Townsend, as an expression of appreciation of the excellent work done by the officials of the two towns which cover the southern end of the county, in improving the dirt roads of their towns. The Towsendville church has a commodious dining-room and kitchen in its basement. Here the ladies of the community served a bountiful chicken-pie supper to a goodly attendance.

After all had eaten Mr. Townsend convened the meeting in the church auditorium and called on Arthur Smith, prominient farmer in the town of Covert, to preside. There was a fine spirit of good feeling apparent throughout the program, exemplified to an unusual degree in the reminiscences and humorous stories told by the chairman. Singing, instrumental music and dialect recitation enlivened the hour, but the meat of the program was found in short speeches by the county highway superintendent and the town supervisors of Lodi and Covert. We learned that the policy of mending dirt roads with "shuck" from the abandoned stone quarries began some four years ago. The town board of Covert was appealed to by some citizens to fill the mudholes in the town's roads with this available material. In four years about 40 miles of dirt roads nearest the supply of "shuck" and lake shore gravel have been improved, leaving 19 miles to be improved in the near future. A power shovel to load the rock material into the town trucks has hastened the progress of the work, and makes it possible to tackle an exposed shale bank wherever one can be found convenient to the roads. The country rock is a mixture of shale and sandstone which makes a dry road surface when worked down, and shows fair wearing qualities.

In the town of Lodi about 10 miles of dirt roads received shale covering last year. The town officials decided to shale those roads first which would serve the most farm families. One generous citizen donated shale enough from his property to cover two miles of road. As there were 48 miles of dirt roads in the town at the beginning of this season, the supervisor estimates that in four years more the dirt roads will be improved to every farmer's gate, and all will be "out of the mud." It was gratifying to hear that this improvement is well begun while the tax rate is lowered from $2.94 to $2.44 a thousand.

Here was an occasion that should be copied more generally. Town officials deserve praise for duties well done. A public recognition of their services helps them and elevates the character of citizens who bestow it. The good fellowship of such a meeting promotes progress in rural improvement. E. R. MINNS.

Notes from Southern Ohio

At last, the second week of February, we have had rain and snow and enough water to soak the ground and start the water to running in the creeks for the first time since last March. Total precipitation in four days about two and a quarter inches around here, but from what I hear it has been less farther north and west of us. The first week in the month was like early in April with heavy frost and some freezing, and plowing going on. One place I saw them planting garden. The ground was in as good condition as it usually is in Spring for working and planting. The roads have been dusty and very little water on them all Winter; not much freezing and thawing to cut them up. It has been as good traveling as in Spring or Fall and it has been good on the roads and the finances of the governing bodies in these times of depression, if it has been hard on the idle men who needed the work.

As there has been no snow around here since early Winter it has been hard on wheat, where there is any. The strawberries are hard hit if not well mulched. It has been good on the land that was turned early to pulverize it and kill some of the insects. This is the year of the cicada, or 17-year locust over the eastern half of Ohio, but we are just out of the belt by a county or so and our turn will be a few years later on the brood that is here.

Outdoor work, especially pruning, has gone on most of the Winter and some people say that the laborers have lost very few days on account of bad weather. Peach buds have swelled very little, and it is seldom that a dead bud is found. Cherry trees have so many dead limbs, as a result of the drought, that there cannot be over a half crop of fruit, but it should be large, as there are not more than half the usual number of bearing twigs left alive. Some of the old trees just have live limbs in the top, all the branches are dead up to eight or 10 ft., and a few as high as 15 ft. from the ground. The apples have many more dead branches than usual, too.

The buses have been transporting pupils to the high schools in our hilly country for the past two or three years. Now the transportation of the grade pupils to consolidated schools is gaining headway. In a few years most of the old one-room schoolhouses will pass out of existence, and the cost per pupil will be made much greater than formerly. It is costing 10 to 20 times as much to educate the youth now as it did when I went to school around 50 years ago. U. T. COX.

Lawrence Co., Ohio.

Obituary

DR. PIERRE A. FISH

Dr. Pierre A. Fish, dean of the New York State Veterinary College at Cornell Univeristy, died at Ithaca, Feb. 19, of a bronchial malady, at the age of 66. His predecessor, Dr. Veranus A. Moore, who was dean for 29 years, died only nine days before. Dr. Fish, widely known in his field, served during the World War as a major in the Veterinary Corps. For 39 years Dr. Fish had been an instructor at Cornell University and for 34 had served on the Veterinary College's faculty. He became third dean of the college in 1929. Dr. Fish was born in Chatham, N. Y., on Feb. 17, 1865, the son of Irvin A. and Margaret Fish. He obtained his early education in South Berkshire Institute, New Marlboro, Mass., and Hartwick Seminary, Oneonta, N. Y. In 1890 he was graduated from Cornell University as a Bachelor of Science. For the next five years he taught in the department of physiology and neurology. From 1890 to 1895 he spent his Summers teaching zoology at the Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Mass. In 1895 he was an assistant in the Division of Pathology, Bureau of Animal Industry, at Washington. Dr. Fish joined the faculty of the College of Veterinary Medicine at its organization in 1896. Until 1902 he was an assistant professor and then became a full professor.

BENJAMIN HAMMOND

Benjamin Hammond, known over the country as the manufacturer of "Slug Shot," died at his home in Beacon, N. Y., on Feb. 18, at the age of 82 years. Mr. Hammond was one of the unique characters of the Hudson River Valley. He was at one time president of the village of Fishkill, now Beacon; president of the American Rose Society; school trustee; excise commissioner and trustee of Highland Hospital in Beacon. He was never a politician, but he was always ready to serve his community on call. In putting "Slug Shot" on the market in convenient form for use, he contributed to the success of many plant growers. Benjamin Hammond was an honest man, and noble type of citizen. Our friendship with him covered a period of forty-odd years. His character and integrity were of the highest standard.

ARTHUR J. HALLOCK

Arthur J. Hallock, who was prominent as a duck raiser and in organization and business circles on Long Island, died in Palm Beach, Fla., on Feb. 20. Mr. Hallock was born at Speonk, Long Island, 63 years ago, and has been identified with local interests there all his life. He helped organize the Farmers' Commission House for the marketing of ducks at 43 West 14th St., New York City, and was its president. He was also a member of the Long Island Duck Growers' Co-operative Union and one of the largest duck producers on the island. He was a director in the Seaside Bank, West Hampton Beach, and of the Long Island Bank of Riverhead. He is survived by his wife and three sons; Russell W., Louis A. and Robert D. Hallock. The funeral was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, West Palm Beach, Fla., on Sunday, Feb. 22.

DR. HARVEY LOSEE

Dr. Harvey Losee died at Upper Red Hook, N. Y., Feb. 21, aged 64 years. Dr. Losee was a man of many interests, who found special pleasure in pomology and the problems concerning the fruit grower. His wide knowledge and agreeable literary style made him a valued contributor to THE R. N.-Y., and his passing is deeply felt by those who enjoyed his correspondence, in addition to the many friends who were privileged to know him personally. His interest in the horticultural work of the Hudson River Valley was always directed in helpful lines, and the loss of his counsel and encouragement will long be regretted.

HERBERT E. COOK

Herbert E. Cook of Denmark, N. Y., died at his home in that place on Feb. 22 at the age of 73 years. Mr. Cook was well known in farm and dairy circles in New York State. For many years he devoted himself to the production of certified milk in the local plant known as Cook-Blodgett Dairy. For some years he was a regular lecturer in the farm institute work in New York State, and for eight years he served as dean of the State School of Agriculture at Canton. During many years in the prime of his life Mr. Cook was a contributor to THE R. N.-Y., and the friendship has endured during the years.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Speak to My Heart Through Gardens

Speak to my heart through gardens, till I see
The shame of service rendered grudgingly;
Turn from the selfishness that could forget
A lifetime were too short to pay my debt,
Beholding how from bud to petal-fall
Proud poppies flame with joy at giving all.

Out of the grace of gardens, make me wise
To learn as larkspur mirrors mist-blue skies,
Here in my place, Thy holy ground, I, too,
May lift a life that as a mirror true
Reflects the beauty of that Blessed One
Who in a garden prayed, "Thy will be done!"

Teach me in dewy silences to know
On the pruned bush the loveliest roses grow,
That when the shears of sorrows shall be laid
Against my life, serene and unafraid,
A sturdier faith shall flower there and be
A richer crimson in my love for Thee.

Molly Anderson Haley in The Churchman.

*

One of our readers writes us that she is invited to an anniversary, and would like to know what the different anniversaries are. We infer that the reference is to wedding anniversaries. They are usually designated as follows: One year, paper; five years, wooden; 10 years, tin; 25 years, silver; 50 years, golden; 75 years, diamond. We have heard the fifteenth anniversary described as linen, but do not think this is general. Suitable gifts for the anniversaries carry out the idea as to material. The paper department of a large store will show all sorts of paper novelties; tin and wooden anniversaries would furnish a shower of housewares, while silver and gold give an opportunity for many handsome gifts, as well as gilded or silvered novelties that will appeal to the modest purse, and yet carry out the appropriate idea.

*

The Public Health Service in a recent statement took issue with the theory that a change of climate was essential in the treatment of tuberculosis, asserting that while in one case in a hundred such a change actually was needed, skillful treatment near home in practically all instances was most advisable. Recalling that people once "thought that dry air or mountain air or warm or cold air was better than some other kind of air and that the climate of the arid Southwest or of Florida or of California would cure tuberculosis," the statement continued:

"Medical opinion has changed. We no longer believe that climate will cure tuberculosis. The most important thing is good medical care, usually in a sanitarium, no matter what the climate is.

"Skillful doctors and nurses and good sanitariums can be found in almost every State, and as for climate, no State in the Union has found it necessary to go outside its borders to locate a State sanitarium. The home climate, even if it is the worst climate in the world, is best if proper medical and nursing care is available there but lacking elsewhere."

Stressing "rest instead of travel and proper food rather than scenery" and declaring that the average patient, still believing in "specific virtues of special climates," desired to go away for "high adventure and self-sacrifice," the statement added:

"Many persons have lost their lives by going to a distant place reputed to cure tuberculosis, where they camped out or lived in a boarding house or sought a light job, and they might have recovered if the money had been invested in proper treatment near home. There are unusual cases, one in a hundred, perhaps, when a change of climate is actually needed, most frequently to escape hot weather. Cold weather is usually desirable. A radical change in the habits of the individual is often necessary. That is why he should go for the first six months to a nearby sanitarium."

Seen in the Shops

The high-class menders of shoes will cover women's pumps with silk or other fabric to match a dress. A pair of modern sandals only call for a quarter of a yard of material. There are also dyers where they will dye either leather or silk shoes any color or shade desired.

Electric kitchen clocks were seen priced at $3.96. They are plugged into a base, alternating current, and run indefinitely without winding.

We noticed some women's walking gloves of heavy beige leather that showed little pitted marks over the surface. We learned that the material was ostrich skin; it is very tough and durable, and makes a flexible leather that is now fashionable. Ostrich feathers are out of fashion, compared with their former vogue, but the skin is a valuable source of leather. Pigskin gloves are also fashionable for walking costumes now; they have always held their vogue in England.

One of those little hour glasses used for timing boiled eggs was noted for 17 cents.

Three noticeable styles in silk blouses priced at $5.96 were plaids, Roman stripes and Paisley patterns, all in bright colors. We should not recommend the plaids, or the stripes, which were in bright Algerian colors, for a plump wearer. As suits are the leading Spring style, blouses are prominent in all fashion displays.

Some of the new hats have such shallow crowns, and are worn so far back on the head, that we cannot help wondering how they can be kept on. There are no visible hatpins, except as trimming, and no braids or buns of hair to pin them to. The new straw hats, of Milan or Montelupo, are very light in weight, usually with the halo brim, and we see some of them with a flat feather band across the forehead in diadem style.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

184 — Tailored Model. This style is designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36 and 38-in. bust measure. Size 16 requires 3⅝ yds. of 39-in. material with ¾ yd. of 35-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

904 — Jaunty House Dress. This style is designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 2¾ yds. of 39-in. material with 7¾ yds. of binding. Ten cents.

200—Smart Bloomer Frock. This style is designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 3⅜ yds. of 39-in. material with ½ yd. of 35-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

186 — For Mature Figure. This style is desinged in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅞ yds. of 39-in. material with ⅝ yd. of 35-in. contrasting and 1⅜ yds. of 35-in. lining. Ten cents.

New Spring Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

Community Club Suppers in Rhode Island

After reading about the country suppers given by other R. N.-Y. readers, the experience of our town may be helpful. We are now planning our second annual turkey supper. Last year we served 341 people and cleared $222, and we hope to do equally well this year. Since the population of our town is only about 200 people, that is not so bad. The menu consists of stuffed Rhode Island turkey, cranberry sauce, celery, boiled onions, turnip, squash, potatoes and gravy, rolls and butter, homemade pie and cake and coffee. All the turkeys are stuffed by the women of the neighborhood, the vegetables, pies and cakes are donated, and all the service is given. For this supper we charge $1.

Until about five years ago, this town had no sort of fire protection. Several disastrous fires in the village and vicinity so aroused the citizens that they banded together and formed the "Fire Company and Improvement Association" and bought a fire truck. In order to pay for this, the suppers were started. We now own clear our fire truck, 1,500 feet of hose, the building in which the truck is housed and are paying for the Community House in which the suppers are held.

We are situated about 10 miles from the city of Providence, on a good State road which is kept cleared and sanded all Winter, so that the driving is always good. Of course we draw a great deal of our patronage from Providence, but we also have visitors from places as distant as Boston and Worcester, and if they come once they are sure to return.

And how those folks do eat! A lady from a neighboring town called up our chairman and asked how much food to order, since her church was planning a supper for about 150 people similar to ours. When our chairman told her the quantity needed, she added "But we won't need so much food as they do, for I never saw people anywhere else eat as much as they do there." We consider this good advertising.

We have a list of about 60 names to whom our chairman sends postals each month, telling about our suppers. This list has been made up of folks who have requested that they be notified so that they will not forget the date. More inexpensive advertising!

When we first started we tried different kinds of suppers, but found that beans and ham, cabbage salad, rolls and butter, pickles, coffee and homemade pie made the best menu for most of the year. The country folks like beans and ham and the city folks say, "Nowhere else can we get just that kind of supper." Once a year, in the Fall, we serve roast pork and vegetables, and once a year, fricassee chicken on baking powder biscuit. In June, instead of pie we serve strawberry shortcake. Aside from these times, we always have beans and ham. The price is always the same, 50 cents, except for our annual roast turkey supper, which is $1.

Our beans are of three varieties, brown, white and yellow-eyed, and are cooked by the villagers and brought in steaming hot. The pies are always donated, and are of endless variety, each woman making the kind she wishes.

We are often asked for our recipe for boiled ham. We buy the best quality of Scotch ham, cool it in the water in which it is cooked and slice it by machine. All the food with the exception of the pie, is placed on large platters, so that each can help himself as many times as he desires.

We attribute our success to three factors: First, good food, well-cooked and attractively served. We have been complimented more than once on the fact that our pie is served on a separate plate, something very unusual for a country supper. Our waitresses all wear white Hoover aprons which adds to the appearance of our service.

The second factor in our success is our reasonable price, 50 cents. Or course, we could not charge such a small sum if a great deal of our food were not given, and if the folks did not do all the work themselves. On the Friday night before the day on which a supper is to be given all the young folks gather in the Community House and peel vegetables, and have a good time over it too.

The third factor in our success is the novelty of the thing. Our Community House is only a ramshackle old building badly in need of repair. The building committee is undecided whether to tear the whole thing down and start all over again, or to modernize and renovate the present building. The cost will be about the same. Our city friends urge us to keep the old place, saying, "Part of the fun of coming out is in seeing the old place with its many quaint fireplaces."

If any Rural New-Yorkers or their friends are passing through our town on the third Saturday of any month, between the hours of five and eight, just stop in and have supper with us and you will be assured of a well-cooked meal, attractively served at a moderate price.

ELEANOR T. WOOD.

Woodenware Handicrafts

My sister has been on a visit to Aunt Martha, and today she has been telling me of that energetic woman's latest plan. It seems that there is little building in her village this year, so that her brother, who is a carpenter and builder, is quite idle and rather disheartened. Aunt Martha sat down with pencil and paper, a month or more ago, to make a list of all the knickknacks a carpenter could make that are generally called "useful articles" at the Grange Bazaar. Then she remembered some of the queer but sensible things made of wood that she had seen in the gifts shops in the city, odd things that her neice Alice likes to own and to give to her friends. Just when she was wanting more possibilities the mail brought a catalog of bird houses made by a firm in Ohio. The next day a neighbor gave her the illustrated catalog of some community workers in Virginia. These bird houses and shelters and feeding stands were picturesque with bark left unplaned; so too were the garden markers and flower stakes, the rustic garden stools and benches. She was herself interested in the children's toys; trains of cars, a tug and scow, building blocks, animal toys on wheels so attractive to little Martha, the namesake just learning to walk.

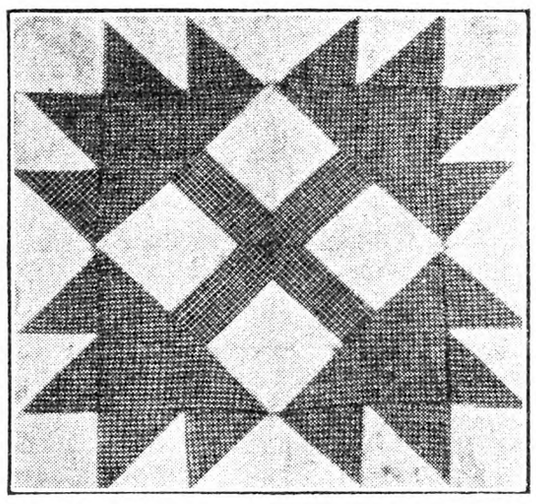
Very soon Uncle Tim himself became interested and brought to mind an old friend who had made weather vanes on Cape Cod for the Summer people; sailor boys, whales, windmills, Indians erect in their canoes. Mitchell was thrifty and did clever little things with the waste bits of wood; made small flat sea gulls as ornament for curtain cords. His envelope rack was popular, his small trellis useful for Boston ivy in the living-room during the Winter. When he broke his leg he kept himself content by making doll's furniture for his granddaughter, copying some of the antiques he happened to have. He became a skilled cabinet maker in time, making handsome treasure chests and desks with unusual inlay. His brother followed early American furniture in his work, and made excellent imitations of candle holders, hearthside scoop and brush, crickets and newspaper racks.

When Uncle Tim's friends saw him at work in his shop they became so interested that he had several prentices before long. Someone started the idea of bringing to him anything odd made of wood that their families concidered useful. I wish you could have seen the collection of possibilities, all the way from a darning ball to napkin rings, coat hangers, book ends, stands for a girl's best hat. Dropping in at the shop became more and more interesting to the neighborhood. When Grandfather Brown came to visit Tim's niece he was the most faithful of callers; he had been on a whaler as a boy, and liked to yarn about the sword mat he used in those days to make belts, and had great tales of the things a sailorman can make of twine. Aunt Martha one day gave the old man a ball of string to see if it still interested him, and his bent fingers made a knotted bag that became the sample for many more before the Winter was over.

Early in the Spring Aunt Martha wrote to her niece in the city that she hoped one of her gift shops might like to sell on commission some of the articles made in Uncle Tim's shop. This was arranged and a market found for the work of the Pleasant Valley Neighbors. During the Summer tourists stop by in the village so that there is a year-round sale for this handicraft that is now to Aunt Martha's delight by way of becoming famous.

FLORENCE REEVES.

Patchwork Pattern



Autumn Leaf.—This pattern is very pretty made up in one of the Autumn-leaf colors with white. The pattern is easy to follow, being all pieced work. It makes a very pretty quilt when completed, the bocks being joined with white blocks. Price is 15 cents; send orders to The Rural New-Yorker, New York.

Date Bread

One cup dates cut up, covered with ¾ cup boiling water. Add one teaspoon soda, one teaspoon butter, one cup sugar, one egg, 1¾ cups flour, one teaspoon baking powder, ½ cup nuts cut small. Bake in slow oven one hour. This excellent recipe is said never to have been published.

GRACE A. T. MILLER.

Split Peas in Winter Dishes

Every cook has learned the food value of pea beans, also Lima and kidney beans, and serves them in a variety of ways; it is surprising, however, to find how few have learned to use split peas, though they are adapted to as many ways of serving, are inexpensive, and can now be obtained at most grocery stores.

As both yellow and green split peas rate high in food value and combine so well with fats, nuts, cereals and other vegetables, they form the basis of many substantial dishes. Combined with bacon or other fat, the peas furnish a main dish in which protein, fat and carbohydrates are well represented. Peanut butter is a delicious addition in varying split-pea soups and other dishes.

Like beans, dried peas are better soaked over night or for several hours, so most recipes call for soaking. For hurry-up dishes, however, they may be cooked without previous soaking, if not too dry. As with beans, the time required for cooking depends on the dryness, new-crop peas cooking very quickly, so time of cooking cannot be definitely stated. To cook without soaking, wash peas, cover with cold water, add ¼ teaspoon soda and slowly bring to a boil. Drain, again add cold water, bring to boil and cook until tender. Cook slowly to avoid having them boil over, and add more water as required. As the peas can be used in so many dishes, we often cook an extra allowance, draining and mashing while hot, to be ready for later use; in estimating for recipes we allow one cup of dry peas for two cups cooked.

Split Peas with Bacon.—Cook one pound or two cups yellow split peas until soft. Without draining, pour into baking dish, season with two teaspoons salt and one-eighth teaspoon pepper, and cover with strips of thinly-sliced bacon. Bake one-half hour, turning bacon slices once to crisp evenly.

Split-Pea Soup.—Cook two cups yellow or green split peas with a ham bone and sliced onion for two or three hours. A half-cup of diced bacon or pork may be used instead of the ham bone, cooking until peas are soft. Melt three tablespoons of butter, add two tablespoons of flour, and blend. To this add two cups milk and bring to boil. Put peas through a sieve, combine with the cream sauce, add salt and pepper to taste and serve hot. Two tablespoons of peanut butter may be used instead of meat; melt this with the butter when making the cream sauce.

Peanut Loaf.—Two cups mashed yellow split peas, one-half cup chopped peanuts or other nuts, two eggs slightly beaten, four tablespoons butter, one cup milk, one cup bread crumbs, one and one-half teaspoons salt, one-eighth teaspoon pepper. Mix well, pour into buttered bread tin, bake 40 minutes in a moderate oven. Remove to platter, and serve with tomato sauce or cream sauce, or a creamed vegetable.

Split-Pea Cutlets.—Cook one cup yellow split peas with a small onion until soft, drain and mash; or use two cups cold cooked peas with a minced onion. Add one cup fine bread crumbs, two teaspoons salt, one-eighth teaspoon pepper, one-half cup sweet cream and one egg, beaten. Let stand until crumbs have absorbed extra moisture, then shape in form of cutlets and brown in butter or bake in oven. Three tablespoons of peanut butter may be added to this recipe.

Pea-Ham Loaf.—Two cups cooked split peas, mashed, two cups minced cooked ham, one chopped onion, one egg, beaten, one-half cup bread crumbs, one-half cup milk, two tablespoons butter. Mix well, form into a loaf and bake thirty minutes in a moderate oven.

Split Peas with Rice.—Cook one cup dried peas with one minced onion until tender. Drain, mix with two cups boiled rice, four tablespoons butter, one cup tomato pulp, and salt and pepper to taste. Bake 20 minutes. Garnish with crisp bacon slices or sliced boiled eggs.

MRS. H. B.

Ice Crystals in Ice Cream

Regarding the formation of ice crystals in ice cream frozen according to the recipe on page 98, which has troubled some who tried it, I am really rather at a loss to account for the trouble as I have made ice cream by the rule literally dozens of times without a sign of crystals, and thought it actually proof against that very fault.

When I first began to make ice cream without stirring it, I often had unpalable results, due to ice crystals, unless the custard was made very thick, as I then used the entire egg in the custard before cooking it, and did not use gelatine. But since I have made the custard with the yolks alone, adding the beaten whites and whipped cream to the cold mixture, which has been stiffened by the addition of gelatine, and beating the whole for a minute before placing in the freezer, I have not had the least trace of crystal formation.

A while ago, during a particularly frigid spell of weather, my mother had the inspiration that we could save labor and a little salt by setting the cream out over night and letting nature do the work. We did so, and there were the crystals in the cream, so perhaps those who had the trouble did not use a large enough proportion of salt and the slow freezing caused the crystals. I try to use about one part of salt to three of ice. This freezes the cream in about three hours in a narrow can.

The gelatine seems to be the keystone of the whole thing. A teaspoon of it seems trivial, but it is the difference between success and failure with the receipe.

BLANCHE W. TRERISE.

Pie Wrinkles and Some Bonnie Biscuits

"A woman can get away with almost anything if she can make good pies and biscuits." Thus spoke a wonderful cook whom we met here in the Sunny South, and I hastily scribbled some of her remarks, which later I tried and proved. in my kitchen. In baking her fruit pies she stuck a short piece of macaroni into the very middle; this acted as a "steam pipe," and prevented the juices from running all over the oven. She also recommended putting a tuck into the upper crust; this tuck gives, in the baking, and keeps the juices inside the pies. In baking her pie shells, she baked them on upside down pie tins, on the outside of the pans instead of the inside. Do try it; they neither shrivel nor curl. In baking patty shells for creamed chicken, I baked the shells on the outside of muffin tins, in the same manner, and they were just as nice as those one buys, and much cheaper.

Try putting a tablespoon of butter in the filling of any pie, be it apple, raisin, lemon or custard, and see what a difference it makes.

If you want your pie crust to look extra nice, dissolve the yolk of one egg in the ice water with which you mix your pie crust. The first 10 minutes baking of pies should be done in a very hot oven, 450 degrees, reduce then to 350; this however does not apply to meringue pies.

One thing we learned from her about biscuits, that pie crust must be short, but biscuits can be long; in other words, that not more than two tablespoons of shortening to a cup of flour need be used in biscuits. Here is her recipe for them, and one can double the recipe and make several kinds at one time, putting grated cheese, about half a cup, in some of the dough, or pressing half a cube of sugar that has been dipped into orange juice into each biscuit, or rolling some of the dough out flat, and putting butter, brown sugar and nuts on the sheet of dough and rolling like jelly roll, then cutting into wheels.

Bonnie Biscuits.—Two cups bread flour, four teaspoons baking powder, ½ teaspoon salt, four tablespoons of shortening, ¾ cup of milk. Sift twice, mix shortening with finger tips, add milk and roll out, bake in hot oven about 15 minutes. This same recipe can be used in muffin tins by adding one egg and a bit more milk. Grease muffin tins well, place one tablespoon brown sugar, ½ teaspoon butter, and two or three pecans in each muffin tin, then drop dough on top of this mixture, and bake in hot oven 20 minutes. See that the bottom does not burn, by placing a cooky sheet under the muffin tins.

B. S. V.

Massachusetts Fruit Cake

This recipe comes from the Massachusetts State College. Cut 1 lb. blanched almonds and 1½ lbs. candied citron into thin strips; chop 2 lbs. seeded raisins, 2 lbs. sultana raisins, 1 lb. candied cherries and two tablespoons candied oranges. Add 1 lb. currants. Wash all fruits before using. Mix 1½ lbs. of flour with the fruit. Measure out another ½ lb. of flour, and to this add 1⅓ lbs. brown sugar, ¼ teaspoon soda, four teaspoons cinnamon, one tablespoon nutmeg, 1½ teaspoons mace and four teaspoons allspice.

Beat 12 eggs and add one cup cider, two cups jam heated so it will mix well, four squares melted chocolate, one cup molasses and 1 lb. softened butter. Add the wet ingredients to the dry and mix thoroughly. Line pans first with brown paper, then oiled paper, and then a final layer of brown paper. Pour in the mixture and cover with oiled paper. Tie cheesecloth over the top to absorb moisture. Steam for three hours and then bake in a slow oven for one hour. This recipe makes 12 to 13 lbs. of cake.

Baked Macaroni

The following is our favorite method of preparing macaroni. We use what is called elbow macaroni, but the ordinary kind, broken in 2-in. pieces, may be used is preferred. Boil macaroni in abundant salted water until tender, then drain, and put in a bowl. Heat milk to the scalding point, and pour this over the cooked macaroni, using as much milk as the macaroni will absorb, allowing to stand while the milk soaks in. While still hot stir grated or crumbled cheese through it, according to taste. Season with salt and pepper. Put in a baking dish, cover with bread crumbs, pour melted butter over the top of the crumbs, and bake until a nice brown.

Scotch Shortbread

Twelve tablespoons flour, two tablespoons rice flour, ½ lb. butter, four tablespoons sugar. Cream butter and sugar, mix in flour and knead butter and sugar in flour. Make into cakes ½ in. thick. Bake in moderate oven 30 to 45 minutes.

J. J.

"B" BATTERY COSTS ARE LOWER WITH EVEREADY LAYERBILTS

YOU SAVE in two ways when you use an Eveready Layerbilt "B" Battery. A few cents extra bring you from 25% to 30% longer life than is possible with an old-fashioned "B" battery constructed of individual round cells. And you are not subject to the risk of having trouble caused by broken connections and other weaknesses in the "B" battery.

Eveready Layerbilt "B" Batteries are constructed of flat cells with contact direct, from cell to cell. Waste space is eliminated and more active material (energy-creating substance) put into the Eveready Layerbilt. You get all "honey" and no "comb."

Eveready Layerbilt "B" Batteries come in two sizes, the Medium Size No. 485 (price $2.95) and the Large Size No. 486 (price $4.25). Eveready Layerbilt construction is unique and is patent-protected. Only Eveready builds Layerbilts.

Economy and greater dependability are assured when you use an Eveready Layerbilt "B" Battery.

NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY, INC.

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Branches: Chicago Kansas City New York San Francisco

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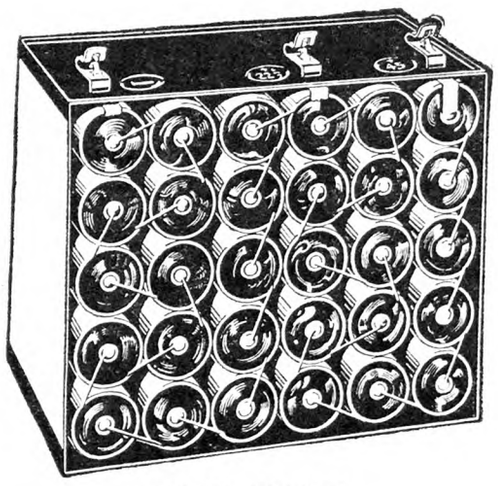
NEW WAY

Here is the exclusive Eveready Layerbilt construction. Only five solderings and two broad connecting bands, all other connections being made automatically. Waste space eliminated. Layerbilt construction is a patented Eveready feature.



OLD WAY

Here is the inside story about the ordinary 45-volt "B" battery assembled of separate, individually sealed cells. There are 30 independent cells, connected by 29 fine wires and 60 soldered connections—89 chances for trouble. Note the amount of space wasted between cells.

EVEREADY Radio Batteries

Jim Brown's NEW KIND OF FENCING

Amazing New Process, using COPPER Steel Wire makes my fence last twice as long as ordinary fence. Don't buy a rod of fencing until you get my new cut prices.

Save ½ Your Fence Money
Easy Payments, too

162 pages of bargains in farm and home needs — Fencing, Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Baby Chicks, Poultry Supplies, etc. All sold Direct from Factory. Freight Paid. 24 hour service.

Write for my New Bargain Catalog.—Jim Brown.

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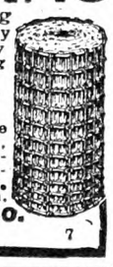
Dept. 4307, Cleveland, Ohio



Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 325.

HOMESTEAD, SALE or rent; 500 acres, 100 wooded, 15 orchard; improved road to station and union school (bus service), 3 miles, 20 miles south of Syracuse; large house with furnace and bath; barns ample for 40 head, large silo. Apply MRS. J. L. FULLER, Tully, N. Y.

HOUSE AND LAND for sale, land 165 feet by 200 feet; house 5 rooms and bath, running water, electric lights and a garage; it is about one mile from railroad station and village; there are (5) five churches within 1½ miles distance. Apply to WILBUR LUDWICK, Box 265 Southampton, N. Y. Am willing to sell for $6,000.

WANTED—Farm, run down or abandoned, about 40 miles from New York, for an old gentleman's home; very moderate price. H. MAGNA, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A nice small farm, good house, 20 acres, very cheap; I know you will want it; write to C. E. PALMER, Atwater, N. Y.

WANTED—About one-acre farm with 4-5-room house, on highway, in New Jersey, about 25-50 miles from New York; give all particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 422, care Rural New-Yorker.

WILL BUY small Maryland farm. TYSON, Bivalve, Md.

WANTED—Farm, equipped, stock and tools; rent or shares. ADVERTISER 441, care Rural New-Yorker.

CLUB WANTS to rent or lease 15 or more acres suitable for camp; must be within 35 miles from New York City, walking distance from railroad station and have drinking water and bathing on premises; full particulars to L. SIEGEL, 1421 Brook Ave., New York City.

FOR SALE — Two-acre poultry farm on Long Island, forty miles from New York; six-room dwelling, barn, henhouses, fruit trees, improvements. ADVERTISER 450, care Rural New-Yorker.

SMALL attractive farm for rent near Saratoga Springs. ADVERTISER 434, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED TO RENT, with option to buy, 15-cow equipped farm. On improved roads; write full details and terms to P. O. BOX 7, Marshfield, Vt.

MUST SELL—Newly decorated home, 8 rooms, bath, every convenience; chicken house, cap. 600 brooder house; garage, barn. Three acres, 40 fruit trees, grapes, flowers, shrubs; $7,500. Furnished if desired. LOWERY, R. 5, Vineland, N. J.

CHICKEN FARM, 2 acres, 5-room house, all improvements, garage, chicken house, 200 laying pullets. Down $2,000, rest easy payments. LINDAU, East Ave. North, Vineland, N. J.

ONLY $1,600—4-room cottage, nicely furnished. Outbuildings; 25 acres. South Delaware. ADVERTISER 430, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANT TO BUY or lease a small poultry farm about 2 acres; must have modern buildings, and capacity for 1,000 or more layers. Prefer Rockland or Bergen County or Western Connecticut. ADVERTISER 424, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—State road farm, 59 acres, 8-room house, water inside; roadside stand; hiproof barn with basement, fruits and wood for house use. Cash $2,400. JEFFERSON BENN, Wilseyville, N. Y.

FOR SALE or rent; 60 acre truck and poultry farm; near Albany, N. Y.; 11-room residence; 30 acres fine garden land. Houses for 1,200 hens. ADVERTISER 416, care Rural New-Yorker

FOR SALE—On State road near Saratoga, roadside stand; gas station; tourists; nine-room brick house, electricity, furnace; maple shade; fifteen acres, fruit; market gardening; $4,900. BALDWIN RED INN, Greenwich, N. Y.

WANTED TO RENT farmhouse over Summer, New Jersey, within 30 miles from New York; must be a chance for bathing. MRS. E. WEBER, 1414 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARM WANTED suitable poultry, rent, option buy cheap, near high school. ADVERTISER 472, care Rural New-Yorker.

11 ACRES, ALL tillable, located in village of Otego; State road, eight miles city of Oneonta; desirable for gas station; shingled bungalow, barn, two silos, henhouses, 850 hens, garage, ice-house, electric lights, running water in all buildings. ADVERTISER 463, care Rural New-Yorker.

NEW 7-ROOM concrete house, stucco finish, everything modern; two-car garage to match; on good road, 1½ miles from Albany Post Road; with 8 acres suitable for fruit or poultry; 8 miles from Poughkeepsie; easy terms. BOX 32, Fishkill, N. Y.

SALE, EXCHANGE, Del-Mar-Va, 33 acres, well improved, equipped; mile from capitol; want larger farm. ADVERTISER 452, care Rural New-Yorker.

SALE OR EXCHANGE, Waldwick, N. J., industrial town, business established, lunch and rooming house combined; fixtures and furniture included; also garage with rooms above, rented; $12,000, terms. PERCY BANTA, 84 Oak St., Ridgewood, N. J.

BOARDING HOUSE with 178-acre equipped dairy farm. DIVEN, 232 49th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm, 2½ acres, six-room house, poultry house for 1,000 layers, two brooder houses, garage and feed house. JOHN KLOSS, R. D. 3, Vineland, N. J.

FOR SALE—5-acre poultry-truck farm, new 6-room house, hard road, near Callicoon. ADVERTISER 455, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

ONIONS (SPANISH), carrots, cabbage (domestic), $1.50 per 100 lbs., sacked. PATTINGTON'S, Merrifield, Cayuga County, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Strictly number one pure maple syrup sent parcel post paid, $2.75 per gallon. J. F. SPROUL, Delevan, N. Y.

HONEY — Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $5.25; 120 lbs., $10. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

CLOVER HONEY, thick, rich and delicious; gallon, $2.50 prepaid. WM. SNAVELY, Elizabethtown, Pa.

FINE HONEY—Write for special offers; 60-lb. can, here, clover, $6; 10 lbs., within 3rd zone, $1.75; buckwheat, $1.60; 20 lbs., $3.40; buckwheat, $2.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

NATURE'S BEST sweet honey, 60 lbs. extra clover, $5.40; buckwheat, $4.80; amber clover, $4.80; 30 lbs. clover, $3; not prepaid; 10-lb. pails clover comb, $1.75 postpaid; money-back guarantee. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

CLOVER HONEY, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65, postpaid third zone; 1931 list free; samples six cents. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

DELICIOUS HOME-MADE candy, assorted chocolates made of absolutely fresh, pure material; in attractive one and two-pound boxes, $1 per pound postpaid; sample half-pound box, 50c; money back if not satisfied. D. M. HUNTLEY, 88 East First St., Corning, N. Y.

OUR FINEST clover and amber honey, 60 lbs., $4.80; 120 lbs., $9, not prepaid; clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.75; buckwheat, 10 lbs., $1.50; 5 lbs. chunk comb, $1.30, delivered 3d zone. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

HONEY, CLOVER-BASSWOOD, 60 lbs., $5.50; 120 lbs., $10, here; 5 lbs., $1, postpaid. J. W. GRADY, Orchard Park, N. Y.

HONEY, 10 LBS. CLOVER, $1.80; buckwheat, $1.60; 5 lbs. either, $1, postpaid third zone. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY good plumbing and tinsmith business in village; for particulars write ADVERTISER 360, care Rural New-Yorker.

HONEY SALE—10 lbs. clover, $1.50; 60 lbs., $6; 10 lbs. buckwheat, $1.40; 60 lbs., $5.40, prepaid three zones. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, N. Y.

HONEY—60 lbs., $3; mixed, amber color, granulated. LAVERN DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

WANTED—A small sawmill; ironwork must be useable; can replace woodwork if necessary; state price. T. S. BAILEY, Hammondsport, N. Y.

WANTED—Used power sprayer in good condition. ADVERTISER 387, care Rural New-Yorker.

TREE-RIPENED ORANGES, grapefruit and tangerines — sweet, juicy, full-flavored; full standard bushel, straight or assorted, $1.75 with order, express charges collect; satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. C. R. THOMAS, Box 10, Thonotosassa, Florida.

FOR SALE—Strictly pure maple syrup, best grade, any quantity. GRANTSVILLE HATCHERY, C. J. Yoder, Prop., Grantsville, Md.

HONEY—Our finest, 5-lb. pail, clover or basswood, $1; 2 pails, $1.75, postpaid; 60-lb. can, $5.20 here; satisfaction guaranteed. KENNETH CARRINGTON, Homer, N. Y.

15 HAND-PAINTED birthday and Easter cards, $1. MRS. L. G. WINANS, Rt. 2, Belmar, N. J.

BATTERY BROODER for sale, Shenandoah, 800 capacity; best condition, year old, price reasonable. ALEXANDER BROWNE, R. D. 4, Ithaca, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Delco light plant, slightly used as demonstrator. L. W. SHELDON, South Londonderry, Vt.

FRESH SHELLED peanuts, 5 pounds, 75c, C.O.D., and salting instructions. ARGYLE FARM, Rowland, N. C.

FOR SALE—Braided rugs, also cucumber sweet pickle. ALICE STONE, Baldwinville, Mass.

FOR SALE—4-cow Page electric milker, used one year, perfect condition, complete, 32-v., $175; for 110-v. write for particulars. CALLICOON HEIGHTS DAIRY, Callicoon, N. Y.

800-EGG WISHBONE incubator, oil burner, automatic egg turner in A-1 condition, cheap. J. MATYAS, R. F. D. 1., Lambertville, N. J.

PURE HONEY, 5-lb. pails, liquid or granulated, postpaid. Clover, one pail, $1.00; two, $1.90; four, $3.40. Buckwheat or amber, pail, 80c; two, $1.50; four $2.75. Price of 12 pails and 60 lb. cans on request. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Black Walnut and Shellbark Kernel 95c per lb. Delivered P. P. GLENDALE POULTRY FARM, Dillsburg, Pa.

HONEY clover, 5-lb. pail, $1; two or more, 85 cents each; 5-lb. pail buckwheat, 80 cents; two or more, 70 cents each; postpaid third zone. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

PURE VERMONT maple syrup $1.85 per. gallon here. H. C. CARVER, Pawlet, Vt.

VERMONT MAPLE candies, $1.25 a lb. RUBY SNOW, North Montpelier, Vt.

HONEY—Finest quality clover, 60-lb. can, $5.20; 25-lb. pail, $3, here; 5-lb. pail, $1, postpaid. SPENCER BAIRD, Fayetteville, N. Y.

DESIRE INFORMATION Holland Bible; Betsy Webber (Weaver) left with Katie Harter, Watertown; contained kin of three Webbers who landed Newcastle about 1680. LYDIA KERLIN, 8550 Kentucky Ave., Detroit, Mich.

HONEY, NEW crop clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.85, delivered; 6 10-lb. pails, $6.60, here; orders sent C.O.D. ALBERT J. BRAUN, Naples, N. Y.

WANTED—Buffalo electric incubator and poultry feed mixer. OAK TERRACE FARM, Jobstown, N. J.

MAPLE SYRUP, first quality, $2.25 per gallon, delivered in third zone. E. A. STEELE, Clemons, N. Y.

Letters of an Indiana Farmer

I think we take an unholy joy, sometimes, viewing, in other people the particular weakness to which we are not subject, or at least we think we are not. And I have been chortling lately over some interesting examples of attempted bluffing. It takes an expert to bluff successfully, and when badly done, it leaves the bluffer in an awful hole! I don't mean the kind of bluff that whistles when passing through an ancient cemetery at midnight, or walks along the street dapper and smiling, knowing that the wolf lurks around the next corner.

I had some callers from a neighboring town, one afternoon, scouting for antiques. They were charming people, Mr. and Mrs., and two bright-eyed little boys. Mrs. was the "antiquer," principally, and professed a wish to buy, as well as to view the heirloom pieces that were not for sale. So far so good; I enjoy showing my treasures, if I am not too busy. But I soon noticed that almost all the things she chose as "buys" had already been indicated as not for sale. And when she admired a covered basket, and I said, "Yes, I would sell that," she managed to "slide from under," with a promise to stop and get it some other day. I'll be greatly surprised if she does. But she probably would be surprised to know how transparent she was.

In another recent case, a somewhat fiery wife said to her husband's employer, " I expect we'll have to get another job, if"—so and so. Employer agreed that it might be best. Rather dashed, the woman inquired, "Why—do you think you could get along?" Employer thought he could, probably. Now he is wondering how she will get out of it! For it is risky thing to try on humans, though you may bluff the wolf, or the jinx, by whistling through the graveyard!

We are getting a little rain, half-hearted showers but welcome at that, as samples that may be followed by the real thing. So far, I am thankful for wells that have not failed, but whether they could stand another year of drought, I don't know. And I am more than thankful for our mild Winter, surely "tempered to the shorn lamb." It makes me very tired to hear people gloomily predict a lot of sickness because of the mild weather; as if people were any more sickly where Winters were always mild! I have no doubt, considering the prevalence of poverty, that many more people would have died from freezing, and near-freezing, if the season had been normally cold, than will be injured by the pleasant weather. Of course I hope that vegetation will not be deceived into an early start. I had Charles piling straw about the currant bushes last week to keep their feet cool, though the ground is not frozen. They always bloom too early, and get nipped, cutting down the crop. I cut scions of Delicious, for my first adventure in grafting, as I never have enough Delicious apples to fill my orders. One fine day I got a job, projected for about two years, of harvesting coral-berry runners for baskets. It has to be done before the sap rises, and I never could get started at the right time. Then I pulled out a lot of honeysuckle vines, for the same purpose, and inspected some willow trees, but the twigs looked too short. I don't know whether the variety or the dry season was responsible. I should think the weeping willow would be better, but I haven't any.

Mother Bee, wasn't your little fern-leaved marigold Tagetes signata pumila? I think I had it once. The Best Friend and I bought Cyclamen seed nearly two years ago, and she planted and tended them faithfully. Some of them began to bloom late in the Fall. But Best Friends had been compelled to get a new cook-stove and chose gas. And the Cyclamen buds began to die off when almost ready to open. They were so far away from the kitchen, and no odor was perceptible, so it hardly seemed believable that that was the cause. But I brought some plants, almost ready to bloom, out here. If they continued to wilt, we'd know that it was not the gas. My house is cooler, so they are slower about developing. But the stems are still stiff and strong, and a beautiful pink and white blossom opened today. There are sometimes fumes from my gasoline stove, for a few minutes, and occasionally a slight leakage of gas from the baseburner, also I use kerosene lamps. But these do not seem to "do the dirty work" of regular cooking gas. Now I wonder how about natural gas, and the kinds stored in cylinders, and the oil-burning furnaces—not that I'm in any danger of having such luxuries!

Have just heard the cheerful word from the market—eggs 13 cents, butter fat 21 cents! If the poor consumers got the benefit, it would not be quite so sad. But everything we have to sell is low, everything we have to buy is high. Even gasoline went up last week! Not that I am yearning to travel, but I have to cook with it.

I think I told, a year or two ago, of my system for getting to sleep when troubles sit on my pillow and stick pins into me. My system beats counting sheep and saying the alphabet backwards; but it is a counting of blessings, an alphabet of thankfuls! And it has never failed yet. I usually "go under" about G or H. Sometimes when extra burdened, I get M or N. But I don't know yet whether I have any blessings beginning with Z, for I've never stayed awake that long!

E. M. C.

Tennessee Notes

The sun showed his face a few moments and then disappeared behind a cloud. Snow, rain and fog, for more than four weeks, have made our outlet a regular mud hole, but no doubt, if we live long enough, the rock road will reach us. Meanwhile it's walk out or stay in.

We have a little country store on the hill south of us. The proprietor keeps groceries, coal oil, hardware, a very few dry goods, in fact almost anything we need. It is very convenient, but he is talking of going out of business; if so, it will be several miles to a store.

It is dangerous to be on a highway with a horse, and I don't know how we will manage.

Company yesterday, the eldest daughter and little son; Paul with the sad news that Dale is very sick, and to see if we had any wood. He helped his father saw off some back logs and stove wood cuts, which have come in handy, for there is another heavy snow on the ground this morning, and the flakes continuing to fall.

Another today has become tomorrow. A few crows, wrens and sparrows are all the bird life one can see. The crows are a regular pest. Five of them corraled a black hen out in the snow. We happened to hear the commotion and went to the rescue. Starvation has made them desperately bold. A neighbor who has left a few shocks of corn out in the field says the crows have carried the news everywhere. One finds an ear of corn; he calls "caw, caw," and soon the field is black with crows. They hold their conventions in a cedar hill north of our house. It is amusing to watch and listen to them, especially in the Spring of the year when they begin to choose their mates. Such fighting, flying, flitting of wings, cawing and jawing goes on. When they set up housekeeping, woe to the little chickens, turkeys' eggs and cornfields! Perhaps in a way they are assistance to the farmer, but I know in many ways they are a pest, yet one cannot help but admire their jet black plumage, their antic capers, and cautious ways. The past six weeks have been extremely hard on birds and animals, even if destructive we feel sorry for them in their battle for existence.

Cecil, the second son, has bought a radio; he is wanting me to come up and hear the wonderful thing. No doubt there were many things he needed worse, and yet I cannot censure him. All my life I have done without things I really wanted, and bought what I had to have. It has been a very drab, cheerless existence, in a way, and with all the saving, scrimping and trying to use every penny to the best advantage, one is not a dollar to the good. The tenth of my really own, I have passed on, and that has been a pleasure. A very few dollars have gone for reading matter, the balance for family use, and yet if I come to actual want no one can say I spent my substance in riotous living or squandered what I had. It has always been such a little, yet I have never failed to ask that I might be a worthy steward, for a blessing of the pennies and help to spend them wisely and well. My children have never gone to bed hungry or cried for lack of bread, though sometimes the supply has run low and I have wondered where the next would come from. I am thankful I can say means have always been provided. Once there were hands for dinner—no meat, no money. I was on the verge of tears. Beans in the South just have to be seasoned. I knew there was no butter either, because the cow was dry. I looked out and saw a good neighbor coming with a basket on her arm, and a bucket in her hand. She came in with a smile on her face. It was a homely face, like my own, but to me "it was as the face of an angel." Here, Dode," she said. "It won't make you mad, will it? Here is some meat and butter and here is some milk." I could have fallen at her feet, and wept for joy. I said, "You don't know how glad I am." She picked up the baby and began to romp with him. "That's all right; you are always helping me." She tended the baby; I went about the dinner with light feet and a thankful heart. She's been gone to her long home these many years, but her kindly deeds are just as fresh in my mind today as they were when rendered.

We sometimes grow discouraged and think life has not given us a square deal, yet in a retrospective glance we find much to be glad and thankful for, and as I sit here by the lonely fireside, look out at the lowering sky and drifting snow, to keep from becoming blue, I just open the lid from memory's chest and call out the host of pleasant memories to chase the blues away. Sometimes they come hurtling from away back to childhood days, and as we sort them out and delve among them, we find they almost entirely consist of kind deeds, kind words, or a helping hand in the time of need. Some have been glad with us, some sad with us; sometimes we have been naughty or done things we would rather forget, but they come along with the others, and so now it's time to get to work.

Yes, a rug, something to keep us busy. Wonder how the sick folks are? Better I trust. Snow bound! What a time Thelma will have to get home from school. Love and good wishes to everyone.

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A Sheaf of Gleanings

I was undecided to-night whether to go to town to be amused, or to stay at home and amuse myself. A stock company is playing in town, and I do like a play, and husband was going down to a farmers' meeting, but having been out last evening and hoping to go out the two nights following this, I let my better judgment decide. We have had a wet, wet day, but you do not see a frown on our faces, for we have been drawing water from the brook too long. A good rain we have been longing for. We took the opportunity this afternoon to make our weekly trip to Rutland, thinking tomorrow might be a better working day. We planned to leave the twins with my sister, but they were homesick there, so we made a bed in the bottom of the car and packed them in. People we met saw the empty back seat and never suspected what a precious cargo we were carrying. Dear me, I wish I could tell you how cunning the babies are. You women who have had only one baby at a time cannot imagine how intensely interesting two babies are. The day ours were nine months old, they each weighed thirteen and a half pounds, which means they have more than trebled in weight since they were born. Other mothers with babies the same age can boast of more pounds, more teeth, and even creeping. but we must be contended with quantity rather than quality. I mean certain qualities for when it comes to the real quality of goodness, none can beat our babies. I enjoyed the good wishes of Mother Bee. I think congratulations to Marjorie McClellan Flint are now in order, but perhaps she would prefer to tell her own story, so I will let her.

Another pleasant Sunday afternoon to me was a drive through a neighborhood where I taught 19 years ago. Only one family is now left of those there at that time. Some of the homes are deserted and running down, a few have been improved, but only this one the same. The neighborhood as I go through it though, brings up many happy memories—nearly every house brings to mind some event. At this home I went to a church social, at that, to see a new baby, at this to call on pupils and parents and at that, to a funeral, and so on. The schoolhouse has been moved and improved so that it is unrecognizable, but the church looks natural. There was an Old Home service in it this Summer, and I was so sorry not to have known about it, for to attend would have meant much to me.

We attended the annual Farm Bureau meeting and had a most pleasant day, the most worth-while part to me being a talk on recreation—the kind that means re-creation. Last evening we went to a neighbor's, where was organized a 4-H sewing club. Lois will belong, but will be almost the youngest one. I had fun playing with the young folks last night. I introduced them to "I Admire You," which they enjoyed and I prepared forfeits. I am just the age now when I can be either young or old, but I am not middle-aged (don't you dare hint that!).

I have attended several social events in the last few weeks, but one I had to miss because of a hard cold. And very disappointed was I, because it was ladies' night of the Church Brotherhood, and there was a mock wedding, and I was to have been the best man.

I am to have a new dress, yes, ma'am. I have ordered both cloth and pattern. The former a snowflake crepe in winetone and the latter flare skirt and cowl neckline. The patterns that looked so ridiculous only a short while ago I rather like now, and I fairly long for a normal waist line, but aren't they the quaintest things (normal waist lines I mean)? I put much thought upon the choice of a dress, both material and pattern. A farm woman has to, because one dress must do for many different occasions.

So now we can order rubber buttons that neither break in the wringer nor cut the thread! Husband was exulting over new union suits that had only two buttons to come off and now that I can sew on rubber buttons which will be always on, surely he will think the millenium has come! SUE BILLINGS.

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At night pour two quarts boiling water and one cup corn syrup on enough rye flour to make a very thick batter. In the morning add two cakes compressed yeast dissolved in lukewarm water, grated rind of half an orange, and enough white flour to make a dough that can be rolled. Let it rise to double its bulk, form into loaves, allow it to rise about half an hour in a warm place, or until it seems light enough, then bake. It is always desirable to start baking in a moderate oven, and then increase the heat. The orange rind may be omitted if preferred. Some American cooks make a batter of white flour, and then add the rye until it makes a thick smooth dough. Rye alone makes a dark moist bread which is not usually liked by those accustomed to white bread.

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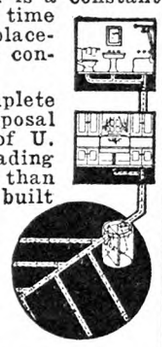

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Live Stock and Dairy

Hints on Wintering Sheep

BY KENNETH A. CLARK

Are you having any trouble with your breeding ewes? Have you lost any? How many of your neighbors lose from 5 per cent to 20 per cent of their breeding ewes every Winter? What makes a sheep die anyway, especially when they seem to be fat and going strong?

For several weeks the writer has been receiving and answering numerous inquiries on the Winter feeding and management of ewe flocks. Someone asks how much of what grains to feed. Another says he is compelled to buy roughage for his sheep and wants to know what kind and how much to buy. Still another has such stupid sheep. He says they refuse good timothy hay when they can get corn stover, and every now and then one gets sick and so far he has lost three. One flock owner is very much distressed because his ewes look "ragged." He goes on to say it could not possibly be the feed they are getting because they are in a field where they can get all the honeysuckle they want and it is the best feed in the world for sheep. Once in a while he states, they do get a little ear corn in addition to the honeysuckle and his losses to date have been seven. Only rarely does the analysis of these questions and the arrival at their answers call for strenuous, mental gymnastics. Taken as a whole, they can just about be covered in two phrases—Alfalfa hay and exercise. This assumes the ewes were in strong, healthy condition and free from parasites when Winter descended upon them. It also presupposes that every sheepman has his flock at night in dry, well-bedded quarters. There are a lot of things we don't know about sheep, but there are also some that we do know—some very important things too, that sheepmen might do well to recognize.

Several years ago an old experienced veterinarian was called to a farm to straighten out a disease or bad trouble of some kind that had come to the sheep flock. It was mid-Winter and for many weeks the ewes had been indoors. They were quartered in a nice new barn. The owner felt considerable pride in his fine barn, but his sheep looked hopeless and it worried him a great deal. For some reason the sheep were simply not doing as they should. A few had died. Several were running and mussy at the nose. A general lack of thrift was very apparent. The wise old "vet" looked over the sheep, asked several seemingly unimportant questions, and sized up the whole situation. This particular "vet" is deliberate, of few words, and keen in his understanding of farm livestock and nature. The owner was anxious to learn the cause of the trouble and could hardly wait for the verdict. Finally, the "vet" turned to the farmer and his very blunt advice was "Mister, I advise you to take an ax, knock out the south side of your barn and let the sheep out." This produced a lull somewhat like a calm after a thunderbolt. The proud owner of the fine barn was all but insulted, but he had to admit the advice given embodied two most necessary requirements of breeding ewes in Winter; viz., exercise and fresh air. The doctor's aim was to get the ewes back to nature as quickly and completely as possible.

A great many flock owners spend a lot of time in the Winter and Spring treating ills of various kinds and giving medicines to their sheep. In some cases, they are paying for a lack of thrift, condition and reserve vigor that was not built up in the ewes before they went into Winter quarters. In others, they are probably omitting ample and well-balanced rations, exercise and fresh air and attempting to make up for these necessary and natural things in other ways. Timothy hay, cornstalks, straw and similar feedstuffs were never intended to be fed to sheep as the sole ration. Those who try to use them too extensively will "get by" without a big feed bill, but what is the use if a number of the ewes die? Sounds like the old tale of the master, his mule and the shavings. The master put green spectacles on his mule and insisted he eat shavings. The mule refused. The master insisted. Finally, the mule learned to eat the shavings, but about the time this was accomplished the mule died. To make this story adaptable to sheepmen, insert sheep in the place of the mule and straw, coarse, weedy hay, and cornstalks for the shavings.

It is most perplexing to have one or two or possibly several ewes break down just about as they are ready to lamb. Some of them are unable to stand and walk. After lying around for a few days or weeks, they die. Most cases of this sort are the so-called pregnancy disease or acidosis, which has been so carefully and successfully studied out at the Kentucky Experiment Station by Professor Good, Dr. Dimick and their associates. These men have contributed a fine piece of scientific research to sheep husbandry in discovering the causes and treatments for this nutritional disease which claims so many ewes in lamb every Winter. This trouble is not caused by germs or "bugs." It is largely caused by a lack of calcium or lime in the ration. It occurs in the advanced stages of pregnancy which probably suggested the common name by which it is known. After the ewes become sick, they are about as good as gone. The way to treat this disease is to keep it from starting. Simply feed Alfalfa hay and clover hay which are rich in calcium. If liberally fed, it is believed they will entirely prevent this disease. Clover hay, Alfalfa hay, linseed oil meal, bran, oats, wheat, corn, cottonseed meal and silage comprise a list of feeds that the sheepman can depend on for results, results not measured in under-nourished or dead sheep.

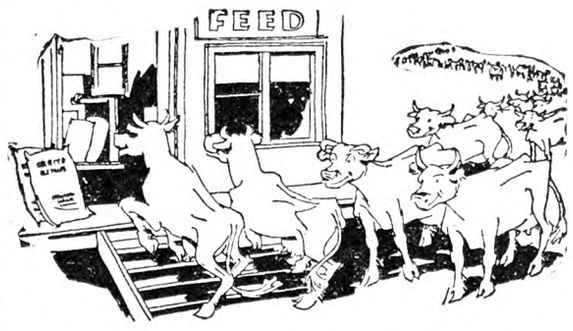
Successful wintering of breeding ewes is no complicated trick. It is just a matter of common sense and feed and how to apply both. One flock owner in Southern Maryland, who always saves a big lamb crop runs his ewe flock on stubble fields, hay fields, etc., during the Fall months. He never tries to have his ewes fat, because he says he has never had success during years when the ewes went into the Winter in high condition. During the Winter months his 150 ewes are on Fall wheat. They can be seen out there good days or bad days. He feeds almost no grain. His wintering secret as near as the writer can tell, is simply exercise and Alfalfa hay, and plenty of both. The lambs start coming in November and December. They get all the corn and hay in creeps they want from the time they will eat. For several years this man has started selling lambs during January. At that time they usually weigh from 40 to 60 pounds. The equipment he uses serves dual purposes, that of a tobacco barn and sheepfold combined. It is very simple, in fact some might call it too much so, but it has the essentials—it is open on the south side, free from draft, and dry above and below. He says sheep derive no comfort from merely looking at fancy quarters, their comfort and welfare are more dependent on getting enough of the right kind of feed, as long as they are dry and out of the reach of the winds and weather.

Up in Western Maryland another successful flock owner with about 60 ewes has several bluegrass pastures where his ewes spend the Winter days feeding and exercising. Every day his ewes take to the field for their exercise, but he is too wise to depend altogether on the grass. It is not so much the grass as the exercise he wants them to get out there. They get about all the oats and Alfalfa hay they want at the barn. His ewes are always in strong flesh. The lambs come vigorous.

One of the best ways of inducing exercise is to feed hay scattered in the field on the grass or snow. This method may seem wasteful. Perhaps it is, but the good effects of the exercise induced in this way will more than offset the loss of a little hay. One of our purebred breeders with about 100 ewes almost never feeds hay in his barn. On very wet, stormy days he will sometimes resort to this, but at all other times the ewes find their hay scattered in the pasture.

Those ewe flocks that receive clover

IF YOUR *Cows Had Money to Spend—*



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and Alfalfa in liberal amounts seem to require but little grain. Grain should be regulated according to the condition of the ewes. If thin, they may require from a pound to two pounds of grain per ewe per day. The eye cannot be relied upon to tell you the actual condition of ewes in fleece. The back bone tells the story. Put your hand firmly and flat on their backs. If you discover sharp back bones, it simply means they are lacking in flesh and perhaps have not received enough feed. Try catching a few of your ewes some day and applying this test to determine their condition.

Flocks that have been well summered are more easily wintered. Ewes that have been half-starved all Summer or allowed to suffer from stomach worms and other parasites, are hard to keep alive until Spring regardless of how they are fed. Such unfortunate flocks that have not been under the care and protection of an understanding head and eye are sure to disappoint when lambing time rolls around, and we invariably blame the ewes. Wouldn't it be a fine thing if some adequate hypodermic could be developed to use on those owners who expect everything of their sheep, but give them nothing?

Many a farmer has been heard to say "I keep a few sheep merely as a side line." Don't you hate to hear it? This usually means he expects to get something without giving anything or going to any trouble or expense. Perhaps the term side line is adopted in such cases to serve as an excuse for the poor management and neglect that are usually quite apparent without any such confirmation from the owner. A philosopher once said an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. When it comes to handling sheep, there are no truer words than these. Practically all those hosts of ills, parasites and losses of all kinds can be avoided by a little extra attention given to proper feeding and exercise, and those better methods of management that are well known, but not so generally followed.

Milk for Chicago

Dairymen of the State of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, who supply the Chicago milk market, are to hold a convention at the Auditorium Theatre, in Chicago, on March 10, under the auspices of the Pure Milk Association. It is expected that more than 3,000 farmers and delegates will attend the meeting. The members aim to produce a high quality of milk. The association gives service in weighing, check-testing, and marketing the product. It furnishes 2,000,000 quarts of milk daily to Chicago and suburbs.

Important topics to be discussed during the meeting, according to W. C. McQueen, president, are: dairyman's fight against the encroachment of butter substitutes, curbing of production to lessen the recent flooding of market centers with dairy products, transportation to market, and marketing agreements with city

Don N. Geyer, Chicago secretary and general manager, and Dr. Arthur E. Holt, of the University of Chicago Theological School, who is chairman of the Chicago Church Federation, will give talks on co-operative marketing.

Feeding Beet Pulp Dry or Wet

Those who have been in doubt, as to the necessity of soaking dried beet pulp before feeding will be interested in the following statement from O. E. Reed, Chief of Bureau of Dairy Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"In view of the readiness with which dried beet pulp absorbs water, it seemed reasonable to suppose that if cows are allowed plenty of water to drink, soaking of the pulp might just as well take place in the paunch of the cow as before feeding. Feeding the pulp dry is decidedly more convenient than feeding it wet. A preliminary trial with two grade cows for two 12-day periods indicated that the dry pulp was fully as palatable as the wet, and the production of milk was as great in one case as in the other.

"Twelve cows, in two groups of six each, were fed for 60 days by the reversal method. The bet pulp took the place of silage in the ration. The amount fed varied from 6 to 10 lbs. per cow per day, depending upon the size of the cow. The pulp fed wet was soaked from one feeding to the next wit three times its weight of watre. Alfalfa hay, in such quantities as would be consumed, and grain sufficient to at least equal standard requirements were fed.

"The cows produced 12,560 lbs. of milk on the dry pulp and 12,536 on the wet pulp. They gained 71 lbs. on the dry and 134 lbs. on the wet pulp. When fed dry pulp they ate 5,420 lbs. of hay. When fed wet pulp they ate 5,383 lbs. of hay. Dry pulp was refused all, or in part, five times out a possible 720; wet pulp, 27 times. Frequent observations showed no noticeable difference in the consistency of the feces due to the method of feeding the pulp. The cows were turned out in the yard for water twice a day. Dry pulp seems to be equal or superior to wet pulp as to amount of milk produced, amount of hay eaten, palatability and laxativeness. Slightly greater gains in weight resulted when the wet pulp was fed."

Coming Meetings and Shows

March 16-21. — International Flower Show, Grand Central Palace, New York City.

March 24-26.—Farm and Home Week, College of Agriculture, Orono, Maine.

June 3-5.—American Forestry Association, annual convention, Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C.

Livestock Sales

March 14.—Holsteins; F. L. Heilman and Son, Cleora, Pa.

March 17.—Holsteins; Ray P. Keller Sale, Chambersburg, Pa.

March 25.—Guernseys; H. W. Griswold, W. Salem, Wis.

March 26.—Holsteins; Crestover Farm Dispersal, Millerton, N. Y.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, qt., 7c; milk, special from Guernsey and Jersey herds, qt., 9 to 10c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $200 to $250; cows, fresh milks grades, choice, $100; cows, fresh milk grades, good, $80 to $90; cows, fresh milk, grades, medium, $60 to $75; cows, fresh milk, grades, common $45 to $55; beef cows and bulls, $6.50 to $8.50; veal calves, milk-fed, choice, $16 to $18; veal calves, milk-fed, good to medium, $11 to $14; hogs, heavy, dressed, 100 lbs., $8 to $9; hogs, light, dressed, 100 lbs., $10 to $11; fowls, heavy, live, lb., 23 to 25c; chickens for roasters, lb., 28 to 30c; Eggs, local fresh, doz., 25 to 27c.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 13 to 14c; milk, special and certified, qt., 18 to 20c; milk sold from chain stores, qt., 12c; cream, special, qt., 80c to $1; butter, farmers, delivery, lb., 45c; butter, creamery, prints and rolls, lb., 28 to 29c; butter creamery, cut from tub, lb., 27c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 26 to 28c; cheese, part skim, lb., 23 to 24c; cheese, cottage, lb. 10 to 12c; eggs, local fresh, doz., 32 to 36c; eggs, cold storage, doz., 15 to 18c; fowls, dressed, lb., 29 to 31c; roasting chickens, lb., 35 to 38c; ducks, lb., 28 to 35c; bacon, lb., 27 to 30c; lard, lb., 9½ to 10c; apples, cooking, lb., 3½ to 4c; apples, eating, lb., 7 to 8c; cabbage, old, lb., 2c; Onions, lb., 1½ to 2c; spinach, hothouse, pk., 27 to 29c; turnips, lb., 1½ to 2c; honey, cap, 20 to 25c; F. A. C.

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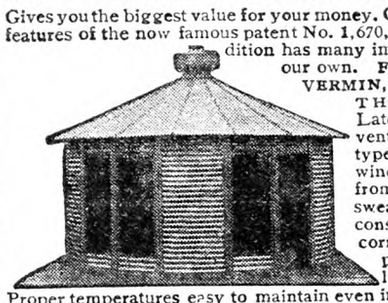

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Rout the Bots and Grubs

BY DR. A. S. ALEXANDER

It seems a pity to let a horse harbor a host of bots in its stomach. These parasites may not cause much noticeable derangement, but they certainly must cause a good deal of distress, or annoyance, and they must otherwise be injurious. We say that for the reason that bots of the horse gad-fly adhere to the lining membrane of the stomach and thence suck blood and nourishment. They inhabit the stomach of practically every horse that grazed grass the previous Summer, remain there for about 10 months, and then pass out of the body, when the horse is again on grass, or during early Summer, whether on grass or not.

We have noticed that there is a red spot or even an ulcer where each bot was attached, and that means more or less irritation and inflammation. The bots also tend to hook onto the lining membrane of the rectum, when passing out of the body, and when they do that they will be likely to cause colicky pains.

Some of our readers may have noticed that when a horse is opened after death the stomach may be found ruptured, its wall being so friable or rotten that a finger may readily be thrust through it. When that has occurred, the bots may be found disattached and out of the stomach, or partly so, having escaped when the break happened. Seeing that, the owner naturally concluded that the bots have eaten through the stomach, and so caused its rupture; but that is not the fact. After death the gastric juice begins to digest the wall of the stomach and soon it becomes soft, thin and readily broken. Gas accumulating in the stomach causes its rupture, or the rupture may have occurred before death, when the horse was affected with stomach bloat or gastritis.

The bot-fly deposits its eggs or "nits" on the hairs of the horse's chin, muzzle, breast or forelegs, when it is grazing on pasture during fly-time in Summer. Horses are frightened when they hear the fly buzzing, and may run from it, as do cattle when they hear the ox warble-fly about to attack and deposit its eggs, which afterwards develop into the familiar grubs seen in the skin of the backs of cattle in Winter and early Spring. It has even been reported that much equipment, such as harness or wagon or buggy tongues, is broken by the frantic horse, as it fights the flies, and runaways have frequently happened. The flies and their eggs and bots are, therefore an intolerable nuisance and should be destroyed.

In some parts of the country, a concerted campaign has been started by horse owners to end the pest. This is being done, largely, by expelling the bots from the stomach of every horse. It is also intended to clip or singe off the long hairs on which the nits are deposited in Summer. They may also be fairly well destroyed by wetting the infested hairs with a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid or coal-tar dip, but destruction of the nits is, of course, more surely accomplished by removal of the hairs on which they are seen adhering.

The only drug that has been found effective in removing bots from the horse's stomach is carbon bisulphid. That drug is very volatile and may seriously injure the horse, if inhaled. The veterinarian, therefore, administers it in a gelatin capsule, after withholding feed for at least 18 hours. No physic need be given after administering the capsule. It is a somewhat difficult matter to administer the capsules without breaking them. A mouth speculum, balling-gun, balling-iron, or large clevis, may be used to facilitate administration, and a horseman may learn how to give the treatment. It is safer, however, to employ a veterinarian, as he is expert in the work and can also decided the appropriate dose for each horse, taking into consideration, age, strength and weight. The dosage for a 1,000-lb. horse is as follows: One dose of six drams of carbon bisulphid, given in a gelatin capsule; or two doses of four drams each, given in capsules, with a two-hour interval; or three doses of three drams each, given in capsules, with one hour intervals.

When it is found that bots, passing from the body of the horse in Spring or Summer, are catching onto the lining of the rectum and causing colic or kicking, stamping and tail-switching, they may be destroyed by injecting into the rectum, in the evening, two-thirds of a pail of tepid water containing two ounces of dried sulphate of iron (powdered copperas). Repeat the injection two or three times, at intervals of two or three days. It is best to administer a full dose of raw linseed oil (1½ to two pints), as a drench, slowly and carefully, by way of the mouth, a day or so before giving the rectal injections.

Little good will be done by a few owners of horses giving treatment to get rid of bots. The proper procedure is to call a meeting of all the farmers of the community and arrange to have the treatment given by an expert to all of the horses of the district, and to repeat it annually until the pest is practically exterminated. That is the plan now being followed in some districts. It may be mentioned, in this connection, that the treatment with bisulphid of carbon is also forcibly effective for removal of round worms which so commonly infest horses.

ERADICATING CATTLE GRUBS

Why not institute a similar community drive against the pestiferous ox warble-fly and its grubs? The pest can never be got rid of by merely spraying cattle with fly-repellents when they are on grass in Summer, or by simply applying ointments to the skin. Those are useful measures, but to eliminate the flies it will be absolutely necessary to destroy every grub found in the backs of cattle in Winter and Spring. The grubs may be squeezed out of the ripe "boils" with the fingers, or by pressing down hard on the boil with the open mouth of a large bottle, or by use or forceps. After extraction, each grub must be destroyed, else it will burrow into the ground and after a time emerge as a fly to carry on its pestiferous work. Afterward, each boil should be smeared with a mixture of one part of iodoform and five parts of lard or vaseline, and each immature boil similarly treated. Half strength ointment should be used on young cattle.

Great care should be taken not to crush the grubs when extracting them, as they contain a poisonous element which may make the animal serious sick or even cause death from anyaphylaxis.

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Most Milk *from every* pound of feed"

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Feed Dealers Talk Things Over

When considering a man, our thought is, "Who is he?" "What has he done?" "What is he doing?" The same reasoning may logically be applied to feedstuffs.

Scarcely three generations ago, livestock feeding was a hit-and-miss process. Average production, whether of milk or flesh, was low. There were outstanding animals here and there, because of heredity, a generous feeder, or generous nutrients in the feed, more accidental than on account of intelligent selection.

Feed was "provender," from the grains grown and ground locally. Cows ate corn and oats, perhaps varied with barley, buckwheat and wheat where grown. Pigs and horses got corn, oats and rye, separately or in mixture, and sheep a little whole corn and oats.

High proteins were unknown. Cottonseed was thrown away, and linseed considered impractical, except in small amounts as a laxative, or to make a "horse's coat shine." The majority of rations would have run under 10 per cent digestible protein, had anyone known what it meant at all.

These methods fitted the times fairly well. Farmers did not need much money, and demand for farm products was comparatively light.

Present day farming is a different affair. Taxation, and a multitude of working costs, make it necessary for the farmer to figure closely, and get his business down to a brass-tacks basis as never before. The single item of the economic use of livestock feed is one of the most important questions before the farmer as he goes to the barn, or gets his check for milk or fat stock.

I recently attended a feed dealers' convention where all of these essentials of feeding were being thrashed out. The Purina Mills, of St. Louis, has frequent meetings with feed dealers and others interested, in various localities, where they can talk these things over on the basis of business efficiency and economy. The latest, held February 19-20, at Briarcliff Lodge, in Eastern New York, brought together a large number of these dealers who are doing business with farmers throughout the East. Their business is to sell worth-while feed to the farmers, and do it in a way that will bring profitable returns to the farm, as well as themselves. The psychology of this selling brought out several interesting points which apply to the farmer as much as anyone, for as soon as the farmer buys feed or fertilizer or seed or other farm needs, he sells it to his livestock or land. He cannot sell these supplies for strict cash, so it is necessary to ascertain the cost of the credit he gives a field, a herd of dairy cows, sheep, hens and hogs, etc. Learning the cost of these credit items, helps him to see whether he is selling on a business basis, and correct errors the next time instead of continuing unprofitable credit to his fields or stock. Any man may make this mistake once, but should not do it again if he figures out the first experience. Either a farmer or a feed dealer may go broke by continuing unwise credit to his customers or farm.

Another point made was to stick to a right method when one finds that it is right. This is not so elementary or easy as it sounds, because of the frequent temptation to make exceptions, a little at a time, until we get off the track of sound business.

This company maintains extensive research farms, with 200 head of dairy cows, 600 hens, turkeys, several hundred hogs and steers for fattening in season. Thus the efficiency and economy of various protein carriers and fattening foods can be studied, and the results passed on to salesmen and farmers. W. W. H.

Pennsylvania Livestock

The Pennsylvania Agricultural Department says that the total value of horses, mules, cattle, sheep and swine was estimated at $142,351,000 on January 1 this year, compared to $186,998,000 on the corresponding date a year ago. At the beginning of 1929, the estimate was $181,149,000; 1928, $165,000,000; 1927, $138,000,000; 1926, $145,000,000; 1925, $131,000,000; 1924, $157,000,000; 1923, $162,000,000; 1922, $160,000,000; and 1921, $199,000,000.

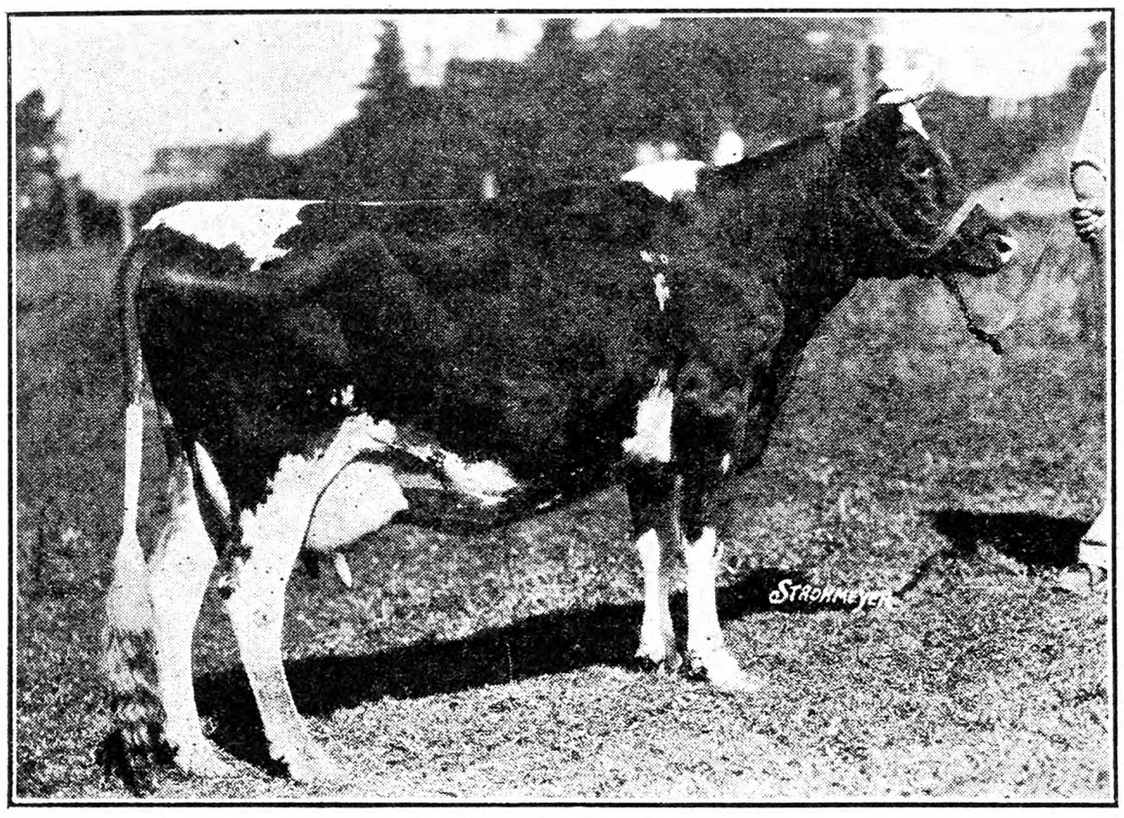
Pennsylvania is one of the five leading livestock States east of the Mississippi River, being surpassed only by Illinois, Ohio, New York and Wisconsin. The aggregate value of livestock on farms in the Commonwealth on January 1, represented almost one-third of the total in all the North Atlantic States. In value of dairy cows, Pennsylvania stands fifth among the States, being outranked only by Iowa, Minnesota, New York and Wisconsin.

The various classes of livestock were valued on January 1 this year as follows: Horses and colts, $36,210,000; mules and mule colts, $5,670,000; cows and heifers kept for milk, $73,280,000; other cattle and calves, $17,081,000; sheep and lambs, $2,829,000; swine including pigs, $7,281,000.

The major portion of the decrease in livestock value, came in the dairy cattle class, where a drop of $26,288,000 in estimated value was experienced in spite of an increase of 27,000 in number of head on farms.

The number of horses and mules was estimated at 385,000— a decrease of 12,000 during the year; all cattle and calves, 1,411,000—29,000 less than last year; sheep and lambs, 481,000—an increase of 14,000; swine and pigs, 578,000—a drop of 37,000.

The number of heifers, one to two years old, to be kept for milk, was estimated by the State-Federal Service at 157,000 head, 14,000 less than a year ago. This decrease forecasts the probability of a turning point in number of dairy cattle on Pennsylvania farms, representatives of the bureau explain. The number of animals in the dairy class has been increasing rapidly during recent years.



The Family Cow

A Self-supporting Wife

A widow with grown-up children owns a fully equipped farm. She married again; her second husband came to live on her farm. He has a small income. She furnishes house, milk and butter, wood, fruit, vegetables, telephone, garage for his car, and clothes herself. Can he charge her for what he buys for fixing truck or tractor, as he uses them for work on the farm, and feed for horse which he bought, also chickens. Can he collect pay for same? Could she bring a bill for what she furnishes, house rent and so on? All he buys is groceries, not even her clothes. X.

No, the husband will have to be satisfied with all the food and conveniences his wife has furnished him, because he is entirely liable for her support, even though she has a farm. N. T.

It's Wise

Dr. J. W. Vansant

A Veterinarian with a large practice in eastern Pennsylvania and widely known as a breeder and exhibitor of pure bred, high-producing dairy cows.

... says Dr. Vansant

I was born and raised on a prosperous farm where the conditioning of cows ... to prepare them for calving, and to insure their best milk yield ... was always as much an established custom as their regular feeding. With the study of veterinary medicine and the gaining of knowledge of the uses of different drugs the value of conditioning powders with minerals must be accepted as being upon a scientific basis.

During close to thirty years as a veterinarian actively practicing among herds of registered dairy cattle I have consistently recommended drug appetizers, laxatives and diuretics for the conditioning of these valuable cows.

My own herd, which has made high totals in cow testing association records and brought trophies to me from the show circuit, is fed on carefully figured rations—but as each cow approaches calving she is fortified for the heavy strain upon her by adding to her feed a conditioning tonic to stimulate her to eat the full amount of feed she requires and to aid in passing out the waste products of digestion. The same support is given to every cow at the first notice of decreased milk flow with a sluggish appetite and the tonic well proves its value as a conditioner in these cases.

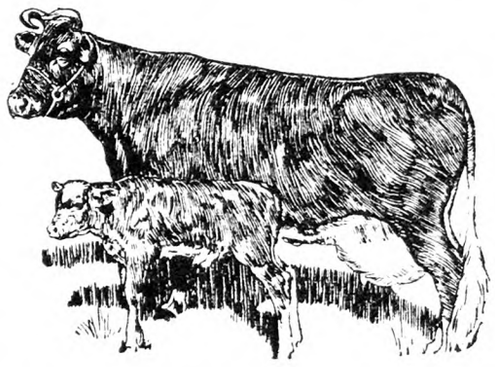
Joseph W. Vansant
V. M. D.

to condition cows for

Calving

Spring calving ... following months of close stabling, limited exercise and forced feeding for high milk production ... brings in its train a definite hazard to the health of dairy cows. The yearly bill to dairymen for serious disorders following calf-birth ... in most cases entirely preventable ... is a huge one.

One simple and common-sense precaution is now being widely practiced by cow owners to cut down the yearly drain on dairy profits due to preventable calving troubles. Conditioning of cows with Kow-Kare before, during and after calving to enable them to withstand the shock to their vitality at this period pays large dividends in cash as well as peace of mind.



Kow-Kare the Ideal Calving Conditioner

The added demands on bodily vigor caused by the normal functioning of the reproductive organs call for more help than normal diet and good care can provide. Extra supplies of Iron and certain minerals, plus tonic and regulating drugs are a valuable and needed aid at this time.

Kow-Kare, the concentrated preparation of Iron, the great blood tonic, balanced with potent drugs, herbs, roots and pharmaceutical minerals, provides a genuine Conditioner for cows about to freshen. Its use for a few weeks before, during and after calving costs surprisingly little ... definite benefits are assured.

Aiding Milk Yield by Conditioning

Cows whose productive vigor falls off after a winter of barn feeding actually lose money for their owner. Expensive feed is consumed without an adequate return in the milk pail. And even when turned out to pasture it often takes weeks or months to attain a profitable productive capacity. Regular Kow-Kare conditioning pays because it costs so little, and definitely aids the cow to maintain a high yield at a minimum hazard to health. Buy Kow-Kare from feed, drug, hardware and general stores, $1.25 and 65¢ sizes. Mailed postpaid if your dealer is not supplied.

Dairy Association Co., Inc.
Dept 9 Lyndonville, Vermont

FREE Cow Book

Send for new 36-page illustrated cow treatise. Reliable veterinary advice on treating common cow diseases and disorders. A valuable reference book.

WITH MINERALS

KOW-KARE

The concentrated ... open-formula conditioner

PINE TREE CHICKS

Dependable Chicks From the Pioneer Hatchery

In 1892, Jos. D. Wilson made the first long distance shipment of chicks in history. He started the baby chick industry. This pioneer and leader is still hatching and shipping chicks. They are better now than ever before because they have back of them years of scientific breeding. Our hatching eggs come from flocks which we have personally culled and mated. Your choice of

S. C. White Leghorns **White Wyandottes**
Barred and White Rocks **Rhode Island Reds**

If you have tried others, why not buy Pine Tree Chicks this year? They have been dependable for 39 years.

Write today for latest Price List and FREE Chick Book. Place your order now to secure prompt March and April deliveries. All shipments by parcel post, prepaid. Safe arrival of full count guaranteed.

Pine Tree Hatchery and Poultry Farm
Box R **Stockton, New Jersey**

"The Oldest Hatchery in the U. S."
JOS. D. WILSON, Founder and Owner.

PINE TREE HATCHERY QUALITY SERVICE

ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS Wh. Wyandottes, Wh. Rocks, Barred Rocks and Heavy Mixed. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. For low prices and catalog write Jas. E. Ulsh, Box R, Beaver Springs, Pa.

Chicks ROCKS LEGHORNS MIXED 8¢ UP
Delivery guaranteed — Circular and Price List Free.
LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, Box 50, MILLERSTOWN, PA.

CHICKS FROM FREE RANGE FLOCKS. S. C. White Leghorns, $10 per 100; Barred Rocks & Reds, $12; Heavy Mixed, $9; Light Mixed, $8. Special prices on larger lots. 100% live delivery free.
MITCHELL'S RELIABLE POULTRY FARM Millerstown, Pa.

CHICKS FROM FREE RANGE SELECTED FLOCKS

Post paid in lots of	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns..	$5.00	$ 9.00	$42.50	$ 80
S. C. Bd. Rocks & Reds.....	6.00	11.00	52.50	100

Light Mixed, $7 per 100; Heavy Mixed, $9 per 100
Fair View Poultry Farm, R.D. 5, Millerstown, Pa.

Strickler's Large English S. C. White Leghorns Money-making prolific layers at money-saving prices. Pedigreed R. O. P. matings. Electric-hatched, Extra Quality Baby Chicks. Free Catalog.
Leonard F. Strickler, Box R, Sheridan, Pa.

Quality Chicks 25,000 weekly electrically hatched from only first class stock at lowest prices ever. Wh. Leghorns, 9c; Reds, Bar. Rocks, Wh. Wyan., Bl. Minorcas, 11c; Giants, 16c; Heavy Mix., 10c; Light Mix., 8c. Plum Creek Poultry Farm, Sunbury, Pa.

BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS From Heavy Laying Strains. Barred Rocks, $12 per 100; S.C. White Leghorns, $10 per 100. Three consecutive years of blood testing for B.W.D. SUNNY BROOK POULTRY FARM, New Berlin, Pa.

CHICKS TANCRED S. C. W. LEGHORNS. All breeders officially tested for B.W.D. under State supervision. Get our low prices. Circ. MEADOW VIEW POULTRY FARM, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

LEGHORN CHICKS Barron Strain S.C.W. Produced by a breeder from trapnested and pedigreed 2-year-old birds. All B.W.D. tested. Our circular on request. CLARABEN COURT FARM, ROSLYN, N. Y.

Baby Chicks Ohio Accredited. Best purebred stock. Leading breeds. Personally inspected and carefully supervised. For best quality chicks write—
PAUL GROSE, Sunbeam Hatchery, Bx 590, Findley, O.

Zeller's Leghorns —Quality Chicks— —Heavy Type— —Production Bred— R.O.P. Males. ZELLER'S LEGHORN FARM, R.1, Palmyra, Pa.

Chicks BARRED ROCKS S.C.W. LEGHORNS R. I. REDS also hatching eggs Write for prices.
C. O. ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Delaware

CHICKS LARGE TYPE BARRON S.C.W. LEGHORNS from my own free range flock at $9.00 per 100. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
WM. F. GRAHAM McAlisterville, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

Barred Rocks..	$10—100
Heavy Mixed..	9—100

100% arrival. Postage paid. C.O.D. J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Box 2, Beaver Springs, Pa.

10c ACME QUALITY CHICKS— BARRED ROCKS, REDS, LEGHORNS. Certified Br. Rocks & Leg's, 12c; Blood Tested Br. Rocks & Leg's, 15c. Selected stock. 100% del. gtd. WY-HAR POULTRY FARMS, Box R, Denton, Md.

Hampton's BLACK LEGHORN **Chicks** Healthiest — Hardiest Layers—Payers
100-$15.00 500-$72.00 1000-$140
April 1c less, May 2c. Parcel post prepaid. Circular.
A. E. HAMPTON Box R Pittstown, N. J.

CHIX S. C. W. Leg., Rocks, Reds, Giants, and others. Qual. at Low Price. C. J. Yoder, Grantsville, Md.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns, Bd. Rocks, Reds, quality at low prices. L. HAMBLIN, Wilson, New York

BREEDERS VIGOROUS MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS with unusual livability. Accepting orders eggs, baby and started Turkeys, also breeders. Place your order now and you will be satisfied and convinced. CIFRE'S New England Turkey Farm, Medway, Mass.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys Choice Breeders—Outstanding in size shape and quick maturity, with show bird plumage. Now booking orders for eggs and day old poults.
STEPHEN O'HAGAN, Voorheesville, Albany Co., New York

REID TURKEY FARM Freehold, N. J. **POULTS** Mammoth Bronze. No Blackhead for 20 years.

DUCKLINGS Mammoth White Pekins, best quality, $25 per 100. L. HAMBLIN, Wilson, N. Y.

MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS—Best quality—$5 per 100. H. HEIMAN - Albers, Illinois

Jean Joan Black Minorcas Proven absolutely best by official contests. State accredited. JEAN JOAN FARM, R.4, Belmar, N.J

CLEMENS CHOICE CHICKS Send for our price list before buying chicks and learn of our method of producing HIGH QUALITY CHICKS in a sanitary manner which insures disease-free, strong chicks at a LOWER cost. Smith Electric Incubators are used. We hatch S. C. White Leghorns, W. & B. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Jersey Black Giants and White Wyandottes. We do CUSTOM Hatching and Sell STARTED Chicks. Write today.
CLEMENS CREAMERIES HATCHERY
Dept. R, Harleysville, Pa.
"We Sell Eshleman's Lancaster Feeds"

PINECREST ORCHARDS
Five year record at Vineland Laying Contest for first seventeen weeks of each contest
1927 leading pen, all breeds, Pinecrest Orchards 880 eggs
1928 leading pen, all breeds, Pinecrest Orchards 943 eggs
1929 leading pen, all breeds, Pinecrest Orchards 969 eggs
1930 leading pen, all breeds, Pinecrest Orchards 975 eggs
1931 third pen, all breeds, Pinecrest Orchards 853 eggs
(leading pen, all breeds, laid 857 eggs)
Average 77% production through highest price season for five years. S. C. Red chicks from same family lines. Mass. Certified, 100% free of B. W. D. Send for Circular A.
PINECREST ORCHARDS, GROTON, MASS.

IMPROVE Your Egg PRODUCTION by buying chicks from a farm that won 1929-1930 Passaic Co. Contest, also high pen S. C. White Leghorns for the State of New Jersey. We are second in the present contest in the Leghorn class. Why buy inferior chicks when good, profit-making chicks are available?
We set only eggs produced on our farm.
Order from this advertisement or send for catalog.
A. Mating—$180.00 per 1000
B. Mating—$140.00 per 1000
QUALITY POULTRY FARM, Montville, N. J.

High Grade Chicks

March and April delivery	100	500	1000
White, Buff and Brown Leghorns....	$12	$57.50	$110
Bd. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas....	14	67.50	130
Wh. & Buff Rocks, Buff Orp.....	15	72.50	140
Wh. Wyan., Wh. & Bl. Minorcas....	15	72.50	140

Lt. Brahmas & Bl. Giants, 20c each. Assorted Light, 10c. Heavy, 12c. Blood-tested Special-mating chicks all breeds, 3c extra. Also started pullets. 100% delivery. 10% books order, balance cash or C. O. D.
TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, LIBERTY, N. Y.

CHICKS

Will Ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds.....	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks.....	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Leghorns...	3.00	5.50	10.00
Heavy Mixed.....	3.00	5.50	10.00
Light Mixed.....	2.50	4.50	8.00

500 lots ½c less—1,000 lots 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Purebred
EVERY CHICK SELECTED
Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, $15.00 per hundred; Black Giants, $20.00; Tom Barron White Leghorns, $13.00. The large kind, vigorous year around layers. Shipments prepaid—live delivery guaranteed.
LANCASTER CHICK HATCHERY
O. E. Conn, Prop. Lancaster, Penna.

BABY CHICKS Barron S. C. W. Leghorns imported direct from England. Pedigrees up to 314; Barred and White Rocks, Reds and White Wyandottes. Before ordering your chicks, get our free catalog and low prices.
C. M. LONGENECKER
Box 50 Elizabethtown, Pa.

EGGS

LIGHT BRAHMA -	$2.25 per 15
BLACK LEGHORN -	$1.25 per 15
PEARL GUINEA - -	$1.50 per 15
WHITE MUSCOVY DUCK	$2.00 per 10
TOULOUSE GOOSE -	$2.00 per 4

H. J. VANDYKE - Gettysburg, Pa.

FOR PEAK PROFITS
Buy Mt. Healthy's famous "Healthy Chicks" from extra heavy laying flocks. 21 best breeds. Hatching weekly. No delays. 100% live delivery guaranteed. *New Catalog Free.*
MT. HEALTHY HATCHERIES
R-10, Mt. Healthy, Ohio (*Just north of Cincinnati*)

SPADE'S QUALITY CHICKS
Tancred S. C. White Leghorns. $8 per 100. From my own free range flock. 100% live delivery, postpaid. Circular free.
J. S. SPADE Poultry Farm, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS from Imported English White Leghorns. New prices to meet present conditions *Write*—BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM, New Washington, O.

BRITISH COLUMBIA R. O. P. LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS—Chicks, $10-100. Guar. Robert Smith, Nassawadox, Va

Educating the Chickens to Roost

It is a very trying thing to get chicks roosting early; I have just found a very easy method of doing so. Have your brooder in the centre of the room. On four sides have ½-in. mesh wire on frames tapering from the ground nearest the heater or brooder, and gradually inclined to about one foot high. On this wire frame tack lath for perches. The width should be three feet and the length six feet. The first two or three nights spread bags over them and this will draw every chick on the roost. The first night I put bags on only one, and had to go out about eight o'clock and spread bags on the other three, as about 500 of 600 chicks piled on the one with the bag. I burn a dim light. I dispersed them from the one with bag, and in a little while they spread out evenly on all four.

I am writing this to save my fellow poultrymen the tedious job of teaching chicks to roost. It is not necessary to leave the bags on the roosts longer than the third night. By that time they have learned their lesson. I used a bag on a stand in the brooder-house to drain my crocks, and I noticed when I left it there a little while the chicks would pile on it, so from that I got the idea of placing bags on the rost to draw them there. These chicks are only two weeks old and are roosting already.

California. N. E. MARSHALL.

Feeding Breeding Hens

I am considering laying hens in their third year for breeders this Spring, S. C. White Leghorns. What method of feeding would you recommend, especially to help hatchability? What kind of a mash mixture, also grain mixture? Do you recommend cod-liver oil and in what proportion? O npage 1203 you have an article on raising chicks on wire screens. To what extent would you recommend this praceice? Is this method less expensive than the range method of raising chicks to layers? Were you to make poultry your business to any extent, specializing in both eggs and meat, what method would you follow in raising chicks from incubator to maturity?

New York. A. W.

Breeders need no special methods of feeding, other than to give them a good, well-balanced ration, such as any laying fowls should have. Avoidance of overfeeding upon high protein foods to stimulate egg production early in the Winter and the use of cod-liver oil through the cold months, in the amount of one pint to each 100 lbs. of mash, will improve hatchability of eggs when other conditions of health are maintained.

Raising chicks upon wire screens is not the method of choice when plenty of clean ground is available. It is a method of avoiding infection where young stock must be kept in limited quarters previously used by other fowls and contaminated by their droppings. I should not make poultry a business unless having at my disposal a considerable acreage—the more the better—upon which to rear the young stock without crowding and without constant use of such limited quarters as to make infestation by the numerous parasites of poultry unavoidable. My method then would be to hatch in incubators and rear to maturity upon clean ground in frequently moved brooder houses. It is quite possible to raise any number of chicks in close confinement, even never letting them reach the ground from hatching to final marketing, but why voluntarily subject one's self to handicaps and increase expenses in a business that requires all the advantages that good facilities can afford if profit is to be expected? The farm is the place for poultry keeping. M. B. D.

Exemptions in Bankruptcy

What property is exempt through the bankruptcy law? A is about to go into bankruptcy. He owes B $2,300. About the only property A has is a team, harness, wagon and a few small tools, also some hens. Can B hold any of this property? X. Y. Z.

A bankrupt is entitled to the same exemptions in the Federal Court as he would be entitled in the State courts. The list of exemptions is too long to print, but generally shall include household furniture, and the working tools. It will be necessary for you to have an attorney to prepare your petition in bankruptcy and he will advise you fully as to what your exemptions are. N. T.

10c brings you poultry ideas for 7 months

Think of it! Only 10c for 7 issues of the poultry magazine that "gives the most help toward more poultry profits" — has "the most ideas per square inch". Written by poultrymen, for poultrymen.

No matter how many birds you have, Poultry Item can help you make more money. It can help you have more eggs when eggs are high. Next seven issues give 7 "secrets" of greater poultry profits.

Try it for 7 months! Send 10c (stamps or coin). Satisfaction guaranteed. After you've read it, you'll want Poultry Item always.

The POULTRY ITEM
Box 505 Sellersville, Penna.

EXTRA Egg Profits

Free Book Tells How

If your hens are only average layers figure out how much extra money you'd make if you had birds that laid 200 to 300 eggs a year. Figure it out on an average yearly price of 50c a dozen.

That EXTRA profit is ALL profit for it costs no more to feed and keep HEAVY layers than it does average layers.

Poultrymen who are making real money are raising the famous WILLGERODT PEDIGREED WHITE LEGHORNS. These birds lay 200 to 300 eggs a year. And there's no guesswork about it. The trapnest records prove it.

Bigger egg profits can be yours if you start a flock of WILLGERODT PEDIGREED WHITE LEGHORNS. You can do it either with hatching eggs or baby chicks. Remember each egg and each chick is the product of birds whose yearly egg record is 200 to 300 eggs.

Write for the Willgerodt Leghorn Book. It's full of valuable information and it's FREE.

WILLGERODT BROS. Department 20 Red Bank, N. J.

Hartwick

1 N. Y. State Supervised Hatchery — chicks from old hens mated to Certified and R. O. P. Cockerels. March-April prices, $16 per 100, less 5% for 500 or more.
Hartwick Hatchery, Inc., Hartwick, N. Y.

2 Hartwick Poultry Farm — owned by Hartwick Hatchery, producers of N. Y. State R. O. P. Pedigree and Flock Mate Chicks, also Certified. Super-Quality at 50c to 22c. All breeding stock B. W. D. tested.
Hartwick Poultry Farm, Hartwick, N. Y.

Chicks

O'HARA White Leghorn Chicks and Hatching Eggs TEN YEARS OF BREEDING

		Per 100
Price of Eggs -	27 ozs. per doz. eggs	$8.00
	25 ozs. per doz. eggs	6.00
Price of Chicks	Chicks from 27-oz. eggs....	13.00
	Chicks from 25-oz. eggs....	10.00

Every egg produced on our own farm.
Every chick from our own eggs.
MAJAZO Poultry Farm, Little Falls, N. Y.
We can take orders for only 1,500 chicks per week

BETTER POULTRY HOMES
Cheaper and better than home built. Built in sections ready to bolt together. Circular free on request.
THAYER PORTABLE HOUSE CO.
28 Winchester Street, Keene, N. H.

Hi-Powered Leghorn Chicks
They lay nickles, not pennies. Pedigreed, blood tested, shell treated, superior eggs. Large chicks.
EGG & APPLE FARM Route R Trumansburg, N. Y.

Important to Advertisers

Copy and instructions for classified advertisements **must reach us on Thursday morning** in order to insure insertion **in following week's paper.** Change of copy or notice to discontinue advertisement should reach us on **Monday morning** in order to prevent advertisement appearing in following week's paper.

Events of the Week

DOMESTIC.—Barely two months after winning release from Sing Sing, Roy Herbert Sloane, 26, boy prodigy who spent his time in prison studying law in order to get out, Feb. 18 was caught and arrested as a suspect in a daring jewel holdup in the Miller Building at 562 Fifth Avenue, New York. Police said he had been identified by the victims and by a woman who said she saw him dashing down a stairway. Sloane was held as one of three holdup men who bound and gagged three men in the office of Karos & Stein on the 10th floor of the Miller Building, seized $25,000 worth of jewels from the safe and ran into the hall. A second prisoner was caught by Page Richard, of 308 West 134th Street, Negro elevator starter and said he was Jack Giller, 30, of 2933 30th Street, Coney Island, a beer salesman.

The chief Eastern railroads, not including the Pennsylvania, have in view expenditures of nearly $400,000,000 according to estimates made Feb. 18. The New York Central leads the list with indicated expenditures totaling $250,000,000. Including the $175,000,000 which the Pennsylvania Railroad announced that it would disburse within two and one-half years, the total for the Eastern trunk line region would be between $500,000,000 and $700,000,000. The railroads made record expenditures of more than $1,000,000,000 in 1930, largely in response to the appeal of President Hoover that disbursements be maintained to provide business for industries and employment for workers.

More than 1,200 acres of salt meadows on Staten Island, the breeding place of mosquitoes, have been reclaimed through the activity of officers of the Health Department of New York City since the extermination of the mosquito was undertaken on an organized scale in 1900, declared Dr. Thomas E. Freston, of the New York City Health Department. Dr. Freston spoke at the eighteenth annual meeting of the New Jersey Mosquito Extermination Association at Atlantic City, N. J., Feb. 19. The speaker said there are still about 5,000 acres of these marshes which will have to be reclaimed.

Judge Levine in General Sessions, New York, Feb. 20 denied a motion to dismiss the indictment charging manslaughter in the second degree against John C. Flinn and Henry F. Lally, officers of the Pathe Sound Studio, Inc., at 134th Street and the Harlem River, as a result of the fire which burned the studios Dec. 10, 1929, and in which 11 lives were lost. The indictment was specifically in the death of Catherine Porter, a dancer.

William Hale Thompson, thrice Mayor of Chicago, won the Republican nomination Feb. 24 for a fourth term, decisively defeating Municipal Court Judge John H. Lyle, the strongest of three opponents, in one of the quietest primary elections ever held in that city. Mayor Thompson's unofficial plurality was 67,841.

A fire, which at first was believed to signify a resumption of racketeering in the building industry in the Bronx, swept through four floors of an uncompleted six-story apartment house at 2,179-83 Wallace Avenue, near Pelham Parkway, Feb. 24, causing damags estimated at $250,000. Many officials flocked to the scene when it was learned that the building was at the same stage of construction as were the dozen buildings which were burned in 1929 with a loss of $3,000,000 and the life of one man, and that its builder was one of the principal witnesses in the long investigation that resulted in jail sentences for two alleged leaders of the racketeers. After an inquiry, however, Assistant District Attorney Samuel Foley released 40 plasterers who had been taken into custody and announced that no evidence of incendiarism had been found.

The directors and officers of the defunct Bancokentucky Company were named defendants in a suit for $60,824,976.48 filed in Circuit Court at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 24 by Joseph S. Laurent, receiver for the company. The $60,824,976.48 represents losses, the plaintiff alleges, suffered through the wrongful acts and omissions of the defendants in their management of Bancokentucky affairs. The court said the closing of the $50,000,000 bank on Nov. 17 last cause more misery and suffering in the community than would have resulted from a tornado or fire wiping out one-third of the city.

WASHINGTON.—By a vote of 72 to 12 the Senate rushed through the World War veterans' bonus loan bill Feb. 20. It is said that if the President vetoes the bill, there are not enough votes in sight either in House or Senate to keep the measure from becoming a law and imposing upon the treasury the estimated billion-dollar drain involved if two-thirds of the World War veterans avail themselves of the new opportunity to borrow on their bonus certificates. The Senate, fearing delays involved in amending the bill, passed it in exactly the form in which it came from the House. It increases present certificate loan values to 50 instead of 22½ per cent, and makes the interest rate 4½ instead of an average now of 5½ per cent.

The Senate Feb. 23 by a vote of 55 to 28 adopted the conference report on the Norris resolution for government operation of the giant power plants at Muscle Shoals, on the Tennessee River. While no definite word has come from the White House that the President will give the resolution his disapproval, it was said there was nothing the compromise effected by the House and the Senate that had altered the President's opposition to governmental embarkation into the power business. Suggestion that the changes might warrant approval, if for no other reason than a desire to dispose of the 10-year-old Muscle Shoals problem, was not encouraged at the executive offices, while emphasis was placed on the vote in both the House and the Senate as indicating that a veto cannot be overridden.

Yes, here are some Turkeys

Subscriptions to the $10,000,000 fund sought by the American Red Cross for relief in the drought-stricken area reached a total of $9,112,796 Feb. 23, with many chapters exceeding their quotas. Judge John Barton Payne, chairman of the Red Cross, sent out letters thanking the railroads of the country for the free transportation of many hundreds of carloads of foodstuffs donated by various sections to help in alleviating drought suffering.

Names were assigned to nine fleet submarines by the Navy Department Feb. 24 in place of designation by letters and numbers, the change being a return to the original policy of the navy. No change, however, is contemplated for the present in the designations of the R and S type submarines. Those to which names were assigned were V-1 to 9. They were named, in order, the Barracuda, Bass, Bonita, Argonaut, Narwhal, Nautilus, Dolphin, Cachalot and Cuttlefish.

The embargo proposed on Russian convict products in the Kendall bill, amending the tariff act, was overshadowed Feb. 24 at the Senate Finance Committee's hearing on the measure by indications that the lumber, mining and oil industries would seek general embargoes on foreign products in competition with American petroleum, coal and lumber, and by a protest of cigar manufacturers against placing any embargo on imports of Sumatra tobacco. These developments reduced the chances of speedy action on the bill by the Senate, and it was thought that advocates of other types of embargoes might insist on barring products not contemplated in the Kendall measure. The bill would exclude after April 1 all products handled abroad by forced or indentured labor, and tightens the restrictions to include products handled in transit or loaded on vessels by such labor.

Two score live stock commission men and order buyers of St. Louis were suspended Feb. 24 for ninety days by Secretary Hyde for boycotting two Farm Board cooperatives. They were ordered by the Secretary, under the packers and stockyards act, to cease the "unfair and discriminatory" practices he found they had engaged in against the Producers' Live Stock Commission Association and the National Order Buying Company, the co-operatives. The ruling provided that the respondents are to be suspended after twenty days.

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. . . *fresh pasture* 2 *months early with* sack-o-silage

START that Spring milk flow *now!* Don't wait till the new pasture is ready. Sack-o-silage has the same appetizingness, the same high nutritive value.

Succulent, palatable, *economical*. It is a wonderful conditioner. It puts extra milk in the pail and extra dollars in the bank. Gain 2 months on 1931 prosperity by feeding Sack-o-silage *now!*

Since 1842 four generations of the Eshelman family have been in the feed business. The men who make Eshelman feed for you are most of them farm-raised. They bring a knowledge, an interest, a pride to their work—which produces better feed.

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GROWING MASH
A carefully prepared feed used in conjunction with Intermediate Chick Feed. Meets every need of the growing bird. Feed dry, in self feeders.

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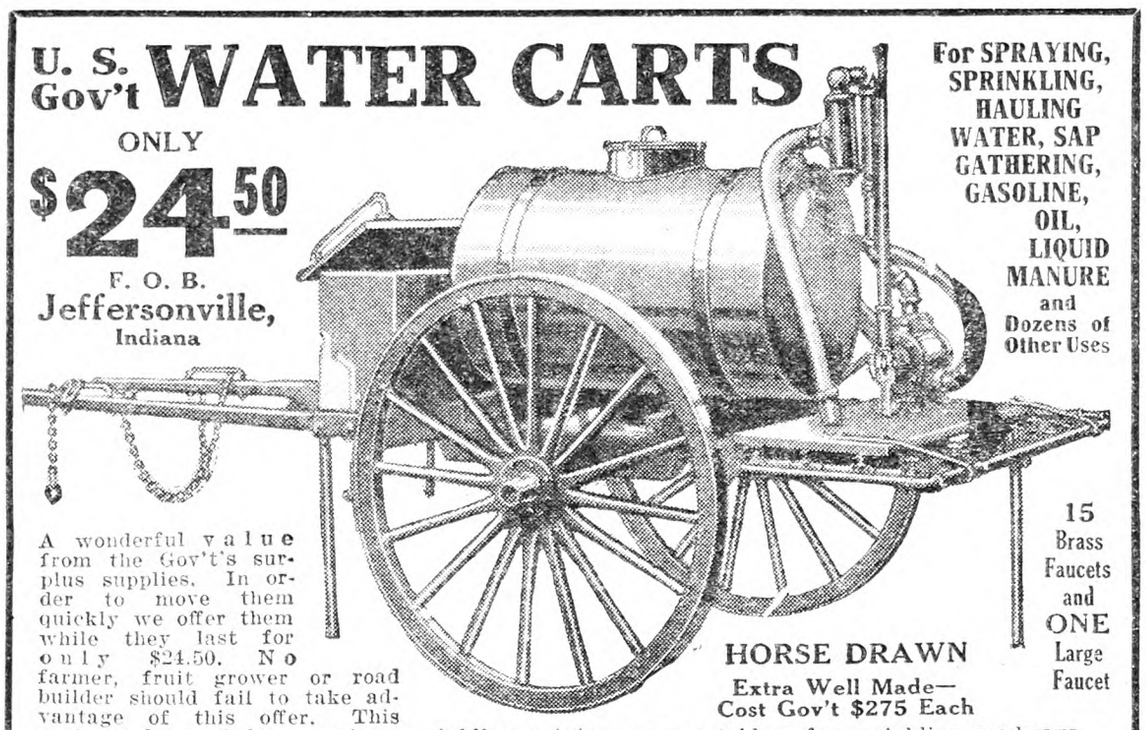

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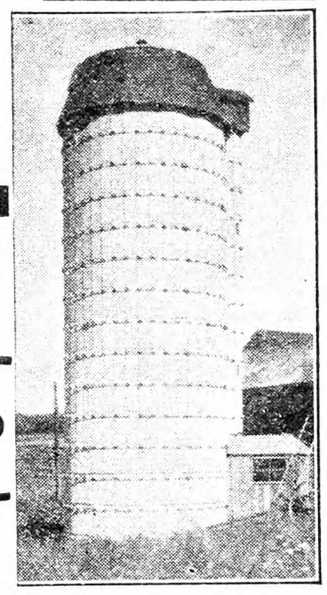

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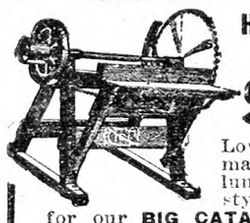

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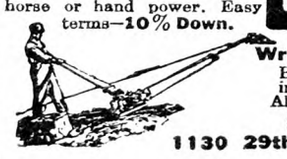

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Observations of a Live-stock Man Across the Continent

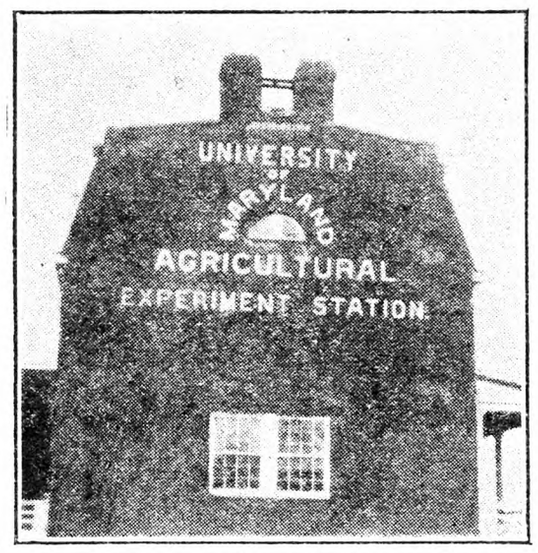
BY R. W. DUCK.

Southern Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia are still suffering some from last Summer's drought. In these sections there has been very little snow or rainfall since last Spring. In Maryland and Virginia farmers are beginning to worry about their Spring pastures.

The University of Maryland, located at College Park, is about five miles north of Washington, D. C. The Agricultural College and Experiment Station of Maryland are also located there. Doctor D. Meade, head of the animal and dairy husbandry departments stated producers are receiving $2.32 per cwt. for 4 per cent milk or, as it is quoted in their State, 20 cents per gallon, less freight. This is about 19 cents per cwt. more than was being paid in Central New York during January.

Two tests have recently been completed at the station relative to cost and efficiency of different fattening rations for pork production. In one test two groups of seven pigs each were fed for 42 days. Both groups had access to good Alfalfa and Alsike clover pasture. One group received ground wheat, and the other group received ground wheat and fishmeal. Both groups received a mineral mixture of salt, ground raw limestone, and steamed bonemeal, in the ratio of 1-2-2. It required 256.55 lbs. of ground wheat, and 3.38 lbs. of the mineral mixture, to produce 100 lbs. of gain in the wheat alone group, while it required 240.82 lbs. of ground wheat, 12.69 lbs. of fishmeal, and 2.80 lbs. of the mineral mixture to produce 100 lbs. of gain in the second group. The replacement value of the fishmeal was, therefore, only approximately pound for pound. With ground wheat at $1.50 per cwt., and fishmeal at $4 per cwt., it is readily seen that there was no advantage in supplementing ground wheat for pigs on good legume pasture. However, in fairness to the protein supplement it should be stated that the initial weight of the pigs was approximately 144 lbs. per head; with lighter weight pigs the supplemental group would have had a probable higher utilization of the feed concerned.

Maryland sheepmen find these big-bodied Hampshires produce profitable lambs. Last year this group of ewes produced lambs to the value of $11.49 per ewe.



The Original Brick Building of the University of Maryland, Built in 1798, Operated as a Post Tavern Until 1856

Another group having an average initial weight of 95 lbs. each, fed ground wheat and fishmeal in dry lot required 330.62 lbs. of ground wheat, 25.25 lbs. of fishmeal and .84 lbs. of the mineral mixture, in a 45-day feeding period, to produce 100 lbs. of gain.

Prof. B. E. Carmichael, head of the swine investigational work, states that, while most southern hog raisers realize the necessity of supplementing corn when fed to hogs, the question is frequently raised as to the kind and amount of protein supplement necessary to produce maximum efficiency and economy of gain. An 84-day test has just been completed which compared fishmeal, tankage, dried skim-milk, Soy-bean oilmeal, and a mixture consisting of: Fishmeal, 20 lbs.; tankage, 20 lbs.; dried skim-milk, 34 lbs., and Soy-bean oilmeal, 28 lbs. These various nitrogenous concentrates were also fed in varying amounts. All groups were fed in dry lots, and had an average initial weight of approximately 73 lbs. per head. The protein supplements other than fishmeal were fed in such amounts as to be comparable with one-fourth of a pound of fishmeal daily. Fishmeal, when fed at the rate of .375 lb. per head daily proved the most efficient, requiring 300.54 lbs. of shelled corn and 22.24 lbs. of fishmeal to produce 100 lbs. of pork. Tankage fed at rate of .25 lb. per head daily, was a close second requiring only 28.58 lbs. more of corn. However, the tankage group required 4.35 lbs. less of the protein supplement.

The groups fed mixtures of the various supplements did not prove to be as efficient as when fed alone. Based on corn at 84 cents per bushel, and fishmeal at $3.60 per cwt., the fishmeal group fed at the rate of .375 lb. per head daily, made the most economical gains. Their gain was made at a feed cost of $5.36 per cwt. The most expensive gains were made in the dried skim-milk group, fed at rate of .425 lb. per head daily, at feed cost of $7.08 per cwt. This is based on a feed cost of $7 per cwt. for the dried skim-milk. For comparative purposes it is interesting to note that, in a test in 1929, comparable pigs, on corn alone, required 578.06 lbs. of shelled corn and 15.88 lbs. of minerals to produce 100 lbs. of gain. Thus it can be seen that in the most efficient fishmeal group, 22 lbs. of fishmeal replaced approximately 278 lbs. of shelled corn, in producing 100 lbs. of gain in dry-lot feeding. Soy-bean oilmeal, fed at the rate of .35 lb. per head daily, was also very efficient. This group consumed more minerals than the pigs in the other lots, due to the fact that this feed is relatively low in mineral constituents.

Sheep raising in the South is slightly on the increase, the general run of flocks observed en route, however, were decidedly inferior. Prof. W. E. Hunt, who is in charge of the sheep investigational work at the Maryland Experiment Station, states that during the Summer and Fall months a large number of thin, cull lambs are offered for sale on the Baltimore market. Because of their very low carcass quality, evident parasitic infestation and general inferiority, they tend to depress the general tone of the lamb market.

In order to obtain information regarding influence on carcass quality and rate and economy of gain with respect to cull lambs when free from worms and fed a standard fattening ration, two groups of cull lambs were fattened during the season just passed. There are two grades of cull lambs recognized on the Baltimore market, viz., "low mediums" and "culls."

(Continued on Page 316)

Countrywide Market Situation

Even though general business conditions seemed a little better in late February, as compared with the last part of 1929, the prices of farm products still seemed to be going down. This effect was caused partly by the course of the season. Mild weather brought heavy production in such lines as eggs, milk, and southern vegetables. Large receipts of these products naturally tended to a decline in prices starting earlier than usual; but even allowing for the difference in the season it can hardly be said that the price situation was satisfactory. The underlying difficulty seemed to be the light demand, which prevented quick disposal of any roducts that were in anything like liberal supply.

The leading northern vegetables brought rather low prices, considering the facts in the case. Onions, with a record-breaking crop, would hardly be expected to bring high prices, but recent sales in distant producing sections were on a basis that hardly paid for shipment. There are still so many onions left to be shipped that the dealers do not seem to look for any great improvement, according to conditions now in sight. If the southern crop should be delayed by a frost or other causes there might be a chance to clear up the northern crop on a better basis. In eastern producing sections conditions have not been quite so bad as in the Middle West; but good onions have been selling at 60 to 75c per 100 lbs. in Western New York. There are not many onions in New England this year—and growers are not sorry. Possibly there are from 100 to 200 cars in storage in the Connecticut Valley. Total shipments from New York are expected to exceed those of last season with perhaps 600 more cars to come. Something depends upon the price this season and if there is no improvement it is likely that some western onions will never be shipped. Carrots are a drug on the market, too, with only 35c per 100 lbs. paid in eastern producing sections and sales by the ton at shipping points. Cabbage sold as low as $4 per ton in Wisconsin in February.

Prices of potatoes have tended downward slightly most of the time since January 1, although there was a small upturn of prices under way near the middle of February. Shipments continue too heavy to make the immediate outlook very encouraging. Much will depend upon the weather as affecting the rate of shipment and the progress of the southern crop. It seems there are still a good many potatoes to come forward from every section except the Central West. Maine is quite likely to reach a season's total considerably above 50,000 cars. Idaho is slated to give use 30,000 cars, and Colorado may approach 19,000. The whole central western crop together, which includes such usually leading shippers as Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota, is hardly likely to reach a total of much more than 40,000 for the season. It is the heavy shipments from the Far West that turn the scale this season, and the total from all parts of the country is not likely to fall very far below that of last season. Last season, to be sure, was a time of rather light shipments. The failure of prices to reach anywhere near those of a year ago seems to be the fault of the general depression rather than of any overproduction. Next season it will probably be another matter with the chance in favor of both larger acreage and better crops. Some of the potato forecasters are figuring out rather low prices for potatoes next Fall.

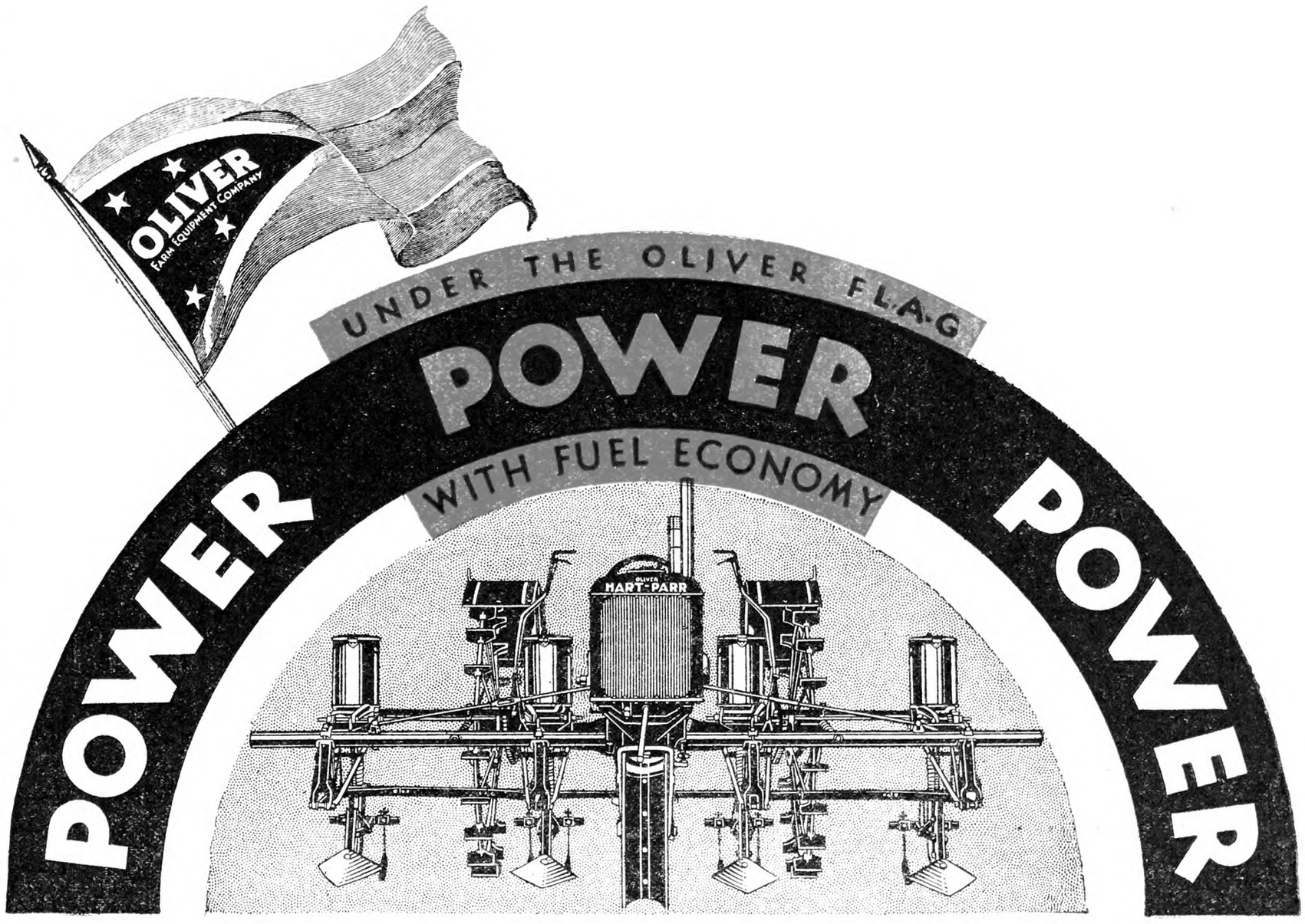
Prices of eggs reached levels seldom seen so early in the season. At one time the February storage eggs of good quality were selling at wholesale at less than 12 cents a dozen in eastern markets. Fresh eggs, of course, did not drop to any such levels, but their price is affected considerably by the conditions in the storage egg market. The storage holders were in a tight place with about twice as many eggs on hand as at the same time in 1929, and very little demand because of the unusual local supply of fresh-laid stock. Losses were severe and must have amounted to about four cents per dozen in many instances, according to the difference in egg prices compared with those at time of storage, not taking into account the additional cost of about three cents a dozen for storage charges. It is plain enough that dealers who were hard hit by the decline in eggs this season will be in no position to buy heavily this Sprng. No doubt other dealers will take their place to some extent, but it looks like a dull season in this line and probably many less eggs than usual in storage. For that reason the prospect is fairly good for next Fall and better markets would develop for the product of next season's flocks. G. B. F.

Making a "Noonmark"

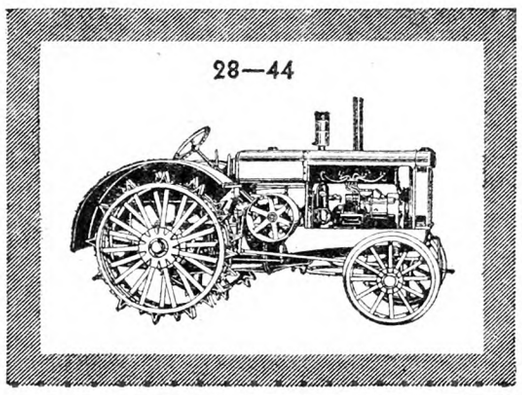
How did the early New England settlers tell time by the sun and cutting notches in the window sill? E. D. B.

Kennebunk, Maine.

We should like to hear from some reader who has made or seen one of these useful noonmarks on doorsills and window ledges.



Power on Tiptoe Lowers Row Crop Cost



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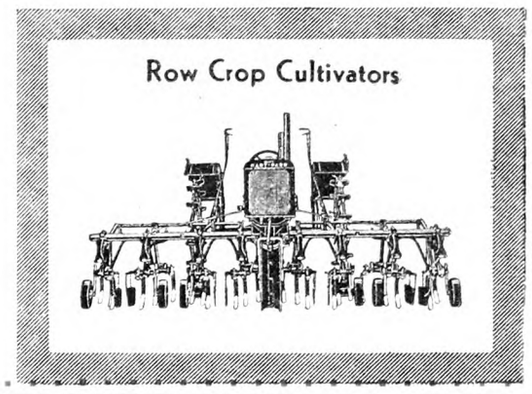
See the Row Crop at your Oliver Dealer's. See its new way of tool mounting, its new way of quick changes, its tiptoe wheels, or send the coupon for the information you desire on tractors and tools.



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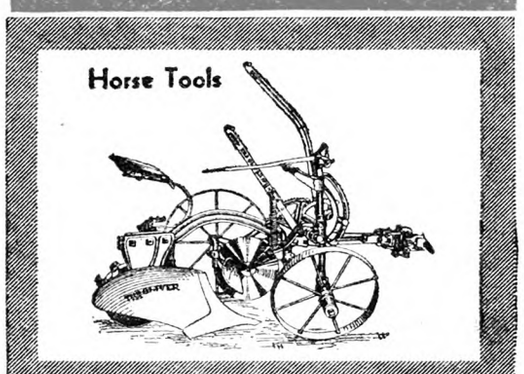

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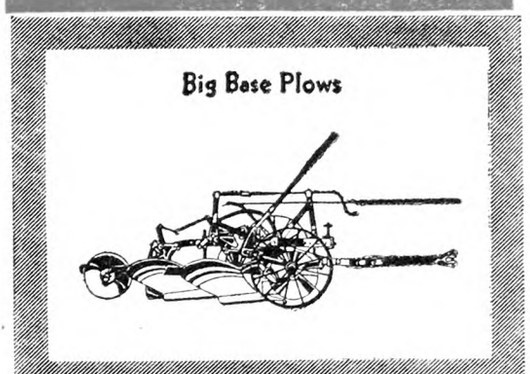
☐ Walking Plows ☐ Manure Spreaders



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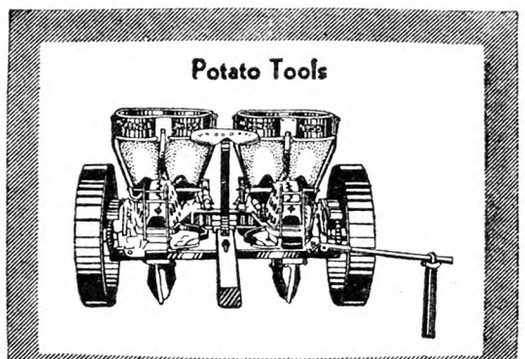

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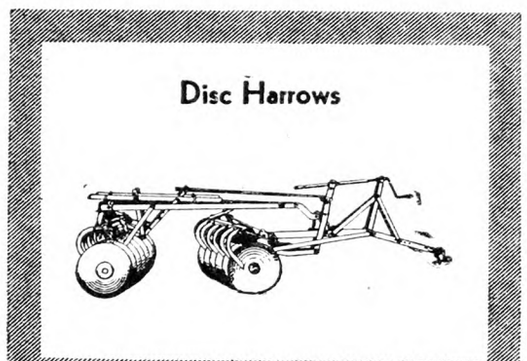

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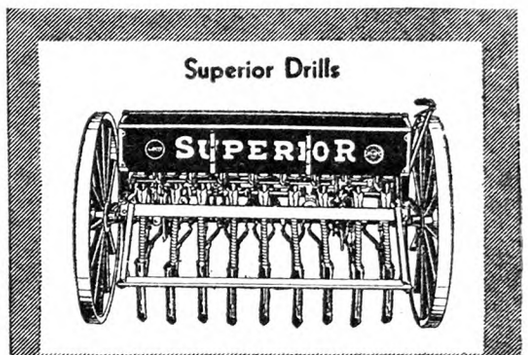

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Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

February 25, 1931.

MILK

February: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.41; 2B, $1.66; 2C (milk made into sour cream), $1.51; Class 3, $1.55.

In classes 2A, 2B, and 2C a differential of 5c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat is added to milk testing above 3.5 per cent and deducted for that testing below this point. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c per .1 of 1 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.70; Class 2, $1.70; Class 3, $1.50.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh fancy	$0.28½@	$0.29
Extra 92 score		.28
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.25½@	.27½
Seconds	.24 @	.25
Lower grades	.23 @	.23½
Ladles	.22 @	.24
Packing stock	.13 @	.20½
Renovated	.25 @	.25½
Sweet fancy	.30½@	.31
Extra		.30
Firsts	.26½@	.29½
Seconds	.24½@	.25½
Centralized	.24 @	.27

CHEESE

State—Whole Milk		
Flats, held	$0.21 @	$0.22½
Fresh, specials		.18
Fancy		.17
Wisconsin—Whole Milk		
Flats, 1930 cured	.18 @	.19
Fresh		.16
Daisies, fresh, fancy	.15¾@	.16½
1930 cured	.18½@	.19½
Young America, fresh	.17 @	.17½
June	.19½@	.20

EGGS

Nearby white fancy (including premiums)	$0.26 @	$0.26½
Extra	.23 @	.24
Average extras	.21½@	.22
Extra firsts		.21
Pacific Coast	.23 @	.26
Mixed colors	.22 @	.23
Gathered best	.19½@	.20½
Fair to good	.15 @	.17
Storage best	.13 @	.15
Lower grades	.12 @	.13

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.35@	$0.38
Fair to good	.23@	.30
Roosters	.15@	.20
Fowls	.18@	.25
Ducks	.14@	.24
Geese	.14@	.19
Capons—Western, 9 lbs.	.38@	.44
8 lbs.	.36@	.42
7 lbs.	.34@	.40
6 lbs.	.32@	.38
5 lbs.	.30@	.36
Under 5 lbs.	.28@	.34
Slips	.26@	.34
Nearby, 9 lbs.	.40@	.46
8 lbs.	.38@	.44
7 lbs.	.36@	.42
6 lbs.	.34@	.40
5 lbs.	.31@	.38
Under 5 lbs.	.30@	.36
Slips	.28@	.35
Turkeys—Dry, young toms	.31@	.38
Hens	.31@	.35
Mediums	.30@	.34
Common	.25@	.30
Old toms	.30@	.34
Hens	.30@	.35
Squabs, lb., ungraded	.40@	.50
Graded	.45@	.60
Dark, doz.	2.50@	4.00
Poor, doz.	1.50@	2.50

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.20@	$0.22
Chickens	.20@	.32
Roosters		.14
Ducks	.23@	.28
Geese	.16@	.19
Rabbits, lb.	.15@	.22

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$8.00@	$8.10
Bulls	5.00@	6.00
Cows	2.75@	5.00
Calves, best	10.00@	10.50
Common to good	7.50@	9.50
Sheep	3.00@	4.00
Lambs	7.00@	9.00
Hogs	8.00@	8.50

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.14@	$0.15
Good to choice	.08@	.12
Lambs, hothouse, head	6.00@	11.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	18.00@	20.00
Bulls	9.00@	9.25
Cows	9.00@	12.00

POTATOES

L. I., 150 lbs.	$2.50@	$3.25
In bulk, 180 lbs.	3.50@	3.75
Maine, 180 lbs.	3.10@	3.25
Idaho, bu. box	2.40@	2.65
Bermuda, bbl.	6.00@	9.00
Cuba, bu.	1.75@	2.75
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bu.	.75@	3.50
Del. and Md. bskt.	.65@	2.25

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz. bchs.	$5.50@	15.00
Beets, bu.	.50@	.90
Brussels sprouts, qt.	.16@	.20
Cabbage, ton	16.00@	18.00
Carrots, bu.	.50@	.75
Cauliflower, bu.	1.00@	2.25
Celery, doz.	1.25@	1.75
Dandelions, Tex., bu.	.75@	1.25
Knob Celery, 100 bchs.	6.00@	8.00
Eggplants, bu.	2.50@	3.50
Horseradish, bbl.	3.85@	4.50
Leeks, 100 bchs.	2.00@	3.50
Lettuce, bu.	2.00@	4.00
Onions—		
Wn. N. Y., yel., 100-lb. bag	.85@	1.00
Orange Co., yellow, 100 lbs.	.75@	1.00
50-lb. bag	.40@	.55
Red, 100-lb. bag	.90@	1.15
White, 50-lb. bag	.50@	1.00
Mid. Wn., yel., 100-lb. bag	1.00@	1.30
50-lb. bag	.50@	.75
Red, 100 lbs.	.75@	1.25
White, 50 lbs.	.50@	1.25
Parsnips, bu.	.35@	.75
Peas, bu.	2.00@	5.25
Peppers, bu.	1.00@	3.25
Radishes, bu.	1.00@	2.00
Salsify, 100 bchs.	6.00@	10.00
Spinach, bu.	.30@	.75
Squash, Winter, bbl.	1.50@	2.00
String beans, bu.	2.00@	6.50
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.00@	4.00

DRIED BEANS—*Jobbing Prices*

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$5.50@	$6.25
Pea		5.25
Red kidney	9.50@	9.75
White kidney	7.25@	7.35

FRUITS

Apples, McIntosh, bbl.	$4.00@	$6.00
Wealthy	2.00@	4.25
Greening	2.00@	5.50
Baldwin	2.25@	5.50
Spy	2.25@	6.00
York	5.50@	6.50
Pears, bu.	1.50@	3.30
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	1.50@	3.75
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.30@	.40

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy, ton	$28.00@	29.00
No. 2	26.00@	27.00
No. 3	22.00@	24.00
Clover mixed	22.00@	28.00
Straw, rye		14.00
Oat and wheat		12.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.		$0.94½
Corn, No. 2 yellow		.79⅝
Oats, No. 2 white		.44
Rye		.61½

WHEAT IN OTHER MARKETS

Chicago, No. 2 hard	$0.78½@	$0.78¾
Kansas City—		
No. 2 dark	.69½@	.72½
Duluth, No. 1 dark	.74½@	.77½
Winnipeg—		
No. 1 northern		.59

Retail Prices at New York

Butter, best, lb.	$0.36@	$0.37
Milk, grade A, qt.		.18
Grade B		.15
Cream, 40 per cent, ½ pt.		.25
20 per cent		.16
Eggs, best, doz.	.35@	.38
Gathered	.30@	.32
Turkeys, lb.	.35@	.50
Chickens	.35@	.45
Ducklings	.30@	.35
Capons	.48@	.55
Apples, doz.	.30@	.35
Oranges, doz.	.35@	.50
Potatoes, peck	.35@	.40
Lettuce, head	.10@	.15
Cabbage, lb.	.03@	.04
String beans, lb.	.30@	.35

Boston Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney of the Massachusetts Department of Agricultural.)

There have been few important changes at Boston during the past week. Supplies have been moderate with demand variable. Supplies of apples have been less plentiful and a corresponding improvement in demand is noted. Eggs have firmed slightly. The wool market was inactive except on top grades.

Apples. — Supply moderate; demand good on good stock. Native Baldwins ord. 75c to $1.25; poorer 50c. Baldwins fancy $1.50 to $1.75; lge. Ex. fcy. mostly $2. McIntosh ordinary 75c to $1.25; best mostly $1.50 to $1.75; large Ex. fancy $2; few $2.25. Various odd varieties ordinary 50c to $1.50 at std, bu. box.

Beets.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native cut off 35c to 60c bu. box. Texas crates bch. $2 to $2.50.

Cabbage.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native Danish 50c to 65c std. bu. box. N. Y. Danish 90c to $1.10 100 lb. sacks. Fla., 1½ bu. hamp. $1 to $1.25. Texas crates $1.75 to $1.85. Savoy mostly $2.

Carrots.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native cut off 40c to 65c; few 75c std. bu. box. Calif., bchd., best, $2.55 to $3, poorer lower crt. Texas crates best $2.25 to $2.75, poorer lower.

Cucumber. — Supply moderate, demand fair. Native hothouse 50 to 60 cukes, $7 to $8, poorer low as $4 std. bu. box. Ind hothouse $2 to $2.50 24 cukes. Cuban crts., $4 to $5.

Cranberries. — Supply moderately light, demand light. Mass. Howes best $4 to $5 poorer lower ¼ bbl. creat.

Lettuce.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native 18 heads hothouse 25c to 50c std. bu. box. Calif. 4-5 dozen heads best $3 to $3.75; poorer low as $2.25.

Onions.—Supply moderate, demand slow. Native 5 0to 60c std. bu. box. Conn. Valley few best $1.25, poorer lower 100 lbs. Mich. 50c to 65c 50 lbs. N. Y. ord., mostly $1 to $1.10 100 lbs. Ohio and Ind. mostly $1.10 to $1.25 100 lbs.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand steady. Maine 100 lbs. $1.65 to $1.75 bag. P. E. I. Mts. best $2 to $2.15, poorer $1.85 90 lb. bag. Idaho bakers few sales $2.50 to $2.75 box.

Radishes. — Supply moderate, demand fair. 40 to 50 bchs. Hothouse ord. 75c to $1.35, fancy $1.50 to $200 std, bu. box.

Spinach.— supplies moderate, demand good. Texas best 65c to 75c; poorer 50 bu. bskt.

Squash.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand fair Market weak. Native Blue Hubbard mostly 60c to 85c bbl. 1 to 1¼ lb.

Tomatoes —Supplies moderately light, demand slow. Native hothouse ord. 15c to 30c lb. Fla. fair $2 to $3.50 6 bskt. crate. Mex. lugs mostly $4.

Hay.—Supplies moderate, demand mod. light. No. 1 Timothy 26.50. Eastern $18.50 to $23.75. Clover mixed red $24.50 ton.

Butter.—Market firm, creamery extras 30c. Firsts 27c to 29½. Seconds 25c to 26½ pound.

Eggs.—Market firm. Nearby henneries, brown ex. 29. White ex. 27c to 28c. Fresh eastern 22c to 25c dozen.

Poultry.—Dressed. Market firm, demand good. Fowl 4 to 5 lbs. 24c to 25c; 3 to 3½ lbs. 22c to 23c; Natives 25c to 26c. Chickens 3 to 4 lbs. 25c to 28c; 4½ to 6 lbs. 29c to 31c; Roosters 20c to 21c lb. Live fowl steady 25c . Leghorns 23c. Roosters 14c to 16c lb.

Cheese.—Market firm. Twins N. Y. held 23c to 23½c. Fresh 17 to 17½c. Western held 22 to 23c. Fresh 16½ to 17c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea $6 to $6.50. Calif. small white $6 to $6.50.. Yellow Eyes $7 to $7.50. Red Kidney $10 to $10.50. Lima $8.50 to $9 100 lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market quiet. Demand fair. Prices mostly lower except on top grades.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, strictly combing, 29 to 31c; clothing, 22 to 23c; combing, 70 to 75c; clothing, 57 to 60c; ½ blood strictly combing 27 to 28c; clothing 22 to 23c; combing, 58 to 62c; clothing, 50 to 53c; ⅜ blood strictly combing, 25c; clothing, 22 to 23c; combing, 45 to 48c; clothing 42 to 44c; ¼ blood strictly combing, 24 to 25c; clothing 21 to 22c; combing, 40 to 43c; clothing, 35 to 37c;; Terr. fine combing, 65 to 68c; clothing 58 to 60c; ½ blood combing, 59 to 62c; clothing 53 to 55c; ⅜ blood 50 to 53c; clothing 45 to 48c; ¼ blood combing, 45 to 47c; clothing, 38 to 42c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs.— Supply light; market about steady with a week ago, demand very slow. Bulk of sales $7.50 to $8.

Cattle.—Supply light; market weak with some sales of all classes 25 to 50c lower; demand poor.

Cows.—Common and medium $4 to $6.50; Low cutter and cutter $2 to $3.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium $3.50 to $5.50. Vealers.—Medium and choice $7 to $11; cull and common $5 to $7.

Sheep. — Supply lambs light; market weak; demand poor.

Lambs.—(84 lbs. down) Medium to choice $6.50 to $9; (all weights) cull and common $5 to $6.50.

Milk Cows.—Supply light; market weak to $10 lower; demand poor; choice (per head) $120 to $140; good (per head) $85 to $120; medium (per head) $50 to $70; common (per head) $30 to $50.

Buffalo Markets

Live poultry supplies have declined and prices are higher. Most produce is holding steady.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, firm; creamery, prints, 33 to 34c; tubs, 31 to 32c; firsts, 28 to 30c; undergrades, 25c. Cheese, lower; new daisies, 18c; longhorn, 18 to 19c; brick, 22c; brick Swiss, 27c; limburger, 31c. Eggs, steady; nearby fancy, 25 to 27c; grade A., 22 to 24c; grade B., 20c; grade C., 15 to 16c; nearby at mark, 18 to 22c; western, 12 to 20c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, steady; fowls, 21 to 26c; chickens, 32 to 35c; old roosters, 16 to 21c; capons, 40 to 45c; ducks, 24 to 26c; geese, 16 to 17c; turkeys, 43 to 45c. Live poultry, higher; fowls, 19 to 24c; springers, 18 to 20c; old roosters, 15 to 16c; ducks, 20 to 25c; geese, 16 to 17c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; unclassified, bu., 50 to 75c; Greening, $1.10 to $1.15; Whealthy, Baldwin, $1.25; Rome Beauty, Jonathan, Snow, $1.50 to $1.75; Delicious, Northern Spy, $1.75 to $2; McIntosh, $1.50 to $2.25. Potatoes, weak; home-grown, bu., 40 to 85c; 150-lb. bag, $2.50 to $2.60; Bermuda, bbl., $9; sweets, Del., bu. hamper, $1.90 to $2.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; pea, medium, cwt., $5.50; marrow, $5.75; white kidney, $7.50; red kidney, $9.50 to $10. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., 60 to 90c; Spanish, crate, $1 to $1.90; yellow, 50-lb. bag, 45 to 50c.

Fruits and Berries.—Grapes, Cal., keg, $3.75 to $5; honeydews, So. American, box, $2.75 to $3; oranges, Cal., box, $3.50 to $4; Fla., $2.75 to $3.50; pears, Cal., box, $2.75 to $3; strawberries, Fla., pt., 20 to 23c.

Vegetables.—Anise, Cal., crate, $2.75 to $3; artichokes, Cal., crate, $4; asparagus, 2-doz. bchs., $8; beans, Fla., green and wax, bu. hamper, $5 to $6; beets, bu., 40 to 50c broccoli, Tex., crate, $2 to $2.50; Brussels sprouts, Cal., drum, $5 to $6; cabbage, bu., 40 to 50c; carrots, bu., 35 to 60c; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $1.50 to $2; celery, doz., 60 to 80c; cucumbers, 2-doz. box, $2.75 to $3.50, escarole, Fla., bskt., $1.25 to $1.50; horseradish, bbl., $7 to $7.50; lettuce, 10-lb. bskt., 50c to $1; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., 75c to $1; parsnips, bu., 50c to 60c; peas, Mex., crate, $5 to $5.50; peppers, Fla., crate, $3 to $3.25; radishes, doz. bchs., 10 to 20c; rhubarb, 5-lb. carton, 40 to 65c; spinach, Tex., bu., 80 to 90c; squash, bu., 55 to 65c; tomatoes, Fla., 10-lb. bskt., $2 to $2.25; turnips, bu., $1 to $1.25.

Feed.—Hay, steady; Timothy, baled, ton, $18 to $19; clover mixed, $17 to $18; oat straw, $10 to $10.50; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $18.50; standard middlings, $17, red dog, $21.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $30.50; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $33.50; hominy, $25.25; gluten, $31.70; oatfeed, $9.80; Timothy seed, bu., $5.50 to $6; Alfalfa, $16 to $17; Alsike, $16 to $17; clover, $17 to $18.50.

C. H. B.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers 900 to 1,100, good	$8.00@	$8.60
Medium	6.75@	8.00
Common	5.50@	6.75
Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	8.25@	8.60
Medium	6.75@	8.25
Heifers, 500 to 850, good	6.50@	7.75
Common and Medium	4.50@	6.50
Cows, good	4.50@	5.00
Common and medium	3.50@	4.50
Low cutters and cutters	2.00@	3.50
Bulls, Ylg. exc. good, beef	5.00@	5.50
Cutter-medium	3.25@	5.00
Vealers, milk-fed, good and ch.	9.50@	11.50
Medium	7.00@	9.50
Cull and common	4.00@	7.00
Calves, 250 to 350, good and ch.	6.00@	8.50
Common and medium	3.00@	6.00

HOGS

Lt. lts., 140 to 160, good and ch.	$7.85@	$8.10
Lt. wts., 160 to 180, good and ch.	7.90@	8.10
180 to 200, good and ch.	7.75@	8.00
Med. wts., 200 to 220, good and ch.	7.50@	7.85
220 to 250 good and ch.	7.15@	7.65
Hvy. wts., 250 to 290, good and ch.	6.80@	7.25
290 to 350, good and ch.	6.60@	6.90
Pkg. sows, 275 to 500, med. and good	5.35@	6.00
Sl. pigs, 100 to 130, good and ch.	7.50@	7.90

SHEEP

Lambs, 90 down, good and ch.	$8.50@	$9.50
Medium	7.00@	8.50
91 to 100, medium and ch.	6.75@	8.75
All wts., common	5.50@	7.00
Wethers, 90 to 120, med. and good	4.00@	6.00
Ewes, 90 to 120 med. and ch.	3.25@	5.00
120 to 150 med. and ch.	3.00@	4.50
All wts., cull and common	1.50@	3.25

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, bu. bas. New York, U. S. No. 1, 2½-in Baldwin and Kings, $1.50; Hubbardston, $1.35; U. S. No. 1 and Utility 2½-in Baldwins, $1.35 to $1.50; U. S. Utility, 2½-in Baldwins and Northern Spies, $1.25 to $1.35; unclassified, 2½-in Baldwins, $1.25 $1.30; W. Va. U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Rome Beauties, $1.40 to $1.50; boxes, Washington, med. to large, extra fcy. Delicious, $2.50 to $2.65; fcy. $2 to $2.25; C grade $1.75 to $2; fcy. Rome beauties, $1.50 to $1.60; fcy. Black Twigs, $1.35 to $1.40; fcy. Winesaps, $1.90; Beets, old, bu. bas. 75c; Cabbage, old, N. Y. Danish Seed, bulk per bbl. $1.75 to $2; 100 lb. sacks, 90c to $1.10; Carrots, old, bu. bas. wshd., 50 to 65c; 100-lb. sacks, rough, 65c; Cucumbers, hothouse, Ind. boxes of 2 dozen fcy. $2.50 to $2.65; No. 1 $2.25; kale, Va., bu. bas. $1.25; lettuce, Ohio hothouse, 10-lb. chip bas. 40 to 50c; Mushrooms, Pa. 3-lb, bas. 85c to $1; poorer low as 35c; Onions, U. S. No. 1, Ind. 50-lb. sacks, Yellow, 35 to 40c; Whites, 50c; Ohio, 100-lb. sacks, yellows, 65 to 75c; potatoes, U. S. No. 1, Maine Gr. Mts. 120-lb. sacks, $2.15 to $2.35; 100-lb. sacks, $1.80 to $1.90; N. Y. whites, 150-lb. sacks, $2.50, Idaho Russets, 100-lb. sacks, $2.15 to $2.30; 15-lb. sacks, 37 to 40c; Sweet Potatoes, U. S. No. 1, Del. bu. hpr. yellow, $2 to $2.15; med. 85c; Tenn. bu. hpr. Nancy Halls, $1.60; Carolinas, bu. bas. Porto Ricans, $1.25 to $1.35; N. J. bu. hpr. yellows, best $2.25; poorer $1.75 to $2; Turnips, old, bu. bas. washed, 30 to 75c.

Observations of a Livestock Man Across the Continent

(Continued from Page 314)

These grades are similar in that both show marked low condition and lack of quality, the culls being thinner and lighter. As a result of proper feeding and worming at the end of the 102-day feeding test the gains made on the test lambs was sufficient to raise the average grade of the low medium lambs about one to 1⅔ grades, or from cull and common to medium.

On some recent work relative to the production of early lambs for Maryland markets, it is stated that many Maryland sheepmen market their lambs from the first of March to the first of June, at about 35 to 40 lbs. for the earliest lambs, and up to 70 lbs. for later marketed lambs. These lambs are worth as much, and frequently more, per head for slaughter purposes at this season, and at these weights, as they are later at much heavier weights. Information relative to cost of early lamb production therefore was desirable. With this idea in view, three flocks of ewes of different types were used in an experiment during 1930. The types used were purebred Hampshires bred to a purebred Hampshire ram; Delaine-Merino ewes bred to a purebred Dorset ram; and Dorset X Delaine-Merino bred to a purebred Southdown ram.

The lambs sired by the Southdown ram were the most valuable per head bringing $10.29, while the Hampshire lambs were the most valuable per ewe, due to the larger number of pounds of lambs produced per ewe, with a value per ewe of $11.49. The lambs in each group were fed shelled corn, peanut meal, and clover hay in creeps. Feed consumption based on 100 lbs. liveweight was practically the same. The average ration consumed by the lambs in the creeps up to 70 days of age was about .5 lb. of concentrates and .25 lb. of hay per head daily. The total creep feed cost was 87 1-10 cents per lamb. The margin of lamb value per ewe over feed costs for the 70-day period was $4.65 for the Hampshires; $3.06 for the Delaine-Merinos; and $5.39 for the Dorset X Delaine-Merinos.

The original brick building of the University of Maryland fronting on the Baltimore-Washington Highway is still in use. It was built in 1798 from brick brought over as ballast in old English sailing vessels. They would return loaded principally with tobacco from the new world. Until 1856, when the university was established, this original building was used as a post tavern, and was called Rossburg Tavern.

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" " Grade A	3.50	6.50	12.50	60.00	115.00
Brown Leghorns, Utility	3.75	6.75	13.00	62.50	120.00
" " Grade A	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Barred Rocks, Utility	3.25	6.00	11.00	52.50	105.00
" " Grade A	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Rhode Island Reds, Utility	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
" " " Grade A	4.00	7.75	14.50	68.00	132.00
White Rocks, Utility	3.75	6.75	13.00	62.50	120.00
" " Grade A	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	142.00
White Wyandottes, Utility	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
" " Grade A	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.50	150.00
Jersey Black Giants, Grade A	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	172.50
Mixed Chicks for Broilers	2.75	4.75	9.00	42.50	85.00

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"Bill says they's too much science taught in th' schools — an' he aint no use for science. He claims if it was'nt for one o' them science fellows inventin' th' law o' gravity he wouldn't have t' be bothered wearin' suspenders.

But it was Science led th' fellow t' invent Leadclad Farm Fence.

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Address NEIGHBOR DAVE, at The Leadclad Wire Co. Moundsville, W. Va.

P.S.— Listen in on K.D.K.A. Wednesdays at 5:15 pm. That's me.

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tells about
R. I. Reds
Barred Ply. Rocks
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PAIGE'S Quality Chicks
Barred and White Rocks..... 10c
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100% live arrival guaranteed. C.O.D.
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CHICKS FROM FREE RANGE AND HEAVY LAYING FLOCKS.
Barred Rocks, 10c; R. I. Reds, 10c; Heavy Mixed, 9c; Light Mixed, 8c; S. C. W. Leghorns, 9c. Safe delivery guaranteed. Cir. free. B. W. Amey, Cocolamus, Pa.

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NEW LOW PRICES!—100% SAFE DELIVERY
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Thousands weekly. Healthy, heavy laying, purebred stock insures Your Profits! State Inspected! Catalog free.
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R. I. RED HATCHING EGGS, $5.50-100. 95% fertile. CHICKS, $16.00-100. From choice breeders, state tested twice. 10 years breeding for heavy production and size. Briggs Poultry Farm, West St., Mansfield, Mass.

BUTTERCUPS—Cocks and Cockerels. Price reasonable Guaranteed. Well bred. COLMAN PECK, Holmes, N. Y.

Around Cayuga Lake

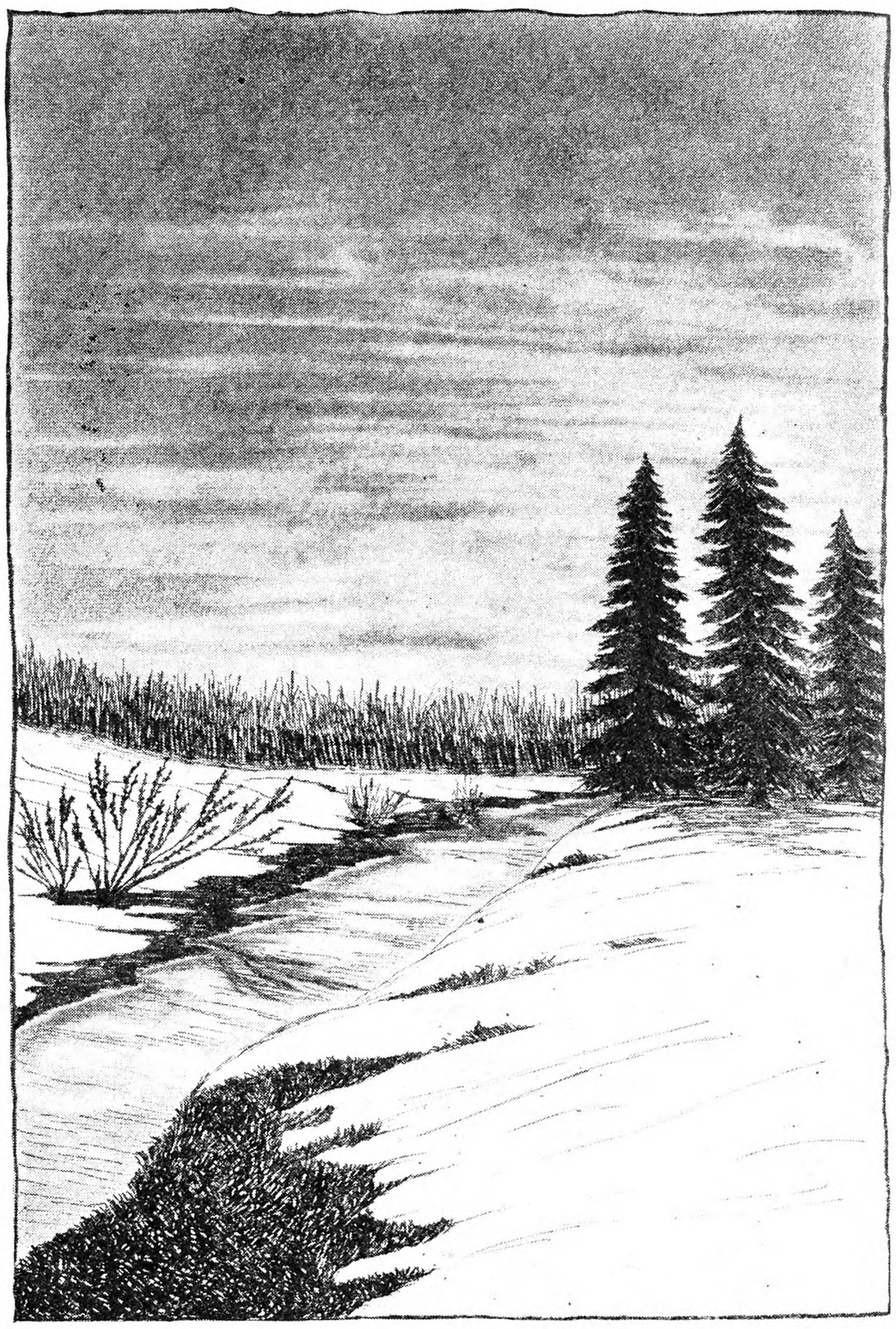
Now that the sun comes up earlier, and is staying with us longer each day, it soon reduces snow to water and the wet roofs steam in the warm rays. We were glad, however, that the clouds were too thick and gray on February 2, for even the tiniest sunbeam. That day in the lake country was simply a "nor'easter." Cayuga's gray-green waters were seething and boiling. We could hear the waves pounding on the beach below us even though they were obscured by the blinding snowstorm.

Early in the forenoon the crows wended their way northward on the daily journey for food. With the fields under heavy snow they turned to the shore for food. Usually it can be found there in plenty. But as darkness fell they went winging back to the woodland south of us, settling there for the night with loud cries that diminished to low mutterings and finally to silence.

The starlings visited the apple trees for insects under the bark and for the seeds of the old apples still hanging on the branches. They scorn the bread put out for them. On clear, sunny days these birds gather in numbers along the shore for a bath which they take by tripping in and out of the shallow water around the rocks. Corn and wheat are furnished for the pheasants and partridges in this section.

All day long the storm raged while the east wind whistled down chimneys and came in at every gust. The storm took its toll from the woodbox that so rapidly emptied. We scoffed at the barometer whose small steel-blue indicator kept swinging toward fair, but with the coming night, the wind died, the clouds dispersed, stars twinkled and the moon peeped out. Its silvery beams fell directly across the supper-table spattering the white cloth with the window pane's shadow and the interlaced branches of the maple tree. And our outside world became still, a transformed fairyland where dark forms of rabbits hopped silently across the white.

ELLEN C. RICKARD.



Late Winter in the Finger Lakes Country

Demonstrations Are Useful

J. C. Myers, a Washington County, Ohio, farmer, attended his first farm machinery demonstration in 1925, after trying to cut plowing and planting costs on his 80-acre farm. He had used heavy teams and light, an outside tractor, and tried a renting plan. Hearing that a local dealer was making a power demonstration in his community, he decided to attend it.

"This dealer plowed a small, irregular field at my request," said Mr. Myers, "And he worked out a plan whereby a group of small farmers like myself, could buy and use a tractor collectively. I was skeptical of the plan, but a few days later, eight owners of nearby farms bought the machine and put it into service. The following Spring, we reduced plowing costs more than one-third, and, by revising the plan to suit local conditions, we could use tractor power at prices ranging from $2.50 to $5 a day.

"During the same year, I attended another demonstration, and learned how to re-arrange my fields. On another occasion, I was taught how to cultivate a small orchard by tractor power. Later, the same day, we got instructions on making hitches which proved valuable not only to the tractor owner, but to the general farmer as well. Gradually, I began to look upon these demonstrations as money-savers, and I formed the practice of attending every one in my locality. I not only attend, but I take my farm problems with me, and it very seldom happens that I do not receive some information of value.

"I find that many farmers owning but a few acres of land have the opinion that power equipment is not made for them. They need to know what improvements have been made in this direction during the past few years. This, the public demonstration can, and does do."

F. R. C.

"WHAT is the best thing to do when the brakes of one's car give way?" asks a motoring correspondent. Hit something cheap.—Everybody's Weekly.

The new, longer-life CEL-O-GLASS★ guards your poultry profits

by bringing more chicks through the 10-weeks "danger-period"

CEL-O-GLASS pays for itself and makes a big profit for you the very first year. Eight years of performance in all parts of the country have already proved that CEL-O-GLASS prevents chick losses. If CEL-O-GLASS saved only 10 extra chicks, they would be worth at least $15 at maturity. And all you need for a 400-chick brooder is 30 to 40 square feet of CEL-O-GLASS. Many farmers are bringing more than 95% of their chicks through to healthy maturity with CEL-O-GLASS.

CEL-O-GLASS gives you these big profits year after year. The new, improved CEL-O-GLASS is much tougher and stronger than ever before. It has a better coating, and it will last longer than any other similar product on the market. The cold winds and moisture of winter will not weaken it.

You can get all these benefits of the new CEL-O-GLASS at no increase in price.

CEL-O-GLASS protects chicks from the dreaded "danger-period"

It's those first 10 weeks that mean life or death, profit or loss . . . that's the "*danger-period.*"

CEL-O-GLASS protects your little chicks' lives by flooding your brooder houses with the life-giving ultra-violet rays of sunlight. Ultra-violet rays through CEL-O-GLASS cause the chicks' blood to manufacture Vitamin D. This means strong, healthy, faster-growing chicks that will develop into real profit makers.

Ultra-violet rays also prevent losses by helping to guard against leg weakness and other serious diseases. CEL-O-GLASS helps keep your brooder houses warmer. Chicks will be more comfortable and lively during cold weather.

Why not get the benefits of CEL-O-GLASS now? Remodel your present brooders into CEL-O-GLASS health brooders. Install the CEL-O-GLASS on frames to swing in to the side or up under the roof when not in use. This insures longest life.

CEL-O-GLASS is also valuable for use on laying houses, hog houses, cold frames, storm doors, dairy barns, etc. You can get CEL-O-GLASS at hardware, lumber, seed and feed dealers. Write for free blueprints of brooder houses, laying houses, hog houses, etc. If your local dealers cannot supply you, write Acetol Products, Inc., Dept. 403, 21 Spruce Street, New York City.

Make sure you get genuine CEL-O-GLASS

For your protection, the name is branded on the selvage of every roll. Over an 8-year period, CEL-O-GLASS has gone through continuous, steady improvement. Agricultural experiment stations from coast to coast, plus over a million installations by farmers and poultry raisers, provide the practical background for this never-ceasing improvement. And scientific tests in the CEL-O-GLASS laboratories are another reason for this constant improvement. Only by these means is it possible to offer, with an absolute guarantee of increased efficiency, the new, improved CEL-O-GLASS.

The New **CEL-O-GLASS** *longer-life*

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Lowest prices since 1924

INSIST ON GENUINE CEL-O-GLASS

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Tune in on the Sunshine Counsellor . . . Poultry Market Reports—Sunshine Health Talks. Every Friday at 12:30 noon, your time, Stations KYW, WCAU, KPO, KWK, WREN, KFAB, KOA, WOC, WHO, WOW, WDAF. At 12:45 p.m. Station KSTP. At 1:30 p.m. Stations KDKA, WLW, WJR.

COAST-TO-COAST BROADCAST

★ You may be sure of obtaining the new, improved CEL-O-GLASS at your dealer's. Shipments of the new CEL-O-GLASS began early in the Spring of 1930.

Crossing White Leghorns With Other Breeds

I was a breeder of all kinds of fancy breeds in the years between 1919 and 1926. I once set a hen with 15 mahogany R. I. R. eggs bred to an English White Leghorn rooster. The mother hen broke three of the 15 eggs; six were roosters with red necks and deep red mahogany spot on shoulders. The six pullets which I kept from time of hatching in 1921 were a beautiful pink color with not even one feather of white. They were fine layers and non-setters. The eggs were pink with white spots on them. After the first year the eggs were large and of good form. I bought the Tancred strain 50 chicks from a man noted for pure strain of poultry in 1921. MRS. D.

Allegany Co., N. Y.

Connecticut Egg Contest

Carried on at Storrs, Conn. Report for 15th week ending February 13.

In the 15th week the birds in the Storrs contest laid a total of 4,768 eggs, or a yield of 68.1 per cent, the highest per cent as yet for the contest of the present year. This score of 4,768 eggs is 86 eggs more than for last week, but 14 eggs less than for the corresponding week of last year.

The Australorps and Barred Rocks gained about 6 per cent over last week's production, and the White Wyandottes about 5 per cent. The White Rocks and R. I. Reds increased their production 3 per cent. The Leghorns, however, lost 4 per cent from last week's record.

The R. I. Reds claim seven of the first 10 places for the week. West Neck Farm of New York, own the Reds with the top score of 60 eggs and 65 points. Three pens of R. I. Reds and one of Leghorns tied for second place with 63 points each. George B. Treadwell's pen from Massachusetts, laid 63 eggs; Donald I. Goodenough's pen from Connecticut, 61 eggs; Homestead Farms of Connecticut, 60 eggs, and Tom Barron's Leghorn pen, bred in England, laid 58 eggs.

J. A. Hanson from Oregon, merits third place with a pen of Leghorns that totaled 61 eggs and 62 points. Four pens tied again for fourth place in the same ratio as the second best pens, namely three R. I. Red pens to one Leghorn pen. These all chalked up 61 points. The birds belong to Charlescote Farm of Massachusetts, which scored 62 eggs; Globus Poultry Farm of Massachusetts, 61 eggs; Meadowedge Farm of Massachusetts, whose Leghorns laid 61 eggs, and Harold G. Colt from Connecticut, with 60 eggs.

A report from N. D. Bottum, superintendent of Mount Hope Farm of Massachusetts, includes the statement that the farm's flock production has risen from 176 eggs per bird in 1927 to 219 eggs per bird in 1930, and this without culling and without using electric lights. Such performance is, of course, backed by a constructive breeding program.

Mount Hope's motto is freedom from disease. In discussing this phase Mr. Bottum says, "A healthy flock is essential to success, but unfortunately good health is rarely achieved in the poultry yard. Quarantine and cleanliness are laborious but they are essential. No poultryman should permit his healthy hens to mingle with other birds." Then follows a formula that might well be more commonly practised.

"The only way to successfully fight poultry diseases is to meet them at your gates and not permit them to enter. Begin with healthy stock. Quarantine against poultry from other farms. Take advantage of the blood test. Use clean buildings and clean range." All this involves, of course, close supervision, but Mr. Bottum contends that the ultimate results amply justify such a program.

The leading pens to date in each of the principal varieties are as follows:

Australorps. — Jerseyland Farms, N. J., 739 eggs, 689 points.

White Wyandottes.—Ebenwood Farm, Mass., 524 eggs, 503 points.

White Rocks.—Kalerok Farm, Mass., 753 eggs, 766 points; E. A. Hirt, Mass., 720 eggs, 683 points; Holtzapple Poultry Farm, Ohio, 672 eggs, 639 points.

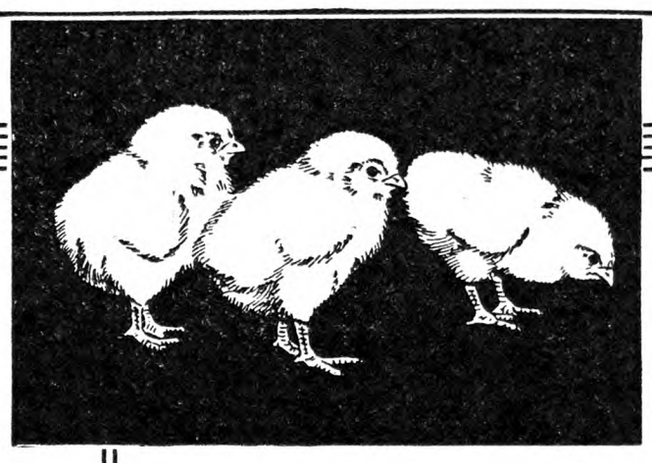
Barred Rocks. — James Dryden, Cal., 751 eggs, 698 points; R. Walter Bishop, Conn., 701 eggs, 673 points; Pratt Experiment Farm, Pa., 721 eggs, 650 points.

R. I. Reds. — Donald I. Goodenough, Conn., 875 eggs, 878 points; Homestead Farms, Conn., 858 eggs, 835 points; Globus Poultry Farm, Mass., 865 eggs, 834 points; Geo. B. Treadwell, Mass., 759 eggs, 749 points.

White Leghorns.—J. A. Hanson, Ore., 870 eggs, 827 points; Alfred J. O'Donovan, N. Y., 851 eggs, 824 points; Tom Barron, England, 807 eggs, 823 points; Mt. Hope Farm, Mass., 895 eggs, 822 points; St. John's Poultry Farm, 850 eggs, 801 points.

Weekly Summary.—Total for the week, 4,768 eggs, 4,744 points; total to date, 62,694 eggs, 59,155 eggs; best pen for the week, 60 eggs, 65 points; best pen to date, 875 eggs, 878 points; average pen total to date, 626 eggs, 591 points.

Per Cent Production by Varieties. — 40 Australorps and giants, 59.3; 50 White Wyandottes, 37.4; 130 White Rocks, 62.7; 140 Barred Rocks, 65.4; 280 R. I. Reds, 66.5; 360 White Leghorns, 77.6; 1,000 average all varieties, 68.1.



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You Babies—*Eat and Grow!*

GROW fast. Grow strong and big. Stand wing to wing at the feed trough and eat the body-building materials that your tiny systems need.

There is a special feed to supply those materials for you. Beacon Complete Starting Ration contains each of the nutrients that your little bodies need, in the form you can eat and digest most easily. Best of all, it assures every one of you of the same chance to live and grow.

No chance for some of you to gobble up more than your share of grain—and upset the balance for all the rest, as usually happens under the old mash and scratch method of feeding.

With Beacon Complete Starting Ration in the feed trough you eat and grow uniformly. You develop rugged frames. You flesh up, and feather up in a way that delights the man who owns you. You make a high rate of gain per pound of feed that puts money in his pocket.

Eight weeks on Beacon Complete Starting Ration, and you'll be lively, up-and-coming youngsters that your owner will be proud of. "The most all around satisfactory ration I have ever used." That is typical of what thousands of Eastern flock owners say.

For the Broilers

that you want to turn into quick cash, order Beacon Broiler Feed to take the place of starter after the first six weeks. Specially developed for quick fleshing. As easy to feed as Beacon Complete Starting Ration.

BEACON

COMPLETE STARTING RATION

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Send for the 1930 edition of "Profitable Poultry Management" by Professor C. E. Lee. 112 pages of practical pointers on chick raising, broiler production and poultry problems.

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MARBLE EGG-SHELL MAKER

Amazes Poultrymen

Hens relish our Pure White Marble Egg-Shell Maker. Takes the place of both Grit and Oyster Shells. No waste. Three sizes—for Hens, Turkeys, Baby Chicks. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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The story of my early struggles and final victory is told in a booklet which I will gladly send FREE. Write today.

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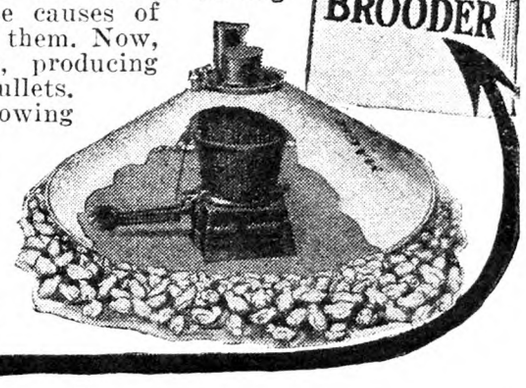

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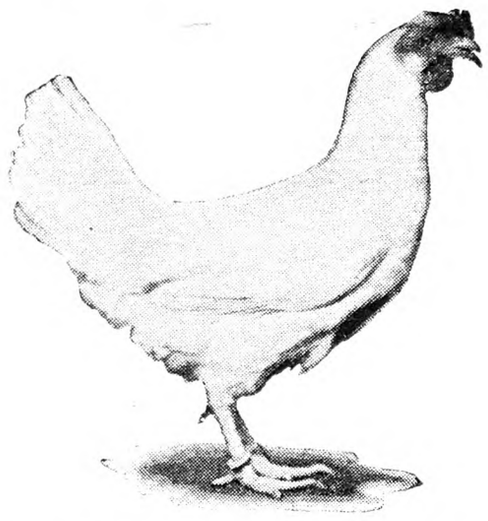

This hen, Miss Georgia Peach, laid 304 eggs at Georgia Contest, 1929-30

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WHAT is the ancestry of the baby chicks you will buy? What is their breeding record? Who vouches for it? What is his standing in the poultry-raising world?

Kerr's Lively Chicks are the result of 25 years of careful planning . . . of progressive, constructive work in breeding and selection . . . of study in the science of incubation . . . of 25 years of steady, progressive leadership in the baby chick field.

Kerr Chickeries maintain a large breeding farm where the laying qualities of their birds are accurately determined by trap nesting. In recent egg-laying contests Kerr's White Leghorns have made records up to 304 eggs . . . Kerr's Barred Rocks up to 277 eggs . . . Kerr's R. I. Reds up to 300 eggs, in a year. Many of the sires of the chicks you buy from Kerr Chickeries are from these and other high record birds.

Kerr's Lively Chicks are distinguished for their trueness to breed type as it relates to correct size, breed-conformation and feather color. We have 50,000 breeders blood tested for B.W.D. We have carried on this blood-testing work for six years. Chicks are available in quantities from such B.W.D. tested stock. Be wise in time. Investigate carefully before you buy.

Send for our free, illustrated chick book and price list.

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BABY CHICKS — THIS IS MY 13TH YEAR EXPERIENCE

	100	500	1000
BARRED ROCKS	$10.00	$47.50	$90
TANCRED STRAIN S. C. W. LEGHORNS	8.00	37.50	70
LIGHT MIXED	7.00	32.50	..
HEAVY MIXED	8.00	37.50	..

Write for prices on Special Matings and tested flocks. These chicks are from free range and heavy laying flocks. 100% live arrival. Postage paid to your door.
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FREE CATALOG
CHICKS 8c AND UP
Leading bloodlines. Sires from world famous trap-nest-pedigree strains. Big type Barron Leghorns. Big Egg Layers, Standard bred Wyandottes, Rocks, S. C. Reds, Minorcas, etc.
Write today--Get our big poultry book which gives all the details and reasonable prices.
10 EXTRA CHICKS With Each 100 IF ORDERED Before Mar. 1st
WE SHIP C.O.D. 100 per cent live delivery guar.
Established 30 years. Best of references. Write today.
20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box 40, New Washington, Ohio

OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS
STATE SUPERVISED—at less than regular chick prices. Order now. Ship when wanted. 100% live arrival. SPECIAL—"EARLY ORDER DISCOUNT or FREE BROODER STOVE." *Write at once for illus. literature, it's FREE, tells about big dividends with our blood-tested chicks. (Low price-list incl.).*
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HIGH QUALITY CHICKS
Quality higher and prices lower. Breeding birds selected and leg banded by expert judges. Leghorns, 11c each; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, 13c each; Light Brahmas and Black Giants, 17c each.
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Faithful service for 25 yrs
Chicks that live and grow
Leghorns, Minorcas, Hamburgs, Wyandottes, Rocks, Reds, Speckled Sussex, Buff Orpingtons.
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Big Healthy Chicks from heavy laying strains. Low prices
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For many years we have been developing our Leghorns. 300 to 326-egg S. C. White Leghorn stock used as foundation. We also have limited number Studer's Special Leghorn.
10 EXTRA CHICKS WITH EACH 100
if ordered before March 1st. Live delivery guaranteed. Other most popular breeds. Write today and get a catalog and price list showing attractive prices. UHL PIONEER HATCHERY AND EGG FARMS, Box 307R, New Washington, Ohio

600 Hatchery Chicks Earn $100 a Month

She needed money desperately. Otherwise the farm home would be lost. The only chance she saw was to raise poultry. So she mortgaged the team of mules and bought 600 *Hatchery Chicks.* This was Mrs. Mary E. Sease of Indiana.

"We raised 95% of them," she writes "and sold the cockerels for $180 net. We kept 300 pullets. They were from a long line of heavy-producing hens. For five months they averaged 200 eggs a day, making us an income of $100 a month." The next season Mrs. Sease bought twice as many chicks, which gave her an income of $1,400 for the year. She credits her splendid success with poultry to *Hatchery Chicks.*

Start Your Flock with Hatchery Chicks

No wonder poultry raisers by the tens of thousands are turning to Hatcheries for their chicks! Hatchery Chicks will pay you, too. Try them and see. Start your flock this season with Hatchery Chicks. Note how much more money you'll make. Compare your profits with profits from home-hatched chicks.

Ask for our FREE Book

Send for our FREE Book, "How to Succeed with Poultry." It contains important facts about Hatchery Chicks—how quickly they will put your flock on a *big pay basis;* what kind of breeds to select; the names of hatcherymen who will give you exactly the kind of chicks you want. Don't start another season without this book. Send for it today. Mail the coupon.

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Hatcheries that use this slogan are absolutely reliable, can be depended upon to deliver exactly the quality and breed of chicks you order, and will guarantee you a square deal. Patronize the hatcheries that display this slogan.

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Send me your FREE Book, "How to Succeed with Poultry." 1-1
Name.....
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Ark Farm Notes

Here it is early in February; a warm rain falls gently upon the loose snow of a day or two ago. I know that many of you will rejoice in this because, like the well-advertised business depression, the scarcity of water almost everywhere is just as much in evidence. We have been more fortunate than some of you because the tubs in all the stables have kept overflowing all through this dry period, when some of our neighbors were drawing water for stock for a mile. It is fine to be blessed, I assure you, and still better not to forget these blessings when they are showered upon us. Let's hope the rain continues, for we can stand a good February thaw, which will lighten hearts and fill many empty wells.

Our cold weather is on the wane, for the backbone of old Dame Winter is broken; to me it has been a short season, because I have been alone, and have had plenty to keep me busy. I haven't seen the hired man since the week before Christmas, and am wondering if that glorious holiday is still in evidence where he holds forth. There are times when I am tempted to believe the saying "blessed be nothing," and yet I don't think I would be quite so contented if there wasn't so much to be done. I tell you there is nothing that keeps the soul so happy as to have something of your own, even though it isn't just what you might wish it to be. I have said before that the farm never turns you off; there's always something to do, and in doing it there is that satisfaction that never comes in some other way. Just don't forget that many there are who are worse off than you are; and we would not, I am sure, be willing to change places with most of them.

This warm spell seems to have pepped up the hens, for today we got quite an increase in the egg yield. I have not forced the pullets one bit this Winter. What's the use? The egg prices, like most other commodities, have been smashed all Winter; not only up in the North Country, but everywhere. Up to recently we have had a fair demand for all the eggs we had, but I did get a couple of crates ahead and shipped them to New York. The returns looked blurred on the bill received, and as I squinted a little more closely to make sure I was not mistaken I got "blurry" too, for the price they made me on all-white strictly No. 1 eggs was 22 cents. That was not very encouraging, and I don't think I shall try it again, because I could have received 30 cents at home for most of them. Of course this low egg price will scare some of us out of the chicken business, the same as it always has done, but the depression will pass. It always did, and somebody has to produce the eggs. Personally I think it a good time to stock up, and with this end in view I shall be going over the incubators very soon, and have them ready for the early hatches. We always like to get the chicks out of the way before the turkeys come, and it is better for all concerned to do so.

I don't advise you to get your Leghorns out before the early part of April, for our own experience the past season was that the lovely lot of 200 pullets which were hatched March 16 went into a molt after they had astonished us at the egg basket for two months with an exceptionally heavy production. I don't know, though, but that in the long run we shall get just as much out of them as we would if they had been yearlings, for there would necessarily have been a rest for a few weeks anyway. I am inclined to believe that we can carry over the pick of our yearling hens cheaper than we can raise pullets to take their place every season; I have noted that some have been doing this, and that they are getting about as many eggs as those who have kept pullets. Surely it costs something to bring a good pullet to laying size, and I am inclined to say that we can keep the yearlings, with as much profit even though they take a two-months rest and lay less eggs for the full year.

I don't think any of us need be worried lest the egg market has gone forever, as some seem to believe, for as I see it this is only on a par with about everything else that most of us have to sell anyway. I still have my wool lying in the barn; not an offer for it at any price last season, and some of my neighbors sold for as low as 17 cents. Not very encouraging, I assure you, but what about the men who still have their last year's lambs on hand? I remember the time when buyers came from all points of the compass to buy lambs in the northern counties. We always made a fair profit on them; the demand was brisk, and I never heard of anybody (who had the average ambition) who was obliged to hold his lambs over a Winter. This year it is the reverse, and I do know of many who could not sell at any price, and still have them.

A jar of fresh butter could hardly be given away just now, and when you talk about fresh eggs at the country store you are informed that the chain stores handle both butter and eggs and sell their product for far less money than you can produce them, so there you are.

True, we can hear and read a lot about "farm relief." For the most part it makes interesting reading. Cheer up, folks; there are better times ahead. We can do almost anything that we want to do, especially if we go after it in the proper way. If you are down in the mouth I think there is a job in the cellar that should not be neglected any longer; go down and see if I am not right. There are the piles of vegetables, especially the cabbage, that need to be picked over. February always starts up a little fermentation. It seems about this time every year that things in the cellar just unconciously spring into new life. The sprouts in the carrots remind you what their intentions are. It will soon be Spring; let's get busy now and do up a lot of things that will take valuable time later and could better be handled now.

WILLETT RANDALL.

Ohio Farm News

We used to feed the fine ground oil meal to our sheep. When it gets wet it is gummy and sticky, and if fed heavily to lambs, it will gather on their lips and teeth, and on the bottom of the trough. We were advised to use coarser oil meal, and found this very satisfactory, as we feed it and corn alone, with none of the trouble mentioned above. We are using cottonseed meal for at least half of the protein, and are well pleased with it. The sheep seem to like it fully as well or better than the oil meal, and it does not get gummy and sticky.

Southeastern Ohio has been hit very hard with the drought. Sour ground has scarcely been too wet to work in the past 11 months, all crops were cut short, pastures dried up in mid-Summer, and water has been very scarce with lots of people.

Eggs are down to 15 cents, cream to 23 cents. I was talking to a man who milks 15 cows, he had taken 20 gallons of 40 per cent cream to market and got less than $15. Heavy hens are bringing 17 cents; hogs, 7 to 7½ cents. Lambs are a little better; some have shipped co-operatively and netted 8½ cents home weight. Millers are paying around 75 cents for wheat. Corn is being shipped in for 78 cents. One feed dealer has shipped in a number of cars of as fine oats as we ever saw at 43 cents. Hay has been very high, quite a bit being shipped in and sold for $28 to $30.

We are having no snow, no real cold weather, every one is feeding carefully, one feed dealer says he has so much hay he does not know what to do with it, he says if the weather keeps on like it has been he will soon deliver good mixed hay for $20 a ton. S. R.

Guernsey Co., Ohio.

To Descendants of D. D. T. Moore

May I ask you if you will send me the address of any descendants of the Mr. Moore who formerly edited your paper? Ohio. O. E. REEVE.

Mr. D. D. T. Moore, of Rochester, N. Y., established THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, then called *Moore's Rural New-Yorker*, in 1850. We have no record as to his family, and shall be glad to send the information desired to this inquirer if anyone can supply it.

CALIFORNIA now produces 95 per cent of the nation's walnut crop, and Oregon four per cent. Oregon is rapidly increasing its acreage.

Buy no cod-liver oil for baby chicks. Here's Vitamin D in abundance processed right in the starting food

Every particle of growth in a bag of feed is largely wasted unless chicks also get sufficient Sun Vitamin D. Here it is, in abundance, right in the feed. Nothing extra to buy, mix or measure.

Rich June sunshine for winter chicks. Without it they can't assimilate the nourishment that means strong legs, hard bones, big frames. That's why Pratts put this extra supply of Vitamin D in every bag. With Vitamin D added, Pratt ingredients can't help but make good.

Consider these foods and minerals that have made this original baby chick food the largest seller in the world. No wonder leg weakness, slow growth, low vitality are strangers to Pratt users. Abundant health and growth Vitamins A and B. Anti-rachitic Vitamin D. Nourishing ingredients like ground hulled oats; dried buttermilk; meat scrap; cooked wheat; sterilized bone meal; ground whole corn; wheat middlings; ground millet; rape; alfalfa leaf and blossom meal. You can't beat such splendid elements.

The baby body also needs an extra supply of minerals. So this chick food includes a proper supply of calcium, phosphates, magnesium to build muscle, sulphur to build feathers.

Hatcheries by the thousand recommend Pratts to their customers. Tens of thousands of poultrymen swear by it. There must be a good reason for the tremendous good will you find everywhere among successful poultrymen for this best way to start chicks.

Nearly every dealer carries Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food. It is supplied in a number of convenient sizes.

Arrange for the season's requirements now so you won't be disappointed. For those who prefer it, an all-mash starter and growing food is now supplied by Pratt dealers also.

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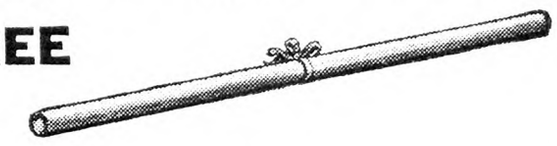

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Every chick from our own strain of Reds, bred by us for 14 years for vigor, rapid growth, low mortality, heavy production, large egg size. 8,000 selected breeding birds right here on our own farm. Every breeder blood-tested by State University. You can't go wrong with these well-bred, disease-free Hubbard Reds. We guarantee full SATISFACTION on every order.

STARTED CHICKS (2 to 8 weeks old) save time, money and worry. Let us brood your chicks.

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We guarantee 98% livability up to three weeks old. Catalog free

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Month of January 1931, 267 Eggs, 273 Points or nearly 24½ ozs. per Egg. To date (1st 15 weeks) this Pen has LAID 858 EGGS and scored 835 Points, a winter production of nearly 82%. The Pen also ranks 2nd PEN in the Whole CONTEST. All stock 100% free Pullorum Disease for seven consecutive years, and sired by males with records of 200-24 oz. eggs or better. Booking orders now for April Delivery. Circular.

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REDS—NEW HAMPSHIRE STRAIN
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Fastest growing chick. Most profitable heavy-breed. **WHITE LEGHORNS,** 230.4-egg average. 95% Livability Guarantee. Chicks—Started Chicks—10-week Pullets.
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NOTICE TO CHICK BUYERS Get our prices and FREE catalogue before placing your orders. We guarantee full count and safe delivery. BARRED ROCKS, LEGHORNS and REDS.
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WANTED—DUCK EGGS—Del. and Md. vicinity. State price and variety. Slack's Hatchery, Lawrenceville, N. J.

Pekin Ducklings $25 per 100. From Large Type Great Layers. Well developed parent stock. Also 17 varieties Baby Chicks. Send for catalog in colors. Golden Rule Hatchery, Box 124, Bucyrus, O.

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NATIONAL WINNING **COPPER BRONZE TURKEYS**
Champion Buff Rock's, Light Brahmas, 38 years breeding. J. C. CLIPP & SON, Bx N, Campbellsburg, Ind.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY POULTS from blood-tested stock. Write your wants in this line to the **Winnecunnet Turkey Farm, Norton, Mass.,** *largest in New England.*

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Breeders, Hatching Eggs, Baby Chicks—prices reduced.
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For Lots of Large, White Eggs Buy Our Grade-A Chicks

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This amazing Guarantee is made for the fourth season. Such a Guarantee would be impossible if there were not unusual breeding and stamina back of our chicks.

Write for details of Guarantee and list of FREE Bulletins on poultry keeping prepared by men who write from experience.

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Our Pen Heads N. Y. Contest
Our pen has been leading all breeds at New York (Long Island) Egg-Laying Contest, laying 98% standard-size eggs. The chicks you get from us carry the same blood, the result of
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Know the Quality You Buy!
BROOKSIDE GUARANTEED CHICKS

Brookside chicks come to you from properly bred healthy flocks, they are incubated under the latest and best hatching methods and every chick that leaves our place has been carefully inspected. Following are our low prices:

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$5.75	$11	$52.50	$100.00
Barred Rocks	6.25	12	57.50	110.00
R. I. Reds	6.25	12	57.50	110.00
Assorted for broilers	5.00	9	45.00	87.50

We have weekly hatches and ship by prepaid parcels post, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or send for catalog. Visit our farm and hatchery. Nothing can prove the quality of our chicks so quickly as to raise them. Try them this year.

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E. C. Brown, Prop. Sergeantsville, N. J.

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LEGHORN CHICKS
Trap nested since 1916.
Contest Records to be proud of
FREE from B. W. D. Nova Scotia customer reports 204 average from 300 birds of our stock. Another, 208. *Circular No. 2.*

LARGE EGGS
20 YEARS BREEDING
WHITE LEGHORNS
For size and heavy production of large WHITE EGGS
OUR CHICK GUARANTEE
Every chick sold by us is hatched from eggs laid by breeders on our own farm. 100% satisfactory arrival on exact date we promise shipment.
WRITE FOR FOLDER ON CHICKS AND PULLETS
EIGENRAUCH FARMS DEPT. Y, RED BANK NEW JERSEY

CLOVERDALE S. C. W. LEGHORNS
R. O. P. Breeder—Trapnested 20 Years
"The Strain Bred for Large, Uniform, White Eggs Always"
Official 335-egg hen; R. O. P. average 239.4 eggs; Storrs pen 2,527 eggs. We have 364 breeding hens with Official records, 200 to 335 eggs, several 275 to 299 egg hens, dam and granddam, all laying 27 to 30 ounce eggs. New low prices on hatching eggs, chicks, and started pullets. Write us today. Catalog free.
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Lukert's LAYING LEGHORNS B.W.D. Free Barred ROCKS LONG ISLAND DUCKLINGS
Large birds, large eggs, year-round production. Second highest pen laying over 24-oz. eggs, New York State Egg Contest. We guarantee satisfaction or your money back. Send for Catalog.
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S. C. W. LEGHORNS Won All Sweepstake Cups at N. J. State Egg Show 1930
Superior quality chicks from 3-year-old, 26-oz. breeders. Our 16 April 15th Pullets at Passaic Contest averaged 3¾ lbs. on Oct. 1st. Write for low prices on chicks and pullets.
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Cedarhurst Morgan-Tancred White Leghorn **Chicks** The strain of proven layers. Send for booklet. Cedarhurst Poultry Farm, Dept. Y, Rahway, N. J.

Trial of Mrs. Farm Hen

[The reporter of this trial vouches for the figures given, from his records of 100 White Leghorn hens].

Scene is a court room somewhere in the Hudson Valley; time, the present. The court has just been called to order.

"The first case before this honorable court is the State vs. Mrs. Average Hen. Mrs. Hen is accused of taking or stealing a sum of money from the farmers of this State. Now Madam what is your name?"

"Mrs. Average Leghorn Hen."

"Where do you live?"

"On a farm in Columbia County, New York."

"Is it true Mrs. Hen that you are a worthless good-for-nothing shirker, sponging a living from your owner?'

"No."

"Is it true that you eat 20 times your weight in a year?"

"Yes."

"Tell the court just how much you do eat in a year."

"Well, in my pullet year, from April 1, 1929, to October 1, 1930, I ate 27 times my own weight."

"Just how much food was it that you ate in your pullet year?"

"One hundred and eight pounds; 47.6 pounds of mash, and 60.4 pounds of scratch feed."

"And what was the cost of these feeds?"

"These feeds cost my owner $1.55 for the mash, and $1.32 for the scratch feed, a total of $2.87."

'Is that all you cost your owner?"

"No, I also ate one pound of grit and one pound of shells, costing in all four cents, and a half cent for coal to keep me warm in my infancy."

"Is it not true that you cost a sum of money when bought as a child?"

"Yes."

"Tell the court in your own words about this."

"Well, being an average hen, I was raised from an average chick, a 15-cent chick—not an inferior 10-cent chick, nor yet a blue-blooded 25-cent chick—just an average chick at an average price."

This 15 cents brings your expenses to $3.06. Is that all you have cost your owner?"

'That is all he had to spend directly, but he worked over me on an average of one-fourth minute a day, about an hour and a half in my pullet year. At an average pay of 35 cents an hour, this would be 52 cents. He also has about $1.50 invested for me in good buildings, utensils, etc., the interest and depreciation of which comes to seven cents."

"This brings your total cost to $3.65. Is that all?"

"Yes."

"Then what have you to say in your own behalf? What have you done to pay back this $3.65 investement?"

"I have laid 13½ dozen eggs, the average price of which was 38c, $5.13 worth in all, and on October 1 I was worth 84 cents for meat, making a total of $5.97."

"According to your story Mrs. Hen, you have cost your owner $3.65 and you have returned him $5.97, making him a profit of $2.32. How can you prove this to be true?"

"My owner can prove it by showing you his books. He keeps track of all we cost and all we bring in, right to the last penny. He has records dating back 14 years."

"In that case, Mrs. Hen, it is my duty to dismiss the charges against you, and tender the apology of the honorable court for putting you to all this trouble. You may go. JAMES H. KNAPP.

Columbia Co., N. Y.

Blood Spots in Eggs

I have 48 last year's pullets, White Leghorns, laying very well, but some of the eggs contain a speck of blood, sometime only very small. I feed them laying mash and whole corn. W. N.

Blood clots or streaks in the eggs are caused by the breaking of a small blood vessel when the yolk is given off from the ovary with the inclusion of the blood within the egg as it is formed. There is no remedy for this and such eggs are to be kept from market by candling to detect the defect. Giving the egg a sharp twirl as it is brought before the light will usually bring into view such clots. Aside from appearances when eggs are broken, these small amounts of blood do not injure the eggs. M. B. D.

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PULASKI NEW YORK
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Certified, Supervised and Commercial **CHICKS**
Every breeder blood-tested—100% live delivery
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Old Pickard Farm
LARGEST BREEDERS OF BARRED ROCKS IN THE WORLD
"More Money With Rocks"
WONDERFUL LAYERS! Consecutive winners at Storrs with records of 1929, 2,724; 1930, 2,646. High Bird, 325 official.
MASS CERTIFIED
CHICKS--EGGS
from pedigreed stock, reasonably priced, and FREE from B. W. D. Bred for high production and egg size. Your satisfaction guaranteed.
MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED POULTRY BREEDERS INC.
ROB'T C. COBB
350 GREAT ROAD
WEST CONCORD, MASS.
Led next best Storrs Rock pen by 133 eggs in 1930; by 285 eggs in 1929.
"The Invincible Rocks of New England"

HOFF'S "VITALITY" Day-Old CHICKS OF QUALITY
PRICES LOWEST IN 15 YEARS
S.C.W. Leghorns, Tancred Str. direct; **B. P. Rocks,** Bishop Str. direct. **R. I. Reds and Jersey Black Giants.**
State supervised and blood tested 4 consecutive years. Bred for heavy egg production, strong stamina and VITALITY. One of the pioneer breeders and chick producers with 43 years' experience. D. L. Cert. accepted at FULL face value. Get my descriptive cir. and low prices before you buy. **D.C.R. HOFF, Lock Box 115, Neshanic, N.J.**

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Eggs and Chicks from the flock that holds the World's Record for a 10-pullet pen of this breed. Circular free.
E. A. HIRT, South Weymouth, Mass.

Barred Rock EGGS for hatching, blood-tested flock, 100-$6, 360 $20. A. J. DAY, R. 8, Auburn, N. Y.

One of the Most Intensive Breeding and Research Farms of Trapnested and Pedigreed
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
offers a limited number of chicks March and April delivery. Free chick circular and price list. Our bulletin "Practical methods of parasitic control" free to all customers. Endorsed and approved by Dr. Brunett, Cornell University.
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Allen H. Bulkley, Odessa, New York

Truslow Chicks
Result of 49 Years Breeding
Let me give you a book telling about wonderful egg and meat producing stock—about broilers and high egg production. Tells how to control coccidiosis
Write today. It's FREE.
TRUSLOW POULTRY FARM, Inc. Box R-3-7 Chestertown, Md.

CHICKS That LIVE GROW LAY PAY
367 pullets laid 5580 eggs in November 1930
$4.73 PROFITS PER DAY
above feed costs in low priced year. N. Y. State Super. & Cert. S.C.W. Leghorns & Barred Rocks. Write for circular on chicks and started chicks at farmers' prices.
CLAYMORE FARMS, R.J.Clark, R-1, Ticonderoga, N.Y.

FARLEY PORTER, Sodus, N.Y.
Largest Total Number of Certified Birds During Past 13 Years. This great record proves Porter's Leghorns consistant high layers. Circular—Stoves 35% off. My book "First to Last in Poultry," cloth bound $1.

TRAP NEST PEDIGREED **S.C.W. LEGHORNS**
at hatchery prices. Every male on place with dams record 250 to 315. **Prices $13 to $20.**
M. L. PALMER Alfred Station, New York

CHICKS—S. C. White Leghorns—Pure Hollywood Strain. Same line as our contest winners. Folder free. SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM, Friendship, New York

WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS
Have bred them 31 years. Large type, heavy layers, large eggs, disease free. Reasonably priced. Large catalogue free.
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205 H Street Melrose, Mass.

CHICKS C.O.D. 100 Rocks or Reds, $12; Leghorns, $10; Heavy mixed, $10; Light, $8. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. LAUVER, Box 73, McAlisterville, Pa.

REDWING Stops Cannibalism 3 oz.75c, 7 oz. $1.50 C. G. Rooks, Sidney, N. Y.

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ROCKS, REDS and LEGHORNS
We specialize in S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks from our own breeding stock headed by pedigreed male birds. Hanson strain. Write for illustrated catalog and prices.
Quality Poultry Farm -:- Harrington, Delaware

SEVERS LEGHORN CHICKS
Hanson and Tancred Strain—Chicks hatched from eggs produced on our own farm. Baby chicks, started chicks and pullets. Catalog and prices on request.
Severs Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Mary Severs, Prop., Milford, N. J.

Bargain

GENUINE WEATHERPROOF HEALTHFUL

FLEX-O-GLASS

5-10-20-Yard CUTTINGS

36 inches (1 yard) wide
Holds heat in and cold out
Better than Glass

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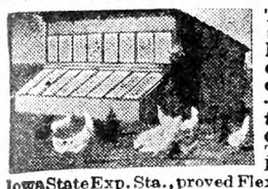
GUARANTEED For 10 Yards or More

For Poultry Houses—Hotbeds—Porches—Barn Windows

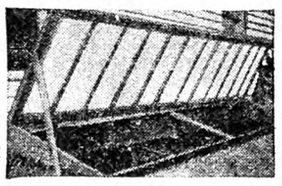


Thousands now **prefer** and **demand Genuine Flex-O-Glass.** Because it triples winter egg production—kills germs—prevents disease and weak legs in chicks—grows stronger plants—by letting in more Ultra Violet Rays. Ordinary glass shuts out these rays. Try it on Scratch Sheds—Porches and Hot Beds—Get Larger Profits.

Iowa State Exp. Sta., proved Flex-O-Glass holds heat in and keeps cold out better than glass. Lets in 26.6% Ultra Violet Rays (stopped by Glass) and prevents weak legs in chicks.

In 12 week test by Manitoba, Can., Exp. Sta., chicks gained ½ lb. more than those raised under plain glass.

American Med. Assn. proved months of severest weathering did not effect Flex-O-Glass in letting in Ultra Violet Rays. Cut with shears—nail on. Lasts for years. Guaranteed.



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Don't delay! Get your order in today! Greatest bargain ever offered—at only 29c a sq. yd. Order 5, 10, 20 yards or more, on our **30-Day Money Back Gurantee.** Send a check or money order today. For less than 10 yds., add 3c a yard. **We Prepay Postage.** In Canada and west of Rockies 32c a yard. 12 hour service. Free Book "Prevention of Poultry Disease," sent with order.

FLEX-O-GLASS MANUFACTURING CO.
1451 N. Cicero Ave., Dept. 183, Chicago, Illinois

Quick Delivery on Brooder Houses

Freight Prepaid to Many States

Complete brooder houses shipped in sections; can be put up without skilled help. We prepay the freight into nearby States and make a 10% freight allowance if you live farther away.

FREE CATALOG of Poultry Houses, Pigeon Houses, Rabbit Hutches, etc. Write today.

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NEW ENGLAND POULTRYMAN
4-A Park Street Boston, Mass.

Big Poultry Magazine 10¢

3 Months Trial:

Keep posted on the latest ideas in poultry raising. Learn how others have turned failure into success by reading Poultry Tribune, America's biggest and best poultry magazine. Many money-making ideas in every issue. Practical and timely articles, written by experienced poultrymen. $1.00 for 3 years. Let us send you the next three issues on trial for only 10 cents, coin or stamps. Write today.

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PALE AMBER **U. S. P. COD LIVER OIL**

Of Tested Vitamin Potency and the only Quality, which may be fed safely to poultry and pet stock.

5 GALLONS, $6.75—10 GALLONS, $13
30 GALLONS, $29.25, F. O. B. N. Y.

Money back if not satisfied

CONE IMPORT COMPANY
624 Kent Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D!

Send no money, just mail your order. We ship C.O.D. and guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred, inspected and culled flocks.

Prices on	25	50	100
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leg.	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Bd. Rocks & R. I. Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00
Wh. Wyan. & Wh. Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Mixed Chicks	2.50	4.50	8.00

Write for prices if interested in 3-week-old chicks. Free Catalog.

NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 110, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Barron Leghorn Chicks

From Large Type Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs., mated to Pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock at **$12.50** per 100, **$36.75** per 300, **$60** per 500, **$110** per 1,000. 10% books order. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Catalog free.

ROBERT L. CLAUSER, Box R, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

Best QUALITY CHICKS

0 EXTRA CHICKS included with each 100

Chicks from 2 and 3-yr.-old breeders.	100	500	1000
S. C. Tancred Str. Wh. Legh.	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
S. C. Tom Bar'n Str. Wh. Legh.	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	12.00	57.50	110.00

Light Mix...$8.00 per 100 Heavy Mix...$10.00 per 100
100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from adv. or write for free circular. Also prices on brooders and 500-egg incubators.

Chester Valley Hatchery, Box I, McAlisterville, Penna.

QUALITY CHICKS Wh. & Bd. Rocks. $10-100 Heavy Mixed..... 9-100
Tancred Str. Wh. Leghorns $9-100; Assorted 7-100
Live prepaid arrival guaranteed—Catalog free.
PEOLA POULTRY YARDS Box 2 Beaver Springs, Pa.

Growing Good Pullets

[Second prize essay in Maine Extension Service good pullets campaign, by Elwood F. Bedell.]

"I have always kept a few hens but never had hens kept me until last year. November 1, 1929, I began a poultry account and found even June chickens paid if given proper care, so in 1930 I enrolled in the Grow Good Pullet Campaign.

"I had 600 chicks in March, and 600 in April. Early pullets mature younger and I got my first egg July 28, or when the pullets were less than five months old. The broilers I sold for a good price early in July.

"I chose a good poultryman to buy from because I knew he had an accredited flock of good producing hens, the result of culling and trapnesting. Therefore I could be sure of healthy hens bred to lay.

"For two or three days I fed from cardboard, then used small hoppers and later the big wooden hoppers. I was especially careful to give them plenty of clean water.

"I used the wire sun-porch, and next year plan to use the wire-floor as I believe they more than pay for themselves by the time saved in cleaning the buildings. Otherwise they should be cleaned every five days.

"I use a 10x12 brooder house for each 300 hundred chicks with a coal brooder stove in the center. While the chicks are very small I keep a piece of tarred paper around the stove to keep them from crowding into the corners. I use "tarred" paper as the tar keeps the chicks from picking at the paper and learning to pick each other.

"As soon as the weather gets warm I turn the pullets loose on clean land where there have been no chicks for three years. This is important for it is very easy for healthy birds to get sick this way.

"I have never used range shelters, but I mean to this year, for they are cool at night, easy to move, and a welcome shade through the day.

"I feed any good commercial feed, chick-starter at first, then growing feed, and egg mash when they begin to lay, besides corn and wheat at night. Then I feed milk every day, and I believe milk makes pullets grow faster and lay more eggs. My egg record sheet tells me that my flock of 500 pullets laid 5,125 eggs in November for which I received $192.81 and paid $88.50 for feed.

"My three years' experience with modern methods and Farm Bureau helps and accounts prove to me there is money in hens if you hatch chicks early, buy from accredited flocks, feed chicks from hoppers, brood on wire, avoid crowding, range chicks on clean land and use range shelters."

Buckwheat for Hens

We have been using scratch feed consisting of 1,000 lbs. corn, 500 lbs. wheat, 300 lbs. barley, 200 lbs. oats. When we began feeding sprouting oats we mixed scratch feed of 750 lbs. corn, 750 lbs. wheat, 300 lbs. barley, and noticed that the hens laid better. The last few weeks we added buckwheat and again the production increased. Do you think buckwheat is a good feed, and is barley necessary in scratch? P. D.

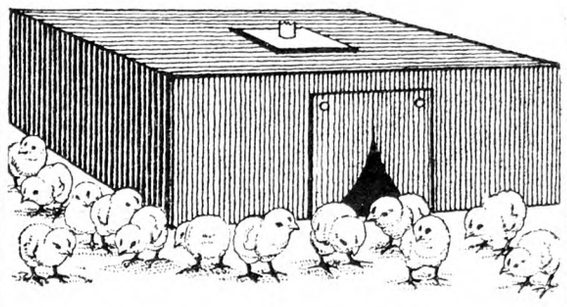
Middlesex Co., Conn.

Buckwheat is a good feed for hens, particularly in cold weather. It has not quite the amount of protein that the other commonly used grains have, and has considerable fiber in the hard hull. Hens like it, however, and it may well be made part of the grain ration when raised or purchased at an advantageous price.

I do not think that the varying composition of your scratch grain mixtures was responsible for the change in egg production. It seems more likely that this was due to the advance in the season.

Barley is a good grain, though not at all necessary to a suitable mixture. There is not a great deal of difference in the food values of the ordinary grains, and minor changes in the composition of the scratch mixture need not be expected to influence production. It is more a matter of giving the hens all the grain that they want than that of feeding some particular kind or kinds. M. B. D.

IF POISON ivy is troublesome, start an early campaign against it with calcium chlorate.



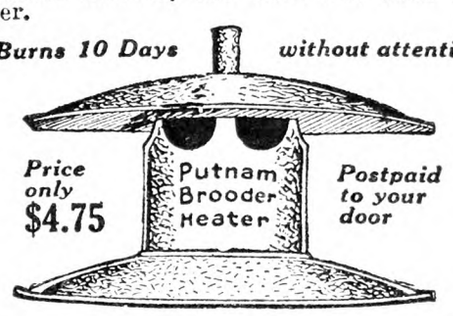
This Brooder Raises More *and* Better Chicks

Cost Complete, $4.80

This Brooder will do the work of five good hens, brooding from 40 to 100 chicks. And it won't tramp down the chicks or cover them with body lice.

If you wish to raise several hundred chicks use a number of these brooders. By raising chicks in small flocks you check the spread of white diarrhea and other infectious diseases. You prevent the stunting due to overcrowding. You raise a larger percentage of strong, healthy chicks than by any other method, and with less work and bother.

Burns 10 Days without attention



Easy to Operate--Safe--Economical

The Brooder shown at top of this column is heated with the famous Putnam Brooder Heater which *burns ten days without filling or trimming.* Practically indestructible—made throughout of brass and galvanized steel. Beware of imitation heaters, similar in outward appearance only, but using old-style, unsafe burners which require trimming every day.

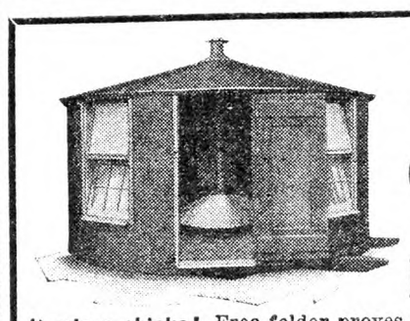
I sell the Brooder Heater only. With a knife or a pair of shears, you can make the hover in a few minutes from a second-hand corrugated box, costing no more than five cents, perhaps nothing at all. Directions for making the hover are packed with every Heater.

How to Get the Brooder Heater

Send me check for $4.75 and your dealer's name. I will ship you a Brooder Heater, all charges prepaid to your door. If not satisfied, return the Heater in good order within 30 days and I will refund your money.

My booklet, "Poultry Helps," free on request. It tells how to make at home practical Brooders, Oat Sprouters and Non-Freeze Drinking Fountains. Will save you many dollars. Send today for your copy.

I. PUTNAM
Route 364-N Elmira, N. Y.



SAVE YOUR CHICKS *and* MONEY!

It raises chicks! Free folder proves the amazing value of this brooder house. **It raises chicks!**

Harder Brooder House

Made in the size you want—**It raises chicks!** Prices so low you save big money by getting one now. Send for folder today.

HARDER SILO CO., Inc., Box BR-31, Cobleskill, N. Y.

INSULATED ROSS WAY
MORE CHICKS—BIGGER PROFITS

Metal Brooder House of controlled heat and moisture. Many sizes. Exclusive feature, Ross Walline Feeders (see arrow) fill outside, feed inside—windows giving light in trough.

Ross System of Poultry Raising saves losses. Write for full information. *Buy Now — Pay Later.* Choice open territory for agents.

ROSS CUTTER AND SILO CO., Springfield, O.
Check items wanted. 3338 Warder St.

☐ Brooder Houses ☐ Laying Houses ☐ Silos
☐ Cribs ☐ Feeders ☐ Barn Equipment

Coridene

STOPS COCCIDIOSIS IN 3 DAYS

CORIDENE has been tried and proven by the country's leading breeders. It also builds health quickly. If your dealer doesn't have Coridene, write to us. FREE BOOKLET by Dr. Renwald (educational, not a catalog).

GLAND-O-LAC COMPANY - Omaha, Nebraska
Mfrs. of Neol (roup), Enteric Capsules (worms), No-Pik (cannibalism).

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	Per 100
S. C. White Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain	$10.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns—Everlay Strain	10.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	12.00
Heavy Mixed	10.00
Light Mixed	8.00

½c less per chick in 500 lots, 1c per chick in 1,000 lots. For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. Box R McAlisterville, Pa.

ATHENEON CHICKS

LOOK! Our new Utility Grade Chicks at Prices You Can Afford to Pay

Pure bred stock strictly guaranteed. No guess work or risk with Atheneon Chicks. Special egg production lines. Pedigreed males. Free Illustrated CHICK JOURNAL and prices. Write today.

ATHENS CHICK HATCHERY, Box 92, Athens, Ohio

CHICKS 6c and Up!

White, Black, Buff and Brown Leg., $8 per 100. Rocks, $11. Wyandottes, $13. Broilers, $6. 24-page catalog free. 21 years in business. Hogan tested. 100% delivery.

JOHNSON'S HATCHERY, ICKESBURG, PA.

Baby Chicks

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

Wyckoff & Tancred Strain	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. Rocks and Reds	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
White Wyandottes	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Assorted Light Breeds	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds	5.00	9.50	45.00	85.00

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM, Box 10, Richfield, Pa.

Maple Lawn Baby Chicks

For Quality and Profit

Tancred Str. Wh. Leghorns...$10—100
Parks Str. B. Rocks, Per.73C31. 12—100
Mixed—Heavy .$10—100; Light .$8—100

from two and three-year-old breeding stock with high-egg records up to 312 eggs in one year. 100% live del. Po. Paid. Write for prices on larger lots.

MAPLE LAWN POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Pa.

HERBSTER'S New Low Prices

500,000 Chicks Yearly

Barred Rocks	$10.00	per 100
R. I. Reds	10.00	per 100
Wh. & Brown Leghorns	8.00	per 100
Black Giants	16.00	per 100

Mixed, $8.00—100; 1,000 lots 1c less

Folder free. Guarantee 100% live delivery

HERBSTER'S POULTRY FARM, Bx A, McClure, Pa.

BETTER BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
Bd. Rocks, Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyans & Reds	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00	$57.50	$110
S. C. Wh. and Bl. Leg.	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	90
Br. Leg. & Anconas	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	90
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.75	11.00	52.50	100
Light Mixed	2.25	4.25	8.00	37.50	70

Postage paid and full delivered count guar. Catalog free.

For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks — ULSH POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY, Box R, Port Trevorton, Penna.

200,000 CHICKS — 1931

Goodling's Super-Quality, Healthy

Strong and Vigorous	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90.00
Bar. Plym. Rocks	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	8.00	15.00	75.00	.....
BROILER CHICKS Light	4.50	9.00	42.50	80.00
BROILER CHICKS Heavy	5.50	11.00	52.50	100.00

Order direct. Prepaid. 100% Live del. guar., cir. free.

VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 6, R. D. 1, Richfield, Pa.

HILL SIDE CHICKS — Will Ship C. O. D.

S. C. W. Leghorns—Tancred Strain....$10.00 per 100
Parks Strain Bar. Rocks (Per.34D31)...$12.00 per 100
S. C. Reds.....$13.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed..$10 per 100; Light Mixed..$8 per 100

Special prices on large orders. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. P. P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.

T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop.
United Phone Box R McAlisterville, Pa.

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

English & Tancred Strain	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00
Light Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00

500 lots, $2.50 less; 1,000 lots, $10 less. 100% prepaid safe delivery guar. Cash or C.O.D. FREE CIR.

Green Forest Poultry Farm, Box 4, Richfield, Pa.

PINECREST CHIX

Order Now—Cash or C. O. D.

CATALOG FREE	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks & Reds	$12	$57.50	$110
S. C. W. Leghorns	10	47.50	90
Heavy Mix.	10	47.50	90
Light Mixed	7	35.00	70

PINECREST POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING QUALITY CHICKS

March and April	100	500	1000
Tancred S. C. White Leghorns	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
Tom Barron S. C. W. Leghorns	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	12.00	57.50	110.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	13.00	60.00	.....

Light Mix. $8.00—100; Heavy Mix. $10.00—100

Our chicks are properly hatched, strong and vigorous, and will please for size and egg production. 100% live delivery. Post Paid. Write for free circular giving full details of all breeds. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, F. B. Leister, Prop., Box 49, McAlisterville, Pa.

Dr. Romig's *Super Quality* **Chicks**

White or Barred Rocks .....$12.00—100
White Wyandottes .....12.00—100
Heavy mixed.$10.00—100; White Leghorns.$10.00—100

Write for new low discounts on orders of 400 and up.

F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian, Beaver Springs, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

Ferris and Hollywood Strains

Chicks from 2 and 3-yr.-old Breeders. Price $10 per 100; $90 per 1000. (3 to 6 week prices on request). Catalog free. Tells all about our great egg-producing Leghorns. Juniata Poultry Farm, Box I, Richfield, Pa.

Hollywood Leghorn Chicks

from mountain-bred, winter-laying stock. Large type Hollywood Strain, $10—100; $47.50—500; $90—1000. (3 to 6 week prices on request).

Hollywood Leghorn Farm, Richfield, Pa.

For $2 postpaid. Edmonds' Poultry Account Book. The Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., New York

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

All breeders Blood Tested under State supervision. That means that our chicks LIVE.

New Low Prices to April 18, 1931

S. C. White LEGHORNS	S. C. R. I. REDS	Barred ROCKS	White WYANDOTTES
20c	20c	22c	25c

Special Mating Chicks, 2c additional. Prices are per hundred. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For 50 chicks add $1.00. ½c discount on orders for 500; 1c off on orders for 1,000. We ship prepaid and guarantee 100% delivery. New catalogue.

HALL BROTHERS, Box 60 WALLINGFORD, CONN. Tel. 645-5

Schwegler Wants You

TO HAVE A COPY OF HIS NEW BOOK ON BLOOD TESTED BABY CHICKS

New Low Prices—Profit Paying Chicks

I want you to write at once for new illustrated Free Catalog of our large type "Thor-O-Bred" super layers of big eggs. Ten breeds. Hens with records to 296 eggs.

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 207 Northampton, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Fairview Poultry Farms and Hatchery

THERESA, NEW YORK

Importers and Breeders of Tom Barron's World famous

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

We are offering very profitable chicks at low prices. Also BARRED ROCKS, RHODE ISLAND REDS, S. L. WYANDOTTES, DUCKLINGS and TURKEYS. *SEND FOR CATALOGUE.*

LEWIS FARMS CHICKS

LEGHORNS - ROCKS - REDS

Every chick produced from our own breeders on the farm. Officially blood-tested, production-bred, vigorous and healthy. Write for catalog and new prices.

Educational Bulletin, "HOW TO RAISE CHICKS" Sent on Request

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STEEN'S STATE SUPERVISED BLOOD TESTED BARRED ROCK BABY CHICKS 10c

and Certified WHITE LEGHORNS 12c

STEEN'S POULTRY FARM Box 1 Dagsboro, Delaware

"WOLF - Certified" Chicks . . .

FREE TO POULTRY RAISERS—BEAUTIFUL COLORED POULTRY CATALOG

Wolf's Certified Chicks Make More Money

Enjoy the profit benefits from Wolf Certified breeding—these chicks cost you no more and build up your profits tremendously. Every chick develops into a big, strong, healthy, fast-growing egg layer.

Catalog shows all breeds in beautiful, natural colors—a work of art and a book you will wish to read. Send for it today. Special extra discount for early orders.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING FARMS. Dept. 16. Gibsonburg, Ohio.

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CHICKS on EASY TERMS

BE SURE TO READ THIS Ask about our plan which enables you to make extra money or get chicks by acting as our local agent.

No need to tie your money up months in advance. Buy on our easy terms plan—$1 per 100 books your order. **We ship C. O. D.,** and guarantee 100% safe, live delivery of big, stout, healthy chicks in good condition. Prompt delivery—the date you want. Famous strains—winners at the egg laying contests—Tancred, Ferris, Fishel, Sheppard, Martin, Thompson and others. 16 breeds. **Write now for our FREE Catalog** and eye opening prices. Member I. B. C. A.

FAIRPORT HATCHERIES, BOX 42 FAIRPORT, N. Y.

"Peerless" Chicks C·O·D·

Send $1 per 100 down with order. Pay balance when chicks arrive. Let us supply you with our big, strong, Peerless Chicks from flocks that have been carefully bred and culled and contain the blood of such leading strains as Tancred, Barron, Mahood, Thompson, Fishel, etc. They are real money-makers. 100% live arrival. Tancred, Barron, Mahood, Thompson, Fishel, etc. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Postpaid.

	Prices-- 50	100	500	1000
White, Buff & Brown Leghorns	$4.75	$ 8.50	$42.50	$ 85.00
Barred, Wh. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Anc.	5.25	10.00	50.00	100.00
Wh. & S. L. Wyand., Buff Orps., Buff Rocks & Black Min.	5.75	11.00	55.00	110.00

J. B. Giants, 16c.
Light Mixed, 8c.

PEERLESS HATCHERY, Box 201, Leipsic, Ohio

SPECIAL EGG BRED CHICKS

SEND NO MONEY ~ WE SHIP C.O.D.

Rigidly inspected by experts. From high-grade, heavy layers or exceptional stamina and outstanding laying ability. Bred thru generations for vitality and high-egg production. Pure-bred, healthy, carefully selected. 100% alive, postpaid. Cat. Free.

	25	50	100	300	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown, Buff, Black Leghorns or Anconas	$2.75	$5.00	$9.50	$28	$46	$ 90
Wh., Buff or Bar. Rocks, Bl. Min., Wh. Wyan. or Buff Orp.	3.25	6.00	11.50	34	56	110
S. C. Reds, Silver Wyan. or White Orpingtons	3.25	6.25	12.00	35	58	115
Black Jersey Giants or Light Brahmas	4.25	8.25	16.00	46	75	147
Heavy Assorted, All good heavy chicks	2.75	5.00	9.50	28	46	90

Reference, First National Bank. ADA BABY CHICK HATCHERY, Route 15, Ada, Ohio.

Baby Chicks—Started Chicks

Get your chicks at any age you prefer—either baby chicks or 3 to 4 week old started chicks. White Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG

Learn all about our profitable quick maturing strains. At Storrs Egg Laying Contest our Leghorn pen averaged 264 eggs—two hens laying 300 eggs each. Our New Hampshire Reds lay at early age. Our White and Barred Rocks have long been favorites.

STEELMAN POULTRY FARMS, R. F. D. 1, Box 20, Lansdale, Pa.

L. W. STEELMAN
Formerly Poultry Specialist Penna. State College

HANSON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS

Write for catalog on Large Chicks and Hatching Eggs from New Jersey certified, blood-tested, trapnested and high producing breeders of this strain. PEARL POULTRY FARM, Montvale, New Jersey

Feeding Garbage to Hens

We can get lots of bread, meat, cornmeal mush and scrapple in garbage, with plenty of greens. Do you think I can feed this to my hens and keep them laying? How much bread should be fed to 100 hens? How much cornmeal mush and meat? Will it still be necessary to continue with the mash. We also get bones in the slop. Would it be possible to make these into bonemeal? How are the bones prepared and what kind of a rig would we need for grinding? I believe we could sell quite a lot of this meal by the pound to people who have a garden.
New Jersey. MRS. J. N.

There is no doubt that you can use collected garbage in feeding your poultry if you are sufficiently careful to avoid the mixture of spoiled bits of meat, bread or other food stuffs, perhaps not an easy matter. Such food should, of course, be clean, not mixed with filth of any kind. The quality of the garbage will determine its suitability for poultry feeding. Bread, when obtained from bakeries is used up to about one-fifth part of the ration; meat usually makes up from one-sixth to one-fifth part. It would probably be difficult to measure these and much would have to depend upon your judgment in feeding what you had at hand. Cornmeal mush might make up one-half or more of the ration. If the wastes contained sufficient meat, a separate mash would not be needed.

Bone cutters for grinding poultry bone may be obtained through any hardware or poultry supply dealer. They require considerable power, and it does not seem likely that you could produce a sufficient quantity of finely cut bone to make this a market proposition for gardening. Cut bones make good poultry food in suitable quantities, and you might use some bones in that way; I doubt, however, your being able to prepare bone fertilizer in any profitable quantity. M. B. D.

Hunterdon Co., N. J., Egg Contest

Weekly report for week ending Feb. 10, 1931.

Production for 19th week 59.01 per cent, 2,032.70 points, 2,049 eggs.

Production to date 49.67 per cent, 30,463.25 points, 32,770 eggs.

High Pens for the Week.—S. C. W. L., Willis E. Stryker, N. J., 54.80 points, 52 eggs; R. I. R., Crest Poultry Farm, N. J., 54.05 points, 53 eggs; S. C. W. L., The Joachim Breeding Farm, N. J., 52.40 points, 54 eggs; W. Wyan., Lauderdale Bros., N. J., 51.50 points, 52 eggs; S. C. W. L., Pompton Avenue White Egg Farm, N. J., 50.55 points, 48 eggs.

High Pens to Date. — S. C. W. L., Chas. O. Goeger, N. J., 858.50 points, 928 eggs; R. I. R., Scott Poultry Farm, Mass., 842.85 points, 865 eggs; S. C. W. L., Willis E. Stryker, N. J., 806 points, 818 eggs; S. C. W. L., George Lowry Poultry Farm, Conn., 781.95 points, 882 eggs; B. P. R., Pratt Experiment Farm, Pa., 781.20 points, 887 eggs.

There is no doubt but that the poultryman must make a special effort this Spring toward flock improvement by means of careful matings and careful selection of eggs to go into the incubator. Only stock of exceptional vigor and type should be permitted in the breeding pens in the first place, if real efficiency of production is to be reached. However, this selection of breeders based on physical qualifications is not enough; for the man who is doing trapnesting work, there should be a careful grading of the hatching eggs and a weeding out of the producers of small, tinted mishapen eggs. If trapnesting of the breeders is not done, the eggs that are kept for hatching should certainly be carefully selected for these desirable characteristics even though the birds producing them cannot be eliminated. It is a losing proposition to crowd the 23-ounce mark in this selection. There can be only one loser in such a case; the answer is easy. Quality of production is slowly but surely giving mere quantity the run of its life.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Pratt Experiment Farm, Pa., 781.20 points, 887 eggs; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 618.90 points, 689 eggs; Valley Brook Farm, N. J., 580.40 points, 653 eggs.

R. I. Reds. — Scott Poultry Farm, Mass., 842.85 points, 865 eggs; Cane Poultry Farm, N. J., 730 points, 752 eggs; Crest Poultry Farm, N. J., 628.05 points, 625 eggs.

S. C. White Leghorns. — Chas. O. Goeger, N. J., 858.50 points, 928 eggs; Willis E. Stryker, N. J., 806 points, 818 eggs; George Lowry Poultry Farm, Conn., 781.95 points, 882 eggs.

Jersey Black Giants.—Marcy Farms, N. J., 445.15 points, 447 eggs; Jaybeegee Poultry Farm, R. I., 357.60 points, 357 eggs.

Miscellaneous.—Lauderdale Bros., N. J., W. W., 563.65 points, 613 eggs; A. E. Hampton, N. J., S. C. B. L., 504.50 points, 534 eggs.

PRIDE O'NIAGARA CHICKS

NIAGARA POULTRY FARM

Dependable quality chicks are sure money-makers. "Pride o' Niagara" chicks are dependable. Every chick is sold under positive

Guarantee to Live 7 Days

Full refunds for losses promptly made in CASH. Every breeder blood-tested. Back of each chick is years of good breeding for vigor, livability, rapid growth and high egg production, with freedom from disease. Leghorns, Reds, Barred Rocks. Catalog gives full details and valuable poultry information. Mail coupon today.

NIAGARA POULTRY FARM, Box 5, Ransomville, N.Y.
Send FREE CATALOG. May want.....chicks.

Name.....

Address.....

QUALITY BABY CHICKS 10 extra chicks with each hundred, provided you return this advertisement with your order. May hatched chicks;—Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff, Black—$12.00 per 100. Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas—$14.00 per 100. White Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons—$16.00 per 100. Jersey Giants, Light Brahmas—$18.00 per 100. March, $4 more. April, $2 more. June and July, $2 less. Custom hatching. Eggs for hatching. Broiler chicks, light, $10.00 per 100; Light and Heavy, $12.00; All Heavy, $14.00. Small quantities a trifle more. Better order now. Sent C.O.D. Thousands hatching daily. Prompt shipment. Postpaid live delivery. Started chicks priced according to age. Send for folder. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 2-1603.

Bigger Poultry Profits

With our bred-to-lay foundation stock. High egg record Wyandottes, Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Heavy & Light mixed, only 7c up. We send 1,000 chick size $18.00 coal brooder EXTRA with each 500 chicks, 500 size with 300 chicks. Hottest offer ever made. In business for years. Service after delivery. 100% arrival, postpaid. Used incubators cheap. FREE catalog tells all. Write at once.
THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY, Box 75-E
The Dependable Plant, RICHFIELD, PA.

SINGLE COMB

White Leghorns Exclusively

3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr., & May delivery. Special feeding directions on request. Circular free.
Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs-Sherow successors to EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
Box 75 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

Walck Baby Chicks

40,000 WEEKLY

Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Reds, Black Giants, Anconas and Brown and Mann White Leghorns. Breeders culled by Lloyd Baker, State College graduate; also ten years' experience. We use the most modern equipment, and have had 21 years' experience. Our prices and terms are reasonable. Write for free catalog
L. R. Walck Hatcheries, Dept. N, Greencastle, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

	Per 100
Tancred Strain White Leghorns	$10.00
Barred Rocks	12.00
S. C. Reds	12.00
Heavy Mixed	10.00
Light Mixed	8.00

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER, Box R, McAllisterville, Penna.

TAKE NOTICE 150,000 CHICKS FOR March and April

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh. Leghorns					
Bar'n & Tanc. Strs.	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
B. Rox & R. I. Reds.	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Silv. lcd. Wyandottes.	4.00	7.50	14.00	....	
Light Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

Free range carefully selected. 100% del. guaranteed. Order direct. Catalog free
The RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 15, Richfield, Pa.

"NONE BETTER" STATE CERTIFIED BABY CHICKS

Guaranteed to Please

Husky, Healthy, money-makers culled for heavy egg and meat producing Broilers. Send for new folder and attractive price list—it's free. Write now. SUMMIT POULTRY FARM
"18 Years Hatching Experience"
BOX L, RIDGELY, MD.

COCOLAMUS HUSKY CHICKS

Free range flocks	25	50	100
Tancred Strain White Leghorns	$3.75	$5.50	$10.00
Everlay Strain Brown Leghorns	3.75	5.50	10.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	6.50	12.00
Light Mixed	3.00	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	3.75	5.50	10.00

100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid.
Special price on 500 and 1000 lots. Free Circular
COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Box R, Cocolamus, Pa.

260-289-Egg Four Generation and 300-Egg HANSON **Males**

head our Grade AA leghorn mating. Grade A, 200-260 egg males backed by lots of high production. 2,500 two and three year old hens. Also guaranteed chicks in Barred & White Rocks, Reds & W. Wyandottes. Chicks electric hatched, catalog.
RIDGEWAY POULTRY FARM, . Jamestown, Pa

Penna. R. O. P. Certified, Blood Tested Tancred S. C. W. Leghorn

Day-old Chicks

Write for circular.
Edward C. Lutz Poultry Farm, Middletown, Pa.

WYCKOFF and TANCRED WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX

Book your order now for Feb., March and April chicks.
$10.00 Per 100 $47.50–500 $90–1000
100% prepaid—safe del. guaranteed—Write for catalog.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box 25 RICHFIELD, PA.

CHIX Leghorns 9c; Barred Rocks, 11c; Reds 11c; W. Rocks 13c; Heavy Mix. 9c.
THE MONROE HATCHERY, Box 7, Richfield, Pa.

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

Edmund P. Cole, one of the distinguished leaders of the Grange in New York State, and for eight years lecturer of the State Grange and two years assistant steward, died at the home of his son in Romulus, N. Y., Feb. 16, at the age of 85 years. Mr. Cole was one of the most widely known Grange leaders of the Empire State, and had addressed Grange meetings in every county. He was much in demand as a Grange speaker, not only in this State but in adjoining ones. He was a personal friend of Oliver Hudson Kelley, the founder of the order, and also knew well the other founders. His Grange career extended over a period of 57 years, he being a charter member of Kandaia Grange No. 64, of Seneca County, N. Y., which was established Jan. 28, 1874.

Cape Vincent Grange, of Jefferson Co., N. Y., recently initiated 28 candidates at one meeting. A neighboring Grange at Clayton initiated 11. Webster Grange of Monroe Co., N. Y., is the largest Grange in the State and the world, with 1,082 members. Eureka Grange No. 46, of Wayne Co., N. Y., ranks second in New York State with 652 members.

County Deputy Wilbur L. Cleveland, of Delaware Co., N. Y., won highest honors among the deputies of the Empire State for organizing the most Granges during the last Grange year, he having added three to the official roster. Delaware was one of the pioneer Grange counties of New York State. At the present time it has 19 Granges, the oldest being Sidney No. 729. The county has a long list of obituaries in its Grange records, 30 of its earlier Granges having later become dormant. During the past decade many of those Granges have been reorganized or others formed in their places, so that at the present time Delaware is again among the most active of the Grange counties, with 19 Granges and 1,474 members. Previous to 1876, Delaware had a dozen Granges and during the next decade many more were added, most of which became extinct. Hobart Grange No. 76 was the first Grange organized in the county, this being organized early in 1874. At the first annual meeting of the State Grange, held at Albany in March, 1874, Delaware County had five Granges represented. Sidney Grange, the county's oldest living Grange is about 40 years old.

In the nation-wide honor roll of Grange organizations for the last year, Ira Shea, of the State of Washington, heads the list, with 22 organizations to his credit. He organized 18 subordinate Granges, reorganized two and organized two Pomonas. State Lecturer Dora Stockman, of Michigan, stood second with 18 organizations, of which 13 were reorganizations. In addition, she organized three subordinate Granges and two Pomonas. Glenn Wilson, of Illinois, was third in the honor group, with 16 organizations, of which nine were new subordinates, six were reorganizations and one a new Pomona.

National Grange Secretary Harry A. Caton reports an increase in Grange membership for the year of 24,603. He also reports 102 applications received at his office for the first 26 days in January for honor certificates, as against 41 for the whole month of January last year. Ohio leads in the number of honor Granges, that State having 97 recorded in the honor group. Maine is a close second, with 93, and New York is third, with 68. Watertown Grange of Ohio is the first Grange to be recorded as a Model Grange, having been an Honor Grange for five years. Madison, Wis., which entertains the National Grange next November, is a city of about 60,000. It has ample hotel accommodations and is considered an ideal convention city.

Dull Days at the Little Brown House

"O, the snow, the snow, the beautiful snow,
It's up to our eyes wherever we go."

Before the last snow of six inches had fallen 45 inches had come to our county. It is plenty deep enough, but in our hearts we feel as if it were almost a crop insurance. Haven't you all rejoiced to read the drought was broken for the stricken farmers of the Middle West? The boys wished we could have some of those little children with us till their crops grew again, and our local paper reported that one little boy sold his sled for 30 cent to help the Red Cross fund.

We were interested in the query about feeding canned tomatoes to poultry. A year ago a friend purchased 1,000 day-old chicks, blood-tested stock. But in June when some of the young males were big enough to go for broilers, some of the chicks were stricken. Experts were called and at first it was thought to be range paralysis, so drugs were ordered to be put in the drinking water, I believe. Then more buttermilk was added to their rations. Later I think the trouble was decided to be pullorum disease and canned tomatoes were the remedy prescribed. Whatever the cause the tomatoes cured it unless the disease had run its course. Buying tomatoes was costly, but not as costly as losing the whole flock.

Just lately I learned of another use for the muslin flour and grain sacks. A friend has been cutting the coarser ones in two and putting on a colored hem to match the color scheme of her kitchen. It seemed to me here was a good idea for children's towels, using a different color for each child's towels. The sacks make fine curtains of the Dutch cottage style with hems to match the towels.

This is the time of the year when most of us have a little extra time and from the accumulations can plan many little changes. The bedroom curtains are all right, but the room will seem different with a pale green valance at each window and maybe a green hem on the curtains if the left-over contains enough material. A roll of washable paper behind the cream separator, sink and kitchen work table will freshen that and be less work and expense than new paper. The work table needs a new top and will try a piece of linoleum cut just to fit the top and then glued. Some tried to bend the linoleum over and tack to the underside of the table and of course it cracked along the edges and soon looked ragged. Then a coat of good varnish could be put on the linoleum.

I was glad to read of the Illinois farm family who were trying to have the farm produce their food. Perhaps the present low prices will convince others of this. Few of us would care to go back completely to the good old days when a flock of sheep was kept on each farm and men wore sheepskin mocassins, while the women washed the wool, carded and spun it, wove it into cloth for the bed blankets and clothing, while the mittens, stockings, scarfs and even the men's suspenders were home-knit, and the light for the household was furnished by tallow candles.

Perhaps it would be better for most of us if a "buckwheat patch' was included in each year's crop as well as a piece of rye and "rye and Injun" bread be the staff of life once more.

"A little farm well tilled,
A little house well filled
A little wife well willed,
And that's enough.

MOTHER BEE.

Starting Mash for Chicks

Will you give me a good baby chick starting mash at reasonable cost? I mix my own laying mash and have good results. J. A.

One part yellow cornmeal, two parts wheat bran, one part wheat middlings, one part finely ground or sifted meat scrap of high grade and one part of finely ground or sifted heavy oats will make a good starting and growing mash. The object in the sifting mentioned above is to remove particles of bone and meat too large for small chicks, and coarse oat hulls unsuitable for them. The parts are by weight, not measure. Chicks getting the above should have an outdoor run in the open sunlight and tender green food of some sort. M. B. D.

Smoked Goose

Both of the following recipes are from "Henrietta David's Cookbook," which was the leading cookbook of all Germany about 50 years ago.

1. Only real fat geese can be used for smoking. Trim the breast carefully off the bone and cut the legs out the same as you would cut a ham. Rub these with very little salt and saltpeter, and after three days hang them where they will be in a light smoke for eight days. During this time they should have as much air as smoke.

2. After cleaning some real fat young geese, cut off the feet, neck and wings. Split them carefully lengthwise and rub them with not too much salt and saltpeter, pack them tight into a clean crock, which has to be covered very tightly. After three days take them out and just as they are, with the wet salt sticking to them, dip them into a dishpan full of wheat bran so that they are fully covered with the bran and nothing of the meat and fat show through. Then hang them, so the pieces do not touch, in a slow cool smoke for eight days. After eight days hang them up in a cool airy place for a week. Then take a clean cloth and carefully wipe off all the bran. Geese smoked in this way, have a nice color, a very good taste and keep for a long time. MRS. F. D.

New Jersey.

BERMUDA is still the paradise of the horse and buggy, no automobiles being allowed. Recently a man was found guilty of driving a tractor in Southampton Parish and was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 or spend two weeks in jail. The magistrate also ordered the tractor confiscated. This was the second case of infraction tried since the adoption of the motor car act of 1908 prohibiting automobiles on the island. A bill was recently introduced in the Assembly seeking to permit physicians to use cars. A similar measure met defeat last year.

WENE CHICKS

15% DISCOUNT on Utility Matings Ordered Before Mar. 17

WENE CHICKS have always been known for quality, and have sold at prices well above the average. This year, we have rearranged our matings and refigured our costs to meet present conditions. A deposit of at least 1c a chick must accompany order; balance may be sent 10 days before shipping date.

In addition, we are offering a Special Discount of 15% on Utility Matings Chicks ordered before March 17, and 5% Special Discount on Select, Special and Super Matings ordered before that date.

This is your opportunity to get high-grade chicks from a recognized breeder at prices within reach of all. Build your flock on a quality basis and you can be sure of a profit even under present conditions.

ELMER H. WENE
Founder and Owner

Specialty-Bred S. C. White Leghorns

For many years, we bred S. C. White Leghorns exclusively. These grand birds are still our leading specialty. We have taken a great deal of pains to develop a strain of birds, large in size, and capable of laying large chalk-white eggs. Such eggs bring several cents a dozen more than tinted eggs of average size.

All Leghorn females in our Select, Special and Super Matings weigh at least 4 lbs. each. All eggs set from our Special and Super Matings are individually weighed and must tip the scales at 2 ozs. or more. For our Special Matings we insist on an average weight of 25 ozs. to the dozen and for our Super Matings, 26 ozs. Cockerels in our Special Matings are sons of R. O. P. hens with records of from 200 to 230 eggs. Super Mating cockerels are sons of hens with records of from 230 to 300 eggs.

All birds in our Select, Special and Super Matings have been **blood-tested** and pronounced free from pullorum disease (B.W.D.).

"Wyan-Rock" and "Bram-Rock" Cross-Breds

Unequaled for Broiler and Roaster Production

Wyan-Rocks are a special cross of White Wyandotte hens and White Rock cockerels. They produce two-pound broilers from 10 to 20 days ahead of straight-bred chicks. Also make fine light roasters.

Bram-Rocks are produced by mating White Rock hens with Light Brahma cockerels. The chicks develop into wonderful heavy roasters.

Deduct 15% From These Utility Matings Prices

if you mail your order before March 17th.

Utility Matings	25	50	100	400	1000
White Leghorns	$4.25	$7.50	$13.50	$52.00	$125.00
Wyan-Rocks and Bram-Rocks	4.25	7.50	13.50	53.00	130.00
Rhode Island Reds	5.00	9.00	17.00	66.00	160.00
Barred Rocks	4.75	8.50	16.00	62.00	150.00
White Rocks	5.25	9.50	18.00	70.00	170.00
White Wyandottes	5.25	9.50	18.00	70.00	170.00

Deduct 5% From These Select, Special and Super Matings Prices

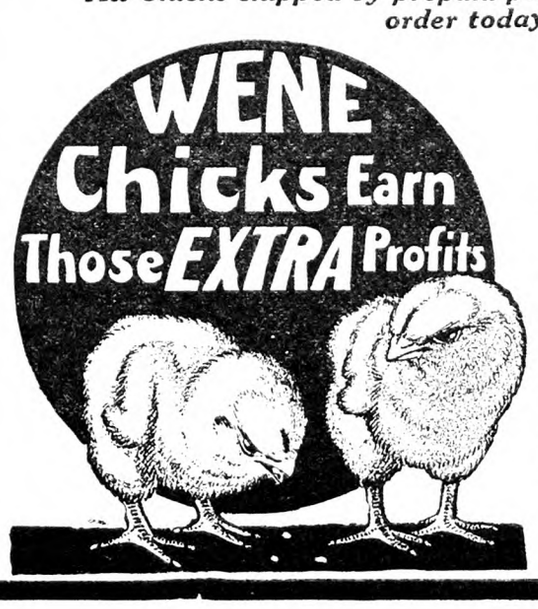
if you mail your order before March 17th. All Breeders in these Matings have been Blood-Tested.

Select Matings	25	50	100	400	1000
White Leghorns	$5.00	$9.00	$16.50	$64.00	$155.00
Wyan-Rocks and Bram-Rocks	5.00	9.00	16.50	64.00	155.00
Rhode Island Reds	5.75	10.50	20.00	78.00	190.00
Barred Rocks	5.50	10.00	19.00	74.00	180.00
White Rocks	6.00	11.00	21.00	82.00	200.00
White Wyandottes	6.00	11.00	21.00	82.00	200.00

Special Matings	25	50	100	400	1000
White Leghorns	$5.75	$10.50	$19.50	$76.00	$185.00
Barred Rocks	6.25	11.50	22.00	86.00	210.00
Rhode Island Reds	6.50	12.00	23.00	90.00	220.00
White Rocks	6.75	12.50	24.00	94.00	230.00
White Wyandottes	6.75	12.50	24.00	94.00	230.00

Super Matings—Add 3c per chick to prices quoted on Special Matings, then deduct 5% if ordered before March 17th.

All Chicks shipped by prepaid parcel post. Safe arrival of full count guaranteed. Send check or money order today. The coupon below is for your convenience.



FREE Chick Book—The finest we have ever issued. Tells how to house and care for chicks. Also how to get top prices on fancy poultry products. The chapter on marketing may mean hundreds of dollars to you. Send for this book today. Use the coupon.

Wene Chick Farms Dept. A Vineland N. J.

ORDER COUPON

WENE CHICK FARMS Dept. A VINELAND, NEW JERSEY

☐ Please send me your new Chick Book. (Check square if Chick Book is desired.)
Enclosed find $..... for which please ship me ..... Chicks,
Matings ....., Breed .....
to be delivered ..... Number on.....
(Approximate date)
Number on.....
(Approximate date)
Name ..... R. F. D. No.....
(or St.)
P. O. ..... County ..... State .....

Orders will be booked on receipt of 1c a chick, balance to be paid at least ten days before shipment.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

Publisher's Desk never had a busier year or more correspondence than 1930. It indicates that our people are coming to be more prudent and more cautious in their business affairs. They inquire more in advance about the rating and standing of houses seeking credit, and seek more definite information before parting with their goods on credit or assignment or money for purchases or investments. This is a wise policy and we feel from the correspondence that it must be saving our friends considerable money.

Since records have been kept the annual collections have been as follows:

1910—	400	claims	collected,	$ 9,665.45
1911—	539	"	"	12,110.63
1912—	558	"	"	10,926.51
1913—	743	"	"	10,112.91
1914—	800	"	"	10,665.50
1915—	921	"	"	13,021.12
1916—	1,192	"	"	18,131.54
1917—	1,630	"	"	23,961.21
1918—	2,232	"	"	37,425.54
1919—	2,596	"	"	44,684.29
1920—	2,493	"	"	45,592.74
1921—	1,584	"	"	45,804.23
1922—	1,479	"	"	62,549.60
1923—	2,246	"	"	79,138.91
1924—	1,588	"	"	52,753.39
1925—	1,436	"	"	56,323.09
1926—	1,613	"	"	45,864.59
1927—	1,450	"	"	52,520.94
1928—	1,036	"	"	47,159.59
1929—	1,459	"	"	49,554.01
1930—	1,148	"	"	41,128.04
	28,053			$769,193.83

During 1930 we received 1,596 claims for collection to the amount of $67,582.78. We collected 1,148 claims in the amount of $41,128.04. Since 1910 the total number of claims collected was 28,053 and the amount $769,193.83.

While we are glad to help out when we can help in collecting accounts which for one reason or another are overlooked, delayed or ignored, we feel that the best service is in furnishing information in advance.

Few things cause us more concern than to know that a farmer has sent his goods or his money to an irresponsible concern or deliberate crook and there is nothing we can do to help him. None of us can escape losses occasionally even with proper precaution, but proper information in advance will prevent most of them. We gather the information at rather a large expense in time and money and it is free to you for the asking.

Recently a subscriber asked about the following concerns with a view of investing money in their paper certificates. We went to considerable expense to get reports in the hope that it might discourage the false hope that money paid for such certificates can ever be recovered. Following is the report:

American Gold Placer Mining Company failed to file its annual reports, and it was necessary to revoke its corporate franchise on July 17, 1927.

Stillwater Power Company. The Secretary of State of Montana has informed us that so far as their records indicate, this company is still in existence with office at Billings, Mont. We have nothing further on it.

Lluvia de Cobre Mining Company is legally dead. Charter revoked by order of the Arizona Corporation Commission on May 11, 1926, for failure to pay annual registration and report filing fees.

Arizona Copper Queen Mining Company is legally dead. Charter revoked by order of the Arizona Corporation Commission on August 2, 1927, for failure to pay annual registration and report filing fees.

Waldorf Metals Company is legally dead. Charter revoked by order of the Arizona Corporation Commission on June 14, 1927, for failure to pay annual registration and report filing fees.

Toreador Mining & Leasing Company is legally dead. Charter revoked by order of the Arizona Corporation Commission on August 30, 1927, for failure to pay annual registration and report filing fees.

Nevada Star Mining Company. The Arizona Corporation Commission has advised us that their files contain no record of a company of this title.

International Gold Mines Company. Arizona Corporation Commission has advised that this company was incorporated September 18, 1906, and since 1915 has failed to make annual reports and pay annual fees ,as required by law. Proceedings are under way to annul the charter, but the proceeding may be stopped by payment of fees and court costs.

Goldfield Amalgamated Mining & Leasing Company. Arizona Corporation Commission has advised that this company was incorporated February 12, 1907, and since said date has failed to make annual reports and pay annual fees, as required by law, for which reason they are unable to give us any definite information concerning its present status.

Verde Grande Copper Company. Charter revoked by final decree of the Arizona Corporation Commission, as a court of record, for failure to pay annual registration and report filing fees on July 28, 1927.

Old Dominion Mining Company. Organized June 26, 1907, in Arizona. Since 1912 company has failed to make annual reports or pay annual fees as required by the laws of Arizona. It is listed in the 1930 Edition of the Marvyn Scudder Manual of Obsolete Companies.

Consolidated Copper Creek Mining Company. Incorporated in 1906 under laws of Arizona. As of 1907 the company was offering stock for sale in an advertisement guaranteeing 500 per cent on the investment. In 1919 it appeared that the company was obsolete and that the stock had no value.

On Page 138 we told how Albert William Benham left his clerkship job in which he was successful to become a financier of the 'Ponzi" type. Mr. Benham, like Ponzi, had a system. He also had a strong box in a garage. He borrowed money or at least received it to use in his system, at certain days stood before the box in the garage and pealed the money off a big rool of bills to pay as high as 50 per cent interest or profit to those who furnished the money. He was regarded as one of the wealthiest-looking business men of Belvidere, Ill. As announced his business was to 'buy or sell anything, anytime, anywhere." He particularly spoke of buying cheap from farmers who were hard up at low prices, and selling his purchases at top prices. How the facts and fiction balance we do not know. But the latest is that Benham is broke. Bankers estimate that he got a quarter of a million dollars from their depositors. There is no estimate of how much he may have paid back in alleged profits. Just why otherwise sensible people blindly put their money into such transparent schemes has never been determined.

I answered a puzzle in a contest of a Chicago paper, and received word that my answer is correct; but now they want me to send $3 worth of subscriptions for the magazine. They say they have $12,500 deposited in the bank for prizes and they also give autos. I have never seen the magazine. Is it reliable? Shall I send the $3 and see what more there is to it, or drop it where it is? Please advise.
New York. C. E. A.

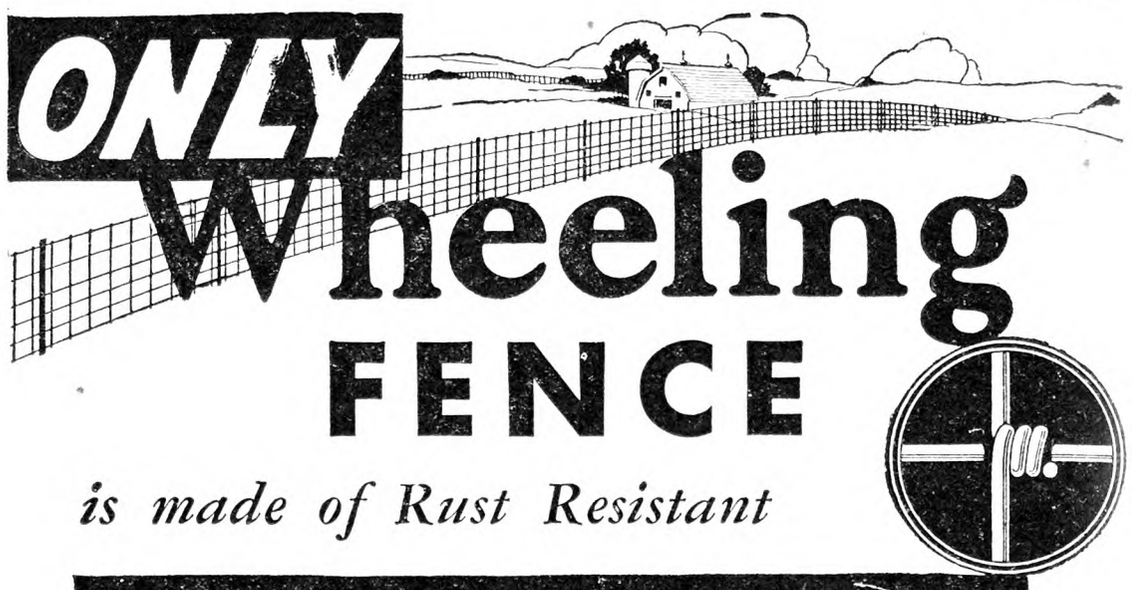
These puzzles are always answered correctly, and the next step is always to send money for something that you would not buy except for the allurement of an alleged contest. If this were a publication that you knew and liked and found helpful and honest, it woeld be a generous thing to help increase its circulation, but to send the money on the theory that you had won a privilege in a word puzzle contest is not to be recommended. We do not know the paper referred to, nor the particular form of puzzle adopted. We speak only of a class of papers which depend on puzzles, or schemes involving a trick or a stunt to gain circulation, which the publications could not win on their merits or defects as you see it. We have never seen one of the kind that we consider fit to enter a family home. We certainly advise dropping the appeal and holding on to the three dollars for a more worthy cause.

Will you give your advice relative to spending $100 for stock in three different aviation companies? I felt as though out of three I might strike one that would make good for a long pull. If your consider this a fair gamble what company has the best outlook? R. L. H.
Pennsylvania.

We assume you worked for your $100. If not, someone else did. Why gamble with it in purely speculative ventures? It is altogether too risky a proposition for a hundred dollar investment. Our advise is 'don't.'

I should like to have your opinion of Forbernite (natural ore of radium). Is it beneficial to health? E. A.K.
Pennsylvania.

The claim is made that when this ore is put into water it creates a radio activity and has curative powers. It is recommended to drink six to eight glasses of the water a day. This recommendation is good; but since it is freely given by competent physicians we see no good reason to pay $26 for it. If Forbernite has other values, we would require the vendors to prove these values before we would pay the price.



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COP-R-LOY
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THE COPPER ALLOYED STEEL

Here is your definite assurance of many years of rust free fence service—Wheeling fence is made of COP-R-LOY, the Copper Alloyed Steel. For added protection pure zinc coating stands guard against the elements. Strong, flexible, full weight and gauge, *stretched up and tested at the factory*—Wheeling Fence offers many dollar saving advantages that you are looking for.

It will pay you to get the facts from your Wheeling Dealer today—he is pledged to serve you economically.

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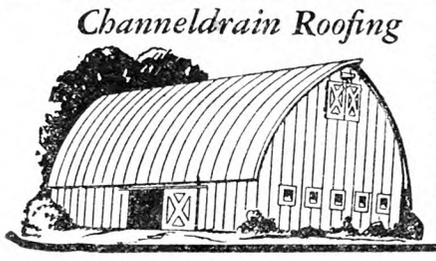
Branches: New York Buffalo Philadelphia Chicago Kansas City St. Louis Richmond Chattanooga Minneapolis Des Moines Detroit Columbus, Ohio

Channeldrain Roofing



For lifetime roofing service, apply Improved Channeldrain, made of COP-R-LOY, the Copper Alloyed Steel, and thoroughly protected with a durable coating of pure zinc. Fire-proof, lightning-proof—offers maximum protection against leaks. Costs no more than ordinary roofing—worth a whole lot more to you because Channeldrain pays for itself through extra years of trouble-free service.

Wheeling CORRUGATING COMPANY Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

STONE BOAT ALWAYS HANDY ON THE FARM

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Buy the Head and Bolts and make the Drag yourself. Write for full information. We deliver anywhere in the U. S.

HUSSEY PLOW CO., Box R North Berwick, Maine.

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Grange Silo Prices right now—just before our liberal Winter Discounts expire—are at the year's lowest levels. You can't save money by waiting. You CAN save money by sending your name right now, and getting reservation at present low prices. No obligation to buy. But you're protected if you decide to buy later.

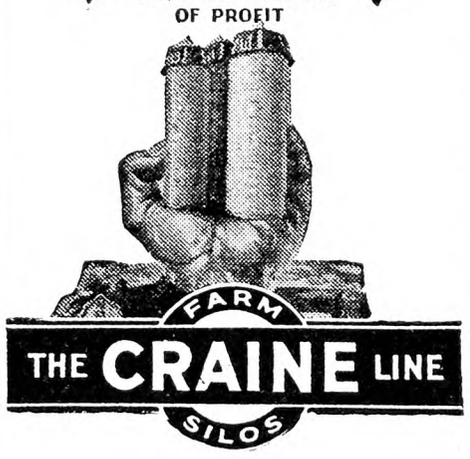
GRANGE Wood or Concrete Stave Silos offer exclusive features—that insure minimum labor, better silage, more profit. Learn about Grange "non-stick" doors, "extra tonnage" roof, self-draining joints, etc. Write for free catalog today.

New Jersey Dairymen write direct to us at Hackettstown, N. J.

GRANGE SILO CO. HOME OFFICE **RED CREEK, N. Y.**

30 YEARS ON RECORD

LET CRAINE LIFT YOUR DAIRY TO A HIGHER LEVEL OF PROFIT



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THE RECORD of Craineline Silos is an open book. You have neighbors who have had these Silos for 5, 10, 20 and 30 years. You need not guess at the service they'll give you—you need take no one's word for it. Today's Craineline Silos are, of course, stronger, more convenient, better in every way—yet lower priced—than those of the past. Buy tested service from a long established company—avoid promises that are not based on long experience. Our mistakes are on view—and have been corrected in the newer models while the mistakes of many others have not yet had time to come to light.

Don't Buy an Orphan

Any Silo will be good at first. But remember you'll need parts and service in the years to come. Buy, therefore, from a manufacturer who'll be in business when you need him later.

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51 Adams Street, Norwich, N. Y.

When you write advertisers mention The R. N.-Y. and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page.

FARMS — COUNTRY PROPERTY — Send for illustrated catalogue, Vineland and Sunny Southern Jersey, America's Poultry and Garden Center. Mild Winters, World's Best Markets. Write BRAY & MACGEORGE *Est. 1901* Vineland, N. J.

VIRGINIA FARMS CHEAP—$300 cash, balance terms. C. Witmer, Crewe, Virginia

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

POSITION OPEN for man in cow barn; must be a good milker and understand care, breeding and feeding, Ayrshire cattle; good wages. GABUZDA BROS., Freeland, Pa.

WANTED—Working foreman, married, for large orchard proposition in Southern New England; prefer man under 25 with some college short course work and considerable orchard experience preferably on home farm; native of New England or New York; familiar with scab control on McIntosh; excellent opportunity for right man; give full details of experience and reference if possible to large fruit grower or horticulturist in above district. ADVERTISER 351, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Orchardist, married, Protestant only with experience; modern house and milk furnished; state experience and wages first letter. ADVERTISER 369, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Family on dairy farm, preferably father, 2 sons; modern 5-room house, near village school; good wages to right family; none but good, steady workers and good milkers need apply. ADVERTISER 408, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Barn man, good milker, all-year work; single; state salary in first letter. PINE KNOLL DAIRY, Saugerties, N. Y.

WANTED—Man and wife with grown son or helper, no other children; live in home with owner; man good general farmer, knowledge of all livestock; wife cook, housework; farm located Northern New Jersey; $100 a month, board and lodging; only competent people with references, looking for permanent position need apply; give full details. ADVERTISER 413, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Couple, cook, chauffeur, butler, gardener; refined, conscientious and willing; outside city preferred; highest references. ADVERTISER 448, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—On private place, working foreman farmer; must be experienced herdsman, take entire charge small herd Jersey thoroughbreds; milking, separating, churning; also experienced in general farm work; married man, preferably without family, whose wife would board teamster all-year round and one or two extras part time; excellent farmhouse, modern improvements; separate bath for hired men; only man who can furnish exceptional references from previous employers would be considered; permanent job for the right man. Address B. THOMPSON, Room 1409, 250 Park Ave., New York City.

WANTED—Caretaker, married, for farm; state wages and experience. ADVERTISER 417, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED FARM foreman, about 40; must know apple growing and dairying; college trained preferred, but not essential. ADVERTISER 444, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN for poultry farm work in New Jersey; state wages, desired. ADVERTISER 427, care Rural New Yorker.

WANTED — Reliable married man on Long Island potato farm; near fine school; state experience, also wages, desired. Good house and privileges furnished. ADVERTISER 426, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced farm teamster who can handle Fordson tractor; also a man who understands truck garden. Address R. L. INSCOE, Box 97, R. F. D., Redbank, N. J.

WANTED — Experienced poultryman; married, no children. Able to take full charge if necessary. Wife to assist with housework. Give full details and references in first letter. GLENCAIRN FARM, Mendham, N. J.

WANTED—A young man on general farm. Must be steady and real worker with knowledge of machinery. No cigarettes or liquor. Good home and fair pay. BENJ. S. COBANE, Sauquoit, N. Y.

MAN, MIDDLE-AGED, for garden work and caretaker; handy with carpenter tools; good home, steady job; send 3 references, state wages wanted. ADVERTISER 464, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Hired man with good habits to milk cows and do general farm work; wages twenty-five dollars ($25) a month. Apply to GEORGE REICHMANN, Callicoon, N. Y.

MARRIED MAN, April 1, as general helper on commercial poultry farm; must be farm-raised, husky, willing and capable of carrying out owner's instructions: help quarters, 4 rooms and bath. RED TOP FARM, Rt. 3, Somerville, N. J.

WANTED—Married, healthy, active couple on poultry farm; man must be handy with tools and drive car; wife, clean housekeeper and plain cook; only people acquainted with farm life and interested in same may reply; no poultry experience required; $60 monthly for both with board and room. ADVERTISER 462, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED TRUCK farmer to work five acres on shares; main road; married, preferably childless; good opportunity hustler; must have small capital, references. SEARING, 603 Ocean Ave., Lakewood, N. J.

Situations Wanted

POSITIONS WANTED — The National Farm School will graduate on March 22 a number of young men trained in the various lines of agriculture as dairymen, horticulture men, vegetable growers, greenhouse men, landscape architects, poultrymen, general agriculture and farm machinery operators. These young men will be looking for positions about April 1. The school is desirous of placing them on up-to-date farms. Anyone interested in employing such help can communicate with C. L. GOODLING, Dean, Farm School, Pa.

GENERAL FARMER, 20 years' experience, cattle and chicken man; best references; 10 years previous position; married. ADVERTISER 343, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED POULTRYMAN with ability to take entire responsibility on large modern plant; would like position either private or commercial; formerly with egg-laying contest, also years of commercial experience in all phases. ADVERTISER 354, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Farm manager's position, experienced in all branches of farming, stock raising and the production of grade A and certified milk; work on salary and percentage of profits. ADVERTISER 355, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED HERDSMAN-DAIRYMAN, life experience in herd management, including breeding, testing, feeding, expert calf raiser; results guaranteed, references, two grown children. ADVERTISER 358, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, MARRIED, having charge for the past 15 years of a splendid 30-acre estate, greenhouse, vegetable and flower gardens, cows and chickens, wishes a change of location; good reference. Address F. MARSHALL, Southampton, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, thoroughly experienced in all branches, conscientious worker, wants position. ADVERTISER 363, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING MANAGER, experienced dairy, general farming and with machinery; married, one child; best references. ADVERTISER 378, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER-CARETAKER for entire charge of small place; married, age 30, American, no children; experienced cattle, poultry, vegetables, flowers, shrubs, lawns, pruning and care of shade and fruit trees; best of references from previous employers; last two places three years each; available March 15, April 1. ADVERTISER 381, care Rural New-Yorker.

SWISS FAMILY, 2 young men, good milkers and experienced herdsmen; two women for cooking and general housework; want steady position. ERNEST WEIBEL, Box 2, Saddle River, N. J.

EXPERIENCED POULTRYMAN, American, 29, wants position; drive truck, tractor. BRYANT BANKS, Holliston, Mass.

SINGLE, AMERICAN, 23, wishes position on farm; experienced; can drive, have New Jersey license; state full particulars in reply. ADVERTISER 410, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG AMERICAN desires position on dairy or estate. WILLIAM PLATT, Somerville, N. J.

HERDSMAN-SUPERINTENDENT, Cornell training, married, life experience, references. ADVERTISER 412, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED FARMER, no children, good habits, wishes position on a good farm or estate as working foreman; honest and capable. W. KNOWLES, New Hackensack, N. Y.

ON ACCOUNT of death and marriage of the owner, I am looking for a position as housekeeper or cook on dairy farm or business house; answer in German. MRS. T. SCHLEYER, Pike County, Shohola, Pa.

CARPENTER, EXPERIENCED, wants position on estate; can do new and repair work, cementing, painting, glazing. ADVERTISER 446, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, 26, SINGLE, intelligent, clean, active, wants farm work, any kind; quickly adaptable, handy with tools; moderate salary. ADVERTISER 447, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, 24, Swedish, with good appearance, good milker and dairyman, also understand machinery; wishes position on private place. MARTIN JOHNSON, 5 Water St., New York City.

HERDSMAN, SINGLE, American, Protestant, desires position; experienced feeder for test and herd calf raising, certified milk, one world's record; private estate preferred; understands common veterinary care; references. ADVERTISER 414, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, affiliated with all phases of poultry work; the best of references. ADVERTISER 415, care Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL FARMER, Hollander, wishes to run farm on share-basis; North Jersey vicinity Paterson preferred . ADVERTISER 418, care Rural New-Yorker.

HORTICULTURIST, WIDE experience in the East and West; can take charge of any orchard proposition; best references. ADVERTISER 419, care Rural New-Yorker.

ESTATE SUPERINTENDENT, man and wife, Scotch, Protestant, qualified superintendent, 15 years' experience with registered dairy herds, poultry and game establishments; competent gardener and orchardist; general construction work and estate improvement a specialty; strictest economy practiced; five years with present employer; references furnished. ADVERTISER 420, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE, 28, ANXIOUS to learn poultry farming; good living condition essential; references. HOWARD MOORE, Moreland, Georgia.

POSITION WANTED as working manager or herdsman on general farm or estate, experience in every branch of farm management, thoroughbred cattle and grade A milk; married, no children; references furnished. ADVERTISER 421, care Rural New-Yorker.

COWMAN, GERMAN, wishes work on private place; handy all around. CLEMENS WAGNER, 161 W. 36th St., New York City.

GERMAN, SINGLE, experienced, wants position, private or commercial; please give particulars. ADVERTISER 443, care Rural New-Yorker.

YEAR-ROUND camp, game preserve, established, maintained, practical knowledge carpentry, lumbering, woodcraft, saddle horses, game propagation. ADVERTISER 442, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE AMERICAN, Protestant, wishes position on poultry farm; Rutgers short course graduate. WILLARD VOSS, Waldron Ave., Summit, N. J.

MARRIED MAN, Hollander, 33, wants position on gentleman's place or estate; know how to take care of chickens, cows, garden; best of references. BOX 598, Glen Head, L. I., N. Y.

GERMAN DESIRES work on farm, 3 years' experience Canada; dairy or gentleman's farm. ADVERTISER 440, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN, 38, CARPENTER, builder by trade, raised on farm, very capable in the construction line in all branches, also farming, landscape gardening, etc., wishes position on country estate by week or month. ADVERTISER 438, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE HERDSMAN and test-cow milker. ADVERTISER 439, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED DAIRYMAN, small family, wants position on estate or private place; good milker, experience, references; wife willing for general housework, cooking; prefer New Jersey or Long Island. ADVERTISER 437, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, HEAD working, married, experienced in all branches of gardening and upkeep of estate; 8½ years last position; highly recommended. ADVERTISER 436, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN, SINGLE man, 25, experienced in pruning, wishes position; write or apply WALTER NEUSS, 455 E. 83d St., New York City.

MOTHER AND SON, as caretakers country estate, or work private family, tea-room, roadstand; woman excellent cook, pastrymaker; man, handy, good mechanic, driver. ADVERTISER 449, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, twenty years experience, desires position as working manager or foreman under owner on large commercial farm or estate. Successful experience on best farms; breeding for heavy egg production; handling show stock; excellent references. Graduate of N. J. Agricultural College, American, age 36, married. ADVERTISER 435, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, knowledge gained from course and life-time study; some experience in all branches; references; available foreman or manager. DE WITT MOSEY, 75 Manhattan Avenue, New York City.

IRISHMAN, 23, wants farm job. Old-country experience; references. ADVERTISER 433, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION WANTED—Experienced Poultryman, young, single, best reference, 4 years in last position. ADVERTISER 432, care Rural New-Yorker.

ORCHARDIST, single, 29, wants work for small salary and per cent of sales. ADVERTISER 429, care Rural New Yorker.

CARETAKER, POULTRYMAN, gamekeeper, desires to change; can drive, care of orchards, general work on estate; agricultural college training; references. ADVERTISER 428, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED POULTRYMAN — Greenhouse, orchard, gardening; college education, proven ability; wishes management on share or part share, privilege buying considered. P. O. BOX 140, West Haven, Conn.

GARDENER-FARMER, single, middle-age; all around man; care cows, chickens; good references. ADVERTISER 425, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN MARRIED 31, position wanted as manager on a farm; understands all farm machinery; or caretaker on a private estate. ADVERTISER 423, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG REFINED German couple, childless; first class references; wants position as caretaker of private estate; life experience as farmer-gardener; wife, practical nurse. HERMAN HAGEMEYER, 129 Erie Street, Dumont, N. J.

I INTEND to stop farming April 1; and want to get a position for my farmer on shares or part shares. He is a good dairyman and has family enough to operate a large farm. I recommend him. ADVERTISER 445, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED FARM and estate mechanic; single; also first-class dairyman, buttermaker. Month free if unsatisfactory. Write fully, ADVERTISER 431, care Rural New- Yorker.

FARM WORKING manager; life-time practical scientific experience, development, maintenance, breeding, dairying; wants position. Commercial enterprise seeking results; shares; salary. POST BOX 269, Peekskill, N. Y.

DAIRYMAN, GOOD stock raiser and feeder, good butter-maker, good horse man, gardener, general work, handyman; best of references; 3 years in last place; state wages. ADVERTISER 467, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, GERMAN, 30, want position April 1; life experience in general farming, all modern machinery; wife general housework; wish small gentleman's place; best reference. ADVERTISER 466, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN, 37 YEARS old, single, honest, industrious and capable, good references; would like job as general mechanic, excellent carpenter, good plumber; blacksmithing and masonry also do well; own tools; free March 15; go anywhere. ADVERTISER 465, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN, German (speaks English), wants job; experienced in garden, lawn, trees and chickens. Address P. O. BOX 112, Frenchtown, N. J.

MECHANIC, 38, ALL-AROUND, desires position on farm or estate; own tools; moderate pay. MORTON, 64 W. 88th St., New York City.

GAME BREEDER wishes position on reliable game farm; experienced grouse, quail, ducks, pheasants, chickens. ADVERTISER 461, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, EXPERIENCED, Swiss, 56, handy all around, small place. ADVERTISER 460, care Rural New-Yorker.

COLORED MAN wants a job as gardener or farmer or caretaker; no liquor, no smoking; good habits, not afraid of work; one who takes great interest in his work; trustworthy, Christian disposition; age 29; understand all lines of farming. J. HARRIS, Southhold, L. I., N. Y.

POSITION WANTED — Herdsman, dairyman, good milker and calf raiser; Scotch, married, 29, references. ADVERTISER 458, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN DESIRES position at once on a commercial plant; reference, L. K. GRUND, care G. S. Williamson, Pompton Ave., Cedar Grove, N. J.

MECHANIC, AMERICAN, wishes position on farm or estate; capable of doing electrical, carpentry, plumbing or mason work; drive or repair any motor vehicle. ADVERTISER 457, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED by American as poultryman; middle-aged, clean, sober, reference, on private estate. ADVERTISER 456, care Rural New-Yorker.

TWO MEN wish positions with house for mother; auto mechanic, tractor operator; electrician, painter; both milk, drive, experienced farmers; sister will work if needed. DYER, Collegeville, Pa.

TEST-COW MILKER desires position, number of cows no object; Scotch, married. ADVERTISER 459, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, SOBER, single, 20 years' experience, proven ability, able to take full charge; best reference. ADVERTISER 454, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED—Manager dairy farm or private estate, experienced, reference, middle-aged, married man. ADVERTISER 453, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, 33, Protestant, no liquor, inexperienced, wishes work on farm; poultry farming preferred. FRED SCHMADEKE, 1997 Grand Ave., New York City.

HOLLANDER, SINGLE, 34, experienced tractor operator, mechanic, repair all kind farm machinery, tractor, truck, understand milking machine; good milker; desires position. ADVERTISER 469, care Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL FARMER, married, 2 small children, would like to take care of estate or a farm. ADVERTISER 471, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED tractorman, teamster, all-around general farm worker; congenial, 22, desires permanent position; references; salary $50 and found; kindly state all particulars in first letter. JOSEPH MARKS, Room 1112, 32 Broadway, New York. Phone Digby 4-8120.

SINGLE MAN, 35, short poultry course graduate, wants position on poultry farm. ADVERTISER 470, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, single, desires position, milker and barn man; good character, references; please state wages and particulars. ADVERTISER 468, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERT TURKEY, pheasant breeder and raiser, all branches, poultry, waterfowl, private, commercial, within 100 miles New York; married, 1 son; long references. ADVERTISER 451, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

DAIRY FARM, near New Haven; 12 acres, new concrete barn with modern equipment for 100 animals or will rent with 100 acres; State road. Address P. O. BOX 734, New Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm, 47 acres, new buildings, ½ mile of town; price $2,800, terms. CHAS. STUCHLIK, Milton, Del.

SEVENTY-ACRE, Central New York dairy and poultry farm; 7 cows, 1,000 layers, good buildings and markets; cheap for cash. HENRY HENDERSON, Parish, N. Y.

FARM, SIX ACRES, level rich land, good buildings, modern bungalow; in village of five thousand; must be sold, no reasonable offer turned down. R. W. BEARDSLEE, Owego, N. Y.

150-ACRE FARM 5 miles from good market in Worcester; good market garden soil, fruit, wood, timber; large house, barn, poultry houses; land and buildings good condition. R. H. MOORE, Owner, Salisbury St., Holden, Mass.

TO RENT or lease, farm of the late Herbert Sniffen, situated on Housatonic River, east of Sikorsky Aviation Corp., in Stratford, Conn.; State road to Bridgeport; 26 acres good, flat, stoneless land; asparagus, some fruit, tools include Fordson tractor; 8-room house with hot-water heat. Address A. L. SNIFFEN, 941 E. Broadway, Stratford, Conn.

DELAWARE ORCHARD, 200 acres, good condition; Stayman, Transparent, York, Old Winesap, Nero, Gano; good buildings, ample machinery, tractors, etc.; splendid prospect for 1931 crop; good location; price $25,000, terms if desired. ADVERTISER 391, care Rural New-Yorker.

SACRIFICE SALE, modern stocked poultry farm. S. GAVIAN, Brewster, Mass.

POULTRY FARM, 60 acres, with 700-foot frontage on both side of concrete highway; house 12 rooms, partly modern furnished; with barn, outbuildings, fruits, unfailing brook running through property; price for quick sale $5,500, cash $3,500, balance on long mortgage; for particulars write owner. ADVERTISER 409, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or exchange one of the best stock and dairy farms in Southern New York; buildings exceptional, ideal for Summer guests; on improved roads; 65 head of stock, 5 horses, complete line of farm machinery; description and photos on request. MAPLE GROVE FARM, Lisle, N. Y.

CONVALESCENT HOME—Fine 16-room farmhouse, in good repair, attractive yard and view, on State road 18 miles from Binghamton; running spring water, lights and power from power line; suitable for tourists or hospital; with 3 acres land. FRED B. SKINNER, Greene, N. Y.

WANTED—Small farm, five to ten acres, New Jersey, Connecticut or Southern New York; give full particulars. ADVERTISER 411, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSE FOR SALE, 10 rooms, Lake Katrine, 4 miles to Kingston, on 3 State roads. MRS. CULLEY, 5605 Third Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRODUCTIVE 20-COW farm, $2,500; 165 acres, Cortland County, N. Y.; 2½ miles village and railroad; milk collected at improved road 1½ miles from farm; 50 acres fertile tillage, 100 acres creek-watered pasture, 15 acres woodland, 3 acres young apple orchard; good sugar bush; comfortable two-story house, practically new roofs, good basement barn, hay track, silo, motor and generator for home lighting plant; chance for expansion with low overhead; write today. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—Farm, stock and equipment; 130 acres; on State road in the village of Augusta, Sussex County, N. J. MRS. M. S. FREY, Augusta, N. J.

200 ACRES GOOD land, well located, improvements, cheap, long terms. BOX 105, Powhatan, Virginia.

FOR SALE—Industrial plant suitable for variety of industries; ample railroad siding, private switch; main highway, near new parkway, Weschester County, 30 miles from New York City; bargain for quick cash sale. Address N. WALSH, R. D. 1, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

FOR SALE—52-acre dairy farm, 60 tested cows, good buildings, up-to-date barns, electric lights, running water at all buildings; 3 large apple orchards and lake on place; tractor and all other modern farm machinery; 2 horses; near good markets; reason for wanting to sell; one house 12 rooms and one tenant house. BENJAMIN BERNSTEIN, Newtown, Conn.

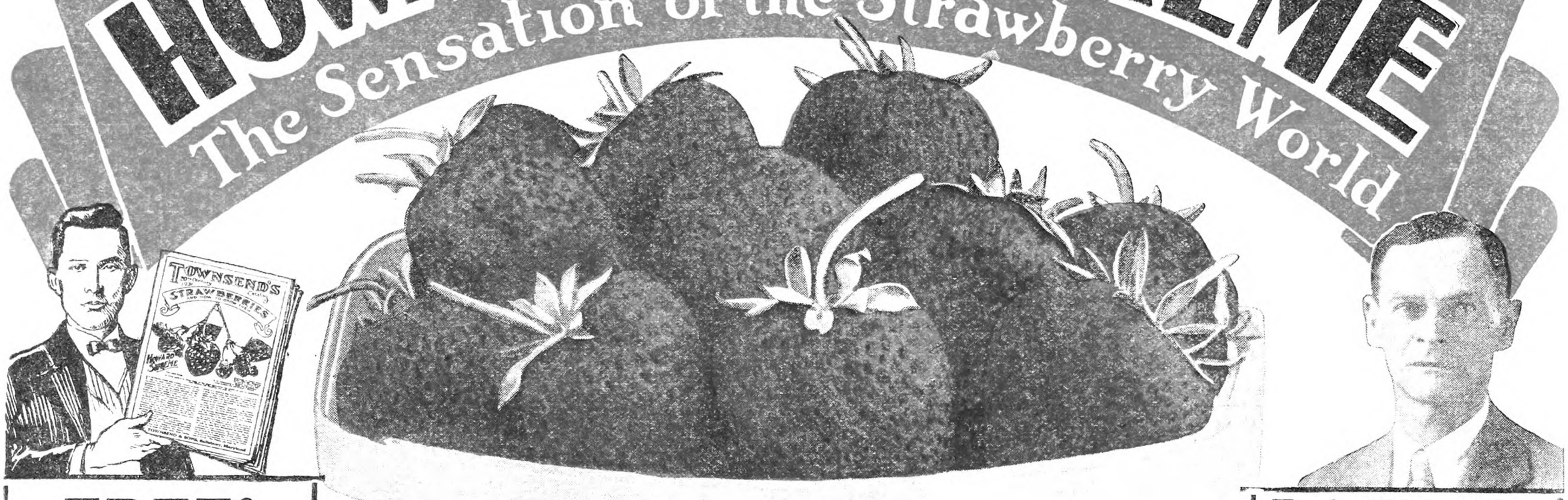
Other Advertisments of Subscriber's Exchange will be found on page 306

TOWNSEND'S GREATEST OFFER

Eight Remarkable Strawberry Garden Collections

INTRODUCING HOWARD'S SUPREME

The Sensation of the Strawberry World



FREE!
TOWNSEND'S 20th CENTURY CATALOGUE

Tells all about the Howard's Supreme, gives pedigree and blood lines of this famous variety and what five of the leading Agricultural Colleges have to say about it. Also gives the true descriptions of thirty-three leading varieties of Strawberries and lists a complete line of Raspberries, Dewberries, Blackberries, Grapes, Asparagus Roots, Vegetable Plants, Fruit Trees, Perennials and Ornamental Nursery Stock. A postal will bring it.

Big Money-Savings in Small Fruit Garden Collections

A page of Townsend's ready-made Gardens with a Big Saving and a Real Value in every garden. All made up of the choicest varieties for both home and commercial purposes, producing big yields of high-quality fruit from very early in the season to extreme late.

HOWARD'S SUPREME Included in Every Strawberry Garden Collection

This wonderful New Introduction which we are adding in these gardens is Guaranteed to Be Superior to Any Other Variety of Strawberry Ever Introduced. Every lover of strawberries should have this worthy variety.

E. C. HOWARD
Originator
HOWARD'S SUPREME and HOWARD'S 17 (Premier)

"As originator of the Howard 17 (Premier) I wish to make this prediction in regard to my latest strawberry triumph, 'The Howard's Supreme:' I now predict that my New Super Strawberry, 'Howard's Supreme,' will spring into popular favor and rapidly rise to become the leading American strawberry, leading my Howard 17 (Premier) in 17 points."
(Signed) E. C. HOWARD.

FREE DELIVERY

We pay Postage or Express on all Garden Collections East of the Mississippi River. Add 20c per 100 plants West of the Mississippi River.

Special Prices on Townsend's Selected Varieties of Strawberry Plants

CUSTOMERS PREPAY TRANSPORTATION AT THESE PRICES.	25 Plants	100 Plants	250 Plants	1000 Plants
HOWARD'S SUPREME	$4.00	$10.00	$25.00	$100.00
JUPITER (New Extra Early)	4.00	10.00	25.00	100.00
Aberdeen (Medium Early)	1.00	2.00	3.50	10.00
Big Joe (Medium Late)	.60	1.30	2.35	7.00
Chesapeake (Late)	.60	1.30	2.35	7.00
Gandy (Very Late)	.60	1.30	2.35	7.00
Lupton (Medium Late)	.60	1.30	2.35	7.00
PREMIER (Extra Early)	.60	1.30	2.35	7.00
TOWNKING (Late)	1.00	2.00	3.50	10.00
Blakemore (Extra Early)	1.00	2.00	3.50	10.00
May Queen (New Late)	2.00	4.00	7.00	20.00
Red Gold (New Extra Early)	1.00	2.00	3.50	10.00
EVERBEARING VARIETIES STRAWBERRIES				
MASTODON	$1.50	$3.00	$6.00	$18.00
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Plum Farmer (Early Black)	1.25	4.00	8.00	25.00
Logan (New Early Black)	2.00	6.00	12.00	40.00
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St. Regis (Everbearing Red)	1.60	5.00	10.50	32.50
Chief (New Early Red)	3.00	9.00	Supply Limited	
BLACKBERRIES				
Eldorado (Rich Flavor)	$1.75	$5.00	$11.50	$40.00
Snyder (The Old Favorite)	1.75	5.00	11.50	40.00
Russell (A New Variety of Merit)	3.00	9.00	20.00	.....
Lucretia Dewberry	1.75	5.00	11.50	.....
Youngberry (New Dewberry)	8.00	25.00	.....	.....
ASPARAGUS				
Mary Washington (One-year Crowns)	$0.75	$1.75	$3.50	$10.00
Mary Washington (Two-year Crowns)	1.00	2.50	5.00	16.00
Mary Washington (Three-year Crowns)	1.50	3.00	6.00	20.00

A Townsend's R. N. Y. Strawberry Garden
25 HOWARD'S SUPREME
25 Premier — 25 TOWNKING
25 Jupiter — 25 Mastodon Everbearing
List Price, $11.10
SPECIAL PRICE $ 7.00

B Townsend's R. N. Y. Strawberry Garden
50 HOWARD'S SUPREME
50 Aberdeen — 50 Chesapeake
50 Big Joe — 50 Lucky Strike Everbearing
List Price, $12.10
SPECIAL PRICE $ 9.00

C Townsend's R. N. Y. Strawberry Garden
100 HOWARD'S SUPREME
100 Premier — 100 Chesapeake
100 Mastodon Everbearing
List Price, $15.60
SPECIAL PRICE $10.00

D Townsend's R. N. Y. Strawberry Garden
100 HOWARD'S SUPREME
100 Best Extra Early — 100 Best Medium
100 Early — 100 Best Late
100 Best Everbearing
List Price, $17.50
SPECIAL PRICE $12.50

E Townsend's R. N. Y. Strawberry Garden
250 HOWARD'S SUPREME
250 Jupiter — 250 TOWNKING
250 Aberdeen — 250 Mastodon Everbearing
List Price, $63.00
SPECIAL PRICE $31.50

F Townsend's R. N. Y. Strawberry Garden
(½-Acre Collection)
100 HOWARD'S SUPREME
1000 Premier — 1000 Chesapeake
1000 Big Joe — 1000 Mastodon Everbearing
List Price, $49.00
SPECIAL PRICE $40.00

G Townsend's R. N. Y. Strawberry Garden
(1-Acre Collection)
100 HOWARD'S SUPREME
2000 Premier — 2000 Big Joe
2000 Aberdeen — 2000 TOWNKING
List Price, $78.00
SPECIAL PRICE $70.00

H Townsend's R. N. Y. Strawberry Garden
100 HOWARD'S SUPREME
4000 Chesapeake
4000 Premier
List Price, $66.00
SPECIAL PRICE $60.00

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GENTLEMEN: Please book my order for your Special Priced R. N. Y. Garden Collection as checked. Enclosed find remittance covering cost of plants which are to be sent me postpaid at proper planting time with your Guarantee of complete satisfaction or my money will be refunded.

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B—R. N. Y. Strawberry Garden ☐
C—R. N. Y. Strawberry Garden ☐
D—R. N. Y. Strawberry Garden ☐
E—R. N. Y. Strawberry Garden ☐
F—R. N. Y. Strawberry Garden ☐
G—R. N. Y. Strawberry Garden ☐
H—R. N. Y. Strawberry Garden ☐
I—R. N. Y. Raspberry Garden ☐
J—R. N. Y. Raspberry Garden ☐
K—R. N. Y. Grape Collection ☐

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Selected Varieties of Grape and Raspberry Collections Specially Adapted for Home Garden Culture

I Townsend's R. N. Y. Raspberry Garden
25 Plum Farmer Black
25 St. Regis Red Everbearing
25 Columbian Purple
List Price, $4.80
SPECIAL PRICE $ 3.35

J Townsend's R. N. Y. Raspberry Garden
(For Market Gardeners)
250 St. Regis Red Everbearing
200 Plum Farmer, Early Black
200 Logan Best Early Black
List Price, $30.50
SPECIAL PRICE $21.50

K Townsend's R. N. Y. Grape Collection
(4 New Varieties, Strong 2-yr. No. 1 Grade)
1 Sheridan, New Large Early Black
1 Caco, the New Red Grape
1 Fredonia, New Early Black
1 Portland, New Earliest White

4 VINES SPECIAL PRICE $1.90
8 VINES Any or all of above collection of 4 varieties **$3.65**
12 VINES Any or all of above collection of 4 varieties **$4.80**

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

Vol. XC. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St., New York. Price One Dollar a Year. March 14, 1931 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5151

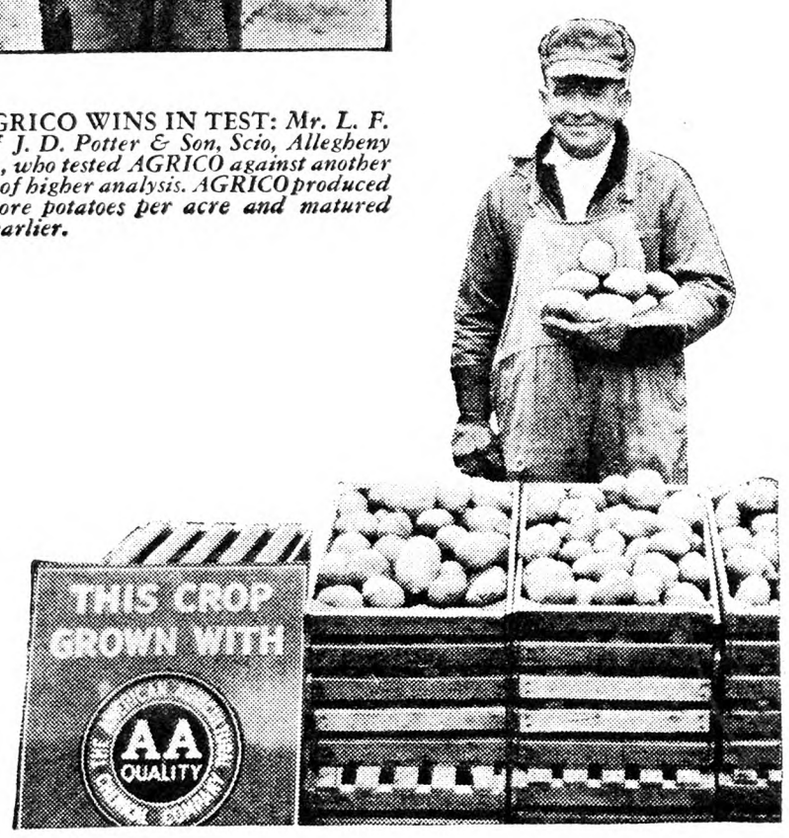
Up in the Woods

Below, MORE FEED FOR THEIR DAIRY: *Mr. and Mrs. Roy O. Bixby, Norfolk, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., showing some of the fine corn Mr. Bixby and his son raised last season with "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer. In spite of the dry weather, their ensilage yield was 15 tons to the acre—7 tons better than the average for the district.*

Right, $360 SAVING: *Mr. L. G. Gibson, Hunt, Livingston Co., N. Y., who wishes he had used AGRICO last season on his entire 40 acres of potatoes instead of on only 5. "I would have saved $360," he writes. Read his letter below for the full facts about an important fertilizer test.*

AGRICO Wins in Fertilizer Test

Left, 329¼ BU. PER ACRE: *Mr. Wm. B. Karcher, Orient, Suffolk Co., N. Y., planted 2 acres of Cobblers in rows 6 ft. apart, with cucumbers in between. He dug 658½ bu. potatoes from this piece. He writes, "I became convinced last year that your AGRICO brands were the last word in fertilizer and I shall continue using them." (Oct. 2, 1930)*



Right, AGRICO WINS IN TEST: *Mr. L. F. Potter, of J. D. Potter & Son, Scio, Allegheny Co., N. Y., who tested AGRICO against another fertilizer of higher analysis. AGRICO produced 50 bu. more potatoes per acre and matured his crop earlier.*

HERE is another significant fertilizer test. It is facts like these which every farmer should consider in placing his order for fertilizer for his crop. The facts are supplied by Mr. L. G. Gibson, of Hunt, Livingston Co., N. Y., in the following letter:

"This season I determined to find out whether your AGRICO was as good as many folks were saying it was. With this in mind, I put out three plots of five acres each, applying fertilizer as follows:

Plot No. 1—1000 lbs. of a popular **7-11-10** grade.

Plot No. 2—1000 lbs. of a popular **7-12-7** grade.

Plot No. 3—1000 lbs. of AGRICO for Potatoes 4-8-6.

"The yield of the AGRICO plot was 180 bushels per acre and to my surprise, the 7-11-10 and 7-12-7 plots gave no larger yields.

"Although AGRICO for Potatoes is a high-grade fertilizer, *it cost me $9.00 per acre less than the other brands.* I do not hesitate to recommend AGRICO to my friends, for had I used it on all my acres of certified seed this season, I would have saved $360.00." **L. G. Gibson,** (Nov. 10, 1930)

Use the Best—It Pays

Letters like this come to us from all parts of this and adjoining states. All tell of increased yields, better-quality crops and extra profits secured with AGRICO, the premier "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer. Fertilizer is one of the most important factors in determining the amount of profit you make. *It is so important that you cannot afford to use anything but the very best.* The better the fertilizer the greater the return.

Use AGRICO this year and keep an accurate record of your costs. Your nearest "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer dealer will give you a new crop-cost blank which makes it easy to know what each bushel costs to grow.

AGRICO is made of carefully-selected plant-food materials which supply the usual elements with greatest efficiency and *it also contains extra plant-food elements which help increase crop yields and crop profits.*

Place your order now; your nearest "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer dealer can supply you with AGRICO. There is a brand for each crop.

MAIL THE CONVENIENT COUPON—TODAY

KNOW YOUR COSTS — DON'T GUESS

The American Agricultural Chemical Co.,
(Address the nearest office)

Please send me.....copies of your new free Crop-Cost Blank for **Corn**....for Potatoes....

Name.....

Address.....

R.N.Y. 3-14-31

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL Co.

129 Lewis Street, Buffalo, N. Y. 419 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Makers of "AA QUALITY" FERTILIZERS

AGRICO

for all crops

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COMPANY · AA QUALITY

The Story of Rob Roy of Elmwood

By C. T. Conklin

NESTLING down among the hills of Steuben Co., N. Y., in one of those charming little valleys so characteristic of that beautiful countryside, is historic old Elmwood Farm. On its grass-covered hillsides good Ayrshires have grazed for more than 24 years, while from its barns have gone forth many an animal to make history as a producer or as an individual of superior excellence.

Like any constructive breeding establishment, Elmwood has not lived unto itself. All about it are scores of farms where good cattlemen have bred Ayrshires, maintained their homes, reared their families, and have been a part of the agriculture of Southern New York. On these same farms not a few will tell you that much of their success has come from animals secured from J. Henry Stewart, the master of Elmwood; and many times Rob Roy of Elmwood will be named as the creature quite largely responsible for the success of these Ayrshire herds. In fact, even though Rob Roy of Elmwood has been dead for more than a decade, he is still probably as highly regarded by the breeders of the Allegany-Steuben district as any sire that ever lived in that country.

Rob Roy of Elmwood was born on March 24, 1911, on the farm of his breeder, J. Henry Stewart, but was sold when very young to Frank Sherman of Bath, N. Y., who in turn sold this young bull when he was 14 months old back to Mr. Stewart, in whose possession he remained until his death at eight years of age. Both of Rob Roy of Elmwood's parents were owned by Mr. Stewart, who has furnished some interesting facts regarding the ancestors of the subject of this sketch.

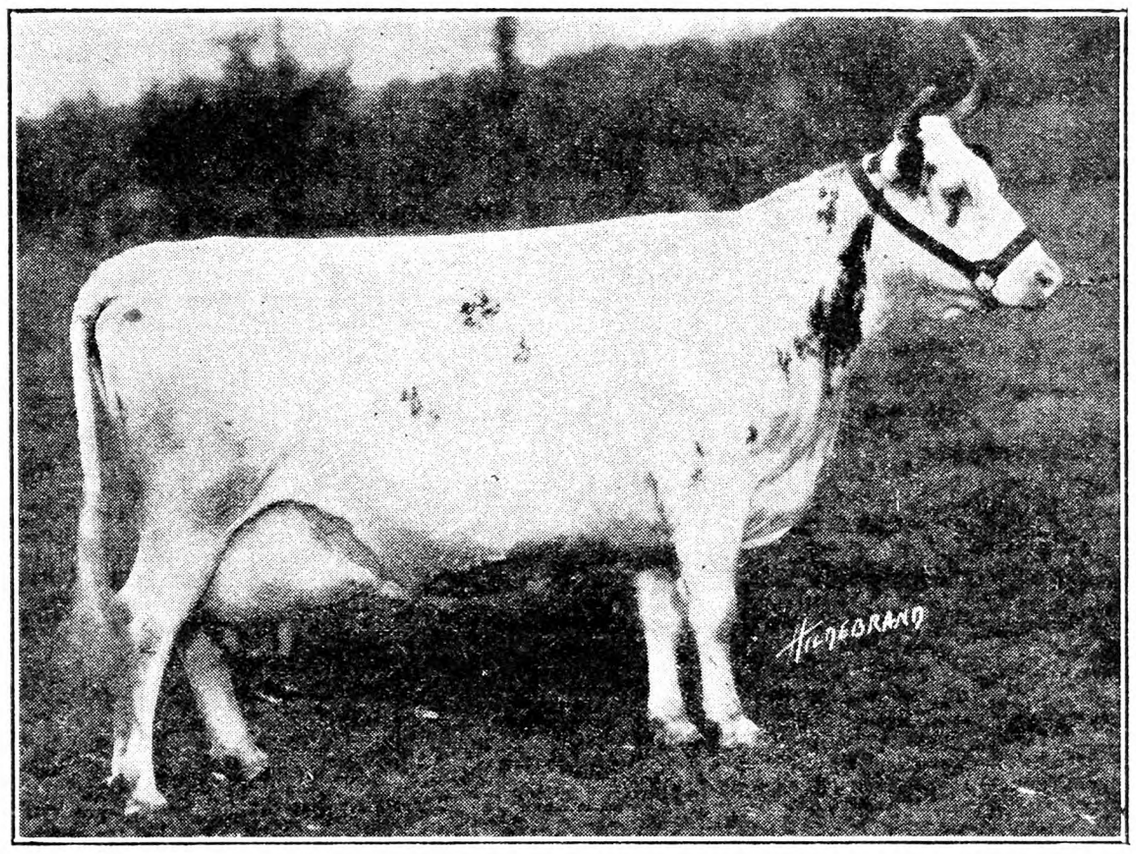
The sire of Rob Roy of Elmwood was Rob Roy of Penshurst, a bull that was bred by Wm. Stewart & Son, of Menie, Ontario, and purchased in dam by Percival Roberts, Jr., back in 1906, when Mr. Roberts selected several Canadian animals, including Ethel Mary Stewart, the dam of Rob Roy of Penshurst. It is interesting to note that this cow was out of the same dam as the mother of Tootsy Mitchell, the noted old foundation cow in the Pinehurst herd of Leonard Tufts. The sire of Rob Roy of Penshurst was Rob Roy, which, interesting to relate, was the sire of Lady Stewart of Menie, E. W. Van Tassell's remarkable old foundation cow that made over 15,000 lbs. of milk at 16 years of age, and left a great lot of valuable descendants in the Pacific Northwest.

Rob Roy of Penshurst was sold as calf to George Taber, of East Aurora, N. Y., who, within a year, sold him to W. P. Schanck, of Avon, N. Y. In two years he was sold to J. Henry Stewart, in whose herd he sired but four females and two bulls, one of which was Rob Roy of Elmwood. Concerning Rob Roy of Penshurst, Mr. Stewart has written very enthusiastically, stating that all of his get were excellent animals. One of his daughters, Bonnie Girl of Elmwood, won the aged cow class at the New York State fair. Another daughter, Freeda of Elmwood, was second prize aged cow at Syracuse, made five good records, the best of which was 18,502 lbs. of milk and 753 lbs. of butterfat, and sold at the first National Ayrshire Sale to Major A. Henry Higginson for $1,600. Still another daughter, Beatrice of Elmwood, was a beautiful type cow, and won many prizes.

The dam of Rob Roy of Elmwood was Elmwood Girl, a rather small, fine-bone cow, with excellent udder and well-placed teats. As a yearling she was undefeated at many county fairs, and continued to make a very creditable showing until a very persistent milker, and held the record as the cow with the greatest net profit in local cow-testing association work. In addition, she made an advanced registry record of 11,358 lbs. of milk testing 4.31 per cent, when nearly 10 years of age, with a twice-a-day milking schedule and farm care.

Elmwood Girl was sired by Spotcus of Avon, a son of Cock-a-Bendie, bred by W. P. Schanck, who has been responsible for breeding many of our good Ayrshires. Her dam was the good producing cow, Pauline M. described by Mr. Stewart as a deep-bodied cow of fine type.

Rob Roy of Elmwood was put into immediate service at Elmwood, and left 53 registered daughters and 14 registered sons. Only four sons were registered in the first two crops of calves by him but, as his daughters began to add prestige and glory to the name of their sire, there became a greater demand for his sons. However, it was almost entirely through his daughters and granddaughters that the name of Rob Roy of Elmwood still lives on.



Hornella of Elmwood, One of the Best Daughters of Rob Roy of Elmwood

Although only seven daughters were tested, the name and fame of their sire is secure because of the individual excellence and the capable manner with which the Rob Roy cows have bred on. Perhaps the best known of his daughters was the remarkable Hornella of Elmwood, that recently died at Strathglass Farm at 16 years of age. Regarded as one of the best uddered cows at Strathglass, this good old matron was a living example of quality. A very persistent producer, she made three records over 10,000 lbs. after 10 years of age, including a lactation record of 13,961 lbs. at 10 years. She was grand champion of the 1929 Ohio State Fair, and second prize aged cow at the New York and Maryland State Fairs.

A son of Hornella of Elmwood, named Strathglass Elmbar, heads the herd of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Another son is in service in the herd of Senator Jesse H. Metcalf, Providence, R. I., while still another son was selected by E. A. Hurst, of Gouverneur, N. Y. A daughter of this cow, Strathglass Hornella, has made a herd test record of 14,000 lbs. of milk at four years, and has just returned from a campaign with the Ayrshire View herd, where she attracted a great deal of attention. A son of Strathglass Hornella, named Strathglass Grandee Horner, is owned by Dale McCormick of Pataskala, O. Strathglass Lady Hornella, another daughter of Hornella of Elmwood, is one of the good members of the Strathglass herd.

Before leaving Steuben County, Hornella of Elmwood gave birth to two sons which have headed the herds of two of the prominent members of the Allegany-Steuben Club. Both of these bulls were by Jean Armour's Great Gift. Ben Burger, of Greenwood, used one of them, Hornella's Good Gift, with considerable success. The daughters of this sire have always been appreciated when offered at auction, and have been characterized by their quality and good type. The eldest son of Hornella of Elmwood, named Hornella's Great Gift of Elmwood, headed the herd of Ray Mead, the efficient secretary of the Allegany-Steuben Club.

A full sister of Hornella of Elmwood, named Vera Belle of Elmwood, sold at auction in 1920 to Gray Rock Farm, North Uxbridge, Mass., for $625. From the foregoing, it is obvious that Hornella of Elmwood has helped to transmit the influence of her sire in a very constructive manner.

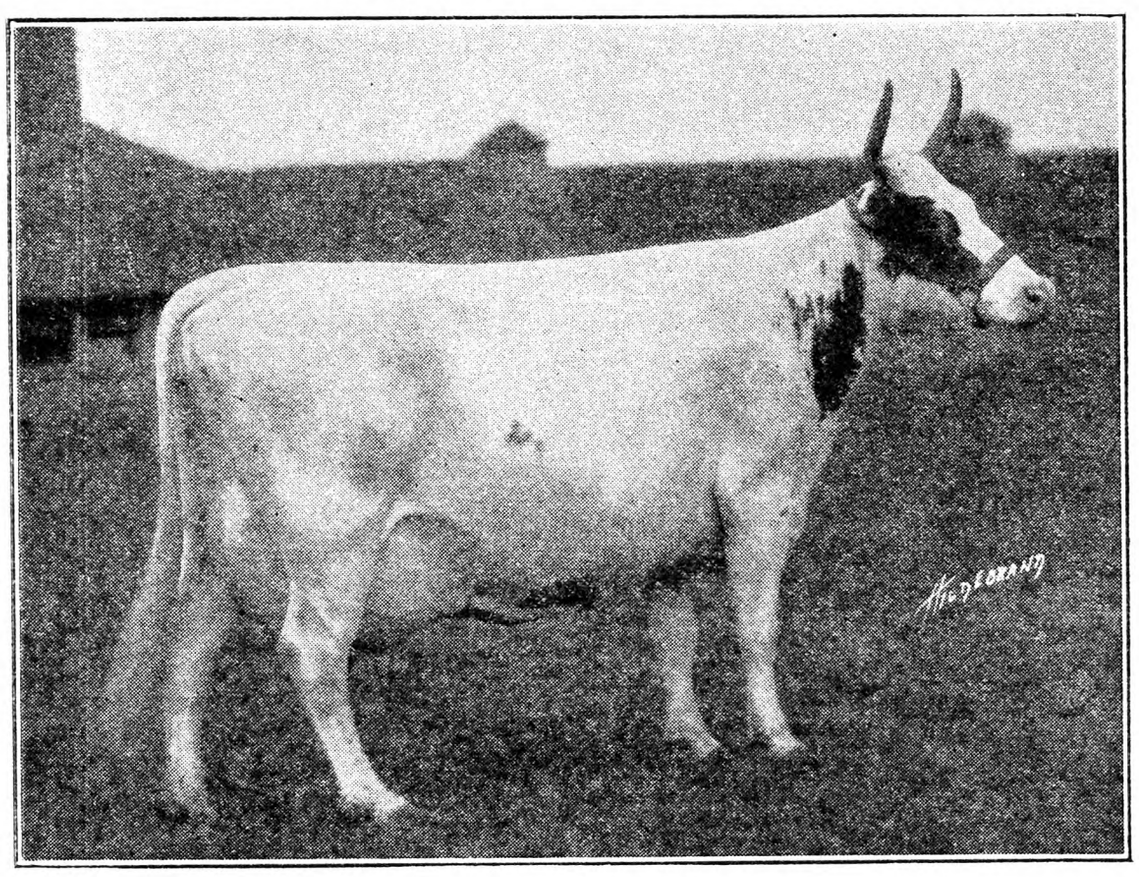
Another daughter of Rob Roy of Elmwood, Princess Elzada of Elmwood, was sweepstake cow of all breeds at the Bath Fair, made a 10,000-lb. record, and in addition, is the grand-dam of Full o' Pep, used very profitably by J. M. Cochrane, of Bath, N. Y., and more recently by Arnold Bros. of Canandaigua, N. Y. Among the good things sired by Full o' Pep is Lady Be Good, grand champion of the 1930 New York State Fair. It is interesting to note that Lady Be Good is the result of line-breeding animals descended from Leto and Rob Roy of Elmwood. Both her dam and her sire's dam were sired by Leto, and out of daughters of Rob Roy of Elmwood. In fact, it is generally recognized by students of Ayrshire bloodlines that Leto was most successful as a sire when bred to daughters of Rob Roy of Elmwood, a privilege which was his while owned in the herds of both J. Henry Stewart and his neighbor, James Cochrane.

Mated to Leto, Princess Elzada of Elmwood also produced Prince Leto, used for a time in the herd of Amos White & Son, of Hornell. This same combination of breeding also produced Sister Leto, one of the very best daughters of Leto, which, although handicapped through life as a cripple, still made a herd test record of nearly 10,000 lbs. of milk. The latest son of Sister Leto has been recently selected to head the herd of Wood Bros., Penn Yan, N. Y., while a daughter has been acquired by John Morgenthau, of Elizabethtown, N. Y. Another son of Sister Leto, named Leto of Sylvan View, has been used with a great deal of success by F. B. Foster & Son, of Bath, N. Y., where some excellent young cows in milk are a testimonial of his value as a sire.

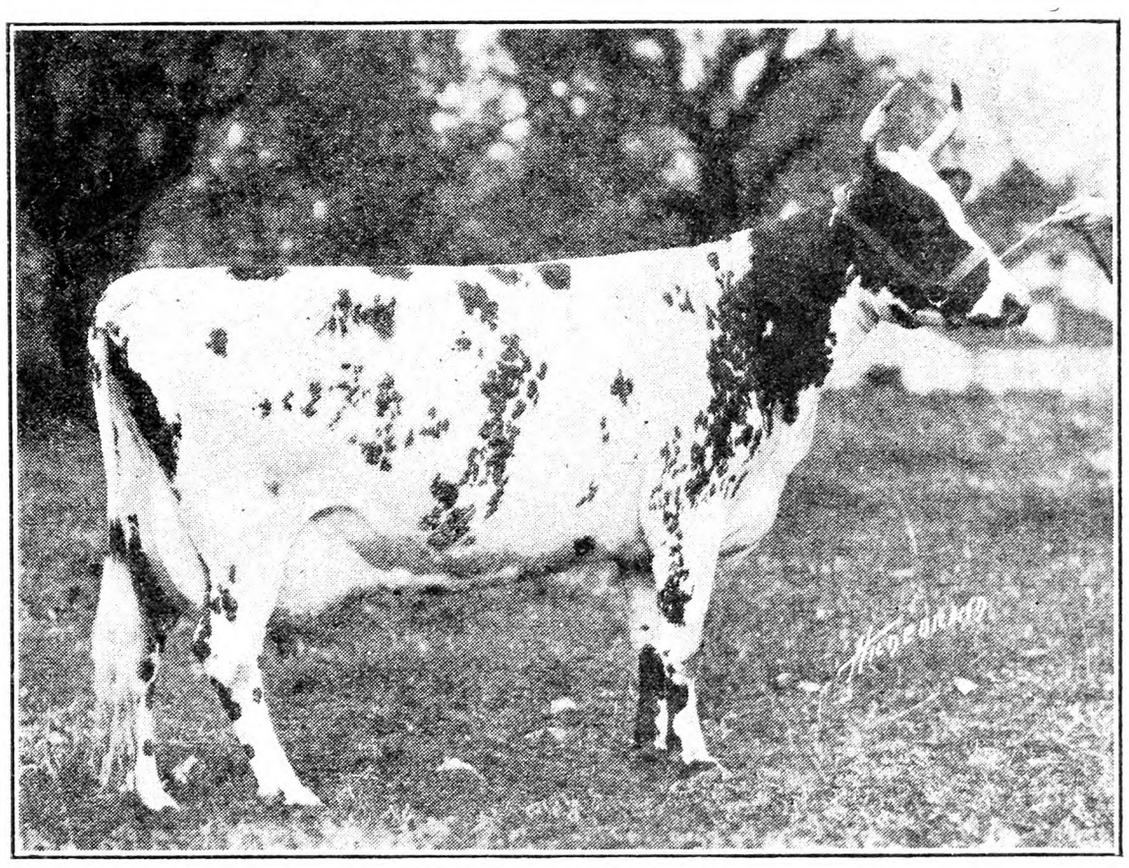
Undoubtedly the descendants of Princess of Elzada of Elmwood brought no small amount of fame to the Rob Roy family. James Cochrane, who owned this cow, has made the statement repeatedly that he considered her one of the best cows he ever owned and one of the outstanding members of the family. In udder development she left little to be desired, and in producing ability she was quite remarkable. Fortunately she seemed to be able to transmit these good qualities to her descendants. No wonder that Princess Elzada goes down in history as one of the illustrious descendants of old "Rob Roy."

Princess Eldora of Elmwood, also by Rob Roy of Elmwood, was the winner over all breeds in butterfat production at Alfred University, where she was owned, and made an official record of 12,574 lbs. of milk.

One of the first daughters of Rob Roy of Elmwood was Freeda's 2nd of Elmwood, that was sold at an early age to Harrison B. Toby, of Lindley, N. Y. Mr. Toby tells the story of how he purchased several daughters of Rob Roy, delivering them to their new home, some 50 miles from Bath, by loading them in a wagon which was attached to one of the early model Fords, which furnished the motive power. It



Lilly of Sylvan View



Bedelia of Sylvan View

was a thrilling ride but a profitable journey, for these daughters of Rob Roy helped to make a good foundation in the Lind-Ayr herd. In the Lind-Ayr herd she left several excellent offspring. Later she was taken to Florida and was reported breeding regularly at 14 years of age in the herd of W. P. Gwynne, of Orlando, Fla.

Freeda's Fleckie of Elmwood, still another daughter of Rob Roy of Elmwood, is now hale and hearty at nearly 13 years of age, and is the last daughter of the old bull that is privileged to roam the pastures of Elmwood. She was a frequent prize winner, and among other honors, won the advanced registry class at the New York State Fair. Her advanced registry record is 11,700 lbs. of milk.

Perhaps the heaviest producing daughter of Rob Roy of Elmwood was Bonnie Lady of Elmwood that under ordinary farm conditions made a three-year-old record of 10,336 lbs. of milk, winning a silver medal thereby. In the herd of Fred L. Porter, of Crown Point, N. Y., Bonnie Lady's Great Gift of Elmwood, a son of Bonnie Lady of Elmwood, has left some excellent cows with square rumps and good udders, while the first year's work of the Ledgetop herd in the herd test has demonstrated their productivity. Another son of Bonnie Lady of Elmwood was used by Clarence J. Williams, of Woodhull, and later saw service at Elmwood.

Miss Quality of Elmwood, also by Rob Roy of Elmwood, was never tested but was such a good producer as to win the butterfat contest at the Bath Fair, with all breeds competing. In commenting about the 1920 New York State Fair, the "Ayrshire Quarterly" stated: "Stewart won the three-year-old class with Dot of Elmwood, a daughter of Rob Roy of Elmwood, carrying one of the truest type of udders shown."

Punch of Elmwood, another advanced registry daughter of Rob Roy of Elmwood, is the dam of Punch's Great Gift of Elmwood that was used in the herds of Charles Bartlett, of Kanona, N. Y., and later in the Craigy Burn herd of S. N. Stimson, of Spencer, N. Y. Steuben Punch, also by Rob Roy of Elmwood, is the dam of Punch of Sylvan View, a Leto daughter acquired by Strathglass Farm from J. M. Cochrane, and now possessor of four very creditable herd test records.

Steuben Lilly, a daughter of Rob Roy of Elmwood, when mated to Leto, produced the notable Lilly of Sylvan View, that was bred by J. M. Cochrane and sold to Strathglass Farm, where this cow's quality, remarkable udder, and general excellence have gained for her the reputation of being one of the outstanding members of that herd. Lilly of Sylvan View has three herd-test records ranging from 11,000 to nearly 14,000 lbs. of milk, and a lactation record of over 15,000 lbs. of 4 per cent milk. Her son, Strathglass Sylbo, sold at auction for $1,000 to Fillmore Farm, of Bennington, Vermont, and is now in heavy service in that herd.

Sozaker is the only son of Rob Roy of Elmwood to be admitted to the advanced registry. He was used in the herds of J. O. Baker & Bro., of Andover, N. Y., and John H. Baker, of Buffalo, N. Y. Another son, Bonnie Rob Roy of Elmwood, sired some 20 daughters in the herd of A. F. White & Son, of Hornell. Temptor of Elmwood, still another son, was used by R. B. Miller, of South Canisteo, while others were used in several herds, grade and purebred, stamping their sire's influence upon the rank and file of the countryside.

For five successive years the "Rob Roys" won the sweepstakes herd over all breeds at the Hornell Fair, and three times they carried off the Farm Bureau Trophy at the New York State Fair with all breeds competing, thus bringing this trophy permanently to Elmwood.

Rob Roy of Elmwood lived and died in Steuben Co., N. Y., and like many a good sire, was probably recognized by only a few of the most discerning and critical of the cattle breeders who knew him. He was owned by a farmer-breeder and with very few exceptions his sons and daughters remained in the herds of relatively small breeders where few were tested, and where their opportunities for extensive show ring careers were limited. Nevertheless, he played his part well and did much to enhance the value of the Ayrshires in the Allegany-Steuben district and elsewhere.

A Wild Garden in Winter

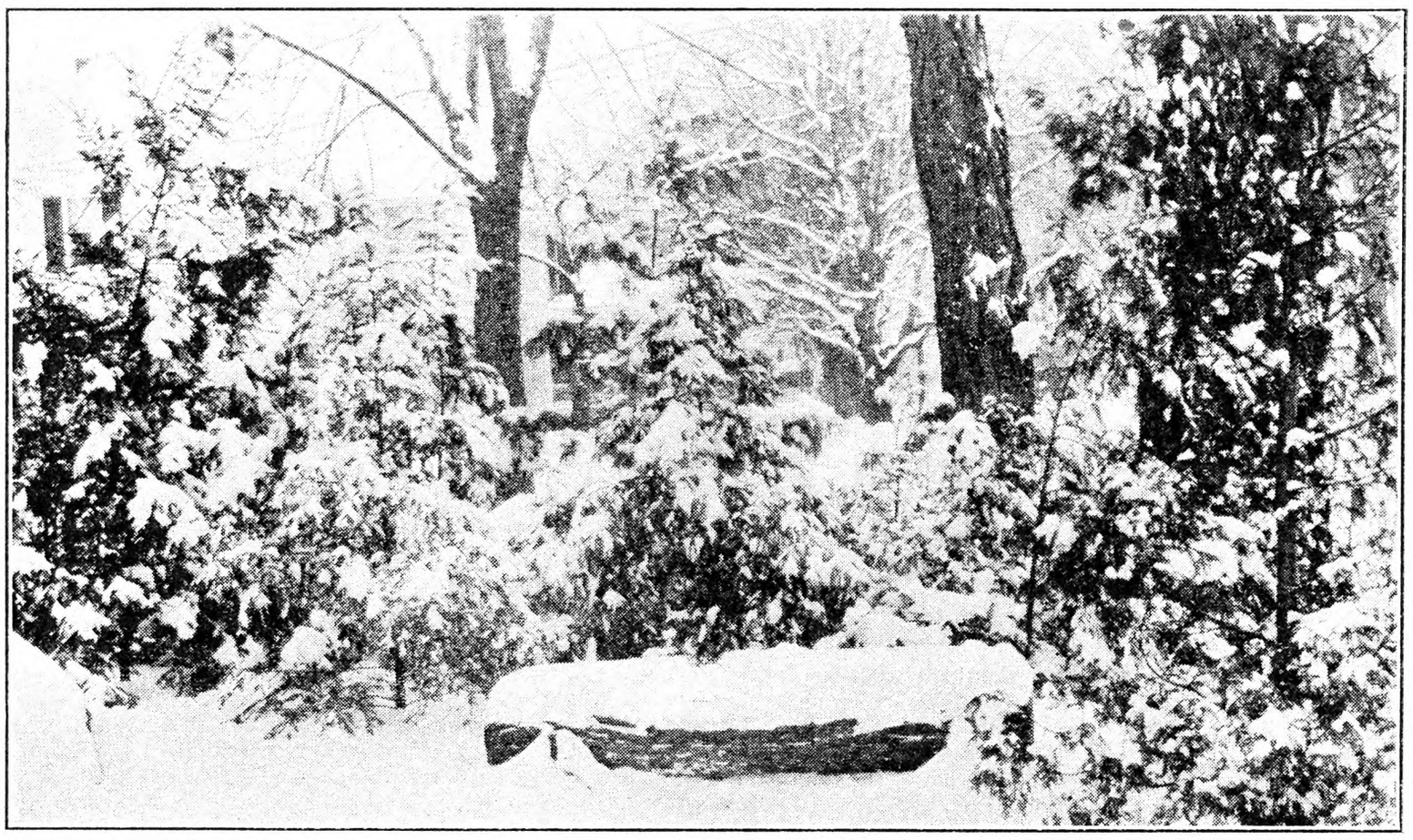
YOUR garden and grounds may be made a source of joy throughout the changing seasons if planned with this thought in mind, and our native plants may be depended upon to furnish us with beauty all through the year if we treat them with understanding hearts.

In Spring, Summer, Fall or Winter our wild garden is fascinating, reflecting, as it does, the life of shady wood, hillside, mountain, swamp and rocky glen, for in it are choice native species, brought from their natural habitat; trees, shrubs, vines, herbaceous flowering plants and ferns. These have been happily placed in sunny garden plot, rockeries, ferneries, bog-garden, and rock-bound pool. An especial soil has been given them, as much like that in which they were growing as possible, and leaf-mold has been generously used. The wood from rotten stumps and logs we have found valuable.

From the time when arbutus, bloodroot, Hepatica, Trillium, with the rest of the Spring flowers, lead the way, we witness a constant and colorful procession; through the gay Summer flowers, lilies, Lobelias, Monardas, and many others, to the lovely gentians, Asters and golden-rods of late Fall, with the charming Christmas rose, a native of other lands, to form the connecting link; for this brave plant fears not the storms of Winter, but blooms from November to April.

A suitable environment has been created for these wildlings to make them feel at home, and enhance their loveliness; here and there are rocks of eroded limestone, logs and stumps effectively placed; garden and lawn seats are of logs hewn flat above, resting upon a foundation also fashioned from a log. These unique seats are like the primitive but substantial benches in the gold-mining camps of Northern Canada.

Native evergreens; arbor vitæ, red cedars, white pines and hemlocks have been used to good advantage in hedges, as foundation planting, as specimen trees, and in group planting as hedges they give privacy, and seem to increase in proportion to their height, the width and depth of our vlilage lot. Native shrubs; dogwoods, Viburnums, elders, bayberry and others have been used in different ways, some to give privacy, others as a background for the garden plot, some in group plantings. Many of these shrubs have fruit which coax the birds, and how many we have noted in garden and grounds since our wild garden came into being! Juncoes, white-crowned sparrows, white-throated sparrows, song sparrows, chipping sparrows, kinglets, thrushes, warblers of various specie, orioles, brown thrasher, goldfinches, flickers and others, where before the days of the wild garden a few robins would be our only bird guests. Needless to say cats are kept away from our grounds as completely as it lies in our power to do it.



Bench Overlooking the Ferneries—Back of It the Snow-clad Hemlocks

This Winter morning as I look from our windows, I get a series of pictures, for a "snow had begun in the gloaming," and continued through the night. The wild Clematis or virgin's bower which in Summer drapes the fence with green, and charms us with the perfume of its starry blooms, is beautiful, great tufts of cottony "flowers," making it appear to blossom anew, and what fantastic shapes these "snow flowers" take on!

The small blue spruces, brought when tiny trees from their home in the Rockies, bear the snow flatly or with rising boughs, the black spruce brought from the sphagnum swamp not far away several years ago, is drooping under its burden, and looks like an Eskimo house; the tall young arbor vitæs are like snowy ghosts, wrapping closely about them their glistening robes.

The snow-lined branches of black walnut, cherry and maple throw strange and fascinating silhouettes against the Winter sky, and our line of stately locusts lend dignity to the scene. The furrows to the westward are heaped with snow, but their bark is worn smooth and red in many places by the little squirrel feet which have scampered so gaily up and down the old trees, making merry with each other, or seeking in the higher branches the safety of their homes. How busy all our boarders are this snowy morning, sprightly chickadees, nuthatches, downy and hairy woodpeckers, and squirrels, six of them now, spending the Winter with us, fat and sleek from their generous rations. The stump by the squirrels' favorite locust looks like a round table spread with a white cloth, ready for their dinner. Above it a suet rack caters to the woodpecker tribe. In the early morning the little feeding-station filled with sunflower seeds was covered with snow, and the little porch was heaped so high that the chickadees could not enter, but a nuthatch knew how; he landed on top of the box, and ran down, head first, to the opening, reached in and flew off with the much-prized morsel; his little mate then came and did likewise.

The miner's bench that overlooks the ferneries has a soft-rounded cushion, and back of it the snow-clad hemlocks droop. South of the house the bushes are glorified, their delicate branches adorned with pearl. The two south rockeries are lovely, outlined with snow, each with its unexpected crags and peaks. Christmas rose is completely covered, a time of renewal for sturdy leaves and blossoms; how expuisite are the waxy flowers of this charming "snow rose."

The stretch of lawn is covered with a white carpet; across it the long blue shadows lie. The bird bath in the midst of its planting of evergreens, is a snowy bath today. Here in warmer days, many of the aristocrats of birddom have bathed and refreshed themselves.

In the garden plot mounds of snow cover stumps, logs, rocks, small evergreens, and low-spreading Oregon grape, Berberis repens, always cheery under the snow, or smiling from the midst of it, as it did in its home in the Rockies, ten thousand feet above sea level; plant stems rise tall and lifeless, but underneath we know their roots await the call of Spring. A thick cushion of white extends along the rock wall at the garden's end.

Here and there in the rockeries which lie against the east house wall, fronting the garden, Christmas ferns, ever vernal, peep out, like harbingers of Spring. The rocks surrounding the pool adjoining the rockery, look like snow-topped mountains in miniature. The ferneries which, broad and spacious and with irregular outlines, extend from the pool westward, for 48 feet along the north side of the house, have a glistening coverlid; how pleasant to think of the many species of ferns tucked away here, and of the time when they will again delight us with their grace and beauty. So, in the midst of Winter, do our wildlings bid us take the forward look, and our surroundings become an inspiration.

MRS. FRANK W. PUGSLEY.
New York.

Two Good Late Plums

TWO late plums that have attracted a great deal of attention in the New York Agricultural Experiment Station orchard are Hall and Albion. Reports received from those who have grown them in sections of this State and in other States have been most enthusiastic over their behavior. Last Fall at the exhibit of new fruits put up for the New York Fruit Testing Association's annual meeting, these two varieties received most favorable comment. Personally I know of no other varieties that can be compared with them in their season for size, quality and attractiveness.

Both are station seedlings which resulted from crossing Golden Drop with Grand Duke in 1907; the seeds were planted in 1908; germinated in 1909; the trees were set in the orchard in 1911; and the fruits were borne in 1915. Hall was named in 1923; while its sister, Albion, was not named until five years later, or until 1928.

The trees are both productive, with fruit buds well distributed over the tree; both are vigorous, but the Albion is more upright in habit of growth, while the Hall is more dwarfish and spreading.

The fruit of Hall resembles the Grand Duke in size, but is far superior in quality. It is elongated-oval, slightly obovate with a distinct suture. The color is reddish-purple with many nettings toward the base. The flesh is greenish yellow, firm, but tender, juicy when fully ripe, sweet, mild and very good in quality. It ripens about a week after Italian Prune and is as good a shipper as that variety. Unfortunately it has one fault, in that it is a semi-cling, but owing to its large size, attractiveness and good quality, it should sell readily in any market.

Albion belongs to the Grand Duke type, but its fruit is larger and much better in quality. It has a most characteristic shape, having an extremely deep suture which extends beyond the apex which is bulged on one side. The purplish black color with the delicate blue bloom makes the fruit unusually attractive. The flesh is golden yellow, firm, coarse, slightly stringy, juicy, pleasantly flavored; the quality is good. It, too, is not without its faults, which are that it is a clingstone and the flesh is a little coarse and slightly stringy, but these faults will be readily overlooked since it is the last good plum to ripen.

The writer feels confident that these two plums which are the best of their season will sell well on any market and will help bring back the plum industry in the East which it once enjoyed. These two varieties are being propagated for dissemination by the New York Fruit Testing Association at Geneva, N. Y.

LEWIS M. VAN ALSTYNE.
Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

MEXICO City is experimenting with publicly owned cheap restaurants, serving a meal for 10 cents. The first bill of fare offered was soup, veal stew, beans and jellied squash.

Abandoned Farms or Forests

By L. H. Woodward

[Incidents are true, but names fictitious.]

ALEX LARSEN, an enterprising banker in Western New York, asked me to spend an afternoon with him at his farm. We drove out through the fertile Cassadaga Valley north from Jamestown and back into the hills at the village of Gerry.

I knew from past contacts with Mr. Larsen that he was interested in farming, and that he had an idea that much of the idle land of Western New York State profitably could be reforested. Not many miles east of Gerry the hills began to grow steeper, the roads became narrower and, as we continued along our route, there was less and less evidence of traffic, until finally there were only two narrow strips of bare land where a few passing automobiles kept the grass worn off. Suddenly and without warning, we turned into the yard of what appeared to me to be an empty farmstead, and here was Mr. Larsen's farm.

It was in August and the hay was still standing. Evidently no crops had been planted and the principal crop that could have been harvested was the native herbs consisting mainly of daisies, paint-brush, sedge and Canada Blue grass.

The farm buildings were in fairly good condition. There was an old frame house with a vine-covered porch. The woodshed and the back door showed evidence of former activities. On the floor boards in the woodshed and the threshold of the back door the knots stood out against many years of wear as ample signs of the activities that there had once been here.

But why Mr. Larsen owned such a farm, and what he expected to do with it, were the questions. As soon as I hinted at the dangers that would lie in wait for a man who attempted to bring back such a farm into crop production, Mr. Larsen began to laugh. "You see I purchased this farm at the county tax sale," he said. Then he told me that this farm, like many other farms in the section, had been sold by the county treasurer because of failure of the owner to pay the taxes.

For two or three generations these farms had supported prosperous families; the land had been prosperous when the demand for food was such that men were willing to work two days for a bushel of wheat. Profits on these farms had declined during the early part of this century, when men were paid two bushels of wheat for one day's work. During the war such land had become very unprofitable when four or five bushels of wheat were all that were allowed a man for a day's work.

Further than this taxes on this land had increased manifoldly during the last century. The increase had been slow at first, but had seemed to gather momentum as the years rolled on, and during the past few years had increased most rapidly. On this particular farm the taxes in 1832, according to the records, had been $2.72, in 1902 taxes had increased to $36.50, and last year that the farm was occupied the owner had paid $61.20 as his part of the cost of maintaining schools, building roads, and other government expenses. The climax had to come soon after the war. The improved roads has meant little to this farm, and the little school over two miles away meant less, but still they were very important items in the taxes collected from this farm.

We went back across the fields now entirely grown up to native crops. Here was a rough field where the last crop harvested had apparently been potatoes. Here had been evidently a field of buckwheat, and the grass had been rather slow to take possession of the land again. The old pasture was pretty well grown up to wild thorn apples, and in places such trees as aspen, cherry, beech and basswood were beginning to take their places. Most of the meadow land was free from any tree growth, but much of the pasture was covered, sometimes by species of trees that had some value as lumber, sometimes by such useless species as aspen, thorn apple and witch-hazel.

The fences had largely disappeared, although the fence row was much in evidence. Growth was more luxuriant here, possibly because this land had not been cropped so heavily. The berry bushes in the fence row were thriftier, and the berries that they bore were larger than those which we found in the pasture and the meadow.

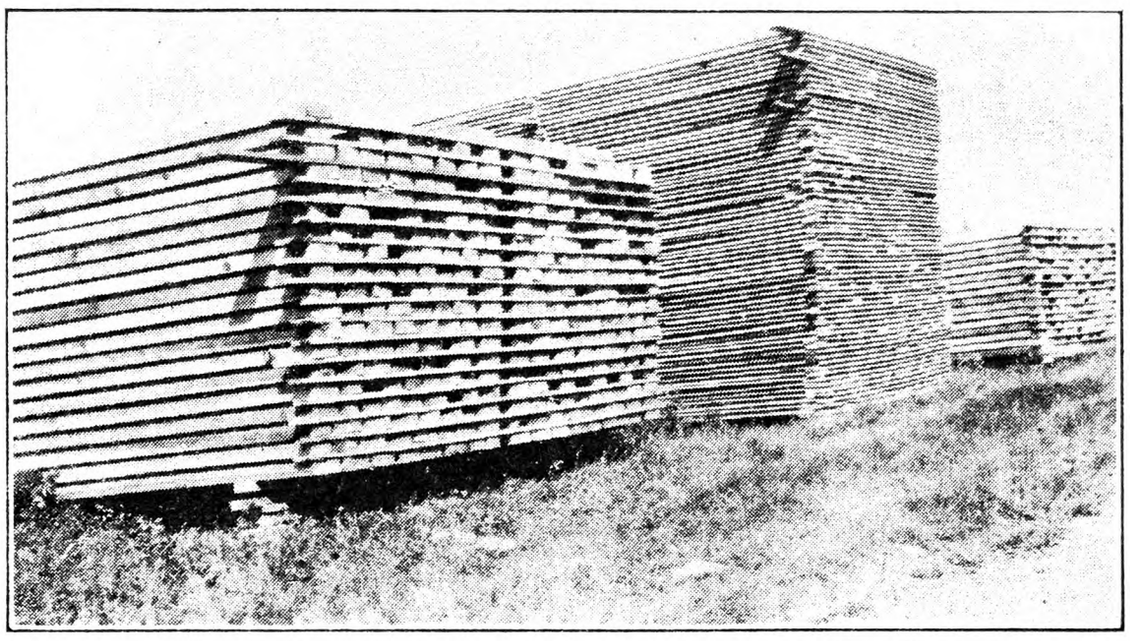
I found that Mr. Larsen planned to reforest much of this idle land. Some of it he would leave to the native growth, on some of it he planned to transplant varieties of evergreen trees, but eventually he wanted to have all the land covered with forest growth.

Other Forest Demonstrations

Later on I accompanied Mr. Larsen on several trips to study reforestation work that had been done. On one of these trips he took me to a large tract of poor hill land that had been set 40 years before with European larches. These larches apparently had been set very close together, perhaps four feet apart in each direction. In the 40 years these trees had grown to an average of one foot in diameter at the base and stood 55 or 60 feet tall. This tract was entirely neglected. Many thousand valuable fence posts could have been harvested, for European larches make excellent fence posts. Many of the trees had blown down, probably from too much crowding. It was such a crop as this that Mr. Larsen proposed to have on this farm he now owned.

On another trip, this time to Letchworth Park in Western New York, we saw an area of more than 1,000 acres that had been set aside for educational purposes in reforestation. The first of the plantings were about 20 years old. The principal species used here in these earlier plantings were white pine, Scotch pine, black locust and red oak. The white pine plantation had been attacked many times during the last 10 years by the white-pine weevil. The superintendent of the park told us that he had tried to keep this weevil under control. Men had been sent through the forests every year to cut out and burn all terminal shoots that had become infested. In spite of this it was impossible to keep the pest under control.

The black locust had made rapid growth, but had been severely damaged by the locust borer. This locust planting had been in such bad condition that the superintendent planned to cut it down and burn it the following Winter.



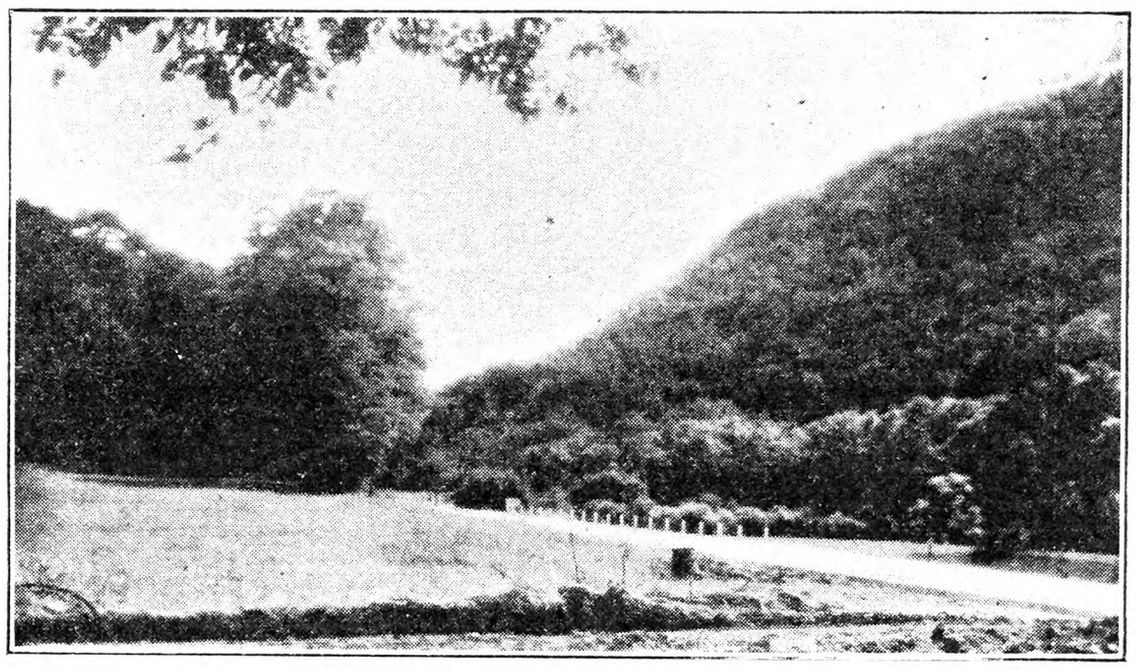
Lumber Harvested from Hill Land in Western New York

Pines Prove Satisfactory

The Scotch pine had made very rapid growth. The principal faults to be found with Scotch pine were the crooked trunks and the coarse quality of the lumber after it was grown. With red oak the growth was very slow. The white pine was the most satisfactory. Forestry men who were with us on this trip assured us that the white pine would overcome the damage caused by the weevil, and would readily develop into excellent quality saw-logs. Every one present on this trip became enthusiastic over the natural plantations of red pine. Nearly all of these trees were two feet in diameter at the base, and had grown 65 or 70 feet tall in the 50 years.

An eight-year-old planting of red pines averaged six to eight feet in height. These pines had made a rapid, uniform growth and in the eight years had practically covered the ground. Red pines appeared to be free from attack of insects and diseases.

Now these are the crops that Mr. Larsen had in mind for his abandoned farms. He is interested in the planting of South Carolina poplar for pulp wood, European larch for fence posts and telephone poles, Norway spruce for Christmas trees and lumber, the red pine for lumber. As a banker Mr. Larsen was interested in this reforestation from two standpoints. Jamestown is one of the largest lumber consuming cities in this country, and there would be no question about a favorable market for any sort of lumber that could be produced. Then, too, idle land is not an asset to any community and even though profits on reforested land are greatly delayed, yet future generations could reap the reward.



Forest Covered Hills of the Countryside in Chemung County, N. Y.

Mr. Larsen feels that a great change is needed in our forest policies and our taxation policies in the eastern part of the United States. First of all he feels that something should be done to make taxes more representative of the earning power of a farm. When that is done, farmers themselves will become interested in growing forests on their poorer land.

Growing forests is a practical, not a sentimental task. For a man to put his money and his land to this work, there must be a fair amount of profit in it. Our ideal, then, must include a plan of levying taxes on land growing forests that will encourage this sort of work for the benefit of future generations.

Interested Citizens

In Chautauqua County and in many other counties of Central and Western New York, there are many acres of land that can be bought at reasonable prices. Much of this land is suitable only for reforestation. On nearly every farm there are acres that once grew forests and can best grow them again. Mr. Larsen's ideal would be to have the State and every subdivision of it, each with its own forest and every farmer with his own woodlot. In a word, an ideal picture of our future forests would show all the land that should be growing forests doing that work. Such a picture is not difficult to paint and could be brought about if all citizens were as interested in forestry as is Mr. Larsen.

Now to go back again to this abandoned farm area and consider its future. A little over a century ago this land was covered with tall and valuable trees. There must be trees for tomorrow and for many other generations to come. This thin hill-land is best fitted to produce trees. It can perform this task well if it is given the opportunity. At present these unproductive farms are nothing but liabilities on the tax rolls. They are too expensive to cultivate. There should be some form of tax adjustment that will encourage the use of the land for long-time investment with a low rate of income. If these things come, and they will come just as surely as the abandonment of these farms has come, then we shall, some of us, live to see this land again covered with tall and valuable trees.

In another half century there will be mixed stands of hardwoods towering 50 feet in height with trunks a foot in diameter where these bare fields now are. There will also be pure stands of white pine with straight trunks reaching 70 feet into the sky as monuments to the forethought of such men as Mr. Larsen and others. Also there will be stands of red pine equal in size to the white pine and the red pine lumber will be valuable, too, even though its quality is not quite so fine as that of the white pine. The European larch will be there, and in a half century larch will have replaced our chestnut of today for posts and poles.

Anyone who establishes a forest of this kind engages in a work that is of direct social and ethical value to the community in which his property lies.

Experience with Barley

IN THESE days when we have to study to make both ends meet in our farming operations, to say nothing of making a profit, it is quite proper to do all we can to cut down costs, and still have a good grain ration. I fully realize that according to the cost accounting records which have been kept in New York State, most of our small grain crops are grown at a loss. In spite of that many of us are continuing to grow oats, barley and wheat to some extent, and feel justified in so doing.

We do this for three reasons: 1. To secure some home-grown grain to reduce our bill for purchased feeds; 2. To give us an opportunity to establish new seedings of Alfalfa, clover and possibly some Timothy; 3. To give us the straw we need for litter and bedding.

One of the greatest objections to growing barley has been the discomfort we have felt in working in the straw and handling the bundles on account of the "barley beards," which have a most unpleasant way of becoming very familiar and reaching quite inaccessible places, working through our clothing and into our shoes, hair, eyes and even into our mouths at thrashing time, particularly. For this reason alone some people have left it out of their program entirely, and instead grow oats or buy a substitute.

I feel that barley still has a place in our farming, however, especially since we can get away from all this misery of barley beards, by growing a variety which is either free from beards, or of a smooth bearded type. We have grown such a variety for the past 12 years with very satisfactory results. It is a black or dark-colored kernel, which for feeding purposes has no objections. Its yielding qualities are excellent, averaging about 50 bushels per acre on my farm, and many others in this locality. I grew 1,492 bushels last year on 30 acres. My best yield was 1,188 bushels on 20 acres several years ago.

The straw is a trifle shorter and it is about 10 days later in ripening than the ordinary white barley, ripening at about the same time with oats. For that reason many like to grow barley with oats, about one-third oats and two-thirds barley. This makes a better-shaped bundle to handle than with barley alone.

When we remember that barley weighs 48 lbs. per bushel while, oats are only 32 lbs., we can readily see that we get considerably more feed with a 50-bushel yield of barley than with a 60-bushel yield of oats and, to my mind, a better feed, particularly for fattening animals. We fatten a carload of range lambs—about 350 head—and 75 or 100 hogs each year, with a reduced feed cost, and our home-grown barley makes this possible.

When it comes to seeding down, I very much prefer to seed with barley rather than with oats, for with the taller, ranker straw there is less moisture left for the young clover plants with oats than there is with the barley. Oats seem to be heavier feeders, removing more plant food from the soil than barley. At any rate we can readily discern the difference in the growth of our young seeding, in favor of that grown with barley.

Its soil requirements may be a little more exacting than oats. But my experience has been that

where a good crop of oats can be grown, say 60 bushels per acre, we can reasonably expect a yield of from 40 to 50 bushels per acre with barley, all of which convinces me that barley still has a place on our program for economical farming in the East. IRVING C. H. COOK.

Genesee Co., N. Y.

Peach Borers

On my peach trees a gummy substance is oozing through the bark near the surface line. Trees are bearing fruit for the past three years. A. S.

New York.

The trouble with your peach trees is the borer which attacks the tree near the surface of the ground, and, unless dug out and destroyed will kill them. This creature is the larva of a moth resembling a wasp which lays its egg on the base of the tree near the ground during Summer. It hatches into this grub which lives in the tree, eating the wood and sometimes tunnelling it so thoroughly that the tree breaks over.

Peach trees should be looked over at least twice a year to destroy all borers, in Spring and Fall. It is also a good plan to look during Summer for any that may have escaped the Spring extermination, as the sooner one can get them the less damage they do. In most cases where gum is seen at the base of the tree it is the work of the peach borer. Where any sawdust is found mixed with it that is sure evidence that the borers are at work. A piece of stiff wire is a good thing to handle them. Scrape away the gum and explore with a wire the burrows found, either digging out the borers or killing them in their burrows.

Hackberry Bud Gall

I am sending some twigs with bunches on them, and would like to know what they are, and whether they may spread to my elms. C. A. H.

Connecticut.

The twigs submitted are from the hackberry, Celtis occidentalis. The galls on the twigs are caused by one of the psyllids, or jumping plant lice, common to the hackberry. This particular one is known as the hackberry bud gall, Pachypsylla celtidis-gemma Riley. There is no danger that this will spread to your elm trees as it is confined to hackberry exclusively.

Some experiments carried on in 1929 by Dr. E. P. Felt, of Stamford, Conn., seemed to show that this insect may be controlled by spraying the trees early in June. Trees sprayed on June 11 with a mixture containing 5 gallons molasses, ¾ pint Black Leaf 40, 4 lbs. soap, and 50 gallons water, gave a fair degree of control. W. E. BRITTON.

Watercress Under Cultivation

I noticed that a correspondent asked whether watercress could be grown in tubs. Although this plant grows wild only in the vicinity of springs or streams, as a crop it may be grown in greenhouse benches, hotbeds, or in the garden, provided it is well watered. It can be grown in tubs if a couple of inches of drainage material, such as coarse gravel, is placed in the bottom of the tubs. It is necessary to water this crop quite heavily. For that reason it is best to punch a few holes in the bottom of the tubs so they will not become "water-logged."

G. J. STOUT.

From Dutchess Co., N. Y.

According to Bro. Reber (Page 248) they are plowing out in Michigan. It don't look much like it around here, with the fields well covered with snow, and the banks two feet or more deep in places (Feb. 27). Yet I don't think there is much frost in the ground, the water that has accumulated from thawing has disappeared somewhere. It didn't run away and it will all come good next Summer. It was pretty dry here last Summer, but not as dry as in the Middle West.

We are located almost exactly on parallel 42 degrees north, nearly the same as Bro. Reber, so that we should have about the same kind of weather except for the influence of Lake Michigan on his climate. I can see him going around slicking up the yard, which will be my job six weeks from now.

This morning the boy went up to trim grapes, and the snow is hard enough to bear his weight (175 lbs.). Fifty miles to the south of us the snow is all gone. Strange that there should be so much difference in that short distance. We have trimmed some trees, taking advantage of the depth of snow to raise us up a peg.

Eggs hang around 22 cents; butter, 30 cents; calves, 11 cents. I have sold eggs in March for 11 cents a dozen, and butter for 15 cents a pound. That was 35 years ago. Wheat bran was then 70 cents a cwt., and rye bran $17 a ton. Farmers used a good deal of rye bran made in the local mills. It was thought to be stronger than wheat bran which they called "sawdust."

What a change there has been since then! Almost all branches of farming have been revolutionized. Machinery has played its part—also the shifting of trade and prices. Yet I fail to see where anybody is better off. There is nothing in the state of the land or buildings or the general appearance of farm property to indicate any increase of prosperity. People work hard and live comfortably, just as they used to. Yet I suppose we are all more or less obliged to follow these changes and adapt ourselves to them if we want a living. B. C.

A Famous Old Glass Factory

The Redford Glass Works was founded in 1831 by Charles Corning and Gershom Cook, residents of Troy, who purchased a tract of land one mile square where the present village of Redford, N. Y., is located, and launched one of Northern New York's busiest industries. For some time the glass works promised to become prominent among similar institutions in this country. The material used in the manufacture of the glass was white Potsdam sandstone. Messrs. Corning and Cook continued the business until 1843, when the works were stopped and remained idle for three years. They were started once more in 1846 and continued until 1851 when the plant was abandoned. The original workers of the Redford Glass Works have nearly all passed away.

Redford "bullseye" glass, now regarded by collectors to be extremely rare was once the principal industry of this locality. The formula for manufacturing this particular type of window glass has since been lost and according to glass authorities the work is considered a lost art.

Redford glass was once used extensively in country homes where, because of its thickness and durability, it withstood the elements for years. Not reckoning the future value of this glass many of the buildings in which it was used have since been torn down or replaced by more modern structures. Hence the few buildings remaining which are fortunate in having some of this glass.

J. F. TIERNEY.

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The Value of the Home Garden

The man who has not already planted his garden, on paper, three or four times will be certain to make some serious mistakes in April and May, as well as lose a lot of satisfaction in planning for future operations. Even after repeatedly laying out the work for another season I find sometimes, when the time comes for active operations, that something has been left out and there will be much loss of time and space unless I follow the scheme prepared. Because of this it is well to urge advance planning for the whole garden space, and then go over the same thoroughly and frequently.

For early maturity a warm spot is wanted and naturally light soil. I want to have a lot of stones scattered over the surface after plowing for they aid in warming the soil. If possible I want to plow as late as weather will permit using a large plow and turning as deep a furrow as possible. As nearly all crops want a sweet soil it is well to sow at the rate of a ton to the acre of carbonate of lime and with this six cords of the best mixed barn dressing to be obtained. When these are well distributed start the plow and do thorough work. The later in the Fall this is done the better for the garden next year. Then as soon as the frost is out of the surface, the last of March or first of April, spread at the rate of one half ton to the acre of well-rotted sheep dressing, that which has been worked over every six months for two years, and each time had acid phosphate added to prevent firefanging. If this is not available use 500 lbs. of mixed fertilizer carrying five per cent of nitrogen, 12 of phosphoric acid and four of potash, reserving what will be wanted for hill culture. Here I would put in beets, carrots, chard, spinach, onion sets, cabbages, broccoli and cauliflower, and a few radishes and lettuce for early use. Here is where the plan will save from loss later enabling one to so locate this section that it will not conflict when time comes for general planting.

Choice of varieties will always differ but it may be that those selected during many years test may be of service to some, at least suggest the type most sucessfully grown. Early Wonder beets, Chanteney long carrots, New Zealand spinach, Giant Lucullus chard, New York or Wonderful lettuce for transplanting, and Beefsteak, a brown edged and very early leaf variety. Calabresse broccoli, Golden Plume celery, Scarlet Globe radishes, Early Snowball cauliflower, Golden champion melon and Davis Perfect cucumber give a hint as to quality. For onion sets I would name the Japanese as these grow rapidly and will yield two inch onions in 60 days from setting. The keeping quality of these is better than any other grown. At this early planting Gradus, Pioneer or Early Morn peas should be sown, and, if there is plenty of phosphorus in the soil no sticking will be necessary. All of these yield bountifully and are of fine quality. Iceberg lettuce grows a small hard head but the ribs are thick and tough. A far better variety is New York which grows a very large head and will not develop seeds until late in the season. The leaves are tender even to the last.

Unless cramped for room it may be well to allow more space between the rows of all larger growing crops, as sunlight plays an important part in fixing the sugar content. Especially does this apply to corn. Plenty of food for making growth, abundance of large leaves and plenty of sunlight to act in conjunction with the green coloring matter of the leaves will insure ideal conditions. Cultivation cannot be neglected though care is called for not to disturb the tender rootlets which spread out in all directions after food. Surface cultivation to kill the little weeds and conserve moisture is all that is called for.

At the same time the man with little space can, by organizing the same and utilizing every foot, grow two and three crops yearly and gain substantial results. Melons and cucumbers should be planted in hills six feet apart, using plenty of seed per hill, and, when well started, thinning to four plants to a hill. Here will be opportunity for the Summer supply of radishes and lettuce between the

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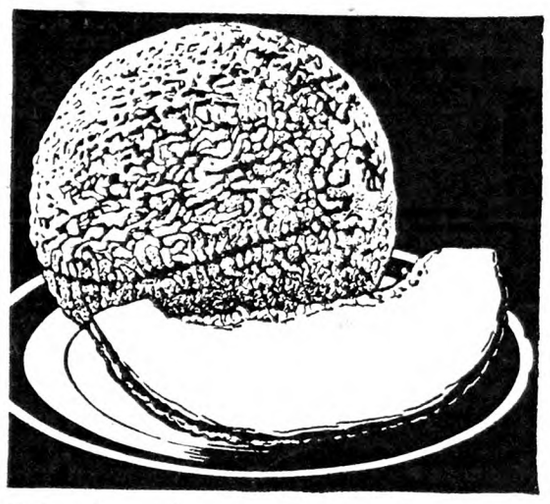

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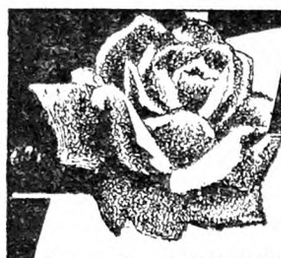

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If we get down to a single ear, potato, tomato, cabbage, beet, melon, cucumber or any other crop, and commence unit breeding, a few years will work a miracle. With squashes, paying no attention to shape or color but taking seeds from one of high quality, and later from another found better, one can have in May a lot of seeds from individual specimens to select from, using only those from the very best, and feeding for best development, a few years will tell the story in smoothness of texture and increase of sugar content.

Years ago when experimenting with potatoes I took a number of one variety, and same weight and general shape, and, cutting into the same number of sections planted side by side giving all the same treatment through the season. As this seed was selected after years of selecting by single hill system, judge of my surprise when on digging I found that one potato yielded 6½ lbs. and another 16 lbs. Naturally the product of that potato constituted the foundation for later operations with results entirely satisfactory.

If one goes through his sweet corn when eight to 10 inches high, ties a string to the strongest and best shaped stalks, and follows these through the season he will have when ready the opportunity of selecting the best ears in the field. Looking for close connection to the stalk and not more than two and one half feet from the ground, there will follow a degree of uniformity not possible from bin or trace selection. I want to break these ears when the husks at the tips are just commencing to show signs of drying. If left until the stalks are fully dry and dead there will be loss of reproductive power in the seed through change in fibre structure. My earliest and sweetest corn comes from the little ears which appear just as the main crop passes and are found down close to the ground, about three inches long. Selecting those with large, full, broad, deep, square kernels I find the corn ready for the table in less number of days than when the larger ears are used. There is reason for this, in that the number of days required to mature these small ears in midseason will be less than with the regular crop, though there will be a tendency to yield shorter ears, something to be guarded against. Growing only Golden Bantam from my own stock year after year, increased yield, more uniform ears, earlier maturity and certainly sweeter corn has resulted.

The fact is we know little about the possibilities of any crop we grow, and it is well to give every one a chance to do its best. The man who starts out to do this will find surprise meeting him at every turn. Formerly tomatoes were grown on bean poles and but two stalks allowed to a plant, all others being nipped off at the axil of the leaves as they started. As years brought infirmities, the poles were dropped and as soon as the vine showed signs of dropping down a heavy mulch of old hay, lawn clippings or waste was spread over the entire surface to the depth of at least six inches. Before branching time came, this was more than doubled, and on this the vines flourished, reaching out six, eight, and ten feet, and producing fruit all the way, the total yield per vine being enormous. While Red Head or Bonny Best may be slightly earlier I have found nothing equal to Marglobe in yield, smoothness of fruit or quality when brought to the test at the table.

The fertilizer used here with melons, cucumbers and tomatoes in addition to what had been plowed under or harrowed in has been two shovels of sheep dressing well worked into the hills. Using this dressing there is no danger of burning the tender rootlets provided it is well incorporated with the soil. Of course the hills must be six to eight feet apart and may well be more, and this allows the growing of early stuff between the hills without loss of space. A better string bean than Burpee's Stringless Green Wax has not been found, while for a pole bean the Bobolink yields heavily and is superior in quality. No melon has been found equal in yield, uniformity of size, certainly thickness and quality of flesh like the Golden Champion.

There is satisfaction in leaving a small space for testing new varieties advertised by seed houses. Here is where occasionally one will find a valuable addition, for these enterprising men are patiently seeking all the while for something better than now on the market, and evolving new types for growers. No man can afford to neglect a garden once planted, for weeds are enemies to be fought from the first. More than this the surface of the ground calls for frequent stirring.

No garden is complete without asparagus, and 100 roots will supply the wants of a family with the choicest food grown and the most healthful. Success here hinges on a generous supply of good dressing banked on the roots after cutting down the stalks in October and then adding fertilizer as soon as growth starts in the Spring, following with nitrate of soda alongside the row and worked in lightly. As this plant makes its crowns for next year's crop the latter part of August, generous fertilizing will rapidly add to the daily supply. In the growing season a good stalk should make six to eight inches growth in 24 hours. If as soon as the snow is off a frame with glass is placed over the hills of rhubarb the table will get a supply of tender stalks much earlier than if one waits for the earth to warm up.

Weeds have no place in a garden and are expensive luxuries. At the same time light cultivation should be the rule as the roots of many plants soon reach where deep cultivation would seriously injure and so retard. Possible crop production and profit follows conserving the growth of the plant in accordance with its nature of growth. There is satisfaction for any man in drawing from his own garden the food of support, and holding in mind that the shorter distance and time from the garden to the dining table the higher the quality of all products. From a small garden it is a simple problem to draw one-half of the food supply for the family for one-half of the year and one-third for the remainder provided every foot is utilized all through the season by one who loves the work and enjoys the fruits of his labor GEO. M. TWITCHELL.

Androscoggin Co., Maine.

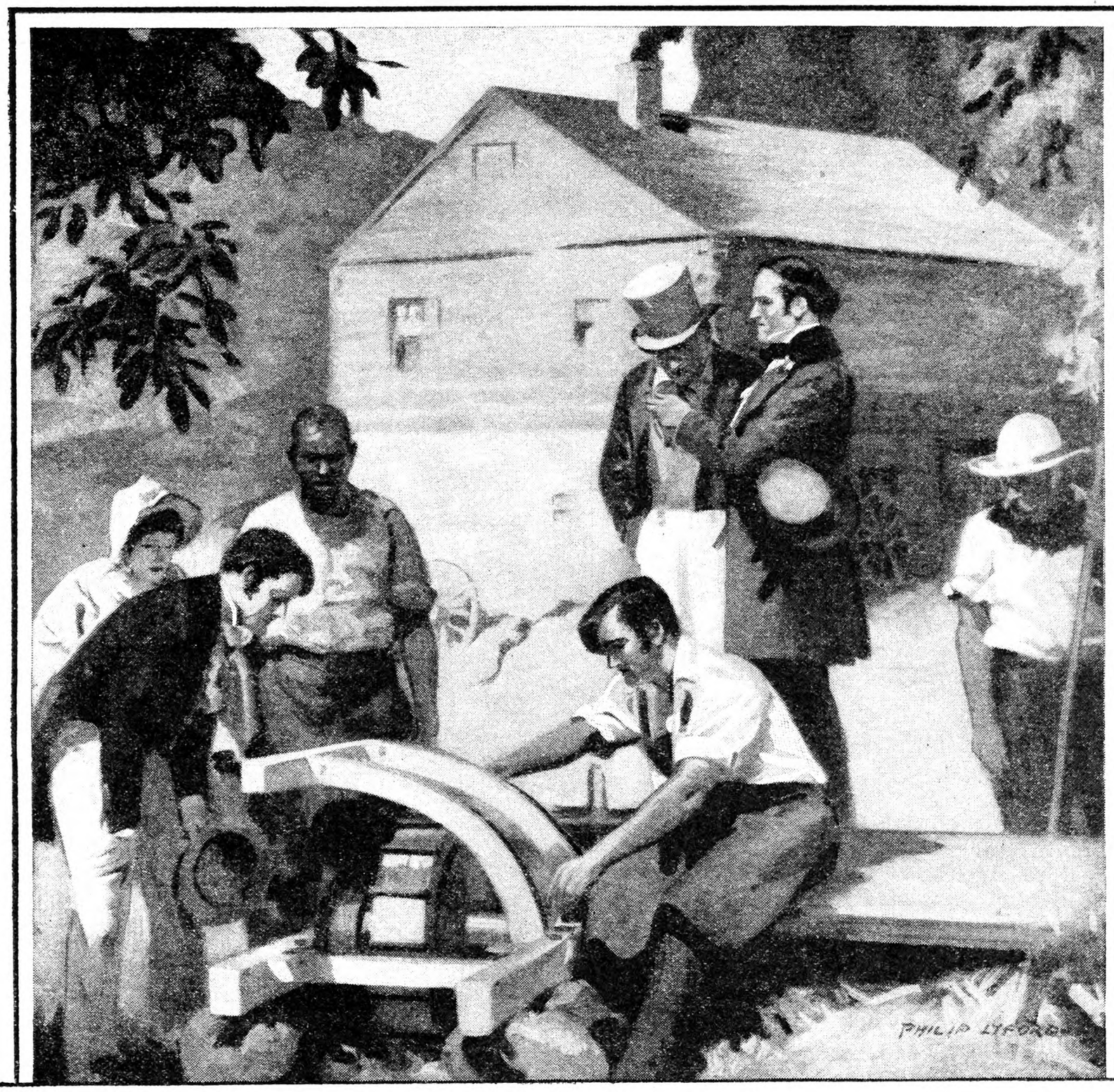
A Dahlia and Tomato Hint

One of the joys of selling vegetables is the people you meet. At one neat little cottage we were invited to see the novel way the owner was raising Dahlias and tomatoes. The grounds were small but every bit was being used to the best advantage. There was little shrubbery, but on each side of one walk at regular intervals, a piece of sod about 20 or perhaps 24 inches square had been removed, then the soil thoroughly mellowed over a foot in depth and enriched from the chicken house, all the fertilizer the gardener had. Perhaps something else would have been better, but the results are what count. In each space he had planted a Dahlia root and trained it to a single stem and the stalks were nearly as large as my wrist and very branching. Every plant was thrifty and one had over one hundred buds and blossoms. They were truly magnificent specimens.

Tomatoes he raised in the same way, as shrubbery; single stem, tree-like plants tied to a "bean pole" and just full of fruit.

In another place this gardener had a hedge of sunflowers, the mammoth double yellow ones. They were decorative and also furnished seeds for the well-cared-for flock of chickens in the backyard. MRS. J. X. WHITE.

MOTORIST: "Hey, it's pretty fortunate for you this happened in front of a doctor's house." Victim: "Yeah—but I'm the doctor!"—Life.



THE REAPER TAKES FORM

The McCormick Farm in Virginia, 1831 A. D.

Cyrus Hall McCormick builds into his great invention the seven basic principles that are to be found in the grain harvesting machines of today, including the harvester-thresher or combine.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

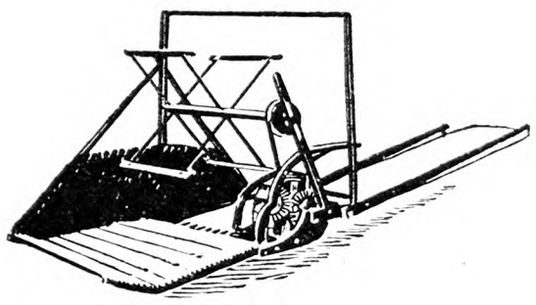
CELEBRATES

The Invention of the Reaper

ONE hundred years ago, in the harvest time of 1831, Cyrus Hall McCormick gave the world the first successful reaper.

In the valley of Virginia the men of the McCormick clan, Robert the father and Cyrus the son, dreamed a dream that men might free themselves from the drudgery of the harvest. It was a dream as old as legend; a dream that seemed as hopeless as the quest for eternal youth. Countless numbers had sought to turn the dream into reality, and all had failed. In all the ages, only the scythe and the cradle had joined the sickle and the reaping hook to ease the toil of men in the harvest fields, and in none of these dwelt the magic of the machine. The patent office archives were thronged with dead hopes and with memories of harvesting machines that would not work. None, until McCormick, found the key to the mechanized harvest.

The place of Robert McCormick, the father, in the history of the reaper is not that his own dream failed but that his inventive pioneering inspired the genius of the son. So that in the brief span of six weeks of fevered labor at the anvil in the farmstead blacksmith shop Cyrus Hall McCormick created the machine that will hold its place for all time among the premier inventions of the world.



No sign from the heavens attended the first public test of the reaper on that July day of 1831. Only a mild stir went round the countryside. But this machine marched swiftly through the grain, cutting as much as a score of men could cut with reaping hooks in Caesar's time—or in the time of McCormick! Its mission was secure. Its field was all the earth. A brilliant future lay before the reaper, and the conquest of the harvest was at hand.

Two decades later, when the Royal Commissioners of the Great World's Fair at London, England, awarded the Council Medal to Cyrus Hall McCormick for his invention, the London Times paid tribute in these words: "The reaping machine from the United States is the most valuable contribution from abroad to the stock of our previous knowledge that we have yet discovered," and Edmund Burke, United States Commissioner of Patents, in the same period wrote of the reaper, "It is one of those great and valuable inventions which commence a new era in the progress of improvement and whose beneficial influence is felt in all coming time."

Such is McCormick's invention of the reaper, an event that was to affect profoundly the progress of the human race. Such is the event from which the International Harvester Company is proud to be descended.

1831 · CENTENNIAL OF THE McCORMICK REAPER · 1931

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY, CHICAGO. U. S. A.

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Events of the Week

DOMESTIC.—A written confession to the police that he had embezzled $110,000 from the brokerage firm of Ludwig Robertson & Co., 11 Broadway, New York, by which he was employed as clerk, and had lost the money betting on horse races, was made by Joseph Maresca, 28 years old, who was locked up Feb. 27 at Police Headquarters. Maresca bet on the wrong horses from the first, he said, and finally in a desperate effort to recoup was betting as much as $2,500 to $4,000 a day. Once he won $9,700 and this sum he credited to his accounts. He kept a record of his thefts, his losses and his occasional winnings.

Fire swept the six-story building at 25 Cliff Street, New York, Feb. 27, causing damage of $50,000 and covering the district about Brooklyn Bridge with a heavy veil of smoke.

The Adirondack Park, New York, will be the largest in this country, State or national, through the enactment of the Hewitt bill to enlarge that public forest domain by 1,550,000 acres, more than doubling it in size. Two entire counties, Hamilton and Essex, will be included within the Adirondack Park, as will most of Warren County. All of the Lake George region will be within the boundaries of the park.

In an attempt to save Connecticut's peach crop, more than 15,000,000 parasites will be released this Spring in time to destroy the eggs of the peach moth, it was announced by the Connecticut Experiment Station Feb. 28. In case some eggs escape and are hatched into larvae, the experiment station is breeding another parasite which prefers the worm instead of the egg of the moth. About 900,000 of these will be released later in the Spring. Breeding the parasites in the laboratories involves the use of carefully controlled incubators, refrigeration, and electric lights which simulate Winter, Summer and sunlight.

Five measures providing for old age security have been passed by State Legislatures in the last two months, four of them now being laws under gubernatorial signatures, out of a total of more than 70 of such measures introduced in 32 State Legislatures throughout the country. The four States which recently enacted such laws are Delaware, Idaho, Minnesota and Wyoming. The fifth measure was passed in the Indiana Legislature and is awaiting the Governor's signature. Of the 28 States where bills are still pending, 22 are seeking enactment of new old-age pension laws and the remaining six desire to improve or amend existing laws.

Construction of the Midtown Hudson River Tunnel, planned to link Weehawken, N. J., with New York at Thirty-eighth Street, was assured March 2 when both houses of the New Jersey Legislature, acting under a suspension of rules after a vigorous message from Governor Larson, passed the bill authorizing the Port of New York Authority to issue bonds to pay for its construction. Governor Larson immediately affixed his signature and the bill became a law. The measure—Senate bill No. 114—was the more important of two Port Authority bills passed. It unifies under the Port Authority the construction and operation of all bridges and tunnels within the port district, provided for the Midtown Tunnel and for the transfer of the Holland Tunnel to the Port Authority upon the payment of the present investment. The other Port Authority bill—No. 113—provided for a reserve fund to support Port Authority bonds to the amount of one-tenth of their par value. Both bills were introduced by Senator Arthur N. Pierson, of Union County. The New York Legislature has already passed similar bills.

W. M. Seeley, chief of the Fire Department at Middletown, N. Y., announced March 3 the discovery that three pennies had been responsible for a fire which destroyed a three-story building at 5 West Main Street Feb 28, and damaged two others, causing a loss of about $40,000. The pennies had been inserted behind fuses which has burned out and permitted an unregulated flow of current in the circuits on the ground floor.

WASHINGTON. — President Hoover formally placed the Virgin Islands Feb. 27 under the control of the Department of the Interior and a civilian governor. By executive order he transferred supervision of the islands from the Navy Department and provided for civilian employes in all the insular posts. This change marks a new effort by this government to rehabilitate the islands, which have fallen upon days of severe economic depression since their purchase from Denmark during the World War. It will be the chief task of Dr. Paul M. Pearson, of Pennsylvania, new civil governor, to make the islands self-sustaining through re-division of farm lands, new agricultural technique and restored commercial enterprises.

The House Feb. 27 passed a Senate bill authorizing the Treasury to establish a 24-hour quarantine inspection service at United States ports. The bill returns to the Senate with a minor amendment. The present inspection hours are from sunrise to sunset. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, said that while a longer service is not necessary in all of the 126 ports of entry, there is a demand at New York, Seattle, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Charleston and Norfolk.

The House Feb. 27 adopted without a roll-call the bill providing for Federal aid to States in maternal and infancy cases, but so changed from the form in which it passed the Senate that there is doubt whether it will be accepted by the Senate. As passed by the House, the measure is a combination of the Jones bill, providing for a revival of the annual appropriation of $1,000,000 to aid States in maternity and infancy work as carried on for seven years under the Sheppard-Towner act, which expired in 1929, and the Cooper bill providing for additional appropriations of from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000 a year to aid States in the establishment and maintenance of county health units in rural communities. The House bill also would create a Federal health co-ordination board, composed of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, the chief of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor and the Commissioner of Education of the Interior Department, under the supervision of which all health activities would be conducted as regards maternity and infancy by the Children's Bureau.

In a communication to the Senate March 2, Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, replying to the Caraway resolution, said the Department of Agriculture is ready to receive application for loans to farmers in the drought States, under the $45,000,000 and the $20,000,000 appropriations made by Congress. Senator Thaddeus H. Carraway, Democrat, of Arkansas, had complained in the Senate of unwarranted delay in making such loans. Because of such delay he brought about passage of a resolution in the Senate calling on the Secretary of Agriculture to advise the Senate when loans would be made.

Canada filed its claim with the State Department March 2 for reparation in connection with the sinking of the Canadian rum running schooner I'm Alone, which was fired upon by the Coast Guard on March 22, 1929, when it had been pursued to a point 200 miles off shore in the Gulf of Mexico. The filing of the claim refutes what had been a common impression in American diplomatic circles to the effect that Canada was abandoning thought of following up its protests recorded almost two years ago. It also raised speculation as to whether Canada might also be planning to lodge a protest against the Coast Guard killing of the captain of the Joseph K, another Canadian rum runner captured off New York Harbor in January.

President Hoover's veto of the Muscle Shoals bill was sent to the Senate late March 3, rejecting the proposal for government operation as economically unsound and a threat to the initiative of private enterprise, and was sustained by the Senate after four hours of debate, nearly all of it in denunciation of the veto. The vote to sustain the President was 34 to 49, only a few votes short of the two-thirds necessary to pass legislation over the objections of the White House. The margin was sufficient, however, to end for another year, at least, a problem that has plagued Congress for more than 10 years and only a little more than two years ago suffered a pocket veto at the hands of President Coolidge.

The 71st Congress which ended March 4 holds undisputed the record as the heaviest spending peace-time Congress. In all it has appropriated about $10,000,000,000 for government uses, part at its special term and the first regular session, more than half at the final term. The total covers expenditures for both the current fiscal year and the next. The latter strikes the high peace-time mark for any single session of a Congress. Besides the nine regular annual supply bills, vast sums have been provided this short session for emergency construction to increase employment, and for drought and farm relief. In addition, the permanent appropriations, made automatically, exceed $1,200,000,000 to pay off national debt, pay interest on outstanding obligation, and provide funds for the veterans' service certificates sinking fund.

An investigation of the price of milk throughout the United States is planned by the Department of Justice. This action has been determined upon as a result of the Senate inquiry into food prices, which resulted in a finding that in some cases the lower cost of producing milk had not been extended to the consumer. The department announced March 3 the investigation would be begun immediately. Detailed plans were not made public. It said an investigation of bread started last Summer had resulted in lower prices in Washington and other cities. An inquiry into the retail price of meat products also has been made. Much of the information obtained was turned over to the Senate Food Committee.

MORE than 15,000,000 radio receivers of all types were being operated in American homes on Jan. 1, 1931, and retail sales of radio equipment during 1930 amounted to $500,951,000, as against total sales volume of $842,548,000 for the previous year, according to the annual survey of the radio industry.

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Plants for Home Sales

A reader who wishes to start plant selling wants some ideas of how to do it to the best advantage. Like most of the readers, he is probably surrounded by intelligent neighbors and good citizens who would appreciate and buy only the best plants and flowers and are willing to pay a fair price for a really good article. Quality therefore will be the first of the requirements and the prices and sales will depend largely on the state of the market and the facilities for selling. There are many localities where a large number of plants and flowers may perhaps be sold, and it is hoped their expectations may be realized. Early in the Spring there is nearly always a good demand for blooming plants, such as pansies and Violas, primroses of the hardy type, double violets, English double daisies, Auriculas, Arenarias, or sea pinks, hardy carnations and pinks of various kinds, hardy polyanthus and hundreds of others. These are all easily grown when once started and if grown in cold frames will bloom much earlier than outdoors, and this is an advantage in their being more easily sold. Starting thus with a cold frame it will be seen that much can be done without any great expense, and by having an extra frame of boards the glass sashes may be removed to it, thus making the glass do double duty and bringing large returns from the outlay. Later on all kinds of plants of both flowering and vegetable sorts may be grown such as early radishes of the round scarlet type, Simpson lettuce for an early crop, mustard and cress for salads, parsley of the best types, thyme and other herbs for culinary purposes, etc.

As the grower will naturally have to cater his particular locality, no hard and fast rules will suit all locations, but by studying his market and planning accordingly the intelligent grower will soon find out and adopt the best methods. Vegetable plants of all kinds can be forwarded easily in the cold frame and often pay the grower extremely well, especially if there is no nearby competition. Among these are cabbage, pepper, egg plant, cauliflower, tomato, etc., and a large number of bedding plants for the flower garden may be forwarded in this manner. Seeds of different kinds can be started—the more delicate ones in the flats or shallow boxes if so desired, and the hardier ones directly in the soil. Thousands of flowering plants are easily grown from seed.

If the grower wishes plants for cut flowers the following will be found good and will give quick returns. At the head of this list I would place the different colored candytufts of the larger type, Giant Yellow mignonette, Chinese blue larkspur, dwarf snapdragon, Arctotis or African daisy, Chrysanthemum carinatum or ringed annual, pink and white asters of the curled or Crego variety, blue lace flower (Didiscus), Schizanthus or butterfly flower, Acroclinium roseum for an everlasting, sweet Alyssum for odor and filling, Celosia cristata or cockscomb and the Chinese wool flower. Centaurea Imperialis—especially the yellow; Dianthus Heddewigi, Gaillardia Lorenziana, scarlet Salvia, white and pink stocks or gilliflower, wallflower, large giant Zinnia and the small scarlet Lilliput dwarf; Calendula Meteor, Salpiglossis, Viscaria, yellow African marigold, Godetia, etc. I have tried to give herein only the best of each class wherever possible and have purposely omitted all those of dull or unpopular colors, as these would not be as salable as those herein mentioned. The number of varieties, however, is so large and the taste or preference of people varies so much that many more might be included. The list herein given, however, will nearly all be found really fine sorts, and as such will, it is hoped, give the grower some good starting points.

H. W. HALES.

Destroying Honeysuckle

There are a couple of large patches of wild honeysuckle on my farm, and I wish to keep it from spreading. What is the best way, if any, to eradicate it? The patches are situated at places that cannot be cultivated. I have seen suggestions to spray it with an acid. Would this be expensive? Is there any other method of destroying the nuisance?

Virginia. G. W. C.

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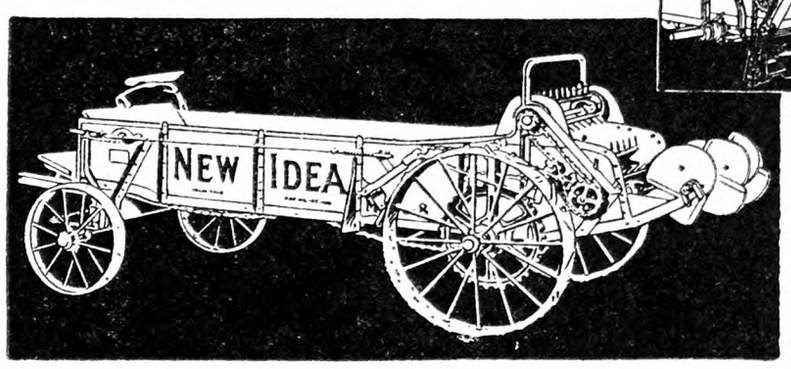

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THE SPRAYER THAT NEVER CLOGS

The Outlook for the Grape Grower of the East

BY F. E. GLADWIN.

PART V.

It suggests that where an acreage has many missing vines, but those still in are yielding well, the missing be replaced, or the section removed. It recognizes that some soil types are not and never have been adapted for the growing of grapes at a profit. This may be due to one of several causes; more often however poor drainage is the limiting factor. In other instances the frost hazard is too great. The committee recognizes that the best known cultural methods must be practiced if any acreage is to return the two-ton average. It suggests that greater attention be given to the pruning, since this practice has become a more or less hit-and-miss one in recent years. The committee believes that more attention must be given to the early and timely working of the soil. It recognizes that sound principles of soil fertility maintenance must be followed regularly. It does not overlook the value of the return of quantities of organic matter to the vineyard soil either through stable manure or green manure crops. In short every proven practice that will increase the tonnage from a given area should be followed, since most of the costs of operation are the same whether the yield is one ton or two tons to the acre. In fact the only differences in costs are the slight one of pruning and harvesting.

While the committee realizes that no agency can force the grape grower to cut down the number of his vines it believes that the continued cultivation of all the Concord vines now fruiting must spell disaster to eastern grape growing. This opinion is shared by those best in a position to judge in every growing area, east and west, in the United States.

It is recommended that some of the lands now in poor vines be utilized for the growing of such crops that will make the owner and his family practically self-sustaining. Garden crops, Winter supplies of fruits and vegetables, poultry, home supply of honey, milk and butter, stock feed and pork are suggested for the purpose.

The suggestion is made by this committee that such cash crops as the various berries, and sour cherries, be tried in a small way until such time as will prove their feasibility or their unsuitability. It is felt that unless tomato yields can be more stabilized, the acreage of this crop should not be greatly extended. With tomatoes returning the grower $16 per ton it is believed that yields must approximate 10 tons per acre annually to give a profit.

Again we repeat that for the past several years too many grapes have been grown and sent to markets than could possibly have been sold at any satisfactory profit to the producer. Two solutions to the situation are open, either increase demand for grapes, and this seems rather the more remote, or reduce the supply through the reduction of the acreage now contributing to the surplus.

New Method Preserves Scions Longer

One of the essentials in top-grafting in the farm orchard is the preservation of the scions in suitable condition until time to set them. Quite often the work of grafting cannot be done before growth starts. In fact a good many growers seem to have better success if they wait until the period from the pink stage to blossom time. The scions of course must be cut while dormant or practically so.

The customary method of keeping scions from the time they are cut until grafted is to bury them in the ground in a moist, cool place or store them in moistened sand or moss.

Last Spring I came upon a simple method of preserving scions which could easily be adopted on any farm. W. C. Baird, of Ashtabula, Ohio, sent us scions in March which had been cut a year previous and were when we examined them, so far as outward appearances concerned, in good shape for grafting. The scions were green and "plump." The bottom, a cut surface, had callused over, but aside from that the scions had all the appearance of having been but recently cut.

Mr. Baird had not intentionally preserved the scions for this long period. In fact he had simply neglected to use or destroy the scions the year previous, early in 1929. He had sunk a 12-inch drain tile on the north or shady side of his barn. Within this 12-inch tile was placed an 8-inch tile. On the bottom of the 8-inch tile he placed a piece of thin board, thus permitting moisture to freely enter from the bottom of the tile. The top of the tile was covered to prevent moisture entering or leaving from that end of the tile.

In March, 1930, when Mr. Baird was again cutting and storing scions he came upon the year-old scions, some of which he submitted to us for examination. Except for the callusing over of the cut surface we would have thought the scions freshly cut.

There is probably no advantage in carrying scions over a year, but there is often need of a few scions for repair work like bridge-grafting quite late in the season. The "scion cellar" used by Mr. Baird, or an adaptation of it, might be very serviceable on a fruit farm. Mr. Baird suggested that his little discovery might be helpful to others and because of this perhaps it is worth while to bring it to the attention of THE R. N.-Y. folks.

How typical Mr. Baird's attitude in this regard is of fruit growers generally. Whenever a fruit grower develops an improved method, purposely or accidentally, he instinctively wants to pass it on to his fellow fruit growers. These are the things that help to soften the blows of light crops, outbreaks of disease, overabundance of insects, and low prices.

Ohio. C. W. ELLENWOOD.

Dahlias from Seed

Dahlias have always been grown in our flower garden, but no special attention had ever been given to them until within a few years. Usually we bought a few tubers each year and those we like best we tried to keep, while others were given away. Year after year we would buy a packet of Dahlia seeds and raise a few seedlings, but as the flowers were almost invariably single we thought we just had bad luck in getting double flowers, not knowing enough about Dahlias to know that seedlings are almost always single the first year.

Three or four years ago we got interested in Dahlias from having bought some rather high-priced tubers from which we learned how much pleasure one can get from real high class varieties, and we began to acquire information about them, so we could know when we had some really desirable varieties.

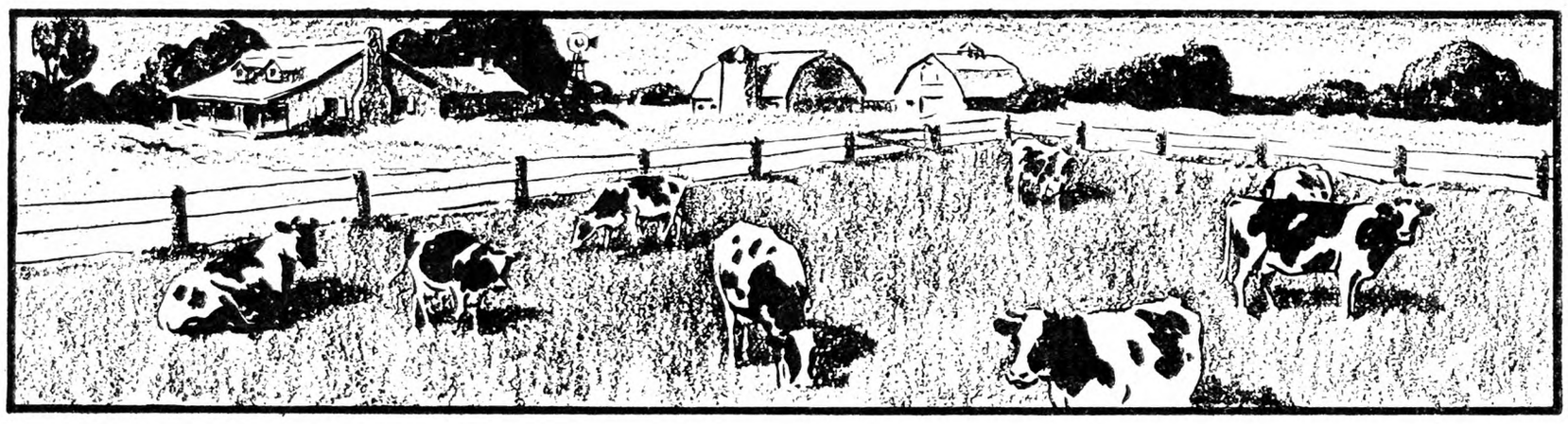
Last year we had a long row of fine varieties grown from tubers and besides these we had two rows 100 feet long that were grown from seed. We bought the best seed we could find offered in the catalogs, some costing a dollar for 25 seeds, and we never got more pleasure than we did from watching those two rows of seedling Dahlias develop. There were between 60 and 70 plants, and when they came into bloom there were not more than half a dozen that were duplicated. One very large flowered variety showed two plants that seemed identical in color and style. The color was a beautiful shade of lavender. In another case we had four or five collarettes, the outer petals of which were a deep red while the collar was red striped with white. Two varieties that attracted most comment from visitors and at the fair when we showed them were also collarettes. One was a large flowered one, the outer petals being a vivid yellow each with an irregular red splotch on it, while the collar was clear golden yellow. The other was a cactus of the most brilliant red, perfect in style.

I shall not undertake to describe the many curious varieties we had nor the attractiveness of the lot when they were in full bloom. Although they were planted in the middle of May, the seed put out such sturdy stems and they grew so rapidly that the last of August we had a profusion of bloom and a riot of color. One plant grew to be more than six feet high, and it is conservative to say it had 50 flowers open at one time. But unfortunately it was about the poorest in color and style of anything we had. One little plant that was overlooked when the surplus plants in the rows were pulled out and transplanted, was so shaded by the strong plant under which it was hidden, it came bravely out and had some bright flowers although it was not a foot high.

Although the packets were labeled as being peony flowered, double red, pompon, cactus, and so on, we got all kinds of flowers from each package. The package of cactus gave us just one cactus flowered plant and we did not have a single pompon in the lot. This is to be expected as the seeds do not come true, which adds to the pleasure of raising seedling Dahlias, because one never knows what to expect.

Seedlings transplant without the least trouble. They will stand more abuse than any other plant I know of except seedling potatoes. Although they will bloom, if planted in the open ground after

Let your cows cut and haul their own feed . . .



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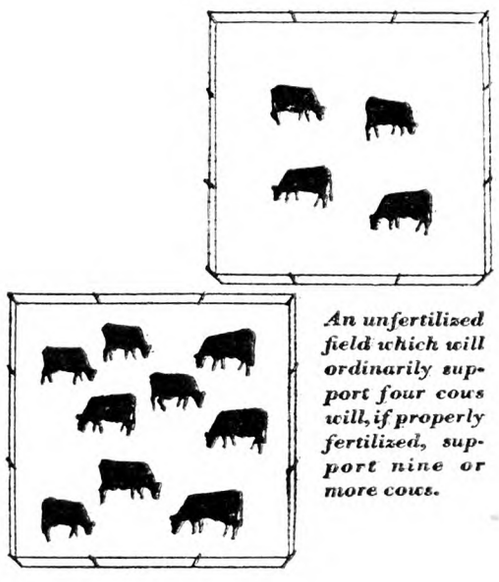

An unfertilized field which will ordinarily support four cows will, if properly fertilized, support nine or more cows.

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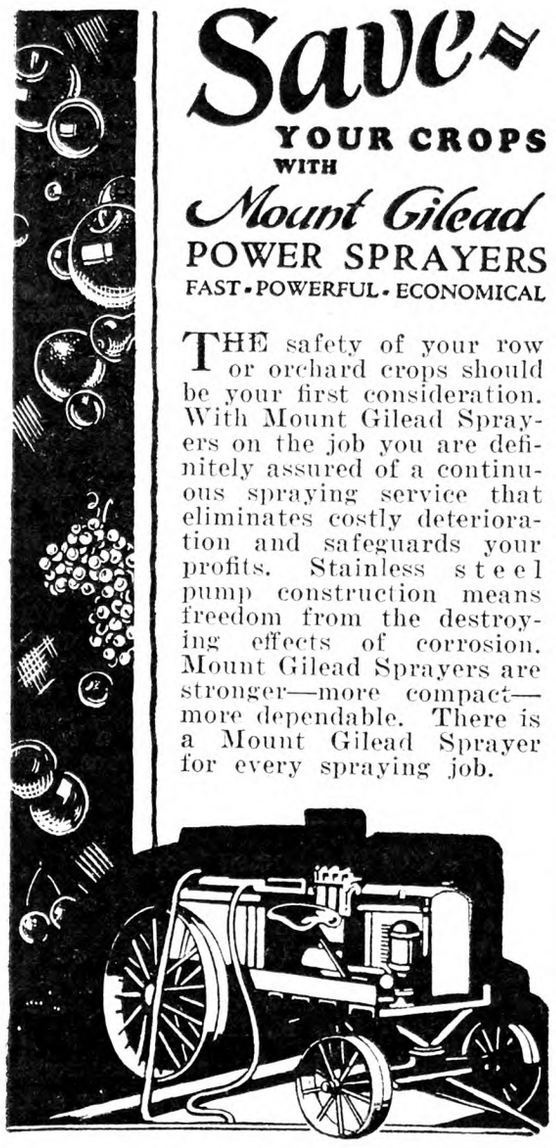

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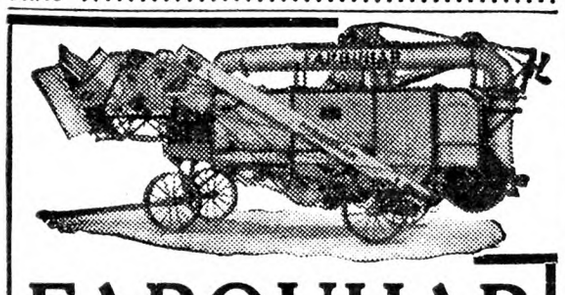

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danger from frost is past, the best way is to plant in boxes in the house and transplant to open ground when the soil and air are warmed.

Dahlias respond to fertilizers, and a dose of hardwood ashes, or potassium in some other form, will improve the flowers in size and brilliancy, while lightly treating them with ammonium sulphate two or three times during the season will induce vigorous growth. At the same time they will do very well if planted in ordinary fertile garden soil.

Always in growing seedling Dahlias there is the chance of producing a new variety of outstanding beauty and desirability. Some of our very best varieties originated in the flower gardens of flower lovers who made no pretense to any special skill as florists. Anyone has just as good a chance to find one of these beauties among his seedlings as the most skillful grower has. There is a Dahlia farm not far from us where they are grown by thousands. The owner had a lot of seedlings last year and out of the lot got just two of outstanding quality. Besides beauty of color and shape in the blossoms, a Dahlia to be of commercial importance must have the flowers set on long, stiff stems in order to make good cut flowers. Dahlias may be kept in perfect condition for several days after they are cut if when they are first cut the cut ends of the stems are burned with a match or dipped in boiling water. Adding a little salt to the water in the container also helps to keep them in good condition.

Gooding Co., Idaho. MILLER PURVIS.

Clinton County, New York

On scores of Adirondack farms, preparations are now being made for the advent of "sugar weather." The sap buckets are being overhauled, and the sugar houses made ready for the days when the maple trees that are now crackling in the crisp air of twenty degrees below zero temperatures begin again to yield their annual harvest of sweetness.

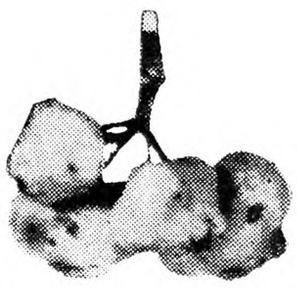
The delicious flavor of the Adirondack maple sugar and syrup, particularly the products of Clinton County, has long been famous. Legend has it, an Indian hunter halted in his pursuit of game through the Adirondack woods to taste the colorless fluid flowing from the broken root of a maple tree. It tickled his palate and he ran back to tell his tribesmen of the "sweet water from the maple tree" that he had found. Later an Indian squaw boiling her moose meat in the "sweet water," let it boil too long, and so discovered maple syrup.

Since those times the first hint of approaching Spring has set the Adirondack people to looking for sugar weather. Usually it arrives about the middle of March although a late February season has been known in this section. With the continued cold weather of this Winter still unabated we hope for an early Spring in Clinton County. When the sap begins to flow, operations on sugar farms will be carried on under high pressure during night and day for every instant the sap is running must be taken advantage of. Production fully up to the best records is anticipated, if the flow is good this year. The thousands of tourists traversing the mountain roads in Clinton County have created an increasingly larger market for the output of maple sugar.

The forests of the Adirondacks that once rang with the chop of the lumberman's ax grow more silent every year, and the big log drives, a big event among lumber and river men of a few years ago, are fast passing into oblivion. The reason given for this is that the majority of paper mills in this section use foreign pulp or manufacture specialty papers from magazines and rags.

Twenty-six thousand cords of pulp wood will comprise the only large log drive to be conducted out of the Adirondacks during the coming Spring. This job is the only large operation now under way on the eastern mountain slopes. About 150 men are now at work placing the wood on the ice in preparation for the Spring breaking up. The wood, all of the four-foot variety, will be floated to the mills with the first freshets. The majority of the lumbering crew have been recruited from the Canadian forests, as the old Adirondack lumberjacks, who for generations made this section a great lumber spot, are fast passing with the cessation of lumbering operations. The wood to be floated in the Spring has been cut and placed in position during the past year. The cutting and peeling of the wood takes place in the Summer and Fall months, and with the coming of snow, the logs are brought to the headwaters of the Hudson River to await the breaking up of the ice. J. F. T.

"...SUNOCO...the most efficient...for the control of aphis at the delayed dormant period."
—Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station.



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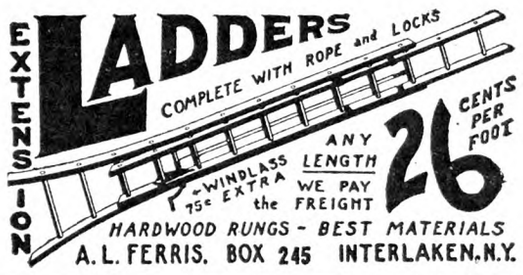

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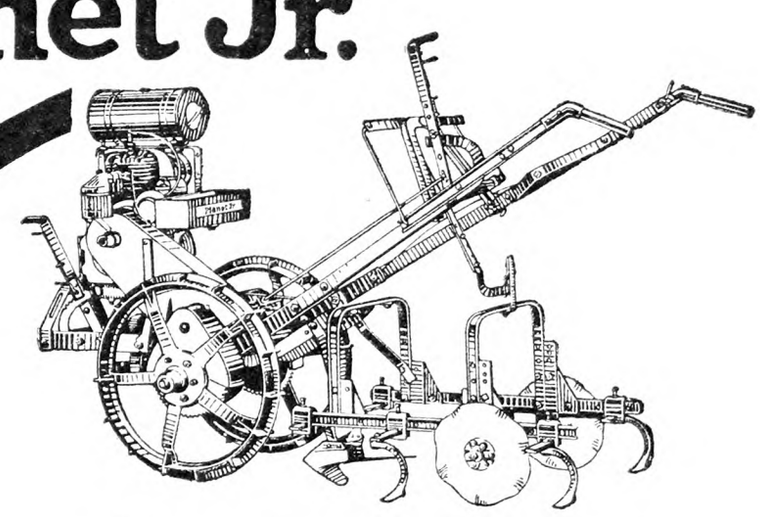

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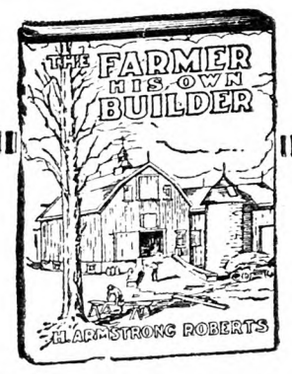

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Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

Miss Elizabeth L. Arthur, lecturer of the New York State Grange, began her annual series of regional conferences for the lecturers, masters and secretaries of the Granges of the Empire State March 9 at Bath, Steuben County. These conferences have become a most valuable training course for the lecturer's work and the attendance each year shows an increase in numbers and interest. The first week's conferences included Steuben, Tioga, Delaware, Orange, Sullivan, Nassau and Suffolk counties.

The second week's work begins at Poughkeepsie March 16, for the counties of Dutchess, Westchester and Putnam. The other dates for the second week are: Tuesday, March 17, Lake Katrine for Ulster County; March 18, Claverack Grange Hall, for Columbia; March 19, Climax Grange Hall, for Albany, Rensselaer and Greene; March 20, at Warren Grange Hall, for Montgomery, Herkimer and Fulton; March 21, Lowville Grange Hall, for Lewis County.

The third week opens April 6 at Horseheads Grange Hall, for Chemung and Schuyler counties, followed by this schedule: April 7, Cortlandville Grange Hall, for Cortland and Tompkins counties; April 8, Rosehill Grange Hall, Waterloo, for Seneca, Ontario and Yates counties; April 9, at Perry Grange Hall, for Livingston, Genesee and Wyoming counties: April 10, at Pittsford Grange Hall, for Monroe County; April 11, at Hartland Grange Hall, for Erie, Niagara and Orleans counties.

The fourth week begins with a conference at Jamestown Grange Hall for Chautauqua County on Monday, April 13. Then comes April 14 at Randolph Grange Hall for Cattaraugus County; April 15 at Angelica Grange Hall, for Allegany County; April 16, at Williamson Grange Hall, for Wayne County; April 17, at Springport Grange Hall, for Cayuga County; April 18, at Sherburne Grange Hall, for Chenango and Madison counties.

The concluding series starts at Geddes Grange Hall Monday, April 20, for Onondaga County, followed by April 21, at Cobleskill State School for the counties of Otsego and Schoharie; April 22 at Beacon Hill Grange Hall, for Saratoga, Warren and Washington counties; April 23, at Keeseville Grange Hall, for Essex and Clinton counties; April 24, at Malone Grange Hall, for Franklin County; April 25, at Silas Wright Hall, Canton, for St. Lawrence County; April 27, at Watertown Grange Hall, for Jefferson County; April 28, at Mexico Grange Hall, for Oswego County, and concluding at Westmoreland Grange Hall May 21 for Oneida County.

These conferences will open at 10 A. M., and conclude at 4 P. M. The programs will open each day with a round table discussion in charge of Miss Arthur, followed by a question box, and a period termed "Roads of Progress." At the afternoon programs there will be a lecturers' exhibit with discussion, a competitive program in charge of the local lecturers, or Pomona lecturer; short periods demonstrated by lecturers stressing educational, recreational and inspirational features of the program; one period in charge of the county deputies. These conferences are very much worth while is the universal opinion of those who attend them, and the lecturers and others who are present carry home many helpful ideas and plans to be used in making better Grange programs.

It is doubtful if any of the larger Grange counties have a better county Home Economics organization than St. Lawrence. Pomona Master Ralph Wing appointed five instead of the ordinary three members on the county's Home Economics committee early in 1930, this making seven Subordinate Granges for each member's supervision. Of the county's 35 Granges 33 had Home Economics committees appointed early in the year, and 30 rendered reports to the chairman of the committee, Mrs. W. Earl Akley. Mrs. Akley reports that through the efforts of her Subordinate Home Economics committee $126 was raised for the State Grange Revolving Scholarship Fund during the year, and the county committee added $25 more to the fund.

Mrs. Akley mentions a few of the things these home economics committees have done along the line of community welfare, which well illustrate what a vast amount of good these women are accomplishing in their county. For instance, in one town the teachers' training class was trying to secure funds to enable them to make a trip to Washington, D. C. The village Grange came to the rescue and its wideawake home economics committee gave a party and divided the proceeds with the teachers, thus making it possible for the members of the class to achieve their laudable ambition of a trip to the National Capital.

In other towns the Grange Home Economics committees have given most valuable financial aid to the local libraries and in another town the economics committee subscribed for several magazines for the use of the library, including *Hygiene* and *Child Life*, magazines of much help to the mothers. In many of the Granges the members of the Home Economics committees assisted the Grange lecturer in putting on the program.

The Home Economics committees secured speakers from the educational institutions at Canton and Potsdam, the Canton School of Agriculture and the Potsdam Normal School, for some of the programs; helped to organize a Boy Scout troop; co-operated with the county 4-H club leader in promoting this work among the boys and girls of the county; helped to organize a new Juvenile Grange of 48 charter members; rendered financial assistance to a local church, a nearby hospital and to the Red Cross drive for the drought sufferers; made generous gifts of vegetables and fruit to a nearby hospital; contributed to a village milk fund for needy children; sent a treat of ice cream to the inmates of the county home; food and clothing were provided for destitute families, and quilts made and given to the unfortunate; a little girl from a needy family provided with money and other necessaries for a stay in the hospital, and many a heavy load lightened in families who were bearing heavy burdens.

Fruit in Common Storage

I am drawing plans for a cool storage plant and am anxious to know what Mr. Sudds had in mind in speaking of the break-down of fruit in common storage in his article in the issue of Jan. 31. R. F.

Merrimack Co., N. H.

In Pennsylvania, we are accustomed to refer to any storage not cooled by some refrigerating device as common storage, regardless of whether it is an ordinary farmhouse cellar or a modern house with the best insulation and temperature control equipment.

Under the circumstances prevailing last Autumn, even the best of the non-refrigerated storages gave more or less unsatisfactory results. This was partly because of the mature fruit that went into such storages and partly because of the temperatures.

With a high ground and air temperature and hot fruit going into storage, the results were not unexpected in many cases. As you know, the storage temperature is always somewhere between the air and ground temperature. In the early part of the season, the idea is to ventilate freely when the outside temperature drops below that of the storage, and shut everything up when the air outside becomes somewhere near the inside temperature.

In normal seasons, the common storage may work very well, but is is always at the mercy of that warm weather, and almost every Autumn the grower has a time pulling the inside temperature low enough for proper storage. You may not have such difficulties. R. H. SUDDS.

Setting Plum Orchard

I am thinking of planting a few hundred plum trees. Most of them would be Fellenberg prunes. What would be the best plum to plant with Fellenberg as a pollinator? I wish also to know of a few more plums that would do well in our part of the country. H. A. D.

Berks Co., Pa.

Fellenberg or Italian Prune, as it is usually called is self-fruitful and can set a crop with its own pollen. However, it will probably set a better crop when cross-pollinated. German Prune, Imperial Epineuse, Agen, Reine Claude (Green Gage), Bradshaw and Shropshire, if you like the damson type of plum, will give you a list of varieties of good to excellent quality.

If late Spring frosts are not a usual problem in your locality, and you like them, at least two varieties of the Japanese plums may be included. This group is self-sterile as a rule and cannot be pollinated by the plums in the list of European varieties given above. Abundance, Burbank, are the most common varieties of the Japanese plums, while Santa Rosa and Formosa are worth a trial.

If you intend to plant a few hundred plum trees, you probably know what you intend to do with the crop, when the trees start bearing, and that you will have to be prepared to spray them properly to help keep the brown rot under control. Curculio and the Oriental fruit moth will give you some difficulty but will not be an unsurmountable set of obstacles in themselves. R. H. SUDDS.

OWNER of a small car (who has crashed with a truck): "But couldn't you see me coming?" "Truck-driver: "I thought it was a fly on the windshield."—Optimist.

Removal of Spraying Residue

To grow apples free of worms orchardists had to do lots of thorough spraying and continue it late in the season to protect the fruit in the hot and dry sections of the apple belt. Then England found out we had a dangerous residue of arsenic on some of the fruit exported from the Northwest and to satisfy the English authorities the United States had to do something or our apples could not be shipped abroad and sold.

Some growers thought they could control the codling moth by making thorough sprayings for the first brood and omit the arsenical sprays for the second brood, but it did not work in most sections. Some tried special Summer oil sprays for the second brood and the success has not been as good in all cases as the arsenate of lead to control the moth. but it has been fairly effective generally, and sometimes has resulted in foliage injury, though there has been injury at times from the other sprays, and some still expect that oil or oil mixtures may yet come to the fore for control of the insects, so as not to have to wash or rub off the residue from sprayed fruit so as to be allowed to sell it. It has been found harder to wash off the residue from fruit that has been sprayed with oil after the arsenical sprays had been given earlier. Bordeaux sprays have been found harder to wash off than the lime-sulphur sprays, too. If extra lime or a spreader has been used with the spray, it is easier to wash. The world tolerance has been placed at .01 of a grain of arsenic as trioxide of arsenic to a pound of fruit but in this country it has been the past season .015 with a probability of being reduced by another year. The larger one can get the apple to grow the less the percentage of arsenic to the weight of the fruit. The methods to get the best size may be the putting of plenty of humus in the soil in the orchard, a liberal application of nitrates, a good pruning of the trees, thinning the fruit when too full, irrigating if necessary, and making more than one picking of the fruit as it ripens. If a grower does not want to wash or wipe the fruit to remove the residue he may get by with the above practice in most orchard sections.

It has been found that by hand, paper is better to rub off the residue than cloth. At least rubbing removes only from 20 to 30 or 35 per cent of the residue and it smears a good part of it over the fruit and leaves it there. Rubbing machines have not proven as satisfactory as washing machines. There is more danger of mechanical injury to the skin of the fruit, so that spores or germs of diseases may get into the fruit and cause decay to start. Ripe fruit is more readily injured than solid fruit and any with decay showing should be removed before treating either in a machine that rubs or washes. All fruit should be washed as quickly as it can be done after it is picked from the trees. Many varieties have a wax form on the skin soon after picking as it ripens, and it is very hard to wash or wipe after that happens. Wiping machines have not been adjusted to handle the different size apples and do an even job.

Large orchards or associations require large equipment, large capital, and plenty of help, and they can use the big machines for washing, rinsing and drying the fruit preceding the grading and packing. In the Northwest where the spraying was the most thorough and most frequently applied they were handicapped by the amount of residue on their fruit, and necessity was the mother of invention, so finally machines were constructed to do good work. There are designs and drawings made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture that growers can make usable machines for orchard work. A good mechanic can make an automobile, too, but people will always prefer to buy them readymade, so I can only advise growers to buy washers ready to set up and operate. Many of these machines have been found so satisfactory in the West that in the past year or two many are established in the Central and Eastern States and the experience has been so pleasing that there are going to be many more in the near future. The fruit is run through a bath of hydrochloric acid, one gallon to 100 gallons of water, remaining in it for two to three minutes, then rinsed half that time in clean water, which should be changed every two hours or so, but the acid bath may last all day, or for 1,000 bushels of apples. The fruit should not be submerged more than a foot deep in the bath as the force of that depth will cause the acid to enter through the calyx into the core and it may carry decay germs and start rot there. Lime added to the rinse water neutralizes the acid that has been carried over from the bath and also renders the arsenic insoluble that remains on the fruit.

The cost of treating apples with the best machines in large quantities has been from one and a quarter to two cents per bushel of fruit. Smaller machines and smaller quantities cost more. What do growers say about washing? Some speak plain when they first hear of it and say they will quit growing apples before they will go to that trouble. Others have been willing to try it and have since said that it is the greatest boon to apple growers since spraying was developed. Those who were forced to wash are sold on the proposition, and will continue to wash whether the residue requires it or not. Some say it will pay on general principles as it cleans the fruit of about all kinds of markings left by insects and dust and some of the fungi, makes it look brighter and more sanitary and, after cleaning, more fruit goes into the higher grades. Naturally clean bright fruit will sell better than that not clean and generally goes for higher prices. One large grower put the price 10 cents per bushel higher than the other growers around him for the same grade and it went right off without any trouble. The crop sold for enough extra to pay for the machine the first year. The fruit can be cleaned cheaper by washing than by wiping with any machine yet and do better work.

Last year the authorities from West Virginia equipped a truck with a laboratory, went down in one of their fruit sections, analyzed the fruit for the arsenical residue, and instructed the growers in getting washers and washing it. In only a week's time from the first information they got of the situation the growers were in with the small fruit from the drought, and the high arsenic residue. If they had had plenty of rain the fruit would have grown so much larger that much of it might have passed without washing. Necessity solves many problems and any grower can go to the County Agent, his State university or State experiment station and get the information that will help him in many of his troubles. They are paid for that business. Samples of fruit can be sent to the State authorities to be examined for arsenical residue or the Administrator of the Food and Drug Department for his district. Our district is Cincinnati, O., and Mr. Postle will attend to analyzing the fruit from your orchard or on the market if it is suspected of having poison above the tolerance and deal with you as the case demands. U. T. COX.

Lawrence Co., O.

Live Letter from Idaho

We have had a very long Winter for "Sunny Southern Idaho." Our first snow storm came November 15, just about a month before we look for snow. It was not much, to be sure, taking the New York standard as a criterion, but it was four or five inches, which is pretty deep for this country. From that time until now we have had very little snow, hardly enough to measure at any one time. As I write the sun shines brightly, as it has almost every day during the Winter, and the air feels like Spring.

Local stores are paying 10 cents for eggs here, but they are as low as seven cents in some towns. Butterfat is 20 cents, which is the lowest since this section was settled. Wheat is nominally quoted at 42 cents, and shelled corn at a cent a pound—56 cents a bushel. Beans might be salable at $1.25 a bushel, and potatoes are hardly quotable.

Still Idaho feels able to give a lot of money and 65 carloads of foodstuffs to the starving farmers of Arkansas, and they have not stopped giving yet.

My hens are laying as if eggs were 50 cents a dozen. I have some rather extraordinary layers among my Barred Rocks and my White Rocks keep up their usual pace. They do not feel the hard times as much as the chap that buys their feed does. MILLER PURVIS.

Gooding Co., Idaho.

Finding One's Way in Woods

A correspondent wishes to know how to determine the points of the compass in the woods on a cloudy day. Here is an unfailing way which I have myself tried out. Down here on Cape Cod we have much second growth and many white oaks. Simply go to the nearest small white oak tree with branching limbs. You will find that almost invariably the first two or three large branches point to the south and east.

This is likely natural in this tree, the strength of the sun starts and pulls the tender buds in this direction.

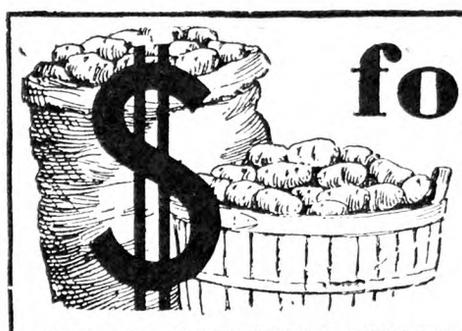
In a heavy growth of tall pine the lower moss next the ground is of some use to determine direction; but I have found it takes a mighty close observer to straighten himself out by this down here.

Try this out sometime when out in the woods. The darkest night makes no difference as you can easily get your direction by feeling the lower live oak limbs. E. W. PHINNEY

In every woods, and even outside, many trees have moss, and that is invariably on the north side. I have used that idea for years and it never went wrong.

Rensselaer Co., N. Y. B. S. H.

NITRATE of soda, applied in crowbar holes, will be found desirable plant food for lawn shade trees. About 5 lbs. is given to a large tree.



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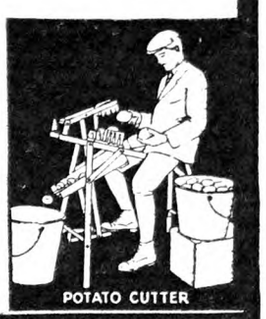

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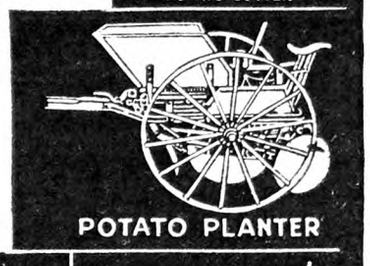

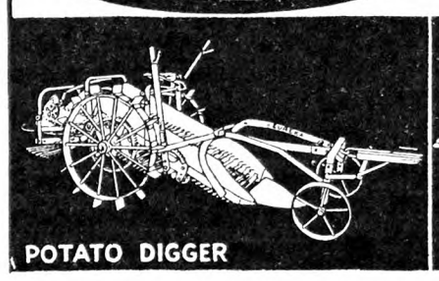

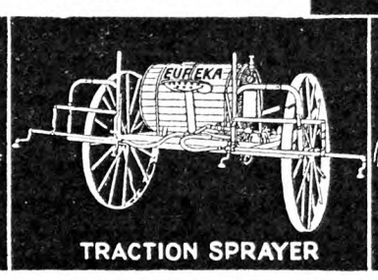

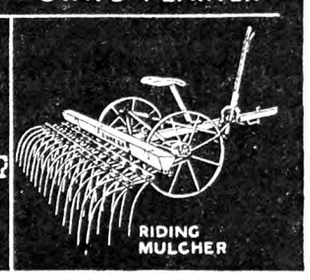

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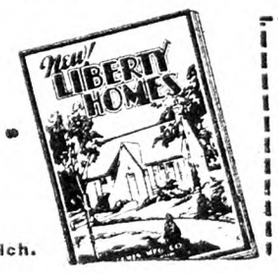

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THE Brigham-Townsend oleomargarine bill, to which we referred on pages 225 and 256, passed both houses of Congress, and was signed by President Hoover, so it is now law. It imposes a tax of 10 cents per pound on all oleomargarine having any semblance to butter in color, no matter whether the color is from a so-called natural ingredient of the product, or a substance added for this purpose. The law specifies a known standard for determining the tint above which the 10-cent tax will be imposed, so apparently, there is little opportunity for dispute as to whether a certain lot should or should not pay the tax.

*

SEVERAL letters telling of great damage to trees by rabbits are at hand. Where thoroughly girdled, bridge-grafting is the only method of saving them. This should be done as soon as possible now. As the name suggests, these gnawed places must be bridged with living wood which will permit circulation of sap across the damaged spots. The general method is to use strong scions of proper length, sprung into openings in the wood above and below, so that there will be a junction of inner bark of scion and stock, the scions then being tacked with brads. The scions should be at least as close together as one inch. A free use of grafting wax is an advantage, and if the damage is discovered soon after it is done, waxing the girdled spots may save some trees where the entire cambium layer has not been destroyed.

*

AN AMUSING book recently issued gives a collection of absurd and incongruous mistakes in answers given by school children in their examination papers. It would appear, however, that adults do not always carry a fund of accurate information from their school days, for errors of geography and spelling were recently discovered in the ornamental stonework of the new convention hall in Philadelphia, a building that is to cost $5,000,000. Complaint was made that in a carved map of North America only three of the five great lakes were shown and Greenland was shifted westward to the vicinity of Alaska. In other maps Madagascar was forgotten and Italy's contour was out of position. In a music panel the name of Tchaikovsky was spelled "Stakowski." Of course the architects will correct these errors, no doubt at considerable expense, but we wonder how they were passed in the design. Surely a boy who had been drilled in the map-drawing of the rural school would be able to place the Great Lakes, and we doubt whether he would forget the location of Madagascar or Greenland.

*

FOR five years New York State health authorities have been carrying on active work in immunizing children for the prevention of diphtheria. During this time approximately 750,000 children were immunized, and the death rate per 100,000 population decreased from 10.1 in the period 1921-1925 to 3.8 for 1926-1930. The following from the State Department of Health report gives the honor roll communities, having population running 10,000 to 25,000, with percentages of children immunized:

Middletown which holds the highest record of any city, 73 per cent; Ogdensburg, 65 per cent; Hornell and Port Jervis, 56 per cent each; Endicott, 54 per cent; Johnson City, 53 per cent; Geneva, 49; Rockville Center, 45; Massena, 44; Ossining, 41; Mamaroneck, 40; Gloversville, 39; Glen Cove, 38; Peekskill, 37; Lackawanna, 34; Port Chester, 34; Johnstown, 33 and Batavia, 30 per cent.

In the group of communities having 50,000 to 100,000 population Binghamton and Niagara Falls stand first with 38 per cent of their children under 5 protected, followed by New Rochelle with 35 per cent and Mount Vernon with 32 per cent.

A larger number of protected communities is found in the list of cities having 25,000 to 50,000 population. White Plains leads with 49 per cent. Kingston's record is 36 per cent and Poughkeepsie's 35. Auburn, which was the first small city in the State to make a record of no diphtheria deaths for a period of three years, has 35 per cent of the children under five immunized. Newburgh, Elmira and Jamestown follow with 31, 26 and 24 per cent respectively.

Bills providing for county boards of health, and the more efficient control of other communicable diseases are before the New York Legislature.

*

SOLUBLE nitrates applied early this Spring will help those lawns that were pinched with drought last year but not entirely killed. It should be scattered evenly and all lumps broken up, as chunks of this strong stuff will kill grass. Where it is possible to get some good earth to mix with these nitrates before scattering, about 10 parts of the earth to one of fertilizer, the advantage will be still greater. Lawn seed of kinds suited to the locality should be scattered on the thin spots before applying the other dressing. In fact it is a good plan to keep scattering seed weekly during the growing season. Rains will beat them down where some will take, and surprising benefit will be noted in thickening the stand.

*

ONE of the meetings of special interest during Farmers' Week at Ithaca, N. Y., was the State Farm Bureau Federation Dairy Committee, of which H. D. Seely, of Goshen, is chairman. In Mr. Seely's review of dairy progress during 1930, it was stated that production records were kept on 10,000 more cows than in the previous year, and in 500 herds close culling of unprofitable cows is going on. Heifers raised have increased in number in the State from 168,000 in 1926 to 242,000 yearlings in 1930. Over 700 more dairymen started keeping records of their herds last year, and 1,500 milk scales were sold during the year. The total number of cows on test in this way in February, 1930, was 29,698. Now it is around 40,000. The animal husbandry staff of the State College, under Prof. F. B. Morrison, has been active in helping the Farm Bureaus in this work. Another important matter discussed was the clearing out of contagious abortion from the herds of the State. A regional laboratory is to be established at Salamanca, equipped and run by the State Veterinary College and State Agricultural Department, for Bang abortion work. A point specially emphasized was that herd replacements should be got from sources within the State. To help farmers get disease-free cows of good quality, the committee recommended a search for carload lots in New York State, and establishment of sales agencies for their distribution to farmers needing them.

*

WE HAVE previously referred to the valuable work of the "bookmobiles," which make useful and interesting reading accessible to country communities, in a way comparable to the facilities in this line in the villages. Several counties of New York State have this work well organized, and there is no more popular event than the arrival of the book wagon at the rural school or cross roads. With the idea of helping counties that have not felt able to organize and support this service, a county library bill has been introduced into the New York State Legislature, providing State aid for half the necessary expense of the service. The authority to establish such county library would lie with the board of supervisors. The following section from the bill shows the financing provisions so far as the county is concerned:

The board of supervisors of each of the counties of the State is hereby authorized and empowered to establish a free public county library and to raise by tax upon the taxable property of said county such sums as shall be necessary for the maintenance of such library and the necessary salaries and expenses of the county librarians and assistants; provided, however, that the amount of tax raised for the support of such county library shall not exceed in any one year one mill on each dollar of the assessed valuation of said taxable property. All moneys received from such taxes or other sources shall be kept as a separate library fund by the treasurer of the county and shall be expended only under direction of the board of trustees of the county library as hereinafter established on properly authenticated vouchers.

As stated, half of the necessary expenses would be paid by the State. The villages are well supplied with books. This book wagon service reaches the really rural parts of the county, and is a worthy project.

*

THE farm population of the United States increased during 1930 for the first time in the 10 years since annual estimates have been made, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The number of persons who left farms for towns and cities in 1930 was 1,543,000 compared with 1,876,000 in 1929. The movement from cities to farms in 1930 was the largest since 1924, being 1,392,000 persons, due to unemployment in the cities. Thus the net movement away from farms last year was 151,000 persons. However, since it is estimated that there were 359,000 more births than deaths on farms last year, the total farm population increased from 27,222,000 persons on January 1, 1930, to 27,430,000 persons on January 1, 1931.

*

ACCORDING to the records, the farmers of this country have contributed already 398 carloads of foodstuffs to the suffering persons in the drought regions. The Chenango County, N. Y., Farm Bureau, headquarters at Norwich, is figuring on sending a carload of milk, and any other donations residents of the county see fit to make, which the railroads will transport free.

*

HATCHERY reports secured by the government authorities from 763 concerns, show the eggs in hatcheries in January to be 8,002,332, or 40 per cent less than the same month last year. As usual, the Pacific section was highest, with 2,113,016, but only half the January, 1930, set. Other sections ran: West Central, 1,723,581; East Central, 1,415,009; South Atlantic, 1,073,557; Middle Atlantic, 498,683; New England, 650,786. The last is the only section approaching last year's set, only 2.24 per cent under. In individual States, California runs 1,614,420; Missouri, 791,107; Kansas, 708,379; Illinois, 450,389; Indiana, 432,571. All others were far below.

*

ONE of our recent foreign visitors, an English woman engaged in political and social reforms, described the average American home as fatherless; that is, the father was so preoccupied with business, and absent for so much of the time, that he had nothing to do with the management or administration of the home. This visitor thought our homes delightful in the completeness of their comfort and convenience, but she thought children especially need the authority and companionship of the father. As applied to many homes this criticism was just, but the farm home is an exception. In most cases the family is held together by mutual interests; the parents and children work together, and the children are so closely associated with their father's business affairs that they are fitted unconsciously for their own bread-winning in maturity. Farm boys have always had a large place in the progress of the nation, and we think their close association with prudent, hard-working and intelligent fathers in their youth has been a powerful factor in fitting them for the problems of maturity.

*

THE story on page 331 this week is an interesting bit of family history. "Blood will tell," whether it be in a human family of sterling quality, or the head of a dairy herd, whose individuality is strikingly stamped on his offspring, all excelling their dams. Around 25 years ago we heard Gov. Hoard tell of a certain herd sire, brought down into Wisconsin from Canada, "so ugly that he was loaded down with chains," his vigor and dairy qualities impressed on the herds of all that countryside. At that time there was little systematic study of the records of such outstanding animals. They were recognized as valuable and regretted when they were gone. Any perpetuation of their qualities was more accidental than designed. Within the past 10 years thoughtful breeders have been doing a lot of careful record keeping, and the checking of results shows that special stamina and dairy qualities may be preserved to some extent. It is not quick or spectacular or easy work—and not always sure in results, because heredity is composed of a multitude of factors. But enough has been done in this line to show its worth-while possibilities. We are sure that all who know or care anything about the performance of dairy cattle will be glad to read this story of old Rob Roy of Elmwood.

Brevities

HULLED corn—that's a good old dish worth remembering.

IT LOOKS now as though we might plant peas on St. Patrick's Day in Northern New Jersey this year.

THE use of gasoline engines as motor power on railroads is increasing. One eastern road is equipping a large number of its short trains with them.

SIX young White Leghorn roosters were recently started on a 50-day journey from Vancouver, British Columbia, to Mooi River, South Africa, as breeding stock.

IN NEW Hampshire, 223 herds, with 4,300 cows, are now under test in dairy herd improvement associations. Alfalfa to the extent of 10,000 tons is grown in the State.

Confident Hope for 1931

The dirt roads in this county—Chautauqua—are in bad shape from rain and snow, but the spirit and courage of the farm people are good. With the approach of Spring and the decline of the panic the prospect for a prosperous 1931 has a fair promise in the hopes of farmers in this section of the State. I. S.

Chautauqua Co., N. Y.

WE LIKE the tone of the above note from Chautauqua Co., N. Y. Our contact and correspondence with farmers in New York State and in fact in all States indicate that the people of the farms are moved with less consideration of fear from the business depression, and more confidence in themselves and in America, than is found in many other groups. Farmers are often criticized by economic writers as lacking in business and particularly financial ability. From long and intimate contact and observation of all occupational classes, we have come to the conclusion that no class in this country as a whole equals farmers in business and finance as applied to their own problems. Individual exceptions, of course, exist in all classes, but as a class farmers keep their heads below the clouds and their feet on the ground to a safer degree than most business men. They are slow to go into debt, figuring their ability to pay. They keep a safe ratio between their income and outgo. They keep their credit good by meeting their obligations when due. Their investments are made with a view to production and future income instead of personal comforts and speculation as is the rule with some other classes. If it is a choice between a personal or even family luxury and a productive implement, the seed for the field or the share for the plow has first consideration. If this is not good business and sound finance, we would like to be informed just what is meant by these terms. In our judgment this practice conforms to the soundest principles of business and finance.

Consistent with skill and prudence in material affairs is the philosophy of courage and hope and confidence, reported by our correspondent from the southwestern county of the State. Through politics unfair conditions have been imposed on agriculture. For most of these unfavorable discriminations the farmer is not responsible. It is admitted that the farmer pays an unfair share of the tax burden; that he does not and cannot share in the direct benefits of a high tariff; that a varying value of the gold dollar catches him both on the up and down cycle, and that the monopoly of distribution deprives him of a fair share of the consumer's dollar. But these are community problems. It is in spite of them that the American farmer, proud of his freehold and his independence and his family, has developed a business and financial instinct, which has made him the envy of the world in agriculture. In addition, he has developed a cheerful, hopeful, confident philosophy of life that has earned for him general recognition as the stabilizing and vitalizing influence in the citizenship of America.

Farm Truck License

THE Farmers' and Gardeners' Association, Inc., of Wantagh, Long Island, has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this association heartily endorses Assembly Bill No. 33 (amending Subdivision 7, Section 11, of the Vehicle and Traffic Law) by Assemblyman Charles P. Miller, fixing a State license fee of $5 for farmers' trucks, and hereby urges each member of the Legislature to give this measure his prompt and favorable attention.

The members contend that the license burden upon farmers is grossly in excess of that placed upon any other form of commercial vehicle in proportion to the amount of use. Members of this association use their trucks for practically no other purpose than the transporting of farm produce to markets in New York City. A large number of these truck owners make as little as 25 to 30 trips a year. A conservative estimate of the average of trucks owned by members of this association is 400 hours per truck in the entire year. It is only fair, therefore, that the levy upon these trucks should be lightened accordingly.

The officers of the association make the point that producers' expenses have remained approximately the same during the past year, while prices have been falling, and it is not fair that they should pay the same license for the limited use of trucks that others pay who use the roadways continuously. These claims merit consideration by the Legislature.

Two Yearly Dividends from Same Acreage

In some sections of Wyoming County where the practice of raising early peas for the canning factories is carried on, the opportunity is made available for the raising of a second crop on the same land. Succession cropping with peas as the first crop works out to a good advantage as the harvest is usually completed in time to use the same land for buckwheat. Late beans have also been used as a follow-up crop.

Early peas are ready to harvest the latter part of June and, as buckwheat is not usually sowed until around July 1, the pea stubble can be plowed and the ground fitted by the usual date of buckwheat sowing. Because it is a late crop, buckwheat makes an ideal follow-up crop to peas.

Last year early peas were a profitable crop, some fields netting as high as $90 per acre. Good weather conditions were productive of one of the largest crops in several years and early peas were one if not the most profitable of the 1930 cash crops.

The countrywide drought was against the production of a heavy buckwheat yield and those farmers who planted beans after early peas incurred the same dry weather effects on that crop although it is conceded that late planted beans were somewhat better than those planted early. However with what profit was obtained from either late beans or buckwheat together with the big dividends from early peas, the succession cropping paid well. H. B. P.

Wyoming Co., N. Y.

Motor Trucks and Truck Crops

From out of the dark of night into the early dawn of the new day, dozens or hundreds of motor trucks wind their way down the lanes and roadways leading to the various produce markets which are concentration points for the consuming population of the country. The majority of these trucks are loaded with products of the soil originating within a radius of 100 miles of their destination. A small but ever-increasing percentage of them come from distant points, often bearing the most perishable of produce, such as strawberries and raspberries. The trucking, or more properly, the hauling by truck, of produce from and to points near and far has increased by leaps and bounds. Most of us can remember the times when the one and two-horse load pulled protestingly away from the farm in the late afternoon on a journey that lasted well into the next morning. What a contrast to the present speedy handling of produce, which reduces hours to minutes and makes possible the delivery of produce with a maximum of freshness and a minimum of exposure to sun and weather.

This same truck, which has done such wonderful things within the memory of the present generation to assist the producers of the Northeast in their efforts to retain at least a portion of their market, is showing a very evident lack of favoritism by lending an increasing amount of assistance to the faraway producer or distributor. We refer to those of the surplus-producing areas hundreds of miles distant from the densely populated sections to which they must look for the marketing of their produce. The past couple of years have witnessed the institution and building up of a steadily increasing volume of traffic devoted to the distance hauling of farm produce which once was consigned by rail. Improvements and economies in the designing and operating of the trucks themselves have done much to facilitate this growth. The result is that markets once considered inaccessible have been opened up to the distant grower. As a consequence we have produce grown at a distance on low-priced land by comparatively low cost labor and methods, competing in every essential of quality, freshness and flavor with that produced in the areas immediately adjacent to our own markets. And the worst is yet to come! The savings that may be effected in time, cost, handling, depreciation, etc., by the increased use of the truck are being carefully studied by growers and distributors at points far distant from their markets. They are giving due consideration to the results of intensive and exhaustive studies by truck manufacturers which are constantly bringing out improvements that make the truck of today a marvel of efficiency, speed and comfort in contrast with the antiquated vehicle of yesterday. An equal amount of consideration is being given to the national and State road building programs which make possible and plausible schedules which were once undreamed of.

These are facts already established and already of mounting concern to those northeastern producers who are already engaged in a "survival of the fittest" in their struggles to compete with the low cost produce of other sections. Only a step beyond the facts that exist today, we reach the possibilities of tomorrow, and visualize the interstate transportation of produce, especially perishables, by huge motor trucks especially designed for such service. These trucks will, of course, have de luxe equipment for the comfort and protection of crew and load, they will be of a size comparable to, perhaps even dwarfing our present-day moving vans, and will afford refrigerating and other protection to the perishables they transport; they will be capable of schedules now impossible!

With all these probabilities before them, it behooves our nearby New England growers, who are and always have been "the salt of the earth," to do something besides sit and grumble at the unkindness of fate. Let us hope that they will, before it is too late, get together in a unity of effort to protect their business by the adoption of business-like methods; that they will institute production programs insuring their specializing in crops that will meet a minimum of low cost competition. Along with this task, they will also be obliged to consider the advisability of grading their products to a point even beyond the degree already found desirable by distant producers; to identify these products suitably and to advertise them extensively.

Middlesex Co., Mass. W. E. MALONEY.

The Maine Potato Industry

With a good season in 1931, Maine will produce the biggest potato crop in the history of the industry. More land has been plowed for potatoes than ever before. In 1930 there were 188,000 acres of potatoes in Maine, but it is estimated that in 1931 considerably over 200,000 acres will be planted. The principal reasons for the increase, first, the use of farm machinery that makes it possible to handle a bigger acreage, and the adaptability of the men and Maine in growing potatoes.

For some time Maine has led all other States in the production of potatoes, not from an acreage standpoint, but from total bushels harvested, which is due to a much larger yield per acre.

From 1921 to 1928 inclusive, Maine grew an average of 148,500 acres each year, that produced 36,729,000 bushels of potatoes, an average per acre yield of 261.5 bushels. Minnesota, for the same period, grew an average of 341,500 acres which produced an average of 34,884,000 bushels. In other words even though her acreage was 130 per cent larger, she produced 5 per cent less potatoes than Maine did for the same corresponding years. Maine reached her highest years of production when from 179,000 acres in 1929, 50,121,000 bushels were harvested, an average per acre yield of 280 bushels. Maine's eight-year average yield per acre is 261 bushels, compared with 116 bushels for the United States. It can therefore be seen that her production is accounted for by high per acre yields and not because of the largest acreage.

The principal reasons for the high average yield are, 1. the use of liberal amounts of certified seed; 2, liming and fertilizer to grow clover to plow under; 3, high rate of application of fertilizers and protection of the vines and foliage from insects and fungus diseases by thorough spraying.

Due to the introduction of concentrated fertilizers farmers are not only saving on freight and labor in handling but are applying more plant food per acre than ever before. It is common among the best Aroostook County farmers to apply from 1,250 to 1,400 lbs. per acre of such analysis as 10-16-14 and 10-16-20, equivalent to 2,500 to 2,800 lbs. of 5-8-7 and 5-8-10. With the soil well supplied with humus and by the use of modern planters no fertilizer injury is experienced.

More care is given the harvesting of the crop than ever before to minimize loss from bruising, because it is realized that while high yields are the first objective the percentage of the crop that goes to market determines, in a large measure, a profit. A. J. SAUNDERS.

Aroostook Co., Me.

Maryland Notes

The past season was so dry that there was practically no plowing done in the Fall. A few light rains in February have put the land in condition for plowing and farmers are hurrying that work along. The drought has been so severe that some farmers have had to haul water a distance of 15 miles for their stock. The recent rains have raised the creeks but have hardly affected the wells and spring so the situation is becoming acute for water for house use.

Yesterday I visited the Soldiers' Home at Washington and saw something unique in stock feeding. There were 45 heifers in one barn that had had no hay all Winter. They were looking well, being fed the usual grain ration and for roughage were being fed oat hulls and stale bread. The milk cows were also being fed stale bread and were doing well.

Cold storage butter is 30 cents per pound; fresh butter 35 to 40 cents; fresh eggs are selling at wholesale for 17 cents per dozen, and retailing for 23 to 25 cents. Potatoes are retailing for $1.60. GEO. H. DAWES.

Howard Co., Md.

From the "Southern Tier", New York

Weather in Chenango and Broome counties in February was a little variation from the average year. Precipitation was a little under two inches while the average has been .30 of an inch greater. Thus it seems that our drought is still prolonged but is not unduly severe. Some farmers who have been hauling water for months are relieved of that now due to some thaw and ground not frozen. There is still, in Southern Chenango, a rather heavy body of snow, but in Broome County, down the river not quite so much. Have had some severe weather but the Weather Bureau makes it only 12 below zero, although several places report 20 or more. The lowest that the bureau reports in 41 years is 21 below, but most interior folks can remember considerably lower temperature. As we see it February has not been a bad month for the farmer, but he is a little anxious about precipitation in the Spring to make up for Fall shortage. Our farmers are still bravely looking to the future. L.

The Bogey Man of Agriculture

A wise old farmer friend of my boyhood used to say that the farming business consisted of fighting nature to produce a crop and then taking your licking in the market like a man. We are taking our licking today and the rod we are being tanned with is our old familiar friend—the surplus.

We are all agreed that something is wrong, that we must do something. What can we do?

American agriculture can be divided into three great periods: The colonial, when white men chopped the first seed into the hostile soil of New England; the second, in which we find farming established over much of the East and South, and the third period, taking in the great conquest of the soil that sent the plow to the Pacific. All this time the advance in new and better machinery went forward. We have conquered a continent and built an industry of gigantic size and wealth at the expense of the brains and brawn of farm folks who for generations have given their lives in the conquest of the soil. A wonderful story! But we are told that this very progress, won at the cost of so much struggle and hardship, is the cause of our trouble because of over-production. The myth of the surplus again confronts us, while we know that in this richest land on earth, many people do not have enough to eat.

So we have the amazing spectacle of many people underfed while the farmer is told that he has produced too much food. The world is never more than a scant year from famine. Somewhere every year crops fail, and people feel the pinch of hunger. There is no such thing as over-production of food. But there is under-consumption.

This brings us to our system of distribution, which is wasteful and inefficient.

The fourth great cycle of agricultural development challenges our skill in distribution. It will be a conquest in the economic world as important and just as difficult as the conquest of the soil was. Along with our accomplishments in the economic field must be a realization of ever-increasing responsibilities in the social and political world. For our own salvation we will be forced to take over and reorganize the whole structure of distribution.

The spread between farm prices and retail quotations has widened until both producer and consumer find it harder and harder to make both ends meet. The farmer today is vitally concerned with the consumer's welfare. The whole system of agriculture demands a large and prosperous class of consumers.

The next great problem of agriculture is a steady concentration of forces on nothing less than ultimate possession of the entire machinery of distribution. This new viewpoint brings us to realize that as producers we have a mission in the world broader than merely harvesting crops. Victory will not be won easily. There is a long fight ahead, but a keener understanding of the problem will bring farm folks into closer relationship. It will bring out a new class of farm leaders, providing a noble and mighty field for many farm boys who otherwise might be lost forever to the farm. It is largely upon the work of these new leaders that American farm progress depends. H.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

March . . . April

This is a sullen time of year;
The sodden earth is ill at ease
Where lie the roots of trees.

Rigid the hills, the fields austere;
Unwillingly, the thought of buds
Occurs along the woods.

A smudge of green is here and here;
A ragged cloud goes limping by
An uneventful sky.

This is a miserly time of year;
Reluctant coming, reluctant going—
And the sap's strength growing, growing!
—Leonora Speyer in
The New Republic.

*

THE 4-H girls are certainly making wonderful records in their multifarious activities. In New Hampshire, State 4-H clothing championships announced in February by Miss Mary L. Sanborn, assistant State club leader, give senior recognition for 1930 to Ruth White, of Sullivan County, 16, and junior honors for 1930 to Beatrice Spencer, of Strafford County, 15. Beatrice is outstanding in both clothing and canning activities; Ruth has done work in canning, clothing, gardening, homemaking, and forestry, and has raised a Holstein calf to maturity. The calf is now valued at more than $200. Ruth completed 113 articles of clothing, including 28 dresses, during 1930. This work is valued at $133. She is the family dressmaker and sews for her seven brothers and sisters. Her mother says "there are so many things Ruth can do in sewing which I never knew that she is a great help to me." An exhibit of her work in the State clothing contest won first place, and a display of 125 articles of her work at the Sullivan County 4-H round-up was considered the best individual example ever seen in the State. The clothing she has made during the six years she has been enrolled in 4-H club work is valued at approximately $325, the canning she has done at $125. She also packed 55 lunch boxes during that period, baked 59 quick breads and 43 drop cakes, cooked 14 camp meals, made a collection of 45 leaves and twigs, did over 375 hours of housework, and raised a dairy calf.

Beatrice, the junior champion, completed approximately $50 worth of clothing during 1930, and in addition canned 532 jars of fruits and vegetables. She was named junior canning champion for the State in 1929, when she canned a total of 502 jars of products valued at $234, and was awarded a three-burner oil stove as a State prize. Her canned products the last two years have been valued at approximately $450; the articles of clothing which she made at $85.

*

How would you try to cure a child of sulking or crying when things do not go his way? Miss Dixon of the New Jersey College of Agriculture very sensibly remarks:

Ignoring a child when he misbehaves is useful when one feels that the child is playing for attention, but it is of no particular help when the child needs guidance in discovering ways of meeting a disappointing situation. Life is full of disappointments and it is desirable that a child begin early to develop a resourcefulness in finding satisfying substitutes.

What happens when the child sulks? Isn't it true that he nurses his disappointment, which grows until it reaches large proportions in his own eyes? He then begins to feel injured and abused and to look about for someone upon whom to pin the blame for his unhappiness. I have known children to drop this practice of sulking when shown how they look in a mirror while sulking. Encouraged to smile while looking in a mirror they can see how different is such an expression and how different the effect upon those whom they meet.

But we need to help the child to constructive ways of thinking and planning if he is going to grow out of a habit of sulking. If with the denial of a request we can add a suggestion for something that can be permitted it often helps. Making those denials as few as possible will result in less sulking. If we can guide a child in the planning of his leisure time so that he always has many things ahead to do, it will not be so hard to find a substitute. By helping children to accept the inevitable, such as plans spoiled by changes in weather, with a philosophical attitude, we may induce them to carry this attitude over into other situations.

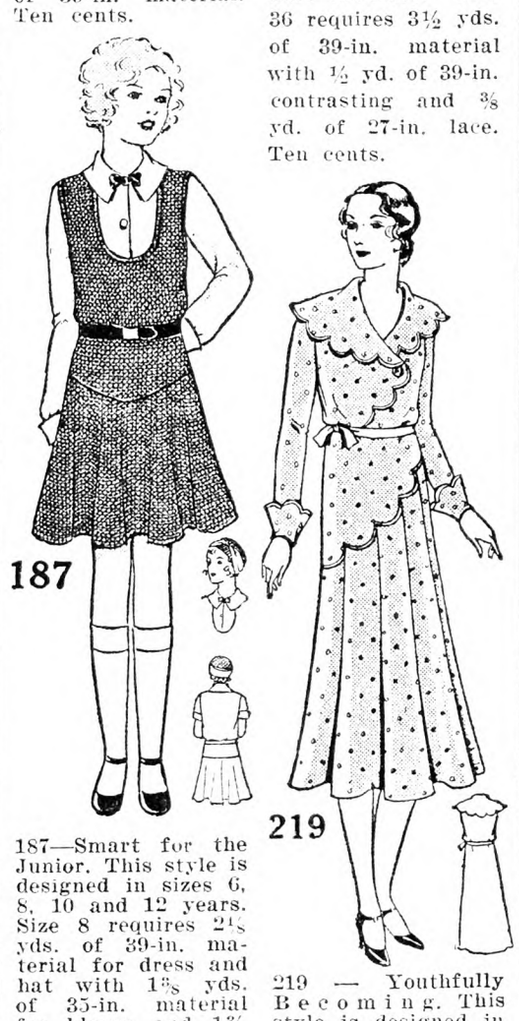
It is important that examples be set children by the adult members of the family in these matters. We know that "crying over spilt milk" gets us nowhere, and yet many adults hash and rehash their disappointments in the presence of children, who are likely to absorb the practice. In the home where everyone accepts the inevitable cheerfully, makes the best of it, and turns to the doings of something else, you find an optimistic atmosphere and no room for sulking.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

723 — Slenderizing Model. This style is designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅞ yds. of 39-in. material. Ten cents.

878—Flattering and Popular. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yds. of 39-in. material with ½ yd. of 39-in. contrasting and ⅜ yd. of 27-in. lace. Ten cents.



187—Smart for the Junior. This style is designed in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2⅛ yds. of 39-in. material for dress and hat with 1⅜ yds. of 35-in. material for blouse and 1¾ yds. of binding. It can also be had for adults in sizes 14 to 20 years, 36 and 38-in. bust. Ten cents.

219 — Youthfully Becoming. This style is designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36 and 38-in. bust measure. Size 16 requires 4¼ yds. of 39-in. material. Ten cents.

Spring Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

In Behalf of Utility

Homemaking is a great achievement and has a far-reaching effect on individuals and on society. Memories hover around the old home kitchen, the workshop of the home which men and women, whom the world has reason to honor, carry with them down through the years; recollections which are full of significance.

That there are women who do not know how to obtain comfort in the home I am forced to admit. By comfort is meant the external circumstances which offer physical well-being and a maximum of convenience. Labor in the kitchen has been wonderfully simplified during the last few years but still there are women who try to content themselves with inadequate equipment.

A few weeks ago I made a discovery in my friend Molly's kitchen. She hurried about while she prepared the dinner and I offered to help by cutting the cabbage for hot slaw. "You'll have to cut it with a knife," she declared. "I never can remember to order a new shredder when I go to town. The old one is too dull to cut anything."

Molly's cupboards revealed an antiquated and dilapidated kitchen outfit, which should have been eliminated long ago. At this time there was no in-between saucepans such as I needed to heat the slaw, so I was compelled to use a granite basin about four sizes too large. This is not the only case for in many kitchens the lack of graduated sizes of basins and saucepans is very apparent. They add so much to the comfort of working, and as for finding a sharp knife, that is impossible.

Spoons of different sizes, a knife-sharpener, the nice attractive bowls, so easy to get, and knives and forks, are all essential to the saving of time and patience. When an efficient system of purchasing is employed there is no sense of discomfort. To me a pair of shears in the kitchen are necessary. Usually the number of holders required are lacking if there are any at all. Scorched dish towels bear evidence of the folly of not making up these indispensables for which there is always material to be found somewhere about the house.

In the home, as every woman knows, there are many problems which require consideration. Not the least of these are cooking and baking. A skillful worker feels that to do good work, she must have good tools.

"A kitchen clean and spicy sweet,
With pots and pans new shone,
Where I can mix and beat and bake,
A poem all my own."

The housekeeper who makes frequent use of a high wooden stool will conserve her energies and do her work better than the one who wears herself out by standing on her feet all day. The most amazing aspect in regard to proper equipment is that it is not expensive. The purchase of these requisites which show efficiency in management, which cost so little, even when buying a good article, at a fair price, is an economy in the end.

Strange as it may appear there are people who take pains to buy the best, give it little care and then neglect it altogether. A high-priced car may be ruined by a careless driver; so it is with household utensils for which a good price has been paid. The housewife who makes a regular inspection of her possessions will save money in the end, even though she uses them herself.

Adequate and well-placed lights are a joy. Arranged in such a way that several persons may have the pleasure of reading or studying without having to disarrange chairs or have the room thrown into confusion are most satisfactory. The overhead light has its advantages but lamps in different parts of a room give a sense of comfort and well-being.

Now about beds. No one in a well regulated home need put up with dilapidated springs or a lumpy mattress. Spending so great a part of our lives in bed, we owe it to ourselves to have a plentiful supply of blankets and good, comfortable beds. Where there are lapses in management it would seem that the homemaker had not examined her surroundings with an impartial eye. It is infrequently, however, that this fault is from a sense of thrift. Engrossed in her household routine, she does not pay much attention to what in another woman's home would be a serious fault.

Then a well-stocked linen closet, towels for the kitchen and bathroom, cleaning cloths and dusters, do away with an irritating hunt from cellar to attic. The elimination of worn-out articles which have become useless by long service goes far toward giving pleasant surroundings and restfulness. This is a forward moving world and none of us care to be left behind.

A desk for keeping the farm accounts, for taking care of bills and receipts is a necessity. Preferably one of quality but of simple construction.

If possible have a place which is orderly and well-equipped for the important activities of sewing and mending. Although garment-making in many homes has gone the way of the spinning wheel, still there are women who take great pleasure in making pretty things to wear. To them it is not hard work but an outlet for their artistic gifts.

These fundamental activities of the home tend to foster closer human relationships. Work should be shared in by members of the family, if this sharing tends to the betterment of family life. The great objective of the work done there is for perfecting these same relationships which make the house—no matter where it is or what it is—a home.

JESSIE ROCKEFELLER.

The Primary Valentine Party

The oldest of our four children started school last September, and it is proving to be a series of important events, not only for her, but for all the family, especially the five-year-old who will be going also, next year. These have been the newly-acquired books, the interesting handwork, the new songs, the Christmas entertainment, and afterward the tree with a small gift for each child.

But the latest and perhaps the most anticipated event was a valentine party. Our teacher is a very young woman with only two years' experience, but she possesses enough enthusiasm and interest in the children to make up for any lack of experience. You may imagine the response she received when, about two weeks before, she asked those 22 first and second grades if they would like to give their mothers and small brothers and sisters a valentine party. The mothers lost no time in offering the refreshments, and the plans took shape rapidly.

As I sat watching the eager faces I wondered how much good had resulted and might result. First, perhaps should be listed the children's enjoyment, both in anticipation and in participation. The children made heart-shaped invitations, which they proudly carried home; they decorated plain napkins with tiny red hearts; they made paper baskets for their candy, and surprise valentines for their mothers.

But perhaps because I have been a teacher and have coped with the teachers' as well as the mothers' problems, to me the finest thing about that party was the courageous, friendly spirit which prompted that young teacher—who only a few months ago was a stranger in our midst—to make the effort to form a bond of sympathy between herself and the mothers, and among the mothers themselves. We listened as the children sang, watched them play their games and receive their valentines, and then we ate together a lunch which would have done credit to the planning of a group of hostesses. And I believe we each realized that, though our interests might be as varied as the colors of the rainbow we have one common interest—the welfare of that group of children.

God bless the friendly teachers, and help us mothers to speak the word of appreciation, assure them of our co-operation, invite them to our homes, and take every opportunity to make their sojourn with us a happy one. E. A. K.

Seen in the Shops

Balbriggan pajamas are seen both for children and young women. Misses' sizes 15 to 17 cost $1.95. They have short sleeves and flaring sailor trousers fitted on a hip yoke. They are very light in weight, easily washed, and do not require ironing. They are offered in many smart colors; coral, maize, tangerine, French blue and apple green. We also see the elaborate styles in pajamas for day and evening wear, the newest being dancing pajamas with taffeta jackets. These are very wide at the feet, pleated or gauged into a pointed yoke, so that they look like the usual long skirt. The little bolero jacket has cape sleeves coming to the elbow. As a dancing costume, this is more modest than the skimpy little wisps of dresses that have been in vogue.

Pull-on gloves of chamois lisle, the longer length for wear with three-quarter sleeves, were seen for $1.84. They come in new colors with contrasting hand stitching, and we noted among them navy with white stitching.

Floor space is valuable in a city apartment, and we recently saw a new radio which only occupies a space of one square foot. It was a tall square column of beautifully finished wood, which harmonized very well with modernistic furniture. Our personal impression was that it only needed some Thlinkit carvings to look like a totem pole.

Vapor is a very popular shade in stockings, because it seems to harmonize with everything. It is neither gray nor biege, but seems a mingling of both.

Ramie fiber is a new straw seen in Spring millinery. It is woven in smooth half-inch squares, but is so flexible that it drapes like a fabric. We saw one irregular little turban of black ramie, trimmed across the nape of the neck with pale yellow primroses.

Scarf blouses are shown for wear with the Spring suits. One style noted had short sleeves trimmed with perky little bows and a curved neck line tied in front with a fringed scarf. Others had scarfs that were brought up around the neck above the coat collar. They are seen in white satin and in bright-colored silk.

Some of the bed springs of coiled wire are first covered with felt and then boxed in heavy ticking. The effect is very neat, but we like the open spring because it is always sanitary, and really must be airier in hot weather. At one large department store the open and boxed springs in excellent quality for single beds were a trifle under ten dollars. A well-made coiled spring of a lighter weight was $7.44.

Date Cookies

One cup brown sugar, one-third cup shortening, two eggs, four tablespoons hot water, one level teaspoon soda, a little salt, one teaspoon vanilla, two cups flour in which is sifted one teaspoon baking powder, 1 lb. or package of dates pitted and cut up, one-half to one cup walnut meats chopped not too fine. Drop in small spoonfuls on greased tins, sprinkle sugar on top and bake. N. M. C.

Let's Make Bread

Is it old-fashioned to make one's own bread? Some of us, I fear, have fallen into the habit of thinking so, and have long since eliminated the busy baking day from the calender of their household work. It's so much easier and neater to have our bread and rolls brought to the door in a waxed-paper wrapper by the grocer or baker boy, and hundreds of well-meaning women all over this broad land of ours have said with much determination, "I am not going to deprive myself, as my mother or grandmother did, of the opportunity for cultivating the higher things of life by kneading my own doughs; let the commercial baker do it, the day of homemade bread has gone by, together with all the other bothersome, fussy household procedures."

Yet, after all that has been said and done regarding the drudgery of baking day, and the convenience of the commercial baker, there are still some housewives who prefer making the household bread, or at least, a part of it. Not altogether because of an old-fashioned American sentiment, or from an economic point of view, though the latter might be considered with quite a bit of profit to the home baker, but with the pleasurable thrill she gets from watching the growth of yeast fermentation and the zest of kneading the dough. There is something interestingly helpful and worth while in creating a batch of bread, or making rolls that have a flavor hard to equal and never surpassed by the commercial bakery product.

Assembling the right tools for the work is important in good bread-making, and there are many adorable mixing and baking utensils to be had at reasonable prices, that are a pleasure to use. Among them is the aluminum bread-mixer, with its closely fitting cover and highly polished surface, simple lines and so well constructed that it will last a lifetime. A kitchen motor consumes very little current and could be easily installed in a kitchen where there is electricity. The oven thermometer has done away with the old-time struggle of oven temperature, whither your range be electric, gas, oil or coal.

The enamel-ware mixing bowls, so gaily colored, add a modern note to your work. They come in several colors, green, red, rose, blue, orange and gray, and may be chosen to suit the color scheme of your kitchen, and there are spoons with enameled handles to match. Think of popping a batch of creamy velvety bread dough into a big orange or heavenly blue mixing bowl, lined with yellow, and tucking over it a dainty cloth to match the bowl. Wouldn't it give you a thrill every time you took a peep at the bubbling mass beneath? Kitchen science and kitchen art have changed the drudgery of bread-making into a charming adventure of skill and work, combined with beauty of color.

Now for the main point of good bread-making: First use a good brand of flour and fresh yeast. This is very important. Since yeast is a plant it must be put at a proper temperature to grow. Watch each process carefully; lightness and sweetness depends as much on the way in which bread is made as on the materials used. During the rising and kneading, the temperature has a great influence upon the dough, and best results are gained by keeping it from 80 to 85 degrees. Protect the rising dough from drafts, for if chilled or too cold it will not rise; nor from too much heat, for if too warm the yeast acts violently and produces a coarse textured bread, or it is killed and will not act at all. Yeast when mixed into the dough and kept at the right temperature throws off countless tiny gas bubbles which lighten the dough, and make the bread palatable and digestible.

Just a word about the yeast: There are three kinds of yeast, liquid, dry and compressed. The most popular of these is the compressed yeast, which can be easily obtained at any grocery store, even in the small country store. If dry yeast must be used, however, soak a cake in two cups of lukewarm water or unsalted potato-water, then beat in a part of the flour given in your recipe for the quick method, cover closely and keep in a warm place over night; in the morning proceed in the same manner as with compressed yeast.

To bake bread just right means a hot oven (425 degrees), that the bread may continue to rise for 10 or 15 minutes after being placed in the oven; then reduce it to moderate heat, so the rising may cease and the loaf begin to brown. Bread is baked to kill the yeast plant, to render the starch soluble, to expel the alcohol and carbon dioxide and to form a well-flavored crust. The method I am giving below is known as the quick method of bread-making and is the one most commonly used. The amount makes four loaves of bread, or its equivalent in rolls.

White Bread — Quick Method. — Put four tablespoons of shortening and two tablespoons of sugar in a mixing bowl, add one quart of scalded milk, whey, or potato water, and stir until shortening and sugar is dissolved. Cool until lukewarm, then add two compressed yeast cakes, first dissolved in one-half cup of lukewarm water, with enough flour to make a soft batter. Beat well, cover, and let stand in a warm place for a few minutes, or until bubbles begin to form, then add two teaspoons of salt and enough flour to make a stiff dough. Turn out on a floured board and knead 10 minutes, or five minutes if a bread mixer is used, Place in a well-oiled mixing bowl, or leave in the mixer, cover, and let rise, about three hours, or until double its bulk. Turn out, knead again, shape into loaves, and place in well-oiled baking tins, cover and let rise for an hour longer, or until tins are filled, and bake.

Entire Wheat Bread.—Scald two cups of milk, and add one-fourth cup of sugar, one-third cup of molasses, and one teaspoon of salt; cool, and when lukewarm add one yeast cake dissolved in one-fourth cup of warm water, with 4¾ cups of entire wheat flour. Beat well, cover, and let rise to double its bulk, again beat, and turn into oiled baking tins, or gem pans; let rise, and bake. Entire wheat bread should not quite double its bulk during the last stage of rising.

Rolls and Coffee Cakes.—For a foundation from which Parker House rolls, or a variety of other rolls, coffee cakes, and English muffins may be easily made with wonderful results, scald one pint of milk, add two tablespoons of sugar, and stir until dissolved. When lukewarm, add one compressed yeast cake, dissolved in the same manner as for bread, and three cups of sifted flour. Beat until smooth, cover, and let rise one hour, then beat in four tablespoons of shortening, melted, one teaspoon of salt, two lightly beaten eggs, and three cups of sifted flour. Knead five minutes. Place the dough in a well-oiled mixing bowl, cover, and let rise 1½ hours, or until double its bulk. Turn out on a floured board, and it is ready to roll or shape into any form desired.

For Parker House rolls, roll out to one-third inch thickness and shape with a biscuit-cutter, first dipped in flour. Then with the handle of a case knife make a crease through the middle of each piece; brush over one-half with melted butter, fold, and press the edges together. Place in an oiled baking sheet, one inch apart, cover, let rise, and bake in a hot oven from 12 to 15 minutes. This amount will make three dozen rolls.

Cinnamon rolls are delicious made from this recipe. Use half the amount made for Parker House rolls. Roll the dough out thin, brush over with melted butter, sprinkle with sugar, cinnamon, and raisins, then roll up exactly like a jelly roll, and cut in 1½-inch pieces. Spread a deep baking pan thick with butter, then sprinkle this liberally with brown sugar, and place the rolls, cut side down, on the sugar, and let rise until very light. Bake in a hot oven. Turn out, upside down, as soon as removed from the oven.

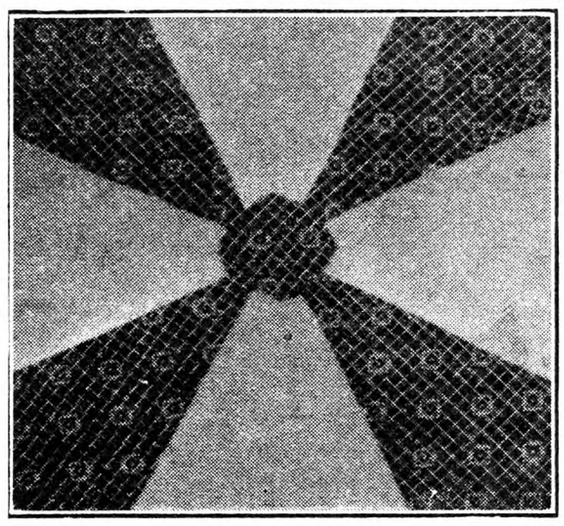
For two coffee cakes take one-half of the foundation dough, roll out and fit into square or round layer-cake tins, brush over with beaten egg, and cover with the following mixture: Cream three tablespoons of butter with one-third cup of sugar and one teaspoon of cinnamon, then add three tablespoons of sifted flour. Cover, and let them rise until very light, and bake in a hot oven for 20 minutes.

A braided coffee cake is much easier to make than it looks, and it makes a nice change from the ordinary square or round ones. Cut off three pieces of the raised dough of equal size, and roll, using the hands until each piece is about an inch and a half thick and 10 or 15 inches long. Press the ends of the strands firmly together with one hand, and braid the lengths together. Put on an oiled baking sheet, cover, let rise, then brush over with the yolk of an egg, slightly beaten, and diluted with one tablespoon of cold water. Sprinkle over this a layer of chopped blanched almonds or peanuts, and bake.

English Muffins.—Put buttered muffin rings on a hot greased gridle. Fill one-half full with the raised roll foundation mixture, and bake slowly until well raised and brown underneath; turn muffins and rings and brown on the other side. Reduce the heat after they are browned to complete baking, or place in a moderate oven for a few minutes.

If one is energetic enough to bake rolls or muffins for breakfast, put a part of the foundation dough in the icebox, after the second rising, and when you are ready to use it, cut off the desired amount, knead, shape into rolls or muffins, and let rise until double its bulk, then bake in a hot oven. ROSAMOND LAMPMAN.

Patchwork Pattern



Endless Chain.—This makes a pretty quilt when prints are used. One can use the scraps that accumulate about the home. The blocks are joined with white, which makes the chains run two ways of the quilt. Silk neckties may be used for a slumber robe. The price of the pattern is 15 cents. Send orders to The Rural New-Yorker, New York, N. Y.

Hot Cross Buns and Easter Rolls

The following recipe for hot cross buns is ideal for making the soft pretzels requested on page 226.

Two cups of milk, a half cup of sugar, three-quarters cup of butter, three eggs, three cups of flour, half teaspoon of salt, one cake of compressed yeast and half a cup of tepid water, the grated rind of a lemon. Scald the milk, add sugar and butter, and cool to lukewarm. Dissolve the yeast in tepid water and add to the cooled milk mixture. Beat the eggs and add them to the liquid with a half teaspoon of salt. Add the flour and beat until the sponge is light and foamy. Add enough more flour at once to make as soft as bread dough, set aside in a large greased mixing bowl, or pan. When it has doubled in size shape small pieces into round biscuits. Place them an inch apart on buttered tins. Put in warm place to double in size. When ready to put in the oven score the top of each bun with a cross, bake in a quick oven and brush the tops with the yolk of one egg beaten into two tablespoons of milk and one tablespoon of sugar. Dust the cross with cinnamon and return to the oven a few minutes.

This rule makes a generous amount of buns, and the dough is very nice to handle for Easter breads. For braids take three pieces of dough—one has to judge the size, but perhaps like a small cup—and roll them out in long strips on the pastry board. The board must be very smooth and no flour used. Where three strips are ready, braid, and circle in a round tin, make a few biscuits for center and the children call them "rabbit nests with eggs." Or if the biscuits are removed and colored eggs added the effect is very charming for Easter breakfast. We make the buns for Good Friday and keep the fancies for Easter Sunday.

Now for the pretzels. Roll a somewhat larger strip than for braids, throw it out in a semi-circle on board, take both ends and give a couple of twists, turn back on to center and pinch the ends down. Handle carefully to keep shape and give plenty of room to rise on tins.

We also made another shape called "snecker-houses" or something like. We children liked them the best of all. Begin by preparing a strip of dough and roll from each end at once toward center in opposite directions. They were also made like these from cookie dough for Christmas tree decorations.

My notes regarding the buns states that the addition of raisins and currants came from some modern housekeeper, and that the German housewife pipes white icing in the cross of each bun. They are extremely good, and none are left to grow stale even if you make a double batch. We rather enjoy our Easter breakfast of grapefruit, cream and coffee, and the braid before mentioned filled with eggs colored from onion skins—a delightful change from the everyday pancake meal. We mark initials or designs on the eggshells with soap or parowax and drop in the kettle of boiling water in which a very generous amount of onion peelings has been steeping for some time. The eggs come out the prettiest shades—no two alike—and without a single trace of onion flavor.

Some may omit the grated lemon peel, but the buns would then lack the flavor by which we distinguish them from any other breads which we make from time to time. We have had socials for our church on Easter Monday evenings and served pretzels made as described with egg salads, creamed potatoes, etc.

MRS. B.

Whole Wheat Bread and Cake

Following is my recipe for 100 per cent whole wheat bread: One 3½-lb. bag (11 cups) 100 per cent whole wheat flour, two tablespoons salt, two yeast cakes (if set in the morning; one if set at night), Three pints warm water (or half water, half milk, or all milk). This makes a very soft dough. If I am in a hurry, I put the dough into pans right after mixing; that is to say, the customary rising in the mixing bowl is omitted.

I use the 100 per cent whole wheat self-rising pancake flour for pies, cakes and cookies. Try the six-egg sponge cake with a cup of whole-wheat flour instead of the usual cup of white flour, and you will find you never ate good sponge cake before.

Lancashire Tea Cakes. — Five cups whole-wheat bread flour, ½ cup butter, 2½ cups milk, one to two yeast cakes, ½ lb. small raisins, two eggs, ½ cup sugar, a little grated lemon rind. Eat while fresh. MRS. DOUGLAS BEST.

Pineapple Pie

Combine ½ cup sifted pastry flour, one cup sugar, ¼ teaspoon of salt. Add two cups scalded milk gradually. Put in double boiler. Cook until thickened, stirring constantly. Pour small amount over three beaten egg yolks. Return to boiler, cook three or four minutes. Add two tablespoons of butter, two tablespoons of lemon juice, 1½ cups grated pineapple, one cup cocoanut, then cool and pour in a nine-inch crust. Top with meringue made of egg whites. C. L.

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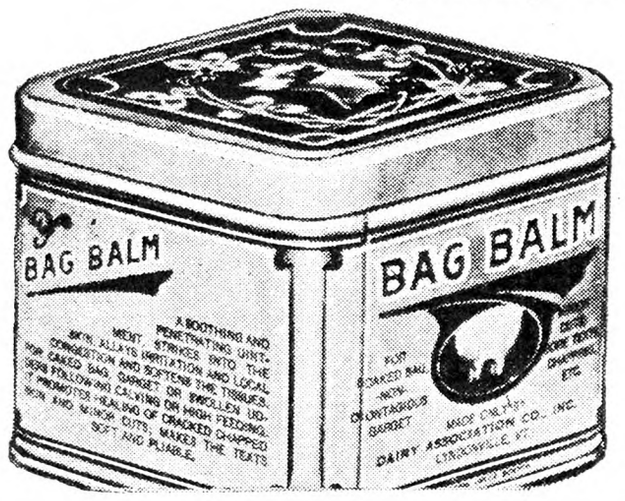

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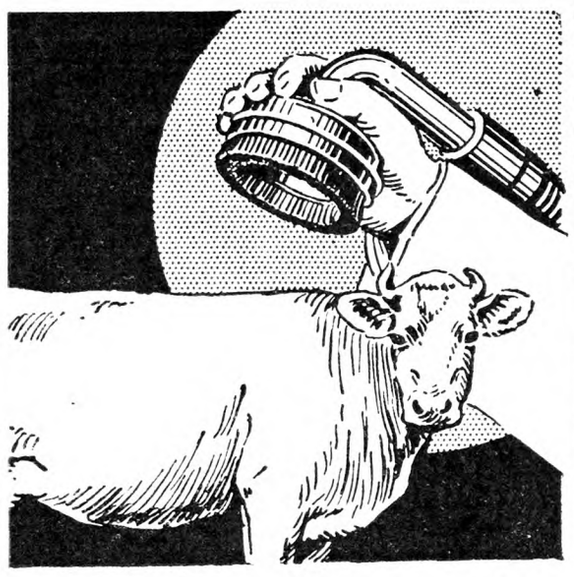

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Observations of a Livestock Man

Around and Across the Continent

By R. W. DUCK

SOUTH CAROLINA

A new nitrogenous supplemental feed for hogs is being developed in the southeastern coast fisheries. It is called crab meal and consists of the entire ground, dried crab, including the shells. It is not so palatable as fish meal but, when mixed with other feeds, is suitable in a 5 per cent mixture. It sells for $30 per ton retail and, on test at the North Carolina Station, it had about the same feed value as fish meal and was higher in calcium. Pigs so fed had made an average daily gain per head of 1.5 lbs.

The country between Raleigh, N. C., and Charleston, S. C., is mostly a flat sandy loam. On February 12, all of the farmers through this section were out in their fields, busy with their Spring plowing. This is one of the most productive cotton sections in the State. Most of the land is owned in large areas by people who do not live on it. The land is either rented or farmed on the shares. A standard rental through this section is $10 per acre, with nothing furnished, except a shack, a cabin to live in. If farmed on the shares it is customary to divide everything half and half, this includes all expenses and the crop.

There are quite a few white farmers but, most of the farming is done by Negroes. Cotton and tobacco constitute the principal crops. South Carolina raises a little more cotton than North Carolina, but produces considerably less tobacco. One man and a mule usually prepares, plants and harvests from 10 to 20 acres of cotton here. A good many of them are now using fertilizer. They plant the last of March and first part of April for cotton and just a little later for tobacco. Cotton is harvested in September and tobacco in August. The tenant Negroes live mostly in small cabins or shacks, very few of them have glass windows, but use a sort of boarded-up shutter, which may be opened or closed. These are usually closed at night, as many of them still believe the night air is poisonous, the effect thus produced is something like the black hole of Calcutta on a modified scale. Most of these small farmers now have a few chickens and a pig or two.

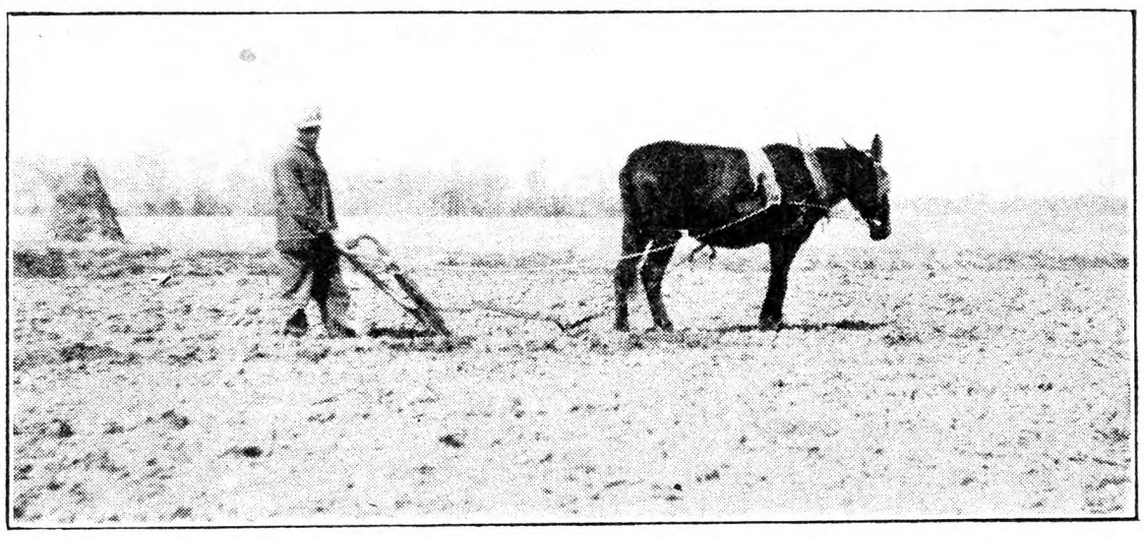
The first hanging or Spanish moss was encountered about one hundred miles south of Raleigh. This parasitic growth while attractive, is indeed an old man of the sea for the trees of the South. Eventually it kills the tree. Practically all of the trees are infested, although it seemed to be found very little on the pine trees. The water, live and scrub oaks, which seem the most abundant, were completely covered, and the farther south one travels the heavier the moss becomes. Lower, swampier land seemed to be more heavily infested than the higher lands. The moss is used some for filling mattresses and upholstery. It has no feed value, cattle do not eat it. The most ghostly sights imaginable are some of these low lands, densely wooded with dead trees, thickly covered with hanging moss, and a pale moonlight filtering through.

South Carolina probably has the most beautiful magnolia trees in the world. The Magnolia Gardens, near Charleston, is certainly the most beautiful spot I have ever seen for vegetation. The trees do not bloom until March. As Galsworthy says. "Nothing so free and gracious, so lovely and wistful, nothing so richly colored, yet so ghostlike, exists, planted by the sons of men." While Charleston was named for an English king, Carolina was named for a French king. Its narrow old world streets are somewhat of a handicap for our modern rushing forms of transportation. Milk retails there at from 18 to 20 cents per quart, and good milk was hard to get. It is estimated there is less than one milk cow to every 18 people in this section. Oranges, grapefruit and tangerines are trucked up from Florida. They are retailed at 75 cents to $1 per bushel.

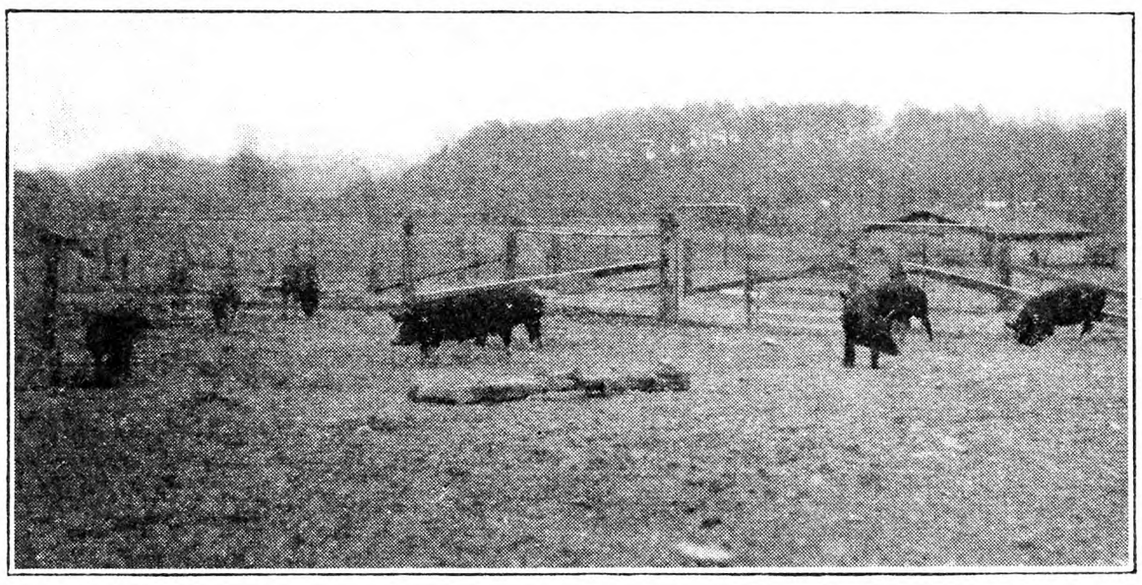
Charleston is literally covered with points of historic interest, chief among which is Fort Sumter, which stands on a shoal in the center of a channel east of the city. Named after a Revolutionary general, it was here the first shot of the Civil War was fired.

The South Carolina folks have a little notice on all their license plates calling attention to the fact that they are citizens of the "Ioidne State." This sobriquet is derived from the fact that their soil, particularly in the coastal regions is high in iodine, and that vegetables grown in the large semi-muck tracts adjacent to Charleston are especially high in iodine content.

The principal hay crop seems to be pea hay which is planted and cut after oats. It is stacked in very small stacks or ricks around a stout pole firmly imbedded in the ground, the top of the pole protruding some distance from the top of the stack. This is to prevent blowing from the high winds which sometimes sweep across from



The Southern Formula, "A Negro, a mule and his 15 acres of cotton land." Spring plowing is at its height in South Carolina, about the middle of February.



These shotes are being fattened on a fiveper cent mixture of the new nitrogenous supplemental feed, crabmeal. They have been gaining at the rate of 1.5 per head daily.

the Atlantic. South Carolina raises no buckwheat or barley. It produces less than 1,000,000 bushels of wheat annually, which is the least of any of the North Central States, neither do they produce much rye. Oats seems to be their small grain crop. They have an annual oat production far in excess of any of the other Southern States. Over 10,000,000 bushels are raised annually, with good acreage yield. Some of the farmers between Raleigh and Charleston report 40 to 60 bushels to the acre. Their corn production is not high, averaging under 25,000,000 bushels annually. North Carolina and Georgia are each producing just about twice this much corn annually.

Counting all cattle, South Carolina has only a little over one quarter million head, they are, however, tick-free, and it is estimated that about one-half of these cattle would be classified as milk cows. There is still some tuberculosis in the State. However, eradication work is being given a great deal of attention in the South. With their smaller number of cattle, and general absence of close housing, a successful completion of this work seems only a matter of time, North Carolina having already paved the way.

While most of the farmers have a sow or a shote or two, hogs are not raised on any commercial scale. Less than one-half million head are annually raised in the State. Georgia seems to be the big hog-producing State of the South, with almost three times as many hogs as South Carolina. From those observed both cattle and hogs averaged over 80 per cent. The cattle mostly show Jersey blood; while the hogs show as many colors and patterns as Joseph's coat.

Sheep are few and far between. Only two farms could be found on or near the highway with sheep. These had only a few head of sorry-looking natives. There are only about 15,000 head in the entire State. The natives average about a three-pound clip, while the State average is about one pound better.

The horses are small and thin. Not one animal was seen that by any stretch of the imagination would classify as a farm chunk or drafter, or for that matter would fall into any definite market class. Down along the Carolina Banks one finds the so-called Banker ponies. They are used some as a general purpose work horse, and are interesting, in that they are native to this section, with an unknown origin. They are supposed to be descendants of stock brought over by Sir Walter Raleigh, or some time during the early settlement days. The small mules outnumber the horses about four to one. Most of these are also very thin and would fail to classify from a market consideration. However, locally they refer to them as southern farm mules.

Georgia is just over the line with a lot of interesting things for us to see.

A Clinton County Dairy Herd

With only one mature animal in the herd of seven cows owned by Ralph Dodds, the herd averaged in a recent test 10,345 lbs. of 3.75 per cent milk, 398.99 lbs. of butterfat. On a mature basis this yield is equal to 470 lbs. of butterfat. This is a most economical herd, and a good example of Clinton County and many Northern New York herds.

Mr. Dodds' herd is well known in this section for its good producers and, while not a large herd, it is maintained only of profitable animals and bred to the best bull obtainable. The progress made along this line is indicated by the two years' work in the herd test.

The high cow for the year 1929-30 was Bernice of Crest Bourne, that made 13,234 lbs. of milk, 455 lbs. of butterfat as a four-year-old. Another four-year-old worthy of mention is Daisy of Great Bourne that produced 12,120 lbs. of milk, 493 lbs. of butterfat. In addition to being high producers, these cows have made most efficient use of their feed as indicated by the feed costs records maintained. For every $1.18 expended for feed each cow has produced 100 lbs. of milk. J. F. T.

Brighton Livestock Market

Hogs.—Supply fully normal, market fully 50c lower, demand poor. Bulk of sales, $7 to $7.50.

Cattle.—Supply all killing classes moderate; cows weak to 50c lower; vealers, $1 to $1.50 lower; bulls, 50c to $1 lower; demand poor.

Cows.—Common and medium, $3.50 to $6; low cutter and cutter, $2 to $3.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium, $2.50 to $5.

Vealers.—Medium and choice, $6 to $9.50; cull and common, $4 to $6.

Sheep.—Supply lambs rather light, market weak, demand slow.

Lambs.—Medium to choice, 84 lbs. down, $6.50 to $9; cull and common, all wts., $5 to $6.50.

Milk Cows.—Supply rather light, market weak to $5 to $10 lower; demand very slow. Choice, head, $110 to $130; good, $75 to $110; medium, $45 to $60; common, $30 to $45.

Lancaster, Pa., Livestock Markets

(Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending Feb. 28, 1931.)

Market slow and draggy throughout week. Beef steers and yearlings closing about steady with week's opening prices, some strictly choice heavies held above $9, bulk of sales $7.25 to $8. Bulls steady to weak; she stock and cutters steady; bulk fat heifers $6.25 to $7; medium bulls $5 to $5.50; butcher cows $4.25 to $5; cutters $2.50 to $3.25. Stockers and feeders showing little action, receipts mostly common and medium grades on stocker order, most sales $6.50 to $7.25. Calves sharply lower, most sales 75c to $1 lower, top vealers $10.50. Hogs about steady with week's early decline.

Receipts for week ending Feb. 28, 1931: Cattle, 23 cars; 11 Chicago, 2 St. Paul, 2 Kansas City, 1 Virginia, 1 West Virginia, 1 St. Louis, 1 Tennessee, 1 Omaha, 1 Michigan, 1 Oklahoma, 1 New Jersey; contining 605 head, 761 head trucked in from nearby; total cattle 1,366 head, 913 calves, 1,723 hogs, 289 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $8 to $9.25; medium, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $7 to $8; common, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $5.75 to $7; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $8.25 to $9.50; medium, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $7.25 to $8.25; good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $8.25 to $9.50.

Heifers.—Choice, 550 to 850 lbs., $7.25 to $8; good, 550 to 850 lbs., $6.50 to $7.25; medium, 550 to 850 lbs., $5.75 to $6.50; common, 550 to 850 lbs., $5 to $5.75.

Cows.—Choice, $5.25 to $6; good, $4.25 to $5.25; common and medium, $3.25 to $4.25; low cutter and cutter, $1.75 to $3.25.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $6 to $7.50; cutter, common and medium, $4.50 to $6; yearlings excluded.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $9.50 to $10.50; medium, $8.25 to $9.50; cull and common, $6.75 to $8.25.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 500 to 800 lbs., $7.50 to $8.75; common and medium, 500 to 800 lbs., $5 to $7.50; good and choice, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $7.75 to $9; common and medium, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $5.25 to $7.75.

Hogs.—Lt. wt., good and choice, 160 to 180 lbs., $8.50 to $9; lt. wt., good and choice, 180 to 200 lbs., $8.50 to $9; med. wt., good and choice, 200 to 220 lbs., $8.50 to $9; med. wt., good and choice, 220 to 250 lbs., $8.25 to $8.75; hvy. wt., good and choice, 250 to 290 lbs., $8.25 to $8.75; hvy. wt., good and choice, 290 to 350 lbs., $8.25 to $8.75; pkg. sows, medium and good, 275 to 500 lbs., $7 to $8.25.

LANCASTER FEED MARKET

Selling Price of Feeds (Cash at Warehouse).—Bran, ton, $28 to $29; shorts, $26.50 to $27.50; hominy, $32 to $33; middlings, $30.50 to $31.50; linseed, $42.50 to $43.50; gluten, $38 to $39; ground oats, $34.50 to $35.50; Soy bean meal, $47 to $48; hog meal, $37.50 to $38.50; cottonseed meal, 41 per cent, $38 to $39; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $31.50 to $32.50; 18 per cent, $33.50 to $34.50; 20 per cent, $37.50 to $38.50; 24 per cent, $40.50 to $41.50; 25 per cent, $41.50 to $42.50; horse feed, 85 per cent, $38 to $39; Alfalfa, regular, $37 to $38; Alfalfa, reground, $39 to $40.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, qt., 7c; milk, special from Guernsey and Jersey herds, 8 to 10c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $200 to $300; cows, fresh, grades, choice, $100; cows, fresh, good to medium, $80 to $90; cows, fresh, milk, common to poor, $45 to $70; beef cows and bulls, $8 to $12; veal calves, milk fed, choice, $15 to $17; veal calves, common, $12 to $14; lambs, $8 to $10; hogs, light, dressed, $10 to $11; fowls, heavy, live, lb., 24 to 25c; chickens, roasters, lb., 28 to 30c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 25 to 26c.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 14c; milk, special and certified, qt., 18 to 20c; milk, sold from chain stores, qt., 11 to 12c; butter, farmers' delivery, lb., 45c; butter, creamery, prints and rolls, lb., 28 to 30c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 28 to 30c; cheese, part skim, lb., 22 to 25c; cheese, cottage, lb., 10 to 12½c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 33 to 35c; eggs, cold storage, doz., 15 to 18c; fowls, dressed, lb., 32 to 34c; roasting chickens, 39 to 42c; turkeys, 10 to 12 lbs., 50c; pork loins, whole, lb., 17 to 23c; pork shoulders, fresh, lb., 12 to 15c; sausage meat, lb., 25 to 35c; onions, lb., 1½ to 2c; turnips, lb., 2c; squash, Hubbard, lb., 2 to 3c; potatoes, pk., 29 to 35c; apples, cooking, lb., 4 to 5c; apples, Northern Spy and McIntosh, lb., 8 to 10c. F. A. C.

Coming Meetings and Shows

March 16-21. — International Flower Show, Grand Central Palace, New York City.

March 24-26.—Farm and Home Week, College of Agriculture, Orono, Maine.

June 3-5.—American Forestry Association, annual convention, Grove Park Inn, Ashville, N. C.

Aug. 17-20.—Fourteenth annual American Country Life Conference, Ithaca, N. Y. For further information address American Country Life Association, 105 East 22nd St., New York City.

Livestock Sales

March 14.—Holsteins; F. L. Heilman and Son, Cleora, Pa.

March 17.—Holsteins; Ray P. Keller Sale, Chambersburg, Pa.

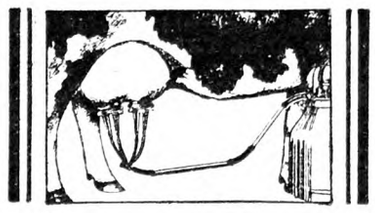
March 25.—Guernseys; H. W. Griswold, W. Salem, Wis.

March 26.—Holsteins; Crestover Farm Dispersal, Millerton, N. Y.

April 1-2.—Holsteins; Earlville, N. Y., Sale; R. Austin Backus, sale manager, Mexico, N. Y.

May 12.—Guernseys; Chester County Blood-tested Sale; Chadds Ford Junction, Pa.

A CONNECTICUT farmer prefers mules for working garden crops, because their small feet do less damage at the ends of the rows.



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SINGLE Tube System—sanitary metal with rubber joints. NEW *one-piece all-rubber* mouth piece! Improved Burrell is the *easiest-to-clean* milker made! That's why *Burrell users* are producing *cleaner milk!* Single and double units. Write for catalog.

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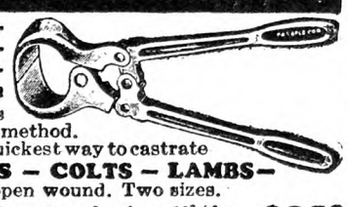

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Eliminates dangerous insanitary jack-knife method.
Proved best, easiest, quickest way to castrate
BULLS — CALVES — COLTS — LAMBS—
Severs cord without open wound. Two sizes.
LITTLE GIANT for use on lambs—13½ ins. long, black Japan finished $9.50
BIG GIANT 16 ins. long, for larger animals. Big Giant equipped with the NEW Twin Bearing Toggle Joints, "Pat. Applied For," has round handles and is finished in silver aluminum. Rust-resisting $10.50
Prepaid with Instructions—Send check, or will ship C. O. D. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.
A. B. LOUD & CO., 555 West Lake Street, Chicago

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BONNIE BRAE GUERNSEYS
Type, Quality, Production
Bulls by Proven Sires out of A. R. Cows with records up to 750 lbs. fat.
The Price is Right.
R. A. Lambert - Clinton, N. Y.

GUERNSEY CATTLE
Tuberculin Tested
Special prices on Bulls ready for service.
BERKSHIRE HOGS
Immunized against cholera. Boars ready for service. Fall and Spring Pigs.
EMMADINE FARM - Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS
BULLS from 1 Month to Serviceable Age
from record dams and proven sires. Herd accredited and blood tested. Attractive prices. Exceptional values.
TARBELL FARMS -:- SMITHVILLE FLATS, N. Y.

Guernsey Bulls
from one month to serviceable age. Sons of Upland's Good Gift A. R., sire of Junior Champion, Pennsylvania Show, out of A. R. dams with records up to 700 lbs. fat. Herd Accredited and Blood Tested. Prices to suit times. FRITZLYN FARMS, Pipersville, Pa.

LAKE DELAWARE FARMS, Delhi, N. Y.
GUERNSEY BULLS FOR SALE
from $75 up. Herd fully accredited and blood tested.

∴ DAIRY CATTLE ∴

HEREFORDS
We offer for sale two high-class young bulls ready for service; two small foundation herds each consisting of five heifers and a bull. One group line bred. Herd accredited. Write for information.
BROOKVALE FARM, WINDSOR, MASS.

Reg. and Accredited Ayrshire Cows and Heifers or would exchange for Grade Dorset Sheep. A. L. ROGERS, Lee, Mass.

∴ HOLSTEINS ∴

REG. HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES At Farmers' Prices
Dams and Granddams have yearly records. Write for sales list. BLOSSOM HILL FARMS Lebanon, New Jersey

7 Reg. T. B. Tested Heifers Ready to breed, backed by the best producing bloodlines. Priced right for quick sale.
E. SALINGER - - Brewster, N. Y.

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Belmont Farm Percherons
3 in 1 Sale
6 Registered Mares, some with sucking colt sand in foal again and others due to foal soon. All well broken. 3 young Stallions sired by a N. Y. State Fair Champion. Never cheaper than now—write
H. H. BELL & SONS, Mt. Ephraim, New Jersey

Belgians We are offering Stallions and Mares from yearlings to mature horses. Pleased to show them and quote interesting prices.
HYLLMEDE FARM - - Beaver, Pa.

Percherons 1, 3 and 5-year Grey Stallions and several good Young Mares for sale.
WM. A. REID Oxford, Chester Co., Pa.

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PIGS FOR SALE
Buy your pigs where you will get service and satisfaction. Big Type Chester and Yorkshire crossed—Berkshire and Chester crossed:
6-7 Weeks Old . . . $4.25 each
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10 Week Old . . . . $5.00 each
Vermont and Connecticut orders 35c per pig extra vaccination charge. Ship any number C. O. D. on approval. I know what the hog feeder must have for quality pigs and can give my customers real value and service at all times—when you are ready for your pigs—write, telegraph or phone, W. J. DAILEY, Lexington, Mass.—Tel 1085 and get the best.

Young Quality Pigs
Cheshire and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester
7 weeks old, $4.00
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All Husky, Healthy, Fast Growing Stock
MY GUARANTEE—YOU MUST BE SATISFIED. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. If dissatisfied, return at my expense. Crates free.
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SPRING PIGS FOR SALE
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6-7 weeks old $4
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Buy where quality is never sacrificed to quantity, we are prepared to supply you with pigs of rugged, fast growing strain from quality boars and sows—Berkshire and Chester cross, and Chester and Yorkshire cross, at above prices, also a few Chester Whites at 8 weeks old $5. Will ship C.O.D. on approval, crated free.
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CHESTER WHITE AND DUROC PIGS
High Grade feeding pigs of either of above breeds that are sure to please you. Prompt shipments. Let us fill your needs.
8 to 10 weeks old. Price, $5.00 each
C. O. D. Crated Free
HIGHLAND YARDS, Waltham, Mass.
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Ped. BIG TYPE Chester White Pigs
6 to 8 weeks old. Price reasonable. Guaranteed to please.
J. WATSON NICELY Ligonier, Penna.

FEEDING PIGS $4.50 Each
select, crated, C.O.D. Grain fed. Mostly Poland Chinas. Few other breeds. Shoats around 40 lbs., $6.25. Can start these shoats on garbage, vaccinate, castrate at $7.
C. STANLEY SHORT, CHESWOLD, DELAWARE

DUROC REG. SWINE All ages for sale. F. M. Pattington & Son, Merrifield, N. Y.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES. Pedigreed pigs $10 ea. Easy feeders, quick growers. R. Hill, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

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BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS
Hereford Cattle Poland-China Hogs
Hampshire Sheep Draft Horses
THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna

WANTED—Guinea Pigs, White Mice, Rabbits. Laboratory use. Lambert Schmidt, 1101 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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OLD-FASHIONED ENGLISH Shepherd Puppies
black bodies, tan and white markings, tan spots over eyes. Registered. Satisfaction guaranteed. Males $15.00, Females $10.00. Also Poms, Wires, Cockers and Bostons.
INDIAN TRAIL STOCK FARM, Jefferson, N. Y.

PURE OLD ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS
Excellent stock and watch dogs. Natural heelers.
HIRAM LOUCKS - - Vermilion, Ohio

For Sale—POLICE AND BEAGLE DOGS
Male Raccoons, Red and Cross Foxes, and new laid eggs.
F. E. PIERSON R. 1 Groton, New York

Cocker Spaniel Pups 2 mos. old, long ears, wavy coats, healthy—males $10, females $5. Satisfaction guaranteed. O. H. RILEY, Franklin, Vermont

For Sale AIREDALE PUPS—4 months old. The kind that make good, males $10, females $7. W. H. Bannester, R. F. D. Essex, Conn.

Collie Pups 3 mos., sable and white, from A-1 parents, males $10.00, females, $5.00. Oscar Riley, Franklin, Vermont

COLLIE and FOX TERRIER PUPS—Handsome and intelligent. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

Pedigreed Collie Puppies TRACY NEISH DeLancey, N. Y.

COCKER SPANIEL PUPS—Brown males $10, females $5. Shipped on approval. ECHO FARM KENNELS, No. Sheldon, Vt.

Golden Collie Pups 3 mos., heel chasers; MRS. PUTNAM, Merriam District, GRAFTON, MASS.

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TOGGENBURG and SAANEN
Bargains in old and young stock
N. D. YOUNG - - Fort Plain, N. Y.

GOATS: Fine young, Toggenburg bucks and does, $15-$20 each. H. I. COGGESHALL, Wortendyke, N. J.

∴ RABBITS ∴

ANGORA RABBITS—White-Bunnies and adult stock. Pedigreed, $2 up. THOMPSON, Box 423, Toms River, N. J.

REG. PEDIGREED CHINCHILLAS, WHITE, GRAY, FLEMISH GIANTS, reasonable. Green Mountain Rabbitry, Montgomery Ctr., Vt.

∴ ABERDEEN ANGUS ∴

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Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 359.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm, 8 acres level land, 6-room house, barn, coops in A-1 shape, electricity, good road, 1 mile to station, 64 miles out in Northern Jersey; price $6,500, terms. ADVERTISER 507, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Pennsylvania, 12 acres, 7 rooms, $3,500. ADVERTISER 492, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—On shares or outright, a splendid apple orchard of 700 trees in full bearing and a younger orchard bearing size; 16 miles from the heart of Philadelphia; will be glad to give further details. MRS. A. H. SCOTT, Todmorden Farm, Media, Pa.

FARM WANTED, 100 acres or more, within 150 miles of New York; must be stocked and not more than $5,000; no agents. ADVERTISER 508, care Rural New-Yorker.

201-ACRE, 25-COW farm, near Lake Ontario, on macadam road, Oswego County, N. Y.; ½ mile school and church, 3 miles to railroad, village, near large Summer colony, splendid markets, opportunity for roadside stand; 80 acres fertile fields, 101-acre creek-watered pasture, 20 acres fuel wood and sugar orchard; attractive 8-room house, well water, nice grounds and shade; barn 30x80, ell 30x40, cement stable, ties 30 head; buildings recently repaired and painted; price $7,000, long-term payment plan; investigate. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

GARDENER—Established business on main road, plenty work; bungalow, garage, plot 78x150; $8,500, terms. R. VON WALBURG, Peekskill, N. Y.

WONDERFUL CHICKEN farm, between 20 and 25 acres, fully equipped, on hard road. BOX 4, Sergeantsville, N. J.

SMALL FARM, good land, good house, where living can be made and boarders taken. ADVERTISER 532, care Rural New-Yorker.

WISH TO RENT equipped dairy farm with option of buying. ADVERTISER 517, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Three acre lots 75x260. CHAS. JONES, Holtsville, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Small farm in Eastern Pennsylvania, Northern New Jersey, Southern New York; low in price; give full description in first letter. ADVERTISER 527, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Productive farm in region of Dutchess County, N. Y., not more than 95 miles from New York City; about 100 acres; not on main road; house preferably old stone particularly desirable; must be set back from road; pasture and wood lot; spring water and stream; barn; write description and price. MRS. W. GASTON, 444 East 52d St., New York City.

FOR SALE—Dutchess County, 21 acres, house 10 rooms, bath, all improvements, electricity; new barn, garage, stables, new chicken house; cash $1,500. ADVERTISER 526, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

ONIONS (SPANISH), carrots, cabbage (domestic), $1.50 per 100 lbs., sacked. PATTINGTON'S, Merrifield, Cayuga County, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Strictly number one pure maple syrup sent parcel post paid, $2.75 per gallon. J. F. SPROUL, Delevan, N. Y.

HONEY — Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $5.25; 120 lbs., $10. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

CLOVER HONEY, thick, rich and delicious; gallon, $2.50 prepaid. WM. SNAVELY, Elizabethtown, Pa.

FINE HONEY—Write for special offers; 60-lb. can, here, clover, $6; 10 lbs., within 3rd zone, $1.75; buckwheat, $1.60; 20 lbs., $3.40; buckwheat, $2.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

NATURE'S BEST sweet honey, 60 lbs. extra clover, $5.40; buckwheat, $4.80; amber clover, $4.80; 30 lbs. clover, $3; not prepaid; 10-lb. pails clover comb, $1.75 postpaid; money-back guarantee. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

CLOVER HONEY, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65, postpaid third zone; 1931 list free; samples six cents. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

DELICIOUS HOME-MADE candy, assorted chocolates made of absolutely fresh, pure material; in attractive one and two-pound boxes, $1 per pound postpaid; sample half-pound box, 50c; money back is not satisfied. D. M. HUNTLEY, 88 East First St., Corning, N. Y.

OUR FINEST clover and amber honey, 60 lbs., $4.80; 120 lbs., $9, not prepaid; clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.75; buckwheat, 10 lbs., $1.50; 5 lbs. chunk comb, $1.30, delivered 3d zone. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

HONEY, CLOVER-BASSWOOD, 60 lbs., $5.50; 120 lbs., $10, here; 5 lbs., $1, postpaid. J. W. GRADY, Orchard Park, N. Y.

TREE-RIPENED ORANGES, grapefruit and tangerines — sweet, juicy, full-flavored; full standard bushel, straight or assorted, $1.75 with order, express charges collect; satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. C. R. THOMAS, Box 10, Thonotosassa, Florida.

FOR SALE—Strictly pure maple syrup, best grade, any quantity. GRANTSVILLE HATCHERY, C. J. Yoder, Prop., Grantsville, Md.

FRESH SHELLED peanuts, 5 pounds, 75c, C.O.D., and salting instructions. ARGYLE FARM, Rowland, N. C.

FOR SALE—Black walnut and shellbark kernels, 95c per lb, delivered P. P. GLENDALE POULTRY FARM, Dillsburg, Pa.

HONEY clover, 5-lb. pail, $1; two or more, 85 cents each; 5-lb. pail buckwheat, 80 cents; two or more, 70 cents each; postpaid third zone. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

PURE VERMONT maple syrup, $1.85 per gallon here. H. C. CARVER, Pawlet, Vt.

HONEY—Finest quality clover, 60-lb. can, $5.20; 25-lb. pail, $3, here; 5-lb. pail, $1, postpaid. SPENCER BAIRD, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HONEY, NEW crop clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.85, delivered; 6 10-lb. pails, $6.60, here; orders sent C.O.D. ALBERT J. BRAUN, Naples, N. Y.

DRESSED CHICKENS, 40 cents lb. delivered third zone. MINNARD HILL, Seaford, Del.

WANTED—Buffalo electric incubator and poultry feed mixer. OAK TERRACE FARM, Jobstown, N. J.

MAPLE SYRUP, first quality, $2.25 per gallon, delivered in third zone. E. A. STEELE, Clemons, N. Y.

PURE VERMONT maple syrup direct from farm, $2.75 gallon, delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARMS, 224 East Ave., Burlington, Vt.

FOR SALE — Standard garden tractor with mower, plow, cultivator, potato digger, seed and fertilizer drill, all practically new; reasonable; also Witte log tree and branch saw outfit, new, reasonable. JOSEPH H. OBER, Edge Moor, Del.

HONEY—Our finest, 5-lb. pail, clover or basswood, $1; 2 pails, $1.75, postpaid; 60-lb. can, $5.20, here; satisfaction guaranteed. KENNETH CARRINGTON, Homer, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Pure maple syrup, $2.50 per gallon, delivered in third zone. CLARK L. BRIGHT, Bloomville, N. Y.

WANTED—Copy of T. B. Terry's Book, "A. B. C. of Potato Culture," also one Matthews' garden seed drill; give price and description. ADVERTISER 480, care Rural New-Yorker.

BOARD AND ROOM, city conveniences, suburban, private home, $15 a week and up. MRS. LILLIAN GOODRICH, 287 Newton Road, R. F. D., Haverhill, Mass.

FOR SALE—Grape and fence posts, choice second growth chestnut, fifteen cents. R. WENGATZ, Hillsdale, N. Y.

MAPLE CREAM — A delicious product of the maple tree; write for free sample. L. L. STORY, Box 502, East Fairfield, Vt.

FOR SALE—Three Cyphers 390-egg incubators; two new coal-burning Jamesway brooder stoves; three 9-in. electric fans for direct current; cheap for cash. C. G. SCHRYVER, Omar, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Andirons for your bungalow for sale; 2 pair, hand forged, 25-lb. pattern, $10; 30-lb., $12. D. MOGEY, Interhaven Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

THE GREER HOUSE, Ellicottville, N. Y., for old ladies; permanent or by the month.

"SHEOMET FARM" maple syrup—the syrup with the true delicate "maple" flavor; price always the same, $2.50 gallon. A. F. PEIRCE, Winchester, N. H.

PURE HONEY, 5-lb. pails, liquid or granulated, postpaid; clover, one pail, $1; two, $1.90; four, $3.40; buckwheat or amber, pail, 80c; two, $1.50; four, $2.75; price of 12 pails and 60-lb. cans on request. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

PURE MAPLE syrup made from the Rock Maples, extra quality; 1 gal., $2.25; 4 gals., $8.50; 6 gals., $12, f.o.b. my station. D. D. GINGERICH, Middlefield, O.

PURE MAPLE syrup, 1931 crop, $2 gal., f.o.b., cash with order. CLYDE DECK, Ripley, N. Y.

POULTRY MANURE and peat moss litter, any quantity, excellent for truck gardening and lawn dressing. C. S. MULKS & SON, Eaton, N. Y.

WANTED—Used small riding tractor cheap; fair condition. JOHN BOYCE, Murray Hill, N. J.

VERY NICE maple syrup, $2.75 per gallon, delivered. L. H. GALE, South Londonderry, Vermont.

WANTED—I am seeking Vols. 20-21 Leslies Boys and Girls Weekly, Beadles Novels and others similar; can any old-timer help me? P. C. MAROSKE, 4133 57th St., Woodside, N. Y.

FOR SALE—380 Cyphers incubator, like new, also 61 James galvanized mangers in five and six-cow units. C. F. NORDSTROM, East Aurora, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Complete roof equipment for running seven colonies of bees, extractor, etc., cheap; for particulars address T. RYDBERG, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.

Licensed and Bonded Produce Dealers

Outlet Always For LIVE POULTRY

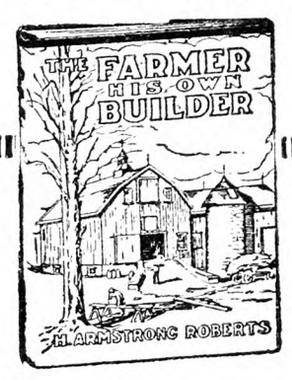
Ship Your Live Broilers and other Poultry to New York's Oldest Live Poultry House. Established 1883.

WE ARE BONDED COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Returns made daily. Highest prices paid. Our outlet unlimited. Write for quotations, tags, crates, shipping instructions. Holiday calendar free on request.

KRAKAUR POULTRY CO.

Box 20, West Washington Market, New York City



The Farmer His Own Builder

By H. ARMSTRONG ROBERTS

A practical and handy book of all kinds of building information from concrete to carpentry. **PRICE $1.50**

For sale by

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

333 West 30th Street, New York

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

March 5, 1931.

MILK

March: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.41; 2B, $1.66; 2C (milk made into sour cream), $1.36; Class 3, $1.30.

In classes 2A, 2B, and 2C a differential of 5c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat is added to milk testing above 3.5 per cent and deducted for that testing below this point. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c per .1 of 1 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.70; Class 2, $1.70; Class 3, $1.50.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh fancy	$0.29	@	$0.29½
Extra 92 score			.28½
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.26	@	.28
Seconds	.24½	@	.25½
Lower grades	.23	@	.24
Ladles	.22	@	.24
Packing stock	.13	@	.20½
Renovated	.25	@	.25½
Sweet fancy	.31	@	.31½
Extra	.30	@	.30½
Firsts	.27	@	.29½
Seconds	.25	@	.26½
Centralized	.24	@	.27½

CHEESE

State—Whole Milk			
Flats, held	$0.21	@	$0.22½
Fresh, specials			.17
Fancy			.16
Wisconsin—Whole Milk			
Flats, 1930 cured	.18	@	.19
Fresh	.15½	@	.16½
Daisies, fresh, fancy	.15½	@	.16½
1930 cured	.18½	@	.19½
Young America, fresh	.17	@	.17½
June	.19½	@	.20

EGGS

Nearby white fancy (including premiums)	$0.28	@	$0.28½
Extra	.25	@	.26
Average extras	.23½	@	.24
Extra firsts	.22½	@	.23
Pacific Coast	.23	@	.27
Mixed colors	.23½	@	.25½
Gathered best	.20	@	.24
Fair to good	.16	@	.18
Storage best	.16	@	.17
Lower grades	.13	@	.14

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.35	@	$0.38
Fair to good	.23	@	.30
Roosters	.15	@	.20
Fowls	.18	@	.25
Ducks	.20	@	.24
Capons—Western, 9 lbs.	.38	@	.43
8 lbs.	.36	@	.41
7 lbs.	.34	@	.39
6 lbs.	.32	@	.37
5 lbs.	.30	@	.35
Under 5 lbs.	.28	@	.34
Slips	.26	@	.34
Nearby, 9 lbs.	.40	@	.45
8 lbs.	.38	@	.43
7 lbs.	.36	@	.41
6 lbs.	.34	@	.39
5 lbs.	.31	@	.37
Under 5 lbs.	.30	@	.36
Slips	.28	@	.35
Turkeys—Dry, young toms	.31	@	.36
Hens	.31	@	.35
Common	.25	@	.30
Old toms	.30	@	.34
Hens	.30	@	.35
Squabs, lbs., ungraded	.40	@	.50
Graded	.45	@	.55
Dark, doz.	2.50	@	4.00
Poor, doz.	1.50	@	2.50

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.20	@	$0.21
Chickens	.20	@	.32
Roosters	.15	@	.16
Ducks	.23	@	.27
Geese	.12	@	.16
Rabbits, lb.	.15	@	.22

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$8.00	@	$8.10
Bulls	5.00	@	6.00
Cows	2.75	@	5.00
Calves, best	10.00	@	10.50
Common to good	7.50	@	9.50
Sheep	3.00	@	4.00
Lambs	7.00	@	9.00
Hogs	8.00	@	8.50

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.10	@	$0.12
Good to choice	.07	@	.08
Lambs, hothouse, head	4.00	@	11.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	18.00	@	20.00
Bulls	9.00	@	9.25
Cows	9.00	@	12.00

POTATOES

L. I., 150 lbs.	$2.50	@	$3.25
In bulk, 180 lbs.	3.50	@	3.85
Maine, 180 lbs.	3.15	@	3.40
Idaho, bu. box	2.40	@	2.60
Bermuda, bbl.	6.00	@	9.00
Cuba, bu.	2.00	@	3.00
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bu.	.75	@	3.50
Del. and Md. bskt.	.75	@	2.25

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz. bchs.	$5.50	@	12.00
Beets, bu.	.50	@	.75
Brussels sprouts, qt.	.16	@	.20
Cabbage, ton	16.00	@	18.00
Carrots, bu.	.50	@	.75
Cauliflower, bu.	1.00	@	2.00
Celery, doz.	1.25	@	1.75
Dandelions, Tex., bu.	1.00	@	1.50
Knob Celery, 100 bchs.	8.00	@	10.00
Eggplants, bu.	2.50	@	4.50
Horseradish, bbl.	3.00	@	4.50
Leeks, 100 bchs.	2.00	@	3.00
Lettuce, bu.	2.00	@	4.00
Onions—			
Wn. N. Y., yel., 100-lb. bag	.85	@	1.00
Orange Co., yellow, 100 lbs.	.75	@	1.00
50-lb. bag	.40	@	.55
Red, 100-lb. bag	.90	@	1.15
White, 50-lb. bag	.50	@	1.00
Mid. Wn., yel., 100-lb. bag	1.00	@	1.30
50-lb. bag	.50	@	.75
Red, 100 lbs.	.75	@	1.30
White, 50 lbs.	.25	@	1.00
Parsnips, bu.	.35	@	.75
Peas, bu.	2.00	@	5.25
Peppers, bu.	1.00	@	3.50
Radishes, bu.	1.00	@	2.00
Salsify, 100 bchs.	8.00	@	10.00
Spinach, bu.	.50	@	.85
Squash, Winter, bbl.	1.50	@	2.00
String beans, bu.	2.00	@	6.00
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.00	@	3.00

DRIED BEANS—*Jobbing Prices*

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$5.50	@	$6.25
Pea			5.25
Red kidney	9.50	@	9.75
White kidney	7.25	@	7.35

FRUITS

Apples, McIntosh, bbl.	$4.00	@	$7.00
Wealthy	2.00	@	4.25
Greening	2.00	@	5.50
Baldwin	2.25	@	5.50
Spy	2.25	@	6.00
York	5.50	@	6.50
Pears, bu.	1.50	@	3.50
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	2.00	@	4.50
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.30	@	.48

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy, ton	$28.00	@	29.00
No. 2	26.00	@	27.00
No. 3	22.00	@	24.00
Clover mixed	22.00	@	29.00
Straw, rye			14.00
Oat and wheat			12.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.	$0.92½		
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.78		
Oats, No. 2 white	.43		
Rye	.61½		

Retail Prices at New York

Butter, best, lb.	$0.37	@	$0.38
Milk, grade A, qt.			.18
Grade B			.15
Cream, 40 per cent, ½ pt.			.25
20 per cent			.16
Eggs, best, doz.	.35	@	.40
Gathered	.30	@	.32
Turkeys, lb.	.35	@	.50
Chickens	.35	@	.45
Ducklings	.30	@	.35
Capons	.48	@	.55
Apples, doz.	.30	@	.35
Oranges, doz.	.35	@	.50
Potatoes, peck	.35	@	.40
Lettuce, head	.10	@	.15
Cabbage, lb.	.03	@	.04
String beans, lb.	.30	@	.35

Johnson City—Endicott Markets

(Johnson City, N. Y., is strictly a farmers' market. There are no provisions for receiving consignment shipments.)

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 30c; best dairy, lb., 30c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 25c; small eggs, doz., 22c; duck eggs, doz., 30c; minimum weight of all large eggs, 24 ozs. to doz.

Cheese.—Pimento, lb., 10c; cottage, lb., 10c; whole milk cheese, lb., 28c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 12c; buttermilk, gal., 20c; sweet cream, qt., 80c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—(All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices.) Apples, bu., 75c to $1.50; beans, dry, lb., 12c; beets, lb., 5c; buckwheat, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; cabbage, new, lb., 2c; new carrots, bch., 5c; celery, bch., 5c; cauliflower, lb., 12c; endive, lb., 5c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; horseradish root, lb., 15c; Hubbard squash, lb., 6c; leek, bch., 5c; home-grown lettuce, bch., 10c; Iceberg lettuce, head, 3c; onions, dry, 5 lbs., 25c; onions, green, bch., 10c; potatoes, pk., 30c; potatoes, bu., $1.10; parsley, bch., 5c; parsnips, fresh, dry, lb., 5c; pieplant, lb., 5c; radishes, bch., 5c; salsify, bch., 10c; sauerkraut, 2 qts., 25c; spinach, pk., 20c; string beans, qt., 5c; tomatoes, lb., 20c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Live Poultry.—Turkeys, live, N. Y. State, lb., 40c; heavy fowls, lb., 30c; light fowls, lb., 25c; geese, lb., 23c; ducks, lb., 23c.

Dressed Poultry.—Turkeys, dressed, N. Y. State, lb., 45c; dressed poultry, heavy, lb., 35c; dressed poultry, light, lb., 30c; ducks, lb., 32c; geese, lb., 32c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 15c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 30c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 25 to 35c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 20 to 22c; hamburg, lb., 25c; lamb chops, lb., 30 to 40c; home-made sausage, lb., 20 to 30c; stewing lamb, lb., 12 to 15c; mutton chops, lb., 30c; pork steak, lb., 30c; veal roasts, lb., 20 to 25c; veal cutlets, lb., 35c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; bacon, sliced, lb., 34c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 35c; pork loins, lb., 18 to 20c; round steak, lb., 35c; porterhouse steak, lb., 35c; pig liver, 2 lbs., 25c.

Miscellaneous.—Grapefruit 5c each, tangerines 1c each, oranges 40c peck bag, when car comes in; honey, 5 lbs., 75c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 25c; maple syrup, gal., $2; sweet cider, gal., 30c; hickory-nuts, lb., 10c.

COME-TO-GRIEF airman: "I was trying to make a record." Farmer: "Well, you've made it. You be the first man in these parts who climbed down a tree without having to climb up it first."—Passing Show.

Recollections of Old Neighbors

Remembrance of things that took place in childhood is strengthened by meeting and conversing with one who was with the early social group. It so happened that, while working in Washington during and after the World War, one of these boyhood friends came to visit the capital city and incidentally to be a guest of mine. He was teaching at Salem College in the near-by State of West Virginia. One thing this article is intended to show is that a man or woman born in obscurity, is not thus hindered from becoming an integral part in the world of education and an uplifter in life. After emerging from the limitations and environment of childhood one need not be held down by them through life.

My mother, widow of a Civil War veteran, lived near the end of a road leading to the top of one of the Steuben County hills. It was a bleak lonely place in Winter and would have been next to unendurable, had it not been for a neighboring family, about which I am writing. It consisted of father, mother and five or six children. The mother, a stout, good-natured, untidy woman, looked after the rearing of her children and her household duties. Just half of the children born in this family grew to adult age. So little was known in those days about heading off diphtheria, scarlet fever, etc., that sad havoc was wrought in many families by them. A remnant was nearly always saved, however.

The father was a small man with full beard and horny hands, the latter due to every-day manual labor. His hours of eating and rest were very irregular, which, added to the untidy and unsanitary surroundings, left him at 55 without vital capital upon which to depend, and his body was taken to the burial.

The youngest son finished the common school near home and began high school, having a bright mind and studious habits, but without any tidiness whatever. Environment caused him to improve in this respect as time went on, but to this day he is not considered a model of neatness. However, his single purpose and tenacity have enabled him to obtain several college degrees by private study. Today he has a string of letters after his name longer than the name itself.

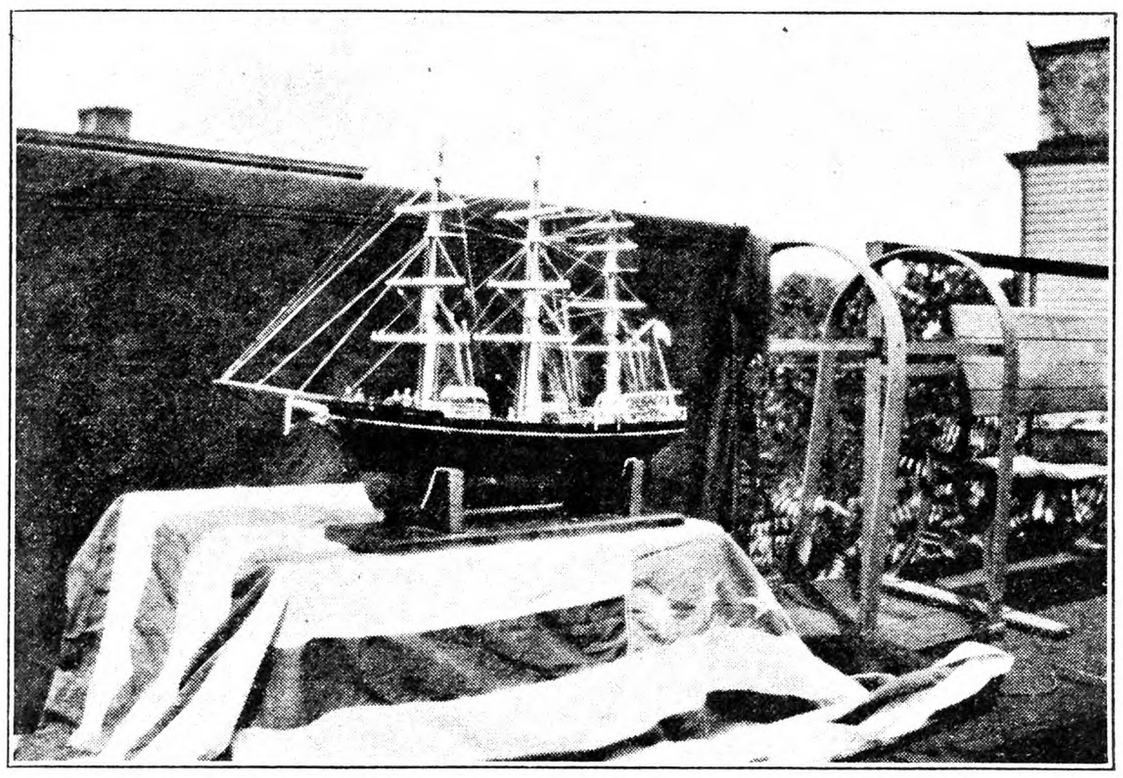
I have attributed a measure of this success to the father's unfailing devotion at mealtime and at the family altar. Though many times made a subject of jokes and levity on that account, he deviated not a whit from the path of duty.

I have often wished that radio listeners might hear the jokes, anecdotes and laughter of this man, the laughter in particular. Following are a few that he recalled while my guest in Washington. His people nearly always had a flock of geese, which were picked as occasions required, or turned into cash or table meat as desired. At the head of the flock was a gander of uncertain age called "old Sweezy." One Winter as Christmas was approaching it was decided to change this bird from the head of the flock to the head of the table. Beneath the barn floor was considerable space, to which "old Sweezy" led his flock at night and on cold days. Taking a pan, with a little corn in it, a rattling sound was made at the entrance in order to call the geese out. It happened that "old Sweezy" appeared first, when he was grabbed by the neck and killed. After removing the coat of feathers, the body was dressed and put on to cook for the holiday meal. When supposed to be tender enough for the table, it was found the cooking process would have to be extended, and it was. At New Year's dinner, after a week's cooking, the goose was found to be eatable provided teeth were present.

Again the boy was spatting along barefoot on his way to school, when, passing a piece of woods, he heard footsteps in a logway leading into the road. He halted, and soon there appeared a woman with tattered skirt and torn waist. She was evidently after his lunch box as she probably had not had breakfast. He turned and ran sharply up the grade toward home, with the lady in close pursuit. His running practice at school enabled him to out-distance her, and he brought up at home a much frightened boy. It was learned that she had escaped from a house of detention, and the man has been sorry that he did not divide his lunch with her.

We agreed to have a little picnic lunch at the entrance of the National Zoo. With wife and daughter he was to wait at the gate, for me to come after office hours. With a quart of ice cream I boarded a street car and was soon at the Zoo stop. I saw nothing of the man in question, till hearing his laugh I soon located him. C. W. DRAKE.

New York.



Interesting Ship Model

An Old Sailor's Handiwork

Theodore Zibben, of Hudson Co., N. J., sends us the picture shown on this page, with the following note:

"Here is the picture of my latest model sovereign of the seas, scale one-eighth inch to a foot, which I just completed. I was a sailor in those old windjammer days 50 years ago. I am now 68 and it is still my greatest pleasure to construct models of those ships in my spare time."

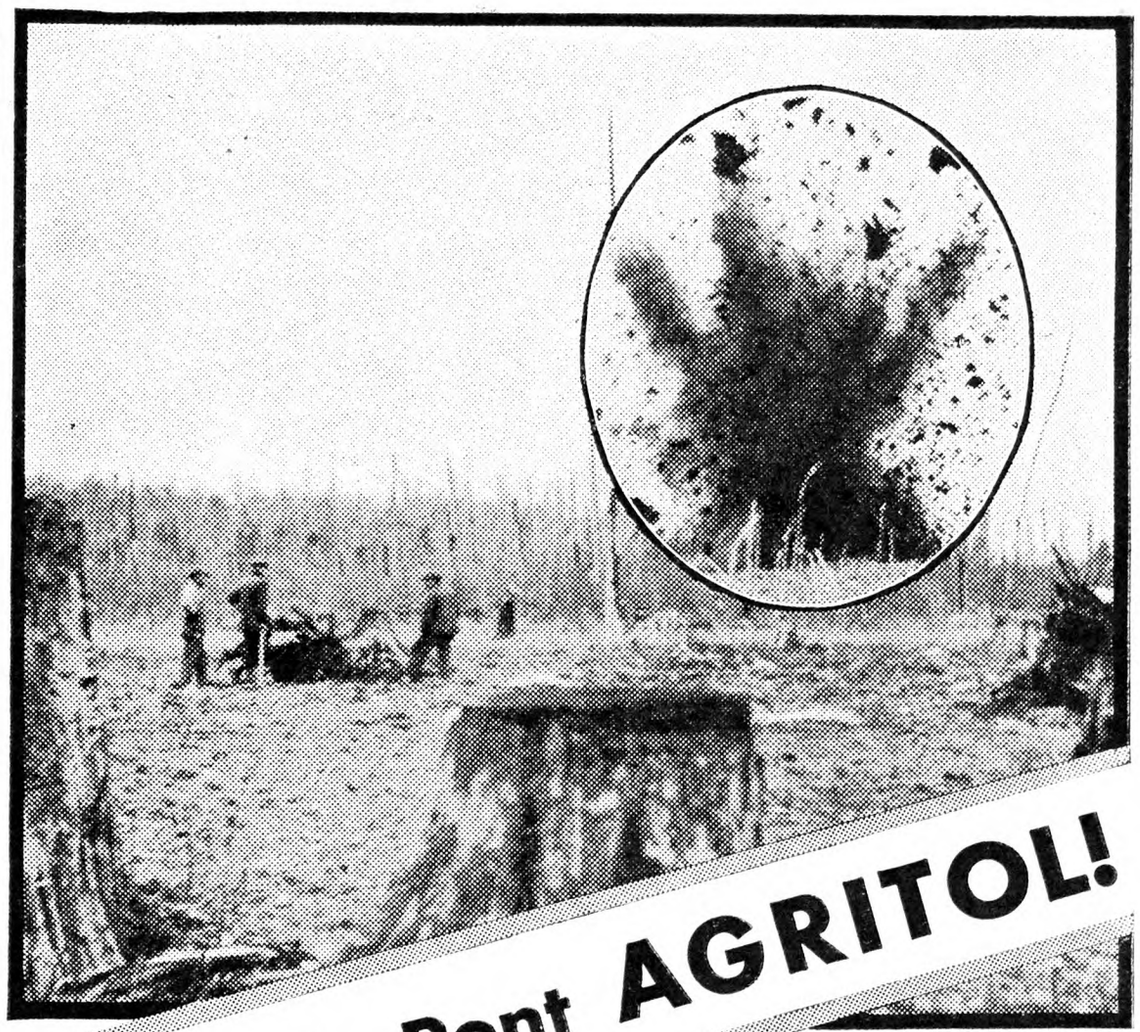
Making a Wool Mattress

The directions given under "Washing Wool at Home" were interesting because I find that someone else is thinking of doing what my mother has been doing this Winter. I thought that L. S. C. might be interested to know that she carded the wool after it was washed. This made a very fine grade of filling for comforters. Carding the wool to use like this, the wool is not made into rolls like our grandmothers used to make when they spun it into yarn, but it is taken off the cards so as to leave it in a flat layer. These layers can be stacked and kept until carding is complete and then laid out as the comforter is made. Right in this line I am interested to know if wool carded like this could be used to make a wool mattress. How would one go at it to tuft and fasten such a mattress? If anyone reading THE R. N.-Y. has had experience in making anything like this I would like to learn how they did it. G. D. J.

Story City, Iowa.

Take out those costly "tenants"

STUMPS and BOULDERS with DYNAMITE



USE du Pont AGRITOL!

Stumps like these in a cultivated field are a bother and an expense. If they're "tenanted" on your land get rid of them!
(Inset) Blasting a stump with du Pont AGRITOL.

ARE there stumps and boulders scattered about your partly cleared fields that hinder your farming efficiency? Do you say every time you plow around these "nuisances" or try to handle a tractor near them . . . "Some-day I'm going to get rid of those stumps and stones!"? Why not . . . soon? It's actually costing you more to leave them there than it would to take them out!

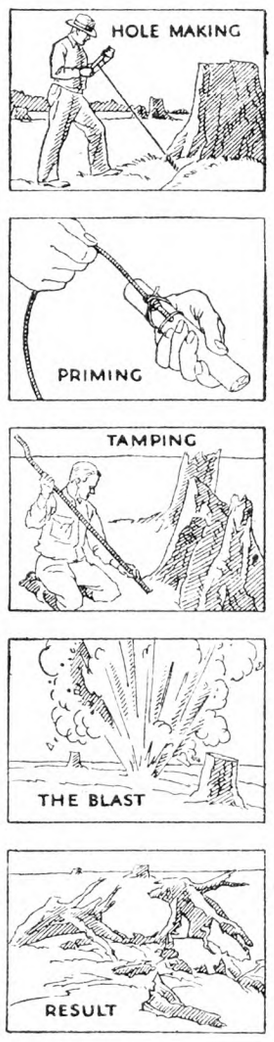
You can blast them out so easily, so quickly . . . and at such little cost . . . with DYNAMITE! Thousands of farmers have found that dynamite does a faster and *better* job . . . and saves money.

Be sure you get the right explosive when you blast stumps and boulders. There's *one* made especially for these jobs! It is du Pont AGRITOL . . . the most efficient and the most economical explosive ever made for agricultural uses!

AGRITOL contains about 170 sticks to the 50-pound case . . . more sticks to the case than any other similar stumping powder. AGRITOL does not burn in the bore holes. It can be loaded in moist soil. It does not spill when wrapper is cut. It has the power to do the job as you want it done!

You can obtain AGRITOL and the necessary caps and fuse from your dealer. Look for the du Pont Oval on case and cartridge—your assurance you are getting the right explosive. Write for free copy of our booklet, "AGRITOL for Field Clearing," which tells you how to use dynamite for stump and boulder blasting.

Steps in using dynamite.



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THE EXPLOSIVE FOR FIELD CLEARING

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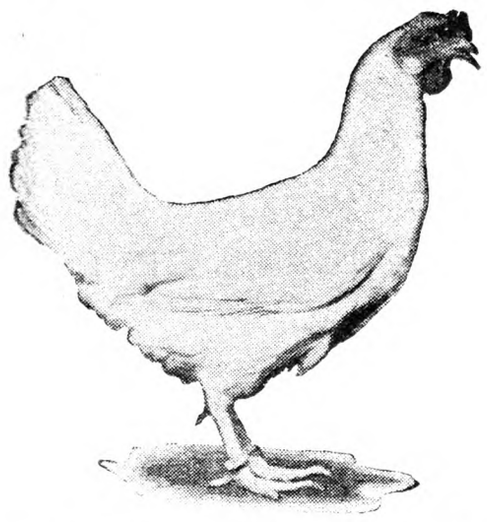
Place ..... State .....



This hen, Miss Georgia Peach, laid 304 eggs at Georgia Contest, 1929-30

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MAKE WILDCAT INVESTMENTS NOW

WHAT is the ancestry of the baby chicks you will buy? What is their breeding record? Who vouches for it? What is his standing in the poultry-raising world?

Kerr's Lively Chicks are the result of 25 years of careful planning . . . of progressive, constructive work in breeding and selection . . . of study in the science of incubation . . . of 25 years of steady, progressive leadership in the baby chick field.

Kerr Chickeries maintain a large breeding farm where the laying qualities of their birds are accurately determined by trap nesting. In recent egg-laying contests Kerr's White Leghorns have made records up to 304 eggs . . . Kerr's Barred Rocks up to 277 eggs . . . Kerr's R. I. Reds up to 300 eggs, in a year. Many of the sires of the chicks you buy from Kerr Chickeries are from these and other high record birds.

Kerr's Lively Chicks are distinguished for their trueness to breed type as it relates to correct size, breed-conformation and feather color. We have 50,000 breeders blood tested for B.W.D. We have carried on this blood-testing work for six years. Chicks are available in quantities from such B.W.D. tested stock. Be wise in time. Investigate carefully before you buy.

Send for our free, illustrated chick book and price list.

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PATERSON, N. J. TRENTON, N. J. CAMDEN, N. J. BINGHAMTON, N. Y. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y. E. SYRACUSE, N. Y. LANCASTER, PA. DANBURY, CONN. W. SPRINGFIELD, MASS. LOWELL, MASS. WOONSOCKET, R. I.

KERR'S GUARANTEED LIVELY CHICKS THE KERR CHICKERIES INC.

ONE MILLION "GOOD LUCK" QUALITY CHICKS
LEADING BREEDS - - LOWEST PRICES!

Good Luck Chicks REG U S PAT OFF

Lower Egg Prices Bring Lower Chick Prices. NEUHAUSERS have again made it possible for farmers and poultrymen to buy the WORLD'S BEST CHICKS at ROCK-BOTTOM PRICES. GOOD LUCK CHICKS have trapnest records. A GOOD LUCK HEN OWNED BY C. BROOMFIELD, Mt. Morris, Mich., laid 28 eggs in January. MAT SMITH, Laurel, Md., entered 1000 GOOD LUCK CHICKS in a $300 Chick Growing Contest sponsored by POULTRY TRIBUNE and won a prize.

Astounding New Reduced Prices	25	50	100	300	500	1000
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns; Anconas..	$3.00	$5.75	$ 9.75	$28.50	$47.50	$ 90.00
Barred and White Rocks; R. I. Reds....	3.75	7.00	12.00	35.50	57.00	110.00
Black Minorcas; White Wyandottes.....	4.00	7.50	12.50	36.50	59.00	115.00
Buff and White Orpingtons.....	4.00	7.50	12.50	36.50	59.00	115.00
Part. Rocks; Buff and White Minorcas.....	4.50	8.00	13.00	37.50	61.25	120.00

Light Breeds Assorted, $7.00 per 100. — Heavy Breeds Assorted, $9.00 straight.

Write today for a BEAUTIFUL COLOR PLATE CATALOG describing SPECIAL offers of FEED, ROYAL BROODER STOVE OR EXTRA CHICKS. SATISFACTION and LIVABILITY guaranteed. A few dollars invested in GOOD LUCK CHICKS NOW will repay you manyfold next Fall and Winter.

NEUHAUSER HATCHERIES AND POULTRY FARM, Dept. 61, NAPOLEON, OHIO.

J. W. Parks
"Joe" Parks' father founded the Parks Strain in 1889. Now Joe's boys are about ready to continue this strain into the third generation of Parks.

PARKS ROCKS *at 1918 Prices*

Eggs—Chicks—Youngsters are now at prices where they were in 1918, proving that we are willing to stand our honest share of this world-wide readjustment. Parks' Strain is America's greatest laying strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Some Records they've made—148 eggs in 148 days. Lots of 300-eggers up to 329 in a year. Customers report flock averages up to 271 eggs and profits per hen per year ranging up to $8.09. Winners in over 40 laying contests. Extra chicks or eggs with every order.

Get FREE Catalog
Just send a postal for a big free catalog that describes this wonderful laying strain of Barred Rocks. Every mating is headed by males from official Laying Contest R. O. P. hens.

J. W. PARKS & SONS Box Y ALTOONA, PA.

Best QUALITY CHICKS
10 EXTRA CHICKS included with each 100

Chicks from 2 and 3-yr.-old breeders.	100	500	1000
S. C. Tancred Str. Wh. Legh. ..	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
S. C. Tom Bar'n Str. Wh. Legh...	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	12.00	57.50	110.00

Light Mix...$8.00 per 100 Heavy Mix...$10.00 per 100
100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from adv. or write for free circular. Also prices on brooders and 500-egg incubators.
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box I, McAllsterville, Penna.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D.
Send no money, just mail your order. We ship C.O.D. and guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred, inspected and culled flocks.

Prices on	25	50	100
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leg.....	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Bd. Rocks & R. I. Reds.....	3.50	6.50	12.00
Wh. Wyan. & Wh. Rocks.....	4.00	7.50	14.00
Mixed Chicks.....	2.50	4.50	8.00

Write for prices if interested in 3-week-old chicks. Free Catalog.
NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 110, BELLEFONTE, PA.

BABY CHICKS—Purebred
EVERY CHICK SELECTED
Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, $15.00 per hundred; Black Giants, $20.00; Tom Barron White Leghorns, $13.00. The large kind, vigorous year around layers. Shipments prepaid—live delivery guaranteed.
LANCASTER CHICK HATCHERY
O. E. Conn, Prop. Lancaster, Penna.

Barron Leghorn Chicks
From Large Type Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs., mated to Pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock at $12.50 per 100, $36.75 per 300, $60 per 500, $110 per 1,000. 10% books order. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Catalog free.
ROBERT L. CLAUSER, Box R, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

Strickler's Large English S. C. White Leghorns Money-making prolific layers at money-saving prices. Pedigreed R. O. P. matings. Electric-hatched, Extra Quality Baby Chicks. Free Catalog.
Leonard F. Strickler, Box R, Sheridan, Pa.

High Grade Chicks

March and April delivery	100	500	1000
White, Buff and Brown Leghorns....	$12	$57.50	$110
Bd. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas....	14	67.50	130
Wh. & Buff Rocks, Buff Orp.....	15	72.50	140
Wh. Wyan., Wh. & Bl. Minorcas....	15	72.50	140

Lt. Brahmas & Bl. Giants, 20c each. Assorted Light, 10c. Heavy, 12c. Blood-tested Special-mating chicks all breeds, 3c extra. Also started pullets. 100% delivery. 10% books order, balance cash or C. O. D.
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SPADE'S QUALITY CHICKS
Tancred S. C. White Leghorns, $8 per 100. From my own free range flock. 100% live delivery, postpaid. Circular free.
J. S. SPADE Poultry Farm, McAlisterville, Pa.

REDS—NEW HAMPSHIRE STRAIN
Certified and Accredited
Fastest growing chick. Most profitable heavy-breed. WHITE LEGHORNS, 230.4-egg average. 95% Livability Guarantee. Chicks—Started Chicks—10-week Pullets.
P. T. KISTLER - - Towanda, Penna.

QUALITY CHICKS Wh. & Bd. Rocks, $10-100; Heavy Mixed..... 9-100; Tancred Str. Wh. Leghorns $9-100; Assorted 7-100
Live prepaid arrival guaranteed—Catalog free.
PEOLA POULTRY YARDS Box 2 Beaver Springs, Pa.

EGGS
LIGHT BRAHMA - $2.25 per 15
BLACK LEGHORN - $1.25 per 15
PEARL GUINEA - - $1.50 per 15
WHITE MUSCOVY DUCK $2.00 per 10
TOULOUSE GOOSE - $2.00 per 4
H. J. VANDYKE - Gettysburg, Pa.

Notes from Montana

With the period for frigid weather rapidly drawing towards its close, Montana can well boast of having experienced this season one of the mildest Winters of its history. The weather has been generally mild and the snowfall light, so that most of the Winter pasturages and ranges have been open. Livestock had no trouble in obtaining outside forage and as a consequence little feeding was necessary.

All the main highways have been open to motor traffic during the entire Winter, while practically all the mountain passes were open to travel. There was a "green Christmas" over most of the country east of the Rockies, the average snowfall for the State for December being but 2½ inches. According to compilations made by the State division of publicity from records issued by the Mountain section of the United States Weather Bureau, sub-zero temperatures were recorded on but few days of the Winter in scattered parts of the State, usually in the higher altitudes. Havre, Montana, which is usually charged with being one of the coldest spots in the United States, had but three such days.

About the middle of February we had a very light snowfall which was welcomed, as it was the first weather of this character we have had in several weeks. February 20 a drizzling rain set in, which amounted to .05 in. What rain fell was quickly soaked into the ground as there is no frost. Farmers have plowed, disked and built fence all Winter.

Grasshoppers have been found in the fields outside of Billings. Because of the warm weather which has prevailed this Winter, it is believed the grasshoppers are hatching earlier than usual. Some have expressed the hope that a turn would come in the weather after the grasshoppers are hatched, and that they might freeze. The Winter has been of great economic benefit to the farmers. The absence of snow has permitted livestock to feed on the ranges and greatly reduced the feeding requirements.

Two years of feeding trials at the Huntley Project Experimental Station support the contentions that lambs can be fattened in Montana on a paying basis. Rations in which sugar beet pulp was a major item proved the most fattening, producing profits ranging from $1.20 to $1.34 a head, the report disclosed. The first of the successful rations consisted of barley and pulp. Deducting the costs of feeds and Alfalfa hay, initial cost per lamb and other expenses, there was left a profit of $1.20 per head, according to Louis Vinke, head of the Animal Husbandry Department of Montana State College. This profit was bettered by the lot fed on a ration consisting of hard wheat and pulp. Approximately $1.32 remained after all costs had been deducted.

Soft wheat in the same combination with pulp proved a more substantial fattener, the net profit being $1.34 per head. In all tests the lambs were fed a hay ration of Alfalfa, deemed by Mr. Vinke to be the best hay feed for the purpose. The addition of ensiled beet-pulp furnished through the Great Western Sugar Company, demonstrated that such rations resulted in greater gains with less grain consumption and a higher selling price at a greater margin of profit. Representative lambs from each of the major lots are to be taken to Bozeman, where they will be butchered and "taste" tests made at Montana State College. The flavor of the meat is an important factor in bringing top prices, and before any of the trials are given final approval the meat must be given a high rating by the tasters.

A force of forest rangers have been busy this Winter sawing lumber into ready-cut dimensions for the construction of a hundred new lookouts at selected points in various forests. The lumber is being baled ready for shipment to these sites. Each bale is so arranged as to form a convenient side-pack for a pack mule.

The United States Government Census report of 1930 shows that 1,580,321 acres of land were irrigated in Montana in 1929, 97,116 acres of this being in Yellowstone County. It is estimated, when economic conditions justify further development in irrigated lands, a total of more than three and one-half millions of acres, including that already being irrigated can be supplied with water profitably.

Montana farm production ranks well with the leaders, being second in Spring wheat other than durum, fourth in the production of dry, edible beans, fifth in sugar beets and eighth in green peas.

The Great Western Sugar Company, of Billings recently received a car of 320 bags of sugar beet seed from their Fromberg ranch. Although the highest germinating seed grown in the world has been produced at this ranch, the growing of a seed crop will be discontinued this year. During the World War beet seed could not be exported from Europe and it became necessary to produce it in America.

More than $50,000 worth of turkeys were shipped out of the Billings territory this year. Although definite figures on the previous season's shipments were not available the county agent expressed the belief that the shipments were heavier this season than last.

Many eastern tourists are making reservations at Montana dude ranches for the coming season. Prospects are now that a record number will spend their next seasons' vacations within the shadow of Montana's mountains.

Plans for the expenditure of approximately a million dollars for improvements in Glacier National Park has been outlined by the new superintendent. Sixteen new buildings and a ranger station are planned. The sole object is to make the park pleasant and interesting to visitors.

The married women of Montana have been very much "fussed up" over a bill before the Legislature to prohibit the hiring of married women whose husbands are able-bodied for public work. One Representative expressed himself in the following statement: "No matter what my ideas may be, I believe that women being citizens on an equality with men, cannot be discriminated against, whether they are married or not." The bill failed to pass, much to the satisfaction of the married women of the State.

With all the talk of "hard times," receipts from the State gasoline tax in Montana for January were nearly $50,000 more than in January, 1930. G. V. L.

Montana.

Some Ohio Chicks

Yes, the farm is really a home. Many farm homes are heated by furnaces and lighted by electricity. Many have open fireplaces and burn wood for cheer. I love to hear the fire crackle on a stormy night, while safe at home enjoying the radio and the evening paper. The light, the fire, the murmuring trees, the shadows on the grass, the night noises, as the cheery song of the cricket, the distant barking of a dog; all the simple things of every-day life give one a sense of security and satisfaction.

And when the dear ones are all safe at home, how thankful are our prayers!

The drought has caused much distress among the rural residents, but "It's an ill wind that blows no good." It was a nice season to raise chickens. I ordered 300 baby chicks last Spring, and received 306. I lost eight chicks. Some were weaklings, and some met with accident. I sold my old hens the last week of August and housed 150 pullets the first of September. I kept eight hens to roast and turned them out on range. On the tenth of October a Buff Orpington came strutting in with 10 baby chicks in her wake. I housed them in a 4x5 building, gave them a jar of water and a hopper of laying mash. Ten days later I added cornmeal and a few handfuls of Alfalfa leaf meal to their mash. The 10 chicks are alive and doing well. There are seven pullets and three cockerels.

Belmont Co., O. MRS. E. R.

Various Poultry Questions

Will the freezing of a rooster's comb, or wattles, affect or ruin his use as a breeder? How much Alfalfa should be added to a commercial laying mash when green food is not available? In painting the roosts for body lice, should Black Leaf 40 be applied full strength? What is the amount of grain, and mash, that should be fed daily per hundred Leghorn hens? I shall be very grateful for your help in these matters. G. A.

Franklin, Co., Mass.

Freezing of comb or wattles will not affect the health of a bird after the soreness has disappeared.

Alfalfa leaf meal may be added up to one-tenth part by weight of the ordinary mash when other green food is not fed.

Use Black Leaf 40 in full strength. Draw a narrow ribbon of the liquid along the top of the perch with brush or from spout of oil can. Most effective if used in warm weather and may need to be repeated after 10 days.

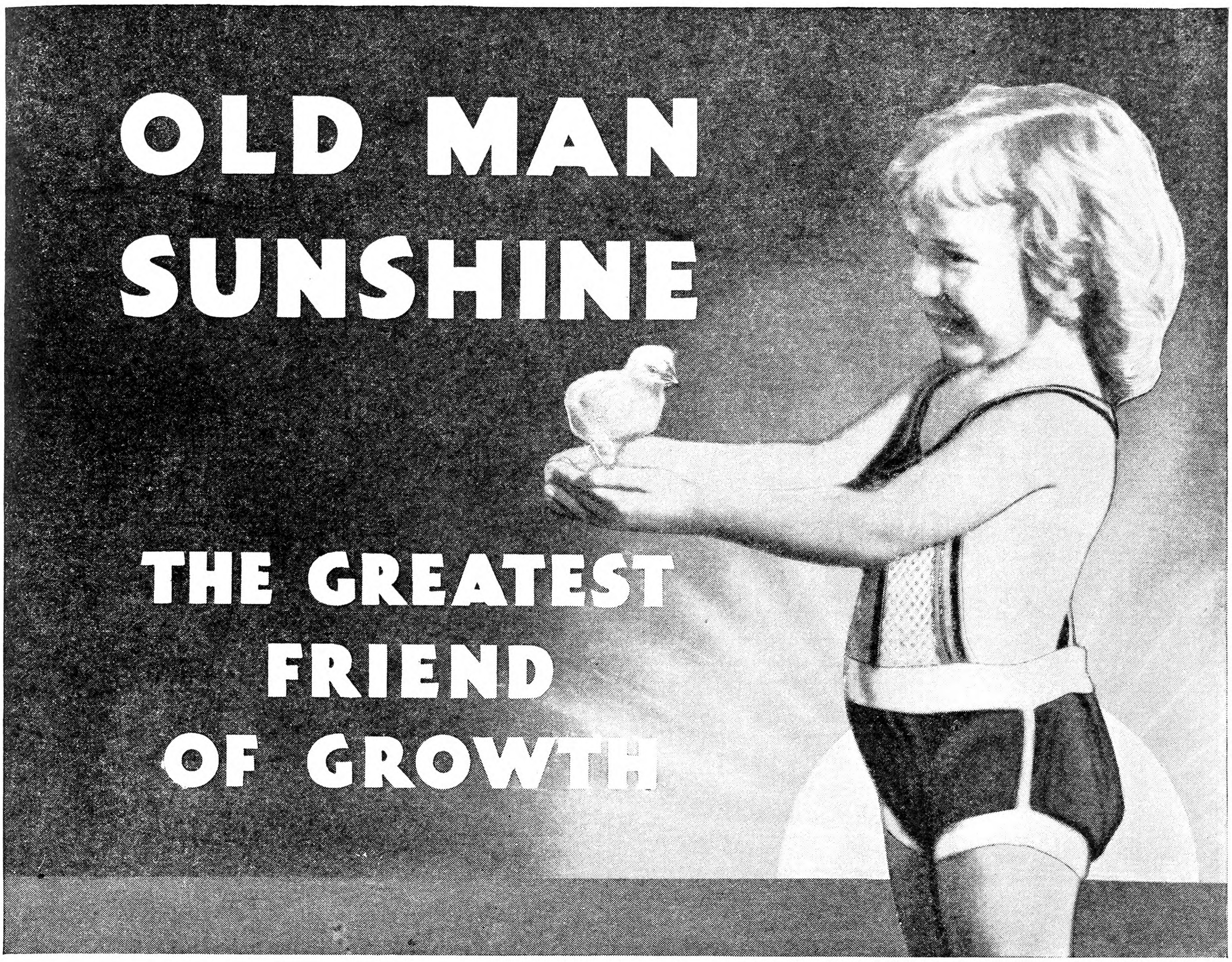
Give Leghorn hens all that they will eat, regardless of quantity. Dry mash should be kept before the hens all of the time, and grain fed daily in addition. Leghorns will consume from 10 to 15 pounds of grain per 100, in addition to about an equal quantity of dry mash, daily in cold weather, somewhat less in warm. The bulk of the whole grain should be fed at night and hopper feeding of this, or better trough feeding, is replacing feeding in deep litter with many.

M. B. D.

Nest Eggs for Egg Eaters

My solution of the problem was to have plenty of nest eggs, some in the nests, but several on the floor in the litter. They soon get tired trying to break them and give up. Dark nests are a good idea but the china egg seems to be sufficient. W. E. S.

New Jersey.



Here's Vitamin D, all Growing Birds can use, processed right in the feed. A Fraction of the Cost and None of the Bother of Cod Liver Oil

So much depends on the sun-vitamin D! No wonder Pratts process their growing mash to be sure birds get a full supply. For the sun-vitamin is the one that makes strong bones, feathers, good frame.

Here is truly rich summer sunshine for April's growing birds. Right at the time when natural sun is weak and scarce, you are doing your best to push birds on to maturity. Overcome the handicap by feeding Pratts Buttermilk Growing Mash right from the day they come off starter.

Pratts is complete in vitamins, a wonderful guarantee. That means not only sun-vitamin D, but the important growth and health vitamins A and B, too. With sufficient of these three vitamins, as Pratts guarantee them, birds get all of the nourishment in these splendid ingredients: dried buttermilk, oat meal, corn meal, wheat middlings, meat scrap, fish meal, alfalfa meal and major minerals like calcium, sulphur, phosphorus and iodine.

There's bone, muscle, nerve, feather, vigor and egg-laying ability in those ingredients.

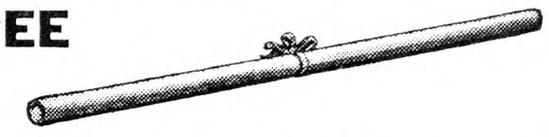
Vitamins enable birds to get the most out of their feed. Every vitamin important to a growing bird is in Pratts, in sufficient quantity to be really effective.

It's folly to take a chance with any feed whose vitamin strength is unknown. It may contain vitamins, but why take a chance? When health and growth depend on the vitamins, why not use the feed guaranteed to contain them? Especially as Pratts costs no more than any other good feed.

We will be happy to send you the name of the nearest Pratt dealer. He also can supply Pratts Broiler Mash that has made records for both battery and semi-confinement. Big fat broilers mighty quick. Try it.

THE POULTRYMAN'S VITAMIN GUIDE

FREE



Vitamins are the biggest thing in poultry today. Everyone should be posted. Here's the easy way. Send for this chart free and postpaid. Pratt Food Company, 124 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Dept. 14.

Name.....

Town.....

R. F. D...... *State*.....

PRATTS *Buttermilk* GROWING MASH

• COMPLETE IN VITAMINS •

Prices for Pratts Quality Feeds are the lowest in their history

R.I.REDS

Every chick from our own strain of Reds, bred by us for 14 years for vigor, rapid growth, low mortality, heavy production, large egg size. 8,000 selected breeding birds right here on our own farm. Every breeder blood-tested by State University. You can't go wrong with these well-bred, disease-free Hubbard Reds. We guarantee full SATISFACTION on every order.

STARTED CHICKS (2 to 8 weeks old) save time, money and worry. Let us brood your chicks.

MAIL COUPON FOR CATALOG

Hubbard Farms, Box 154, Walpole, N. H.

Please send catalog with full data, prices, etc., to

Name .....

Address .....

Our 260-egg trapnested strain is famous thruout the country for its large size, high production and vigor.

Redbird Farm is the largest known S. C. R. I. Red Breeding Plant in the World

Every one of our 11,000 breeders is government tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. You cannot go wrong when you buy our DISEASE-FREE chicks.

We guarantee 98% livability up to three weeks old. Catalog free

REDBIRD FARM

WRENTHAM - - MASS.

Trapnested—Blood-Tested

Our Pen Heads N. Y. Contest

Our pen has been leading all breeds at New York (Long Island) Egg-Laying Contest, laying 98% standard-size eggs. The chicks you get from us carry the same blood, the result of

22 Years of Pedigreeing

Write for FREE Catalog and prices on Hatching Eggs, Baby Chicks and Pullets.

MOSS FARM Box R ATTLEBORO, MASS.

PINECREST ORCHARDS

Five year record at Vineland Laying Contest for first seventeen weeks of each contest

1927 leading pen, all breeds, Pinecrest Orchards 880 eggs
1928 leading pen, all breeds, Pinecrest Orchards 943 eggs
1929 leading pen, all breeds, Pinecrest Orchards 969 eggs
1930 leading pen, all breeds, Pinecrest Orchards 975 eggs
1931 third pen, all breeds, Pinecrest Orchards 853 eggs (leading pen, all breeds, laid 857 eggs)

Average 77% production through highest price season for five years. S. C. Red chicks from same family lines. Mass. Certified, 100% free of B. W. D. Send for Circular A.

PINECREST ORCHARDS, GROTON, MASS.

HOMESTEAD FARMS | REDS WIN BLUE RIBBON at STORRS

Month of January 1931, 267 Eggs, 273 Points or nearly 24½ ozs. per Egg. To date (1st 15 weeks) this Pen has LAID 8,8 EGGS and scored 835 Points, a winter production of nearly 82%. The Pen also ranks 2nd PEN in the Whole CONTEST. All stock 100% free Pullorum Disease for seven consecutive years, and sired by males with records of 200-24 oz. eggs or better. Booking orders now for April Delivery. Circular.

HOMESTEAD FARMS, Newtown, Connecticut

Ascutney S. C. Red Chicks Vt. Accredited; free from B.W.D. Group A; Our own flock; Vt. Certified; trap-nested; pedigreed males from never broody hens; $20 per 100. Free Circular. ASCUTNEY FARMS, R. N. 10, Hartland, Vt.

Scott Poultry Farm Pedigree Bred BABY CHICKS GROTON, MASS. S. C. R. I. REDS State Tested Hatching Eggs Cockerels

S. C. R. I. REDS Entire flock MASS. CERTIFIED, Pine Crest Orchards strain, chicks and hatching eggs. Circular on request. GREENWAY FARM, Poultry Dept., Ware, Mass.

S. C. Rhode Island Red Chicks

FROM B. W. D. FREE STOCK

EVERY CHICK OF OUR OWN BREEDING
CERTIFIED—SUPERVISED and COMMERCIAL CHICKS
HATCHES TWICE EACH WEEK BEGINNING JAN. 15

Write for Booklet

DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N. Y.

PINECREST ORCHARDS STRAIN S. C. REDS

CHIX BREEDING COCKERELS EGGS

N. Y. State Contest our pen placed 9th in 100 for January. No eggs set under 24 ozs. Blood "Accredited." Catalog. WALKER FARM Marlboro, N. H.

CHIX S. C. W. Leg., Rocks, Reds, Giants, and others. Qual. at Low Price. C. J. Yoder, Grantsville, Md.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns, Bd. Rocks, Reds, quality at low prices. L. HAMBLIN, Wilson, New York

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tells about
R. I. Reds
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	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$5.50	$10	$47.50	$ 90.00
Special Tancred Leg.	6.50	12	57.50	110.00
Barred Rocks	6.25	12	57.50	110.00
R. I. Reds	6.25	12	57.50	110.00
Assorted for broilers	5.00	9	45.00	87.50

We have weekly hatches and ship by prepaid parcels post, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or send for catalog. Visit our farm and hatchery. Nothing can prove the quality of our chicks so quickly as to raise them. Try them this year.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM, Dept. R
E. C. Brown, Prop. Sergeantsville, N. J.

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STERLING JUNCTION, MASS.

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LEGHORN CHICKS

Trap nested since 1916.

Contest Records to be proud of

FREE from B. W. D. Nova Scotia customer reports 204 average from 300 birds of our stock. Another, 298. *Circular No. 2.*

LARGE EGGS

20 YEARS BREEDING WHITE LEGHORNS

For size and heavy production of large WHITE EGGS

OUR CHICK GUARANTEE

Every chick sold by us is hatched from eggs laid by breeders on our own farm. 100% satisfactory arrival on exact date we promise shipment.

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EIGENRAUCH FARMS DEPT. Y, RED BANK NEW JERSEY

SINGLE COMB

White Leghorns Exclusively

3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr., & May delivery. Special feeding directions on request. Circular free.

Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs-Sherow successors to EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
Box 75 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

IMPROVE Your Egg PRODUCTION

by buying chicks from a farm that won 1929-1930 Passaic Co. Contest, also high pen S. C. White Leghorns for the State of New Jersey. We are second in the present contest in the Leghorn class. Why buy inferior chicks when good, profit-making chicks are available?

We set only eggs produced on our farm.

Order from this advertisement or send for catalog.

A. Mating—$180.00 per 1000
B. Mating—$140.00 per 1000

QUALITY POULTRY FARM, Montville, N. J.

WOOLF LEGHORN CHICKS

Tancred and Hollywood Strains—Free Range

Large, healthy, first quality chicks only, from the world's best and heaviest laying strains, large snow-white eggs, from own farm, seventeen years successful hatching and breeding. 100% delivery guaranteed. Free catalogue and prices. WOOLF POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Box H-216, Milford, N. J. Earl Woolf, Owner

—THE CHICKS YOU NEED—

Lukert's LAYING LEGHORNS B.W.D. Free Barred ROCKS LONG ISLAND DUCKLINGS

Large birds, large eggs, year-round production. Second highest pen laying over 24-oz. eggs, New York State Egg Contest. We guarantee satisfaction or your money back. Send for Catalog.

LUKERT LEGHORN FARM, East Moriches, L.I., N.Y.

FARLEY PORTER, Sodus, N.Y.

Largest Total Number of Certified Birds During Past 13 Years. This great record proves Porter's Leghorns consistant high layers. Circular—Stoves 35% off. My book "First to Last in Poultry," cloth bound $1.

LEWIS FARMS CHICKS Quality chicks from our own heavy producing breeders, blood tested. Write for special discounts now.

PROF. HARRY R. LEWIS Box R Davisville, R. I.

TRAP NEST PEDIGREED **S.C.W. LEGHORNS** at hatchery prices. Every male on place with dams record 250 to 315. Prices $13 to $20.

M. L. PALMER Alfred Station, New York

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

Every BREEDER BLOOD TESTED
BREEDER TRAPNESTED
EGG A PRODUCT OF OUR HENS
CHICK A PRODUCT OF OUR EGGS

CERTIFIED—SUPERVISED and COMMERCIAL CHICKS
BOOKLET AVAILABLE

DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM - PULASKI, NEW YORK

Vineland, N. J., Egg Laying Contest

Report for week ending February 17, 1931:

Production for 20th week, 64.37 per cent, 4,426.60 points, 4,448 eggs.

Production to date 49.73 per cent, 64,904.15 points, 68,719 eggs.

High Pens for the Week.—S. C. W. L., N. B. Regis, Poultry Breeders' Association, Canada, 57.05 points, 57 eggs; S. C. W. L., Pratt Experiment Farm, Pa., 56.75 points, 58 eggs; R. I. R., Parmenter's Red Mount Farm, Mass., 54.70 points, 52 eggs; S. C. W. L., Walter's Prolific Leghorn Farm, N. J., 54.45 points, 51 eggs; R. I. R., Vineland Training School, N. J., 53.80 points, 51 eggs.

High Pens to Date.—S. C. W. L., Walter's Prolific Leghorn Farm, N. J., 971.45 points, 962 eggs; R. I. R., Scott Poultry Farm, Mass., 965 points, 1,007 eggs; R. I. R., Pinecrest Orchards, Mass., 921 points, 1,005 eggs; B. P. R., R. C. Cobb, Mass., 913.55 points, 1,012 eggs; S. C. W. L., The Joachim Breeding Farm, N. J., 903.10 points, 974 eggs.

The point system has a very practical use from the poultryman's viewpoint; finding the average egg size of a contest bird or pen. This year's New Jersey contest reports give a complete line of information on the pen's or bird's production points for the week of each individual and the pen, the number of eggs laid in each case to score those points, totals to date for each bird in points and eggs, the same information for the pen, distribution of production, occurrence of out eggs, etc. The poultryman, to get average egg size for a pen or bird has but to divide the total number of points to date by the total number of eggs to date and transfer the answer into egg weight by means of the small table in the lower left hand corner of the pen sheet. For instance a bird has 140.55 points scored on 136 eggs; dividing 136 into 140.55 gives 1.03 points which equals between 24½ and 25 ounces per dozen average.

These averages can be figured by means of the point system easier than by the use of egg weights and if desirable can be figured separately for the different seasons of the year.

At this time of the year the poultryman who is doing pedigree work and has "known" individuals in contests can make good use of the system. A check-up on contest pullets which are daughters of record hens may shed some new light on certain individuals in the breeding pens.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—R. C. Cobb, Mass., 913.55 points, 1,012 eggs; Pratt Experiment Farm, Pa., 836.20 points, 888 eggs; H. W. Van Winkle, N. Y., 828.65 points, 936 eggs.

White Plymouth Rocks.—Blue Spruce Farms, N. J., 724.55 points, 743 eggs; The Hickories, N. J., 615.45 points, 600 eggs; J. D. Eno, N. J., 526.65 points, 583 eggs.

R. I. Reds. — Scott Poultry Farm, Mass., 965 points, 1,007 eggs; Pinecrest Orchards, Mass., 921 points, 1,005 eggs; Burdean Acres, Mass., 891.80 points, 938 eggs.

S. C. White Leghorns.—Walter's Prolific Leghorn Farm, N. J., 971.45 points, 962 eggs; The Joachim Breeding Farm, N. J., 903.10 points, 974 eggs; A. B. Clark, Pa., 866.05 points, 955 eggs.

S. C. Black Minorcas.—Stephen Costa, N. J., 553.95 points, 514 eggs; Jean Joan Farm, N. J., 301.90 points, 328 eggs.

Growing Good Pullets

[Third prize essay in Maine Extension Service good pullets campaign, by Walter R. Lord.]

"In raising good pullets it is essential to start the year before with good breeding stock, which has been accredited and which has been fed a special breeders' mash, containing the proper proportions of cod liver oil and Alfalfa leaf meal.

"I select my hatching eggs carefully, using nothing smaller than 24 ounces to the dozen, and, before incubating, dip them in a solution of iodine suspensoid for two minutes. This insures the chicks against the possibility of contracting coccidiosis in the incubator from the egg shells.

"I prefer to hatch all my chicks by the last of April, as young chicks will stand cold weather in warm brooders, better than the hot weather of Summer, and the pullets will mature quicker.

"The brooder houses are thoroughly cleaned, and the floor and about one foot high on the walls disinfected with iodine suspensoid.

"When the chicks are about 10 days old, if the weather is fairly warm, they are allowed to run outdoors on wire runs. In no other way can chicks be kept as dry and clean during the first six or eight weeks of their lives, the period when they are most susceptible to coccidiosis, which flourishes in dampness and filth.

"There is much discussion as to the use of the wire runs on account of greater tendency towards feather pulling and cannibalism. This tendency can be lessened

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"More Money With Rocks"

WONDERFUL LAYERS! Consecutive winners at Storrs with records of 1929, 2,724; 1930, 2,646. High Bird, 325 official.

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CHICKS--EGGS

from pedigreed stock, reasonably priced, and FREE from B. W. D. Bred for high production and egg size. Your satisfaction guaranteed.

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350 GREAT ROAD
WEST CONCORD, MASS.

Led next best Storrs Rock pen by 133 eggs in 1930; by 285 eggs in 1929.

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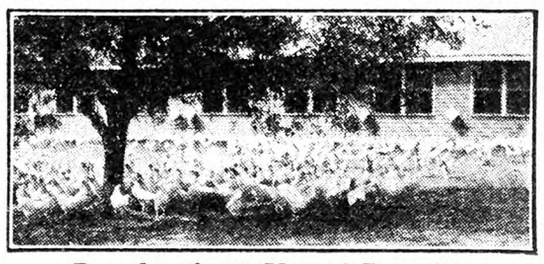

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PRICES LOWEST IN 15 YEARS

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State supervised and blood tested 4 consecutive years. Bred for heavy egg production, strong stamina and VITALITY. One of the pioneer breeders and chick producers with 43 years' experience. D. L. Cert. accepted at FULL face value. Get my descriptive cir. and low prices before you buy. D.C.R. HOFF, Lock Box 115, Neshanic, N.J.

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My S. C. R. I. Red Chicks will make heavy producers of big brown eggs. Parent stock trapnested under Conn. R. O. P. Supervision. Accredited free from B. W. D. or Pullorum Disease. Can ship baby chicks any time. Hatching eggs, started chicks and breeding stock too. Free catalog. Interesting prices. Reds make a splendid table fowl.

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Are the product of 16 years use of imported males from 250 to 314-egg hens. Breeders extra large, disease free.

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They lay nickles, not pennies. Pedigreed, blood tested, shell treated, superior eggs. Large chicks.

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BUTTERCUPS—Cocks and Cockerels. Price reasonable Guaranteed. Well bred. COLMAN PECK, Holmes, N. Y.

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This new Trapnest Record in pad form is handy to write on and keeps the records clean. Good quality paper; 24 monthly sheets, keeping the records of 108 hens two years.

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Dept. R, Harleysville, Pa.
"We Sell Eshleman's Lancaster Feeds"

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The Large, Lay and Pay Kind. Our flocks headed by pedigreed males from hens that produced 225 to 270 eggs in their first laying year. At our modern poultry farm, we are trap nesting 700 Big Type Barron White Leghorn Hens under Ohio Record of Performance Supervision. This is the third largest flock in Ohio under Supervision. We Hatch 8 other breeds of chicks. Every breeder Blood-tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. Can you afford to take a chance with chicks from untested flocks? Free Catalog, write for it today.
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TRAPNESTED — PEDIGREED
Over a thousand pullets trapnested annually on our breeding plant. No males used out of dams of less than 200 egg records. Get Free 1931 Catalog showing views of our plant—the home of over 4,000 layers.
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CHICKS FROM FREE RANGE SELECTED FLOCKS
Post paid in lots of 50 100 500 1000
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns..$5.00 $ 9.00 $42.50 $ 80
S. C. Bd. Rocks & Reds..... 6.00 11.00 52.50 100
Light Mixed, $7 per 100; Heavy Mixed, $9 per 100
Fair View Poultry Farm, R.D. 5, Millerstown, Pa.

Quality Chicks 25,000 weekly electrically hatched from only first class stock at lowest prices ever. Wh. Leghorns, 9c; Reds, Bar. Rocks, Wh. Wyan., Bl. Minorcas, 11c; Giants, 16c; Heavy Mix., 10c; Light Mix., 8c. Plum Creek Poultry Farm, Sunbury, Pa.

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PR squabs selling by millions to rich trade. Raised in 1 month. Send 2c stamp for postage on latest free 48-p. book how to breed and profit by new fast sales method.
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REDWING Stops Cannibalism 3 oz.75c, 7 oz. $1.50 C. G. Rooks, Sidney, N. Y

by keeping in smaller broods (not over 300), also by making the sides of the runs of boards which keep off winds and induce the chicks to use the runs more freely.

"When the chicks are from eight to 10 weeks old, or as soon after that as the weather is suitable, they are put on the range. My range consists of about 12 acres and I use one-third of it for chickens each year. The second year the ground that the chicks ran on the previous year is planted. The next year it is seeded to clover and Timothy with oats as a nurse crop. This completes the three years' rotation. The next year when chicks are on it again they are on new ground where there is an abundance of clover which is the best of green feed.

"The range is supplied with shelters placed as far apart as possible. Twice during the season I move the shelters to a different space and clean the ground underneath, so it does not get foul, and the chickens will run on all of the range. All of their grain is fed in hoppers with a reel, which prevents the chickens from wasting the feed, also from roosting on the hoppers. These hoppers and their water fountains are moved often.

"I give my chicks good quarters, keep feed and water before them constantly, and trust them to do the rest."

N. Y. State Egg Contest

Carried on at State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island. Report for week ending February 24.

A total of 49 hatched pullets owned by the State Institute have been trapnested under contest supervision since the 15th of last July. While each month from July to February showed a minimum of 66 per cent of the flock in laying condition during some part of the month, only 5 per cent of the individual birds remained in production without a so-called Fall molt during all of the Fall and Winter period.

The average time during which these birds remained in production before going into a molt was 72 days, and the average number of eggs produced was 43. Considering individual birds belonging to the same early hatch, the number of days to maturity apparently has no influence either upon the number of days in laying condition or the amount of production prior to the Fall molt.

These 49 birds were divided into five classes, according to maturity, each group covering a period of 10 days. The first group contained all birds starting to lay within 10 days of the first egg laid by a bird in that group; the second group contained all birds starting to lay during the next 10-day period. The remaining classes were grouped in a similar way. It was found that there were both long term and short term producers, measured by production before molting, in each class.

The variation in production was from 10 eggs to 116 eggs while the variation for number of days in laying condition before the molt was 16 days to 176 days. By taking a class average for each 10-day group, a gradual falling off is noted for both egg production and number of days in laying condition from the early maturing birds to the late maturing ones.

Several of the birds in the first maturing class showed pauses in production of from 10 days to 35 days and then a second period of laying before molting, thus bringing the average net days in laying condition below the average for the second maturing class. From this observation it would seem that the first few birds to lay from a given hatch may not always be the best money makers in the long run.—C. D. Anderson, Manager, Egg Laying Contest.

During the 21st week of the ninth annual New York State egg laying contest the pullets averaged to lay at the rate of 64.4 per cent. This is an increase of 1.3 per cent over last week's production. The average production per bird for the week was 4.51 eggs and the average for the first 21 weeks is 64.40 per cent eggs per bird. This is 5.63 eggs more per bird than the production for the first 21 weeks of the last contest.

High Pens for the 21st Week.—R. I. Reds, West Neck Farm, N. Y., 66 points, 61 eggs; W. L., Carl J. Lindstedt, N. Y., 65, 62; W. L., M. P. Phillips, N. Y., 64, 60; W. L., Fairview Poultry Farm, N. Y., 64, 61; W. L., W. S. Hannah & Sons, Mich., 62, 62; W. L., Oak Hill Poultry Farm, N. Y., 62, 58; W. L., Mattituck White Leghorn Farm, N. Y., 62, 58; W. L., Lukert Leghorn Farm, N. Y., 62, 60;

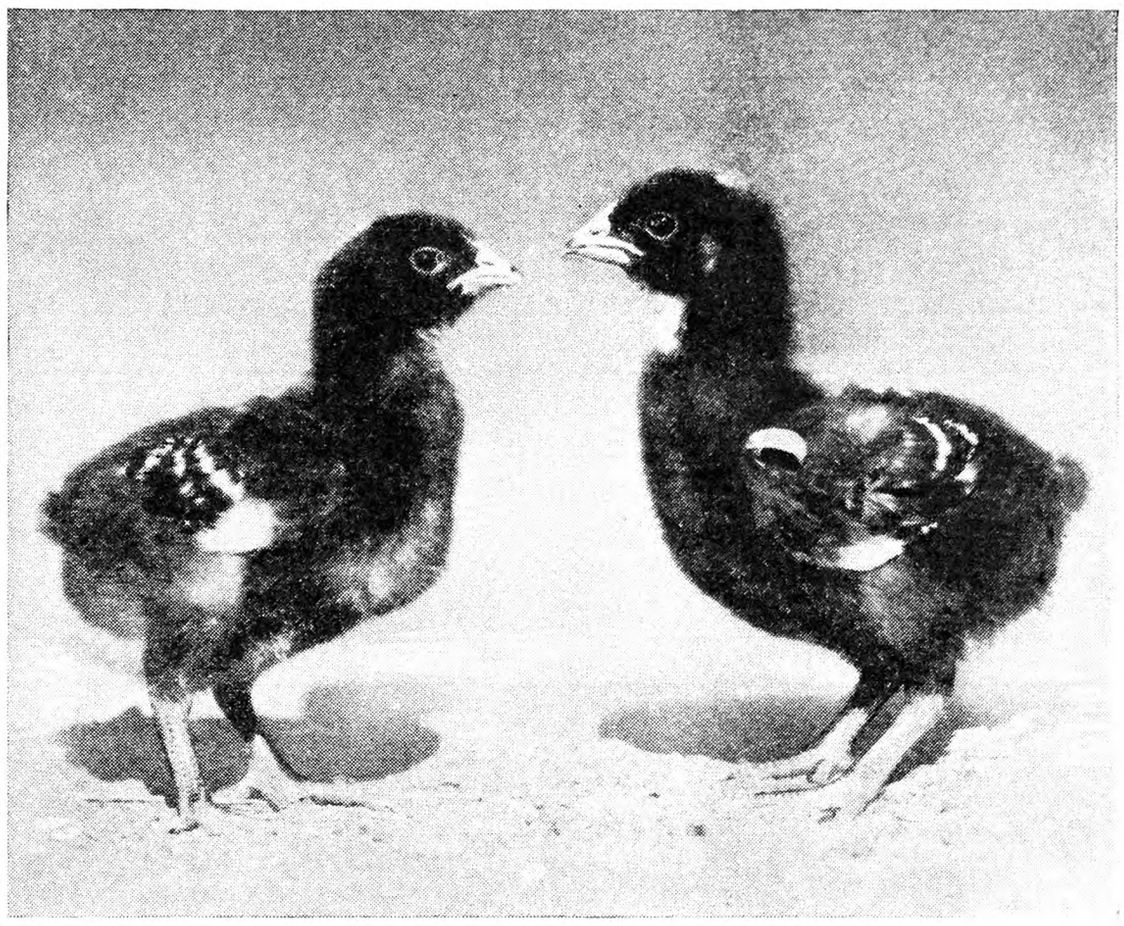
High pens in the leading varieties to date:

White Leghorns. — Farview Poultry Farm, N. Y., 980 points, 1,026 eggs; Pratt Experiment Farm, Pa., 971, 1,036; W. S. Hannah & Sons, Mich., 970, 1,019; Lukert Leghorn Farm, N. Y., 967, 991; The Pioneer Hatchery, Calif., 939, 943; Mohawk Roost, N. Y., 897, 945; The Joachim Breeding Farm, N. Y., 885, 968; Cedarhurst Poultry Farm, N. J., 874, 936.

R. I. Reds.—Moss Farm, Mass., 961

GROW *the best chicks you've ever* **OWNED** *with this*

OATMEAL FEED



The chicks that live and grow are the ones that earn a profit for you. Give all the downy little fellows a real chance to develop into deep-bodied, regular layers or heavy, full-breasted meat birds by starting them on Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter. Every mouthful of this famous Quaker feed contains a scientific proportion of wholesome oatmeal, cod liver meal, cod liver oil, molasses, minerals, proteins and selected grain products—all of the things chicks need for quick growing and sturdy development. After the first six weeks continue their oatmeal career with Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash. Feed it until the birds are ready for laying or market. A test will convince you that these balanced oatmeal feeds can work a marked improvement in the development of your flock. There's a Quaker Dealer near you. See him at once.

Avoid costly baby-chick ills and start building better layers and plumper meat birds by feeding Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter. Six weeks after hatching, change to Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash

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Eagle Nest Extra Select and Extra Special Breeding flocks are bloodtested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. Eight great varieties—all from healthy bloodtested flocks—at no increase in price. Trapnested flocks with official record, pedigrees. Long years of careful and scientific breeding behind all Eagle Nest Chicks.

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We guarantee 90% livability on Eagle Nest Extra Select Blood-Tested Mating and 80% livability on Eagle Nest Extra Special Blood-Tested Mating. 2000 Poultry raisers are making real money raising Eagle Nest Baby Chicks. You can, too.

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Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

All breeders Blood Tested under State supervision. That means that our chicks LIVE.

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20c	20c	22c	25c

Special Mating Chicks, 2c additional. Prices are per hundred. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For 50 chicks add $1.00. ½c discount on orders for 500; 1c off on orders for 1,000. We ship prepaid and guarantee 100% delivery. New catalogue.

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LEGHORNS - ROCKS - REDS

Every chick produced from our own breeders on the farm. Officially blood-tested, production-bred, vigorous and healthy. Write for catalog and new prices.

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Let us ship you our chicks. $1.00 with order, balance C. O. D. Our chicks are from some of Ohio's best flocks that have been carefully culled for type, color and egg production. 100% Live arrival. Postpaid.

	50	100	500	1000
White, Buff and Brown Leghorns	$4.75	$ 8.50	$42.50	$ 85.00
Barred, White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Anconas	5.25	10.00	50.00	100.00
White and S. L. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks and Black Minorcas	5.75	11.00	55.00	110.00

Light Mixed, 8c; J. B. Giants, 16c.

EMPIRE HATCHERY, Box 50, COLUMBUS GROVE, OHIO

Baby Chicks
From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

Wyckoff & Tancred Strain	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. Rocks and Reds	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
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Assorted Light Breeds	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
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SPECIAL EGG BRED CHICKS

SEND NO MONEY — — WE SHIP C. O. D.
Very high quality chicks bred especially for high egg production. Pure Bred. Shipped C.O.D. 100% Live Delivery.

	25	50	100	500
Wh., Bro. Leghorns, Anconas	$2.75	$5.00	$ 9.50	$46
Bd., Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyan. Buff Orp. or Black Minorcas	3.25	6.00	11.50	56
Reds, S. L. Wyan. or Wh. Orp.	3.25	6.25	12.00	58
Bl. J. Giants or Lt. Brahmas	4.25	8.25	16.00	75
Heavy Asstd., All good chicks	2.75	5.00	9.50	46

The Ada Baby Chick Hatchery, Route 15, Ada, Ohio
Reference—1st National Bank

points, 1,014 eggs; John Z. LaBelle, Conn., 924, 1,006; Walliceton Farm, Mass., 833, 908.

Barred Plymout Rocks.—Pratt Experiment Farm, Pa., 873 points, 1,020 eggs; W. V. Steen, Del., 653, 716.

Buff Plymout Rocks. — Far-A-Way Farm, Pa., 786 points, 841 eggs.

White Plymouth Rocks.—Holtzapple Poultry Farm, O., 645 points, 686 eggs.

The following top wholesale prices govern the sale of eggs at the contest plant: White, 26½c; brown, 23½c; medium, 21c.

Side Glances in Columbia County, N. Y.

The first robin was around here February 15 and warbled a few shivery notes at sundown. Folks hail the robin as a harbinger of Spring, but to me he is just a silly bird that has his dates mixed. Year after year I see the same thing happen. The robin arrives in February and then sits around half frozen and half starved for a month, while he could be down in the warm South living off the fat of the land.

The bluebird has also arrived, but he is built of stronger stuff. He doesn't mind the cold and snow. In fact, he seems to glory in it. It has been a hard Winter, as the snow fell early and has been piling up ever since, until now we have about a foot and a half on the level. And it is snowing again today. Farmers from six towns in the county report the coldest Winter in 13 years and say there is more snow on the ground than we have had for 10 years. They also state that there is no frost in the ground due to the deep snow, and all look forward to an early Spring.

The farmers have had rather bad conditions in this county for the past year, a combination of dry weather and low prices. Rye sold for 60c per bushel last Fall, which hardly paid for the thrashing. Apples sold for 90c per barrel (plus barrel). Milk is low in price and hard to sell. Eggs and butter are both lower than they have been for 20 years. Eggs are selling for 20 to 25c per dozen, and butter for from 37 to 40c per pound.

But we have no time to be downhearted. We must try again. Last year is gone, but who knows what this year will bring? After all, we farmers have enough to eat and a roof over our heads and wood to keep us warm. That is more than a good many city folks can say.

I notice that a good many farmers around here are turning to their woodlots for helping out the income this Winter, which is a good thing if not carried too far. Most of these woods need thinning out, but it seems a short-sighted policy to cut everything down as some are doing, for there will be more cold Winters coming. More wood has been burned this Winter than for a good many years. It sells for $3 per single load and $10 per cord. It seems a shame to see the big trees come down, that have stood a hundred years, facing the storms and bitter winds of Winter. Maybe little Indian boys and girls have played about its roots, or a great Delaware chief leaned against its trunk as he strung his long bow. A few chops with the ax and a few cuts with the saw and down it comes. A moment and the work of years is destroyed. For truly has the poet written:

"Poems are made by fools like me
But only God can make a Tree."

JAMES H. KNAPP.

Two Doughnut Recipes

Perfect Doughnuts. — Six tablespoons of lard or butter (level each one with knife blade), one cup sugar, one-half cup cornstarch, three eggs, two tablespoons baking powder, one cup of milk, three cups of flour, one-fourth teaspoon cinnamon, one-fourth teaspoon nutmeg, 1½ teaspoons salt. Cream half of the sugar and butter together. Beat eggs well and add remainder of sugar to them. Combine the two mixtures. Sift flour and cornstarch together and other ingredients and add alternately with the milk to the mixture. Add flour to make dough stiff enough to roll. Fry in hot fat.

Mashed Potato Doughnuts.—One cup sugar, two tablespoons melted butter, one cup sweet milk, one cup mashed potatoes, two teaspoons baking powder, two eggs, pinch of ginger, a little salt and nutmeg. Beat eggs light. Pour milk, eggs and butter onto the sugar and potatoes and mix well. Then add other ingredients and flour. Mix until smooth. Have dough as soft as can be handled. M. E. U.

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CHICKS 8c AND UP
Leading bloodlines. Sires from world famous trapnest pedigree strains. Big type Barron Leghorns Big Egg Layers. Standard bred Wyandottes, Rocks, S. C. Reds, Minorcas, etc.
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10 EXTRA CHICKS With Each 100 IF ORDERED Before Mar. 1st
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The Dependable Plant. RICHFIELD, PA.

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	100	500	1000
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TANCRED STRAIN S. C. W. LEGHORNS	8.00	37.50	70
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Bar'n & Tanc. Strs.	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
B. Rox & R. I. Reds.	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Silv. led. Wyandottes.	4.00	7.50	14.00	.. ..	
Light Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

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Write for circular.
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Tancred Strain	Per 100
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500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
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Tancred Str. White Leghorns. Parks Str. B. Rocks, Per.73C31. Heavy and Light Mixed..... 5½¢ UP
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Tancred S. C. White Leghorns..	$ 9.00	$42.50	$80.00
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Special prices on large orders. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. P. P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.
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Send FREE CATALOG. May want.....chicks.
Name.....
Address.....

Sprouting Oats for Poultry

After reading the article on sprouting oats for poultry, I thought perhaps the following might be of interest. As oats are cheaper than most grains, sprout easily under right conditions, and are light and clean to handle they are desirable Winter green food for poultry. Therefore, when I first heard of a commercial oat sprouter, I bought one which consisted of a watertight tray with standards (or legs), and several perforated trays with standards to set one upon another above the watertight one. There was no provision for heat in it. I soaked the oats and filled the perforated trays one-third to tops, then put the sprouter where it was warm and light, up high in the kitchen. The oats made very slow growth and were very short. Then I put it in a warm hall by a south window, but the progress was about the same.

Later, my attention was called to another sprouter. It consists of a large, upright box divided into compartments, and the whole closed by glass doors. The lowest space contains an oil lamp; just above that is a stationary water pan; above that are seven pairs of rows of slides containing two trays each. For these trays I soak one pound of dry oats for each tray about four hours, and each tray is sufficient, when sprouted, for 100 hens.

If properly sprouted the sprouts are from two to five inches long and each tray full now weighs about four or five pounds. The longer the sprouts the more green food there is for poultry. They will leave all other feeds for the green; they promote exercise and aid digestion, thereby improving health, consequently egg production.

For my chickens I use two trays every day. I take out the two topmost trays, then lift all the other trays up to the slides above, leaving the lowest slides for the two trays taken from the top which have been refilled with the soaked oats. In lifting them above, I change the left hand end to the right end of every tray, which causes the sprouts to be straight and even. While changing the trays, I sprinkle the oats lightly; I also leave the doors open while I do this work, so as to let all the oats get the air for awhile.

The above may sound like quite a bit of work, but is really takes a very few minutes to do it; and it is very interesting to note the developments from one day to seven, for with 200 chickens a case full provides one week's greens.

A book of directions and a thermometer come with the case, but to get real success needs one's personal experience. The lamp should be filled every day, so that it will never get dry, the wick carefully trimmed or charred and kept very clean in every way. The wick should be turned just so high and make a clear even flame. It is right when it makes the water about as warm as fresh milk. The tray should be kept full of water and kept very clean; take all water out when it becomes cloudy, and wipe out tray with clean cloth. Keep glass doors clean. Clean trays, not necessarily every day, but when beginning to get soiled or sticky. Everything must be kept clean.

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America's outstanding breeding flock. Big winners Madison Sq. Garden, Chicago Coliseum, Atlanta. High records at laying competitions.
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CHICKS FROM FREE RANGE AND HEAVY LAYING FLOCKS. Barred Rocks, 10c; R. I. Reds, 10c; Heavy Mixed, 9c; Light Mixed, 8c; S. C. W. Leghorns, 9c. Safe delivery guaranteed. Cir. free. B. W. Amey, Cocolamus, Pa.

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CHICKS C.O.D. 100 Rocks or Reds, $12; Leghorns, $10; Heavy mixed, $10; Light, $8. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. LAUVER, Box 73, McAllisterville, Pa.

Chicks BARRED ROCKS S.C.W. LEGHORNS R. I. REDS also hatching eggs Write for prices.
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CHICKS from Imported English White Leghorns. New prices to meet present conditions. *Write*—BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM, New Washington, O.

2000 BARRED ROCK PULLETS 3 mos. old. Connecticut accredited, disease free. Good laying strain. No batteries used. $1 25 each, less quantity. Woodsmere Poultry Farm, W. Willington, Conn.

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If you keep only ten or a dozen hens, there will be Satisfaction and Profit in knowing just how the account stands. This book will tell the whole story. The account may be begun at any time, and the balance struck at any time. Simple and Practical.
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RARIN' TO GO!
Immediate Delivery and Week of March 22nd
Due to the reduced cost of filling our incubators and wonderful hatches, we are able to offer Rugged Rosemont Chicks at the lowest prices we have ever quoted at this time of year. You can buy our S. C. White Leghorns from choice Hollywood and Belle of Jersey stock for as little as 9c a chick in 1,000 lots, 10c in 100 lots. Don't miss this opportunity.

Order Direct at These Amazingly Low Prices

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S. C. White Leghorns.....	$2.75	$5.25	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90.00
Brown Leghorns.....	3.75	6.75	13.00	62.50	120.00
Barred Rocks.....	3.25	6.00	11.00	52.50	105.00
Rhode Island Reds.....	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
White Rocks.....	3.75	6.75	13.00	62.50	120.00
White Wyandottes.....	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Jersey Black Giants.....	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	172.50
Mixed Chicks.....	2.75	4.75	9.00	42.50	85.00

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HEAVY LAYING STRAIN — Males mostly from 250 to 270-egg hens — CHICKS $18.00 per 100
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For 18 years we have bred for size, vigor and tremendous egg production. Our good egg size is proved by many pens now in official egg contests where we stand near first place both in the point system of egg size and in number of eggs. We ship prepaid and guarantee 100% live delivery.
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Cash or C. O. D.	Per 100
S. C. White Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain	$10.00
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½c less per chick in 500 lots, 1c per chick in 1,000 lots. For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.
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Bd. Rocks, Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyans & Reds	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00	$57.50	$110
S. C. Wh. and Bl. Leg.	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	90
Br. Leg. & Anconas	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	90
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.75	11.00	52.50	100
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Strong and Vigorous	50	100	500	1000
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Bar. Plym. Rocks.....	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
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BROILER CHICKS Light.....	4.50	9.00	42.50	80.00
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English & Tancred Strain	25	50	100
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500 lots, $2.50 less; 1,000 lots, $10 less. 100% prepaid safe delivery guar. Cash or C.O.D. FREE CIR.
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Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Bd. & White Rocks...	$12	$57.50	$110
R. I. Reds.....	12	57.50	110
White & Buff Leghorns.	10	47.50	90
Heavy Mixed.....	10	47.50	90
Light Mixed.....	7	35.00	70

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Ferris and Hollywood Strains
Chicks from 2 and 3-yr.-old Breeders. Price $10 per 100; $90 per 1000. (3 to 6 week prices on request). Catalog free. Tells all about our great egg-producing Leghorns. Juniata Poultry Farm, Box 1, Richfield, Pa.

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White or Barred Rocks .....$12.00—100
White Wyandottes ..... 12.00—100
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R. I. Reds, breeders weighing 7 to 9 lbs., 14.00 per 100
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Columbia, Buff, White & Barred **Rocks** White & Sil. Laced **Wyandottes**
Also Black Jersey Giants. Write for special discount on orders received during February for future delivery.
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Barred and White Rocks..... 10c
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WM. F. GRAHAM McAlisterville, Pa.

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PUBLISHER'S DESK

I received THE R. N.-Y. as a Christmas gift and it is one gift that I won't forget, because I am reminded of it once a week. Best wishes and much success to you. If you print Publisher's Desk on the front page, I won't have to start in the back end and read forward. More people might find benefit in Publisher's Desk.
Pennsylvania. A SATISFIED CUSTOMER.

This may seem like a very simple and unimportant incident, but back of it is the foundation of the success of THE R. N.-Y. First an old subscriber makes his friend a Christmas gift of a subscription. That means two friends for the paper and an extra subscriber. One instance would not be important, but it is being duplicated and repeated every weekday in the year without exception. Confidence and friendship of that kind can be won only through a service of the years. Nothing besides gives us so much courage and pride as this encouragement from our friends. It is what has made a farm paper of this independent character possible.

I am inclosing a bill of $30.90 against Frank Ford of 156 Plane Street, Newark, N. J., for laurels shipped on his orders through the mail. I gave him 30 days' credit. He paid for a time, but this bill has run since February, 1930, and I do not hear from him any more.
New Jersey. P. H.

We attempted to collect this claim direct. Failing to hear from Mr. Ford we placed the account with our attorneys, but they have been unable to find him at the address given or elsewhere. Our numerous letters were not returned and must have been delivered. If any of our friends know of Mr. Ford's location we should be glad to be advised.

A deceased relative of mine left a certificate issued by the Chicago Automatic Music Company for 50 shares of capital stock at $10 a share, dated Dec. 17, 1892. The company was incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois with capital stock of $500,000, and the stock certificate is signed by E. P. Fassett, secretary, and Franklin H. Head, president, officers of the corporation. The transfer agent of the company was the American Trust and Savings Bank, with the name of W. P. Kopf signed as secretary.
To my knowledge this stock has never paid any dividends and I was wondering if you could find out for me if the certificate is worth anything and, if so, how to proceed in disposing of it? R. C. P.
New York.

Our investigation shows that this company was dissolved on December 11, 1919, by action of the Attorney-General of the State of Illinois, for failure to pay franchise tax.

Can anyone get two first mortgages on a place? As proposed one is to have $100 payments a year, but I, the widow, to wait five years for a payment. J. H.
Connecticut.

The mortgage first filed in the public record would be the first mortgage and have first claim on the property. The other would be a second mortgage and subordinate to the first. We hope no one has attempted to convince a widow that two mortgages may be first while hers is to be filed second.

About five years ago I bought 10 shares of Chain Gasoline Stations, Inc., of Series A, 8 per cent preferred stock. I received interest for two years, and then they stopped. The price was $10 per share and $50 for a profit-sharing certificate. Could you find out if they are worth anything, and why I am not getting any interest? G. L.
New York.

Little seems to be known about this stock, no report having been made recently by the company. The record shows that on October 4, 1930, an offer of 200 shares of the 8 per cent preferred stock was offered by John C. Stimson & Company at five cents, but there was no offer for it.

I have a small amount of money to invest for a short time. What stocks would you recommend as safe? PRUDENCE.
New York.

We know no stock that we would recommend for this purpose. When you buy a stock you simply become a part owner in the business of the corporation, and it is usually a very small part of it you own. You can draw no profit until it is earned, and not then until the board votes to declare a dividend. The only way you can get your money back in a short time or any time, is to find someone who will buy it from you. If it is a stock that is listed and quoted on the Stock Exchange, you can know what it sells for at any time. It may be more or less than you paid for it. Of late stocks have been very much downward in price. For a small investment for a short time we would recommend a savings bank, some of which now pay 4½ per cent. In making the deposit it is best to inquire how much time may be required to give notice of withdrawal, to be fully informed in case you require the money for any purpose.

With all our expense and pains to make this department trustworthy, in rare instances an error creeps in which, when discovered, we are anxious to correct. Relying on information then in hand our statement on page 82, January 17, in reference to David Cohen, 8 N. White Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was not fully correct, and we want to correct it. Our information was that Mr. Cohen was not at the above address. Several of our friends and subscribers have since assured us that he is, and has been, and that they believe him to be responsible in the amount involved. Last June a subscriber asked us to collect a protested check signed by David Cohen for $12. The protest fee was $1.48. Mr. Cohen did not reply to our requests for payment or explanation. He deals in horses, and the check seems to have been given in payment for boarding four horses for a time. He stopped payment on the check later. It seems that he was required to pay the board bill before the horses were released to him. Anyway he was at the address given. Locally he has the reputation of paying his bills, and since our information was not fully correct, we follow our usual practice to be fair and withdraw the statement.

We complete the report on the inquiry from one of our subscribers in regard to the advisability of investing in the following stocks:

Mansfield Mining & Smelting Company. This company was incorporated in Arizona in 1906, and was reorganized in 1914, when it lost its property and acquired certain securities which have proved of little, if any, value. Since 1918 no value has been found for the company's stock for inheritance tax purposes.

Gold Belt Drainage & Transportation Tunnel Company. We were advised by the Arizona Corporation Commission that that company, which was incorporated on August 11, 1911, has failed since that date to make annual reports or to pay annual fees required by law. We were further advised that companies of this status have not been declared legally dead as appropriation for that work in Arizona has not been sufficient. We feel, however, that under the circumstances it is safe to assume for all practical purposes that this company is no longer in existence.

Geyserite Manufacturing Company. This was a Denver concern and in February, 1900, an order to extend the field of operations, purchase other Geyserite deposit lands, etc., was made. The company offered for subscription $500,000 First Gold 6s, dated January 1, 1900 (International Bank & Trust Co., Trustee, 149 Broadway, New York City), and $500,000 8 per cent Preferred stock, and $1,000,000 Common stock. The company was in the business of soap manufacturing. In July, 1909, the shareholders voted to issue $50,000 additional bonds. The company was represented in New York by Kay, Healy & Hildreth. The records show no subsequent data on this concern and it is no longer listed as an active company.

Silver Wave Mining Company. We were advised September 17, 1928, by the Arizona Corporation Commission that this company, incorporated August 5, 1907, has failed to make annual reports and pay annual fees as required by law from that date, and that a preliminary decree has been entered suspending all its corporate rights and franchises, and that a final decree declaring corporation legally dead would be entered December 13, 1928.

The Minor-Heir Vantage Mining Company is legally dead, its corporate existence having been terminated by revocation of its charter by final decree of the Arizona Corporation Commission, as a court of record, for failure to pay annual registration and report filing fees, on July 12, 1927.

Relative to Amalgamated Oil Company, we find the following information in the 1930 edition of the Marvyn Scudder Manual of Obsolete Companies: "Incorporated under the laws of Arizona with a capital stock of $61,000,000 par value $1. The last quotations of this stock that we have record of occurred on March 31, 1922, when it was bid at $0.50. No offer was reported for it. Since then no trace can be found of the company and we consider the stock to be of no value."

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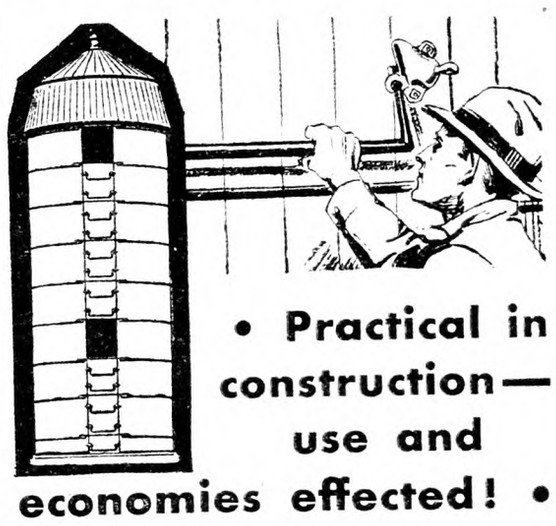

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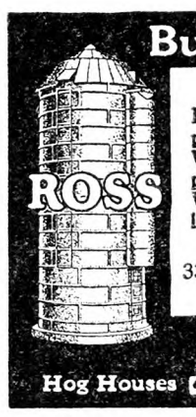

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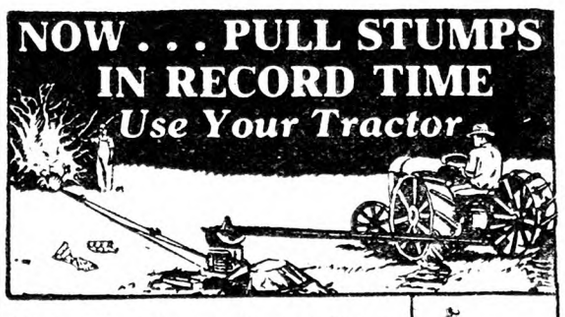

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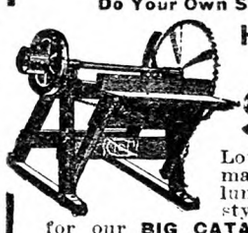

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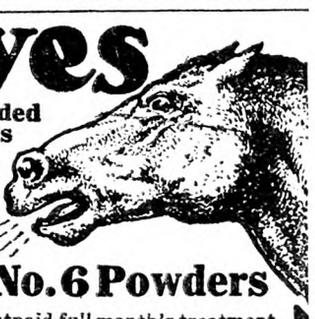

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LETTERHEADS—1000 printed bond (8½x11) & 500 Envelopes $5 postpaid. Leader, Orange, Tex.

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Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED — Experienced poultryman; married, no children. Able to take full charge if necessary. Wife to assist with housework. Give full details and references in first letter. GLENCAIRN FARM, Mendham, N. J.

WANTED—Painter, carpenter, mechanic, handyman, large farms, able to work paint spray machine; good worker, fair wages, steady job. ADVERTISER 477, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—April 1 married couple; man must be good gardener and all-around farmer; wife must be good all-around plain cook. CLARKHURST, East Hampton, Conn.

MAN AND WIFE, honest and trustworthy, capable of taking charge of small country club in Connecticut, including cooking and service of meals and care of club house; small but exacting membership, simple but very good food; references required; state experience and age. ADVERTISER 475, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Reliable man on small farm for garden and greenhouse, single, German, to go on shares if desired; a good place for the right man. Write to E. R., R. F. D. 4, Waterbury, Conn.

WANTED—Couple, no children, on small farm in Connecticut; man farmer and gardener, good milker, drive car; woman cook; one hundred month and board; will raise if satisfactory. ADVERTISER 483, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man or small family, two hundred-acre farm; must be financially responsible for equipment; fifty-fifty basis, unusual opportunities; truck garden, wood, lumber; start at once; references first letter. ADVERTISER 486, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Woman partner with car to help run tourists' home; fine home, ideal location; Finger Lakes region; first-class references exchanged. MRS. MILLER HALL, Venice Center, N. Y.

WANTED — Gardener-caretaker in small New England town; man with some greenhouse experience, lawns, flowers and small vegetable garden; chauffeur's license desirable; Catholic church. Reply ADVERTISER 489, care Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, three in family, $40 month; references required. MRS. WALTER B. KELLEY, Sunset Hill, Ossining, N. Y.

MAID, NEAT, experienced, for cooking and general housework, in Danish-American superintendent's cottage on country estate; laundry for children only (three); modern conveniences, room, bath, $35 to start; references essential. MRS. JOHN KNOX, Lloyd's Neck, Huntington, L. I., N. Y.

MAN OR BOY who understands carpentry for work on small farm; good home, very small wages. ADVERTISER 506, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farmer, married; also farm-hand, single; experienced to dairy and general farming; farm in Northern Jersey, about 40 miles west of New York City; write or apply to DOWLING, 138 S. Arlington Ave., East Orange, N. J.

WANTED—Married man for large dairy farm; must be a capable, experienced dairyman and operator of all kinds farm machinery; prefer party with extra milkers; will consider single men; state wages, references and full particulars. ADVERTISER 490, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Couple, with no children, on dairy farm; man, as general working manager; must understand all forms of farming and be especially interested in the care and raising of livestock and the production of clean milk and butter; woman must be a good cook, an economical manager and be able, with the assistance of a competent helper two days a week, to run the farmhouse, where a few high-class single men are boarded; please send references and state salary desired in first letter. ADVERTISER 510, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER WANTED—On account of unforseen conditions my farm of over 100 acres near Long Branch, N. J., is now open for new management on share or rental basis; this is a wonderful opportunity for a man who knows how to farm on a paying basis; main road, good house, and some stock; immediate possession. ADVERTISER 512, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single Protestant for general work; first-class dry-hand milker and a willing worker; good living conditions. H. H. MEADER, Supt., Wayside Farm, Mendham, N. J.

WANTED—Middle-aged man as helper on farm; must understand cattle and chickens; must be clean and strictly honest; no bad habits; extra good home with $15 per month. ADVERTISER 513, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced young man for steady farm work; state wages and particulars. ADVERTISER 514, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED AT ONCE, general farmer and milker; sober, steady, trustworthy; $50 per month, room and board. CHARLES L. SCOFIELD, Rt. 5, Ridgefield, Conn.

MAN, SINGLE, experienced, who understands Long Island farming, potatoes, cauliflower, Lima beans; no boozer; good home. ADVERTISER 528, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

POSITIONS WANTED — The National Farm School will graduate on March 22 a number of young men trained in the various lines of agriculture as dairymen, horticulture men, vegetable growers, greenhouse men, landscape architects, poultrymen, general agriculture and farm machinery operators. These young men will be looking for positions about April 1. The school is desirous of placing them on up-to-date farms. Anyone interested in employing such help can communicate with C. L. GOODLING, Dean, Farm School, Pa.

GENERAL FARMER, 20 years' experience, cattle and chicken man; best references; 10 years previous position; married. ADVERTISER 343, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, MARRIED, having charge for the past 15 years of a splendid 30-acre estate, greenhouse, vegetable and flower gardens, cows and chickens, wishes a change of location; good reference. Address F. MARSHALL, Southampton, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, thoroughly experienced in all branches, conscientious worker, wants position. ADVERTISER 363, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER-CARETAKER for entire charge of small place; married, age 30, American, no children; experienced cattle, poultry, vegetables, flowers, shrubs, lawns, pruning and care of shade and fruit trees; best of references from previous employers; last two places three years each; available March 15, April 1. ADVERTISER 381, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN MARRIED 31, position wanted as manager on a farm; understands all farm, machinery; or caretaker on a private estate. ADVERTISER 423, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG REFINED German couple, childless; first class references; wants position as caretaker of private estate; life experience as farmer gardener; wife, practical nurse. HERMAN HAGEMEYER, 129 Erie Street, Dumont, N. J.

I INTEND to stop farming April 1; and want to get a position for my farmer on shares or part shares. He is a good dairyman and has family enough to operate a large farm. I recommend him. ADVERTISER 445, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED FARM and estate mechanic; single; also first-class dairyman, buttermaker. Month free if unsatisfactory. Write fully, ADVERTISER 431, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM WORKING manager; life-time practical scientific experience, development, maintenance, breeding, dairying; wants position. Commercial enterprise seeking results; shares; salary. POST BOX 269, Peekskill, N. Y.

SINGLE MAN, 35, short poultry course graduate, wants position on poultry farm. ADVERTISER 470, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, single, desires position, milker and barn man; good character, references; please state wages and particulars. ADVERTISER 468, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERT TURKEY, pheasant breeder and raiser, all branches, poultry, waterfowl, private, commercial, within 100 miles New York; married, 1 son; long references. ADVERTISER 451, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED by married man, 30; nine years' experience in all branches of dairy and ice cream industry. ADVERTISER 476, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, single, experienced farmer, desires work; $50 month. ADVERTISER 474, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED as caretaker of farm or estate by Delaware County man; married, age 45; experienced in modern methods, all branches; references furnished. ADVERTISER 473, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEMAN OR HANDY-MAN wishes position; prefers good home to high wages; understands janitor work, lawns, gardens and chickens. ADVERTISER 485, care Rural New-Yorker.

LADY, 38, REFINED, competent, educated, desires position as housekeeper; near Albany preferred. ADVERTISER 481, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED FARMER, experienced, reliable, capable, wants position on modern farm. ADVERTISER 482, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, MIDDLE-AGED, handy with tools, carpenter, painting, plumber, electric, garden, farm, poultry, animals, wants change position. A. TRACHTENBURG, 74 White Street, Danbury, Conn.

POULTRYMAN, EXPERIENCED, wants steady position gentleman's estate preferred; correspondence solicited. BOX 196, Cranbury, N. J.

NURSE, REGISTERED, desires position. ADVERTISER 487, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, 30, handy, with some experience on farm work, wishes anything in country. ADVERTISER 479, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, EXPERIENCED, married, desiring permanent connections; small Westchester farm; state age, compensation, nationality, full history. ADVERTISER 478, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position on a gentleman's farm or country home; life experience, good worker, good manager, best of reference; married, no children; Scotch-American. ADVERTISER 484, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL WISHES position as nurse maid. ADVERTISER 488, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE WANT work, experienced farmer or gardener; wife plain cook, housework; moderate wages; reference. DAVID AMERMAN, 210 E. 12th St., New York City.

YOUNG MAN, experienced dry-hand milking and delivering, wants work in New Jersey; has driving license; state wages. ERHARDT, 108 Vroom St., Jersey City, N. J.

MAN WISHES position, married, has chauffeur's license, all around. WM. CRONIN, 1007 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TWO YOUNG Hollanders, experience with farm work, good milkers, want work on farm or on estate; good willing workers; no bad habits. JOHN DeVRIES, 313 N. 10th St., Prospect Park, Paterson, N. J.

YOUNG MAN wants work as gardener's helper or on private estate. JOHN GAVIN, care Jim Keenan, 339 W. 23d St., New York City.

HOLLANDER, MIDDLE-AGED, understands painting, carpentering and take care of garden. ADVERTISER 494, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN CARETAKER on estate. ADVERTISER 495, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MAN, middle-aged, American, Protestant, would like work on dairy or general farm as teamster; willing to help milk; good reference; please give particulars and state wages in first letter; New York State preferred. ADVERTISER 496, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED HERDSMAN, good milker. ADVERTISER 498, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION—Caretaker position desired by single American, age 28, on private estate or farm; life-time experience in estate work, cattle, horses, also handy-man and chauffeur; for further information, write R. JOHN MINER, Box 28, Bridgehampton, L. I., N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, GRADUATE of course, and life-time study; some experience in all branches; references; available foreman or manager. DeWITT MOSEY, 75 Manhattan Ave., New York City.

POSITION TO HELP or assist around a good home; prefer good home to high wages; honest, kind and reliable, neat and clean; can come at once; age 40. A. L. MULLANNIX, Vega, N. Y.

OPEN FOR POSITION as working farm manager April 1, age 35, married, university graduate; dairy farm preferred; life-time farming experience; prefer grade A milk business; nothing too large. ADVERTISER 500, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED SINGLE man, age 25, desires position on dairy farm; good dry-hand milker; understand feeding and caring for cattle and general farm work. ADVERTISER 501, care Rural New-Yorker.

FIRST-CLASS general mechanic, fine carpenter, good at plumbing, blacksmithing and ordinary masonry; have experience in repairing and operating wood working and farm machinery; single, age 37, American, honest, reliable, industrious; fine references; have always satisfied employer. ADVERTISER 504, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM MANAGER open April 1; young American, married, no children; poultry preferred; good knowledge in general farming, agricultural college graduate; drive car, tractor, 12 years' experience; references exchanged; personal interview desired. ADVERTISER 505, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, USEFUL wife, years experience all branches. APT. 3, 344 E. 4th St., New York.

MAN WISHES to work on small commercial poultry farm for experience. KILPATRICK, 67 W. 48th St., New York City.

FARM MANAGER—Life-time experience herd management, quality production, retailing milk products; married, child; consider any real opportunity. ADVERTISER 503, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, MARKET gardener, wants position; married; long experience on own place, retail vegetables, strawberries, poultry; two-year agricultural course; honest, willing, no liquor or tobacco. ALFRED HALL, Westbrookville, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, American, experienced, capable of taking full charge on private estate; good dresser, understand waterfowl; references. ADVERTISER 491, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT, or working manager, desired by American man, experience on own estate, best of references. L. R. WATERBURY, Rt. 55, Springdale, Conn.

GARDENER, 38, SINGLE, good references. BASEMENT, 243 W. 15th St., New York City.

WANTED—Institution work by young couple, undergraduate and attendant 3 years, references. ADVERTISER 509, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN, EXPERIENCED, desires position as dairyman or poultryman; state salary. ADVERTISER 511, care Rural New-Yorker.

COOK (MAN), 39, all around, wishes steady position, moderate wages. ADVERTISER 530, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, sober, 20 years experience in incubation, brooding, egg production, proven ability, able to take full charge; best reference. ADVERTISER 529, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED TO CARE for semi-invalid, also boarders; best reference. Write ADVERTISER 515, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, MARRIED, 20 years' experience in garden and lawn work. ADVERTISER 516, care Rural New-Yorker.

RESPONSIBLE FARM position wanted by an able and industrious young farmer, (29), agricultural college graduate, married (one child). ADVERTISER 518, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED ORCHARDIST, single, 29, well recommended, wants work for wages and small share of crop; can also do gardening and general farming. ADVERTISER 519, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN WISHES light work about five hours daily, exchange room, board, small pay; understands poultry, lawns, furnace, painting, etc.; useful. ADVERTISER 520, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, TWENTY years' experience, desires position as working manager or foreman under owner on large commercial farm or estate; successful experience on best farms; breeding for heavy egg production, handling show stock, excellent references, graduate of N. J. Agricultural College; American, age 36, married. ADVERTISER 524, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM TEAMSTER desires position; middle-aged, single, experienced, reliable; farm or estate. ADVERTISER 522, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED YOUNG single American wants position on estate or dairy; good milker and calf raiser; dependable, good reference; state particulars in replying. ADVERTISER 523, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED AT ONCE by capable married man of experience, farm manager's position, or work equipped farm on shares; executive ability, equal to large proposition, accustomed to assuming responsibility. SAMUEL G. BURKE, 139 South Street, Freehold, N. J.

DIETITIAN, PROTESTANT, age thirty-five, desires hospital, school, private, instutional or club position as food manager or housekeeper; nine years experience, Boston trained. Address BOX 215, Ipswich, Mass.

WANTED—Position as working farm manager; Canadian, 35 years, life-experience at mixed farming; understand all farm equipment; first-class dairyman; hold record on dairy production; would consider share basis on up-to-date place; please give full details in first letter; excellent reference from past and present employer. ADVERTISER 525, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Your opportunity to secure farm manager and estate superintendent with 20 years' work on leading estates and breeding establishments; extensive experience with livestock, dairy, poultry, gardens, greenhouse, landscape, market problems, construction and maintenance; advertiser is married, no children; A-1 record in development and results; services available at your convenience; salary in accordance with depressed conditions. ADVERTISER 521, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, MARRIED, would like position on farm; experienced in all branches of farming; work on salary with year contract; wife for housework if wanted; one boy 17; reference. ADVERTISER 531, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

150-ACRE FARM 5 miles from good market in Worcester; good market garden soil, fruit, wood, timber; large house, barn, poultry houses; land and buildings good condition. R. H. MOORE, Owner, Salisbury St., Holden, Mass.

TO RENT or lease, farm of the late Herbert Sniffen, situated on Housatonic River, east of Sikorsky Aviation Corp., in Stratford, Conn.; State road to Bridgeport; 26 acres good, flat, stoneless land; asparagus, some fruit, tools include Fordson tractor; 8-room house with hot-water heat. Address A. L. SNIFFEN, 941 E. Broadway, Stratford, Conn.

DELAWARE ORCHARD, 200 acres, good condition; Stayman, Transparent, York, Old Winesap, Nero, Gano; good buildings, ample machinery, tractors, etc.; splendid prospect for 1931 crop; good location; price $25,000, terms if desired. ADVERTISER 391, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or rent; 60 acre truck and poultry farm; near Albany, N. Y.; 11-room residence; 30 acres fine garden land; houses for 1,200 hens. ADVERTISER 416, care Rural New-Yorker

FOR SALE—On State road near Saratoga, roadside stand; gas station; tourists; nine-room brick house, electricity, furnace; maple shade; fifteen acres, fruit; market gardening; $4,900. BALDWIN RED INN, Greenwich, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm, 2½ acres, six-room house, poultry house for 1,000 layers, two brooder houses, garage and feed house. JOHN KLOSS, R. D. 3, Vineland, N. J.

FOR SALE—5-acre poultry-truck farm, new 6-room house, hard road, near Callicoon. ADVERTISER 455, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or rent, fully equipped dairy farm, 100 acres; city water, gas, electricity, main highway; retail milk route; everything up-to-date. P. O. BOX 104, Langhorne, Pa.

187 ACRES at edge of village, with high school and mills plant; seven-room house with furnace, large barn, concrete floor, milking machines, silo, electric lights; twenty-seven accredited dairy cattle, horses and equipment. S. PALMER, Brookfield, N. Y.

5-ACRE POULTRY farm for sale; 6-room new bungalow; in beautiful Vineland; $1,500 down. OMAR HOGBIN, Williamstown, N. J.

118-ACRE STATE road farm for sale, Susquehanna Valley Dairy Farm; 30 head stock, all tools, machinery; on Route 7 between Wellsbridge and Otego; abundant water supply, good buildings, tenant house; 65 acres tillable; price $15,000, 1-3 cash. HARRY M. WALTON, JR., Sidney, N. Y.

FOR RENT—Fully equipped dairy farm, 127 acres, remodeled buildings, 14,000-gallon cement tank, electricity; one mile State road; very moderate rent to good farmer with tested cows. Telephone Goshen 42-R or DR. JOHN L. KELLY, 33 West 42d St., New York.

FOR SALE or trade, 80-acre farm near village, three thousand. LEE WILLIAMS, Morris, N. Y.

LARGE FERTILE farm, Dutch colonial house, plenty water and fireplaces; Estate Wm. Townsend, Annandale, N. J., offered at $10,000. GORDON, Idlewild, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Beautiful 12-acre poultry and dairy farm in New York, one mile from town on cement highway; modern home, good buildings. ADVERTISER 493, care Rural New-Yorker.

TO LET—Nine-room house with all improvements and garage, yearly; high location, acres of land, plenty fruit. CHARLES GREISCH, Owner, Park Ridge, N. J.

FOR SALE—Farm of 130 acres, spring and well water, timber, fruit, good productive soil; price reasonable, cheap. Address ADVERTISER 497, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED TO BUY cheap, small abandoned farm within 75 miles New York; give details. ADVERTISER 499, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—175-acre dairy and poultry farm, $15,000; 1 mile to town; 7-room house, barn 34x115; electricity, Alfalfa, sugar bush, 38 cattle, 3 horses, 600 chickens, machinery, etc. W. F. MUCK, Vernon, N. Y.

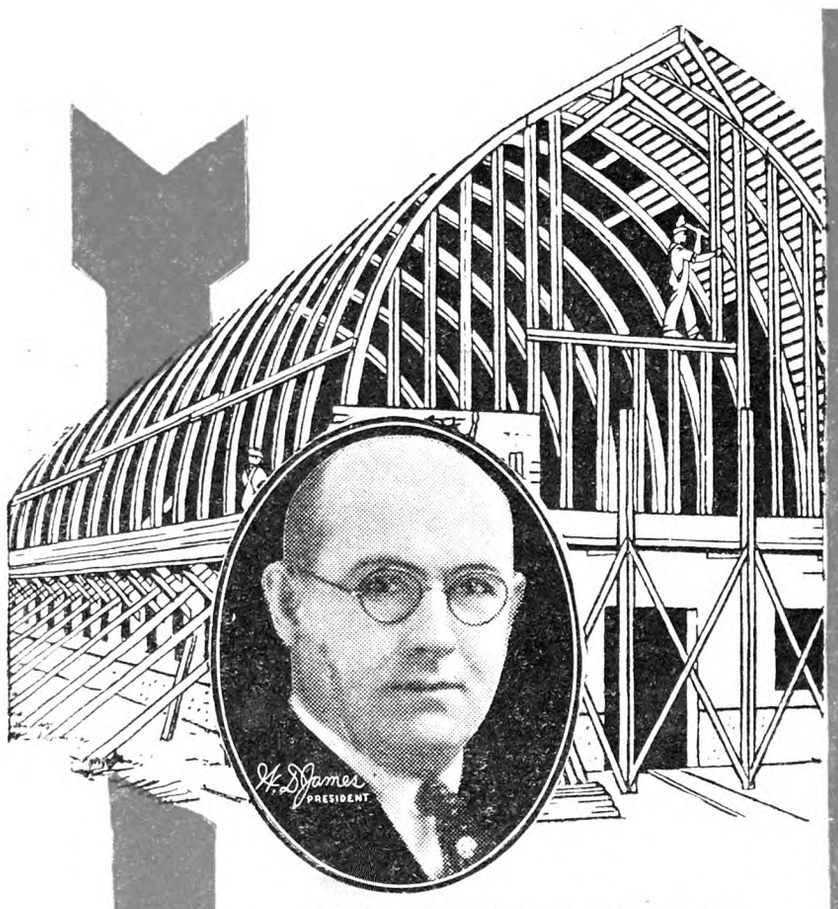
FOR SALE—A small poultry farm, only $600. Address E. J. MURPHY, Rt. 4, Potsdam, N. Y.

FOR RENT—Good established dairy farm, 70 acres; market at door; State road; Connecticut; house modern improvements; railroad; store nearby. ADVERTISER 502, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Water-front home. TYSON, Bivalve, Md.

20-ACRE FARM, on hard road, ¼ mile school, church, 38 miles Philadelphia; good 7-room stone house, electric and gas; new 30x40 barn; good loam soil, ideal for poultry and truck; price $6,500, part cash. ARTHUR WILCOX, Rt. 1, Quakertown, Pa.

Other Advertisments of Subscriber's Exchange will be found on page 350.



More real progress in designing farm buildings has been made during the last twenty years than during all the preceding centuries.

Because the Jamesway organization has been the leading contributor to this development of better barns and farm buildings, our organization has become the largest of its kind in the world. We gladly extend to all who are going to build or remodel any farm building the services of Jamesway.—W. D. James.

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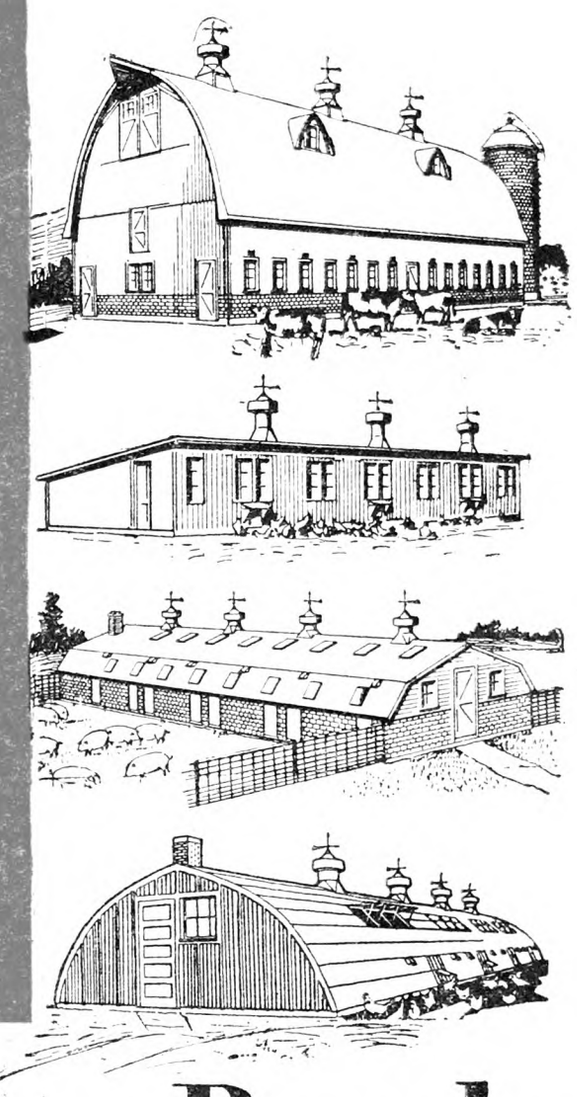
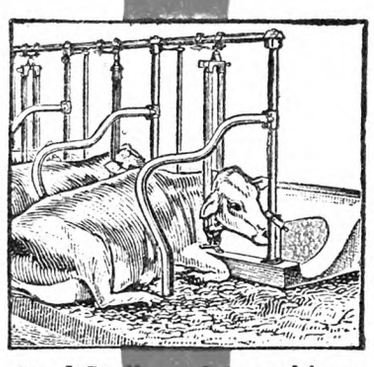
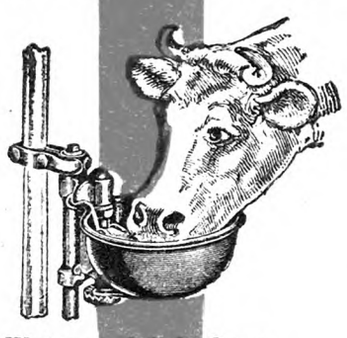


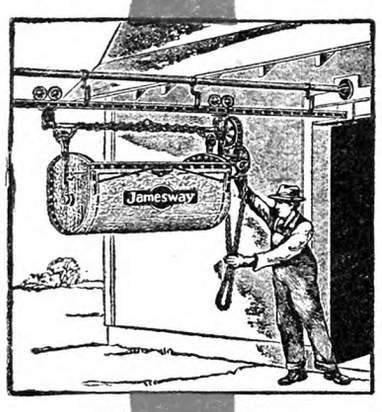
. . . . see the NEW Jamesway Book that gives you the latest ideas . . .



Steel Stalls and Stanchions



Water and Salt Cups



Litter Carriers

You are interested in farm buildings—every farmer is. The important part that properly designed farm buildings have in increasing the profit return of farm animals is today recognized by every up-to-date progressive farmer.

That's why you'll be interested in looking through this New Jamesway Book—you'll see a wonderful collection of the very latest and most modern farm buildings — you'll see "before" and "after" pictures of many farm buildings that Jamesway have converted from unprofitable wasteful buildings into modern, convenient, sanitary, profitable buildings at a very moderate cost.

As you look at some of these pictures and see the changes that Jamesway have made—how they have utilized all the available material in the old buildings — how they have rearranged it and made everything so convenient—every door and every window just where it should be—then as you read what the owners of these buildings say about how Jamesway saved them money — you'll begin to appreciate, as perhaps you have never appreciated before, what Jamesway service really means.

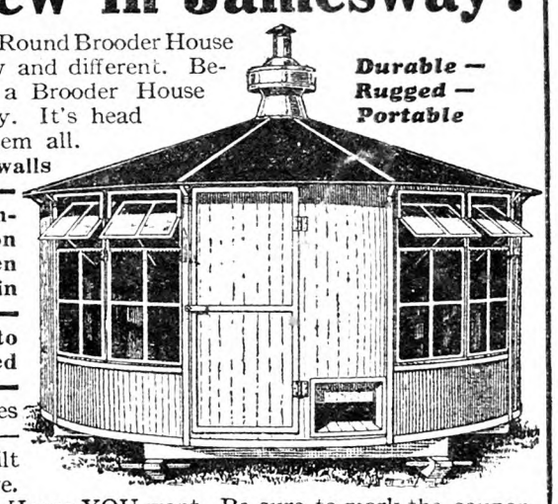
For more than a quarter of a century Jamesway Dairy and Poultry experts have been working and developing better methods of housing, heating, insulating, ventilating and equipping for farm stock — how to do it in the best and most economical way. All of this vast experience gained in 25 years of research has been compiled in our New Jamesway Book — the most complete information on the subject that can be obtained.

We want to send you this New Jamesway Book—we want you to know how we can help you with any building or remodeling job. We want to show you how we can *make* and *save* you money if you will only consult us before you build, remodel, ventilate or equip any farm building.

What's New in Jamesway?

Here's the New Jamesway Round Brooder House —something entirely new and different. Before you buy or build a Brooder House investigate the Jamesway. It's head and shoulders above them all. **Has insulated roofs and walls —Metal window sashes— Transom ventilating windows—400% sunshine on the floor — Special screen door — Complete built-in ventilating system— Smoke stack built into roof ventilator — Sealed joints — no cold corners— no drafty spots.** Comes knocked down in sections— easy to erect. It is built right, but is not expensive.

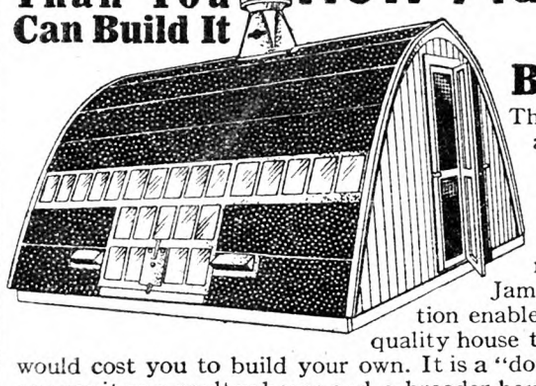
Durable — Rugged — Portable



Just the kind of Brooder House YOU want. Be sure to mark the coupon below for information on this wonderful New Brooder House.

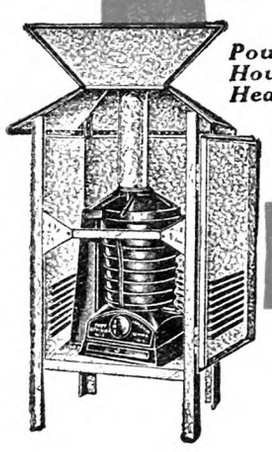
Costs Less Than You Can Build It

New "Add-a-Unit" Poultry and Brooder House

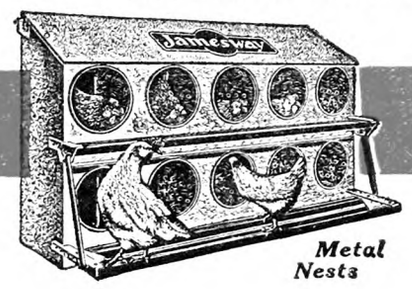


The New Jamesway "ADD-a-UNIT" Convertible Poultry House comes to you knocked down, all ready to set up. All the tools you need are a hammer and a screw driver. Jamesway quantity production enables us to deliver this high quality house to you way below what it would cost you to build your own. It is a "double duty" house — you can use it as a poultry house and a brooder house.

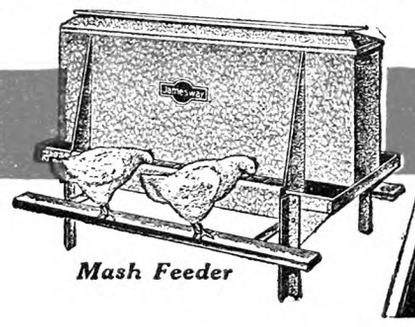
Single unit will care for average size flock. You can buy a single unit and later add extra units to any size capacity you require. Has a "built-in" ventilating system—abundance of sunlight — inner screen door — sealed joints — no drafts. Jamesway have made it possible for you to now have a modern Ventilated Poultry-Brooder House at a price you can afford to pay. Be sure to send for Special Folder giving full particulars and low prices.



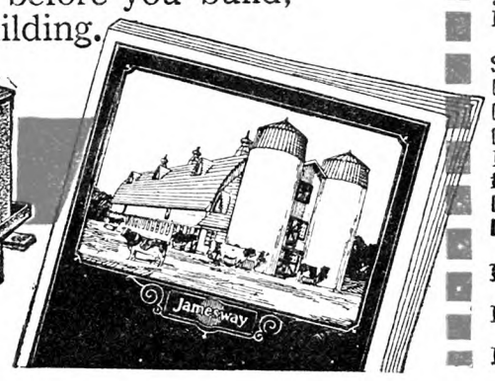
Poultry House Heaters



Metal Nests



Mash Feeder



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Send me your New Jamesway Book. I am interested in
☐ Building ☐ Remodeling ☐ Equipping ☐ Ventilating
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I would also like information on ☐ New Heating System for Poultry House ☐ New Pointed Arch Poultry House
☐ Dairy Barn Equipment ☐ Poultry Flock Equipment
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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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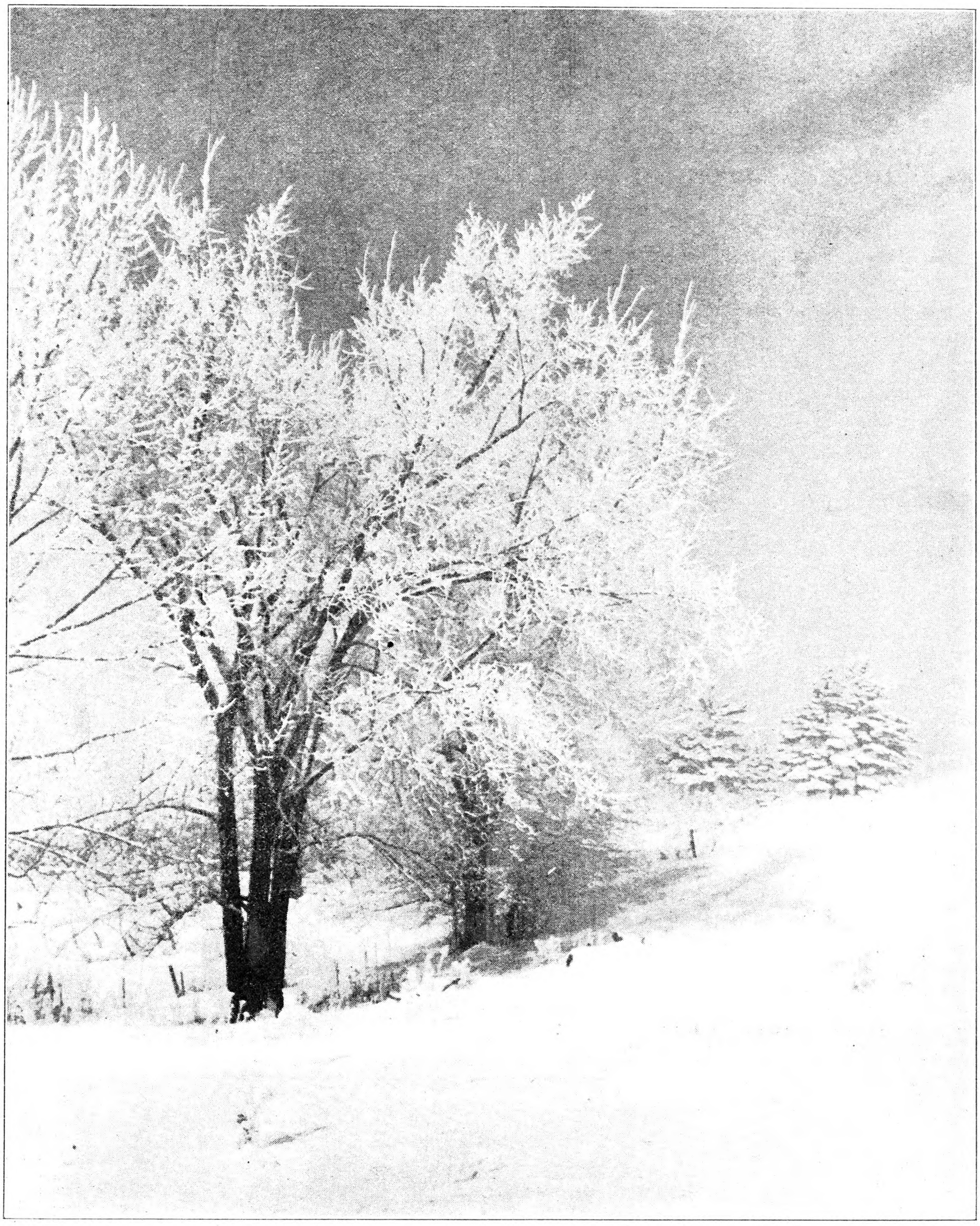


The Ice Storm

Planning the Vegetable Garden

By William Perkins

AS THE days lengthen and Mother Earth warms up under the rays of "Old Sol," the buds begin to swell and all nature is taking on new life. There comes to those of us who look forward eagerly to garden work a desire to have a better garden this coming year than last, no matter how successful we were, and so we begin to lay plans. What are the best seeds to plant, what kind of fertilizer to use, and kind of soil with best location to produce the best crops? There is such a vast variety of all kinds of vegetable seeds that it is a difficult thing for most persons to make a selection unless they have made tests of the different kinds. For the beginner and those who were not satisfied with results last year, I would recommend the following list:

Bush Beans.—Refugee Wax. It is a round-podded bean which is far superior to the flat, is very prolific, stringless and fine quality. For those who prefer a green bean, the Giant Stringless is one of the best, round pods, and very early.

Bush Limas.—Fordhook for thick meaty bean and Burpee's Wonder Strain for flat.

Beet. — Crosby Egyptian, dark red, very early, sweet and tender.

Cabbage. — Charleston Wakefield, much larger and better than Jersey Wakefield.

Cauliflower. — A number of people have told me they cannot grow good cauliflower. The reason is that they set their plants in May and then expect to cut cauliflower in July when, as a general thing the weather is hot and dry. To grow Spring cauliflower the plants must be set very early, last of March or first of April; plants that have been wintered over, or from seed sown in hotbed in March and hardened off, before setting in the open. There is no trouble growing fine white heads in the Fall, if seed is sown the first week in May and plants transplanted 2 ft. apart in rows about 2½ ft. apart, about the last of June. I use the early Dwarf Erfurt for early and late, and never fail to grow fine large white heads. Of course the leaves have to be tied together over the head as soon as it is as large as a baseball to get these results.

Carrots.—Chantenay; make at least three or four sowings, so as to have a continuous supply of young tender carrots. Sow April 1, June 1 and August 1.

Celery.—Golden Self Blanching for early and Emperor for late. The only way to keep celery all Winter without rotting, is to bank it with earth where it has grown. Do not remove roots from soil, just keep banking with earth as season advances to keep it from freezing until it is completely covered. Then as the weather gets colder be sure to get earth enough on top to keep it from freezing. Celery treated in this manner can be kept until March.

Sweet Corn.—Mayflower, not a very large ear, but very prolific, very sweet and tender.

A number of letters have been received asking for advice in growing greens for salads. These greens for salads are in great demand and no garden is perfect without them.

1.—There is corn salad used for greens as spinach; can be sown in early Spring and August. This can be wintered over, if sown in September, and given a little protection like spinach.

2.—Endive; sow seed in April for Summer use, and first of July for Fall use. To blanch, draw the outer leaves over the center and tie them.

3.—Cress; this can be grown in moist soil in any garden. Sow early in Spring in rows a foot apart. Watercress can be grown on the banks of a brook or stream by scattering seed in the mud.

4.—Chicory; this is a salad that can be enjoyed all Winter by transplanting the roots in boxes in October and putting them in a dark warm cellar. Seed should be sown in May.

5. — Mustard; Fordhook Fancy is a beautiful curled mustard. It is very mild in flavor, fine for salad and garnishing dishes.

Lettuce. — The most popular green grown. By planting different varieties one can have an almost continuous supply all season. The early head variety must be planted in the open ground the last of March or the first of April. To get best results, the plants should be wintered over, or from seed sown in hotbed and well hardened before setting in the open ground. White Boston or Unrivalled are the best hard-headed varieties. Wonderful or New York should be planted the same time and will be ready to cut as soon as the former kind mentioned is through. This lettuce will stand more heat than the former and will not go to seed as quickly. The White Boston can be planted again in August and will cut fine heads the last of September and first part of October.

New York Lettuce With Two Rows of Onions Between. These onion rows make a place where the wheelbarrow can run.

Parsley.—Sow a package on one side of the garden where it will not be disturbed when planting other crops. Cover with leaves in November, which will protect it through the Winter, and one can have early greens in the Spring for garnish or flavoring.

Peas.—The season is so short for this delicious vegetable that one must use his best efforts to enjoy it as long as possible. The Hundredfold I consider the best all-around pea grown; very productive, large pods, peas tender and sweet. Sow as early in Spring as ground is dry enough to plow. About March 20 make another sowing, another April 10 and another May 1. No use sowing after May 1, as vines will mildew and will not bear enough to pay for planting. This variety does not need brushing. If the tall variety is desired and one wishes to brush or grow on wire, the Telephone is recommended, and is a heavier cropper than Hundredfold.

Tomatoes.—Chalk's Early Jewel cannot be surpassed for quality, quantity and earliness. It holds up and will continue to bear through the entire season. For late and canning tomato the Stone still leads. I was persuaded to try Big Baltimore last year, but it did not begin to compare with Stone for size or yield.

Spinach.—Victoria for Spring planting and Norfolk Savoy-Leaved for Fall. I have had some inquiries for a spinach that can be grown in the Summer. The New Zealand, while not a true spinach, will answer the purpose. It grows 15 or 20 inches in length, producing an abundance of leaves, and will last the entire Summer.

While I cannot enumerate all the vegetables one can grow in the garden, in this article, still I have given those grown in most every garden. Preparing the soil is a big item in a successful garden. It should not be plowed until it is good and friable, then harrow and drag until perfectly level. In the general garden only one kind of fertilizer is used, and the kind recommended is called truck and cabbage manure. It runs 7 per cent in nitrogen, 8 per cent in phosphoric acid, and 5 per cent in potash. It is called a complete manure, and it seems to meet all the requirements for the strong hearty growth of most vegetables. For vegetables that are grown close together such as lettuce, spinach, etc., I broadcast and rake or harrow in; for tomatoes, cabbage, etc., scatter a large handful around the plant after it becomes established, and work in soil with hoe or cultivator. Do not let fertilizer come in direct contact with the roots, or it will burn and retard their growth.

In a recent issue of THE R. N.-Y., the question was asked how to keep the weeds under control in an asparagus bed. I have worked out a very efficient way. My bed is just one-quarter acre. The bed is put in perfect condition in the Spring by shallow plowing and dragging until perfectly level. After the cutting season is in progress the small weeds will begin to appear. As soon as they are an inch high, I run the hand cultivator with small plows attached, close to each side of the row. This completely covers the weeds and leaves a nice clean bed. Repeat this every two weeks. If ridge gets too high cut down with hand hoe. If one is careful not many buds will be cut off. Continue this through the entire cutting season. When the last cutting is made broadcast one-half ton of fertilizer on one-fourth acre of ground, throw furrow on row, cultivate between rows and sow Purple-top White Globe turnip seed. Broadcast very thickly. These turnips will make a heavy leaf growth but not much bulb. I have followed this plan two seasons and find it keeps the weeds under subjection, and the heavy leaf growth of the turnips adds to the fertility of the soil. The decayed matter is very essential to the soil to supply the humus, as no other manure than the fertilizer is used on the bed.

Numerous inquiries have been received relative to irrigating the garden. Where a substantial supply of water can be obtained it is all right, and will increase the yield in a dry season, but if the water supply is scant and difficult to obtain, the increase in yield will not be enough to pay for the extra labor involved. Just wetting the surface of the soil does more harm than good, for the sun is very apt to bake the soil very hard unless (Con't'd on Page 364)

Asparagus Bed With Spinach Between Rows

The Cecropia Moth

I am sending in two Winter cocoons I found side by side on the trunk of an apple tree, about 10 inches from the ground, behind some tall grass around the base of the tree. Will you tell me what they contain and if they are friends or enemies?

Connecticut. A. J. C.

EACH of the cocoons sent by A. J. C. contains a shining brown pupa of one of our largest and handsomest moths. Pupa is a Latin word meaning girl or doll. Such English words as pupil and puppy are derived from it, each of which carries with it the idea of youth and small size. The pupa within one of these large silken cocoons is literally a baby moth. The antennæ, wings, legs, proboscis and other organs are all there, plainly outlined, but glued down tightly to the body, just waiting to unfold and expand in the Spring into the handsome moth shown in the picture at the bottom on this page.

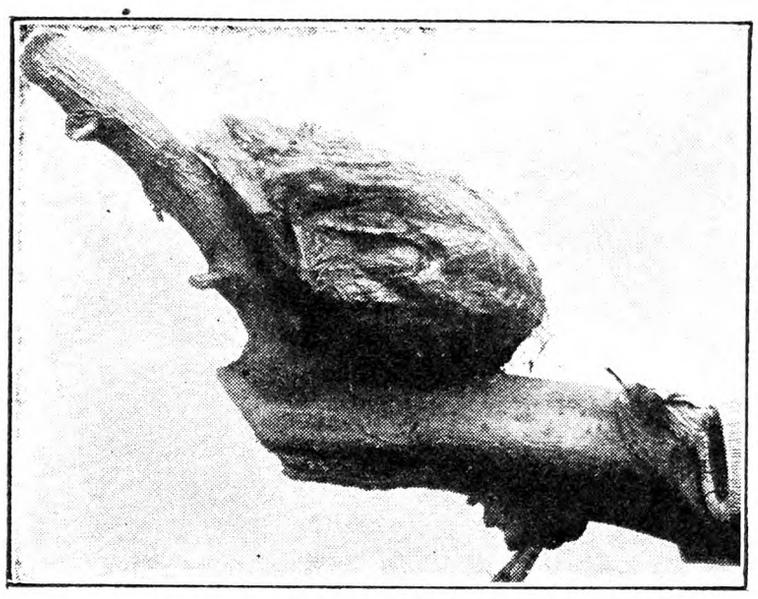
The big cocoon containing the pupa is a masterpiece of architecture, and is admirably fitted to protect the pupa and keep it warm. In the late Summer when the big bluish-green caterpillar from three to four inches long, and with rows of yellow, blue and red tubercles along its body (see below) gets its growth, it begins spinning the silken cocoon.

First of all, the caterpillar spins a tough, thick outer bag of silk which is much larger than the pupa will be. Inside of the bag the caterpillar then spins many coarse threads in a sort of open network which fills up much of the inner space in the bag. Lastly, the caterpillar spins a small thick bag of softer silk inside of which the pupa is formed. Thus it is that the caterpillar literally walls itself up inside of two silken bags, one within the other, but with a good big air space between. It is evident that the cecropia caterpillar learned long before we did that an open space between two walls is an excellent non-conductor of cold, heat and moisture. Thus the cold from without cannot get inside, and the heat of the tiny body of the pupa does not go out. In order, however, to enable the handsome moth to get out of this double-walled prison in the Spring the caterpillar leaves an opening in one end of the cocoon closed by a valve-like arrangement which opens readily by pressure from the inside. Next Spring, then, when a sufficient number of warm days have passed, great changes take place in the baby pupa, and the moth, pushing against the valve, crawls out through the opening. The moth clings to the cocoon or to some near support and waits for its body to dry and its wings to expand, when it flies away.

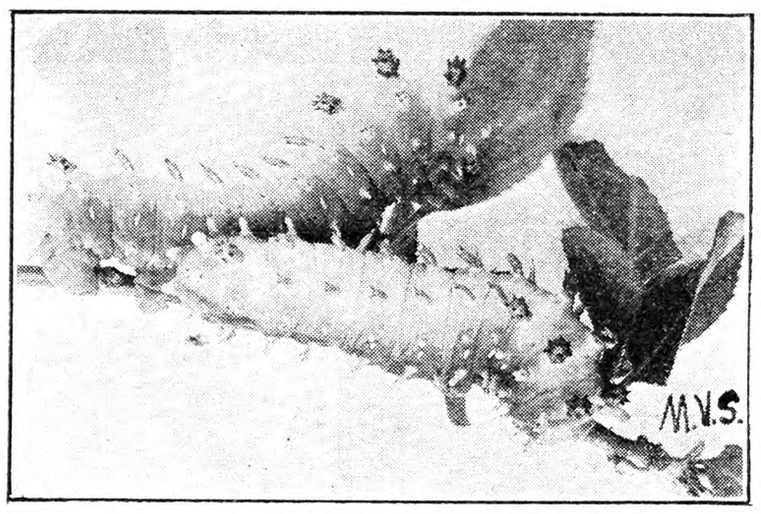
The cecropia is our largest moth. Its wings are reddish brown with markings of red and white and they have an expanse of some six inches.

The female moth, after coming from the cocoon, soon lays her eggs on almost any fruit tree or common forest tree that she finds convenient. For example, on apple, plum, pear, cherry, elm, birch, basswood, maple, willow, poplar and others. The large caterpillars, however, seldom become numerous enough to cause appreciable damage.

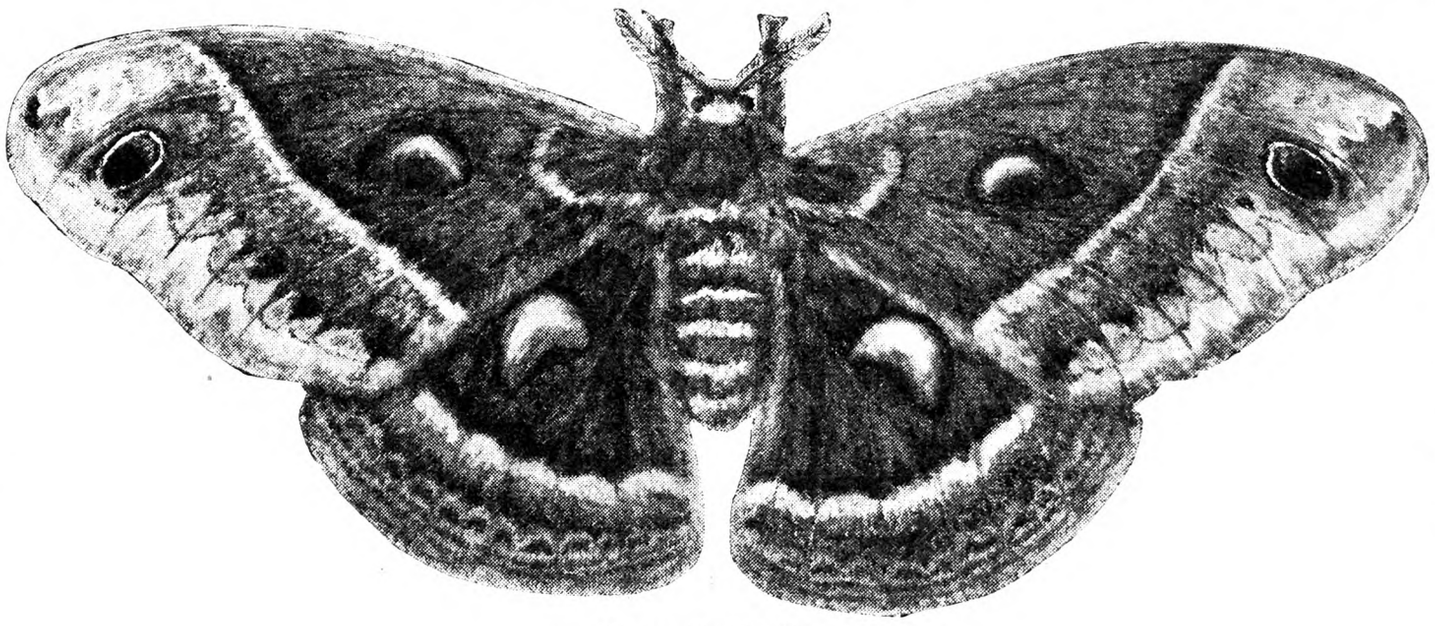
GLENN W. HERRICK.



Cocoon of the Cecropia Caterpillar



Caterpillar of the Cecropia Moth



Cecropia Moth

The World's Largest Farm Picnic

A FARM picnic with 30,000 people attending, the outgrowth of a neighborhood gathering in a grove by the side of a one-span bridge! Doesn't sound possible, but it is, for the Trask Bridge picnic, held each year in Winnebago Co., Ill., is just that.

Twenty years ago a few farm families met under one oak tree to eat a picnic dinner and talk over the results of the harvesting just finished. As it happened, this most convenient spot was in the shadow of Trask Bridge, so named from Mr. and Mrs. Elias Trask, who settled on the banks of the Pecatonica in 1835. This worthy couple, patient pioneer farmers, might have sunk into oblivion but for the fact that upon September 22, 1841, to them was born a son. Matt Trask, during all his 81 years, was a conspicuous figure in the community. At the age of 17 he tramped 20 miles to hear the Lincoln-Douglas debate at Freeport. Three years later he enlisted in the 11th Illinois Volunteers. He was at Fort Donelson, where his regiment lost more men, it was claimed, than any other regiment during the whole war. He also fought at Shiloh, where he was wounded, and later took part in the 47 days' siege of Vicksburg. After the war he saw military service along the Mexican border, sought and found gold in California, and then returned home to become the owner of a string of high-bred horses which he drove himself in many a hotly contested race. With gray hair flowing over his shoulders, a broad sombrero and red silk neck scarf he became a conspicuous figure wherever he went. For many years he was, it is said, the leading attraction at the annual picnic.

This affair, held under the auspices of Burritt Grange after the first few years, grew, augumented by guests lured by the beauty of the place and the flavor of the fried chicken and raised biscuit dinner served at cost to those who did not bring baskets. As the attendance became greater, merchants in surrounding towns took advantage of the occasion to display wares attractive to the farmers. Exhibitors are not allowed to sell anything upon the grounds, but take many orders for future delivery.

In the display, farm machinery and labor-saving devices predominate, with building materials for remodeling a close second. Fifty models of new cars were a show in themselves last year.

Prizes are offered for the best display of fancy work, quilts and rugs, also fruits, vegetables, baked goods and farm products of all kinds. Burritt Grange provides a silver cup for the eight-tractor plowing match, while contestants in horseshoe tournaments, polo matches and ball games receive suitable awards. For entertainment, bands and drum corps give concerts, Chicago aviators make thrilling flights, Illinois State officials talk on subjects pertinent to the time (no political propaganda is allowed) and style shows, for men and women, are put on.

Thus from a quiet four or five-family affair the Trask Bridge picnic has spread out to cover the 450-acre Andrew farm, with 30,000 to 40,000 people who come in 10,000 automobiles, in attendance. A whole corps of deputy sheriffs from Rockland guide the traffic, there are never any arrests, and it is declared, by those who know, to be the largest strictly farm picnic in the world.

MAY L. BAUCHLE.

Questions on Farm Mechanics
Answered By Robert H. Smith

Piping Sap

How large pipe is required to flow 100 barrels of sap per hour three-fourths mile, slope one inch to one foot? How much sap will one-inch pipe flow?

Greene Co., N. Y. E. H.

A PIPE three-fourths of a mile long and with a slope of one inch per foot would be 3,960 feet in length and have a total fall of 330 feet. Friction tables give the discharge of water from an inch pipe laid under these conditions at from seven to nine gallons per minute.

A flow of 100 barrels per hour would be equivalent to approximately 55 gallons per minute, estimating the barrels at 32½ gallons each. To discharge water at this rate under the conditions given a two-inch pipe would be needed, the discharge of a two-inch pipe laid as above being given at 52 to 58 gallons per minute. The wide difference between the discharge from a two-inch pipe and that from a one-inch pipe is due to the fact that a two-inch pipe has four times the capacity of a one-inch pipe at the same velocity. In addition the velocity is higher in the larger pipe, as there is only twice the pipe surface to retard the flow. This combination of greater volume and higher velocity makes the discharge increase very rapidly when a larger pipe is used.

While maple sap is slightly heavier than water, it is so similar to water in other respects it is probable that the rate of flow would be practically the same. If this pipe line is to be used for carrying sap from the woods to the boiling plant I would suggest that this method of carrying sap be investigated thoroughly before the pipe is installed. Three-fourths of a mile of two-inch pipe represents a considerable outlay of labor and funds and because of the difficulty or impossibility of cleaning and scalding properly it would be likely to become sour and affect the quality of the sugar and syrup produced.

Figuring Size of Pulleys

I wish to know the rule to go by to determine size of pulleys on line shaft and small machines, knowing the R.P.M. of engine and size of engine pulley.

Wayne Co., N. Y. L. B. K.

When two pulleys are belted together, the one furnishing the power is called the driver or driving pulley, and the one receiving it is termed the driven pulley. The rule for determining speeds and sizes is as follows: The speed of the driver (R.P.M) times its diameter in inches equals the speed of the driven (R.P.M.) times its diameter in inches. It will be seen that this rule is made up of four factors. When any three of these are known, the remaining factor can be determined by multiplying one complete couple together and dividing the result by the known factor of the other couple.

A simple example will serve best to illustrate the application of this rule. A gasoline engine having an eight-inch pulley and running at 400 R.P.M. is to be belted to a line shaft from which is to be driven a cream separator having a pulley four inches in diameter. The separator is to run at 625 R.P.M. The first step in the problem is to find the size pulley required on the line shaft which should run at about 200 R.P.M. This is found by multiplying the diameter of the engine pulley (driver) by its R.P.M. and dividing the product by the R.P.M. to be made by the line shaft or $(8 \times 400) \div 200 = 16$ inches, the required diameter for the driven line shaft pulley.

The line shaft can now be considered as the driver since it is furnishing the power to the separator and the proper size of the driving pulley on the line shaft is found by multiplying the diameter of the separator pulley by its required speed and dividing the product by the R.P.M. of the line shaft or $(4 \times 626) \div 200 = 12.52$ inches. Pulleys are ordinarily obtainable only in diameters of full inches, and since this is a driving pulley the next larger size of 13 inches would be chosen. If it had been a driven pulley the next smaller size would have been selected. This helps take care of a slight loss in speed due to slippage of the belt.

Garage in Sidehill

Is it practical to build a garage 16x18 of concrete into a sidehill facing south? How should it be ventilated to keep concrete roof and walls dry?

New Jersey. F. R.

Unless in an exceptional case, where the contour of the ground prevents building the garage above ground, I can see no great advantage in building into the side of a bank. There may be a little gain in warmth, but the cost of excavating and waterproofing or damp-proofing the walls would provide this warmth if built above ground. A garage built above ground can be better lighted, which is a desirable feature in a building of this kind.

If it is decided to build in the bank, a construction similar to that used for a concrete root cellar may be followed. Drainage should be provided about the walls to carry away the seepage water, and the walls from the ground surface down should be mopped with hot tar or asphalt to resist dampness. If there is any chance of water coming down through the bank, the walls below grade may be covered with tarred paper, mopped on with hot asphalt.

Lightning and Mineral Deposits

Lightning has struck our place four times in the last three years and burned the last time. Is there a possibility of any kind of mineral in the earth causing it to strike around the vicinity so often?

Sullivan Co., N. Y. E. B.

In the mountainous sections and along streams, thunderstorms seem to have more or less well defined paths. The topography is such that natural conditions cause a considerable percentage of the storms to visit certain sections. In the northern part of the State many of the storms follow the St. Lawrence. A similar cause may be acting in the case mentioned.

The matter of underlying ore was taken up with the Weather Bureau, U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. Their reply states that there seems little likelihood of underlying ore acting in any way to draw lightning, because in the first place ores are only about equal to moist earth in conductors for electricity, and in the second place the charge accumulated on the earth is on the surface only and not influenced to any great extent by what lies beneath it.

With the present knowledge of lightning about all that can be done is to thoroughly protect the buildings by rodding and avoid standing in exposed positions, as under trees, during a storm. When lightning rods are installed, every precaution should be taken to see them grounded deeply in moist earth. This is what will enable the rods to dispose of moderate electrical discharges safely. Buildings should be examined yearly to be sure rods are intact.

A Place for Soybeans

Many New York State farmers will be faced this Summer with the prospective hay shortage. Dairy farmers in this section who have tried Soy beans as an emergency hay crop have had varied experiences with it. Some report excellent success with Soy beans. We shall be glad to hear of the experiences of R. N.-Y. readers.

A. L. Cleveland, of Bradford County, Pa., had a crop of Soy beans last year that yielded him approximately three tons of hay per acre. His experience leads him to believe that Soy beans have a great possibility as a high protein emergency hay crop for dairymen.

The hay is very palatable. Under average conditions Soy beans should yield from two to three tons of high protein hay per acre, the feeding value of which compares very favorably with Alfalfa and clover hay. Soy beans are less sensitive to soil acidity than Alfalfa, Sweet clover, or June clover; consequently, the farmer who is not in a position to apply lime at once, and is in need of legume hay, will do well to consider this crop.

Soy beans should be sown the latter part of May or the first part of June, and can be grown in any section of the State where corn is grown for grain. Better results are usually secured when they are drilled in 28-inch rows at the rate of from 30 to 35 pounds of seed per acre. On heavy soils, free of weeds they are sometimes drilled solid, using 90 pounds of seed per acre. When foxtail and crab grass are abundant, this method is not very successful.

Manchu, Ito San, and Black Eyebrow are the three leading varieties for hay production in the State at present. The Midwest variety is sometimes planted with corn for silage, and also for hay. Soy beans should be harvested for hay when the beans in the pods are about half grown, and before the lower leaves turn yellow and drop off. For late maturing varieties or when the crop is planted late the approach of Fall may determine the time of harvest. The most serious drawback to the growing of Soy beans for hay is that they are ready to harvest for hay during September, a time which is likely to be rainy, and cause difficulty in curing. Soy-bean hay is cured in much the same way as a heavy crop of clover or Alfalfa. L. H. W.

Chemung Co., N. Y.

Planning the Vegetable Garden

(Continued from Page 362)

the cultivator is used immediately after the wetting is done. Experience has taught me that if the soil is well stirred every three or four days it retains the moisture, especially if the cultivating is done early in the morning when the dew is on the ground. Another way to retain the moisture is to mulch with straw, leaves or dry grass, where it is practical. For instance, when my tomato vines are cultivated the last time, as soon as they begin to bend over, I mulch between the rows with dry grass or straw. This not only retains the moisture, but keeps the tomatoes nice and clean, so one does not need to wipe them when picked. The same practice is followed with peas and bush Limas, thus saving washing of the pods, especially the Limas.

It is a great game, and one needs to keep every faculty alert to seize and make good every opportunity that may present itself. One will not advance very far and get new ideas on the best methods of gardening if his only object is to "sow and reap," but he must have a vision of better things, improved methods with larger increase, if he wants his garden to produce a hundredfold. Unless this is the aim of everyone who works in the garden, they might as well buy their vegetables in the market, for it is the hope of better things that gives us new courage and spurs us on to do our best. WILLIAM PERKINS.

New Jersey.

Watercress in Tub

Watercress can be grown in tubs or pails. Get a piece of sod about 4 inches thick put in tub or pail upside down. Fill almost full of water, either seed or plants will grow if planted in the sod. Place in partial shady location.

Suffolk Co., N. Y. F. E. V. S.

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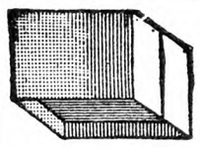

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THE FLOWER CITY

Pruning

Any trees or shrubs that require pruning and that are hardy enough not to winter-kill, can be pruned more easily and with less work in Winter than any other time of year, and one of the advantages of doing it then is that the branches and habit of growth are easily seen and the peculiarities of each variety can easily be taken advantage of and the pruning done accordingly. Nothing is more common nowadays than extremely careless pruning, and in some cases it is little short of butchery, while in others the cutting is not nearly enough, and all for the want of a little thought at the right time, coupled with a small amount of care. Some trees and shrubs have a weeping or pendulous tendency of growth, while others always grow strong and upright, and this should always be considered before pruning. Thus the beautiful Forsythia suspensa or other pendulous shrub would be utterly ruined in looks if pruned to a stiff stocky shape, while others again should not be thinned out so much, but shortened in more instead. No hard and fast rule can be laid down, and it is often more a matter of good judgment and taste than anything else, as what is right for one might not be for another. Pruning should always be a means to an end rather than a mechanical operation, and the writer has often seen results that were anything but pleasing by someone who had a good sharp knife and saw and a surplus of muscular energy to back it up. As a rule it is better to prune too little than too much, as you can always cut again if necessary to do so.

Just a word or two about pruning tools. A good pair of pruning shears with spiral spring, not flat, which can pinch the hand; a good pruning saw with plenty of set and a good sharp knife with straight or hooked blade are all useful tools for average shrubs and bushes, while for reaching high trees a pole pruner will be handy and possibly a large saw for heavy limbs.

H. W. HALES.

Gardening in the Rockies

With our high elevation and the accompanying short growing season, gardening is almost a trade of its own. We are between 6,000 and 6,500 ft. elevation, so must plan on quick-maturing vegetables and flowers. We have found that age is of more value than size with tomato plants, so we generally plant seeds in pans in the house in January or early February. Seeds of both hot and sweet peppers are planted at same time.

In setting out the plants we usually cover with squares of heavy paper, and if frost threatens we turn a small stream of water down each row, and let it run until the danger is past.

The Earliana seems to stand the mountain conditions best of all tomatoes. Onions from seed are uncertain, so we depend on sets. A big onion grower recently told us that if one would take large onions, cut off the tops, then plant about eight inches deep in good soil, five or six tops would grow from the one onion, and they would be extra white and crisp. I am trying a few in a big pan behind the kitchen range.

Radishes and turnips do exceptionally well, but we have to fight the flea beetle. Peas are far better flavored than those of warmer soils. Cabbage is almost a sure crop, and we find the Ball Head varieties best of all.

We plant Early July and Golden Bantam corn and rarely fail to harvest good crops of both. Cucumbers and early varieties of pumpkins and squash usually mature. Preserving citrons mature, but we rarely succeed in getting a watermelon ripe enough to eat, although the small boy of the family declares they are fine.

As for flowers, it seems to me that all the nicest varieties do well if given half a chance. We don't have room near the house for half the number we want, so the remainder are planted in the vegetable garden. We always measure off what we think will be worlds of room on the "near" side, but we always fill in vacant spaces in the vegetable rows with some of the extra seedlings. It beats all how much faster the hoe flies when it is only a few feet between flowers.

Gladiolus become long spikes of loveliness, Dahlias do well, so do poppies of all kinds, and there's no limit to them. About our only failure is the Portulaca. I never succeeded in growing Godetias anywhere else, but here they almost equal Azaleas in their satiny coats of many colors.

MRS. P. U.

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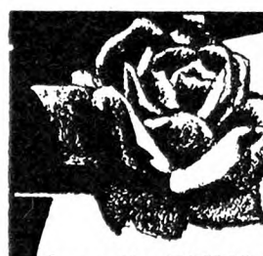

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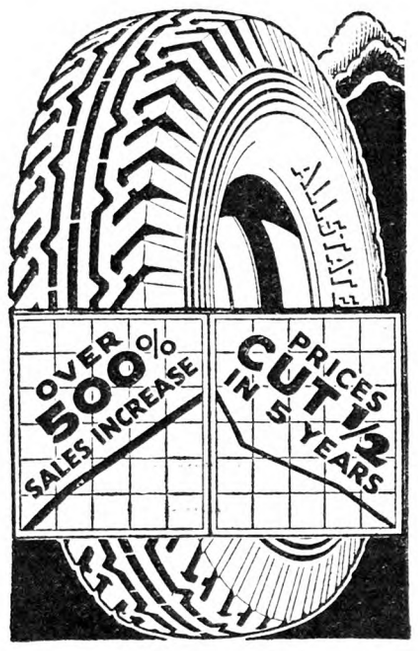

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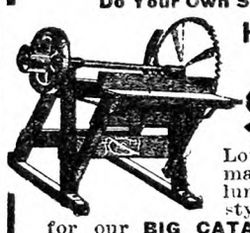

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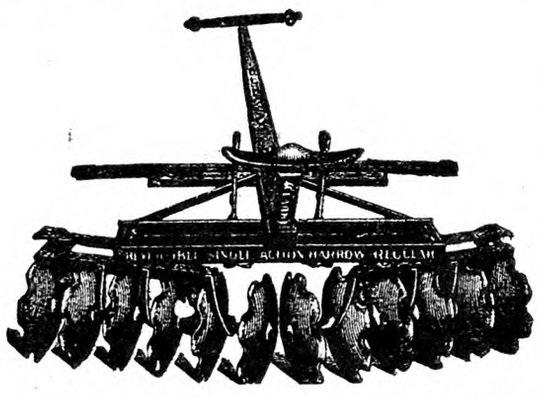

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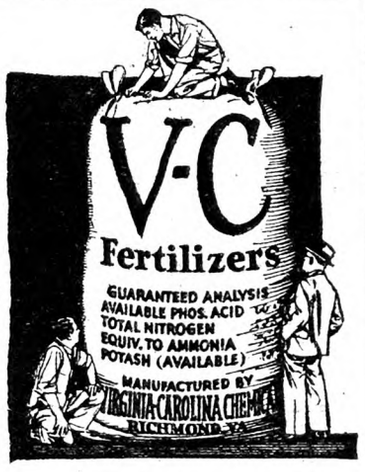

FIRST, see what's on the outside. Analysis, sources, other statements, are printed there with the name of the company that filled the bag. *What name is this?* Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation? Then everything that is promised outside is contained inside, for here is a name that means *you get what you buy.*

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Events of the Week

DOMESTIC.—New York State had 417,692 licensed dogs in 1930, a gain of 8,084 over 1929, and drew a revenue from license fees of $997,491.75. The Department of Agriculture and Markets ,in making the report said the licensing law had failed of the purpose for which it was intended, to reduce the number of dogs and thus give increased protection to domestic animals. The list of animals killed by dogs last year ranged from goats to horses. Damage totaled $215,-127.61. Included in the list of killings were two horses, 169 cattle, 158 swine, 12,605 sheep or lambs, 73 goats, 1,235 hares or rabbits and 18,703 fowls. Counties were the principal beneficiaries under the license law. They received $801,-563.09.

Gas wells are causing excitement in Steuben Co., N. Y., and in Tioga Co., Pa., immediately south of the New York area. There is not only gas, but oil in this section, says Dr. C. M. Nevin, professor of geology at Cornell University. The evidences of both, he says, "may be found almost anywhere in south central New York. But whether they can be tapped in quantity is not yet clear," he says.

More than $21,000,000 worth of New York State highway work will be under contract by April 3, Colonel Green, Superintendent of Public Works, announced March 5, in asking county supervisors to give their "fullest co-operation" toward completing the rights of way for some projects. He said that the speed with which the work would be begun depended upon the counties, which under State law must obtain the rights of way.

Abnormal high tides along the northern Atlantic Coast March 3-5 caused heavy damage in Massachusetts. Losses were reported as follows: Lynn, Nahant and Swampscott, $100,000; Winthrop, $350,-000; Revere, $400,000; Marshfield, $75,-000; Salisbury Beach, $200,000; Quincy, $10,000; Lighthouse Island (Boston Light), $5,000; Plymouth, $10,000; Marblehead, $5,000; Gloucester, $10,000; Rockport, $3,000; Hampton Beach, $75,-000; Hull, $175,000; Scituate, $25,000, and Cohasset, $20,000. Damage estimated at a million dollars was caused by the violent storm and record high tides along the coast of Nova Scotia. It is said to be the worst storm experienced along the coast since the great August gale of 1873. Damage to lobster fishing gear alone in five counties is expected to reach more than $250,000. Wharves were carried away and at least one deep-sea cable twisted and torn.

Despite his plea for clemency and promises of reform, W. W. Easterday, convicted stock swindler, was sentenced March 6 by Judge John C. Knox in Federal court, New York, to serve three and one-half years in Atlanta Penitentiary. He had previously served three years and three months in Leavenworth Penitentiary for similar operations in association with Nicky Arnstein. Three men convicted with Easterday on charges of using the mails to defraud in bucket shop operations also were sentenced. Charles H. Greenhaus, once known as the "Boy Wizard of Wall Street," was sentenced to serve three years; Joseph Cataldo, two years, and Harry Greenhaus, younger brother of Charles, 13 months. The convicted men, with two other associates who were acquitted, were charged with the operation of illegal stock jobbing schemes through companies known as Sloane, Logan & Co., with offices in the General Motors Building, New York, and L. A. Congdon & Co., in Washington.

A pack of seven big Canadian wolves that has been roaming in the Adirondacks for three weeks was the object of an intense hunt over frozen forest trails by game protectors of the Conservation Department, veteran hunters and guides March 7. Heavy snows and the long intense cold are believed to have caused the wolves to cross the frozen St. Lawrence River from Ontario in search of deer and other animals.

Supervisors of Ulster County, N. Y., disclosed March 8 that provision had been made for a highway and bridge building program in Ulster County that would involve an outlay of $500,000 this year, to be paid by the county and State. The county is to raise by tax levy $180,-000 for the highway construction. To this will be added funds derived from motor vehicle fees, traffic law violations, taxes upon gasoline and other sources. The road-building project is the largest in the history of the county and will give employment to many.

Twenty-five passengers were marooned in a New York Central passenger train stalled in a five-foot snow bank at Rosiere, N. Y., March 8 for five hours. Scores of automobiles were fast in snowbanks outside Watertown.

Farmers of New York State have contributed 31 carloads of fruits and vegetables for the drought sufferers of Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia, Governor Roosevelt was informed March 9 by Dr. C. E. Ladd, Deputy Conservation Commissioner, who added that at least 10 more carloads would be donated within the next week.

Representatives of the New York City Bar Association appeared March 10 before the Senate Codes Committee, at Albany, in opposition to Senator Henry I. Patrie's bill making it a misdemeanor for a hunter to shoot a human being mistaken for game. The lawyers contended that a hunter shooting a man by mistake for a deer would be no more guilty of criminal contempt than if he shot at a deer and accidentally hit a man, a situation which Senator Patrie specifically exempts from the operation of his bill.

Believing that modern traffic conditions have made good motor vision essential to public safety, the Eyesight Conservation Council of America announced at New York, March 10, its intention to campaign nationally for the adoption in every State of a standard vision test for prospective motorists. Only 10 States require that applicants for drivers' licenses receive eye tests, the council said. California, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania were cited by the council as the States having the most effective eye tests. In Pennsylvania alone almost 2,000 persons who applied for motor licenses were found to be blind in one eye, according to the report of Benjamin G. Eynon, its Motor Vehicle Commissioner.

Pierrepont B. Noyes, chairman of the Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Commission, announced March 10 that the State has recovered full use of the mineral waters on the Saratoga Springs Reservation. This was one of the moves in the State's plan for the development of Saratoga Springs as a health resort. The tentative plan calls for an expenditure of $7,000,000 over a period of seven years. An appropriation of $1,000,000 already has been made.

WASHINGTON.—The 71st Congress finished its business and passed out of existence March 4. While song and music swept the historic chamber of the House, a tall, lanky, gray-haired Westerner, Senator Elmer Thomas, Democrat, of Medicine Park, Okla., spoke in the Senate for three hours, blocked business and filibustered out the session. The filibuster was caused by the fact Senator Thomas failed to get action on the Nye resolution providing for a special committee of five Senators to investigate conditions in the oil industry. With the galleries thronged and Senators impatient to get their favorite bills disposed of, Senator Thomas talked on and on and read aloud. As a result of this filibuster the Vestal copyright bill, the Jenkins immigration restriction bill and the maternity bill all failed of passage, various nominations failed of confirmation and minor measures were blocked. Senator Thomas did yield long enough to allow the Senate to put through veterans' hospitalization legislation authorizing the expenditure of $20,877,000 for hospitals in various parts of the country. A resolution was adopted appropriating $5,000,-000 to begin construction.

The resignation of Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, was announced March 6 by President Hoover, ending a career of 18 months in the public service. Mr. Legge is to return to his $100,000-a-year job as chairman of the board of the International Harvester Company. The President announced the selection of James C. Stone, vice-chairman of the board, to succeed Mr. Legge and the election of C. C. Teague to the vice-chairmanship. Mr. Stone, the new chairman, long identified with the successful tobacco co-operative movement, was appointed to the board from Louisville, Ky.; Mr. Teague from California, and Mr. McKelvie from Nebraska, of which State he is a former governor. Under the chairmanship of Mr. Legge the board has received, with recent appropriations, all of its $500,000,000 fund for operations to stabilize agriculture through development of the co-operative marketing system and through withholding of great crop surpluses from the market to give the growers a chance to bring their production more closely into line with demand.

With the veto March 7 of the Wagner unemployment bill, President Hoover has disapproved 11 measures passed by the 71st Congress. Five minor bills still remain on the President's desk and probably will receive "pocket vetoes." Two of the President's vetoes were overridden. These were on the Spanish-American War pension bill, passed over the veto in the Senate by a vote of 61 to 18 and in the House, 299 to 14, and the veterans' bonus loan extension bill, passed over the veto 76 to 17 in the Senate and 328 to 79 in the House. Other important vetoes were of the Muscle Shoals resolution, upheld in the Senate, and the veterans' benefit bill of last session, which was sustained when a substitute was offered.

In a decision handed down by Associate Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes the Supreme Court refused March 9 to read "aircraft" into a statute referring to motor vehicles. Justice Holmes, who entered upon his 91st year by taking part as usual in the business of the court delivered an opinion in the case which was at once entertaining and characteristic. The case was that of William W. McBoyle, petitioner, whom the government tried to send to prison under the Dyer motor vehicle theft act because he had transported from Ottowa, Ill., to Guymon, Okla., an airplane which he knew had been stolen. But Justice Holmes, speaking for the Supreme Court, refused to stretch the law to airplanes when it seemed that Congress had had no such purpose. The result is that the lower court was reversed and McBoyle freed.

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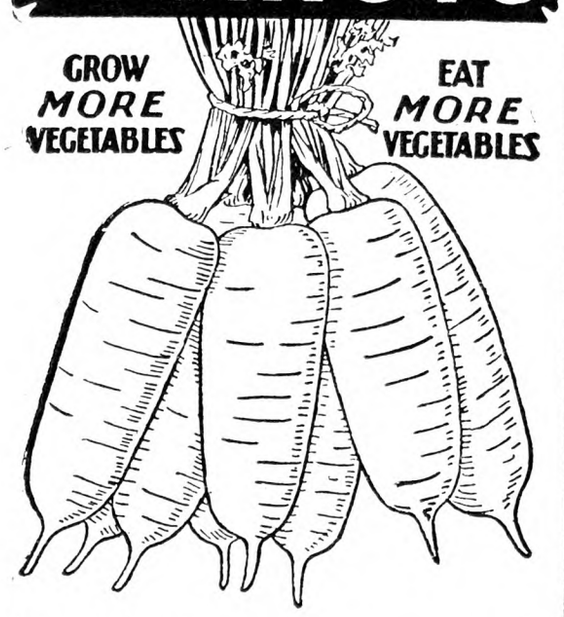

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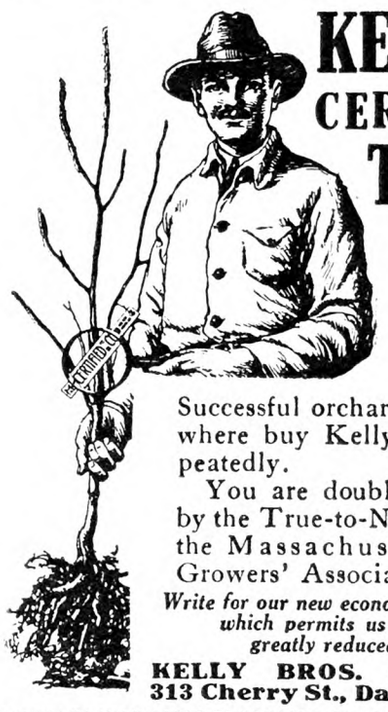

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Maine Fruit Growers Meet

For 13 years the Western Maine Fruit Growers have been meeting at a mid-Winter convention in Auburn. Each year has seen more and more interest and this year on Feb. 19 and 20, the attendance and interest were greater than ever.

State Horticulturist Robert F. Chandler, Jr., of Augusta, was in charge and arranged a program that was full of information. The program commenced promptly at 10.30 o'clock on Thursday, and, though a blizzard had been raging all night and still continued everybody was astonished at the attendance. Men and women came from all over the western section of Maine and most of them remained for two days.

Dr. Donald Folsom, plant pathologist of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono, told of the latest developments in apple scab control in the State orchards at Highmoor Farm. Dr. L. P. Latimer, assistant horticulturist of the University of New Hampshire, spoke of factors affecting the set of fruit in New England orchards.

One of the most interesting addresses was that of Ernest H. West, of Dorset, Vt., who told of his wonderful success in handling orchards on a big commercial scale making an annual return of more than $10,000. A. K. Gardner, crop specialist of the Maine Extension Service, gave an informative talk on the advisability of planting young trees in Maine. His advice is to plant.

Thursday evening was a banquet with the Auburn Lions' Club at the Elm House attended by more than 100. It was made an evening of fun interspersed with remarks by E. A. Hackett, of Bolton, Mass., who told of his visit to the apple auction rooms in Liverpool, England. R. N. Atherton, Agricultural Economist of the Extension Service, told of the new work he is doing. Commissioner of Agriculture Washburn was another speaker.

At 9.30 o'clock Friday morning, Mr. Chandler called the men together again and the first speaker was Dr. P. J. Chapman, chief in research, New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., who spoke on the latest developments in apple maggot control. By the use of moving pictures he showed the flies and worms at work.

Spraying apple trees prior to about June 20 is of little or no value for apple maggot control. Treatments during July, however, may give excellent results. The reason for this was found from a careful study of the insect which showed that it is only subject to control by arsenate of lead when in the fly stage. Now the flies do not start to appear in orchards before about July 1, and new flies keep coming from the ground until August 15. The purpose of the spray is to poison the fly before it can lay its egg in the fruit. Not until a week after the fly comes from the ground does it start egg-laying. Orchardists should, therefore, keep their trees well covered with arsenate of lead during July and early August as a protection against this serious pest.

Several points were emphasized by Dr. Chapman which bear on the success of apple maggot control. (1) Apple sprays at the right time. In New York treatments the first week in July followed by a second application about July 20 gave good control in 1930. (2) Spray all trees in the orchard and especially apple trees in their off-bearing year. (3) Cover all parts of the tree with spray: it is not necessary to drench the tree. (4) Spray all neglected apple trees within 200 yards of the commercial planting. (5) Cut down and destroy wild apples, neglected trees or the occasional very susceptible variety of apple in the orchard. It will simplify control. (6) Pick up and destroy dropped apples at frequent intervals.
intervals.

V. W. CANHAM.

Snowdrops

On February 20 we discovered the first snowdrops in bloom in the rock garden at "Hi-Esmaro." They had seemingly opened their chaste flowers a few days previously, but as weather conditions during the past week had been far from pleasant I had not visited that part of the gardens until upon glancing through the pages of last year's diary I found under date February 20 "First snowdrops blooming." A walk through the rock garden proved that these harbingers of Spring were quite as forward this year and despite two or three inches of snow and sunless weather throughout January and February they were optimistically pushing forth dainty green swords of leaves and nodding bells of purest white with just a touch of green at the tip of each petal. It is noticeable that bulbs planted last Fall are not so forward as those which have been established longer.

With us here the snowdrops have preceded the Christmas rose, for although the latter has had many buds well formed since the commencement of the year, none has expanded to date.

The snowdrops of which I write are the common single kind, Galanthus nivalis. They should find a place in every garden, for each year they bring a foretaste of Spring before other flowers venture to appear above ground; a promise of brighter days sufficient to gladden the heart of every true gardener.

T. H. EVERETT, N. D. H.

Experiment station tests PROVE THAT SUNOCO

does give commercial control of Rosy Aphis of Apple

Leading orchardists throughout the United States have been using SUNOCO SELF-EMULSIFING SPRAY for many years with great success.

A recent report of the New York (Geneva), Experiment Station compares Sunoco Spray with three other petroleum products in the control of Rosy Aphis of Apple.

In Table 6, of Bulletin No. 582, the relative value of the petroleum sprays appears as follows:

Plat No.	Treatment	No. of trees	Total No. of apples	Average No. of apples per tree	Average No. of Aphid apples per tree	Percentage of Aphid apples per tree
10	Sunoco Spray	9	13,176	1,464	109	7.45
9	Oil Emulsion 1	8	16,258	2,032	430	21.16
11	Oil Emulsion 2	8	10,303	1,288	366	28.42
11	Oil Emulsion 3	8	5,052	632	275	43.60

In addition to a "commercial control" of Rosy Aphis with Sunoco Spray, European Red Mite, Scale Insects and Apple Red Bug can be controlled with a single late delayed dormant spray.

Sunoce Spray forms a perfect emulsion with any cold or hard water, is practically odorless and lubricates the spray machinery. Sunoco Spray may be used according to our recommendations year after year without danger of injury to the trees.

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Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

March 12, 1931.

MILK

March: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.41; 2B, $1.66; 2C (milk made into sour cream), $1.36; Class 3, $1.30.

In classes 2A, 2B, and 2C a differential of 5c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat is added to milk testing above 3.5 per cent and deducted for that testing below this point. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c per .1 of 1 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.70; Class 2, $1.70; Class 3, $1.50.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh fancy	$0.29½@$0.30
Extra 92 score	.29
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.26½@ .28¾
Seconds	.25 @ .26
Lower grades	.23 @ .24½
Ladles	.22 @ .24
Packing stock	.13 @ .20½
Renovated	.25 @ .25½
Sweet fancy	.31½@ .32
Extra	.30½@ .31
Firsts	.28 @ .30
Seconds	.26 @ .27½
Centralized	.24½@ .28½

CHEESE

State—Whole Milk	
Flats, held	$0.21 @$0.22½
Fresh, specials	.17
Fancy	.16
Wisconsin—Whole Milk	
Flats, 1930 cured	.18 @ .19
Fresh	.15½@ .16½
Daisies, fresh, fancy	.15¼@ .16½
1930 cured	.18½@ .19½
Young America, fresh	.16 @ .17½
June	.19 @ .20

EGGS

Nearby white fancy (including premiums)	$0.28 @$0.29
Extra	.26 @ .26½
Average extras	.24 @ .24½
Extra firsts	.23 @ .23½
Pacific Coast	.23 @ .28½
Mixed colors	.23½@ .27½
Gathered best	.24 @ .26
Fair to good	.16 @ .20

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.35@$0.50
Fair to good	.23@ .30
Roosters	.15@ .20
Fowls	.18@ .26
Ducks	.22@ .24
Turkeys, average	.31@ .36
Squabs, lb. ungraded	.35@ .45
Graded	.45@ .50
Dark, doz.	1.50@ 2.50

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.20@$0.24
Chickens	.20@ .32
Roosters	.15@ .16
Ducks	.23@ .25
Geese	.12@ .15
Rabbits, lb.	.15@ .22

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$8.00@$8.10
Bulls	5.00@ 6.00
Cows	2.75@ 5.00
Calves, best	10.00@12.00
Common to good	4.00@ 7.50
Sheep	3.00@ 4.00
Lambs	9.50@10.00
Hogs	8.00@ 8.50

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.10@$0.12
Good to choice	.07@ .09
Lambs, hothouse, head	4.00@10.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	18.00@19.00
Bulls	9.00@ 9.25
Cows	9.00@13.00

POTATOES

L. I., 150 lbs.	$2.50@$3.25
In bulk, 180 lbs.	3.60@ 3.85
Maine, 180 lbs.	3.10@ 3.40
Idaho, bu. box	2.40@ 2.50
Bermuda, bbl.	7.00@ 9.00
Cuba, bu.	2.00@ 3.00
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bu.	.75@ 3.50
Del. and Md. bskt.	1.50@ 2.00

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz. bchs.	$4.00@10.00
Beets, bu.	.50@ .75
Brussels sprouts, qt.	.14@ .20
Cabbage, ton	16.00@19.00
Carrots, bu.	.50@ .75
Cauliflower, bu.	1.50@ 2.25
Celery, doz.	1.25@ 1.75
Dandelions, Tex., bu.	1.00@ 1.25
Knob Celery, 100 bchs.	8.00@10.00
Eggplants, bu.	1.50@ 4.50
Horseradish, bbl.	3.00@ 4.00
Leeks, 100 bchs.	2.50@ 3.00
Lettuce, bu.	2.00@ 4.00
Lima beans, bu.	3.00@ 7.00
Onions—	
Wn. N. Y., yel., 100-lb. bag	.75@ 1.00
Orange Co., yellow,	
100 lbs.	.75@ 1.00
50-lb. bag	.40@ .50
Red, 100-lb. bag	.90@ 1.15
White, 50-lb. bag	.40@ .90
Mid. Wn., yel., 100-lb. bag	1.00@ 1.25
50-lb. bag	.50@ .65
Red, 100 lbs.	.75@ 1.30
White, 50 lbs.	.40@ 1.00
Parsnips, bu.	.25@ .75
Peas, bu.	2.00@ 5.50
Peppers, bu.	1.25@ 4.50
Radishes, bu.	1.00@ 2.00
Salsify, 100 bchs.	6.00@ 8.00
Spinach, bu.	.50@ .85
Squash, Winter, bbl.	1.50@ 2.00
String beans, bu.	2.00@ 7.00
Watercress, 100 bchs.	1.00@ 2.50

DRIED BEANS—*Jobbing Prices*

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$5.25@$6.25
Pea	5.25
Red kidney	9.50@ 9.75
White kidney	7.25@ 7.35

FRUITS

Apples, McIntosh, bbl.	$4.00@$7.00
Greening	2.50@ 6.00
Baldwin	2.50@ 5.50
Spy	2.50@ 6.00
York	5.50@ 6.50
Pears, bu.	1.50@ 3.50
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	2.00@ 4.50
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.30@ .48

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy, ton	$27.00@28.00
No. 2	25.00@26.00
No. 3	22.00@23.00
Clover mixed	22.00@29.00
Straw, rye	14.00
Oat and wheat	12.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.	$0.93½
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.79
Oats, No. 2 white	.43
Rye	.61

Retail Prices at New York

Butter, best, lb.	$0.37@$0.38
Milk, grade A, qt.	.18
Grade B	.15
Cream, 40 per cent, ½ pt.	.25
20 per cent	.16
Eggs, best, doz.	.35@ .40
Gathered	.30@ .32
Turkeys, lb.	.40@ .55
Chickens	.35@ .45
Ducklings	.30@ .35
Apples, doz.	.30@ .40
Oranges, doz.	.35@ .50
Potatoes, peck	.35@ .40
Lettuce, head	.10@ .15
Cabbage, lb.	.03@ .04
String beans, lb.	.30@ .35

Boston Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney of the Massachusetts Bureau of Markets.)

We have noted few changes of importance on the Boston market during the past week. Supply and demand have been about normal with price changes generally unimportant.

Apples.—Supply moderate, demand good on good stock. Native Baldwins, ordinary, 75c to $1.25, poorer 50c. Baldwins, fancy, $1.50 to $1.85; large extra fancy mostly $2; few $2.25. McIntosh, ordinary, 75c to $1.25; best mostly $1.50 to $1.75; large extra fancy $2; few $2.25. Various odd varieties, ordinary, 50c to $1.50 std. bu. box. Baldwins, Me., unclassified, $2 to $3 bbl. N. H., A grade, $3.50 to $4.50 bbl.

Beets.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native cut off, 35 to 60c bu. box. Texas, crts., bchs., $2 to $2.25.

Cabbage.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native Danish ord., 25 to 40c std. bu. box. N. Y. Danish, 75c to $1 100-lb. sacks. Fla., 1½-bu. hpr., $1.25 to $1.35. Texas, crts., $1.75 to $2.10; poorer lower. Savoy mostly $1.75.

Carrots.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native cut off, 40 to 65c std. bu. box. Calif., bchd., fair, $2.25 to $2.50, poorer $2 crt. Texas, crts., best, $2.50; poorer $2.

Cucumbers.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native h.h., 50 to 60 cukes, $8 to $9; poorer low as $4 std. bu. box. 24 cukes, $2.50 to $3.50 carton.

Cranberries. — Supply moderately light, demand light. Mass. Howes, best, $4 to $5; poorer lower ¼-bbl. crt.

Lettuce.—Supply moderate, demand good for best. Native, 18 heads, h.h., 60 to 85c std. bu. box. Calif., 4 to 5 doz. heads, best, $3 to $3.50; few $3.75; poorer lower.

Onions.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native, 40 to 60c std. bu. box. Conn. Valley, few best, $1.15; poorer lower 100 lbs. Mich., 50 to 55c 50 lbs. N. Y., ord., mostly $1; poorer, 75c 100 lbs.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Maine, 100 lbs., best, $1.65 to $1.70 bag. P. E. I., Mts., best, $2 to $2.10 90-lb. bag. Idaho bakers, few sales, $2.75 to $3 box.

Radishes.—Supply moderate, demand good. 40 to 50 bchs., h.h., ord., $1 to $1.75; fancy, $2 to $2.25 std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Texas, best, 65 to 75c; poorer low as 25c bu. bskt.

Squash.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand fair, market weak. Native Blue Hubbard, mostly 60c to $1 bbl.; 1 to 1¼c lb.; $15 to $20, few lower ton.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderately light, demand slow. Native h.h., ordinary, 25 to 30c lb. Fla., fair, $2.50 to $3.50; poorer, $1 6-bskt crt.

Turnips.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native purple tops, $1 to $1.35 std. bu. box. P. E. I., Rutabaga, best, mostly $1 50-lb. sack.

Hay.—Supplies heavier, mostly lower grades, demand good on best. No. 1 Timothy, $26.50; eastern, $18.50 to $23.75; clover mixed, red, $24.50 ton.

Butter. — Market steady. Creamery extras, 29c; firsts, 27 to 28½c; seconds, 25 to 26½c lb.

Eggs.—Market firm. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 29c; white extras, 27 to 28c; fresh eastern, 24 to 25c doz.

Poultry.—Dressed. Market generally firm, demand good on smaller sizes. Fowl, 4 to 5 lbs., 25 to 26c; 3 to 3½ lbs., 24 to 25c; natives, 27 to 28c; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 24 to 28c; 4½ to 6 lbs., 29 to 31c; roosters, 20 to 21c lb. Live fowl, steady, 22 to 23c; Leghorns, 20c; roosters, 14 to 16c lb.

Cheese.—Market firm. Twins, N. Y. held, 22½ to 23c; fresh, 17 to 17½c; western held, 21½ to 22½c; fresh, 16 to 16½c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $6 to $6.50; Calif., small white, $6 to $6.50; Yellow Eyes, $7 to $7.50; red kidney, $10.50 to $11; Lima, $8.50 to $9 100-lb. sacks.

Wool. — Market more active, demand improved, prices mostly unchanged.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 29 to 31c; clothing, 22 to 23c; blood, combing, 27 to 28c; clothing, 22 to 23c; ⅜ blood, combing, 25c; clothing, 22 to 23c; ¼ blood, combing, 24 to 25c; clothing, 21 to 22c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 70 to 75c; clothing, 57 to 60c; ½ blood, combing, 58 to 62c; clothing, 50 to 53c; ⅜ blood, combing, 45 to 48c; clothing, 42 to 44c; ¼ blood, combing, 40 to 43c; clothing, 35 to 37c; Terr. fine, combing, 65 to 68c; clothing, 58 to 60c; ½ blood, combing, 59 to 62c; clothing, 53 to 55c; ⅜ blood, combing, 49 to 53c; clothing, 45 to 48c; ¼ blood, combing, 42 to 45c; clothing, 37 to 40c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs. — Supply moderate, market barely steady, demand slow. Bulk of sales, $7 to $7.50.

Cattle.—Supply butcher cattle and vealers about normal, market weak on lower grades, fully steady on better grades, demand somewhat improved for better grade stock, slow for others.

Cows.—Common and medium, $3.50 to $6; low cutter and cutter, $2 to $3.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium, $2.50 to $5.

Vealers.—Medium and choice, $6 to $9.50; cull and common, $4 to $6.

Sheep.—Supply of lambs moderate, market mostly steady, demand fair.

Lambs.—Medium to choice, 84 lbs. down, $6.50 to $9; cull and common, all wts., $5 to $6.50.

Milk Cows.—Supply moderate, market steady to $5 and $10 higher; demand fair. Choice, head, $110 to $130; good, $75 to $110; medium, $50 to $70; common, $40 to $50.

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by the Bureau of Markets, New Jersey Department of Agriculture.)

Trading was generally quiet on the Philadelphia produce market during the past week. Supplies were moderate to heavy, demand was slow for most lines, and only a few commodities moved at firm figures. Apples in moderate receipt were barely steady, with the demand centered on the best marks. Virginia and Pennsylvania Staymans sold at $1.60 to $1.85 a bushel, while Romes were mostly $1.35 to $1.50. Other varieties in five-eighths baskets from New Jersey and Pennsylvania moved slowly at 60 to 75c. The quality of the strawberry receipts was very irregular, on account of rainy weather in Florida. Many berries were soft on arrival and others were dirty. Best offerings sold at 40 to 45c a quart, with poorer as low as 35 to 37c. Pints were mostly 18 to 22c. Asparagus from California was in moderate supply. Demand was rather slow and the market was weaker. Crates of one dozen bunches sold at $7.50 to $8 for the large to very large sizes, while mediums and small stock ranged from $5.50 to $6.50. String beans from Florida also showed a wide range in quality. Fancy stock moved well at firm prices. Fancy Bountifuls sold up to $6 per hamper, while Refugees were mostly of ordinary quality and moved slowly at $3.50 to $4.50 a bushel. Wax beans were mostly of poor quality and brought only $2.50 to $4. Beets and carrots were in moderate to liberal receipt and the market was barely steady. Old cabbage was dull, because of a limited demand, and new stock was slightly weaker because of heavier receipts from Florida and Texas. Florida half-barrel hampers sold at 90c to $1.15. Celery was steady, with Florida supplying the bulk of the arrivals. Western Iceberg lettuce was weaker, but southern arrivals of good quality moved well at firm figures. Florida half-barrel hampers of Big Boston sold at $1.50 to $1.75. Pennsylvania mushrooms were in moderate supply, the demand was fairly good throughout the week, and the market was steady to firm for best whites which sold at 75 to 90c per 3-lb. basket. Sweet potatoes in fairly liberal supply moved rather slowly on a draggy market. New Jersey five-eighths baskets sold at $1.35 to $1.50, while bushel hampers brought $2 to $2.25, with some some higher. Delaware yellows brought $1.50 to $1.90 per hamper. White potatoes were in moderate receipt, the demand was dull and the market draggy. Maine Green Mountains sold at $1.90 to $1.95 per 100 lbs. Reports from North Carolina indicate that most of the commercial potato areas have planted about the same acreage as last year. Norfolk, Va., has completed plainting its crop and the acreage is reported to be the same as in 1930.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Receipts of eggs at Philadelphia equaled 43,824 cases during the past week, compared with 40,700 the week before, and 44,300 cases during the same week in 1930. The egg market was generally firm throughout the week. Severe weather in some of the producing areas cut production, and for the markets of the country arrivals are now running behind those of last year at this time. Fancy nearbys sold well at firm figures. Nearby closely selected extras moved well at 24½ to 26½c, with some best candled stock up to 27c. Extras were mostly 22 to 24½c, while firsts were dull at 21 to 21½c. Mixed colors from nearby sold slowly at 20 to 22c. Pacific Coast whites moved well and best marks brought 25 to 27c. The storage deal became more active and a total of 32,391 cases were in storage on March 9. Total storage holding in the four most important markets of the country on that day were 239,001 cases compared with 111,805 cases on the corresponding date of 1930. Low prices, slow movement and accumulations caused the storage deal to open earlier than expected and first offerings going into storage were heavier than last season.

Live fowls were in moderate supply. Demand was limited to the best quality offerings, for which the market was firm. Lower grades sold slowly. Fancy Plymouth Rocks brought 22 to 23c per lb., with some extra fancy higher. Mixed colors were mostly 20 to 21c, while Leghorns were 20 to 21c for fancy and 16 to 18c for ordinary quality birds. Spring chickens moved rather slowly at 27 to 29c, with some higher. Broilers were slightly easier, with best offerings moving at 37 to 39c. Leghorns were mostly 35 to 36c, while Reds were from 35 to 37c. Young roosters sold fairly well, but old roosters were dull. Ducks and geese were dull.

Receipts of fresh-killed poultry were very heavy during the week, totaling 637,182 lbs., compared with 315,197 lbs. the week before, and 311,392 lbs. during the corresponding week of 1930. Fowls were in moderate to heavy receipt and only the best marks were able to reach top quotations. Most sales were made at 25 to 26c, with some higher. Chickens were mostly of ordinary quality and values were hard to determine. The best quality roosters sold at firm figures, with some sales reaching 20 to 21c.

HAY AND STRAW

Receipts of hay were light during the past few days. Demand was slow and trading quiet, with prices largely in the buyers' favor. Best feeding hay brought up to $25 per ton, with lower grades ranging from $23 to $24.50. Straw was in very light supply, but ample for the limited trading. Rye straw sold at $12.50 to $13 per ton, while wheat and oat straw brought $12 to $12.50 a ton. J. M. F.

Buffalo Markets

Dressed poultry prices are stronger. Prices on dry beans are somewhat lower.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.—Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 32 to 33c; tubs, 30 to 31c; firsts, 27 to 29c; undergrades, 24c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, 18c; longhorn, 18 to 19c; brick, 22c; brick Swiss, 27c; limburger, 31c. Eggs, firm; nearby fancy, 26 to 27c; grade A, 21 to 25c; grade B, 20c; grade C, 16 to 18c; nearby at mark, 20 to 23c; western, 20 to 21c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, higher; fowls, 24 to 28c; chickens, 32 to 35c; old roosters, 16 to 21c; capons, 40 to 45c; ducks, 24 to 26c; geese, 16 to 17c; turkeys, 43 to 45c. Live poultry, easy; fowls, 18 to 22c; springes, 18 to 22c; old roosters, 15 to 16c; ducks, 20 to 25c; geese, 16 to 17c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; unclassified, bu., 50 to 75c; Greening, $1.15 to $1.30; Baldwin, Wealthy, $1.25 to $1.50; Snow, Jonathan, Rome Beauty, $1.50 to $1.75; Delicious, Northern Spy, $1.75 to $2; McIntosh, $1.50 to $2.25. Potatoes, easy; home-grown ,bu., 75 to 80c; 150-lb. sack, $2.50 to $2.60; Fla., bu., $2.50 to $2.75; Bermuda, bbl., $9; sweets, Del., bu. hpr., $2.15 to $2.25.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, weak; pea, medium, cwt., $5.25; marrow, $6.50; white kidney, $7.50. Onions, easy; home-grown, bu., 75 to 85c; yellow, 50-lb. bag, 35 to 45c; Spanish, crate, $1.50 to $2.10; La., bbl., $5 to $6.

Fruits and Berries.—Grapes, Cal., keg., $6; honeydews, S. A., crate, $2.75 to $3; oranges, Cal., box, $3.25 to $3.75; Fla., $3.25 to $4.50; pears, Cal., box, $2.75 to $3; strawberries, Fla., pt., 16 to 25c.

Vegetables.—Anise, Cal., crt., $2 to $2.50; artichokes, Cal., crate, $3 to $3.50; asparagus, Cal., crate, $6 to $10; beans, Fla., green, bu., $5.75 to $6; wax, $3 to $5; beets, bu., 40 to 45c; broccoli, Tex., crate, $1.50 to $2.25; Brussels sprouts, Cal., drum, $5 to $6; cabbage, bu., 35 to 50c; carrots, bu., 35 to 60c; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $2 to $2.10; celery, doz., 60 to 85c; cucumbers, Fla., carton, $1.75 to $2.25; escarole, Fla., bskt., $1 to $1.25; horseradish, bbl., $6 to $7; lettuce, 10-lb. bskt., 50c; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., 75 to 85c; parsnips, bu., 50 to 60c; peas, Mex., crate, $4.50 to $5; peppers, Fla., crate, $2 to $3.50; radishes, doz. bchs., 12½ to 20c; rhubarb, 5-lb. crate, 60 to 65c; spinach, Tex., bu., 75 to 80c; squash, bu., 55 to 65c; tomatoes, 10-lb. bskt., $2.10 to $2.25; turnips, bu., $1 to $1.25.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, baled, ton, $18 to $19; clover mixed, $17 to $18; oat straw, $10 to $10.50; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $20.50; standard middlings, $20; red-dog, $22; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $30.75; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $33.50; hominy, $24.30; gluten, $30.70; oatfeed, $10.50; Timothy seed, bu., $5; Alfalfa, $14.50; Alsike, $14.50; clover, $16.50. C. H. B.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 900 to 1,100, good	$8.00@$9.00
Medium	6.75@ 8.00
Common	5.59@ 6.75
Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	8.25@ 9.00
Medium	7.00@ 8.25
Heifers, 500 to 850, good	6.75@ 8.00
Common and medium	4.75@ 6.75
Cows, good	4.85@ 6.00
Common and medium	3.75@ 4.85
Low cutters and cutters	2.50@ 3.75
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	4.75@ 5.50
Cutter and medium	3.25@ 4.75
Vealers, milk fed, good and ch.	8.50@10.50
Medium	6.50@ 8.50
Cull and common	3.50@ 6.50
Calves, 250 to 350, good and ch.	5.50@ 8.50
Common and medium	3.00@ 5.50

HOGS

Lt. lts., 140 to 160, good and ch.	$8.15@$8.65
Lt. wts., 160 to 180, good and ch.	8.55@ 8.75
180 to 200, good and ch.	8.65@ 8.75
Med. wts., 200 to 220, good and ch.	8.55@ 8.75
220 to 250, good and ch.	8.20@ 8.65
Hvy. wts., 250 to 290, good and ch.	8.00@ 8.35
290 to 350, good and ch.	7.65@ 8.10
Pkg. sows, 275 to 500, med. and gd.	6.00@ 6.75
Sl. pigs, 100 to 130, good and ch.	7.50@ 8.00

SHEEP

Lambs, 90 down, good and ch.	$8.50@$9.50
Medium	7.50@ 8.50
91 to 100, med. and ch.	7.25@ 9.00
All wts., common	6.00@ 7.50
Wethers, 90 to 120, med. and good	4.00@ 5.75
Ewes, 90 to 120, med. and ch.	3.25@ 5.00
120 to 150, med. and ch.	3.00@ 4.50
All wts., cull and common	1.50@ 3.25

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, qt., 7c; milk, sepcial from Guernsey and Jersey herds, qt., 9 to 10c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $200 to $300; cows, fresh milk, grades, choice, $100; cows, fresh milk, grade, good, $80 to $90; cows, fresh milk, grade, medium, $60 to $75; cows, fresh milk, grade, common, $45 to $55; beef cows and bulls, $6.50 to $9; veal calves, milk-fed, choice, $16 to $18; veal calves, milk-fed, good to medium, $11 to $14; hogs, heavy, dressed, 100 lbs., $8 to $9; hogs, light, dressed, 100 lbs., $10 to $11; fowls, heavy, live, lb., 23 to 25c; chickens for roasters, lb., 28 to 30c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 22c.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 13 to 14c; milk, special and certified, qt., 18 to 20c; milk, sold from chain stores, qt., 12c; cream, heavy and special, qt., 80c to $1; butter, farmers' delivery, lb., 45c; butter, creamery prints and rolls, lb., 28 to 29c; butter, cut from tub, lb., 26 to 27c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 26 to 28c; cheese, part skim, lb., 22 to 24c; cheese, cottage, lb., 10 to 12c; eggs, local, fresh, lb., 27 to 29c; eggs, cold storage, lb., 15 to 16c; fowls, dressed, lb., 29 to 31c; roasting chickens, lb., 35 to 38c; ducks, lb., 28 to 30c; bacon, lb., 25 to 33c; lard, lb., 10 to 11c; apples, lb., 7 to 8c; apples, cooking, lb., 4c; cabbage, old, lb., 2c; cabbage, new, 6 to 7c; onions, lb., 1½ to 2c; spinach, pk., 25 to 27c; turnips, lb., 1½ to 2c; honey, cap, 25 to 40c. F. A. C.

THERE will be no relaxation in the regulations governing the admission of Narcissus bulbs into the United States from abroad, Lee A. Strong, Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, announced recently. The domestic quarantine regulations on Narcissus bulbs will be more rigidly enforced.

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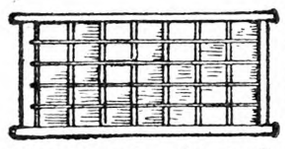

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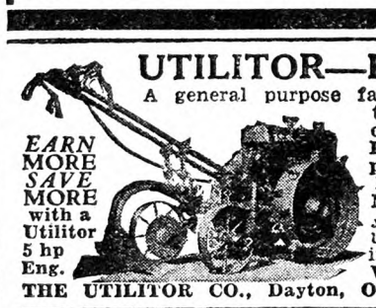

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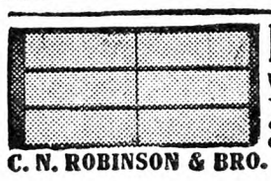

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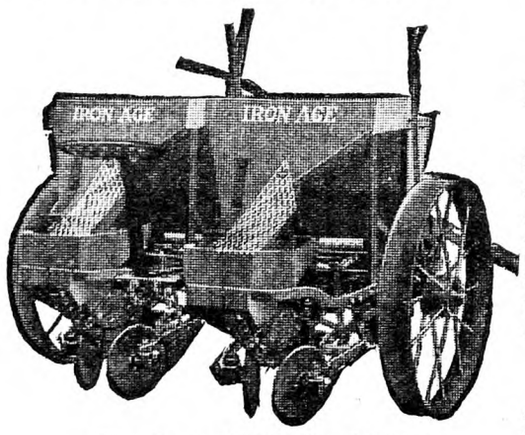

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Long Acres Takes the Apple Jelly Trail

Seven States and 27 letters followed the trail of apple jelly from cider through Virginia, New England, New York and back to Michigan where the end was reached and an old-time jelly-maker located, although his experience was gained in the Empire State and not in Michigan. A fine letter from H. J. Learn, who was a real jelly-maker but is now working in a paper mill about 40 miles from me, gives the real facts on the question of how to make apple jelly from cider, as follows:

"Apple jelly can be made from pure cider. Father and I operated a large custom cider mill in Allegany, N. Y., for many years making cider, apple butter and apple jelly. We experimented a long while before we discovered the secret. Cooking in an open kettle resulted in a stringy, thick, ropy liquid fit only for vinegar making. Cooking in an ordinary evaporating pan had the same results. We finally devised an evaporating pan with many partitions reaching nearly from side to side, so that the cider had to take a circuitous course from the upper end where a tiny stream ran in to the lower end where a small stream of jelly ran out (note, this is probably the same kind of pan which is now in common use for making sorghum and maple syrup), but still the product was unsatisfactory. Finally we discovered two secrets which brought success. The first one was that the evaporating pan had to have a cover with a chimney near the center to draw off the steam. Trying to boil the cider in the open pan without the cover was not successful, so we always used the covered pan thereafter. The second thing we learned was that cider which had stood 24 or more hours had developed so many bacteria that it would not make jelly no matter how carefully boiled. After that we ran the custom press until four o'clock, and then at once began the jelly-making with cider which had been pressed that day. Many times we ran the evaporator all night, or as long as the cider remained in a satisfactory condition, but many times found that towards morning the cider was getting too old to make jelly. We found, too, that cider made from sweet apples or partly sweet never would make jelly; neither would cider made from apples which were partly decayed or dirty. It required sound, clean apples which were from varieties containing considerable acid, and we favored those with red skins if possible. To sum up: The evaporator pan must be covered with a central ventilating chimney to draw off the steam; only fresh cider may be used; it must be made from clean, sound fruit; the boiling should not be too fast, just fast enough so that a small stream of cider may be kept running steadily into the pan. Our pan handled two gallons of cider per minute."

Another friend out in California gives directions for making apple syrup. Take fresh cider of any desired quantity and place enough ground limestone in it to neutralize the acid. Let it stand until clear, and then pour off being careful not to allow any sediment to get into the liquid. Boil the liquid down to desired thickness for syrup, adding a small quantity of sugar if desired. Many have metioned making jelly from pomace by adding three gallons of water to one bushel of pomace and repressing. This cider will make jelly by ordinary boiling in an open kettle or evaporating pan.

There is no question concerning the sales value of these apple by-products. Folks who made a small amount of apple jelly by the old process of quartering, coring, cooking and pressing the whole apples and then placed glasses of jelly on the apple stand as a side line, found that the demand for jelly far exceeded that for apples. Under the pure food laws it is no longer possible to market synthetic fruit products as pure, and the law demands that the label on such products tell a true tale of the contents. But a very small proportion of consumers ever read the labels or understand them after reading. Folks who once taste the real thing in apple jelly will be repeat customers and self advertisers. There is, too, a growing problem concerning marketing of apples. Just why our midwestern and far eastern growers are unable to put up a pack which will compete with the far western apples is somewhat of a puzzle to me. Certainly our apples are better flavored, but our bushel baskets, hampers and barrels are not wanted, while the boxed apples of the Far West far outsell ours. As an illustration: western boxed apples are priced now, here in Berrien County, at from six for a quarter for small sizes to three for a quarter for large ones, while local apples are almost unsalable at $1.25 a bushel, with some selling for as low as 50 cents a bushel. In simple self-defense we will be compelled to sort closer, to discard for market all fruits which are below U. S. No. 1 grade, to discard every apple of which there is the least doubt and then to wrap each apple and pack in layers preferably in boxes. That will leave on our hand many bushels of undersized apples, plus ones with minor defects such as small spots of scab, small bruises, limb rubs, etc., but not wormy or partially decayed. These sound apples with minor defects may be manufactured into apple jelly and apple syrup while the ones all

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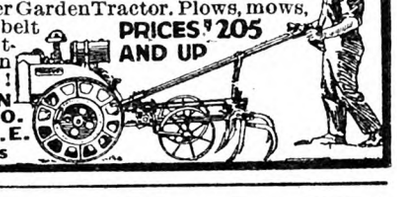

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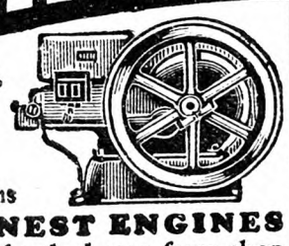

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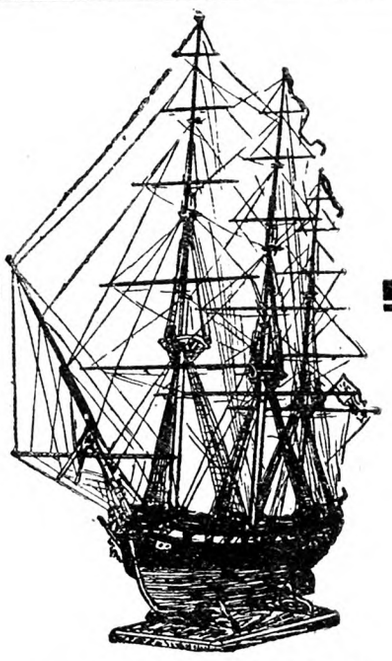

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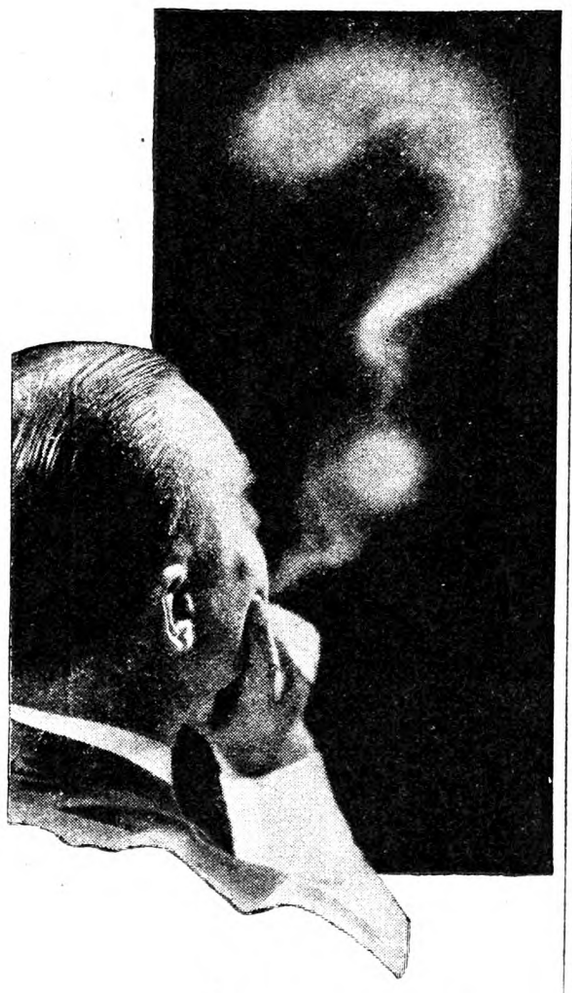

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Edgeworth is a blend of fine old burleys, with its natural savor insured by Edgeworth's distinctive eleventh process. Buy Edgeworth anywhere in two forms—"Ready Rubbed" and "Plug Slice." All sizes. 15¢ pocket package to pound humidor tin. *Larus & Bro. Co., Richmond, Va.*

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W-46

too commonly taken for cider, viz., partially decayed and wormy fruit, may be made into vinegar or fed to hogs and cattle. There is no use in complaining over unfair competition from the Far West. We must meet that competition by putting up an equally good or superior pack of better flavored fruit, and then advertise that fact.

I must include a few farm notes with the apples. Here we are well into March with no snow, no rain, empty cisterns, dry wells, ground fine for plowing. I hired a tractor owner to turn a piece of sod and am dragging it preparing to set some grapes, as this farm may well carry a few more. The spray rig is ready for business so rank smells will soon be in order. Baby walks now, which is real news. The boys are all excited over a debate in school with Washington vs. Lincoln as a subject and the P. T. A. as judges. The boys dolled up this morning in their best bib and tucker. Pop is on one side with three others. Calvin is all excited because there is an occasional goose egg in the pen, and he visualizes a whole yard full of young geese. Jack, the misnamed duck, laid an egg this morning but there is no misnamed Jill so no duck settings. Crocus and daffodils are peeping through the ground, but I am still looking for a large snowstorm anytime as I know nature's tricks well enough to distrust such Spring weather in March. Hay has dropped to $23; eggs, to 14 cents. More trucks have left with food for the drought areas making 60 tons of food donated and taken to date. So closes another week of tranquility and peace on Long Acres.

Berrien Co., Mich. L. B. REBER.

Building Up Depleted Soil

Six years ago Robert Burlew, of Chemung Co., N. Y., had 14 cows on a 174-acre farm. Most of the land was growing Timothy hay and the crops of corn were not very good. At this time he began using lime and superphosphate with the idea of growing Alfalfa. Most of the land on the farm was adapted to the growing of Alfalfa.

The first year on this farm Mr. Burlew had to buy 10 tons of hay to carry the cows through the Winter. The following year he had 18 cows. With five acres of good Alfalfa and some good silage corn he carried his 18 cows through the Winter and sold 12 tons of Timothy hay.

His efforts to grow Alfalfa and to build up better yields of other crops showed up well during the last three years. His record for 1928 was 25 cows on the farm and 20 tons of hay sold. Part of this hay was Alfalfa and part Timothy.

In 1929 he had 37 cows and sold 30 tons of hay. During the past year he had 37 cows and sold 50 tons of hay. All of this has been accomplished through the efficient use of lime and superphosphate, and good management on a dairy farm. L. H. W.

Maple Sugar Candy

For those who have more maple syrup than can be used or disposed of as syrup we suggest the making of maple sugar candy. Cost and equipment is so small that the extra profit is well worth the time required. We are often able to work off many gallons of syrup in the form of maple sugar candy when the syrup market is dull.

Take the syrup of the first few runs, as this makes a little better grade of sugar. Three kettles are used on the kitchen stove, two about six or eight quarts each, and one smaller. Three are used in order to save time. The cooked syrup is transferred to the smaller kettle for cooling and stirring. While you are taking care of this the next batch is cooking in one of the larger kettles. The syrup is used just as it is in the cans which are filled from the evaporator at the camp in the grove. We never have any settlings or scum to bother.

To start, about one quart in each of the larger kettles is used. This is placed on a hot stove and a candy thermometer placed in one of the kettles. There are many ways of telling when the syrup is cooked enough for sugar, and the experienced candy maker can use any of these, but the best method is 235 degrees Fahrenheit with a candy thermometer. While the syrup is cooking one can get the small patty tins ready. These are heart, star, round and animal-shaped tin molds which hold a couple of ounces of sugar. These are either wetted with water or greased with butter and placed on a board. When hard enough to cake the cooked syrup is transferred to the smaller kettle and set outside to cool for about five minutes. It is then stirred with a mixing spoon or egg-beater till of a light color and cool, when it is put in the tins. We use the egg-beater first and finish with the spoon. This makes a very good grain, and serves to rest the hands, as quite a good deal of stirring is necessary. Any sugar cakes that are ill-shaped can be dropped in the next batch and molded right over again. BELL BROS.

Pennsylvania

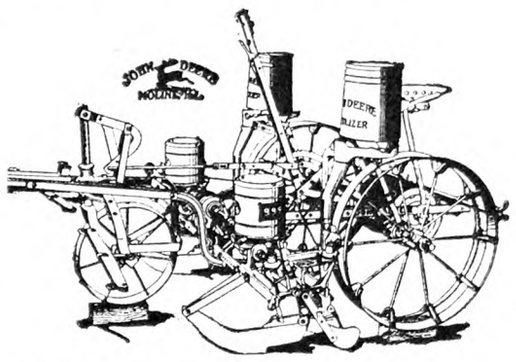
John Deere No. 999 Planter with Safety Fertilizer Attachment

Increase Yields–Improve Quality–Reduce Costs

Fertilizer properly applied when the corn is planted, with the John Deere No. 999 Planter equipped with Safety Fertilizer Attachment, increases the yield per acre, improves the quality and causes the crop to mature from one to two weeks earlier.

The John Deere Safety Fertilizer Attachment deposits the fertilizer on both sides of the hill, in strips 12 to 18 inches long. The fertilizer is close enough to the row to do the most good, but does not come in contact with the seed. None of the fertilizer is wasted; it quickly bebecomes available as plant food.

This Safety Fertilizer feature together with the accurate seed drop, for which the John Deere No. 999 is famous, gives you the kind of planting that keeps down the production cost per bushel.



999-T with Tongue Truck Insures Better Planting

The John Deere 999-T Planter with Tongue Truck eliminates neckweight, plants at more uniform depth, reduces side slip on hillsides and gives you better all around planting results. The tongue truck is especially desirable when the fertilizer attachment is used. Furnished on low wheel planters only.

Increasing your yield per acre is one sure way to reduce production costs, and the John Deere 999 is the planter that will help you. See your John Deere dealer. Write for Free literature. Address John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for PM-937.

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THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

Kills 'em!

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KILLS
APHIS-LEAFHOPPER-THRIP

"BLACK LEAF 40"
KILLS POULTRY LICE
-JUST "PAINT" THE ROOSTS

"Black Leaf 40" Does It

"Black Leaf 40" is the outstanding enemy of insect pests. Kills by contact, also by fumes. If you have never used "Black Leaf 40" it will be to your advantage to begin doing so.

APHIS . . . LEAFHOPPER . . . THRIPS

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TO KILL MITES: **Spray** nests and inside of house with "Black Leaf 40" according to directions.

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Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp., Incorporated
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"Black Leaf 40"

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The Rural New-Yorker

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A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

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We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

I began taking *Moore's Rural New-Yorker* April 1, 1873. I am in my eighty-third year, and feel like having a chat with the editor. I have made good at farming. J. L. R.

Pennsylvania.

IT IS a pleasure to get this personal note from one who has been a reader 57 years, and who found the soil a friendly partner. We have here the first volume of this paper—1850—and often look at it. It was worth reading then, and that has always been the aim of those who have sent it out weekly for 80 years. There have been many changes in farming methods during the years, but the great essentials of fitting the soil, and using the "eye of the master" in caring for our livestock are still standard farm practice—man and nature in partnership.

*

PROFESSOR William J. Ripley, Economist of Harvard University, recently gave the U. S. Senate committee on banking some good advice on the subject of investment trusts and other securities. He urged complete and honest accounting and full publicity under government direction of concerns and of their securities which are offered the public as investments. Professor Ripley called attention to the well-known fact that many of these securities are sold to small uninformed and helpless investors, who are induced to put their savings into these paper certificates, when the savings banks would serve them better. Corporations and other legal machinery are used for the set-up of these securities, which give a sort of State or Federal sanction to the securities. Promoters often use these legal formalities as a protection to the uninformed investor, making the government a party to their deception. The securities could not be created without the legal machinery provided by the govovernment for the purpose. This legal machinery is free to all to create worthy enterprises or to promote speculation with other people's money, or worse still to swindle the public. Since the government makes it possible to create these paper securities, it should require those who sell them to show their value. Professor Ripley's advice for an honest accounting and full publicity will not please promoters who like to speculate with money not their own, but it is in harmony with public interests.

*

THERE are many inquiries as to the best method of using a few bushels of hen manure around the garden. It is useful stuff, commonly analyzing around 1 per cent nitrogen and ½ per cent phosphoric acid and potash, and all in quickly available form if got in proper mechanical condition. Where possible, running the dried manure through a grinder is the best plan. That does away with the lumps, which are slow to dissolve and may burn any roots that they come near. This fine manure may then be used in corn hills, mixed with earth, and around any garden crops desired. It should be supplemented with acid phosphate or a low-nitrogen mixture, about 3-8-7. Garden stuff thus treated will get going earlier and jump right along.

*

COMMERCIAL fruit production in Canada in 1930 had a value of $19,224,970. Apples, grown principally in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia accounted for $10,863,940 of the total. The 1930 commercial crop totaled 3,165,936 barrels which returned an average price to the growers of $3.43. Among other fruits grown in Canada last year for domestic and export markets were pears, 411,455 bushels; plums and prunes, 258,225 bushels; peaches, 759,702 bushels; apricots, 10,000 bushels; cherries, 286,000 bushels; strawberries, 12,934,555 quarts; other berries, 4,162,492 quarts; and grapes, 51,062,000 pounds. In addition to importations of fruit trees, bushes and plants in 1930, nurserymen in Canada sold over $300,000 worth of such products.

*

FARMERS growing sweet corn in Orange and Rockland counties, New York, will be pleased to learn that the government corn-borer quarantine against movement of corn from those counties through New Jersey has been lifted. After a thorough inspection last year the government authorities found no borers. Sweet corn for the New York market is usually a paying crop for farmers within truck haul over night, but the quarantine at the State line shut out this source of supply.

*

IN "The Rural Annual and Horticultural Directory" for 1860, we find the following selection of grapevines offered by the Rochester Central Nurseries: Isabella, Catawba, Clinton, Delaware, Rebecca, Diana, Logan, Concord, Hartford Prolific, Elizabeth, Northern Muscadine, To Kalon and Crivelen. It is interesting to find that the changes of 70 years have only driven half of these varieties from our vineyards, though naturally their commercial values have changed, but Concord, Delaware and Catawba at least still hold their distinctive place. In the same publication we find the Lawton blackberry advertised as especially "invaluable for making wine." It is called "the new American fruit," and we are told that it is unique, "and not, as many suppose, the common New Rochelle blackberry improved by cultivation." The passage of time has not been kind to the Lawton blackberry; it has long been superseded by varieties of higher quality, but 70 years ago it was a remarkable improvement. We wonder how many of our present favored fruits will hold the interest of horticulture in the year 2000!

*

THE Federal law governing interstate shipment of feeds defines as unlawful "the mixture of a poisonous or harmful material with the feed and, if harmless non-food material is added to the feed, it must be declared in the labeling. A poultry scratch feed containing grit and charcoal, for example, must be labeled 'scratch feed with grit and charcoal,' since these materials are considered to have no food value." In one case summary means for its destruction were taken with a carload of so-called "molasses feed," shipped into the District of Columbia. Federal agents collected and analyzed a sample of this feed and found that it consisted of rice hulls and molasses. Molasses and rice bran are valuable feeds, but rice hulls are worthless as feed. The government seized the feed; the court condemned it, and ordered the U. S. marshal to destroy it. The marshal buried a few sticks of dynamite in the city dump and piled the feed over it. He slit each sack open and, when the dynamite was exploded, the feed and the contents of the dump were mixed thoroughly. The feed was destroyed in this manner.

*

SOMETHING over 300 carloads of food have been assembled by farmers and small town people and sent to the drought stricken regions of the country, as a free will offering to those in sore need. This is only another illustration of that helpful neighborly spirit which we all know ever has existed and is still living in farm communities. The need was recognized and, without argument, fuss or rigmarole, quick measures were taken to help. Neighborliness in the strictly scriptural sense is a trait of farm life and character—and a good thing to think about.

*

A FEW years ago the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station published a station circular (No. 37) on the control of the onion maggot. The control which they recommend is especially worthy of note this year when there are so many unsalable onions and when it is so essential to reduce unnecessary expenses to the minimum. The flies which lay eggs and thereby produce the maggot, usually appear in May and begin looking for onion stems around which to lay these eggs. This habit led entomologists to think that the pest might be controlled by a "trap crop" method. The best looking cull onions from last year's crop should be saved. When drilling onion seed in the field, every 100th row is left unplanted. These cull onions are set about six inches apart and four inches deep in this unplanted row. The old onions soon send up stems which attract the flies and most of the maggot eggs are laid around these old bulbs before the small seedlings are large enough to attract the flies. About the middle of June it will be found that the maggots in the old onions are full grown. These old bulbs should be removed and placed in a maggot-tight container. They should then be destroyed together with their wormy inhabitants, either by treating with oil or by burning. If this job is thoroughly done, there is very little danger of serious trouble from the second brood of these maggots.

*

REPORTS by the New York State Tax Department show that taxable gasoline for motor fuel, distributed during December, 1930, amounted to 106,870,521 gallons, an increase of 13,190,359 over the same month the previous year. Of the non-taxable fuel reported, 211,550 gallons were sold to the United States government; 2,000,408 gallons were sold to State and municipal governments and distributors used for non-taxable purposes 240,050 gallons. For the period from May 1, 1930, to December 31, 1930, the next quantity of taxable motor fuel reported was 1,049,944,321 gallons and for a similar period ending December 31, 1929, the total was 962,771,438 gallons.

*

AN EXTRAORDINARY case of conspiracy and extortion is reported by the Pennsylvania agricultural authorities, where a constable and justice of the peace pleaded guilty on 39 counts involving alleged enforcement of the Pennsylvania dog law. The constable notified dog owners that they were violating the State law and that they must appear before the justice of the peace and pay a small fine and costs. If they did not do this promptly, they would be arrested and heavily fined. No warrant or summons was issued. When the dog owner appeared the justice would place a fine of $10 or $15 and get a corresponding amount as costs. No record was made of this on the docket and the two officials would then divide the money. The State Bureau of Animal Industry, which has charge of the enforcement of the Pennsylvania dog law, is making effort, through special investigations, to protect dog owners from such extortion.

*

I wish to thank you very much for the article in THE R. N.-Y. to induce voters to petition their members of the Legislature about schools, and where you said that the hard knot around the rural schools was tied in the Legislature and its members alone can untie it, removing a type of official autocracy that has no place in our form of government. S. G.

GETTING those hard knots of autocracy untied may be a tough job, but it is a worth-while one. As we have said before, it appears that great effort is made to suppress the facts about the education authorities' arbitrary power, and to give out a general idea that the people of the districts themselves can legally handle their own affairs, so that there is no danger of the State doing anything without their consent. That is an easy way of keeping people quiet, and they do not realize until the lightning strikes them just exactly what the condition is. There are now three bills before the New York Legislature that would help materially in restoring to the rural districts reasonable self-determination of their affairs, and something like a proportionate share of the State money, compared with the village and city schools. This is the time to urge support of these bills on your members of the Legislature. They can undo these hard knots that were tied around the rural schools in Albany, if they will.

Brevities

THAT was some farm picnic—page 363.

MILLS in North Carolina use 21,903,000 lbs. of rayon yearly.

WHEAT in farmers' hands March 1 was estimated at 160,282,000 bushels.

IN MASSACHUSETTS, 90 per cent of the farms are operated by their owners.

"BUY the truth, and sell it not, also wisdom, and instruction, and understanding."

THE ice storm shown on our cover this week makes a beautiful sight but is hard on some trees.

THE world output of rubber is about 735,000 tons annually. This country uses more than half of it, or 400,000 tons.

MAY Day is National Child Health Day. Has your neighborhood given thought to the health and protection of the children?

STOCK pastured along an improved highway, as Prof. Duck describes on page 374, must be a survival from a motorless generation.

IS YOUR household water supply safeguarded against possible contamination? Spring freshets following a drought are sometimes a source of danger.

A WAR memorial recently dedicated at Brussels, Belgium, was erected in honor of the carrier pigeons used as messengers in the World War.

NEW Hampshire is carrying on a rat-extermination drive, the red-squill treatment recommended by the government being used. It is used one part to 10 of dry cereal as bait.

Wealth or Waste Paper

I submit some economic questions that puzzle me:
1.—Are high-priced stocks an evidence of prosperity?
2.—When stocks rise is the wealth of the country increased? Is there a reduction in wealth when their price falls?
3.—Are stocks a national asset or a liability? When the volume of stocks increases are we that much richer?
4.—Of what benefit to the country are the vast business transactions of stock exchanges?
5.—Are stocks wealth? Perhaps others are puzzled. Let us have light. R. W. S.
Pennsylvania.

TO AVOID confusion it is necessary to have a clear understanding of terms and of the basic subject.

A corporation is a unit or person created by law. It may own property, do business and create profits or losses as an individual. The property of a corporation is divided into a certain number of shares. Each of these shares represents a fractional part of the property. If there are 100 shares and you own one share, you own 1 per cent or 1/100 of the property of the corporation. The "stock" is really the capital of the corporation, but it is represented in the shares which we have come to speak of as "stocks."

Questions 1 and 2.—(1) When the price of a stock rises because the corporation does a successful business and increases its property and income and earns dividends or profits, that is an evidence of prosperity of that one corporation. When many corporations, individuals and partnerships gain, it is an evidence of general prosperity.

(2) When prices of stocks rise because of the legitimate increase of the value of the properties, the wealth of the country is increased, not by the rise in stock prices, but by the increase of the wealth which the stock shares represent. When prices fall because of the decrease of property or earnings there is, of course, a reduction of wealth.

However, when the prices of stock shares rise through manipulations, inflation, speculation, or an official political propaganda, there is no increase of wealth in the rise and no loss of wealth in the fall, and the rise in stock prices under such circumstances should not be accepted as an indication of prosperity. Nor the fall viewed as a public calamity.

Questions 3 and 4.—(3) Stocks are a national asset when they represent an honest investment of capital and a legitimate successful business. They are a national liability when used as they often are to swindle the public and to disturb and embarrass legitimate business.

(4) The useful and legitimate function of stock exchanges is to make an open market for shares of corporations. To the extent to which they exercise this function, they are a benefit in establishing sale prices and helping provide a liquid security that is easily and quickly transferred from one person to another in a sale or to be used as collateral for loans. They encourage a larger investment in corporate business for production purposes which results in an increase of wealth. On the other hand many of them have been used as big gambling institutions. They have been known to create "corners" in certain stocks and to increase prices far beyond their value. Members have bought and sold their own stock to create a fictitious value and quotations to the public on the authority of the exchange to unload the stock to the public and in numerous ways manipulate prices up and down by phoney rumors and reports to lure the "lambs" to slaughter. And yet it seems that it would be easy to preserve the benefits of the exchanges and remove their faults. Some of the exchanges at least are associations of individuals. They resist the recommendations to incorporate and hold them responsible for their acts. No person is allowed to sell a pint of milk or a rod of land or a pill without a license and some record of a reputation, but men who have been sent to the penitentiary for stock swindling have come back and sold bogus stocks again without restrictions. Incorporated exchanges, licensed brokers, and a requirement of a written statement of the financial worth of corporations selling stock to the public, would save millions annually to the public.

Question 5.—Yes and no. One may quibble over a piece of paper and what it represents. A certificate of stock showing that you own a share of the assets and business of a wealthy corporation is as good a title to property as a deed of a farm. But a certificate of stock issued by a corporation which has no assets is simply a piece of waste paper.

Taxes in Sullivan County, N. Y.

I HOPE you may live to see the day when the farmer can get his fair share of the profit on what he produces, and will have his land assessed according to what it is worth wherever it may be situated. Some farms would sell for three or four times what another would sell for just because of its location. I also believe that all incomes of $3,500 net should pay an income tax. At that rate the poor farmer would not need to be taxed to death. Keep right on with your good work and in time right will get justice. JOHN P. VOORHEES.
New York.

For the Milk Inquiry

THE following resolution has just been approved by the dairymen of our section. Will you have the goodness to publish it?

Petition: We, the undersigned milk producers of Albany County and adjoining counties, do urgently petition the New York State Legislature now in session at Albany, to take favorable action on the "resolution" presented by Assemblywoman Graves, asking for an investigation of the unjust conditions existing in the milk industry in New York State at the present time.

In a recent interview with Mrs. Graves, the Assembly member who introduced the resolution, she suggested that farmers who wish to have it approved should request their Assemblymen and Senators to vote for it. We will appreciate your help.
New York. R. E. O.

A Dollar of Unchanging Value

I have been interested in your recent editorials on economic subjects, especially those in the issue of December 13, 1930 and February 28, 1931. I believe it is entirely feasible (from an economic standpoint) to put in use a monetary system that would provide a dollar of practically unchanging value at all times.

The principles you state in your editorials agree with mine, and I believe the plan proposed is the logical solution of the problem based on those principles.

Briefly stated this is the multiple, or commodity, standard of value, with a circulating medium of credit money, practically the same as the Federal reserve notes, but controlled in volume to conform in value to the standard as judged by the open market prices of the commodities comprising the standard or table of index numbers.

The Federal Reserve System furnishes an excellent medium for distributing and controlling the money issues, provided it was by law required to carry out the plan and regulate its note issues thereby. At present the Federal Reserve Board is under no legal, nor apparently moral, obligation to pay any attention to the general level of prices. To give any board the sole power to issue money, controlling thereby in a large measure the value of the dollar, with no restrictions as to the use of that power beyond the maintenance of a minimum gold reserve, was a most unwise and dangerous act.

There is no apparent reason why these banks by prompt and energetic action could not have maintained or increased the volume of their note issues, and prevented to a great extent the disastrous fall in prices. The gold reserve has been, and is now, nearly if not quite double the legal requirement, and the creditor position of the country, and the high tariff wall, make it highly improbable that the outflow of gold would reach the danger point through such action. That the Federal Reserve Banks have not voluntarily standardized the dollar even if not required by law, is probably to be ascribed to their acceptance of the widespread (but to my mind erroneous) belief that it is the gold alone that determines the value of money; that the volume of paper money has no effect so long as it is kept at a parity with gold; and that the note issues will automatically adjust themselves to the demands of business. Doubtless the volume of the note issues will adjust itself to the demand, but only at the cost of a rise or fall in the value of the money, which is just what should be prevented.

The fundamental trouble lies in the gold standard. Gold instead of being a stabilizer of money value is the greatest obstacle to a proper stabilization of such value; it has almost entirely disappeared as a circulating medium, and its only function at present is to limit in a rough way the volume of money and so to link the different countries together that it is impossible for any one to regulate the value of its own money, as the volume of note issues in any gold standard country affects all other countries using that standard.

It takes a long time for public opinion to change. Forty years ago intelligent business men generally believed that gold had invariable value; that it was exempt in some mysterious way (or because the law called it a standard) from the otherwise universal law of supply and demand. Experience has forced the discard of this idea, but it may take another generation, and a few more panics to convince the public that the fluctuations in the value of money—inseparable from the gold standard—if not the immediate or only cause of business depression, is by far the most powerful factor affecting its prolongation and the depth and spread of the disaster. Falling prices are generally ranked with war and pestilence as the worst scourges of humanity—and the remedy is so simple.
Connecticut. ARTHUR I. FONDA.

Notes from Chautauqua Co., N. Y.

Yesterday was a warm sunshiny day; the snow was practically all gone except in the woods, the roads were dry enough to make motoring a pleasure, and we decided the maple sugar season had surely arrived. Accordingly, all preparations were made to tap the trees today, but what a surprise greeted us when we awoke this morning! The weather had completely changed the landscape over night; snow had fallen to the depth of six inches and it is still snowing. It is not very cold, so we expect this great white blanket will soon evaporate, when the sun comes out again. Considering the dry cold weather of the past few months, no doubt this storm will be of benefit, not only to the sugarmakers but other farmers as well. New syrup is seen in the local stores at $1.60 per gallon and sugar at 35 cents per pound.

Great flocks of crows and starlings are seen and they appear in the best of spirits, no matter what the weather. Not so with two robins, which the children discovered on the topmost branch of an apple tree this morning. These little songsters were viewing their surroundings, too dejected even to chirp.

Dairy butter brings only 28 cents per pound at the stores here. A nearby cheese factory, also a toddy plant, use much of the milk produced in this section. Dairy feed has dropped a little in price the past month, but even so, the profit is still very small. However, many farmers feel that dairying is more promising than grape raising, in that it furnishes an income during a greater part of the year. In order to produce a good crop of grapes, much time and labor must be spent, and the results have not been very good the past few years. R. P. C.
Chautauqua Co., N. Y.

Countrywide Dairy Situation

Not long ago poor demand was a striking feature of the market position, but it seems that the cheapness of dairy products has begun at last to bring new buying. City consumers long used to oleo and canned milk find they can afford butter at the lower prices. Even the folks in the country are reported using more milk and butter. All this is good for the public health and habits.

Even the sales of canned milk increased 7 per cent in January, the result of bargain sales. The producer has no fondness for low prices, yet a spell of cheapness in the dairy market may help the producer in the long run by bringing the consumer back to the natural product. Cheapness is a kind of advertising. Large manufacturers of specialized products do not hesitate to spend a few thousand dollars in advertising and free samples. Perhaps the dairy farmer will feel a shade better if he charges off in his mind a part of the low prices to expenses in making the product more popular and extending its sale.

Conditions in the cheese market are much the same as for butter. Cheese seems to be regarded as the poorer paying line, to judge by the decreasing production so far this year, while the milk and butter output has been gaining right along. Much of the milk seems to be going to market direct or to the canneries.

The increased use of the small machine refrigerator seems likely to enlarge the demand for cream, butter, ice cream and other products that need to be kept perfectly fresh to be at their best. This spell of low prices for dairy products will tend to persuade many city buyers that they can afford these extras and that habit will continue even when prices go up.

The dairy farmer is doing fairly well compared with those who sell onions at 25 cents per bushel, cabbage at $11 per ton, eggs at 15 cents a dozen, and so on. Butter has not been so cheap early in the season for a long time, but dairy feeds are cheap, too, and they have declined faster than butter and cheese, until now the margin between cost and market price is larger than the average of the past five years. Butter is six cents lower than last season, but some standard feeds are lower by $10 per ton. In other words, however the farmer may feel about it, the dairy business is paying better than usual, according to the figures. There is more than usual quantity of butter and cheese in storage but not so much as ther ewas a year ago. Pasturage season has started early in the West and South, and the eastern farmer will be turning his cattle out occasionally before many weeks, while most farmers in the dairy region have enough hay in the barn.

Some of the Middle and Central States are still short of water. Wells and small streams are nearly dry and there is not enough moisture in the subsoil to carry crops any length of time in such districts. Farmers in those parts of the country are already beginning to worry about the next crop. The soil has been too dry for nearly a year in some places; nothing but shallows and "dry storms" for months at a time. But most parts of the dairy region are expecting a long producing season, with low costs and probably rather low prices.

Business in some lines picked up in January and February. Every man who gets his job back again will use more farm produce and the price is likely to recover about as fast as business comes back. G. B. F.

Virginia Farm Notes

Spring will soon be with us and Winter a thing of the past. If you wish early grazing and to curtail expenses, now is the time to make preparation in the way of fertilizing the pasture, as it costs three times as much to feed a cow in the stable as it does to feed her in a pasture. Without adequate pasturage, the dairy farmer will come out at the little end of the horn. To whatever degree he must supplement pasture feeding by stable feeding, to just that same degree he increases his food cost and decreases his profit. Natural fertility of most soils is constantly decreasing. An excellent practice is to give the pasture a dressing of fertilizer in early Spring, using a complete fertilizer in an amount sufficient to supply from 45 to 60 lbs. each of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash per acre. If the land is inclined to be of "sour" nature, give it a dressing of 1,000 to 1,500 lbs. of lime per acre.

We had a fairly good rain February 9 which somewhat broke the Winter drought, and at the same time put land in shape for plowing, which a good many farmers are doing. The rain was not sufficient, though, to replenish the water supply in wells and streams. A good many wells are still dry, and ponds and running streams, which usually afford ample water at this season, are now dry, never known to be the case during Winter.

We have been cutting firewood for the past few weeks off a swampy, wet piece of ground, which at this season, usually, has from three to six inches of water all over it. We can now haul wood off with ease with a wagon and team. At this writing the ground hog has not come up to his promise, as we have only had one bad day.

With the exception of a few cold days and nights, this has been a very mild Winter so far all over the State. Most of the week ending February 7 was Springlike. It has turned somewhat colder since the rain. Since the rain, some have planted Irish potatoes and garden peas. I planted some peas on Monday, February 9.

The price of eggs is still coming down, 17 cents now being the best price wholesale; retail, 23 cents. Meats are also coming down. Live hogs, $8 per hundred; veals, $10; beef, 4 to 5 cents. The above are wholesale prices or what we farmers get. W. H. H.
Prince George, Va.

Live Stock and Dairy

Leasing Dairy Cattle

The chief difficulty in getting started with purebred dairy animals is the cost of foundation stock and for this reason most dairymen keep grades rather than purebreds. By the use of a purebred bull they find that, after a few generations of breeding, they have a herd of cows nearly or quite as productive as most of the purebred herds near them. Therefore it is difficult for them to see any special advantage, from the production point of view, in purebred stock. On the other hand they realize that the painstaking breeder of purebreds does make better sales than they can make with their grades. Most dairymen look forward to the time when they will have stock to sell to add to their income from dairy products. Even with only a fairly productive class of purebred cows, one is quite sure that his sales will realize from one-half more to double what he would get from an equal number of grades of the same ages and milking periods.

As it costs about the same to rear grade and purebred heifers we must admit there are advantages in the purebreds over the grades, even with the same yield of milk or butterfat in either case. This brings us back to the question of financing a start with purebred cows. Unless one plans to take a period of at least 12 to 15 years in which to build up a herd of, say, 18 to 20 cows he must start with more than a single pair. With losses and irregularities in breeding no one can look for more than a 30 to 40 per cent increase in his females each year. Let us suppose a farmer buys two mature females and a male, of any one of the special dairy breeds, he must expect to make an outlay of at least $500. This looks big to the average farmer who knows he can often buy six or seven good grade cows for the same outlay.

Right here, let me suggest, lies a good field for investment of capital in purebred stock, to be placed out with substancial young farmers, on a lease plan. Retired farmers, who have been interested in some one dairy breed might find this a pleasant and profitable means of utilizing time and business ability, if they have skill in judging men and dairy stock. One piece of work of this kind has attracted my attention, as well as my direct interest, and the distribution of the stock from this one enterprise has covered parts of two counties—Saratoga and Washington.

A one-armed, retired farmer, who was forced to give up milk production because of inability to milk, and having too small a herd to warrant a hired man, decided he would place his herd out with several farmers on a five-year lease plan. At the end of the period he planned to divide with the lessee and sell his own part of the stock, including the original animals, or release them to other farmers. A legal form of lease was drawn up by a lawyer and signed by the owner as "party of the first part" and by the farmer who took the animals as "party of the second part." While the lease is rather long to include in detail in this article its main points may be included under nine headings (abridged).

1.—List of animals furnished by party of the first part, including an approved bull, whose dam had an official or semi-official record.

2.—Agreement by party of the second part to receive said animals, care for, feed and breed them, and their progeny, in a business-like manner.

3.—Title and ownership of all animals furnished under the lease and one-half their progeny, to remain the property of the party of the first part.

4.—All male calves not wanted in the herd, to be sold by the party of the second part, to the best advantage possible, age and condition considered; any proceeds from those held and reared, and later sold as breeders, to be divided between the two parties.

5.—Expense for registration of animals sold from the herd, to be divided equally between the parties of the lease.

6.—All milk and milk products to go to party of the second part, to pay for care and feeding, and also the sales of young bull calves not to be used as breeders.

7.—One-half of the increase in stock to go to the party of the second part at the end of the lease period. The original stock (losses or sales) to be returned to original owner, together with one-half the increase of females.

8.—Party of the second part not to be held accountable for losses of stock by disease or accident, not due to negligence on his part.

9.—In case of death of either party the lease is to cease, on 60 days notice by the heirs or legal representatives of deceased party.

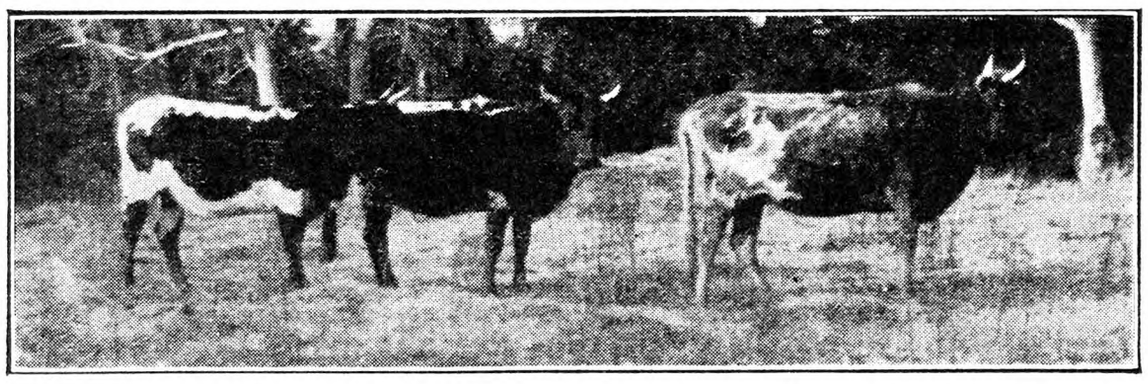
Like all business leases there are "hooks and crooks" by which one might get around some one or more of the requirements of the lease. The workability of the plan depends naturally on the business integrity of the two parties to the agreement. However there are but few transgressions possible, except what would be to the disadvantage of the transgressor. With good bulls furnished, at the proper time to prevent inbreeding, and reasonably good care of the stock on the part of the lessee, the plan seemed to work out to the satisfaction of both parties. By having only small herds, with any one farmer, it was possible to shift bulls and thus often to save purchase of a new one. In 10 years from the time of the original leases, of about 15 animals, this owner increased his holdings to over 90 head, including some purchases, and besides he made many sales. Had he not died near the end of that period, his chances for a good business income, within a few years, seemed quite certain.

At the dispersal sale of the stock (representing some 10 or 12 herds of purebred Guernseys, held under this form of lease), which took place at Ballston Spa on Nov. 8, 1929, the average sale price per head, for all ages, was $163, for a total of 83 head. Several head had previously been sold at private sale but this did not materially change the average.

At the present time this stock is scattered over several counties in Eastern New York and elsewhere. The herds that were built up, by the half of the increase going to the lessees, have given several farmers a chance to establish purebred herds, who never would have felt they could do so by the direct outlay of capital.

CHARLES S. PHELPS.

Saratoga County, N. Y.



A Group of Native Cows Grazing Near the Highway in Southeastern Georgia. These mature cows weigh about 450 to 500 pounds.

A Profitable Herd of Jerseys Near Brunswick, Ga. They were produced entirely by selection from native stock. Their average weight is about 750 pounds.

A New York Livestock Man's Trip Around the Continent

Most of the Southern States have a high road tax on gas, in some as much as six cents. However, it seems worth it, as all the main thoroughfares are good, broad, well graded, and stretch away flat and level for miles and miles. The through traffic is speedy, we amble along at about 40 miles per hour. Yesterday by actual count 63 out of-State cars passed us, and 22 of them carried New York license plates.

We are now in the free-range country of Georgia, with animals grazing adjacent to or on the highways. One does not often associate systems of livestock farming with the forest interests of a given locality. However, there seems to be a direct connection between this public highway grazing system and forest fires. One cannot fail to be impressed with the large number of fires that are burning merrily away close by the highways. No one is apparently paying the slightest attention to these fires, some of which had assumed dangerous proportions. Most everyone seems to feel that this annual burning of woods, in late Winter, is sounding the death knell of some of the South's finest forest lands. Many feel that this condition is a direct outgrowth of the open range system, as it is decidedly to the interest of the livestock owner to burn off as much of the woods as possible, at least to burn off the dead grass and shrubbery, and thus encourage the quick growth of new and more desirable forage. There is considerable agitation at present relative to enacting laws which would abolish this system, and make owners fence their stock.

When one has narrowly escaped a bad accident by having a cow amble across the road directly in the path of a car, or has suddenly been confronted by a small herd blocking the highway directly around a curve, such legislation would seem to be both progressive and beneficial. Drivers of cars are liable to owners for livestock injured upon the highways, but, as a matter of fact, the owner is seldom able to apprehend the driver, so that the annual loss of killed and injured livestock, particularly hogs, is a considerable item, probably far more than the owners realize. In view of our present rapid motor transportation this system seems obsolete.

Most every farm keeps some hogs. These Georgia porkers show considerable improvement over the natives slightly farther to their north. While most of them are rather leggy, and somewhat coarse, quite a high percentage carry a predominance of color markings of the different lard breeds. Practically all the cattle through this section carry a predominance of dairy rather than beef type. The percentage that would classify as natives is certainly well over 75. The best herd observed between Raleigh, N. C., and the Florida line was owned by J. N. Knight, near Brunswick, Ga. This is a herd of selected natives, showing a decided predominance of Jersey blood. It is of particular interest as the owner has never at any time used any purebred sires. His bulls as well as cows have been picked entirely on their individuality. Compared with other cattle through this section they certainly looked good.

Mr. Knight keeps around 30 mature females, with about 15 to 20 milking. His herd is fully accredited and tick free. They average slightly over 4 per cent fat. No milk records other than general observation are kept. He had 20 cows milking, which were producing a total of 50 gallons per day. He stated his herd and system are representative of the better type dairy farmers in Southern Georiga. He plans to obtain a good purebred Jersey bull, and use him on his heifers. He has a ready sale in Brunswick, Ga., for all the milk produced, at 18 cents per quart. Some of his top cows were milking five gallons per day. He figures an average lactation period for his herd to be nine months.

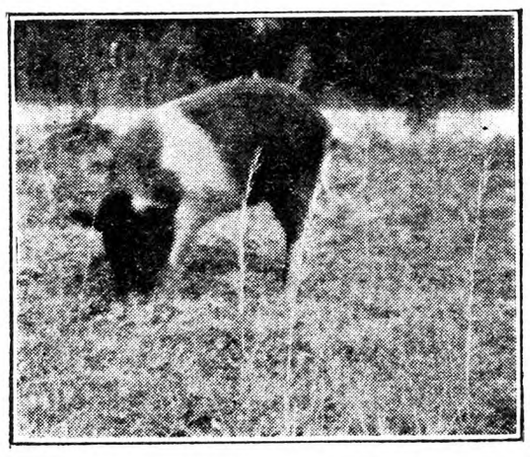
The cows are milked by hand under an open shed, or right out in the lot. At milking time they are fed a concentrate mixture consisting of equal parts of shorts, cornmeal and a 20-per-cent commercial dairy mixture. The present average cost of the combined concentrate is $40 per ton. Cottonseed hulls, costing 65 cents per hundred, delivered at the farm, constitute the sole roughage. The average weight of the cows is around 750 lbs. They were fed an average of 12 to 14 lbs. of cencentrates and all the cotton seed hulls they would eat.

Mr. Knight and his two boys do all the labor, including retail delivery. Any excess milk is readily disposed of in the stores at 60 cents per gallon. They keep a few hogs, but, attempt no crop farming of any kind. At prices quoted, a three-gallon cow would be returning at least $1.80 over daily feed cost. It looked like a profitable proposition, and Mr. Knight said he so considered it. They had a nice modern home, including all conveniences, and the place looked clean and inviting. This section of the South seems to offer some good possibilities for the disposal of quite a few of our good eastern surplus registered young bulls. The breeders appear to be ready and looking for further herd improvements.

It is noticeable the farther south one travels the less prominence one finds given to beef on the hotel and restaurant menu, particularly in the small or medium-sized towns. Chicken or fish are given the place of prominence. The native cattle certainly make a tough piece of beef; very little western beef is handled by the retail shops except in the larger cities, perhaps this field, due to tourist travel, will be found to be a profitable outlet for considerable volume of the new frozen packaged meat cuts.

Route 17 misses the famous Georgia peach districts entirely, so those interested in this industry should take an eastern route. Turpentine is being collected in numerous small groves near the highway. The pecan industry is assuming considerable proportions. The paper-shell variety retail at roadside stands at two pounds for $1. These are put up in two-pound cloth sacks. It requires several years for the trees to mature. They will produce from 20 to 40 bushels annually per tree. They are planted in rows, as seedling pecans, about 20 feet apart. There are several types or varieties of the mature nuts, based on size and thinness of shell. Some of the principal ones are Sly or Mobile, which are quite large; the Stuart is thicker or at least harder shelled; seedlings, which are used for planting; Dixie Mixed, which include assorted varieties and sizes, and the Paper Shell, which hull easily and carry large meats.

R. W. DUCK.



A Mature Native Georgia Sow. She carries Hampshire markings, weight about 150 pounds, and can run with the speed of a deer.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

Of the three members of the order who attended the last meeting of the Ohio State Grange who passed the 50-year mile post in Grange membership, one, Mrs. Joseph Morton, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, died Jan. 5. She had been a member of the Grange for 57 years and her husband had been a member 56 years. She was a charter member of Morris Grange of Knox County, organized in 1874.

State Grange Master Fred J. Freestone of New York held three regional conferences for his county deputies on March 9, 10 and 12 at Syracuse, Albany and Rochester. This is a new feature in the work of the deputies of New York State and is expected to be followed by a much greater extension of the order in the Empire State.

The official directory of the New York State Grange, just issued from the office of State Secretary Frank J. Riley, of Sennett, Cayuga County, contains the time of meeting of all the subordinate Granges of the State. This is in accordance with a resolution adopted at the Olean session of the State Grange. It also contains the official list of the Juvenile Granges of the State, arranged by counties. Onondaga County leads with nine Juvenile Granges. The other leaders are: Monroe, 6; St. Lawrence, 6; Genesee, 5; Livingston, 5; Oswego, 5. Yates County has the largest percentage of Juvenile Granges, with four Juveniles in its six Subordinate Granges, a record of 66⅔ per cent. Onondaga comes second with nine Juveniles in its 28 Subordinate Granges, a record of 32 per cent. St. Lawrence County has added two more Juvenile Granges to its roster since Jan. 1, making the county's total eight Granges.

The Jefferson County Pomona Grange, which has been a generous giver to the Revolving Scholarship Fund of the New York State Grange since its establishment in 1924. made an additional gift of $50 to the fund at the Pomona's March quarterly meeting. The Pomona also contributed $25 to the Red Cross drought relief fund. The Grange also gave its approval to the resolution of Mrs. Rhoda Fox Graves, St. Lawrence County Assemblyman, providing for an investigation by the New York Legislature of the milk industry, to determine the reason for the large spread between the price paid the milk producer and the price paid for the milk by the consumer. Mrs Graves represents the leading dairy county of the Empire State. The June session of the Jefferson County Pomona Grange will be held with Kirkland Grange at Redwood.

At the March session of the Lewis County Pomona, held at Lowville, the Grange went on record as favoring the proposed county library bill, the Graves resolution for an investigation of the milk industry in New York State and Assemblyman Sheldon's bill imposing an additional five-cent tax on oleo in New York State. Lewis County is the home of Miss Elizabeth L. Arthur, lecturer of the New York State Grange. At the March Pomona Miss Arthur presented a velvet altar cloth to be contested for by the Granges of Lewis County and which will become the property of any Grange winning it three years in succession. The altar cloth is to be won on a scale of points awarded for good work in conferring degrees, putting on good lecturers programs. contributing to the Revolving Scholarship Fund, community welfare work, etc. Assemblyman E. M. Sheldon spoke before the Pomona on the work of the State Legislature. The June session of the Pomona will be held with Glendale Grange. The Pomona has received an invitation to unite with Oneida and Oswego Counties in a tri-county picnic. The matter was referred to a committee consisting of Pomona Master John D. Peterson and County Deputy E. F. Linstruth.

Grange spirit is very active in St. Lawrence County, one of the big Grange counties of the Empire State. Over 300 members attended the March Pomona, held at Payson Hall, Canton, at St. Lawrence University, the home of the Canton State School of Agriculture. The programs of St. Lawrence Pomona are always noted for their excellence and that of March 4 was fully up to the county's high mark. County Deputy Albert W. Hull announced that the county's regional lecturers' conference would be held at Canton April 25, with State Lecturer Elizabeth L. Arthur in charge. County Agent L. H. Claus gave a talk on the work of the cow testing associations and dairy record clubs, so important at the present time as a means of solving the problem of profitable milk production. A new Juvenile Grange was reported from Potsdam Grange, making eight Juveniles in the county. This places St. Lawrence in second place among the counties of the State in Juvenile work, Onondaga County being first. Crary Mills Juvenile reported a membership of 90. Prof. Bushey, of Cornell, gave an illustrated address on "Beautifying the Home Grounds" and at the evening session Treasurer E. J. Walrath of the Grange League Federation told in detail of the working of this co-operative organization. Mr. Walrath is also the chairman of the State Grange executive committee. The noon luncheon and the dinner were served to the Pomona members by the students of the Home Economics department of the State School of Agriculture, at Canton. Gouverneur and Richville Granges won the first and second Pomona prizes respectively for accomplishing through their Home Economics committees the piece of welfare work of the greatest good to the community. Next year six prizes will be awarded by Pomona in this work, the awards being in groups of three, divided according to membership. The first group will include Granges with a membership up to 100, the second group from 100 to 167 and the third above 167. Two prizes will be given in each group, $10 for first and $5 for second, a total of $45. Depeyster Juvenile Grange was one of the Juveniles receiving a State Grange banner this year.

Canadian Ayrshire Records

The secretary of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, during February, received 126 reports of cows and heifers which have qualified in the R. O. P.—48 in the 365-day division and 78 in the honor roll of 305-day division. It is perhaps worthy of mention that in the 365-day division 32 of the 48 records were made on two milkings a day.

The leader in the mature class was Tullochgorum Dorothy, owned by Director, Experimental Farms, Indian Head, Sask., with a record of 16,463 lbs. of milk, 657 lbs. of fat. Girolle, owned by Ecole d'Agriculture d'Oka, La Trappe, Que., gave 14,077 lbs. of milk, 560 lbs. of fat. Petonne, owned by Nazaire Begin, Nazareth, Que., gave 14,121 lbs. of milk, 541 lbs. of fat.

In the four-year-old class, Louisanne Stella, owned by La Corporation, du Collegede l'Assomption, l'Assomption, Que., came first with 12,371 lbs. of milk, 520 lbs. of fat, average test 4.20 per cent fat. Torr's Nancy, owned by Cumming Brothers, Lancaster, Ont., gave 12,149 lbs. of milk, 498 lbs. of fat, average test 4.10 per cent fat.

The three-year-old class was led by Fifine d'Alexandre, owned by J. Jules Belanger, St. Alexandre, Que., with 10,308 lbs. of milk, 529 lbs. of fat, average test 5.13 per cent fat. Brooklane White Beauty, owned by Director, Experimental Farms, Kapuskasing, Ont., gave 13,303 lbs. of milk, 516 lbs. of fat. Butteside Rosita, owned by Alberta Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alta., gave 12,572 lbs. of milk, 497 lbs. of fat.

Paulette, owned by Oscar Cormier, L'Assomption, Que., led the two-year-old class with 10,337 lbs. of milk, 428 lbs. of fat, average test 4.14 per cent. Netherhall Lucy, owned by W. H. Coverdale, Portsmouth, Ont., gave 9,398 lbs. of milk, 425 lbs. of fat, average test 4.52 per cent fat. Burnside Guide's Sadie, owned by R. R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que., gave 9,822 lbs. of milk, 407 lbs. of fat, average test 4.14 per cent fat.

Livestock Sales

March 25.—Guernseys; H. W. Griswold, W. Salem, Wis.

March 26.—Holsteins; Crestover Farm Dispersal, Millerton, N. Y.

Coming Meetings and Shows

March 16-21. — International Flower Show, Grand Central Palace, New York City.

March 24-26.—Farm and Home Week, College of Agriculture, Orono, Maine.

June 3-5.—American Forestry Association, annual convention, Grove Park Inn., Ashville, N. C.

Sept. 7-12.—New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

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"Our Long List of satisfied customers is your guarantee."
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Buy where quality is never sacrificed to quantity, we are prepared to supply you with pigs of rugged, fast growing strain from quality boars and sows—Berkshire and Chester cross, and Chester and Yorkshire cross, at above prices, also a few Chester Whites at 8 weeks old $5. Will ship C.O.D. on approval, crated free.
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CHESTER WHITE AND DUROC PIGS
High Grade feeding pigs of either of above breeds that are sure to please you. Prompt shipments. Let us fill your needs.
8 to 10 weeks old. Price, $5.00 each C. O. D. Crated Free
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FEEDING PIGS $4.50 Each
select, crated, C.O.D. Grain fed. Mostly Poland Chinas. Few other breeds. Shoats around 40 lbs., $6.25. Can start these shoats on garbage, vaccinate, castrate at $7.
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Best breeding, shipped C. O. D. on approval. Price delivered, Males $15, Females $10. Pedigrees furnished.
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Shetland Ponies for children, also STALLIONS; MARES with colts by side or separate. Prices right. A. B. PORTER PONY FARMS, Atwater, Ohio

For Sale Eight-year-old Saddle Horse. R. L. DINSMOOR, CHILDREN'S VILLAGE, Dobbs Ferry, New York

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Breeding stock always for sale at reasonable prices.
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Government Prohibits Veterinary Nostrums

Dr. H. E. Moskey, veterinarian, Federal Food and Drug Administration, says that no drug preparations bearing claims for the cure of contagious abortion of cattle are moving in interstate commerce at the present time, so far as officials of the U. S. Department know.

In four years hundreds of samples were collected and analyzed. Most of them consisted essentially of medicated colored water, colored table salt, table salt with carbolic acid, brown sugar and bran, creosote, or drugs acting as irritants or vascular stimulants. Some of these were simple and inexpensive drugs disguised in different ways. Others were mineral mixtures with or without added drugs of any kind.

One so-called 'remedy" for contagious abortion, which was proved to the satisfaction of the court to be fraudulently labeled, was tested on cattle by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry. Although the bureau proved that this preparation was ineffective in the prevention or treatment of the disease, the manufacturer was able to present to the department many letters testifying that the preparation had been effective in curing the disease. 'This," says Doctor Moskey, "is explained by the fact that contagious abortion of cattle tends to die out in herds to which no susceptible animals are added. Many livestock owners had been led to believe that the various medicinal agents were effective, when in reality the improved conditions in their herds were the result of an acquired immunity or tolerance to the disease.

"None of the preparations studied by the department would have the slightest value in the prevention or treatment of contagious abortion or any of the conditions which may follow it, such as sterility and other breeding troubles. In the opinion of modern veterinary medical authorities there is no drug or mixture of drugs now known that is effective in the prevention or treatment of contagious abortion. Following the decision of the court against one of these fraudulently labeled abortion remedies and a study of the preparations offered to the public as a treatment for this disease, the department in the enforcement of the Federal food and drugs act, warned the manufacturers of such preparations that their articles were considered misbranded, and, if shipped within the jurisdiction of the act, the products would be seized and would render the shipper liable to prosecution. As a result of this notice, the manufacturers of alleged abortion remedies voluntarily removed their preparations from the market or struck out all unwarranted claims from the labels."

Sores on Cow's Teats

We have a cow which has sore teats. The sores are like blisters. They come and go. If they do not burst they get as large as a medium-sized button. When they burst, it forms a scab. This scab comes off in a few days. After the scab comes off, the teat seems allright until another sore comes. The sores do not seem to hurt her. G. B.

Columbia Co., N. Y.

We strongly suspect that the cow is affected with cowpox, but there is also a false form of cowpox which presents somewhat similar symptoms. In true cowpox, which is caused by a virus which cannot be seen by the strongest microscope and which passes through a fine porcelain filter, the characteristic papule or sore on the teat is oval in shape, with a zone of purplish skin around it, and a concave or depressed top, with the straw-colored lymph contained in several compartments.

These papules form only on the teats, as a rule, but a few sometimes form on the udder, or they may break out on the lips of a nursing calf. When the papule bursts and discharges, a brown crust or scab forms, and when that comes off or is rubbed off by the fingers when milking, a pock mark forms and remains for some time.

Cowpox is communicable to the milker, and the papules that form on his hands constitute vaccination vasicles. When they heal the person is left immune to smallpox. It was by noting that fact that Jenner discovered and perfected vaccination of man against smallpox. When the first crop of papules has run its course, fresh ones tend to form elsewhere on the teat or on a different teat, but the attack should subside in about 20 days. In the false form of cowpox pus forms in the sores, instead of lymph, the pustules are conical, and not concave, and the pus is contained in but one compartment. There is no zone of purple skin around the pimple, but the skin may be highly inflamed and red. No pock mark remains when the pus discharges, but a large and spreading sore may be present and others form in succession. There is no definite course to the attack. It may become chronic, unless properly treated, and eventually may cause ruinous garget (mastitis).

When a case of cowpox occurs, the chief object in dealing with it should be to prevent spread of the disease to other cows. The infection is readily carried by the milker's hands from cow to cow, and, in the first place, may have been communicated to the cow by a milker who was recently vaccinated or who was convalescing from smallpox. Isolate the affected cow. Have her milked by a person who does not milk other cows. Discard the milk at the outset of the attack, when the cow has fever. Twice daily immerse the affected teats in hot water containing all the boric acid it will dissolve. Then dry them gently and apply a paste of about equal quantities of cold-pressed castor oil and bismuth subnitrate. If any sore is then tardy in healing, apply twice daily a mixture of one part of tincture of iodine and three parts of vaseline. If that does not suffice, apply tincture of iodine a few times, and then use the bismuth-castor oil salve, or apply benzoated oxid of zinc ointment.

If a milking tube must be used when the teats are very sore, always cleanse and boil the tube before use; also smear it with carbolized vaseline. Unless that care is taken the tube will be about certain to introduce germs and cause destructive mastitis.

When the false form of cowpox is present it has been contracted from contact of the teats with a dirty floor or yard, or the infection has been carried by the milker's hands. Prevention is important. Keep the floors clean, and cleanse the teats before and after each milking. Milk with clean, dry hands. If sore conditions start, also disinfect the teats, after each milking, by immersing them for a few seconds in a one per cent solution of hypochlorite of soda ("B-K") or clorinated lime. Treat an established case by the immersion method and application of iodine ointment. A. S. A.

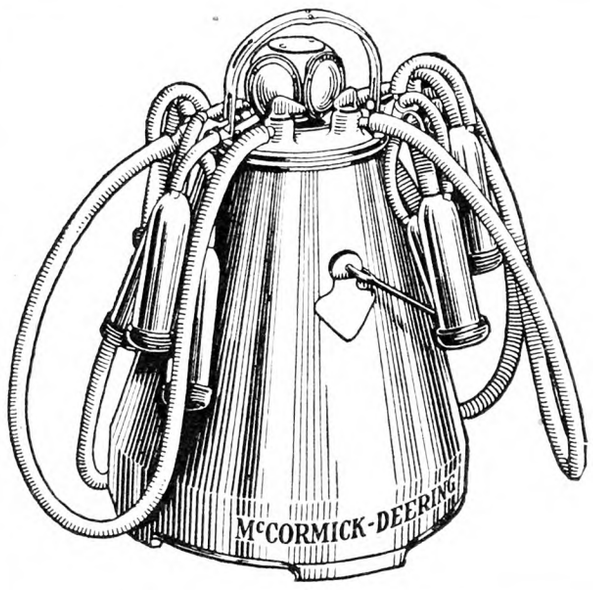
Frozen Milk

R. G. Connelly, of the New Jersey Station, makes the following statement about this common Winter occurrence:

"Milk that has frozen and thawed may be a cause for concern on the part of both producers and consumers because of its altered physical structure. Consumers are likely to believe that such milk is of poor quality because of its watered or diluted taste. Yet the milk is of exactly the same composition as when it came from the cow, and its nutritive value remains unimpaired. The small white specks in thawed milk also arouse the consumers' suspicions. These, however, are nothing more than casein, a part of the milk protein, which has been precipitated by freezing and thawing.

"When milk freezes the cream line is reduced and consumers find another cause for complaint. In these cases, the eye deceives, since the actual percentage of butterfat in the milk remains unchanged despite an apparent reduction in the volume of cream. This is because the butterfat globules form in closely compacted clumps as milk freezes.

"Producers who sell their milk on the basis of butterfat content may observe variations in butterfat tests during freezing weather. This is because that part of the milk which freezes, while consisting largely of water, also may contain a large amount of cream. Unless this cream is thoroughly distributed throughout the milk as it is thawed before testing for butterfat, inaccuracies will result. Variations in the test are also caused by the engulfing of small clumps of butterfat globules by casein particles. It is for these reasons that frozen milk should be entirely melted, and mixed thoroughly by pouring from one container to another, before making a test for butterfat."



Announcing a NEW *International Harvester Product . . . . . the*

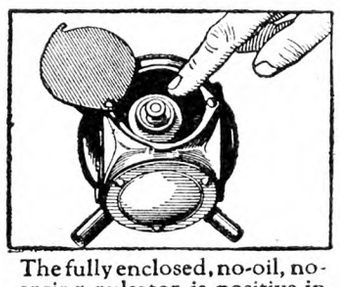
McCORMICK-DEERING MILKER

THE NEW McCORMICK-DEERING MILKER is ready! It is something entirely new in design, construction, and operation. And it has more than proved itself satisfactory to hundreds of dairymen who know the meaning of good milking. Comments coming from every side point to its simplicity, compactness, and easy cleaning, as well as its remarkable features of sanitation which enable McCormick-Deering Milker owners to produce a high grade milk with low bacteria count.

Dairying is more pleasant and profitable with the McCormick-Deering Milker. Its use not only eliminates the tiresome task of milking by hand but saves more than 50 per cent in time and labor, effecting important reductions in the cost of producing milk. In addition, the McCormick-Deering tends to increase milk production through its regular, easy, natural massaging action.

The McCormick-Deering teat-cup cluster assembly provides a uniform distribution of weight which permits the milking of cows with mis-shapen udders or abnormal teats.

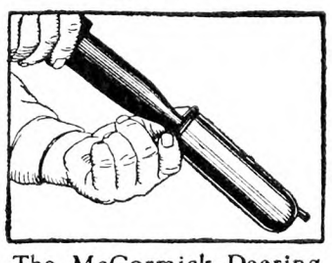
The introduction of the new McCormick-Deering Milker has been preceded by years of far-reaching research and pain-staking development work by the Harvester Company, resulting in a combination of features of exceptional interest and value. The patented pump provides a uniform vacuum to the pulsator, which, in turn, regulates the speed at which the suction and massaging action is supplied to each teat. The positive no-oil, no-spring pulsator operates efficiently, regardless of temperature.



The fully enclosed, no-oil, no-spring pulsator is positive in action and operates successfully regardless of climatic conditions.

The new milker is one of the most important additions made to the McCormick-Deering line in recent years. There is every reason to believe it will make as great a hit as the McCormick-Deering ball-bearing cream separator made when first announced.

Write us for fully illustrated folder and arrange to see the new McCormick-Deering Milker in the dealer's store at your first opportunity.



The McCormick-Deering two-piece teat-cup assembly consists of a high-grade flexible rubber liner and metal shell. Note how easy the teat cup is taken apart, which makes it sanitary and easy to wash.

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Finest, Fastest Electric Animal Clipper

Universal motor for any 110-120 volt direct or alternating current—also supplied for 32 volt and 220 volt

$18.50

With built on aluminum handle $19.50

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It's the world's fastest. Has 100% reserve power. Ball bearing tension, best ever devised and keeps plates sharp longest. The Clipmaster makes animal clipping amazingly easy. Has perfect balance with easy, comfortable grip in any clipping position. Quality built throughout. 25 feet of rubber covered cord plugs in any light socket. Fully guaranteed by world's oldest established and largest makers of clipping and shearing machines. At your dealer's or sent direct; $2 with order, balance on arrival. Get catalog describing this and other models of world's largest line of clipping and shearing machines. **Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., 5598 Roosevelt Rd., Chicago.**

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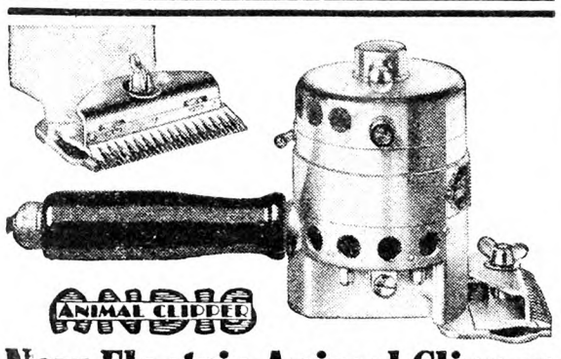

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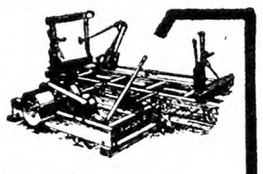

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Rations for Feeder Lambs

Some sections of Western New York, particularly Wyoming and Genesee Counties are heavy producers of fattened market lambs. The feeder lambs, as they are called, are stock from the Western sheep ranges, that are purchased and fattened for the market by the farmers in this section. It is customary for the lamb feeders to hold a banquet each year at Batavia, N. Y., where prominent authorities on the lamb feeding industry are invited to speak to the gatherings on methods of feeding and care.

At the meeting last Fall, the speaker was Claude Harper, assistant chief of the animal husbandry department at the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station. Mr. Harper spoke of the experiments that have been carried on there with feeding rations for lambs. In describing the results of their experiments, Mr. Harper brought out the following facts: (1) That corn and oats are the cheapest grain for feeding; (2) the use of a protein concentrate increases the rate of grain and finish; (3) silage cheapens the cost of gains; (4) a legume hay is a necessary requisite for the most economical gains.

Commenting on these facts, Mr. Harper said that corn and oats were the cheapest grains despite their work to find a substitute of equal value. Corn alone in rations with clover hay and corn silage was found to be more productive of gain with less cost for grain, resulting in a better market finish and profit per lamb than a grain ration consisting of both corn and oats. He stated that with corn alone the lambs gained one and one-half pounds more with a cost of 60 cents less per 100 pounds of grain.

The fact was brought out that oats can be made equal to corn with the addition of a protein supplement such as cottonseed meal. Oats were declared a good starting feed for the lambs but more adapted to produce growth rather than fat even with the addition of a good protein feed. Clover hay in their experiments proved to the best forage, producing a finer finish and keeping the lambs in a healthier condition.

Those rations as used in the Purdue experiments differ somewhat from accustomed practices in this section. Corn is considered the major part of the grain rations here by some farmers. Some feed it alone, others with oats, and some use it to put on the finishing touches. Salvage feeds have their adherents and even barley chaff and molasses have been used as part of the grain rations with good results. Two or three years ago a widely used ration was made up of oats, barley, barley chaff, salt and molasses, corn being used during the latter part of the fattening period by some.

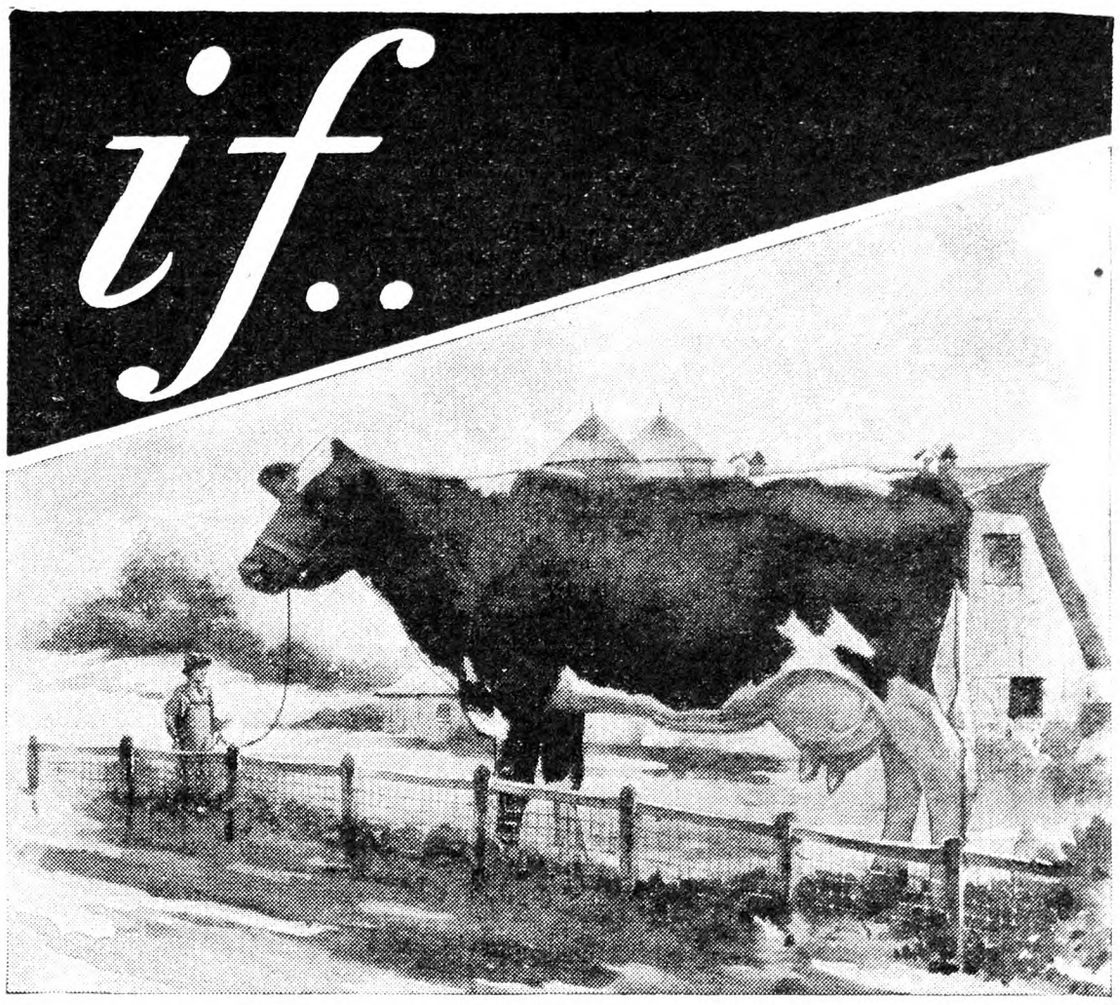
The use of feeds of high protein contents such as cottonseed meal is not practiced here to my knowledge. Some farmers have had good results with the use of salvage feeds but corn and oats are the most widely used grains.

Clover hay is considered an important part of the ration in this section as at the Purdue Experiment Station. The feeding of corn silage is practised only rarely here if at all, although I have heard of corn stover being fed to the lambs.

However, one forage ration that is fed here is bean pods. Wyoming County, especially, is a heavy producer of beans, and the pods make good forage feed for both lambs and cows. Some farmers claim that the pods act as a mild laxative and are beneficial in respect to keeping the lambs thrifty and healthy. They make an excellent forage feed for the lambs and they like it. The pods are not fed as the entire forage ration but are used in conjunction with clover hay. Most of the feeders use clover hay for one daily feeding and bean pods for the second feeding.

The feeding of lambs and the production of beans is closely knitted, one hinging on the other. The pods make excellent lamb forage and sheep manure is regarded here as one of the best fertilizing ingredients for beans. Bean pods are also an economical forage, market prices ranging lower than those on clover hay and with the use of both, the cost of forage rations is less than if all clover is used.

Wyoming Co., N. Y. H. B. P.



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Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 387.

FOR SALE—40-cow farm, with or without personal property, located 1½ miles from Grand Gorge Central School and grade A creamery. Inquire MRS. FLORA M. GRAY, or Leonard C. Gray, Grand Gorge, Del. Co., N. Y.

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CLOVER HONEY, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65, postpaid third zone; 1931 list free; samples six cents. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

TREE-RIPENED ORANGES, grapefruit and tangerines — sweet, juicy, full-flavored; full standard bushel, straight or assorted, $1.75 with order, express charges collect; satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. C. R. THOMAS, Box 10, Thonotosassa, Florida.

HONEY—Finest quality clover, 60-lb. can, $5.20; 25-lb. pail, $3, here; 5-lb. pail, $1, postpaid. SPENCER BAIRD, Fayetteville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Pure maple syrup, $2.50 per gallon, delivered in third zone. CLARK L. BRIGHT, Bloomville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Andirons for your bungalow for sale; 2 pair, hand forged, 25-lb. pattern, $10; 30-lb., $12. D. MOGEY, Interhaven Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

THE GREER HOUSE, Ellicottville, N. Y., for old ladies; permanent or by the month.

"SHEOMET FARM" maple syrup—the syrup with the true delicate "maple" flavor; price always the same, $2.50 gallon. A. F. PEIRCE, Winchester, N. H.

PURE MAPLE syrup made from the Rock Maples, extra quality; 1 gal., $2.25; 4 gals., $8.50; 6 gals., $12, f.o.b. my station. D. D. GINGERICH, Middlefield, O.

PURE MAPLE syrup, 1931 crop, $2 gal., f.o.b., cash with order. CLYDE DECK, Ripley, N. Y.

POULTRY MANURE and peat moss litter, any quantity, excellent for truck gardening and lawn dressing. C. S. MULKS & SON, Eaton, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Complete Root equipment for running seven colonies of bees, extractor, etc., cheap; for particulars address T. RYDBERG, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.

PURE VERMONT maple syrup, direct from sugar bush; for prices write LEDGEMERE FARM, Franklin, Vt.

VERMONT MAPLE candies, $1.25 lb. RUBY SNOW, North Montpelier, Vt.

WANT TO BOARD elder gentleman; will give home comfort. ADVERTISER 534, care Rural New-Yorker.

CHESAPEAKE BAY oysters, special low prices for thirty days; best selects, $2.75 gal.; medium grade, $2.50; 2 or more, 10 cts gal. less; all prepaid parcel post within third zone. WM. LORD, Cambridge, Md.

FOR SALE—One model L Case tractor in excellent condition, equipped with extension wheel rims and extra row of spade cleats; for further particulars, address DELOS L. HOSKINS, R. D. 3, Auburn, N. Y.

UNIVERSAL ELECTRIC milking machine, complete with equipment for eighteen-cow stable, one hundred dollars or exchange for sheep. A. L. ROGERS, Lee, Mass.

HONEY—Our finest, 5-lb. pail, clover or basswood, $1; 2 pails, $1.75, postpaid; 60-lb. can, $5.20 here; satisfaction guaranteed. KENNETH CARRINGTON, Homer, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Used Shaw garden tractor and equipments. H. H. BLAUVELT, Ridgewood, N. J.

WANTED—Standard make of garden tractor; accompany your offer with copy of certification from competent authority of condition and state what attachments goes with. PETER ANDREASEN, Hall, N. Y.

BEST CARE given invalid or elderly woman; reasonable rates; private home; Wyoming County. ADVERTISER 540, care Rural New-Yorker.

CANDY, HOMEMADE, old-fashion caramels, with cream, butter, chocolate, 50c lb. postpaid. E. WERNAN, Atco, N. J.

FOR SALE—Pure Vermont maple syrup and sugar: 1 qt., $1; 2 qts., $1.90; 1 gal., $2.50; 6 gals., $2.35 gal.; 10-lb. can sugar, $3.50; 1-lb. cakes, 35c; 5 lbs. 2-oz. cakes, $2.50. BERT PRESCOTT, Essex Junction, Vt.

HONEY—6-lb. can, $1.25 postpaid to third zone; if not best you ever had return and your money will be refunded with postage. M. E. BALLARD, Roxbury, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Strictly pure maple syrup, best grade, any quantity. GRANTSVILLE HATCHERY, C. J. Yoder, Prop., Grantsville, Md.

WANTED—3-horse gas engine, garden tractor, Delco outfit; state condition. ADVERTISER 570, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Three 600-egg Buckeye incubators, steel turning trays, $35 each, $100 for three. CHAS. DYRING, Friendship, N. Y.

MAPLE SYRUP, first run, $2 per gallon; sugar, $2.75 per 10-lb. pail; $1.40 per 5-lb. pail; the best. ROBERT OLIVER, Craiglea Farm, South Ryegate, Vt.

PURE VERMONT maple syrup, $2.50 per gallon; 10-lb. pail sugar, $2.50; small cakes, 50 cents a pound; postpaid to third zone. GUY R. CLOUGH, R. 2, Windsor, Vt.

PURE MAPLE syrup, $2.50 per gallon delivered third zone. H. K. MacLAURY, Bloomville, N. Y.

HONEY—Clover-basswood, rich and delicious, 5-lb. pail, $1; 10-lb. pail, $1.75, postpaid to fourth zone. GELSER BROS., Dalton, N. Y.

PURE HONEY, 5-lb. pails, liquid or granulated, postpaid; clover, one pail, $1; two, $1.90; four, $3.40; buckwheat or amber, pail, 80c; two, $1.50; four, $2.75; price of 12 pails and 60-lb. cans on request. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

PURE VERMONT maple syrup, $2.75 gallon, delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARMS, 224 East Ave., Burlington, Vt.

WALNUTS, QUANTITY, good size, for sale. MRS. EDNA SMITH, Cooksburg, N. Y.

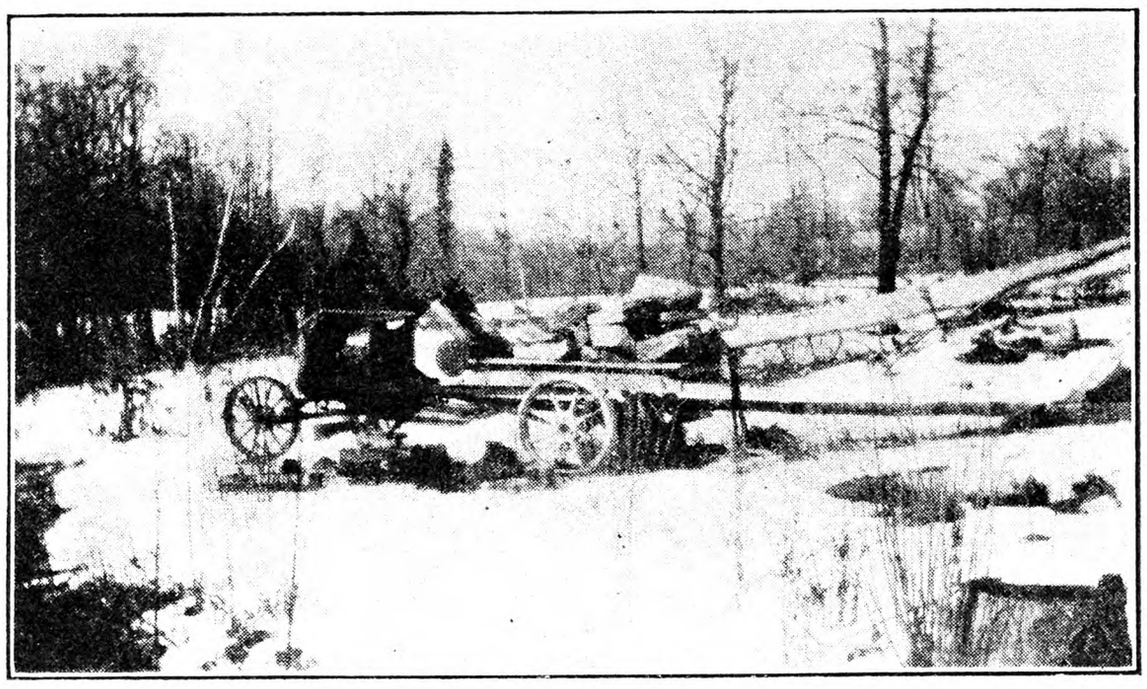
FOR SALE—Pulpit set, 4 pieces, good condition. PATTINGTONS, Merrifield, N. Y.

Pastoral Parson and His Country Folks

By Rev. George B. Gilbert

THE FORD CAR.—The Parson has often noticed this old Ford way down in the woods beside the road. You will notice the pile of stone on one end to hold it down, also the size of the logs to hold the saw frame away and keep the belt tight. The belt runs on an old shoe. This patriarch Ford has sawed hundreds of cords of wood and is still going strong. However the wood business is poor now—like everything else. The Parson has always told his down-country folks that wood would be continually growing scarcer and their far-back wood lots would yet be more and more valuable. But now he will have to admit that his prophecy is not coming true. Oil, chiefly kerosene, has come in use so, that the wood business is going down every day, and this means charcoal as well. This man is now trying to work into dairying, but that is a very hard proposition, too. He has to carry the milk a good way over a bad road. His only hope will be to develop pasturage and raise clover and Alfalfa, and above all tie up to the Farm Bureau.

STILL SNOW.—But it's Saturday afternoon, March 7, and the Parson must get this off. The ground is white with snow, and Charles tried out the skiing, but with little success. He says the sap is running fast, and a kettle of it is simmering on the stove. Shelley is trying to clean up the cars a bit for Sunday, and Clossie has helped pare a half bushel of potatoes—more or less—for a salad for church tomorrow at supper. We had beefsteak for dinner and onions, having bought a quarter of beef from a neighbor, and onions being cheaper than potatoes. Some of that 100 quarts of apple sauce we put up last Fall went good with it, too.



The Old Ford Used with a Saw Rig

ELECTRICITY.—Next time the Parson will tell you how we are getting along trying to get electricity down into one of the country towns, and whether a town would help by taxation to get the "juice" through the main part of the town.

ALWAYS LEARN.—How true the saying is that we can always learn something from everyone or anyone. The Parson went off to get a few sheep yesterday. He was going to bring them in the back of the big passenger car. But it is rather a bad place to carry sheep—they are up on the seat and everywhere—jump out the window if it is open. "We will put them in bags," said the person who caught them. "Put them in bags," thought the Parson, "that is one on me." But the sheep was in the bag and it wasn't. Its head and forefeet were out and the bag secured with a stout cord just back of the forelegs, tied so tightly that it wouldn't slip back. While the sheep can stand up and be perfectly comfortable he cannot jump around, and the car at the end of the trip is quite clean. The Parson notices a good article in THE R. N.-Y. of March 7 about wintering sheep.

THOSE NUTS. — You remember about the young curate who was trying to comfort the poor widow. "This is only the shell," said he, "only the shell. The nut has gone to Heaven." But the folks have learned something about hickory-nuts. You soak them in warm water for a while before cracking to use them. They will come out so much better. Just try it. Another thing. "You can put that in THE R. N.-Y.," said Mr. Parson the other day. Now Mrs. Parson is generally of the opinion that the Parson puts altogether too much in the paper anyway, so he pricked up his ears at this. She showed him a sort of frame of hooks you get for 10 cents, sort of fingers on hooks like these old drying racks, that Clossie fastened right on the end of the sewing-machine to hang her scissors on. It is handy and you can see at a glance whether all the scissors and shears are there and if not, set up a terrible holler and find it before it is lost for good.

MUST WAKE UP.—The Parson believes that many parishes must wake up to the work round about them or else they will be left high and dry. You know about the parson who got more and more annoyed by the fellow sleeping so soundly right in front of him. The man's friend was sitting beside him and the minister at last appealed to him. "Kindly wake up your friend there, will you? He has slept and slept; can't you wake him up?" "Wake him up? Not much. I could but I won't. You put him to sleep. You can wake him up." And a Sunday school that meets in an abandoned church that the Parson visited the other Sunday is certainly awake. You just ought to see the number of men around there, too. A very poor family went off to ride with a real estate man, and when they came back their home and everything they had in the world was burned to the ground—everything but the clothes on their backs. The house was a rented one.

GOT BUSY.—Then that school got busy. The men found a house out a way. They went to work on that house and fixed it up, papering and painting and cleaning. They raised $60 to buy things with. They did the work with their own hands. They gathered together furniture for it, practically everything needed. They gave notice the day the Parson was in Sunday school that they needed a sewing-machine, an ironing-board and a few such things. The people were to take possession of the place that day at one o'clock. The Sunday dinner would be warm and waiting when they walked in. The beans were in the oven and the pantry completely stocked. "I just want one thing more," said the superintendent of that Sunday school. "I want a flowering plant or a bouquet of flowers on the table." Now wasn't that nice to think of? Some would say, if they have beans to eat and bread and butter, what more do you want? But people do want more than that. Too many try to live by bread alone, and no thought for the beautiful in life.

DOES IT PAY?—Poor Charlie! He is again trying to "sugar" from the two rather small maples in the dooryard. He has glass jars for buckets and some spouts that he and the neighboring boys made. He came to the Parson with a serious and downcast look yesterday. "Papa," he says, "I wonder if it pays to try to sugar?" "Bless your heart," cried the Parson, "of course it pays." And yet the Parson couldn't blame the poor boy for getting discouraged. He remembers how hard he worked at it last year and finally when he got quite a batch of syrup, the whole boiled over on the kitchen stove and burned up. And his first "run" of two quarts this year was put in a stewpan in the kitchen and while general warning was sounded about it not being water but valuable sap, "Sit" probably didn't hear or something. Anyhow she dumped the whole thing into the sink. The next run was gaily simmering on the stove when Mrs. Parson smelt a smell and rescued it just in time. She poured the remains in a small pitcher, about two tablespoonfuls, when it hardened so hard you could scarce pry it out with a chisel. For two days now it has been soaking in some hot water. In spite of all the enthusiasm the Parson showed over the flavor of this token of the 1931 crop, when the poor child went out yesterday and found the wind had blown over the big jar full of sap and every drop gone, he was ready to question the economical and spiritual results of the whole enterprise. If only he and the Parson could go up to Vermont during the sugar season! But the Parson's work and the mud in Vermont are both the most plentiful at Easter vacation time. I presume they have roads now though, most of the way, that hold up in the Spring, and wouldn't it be wonderful to go round the old sugar place again with your own little boy and let him see and taste the ham and eggs sizzling on the coals before the big fire?

N. Y. State Egg Contest

Carried on at the State School of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island. Report for 22d week, March 3, 1931:

Director Knapp of the institute announces that members of the junior class are available for places on farms from April 10 to September 25. These students vary in age from 16 to 24, the average age being 18 to 20, and all have had farm experience. Some desire places on poultry and fruit farms, others on general dairy and truck farms.

The institute wishes to place these students in good homes with successful farmers who will take an interest in them, and where they will have an opportunity for a variety of work, and a chance to learn right methods and practices. Students will expect prevailing wages in the community for men of their farm experience and ability.

Farmers in the past have been well satisfied with help sent out from the institute, and some men depend each year on the labor for the growing season from this source. Applications should be made direct to the institute at once, since students are already being placed.

During the 22d week of the ninth annual N. Y. State egg-laying contest, the pullets averaged to lay at the rate of 63.5 per cent. The average production per bird for the week was 4.44 eggs and the average for the first 22 weeks is 68.84 eggs per bird. This is 5.48 eggs more per bird than the production for the first 22 weeks of the last contest.

High Pens for the 22d Week.—R. I. Reds, West Neck Farm, N. Y., 66 points, 61 eggs; R. I. Reds, Moss Farm, Mass., 64 points, 61 eggs; W. L., Lukert Leghorn Farm, N. Y., 63 points, 61 eggs; W. L., W. S. Hannah & Sons, Mich., 63 points, 63 eggs; W. L., Mattituck White Leghorn Farm, N. Y., 62 points, 58 eggs; W. L., Farview Poultry Farm, N. Y., 61 points, 61 eggs; R. I. Reds, John Z. LaBelle, Conn., 60 points, 61 eggs.

High pens in the leading varieties to date:

White Leghorns. — Farview Poultry Farm, N. Y., 1,041 points, 1,084 eggs; Lukert Leghorn Farm, N. Y., 1,032 points, 1,050 eggs; W. S. Hannah & Sons, Mich., 1,031 points, 1,079 eggs; Pratt Experiment Farm, Penn., 1,030 points, 1,094 eggs; The Pioneer Hatchery, Calif., 986 points, 989 eggs; Mohawk Roost, N. Y., 941 points, 987 eggs; The Joachim Breeding Farm, N. Y., 935 points, 1,019 eggs; Cedarhurst Poultry Farm, N. J., 924 points, 986 eggs.

R. I. Reds.—Moss Farm, Mass., 1,019 points, 1,069 eggs; John Z. LaBelle, Conn., 984 points, 1,067 eggs; Sunshine Farm, N. Y., 899 points, 878 eggs.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Pratt Experiment Farm, Pa., 918 points, 1,071 eggs; W. V. Steen, Del., 698 points, 765 eggs.

Buff Plymouth Rocks. — Far-A-Way Farm, Pa., 841 points, 898 eggs.

White Plymouth Rocks. — Holtzapple Poultry Farm, O., 636 points, 673 eggs.

The following top wholesale prices govern the sale of eggs at the contest plant: White, 28½c; brown, 25½c; medium, 23c.

Cross Breeding Poultry

Having from time to time read experiences in THE R. N.-Y. on cross-bred chicks, a few words of my experience may be of interest.

For two years I have crossed an Ancona male with Barred Plymouth Rock females. Both years the females from this cross have come coal black and the males been barred and had the color of pullet-bred Barred Rock males. Both males and females are 1½ to 2 lbs. heavier than standard weights for Anconas. The females are non-sitters and fine layers of brown eggs.

In 1914 I bred a White Leghorn cockerel with Barred Rock hens. The males from this cross were barred and of the same color as the Ancona cross. The pullets were pure white in their pullet year. After they molted, from a distance, they had a smoky look, but when close to them one could see faintly the barring of the Plymouth Rock. The females from this cross were extra good layers of large white eggs. Both the males and females were of the same weights as the Ancona-Rock cross. They laid when four months old and were non-sitters. R. L. CHAMBERLIN.

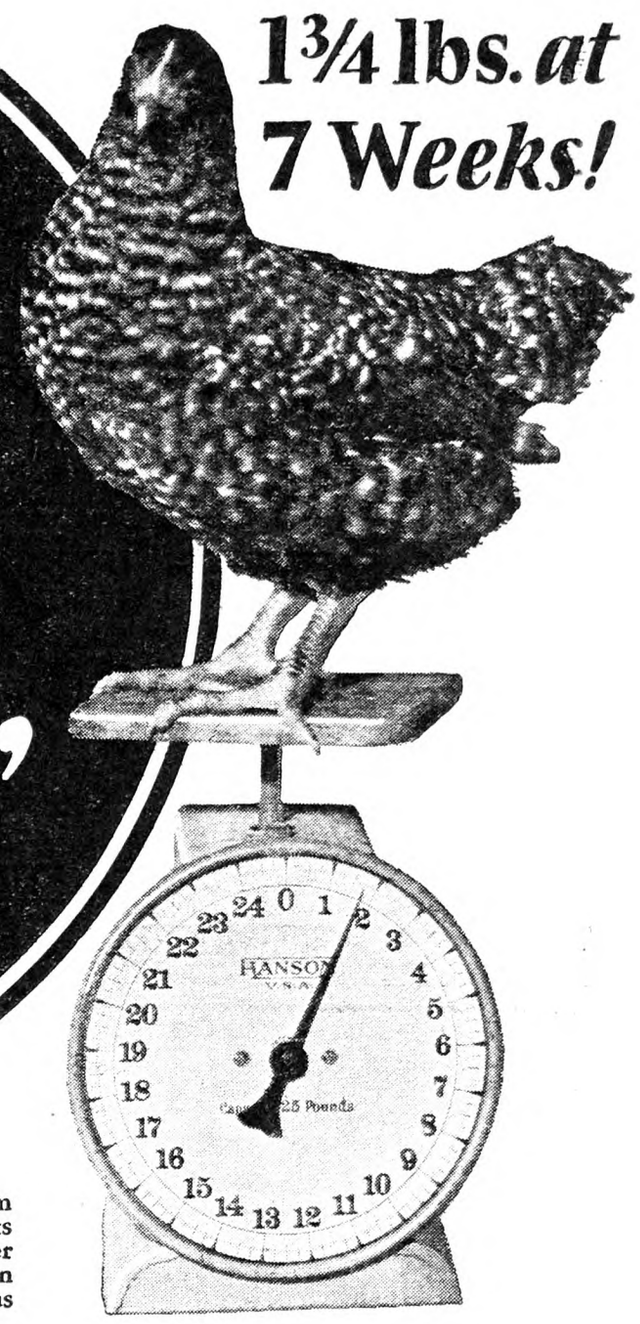
Massachusetts.

Referring to cross-bred poultry by W. H. H., of Prince George Co., Va., that all breeds of poultry will mate, I beg to differ with him. The Silver Spangled Hamburgs will not mate with any breeds save the Anconas and blue legged breeds. Last Fall I had six single combs and a rose comb rooster. I bought both hens of different breeds, put them in the coop with the Hamburgs. The Hamburgs kept by themselves in one corner of the coop, refusing to eat, drink or roost with the four, so I put them in another coop by themselves. G. H. D.

New York.

"Like finding an extra $4.05 in each bag" says Uncle Charlie—

1¾ lbs. at 7 Weeks!



At the right is shown a seven-weeks-old pullet, raised at our experimental farm on B-B Vitamized Chick Starter Ration. She is from a flock of B-B fed pullets which had an average weight of 16.6 ounces at the end of six weeks. Another flock of pullets of the same hatch, raised under identical conditions but fed on ordinary feed showed an average weight of 12.3 ounces for the six weeks. Thus B-B feed alone was responsible for a 26% gain in weight!

THE extra weight, bone and vigor which B-B Vitamized All-Mash Chick Starter Ration adds to a flock has been conclusively proved in a test just completed at our experimental farm. In these tests it was proved that:

With all the conditions equal, chicks fed on B-B Vitamized All-Mash Chick Starter Ration weigh 17% heavier and are worth eight cents apiece more at the end of six weeks than chicks raised on ordinary feed. The mortality rate among the B-B fed chicks was 2% less than among the chicks raised on ordinary feed.

The tests prove that the extra value brought about by heavier, huskier chicks and lowered mortality amounts to $4.55 additional income from each bag of B-B Vitamized All-Mash Chick Starter Ration.

One Cent Per Chick

The extra cost of feeding chicks on B-B feed right through those critical first six weeks is *only one cent per chick* or not to exceed fifty cents a bag. So a simple problem in arithmetic shows that when you use B-B Vitamized All-Mash Chick Starter Ration it is just like finding an extra $4.05 in each bag that you feed!

The Growth and Vigor Vitamins A and B, the Sunshine Vitamin D, all so necessary to chick life and development are contained in ample quantity in B-B Vitamized All-Mash Chick Starter Ration through such health-giving ingredients as Milk Sugar Feed, Cod Liver Oil, Dried Buttermilk, Alfalfa Leaf Meal, Linseed Oil Meal, Meat Meal, Fish Meal, and other health-providing concentrates and minerals, all in perfect balance.

At six weeks of age the B-B fed chick should be gradually changed over to B-B Vitamized All-Mash Broiler and Growing Ration, a feed having all the Vitamins, minerals and health-giving concentrates of B-B Starter Ration and accurately balanced for the older growing bird.

Our Money Back Guarantee

To prove that B-B Vitamized All-Mash Chick Starter Ration and B-B Vitamized All-Mash Broiler and Growing Ration will give you best results, we make this offer. Get a supply from your dealer. Feed it to a part of your hatch and compare with any feed you choose to use for the balance. If B-B doesn't produce sturdier, better-feathered chicks, if it doesn't eliminate rickets and cut mortality rate, if it doesn't result in heavier broilers and earlier layers, return the empty bags to your dealer and he will cheerfully give you back every cent of your money.

Here is a chance to join the big family of poultrymen who feed B-B without the risk of a penny. No better time than right now to start.

B-B ALL MASH

Maritime Milling Co. Inc.
BUFFALO, N.Y.

B-B guaranteed Feeds also include Vitamized Laying Mashes, Vitamized Broiler and Growing Ration, Scratch Feeds and a full line of Dairy Feeds. M-164

Vitamized CHICK STARTER RATION

More Productive—Yet Surprisingly Low In Price!

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	Per 100
S. C. White Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain	$10.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns—Everlay Strain	10.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	12.00
Heavy Mixed	10.00
Light Mixed	8.00

½c less per chick in 500 lots, 1c per chick in 1,000 lots. For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. Box R McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS 6c and Up

White, Black, Buff and Brown Leg., $8 per 100. Rocks, $11. Wyandottes, $13. Broilers, $6. 24-page catalog free. 21 years in business. Hogan tested. 100% delivery.

JOHNSON'S HATCHERY, ICKESBURG, PA.

Barron Leghorn Chicks

From Large Type Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs., mated to Pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock at $12.50 per 100, $36.75 per 300, $60 per 500, $110 per 1,000. 10% books order. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Catalog free.

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Big Healthy Chicks from heavy laying strains. Low prices
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Pure bred stock strictly guaranteed. No guess work or risk with Atheneon Chicks. Special egg production lines. Pedigreed males. Free Illustrated CHICK JOURNAL and prices. Write today.

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SEASON 1931
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Chicks that live and grow
Leghorns, Minorcas, Hamburgs, Wyandottes, Rocks, Reds, Speckled Sussex, Buff Orpingtons.
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Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

All breeders Blood Tested under State supervision. That means that our chicks LIVE.

New Low Prices to April 18, 1931

S. C. White LEGHORNS	S. C. R. I. REDS	Barred ROCKS	White WYANDOTTES
20c	20c	22c	25c

Special Mating Chicks, 2c additional. Prices are per hundred. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For 50 chicks add $1.00. ½c discount on orders for 500; 1c off on orders for 1,000. We ship prepaid and guarantee 100% delivery. New catalogue.

HALL BROTHERS, Box 60 WALLINGFORD, CONN. Tel. 645-5

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S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
We bred the WORLD RECORD PEN 3014 eggs and other pens up to 2968 eggs. All chicks we sell are from state blood-tested breeders and from eggs laid by our own hens. Capacity 19,000 breeders.

HEAVY LAYING STRAIN — Males mostly from 250 to 270-egg hens — CHICKS $18.00 per 100
SPECIAL MATINGS — Males all from 270 to 300-egg hens — CHICKS $23.00 per 100

For 18 years we have bred for size, vigor and tremendous egg production. Our good egg size is proved by many pens now in official egg contests where we stand near first place both in the point system of egg size and in number of eggs. We ship prepaid and guarantee 100% live delivery.
Kindly write for Free Circular

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STEEN'S STATE SUPERVISED BLOOD TESTED BARRED ROCK BABY CHICKS 10c
and Certified WHITE LEGHORNS 12c
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FOR YEARS WE HAVE HATCHED AND SOLD SATISFACTORY CHICKS

Free Catalog. 100% Delivery Guaranteed.

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S. C. Wh. (Big Eng.) Br. & Bf. Leghorns; Sheppard's Anc.	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$55	$105
Brd. Wh. & Bf. Rox; Bf. Orp. Reds, W. Wyd., Bl. Minorcas	4.00	7.50	14.00	65	125
Ex. Qual. W. Wyd. Reds, Rox; Tanc. & Studer Strain W. Leg.	4.50	8.50	16.00	75	145

Ex. Qual. Barron W. Leg. 100—$15; Black Giants, 100—$18; W. Pekin Ducklings 24c each. Heavy Mixed, 50—$6.00; 100—$11.00. Light Mixed, 50—$4.50; 100—$8.00. Postpaid except to Canada. $1.00 Books Order. We ship C. O. D. Big illustrated catalog in 4-colors FREE. Write today.
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No need to tie your money up months in advance. Buy on our easy terms plan—$1 per 100 books your order. We ship C. O. D., and guarantee 100% safe, live delivery of big, stout, healthy chicks in good condition. Prompt delivery—the date you want. Famous strains—winners at the egg laying contests—Tancred, Ferris, Fishel, Sheppard, Martin, Thompson and others. 16 breeds. Write now for our FREE Catalog and eye opening prices. Member I. B. C. A.
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LEWIS FARMS CHICKS
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Every chick produced from our own breeders on the farm. Officially blood-tested, production-bred, vigorous and healthy. Write for catalog and new prices.
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SEND NO MONEY ~ WE SHIP C.O.D.
Rigidly inspected by experts. From high-grade, heavy layers or exceptional stamina and outstanding laying ability. Bred thru generations for vitality and high-egg production. Pure-bred, healthy, carefully selected. 100% alive, postpaid. Cat. Free.

	25	50	100	300	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown, Buff, Black Leghorns or Anconas	$2.75	$5.00	$9.50	$28	$46	$ 90
Wh., Buff or Bar. Rocks, Bl. Min., Wh. Wyan. or Buff Orp.	3.25	6.00	11.50	34	56	110
S. C. Reds, Silver Wyan. or White Orpingtons	3.25	6.25	12.00	35	58	115
Black Jersey Giants or Light Brahmas	4.25	8.25	16.00	46	75	147
Heavy Assorted, All good heavy chicks	2.75	5.00	9.50	28	46	90

Reference, First National Bank. ADA BABY CHICK HATCHERY, Route 15, Ada, Ohio.

"Peerless" Chicks C·O·D·
Send $1 per 100 down with order. Pay balance when chicks arrive. Let us supply you with our big, strong, Peerless Chicks from flocks that have been carefully bred and culled and contain the blood of such leading strains as Tancred, Barron, Mahood, Thompson, Fishel, etc. They are real money-makers. 100% live arrival. Tancred, Barron, Mahood, Thompson, Fishel, etc. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Postpaid.

Prices--	50	100	500	1000
White, Buff & Brown Leghorns	$4.75	$ 8.50	$42.50	$ 85.00
Barred, Wh. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Anc.	5.25	10.00	50.00	100.00
Wh. & S. L. Wyand., Buff Orps., Buff Rocks & Black Min.	5.75	11.00	55.00	110.00

J. B. Giants, 16c. Light Mixed, 8c.
PEERLESS HATCHERY, Box 201, Leipsic, Ohio

Baby Chicks—Started Chicks
Get your chicks at any age you prefer—either baby chicks or 3 to 4 week old started chicks. White Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG
Learn all about our profitable quick maturing strains. At Storrs Egg Laying Contest our Leghorn pen averaged 264 eggs—two hens laying 300 eggs each. Our New Hampshire Reds lay at early age. Our White and Barred Rocks have long been favorites.
STEELMAN POULTRY FARMS, R. F. D. 1, Box 20, Lansdale, Pa.

L. W. STEELMAN
Formerly Poultry Specialist
Penna. State College

BETTER BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
Bd. Rocks, Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyans & Reds	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00	$57.50	$110
S. C. Wh. and Bl. Leg.	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	90
Br. Leg. & Anconas	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	90
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.75	11.00	52.50	100
Light Mixed	2.25	4.25	8.00	37.50	70

Postage paid and full delivered count guar. Catalog free.
For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks — ULSH POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY Box R, Port Trevorton, Penna.

200,000 CHICKS — 1931
Goodling's Super-Quality, Healthy

Strong and Vigorous	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90.00
Bar. Plym. Rocks	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	8.00	15.00	75.00	.....
BROILER CHICKS Light	4.50	9.00	42.50	80.00
BROILER CHICKS Heavy	5.50	11.00	52.50	100.00

Order direct. Prepaid. 100% Live del. guar., cir. free.
VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 6, R. D. 1, Richfield, Pa.

Maple Lawn Baby Chicks
For Quality and Profit
Tancred Str. White Leghorns. Parks Str. B. Rocks, Per.73C31. Heavy and Light Mixed..... 5½¢ UP
from two and three-year-old breeding stock with high-egg records up to 312 eggs in one year. 100% live del. Po. Paid. Write for prices on larger lots.
MAPLE LAWN POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING QUALITY CHICKS

	100	500	1000
Tancred S. C. White Leghorns	$ 9.00	$42.50	$80.00
Tom Barron S. C. W. Leghorns	9.00	42.50	80.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	10.00	47.50	90.00

Light Mix. $7.00—100; Heavy Mix. $9.00—100
Our chicks are properly hatched, strong and vigorous, and will please for size and egg production. 100% live delivery. Post Paid. Write for free circular giving full details of all breeds. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, F. B. Leister, Prop., Box 49, McAlisterville, Pa.

Connecticut Egg Contest

Carried on at Storrs, Conn. Following is report for fourth month:

During the fourth month of the Storrs contest, one notes the anomalous situation of birds laying at a higher rate, but actually producing less eggs than in the previous month. Of course, there's a reason. Three less working days makes the difference. Production in January was 61.2 per cent as compared with 64.6 for the month now being reported.

The total number of eggs that accrued during February was 18,085, or 139 more than February a year ago. As already indicated, however, that falls below the total for the previous month on account of variable lengths for the two months. The actual deficiency for February was 886 eggs.

Pratt Experiment Farm from Pennsylvania, came into first place with a total of 219 points for the blue ribbon in the Barred Rock class. Among the White Rocks, Kalerok Farm of Massachusetts, won the blue in December again with a tally of 248 points.

Among the Wyandottes, an alien pen left domestic producers in the lurch. Jack Wrennall's birds from England, led off for this breed with a total of 154 points. In the R. I. Reds there are 28 teams competing, but two Connecticut pens got away with both first and second awards. Homestead Farms piled up a total of 273 points for the blue ribbon, and Harold G. Colt has been awarded second prize for January with a score of 267

In the Leghorn division, J. E. Hanson's pen from Oregon, won the blue with a tally of 272 points. Tom Barron's birds from England, were the second prize pen of Leghorns for January, and St. John's Poultry Farm from Missouri, was third. Thus, it can be seen that the blue ribbon pen of Reds outpointed all other pens in the contest, though it is only fair to add that the Pacific Coast Leghorns trailed by the negligible margin of only one point.

On the basis of total scores from November 1, up to the date of this bulletin, the race among the Leghorns is so close that no breeder can be sure of holding his relative position for more than about 20 minutes. At this writing the maximum difference among the top five pens of Leghorns is 35 points, or just about three days' lay.

Last month an English pen moved up from third place to first. Simultaneously an Oregon pen hopped along from fourth place to second. Meanwhile, two pens from New York and Massachusetts, that stood first and second respectively, have now dropped down into third and fourth positions. The Missouri pen that was in fifth place in January remains unchanged.

Keenness in competition among the Leghorns can perhaps be better appraised when it is stated that the average total of these five pens for the first four months is 944 points. Furthermore, some of these best pens are only two points apart, with the already indicated maximum of only 35 points between the highest and the lowest. This situation warrants no prophecy on the part of the management.

The following is a list of the nine high individuals for the first four months:

Breed	Hen No.	Eggs	Points
R. I. Red	540	113	116
R. I. Red	403	104	112
White Leghorn	810	108	110
R. I. Red	545	106	108
White Leghorn	750	100	107
R. I. Red	401	108	107
White Leghorn	693	100	107
R. I. Red	415	102	107
R. I. Red	405	110	106

The leading pens to date in each of the principal varieties are as follows:

Australorps.—Jerseyland Farms, N. J., 866 eggs, 814 points.

White Wyandottes.—Ebenwood Farm, Mass., 614 eggs, 594 points.

White Rocks.—Kalerok Farm, Mass., 867 eggs, 878 points; E. A. Hirt, Mass., 821 eggs, 785 points; Holtzapple Poultry Farm, Ohio, 761 eggs, 727 points.

Barred Rocks.—James Dryden, Cal., 871 eggs, 819 points; R. Walter Bishop, Conn., 814 eggs, 789 points; Pratt Exp. Farm, Pa., 837 eggs, 759 points.

R. I. Reds—Donald I. Goodenough, Conn., 997 eggs, 1,005 points; Globus Poultry Farm, Mass., 999 eggs, 966 points; Homestead Farms, Conn., 977 eggs, 964 points; George B. Treadwell, Mass., 891 eggs, 885 points.

White Leghorns.—Tom Barron, England, 932 eggs, 957 points; J. A. Hanson, Ore., 993 eggs, 950 points; Alfred J. O'Donovan, N. Y., 971 eggs, 948 points; Mt. Hope Farm, Mass., 1,016 eggs, 942 points; St. John's Poultry Farm, Mo., 970 eggs, 922 points.

Two Poultry Feed Mixtures

The Massachusetts Station makes the following recommendations for poultry feed mixtures. Much of course will depend upon local conditions such as the price and availability of the ingredients.

The laying mash is: 200 lbs. cornmeal, 100 lbs. wheat bran, 100 lbs. middlings, 100 lbs. ground oats, 50 lbs. meat scraps, 25 lbs. fish meal, 25 lbs. Alfalfa leaf meal, 25 lbs. dried skim-milk, and 5 lbs. salt.

Scratch feed: 500 lbs. yellow corn, 250 lbs. wheat, 150 lbs. barley, and 100 lbs. oats.

F. A. C.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS 10 extra chicks with each hundred, provided you return this advertisement with your order. Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff, Black—$12.00 per 100. Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas—$14.00. Buff and White Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons—$16.00. Jersey Giants, Light Brahmas—$18.00. Broiler chicks, light, $10.00 per 100; Light and Heavy, $12.00; All heavy, $14.00. 500 orders, $1.00 less. 1,000 orders, $2.00 less. Small quantities a trifle more. Better order now. Sent C. O. D. Thousands hatching daily. Prompt shipment. Postpaid live delivery. Started chicks priced according to age. Send for Folder. Custom Hatching. Eggs for hatching. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 2-1603.

BABY CHICKS THIS IS MY 13TH YEAR EXPERIENCE

	100	500	1000
BARRED ROCKS	$10.00	$47.50	$90
TANCRED STRAIN S. C. W. LEGHORNS	8.00	37.50	70
LIGHT MIXED	7.00	32.50	..
HEAVY MIXED	8.00	37.50	..

Write for prices on Special Matings and tested flocks. These chicks are from free range and heavy laying flocks. 100% live arrival. Postage paid to your door.
FRANK NACE, Box R, Cocolamus, Pa.

Bigger Poultry Profits

With our bred-to-lay foundation stock. High egg record Wyandottes, Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Heavy & Light mixed, only 7c up. We send 1,000 chick size $18.00 coal brooder EXTRA with each 500 chicks, 500 size with 300 chicks. Hottest offer ever made. In business for years. Service after delivery. 100% arrival, postpaid. Used incubators cheap. Agents Wanted. FREE catalog tells all. Write THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY, Box 75-E The Dependable Plant, RICHFIELD, PA.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D!
Send no money, just mail your order. We ship C. O. D. and guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred, inspected and culled flocks.

Prices on	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Plymouth Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00

Write for prices if interested in 3-week-old chicks. Free Catalog
Nittany Valley Hatchery, Box 124, Bellefonte, Pa.

20TH CENTURY CHICKS
FREE

CATALOG

CHICKS 8c AND UP
Leading bloodlines. Sires from world famous trap-nest-pedigree strains. Big type Barron Leghorns. Big Egg Layers. Standard bred Wyandottes, Rocks, S. C. Reds, Minorcas, etc.
Write today--Get our big poultry book which gives all the details and reasonable prices.
WE SHIP C.O.D. 100 per cent live delivery guar.
10 EXTRA CHICKS With Each 100 IF ORDERED Before Mar. 1st
Established 30 years. Best of references. Write today.
20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box 40, New Washington, Ohio

"NONE BETTER" STATE CERTIFIED BABY CHICKS
Guaranteed to Please
Husky, Healthy, money-makers culled for heavy egg and meat producing Broilers. Send for new folder and attractive price list—it's free. Write now. SUMMIT POULTRY FARM "18 Years Hatching Experience" BOX L. RIDGELY, MD.

Walck Baby Chicks
40,000 WEEKLY

Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Reds, Black Giants, Anconas and Brown and Mann White Leghorns. Breeders culled by Lloyd Baker, State College graduate; also ten years' experience. We use the most modern equipment, and have had 21 years' experience. Our prices and terms are reasonable. Write for free catalog
L. R. Walck Hatcheries, Dept. N, Greencastle, Pa.

TAKE NOTICE 150,000 CHICKS FOR March and April

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh. Leghorns Bar'n & Tanc. Strs.	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
B. Rox & R. I. Reds.	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Silv. lcd. Wyandottes.	4.00	7.50	14.00	....	
Light Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

Free range carefully selected. 100% del. guaranteed. Order direct. Catalog free
The RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 15, Richfield, Pa.

Penna. R. O. P. Certified, Blood Tested Tancred S. C. W. Leghorn
Day-old Chicks
Write for circular.
Edward C. Lutz Poultry Farm, Middletown, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

	Per 100
Tancred Strain White Leghorns	$10.00
Barred Rocks	12.00
S. C. Reds	12.00
Heavy Mixed	10.00
Light Mixed	8.00

500 lots ½c less--1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER, Box R, McAlisterville, Penna.

COCOLAMUS HUSKY CHICKS Tancred Strain S.C. White Leghorns, Everlay Strain Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Light and Heavy Mixed, 6c and up. All free range flocks, 2 and 3-year old breeders. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel post paid. Write for our low price list and free catalogue. COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Box R, Cocolamus, Penna.

260-289-Egg Four Generation and 300-Egg HANSON **Males**
head our Grade AA leghorn mating. Grade A, 200-260 egg males backed by lots of high production. 2,500 two and three year old hens. Also guaranteed chicks in Barred & White Rocks, Reds & W. Wyandottes. Chicks electric hatched, catalog.
RIDGEWAY POULTRY FARM, Jamestown, Pa

WYCKOFF and TANCRED WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX
Book your order now for Feb., March and April chicks.
$10.00 Per 100 $47.50—500 $90—1000
100% prepaid—safe del. guaranteed—Write for catalog.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box 25 RICHFIELD, PA.

CHICKS C. O. D.—100 Rocks or Reds, $12; Leghorns or Heavy Mixed, $10; Light Mixed, $8. Free range. Safe delivery guaranteed. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

Edmonds' Trapnest Sheets
This new Trapnest Record in pad form is handy to write on and keeps the records clean. Good quality paper; 24 monthly sheets, keeping the records of 108 hens two years.
Price $1.00 Postpaid
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W.30th St., New York

PEDER DEVOLD'S
VITAMINE BRAND
(*Registered Trade Mark*)
pure natural high potent
COD LIVER OIL
(*richest source of natural vitamins A & D*)
is used by the largest Feed Manufacturers
Send for descriptive literature
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RELIABLE EGG CASE CO. offers Guaranteed once used egg cases packed complete with 14-cup flats, 10 fillers and equipped with good cover. Cases we sell are packed as required by American RR. Express Co. and other Carriers. If cases not as represented, do not pay us. Address—Box No. 29, High Bridge Station, Bronx, N. Y.

EWING'S ENGLISH WHITE **LEGHORNS**
Are the product of 16 years use of imported males from 250 to 314-egg hens. Breeders extra large, disease free.
CHICKS AND EGGS at reduced prices—Guaranteed
R. T. EWING - Atlantic, Pa.

JUST GOOD CHICKS
White Wyandottes, $12; Reds, White and Barred Rocks, $10.00; White Leghorns, $8.00; Assorted, $8.00. ½c less in 500 lots. I guarantee your satisfaction.
SUSQUEHANNA HATCHERY, MILLERSBURG, PA.

Quality Chicks 25,000 weekly electrically hatched from only first class stock at lowest prices ever. Wh. Leghorns, 9c; Reds, Bar. Rocks, Wh. Wyan., Bl. Minorcas, 11c; Giants, 16c; Heavy Mix., 10c; Light Mix., 8c. Plum Creek Poultry Farm, Sunbury, Pa.

CHICKS C.O.D. 100 Rocks or Reds, $12; Leghorns, $10; Heavy mixed, $10; Light, $8. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. LAUVER, Box 73, McAllisterville, Pa.

Chicks BARRED ROCKS S.C.W. LEGHORNS R. I. REDS also hatching eggs Write for prices.
C. C. ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Delaware

CHIX Leghorns, 8c; Barred Rocks, 10c; Reds, 10c; W. Rocks, 12c; Heavy Mix., 8c. Light Mix., 6½c. All from free range flocks. Send for catalog. The Monroe Hatchery, Box R, Richfield, Pa.

SUNSHINE FARM BOWMAN TANFORDVILLE, N. Y. INGLE COMB REDS Contest Proven for Egg Size and Production, HATCHING EGGS CHICKS

CHICKS—Large type Barron S. C. W. Leghorns from my own free-range flock at $7.00—100. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WM. F. GRAHAM, McAllisterville, Pa.

Chicks-Pullets from English White Leghorns Only. Low prices to meet present conditions. BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM, New Washington, O.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns, Bd. Rocks, Reds, quality at low prices. L. HAMBLIN, Wilson, New York

CHIX S. C. W. Leg., Rocks, Reds, Giants, and others. Qual. at Low Price. C. J. Yoder, Grantsville, Md.

PARKS BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, Cream grade, Per. C-31, 15-$1, 100-$6. Bourbon Red Turkey Eggs, 12-$4, Poults $85-100. Boyd Stickley, Strasburg, Va.

BR. & WH. LEGH'S (both combs), 347-egg. EGGS $5-100 Australorps, Parks' Rocks, stock, etc. V. FULTON, Gallipolis, O. UP

SQUAB BOOK FREE
PR squabs selling by millions to rich trade. Raised in 1 month. Send 2c stamp for postage on latest free 48-p. book how to breed and profit by new fast sales method.
PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO.
205 H Street Melrose, Mass.

Pekin Ducklings $25 per 100. From Large Type Great Layers. Well developed parent stock. Also 17 varieties Baby Chicks. Send for catalog in colors. Golden Rule Hatchery, Box 124, Bucyrus, O.

DUCKLINGS AND EGGS. World's best. New low prices. Free catalog. PARDEE'S PEKINS, ISLIP, L. I., N. Y.

DUCKLINGS 21c Mammoth Pekins, Runners and Mixed Lots—Price List.
LONG LAKE DUCK FARM & HATCHERY, R. 4, Trenton, N. J.

Mammoth Pekin Ducklings New low prices. Finest stock. Prompt delivery. Satisfaction Guar. LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, Barker, N.Y.

TURKEYS-DUCKS-GEESE-GUINEAS
Breeders, Hatching Eggs, Baby Chicks—prices reduced.
HIGHLAND FARM -:- Sellersville, Pa.

DUCKLINGS Mammoth White Pekins, best quality, $25 per 100. L. HAMBLIN, Wilson, N. Y.

BREEDERS VIGOROUS MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS with unusual livability. Accepting orders eggs, baby and started Turkeys, also breeders. Place your order now and you will be satisfied and convinced. CIFRE'S New England Turkey Farm, Medway, Mass.

Bronze Turkeys HATCHING EGGS from quality bronze stock. Pens headed by Madison Sq. Garden and Eastern States winners. Bourbon Red Eggs. Prices reasonable. Elsie Hallock, Washington Depot, Conn.

REID TURKEY FARM Freehold, N. J. **POULTS** Mammoth Bronze. No Blackhead for 20 years.

MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS—Best quality—$5 per 100. H. HEIMAN - Albers, Illinois

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—Eggs, 50c; baby turkeys, $1 ea. Gypsey Camp Farm, Rensselaer, N. Y.

An Excellent Poultry Book

Covering all phases of the business—Breeds and Breeding, Houses and Equipment, Incubation and Brooding, Feeding, Marketing Methods: 587 pages, 342 illustrations; beautifully printed and bound.
PRICE, POSTPAID
$3.00
For sale by
RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30th St., New York

Eggs with Bad Taste

I have a hen in my flock that lays a bad-tasting egg. It also has an odor but appears perfectly fresh. What causes it and can anything be done to avoid it?
E. H. C.

Eggs are affected in interior color, their taste and odor by certain foods. The dark yolk now complained of by some consumers because of an imagined indication of inferior quality may be caused by heavy feeding upon green foods, and probably upon yellow corn. White corn is less favored because of inferiority in vitamin content. Wheat and buckwheat produce lighter yolks.

Pacific Coast eggs have yolks of lighter color than those generally produced in the East, and the superior quality of these eggs has probably given rise to the notion that light-colored yolks indicate quality of higher grade. An olive-colored yolk, giving a greenish tint to the whole egg, may be produced by giving hens access to the weed called shepherd's purse.

Flavor may also be given by strongly flavored foods, such as onions, and an excess of cabbage or rape in the ration may also affect this character of the egg. It seems reasonable to assume that carrion would have even a more marked influence upon odor and taste.

An egg may be retained within the body for several days before being laid. If such an egg is fertile, the heat of the body will start incubation, with the same result that would be expected if the egg incubated for a like period of time outside the body. An infertile egg would, of course, suffer less under this condition.

Individual hens may lay eggs of inferior quality, possibly because of ill health. If such a hen can be detected, the obvious remedy is removal from the flock.

M. B. D.

Standard Omelette

The following omelette, made according to directions, is always light and fluffy: Put the pan on to heat, with either a generous lump of butter, or slices of bacon, which are removed when crisp, the fat being left for the omelette. Butter or bacon fat must be sizzling hot when the omelette is poured in.

For a two-egg omelette, put a scant tablespoon of flour in mixing bowl, with a pinch of salt and a dash of pepper. Measure two-thirds cup of milk, and use a little of this to mix the flour into a smooth cream. Break the eggs and strain the whites into another bowl, putting the yolks in the bowl with the creamed flour. Beat the whites to a stiff froth; then beat the yolks until foamy and beat in the remainder of the milk. The whites are beaten first so that the egg-beater can be used without washing; if you beat yolks first you must wash the egg-beater, as bits of yolk seem to prevent the white from beating as dry and fluffy. Last of all fold the whites into the other mixture, and pour into the sizzling hot fat. Watch that it does not scorch; when set put it under the broiler, or hold a hot stove lid over it, to puff it up; crease, fold over, and serve immediately. This will serve three people; the rule can be doubled if desired, but for a larger quantity than four eggs it is better to make two omelettes separately.

New England Poultry Ration

Would you send me the New England poultry feeding formula? E. S.

The following formula for a growing mash recommended by the 1930 Conference of New England Agricultural Colleges will answer your requirements as to ingredients and has the authority of this body behind it as a guarantee of suitability.

It is their laying mash, adapted for chicks by the addition of 25 lbs. of dried milk and 15 lbs. of calcium carbonate (lime): 200 lbs. coarse yellow cornmeal; 100 lbs. wheat bran; 100 lbs. wheat flour middlings; 100 lbs. ground oats; 50 lbs. meat scrap (high grade); 50 lbs. dried skim or buttermilk; 25 lbs. fish meal; 25 lbs. Alfalfa leaf meal (not more than 20 per cent fiber); 15 lbs. calcium carbonate (ground oyster shell) and 5 lbs. fine salt. Two parts of yellow cracked corn and one of wheat makes up the designated scratch grain to go with the mash.

M. B. D.

Rosemont Chicks

Prepare Now To Profit This Fall
Already, eggs are beginning to sell higher, and broilers are bringing profitable prices right now. Eggs will be very high next Fall. To profit, fill your brooder with March-hatched Rosemont Rugged Chicks at these low prices.
Immediate Delivery and Week of March 29th

Order from This Ad	25	50	100	500	1,000
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.75	$5.25	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90.00
Brown Leghorns	3.75	6.75	13.00	62.50	120.00
Barred Rocks	3.25	6.00	11.00	52.50	105.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
White Rocks	3.75	6.75	13.00	62.50	120.00
White Wyandottes	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Jersey Black Giants	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	172.50
Mixed Chicks	2.75	4.75	9.00	42.50	85.00

Prepaid Delivery—Safe arrival of full count guaranteed
Send check, post office or express money order—today. FREE Catalog, beautifully illustrated, mailed on request.
ROSEMONT POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERY, Dept. 4, Rosemont, Hunterdon County, New Jersey

YOU can't afford disappointments
Neither can WE
You want to make money. We want your baby chicks business, not only this year—but every year. There is only one way we can get your business and hold it—send you chicks that satisfy.
Oak Ridge Farms baby chicks are bred to satisfy customers and bring us repeat business. They are descended from a long line of stock bred for production, vigor, and constitutional vitality.
Our breeding flocks have been developed by years of culling based on our own carefully kept records.
Your copy of Oak Ridge Farms illustrated descriptive circular and 1931 price list now ready.
S. C. White Leghorns — R. I. Reds
Oak Ridge Farms, Inc.
Stuyvesant New York

WENE CHICKS
Our New Price Policy puts chicks of superior breeding within reach of all. Specialty-bred Leghorns, layers of large, white eggs; "Wyan-Rock" (Wyandotte-Rock) and "Bram-Rock" (Brahma-Rock) Cross-Breds for broiler and roaster production. Straight Rocks, Wyandottes and Reds. Write for beautiful, illustrated Catalog—FREE.
WENE CHICK FARMS Dept. A Vineland, New Jersey

HUBER'S
SANITARY-HATCHED
CHICKS 7½¢ AND UP
NEW LOW PRICES
21 Years in Business
Best Quality—Exceptional Service
Early Broilers Will Bring Big Money
Hatches Every Monday and Thursday
HUBER'S HATCHERY BOX R FOSTORIA, O.

HERBSTER'S New Low Prices
500,000 Chicks Yearly

Barred Rocks	$10.00 per 100
R. I. Reds	10.00 per 100
Wh. & Brown Leghorns	8.00 per 100
Black Giants	16.00 per 100

Mixed, $8.00—100; 1,000 lots 1c less
Folder free. Guarantee 100% live delivery
HERBSTER'S POULTRY FARM, Bx A, McClure, Pa.

PINECREST CHIX

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Bd. & White Rocks	$12	$57.50	$110
R. I. Reds	12	57.50	110
White & Buff Leghorns	10	47.50	90
Heavy Mixed	10	47.50	90
Light Mixed	7	35.00	70

PINECREST POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

WE BREED FOR PRODUCTION and EXHIBITION
$ HENRICH $ Baby Chicks
Local, State & National show prize winners
25 Years' Experience
WHITE & BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS
Send for free price list. Special prices on 3-week-old, started chicks
Henrich Hatchery Co., Box R, Fleetwood, Pa.

CHICKS FROM FREE RANGE SELECTED FLOCKS

Post paid in lots of	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$5.00	$ 9.00	$42.50	$ 80
S. C. Bd. Rocks & Reds	6.00	11.00	52.50	100

Light Mixed, $7 per 100; Heavy Mixed, $9 per 100
Fair View Poultry Farm, R.D. 5, Millerstown, Pa.

Dr. Romig's *Super Quality* **Chicks**
White or Barred Rocks ..... $12.00—100
White Wyandottes ..... 12.00—100
Heavy mixed. $10.00—100; White Leghorns. $10.00—100
Write for new low discounts on orders of 400 and up.
F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian, Beaver Springs, Pa.

PINECREST ORCHARDS
THE FOUNDATION STRAIN
For Many of America's Best Flocks of Reds
Our last nine laying contest entries have placed more winning Red pens than all competitors combined.
Send for records and new low prices on STARTED and DAY-OLD CHICKS
100% B. W. D. free. Member Mass. Certified Breeders.
PINECREST ORCHARDS, Groton, Mass.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
Ferris and Hollywood Strains
Chicks from 2 and 3-yr.-old Breeders. Price $10 per 100; $90 per 1000. (3 to 6 week prices on request). Catalog free. Tells all about our great egg-producing Leghorns. Juniata Poultry Farm, Box I, Richfield, Pa.

For Sale—BABY CHICKS
Columbia, Buff, White & Barred **Rocks** White & Sil. Laced **Wyandottes**
Also Black Jersey Giants. Write for special discount on orders received during February for future delivery.
Murray's Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Newark, Delaware

BETTER BABY CHICKS
NEW LOW PRICES!—100% SAFE DELIVERY
BARRED & WHITE ROCKS, WHITE & COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES, REDS, BLACK MINORCAS, BUFF ORPINGTONS, WHITE & BROWN LEGHORNS, MOTTLED ANCONAS SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS
Thousands weekly. Healthy, heavy laying, purebred stock Insures Your Profits! State Inspected! Catalog free.
ULSTER POULTRY FARMS, Box 60, Wallkill, N. Y.

Hollywood Leghorn Chicks
from mountain-bred, winter-laying stock. Large type Hollywood Strain, $10—100; $47.50—500; $90—1000. (3 to 6 week prices on request).
Hollywood Leghorn Farm, Richfield, Pa

Look! *NEW LOW PRICES ON* **GLOBE QUALITY CHICKS**

	100	500	1000
White, Buff & Brown Legs.	$ 9.00	$42.50	$80.00
Reds, Brd. Wh. & Buff Rocks	10.00	47.50	90.00
Orp, Minorcas & Wh. Wyan.	10.00	47.50	90.00

H. Mixed, 9c, 8½c & 8c. Assorted, 7c, 6½c and 6c
Wh. Leg. Special Mated Trapnested dams, $12.00
Order from this ad. Write for Insurance Plan
GLOBE HATCHERY & SUPPLY CO.
Box F, BERNE, IND., Est. 1918.

ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS
Wh. Wyandottes, Wh. Rocks, Barred Rocks and Heavy Mixed. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. For low prices and catalog write Jas. E. Ulsh, Box R, Beaver Springs, Pa.

HILL SIDE CHICKS — Will Ship C. O. D.
S. C. W. Leghorns—Tancred Strain....$10.00 per 100
Parks Strain Bar. Rocks (Per.34D31)...$12.00 per 100
S. C. Reds.....$13.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed..$10 per 100; Light Mixed..$8 per 100
Special prices on large orders. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. P. P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop.
United Phone Box R McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS FROM FREE RANGE AND HEAVY LAYING FLOCKS.
Barred Rocks, 10c; R. I. Reds, 10c; Heavy Mixed, 9c; Light Mixed, 8c; S. C. W. Leghorns, 9c. Safe delivery guaranteed. Cir. free. B. W. Amey, Cocolamus, Pa.

BABY CHICKS Barron S. C. W. Leghorns imported direct from England. Pedigrees up to 314; Barred and White Rocks, Reds and White Wyandottes. Before ordering your chicks, get our free catalog and low prices.
C. M. LONGENECKER
Box 50 Elizabethtown, Pa.

BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS From Heavy Laying Strains. Barred Rocks, $12 per 100; S.C. White Leghorns, $10 per 100. Three consecutive years of blood testing for B.W.D. SUNNY BROOK POULTRY FARM, New Berlin, Pa.

PAIGE'S Quality Chicks

Barred and White Rocks	10c
White Leghorns	9c
Heavy Mixed	9c

100% live arrival guaranteed. C.O.D.
Geo. W. Paige Selinsgrove, Pa

QUALITY CHICKS Barred Rocks.. $10—100 Heavy Mixed.. 9—100 100% arrival. Postage paid. C.O.D. J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Box 2, Beaver Springs, Pa.

HOLLYWOOD LEGHORN CHICKS
From large size heavy production bred hens. Write for free Circular, April and May prices.
C. M. Shellenberger Poultry Farm Box 10 Richfield, Pa.

FOR PEAK PROFITS
Buy Mt. Healthy's famous "Healthy Chicks" from extra heavy laying flocks. 21 best breeds. Hatching weekly. No delays. 100% live delivery guaranteed. *New Catalog Free.* MT. HEALTHY HATCHERIES, R-10, Mt. Healthy, Ohio (*Just north of Cincinnati*)

SANITARY ELECTRICALLY HATCHED CHICKS
Hatchery and all flocks under State Supervision. Every breeder officially culled and banded.
LINCOLNWAY HATCHERY, Box R, Chambersburg, Pa.

10c ACME QUALITY CHICKS—BARRED ROCKS, REDS, LEGHORNS.
Certified Br. Rocks & Leg's, 12c; Blood Tested Br. Rocks & Leg's, 15c. Selected stock. 100% del. gtd.
WY-HAR POULTRY FARMS, Box R, Denton, Md.

Baby Chicks Ohio Accredited. Best purebred stock Leading breeds. Personally inspected and carefully supervised. For best quality chicks write—
PAUL GROSE, Sunbeam Hatchery, Bx 590, Findley, O.

KERR'S *NEW LOW PRICES*

Place your order now for Kerr's Lively Chicks. These prices are attractive for chicks that have a rich laying inheritance from birds that have made big records in leading egg-laying contests.

Utility Chicks

	For 25	For 50	For 100	For 500	For 1,000
White Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00	$52.50	$100.00
Barred Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
R. I. Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
White Rocks	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00
W. Wyandottes	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00
Mixed Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

For blood tested Utility Chicks add 3c per chick to above prices

Special Matings Chicks

For Special Matings Chicks in any quantity add 6c per chick to prices given above. Blood tested Special Matings Chicks available for all breeds, at 6c per chick advance over blood tested Utility Chick Prices.

Shipped by parcel post, prepaid, 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Remit with money order, check, or cash registered. Address nearest office.

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PATERSON, N. J. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y. W. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
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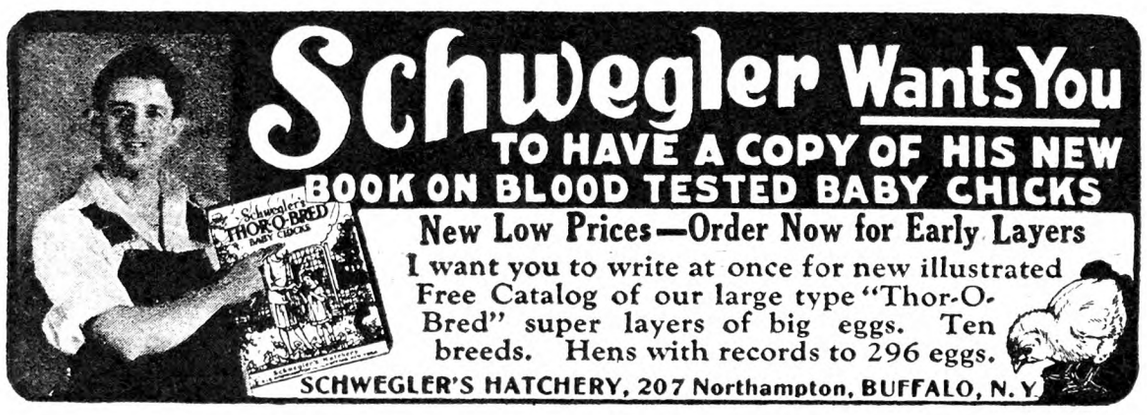

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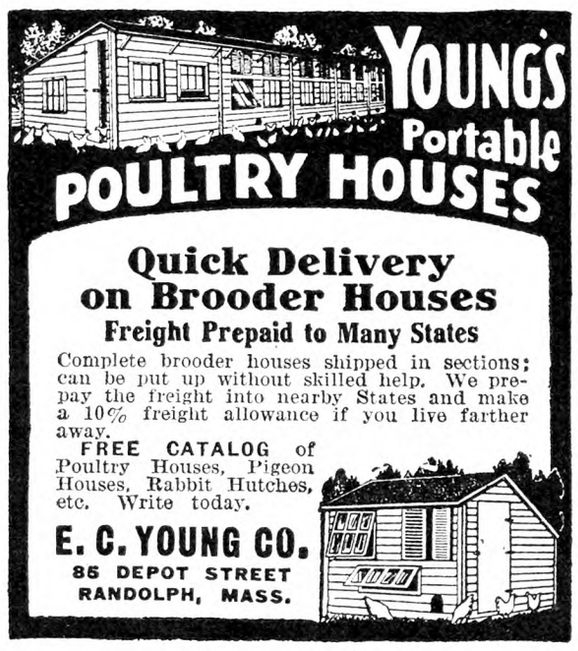
BUY Grandview Egg Basket Strain Chicks NOW and save money on the initial purchase. *Make more money later* from increased egg production.

Get This Illustrated Book FREE

Just off the press—a complete story of the development of these famous flocks—with egg records and actual profit information. Get it now before buying your chicks.

Grandview Poultry Farm, Inc.
Box RN 21 ZEELAND, MICH.



BETTER POULTRY HOMES

Cheaper and better than home built. Built in sections ready to bolt together. Circular free on request.
THAYER PORTABLE HOUSE CO.
28 Winchester Street, Keene, N. H.

CLEMENS CHOICE CHICKS

PRICES REDUCED—ORDER NOW

50,000 Electric Hatched Chicks ready for 100% alive guar. prompt delivery; Blood-Tested, State-Supervised—100 Leghorns and Barred Rocks....$12
Reds, W. Rocks, W. Wyandottes....$13
Jersey Black Giants....$18

Clemens Utility Supervised Chicks
Leghorns and Barred Rocks....$10
Reds, W. Rocks, W. Wyandottes....$11
Heavy Mixed, $10—100; Assorted, $9—100
Custom Hatching, 3c. Brooded Chicks 1 week old, $14—100; 2 weeks, $18—100.

Write for Prices on Larger Lots

Clemens Creameries' Hatchery
Dept. R, Harleysville, Pa.

BIG BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS

The Large, Lay and Pay Kind. Our flocks headed by pedigreed males from hens that produced 225 to 270 eggs in their first laying year. At our modern poultry farm, we are trap nesting 700 Big Type Barron White Leghorn Hens under Ohio Record of Performance Supervision. This is the third largest flock in Ohio under Supervision. We Hatch 8 other breeds of chicks. Every breeder Blood-tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. Can you afford to take a chance with chicks from untested flocks? Free Catalog, write for it today.
Lancaster Farms Hatchery, Route 20 Lancaster, O.

Best QUALITY CHICKS

10 EXTRA CHICKS included with each 100

Chicks from 2 and 3-yr.-old breeders.	100	500	1000
S. C. Tancred Str. Wh. Legh.	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
S. C. Tom Bar'n Str. Wh. Legh.	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	12.00	57.50	110.00

Light Mix...$8.00 per 100 Heavy Mix...$10.00 per 100
100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from adv. or write for free circular. Also prices on brooders and 500-egg incubators.
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box I, McAlisterville, Penna.

High Grade Chicks

March and April delivery	100	500	1000
White, Buff and Brown Leghorns	$12	$57.50	$110
Bd. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas	14	67.50	130
Wh. & Buff Rocks, Buff Orp.	15	72.50	140
Wh. Wyan., Wh. & Bl. Minorcas	15	72.50	140

Lt. Brahmas & Bl. Giants, 17c each. Assorted Light, 9c. Heavy, 11c. Blood-tested Special-mating chicks all breeds, 3c extra. Also started pullets. 100% delivery. 10% books order, balance cash or C. O. D.
TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, LIBERTY, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS—Purebred

EVERY CHICK SELECTED

Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, $15.00 per hundred; Black Giants, $20.00; Tom Barron White Leghorns, $13.00. The large kind, vigorous year around layers. Shipments prepaid—live delivery guaranteed.
LANCASTER CHICK HATCHERY
O. E. Conn, Prop. Lancaster, Penna.

Strickler's Large English S. C. White Leghorns Money-making prolific layers at money-saving prices. Pedigreed R. O. P. matings. Electric-hatched, Extra Quality Baby Chicks. Free Catalog.
Leonard F. Strickler, Box R, Sheridan, Pa.

SPADE'S QUALITY CHICKS

Tancred S. C. White Leghorns. $8 per 100. From my own free range flock. 100% live delivery, postpaid. Circular free.
J. S. SPADE Poultry Farm, McAlisterville, Pa.

REDS—NEW HAMPSHIRE STRAIN

Certified and Accredited

Fastest growing chick. Most profitable heavy-breed. WHITE LEGHORNS, 230.4-egg average. 95% Livability Guarantee. Chicks—Started Chicks—10-week Pullets.
P. T. KISTLER - - Towanda, Penna.

QUALITY CHICKS Wh. & Bd. Rocks. $10-100 Heavy Mixed..... $8-100
Tancred Str. Wh. Leghorns $9-100; Assorted $7-100
Live prepaid arrival guaranteed—Catalog free.
PEOLA POULTRY YARDS Box 2 Beaver Springs, Pa.

Zeller's Leghorns —Quality Chicks— —Heavy Type— —Production Bred—
R.O.P. Males. ZELLER'S LEGHORN FARM, R.1, Palmyra, Pa.

PRIDE O'NIAGARA CHICKS

Dependable quality chicks are sure money-makers. "Pride o' Niagara" chicks are dependable Every chick is sold under positive

Guarantee to Live 7 Days

Full refunds for losses promptly made in CASH. Every breeder blood-tested. Back of each chick is years of good breeding for vigor, livability, rapid growth and high egg production, with freedom from disease. Leghorns, Reds, Barred Rocks. Catalog gives full details and valuable poultry information. Mail coupon today.

NIAGARA POULTRY FARM, Box 5, Ransomville, N.Y.
Send FREE CATALOG. May want.....chicks.
Name.....
Address.....

Producing and Shipping Hatching Eggs

Pullets do not produce the best results as breeders, and it is only under unusual circumstances, such, for instance, as the necessity of hastening the improvement of a strain, or of obtaining immediate results from a pullet of fine quality, that they should be used to produce hatching eggs. Under no circumstances should eggs be hatched from pullets that are less than nine months old. When used for breeding, a pullet should be mated with a cock that is past 18 months of age, and that has abundant vitality. In handling pullets for breeders, great care must be taken not to force them for a large egg yield, as this will be apt to injure their health. Hens in their second year of laying are better than pullets for producing chicks. The strongest chicks are those from well-matured hens in their second or third year, and that have not laid an extra large number of eggs in the Fall and early Winter. If such hens are properly fed they will lay good medium-sized eggs that will contain sufficient albumen to furnish the greatest vitality to the embryo chick.

The males should be put into the pens with the females several days before it is desired to save eggs for hatching, as the first fertile eggs will not be laid until about one week from the time the male is put in. At the end of the breeding season the eggs will continue to be fertile from a week to 10 days after the males have been removed. Some males are not so useful as others, and such should either be exchanged for others or be mated to fewer hens. All males will be more prolific during the Spring and early Summer months than during any other season of the year.

The number of hens mated with one male has an influence on the fertility of the eggs and on the vitality of the offspring. For the reason that the greater the number of females the more the energy of the male is divided. On an average, in the case of Mediterranean breeds, from 11 to 15 females is the proper number to mate with one male; the American breeds, eight to 10 females with one male, and the Asiatic six to eight females with one male. The number of females best suited to mating with any one male can be decided most accurately only after the results from a mating are known.

To meet the demand of the trade in the sale of eggs for hatching, each egg should be carefully wrapped, and then should be packed in such a package that they will arrive at their destination unbroken and in an attractive condition. Hatching eggs should be of medium size, all of the same size, and should have perfect shells.

When packed for shipment, eggs for hatching should first be wrapped in soft paper, over which should be wrapped a layer of excelsior or fine soft hay to provide a cushion to protect them from breaking. A satisfactory package for carrying eggs that have been wrapped in this way is a split-wood basket. If a package of this kind is used, a layer of hay or excelsior should be placed in the bottom, and around the sides of the basket. The eggs in their wrapping of paper and excelsior are then packed tightly into the basket to prevent them from being shaken about. An inch or two of excelsior, soft hay or chaff should be laid over the top of the eggs, and a covering of muslin, cotton cloth or some kind of strong cloth should be drawn over this, stretched rather taut, and securely sewed to the upper rim of the basket. When the covering is drawn tightly over the contents of a basket, packed in the way described, the entire package will be firm, solid, and elastic, and, as the eggs will not be able to move about, there will be little possibility of their becoming broken.

A label should be pasted on the top of the cloth cover and should state that the basket contains eggs for hatching, the name and address of the consignee, and the name and address of the shipper. In addition to this, and in order to avoid any delay due to injury or loss of the label an address tag, on which are inscribed the name and address of both consignee and shipper, should be wired to the handle of the basket. It will make a more business-like package, and help

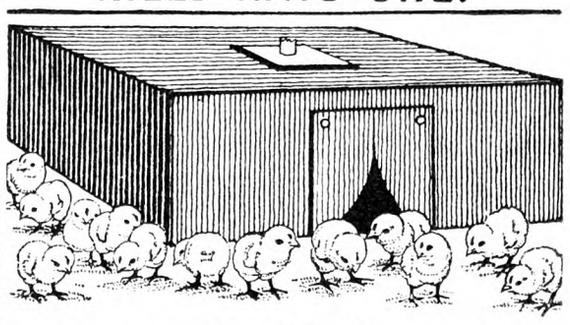
Kill Rats Without Poison

A New Exterminator that Won't Kill Livestock, Poultry, Dogs, Cats, or even Baby Chicks

K-R-O can be used about the home, barn or poultry yard with absolute safety as it contains **no deadly poison.** K-R-O is made of Squill, as recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, under the Connable process which insures maximum strength. Two cans killed 578 rats at Arkansas State Farm. Hundreds of other testimonials.

Sold on a Money-Back Guarantee. Insist upon K-R-O, the original Squill exterminator. All druggists, 75c. Large size (four times as much) $2.00. Direct if dealer cannot supply you. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.

K-R-O
KILLS-RATS-ONLY



Brooder $4.80 Complete

In a few minutes you can make a better brooder than you can buy. No tools needed but a pair of ordinary shears. The materials, including Heater, will cost you only $4.80. Broods 40 to 100 chicks.

I want you to try my brooder and will send you plans for making it, together with a Putnam Brooder Heater for $4.75. All postpaid. The Putnam Brooder Heater holds one quart of oil and

Burns 10 Days Without Attention

Try the brooder out and if you don't say it's the best brooder you ever used, return the Heater in 30 days and get your money back. When ordering, please give your dealer's name. *Send for my free Booklet "Poultry Helps."*

I. PUTNAM Route 364-K ELMIRA, N. Y.

EGG CARTONS

2x6 and 3x4 Sizes
STOCK or SPECIAL PRINT
Write for Samples and Prices
INMAN MFG. CO., INC.
Amsterdam, N. Y.

SAVE YOUR CHICKS *and* MONEY!

It raises chicks! Free folder proves the amazing value of this brooder house. **It raises chicks!**

Harder Brooder House

Made in the size you want—**it raises chicks!** Prices so low you save big money by getting one now. Send for folder today.
HARDER SILO CO., Inc., Box BR-31, Cobleskill, N. Y.

INSULATED ROSS WAY
MORE CHICKS—BIGGER PROFITS

Metal Brooder House of controlled heat and moisture. Many sizes. Exclusive feature, Ross Walline Feeders (see arrow) fill outside, feed inside—windows giving light in trough.

Ross System of Poultry Raising saves losses. Write for full information. *Buy Now — Pay Later.* Choice open territory for agents.
ROSS CUTTER AND SILO CO., Springfield, O.
Check items wanted. 3338 Warder St.
☐ Brooder Houses ☐ Laying Houses ☐ Silos
☐ Cribs ☐ Feeders ☐ Barn Equipment

PALE AMBER **U. S. P. COD LIVER OIL**

Of Tested Vitamin Potency and the only Quality, which may be fed safely to poultry and pet stock.

5 GALLONS, $6.75—10 GALLONS, $13
30 GALLONS, $29.25, F. O. B. N. Y.

Money back if not satisfied
CONE IMPORT COMPANY
624 Kent Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.

POULTRY CHARCOAL
R. MacKellar's Sons Co. Peekskill, N. Y.

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DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM
PULASKI NEW YORK
Reg. U. S. Pat. Office
PRODUCTION BRED
S. C. REDS - S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS - B. P. ROCKS
Certified, Supervised and Commercial CHICKS
Every breeder blood-tested—100% live delivery
Write for booklet
DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM Poultry Dept. PULASKI, N. Y.

Old Pickard Farm
LARGEST BREEDERS OF BARRED ROCKS IN THE WORLD
"More Money With Rocks"
WONDERFUL LAYERS! Consecutive winners at Storrs with records of 1929, 2,724; 1930, 2,646. High Bird, 325 official.
MASS CERTIFIED
CHICKS--EGGS
from pedigreed stock, reasonably priced, and FREE from B. W. D. Bred for high production and egg size. Your satisfaction guaranteed.
MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED POULTRY BREEDERS INC.
ROB'T C. COBB
350 GREAT ROAD
WEST CONCORD, MASS.
Led next best Storrs Rock pen by 133 eggs in 1930; by 285 eggs in 1929.
"The Invincible Rocks of New England"

Baby Chicks
From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	50	100	500	1000
Wyckoff & Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leghorns	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. Rocks and Reds	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
White Wyandottes	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Assorted Light Breeds	4.00	7.00	34.00	65.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds	5.00	9.50	45.00	85.00

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM, Box 10, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS That LIVE GROW LAY PAY
367 pullets laid 5580 eggs in November 1930
$4.73 PROFITS PER DAY
above feed costs in low priced year. N. Y. State Super. & Cert. S.C.W. Leghorns & Barred Rocks. Write for circular on chicks and started chicks at farmers' prices.
CLAYMORE FARMS, R.J.Clark, R-1, Ticonderoga, N.Y.

JUNIATA CHIX

	100	1000
Hollywood W. Leghorns	$10	$ 90
Everlay Br. Leghorns	10	90
R. I. Reds and Bd. Rocks	12	110
Heavy Mixed	9	80
Light Mixed	8	70

CHIX
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM
BOX I, RICHFIELD, PA.

E. A. HIRT'S WHITE ROCKS
Eggs and Chicks from the flock that holds the World's Record for a 10-pullet pen of this breed. Circular free.
E. A. HIRT, South Weymouth, Mass.

QUALITY Baby CHICKS
ROCKS, REDS and LEGHORNS
We specialize in S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks from our own breeding stock headed by pedigreed male birds. Hanson strain. Write for illustrated catalog and prices.
Quality Poultry Farm -:- Harrington, Delaware

Chicks ROCKS LEGHORNS MIXED 7¢ UP
Delivery guaranteed — Circular and Price List Free.
LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, Box 50, MILLERSTOWN, PA.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS Chicks from N.J. finest State Supervised and Blood-tested stock. ½ price of former years. Also LEGHORNS, REDS and ROCKS. All State Sup. and B-T. at low prices for quality chicks. 43 years in the business—Circular
D. C. R. HOFF Lock Box 115 Neshanic, N. J.

NOTICE TO CHICK BUYERS Get our prices and FREE catalogue before placing your orders. We guarantee full count and safe delivery. BARRED ROCKS, LEGHORNS and REDS.
SCARBOROUGH HATCHERY - Milford, Delaware

WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS
Day-Old, Started, Big Type, Heavy Layers, Large Eggs, Disease free. Bred by us 31 years Low price. Catalogue free.
Sherman Bowden & Son, Box 195A, Mansfield, O.

Cedarhurst Morgan-Tancred White Leghorn Chicks The strain of proven layers. Send for booklet. Cedarhurst Poultry Farm, Dept.Y, Rahway, N. J.

CHICKS—S. C. White Leghorns—Pure Hollywood Strain. Same line as our contest winners. Folder free. SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM, Friendship, New York

BABY CHICKS R. I. Reds and Barred Ply. Rocks Large, strong and from excellent layers. Meier's Pine Knoll Farm, Noxon Rd., Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

BRITISH COLUMBIA R. O. P. LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS—Chicks, $10-100. Guar. Robert Smith, Nassawadox, Va

Important to Advertisers

Copy and instructions for classified advertisements **must reach us on Thursday morning** in order to insure insertion **in following week's paper.** Change of copy or notice to discontinue advertisement should reach us on **Monday morning** in order to prevent advertisement appearing in following week's paper.

to make future sales if both tag and label are printed with shippers name and address, with list of breeds kept, if more than one, and with a cut of some of his prize birds or of females with good egg records.

Another way of packing eggs for hatching in a basket that is to be shipped to a select trade. Each egg is wrapped in cotton batting or excelsior and placed small end down in the partitions of a paper box, such as market eggs are sold in. When the box is filled, the lid is tied down snugly, but care must be taken to see that too much pressure is not exerted on the eggs. One or more of these boxes are then placed in a basket lined with excelsior, a layer of excelsior being placed over the top, and the basket covered with cloth, and labeled as already described. I have shipped eggs packed in this way as far as Montana with no breakage, and reports of 80 to 85 per cent hatches. R. L. CHAMBERLIN.

Massachusetts.

Infectious Bronchitis

We are losing a lot of hens. They sit around a day or two and die. They gasp for air and there is a rattling noise in their throats. On opening them I find a lot of bloody slime in their throats.

New Jersey. C. E.

I am afraid that you have an attack of infectious bronchitis in the flock, for which little can be done save isolating any birds that show difficulty in breathing, and giving such measures of good care as providing clean, dry quarters, where ventilation is ample, but direct drafts upon the birds are avoided.

Infectious bronchitis attacks suddenly and may disappear as quickly. Its cause is unknown, save that the nature of the disease indicates some malignant germ carried in some way to the flock. This trouble shows itself by difficulty in breathing, gasping for breath with wheezing and stretching of the neck to get relief. Bloody mucus accumulates in the throat and may be coughed out.

Opening the wind pipe of a dead bird will disclose evidences of inflammation and perhaps masses of mucus and blood, such as cause the choking. One authority has recommended giving each bird once or twice daily a double naught (00) capsule filled with a mixture of equal parts of ammonium chloride and ammonium carbonate (15 grains of the mixture). This is presumed to act as an expectorant, i.e., a drug that aids in liquifying and throwing out the heavy mucus of the respiratory passages.

M. B. D.

Poor Laying

What is the matter with my flock of around 50 White Leghorn pullets? They all look healthy, heads red and they are in good condition. They have been laying about 5 to 12 eggs a day, which is very poor for them. I am feeding a balanced ration of laying mash; I have it before them all the time. At night I feed scratch feed, corn, wheat, oats, buckwheat.

Montour Co., Pa. H. L. W.

Five to 12 eggs from 50 pullets in February is certainly not good laying, and it may be that these pullets are not capable of good laying. If fed all that they will eat of suitable food, given plenty of water and made comfortable in their house, I see no reason why they should be slack in production. There is much that precedes laying age that affects future production. However, inherited ability, time of hatching, suitability of feeding to obtain proper development and various other factors carry over into later months. M. B. D.

Ration for Indian Runner Ducks

Will you send me ration for Indian Runner ducks. W. F. S.

A ration recommended for laying ducks is 100 lbs. each of wheat bran, cornmeal and standard wheat middlings, with 18 lbs. of high-grade meat scrap and about one-tenth part in bulk of chopped green feed, such as vegetables, Alfalfa or clover. This mash should be moistened and fed in low troughs mornings and evening, allowing three to four quarts per feeding to each 10 ducks. Do not feed more than will be promptly cleaned up, however. Besides this mash, feed about a quart of mixed corn and wheat at noon to each 30 ducks. Out of laying season, cut down on amount of mash and depend more largely upon grain and pasturage.

M. B. D.

Big 56-Page BOOK FREE
tells about
R. I. Reds
Barred Ply. Rocks
White Ply. Rocks
White Wyandottes
White Leghorns
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HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS Healthiest, hardiest, greatest layers and payers. Circular. A. E. HAMPTON, Bx R, Pittstown, N. J.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

The Preacher

Jack-in-the-pulpit preaches today
Under the green trees just over the way.
Squirrel and song sparrow, high on their perch,
Hear the sweet lily-bells ringing to church.

Come hear what his Reverence rises to say,
In his painted pulpit, this calm Sabbath day.
Fair is the canopy over him seen,
Pencilled by Nature's hand, black, brown, and green.

Green is his surplice, green are his bands;
In his queer little pulpit the little priest stands.
In black and gold velvet, so gorgeous to see,
Comes, with his bass voice, the chorister bee.

Green fingers playing unseen on wind lyres—
Low singing bird-voices—these are his choirs.
The violets are deacons, I know, by the sign
That the cups which they carry are purple with wine.

And the columbines bravely as sentinels stand
On the lookout with their red trumpets in hand.
Meek-faced anemones, drooping and sad;
Great yellow violets, smiling out glad;

Buttercups' faces, beaming and bright;
Clovers with bonnets—some red and some white;
Daisies, their white fingers half-clasped in prayer;
Dandelions, proud of the gold in their hair;

Innocents, children guileless and frail,
Meek little faces, upturned and pale;
Wildwood geraniums, all in their best,
Languidly leaning, in purple gauze dressed:—

All are assembled this sweet Sabbath day,
To hear what the priest in his pulpit shall say.
Look, white Indian pipes on the green mosses lie!
Who has been smoking profanely, so nigh?

Rebuked by the preacher the mischief is stopped;
But the sinners in haste, have their little pipes dropped.
Let the wind with the fragrance of fern and black birch
Blow the smell of the smoking clean out of the church.

So much for the preacher: the sermon comes next,
Shall we tell how he preached it, and where was his text?
Alas, like too many grown-up folks who play
At worship at churches man-builded to-day,—

We heard not the preacher expound or discuss;
But we looked at the people, and they looked at us;
We saw all their dresses, their colors, and shapes,
The trim of their bonnets, the cut of their capes;
We heard the wind organ, the bee, and the bird,
But of Jack-in-the-Pulpit we heard not a word.

—Clara Smith.

*

OLD pioneers used to call this season of the year "pinch time," because food supplies were running low, and becoming restricted in variety. The housekeeper had to exercise much ingenuity to vary the meals, and there was a shortage of vitamines, only, fortunately, people did not realize their lack. Salt meat, buckwheat cakes and the absence of green vegetables resulted in conditions that must be corrected by "Spring medicines"—sulphur and molasses and a variety of unpleasing nostrums and herb teas. With the abundance of canned goods, and the fresh fruits and vegetables that are in the market all the year round, we hardly realize the narrow range of foods from which old-time housekeepers produced satisfying meals. They did wonders with the means at their disposal, and their search for the earliest of the wild "Spring greens" is endorsed by present dietetic knowledge. No doubt the quantities of pickles "put up" by old-time housekeepers satisfied a real need, in the absence of salads and other vegetables than the long-keeping root crops, and cabbage.

Seen in the Shops

The fashionable French perfumes are amazingly expensive; a woman who is accustomed to buying a bottle of fragrant English lavender for about a dollar receives quite a shock when she finds an exotic bottle with a name that suggests grand opera is priced at ten to twenty dollars or more. These perfumes must sell too, or the shops would not display so many of them. Our chief objection to most of these perfumes is that they are too cloyingly sweet; we prefer the fresher flower odors.

We have been looking at some very attractive materials woven by the Vermont Native Industries, Bridgewater, Vt. They are featuring crystal monotones of silk and wool, which have the flecked effect now so fashionable—a variety of charming colors with shadowy flecks of white. These materials are 56 inches wide, and cost $2 a yard. They are very desirable for Spring suits, skirts, coats and children's clothes. Of course virgin wool is used, so that excellent wearing qualities are insured. This being a suit season, suitings are offered in great variety, light-weight tweeds and wool crepes being especially featured.

Cotton tweeds reproduce colors and textures of the woolens, especially those with a "nub" finish. We see very nice qualities around 75 cents a yard. These fabrics make attractive and useful Summer suits, and are desirable for children's clothes.

Rayon flat crepe in solid colors was seen in sales recently for less than a dollar a yard, while pretty silk prints were around $1.50 and up. According to our observation silks and other dress goods are definitely reduced in price this Spring.

The new narrow silk scarfs for Spring wear are noted at $1 and $1.95 each. Broad stripes in vivid Algerian colors are specially featured; also black and white.

Some of the new costume jewelry finds its inspiration in native African ornaments. We see necklaces which show oddly-shaped wooden beads in vivid colors, widely spaced on coarse cord.

Yamato straw seen in new Spring hats has dull and shiny strands interwoven in a rough surface. Among the new French hats are so-called sailors, with a straight narrow brim, but they bear no resemblance to the old-time sailors, and often have a little face veil.

The newest Spring coats have very little flare, quite distinct from Fall styles; they are more on the order of the popular redingote. They also have a tendency to display huge fur cuffs, but no collar.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

182 — Charming and Practical. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¾ yds. of 39-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 18-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

183—Smart Costume Slip. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅞ yds. of 39-in. material with 3½ yds. of lace banding. Ten cents.

211—Smart Jumper Frock. This style is designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2⅛ yds. of 39-in. material for dress and bloomers with 1⅛ yds. of 35-in. material for blouse. Ten cents.

190 — Attractive Model. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yds. of 39-in. material with 1¼ yds. of ribbon and 1⅝ yds. of binding. Ten cents.

New Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

We Feel Good

We had our Home Bureau meeting today, held in one of the pleasant homes in the Hollow, here in Chenango Co., N. Y. There were 19 of the 25 members present; besides eight visitors. It was a most wonderful day overhead; the roads were in a rather poor state, some of the ladies coming with horses and sleighs, others in autos.

We had our business meeting in the forenoon, as we knew what a busy time we would have in the afternoon. The roll call happened to be a "Question Box"; it proved to be interesting as well as humorous. Papers were read on "Children's Diet," and a county nurse was with us and talked on "Child Welfare." It was voted and approved by all members present to send $25 to the local Red Cross branch, for the benefit of the "Drought Relief Fund." It gave us a feeling of satisfaction to know that we could help a little, by giving a bit to our brothers and sisters in the drought section. Here, in our home community, where farmers have an abundance of food, we tried to think of those who may be hungry, especially the little ones. It is hard to think of those who are hungry in foreign lands, but here in our beloved United States, it seems much worse, like when a member of the family is in distress. The $25 we sent was raised last Fall by our club giving an entertainment. It could not be disposed of in a better way, I'm sure.

As we sat down to dinner, we read the "Home Bureau Prayer." Shall I tell you what our hostess served? I think I hear you say "Yes, do tell." Boiled ham; sandwiches; dressing; mashed potatoes and gravy; escalloped salmon; escalloped corn, cabbage salad; fruit salad, jelly pineapple, cheese; lemon meringue pie; chocolate cream pie, many kinds of cake and coffee. Do you wonder we think of those in the drought section?

After the good dinner we got busy at our project work, which happened to be upholstery and lamp shades today. Our county demonstration agent was with us, we like her very much. One member brought a chair to re-upholster, another member had a lamp shade made, and at intervals our agent talked on floors and floor coverings.

When it gets about half past three o'clock, the homeward trend begins, some having a greater distance to return home, others having more work or children to care for. When about four o'clock the majority leave and soon all are gone.

We have had a pleasant day. It has been pleasant in many ways. It does us all good to get out and see different faces. It has been a day worth while; a day to be remembered. We have learned how to do different things. We have had a social time, and best of all we have helped others!

We feel good! B. L.

Our Community Handicraft Exhibit

At the end of this Winter the people of our community are planning to hold a handicraft exhibit of our own work. Such exhibits are often successfully carried out in large cities, but seldom in a community of our size, for we are too small to be a town, too scattered to form a village. We might, perhaps, be called a hamlet—this word being defined in the dictionary as a little cluster of houses in the country. Our hamlet, then, has two stores, two churches, a public hall, and a schoolhouse, in the midst of the little cluster of houses, the rest of the homes being scattered along the radiating roads throughout four or more square miles of countryside which is a checkerboard of fruit orchards.

The desire to construct, to make things with our hands and our minds, is common to people everywhere, and we in the country are fortunate in having a margin of time during the Winter months for this pleasant work. This is the season for tying comforters, piecing quilts, hemming tablecloths, making pillow-cases, crocheting, braiding and hooking rugs, refinishing furniture, and indulging in bright embroidery. Some of our neighbors are weaving baskets, and one is piecing a rolling block quilt. All these things and more we expect to exhibit.

The high point of interest this season is the hooked rug. It is easy, of course, to go to the department store and to buy all the necessary materials, but our hookers have the true constructive fever. They are nailing their own frames, washing burlap feed bags for the foundation, drawing their designs with India ink and a brush on the burlap, and utilizing old scraps for material. They work on the right side of the rug, and many are not clipping them. One hooker has just finished a very artistic rug hooked entirely of old silk stockings. The design consists of 4-in. triangles of many harmonizing colors; the triangles are outlined in black; there is a 2-in. border of black, size of finished rug 20x40 inches. It took just 100 stockings, and the total expense was 12 cents for dye.

Another woman has made a design of large and small squares, from a cast-off gray sweater, an old black suit of her husband's, and some bright blue wool, with no expense. Bathing suits and old jersey dresses are in great demand.

The new RURAL NEW-YORKER catalog of quilt patterns contains several designs that can be well adapted to rugs. In fact this is just what the women did in pioneer days, used similar designs in both rugs and quilts.

So much for the women's work. We are hoping the men will exhibit the chairs and tables which they are restoring and refinishing. Some of these are valuable antiques which amply repay the small outlay for material and the large outlay of "elbow grease." And the boys and girls will be given as much space for their models as they can fill.

Our first idea was to exhibit only those articles made during the present Winter, but we have decided not to adhere to this plan, because there are in our community some very beautiful heirlooms that will add greatly to the display. Some families own beautiful old quilts and coverlets, and one neighbor has promised to bring a novel "ravel" rug made two generations ago.

Also, in this case, the word "community" has no geographical limits.

There will be no admission charge and no expense. We are considering a program and possibly afternoon tea, and we will hold our exhibit in the hamlet's public hall or in one of the churches. The whole idea is to get together as a community—we have not done this since Red Cross days—to see and to appreciate each other's work, to gain ideas therefrom, and to have a good time. The plan is proving more and more interesting as the Winter days roll on. Give us your best wishes for success. F. C.

Home Attractions

When our young folks and their friends go out for a drive on Sunday afternoon, I suggest to them that I'll have sandwiches, or ice cream, or perhaps fruit and cake ready at a certain hour, and it aids in bringing them back on time. They are also more apt to tell me about their plans, since they know I shall fall in line, and make their friends welcome Since I do not like the idea of having them patronize "hot dog stands" on Sunday, or even go into town to restaurants, I am more than willing to provide a lunch.

I can do practically all the work on Saturday. Sometimes we serve in buffet style from a table in living-room, other times we set the table very simply. I think our nearly grown children enjoy having father and mother dine with them and their friends, and I know it gives us, as parents, an excellent opportunity to get acquainted with our children's friends.

I use the same plan if they go in town to a show, except that I seldom stay up to serve the supper. I leave the table ready, or tell daughter where the goodies are, and she acts as hostess. When there are lights, and fires, and good things to eat, home proves more attractive than wayside inns.

Father and I do not object to singing and music, even though the hour be rather late, for we would so much rather have their noise in the house, than have the young folks visiting somewhere in a parked car.

Should our young folks choose companions who are undesirable, it is easily discernible in the atmosphere of home. Finally, we feel that a home is the finest social background young people may have.

MRS. L. R. F.

Whole Wheat Pretzels

I use whole wheat flour entirely to make the bread, and sometimes I needed some for dinner when baking, so one day I got the idea to take a ball of dough, and roll on bread board with hands or between palms of hands, then shape in form of pretzels and place in greased pie plate or baking dish, and let rise, then bake nice and brown. We think they are delicious with either butter and amber syrup or just the syrup. They are so crisp, and require thorough mastication. Each one will learn by experience how thick or thin they like the pretzels, and make them accordingly. It does not take long to make them.

Would be glad for more new things, simple recipes, that use whole wheat flour. I wonder why more people do not bake bread; I enjoy it. MRS. L. R. C.

AN AVIATION enthusiast says that flying in an airplane is as safe as sleeping in bed. But we can't forget that statistics show that more people die in bed than anywhere else.—Nashville Southern Lumberman.

Bookkeeping in the Kitchen

In these days of applied domestic science, we may find it both pleasant and profitable to "keep books" in our kitchens, even where spare time is at a premium. There are always the household budgets to consider, as well as many other items to be cared for, by the average housewife.

Aside from the care of our various accounts and expenditures, we have "our own cook-book keeping," and many of us practice also the habit of gathering "household hints.' Much do we appreciate these helpful suggestions and the ideas gleaned from the experience of others. Many farm wives and women of the small towns rely very much upon gathering clippings from the pages of women's magazines to aid them in working out their problems each day. Our clippings are very often the source of annoyance, unless we have a system of filing them away in books properly labeled. How often it happens, in a busy day, that our most-needed clipping dodges out of sight in the drawer, or "clipping-box"! Memory too, if relied upon, often keeps it company in the game of "tag!"

Among my wedding presents I discovered one of those stiff-covered loose-leaf note-books with card and pencil attached. The front cover was neatly labeled for its intended use in preserving household helps. It wasn't very long before I had the note-book full of favorite "helps"—my friends' contributions and some of my own original ideas. Some of the most helpful were passed along by dear old friends who had spent a lifetime gleaning this helpful knowledge.

We know and must admit that many of our favorite recipes are choice bits of hard-earned knowledge, carefully preserved, improved upon, and handed down to our mothers by women who excelled in the profession of home-maker. Sad it seems, that much of valuable knowledge may be lost because of our inadequate method of preserving the choice recipes of each household. In my kitchen drawer I have several of those loose-leaf note-books. They are each labeled according to my needs, and one is for "Mother's Recipes" alone! "Tricks in Cooking and Serving" is one. Another one is "Cleaning Suggestions" which has been the savior of our family wardrobe, almost! "Time and Strength in House-cleaning" deserves the title, and "Household Hints" solves many problems for each day of the week.

These little books are inexpensive and a pleasure to make. The clippings saved for each book I paste carefully onto pages cut from white wrapping paper, then press smooth and firm before inserting into their book. My book-keeping project has been a real comfort to me. It has saved valuable time I might have lost experimenting, and it occupied many otherwise lonely hours.

A short time ago a friend borrowed my set of books to copy various items into note-books she intended for a little bride-to-be. A wise choice of gift to offer, I feel certain, and time alone will prove the real worth.

My daughter enjoyed composing her set of these note-books. I believe other mothers will find this a pleasant and valuable pastime for their own girls. The discouragements and mistakes will be greatly lessened. MRS. WILL LONG.

Rubber? Stretch It!

Some one has said if a thing is kept seven years, a use will be found for it. For several years worn-out hot water bottles had accumulated in our household with a feeling that some use could be made of them. Various uses have been found, and occasionally the supply does not meet the demand. Cut from the sides of the bottles pieces the size of table mats used under hot dishes. Much damage to polished surfaces is done by hot or wet dishes. Cut more pieces of varying sizes to fit under the doilies that are used under plant jars and flower vases. Even under the earthen wash bowl and pitcher on washstands a piece will act not only as a protection to the furniture, but it will also act as a silencer. They may be placed under the scarf or stand cover. Keep these pieces when not in use in the drawer with the doilies.

Pieces cut and glued to the bottom of vases, candlesticks and other pieces of bric-a-brac will prevent marring the furniture and be less noisy when they are moved about.

Sometimes a gavel makes too much noise when used in organization meetings. A piece of this rubber placed on the desk where the gavel is naturally struck will prevent the startling crash which sometimes occurs.

And the innumerable uses of old inner tubes! Cut rubber bands, keep them in a kitchen table drawer. Use them around several pieces of mail when put in the mail box for the carrier. It will make certain that all pieces are collected. Use them around patterns, rolls of papers, patchwork pieces. Use them when mending china to hold the pieces together. When shoes and rubbers are stored, keep them in pairs by snapping one of these rubber bands about each pair. Rubbers which persist in coming off may be made more secure by slipping a 'band' over the instep. They will act as toe clips on roller skates in an emergency.

A "band" placed over the door knob and drawn around the edge of the door and slipped over the knob on the other side will keep doors from banging, but to keep doors from shutting and prevent the catch from being noisy take a piece of inner tube cut the long way of the tube probably 10 to 12 inches long and four inches wide. In each end cut a lenthwise slit like a button-hole and in these slits let the knobs through. The catch will be covered up and the door cannot close. When not in use it may be left hanging from one of the knobs. Many times when a small youngster takes his nap such an arrangement will make it possible to let himself out when he awakens. Try buying one of the commercial ones and see what you can save with this homemade one.

Old tires can be sawed into the proper length and be used for fuel, and a right hot fire one piece will make. An old tire suspended by a rope from the limb of a tree will furnish hours of pleasure to a child. Hang it low for the tots and higher for the older ones for stunts.

An old hose will furnish a nice snake for a cherry tree to scare birds. Short lengths will slip over the bicycle handles and take the place of missing hand grips. Still shorter lengths put over the end of faucets of the kitchen sink will protect dishes from nicks and breaks.

If you have an old hot-water bottle, an old inner tube or hose, think a bit and stretch the span of its existence.

MRS. C. S. D.

Hot Breads from South Dakota

When the housewife mixes a batch of baking powder dough she may make not only biscuits but several other delicious dishes, with but the addition of an egg, a little sugar, some peanut butter or other handy ingredient. How this is done is explained by Miss Amanda Rosenquist, assistant professor of home economics at South Dakota State College.

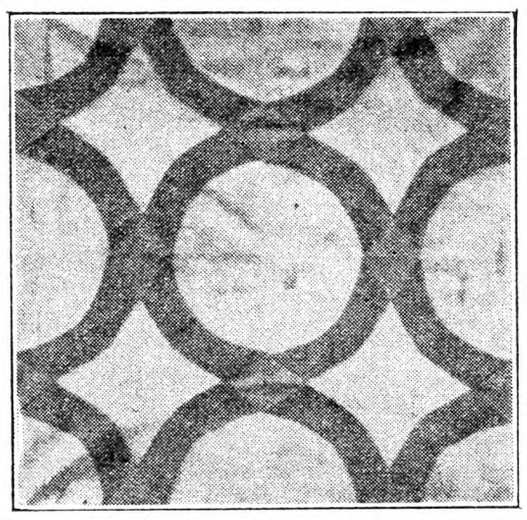
For apple dumplings, Miss Rosenquist recommends using the regular recipe except that a beaten egg should be added to the milk when mixing. Place a fourth of an apple in the center of each dumpling, sprinkle with cinnamon and sugar and bake. Serve hot as a dessert with lemon sauce or cream. Another toothsome dish can be made by adding one tablespoon of sugar to the dry ingredients and using peanut butter for half of the shortening.

To make warm cinnamon rolls from baking powder biscuit dough Miss Rosenquist says to pat the dough one-half inch thick, spread with melted butter and a mixture of one teaspoon of cinnamon to one-fourth cup of sugar. Roll like a jelly roll and cut into inch pieces. In the bottom of the pan pour melted butter and brown sugar one-fourth inch thick. As soon as baked spread the syrup formed of brown sugar and butter. By using one-half graham flour and one-half teaspoon more of baking powder than for the regular biscuits and adding chopped nuts and two teaspoons of sugar a delightful variation may be secured.

Baking powder biscuits, Miss Rosenquist states, are the quickest and easiest to make of all quick breads if one acquires the knack of making them. A good biscuit should be light and about twice the size it was before baked. Many people do not mix the dough well enough, she says. One should not mix the liquid with the dry ingredients and let the dough stand over night for then the biscuits will be heavy, she advises. Letting them stand out for about 15 minutes, however, is beneficial when slow acting baking powder is used.

In mixing batter for muffins stir about one-third of a minute, Miss Rosenquist says. The batter should be very lumpy when ready for the pans. If stirred too long it will lose much of the gas given off by the baking powder. Since alum baking powders are slower acting one may stir batter containing this kind four or five strokes more.

Patchwork Pattern



New Wedding Ring.—This pattern is proving very attractive as it is easier to make than the double wedding ring. This quilt was made in yellow, with a darker shade for the diamond-shaped pieces shown on the rings. This is an all-over design, the joining of the pieced blocks carrying out the ring idea all over the quilt. Any colors may be chosen to use with white for this quilt. Price of pattern 15 cents. Send orders to The Rural New-Yorker.

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Snow-white clothes in 5 minutes

No back-breaking work. Keeps your hands out of suds. Fits any tub. 30 days trial. Cat. free.
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and Colonial Coverlets. Made from your own wool. Also sold direct if you have no wool. Beautiful goods. Lowest prices we have ever offered. Write for catalog and samples. WEST UNITY WOOLEN MILLS, 107 Lynn Street, West Unity, Ohio

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Guaranteed suitable for all practical purposes with new threads and couplings, sixteen feet and over, cut to your requirements, also Boiler Tubes. New Fittings.
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When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

Was Barnum right? Have you heard of this? A correspondence school of Chicago advertises courses for radio announcers. A farmer here, about 50 years old, borrowed money for this course, and skipped away leaving his wife to operate the farm while he was learning radio announcing. Something must have happened, for he has written his wife he would soon be home and was planning to sow extra heavy crops this coming season. In the meantime he is lingering in Chicago trying to get his money back.
New York. O. C. H.

We have little to add to the inference in the above note. Young men engaged in the radio or allied electrical business might get something helpful out of a course of reading suggested by a correspondence school, but prudent farmers will save the money for Spring seeds or other productive supplies for home or farm.

I would like to know what you could tell me of the Keltex Co., Greenfield, O.? Is it safe to take this up? Their letter inclosed. MRS. E. F.
Pennsylvania.

This is one of the work-at-home schemes. You are required to send $1.60 as a deposit for a sample of hosiery, and outfit, and it is promised that when you have earned $10 the deposit will be refunded. On this arrangement they make out that you pay nothing and get the outfit and sample of hosiery free. The deposit is asked as an earnest of good faith on your part. As we understand it you are to address envelopes and mail advertising matter to a list of names in your neighborhood, the orders for hosiery, if any, go direct to them, and they are expected to credit you with a commission on each order. If the commission is 10 per cent, the letters would have to bring in $100 before you could get back your $1.60. If the returns brought only $99, you would not be entitled to the return of the $1.60, and you would have no way of knowing what the returns are except by their report. The one sure thing is that they get $1.60 for something that you would not buy except for a very remote prospect that you would earn money addressing envelopes.

I answered an advertisement for a free book on nervousness, and I inclose a letter received with it, and other literature. I would appreciate your opinion of it. SUBSCRIBER
West Virginia

The proposal in the letter and literature is to treat the patient by mail, after she has answered a number of questions. This procedure is not considered ethical in the medical profession. Aside from this we could not advise medical treatment by mail. It is a simple thing to give a patient medicine to quiet the nerves or to induce sleep, or at times to correct an acid condition of the stomach which may cause a nervous feeling; but an attending doctor will follow this short treatment up with observation of the effects, and if needed other treatment. This cannot be done by mail, and, if the original ailment is now serious, the failure to receive proper treatment may be most unfortunate. The ills that may be safely treated by mail will yield to the ordinary home treatment or correct themselves. If any person is sick enough to need a doctor, the safe and prudent course is to consult a local doctor of good standing.

For many years I have enjoyed THE R. N.-Y., and hope to do so always. Except for the Bible I do not know how we could get along without it. W. G. S.
Long Island.

This is not the first time our friends have associated THE R. N.-Y. with the Bible. It is a high form of compliment. No industry or class of people can safely be divorced from moral and spiritual ideals. Agriculture is not given to shouting its prayers in public places. Its people practice righteousness in their daily lives. For one reason or another a publication measuring short of their ideals may gain their temporary patronage, but to find a place in their full confidence and affections it must harmonize itself with the ideals of their lives and the ethical and spiritual inspirations of the Bible.

I bought a farm, made a payment down and got a receipt. The agent collected $250 as commission. The same agent had a mortgage of $1,000 on the place. I got the balance in the bank and paid it to the old owner. The agent took the deed, and has foreclosed the mortgage. He told me the bank wanted a chattel mortgage, which was not true. He registered it to himself, and then sold me out, including farm machinery and household goods. As I make it out, I have been swindled. I find that he got a commission of $250 to sell the farm to himself. Please let me know what to do.
New York. DISTRESS.

If one had not seen similar experiences, he would not be willing to believe that a stunt of this kind could go through in a highly civilized community in America. There may be discrepancies in the details. We refer to it because of the lesson it suggests for those who buy or sell real estate. In New York State no verbal agreement for the purchase or sale of real estate is binding until it is submitted to writing, but while the buyer or the seller cannot enforce the verbal agreement, if the terms are verbally agreed to, the agent may collect his commission. We do not have all the details or personalities in this case, but use it as a means of emphasizing the necessity of employing a lawyer to prepare a contract to see that you get a good title. We have had long years of experience, but we would not buy real estate without a lawyer to secure a good title and protection from sharp practices.

Referring to your recent advice to consult a banker before investing in stocks, what is the use of consulting a bank which may be allowing its depositors 4 or 5 per cent interest at the time it is investing its depositors' money at a rate from 10 to 14 per cent? Do you mean that when a depositor is about to withdraw his money, a bank official would recommend a stock, however sound, when the depositor was to withdraw his account to pay for the stock? Why not consult some non-interested person who has no ax of his own to grind?
Massachusetts. C. G. F.

A person is always expected to use judgment and discretion in business matters and those who have earned money to invest for the most part do. We would not expect anyone to rely exclusively on the advice of a bank official. It is well to get available information from anyone in a position to know. We suggested consulting a bank because they depend on the good will of their depositors for their success. A bank is a permanent institution. They are not to be found one day and missing later. An advice comes back later to praise or to plague them. Of course a bank fails now and then, and a particular banker may not be worthy of confidence, but we believe that no responsible head of a sound successful bank would mislead a depositor in an investment to hold a depositor or for any other reason. He may not recommend any particular stock, but he would not hesitate to warn you against a bad investment. There are of course occasional bankers who could not be trusted, but the percentage is very small, and their banks are not a good depository for your money. If anyone had the foresight always to know the future value of investments, he would be on an easy road to unlimited wealth, but we know no better source of information than his local successful bankers.

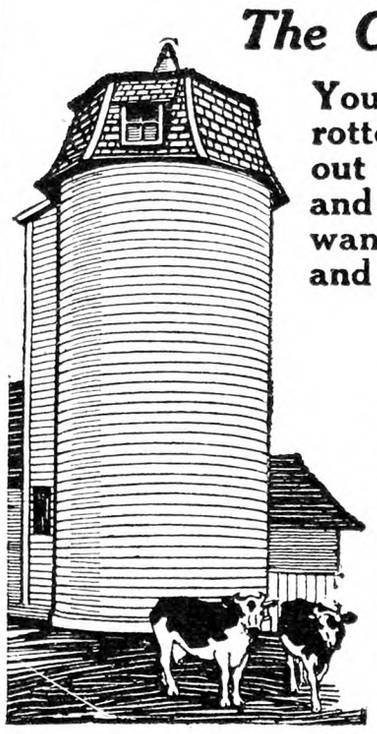
Chauffeurs, who loiter around garages, may learn something from the arrest of Alexander Wollmer, of 706 Amsterdam avenue, New York City, last week on a charge of grand larceny. He was held in $1,500 bail for the grand jury. Wollmer was accused of running a gambling place over the garage. One of the gambling devices was a table with a large magnet under the top, and dice which were also magnetized. It was demonstrated in court that the cubes always turned up in sevens and elevens. It was estimated that the device had mulcted the chauffeurs and some laborers of $5,000 to $10,000. The automobile papers need a Publisher's Desk department.

LILACS often suffer from scale attacks. Commercial oil spray, one part to 12 or 15 parts of water, should be applied on mild days, any time from December to March, or if only a small area needs treatment, the spray may be rubbed on with a brush or sponge.

The World's Best

Insulated Silage

The Craine Triple Wall



You men who are tired of throwing away rotted silage . . . who are weary of thawing out frozen silage . . . worthless for cattle and dangerous for horses . . . you men who want a silo whose walls do keep cold out and heat in . . . we ask you to investigate

3-Wall Construction

This type of silo costs more than any other for much the same reasons a Cadillac costs more than a Chevrolet. However, it is theoretically the only perfect silo and 30 years of use out on the battle lines has proved the theory. If you are scientifically minded or if you are interested in more profits—send for leaflet entitled

"The Chemistry of Silage Making"

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The Triple Wall is one of five leaders—in tile, wood stave and concrete. Send for free catalog giving comparative prices.

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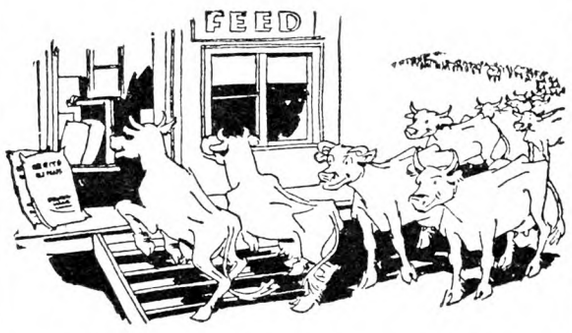
IF YOUR *Cows Had Money to Spend*—



WHAT would they buy? Shoes, candy, new hats? No! Every last one of them would trot down to the feed store for Dried Molasses Beet Pulp.

They know it's good—that it is bulky and palatable—that it is not only highly digestible itself but that it aids the digestion of the entire ration. Most important of all they know that Dried Molasses Beet Pulp increases the flow of milk.

And being of the gentler sex they know a bargain when they see it—prices are lowest in ten years.

Don't pay a fancy price for hay—six pounds of Beet Pulp will do the work of ten pounds of hay and do it better. Don't worry if your silage is getting low, Beet Pulp is even better than silage. See your feed dealer without delay. Shipments made direct from factory nearest to buyer.

Send for Free Booklet, "Profitable Feeding"

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Why Worry, Mr. Farmer,
when you can prosper quickly as Whitmer Dealer? Energetic dealers are now making $50 and up weekly distributing Whitmer products to their friends. Experience unnecessary. Free instruction while earning, in productive sales methods. Several vacant territories in **New York**. Get our "Every-day-pay-day" plan for rural and city salesmen.
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Get the facts why a Unadilla is the best Silo buy today. Let us tell you how to fill your Unadilla and feed from it to get best results. Catalog and Prices on request.

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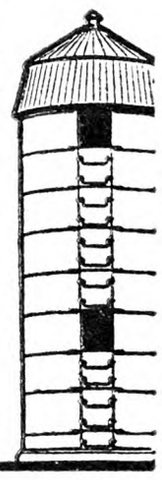

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NO MULTIGRAPHING orders filled after March 15, until further notice. **Archibald B. Moore, Prattsville, N.Y.**

TEACHERS FOR RURAL SCHOOLS — Trustees and Teachers write us. **TEACHERS AGENCY, Blair St., Ithaca, N.Y.**

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

MAN AND WIFE, honest and trustworthy, capable of taking charge of small country club in Connecticut, including cooking and service of meals and care of club house; small but exacting membership, simple but very good food; references required; state experience and age. ADVERTISER 475, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Woman partner with car to help run tourists' home; fine home, ideal location; Finger Lakes region; first-class references exchanged. MRS. MILLER HALL, Venice Center, N. Y.

WANTED—Farmer, married; also farm-hand, single; experienced to dairy and general farming; farm in Northern Jersey, about 40 miles west of New York City; write or apply to DOWLING, 138 S. Arlington Ave., East Orange, N. J.

WANTED—Married man for large dairy farm; must be a capable, experienced dairyman and operator of all kinds farm machinery; prefer party with extra milkers; will consider single men; state wages, references and full particulars. ADVERTISER 490, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married man with son for part-time helper on dairy and fruit farm; must be good teamster, milkers and experienced in producing grade A milk; only competent people with references, looking for permanent position need apply; give full details. A. O. CHAPIN, Sharon Springs, N. Y.

WANTED—Farmer, single, understanding tractor, horses, pruning; good home, no booze; wages thirty-five monthly. ADVERTISER 544, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farmer and gardener, single, on farm in Connecticut; good milker and drive car; fifty dollars month and board. ADVERTISER 546, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, EXPERIENCED brooder for large commercial plant. ADVERTISER 550, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN, single or widow with child, capable of doing plain cooking; position open in cottage at private school in country; give age, wages expected, references. ADVERTISER 549, care Rural New-Yorker.

RELIABLE ELDERLY man, used to farm work, to do chores and light work; $10 per month, good room and board. ADVERTISER 538, care Rural New-Yorker.

NURSEMAID, FOR HOME in country, experienced and qualified to take care of two boys, ages five months and three years, respectively; references and complete information desired in first letter; wages $80 per month. ADVERTISER 541, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married man for partner in poultry business; wife to help with housework; must have good references. BOX 52, Johnsburg, N. Y.

WANTED—Young healthy man on poultry farm, Western New York; give age, height, weight first letter. ADVERTISER 571, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM-HAND, YOUNG, married, no objection to one or two children; place of 30 acres; one other man kept; house unfurnished, six rooms, bath, improvements, garage, two quarts milk, firewood, potatoes, electric light furnished; references; state wages wanted in first letter. BOX 147, Syosset, L. I. Telephone Syosset 1507.

WANTED—Single man for milking and general farm work, wages $40 per month and board. H. A. Heselton, Johnson, N. Y.

WANTED—Married man, no objection to children; an experienced carpenter, familiar with cementing, painting, glazing; will have use of house; state age, give reliable references and wages expected in first letter; location in Westchester County, convenient to schools. ADVERTISER 558, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm-hand, all around; must be steady and good worker; no liquor or cigarettes; $30 a month and board. JOHN BECKER, Callicoon Center, N. Y.

GARDENER, EXPERIENCED on flowers, shrubs, lawns and vegetables; single man; state experience, references and salary. ADVERTISER 564, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Reliable woman for housework on fruit farm; must be good cook; modern conveniences in village of Kinderhook; four in family. Apply BOX 248, Kinderhook, N. Y.

WOMAN FOR GENERAL housework, plain cooking, small family, near New York. ADVERTISER 577, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, for commercial farm; willing and capable to follow instructions. R. R. ROBBINS, Walden, N. Y.

CHAMBERMAID and waitress on farm, all modern conveniences; near Peekskill; $40 to start. N. R. SPEIDEN, Cornell University Experimental Farm, Mohegan Lake, N. Y.

WANTED — Farm-hand-mechanic, single, thoroughly experienced with tractor and general line of farm machines, power sprayer, teaming; $60 monthly, room and board; state experience, age, names and addresses of former employers, the more the better; no application considered without references. BOX 38, St. James, L. I., N. Y.

WANT AT ONCE, settled white woman as cook, complete care of house on small farm; 5 miles from Montclair; must be good baker and very clean. Address MRS. MICHAEL STILLMAN, Roseland, N. J.

Situations Wanted

POSITIONS WANTED — The National Farm School will graduate on March 22 a number of young men trained in the various lines of agriculture as dairymen, horticulture men, vegetable growers, greenhouse men, landscape architects, poultrymen, general agriculture and farm machinery operators. These young men will be looking for positions about April 1. The school is desirous of placing them on up-to-date farms. Anyone interested in employing such help can communicate with C. L. GOODLING, Dean, Farm School, Pa.

EXPERIENCED FARM and estate mechanic; single; also first-class dairyman, buttermaker. Month free if unsatisfactory. Write fully, ADVERTISER 431, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM WORKING manager; life-time practical scientific experience, development, maintenance, breeding, dairying; wants position. Commercial enterprise seeking results; shares; salary. POST BOX 269, Peekskill, N. Y.

WANTED—Position on a gentleman's farm or country home; life experience, good worker, good manager, best of reference; married, no children; Scotch-American. ADVERTISER 484, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM MANAGER—Life-time experience herd management, quality production, retailing milk products; married, child; consider any real opportunity. ADVERTISER 503, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, MARKET gardener, wants position; married; long experience on own place, retail vegetables, strawberries, poultry; two-year agricultural course; honest, willing, no liquor or tobacco. ALFRED HALL, Westbrookville, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, American, experienced, capable of taking full charge on private estate; good dresser, understand waterfowl; references ADVERTISER 491, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT, or working manager, desired by American man, experience on own estate, best of references. L. R. WATERBURY, Rt. 55, Springdale, Conn.

FARM TEAMSTER desires position; middle-aged, single, experienced, reliable; farm or estate. ADVERTISER 522, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Your opportunity to secure farm manager and estate superintendent with 20 years' work on leading estates and breeding establishments; extensive experience with livestock, dairy, poultry, gardens, greenhouse, landscape, market problems, construction and maintenance; advertiser is married, no children; A-1 record in development and results; services available at your convenience; salary in accordance with depressed conditions. ADVERTISER 521, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, SOBER, reliable, middle-aged, white, American, Gentile, wants position on modern chicken farm; thoroughly understand incubating, brooding with batteries, hot water and stoves, raising young stock, handling layers and breeders and marketing; will consider salary or share proposition. ADVERTISER 542, care Rural New-Yorker.

REFINED AMERICAN woman desires position taking charge of home. ADVERTISER 543, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED—Herdsman-dairyman, married, no children; wife as cook-housekeeper; production of grade A, certified milk. EDW. DORFMOHAN, Chase House, Mt. Clemons, Mich.

LIFE EXPERIENCED married working foreman, with children; dairy farm or estate; available at once. ADVERTISER 545, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN WANTS position on farm estate; exceptional references, successful experience agriculture, horticulture, fruits, animal husbandry. BOX 411, Beacon, N. Y.

YOUNG PROTESTANT American, married, no children, wants position as working foreman on farm or estate; long experience in handling men; thorough knowledge of general farming and production of certified milk; capable of taking full charge; one who knows how to get results; best references. ADVERTISER 547, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MARRIED man wants position as caretaker on estate; good carpenter, painter, mechanic, gardener, thoroughly experienced; excellent references. ADVERTISER 548, care Rural New-Yorker.

REFINED HOUSEKEEPER wants position on farm, no objections to helping with chores; neat, willing, good cook and economical; can give A-1 references. MRS. METHA KANIS, Box 1244, Riverhead, L. I., N. Y.

HANDYMAN, elderly, active, carpentry, painting. ADVERTISER 551, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, GRADUATE of poultry course, life-time study, some experience in all branches; industrious, faithful, of highest honor and integrity of character; references; available foreman or manager. DeWITT MOSEY, 75 Manhattan Avenue, New York City.

NURSE WISHES position as nurse, companion, housekeeper to semi-invalid or mild mental case; references exchanged. Write ADVERTISER 553, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED MAN, no children, desires work in dairy; experienced dry-hand milker; no liquor or tobacco; references furnished. ADVERTISER 537, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MAN, vegetable gardener and poultryman, wants position on small farm or estate. ADVERTISER 536, care Rural New-Yorker.

BUTLER, SPEAKS English, German and Italian, wants position in city or on farm. OTTO ENGELKE, 36-12 28th St., Astoria, Long Island, N. Y.

GARDENER, SINGLE, desires position on estate; practical experience greenhouse, vegetables, flowers, lawn, shrubs, fruit trees; 13 years last place; references. G. B., 28 Plain St., Summit, N. J.

MECHANIC, 30, SINGLE, farm-raised, desires position as general handyman on large farm or estate; capable in all lines; good references as farmer and mechanic. JONES, 560 McDonough St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOUSEMAN OR HANDYMAN wishes position; prefers good home to high wages; understands janitor work, lawns, gardens and chickens. ADVERTISER 533, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN, MARRIED, 30, wants caretaker's position, only private farm; handy with carpenter tools and others, repairing; references. ISIDOR WEGER, 213 E. 95th St., New York City.

GERMAN, SINGLE, 28, life experience in poultry; handy in all lines of farming; open any time. ADVERTISER 565, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN COUPLE, middle-aged, wishes good place, city or country; wife good cook and housekeeper; man experienced in gardening, vegetables, flowers, fruit trees and other jobs. ADVERTISER 569, care Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL FARMER, 14 years' experience general farming, dairying, orcharding, 11 years' experience with tractors, both wheel and track type, modern farm machinery, sprayers, silo fillers, thrashers; no tobacco or liquor; trustworthy, honest; desire to please employer; permanent position and conveniences prized above high wages; recommendation; near school desired; would like to operate dairy farm. ADVERTISER 568, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN FARMER, 32 years, strong man, wants position. ADVERTISER 567, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED POULTRYMAN desires position on farm or estate; American born. FRANK KIERNAN, 357 West 117th St., New York City.

YOUNG MAN with six years' experience wants work in creamery, milk house or milk route or estate; exchange reference. ADVERTISER 563, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER-FARMER, TRAINED expert with a record of economical, efficient and profitable management covering past 15 years; an unusually capable, efficient and reliable Scotch-American, with a thorough knowledge all work, farm or estate, with best personal references; let me make your estate profitable, beautiful or reduce expenses to the minimum. ADVERTISER 562, care Rural New-Yorker.

ORCHARDIST WITH 10 years' thorough experience, will work for salary and percentage; can board self or live with employer; can handle any size or kind of job; exceptional references. ADVERTISER 561, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as dairyman, private estate by married man; will manage small place or take on shares; best of references. ADVERTISER 556, care Rural New-Yorker.

ORCHARDIST, SINGLE, 25, experienced in all its branches; short course graduate; best references. ADVERTISER 555, care Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL FARMER, single, 29, good education; 10 years' experience in Germany, 4 years U. S.; desires position, caretaker, gardener, poultryman; no liquor or tobacco; will go anywhere; have car. ADVERTISER 554, care Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL FARMER, 20 years' experience, cattle and chicken man; best references; 10 years previous position; married. ADVERTISER 566, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED FARM manager available for re-engagement wishes opportunity to operate large certified milk farm or select estate; Holstein, Guernsey and Shorthorn breeder of recognized merit; have made many world records and developed numerous show-ring winners; experienced breeder of light and heavy horses, swine and poultry; understand construction of buildings, planning new enterprises, gardening, orchards and growing of crops on large scale up to 1,500 acres at one time; expert in pedigrees and selling of surplus stock; efficient with office records, handling help and organization; American, age 27, agricultural college graduate, full of ambition and willing to co-operate with owner; can furnish excellent references for both character and ability. ADVERTISER 574, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED DRY-HAND milker, farm-hand, middle-aged; state wages. ADVERTISER 584, care Rural New-Yorker.

TRUCK FARMER, experienced, wants position; can furnish first-class references. Write JOHN S. ADAM, care Harbor State Bank, New York City.

ESTATE SUPERINTENDENT, qualified farm manager, broad experience, married, 37. ADVERTISER 575, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED—American, married, farmer, no children; life experience as working foreman; farm or private; wife willing to help. ADVERTISER 576, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN WITH 25 years' experience wants position; married; thorough knowledge of incubating, brooding, rearing; also experienced rearing pheasants and wild waterfowl. R. C. HEMPEL, Luzerne, N. Y.

GARDENER-CARETAKER for upkeep of small place; married, no children, age 30, healthy; experienced all kinds of livestock, poultry, vegetables, flowers, shrubs, fruit and shade trees; year round position only; best references from previous employers. ADVERTISER 585, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN, MARRIED couple, two girls 6-8, want positions on farm; man 31, 3 years' experience in Canada; woman 26, good housekeeper; willing workers; state wages. ADVERTISER 578, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE CHRISTIAN, American man wants position dairy farm, milking machine used, grade A milker or small estate; good all-around, willing worker. A-1 references; willing to board self; particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 579, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION WANTED—Farmer, married, middle-aged, experienced in all branches of farming, tractor; wife cook or housework; please state wages. ADVERTISER 580, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED HERDSMAN, dairyman, 6 years last position, single, 36, Scotch, best of references; state wages. ADVERTISER 581, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, 40, SOBER, trustworthy, neat appearance, slightly disabled, but good worker, receiving small income monthly; would do light work around farm for board. Write to DANIEL MULLAN, General Delivery, New York City.

YOUNG MAN, single, desires work on poultry farm, practical experience last year; good reference. CHARLES SERRY, 431 West 125th St., New York City.

MARRIED MAN, age 34, desires position on private estate; can milk, take care of chickens, work in garden and make myself generally useful around the estate. ADVERTISER 582, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE AMERICAN, Protestant, wishes position on poultry farm; Rutgers short course graduate. WILLARD VOSS, Waldron Ave., Summit, N. J.

SHEPHERD, SINGLE, 49, wants situation; life experience, good reference. ADVERTISER 583, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Institution work by young couple, undergraduate and attendant 3 years; references. ADVERTISER 586, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED TRACTORMAN, teamster, general farm worker, 22, desires permanent position; state all details. JOSEPH MARKS, Room 1112, 32 Broadway, New York. Digby 4-8121.

MIDDLE-AGED woman wants position on small farm, outdoor or indoor work; elderly people preferred. ADVERTISER 589, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, single, desires position, milker and barn man; good character, references; please state wages and particulars. ADVERTISER 588, care Rural New-Yorker.

TWO EXPERT farm workers want positions on any farm. SCHULDES, 424 E. 82d St., New York City.

SWISS, MIDDLE-AGED, single, wants steady position under superintendent on gentleman's country estate; experienced in dairying and buttermaking; some experience in poultry and gardening; good teamster and all-around man; strictly temperate; best references; please state wages and full particulars. ADVERTISER 587, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

150-ACRE FARM 5 miles from good market in Worcester; good market garden soil, fruit, wood, timber; large house, barn, poultry houses; land and buildings good condition. R. H. MOORE, Owner, Salisbury St., Holden, Mass.

DELAWARE ORCHARD, 200 acres, good condition: Stayman, Transparent, York, Old Winesap, Nero, Gano; good buildings, ample machinery, tractors, etc.; splendid prospect for 1931 crop; good location; price $25,000, terms if desired. ADVERTISER 391, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE on State road near Saratoga roadside stand; gas station; tourists; nine-room brick house, electricity, furnace; maple shade; fifteen acres, fruit; market gardening; $4,900. BALDWIN RED INN, Greenwich, N. Y.

FOR SALE—5-acre poultry-truck farm, new 6-room house, hard road, near Callicoon. ADVERTISER 455, care Rural New-Yorker.

118-ACRE STATE road farm for sale, Susquehanna Valley Dairy Farm; 30 head stock, all tools, machinery; on Route 7 between Wellsbridge and Otego; abundant water supply, good buildings, tenant house; 65 acres tillable; price $15,000, 1-3 cash. HARRY M. WALTON, JR., Sidney, N. Y.

LARGE FERTILE farm, Dutch colonial house, plenty water and fireplaces; Estate Wm. Townsend, Annandale, N. J., offered at $10,000. GORDON, Idlewild, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Pennsylvania, 12 acres, 7 rooms, $3,500. ADVERTISER 492, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Dutchess County, 21 acres, house 10 rooms, bath, all improvements, electricity; new barn, garage, stables, new chicken house; cash $1,500. ADVERTISER 526, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Secluded farm, 70 to 90 miles from New York City; not reached by Erie or Lackawanna Railroad; about 100 acres; not on main road; house preferably old stone particularly desirable; must be set back from road; pasture and wood lot; spring water and stream; barn; write description and price. MRS. W. GASTON, 444 East 52d St., New York City.

PRODUCTIVE 25-COW dairy farm, 287 acres, Cattaraugus County, N. Y.; on improved road, 6 miles to large market; 65 acres tillage, 129 spring and brook watered pasture, 93 wood land; quantity hemlock, maple, beech, 6 to 12 inches through; fruit; 14-room two-story house, piped water, pleasant home; barn 108x40, 30 tie-ups, 3 henhouses; good buildings, chance for expansion; low price, $6,000, terms. Inquire FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

THIRTY-ACRE, LEVEL farm, near town, good soil, no stones; nice buildings; retail ice business. BOX 856, Bellows Falls, Vt.

FOR RENT—High-class established tea room near Danbury, Conn. ADVERTISER 552, care Rural New-Yorker.

EQUIPPED VILLAGE farm, 52 acres; team, 13 cows, calf; $5,500, cash $3,000.. G. HABICHT, Treadwell, N. Y.

FOR RENT—Unusual chance for first-class tenant, Maryland farm of 130 acres; modern buildings; 42-stanchion, cement floor, James equipment cow barn; tile silos, tile milk house, horse barn, garage, etc.; 20 acres in Alfalfa. ADVERTISER 535, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—10-room residence, 3 acres on Hudson River, 4 miles from city of Hudson, 3 minutes from N. Y. Central and boat landing from Catskill; beautiful view; reasonable. ADVERTISER 539, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — 1 acre of land and large three-room house, about 20 miles from Atlantic City, between Egg Harbor City and Elwood, in Devonshire, on Grape Avenue, about five hundred feet from White Horse Pike, New Jersey; electricity available; for quick sale $1,000. Inquire MRS. McCONNELL, R. R. 1, Egg Harbor City, N. J.

POULTRY FARM or Summer home, 45 miles out New York. BOX 36, Pleasant Grove, Morris Co., N. J.

FARM, 71 ACRES, house, barn, household goods and farming tools. OSCAR L. STANTON, Brimfield, Mass.

SALE OR RENT—Dairy farm, 200 acres, 9-room house, barn 150x32 ft., running water; mile State road. Apply R. 1, BOX 51, Pomfret Center, Conn.

WANT TO BUY about 10 acres woodland, New Jersey, within 30 miles of New York City, with or without house. JACOB PETERSEN, 746 Chauncey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

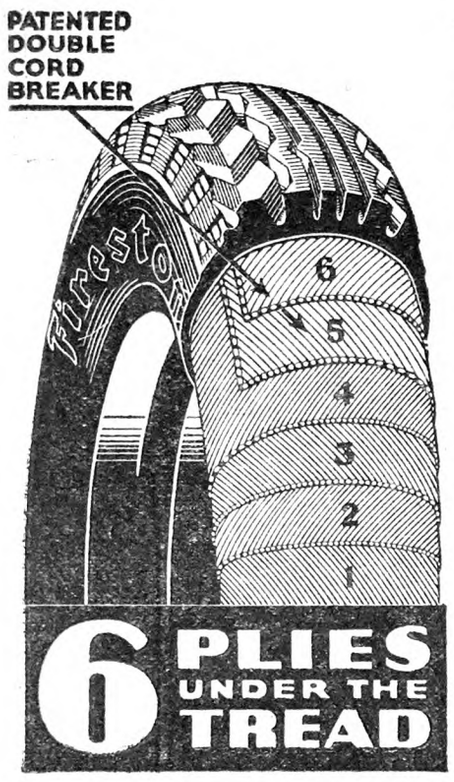
FOUR ACRES, house, buildings, advantages, Roosevelt Highway; bargain $575. ARTHUR MARSCHUER, Roulette, Pa.

WANT TO LEASE or buy 2-acre or more poultry farm in Southern New York, Northern New Jersey or Pennsylvania or Connecticut. ADVERTISER 557, care Rural New-Yorker.

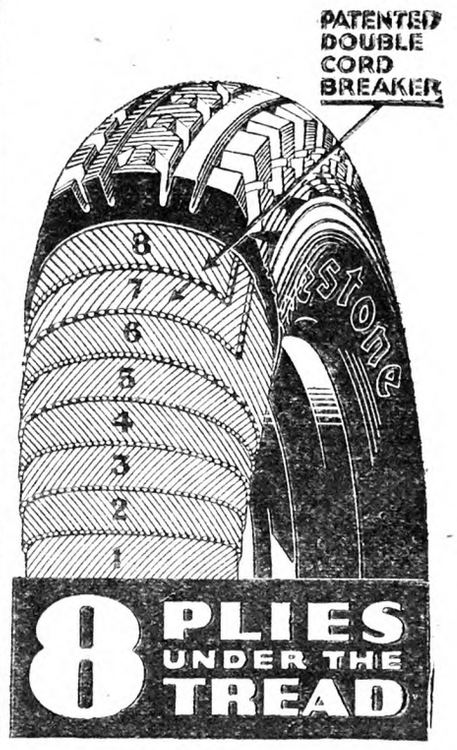
WANTED—Twenty-five to one hundred acres farm land, with or without buildings; must be on concrete State or county road, between New York and Albany; full description should give exact location and facilities available; price must be low. C. S. CLEVELAND, 60 Campbell Ave., Hackensack, N. J.

Other Advertisments of Subscriber's Exchange will be found on page378.

6 WAYS TO COMPARE TIRE VALUES



4.50-21 TIRE	OUR TIRE	★ Special Brand Mail Order Tire
More Rubber Volume .	**165** cu. in.	**150** cu. in.
More Weight	**16.80** lbs.	**15.68** lbs.
More Width	**4.75** in.	**4.72** in.
More Thickness of Tire	**.598** in.	**.558** in.
More Plies at Tread . .	**6** plies	**5** plies
Same Price	**$5.69**	**$5.69**



DRIVE your automobile into one of our dealers' "department stores" of standardized service, where you can buy everything your car requires—Tires, Tubes, Batteries, Brake Lining and Accessories, Gas, Oil and Lubrication—all under one roof; don't waste time and money driving around to a number of specialty shops.

The One Stop Service Store is the development of Harvey S. Firestone, pioneer in rubber and rubber tires. Let the Firestone dealer in your community show you cross sections cut from Firestone Tires—and cross sections cut from competitive tires. See for yourself the *extra* quality—the *extra* plies under the tread—the *extra* value. We ask just one thing—call on our dealers; COMPARE!

COMPARE PRICES AND SERVICE

Firestone

OLDFIELD TYPE

Size	Our Dealers' Cash Price Each	★Special Brand Mail Order Tire Price Each	Our Dealers' Cash Price Per Pair
4.40-21 .	**$ 4.98**	$ 4.98	**$ 9.60**
4.50-21 . .	**5.69**	5.69	**11.10**
4.75-19 . .	**6.65**	6.65	**12.90**
5.00-20 . .	**7.10**	7.10	**13.80**
5.25-18 . .	**7.90**	7.90	**15.30**
5.25-21 . .	**8.57**	8.57	**16.70**
6.00-20 H.D.	**11.50**	11.50	**22.30**
H. D. TRUCK TIRES			
30 x 5 .	**$17.95**	$17.95	**$34.90**
32 x 6 .	**29.75**	29.75	**57.90**

All Other Sizes Priced Proportionately Low

Firestone

COURIER TYPE

Size	Our Dealers' Cash Price Each	★Special Brand Mail Order Tire Price Each	Our Dealers' Cash Price Per Pair
30 x 3½ . .	**$3.97**	$3.97	**$ 7.74**
31 x 4 . . .	**6.98**	6.98	**13.58**
4.40-21 . .	**4.55**	4.55	**8.80**
4.50-21 . .	**5.15**	5.15	**9.96**
5.25-21 . .	**7.75**	7.75	**15.00**

Firestone

BATTERIES

Firestone dealers sell and service the complete line of Firestone Batteries. They will make you an allowance for your old battery. Drive in and see the EXTRA VALUE.

Firestone

ANCHOR TYPE
SUPER HEAVY DUTY

Size	Our Dealers' Cash Price Each	★Special Brand Mail Order Tire Price Each	Our Dealers' Cash Price Per Pair
4.50-20 .	**$ 8.55**	$ 8.60	**$16.70**
4.50-21 .	**8.75**	8.75	**16.96**
4.75-19 .	**9.70**	9.75	**18.90**
4.75-20 .	**10.25**	10.25	**19.90**
5.00-20 .	**11.25**	11.30	**21.90**
5.25-21 .	**12.95**	13.05	**25.30**
5.50-20 .	**13.70**	13.75	**26.70**
6.00-20 .	**15.20**	15.20	**29.50**
6.50-20 .	**17.15**	17.15	**33.30**
7.00-21 .	**20.15**	21.80	**39.10**

All Other Sizes Priced Proportionately Low

DOUBLE GUARANTEE Every tire manufactured by Firestone bears the name "FIRESTONE" and carries Firestone's unlimited guarantee and that of our 25,000 service-giving dealers. You are doubly protected.

★ A "Special Brand" Tire is made by a manufacturer for distributors such as mail order houses, oil companies and others, under a name that does not identify the tire manufacturer to the public, usually because he builds his "first line" tires under his own name. Firestone puts his name on *every* tire he makes.

Firestone

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

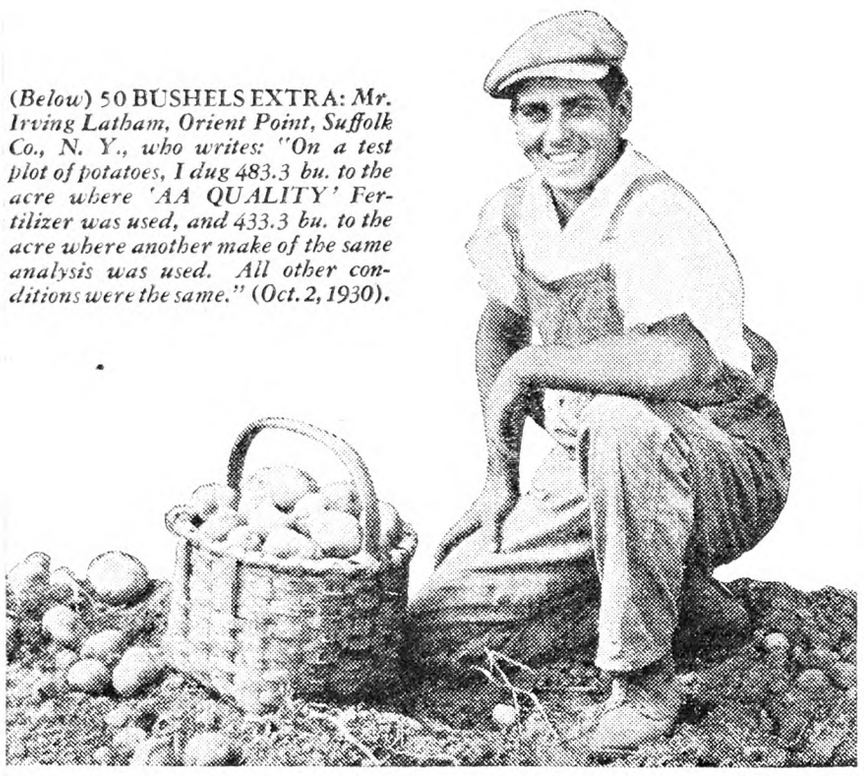
A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

Vol. XC. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St., New York. Price One Dollar a Year. March 28, 1931 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5153

Who Comes There?

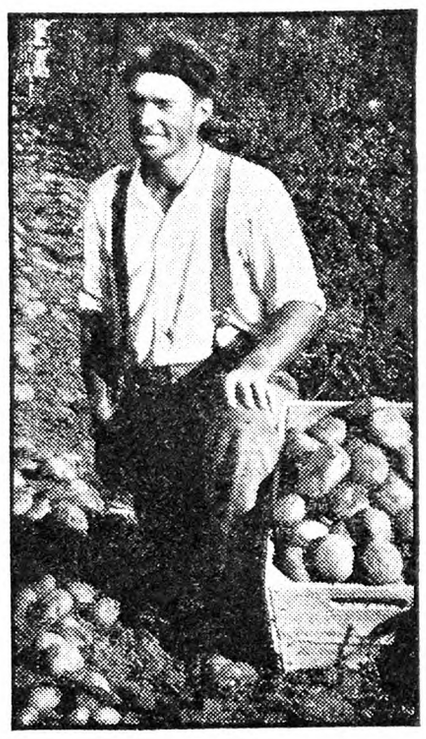
(*Right*) TESTS AGRICO WITH OTHER FERTILIZER: *This corn was grown with AGRICO at the Crawford County Home, Saegertown, Crawford Co., Pa. Read Supt. Karl Willard's letter below. It tells how AGRICO gave him 4½ tons more ensilage per acre than another brand of fertilizer.*

(*Below*) 50 BUSHELS EXTRA: *Mr. Irving Latham, Orient Point, Suffolk Co., N. Y., who writes: "On a test plot of potatoes, I dug 483.3 bu. to the acre where 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizer was used, and 433.3 bu. to the acre where another make of the same analysis was used. All other conditions were the same." (Oct. 2, 1930).*



"We Got 4½ Extra Tons of Ensilage Per Acre"

(*Right*) 125 BU. PER ACRE ABOVE AVERAGE: *Mr. Lawrence W. Dolph, Bliss, Wyoming Co., N. Y., in his field of potatoes grown with AGRICO last season. While other farmers in the district were averaging 175 bu. to the acre, he dug 300!*



(*Left*) BEATS DROUGHT: *Mr. Walter Ostroski, of New Brunswick, Middlesex Co., N. J., who tried AGRICO for the first time last season and, in spite of the drought, had yields as good as he ever had in the most favorable seasons. His tomatoes also exceeded the average yield per acre for his neighborhood by 25 per cent.*

IN a fertilizer test last season, Mr. Karl Willard, Farm Supt. of the Crawford County Home, Saegertown, Crawford Co., Pa., found that AGRICO for Corn gave him 4½ tons to the acre more silage than another brand of fertilizer. He tells of this test in the following letter:

"Where I used your AGRICO for Corn, 3-10-6, our ensilage corn yielded 16¼ tons per acre. Another brand analysis 2-8-10, produced only 11¾ tons; so AGRICO produced 4½ tons more per acre.

"Where I used AGRICO the corn came up with a healthy color and continued to grow that way until cut, with no showing of dry leaves or stalks; while the part of the field where I used the other brand of fertilizer showed the effects of the drought and was nearly all yellow by harvest.

"I used AGRICO for Grain on my oats and got 76 bu. per acre; the other brand produced only 60 bu. per acre. On potatoes, AGRICO for Potatoes yielded 225 bu. per acre, against 150 bu. per acre on the other goods. I shall continue to use AGRICO in order to get bigger crops at lower cost."—Karl Willard, Farm Supt. Crawford County Home. (Oct. 23, 1930).

Bigger Yields—Lower Costs

Increased yields due to superior crop-producing power of AGRICO and the other "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers conclusively prove this important fact: *The better the fertilizer, the less it costs you in the long run.*

There are more than fifty different plant-food sources from which the nitrogen, phosphorus and potash used in fertilizers may be derived. These materials can be selected "on price" to make a so-called "cheap" fertilizer. They can be combined solely to meet a given chemical analysis. *But the farmer cannot obtain maximum crop-producing power that way.*

AGRICO is made from carefully-selected plant-food materials—materials selected on the basis of how good, not how cheap. In addition, AGRICO contains *extra* plant-food elements which farmers themselves have found, in tests on their own farms, play a vital part in producing more vigorous plant growth and more profitable yields.

Use AGRICO this season; there is a brand for each crop. Keep a careful record of your costs and know (don't guess) how much AGRICO increases your profit. We provide a new Crop-Cost Blank free, through our dealers. Order your AGRICO now, for prompt delivery when you need it.

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL Co.

129 Lewis Street, Buffalo, N. Y. 419 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Makers of "AA QUALITY" FERTILIZERS

AGRICO

for all crops

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COMPANY · AA QUALITY

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

MAIL THE CONVENIENT COUPON—TODAY

KNOW YOUR COSTS — DON'T GUESS

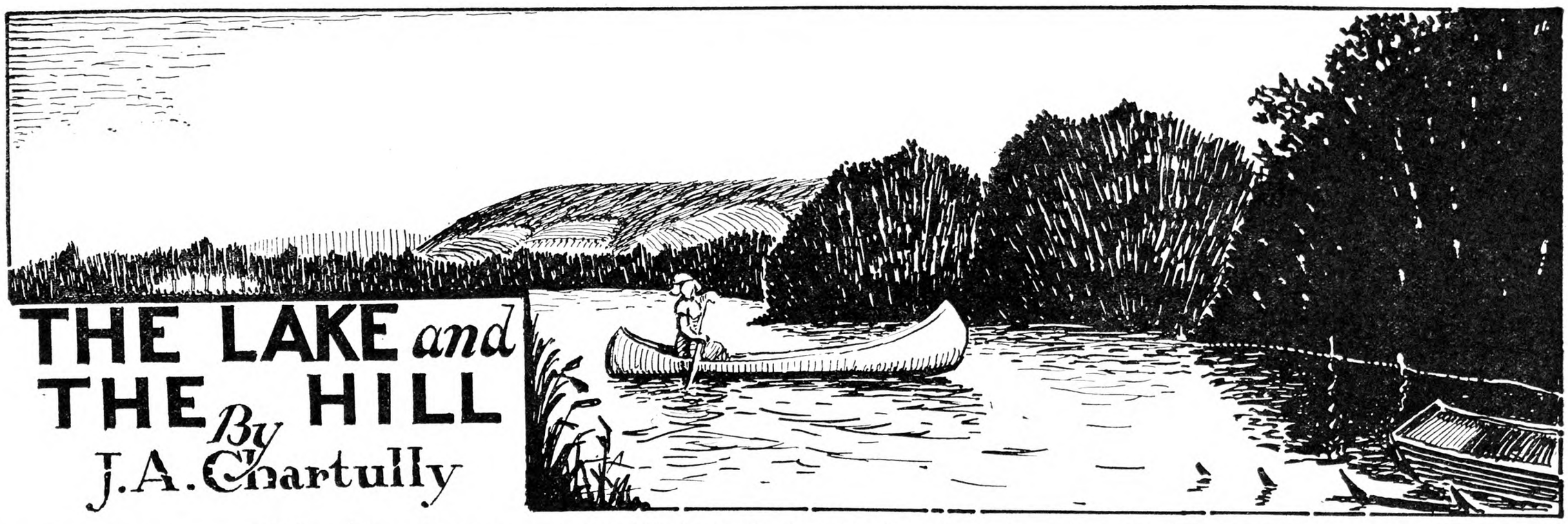
The American Agricultural Chemical Co.
(Address the nearest office)

Please send me.....copies of your new free Crop-Cost Blank for Corn....for Potatoes....

Name.....

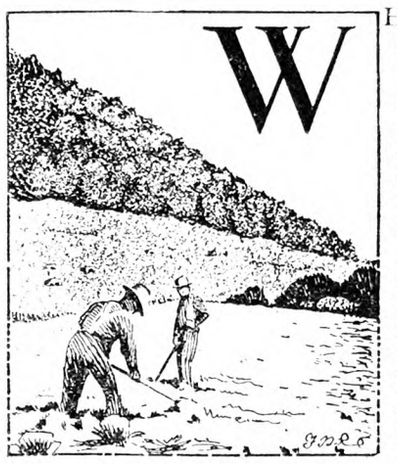
Address.....

R. N. Y-3-28-31



THE LAKE and THE HILL

By J. A. Chartully



WHAT are five years to a hill?

Five years can shift rulers and set back the prosperity of nations, can bring gray hairs or change yellow-polled youngsters into self-contained schoolgirls. Five years can introduce and develop new interests and viewpoints — even new doubts; but to an old hill, forest-topped and patterned with fields and pastures, five years are a mere interval, and new doubts as ephemeral as the morning mists that rise off the lake and for a time hide the landmarks.

Serene and substantial against the setting sun, under its cap of foliage its familiar features seemed to regard the prodigals like friendly but quizzical old acquaintance, and its silent greeting, while less formal than that of our hosts, was no less sincere.

"Back, eh?" it seemed to say with easy familiarity, "Well, you're not much fat, anyway; but, man, you're going to sweat out some of your sins tomorrow a-helping draw in that piece of Winter wheat. Meanwhile, just sleep off your trip and by morning all of ye'll be back to normal!"

Barn swallows dipped indignantly at cats that seemed as innocent of wrong-doing as Caesar's wife ever was. Remembered scents and sounds were overpowering in the hot dusk, and the high, clean air seemed to soothe and clarify travel-weary senses. It was a relief to doff the hot garments of the city; and the familiar whistle of the train going up the valley seemed to carry the returned family on into sleep.

The clash of milk cans next introduced bright sunshine gilding the lake and revealing the different tints of corn, Alfalfa, cabbage and potatoes. Meadows and wheat stubble were brown, the oats were just beginning to show the creamy hue of ripening, and the buckwheat was dappled with bloom. In the barn was the smell of new hay, old timbers and cow-dung—vulgar, but intensely satisfying.

"Young Shep" (no longer young) dozed in the shade after a casual glance of recognition. Alert hens surveyed the intruders with first one bright eye and then the other before officially admitting them into the family circle. A locust in the roadside maples quite needlessly predicted another hot day. Like competing tradesmen, the Duchess, Red Astrachan and Golden Sweet trees displayed their mellow wares.

The clean, familiar landscape, bright with sunshine and remembrances, thrust recent interests and worries into their proper sphere—as something vague and unimportant.

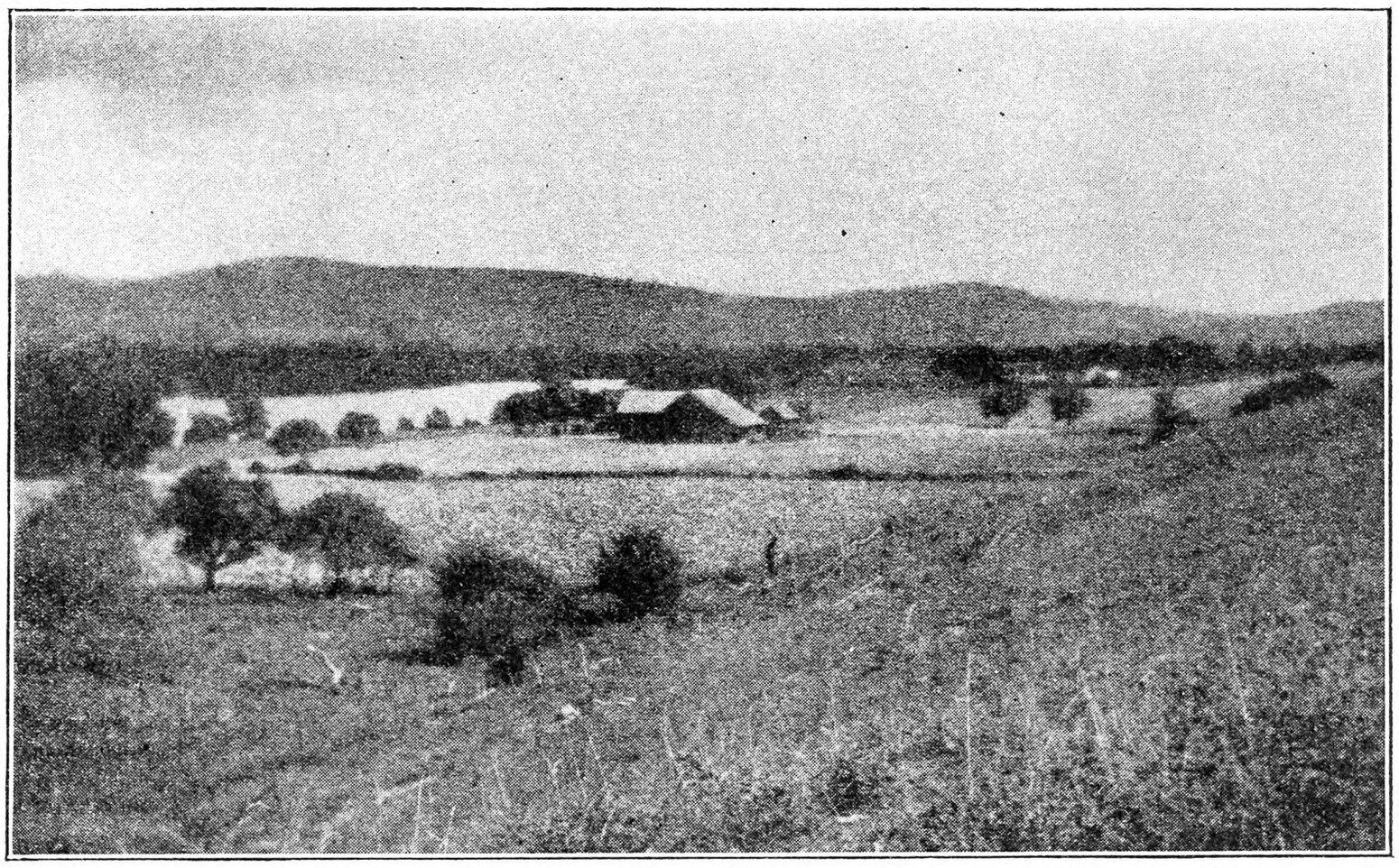
Quoth the hill, every fence line and cowpath distinctly visible: "Now don't bother to speculate any more about the R-100, nor how the office is handling that Catesby matter—nor about the national unemployment problem. Right here is employment that is urgent and worth-while. Pick out a fork and roll the rack off the floor! It may rain before night, and that wheat is ready and waiting."

The pulley on the door under the first swingbeam squealed familiar greeting, and in the dim passage certain hens complained noisily about violated privacy. The big doors rolled back to show the adzed beams and pegged braces. A strange team was hitched to the familiar tapering rack, and up the newly surfaced road we rumbled to the lot with its shocks already shimmering in the heat.

Distant hills had a bluish tint hinting of showers, but meanwhile grasshoppers scurried ahead of shoes that rasped the crisp, dry stubble. The old road's new grade was proved by the proximity of the arching branches which used to clear the highest load. The hand that handled a pen for five years blistered under five hours' work with the fork.

By the time the last load was safe in the left mow, gathering clouds hid the sun and quarreled among themselves beyond the horizon, so that the cows came down the lane and milled about the barn door like ticket-holders at a church supper.

A strange edition of cats (albeit with remembered markings) appeared in the white stable and clustered suggestively about the gasoline engine. By the time the milking machine was in action the first of several driving showers came down out of the gulf, pattering audibly on the hill foliage before it came down across the pasture and potatoes to drum against the barn. These quick, shifting downpours seemed like attacks of Sioux horsemen against a staunch stockade, and it was cozy to watch the slanting rain, to recall the dry wheat, to hear the drone of the milking machine and to speculate on the origin of those apple trees 'way up on the edge of the wood.



Light and Shade Across a Cortland Co., N. Y., Valley

Farm life, like an old friend with whom one has worked and bickered, greets the returned traveler with quiet, uneffusive understanding. Within a few hours the prodigals had read the summary of the preceding growing seasons, and were eager to go on with the story. Relations and friends greeted them with a quiet cordiality more flattering than the most effusive of welcomes, and there were the handclasps of old acquaintances snatching time from their August tasks to greet former neighbors.

Of course there were some changes to be noted and, perhaps, deplored. "The old woodshed is gone!" wailed the 11-year old. And where was the village blacksmith's shop which used to defy tradition by standing behind a butternut tree? Gone; and in its place a modern bungalow with attached garage!

There were many improved roads, a few shifts in tenantry, new homes in the village and new dairy barns along the roads, but in the main it was the old home neighborhood that re-assimilated the newcomers and drew them into the perennial fascination of the harvest season.

Across the road from the farmstead a path through the Alfalfa leads down to another world. Here were the Summer cottage and its neighbors, all facing the little lake whose waves, stirred by the cooling breeze, sparkled in the sun or lapped the shore at night with drowsy rhythm. Here were offered the pleasures of boating, swimming, fishing or lounging in the shade, while up behind the screen of shore foliage the farm work went on in the hot glare; two widely separated, adjacent zones of exercise and recreation.

Both hill and lake provided pleasures for the children and that one of their parents who was agile enough to accompany them. Bathing and canoeing were balanced by hiking and hill-climbing. There was an ascent to "Eagle's Cliff," as they now term our south "gulf:" a waterfall in Spring, a dry, miniature Watkins Glen in August. There were visiting days in the Girl Scout camp across the lake, also a certain long-legged water bird to be watched in his private cove which was neatly hedged with an unknown shrub. The children's trip up hill after blackberries brought back satisfactory evidence in their pails, besides that upon their faces. There was an expedition down through thickets and bracken to the "Devil's Dye Tub," a pine-encircled pool said to be full of geologic data, and turgid with whispered tales of crime. There were swimming parties up on the shining beach at the head of the lake.

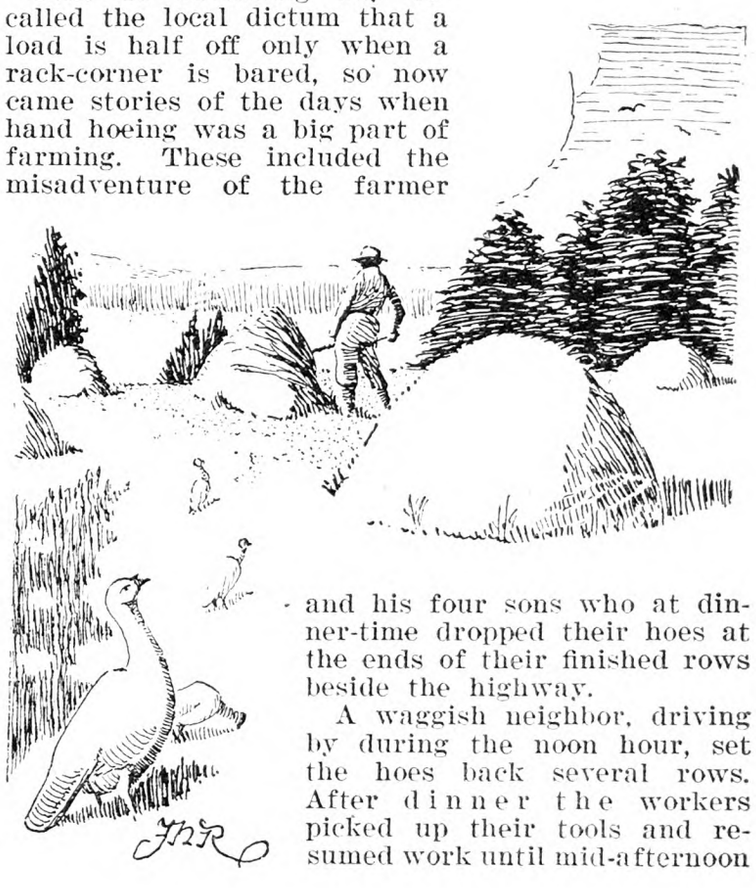
Meanwhile, up where the meadows slope to meet the pasture, the last piece of hay was cut, raked and cocked.

The upper fence line was masked by goldenrod nodding familiarly, and by the less approachable raspberry bushes. Beyond stretched hard-bitten pastures and half-forgotten fields, some of them showing the apparent anomaly of bog-hummocks on a hillside. From farther up the gulf came the chatter of a mowing machine on the old Melton place; and one suddenly recalled those upper, timber-beleaguered fields and the shrunken cellar-holes screened by a Lost Battalion of lilac bushes.

Meanwhile, the patter of fleeing grasshoppers mocked the drought like phantom raindrops, and the lore of side-hill loading was automatically recalled, also that over-shoulder flip of the cocks which wakens muscles long asleep. Said muscles were further kept awake by a raveled fork-rope which necessitated pitching off by hand.

The cabbage, being marked but one way, asked for hoeing. Hoeing may be out of date, but it is an art that gives the mind free play, although it may cramp the muscles of the back. Hoes were sharpened and the journey over and across the long rows began, while our shadows swung gradually about in a half-ellipse even as the sun made its half-circle overhead.

Just as unloading hay recalled the local dictum that a load is half off only when a rack-corner is bared, so now came stories of the days when hand hoeing was a big part of farming. These included the misadventure of the farmer and his four sons who at dinner-time dropped their hoes at the ends of their finished rows beside the highway.



A waggish neighbor, driving by during the noon hour, set the hoes back several rows. After dinner the workers picked up their tools and resumed work until mid-afternoon

when the old man stopped and scratched his head. "Boys," said he, "I seem to remember hoeing around that stump this morning. Do you suppose we've wasted a hull two hours going over part of this lot twice?"

The hill's shadow would creep down past timber line and pasture to the field's upper edge before it was time to cease hoeing in favor of the twice-daily attempt to send "young" Shep up after the cows.

There were trips to the village with its old churches and new filling stations, and its old home day when scores of acquaintances were met in the hot jam between third base and the refreshment booth. There was an all-day drive through part of the Finger Lakes region, a landscape scarred with traces of the ice age, but laden with peaches and wearing the imperial gold and purple of the harvest and cabbage fields. There were dawns when (to the accompaniment of the throb of the milking machine) the catbirds, song-sparrows and robins sang like Spring, and dusks when erratic barn swallows (or were they bats?) skimmed the lake. There was a supper in the basement of one beautiful old church and there were many dinners of Spring chicken, new potatoes, jellies, fruits, yellow ice cream "and pie, of course," as the convalescent hired man specified for his breakfast. In short, there were the customary allurements of Central New York in August.

The hill and the lake were somehow mixed up in all of this. Each seemed to stand for a certain phase of the season—of life, for that matter.

The lake, with its cool leisure and rest, represented the conventional vacation appeal of rural regions. The hill typified the rugged obstructions and exalted (but sometimes barren) rewards of farming.

Just now these two viewpoints, instead of complementing each other, seem to be struggling for mastery throughout the nation.

In the Summer colony about the lakes were specimens of honest, upper middle-class urbanites, either frankly amused or puzzled by the natives and farm life, or viewing the latter through youthful remembrance which emphasized its pleasures and blurred its disadvantages.

Charges of rural lack of progress since the "good old times," hints of greed or violations of basic business principles, were not infrequent among the bridge tables or the bait casters. Here could be heard the dictum that most of that region should never have been cleared of its original forest—rather a slur upon the intelligence of their ancestors. Here were professional optimists to aver that, reversing history's trend toward the gradual dividing of farm land, such tracts hereafter would be consolidated by corporations and worked by machinery, thus freeing the present farmers for life in town. Nor was there lacking the philosopher who, dismissing farm problems, would solve hard times by demanding more legislation in favor of other branches of industry—like an architect adding towers and ornamental parapets to a structure whose foundation is already beginning to crack.

Overshadowing the lake with its seasonal activities was the hill, looking down on the other with a certain grim levity like a listening countryman with one bushy eyebrow cocked quizzically and answering assertions by legendary Yankee tactics.

Its trim fields, thrifty orchards, rough pastures and upper tracts succumbing to the forest all formed a history of American farming. What if some of its upper reaches were practically abandoned? In the Middle West black prairie acreage is showing the first indications of the same progressive disease. Can the land be mocked? Can agriculture be continuously exploited in favor of other industries and professions? Can a nation acquire self-levitation and, disdaining even the exertion of tugging at its boot-straps, indulge at will in gravity-defying flights into the unknown? May not the tower topple or collapse if its occupants vacate the lower stories to jam the parapets?

Gradually the grainfields yellowed until they formed bright vistas at the curves of shady roads. Along the fences were elder bushes in fruit and in bloom—the latter a result of conscientious Spring "bushing." From the buckwheat a hum like a miniature dynamo proved that the bees were preparing for a Winter of unemployment. Above the Alfalfa protruded the turkey hen's head like the prow of a Viking ship beset by green waves.

Sedate hens apparently came home intoxicated, until investigation showed that they were only chasing erratic grasshoppers down the road. Demented potato bugs wandered about the cabbage fields, and one hardy specimen was seen afloat on the lake, rods from shore and apparently emulating Columbus. Cabbage moths proved their broad-mindedness by frequenting the Alfalfa, buckwheat and damp barnyard muck. Rolling and scratching in the shade or gazing uphill toward the lone sugar maple (whose presence on any suburban lot would be worth $100), "young" Shep was accused of recalling a successful life of leisure on a farm, or of anticipating the relish of fresh, warm milk—without any intention of sharing the preliminary labors of its acquisition.

It was a hot, dry month, although the drought was temporarily suspended to wet the last Alfalfa cutting with a cool drizzle which made the macadam gleam like convex, frozen canals, but failed to dampen the ardor of attendance at early church. Down in the wood near the lake there was a job of running a certain boundary line starting at an old beech stub which marked the juncture of county, town and lot lines.

A drive up the east hill road presented half-forgotten pictures, like an old photograph album. There were snug old homesteads and new silos, stone walls and new woven wire fences, cattle, sheep and turkeys. But rough pastures geometrically set with small pines for re-forestation and the vacant houses along the upper end of the road were depressing. So was the repudiated district schoolhouse, recently sold at auction because of consolidation with a new $200,000 school in the village; although there were hard-headed voters (who would have ridiculed G. K. Chesterton's belief in fairies) to claim that the change could be made without a raise in taxes.

But then, the same credulity existed down in our valley where the school in which the children learned their letters was to raise its flag no more.

The tall grain was duly cut, and there followed parched work in the yellow fields where heat and thirst were intensified by the glare from above and below. Early thrashings stressed the changes in 15 years wherein the proportion of outside and inside operations has been about reversed. These were conducted by various thrashing outfits, some familiar and some strange, but all permeated by the bluff comradery of the work and the season.

County fair passed, also the fortieth annual family reunion, when relations from at least four States gathered under the maples on the old homestead, and recuperated themselves with prayer, refreshments and the sight of the fertile landscape — and memories.

A few impatient maples were beginning to display the advance Fall tints, and both work and school decreed the end of vacation. One fancied that the passing cars, many of them from distant States, were all scurrying home. Hence there arrived a morning when the luggage was all coaxed back into the bags, and coat and tie were re-assumed.

The lake was bright and serene as the key was turned in the cottage door. The path up through the Alfalfa suddenly became only a threat to newly polished shoes, and the Golden Glow and leaning harebells possible despoilers of Summer frocks.

The last glance around the farm tried to take in all the landscape, unchanging and yet so altered in four weeks as one realized the growth of the corn and changes in the fields during that period. Day by day, rod by rod, the cut area of the fodder corn had marched up the road, until now it took us a noticeable interval to pass it.

Greetings, good-bys and messages filled the mind, and there were glimpses of red apples fallen on the edge of the cabbage field, and of the green, shady cemetery where the old ox-driver sleeps. On the hill, the cows were following their shadows up to their favorite grazing terrace under the lone maple.

The road inevitably took us away from the hill, but even as we turned we heard the whistle of a thrashing outfit down the valley—distinct and haunting, the very epitome of the harvest season.

After it had quite died away, the hill brought it back (like a memory of bright Summer days), perfectly reproduced but softened and mellowed by the interim.

Such a memory cannot be lost even when days become short and bleak and overshadowed by work-day problems and worries.

A Farmers' Welding Ring

A GROUP of farmers in a near-by town have formed a welding ring in order to secure the service of an oxy-acetylene welder. The nearest shop using this process being 15 miles away, was too far for the busy farmer to haul his tools for repair. A shed in the center of the community was therefore rented, and to this were hauled all broken implements. On a certain day in the week, once a month, the welder with his tools arrives at the shed, and soon is busy putting cogs into ratchets, and wheels, builds up plow points, straightens axles, fits bolts and brass castings, all with the brilliant little torch. Within a short time the implement is out and another one in the shed.

"By having such an amount of work at one place, and done at one time, we get a reduction on repair work as well as save time and bother," said one farmer.

The rent on shop is $10 per year, and as each pays a share the amount for each one is small. The following rule was made: Each one expecting to have work done must notify the welder in time to have the article listed. Each article must have the owner's name and address attached with instructions as to the repairs to be made. The price charged is according to the job. The charges are settled between owner and welder, and in a satisfactory manner. Enough work has to be brought for a day's work and that is not hard to do. The work is carried on Summer and Winter, but is especially valuable in Winter, enabling farmers to have their tools ready for Spring.

The material brought in ranges from tractors and gasoline engines down to chisels and household articles, and in most instances the oxy-acetylene process has made the article as good as new. The work is durable, cheap, and accurate, and has saved many dollars' worth of implements from the junk pile.

Jefferson Co., N. Y. G. A. S.

Growing Onion Sets

I wish to set out two acres in onion sets. How much fertilizer and lime is needed, and how prepare soil? How clear a profit after expenses? Can I get a hand planter for onion sets? S. S.

New Jersey.

IN REPLY to the above inquiry in regard to onion culture, would say, select a plot free from stones, plow as soon as the soil is in proper condition in the Spring. After harrowing until soil is in a fine friable condition, sow fertilizer broadcast at the rate of 1,500 to 2,000 lbs. per acre. Fertilizer should run about 4-8-10. After sowing fertilizer, drag ground with plank until it is level, then mark off ground in rows 12 inches apart, if onions are to be worked with hand cultivator, or 20 inches apart if worked with horse. I do not know of any hand planters, but a one-horse planter can be purchased from some of the implement dealers. The question of profit of any crop is hard to determine until the crop is sold. If conditions are favorable and prices good $800 per acre; if conditions are unfavorable, such as drought, onion maggot and low price, $100 to $200. WM. PERKINS.

West Virginia Fruit Outlook

I WROTE last Fall of the damage to the apple trees that the dry weather had done, but at that time I did not know half of just what had occurred.

We noticed some dead limbs in picking the fruit last Fall but in most cases they were found on trees that seemed to be slightly on the incline any way, and it was hoped that that would be as far as the damage would go, but since then we have been pruning in all kinds of trees and find that trees that showed no damage last Fall at all are in bad condition, and as the season advances more and more damage shows up.

We find many large limbs that from first glance look to be all right, but on examination the bark has turned brown under the surface. Some are dead clear back to the trunk of the tree and even down the trunk part of the way. This is an unusual thing, for, in most cases, limbs dying from natural causes die back just to the enlargement where joined on the trunk or other limb, and in that case can be cut off close with the chance of healing over, but when dead clear into the union, there will be a scar that will never heal but continue to get worse.

The worst damage seems to be on the under limbs, especially on the low-headed trees. This would not be serious if the damage has not gone into the main trunk.

The outlook for a crop next season seems to be better than last Fall, at picking time the fruit buds hardly showed up at all. In fact we were afraid that there were none, but now, due to the mild weather, I expect they have developed until on most varieties there seems to be quite a good crop. Although the Winter has been mild it has not been warm enough to start the buds, and there is no winter-killing. This is the first year in my recollection that we have not had considerable winter-killing, especially of the stone fruits, but even the Japanese plums, which ordinarily only survive one Winter out of ten in this section, are not injured in the least; cherries and peaches are in good condition. We have not had a cherry crop for about seven years here, but if we do not get a late freeze, are due for a real crop this year.

If we are hurt as badly as conditions indicate in regard to the orchards, I am wondering just what some of the Southern States that were much worse than we were will find. Reports came to us last Fall that through the southern part of West Virginia and in Virginia and Kentucky the timber was dying on the dry ridges.

We have been very busy the past few weeks on Rocky Point with the maple orchard. It has been an exceedlingly good year, trees have done well and the water has been exceedingly sweet. From some tests we have made it has not taken over 40 gallons of water to make a gallon of syrup, and the usual amount is 50. I am wondering if the dry weather had anything to do with this, if so the drought has helped a little.

There has been much of that substance, however, in the water that we call lime for want of a better name. It is so bad that with our close straining the syrup has a sandy feel in your mouth. We have strained as much as a pint of lime from one gallon of syrup. L. G. ZINN.

Fertilizer for Potatoes

Can I use commercial fertilizer for sweet potatoes, as stable manure is scarce this year? R. C. W.

Camden Co., N. J.

SWEET potatoes may be satisfactorily raised with commercial fertilizer and without an application of manure. A favorite analysis for this crop is 3-8-8 at the rate of from 1,200 to 1,500 lbs. to the acre. If your land has been receiving manure regularly in the past, it might be well to reduce the rate to about 900 lbs. to the acre of the above named fertilizer in order that too much nitrogen may not be present.

As to methods of distributing the fertilizer, the general practice is to apply it to the row after marking and before ridging and setting the plants. Some men, however, apply only part in the row and the rest as a side dressing a few weeks later.

White potatoes are fertilized with analyses similar to 5-8-5 and 5-8-7 at the rate of about a ton to the acre. The same method of distribution may be followed as in the case of sweet potatoes—either all in the row or part in the row and part as side dressing. In applying such a large quantity in the row care must be used that the fertilizer is well mixed with the soil. H. R. COX.

Saw Filing

A VERY useful bench for filing crosscut saws may be constructed in a few minutes something after the manner of an old-fashioned sawhorse, but with the arms coming up higher, about to the level of one's waist is correct. The two projecting arms on the one side are then cut off, and two pieces of thin lumber, one on top of the other, are nailed across the other two arms close to the top. A thin piece of shingle or other material should be placed between the two boards before nailing them fast, so as to hold them slightly apart. The nails should be driven near the bottom of the boards so as to leave the upper part of the slot thus formed clear of obstructions. The saw is thus held rigidly in a slanting position, with the teeth pointing toward the filer.

In filing the saw the operator files downward on the teeth instead of upward. This method is used a great deal in the logging camps where sharp saws are an absolute necessity. Its greatest advantage

lies in the fact that the downward stroke of the file leaves no "wing edge" and the filer can tell instantly when the tooth comes to a point. Two slots can be sawed through the top of the arms to hold the saw in a vertical position while filing the rakers.

Chautauqua Co., N. Y. J. H. GIBSON.

Thoughts from a Maine Farm

MY FIRST recollection of a pleasure trip was a two-seated spring wagon, which my father owned when I was a small boy, used for pleasure and as an express wagon. The nearest town was seven miles away. We called it five miles in those days but miles and days were both considerably longer then than now. When the single team went to town they usually brought home certain groceries, not a few in our family of eight, 12 or more, at times, with hired help. The rear seat was removed and a place made to set in the five-gallon keg of molasses, the sugar bucket holding 40 lbs., a five or 10-gallon can of kerosene oil and the other groceries which must be bought. If we allowed the kerosene can to get empty we had to get along with the home-made tallow candles and firelight. At times father would bring home a barrel of crackers, those old-fashioned round ones and, when he felt he could afford it, a barrel of apples. These were red letter days in the lives of us children. Aroostook was just beginning to grow a few apples and most of these were seedlings. Father used to have a rule that when he could swap a barrel of potatoes for a barrel of apples he would bring home one or two. We were thus trained to watch the potato market.

The first real pleasure vehicle for Winter use was called a pung. This was also equipped with two seats and was used in Winter for the same purposes which the wagon served in Summer. These pungs were really things of beauty as well as utility. They had large curved fenders, or dash, on which would be painted an animal, flower or scene. Often these paintings were real works of art and lent class as well as individuality to the pung. Father always took great pride in his driving horses, and had many good ones in which Morgan blood was a prominent factor. What rides we enjoyed in those pungs behind Old Kit, Skip, or Jockey Jim or some of the others. Well wrapped in fur robes with bells chiming out their music as we flew over the icy track, we little minded the cold. Later the style of pungs changed to what was called a jumper. These were built lower with shorter runners and with straight or slightly curved dash. Most had one seat only and were closed in back of seat so that they were warmer. This style still holds after many years and is about all the style of pung that is used in Aroostook. There were some of the old highbacked sleighs, but the Aroostook pung drove them out.

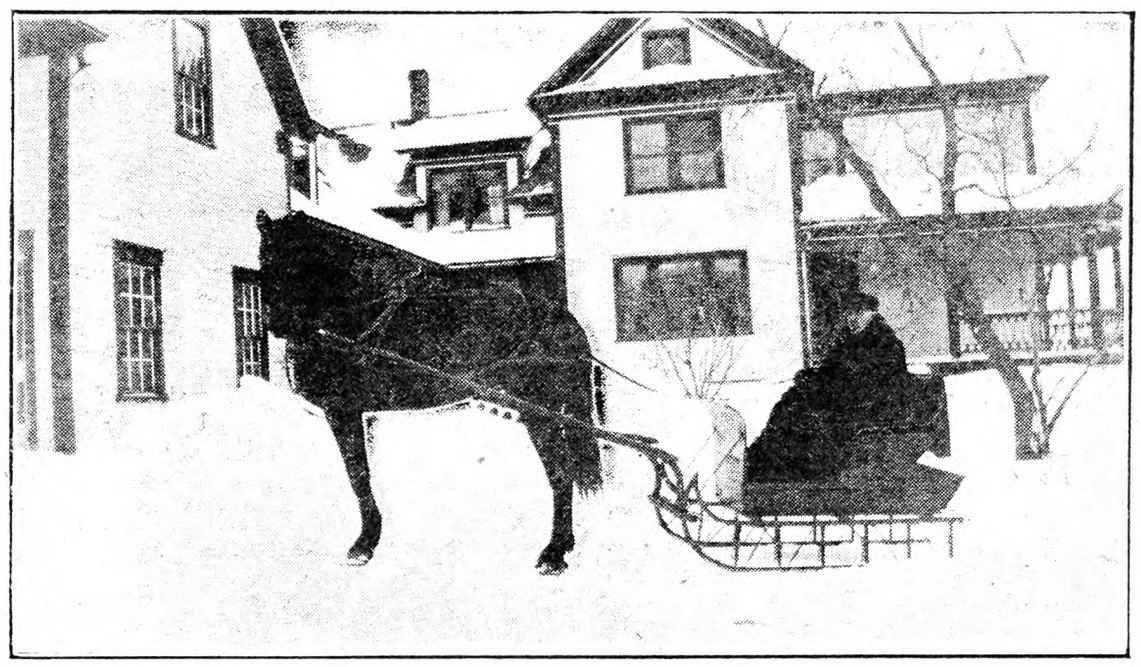
Only a little over half a century has passed since my first memories of wagons and pungs but the pleasure wagon, the top buggy, and the phaeton are almost unknown. One is almost never seen on the highways. The automobile, at first hated, has driven the pleasure wagon into oblivion. They may be seen in the back districts occasionally but no one takes any pride in them. The pung still holds its place for a part of the Winter at least. To the present day generation the horse and pung is tolerated as a necessity only, when Boreas has had his fling with the "beautiful" and blocked the highways so that driving an auto ceases to be a pleasure. How long it will be before some one brings out a practical Winter auto, or some device which will permit the economical operation of the Summer car, I do not know, but it is on the way. We now have the snowmobile which will navigate a pretty bad road at 20 to 30 miles an hour, but the cost of operation is too expensive for them to come into common use. When the practical snowmobile comes, then the pung and driving horse will also be a thing of memory.

My eldest sons, one of whom is an auto mechanic, and one who is naturally mechanical, with the eldest who likes wood working, and has a pretty well equipped shop here on the farm, have just completed a snowmobile. A new model Ford car which had had the top burned off without injuring the engine or chassis was purchased. An extra set of wheels was added and the whole chassis cut down or narrowed so that it could operate over our sled roads which are too narrow for the standard automobile. The cutting down and welding had to be done in the machine shop. This in connection with a few things which could not well be done at home, was all the work which they did not do themselves. I am sending a picture which I trust will make plainer than words how a snowmobile looks.

The forward wheels are removed and runners put in their place. The extra set of wheels run close to the rear or driving wheels and a heavy chain belt surrounds them so that, as the wheels which drive the car turn, they are running on a metal track which is constantly being laid for them. There is about four feet of track laying on the snow all the time. Unless roads are drifted too badly or snow is too deep they will make good time and go where it is impossible to go with an auto.

In this one the chassis has been lengthened so that the body has seats for five or six people and the driver. It is also lighted inside and has an oil heater which will keep the car warm in case it gets stalled, which can easily happen when the wind piles the snow in great drifts, or some accident happens.

One can ride in this in cold or stormy weather in comparative comfort and I suppose this generation of motor driving youth will enjoy it but I would not like to take it and strike out alone. Let me have a good horse and pung if you please. I know what to do with these and would feel sure of getting through if at all possible. If some one else does the driving, I don't mind a ride in a snowmobile. They are not so difficult to handle but do not steer as easily as an auto. They must be held to a narrower track than does the auto and if one runs out of the beaten road they are likely to bog down when snow is deep. There are turning-out places where teams may pass and the driver must watch out for these.



An Aroostook Pung

Another type of snowmobile is so constructed that it uses but one set of rear wheels with heavy chains. These are narrowed so as to run in the sled tracks as is the other type, the wheels being about 38 inches center to center of wheel. This type will not navigate in as deep snow as the heavier style but where there is a solid bottom and snow not too deep they will travel with ease. I am sending a picture of this type.

The Aroostook pung of which I am also sending picture is so constructed that the thills are set to one side, called a setover, and the horse travels in one track. By this method the horse hooked to a single conveyance does not have to break its own road. This is of great advantage where snows are deep.

"Snow Bound" is a beautiful poem but we are not snowbound for long, even up here in the land of snows. If all other means of travel were closed to us the snowshoe is still available, and young people enjoy this means of travel at times, especially when there is a camp in the woods, a hot supper and happy evening at the end of the journey.

If half a century has brought the many changes in our method of travel which I have witnessed, what will the next 25 years bring? Possibly we shall be sailing contentedly above the drifts of snow in Winter without giving any thought to keeping roads open, but I fancy there will be some of us who will prefer to keep close to the ground even if we have to move about more slowly and with some difficulty.

Maine. O. B. GRIFFIN.

Grafting the Hickory

I THINK it the duty of some of us nut growers gently to chide H. W. Hales for saying such pessimistic things about grafting the hickory in his letter published on page 286. He is too discouraging.

Of course he is humorously exaggerating when he says that any one must wait one or two centuries for any business return from grafting hickories. If I had a real orchard of hickory trees like the few that I have, I would be getting business returns today. Several of my trees top-worked from 10 to 18 years ago bore full crops this year and have been bearing smaller crops for a number of years. The Taylor is an early bearer. One tree bore a few nuts at three years from the graft. A large tree that I top-worked in 1925 bore a full crop in 1930. A Griffen hickory bore at four years from the graft, and has borne every year since. We are accustomed to say that grafted hickories will bear, on the average, as early as apple trees. They vary as do apple trees, some being very early bearers, some very slow.

Hickory trees are easy to graft by the improved methods employed by the nut growers, though these methods are not generally known in spite of our efforts to make them so. Mr. Hales writes of the "tendency to slough off after the grafts have apparently taken." I think that I can explain this. It is a matter of incompatibility of species. The shagbark, Carya ovata, uniformly does well when grafted on shagbark. But when grafted on mockernut, C. alba, it uniformly does as Mr. Hales says, namely, dies off in the second, third or fourth year. It makes a spindling and unhealthy growth and finally dies because the two species are not compatible. This is true of every pure shagbark that has been tried. There is but one named hickory, the Barnes, that has been proved by long experience to be perfectly at home on the mockernut and it is almost certain that the Barnes is a mockernut hybrid

The same is true of the pignut, C. glabra, as a stock for the shagbark. For several years I top-worked pignut trees in my back pasture to shagbark and the only one I have living today, with one exception, is the Brooks which is perfectly at home on the pignut. It probably is a pignut hybrid.

W. G. Bixby has been making experiments at his place on Long Island for 10 years or longer on the compatibility of the hickories. Every variety of hickory that he wishes to propagate he puts on six different species of hickory stocks. There are some conflicting results but enough has been determined to show that there are very few shagbarks that will thrive on mockernut. This is true also of the pignut although here is where some of the conflicting results have been found. As both the mockernut and the pignut are very common species in the North it is probable that some of the unfavorable results which Mr. Hales mentions are due to attempts to graft the shagbark on mockernut or pignut.

Mr. Hales says that the perfect stock for grafting the shagbark is yet to be found. On the contrary I regard the shagbark seedling, either in the nursery or the wild ones in the field, as perfect stocks for the shagbark. Any vigorous young shagbark tree, of which there are so many in our fields and along our fences, may be easily top-worked with any shagbark that it is desired to propagate, using the slip-bark method and covering the whole graft with melted paraffin. An expert grafter can get 100 per cent success in this grafting by selecting his stocks and scions.

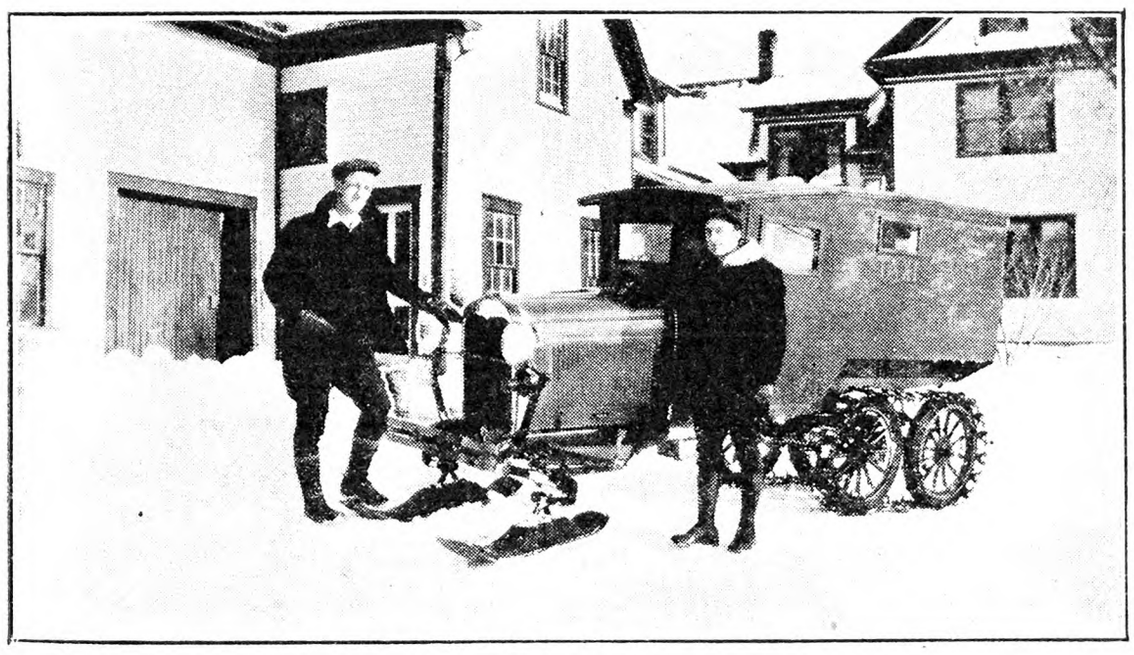
I always read Mr. Hales' articles with interest but I must hasten to the defense when he says such discouraging things about my favorite hickories.

Connecticut. W. C. DEMING.

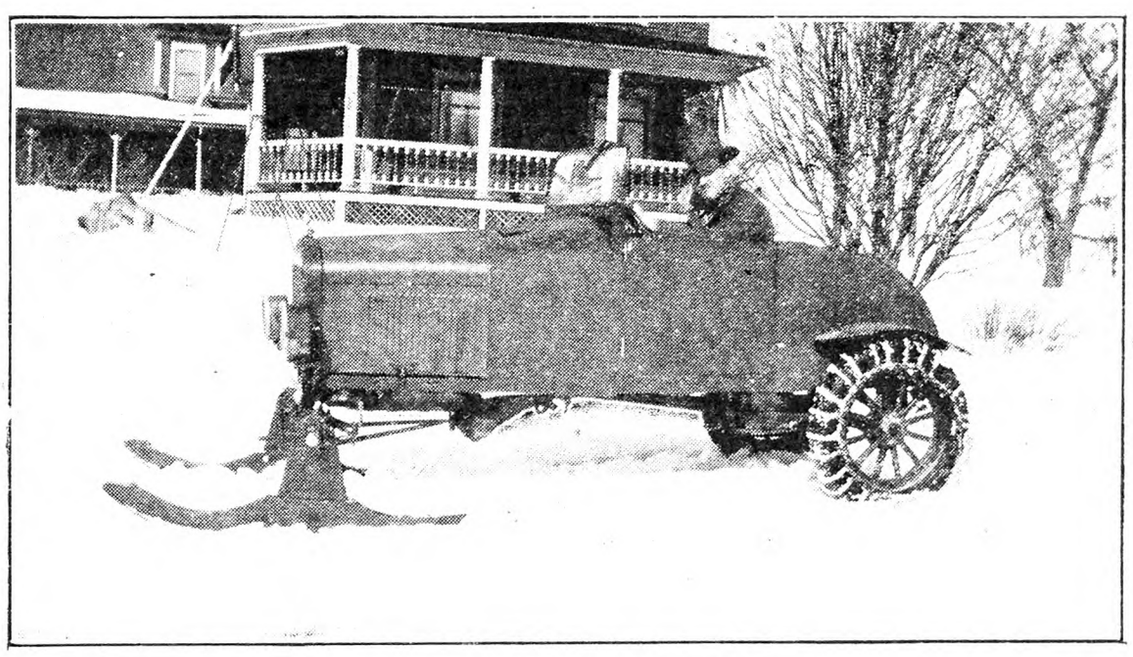
Sweet Corn in Succession

ON PAGE 288 is an article on sweet corn all Summer. This way is a good one if it is desired to sample so many kinds, but I prefer using one kind.

For some time I planted by dates so many days apart, but now for many years we have hardly had a miss in having corn continuously. Here is our rule: It is desirable to have corn just as early as possible. Therefore we use two kinds, a first early, and follow with the best kind we are able to obtain. In this climate we plant from April 20 to July 10, and that usually gives us corn as long as it will



A Snowmobile Taxi



Lighter Type of Snowmobile

ripen. But occasionally a planting three or four days later may mature.

About April 20 put in a planting of each kind and, when that breaks ground, put in another planting of each kind. Thereafter put in only the later kind. If the corn is planted by dates, it may so happen that continued cold spells come, and two and sometimes three plantings will come in very close together, which will make gaps at time of ripening. If one planting goes in just as the preceding one is coming up the ripening will also occur evenly. Usually the finish of one planting is going strong on the second, and a small picking can be made on the third all at the same time.

We pick very systematically, opening every ear that may prove to be large enough, and going through all that is of picking age twice a week. In this way we seldom inflict any corn that is too old upon our customers. And we always pick and sell the same day, which is the only way to hold a good corn trade. If corn is to be allowed to get quite full it can be picked by almost anybody without opening. But I don't think the person lives that can pick it when it is tender unless he looks inside the husk.

Rhode Island. F. T. JENKS.

Missouri Notes

March is here and still Winter withholds his hand. Evidently the past season is to pass into weather records as one of the mildest. About three inches of rain have fallen, but Nature still seems a bit fastidious about turning on the sky water; several favorable opportunities have been passed over. Inquiries show that people are beginning to think of yard improvement. Women extension agents from the State Agricultural College organize clubs among women on the farms and give advice on beautifying home grounds. Such work generally produces immediate results of great value to the community but the leadership, to be effective, is best personated by a stranger who comes with no local prejudice attached to his character. Human nature must be humored. There is an increasing interest in evergreens. Several truck loads, mostly of the larger sizes, have been peddled out over town. They came from some nursery in Tennessee more than 100 miles away. Instead of resenting such competition I welcomed it, reasoning that every evergreen sold would be an advertisement that would induce further sales, and so I think it is proving.

For several years we have bought frost-proof cabbage plants in the South and retailed them out to local growers, but our trade in them is now threatened with extinction. I find that chain stores are offering them cheaper than I can buy them wholesale by the thousand. I have some advantage over grocers in being able to keep plants heeled out in the ground and thus kept fresh, but the real frost-proof cabbage plant that came up last Fall and withstood the Winter in the open field is a tough product. It will endure 20 degrees above (12 below freezing), will stand shipping without packing, and is almost as self-sustaining as the seedling onion of which great quantities are shipped up from the South and planted successfully in our gardens. They have been tried and approved. Grocers retail them 300 for 25 cents, both white and yellow. Southern-grown cabbage plants are much more rugged than hotbed plants, and will make heads considerably sooner.

What few rains we have had this Winter have been of the slow drizzling order, and today we are having another. These are the kind of rains we need; there is little surface overflow, and the creeks remain unswelled. Such days as this we utilize in the basement dividing Dahlia and Canna clumps. Keeping conditions appear to have been perfect. The lower cellar with its dampness is just right for both Cannas and Dahlias, and the latter are beginning to sprout. Those in the unheated basement are also sprouting and the Jersey Beauties are not refusing to show eyes as they did last year when covered with fine shavings.

Daffodils, tulips and hyacinths are all stretching up, and how our eyes dwell with delight on this resurrection of our faithful friends. How beautiful is the green growth that announces Spring, and that a new season has begun. What a pleasure to walk about and welcome these new arrivals. As we gaze at them we are filled with new hope and courage. We feel that all is well with nature, that she is ready to perform her part in the new creation just beginning, and will reward whatever assistance we give her in diligent culture of the soil. Yes, here is life in many forms ready to mature into the beauty of flowers. It is interesting to meditate on plant life. It is knitted to our own. Erase animal life from the earth and we could still go on living, but plant life is basic; without it we should perish. And below plant life is bacterial life without which plant life would perish. Bacteria with their one cell are at the bottom of the structure. On their microscopic shoulders rests the world of life. God gave them a mission and they are performing it.

I find there are two classes of nurseries; one offers free packing for cash with order, the other appends packing costs in every case. I am free to say I do not like this latter system. After I have sent my check I receive a bill, sometimes, in the case of small orders, for ridiculously small amounts, that I must laboriously remit in stamps or a post office order. We speak of nuisance taxes; I call these nuisance charges. What would my customers say if I attempted to charge them for wrapping up a few plants in burlap or even paper? I should speedily lose them. As I compare the price lists of nurseries that pack free of charge, I find no difference. L. R. JOHNSON.

Cape Girardeau Co., Mo.

Growing Asparagus

I am planning on starting an asparagus bed this Spring and desire instructions on how to go about it. M. T. M.

The first thing in starting an asparagus bed is to make the ground good and the next is to get good roots. Asparagus roots as commonly received are likely to contain some that are weak in growth and it is far better to throw these out than to plant them, because the probability is they have poor inheritance.

Formerly it was thought that asparagus must be planted very deeply but this plan has been largely given up, as it is inconvenient on the start and difficult to handle afterward. The common method now, and one that we know is good, is to set the plants in the bottom of an ordinary garden furrow. Spread out the roots and put the plants about 18 inches apart if space is available or two feet if you have the space.

An excellent way to set asparagus is in a long row by the side of the garden if you can make it work that way. That gives opportunity to get at it on both sides for cultivation and also to cut the shoots when ready without treading on them as is often the case where put in a bed.

Good ground is needed, and plenty of plant food afterward, because asparagus is a very heavy feeder. It is a good plan when setting to put manure or fertilizer in the row after the roots are lightly covered and then put on more earth. Every year manure or fertilizer should be used. Manure is specially good if it may be had. That is really all there is to having an asparagus bed, with good plants set in good soil and kept clean. Two years after setting you can cut the shoots moderately and from that time on there should be an ample growth so long as plants are properly fed.

A Letter from North Dakota

We have been having regular California weather this Winter. It is even more wonderful because the air isn't damp. Usually we have continual cold weather, with blizzards, cold winds, and snow. The prairies look quite bare now because there is no snow left on them. I don't suppose you folks really know what a prairie looks like. We have no large groves of trees like you have, in fact, there are hardly any trees at all except those planted around the homes and farms, and sometimes these don't grow. North Dakota is almost all plains. A person can look far across, almost five miles and all you can see in the Winter are little blocks (it looks like from a distance) of black, which are the plowed fields. The stubble fields look sort of gray or tan in the distance. Scattered around on the fields are the large straw stacks. These are the straw of the thrashed wheat from harvest. There are usually about two or three on a quarter section. Quite often in late Fall during rainy or misty weather all the farmers set them afire. They must be careful of the weather, because the fires spread very easily, and first thing they know there would be a large prairie fire. The tall grasses and weeds in pastures are easy places for a fire to start. They travel very fast burning everything in their path; the crops, and even homes and lives are lost sometimes in them.

Your farms of 90 acres surely seem small to me. My best friend's father farms 1,000 acres. He plants mostly wheat, then some rye, barley and flax. All the trees we have on farms are planted. Some of the farmers have quite large groves, but most of them haven't any. To us girls and boys brought up on the prairies, to have so many trees all around us we'd feel sort of crowded and suffocated. The farm boys and girls have no time for lonesomeness in Dakota. All our sports, farm pets, and daily duties keep us busy.

I just wonder what all my New York friends are doing tonight. I surely wish all of you were here to enjoy the beautiful sunset with me. I can look way across the plains; they are all lit up with a halo of gold, and I can see the fences way off, touching the horizon it seems.

I enjoy "Our Page" so much, I read it over and over again.—Algreta Knudson.

SOME years ago when it was not so usual to criticize Congress as it seems to be today a man from the country happened to walk into a small town drugstore where he saw a sign reading, "Congress Playing Cards." "Well, well," he said, "I have always wondered how they spent their time and now I know."

SPRAYING with iron sulphate, 1½ lbs. to the gallon of water, is the best way to destroy dandelion in a lawn. Spray with a mist, one gallon to 175 square feet. It will cause blackening, but the grass will recover quickly, and may be sprayed again 10 days later, if needed.

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As We Go Along

Winter leaves ragged looking marks around the garden here in Northern New Jersey. Such perennial herbs as sage, thyme and rue show some pinched leaves, but green enough to eat, and pleasant reminders of the new growth to come soon. Rose hips of the trailing Wichuraiana are still soft and edible in mid-March. Winter birds are so generally fed in our locality that they do not touch these rose fruits.

Another edible garden offering before any growth starts is Jerusalem artichoke—those brown knobby roots, crisp and white when broken, and with flavor resembling nuts. They are fit to eat for some weeks, and later their white underground shoots are particularly good. They may easily become a nuisance, but can be kept in a corner, and shoots that stray out hoed off during the season. Sometimes neighbors or outsiders want a few, so it is convenient to have a little surplus to give away. Half a dozen roots will start a new plantation, yielding plentifully in a year or two.

Wind made havoc with rose trellises where ramblers had been let do about as they pleased. Posts had got weak and the entire framework is being renewed. Where one has 100 feet or more of these ramblers, proper annual pruning is likely to be neglected and, when this is once done, they are rather a hopeless tangle next year, hard to get at. Some of these had spread out five feet wide. After removing the broken posts and side pieces, I make a thorough cleaning out of the old crooked wood. The newer shoots are left to be tied to the completed trellis, and there will be better flowers this year, though not quite so many.

An ideal way to handle these ramblers is to take out some of the old rough wood yearly. That keeps them in manageable shape, and they can be trained as desired. Where one cares to make a mass, a tripod of strong poles may be set Indian wigwam fashion over one of these ramblers. Canes are brought out and tied to the poles, which in a short time become a pyramid of green, later developing into a small haystack, very striking when in bloom. Pruning of the interior is difficult but, with long-handled shears, the dead stuff may be cut in pieces and pulled out.

I had about given up raspberries because of disease, but am starting in again, as apparently the trouble is not so severe. Last year in my plantation of Herbert, which I had given up, half a dozen plants grew thriftily and yielded well. Whether they have become resistant or the disease has died out I do not know. The recommended treatment would have been to clear out and burn every scrap of those old plants, and I intended to do so, but the survivors seemed a challenge to see what might happen, and I shall watch their behavior this year with interest. In another place where no raspberries had grown for several years I set out more last year, and with what will go in this Spring there will be towards 100—Golden Queen, Viking and Herbert. W. W. H.

Experience with Oats

Sometime last Fall a writer complained that oats in his community had heated in the mow and they were glad when thrashing was over. I think if they will follow the directions below they will not have any mow heating.

Plow the ground well, harrow, disk and drag until well pulverized for a good seed bed. Drill 2½ to 3 bushels of seed, with 200 to 300 pounds per acre of fertilizer. Cut with a binder while there is yet a tinge of green on the straw. Shock up 10 or 12 sheaves to shock well; so they will turn water let them stand in shock for two weeks until thoroughly cured, then when thrashed you will have bright grain and good straw.

Muskingum Co., O. H. E. HAMILTON.

From Ontario County, N. Y.

We are having very good weather for March, not very cold or stormy as we have sometimes. The drought since last Summer was broken the past week with rain, the first rain in weeks. Farmers will certainly appreciate it in having plenty of water for their stock. There is not much doing in the way of farming yet, time's are dull. There are the usual auctions being held and merchandise selling well. E. T. B.

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This is March

Burn on, Pine Fire! We are sitting on the floor before the fireplace like a tribe of Indians; no doubt they have the same good reason for scorning chairs. The stone hearth before the open fire is the warmest place in the room tonight. When the big snowstorm started we were already low on coke for the furnace, and for the past four days have been running a slow fire, hoping to hold it through until rescued by the snowplow and fair weather.

The snowplow has been faithful enough, coming through once a day, but the arrival of fresh snow soon sifts the cuts full. In an hour's time, all is much as it was before the plow passed. The milk truck which usually bludgeons its way noisily past at six o'clock of the morning, has won its way by force of momentum heretofore, but was stuck this morning. Three of the finest busses of the road, with a greyhound pictured on the side, have slid into the ditch, today, in this section, and the stations are crowded with nervous passengers, wondering how soon they will reach home, and how they will be met. A clever elderly person asks what has become of the "bloodhound," and Elsie is brought chuckling, home from high school because of it.

We washed the walls and ceiling of the living-room today, by a new method of painting on a cleaner, and simply wiping it off again. In spite of the ease of this new way, my neck still registers the experience, and insists on looking straight ahead or down. It never wants to look up again. It isn't the first room that we have done, either, since the storm began. The dining-room, kitchen and breakfast-room are washed, too. But the living-room is rather a neck-breaker, being the largest of the three. It is a difficult and important feat. You have to watch that you don't smudge at the laps. The eyes of visitors have a way of turning up, and inspecting one's ceiling. Perhaps there is a spot, here and there, that might be better, but the firelight is merciful.

I'm thankful for small houses. Here we are, half done cleaning. In the house where I was born and brought up, we would only be nicely started, hardly past the kitchen. It is not so much the furnishing of a 20-room house, as the cleaning and the papering so sure to come.

Some women can give themselves wholly to this kind of work, and love it. Their minds are most obedient, and play about the dishes in the sink as a housewife's mind should. It is equally true and unfortunate that other minds will not stay put, and go gallivanting off into other realms leaving the hands to go on washing dishes without guidance. I deplore this last condition, while utterly helpless to prevent it in myself. It is the man of the house who has led forward the ranks of the cleaners. He belongs in the first classification, and is prone to inspect cupboards with a bold and critical eye. In fact, cleaning and baking are his especial delight. I confide this to a sheet of paper, as I would not speak it to a friend, who might think it a rather good joke. When one is a man of system it matters not whether he practises on a house or a railroad, or is male or female while his farm is under the snowdrifts.

The "tribe of Indians" is about to go to bed. The fire is making us all sleepy. Elsie is carving out one sentence in German after another, and trying it out on her father, who speaks it very readily. I myself can trot out a little German on occasion. It is a relic of the old days when my father had a hired man who was willing to waste evenings teaching his language, perhaps for the pleasure of hearing it spoken in a section where everyone was solidly English-spoken.

There has been a great speculation as to how primitive man hit upon his first words. We are too much embarrassed by the habits of modern minds to make the results of value. It is thought that the first words were formed in imitation of sounds beginning with a series of short grunts, rather in the style of the American Indian. On the contrary, the savage builds up long words of four or five syllables in which one word may express a whole group of ideas, or a sentence. I am reminded of this by some of these long German words. Speaking a savage language requires an excellent memory. Building a verb is an intricate, mental feat for a savage, for it involves an arrangement of detail in the body of the verb,—detail which we ignore, and add afterward. He who tells the whole story in one long word, must think fast. Language is classed with fire as one of the first great marvels wrought by man himself. I appreciate this most when wading about in foreign language, and when the fire is burning brightly, as now. The pine roots of which this fire is made are quite rare fire material and will not come again. As pine stumps, one generation plowed around them, and there was a long time before that when they were very tall trees. The stumps were of a remarkable size. They were quite perfectly preserved when we first saw them, and cost several days of digging, for as soon as the man of the house discovered them he said they must come out. Praise system for firelight, and snow plows, and small houses. FARM WOMAN

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Seventh Annual Horticultural Week, the Pennsylvania State College March 4 to 7, 1931

The purpose of Horticulture Week is to present to commercial growers of fruits, vegetables, flowers, and ornamentals, in a non-technical manner, the principles on which some of the more important horticultural operations are based—the science back of the art.

Three of the six half-day sessions were devoted to the science, and three to horticultural application of the science, and to a discussion of current horticultural problems. The whole group was together during the three science periods but divided into three sections—fruit growing, vegetable gardening, and ornamental horticulture.

So far as practicable, the instruction was by demonstration, observation, and discussion rather than by lectures. Illustrative material was provided and microscopes were used when needed. The instruction was given by several departments of the School of Agriculture concerned with the general subject under consideration this year, which was water relations. The members of the teaching and research staffs of the other agricultural departments, besides horticulture, botany, and agronomy, were available to meet the visitors to discuss their problems.

On Wednesday afternoon, the absorption and conduction of water engaged the attention of the growers; some of the questions considered were the importance of water, structure of the root and tiny root-hairs under the microscope, principles governing the absorption of water and minerals, structure of the stem, and water-conducting tissues in the plant.

Thursday morning, the loss of water from the plant was studied in detail in the laboratory. The leaf structure was examined and the ways in which the water was lost from the leaf to the outside air were explained. Various conditions affecting the rate of water loss were noted. The amount of water transpired or evaporated through the leaves, according to one source, amounts to about 15 to 20 tons per year per mature apple tree; other work in Illinois indicates that an acre of apple trees transpires for the month of July about 490 tons or 115,000 gallons of water. Peaches require less water, with figures of 190 tons or 45,000 gallons per acre for July. In the case of apples, this is about five acre-inches of water; for peaches, this is approximately two acre-inches. These figures are given, since very few have any idea how tremendous a quantity of water goes unseen up into the air through the leaves. This also indicates why a single barrel of water in a drought cannot mean much to a large apple tree.

Thursday afternoon was a session on soil moisture, taking up the classification and movement of soil moisture, the relative water-holding capacity of different soil, and the influence of tillage and mulches on the soil moisture supply. Soil organic matter was said to be of paramount importance in moisture conservation; almost any method of orchard culture embodying tillage annually results in a loss of organic matter. On the other hand, a sod orchard, especially in Blue grass, was almost certain to be low in nitrates, even when nitrogen carrying fertilizers were applied in rather liberal amounts, when the sod was very thick and luxuriant in growth. Any method of soil management resulting in a lowering of organic matter in the soil will result sooner or later in serious consequences. The soil will often stand so much abuse that the decline may escape casual observation until the organic matter is almost exhausted. When that condition occurs, great efforts are required to build up that supply to a desirable level once more. This may be very difficult if the orchard must rely altogether on producing its own salvation through cover crops or sod without the aid of manure or other mulch material.

The fruit-growing program on Friday morning was opened by R. H. Sudds who discussed orchard soil management systems in the light of 22 years' results from the College and other Pennsylvania orchards. His conclusions were as follows:

The dry Summer of 1929 and the dry year of 1930 have more strongly emphasized the importance of soil organic matter in the orchard. Tree and cover crop growth and fruit yield in the orchards of the Pennsylvania State College have reflected accurately the organic matter supply of the soil which in turn has been influenced by the preceding 22 years of cultural treatment.

Those plots in which the organic matter supply has been built up by favorable cultural methods during these 22 years have been the least affected by the two dry seasons. Where the organic matter supply has been materially lowered during the same 22 years because of the failure to return to the soil by means of cover crop and sod residues, a sufficient amount of organic matter, the plots have suffered in all measurements of performance.

Continuous cultivation with fertilized cover crops has failed, both in New York and Pennsylvania, to maintain soil fertility. Continuous Blue grass sod with heavy and increasing applications of nitrogen have failed to maintain the tree growth and yield. The incorporation of sod into the land has built up fertility to such a point that cover crops, yield and tree growth were not materially affected by the two dry seasons.

Short sod rotations with fertilizer—the combination of cultivation with cover crops and sod—have maintained such a level of fertility that neither trees nor cover crop have suffered in the past two years. The length of time in sod should be regulated by the tightness of the sod rather than by its actual age in years.

Organic matter is no panacea for all orchard ills; it will not overcome poor management in other respects; unadapted varieties, a poor site, or a thin soil. If all other conditions are favorable, it will often mean the difference between success and failure in the orchard.

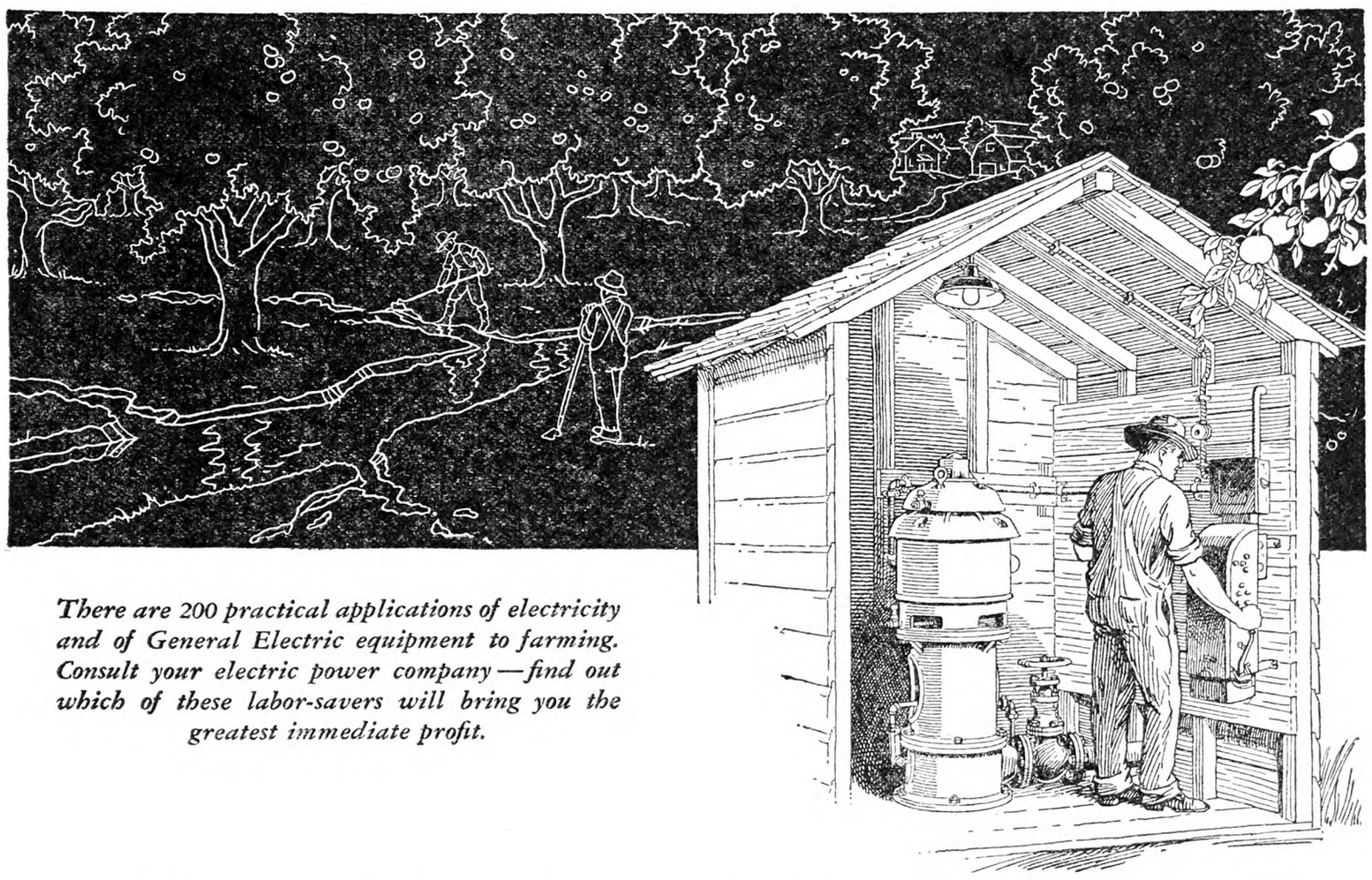
J. R. Magness, U. S. Department of Agriculture, discussed the inter-relation of water supply, leaf area, and fruit development. Briefly, he stated that a maximum leaf area is required for maximum production. This maximum leaf area requires correct cultural methods, including the stimulation of growth by fertilizers and pruning, and results in an increased production of fruit buds and fruit. The more leaves per apple, the larger the apple within certain limits, and the higher the quality and color. One-third of the food produced by the leaves must go towards the growth of the tree, if its production is to be continued. Mr. Magness showed that even a vigorous leaf surface could not work to full advantage if there was a lack of available soil moisture, since under drought conditions, the leaves fail to work their normal number of hours per day in producing sugars and other foods. Irrigated trees under exactly the same conditions were enabled to keep their leaf surfaces going at their maximum rate for production of manufactured food, which resulted in a much larger size and yield of fruit of better quality, although probably not any greater number of individual fruits. The drought-stricken trees under this experiment this past year failed to make any appreciable quantity of food for a period of one month in mid-Summer, which meant that much valuable food-making time was lost.

F. N. Fagan was first on the afternoon program with a talk on inter-crops and cover crops in the orchard. It seems that whatever cover crop is used, it should produce the greatest amount of growth possible which means early sowing to make that a fact. The merits of all the standard cover crops, as well as their defects, were brought out. Fertilizers are essential in all Pennsylvania orchards to secure the best growth with either cover crops or sods. The possibilities of so-called "double cover cropping" were explained in which an early maturing cover crop, such as millet or Soy beans, was sown as soon as possible in the Spring, turned under in July or August, then followed by a second cover, such as rye or buckwheat. There are quite a few inter-crops which may be used without injury to the young orchard provided they are intelligently handled and the welfare of the trees never placed secondary to the inter-crop. Whatever one of several suitable inter-crops is used is altogether a question of local conditions and personal preferences.

The practicability of orchard irrigation in the East was analyzed by J. R. Magness who stated that the greatest difference between the Northwest and the East so far as apple growing was concerned was the much greater yields secured by the Northwest. While our Eastern orchards may produce 150 packed bushels per acre, the Northwest produces 500 and more packed bushels per acre, largely due to the fact that the Northwestern grower can irrigate his orchard whenever it is required, while his Eastern competitor must rely on rainfall, except in a few cases. This irrigation permits the growing of much greater cover crops yearly, keeps the leaves busy producing food all possible hours, increases the size of the fruit, and tends to give a greater regularity of production by equalizing more nearly the on and off years. For irrigation of orchards to be successfull in the East, Magness indicated that an abundant supply of cheap water would be required, which means that the vast majority of our growers can never hope to irrigate. If plenty of cheap water is available, the cost of piping is not too great but what one good year may pay for the system. Average piping costs run from $50 to $75 per acre.

On Saturday morning, H. W. Thurston gave the last scheduled talk, speaking on the various pathological conditions associated with excess or deficiency of water, considering the causes and preventives of fruit splitting, water core, drought spot, and bitter pit. The situation for all these "spots" is quite complicated and it is hard to make recommendations with the present stage of knowledge of most of them. About all that can be done, so far as is now known, is to practice the best orchard cultural methods, including organic matter additions, proper spraying, pruning and fertilizing, and thinning, avoiding extremes of any kind.

The attendance of fruit growers was good considering the poor average financial returns during the past season, and that spraying had already begun in most of the more important fruit producing counties. Those attending seem to feel that the new plan of holding to one phase of fruit growing in the main, was preferable to trying to cover the whole field every year, as was done on each of the previous six years. R. H. SUDDS.



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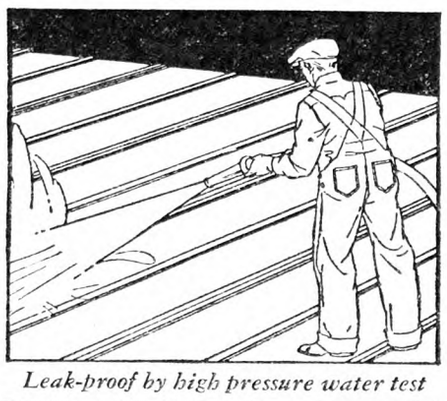

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The March Garden

Each March I am moved to write these monthly notes more fully than usual, because this month it seems to me might well be considered as the true commencement of the gardener's year. Only the veriest beginner delays his start until April is with us; the old hand knows full well that when seed sowing and planting time arrives so much will require attention that unless he has planned his work to the best advantage something will of necessity be left undone, and planning the work to the best advantage surely means getting every possible task done in readiness for the busy season to come. It is with these thoughts in mind that I urge the newcomer in the ranks of the amateur horticulturist to commence the making of his garden at the earliest possible opportunity, but by this I do not mean to suggest that he should immediately go forth with spade and fork, rake and trowel, with the idea of completing the layout of the garden at one fell swoop.

Successful growers know well that the prizes awarded at the Summer and Fall shows are in truth won way back in the days of the previous Fall or early Spring, when the preparation of the soil was under way, and it is work in connection with this soil preparation that should receive attention at this time. Regular readers of these notes will know how strongly I advocate the practice of deep digging, yet this operation is of such fundamental importance in the production of first-class produce that I make no apology for returning to this same subject once again. All land upon which garden plants are grown should be dug to a minimum depth of 10 inches, the earth being completely turned over during the operation. Wherever possible the ground should be double-dug (to a depth of two spades) at least every three years. As much as possible of this spade work should be completed in the Fall and early Winter months, and land so treated at that time will require nothing more than a light forking over at this season in preparation for planting.

In addition to other benefits digging affords opportunity to incorporate manure with soil. It is good practice to have the manure placed on the ground in heaps of convenient size before the frost goes, for trucking or wheeling is so much more convenient over hard ground.

Some of the readers of THE R. N.-Y. may have difficulty in obtaining a sufficiency of this material and have perforce to make do with artificial fertilizers. These latter are never wholly sufficient in themselves, for they lack of necessity the bulk of humus-forming organic matter found in natural manure, and for this reason they do not materially improve the texture of the soil, nor do they provide the humus essential for the growth and increase of the soil micro-organisms which are as important as are the actual plant foods to the living plant. Fortunately we can add to the humus content of our soils other than by the application of farmyard manure. Every scrap of garden refuse not infected with any plant disease should be rotted down in a pile, and will form valuable material to incorporate with the soil. Leaves of deciduous trees allowed to decompose for 12 months or so result in that most precious form of humus, leaf-mold. Straw and such-like coarse stuff can be converted into a good substitute for manure, while the owner of the small lot possessing no convenience for handling these manure subsitutes can make use of the commercial humus which may be purchased in small or large quantities from dealers. Of course it is necessary to use fertilizer in conjunction with these bulk materials, for all are deficient in the true plant foods. The best results in garden work are obtained by the use of a moderate amount of farm manure supplemented with artificials wisely used. In addition to manure lime is a very necessary substance in a garden soil, and as it is constantly being washed out by the action of water it is important that this loss be made good from time to time. The best form in which to apply lime to the garden is in the form of ground limestone, and a good dressing of this can with advantage be applied every three or four years. No form of lime should ever be applied at the same time as a nitrogenous fertilizer, otherwise the nitrogen is released into the atmosphere in the form of ammonia. One of the safest fertilizers for the amateur gardener to use is bonemeal.

All seeds and supplies should be at hand by this time; if not do not delay in placing orders. Tools should be carefully checked over and replacements made where necessary. Good quality tools adapted in size to the physical powers of the user are the only type worthy of consideration. A tool too generously proportioned can be as wasteful of labor as one too small. Old worn tools are not capable of doing good work. And right now at the commencement of a new season it might be well to emphasize the importance of maintaining the tools in a clean condition at all times. After use they should be cleaned, wiped over with an oiled rag, and put away neatly in the place where they are kept.

Pruning of such hardy shrubs as require this attention in the Spring should be completed without further delay. Hydrangea paniculata, Hibiscus syriacus (Rose of Sharon), Spiraea Anthony Waterer, Buddleia Davidi (variabilis), Caryopteris mastacanthus (blue Spiræa) and Wistarias are numbered in this group. Keep the shears away from such Spring-flowering subjects as Forsythia; to cut into these at this time only reduces the display of bloom. Bush roses may receive attention as the buds are swelling, and in this case it is advisable to cut hard back, more especially if high-class blooms are desired, although less severe pruning will result in a greater quantity. The exact point at which to make the cut depends upon the strength of the variety and the strength of the individual shoot. The thicker the shoot the more may be left. Extremely weak wood should be removed entirely, moderately strong cut back so that from two to four eyes remain, while strong growths may be left eight or nine inches long. All badly placed branches and dead wood should be cut out. These directions are only applicable to the bush roses and climbing Teas or Hybrid Teas. Ramblers are pruned in July after flowering.

A dressing of pulverized sheep manure and bonemeal applied to the lawns at this time will prove of great benefit. Sulphate of ammonia is one of the finest stimulants for lawn grass procurable, but it is very powerful and in inexperienced hands may seriously burn the grass. This is especially true later in the year when hot dry weather makes this happening more likely. Sulphate of ammonia if used should be scattered very lightly over the lawn during the spells of dull wet weather. This fertilizer stimulates the growth of fine grasses and discourages clover. It imparts to the lawn a rich green, healthful appearance.

After the frost has left the ground is a good time to effect the repair of driveways and paths, putting them in good condition for the remainder of the year.

Each Spring I observe a number of people removing the protective covering from the herbaceous perennials with the first coming of pleasant weather. This is dangerous practice, and trouble frequently results from the too early removal of salt hay or other mulch. It is better to wait a little longer than to uncover too early, and this waiting will not do any harm provided the covering has been put on thinly (as it should be) in the first place. Should the covering be at all heavy it should be removed gradually—a little at a time, until weather conditions warrant its total removal.

Where shrub borders exist they will benefit from lightly forking over, working the tool shallowly, about the trees so that the roots are not disturbed. If easily obtainable a little rotted manure incorporated at the same time will be helpful. Lilacs appreciate lime, and it is an excellent plan to dress with ground limestone during the Spring.

Quite a number of lilies will produce good results if planted as early as the Spring will allow. Especially recommended among this class are Lilium auratum (Golden-rayed lily of Japan), L. speciosum and its various varieties, as Album, Rubrum and Melpomene, L. regale (easiest of all lilies) and L. tigrinum (the tiger lily). Lilies appreciate exposure to full sun, or at most they should only have shade for an hour or two in the hottest part of the day, yet it is better that the roots should be shaded and cool, and for this reason it is an excellent plan to plant these "aristocrats" among dwarf-growing shrubs, as Azaleas or among peonies or other herbaceous perennials of suitable habit of growth.

Orders for other bulbs and corms to be planted in the flower garden should be made out and despatched to reputable firms at the earliest opportunity. When considering flowers of this class the Gladioli perhaps naturally come first to mind. No garden can be considered complete without some of these gorgeous subjects. They are so easy to grow, come in such a charming diversity of colors, and have a real "quality" appearance. Montbretias only require to be better known to prove close rivals of the Gladiolus for popular favor. The newer varieties are an immense improvement over the old-fashioned kind. Galtonia (Hyacinthus) candicans, often referred to as the Summer hyacinth, is a real good thing for a sunny position. It is white flowered and asociates particularly well with scarlet Gladioli. Other worth-while bulbous subjects for Summer flowering include Tigridias, Ismene, and Watsonias.

In the greenhouses work will be carried on at high pressure until planting-out time arrives. The routine chores as watering, damping down, ventilating, spraying, etc., will now occupy a goodly proportion of the greenhouse worker's time, and in addition it seems that there is always something requiring attention in the way of potting, staking or transplanting. Seed sowing (for details see "The February Garden") will require attention. Sowings of most half-hardy annuals should be made during the present month.

Other seeds to be sown are those of hardy biennial plants as Canterbury bells, Polyanthus, Scotch pinks, foxgloves, etc. These are best sown in flats of light soil and later transplanted into nursery rows in the open garden.

For greenhouse decoration during the Winter and Spring months seeds should be sown now of Cinerarias and Primulas, Sinensis, Kewensis, Obconica and Malacoides. All of these must be given a very light soil compost containing a large proportion of leaf-mold. Seeds of the

(Continued on Page 400)

You Can't Blame Us For Printing This

Mr. B. F. Arthur, owner of the Linden Orchards, Winchester, Virginia, wrote the following letter which every farmer and fruit grower should read:

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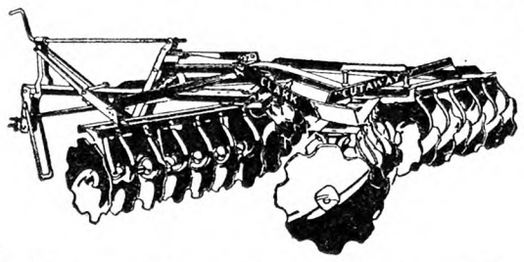

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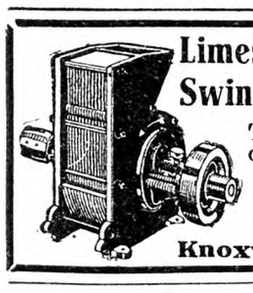

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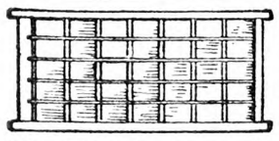

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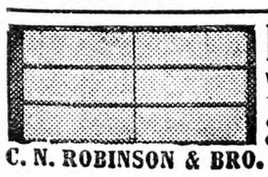

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Thoughts from Long Acres

My schedule for dormant spray calls for oil for apples, pears, plums and cherries, with the currants which grow as an intercrop also getting a dose of oil dope. This will be mixed with a pail full of very hot water in which a cake of laundry soap has been dissolved as that acts as a spreader and sticker.

For the orchard which has peaches as fillers, lime-sulphur solution will be used and for raspberries a mixture of Bordeaux as I do not like either oil or lime-sulphur for raspberry canes. This will all be applied in March if the weather is at all favorable, in fact we have used some oil spray already as spraying may be done any time when it will dry before freezing.

For fertilizer I shall again use sulphate of ammonia for trees, bushes, vines, raspberries and garden, as it gave excellent results last year although used sparingly. On a low place of black soil which will be planted to corn, I plan to broadcast hydrated lime after the ground is fitted, and use either a complete fertilizer or plain superphosphate for hill fertilizer. One thing learned last year is not to use either sulphate of ammonia or phosphate directly in the hill as it cakes with moisture and thus the seeds cannot force their sprouts through the caked soil. Just what to use on the potato patch is a question unless a complete fertilizer, as I have never used chemical fertilizer on potatoes, but am convinced it is a good thing.

Experience proves that such crops as potatoes, Lima beans, soup beans and cow peas can be bought cheaper than I can raise them, yet it always grinds a bit to pay out real money for such things when they might better be raised at home, so this year will again see a planting of these. Last year my Lima beans were apparently a failure as they grew poorly but surprised us at picking time by yielding a fine lot of beans. I have a few black-eye cow peas which are the aristocrats of peadom so these will be planted separately. I have always planted the garden in wide rows for horse cultivation and always had a fine calling down from the missus after using the horse cultivator, so this year I plan to go back to the old plan of small gardens and a line of beds down one side with pathways and raised beds. In these beds will be planted the small vegetables such as radishes, lettuce, table carrots, table beets, onion sets, all in narrow rows for hand hoeing exclusively, with the beds just wide enough to be reached on both sides by hoeing in without trampling on the beds. It makes a more formal garden and means much hand work, but I must admit that the horse cultivator does dig too deep and does too much covering for these small things. It is the way Dad made his garden and he was a famous gardener.

We finally emptied the barrel of oil spray, so I burned it out to get rid of the oil, cut the barrel in half, set the half barrel in a corner where the kitchen meets the upright, piled many sods around the tub, finished off with field stones, and thus made a beauty spot out of a southeast corner which had been anything but beautiful. In that tub will be planted water hyacinths and some goldfish to keep wigglers eaten, so I anticipate many happy moments watching the fish play and feasting my eyes on the beauty of the hyacinths. This is the same hyacinth which is such a nuisance in southern streams but here we must pay a nice price for roots.

Black walnut is native in this section, but there is a wide difference in trees. One large tree at the yard corner bears very small nuts while a tree in the back ravine bears extra large nuts but not very many. In fact walnuts have been a small crop here for several years now.

Shellbark hickories are native, too, but folk have cut them for wood until few are left and those in pastures and not doing much in the nut line. I never did appreciate the beech until I lived west of the Mississippi, where there were no beeches, and missed the beauty of these trees. They are native here with some grand specimens in the few spots of virgin timber, and generally have a load of nuts to delight the squirrels. Down in my back ravine are a few blue beeches of bitter memory, as they were the favorite ammunition of those old-time school masters who believed in the rod as a part of the gospel. Many a boy of the long ago made his initial acquaintance with the blue beech via the seat of his pants.

We also have some bushes of leatherwood, while spice brush, witch hazel, wild roses, sassafras and sumac are plentiful all of these furnishing a part of real boyhood on the farm. Gradually we are surrounding ourselves with the old-time perennials, such as Phlox, pinks, columbines, bleeding hearts, sweet William and garden standbys like asparagus and rhubarb, all of these being a part of a real farm home. It takes time to make a home but anybody may build a house.

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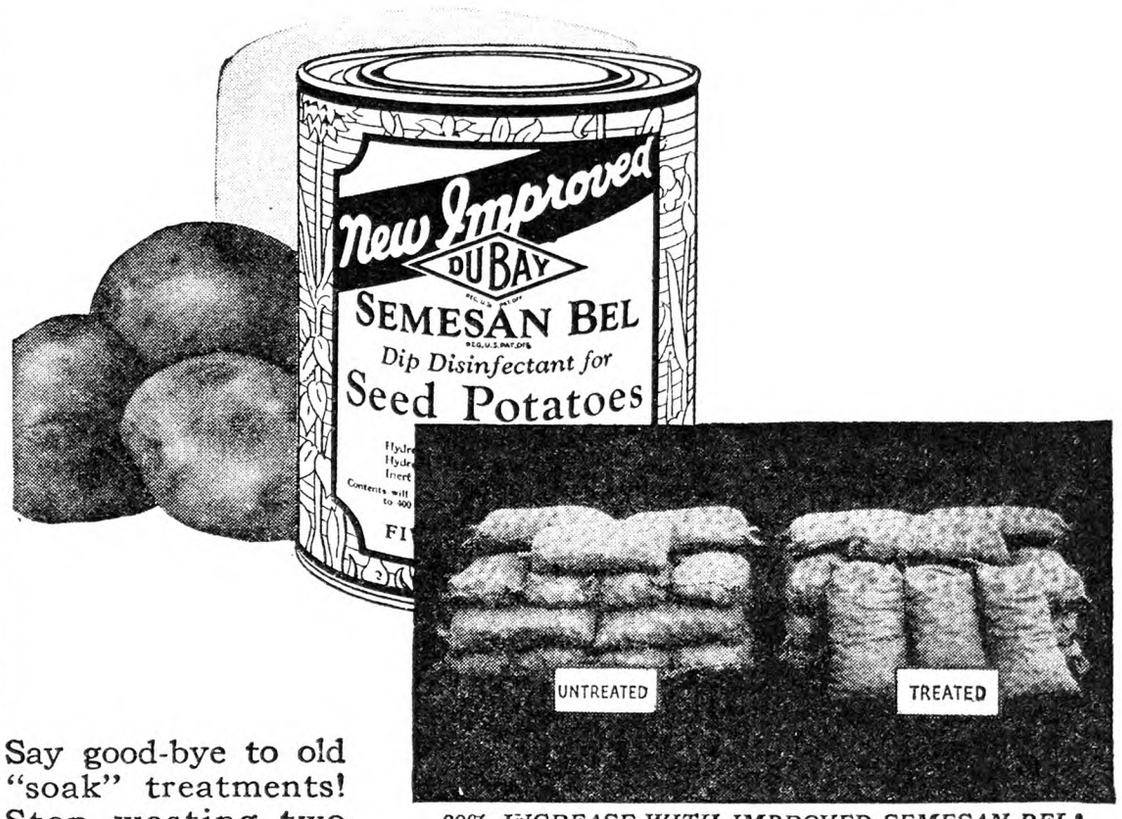

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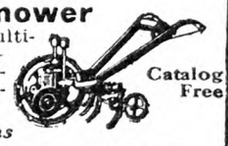

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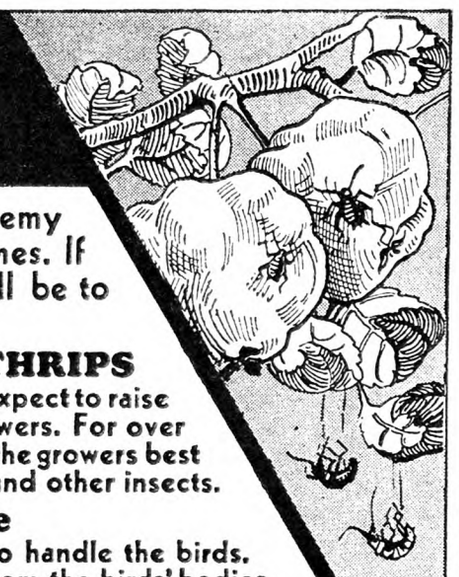

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
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The March Garden

(Continued from Page 398)

Jerusalem cherry should also be sown now. Pay careful atention that seed flats are not allowed to become dry.

Chrysanthemum cuttings should be inserted now, choosing the healthy growths springing from the old roots, not the less reliable cuttings which originate from the cut-down stem of the old plant. The cuttings should be about two inches in length and should be cut off cleanly just beneath a node. Remove the lower leaves so that they will not decay in the ground and so cause the stems to rot before rooting. I find it an excellent plan to dip the prepared cuttings in a bath of insecticide before inserting them in the sand. Need I emphasize the necessity of packing the sand firm about the base of the cutting? Water thoroughly after completing each batch and shade from bright sunshine until roots are emitted. Take particular care that all are correctly labeled with the name of the variety, for it is extremely vexatious to find varieties mixed or incorrectly named.

Cuttings of Stevias, Buddleia Farquhari, B. asiatica, and Erlangea tomentosa (Winter Ageratum) will make splendid plants for the Winter months if inserted now under the same conditions as advised for Chrysanthemums.

Begonias of the Winter-flowering class root readily from cuttings taken now, but require a little higher temperature than the aforementioned. Many growers prefer leaf cuttings taken in November or December, but I have never been able to detect any advantage these possess over ordinary stem cuttings.

Those whose only 'greenhouse" consists of a sun-room or window should not be over anxious to repot their plants yet, it is better to wait until next month, when climatic conditions will be more favorable. T. H. EVERETT, N. D. H.

Events of the Week

DOMESTIC.—The boyhood home of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh will become a State park under a law signed March 12 by Governor Floyd B. Olson. The measure creates the Charles A. Lindbergh State Park out of the farm near Little Falls, Minn., where the famous flier lived as a boy. The land will be deeded to the State by Colonel Lindbergh and other heirs of his father, a former member of Congress from Minnesota. The farm home has been visited by thousands of persons since the aviator made his flight from New York to Paris. Most of the farm, lying along the banks of the Mississippi River half a mile from Little Falls, is covered with growing timber.

Canada moved March 16 to suppress a gang accused of helping unnaturalized gangsters to defeat deportation to Europe from the United States. Thomas Mulvey, Under-Secretary of State, announced that Judge Wallace, of Woodstock, Ontario, had been named commissioner to investigate. The mounted police, after 15 months' detective work, have uncovered ingenious methods to defeat the naturalization laws, Mr. Mulvey said. The charge that the conspirators had aided criminals in the United States was made in Montreal, where Albert Chabot, clerk of naturalization, said a $3,000,000 ring centering in Montreal had been exposed by George C. Craft, official of the National Association of Credit Men. As explained in Montreal, the conspirators sold counterfeit Canadian citizenship papers to criminals in large cities of the United States when deportation threatened. The criminals thereupon were shipped across the line, returning eventually by way of border cities.

Benjamin A. Day, Commissioner of Immigration, announced on Elis Island New York, March 14, that instructions from Commissioner General Harry Hull in Washington placed government aid at the disposal of aliens in this country who found economic pressure too severe and wanted to return to their native lands. The order, which will be carried out with funds set aside from the Immigration Department's regular appropriation, was issued under a law passed several years ago, but never put to active use, authorizing the head of the department to furnish passage for aliens who have become "public charges" since coming to the country. Government aid is limited to those aliens who have been in the country less than three years. It was pointed out that these aliens were not deportees in the regular sense, but that the plan was a part of the spirit of the immigration laws designed to lessen the severity of economic depressions for the advantage of citizens.

Three men were killed March 14 when their airplane crashed near Paxin Field, Jacksonville, Fla. The dead were Frank Rawlins, Tom Henderson and Dewey Odom, all of Jacksonville. Dr. R. R. Killinger, county physician, who examined the plane and bodies, said the craft was a rebuilt one and was not airworthy.

Five persons were burned to death March 16 when fire destroyed No. 3 cottage at the private sanitarium of Dr. William L. Bates, Jamestown, R. I. It is not known how the fire started. The hospital is a private institution and housed 17 patients. The loss was set at $30,000. Four of the dead patients were mental cases.

At least 20 men are believed to have been lost March 16 when an explosion of blasting powder stored in her hold shattered the stern of the 586-ton wooden sealing steamer Viking, held fast in an icefield eight miles from Horse Island off the northeastern coast of Newfoundland. The ship was being used by a film expedition. Set afire by the explosion, the Viking burned to the water's edge while the survivors of her crew of 144 men struggled over the broken ice toward Horse Island, a bleak speck of land inhabited only by a few hardy fishermen and their families. Some of the men rescued clung to wreckage in the icy water for two days and nights; others walked eight miles over ice fields before reaching Horse Island, where food was short and there were no medical supplies. The Newfoundland government was active in rescue work.

Miss Patricia D. Morton, of Winchester, England, will reign as Queen Shenandoah VIII at the annual apple blossom festival of the Shenandoah Valley at Winchester, Va., this Spring. Selection of the English girl to rule over the picturesque pageant was announced by Nelson F. Richards, festival director, who said the fete would probably be held about the first of May. The exact date will be governed by the blooming of the 12,000,000 apple trees of the region in Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON. — The decision of France and Italy, sympathetically supported by Great Britain, to reduce the size of their future battleships, has become the subject of renewed conference between the State and Navy Departments, it was announced March 13, but there was little likelihood that the United States would join an "understanding" making the agreement general. The Navy General Board is said to be unanimously of the opinion that 35,000-ton battleships are essential to meet American needs, while the announcement was authorized at the State Department that this government, for the present, at least, would stand by its policy against reducing the size of capital ships as enunciated at the London conference a year ago. Great Britain, with its extensive system of bases, has been urging such a reduction since the Geneva conference in 1927.

President Hoover will make a trip to Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands on board the battleship Arizona, it was announced at the White House March 14. This will be the first vacation of the President since assuming office, with the exception of a seven-day fishing trip to Florida something more than a year ago. The trial run of the Arizona has been scheduled to the Caribbean to start on March 17. The journey will give the President an opportunity to confer with Governor Roosevelt at Porto Rico. On the return voyage the President will stop off at the Virgin Islands, the jurisdiction of which has been recently transferred by the President's order from the navy to the Department of the Interior.

With first reports to the Bureau of Internal Revenue showing substantial decreases in income tax returns throughout the country, the Treasury was notified March 17 by Brigadier General Frank T. Hines, administrator of veterans' affairs, that at least $1,000,000,000 would be required to meet the demands of World War veterans for the 50 per cent loans on service certificates authorized by the last Congress. On the basis of this, Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, announced that additional Treasury financing probably would be necessary to take care of these loans in advance of the regular May financing program. Secretary Mellon said that the Treasury would have to furnish approximately $500,000,000 by April 11 to take care of application for increased loans received up to March 14.

Experience with Peach Borers

I am giving my experience with 23 acres of Elberta peaches in Miller Co., Ark., to solve the borer question.

I first made tubes of building paper run through boiling coal-tar. They were 18 inches long and four inches in diameter. When rolled into tubes they were tied with a string to keep them from unrolling until the tar was set, and they were solid tubes. These tubes were put over the deheaded trees as they were set out, and sunk into the ground about three inches. This protected the trees perfectly till the trees grew so it was necessary to remove them. No borers reached the trees in this period of about three years.

From this period late in the Fall the dirt was all removed from the trees down near the roots over a space of 20 inches in diameter. Early in the Spring this dirt was replaced and extra dirt added till there was a nice cone about the tree reaching 12 inches above the level of surrounding ground. Late in the Fall, again this dirt was carefully removed. All the little borers which were immediately around, or sticking to the trees were destroyed, and the tree was left in the same shape for Winter as on the previous Fall. This process was followed while the orchard remained in my possession without injuries by borers.

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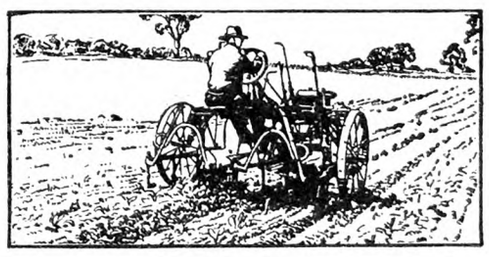

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Live Notes from Kansas

It snowed here today (March 1), for the 6th time this Winter. About one inch fell, all of the other five melted in just a short time and this is going the same way.

I see letters from a good many States, but have noticed none from Kansas. My folks came from Ohio on the great lakes. This paper has been in the family a good many years. My oldest brother once got a premium from THE R. N.-Y. by raising the most corn on one acre.

I wish to learn whether any reader has Colfax strawberry? When I was a girl, father had it, and it continued the strawberry season for six weeks. It had a very long stem, was dark red and juicy. He got the plants from somewhere in the East. We have lost it and I would like very much to get a start again. Mother and I gathered and sold one Summer from two not large beds enough to buy a Bain wagon and a Wheeler and Wilson sewing machine.

Douglas Co., Kansas MRS. J. J. H.

This was a seedling grown by Schuyler Colfax (afterward Vice-president) of South Bend, Indiana, in 1855 and was in considerable use around 1870. It had imperfect flowers, made numerous plants, was vigorous, tall and productive. We shall be glad to hear from anyone now growing it.

Codling Moth Outlook

S. W. Herman, entomologist of the Geneva, N. Y., station, says that the 1930 apple crop in New York, particularly that from the western part of the State, showed an unusual amount of damage from the codling moth in wormy and stung fruit and that a similar situation is reported from neighboring States and Canada. The abnormal seasonal conditions during the Summer of 1930 were to a large degree responsible for the activity of this insect. The codling moth continues to be the insect of major importance in New York apple orchards, as the experience of many growers has demonstrated, even during exceptional seasons. Orchards in which much wormy fruit was in evidence in 1930 probably have an unusually large carry-over of the pest for next year, and the 1931 spray program should be planned accordingly.

To combat the abnormal codling moth population present in 1930, one additional spray was necessary, making four cover sprays for the insect. With the extra scab application in June, there was a total of five Summer sprays recommended after the regular calyx application for western New York orchards. Because of the hot dry weather, there was some fear of spray injury, and not all growers applied the full schedule of sprays.

The Cheery Song Sparrow

Going down the cellar stairs this morning, at the turn of the landing my eyes sought the window and its familiar scene of snow-covered lawn and garden. There only a few inches outside the pane was the cheeriest and plumpiest of song sparrows busily engaged in making a breakfast from the crumbs shaken from the tablecloth only a few minutes before. Lightly and daintily, he moved about seeming eager to not miss one no matter how tiny. All unconscious of being observed he turned about repeatedly giving abundant opportunity to note the markings of his breast and the brightness of his sharp eyes. The temperature a few feet above his head read 11 degrees above zero, and the wind was northwest, all of which seemed not a whit to disturb or dismay him, or in any way to cast down his good spirits and zest to begin his day. Delightedly did I watch him till the ship's bell clock on the fireplace mantel rang out eight o'clock, warning me of countless duties awaiting me, and I left our merry little friend feeling much heartened, and as if truly Spring must be just around the corner. G. H.

Rhode Island.

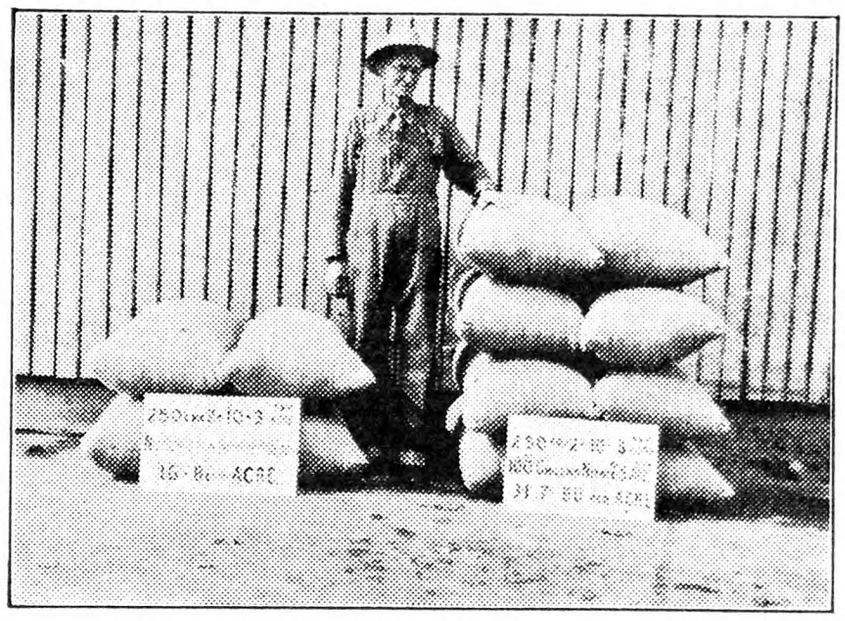
Butternut Sap

We heard the statement made that it was possible to make maple syrup or sugar by the tapping of the butternut tree. I am country born and that is something new under the sun if so. F. H. L.

Pennsylvania.

It is true that both butternut and hickory sap are sweet. We have known of these trees being tapped for that purpose. However, the amount of sap obtained is so small that it seldom pays.

TOP DRESSING
is vital to WHEAT this year



Bags at left contain 16 bu. of wheat made on 1 acre fertilized with 250 lbs. of 2-10-3. Bags at right contain 31.7 bu. made on 1 acre with same fertilizer, PLUS 100 lbs. Chilean Nitrate, *a net gain of 15.7 bu. on 1 acre due to Chilean. Farm of T. P. Conner, Millersburg, O.*

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Top dress winter wheat and other small grains with Chilean. It supplies quick-acting nitrogen, just when the crops are hungry for it, and need it to get off to a good start. It strengthens the plants, pushes them ahead and greatly increases the yield. 100 to 200 lbs. per acre . . . that's all. But it makes all the difference between money-farming and—the other kind.

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BECAUSE of the drought last season, spraying was not done so thoroughly as in former years. The hold-over of codling moth is thus greater than usual both in wormy fruit and wintering adults elsewhere. Only a few years ago, eastern apple growers were expected to spray only twice at the most for this insect, and many used only the one calyx spray. Lately "sideworm" infestation has increased to such an extent that four or five Summer sprays are now needed to handle the codling moth. It is clearly important to kill as many of these worms as possible, whether by poison spray or destruction of drops, many of which contain a worm. Hogs will take care of the drops where it is feasible to let them run in the orchard. As every female moth lays around 50 eggs, it is easy to figure the probable benefit in disposing of a bushel of drops.

*

TO a good many New Yorkers, Spring begins the day the great annual flower show opens. This year the opening day was raw and threatening, with a blustery east wind catching one around the corners, but the great building on Lexington Avenue was as every year, an abode of perennial Spring. The people who are willing to pay a dollar to visit the show have grown in number year by year; in 1930 the attendance was greater than at the automobile show, so, even in this mechanical age, the longing for green things growing still survives. The apartment dweller who grows a single hyacinth in a glass sees here sheets of blue, pink and white, dazzling drifts of tulips, and formal gardens with a riot of roses transforming March into the heart of June. We always look for the tall Acacias with their feathery foam of soft yellow that make wandering Australians homesick for the wattle bloom of their own land, and for the orchids, gorgeous, fantastic, almost incredible in their strange variations of form and color. Everyone goes to the flower show—pride, power and money rub elbows with poverty and toil, drawn together by a common interest which survives from youth to age, and we realize again the wisdom of the great Elizabethan who said: "God Almighty first planted a garden, and it is the purest of human pleasures."

*

THE Pennsylvania law regarding housing of bees in modern hives is to be strictly enforced. Last year 84 prosecutions were made for violations, and the State authorities are specially anxious that all who keep bees should know these requirements. The reasons for these precautions are that it is only in modern movable frame hives that proper inspection and control of disease can be secured. It is to the interest of all who keep bees that the menace of foul brood and other diseases should be done away with.

*

THE Gates-Thistlethwaite bill now before the New York Legislature exempts municipal water conduits in the country from taxation. The cities come out into the country, condemn farm and other lands, build dams, flood the territory, build conduits to the city, cutting our farms and crossing our roads, condemning our property for their use. This system creates a realty asset in the country for the city. Now the Legislature proposes to exempt them from taxation. These assets produce a revenue and a profit for the city. On what possible theory can the Legislature exempt these profit-producing properties from taxation while imposing a tax on the non-profit producing lands that the conduits pass through? The effect of course would be not only to save taxes for the cities, but to increase the taxes on the farms in the townships and counties in which these conduits and dams are situated. We doubt if this bill has a chance with the Legislature, but unexpected things sometimes happen, and while every country community does not have a water system, the principle involved is important enough to justify every farmer in the State in protesting to the Legislature against a bill intended to exempt this important profit-producing property from its fair share of the tax burden.

*

BERRY growers in the South had their calculations upset by the frost of March 9 which killed the blossoms and many of the berries in Louisiana, which is the main source of the Spring supply of strawberries. Florida shippers in the Sanford district will get a little more money during what is left of their season. Louisiana will come back, but will be two weeks late, which means not many southern berries up North until April and May. Then, not only Louisiana but the Carolinas and other second early States will be shipping heavily. Nearly half the Carolina berries probably will be moved to market by motor truck. Last year they raised only a light crop in that section but, with prices running at $4 to $6 per crate, they probably made a profit of about $1.50 a crate or $75 an acre on the rather light average yield obtained. Strawberry growers did very well last season. It is hard to say what the berries will sell for this year. So far as the average goes and considering the drought and Winter damage to the plants, the production will be rather light. On the other hand, so many things are selling low that growers hardly know what to expect. Florida producers have been getting one to four cents per pint higher this season. Their crop was light and not very good in quality. Most southern produce has sold low this Spring because of large supply and the slow demand in northern markets.

*

THAT is a clear and thoughtful statement about the sheep industry in New York State by Mr. Williams, on page 404. He has seen the ups and downs of the business during 50 years of farming, and has no disposition to drop the sheep because they are not profitable every year. Practically all crops could be discarded at times on that account. Farming is a matter of thinking things over and adapting ourselves and our farms to conditions as they come along. Sheep have a place with us now, as they always have.

*

THE leather industry has suffered 11 years of depression, but improved conditions are predicted as the result of a new discovery which will utilize leather as a floor covering. This is the result of research work by Dr. John Arthur Wilson, a consulting tanner and chemist of Milwaukee, who recently received a medal from the American Chemical Society for his outstanding achievement in colloid chemistry applied to leather and sanitation. The new floor covering, Dr. Wilson explained, will be cut into squares a quarter of an inch thick and cemented to the floor base. It will produce a tiled glass parquet effect, and may be glossed and colored as shoes are now. It will have added resiliency, he said, "because there is nothing like leather pounding on leather." It will cost about two dollars a yard. Other new uses will have to be found for leather, Dr. Wilson said, if the industry is to recover. He blames tanners for failure to study intensively the properties and possible uses of their product. The present oversupply, he said, is caused also by the fact that people consume meat faster than they use leather and, consequently, there is no market for the surplus hides. Another possible use for leather is as a shock absorber on automobiles and railway cars, where it will prove superior to rubber, he said. The depression in the leather business has been a very serious matter for farmers and stockmen, and such work as Dr. Wilson's will prove of far-reaching value to them. The use of leather substitutes in many manufactures, and the changed styles in women's footwear, all work against honest leather. We should welcome any economic use that increases demand, and stresses the value of the product.

*

THE interest of northern vegetable growers is centered largely in the potato situation. One strong feature is the fact that not far from half of the remaining holdings available for shipment are in the Far West. A year ago about three-fourths of the shipping stock was in the East and Middle West fairly near the great markets. Some of the western stock, especially the No. 2, will never be shipped if prices are very low. Western potatoes left are Burbanks and similar varieties, mostly large baking stock, which are not generally wanted for all uses in eastern markets. Potato shipments from Maine are only about 10 per cent behind last season's figures. It may be that the State will approach nearer the output of last season than anybody expected. An average of the estimates would indicate about 51,000 cars compared with 61,000 last season. The other New England States have shipped many more cars of potatoes this year than last, and it may be that Maine's crop was underestimated somewhat. Usually when the price is high enough to make it worth while, the growers manage to discover a surprising quantity of potatoes available for shipment near the end of the season. At present the growers are getting about $1.80 per barrel in bulk. This price is not much above one cent a pound but probably is enough to bring out fairly liberal shipments. The carrot crop, like the onion crop, has been giving its owners some cause for disappointment this season. The market has been draggy throughout and sales hard to make. Eastern growers have been receiving as little as 40 cents per 100 lbs. for sacked carrots in large lots. Of course, there is not much in this price to tempt the grower to ship carrots provided he has a dairy herd to consume them. Taking out the cost of the sack and marketing expenses, the prices have been very low this Spring.

*

RHODE Island has suffered severely from forest fires, which have destroyed new planting as well as old growth. Agricultural Commissioner Lewis is actively working toward more setting of trees on the available land and better management of the plantations, so that the chance of damage from fire shall be lessened. He calls attention to the adaptability of much of this land to white pine, now one of our most valuable woods. The State offers facilities for getting suitable trees, and is in position to quote prices to residents who are interested.

*

A HINSDALE, Mass., correspondent of the Springfield Union tells how the ox team came to the front as a carrier of mail after the recent snow and blow, which piled the roads with drifts, so that the stage driver could not get through. Patrick Doyle, a farmer living between Peru and Worthington in Berkshire County, yoked his cattle and started for Hinsdale, several miles away, for groceries and various errands given him by neighbors as he stopped here and there. After resting the oxen he started back with groceries and mail:

> The oxen's arrival with the mail was the cause of a great deal of interest. The squeaky yoke, as the animals lumbered along, and the maple whip with long rawhide lash brought older people's minds back to the days of long ago. Pat Doyle with his well-broken pair of three-year-old, Tom and Jerry, gives evidence that there is something in that old form of transportation in an emergency.

The reference to that "squeaky yoke," as the oxen were laboring hard in it, will be recognized by all who have known the ox team, though it may have been in boyhood.

Brevities

"THE Lake and the Hill," page 391.

ONE motor bus line carried 25,000,000 passengers in 1930.

RAW silk is now being canned. It keeps in better condition that way.

WOOL imports at Boston for week ending March 14 were 1,386,800 lbs.

OHIO farmers cut about 2,500,000 cords of wood for fuel annually.

WE annually import 900,000,000 pounds of jute burlap for potato sacks, etc.

"FROM envy, hatred and malice, and all uncharitableness, Good Lord, deliver us."

ICE consumption during the year in this country is practically 65,000,000 tons.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, milk dealers are arranging to distribute frozen orange juice to their milk customers.

OUR average daily production of crude oil for week ending March 14 was 2,190,550 barrels.

CANADA is rapidly increasing its production of industrial chemicals, including fertilizers.

BOLIVIA has now decided to pay its Senators and Representatives by the day. It would seem difficult to compute daily wages for some legislators on the basis of work accomplished.

NEW York City is no place for a girl without a job. Y. W. C. A. secretaries are advising jobless girls from out of town to go back home, and urging country and small-town girls to stay away from the city. Under present unemployment conditions their coming will only add to the city's problems.

JAPAN imported 2,161,000 tons of fertilizer last year, some of the items being, in tons: Nitrate, 3,084; sulphate cyanide, 7,699; calcium cyanide, 2,664; sulphate ammonia, 119,624; phosphoric rock, 12,011; animal bone, 1,774; bonemeal, 2,276; bean cake, 57,731; cottonseed refuse, 5,032; rape seed refuse, 2,716; other oil refuse, 936; other fertilizers, 6,714.

Have Progressives a Program?

THE progressives in Congress are members of the two dominant political parties. They come largely from the Middle West. They are criticized by political partisans because they adhere to their parties and yet condemn the measures proposed by the parties and vote against bills which the leaders of their own party desire to enact into law. They are not satisfied with things as they are. They have an enthusiasm and ardor for improvement in our social, political and economic national life, and irrespective of their personal fortunes in their parties they have the courage to fight for the principles and policies in which they have faith. They are not always in agreement as to details even among themselves, and it is not necessary for others to agree with all or even any of their convictions to admit that what might be considered their extreme views have the effect of producing broader discussion, and better understanding of our national problems than a blind following of partisan leaders. The next Congress will be so evenly divided between the dominant parties, the insurgents will probably have a balance of power, and their position on national questions will have more significance than heretofore. It is a general experience that men of radical tendencies modify their positions when they are intrusted with power and placed in positions of responsibility, and the result is a more progressive movement without hasty or unwise disturbances of existing conditions.

Recently these progressives or insurgents, as they are sometimes called, held a two-day open parley in Washington. Unfortunately they developed no definite program for the future, but they did give wider publicity to the policies which they had previously expressed in the Senate and House, and there is an intimation that with public discussion in the meantime, a definite program may be developed before Congress meets again in December.

Senator Borah, of Idaho, is one of the most aggressive spokesmen of the progressive group. At the conference he made a speech in which he charged a coterie of capitalists and speculators were largely responsible for the slump of 1929 and the business depression that followed. He said that a survey of 25 leading stocks shows that investors lost $16,000,000,000 within a few months, that the capitalists had robbed these investors of their life savings, and drove some into beggary and others into suicide graves. He said that it is estimated that the capitalistic countries of the world have a maximum of 15,000,000 out of employment, and 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 people in this country out of work, and that economists have reported 900,000,000 people in the world on the verge of starvation. In the face of this situation, we have a surplus of food, fuel and clothing. We also have the problem of saving these hungry millions from cold and hunger.

He did not, he said, attack capital or wealth. He would let the people who have wealth keep it, but estimates that 4 per cent of the people own 80 per cent of the wealth. Of the 120,000,000 in the United States 80,000,000 have an income of less than $1,000 a year. No wonder wealth and capital complains that their markets are disappearing. The markets disappear, he insisted, because these millions do not have the capacity to buy.

Senator Borah quoted both Republican and Democratic platforms of 1928 to prove that we were pledged to put agriculture on a parity with other industries. Two years have passed and no definite progress has been made. The Federal Farm Board, he said, had failed. Cost of distribution had not been reduced as promised, nor prices increased. Taxes had increased, direct taxes taking up one-third of the farm products. He renewed his preference for the debenture plan as a help, but did not expect it to solve the whole problem. He advised full discussion during the recess and suggested that legislators go back to Congress with a definite program in December.

As the matter now stands none of the parties have any definite program. If the progressives have one, the sooner it is released for discussion the better.

The Dirt Roads

AT the hearing in Albany on March 10 on the farm-to-market highway project, evidence was presented to show that during the 30-year period from 1900 to 1930, the 21,000,000 acres of land in the State with mud roads decreased $215,000,000 in value, while 7,000,000 acres on the State roads increased $100,000,000. If the back country roads had been drained and surfaced, the value of the adjacent lands would have increased $15.58 an acre according to J. L. Tinnet, who made a study of the subject for Cornell University. The farms on these back roads paid taxes to help build the State roads. The time has come now when they should begin to share in the benefits of the State road system. The present plan is to spend $10,000,000 a year to construct 8 per cent of back country roads in each township. There are 45,000 miles of these roads, all of which would be drained, and surfaced and waterproof in 12½ years on this plan. After helping pay for the State roads while trudging through the mud themselves, the people on the dirt roads should not be taxed to improve these mud roads now. They will necessarily be obliged to pay their share like other people of the State not only to build and maintain this 45,000 miles of road, but also for the other 35,000 miles of road in the State as well, and it is unfair to expect them to tax their farms for the local road improvement while paying indirect tax to build and support roads for the other parts of the State. The proposed anthorization of a $100,000,000 bond issue to improve these back roads over a period of 10 years would put the expense on the State, where it belongs. We are spending money pretty freely for new unproductive projects which can never bring in returns. This is an investment that will increase the assets of the State, and increase its annual revenues, not only in auto license fees and gas tax, but also in the increased production from these farms because of the encouragement and lower costs of shipping the products of these farms over improved roads.

February Milk Prices

THE net cash paid for 3 per cent milk per hundred pounds in the 200-210-mile zone by dealers reporting for February, are as follows:

Unity Assn., (Buffalo net price at farm)	$1.84
Sheffield Farms	2.005
Dairymen's League	1.70

The League deductions were 10 cents for certificates of indebtedness and 6 cents for expenses, making the gross price $1.86 for February.

Buffalo is in the 400-mile zone with a 16-cent freight differential, making the Sheffield price at Buffalo $1.845 and the League price at the same place $1.64.

Chief Big Lake Speaks

It was gratifying to me to read the many fine testimonials from the tourists on last year's Coast to Coast trip, but in my case, as their chief, I thought my first should be a more practical one. I have been endeavoring to secure subscriptions but I could not get started. I did not depend upon words or thoughts but used my many souvenirs to charm them.

I decided that my first communication should include subscriptions. But in a day or two I hope to have time to comment on our great adventure last Summer.

Albany Co., N. Y. DAVID H. SMITH.

AT GLACIER Park Mr. Smith was inducted into the fellowship of the Tribe of Blackfeet Indians under the name of Chief Big Lake. Everyone had a delightful time and it is quite fitting that the chief should endeavor to get some recruits, and we appreciate the effort. This year we are going a little farther into Glacier Park and will have equally as enjoyable a time. The details are practically worked out and the literature is promised in the near future. It takes some time to get it in shape and have train schedules right. Keep it in mind and plan to spend two weeks with us on THE RURAL NEW-YORKER Second Coast to Coast Tour.

From Livingston County, N. Y.

We have had a favorable Winter in Western New York, except for a shortage of water, now terminated. There has been snow enough to protect wheat, but not enough to drift and interfere with travel except in a few isolated sections. Extreme cold weather has been limited to a few zero mornings.

On March 8 and 9 came the heaviest snow of the Winter, from 10 to 12 inches on the level. Our wells and cisterns have been filled from thawing of former snows, and we are not hauling water for stock, as we did most of the time last Fall.

I have recently looked over the diary of an old gentleman who died many years ago, and who built the house in which I am spending the Winter. He describes joining with two of his neighbor farmers in 1825, hauling their wheat to the canal at Pittsford, 36 miles away, and there loading the first canal boat with grain produced in this section. The load consisted of 1,200 bushels of choice wheat.

When loaded, one of their number went with the shipment to Troy where the wheat was sold at a price which netted the growers five shillings and one cent per bushel after all expenses were paid, which the shippers considered a very satisfactory price.

In 1820 he exchanged eight bushels of wheat for one barrel of salt, and in 1821 and 1822, he drew his wheat to Littleville in the town of Avon, N. Y., selling for three shillings per bushel to get money with which to pay his taxes.

Millers are paying 80 cents per bushel for wheat for grinding. The general market is only 70 or 72 cents per bushel, but we do not any longer haul it 30 miles to market with horses. Timothy hay and good mixed hay are in demand at $12 to $14 per ton baled, with Alfalfa at $16 baled. There is little call for overripe Timothy, or the lower grades of feeding hay.

Fed lambs sell for $7 and $8, and good breeding ewes bring around $8 each with old or thin ewes much cheaper.

Not for many years have there been so few farm auctions during February and early March. Farmers are staying on their farms and planning to get in with the general up-swing in business, and do their part to have a prosperous year. S. E. H.

Livingston Co., N. Y.

Jobbers of Fruits and Vegetables Must Be Licensed Under Federal Law

Many jobbers who have not applied for government licenses under the terms of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, in the belief that the law does not affect them because their purchases are made from local receivers of fruits and vegetables, must be licensed, in the opinion of the Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture. There are instances, says the Solicitor, when jobbers may be construed to be doing an interstate business in fruits and vegetables even though the financial transaction is between the jobber and a local receiver, as in a case where the receiver has obtained produce from producers or shippers in another State.

In view of this opinion the department urges all firms or individuals doing a jobbing business in fruits and vegetables to make application for licenses under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, enclosing a check for $10 payable to the Disbursing Clerk of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Nova Scotia Apples

The apple industry of the Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia, got into such a bad condition that the Provincial Government appointed a commission to investigate and make recommendations on what would be best to do.

The commission recommended a system of organized co-operation. The government was asked to appoint a manager for the proposed organization and to pay his salary for five years. It was anticipated that it would take this much time to complete the organization and get it well started.

The government did not commit itself to the financial obligations recommended in the commission's report and insists that the fruit growers be unanimously in favor of the adoption of the report before asking governmental assistance. This postpones indefinitely the recommendation.

At the fruit growers' association, where the matter was brought up to get the voice of the fruit growers on it, the vote was 202 in favor, 48 against, and 30 in favor of adoption with reservations.

In effect the government was asked to act as godfather to a scheme of co-operation, to push it through, and put up the money. It had sense enough to refuse. The government would be better advised, if it exercised similar caution on the numberless schemes recommended by its bureau of officials in the department of agriculture.

I agree with you most heartily on the question of large-scale vs. small-scale production in farming, as discussed in THE R. N.-Y. a few weeks ago. Yet everything here in the apple industry points, at present, to large-scale production, not with the best prospects of success though. P. J. SHAW.

Nova Scotia.

Pennsylvania Farm News

Stocks of wheat, rye and barley on Pennsylvania farms March 1 are above average for that date, but corn and oat stocks are short and, of all grains except barley, the percentage shipped out of the counties where grown is the lowest on record, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service, Harrisburg. The small percentage of crops shipped out this year is due not only to the low production of those crops affected by the drought but also to the enforced use for feed on the farm of such crops as were harvested before the drought became severe.

Milk production per cow March 1 shows a slight decrease from both a month previous and a year ago. Egg production per he nincreased markedly during the month but is still below production on March 1, 1930. Prices received by Pennsylvania farmers for hogs, beef cattle and veal calves were lower and sheep and lamb prices higher on February 15 than a month previous. Egg prices are still declining, the February 15 farm price being only 20 cents, but the price of butterfat remains the same at 28 cents per pound.

The estimate of the merchantable quality of the 1930 corn crop is but slightly lower than that made last November. Most of the crop went into cribs in good condition and there was less than average deterioration during the Winter months. Last year's corn crop was very short and both stocks on hand and the percentage shipped or to be shipped out of the county where grown are the lowest on record.

Wheat prospects are very much in doubt, the condition on March 1 being the lowest on record for that date. Many fields never came up in the Fall; some are being plowed down now and others may be plowed down later. Prospects are particularly unpromising in those counties most seriously affected by the drought last year.

Stocks of wheat on farms are above average; the crop was large and the price unsatisfactory. The percentage of the crop which has been or will be moved out of the county where produced is the lowest on record. On account of the shortage of corn, almost half of the crop is being fed to livestock this year.

Barley production is still increasing in Pennsylvania. Stocks on hand are above average, and the percentage of the crop for shipment is the highest on record.

BY COMBINED rail and air service, it is now possible to leave New York at 6:30 P. M., and reach Chicago at 9:50 the next morning.

Gov. Roosevelt has signed the Smith bill, providing that the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture shall establish standards for grading all farm products.

Live Stock and Dairy

Remarks by a Sheep Man

I wish to congratulate you on the letters in last week's R. N.-Y. in regard to the sheep industry, particularly the one from Mr. Clark. Such letters from practical sheep men are worth a great deal more to sheep growers than the matters sent out by the swivel chair people.

I have been a keeper of sheep, like Abel of old, for more than 50 years. I have seen the ups and downs of the business in Cleveland's time. I have purchased yearling ewes at $3; lambs at $1.50 each, sold wool at 12c. In that time sheep were shipped to market by the wholesale. It is said the commission men in New York would open the doors and out would come first the old ram, then the breeding ewes and then the lambs.

During a political parade in those times I saw a sheep man in the line of march fastened to a long yoke, a set of a Merino ram's horns, skull and all. The business was depressed and the general talk was that sheep were never going to be worth anything again. Since that time I have sold lambs at 110 lbs. weight at 17c; wool at 77c; have paid as high as $18 for yearling ewes and have had 100 ewes bring in gross around $2,000, equal to the interest on $50,000 at 4 per cent. We are in another period of depression now. Farmers are getting rid of their sheep and not buying young sheep. The town of Middlesex, which contains more sheep than any other town in Yates County, is full of old ewes and old horses. Whether sheep and wool will ever come back under the present style of women's wearing apparel deponent sayeth not.

We are going to hang on to the sheep for the good they have done. I purchased 100 yearling ewes 27 years ago at $15 per head, which was an unlucky thing to do, but I sold the old flock at $7, which helped out some. I sold my lambs a year ago at $16 per head and did not feed this year and sold at 8 cents. We are 30 miles from Rochester, N. Y. Dealers from there truck them mostly to that market.

I pooled my wool last year, 800 lbs., and secured $115 on the shipment. I do not think it is sold yet. Buyers are talking 15 cents for this year's clip. I have not heard as yet what the plans of the National Wool Market Association are.

All kinds of farm produce is low in this section but not as low as 20 and 30 years ago. All crops were good except corn, beans and potatoes, which were cut by the drought. Farmers have drawn water to stock up to February 20. Today, March 9, we have 10 inches of wet snow on the ground. Farmers have a large stock of barley and oats on hand with no market for these grains. Hay is worth $15 to $20 per ton; red kidney beans $8 per cwt. California red kidney beans are being shipped in for seed at 11 cents per pound. Seed men are putting out seed, agreeing to pay 6½ cents for the product this Fall. Best hired men are getting $50 per month, house rent, firewood, hog, cow keep, 50 hens kept, etc., all out of proportion to the price of farm products. Farmers are inclined to be optimistic and try another round.

I think I have been a subscriber over 40 years. I was a friend and admirer of the late Mr. Collingwood. He was a great man. When he passed away agriculture lost a good man. I have been over 50 years a farmer and 43 years on the same farm. L. C. WILLIAMS.

Yates Co., N. Y.

Caring for Small Flock of Sheep

A flock of 50 to 75 head is generally kept by the average run of diversified farmers. When starting the Winter the sheep man should have 18 to 30 tons of clover or Alfalfa hay or a mixture of the two, 10 to 12 tons of bright bean pods. Where bean pods are not fed, about 25 to 40 tons of hay would be sufficient. He should also have an ample supply of the stock sugar beets and rutabaga turnips. These are the best succulents that can be fed.

To the beginner it might seem that the Winter care of sheep involves a great deal more responsibility and attention than at other times, but such is not the case. There is however more system or daily routine in Winter, regularity in feeding and watering being the principal matters to be considered. Of course, exercise and condition of quarters are of no small account.

When the sheep are brought into the Winter quarters they should not be in a warm place, as this will bring on pulmonary troubles quicker than anything else. The quarters should have plenty of ventilation, but this should not be mistaken for a draft. A drafty sheep house would be very dangerous to the physical condition of the sheep and would probably cause a great loss before the Spring months come. Fresh air should be admitted through windows or overhead openings.

A Bunch of Dorset Lambs

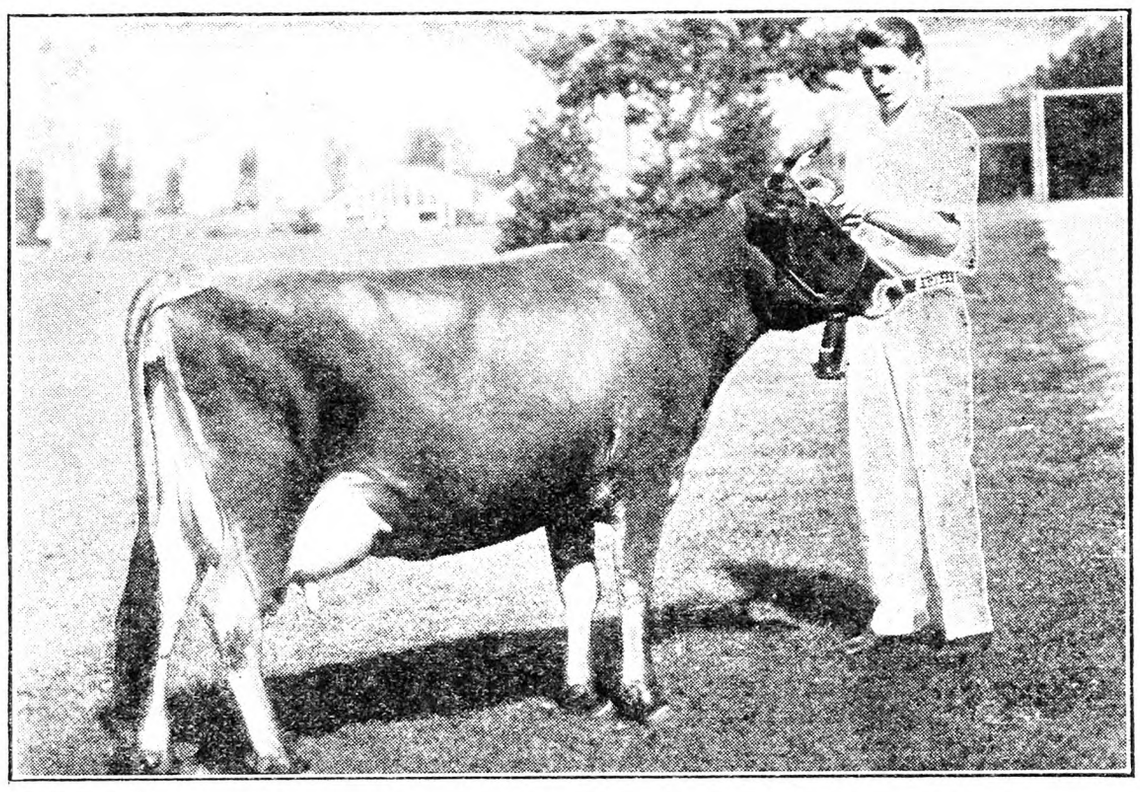
Exercise is very important, hence close penning is not advisable. The barn should be so arranged that the sheep may go to and from the shelter at will. Where this is impossible they should be allowed to run in the yard from one to two hours daily, but care should be taken to keep them inside when the weather is stormy. The exercise is most important to the future lamb crop, as the ewe must have plenty of exercise and must not be kept in too high a condition before lambing. The pen should be kept well bedded. The rams should be kept in separate pens by themselves and sheep of different ages of both sexes should have different pens for feeding differently. The young stock should be fed almost as much grain as they will clean up quickly, or in other words about two pounds per day. It is a great deal easier to develop a sheep before it is a year old rather than to half starve it and then feed it a great deal heavier the rest of its life to keep it in good condition. This does not mean that by feeding a lot of grain while young it is not necessary to feed any after a sheep is matured. As I said before, ewes which are due to lamb in the Spring should be fed very little grain. If a ewe is fed heavily it will cause a great deal of trouble at lambing time. All of the sheep should be fed about two and one-half pounds of hay and the same amount of bean pods per day, or about five pounds of hay alone. The ewes should have one and one-half to two pounds of sugar beets per day, while the rams should receive about the same amount of turnips. Sugar beets should never be fed to rams as the sugar forms crystals in the neck of the bladder which cannot be passed.

After lambing the ewe should have almost all the grain she can eat. However, one should be very careful in feeding a ewe with a new born lamb as too much grain for the first 10 days to two weeks is very likely to cause milk fever, caked udders and very often the loss of the ewe. A little bran and a few oats are very good to start on until she can be fed the regular ration. A very good ration is as follows: two parts of oats, two of bran, one of corn, one of wheat, one-half part of poor beans (free from stones), one-half part of oil meal or oil cake and one part of stock molasses.

After the young lambs are about two weeks old a creep should be built for them so they may go from their mother to the creep and vice versa. A little bran mixed with molasses is very good to start them on and should be kept before them at all times. As they become older they can be fed grain until they are old enough to eat the regular sheep ration.

Feeding should be very regular, at about the same time, and one should not vary the amount unless it is to be changed permanently. They should have an abundance of clean water at all times. The barn should be kept at a cool temperature but not cold enough to freeze the water.

If a farmer likes sheep, feeds and waters them regular, has good shelter for them and follows somewhat the experience of others there is no reason why he cannot succeed in the sheep business.



Paul Rolfsmeier and Mary Lucile Bess, a purebred Jersey cow which recently broke the world records of her breed for milk and butterfat production by a senior two-year-old cow, 305-day official test by yielding 761.13 pounds of butterfat, 13,216 pounds of milk, the equivalent of 951 pounds of butter, 6,146 quarts of milk. Paul and Herman Rolfsmeier, her joint owners are the sons of Mrs. Katherine Rolfsmeier, Seward, Neb.

The above photo was taken on March 15, at weaning time, showing our Dorset lambs, born in October and November. The average weight, at the time the photo was taken, was 86 pounds. The largest lamb weighed 106 pounds and the smallest 71 pounds. All were twins except three.

Orleans Co., N. Y. HOWARD J. HILL.

Those Maine Sheep

On page 115 is an article on sheep in Maine. In the cut the sheep look like Merinos. They will flourish in large droves all right and if the owners stick to the Merino they will succeed, but if they get to crossing on the coarse wools they will have plenty of trouble with various diseases. Probably these men understand that and will stick to the Merino breed. I am only speaking as a precaution, as I sincerely hope and believe they are on the right track. If they do make a cross, the Lincoln is the most desirable, but they should get back to the Merino and not continue with the coarse wool ram. I have had experience in Vermont. C. A. CHAPMAN.

Sudan Grass for Hay or Pasture

Sudan grass offers New York State farmers an opportunity to solve a problem which the drought of 1930 has brought to them. Many meadows went into the Winter in poor condition. Pastures in New York State also suffered severely from the dry weather and, as a result, the roots of most of the pasture plants are weak.

S. D. Trescott, of Chemung County, had a few acres of Sudan grass on his farm last year. His experience with this crop will be of interest to other New York State farmers. On Sept. 1 Mr. Trescott states that the second growth of Sudan grass coming on after the first crop has been harvested for hay was the only green spot on his farm. His farm is located on gravelly soil and suffered severely from the drought. The Sudan grass withstood the dry weather much better than a field of millet which adjoined it.

Mr. Trescott's experience with Sudan grass prompts us to suggest its use as an emergency hay crop and as an emergency pasture crop. As hay, it has much the same feeding value as Timothy, and as a pasture crop it is practically the only crop that if sown during May furnishes abundant pasture for cows during July and August of the same season. Sudan grass should be sown during the latter part of May or the first part of June, at the rate of 20 to 25 lbs. of seed per acre. A grain drill set to sow two pecks of wheat will sow between 20 and 25 lbs. of Sudan grass per acre.

Sudan grass sown the latter part of May or the first part of June, should be ready to pasture by the first of July. If pastured judiciously, it will make a continuous growth until killed by frost in the Fall.

Being related to the sorghums, Sudan grass is just sweet enough to be palatable. Caution should be exercised in pasturing Sudan grass that has been severely injured by drought or frost.

There is a considerable period of time over which Sudan grass may be cut for hay. This period ranges from the appearance of the first heads until the seed is in the soft dough stage. Sudan grass is usually cut with the mowing machine, and after partially curing in the swath, is placed in the windrow and then in the cock. It is somewhat slow in curing, but the leaves do not shatter off easily, nor do a few light rains do much damage. Usually one hay crop and a second crop for pasture is secured. L. H. W.

Chemung Co., N. Y.

Lower Meat Prices

Bureau of Labor Statistics show that retail prices of meats in this country dropped five cents per pound, or 14 per cent during the year ending December 1930.

Fresh pork prices, including loins, hams, shoulders, and spareribs, declined from 24 to 42 per cent.

Prices of cured pork cuts, including smoked hams, smoked bacon, smoked picnics, bellies, fat back, and lard had declined up to 31 per cent. Lamb and mutton carcasses were down from 22 to 34 per cent.

Charles D. Carey, of Wyoming, in a statement to the National Live Stock and meat Board, thus analyses the all-around reduction in price of a 1,000-pound good grade live steers. The steer sold for $30 less during the first six weeks of this year than it did during the same period in 1929, he said. The carcass of this steer, which would weigh 580 pounds, brought $30.74 less than two years ago. The trimmed salable retail cuts totalling only 464 pounds were bought by the consumer for $38.51 less than an equal amount of meat of the same quality would have cost during the period in question in 1929.

Pennsylvania Dairy News

Seventy-seven Pennsylvania associations tested 27,346 cows in January, C. R. Gearhart, dairy extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State College, says. Of these, 4,840 cows produced more than 40 pounds of butterfat and 6,028 gave

more than 1,000 pounds of milk each for the month. In the 40-pound group 1,882 exceeded 50 pounds of fat each, and 3,424 of the heavy milkers gave more than 1,200 pounds.

Two Chester County associations led in the number of cows tested. Chester Valley was first with 688, and Coventry second with 667. The Wayne County association led in number of 40-pound butterfat producers with 136. Three associations with 123 cows each tied for second place. The groups were Buffalo Valley No. 1 of Union County, Coventry of Chester County, and Cumberland No. 1. The last named association was first in 1,000-pound milkers with 201, and Western Berks had 170. Herds were improved during the month by the sale of 264 cows found unprofitable by the tests.

Feed at Calving

Heavy feeding is not essential to high milk production immediately after freshening. It is well to remember that at calving time there has been a decided change in the course of the blood stream, and, while a cow may show no physical evidence of having been through any strain whatever, nevertheless there has been a considerable burden imposed upon her system.

The mere act of calving is enough stimulation to take care of the milk flow at that time. Nature intended the cow to produce milk for her calf and she will do so to the limit of her capacity irrespective of whether she gets a milk-producing ration for the first few weeks.

Such being the case the aim should be to feed her a good maintenance ration for the first two or three weeks so that her system may be gradually built up to normal strength without placing on it the extra task of assimilating large amounts of high protein grain. After her system has become adjusted to milk production an increase in protein should be slowly made until at six weeks the cow may be on full feed.

Feeding in this manner gives the cow an opportunity to re-adjust her body so that she is able to stand the strain of high milk production without suffering that sharp drop in milk yield which so often follows heavy feeding immediately after calving. WALTER A. COOK.

Rhode Island.

Milk Powder for Calves

One of the difficulties in taking care of replacements in the average dairy herd that is producing milk for either a retail or wholesale fluid market, has been the question of the high cost of raising calves, and the objection of the herd owner to putting milk having a cash value into calves that will show no immediate monetary returns.

Skim-milk powder has changed this situation to a very marked extent. We do not now recall ever having heard much about the use of skim-milk powder until the time of the World War. It was about that time that a neighboring farmer told us of having secured a few barrels of skim-milk powder that had become wet and then had hardened. He had it reground for feeding to pigs, but, on the chance that it might be good for a calf, he experimented on one animal. Conditions seemed to warant further experiments with skim-milk powder that was in good condition. He secured more of it, and since then had used it to a large extent. We started using it eight years ago and found that our calves were grown cheaply and developed fully as well on skim-milk powder and water as they had when we were separating a considerable quantity of milk to provide skim-milk for the calves, taking what we could get for the sale of the cream. A certain amount of milk must needs always be separated under our conditions, but, where we have more calves than we have the natural skim-milk, we simply put part of them on skim-milk powder and water and get along very nicely. Then when the time comes that we have more skim-milk we shift from the powder to the home produced skim-milk. Many times we have switched calves from the preparation to the separated milk two, three or four times a week. There have been no unusual upsets to speak of in this procedure and we have come to the conclusion that it is a feasible practice.

There are several grades of powdered skim-milk on the market, some being much higher in price than others. Most factories where they make powdered skim-milk have a certain grade that they call feeding milk. This can be purchased at a price that will make the final preparation in the form of fluid cost one and a half cents to two cents per quart. Certain it is that at that price there is no cheaper feed that can be used for raising calves. Some have wondered if powdered skim-milk being made from the milk of all kinds of herds will carry disease. It will not. The high temperature necessary to evaporate the water from the milk solids is also high enough to kill all bacterial growth. Ever since we have used it our herds have been accredited as free from tuberculosis and there have been no reactors, neither have any evidences of disease traced to the skim-milk powder been apparent. It is well to mention that powdered whole milk has not yet been found satisfactory for calf feeding. The fat in the powder causes it to become rancid, which results in a fluid preparation that starts digestive troubles. After our calf growth had been so satisfactory with powdered skim-milk we thought we could still further reduce costs by going another step—using powdered whole milk instead of our own herd milk. Sad experience taught us otherwise. WALTER A. COOK.

Rhode Island.

Feeding the Farrowing Sow

J. W. Wuichet, specialist in swine at the Ohio State University says that a week before farrowing the sow should be in the pen or quarters where she is expected to farrow. This gives her a chance to become accustomed to her new surrounding and helps in keeping her quiet at farrowing time.

At about the time the sow is placed in her new quarters reduce the concentrate part of her ration. Replace some of the corn or similar feeds with oats, barley, a little bran, or legume hay, preferably Alfalfa hay, or a combination of these feeds. A day or two before farrowing, it is best to reduce the entire ration, but the sow should never be allowed to become irritable because of insufficient feed.

The pen must be properly bedded. If the bedding is too deep, the pigs will not be able to move about freely and may become crushed or smothered. From 18 to 20 hours after farrowing the sow is fed small amounts of rather bulky feeds or a thin slop. Plenty of clean water is also an important part of the ration at this time.

After farrowing more corn is added to the ration, and if the pens are small, each litter should be exercised once or twice a day. In order to prevent possible infection and other troubles, the small black or "wolf" teeth in the pig's mouth are nipped off as soon after farrowing as possible.

Record of Releases

Is it true that persons having leased their land for oil, when leases returned must go to the recorder's office and pay to get the lease taken off the records? Whose place is it to have a mortgage released, the lender or the borrower? Some claim that when you receive a mortgage or an oil lease back that ends it.

Pennsylvania. MRS. C. R.

If a lease has been properly recorded title cannot be cleared without a release being recorded. The borrower is the one, who is interested in having the title cleared, therefore it is his duty to have the release recorded. N. T.

Coming Meetings and Shows

March 24-26.—Farm and Home Week, College of Agriculture, Orono, Maine.

June 3-5.—American Forestry Association, annual convention, Grove Park Inn, Ashville, N. C.

Aug. 17-20.—Fourteenth annual American Country Life Conference, Ithaca, N. Y. For further information address American Country Life Association, 105 east 22nd St., New York City.

Livestock Sales

March 25.—Guernseys; H. W. Griswold, W. Salem, Wis.

March 26.—Holsteins; Crestover Farm Dispersal, Millerton, N. Y.

April 1-2.—Holsteins; Earville, N. Y., Sale; R. Austin Backus, sale manager, Mexico, N. Y.

May 12.—Guernseys; Chester County Blood-tested Sale; Chadds Ford Junction, Pa.

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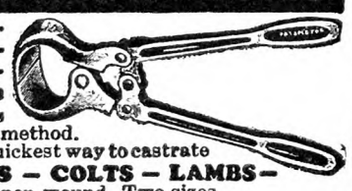

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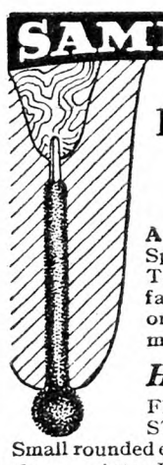

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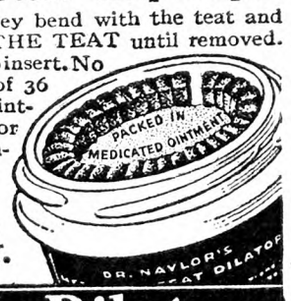

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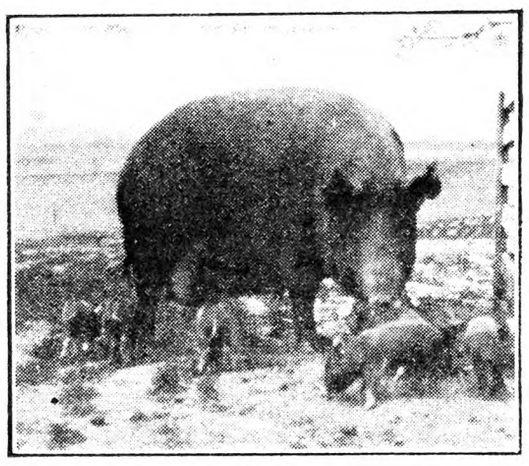
A New York Livestock Man's Trip Around the Continent

BY R. W. DUCK

North Carolina is harvesting approximately two million acres of cotton annually, with an average yield per acre of about 200 lbs. The present price is 10 cents per pound. Last year growers received a little over 16 cents. Tobacco acreage was about one million last year with a yield of about 650 lbs. per acre. Price has held up, so that the tobacco growers are better off than the cotton planters.

Four per cent milk brings $3.25 to the producer. However, the receiving plants have a system here of computing the surplus and charging it back proportionately to the producer. Surplus milk brings $1.70 per cwt. On this system certain sections have considerable diversity in price. Taking the State average as a whole, and an average between the surplus and consumed milk, producers are receiving about $2.38. North Carolina is free from tuberculosis and cattle ticks. No Texas fever exists at present in the State. Retail milk is bringing from 15 to 20 cents per quart. The retail trade has become accustomed to and demands a 4 per cent milk. A good many producers do their own retailing, particularly those who live near cities or towns of any size. There are very few Holsteins in the State. About 80 per cent of the cattle are Jersey and Guernsey, with considerable more Jerseys. However, the Guernsey association is very active and Guernseys are on the increase.



Nine per cent of the concentrate ration of this brood sow has consisted of cottonseed meal for over one and one-half years. She has farrowed three normal healthy litters, at the Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C. She has had access to forage at all times during this period. She is shown in a Winter pasture of rye and Crimson clover.

There are 76 dairy manufacturing plants in North Carolina, including ice cream, cheese, butter and milk distribution plants. The Pet milk people are the largest distributers. In 1910 there were only two plants in existence. Today North Carolina is producing an average State milk surplus of 15 to 20 per cent. The dual-purpose cow is popular. One of the largest and best Red Polled herds in the United States is owned by Reynolds-Lybrook Farms Co., at Advance, N. C. Recently 50 of their cows completed an average yearly production of 8,868.1 milk, containing 395.58 lbs. of fat. The State record of 1,028 lbs. of fat is held by the Jersey cow Red Lady, owned by R. L. Sheeford, Newton, N. C.

Native North Carolina ewe with her grade Shropshire lamb, representing a 50.04 per cent lamb over ewe increase on the first cross.

The agricultural college and central experiment station are maintained at Raleigh. Six other sub-stations are strategically located throughout the State in order to suit tests to the rather wide diversity of conditions, and to give wider dissemination by first-hand observation of experimental work. At Statesville, N. C., a test has just been completed with two groups of steers each group received shelled corn and cottonseed meal equal parts by weight. One group, however, was fed all the cottonseed hulls they would eat, while the other group was fed corn stover for roughage. The cottonseed hull group required 420.67 lbs. of shelled corn, 420.67 lbs. of cottonseed meal and 633.60 lbs. of cottonseed hulls to produce 100 lbs. of gain, while the stover group required 451.55 lbs. of shelled corn, 451.55 lbs. of cottonseed meal and 523.95 lbs. of corn stover to produce a similar gain. No bad results were obtained from this heavy feeding of cottonseed meal.

In a recent test at Wenona, N. C., native calves were compared with grade Hereford calves in a 170-day feeding test. The native calves were from native cows with an average weight of 566.79 (cow weight) lbs. and out of a native bull. The grade Hereford calves were from native cows with an average weight of 580.67 lbs. and out of a registered Hereford bull. The native calves required 475.64 lbs. of shelled corn, 67.66 lbs. of cottonseed meal, and 440.94 lbs. of Soy bean hay to produce 100 lbs. of gain. They made an average daily gain of 1.48 lbs. per head. The grade Hereford calves required 422.20 lbs. of shelled corn, 56.64 lbs. of cottonseed meal, and 407.87 lbs. of Soy bean hay to produce a similar gain. The grade calves made an average daily gain of 1.81 lbs. per head. Shelled corn, cottonseed meal and Soy bean hay is considered a standard ration in North Carolina for fattening cattle.

One of the most interesting tests I have ever seen is now being conducted at the central experiment station Raleigh, N. C., relative to heavy feeding of cottonseed meal for long periods of time to fattening cattle, hogs and brood sows. The tests are now in their second year of progress, the results so far obtained are, at least to me, unexpected, and revolutionary. The steer test work as conceived and worked out by Professors Earl H. Hostetler, and J. E. Foster is primarily based on the probable hypothesis that bad results from feeding relatively large quantities of cottonseed meal for long periods of time may be due not to the presence of a toxic substance or poison in the meal, but, may be due to the absence of vitamin A. With this idea in view a group of steers of the leading beef breeds, not natives, were placed on a ration free from any known source of vitamin A. The ration consisted of cottonseed meal, two parts by weight; cottonseed hulls, one part by weight; and dried beet pulp, one part by weight. The steers were placed on this feed gradually, until some of the heavier steers were consuming as much as 28 lbs. per head daily. They made good gains and suffered no bad results for six months. At this time some of them went off feed badly. They grew rapidly worse, with a staggering gait, gummy eyes, and in all cases swelling through the brisket and fore legs, showing some edema throughout. Manifesting in general what would be called characteristic cottonseed meal poisoning symptoms. Very shortly thereafter three of the test steers died. Their livers were removed and strong healthy rats were fed on these livers. In all cases the rats soon manifested marked vitamin A deficit symptoms. The remaining steers were retained on the same ration except that two ounces of cod-liver oil was added to the ration daily. The results obtained were both startling and immediate. Within 48 hours a marked improvement in condition was noted and in a very short time the steers were apparently normal, and back on full feed. After keeping the

This steer calf for four months has been receiving a ration of cottonseed meal two parts, cottonseed hulls one part and dried beet pulp one part, by weight. He is now consuming 18 pounds daily of this feed, as one of a group similiarly fed at the North Carolina Experiment Station.

(Continued on Page 409)

Letters of an Indiana Farmer

We have just had an ice storm, the first of the Winter, and much wind. The March lion followed it up with a sizeable snow for good measure. But for a wonder, I am not complaining. The ground was not frozen, and when the ice and snow melt, it will soak into the thirsty soil, and do more good than the same amount of rain. It looks like Christmas, when it is almost Spring. But the season, though mild, had not started the fruit buds. And in spite of such a storm, we know that it cannot stay very cold very long now. There was a good bit of damage among the trees from the weight of the ice. White pines are most brittle, Scotch pines lose a limb or two, fir and arbor vitæ stand sleet best of all. My only big maple, by the barnyard bridge, is a top-heavy, ragged wreck; I don't believe in topping them, but it will have to be done now to get out the broken branches. The Grandfather locust, well past the century mark, has littered the houseyard with dead wood, but still it stands. I won't have it cut—I want it to last out my time, as I am the last of Grandfather's descendants.

We always learn of worse storms farther north and west, when we have any at all. Practically all country telephone lines are out; 83 poles down in one eight-mile section, 16 on another line, scattered ones in other places. And I am amused, as often, at the contrariness of human nature, including mine. I have growled and fumed at the time-consuming telephone—"not worth what I pay for it, wouldn't have one if I lived in town, wish I didn't have one, wouldn't have one anyhow except for emergency need, as fire or sickness," etc. Now it is, "Mercy! The line is still dead! Hope nothing happens till they get it fixed! Wonder how long it will be?" etc.

My renter declares that automobiles have ruined the country, that "we" would all be better off if Blank and several others had died when they were babies—but ask him to do without a car, or gasoline to feed it! Yes, we must have gasoline, but I have an excuse, as I cook with it. As for feed—I have scrimped on everything else to keep my cows and cowlets going, believing that prices for cows and cow-products will rise again some day. In a moment of musing, half-awake, I parodied a beloved poet—

"She sells her sofas and her chairs
To feed he Jersey cows, nor cares
Who goes unfed, so they are fed!"

The trouble is, I haven't been able to sell antique sofas or anything else that I wanted to sell. The antique business claims to be "shot to pieces." Some books, and a few things in glass, brass, and pewter, are all that I have been able to turn into cash.

Speaking of cow-products—Lula has been lucky enough to find a select group of butter customers who will pay her 50 cents a pound, though butterfat wobbles up and down between [illegible] and 25 cents at the local stations, a little higher when shipped. I tell her that she is running a hold-up business, but nobody else need complain if the customers do not, for they can easily learn that creamery butter is much cheaper than that.

I have been scolded for buying bargain materials and laying them away. It is a blessing to have some just now. The Best Friend and I have just finished a dark blue wool challis with a red dot. I start something, get into trouble with it, and gallop into town, shouting SOS, for Best Friend to straighten out the mess. Wool challis comes the nearest to being an all-year material of anything that I know. I call this an "office dress," since I have been trying for the past six months to get a job. I do not really want to leave these ancestral acres at all, but it seems that I might do the ancestral acres more good by working elsewhere for a time—some place where money is more abundant. Thus far, I haven't found the place. I am just finishing a "little" tweed suit, also bought quite a while ago. And the blouses to wear with it, needing only a little change of collar, date back to the latter days of the shirtwaist. It was a joyful surprise to find that I had not grown too plump to wear them. These "office" clothes will be just as practical for all my usual Spring going, if I don't find the office, and it gives a nice feeling of preparedness to get them ready. When I was a tiny child, a friend of the family had a fine white apron embroidered in blue, a design of spinning wheel and flax flowers, and the words, "Get thy spindle and thy distaff ready, and God will send thee flax." I thought it beautiful then, but I'm afraid spinner and spindle would both become dust while they waited, if they did nothing else but wait for the flax!

I thought this letter finished all but copying, started to town in a blizzard, and ran into an adventure that fits rather neatly with that last thought, so I'll tell it.

My valued tall Osage hedge made a fine backstop for the snow that "Old Mother West Wind" was driving across my neighbor's field, so the snow stayed on the road instead of proceeding across my land. But Boss and beasts needed feed, so did the lamps and "Lizzie." So I started bravely, with eggs and a little cream to sell. And I had the miserable judgment to run right into a snowdrift and stick there! But what outraged my feelings was the fact that I could not back out "by the same door wherein I went!"

Clearly, it was no time to practice the beautiful philosophy of "Serene I fold my hands and wait." I stepped out into the snow, knee-deep beside the running-boards, and walked back home in the stinging wind, to collect Charles, a shovel, and a little can with a little gasoline in it, for I knew it would take a good deal to get out. It was a long half mile there and back, but I almost cried when I thought of my poor cows. Doubtless many cows would be thankful, "in their fashion," for a barn full of hay and a little corn, but these are used to bran, and I think they need it. I couldn't telephone anywhere for feed, but there is another village reached by an east-and-west road (mine is north-and-south) and a garage, one store, and an elevator are there, so the most urgent need might be supplied—if I could get there!

It was still a fearful job to back nearly all the way home, after Charles shoveled the snow away from the rear wheels. "Lizzie" protested, the radiator froze and boiled. But we got here, left the cream can, thawed out the radiator, and proceeded safely, in search of cow feed. I learned at the village that many were sharing my adventure. But in nine years of driving, it was my first snow-stall. I have been mud-stalled once or twice.

E. M. C.

Queen Pietertje Mink Dekol 194980

Queen was 18 years, three months, and two days old on Jan. 1, 1931. She came into the Serradella herd during 1918. Her first seven-day record is reported in Volume 29, 1918, at five years, and eight days. Her first S. O. record was made during 1920 at seven years, two months, and six days. Her last S. O. record was made in 1926 at 13 years, three months, and 19 days.

Unfortunately there are no records available of her production from her first calving to 1920 and there is no production record for 1921. The records that are available, S. O. and private show that she has produced 113,043.2 lbs. milk, 3,846.58 lbs. fat. Of these records, three are S. O. with a total of 68,799 lbs. milk, 2,109.44 lbs. of fat, or an average of 22,933 lbs. milk, 703.13 lbs. fat for the three S. O. records. Two of these records were made after 10 years of age.

According to Superintendent Norton's records she is the third highest cow of the breed for milk for cows past 13 years of age and fourth highest for fat. She has seven A. R. and S. O. daughters and three S. O. grand daughters.

Since she has been in the Serradella Farm herd she gave birth to six daughters and two sons. At this writing her descendants in the Serradella herd number 42 head, male and female, on Jan. 1, 1931. There are in the herd five daughters, 11 granddaughters, five great-granddaughters, and two great-great-granddaughters. Two granddaughters are due to calve.

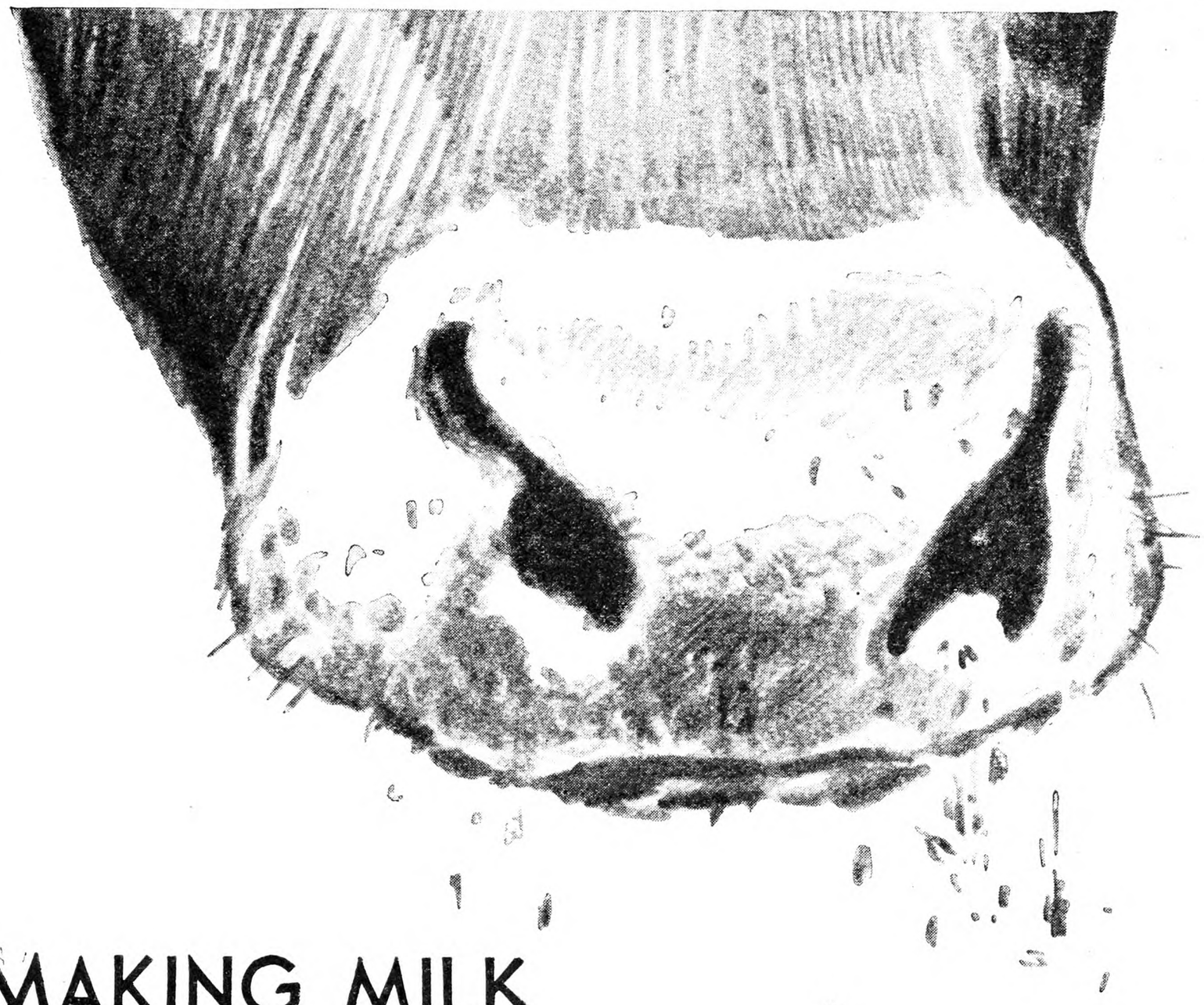
Her last daughter was born July 30, 1930. Old Queen has milked as high as 57 lbs. per day on her 18th birthday. Apparently she is safely with calf again. She is hale and hearty, eats three square meals daily, and is out for daily exercise and seems to enjoy it. All of her progeny are good producers. Two of her granddaughters by Sir Dutchland Colantha Denver have contributed towards his obtaining the Gold Medal.

Queen is being run on S. O. test now, and by all indications she will make close to 500 lbs. at 18 years of age. Several of her descendants, especially great-great-granddaughters are due to calve before May 1. We expect her progeny to pass the half hundred mark before May 1. She has had a valuable effect in bringing the production of the Serradella Farm herd up to its present high standard.

The average of her daughters S. O. records is 17,863.7 lbs. milk, 705.8 lbs. butter. Three granddaughters average 16,452.9 lbs. milk, 678.3 lbs. butter with first calves. Three more are on test now. Four great-granddaughters are on test now milking close to 60 lbs. milk with first calves.

EDWARD TANSKY.

Iosco Co., Mich.



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PURINA COW CHOW is built for the big job of making milk. That is why it can make milk with fewer pounds of feed. Actually, 88 pounds of Purina Cow Chow will do the job of 100 pounds of ordinary feed. 9 cows fed Purina Cow Chow will produce the same milk as 10 similar cows fed the average feed. These figures come from a recent national farm-to-farm survey of 27 months...a survey of 1,104,151 cows...a survey covering 48 states.

Because Purina Cow Chow is so good you will find that it will get the most out of whatever home-grown feeds you may have. Whatever your feed...whatever your feeding problem...Purina Cow Chow is built to do that very job. The sort of feeding job that puts milk in the pail with the fewest pounds of feed...for the fewest cents per gallon. Purina Mills, 827 Checkerboard Square, Saint Louis, Missouri.

THE PURINA COW CHOWS

BULKY COW CHOW
20% COW CHOW
24% COW CHOW
34% COW CHOW
BULKY-LAS
FITTING CHOW
CALF CHOW

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

March 19, 1931.

MILK

March: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.41; 2B, $1.66; 2C (milk made into sour cream), $1.36; Class 3, $1.30.

In classes 2A, 2B, and 2C a differential of 5c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat is added to milk testing above 3.5 per cent and deducted for that testing below this point. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c per .1 of 1 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.70; Class 2, $1.70; Class 3, $1.50.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh fancy	$0.30	@	$0.30½
Extra 92 score			.29½
Firsts 88 to 91 score	.27	@	.29
Seconds	.25½	@	.26½
Lower grades	.23½	@	.25
Ladles	.22	@	.24
Packing stock	.13	@	.20½
Renovated	.25	@	.25½
Sweet fancy	.32	@	.32½
Extra			.31½
Firsts	.29	@	.31
Seconds	.26½	@	.28½
Centralized	.24½	@	.28½

CHEESE

State—Whole Milk			
Flats, held	$0.21	@	$0.22½
Fresh, specials			.17
Fancy			.16
Wisconsin—Whole Milk			
Flats, 1930 cured	.18	@	.19
Fresh	.15½	@	.16½
Daisies, fresh, fancy	.15¼	@	.16½
1930 cured	.18½	@	.19½
Young America, fresh	.16	@	.17½
June	.19	@	.20

EGGS

Nearby white fancy (including premiums)	$0.29½	@	$0.30
Extra	.26	@	.27½
Average extras	.24½	@	.25
Extra firsts	.23½	@	.24
Pacific Coast	.23	@	.29
Mixed colors	.23½	@	.27
Gathered best	.23	@	.24
Fair to good	.16	@	.20

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.35	@	$0.50
Fair to good	.23	@	.30
Roosters	.15	@	.20
Fowls	.18	@	.26
Ducks	.22	@	.24
Turkeys, average	.31	@	.36
Squabs, lb., ungraded	.35	@	.45
Graded	.45	@	.50
Dark, doz.	1.50	@	2.50

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.20	@	$0.27
Chickens	.20	@	.32
Roosters	.15	@	.16
Ducks	.23	@	.25
Geese	.12	@	.15
Rabbits, lb.	.17	@	.22

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$8.00	@	$9.00
Bulls	5.00	@	6.00
Cows	2.75	@	5.00
Calves, best	10.00	@	11.00
Common to good	4.00	@	7.50
Sheep	3.00	@	4.00
Lambs	9.50	@	10.00
Hogs	8.00	@	8.50

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.14	@	$0.16
Good to choice	.09	@	.13
Lambs, hothouse, head	4.00	@	10.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	18.00	@	19.00
Bulls	9.00	@	9.25
Cows	9.00	@	13.00

POTATOES

L. I., 150 lbs.	$2.50	@	$3.25
In bulk, 180 lbs.	3.60	@	3.85
Maine, 180 lbs.	3.10	@	3.40
Idaho, bu. box	2.40	@	2.50
Bermuda, bbl.	7.00	@	9.00
Cuba, bu.	2.00	@	2.75
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bu.	.75	@	3.50
Del. and Md. bskt.	1.50	@	2.00

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz. bchs.	$4.00	@	$7.00
Beets, bu.	.50	@	.75
Brussels sprouts, qt.	.10	@	.22
Cabbage, ton	18.00	@	20.00
Carrots, bu.	.50	@	.75
Cauliflower, bu.	1.50	@	2.25
Celery, doz.	1.25	@	1.75
Dandelions, Tex., bu.	1.00	@	1.25
Knob Celery, 100 bchs.	8.00	@	12.00
Eggplants, bu.	2.50	@	4.50
Horseradish, bbl.	3.50	@	4.00
Leeks, 100 bchs.	4.00	@	5.00
Lettuce, bu.	2.00	@	4.00
Lima beans, bu.	3.00	@	7.00
Onions—			
Eastern, yel., 100-lb. bag	1.00	@	1.15
Mid. Wn., yel., 100-lb. bag	1.20	@	1.40
50-lb. bag	.55	@	.75
White, 50 lbs.	.35	@	.75
Parsnips, bu.	.25	@	.50
Peas, bu.	2.25	@	5.50
Peppers, bu.	1.25	@	4.50
Radishes, bu.	1.25	@	1.75
Salsify, 100 bchs.	7.00	@	10.00
Spinach, bu.	.90	@	1.15
Squash, Winter, bbl.	1.50	@	2.00
String beans, bu.	1.50	@	7.00
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.00	@	5.00

DRIED BEANS—*Jobbing Prices*

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$5.25	@	$6.00
Pea	5.00	@	5.25
Red kidney	9.25	@	9.50
White kidney	6.50	@	7.00

FRUITS

Apples, McIntosh, bbl.	$3.00	@	$6.50
Greening	2.50	@	5.50
Baldwin	2.50	@	6.00
Spy	2.50	@	6.00
Rome	2.75	@	6.00
Pears, bu.	.75	@	1.00
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	2.00	@	5.50
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.30	@	.45

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy, ton	$27.00	@	28.00
No. 2	25.00	@	26.00
No. 3	22.00	@	23.00
Clover mixed	22.00	@	29.00
Straw, rye			14.00
Oat and wheat			12.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.	$0.93⅛
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.78⅞
Oats, No. 2 white	.43
Rye	.61

Retail Prices at New York

Butter, best, lb.	$0.37	@	$0.38
Milk, grade A, qt.			.18
Grade B			.15
Cream, 40 per cent, ½ pt.			.25
20 per cent			.16
Eggs, best, doz.	.35	@	.40
Gathered	.30	@	.32
Turkeys, lb.	.40	@	.55
Chickens	.35	@	.45
Ducklings	.35	@	.40
Apples, doz.	.30	@	.40
Oranges, doz.	.35	@	.50
Potatoes, peck	.35	@	.40
Lettuce, head	.10	@	.15
Cabbage, lb.	.03	@	.04
String beans, lb.	.30	@	.35

Boston Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

There has been a moderate demand for most produce at Boston during the past week. Apples and potatoes were somewhat firmer. Butter and eggs were generally unchanged.

Apples.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native Baldwins, ordinary, 75c to $1.50; poorer, 50c. Baldwins, fancy, $1.75 to $2.10; large extra fancy, mostly $2.25. McIntosh, ordinary, 75c to $1.25; best mostly $1.50 to $2; large extra fancy, $2.25 to $2.50. Various odd varieties, ordinary, 50c to $1.50 std. bu. box. Baldwins, Me., unclassified, $2 to $3 bbl. N. H., A grade, $4.50 to $5 bbl.

Beets.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native cut off, 25 to 50c bu. box. Texas., crts., bch., $2 to $2.50; poorer lower.

Cabbage.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native Danish, ord., 25 to 40c std. bu. box. N. Y., Danish, 75c to $1 100-lb. sacks. Fla., 1½-bu. hpr., 75c to $1. Texas, crts., best, $1.50 to $1.75; poorer lower. Fla., Savoy, mostly $1.25 1½ bu.

Carrots.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native cut off, 40 to 65c; few, 75c std. bu. box. Texas and Calif., bchd., fair, $2.25 to $2.50; poorer lower crt.

Cucumbers.—Supply increasing, demand fair. Native h.h., 50 to 60 cukes, mostly $7; poorer low as $4 std. bu. box; 24 cukes, $2.50 to $3.25 carton.

Cranberries. — Supplies moderately light, demand light. Mass. Howes, best, $4 to $5; poorer lower ¼-bbl. crt.

Lettuce.—Supply moderate, demand good for best. Native, 18 heads, h.h., 50 to 75c std. bu. box. Calif., 4 to 5 doz. heads, best, $3 to $4; poorer lower crate.

Onions.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native, 35 to 60c std. bu. box; Mich., 50 to 70c 50 lbs.; N. Y., ord., mostly $1; poorer, 75c 100 lbs.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand steady. Maine, 100 lbs., best, $1.65 to $1.75; few, $1.60 bag; P. E. I., Mts., best, $1.75 to $2 90-lb. bag; Idaho bakers, few sales, $2.75 to $3 box.

Radishes.—Supply moderate, demand good; 40 to 50 bchs., native h. h., ord., $1 to $1.50; fancy, $1.75 to $2 std. bu box.

Rhubarb.—Supply moderately heavy, demand good. Native, h.h., 8 to 10c lb.

Spinach. — Supply moderate, demand good. Texas, best, 65 to 85c bu. bskt.

Squash.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand fair. Native blue and green Hubbard, mostly 60c to $1 bbl.; small tos, 1 to 1¼c lb.; $15 to $20, few lower ton.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderately light, demand slow. Quality only fair. Florida fair, $2 to $3 6-bskt. crt. Mex., lugs, ordinary, $2 to $2.75; few best, $3 to $3.50.

Turnips.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native purple tops, $1 to $1.35 std. bu. box. P. E. I., Rutabaga, best, mostly $1 50-lb. sack.

Hay.—Supplies heavier, mostly lower grades, demand good on best. No. 1 Timothy, $26.50; eastern, $18.50 to $23.75; clover mixed, red, $24.50 ton.

Butter.—Market firm. Creamery extras, 30c; firsts, 27½ to 29c; seconds, 26 to 27c lb.

Eggs. — Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 29c; white extras, 27 to 28c; fresh eastern, 25 to 26c doz.

Poultry. — Dressed. Market firm, demand good. Fowl, 4 to 5 lbs., 25 to 26c; 3 to 3½ lbs., 25 to 26c; natives, 26 to 27c; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 24 to 28c; 4½ to 6 lbs., 29 to 31c; roosters, 20c lb. Live fowl, steady, 22 to 23c; Leghorns, 20c; roosters, 14 to 16c lb.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins, N. Y., held, 22 to 23c; fresh, 17 to 17½c; western held, 21½ to 22½c; fresh, 16 to 16½c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $6 to $6.50; Calif., small white, $6 to $6.50; Yellow Eyes, $7 to $7.50; red kidney, $10.50 to $11; Lima, $8.50 to $9 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market steady, demand good, price changes mostly downward.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 29 to 31c; clothing, 21 to 22c; ½ blood, combing, 26 to 27c; clothing, 21 to 22c; ⅜ blood, combing, 23 to 24c; clothing, 21 to 22c; ¼ blood, combing, 22 to 23c; clothing, 21 to 22c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 70 to 75c; clothing, 55 to 58c; ½ blood, combing, 57 to 60c; clothing, 48 to 51c; ⅜ blood, combing, 42 to 45c; clothing, 40 to 42c; ¼ blood, combing, 38 to 40c; clothing, 35 to 37c; Terr. fine, combing, 65 to 68c; clothing, 58 to 60c; ½ blood, combing, 59 to 62c; clothing, 53 to 55c; ⅜ blood, combing, 49 to 53c; clothing, 45 to 48c; ¼ blood, combing, 42 to 45c; clothing, 37 to 40c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs.—Supply rather light, market fully 50c higher, demand fairly active. Bulk of sales, $7.50 to $8.

Cattle.—Supply all killing classes barely normal, market somewhat irregular but mostly steady with a week ago, demand rather slow.

Cows.—Common and medium, $3.50 to $6; low cutter and cutter, $2 to $3.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium, $2.50 to $5.

Vealers.—Medium and choice, $6 to $9.50; cull and common, $4 to $6.

Sheep.—Supply fully normal, market weak, some sales 50c lower, demand slow.

Lambs.—Medium to choice, 84 lbs. down, $6.50 to $9; cull and common, all wts., $5 to $6.50.

Milk Cows. — Supply rather light, market mostly steady with a week ago, demand rather slow. Choice, head, $110 to $130; good, $75 to $110; medium, $50 to $70; common, $40 to $50.

Buffalo Markets

Stormy weather has had the effect of strengthening prices in most produce. Butter and eggs are higher.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, higher; creamery, prints, 33 to 34c; tubs, 31 to 32c; firsts, 29 to 30c; undergrades, 25c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, 18c; longhorn, 18 to 19c; brick, 22c; brick Swiss, 27c; limburger, 31c. Eggs, higher; nearby fancy, 27 to 28c; grade A, 24 to 26c; grade B, 20 to 22c; grade C, 18 to 19c; nearby at mark, 21 to 24c; western, 22 to 23c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, steady; fowls, 24 to 28c; chickens, 32 to 35c; old roosters, 16 to 21c; capons, 40 to 45c; ducks, 24 to 26c; geese, 16 to 17c; turkeys, 43 to 45c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 18 to 23c; springers, 18 to 24c; old roosters, 15 to 16c; ducks, 22 to 23c; geese, 16 to 17c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; unclassified, bu., 50 to 75c; Greening, $1.15 to $1.30; Baldwin, $1.25 to $1.50; Wealthy, $1.35 to $1.50; Rome Beauty, Snow, Jonathan, $1.50 to $1.75; Delicious, Northern Spy, $1.75 to $2; McIntosh, $1.50 to $2.25. Potatoes, stronger; home-grown, bu., 85 to 90c; 150-lb. bag, $2.15 to $2.60; Fla., bu., $3; Bermuda, bbl., $9; sweets, Del., bu. hpr., $2.15 to $2.25.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, weak; pea, medium, cwt., $5.25; marrow, $6.50; white kidney, $7.50. Onions, lower; home-grown, bu., 75 to 85c; yellow, 50-lb. bag, 35 to 45c; Spanish, crt., $1.40 to $2.

Fruits and Berries.—Honeydews, S. A., crt., $2.25 to $2.50; oranges, Cal., box, $3.25 to $4; Fla., $3.50 to $4.50; pears, Cal., box, $2.75 to $3 25; strawberries, Fla., qt., 45 to 50c; tangerines, Fla., crt., $2 to $2.25.

Vegetables.—Anise, Cal., crt., $2.75 to $3.25; artichokes, Cal., crt., $3 to $3.25; asparagus, Cal., crt., $6 to $7; beans, Fla., green, bu., $5 to $6; wax, $4.75 to $5; beets, bu., 40 to 45c; broccoli, Tex., bu., $2 to $2.25; Brussels sprouts, Cal., drum, $5 to $6; cabbage, bu., 35 to 50c; carrots, bu., 35 to 60c; cauliflower, Cal., crt., $2 to $2.10; celery, doz., 60 to 90c; cucumbers, 2-doz. box, $2.75 to $3.50; escarole, Fla., bskt., $1.50 to $1.75; horseradish, bbl., $6 to $7; lettuce, Cal., crt., $3 to $3.75; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., 65 to 90c; parsnips, bu., 50 to 60c; peas, Cal., bu., $3.75 to $4; peppers, Fla., crt., $4 to $4.25; radishes, doz. bchs., 20 to 25c; rhubarb, 5-lb. crt., 65 to 70c; spinach, Tex., bu., 75 to 80c; squash, bu., 55 to 65c; tomatoes, Fla., 10-lb. bskt., $2.10 to $2.25; turnips, bu., $1 to $1.25.

Maple Products.—Syrup, new, gal., $1.75 to $1.90; old, 90c to $1.25.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, baled, ton, $18 to $19; clover mixed, $17 to $18; oat straw, $10 to $10.50; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $22; standard middlings, $21; red-dog, $22.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $32; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $33.50; hominy, $24.80; gluten, $29.70; oatfeed, $10.50; Timothy seed, bu., $5; Alfalfa, $14.50; Alsike, $14.50; clover, $16.50.

C. H. B.

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by the Bureau of Markets, New Jersey Department of Agriculture.)

Philadelphia shared in the general advance in price of most of the important markets of the country. Potatoes were fully steady, with trading more active than for some time. The chief reason was probably due to a general advancement at shipping points. Gains of 10c per sack of 100 lbs. was quite prevalent at all points except in Maine where Green Mountains held steady. Shipments of new stock increased sharply, and receipts at Philadelphia were heavier. Florida double-head barrels of Spaulding Rose sold fairly well at $10 for U. S. No. 1, and $8 to $9 for U. S. No. 2. The market for onions also strengthened, as the season for storage stocks draw to a close. Shipments from storage increased by several cars, in order that as much of the storage deal would be out of the way before the start of the Texas season which will get under way soon. At Philadelphia 100-lb. sacks of yellows from New York State and Indiana sold fairly well on an active market at $1.15 to $1.25. Sweet potatoes held about steady, with movement none too active. New Jersey bushel hampers of yellows sold at $2 to $2.25, with some extra fancy at $2.50. Maryland and Delaware yellows were mostly $1.50 to $2. Asparagus was in heavier supply from California, shipments for the past week totaling 149 cars, compared with 78 the week previous. The market was about steady with crates of one dozen bunches selling at $7 to $8 for very large, $6.25 to $7 for large, $5.75 to $6 for mediums and $5.25 to $5.50 for small. The demand for snap beans was only fair, due mostly to the rather poor condition and quality of the arrivals of Florida stock. Most sales of Bountiful were made at $5.75 to $6.50 per hamper, with wax of ordinary quality selling at $5 to $6. Cabbage was about steady, with movement slightly more active than for the week previous. Beets, carrots and other root crops were slow. Greens of all kinds met an active demand, and Texas spinach was stronger. Most sales were made at 85c to $1, with some poor stock at 50c. Virginia shipped some spinach from the Norfolk section and prices ranged from 50 to 60c a hamper for rather ordinary quality. Mushrooms moved fairly well. Lettuce was steady, as the season in the Imperial Valley draws to a close. Radishes moved farily well, with South Carolina bushels selling at $2 to $2.25, and lettuce crates at $2 to $2.50. Most rhubarb is as yet coming from hothouse, with Michigan 5-lb. boxes selling at 50 to 75c, with some extra fancy higher. The apple market was steady, with demand fair. New Jersey Delicious sold at $1.25 to $1.50, with extra fancy Romes up to $1.75 a bushel. Staymans were of fair quality and moved at $1.50 to $1.65. Reports of storage stocks, as of March 1, indicates that holdings in some sections are still very heavy. The total holdings are equivalent to 5,215,000 bbls., which is 22 per cent above last March 1 holdings, and 14 per cent over the average of the past five years.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg prices evidently reached bottom last week for the price level during the past few days has been quite steady. Receipts for the past week were lighter. Demand was more active and buyers were "taking hold" much better than for some time. Total receipts for the week were approximately 34,000 cases compared with 44,000, the week previous, and 47,000 during the corresponding week of 1929. Fresh extra firsts held steady at 23c, while fresh firsts were ½c higher at 22½c per dozen. Fancy candled stock held steady at 25 to 27c was the usual price range. Best carton offerings sold at 34 to 35c. The in-to-storage movement has started in New York and Chicago, but only a light movement to storage was noted in the Philadelphia market.

Fancy, small fowls met a good demand during the past few days and the market was generally firm throughout the week. Small colored stock brought 26 to 27c per lb., while Leghorns were mostly 22 to 23c for fancy and 18 to 21c for ordinary. Spring chickens met a fair demand, and the market held steady ,at 31 to 33c for Plymouth Rocks and 27 to 29c for fancy mixed colors. Broilers moved well at 37 to 38c for Plymouth Rocks and 34 to 36c for mixed colors. Roosters moved well when of fair quality and young stock brought 20 to 22c, while old offerings were mostly 15 to 17c. Ducks moved slowly, with fancy White Pekin selling at 27 to 28c, and Muscovys at 20 to 22c.

Fresh-killed fowls met a good market during the past week, with the smaller sized birds selling at 24 to 27c. Chickens were mostly staggy and could do no better than 22 to 24c for the best stock. Turkeys were mostly of ordinary quailty and sold slowly at 34 to 36c. Old roosters held steady at 16 to 19c.

HAY AND STRAW

Receipts of hay were not heavy but were ample for the limited trading. Fancy hay was scarce and sold well, but ordinary stock, which made up the bulk of the offerings sold slowly. Best Timothy sold at $25 a ton, while other feeding hay was mostly $23. Demand for straw was moderate and the market held steady. No. 1 straight rye straw sold at $12.50 to $13 a ton, while No. 1 wheat and oat straw was mostly $12 to $12.50 a ton.

J. M. F.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 900 to 1,100, good	$8.00	@	$8.75
Medium	6.85	@	8.00
Common	5.50	@	6.85
Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	8.25	@	8.75
Medium	7.15	@	8.25
Heifers, 500 to 850, good	7.00	@	8.25
Common and medium	5.00	@	7.00
Cows, good	5.00	@	6.00
Common and medium	4.00	@	5.00
Low cutters and cutters	2.65	@	4.00
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	5.00	@	5.50
Cutter and medium	3.50	@	5.00
Vealers, milk-fed, good and ch.	8.50	@	10.50
Medium	6.50	@	8.50
Cull and common	3.50	@	6.50
Calves, 250 to 350, good and ch.	5.50	@	8.50
Common and medium	3.00	@	5.50

HOGS

Lt. lts., 140 to 160, good and ch.	$8.50	@	$8.75
Lt. wts., 160 to 180, good and ch.	7.60	@	8.75
180 to 200, good and ch.	7.60	@	8.75
Med. wts., 200 to 220, good and ch.	7.45	@	8.75
220 to 250, good and ch.	8.15	@	8.55
Hvy. wts., 250 to 290, good and ch.	8.00	@	8.25
290 to 350, good and ch.	7.75	@	8.10
Pkg. sows, 275 to 500, med. and gd.	6.25	@	7.00
Pigs, sl., 100 to 130, good and ch.	8.00	@	8.50

SHEEP

Lambs, 90 down, good and ch.	$9.00	@	10.10
Medium	7.75	@	9.00
91 to 100, med. and ch.	7.25	@	9.25
All wts., common	6.25	@	7.75
Wethers, 90 to 120, med. and good.	4.00	@	6.00
Ewes, 90 to 120, med. and ch.	3.25	@	5.00
120 to 150, med. and ch.	3.00	@	4.50
All wts., cull and common	1.50	@	3.25

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, qt., 7c; milk, special from Guernsey and Jersey herds, qt., 8 to 10c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $200 to $300; cows, fresh milk, grades, choice, $100; cows, fresh milk, grades, good to medium, $80 to $90; cows, fresh milk, grades, common to poor, $50 to $70; beef cows, and bulls, $8 to $12; veal calves, milk fed, choice, $16 to $18; veal calves, milk fed, good to medium, $12 to $14; lambs, $8 to $10; hogs, light, dresseed, $9 to $11; fowls, heavy, live, lb., 24 to 25c; chickens for roasters, lb., 28 to 30c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 22 to 24c.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 14c; milk, special and certified, qt., 18 to 20c; milk, sold from chain stores, qt., 11 to 12c; butter, farmer's delivery, lb., 45c; butter, creamery, prints and rolls, lb., 30 to 31c; butter, creamery, cut from tubs, lb., 28 to 29c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 28 to 30c; cheese, part skim, lb., 22 to 25c; cheese, cottage, lb., 10 to 12½c; eggs, local fresh, doz., 29c; eggs, cold-storage, doz., 15c; fowls, dressed, lb., 33 to 35c; chickens, roasters, lb., 40 to 45c; turkeys, lb., 50c; pork loins, whole, lb., 17 to 23c; pork shoulders, lb., 12 to 14c; pork sausage meat, lb., 17 to 25c; apples, eating, choice, lb., 8 to 10c; apples, cooking, lb., 4 to 5c; Hubbard squash, lb., 2 to 3c; onions, lb., 2c; spinach, pk., 19 to 20c; mushrooms, lb., 30 to 35c; maple sugar, new, lb., 50c.

F. A. C.

ACCORDING to the Home Missions Council of North America, "There are 10,000 villages in America without churches of any kind, 30,000 villages without a resident pastor of any faith, and 13,400,000 children under 12 who are receiving no religious instruction whatever." It looks as though some of the foreign missionaries are needed at home.

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Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 419.

POULTRY MANURE and peat moss litter, any quantity, excellent for truck gardening and lawn dressing. C. S. MULKS & SON, Eaton, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Pure Vermont maple syrup and sugar: 1 qt., $1; 2 qts., $1.90; 1 gal., $2.50; 6 gals., $2.35 gal.; 10-lb. can sugar, $3.50; 1-lb. cakes, 35c; 5 lbs. 2-oz. cakes, $2.50. BERT PRESCOTT, Essex Junction, Vt.

HONEY—6-lb. can, $1.25 postpaid to third zone; if not best you ever had return and your money will be refunded with postage. M. E. BALLARD, Roxbury, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Strictly pure maple syrup, best grade, any quantity. GRANTSVILLE HATCHERY, C. J. Yoder, Prop., Grantsville, Md.

PURE MAPLE syrup, $2.50 per gallon delivered third zone. H. K. MacLAURY, Bloomville, N. Y.

HONEY—Clover-basswood, rich and delicious, 5-lb. pail, $1; 10-lb. pail, $1.75, postpaid to fourth zone. GELSER BROS., Dalton, N. Y.

PURE VERMONT maple syrup, $2.75 gallon, delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARMS, 224 East Ave., Burlington, Vt.

WANTED—Coal-burning brooder for 500 capacity; good condition. BARNEY YURKEWECZ, R. F. D. 1, Fultonville, N. Y.

TREE-RIPENED Florida oranges—New Spring crop; fresh, firm, full-flavored; full standard bushel, $1.95 with order, express charges collect; satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. C. R. THOMAS, Box 10, Thonotosassa, Florida.

PORTABLE, ALL METAL, 8x12 building, store front window; cost $350, sell $85; suitable for brooderhouse or roadstand. GEORGE KLARMANN, 222 Lafayette St., Roselle, N. J.

WANTED—Gravely tractor, in good condition. SJOSTROM, R. F. D. 1, Englishtown, N. J.

FANCY VERMONT maple syrup, $3 gal.; No. 1, $2.60; No. 2, $2.25; prepaid third zone; price list free. OAKLAND FARM, Woodstock, Vermont.

MAPLE SYRUP, first quality, $2.25 per gallon, delivered in third zone. E. A. STEELE, Clemons, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Strictly number one pure maple syrup sent parcel post paid, $2.50 per gallon. J. F. SPROUL, Delevan, N. Y.

FISHERMEN WELCOMED at Waukesha Farm, all modern improvements, week-end parties a specialty, $20 per week. Write EDITH BARRETT, Pepacton, N. Y.

VERMONT MAPLE syrup, fancy, $2.25; grade A, $2; 5 gals over, $2 and $1.75; delivered by freight third zone; carries New England label. C. B. LUCIA & SON, Overlook Farm, Shelburne, Vermont.

HONEY, CLOVER-BASSWOOD, 60 lbs., $5.50; 120 lbs., $10, here; 5 lbs., $1, postpaid J. W. GRADY, Orchard Park, N. Y.

PURE HONEY, 5-lb. pails, liquid or granulated, postpaid; clover, one pail, $1; two, $1.90; four, $3.40; buckwheat or amber, pail, 80c; two, $1.50; four, $2.75; price of 12 pails and 60-lb. cans on request. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

MAPLE CREAM and maple syrup, low prices on new crop; write for price list. L. L. STORY, Box 502, East Fairfield, Vt.

DELICIOUS BUCKWHEAT and Fall flower mixed honey, 6 to 8 cts. per lb.; write for special offers; clover and buckwheat as usual. RAY WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

FINE HONEY wholesale, 2 doz. buckwheat comb, $3.50; 60-lb. can clover, $5.20; 1 doz. quart cans, $6; pints, $3.20; 1 doz. 5-lb. pails, $7.20; 2 doz. 1-lb. jars, $4.25, here. KENNETH CARRINGTON, Homer, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Kohler automatic electric lighting plant, 110 volts, D. C., 800 watts, slightly used, $225. HOUSATONIC POULTRY FARM, West Cornwall, Conn.

FOR SALE—American saw mill No. 1, 48-in. saw, 65-ft. belt, extra elevators and offsets; tally board; first-class condition. ERNEST J. BOYD, Sloansville, N. Y.

SOMETHING TO RAVE about—five pounds truly wonderful honey, $1.25 postpaid insured. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

HONEY—60 lbs., $3, granulated; pure goldenrod or clover-buckwheat mixed. LAVERN DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

MAPLE SYRUP, $1.50, $1.25, $1, according to grade; no order taken for less than 4 gallons. BROOKSIDE FRUIT FARM, Rushford, N. Y.

A New York Livestock Man's Trip Around the Continent

(Continued from Page 406)

remaining steers on the cod-liver oil for several days some of them were slaughtered. Their carcasses were normal in appearance and sold as prime beef.

The livers of the slaughtered steers fed the cod-liver oil were fed to rats and the rats manifested no symptoms of vitamin A deficiency, but remained healthy and normal. The cod-liver oil was then removed from the ration of the remaining steers and they soon manifested the symptoms as previously enumerated. Again they were placed on cod-liver oil and again returned to normal. One steer was made sick and brought back to normal by the use of cod-liver oil several times in the manner described. The results were so positive, revolutionary and startling it was decided to run a check tests again this year.

The duplicate test is now about four months along. Somewhat lighter grades of steers are being used in the second test. I spent some time in the feed lot with these cattle and they all appear normal, they are in good condition. It is not expected they will "break" or bebecome sick for at least two months yet. Similar results were obtained with fattening hogs when they received no known source of vitamin A.

In the brood sow test one group of sows was fed a standard concentrate ration such as corn or barley with minerals, and cottonseed meal to compose 9 per cent of their ration. Another group was fed similarly except their protein supplement consisted of 9 per cent fishmeal instead of cottonseed meal. Both groups had access the year round to forage. In Winter this consisted of rye and Crimson clover, in Summer rape. Both groups have now farrowed three litters. No difference is noticeable in either the brood sows or their litters. The forage supplies an abundance of vitamin A so that no bad symptoms or any symptoms at all have developed in the cottonseed meal fed sows.

While these tests, as stated are still in progress, it can be seen that sufficient data has been accumulated to show that no bad results need be expected from cottonseed meal even when heavily fed for long periods of time if plenty of vitamin A is provided. Green forage and legume hay are sources of this essential vitamin.

Most of the sheep raised in this section are very inferior in type and conformation. By crossing mutton rams on these native ewes a marked improvement has been obtained by the Raleigh station in the first cross. The average clip from some native ewes was 3.75 lbs. A Shropshire ram which sheared 11.25 lbs. was crossed on them. Their grade yearling lambs sheared 6 lbs. Their lambs off grass weighed 85 lbs. at four months, which represented a 50.04 per cent lamb over ewe increase on the first cross. The staple length of the fleece was increased 49.34 per cent.

Thus we see that the Old South is gradually breaking away from the less profitable cotton and tobacco system to a more diversified and profitable type of farming.

Some Busy Hens

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture conducts record of performance of poultry flocks at home. A White Leghorn pullet, owned by Ben W. Jacobs, Greene County, laid 327 eggs during the past year, winning top place.

Eight hundred and ninety birds out of 4,600 entered in this work laid more than 200 eggs as pullets or 180 eggs as hens during the year. These were in 11 flocks located in nine counties.

Owners of the 10 leading pullets with the number of eggs laid by each entry are: First, Ben W. Jacobs, Greene County, 327 eggs; second, Ben W. Jacobs, 324 eggs; third, Ben W. Jacobs, 323 eggs; fourth, Ben W. Jacobs, 322 eggs; fifth, Ben W. Jacobs, 321 eggs; sixth, Ben W. Jacobs, 318 eggs; seventh, Ben W. Jacobs, 317 eggs; eighth, H. A. Spalding, Bradford County, 315 eggs; ninth, J. E. Melhorn, Lancaster County, 314 eggs; tenth, Guy A. Leader, York County, 313 eggs.

Owners of the 10 leading hens with the number of eggs laid by each entry are: First, Guy A. Leader, York County, 259 eggs; second, H. A. Spalding, Bradford County, 242 eggs; third, Guy A. Leader, York County, 238 eggs; fourth, Guy A. Leader, 232 eggs; fifth, Guy A. Leader, 226 eggs; sixth, Guy A. Leader, 225 eggs; seventh, Guy A. Leader, 224 eggs; eighth, Guy A. Leader, 219 eggs; ninth, Guy A. Leader, 219 eggs; tenth, H. A. Spalding, Bradford County, 217 eggs.

The highest bird in each flock entered is as follows: W. P. Baldesberger, Allegheny County, Leghorn, 241 eggs; Homestead Poultry Farm, Wayne County, Leghorn, 300 eggs; School of Horticulture, Montgomery County, Leghorn, 249 eggs; M. A. McKnight, Cumberland County, Barred Plymouth Rock, 233 eggs; J. E. Melhorn, Lancaster County, Leghorn, 314 eggs; Guy A. Leader, York County, Leghorn pullet, 313 eggs; Lewis Brothers, Indiana County, Leghorn, 252 eggs; Ben W. Jacobs, Greene County, Leghorn, 327 eggs; H. A. Spalding, Bradford County, Leghorn pullet, 315 eggs; P. E. Rentzel, York County, Leghorn, 282 eggs; C. E. Wolfe, Bradford County, Leghorn, 254 eggs.

E. J. Lawless, Jr., supervisor of the R. O. P. work, reports that Ben W. Jacobs, Greene County, had the highest percentage of birds qualifying for R. O. P. certificates, while Guy A. Leader, York County, had the largest number of birds qualifying. Twenty-five birds in the work laid more than 300 eggs during the year.

Hay for Litter; Broody Hens

Is poor hay suitable for poultry litter? This hay has weed stems mixed with it. In our flock of White Leghorns, lately a few of the pullets have become broody, setting on eggs in nests most of the time Are they through laying? Will they molt soon? Is their presence injurious in any way among the laying birds? What is good for frost-bitten combs? Does this condition affect the number of eggs produced? H. P. H.

There is a certain amount of danger in using moldy, musty hay for litter, since some of the organisms that cause trouble when inhaled by the birds live upon vegetable matter of that kind. Any clean, dry hay or straw is useful as litter, however, and need not be discarded because of weed stalks or other coarse material. Pullets that become broody early and easily condemn themselves as producers and should not be allowed to get into breeding pens, though they may be broody for but a short time before again laying. They do no harm to anything but the owner's pocketbook.

Frost bitten combs may be greased with vaseline or some other mild grease and left alone until healed. While sore they interfere with the bird's eating and may check laying. M. B. D.

Boys and Girls

Contributors List

* Marks the names of those whose work appears on O. P. this month.

New York.—*Betty Dickinson (14), Nelson Miller, George Smith, *Cleo Bradford, Diana DeNitto, Anthony Lapoce (16), *Iva Swayer (19), *Jackson Moody (16), Catherine Maasch (15), Lilian Maasch (19), Annie Struad (10), *Rollin Miller, Betty French (9), Geneva Bigelow, Gladys Peel (16), Dorothy Thompson (15), Raymond Miller (17), George Ryder (12), Wanda Marble (11), Francis Davis, Albert Schulze, James Annis (13), Charles Ramsdell, *Edward Gabrys, Freda Cooper, Ruth Orr, Edith Bell (9), Jean Case (11), Barbara Cooper, Grace Garreth (16), Dorothy Brodine, Teresa Prinzing (16), Lynford Shufelt (14), *Janet Ingersoll (16), Janet Quinn, Eva Durant (15), Louise Jenkins, Katherine Haack (14), Nellie Bollinger (9), Helen Hehn, *Pearl Wilfert (19), Marion Weithorn (18), Elspeth Field, Charlotte Dolly (17).

Pennsylvania. — *Erma Herschey, Luis Mesavage (14), Romaine Heyler (10), Edward Holl (14), Robert Harris (14), *Edna Wynick, *Prudence Clark (15), Edith Morgan (14), Carrie Ingle, Martha Hoffman (15), Alice Lebo (13), Jennie Sargent (9), Margaret Esslinger, Harriet Esslinger, Josephine Sewitz, Robert Smith (19).

Connecticut. — Dorothy Bramen (14), Silvio Bedini, Mary Williams, Mildred Buck (12), Grace Standish (12), George Kroe, Hazel Day, Gena Canestrani, Julia Davis, Jacqueline Leighton, Elda Matchulet (17), Esther Pillau, Paul Pillau (16), Sophie Kerr.

New Jersey.—*Harold Deveny, Frankie Kuchar (9), Mary Sadly, Edythe Hettema, Louise Yawger, Ruth Ogens (12), Elmer Spencer, Gladys Von Duyne (14).

Massachusetts.—Frances Feldman (12), John Petroskie (18), Elizabeth Townsend, Paul Wright (14), Mary Eskon (12), Gorden Geis (7), Helen Kozlowski (13).

Maryland.—Earle Heller (13), Charlotte Little (10), Sara Baker (13), Grace Dearth (16).

Vermont.—Jerusha Northrup, Racheal Harlow, Catherine Orticari (10).

New Hampshire.—Fred Drowne, Madeline Upham.

Ohio.—Garnett Gross, Wendell Haggerty, Jane Goddard (16).

Rhode Island.—Earle Jackson, Frances McCall (14).

Kentucky.—Pauline Franz (7).

Colorado.—Florence Swan (18).

Delaware.—Manuel Buarque.

Michigan.—Marion Dickerson (16).

West Virginia.—Clark Allender.

Letters Wanted

Letters to correspondents under this heading or appearing on Our Page should be mailed to this office in care of Iva Unger. Seal and stamp envelope as usual, addressing with name and State. Several letters may be sent under the same cover to save postage.

Edith Heermance, Virginia; David Hardy, New York; Diana DeNitto, New York; Edythe Hettema (13), New Jersey; Sadie Hettema (17), New Jersey; Grace Garrett (16), New York.

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Extra
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This is the actual experience of Henry Witte, New York. One year he hatched 550 chicks at home and made $634.00 net profit on them. The next year he bought 600 Hatchery Chicks which paid him a net profit of *$1332.10*. He sums up the whole matter by saying, "The chicks from the hatchery brought me an additional profit of $698.10."

Mr. Witte gave us all the items of cost and income on his flocks for the two years. His letter is fully quoted in the book which we offer to send you. Be sure to read it. You'll see exactly how he more than doubled his profits with practically the same number of Hatchery Chicks as he had hatched at home the previous year.

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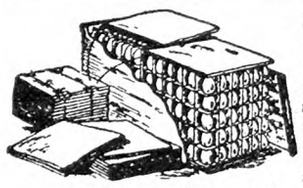

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Heavy Mixed.. 8—100
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Chicks BARRED ROCKS S.C.W. LEGHORNS R. I. REDS also hatching eggs
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Vigorous, Heavy Producing S. C. RHODE ISLAND CHICKS
$16—100; $70—500. Satisfaction guaranteed. No disease. Hatches weekly. Bronze and White Poults, $65—100.
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BARRED ROCK EGGS for Hatching, blood tested flock, 100-$5, 360-$15. A. J. DAY, R. 8, Auburn, New York

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Every chick from our own strain of Reds, bred by us for 14 years for vigor, rapid growth, low mortality, heavy production, large egg size. 8,000 selected breeding birds right here on our own farm. Every breeder blood-tested by State University. You can't go wrong with these well-bred, disease-free Hubbard Reds. We guarantee full SATISFACTION on every order.

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Our 260-egg trapnested strain is famous thruout the country for its large size, high production and vigor.

Redbird Farm is the largest known S. C. R. I. Red Breeding Plant in the World

Every one of our 11,000 breeders is government tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. You cannot go wrong when you buy our DISEASE-FREE chicks.

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Our Pen Heads N. Y. Contest

Our pen has been leading all breeds at New York (Long Island) Egg-Laying Contest, laying 98% standard-size eggs. The chicks you get from us carry the same blood, the result of

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For Many of America's Best Flocks of Reds

Our last nine laying contest entries have placed more winning Red pens than all competitors combined.

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100% B. W. D. free. Member Mass. Certified Breeders.

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Unequaled for high production, size and vigor. State tested for B. W. D.

Amazingly low prices for high quality, trap-nested chicks, absolutely free from disease.

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FROM B. W. D. FREE STOCK

EVERY CHICK OF OUR OWN BREEDING
CERTIFIED—SUPERVISED and COMMERCIAL CHICKS
HATCHES TWICE EACH WEEK BEGINNING JAN. 15

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Ferris and Hollywood Strains
Chicks from 2 and 3-yr.-old Breeders. Price $10 per 100; $90 per 1000. (3 to 6 week prices on request). Catalog free. Tells all about our great egg-producing Leghorns. Juniata Poultry Farm, Box I, Richfield, Pa.

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We have weekly hatches and ship by prepaid parcels post, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or send for catalog. Visit our farm and hatchery. Nothing can prove the quality of our chicks so quickly as to raise them. Try them. PULLETS:—3,000-12 weeks old, ready in May—S. C. W. Leghorns, $1.00 ea. Bd Rocks $1.10 ea. R. I. Reds, $1.15 ea.

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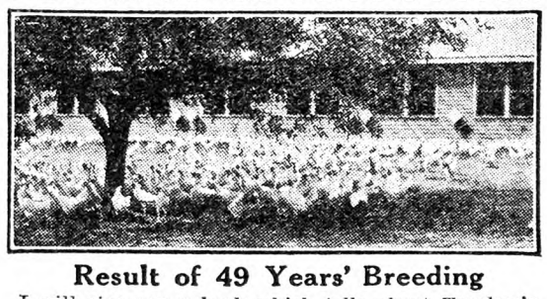

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Trap nested since 1916.

Contest Records to be proud of

FREE from B. W. D. Nova Scotia customer reports 204 average from 300 birds of our stock. Another, 208. *Circular No. 2.*

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WHITE LEGHORNS

For size and heavy production of large WHITE EGGS

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Every chick sold by us is hatched from eggs laid by breeders on our own farm. 100% satisfactory arrival on exact date we promise shipment.

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White Leghorns Exclusively

3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr., & May delivery. Special feeding directions on request. Circular free.

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EWING'S ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS

Are the product of 16 years use of imported males from 250 to 314-egg hens. Breeders extra large, disease free.

CHICKS AND EGGS at reduced prices—Guaranteed

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Largest Total Number of Certified Birds During Past 18 Years. This great record proves Porter's Leghorns consistant high layers. Circular—Stoves 35% off. My book "First to Last in Poultry," cloth bound $1.

LEWIS FARMS CHICKS Quality chicks from our own heavy producing breeders, blood tested. Write for special discounts now.
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BABY CHICKS

S. C. White Leghorns, Cornell strain, $12.50 per 100
R. I. Reds, breeders weighing 7 to 9 lbs., 14.00 per 100
FREE DELIVERY
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LEGHORN CHICKS Barron Strain S.C.W. Produced by a breeder from trapnested and pedigreed 2-year-old birds. All B.W.D. tested. Our circular on request. CLARABEN COURT FARM, ROSLYN, N. Y.

Feeding Eggs to Hens

Can you tell me whether we can use raw egg in the place of cod-liver oil in poultry feeds? I see eggs are second only to cod-liver oil in vitamin content. Eggs are cheap. About how many are equal to one pint of oil? H. C. C.

Delaware.

Yes, eggs might be used in the place of cod-liver oil, the fat of the egg yolk containing a large amount of vitamin A, concerned in growth and health and a lesser amount of vitamin D, a preventive of rickets. If the yolks are to be considered the equivalent of cod-liver oil, it would obviously require a pint of yolks to equal a pint of oil, but egg yolks are credited with only about a third of the amount of vitamin D found in cod-liver oil, and it is this vitamin that is particularly wanted in feeding young chicks that are hatched early and kept confined within doors. The yolk, too, is but part of the egg. Feeding eggs to get eggs seems a fair exchange with the hen, neither side getting an advantage in the deal, but it is with young chicks that it will be practiced most generally. Infertile eggs from the incubator are a valuable addition to chick rations. M. B. D.

Handling Hatching Eggs

At what temperature should eggs be kept which are intended for future hatching, and how long may they be kept without impairing the fertility?

Hanover Co., Va. H. H. S.

A temperature of from 50 to 60 F. is most suitable for eggs kept for hatching, and two weeks is about the limit of time for holding if satisfactory hatches are expected.

The sooner incubation is started after the egg is laid the better and deterioration in hatchability will commence at a temperature of 70 degrees, or slightly less, if the egg is held. Cellar temperatures in the Northern States are usually suitable for eggs being held for incubation. M. B. D.

Ration for Baby Chicks

Which of two following rations is the better: No. 1.—two parts by weight of wheat bran, one part of middlings, one part fo cornmeal, one part of ground oats, one part of meat scraps, grit and oyster shell before chicks. No. 2—For the first eight weeks: 50 lbs. yellow cornmeal, 15 lbs. bran, 15 lbs. best middlings, 19 lbs. beef scrap, 1 lb. salt; next eight weeks: reduce beef scrap to 14 lbs., cornmeal to 55 lbs; at 16 weeks: reduce beef scraf to 9 lbs., cornmeal to 60 lbs. This is meant for baby chicks. Could you improve either of these rations and how would you recommend them as an all-mash ration? C. H. M.

Sullivan Co., N. Y.

I should not expect it to be possible to see any difference between chicks fed upon No. 1 or No. 2. No. 1 is an old formula, adapted from a laying mash by adding an additional part of wheat bran to that formula. Both contain the same proportion of animal protein in the form of meat scrap and either would probably be improved by the substitution of some dried buttermilk for a like amount of scrap.

Chickens have been, and are, raised with entire satisfaction upon a ration having both hard grains and mashes in its composition and upon one in which these parts are fed together in a coarsely ground mixture. Neither method of feeding can be said to be superior to the other when both produce like results.

An all-mash ration contains the same food ingredients that would be found in a part grain part mash mixture. The only difference between them is that, when mash alone is fed, the whole grains are made part of it and, for greater palatability, a less finely ground, more granular, mash is preferred. M. B. D.

Crowding the Hens

On Page 232 W. H. B. states that he wants to put 60 hens in a house 12x10. So far as I have had experience in housing that size house is good only for 30 or 35 at the most. In my house 14x16 I would not think of putting over 56 hens. J. P. D.

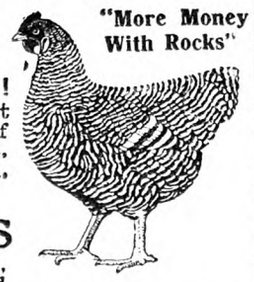
Connecticut.

BOTANISTS say that one purslane plant may produce as many as 1,250,000 seeds. Better destroy the plant before it reaches the seed-forming age.

Old Pickard Farm

LARGEST BREEDERS OF BARRED ROCKS IN THE WORLD

"More Money With Rocks"



WONDERFUL LAYERS! Consecutive winners at Storrs with records of 1929, 2,724; 1930, 2,646. High Bird, 325 official.

MASS CERTIFIED

CHICKS--EGGS

from pedigreed stock, reasonably priced, and FREE from B. W. D. Bred for high production and egg size. Your satisfaction guaranteed.

MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED POULTRY BREEDERS INC.

ROB'T C. COBB
350 GREAT ROAD
WEST CONCORD, MASS.

Led next best Storrs Rock pen by 133 eggs in 1930; by 285 eggs in 1929.

"The Invincible Rocks of New England"

ROCK RIDGE R.I. REDS

ACCREDITED AND TRAPNESTED

My S. C. R. I. Red Chicks will make heavy producers of big brown eggs. Parent stock trapnested under Conn. R. O. P. Supervision. Accredited free from B. W. D. or Pullorum Disease. Can ship baby chicks any time. Hatching eggs, started chicks and breeding stock too. Free catalog. Interesting priees. Reds make a splendid table fowl.

ROCK RIDGE FARM Box 17 Ridgefield, Conn. R. R. Keeler, Owner

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKS

From Trapnested-Blood Tested Stock

Every chick a product of our own flock. Certified—Supervised and Commercial Chicks. Booklet available.

DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N.Y.

BLOOD TESTED BARRED ROCK CHICKS

Large heavy strain. Live arrival. Weekly hatches.
100—$10.00 500—$47.50 1000—$90.00
SMITH'S VALLONIA HATCHERY, Box 85, NEW BERLIN, PA.

"Purebred" BARRED ROCK CHICKS

$10 per 100; $90 Per 1,000. Heavy Mixed, $8 per 100
Prompt service. C.O.D. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
CHAS. F. EWING Rt. 1 McCLURE, PA.

2000 BARRED ROCK PULLETS 3 mos. old. Connecticut accredited, disease free. Good laying strain. No batteries used. $1.25 each, less quantity. Woodsmere Poultry Farm, W. Willington, Conn.

E. A. HIRT'S WHITE ROCKS

Eggs and Chicks from the flock that holds the World's Record for a 10-pullet pen of this breed. Circular free.

E. A. HIRT, South Weymouth, Mass.

QUALITY Baby CHICKS

ROCKS, REDS and LEGHORNS

We specialize in S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks from our own breeding stock headed by pedigreed male birds. Hanson strain. Write for illustrated catalog and prices.

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Cedarhurst Morgan-Tancred White Leghorn Chicks The strain of proven layers. Send for booklet. Cedarhurst Poultry Farm, Dept.Y, Rahway, N. J.

CHICKS—S. C. White Leghorns—Pure Hollywood Strain. Same line as our contest winners. Folder free. SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM, Friendship, New York

BRITISH COLUMBIA R. O. P. LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS—Chicks, $10-100. Guar. Robert Smith, Nassawadox, Va

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS Chicks from N.J. finest State Supervised and Blood-tested stock. ½ price of former years. **Also LEGHORNS, REDS and ROCKS.** All State Sup. and B-T. at low prices for quality chicks. *43 years in the business—Circular*
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NEW LOW PRICES!—100% SAFE DELIVERY
BARRED & WHITE ROCKS, WHITE & COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES, REDS, BLACK MINORCAS, BUFF ORPINGTONS, WHITE & BROWN LEGHORNS, MOTTLED ANCONAS SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS

Thousands weekly. Healthy, heavy laying, purebred stock insures Your Profits! State Inspected! Catalog free.
ULSTER POULTRY FARMS, Box 60, Wallkill, N. Y.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

Every BREEDER BLOOD TESTED
BREEDER TRAPNESTED
EGG A PRODUCT OF OUR HENS
CHICK A PRODUCT OF OUR EGGS

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BOOKLET AVAILABLE

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LEGHORN CHICKS

2 and 4-year-old BREEDERS

Chicks hatched from eggs weighing 26 to 28 ounces. Satisfaction guaranteed. Circular.

300-Egg Breeding *New low prices*

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Zeller's Leghorns —Quality Chicks— —Heavy Type— —Production Bred—
R.O.P. Males. ZELLER'S LEGHORN FARM, R.4, Palmyra, Pa.

CHICKS—Large type Barron S. C. W. Leghorns from my own free-range flock at **$8.00**—100. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WM. F. GRAHAM, McAllisterville, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns, Bd. Rocks, Reds, quality at low prices. L. HAMBLIN, Wilson, New York

Important to Advertisers

Copy and instructions for classified advertisements **must reach us on Thursday morning** in order to insure insertion **in following week's paper.** Change of copy or notice to discontinue advertisement should reach us on **Monday morning** in order to prevent advertisement appearing in following week's paper.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

Last year the National Grange arranged two conferences for the State masters and State secretaries, with the idea of working out uniform plans for Grange work throughout the various Grange States. This year two similar conferences were recently held, one at Chicago March 11 and the other at Cleveland March 14. The National Grange pays the expenses of the State secretaries and the State Granges pay the expenses of their State masters. Among the objects of the conferences are better organization work, the maintenance of Grange membership, the promotion of honor Grange work, the better collection of dues, the preparation of State programs, etc.

National Grange Secretary Harry A. Caton reports that February was an outstanding month in Grange organization work, more so than any month in recent years. During the month 38 new Subordinate Granges and 13 new Juvenile Granges were organized, with four Subordinates and one Juvenile re-organized. National Deputy H. H. Harvey has just organized his 50th Grange. He has been serving as deputy of the National Grange for the past two years.

By the organization of two new Juvenile Granges in the county of St. Lawrence since Jan. 1, 1931, that county seems likely to become the banner Juvenile county of the Empire State in a short time, as it now has reached a level with Onondaga County, each having nine Juvenile Granges. Last year New York led all the States in the number of new juvenile organizations, with 35 as against Ohio's 22 and Pennsylvania's 21, and it is sure that the Empire State will not relinquish its lead if hard work will prevent it. New York now has a force of active Juvenile deputies covering 49 counties. The juvenile deputy for St. Lawrence County is Mrs. Albert W. Hull, wife of County Deputy Hull, of Canton, and in Onondaga County the deputy is Mrs. Byron Gurnee, of Auburn.

Clayton Grange, in Jefferson County, N. Y., is co-operating with the merchants of the village of Clayton to stage a two-day carnival March 26 and 27. Hermon Grange, of St. Lawrence County, N. Y., recently initiated a class of 23 and Silas Wright, in the same county, initiated 12. Pulaski Grange, in Oswego County, N. Y., initiated 12 recently. From these reports it would indicate that New York again intends to show an increase in membership this year, last year's gain being 1,270.

South Richland Grange, in Oswego County, N. Y., recently celebrated its freedom from debt by a mortgage-burning program, with guests from many neighboring Granges. The Grange is in a very prosperous condition and is planning to enlarge its hall by adding a dining-room and kitchen.

New York State farmers, including members of the Farm Bureaus and Granges, have forwarded about 50 cars of produce to the drought-suffering States of the West during the past few weeks. Although farmers may have small incomes at present they have big sympathies, and are prompt to respond to calls of the needy.

This is the season for the honoring of Oliver Hudson Kelley, who founded the order of Patrons of Husbandry nearly 65 years ago. Father Kelley established a fraternity which he said had as its chief object "the education and elevation of the American farmers." Boston was the birthplace of this man who did so much for agriculture. The date of his birth was January 7, 1826, and he died in the city of Washington January 10, 1913. While a young man he emigrated to the Middle West, finally removing to Minnesota, where he settled on a farm. While residing here he was summoned to Washington by Commissioner of Agriculture Isaac Newton, who asked Mr. Kelley to take a trip through the Southern States to make a survey of agricultural conditions immediately following the Civil War. Mr. Kelley set out on this mission on January 13, 1866.

Although he encountered much hostility remaining from the long and bitter struggle which had but recently terminated between North and South, he found that his membership in the Masonic fraternity was of great help to him in securing an audience among the people of the South. This gave him the idea that a fraternity built up from among the farmers of the North and the South would be a most effective means of bringing about closer and more cordial relations between the people who had so lately been at war with each other.

Upon his return to Washington Father Kelley laid his ambitious scheme for a farm fraternity before a few of his associates in the government offices and gradually they evolved the plans which culminated in the Patrons of Husbandry. On Dec. 4, 1866, the first meeting of the National Grange was held in the city of Washington. This is now known as the "Birthday of the Grange."

Sudden Death of Chickens

Something is wrong with my chickens. They cannot walk, and draw their toes under, falling on their heads. Finally they get down and just lie on their side and scramble until dead. I have three sick now. I gave one of them one spoon of coal oil and this morning it was dead. The other two are still living but do not eat. I have two dozen in all. L. C. B.

Caroline Co., Md.

Several of these dead birds should be opened and the intestinal tract from the mouth down be slit for examination of its interior. The explanation of the trouble may be found there; it cannot be from exterior symptoms described. The condition of the other internal organs should also be noted.

Outward symptoms before death are very apt to reveal little or nothing except the weakness that precedes death from any cause. An autopsy should always be made, even though no expert knowledge of what is found is available.

To one familiar with the ordinary appearance of the internal structure of the fowl, any marked deviation may be noted. If, for instance, you found a mass of round worms obstructing the digestive tract somewhere, you could account for the deaths. It is always in order, when sudden deaths occur in some numbers, to look carefully for any poisonous material that may have been eaten, spoiled food of some kind, poisonous materials that may have carelessly been left within reach of the flock, such as paint skins, salt, fertilizers; dead vermin, etc.

M. B. D.

Cross-bred Poultry

I have taken quite an interest in the various discussions in regard to crossing various breeds of poultry. When I was around 12 years of age. I had one Silver Spangled Hamburg hen in particular, and, as we had a White Leghorn rooster, I was curious to see what the chicks would be like. Therefore I saved 15 eggs this hen laid, and set them under a hen which hatched and raised 14 chicks.

I remember the chicks were all pure white in color, with slate colored shanks, therefor when the young males were dressed they did not have the nice yellow flesh which many desire. The pullets were very good layers of eggs fair in size; while the Hamburg lays rather a small egg.

I have a friend who tried crossing an Ancona male with White Wyandotte hens, the pullets were black, and the males black intermixed with silver. However it is questionable as to whether the similar crosses will at all times produce the same results, as there are possibilities of foreign blood in different individuals.

Massachusetts. G. G. WALKER, JR.

Drying Henhouse Floor

I see that a reader has trouble with a damp floor in his henhouse. If he will put a board flue from four to six inches above the floor, and up through the roof, it will carry off the dampness and leave the floor dry. A. S.

IT WAS Sunday morning in a men's class in a famous Presbyterian church school. "Will you please tell me," said a member to the teacher, "how far in actual miles Dan is from Beersheba? All my life I have heard the familiar phrase 'from Dan to Beersheba,' but I have never known the distance." Before the answer could be given another member arose in the back of the room, and inquired: "Do I understand that Dan and Beersheba are the names of places?" "Yes." "That is one on me. I always thought they were husband and wife, like Sodom and Gomorrah."—The Churchman.

Rosemont Chicks

Still Time to Get March Chicks

This is your last chance to get March Chicks of rugged Rosemont quality, standing square on both feet, wide awake and alert. Prices are the lowest we have ever quoted at this time of year. Eggs will be high this Fall. Fill your brooders now.

Order from This Ad	25	50	100	500	1,000
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.75	$5.25	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90.00
Brown Leghorns	3.75	6.75	13.00	62.50	120.00
Barred Rocks	3.25	6.00	11.00	52.50	105.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
White Rocks	3.75	6.75	13.00	62.50	120.00
White Wyandottes	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Jersey Black Giants	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	172.50
Mixed Chicks	2.75	4.75	9.00	42.50	85.00

Prepaid Delivery—Safe arrival of full count guaranteed

Send check, post office or express money order—today. FREE Catalog, beautifully illustrated, mailed on request.

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YOU can't afford disappointments

Neither can WE

You want to make money. We want your baby chicks business, not only this year—but every year. There is only one way we can get your business and hold it—send you chicks that satisfy.

Oak Ridge Farms baby chicks are bred to satisfy customers and bring us repeat business. They are descended from a long line of stock bred for production, vigor, and constitutional vitality. Our breeding flocks have been developed by years of culling based on our own carefully kept records.

Your copy of Oak Ridge Farms illustrated descriptive circular and 1931 price list now ready.

S. C. White Leghorns — R. I. Reds

Oak Ridge Farms, Inc.
Stuyvesant New York

FAIRVIEW CHICKS—*at New Low Prices*

WE SPECIALIZE IN FINEST GRADES OF WHITE LEGHORNS

	25	50	100	500	1000
Pure Tom Barrons	$5.00	$9.50	$18.00	$85.00	$160.00
Tancred-Barrons	3.25	6.00	11.00	52.50	100.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
White or Silver Laced Wyandottes	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
Imperial Pekin Ducklings	7.25	14.25	28.00	125.00	.....
Fawn or English-penciled Indian Runners	6.75	13.00	25.00	120.00	.....
Baby Turkeys	18.50	36.00	70.00	.....	.....

We pay postage and guarantee safe delivery. Write for catalog.

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Importers and Breeders of Tom Barron's World Famous S. C. White Leghorns.

DIAMOND PICK *An Honest Scrap*

Contains only good wholesome meat and bone. Its protein is all honest animal protein. Nothing has been added to give it a false high protein.

Diamond Pick is not the cheapest in price but the best feed value per dollar. Results will prove this to your satisfaction, or your money back.

If your dealer cannot supply you send us his name and we will be pleased to ship.

100-lb. Trial Bag DIAMOND PICK, Freight Paid, $3.25

to points in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia only.

ATLAN MFG. CO., 142-A Logan Avenue, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

IT'S BETTER BECAUSE IT'S PURE

WENE CHICKS

Make Your Dollars Buy More Quality

Take advantage of our New Price Policy. Specialty-bred White Leghorns; "Wyan-Rock" and "Bram-Rock" Cross-Breds; straight Rocks, Wyandottes and Reds. Write for Price List and FREE illustrated Catalog.

WENE CHICK FARMS Dept. A Vineland, New Jersey

HANSON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS

Write for catalog on Large Chicks and Hatching Eggs from New Jersey certified, blood-tested, trapnested and high producing breeders of this strain. PEARL POULTRY FARM, Montvale, New Jersey

PINE TREE

IMMEDIATE March and Early April Deliveries

Dependable Chicks at Rock Bottom Prices

	per 50	per 100	per 500
White Leghorns	$6.00	$11.00	$52.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks	6.75	12.00	57.50
R. I. Reds	7.00	13.00	62.50
White Rocks and White Wyandottes	8.25	15.00	72.50
Jersey Black Giants	9.50	18.00	87.50
Mixed Chicks	5.25	9.50	47.00

Special Matings 4c per chick highe

Chicks shipped parcel-post prepaid, safe arrival and full count guaranteed. Send check or money order, full amount or $5.00 per 100, balance c. o. d.

PINE TREE HATCHERY AND POULTRY FARM Box R, Stockton, New Jersey

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THEY PAY!

Poultrymen and women from every section of the world are saying so. Write for free book, "THEY PAY." It will pay you to read it no matter how many or how few chicks or eggs you expect to have, buy or sell this year. Write today to PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY FARM, Box E, Lancaster, Pa.

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TURKEY: White Holland—Bronze. POULTRY: Black Jersey Giant. White Cochin Bantam. Buff Cochin Bantam, Black Spangled Hamburg, Japanese Silkies. GOOSE: Toulouse, White and Brown China. DUCK: Pekin, Tufted, White Call, White, Pied and Blue Muscovy. PHEASANT: Ringneck, Golden, Silver, Lady Amherst, Reeves, Black Throated Golden, Lineated, Formosan. PEACOCK: Blue, Black Shouldered, White, Green. Linda Vista Farm, Holliston, Mass.

Tancred W. Leghorn CHICKS From three and four-year hens, 12c each. Disease free. HARRY PETERSON, Ralston, Pa.

For Sale BABY CHICKS — HATCHING EGGS GEESE EGGS — LEGHORN BROILERS Dewy Meadows Farm, Millington, N. J. Tel. Millington 254

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Look! NEW LOW PRICES ON GLOBE QUALITY CHICKS

	100	500	1000
White, Buff & Brown Legs.	$ 9.00	$42.50	$80.00
Reds, Brd. Wh. & Buff Rocks	10.00	47.50	90.00
Orp. Minorcas & Wh. Wyan.	10.00	47.50	90.00

H. Mixed, 9c, 8½c & 8c. Assorted, 7c, 6½c and 6c
Wh. Leg. Special Mated Trapnested dams, $12.00
Order from this ad. Write for Insurance Plan
GLOBE HATCHERY & SUPPLY CO.
Box F, BERNE, IND., Est. 1918.

CHICKS GROSSMAN'S STRAIN OF WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS, Hanson blood predominating, producing large chalk white eggs. Bred for high production as well as size. April delive y, $11.00 per hundred; $10.00 for May. Safe delivery guaranteed. GROSSMAN'S POULTRY FARM, Frenchtown, N. J.

PAIGE'S Quality Chicks Barred and White Rocks 10c; White Leghorns 9c; Heavy Mixed 9c. 100% live arrival guaranteed. C.O.D. Geo. W. Paige Selinsgrove, Pa

Started Chicks Barred & White Rocks, White Leghorns, 3 wks., $23, and 4 wks., $27 per 100. Sent C.O.D by express. MRS. CHAS. SWANGER - Beaver Springs, Pa

SUNSHINE FARM Stanfordville, N. Y SINGLE COMB REDS Supervised and R. O. P. Contest Proven for Egg Size and Production. EGGS — CHICKS

500 PIGEONS Carneaux, Homers, Plymouth Rock Strain, young. Part or entire flock. A. H. Schafer, P.O. Box 72, Lake Huntington, N.Y.

PEKIN DUCKLINGS from large stock. Good layers. $20 per 100. Book orders now. Setting Eggs, $5.50 per 100. Larger quantities cheaper. THE DUCKERY, Trappe, Md.

Pekin Ducklings $25 per 100. From Large Type Great Layers. Well developed parent stock. Also 17 varieties Baby Chicks. Send for catalog in colors. Golden Rule Hatchery, Box 124, Bucyrus, O.

DUCKLINGS AND EGGS. World's best. New low prices. Free catalog. PARDEE'S PEKINS, ISLIP, L. I., N. Y.

DUCKLINGS 21c Mammoth Pekins, Runners and Mixed Lots—Price List. LONG LAKE DUCK FARM & HATCHERY, R. 4, Trenton, N. J.

Mammoth Pekin Ducklings New low prices. Finest stock. Prompt delivery. Satisfaction Guar. LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, Barker, N.Y.

MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS—Best quality—$5 per 100. H. HEIMAN - Albers, Illinois

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Wild Mallard Ducks—DUCKLINGS. Prices reasonable. Robert Mead, White River Jct., Vt.

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Bronze Turkeys HATCHING EGGS from quality bronze stock. Pens headed by Madison Sq. Garden and Eastern Stateswinners. Bourbon Red Eggs. Prices reasonable. Elsie Hallock, Washington Depot, Conn.

TURKEYS-DUCKS-GEESE-GUINEAS Breeders, Hatching Eggs, Baby Chicks—prices reduced. HIGHLAND FARM -:- Sellersville, Pa.

GIANT BRONZE **Turkeys** that have size, type, health and vigor. Unlimited country range. 13 EGGS, $5.00. T. D. Schofield, Woodstock, N. H.

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BRONZE Baby TURKEYS—Hollywood White Leghorn CHICKS Catalogue. Sheckler Farms, Nevada, Ohio

KERR'S *NEW LOW PRICES*

Place your order now for Kerr's Lively Chicks. These prices are attractive for chicks that have a rich laying inheritance from birds that have made big records in leading egg-laying contests.

Utility Chicks

	For 25	For 50	For 100	For 500	For 1,000
White Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00	$52.50	$100.00
Barred Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
R. I. Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
White Rocks	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00
W. Wyandottes	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00
Mixed Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

For blood tested Utility Chicks add 3c per chick to above prices

Special Matings Chicks

For Special Matings Chicks in any quantity add 6c per chick to prices given above. Blood tested Special Matings Chicks available for all breeds, at 6c per chick advance over blood tested Utility Chick Prices.

Shipped by parcel post, prepaid, 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Remit with money order, check, or cash registered. Address nearest office.

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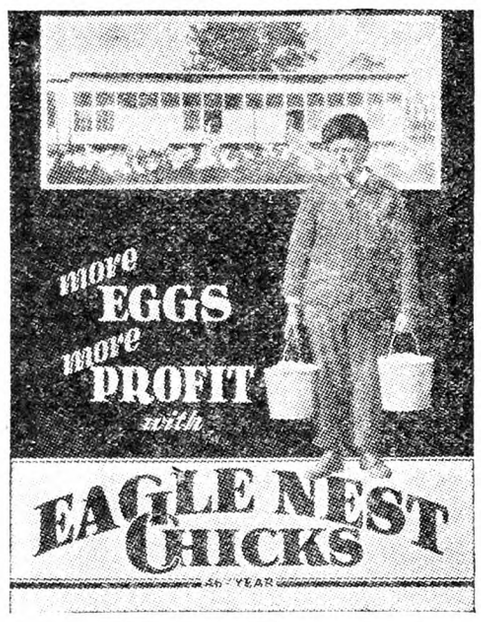

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This big, free 24-page Eagle Nest Catalog will be of vital interest to every poultry raiser. The three quality Eagle Nest Matings are fully described, pedigrees are given, etc. You'll profit by getting your copy early. Send for it today.

Chicks from BLOODTESTED Flocks

Eagle Nest Extra Select and Extra Special Breeding flocks are bloodtested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. Eigh great varieties—all from healthy bloodtested flocks—at no increase in price. Trapnested flocks with official record, pedigrees. Long years of careful and scientific breeding behind all Eagle Nest Chicks.

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We guarantee 90% livability on Eagle Nest Extra Select Blood-Tested Mating and 80% livability on Eagle Nest Extra Special Blood-Tested Mating. 2000 Poultry raisers are making real money raising Eagle Nest Baby Chicks. You can, too.

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EAGLE NEST BREEDING FARMS & HATCHERY
Box H - Upper Sandusky, Ohio

J. W. Parks
"Joe" Parks' father founded the Parks Strain in 1889. Now Joe's boys are about ready to continue this strain into the third generation of Parks.

PARKS ROCKS *at 1918 Prices*

Eggs—Chicks—Youngsters are now at prices where they were in 1918, proving that we are willing to stand our honest share of this world-wide readjustment. Parks' Strain is America's greatest laying strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Some Records they've made—148 eggs in 148 days. Lots of 300-eggers up to 357 in a year. Customers report flock averages up to 271 eggs and profits per hen per year ranging up to $8.09. Winners in over 40 laying contests. Free chicks or eggs with every order.

Get FREE Catalog
Just send a postal for a big free catalog that describes this wonderful laying strain of Barred Rocks. Every mating is headed by males from official Laying Contest R. O. P. hens.

J. W. PARKS & SONS Box Y ALTOONA, PA.

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NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST POULTRY FARM

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

We bred the WORLD RECORD PEN 3014 eggs and other pens up to 2968 eggs. All chicks we sell are from state blood-tested breeders and from eggs laid by our own hens. Capacity 19,000 breeders.

HEAVY LAYING STRAIN CHICKS $18 per 100 — Males mostly from 250 to 270-egg hens
SPECIAL MATINGS CHICKS $23 per 100 — Males all from 270 to 300-egg hens

For 18 years we have bred for size, vigor and tremendous egg production. Our good egg size is proved by many pens now in official egg contests where we stand near first place both in the point system of egg size and in number of eggs. We ship prepaid and guarantee 100% live delivery.

Kindly write for Free Circular

The GEORGE LOWRY POULTRY FARM, Inc. WEST WILLINGTON, CONN.

LEWIS FARMS CHICKS

LEGHORNS - ROCKS - REDS

Every chick produced from our own breeders on the farm. Officially blood-tested, production-bred, vigorous and healthy. Write for catalog and new prices.

Educational Bulletin, "HOW TO RAISE CHICKS" Sent on Request

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STEEN'S STATE SUPERVISED BLOOD TESTED BARRED ROCK BABY CHICKS 10c

and Certified WHITE LEGHORNS 12c

STEEN'S POULTRY FARM Box 1 Dagsboro, Delaware

PRIDE O'NIAGARA CHICKS

NIAGARA POULTRY FARM

Dependable quality chicks are sure money-makers. "Pride o' Niagara" chicks are dependable Every chick is sold under positive

Guarantee to Live 7 Days

Full refunds for losses promptly made in CASH. Every breeder blood-tested. Back of each chick is years of good breeding for vigor, livability, rapid growth and high egg production, with freedom from disease. Leghorns, Reds, Barred Rocks. Catalog gives full details and valuable poultry information. Mail coupon today.

NIAGARA POULTRY FARM, Box 5, Ransomville, N.Y.
Send FREE CATALOG. May want.....chicks.

Name.....

Address.....

Baby Chicks

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

Wyckoff & Tancred Strain	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. Rocks and Reds	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
White Wyandottes	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Assorted Light Breeds	4.00	7.00	34.00	65.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds	5.00	9.50	45.00	85.00

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM, Box 10, Richfield, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING QUALITY CHICKS

	100	500	1000
Tancred S. C. White Leghorns	$ 9.00	$42.50	$80.00
Tom Barron S. C. W. Leghorns	9.00	42.50	80.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	10.00	47.50	90.00

Light Mix. $7.00—100; Heavy Mix. $9.00—100

Our chicks are properly hatched, strong and vigorous, and will please for size and egg production. 100% live delivery. Post Paid. Write for free circular giving full details of all breeds. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, F. B. Leister, Prop., Box 49, McAlisterville, Pa.

Chicks ROCKS LEGHORNS MIXED 7¢ UP

Delivery guaranteed — Circular and Price List Free.

LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, Box 50, MILLERSTOWN, PA.

Grading of Eggs

I am a beginner in poultry and would like you to tell me how to grade eggs, and which is the heaviest producer in eggs?
Wayne Co., N. Y. C. J. W.

Eggs are graded by different standards, there being Federal and State grades and market grades established by buyers in large markets. This makes grade terms used confusing unless one knows the requirements under these terms in the particular market in which he is interested. In practice, the poultryman need not know all grade requirements, as his eggs will be graded by the buyers, but he should know enough about them to classify his eggs properly and not mix superior with inferior grades, to the detriment of prices obtained for the former.

Close grading can be done only through candling, and the art in this can be most quickly learned by observation, though printed charts will aid one who cannot see the work being carried on by a candler.

Size is the first thing to be considered in grading. Large and small eggs should not be mixed in the case. Large eggs should be uniform in size, and weigh not less than 24 ounces to the dozen. In careful grading, each egg is weighed. Medium-sized eggs may weigh down to 20½ ounces per dozen. All eggs weighing less than this are termed small.

Color is next to be considered; eggs may be chalk white, white, tinted or colored. These terms need little definition. White eggs should not be mixed with tinted or more deeply colored eggs, and the more nearly chalk white they are the better for a market that pays a premium for white eggs. Uniformity of color is also desirable in brown eggs.

Egg shells may be clean, dirty, sound or cracked; those that are clean and sound obviously being superior to the others. The candle will show fine cracks not noticeable without it.

Much importance is given the size of the air cell in the large end of the egg, shown before the candle. The size of this is a good index to age. In grade A eggs, the air cell is not over ¼ inch in depth and holds its fixed position. Evaporation of egg contents enlarges the air cell, thus indicating heating or holding. The yolk of an egg of fancy grade is but dimly visible. It becomes more prominent before the candle as the quality of the egg deteriorates. The white of an egg is firm and clear in the good grades, weak and watery in low grades. The germ shows no visible development in fancy or A grades, may be slightly or clearly visible in lower ones.

Blood spots and other internal defects that render an egg unmarketable are detected by candling; the only way in which eggs can be graded with any certainty as to quality, though the producer may depend upon known age of his product and those external characteristics that have been mentioned in packing for shipment or selling locally if he wishes.

The presence of blood spots in uncandled eggs, otherwise high grade, is, perhaps, most likely to cause dissatisfaction on the part of the housewife who buys for her family. This defect alone should cause those who seek a high class family or hotel trade to candle all eggs offered.

White Leghorns have probably been longest and most generally bred for heavy egg production of the commonly kept breeds. M. B. D.

Danger from Moldy Bread

I have 75 hens which I had been feeding moldy bread in buttermilk. They became pale and six of them died. On cutting one of them open I found the liver as large as a man's fist and spotted. That moldy food such as cereals, crackers or bread causes a slow poison and after feeding them a while the liver will become so full of poison that they can't throw off any longer. We stopped the moldy food at once and in about two weeks the hens were well and started laying. A. L. R.

North Carolina.

CAPTAIN Campbell says there is no excitement in going four miles a minute. They say stopping at that speed is the real thrill.—Detroit News.

PEDER DEVOLD'S

VITAMINE BRAND

(Registered Trade Mark)

pure natural high potent

COD LIVER OIL

(richest source of natural vitamins A & D)

is used by the largest Feed Manufacturers

Send for descriptive literature

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Dept. N 155 Varick St., N. Y. C.

CLEMENS CHOICE CHICKS

PRICES REDUCED—ORDER NOW

50,000 Electric Hatched Chicks ready for 100% alive guar. prompt delivery; Blood-Tested, State-Supervised—100 Leghorns and Barred Rocks....$12
Reds, W. Rocks, W. Wyandottes....$13
Jersey Black Giants....$18

Clemens Utility Supervised Chicks
Leghorns and Barred Rocks....$10
Reds, W. Rocks, W. Wyandottes....$11
Heavy Mixed, $10—100; Assorted, $9—100
Custom Hatching, 3c. Brooded Chicks 1 week old, $14—100; 2 weeks, $18—100.

Write for Prices on Larger Lots

Clemens Creameries Hatchery
Dept. R, Harleysville, Pa.

BIG BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS

The Large, Lay and Pay Kind. Our flocks headed by pedigreed males from hens that produced 225 to 270 eggs in their first laying year. At our modern poultry farm, we are trap nesting 700 Big Type Barron White Leghorn Hens under Ohio Record of Performance Supervision. This is the third largest flock in Ohio under Supervision. We Hatch 8 other breeds of chicks. Every breeder Blood-tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. Can you afford to take a chance with chicks from untested flocks? Free Catalog, write for it today.

Lancaster Farms Hatchery, Route 20 Lancaster, O.

SPECIAL EGG BRED CHICKS

SEND NO MONEY — — WE SHIP C. O. D.

Very high quality chicks bred especially for high egg production. Pure Bred. Shipped C.O.D. 100% Live Delivery.

	25	50	100	500
Wh., Bro. Leghorns, Anconas	$2.75	$5.00	$ 9.50	$46
Bd., Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyan. Buff Orp. or Black Minorcas	3.25	6.00	11.50	56
Reds, S. L. Wyan. or Wh. Orp.	3.25	6.25	12.00	58
Bl. J. Giants or Lt. Brahmas	4.25	8.25	16.00	75
Heavy Asstd., All good chicks	2.75	5.00	9.50	46

The Ada Baby Chick Hatchery, Route 15, Ada, Ohio
Reference—1st National Bank

High Grade Chicks

March and April delivery	100	500	1000
White, Buff and Brown Leghorns	$12	$57.50	$110
Bd. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas	14	67.50	130
Wh. & Buff Rocks, Buff Orp.	15	72.50	140
Wh. Wyan., Wh. & Bl. Minorcas	15	72.50	140

Lt. Brahmas & Bl. Giants, 17c each. Assorted Light, 9c. Heavy, 11c. Blood-tested Special-mating chicks all breeds, 3c extra. Also started pullets. 100% delivery. 10% books order, balance cash or C. O. D.

TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, LIBERTY, N. Y.

OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

STATE SUPERVISED—at less than regular chick prices. Order now. Ship when wanted. 100% live arrival. SPECIAL—"EARLY ORDER DISCOUNT or FREE BROODER STOVE." *Write at once for illus. literature, it's FREE, tells about big dividends with our blood-tested chicks. (Low price-list incl.)*

PENNA. FARMS HATCHERY
Dept. R LEWISTOWN, PA.

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

English & Tancred Strain	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.75	$5.00	$ 9.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Heavy Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00
Light Mixed	2.00	4.00	6.00

500 lots, $2.50 less; 1,000 lots, $10 less. 100% prepaid safe delivery guar. Cash or C.O.D. FREE CIR.

Green Forest Poultry Farm, Box 4, Richfield, Pa.

TAYLOR'S LEGHORNS

TRAPNESTED — PEDIGREED

Over a thousand pullets trapnested annually on our breeding plant. No males used out of dams of less than 200 egg records. Get Free 1931 Catalog showing views of our plant—the home of over 4,000 layers.

TAYLOR BROS., Box 582-E, Newtown, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Purebred

EVERY CHICK SELECTED

Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, $15.00 per hundred; Black Giants, $20.00; Tom Barron White Leghorns, $13.00. The large kind, vigorous year around layers. Shipments prepaid—live delivery guaranteed.

LANCASTER CHICK HATCHERY
O. E. Conn, Prop. Lancaster, Penna.

Strickler's Large English S. C. White Leghorns Money-making prolific layers at money-saving prices. Pedigreed R. O. P. matings. Electric-hatched, Extra Quality Baby Chicks. Free Catalog.
Leonard F. Strickler, Box R, Sheridan, Pa.

REDS—NEW HAMPSHIRE STRAIN

Certified and Accredited

Fastest growing chick. Most profitable heavy-breed. WHITE LEGHORNS, 230.4-egg average. 95% Livability Guarantee. Chicks—Started Chicks—10 week Pullets.

P. T. KISTLER - - Towanda, Penna.

SPADE'S QUALITY CHICKS

Tancred S. C. White Leghorns. $8 per 100. From my own free range flock. 100% live delivery, postpaid. Circular free.

J. S. SPADE Poultry Farm, McAlisterville, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS Wh. & Bd. Rocks..$9-100 Heavy Mixed.....$7.50-100

Tancred Str. Wh. Leghorns $8-100; Assorted $6.50-100 (Electrically Hatched). Ask for special Exhibition mating list. Catalog free. Live prepaid arrival guar.

PEOLA POULTRY YARDS Box 2 Beaver Springs, Pa.

CHICKS C.O.D. 100 Rocks or Reds, $12; Leghorns, $10; Heavy mixed, $10; Light, $8. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. LAUVER, Box 73, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS R. I. Reds and Barred Ply. Rocks Large, strong and from excellent layers. Meier's Pine Knoll Farm, Noxon Rd., Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

Barron Leghorn Chicks

From Large Type Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs., mated to Pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock at **$12.50** per 100, **$36.75** per 300, **$60** per 500, **$110** per 1,000. 10% books order. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Catalog free.

ROBERT L. CLAUSER, Box R, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

ATHENEON CHICKS

LOOK! Our new Utility Grade Chicks at Prices You Can Afford to Pay

Pure bred stock strictly guaranteed. No guess work or risk with Atheneon Chicks. Special egg production lines. Pedigreed males. Free Illustrated CHICK JOURNAL and prices. Write today.

ATHENS CHICK HATCHERY, Box 92, Athens, Ohio

20TH CENTURY CHICKS

FREE CATALOG

CHICKS 8c AND UP

Leading bloodlines. Sires from world famous trap-nest-pedigree strains. Big type Barron Leghorns. Big Egg Layers. Standard bred Wyandottes, Rocks, S. C. Reds, Minorcas, etc.

Write today--Get our big poultry book which gives all the details and reasonable prices.

10 EXTRA CHICKS With Each 100 IF ORDERED Before Mar. 1st

WE SHIP C.O.D. 100 per cent live delivery guar.

Established 30 years. Best of references. Write today.

20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box 40, New Washington, Ohio

Bigger Poultry Profits

With our bred-to-lay foundation stock. High egg record Wyandottes, Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Heavy & Light mixed, only 7c up. We send 1,000 chick size $18.00 coal brooder EXTRA with each 500 chicks, 500 size with 300 chicks. Hottest offer ever made. In business for years. Service after delivery. 100% arrival, postpaid. Used incubators cheap. Agents Wanted. FREE catalog tells all. Write

THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY, Box 75-E
The Dependable Plant, RICHFIELD, PA.

"NONE BETTER" STATE CERTIFIED BABY CHICKS

Guaranteed to Please

Husky, Healthy, money-makers culled for heavy egg and meat producing Broilers. Send for new folder and attractive price list—it's free. Write now. **SUMMIT POULTRY FARM**
"18 Years Hatching Experience"
BOX L, RIDGELY, MD.

Best QUALITY CHICKS

Chicks from 2 & 3-yr.-old breeders	100	500	1000
S. C. Tancred Str. Wh. Legh....	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70.00
S. C. Tom Bar'n Str. Wh. Legh...	8.00	37.50	70.00
S. C. Barred Rocks.....	10.00	47.50	90.00

Light Mix...$6.00 per 100. Heavy Mix...$8.00 per 100 100% live del. P. P. Order from adv. or write for free circular. Also prices on brooders and 500-egg incubators.

Chester Valley Hatchery, Box I, McAlisterville, Pa.

Maple Lawn Baby Chicks

For Quality and Profit

Tancred Str. White Leghorns. Parks Str. B. Rocks, Per.73C31. Heavy and Light Mixed..... **5½¢ UP** from two and three-year-old breeding stock with high-egg records up to 312 eggs in one year. 100% live del. Po. Paid. Write for prices on larger lots.

MAPLE LAWN POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Pa.

BETTER BABY CHICKS

	Bd. Rocks, Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyans & Reds	S. C. Wh. and Bl. Leg.	Br. Leg. & Anconas	Heavy Mixed	Light Mixed
25	$3.25	2.75	2.75	3.00	2.25
50	$6.25	5.25	5.25	5.75	4.25
100	$12.00	10.00	10.00	11.00	8.00
500	$57.50	47.50	47.50	52.50	37.50
1000	$110	90	90	100	70

Postage paid and full delivered count guar. Catalog free.

For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks **ULSH POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY** Box R, Port Trevorton, Penna.

200,000 CHICKS — 1931

Goodling's Super-Quality, Healthy

Strong and Vigorous	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns.....	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90.00
Bar. Plym. Rocks.....	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
S. C. R. I. Reds.....	8.00	15.00	75.00	.....
BROILER CHICKS Light.....	4.50	9.00	42.50	80.00
BROILER CHICKS Heavy.....	5.50	11.00	52.50	100.00

Order direct. Prepaid. 100% Live del. guar., cir. free.

VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 6, R. D. 1, Richfield, Pa.

Walck Baby Chicks

40,000 WEEKLY

Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Reds, Black Giants, Anconas and Brown and Mann White Leghorns. Breeders culled by Lloyd Baker, State College graduate; also ten years' experience. We use the most modern equipment, and have had 21 years' experience. Our prices and terms are reasonable. Write for free catalog

L. R. Walck Hatcheries, Dept. N, Greencastle, Pa.

Penna. R. O. P. Certified, Blood Tested Tancred S. C. W. Leghorn

Day-old Chicks

Write for circular.

Edward C. Lutz Poultry Farm, Middletown, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

Tancred Strain	Per 100
White Leghorns	$ 8.00
Barred Rocks	10.00
S. C. Reds	10.00
Heavy Mixed	8.00
Light Mixed	6.00

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.

C. P. LEISTER, Box R, McAlisterville, Penna.

PINECREST CHIX

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Bd. & White Rocks...	$12	$57.50	$110
R. I. Reds.....	12	57.50	110
White & Buff Leghorns.	10	47.50	90
Heavy Mixed.....	10	47.50	90
Light Mixed.....	7	35.00	70

PINECREST POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

HILL SIDE CHICKS — Will Ship C. O. D.

Extra Chicks Free with each order

S. C. W. Leghorns—Tancred Strain.... $8.00 per 100
Parks Strain Bar. Rocks (Per.34D31)...$10.00 per 100
S. C. Reds.....$10.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed...$9 per 100; Light Mixed...$7 per 100

Special prices on large orders. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. P. P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.

T. J. Ehrenzeller, Prop., Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

Dr. Romig's Super Quality Chicks

White or Barred Rocks	$12.00—100
White Wyandottes	12.00—100

Heavy mixed.$10.00—100; White Leghorns.$10.00—100
Write for new low discounts on orders of 400 and up.

F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian, Beaver Springs, Pa.

Connecticut Egg Contest

Carried on at Storrs, Conn. First column shows production for week ending March 6, 1931; second, total eggs; third, total points up to that date.

BARRED ROCKS			
Lewis Farms, R. I.....	53	774	746
James Dryden, Cal.....	55	914	863
Reg. P. Breed. As., Can...	58	730	683
Hawes Bros., Maine.....	53	711	673
T. L. Rosser, Jr., Va.....	52	767	744
Deaterly P. Farm, Pa....	45	499	467
Kerr Chickeries, N. J.....	43	512	476
R. W. Bishop, Conn.....	56	859	835
Pratt Exper. Farm, Pa...	58	889	809
F. C. Spaulding, N. Y....	47	590	580
Spr. Brook P. F., Conn...	21	507	462
Spr. Brook P. F., Conn...	33	593	517
Royal Puritan F., Minn...	50	610	551
R. C. Cobb, Mass.....	55	691	648
WHITE ROCKS			
L. H. Harvey, Ill.....	38	523	521
Davidson Bros., Mass.....	44	584	595
Holtzapple P. Farm, O...	51	802	769
Kalerok Farm, Mass.....	51	910	923
A. T. Lenzen, Mass.....	43	497	491
E. A. Hirt, Mass.....	52	862	828
A. F. Poltl, Wis.....	46	660	653
A. F. Poltl, Wis.....	44	549	551
H. F. Barber, Mass.....	44	520	501
H. F. Barber, Mass.....	32	460	440
C. M. Christian, N. Y....	44	502	471
E. H. Rucker, Iowa.....	53	774	754
Collins & Ripper, Iowa...	49	763	760
WHITE WYANDOTTES			
Havemeyer Farm, N. Y...	11	81	70
The Locusts, Conn.....	32	428	408
Ebenwood Farm, Mass....	38	646	626
Jack Wrennall, Eng.....	49	600	606
Fisher P. Farm, Can.....	27	368	354
RHODE ISLAND REDS			
Pine Hill P. F., Mass....	59	760	739
Hall Bros., Conn.....	60	470	471
W. O. Day, Mass.....	43	762	695
H. R. Rowell, Mass.....	55	867	866
N. W. Amidon, Conn.....	55	910	863
West Neck F., N. Y.....	58	816	870
C. E. Lee, N. Y.....	38	572	541
D. I. Goodenough, Conn...	63	1050	1060
Globus P. Farm, Mass....	60	1050	1016
Homestead Farms, Conn..	62	1029	1017
H. G. Colt, Conn.....	58	855	869
Charlescote Farm, Mass...	60	810	752
F. S. Chapin, Mass.....	57	976	884
F. S. Chapi, Mass.....	57	976	884
J. Z. LaBelle, Conn.....	52	766	720
Z. LaBelle, Conn.....	58	896	855
Wm. A. Bruce, Conn.....	40	513	478
W. G. Bruce, Conn.....	37	638	591
C. T. Avery & Son, Mass..	58	816	825
Enfield H. S., Conn.....	40	608	591
Parmenter's Farm, Mass..	57	647	616
G. B. Treadwell, Mass....	63	944	940
E. N. Larrabee, N. H.....	55	807	771
Cotton M. Farms, N. H...	57	688	724
Scott P. Farm, Mass.....	58	908	887
Burdean Acres, Mass.....	47	790	753
Nellie Russell, Conn.....	47	511	500
Sunnyfields Farm, Conn...	32	445	419
AUSTRALORPS			
Kabeyun Farm, Vt.....	47	442	429
D. J. Giblin, Conn.....	52	641	601
Jerseyland Farms, N. J...	57	914	861
JERSEY GIANTS			
Homewood Farms, Conn...	53	595	600
WHITE LEGHORNS			
G. Lowry P. F., Conn....	59	979	921
G. Lowry P. F., Conn....	47	856	788
T. H. Mettler, N. J.....	52	690	594
Charter Bros., Conn.....	60	1005	885
J. A. Hanson, Ore.....	61	1044	1001
Fisher P. Farm, Can.....	61	861	831
Leighton Orchards, R. I...	56	945	903
L. A. Grouten, Conn.....	56	868	805
A. J. O'Donovan, N. Y...	62	1023	1001
Ruehle's S. Farm, N. Y...	61	907	852
Meadowedge F., Mass.....	62	909	878
Tom Barron, Eng.....	60	982	1011
Hollywood P. F., Wash...	58	904	904
R. L. Slosson, N. Y.....	59	886	837
Granger P. F., Conn.....	51	890	823
Anthony & Son, Conn....	55	862	831
St. John's P. F., Mo.....	61	1016	969
Wene Chick Farm, N. J...	58	932	948
G. B. Ferris, Mich.....	56	770	712
G. B. Ferris, Mich.....	58	856	770
Toivonen L. F., Pa.....	58	1041	914
T. Wirtanen, Pa.....	58	920	786
H. Rapp, Jr., N. J.....	53	852	828
Peetoocee P. Plant, Pa....	56	632	591
R. L. Montgomery, Conn..	60	825	761
Gilbert Home, Conn.....	63	987	863
Bournedale F., N. Y.....	62	899	837
Kerr Chickeries, N. J....	35	748	724
Redfield Farm, N. Y.....	45	773	747
Egg & Apple F., N. Y.....	61	909	879
Cloverdale P. F., N. Y....	56	731	707
Claraben C. F., N. Y.....	44	866	825
Fox & Son P. F., N. J....	57	964	923
Mount Hope F., Mass....	64	1069	995
Lewis Farms, R. I.....	56	906	843
Steelman P. F., Pa.....	64	1055	934

Widow's Responsibility for Husband's Debts

If a man and wife have a joint deed for a farm and the man dies, would the widow with the farm be holden for his debts? If one signs a note with him, would the widow with the property be holden, or would other signer have to pay note? J. L. K.

Pennsylvania.

If he left any estate outside of the farm, such as stock or other personal property, the estate would be liable for his debts. The signer of the note would be in the same position as any other creditor unless the widow signed the note. N. T.

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

All breeders Blood Tested under State supervision. That means that our chicks LIVE.

New Low Prices to April 18, 1931

S. C. White LEGHORNS	S. C. R. I. REDS	Barred ROCKS	White WYANDOTTES
20c	20c	22c	25c

Special Mating Chicks, 2c additional. Prices are per hundred. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For 50 chicks add $1.00. ½c discount on orders for 500; 1c off on orders for 1,000. We ship prepaid and guarantee 100% delivery. New catalogue.

HALL BROTHERS, Box 60 **WALLINGFORD, CONN.** Tel. 645-5

Schwegler Wants You

TO HAVE A COPY OF HIS NEW BOOK ON BLOOD TESTED BABY CHICKS

New Low Prices—Order Now for Early Layers

I want you to write at once for new illustrated Free Catalog of our large type "Thor-O-Bred" super layers of big eggs. Ten breeds. Hens with records to 296 eggs.

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 207 Northampton, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Chicks C.O.D. $1 Down

Let us ship you our chicks. $1.00 with order, balance C. O. D. Our chicks are from some of Ohio's best flocks that have been carefully culled for type, color and egg production. 100% Live arrival. Postpaid.

	50	100	500	1000
White, Buff and Brown Leghorns	$4.75	$ 8.50	$42.50	$ 85.00
Barred, White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Anconas	5.25	10.00	50.00	100.00
White and S. L. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks and Black Minorcas	5.75	11.00	55.00	110.00

Light Mixed, 8c; J. B. Giants, 16c.

EMPIRE HATCHERY, Box 50, COLUMBUS GROVE, OHIO

CHICKS on EASY TERMS

BE SURE TO READ THIS Ask about our plan which enables you to make extra money or get chicks by acting as our local agent.

No need to tie your money up months in advance. Buy on our easy terms plan—$1 per 100 books your order. **We ship C. O. D.,** and guarantee 100% safe, live delivery of big, stout, healthy chicks in good condition. Prompt delivery—the date you want. Famous strains—winners at the egg laying contests—Tancred, Ferris, Fishel, Sheppard, Martin, Thompson and others. 16 breeds. **Write now for our FREE Catalog** and eye opening prices. Member I. B. C. A.

FAIRPORT HATCHERIES, BOX 42 FAIRPORT, N. Y.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	Per 100
S. C. White Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain	$10.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns—Everlay Strain	10.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	12.00
Heavy Mixed	10.00
Light Mixed	8.00

½c less per chick in 500 lots, 1c per chick in 1,000 lots. For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. Box R McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

THIS IS MY 13TH YEAR EXPERIENCE

	100	500	1000
BARRED ROCKS.....	$10.00	$47.50	$90
TANCRED STRAIN S. C. W. LEGHORNS....	8.00	37.50	70
LIGHT MIXED.....	7.00	32.50	..
HEAVY MIXED.....	8.00	37.50	..

Write for prices on Special Matings and tested flocks. These chicks are from free range and heavy laying flocks. 100% live arrival. Postage paid to your door.

FRANK NACE, Box R, Cocolamus, Pa.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS

10 extra chicks with each hundred, provided you return this advertisement with your order. Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff, Black—$12.00 per 100. Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas—$14.00. Buff and White Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons—$16.00. Jersey Giants, Light Brahmas—$18.00. Broiler chicks, light, $10.00 per 100; Light and Heavy, $12.00; All heavy, $14.00. 500 orders, $1.00 less. 1,000 orders, $2.00 less. Small quantities a trifle more. Better order now. Sent C. O. D. Thousands hatching daily. Prompt shipment. Postpaid live delivery. Started chicks priced according to age. Send for Folder. Custom Hatching. Eggs for hatching. **SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 2-1603.**

BABY CHICKS C.O.D!

Send no money, just mail your order. We ship C. O. D. and guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred, inspected and culled flocks.

Prices on	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns.....	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns.....	2.50	4.50	8.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks.....	3.00	5.50	10.00
Rhode Island Reds.....	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Plymouth Rocks.....	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Wyandottes.....	3.50	6.50	12.00
Mixed Chicks.....	2.25	4.00	7.00

Write for prices if interested in 3-week-old chicks. Free Catalog

Nittany Valley Hatchery, Box 124, Bellefonte, Pa.

WE BREED FOR PRODUCTION and EXHIBITION

$ HENRICH $ Baby Chicks

Local, State & National show prize winners

25 Years' Experience

WHITE & BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Send for free price list. Special prices on 3-week-old, started chicks

Henrich Hatchery Co., Box R, Fleetwood, Pa.

CHICKS 6c and Up

White, Black, Buff and Brown Leg., $8 per 100. Rocks, $11. Wyandottes, $13. Broilers, $6. 24-page catalog free. 21 years in business. Hogan tested. 100% delivery.

JOHNSON'S HATCHERY, ICKESBURG, PA.

TAKE NOTICE

150,000 CHICKS FOR March and April

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh. Leghorns Bar'n & Tanc. Strs.	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
B. Rox & R. I. Reds.	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Silv. lcd. Wyandottes.	4.00	7.50	14.00	....	
Light Mixed.....	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

Free range carefully selected. 100% del. guaranteed. Order direct. Catalog free

The RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 15, Richfield, Pa.

JUNIATA CHIX

	100	1000
Hollywood W. Leghorns.....	$10	$ 90
Everlay Br. Leghorns.....	10	90
R. I. Reds and Bd. Rocks....	12	110
Heavy Mixed.....	9	80
Light Mixed.....	8	70

Juniata Poultry Farm Box 1 RICHFIELD, PA.

CHICKS

FROM FREE RANGE SELECTED FLOCKS

Post paid in lots of	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns..	$5.00	$ 9.00	$42.50	$ 80
S. C. Bd. Rocks & Reds.....	6.00	11.00	52.50	100

Light Mixed, $7 per 100; Heavy Mixed, $9 per 100

Fair View Poultry Farm, R.D. 5, Millerstown, Pa.

260-289-Egg Males

Four Generation and 300-Egg HANSON

head our Grade AA leghorn mating. Grade A, 200-260 egg males backed by lots of high production. 2,500 two and three year old hens. Also guaranteed chicks in Barred & White Rocks, Reds & W. Wyandottes. Chicks electric hatched. catalog.

RIDGEWAY POULTRY FARM, Jamestown, Pa

COCOLAMUS HUSKY CHICKS Tancred Strain S.C. White Leghorns, Everlay Strain Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Light and Heavy Mixed, 6c and up. All free range flocks, 2 and 3 year old breeders. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel post paid. Write for our low price list and free catalogue. **COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Box R, Cocolamus, Penna.**

JUST GOOD CHICKS

White Wyandottes, **$12;** Reds, White and Barred Rocks, **$10.00;** White Leghorns, **$8.00;** Assorted, **$8.00.** ½c less in 500 lots. I guarantee your satisfaction.

SUSQUEHANNA HATCHERY, MILLERSBURG, PA.

Hollywood Leghorn Chicks

HOLLYWOOD STRAIN

from mountain-bred, winter-laying stock. Large type **Hollywood Strain,** $10—100; $47.50—500; $90—1000. (3 to 6 week prices on request).

Hollywood Leghorn Farm, Richfield, Pa

WYCKOFF and TANCRED WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX

Book your order now for Feb., March and April chicks.

$10.00 Per 100 $47.50—500 $90—1000

100% prepaid—safe del. guaranteed—Write for catalog.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box 25 RICHFIELD, PA.

CHICKS

FROM FREE RANGE AND HEAVY LAYING FLOCKS.

Barred Rocks, 10c; R. I. Reds, 10c; Heavy Mixed, 9c; Light Mixed, 8c; S. C. W. Leghorns, 9c. Safe delivery guaranteed. Cir. free. **B. W. Amey, Cocolamus, Pa.**

ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS

Wh. Wyandottes, Wh. Rocks, Barred Rocks and Heavy Mixed. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. For low prices and catalog write **Jas. E. Ulsh, Box R, Beaver Springs, Pa.**

For Sale—BABY CHICKS

Columbia, Buff, White & Barred **Rocks** White & Sil. Laced **Wyandottes**

Also Black Jersey Giants. Write for special discount on orders received during February for future delivery.

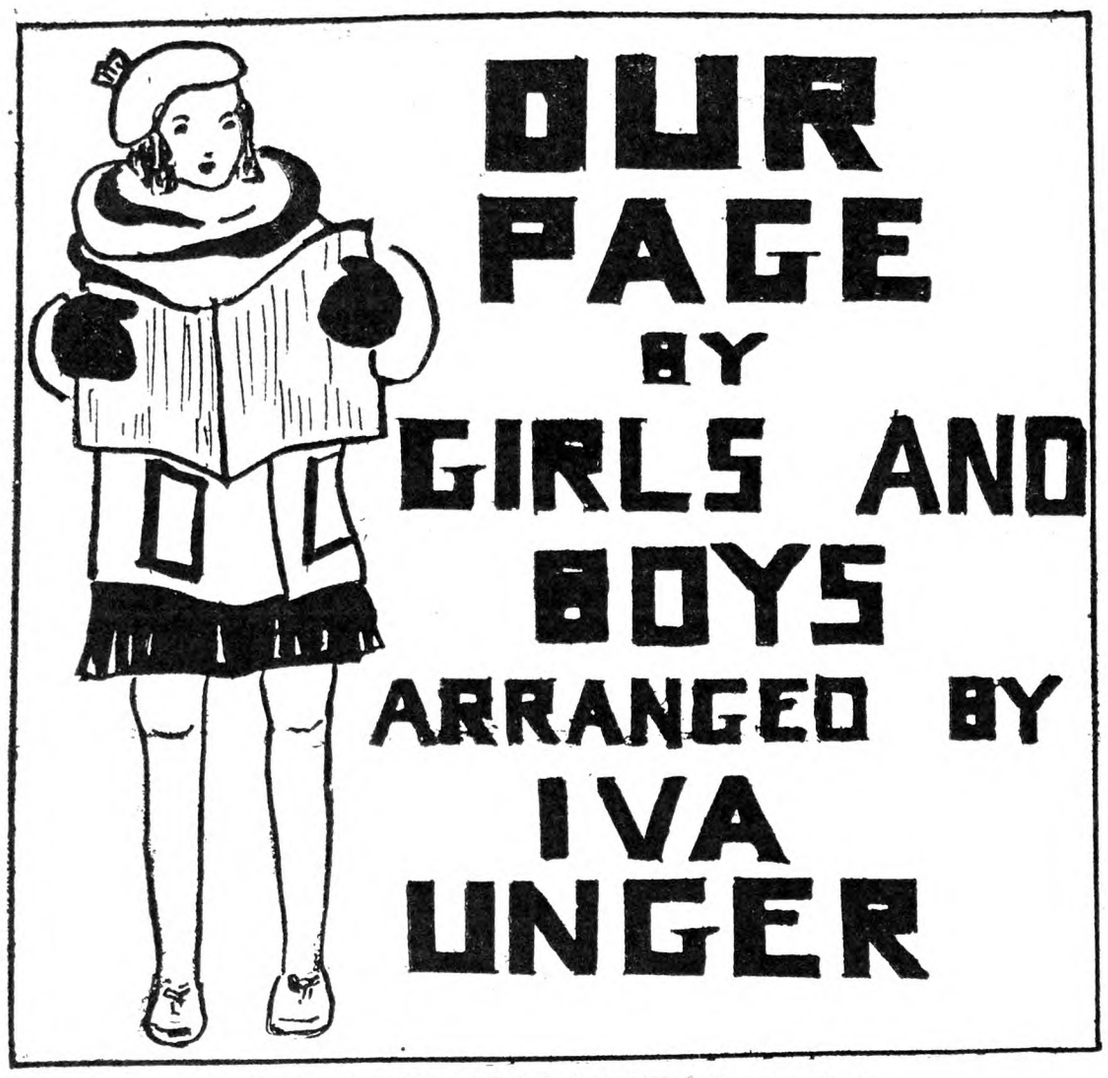
Murray's Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Newark, Delaware

HOLLYWOOD LEGHORN CHICKS

From large size heavy production bred hens. Write for free Circular, April and May prices.

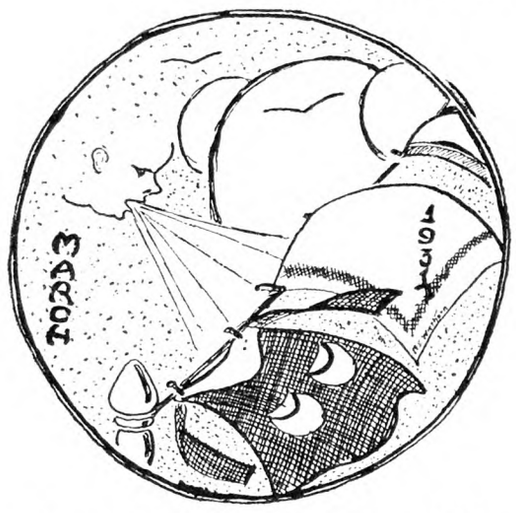
C. M. Shellenberger Poultry Farm Box 10 Richfield, Pa.

CHIX Leghorns, 8c; Barred Rocks, 10c; Reds, 10c; W. Rocks, 12c; Heavy Mix., 8c. Light Mix., 6½c. All from free range flocks. Send for catalog. **The Monroe Hatchery, Box R, Richfield, Pa.**



Drawn by Elda Matchulat (17), Connecticut

**"New words, new thoughts of Spring
Phrases found on hillsides, here we bring."**



Drawn by Marion Wiethorn (18), New York

MEMORY VERSE

March

Here comes March, a-cleaning house
  Early for the Spring.
With windy broom she sweeps the world
  Lest wintry snowdrifts cling.
She melts the ice and scrubs the fields
  Then dries them in the sun—
And she must polish up the hills
  Before her work is done.

March shakes the rivers into life
  And puts them through their paces.
She wakes the sleepy little brooks,
  And makes them wash their faces.
On sunny days her wash is seen
  Fluttering from the sky—
Fleecy clouds as white as wool,
  Hanging out to dry.

When the world all spick and span,
  Is shining, clean and sweet,
Busy March hears on the hills
  April's flowery feet.
Then March takes her apron off,
  Checkered white and blue,
And spreads it down, a lovely field
  Of violets for you.

—By Mary Charlotte Billings.

Sent by Clark Allender (17), West Virginia.

Sanctuary

I know a spot where budless twigs
  Are bare above the snow,
And where sweet Winter-loving birds
  Flit softly to and fro;
There with the sun for altar-fire
  The earth a kneeling place,
The gentle air for chorister,
  Will I adore thy face.

—Alice Brown.

Sent by Margaret D. Esslinger, Pennsylvania.

Drawn by Jane E. Goddard (16), Ohio

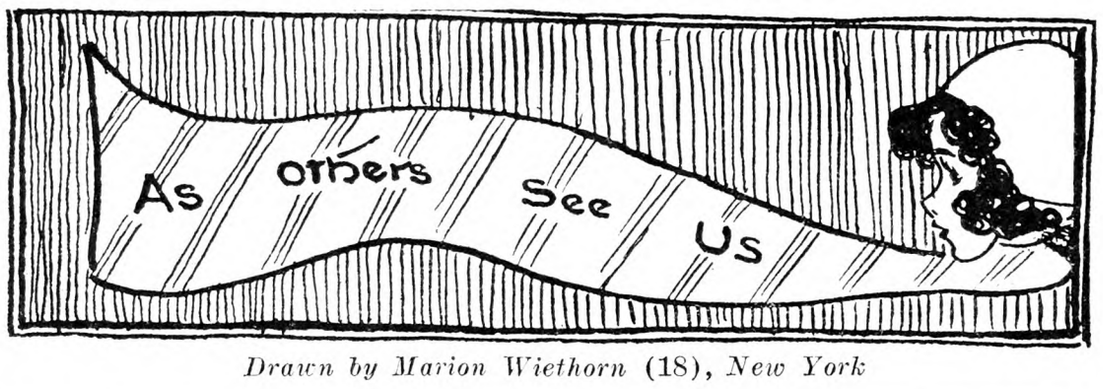
The answer to last month's "What Am I" was "wolverine." Unlike either the bear or the weasel, of which it may be the connecting link, this animal, called also the glutton, emits a peculiar fluid of strong musky odor when hard pressed by enemies. The puzzle for next month is based on a bird not very well known in these parts, but easily to be confused with one that we do know very well.

I am a large black bird once common in Europe, Asia and America, but seldom seen except in a domesticated state. I am most frequently found in the Hebrides. In those islands I live principally on carrion of different kinds, such as dead sheep or lamb, whose death I am accused with some justice of hastening. I also live on fishes and cetaceous animals which have been cast on shore by the waves. In these cases I conduct myself much in the manner of the vulture. I commence by taking out the eye and tongue, and then proceed to tear open the abdomen, operations for which my sharp and powerful bill seems quite as well fitted as the hooked beak of the rapacious birds.

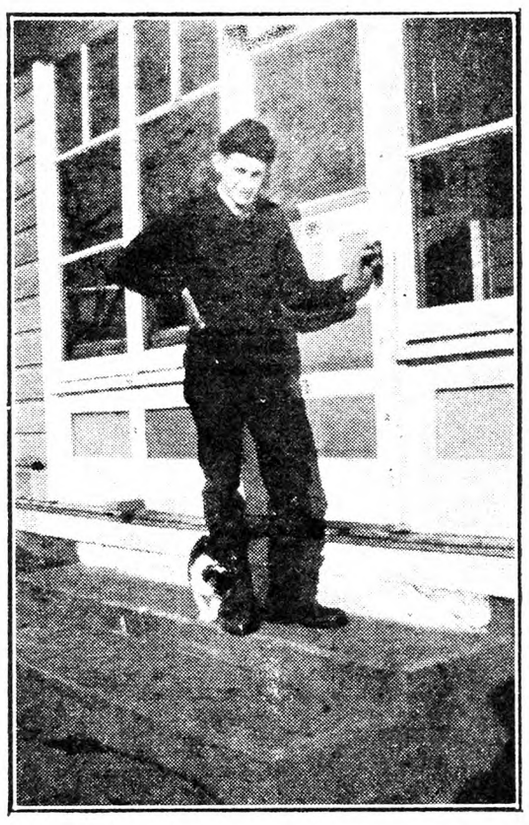
I am a very crafty bird, and can with difficulty be approached, but by laying a dead carcass near my haunts, and keeping carefully concealed, the naturalist will see me cautiously approaching; first perching on an eminence, I look cautiously around. Then advancing with sidelong steps, I examine my expected prey. When fully satisfied I proceed to satiate myself with food. I seem to revel in storms, and to be deterred by no inclemency of weather from seeking my prey.

I have a great capacity for imitating sounds, and can be taught to pronounce whole sentences or sing songs with wonderful accuracy. In Northern Scotland I make my nest on high rocks, but not infrequently build my nest on the summit of a tall tree. My nest is a large, irregular structure of heath, grass, wool, and feathers, also seaweed if I build near the shore. My length is 25 in., and expanse of wings is 60 in. Although formerly so plentiful that innumerable omens were drawn from my appearance, my croaking, and my flight, I have almost become extinct. My name is the title of a famous poem. What Am I?—Sent by Erma Herschey, Pennsylvania.

The answer to the enigma is "Edison," to the riddle is "snowdrift," and to the problem is eight miles.



Drawn by Marion Wiethorn (18), New York



Dear Friends: This is my first writing. I have been reading the paper for a long time and especially enjoy Our Page. I am enclosing a picture of myself and my pet cat Rosie, taken in January on our farm. I am a Long Island city boy spending the Winter in the country.—Anthony Iapoce (16), New York.

Dear Friends: Here is a picture of myself. I am 17 years old and a senior at Port Washington High School. I read O. P. thoroughly every month. It's both interesting and amusing. I would like to hear from boys and girls about my own age.—Helen M. Hehn, Long Island.

Dear Readers of O. P.: I am sending a picture of myself which was taken in school. I have been reading O. P. for a year and a half. I shall be writing every month. Goodby and good luck.—Mary Eskow (12), Massachusetts.

Dear Our Page: I am enclosing a picture of myself on skates. In back of me is our car. I live in Whipstick District, but I was born in Bar Harbor, Me. I am in the fifth grade and 10 years old. I love animals and have three dogs and a cat.—Jacqueline Leighton, Connecticut.

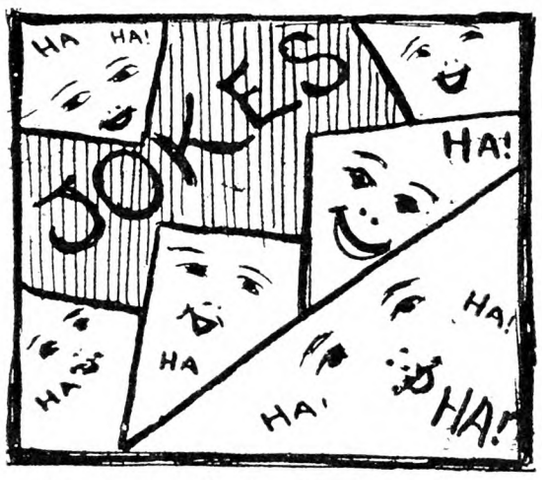
Drawn by Eva Durant, New York

Feb. 6.—It's good to hear Spring birds once again. Feb. 2, Ground Hog Day, the children came home from school with reports of having seen a flock of robins. This morning, when I was dusting upstairs I heard a quail. A little sapsucker is making itself quite at home in the pear tree below the house.

Feb. 18.—This afternoon when I was taking my daily walk, I chanced to hear the melodious whistle of my favorite bird the cardinal.—From Erma Herschey, Pennsylvania.

Feb. 28.—This morn a persistent chattery note called me to look outside my window. It seemed elusive. I couldn't see the owner, but thought it a woodpecker. The outdoors looked so white I believed new snow was on the ground. Was this the Spring I supposed was here? And what was that woodpecker doing in this atmosphere? He belonged to those springy mornings. Again he called and I saw but the twitch of a tail behind the branches. My bird was a red squirrel.

On going forth I found, not Winter and snow, but a peppy Spring morning. An enfolding fog in the distances lent whiteness like snow. Indeed this was evidence of Winter's breaking up. The bare-limbed trees were softer in tracery and the evergreens in the pasture misty. And surely the maples out front had bud tassels hanging, but no, they fooled me too. Covered with a furry frost, those last year's stems made fine tassels. Wire on henyard and flower bed fences was of white polygons standing out in the gray. Frost, graying the spruces on roofs and bare rose bushes, while down the valley came the hollow drumming of a woodpecker, and nearby crows hollered! As the sun found the tree-covered hillside, its subdued light shone over the tops of pearly trees and they became beautifully clothed in masses of delicate somber laces.—From "Birdie."



Drawn by Marion Wiethorn (18), New York

School Teacher: "John, you are not doing anything. The devil always finds something for idle hands to do. Come up here and I will give you some work."—Sent by Edna Wynick, Pennsylvania.

Enigma No. 1

My first is in bird but not in fish,
My second is in basin but not in dish,
My third is in suffer but not in bear,
My fourth is in fur but not in hair,
My fifth is in home but not in farm,
My sixth is in danger but not in harm,
My seventh is in first but not in last,
My eighth is in slow but not in fast.
My whole is a messenger of Spring.

—By Clark Allender (17), West Virginia.

Enigma No. 2

My first is in pamphlet but not in book,
My second is in search but not in look,
My third is in speak but not in talk,
My fourth is in laugh but not in mock,
My fifth is in ocean but not in bay,
My sixth is in slide but not in play,
My seventh in purchase but not in sell,
My eighth is in spring but not in well,
My ninth is in display but not in show,
My tenth is in water but not in snow.
My whole is liked by boys and girls.

—By Mary Buxton, Vermont.

Riddle

I may be black or brown or blue,
But I am not so big as you.
I have two feet on which to stand
But I have not a single hand.
I have two eyes
But you can't see my ears.
Do you know who I am by now, my dears?

—By Dorothy Brodine (10), New York.

Drawn by Marion Wiethorn (18), New York

Feb. 19.—A lot of new magazines came in the mail today, so I read a lot tonight. Practiced my "piece," and Mother made some candy, so I didn't get to bed till midnight.

Feb. 21.—Drove to the "big city" this morning, and visited the girl friend. Rather an unusual time for a visit, but it was arranged beforehand. Had dinner at the restaurant. Worked like the dickens this afternoon on some magazine cover designs, one, a brown-eyed Spanish senorita, is the best. My "sky parlor" studio's so cold I've had to move to lower, but warmer, regions. Heat doesn't always rise, you see!—"Lupus."

March 2.—Fed my rabbits. Have about 50 now. Cleaned the barn, milked one cow. Had company. Fell into the water. Got a cold. Helped sis do dishes. I hate the job. Girls are helpless.

March 3.—Had a quarrel with my little sister. She thinks she's a boss. Had to stay after school and practice on play. So long everybody. Guess who's "The Shadow."

March 1.—Weather, cool and cloudy. Nice rain last night, though. Slim so plump and over-stuffed, envies me my skinny self. She is trying to reduce by cutting down reasonably on her diet; just sometimes though. She claims to have lost 20 pounds making a total of 150 pounds for her now. Regardless of all that, she actually ate six muffins for lunch today, while I ate all the way two. Oh boy! The laugh is on her. We went to weigh ourselves. She stepped on the scales. The thing went bounding up to 160, 170. I snickered. She looked around kind of suspicious-like and all the time Jap had his toe on the scales but she didn't know it though.

Another day we went for a walk through the woods, always on the lookout for something to get scared at. When we were just about "dead center" like we call it, didn't we hear some dogs barking. We looked at each other, turned around and started to run for all that was in us. The more we ran the closer the sound came. Slim cut off the path and I after. Midge trailed after us, barely keeping up for laughter. When we came to the creek, Slim went ahead. She stepped on a stone, it gave way under her and she went sprawling, face downward. I came next, jumped across and never thought to stop and help her. But when I looked around, she came tearing toward me through bushes and green briers. Before we got out of the woods, she (Slim) was mud up to the buckle on her "whoopee" boots. And to cap the climax we had to plow through a wheatfield south of the woods.—"Whiz."

Feb. 24.—I've had orders to be lazy! It would be real nice if there wasn't a string to it! I've got chicken-pox. Mother laughs because I went all through high school without anything but whooping cough and then got chicken-pox at a dance.

Feb. 25.—Boys, I'm surely peppered for fair. Itch and itch and can't scratch. Talk about pleasant sensations! Joe is still home from school. His sore throat ought to be well pretty soon.—"Dizzy."

Evening

Slowly the bus moves along the snow-covered roads. Deep drifts hem in that narrow path in their whiteness. Here and there a partly covered shrub pokes its crown into view. The leafless trees stand boldly out against the nearby hills and all that can be heard is the throbbing rhythm of the engine.

At last the bus reaches its destination in a group of farm buildings and we get out into the wintry crispness to walk the rest of the way. The air is still, fresh and cool. The snow crackles underneath as we tread along, while our cheeks and noses become delightfully cold. We go through the little wooded valley and are soon beside the blazing fire.

Chores are begun. The lowing cattle await their measures of grain and the frisky calves stand in a group for some, too. They grow weary of waiting and begin to race around the pen uttering cheerful blats meanwhile. Someone approaches; they stop, watching attentively, eyes wide and ears up. The grain is poured into the trough and they fall to. A horse whinnies, others paw impatiently for their feeding of hay and oats. The pigs in a nearby pen make awkward noises as they greedily shove about.

The sun has long since set, and darkness falls, enveloping both earth and sky until the moon swings slowly over the hill. Here and there across the valley, flickering lights show from unseen farm buildings. The cows yet remain to be milked, but little mind we, for all is quiet and peaceful as we walk on crackling snow under the line of maple trees. — Raymond Miller, New York.

Pen and Ink—By Marion Wiethorn (18), New York

New Boots for March Puddles—By Pearl Wilfert, New York

Kitten by the Fire—By Marion Wiethorn (18), New York

The Two Hoboes—By Paul Pillau (16), Connecticut

Pan—By Eva Durant, New York

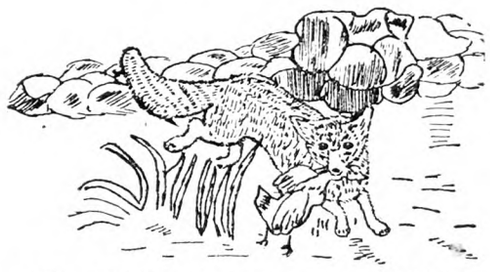
The Easter Bonnet—By Harold Deveney, New Jersey

The Thoroughbred—By Rollin Miller, New York

Spring's Adventure—By Sophie Kozey, (16), Connecticut

Drawn by Elda Matchulat (17), Connecticut

Dear Friends: Speaking of candy I'm sending a recipe my friends like best. Here it is: Two and one-half cups granulated sugar, one heaping tablespoon good cocoa, one-half cup milk; boil until it forms a soft round ball that keeps its shape in cold water. Remove from the fire and add a lump of butter big as a walnut. Then let it cool without stirring until you can put your finger in the center of it and not burn it. Then add a teaspoon vanilla and half a cup chopped nut meats and beat with a stiff spoon until creamy. Put on a greased platter and cut in squares. This is really delicious and I hope "Caesar the Second" will try it. If he or she would only write me I would be glad to send a sample.—By Iva M. Swayer (19), New York.



The Thief—By Frances McCall

The Whistler

I sat beside the window
With the gloaming growing near;
I beheld the outside whiteness
And the inside flames of cheer.

I had grown subdued and listless
With the Winter's sullen song;
When I woke to hear a whistle
That was harsh, and shrill, and long.

Then my lips became a smile,
And my heart with joy grew arch,
For I knew that shrilling whistle
Had announced mischievous March.

And despite his pranks and roughness,
Every cloud grows bright and clear;
At his presence Winter scurries
And the golden Spring draws near.
—Billie Divine (15),
New York.

Drawn by Louise Jenkins, New York

March Morning

The song sparrow sings,
And the buds are red
Where he sways and swings
By the pansy bed,
For the sky is blue
And the grass grows green,
And a robin is heard
Though he can't be seen
The sun is golden,
A-warming everything,
Birds are all singing
"Here comes Spring!"
—By Jane E. Goddard (16), Ohio.

Three Times a Day

Got on my washable duds
Against my wishes,
Gotta whip up the suds
And do the dishes.
Knives, forks, cups and saucers,
T'wouldn't be so bad,
But there's too many bossers.
Dash the water down the drain;
There go all the troubles
That gave me a pain.
Doin' dishes is fun?
O yeah?—well, after they're done.
—By Teresa Prinzing (16), New York.

This Old World

Not such a bad old world we live in,
With all its wind and rain and frost;
God put it here for a reason
And His labor was not lost.

It's a beautiful world to work in;
We should be glad we are alive,
But to have it seem as it really is—
Gosh, brother, you've got to strive.
—By Jackson Moody (16), New York.

Reading the Signs

The sunshine is warm and the snow is melting,
The breath of the Spring's in the air,
The hens are friendly though their voices are homely,
And they sing since the day is so fair.

There's mud on my shoes that looks like the Springtime,
The birds at the barn are all gay,
A crow flying over screams harshly this message:
"March is here, Lady Spring's on her way."
—By Prudence Clark (15), Pennsylania.

Tragedy

Threatening skies, a treacherous sea, and a ship
Gliding swiftly, soundlessly
Through the web of rain.
Lights aglow and faint sound of music,
Voices weaving into the mist,
And the fog.

Threatening skies, a treacherous sea, and breakers
Beating on distant rocks.
The vanishing hulk of a dead ship,
Waves sucking greedily,
Rain falling, misty rain,
And the fog.
New Jersey. —By Louise Yawger.

Drawn by Elspeth Field (11), New York

Our Page This Month

Our Page this month, or any month, is a collection of words and lines. We marshalled them together as we sat by the fire and stroked the kitten, when we took out a pencil for Our Page. The idea we wanted to capture was elusive. It did not want to stand out clear and smooth, not at first. It hid behind words.

The adjectives bothered us worst. They ought to be a part of the scene, but many of them were like screens. They hid the view, imposed their own false picture against the true. We went about among them carefully and crossed out a good many of them, choosing only the ones that we could not get along without. Some of the words we had to cross out were very pretty and fantastic, but we found that we had to take them away. They attracted too much attention, so that the reader lost the line at that point and went on to something else. Many a good word has lost its place in this way.

It is a fine thing to have an idea. But to give it to others is quite another thing. We need a knowledge of all the words in the English language, so that

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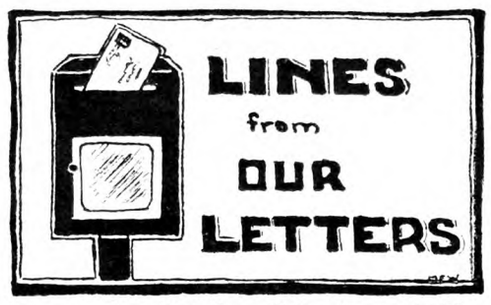
we may have them all to pick and choose from. And even then we often use the wrong word. It is always best to try out our work, see how it affects others. This can be done best by reading it aloud.

There is no better audience than an eight-year-old. When the story runs smoothly, when the words all tell the truth, his face is bright and interested, but when we stumble, his face falls. If he is not getting the idea at all, his face will tell you that, too. Older people control their expression, so are not reliable guides, and prejudice may play a part in their decisions. We who seek the truth must weigh these things.

Our Page thanks Teresa Prinzing for making a romance out of the dish water. "Whip up the suds," is a stroke of genius, isn't it? If you have the urge you can make poems on a pancake griddle. Let's try. We need something from the other Our Pagers who have an insight into the life of the kitchen. Have you a task?

There is no need, I'm sure, to remind anyone what April brings. What of the worm the plow turns up? And did you see the earliest arrivals from the South? Send all contributions to Iva Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York City, before the fifth of the month, if intended for April. Work arriving later must be held over.



Drawn by Marion Wiethorn (18), New York

"How glad I was when my poem and picture appeared on O. P. I could hardly believe it. And this month I am going to try to do better than last. I am not going to miss a single month's contribution if I can help it."—Dorothy Brodine (10), New York.

"I found some poplar buds today. They are almost pussy willows, only they are grayer in color. They are now in a red bowl on the table—a token of Spring. The roads are getting muddier than ever, and oh, the puddles! A little friend of mine has a pair of bright red boots, which she wears during this kind of weather. And although she does not know it, it is she whom you see in the enclosed drawing. I liked the picture of Tack, the collie, drawn by Frances McCall."—Pearl Wilfert, New York.

"THE R. N.-Y. has been in our family for over 30 years. I am very much interested in the silver foxes by Stanley Brown. This section of the country is much traveled by gray and red foxes. My uncle had several tame ones at one time. I am sending a sketch of a gray fox."—Frances McCall (16), Rhode Island.

"February rolled around so quick, didn't it? Didn't I read that you wanted dishwashing in verse, or something like that? Well, I tried it, and I'm sending you the result." — Teresa Prinzing (16), New York.

"I notice some of the new diarists have commenced by making their entry at the beginning of the new year. A very appropriate idea. I am quite sure I know who "Caesar II" is. I have my reasons, you can be sure. But silence is golden, you know." — Erma Herschey, Pennsylvania.

"The poem, 'Yellow Roses,' printed in January's issue, I thought to be very beautiful. Roses are one of my weaknesses, but I have no yellow ones, although I expect to receive one this Spring. I have ordered some ramblers for this Spring's planting, of red, pink and white. Flower gardening is one of my favorite hobbies for Summer and Spring, too. Sometimes the hens scratch the plants and bulbs out, the pig has eaten a few, and one time the dog used it as a place to sleep in."—Raymond Miller, New York.

"To Bert Capstaff: I am a reader of THE R. N.-Y., and after reading your article I would like some information on short wave broadcast and receiving set. I would like to build a set, but do not know how to begin. Would you please tell the equipment you are using and the cost of the parts?" — Donald Conrow, New York.

"I like to read the notes on Roxy and the other foxes, by Stanley Brown. We have foxes around our home. I hear them at night when they bark or when they catch one of Dad's chickens. We have skunks, too. Mother has one under her chicken house. It isn't a pet though. I wish you could have some of these hickorynuts Dad and I are eating." — Janet Ingersoll (15), New York.

"I certainly hope I'm not too late. Of course, I'm not Pembroke. But I'm grateful to the Shadow for the other compliments, nevertheless. I do wish you'd publish my guess about Pembroke. I'm sure Grace Cullis couldn't really deny it."—Jane E. Goddard (16), Ohio.

Blue Heron

At early morning just as the sun broke through rosy clouds and the chickens had come from roost to look for the early worm, I saw him fly. The great blue crane! Coming out from the rosy sun with slow, majestic movements he was soon above the farm buildings. The chickens, with alarmed cries scurried to the protective shelter of the farmhouses. The old geese herded their ugly, half grown young under the porch. The blue heron

Drawn by Erma Herschey, Pennsylvania

flew on, unconcerned by the commotion he had caused in the henyard. His huge wings beat the air and his long legs stretched far back. I watched in admiration as he winged his way to a mere speck in the distance, and soon became lost.—By "Wisconsin Badger."

Beautiful Things

A man stood upon a high hill looking at the beauty of the world, which was at the dawning. The wind was fresh and warm and had a way which seemed to say, "Come! come! race with me," and the waves of the lakes seemed to say, Sail on me!" Birds sang, "Rejoice, for a new morn is come!" High in the sky, all sizes and shapes of clouds reflected the glory of the sun.

Way down in the valley, the beautiful things never came. High mountains obstructed the view. The sun never shone enough to make the flowers grow. The man knew people must have beauty, or they could not live.

The man turning away, with his face glowing from the beautiful things, heard their cries. He went down into the valley and taught the people how to remove the hard rock and minerals of the mountains, so that roads were made to the hills. Then the people went at all times to see the things the man had seen. Some, who would, went to places the mountains never shadowed and could see day and night, the wonderful things.

So Lincoln, ambitious for the American people, taught that men must be equal, have the same chance to see the beautiful things of life. — By Elizabeth Townsend, Massachusetts.

Rhymes from the Rockies

(Observations)

Spring's dress is the bonny warm breezes,
  Spangled with songs of the birds.
She speaks and forthwith releases
  A hillside of flowery words.

From a veil of clouds falls tear after tear;
  She is weeping and sorrowful then.
But—the sun bursts forth—the clouds disappear,
  And lo! she is smiling again.
—By Florence Swan (18), Colorado.

Yearning

Oh, how I yearn for a pair of wings,
  Up like a bird I'd fly;
I'd swing and swerve and turn and curve,
  I'd yearn to reach the sky!

Up like a swallow I would go
  Beyond the clouds I'd soar;
I'd fly, if I could, beyond Heaven's reaches,
  And fly till I could move no more.

Oh, for those vast realms of blue,
  A sky made just for me;
But alas, alas, I've hoped too much,
  For a bird I cannot be!
—Silvio A. Bedini (14), Connecticut.

Drawn by Esther Pillau (12), *Connecticut*

Messengers of Spring

A bluebird's singing,
A robin's cheer-up;
All the frogs croaking
Down in the muck.
All the bees flying,
A Crocus appears.
At last it has come
The Spring o' the year.

Insects are crawling
All over the ground
And down in the valley
A trickling sound.
It's nature's music,
How good to the ear!
At last it has come
The Spring o' the year.
—Elizabeth Townsend, Massachusetts.

Drawn by Manuel Buarque (14), *Delaware*

Here's March

The wind doth blow so hard and shrill,
Oh, such everlasting breeze,
It fills the valley, hills and dales,
And it seems to warp the trees.
The windows rattle and the doors do slam,
For March comes like a lion and goes like a lamb,
The wind doth blow all day long,
Always saying, "Who-o-o—"
But to tell who the wind is blowing for
Is more than I can do.
—By Manuel Buarque (14), Delaware.

The Snowstorm

A soft pattering on my window sill. I sat up quickly and looked out. To my surprise and joy it was snowing fast. It looked to be two or three inches deep already. There was a light wind blowing for snow was whirling in every direction.

The temperature of my room felt to be zero. I slipped under the covers. As I lay there watching the tops of the trees, mother's voice came to me, "Janet, it's time to get up!"

I helped mother with breakfast. At the table Dad remarked that it looked as if we were going to have a blizzard. About four o'clock in the afternoon I went out to tend my chickens. It was still snowing hard. I could hardly see 20 feet ahead of me. It came down in sheets. The wind was still blowing and the snow had collected on everything, even the wire fence. On the ground it was quite deep and the path to the chicken house was well covered and quite deep. Pal accompanied me as did Checkers, our cat. The pup and the cat did not often agree. Checkers did not like the deep snow and followed in my tracks. When I entered the coop, Checkers came in too, unnoticed. I collected the eggs and went into the house. Remembering that I had not emptied the water pan, I went out to do it. As I emptied it I spied Checkers curled up comfortably in a nest box. I took her out with me and sent her down the path.

It was still snowing when I went to bed. The wind was whistling around the corners and it made a weird noise in the evergreen trees.

The next morning when I opened my eyes it was still dark. I turned over and tried to go to sleep. After lying there for some time I again opened my eyes. I was surprised to find it still dark. I sat up and looked at my clock on the stand with a flashlight. Seven-thirty! what was the matter with that watch! I had just had it fixed, too. Why, wasn't that Dad's voice downstairs? Why should he be up so early? I got up and opened my door. A flood of light greeted me. It was coming from the window facing the south. I turned around expecting to see my room light, too. The only light came from the open door. After investigating I found that my two windows which faced the east were covered with snow, so I understood. The snow had piled itself up on the porch roof against my windows. Then I went into mother's room. The light came through the upper part of only one of the four windows. Now I knew why I had heard Dad's voice. We had all overslept in the dark. I dressed hurriedly and arrived in the lower hall just in time to see Dad go out the front door. I could not imagine why he should go that way. When I went into the kitchen mother had the lights all on. A huge drift had covered the kitchen door and all the windows! Not even a sign of the dog house. I dug Pal out, none the worse.—By Janet Ingersoll (15), New York.

Seen in the Shops

One of the little electric conveniences noted recently is a tie iron, with which to rejuvenate men's neckties. It is narrow and tapering; the tie is dampened and slipped over it, and the current does the rest. The usual price of these is 75 cents, but we saw them recently in a sale for 49 cents.

Among the Spring color combinations we see green used as an accessory to brown; a brown suit will be worn with a green purse and handkerchief, or a green scarf. We also see vivid red worn with either blue or brown. Black and white is as popular as ever, but a light shade of yellow is worn with black, and also flesh, though this is not as new as the yellow. Dark coats, black, blue or brown, are trimmed with white fur. We see black shoes with little white leather bows, white patent leather bags, and white hats.

After 10 years of absence, petticoats have arrived again, frilly rustling taffeta petticoats. They are worn with woolen suits and dresses.

Patent leather boutonnieres in red, white, blue, brown and yellow are very smart. We also see such flowers in linen, pique and batiste.

Scarfs are brought into high favor by the collarless Spring coats, and often form a part of the ensemble. Those worn with coats are usually only eight to 10 inches wide, double, and about a yard and a half long. They are often tied around the neck in a bow at the side. They are easily made by seaming a piece of silk together, and then pressing it so that the seam comes in the center of the under side or seaming two contrasting materials together down the sides. The ends are either straight or slanting; sometimes they are merely fringed out and sometimes finished with picot. If the home dressmaker is making an ensemble, she should make a scarf to match; if a printed dress with a coat of solid color the two should be combined in the scarf, or the scarf may be made of the solid color with a contrasting lining. Another new idea is the "fisherman's scarf" crocheted of heavy silk in three colors, such as black, white, and either blue or green, brown, tan and orange, or navy, red and gray. There are some evening scarfs, so called, that are like the sleeves of a coolie coat united by a scarf to form a fluttering little jacket, and some lace scarfs that are like a little cape with long ends.

Mohair alpaca suits are seen for travel wear, usually a skirt and a short coat with a silk blouse. This old-fashioned fabric sheds dust and never wrinkles.

Evening dresses often show a garland string of velvet roses worn over one shoulder. We saw such strings, described as Hawaiian leis, priced at $2.25.

The touch of white demanded on most dresses has brought back all sorts of edgings and rufflings, including the circular ruches that fit so nicely for a collar. Loop edgings of georgette were seen for $1.95 a yard; tabs of crepe, $1.75 a yard; organdy points, $1.25 a yard; double crepe ruffles, $1.95 a yard.

Short little lace jackets with long flowing or ruffled sleeves are among the new ideas for evening wear. A black lace jacket over a white evening gown is especially smart. The jackets were seen in beige lace also, priced at $4.95 and $6.95.

There are some very smart new suits having a black skirt and a jacket of eggshell, a very striking contrast. They are made of a loosely woven diagonal woolen, with a blouse of thin crepe de chine of the eggshell tint, and a patent leather belt. We have also seen some dresses with a black skirt and a jacket-like waist and peplum of white.

New hats are certainly more off than on, but some with brims are appearing, which are kinder to most women than the skinned-back headgear affected by the young girls. There are among the popular shapes tricornes, halos, Watteaus and sailors. Crowns are usually shallow. The tricornes include some especially pretty shapes that are becoming to the matron, as well as the younger set. During March we saw more black straw hats than colored ones, especially those of shiny straw trimmed with white flowers or feathers. The sailors, which, it is predicted, will be in high favor the coming Summer, have a shallower crown and narrower brim than those introduced last year.

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Don't fret over Bad Luck..

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Then Use CUTICURA
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Mrs. Rorer has compiled cookery books containing recipes that have been fully tested and will be found helpful. They are the result of her years of study and practical experience.
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W. 30th St., New York

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

I love your paper and always like to send a new subscriber with my renewal. I choose wideawake, ambitious young farmers, because I believe they will become permanent subscribers.
Ohio. MRS. J. W. P.

This is the brand of friendship and service that helps make it possible to publish a farm paper solely for the farm. It is an asset that has no equivalent in dollars and cents.

I inclose a circular which I received in the mail telling how $100,000 was made in a year in real estate. Is this the hot-air Ostrander who operated 25 or 30 years ago in Philadelphia? J. R. E.
Ohio.

Yes, you guessed right. Ostrander is the father of the advance fee for listing farms, but with all his listing we were never able to find any farms he ever sold.

I received a catalog from the Berry Seed Company. Many of the seeds are listed cheaper than those I intended to buy. I have little to invest and want to get as much as possible for my large garden. What would you advise? M. F.
Pennsylvania.

Official records of tests of the Berry Seed Company seeds do not warrant a recommendation of these seeds. The cost of garden seeds is a small part of the expense of a garden when you consider the use of the ground, the cost of fertility, insecticides and labor. With all the pains, work, care and expense, one may spoil it all with poor seeds that do not grow, or that contain a large adulteration of troublesome weed seeds. We are trying to protect you by refusing the advertising of the seed concerns that do not come up to standard. If necessary plant less, but never try to grow plants with poor seeds. The reliable houses take great pains with seeds. No one can afford to plant poor seeds.

I bought a farm in New York State on contract. I repaired barn, house, etc. at great expense as they were in bad condition; then bought stock for farm and find there is no water on the farm and never has been. I went to the expense of trying to locate water and have none. Seller knew this condition before sale was made, but did not inform the buyer. Is there a law in New York State that farm land must have supply of water? Will you advise me what I can do?
Long Island. J. B. C.

There is no law requiring the seller to advise the buyer that there is no water. The buyer must look out for the general conditions himself. Of course the seller must not misrepresent the farm. If he has, he is then responsible to the buyer, but the safe way is to be fully informed before buying.

The Allen-Shirley Corporation, whose address is 475 Fifth Avenue, New York City, are sending high pressure salesmen about this country getting people who are holders of first mortgages on real estate to exchange the mortgages for lots at Muscle Shoals. What do you know about the proposition? G. S. V. V.
New York.

We know that first mortgages in the fair proportion to the value of the property are good, safe and profitable investments. Lots at Muscle Shoals are a long way off, and their value problematical. If a New York firm can buy them and trade them for mortgages it must add enough to the original price of the lots to pay the salary and expenses of the high-priced salesmen, together with other expense, and their own profits, to make up the trade price of the lots. First mortgages on real estate have known values. To trade them for lots of unknown or speculative value would be to run a big risk of buying regrets.

I am enclosing bill against Hyland Jenks, Inc., 17 West 51st St., New York City. I have been sending him bills every month since goods were purchased, but no avail. Will you see if you can collect for me? H. B. K.
New Jersey.

We have had the Hyland Jenks, Inc., traced to several addresses, but the clues to his present address have availed nothing. We have been unable to locate the debtor, and regret that we are unable to collect this bill of $109.27.

According to the United States Official Postal Guide, February Supplement, from the Office of the Solicitor of the Post Office Department, comes the information that

"Fraud orders have been issued against the following concerns and parties:

National Diet and Health Association of America, Bragg's Health Center, Bragg Laboratories, Prof. Paul C. Bragg, and their officers and agents as such, at Hollywood, Los Angeles, California. Advertising Service, Baumgardt's Advertising Service, and their officers and agents as such, at Oakland, California. C. F. Mayer (Inc.), and Box 1175, and its officers and agents as such; and the General Liquidating Co.; Acme Tool Company; Wholesale Electrical Supply Co.; and their officers and agents as such, at Chicago, Illinois.

The Lantz Co.; Lantz Laboratories; Carl C. Lantz, Inventor; Carl C. Lantz; New-Vac-Device Service; and Lock Box 234, and their officers and agents as such, at Keansburg, New Jersey.

Amol Co., and its officers and agents as such, at New York, N. Y., and Hoboken, New Jersey.

A. E. Daley, at Jamestown, New York. Ivory Novelty Co. and its officers and agents as such, at New York, New York."
New York F. H. T.

We have heretofore referred to some of these concerns; but as it all comes in such concrete form, we give it in full. At the same time we acknowledge the good interest and helpful service of this correspondent and many other friends in the work of this department. They are a big factor in its success.

I hold a mortgage, which became due January, 1931; the interest, 5 per cent, has been promptly paid. May I extend the mortgage for another period at 6 per cent, the legal rate of interest, and what are the legal requirements on my part to do so? R. H. S.
New York

If the mortgagor is willing to have the mortgage extended for one or more years at 6 per cent, a lawyer may draw up an "extension agreement" and this should be recorded in the county records where the mortgage is now on record.

An electric machine for the cure of rheumatism is advertised on the radio. The price is $102. Money is scarce and hard to get but I have severe pains, and would like to have your advice. H. K.
New Jersey.

It is dangerous and unwise to undertake to treat oneself in a case so serious. Rheumatism may occur from different causes. It cannot be cured until the cause is found and corrected. Sometimes the pain is sharp and the cure is slow. One becomes discouraged and desperate, and willing to try anything. The quacks know this, and they make the most of it. We suggest that you consult a doctor and persist in following his advice. Anyone with a sure cure for human suffering would need no advertising. He would be known the world over.

What can you tell me about the concern known as the Kiddie Romper Co.? Are they on the square or are they merely after my $2 deposit? MRS. J. J. S.
Pennsylvania.

The latest information is that Lewis Harris supervised the mailing of circulars for this concern, and that he was arrested at Cleveland, Ohio, for alleged fraud. It was charged that he had sent out 14,000 letters to jobless women soliciting $2 for material to make a dozen rompers at home for which they promise to pay $3 a dozen for making. It was alleged Harris banked $3,000 since he started the scheme.

A friend of mine bought a house agreeing to pay $4,000. He paid $700 down and gave a first and second mortgage. He has kept up all payments, but has been out of work for eight months. He can pay no more now. How long will he be able to stay in the house before he is ejected? Can they take his furniture?
New Jersey. E. A.

When the payments become due it may be possible to get an extension of time for payments of interest and installments, provided there are prospects that the owner may be able to meet them later. Otherwise the mortgagee may bring foreclosure suit as soon as the default occurs. He may occupy the house until it is sold at public sale. If the place sells for less than the mortgages and expenses, the second mortgage may secure a deficiency judgment and levy against personal property of the mortgage debtor, but a reasonable amount of furniture is exempt from execution, and it is doubtful if the creditors would go to the expense of putting up a bond and trying to recover on furniture which is likely to be exempt.

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The only steel post built like a railroad rail . . . . .
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Old Envelopes and Stamps. Rural New-Yorker readers having old envelopes mailed before 1880 will receive interesting information about their cash value by writing R. V. RICE, 2652 Asbury Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

Have You Thought

Of the lower south as a place of residence? Farm lands in Central and Southern Alabama run from five dollars up. General purpose farms can be bought cheap. Cotton, corn, pecans can be grown on these lands. For terms write **S. V. HENDERSON, Camp Hill, Alabama.**

Hallock Combination Farm Wagon Body
The best hay rigging ever set on a Farm Wagon, a box that will outwear three ordinary boxes, and a woodrigging, all for **$37. H. Hallock, Athens, N. Y.**

WANTED—TRAVELING or RESIDENT **Salesmen** to sell established line of Stock Remedies, Fly Spray, Cleansers, etc. Liberal commissions. **W. D. CARPENTER CO., Inc. Syracuse, N. Y.**

50 BUTTERFLY PIECES 25c, 5c postage. Rug, patchwork supplies; wool batts. **Jos. Demenkow, Brockton, Mass.**

TEACHERS FOR RURAL SCHOOLS — Trustees and Teachers write us. **TEACHERS AGENCY, Blair St., Ithaca, N.Y.**

KODAK FILM developed and 6 prints 20c. Trial offer. **Young Photo Service, 43 Bertha St., Albany, N.Y.**

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WOMAN, single or widow with child, capable of doing plain cooking; position open in cottage at private school in country; give age, wages expected, references. ADVERTISER 549, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married man for partner in poultry business; wife to help with housework; must have good references. BOX 52, Johonsburg, N. Y.

WANTED—Man desiring good home rather than high wages; small farm. J. W. ADAMS, Sugar Run, Pa.

WANTED—Middle-aged man, caretaker for gas station; good home, small salary; reference required. A. H. CLARKE, Bethel, Conn.

WANTED—Superintendent, German, with much experience and A-1 references; mechanic; no children; for estate. ADVERTISER 615, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—For private family, woman for cooking and downstairs work; must be good cook, neat and clean; salary sixty dollars per month. BOX 98, Sayville, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Young man on farm, $25 month, board, lodging; state size. FRED BARNES, Rt. 1, Geneva, N. Y.

WANTED—Milker for certified dairy; must be experienced dry-hand milker, single and of good habits, no booze; state age, weight and height. ADVERTISER 603, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN wanted on farm near Philadelphia for dairy and farm work; $40 a month and board; German preferred. ADVERTISER 610, care Rural New-Yorker.

HELP WANTED — Young married couple for country, $50 per month, room and board; general housework, gardening; German or Polish preferred; references. Address P. L., Post Office Box 822, City Hall Station, New York City.

WANTED — All-round farmhand, good teamster and dry-hand milker; sober, steady and trustworthy; state age and wages. MELVIN BRINING, Pine Grove Hotel, Lake Huntington, N. Y.

WANTED—Single, middle-aged man, good character, to work on farm; give references; state wages expected. ADVERTISER 622, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Poultryman, experienced, married, desiring permanent connections; small Westchester farm; state age, compensation, nationality, full history. ADVERTISER 623, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—May 1, at Summer resort, man competent to do carpenter work, plumbing, painting, electrical work, cement work, etc.; also drive car; $60 month, room, board. ADVERTISER 625, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

FARM WORKING manager; life-time practical scientific experience, development, maintenance, breeding, dairying; wants position. Commercial enterprise seeking results; shares; salary. POST BOX 269, Peekskill, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, American, experienced, capable of taking full charge on private state; good dresser, understand waterfowl; references. ADVERTISER 491, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT, or working manager, desired by American man, experience on own estate, best of references. L. R. WATERBURY, Rt. 55, Springdale, Conn.

MECHANIC, 30, SINGLE, farm-raised, desires position as general handyman on large farm or estate; capable in all lines; good references as farmer and mechanic. JONES, 560 McDonough St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOUSEMAN OR HANDYMAN wishes position; prefers good home to high wages; understands janitor work, lawns, gardens and chickens. ADVERTISER 533, care Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL FARMER, 20 years' experience, cattle and chicken man; best references; 10 years previous position; married. ADVERTISER 566, care Rural New-Yorker.

SWISS, MIDDLE-AGED, single, wants steady position under superintendent on gentleman's country estate; experienced in dairying and buttermaking; some experience in poultry and gardening; good teamster and all-around man; strictly temperate; best references; please state wages and full particulars. ADVERTISER 587, care Rural New-Yorker.

NURSE, REGISTERED, desires position. ADVERTISER 591, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED by married man, 30; nine years' experience in all branches of dairy and ice cream industry. ADVERTISER 590, care Rural New-Yorker.

TWO SISTERS (one widowed), Americans, desire positions to run club house, inn or poultry farm; have long experience; must have cottage for our mother and 3-year child; wages $100 start; references. BENSON, Box 143, Ridgefield, Conn.

WANTED—Position as working farmer or gardener; thoroughly experienced, American, married, no children; full particulars in first letter; house privileges. ADVERTISER 592, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED for thoroughly competent and reliable American couple now in my employ; caretaker or similar position; man, care grounds, vegetable garden and inside work; wife, good plain cook; available April 1. PURDOCK, Bridgewater, Conn.

HERDSMAN-DAIRYMAN, Protestant American, good butter-maker and calf-raiser, would like position on private estate as test-cow milker; reference from last employer. ADVERTISER 593, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, WORKING manager, desires position private or commercial plant; 22 years' practical experience with land and waterfowl, all branches; expert with incubators, handy with tools, excellent executive, business education; American, 44 years, single; open April 1. ADVERTISER 595, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN, 25, SINGLE, good milker, life-time farm experience, 2 years agricultural school training, wants steady position. ALBERT VON MALIK, 158 So. Elliott Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

POSITION WANTED—Middle-aged Swiss couple (no children), honest and sober, on private place; life experience in farming and dairying; wife good cook and housekeeper; would work for help. ADVERTISER 601, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER-CARETAKER, gentleman's estate, experienced gardens, lawns and chickens, wants steady position; American, middle-aged, married man, no children; willing worker, no clock watcher; best of reference; have own furniture for cottage. ADVERTISER 600, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARPENTER, SWEDISH, 32, handyman, houseman, gardener, willing to work at anything. PETERSON, Box 7, Station L, New York.

CARETAKER OF FARM or estate, experienced all around mechanic; married man, American, one child. ADVERTISER 599, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, NEAT, capable, Protestant, with healthy girl 10, desires comfortable home, preferable to high wages; good references. BOX 434, Katonah, N. Y.

MARRIED MAN, Protestant, German, no children, middle-aged, wishes position private estate; camp, lodge, all year; experienced gardening, cows, poultry; trustworthy, preserver of buildings, equipment, all repairs; car license. E. B., Gen Del., Moscow, Pa.

YOUNG MAN desires outdoor work; office and country estate experience. ARONSON, 875 E. 163d St., New York.

POSITION WANTED—Elderly, healthy, conscientious; gardening, poultry, farming experience; no tobacco or booze; light work, appropriate wages, good home desired. ADVERTISER 598, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION WANTED by Hollander, single, age 57, as dairyman on private estate; 7½ years in last place; reference; please state wages and particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 614, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG AMERICAN woman desires position general housework, cooking, $40 month. BOX 893, New Milford, Conn.

YOUNG MAN, 20, Swedish, good milker and barn man, understand care, breeding and feeding, also understand all general farm work; wishes position on private place. FRED RONNGREN, 87 Main St., Tarrytown, N. Y.

WANTED JOB, active, middle-aged man, poultry and dairy, garden; private place preferred; reference; space for car. GEO. MARSH, Manhasset, L. I., N. Y.

GARDENER, 39, CHILDLESS, experience in everything belonging to private estate; six years on last place; reference. ADVERTISER 608, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN of good practical experience desires position on poultry plant; free April 1; now at agricultural school. ADVERTISER 611, care Rural New-Yorker.

ORCHARDIST, THOROUGHLY experienced, able to handle help and assist in marketing; will consider any proposition; hard worker, interested; good references. ADVERTISER 606, care Rural New-Yorker.

BOY, 18, STRONG, wants position on farm; small wages and board; driver's license; references. H. W. H., Westwood, N. J.

FARMER, MARRIED, life experience all branches farming; good manager; chauffeur's license; wife board help or do housework; excellent references. ADVERTISER 604, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM COUPLE desire work on country place or farm; long experience; chauffeur's license. ADVERTISER 605, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, SINGLE, middle-aged, private place; useful, good references. ADVERTISER 602, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN-FARMER, 2 children, wishes position on farm or dairy; long experience, good references. M. CATHY, Gamesville, N. Y.

GERMAN, 32 YEARS old, married, 1 boy; general farmer, wants position on private estate; first-class caretaker of livestock and poultry; able to make any kind of repairs; first-class references can be furnished; be able to start on or after April 1, 1931; go anywhere. HENRY BROECKER, care Mr. Mechlin, Orchard Lane Farm, Flourtown, Montgomery County, Pa.

POSITION WANTED by greenhouse man and outdoor flower gardener, florist or private estate; references. ADVERTISER 612, care Rural New-Yorker.

HANDYMAN-MECHANIC, Irish, married, one child, desires steady position on modern farm or estate; understands all machinery, gasoline, electric, steam, carpentry, painting, etc. F. TUER, P. O. Box 287, Ramsey, N. J.

POULTRYMAN, THOROUGHLY experienced in all branches of the business, wants position where strict attention to his work and satisfactory results are appreciated. ADVERTISER 621, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN, EXPERIENCED pasteurizing, bottling, butter making. ADVERTISER 616, care Rural New-Yorker.

ALL-AROUND farmer and milker, don't drink; steady worker, industrious, steady A-1 worker all around; A-1 references; please state wages. ADVERTISER 617, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN teamster and general farmer; single; experienced; would consider share proposition on well-equipped farm. ADVERTISER 619, care Rural New-Yorker.

ESTATE AND FARM superintendent, life experience, here and England; landscape, building construction, stock, poultry, kennels, machinery, economical in work and expenditure; four and a half years in present position; married, two school children, American; location immaterial. P. O. BOX 48, Allenhurst, N. J.

EXPERIENCED GENERAL farm worker, single, 3 years in Canada, desires position. ADVERTISER 620, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG AMERICAN, single, desires to work on poultry farm; no experience. ADVERTISER 618, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, white, 18, poultry experience, wants farm work. J. R. C., 4012 Ventnor Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.

SITUATION WANTED—Couple, Swedish, middle-aged, understand all branches of farming, garden, caretaker of small farm or country estate; wife cooking, housekeeping for owner or boarding house; excellent references. GUSTAVE ERICKSON, Middlefield, Conn.

POULTRYMAN WANTS position private estate; knows the business and takes good care of the birds; sober and clean, honest; reference. ADVERTISER 624, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN WITH 25 years' experience wants position; married; thorough knowledge of incubating, brooding, rearing; also experienced rearing pheasants and wild waterfowl. R. C. HEMPEL, Luzerne, N. Y.

MIDDLE-AGED American couple desire position; woman as cook or housekeeper; man, garden, chickens or other work. ADVERTISER 628, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANT POSITION after April 15; experienced with farming and poultry, etc.; single, middle-aged; a caretaker, trustworthy, sober. ADVERTISER 630, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION WANTED — Roadstand, tea-room assistant, experienced, reliable, nice appearance, anywhere, now or later; salary basis. ADVERTISER 632, care Rural New-Yorker.

PROTESTANT COUPLE desire position; man capable of taking full charge; 10 years last position; best of reasons for leaving; no liquor or cigarettes; unusually successful with cattle; thoroughly understand machinery, gardening, poultry, sheep and crops. 58 PENDEXTER ST., East Lynn, Mass.

YOUNG MAN, single, thoroughly experienced, desires steady position on general fruit farm. ADVERTISER 633, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, strong and healthy, wants position on farm. MILBAUER, 803 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, GRADUATE of poultry course, life-time study; some experience in all branches; industrious, faithful, of highest honor and integrity of character; references; available foreman or manager. DeWITT MOSEY, 75 Manhattan Avenue, New York City.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

DELAWARE ORCHARD, 200 acres, good condition; Stayman, Transparent, York, Old Winesap, Nero, Gano; good buildings, ample machinery, tractors, etc.; splendid prospect for 1931 crop; good location; price $25,000, terms if desired. ADVERTISER 391, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE on State road near Saratoga roadside stand; gas station; tourists; nine-room brick house, electricity, furnace; maple shade; fifteen acres, fruit; market gardening; $4,900. BALDWIN RED INN, Greenwich, N. Y.

FOR SALE—5-acre poultry-truck farm, new 6-room house, hard road, near Callicoon. ADVERTISER 455, care Rural New-Yorker.

118-ACRE STATE road farm for sale, Susquehanna Valley Dairy Farm; 30 head stock, all tools, machinery; on Route 7 between Wellsbridge and Otego; abundant water supply, good buildings, tenant house; 65 acres tillable; price $15,000, 1-3 cash. HARRY M. WALTON, JR., Sidney, N. Y.

LARGE FERTILE farm, Dutch colonial house, plenty water and fireplaces; Estate Wm. Townsend, Annandale, N. J., offered at $10,000. GORDON, Idlewild, N. Y.

THIRTY-ACRE, LEVEL farm, near town, good soil, no stones; nice buildings; retail ice business. BOX 856, Bellows Falls, Vt.

FOR RENT—High-class established tea room near Danbury, Conn. ADVERTISER 552, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM, 71 ACRES, house, barn, household goods and farming tools. OSCAR L. STANTON, Brimfield, Mass.

FOR SALE by owner camp sites or building lots, Central New York; macadam road; 3 miles State Park, high school; 8 miles college city. ADVERTISER 560, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm, 58 acres, 1,500-bird capacity, incubator cellar 24x20, 1,800-egg machines, good orchard, never failing wells, spring, brooks, large house and barn; excellent location on cement road. WOODLAND FARM, Danielson, Conn.

STATE ROAD farm, 183 acres, 24 miles from Boston, 11-room house, electric lights, steam heat, tractor, milking machine, 11 cows, 5 head young stock, hens, turkeys, horse, farming tools. W. F. KELLEY, Depot St., South Easton, Mass.

WANT TO RENT small house with 1 or 2 acres of ground on highway in New Jersey within 30 miles from New York; rent not more than $300 per year; give all details first letter. ADVERTISER 594, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Finest roadstand from New York to Albany. Inquire ADVERTISER 597, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM WANTED—An old abandoned farm of more than 60 acres in Putnam or Dutchess County. L. A. C., Box 22, Harmon-on-Hudson, N. Y.

WANTED—Small farm suitable for chickens and fruit; spring or brook; Connecticut preferred; within 100 miles of New York. S. MARSHALL, 48-38 92d St., Elmhurst, N. Y.

FOR SALE—7-acre poultry-truck farm, modern brick house, all conveniences; 8 rooms, bath, slate roofs, barn, gas, well, 2 cisterns, large lawn, 150-ft. frontage along Lincoln Highway; 25 miles Harrisburg, 16 miles W. Lancaster; very desirable; good school and churches; a nice quiet town of 700; information and photographs on request; price $6,850. C. C. KEISER, Maytown, Lancaster Co., Pa.

178-ACRE FARM nearby trunk line State road, ½ mile county center, Wayne County, N. Y.; short distance Lake Ontario, noted Summer resorts; 158 acres machine worked fields, adapted for Alfalfa, grain, general crops and dairy; 20 acres woods; attractive 8-room painted house, furnace heat, good water; practically new gambrel roof barn 33x66, stable 20x30, cement floor, outbuildings; price $6,800; investigate easy payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—My 132-acre fruit and dairy farm, new barn 38x56, latest equipments, all other buildings in good condition; 13-room house, good water supply; on State road, near school and churches; electricity; $13,000. ADVERTISER 596, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—10-acre farm, new house, all improvements, chicken and brooder houses; easy terms. GEO. COOKE, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Eighty-three-acre farm on cement road near Oneonta; for information write HARTFORD WALLING, care Delhi Stage, Oneonta, N. Y.

WANTED—Dairy farm of about 50 head on shares; New Jersey or New York State preferred; experienced and responsible. Address T. TRAVAILLE, 103 Hopper St., Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE—General store, gas station, boarding house, new State highway, near Lake Wallenpahpack, Wayne County, Pa.; $3,500 cash. ADVERTISER 613, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Only 50 miles from New York, 90 acres, southern slope, wonderful open view; 11-room house, two baths, electricity, hot-water heat; two brooks, lake, fruit, woods; secluded yet convenient. STROUD, Lebanon, N. J.

ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y., farm, 90 acres, 8 rooms, stone house, barn, wood house, garage, 2 bungalows, fine grove, suitable for camping. Inquire of RALPH OLES, Circleville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Monmouth County, 10 acres, sandy loam, fruit, plenty water; brooder houses, 6,000-chick capacity; house, 30 rooms, furnished, improvements; established Summer resort, tourists; 2 minutes to new highway. PINELAND, Englishtown, N. J.

5-ACRE POULTRY farm, Barnegat, N. J.; brooder and chicken house, garage, house, cellar, electricity, near town, school and railroad; bargain. FUHLBRUGGE, Owner, 320 East 92d St., New York.

FOR SALE—6 acres, 5-room house, lights, furnace, spring water; stand, 2 gas pumps; on Lackawanna Trail; produce sold at door; price reasonable. MRS. MEYERS, R. D. 2, Hallstead, Pa.

FOR SALE—Four and five-acre tracts of land, some timber, high and dry; ideal for poultry; excellent poultry and egg markets; 15 minutes' walk to State Normal school campus; $300 each, $10 monthly payments; 27 miles from Philadelphia. WM. M. WHEATLEY, Owner, Elmer, N. J.

FOR SALE—9-acre farm, 5-room house, with barn and chicken coops; 2 miles from Barnegat Bay and Toms River; near highway; price $4,500. ADVERTISER 626, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED TO RENT stocked, equipped dairy farm, option buying, State highway, by grade A dairyman. ADVERTISER 627, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm, abandoned, 10-15 acres, 50 miles New York City; moderate price. A. SPELLMAN, 1182 Lebanon St., Bronx, New York City.

FOR SALE—121-acre farm with orchard; ¼ mile to State road; 8-room house; in Connecticut; with or without stock. ADVERTISER 629, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Over six acres land, 7-room house, modern conveniences, wide porches, beautiful view; poultry houses, neat barn. Address, MOSES D. MONROE, Room 235, 31st St. James Ave., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—3 to 8 acres land, rather level, on highway in New Jersey, not more than 70 miles from New York City; electricity available. ADVERTISER 631, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Thames River front, Connecticut acreage, excellent for Summer home, children's camp, or poultry; liberal terms. RIVER'S EDGE FARM, R. F. D. No. 7, Norwich, Conn.

DAIRY FARM, near New Haven, 12 acres, new concrete barn with modern equipment for 100 animals or will rent with 100 acres; State road. Address P. O. BOX 734, New Haven, Conn.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

ONIONS (SPANISH), carrots, cabbage (domestic), $1.50 per 100 lbs., sacked. PATTINGTON'S, Scrifield, Cayuga County, N. Y.

HONEY — Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $5.25; 120 lbs., $10. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

CLOVER HONEY, thick, rich and delicious; gallon, $2.50 prepaid. WM. SNAVELY, Elizabethtown, Pa.

CLOVER HONEY, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65, postpaid third zone; 1931 list free; samples six cents. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

HONEY—Finest quality clover, 60-lb. can, $5.20; 25-lb. pail, $3, here; 5-lb. pail, $1, postpaid. SPENCER BAIRD, Fayetteville, N. Y.

"SHEOMET FARM" maple syrup—the syrup with the true delicate "maple" flavor; price always the same, $2.50 gallon. A. F. PEIRCE, Winchester, N. H.

PURE VERMONT maple syrup, direct from sugar bush; for prices write LEDGEMERE FARM, Franklin, Vt.

CANDY, HOMEMADE, old-fashion caramels, with cream, butter, chocolate, 50c lb. postpaid. E. WERNAN, Atco, N. J.

Other Advertisments of Subscriber's Exchange will be found on page 409.

HENDERSON'S
SPECIAL OFFER

Giant Waved Spencer Sweet Peas

Henderson's Invincible Asters

Brilliant Mixture Poppies

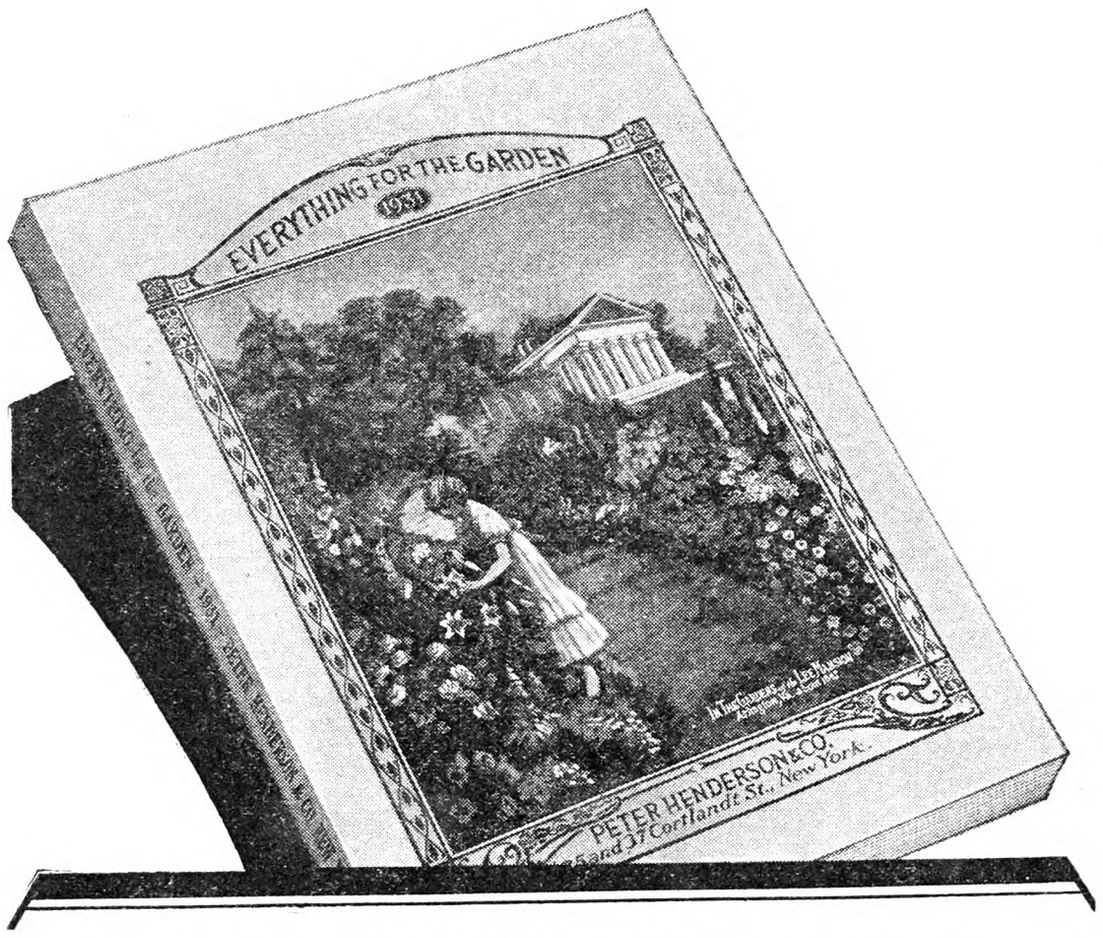
1931 Seed Catalogue and 25-Cent Rebate Slip —only 10c

MAIL the coupon with only 10 cents, and we will mail you "Everything for the Garden," Henderson's new seed catalogue, together with the new Henderson 25-cent rebate slip, which will also entitle you, without charge, to the Henderson specialty offer of 6 packets of our tested seeds with your first order amounting to $2 or over.

These 6 packets are all seeds of our own introductions, and are among our most famous specialties—Ponderosa Tomato, Big Boston Lettuce, Early Scarlet Turnip Radish;—Invincible Asters, Brilliant Mixture Poppies and Giant Waved Spencer Sweet Peas. These, like all Henderson's Seeds, are tested seeds.

For 84 years, HENDERSON'S TESTED SEEDS have been the standard. Year after year, our constantly improving methods have enabled us to maintain our supremacy among American seed houses. The initial cost of your seeds is the smallest item in your garden's expense, and it is of advantage to plant seeds of recognized quality from a house of reputation and standing.

Everything for the Garden



This is a beautifully illustrated book with 16 full-color plates, and hundreds of illustrations direct from actual photographs of the results from Henderson's seeds.

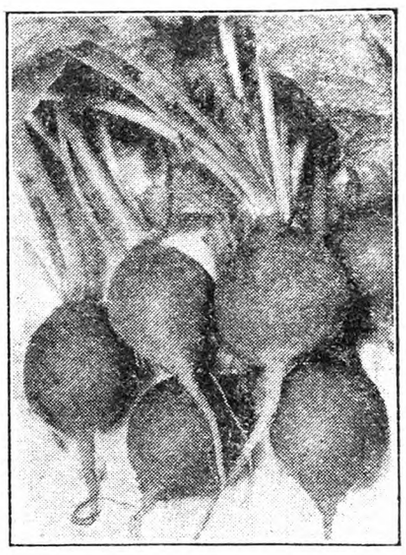
It offers many special collections of vegetable seeds arranged so as to give a continuous supply of fresh vegetables throughout the Summer, and collections of flower seeds especially arranged for harmony of color and continuity of bloom.

It is a complete garden book, and should be in the hands of every lover of the garden beautiful or bountiful—**Clip the coupon now!**

Every Rebate Slip Counts as Cash

With every catalogue will be sent our Henderson Rebate Slip which, returned to us, will be accepted as 25 cents cash payment on any order of two dollars or over.

In addition we will include with your order, without charge, the Henderson specialty collection of three packets of Vegetable and three packets of Flower seeds as described above.



Early Scarlet Turnip Radish

Peter Henderson & Co.
35 Cortlandt Street
New York City

PETER HENDERSON & CO.
35 Cortlandt Street, New York City

Enclosed is 10c for Henderson's 1931 advertising offer of Catalogue and 25c Rebate Slip.

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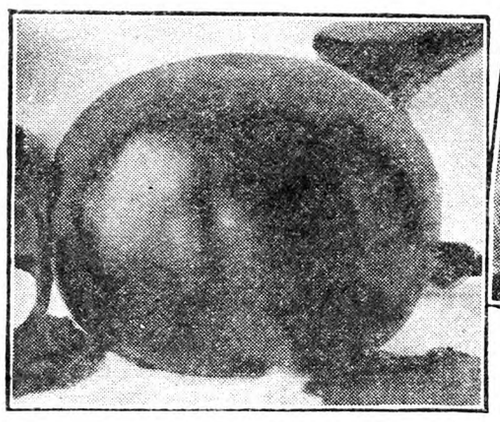
Address.....

City.....



Ponderosa Tomato

Big Boston Lettuce

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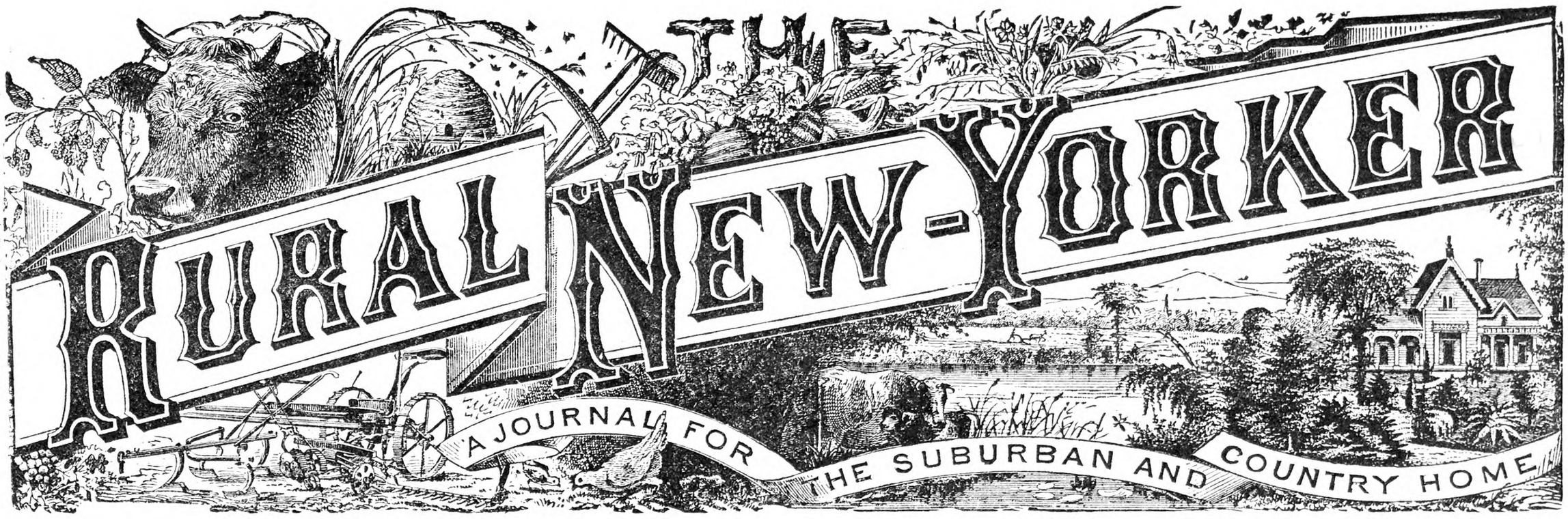

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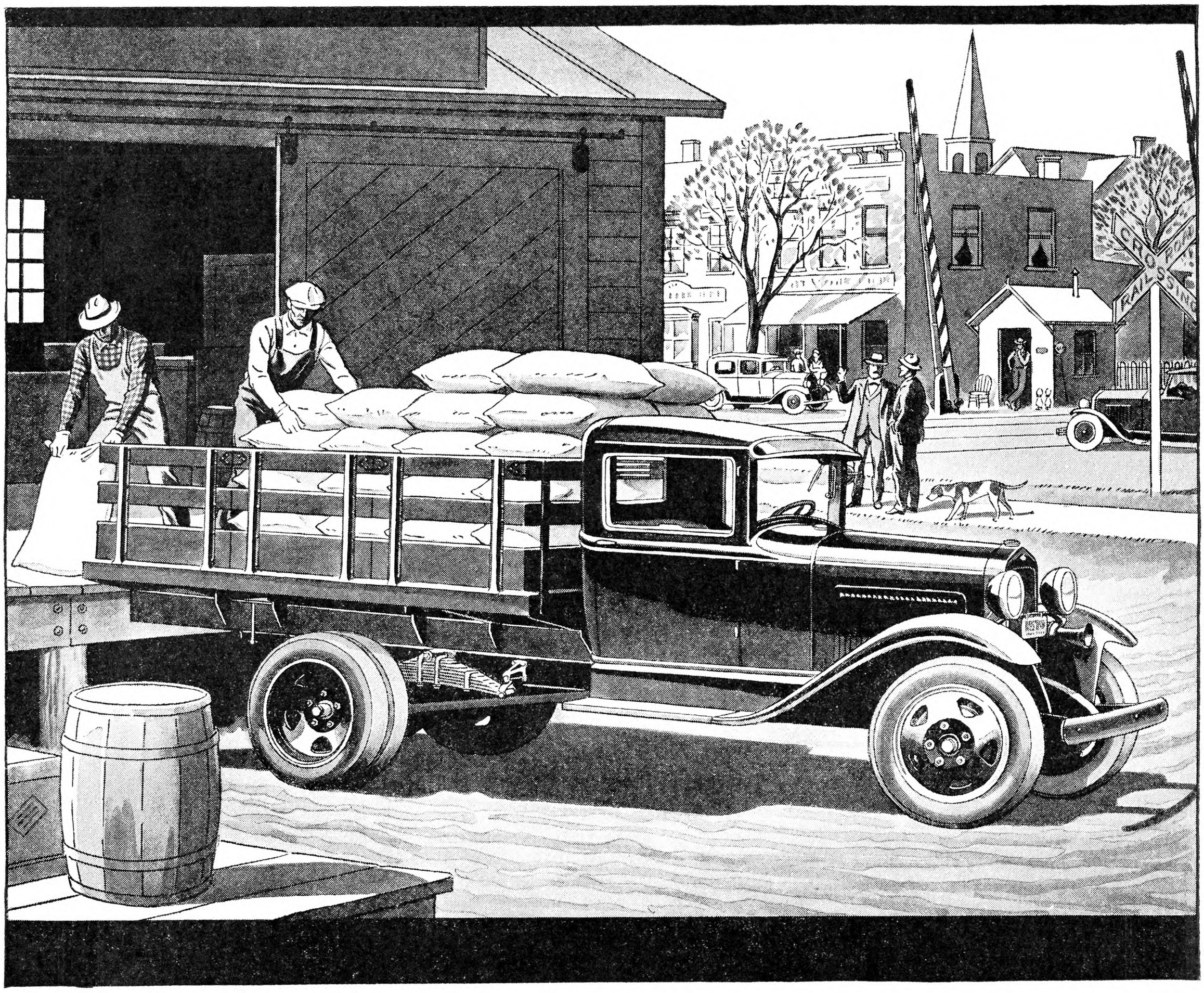
The Last Touch of Winter

Use a Ford Truck this spring

To haul your products to market—to bring supplies back home



LET a Ford truck help you prepare for planting-time . . . bring new machinery out from town . . . haul seed, and feed, and supplies. It can do all of your hauling throughout the year, lending its power and strength to each task. It will work for you many seasons, at low cost, returning value far in excess of its price.

Ford trucks are strongly built, of fine materials, and to strictest standards of excellence in design and workmanship.

For example, more than twenty ball and roller bearings are used at important chassis-points. These serve to reduce friction and wear, to make driving easier and operation smoother, and to prolong the life of the truck.

Other features are the use of forty different kinds of steel for specific purposes, and the extensive use of fine steel forgings. Simplicity is embodied in every part of the mechanism.

All of these help to increase the reliability, strength, economy, and value offered by Ford trucks . . . assuring long service at a minimum cost of operation and maintenance.

The chassis is available with 131½-inch or 157-inch wheelbase. Equipment which all Ford dealers can supply includes stake sides and cattle-racks, for use on the standard platform body. They may be equipped with either open or closed cabs. Dual rear wheels are available at small additional cost, and there is a choice of high or low rear-axle gear-ratios.

See these trucks at your Ford dealer's. They are low in cost, as a result of Ford manufacturing policy and large production.

FEATURES

of Ford Commercial Units

Four-cylinder, 40-horse-power engine. Torque-tube drive. Internal-expanding mechanical brakes, all fully enclosed. Forty different kinds of steel for specific purposes. Extensive use of fine steel forgings. More than 20 ball and roller bearings. Three different wheelbases. Two different chassis. Triplex shatter-proof windshields. Low first cost. Low cost of operation and maintenance. Reliability and long life. You may purchase a Ford truck or light commercial car on convenient, economical terms through the Authorized Ford Finance Plans of the Universal Credit Company.

Ford

A New York State Man Visits the South

By R. W. Duck

MILK production in Southern Florida is handled in large units. All of the herds are very large and efficiently managed. Local distributors in Miami are paying producers 42 cents per gallon, or $5.04 per cwt., for 4.02 per cent milk. There are several classes of milk retailed; these include: (1) Baby milk, which is certified, and contains 3 to 3.5 per cent fat; (2) certified or adult milk, which is raw, and contains 4 per cent fat; (3) pasteurized, which also contains 4 per cent fat. Baby milk retails at 30 cents per quart and the others from 20 to 25 cents per quart. There is no Winter surplus; producers are just about meeting local requirements. While these prices undoubtedly seem attractive to eastern dairymen, it is very questionable if one could come in locally on a small scale and produce at a profit.

Most of the larger dairy farms do their own retailing. One of the oldest and largest local herds is the White Belt Dairy. This herd has been established 20 years. Starting with one cow it has built to its present size of over 1,000 cows entirely from profits derived from the herd. About 80 per cent of the cows are purebred and registered. The herd consists of about 30 per cent Dutch-Belted and Holsteins, 30 per cent Milking Shorthorns, 15 per cent Jerseys, 15 per cent Guernseys, and 10 per cent various grades. The entire herd average is approximately three gallons per day per head, with an average lactation period of nine months. The cows are fed and milked in an open barn. Their concentrates consist of commercial feed, fed at the rate of 1 lb. for each 2 lbs. of milk produced; while their roughage consists of dried beet pulp (fed wet), and corn silage, which the dairy owners produce on their 3,000-acre farm. The cows are on Bermuda and St. Augustine grass pasture except when they are brought in to be milked. They are divided into three groups, which are known as the baby milk, certified and pasteurized herds. The baby milk herd consists principally of young Holstein and Dutch-Belted cows, which are in the pink of condition. The certified herd are mostly Jerseys and Guernseys in their prime; while the pasteurized herd are the older cows and those not in quite such good condition.

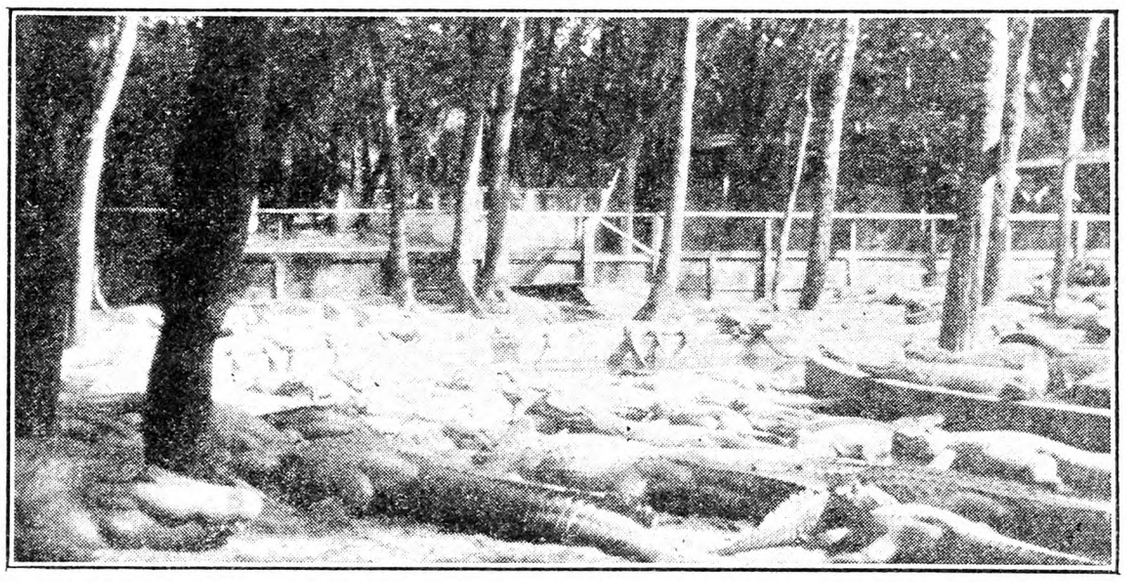
Due to the high requirement for fat most of the herds carry a high percentage of Jerseys. The largest Jersey farm in Southern Florida is the Milam Farm. They maintain an excellent herd of about 500 cows, all purebred and registered. They retail certified raw milk, with a butterfat content of 5 to 5.5 per cent at 23 cents, using four wagons and drivers, and sell all they can produce. This herd has been established over 15 years. The foundation sire was Starlight's Gamboge 100447; he was a son of the great Gamboge's Knight 95698; foundation cows of Majesty and Oxford breeding were also used. This farm produced the first Register of Merit cow in the State of Florida. Private milk records and official testing are maintained. Here also the cows are milked and fed in spotless open barns, and kept on pasture the rest of the time. They are fed a concentrate mixture consisting of four sacks of a 20 per cent commercial concentrate, one sack of rice bran, one sack of wheat bran, and two sacks of cottonseed meal. This mixture is fed at the rate of 1 lb. to each 2 lbs. of milk produced. They were out of corn silage at present, although they usually produce sufficient to carry over the season. The roughage now being used consisted of dried beet pulp three sacks, and Alfalfa meal one sack, which was fed wet, according to the appetite of the individual cow. Purebred bulls are sold to some extent; however, their herdsman stated that with milk at a dollar a gallon it did not pay to raise them unless they were of outstanding breeding and individuality, therefore the great majority are not even raised for veal.

Southern Florida is now tick free, and all local herds are fully accredited. Sheep, beef or hogs are not raised commercially in Southern Florida. Until recently all milk was handled individually. An association called the Dade County Dairy League has just been established which will operate somewhat along the line of the New York Dairy League. Jacksonville affords the principal market for livestock. Ninety per cent of the beef sold in Miami is western. County fairs are held here during the Winter months, the Dade County Fair is now in session. They are offering total premiums of $15,000.

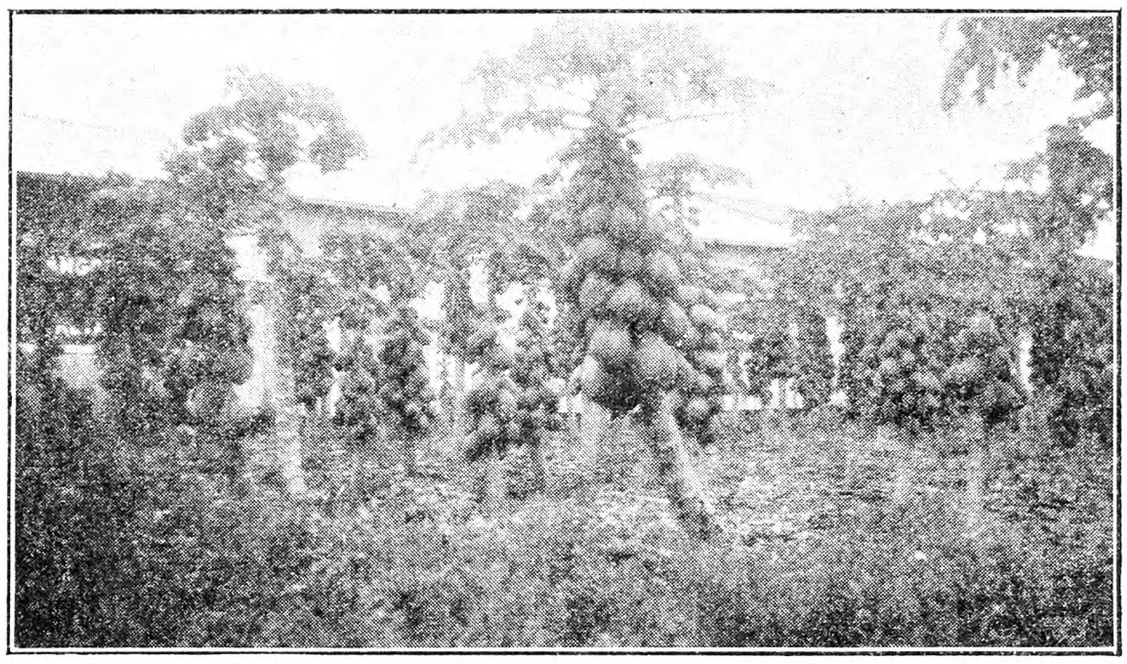
While the alligator was formerly very numerous in certain sections of Florida they have been so hunted for their hides that they are now fast disappearing. Some farms are now handling them on a commercial scale. Probably the largest in the State is the Alligator-Ostrich Farm near St. Augustine. They are hatching about 7,000 alligators annually, and have from 5,000 to 6,000 on hand at present, which range in size from the newly hatched to one called Old Ponce, whose age is estimated to be 900 years, length 14 feet, weight over 1,200 lbs., and capable of eating 75 lbs. of meat at one meal. The female matures at about 30 years and starts to lay; they are then seven to eight feet long and weigh about 200 lbs. Normally they eat about once a month, but sometimes go for a year without food. The skins from the younger ones are the most desirable; a length of three to five feet is considered best. They are killed by submerging them in a crate over night and letting them drown. They are then skinned and the hide sent to a tannery. The females lay 20 to 60 eggs, in a specially constructed nest, which hatch in 60 days from fermentation in the nest. The tanned hides are sent to firms which make them up into various finished articles, that are sold at the farm. Young 'gators a few days old are sold to tourists for $1.50 each.

Part of the Baby Milk Herd at the White Belt Dairy Farms. All young cows, mostly Dutch-Belted and Holsteins.

The Certified Milk Herd at the White Belt Dairy Farms. It will be noticed that this herd carries quite a few Jerseys to meet the four per cent milk requirement.



Saurians of the Southland. Alligators from 30 to 300 years old abound in this breeding pen.



Papayas have been recently introduced into Florida from Cuba, and are becoming increasingly popular. They are grown as annuals.

When Ponce de Leon landed near St. Augustine, in his search for the Fountain of Youth, on March 3, 1513, he called the new country Florida (Land of Flowers), and bathed in a spring near its densely covered tropical shore, which he hoped was the consummation of his long-sought dream. The spring remains, but the historic nobleman has long been dead. He did, however, discover a land which, just about 100 miles south of this landing point, has developed into the famous Indian River citrus fruit belt. Florida is harvesting the largest citrus fruit crop they have ever had. Oranges, tangerines and grapefruit vary some in price, but good quality, tree-ripened fruit may be obtained for 50 cents per bushel. The pineapple variety of orange is the most common and one of the most popular. The Temple, which is a cross between an orange and a tangerine, is delicious. They are higher in price, selling up to 60 cents per dozen. The Tangelo is also a popular cross, produced from the tangerine and grapefruit. All varieties are produced by bud-grafting the bearing varieties of fruits on the roots of the wild orange. The trees are bearing fruit and are in blossom now. It will take until this time next season for the present blossoms to mature into fruit. Most of the groves are from 20 to 40 acres in size; about 80 trees are planted per acre. They require four to five years to mature, and yield about 80 lbs. per tree.

Vegetable gardening is at its height in this section. Most of the soil used for these crops is either marl or Everglades muck. Potatoes are yielding between 200 and 300 bushels per acre. Bountiful beans, Globe tomatoes, and King peppers are the varieties principally used. Pompano, 35 miles north of Miami, is the main shipping point, particularly for green beans and sweet peppers to northern markets. Beans have varied in price from $4 to $10 per hamper. Peppers have sold at a low price, varying from $1.50 to $2 per crate. Some of the growers report a yield of about 100 hampers of beans per acre from the first picking. The Homestead and South Allapath Gardens districts have not been damaged from the unseasonal cold this Winter. Their potato crop will be unusually large. All local growers now use 100 lbs. of manganese-sulphate to a ton of commercial fertilizer. Prior to the introduction of manganese for use on marl lands, about three years ago, potato yields were too light to prove profitable.

Cuba produces very little beef, and that produced is far from prime. Most of the dairy herds, however, which supply milk to Havana, compare very favorably with our southern herds. The Jersey is decidedly the most numerous. Jersey bulls have been used almost exclusively on the native cattle for improvement. The cattle are kept on pasture the entire year, and receive some corn at milking time. Milk is 14 cents per quart retail, most producers also retail. Hogs do well, and Cuba produces most of her own pork requirements, the natives are also great pork-eaters.

Tropical fruits of all kinds abound this season. One which has been introduced into Southern Florida with much success is called the papaya. It is grown as an annual, seeds planted and seedlings are reset in June, the plants are set about 10 to 15 feet apart, attain a rank growth and bear large fruit with a heavy yield. When ripe in February and March they are halved and eaten like melon, or used with fruit salad. They retail at 10 to 20 cents each.

Gasoline in Havana is 28 to 33 cents per gallon. A light car license costs $40, while a straight eight costs $95. A taxi license is one-half that charged for a comparable private car license. Sugar is very cheap, having remained fairly constant at three cents. The large growers are decidedly depressed; this in turn is reflected in all other farming conditions.

Psychology and Fruit Thinning

THE commercial fruit grower must possess two conflicting qualities if he is to continue successful in these changing times. He must have an instinctive fear of adding to his production costs, lest they exceed his returns. He must, also, have an ever-present urge to achieve the ideal in his work and to improve his methods, his fruit and its distribution and reputation.

The instinct of caution, while essential, can be allowed so closely to guard his spirit that new ideals in methods and trends in his fields of action are fearfully forbidden lodging in his mind, lest they grow too alluring and tempting, and lead him into extravagance and loss. On the other hand, unbridled optimism too often leads to ill-considered action with sad results

This matter of thinning is a frequent cause of clash between the instinctive urges of many fruit growers. Some rush into the practice before carefully learning from the experiences of others and personal, repeated and varied experiments. These tyros too often prove to themselves that thinning is unprofitable, expensive or impracticable.

Others are so prejudiced by the fear of adding to growing costs and executive detail that they do not wish to believe that thinning can be a paying opera-

tion for them. They unwittingly consider arguments against, rather than those favorable to the practice.

To the most cautious, however, the exact knowledge of the methods, costs and results of thinning apples often changes his attitude from that of doubt to belief in profitable results, which may be confidently expected from judicious, intelligent, timely thinning. Perhaps, the least understood item is that of cost. The experience of many orchardists who have trained supervised helpers is that 5 to 10 cents per bushel for the apples harvested, will cover all routine thinning. In times like these, it should be possible to get active, intelligent boys or girls, or even men and women, at from 20 to 30 cents per hour. Thinning is done in vacation time when students and workers enjoy light work in the country. It is an agreeable and healthful task.

The main problem is that of supervision. An active, reliable leader, experienced and able to teach and supervise the others, is necessary. It is often difficult to secure such a leader and trained workers for a short period of work. The more experience they get the better, faster work they should be able to do. A succession of varieties on a large place may make possible a thinning campaign of a month or six weeks. A community of smaller orchardists can profitably engage a competent foreman to take the crew from orchard to orchard as varieties are ready for thinning. In this way trained experts can do the work more accurately and cheaper than the owner.

The practice of clipping the stems of apples in thinning is rapidly disappearing. With a little practice, snapping the apples from the stems is much quicker. Both hands can often be used in this way. The apples can also be dropped or tossed so as to avoid bruising the remaining apples and to lie in the open where hot sun or tillage may destroy disease or insect. There is considerable difference in the ease of removing the apples of different varieties. Some, like Rome and Wealthy, have long stems from which the small apples can easily be broken by clasping the stem and pushing the fruit with thumb or finger till it pops free, leaving the stem on the twig to dry up and fall without loosening the remaining specimen. Other varieties, at certain stages of growth may be readily picked with the stem without breaking the twig or loosening the fruit we wish to leave. A direct pull is rarely advisable. It is easy to learn to squeeze the fruit from the stem or bend the stem until it leaves the spur without injury to the tree.

In most cases step-ladders are all that are needed for the work. Most of the surplus or defective apples are on the lower part of or inside the tree where they can be reached from the ground from step-ladders or from the branches. If large trees require thinning, long ladders may be used by men or strong boys to good advantage.

Spraying and pruning to secure a high percentage of perfect fruit is often very costly and may limit the amount of bearing wood or leaf surface, so as to lessen yield and increase the cost of production per bushel. A more moderate pruning and spraying schedule supplemented by thinning of shaded and defective fruit may result in more bushels per tree of larger, finer fruit of the size desired at less cost per bushel, and in a more vigorous tree with more fruit buds ready for the next season. The high percentage of fruit secured by members of the 90 per cent club in New England are often obtained by removal, in the Summer, of defective fruit which routine spraying cannot completely eliminate.

We are often asked why it is that our western friends almost monopolize the market for large, perfect apples. We wonder at the heavy, consecutive yields they secure. Undoubtedly, one of the main reasons for their envied results is the fact that thorough thinning is an important, yes, essential, routine cultural practice in the Far West.

If, then, thinning is considered a necessary part of fruit growing by the orchardists who are supplying our markets with most of the large, fancy apples they use, can we afford to ignore the possibility of its profitable application in our efforts to improve our quality and yield? Or, can we safely neglect to give careful thought to the details of personnel and technique which we may demonstrate to be of practical and profitable use in helping us to produce the sort of fruit our consuming public demands and will pay well for? E. STUART HUBBARD.

Dutchess Co., N. Y.

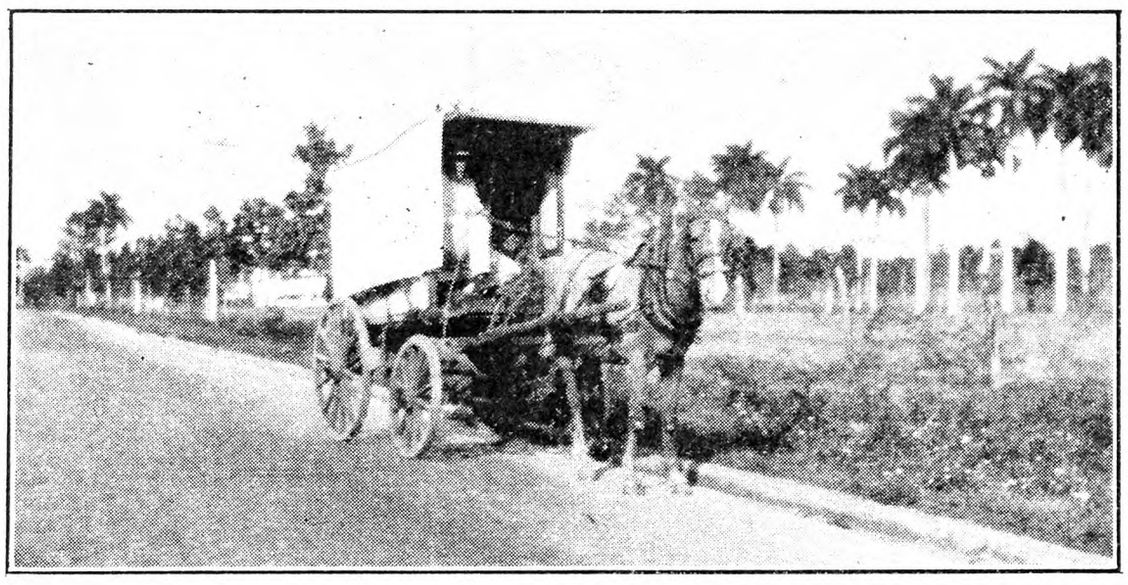
Growing Filberts

ON THE grounds of the Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y., filberts are proving one of the most satisfactory nuts that may be grown. Observations on the station orchard which has been growing six years, and on an orchard in Rochester which was set about 1912, indicate that filberts have not received the attention that they deserve in the northeastern portion of the country. Certainly they are worth trying in the home orchard and by those who wish to experiment with new crops.

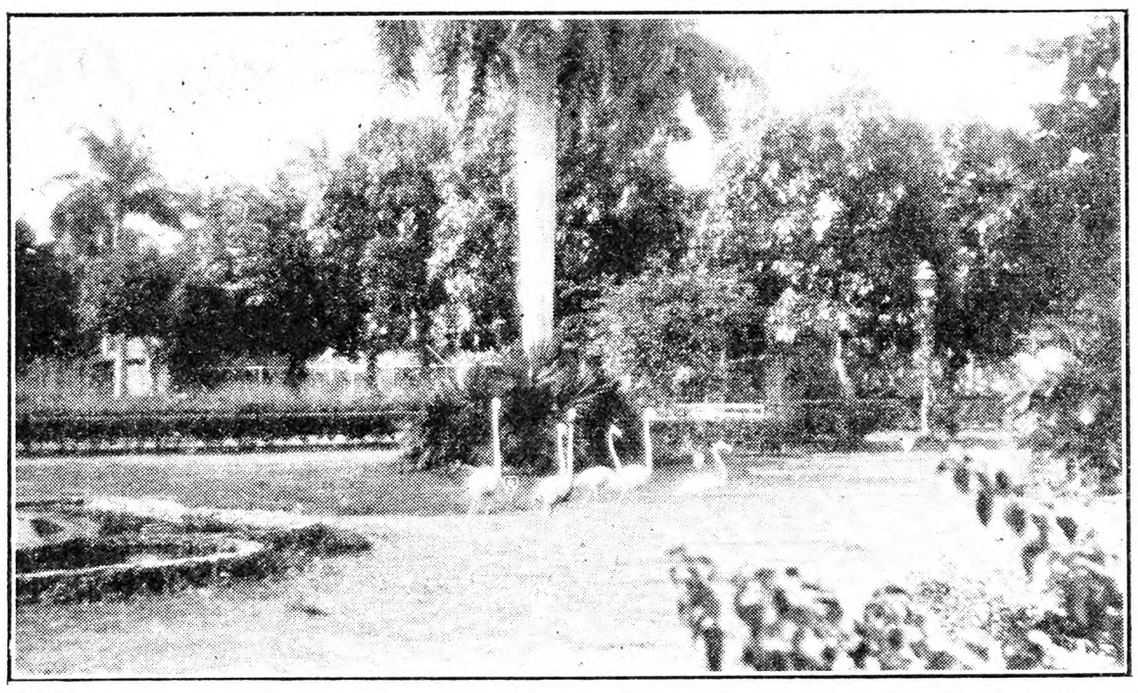
In this article the term filbert is applied to the European varieties that are commonly grown in Europe and the Pacific Coast, and are sold in the markets during the holiday season. Hazel nuts are the native sorts that grow in fence rows and waste land throughout the northern and eastern parts of this country.

Filberts possess several advantages as a crop. Their culture is simple. Spraying is not necessary. Harvesting consists of picking up the nuts, which may be done by cheap labor over a relatively long period. Careful handling and expensive storage are not needed. The trees come into bearing early, and bear annual crops, which ripen sufficiently early in the Fall to assure the proper maturity of the nuts. In this respect the filbert surpasses the other nut trees, many of the best varieties of which fail to mature in New York in unfavorable seasons. The propagation of filberts is simple and more certain than the propagation of other nut trees. Thus the trees are less expensive.

Vacas de leche de Cuba. (Milk cows of Cuba.) This herd is averaging a little over two gallons per day per cow.



Un Campesino de Cuba va para mercado. (A Cuban farmer goes to market.) He has sugar-cane, papayas, mameys, chickens and eggs in his wagon which he will retail in the new Havana market.



Flamingoes are kept to give an added decorative touch to the lawns on some of the larger Cuban estates.

For the home orchard filberts are particularly desirable because of the ease of culture, and the small size of the plants which may be grown either as trees or as bushes, thus making them suitable for odd corners around farm buildings. The trees are somewhat more tolerant of shade and crowding than fruit trees. When grown as bushes they make a fairly good high hedge.

The fact that filberts have not become established commercially in the East in the past indicates that there are causes of failure. These causes should be considered carefully before one engages in filbert growing on a commercial scale. Among the various causes of failure in the past may be mentioned filbert blight, winter-killing of catkins, self unfruitfulness, poor varieties, lack of cultural knowledge, neglect, winter-killing of tree and unsuitable soil conditions. It is the purpose of this article to show how these difficulties may be avoided.

The filbert will probably not be hardy in regions too cold for the peach and sweet cherry. The limiting factor as regards temperature will not be the winter-killing of the wood, but instead, the killing of the catkins by severe cold following periods of warm weather during the latter part of the Winter. Various old trees scattered about this State and a number in Ontario that have reached the age of 50 to 60 years testify to the ability of the filbert to endure our Winters.

In selecting a site for the filbert orchard, one should bear in mind the early blooming habit of the tree, and choose a site that will tend to delay the opening of the flowers until after the time when temperatures lower than 15 degrees may be expected. At Geneva the flowers open soon after the middle of March. A north slope or the neighborhood of a large lake should be suitable sites. Warm southern slopes, or warm sheltered spots near buildings should be avoided as a period of warm weather early in the Winter may render the catkins susceptible to low temperatures later. Cold exposed sites should also be avoided, as the drying effect of continuous winds is a factor in causing winter-killing.

Filberts are not particular as to soils, if the drainage is good. Light sands or heavy clays should be avoided as the nuts will be small on the former and the wood may not ripen sufficiently on the latter to be hardy.

Only own rooted trees which have been produced by layering should be used as planting stock. Some nurseries offer trees budded or grafted on seedlings, but these should not be considered owing to the suckering habit of the filbert. Should the tree be neglected, or grown as a bush, or should the grower wish to propagate his own plants, trees on other than their own roots will not be suitable.

The rules for planting the various fruit trees apply to filberts. Sixteen to 18 feet apart should be sufficient distance for trees in the orchard. If the plants are grown as bushes in a hedge, four or five feet will suffice.

In general the soil should be managed as with tree fruits. A cover crop should be used to check growth in late Summer and ripen the wood before Winter.

It is the natural habit of the filbert to grow as a bush, and as soon as the tree is well established it will send up many suckers or shoots from the roots, which if they are not subdued, will result in a veritable thicket. These suckers should be removed promptly as soon as they appear, by pulling or twisting them off cleanly without leaving a stub.

Filberts may be trained either as bushes or trees, but the tree form is preferred by commercial growers. At planting time the top should be formed as with the other tree fruits, leaving from four to six scaffold branches. Until the trees reach bearing age it will suffice to remove broken or crossing branches and head back any that may be growing out of bounds.

The filbert bears its fruit laterally and terminally on wood of the previous season's growth, and pruning after the tree has reached bearing age should be such as to stimulate a moderate amount of new growth each year. This will consist of a moderate thinning out and some heading back, the amount depending on the vigor of the plant.

No diseases or insects of importance have appeared in the station planting, or in a planting near Rochester, which has been growing over 15 years. In sections where the native American hazel abounds, some trouble may be experienced from eastern hazel blight which is caused by a fungus. If this appears, the diseased parts should be promptly cut out and burned.

The nuts are harvested by allowing them to drop to the ground and picking them up. Before they are stored they should be dried by spreading them out in shallow layers, after which they may be stored in bulk. A suitable storage is a shed or unheated building where outdoor temperatures and humidity prevail.

Filberts frequently bear a few nuts in the nursery row, but not much of a crop will be secured until the trees are five or six years of age. Six-year-old trees of Barcelona in the station orchard yielded from three to six pounds per tree. A young orchard in Rochester used chiefly for propagating purposes has yielded 500 to 600 pounds to the acre. In England established orchards average 1,000 pounds to the acre.

In choosing varieties it should be kept in mind that all varieties require cross-pollination, and that many bear catkins (the pollen-bearing flowers) which are tender to cold, and often winter-kill badly. Barcelona has proved an outstanding variety in all respects except that the nut is rather thick-shelled. It is the standard variety of the Pacific Coast.

The person who wants a few plants for home use needs only such other varieties as will insure proper pollination of Barcelona. Three varieties whose catkins have withstood the past two Winters with very little injury are Red Lambert, White Lambert and Cosford. Kentish Cob, which produces the finest nut of all, Italian Red, Medium Long, and perhaps Bollwiller, are worthy of trial for their nuts. Early Globe and the Avelines have fairly hardy catkins but are inferior to the best varieties in other respects.

GEORGE L. SLATE.

Copper Fungicides for Damping-off of Tomatoes

RECENT experiments conducted in the greenhouses of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, at Geneva, and in several commercial greenhouses, have shown clearly that damping-off of tomatoes in the seedling flat may be combated by treating the seed with any one of several copper compounds. Copper-containing fungicides added to the soil and applied to the plants are valuable also in fighting the troublesome malady even after transplanting.

Damping-off as a Disease

A statement of the nature of the contagious disease, damping-off, is a necessary prelude to a discussion of its control by chemical treatment. In order to comprehend the action of the chemicals and the reasons underlying their use, it is necessary to understand that the disease is caused primarily by a pathogenic fungus, called Phytophthora, resident in the soil. If there were no fungus, there would be no disease. The sudden appearance of the disease in a house where it had never been seen before is due to the fact that this fungus has been introduced accidentally with dirt or manure into that house. The multiplication of the fungus in the soil accounts for the fact that the disease usually increases in severity unless measures are taken to halt its encroaches.

Many growers, unaware that a fungus is the primary cause of the disease, have believed that it is caused by such factors as over-watering. As a matter of fact excessive wetness is a part of the cause of the malady. It is only a contributing or secondary cause, however. Damping-off is caused by the cooperative action of a soil-borne fungus and soil wetness. Other factors such as light, temperature, or humus also may affect the development of the trouble. A wavering of the equilibrium between all these interacting factors may explain the erratic occurrence of damping-off of tomatoes.

Fighting Damping-off by Seed Treatment

Seed treatment is an excellent low-premium insurance against damping-off. It is so cheap and simple that a grower of tomato seedlings cannot afford to do without it. Seed for 250 flats of 1,000 seedlings each can be dusted for a nickel with monohydrated copper sulphate and soaked in a blue vitriol solution for only a small fraction of that amount. A two-fold benefit results from treating tomato seed. The stand is increased remarkably as shown in the pictures, because the chemical carried into the soil on each seed diffuses outward from that seed and poisons the rot-producing fungus in the soil, and thereby protects the tender young seedling from decay, while it pushes its tiny way through to the surface of the soil. By poisoning the harmful fungus, the chemical protects also the young seedling from disease, thus enhancing its vigor and health. A healthy seedling thus produced withstands better the shock of transplanting.

The experimental trials show that copper sulphate or blue vitriol, as it is commonly known, is valuable as a material for treating seed. Crystalline copper sulphate is in the form of blue crystals containing one part of copper sulphate and seven parts of water. Chemists make a dust from these crystals by heating them to drive off the water, and then by grinding the white residue that remains. In the heating process, six of the seven parts of water are driven out of the crystals, so that the white powder contains only one part of copper sulphate to one part of water. Chemists call this material monohydrated copper sulphate—meaning once-watered copper sulphate.

The Soak

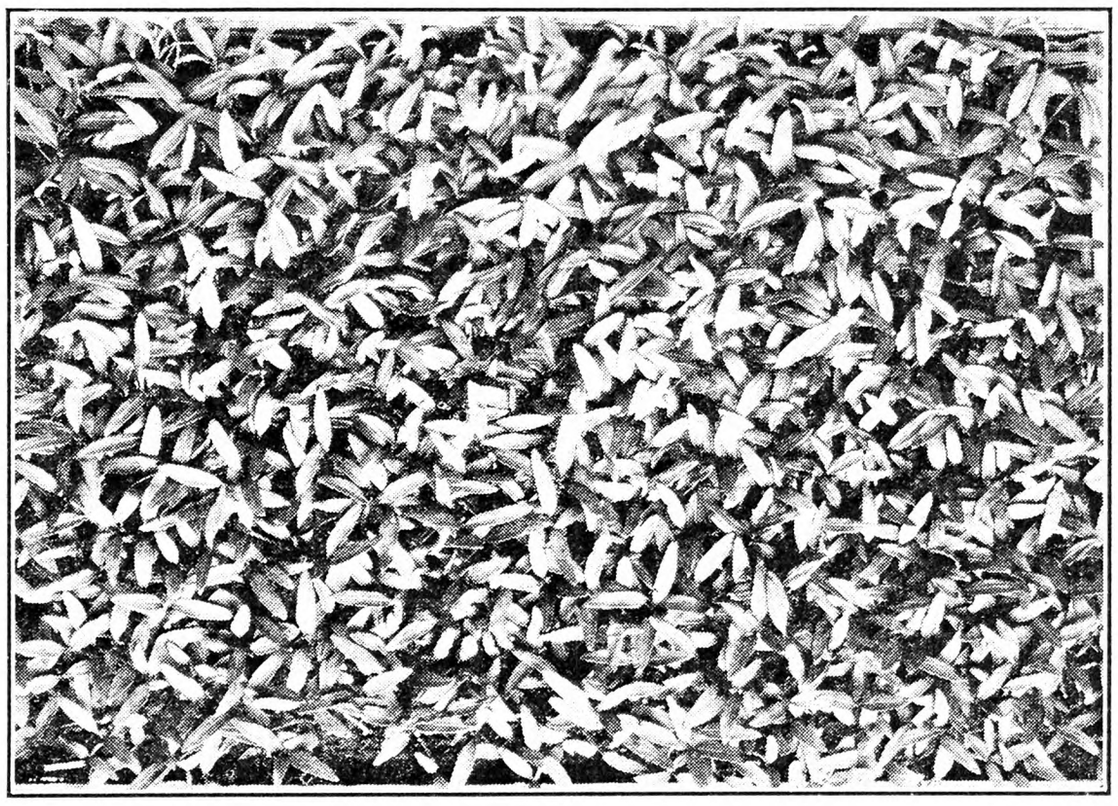
Certain tomato plant growers prefer to sow seed that has first been wetted and then mixed with dry sand. These men might well soak their tomato seed in a copper sulphate solution made by dissolving one ounce of bluestone crystals in two quarts of hot water in a glass vessel. If a metal container is used, the solution will corrode it. Seeds in loose cheesecloth bags may be soaked in this solution for one hour. The length of the soaking does not appear to be of importance, however. Treated seeds may be sown immediately without rinsing, or they may be dried and sown later.

The Dust

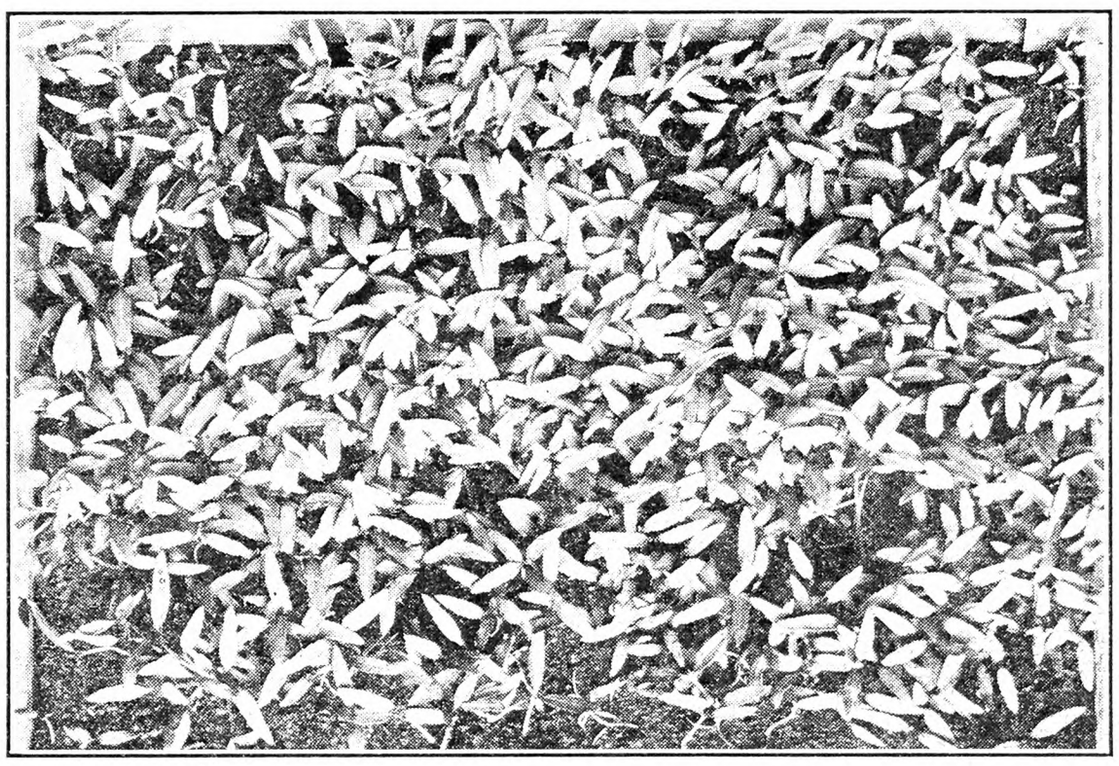
The once-watered copper sulphate described above is a very satisfactory dust treatment as shown in the picture for those growers who prefer to sow dry seed. A half pound of seed should be shaken violently in a two-quart fruit jar with a heaping tablespoonful of dust for efficient mixing. More or less seed may be treated merely by varying the quantity of dust, being careful always to maintain the same ratio of dust to seed. Also the container used for dusting should be filled not more than half full of seed. Shake well before using, is just as valuable in dusting tomato seeds as in mixing up the family drugs before using. Failures to get control of damping-off frequently may be traced to poor mixing. The most satisfaction from this treatment will come only when each seed is coated thoroughly with the chemical. Otherwise, all the rot-causing organisms lurking near when the seed is planted will not be poisoned.

Monohydrated copper sulphate dust may be obtained from the local dealer in spray material. It is the material that, mixed with lime, makes the copper lime dust used for potatoes. The lime must be left out, however, if best results are desired. If perchance monohydrated copper sulphate is unavailable, copper carbonate, red oxide of copper, or copper borate may be substituted. Copper carbonate may be obtained from the local druggist.

Good as seed treatment is for damping-off control, it sometimes is not fully effective especially when the disease is serious. Also it is not positive proof against damping-off after transplanting, except so far as the more vigorous seedlings produced by its use are better able to undergo the setback. Although the investigations have not progressed far in using soil treatments, yet it is certain that copper fungicides are valuable. More care must be exercised in their use, however, because tomato seedlings are more sensitive to copper poisoning than are seeds.



Seedlings from 2,000 John Baer Tomato Seeds Dusted Carefully With Monohydrated Copper Sulphate Dust



Seedlings from 2,000 John Baer Seeds Sown at the Same Time and in the Same Batch of Soil as Those Shown Above

Good results in combating the disease in the seedling flat will come from a combination of seed treatment and soil treatment. The seeds should be treated in the usual way, and then copper carbonate is dusted with a big pepper shaker over the surface of the soil. Instead of using copper carbonate as a dust, good results in damping-off control may be obtained by using a solution of copper sulphate at the rate of eight ounces in five gallons for the first watering. Some injury, however, may result from this latter material, as it is more soluble than copper carbonate.

At transplanting time, the seedlings should be dusted well with copper lime dust or sprayed with 2-2-50 Bordeaux mixture taking care to apply the most of the material to the bases of the plants where they enter the soil. The copper thus introduced into the soil gives beneficial results in damping-off control. Subsequent trouble from the disease may be reduced by applying the dust or the spray at 10-day intervals until the seedlings are set into the field.

By way of summary it should be said that damping-off of tomatoes may be combated satisfactorily by dusting the seed with monohydrated (once-watered) copper sulphate or by soaking them for one hour in a copper sulphate solution made by dissolving one ounce of blue vitriol in two quarts of hot water in a glass container. When the disease is serious, it may be desirable to combine soil with seed treatment. The surface of the soil after planting may be covered lightly with copper carbonate applied with a big pepper shaker or the first watering may be with a copper sulphate solution—eight ounces in five gallons. At transplanting time and at 10-day intervals thereafter the plants should be covered, especially at the ground line, with a copper lime dust or a 2-2-50 Bordeaux mixture spray.

JAMES G. HORSFALL.

Questions on Farm Mechanics

Answered by Robert H. Smith

Use of Hydraulic Ram

Can I use a hydraulic ram under these conditions for household use? I have a spring that flows two gallons per minute; wish to pipe it 150 feet with a seven-foot fall, and pipe water 60 feet on level and elevate 20 feet. W. B. G.

New York.

ONE of the better rams may be used for pumping water where the supply is very limited. With a supply of two gallons per minute, which is about the practical working minimum, and a fall and lift as noted, a good ram may be expected to pump about 30 gallons of water per hour.

With a pumping rate as low as this, about two quarts per minute, some means of storage must be provided. To secure this a small tank holding two or three barrels may be placed in the attic and the ram arranged to pump steadily into it. An overflow may be allowed to waste from this or it may be led to a watering trough or buckets at the barn where conditions of slope and distance make the plan workable. This arrangement provides a constant supply of fresh water for household use that can be drawn faster than the ram provides it, up to the capacity of the tank.

The drive pipe leading from the spring to the ram should not be 150 feet in length. A length of from 25 to 30 feet will give better operation. The shorter length may be secured by digging a pit, in which the ram is placed, near the spring and providing a drain to carry away the waste water. Another way that may be used to shorten the drive pipe is to lead the water from the spring to a small tank or stand pipe, located at the proper distance from the ram. The top of this tank should be slightly above the level of the water in the spring to prevent overflow. The drive pipe of the ram is then taken from the tank which is used as the source of supply for the ram.

Facts About Heating

Will you give me some information in regard to heating? During the Winter I do some repairing, such as broken garden tools and some machinery, also taking care of farm truck and car, and all this work is done in my automobile garage, but it is too cold to work inside on account of lack of heat. I bought a second-hand steam boiler cheap, almost new; would you advise me to use two-inch pipes running around the inside of garage for heating purposes, and would you say that copper pipes are better or brass or cast iron or plain iron pipe? I do not want to use any radiators because there is no room for radiators in my garage. Which pipe would extract the most heat?

New Jersey. J. A. S.

Heat passes through some substances a great deal more readily than through others. If a silver rod and one of iron of equal ength are held in the fire the silver rod will have to be dropped long before the iron rod becomes too hot to hold because of the better heat conductivity of silver. Silver is the best known conductor of heat.

The ability to transmit heat readily is a desirable condition in a radiator; it permits the heat of the confined steam to be given up sooner thus warming the room quicker. However we can scarcely afford to make our radiators of pure silver. Copper comes next in the scale of heat conductivity being about three to six times as efficient as brass. As brass is an alloy made up from a combination of several metals its heat conductivity and other characteristics vary with its composition. Copper and brass are both used in the construction of automobile radiators because of the ease with which they can be fabricated, their heat conductivity and resistance to rust and corrosion. They are both too expensive, however, for ordinary home use. Iron is the material most commonly used and while it does not transmit heat as readily as the others it gives very good service. Taking silver as 100 Kent's Mechanical Engineers' Handbook gives the ratio of heat conductivity of the metals mentioned as follows: Silver 100, copper 89, brass 15—30, iron 11—18.

It seems that there are some other factors that should be considered in your choice of a heating plant. The use of water as a heating medium demands that a constant fire be maintained, otherwise the system is likely to freeze and burst. Where a building is to be used only at intervals a stove or hot-air furnace is a better source of heat, as heat may be provided quickly and the fire allowed to go out as soon as the need for it has passed. A small stove in which waste from the shop can be used as fuel will often furnish all of the heat needed. Occasionally a garage is heated by a discarded oil drum arranged to use waste oil as fuel which is fed to it by gravity from an overhead tank. Such an arrangement undoubtedly presents some risk of explosion and fire but if carefully watched might serve your purpose.

News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

Evidence on what has been a bothersome question sometimes asked by practical fruit growers has been presented in a New York (Geneva) Agricultural Station technical bulletin. Growers have occasionally claimed that the apples borne on certain trees from blossoms pollinated by another variety could take on, to quite an appreciable extent, the characteristics of the pollen-producing parent. To show a specific example: In one orchard, Delicious and Stayman were interplanted. The owner claimed that some of the Stayman looked so much like Delicious, because of the Delicious pollen, that the ordinary orchard laborers were not capable of telling what their true variety name was. This was said to have required the services of the foreman, and even he was supposed to have had great difficulty in determining the correct name. The abstract of this Geneva bulletin as given therein is as follows: "In the following paper, it is shown that two apples on the same tree originating from different kinds of equally efficient pollen are not strictly alike. The dissimilarities were found in several characters of the apple, such as height, breadth, color, weight, and seed length, and it is assumed that they may extend to all remaining characters of the apple, which, however, will be difficult to prove. The dissimilarities are very slight and can only be detected with refined methods of measurements on series of individuals." In other words, while the difference is said to be there for certain, it is so slight and unimportant that it would not be appreciable to the average person not making delicate measurements and performing various complicated mathematics.

The Eighth Annual Shenandoah Apple Blossom Festival plans are now under way and will probably be held about May 1. The City of Winchester, with the cooperation and support of cities and towns within a radius of 100 miles, will again present the Annual Apple Blossom Festival, a glorification of "The Trail of the Pink Petals," which winds down the picturesque Shenandoah Valley from Roanoke on the south to the Potomac River on the north. Efforts are being made to make this year's celebration the most beautiful and spectacular yet held. There is no question but what this feature is one of the most effective ways of advertising Virginia's apples that could be devised. It certainly is one of the big events of the year in that district, and many thousands of visitors are attracted from the surrounding states.

The Virginia State Horticultural Society is furnishing a new service to fruit growers in that State. The society has made arrangements with several bee keepers, who will be trucking bees from the south to the north at the time, to furnish "package" bees to any orchard district in that State where a truck load can be used. The bee keepers for a charge of $4 per four-pound package will contract to stop over during the blossom period in the particular apple district, distribute the bees in the packages over the orchards, gather them again after the bloom is off, perform all necessary labor, assume all risks, and furnish all transportation required. They agree to supply vigorous bees and full weight packages. This sort of agreement has been greatly encouraged by the fact that local Virginia bee keepers advise that probably not more than 10 per cent of the bees in that district will survive the Winter unless well cared for and fed.

The United States Department of Agriculture has revised and re-issued Farmers' Bulletin No. 901 on Everbearing Strawberries. This gives the purpose of the so-called "everbearers," their origin, characteristics and adaptation, soils, fertilizers, planting, cultural methods and varieties. The Progressive, one of the chief everbearers, is the hardiest variety of strawberry now grown in this country, enduring the extreme climate of the upper Mississippi Valley remarkably. This excellent bulletin, written by George Darrow, can be secured free through the Offive of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or through your U. S. Congressman. Copies may be bought from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, for the nominal sum of five cents. Remittance made by stamps or checks are never accepted by the Superintendent; it must be cash—registered or at your risk—or else postal money orders.

The Agricultural Experiment Station at East Malling, Kent, England, has recently been made the headquarters of the Imperial Bureau of Fruit Production, and enlarged to provide facilities for the studies of all aspects of fruit growing under temperate conditions. What is said to be the largest cold storage plant in existence, known as the Ditton Laboratory has been opened for research into fruit storage. This plant contains a "model ship's hold" with a capacity of 120 tons of apples. This figures out to better than 5,000 bushels. R. H. SUDDS.

Obituary

Dr. John Henry Comstock, widely known pioneer Cornell entomologist, died at his home at Ithaca, N. Y., March 20, after a long illness. He was 82 years old. A self-educated man, who left an orphan asylum at 16 to become a sailor on the Great Lakes, Prof. John Henry Comstock founded the entomology departments of two great universities, Cornell and Leland Stanford Jr., and taught classes in that subject and in zoology for more than 40 years. Prof. Comstock was born February 24, 1849, at Janesville, Wis. When he was a baby his father, Ebenezer Comstock, joined the gold rush to California, and took the family westward in a covered wagon. The father died on the way, and the mother brought her boy, then three years old, back to her native State, New York. The struggle to support herself and her child was too much for her, and she was compelled to place her son in an orphan asylum. From there young Comstock, as soon as he was big enough to do a man's work, went out to make his living as a sailor. One day he bought a copy of Harris's "Insects Injurious to Vegetation." That book inspired his life work. When Cornell opened in 1869, Comstock enrolled. He had had little formal schooling, but had carefully educated himself. Working his way through college, he helped build the hall in which he later was to give his lectures and conduct his laboratory work.

In the Spring of 1872, some of Comstock's classmates, impressed with his knowledge of insect life, petitioned the faculty to permit him to give them a course in entomology during the Spring term. The granting of their request marked the beginning of entomological instruction at Cornell. Among the dozen students in the first class was David Starr Jordan. Nineteen years later, when he had become president of Leland Stanford Jr., he asked his old teacher to organize a department of entomology in that institution.

Comstock was graduated from Cornell in 1874, and passed the following year at Yale. He then returned to Cornell as an instructor. He was promoted to a full professorship in entomology and vertebrate zoology in 1882, and was retired as professor emeritus in 1914, when he became 65 years old. Prof. Comstock's books are widely known in both Europe and America. Many of them are illustrated with wood cuts made by his wife, Anna Botsford Comstock, who was for many years a professor in nature study at Cornell. She died last August. Prof. Comstock's best known works are "Introduction to Entomology," "How to Know the Butterflies," "A Manual for the Study of Insects" and "The Spider Book."

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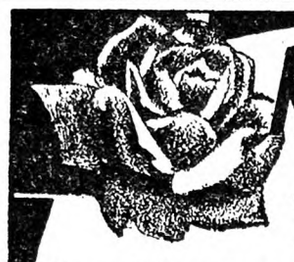

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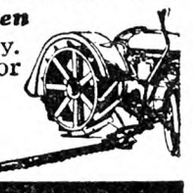

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Some Facts About Broccoli

There seems to be a lot of confusion among garden makers as to what broccoli really is. Probably most of this confused state has been brought about by the ignorance of seedsmen as to the true type of plant, many of them not knowing that the several types serve entirely different purposes. Last year I had one lot of seeds under the name of broccoli that turned out to be the common Seven-top turnip. The so-called English type of broccoli resembles cauliflower, and is just as hard to grow as that capricious vegetable, according to my experience. The French and English have spent much time in breeding this type of broccoli with the result that they now have some highly perfected strains that are really hardy cauliflower. American gardeners will find this type useful in their operations when it is handled like cauliflower.

It is the Italian broccoli, or strain known as "Calabrese," with which these notes are concerned. This type may be found listed under various trade names in American seed catalogues, but any good strain of the true Italian branching type will be found useful. This is an old Italian vegetable, popular with the people of that country for years and years, and now is growing in favor in this country. Its fine table quality coupled with the fact that it can be grown sucessfully in all parts of the United States point to the fact that it is bound to become one of our most popular vegetables.

The seeds and plants may be handled just like you handle cabbage and cauliflower. The early crop should be planted in March in a cold frame or hotbed, transplanting the plants to the garden when five or six inches high. They should, of course, be thoroughly hardened before being set in the open. Successive planting may be made every three or four weeks until the middle of June or later to supply a continuous harvest. The first head will be ready to use in about 120 days, and, after this is removed, the plant will put out numerous branches each producing a small head. Cooked and served in the same way as cauliflower, it is one of our most delicious vegetables.

Broccoli, like cabbage and cauliflower, is a gross feeder, and should be well fertilized for best results. The vegetable garden, being normally well enriched with animal manure, may not need additional fertilizing, but it is usually benefited by a fairly heavy application of a 5-8-7 fertilizer. The plant is subject to the same diseases and insect pests that prey on cabbage, and the same remedies and preventives used in the latter case may be employed on broccoli. C. W. WOOD.

Manistee Co., Mich.

Ontario Co., N. Y.

On the eighth of last month it began to snow and continued through the 13th. It filled the highways with huge drifts, which the plows were unable to cope with. Some of our roads are closed at present writing.

Ontario County held its Pomona Spring meeting at Ionia on Tuesday, March 10. In spite of the heavy snow we had an attendance of 100 at the morning session, some of the delegates and members coming over 30 miles through the storm and drifted roads. The morning session was occupied by subordinate Granges giving their quarterly reports; all but three of the 21 Granges were on hand with interesting reports. Then followed reports from delegates to the State Grange, held at Olean.

In the afternoon the time was given over to the lecturer, Mrs. Vannoy. Mrs. Decker gave a reading, and C. R. White talked on taxes. Mrs. Harry Marble, County Deputy of Junior Grange work, told of the success she has in forming new Granges. The evening session was not held to confer the fifth degree.

E. T. B.

Responsibility for Note

A man and his wife hold real estate and personal property jointly. The man signed a note for another person and this person is not able to pay the note. Can they take the property held jointly by the man and wife for this note that only the man signed? A. M.

New York.

They cannot take joint property for the debts of one of the parties where the joint owners are husband and wife and the property is held as tenants by the entirety. N. T.

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Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

New York State, now the second State in rank in Juvenile Grange work, organized its first Juvenile unit in May, 1904, in Wayne County. To Huron Grange No. 124, of that county, goes the honor of the first Juvenile Grange in the State. The journal of proceedings of the New York State Grange for 1906 contains the first listing of the State's Juvenile Granges, three being included. Two were in Wayne County, Huron and Newark, and one in Oswego, at North Hannibal. The Newark Juvenile Grange, the second in the State, was organized in December. 1905. In the 1907 report Juvenile Granges were reported at Adams, Jefferson County, and Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, making five in the State. In 1908 two more Juveniles were reported, one in Fairfield Grange, of Herkimer County, and one in Centerville Grange, in Allegany County.

In the report of Secretary W. N. Giles for 1914, he gave the number of Juvenile Granges in New York State as 15, but recommended that some system of reports from these Granges be adopted, as previously no regular reports from the Juvenile Granges had been made to the State Grange. In fact the State Grange had taken no official recognition of this new and very important department of Grange work up to this time.

Following action by the National Grange at its annual session in November, 1920, State Master Giles, in his annual report to the 1921 session of the New York State Grange, strongly urged that the Juvenile Grange movement be placed upon a more substantial basis and also urged that the State Master be empowered to appoint a State Deputy to supervise this work. At the 1922 session of the New York State Grange, Miss Natalie Barns, of Newburgh, was appointed by State Master Albert Manning to State Deputy of Juvenile Grange work and the Juvenile Grange was, after nearly 20 years of neglect, given the recognition which its importance deserved. Miss Barns soon proved the wisdom of her selection and during the four years she held the position of State Juvenile Deputy she built many Juvenile Granges in various parts of the State. At the time Miss Barns was appointed State Deputy there were remaining but five Juveniles active out of the many that had been formed since the beginning in 1904 in Wayne County. During the first eight months of her administration Miss Barns organized 10 new Juveniles, making a total membership Sept. 30, 1923, of 329 members in the State. In the meantime the National Grange had adopted general regulations governing the management of the Juvenile Granges and had taken steps to arrange for revising the Juvenile manual and for providing an installation ceremony and also appointing a National Superintendent of Juvenile work.

In reorganizing and building up the work of the Juvenile Granges Miss Barns received valuable aid from the extension department of the Cornell College of Agriculture, which helped in mapping out a year's program.

At the 1925 session Miss Barns reported the membership in the Juvenile department of the State had grown during her administration to 952, in 35 Juvenile units, situated in 19 counties. The next year Miss Barns reported that the membership in the Juveniles had increased to 1688, with 23 new Juvenile Granges organized during the year. Three regional conferences were held for the Matrons of Juvenile Granges during the year, which did much to strengthen the work. At the end of her four years of work in this department she turned over to her successor 53 active Juvenile Granges, with over 1,600 members.

Mrs. Florence Auchter, of Monroe County, was appointed by State Master Strivings to succeed Miss Barns as Juvenile Deputy and she was later followed by Mrs. Emma Jerome, of Onondaga County.

Under State Master Fred J. Freestone in 1929 an innovation in Juvenile deputy work was begun. The plan which had proved so successful in Ohio of having a Juvenile Deputy in each county was adopted. In most of the counties the wife of the County Deputy was named as Juvenile Deputy by State Master Freestone. The plan has proven most successful and New York has now taken second place in Juvenile Grange work, with a record last year of organizing more Juvenile Granges than any other State. Mrs. Susan Freestone, wife of New York's State Master, is now National Grange Superintendent of Juvenile Grange work, and, not only in New York, but throughout all the States Juvenile Grange work is making wonderful progress and is beginning to receive the attention it deserves. According to the annual report of Mrs. Freestone, Ohio leads in Juvenile Grange work, with 209 Granges and 4,691 members, with New York second with 113 Granges and 3,000 members. Pennsylvania comes third with 83 Granges and 2,403 members. The total for the United States is 722 Juvenile Granges, with a membership of 16,968.

A. M. Marsh, one of the oldest members of the order in New York State, died at the home of his nephew in California early in March, where he had been residing since last September. Mr. Marsh was 95 years old Feb. 19, 1931, and had resided in Jefferson County, New York, nearly all his life. His official career in the Grange covered a continuous service of nearly 40 years. He served 11 years as secretary and 15 years as master of Star Grange No. 9, of Jeffreson County, and 11 years as County Deputy. He also served as president of the New York State Association of County Deputies. He was the last surviving charter member of Jefferson County Pomona Grange, which was organized May 4, 1876. He had been a member of the order nearly 58 years, being a charter member of Star Grange, organized Aug. 7, 1873.

Planning and Planting Hardy Border Shrubs

First in planning the hardy border, let it be as long as you feel you can plant and care for. Our new one is about 50 feet long and four or five feet wide, but we can dig it as wide as we wish. The boys and I removed the sod, then dug the soil about a foot deep, pulverizing and enriching it from the barnyard and also a dressing of wood ashes, as our soil is almost always acid. In planting your shrubs they may be only six inches tall now, but think how big specimens they will make in five, 10 or 20 years. Our large mock orange or syringa was set 26 years ago and given abundant room, but it is 10 feet tall and would have been more in width if not severely pruned. Ten feet apart is not too much for large shrubs, at the back of your border.

The shrub of first choice is still the lilac and even the new double and hybrid lilacs seem to be entirely hardy. The double white Madame Lemoine came through last Winter in perfect condition although the mercury stood at 23 below and the ground nearly bare of snow, while double ones in colors and Charles X all bloomed for the first time last year. So we list old-fashioned purple and white, double French, Persian red, as all ironclad.

Flowering currant is an old sweet-scented shrub, with yellow flowers early in Spring. The flowering quince, often called fire bush, has clusters of brilliant red blooms in May, the most conspicuous of our shrubs.

The next favorite is the Tartarian honeysuckle in both pink and white, followed by attractive red berries. It blooms most abundantly, really covered with flowers.

The first shrub of all is of course the Forsythia or golden bells, soon followed by Spiræa Van Houttei and S. prunifolia. For Summer and Fall nothing can take the place of Hydrangea paniculata and as these are all back row shrubs, I would add our native tree cranberry, choke cherry and sweet elder. I am not mentioning the barberries, because if found near pine, they are destroyed as being the host of the pine rust.

For a thicket in a corner is there anything sweeter than a clump of wild plum? Then too they furnish such fine nesting places for birds. Then there are the smaller shrubs that never make small trees. These can be set half way between the tall shrubs and four feet in front of that row.

The early dwarf shrubs that are hardy and free flowering are the Chinese cherry, covered with pink and white blooms, flowering almond in both pink and white, for mid-Summer and later Spiræa Anthony Waterer furnishes red and Hydrangea. Hills of Snow, the white; for June the Robinia, rose acacia or sweet pea shrub, and to us the last name seems most appropriate.

To furnish fragrance and green foliage the old-time southernwood (Artemisia) has never been equalled.

If the wild Azaleas in both white and pink can be obtained they are among our best shrubs. Perhaps you call them swamp honeysuckles. The mountain laurel, calico bush or Kalmia can be transplanted and a correspondent just wrote me two quarts of hard wood sawdust should be mixed with the soil for Kalmia and Rhododendrons.

Now the children are larger and we have no sheep I think I'll bring home the pink one, known as sheep's laurel. It is very handsome but very poisonous to stock.

For a tall shrub or small tree, try purple fringe and just now we are planning on Cotoneaster, probably C. horizontalis or rock Cotoneaster. For filling in between shrubs we use hollyhocks, Delphiniums, and tiger lilies, but that is too long a story for today. MRS. J. X. W.

Toadstools in Hotbed

Could anyone tell me how to get rid of toadstools in a hotbed? Last year they ruined 25 per cent of my seedlings. They come in bunches, and lift the ground right with them. I had about 4 in. of soil on the manure; never was bothered with them before. Would it help if I disinfected the manure before I put the soil on, or would that also kill the bacteria in the manure and stop heating? A. W. R.
Wisconsin.

"It's time to get dog licenses again. You keep a dog, don't you?" "No. If we hear a noise in the night, we bark ourselves."—Royal Arcanum Bulletin.

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Thoughts from Long Acres

Winter came back with a rush and a roar, which piled the snow four feet deep in drifts, and a foot deep on the level, which means water in the ground when it melts. As I write, all traffic is blocked, with the State making desperate efforts to open trunk line roads, and the county working to open county roads, but it is a hard job, as the snow is packed hard enough so that a person may walk on top of drifts without sinking. This is no surprise to me, as I have seen the same thing in March more than once, but I do miss the mail, as it so happened that the storm began on Saturday, which meant no mail for three days and possibly four, although we hope to dig out today.

I shall have a nice time making paths through huge drifts, as for three days I have been taking a circuitous route to the barn, past the woodshed, off to the hencoop, back by the corncrib and thus to the barn door. I did shovel out the pump last evening to get water, but this morning only a tiny part of the top sticks through the snow. Calvin is staying home for two days. The older boys go to school, and report a very light attendance but a hilarious time spent mostly in playing games.

Spring work which we were carrying on in a Winter month ended suddenly, and will not be resumed for some time, as the melting snow will mean mud. There is no sign of melting yet, but Spring is just around the corner, so we have hope of warm days to come and make the drifts vanish. One of the recurrent lessons taught by these storms is the puny helplessness of man in the face of an aroused nature, which serves to teach us anew that we are not so high and mighty as we had presumed. The bright side comes from the fact that the deep snow means much needed moisture although it will not help cisterns any, as the roofs are bare through the high wind. I shall shovel quantities of snow on to the roof of the wagon shed to melt and run into the barn cistern.

The boys tapped four maples along the road, and brought in sap by the gallon. We boiled for days in a kettle on the stove and finally have about a quart of thin syrup, but it has the real flavor, and makes hot pancakes food for the gods of a Winter morning. When that breakfast settles, I shall hitch myself to the scoop shovel and tackle the deep drifts. No wonder those New Englanders enjoy Winter and tackle woodcutting with vim and vigor when they may breakfast on hot sausage, pancakes and maple syrup.

Our Legislature passed a death penalty bill which will appear as a referendum in the coming Spring election, but I am undecided how to vote on it. If I vote yes, every such fulfilled penalty will be on my conscience, yet some most atrocious crimes seem to warrant that penalty. I have reached the point of believing that there is considerable good in every person if it can only be brought out and rightly directed. On one visit to a State penitentiary, I was struck with pity for the inmates, especially the ones in for life, which seemed a dreadful punishment. The men were busy as could be making binder twine, shirts and overalls, and, as far as I could see, looked no different from the general run of men met on the streets or in the factories. However I also believe with those old philosophers that the voice of the people is the voice of God, which is only another way of asserting the right of majority rule, so I shall accept the result of the referendum and refuse to engage in any controversy pro or con.

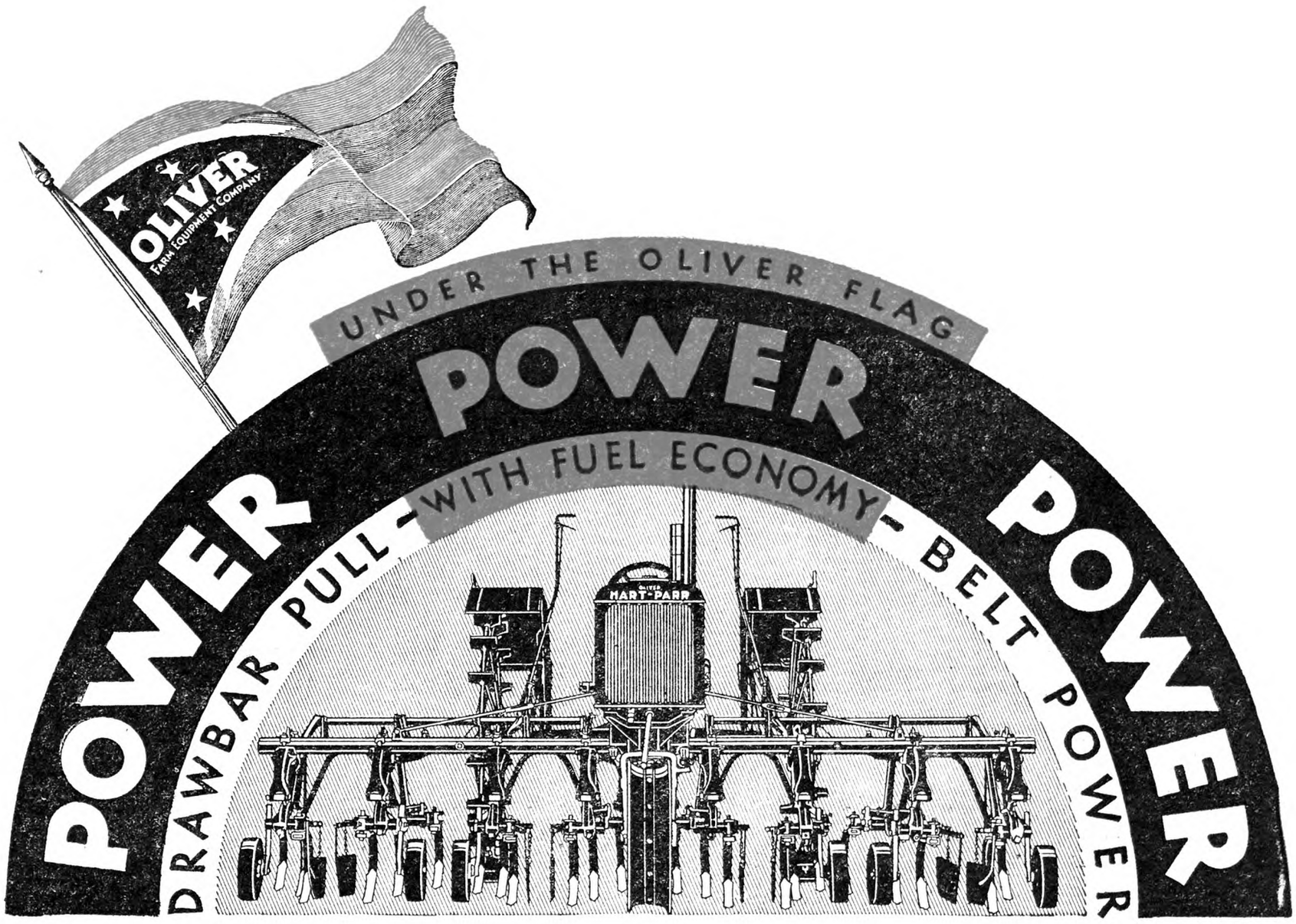
Again the press is full of propaganda regarding border line or marginal farmers and their right to continue farming. It is assumed that only the successful farmers should continue, but consider the fact that thousands of business men fail annually, including bankers, retailers and manufacturers, so evidently there are many marginal business enterprises as well as farms. Yet no one proposes to put these men out of business. It just sums up to this, that farming is a mode of life with success not measured by the dollar standard. I know and have known hundreds of men and women who never had a thousand dollars all their own, yet have lived and are living in a worth-while manner. Whether you eat in the kitchen, wear overalls, do your own washing, or dine in state, wear fine clothes and have servants is not and never will be the measure of usefulness or right living.

And now some hard-headed person may exclaim, "Well, how does all that help us plow or plant?"

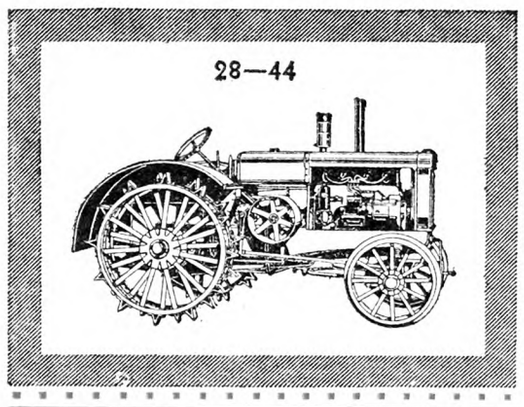
The answer is that it doesn't but it is good to get our noses out of the furrow occasionally and think out these things. I could wish that I was back in old Pennsylvania where I could "Lift up mine eyes to the hills from whence cometh my help," but here I am in Michigan with not even a respectable hill for inspiration, so I must just let the old typewriter run along as it wills, with the hope that some random thought will help my neighbor. Now for the shovel and the drifts, not a dreaded task as you may think, but a pleasure, for I am no hothouse plant.

Berrien Co., Mich. L. B. REBER.

THE whole difficulty seems to be that a drought functions so much more speedily and efficiently than Congress does.—San Diego Union.



Treading on Tiptoe—Sitting in the Belt—Lowering the Cost of Producing Crops



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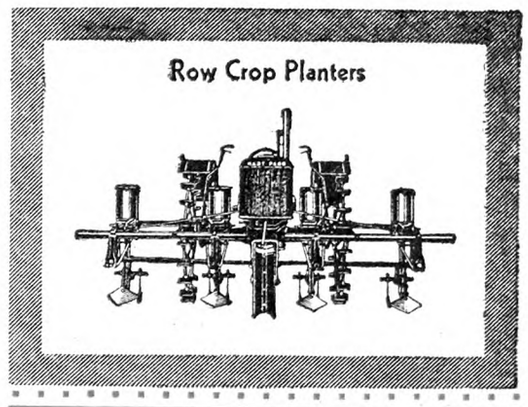
☐ 28-44 ☐ Orchard Tractors



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☐ Cultivators ☐ Harrows

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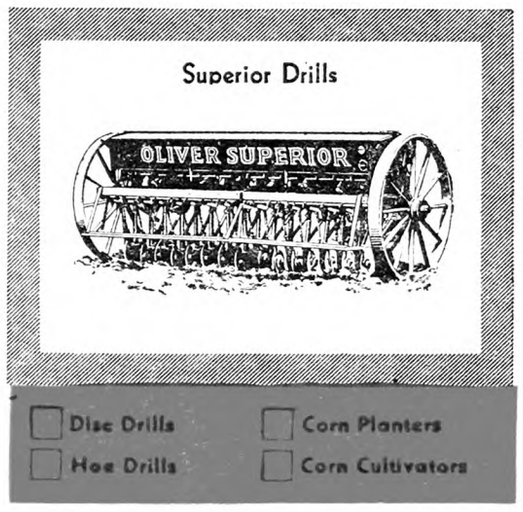
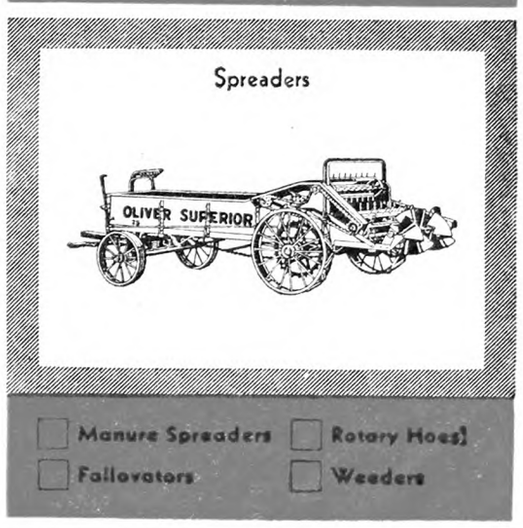
On the belt, the Row Crop supplies efficient and cost-saving power for the efficient and grain-saving Red River Special threshers, ensilage cutters, feed grinders or other belt power tools. And this fall it will pull a two-row corn picker—with power take-off.

See the Row Crop at your Oliver Dealer. See its new way of tool mounting, its new way of quick changes, its tiptoe wheels, or send the coupon for the information you desire on tractors and tools.



☐ Disc Drills ☐ Corn Planters
☐ Hoe Drills ☐ Corn Cultivators



☐ Manure Spreaders ☐ Rotary Hoes
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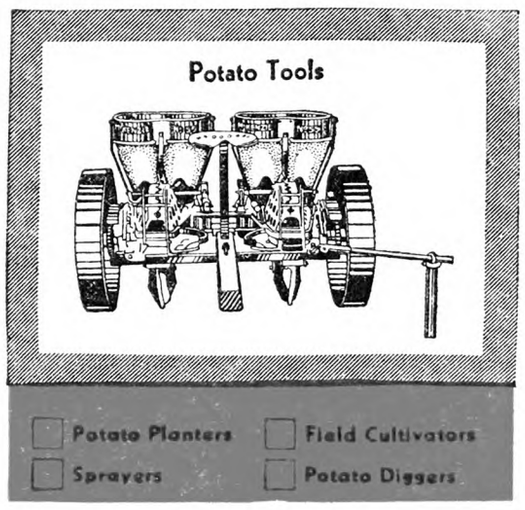
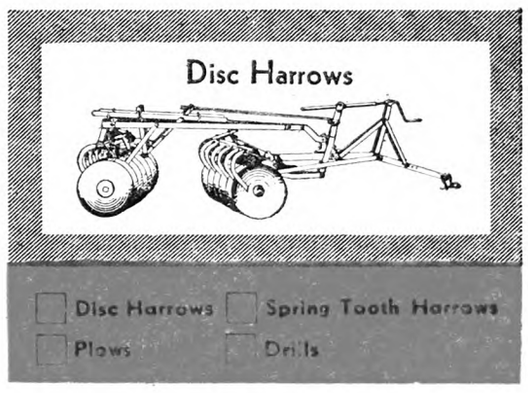
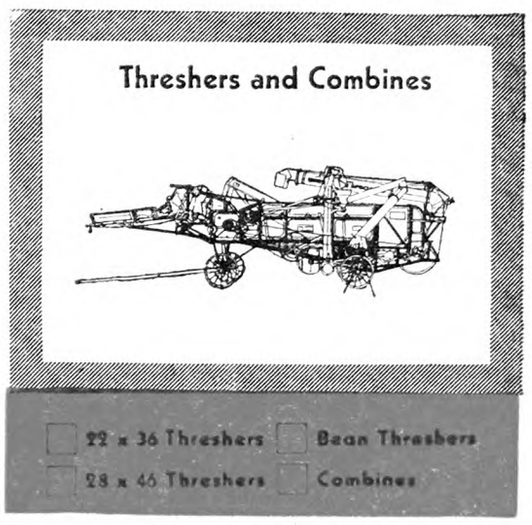


☐ Potato Planters ☐ Field Cultivators
☐ Sprayers ☐ Potato Diggers



☐ Disc Harrows ☐ Spring Tooth Harrows
☐ Plows ☐ Drills



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Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

March 26, 1931.

MILK

March: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.41; 2B, $1.66; 2C (milk made into sour cream, $1.36; Class 3, $1.30.

In classes 2A, 2B, and 2C a differential of 5c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat is added to milk testing above 3.5 per cent and deducted for that testing below this point. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c per .1 of 1 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.70; Class 2, $1.70; Class 3, $1.50.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh fancy	$0.28¾ @	$0.29¼
Extra 92 score		.28¼
Firsts 88 to 91 score	.26¼ @	.27¾
Seconds	.25 @	.26
Lower grades	.23½ @	.24½
Ladles	.22 @	.24
Packing stock	.13 @	.20½
Renovated	.25 @	.25½
Sweet fancy	.30¾ @	.31¼
Extra		.30¼
Firsts	.28 @	.29¾
Seconds	.25½ @	.27½
Centralized	.25 @	.27¼

CHEESE

State—Whole Milk		
Flats, held	$0.21 @	$0.22½
Fresh, specials		.17
Fancy		.16
Wisconsin—Whole Milk		
Flats, 1930 cured	.18 @	.19
Fresh	.15½ @	.16½
Daisies, fresh, fancy	.15¼ @	.16½
1930 cured	.18½ @	.19½
Young America, fresh	.16 @	.17½
June	.19 @	.20

EGGS

Nearby, white fancy (including premiums)	$0.27½ @	$0.28
Extra	.24 @	.25½
Average extras		.23
Extra firsts	.22 @	.22½
Pacific Coast	.23 @	.29
Mixed colors	.23½ @	.26
Gathered best	.22 @	.23½
Fair to good	.16 @	.20

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.35 @	$0.50
Fair to good	.23 @	.30
Roosters	.14 @	.20
Fowls	.18 @	.25
Ducks	.22 @	.25
Turkeys, average	.30 @	.36
Squabs, lb., ungraded	.35 @	.45
Graded	.45 @	.50
Dark, doz.	1.50 @	2.50

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.23 @	$0.25
Chickens	.20 @	.25
Roosters	.15 @	.16
Ducks	.23 @	.25
Geese	.12 @	.15
Rabbits, lb.	.17 @	.25

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$8.00 @	$9.00
Bulls	5.00 @	6.00
Cows	2.75 @	5.00
Calves, best	10.00 @	11.00
Common to good	4.00 @	7.50
Sheep	3.00 @	4.00
Lambs	9.50 @	10.00
Hogs	8.00 @	8.50

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.14 @	$0.16
Good to choice	.09 @	.13
Lambs, hothouse, head	4.00 @	10.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	15.00 @	16.50
Bulls	8.00 @	8.50
Cows	9.00 @	13.00

POTATOES

L. I., 150 lbs.	$2.50 @	$3.25
In bulk, 180 lbs.	3.75 @	4.00
Maine, 180 lbs.	3.15 @	3.60
Idaho, bu. box	2.40 @	2.50
Bermuda, bbl.	7.00 @	9.00
Cuba, bu.	1.50 @	2.75
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bu.	.75 @	3.50
Del. and Md. bskt	1.50 @	2.25

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz. bchs.	$4.00 @	$7.00
Beets, bu.	.50 @	.75
Cabbage, ton	18.00 @	21.00
Carrots, bu.	.50 @	.75
Cauliflower, bu.	1.50 @	2.25
Celery, doz.	1.25 @	1.75
Dandelions, Tex., bu.	1.00 @	1.25
Knob Celery, 100 bchs.	8.00 @	12.00
Eggplants, bu.	2.50 @	4.50
Horseradish, bbl.	5.00 @	5.25
Leeks, 100 bchs.	4.00 @	5.00
Lettuce, bu.	1.00 @	4.00
Lima beans, bu.	1.50 @	7.00
Onions—		
Eastern, yel., 100-lb. bag	1.25 @	1.40
Mid. Wn., yel., 100-lb. bag	1.50 @	1.75
50-lb. bag	.55 @	.75
White, 50 lbs.	.35 @	.75
Parsnips, bu.	.25 @	.50
Peas, bu.	2.25 @	6.25
Peppers, bu.	1.25 @	5.00
Radishes, bu.	2.50 @	3.00
Salsify, 100 bchs.	7.00 @	10.00
Spinach, bu.	.90 @	1.35
Squash, Winter, bbl.	1.50 @	2.00
String beans, bu.	1.50 @	6.00
Watercress, 100 bchs.	1.50 @	3.00

DRIED BEANS—*Jobbing Prices*

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$4.75 @	$6.00
Pea		5.00
Red kidney	9.25 @	9.50
White kidney	6.50 @	6.75

FRUITS

Apples, McIntosh, bbl.	$3.00 @	$7.00
Greening	2.50 @	5.50
Baldwin	2.50 @	5.75
Spy	2.50 @	6.00
Rome	2.75 @	6.00
Pears, bu.	1.00 @	1.75
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	1.75 @	5.50
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.20 @	.35

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy, ton	$27.00 @	28.00
No. 2	25.00 @	26.00
No. 3	22.00 @	23.00
Clover mixed	22.00 @	29.00
Straw, rye		15.00
Oat and wheat	12.00 @	13.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.	$0.93⅜
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.78⅜
Oats, No. 2 white	.42
Rye	.60

Retail Prices at New York

Butter, best, lb.	$0.35 @	$0.37
Milk, grade A, qt.		.18
Grade B		.15
Cream, 40 per cent, ½ pt.		.25
20 per cent		.16
Eggs, best, doz.	.30 @	.38
Gathered	.25 @	.30
Turkeys, lb.	.40 @	.55
Chickens	.35 @	.45
Ducklings	.35 @	.40
Apples, doz.	.30 @	.40
Oranges, doz.	.35 @	.50
Potatoes, peck	.35 @	.40
Lettuce, head	.10 @	.15
Cabbage, lb.	.03 @	.04
String beans, lb.	.30 @	.35

Boston Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

Few important changes have occurred on the Boston Produce Market this week. Live poultry ruled generally active at firm prices due to approaching Jewish holidays. Eggs reached a new low level for the season with supplies plentiful. The wool market was somewhat more active.

Apples.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native Baldwins, ord., 75c to $1.50, poorer 50c. Baldwins, fancy, $1.75 to $2.10; large extra fancy, mostly $2.25, few $2.50. McIntosh, ord., $1 to $2, best mostly $2.25 to $2.50; few large extra fancy high as $3. Various odd varieties, ord., 50c to $1.50 std. bu. box. Baldwins, Me., unclassified, $2.50 to $3.50 bbl. N. H., A grade, $4.50 to $5. Me., Spys, A grade, $3.50 to $4.50, poorer $2.50 bbl.

Asparagus. — Supplies moderately light, demand good. Calif., crts., very large, $6 to $6.50; large mostly $6, small to medium, $4.50 to $5 doz. bchs.

Beets.—Supply moderate, demand poor. Native cut off, 25 to 50c bu. box. Texas, crts., bchd., $2 to $2.25; few $2.50, poorer lower.

Cabbage.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native Danish ord., 25 to 40c std. bu. box. N. Y. Danish few sales, 75c to $1 100-lb. sacks. Fla., 1½-bu. hpr., $1 to $1.25. Texas, crts., best, $1.75 to $2; poorer lower. Fla., Savoy, mostly $1.25 1½-bu. hpr.

Carrots.—Supply moderate, demand slow. Native cut off, 40 to 65c std. bu. box. Tex. and Calif., bchd., fair, $2.25 to $2.50; poorer lower crate.

Cucumbers.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native h.h., 50 to 60 cukes, mostly $7, few $7.50, poorer low as $4 std. bu. box; 24 cukes, $2.50 to $3.25 carton.

Cranberries.—Supply moderately light, demand light. Mass., Howes, best, $4 to $5; poorer lower ¼-bbl. crt.

Lettuce.—Supply moderate, demand good for best. Native, 18 heads, h.h., 75 to 90c; few, $1 std. bu. box; Calif., 4 to 5 doz. heads, best $3 to $4; poorer low as $2.25 crt.

Onions.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native, 50 to 75c std. bu. box. Mich., 50 to 70c 50 lbs. N. Y., mostly, $1 to $1.25, poorer 75c 100 lbs.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Maine, 100 lbs., best, $1.75 to $1.85 bag. P. E. I. Mts., best, $1.75 to $2 90-lb. bag. Idaho bakers, few sales, $2.75 to $3 box.

Radishes.—Supply moderate, demand good; 40 to 50 bchs., Native, h.h., ord., $1 to $1.75; fancy, $2 to $2.25; few, $2.50 std. bu. box.

Rhubarb.—Supply moderately heavy, demand good. Native h.h., 6 to 8c lb. Calif., outdoor, $2.50 to $3 40-lb. box.

Spinach. — Supplies moderate, demand good Texas, best, $1 to $1.25 bu. bskt.

Squash.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand slow. Native, blue and green Hubbard, mostly 60c to $1 bbl.; small lots, 1 to 1¼c lb.; $15 to $20, few lower, ton.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderately light, demand slow. Quality only fair. Florida fair, $2 to $3 6-bskt. crt. Mex., lugs, ord., $2 to $2.75; few best, $3 to $3.50.

Turnips.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native purple tops, $1 to $1.35 std. bu. box. P. E. I., Rutabagas, mostly 75c to $1 50-lb. sack.

Hay.—Supplies heavier, mostly lower grades, demand good on best. No. 1 Timothy, $26.50; eastern, $18 to $23.75; clover mixed, red, $24.50 ton; No. 1 Alfalfa, leafy, $29 ton.

Butter.—Market firm, creamery extras, 30c; firsts, 27½ to 29½c; seconds, 25½ to 26c lb.

Eggs. — Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 25c; white extras, 23 to 24c; fresh eastern, 23 to 24c doz.

Poultry.—Dressed. Supply light, demand fair. Fowl, 4 to 5 lbs., 25 to 26c; 3 to 3½ lbs., 24 to 25c; natives, 26 to 27c; stags, 4 to 5 lbs., 20 to 25c; broilers, few sales, 45c; roosters, 19 to 20c lb. Live fowl steady, 25 to 26c; Leghorns, 24c; roosters, 16c lb.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins, N. Y. held, 22 to 23c; fresh, 16½ to 17½c; western held, 21½ to 22½c; fresh, 16 to 16½c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich., pea, $6 to $6.50; Calif., small white, $6 to $6.50; Yellow Eyes, $7 to $7.50; red kidney, $10.50 to $11; Lima, $8.50 to $9 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market steady, demand slightly improved, prices firm.

Grease Basis.— Ohio fine, combing, 29 to 31c; clothing, 21 to 22c; ½ blood, combing, 26 to 27c; clothing, 21 to 22c; ⅜ blood, combing, 23 to 24c; clothing, 21 to 22c; ¼ blood, combing, 23 to 24c; clothing, 21 to 22c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 70 to 75c; clothing, 55 to 58c; ½ blood, combing, 57 to 60c; clothing, 48 to 51c; ⅜ blood, combing, 42 to 45c; clothing, 40 to 42c; ¼ blood, combing, 38 to 40c; clothing, 35 to 37c; Terr. fine, combing, 65 to 68c; clothing, 58 to 60c; ½ blood, combing, 59 to 62c; clothing, 53 to 55c; ⅜ blood, combing, 49 to 53c; clothing, 45 to 48c; ¼ blood, combing, 42 to 45c; clothing, 37 to 40c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs.—Supply moderate, market mostly 50c lower, demand slow. Bulk of sales $7 to $7.50.

Cattle.—Supply of butcher cattle barely normal, vealers light, market generally steady with a week ago, demand fair for better grade offerings, rather slow for lower grades.

Cows.—Common and medium, $3.50 to $6; low cutter and cutter, $2 to $3.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium, $2.50 to $5.

Vealers.—Medium and choice, $6 to $9.50; cull and common, $4 to $6.

Sheep.—None.

Milk Cows.—Supply rather light, market fully steady, some sales slightly higher, demand fair for better grade selections, rather slow for others. Choice, head, $110 to $130; good, $75 to $110; medium, $50 to $70; common, $40 to $50.

Buffalo Markets

Mild weather has caused egg prices to become slightly easier. Live poultry is in light supply and firm.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.—Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 34 to 35c; tubs, 32 to 33c; firsts, 29 to 31c; undergrades, 26c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, 18c; longhorn, 18 to 19c; brick, 20c; brick Swiss, 27c; limburger, 30c. Eggs, easy; nearby fancy, 26 to 27c; grade A, 23 to 25c; grade B, 22 to 23c; grade C, 19 to 20c; nearby at mark, 21 to 25c; western, 20 to 21c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, steady; fowls, 24 to 27c; chickens, 32 to 35c; old roosters, 16 to 21c; capons, 40 to 45c; ducks, 24 to 26c; geese, 16 to 17c; turkeys, 43 to 45c. Live poultry, firm; fowls, 19 to 25c; springers, 20 to 24c; old roosters, 15 to 16c; ducks, 24c; geese, 16 to 17c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, firm; unclassified, bu., 75c to $1.25; Greening, $1.50 to $1.65; Baldwin, $1.60 to $1.65; Wealthy, $1.35 to $1.50; Jonathan, Snow, $1.50 to $1.75; King, $1.50 to $2; Rome Beauty, McIntosh, $1.75 to $2.25; Northern Spy, $2 to $2.25; Delicious, $2.50 to $2.75. Potatoes, firm; home-grown, bu., 85 to 90c; 150-lb. bag, $2.15 to $2.60; Fla., bu., crate, $2.50 to $2.75; Bermuda, bbl., $10.50.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, weak; pea, medium, cwt., $5.25; marrow, $6.50; white kidney, $7.50. Onions, easy; home-grown, bu., 75 to 85c; yellow, 50-lb. bag, 45 to 60c; Spanish, crate, $1.40 to $2.

Fruits and Berries.—Oranges, Cal., box, $3.25 to $4; Fla., $3.50 to $4.50; pears, Cal., box, $2.65 to $3; pineapples, Cuba, crate, $4.25; strawberries, Fla., qt., 41 to 43c.

Vegetables.—Anise, Tex., crate, $2.50 to $3.25; artichokes, Cal., crate, $3 to $3.25; asparagus, Cal., crate, $5.50 to $7; beans, Fla., green and wax, bu., $4.50 to $6; beets, bu., 40 to 45c; broccoli, Tex., bu., $1.50 to $1.65; Brussels sprouts, Cal., drum, $5 to $6; cabbage, bu., 35 to 50c; carrots, bu., 35 to 60c; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $2; celery, doz., 60 to 90c; cucumbers, 2-doz. box, $2.75 to $3.50; endive, lb., 25 to 30c; escarole, Fla., hamper, $1.40 to $1.50; horseradish, bbl., $6 to $7; lettuce, 10-lb. bskt., 75c; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., 65 to 90c; parsnips, bu., 50 to 60c; peas, Mex., crate, $4.25 to $4.50; peppers, Fla., crate, $4.25 to $4.50; radishes, doz. bchs., 18 to 25c; rhubarb, 5-lb. crate, 40 to 65c; spinach, Tex., bu., $1; squash, bu., 55 to 65c; tomatoes, Fla., 10-lb. bskt., $2.10 to $2.25; turnips, bu., $1 to $1.25.

Sweets.—Maple products, firm; new syrup, gal., $1.75 to $1.90; old, 90c to $1.25; sugar, lb., 25 to 35c.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, baled, ton, $18 to $19; clover mixed, $17 to $18; oat straw, $10 to $10.50; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $23.50; standard middlings, $22.50; red-dog, $25.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $31.50; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $33.50; hominy, $25.30; gluten, $29.70; oatfeed, $10.50; Timothy seed, bu., $5; Alfalfa, $15; Alsike, $14.50; clover, $16 to $16.50.

C. H. B.

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by the Bureau of Markets, New Jersey Department of Agriculture.)

The arrival of Spring is shown in the greater variety of fresh fruits and vegetables offered for sale on the Philadelphia market during the past week. Shipments from Southern States are increasing daily, and the shipping points are gradually shifting northward as the season progresses. Supplies of apples were generally moderate and the market was steady for good quality marks. Demand was limited to good and fancy offerings, and ordinary quality stock went unnoticed by the trade. Nearby Staymans sold for $1.25 to $1.75 a bushel, while Romes and Yorks brought $1.25 to $2. Poorer stock of all varieties sold as low as $1 per bushel. Truck receipts of nearby Staymans in ⅝-bu. baskets brought 85c to $1.10, with a few extra fancy up to $1.25. Most sales of Delicious were quoted at 90c to $1.25, and Romes at 75c to $1 per ⅝-bu. basket. Fancy Pennsylvania Staymans sold for $2.15 to $2.25 per bushel and New York Baldwins in light receipt brought $1.40 to $1.50. Old cabbage was generally dull, with New York sacked Danish bringing 75c to $1 per cwt. The new cabbage market weakened under heavier receipts. Florida half-barrel hampers sold for $1 to $1.15 compared with $1.25 to $1.50 the week previous. Texas round stock in 100-lb. crates brought $2 to $2.10. The onion market was weaker with most of the offerings showing only ordinary condition. New York 100-lb. sacks yellows sold for $1.10 to $1.25 for good quality marks of medium to large sizes, while poorer stocks were down to 90c to $1. Michigan, Indiana and Ohio stock was of ordinary quality and brought $1 to $1.25. Nearby beets were steady at 75 to 90c per ⅝-basket, while Texas bunched stock was steady at $2 to $2.10 per crate. Nearby carrots continued steady at 25 to 50c per ⅝-bushel basket, while new stock from Texas was barely steady at $2.15 to $2.65. Pennsylvania dandelion greens were weaker under heavy supplies and sold at $1.25 to $2 per ⅝-bu. basket. Nearby scallions were more plentiful and weakened to 50 to 75c per 100 bunches, while watercress from Maryland and Virginia brought 2 to 4c a bunch. Kale, from the Norfolk section of Virginia, moved slowly at $1 to $1.25 per barrel. Broccoli greens continued in light receipt and sold at $1.25 to $1.50 per bushel. Nearby leeks brought 2 to 3c a bunch. The spinach market was slightly weaker with Texas bushels selling at 90c to $1.25. Hothouse radishes were unchanged at 2 to 4c a bunch. The first radishes from South Carolina were reported at $2 to $3.10 per bushel hamper depending upon the quality. Mushrooms were in fairly liberal supply, and some of the offerings were of ordinary quality. The best whites brought 65 to 90c per 3-lb. basket, with poorer buttons and spots down to 25 to 50c. Trading in the sweet potato market continued dull with very few price changes. New Jersey ⅝-bu. baskets of No. 1 yellows brought $1.50 to $1.65, with a few fancy marks up to $1.75. Delaware and Maryland stock remained steady at $1.75 to $2 with a few fancy up to $2.10 a bushel. Yams held steady at $1.75 to $1.90 per bushel. The dull condition seems to persist in the white potato market, with a slow demand and limited trading. Truck receipts of nearby Round Whites sold at $1.50 to $1.75 a 100-lb. sack. Maine Green Mountains were in light supply and brought $1.90 to $2 per 100-lb. sack. Idaho Russets sold mostly at $2.40 to $2.50 per 100-lb. sack. The new potato market weakened slightly, with Spaulding Rose in double head barrels from Florida selling at $7 to $8 for U. S. No. 1 and $6 to $6.75 for No. 2.

EGGS AND POULTRY

There was a fairly active inquiry for fresh eggs of good quality and the market was fairly steady for the past few days. Supplies seemed to have been under better control than for some time, and buyers had more confidence in the situation. The slight decline during the week was seasonal in nature and in no sense can it be said to have been a break in the market. Fresh extra firsts sold at 21 to 22c; with most sales at 21c at the close. Fresh firsts also declined 2c and sold at 20½c. Fancy eggs in cartons brought 28 to 31c, while carefully selected and candled eggs sold mostly at 26 to 28c at the close.

The market on live fowl opened firm and continued in a satisfactory condition under relatively light receipts and a fairly active demand for fine quality marks. Colored fowls in barrels brought 25 to 26c per lb., a slight advance over the previous week's quotations. Some of the chickens offered were of staggy quality but most sales were made at unchanged figures, namely 31 to 33c per lb. Fancy broilers were liberal and weak, with Plymouth Rocks bringing 37 to 38c and mixed colors 34 to 36c. The dressed poultry market was generally firm, with a fairly active demand absorbing the moderate receipts at satisfactory figures. Fowls were in light supply, with fresh-killed stock, weighing 4 to 6 lbs., selling at 25 to 26c. Chickens were staggy at 19 to 21c, with some lower. Capons were scarce and firm for desirable sizes. Old roosters were in light receipt and held steady at 18 to 20c.

HAY AND STRAW

The bulk of the hay receipts continued to be of ordinary quality and moved slowly. Fine quality hay was scarce and in demand. Best feeding hay sold at $25 a ton, while the poorer quality brought $23 to $24. Sample continued dull at $12 to $14. Straw was generally in light supply and firm, with wheat straw at $12 to $12.50, oat straw at $12 to $12.50 and rye straw up to $12.50 to $13 per ton.

J. M. F.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 900 to 1,100, good	$8.15 @	$8.75
Medium	6.85 @	8.15
Common	5.50 @	6.85
Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	8.25 @	8.75
Medium	7.15 @	8.25
Heifers, 500 to 850, good	7.00 @	8.25
Common and medium	5.00 @	7.00
Cows, good	5.00 @	6.00
Common and medium	4.00 @	5.00
Low cutters and cutters	2.65 @	4.00
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	5.00 @	5.50
Cutter and medium	3.50 @	5.00
Vealers, milk-fed, good and ch.	7.00 @	10.00
Medium	5.00 @	7.50
Cull and common	2.50 @	5.50
Calves, 250 to 350, good and ch.	5.00 @	7.50
Common and medium	3.00 @	5.00

HOGS

Lt. lts., 140 to 160, good and ch.	$8.50 @	$8.75
Lt. wts., 160 to 180, good and ch.	8.55 @	8.75
180 to 200, good and ch.	8.60 @	8.75
Med. wts., 200 to 220, good and ch.	8.45 @	8.75
220 to 250, good and ch.	8.20 @	8.55
Hvy. wts., 250 to 290, good and ch.	8.00 @	8.30
290 to 350, good and ch.	7.70 @	8.10
Pkg. sows, 275 to 500, med. and gd.	6.25 @	7.00
Sl. pigs, 100 to 130, good and ch.	8.00 @	8.50

SHEEP

Lambs, 90 down, good and ch.	$9.00 @	10.00
Medium	7.75 @	9.00
91 to 100, med. and ch.	7.25 @	9.25
All wts., common	6.25 @	7.75
Wethers, 90 to 120, med. and good.	4.25 @	6.25
Ewes, 90 to 120, med. and ch.	3.50 @	5.00
120 to 150, med. and ch.	3.25 @	4.75
All wts., cull and com.	1.75 @	3.50

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, qt., 7c; milk, special from Guernsey and Jersey herds, qt., 9 to 10c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $200 to $300; cows, fresh milk, grades, choice, $100; cows, fresh milk, grades, good, $80 to $90; cows, fresh milk, grades, medium, $60 to $75; cows, fresh milk, grades, common, $45 to $55; beef cows and bulls, $6 to $9; veal calves, milk-fed, choice, $16 to $18; veal calves, milk-fed, good to medium, $10 to $14; hogs, heavy, dressed, 100 lbs., $7 to $8; hogs, light, dressed, 100 lbs., $9 to $10; fowls, heavy, live, lb., 22 to 24c; chickens for roasters, lb., 28 to 30c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 20 to 22c.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 13 to 14c; milk, special and certified, qt., 18 to 20c; milk, sold from chain stores, qt., 11 to 12c; cream, heavy and special, qt., 80c to $1; butter, farmers' delivery, lb., 40 to 45c; butter, creamery, prints and rolls, lb., 29 to 32c; butter, creamery, cut from tubs, lb., 26 to 28c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 26 to 28c; cheese, part skim, lb., 22 to 25c; cheese, cottage, lb., 10 to 12c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 25 to 29c; fowls, dressed, lb., 31 to 35c; chickens, roasters, lb., 38 to 40c; ducks, lb., 28 to 30c; apples, choice, eating, lb., 7 to 8c; apples, cooking, lb., 4 to 5c; spinach, pk., 18 to 20c; parsnips, lb., 4 to 5c; onions, lb., 1½ to 2c; turnips, lb., 1½ to 2c; maple sugar, lb., 50c.

F. A. C.

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Two Potato Growers

Chas. B. Holton, of Westminster, Vt., whose farm is in Walpole, N. H., and Chas. A. Pearl, of Loudon, N. H., have each made the honor roll in the New Hampshire 300-bushel Potato Club for four successive years, Mr. Holton's average yield totaling 429 bushels and Mr. Pearl's 413 bushels. During this period neither man has been lower than fourth from the top of the group in the State in yield and each one has had the championship cup once.

During this four-year period each grower has met situations that might have caused a severe slump in yield had their methods been less careful. One of the fields that Mr. Holton selected for potatoes in 1930 was badly infested with quack grass. He plowed it immediately after haying in 1929, and harrowed through the Fall to control this troublesome weed. Although his labor record shows 10 tractor harrowings for this field, his yield of 476 bushels there during 1930 indicates that his efforts were not misplaced.

In August 1929 Mr. Pearl's potato field was infested with a severe outbreak of both aphides and leaf hoppers. He added nicotine to his spray to combat the aphides, increased the lime in the Bordeaux to cause greater shading of the leaves and prevent hopper burn, and doubled the number of sprays thenceforward. His potatoes were still growing when we checked his yield on October 5, to find that he had the highest yield in the State, thereby winning the championship cup for that season. Both growers use certified seed, large quantities of fertilizer and practice other up-to-date potato methods, although potato growing is not the major farm enterprise of either man. Knowing just what to do when an emergency arises, is characteristic of both these men, as their yield records indicate. F. S. PRINCE.

Ohio Spraying Details

T. H. Parks, Ohio State University entomologist says that sulphur sprays may be made by mixing 6¼ gallons of liquid lime-sulphur in 50 gallons of water, by adding 15 lbs. of dry lime-sulphur to 50 gallons of water, or by mixing 12½ lbs. of soluble sulphur in 50 gallons of water. For oil sprays it is best to use a 3 per cent homemade or commercial oil emulsion. The miscible oils may be prepared according to the manufacturers' directions.

Either the sulphur or oil spray is effective in controlling scale if applied thoroughly to all parts of the trunks and branches. European red mites, one of the worst pests of Northern Ohio, are controlled by the oil sprays, but not by sulphur sprays. As oil sprays may injure the foliage if applied in the delayed dormant period after the leaf tips separate, it is important that the oils be confined to the dormant period. Most oil sprays cannot be combined with lime-sulphur, but all will mix with Bordeaux for use on peaches to control scale and peach leaf-curl. When used for this purpose, a 2-3-50 Bordeaux is applied.

Dormant or delayed dormant sprays do not control green aphis satisfactorily and are not very effective in controlling orchard plant lice. Rosy aphis is best controlled by adding 1½ pints of nicotine sulphate to 200 gallons of any of the lime-sulphur sprays. It is applied in the delayed dormant period.

Planting Onion Sets

Wishing to plant some onion sets and wanting to get them as near four inches apart as possible, I was at a loss as how to do this.

After studying some time, I took string I wished to use and wound it around a 4x4 taking care that no strand overcrossed any other strand. Then I took some red paint and painted each corner, when dry I took it off the piece of scantling and it had a paint mark every four inches. Of course anything could be set in any multiple of four too.

Some variation could be had using a different sized block or two colors of paint but the 4x4 answered my purpose as it was just what I wanted. H. S.

Ohio.

ARSENATE of LEAD

GROW "FANCY" FRUIT. Keep that purpose in mind. You can't control the weather, but you can use weather and temperature conditions to time your spray and dust applications for greatest effectiveness. Frequent cultivation, after the blossoms have fallen, will destroy brown rot spores otherwise disseminating from fallen mummied fruit. *"Cash Crops"* for 1931 is full of just such practical suggestions.

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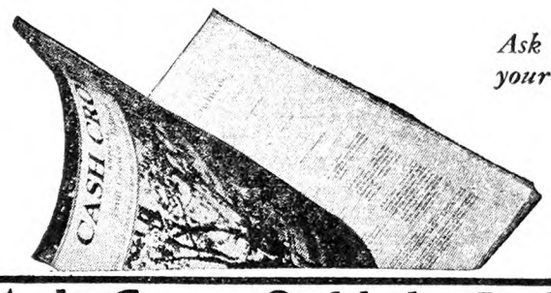

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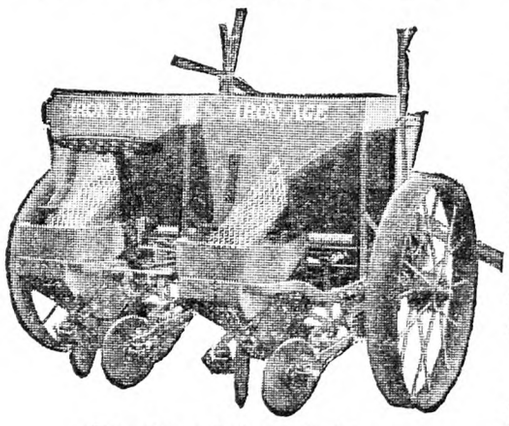

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Box 1230 **York, Pa.**

Recollections of a New England Childhood

PART II

In a corner of our closet, there hung some ancient garments known as "berrying dresses." Arrayed in these, along with our oldest shoes and stockings, we toiled happily for many hours, immune to stains and tears. Wild strawberries of priceless flavor gemmed the sunny pastures in which we crouched or squatted, patiently hulling as we picked, and making it a point of honor not to eat a single berry.

It was not unusual to discover in a certain angular and short-tempered personage known to us as "Polly," a technical trespasser upon our very best berry patches. Nothing was said, however, since in those Arcadian days it was considered hopelessly "mean" to claim property right in the wild bounty of woods and fields. My father's trout stream and his woodcock covers were, as a matter of course, freely resorted to by one and all. Indeed, he was no sportsman. Rather, in many a golden and fortunate October, before the fatal chestnut blight had decimated our forests, he beat off the burs for us children, thus permitting us to fill our baskets in advance of roving boys and yet more enterprising squirrels. As the shades of evening fell, a well-salted chestnut boil was the invariable sequel.

Our home was a low-browed Dutch farmhouse dating back to 1800 or earlier. The land had once been claimed by Robert Livingston of New York, who, angered by the refusal of the first settlers to pay any rent after they had purchased it of the Indians for 15 pounds, pulled down and burned their cabins. One is glad that these sturdy pioneers nevertheless plucked up heart to refuse his arrogant overlordship, and rebuilt their homes in more substantial fashion. The immense central chimney, inhabited by scores of sooty-winged swifts whose mournful cries resounded in nesting-time, boasted four plain fireplaces, of which two were in constant use. Now and then, some unfledged birds tumbled down the flue, making known their predicament by a curious buzzing sound, somewhat louder than the whirr of a rattlesnake. It was quite the regular thing with us children to rescue them. Placed upon the sloping roof at the back, they would cling with tenacious claws until succored by their wildly screaming parents.

The yawning mouth of the kitchen fireplace was used for stovewood, and the disused brick oven nearby generally held a bushel or so of ashes. We occasionally begged mother for "just one" old-fashioned baking—at Thanksgiving, say—but this she declined to attempt. I have sometimes coveted for her the crowning grace of a whimsical and gay adventurousness, which might have made of her marital partnership, in spite of difficulties, something akin to a perpetual fairy tale. For this fortunate gift was my father's and went along with a perfectly genuine and disinterested love for the "early American." His diffident and quite unobtrusive relish shames, in retrospect, the extravagant fashion of today. It was his endearing habit to haunt country auctions, from which he never returned without a load of "junk," bid in for a few pennies, and usually banished by mother to the barn attic or the woodshed. Finding none to admire, he smilingly submitted to banter upon one more amiable weakness. Well indeed would it be for our bank accounts if his collection had not long since been dispersed!

Even in the days when, with a child's uncritical enthusiasm, I held my home to be perfect and unique, it was impossible not to gather that its primitive domestic arrangements had from the first appalled a more than commonly exacting and inexperienced bride. Several of the chambers were unheated, the other rooms boasting wood stoves, and water for all purposes must be carried in buckets from the pump several rods from the back door. Milk, butter and other perishables could only be kept "down cellar." Churning was done by hand from wrinkled skins of cream skimmed off shallow tin pans, and bread baked three times weekly, after making potato yeast with meticulous care and kneading the heavy dough for the obligatory twenty minutes. Great washings made burdensome by the bulky underwear then in vogue, to be rubbed, boiled, sudsed, rinsed, blued and hung out to dry, kerosene lamps to be filled, trimmed and cleaned daily—such were some of the routine tasks confronting a dainty and ease-loving city girl! Small wonder perhaps, if she often sat down in the heart of confusion to relieve her feelings by a "good cry"!

Yet it is but fair to recall that love and pride and a strong native wish to excel in every undertaking came near to conquering even such mountain-high obstacles. This fastidious young lady bestirred herself to go down to New York for perhaps the first cooking class organized there by a famous Parisian chef. She not only maintained a lifelong reputation for fancy dishes, but her butter and her bread became faultless, prize-winning products, and her ideas of a suitable regimen for children would even pass muster today.

She sewed beautifully, and indeed mastered in time most of the household arts, if failing to practice them with the rigid system and strict economy expected of the New England farmer's wife, even be she a "lady" as well! For servants, whether green Irish damsels from Castle Garden or untrained Yankee "help" were as unreliable as they were cheap. I have watched mother manufacture soft soap, dry sweet corn and apples, try out lard, prepare sausage and head cheese, and put up choice preserves, as well as knit stockings, cut and sew carpet rags, renovate mattresses and pillows, quilt or tie "comforts," put down carpets and even hang wallpaper. Her cherished house plants were a source of much pleasure, and of occasional grief as well on zero mornings when even a thick blanket of newspapers had failed to protect their beauties. A deep cupboard reaching from floor to ceiling in the dining-room was given over to her delicate wedding china, touched faintly with blue and gold. We children looked upon it with awe, and all my life those fragile shapes have been associated in my mind with her ready tears. No doubt they symbolized that elegance and distinction which she never ceased to crave in the midst of rustic simplicity—hence each tiny crash assumed in our eyes the proportions of a household tragedy.

Weather, on any farm, is naturally of first-rate importance, and its more eccentric phases are doubtless among the things that a country child never forgets. I recall one morning late in May when enough snow fell for an hour or two of actual sleighing! The grass glittered unnaturally green beneath its untimely shroud, and some of the trees and vines lost their early foliage to be replaced by a tardy second crop in June.

About 1872 or 1873 there descended upon us a really memorable midwinter storm. With noses glued to the cold pane, we children excitedly watched from the front windows the struggles of an occasional passer-by with the growing drifts and the white turmoil of the air. Finally, one abandoned his cutter and barely contrived to stable his horse in our barn. My father wrapped his head and shoulders in an old shawl and went out in aid of the woman and child, and the whole family were glad to accept our hospitality for the night.

Day dawned upon a dazzling expanse of white unbroken by fence or stone wall—only the tip of the whip in its socket indicating the buried sleigh! Soon neighbor Whitbeck's hearty voice and towering figure appeared, to lead the pageant of men and ox-teams in that necessary community task known as "breaking out the roads."

Clearly, there is more than one coin in which farming may be made to "pay."

ELAINE GOODALE EASTMAN.

Relative Durability of Various Woods

We are often asked as to the resistance to decay of untreated wood exposed to weather. J. Oscar Blew, of the Syracuse, N. Y., College of Forestry, gives the following tabulates as the result of experiments; commercial white oak being taken as 100 per cent.

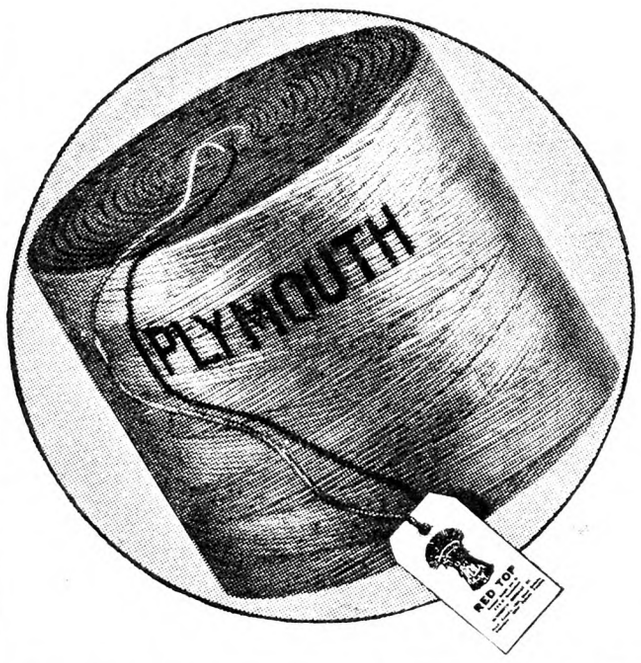
Cedar (Eastern Red) juniper	150-200
Cedar, southern white	80-100
Cedar, other species	125-175
Cypress, bald	125-175
Douglas fir (dense)	75-100
Douglas fir (average mill run)	75- 85
Fir (the true firs)	25- 35
Hemlock	35- 55
Larch, western	75- 85
Pine, jack	35- 45
Pine, longleaf, slash	75-100
Pine, Norway	45- 60
Pine, pitch, sugar	45- 55
Pine, shortleaf	60- 80
Pine, So. Yellow (dense)	50-100
Pine, western white	65- 80
Pine, white	70- 90
Pine, western yellow, pond lobolly, lodgepole	35- 50
Redwood	125-175
Spruce, Engelmann, red Sitka, white	35- 50
Tamarack	75- 85
Yew, Pacific (western)	170
Ash	40- 55
Aspen	25- 35
Basswood	30- 40
Beech	40- 50
Birch	35- 50
Butternut	50- 70
Catalpa	125-175
Chestnut	100-120
Cottonwood	30- 40
Elder, pale	25- 35
Elm, cork (rock) slippery	65- 75
Elm, white	50- 70
Gum, black, cotton (tupelo)	30- 50
Hickory	40- 55
Locust, black	150-250
Locust, honey	80-100
Magnolia, evergreen	40- 50
Maple	40- 50
Mulberry, red	150-200
Oaks, red oak group	40- 55
Oaks, white oak group	100
Oak, chestnut	70- 90
Osage orange	200-300
Poplar, yellow	40- 55
Sycamore	35- 45
Walnut, black	100-120

Fraud in Sale of Land

A sold B some property and gave a quit claim deed. B failed to file deed. A again sold to C, filed deed and perfected title. No papers were served on B. B had no open possession but had property assessed to him and paid taxes on it. Can B recover property or purchase price and taxes from A? A.

New York.

B can recover from A such damages as he may have sustained by the transaction. N. T.



Every farmer's pocketbook cheers RED TOP

Even if Plymouth RED TOP BINDER TWINE cost much more than its present *moderate* price, you'd *still* find it *much less expensive* than ordinary binder twine. For it's in the harvest field that RED TOP saves you money. It saves your time—your grain—your temper. Thousands of farmers have found this true. That's why, every year, farmers in steadily increasing numbers turn to the use of RED TOP.

RED TOP BINDER TWINE is made by the Plymouth Cordage Company, makers of the famous Plymouth Rope—known the world over as the finest rope that can be made—"the rope you can trust." And RED TOP TWINE has won a similar reputation. It is backed by a company with 107 years of experience in selecting and spinning rope and twine fibers. Ask for RED TOP and get these six advantages—

1. LENGTH—Full length to the pound as guaranteed on the tag.
2. STRENGTH—Less breaking, less wasted time, less wasted grain.
3. EVENNESS—No thick or thin spots—no "grief."
4. SPECIAL WINDING — No tangling.
5. INSECT REPELLING—You can tell by its smell.
6. MISTAKE-PROOF-Printed ball insures correct use.

PLYMOUTH CORDAGE COMPANY

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PLYMOUTH

the six-point binder twine

Notes from the Catskills

Just at present Spring seems to be very far behind indeed. The first snow fell before Christmas, and it has been accumulating ever since, as there has been very little thawing weather but every few days a few inches more of snow, and sometimes much more than a few inches. The third week of February brought milder weather and a thaw, but Winter soon resumed activities with renewed vigor and what with high winds and more snow the roads are worse than at any other time this season. It has been only by the most strenuous effort that our road has been kept open. It has been a common and almost daily occurrence for the man who hauls the milk to shovel his way out. He lives two miles farther back on the hill, and for some time has left his truck over night, at the next farm adjoining ours, bringing his milk that far with horses. Sleighing on the State road is only possible once in a while, therefore it is not practical to make the whole trip with the horses. In fact if the wind keeps up there will be no getting out for anyone tomorrow. It will be an all-day job shoveling out. What to do with the snow is becoming a question. Tonight the banks on the sides of the road were as high as a room, and beginning to fall back. Undoubtedly the vast amount of snow that has accumulated will relieve the water situation. In many places it has melted away leaving an air space between the ground and the snow above. There being no frost in the ground the moisture is rapidly absorbed and springs and wells long dry are reported started again.

The first job of importance with many farmers in this section in Spring is the tapping of the sap bush. Present-day methods seem to be much the same all over the country, wherever maple syrup is made. Of course there are still many small bushes where the sap is boiled down in open pans over an arch, but for the most part evaporators are used. I have never seen sap boiled down in the large kettles such as some write about. Grandfather boiled in pans as did my father and we have used pans for a time since coming here, but for the past few years have used an evaporator. Several have spoken of our method of emptying the gathering tank. The sled in which it is fastened is halted beside the road and the sap run through the leader to the storage tank at the sap house several rods down the hill. The sap house is not a fancy affair, being quickly and cheaply built of car doors bought from the feed dealer. In some ways it is nicer, perhaps more romantic, to have the sap houses in the bush (I suppose I should be more up-to-date and say maple orchard instead of sap bush), but when there is only one person to watch the boiling sap and attend to all the other chores too, it is much more convenient to have it located near the other farm buildings.

Warm sugar, maple wax and new syrup on hot cakes; one should always eat butter on the cakes, and it is a sure test of whether the butter is fresh or not; the maple products are always the same whether made in modern evaporators or in pans, provided one takes enough pains with the latter, but I wonder if the youngsters get as much fun out of it? Would they think of boiling eggs in a nice new up-to-date evaporator, or roasting a hen over the coal? We used to pop corn after the pans were taken off, and I think will have to try it again some day.

The boys have built some kind of a shack down by the brook and are fond of trying their skill at out-door cooking. Their favorite dish is stew, made on the spot with meat, potatoes, carrots and onions, but sometimes they fry meat or eggs and cook potatoes to eat with their bread and butter. They tried making cocoa once but got the lid on the pail too tight and it blew up so they lost most of their cocoa. On one occasion one of them had an excellent view of one of the woodpeckers that have been puzzling us for some time. One member of the family said of one it was the biggest thing in the shape of a woodpecker he had ever seen; another said it was as "big as a crow." From the boys' description of it we identified it as a northern pileated woodpecker. It is described as being 17 inches long. Quite a bird!

Now that cauliflower is raised in so many sections of the Catskills, getting the hotbed ready is one of the necessary jobs of early Spring. There is always a shortage of early plants, but last year the shortage was acute owing chiefly to maggots destroying the seed, so they never came up. We bought a few thousand plants from different growers. Three thousand from one man cost us $30. He had a preference for Super Snowball. They are early and all of them head about the same time. One of his remarks was "Watch 'em head." We watched them but none of the early plants did well owing to lack of moisture, and formed poor "flowers" before the plants were full-grown or mature. From that one experience with Super Snowball we decided that Catskill Snowball was more satisfactory. In fact we haven't tried any other strain that suits as well.

Mr. B. of whom we bought those plants spent the previous Winter in Florida raising crops for market, then came north to grow cauliflower. Quite an idea when one hasn't a dairy! He had taken a great deal of pains with his beds, sterilizing the soil in pans over an old sap arch. A little later truckloads of plants from greenhouses in cities outside the cauliflower section came through; prices for plants were $10 a thousand at first but later they were lower.

One man from whom we bought several thousand late plants built a small greenhouse in which to start his early plants. He had Erfurt. While having a larger head than Catskill Snowball they do not have so nice a head; at least that was our opinion. They lack the depth of the latter being rather shallow. Owing to the drought it looked for a time as if our late plants would go the way of the early ones but they stuck it out—an occasional light shower helped and in some way they managed to make full growth before heading. They were late about maturing, but that was a good thing in a way, as prices were much better toward the close of the season than earlier, when the market was flooded with Colorado cauliflower. We lost a good many crates because freezing weather came on before they headed. The last 40 crates shipped had been frozen, but did not show it after the frost had drawn out of it. Members of the Bovina Association shipped in iced corn the early part of the season, but stopped much earlier than usual because it took so long to get a car loaded sufficiently to send out. A larger part of the late crop went by truck and it is probable that all of it will go that way this year.

EDNA M. NORTHROP.

Delaware Co., N. Y.

A Sugar-making Experience

I was very much interested in "Spring Preparations," on page 296, by Mrs. F. L. B., and it brought to mind a time 47 years ago. My husband worked in a sugar bush, and on March 3 100 trees were tapped. There were two or three days of fine weather when it turned cold, and nearly 3 ft. of snow fell. This continued until the last week of the month, when it grew warmer, and after the buckets were emptied and paths made, the sugar making was resumed. It was no small matter to get the buckets clear of snow and ice, but it was finally done.

There were no modern facilities at that time, but much extra care was taken, and everything possible done to make a good article. The syrup was strained through several thicknesses of white flannel and that it was marketable in every way, was proven by much of it being sent to patrons out of the State. This was in Chenango Co., N. Y. The snow was slow to disappear on the surrounding hills, some of it lasting into May, but in the valley wagons were freely run in April, and Spring work begun. The large sugar grove has nearly disappeared, the greater part being used for firewood. The farm so finely adapted for dairying is now a large chicken farm, where thousands of White Leghorns are kept.

MRS. G.

Tanning Small Skins

In 1867 I bought a patent process for tanning, and have tanned all kinds of skins and furs from squirrels to calf, sheep and colt. It is as follows:

Put one peck wheat bran in 10 gallons soft water; let stand until it is well fermented, then add 7½ lbs. salt. Mix well, then add 2½ lbs. commercial sulphuric acid. Be careful to pour the sulphuric acid into the solution. If the skin is dry soak it until soft. Remove all flesh so there is no grease on it. Soak until tanned. One can tell when it is tanned by pulling and stretching the skin. Light skins, like rabbit or squirrel will be well tanned in 12 to 24 hours; dog, sheep or calf two or three days. Take it out of the bath, wash through several clear warm waters. Hang in the shade to dry hair side out. When partly dry pull and stretch it every way. When dry rub it smooth with a block or pumice stone or rub with coarse sandpaper tacked on a block of wood.

If you want the hair off soak the skin in lime water, about 2 or 3 lbs. of fresh lime, and scrape off the hair as soon as you can, then soak the skin in bran water until the lime is removed. If you want to soften the skin after the lime is removed take equal parts of fish oil, castor oil and mutton tallow and work in the skin.

The best skins for gloves or mittens are dog skins, woodchuck, cat and very young calf skins.

J. F. KEELER.

Florida.

TEACHER was going to give an object lesson. "Tommy," she began. "Why does your father put up storm windows every Fall?" "Well," said Tommy, "Mother keeps at him until he finally gives in."—Christian Register.

A JUDGE declares that home life needs
Co-operation—who'll deny it?
'Tis hard to bring the bacon home
And then to have to fry it.
—Boston Transcript.

Let FARMALL Cut Your Costs

See the McCormick-Deering Dealer about the New Three-Annual-Payment Plan

TO enable more farmers to reduce their production costs to a minimum this year we are now authorizing the most liberal terms on tractors and tractor-drawn and operated equipment ever offered by this Company. By these new terms any good responsible farmer can secure any McCormick-Deering tractor at once, together with equipment to be used with it, and spread the payments over a period of approximately three years.

These special terms, which are made to help place agriculture on a more profitable basis for 1931, are *authorized for a limited time only.* They apply to the McCormick-Deering 10-20, 15-30, and Farmall. See your McCormick-Deering dealer for full particulars.

1831–1931
McCORMICK REAPER CENTENNIAL

With FARMALL Power and Equipment
Mr. Elza C. Lawson, Steward, Illinois, keeps corn production costs on his 100 acres down to 14.5 cents a bushel

Land worth about $150 per acre — Yield per acre, 50 bushels

Days	OPERATION	Tract. Cost at $4.55 Per Day	Labor Cost at $3.00 Per Day	Total
15	Plowing	$ 68.25	$ 45.00	$113.25
8	Disking (Twice)	36.40	24.00	60.40
2	Harrowing (Twice)	9.10	6.00	15.10
3	Planting (4-row)	13.65	9.00	22.65
3	Rotary Hoe	13.65	9.00	22.65
20	Cultivating (4 times)	91.00	60.00	151.00
10	Harvesting (1-row)	45.50	30.00	75.50
		$277.55	$183.00	$460.55

Other Costs

Seed, 17 bushels at $3.50 per bushel	59.50
Share of general farm overhead	4.00
Team and man, 10 days (hauling)	60.00
Machinery other than tractor	139.23
†Total Crop Cost	$723.28

Yield 5,000 bushels—Cost per bushel, 14.5 cents
Mr. Lawson's Cost per Acre, $7.23
Government Average Cost per Acre on Corn Belt Farms with Similar Yields, $16.33

†Land rental, interest on investment in land, and land taxes are not included in these costs. If Mr. Lawson had sold his corn at 62 cents a bushel (the Government's Average Illinois Farm Price on Dec. 15, 1930, which is considerably lower than prices prevailing in the early fall) and had allowed himself 3 cents a bushel to cover marketing cost and $200.00 to cover amount paid out for taxes on land, his corn would have paid him a profit amounting to $2026.72, or a return of 13.5 per cent on his land investment. This return could be greatly increased and the 3-cents-per-bushel marketing cost saved by converting the corn into marketable livestock.

How Do These Costs Compare With Yours?

WHEN you own a FARMALL Tractor you have the original, successful tractor for row-crop and general farming. The FARMALL and Farmall Equipment give you exclusive patented features and special advantages obtainable *only* in the McCormick-Deering line.

The Farmall has proved itself everywhere. It does the work of 6 to 10 horses and 2 to 3 men. It enables one man to farm a large acreage with no outside help. In a 10-hour day it plows 7 to 9 acres, double-disks 18 to 25 acres, and drills up to 45 acres. With a 2 or 4-row planter it plants from 24 to 46 acres. It cultivates 2 or 4 rows; with a 4-row outfit it cleans 33 to 50 acres a day, and, in later cultivatings, 50 to 65 acres. It rotary hoes up to 50 or 60 acres. It handles all haying jobs, cutting a 14-foot swath with a 7-foot Farmall-powered mower and 7-foot trailer mower attached, and it also pulls rakes and loaders, and operates stackers. It operates grain and corn harvesting machines.

There is no substitute for the FARMALL and FARMALL Equipment. Their owners are producing crops at costs which range from ½ to ⅓ the government average for farms with similar yields. FARMALL owners make a profit even in adverse years. Plan to cut expenses this year with the FARMALL—see the McCormick-Deering dealer.

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The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER
A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes
Established 1850

Published weekly by the Rural Publishing Company, 333 West 30th Street, New York

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We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

"For, lo, the Winter is past."

SOME of our northern country is still tied up with snow banks, but only a little farther south, plowing and seeding and planting are starting or well under way, and in a month or less most of us will be at it. Spring comes with a rush in our extreme north when it gets ready. On the lighter soils the plow is at work while occasionally snowbanks linger in the fence corners, and the small blackbirds and bluebirds are active picking good things out of the fresh furrows.

*

FLIES are carriers of filth and disease, as well as being a nuisance generally, and their biting in some cases, so that any feasible work that will get rid of them is a good thing. Texas ranchers and the U. S. Department of Agriculture have been carrying on an active fly-trapping campaign. A local association co-operating with the Government Bureau of Entomology distributed the fly-traps at the rate of one to every 407 acres and caught 8,533 quarts of flies in seven and one-half months. Many of these were screw-worm flies and fleece-worm flies, two pests credited with a $10,000,000 damage to southwestern livestock in a single year. The trappers used two pounds of fresh meat, two gallons of water, and eight cubic centimeters of nicotine sulphate in each trap for bait and poisoning. They renewed the bait once in 15 days during the Summer, once in 20 to 25 days in the Fall and Spring, and renewed the water every 7 to 9 days in Summer and every 10 to 12 days in Spring and Fall. Test catches of flies, made from time to time at various distances from the traps, gave an indication of the effect the traps had on the number of flies in the region. On the basis of these tests, the entomologists estimated that the normal fly population of the 200 square miles was 234,531,000 flies, or 1,172,000 flies per square mile.

*

ON PAGE 426 is reference to the work of the late John Henry Comstock, for many years professor of entomology in Cornell University. To many who did not know him he will be remembered as author of the "Manual for the Study of Insects," a 700-page volume written in most interesting style, showing the personality and characteristics of these multitudes of creatures so clearly that the reader or student never forgets them. We keep a copy of this book in a garden tool-house with the hoes and rakes and seeds and insecticides, and when stopping for a minute's rest, read Prof. Comstock's remarks on the absurd tree hoppers, or the flat bugs or assassin bugs, or some other form of varied insect life—and five minutes pass before we realize it.

*

AT A casual glance, those pictures on page 425 look nearly alike. Closer inspection shows some vacant spaces in the lower box, and to a plant grower these are most significant, showing the work of the deadly damping-off fungus. We have seen whole frames go quickly in this way, in spite of care in airing and sanding. The plan of copper-plating the soil and plants is one of the great horticultural developments. Treating the seed and soil with fungicide dusts and liquids has saved farmers and gardeners from much trouble and loss.

*

THE value of milk in the diet of both children and adults is generally recognized, and science continues to find new reasons for using it freely. Recent experiments in the South have shown a new use for milk in treating sufferers from anemia. The milk used is "metalized," being treated with a metallic alloy, said to be composed of iron and copper. Experiments are still incomplete, but the anemia sufferers taking the milk show distinct improvement. We all know that clean wholesome milk is necessary to the well-being of growing children and all who are under weight or suffering from malnutrition. Milk and its products are essential to a well-rounded diet, and further demonstration of its value to anemic persons will be of interest, not only to milk producers, but to all working for the physical betterment of our people. Our good old friend the cow still remains the benevolent step-mother of mankind.

*

THE American people are conservative and patient. They are busy making a living and not inclined to act hastily on community problems. Sometimes this gives them the appearance of indifference to vice and corruption, but once convinced that responsibility rests on them, the American people never shirk a moral responsibility. Two years back a large bank in New York City failed. Depositors lost money. The incident developed a scandal in the State Banking Department. The State Superintendent of Banks was accused of neglect. After long delay he was indicted and convicted of bribery to neglect inspection. It was made to appear that the law was at fault, and not enough money available for inspection. The law was revised, liberal funds for inspection were provided, and many new inspectors employed. Bank failures of which depositors had no warning continued, culminating in the sudden failure of the Bank of United States in December last, with its 60 branches and subsidiaries. Again the State Superintendent of Banks is accused of neglect and failure to comply with the law by the investigating attorney, and suit has been filed against him in the civil courts to test his responsibility for losses by creditors of the closed bank. Again new statutes have been proposed, as if laws could take the place of official vigilance and duty. With all this there developed charges of bribery and corruption and malpractice in the appointment of judges, and in the administration of justice in New York City. Complaints were also made of official abuses and improper influences in other city functions. At first the administrative officers of State and city attributed these complaints and defects, if any, to individual conduct. But as complaints multiplied, inquiries and trials and resignations followed until formal charges were filed against the Mayor of the city. The proposal of the Legislature for a general legislative investigation was strenuously, and for a long time successfuly opposed by the dominant city party and its leaders, and held in abeyance by an element in the opposing political party. The increasing abuses revealed by the local investigations broke down this opposition and the Legislature has now provided for a wide investigation of the whole subject. The results must be awaited before passing judgment. The point that we wish to emphasize is that deliberate as they are to the point at times of apparent indifference, the American people ultimately come to the rescue of moral principles and demonstrate their capacity for self-government.

*

LEAF curl is one of the most serious diseases of the peach, often causing defoliation and dropping of the fruit. Spraying during the growing season is not effective. But the disease, caused by the fungus Exoascus deformans, is easily controlled by one dormant spray of lime-sulphur or Bordeaux. The spores get to work on the buds as soon as started, and being in the tissues of the leaves, cannot be reached by any spray at that time. A thorough treatment before any growth starts is effective. Until this was learned the disease caused great damage.

*

FOR several years we have been hearing about increased milk production in the South, particularly the Winter resort sections. The article on page 423 tells something of the development of this business in Florida and Cuba. The demand for milk is large enough to take all that is produced, so that the "surplus" question is not a factor. As the producers do their own selling mainly, the "spread" betweeen cost and retail price comes nearer to going where it belongs than in some other localities. Dairying in Florida is a different matter from what it is in our natural dairy sections of the North, where a score or more of adjoining farms keep herds of moderate size—20 to 40 cows. There it is a specialty, with large farms here and there carrying 500 to 1,000 cows. The prices received for milk may look attractive to an outsider, but it is no place for one to go with the idea of starting a small dairy, as is done in the North. Perhaps opportunities of the sort may be found there, but the economics of it appear to be on the side of large dairies.

*

ICE pits are used to some extent in Canada and North Dakota. They are effective only where temperatures far below zero are quite frequent during Winter. A pit about nine feet deep and eight square is dug, and water let in as necessary until it makes a solid cake. Over this pit a small building is put, and through an opening in the floor cans of milk or other products may be lowered to be set on the ice. Naturally the better the pit is protected from sun the longer the ice will last. The plan is suitable only where there are no lakes or ponds nearby where ice can be harvested. At the government experiment station, Mandan, N. D., pits of this sort were used for milk and cream storage 147 days, from early May to late September. Milk cans on the ice maintained temperatures of 48 to 60 degrees.

*

Would you let me know if there is any method of testing out vegetable seeds that are several seasons old, preparatory to planting? T. F.
New Jersey.

THE easiest method is to put a little cotton or soft cloth in a shallow metal box, moisten it, lay on the seeds, cover with a wet cloth and keep in a warm place, under the stove or near it. In that way, viable seeds will sprout in two or three days, and the percentage that grow can be counted better than where the seeds are planted in earth.

*

DRIED fruits shipped from this country last year amounted to 437,267,107 lbs. More prunes than usual went to France. Apple and raisin shipments to Denmark increased, and there were smaller than usual shipments of these products to Germany and Canada. The United Kingdom, Netherlands and Norway all bought more than the previous year. The total value of all our exports in this line was $28,034,925.

*

KALE for cow feeding is being tried in Oregon, and found an economic succulent. Vegetation grows rank in parts of that country, and the seasons are long. In the Willamette Valley, as much as 18 tons per acre, at a production cost of $3.78 per ton is reported. From 30 to 35 pounds per day to a cow is fed, or about the same amount as of silage. This practice would be suitable only on rich deep soil with mild Winter climate and ample rain.

*

CORN smut is a troublesome disease, causing considerable loss of ears, and making the fodder unwholesome. Unlike other smuts of grain, it is not carried on the seed, so no form of seed treatment can handle it. It is usually worst on sweet corn. There are two points of importance in handling corn smuts. The first is destruction by burning of all smutted ears, tassels and stalks. To make this effective it should be neighborhood work because wind blows the smut spores from farm to farm. One neglected field may keep the whole vicinity infected. The next precaution is not to put corn two years in succession on an infected field. The common farm rotation, which puts corn on a field only once in three or four years, lessens the damage in general farming. Truck gardeners who want to raise sweet corn year after year on the same field will do well to change their plans, as the spores, which winter in the soil, will be on hand in increased numbers. Whenever possible these smutted pieces should be snipped off before they ripen. By walking between two rows with a basket on one arm ,a field of several acres can be covered in a short time, and the immature smut harvested while the pieces are small.

Brevities

A FAIR statement of the rabbit business—page 450.

"MEN may rise on stepping-stones of their dead selves to higher things."

COTTON ginning up to March 20 totaled 13,929,941 bales of 500 lbs. each.

THOSE are real "pigs in clover," and other grasses that they like—page 440.

FREIGHT car loadings are increasing. Total for week ending March 14 was 734,262.

THE sap is now dripping from thousands of trees. Hurrah for pancakes and new maple syrup!

THE new time schedule for all airplane travel between New York and California is 31 hours. Travelers will have breakfast in New York and dinner over Iowa.

AT THE world's grain exposition in Regina, Canada, in 1932, 14 grain countries will take part, the last entry to date being Estonia on the Baltic Sea. Its total area is 18,350 square miles, population 1,116,553. It has 400 dairy factories, most of them operated cooperatively.

New Federal Wheat Policy

THE Federal Farm Board has announced that the purchase of wheat to support prices will not extend to the 1931 crop, but that there is no change in the policy for the 1930 crop of wheat. It explains that the Grain Stabilization Corporation has bought and is buying large stocks of wheat. It cannot go on indefinitely buying more than it sells and hold the wheat. It cannot go on buying above the market, pay cost of storing and sell below costs. To do so would not in the long run be to farmers' interests. Reduced production and co-operative marketing is the remedy. This is the beginning of Spring wheat planting and farmers are warned to reduce the acreage.

The board does not give its holding of wheat, but from other sources it is reported that it amounts to 200,000,000 bushels, and will probably reach 275,000,000 by the end of the 1930 market. It was bought at prices ranging from $1.25 to 70 cents a bushel. The holdings will about represent the surplus wheat just before the 1931 crop begins to come on the market in June. It is intimated that the holding of wheat will be sold, but in such a way as to cause the least possible disturbance of domestic and world prices.

Former Commissioner Jardine of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, became obsessed with the idea that the Federal government could set up a fund, name a price for agricultural products, and by making a few purchases at that price, fix the minimum price for the whole country. He sold the theory to many people, including national legislators. The sum of $500,000,000 seemed to them enough to put it over, and the frenzy for it became so great, no sensible or practical suggestion could be considered. Whether the members of the Federal Farm Board liked it or not they had no choice but to try it. Their assurance now that it cannot be continued, and that in the end it would not be to the interests of farmers to do so, is the answer. If there is any better way to stimulate an increased production of any crop than to promise growers that the government would buy enough of it to maintain satisfactory prices, the better plan has not yet been proposed. Proof of the efficiency of the stimulus is furnished in the estimate that, in the face of the appeal for reduced production, the 1931 yield will exceed the 1930 crop.

The Federal Farm Board

S. H. THOMPSON, of Chicago, who has been president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, has been appointed by President Hoover to the vacancy in the Federal Farm Board caused by the resignation of Alexander Legge. Mr. Thompson owns a large farm in Illinois devoted principally to growing corn, but of recent years he has devoted much of his time to organization work.

Edward A. O'Neil, of Montgomery, Ala., who has been vice-president of the federation, has been elected president to succeed Mr. Thompson, and Charles E. Hearst, of Des Moines, was elected vice-president to succeed Mr. O'Neil.

At the same time Alexander Legge, the first president of the Federal Farm Board, while on vacation in California, was elected to his former position as president of the International Harvester Company, which he resigned at the request of President Hoover to organize the Federal Farm Board.

A Tariff Union

GERMANY and Austria, who fought together against the Allies in the late war, disturbed the rulers of the world last week by the announcement of an agreement for a customs union of the two nations. In the treaties following the war both of these countries agreed not to form any kind of a political union and to maintain their separate independence and sovereignity. Some have looked at this customs union as a violation of the spirit of the treaties. But these two countries have invited other nations to join with them in the pact, and they remind their critics that at most it is only a small beginning of the project proposed by Premier Briand to improve the commercial and business relations of the European states.

It is expected that it will take three months to work out the details of the treaty, which will then have to be approved by the parliaments of both countries. It is proposed that the treaty will last three years after which it may be terminated on one year's notice. It is defined as a uniform customs and trade practice agreement between the two countries. Each country will maintain its own tariff duties with other countries, but trade is to be free between Germany and Austria, and their tariff applying to other countries will be regulated jointly. The total receipts from custom duties—tariff—is to be divided on an equitable scale yet to be determined.

The significant thing about this customs union is that it is a beginning by these two German-speaking nations of the economic and probable political union of the states of Europe proposed by Premier Briand, of France, and discussed in a formal conference some months back. It was referred to at the time as the United States of Europe. One of the proposals was free trade between the states as we have it here in the United States. If it works successfully between these two states, neighboring states will be likely to join the union, and may find it desirable to enlarge the treaty to cover other policies besides the tariff. Common interests so developed may lead to a strong union of Central and Southwestern Europe, and that possibility seems to have aroused the suspicion of the states in Western Europe.

It may be that there are selfish and political ambitions back of this proposal that at this distance we are unable to detect, but no one can well deny that world economics are out of balance. Natural laws, if given free play, do not get into a muddle, and if this customs union is merely an honest attempt to break down some of the selfish and political systems that enable 4 per cent of the people to own 80 per cent of the wealth and that fills the world with a surplus of food and clothing and fuel while 900,000,000 people are hungry and cold, we may cherish the hope that this modest European departure may open the way to a more extensive development of economic justice.

An Assessor Talks on Taxes

For the past month or two, the question of taxation has occupied a prominent position in the farm press, and the daily press, also. This is due, possibly, to the fact that it is the time of year when taxes are due, and also to the unprecedented, and I believe unwarranted, increase in the tax burden during the past ten years.

During the last decade it has been my privilege, as well as my duty, to observe the tax question from many angles, on account of my holding the office of town assessor.

The increase in taxes was unavoidable, to a large extent, on account of the demand for roads, due to the advent of the automobile. About 1920, or shortly afterwards, due to the plentifulness of money, the people went on a spree of extravagance, both private and public. They permitted the appropriations, both State and local, to increase without a protest. They sanctioned the wholesale increase in salaries, especially those of State officers, which I believe was fundamentally wrong. Our forefathers purposely placed the salaries low with the idea that the honor of public office compensated for the lack of a money remuneration. They feared, and rightly so, that the double incentive to public office of honor and a high salary would be too tempting to conniving and unscrupulous men.

While the salaries of the county and township officers have not increased appreciably, yet these officers have managed to get their hands a little deeper into the taxpayers' pockets.

The total tax for Ulster County, N. Y., both township and county in 1920 was $764,843.35. Of this total $166,330.66 was the county's quota of the State tax, $274,537.79 county and township highway, and $323,974.90 for general town and county purposes.

The total tax for 1930, the present tax year, due this Winter is $1,632,485.59, not including special district taxes in the townships, or an increase of over 100 per cent in ten year in Ulster County.

This tax for the support of town and county government is being borne by real estate. The burden is too great, and the owners of farms and village and city homes and all other classes of property owners are demanding relief. The railroads and public service corporations are suffering as much as the farmers from this excessive and unjust tax load. But their share of the load is passed on to the people generally, in excessive freight and passenger rates, tolls, etc.

The politicians talk about relief, but offer no remedy. The Governor promised in a radio address just before election to investigate the tax situation with a view to affording some relief, but in his message to the Legislature I failed to find any concrete recommendation to that end. He has appointed a committee to investigate. This committee has been in existence a year, I believe, and all they have to offer is a rumor that they incline to a sales tax. The people are tired of talk and investigations. They want relief from the excessive and unjust tax load they are carrying. Nero fiddled while Rome burned. The Governor talks water power and soil survey and everything else while the farms are being sold for taxes.

I offer the following recommendations to reduce and equalize the tax on real estate:

1.—An increase in the income tax sufficient to take care of part of the cost of county government.

2.—The Legislature should limit boards of supervisors in their appropriations to a stated sum per $1,000 full valuation. I suggest $5 per $1,000 valuation as the limit.

3.—That the Legislature amend the tax law, making it mandatory on the part of boards of supervisors to accept the State Tax Commission's equalization rates for the townships.

4.—That the Legislature repeal the amendment to the highway law, that placed the construction of county highways in the hands of the County Superintendent of Highways and return to the Town Superintendent of Highways the duty of constructing this type of road.

5.—That the Legislature repeal the amendment to the judiciary that permits boards of supervisors to create a new court to handle part of the business now handled by justices' courts.

6.—That the Legislature repeal the mortgage tax law.

7.—That the Legislature repeal the personal property tax.

Point 1.—The total cost of government in the State of New York is approximately 75 per cent on real estate. An income tax is the fairest tax that can be levied because it is based on one's ability to pay. If one's income decreases, one's tax also decreases. Not so with a farm. It may be through no fault of the farmer that the farm income becomes a deficit, yet there is that big tax to pay. To make real estate bear 75 per cent of the tax burden and income, and other sources of taxation only 25 per cent, is like making a boy carry a 150-lb. bag of meal and a big strong man walking alongside with a 50-lb. bag.

Point 2.—Everytime a public revenue is increased by higher rates or from new taxable sources, the extra money is spent in increased appropriations without any attempt to relieve real estate. I believe this practice will continue until a limit is put on the power to tax.

Point 3.—We assessors have heard a lot about equalizing the tax load locally by seeing to it that all property is assessed on the same level. I consider this as the biggest duty the assessors have to perform. But it is just as necessary for the supervisors to adjust each town's share of the county budget fairly and equitably. Here in Ulster County it is rarely done. Ulster County has 14 towns with Republican supervisors and six towns with Democratic supervisors. The board of supervisors increased this year's county budget $154,718.78 over last year's budget. Then the majority proceeded to place $70,622.33 or 45 6/10 per cent of the increase on the six Democratic towns that have only 26 8/10 per cent of the equalized value of the county. Fourteen Republican townships, representing 44 2/10 per cent of total equalized value of the county, pay 36 2/10 per cent of the increase in the budget or $56,246.11. The city of Kingston, representing 29 per cent of the equalized value of the county, pays $27,850.30 of the increase in the budget or 18 per cent. This unjust apportionment of the townships' share of the county budget was consummated by reducing the Democratic towns' equalization rates and increasing the Republican townships' equalization rates. In other words, it was penalizing six towns for electing Democratic supervisors and in so doing striking at the very fundamental principle of free government. Democrats have been known to do the same in counties in which they control the board.

As long as the equalization rates for the townships are permitted to be a political football to be kicked about at the whim of the majority party controlling the board of supervisors, just so long will the people have an unjust and inequitable distribution of the tax load. As I have already pointed out, the only way to correct this abuse in the distribution of taxes is by making it mandatory on the part of boards of supervisors to accept the State Tax Commission's equalization rates.

Point 4.—The change in the system of constructing county roads from the town superintendent of highways to the county superintendent was brought about with the idea of saving the taxpayers money in the construction of this type of highway. Instead of saving money it is costing more to build county highways under the supervision of the county superintendent.

Under the present system it costs from $11,000 to $12,000, or roughly a third more. The town superintendent is elected by the people and he is responsible to them. The county superintendent is appointed by the board of supervisors and it is next to impossible to reach him. The town superintendent employed local men to construct the roads and cut the brush. Now men come 20 miles with cost of transportation added to their wages besides loss of time in travel. Here they come at 9 to 9:30 and quit work at 3:30. Taxpayers pay the cost.

Point 5.—The new court increases the tax burden and is one more blow at local self government. The establishment of this new court, which is a court of record, means another judge's salary, court stenographers and attendants with more salaries to add to the taxpayers' burden. This court is to take over part of the cases, civil and criminal, which are now handled by the justices' courts, on a fee basis, with entire satisfaction to the people. There is absolutely no need for this court and no reason for its creation, except to add another expense to the already overburdened taxpayers and remove local self government a little farther away from the people. The law creating this court should be repealed.

Point 6.—The idea was that the money lender would pay the mortgage tax. In practice the borrower pays it and pays the tax on the full assessed value of the real estate besides. It is loaded on the man least able to pay. Like the sales tax it is repugnant to the American people.

Point 7.—From the very nature of the personal property tax, it is impossible to administer the law with any degree of fairness and justice. Assessors may be conscientious and yet fail. The personal property of the farmer is in sight, of others it may be in a locked steel box. Since all admit that the largest portion of personal property cannot be reached and its owners escape, it is a gross injustice to those who are obliged to pay it. That part of personal property which is justly taxable is reached by the income tax. A tax law that cannot be administered fairly and works an injustice on those whom it reaches should be repealed.

Thomas Jefferson once said that that government is best which governs least, and I believe that that government is also best which taxes least. Let me quote again from Jefferson, "No government should take from the people one cent more than is needed in the economical and efficient administration of its affairs." Jefferson also said, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

New York. ASSESSOR.

Live Letter from Idaho

It's "Springtime in the Rockies" or at least just west of them. Southern Idaho has waked up from its Winter sleep. We had a rain three nights ago that made two-thirds of an inch, the heaviest rain we have had for nearly a year, and about as heavy a one as we ever have. Since the rain the grass has come forward remarkably and the fields are getting green. Sheepmen are shearing their flocks and putting them out on the range and they say the feed is good.

The unemployment situation is improving, as the big sawmills are starting up and the work on highways is beginning to absorb labor. Farmers are getting their Spring crops in the ground, although what they will bring is problematical, with the markets in their present shape.

There is a more hopeful spirit in all branches of industry. Perhaps this is only natural as "Hope springs eternal in the human breast," you know. I have two Barred Rock pullets that laid 64 eggs in 32 consecutive days and are doing nearly as well on the second 30 days. MILLER PURVIS.

Gooding Co., Idaho.

Live Stock and Dairy

Big Problems in Selection of Breeding Stock

In recent issues we have been discussing certain features of the great problem of breeding and selection of animals for service, but there are other factors which may well claim attention. The general facts embodied in structure, and the evidence promising long and profitable production, are too important to be passed over hastily, but to these we may well add other underlying facts.

It has been painfully evident to watchful breeders that we may have ideal structure in an animal and yet meet failure when put to the test, making necessary that we look carefully beyond outward promise for proof of desired end. On the other hand, we have all met heavy and persistent producers which were decidedly faulty in structure desired. All this proves nothing against the certainty that there is somewhere an ideal of physical structure and mental harmony wanted in the successful dairy animal. This must be true, else chance alone governs and results achieved by such a host of skilled breeders runs counter to any such fallacy. The whole problem rests on right attachment of value to individual parts.

A danger met is that some are influenced by udder shape and attachment and fail to see the small round barrel or round bone in leg. While food and water enter chiefly into making volume of milk, its character and quality are determined by factors over which we have little control, and this fact is not always given due weight in fixing values.

Well do I remember a cow purchased when a boy, decidedly wanting, yet a persistent milker of high quality product. She was narrow in the face, with wall eyes, and small eyes but, to balance these defects, were some strong parts, and the balance of the whole was along the right line. At the same time, no one would select such a cow to breed from, because of possible if not probable contrary results. Years later when awarding prizes at fairs the study of individual parts as related to a symmetrical whole came clear. Well do I remember a registered bull brought into the ring one day. His head was refined in every respect, barrel extremely large, quarters long and light, eyes mild and featureless and, though the only animal in the class, I refused an award. When a reason was called for I said: "The whole value of that animal lies in his power to reproduce the type of offspring promising greater service than sire and dam. There was not a stamp of masculinity in the entire make-up and, failing here, he must fail."

In later years it was my ill fortune to refuse another, and for the same reason, though in the latter case the animal was far superior to the first. Coming out of a good herd readers will naturally realize the storm which centered about the head of the judge, but not many years later the owner of that bull came to me an acknowledged practical failure in breeding, his heifers lacking in the essentials of a profitable cow.

Between the stamp of masculinity in head, eye, neck and alertness, as well as harmony and strength in bodily structure, in a bull and motherhood as unmistakably seen in the unselfish physical make-up of a good dairy cow, we touch the extremes, yet there is harmony in all save sex indications. To determine these qualities, which are behind and beyond outward evidence, calls for close scrutiny and well-balanced judgment the result of experience sharpened by contact with animals.

In the stamp of the face and the size, color and expression of the eye one will come nearer the heart of the problem than in other portions of the animal anatomy. As I write there comes the fact that in all the years assisting or placing the awards on thousands of horses and colts only one was ever found where we were forced to give perfection. The expert with whom I was working, a man of long and wide experience in buying and handling horses made the award after long and careful study. If the eye speaks such a language, what shall be said about the skin, size and shape and structure of the udder and its surface attachment to the body, the width between the eyes and lengeh from base of horn to the eye telling of room for brain development.

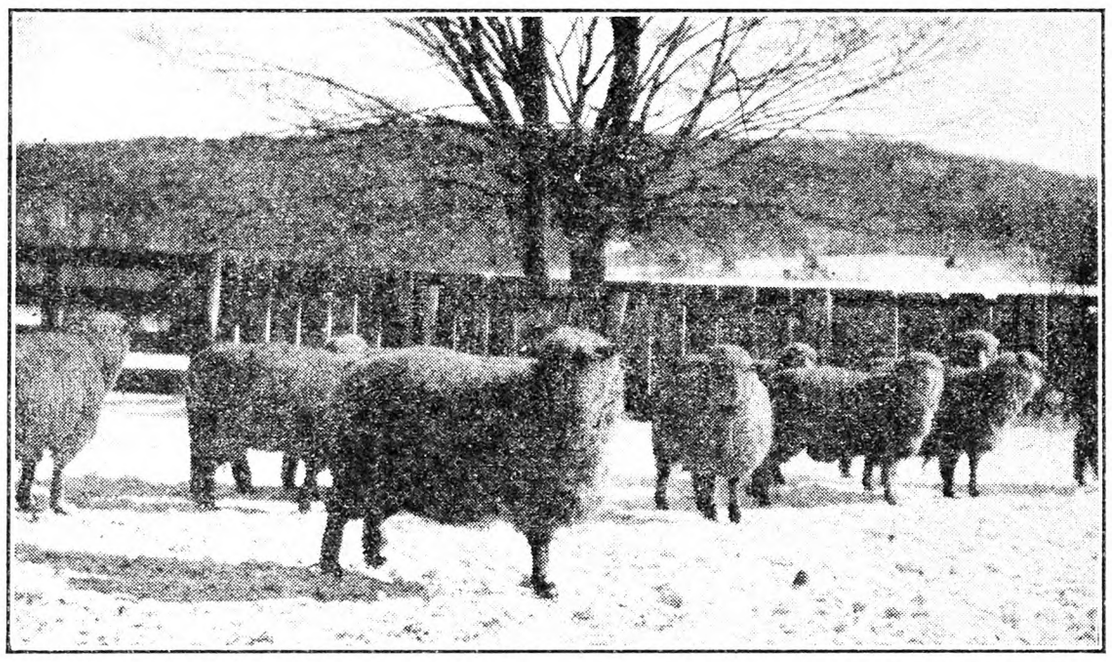
Not many years ago the expert Jersey judge at one of the larger fairs was suddenly taken sick just as judging was to begin. At sea the officials came to me and said I must go in and place the ribbons. Not being a breeder, I declined, but finally offered to meet the breeders directly interested. The outcome was that the awards were to be made solely from a dairy standpoint. All went well until the class for aged cows was reached. Here were seven as choice, high-bred animals as ever came into this ring and what was worse for the judge they were so alike in size, conformation, evidence of producing power and stamp of quality that it seemed impossible to discriminate. Finally I called the owners together and said: "If I am to make this award it will be by the shape, texture, substance and flexibility of the udders when empty." To this all agreed for the udders were fully distended. When milked the problem was easily solved. Each owner followed the examination of the udders and confirmed the decision, one of them saying, "This satisfies me and nothing else would," yet his was not the winning cow.

A deep love of animals and long experience working with the best experts in all the East opened my eyes to the value of individual parts and their relation one to another. Only in a harmonious whole, can there be insured the maximum of production and quality, and towards this the skilled breeders are steadily moving, as illustrated by the fast multiplying of numbers entering the medal class in so many herds.

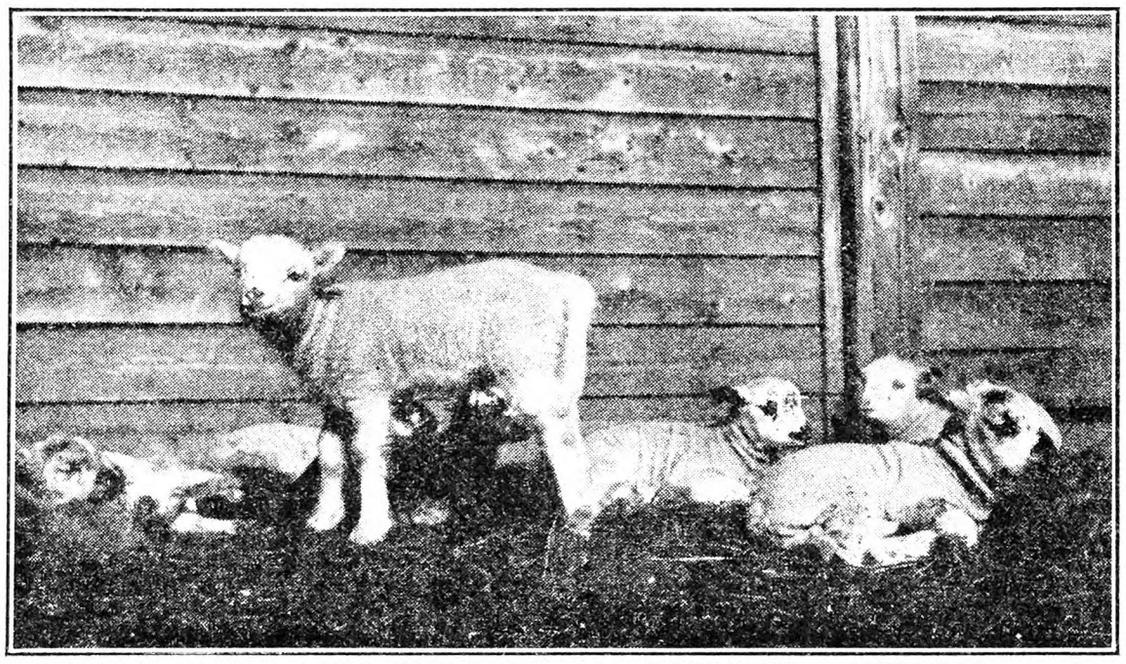
It may be that in failing to grasp the full significance of what seems trivial individuals lose sight of the big lesson involved in structure and the relation part must bear to part, yet under conditions now facing the live dairyman these simple lessons lie very close to the heart of success in the business.

G. M. TWITCHELL.

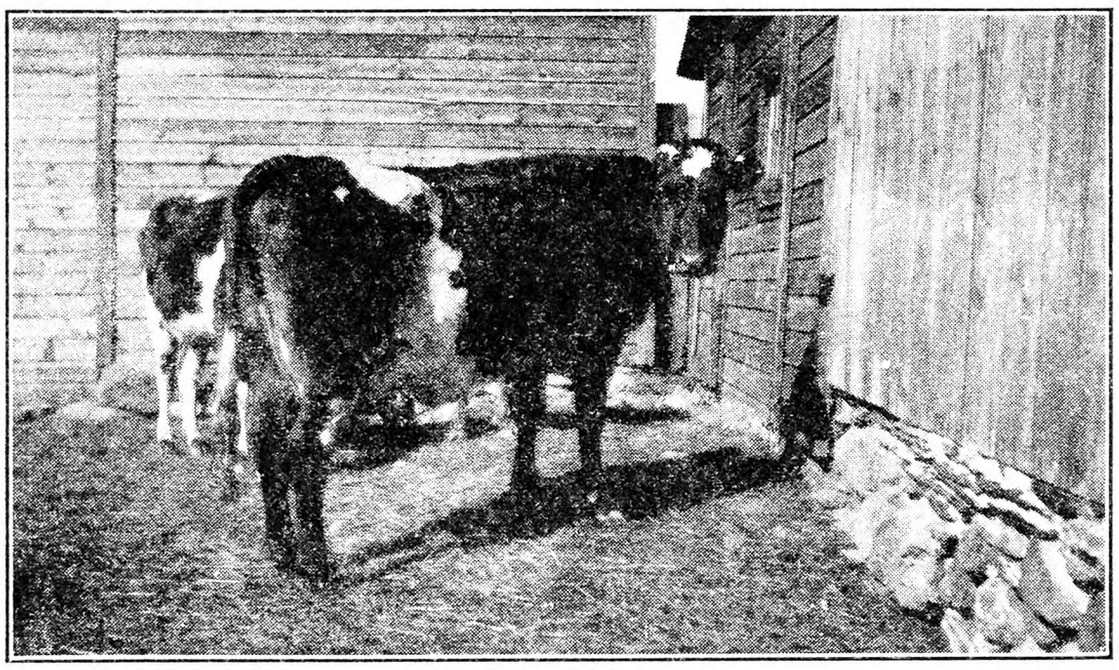
Androscoggin Co., Me.



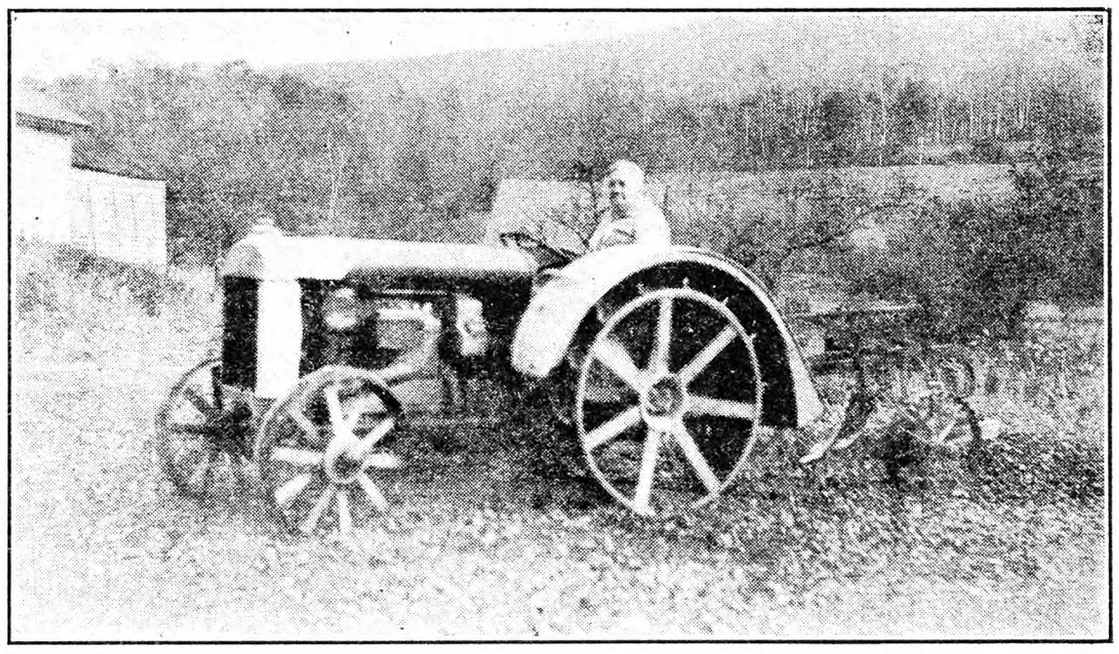
Part of our flock. The big ewe in the foreground gave us triplets last year.



Lambs in the Sunshine



Guernsey Cow with First Calf



Grandmother Tries the Tractor

Sheep Breeding Notes

L. A. Kauffman, extension specialist in animal husbandry at the Ohio State University, gives the following sensible advice.

To sire lambs of a desirable market type a ram should be muttony in his makeup and yet carry a fleece that is uniform and possesses length and density. Many Ohio sheepmen who possess fine wool ewes and who are interested in increasing their volume of business when wool prices are low will find it profitable to practice crossbreeding. Where a good mutton ram is mated with merino ewes, a desirable market lamb results. This practice does not cause any sacrific in the wool clip, but helps in increasing returns from the lambs.

Some provision should be made for the replacement of the fine wool breeding flock. In flocks using two rams, one-half of the ewes may be bred to a good "C" type ram and the best ewe lambs retained for flock replacement. The other half of the flock may then be bred to a mutton ram for the production of market lambs.

When ewes have sufficient capacity and are good milkers it is best to flush them at breeding time. If they are gaining rapidly in weight at the time they are bred, the lambing per cent will be increased.

When the season of slack pastures arrives a grain mixture should be fed the lambs if forage crops are not available. Lambs fed a grain allowance while on old bluegrass pasture usually produce good returns. At the Ohio Experiment Station this past year grain fed weaned lambs on pasture greatly stimulated gains. For each $1 invested in feed $2 was returned.

Some Farm Livestock

I am sending picture of part of my live stock.

The ewes shown are part of the flock of 13. The big ewe in the foreground gave us triplets last year. In 1929 these ewes gave an average income of $17.38. Up to date this year there have been eight lambs from six ewes. The lambs are soaking in the sunshine, getting the violet rays and all the other good things the sun has for them.

The cow is a Guernsey that had her first calf March 1, 1931.

Yes, we find a tractor useful. One of the pictures shows grandmother at the wheel.

C. H. BELDING.

Columbia County, N. Y.

Abandoned Road; Pasturing Bull

1.—I bought a farm four years ago. Long ago the town had a road across this farm. In 1856 the town gave this road up, and they have not done any repair work on it since. Have they a right to reopen this road now, without paying me for the road?

2.—I have a bull that is nearly two years old, very small and kind. Have I the right to put him in my pasture this Summer? Some people say I have no right to let him out in pasture after he is six months old.

E. G.

New York.

1.—If the road was actually abandoned under a legal proceeding and the land

reverted to the then land-owner, the town cannot re-open the road without paying damages. 2.—You have a right to put the bull in the pasture, but you will be liable for any damage he may do if he escapes. N. T.

Spring Lamb Crop of 1931

The early lamb crop of 1931 in the principal early lambing States is somewhat larger than the early crop of 1930, according to reports received by the Department of Agriculture for March. The condition of the early lambs at the beginning of March this year was better than at that date in 1930, when a high condition was reported. Present indications are for a larger market supply of Spring lambs than last year for the three months April to June, the quality of which will be at least as good as last year. A heavy marketing of grass fat yearlings and wethers from Texas during these months is also probable.

Weather conditions in nearly all areas were exceptionally favorable for saving a large percentage of lambs. Feed supplies at the beginning of the Winter were short in some States, but feed prices were low and the open, mild Winter reduced feed requirements to a minimum.

Following are some reported details from States:

In California the crop is larger than last year, due to a larger number of breeding ewes and to a larger percentage of lambs being saved. The increase is from 5 to 10 per cent. Weather conditions during lambing were generally very good, but grass was late in starting and it was not until February that ample green feed was generally available. About March 1 feed conditions were fairly good.

Arizona had fewer November and December lambs than last year, but the lambs are in better condition than a year ago. Feed on the desert and foothills ranges, where the lambs will be finished, is excellent.

In the Southeastern States weather conditions in this area were exceptionally good all Winter. Feed was generally short, due to the drought, but feed prices were low and feed requirements were greatly reduced by the mild Winter. While breeding flocks were below average in condition at the beginning of the Winter, they wintered well and ewes were in good strong condition at lambing.

In Virginia, although feed was short and pasture poor, sheep wintered well due to dry weather and mild temperature. Lambing to March 1 was favorable and the percentage of lambs saved was above average. Pastures will be late and abundant spring rains are needed to insure good feed. The lamb crop will be about as large as last year.

Missouri weather conditions were unusually favorable for early lambing, but there has been a shortage of green feed and pastures. The percentage of lambs saved to March 1 was not quite as large as last year. Ewes and lambs are reported in good condition.

Samuel D. Newell

Samuel D. Newell, of Bristol, Conn., for 37 years chairman of the board of assessors, died March 15.

Mr. Newell was born in Bristol on January 7, 1847, son of Franklin and Esther (Bristol) Newell, on the farm which had been in the family for three generations. The farm, which at that time included the land on both sides of Burlington Avenue, was deeded by grant to his great-grandfather, David Newell, by the town of Farmington in 1739. The conduct of the farm passed into possession of his grandfather, David Newell, and later to his father, at whose death Mr. Newell continued the farm. As a boy he attended the Eighth District School and the Southside School, and later was graduated from a business college in Hartford. In 1876 he established a retail milk and cream business in connection with the dairy and farming and successfully conducted this business until he sold it in 1929. He had specialized in full blooded Jerseys and Ayrshires. He took an active interest in the civic, educational, religious and political life of the locality.

Crankcase Oil for Henhouse Vermin

I have often seen a cure for hen lice and mites, but never saw what I use. I have used this for five or six years and my poultry has never been bothered with these pests. I take oil from crankcase of auto and paint as spray on roosts and house walls once a year, and that is enough with me. W. H. B.

New York.

Babcock Memorial

Bills are before the N. Y. State Legislature for appropriation of $10,000 to restore the birthplace of Stephen Moulton Babcock, 87, inventor of the Babcock milk test, on Babcock Hill, near Bridgewater, Oneida Co., N. Y., as an agricultural memorial. The bills seek $10,000 or as much as may be needed to purchase the farm on which Professor Babcock was born and to restore the buildings on it and improve the grounds connected with it. Before Professor Babcock devised the now familiar test there was no satisfactory means of ascertaining the percentage of butterfat in milk. Its greatest value lies in the fact that it furnishes data for improving dairy stock by indicating which animals should be weeded out and which used for breeding. The test was perfected in 1890. The last line of the bulletin that announced the discovery read: "The test is not patented."

Dr. Babcock was born on Babcock Hill Oct. 23, 1843. He graduated from Tufts College in 1866 and studied at Cornell University and the University of Gottingen, Germany. He returned to Cornell as instructor in chemistry and was chemist for the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station until he joined the faculty of the University of Wisconsin.

In July, 1913, Dr. Babcock was made professor emeritus of agriculture at the University of Wisconsin. This relieved him of teaching and after that time he devoted himself entirely to laboratory work studying problems relating to physics and agriculture.

Lancaster, Pa., Livestock Markets

(Reported by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending March 21, 1931.)

Market.—Receipts for week were practically all from local feed lots, only four cars arriving by rail, inbetween grades predominating, none quotable above $8.75, trading throughout week on peddling basis with closing prices on all grades beef steers and yearlings about steady with Monday, today's top $8.75, average weight 1,332 lbs., bulk of sales $7.25 to $8. Bulls, she stock and cutters closing about steady, bulk fat heifers $6.25 to $7, medium bulls $5.25 to $6, butcher cows $4 to $4.75, cutters $2 to $3. Only meager supply of stockers and feeders, steady undertone. Calves steady, top vealers $11.

Hogs closing steady with week's 25c advance.

Receipts for week ending March 21, 1931: Cattle, 4 cars; 1 St. Paul, 1 Omaha, 1 Pennsylvania, 1 Colorado; containing 130 head, 1,271 head trucked in from nearby; total cattle 1,401 head, 1,290 calves, 2,598 hogs, 235 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $8 to $9.25; medium, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $7 to $8; common, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $5.75 to $7; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $8.25 to $9.50; medium, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $7.25 to $8.25; good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $8.25 to $9.50.

Heifers.—Choice, 550 to 850 lbs., $7 to $7.75; good, 550 to 850 lbs., $6.25 to $7; medium, 550 to 850 lbs., $5.50 to $6.25; common, 550 to 850 lbs., $4.75 to $5.50.

Cows.—Choice, $5 to $5.75; good, $4 to $5; common and medium, $3 to $4; low cutter and cutter, $1.75 to $3.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $6 to $7.50; cutter, common and medium, $4.50 to $6; yearlings excluded.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $10 to $11; medium, $8.50 to $10; cull and common, $6.50 to $8.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle—Good and choice, 500 to 800 lbs., $7.50 to $8.75; common and medium, 500 to 800 lbs., $5 to $7.50; good and choice, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $7.75 to $9; common and medium, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $5.25 to $7.75.

Hogs.—Lt. wt., good and choice, 160 to 180 lbs., $9.25 to $9.75; lt. wt., good and choice, 180 to 200 lbs., $9.25 to $9.75; med. wt., good and choice, 200 to 220 lbs., $9.25 to $9.75; med. wt., good and choice, 220 to 250 lbs., $9 to $9.50; hvy. wt., good and choice, 290 to 350 lbs., $8.75 to $9.25; pkg. sows, medium and good, 275 to 500 lbs., $7 to $8.75.

LANCASTER FEED MARKET

Selling Price of Feeds (Cash at Warehouse).—Bran, ton, $31 to $32; shorts, $29 to $30; hominy, $32 to $33; middlings, $32 to $33; linseed, $43 to $44; gluten, $37 to $38; ground oats, $34 to $35; Soy-bean meal, $45 to $46; hog meal, $38 to $39; cottonseed meal, 41 per cent, $39 to $40; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $31 to $32; 20 per cent, $33.50 to $34.50; 22 per cent, $37.50 to $38.50; 24 per cent, $40 to $41; 25 per cent, $41 to $42; horse feed, 85 per cent, $37.50 to $38.50; Alfalfa, regular, $36 to $37; Alfalfa, reground, $38 to $39.

Coming Meetings and Shows

June 3-5.—American Forestry Association, annual convention, Grove Park Inn, Ashville, N. C.

Aug. 17-20.—Fourteenth annual American Country Life Conference, Ithaca, N. Y. For further information address American Country Life Association, 105 East 22nd St., New York City.

Livestock Sales

May 12.—Guernseys; Chester County Blood-tested Sale; Chadds Ford Junction, Pa.

May 14.—National Guernsey Sale, Trenton, N. J.

May 15.—Coventry Florham Sixth Annual Guernsey Sale, Trenton, N. J.

May 18.—Guernseys; Moorland Farm Dispersal Sale, East Kensington, Conn.

FREE 2 ILLUSTRATED WORM BULLETINS

Parke, Davis & Co. will send you practical, helpful information on removing worms from livestock and poultry. Write Today

Kill Large Roundworms Hookworms, Stomach Worms in Hogs, Sheep, Dogs and Foxes
Safe—No Long, Costly Setback
Easy to Give—Efficient—Low Cost
Drug Stores Sell Parke-Davis Products
For free bulletins address
Animal Industry Dept., Desk N-39-N
PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
Detroit, Michigan Walkerville, Ontario

MILKING SHORTHORNS

SHORTHORNS
The Good Old "Durhams" of our Forefathers
"The Farmer's Favorite Breed Today"
Excels in returning profits at the pail and on the meat block
Learn more of this great breed. Write for literature to
American Shorthorn Breeders' Association
13 Dexter Park Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Reg. Yearling MILKING SHORTHORN BULL Sire's dam 14,000 lbs., $100
Large growthy calves, two months old, either sex, $50.
VERNON LAFLER Middlesex, N. Y.

GUERNSEYS

GUERNSEY CATTLE
Tuberculin Tested
Special prices on Bulls ready for service.
BERKSHIRE HOGS
Immunized against cholera. Boars ready for service. Fall and Spring Pigs.
EMMADINE FARM - Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

Guernsey Bulls
from one month to serviceable age. Sons of Upland's Good Gift A. R., sire of Junior Champion, Pennsylvania Show, out of A. R. dams with records up to 700 lbs. fat. Herd Accredited and Blood Tested. Prices to suit times. FRITZLYN FARMS, Pipersville, Pa.

TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS
BULLS from 1 Month to Serviceable Age
from record dams and proven sires. Herd accredited and blood tested. Attractive prices. Exceptional values.
TARBELL FARMS -:- SMITHVILLE FLATS, N. Y.

LAKE DELAWARE FARMS, Delhi, N. Y.
GUERNSEY BULLS FOR SALE
from $75 up. Herd fully accredited and blood tested.

ABERDEEN ANGUS

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE
Breeding stock always for sale at reasonable prices.
BRIARCLIFF FARMS, INC. Pine Plains, N. Y.

Aberdeen - Angus Cattle
Three cows with calves at side and rebred, two bull calves. C. C. TAYLOR, Lawtons, N. Y.

HEREFORDS

HEREFORDS
We offer for sale two high-class young bulls ready for service: two small foundation herds each consisting of five heifers and a bull. One group line bred. Herd accredited. Write for information.
BROOKVALE FARM, WINDSOR, MASS.

HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE Reg. Holstein Bull 27 months old, fine condition. Blood and T. B. tested—$200. R. W. HOWELL, North Branch, N. J.

DAIRY CATTLE

Crawford County, Pa.
Results of Test Just Completed

No. of head tested (Entire County).....54,973
No. of reactors (Entire County)..... 248
Percentage of infection—4/10 of one per cent.
No. head increase in 3 years..... 7,580
No. head sold in 3 years..... 6,000
Not any reactors found in eight townships.

Dairy cattle, all breeds, always for sale, real service in buying, health certificates now furnished at Meadville, checking here also. Write us your needs.
—Let us quote you actual carload averages—
CRAWFORD COUNTY CO-OPERATIVE DAIRY IMPROVEMENT AND SALES ASSOCIATION
Market House, Meadville, Pa.

RABBITS

CHINCHILLAS Prize winners at Garden Show. Chinrex and Castorrex 4 to 8 mos. old, $4 to $6 ea. Clermont Rabbitry, Clermont, N. Y.

Rabbits & Supplies Complete descriptive literature Albert Facey, Jr., 115-D, Valley Stream, N. Y.

GOATS

GOATS.—Fine young, Toggenburg bucks and does, $15-$20 each. H. I. COGGESHALL, Wortendyke, N. J.

SWINE

SPRING PIGS
READY TO SHIP
When starting to raise a Hog why not have one that will please you. A trial order will prove to you how pigs from select stock will grow. I will ship any number C.O.D. My guarantee: 10 days trial, if satisfied keep them, if not return them and your money will be returned. Crating free.
Berkshire and Chester cross or Yorkshire and Chester cross pigs
6-7 weeks old, $4.50 each
8-9 weeks old, $5.00 each
Chester White Barrows, 6 wks. old $6 ea.
WALTER LUX
Tel. 0086 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass.

Young Quality Pigs
Cheshire and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester
7 weeks old, $4.00
9 weeks old, $4.50
10 weeks old, $5.00
All Husky, Healthy, Fast Growing Stock
MY GUARANTEE—YOU MUST BE SATISFIED. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. If dissatisfied, return at my expense. Crates free.
EDWARD BUNZEL LEXINGTON, MASS. Tel. 0496

Feeding Pigs for sale
Chester & Berkshire, Chester & Yorkshire, Chester & Duroc — 6-7 Weeks Old, $4.25 each; 8-9 Weeks Old, $4.75 each
All good healthy stock. Will ship in lots of two or more. If not satisfied return them at my expense.
MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, Woburn, Mass.

SPRING PIGS FOR SALE
"Our Long List of satisfied customers is your guarantee."
6-7 weeks old $4.25
8 weeks old 4.50
Buy where quality is never sacrificed to quantity, we are prepared to supply you with pigs of rugged, fast growing strain from quality boars and sows—Berkshire and Chester cross, and Chester and Yorkshire cross, at above prices, also a few Chester Whites at 8 weeks old $5. Will ship C.O.D. on approval, crated free.
A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass.

CHESTER WHITE AND DUROC PIGS
High Grade feeding pigs of either of above breeds that are sure to please you. Prompt shipments. Let us fill your needs.
8 to 10 weeks old. Price, $5.00 each
C. O. D. Crated Free
HIGHLAND YARDS, Waltham, Mass.
Phone 4459-W

PIGS For Sale Carefully Selected Chester & Yorkshire Cross Berkshire & Chester Cross
6-7 wks. old, $4.25 each; 8 wks. old, $4.50; 10 wks., $5.00. Ship any number C.O.D. on approval—vaccination charge 35c per pig Vt. & Conn. Wm. J. Dailey, Lexington, Mass. Tel. 1085

FEEDING PIGS $4.50 Each
select, crated, C.O.D. Grain fed. Mostly Poland Chinas. Few other breeds. Shoats around 40 lbs., $6.25. Can start these shoats on garbage, vaccinate, castrate at $7.
C. STANLEY SHORT, CHESWOLD, DELAWARE

REG. BIG TYPE O.I.C. PIGS World's Grand Champion Strain, sire weighs 800 lbs., either sex, $10. Vernon Lafler, Middlesex, N. Y.

DUROC REG. SWINE All ages for sale. F. M. Pattington & Son, Merrifield, N. Y.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES. Pedigreed pigs $10 ea. Easy feeders, quick growers. R. Hill, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

CHOICE REG. SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS—Priced reasonable. THOMAS EVERHART, Kearneysville, W. Va.

Reg. Hampshire Hogs Best blood lines. Write—Rock Dale Farms, Kearneysville, W. Va.

HORSES

MATCHED PAIR of HIGH GRADE PERCHERONS
own brothers, coming two and four, sound, very gentle, $315.00. Matched pair bay yearlings, sound, well-grown, $160.00. Large chestnut yearling filly, $80.00. Four-year-old gelding, 1,400 lbs. sound, broken, $200.00. VERNON LAFLER, Middlesex, N. Y.

Belgians We are offering Stallions and Mares from yearlings to mature horses. Pleased to show them and quote interesting prices.
HYLLMEDE FARM - - Beaver, Pa.

Registered Percheron Stallions and Mares
B. C. DOTTERER - MILL HALL, PA.

Shetland Ponies for children, also STALLIONS; MARES with colts by side or separate. Prices right. A. B. PORTER PONY FARMS, Atwater, Ohio

DOGS

SHOMONT WHITE COLLIES—"Real aces" of Dogdom Useful and intelligent companions, workers and guards. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. Prices reasonable. The Shomont, Dept. R, Monticello, Iowa

For Sale—POLICE AND BEAGLE DOGS
Male Raccoons, Red and Cross Foxes, and new laid eggs.
F. E. PIERSON R. 1 Groton, New York

WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIER FEMALES
Pedigreed, at half price for good homes.
G. A. GREENWOOD Bancroft Road Andover, Mass.

COLLIE and FOX TERRIER PUPS—Handsome and intelligent. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

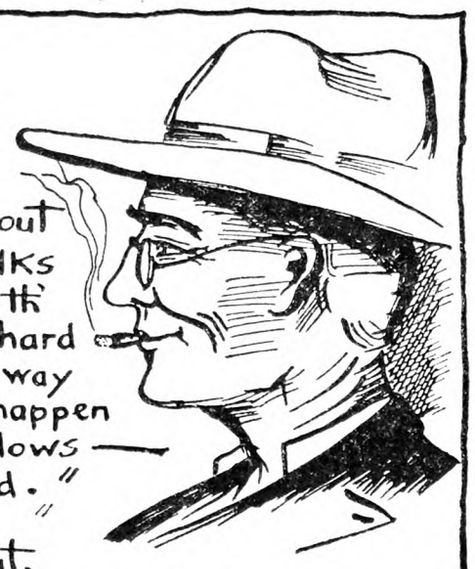
ENGLISH BULLDOG PUPS FRANK MAKLEY Covington, Pa.

Will Sell Trained Coon Dog Age, eight years, $125.00. Wm. Ten Eyck Stamford, New York

MISCELLANEOUS

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS
Hereford Cattle Poland-China Hogs
Hampshire Sheep Draft Horses
THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna

NEIGHBOR DAVE SAYS—



"Th' papers is full o' talk 'bout lawbreakin' an' a lot o' folks is tryin' t' figger what's at th' bottom o' it. It's pretty hard t' git at, but Bill says th' way it looks t' him it wouldn't happen if it wasn't for them two fellows—Moses an' this here Volstead."

"Pretty hard t' figger that out, but it ain't so hard t' figger out why more Leadclad Farm Fences an' Farm Roofs was sold in 1930 than in 1929, in spite o' th' drought an' th' hard times. Th' thick jacket of lead—seven times as much as ordinary fence coating keeps th' weather out, an' makes Leadclad wear so much longer. An' long life is what most folks want. Drop me a line an' let me tell you about it."

P.S.—Write tonight while you're in th' notion.—N.D.

Address NEIGHBOR DAVE at Th' Leadclad Wire Co., Moundsville, W.Va.

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 451.

85-ACRE TRUCK, dairy, village farm in the Catskills, on main highway; river frontage; large boarding house. ADVERTISER 646, care Rural New-Yorker.

OLD MAN wants rent or buy small house, 2-3 rooms; give price. ADVERTISER 661, care Rural New-Yorker.

7-ROOM HOUSE, 1 acre, on main highway; 5 minutes from Gillette station; fruit trees and chicken coops; inquire MRS. E. RADU, Gillette, N. J.

FOR SALE—66-acre farm-orchard, 275 20-year-old apple trees, Baldwins, Greenings and Spy; 10-room house six years old, with garage, barn and other outbuildings; 5½ miles southeast from Poughkeepsie, railroad station and siding right on property; everything free and clear; price $5,000, ½ cash, ½ on mortgage; do not answer this unless genuinely interested in apples. T. RYDBERG, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.

WANT SMALL general store, one with post office preferred; rather rent first several years; location immaterial. ADVERTISER 658, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—288 ft. by 244 ft., all frontage on well-traveled highway; stucco house, gasoline station, eight pumps; Bergen County; 20 minutes from new George Washington Bridge. ADVERTISER 672, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—10-acre chicken farm, Monmouth County, N. J.; new 7-room furnished house, electricity, poultry houses, outbuildings, fruits, berries, grapes; sacrifice $3,200, $1,000 cash. ADVERTISER 680, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Tea rooms or tourists' lodge (now farm); convenient, secluded, Catskills. ADVERTISER 682, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—Three rooms, all improvements, about acre of ground for garden; near bus or trains; $35 a month. A. H. CLARK, Fox Hill Road, Box 25, Mt. Tabor, N. J.

WANTED TO RENT an equipped dairy farm for cash or work on shares; am experienced American farmer, 32 years old and would like to rent with option to buy later. ADVERTISER 671, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY — Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $5.25; 120 lbs., $10. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

CLOVER HONEY, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65, postpaid third zone; 1931 list free; samples six cents. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

HONEY—Finest quality clover, 60-lb. can, $5.20; 25-lb. pail, $3, here; 5-lb. pail, $1, postpaid. SPENCER BAIRD, Fayetteville, N. Y.

"SHEOMET FARM" maple syrup—the syrup with the true delicate "maple" flavor; price always the same, $2.50 gallon. A. F. PEIRCE, Winchester, N. H.

FOR SALE — Strictly pure maple syrup, best grade, any quantity. GRANTSVILLE HATCHERY, C. J. Yoder, Prop., Grantsville, Md.

PURE MAPLE syrup, $2.50 per gallon delivered third zone. H. K. MacLAURY, Bloomville, N. Y.

TREE-RIPENED Florida oranges—New Spring crop; fresh, firm, full-flavored; full standard bushel, $1.95 with order, express charges collect; satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. C. R. THOMAS, Box 10, Thonotosassa, Florida.

PURE VERMONT maple syrup, $2.75 gallon, delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARMS, 224 East Ave., Burlington, Vt.

FANCY VERMONT maple syrup, $3 gal.; No. 1, $2.60; No. 2, $2.25; prepaid third zone; price list free. OAKLAND FARM, Woodstock, Vermont.

VERMONT MAPLE syrup, fancy, $2.25; grade A, $2; 5 gals over, $2 and $1.75; delivered by freight third zone; carries New England label. C. B. LUCIA & SON, Overlook Farm, Shelburne, Vermont.

MAPLE SYRUP, first quality, $2.25 per gallon, delivered in third zone. E. A. STEELE, Clemons, N. Y.

HONEY, CLOVER-BASSWOOD, 60 lbs., $5.50; 120 lbs., $10, here; 5 lbs., $1, postpaid J. W. GRADY, Orchard Park, N. Y.

MAPLE CREAM and maple syrup, low prices on new crop; write for price list. L. L. STORY, Box 502, East Fairfield, Vt.

DELICIOUS BUCKWHEAT and Fall flower mixed honey, 6 to 8 cts. per lb.; write for special offers; clover and buckwheat as usual. RAY WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

SOMETHING TO RAVE about—five pounds truly wonderful honey, $1.25 postpaid insured. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

HONEY—60 lbs., $3, granulated; pure goldenrod or clover-buckwheat mixed. LAVERN DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

MAPLE SYRUP, $1.50, $1.25, $1, according to grade; no order taken for less than 4 gallons. BROOKSIDE FRUIT FARM, Rushford, N. Y.

VERMONT MAPLE candies, $1.25 lb. RUBY SNOW, North Montpelier, Vt.

FOR SALE, or would trade for goats, riding plow-harrow, hillside plow and other implements. EDWARD WHILES, 104 Second St., Hackensack, N. J.

PURE VERMONT maple syrup, $3 gal.; sugar, 30c lb. in 10-lb. pails; bearing official State label. FARMERS EXCHANGE, Franklin, Vt.

PLEASANT CHRISTIAN home for two old ladies or invalids; ten dollars week. MRS. D. H. DICKERMAN, 944 Corbin Ave., New Britain, Conn.

WANTED—Pyrofax or Battle gas equipment; must be in good order. J. W. DELAHANTY, 608 127th St., College Point, L. I., N. Y.

FOR SALE—One two-way Neufang plow, slightly used. A. F. EDWARDS, R. D. 3, Lake Ariel, Pa.

HONEY, CLOVER, 5 lbs., 80 cents; buckwheat, 70c, postpaid third zone. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

HONEY BARGAIN—24 sections clover comb, $3.25, not prepaid; extra value. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

NATURE'S BEST sweet honey, 60 lbs. extra clover, $5.40; buckwheat, $4.80; amber clover, $4.80; 30 lbs. clover, $3; not prepaid; 10-lb. pails clover comb, $1.75 postpaid; money-back guarantee. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

CLOVER HONEY, thick, rich and delicious; gallon, $2.50 prepaid. WM. SNAVELY, Elizabethtown, Pa.

POULTRY MANURE and peat moss litter, any quantity, excellent for truck gardening and lawn dressing. C. S. MULKS & SON, Eaton, N. Y.

WANTED—A copy of all publications of late T. B. Terry. PETER ANDREASEN, Hall, N. Y.

PURE HONEY, 5-lb. pails, postpaid, clover, pail, $1; 2 pails, $1.90; 4 pails, $3.40; amber clover, pail, 90 cts.; 2 pails, $1.70; buckwheat, pail, 80 cts.; 60-lb. can mixed honey, here, $4; clover, $5.40. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

WANTED—Brush plow, good condition, cheap. SIEVERS, R. 4, Huntington, L. I., N. Y.

PURE MAPLE syrup, superior flavor, $2.25 gallon delivered third zone. CARL TASSELL, Andover, N. Y.

HONEY—Amber clover, 60 lbs., $4.80, not prepaid; clover or buckwheat, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.75, delivered third zone. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

WANTED—Power sprayer for orchard work; must be A-1 condition; state price, age and make first letter. ADVERTISER 673, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOMEMADE CANDIES, 50 cents lb. postpaid. MARY LEIGHT, Quakertown, Pa.

DELIGHTFUL FARM home for elderly person, modern comforts, tasty food. ROADARMEL, Lebanon, N. J.

OWNER OF MODERN attractive home, large acreage, hour city, desires few guests interested in raising poultry, pigeons, ducks, sheep, etc.; owner desires no partnership or cash for business. R. A. CRAIG, Box 611, Somerville, N. J.

WANTED—A pump, second-hand, capacity 3,000 or more gallons per hour. WILLIAM C. COE, Suffern, N. Y.

Mysterious Illness of Calves

Last night one of our calves was bellowing and running around the stall like it was crazy. It would run into the side of the stall, into another calf or anything that happened to lie in its path as though scared. Then she fell to the floor and died. This calf was about two weeks of age, lived entirely on new milk and never missed a feeding. We have lost four or five other calves the same way. They seem to be taken all of a sudden and live about 15 minutes. Please tell me what ails my calves and what I should do for them. K. G. F.

New York.

Our first thought after reading your account of these losses is that the calves may have been poisoned by lead. They like the sweet taste of lead paint, as do all cattle, and therefore lick paint from window sash, when they get a chance, or eat paint or old paintbrushes or skins from oil paint pots, when they happen to come across such things in the pen or yard. We have known instances where very valuable dairy calves have been killed by such poisoning, and they have shown symptoms just like those you describe. It would be advisable to give the remaining calves an entirely new, sanitary pen and to make it impossible for them to get at lead in any way.

When lead poisoning occurs, the animal should at once be freely dosed with Epsom salt (sulphate of magnesia) as that forms an insoluble salt with lead and also acts as a physic. Stimulants should also be given to offset shock and strengthen the animal until the poison is thrown off.

If any calves that were sick have survived, you may find that there is a blue line around the gums of the incisor teeth of the lower jaw. There are no incisor or pincher teeth in the front of the upper jaw. The blue line indicates lead poisoning, and, when that symptom is marked, lead may be recovered from the gums, by laboratory methods.

In the second place, it may be mentioned that calves or cows may also be killed by scale from galvanized feed troughs or mangers, or from metal fixtures in the stable that have been painted with a covering which tends to scale off and get into the feed. The sharp scales of metal may transfix the wall of the stomach, diaphragm, and sac of the heart, causing heart disease (traumatic pericarditis), which usually proves fatal. Cows are most commonly affected in that way, and wires or nails are more often swallowed, to cause the disease.

Calves may also have fits or convulsions caused by indigestion not induced by poison. Too fast drinking of milk, for instance, sometimes causes a spasm of the gullet and that is followed by a convulsion which may prove fatal, or death may result after several fits have occurred. So far as possible make pail-fed calves drink slowly. It would be well could all hand-raised calves be fed milk from a self-feeder, but it is a difficult matter to keep such a contrivance clean and sterilized. If it is not so kept, indigestion, scouring and sometimes fits will be practically certain to ensue.

Be careful, also, to remove the foam from separator milk as it tends to cause bloating and, possibly, a fit. The milk should also be fed at a temperature of 90 degrees F. or thereabout, to a young calf, and care must be taken to keep all feeding utensils perfectly clean. Also sterilize the utensils with boiling water and dry them by exposure to the sun, rather than by use of a cloth. Feed the milk while the calves are stanchioned, and, after the milk has been taken, feed a little meal, in the milk-pail, before turning the calves loose in the pen. By so doing indigestion is made less likely to result, and it also tends to keep the calves from sucking one another's teats, possibly to cause precocious secretion of milk, which is a common but usually unsuspected cause of garget, either before or at calving time.

Indigestion from any cause, always is likely to cause bloating and that may end in a fit. When indigestion is known to be present, physic the calf with castor oil in milk; then mix in each pint of milk fed daily, one teaspoonful of a mixture of half an ounce of formaldehyde solution and 15 half ounces of boiled water, to be kept in a colored glass bottle. A. S. A.

A Colorado Holstein's Work

For the second time in 12 months the Colorado Agricultural College has a Holstein cow to complete a butterfat-production contest and be declared the champion con in its class for Colorado by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

The cow, Uneeda College Korndyke, was entered inthe junior three-year-old class under classification B of the yearly division. She exceeds the former State record in this particular class by 115 pounds of butterfat which was formerly held by Pikes Peak Korndyke Baker. The champion's official record shows a production of 22,312.3 pounds of milk which tested 3.1 per cent butterfat making a total production of 698.7 pounds of fat.

What About Brome Grass?

Could you or your readers give me any information about Bromus inermis or brome grass? I have seen it growing in Western Canada, but do not know if it is suited to the hill pastures of this State. It has a root system like "quack." It seems to me that it would be good pasture on land which heaves in Winter. Maybe there is trouble with spreading to meadows, as it is hard to eradicate when once established. INQUIRER.

Broome Co., N. Y.

This grass gives fair results for both hay and pasture on good land. But its quacky habit of running underground makes it a nuisance and, unless rain is plentiful, the yield is less than most of our pasture grasses. It is a doubtful experiment unless one has a piece of land he is willing to turn into what is practically a quack sod. Perhaps some reader has a better word than this for it.

Reed Canary Grass

Can you give me information concerning reed canary grass (Phalaris Arundincia)? I imagine it would be hard to plow up. W. H. A.

Virginia

This is a straight stout grass that never lodges, and may grow four to six feet high. If cut before bloom two or three cuttings of fairly good hay may be had. It is a rather long-lived coarse perennial, making dense tussocks and roots. The seed shatters badly if allowed to ripen. It is one of those things that may be tried in a conservative way.

Memories About Oxen

It is snowing today, not a fine, hard, stinging snow, but great soft flakes, floating leisurely down as if they were feathers scattered from the breast of some great Arctic bird.

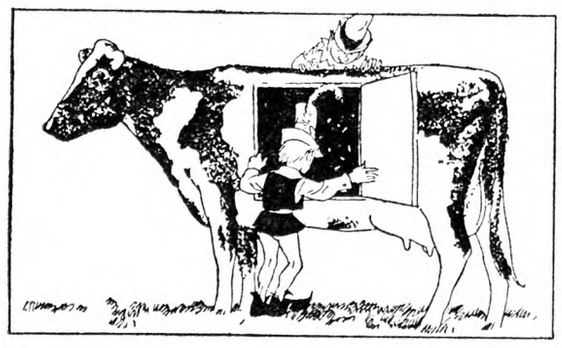
We were reading the article about Barbadoes on page 1383, and, when we came to the description of the ox teams hauling cane, and of how well the oxen knew their names, a glance out of the window sent our thoughts back many years to a time when oxen were the chief source of power on our farm. Then in the Winter after a heavy fall of snow "breaking roads" was a neighborhood job. Nearly every farmer had oxen or steers, sometimes two or three pairs and, after a big storm, they were all called into action.

The sled was about nine feet long, fitted with four crossbars or "lunks" each lunk having a two-inch hole bored through it near each end into which were put stakes four to five feet long made from a clean sapling. Front of the lunks was the "roll" into which the rear end of the tongue, or pole, was mortised. The sled was drawn by this tongue, the front end being put through an iron ring fastened to the center of the ox yoke. About six inches back from the end of the tongue, a groove was cut crosswise of the tongue on the underside, and the ring was slid into this groove and secured by having a 'clevis," or block of wood about two feet long and large enough to fill the ring, slid into the ring on the topside of the tongue and held in place by a small pin inserted in holes bored in clevis and tongue. A pair of the old and sober oxen were put on the tongue to steer the sled then the steers, if there were any, were strung on ahead and in the lead one or more pairs of well-trained oxen.

Sometimes eight or 10 pairs would be lined up, this arangement would keep the steers in line for if they tried to swing to one side or the other a sharp command to the leading pairs of oxen would straighten up the line of draught chain regardless of their struggles.

A round log, perhaps six inches in diameter and six or seven feet long would be chained under the front end of the sled as a "scraper." If there was plenty of power the scraper would be chained so as to lie just behind the roll. The snow would jam between the roll and scraper and would pile up in front of the sled, sometimes getting two feet deep in front of the sled and reaching forward to the front feet of the rear pair of oxen. After a pile had formed in

Ever look into a cow's stomach?



OF course not! But if it were possible you would be amazed at what goes on there!

You'd rush to the nearest feed store for Dried Molasses Beet Pulp—the natural vegetable feed resulting from the extraction of sugar from beets—the feed that keeps the cow's stomach in perfect working order. In addition to being a great feed itself it aids the digestion of the other ingredients in the ration.

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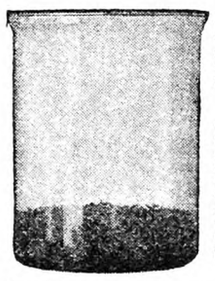

Left: Dried Molasses Beet Pulp before it is moistened.

Right: Note how it swells after water is added. Loosely held together it is digested to the utmost.

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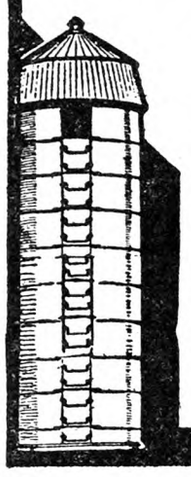

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front of the sled the snow would be pushed sidewise out of the road, or packed together, and the sled and scraper would rise over it.

This would leave the surface of the road smooth and well packed. If there were not enough oxen to furnish power to do this, the log would be let back perhaps two feet behind the roll. Then the snow would pack together a great deal and the loose top snow would slide over the scraper making it draw much easier but the surface of the road would be covered with lumps and need considerable travel to make is smooth.

With the teams all in line and the scraper chained in place, we are off, the drivers standing on the sled clinging to the stakes or bracing themselves on the lunks. "Get up, Turk and Swan," the lead pair lean gently into the bows, "Buck and Bright," "Tiger and Lion," and the line is in motion. Heads were tossing, horns tapping, breaths coming in deep heaves, for a distance until the going gets hard and the team stops to breath. The snow is cleared from in front of the sled so that it will start easier and then we go again. So we keep on until our two miles of road are scraped, the scraper is loaded on the sled and the home trip begins.

What an opportunity these trips afforded for exchange of neighborhood gossip, ideas on politics and markets and any news of the world outside, and this opportunity was well improved. We wonder whether much of the neighborliness of those days and the frequent exchange of visits among people in the same community did not originate in the deeper appreciation of the good qualities of their farmer neighbors, brought about by the association in these trips breaking road.

The young man accustomed to plowing with a tractor drawing a two or three bottom plow may find it hard to realize that our plowing and harrowing were once done with ox teams, and that not many decades ago. A man with a walking plow and a pair of slow-moving oxen could do as fine a job of plowing as can be done with any of our modern tools, and, if the ground was somewhat rocky a better job, as the slow-moving team gave the plowman opportunity to nose his plow point around the rocks, turning the soil away from them in a nearly perfect manner.

The idiosyncrasies of some of the teams were often amusing. One Spring a small boy was promoted to the job of driving the team to plow. Turk the "near" ox was a big black fellow with a white face and Swan the "off" ox was dark red but having the white face. The little fellow felt the full importance of his job, for wasn't he driving the team, giving father a chance to give his whole attention to the plow? They were plowing near a slough, using a "sidehill" or reversible plow. They had made several trips back and forth when on a trip with old Turk in the furrow "Br-r-r-r," and to the young driver it seemed Turk leaped four feet in the air, and crowded his mate out on the sod for several feet before father could stop them. A small frog was sitting in the furrow and as Turk's nose came above him made a leap for a safer place. Turk absolutely refused to go back into the furrow so they dragged the plow to the end of the piece and started back with Swan in the furrow, when they got to the place where the frog had been Turk repeated his "Br-r-r-r-r" and jumped sideways away from the plowed ground. After a few more ineffectual attempts to plow by the spot the oxen were put into the barn until the next morning.

The next day when they reached that spot Turk gave utterance to his bellow but did not jump around enough to prevent turning the furrow, but for a half-dozen trips he would step as if the earth felt hot beneath his feet and would roll his eyes and snort.

Many farmers used to keep two pairs of oxen and several pairs of steers of various ages. After using the oxen from one to three years to do the team work on the farm, and this often included the hauling of cord wood or lumber in the Winter, they were fattened and sold for beef, and their places filled with the oldest steers. They were usually fattened by being turned on a good pasture and given a Summers run without any work. When sold for beef in the Fall they added quite a sum to the income of the farm, the most of which represented the conversion of home-grown hay and pasture into cash.

A glance from the window at a high powered truck, with a snow plow, roaring past at 20 miles a hour and throwing a cloud of snow eight to 15 feet from the side of the road, explains why oxen as a source of power on our farms has been discarded like the hand carts, spinning wheels and hand looms of our great-grandmothers' day. H. L. S.

PLACE the pansy bed on the east, northeast, or north side of the buildings where the plants are shaded from the noonday sun. Soil should be a garden loam with two inches of rotted manure worked into the top six inches of soil. The plants should be about eight by eight inches apart. Sprinkling twice each day during hot days is beneficial if the soil does not become very wet. Keep the seed pods picked from the plants at all times or they will stop flowering.

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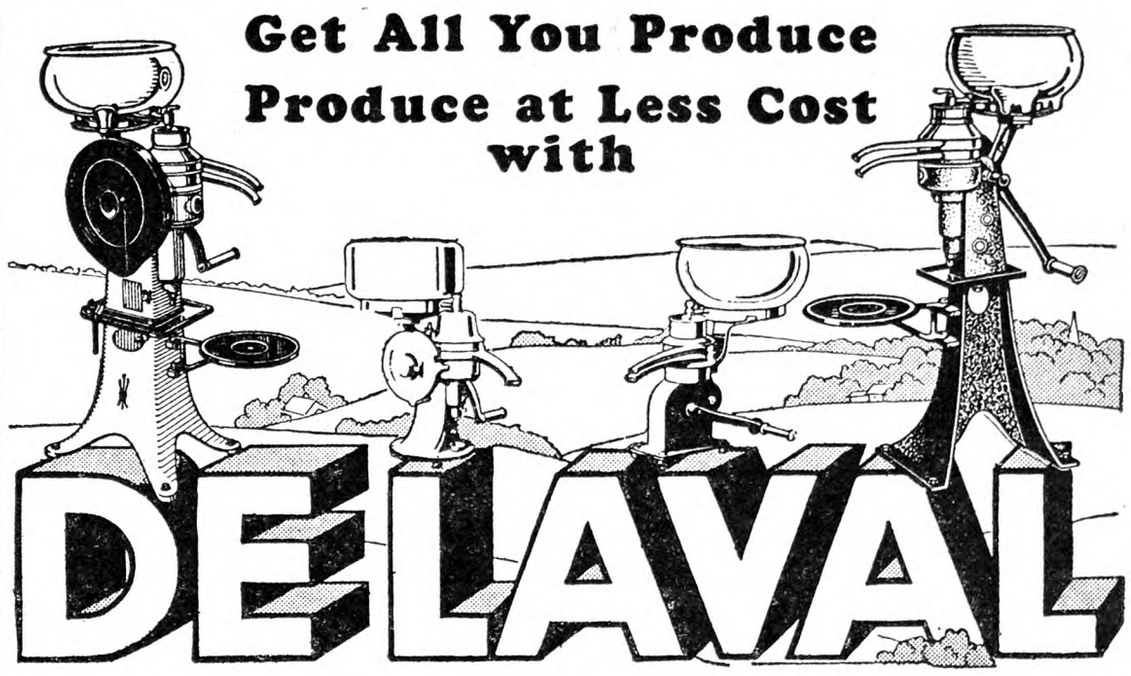

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There are four complete lines of De Laval Separators, ranging in price from $30 up, providing a De Laval for every need and purse. Each De Laval, regardless of price, is the best in its class and the best money can buy. They are:

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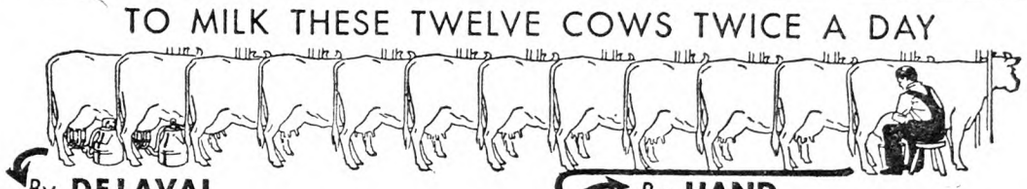

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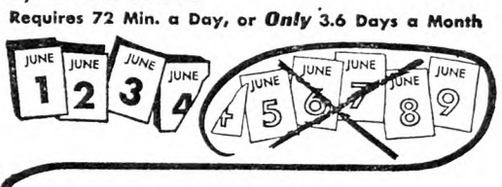

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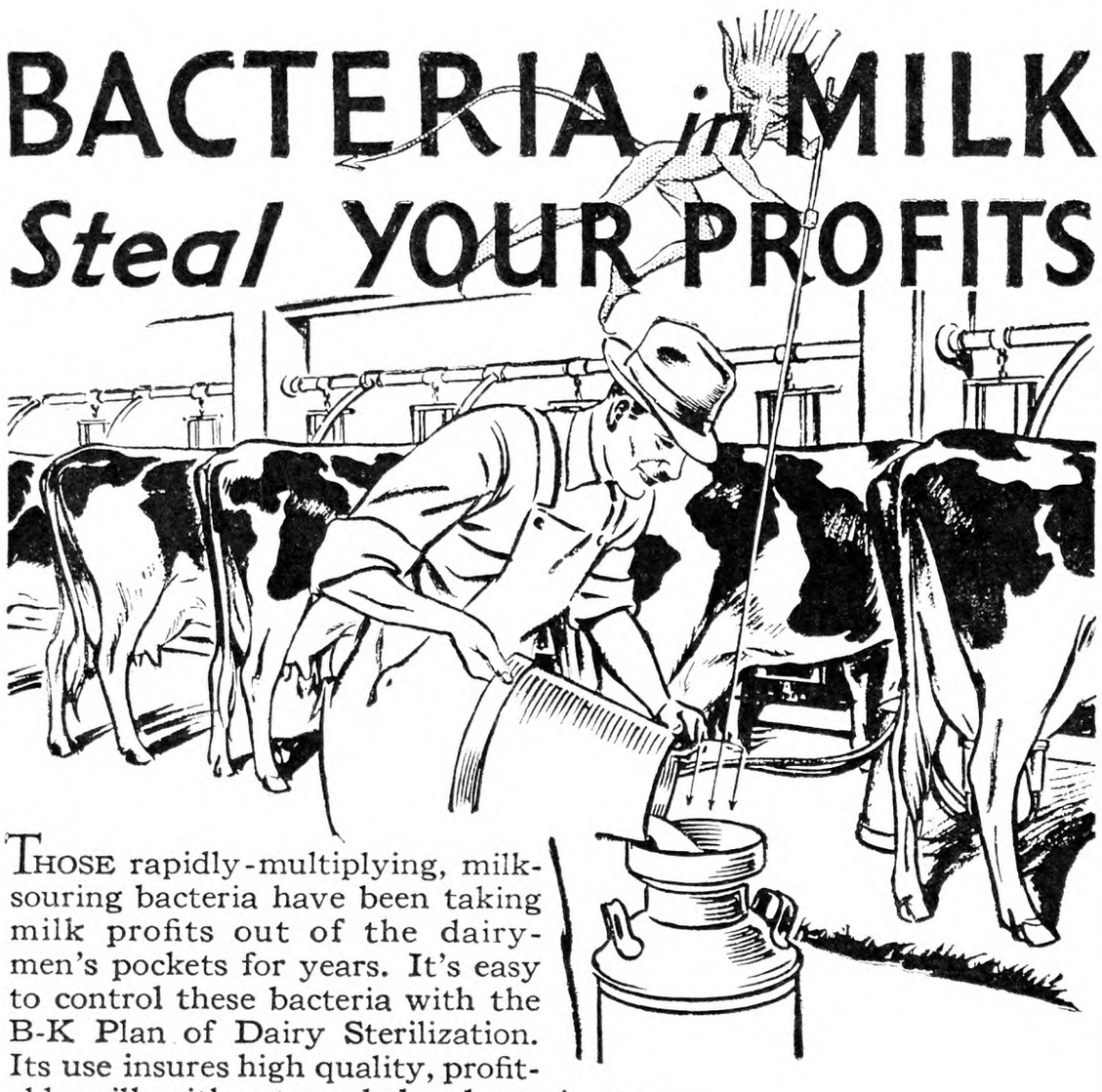

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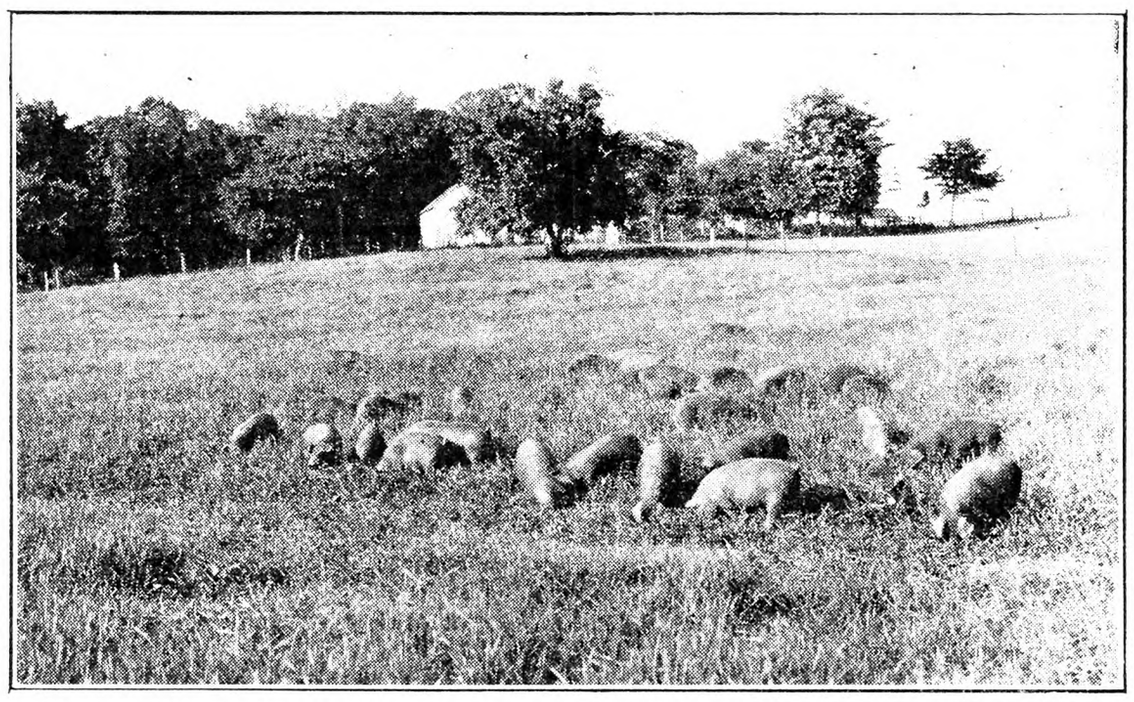
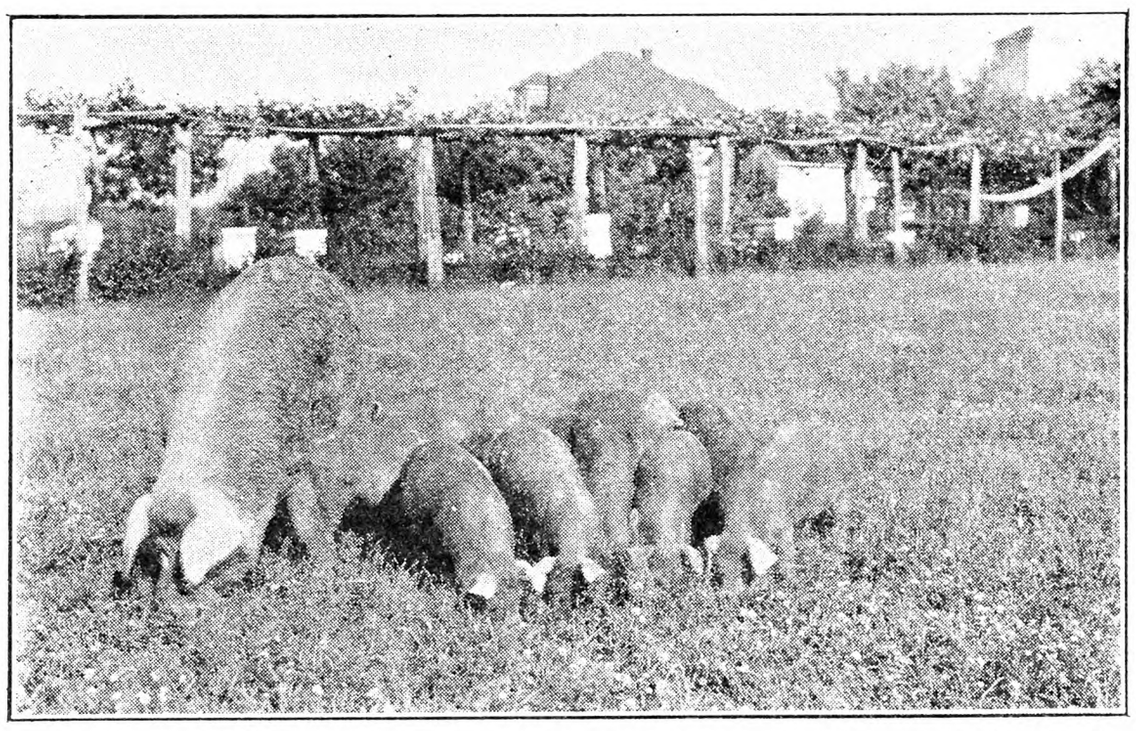
Give Hogs More Room

Forage crops and swine sanitation have been talked at every crossroad in Maryland for eight or nine years. One might think there is noting left to say on this subject. Many hog raisers in Maryland and in other eastern States already have their hogs on pasture and are producing pork at a profit. In spite of the improvements made in the way we raise hogs, there still remain many thousand "prison" hogs on farms. Do you know what "prison" hogs are? They are exactly the same as any other hogs except that they are kept closely penned. They have no opportunity to make a profit for their owners by receiving green forage and balanced rations, and they are deprived of almost all the joys of life, except squealing which they do overtime as a haunting testimony of their treatment. They are a variety of jail-bird kept in filthy quarters to consume kitchen slop, attract flies and cause the owner loss. They are a type of luxury in that their cost of production is about twice as much as it should be. They are a sort of freak because they never grow vigorously and rapidly like other hogs. They are a kind of by-product for the reason that many people who have other business than farming buy them with the hope of making a few dollars on the side. They employ quite a high position as sanitary disposal and plumbing units because they are charged with the responsibility of making away with all the garbage, kitchen waste, spoiled fruits and vegetables and other dump-heap material that comes their way. The home of the "prison" pig is the small pigpen. These pigpens are about six to ten feet square with rough board bottom built up off the ground a foot or two. The sides vary in their construction and finish. Some are made of small logs or slabs; others are well-built of matched lumber. In the cruder varieties the cracks on the north and west sides are chinked with cornstalks or other rubbish. On the inside of the pen is a mess of slop and filth, old cornstalks and corncobs, dirty, wet straw and a dozen other kinds of litter working down through the cracks in the floor and out around the sides of the pen. The hog is in the middle of all this.

The hog, contrary to common belief, is a clean animal by instinct. He is selective in his eating and sleeping habits when given the opportunity. Not possessing much protection in the way of hide and hair, he has been the victim of much abuse in this matter of care and protection. Sows and pigs should be out in the fields whenever practicable, and this means much of the year. The importance of green forage crops cannot be over-emphasized. For the late Fall, Winter and early Spring there is nothing better than rye or Winter wheat. For this purpose, they should be heavily seeded early in the Fall. The cost of such pastures is low, figuring the very satisfactory results they produce. For other seasons of the year a good legume crop may be best. Alfalfa is a very good pasture for hogs; White clover, Red clover and Sweet clover are others. Then there is rape. Even Timothy and Blue grass, while dry and tough in the Summer and Fall, can be used with good effects in the Spring. In fact most any forage is a wonderful improvement over a dry lot or pen. Out in Missouri experiments have shown that hogs fed on pasture made the same gains as those in dry lots with 38 per cent less grain. At the Kansas Experiment Station, 50-lb. pigs which were fed corn on Alfalfa pasture gained three times as much per day as hogs fed corn alone in a dry lot.



Uniform Lot of Purebred Duroc-Jersey Pigs Belonging to Charles Hines, Montgomery County, Md. Note the pasture. A good example of thrift. Pigs make cheap and rapid gains on this farm every year because they are farrowed and finished under ideal conditions.



Sow and Pigs on Farm of D. F. Oland & Sons, Montgomery County, Md. On this farm, many contest-winning litters have received a good start on clean grass plots.

For the last several years hogs have been fairly profitable. Price prospects for another year are fully as encouraging as they have been. By adopting a well-formulated system of grazing and fattening hogs, using clover or Alfalfa, corn and tankage or fishmeal, you will get profits even at the present prices greatly in excess of those obtained by raising hogs the old-fashioned way.

We have a litter contest in Maryland. The object is to make a single litter of hogs weigh at least 1,500 lbs. in 150 days. Each year we give a trophy for the winner of this contest. This year the heaviest litter consisted of 11 pigs and weighed 2,203 lbs. in 150 days. These pigs were grown on pasture. In no year has it been won by hogs kept in pens. This speaks well for the benefits possible where hogs are grown on pasture. Hogs need room, the more the better. Moreover they want a change of scenery oc-

casionally. They want their quarters clean and respectable. Proper exercise and health in hogs is not possible where their quarters are restricted. They like to roam and graze. Most people think hogs are kept in a given field only by a strong high board fence, but hogs don't break through fences badly where they have fields to graze and to provide the necessary exercise.

If we had a surplus instead of a shortage of corn and other feeds in these sections, the above facts would hardly have the same significance. It is important that we give more attention to improving some of our costly practices. We can produce the same amount of pork cheaper by using more pasture and less corn. We need to follow more strict sanitary measures, and build more hog-tight fences. With these up-to-date ideas in use, eastern farmers will notice their hog business taking a large place alongside other farm enterprises. K. A. CLARK.

College Park, Md.

Kill the Rat!

The rat is the most despicable parasite known to man. He was an unsolicited gift from the old world, reaching our shores by means of the ships of commerce. He is known to be directly responsible for the dreaded bubonic plague which has periodically created so much suffering and death in the old world; and he brought it to some of our seaports, as well. We would, undoubtedly, have a vastly more vivid realization of the ravages of this dreaded disease if it were not for the precautions which our medical authorities have adopted at all ports. These include fumigation of ships and require that ships shall be docked in such a manner as to make it impossible for rats to reach the shore except by swimming or by being hidden in a cargo being removed. In addition to bubonic plague, at least two other dangerous and infectious diseases have been traced to the rat; these are septic pneumonia and epidemic jaundice. He is suspected of being the carrier of infantile paralysis and medical authorities agree that it is highly probable that he transmits the germs of many other diseases by the contamination of food supplies.

The foregoing are health facts. Let's look at the financial side of the matter. It is estimated that every rat consumes approximately $2 worth of food yearly and that there are at least as many rats as humans in this country. We can, therefore, conservatively figure that rats cost us in cash in excess of $200,000,000 yearly. If we could stop this unwelcome guest from dining at our expense for just one year, we would be enough richer to purchase and equip 10,000 farms to the extent of $20,000 each. Perhaps this thought may lend strength to your arm the next time you get a chance to take a wallop at the rat. A rat starts to breed at three to four months of age, and the progeny number from four to ten at each breeding. Every time you kill a rat, you add potential hundreds of dollars to the actual $2 yearly you save to the country. The campaign to "swat the fly" obtains the whole-hearted support of every man, woman and child, yet the fly is a guest of honor compared to the rat. He admittedly does spread disease, but no stretch of the imagination could credit him with eating or destroying any considerable amount of food.

Make up your mind to wage a constant and systematic warfare against the rat. Construct all new buildings with rat-proofing material. Rat-proof all old buildings to the fullest extent possible. Pile lumber and other materials so that they will rest a foot or more above the ground. Pay especial attention to the rat-proofing of your poultry houses, pigpens, granaries, corncribs, vegetable storages and other places which provide undisturbed feeding places for the rat. (Farmers' Bulletin No. 1638 of the United States Department of Agriculture contains much valuable information on rat-proofing buildings and premises, and may be obtained from the Department by addressing them at Washington). Trap extensively where you know rats to be, but first clean up and remove all possible food if you desire a maximum of success. Use some approved trap, the ordinary break-back or spring trap is considered by experts to be the most satisfactory. Use aromatic baits, such as cheese, fried bacon, fish, etc. Conceal the trap as well as possible with a sprinkling of chaff or dust. If you are over-run with them; if you have a granary or other building where numbers of them are frequently accessible, employ a good rat-dog or a ferret. Either of these will make quick work of any number of rats in a comparatively short time and enjoy doing it. And by all means stick to it and encourage your neighbor to do likewise!

Middlesex Co., Mass. W. E. MALONEY.

An Eastern Shore Litter, Grown on Clean Pasture. These 10 pigs weighed 1,704 pounds when 150 days old.

Selecting the Herd Sire

It has often been said that the sire is half the herd. This may be true in the average instance. But, if very careful attention is given to his selection, he may be 80 per cent of the herd as far as the transmission of good characteristics are concerned, or, if the selection is a hit or miss proposition, the damage will probably be just as much the other way.

In developing a good herd of cattle it is relatively easy to make the selection of the first bull to use and possibly the same may be true in the selection of the second bull. However, as the producing ability of the herd develops it becomes increasingly necessary to secure better and better bulls. It is obvious that a herd that produces only 4,000 pounds milk per year will not require a bull with unusually high producing ability back of him to make a substantial advance in the production of his daughters over that of their dams. It should be equally obvious that, when a herd reaches a 10,000-pound standard, in order to raise the producing ability of the next group of daughters a bull from a very much higher producing ancestry must be selected.

Theoretically, if a bull is half the herd a breeder would be justified in paying as much for his bull as he would for all the females in the herd. Practically this is not necessary but it simply illustrates a point that should receive a lot of consideration. A high producing herd deserves the best sire that money can buy.

Rhode Island. WALTER. A. COOK.

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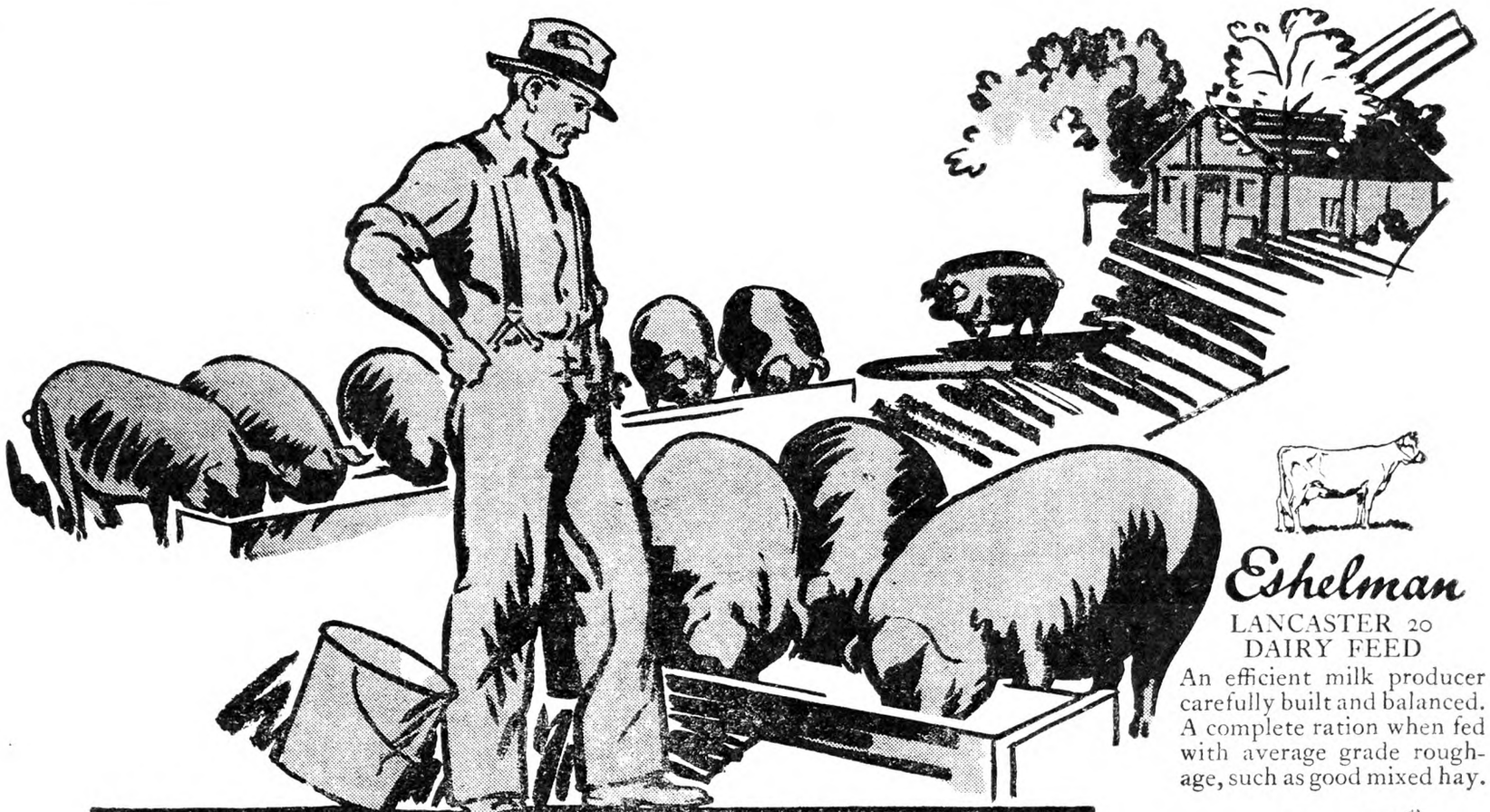

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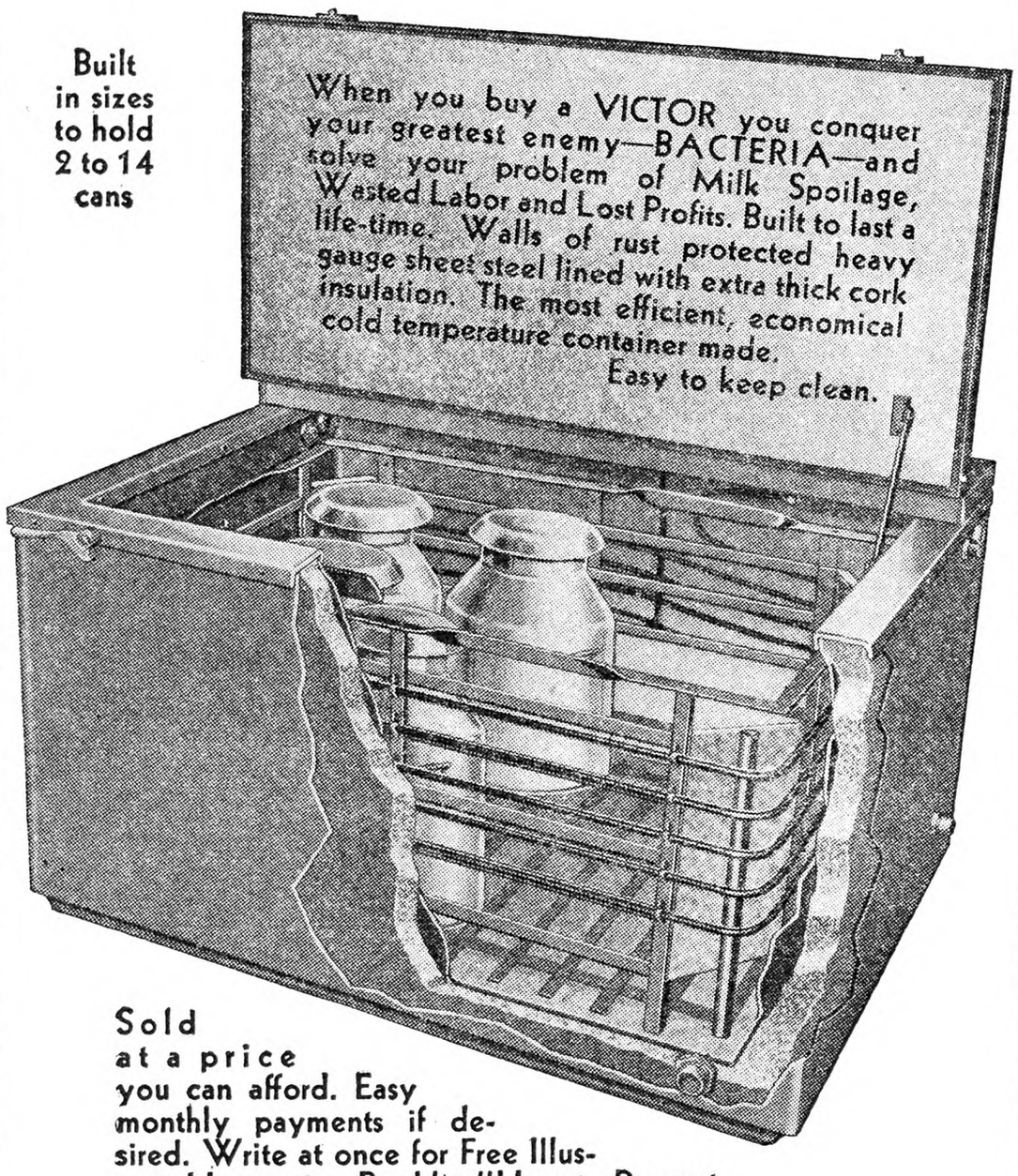

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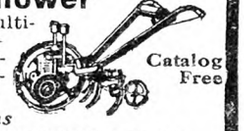
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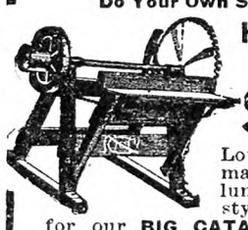
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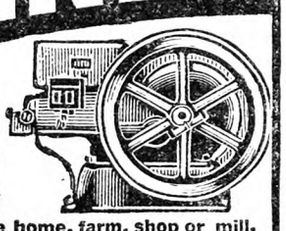
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Red Polled Cattle Figures

On page 406 R. W. Duck spoke of the large herd of Red Polled cattle on the Reynolds-Lybrook Farms, Advance, N. C.

On this farm is the record cow of the breed for production in the past year, Josephine 52620. Her record for the year Feb. 10, 1929, to Feb. 10, 1930, was 15,310.2 lbs. milk, yielding 772.14 lbs. fat. The Red Polls are a strictly dual-purpose breed, showing up well in milk and fat production, and making a sizable piece of excellent beef.

The following figures reported by Secretary Harley A. Martin, of the Red Polled Cattle Association, Richland Center, Wis., tell something of the work of these animals.

In the first table the average of the 12 highest in milk and butterfat production is given according to the seven classes as to age.

Class	Milk	Fat
A—5 years and over	13,525.65	644.20
B—4½ to 5 years	10,750.62	483.53
C—4 to 4½ years	11,270.54	526.82
D—3½ to 4 years	9,879.57	456.15
E—3 to 3½ years	10,264.10	473.95
F—2½ to 3 years	8,805.36	437.31
G—2 to 2½ years	7,994.93	375.93

The second table covers details by classes and averages of 903 cows.

Class	Milk	Fat	Test
A—559 cows	9,081.85	385.69	.04246
B—71 cows	8,685.34	376.50	.04359
C—71 cows	8,887.13	376.49	.04236
D—64 cows	8,461.76	373.41	.0441
E—58 cows	8,574.44	380.46	.04437
F—58 cows	8,277.23	363.71	.04394
G—22 cows	7,718.90	374.99	.04858
Av. of 903 cows, total in all classes	8,873.93	381.34	.04297

Average of 133 highest butterfat records, 514.57; average of 133 highest milk records, 10,970.28.

Washington Co., N. Y.,

We had a real Winter, snow 18 inches or more on the level, and the thermometer registering from a few degrees above to 20 or more below zero much of the time for several weeks. Skiing and coasting proved a delight to the youngsters, who utilized all their spare moments indulging in these sports. The tractor snowplows sweep a wide path and dig closely to the surface of the road bed but nature persisted in keeping us supplied with the downy stuff so that we dirt road farmers enjoyed the best sleighing to town that we have had for several years. The harvesting of ice from 12 to 15 inches thick, clear as a crystal, was completed before the thaw came that was greatly appreciated by those whose water supply was getting low.

During the long Winter evenings double nine dominoes, music from the harmonica, pans of flaky popped corn, which was grown on the little plot back of the well, luscious apples of different varieties, and the reading aloud of several good books, furnished entertainment and helped us to forget the severity of the weather outside. "A Man for the Ages" by Irving Bacheller which so vividly portrays Abraham Lincoln in his youth seemed to be the story most enjoyed by all.

A survey of the calendar reminds one that March is here bringing the usual amount of disagreeable features that pertain to this particular month. There still remains plenty of snow, and yesterday (March 8) this part of the town was visited by the last end of the worst blizzard that we have had for a long time. Not much damage was done in this vicinity as the storm had spent its main force before reaching here, but this morning found the school bus confronted with snow blocked roads, and the necessity of calling the snow plow to its aid. The small one proved insufficient and the bus after being detained for more than an hour was forced to return the same way it came leaving a majority of the high school students on this beat at their homes or at the district schoolhouse, which is used as a bus terminal by the children from outlying homes. The two younger ones are home for the day on account of their teacher who rides to and fro on the bus being unable to reach the schoolhouse. We have a most efficient and conscientious driver who observes caution to the last degree, and never ceases to remember the responsibility entrusted to his care. For this we parents who live on the hilly dirt roads are truly grateful.

Although we have had but little rain for several months, this section, nestling among the hills that are forested enough to retain sufficient moisture to furnish protection for the meadow land, suffered comparatively little last Fall from the prolonged drought. A bountiful harvest of grain, corn, potatoes and hay was reaped, with prices the lowest in many years. Since the middle of February eggs have been bringing 24 and 25 cents per dozen in trade at the local stores. Potatoes 75 cents to $1 per bushel delivered. Several well-known brands of creamery butter retail from 29 cents to 35 cents per pound, and native beef brings 10 cents per pound among local consumers. The milk situation is discouraging. With cartage from 20 cents to 30 cents per cwt. off the price paid by the milk companies delivered to their plant it nets the farmer from $1.50 to $2 or a little more per 100 according to the test, etc. It matters not what nor how much the farmer produces to sell he is told the price he must take and how much he must pay for what he buys. He has no voice in the matter.

Plenty of farm help is available but few farmers are hiring much as yet. Wages are somewhat lower which will be hard for the younger generation to adjust themselves to, yet the buying power of a dollar is greater than it has been for many years. We recently purchased excellent family flour at one of the chain stores for 59 cents per ⅛ bbl. In the same store Western fresh eggs were retailing 17 for 25 cents, every one guaranteed to be perfect and the question arises, How can the Eastern egg farmer profitably compete with this price?

The old gray goose is laying and the White Leghorn pullets fill the basket with their large chalk-white eggs more quickly than ever. To be sure they are not worth much but there is little difference in the proceeds when the price is high and the eggs are scarce or vice versa.

The chirp of the first robin, the muddy roads with snow piled high on each side and the steady drip of the sap from the big maple all denote the arrival of Spring. We have no sugar making equipment but each year I manage to make enough for our family use by boiling the sap from the trees near the house, on the kitchen stove. With very little effort I have three gallons of this delectable sweet bottled and stored.

With the advent of longer days and the rapid aproach of the growing season, we sense the necessity of additional equipment to further our plans for the future. A new brooder to assist in raising the extra pullets that we hope to sell next Fall, besides the separator and churn that will soon be needed to turn out the butter are among our main desires.

MRS. S. E. L. R.

Veterinary Work in Pennsylvania

More than 317,000 specimens from all kinds of animals, both wild and domestic, were received and examined during 1930 in the Bureau of Animal Industry laboratory of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Practising veterinarians in all parts of the Commonwealth send specimens to the bureau laboratory. Examinations are made and the results together with recommendation are returned to the veterinarians. A large proportion of this work results from the blood testing of cattle for Bang disease and of chickens for bacillary white diarrhea. The growth of this laboratory service is indicated by the records which show that 6,189 specimens were examined in 1923; 64,180 in 1926; 200,000 in 1929; and 317,000 in 1930. Among the animals involved in the work are: cattle, horses, mules, sheep, swine, dogs, foxes, monkeys, cats, rats, rabbits, deer, elk, racoons, guinea-pigs, fish, chickens, ducks, wild ducks, turkeys, wild turkeys, geese, pheasants, pigeons, partridges, canaries, ruffed grouse, Mexican quails, pea fowls, swans, lions, oxen, beavers, and goats.

Mortgage on Pensioner's Property

A, who is 81 years old, receives old age pension from the State, B has mortgage on A's place for $400 (the place is valued at $1,000). Time expired on mortgage several years ago. Now B wants the $400, and wants C to take mortgage. C will take it, but wants to know if there will be any expense to him attached to it, or if the name is just changed on the mortgage, and bond, from B to C. The interest is five per cent, but C would like six per cent. Can it be changed and how? At the death of A does the property go to the State, and will the State pay off the mortgage to C? F. E. B.

New York.

In order to transfer the bond and mortgage it will be necessary to have an attorney prepare an assignment of mortgage. The rate of interest cannot be raised without the consent of the mortgagor. We don't know what arrangement was made at the time the old age pension was given. We suggest that you have a conference with the Commissioner of Public Welfare in your county before you make any change in the mortgage. N. T.

Refusal to Pay Wages

My 16-year-old daughter did housework for a few months, and she finally left without telling her employer that she was leaving. She had left because she had to work hard. Now her employer does not want to pay her last week's wages. Employer had given her a Christmas present, a dress and two dollars, but said that she wasn't going to pay her until she returns the gifts she had given her. My daughter returned the dress and money, but employer refused week's wages of $8. Is there any way we can get the salary due? K.

New York.

It would surely cost you more than $8 to bring an action against this employer for the money. The daughter should have kept the dress and money when she had possession of them. N. T.

Beware of Moldy Sweet Clover

DR. A. S. ALEXANDER

We are sounding this note of warning as we hear of cattle being killed by eating Sweet clover hay that has become moldy in the mow or stack. There is also similar danger from Sweet clover that has been killed by frost in the field, as the mature stalks or stems sometimes become moldy.

When Sweet clover is made but 25 per cent or so of the roughage ration the danger of poisoning is greatly lessened or made negligible. One way of avoiding danger, that has been prescribed by experts familiar with the subject, is to alternate damaged Sweet clover every 15 days with some other sound roughage. It is the prolonged feeding of Sweet clover as an exclusive roughage ration that is most dangerous, and it is also true that small quantities of such hay are comparatively harmless, although some mold may be present. As with molds of other feeds, one cannot always tell, when the damaged forage will, or will not prove dangerously poisonous. We have known farm animals to eat moldy feed with impunity—silage for example; again we have known of an instance where seven or eight fine horses were quickly killed by eating one full feed of moldy corn silage thrown into their yard. But the danger always threatens; therefore we think it highly unwise to run chances by letting any farm animal eat food of any kind that is moldy, heated, or damaged in any way. Doing so would be about as risky and foolish in our opinion, as allowing the fire insurance policy on the home or barn to lapse.

Already this season we have heard of a sad occurence on a Western farm, caused by the unwitting feeding of spoiled Sweet clover hay. Several good cows suddenly showed immense swellings on their hind quarters and on opening these thin blood flowed out. Had the nature of the disease instantly been correctly diagnosed by a qualified veterinarian, he might, possibly, have saved the lives of some of the affected animals, for it was discovered by scientists of the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station some years ago that the prompt injection of a quantity of defibrinated blood of an unaffected bovine animal into the jugular vein of a poisoned cow or steer, may quickly prove remedial. That wonderfully successful method of treatment should be understood by every veterinarian and owner of cattle, that it may be resorted to in a case of emergency. We think it would be best, however, absolutely to discard Sweet clover hay that is unsound in any way, that there may not be cases of poisoning to treat.

The effect of the poison in moldy Sweet clover hay is to change the nature of blood so that it fails to coagulate as it should when exposed to the air. It may also so affect the blood that extensive bleedings of uncoagulating blood occur into the tissues, while smaller hemorrhages occur into many internal organs, the lesions after death appearing very similar to those characteristic of hemorrhagic septicemia. Seeing that the blood of animals living chiefly upon Sweet clover hay, that may have become more or less moldy, does not coagulate normally it can readily be understood that it must be unsafe to do any cutting operation that will cause animals to bleed from the wound. That is the case. Serious losses have followed the operations of dehorning and castration. It has been reported that a Colorado ranchman had some 80 young cattle that were living on Sweet clover hay dehorned by an expert and 70 of them bled to death. While most of the animals died from external bleeding, some were killed by profuse internal hemorrhage. The affected animal acts like a person who is a born "bleeder," or affected with hemophilia, as the scientists say. Such a person may bleed to death from a slight wound and no one so affected dare undergo such an operation as removal of the tonsils. If it is dangerous for a person so affected to undergo an operation it should be considered equally dangerous to subject any animal that is living on Sweet clover hay to an operation that will cause bleeding. That fact was not known by a Western ranchman who had a number of splendid yearling pedigreed Hereford bulls castrated by an expert and lost them all from bleeding At a meeting of the Veterinary Medical Association of Wisconsin, Professor A. A. Hansen, botanist of the Purdue (Indiana) Agricultural Experiment Station stated that he did not even consider it safe for a veterinarian to dehorn or castrate bovine animals that were living on green Sweet clover pasture. That was a new and surprising note on the subject and one that should be heeded by all concerned.

As a rule, we think, sound green Sweet clover is safe, and it is certain that well cured Sweet clover hay that is in no way moldy may also be considered safe feed for cattle; and it certainly is a valuable protein roughage to be grown and fed in districts where soil washing is common or where red clover and Alfalfa do not, for some reason or another, seem to thrive. It is alleged that sheep may, like cattle, be poisoned by moldy Sweet clover hay, therefore it is important that these animals should be supplied with sound roughage.

Relative to the symptoms of Sweet clover poisoning Dr. Lee M. Roderick, a veterinary research scientist of the North Dakota Agricultual Experiment Station, at Fargo, has pointed out that rounded swellings form chiefly upon the brisket, shoulders, back, rump and regions of the thighs of the animal. The swellings contain thin blood. Bright red spots are also commonly found on the heart and lining of the paunch of the poisoned animal. The animal may die suddenly. It may appear well in the evening and be found dead in the morning. Calves and yearlings rather than mature animals are more frequently involved. If the animal is noticeably affected, death invariably follows within a few days, unless prompt treatment is given. The other characteristic symptoms are dullness, weakness, stiffness and lameness, in addition to the swellings.

Sweet clover pasture is relatively safe except for the possibility of bloating. The Sweet clover plant, however, is such a rank grower that it is somewhat difficult to cure, unless weather conditions are unusually favorable. The thick, woody stems dry out very slowly and are therefore subject to internal moldiness. That makes the affected cured hay dangerous. In the opinion of Dr. Roderick, clean, bright, Sweet clover hay is a safe feed.

Events of the Week

DOMESTIC. — March 18 a truck loaded with 300 cases of eggs, left St. Lucas, Iowa, on a 1,200-mile journey to New York. Iowa egg-dealers made the venture in the hope of building up, in future years, closer business relation with New York.

Two persons were killed and nearly a score injured, five severely, by a tornado at Clinton, Okla., March 19. Striking the west edge of Clinton the twister carved out a path three blocks wide and 10 blocks long, demolishing a grocery and a school annex and unroofing at least a dozen homes.

About 20 oil derricks were blown down, several business houses damaged and more than 30 residences either unroofed or damaged by a tornado that struck Desdemona Tex., March 19. The wind, coming from the northwest, was followed by a heavy rain. Probably the heaviest damage was done to a Stanolind Company gasoline plant and a new $75,000 school building. No one was injured.

Paul Avril Wilson, aviation pilot, first class, of Billings, Mont., piloting a navy amphibian from the Coco Solo air station across the Panama Canal in a driving rainstorm, and First Class Seaman George Warren Van Wegan, of Minneapolis, Minn., were killed March 21 when the plane nose-dived into Gatun Lake, near Barrocolorado Island.

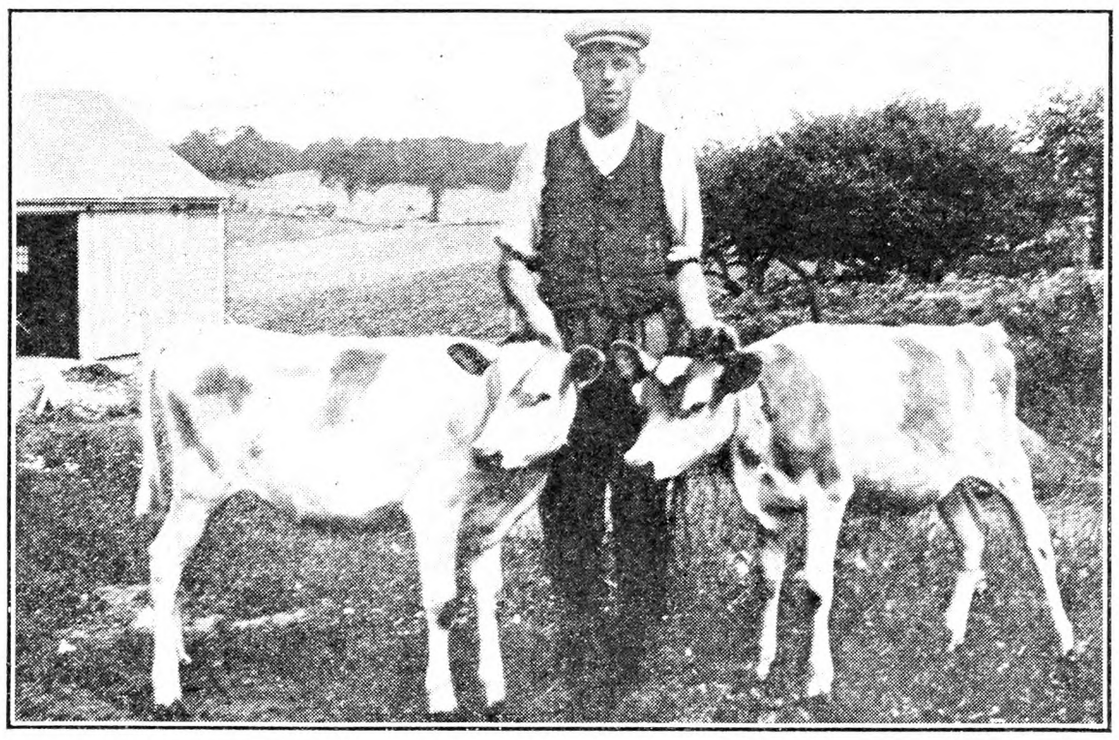
The total national wealth of the United States in 1929 amounted to $361,800,000,000 and the national income was $84,000,000,000, according to estimates made public March 22 by the National Industrial Conference Board The per capita wealth in 1929 was $2,977 and the per capita income was $692 for that year. The national wealth, distributed by States, was $355,000,000,000 in 1929, and is smaller than the total national wealth because the figure does not include the value of ships of the United States Navy, privately owned water supply systems and gold and silver coin and bullion, which cannot be allocated geographically among the States.

Ellen Montha, two years old, and Katherine Montha, 10 months, were burned to death when fire destroyed a one-room camp on the Blue Ridge Road, near Mineville, N. Y., March 22. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Montha, parents of the children, are in the Mineville Hosiptal in a serious condition, suffering from burns. The fire was caused by pouring kerosene into the kitchen stove.

Five members of the Malvern Volunteer Fire Company were killed and 11 injured March 23, when the company's fire engine overturned on King Road, two miles west of Malvern, Pa. Those killed were Clifford Kilpatrick, 19 years old; Willian Garrett, 21; Clarence Gregg, 23; Clarence Matlack, 17, and Henry Munch, 48. The men were speeding to a grass fire on the Haldermen farm on Frazier Road, between Malvern and Paoli. As the engine turned from a macadam road onto a dirt road it struck a rut and overturned, pinning several of the firemen beneath it.

The New Jersey Tax Survey Commission, a legislative body which has studied the municipal financing of the State, submitted a report to the Legislature March 23 stating that municipalities generally have been plunged into a "vicious type of installment buying" and calling for laws to tighten tax control and provide a "different viewpoint with respect to the use of public credit. The using of shorter terms for improvement bonds, to provide lower interest rates and improve the marketability of the securities was recommended. The report also urged that a State agency be set up to offer expert assistance and to provide a center to which prospective buyers of the bonds could apply. The commission also maintained that a limit upon the amount of the annual payment for debt retirement and interest is as necessary as a limit on aggregate outstanding debts, and proposed that it be held to 10 per cent of the maximum debt.

The relief ship Prospero March 23 reported to the Canadian government that it had landed about 40 survivors of the Viking disaster at Catalina, 65 miles north of St. John's. One of the rescued party, William Kennedy, the Viking's navigator, died of pneumonia. Robert F. Fogg, of Concord, N. H., arrived by airplane at Horse Island and cruised over the scene of the explosion, while S. B. Wright, news cameraman, took pictures. Fogg esayed a landing on the ice and cracked up. His runners were damaged and, according to word reaching St. John's, repairs were impossible. Neither he nor Wright was injured. Bernt Balchen, who planned an air search of the waters about Horse Island in the hope of discovering some of the missing men, was held up in Corner Brook, N. F., March 23, awaiting fuel.



Calves on the Farm of Congressman E. S. Brigham, of Vermont

March 23 Paul F. Kassay, the mechanic who has been accused of planning sabotage on the navy's newest and largest fighting aircraft, the Akron, was indicted at Akron, O., for violating the State criminal syndicalism law and then almost immediately arraigned. The indictment alleged that Kassay "openly, willfully and deliberately justified by word of mouth an attempt to commit sabotage. To wit: That on or about March 10 he said to divers persons that he was attempting to effect malicious injury and destruction of the airship Akron, the property of the United States, within the walls of the dock of the Goodyear Zeppelin Corporation. The word so spoken of the said attempt to commit sabotage was spoken with intent to exemplify, spread or advocate the propriety of the doctrines of criminal syndicalism." Kassay was arraigned on an indictment returned earlier in the day by the Summit County grand jury. Judge Pardee fixed bond at $20,000. Mrs. Yetta Land, of Cleveland, attorney for Kassay, argued unsuccessfully for a reduction.

Fire of undetermined origin swept through about half of the Long Island home of John D. Ryan, chairman of the board of the Anaconda Copper Company, at North Hill, March 24, doing damage which is estimated by Fire Department officials who fought the blaze at $200,000 or more.

WASHINGTON.—The vacancy in the Federal Farm Board created by the resignation of Alexander Legge, has been filled by Sam H. Thompson, of Chicago, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Mr. Thompson, who is serving his second term as president of the Farm Bureau Federation, is a Republican, but it was emphasized unofficially that his appointment is not political. He was endorsed for the Farm Board post by Senator Glenn, of Illinois, and former Senator Deneen, who went out of office March 4. Mr. Thompson is widely known as an exponent of farm-relief legislation. He has devoted himself to this work for six and eight years and has appeared frequently in Washington before Congressional committees.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, March 22 issued a warning that the Federation would fight with all its strength any attempt to reduce wages during the current depression.

Increases in the public debt to meet the large Treasury deficits due this fiscal year, and probably the next, were assured March 23, when high officials estimated that March income tax collections would fall about $100,000,000 below the estimate and $200,000,000 below the total a year ago. The official estimate of March collections took into acount the effect upon individual and corporation incomes of depression in 1930. The estimate was $350,000,000, whereas $559,000,000 was paid as income tax last March. Treasury experts, prior to the filing of income tax returns March 16, had calculated that the depression would reduce the March payments only to $450,000,000, since the tax rate this year is 1 per cent higher than in 1930. The official estimate made public was taken unofficially to mean that the Treasury will close its books for this fiscal year, June 30, with a deficit of not less than $700,000,000, and probably close to $800,000,000, if not exceeding that figure. Some weeks ago a deficit in excess of $500,000,000 was being foreseen. Subsequently, Congress, still in session, imposed new burdens on the Treasury. To those must be added the $100,000,000 deficiency in March income tax collections below estimates, and also a like drop in the June 15 installments. This heavy reduction in revenues from this source will carry through two installments on the income taxes which will fall due in September and December, curtailing the expected revenues for the next fiscal year by at least $200,000,000. Meanwhile, to meet current expenses, the Treasury must raise at least $300,000,000 in the next three months, and will have to provide for the refinancing of about $800,000,000 of obligations maturing in that period.

Anti-dumping duties were ordered by Secretary Mellon March 23 on matches imported from Finland, Norway, Estonia, Sweden, Latvia, Austria, Holland and Poland. Aggregate additional duties of $750,000 annually would be assessed under the order, provided the same volume of matches are offered for importation at American ports, Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, said. It was found that matches from these countries, as well as Russia, against whose imports an order already has been issued, were being sold at unfair prices in the United States, to the injury of the American industry. Three years ago American match manufacturers complained to the Treasury Department that Russia was dumping matches in the United States at unfair prices. At that time the price on the Russian product was 29 cents a gross. The price later was raised somewhat, after an anti-dumping order had been signed by Secretary Mellon. The American manufacturers, however, insisted that other foreign producers were still selling at unfair prices, and the investigation was continued, to result in the present dumping order. There has been no change in the price of matches to the consumer during the anti-dumping investigation, a cent a box having been maintained.

The airplane will supplant the dog team in carrying a part of Alaska's mail, beginning in October. Contracts for the Territory's star route mail system, awarded every four years, went principally this year to two airplane companies. Alaskan Airways received the contract of nine star routes and the Dorbandt & Cope Aviation Co. on five routes. The Postoffice Department made it clear March 24 that the manner in which the mail was to be carried was optional. Hainer Hinshaw, Washington representative of Alaskan Airways, announced that the airplane would be substituted for the dog team.

Husband's Inheritance

A woman died without a will, leaving real estate and personal property, all in her name, inherited from her people. What part goes to husband and what part to four children? Does husband have a life right to her home or half of right during his life to the home? Could he drive her children out of the home either before they are of age or after? The wife also had a mortgage on a farm. Can the husband foreclose and use this money in whatever way he pleases without the knowledge of her children? Under a will of an uncle who died leaving money in a trust fund, not to come into possession of the heirs until his brother's death, and the heir dying before coming into possession of it, can husband come in for a third of her part in the trust fund, she also having children? C. E. G.

Delaware.

In the State of Delaware, a surviving husband has a life estate in all his wife's real estate, if she left no children surviving. If there are children, one-half. If a married woman dies having personal property and leaving a child or children, and husband, her personal property is divided among the husband and the issue, share and share alike. N. T.

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S. C. W. Leghorns	$5.50	$10	$47.50	$ 90.00
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Assorted for broilers	5.00	9	45.00	87.50

We have weekly hatches and ship by prepaid parcels post, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or send for catalog. Visit our farm and hatchery. Nothing can prove the quality of our chicks so quickly as to raise them. Try them.
PULLETS:—3,000-12 weeks old, ready in May—S. C. W. Leghorns, $1.00 ea. Bd Rocks $1.10 ea. R. I. Reds, $1.15 ea.
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WHITE LEGHORNS
For size and heavy production of large WHITE EGGS
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3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr., & May delivery. Special feeding directions on request. Circular free.
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WONDERFUL LAYERS! Consecutive winners at Storrs with records of 1929, 2,724; 1930, 2,646. High Bird, 325 official.
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350 GREAT ROAD
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FREE from B. W. D. Nova Scotia customer reports 204 average from 300 birds of our stock. Another, 208. *Circular No. 2.*

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N. Y. State Egg Contest

Carried on at Farmingdale, Long Island. Following is monthly summary for the month of February, 1931:

R. I. Reds entered in the N. Y. State contest produced eggs at the rate of 72.7 per cent during the month of February. This figure is 14.5 per cent better than any previous record made at this contest in February by R. I. Reds and is 10 per cent better than the production of this breed for any other single months at the Farmingdale contest. The second highest monthly score made by Reds came in January of this year.

A pen of White Leghorns from Long Island owned by Lukert Leghorn Farm was high pen for the month with 243 points from 234 eggs. Three other Long Island pens are also among the high pens for the month, two pens of Long Island Reds, one entered by Oak Hill and one by West Neck Farm, and a pen of Leghorns entered by Roy A. Keute.

Farview Poultry Farm is the high pen to date with 1,014 points and 1,057 eggs. Three other pens owned by W. S. Hannah & Sons, Pratt Experiment Farm, and Lukert Leghorn Farm, are all above 1,000 points, which is equivalent to a score of 907 points at the end of February last year, when only one pen was above 907 points.

High pullets to date are led by a R. I. Red from Moss Farm with 130 points from 132 eggs, Six pullets have 125 points or more to their credit, which corresponds to 113 points at the end of February last year, when only one bird was above 113 points. Six pullets laid every day during the month and three of the six were owned by Milo L. Palmer.

West Neck Farm's Long Island Reds again produced the heaviest eggs for the month; the 214 eggs laid by this pen averaging 25.88 ounces per dozen. Six more pens are added this month to the list of those pens, which have averaged 24 ounces per dozen for all Winter eggs laid prior to March 1. They are: Clarence Huckle, Kirkup's Poultry Farm, Claraben Court Farm, Vallee Vue Farm, Munja Garden Farm, and M. P. Phillips. Of the 13 pens averaging standard sized eggs to date, nine of them are from Long Island.

Mortality at the Farmingdale contest during the months of January and February of this year has been the lowest for these two months since 1926.—C. D. Anderson, Egg-laying Contest.

Table No. 1.—Egg production.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Leghorns	700	16.4	1.31	2.21	0.80	1.69
Wyandottes	10	14.4	1.00	2.90	0.80	1.69
R. I. Reds	110	20.3	2.15	3.13	0.80	1.69
Barred Rocks	60	17.0	1.43	3.03	0.80	1.69
Buff Rocks	10	20.0	2.30	2.60	0.80	1.69
White Rocks	20	12.0	1.10	2.55	0.80	1.69
Av. 910 pullets		16.81	1.42	2.40	....	....

1—Variety; 2—Number of pullets; 3—Average eggs per pullet; 4—Pounds dry mash per pullet; 5—Pounds grain per pullet; 6—Moist mash and oats; 7—Milk, oats and cornmeal.

Table No. 2.—Return above cost of feed per pullet.

Variety	Value of eggs per pullet	Cost of feed	Return above cost of feed
Leghorns	$0.360	$0.127	$0.233
Wyandottes	.280	.131	.149
R. I. Reds	.395	.162	.233
Barred Rocks	.331	.145	.186
Buff Rocks	.390	.156	.234

Table No. 3.—Wholesale egg prices for February.

	Feb. 3	Feb. 10	Feb. 17	Feb. 24	Av.
White	$0.275	$0.24	$0.27	$0.265	$0.27
Brown	.24	.24	.23	.235	.24
Medium	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21

Table No. 4.—Cost of feed.

Average Analysis: Protein, 20.4 per cent; carbohydrates, 54.4 per cent; fat, 4.3 per cent; fiber, 5.3 per cent; ash, 8.1 per cent. Farmingdale mash—

300 lbs. yellow cornmeal	$ 5.31
250 lbs. wheat bran	3.55
100 lbs. standard middlings	1.47
100 lbs. ground oats	1.63
100 lbs. meat scrap (50% protein)	3.70
50 lbs. Alfalfa leafmeal	1.39
50 lbs. fishmeal	2.13
50 lbs. skim-milk, dried	2.85
1000 lbs. cost	$22.03
100 lbs. cost	$ 2.20

Table No. 5.—Scratch feed.

200 lbs. cracked corn	$ 3.54
100 lbs. wheat	1.71
300 lbs. grain cost	$ 5.25
100 lbs. cost	$ 1.75

Table No. 6.—High pens for February (28 days).

	Points	Eggs
W. L., Lukert Leghorn Farm	243	234
W. L., W. S. Hannah & Sons	242	241
L. I. Reds, Oak Hill Pltry Farm	236	217
L. I. Reds, West Neck Farm	234	214
W. L., The Pioneer Hatchery	232	222
W. L., Roy A. Keute	231	218
R. I. Reds, Sunshine Farm	229	216
W. L., Farview Pltry Farm	228	219
R. I. Reds, John Z. LaBelle	221	223
W. L., Miller Pltry Farm	220	220
Barred Rocks, W. V. Steen	220	233

Table No. 7.—High pens to date to February 28, 1931 (151 days).

	Points	Eggs
W. L., Farview Pltry Farm	1014	1057
W. L., W. S. Hannah & Sons	1005	1054
W. L., Pratt Exp. Farm	1005	1069
W. L., Lukert Leghorn Farm	1004	1023
R. I. Reds, Moss Farm	992	1044
W. L., The Pioneer Hatchery	975	978
R. I. Reds, John Z. LaBelle	959	1041
W. L., Mohawk Roost	924	970
W. L., The Joachim Breeding Farm	911	995
W. L., Cedarhurst Pltry Farm	904	966

Table No. 8.—High pullets for February (28 days).

	Points	Eggs
W. L., 70-4, Milo L. Palmer	30	28
W. L., 70-6, Milo L. Palmer	30	28
L. I. Red, 85-1, West Neck Farm	29	27
W. L., 23-3, Ace Farm	29	27
R. I. Red, 79-7, Sunshine Farm	28	26
W. L., 53-4, Leighton Orchards	28	26
R. I. Red, 84-3, Moss Farm	28	27
W. L., 11-4, Codners W. L. Farm	28	27
R. I. Red, 83-5, John Z. LaBelle	28	27
R. I. Red, 81-6, Walliceton Farm	28	28

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Redbird Farm is the largest known S. C. R. I. Red Breeding Plant in the World
Every one of our 11,000 breeders is government tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. You cannot go wrong when you buy our DISEASE-FREE chicks.
We guarantee 98% livability up to three weeks old. Catalog free
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Every chick from our own strain of Reds, bred by us for 14 years for vigor, rapid growth, low mortality, heavy production, large egg size. 8,000 selected breeding birds right here on our own farm. Every breeder blood-tested by State University. You can't go wrong with these well-bred, disease-free Hubbard Reds. We guarantee full SATISFACTION on every order.
STARTED CHICKS, two to three weeks old, priced to save you money in brooding. 10% lower prices this year.
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Our Pen Heads N. Y. Contest
Our pen has been leading all breeds at New York (Long Island) Egg-Laying Contest, laying 98% standard-size eggs. The chicks you get from us carry the same blood, the result of
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Write for FREE Catalog and prices on Hatching Eggs, Baby Chicks and Pullets.
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S. C. R. I. REDS Entire flock MASS. CERTIFIED, Pine Crest Orchards strain, chicks and hatching eggs. Circular on request. GREENWAY FARM, Poultry Dept., Ware, Mass.

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Copy and instructions for classified advertisements **must reach us on Thursday morning** in order to insure insertion **in following week's paper.** Change of copy or notice to discontinue advertisement should reach us on **Monday morning in** order to prevent advertisement appearing in following week's paper.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D!

Send no money, just mail your order. We ship C. O. D. and guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred, inspected and culled flocks.

Prices on	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00

Write for prices if interested in 3-week-old chicks. Free Catalog

Nittany Valley Hatchery, Box 124, Bellefonte, Pa.

Barron Leghorn Chicks

From Large Type Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Mated to Pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Write for Catalog and for my new low price list for May, June, July chicks.

ROBERT L. CLAUSER, Box R, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

20TH CENTURY CHICKS

FREE CATALOG

CHICKS 8c AND UP

Leading bloodlines. Sires from world famous trapnest pedigree strains. Big type Barron Leghorns. Big Egg Layers. Standard bred Wyandottes, Rocks, S. C. Reds. Minorcas, etc.

Write today--Get our big poultry book which gives all the details and reasonable prices.

10 EXTRA CHICKS With Each 100 IF ORDERED Before Mar. 1st

WE SHIP C.O.D. 100 per cent live delivery guar.

Established 30 years. Best of references. Write today.

20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box 40, New Washington, Ohio

Bigger Poultry Profits

With our bred-to-lay foundation stock. High egg record Wyandottes, Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Heavy & Light mixed, only 7c up. We send 1,000 chick size $18.00 coal brooder EXTRA with each 500 chicks, 500 size with 300 chicks. Hottest offer ever made. In business for years. Service after delivery. 100% arrival, postpaid. Used incubators cheap. Agents Wanted. FREE catalog tells all. Write

THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY, Box 75-E
The Dependable Plant, RICHFIELD, PA.

"NONE BETTER" STATE CERTIFIED BABY CHICKS

Guaranteed to Please

Husky, Healthy, money-makers culled for heavy egg and meat producing Broilers. Send for new folder and attractive price list—it's free. Write now. SUMMIT POULTRY FARM

"18 Years Hatching Experience"
BOX L, RIDGELY, MD.

Best QUALITY CHICKS

Chicks from 2 & 3-yr.-old breeders	100	500	1000
S. C. Tancred Str. Wh. Legh.	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70.00
S. C. Tom Bar'n Str. Wh. Legh.	8.00	37.50	70.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	10.00	47.50	90.00

Light Mix...$6.00 per 100. Heavy Mix...$8.00 per 100 100% live del. P. P. Order from adv. or write for free circular. Also prices on brooders and 500-egg incubators.

Chester Valley Hatchery, Box I, McAlisterville, Pa.

Maple Lawn Baby Chicks

For Quality and Profit

Tancred Str. White Leghorns. Parks Str. B. Rocks, Per.73C31. Heavy and Light Mixed..... 5½¢ UP

from two and three-year-old breeding stock with high-egg records up to 312 eggs in one year. 100% live del. Po. Paid. Write for prices on larger lots.

MAPLE LAWN POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Pa.

BETTER BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
Bd. Rocks, Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyans & Reds	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00	$57.50	$110
S. C. Wh. and Bl. Leg.	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	90
Br. Leg. & Anconas	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	90
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.75	11.00	52.50	100
Light Mixed	2.25	4.25	8.00	37.50	70

Postage paid and full delivered count guar. Catalog free.

For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks — ULSH POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY, Box R, Port Trevorton, Penna.

Walck Baby Chicks

40,000 WEEKLY

Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Reds, Black Giants, Anconas and Brown and Mann White Leghorns. Breeders culled by Lloyd Baker, State College graduate; also ten years' experience. We use the most modern equipment, and have had 21 years' experience. Our prices and terms are reasonable. Write for free catalog

L. R. Walck Hatcheries, Dept. N, Greencastle, Pa.

Penna. R. O. P. Certified, Blood Tested Tancred S. C. W. Leghorn

Day-old Chicks

Write for circular.

Edward C. Lutz Poultry Farm, Middletown, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

Tancred Strain	Per 100
White Leghorns	$ 8.00
Barred Rocks	10.00
S. C. Reds	10.00
Heavy Mixed	8.00
Light Mixed	6.00

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.

C. P. LEISTER, Box R, McAlisterville, Penna.

PINECREST CHIX

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Bd. & White Rocks	$12	$57.50	$110
R. I. Reds	12	57.50	110
White & Buff Leghorns	10	47.50	90
Heavy Mixed	10	47.50	90
Light Mixed	7	35.00	70

PINECREST POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

HILL SIDE CHICKS — Will Ship C. O. D.

Extra Chicks Free with each order

S. C. W. Leghorns—Tancred Strain.... $8.00 per 100
Parks Strain Bar. Rocks (Per.34D31)...$10.00 per 100
S. C. Reds.....$10.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed...$9 per 100; Light Mixed...$7 per 100

Special prices on large orders. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. P. P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.

T. J. Ehrenzeller, Prop., Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

HOLLYWOOD LEGHORN CHICKS

From large size heavy production bred hens. Write for free Circular, April and May prices.

C. M. Shellenberger Poultry Farm Box 10 Richfield, Pa.

CHIX Leghorns, 8c; Barred Rocks, 10c; Reds, 10c; W. Rocks, 12c; Heavy Mix., 8c. Light Mix., 6½c. All from free range flocks. Send for catalog. The Monroe Hatchery, Box R, Richfield, Pa.

Chicks-Pullets from English White Leghorns Only. Low prices to meet present conditions. BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM, New Washington, O.

Table No. 9.—High pullets to date (to February 28, 1931 (151 days).

	Points	Eggs
R. I. Red, 84-8, Moss Farm	130	132
W. L., 70-6, Milo L. Palmer	129	130
R. I. Red, 81-6, Walliceton Farm	127	133
R. I. Red, 84-1, Moss Farm	127	124
W. L., 56-0, Pratt Exp. Farm	126	134
R. I. Red, 82-A, Walker Farms	126	120
W. L., 7-7, Lukert Leg. Farm	124	119
W. L., 5-A, Kirkup's Pltry Farm	123	119
R. I. Red, 79-1, Sunshine Farm	123	115
W. L., 7-8, Lukert Leg. Farm	123	123

Table No. 10.—Award of certificates of egg production for month of February to highest pens in various varieties.

	Points	Eggs
W. L., Lukert Leg. Farm	243	234
L. I. Red, Oak Hill Pltry Farm	236	217
Bd. R., W. V. Steen	220	233
B. R., Far-A-Way Farm	200	205
W. R., Holtzapple Pltry Farm	169	174

Table No. 11.—Award of certificates of egg production for the month of February to the highest pullets in the various varieties.

	Points	Eggs
W. L., 70-4, Milo L. Palmer	30	28
W. W., 78-B, Byron Pepper	23	23
L. I. Red, 85-1, West Neck Farm	29	27
Bd. R., 96-8, W. V. Steen	26	27
B. R., 97-5, Far-A-Way Farm	26	26
W. R., 100-1, Kalerock Farm	27	27

Improving a Mash

Below is the mash formula which I have had mixed and fed to my laying hens the last three years: 200 lbs. bran, 200 lbs. middlings, 200 lbs. ground oats, 500 lbs. cornmeal, 100 lbs. gluten, 100 lbs. meat scrap, 50 lbs. linseed oilmeal, 100 lbs. Alfalfa leaf meal, 50 lbs. bonemeal, 70 lbs. skim-milk, 7½ lbs. salt. With this I feed mangels, cabbage, sprouted oats, grain of whole corn and wheat, half and half, kept before the layers all the time, and, in the Winter months, a wet mash of the above to which I add dried buttermilk. Now I would like to revise this formula with a view to redusing its cost. Of course, I want to retain its egg-producing value. Will you revise it for me with these aims in mind? L. F. H.

Vermont.

The most obvious way to reduce the cost of the formula that you are using under present conditions is to replace part of the corn in the ration with wheat and oats. The high price of corn has led to a considerable number of trials of other grains with the object of learning whether or not cheaper grains could be substituted without detriment. The Ohio Experiment Station has conducted tests for three years to determine the value of oats in the feed mixture. It has reached the conclusion that, when the total ration of laying hens contained 70 per cent of corn, 20 per cent of this corn might be replaced by oats to advantage in production, as well as in cost. Or, to put the figures in the form of common fractions, when seven-tenths of the combined whole grain and mash ration was in corn, one-fifth of this corn might be replaced by heavy oats. It was not found that the form in which the oats were fed had anything to do with their value; they might be fed whole, sprouted or ground as far as that is concerned. Only good, heavy oats are desirable, however. Wheat has been fed as a substitute for corn during the recent period of low prices of that grain and it is of value to know how these two grains compare. The head of the poultry department at the Ames, Iowa., Experiment Station is quoted in a bulletin from the Federal Farm Board as saying that "When prices are favorable, wheat can replace as much as three-fourths of the corn in a grain ration for laying hens." The Ames, Iowa, Sation, quoted above, suggests a grain ration of one half wheat and one fourth part each of corn and oats; this to be fed with a mash made up of equal quantities of wheat, oats, corn and meat scrap.

Here, too, is a New York State formula, quoted by the Federal Farm Board; for the scratch grain: 1,200 lbs. of wheat, 400 lbs. of oats and 400 lbs. of corn, or smaller amounts in that proportion. For the mash: 200 lbs. ground wheat, 400 lbs. ground oats, 200 lbs. yellow cornmeal, 400 lbs. wheat bran, 400 lbs. wheat middlings, 200 lbs. meat scrap, 200 lbs. dried skim-milk, 20 lbs. cod liver oil and 20 lbs. of salt. These are the amounts to make a ton but, of course, a ton need not be mixed at a time. The above will suggest to you how you may cheapen your ration by the substitution of wheat and oats for a part of the corn which makes up practically one third of your mash and one half your scratch feed. M. B. D.

"Is YOUR wife economical?" "Sometimes. She had only 26 candles on her fortieth birthday cake last night."—Boston Transcript.

PEDER DEVOLD'S

VITAMINE BRAND

(*Registered Trade Mark*)

pure natural high potent

COD LIVER OIL

(*richest source of natural vitamins A & D*)

is used by the largest Feed Manufacturers

Send for descriptive literature

Chas. L. Huisking & Co., Inc.
Dept. N 155 Varick St., N. Y. C.

HUBER'S

SANITARY-HATCHED

CHICKS 7½¢ AND UP

NEW LOW PRICES

21 Years in Business
Best Quality—Exceptional Service
Early Broilers Will Bring Big Money

HUBER'S HATCHERY BOX R FOSTORIA, O.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	Per 100
S. C. White Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain	$10.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns—Everlay Strain	10.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	12.00
Heavy Mixed	10.00
Light Mixed	8.00

½c less per chick in 500 lots, 1c per chick in 1,000 lots. For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. Box R McAlisterville, Pa.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS 10 extra chicks with each hundred, provided you return this advertisement with your order. Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff, Black—$12.00 per 100. Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas—$14.00. Buff and White Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons—$16.00. Jersey Giants, Light Brahmas—$18.00. Broiler chicks, light, $10.00 per 100; Light and Heavy, $12.00; All heavy, $14.00. 500 orders, $1.00 less. 1,000 orders, $2.00 less. Small quantities a trifle more. Better order now. Sent C. O. D. Thousands hatching daily. Prompt shipment. Postpaid live delivery. Started chicks priced according to age. Send for Folder. Custom Hatching. Eggs for hatching. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 2-1603.

BABY CHICKS THIS IS MY 13TH YEAR EXPERIENCE

	100	500	1000
BARRED ROCKS	$10.00	$47.50	$90
TANCRED STRAIN S. C. W. LEGHORNS	8.00	37.50	70
LIGHT MIXED	7.00	32.50	..
HEAVY MIXED	8.00	37.50	..

Write for prices on Special Matings and tested flocks. These chicks are from free range and heavy laying flocks. 100% live arrival. Postage paid to your door.

FRANK NACE, Box R, Cocolamus, Pa.

CHICKS 6c and Up

White, Black, Buff and Brown Leg., $8 per 100. Rocks, $11. Wyandottes, $13. Broilers, $6. 24-page catalog free. 21 years in business. Hogan tested. 100% delivery.

JOHNSON'S HATCHERY, ICKESBURG, PA.

SATISFACTORY CHICKS

PRICES POSTPAID

	25	50	100
Wh. Big Eng. Br. & Bf. Leghorns, Anconas	$3 50	$6.50	$12
Rox, Reds, Orps., Wyd., Bl. Minorcas	4.00	7.50	14
Ex. Qual. Rox, Reds, Wyd., Tanc. & Studer's W. Leg.	4.50	8.50	16

Ex. Qual. Barron W. Leg., 100—$15.00; Jersey Giants, 100—$18 00; Duckling 24c each. Heavy Mixed, 50—$6.00; 100—$11 00. Light Mixed, 50—$4.50; 100—$8.00. Better prices on 500 and 1000 lots. 4-color Catalog FREE. $1 books order. Will ship C.O.D. Write today.

The New Washington Hatchery Co., Box D, New Washington, Ohio

Premium CHICKS

Increase Your Profits

S. C. W. LEGHORNS
BARRED ROCKS

Big Healthy Chicks from heavy laying strains. Low prices

Please write for folder—it's free

LAYWELL FARM HATCHERY, R 5, Beaver Spgs, Pa.

HERBSTER'S New Low Prices

500,000 Chicks Yearly

Barred Rocks	$10.00 per 100
R. I. Reds	10.00 per 100
Wh. & Brown Leghorns	8.00 per 100
Black Giants	16.00 per 100

Mixed, $8.00—100; 1,000 lots 1c less

Folder free. Guarantee 100% live delivery

HERBSTER'S POULTRY FARM, Bx A, McClure, Pa.

BABY CHICKS Barron S. C. W. Leghorns imported direct from England. Pedigrees up to 314; Barred and White Rocks, Reds and White Wyandottes. Before ordering your chicks, get our free catalog and low prices.

C. M. LONGENECKER
Box 50 Elizabethtown, Pa.

TAKE NOTICE 150,000 CHICKS FOR March and April

S. C. Wh. Leghorns	25	50	100	500	1000
Bar'n & Tanc. Strs.	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
B. Rox & R. I. Reds.	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Silv. led. Wyandottes.	4.00	7.50	14.00	....	
Light Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

Free range carefully selected. 100% del. guaranteed. Order direct. Catalog free

The RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 15, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Purebred

EVERY CHICK SELECTED

Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, $15.00 per hundred; Black Giants, $20 00; Tom Barron White Leghorns, $13.00. The large kind, vigorous year around layers. Shipments prepaid—live delivery guaranteed.

LANCASTER CHICK HATCHERY
O. E. Conn, Prop. Lancaster, Penna.

CLEMENS CHOICE CHICKS

PRICES REDUCED—ORDER NOW

50,000 Electric Hatched Chicks ready for 100% alive guar. prompt delivery; Blood-Tested, State-Supervised—100 Leghorns and Barred Rocks.....$12
Reds, W. Rocks, W. Wyandottes.....$13
Jersey Black Giants.....$18

Clemens Utility Supervised Chicks
Leghorns and Barred Rocks.....$10
Reds, W. Rocks, W. Wyandottes.....$11
Heavy Mixed, $10—100; Assorted, $9—100
Custom Hatching, 3c. Brooded Chicks 1 week old, $14—100; 2 weeks, $18—100.

Write for Prices on Larger Lots

Clemens Creameries Hatchery
Dept. R, Harleysville, Pa.

Baby Chicks

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

Wyckoff & Tancred Strain	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. Rocks and Reds	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
White Wyandottes	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Assorted Light Breeds	4.00	7.00	34.00	65.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds	5.00	9.50	45.00	85.00

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM, Box 10, Richfield, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING QUALITY CHICKS

	100	500	1000
Tancred S. C. White Leghorns	$ 9.00	$42.50	$80.00
Tom Barron S. C. W. Leghorns	9.00	42.50	80.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	10.00	47.50	90.00

Light Mix. $7.00—100; Heavy Mix. $9.00—100

Our chicks are properly hatched, strong and vigorous, and will please for size and egg production. 100% live delivery. Post Paid. Write for free circular giving full details of all breeds. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, F. B. Leister, Prop., Box 49, McAlisterville, Pa.

SPADE'S QUALITY CHICKS

Tancred S. C. White Leghorns. $8 per 100. From my own free range flock. 100% live delivery, postpaid. Circular free.

J. S. SPADE Poultry Farm, McAlisterville, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS Wh. & Bd. Rocks..$9-100 Heavy Mixed.....$7.50-100

Tancred Str. Wh. Leghorns $8-100; Assorted $6.50-100 (Electrically Hatched). Ask for special Exhibition mating list. Catalog free. Live prepaid arrival guar.

PEOLA POULTRY YARDS Box 2 Beaver Springs, Pa.

Dr. Romig's *Super Quality* **Chicks**

White or Barred Rocks	$12.00—100
White Wyandottes	12.00—100
Heavy mixed	$10.00—100
White Leghorns	$10.00—100

Write for new low discounts on orders of 400 and up.

F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian, Beaver Springs, Pa.

FOR PEAK PROFITS

Buy Mt. Healthy's famous "Healthy Chicks" from extra heavy laying flocks. 21 best breeds. Hatching weekly. No delays. 100% live delivery guaranteed. *New Catalog Free.* MT. HEALTHY HATCHERIES, R-10, Mt. Healthy, Ohio (*Just north of Cincinnati*)

JUNIATA CHIX

	100	1000
Hollywood W. Leghorns	$10	$ 90
Everlay Br. Leghorns	9	90
R. I. Reds and Bd. Rocks	12	110
Heavy Mixed	9	80
Light Mixed	8	70

(Started Chicks 2 to 4 weeks old)

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Box I, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS FROM FREE RANGE SELECTED FLOCKS

Post paid in lots of	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$5.00	$ 9.00	$42.50	$ 80
S. C. Bd. Rocks & Reds	6.00	11.00	52.50	100

Light Mixed, $7 per 100; Heavy Mixed, $9 per 100

Fair View Poultry Farm, R.D. 5, Millerstown, Pa.

260-289-Egg Four Generation and 300-Egg HANSON **Males**

head our Grade AA leghorn mating. Grade A, 200-260 egg males backed by lots of high production. 2,500 two and three year old hens. Also guaranteed chicks in Barred & White Rocks, Reds & W. Wyandottes. Chicks electric hatched. catalog.

RIDGEWAY POULTRY FARM, Jamestown, Pa

COCOLAMUS HUSKY CHICKS Tancred Strain S.C. White Leghorns, Everlay Strain Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Light and Heavy Mixed, 6c and up. All free range flocks, 2 and 3 year old breeders. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel post paid. Write for our low price list and free catalogue. COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Box R, Cocolamus, Penna.

JUST GOOD CHICKS

White Wyandottes, $12; Reds, White and Barred Rocks, $10.00; White Leghorns, $8.00; Assorted, $8.00. ½c less in 500 lots. I guarantee your satisfaction.

SUSQUEHANNA HATCHERY, MILLERSBURG, PA.

PAIGE'S Quality Chicks

Barred and White Rocks	10c
White Leghorns	9c
Heavy Mixed	9c

100% live arrival guaranteed. C.O.D.

Geo. W. Paige Selinsgrove, Pa

Hollywood Leghorn Chicks

HOLLYWOOD STRAIN

from mountain-bred, winter-laying stock. Large type Hollywood Strain. $10—100; $47.50—500; $90—1000. (3 to 6 week prices on request).

Hollywood Leghorn Farm, Richfield, Pa

REDS—NEW HAMPSHIRE STRAIN

Certified and Accredited

Fastest growing chick. Most profitable heavy-breed. WHITE LEGHORNS, 230.4-egg average. 95% Livability Guarantee. Chicks—Started Chicks—10 week Pullets.

P. T. KISTLER - - Towanda, Penna.

ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS

Wh. Wyandottes, Wh. Rocks, Barred Rocks and Heavy Mixed. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. For low prices and catalog write Jas. E. Ulsh, Box R, Beaver Springs, Pa.

BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS From Heavy Laying Strains. Barred Rocks, $12 per 100; S.C. White Leghorns, $10 per 100. Three consecutive years of blood testing for B.W.D. SUNNY BROOK POULTRY FARM, New Berlin Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS

Day-Old, Started, Big Type, Heavy Layers, Large Eggs, Disease free. Bred by us 31 years Low price. Catalogue free.

Sherman Bowden & Son, Box 195A, Mansfield, O.

SQUAB BOOK FREE

PR squabs selling by millions to rich trade. Raised in 1 month. Send 2c stamp for postage on latest free 48-p. book how to breed and profit by new fast sales method.

PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO.
205 H Street Melrose, Mass.

EDMONDS' POULTRY ACCOUNT BOOK

Price, $2.00

If you keep only ten or a dozen hens, there will be Satisfaction and Profit in knowing just how the account stands. This book will tell the whole story. The account may be begun at any time, and the balance struck at any time. Simple and Practical.

For sale by
RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th St., New York

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

All breeders Blood Tested under State supervision. That means that our chicks LIVE.

New Low Prices to April 18, 1931

S. C. White LEGHORNS	S. C. R. I. REDS	Barred ROCKS	White WYANDOTTES
20c	20c	22c	25c

Special Mating Chicks, 2c additional. Prices are per hundred. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For 50 chicks add $1.00. ½c discount on orders for 500; 1c off on orders for 1,000. We ship prepaid and guarantee 100% delivery. New catalogue.

HALL BROTHERS, Box 60 WALLINGFORD, CONN. Tel. 645-5

Schwegler Wants You

TO HAVE A COPY OF HIS NEW BOOK ON BLOOD TESTED BABY CHICKS

New Low Prices—Order Now for Early Layers

I want you to write at once for new illustrated Free Catalog of our large type "Thor-O-Bred" super layers of big eggs. Ten breeds. Hens with records to 296 eggs.

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 207 Northampton, BUFFALO, N. Y.

"WOLF-Certified" Chicks . . .

ORDER NOW—*SAVE MONEY!*

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown, & Buff Leghorns	$2.25	$4.50	$ 8.50	$41.50	$ 82.00
S. C. M. Anconas	2.25	4.50	8.50	41.50	82.00
Barred, White, & Buff Plymouth Rocks	2.75	5.50	10.00	50.00	100.00
S. C. R. I. & R. C. R. I. Reds	2.75	5.50	10.00	50.00	100.00
S. C. B. Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	2.75	5.50	10.00	50.00	100.00
Jersey Black Giants	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.50	130.00
Assorted Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.75	9.00	45.00	90.00
Assorted Odds, Ends, Mixed	2.00	3.50	6.50	32.50	65.00

Order direct from this ad—or send for our beautiful catalogue giving description of "Wolf-Certified" Quality Chicks, also our 100% delivery and we also guarantee the livability of your baby chicks for ten days after you receive them, we want you to be satisfied. Order today. Send $1.00 with your order. Chicks shipped C. O. D. for balance.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING FARMS, Dept. 16, GIBSONBURG, OHIO

Lowry's Chicks

NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST POULTRY FARM

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

We bred the WORLD RECORD PEN 3014 eggs and other pens up to 2968 eggs. All chicks we sell are from state blood-tested breeders and from eggs laid by our own hens. Capacity 19,000 breeders.

HEAVY LAYING STRAIN CHICKS $18 per 100 — Males mostly from 250 to 270-egg hens

SPECIAL MATINGS CHICKS $23 per 100 — Males all from 270 to 300-egg hens

For 18 years we have bred for size, vigor and tremendous egg production. Our good egg size is proved by many pens now in official egg contests where we stand near first place both in the point system of egg size and in number of eggs. We ship prepaid and guarantee 100% live delivery.

Kindly write for Free Circular

The GEORGE LOWRY POULTRY FARM, Inc. WEST WILLINGTON, CONN.

CHICKS on EASY TERMS

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Write for catalog on Large Chicks and Hatching Eggs from New Jersey certified, blood-tested, trapnested and high producing breeders of this strain. PEARL POULTRY FARM, Montvale, New Jersey

Ark Farm Notes

Our turkeys were wintered out in the open with absolutely no shelter. The sky was their roof, and, though the flock is still large, we have not had a single sick turkey all Winter; I used to feel that an open shed was the best place to winter breeders but if the birds are given their choice ours will go to the trees every time and not to the sheds or houses provided for them. So this year we let them stay on the Summer range and winter in the open, and the results have been all that could be desired. Now is the laying period, which with most of us is the beginning of a busy season. Cut the toe nails on all toms used for breeding. Trim them close with nail clippers and then file down the rough edges if there are any. Begin to give cod-liver oil, a tablespoonful to every 10 hens in mash, preferably at noon. Use the same commercial egg mash that you are using for hens and wet up a small amount at noon and give this to the breeding turkeys. Keep oyster shell, grit, and water constantly before them, as well as the regular dry mash which must be protected from the weather in closed hoppers.

If more than one variety of turkeys are kept you must clip a wing on each bird to keep each kind in its own yard; otherwise crossbred stock will result. One breed on any farm is all that should be attempted unless one is well equipped to care for more.

Sometimes at this season when we need him most the tom has died or for some other reason become of no value; this is always a sorry plight to find ourselves in toward Spring, but often such accidents are unavoidable. The best insurance against such conditions is the keeping over of a couple of extra toms, which if not needed later can always be sold to good advantage. We always winter extra toms to supply this emergency and find it a good plan to do so. A fine fat tom in Spring or Summer is just as good eating as he is on Thanksgiving day, and more people are eating turkey at all seasons than ever before. It is a good idea because the price of turkey is not above that of the best cuts of beef or veal; breeders must try to create a demand for turkey at all seasons and not depend upon the holiday trade alone.

We prefer to yard all our breeding turkeys in suitable but not large yards. We find that they lay just as many eggs, and that we are much more sure to get them. It is a race with the crows here to see who gets the first turkey egg. The crow usually wins. But later he finds himself hanging by a string tied to a pole stuck up somewhere in the turkey yard as a warning note to his fellows not to waste time here.

We never have felt that man should attempt to upset nature's balance by killing off all of any one variety of predatory birds or animals, but, after many years of dealing with these black rascals, we have come to the conclusion that the more we can kill the more eggs and birds we will have, not only of our domestic varieties but of the wild birds of every description. The crow is no friend to man. Swat the crow with a relentless hand. There will still be enough crows after we have finished.

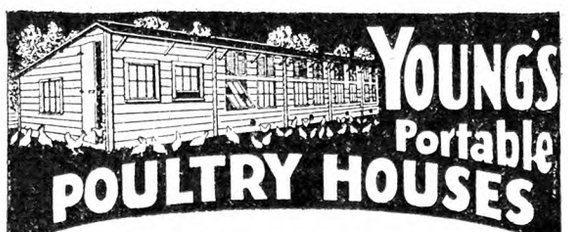
Last year our wild turkeys as well as chickens played a most important role in the bill-of-fare of a nest of four young crows whose parents were bringing up in a large fir tree by the shores of the lake. Each morning they took a toll. Each evening just at sundown they came back for more, and try as we could the nest never was located—the brood flourished and waxed fat and in September joined their elders in the great migration south with hundreds of their kind, where no doubt they have found the living just as good.

The turkey nests are important; barrels laid on sides are fine. Boxes open on one side only are next choice. Cover openings if large with cornstalks, as turkeys like seclusion when nesting. Pick up the eggs three times a day through early Spring lest they chill; later on once a day is enough. Keep hatching eggs in a cool temperature not below 50 degrees. Set the eggs as fast as possible, the fresher the better. Do not keep turkey eggs over 10 days at most, and five days is much better. Hens make good mothers, and hatch the poults well, but we believe now that the common hen is a carrier of disease which kills turkeys, therefore do not advise this method of hatching and rearing if there is any other.

Some breeders start the poults in the coal brooders are the ideal for raising poults. With these you have the whole thing in hand and it is so much easier than by the natural method. Where small flocks only are kept it may be best to set the first eggs in the incubator and then let the turkey mother hatch the second brood and bring them up. However, most of the commercial flocks are reared by artificial means entirely and as for ourselves we would not care to return to the range system.

Some breeders start the poult in the brooders, and when old enough to range, that is when partly grown, turn them out to roam about the farm. This works well with small flocks but you cannot raise as fine quality turkeys this way as you can by keeping them yarded all the season.

Answering a question which has been asked many times this Winter as to the



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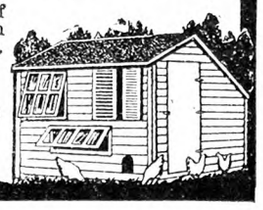

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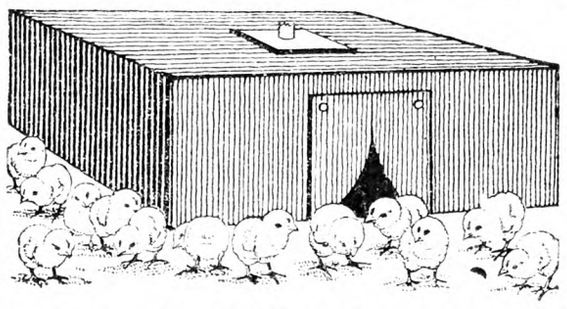

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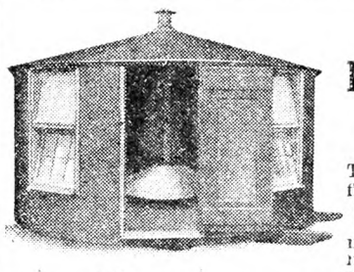

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best breed, there is no best breed. They are all good, Bronze, White Holland, Narraganset, and Bourbon Red. Its the man with the feed pail, not the breed. All varieties have some merit not given to the rest; but, in the main, you cannot go wrong on any of these highly developed lines of turkeys which have had years bestowed upon them to bring about these fine points which all of them possess.

However, we are growing more and more to believe that the medium weight bird is preferable to the overgrown heavy ones unless one has some special market where he may unload these big birds; I find that our last to go are always the large bronze toms, which few seem to care for except perhaps the restaurant trade who will buy them at a reduced price.

Do not breed from an unusually large tom; better have the size in the females. Heavy toms injure the hens and our own experience is that they do not sell to as good advantage as the medium weight birds of around 12 to 15 lbs., since most families ask for a bird of that weight or under; it is well to study your market and breed the kind that is most in demand.

We have raised all varieties for years but the tendency here seems to fall toward the White Hollands in later years since they dress off so clean at any season, grow so quickly and are much more domestic than the Bronze.

A cross between the wild and any of the domestic breeds is gaining rapidly in popularity. These poults feather faster, grow quicker, and more hardy, inheriting from their wild ancestor the vigor not possessed by the tame stock. Purebred wild turkeys are extremely hard to find as most of the wild birds roaming the forest today are much tainted with domestic blood. A purebred wild tom will not breed until he is two years old, while a tame turkey breeds well at a year. In crossing wild and tame stock, best results follow where the male used is not of pure blood, but of about ⅞ blood. We raised about 160 of these half bred wild turkeys one season, and found that the mortality was lowest of any flock we had ever produced and that the poults made faster gain than domestic purebreds in the same flock or in the same brooder house.

Artificially bred turkeys do not have lice unless they have come in contact with chickens or turkeys, but, when raised with the mother or with a hen, are very apt to become much infested. Watch out for lice early in the season and keep all sitters clean by frequent application of lice powder. A lousy poult is usually a dead poult. If old turkeys are lousy clean off the lice as follows: Catch all such birds and put them in a brooder house. Close all but one-half of one window and one hour before going to roost pour a small stream (the size of a darning needle) along each roost from a can filled with Black Leaf 40. Get this at any drug store. One application is sufficient; next morning turn the turkeys out. All the lice will have been killed. The same is just as effective with the hens, and should be repeated once each month through the entire year which will effectively keep the place clean of lice. Have your druggist get Black Leaf 40 for you in large cans which is much cheaper than the small bottles usually sold.

No matter how you raise turkeys whether in the natural way or artificially, remember that these birds cannot be raised successfully with chickens; the latter have been proven to carry parasites which turkeys cannot stand. There is still much to learn about the diseases of young turkeys, and, until such time as this knowledge is forthcoming, our best plan is to keep all places where turkeys are raised clean, and to change ground often and have yards and coops removed from the chickens just as far as possible. Those who have written us about turkeys within the past month will find the answers to their questions given above.

WILLETT RANDALL.

Warren County, N. Y.

Hens Have Digestive Trouble

My hens have white diarrhoea. I have been giving them two wet mashes each day; dry mash in the hoppers and all the corn and wheat they can eat at night; some milk and mangel beets each day; water, grit and oyster shells. I clean the drop boards once a week, litter in the house once a month, disinfect floors at each cleaning. They layed 40 per cent during Winter, now 50 per cent. I had been giving some clover and hay seeds each day but stopped that because I thought it was moldy, although there was no sign of it. Some of them do not act sick. J. S.

Ulster Co., N. Y.

The diarrhoea is probably the result of some digestive disturbance that need not prove serious if care is taken in feeding. You do not mention anything that can be assigned as the cause of the trouble, though an excess of green or vegetable food when the flock is not accustomed to it may produce undue looseness of the bowels.

Unless the clover that you were feeding was distinctly moldy or unfit for food, it should have been continued as part of the ration. Good clover hay or shattrings are a very desirable addition to grain food. A dose of Epsom salts (1 lb. in the drinking water or in a moist mash for each 100 fowls) may be desirable now to clear out the intestinal tracts of the birds, even though they already have some diarrhoea. M. B. D.

Grinding Bone for Fowls

I have a bone grinder and I am in a position where I can get a large amount of fresh clean bone scrap from a butcher shop. I would like to know how to feed this ground bone (fresh) to poultry. Can I feed it regularly and how much for a flock of 50 pullets? A. B.

Fresh cut bone with more or less meat attached is liked by hens and is a good source of animal protein and minerals. It has the disadvantage of spoiling quickly in warm weather, of being, ordinarily, in uncertain supply, and requiring considerable labor in preparation. It may be fed regularly to the flock in the amounts of from one-half ounce to one ounce to each bird daily. It should be given in small quantities until the flock is accustomed to it and, if looseness of the bowels follows its use, the quantity fed should be reduced. In feeding, it should be so distributed that each fowl gets its share. M. B. D.

Rough Eggs

Can you tell me what makes eggs ridgey shelled? Are such bumpy shelled eggs likely to hatch crippled chicks?

Colorado. G. G. F.

Ridged or porous shelled eggs should not be used for hatching, though I know of no reason for thinking that crippled chicks are more likely to come from them than from eggs with shells of good texture. Defective shells indicate some disturbance of the egg making function, the exact nature of which I do not know.

M. B. D.

Position of First and Second Mortgage

During 1920 we sold a farm in Minnesota, took a second mortgage for five years, due March 1, 1925. When this mortgage was due in 1925, these parties paid part, making a new mortgage for five years, which fell due March 1, 1930, with one year's interest, none paid. The first mortgage is held by an insurance company, which was made for 10 years at 5½ per cent payable annually, dated June 1, 1925, with $1,000 payable on same June 1, 1930. These people did not pay taxes, also they have not been paid a cent interest or the $1,000 on principal. This company has not made any effort to collect their money. Can they extend their mortgage without the consent of the holder of second mortgage? I have information if they paid taxes, and not tried to get their interest and principal when due, they would lose their position, and be under the second mortgage. A. B.

The holder of a first mortgage does not lose its first position because the maker of the note has failed to pay the interest and taxes. They have a right to foreclose but are not obliged to do so.

N. T.

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CHICKS GROSSMAN'S STRAIN OF WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS, Hanson blood predominating, producing large chalk white eggs. Bred for high production as well as size. April delivery, **$11.00** per hundred; **$10.00** for May. Safe delivery guaranteed.
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CHICKS Bd. Rocks, Reds, Wh. Leghorns, best quality, catalog free. L. HAMBLIN, Wilson, N. Y.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

A Song at Easter

If this bright lily
  Can live once more,
And its white promise
  Be as before,
Why can not the great stone
  Be moved from His door?

If the green grass
  Ascend and shake
Year after year,
  And blossoms break
Again and again
  For April's sake,

Why can not He,
  From the dark and mold,
Show us again
  His manifold
And gleaming glory,
  A stream of gold?

Faint heart, be sure
  These things must be.
See the new bud
  On the old tree! . . .
If flowers can wake,
  Oh, why not He?
—Charles Hanson Towne,
in the Woman's Home Companion.

*

WE ARE often asked what may be done to remedy "blackheads" and similar facial blemishes. One of the most dangerous things that can be done is to pick at such blemishes with the fingernails, or to knead and squeeze them, as some mistaken people do. In a recent issue of *Hygeia*, Dr. Herman G. Morgan, well-known public health authority, warns grownups as well as adolescents against indulgence in this dangerous practice. Since the hands and fingers are likely to come into daily contact with many known types of disease, he declares, painful and even fatal infections are often the result of picking at inconspicuous blemishes on the face with the fingers.

"Youth should be rigidly taught the lesson of hands off the face," he concludes. "Comedones or blackheads should not be expressed or pimples squeezed. Seldom is there any hygienic or cosmetic reason for expressing the secretion from the nasal follicles. Washing and cleansing with soap and water with an occasional application for a mild astringent lotion is the better practice. If expression of secretion becomes necessary, it should be done aseptically."

Often such troubles can be traced to errors in diet. Avoidance of pastries, cakes and candies, and an abundance of salads and green vegetables, will usually be found helpful in "clearing up" the complexion.

*

WITH the rhubarb season approaching, we can recommend rhubarb puffs, as sponsored by the Tribune Institute. They call for one cup finely chopped rhubarb, one cup sugar, two tablespoons butter 1½ teaspoons baking powder, ½ cup milk, two cups flour. Cream butter and sugar and add rhubarb, then milk and last of all the flour, with baking powder sifted in. Bake in gem pans, well greased. Sreve hot with whipped cream or rich milk sweetened with sugar.

Seen in the Shops

With three-quarter sleeves for Spring, and short sleeves for Summer, we see a returned vogue for bracelets. In the sports models for daytime wear, we see a great variety in beads, metal and composition, costing from $1 to $6.95; for formal wear, rhinestone copies of diamond bracelets cost from $1.95 to $10.

One sweet little suit for a young girl was of black flat crepe and pale pink. The skirt, cut in gores, had but a slight flare, and was mounted on a bodice top of pale pink silk. There was a sleeveless blouse of flesh pink georgette and lace, with a pleated net collar and jabot and a lace peplum, which showed below a little bolero jacket of the black silk. This combination of flesh pink and black is seen in many Spring dresses, and we also see flesh pink combined with French gray, which was popular many years ago. The three-color combination is one of the new notes of the season; for example beige or flesh with pale green, blue, or a deep rose, in vestee, collar or cuffs of a black or navy blue dress.

Some pretty sleeveless pique frocks in white and pastel colors were seen for $3.95. They included blue, green, flesh, maize and white.

Handbags woven of horsehair are the very newest; they come from France, and are beautifully made. We have seen them priced at $16.50.

Long gloves, six, eight and 12-button length, are seen in both kid and fabric, to accompany the shortened sleeves. And the gloves must not be tight; they are not only longer and wider, but are worn a size larger.

Our Stepping-stone Walk

Ever since we started to lay our stepping-stone walk I have wondered why we never thought of it before, for it certainly adds just the touch needed by so many farm homes to make the front entrance less formal. Flanked on either side by a row of perennial flowers, which are easily cared for, and passing under an arched trellis covered with climbing roses or flowering vines, it offers more welcoming attraction to tourists than the most glaring sign. And just a tip about selecting stones for such a walk. If an aged appearance is desired, "as if worn by countless footsteps," seek them by and in the hurrying waters of little brooks. They will be a lovely gray in color with smooth but dented surface. And it is not necessary to have both sides flat, for no matter how bulging the underside, the soil can be removed to accommodate the bulk, and the more irregular the top outline the more effective the result.

Do I hear the "gude mon" say that such a walk is hard to care for? That it is hard to keep the grass out of the crevices? But that is just what we want in the crevices! So we assiduously sow seeds of soft, velvety lawn grass in every nook and cranny, and trust to steps of country neighborliness to keep it from ever growing to a troublesome height.

FLORENCE HADLEY.

IT HAS been shown that cigars, cigarettes, chewing tobacco and tobacco stems may carry the tomato mosaic virus into a greenhouse.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

602 — Dainty House Frock. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yds. of 39-in. material with ¾ yd. of 35-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

389—A Jaunty Suit. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 4½ yds. of 39-in. material for jacket and skirt with 1⅛ yds. of 39-in. material for blouse and ⅞ yd. of 3¾-in. ribbon. Ten cents.

759—Youthful Type. This style is designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 4½ yds. of 39-in. material with ¼ yd. of 39-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

176—For the Junior. This style is designed in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1⅝ yds. of 39-in. material with ½ yd. of 27-in. contrasting and 1½ yds. of edging. Ten cents.

Spring Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

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"MUTUAL" INSURANCE always has appealed strongly to farmers. Perhaps because so many are members of cooperative organizations?

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50 BUTTERFLY PIECES 25c, 5c postage. Rug, patchwork supplies; wool batts. Jos. Demenkow, Brockton, Mass.

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and Colonial Coverlets. Made from your own wool. Also sold direct if you have no wool. Beautiful goods. Lowest prices we have ever offered. Write for catalog and samples. WEST UNITY WOOLEN MILLS, 112 Lynn Street, West Unity, Ohio

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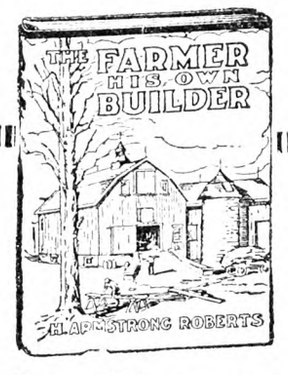
Sell Mendets, a patented patch for instantly mending leaks in all utensils. Sample package free. COLLETTE MFG. CO., Dept. 108, Amsterdam, New York



The Farmer His Own Builder

By H. ARMSTRONG ROBERTS

A practical and handy book of all kinds of building information from concrete to carpentry. PRICE $1.50

For sale by

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street, New York

A Sheaf of Gleanings

What a wealth of entertainment the radio brings us! Yesterday I read an article in the *American* by Joe Cooke, and to our surprise in the evening we heard his voice. Happy coincidence, I thought. How much I enjoy Winter evenings! I can work all day with very good grace, if need be, when I have an evening's recreation to look forward to. Evening is my playtime. Since Christmas, when the new game "Camelot" came into the family, we have found it an interesting diversion. In this game two sets of 10 men each stand in array, facing each other. The object of the game is to get two of your men past or through your opponent's lines and up to the castle. It is not as easy at it sounds, for upon one careless move on your part, an opposing knight may make a charge and wipe off several of your men with one move. Yes, it is a game worthy of a man's brain. The children are getting familiar with dominoes, checkers and flinch.

Letter-writing always plays quite an important part in the evenings' programs, and though I haven't such a long list of correspondents, still, letter-writing seems to be something I am never caught up on, like mending. If I could scratch off a few bare facts without the interesting detail and be satisfied, it might be a different story. But I write as I talk (always finding it hard to stop, as you have no doubt concluded).

Reading claims some of the time, but it is largely from magazines. I am giving myself a great treat when I allow myself to read a book, but if a book is well chosen, leisure time is never more profitably spent. I have recently read "The Americanization of Edward Bok," and found it as interesting as a novel, and much more inspiring than most of them. After reading the "Foreword" which tells how Bok's grandfather made a barren island into a beautiful place, it is easy to see that Bok came naturally by his dream of wanting to make a beautiful place on the earth. His dream materialized into what is called "the most beautiful spot in America," a large bird sanctuary in which is a tower containing a carillon of 72 bells. While none of us has means to make a big, beautiful place as he did, we can take the slogan of the grandmother "to make the world a little more beautiful for your having lived in it" to ourselves and profit thereby. If we cannot make beautiful gardens or parks, we can perhaps put something beautiful into other lives; a beautiful word, a beautiful thought, a beautiful act, or a beautiful memory. While riding over a back road last Fall, we noticed and stopped to read an iron marker mounted on an iron post. It was erected in memory of three women who planted flowers by the roadside nearly a hundred years ago. Did not these women have the same dream, of making the world a little more beautiful?

While I am on the subject of evening diversions I want to tell you about our neighborhood parties. Someone said "neighbors ought to get together occasionally on Winter evenings just to be social." Someone answered "Why don't we?" And thus originated these neighborhood gatherings. We play games, have a community sing and serve an oyster supper. Cost of the oysters is divided up pro rata and amounts to about 15 cents. These gatherings are proving quite popular. The first one was here at our house, and we served 35 people.

Now as to daytime diversions which must be but sketched over. Since I have nine in my family at table just at present, cooking must necessarily be one diversion with capital letters. The usual housework and care of the twins takes up much of the time left from cooking and getting meals. But the days are not all work, for I get out to the rural club meetings usually. Today I went to a church dinner. I skip out occasionally for a walk on snowshoes. I hardly know whether to class sewing as work or play. As I am doing it now, it is play, but as I shall have to be doing it in the near future it may be work. I have made myself a winetone crepe dress this Winter. It happens to be a bit too dressy for the affairs I have attended, and so the dress still hangs in the closet, patiently waiting to make its debut into society.

The twins have passed their first birthday. The day, to them of course, was like every other day, but to the rest of us a day set apart. The babies get to be more and more interesting. Betty is the forward one, and she is inclined to plague Beth. That is why I laughed the other day when she got to investigating Beth's mouth and got as a consequence, two tooth marks on her finger.

Christmas is in the background but I want to mention two of my gifts. One is a book "How to Know the Ferns," a well-chosen gift because ferns are to be our hobby next Summer. The other is a framed motto, a bit of bright color with this beautiful sentiment

"A house is built of rocks and stones
Of sills, and posts, and piers;
But a home is built of loving deeds
That last a thousand years."

Rugs, and a Bedroom

Hard times have done some good after all; it has driven women back upon themselves and started a revival of the old-time arts and needlecrafts. A bride's guest room, seen lately, is worth copying. The cost is very small; much labor went into it, but as it was a labor of love, that helped greatly. An old spool bed given to the little lady, two black walnut cane seat chairs, once the pride of grandmother's "parlor," and a cheap imitation leather wing rocker badly worn seemed to be all she had to begin this room, and very little money.

The bare room was tackled first; the hardwood floor varnished, waxed and polished. Pretty wallpaper with a creamy ground covered with clusters of small pale yellow posies was chosen. It was a room with north and east exposure, so the sunny colors were chosen. Next the bed and small chairs were well sanded and given coats of dark varnish stain, waxed and polished. This may seem extra work for nothing, but it soon proves otherwise when one starts dusting.

The rocker had a pretty dress made for it, with a perky ruffle covering its "knees," of a dark grounded chintz with gay posies. Now the dressing table! Looks turned longingly to shop windows where princess dressers always sported their lovely mirrors. But no; a little brain work and here was the dresser. Two packing cases the right height when stood upon their sides, were bought, set side by side. Shelves were fitted into these, castors put in the bottom for easy moving about, and the ply-wood side taken from a larger box was tacked upon the "ends," to form the dresser top. This ply-wood has a beautiful grain. This was very well sanded and varnished to match bed and chairs. Now unbleached muslin was hemmed top and botton and run on cord drawn tight up under the dresser top, around each end or set of shelves of the dresser, allowing a place between for the guest to put her knees, when seated upon one of the cane seat chairs. The cost being so small, so far, a good-sized mirror and two smaller ones were bought, hinged together and set upon a standard at the back of the dresser top, thus making a real triple mirror. The frames of these were sanded and stained, of course.

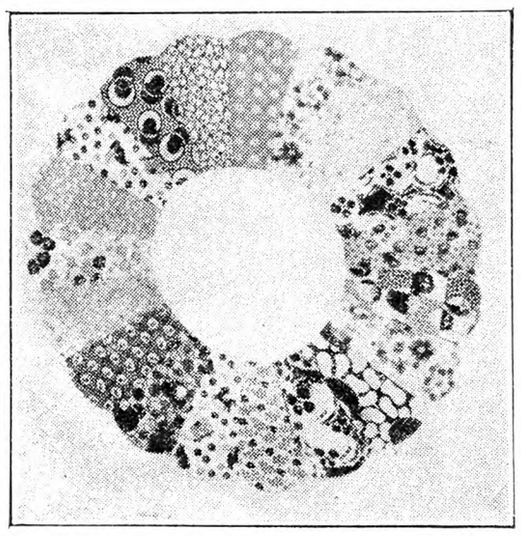
The beautiful thing, I think, of the entire room was the quilt upon the old bed. This was new, made of patchwork blocks of yellow percale and unbleached muslin, in the lovely old "courthouse square" pattern, and quilted blocks the same size, of the unbleached muslin. The edge was bound with the yellow percale, cut on the bias, and the back was of the unbleached muslin. One small square cushion and one round were made of the patchwork, boxed, one for the bed and the other for the rocker. The curtains on the dresser had a square of patchwork set on the front, and the window drapes were unbleached too, with a patchwork square set on each front corner, the edges bound with the yellow percale.

Now, and here was where a grandmother came in handy, rag rugs were braided for the floor. Silk hose and underwear were used in these, along with other materials. All were dyed pale yellow, orange and tans, and last deep brown, starting with the palest shade in the center and working out to the dark brown for the last one, as dark or black colors look best upon a painted or even varnished floor. A round footstool with a braided top was set before the rocker.

The few pictures were old-time subjects, in narrow black wood frames. This bride could well stand back and say "well done" and be proud to open the door of this room to her first guest.

MRS. M. E. J.

Patchwork Pattern



Friendship Quilt. — This quaint design got its name from the old custom of having friends piece blocks and embroider their names in the centers. In this way a quilt was made with many kinds and colors of patches. The rings are made and then appliqued down upon a white muslin block. This is a good pattern to use up scraps of prints or dainty ginghams. Price of pattern 15 cents. Send orders to The Rural New-Yorker.

Our new catalog of quilts and quilting designs contains 61 pictures of old-time quilt patterns. Directions for making a quilting frame are found in this book. The price is 15 cents.

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Eveready Layerbilts come in two sizes — Medium Size No. 485 and Large Size No. 486. Each of these will give their owner many more hours of service — hours that are more pleasant — service that is better and cheaper — than that which cylinder-type batteries give.

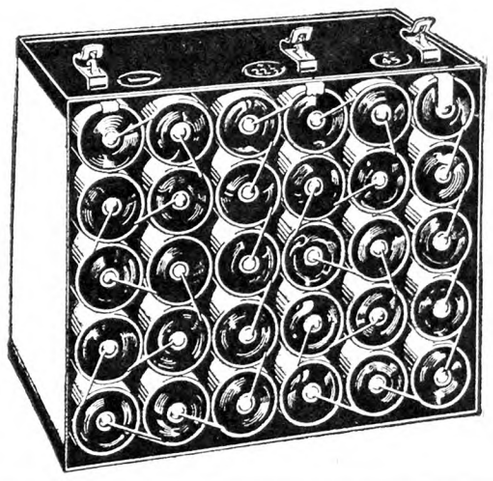
Next time you buy "B" batteries insist that they are Eveready Layerbilts. Eveready Layerbilt "B" Batteries can be had at all local dealers.

NEW WAY

Here is the exclusive Eveready Layerbilt construction. Only five solderings and two broad connecting bands, all other connections being made automatically. Waste space eliminated. Layerbilt construction is a patented Eveready feature.

OLD WAY

Here is the inside story about the ordinary 45-volt "B" battery assembled of separate, individually sealed cells. There are 30 independent cells, connected by 29 fine wires and 60 soldered connections—89 chances for trouble. Note the amount of space wasted between cells.



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PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

I have sent you a new subscription every year for a long time, and I am doing the same today. I would not be without the paper in any case. It is worth to me more than all the other papers and magazines we get because I know what is printed inside its covers I can depend on. V. B.

We prize the above note because it reminds us of an old and devoted friendship. The intelligent farmer, after a life-long experience with the printed page, comes to make a pretty accurate appraisal of all the publications. We confess to a pride in the confidence and friendship of these family friends often running into the second and third generation.

I have been referred to you for information about concerns selling breeding rabbits and agreeing to buy back the product. What guarantee do we have that they will live up to the promise to buy back the progeny? What would hinder them from selling all breeding stock at high prices and then quit?
Pennsylvania. J. W. G.

There have been and there are now several concerns in different parts of the country proposing to sell farmers a breeding stock of rabbits at about $30 apiece, on the agreement to take back the offspring at varying prices running from the normal price of meat up to $10 apiece for the breeding does.

We have not been able to encourage farmers to go into these proposition because the concerns selling the breeding stock have not furnished to us, or the farmers as far as we know, information to show that they are responsible for their part of the contract. Since they are soliciting the business and requiring cash payments on an agreement that sometimes runs five or 10 years, we hold that it is up to them to furnish evidence of their responsibility.

Most of these companies hold out encouragement for profits to the breeder, which seem to us extravagant and impossible of attainment. There is some demand for rabbit in the Far West and a little demand in the East, but not large; and if these concerns and their breeders succeed in producing the number of rabbits that they claim, there would soon be a surplus in the eastern markets for which there would be no demand, and it would be impossible for a concern of ordinary means to live up to the contract if it wished to do so. A breeder may be able to produce rabbits under present conditions with fairly satisfactory results. Experience shows that a great many fail in the attempt, and with a surplus market, the chances of success would be less.

The inducement to pay the high price of $30 apiece for breeding rabbits is in the expectation that the sellers will take back the progeny. Heretofore, sooner or later, in our experience, the concerns have failed to make good on these promises, and there has been a pretty general complaint and dissatisfaction with the results on the part of those who bought the breeding stock.

We would not deny those who have a fancy for the business the privilege to undertake it, but we want those who are tempted by promises of big profit to understand the whole proposition. Before paying $30 apiece for a stock of rabbits, on the promise that the seller will buy back the product at profitable prices, we advise our friends to demand that the seller furnish satisfactory proof of his financial ability to live up to the agreement. Otherwise the answer to the two questions above is—"nothing."

Recently a light and power company surveyed a line across my field and marked where they desired to place six poles with a stake at each place. Then they came to me and I gave them a right-of-way for $10 a pole, but written instrument does not mention the number of poles, nor where they are to be placed. Now they have decided to use only two much larger poles and instead of the line, as first proposed which would have caused little damage, they would put two poles right in the middle of my field. Have they a right to do this? J. E. M.
Pennsylvania.

Of course they have no moral right to make the change, and with the contract made on the original survey and staking of the line across the field they lack the legal right also at least until a court passes on it. We advise to notify the company that it will be permitted only to erect the six poles on the line indicated. They should not be permitted to dig holes elsewhere on the premises, nor to deliver the larger poles there. We believe the court would consider the original survey and the line adopted as a part of the contract, and the owner of the farm would be justified in restraining the company and its employes from putting up the poles on a new line. This is another case where a company comes with a written contract prepared by themselves. A farmer should never sign them until they contain a full and exact detail of the privileges granted. These right-of-way experts are experienced and seasoned in their art. Without realizing it a farmer often gives them the right to destroy trees by severe trimming or removal, and to disfigure and obstruct valuable land for a trifling sum. Take nothing for granted. See that they cut out general privileges and put in exactly and only what you agree to give them. If they refuse, don't sign.

Are Federal Farm Bank bonds a safe investment? I know on the face of these bonds it reads "These bonds shall be considered an instrumentality of the government," and further the Federal retirement law, Sec. 11, directs the Secretary of the Treasury to invest such funds not immediately required, in interest-bearing securities and Federal Farm loan bonds. But I do not understand why these bonds are quoted at a much lower price than other government bonds carrying a much lower rate of interest. J. S.
Pennsylvania.

Under the Federal Farm Loan law these bonds are secured by all the farms in the Federal Farm Loan district carrying Federal Farm loans through the Federal Farm Bank of the district, and ultimately all of the Federal Farm Banks. This does not include the bonds of the Federal Farm joint stock banks. This is generally regarded as ample security, and makes the bonds in general operation a safe investment. They are not, however, government bonds. The government does not guarantee payment of interest or principal. This is why they are quoted lower than government bonds. They are recognized as "instrumentalities of the government" to justify exempting them from taxation which increases their market value. Section 11 of the law referred to, simply authorized the purchase of the securities by Federal funds to start the system. This was done, but the money advanced has been refunded since the system got well under way, and there is no provision for further purchase of these securities by the Federal Treasury.

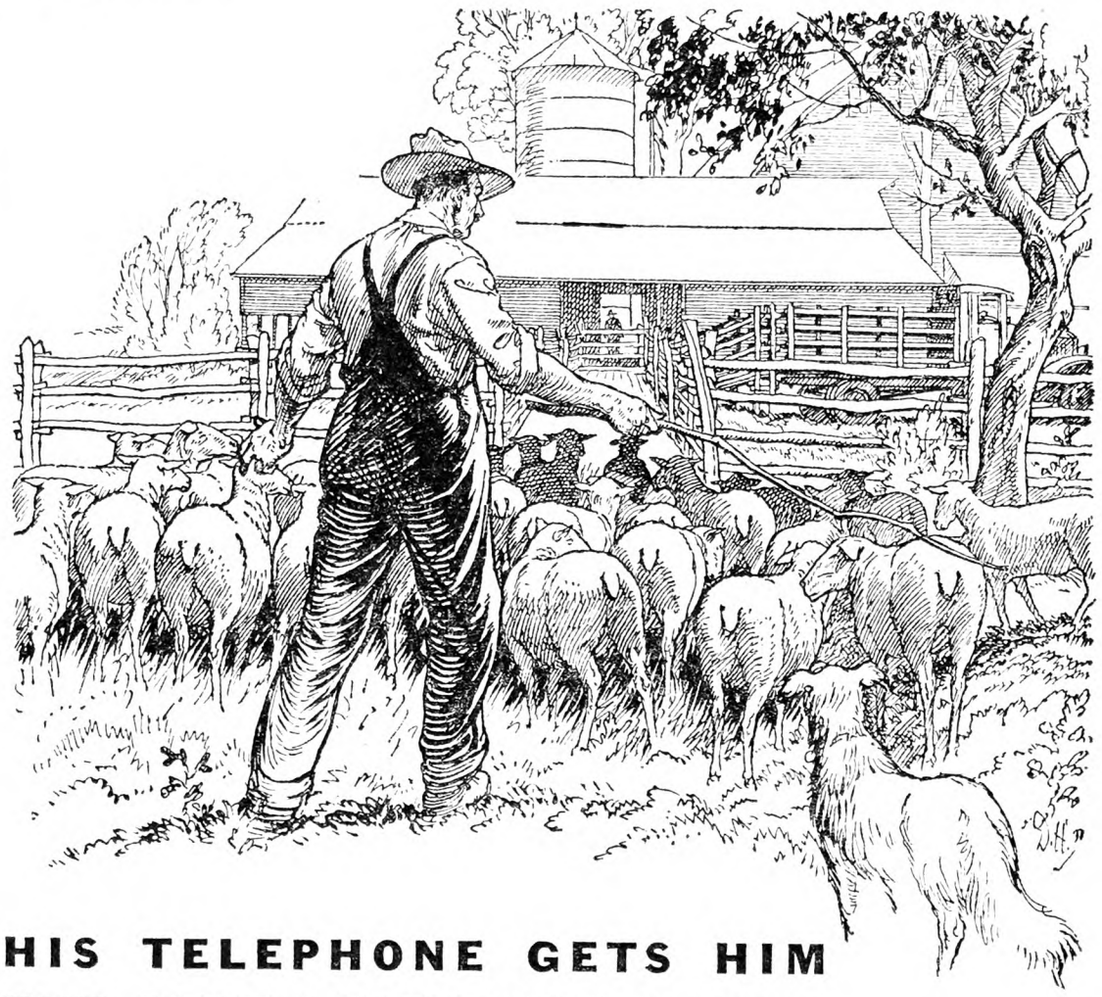
I hold a note coming due next month. It is secured by a mortgage on real property. If the maker of the note desires to extend it, will it be necessary to make a new note? CREDITOR.
Connecticut.

The note and security will be good until paid unless it runs past the statute of limitations, which is six years. If, however, interest is paid and credited on it regularly, it is good until paid. As far as the creditor is concerned, it is perfectly safe to let the note and mortgage security stand, but he may then call for payment with interest to date of payment at any time. If the debtor wishes to fix a definite date for payment a new note and extension of the mortgage would be necessary unless he were satisfied with the promise of the creditor to let it run to a fixed date in the future.

In a recent issue you gave the plain facts about real estate bonds. I have had larger experience in that class of securities, and know that they are highly speculative and have no marketability. Publisher's Desk is a guide to safety.
Ohio A. M. L.

The thing that has made it possible to maintain Publisher's Desk through four decades is the pains taken to make it reliable and trustworthy. The purpose of it all, of course, is to give our friends information that makes it possible for them to protect themselves.

DURING 1930, in New York State, 12,605 sheep or lambs were killed by dogs.



HIS TELEPHONE GETS HIM THE BEST LIVESTOCK PRICES

BY TELEPHONING to keep in touch with livestock prices in his vicinity, a farmer living near La Rue, Ohio, disposes of his lambs, sheep and cattle with the greatest possible profit and convenience. Whenever he has livestock to sell, he calls the local manager of the co-operative association in a nearby town and gets all the latest marketing information. On one recent occasion, he telephoned in the morning . . . found that the price was good, and that a shipment was being made that day. By afternoon he had delivered his livestock, made the sale and deposited the check in his bank.

The telephone is also proving more and more helpful in promoting profitable sales of grain, fruit and vegetables through co-operative associations or local markets. It is invaluable in keeping up friendly contacts, making social engagements and summoning help in times of accident or sickness. And it is a most convenient means of ordering farm and household supplies whenever they are needed in a hurry.

The modern farm home has a telephone that serves well, rain or shine.

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ORGANIZED CO-OPERATION
A NEW BOOK -:- -:- -:- -:- By JOHN J. DILLON

This book is written in three parts.

PART ONE—The Development of the Agricultural industry. In five chapters.

PART TWO—Fundamental Principles and Adaptable Forms of Co-operative Organization. In ten chapters.

PART THREE—Application of Co-operation to Efficient and Economic Distribution of Farm Products. In seven chapters.

This is a new treatment of the co-operative subject. Heretofore writers of books have contented themselves with accounts of co-operative work where established. It has been mostly propaganda and exhortation. This was all good in its time. But we have grown beyond it. Farmers are now committed to co-operation. Once shy of it, they are at last a unit for it. What they want now is principles and definite policies that have proved successful. This book is the first real attempt to supply this want. Other, and it is to be hoped better, books will follow on this line; but for the present there is no other book seriously treating the subject of organized co-operation.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, West 30th Street, New York

Wanted—To Buy

Old Envelopes and Stamps. Rural New-Yorker readers having old envelopes mailed before 1880 will receive interesting information about their cash value by writing R. V. RICE, 2652 Asbury Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

WANTED—TRAVELING or RESIDENT Salesmen to sell established line of Stock Remedies, Fly Spray, Cleansers, etc. Liberal commissions. **W. D. CARPENTER CO., Inc. Syracuse, N. Y.**

MARYLAND FARMS Waterfront, inland, any size or kind. Mild climate, best markets, cement roads. Free cat. C. E. TURNER, Federalsburg, Md.

Will Exchange Commuting home for first class farm, dairy preferred, within 60 miles from city. KARL A. KIRCHNER, Tappan, New York

RED CEDAR SHINGLES — First quality, carload or L. C. L. Write for catalogue and delivered prices. **Cotton & Hanlon Odessa, New York**

KODAK FILM developed and 6 prints 20c. Trial offer. Young Photo Service, 43 Bertha St., Albany, N.Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Milker for certified dairy; must be experienced dry-hand milker, single and of good habits, no booze; state age, weight and height. ADVERTISER 603, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN wanted on farm near Philadelphia for dairy and farm work; $40 a month and board; German preferred. ADVERTISER 610, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Two gardeners, one vegetable and one flower gardener on estate in Long Island; April until November; German preferred. ADVERTISER 637, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man for general housework; must cook; would consider woman with a child. Address ADVERTISER 642, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Middle-aged married man without children, as general all-around mechanic for up-keep work on large private estate; write fully giving qualifications and references first letter. ADVERTISER 640, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man to work farm on shares. Write J. S. DUNNING, Granby, Conn.

ALL-ROUND MAN, farm raised, good teamster and dry-hand milker; sober, steady and trustworthy; state age and wages. BOX 33, Lake Huntington, N. Y.

WANTED—Boy over 16 years old, or man (white) for general farm work and milk 6 cows; $25 per month, board and laundry. CLARENCE HALL, R. D. 3, Williamstown, N. Y.

WANTED — Farmer, German, understanding tractor, horses, cows, for private farm; write German or English to F. GOLDBERG, Meadow Ridge Farm, Yorktown Heights, N. Y.

WANTED—Couple, settled; wife general housework, man generally useful on small place in Connecticut; year-round proposition for couple who want good home rather than high wages; garden and chicken privileges if interested; wages $75 per month. ADVERTISER 666, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced houseworker for steady position in modern country home; four children going school; salary $50 per month; write giving details, age, experience, references, etc. MRS. TUNNELL, Southampton, N. Y.

WANTED—Man for general farm work on small place; two cows; $25 monthly, board and room. JOS. E. SCHANNO, Milford, Pike Co., Pa.

FISHERMEN WANTED, $3 per day or $18 per week; good trout fishing, Delaware River; all modern improvements. ADVERTISER 654, care Rural New-Yorker.

PRACTICAL MARRIED farmer with unquestionable references may operate for his own benefit my dairy farm (70 miles from New York) and my Guernsey herd; local demand for milk and cream at good prices beyond present production; pleasant surroundings; housing for 800 poultry; farmer will have no rent to pay and may have interest in increase of herd but must supply much of own equipment; opportunity for man of industry but no drone need apply. ADVERTISER 669, care Rural New-Yorker.

MEN, FOUR, having practical experience with sprayers in apple orchard; competent to become working foremen. HALLOCK, Clayton, N. J.

WANTED—Middle-aged woman who would like a good home with man and wife. MRS. CHAS. S. FRENCH, 43 O'Niele Ave., Bay Shore, L. I., N. Y.

WHITE PROTESTANT girl for waitress and chambermaid and help with baby in private home near New York City; experience not necessary but must be a willing worker; reference; write to BOX 275, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

FARMER WANTED who can grow market garden crops; give full particulars. E. J. H., BOX 15, Bayport, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Man, all around mechanic, to work farm boarding house business on partnership basis. ADVERTISER 679, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Experienced farm-raised man on farm; kind treatment and a good home. W. A. JONES, Hillsdale, N. Y.

WANTED—Handy-man, general farming; excellent home, $30. SWAN, Newfoundland, Pa.

LANDSCAPE GARDENER, experienced in all lines; state age, experience, wages, full particulars. E. J. H., BOX 15, Bayport, L. I., N. Y.

Situations Wanted

MECHANIC, 30, SINGLE, farm-raised, desires position as general handyman on large farm or estate; capable in all lines; good references as farmer and mechanic. JONES, 560 McDonough St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

POSITION WANTED by married man, 30; nine years' experience in all branches of dairy and ice cream industry. ADVERTISER 590, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN of good practical experience desires position on poultry plant; free April 1; now at agricultural school. ADVERTISER 611, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED by greenhouse man and outdoor flower gardener, florist or private estate; references. ADVERTISER 612, care Rural New-Yorker.

HANDYMAN-MECHANIC, Irish, married, one child, desires steady position on modern farm or estate; understands all machinery, gasoline, electric, steam, carpentry, painting, etc. F. TUER, P. O. Box 287, Ramsey, N. J.

PROTESTANT COUPLE desire position; man capable of taking full charge; 10 years last position; best of reasons for leaving; no liquor or cigarettes; unusually successful with cattle; thoroughly understand machinery, gardening, poultry, sheep and crops. 58 PENDEXTER ST., East Lynn, Mass.

POULTRYMAN, GRADUATE of poultry course, life-time study; some experience in all branches; industrious, faithful, of highest honor and integrity of character; references; available foreman or manager. DeWITT MOSEY, 75 Manhattan Avenue, New York City.

GERMAN COUPLE, 32, citizen, no children; carpenter and handyman, wishes position as caretaker in country. JOHN DIRSCHERL, 1718 Himrod St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG SWISS couple want positions as handyman, houseworker on farm or club house. SUTER, 248 E. 84th St., New York City.

CAPABLE FARM woman wants full management of farm boarding house; husband farming, dairying. ADVERTISER 641, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, MIDDLE-AGED, married, no children, wants job with poultry business to learn business; conscientious, reliable and good reference. ADVERTISER 639, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED, refined, Protestant woman wishes position as companion for aged person, including light housekeeping; pleasant surroundings, good Christian home, preferred to high wages; Central New Jersey or Connecticut preferred; references. BOX 46, Kingston, N. J.

THOROUGHLY COMPETENT farmer open for position; manager or shares; would like proposition by elderly people who want younger man to take hold. ADVERTISER 650, care Rural New-Yorker.

NURSE WISHES position as nurse, companion, housekeeper to semi-invalid or mild mental case; references exchanged. ADVERTISER 647, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED by married man, grown sons, all around farmer, dairyman, poultryman; prefer good dairy farm; good milkers, not afraid of work; steady; cigarettes, liquor not used; immediate position; good reference. R. D., BOX 105, Strawberry Ridge, Pa.

RELIABLE YOUNG man, 19, experience in modern farming, good dry-hand milker, good teamster, wants work on large farm. MICHAEL LOSOWSKI, 4 Schuyler St., Utica, N. Y.

GERMAN WOMAN, 33, wants position as housekeeper; experienced good clean cook, willing worker, large farm preferred; state wages. ADVERTISER 645, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION WANTED—Forestry graduate, 25, desires position as private estate manager or manager of private hunting preserve; good habits, good references. P. O. BOX 404, Roslyn Heights, L. I., N. Y.

EXPERIENCED BUTTERMAKER, Danish, 33, wants work. JORGENSEN, 352 W. 27th St., New York City.

SITUATION WANTED — Herdsman-dairyman, single, life experience certified, grade-A dairy plant, feeding, breeding, calf raising, private, commercial; good character, references. ADVERTISER 644, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, FIRST-CLASS, wishes charge private estate or good commercial proposition; 20 years' experience incubation, brooding, layers, caponizing, etc.; good references covering a term of years from first-class plants; American, age 43. ADVERTISER 648, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires position on farm; 5 years' experience; preferably within 3 hours of New York City; $20 a month and maintenance. C. CASTELL, 41-41 43d St., Long Island City, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, American, age 31, college trained and fully experienced; expert in incubation and brooding; state salary first letter; references. ADVERTISER 655, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, American, experienced, capable of taking full charge on private estate; good dresser, understand waterfowl; references. ADVERTISER 656, care Rural New-Yorker.

MANAGER, COLLEGE education, French, wants poultry, truck or orchard; salary or share; Connecticut preferred. ADVERTISER 657, care Rural New-Yorker.

COMPETENT GAMEKEEPER, had own reserve 20 years, gilt-edge references. ADVERTISER 662, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERT POULTRYMAN desires position private estate; successful with turkeys, game birds, capons, etc.; references. ADVERTISER 663, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXCEPTIONAL POULTRYMAN, working superintendent; can bring 3 six-foot Americans along that I trained; high-class references. ADVERTISER 664, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION WANTED—Housekeeper, Catholic, middle-aged woman, poultry farm or country home; best reference; write full particulars and salary. ADVERTISER 665, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER AND FARMER, German, single, middle-aged man, wishes good position under superintendent on private place; good reference, good clean worker. JOHN SCHROLL, care Bayer, 1 St. John's Place, Ridgewood, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CARPENTER, EXPERIENCED in repairs on farm and estate buildings, own tools, good painter, glazier and chauffeur; American, age 46, married, two children; good workman, best of references. ADVERTISER 667, care Rural New-Yorker.

NURSE, GRADUATE, desires position. ADVERTISER 675, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT, or working manager, desired by American man, experience on own estate, best of references. L. R. WATERBURY, Rt. 55, Springdale, Conn.

MAN, 52, RELIABLE, looking for a good home; wages $10 month, room, board; understand poultry, also wishes to assist around the place. ADVERTISER 660, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER—German couple seek steady positions near New York or in New Jersey; have 10-year-old daughter; wife good cook; best references; wages $100 month and board; call Waverly 2-0397, ask for Mrs. Rockford. ALBERT BAZNER, 127 Leslie St., Newark, N. J.

EXPERIENCED FARM manager, German, married, 31, wishes position on an estate, honest and trustworthy, understand farm machinery of all kinds and take care of cattle and horses. ADVERTISER 653, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG SWISS couple with two children want work, all-year around, on private estate, for general outdoor work, or on dairy farm; wife is willing to board men if necessary; chauffeur's license; honest, reliable, experienced; can give good references; Long Island preferred. ADVERTISER 668, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as working farm or estate manager; American, 32, married, thorough knowledge of general farming and production of high-grade milk; capable of taking complete charge of your farm or estate; have excellent record and can furnish reference from present employer. ADVERTISER 685, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, EXPERIENCED, single, honest, sober, reliable worker desires position on a modern plant brooding with colony brooders and taking care of young stock on range; state wages and full particulars in first letter; reference. L. K. G., Box 305, Cedar Grove, N. J.

YOUNG MAN, 24, American, 2 years high school, wishes opportunity to learn nursing in small hospital; references. ADVERTISER 676, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED, middle-aged American, as poultryman, caretaker or handy-man; sober and a good worker, reliable; reference. ADVERTISER 674, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED man wishes position as caretaker on an estate; good references. 147 JOHNSON AVE., Hackensack, N. J.

ORCHARDIST AVAILABLE, experienced with labor and marketing. ADVERTISER 677, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN desires position as housekeeper; good cook; references. ADVERTISER 678, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 23, AGRICULTURAL school graduate, practical experience, 4 years of successfully hatching, raising and materializing egg producers; excellent references. BOX H, 9514 41st Ave., Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.

GARDENER-CHAUFFEUR, general man, wants permanent position at once; prefer large estate or institution; single man, age 40, clean, temperate, reliable, good personality, conservative temperament; excellent gardener, farmer, horticulturist, all branches work large estate; livestock, fruits, vegetable, flower gardens, shrubs, roses, tree surgery, etc.; licensed chauffeur, mechanic; alert, dependable man, capable taking full charge private estate; work without supervision, can direct help and will merit confidence of employer. Address CHARLES F. MacHUGH, Fiske St., West Natick, Mass.

EXPERIENCED TRACTORMAN, teamster, all-around farm worker, 22, desires permanent position. JOSEPH MARKS, Room 1112, 32 Broadway, New York. Digby 8120.

CARETAKER-FARMER, farm-raised, available April 15; age 38, American, married, no children, 12 years' experience with purebred cattle, A-1 buttermaker, experienced poultry, vegetables, shrubs, lawns, pruning fruit trees; within 100 miles from New York City preferred; please state wages and particulars in first letter; for personal interview write ADVERTISER 683, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, 39, WISHES position on farm or boarding house; state wages; 12 years' experience on one place. Address HOUSEKEEPER, care R. Von Ende, R. 1, Box 57, Kingston, N. Y.

MARRIED FARMER, middle-aged, German, no children; honest, industrious, wishes position; take care of small place or on good farm; handy with tools, drive car. ADVERTISER 684, care Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL FARMER, single, 29, good education; 10 years' experience in Germany, 4 years U. S.; desires position, caretaker, gardener, poultryman; no liquor or tobacco; will go anywhere; have car. ADVERTISER 670, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Job, active, middle-aged man; poultry, dairy, garden; private place preferred; reference; space for car. GEO. MARSH, Manhasset, L. I., N. Y.

SHEPHERD, married, wants position; take full charge; life experience. ADVERTISER 681, care Rural New-Yorker.

ESTATE SUPERINTENDENT, working farm manager, broad experience; can furnish excellent references for both character and ability; state particulars; married, 37, German. BOX 60, Audubon, Pa.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

DELAWARE ORCHARD, 200 acres, good condition; Stayman, Transparent, York, Old Winesap, Nero, Gano; good buildings, ample machinery, tractors, etc.; splendid prospect for 1931 crop; good location; price $25,000, terms if desired. ADVERTISER 391, care Rural New-Yorker.

118-ACRE STATE road farm for sale, Susquehanna Valley Dairy Farm; 30 head stock, all tools, machinery; on Route 7 between Wellsbridge and Otego; abundant water supply, good buildings, tenant house; 65 acres tillable; price $15,000, 1-3 cash. HARRY M. WALTON, JR., Sidney, N. Y.

LARGE FERTILE farm, Dutch colonial house, plenty water and fireplaces; Estate Wm. Townsend, Annandale, N. J., offered at $10,000. GORDON, Idlewild, N. Y.

FOR RENT—High-class established tea room near Danbury, Conn. ADVERTISER 552, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Finest roadstand from New York to Albany. Inquire ADVERTISER 597, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—6 acres, 5-room house, lights, furnace, spring water; stand, 2 gas pumps; on Lackawanna Trail; produce sold at door; price reasonable. MRS. MEYERS, R. D. 2, Hallstead, Pa.

FOR SALE—My 132-acre fruit and [illegible] new barn 38x56, latest equipments, [illegible] buildings in good condition; 13-room hou[illegible] water supply; on State road, near scho[illegible] churches; electricity; $13,000. ADVERT[illegible] 596, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Four and five-acre tracts of [illegible] some timber, high and dry; ideal for poul[illegible] excellent poultry and egg markets; 15 minut[illegible] walk to State Normal school campus; $300 each, $10 monthly payments; 27 miles from Philadelphia. WM. M. WHEATLEY, Owner, Elmer, N. J.

FOR SALE—121-acre farm with orchard; ¼ mile to State road; 8-room house; in Connecticut; with or without stock. ADVERTISER 629, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Over six acres land, 7-room house, modern conveniences, wide porches, beautiful view; poultry houses, neat barn. Address, MOSES D. MONROE, Room 235, 31st St. James Ave., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—3 to 8 acres land, rather level, on highway in New Jersey, not more than 70 miles from New York City; electricity available. ADVERTISER 631, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—2¼-acre poultry farm on highway in Vineland poultry section; fully stocked and equipped; modern bungalow, city conveniences; terms. JOHN BARRY, Delsea Drive, Vineland, N. J.

WANTED—Farm, fully stocked, on milk-check contract. BLANCHARD, S. Parker Rd., Schenectady, N. Y. Phone 2-0040.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Desirable sixty-six-acre farm, beautifully located on Cortland-Utica State highway; half mile from railroad and milk stations; one mile to general store, church and school; farm lays good; easy working fertile soil; splendid ten-room modern house; new furnace, large porch and lawn, maple shade; barn for thirteen cows, two horses; new silo; 50-ft. poultry house, brooder houses and equipment for 2,000 chicks; new two-car garage; one acre Columbian raspberries, half acre each blackberries, black raspberries, strawberries, all coming into bearing this year; orchard, apples, pears, plums, cherries; all farm machinery including tractor and automobile; household furniture if desired; cows sold; bargain to cash customer. REV. C. J. COON, Sheds, Madison County, N. Y.

50-ACRE FARM near Cornell, good buildings, some equipment included; $3,500, $1,500 cash. ADVERTISER 634, care Rural New-Yorker.

TRADE FOR FLORIDA grove, truck farm, 150 acres, good buildings, city markets. ADVERTISER 635, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANT TO BUY in New York State within 60 miles of New York 150 to 300 acres; view, brook or lake, elevation and woods desired; also some cleared land; condition of house not important, except must be away from main road. ADVERTISER 636, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM WANTED to rent, experience, references, not more than 50 miles from New York City. PETERS, 58 E. 124th St., New York City.

FARM, 71 ACRES, house, barn, household goods and farming tools. OSCAR L. STANTON, Brimfield, Mass.

FOR SALE, rent, farm, 100 acres, dairy, poultry; Millerton, N. Y.; immediate possession. SADLER, 117 Morris St., Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Village property, good road, near Susquehanna River between Binghamton and Albany, Chenango County; 1½ acres level land, shade, fruit, wide frontage, eight-room house, improvements, hardwood floors, sun porch; owner. ADVERTISER 638, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Plot 75x200 with 3-room cottage; city water and light. J. B. COOPER, Park Ridge, N. J. Tel. 237.

FOR RENT—Tenant house, four rooms, acre land, $15. ARTHUR BOUGHTON, Boonton, N. J.

4 LOTS FOR SALE in Dumont, N. J. MINOR SOUTHWORTH, Owner, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

DAIRY FARM, near New Haven, 12 acres, new concrete barn with modern equipment for 100 animals or will rent with 100 acres; State road. Address P. O. BOX 734, New Haven, Conn.

WANTED—Small farm or acreage, cheap, owner, no dealer owner. ADVERTISER 643, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Fully equipped garage in village near city on Syracuse-Cortland road; reasonable terms; write for particulars. ADVERTISER 651, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—286-acre dairy farm, equipped with 50 head stock and all tools; write for particulars. ADVERTISER 652, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUMMER HOME, sale or rent. ADVERTISER 649, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—2-acre poultry farm, 7-room house, electricity; 1 mile from village, hard road. MRS. WM. SNETLAGE, North Branch, N. Y.

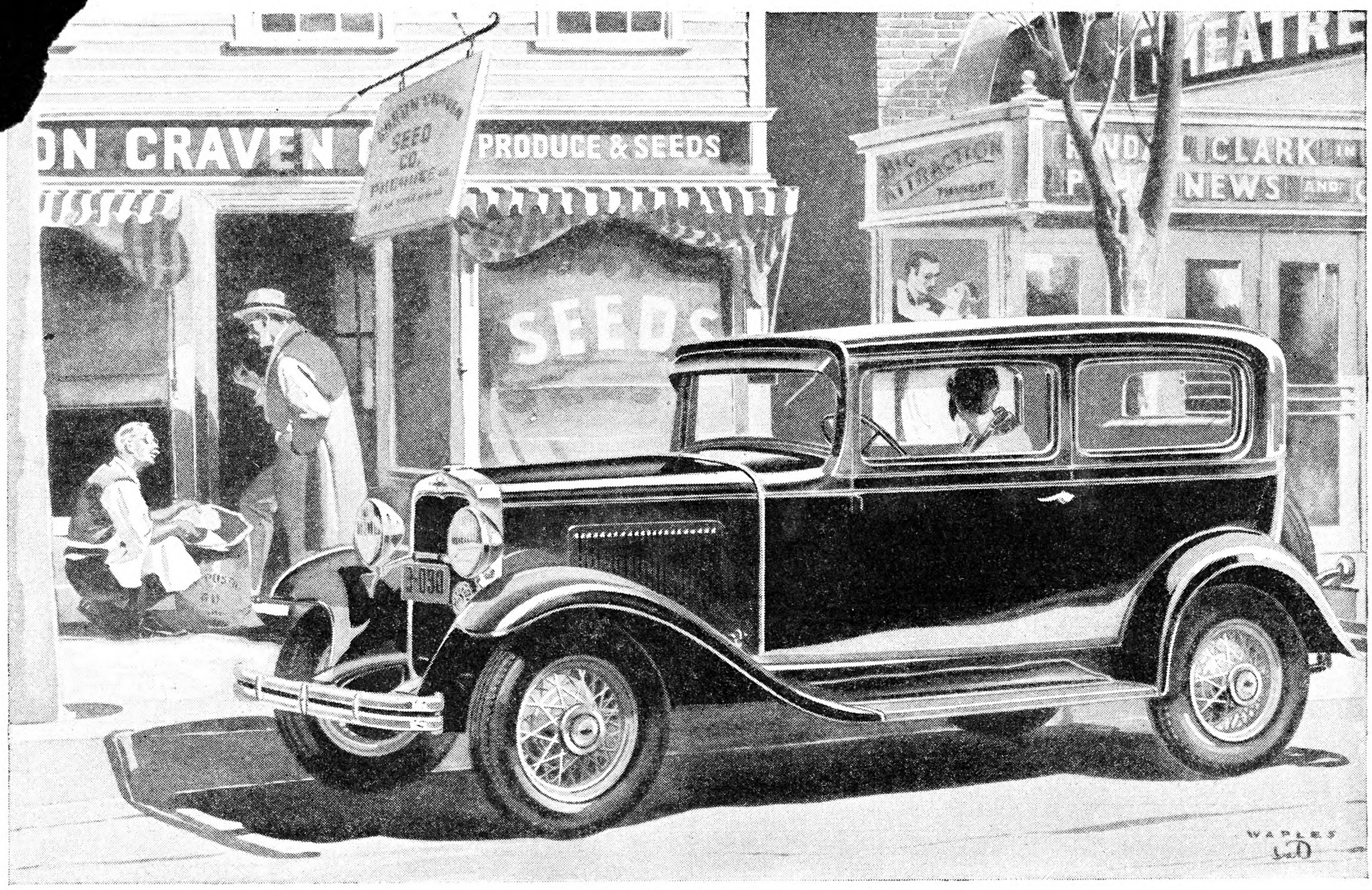
125-ACRE VALLEY farm on State road, plowed in Winter; 20-acre meadow in good shape, mostly level and stoneless; plenty wood and timber; fenced for sheep; seven-room house, newly painted, bath, phone; two barns, new house for 350 hens; spring water in all buildings; trout stream on farm; mile to village, five level miles to railroad; mail, milk at door; a nice place in good condition; $3,500, half cash; owner. CLARK HUTCHINSON, Hancock, Vt.

SALE—Productive 18-acre farm for trucking, poultry; 6-room house, barn, garage, henhouses, fruit trees, berries; water in house, stream through the farm; hard road, good markets; 75 miles New York; price includes all machinery, one horse, hens, tools, Ford truck; $3,500. BOX 40, Highbridge Road, Pemberton, N. J.

146-ACRE STATE road, fruit and truck farm, located on edge of village, Chautauqua County, N. Y.; 100 acres level tillage, balance pasture, 20 acres grapes; 10-room house, piazza, good view, city water, electricity; tenant house, 7 rooms; both substantial condition; basement barn 48x22, concrete stable, 14 stanchions; excellent roadside stand possibilities; $11,000; investigate our long-term, easy-payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

164 ACRES, WAYNE County, Pa.; high, healthy position; new nine-room house, 3 good barns, chicken houses; plenty woodland, fruit, berries; $1,500 down, or would sell in two lots. M. CRITCHLEY, 711 Fairmont Place, Bronx, New York City.

Other Advertisments of Subscriber's Exchange will be found on page 438.



The Chevrolet Coach

For truly economical transportation —the new Chevrolet Six

Now, with the new Chevrolet Six it is possible for everybody to drive a quality car and enjoy the satisfaction of truly economical transportation. The new Chevrolet Six is bigger and better in every way; yet it is one of the lowest priced cars you can buy. Its gasoline and oil economy is unsurpassed, yet it gives you all the smoothness, power and speed of a six-cylinder fifty-horsepower motor. And with a chassis improved and reinforced throughout—longer, stronger frame; more durable clutch; smoother, longer-lived transmission; sturdy front axle; more rugged cylinder block—the new Chevrolet Six will serve with a minimum of upkeep expense. *Truly economical transportation—and with it the comfort, convenience and beauty of roomier, sturdier Fisher Bodies.* This is what Chevrolet is offering in a quality car priced well within the reach of every buyer—a remarkable new value that no careful purchaser can afford to disregard.

NEW CHEVROLET SIX

It's wise to choose a Six

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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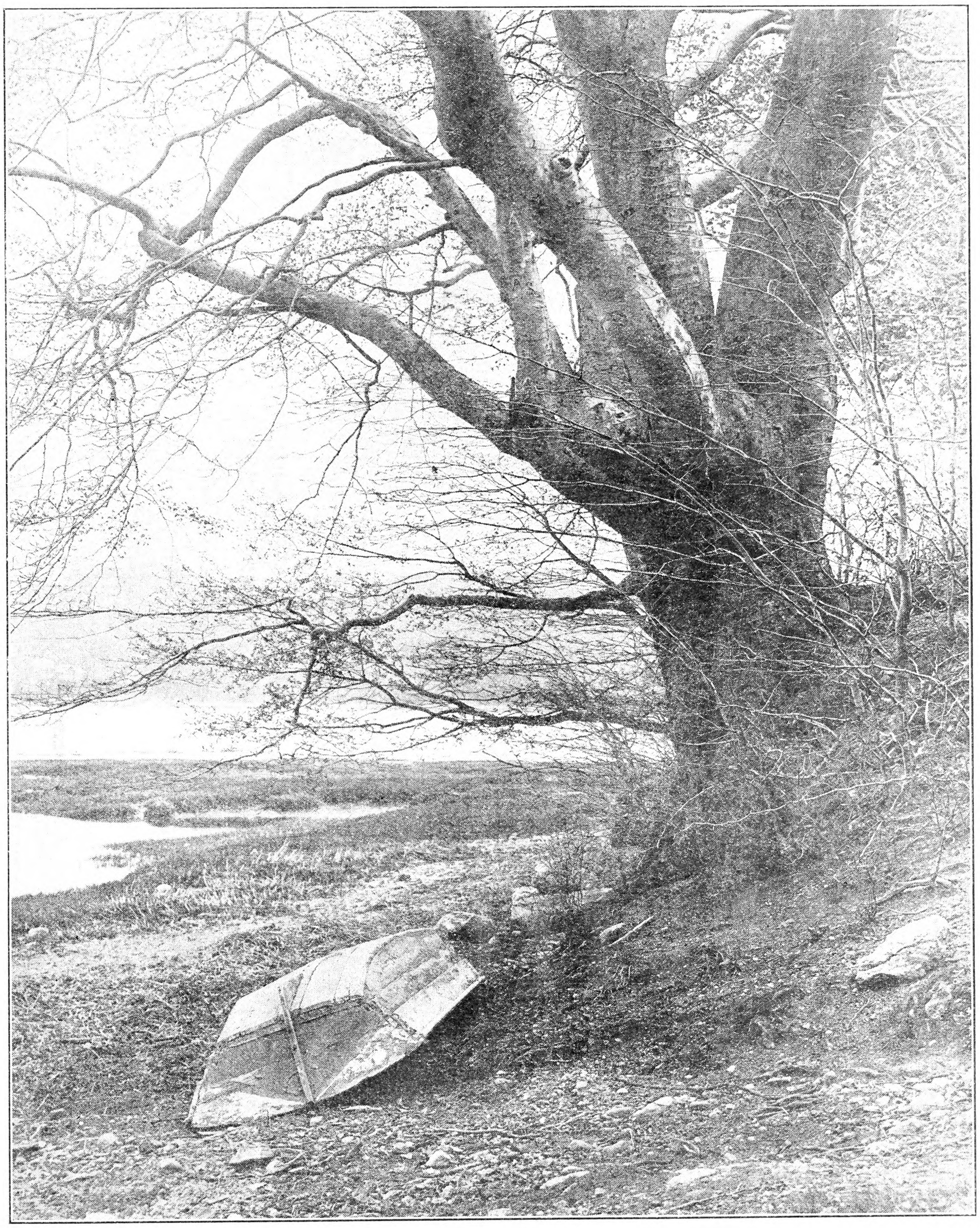


Old Beech Tree on Long Island

THE WORLD'S FIRST REAPER
PUBLIC TEST OF
CYRUS HALL McCORMICK'S INVENTION
Steele's Tavern, Virginia, 1831 A. D.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

COMES TO THE

Century Milestone

THIS year International Harvester celebrates the McCormick Reaper Centennial, rounding out a century of service to both Agriculture and Industry. This year we retrace the history of a world-wide organization of manufacture, distribution, and service, peering back through generations to the Virginia blacksmith shop where Cyrus Hall McCormick created a machine to reap grain and so released men from bondage to the soil.

One Hundred Years—only a handful of industrial enterprises in the western world can trace a lineage so far! For America is young; she has reared herself magnificently on a foundation that was incredibly primitive in 1831. This forefather of International Harvester concerned himself with the first basic need of human existence, and therein lay his inevitable renown.

Before McCormick, the sons of men toiled with the reaping hook, the scythe, and the cradle, precisely as they had

toiled in the ages before. The need of bread chained all humanity to the land—the vital need of bread held in abeyance the genius of the race. Then came the man of vision with the most fundamental of inventions—McCormick, with his Reaper, a strange device with which one man could do the work of many men in the harvest fields. And with that invention a new magic began to stir the pulses of the young republic.

The specter of hunger vanished from the land. The frontier of civilization moved boldly westward into the wilderness. Towns grew into cities along the seaboard and new towns bloomed upon the plains, and men and women, inspired by their emancipation, began building the structure of American Industry that has amazed the world.

One Hundred Years! A venerable span in human affairs, but only the threshold to new accomplishments when the torch of achievement is passed from man to man and from generation to generation. The torch kindled by Cyrus Hall McCormick at his forge fire in Virginia is held high today. The old spirit, grounded in traditions of progress and service, is ever renewed. Young blood and new enthusiasms in this International Harvester organization pledge themselves to the service of modern times and to the future.

1831 · CENTENNIAL OF THE McCORMICK REAPER · 1931

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Wire Floors in Poultry Quarters

By M. B. Dean

FROM incubator to laying-house without having stepped foot upon the ground has been the fate of many a chick in the last few years. Worse than that, some have not even set foot upon a solid floor until in their permanent Winter quarters. Such revolutionary methods in poultry-raising as this indicates have not been brought about by choice, but have been forced by the increasing prevalence and virulence of poultry diseases in those sections where large numbers of fowls have been reared and kept upon small areas of ground. The various parasites that infest poultry, whether large enough to be seen with the naked eye or of microscopic size, become the more dangerous the closer they huddle. If widely scattered, their attacks lack the force of numbers but, if they can get together and move in mass formation, they are likely to overcome any resistance that can be offered. All animals, from the human down, possess a degree of resistance to disease that can be overcome only by sufficient force. That force may be exerted in any place where disease-producing organisms have made their home long enough to have multiplied and become strong. Therein lies the danger that the poultry-keeper who must rear and keep his flocks upon the same ground year after year has to face. To overcome that menace, wire floors have been placed in use.

A wire floor consists of wire netting held by supports several inches—from four to eight—above the permanent floor of the building or yard in which they are used. This netting is commonly what dealers know as hardware cloth, a mesh of heavy galvanized wire stiff enough to support a considerable weight when well braced. The mesh used varies from one-half inch to three-fourths of that dimension. A one-half mesh is better suited to young chicks, though a five-eighths and three-fourths inch mesh is used, the latter particularly for young poults. The wider the mesh the more readily the droppings pass through without accumulating upon the wire.

Since the whole object of the wire mesh floor is to keep the growing chicks from access to floor dirt and their own droppings, the frames upon which the wire netting is stretched are made as narrow as practicable on top, and deep enough to make too frequent cleaning of the floor beneath unnecessary. A strand of heavy fence wire stretched beneath the netting where support is needed within the frame adds to the stiffness of construction, while offering little surface for droppings to accumulate upon. There is, of course, no standard size for these frames; they should be sufficiently small to permit of convenient handling and enough in number to cover the floor upon which they are used. This netting will bear the weight of a man if securely stapled to its frame, though little walking upon it should be needed.

Wire floors are used both in brooder-houses and upon sun porches built outside, the sun porches usually having sub-floors of concrete and enclosing fences of poultry netting. Such fences should be supported by movable posts or frames to permit of access to the porch floor when cleaning is needed. A sun porch must be covered by poultry netting to confine its occupants and, where it is necessary to guard against flies which carry the embryos of certain poultry tapeworms to chickens, the roof and sides of the porch are made from wire fly-screening stuff. This precaution has been found necessary by some poultrymen. When flies are screened from the sun porch, they are also kept out of the brooder-house by screened windows and doors. That such precautions against disease are ever necessary, illustrates the extent to which poultry-keeping has been carried under circumstances that forbid spreading out and diluting the mass of disease carriers, by putting space, sunlight and air between infecting organisms that would gather in close formation. A variation of this practice lies in using a sun porch outside of the brooder house that is fitted with a wire mesh false floor above the permanent one, and depending upon absorbent litter and frequent cleaning to keep the floor of the brooder in an absolutely sanitary condition. It is comparatively easy to keep a concrete or wood floor clean by sufficiently frequent changes in litter, but it is difficult or impossible to keep a small area of ground outside the brooder from becoming saturated with organisms inimical to chicks if it has to remain in constant use.

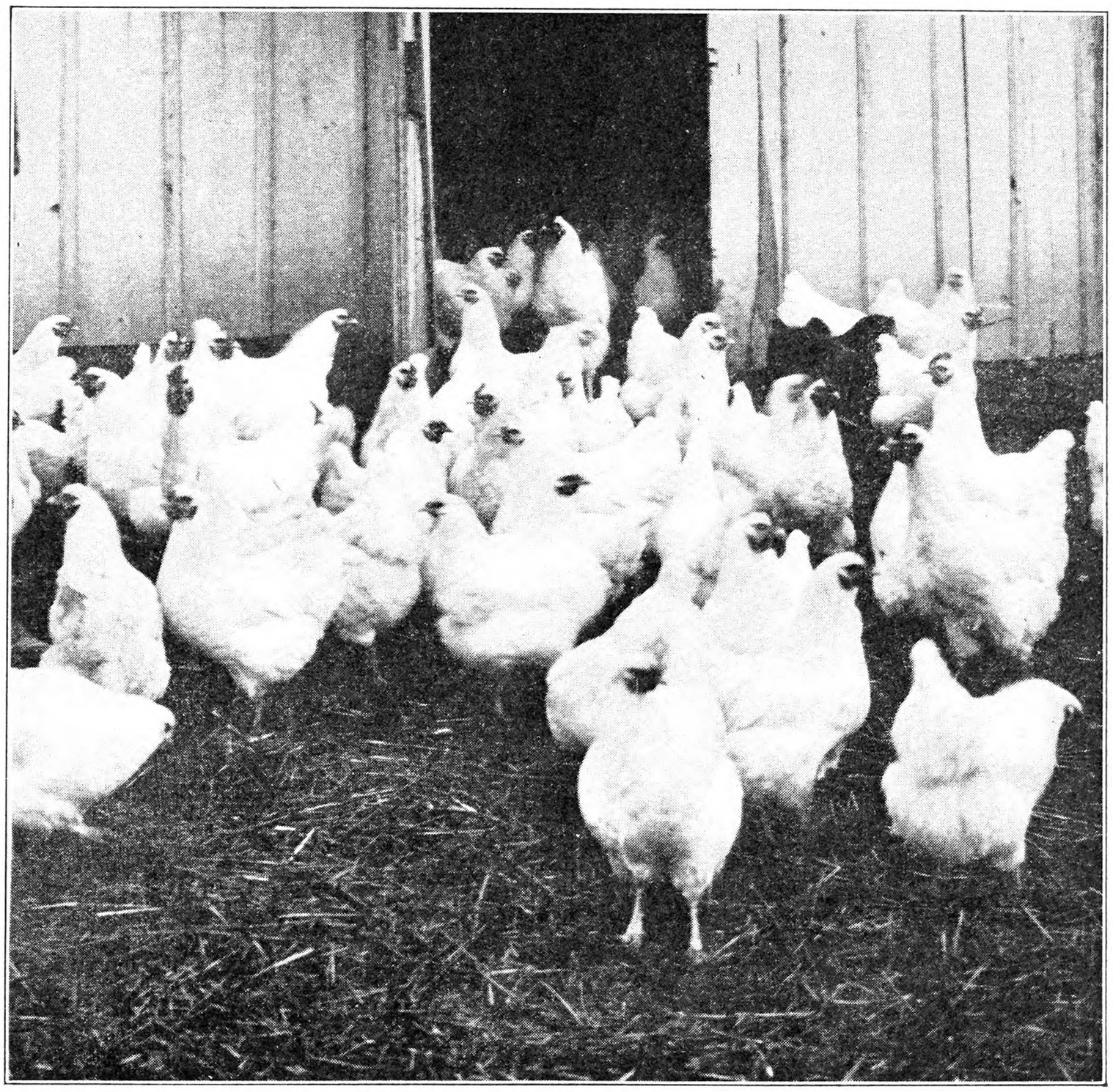
Chicks may be placed upon wire floors as soon as they are removed from the incubator and kept for several days or even weeks before going into their brooder-houses. What are called battery brooders are now being used where large numbers of chicks are hatched, these consisting of wire-floored crates that may be stacked in a suitable room, one above the other, and through the latticed sides of which the chicks may be fed and watered. Large hatcheries find the use of these batteries very helpful in holding over day-old chicks if orders at hand do not take them immediately from the incubator, and the practice of keeping hatchery chicks for three or four weeks, or until the greatest danger from certain chick diseasess has passed, in such batteries before sale, has sprung up. Chicks removed from such batteries to wire-floored brooders or brooders with wire-floored sun porches are kept from the dangers of contact with floor filth and they may be kept upon such floors, if desired, until maturity. It is better practice, however, to remove chicks from such confinement after six or eight weeks and place them upon a clean grass range. They are then past danger from bacillary white diarrhoea acquired by contact infection, and past the greatest danger from coccidiosis. Inherited bacillary white diarrhoea, or as it is now called, pullorum disease, is not guarded against by wire floors, and coccidiosis is not fully prevented. The use of wire-floored brooders and sun porches in raising turkeys hatched in incubators has proven of even greater benefit to the turkey industry than has a like use by poultrymen. Turkeys are peculiarly susceptible to disease acquired by contact with poultry filth, and keeping them from such contact until past the period of greatest danger has made possible large flocks where, heretofore, even small numbers could not be raised.

Chick batteries provide outside feeding and watering troughs that are reached by the occupants through openings of adjustable size in the wire sides of the crates. As the chicks grow, these openings are made larger to accommodate larger heads, while still keeping bodies from following. Growing chicks kept on wire floors in brooder or sun porch are fed from hoppers containing their grain and mash, these being placed upon the wire floor in convenient places. Outside hoppers keep the chicks in the sunshine a considerable part of the time.

A brooder stove within a wire-floored brooder is supported upon long legs reaching through the mesh to the floor, or by bricks beneath the latter. The rations customarily fed chicks of the age kept are used. There is much experimenting going on to determine whether such rations should be modified to suit the close confinement but, as yet, without a great deal of definite knowledge with regard to it. Rapid growth may be secured for a few weeks by feeding soft mashes to cockerels kept as future broilers, but with the production of soft flesh that does not stand shipping well. It may be better after four or five weeks to feed hard grains only, or to add cornmeal to the mash used in the proportion of 50 lbs. to the hundred to make a finishing ration.

Toe-picking, feather-pulling and cannibalism are vices that this close confinement upon wire floors has promoted and have proven serious drawbacks in the past. Some have been unable to bring their chicks to any age with tails; others seem to have been able to control the trouble. Known rules for accomplishing this are yet lacking. Where thousands of chicks are kept for several weeks in batteries, as they are in large hatcheries, control of room temperatures and moisture conditions offers problems that must be solved. It is obvious that newly hatched chicks and those several weeks of age do not require and will not thrive in the same temperature, consequently, there must be facilities for varying this according to the age of the chicks. One of the simple methods is to place the youngest chicks nearest to the ceiling, moving them down as they increase in age. Ventilation may be controlled by fans. Such facilities for holding baby chicks up to several weeks of age if desirable or necessary have brought about trade in started chicks, old enough perhaps to sell as pullets or cockerels to be finished as broilers.

The use of wired-floor brooders does not yet commend itself to those who have ample range upon which they may rear their flocks without danger from excessive contamination of the soil upon which they run. There is, of course, added expense for equipment without improvement in quality of the stock. Necessity may compel prolonged use of wire, where clean range is not available, and temporary use in the early weeks of a chick's life may give it a disease-free start that will prove valuable. The removal of chicks thus confined to a clean range after three to six weeks of confinement is probably the method of choice where a choice may be had.



Part of a Good Flock

Orchard Setting at Long Acres

OVER 2,000 years ago a Greek mathematician pored over his rude table with stylus, waxed tablet, straight-edge and compass working for weary months until he had solved a geometric theorem. Little did he dream that a twentieth century Michigan farmer would apply that solution to the problem of setting an orchard so that the rows of trees would be in exact line both ways across and diagonally but such was the fact. The problem which was solved proved that the square erected on the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle was equal to the sum of the squares erected upon the base and the altitude, and this was its practical application for tree setting.

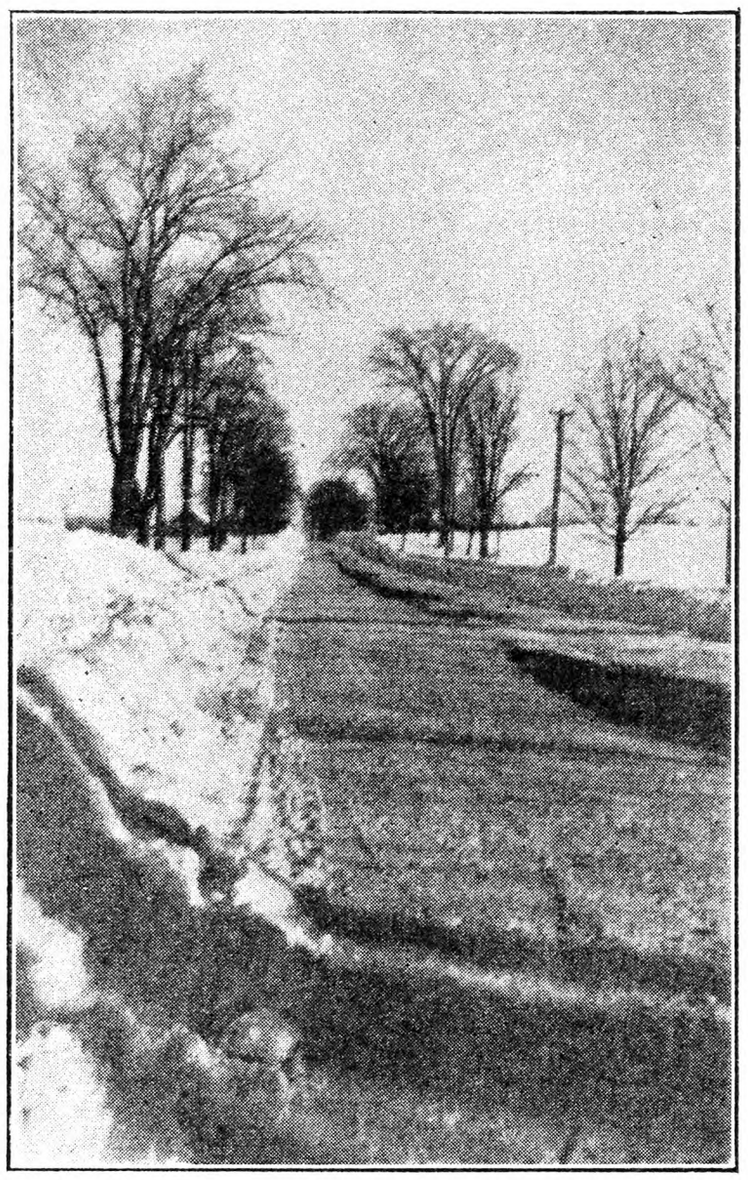
Here in Michigan, we commonly set pears, peaches, plums, 16x16 feet both ways and of late we set our apple trees the same distance by using fillers for every other tree in the row, thus making the permanent trees 32 feet apart when the fillers are removed. The problem then was to lay off the ground selected for the orchard site in exact squares of 16x16 feet, and plant a tree at each four corners. That may sound easy but try it with a measuring pole and line and see how perfectly your work is. To make a measure which would make perfect squares in exact line, I took two 16-foot boards six inches wide, and lapped the ends so that the boards formed a right angle. That right angle had to be perfect and it was made so by utilizing the old theorem of geometry worked out so many centuries ago.

Marking along one side from the lapped corner I measured exactly six feet on the inside edge of that board and exactly eight feet along the inside edge of the other board. The square of 6 plus the square

of 8 equalled exactly 100 and this was evidently the required square on the hypotenuse of the triangle. The square root of 100 is 10, so the next step was to measure exactly 10 feet along the edge of a two-inch strip and lay that strip angling across the two boards, so that the ends marked would come over the six and eight-foot marks. Thus the two long boards formed a right angle and this was completed to a triangle by the brace strip nailed on, and the measurements insured the two long boards to be laid at a perfect right angle, as the theorem is true only of a right-angled triangle. Next a line was stretched along one side of field to get one straight line. Then one edge of the measuring boards was laid along this line, a stake set at the ends of the 16-foot boards thus marking both first and second rows at once. Continued across the field with this, after which the line was no longer needed as the second row stakes formed a straight line along which to lay the measuring boards. By this method the field was laid off in perfect squares each exactly 16 feet on the side. It is not necessary to lay off the whole field at once as three rows may be marked with stakes, the first two rows set and the same stakes used again. I used broken portions of sumac which was growing not far away.

To set the tree so that it stood exactly where the stake had stood before removing it to dig the hole, I took a piece of board six feet long, cut a notch at one side equal distance from each end, bored holes in each end of the board near the end, made foot long stakes a little smaller than the holes. The board was laid on the ground so that the stake came exactly in the notch, the stakes were shoved or driven through the ends of the board. The board was removed and laid to one side. The hole was dug with the surface soil laid one place, the subsoil another. The board was placed back over the end stakes and the tree set into the hole so that the tree was in the notch of the board, thus the tree was exactly where the original stake had stood. Then top soil was shoveled in and worked around and under the roots before tramping in. I have found that a minute or two spent in working this soil in by hand is time well spent, because shoveling never insures plenty of soil under and around the stiff roots.

After tramping down the first filling, the board was again removed and the hole around the tree filled with the subsoil and again tramped. Drawing up loose soil around the tree to insure a soil mulch



Bangor Road, locally known as "Old Military Road." Built by soldiers for purpose of transporting troops to Houlton, then a small settlement, and to the relief of the local garrison in the famous "bloodless Aroostook War." Gen. R. E. Lee, then a young lieutenant, was in command at Ft. Hancock on the border between Houlton and Woodstock, N. B. The old fort is razed but the parade ground is kept and marked by a flagstaff.

finished the job. All this may sound like a lot of fussing to get the trees into line but we must remember that they remain a long time and, if set out of line, will be a continual eyesore to one who has an orderly mind. No doubt you remember many instances in which one corn shock happened to be set up out of line and how that sight bothered you every time you looked at that field. No doubt you have seen corn shocks out of line while driving along the road in early Fall and felt that the man who cut the corn was careless. Perhaps you, too, have rejoiced in the long lines of shocks exactly in line diagonally as well as across. But trees may last a lifetime or more, so a little extra time spent in getting them in perfect alignment is time well spent. I have seen men try to do this by sighting, or by marking with a sled corn market with the or by marking with a sled corn markers with the markers four feet apart, but such methods are sure to result in trees out of line. Probably my Pennsylvania Dutch forebears gave me this love of order, but crooked rows of anything from radishes to apple trees are an eyesore to me.

Sometimes I almost wish I had the faculty of being contented in some disorder. People who live amidst disorder seem happy as larks and worry none at all. Probably such folks never would notice or care whether a tree row was straight or crooked but, strangely enough, a real tree lover, the man who has an orchard because he loves it and not primarily for dollars and cents, is always blessed—or is it cursed—with an orderly mind, which delights in accuracy, clean yards, pleasing surroundings, straight tree rows and a clean mind in a clean body. L. B. REBER.

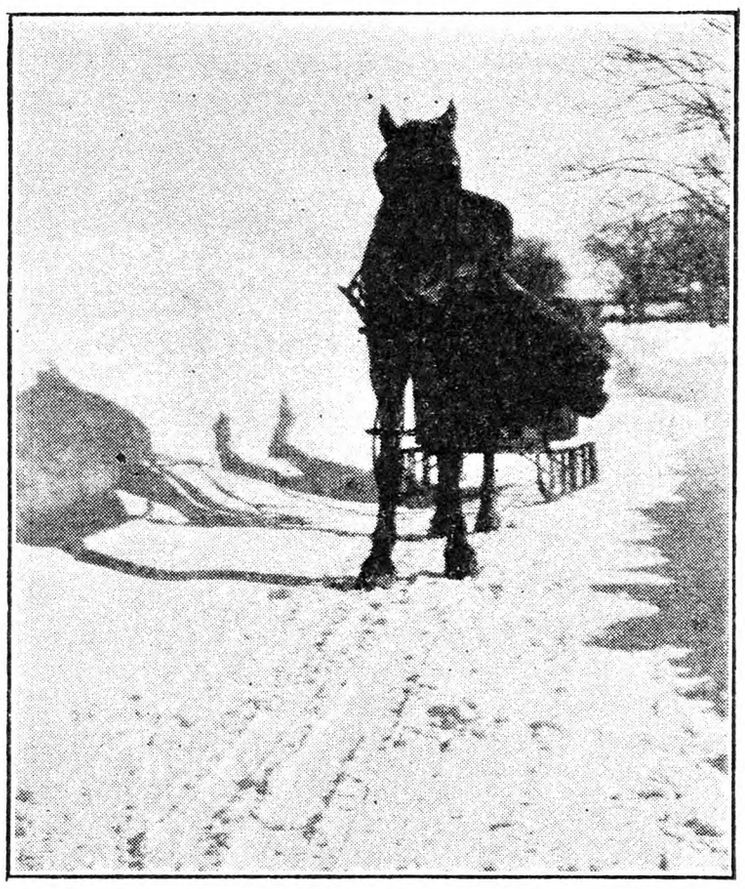
Berrien Co., Mich.

Clearing the Roads in Maine

[Last week Mr. Griffin told something about snow conditions in Aroostook County, and the vehicles used. The following article, and pictures, tell of the sizable job of keeping 300 miles of roadbed clear for autos.]

SUCCESS or failure! That was the question confronting the State Highway Commission of Maine in their efforts to keep open the main trunk lines and highways in Aroostook County this year. For upon their success will depend the trend of policy for coming years.

The problem before them is to see if it is possible to remove the snow and keep open for auto travel



A view of snow-plowed road on R. D. 4, Houlton, Me. This horse is "Whalen Direct," of trotting stock, seven years old. He has been on the racetrack, but makes a fine roader; kind, not afraid to wade through snow up to his neck. He will keep on a bad road when a man would have hard work to know where the road is. The snow here is considerably higher than the horse's head.

over 300 miles of roadbed in a country where nine feet of snowfall is not uncommon in an ordinary Winter. Our past two Winters have been what we consider quite unusual in mildness with little snowfall, but following a very mild Fall since the New Year we averaged a storm a week. On January 20 we had around two feet of snow on the level and in drifts from 10 to 12 feet. This in a temperature averaging about 10 above at noontime and dropping down to 22 below at night or early morning, with a high wind blowing, meant constant work by the big plows to keep open their section of the highway.

The work is done under contract and in conjunction and with help of the local town equipment. While the greater part of the work is being done by specially equipped large plows propelled by two large trucks, hitched tandem, there are times when even this powerful apparatus has to be preceded by the old-fashioned double plow, drawn by eight pairs of heavy farm horses, for which Aroostook is as well noted as for her great potato crops and large trout.

The vexing question is what to do with the snow, when once the 20-foot roadbed is cleared. For when high banks are made there is a limit to the heights to which the snow can be raised. To overcome this in places where there is a tendency for the snow to drift snow fences are placed and again a trench is plowed alongside the road and to the windward about 30 or 40 feet from the road, when this is possible, to catch the drifting snow and hold it before it reaches the roadbed.

The question naturally arises for whose benefit is all this extra Winter work being performed and is it really a benefit to the farmer who lives off the main State highways? Several towns have refused to co-operate. Those farmers who live off the snow-plowed roads have yet to use horses, and when they get to the trunk line they find they cannot haul one-half the usual load because of bare ground. Naturally they go over the easy-hauling roads, thus diverting their load away from the larger towns. This, instead of bringing trade to the merchants of the larger towns, has acted otherwise, and now some merchants' associations are questioning the wisdom of their actions in bringing about the movement for snow removal. The consensus of opinion seems to be that if the effort is to be a success all roads must be plowed, which seems an undertaking too big for present snow-removal equipment. Also the extra cost of plowing is expected to make such an increase of taxation as to cause many farmers to object. They declare that in Winter it is cheaper for them to haul by horses, seeing they have to keep horses to get up their wood for Winter use, and thus keep the teams hardened and fit for the hard work of Springtime putting in the potato crop. A. J. B.

From the Old Dominion

WINTER has bid us farewell and came on time. The past Winter was of a freakish nature. It was the warmest Winter on record in most sections and also the driest Winter on record as a good many people had to haul water all the Winter in some sections of Virginia.

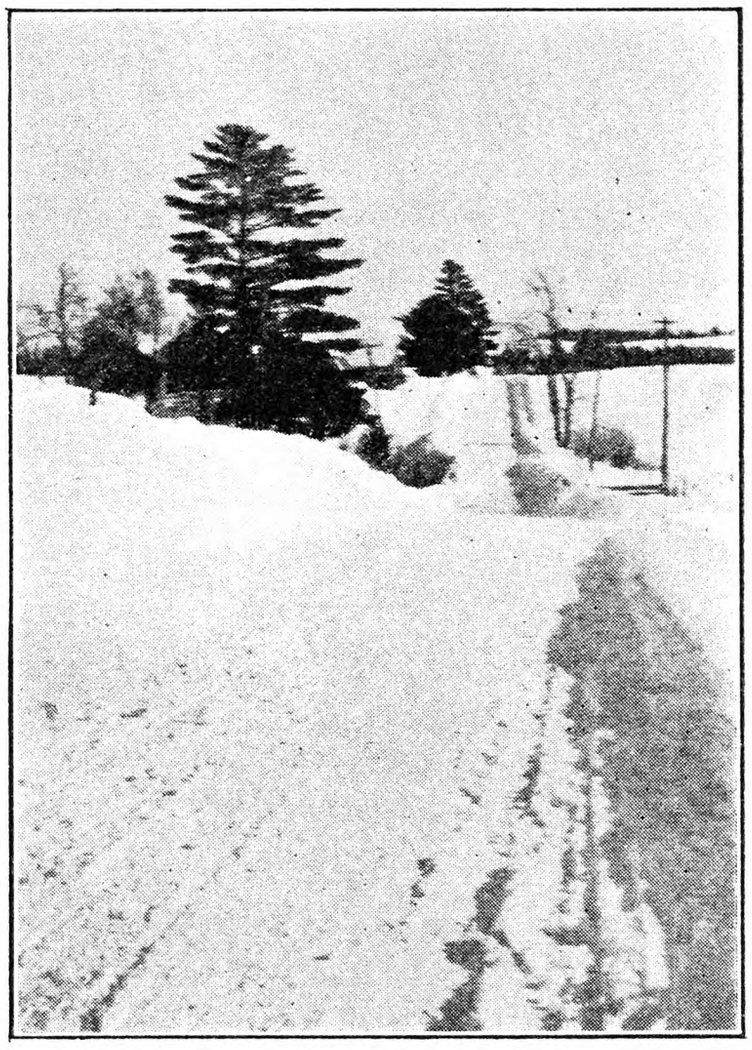
While Southern and Eastern Virginia had several good rains recently, there is not enough yet for weedy fields and pastures that are to be broken for Summer crops. We had a northeasterly equinoctial rain all day Sunday, March 22, and one of the best rains of the Winter. Most small grain crops look promising at this writing.

F. A. Epps, a Prince George County farmer, will plant his 60th crop this Spring on the same farm that his great-grandfather bought during the eighteenth century. Mr. Epps, who will be 80 years old on April 14, helped with four crops on the old homestead before planting the first crop for himself. So this year will mark his 64th season.

Small gardens are going to look even larger this Spring and Summer than they have for many years, because they will be unusually useful in piecing out diets. Drought and unemployment have made diet relief and income relief of prime importance this year. Small farm gardeners, backyard gardeners, and nearby vacant lot gardens, should be more common this year than usual. All kinds should be made larger and more useful than heretofore, and gardening should get underway as early as the weather and moisture conditions permit.

Early garden planting can include such hardy, quick-growing vegetables as radishes, peas, lettuce, spinach, kale, beets, onions and turnips. These grow best in fairly cool weather, with the exception of the beet, but can be planted early. These will also do well with a moderate supply of moisture.

Many farmers fail to realize the importance of a good garden. Experience proves that comparatively little of the farm work is likely to be as profitable as is time spent on the home garden. It is good business management to spare the time for the gar-



View on "Porter Settlement" Road, three miles south of Houlton. This is excellent farming land, 150 to 200 barrels of potatoes to the acre are common here. Was settled by Scotch-Irish from New Brunswick about 150 years ago. They cleared land of a heavy growth of pine and spruce, and in one place planted willow trees as an enclosure in an oblong form 75x50 ft. For what purpose unless for a pound is not known.

den, and not to leave gardening as a chore to be kicked up when there is nothing else to do.

Good seed, adequate fertilization and careful cultivation are the essentials for gardening either on the farm or in the city backlot or yard. The garden deserves the best seed and fertilizer materials. For its size, a garden well planned, carefully planted, and well tilled, is the most profitable piece of ground cultivated on the farm. It may furnish more than one-half of the living for the entire family, and the best half, too, besides having a great tendency to promote better health for each member of the family.

Farmers get, here: Wheat, 90c bu.; corn, 88c; eggs, 20c; butter, 30c; veals, 9 to 10c; hogs, 8 to 9c; beef, 4 to 6c; turkeys, 35c; chickens, 30c; hens, 24c.

Prince George Co., Va. W. H. HARRISON.

The Iowa Onion Season

THE onion planting season has been going on for about two weeks, and now we are about through with set planting. We have had no rain or snow for a long time and our land powders up nicely. The ground is so loose that the horses sink in almost as if it was muddy. We plant sets for our earliest

crop, as they mature in about three months and seed takes about four months to mature. We use yellow bottle-neck sets, as we think they ripen a little earlier than red ones and, while I am talking about bottle-neck sets, I understand they originated in this locality. They are a long set instead of a round one and, in using with a planter, they all drop flat in the row, while, if round, they might drop with the sprout down and never come up.

In preparing our ground, which here in the Mississippi Valley is heavy black loam, we plow under a green crop, generally barley, the last thing before it freezes up. In the Spring, some use a tractor, disk and a clod smasher attached behind the disk. Some do not like a tractor, as they think it packs the ground too hard.

With a team we generally use an Acme which is a sort of a harrow with crooked blades or knives instead of teeth, and can be set fine or coarse. We cut the ground up two or three times, and then board it or clod smash it. Then we are ready for planting.

We use a planter similar to a corn planter only smaller. It plants two rows at a time, 12 inches apart.

To pull our planter we use a garden tractor with which we can plant two acres a day with one gallon of gasoline.

We have no very large onion fields, a few 20 or 30 acres, but mostly seven, eight or 10-acre lots. We ship around 1,000 to 1,200 cars from this vicinity. We set out big onions for our seed, also plant seed thick in rows for sets, which mature about the same time that the onions do. We top sets and put them in crates two feet wide, four feet long, four inches high, slats on the bottom, stack them up about 10 high, each crate four inches apart for air, and let them dry until Fall. Then we clean and grade them in one-fourth, one-half and three-fourths inch sizes. We do not plant any larger than three-fourths inch as they grow to pipers or scullions.

Our land is well tilled, and we use lots of fertilizer of different kinds. There are some plots which have raised onions every year for 55 years and going strong yet.

Lots of radishes, spinach and peas have been planted, but not up, as we have had no rain nor warm weather. One man has 15 acres of radishes. He ships to Chicago about 6 P. M. on the bus and has them there at five in the morning for market.

Eastern Iowa. B. D. GEORGE.

Hay Substitutes, for 1931

AS WE enter upon our program for the Summer of 1931, we farmers in the regions of deficient rainfall during the past year, find ourselves facing a problem which may not be entirely new, but is certainly more acute than during the lifetime of most of us—the forage problem.

A great many of us are realizing that not only was our last year's hay crop considerably below normal, but our new seeding of grass and clover is very thin if not practically a failure.

In the sections where Alfalfa thrives this situation may not be nearly so alarming, since that plant with its very deep root system can withstand a prolonged drought and survive much better than other forage plants. But even Alfalfa suffered and the cuttings were curtailed during the excessive drought of 1930.

To meet this shortage many are turning to supplemental forage crops to be cut for hay. Hungarian grass or millet may solve the problem for some, while others may prefer a crop of oats, peas and barley, to be cut just a few days before ripening as the best substitute we can suggest for clover or Alfalfa hay. This mixture has been recommended by the New York State College of Agriculture for several years, to be cut either for hay, or to be matured and harvested as a grain crop.

This combination consisting of two bushels of oats, one bushel of peas and two bushels of barley should be sown at the rate of about 2¼ bushels per acre, on land thoroughly fitted and fertilized at least as well as it should be for any Spring grain crop. Recommended varieties of these grains for sowing might be the Ithacan or Upright oats, the Chang or Alberta white peas, and the Alpha or Michigan black smooth bearded barley. These several grains will ripen as nearly at the same time as any that we know and should produce a crop of two or three tons of hay per acre, depending of course on the soil and weather conditions.

The only advantage of the Michigan black barley is the fact that the beards of this variety are barbless or smooth, and to one who has ever handled or worked in barley straw that fact speaks volumes! For there is nothing I know of that is more inquisitive, persistent and tenacious than a good normal barley beard, truly it "sticketh closer than a brother," but is *no friend*, while the Black barley referred to is just as comfortable to work in as wheat or oat straw, a point worth considering.

Genesee Co., N. Y. IRVING C. H. COOK.

Two Fine Native Perennials

TO MANY of us who love the outdoor things, there is a subtle charm associated with wild flowers that differs from our feelings toward the exotic beauties of greenhouse and garden. It may be that this charm is due to half-forgotten memories of childhood joys, when we played among the wild flowers and searched the near woods for rare specimens of lady-slippers, painted Trilliums and wood lilies. Perhaps it comes from dim recollections of bewitchingly beautiful settings in which we first saw them growing and blossoming. I never come upon a pretty, yellow dog-tooth violet, that I do not see, as through a glass, dimly, the cool, sandy bank of a little woodland brook, where, half a century ago, these flowers used to blossom and the waters used to murmur and the ovenbirds used to sing as in no other place in the world. So it may be with all wild flowers; they bring to us old memories that are sweet, and clothe themselves with a grace of romance that lasts through the years.

In those long-gone days the little brook and its sandy borders, where the dog-tooth violets used to blossom, did not belong to me, but I was usually one of the happy children who played there and who picked the wild flowers so devotedly that more than

Staminate flowers of the Devil's Bit, Chamaelirium luteum.

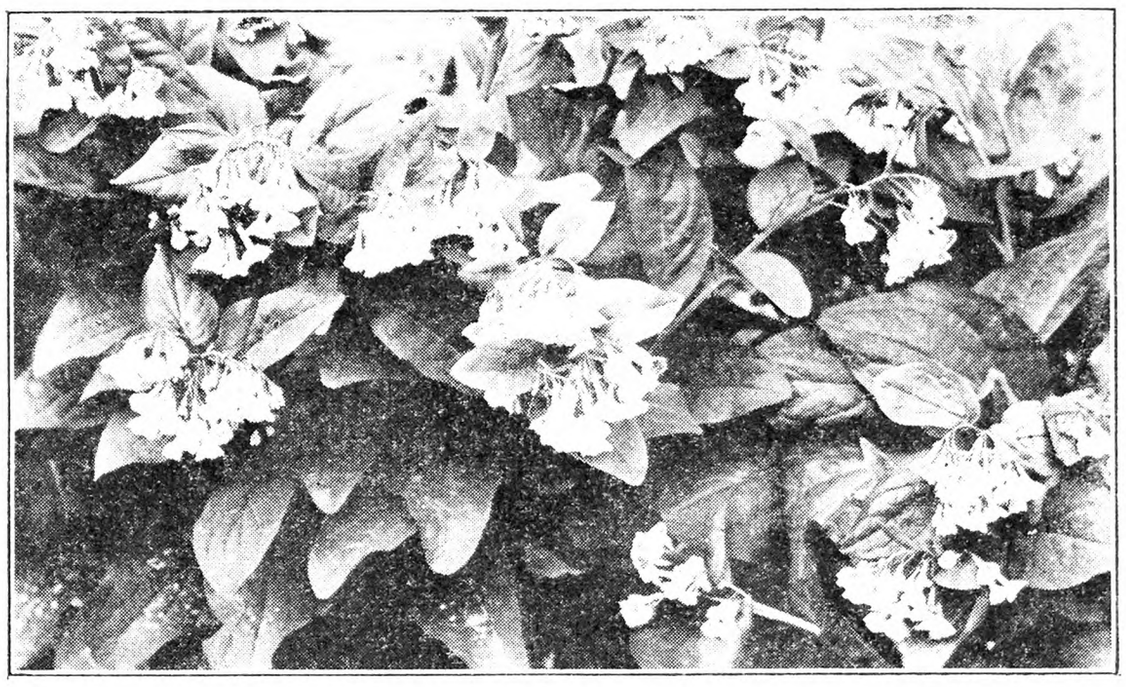
half a dozen species long ago disappeared entirely from the locality. For many years not a pink moccasin flower, yellow lady-slipper, purple fringed orchis, painted Trillium or trailing arbutus could be found along that brook. The youthful nature-lovers thoughtlessly destroyed them.

Now, by some lucky turn of fortune, a section of the stream and its banks have come into my possession, and it has been a great pleasure to re-establish the flowers that used to grow there, but had been long missing. Not only are the original species once again blossoming there, but many other interesting plants grow happily where I have set them near the little brook. Among the flowers which I have planted successfully in that little wild flower garden are two which deserve special mention. They are the Virginia cowslip, Mertensia virginica, and devil's bit, Chamaelirium luteum.

The Virginia cowslip is a beautiful shade-loving perennial. It comes up very early in the Spring, but stands the late frosts remarkably well. My plants have often been crushed to earth with snow and ice and have afterward risen as fresh and full of life as before. The dainty pink buds appear with the first leaves, and open into racemes of exceedingly pretty blue, nodding, trumpet-shaped flowers. The foliage is also beautiful, and sets off the flowers in a peculiarly charming fashion. After flowering, the plants soon die and entirely disappear before Autumn. It seeds well and new plants form constantly in my beds. Usually, the seeds do not scatter far from the parent plant. In order to extend the beds, I gather and scatter the seeds as soon as they ripen. My original plants were brought in from distant woods 20 years ago, and they are still flourishing. Occasionally plants appear that bear pure white or pink flowers. This cowslip is at its best along with blood-root and white Trilliums, and no plant of my wild garden is more admired.

The flowers of the devil's bit are much more attractive than their name. Names are sometimes just too bad. One of the most entrancing, laurel-bordered brooks that I have ever seen appears on the map as "Hell Run," and some visionless scientist named our lovable bluebird Sialia sialis. I can understand the aptness of the name devil's club and king devil, but why a plant as pretty as the Chamaelirium should have such a name fastened to it is beyond my comprehension. This plant is a hardy perennial, thriving either in sun or shade. It often grows in swampy land and is especially fond of open spaces in woods. It is dioecious, that is the staminate flowers are borne by one plant and the pistillate flowers by another. The two plants are similar, although the flowers differ in general appearance, as well as in their less obvious structure. The flowers are on long spikes that are at their best stage in May and June and keep their form for 10 days or two weeks. The cream-white, lace-like flowers of the staminate plants are especially attractive. My first plants began 10 years ago to bear single spikes of flowers; now they produce from 10 to a dozen every year. Both the Virginia cowslip and the devil's bit transplant easily when taken from the wild.

FRED E. BROOKS.



Virginia Cowslip, Mertensia virginica. Fine foliage, pink buds and blue flowers, make of this a lovely plant.

Questions About Fruit

Answered by H. B. Tukey

Ringing Apple Trees

I have some Baldwin and Delicious trees that are eight years old. They are strong growers, but they do not bear. Would ringing be recommended? How is it done? L. R. E.

Syracuse, N. Y.

TREES at this age which have not borne fruit are on the border line for ringing. They should certainly have carried some fruit by this time under normal conditions. Ringing, however, is an emergency measure and should not be indulged in recklessly. First of all, check back over the last three years and see whether the trees have blossomed, and whether or not their failure to set fruit may be due to Spring frosts, lack of cross-pollination, or poor weather at blossoming time. If you have been applying nitrogen fertilizers rather liberally, or if you have been pruning heavily, stop both practices for a season or two. Having ruled out all these possibilities, then take up ringing.

Like everything else in fruit growing, there are all degrees of ringing. The least severe method is to run a sharp knife around the base of one-third or one-half of the scaffold limbs, cutting through into the sap wood. This is called "scoring." The next more severe step is to take a sharp saw and do the scoring with it instead of a knife. Next comes the removal of a strip of bark a quarter of an inch wide, and so on up to half an inch or more. It must be said, however, that the severe ringing methods have been pretty well done away with in preference to scoring.

In this instance, do the ringing, if you decide to try it, after growth has begun, but before the blossoms are in the pink stage. This will tend to set what blossoms may appear and will help in the formation of fruit buds for next season.

When to Apply Nitrogen to Fruit Trees

When is the best time to apply nitrogen fertilizers to apple trees? In the Spring or in the Fall, and how much to the tree? C. W. S.

Ravena, N. Y.

Early Spring application, just when the buds begin to show green, is still the recommended procedure. The only reason for thinking that any other time might be successful is that some very striking results have been secured in some of the South Atlantic States from Fall applications. In addition there are growers in New York and in New England who have had good responses from Fall applications. One might think, off hand, that Fall applications would be wasteful in that the fertilizer would be leached from the soil by Fall and Winter rains. It seems, however, that the nitrogen is taken up into the tree and held there, thus being ready for early Spring growth, and giving the same beneficial responses that are secured from Spring applications.

Although the facts begin to point towards good results from applications in the Fall of the year, there is not sufficient information to justify a blanket recommendation as yet. In addition, the time at which the fertilizer is applied in the Fall is an important factor, and it is difficult to specify a critical time during the Fall season as clearly as one in early Spring just when growth begins. If some growers get their Fall applications on in November, the ground may freeze up before the tree can take it up. On the other hand, if the fertilizer is applied in August or early September, followed by rains, there may be a resumption of growth and possible Winter injury. In general, it seems that the last of September or the first of October is a good time for Fall applications. An approximate rule for amounts of nitrate of soda per tree is one-quarter pound for each year the tree has been set. A four-year-old tree, then, receives a pound; while a two-year-old tree receives a half pound.

Prune Trees Fail to Bear

Can you tell me how to make prune trees bear? They are about nine years old and are fine thrifty trees. They bloom every Spring but never have any fruit. They are on the side of a peach

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orchard and have never been pruned very much. The orchard is in grass. Will you tell me what to do for the trees?
Victor, N. Y. C. W. H.

The fact that the trees are in sod and have never been pruned severely, agrees with the statement that the trees bloom heavily and points towards some other factor than too vigorous growth. If the trees had been pruned severely, or if the orchard were clean cultivated, one might suspect tardiness in bearing from some nutritional fault. As it is, one suspects frost, lack of adequate cross-pollination with some other variety, and shortage of nitrogen at the time that the fruit is setting in early Spring. If there are not other varieties of plums in the vicinity, you should provide some other kind for cross-pollination. For the immediate future, in case you have to plant new trees for this purpose, try bringing a few bouquets of some other variety into the orchard and placing them in pails of water here and there, say near every third tree in every third row. If lack of nitrogen is the factor, it may be remedied by applying about three pounds of nitrate of soda on the surface of the ground around each tree.

Varieties of Sweet Cherries and Red Raspberries

Will you advise me which of the black sweet cherries is considered the best for Western New York? I should like large fruit of fine quality that does not ordinarily split on the tree. What about Windsor or Schmidt Bigarreau? It takes so long to bring a tree into bearing that it is very disappointing to find after a number of years you have raised a tree with inferior fruit. Which of the red raspberries are considered the best for this locality, Viking or Latham? Or are there other kinds superior to these? My understanding is that the above mentioned are not as susceptible to disease as Cuthbert, but I have had no experience with any of them and would appreciate any information that you can give me.
Fredonia, N. Y. F. R. B.

Windsor comes pretty close to holding the same position among sweet cherries in Western New York as Elberta does among peaches. The tree is hardy, vigorous, and productive year in and year out. The fruit is moderately large, black, firm, does not crack badly, and is of good quality. There are other varieties which excel in one character or another, but there is none of proven worth quite the equal in all-round dependability to Windsor. Kirtland has superior quality, but it is white-fleshed. Black Tartarian is very productive and is early, but the fruit is soft. Lyons has exceptionally large fruit, but it is an uncertain producer. So it goes, until finally the choice is between Lambert, Schmidt, Windsor and Black Tartarian. Lambert, however, is inclined to crack. Schmidt has large, attractive, bleak fruit, and the trees are large and productive, once they begin to bear. The chief fault in Schmidt is tardiness in coming into bearing. The relative ranking of varieties is a question for debate, but the writer is inclined to place them in the following order: Windsor, Schmidt, Lambert, Black Tartarian.

As for red raspberry varieties for Western New York, Ontario and June are considered among the best for early fruit, and Latham and Viking for later season. Although Latham does not have the quality of Cuthbert, it will stand up against mosaic where Cuthbert will not. Whether Viking will eventually replace Latham is still an unsettled question. Only time can tell. Viking is sufficiently good, however, to be worthy of more than mere trial. H. B. TUKEY.

Old Orchards Need Pruning

Many old orchards are too tall and too dense around the outside for economical fruit production. We will grant that the worst of these orchards, on wet land and planted so closely as to be crowded, would better be abandoned. However, there are orchards, reasonably well located in this condition, which it would pay to prune. If the trees are crowded, the first step may be to take out every other row on the diagonal, or one-half of the trees. Then there will be sufficient light for those that are left to benefit by the pruning to be given.

Cut the tops back several feet to strong side limbs as long as there is a good supply of lateral branches below to maintain a moderate leaf surface. The top should be reduced to a point that will bring all the fruit within reach of a 20-foot ladder. These cuts may be of good size and should be made as clean and close to the side limb as possible, to promote quicker healing. It is not advisable to paint the wounds at once, but to let callous formation start in the Spring and then paint in the Summer or Fall. Any well-made paint composed of the proper proportions of raw linseed oil and a durable pigment is satisfactory.

With the exception of such crossing and parallel limbs as may interfere in the inside of the tree, most of the remaining pruning will consist of a thinning out of the small branches, around the outside of the tree. They tend to exclude light and air and make thorough spraying impossible. The amount of such finer pruning that needs to be done will depend on the condition of the tree, and on the variety. Northern Spy and Rome will require a great deal of cutting out of such small brush; McIntosh a less amount and such open trees as Sutton very little.

Trees can be brought back in this way so they can be more efficiently sprayed and more easily picked. If the pruning is accompanied by good general care, an improvement may be noticed in size and quality of fruit and more regular and higher production. L. H. W.
Chemung Co., N. Y.

Culture of Clematis

Will you give me the requirements of the large-flowered purple clematis vine? Situation, soil, fertilizers, protection (if needed in Northwest Massachusetts) and anything else that will help me to grow it successfully. L. S. G.
Massachusetts.

The Clematis likes a well-drained light sandy loam. It should be enriched with well-rotted manure, spaded in before planting. A heavy soil is improved by the addition of leaf mold or sand. A deep soil is desirable, as these vines like plenty of space for their roots. A Fall mulch of manure, worked into the soil in Spring, will add fertility while giving Winter protection. Most sorts like full sunshine, but a little shade at the base, given by herbaceous plants near by, is an advantage. In planting, the top of the ball of earth around the roots should be two or three inches below the surface of the soil; shallow planting gives poor results. Being so rampant in growth, the Clematis needs plenty of moisture, and watering during a dry season, or where the soil is naturally dry, will give good returns in larger blooms and more of them.

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A Built-in Rock Garden

Yesterday the men were talking about the rocks beginning to show through the snow and that reminded me of my rock garden, and set me to studying catalogs. But that was yesterday and now 13 inches of fresh snow has already fallen and more is coming.

Perhaps others have looked about their garden and sighed as I did, "There is no place for even a tiny rock garden." Down at the southeast corner there was a low place, all of two feet lower than the rest of the garden and about 12x30. It was too wet in Spring to plant, but dried out in midsummer and came up to bunch grass, swale and wild Clematis. A stone wall was on the south and east. It had always been an eyesore. It always seemed to me that the early settlers chose a house site above the fogs of the valleys; secondly, the nearness to good water was considered and thirdly the roughest, rockiest part of the land became their building-site and the inevitable house lot. The house lot was often walled in with field stones.

We had conquered most of the house lot and more and more came the conviction that here was a midget rock bed. I can't say to my servant "Do this and he doeth it," so I began craftily. The rakings of the yard, the woodshed, everything cleaned from wood sawing, I asked to have put in that corner, then all the garden litter was put in, and then every stone removed in nearby fields. Then pail by pail my filling was brought, one pocket and then another was filled, and the place was left uneven like one of our hillsides, sloping upward on the north and east. Then the boys began to be interested and every odd-shaped or peculiar-colored stone was brought in, and flat ones kept coming for the irregular foot path.

Then I studied lists to see what in my own garden could be used there. Naturallly there were many mistakes. Achillea Cerise Queen is lovely in leaf, but too tall in growth for a prominent position. This must be dug out and put at the farther north-east corner so as not to obscure the sight of the smaller plants. Oenothera Youngii just seems to belong there creeping along the stones. One tiny pocket holds cosily a fine clump of blue-eyed grass. Isn't that a cunning member of the Iris family?

To afford shade a purple-flowering raspberry was set at the west side. I am still cutting out suckers, but I think it will remain, for the violets cluster in its half shade and the rock cress cuddles under it, and it protects the corner from the winds.

Ornithogalum umbellatum or star of Bethlehem is lovely in one of the lower spaces. In a small garden I would never use any tall plants, nothing over a foot high, except at the highest part I am going to set two or three small evergreens in pails, and sink the pails until I can afford a dwarf evergreen or two, as most of our rocky hills are crowned with evergreens.

One exception is that besides the larger rocks some briar or a wild rose often grows so I have one in the garden. I read that Sedums are not used in the best rock gardens, but every catalog I possess lists them for this purpose and on one side of the winding path will be my Sedum garden, filling in with as many dwarf varieties as I can get. The grass pinks and maiden pinks are made for this place and the Cheddar pink will be added this year.

Saponaria ocymoides looks as if it was in its native place, and so does Silene Orientalis. I want to add the Autumn catchfly, S. Schafta and white form S. alpestris. The Potentillas, really a cinquefoil, fit well with rocks and endure drought. You note I am low on blue flowers, having only the improved Linaria, Gill-run-over-the-ground and bluets, so Aubretia is to be tried.

I failed with Helianthemum seed and as the packet was generous I divided with three friends, and they all failed. Maybe some will come and tell us just how, when and where to start seeds, and also tell us if the hardy Verbena is easily grown from seed and will be likely to be hardy.

In one pocket the dainty pale Corydalis is at home, and last Fall I sowed seeds of Aquilegia canadensis in another, and have the promise of seeds of toadflax or butter and eggs, as they grow in this environment.

The double buttercup wanders in and out around the base rocks and there is a depression left for a tub of umbrella plants and spotted calla for a shallow pool.

The Phlox divaricata is a good lavender and P. canadensis a good rose. I am not sure which appellation is correct for this, as I see seemingly the same plant listed by two or three names. No rock garden is complete without its old hen and chickens or its sunshiny Siberian wallflower.

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Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

April 2, 1931.

MILK

April: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.41; 2B, $1.66; 2C (milk made into sour cream), $1.41; Class 3, $1.35.

In classes 2A, 2B, and 2C a differential of 5c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat is added to milk testing above 3.5 per cent and deducted for that testing below this point. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c per .1 of 1 per cent.

Sheffiield Producers: Class 1, $2.70; Class 2, $1.70; Class 3, $1.50.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh fancy	$0.28¾@$0.29¼
Extra 92 score	.28¼
Firsts 88 to 91 score	.26¾@ .28
Seconds	.25½@ .26½
Lower grades	.24½@ .25
Ladles	.21 @ .24
Packing stock	.13 @ .20½
Renovated	.25 @ .25½
Sweet fancy	.30¾@ .31¼
Extra	.30¼
Firsts	.28 @ .30
Seconds	.26 @ .27½
Centralized	.24½@ .27¾

CHEESE

State—Whole Milk	
Flats, held	$0.21 @$0.22½
Fresh, specials	.16½
Fancy	.15½
Wisconsin—Whole Milk	
Flats, 1930 cured	.18 @ .20
Fresh	.15½@ .16½
Daisies, fresh, fancy	.15¾@ .16½
1930 cured	.18½@ .19½
Young America, fresh	.16 @ .17½
June	.19 @ .20

EGGS

Nearby white fancy (including premiums)	$0.28 @$0.29
Extra	.25 @ .27
Average extras	.23 @ .24
Extra firsts	.22 @ .22½
Pacific Coast	.23 @ .29
Mixed colors	.23½@ .26
Gathered best	.23 @ .24
Fair to good	.18 @ .20

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.35@$0.50
Fair to good	.23@ .30
Roosters	.15@ .20
Fowls	.18@ .26
Ducks	.22@ .25
Turkeys, average	.31@ .36
Squabs, lb., ungraded	.35@ .45
Graded	.45@ .50
Dark, doz.	1.50@ 2.50

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.24@$0.26
Chickens	.20@ .40
Roosters	.12@ .13
Ducks	.23@ .26
Geese	.12@ .15
Rabbits, lb.	.17@ .25

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$8.90@$9.40
Bulls	5.00@ 5.25
Cows	2.75@ 4.50
Calves, best	11.00@12.00
Common to good	4.00@ 8.00
Sheep	3.00@ 4.00
Lambs	9.50@13.50
Hogs	7.50@ 8.75

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.13@$0.15
Good to choice	.07@ .12
Lambs, hothouse, head	4.00@ 9.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	16.00@18.00
Bulls	9.00@ 9.25
Cows	9.00@12.00

POTATOES

L. I., 150 lbs.	$1.75@$3.25
In bulk, 180 lbs.	3.75@ 4.00
Maine, 180 lbs.	3.25@ 3.60
Idaho, bu. box	2.00@ 2.50
Bermuda, bbl.	7.00@10.00
Cuba, bu.	2.00@ 3.50
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bu.	1.00@ 3.50
Del. and Md. bskt.	1.50@ 2.25

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz. bchs.	$1.00@$5.00
Beets, bu.	.50@ .75
Cabbage, ton	19.00@21.00
Carrots, bu.	.50@ .75
Cauliflower, bu.	1.50@ 2.00
Celery, doz.	1.25@ 1.75
Dandelions, Tex., bu.	.75@ 1.00
Knob Celery, 100 bchs.	8.00@12.00
Eggplants, bu.	2.50@ 4.50
Horseradish, bbl.	5.25@ 5.50
Leeks, 100 bchs.	3.00@ 4.00
Lettuce, bu.	2.00@ 4.00
Lima beans, bu.	2.50@ 6.00
Onions—	
Eastern, yel., 100-lb. bag	1.10@ 1.40
Mid. Wn., yel., 100-lb. bag	1.20@ 1.40
50-lb. bag	.55@ .75
White, 50 lbs.	.35@ .85
Parsnips, bu.	.65@ .75
Peas, bu.	1.00@ 3.00
Peppers, bu.	2.25@ 5.50
Radishes, bu.	1.50@ 2.50
Salsify, 100 bchs.	7.00@10.00
Spinach, bu.	.90@ 1.15
Squash, Winter, bbl.	1.25@ 1.50
String beans, bu.	1.00@ 5.50
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.00@ 6.00

DRIED BEANS—*Jobbing Prices*

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$5.50@$5.75
Pea	5.00
Red kidney	9.25@ 9.40
White kidney	6.50@ 6.75

FRUITS

Apples, McIntosh, bbl.	$3.00@$8.00
Greening	3.00@ 6.50
Baldwin	3.00@ 6.00
Spy	3.00@ 7.00
Rome	3.00@ 6.50
Pears, bu.	1.00@ 1.75
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	1.00@ 6.00
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.15@ .28

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy, ton	$27.00@28.00
No. 2	25.00@26.00
No. 3	22.00@23.00
Clover mixed	22.00@29.00
Straw, rye	15.00
Oat and wheat	12.00@13.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.	$0.94⅜
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.78⅝
Oats, No. 2 white	.42
Rye	.58

Retail Prices at New York

Butter, best, lb.	$0.36@$0.37
Milk, grade A, qt.	.18
Grade B	.15
Cream, 40 per cent, ½ pt.	.25
20 per cent	.16
Eggs, best, doz.	.35@ .40
Gathered	.30@ .32
Turkeys, lb.	.40@ .55
Chickens	.35@ .45
Ducklings	.35@ .40
Apples, doz.	.30@ .40
Oranges, doz.	.35@ .50
Potatoes, peck	.30@ .40
Lettuce, head	.05@ .10
Cabbage, lb.	.03@ .04
String beans, lb.	.30

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by the New Jersey Department of Agriculture.)

The apple season is gradually drawing to a close. Shipments are yet moderately heavy but the peak of the season has passed. Many nearby States have cleaned out their storage house and the strictly commercial States will now supply the bulk of the offerings.. Demand for apples has been fairly good for the past week, and trading was quite active. Marks of the best quality moved at firm figures. Best Staymans sold well at $2 to $2.15 per bu., while Rome Beauties brought mostly $2. Street sales of New Jersey offerings of various varieties in five-eighths baskets sold at 60 to 75c, with a few fancy Romes at 85c to $1.15. Strawberries continued to move slowly on a weak market. The quality of the Florida arrivals continued ordinary, and wide range in price was the result. Best offerings sold at 18 to 20c a quart, with some poor and wasty at 10c. Asparagus was in heavier supply from California as the peak of the shipping season occurred in that State. Very large green "grass" in crates of one dozen bunches sold at $4 to $4.50, with poorer $3.75. Some South Carolina asparagus was offered on the street and this sold at $4.50 to $5 for large to very large sizes. The demand for snap beans was fairly good and the market was firm for fancy. Offerings from Florida were moderately light and most sales were made $3 to $4 for the best wax, while Valentines brought $2 to $3.50. Beets were steady while Texas carrots were weaker. Broccoli greens were weaker as the quality of the Virginia arrivals was ordinary and most sales were made at $1 to $1.75 a bushel. Old cabbage continued dull, while new offerings were weaker. Florida half-barrel hampers brought $1 to $1.10, while Texas lettuce crates sold at $1.90 to $2. Cauliflower was about steady, while celery was firm, with Florida supplying most of the offerings of the latter. Dandelions moved fairly well, with Pennsylvania and New Jersey five-eighths baskets moving at $1.25 to $1.75. Western Iceberg lettuce was dull, with California crates of four to five dozen heads selling at $2.25 to $3. Southern offerings of Big Boston were about steady at $1.25 to $1.50 a half-barrel hamper. Mushrooms moved slowly. Onions were very dull. Radishes were in light supply, with hothouse selling at $2.50 to $3 a box. Rhubarb was barely steady with 5-lb. boxes moving at 50 to 75c. Spinach was weaker as the quality of the Texas arrivals continued rather ordinary. Most sales were made a 90c to $1 a bushel. Sweet potatoes were weaker, due to a slow demand, as receipts were light. New Jersey bushel hampers of yellows sold at $2 to $2.25, while Maryland-Delaware stocks brought $1.75 to $2 a hamper. White potatoes were stronger, but trading was rather dull.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Receipts of eggs were very heavy and total number of cases received during the week equaled 54,347 compared with 35,741 cases the week previous and 47,504 cases during the corresponding week of 1930. Receipts were ample for the limited trading and the market was generally quiet. Surplus stocks were going into storage. At the end of the month a total of 52,564 cases were in storage compared with 35,568 cases on the same date of last year. Nearby closely selected extras sold fairly well at 24½ to 26½c, with some higher. The Easter demand took a large part of the best eggs. Nearby extras moved slowly at 23 to 24c a dozen. Browns were slow at 23 to 25c for extras. Pacific Coasts whites topped the market at 27 to 29c. Mid-western eggs were dull at 22½ to 23c.

Approaching Hebrew holidays caused an improvement in the demand for fresh poultry. Fancy fat fowls moved especially well, and best Plymouth Rocks sold at 25 to 26c. Fancy Leghorns were rather slow at 22 to 23c a lb. Receipts of chickens were quite liberal. Demand for fancy was good and most sales were made at 31 to 33c. Broilers moved slowly at 36 to 37c a lb. for Plymouth Rocks while Leghorns were mostly 34 to 35c. Staggy roosters were mostly 20 to 22c. White Peking ducks moved fairly well at 27 to 28c, while Muscovys were 22 to 24c.

Receipts of dressed poultry was somewhat lighter than the week previous. A total of 554,236 lbs. were received compared with 792,102 lbs. the week before and 753,730 lbs. during the corresponding week of 1930. Demand for dressed poultry was only moderate, but inquiry was fairly good for the best quality offerings. Western fresh killed box packed fowls brought 24 to 26c a lb. for the best birds. Chickens were mostly of irregular quality and values were hard to determine. Best stock brought 34 to 36c a lb. Old roosters in light supply were quiet.

HAY AND STRAW

Hay receipts were light during the past few days. Demand was slow and the market was largely in the buyers' favor. Best feeding hay reached $25 a ton, while lower grades ranged from $23 to $24.50 a ton. Straw was in very light receipt, and the market largely nominal. Best rye brought $12.50 to $13 a ton, while wheat and oats ranged from $12 to $12.50 a ton.

J. M. F.

Boston Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

Trading on the Boston Produce Market has been moderate during the past week. Cabbage, cucumbers, good lettuce, onions, and potatoes were firm. Apples and rhubarb displayed some weakness. The wool and egg markets were firm with prices generally unchanged.

Apples.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native Baldwins, ord., 75c to $1.50; poorer, 50c. Baldwins, fancy, $1.75 to $2.10; large extra fancy, few sales, mostly $2.25. McIntosh, ord., $1 to $2; best, mostly $2.50 to $3. Various odd varieties, ord., 50c to $1.50 std. bu. box. Baldwins, Me., unclassified, $2.50 to $3.50 bbl. N. H., A grade, $4.50 to $5. Me., Spys, A grade, $3.50 to $4.50; poorer, $2.50 bbl.

Asparagus.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Calif., crts., very large, $4.50 to $5.25; large, $4.25 to $4.75; small to medium, $3.75 to $4.50 doz. bchs.

Beets.—Supply moderate, demand poor. Native cut off, 25 to 50c bu. box; Texas, crts., bchd., $2 to $2.25; poorer, $1.50.

Cabbage.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native Danish ord., few sales, 25 to 40c std. bu. box. N. Y. Danish, few sales, 75c to $1 100-lb. sacks. Fla., 1½-bu. hpr., $1.40 to $1.50; Texas, crts., best, $2 to $2.25; poorer, lower; Fla. Savoy, mostly $1.25 1½-bu. hpr.

Carrots.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native cut off, 40 to 65c; few, 75c std. bu. box; Texas and Calif., bchd, fair, $2 to $2.50, poorer lower crt.

Cucumbers.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native h.h., 50 to 60 cukes, mostly $7 to $7.50; poorer low as $4 std. bu. box. 24 cukes, $2.50 to $3.25 carton.

Cranberries.—Supply moderately light, demand light. Mass. Howes, best, $4 to $5, poorer lower ¼-bbl. crt.

Dandelions. — Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native sash, $1.25 to $1.50 std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supply moderate, demand good for best. Native, 18 heads, h.h., 75 to 90c; few, $1 std. bu. box. Calif., 4 to 5 doz. heads, best, $3 to $4; few $4.50; poorer low as $2.50 crt.

Mushrooms.—Supply moderate, demand good. Mass. and N. Y., 75c to $1; Pa., 50 to 85c 3-lb. bskt.

Onions.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native, 50 to 75c std. bu. box. Mich., best, 70 to 80c; poorer, 50c 50 lbs. N. Y., mostly, ord., $1 to $1.10 100 lbs.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Maine, 100 lbs., best, $1.75 to $1.85 bag. P. E. I., Mts., best, $1.90 to $2.10 90-lb. bag.

Radishes.—Supply moderate, demand good. 40 to 50 bchs., native h.h., ord., $1 to $2; fancy, $2.25 to $2.50 std. bu. box.

Rhubarb.—Supply moderately heavy, demand good. Native h.h., 6 to 8c lb. Calif., outdoor, $2.50 to $3 40-lb. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Texas, best, $1.25; few, $1.15 bu. bskt. Va., poor, $1.50 bu. bskt.

Squash.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand slow. Native blue and green Hubbard, mostly 60c to $1 bbl., small lots, 1 to 1¼c lb.; $15 to $20, few lower ton.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderately light, demand slow. Quality only fair. Florida fair, $2 to $3 6-bskt. crt. Mex., lugs, poor to ordinary, $1 to $2.

Turnips.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native purple tops, $1 to $1.35 std. bu. box. P. E. I., Rutabagas, mostly 75c to $1 50-lb. sack.

Hay.—Supplies heavy, mostly lower grades, demand poor except on best. No. 1 Timothy, $26.50; eastern, $18 to $23.75; clover mixed, red, $24.50 ton.

Butter.—Market firm. Creamery extras, 29c; firsts, 27 to 28½c; seconds, 25½ to 26½c lb.

Eggs.—Market firm. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 25c; white extras, 23 to 24c; fresh eastern, 22 to 23c doz.

Poultry.—Dressed. Supply moderately light, demand fair. Fowls, 4 to 5 lbs., 26c; 3 to 3½ lbs., 24 to 25c; natives, 26 to 27c; stags, 4 to 5 lbs., 20 to 23c; broilers, few sales, 35 to 42c; roosters, 19 to 20c lb. Live fowl firm, 25 to 27c; Leghorns, 23 to 24c; chickens, 28 to 30c; roosters, 18c lb.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins, N. Y., held 22 to 23c; fresh, 16½ to 17½c; western held, 21½ to 22½c; fresh, 16 to 16½c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $6 to $6.50; Calif., small white, $6 to $6.50; Yellow Eyes, $7 to $7.50; red kidney, $10.50 to $11; Lima, $8.50 to $9 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market steady, demand moderate.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 29 to 31c; clothing, 21 to 22c; ½ blood, combing, 26 to 32c; clothing, 21 to 22c; ⅜ blood, combing, 23 to 24c; clothing, 21 to 22c; ¼ blood, combing, 23 to 24c; clothing, 21 to 22c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 70 to 75c; clothing, 55 to 58c; ½ blood, combing, 57 to 60c; clothing, 48 to 51c; ⅜ blood, combing, 42 to 45c; clothing, 40 to 42c; ¼ blood, combing, 37 to 41c; clothing, 35 to 37c; Terr. fine, combing, 65 to 68c; clothing, 58 to 60c; ½ blood, combing, 59 to 62c; clothing, 53 to 55c; ⅜ blood, combing, 49 to 53c; clothing, 45 to 48c; ¼ blood, combing, 42 to 45c; clothing, 37 to 40c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs.—Supply fully normal, market mostly steady with a week ago, demand fair; bulk of sales $7 to $7.50.

Cattle.—Supply all killing classes fairly liberal; market generally steady with last week; demand somewhat improved.

Cows.—Common and medium, $3.50 to $6; low cutter and cutter, $2 to $3.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium, $2.50 to $5.

Vealers.—Medium and choice, $6 to $9.50; cull and common, $4 to $6.

Sheep.—Not enough offered to test values.

Milk Cows.—Supply fairly liberal, market barely steady; demand only fair. Choice, head, $110 to $130; good, $75 to $110; medium, $50 to $70; common, $40 to $50.

Buffalo Markets

Springlike weather has caused an easing of prices in butter and eggs, and some vegetables are lower.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter easy; creamery, prints, 33 to 34c; tubs, 31 to 32c; firsts, 28 to 30c; undergrades, 25c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, 18c; longhorn, 18 to 19c; brick, 20c; new flats, 23c; brick Swiss, 27c; limburger, 30c. Eggs, easy; nearby fancy, 25 to 27c; grade A, 23 to 26c; grade B, 21 to 22c; grade C, 19 to 20c; nearby at mark, 19 to 23c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, steady; fowls, 24 to 28c; chickens, 32 to 35c; old roosters, 16 to 21c; capons, 40 to 45c; ducks, 24 to 26c; geese, 16 to 17c; turkeys, 43 to 45c. Live poultry, firm: fowls, 21 to 25c; broilers, 35 to 37c; old roosters, 14 to 15c; stags, 20c; ducks, 22 to 25c; geese, 16c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; unclassified, bu., 75c to $1.25; Wealthy, $1.35 to $1.50; Greening, $1.65 to $1.75; Baldwin, $1.75 to $1.85; King, $1.75 to $2; Rome Beauty, $1.75 to $2.25; Jonathan, Snow, $1.50 to $1.75; Northern Spy, $2 to $2.25; McIntosh, $2 to $2.50; Delicious, $2.50 to $2.75. Potatoes, steady; home-grown, bu., 80 to 90c; 150-lb. bag, $2.15 to $2.60; Fla., bu. crate, $2.50 to $2.75; Cuba, crate, $2.75 to $2.85; sweets, Tenn., bu. hpr., $1.60 to $1.65.

Fruits and Berries.—Lemons, Cal., box, $4.75 to $5.50; oranges, Cal., box, $3.50 to $4; Fla., $3.75 to $4.50; pears, Cal., box, $2.75 to $3; pineapples, Cuba, crate, $4.25 to $4.50; strawberries, Fla., qt., 33 to 35c.

Vegetables.—Anise, Tex., crate, $2 to $3; artichokes, Cal., crate, $3 to $3.25; asparagus, Cal., crate, $3.50 to $5; beans, Fla., green and wax, bu., $4.50 to $5; Limas, bu., $6.50; beets, bu., 35 to 45c; Brussels sprouts, Cal., drum, $5 to $6; cabbage, bu., 35 to 50c; carrots, bu., 35 to 50c; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $1.65 to $2; celery, doz., 60 to 90c; cucumbers, 2-doz. box, $2.75 to $3.25; endive, lb., 30c; escarole, Fla., bskt., 50c to $1; horseradish, bbl., $6 to $7.25; lettuce, 10-lb. bskt., 75c; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., 75 to 90c; parsnips, bu., 50 to 60c; peas, Cal., bu. hpr., $3.25; peppers, Fla., crate, $3.75 to $4.75; radishes, doz. bchs., 20 to 30c; rhubarb, Cal., 20-lb. box, $1.50; spinach, Va., bu., 50 to 75c; squash, bu., 55 to 60c; tomatoes, Fla., 10-lb. bskt., $2.10 to $2.25; turnips, bu., 75 to 90c.

Sweets.—Maple products, steady; new syrup, gal., $1.50 to $1.75; old, 90c to $1.25; sugar, lb., 20 to 25c.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, baled, ton, $18 to $19; clover mixed, $17 to $18; oat straw, $10 to $10.50; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $24.50; standard middlings, $23.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent, $31.75; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $33.50; hominey, $25.80; oatfeed, $10.50; Timothy seed, bu., $5; Alfalfa, $15; Alsike, $14.50; clover, $16 to $16.50.

C. H. B.

Rochester, N. Y., Markets

Roots and Vegetables.—Beets, bu., 60c; cabbage, red, crt., 50c; cabbage, Danish, doz., 40 to 60c; carrots, bskt., 25c; carrots, bu., 40 to 50c; leeks, doz. bchs., 20c; lettuce, curly, crt., $1.25 to $1.40; onions, yellow, bskt., 20c; onions, yellow, bu., 50c; parsley, doz. bchs., 15 to 20c; parsnips, bu., 50 to 60c; parsnips, bskt., 30c; potatoes, bu., 85 to 90c; potatoes, seconds, bu., 35 to 45c; radishes, doz. bchs., 25c; salsify, doz. bchs., 40c; squash, Hubbard, lb., 1½c; turnips, bskt., 40 to 50c; turnips, bu., 90c to $1; watercress, doz. bchs., 50 to 60c.

Fruit.—Apples, Baldwin, bu., $1.25 to $2; Ben Davis, bu., 75c; Greening, N. W., bu., $1.50; McIntosh, bu., $2 to $2.25; Northern Spy., bu., $1.75 to $2.25; Russets, bu., 75c.

Live Poultry.—Roasters, heavy, lb., 25 to 26c; roasters, light, lb., 22 to 25c; chickens, lb., 26 to 28c; fowls, heavy, lb., 25 to 28c; fowls, light, lb., 23 to 25c; roosters, lb., 20 to 22c; ducks, lb., 18 to 22c.

Butter and Eggs.—Eggs, grade A, in cases, 22 to 23c; eggs, pullets, doz., 21 to 22c; eggs, small lots, doz., 25c; butter, country crock, lb., 30 to 35c; butter, unsalted, lb., 35c.

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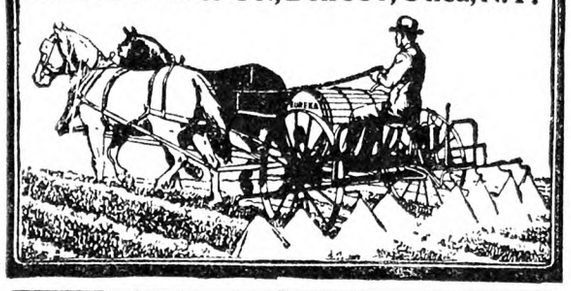

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30th St. New York City

The April Garden

Having spent three days at the great International Flower Show held in New York during these blustering March days it seems that I should attempt to to tell my readers something of the good things to be seen there. A more facile pen than mine is required adequately to describe the full beauty of this wonderful exposition with its four acres of gardens and flower displays. The commercial men and the owners of magnificent estates combine to offer all that is finest in horticulture and in doing this bring to the city dwellers an opportunity to view in their own territory the beauty of flowers, and shrubs, and trees. Nor must the invaluable assistance rendered by the ladies pass unnoticed, for without them the show could not have attained its present magnificence. I sometimes think that we are apt to regard too lightly the excellent work accomplished by the garden clubs. New York show is a concrete example of what has been accomplished largely owing to their enthusiasm.

The growing interest in rock gardens is reflected in the better examples which are staged from year to year. As far as the New York show is concerned the day when atrocities consisting of mounds of soil and stone planted indiscriminately with almost any herbaceous plant which can be induced to bloom at this season is past. The first and second prize-winners are good examples of what a rock-garden should be; well designed, the rock masses having a perfect relation to each other, and tastefully planted with appropriate material. The rock garden winning the premier prize was constructed of a water-worn limestone imported from the border of Scotland and England. It represented a rocky streamlet fed by a miniature cascade which tumbled over an outcropping cliff. The second prize-winner employed an almost equally beautiful stone, a stone from Pennsylvania, and he also employed water in a most effective manner.

Among the new plants shown none excited more interest than the "Glory of the Sun" (Leucocoryne ixioides). This plant was introduced to cultivation from its home in the Andes two years ago, and was granted an award by the Royal Horticultural Society of England last year. It resembles a giant "glory-of-the-snow" (Chionodoxa) and bears from four to seven blooms in an umbel on the end of 18-inch stems. Each flower is star-shaped, over two inches in diameter, and the petals are of purest porcelain blue with a white stripe down the center of each. Not the least attractive feature of this newcomer is its pleasing odor. Leucocoryne is a bulbous subject. Owing to quarantine regulations but a limited number were imported into this country, and stocks must be worked up before it can be offered for sale to the flower growers. The cultivation of Leucocoryne is similar to that of Freesia.

Every effort should be made during the month of April to prepare the ground for seed-sowing and planting, and no opportunity to get on to the ground when it is in a favorable condition for working should be lost. Such fertilizers of a comparatively slow-acting nature as may be deemed desirable may be incorporated with the soil at the time of preparation, but very soluble fertilizers (as for instance nitrate of soda) are better given as top-dressings during the growing season.

Do not be in too great a hurry to remove the protective material from roses, herbaceous borders, or bulb beds; it is better to wait a week or so until weather is more settled, and then if this covering is at all thick it should not be removed all at once, but rather make two attacks upon the job, thinning it out the first time and removing the remainder a week later. After the covering is taken off clean the beds and borders, and in the case of roses and herbaceous plants fork in a dressing of well-rotted manure and some bonemeal, or if the former is unobtainable pulverized sheep manure or shredded cow manure.

Writing of herbaceous borders brings to mind the fact that these can with advantage be planted during the present month, and stocks of most herbaceous plants can be increased at this time. When dividing clumps of herbaceous plants always select the strongest portions from the outside of the clumps for replanting, in this way maintaining the vigor of the stock. To obtain the best effect from a border it must really be treated as a mixed border, and annuals and biennials must be admitted as well as the true perennials. Many of these latter are now ready for transferring to their flowering sites after having wintered in frames or nursery beds. Pansies, forget-me-nots, English daisies, may be regarded as biennial for the purpose mentioned, while foxgloves, pinks and Siberian wallflowers also belong to the same category.

Hardy annuals should be sown towards the end of the month. The trees opening their leaves afford a reliable indication as to when this can be done with safety. Larkspurs, scabious, Hunnemannia, and a host of other well-known garden flowers are best treated in this way.

Work on lawns should receive attention. A dressing of pulverized sheep manure will do much towards improving the vitality of the grasses. If very carefully applied sulphate of ammonia is an excellent fertilizer for lawns, but a very little of this powerful stimulant goes a long way and an overdose may cause serious

(Continued on Page 463)

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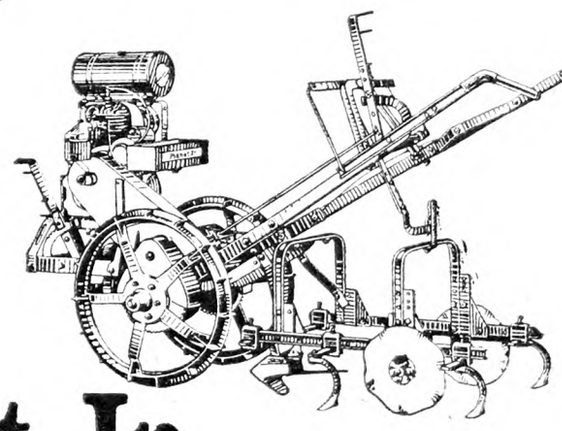

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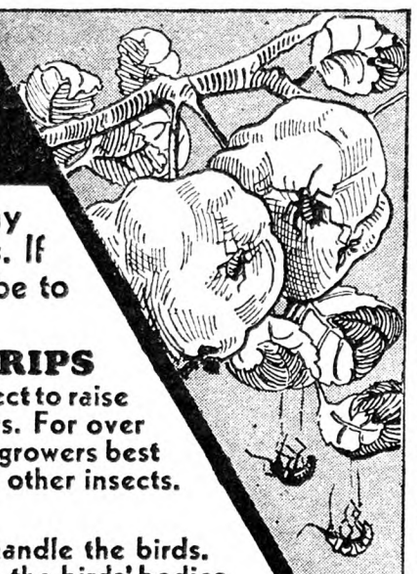

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The Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., New York

Events of the Week

DOMESTIC. — Fire which swept through the heart of the business section of Granville, N. Y., March 25 destroyed seven business blocks and damaged a number of other buildings, causing a loss estimated at $1,000,000. Buildings on both sides of Main Street were razed.

Motion pictures glorifying gangsters and gunmen should be prohibited by the concerted action of Federal and State government because they are "poisoning the minds of the youth of this country," Judge William H. Smithers said at Atlantic City, N. J., March 28 in Juvenile Court after four boys, from seven to 12 years old, had pleaded guilty to stealing $500 in merchandise from a shop on the Boardwalk. The boys were sentenced to indeterminate terms in the Juvenile Detention Home.

Six Kiowa County, Colo., children were frozen to death March 27 when the school bus in which they were riding was stalled in a blizzard by immense snowdrifts a few miles south of Towner, near the Colorado-Kansas line. Fifteen other children suffered frozen arms, feet and faces. The 15 youngsters probably owe their lives to the sacrifices of the six who died. The latter shed their garments to protect their schoolmates during the 36 hours in which they waited trapped by the blizzard in their bus. Airplanes were used for ambulances in bringing the children to Towner from the home of the rancher who discovered the tragedy. The body of the bus driver, Carl Miller, who had tried to get help, was found by the rescuers near by.

John Paul McKee, of Fort Worth, Tex., a member of the freshman class of Williams College, was killed at Williamstown, Mass., March 26 by an accidental electric shock. While attempting to put up a radio aerial leading into his dormitory room he threw his antenna over a high tension wire. Three doctors at the college dispensary worked for some time but could not revive him.

Success in eliminating gypsy moth infestations was reported by the New Jersey Department of Agriculture March 29. Eleven years ago as much as $250,000 of the State and Federal funds was spent annually to combat the insect. The sum has been reduced until this year only $35,000 was needed. There is still danger that stray infestations might develop to serious proportions in the vicinity of Somerville, it was reported.

Three men were dead and several others injured March 29 as a result of a fire which destroyed the Florida Hotel, a small structure at St. Augustine, Fla., John Duboise, Northampton, Mass., died of injuries suffered when he jumped from a third-floor window and landed on his head. Ed Delaney, whose only known address was at St. John's Park, died of burns and injuries received in leaping from a second-story window. The third victim was unidentified.

George W. Griffin, former treasurer of the L. C. Smith and Corona Typewriters, Inc., pleaded guilty at New York March 29 to using the mails to defraud the company of $192,816 from 1927 to 1930 and was sentenced to three years in Atlanta Penitentiary by Federal Judge Alfred C. Coxe. He was arrested on November 6, 1930. Griffin's home is at Syracuse, N. Y., where he bred German police dogs on an extensive scale. When questioned as to what had become of the money he said that it had all gone to the dogs, the kennel experiment having been a failure as a paying business.

Knute Rockne, Notre Dame football coach, and seven others, were killed March 31 when a ten-passenger Trans-Continental & Western Airways plane dived into a pasture in the Flint Hills cattle country near Bazaar in Southeastern Kansas. Besides Rockne the dead were: Christen, H. J., Chicago; Happer, J. H., Chicago; Miller, W. B., Hartford, Conn.; Goldthwaite, Spencer G., New York City; Robreche, C. A., Wheeling, W. Va.; Frye, Robert, pilot; Mathias, Jess, pilot. Witnesses heard the drone of the motors above the clouds, heard them sputter and stop and soon saw the big craft flash down through the cloud bank with a trail of smoke fluttering out behind. A wing tore loose and swirled away like a falling leaf, to land half a mile from where the plane plowed itself into the soft earth of the pasture of S. H. Baker. One of the three motors was completely buried by the impact. All on board the plane were dead when witnesses arrived. Four bodies were thrown clear, Baker said. He was feeding cattle when he heard the plane strike the earth. He telephoned to Cottonwood Falls, 15 miles north, for ambulances.

As a result of an agreement reached March 31 by the Republican joint conference committee of the Legislature, New Jersey's poor who have reached the age of 70 years will receive relief at the rate of $1 a day. Details of the plans have not yet been worked out, but it is proposed to create a fund by diverting inheritance tax money. The State expects to receive about $25,000,000 in the next year or so from the Dorrance estate in Camden and part of this money will be used in the relief plan. Whether the bill to be introduced will make the relief plan purely a State project or will provide for re-organization of municipal relief has not been determined. There has been strong opposition by municipalities, particularly Newark and Trenton, to the plan to set up county welfare boards.

Bernt Balchen and the two men with whom he made an unsuccessful attempt to find traces of any additional survivors of the sealer Viking which was destroyed by an explosion near Horse Island off the Newfoundland coast on March 16, landed at Roosevelt Field, Long Island, March 31 in their Sikorsky amphibian plane in which they took off from St. John's, N. F., the same morning. They found no trace of wreckage or survivors in their search.

WASHINGTON. — President Hoover, in a statement March 26 to the correspondents traveling homeward with him after his visit to Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands, virtually expressed despair of putting the latter American possession on its feet economically, but he sounded high hopes for Porto Rico. The Virgin Islands were bought from Denmark during the second Wilson administration at a time when it was feared Germany was seeking a submarine base there. Although he has little hope for the Virgin Islands, and although he is laying up the naval base there, Mr. Hoover entertains no thought whatever of abandoning them. He considers that Porto Rico has an excellent chance of economic revival and that it has progressed magnificently in self-government, even setting an example for American municipalities. This means that the United States is to go on paying more than $500,000 annually for expenses of government of the Virgin Islands and for the assistance of their population, of which 92 per cent have Negro blood, and that it is to strive gradually to reduce the $7,000,000 annual outlay on Porto Rico as the islands approach economic independence.

The result of five months of emergency immigration restriction through Executive orders was made public at the White House March 26 in a statement showing a reduction of 86 per cent in immigration below the quota totals permitted by law. Immigration from the non-quota countries of North and South America had been reduced in the same striking fashion. The figures for Canada have been cut 76 per cent since the same period in the last normal fiscal year. Mexican immigration has sustained a slash of 95 per cent.

EARTHQUAKE IN NICARAGUA.—March 31 an earthquake destroyed Managua, the capital city of Nicaragua. Early estimates placed the dead at 1,000, and the injured many more. The tremor lasted only six seconds, but it razed nearly every building in the business district. Fire which started in the central market raged through the section, completing the devastation. Marines were fighting the fire, dynamiting where possible to check its spread. The market was crowded with women and children, and 35 of them were burned to death when its walls collapsed. Martial law was declared and United States Marines and Nicaraguan National Guardsmen enforced it. The first contingent of marines had expected to leave Managua April 1 in accordance with the recently announced withdrawal plan, but because of the emergency the order for embarkation was cancelled and the marines will remain to aid. President Hoover had no sooner been informed of the disaster at Managua than he took personal charge of relief measures. Within a few minutes after word came that the Nicaraguan capital had been destroyed by earthquake, the machinery of the government and the American Red Cross was in operation. The number of Americans in the earthquake-stricken area of Managua and its immediate vicinity was estimated by officials as more than 900, while the number in all Nicaragua was placed at more than 2,500.

Fruits for Wet Land

I have about four acres of flat land which is wet up until the first of May. Then it is just moist enough all Summer. I had corn on one acre last year and I had a good crop. Could I raise black raspberries and red ones, and blackberries? Would strawberries do well there? If not, what can I raise to the best advantage? G. M.

There is no fruit that can be grown profitably on wet land. If there is any one thing that fruit crops demand, it is good drainage. Many orchardists are just now waking up to this fact. They are just finding out that in years when prices are low, the crops of fruit from poor land are liabilities. It never pays to plant on poorly drained soil.

Just how bad the situation is, is something that you will have to decide for yourself since you know the local conditions best. If you do find, however, that the land is fit to grow fruit plants, you will find that blackberries will stand more moisture than either the black raspberry or red raspberry, and that plums too will stand quite a lot. Cherries on the other hand will stand almost no excess water, and strawberries are not fond of it.

It would seem that it might be best to put questionable land of this kind into annual crops rather than into those which will be on the same parcel of land year after year. H. B. T.

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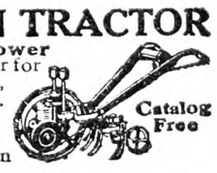

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The April Garden

(Continued from Page 461)

damage by burning the roots. Unless the growth of clover is desired fertilizers supplying lime should be avoided.

New lawns may be sown as soon as the ground and weather conditions permit. I know of no other job more deserving of thorough ground preparation than the making of a lawn, and labor expended intelligently in this way is amply repaid in results. A lawn should be an enduring feature in the garden. Each season we take away much substance in the way of grass mowings and while we add to the food reserves by top-dressing we are unable to improve the mechanical condition in this way. Make sure that the drainage is such that water will not stagnate at any season, and that the soil is pleasantly friable. Fertilizer and manure added to the soil should be confined to the top four or five inches for the grasses are not deep-rooting subjects. Need I add that only the finest procurable grass seed is worth sowing? It is usually the best plan to leave to the judgment of a reputable dealer the choice of the actual mixture, after describing to him the location and aspect of the lawn to be.

In addition to the making of new lawns other construction jobs can be got under way just as soon as practicable, while the planting of all deciduous trees and shrubs should be completed by the end of April. I write all deciduous shrubs; as a matter of fact a notable exception to this rule is found in the Magnolias which are better left until the month of May, when there is not so much danger of the fleshy roots rotting before growth commences.

Evergreens may also be moved at this time. At least a year in growth is gained by taking due precautions that a good ball is dug with the tree and that holes of sufficient size to accommodate the roots without cramping are prepared and the bottoms loosened up in advance of planting time.

Towards the end of the month the first batch of Gladiolus corms may be planted to supply an early cutting. Spray Delphiniums with Bordeaux mixture at weekly intervals from the time they show above ground. Endeavor to keep ahead of the work, for succeeding weeks but add to the many tasks making demands upon the gardener's time. Half-hardy annuals of all kinds should be sown during the present month either in the greenhouse or in the cold frame. It is a great mistake to sow these too early. When planting out time arrives it is better to have plants which could have remained another week or two in the flats without hurting than to have plants which should have been planted out a week previously. Early batches of annuals will now be ready for pricking off in flats or frames. A distance of two inches between plants will be sufficient.

Chrysanthemum cuttings may be prepared and inserted now in the sand bench, while earlier struck stuff should be potted on when rooted. Other greenhouse plants to be treated in a similar way include Erlangeas, Buddleias and Stevias, all for Winter flowering.

Christmas Begonias may now be propagated from cuttings, and plants raised from leaves rooted earlier require potting on in a very light compost containing an abundance of leaf mold. Many growers believe that the best plants are raised from single leaf cuttings but I have never observed any superiority these plants show over plants struck from ordinary stem-cuttings, although grown side by side under identical conditions. Undoubtedly the stem-cuttings are surer and less trouble to root than are the leaf-cuttings.

The routine work of watering, ventilating, spraying, attending to the heating system, etc., requires most careful attention at this time.

Towards the end of the present month is a good time to attend to the repotting of house plants, taking care to use a sweet compost and not to use pots of too large a size. Small moves are best. The plants will not take quite so much water until they root through into the new compost. Use judgment in this connection.

T. H. EVERETT, N. D. H.

The Bookshelf

THE DAHLIA, by Lawrence K. Peacock. The author of this book has been growing Dahlias for more than 40 years; he is widely known for his commercial success, and is able to give us sound advice on his chosen subject. In addition to cultural information, treatment of insects and diseases, and storing of the roots, he gives a well-considered list of varieties, in the various classes, that will be especially helpful. Published by the Orange Judd Co., New York; 124 pages, well indexed and freely illustrated; price $1.25.

PRINCIPLES OF CLOTHING SELECTION, by Helen Goodrich Buttrick. A revised edition of a useful textbook for high-school courses in clothing and costume design. Although designed primarily for school use, this book will be found helpful to any woman who seeks to learn the underlying principles of taste in dress. Published by the Macmillan Company, New York; 211 pages, illustrated; price $1.00

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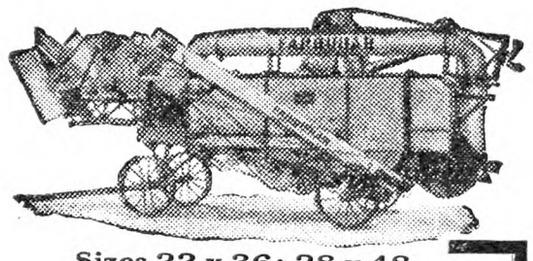

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News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

The State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania, acting through its executive committee, has approved and forwarded to the United States Department of Agriculture a resolution pledging its support to the so-called export police plan of that department. This urges the apple industry of Pennsylvania and the steamship companies to co-operate with the plan whereby only apples fit to be exported will be sent abroad. The same idea was followed last year. A gentleman's agreement was made with the steamship companies that the latter would accept only apples complying with the foreign restrictions. Some of the steamship lines were receiving no business, and, to encourage shipments, took anything looking like an apple. The results are embargoes by Great Britain, Poland, Spain, Peru, the Argentine. Even more drastic measures are promised by Germany and other countries if some steps are not taken to insure the shipment of apples complying with ordinary common-sense regulations. If the apple industry of the United States, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the steamship companies will not co-operate to prevent the exporting of apples failing to meet foreign standards, the foreign countries will take excellent precautions to protect themselves and the export trade in apples, so profitable this past year, will become but a memory.

The inspection rate committee of the Pennsylvania association has secured a concession from the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture which will make the use of the State-Federal inspection service somewhat cheaper to the grower using it, especially if he be shipping but a few cars. The State now will assume the former seven cents a mile charge on the inspector's transportation to the scene of inspection and return. The other costs will remain exactly the same, with fees of $8 per day plus $1 per car for the certificate for the larger packing-houses or growers, or $5 per car, including $1 for the inspection certificate from the Federal government, for single car jobs. Secretary of Agriculture McSparran ruled that the inspection service should be self-supporting so that the rates were maintained, but allowed the assumption of the mileage fee by his department.

How many "bud sports," like these of Delicious and Stayman, are now receiving some commercial attention? J. T. Bregger, Extension Horticulturist, Pullman, Washington, gave a talk on that subject in February before the Idaho State Horticultural Association. Mr. Bregger stated that there were over 125 distinct bud mutations or sports now being grown in a more or less commercial way, these were distributed through more than 20 different varieties, including Delicious, Winesap, Rome, Jonathan, Gravenstein, Duchess, Spy, Baldwin and others. The largest number of sports from any one variety is from Delicious, there being 35 distinct strains that are being recognized as improvements. Bregger added that much work was being done throughout the country along this line in connection with the improvement of our present commercial varieties, some believing that the quality of our commercial sorts was deteriorating.

Back again to some of the older literature of fruit growing; this time it is 1842, the month is October and the source is *Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture*. One John Porter, Esq., Newburyport, Massachusetts, tells of how he had learned by personally conducted experiments to keep the wingless female canker-worm moths from climbing up his apple trees to lay their eggs. He discovered a method still used to some extent—the use of bands of cotton as an effective mechanical barrier. Mr. Porter used the cotton in a square tarred wood box built around each tree, which is a little different from present methods. It worked beautifully, as he says, "I have tried this two years in succession, and I have not had a worm on trees, which, for several years previous, had been entirely denuded by this enemy of the apple trees." Another item, "Mr. Phinney saved some of his trees a few years since, by a process which is worth recording. They had been completely girdled near the ground in the Winter by the mice, who had eaten the bark round to a width of two or three inches or more. By cutting scions, and inserting the ends of several of them in the Spring round the tree, under the bark, above and below the injury, so as to form a communication for the sap, the injured parts have begun to grow together, the whole wound may ultimately be covered, and the tree live and flourish. To most persons, after the injury their situation would have seemed desperate."

New Jersey, in the person of State Senator Emmor Roberts, is not the only State possessing a flying horticultural public man. Pennsylvania has Representative J. R. Ziesenheim, formerly of the Air Service in the World War, who grows fruit and other farm crops at home in Erie County, and then flies to Harrisburg when the Legislature is in session. He is also a "Master Farmer," and a graduate of the Pennsylvania State College.

In a recent radio program of Lowell Thomas, speaking for *The Literary Digest*, mention was made of the fact that some Mexican peasants were beating their trees with leather lashes because they did not fruit properly last year. If the peasants selected the right time of year to do the beating, the effect might be the same as ringing apple trees to start them to bearing. Provided such a beating did work out in the same manner with whatever sort of fruit trees they were, the beating would affect the next year's crop, not that of the present season, and would have to be done about the time that fruit buds were forming for that next year's crop. The Chinese are said to have adopted somewhat the same procedure in beating the devils of unfruitfulness out of certain of their trees; this has acted in a similar manner, for when properly timed and administered, the trees came back into bearing. Some of our own farmers have been known to drive a handful of nails in bands around the trunks of their apple trees, since the trees were unfruitful and supposedly "needed iron." This also has lead to fruiting the next year. Backyard orchardists may forget to remove the wire variety labels of the nursery, this can also make a tree get to work long before it should.

R. H. SUDDS.

Novelties in Vegetables and Flowers

On looking over a few of the catalogs, there are some really good things that have not been grown as much as they deserve. In beans Golden Carmine Wax seems to be a superior variety of fine flavor and very tender. In the bush Lima class there are two varieties quite similar, and it will probably pay the grower best to plant both, as the flowers are more apt to be better fertilized with pollen than if only one is planted. Among beets Alpha is probably one of the best for home use, being of good quality and tender flesh. The new carrot Touchon of foreign production seems to be a good variety and very early. Golden Plume celery still seems to hold the fort as a reliable variety, and the Golden Bantam among all the different vareties of corn for quality and earliness. Thos. Laxton still seem to be of the best quality early peas, while Prince Edward seems to be one of the giants of the wrinkled marrows. Dwarf Champion and Marglobe seem to hold their own as two of the best tomatoes for general use. Cocozelle squash, an Italian variety, while not new, still holds its own for flavor and quality, but the bush variety seems to give better results than those with large vines. Pimiento or sweet salad pepper is worth trying by those partial to a delicate flavor, and is rather earlier than the larger sorts. For a very early cabbage the prize Jersey Wakefield still holds the fort for quality, and the Early Snowball still the best early cauliflower. Scarlet Globe and the White Icicle are among the best early radishes, and are of first quality. If any reader wishes an extremely hard-headed cabbage let him try the well known Winningstadt and he will probably have the surest and the hardest headed of all cabbages.

Among the new things offered this season in Asters is Salmon Gold, and it is not only claimed to be a new color but an extra good keeper as a cut flower. Not having tried it I cannot vouch for it, but if it comes up to its claims it should be quite an acquisition in the flower line. Montana White snapdragon is claimed to be an extra good variety and would no doubt be fine for cutting for bouquets. Dimorphotheca ringens seems to be something new in color and habit, and should be pure white with a ring of delicate blue around the center of its daisy-like flower. Petunia Enchantress claims to have a more pleasant fragrance than the older sorts, and if so should prove a good thing. Wallflower Express is said to come into bloom very early and produce good sweet-scented flowers of a brown and yellow shade of color. Larkspur Los Angeles of a deep shade of salmon pink is said to show up particularly well by artificial light. The Wivelsfield Sweet William seems to be a new and also an improved variety and comes in a variety of colors. Calendula Radio is said to have tubular pointed petals and quite different to the usual types, but nothing is said about the color and some of these colors are not always pleasing. Aster Venus is apparently one of the double colored sorts but is claimed to be good as a cut flower and also as a good keeper. Angelonia grandiflora, while strictly a perennial, will flower the first season if started early and might possibly prove valuable as a pot plant for selling.

H. W. HALES.

Perennials Along Pasture Stream

Perennials along a stream in a pasture may not be a success if the land is over-pastured. However, one can try cattails and calamus for the wet places, while some of the Irises may be tried in the less moist spots. On higher banks Yucca, goldenrod and purple Asters and perhaps some other native wild flowers that are not relished by stock, yet are not poisonous. Spearmint and peppermint may be used also. Some of the thornier roses such as the wild prairie rose and the hundred-leaf, may be useful.

Ohio. W. E. DUCKWELL.

McIntosh Apple Leads in Vermont

The McIntosh apple of superior grade retains the highest price to the grower, says M. B. Cummings, Professor of Horticulture, at the University of Vermont, who has the figures for an eight-year period. No statement like this would have any sustaining interest except as based on figures for a series of years. But such are the facts, as shown by the study of the Vermont Apple Committee, which has secured the data for the Rural Life Commission which is now summarizing its findings which were extended over a two-year period.

The Vermont Committee on the Apple Outlook, is composed of Hon. E. H. West, of Dorset, chairman, extensive orchardist, and a member of the Public Service Commission of the State; Professor M. B. Cummings, of the University of Vermont, and secretary of the State Horticultural Society, executive secretary of the committee. Other members of the committee who are successful fruit growers, are W. A. Stalker, of Shoreham; E. L. Wright, of Middlebury; S. E. Harwood, of Bennington; R. R. MacRae, of Castleton; J. W. Collins, of Westminster; and E. E. Hill, of South Hero.

Of special interest in the report of the committee is the price range of Vermont grown McIntosh, which is the leading variety in the State, and the one kind in eight years that has brought the highest price in the New York City market. The returns for the last two years have sagged appreciably, and the high figures of recent years may never come again; but what has happened for eight consecutive years may be occasionally repeated in years of a short crop, or at a time of general prosperity.

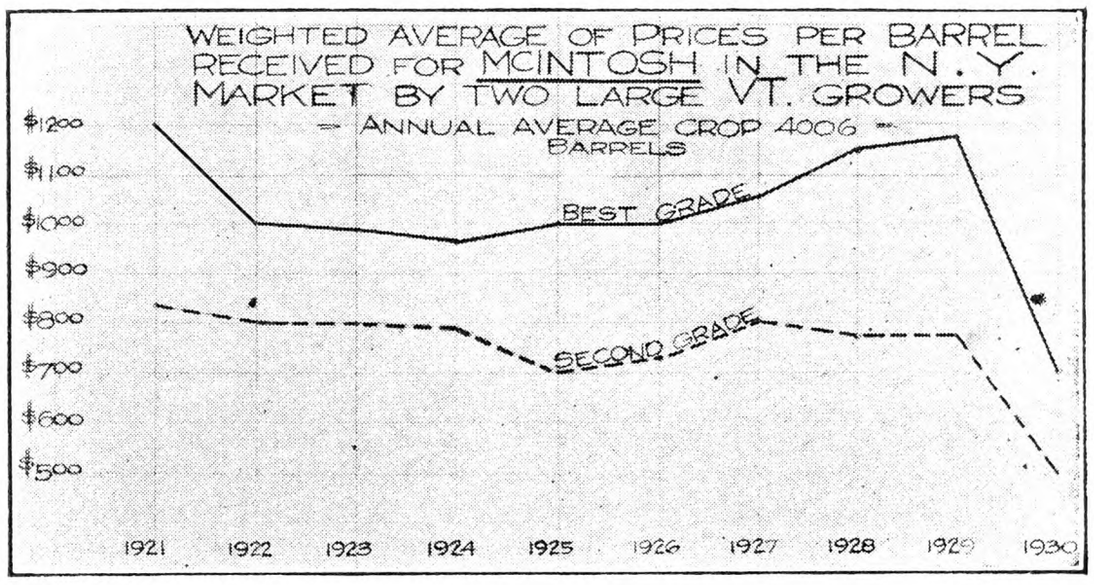

Chart Showing Average Prices of Vermont McIntosh Apples

The chart shows the weighted average price from 1921 to 1930, and gives the full range in price for the best and the second grades of apples. The peak came in 1921, as shown on the graph. The nadir came in 1924 and 1930, when the first grade brought respectively $9.75 and $7 per barrel. The second grade showed a price range from $8.40 in 1921, down to $7 in 1925, then up to $8 in 1927, and finally down to $5 in 1930.

The chart is based on the weighted average price per barrel received for McIntosh only, in New York City, by two extensive growers in southern Vermont. Both men have hill town orchards, one in western Vermont on land which is 1,800 feet above the sea, (E. H. West, of Dorset); the other in the southeastern part of the State (Geo. A. Dascomb, of Westminster), on a hillside area, well back from the Connecticut River Valley. The annual average crop of these two orchards was 4,006 barrels of apples, which represented very well the grade for the whole State. The lesson from these two cases seems clear, and is this: Choose a variety of superior quality that is precisely adapted to the soil and climate. Then grow it, superbly well.

Seaweed as Fertilizer

Referring to question as to whether it is possible to use fresh seaweed in a hotbed, if it is meant for heat, I think the results would be nil. If for fertilizer the results would be far greater from its being put in a compact heap. Like all other organic matter seaweed is better rotted. As to whether seaweed is used in truck or extensive gardening, not to any great extent, only by a few. Speaking for this locality, our experience, over a period of 14 years, is quite satisfactory. For potatoes it is very good.

There are several kinds and some are better than others. Rock weed is the best, grown on the rocks. Cape Ann kelp is next, a short young growth of kelp. Ribbon kelp also grows on pebbles or rocks. Moss and other growth, eelgrass is not of any great value but is good mixed with the others.

We give the land a generous portion, all that can be plowed under with ease. Sweet corn has a better taste, some think. All crops show where it is used. It may be a little acid for melons, but we have grown nice melons on it and expect to have some this year. E. W. R.

Connecticut.

Does Not Like Snakes

I agree entirely with Elsworth Fay, in his desire that all snakes should be killed. The toads they eat are worth much more to the farmer as insect destroyers than the snakes themselves. The black snake, which kills field mice is useful, yet it eats birds and small chicks and should be killed.

If you spare all other snakes, by all means kill the water snake. It is terribly destructive, living entirely on fish and frogs. To trap it, take an eel pot or minnow trap, having a funnel-shaped entrance, place in shallow water, with the entrance just out of water, push a frog in for bait. When caught stuff a rag in the entrance, and drown the snake in deep water which takes some time. Chop off its head to make sure. In New Jersey, instead of protecting foxes, we pay a bounty for killing them. Instead of protecting fish hawks, a bounty should also be paid for their destruction. They kill too many fish. It is time we stopped protecting our pests!

Can any laws be imagined, so thoroughly, so completely idiotic, as the laws protecting minks, otters, and fish hawks, after the fish commission, and the several states have spent millions of dollars on the propagation of food fish?

Laws should be made for the greatest good of the greatest number. If so, the rights of our millions of farmers, gunners, fishermen, and fish raisers, should be considered, rather than the wishes of the very few, who would like to witness the way of a hawk in the air, or perhaps the way of a mink in the henhouse! My neighbor lost all his chickens by minks, which carefully hid away the carcasses to rot and waste. All our protected pests kill and waste many more than they can eat.

We have laws for the protection of fish, during their spawning seasons, laws fixing a size limit, and a daily bag limit; yet our protected pests can take all they want at any time. Why should I observe these laws, if the fish so saved are only to be killed and wasted by worse than useless vermin?

New Jersey. WILLIAM W. FOUST.

Indian Wheat

Where can I get Indian wheat seed? It looks like buckwheat, but is not. I want to try some of it. G. J. J.

Tompkins County, N. Y.

This grain is of the buckwheat family (Fagopyrum Tataricum), but the kernels are smaller. We have not seen it offered commercially of late years. Information from readers will be welcome.

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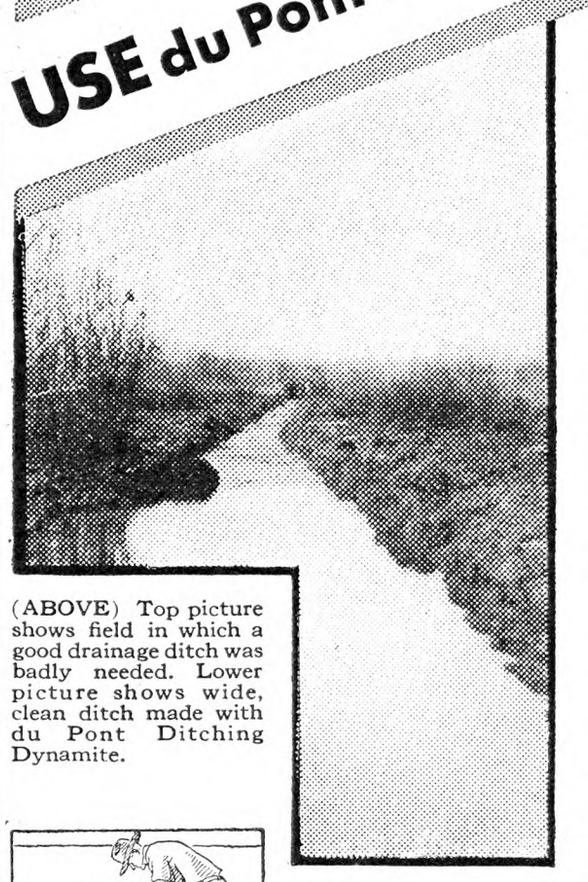
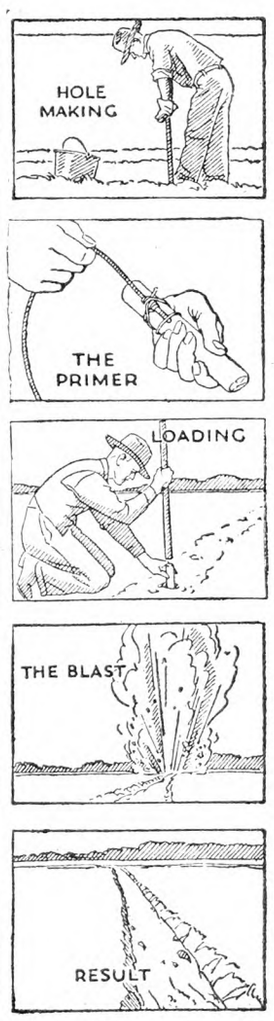


(ABOVE) Top picture shows field in which a good drainage ditch was badly needed. Lower picture shows wide, clean ditch made with du Pont Ditching Dynamite.



(LEFT) Series of diagrams showing how explosives are used for ditching.

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The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

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MANY of our friends like to interest their neighbors and friends in this paper. It helps, and to encourage it we accept new subscriptions, 10 weeks for 10 cents, and stop it promptly if not renewed. We always appreciate this friendly service.

*

THE R. N.-Y. is represented in country districts by responsible men who will gladly show their authority to receive subscriptions for it. Many of them have been in the same territory for years and often report the cordial welcome they receive at the homes of friends of the paper. They are always grateful and we always appreciate these courtesies as a personal favor to ourselves. We sometimes have vacancies for responsible men who know how to sell a good product on its merits with some experience as salesmen.

*

ACCORDING to the National Industrial Conference Board, the cost of government in this country for the year 1928 was $12,690,000,000. This was the total for national, State and local governments. This is an average of $500 for every family in the country. It is three times the cost of government in 1913. The cost is higher now than it was in 1928. The Federal income tax this year was higher than last year, and yet the United States Treasury faces a deficit for the year of $700,000,000. Our governments have been spending money like drunken sailors. They not only squandered what they raised by taxation, but they sold bonds and taxed the future. They constantly increased the number of government employes and recklessly increased the salaries of all public job-holders. Now with the reduction in the volume of business, the drop in commodity prices and the shrinkage in incomes, these expenses are again nearly doubled because it takes about twice the volume of commodities now to pay a hundred-dollar tax bill that was required to pay an equal amount when the money was borrowed and the salaries raised. When commodity prices drop one-half the repayment of a debt and interest and taxes are doubled. If we continue to sit idly by and allow the power of the dollar to continue to increase it will not be long before the interest-collector, the tax-gatherer and the public grafter will absorb the whole national income. Once upon a time a farmer was called from the plow to save a profligate government. America needs a Cincinnatus.

*

RAISING chickens on wire floors. There have been many questions about this matter, which are answered by Dr. Dean in our first page article this week. This is a plan that has been forced on poultry producers in parts of the country where the business is concentrated to such an extent that the soil is so thoroughly filled with poultry disease germs and orgnaisms as to make contact with the ground disastrous. At first this idea was looked at as fantastic and impossible from any practical standpoint. But farmers have a way of going ahead and doing impossibilities when this becomes necessary. Thus the plan of keeping chickens from any contact with the earth has been developed into a going business as practical as the details of raising a corn crop. Of course we do not recommend raising chickens in this way except where necessary. There is nothing equal to free range where that plan is safe.

*

THE centennial of the reaper is a notable event occurring this year. It was in July, 1831, that Cyrus Hall McCormick, a youth of 22, demonstrated the first reaper in a Virginia wheatfield. Though crude, it contained the essential working ideas of the harvesting machines of today, so efficiently adapted to every class of grain cutting, from the small farm to the immense fields of the plains, quickly swept clean by the "combines." Grain had been cut with sickle and scythe for centuries. They did the work but contained no germ of development. That was what made McCormick's idea great. We like to think of the young man and his triumph in that Virginia wheatfield one hundred years ago.

*

IT IS now shown by Dr. E. V. McCollum, whose studies in nutrition have aroused so much interest, that we can blame a lack of vitamin A for the common cold. This is the vitamin specially present in green leafy vegetables, so to avoid colds one must eat freely of spinach, watercress, lettuce, celery leaves, turnip tops, beet tops, radish tops, etc. A crisp lettuce salad or a dish of turnip greens is certainly preferable to hot boneset tea and a mustard foot bath. We are learning more and more that a varied diet, including abundant fresh fruit and vegetables, is the best form of health insurance. The wild "greens" that country people search for in the Spring are good for both health and palate, but we ought to be able to extend the use of leafy vegetables throughout the entire year. This is a matter that should be considered by every home gardener. And there is still an army of consumers who have not yet learned the real value of such food products. When we can teach them that salads are not merely an "extra," but a fundamental part of a correct diet, we shall improve the national health, and also strengthen market conditions, for it is steady and regular consumption that encourages production.

*

AN ACCURATE weight or count of all products shipped to commission merchants should be preserved by the shipper, so carefully certified that, in case of a controversy, the shipper's evidence would have equal weight with that of the receiver. The Virginia Department of Agriculture in discussing this matter, says:

> Carelessness on the part of shippers makes it very difficult, if not impossible to reach satisfactory conclusions in disposing of many cases. With poultry, for instance, the shipper does not know either the gross or net weight, or even the number of chickens, turkeys, etc., contained in the coop. The shipment in many instances is delivered by truck; it is not weighed at point of origin, there are no transportation records to check against and, as a result, the commission merchants' records are the only ones available for examination. Under such circumstances the shipper is at a very great disadvantage and there is no way by which we can prove or disprove the weights reported by the commission merchant.

This applies in an especial way to interstate shipments, where the national commission house law is in force. There is no use checking up on alleged shortages of weight or count in the returns unless the shipper has definite evidence to back the claim.

*

MANURE and acid phosphate (superphosphate) make a wonderful team for hauling the corn crop on its journey through the season, as well as helping the other crops following in the rotation. The Ohio Station has been making tests in this line for several years and found that an application of eight tons of manure and 320 lbs. of 16 per cent superphosphate per acre increased corn yields by about 35 bushels, wheat by almost 16 bushels, and clover by more than a ton. The entire value of the increase was found to be $87.22. Superphosphate applied at the rate of 320 lbs. per acre with manure produced an average return over manure alone of $19.36 with a cash outlay of only $3.55 for the fertilizer. When 320 lbs. of raw rock and eight tons of manure were applied per acre, corn yields were increased by 30 bushels, wheat by about 13 bushels, and the clover increase amounted to 1,620 lbs. The value of this increase per rotation was found to be $47.20, or about $40 less than the increase obtained with the acid phosphate. Further tests with manure alone were made. Eight tons per acre applied without fertilizer brought an increase in corn of about 25 bushels, wheat 10 bushels, and of 1,296 lbs. more clover. There is no doubt that phosphoric acid is needed on most of our soils for the majority of crops. Many analyses of virgin soils have shown the phosphoric acid content to be around .05 per cent phosphoric acid and, with cropping, this is rapidly reduced. Mixed fertilizers as a rule now run higher in this element of fertility than was formerly the custom. Its usefulness on old pastures that cannot be plowed has often been emphasized.

*

NEW Jersey is studying 79 large farms in the State to learn whether, under the conditions prevailing and the types of farming carried on, this method of farming is likely to be profitable. These 79 farms which were considerably above the average of all New Jersey farms in size were studied in order to obtain information on the present status of such farms, and to determine whether there was any trend toward increase or decrease in size and number of such large farms. The average size of all farms except those devoted to poultry was 519 acres. Dairy farms and farms devoted to the production of both fruits and vegetables were largest, with an average size of 580 acres. Vegetable farms averaged 405 acres. Exclusive of the two largest farms, the average investment was $122,000. Financial records on 33 farms showed a total investment of $3,855,000, and a net profit after all expenditures and charges except interest on investment had been deducted, of $371,418, which represented a return to capital of 9.6 per cent. Five of the farms sustained losses; six earned less than 5 per cent on total capital, and 22 earned more than 5 per cent on total capital.

*

MINNESOTA now leads by far all other States in the manufacture of butter, with 22,882,000 lbs. in February, 1931. There are only two States that come anywhere near, Iowa, 13,746,400; and Wisconsin, 11,644,000. No other State has half as much as this last named. Only two run over 5,000,000 lbs., Nebraska and California. Michigan and Ohio are about 4,500,000. Above 3,000,000 are: Kansas, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. New York is the smallest of all dairy States in butter production, 511,200 lbs., as the bulk of its milk is sold in fluid form or as cheese.

*

Would you advise planting peach and apple trees in same orchard, 20 feet apart, with the apples planted every other tree on every other row leaving the apple trees 40 feet apart when peaches are removed?
New York. R. D. C.

MANY have been planted in this way and, where space is scarce, it may be economic practice. For commercial orchards this plan is severely condemned by many practical growers. The peach trees may be seriously in the way, and the method of spraying and handling are different from those required by apples. An apple orchard of long-lived varieties intended as a real "business proposition" very soon needs all of the space allotted to it, and the middle of the rows, which the roots will soon reach, should have plenty of plant food for them, instead of being depleted by crops removed or filler trees. Certainly any crop or filler trees used should be well fed, so that the ground will improve rather than grow poorer. But, appealing as the filler idea is, we believe it a mistake in the majority of cases, and have seen the nuisance it may cause.

*

HOW soon can cows be turned out to pasture? There is no doubt that as a rule this is done too early, so that cows shrink rather than increase in milk flow. We have seen this happen many times. The pasture itself may be seriously damaged by being trodden, and the grass, where not injured in this way, is often pulled by the roots from the soft ground. The practice of turning out as soon as any green is seen is bad for both cows and fields. In localities where there is much garlic, the cows are sure to get enough of this early starting stuff to taint the milk seriously. A great many feeders now find it profitable to approximate pasture conditions with such succulents as silage and beet pulp, throughout the Winter. Cows handled thus are never so crazy to get out in Spring and, when they do, will not overeat on the soft grass. These Winter pasture substitutes handled and fed wisely make it possible to go from "hay to grass," and vice versa, without any disturbance to either cows or their production.

Brevities

WHEN pieplant gives the first good mess,
With nice hot biscuit, I confess
Our folks feel good. Pop says: "I guess
You ought to have a bran' new dress."
"And you a coat," I sez, "no less!"
I know our folks will always bless
The day that pieplant gives first mess.
—The Hope Farm Man.

THAT is a "good old cow"—page 468.

APRIL started with a shower before daylight.

THOSE were husky Poland-Chinas which R. W. Duck photographed at the Florida Station—page 468.

VINELAND, N. J., is developing an egg auction, for the better handling of the large volume of eggs produced in the locality.

FOR the first two months of this year, we exported 2,773,655 lbs. of canned meats; 7,693,540 canned vegetables; and 47,298,257 lbs. canned fruits.

STOCKS of grain in store and afloat in this country during week ending March 28 were: Wheat, 214,366,000 bushels; corn, 29,183,000; oats, 19,085,000; rye, 13,199,000; barley, 10,159,000; flax, 1,205,000. Canadian grain in store and bond in United States markets: Wheat, 13,990,000 bushels; oats, 17,000; rye, 350,000; barley, 903,000; flax, 1,000. United States grain in store in Canadian markets: Wheat, 4,891,000 bushels; corn, 388,000; oats, 640,000; rye, 2,119,000; barley, 272,000.

The Profits in Milk

Can you give me an analysis of the Borden Company's financial and business report for the year 1930? A statement in a local paper indicates rather unusual profits for a time of business depression for any business short of a complete monopoly. C. A.
Ohio.

I have had an argument with the manager of a milk association, and would like some reliable information. Can you give me the profits of the National Dairy Products Corporation for the year 1930; also the Borden Company? Also this manager says there is no butter imported to this country now. Is that true?
Connecticut. C. H.

WHATEVER may be the state of their producing patrons, the distributing companies have no cause of complaint because of the first year of the business depression. The 1930 report of the Borden Company shows gross sales for the year of $345,422,778. This is an increase over 1929 of $16,955,790.

The net profit for 1930 was $21,681,212. This was a gain over 1929 of $1,282,074.

In 1924 the sales were $109,666,237, and the profits $5,412,705; as compared with the 1930 profit of $16,955,790.

The National Dairy Products Corporation, of which Sheffield Farms is a part, did still better. It outstripped the Borden Company, its principal competitor, in gross business, net income and margin of profit.

Sales for 1930 amounted to $374,558,411.

This was an increase over 1929 of $74,536,928.

Its profits for 1930 were $26,254,326. This was a gain over 1929 of $4,678,149.

This corporation was organized in 1923. Its gross business for the year 1924 was $91,064,305; and the profits $6,442,312; as compared with the 1930 profits of $26,254,326.

No comparison of the stock issued by these companies could be definite or even approximately satisfactory. The Borden's had 242,549 shares of common stock, par value $100, in 1924, and 75,000 shares of preferred. In 1929 it had 3,706,724 shares of common, par value $25, and no preferred reported. Much of the new stock has been issued in exchange for mergers or absorptions of other companies, and as stock dividends.

National Dairy had 752,216 shares of common, no par value, in 1924, and 69,244 shares of preferred. In 1929 it had 5,175,402 shares of common and 116,244 shares preferred. The selling price of stocks as well as their value is based on the profits earned by the companies. Since the Borden's profits have increased to more than three times the 1924 earnings and the volume of stock multiplied, the profits in stocks alone must have been enough to make many comfortable fortunes. Borden's common has been quoted in a high and low of 90 to 60; and National Dairy from 62 to 35.

It is also difficult to give a comprehensive estimate of the real profits in the business in these companies. Each of them is a merger or absorption of many smaller concerns. The corporations of many of the absorbed companies yet exist as units of the central corporations. They seem to have about 70 of these subsidiaries each, and this means an organization of officials in each place. Profits are easily absorbed in a set-up of this kind.

Both of these companies are ably managed from the standpoint of successful business and capable financing. Operating in harmony they exercise a virtual monopoly in the best markets of the world. This monopoly is the secret of their success. It enables them to make their own price both to the producer when they buy and to the consumer when they sell.

Imports of butter for 1930 were 2,472,000 lbs.

Ohio Notes

D. C. S. milk prices for February were, basic country plant price, $1.965 for 3.5 test, surplus price $1.27. For a patron whose milk was about 50-50 basic and surplus, the price would be about $1.62 or $1.42 on 3 per cent test, and deducting 10c a hundred for local hauling one would get about $1.52 per 100 lbs. net. As I figure it this is at least 50c per 100 lbs. below cost of production. If the price of milk is so high in the cities that babies and young children cannot have all they need of it, the responsibility is certainly not the farmer's. We read of one big milk monopoly making 20 per cent in net profits for all of the last five years. At least, milk producers can look city children in the face with a clear conscience.

The baby chick business is starting off slower this Spring. Feed stores are quoting starter mash at $3.75 per cwt. Last year we sold 2-lb. broilers at 12c per lb. The memory is still too fresh in our minds to arouse much enthusiasm now at the above price of feed.

It has been a fairly good maple sugar season here. Much syrup of good quality has been made. It is selling mostly at $2 a gallon for the best, although some have cut the price a little from that figure.

Many wild geese have gone over, winging their way to the great Northwest with their noisy honking. A neighbor reported seeing nine flocks in one day. As we watch them we wonder if they are not getting more out of this life in proportion to their intellectual ability than we poor humans who are having such a struggle to pay debts and keep body and soul together. This is followed by another thought—the words of the great Teacher who said: "Lay not up for yourselves treasures on earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt and where thieves break through and steal." And again those beautiful words: "Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God." When we think of these things and meditate on them, somehow the load seems lighter and we go on with our work with strength and hope renewed. L. W. A.
Ohio.

The Coast to Coast Tour

Through Miss Seba Pease, of Connecticut, I have heard of the very delightful trip planned by THE R. N.-Y. last year. I am interested and would like literature on this year's trip when it is ready. S. K. S.
New York.

WE ARE longer delayed in getting our literature than anticipated, but the schedule must be arranged in every detail, and the train time given accurately which takes time. The inquiries keep coming in for literature and often with recommendations similar to the above. A satisfied tourist is the best advertisement we can have and want. We guarantee the 1931 Coast to Coast trip to be equally as well prepared and as comfortable and entertaining in every way. If you have never seen our great northwest country, Glacier Park, Pacific Coast cities, American and Canadian Rockies, ending up with our grand Niagara Falls, we urge you to cast in your lot with us this year and store up memories of a delightful trip. The cost will include everything from start to finish except your personal expenses such as souvenirs and postage stamps. The tips are included in the cost of your ticket. The train is your hotel for the entire two weeks and you will be well taken care of by the management and kind porters. The last two weeks of August can be red-letter days for you.

Sportsmen Favor the Milk Inquiry

At a recent meeting of the members of the Watervliet, N. Y., Fish and Game Protective Association a resolution was adopted approving the resolution by Mrs. Rhoda Fox Graves, member of the Assembly from St. Lawrence County for an investigation of the cost of producing milk and the cause of the large spread between producers and consumers. There were 232 members present when the resolution was passed, and only one objected. While this is a farmers' fight, we all feel that they are not getting a square deal, and we consider it only fair that we support them in their battle. Producing farmers in other parts of the State have joined in urging legislative action, but the dairy organizations and institutions have been strangely silent. Mrs. Graves' resolution provides for a thorough investigation to find out what is the cause of large difference in the price to farmers and the cost to consumers, and the members of our club feel that in justice the facts should be known. A MEMBER.

Countrywide Market Situation

The markets have shown better action ever since the beginning of the Spring months. It looked as if buyers were getting back their courage after nearly two years of mostly falling prices. During that trying time, anyone who bought goods in quantity was about sure to see the selling price lower before long and then still lower. It was especially bad for cold storage men. They lost heavily on eggs, meats, potatoes and onions. But in March the prices seemed able to move upward once in a while. Cotton, corn, hogs and eggs started the procession and before the end of the month the whole list had gone above the lowest of the season.

The March rise came too late for growers who had nearly sold out, but a few have been doing a little better with the last of their potatoes, onions, cabbage, sweet potatoes and apples. The renewed upward trend showed how the whole business world is tied together these times. When retail business and the factories picked up just a little, the public felt more like buying things in quantity and farmers found a better market.

Whatever can be said about the coming season must depend a great deal on how fast the business conditions improve, as well as on how much stuff the farmers produce. Southern crops increased and there is little sign of any great reduction in planting of such great staple crops as wheat and cotton. Southern potato planting increased fully 6 per cent and already there is talk of increase in Maine and other northern producing regions. The advice of this column is to make no increase because there is every prospect of low prices for potatoes if the growing season is even fairly good. Hard times alone proved able to cut the prices about one-third last season. With a good yield everywhere the prices of potatoes would have gone down like the onion and cabbage markets. The experienced growers who have good potato land in the good potato sections are likely to go ahead as usual, relying on the good market years to make up for the bad ones; but for growers whose yields are usually small and markets distant it would be safer to go light on potatoes. Probably onions or cabbage will sell better this season because many growers lost money and will keep out.

Much the same is true of the poultry situation. Many poultrymen were discouraged by the unusually low prices a month or two ago and many flocks were cleared out entirely and others thinned severely. Dairying, livestock and fruit growers have a fair enough chance, provided producers accept the fact that we are in a time of low prices and no boom in the market is likely for some time. On the whole it seems reasonable to expect a season of somewhat better income from the farms.

The good side of the declining prices in dairy products during the past season is seen in the better demand which has been developed. Low prices have increased the retail trade, probably in part at the expense of substitutes. Milk production has held up remarkably well considering the market depression during the recent months. Butter production, too, seems to be well up to standard for the time of year. G. B. F.

Essex County, New York, Notes

We have surely had a real old-fashioned Winter. With wells and cisterns dry, the usual January thaw was anticipated with pleasure, but failed to materialize. With the coming of February, people thought that every rise in temperature was the forerunner of a thaw, but it usually ended in a colder spell, and another snowstorm. Drawing water for stock and household use has been one of the regular chores. We thought that the storm and blow of January 6-7 was as severe as need be, but the blockade of February 27-28 was worse. Many people started out with their cars on the morning of the 27th, and in a few hours were obliged to leave the cars wherever they happened to be, and walk home if they were within walking distance.

The morning of the 28th the roads were drifted full. One milkman who does not feel that he must drive a car or stay at home, started out with his team on the heavy sleighs, and we all enjoyed watching him drive over the drifts. With his sons to lend a hand where the load threatened to tip, they had no difficulty in getting through. The horses weigh about 1,400 lbs. The mailman started out with a horse and cutter, and made part of his trip with that rig. After a time the big tractor snowplow came along and met its Waterloo when it struck the big drifts. The crew was obliged to do some strenuous shoveling before the plow could get through. One of the men was heard to remark that he thought there must be some cement mixed with the snow, to make the drifts so hard. The snowplow leaves a mountainous bank on each side of the road. One could see just the tops of cars as they drive along in some places. We were much pleased to hear water running into our cistern after the snow. In spite of some inconveniences, I, for one, enjoyed the Winter.

The State roads are scraped with no thought for teams. They are plowed out so the tire chains aided by a few days of mild weather, clear the middle of the road entirely. Then the banks are not pushed back far enough on the sides to make a track for sleighs. Those who have teaming to do find it difficult to get through. With good sleighing on the dirt roads, and none at all on the macadam, teamsters are in a quandary.
Essex Co., N. Y. J. C. R.

Maryland Notes

The week ending March 14 was very cold. Snow fell in the Cumberland Mountains to the depth of 20 inches, and in places the wind piled it up in drifts 10 feet deep.

The 16th and 17th we had in Howard and Baltimore counties the heaviest fall of snow for the Winter. The morning of the 17th the snow was about 10 inches deep.

Plowing has been the only farm work done so far west of Baltimore. No grain is yet sown or gardens made.

Since last writing the price of eggs is firmer, selling by the case at 21 to 22c. Wholesale butter, 92 score, 31 to 32c. Hens, live, from 14 to 22c, according to breed and condition; hogs, $7 to $9 per cwt. Veal calves bring on the Baltimore market from $5 to $10. Milk is the lowest in 16 years; 4 per cent milk wholesales at 18c per gal. GEO. H. DAWES.

From Northern Michigan

One of the most interesting features of THE R. N.-Y. is the letters from other parts of the country, nearly every State being represented at some time or other. Michigan is represented by the Long Acres writer from the southwestern county, but I have never seen any from the northern part of our State, so thought I would write about conditions and doings here.

Missaukee County is located a little north of the center of lower Michigan, being in the same latitude as the north shore of Lake Ontario. As judged by reports from other sections of the country we are among the more fortunate here. The drought visited us last Summer, but not so severely that our crops were a failure. We raised enough for our own use of nearly everything that is grown here. Of course prices are low with us as elsewhere, and our mild Winter has caused the hens to lay better than usual, so eggs are low here, too. Did I say mild Winter? Well, it has been until recently. We had a very cold, cutting wind from the east, but no snow and none to blow as it was well settled. But it started to snow and got gradually worse. It is the worst storm for the Winter; snow drifted everywhere. The State is plowing about 80 miles of State road and the county about 60 miles of county roads here this Winter. So far it has been easy but there is a job waiting for them now.

The storm was more severe than was supposed at the time. I never knew the mail carrier to miss three days in succession before. Today he came with a snowmobile. And about two hours later the county plow came through with a double-header. The large trucks they use here are equipped with a 125-horsepower motor and the two of them had all they could do in many places. Right in front of our house they had to back up about four times before they could ram through, the snow being packed hard and about three feet deep. They left banks on each side six feet high. Tomorrow they will widen the road out and use a bank leveler on the high banks. It is an old grader blade swung out over the side of truck, fitted with a cable and hand-operated windlass to raise and lower it, and this shoves the top of the high banks off toward the fences.

This is principally a dairy county, selling cream only, as we have no large cities near. A few Summer resorts provide a better market for a short time in Summer. Potatoes are the principal cash crop and a little fruit is raised. Some farmers are cutting wood and selling it for whatever it will bring in order to buy groceries. A lumber company bought and cut off a few small pieces of timber, and so made a little work. But many are here from the cities, hardly knowing what to do and I suppose many hitherto unoccupied places will be used this year.

A few years ago they started to lease land for oil production around here. We are about 50 miles from the Mt. Pleasant oil field. Two wells have been sunk near Cadillac, about 30 miles from here, but both are dry holes so far. About two months ago they started a test well about four miles north of here recently, and at 2,600 or 2,800 feet struck oil which they hope will prove worth while. Gas, too, was found under quite heavy pressure. When ignited at the end of a lead pipe some distance away from the well the flame was said to shoot up for 30 feet or more. H. S.
Missaukee Co., Mich.

Live Stock and Dairy

Livestock in Florida

BY R. W. DUCK.

The Experiment Station, at Gainesville, Fla., is conducting some excellent work along the line of beef cattle and hog investigations under Dr. A. L. Shealy. Their problem relative to beef cattle is primarily one of efficiency and economy of pasture gains. It is increasingly difficult, as all feeders know, to purchase or charge concentrate feeds at market price and show a profit in the feed lot. Pasture gains and their profit possibilities are therefore of interest to all beef producers. The College and Experiment Station herds are still fighting the cattle tick. This necessitates frequent dippings, which would, of course, not show the maximum possibilities in both the dairy and beef herds. It is estimated it will require about five years more to make Florida tick free.

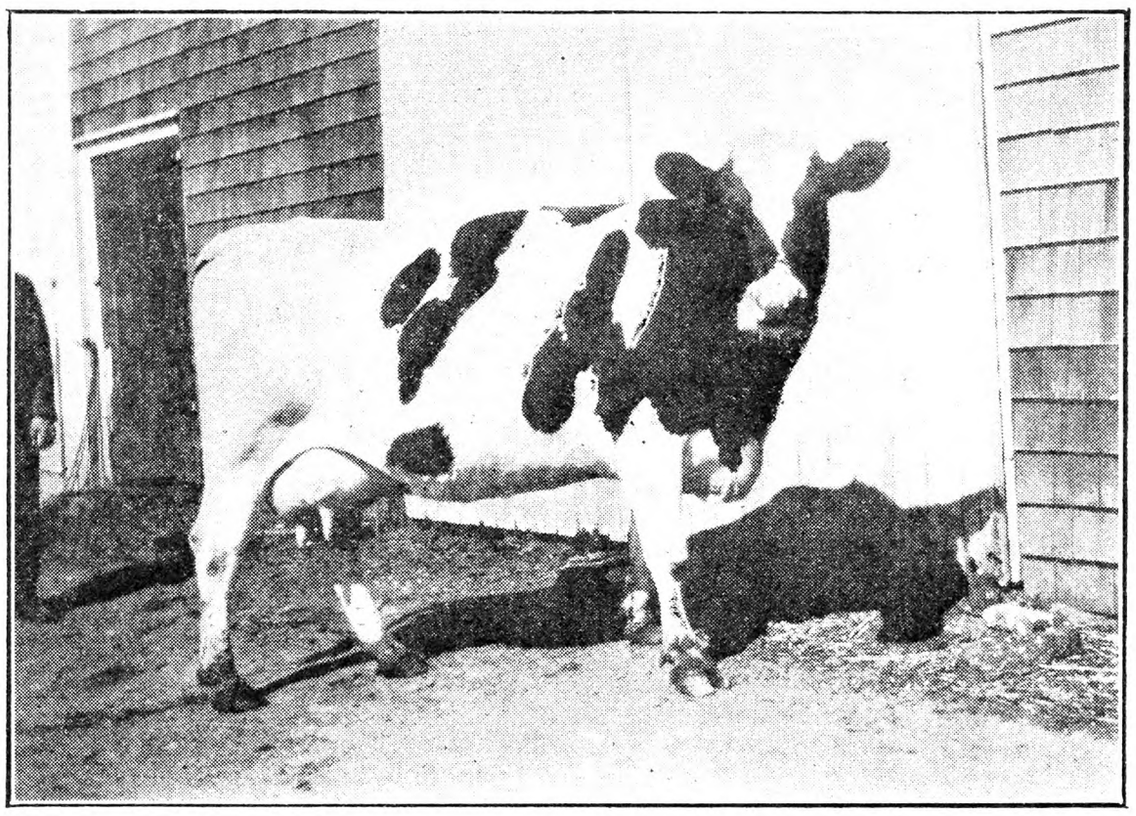
At present five kinds of pasture are being compared for beef production. This year will be the third year for the test. The following grasses are being compared, Bermuda; Bahi; Centipede, which is a new grass recently introduced from China; Carpet grass; and a mixed pasture consisting of all the foregoing grasses. Their grazing season begins in March and lasts eight to nine months. The steers on these various pastures received salt and water. They had access to good shade, but received no supplemental feed. The Carpet grass steers made an average daily gain of .65 lbs., with a total gain of 165 lbs. for the season, producing 236 lbs. of beef per acre. The Bermuda grass steers made an average gain of .67 lbs., a total season gain of 171 lbs., and produced 243 lbs. of beef per acre. The Bahi grass group averaged .74 daily gain, a total of 189, and 270 lbs. of beef per acre. The mixed grass group averaged .77 per head daily, 197 for the season, and 280 lbs. of beef per acre. Results were not yet available for the Centipede grass lot, indications are, however, that this grass may be even more efficient than those reported. All of these grasses are used as permanent pastures.

Purebred Poland Chinas are kept at the station. The sows averaged raising seven and one-quarter pigs per head during the past year. When sucking litters, the sows have access, in a self-feeder, to a grain mixture consisting of: Corn, 60; shorts, 30; and fishmeal, 10 parts by weight. In addition they receive salt and forage. They look good. There is considerable hog cholera in the State. The station does not produce anti-hog cholera serum. At present tests are being conducted comparing various crops as a possible source of supplementing corn. Spanish peanuts and sweet potatoes are being tested against corn alone, and with corn forming part of the ration. Results so far indicate the peanuts and sweet potatoes will lower the cost of pork production. September is considered their best market, and fattening shotes are fed to finish at that time.

No sheep of any kind were kept at the Florida Agricultural College or Experiment Station.

The dairy herd consists of 90 Jersey cows, one Guernsey, and one Dutch-Belted cow. Three Jersey bulls are kept. The entire herd is registered and accredited. They are proud of their 15-months-old Jersey bull calf, presented to them by Mr. Keenan, of the Randleigh herd, Long Island, N. Y. This calf is doing nicely in his new home. He weighs 900 lbs.; he is a grandson of Sophie 19th.

The milk produced is used in the university dormotories, the herd receives a credit of 15 cents per quart, at this price they are not showing a profit. To correct a condition, known locally as soil or salt sickness, which was present in the herd prior to 1928, and which is still very prevalent throughout the State, the cattle receive steamed bonemeal to the extent of 2 per cent in their concentrates. The ailment manifests itself in the form of weak and broken bones. One cow suffering from this deficiency disease, and which had a broken pelvis, was slaughtered. Her large bones showed a breaking strength of only 335 lbs. as compared to a normal breaking strength of 3,000 lbs. Cows since tested after receiving the steamed bonemeal all show a normal breaking strength of bone.



Lorena Pontiac Echo 96953. This Holstein cow is fed a 24-per-cent dairy ration twice a day, 7½ pounds to a feeding and produces 74 pounds of milk on two milkings per day. She is owned by J. B. Donahay of Monmouth County, N. J.

Some Pig Feeding Tests

Under normal conditions, when corn is available, that is the standard pig-fattening feed. Last season, because of the comparatively high corn prices, many tests with other grains were made. The following details and results of tests at the Minnesota Station are of special interest because of the variety of grains used.

Five lots of 10 pigs each were kept in dry lots 90 days, from August 15 to November 13. No pasture was supplied. Each lot of pigs had a section of a low shed for shade and shelter, and the run of an outdoor yard, 14x17 feet. The pigs in Lot 1 received shelled corn as their only grain feed; Lot 2, ground barley; Lot 3, ground durum wheat; Lot 4, ground oats, and Lot 5, ground rye. All lots were fed the same standard protein supplemental mixture (50 per cent tankage, 25 per cent linseed meal, and 25 per cent finely ground Alfalfa meal). Each lot received the same complex mineral mixture (50 per cent ground limestone, 27.97 per cent bonemeal, 20 per cent common salt, 2 per cent iron oxide, .01 per cent copper sulphate, .02 per cent potassium iodide). The grain, protein supplement and mineral supplement were each self-fed free choice in separate compartments of a self-feeder. Water was supplied in automatic watering tanks. The results of this trial are reported in the following:

The average initial weight for the various lots was: Lot 1, 107.77; Lot 2, 107.67; Lot 3, 106.23; Lot 4, 105.07; Lot 5, 106.27.

The final weights ran, respectively, 243.03; 248.07; 230.60; 202.30; 203.80.

Average grain per pig, daily: 1.50; 1.43; 1.38; 1.08; 1.08.

Average daily feed per pig: 5.41; 7.50; 5.51; 5.53; 5.36.

Protein supplement used by the different lots, respectively: .90; .48; .34; .79; .55.

Mineral supplement: .007; .015; .016; .021; .014.

The feed in pounds per 100 pounds of gain ran: Lot 1, 351.71; Lot 2, 523.33; Lot 3, 389.35; Lot 4, 512.35; Lot 5, 494.97.

Protein and mineral supplements used by the various lots varied considerably, as follows: Protein supplement, 60.09 pounds; 33.18; 24.60; 73.25; 50.56; Minerals, .44; 1.02; 1.15; 1.90; 1.28.

Total feed cost for 100 pounds of gain was: Lot 1, Shelled corn, $7.38; Lot 2, ground barley, $6.88; Lots 3, ground wheat, $5.76; Lot 4, ground oats, $8.12; Lot 5, ground rye, $6.74.

Feed prices were figured as follows: Shelled corn, bu., 90c; barley, 50c; durum wheat, 70c; oats, 35c; rye, 55c; tankage, ton, $62.50; linseed meal, $45; Alfalfa meal, $40; mineral mixture, $80; grinding charge, $2.

A summary of the test shows: When self fed as the only grain for growing fattening pigs in dry lots, shelled corn and ground durum wheat produced gains with approximately the same totals of all feeds for 100 pounds gain. The pigs fed corn gained more rapidly than those fed wheat. The pigs receiving wheat ate only 38 per cent as much protein supplement as those fed corn. At the prices charged for the grains, the cost of 100 pounds gain was $1.62 less in the wheat-fed lot than in the corn-fed lot.

The pigs fed ground barley gained a little more slowly, ate more grain per day and required 46 per cent more grain per 100 pounds gain than the pigs fed shelled corn. The barley-fed pigs ate only 49 per cent as much protein supplement as the corn-fed pigs. At the feed prices charged, the pigs fed barley made 100 pounds of gain at a cost 50c less than the corn-fed pigs.

The pigs fed ground oats gained only 72 per cent as fast as those fed shelled corn, required 42 per cent more grain to make 100 pounds of gain, and ate a little more protein supplement. Because of the large consumption of grain per 100 pounds of gain, the pigs fed oats made 100 pounds of gain at a cost of 74c more than the pigs fed with the shelled corn.

The pigs fed ground rye just about duplicated the performance of the pigs fed oats, except that they required a little less grain and less protein supplement to make 100 pounds of gain. Chiefly because of the lower price per pound charged for the grain, the rye-fed pigs made 100 pounds of gain at a cost of $1.38 less than the oat-fed pigs and 64c less than the pigs fed shelled corn.

Based on the results secured in this trial wheat and rye at present prices can be used to financial advantage as substitutes for corn, oats and barley in feeding hogs.

The larger amount of barley and oats required to make 100 pounds of gain than was required of corn, wheat and rye is due partly to the high fiber content of these grains and partly to a little unavoidable waste in feeding these grains dry in a self feeder. The pigs try hard to get the crushed kernels without eating the fibrous hull and in so doing work quite a little hull out of the feeder upon the ground, some kernels going with it.

Based on results secured in a number of feeding trials previously conducted at that station, it is advised that feeding rye as the only grain be continued not longer than 60 days. Invariably pigs kept in dry lots on rye without other grain have failed to remain thrifty and do well for a period longer than 50 to 60 days.

Better Quality Hay

Now is the time to plan the hay crop for next Winter's feeding. Legume hays are relatively rich in protein, while Timothy, redtop and other non-legume hays are low in this valuable constituent. Most soils are too strongly acid for the growing of legumes without the application of lime.

Since the legumes do not all require the same amount of lime in the soil, it seems advisable to group the legumes into three classes on the basis of lime requirements.

(a) Low lime requirement group—500 to 1,000 pounds of ground limestone per acre. Spring or Fall-sown (Winter) vetch with small grain. Soy beans alone or with Sudan grass.

(b) Medium group—1,000 to 2,000 pounds of lime per acre. Red clover seeded with a nurse crop of oats. Alsike clover for wet lands.

(c) High lime requirement group—3,000 to 5,000 pounds of lime per acre. Alfalfa for lands especially favorably situated as to drainage and in a high state of fertility. Sweet clover for pasture or hay.

As additional points for success with the above crops, the following recommendations are made:

1.—Attention to source and quality of seed. Purchase only seed of high quality with a guaranteed germination test.

2.—Lime applied annually in small amounts as a topdressing. (300 to 500 pounds per acre).

3.—Fields should be tested for lime requirements before seeding plans are completed.

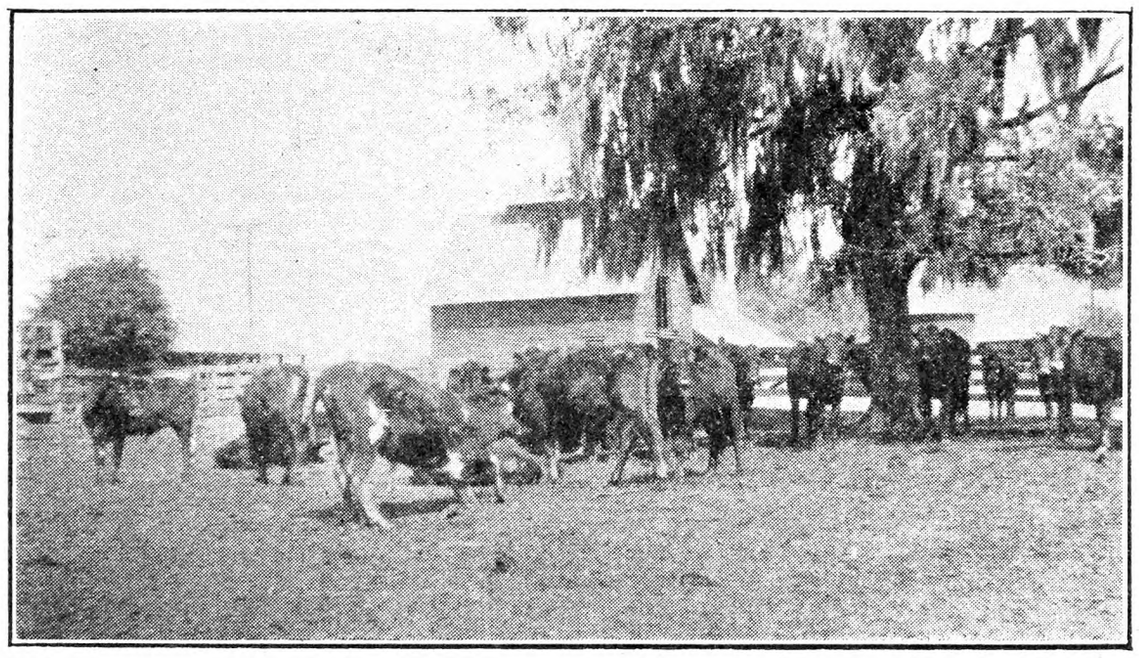
4.—Frequent seedings and deep plowing. The legumes, with the exception of Alfalfa, last only one or two years.

5.—Use of phosphate, particularly where much stable manure is used. Three hundred to 500 pounds of superphosphate per acre or 50 pounds to each spreader load of manure.

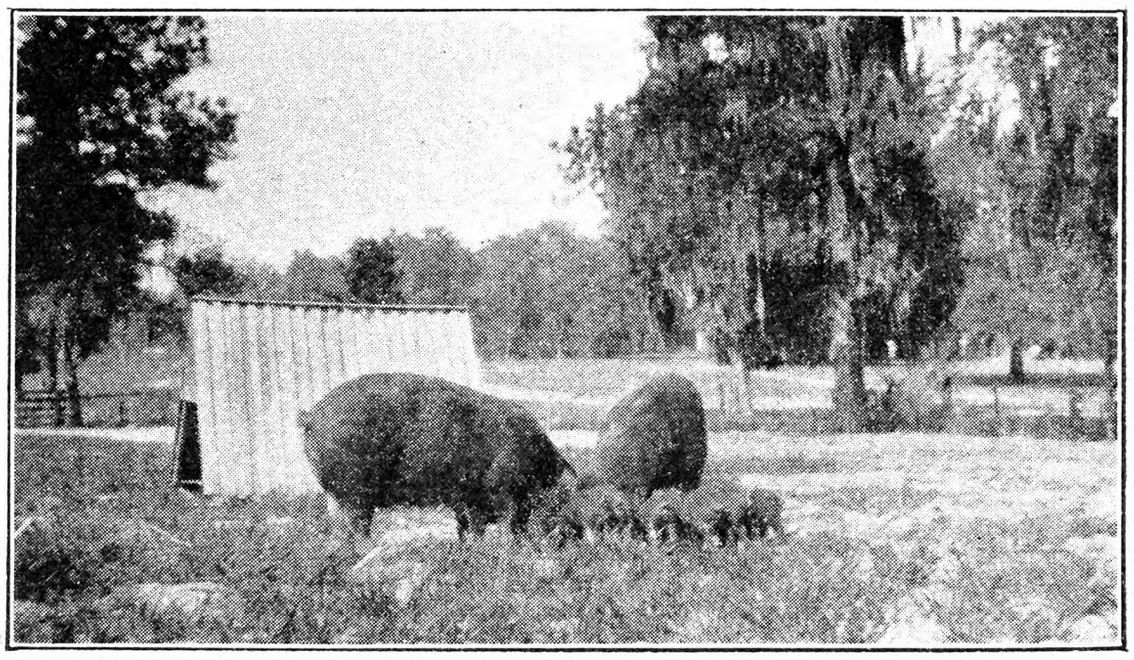
6.—Seeding in the Spring with grain. Keep the quantity of grain down. One and one-half bushels of oats per acre is plenty.

7.—Cut grain for hay early. Give the hay seeding a chance.

8.—Legume hay should be "made"



Grade Angus and native steers which will be placed on various pastures to note rapidity and economy of gains at the Florida Experiment Station, Gainesville, Fla.



Purebred Poland-China Sows as Kept on Oat Forage at Florida Agricultural Experiment Station

with as little shaking up as possible. Cure in windrows.

9.—Topdress old meadows with fertilizer if you expect them to yield a paying crop. (250 pounds per acre of a 10-14-16 fertilizer is recommended).

10.—Do not be satisfied with low yields on any field. Plow, fertilize and reseed frequently. SUMNER D. HOLLIS.

Rhode Island.

Blood Flour for Calves

Some time ago you told of a plan for bringing up calves on dry feed, using blood flour for part of the protein. Is this working out in a practical way?

New York. C. J.

Yes, this method has been well tested and has got beyond the experimental stage. All who have attempted to raise calves know how quickly their digestion may be upset by overfeeding, a little indiscretion in what is used, or laxity about sanitation. The New Jersey Station, after six years of experiment, developed the following mixture, which has proved very successful: 25 lbs. yellow corn meal; 12.5 lbs. wheat bran; 12.5 lbs. linseed oil meal; 37.5 lbs. ground oats; 12.5 lbs. soluble blood flour; 1 lb. finely pulverized limestone; 1 lb. finely pulverized steamed bone meal; 1 lb. salt.

The further details of management are reprinted from a previous article.

The calf is allowed to suckle its dam from 24 to 36 hours and then penned up and pail fed twice a day. Up to the time the calf is three weeks of age it is limited to six pounds of whole milk a day. This dry grain and hay is kept in front of the animal after the 10th day of milk feeding. As soon as the calf has finished drinking its milk, some grain is rubbed on its muzzle, and, after doing this for several days, the animal will be eating grain of its own accord. At the end of the third week, warm water is gradually substituted for the whole milk until at the 30-day period the calf is living on water, dry grain and hay. When the calf is 30 days of age it should be eating from one-half to one pound of grain a day. From this time the animal should get all the grain it will clean up until it is consuming six pounds a day. This is the maximum grain feeding and will be reached when the animal is five months of age. The rest of the nutrients will be got from a good quality legume or mixed hay. After the animal is six months of age, an ordinary growing mixture may be substituted for the soluble blood flour ration.

A point of special importance in this system of feeding is to make sure that *soluble blood flour* for *calf feeding* is obtained. Ordinary dried blood, or that used for fertilizer will not be satisfactory, and may seriously damage the calf.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 900 to 1,000, good	$8.25@$9.35
Medium	7.00@ 8.25
Common	5.90@ 7.00
Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	8.35@ 9.35
Medium	7.25@ 8.35
Heifers, 500 to 850, good	7.00@ 8.25
Common and medium	5.00@ 7.00
Cows, good	5.00@ 6.00
Common and medium	4.00@ 5.00
Low cutters and cutters	2.65@ 4.00
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	5.25@ 5.75
Cutter and medium	3.50@ 5.25
Vealers, milk-fed, good and ch	8.00@11.50
Medium	6.00@ 8.50
Cull and common	3.50@ 6.50
Calves, 250 to 350, good and ch	6.50@ 9.00
Common and medium	4.00@ 6.50

HOGS

Lt. wts., 140 to 160, good and ch	$8.50@$8.85
Lt. lts., 160 to 180, good and ch	8.65@ 8.85
180 to 200, good and ch	8.70@ 8.85
Med. wts., 200 to 220, good and ch	8.55@ 8.85
220 to 250, good and ch	8.25@ 8.70
Hvy. wts., 250 to 290, good and ch	8.00@ 8.40
290 to 350, good and ch	7.75@ 8.15
Pkg. sows, 275 to 500, med. and gd	6.25@ 7.00
Sl. pigs, 100 to 130, good and ch	8.00@ 8.50

SHEEP

(Shorn basis except Spring lambs)

Spring lambs, good and ch	$14.00@16.00
Lambs, 90 down, good and ch	8.25@ 9.50
Medium	7.25@ 8.25
91 to 100, med. and ch	7.00@ 8.75
All wts., common	5.50@ 7.25
Wethers, 90 to 120, med and gd	3.50@ 5.50
Ewes, 90 to 120, med. and ch	3.00@ 4.75
120 to 150, med. and ch	2.75@ 4.50
All wts., cull and com	1.25@ 3.00

Lancaster, Pa., Livestock Markets

(Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending March 28, 1931.)

Market.—Beef steers and yearlings grading good and choice steady, common and medium grades showing weaker undertone at week's close, top medium-weights $8, some choice local fed steers with weight held considerably higher, bulk of sales $7.50 to $8.25. Bulls about steady; she stock and cutters firm; bulk fat heifers $6.25 to $7; medium bulls $5.25 to $6; butcher cows $4.25 to $5; cutters $2.25 to $3. Little action on stockers and feeders; few sales about steady. Calves 25 to 50c higher, top vealers $11.50.

Hogs closing steady.

Receipts for week ending March 28, 1931: Cattle 11 cars; 4 Virginia, 2 Chicago, 1 St. Louis, 1 Tennessee, 1 Pennsylvania, 1 North Carolina, 1 Pittsburgh; containing 250 head, 1,257 head trucked in from nearby, total cattle 1,507 head, 1,107 calves, 1,656 hogs, 424 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $8 to $9.25; medium, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $7 to $8; common, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $5.75 to $7; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $8.25 to $9.50; medium, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $7.25 to $8.25; good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $8.25 to $9.50.

Heifers.—Choice, 550 to 850 lbs., $7 to $7.75; good, 550 to 850 lbs., $6.25 to $7; medium, 550 to 850 lbs., $5.50 to $6.25; common, 550 to 850 lbs., $4.75 to $5.50.

Cows.—Choice, $5 to $5.75; good, $4 to $5; common and medium, $3 to $4; low cutter and cutter, $1.75 to $3.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $6 to $7.50; cutter, common and medium, $4.50 to $6; yearlings excluded.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $10.50 to $11.50; medium, $9 to $10.50; cull and common, $6.50 and $9.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 500 to 800 lbs., $7.50 to $8.75; common and medium, 500 to 800 lbs., $5 to $7.50; good and choice, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $7.75 to $9; common and medium, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $5.25 to $7.75.

Hogs.—Lt. wt., good and choice, 160 to 180 lbs., $9.25 to $9.75; lt. wt., good and choice, 180 to 200 lbs., $9.25 to $9.75; med. wt., good and choice, 200 to 220 lbs., $9.25 to $9.75; med. wt., good and choice, 220 to 250 lbs., $9 to $9.50; hvy. wt., good and choice, 250 to 290 lbs., $9 to $9.50; hvy. wt., good and choice, 290 to 350 lbs., $8.75 to $9.25; pkg. sows, medium and good, 275 to 500 lbs., $7 to $8.75.

LANCASTER FEED MARKET

Selling Price of Feeds (Cash at Warehouse).—Bran, ton, $33 to $34; shorts, $31.50 to $32.50; hominy, $32.50 to $33.50; middlings, $33.50 to $34.50; linseed, $43 to $44; gluten, $37 to $38; ground oats, $34 to $35; Soy-bean meal, $45 to $46; hog meal, $38.50 to $39.50; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $39 to $40; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $31.50 to $32.50; 20 per cent, $34.50 to $35.50; 22 per cent, $38.50 to $39.50; 24 per cent, $40.50 to $41.50; 25 per cent, $42 to $43; horse feed, 85 per cent, $37 to $38; Alfalfa, regular, $35.50 to $36.50; Alfalfa, reground, $37.50 to $38.50.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, qt., 7c; milk, special from Guernsey and Jersey herds, qt., 8 to 10c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $2 to $3; cows, fresh milk, grades, choice, $100; cows, fresh milk, good to medium, $80 to $90; cows, fresh milk, common to poor, $50 to $70; beef cows and bulls, $8 to $12; sheep, $4.50 to $6; lambs, $10 to $11.50; veal calves, milk fed, choice, $16 to $18; veal calves, milk fed, good to medium, $12 to $14; hogs, $8 to $9; fowls, heavy, live, lb., 25c; chickens, fat roasters, lb., 30c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 22c.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 14c; milk, special and certified, qt., 18 to 20c; milk, sold from chain stores, qt., 11 to 12c; butter, farmers' delivery, lb., 45c; butter, creamery, prints and rolls, lb., 30 to 31c; butter, creamery, cut from tubs, lb., 28 to 29c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 28 to 30c; cheese, part skim, lb., 22 to 25c; cheese, cottage, lb., 10 to 12½c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 28 to 29c; fowls, dressed, lb., 32 to 35c; chickens, roasters, lb., 38 to 40c; Hubbard squash, lb., 3c; parsnips, lb., 4c; potatoes, pk., 30c; spinach, pk., 20c; turnips, lb., 2c; radishes, bch., 8c; new maple sugar, lb., 48 to 50c; new maple syrup, gal., $2.50.

F. A. C.

Coming Meetings and Shows

June 3-5.—American Forestry Association, annual convention, Grove Park Inn, Ashville, N. C.

Aug. 17-20.—Fourteenth annual American Country Life Conference, Ithaca, N. Y. For further information address American Country Life Association, 105 East 22nd St., New York City.

Livestock Sales

May 12.—Guernseys; Chester County Blood-tested Sale; Chadds Ford Junction, Pa.

May 14.—National Guernsey Sale, Trenton, N. J.

May 15.—Coventry Florham Sixth Annual Guernsey Sale, Trenton, N. J.

May 16.—Bellaire farm Guernsey dispersal, East Kensington, Conn.

May 18.—Moorland farm Guernsey dispersal, Montclair, N. J.

June 8.—Wendover Farm Ayrshires, Bernardsville, N. J.

June 9.—Strathglass Farm Ayrshires, Port Chester, N. Y.

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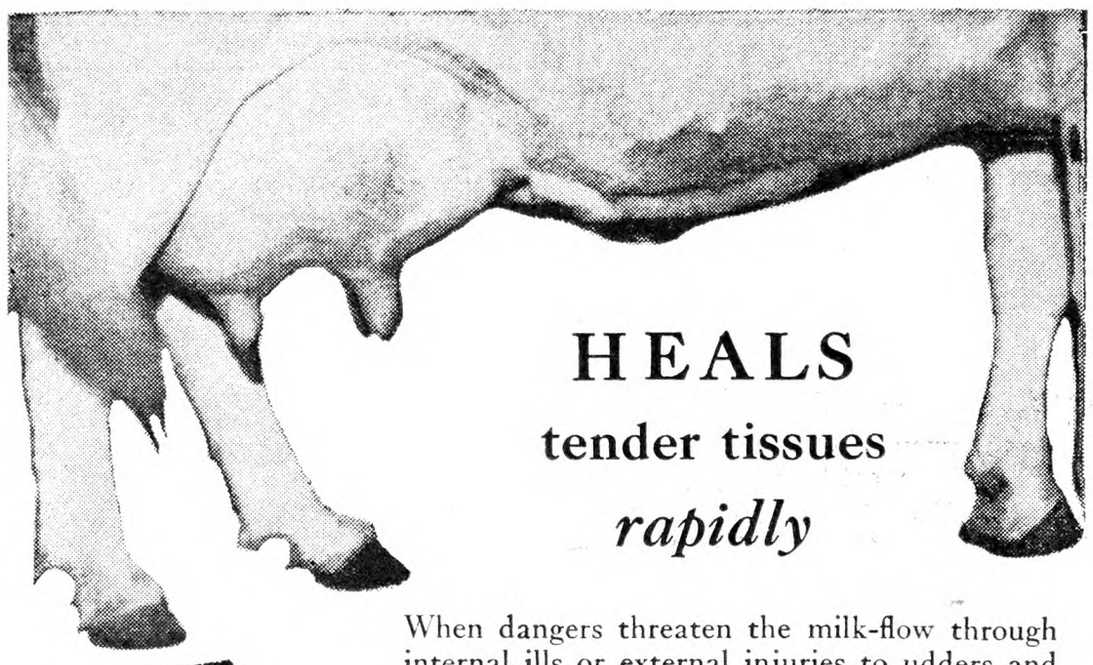

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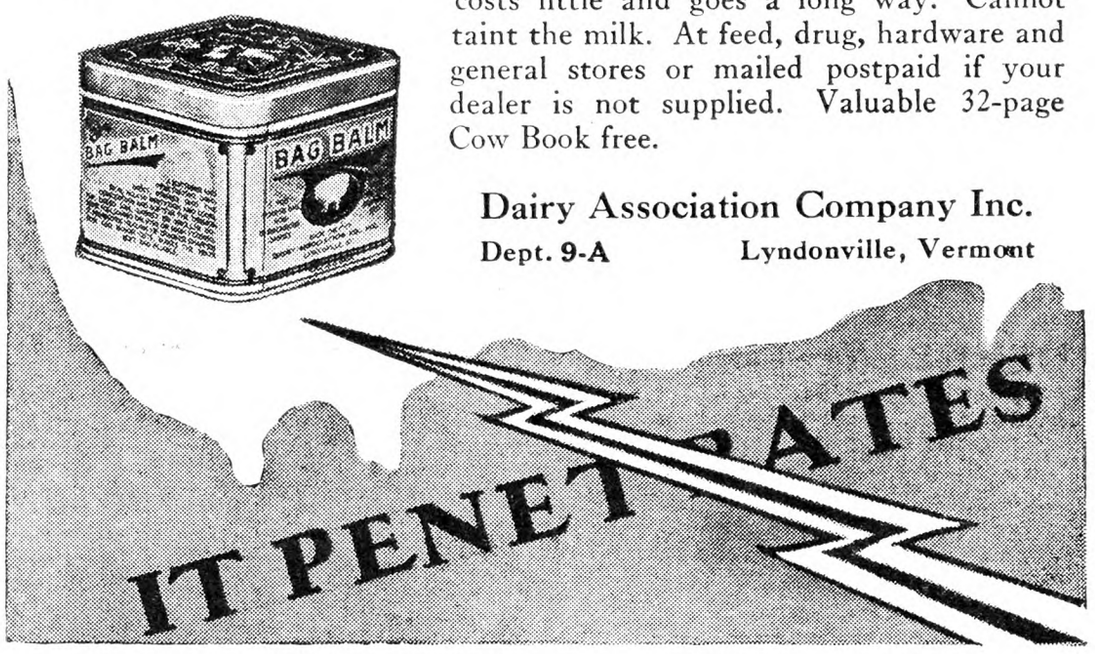

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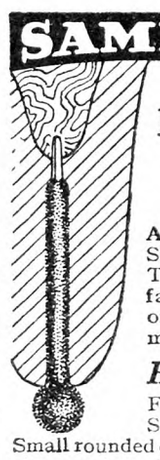

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Ark Farm Notes

How good it seems for the warm rays of an April sun to shine down upon us after the hard Winter and seemingly perilous times which we have just passed through. Some of us felt we could never make the grade, but we did, and it only goes to prove that a strong heart and determined will can accomplish what has sometimes seemed impossible. At the advent of Spring we feel an inspiration that never comes at any other time. We are forgetting the past, and find around the farm so many things that demand attention all coming at once.

The voice of the chick is heard in the land. Our own little White Wyandottes are several days old and are growing like the proverbial weed. I have great hopes of this little flock and know if we keep them growing, and give them the care and feed, the middle of September will find them ready for the pens, and that they will not forget their mission at the egg basket in the coming Winter.

The little Leghorns too are shooting their tail feathers and the little cockerels will soon be crowing. How the generations come and go. It seems only yesterday that their forebears were in the incubator. The earth steams beneath the eaves in the barnyard where the geese have found a mudpuddle; as I look from the window I see a great black buzzard perched upon the fence preening his glossy feathers, for he too hails the approach of another Spring. No, he is not a native of this cold North country, but came from the South some years ago when the zoo was started. Although a warm weather bird he has now become used to the rigors of a North climate and feels quite at home. We never cage him except through the coldest weather and though a wild bird he has become acclimated and has entire liberty to fly at will A scavenger by nature, yet a most interesting subject he is, and the intelligence displayed on his part is often remarkable.

Down by the south side of the barn a bunch of little Karakul lambs and a flock of baby goats are having the time of their lives—they seem to vie with each other to see who can jump the highest, and they are all healthy and full of pep because their dams were well fed and well sheltered through the long Winter; the troublesome stomach worms that take such a deadly toll of these little creatures seldom bother the stock at Ark Farms because we keep after them and never allow their numbers to increase. Lambs and kids are often troubled with these pests to an alarming extent, but if you have learned how to keep them in check there will be little or no trouble in this respect.

"Mickey" the great black bear who usually goes into hibernation in early December seemed to have reversed her regular routine this season and made her appearance on February 1, since which time she has daily appeared in the snow and asked for one meal a day; usually her sleep covers three or more months, but this year about four weeks seems to satisfy. We are hoping that soon there will be tiny cubs in the nest. These are always interesting things to look for.

As I go near the red fox pens I note how restless the mother is, and know that she has a reason, because snugly tucked down in the nest which is covered on all sides with a heavy layer of sawdust to keep out the cold, there are baby foxes. It is a good thing that these youngsters arrive in the early days of April since visitors must stay away while the young are small and yet nursing, otherwise the mother possessed of instinct to protect them will, in her excitement, often kill and bury them before their little eyes have opened.

How the great cats seem to enjoy the early Spring sunshine. They stretch themselves in the snow and roll and purr. A strong heavy fence keeps them within bounds, yet their quarters are spacious and they hardly realize they are confined at all; if a goose or turkey ventures near their cages they fall flat upon their stomach and with giant paws open and eyes twitching spread themselves ready for a spring which would mean death only for the barrier in front of them.

Our geese were later than usual in starting to lay, but I am glad of this as early eggs must be picked up often since they chill so easily, and when laid in mid-Winter are often infertile while April eggs are quite sure to hatch well.

While the Winter for our Adirondack wild life must have been severe, the deer within the enclosure seem to be in perfect condition. The horns of the bucks are not yet shed, and are fully grown and at their best. The fallow deer are most interesting creatures and love the hand that feeds them. The cold and snows are their element and they often prefer to dig a hole and lie buried in it when the mercury hovers far below zero, but they are protected by a heavy coat of long hair which will soon be shed and replaced with a spotted coat of short red hair. Horizontal rows of large white spots dot their back and sides while the background of the coat is a rich red. Such is the Summer coat of the fallow deer, the most beautiful of their kind.

The bucks are always close friends through the long Winter and sometimes stay apart from the females of their band until mid-Summer; toward Fall however the scene changes, and they are then antagonistic toward one another and will fight. It is survival of the fittest in wild animals. The weak grow weaker and the strong stronger. Nature pays no attention to consanguinity; they mate in the wild promiscuously, but that does not matter, because the strongest buck heads the flock while the weaker brother retires to the rear until the breeding season has passed. The deer are but a sample of all wild animals living in a state of nature. And we may well heed this lesson when selecting herd sires for our domestic animals. We must not forget that even with the most careful selection that weaklings will appear both in our flocks of birds and herds of animals; no sire should ever be kept for breeding that does not conform rigidly to the standard of his particular breed; I cannot place too much emphasis on this all important subject, especially when I note that some farmers are careless in this respect and are prone to retain some animal or bird that by all means should have gone to the slaughter.

In the wild turkey flock if a bird becomes sick or is a weakling the rest will at once fall upon and destroy it, leaving only the strong to go on with the perpetuation of its race. The birds that have so long been absent are daily returning to their old haunts; I notice a bluebird with a feather in her mouth this morning as she flits in and out of the bird box in the apple tree; this is the third year that one of her kind has nested there, and I am wondering if she is the same individual. When I was at the old farm I used to band these birds for many years in connection with a work carried on by the Bureau of Biological Survey at Washington; it was a fascinating study, and after nearly 10 years with carefully kept records we have learned more about the habits and breeding of our native wild birds than ever was known before. It gives us a check up on individuals and tells us whether or not it is the same mother and the same father that returns to some individual nesting sight each year or if they have become divorced, or one or the other has remarried. Once at the old farm a wren (the female) returned to the same house for five consecutive seasons, each time bringing with her a different mate. What became of her former mates? Did they perish on the long flight coming or going, or did they just agree to disagree? There was also a barn swallow that had a nest on the window case under the porch, who came back three years and each time she brought with her the same mate—I know this because the birds were banded and a glance at our record sheets gave us the proof.

Many of the birds which habitually nest in the glorious Adirondacks winter in South America; it is a long trek for them. Thousands of miles are easily traversed within so short a time as to be almost incredible, but these are facts which we have learned by the banding of these feathered denizens who annually return to the same territory to nest and rear their young. If a weakling appears among them he falls by the way, and only the strongest can survive the long and perilous journey. WILLET RANDALL.

Division of Estate

A and B own their home, which is clear of any debt, and rest of estate consists of cash in banks. They have a son and daughter both minors. Both real estate and cash are in the wife's name with the exception of a small checking account in A's name. Should the wife make a will if she wishes the husband to inherit the entire estate? In case the wife dies without making a will how will the estate be divided? If the husband leaves no will how will his small bank account be settled? What is the usual cost of a will? MRS. C. A. B.

If the wife dies without a will, and the husband and wife married since 1877, the husband is entitled to one-third absolutely and the children will take the remainder. The same is true in case the husband dies without a will. We advise that each of you have a will prepared. The cost of drawing the will will depend on the attorney. You can learn from him, in advance, as to what he is going to charge you. N. T.

Dispute over Deed

A sold a property to B's wife with the consent of her husband for the deed to be in the wife's name. Since then a disagreement has taken place. Husband has taken charge of the deed, and a separation has followed. The deed has not been recorded. Can B's wife, through the court, compel A to give him another deed for the property or will the property come back to A? There is a mortgage on the property. This property is located in the State of Pennsylvania. R. A.

New Jersey.

B's wife cannot compel A to give another deed, unless she can prove that the deed has been destroyed or lost before recording. The property does not belong to A; it belongs to B's wife. N. T.

"YES, I heard a noise and got up, and there, under the bed, I saw a man's leg." "Good heavens! The burglar's?" "No; my husband's. He'd heard the noise, too."—Credit Lost.

The Optimist's Snow Experience

[This was written about the middle of March.]

We are near the end of the twelfth week of a steady continuous Winter, and just emerging from the worst snowstorm of the season, now in its fifth day with the March wind howling and piling up "bigger and better" snowdrifts in all directions. The Rochester Weather Bureau reports 19 inches of snow from this storm and we seem to have just as much here. The snow plows got busy the first day of the storm and have fought every day since to keep our State highway open to traffic. It is open yet as the wind howls and swirls clouds of snow over the high banks of snow on the roadside, but open just wide enough for one vehicle at a time in some places. Our town snow-fighting machinery is unequal to the job of clearing county and town roads in this storm.

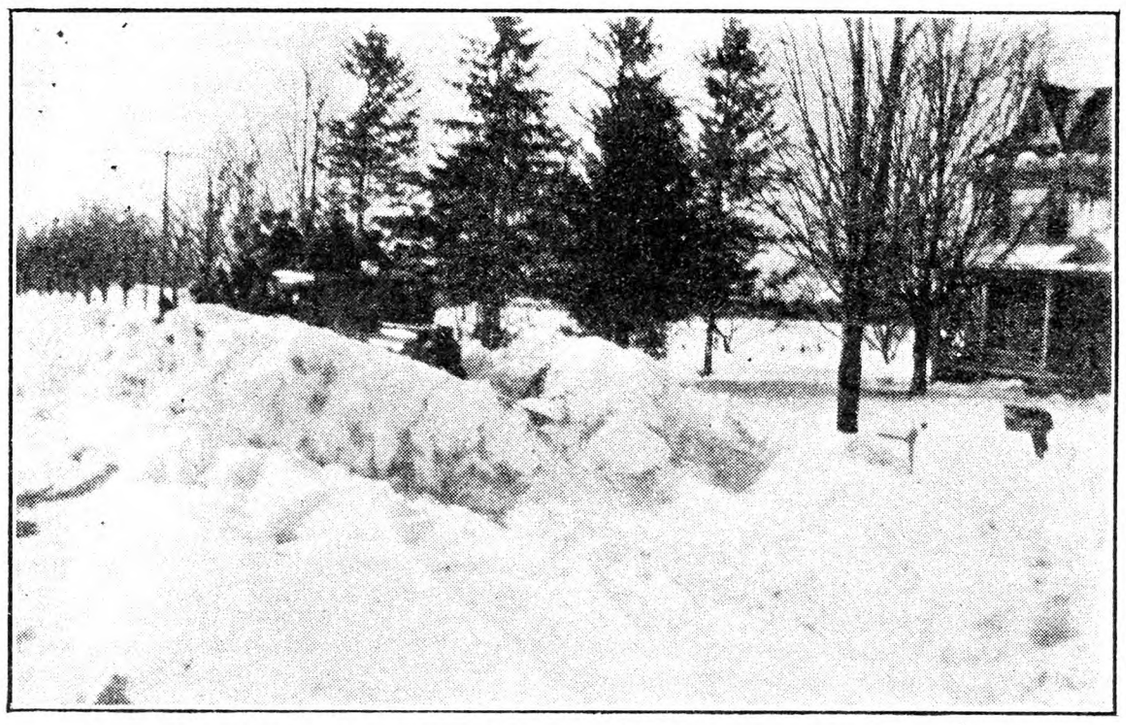
Milk producers are getting their daily output of milk to the shipping station with difficulty from the dirt roads. The school in our district is closed since the third day of the storm when horses floundered in snowdrifts to get teacher and pupils to their homes. The rural postman's job is far from pleasant on improved roads and impossible on some of the dirt roads. Patrons are going on horseback and afoot to designated points for their mail, or to the postoffice.

If we had been without much snow all Winter, we could be grateful for this precipitation, but we have had little chance to see bare ground this season. A mild thaw in January put water in dry wells, and another in February increased the supply. There was plenty of snow in sight when this storm began. Now there is nothing but snow in sight and the huge drifts grow bigger each day.

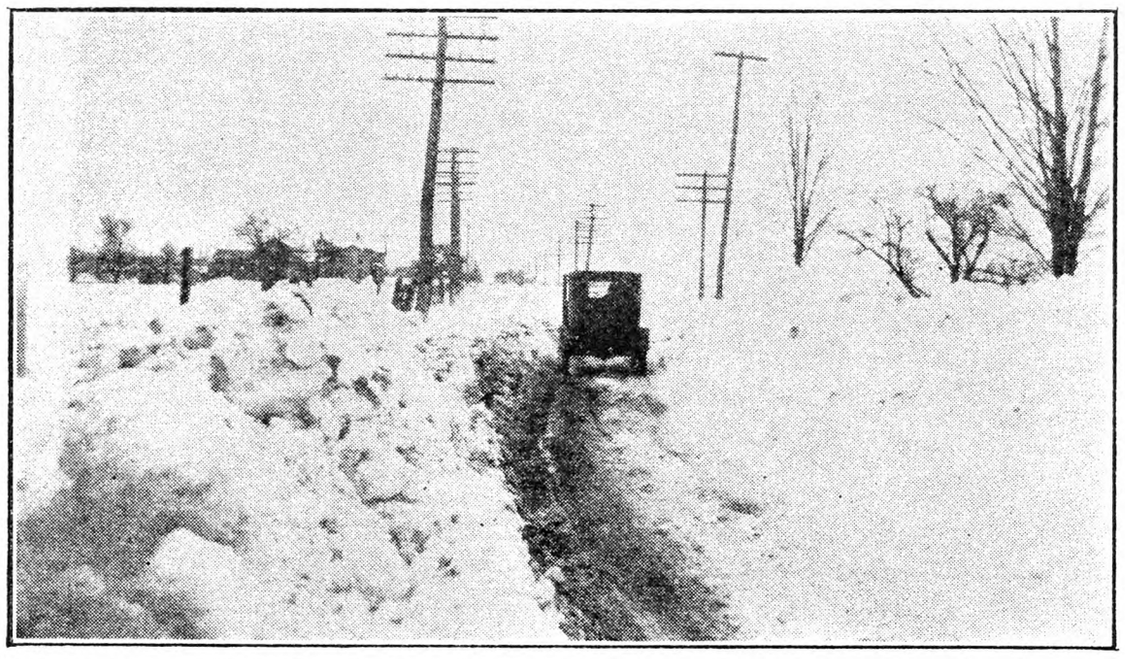
I heard today that the challenge of bigger and better snowbanks is to be met next Saturday when the town officials will make a choice from among five "bigger and better" snowplows to be demonstrated on our blockaded streets. Certainly they will find plenty of material on which to demonstrate their prowess. We need relief from snow and it cannot come too soon in any form.

March 14 was an eventful day on our street. We awakened to find that the big snowstorm which had covered our region for six days had moved on, leaving a clear sky above a snow-bound landscape. It was the day set by our County Farm Bureau to assemble our contributions for a carload of farm produce to be shipped to drought victims in West Virginia. Teams and sleds were used to get the produce over the drifts to villages where trucks could transport the contributions to the loading point. Our car was a large one holding 30 tons, the contents valued at $1,400. When loaded, it had 6½ tons potatoes, 1½ tons beans, 1½ tons carrots and cabbages, 8¾ tons oats, 4½ tons mixed grains, 5¾ tons wheat, 3½ tons barley, 2¾ tons flour, 350 cans of fruit, five cases tinned goods, two hams,

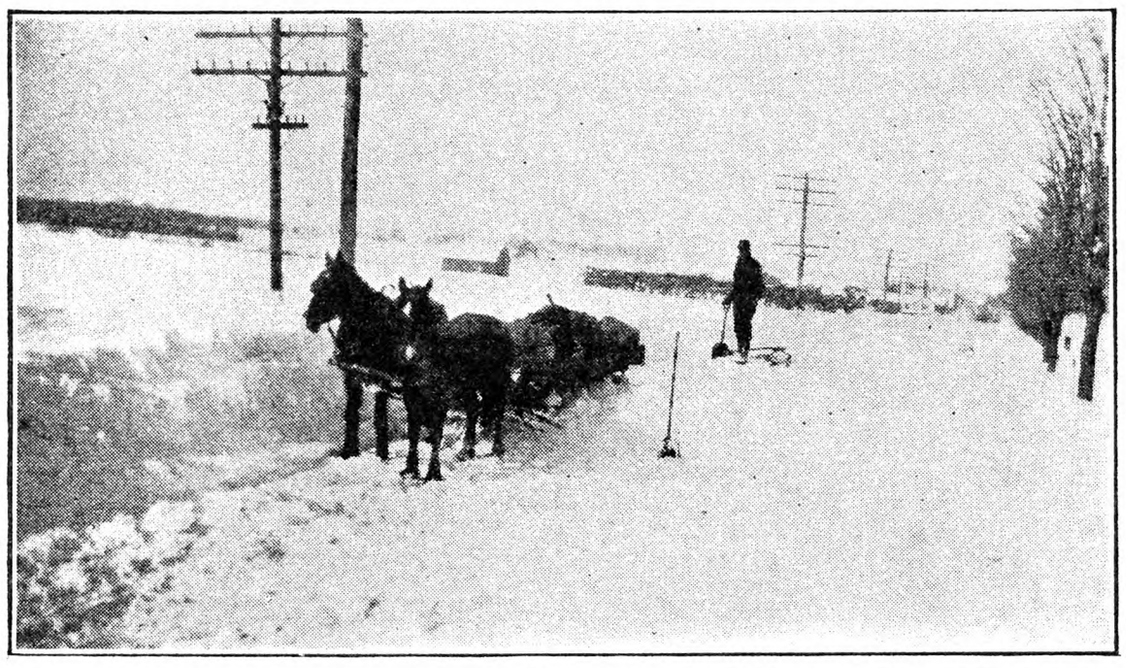
(Continued on Page 475)



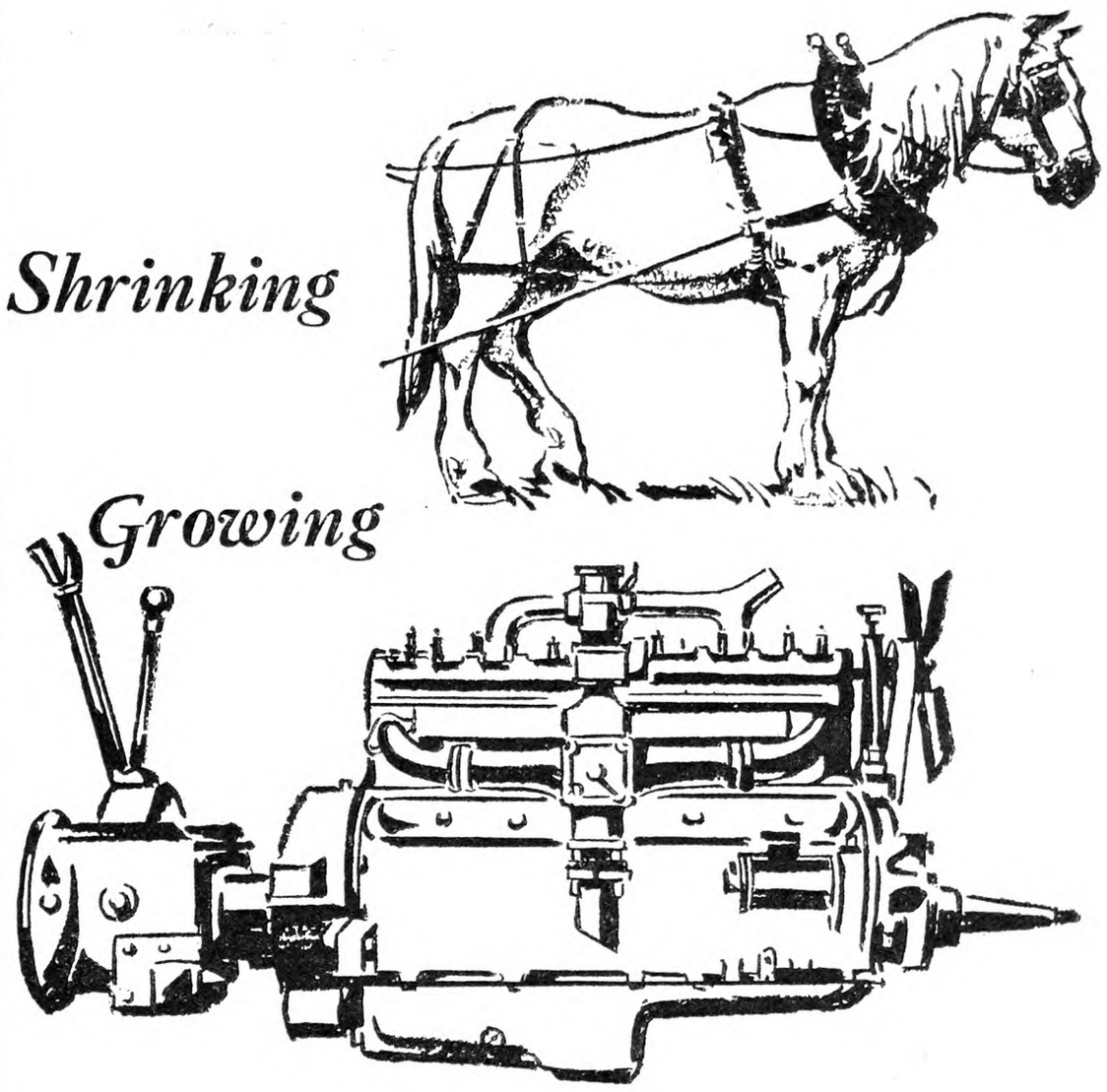
Powerful Truck Snowplow Opening the Drifts



The Gateway to Our Village After the Snowplow Demonstration Was Over



Farm Products Intended for Drought Sufferers Hauled out for Shipment by Snow-bound Farmers of Seneca County, N. Y.



because you want

more HORSEPOWER

for LESS money

ACCORDING to the latest United States Census figures, 5,819,000 horses have disappeared from American farms since 1920. 4,910,300 automobiles, 846,162 tractors, and 767,000 trucks are now being used—and are performing many times the old amount of work.

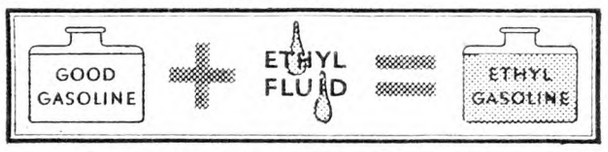
The change from horses to gasoline motors was the first step. Now there is another: Ethyl Gasoline is replacing ordinary gasoline. It gives still more horsepower for still less money.

The reason is: Ethyl Gasoline is *good* gasoline *plus* valuable drops of Ethyl fluid. Inside the engine this Ethyl fluid prevents sharp, irregular explosions that cause power-waste, "knock" and overheating.

It controls combustion, so that Ethyl Gasoline develops a smoothly increasing pressure on the pistons that brings out the best performance of *any* engine.

These drops of Ethyl fluid add to the cost of a gallon of motor fuel just as feed-plus-pasturage adds to the cost of raising an animal. You spend more, but you get more for your money.

Ethyl Gasoline saves time on work and travel. You are forced to lay off for carbon removal less often. Ethyl gives greater power and eliminates much shifting to lower gears. It takes you there and gets you back sooner, whether you are going to town or plowing a field. Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York City.



The active ingredient used in Ethyl fluid is lead.

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Barred Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
R. I. Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
White Rocks	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00
W. Wyandottes	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00
Mixed Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

For blood tested Utility Chicks add 3c per chick to above prices

Special Matings Chicks

For Special Matings Chicks in any quantity add 6c per chick to prices given above. Blood tested Special Matings Chicks available for all breeds, at 6c per chick advance over blood tested Utility Chick Prices.

Shipped by parcel post, prepaid, 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Remit with money order, check, or cash registered. Address nearest office.

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Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

All breeders Blood Tested under State supervision. That means that our chicks LIVE.

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20c	20c	22c	25c

Special Mating Chicks, 2c additional. Prices are per hundred. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For 50 chicks add $1.00. ½c discount on orders for 500; 1c off on orders for 1,000. We ship prepaid and guarantee 100% delivery. New catalogue.

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IT'S BETTER BECAUSE IT'S PURE

"WOLF-Certified" Chicks . . .

ORDER NOW—*SAVE MONEY!*

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown, & Buff Leghorns	$2.25	$4.50	$ 8.50	$41.50	$ 82.00
S. C. M. Anconas	2.25	4.50	8.50	41.50	82.00
Barred, White, & Buff Plymouth Rocks	2.75	5.50	10.00	50.00	100.00
S. C. R. I. & R. C. R. I. Reds	2.75	5.50	10.00	50.00	100.00
S. C. B. Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	2.75	5.50	10.00	50.00	100.00
Jersey Black Giants	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.50	130.00
Assorted Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.75	9.00	45.00	90.00
Assorted Odds, Ends, Mixed	2.00	3.50	6.50	32.50	65.00

Order direct from this ad—or send for our beautiful catalogue giving description of "Wolf-Certified" Quality Chicks, also our 100% delivery and we also guarantee the livability of your baby chicks for ten days after you receive them, we want you to be satisfied. Order today. Send $1.00 with your order. Chicks shipped C. O. D. for balance.

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Ask about our plan which enables you to make extra money or get chicks by acting as our local agent.

No need to tie your money up months in advance. Buy on our easy terms plan—$1 per 100 books your order. We ship C. O. D., and guarantee 100% safe, live delivery of big, stout, healthy chicks in good condition. Prompt delivery—the date you want. Famous strains—winners at the egg laying contests—Tancred, Ferris, Fishel, Sheppard, Martin, Thompson and others. 16 breeds. Write now for our FREE Catalog and eye opening prices. Member I. B. C. A.

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—BUY—

STEEN'S STATE SUPERVISED BLOOD TESTED BARRED ROCK BABY CHICKS 10c

and Certified WHITE LEGHORNS 12c

STEEN'S POULTRY FARM Box 1 Dagsboro, Delaware

Chicks C.O.D. $1 Down

Let us ship you our chicks. $1.00 with order, balance C. O. D. Our chicks are from some of Ohio's best flocks that have been carefully culled for type, color and egg production. 100% Live arrival. Postpaid.

	50	100	500	1000
White, Buff and Brown Leghorns	$4.75	$ 8.50	$42.50	$ 85.00
Barred, White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Anconas	5.25	10.00	50.00	100.00
White and S. L. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks and Black Minorcas	5.75	11.00	55.00	110.00

Light Mixed, 8c; J. B. Giants, 16c.

EMPIRE HATCHERY, Box 50, COLUMBUS GROVE, OHIO

SPECIAL EGG BRED CHICKS

SEND NO MONEY ~ WE SHIP C.O.D.

Rigidly inspected by experts. From high-grade, heavy layers or exceptional stamina and outstanding laying ability. Bred thru generations for vitality and high-egg production. Pure-bred, healthy, carefully selected. 100% alive, postpaid. Cat. Free.

	25	50	100	300	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown, Buff, Black Leghorns or Anconas	$2.75	$5.00	$9.50	$28	$46	$ 90
Wh., Buff or Bar. Rocks, Bl. Min., Wh. Wyan. or Buff Orp.	3.25	6.00	11.50	34	56	110
S. C. Reds, Silver Wyan. or White Orpingtons	3.25	6.25	12.00	35	58	115
Black Jersey Giants or Light Brahmas	4.25	8.25	16.00	46	75	147
Heavy Assorted, All good heavy chicks	2.75	5.00	9.50	28	46	90

Reference, First National Bank. **ADA BABY CHICK HATCHERY, Route 15, Ada, Ohio.**

The S. C. W. Leghorn and Australorp Cross

In this community a popular chicken has been produced by crossing Australorp males upon S. C. W. Leghorn hens. With this cross it is easy to distinguish the sex of the day-old chicks. The baby pullets have black or smoky spots and streaks in their down while the baby cockerels are all white. When the chicks are five or six weeks old, the pullets have dark legs and the cockerels white shanks.

Last Spring I bought 25 of these cross-bred chicks with the privilege of picking for pullets. I picked 18 with dark spots in their down and eight all-white ones. That their color is sex linked, proved out in my test without a single exception.

Unfortunately I had nine of the ready-to-lay cross-bred pullets stolen, so had only nine left to trapnest. All were hatched April 6. I was disappointed with the slowness with which they matured and with their lack of uniformity in coming into laying. On Jan. 29 I sold the lot. In the time I had them they laid as follows:

No. 50 began laying Oct. 13, total 70 eggs; No. 63 began Oct. 27, 66 eggs; No. 974 began Nov. 18, 48 eggs; No. 96 began Nov. 25, 25 eggs; No. 958 began Dec. 6; 33 eggs; No. 952 began Dec. 11, 35 eggs; No. 965 began Dec. 23, 20 eggs; No. 475 began Jan. 13, 12 eggs. The ninth one had never laid in a trapnest up to the time I sold them.

There was considerable variation in the size of the hens; some weighing as little as four pounds, and some as much as six and a half pounds. They laid light brown eggs; some were shaped like a Leghorn egg while others were rounder. The size of egg was very satisfactory. I have heard some complaint about their inclination to broodiness. None of mine ever wanted to sit. Had I kept them through the Spring, it might have been different. It is also true that trapnesting causes a disturbance that does not encourage broodiness in any fowl. The cross-bred hens were heavy and hearty feeders. In comparison with Leghorns I considered their eggs much more costly.

Because Leghorns are discounted three to five cents a pound, some expected the larger Leghorn-Australorp cockerel to go on the market as a heavy broiler, but were disappointed, the Kansas City market classed them as Minorcas and discounted the same as for Leghorns. The black legs on the hens make it hard to market them without a discount.

There is always danger that people will use cross-bred fowl for breeders; good layers in the succeeding crosses are the exception even though the first cross be outstanding as layers. Just last week I saw some baby chicks from a cross of S. C. W. Leghorn-Australorp hens and White Wyandotte cockerels. They were nice healthy chicks, but will disappoint their owner as layers, I fear. In color these second-cross chicks varied all the way from white to black. A high per cent were all black. I see no advantage in this crosing of breeds, except to make it possible to cull out baby cockerels. However the local hatchery reports that their trade did not care to pay extra for the baby pullets without the little cockerels. S. C. W. Leghorns bred for production, lay fully as well and with less feed, and mature more quickly. W. R. CURRY.

Benton Co., Ark.

Beef Bacon

Some time ago I was in Zion, Ill., and they had "beef bacon"; that is, bacon made of beef. It surely was fine. I have tried to get a recipe or formula for making it. Could you get one? J. A. S.

Troy, N. Y.

Waterproofing for Canvas

A simple method of waterproofing tents or other canvas covering is to paint with paraffin dissolved in gasoline or naphtha. A pure high-grade gasoline must be used; some fuel gasolines of low grade do not give good results. Naptha may be used instead with satisfaction.

Shave the paraffin, and add to the gasoline, using as much as the gasoline will entirely dissolve. It should stand over night. Another method is to melt 1½ lbs. of paraffin, and stir carefully into one gallon of gasoline. Prepare the mixture out of doors, and exercise proper precautions to avoid fire.

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applied only **ONCE A YEAR** *in Poultry houses*

Kills Mites Blue Bugs OR MONEY REFUNDED

AVENARIUS CARBOLINEUM TRADE MARK

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Schwegler's "THOR-O-BRED" BLOOD TESTED BABY CHICKS

New Low Prices

Earn that extra profit with our super layers of big eggs. Every breeder blood tested. Hens with records to 296 eggs. 10 breeds.

Write today for big FREE Catalog.

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY
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WYCKOFF STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX

Book your order now for April and May chicks.

$8.00 Per 100 $37.50—500 $70—1000

100% prepaid—safe del. guaranteed.

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Dr. Romig's *Super Quality* **Chicks**

White or Barred Rocks ..... $10.00—100
White Wyandottes ..... 10.00—100
Heavy mixed..$8.00—100; White Leghorns..$8.00—100
Write for new low discounts on orders of 400 and up.
F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian, Beaver Springs, Pa.

Started Chicks Barred & White Rocks, White Leghorns, 3 wks., $23, and 4 wks., $27 per 100. Sent C.O.D. by express. MRS. CHAS. SWANGER · Beaver Springs, Pa.

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White Leghorns Exclusively
3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr., & May delivery. Special feeding directions on request. Circular free.
Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs-Sherow successors to EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
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Barron-Hollywood Strain N. Y. State Certified
Trapnested under N. Y. State R.O.P. and B.W.D. Tested. Chicks Hatched from Breeders on our own Farm Only.
—MAY PRICES—
BABY CHICKS ..... 15c each
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MILTON P. PHILLIPS CIRCULAR FREE
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Largest Total Number of Certified Birds During Past 18 Years. This great record proves Porter's Leghorns consistant high layers. Circular—Stoves 35% off. My book "First to Last in Poultry," cloth bound $1.

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Barred Rocks—White Leghorns—R. I. Reds
10c each 500 chicks 9c each 1000 or more 8c each
SCARBOROUGH HATCHERY Milford, Del.

TRAP NEST PEDIGREED **S.C.W. LEGHORNS**
at hatchery prices. Every male on place with dams record 250 to 315. Prices $13 to $20.
M. L. PALMER Alfred Station, New York

Hampton's Black Leghorn Chicks
The Proven Layers and Payers
For Delivery April 13, 20, 27—
100—$12.50 500—$60.00 1000—$110.00
Parcel post prepaid—Circular free
A. E. Hampton Box R Pittstown, N. J.

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Every BREEDER BLOOD TESTED
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EGG A PRODUCT OF OUR HENS
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Chicks hatched from eggs weighing 26 to 28 ounces. Satisfaction guaranteed. Circular.
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ROCKS, REDS and LEGHORNS
We specialize in S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks from our own breeding stock headed by pedigreed male birds. Hanson strain. Write for illustrated catalog and prices.
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LEWIS FARMS CHICKS Quality chicks from our own heavy producing breeders, blood tested. Write for special discounts now.
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Hi - Powered Leghorn Chicks
They lay nickles, not pennies. Pedigreed, blood tested, shell treated, superior eggs. Large chicks.
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CHICKS—S. C. White Leghorns—Pure Hollywood Strain. Same line as our contest winners. Folder free. SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM, Friendship, New York

Cedarhurst Morgan-Tancred White Leghorn Chicks The strain of proven layers. Send for booklet. Cedarhurst Poultry Farm, Dept.Y, Rahway, N. J.

LEGHORN CHICKS Barron Strain S.C.W. Produced by a breeder from trapnested and pedigreed 2-year-old birds. All B.W.D. tested. Our circular on request. CLARABEN COURT FARM, ROSLYN, N. Y.

The Hatching Season

Notwithstanding that millions of chicks are hatched these last few years in great hatcheries, it is perfectly safe to say that more chicks are hatched under hens every year than in any other way. On thousands of farms hens are used to hatch chicks and it is in selecting these hens that a great mistake is usually made. The farm wife wants to get some chicks hatched as early as possible and waits impatiently until some of her hens go broody and these she sets. These earliest broodies should never be used for hatching. They are the hens that have laid through the Winter, and, when they are allowed to sit the first time they go broody, eggs from many hens that have just begun to lay after loafing all Winter are used for hatching. This gives the owner chicks from his poorest layers, and the consequence is that he is breeding for poor laying ability instead of breeding for winter laying when prices are best.

No one should think it too much trouble to make some special arrangements for the hatching season. In the first place a house and yard in which to keep the breeders away from the general flock is a paying investment. Having prepared yard and houses, get someone who understands culling to select as many of the best layers as will be needed to supply eggs for the chicks that are to be hatched. Then, when the earliest hens go broody, break them up and mark them so they may be recognized at a glance. For this purpose I use celluloid rings, which cost a cent each. These come in several colors, and by using different colors quite a record may be kept without writing a word. For instance when one of my hens goes broody I put a colored ring on her leg. If she goes broody the second time she gets another ring and so on every broody spell being denoted by a ring. The hen that goes broody more than twice in a season is not usually a very good layer.

Whether a separate breeding pen is kept or not it is important that the right kind of eggs should be selected for hatching. It has been proven that the shape and size of eggs are to a considerable extent transmissible from a hen to her daughter. Extensive records have shown this to be true. A certain hen that made a very remarkable record for the number of eggs she laid was rejected as a breeder, because she was from a hen that laid small eggs, and the few daughters she was allowed to have showed the same defect, and cockerels from her eggs sired pullets that laid small eggs.

No eggs weighing less than two ounces should be used for hatching. A two-ounce egg just fits the fillers in egg crates and this is the standard weight for eggs that bring the top of the market. I have a friend who at one time experimented with a flock of Brown Leghorns. This variety is likely to produce eggs a little below standard weight, and this friend started in to increase the size of the eggs produced by his flock. He carefully selected the largest eggs for hatching year after year, until he had a flock that laid eggs fully up to weight.

Only eggs of the true egg shape should be selected for hatching. Deformed eggs, those that are long and pointed or that are round, like a ball, should be rejected. The texture of the shell is important as one cause of bad hatches is in using eggs either under hens or in incubators with thin shells. Eggs with very thin shells allow greater evaporation than those with what may be called standard shells and as a consequence produce small and weak chicks, or the chicks die in the shell. Every egg used should be examined in an egg tester or by looking through it toward a strong light. Many eggs that look all right at a casual glance are found when put in a tester to have fine thin streaks running in every direction in the shell. Sometimes these thin streaks are easily seen without a tester. These are the eggs that get broken when put under a hen or that allow too rapid evaporation when used in an incubator.

The fertility of eggs can only be determined by trying them out. Fertility is largely a matter of feeding unless the hen that lays the eggs is naturally sterile or her mate is impotent, either of which defects is more likely to appear in highly bred birds than in scrub fowls. Hens that are given cod-liver oil regularly during

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Know the Quality You Buy!
BROOKSIDE GUARANTEED CHICKS
Brookside chicks come to you from properly bred healthy flocks, they are incubated under the latest and best hatching methods and every chick that leaves our place has been carefully inspected. Following are our low prices:

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$5.50	$10	$47.50	$ 90.00
Barred Rocks	6.00	11	52.50	100.00
R. I. Reds	6.25	12	57.50	110.00
Assorted for broilers	5.00	9	45.00	87.50

We have weekly hatches and ship by prepaid parcels post, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or send for catalog. Visit our farm and hatchery. Nothing can prove the quality of our chicks so quickly as to raise them. Try them.
PULLETS:—3,000-12 weeks old, ready in May—S. C. W. Leghorns, $1.00 ea. Bd Rocks $1.10 ea. R. I. Reds, $1.15 ea.
BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM, Dept. R
E. C. Brown, Prop. Sergeantsville, N. J.

Lowry's Chicks
NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST POULTRY FARM
Single Comb White Leghorns
1928 Pen Storrs 2969 Eggs 51 Weeks
1928 Pen Storrs 3014 Eggs 365 Days
1929 Pen Storrs 2914 Eggs 51 Weeks
1929 Pen Storrs 2968 Eggs 365 Days
Hens up to 342 Eggs 365 Days
Our interesting Circular is FREE
The GEORGE LOWRY POULTRY FARM Inc. WEST WILLINGTON, CONN.

MEADOWEDGE FARM
STERLING JUNCTION, MASS.
MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED POULTRY BREEDERS INC.
LEGHORN CHICKS
Trap nested since 1916.
Contest Records to be proud of
FREE from B. W. D.
Nova Scotia customer reports 204 average from 300 birds of our stock. Another, 208. *Circular No. 2.*

BETTER BABY CHICKS
NEW LOW PRICES!—100% SAFE DELIVERY
BARRED & WHITE ROCKS, WHITE & COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES, REDS, BLACK MINORCAS, BUFF ORPINGTONS, WHITE & BROWN LEGHORNS, MOTTLED ANCONAS SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS
Thousands weekly. Healthy, heavy laying, purebred stock insures Your Profits! State Inspected! Catalog free.
ULSTER POULTRY FARMS, Box 60, Wallkill, N. Y.

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

English & Tancred Strain	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.75	$5.00	$ 9.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Heavy Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00
Light Mixed	2.00	4.00	6.00

500 lots, $2.50 less; 1,000 lots, $10 less. 100% prepaid safe delivery guar. Cash or C.O.D. FREE CIR.
Green Forest Poultry Farm, Box 4, Richfield, Pa.

CHIX **WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS**
Ferris and Hollywood Strains
Chicks from 2 and 3-yr.-old Breeders. Price $10 per 100; $90 per 1000. (3 to 6 week prices on request). Catalog free. Tells all about our great egg-producing Leghorns. Juniata Poultry Farm, Box I, Richfield, Pa.

Quality Chicks 25,000 WEEKLY electrically hatched from only first class stock at new reduced prices. Wh. Leghorns, 8c; Reds, Barred Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, Bl. Minorcas, 9c; Buff Rocks, 11c; Giants, 14c; Heavy Mixed, 8c; Light Mixed, 7c.
PLUM CREEK POULTRY FARM, Sunbury, Pa.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKS
From Trapnested-Blood Tested Stock
Every chick a product of our own flock. Certified—Supervised and Commercial Chicks. Booklet available.
DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N.Y.

Rock Ridge R.I. Reds
ACCREDITED AND TRAPNESTED
My S. C. R. I. Red Chicks will make heavy producers of big brown eggs. Parent stock trapnested under Conn. R. O. P. Supervision. Accredited free from B. W. D. or Pullorum Disease. Can ship baby chicks any time. Hatching eggs, started chicks and breeding stock too. Free catalog. Interesting priees. Reds make a splendid table fowl.
ROCK RIDGE FARM Box 17 Ridgefield, Conn. R. R. Keeler, Owner

BLOOD TESTED **BARRED ROCK CHICKS**
Large heavy strain. Live arrival. Weekly hatches.
100—$10.00 500—$47.50 1000—$90.00
SMITH'S VALLONIA HATCHERY, Box 85, NEW BERLIN, PA.

"Purebred" BARRED ROCK CHICKS
$10 per 100; $90 Per 1,000. Heavy Mixed, $8 per 100
Prompt service. C.O.D. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
CHAS. F. EWING Rt. 1 McCLURE, PA.

Zeller's Leghorns —Quality Chicks— —Heavy Type— —Production Bred—
R.O.P. Males. ZELLER'S LEGHORN FARM, R.41, Palmyra, Pa.

Chicks BARRED ROCKS S.C.W. LEGHORNS R. I. REDS also hatching eggs Write for prices.
C. C. ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Delaware

BARRED ROCK EGGS for Hatching, blood tested flock, 100-$5, 360-$15. A. J. DAY, R. 8, Auburn, New York

BR. & WH. LEGHORNS, 347-Egg. Australorps, Parks' Rocks, Stock, etc, $1 up, EGGS 100-$5. V. F. FULTON, Gallipolis, Ohio

Our 260-egg trapnested strain is famous thruout the country for its large size, high production and vigor.
Redbird Farm is the largest known S. C. R. I. Red Breeding Plant in the World
Every one of our 11,000 breeders is government tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. You cannot go wrong when you buy our DISEASE-FREE chicks.
We guarantee 98% livability up to three weeks old. Catalog free
REDBIRD FARM
WRENTHAM - - MASS.

R.I.REDS
Every chick from our own strain of Reds, bred by us for 14 years for vigor, rapid growth, low mortality, heavy production, large egg size. 8,000 selected breeding birds right here on our own farm. Every breeder blood-tested by State University. You can't go wrong with these well-bred, disease-free Hubbard Reds. We guarantee full SATISFACTION on every order.
STARTED CHICKS, two to three weeks old, priced to save you money in brooding. 10% lower prices this year.
MAIL COUPON FOR CATALOG
Hubbard Farms, Box 154, Walpole, N. H.
Please send catalog with full data, prices, etc., to
Name .....
Address .....

Trapnested—Blood-Tested
Our Pen Heads N. Y. Contest
Our pen has been leading all breeds at New York (Long Island) Egg-Laying Contest, laying 98% standard-size eggs. The chicks you get from us carry the same blood, the result of
22 Years of Pedigreeing
Write for FREE Catalog and prices on Hatching Eggs, Baby Chicks and Pullets.
MOSS FARM Box R ATTLEBORO, MASS.

S. C. Rhode Island Red Chicks
FROM B. W. D. FREE STOCK
EVERY CHICK OF OUR OWN BREEDING
CERTIFIED—SUPERVISED and COMMERCIAL CHICKS
HATCHES TWICE EACH WEEK BEGINNING JAN. 15
Write for Booklet
DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N. Y.

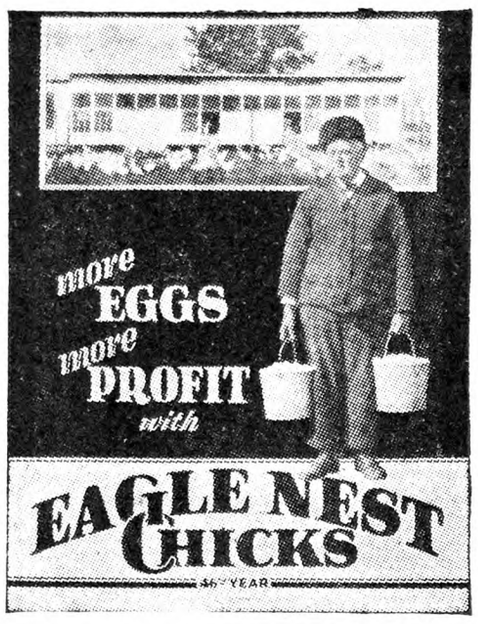
Ascutney S. C. Red Chicks Vt. Accredited; free from B.W.D. Group A; Our own flock; Vt. Certified; trap-nested; pedigreed males from never broody hens; $20 per 100. Free Circular.
ASCUTNEY FARMS, R. N. 10, Hartland, Vt.

Scott Poultry Farm
Pedigree Bred BABY CHICKS GROTON, MASS. S. C. R. I. REDS State Tested Hatching Eggs Cockerels

S. C. R. I. REDS Entire flock MASS. CERTIFIED, Pine Crest Orchards strain, chicks and hatching eggs. Circular on request. GREENWAY FARM, Poultry Dept., Ware, Mass.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS Chicks from N.J. finest State Supervised and Blood-tested stock. ½ price of former years. Also LEGHORNS, REDS and ROCKS. All State Sup. and B-T. at low prices for quality chicks.
43 years in the business—Circular
D. C. R. HOFF Lock Box 115 Neshanic, N. J.

PRIDE O'NIAGARA CHICKS
NIAGARA POULTRY FARM
Dependable quality chicks are sure money-makers. "Pride o' Niagara" chicks are dependable Every chick is sold under positive
Guarantee to Live 7 Days
Full refunds for losses promptly made in CASH. Every breeder blood-tested. Back of each chick is years of good breeding for vigor, livability, rapid growth and high egg production, with freedom from disease. Leghorns, Reds, Barred Rocks. Catalog gives full details and valuable poultry information. Mail coupon today.
NIAGARA POULTRY FARM, Box 5, Ransomville, N.Y.
Send FREE CATALOG. May want.....chicks.
Name .....
Address .....



Send for this free CATALOG

This big, free 24-page Eagle Nest Catalog will be of vital interest to every poultry raiser. The three quality Eagle Nest Matings are fully described, pedigrees are given, etc. You'll profit by getting your copy early. Send for it today.

Chicks from BLOODTESTED Flocks

Eagle Nest Extra Select and Extra Special Breeding flocks are bloodtested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. Eight great varieties—all from healthy bloodtested flocks—at no increase in price. Trapnested flocks with official record, pedigrees. Long years of careful and scientific breeding behind all Eagle Nest Chicks.

A REAL GUARANTEE

We guarantee 90% livability on Eagle Nest Extra Select Blood-Tested Mating and 80% livability on Eagle Nest Extra Special Blood-Tested Mating. 2000 Poultry raisers are making real money raising Eagle Nest Baby Chicks. You can, too.

Send for Your Eagle Nest Catalog

EAGLE NEST BREEDING FARMS & HATCHERY
Box H - Upper Sandusky, Ohio

CLEMENS CHOICE CHICKS
PRICES REDUCED—ORDER NOW
50,000 Electric Hatched Chicks ready for 100% alive guar. prompt delivery; Blood-Tested, State-Supervised—100 Leghorns and Barred Rocks.....$12
Reds, W. Rocks, W. Wyandottes.....$13
Jersey Black Giants.....$18
Clemens Utility Supervised Chicks
Leghorns and Barred Rocks.....$10
Reds, W. Rocks, W. Wyandottes.....$11
Heavy Mixed, $10—100; Assorted, $9—100
Custom Hatching, 3c. Brooded Chicks 1 week old, $14—100; 2 weeks, $18—100.
Write for Prices on Larger Lots
Clemens Creameries' Hatchery
Dept. R, Harleysville, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	Per 100
S. C. White Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain	$8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns—Everlay Strain	8.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	10.00
Heavy Mixed	8.00
Light Mixed	6.00

½c less per chick in 500 lots, 1c per chick in 1,000 lots. For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. Box R McAlisterville, Pa.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS 10 extra chicks with each hundred, provided you return this advertisement with your order. Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff, Black—$12.00 per 100. Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas—$14.00. Buff and White Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons—$16.00. Jersey Giants, Light Brahmas—$13.00. Broiler chicks, light, $10.00 per 100; Light and Heavy, $12.00; All heavy, $14.00. 500 orders, $1.00 less. 1,000 orders, $2.00 less. Small quantities a trifle more. Better order now. Sent C. O. D. Thousands hatching daily. Prompt shipment. Postpaid live delivery. Started chicks priced according to age. Send for Folder. Custom Hatching. Eggs for hatching. **SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 2-1603.**

BABY CHICKS THIS IS MY 13TH YEAR EXPERIENCE

	100	500	1000
BARRED ROCKS	$10.00	$47.50	$90
TANCRED STRAIN S. C. W. LEGHORNS	8.00	37.50	70
LIGHT MIXED	7.00	32.50	..
HEAVY MIXED	8.00	37.50	..

Write for prices on Special Matings and tested flocks. These chicks are from free range and heavy laying flocks. 100% live arrival. Postage paid to your door.
FRANK NACE, Box R, Cocolamus, Pa.

CHICKS 6c and Up

White, Black, Buff and Brown Leg., $8 per 100. Rocks, $11. Wyandottes, $13. Broilers, $6. 24-page catalog free. 21 years in business. Hogan tested. 100% delivery.
JOHNSON'S HATCHERY, ICKESBURG, PA.

Strong Livable Chicks

Guaranteed to Live. 100% tested annually and 100% B. W. D. free. M. A. C. and Pinecrest strains of S.C.R.I. Reds whose ancestors have been trapnested, pedigreed and certified in Massachusetts. Beautiful Rhode Island Red color. Individual hens have laid 300 to 306 eggs in 365 days. Hatches, April 1, 10, 17, 24 and later. My prices are **$2.00** to **$5.00** less per 100 than most poultrymen are charging for high quality chicks. Write for my interesting free circular and guarantee.
CLARENCE E. COLBY, 19 Blaine Ave., Worcester, Mass.

TAKE NOTICE 150,000 CHICKS FOR March and April

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh. Leghorns					
Bar'n & Tanc. Strs.	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
B. Rox & R. I. Reds.	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Silv. lcd. Wyandottes.	4.00	7.50	14.00	.. ..	
Light Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

Free range carefully selected. 100% del. guaranteed. Order di.ect. Catalog free
The RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 15, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Purebred
EVERY CHICK SELECTED
Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, $15.00 per hundred; Black Giants, $20.00; Tom Barron White Leghorns, $13.00. The large kind, vigorous year around layers. Shipments prepaid—live delivery guaranteed.
LANCASTER CHICK HATCHERY
O. E. Conn, Prop. Lancaster, Penna.

CHICKS GROSSMAN'S STRAIN OF WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS, Hanson blood predominating, producing large chalk white eggs. Bred for high production as well as size. April delivery, **$11.00** per hundred; **$10.00** for May. Safe delivery guaranteed.
GROSSMAN'S POULTRY FARM, Frenchtown, N. J.

HOLLYWOOD LEGHORN CHICKS
From large size heavy production bred hens. Write for free Circular, April and May prices.
C. M. Shellenberger Poultry Farm Box 10 Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS C.O.D. 100 Rocks or Reds, $12; Leghorns, $10; Heavy mixed, $10; Light, $8. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. LAUVER, Box 73, McAlisterville, Pa.

SUNSHINE FARM
Stanfordville, N. Y
SINGLE COMB REDS
Supervised and R. O. P.
Contest Proven for Egg Size and Production.
EGGS — CHICKS

For $2 postpaid. Edmonds' Poultry Account Book. The Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., New York

Baby Chicks
From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

Wyckoff & Tancred Strain	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$4.50	$8.00	$37.50	$70.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
S. C. Rocks and Reds	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
White Wyandottes	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Assorted Light Breeds	3.50	6.00	30.00	55.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM, Box 25, Richfield, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING QUALITY CHICKS

	100	500	1000
Tancred S. C. White Leghorns	$8.00	$37.50	$70.00
Tom Barron S.C.W. Leghorns	8.00	37.50	70.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	9.50	45.00	85.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	9.50	45.00	85.00

Light Mix. $6.00-100; Heavy Mix. $8.00-100
Our chicks are properly hatched, strong and vigorous, and will please for size and egg production. 100% live delivery. Post Paid. Write for free circular giving full details of all breeds. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, F. B. Leister, Prop., Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

SPADE'S QUALITY CHICKS
Tancred S. C. White Leghorns. $8 per 100. From my own free range flock. 100% live delivery, postpaid. Circular free.
J. S. SPADE Poultry Farm, McAlisterville, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS Wh. & Bd. Rocks..$9-100 Heavy Mixed.....$7.50-100
Tancred Str. Wh. Leghorns $8-100; Assorted $6.50-100 (Electrically Hatched). Ask for special Exhibition mating list. Catalog free. Live prepaid arrival guar.
PEOLA POULTRY YARDS Box 2 Beaver Springs, Pa.

JUNIATA CHIX

	100	1000
Hollywood W. Leghorns	$10	$ 90
Everlay Br. Leghorns	10	90
R. I. Reds and Bd. Rocks	12	110
Heavy Mixed	9	80
Light Mixed	8	70

(Started Chicks 2 to 4 weeks old)
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Box 1, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS FROM FREE RANGE SELECTED FLOCKS

Post paid in lots of	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$5.00	$ 9.00	$42.50	$ 80
S. C. Bd. Rocks & Reds	6.00	11.00	52.50	100

Light Mixed, $7 per 100; Heavy Mixed, $9 per 100
Fair View Poultry Farm, R.D. 5, Millerstown, Pa.

260-289-Egg Four Generation and 300-Egg HANSON **Males**
head our Grade AA leghorn mating. Grade A, 200-260 egg males backed by lots of high production. 2,500 two and three year old hens. Also guaranteed chicks in Barred & White Rocks, Reds & W. Wyandottes. Chicks electric hatched, catalog.
RIDGEWAY POULTRY FARM, Jamestown, Pa

COCOLAMUS HUSKY CHICKS
Free range flocks

	25	50	100
Tancred Strain White Leghorns	$3.25	$4.50	$ 8.00
Everlay Strain Brown Leghorns	3.25	4.50	8.00
Barred Rocks	3.50	5.50	10.00
Light Mixed	2.50	3.50	6.00
Heavy Mixed	3.25	4.50	8.00

100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid.
Special price on 500 and 1,000 lots. Free Circular
COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Bx R, Cocolamus, Pa.

Strickler's Large English S. C. White Leghorns Money-making prolific layers at money-saving prices. Pedigreed R. O. P. matings. Electric-hatched, Extra Quality Baby Chicks. Free Catalog.
Leonard F. Strickler, Box R, Sheridan, Pa.

JUST GOOD CHICKS
White Wyandottes, **$12;** Reds, White and Barred Rocks, **$10.00;** White Leghorns, **$8.00;** Assorted, **$8.00.** ½c less in 500 lots. I guarantee your satisfaction.
SUSQUEHANNA HATCHERY, MILLERSBURG, PA.

PAIGE'S Quality Chicks

Barred and White Rocks	10c
White Leghorns	9c
Heavy Mixed	9c

100% live arrival guaranteed. C.O.D.
Geo. W. Paige Selinsgrove, Pa

Hollywood Leghorn Chicks
HOLLYWOOD STRAIN
from mountain-bred, winter-laying stock. Large type Hollywood Strain, $10—100; $47.50—500; $90—1000. (3 to 6 week prices on request).
Hollywood Leghorn Farm, Richfield, Pa

REDS—NEW HAMPSHIRE STRAIN
Certified and Accredited
Fastest growing chick. Most profitable heavy-breed. **WHITE LEGHORNS,** 230.4-egg average. 95% Livability Guarantee. Chicks—Started Chicks—10-week Pullets.
P. T. KISTLER - - Towanda, Penna.

ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS
Wh. Wyandottes, Wh. Rocks, Barred Rocks and Heavy Mixed. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. For low prices and catalog write
Jas. E. Ulsh, Box R, Beaver Springs, Pa.

Chicks ROCKS LEGHORNS MIXED **7¢ UP**
Delivery guaranteed — Circular and Price List Free.
LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, Box 50, MILLERSTOWN, PA.

10c ACME QUALITY CHICKS—BARRED ROCKS, REDS, LEGHORNS. Certified Br. Rocks & Leg's, 12c; Blood Tested Br. Rocks & Leg's, 15c. Selected stock. 100% del. gtd.
WY-HAR POULTRY FARMS, Box R, Denton, Md.

CHICKS C. O. D. — 100 Rocks or Reds, $9; Leghorns or Heavy Mixed, $8; Light Mixed, $7. Free range. Safe delivery guaranteed. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS Barred Rocks... $9—100 Heavy Mixed.. 8—100 100% arrival. Postage paid. C.O.D. J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Box 2, Beaver Springs, Pa

CHICKS—Large type Barron S. C. W. Leghorns from my own free-range flock at **$8.00**—100. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WM. F. GRAHAM, McAlisterville, Pa

9c CHICKS—PULLETS, Barron White Leghorns only. BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM, New Washington, Ohio

the breeding season produce eggs that bring forth larger, more vigorous and consequently more "livable" chicks than those from hens that do not get this addition to their ration. So certain am I of this that I would feed my breeding hens cod-liver oil if it was valuable only for the better chicks that come from oil fed hens.

This year is the time to lay the foundation for next year's hatching. The chick that pays best is the one for which preparations have been made through generations of ancestors. By proper selection of breeding stock we can lay the foundation for resistance to disease in our flocks in the future. MILLER PURVIS.

Gooding County, Idaho.

Raising Broilers

Will you advise me as to proper mixture of dry bread and other ingredients for the feeding of broilers in battery brooder? A. W.

New Jersey.

Battery brooding is so new a system of keeping young chicks that much relating to the best methods of feeding remains to be worked out. At present, the same feeds that are used in brooders of the ordinary type are generally used. A manufacturer of battery brooders suggests that wet mashes for fattening be not used, since soft flesh that is rapidly lost in shipping is thus produced. He suggests, instead, one of the ordinary fattening mashes fed dry, or the addition of 50 lbs. of cornmeal to the cwt. of the mash previously fed.

Dry bread has about the same feeding value that wheat middlings possess, is, of course, fattening in its nature and probably can be used in any reasonable amount, but what use would go beyond reason I am unable to state.

Chicks growing too rapidly in batteries may be given an additional amount of Alfalfa leaf meal in their mash and it is recommended that those not to be fattened as broilers have all mash replaced by hard grains after five weeks of age.

M. B. D.

Shoft-shelled Eggs

What causes soft-shelled eggs? I find them on the drop board, one or two every morning. E. S. W.

New York.

I do not think anyone knows just why a hen that has all the necessary kinds of food and minerals for making shells, and that appears in good health, may lay eggs without hard shells. It is quite evidently a failure on the part of the egg-making organs to utilize the materials at hand but that isn't telling why the failure occurs. This is likely to be but a temporary matter, however, a condition that will correct itself, and there may be but one or two pullets in the flock that fail in this respect.

It has been found that a growing chick's bones may not harden properly, even though the chick is well fed. Evidence of this is commonly seen in the leg weakness of chicks confined within doors early in the season. This failure is accounted for by the absence of sunlight that has not been made to pass through glass windows and the trouble is corrected by turning the chicks out of doors.

There is something in outdoor sunlight that enables a growing chick to utilize the mineral matter in its food in the building up of bones and it seems to me a reasonable deduction from this that confinement and lack of sunshine may bring about a condition in which the bird is unable to use the minerals of its food in the making of strong egg shells. The feeding of cod-liver oil should correct such a trobule if given in sufficient amount, one to two pints of the oil to each 100 lbs. of the mash fed. M. B. D.

Fowls Have Corns

Can you tell me what is the trouble with my hens? Their feet swell and seem to have a bunch about the size of a corn. One has such a bunch inside of its mouth the corn will peel out, but another comes in same place. M. B.

New York.

Corns are common upon the feet of old fowls. If not open and sore, there is nothing that need be done, as they give the fowls little or no evident concern. A corn appearing at the angle of the mouth may be the eruption of chicken pox. It may be removed and the place painted with tincture of iodine. M. B. D.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D!
Send no money, just mail your order. We ship C. O. D. and guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred, inspected and culled flocks.

Prices on	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00

Write for prices if interested in 3-week-old chicks. Free Catalog
Nittany Valley Hatchery, Box 124, Bellefonte, Pa.

Barron Leghorn Chicks
From Large Type Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Mated to Pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Write for Catalog and for my new low price list for May, June, July chicks.
ROBERT L. CLAUSER, Box R, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

Bigger Poultry Profits
With our bred-to-lay foundation stock. High egg record Wyandottes, Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Heavy & Light mixed, only 7c up. We send 1,000 chick size $18.00 coal brooder EXTRA with each 500 chicks, 500 size with 300 chicks. Hottest offer ever made. In business for years. Service after delivery. 100% arrival, postpaid. Used incubators cheap. Agents Wanted. FREE catalog tells all. Write THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY, Box 75-E
The Dependable Plant. RICHFIELD, PA.

NEW LOW PRICES
"NONE BETTER"—State Certified Chicks
White Leghorns & Barred Rocks .....$11 per 100
White & Buff Rocks .....$12 per 100
White Wyandottes & R. I. Reds ....$12 per 100
Black Giants .....$15 per 100
Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots upon request
ORDER DIRECT FROM SUMMIT—Parcel Post prepaid. 100% delivery guaranteed.
SUMMIT POULTRY FARM
"18 Years Hatching Experience"
BOX L, RIDGELY, MD.

Best QUALITY CHICKS
Chicks from 2 & 3-yr.-old breeders

	100	500	1000
S. C. Tancred Str. Wh. Legh.	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70.00
S. C. Tom Bar'n Str. Wh. Legh.	8.00	37.50	70.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	10.00	47.50	90.00

Light Mix...$6.00 per 100. Heavy Mix...$8.00 per 100
100% live del. P. P. Order direct or write for circular.
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box 1, McAlisterville, Pa.

Maple Lawn Baby Chicks
For Quality and Profit
Tancred Str. White Leghorns, Parks Str. B. Rocks, Per.73C31, Heavy and Light Mixed..... **5½¢ UP**
from two and three-year-old breeding stock with high-egg records up to 312 eggs in one year. 100% live del. Po. Paid. Write for prices on larger lots.
MAPLE LAWN POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Pa.

BETTER BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
Bd. Rocks, Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyans & Reds	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00	$57.50	$110
S. C. Wh. and Bl. Leg.	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	90
Br. Leg. & Anconas	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	90
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.75	11.00	52.50	100
Light Mixed	2.25	4.25	8.00	37.50	70

Postage paid and full delivered count guar. Catalog free.
For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks ULSH POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY Box R, Port Trevorton, Penna.

Walck Baby Chicks
40,000 WEEKLY
Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Reds, Black Giants, Anconas and Brown and Mann White Leghorns. Breeders culled by Lloyd Baker, State College graduate; also ten years' experience. We use the most modern equipment, and have had 21 years' experience. Our prices and terms are reasonable. Write for free catalog
L. R. Walck Hatcheries, Dept. N, Greencastle, Pa.

Penna. R. O. P. Certified, Blood Tested Tancred S. C. W. Leghorn
Day-old Chicks
Write for circular.
Edward C. Lutz Poultry Farm, Middletown, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

Tancred Strain	Per 100
White Leghorns	$ 8.00
Barred Rocks	10.00
S. C. Reds	10.00
Heavy Mixed	8.00
Light Mixed	6.00

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER, Box R, McAlisterville, Penna.

PINECREST CHIX

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Bd. & White Rocks	$12	$57.50	$110
R. I. Reds	12	57.50	110
White & Buff Leghorns	10	47.50	90
Heavy Mixed	10	47.50	90
Light Mixed	7	35.00	70

PINECREST POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

HILL SIDE CHICKS — Will Ship C. O. D.
Extra Chicks Free with each order
S. C. W. Leghorns—Tancred Strain.... $8.00 per 100
Parks Strain Bar. Rocks (Per.34D31)...$10.00 per 100
S. C. Reds.....$10.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed...$9 per 100; Light Mixed...$7 per 100
Special prices on large orders. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. P. P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.
T. J. Ehrenzeller, Prop., Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHIX Leghorns, 8c; Barred Rocks, 10c; Reds, 10c; W. Rocks, 12c; Heavy Mix., 8c. Light Mix., 6½c. All from free range flocks. Send for catalog. The Monroe Hatchery, Box R, Richfield, Pa.

Important to Advertisers

Copy and instructions for classified advertisements **must reach us on Thursday morning** in order to insure insertion **in following week's paper.** Change of copy or notice to discontinue advertisement should reach us on **Monday morning in** order to prevent advertisement appearing in following week's paper.

The Optimist's Snow Experience

(Continued from Page 471)

honey, dried apples, clothing and other articles.

The sun shone brightly all day, softening the snow drifts on top, an ideal preparation for the snow relief we were looking for. Soon after three o'clock, the demonstration in snow removal passed our farm. It was led by a powerful truck armed with an improved type of snowplow calculated to pierce the solid drifts. Power applied to all four wheels gave this truck the power of a tractor combined with the speed of a truck. Behind it came another truck plow pushing back the loosened snow, but leaving only a one-way passage through the worst drifts. There followed a procession of cars bearing town officials and spectators out for the fun, and so traffic was once more resumed on our street. It was a week later when the dirt roads were cleared of drifts, and snow relief began to reach everybody. OPTI.

Seneca Co.,N N. Y.

Connecticut Egg Contest

Carried on at Storrs. Following is report for week ending March 27, 1931.

During the 21st week of the Storrs contest, the Australorps, Jersey Giants, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns and Barred Rocks strained another nerve. Their gains, however, were more than offset by the White Rocks and Rhode Island Reds that let up the least bit. The net result was a loss of 30 eggs as compared with the previous week's production, though this was 35 eggs better than for the corresponding week of last year. The final total for all pens was 5,289 eggs, or a yield of 75.6 per cent.

West Neck Farm's pen of Rhode Island Reds from Long Island, set the pace for all other pens by scoring 68 points. Homestead Farms' pen of the same breed from Connecticut ranked second for the week with a tally of 67 points.

At this juncture Leghorns appeared, when Egg and Apple Farm from New York tied for third place with Harold G. Colt's pen of Reds from Connecticut. These two pens checked in 66 points each.

Another pen of Leghorns entered by Tom Barron, of England, tied for fourth place with Jerseyland Farm's pen of Australorps from New Jersey, both pens scoring 65 points for the week. Wene Chick Farm from New Jersey and Bournedale Farm from New York, both breeders of Leghorns, tied for fifth place with 64 points each.

The term "cycle" is used to designate the number of eggs a hen lays without any rest period. Hens that can average throughout the year an egg each alternate day are not bad performers, yet no breeder boasts about birds with one-egg cycles.

It would appear that such deliberate layers should hold out to the end, but strangely enough they are usually the slowest to start and likewise the first to quit. They take too long vacations. Such birds are found in all breeds. There is a Barred Rock in the contest that lays from two to four eggs and then regularly takes from one to two days off. She has averaged 14 eggs a month and will probably lay not more than 150 for the year.

Contrast this with Rhode Island No. 540, bred by George B. Treadwell, of Massachusetts. This pullet has averaged 28 eggs a month. In the first 147 days she laid 137 eggs. She has a man's size cycle. Her rest periods run only one or two days a month instead of half the time. The fact is that from December 22 to March 10, this pullet did 79 eggs in 79 days. This is the gait they have to go when their owners aspire to 300-egg records.

The leading pens to date in each of the principal varieties are as follows:

Australorps.—Jerseyland Farms, N. J., 1,096 eggs, 1,043 points.

White Wyandottes.—Ebenwood Farm, Mass., 783 eggs, 766 points.

White Rocks.—Kalerok Farm, Mass., 1,039 eggs, 1,058 points; E. A. Hirt, Mass., 963 egg, 933 points; E. H. Rucker, Iowa, 904 eggs, 900 points.

Barred Rocks.—James Dryden, Cal., 1,083 eggs, 1,035 points; R. Walter Bishop, Conn., 1,008 eggs, 989 points; Pratt Experiment Farm, Pa., 1,034 eggs. 949 points.

Rhode Island Reds.—Donald I. Goodenough, Conn., 1,229 eggs, 1,248 points; Homestead Farms, Conn., 1,210 eggs, 1,206 points; Globus P. Farm, Mass., 1,235 eggs, 1,201 points; Geo. B. Treadwell, Mass., 1,119 eggs, 1,119 points.

White Leghorns.—Tom Barron, England, 1,153 eggs, 1,197 points; J. A. Hanson, Ore., 1,225 eggs, 1,186 points; Alfred J. O'Donovan, N. Y., 1,198 eggs, 1,168 points; Mt. Hope Farm, Mass., 1,237 eggs, 1,161 points; Wene Chick Farm, N. J., 1,102 eggs, 1,129 points.

Weekly Summary.—Total for the week, 5,289 eggs, 5,345 points; total to date, 91,240 eggs, 87,988 points; best pen for the week, 62 eggs, 68 points; Best pen to date, 1,229 eggs, 1,248 points; average pen total to date, 912 eggs, 879 points.

Per cent production by varieties.—40 Australorps and Giants, 81.8; 50 White Wyandottes, 64.6; 130 White Rocks, 60.8; 140 Barred Rocks, 76; 280 Rhode Island Reds, 74.6; 360 White Leghorns, 82.3; 1,000 average all varieties, 75.6.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN.

County Deputy Clyde M. Lowell, of Fredonia, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., will be the guest speaker at the June session of the Jefferson County Masters' and Lecturers' Association, to be held with Perch River Grange June 9. At the March session of the Jefferson Association, 22 Granges were represented, with the largest attendance in years. Miss Laura Fountain, Pomona Lecturer, presided and County Deputy George E. Merrill was in charge of the masters' conference. The Fall session of the association will be held with Mannsville Grange October 20.

Rev. E. L. Tucker, chaplain of hte New York State Grange, removed to a new pastorate at Verona, N. Y., on April 1. Chaplain Tucker has been stationed at Spencerport, Monroe County, for several years. Chaplain Tucker officiates as song leader at the annual sessions of the New York State Grange most capably.

The oldest living past State Grange Master, so far as known, is R. Q. Tenney of Colorado, who is 92 years old. Mr. Tenney, who resides at Fort Collins, Colo., has served three terms as Master of the Colorado State Grange. He was an intimate friend of John R. Thompson, one of the Seven Founders of the Order, serving with him in the Civil War, in Company C of the 15th Vermont Infantry, at that time both being reisdents of the Green Mountain State. Thompson served as first lieutenant of his company. Following the close of the war, Lieut. Thompson accepted a clerkship in the government service at Washington, and here it was that he made the acquaintance of Oliver Hudson Kelley and the other Grange founders. Mr. Tenney states that Mr. Thompson had more to do with the writing of the Grange ritual than any of the founders. Mr. Tenney, who is a member of the Masonic fraternity, as were most of the Grange founders, notes the resemblance between the rituals of the two great fraternities. Mr. Tenney continues his membership in one of the oldest of the New England Masonic lodges, Franklin No. 6, founded in January, 1794.

State Master Walter F. Kirk, of Ohio, has designated Arbor Day as Saunders' Day for the Granges of the Buckeye State. Each Grange in the State is urged to observe the day as home and Grange beautification day with an appropriate program. William Saunders was the first Master of the National Grange and was also one of the leading landscape gardeners of the country. Among the many achievements of Mr. Saunders was the designer of the grounds of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg.

The Ohio State Grange executive committee has planned a series of awards in connection with its coming membership contest. Suitable banners will be given to the 10 Granges with the highest records for achievement, and gold, silver and bronze medals will be awarded to the county deputies in the membership contest, it begin the requirement that each county qualifying shall make a net gain of at least 200 members in the gold medal contest and 100 net gain in the silver medal contest. A gold Grange pin will be given to each member who secures at least 10 new members prior to September 30, 1931.

Mrs. S. L. Cohagen, Pomona Lecturer of Muskingum Co., O., won first honors in the February short course for Grange Lecturers, held at Ohio State University, by having brought 13 of her Subordinate Grange Lecturers to the meeting. Washington Co., O., holds the record of having the first two model Granges in the country, at Watertown and Waterford.

The four largest Subordinate Granges in the country are: Webster of Monroe Co., N. Y.; Houlton, of Maine; Pittsfield, of Massachusetts, and Eureka, of New York. Eureka has a membership of 652. It made a gain of 100 during the past year. A total of 115 members of Eureka Grange received the seventh degree at Rochester last November at the National Grange session. It is situated at Lyons, Wayne County.

Organized agriculture won a signal victory in securing the passage of the Brigham-Townsend oleo bill at Washington in the closing days of Congress, the National Grange having a leading part in the result. Without organization this achievement would not have been won by the dairymen. This bill, imposing a 10-cent tax on oleo, however colored, was introduced in the Senate by Senator Townsend, of Delaware, and in the House by Representative Brigham, of Vermont, both legislators being members of the Grange. Their action followed the ruling by Commissioner Burnet of the Federal Internal Revenue Department that oleo colored with palm oil was only subject to a tax of one-fourth cent. All the various farm organizations united in bringing about this important legislation, but the Grange had a leading part. About the middle of February a conference of representatives of farm organizations was held in the House Office Building, to perfect a plan of union to support the oleo bill, National Grange Master Louis J. Taber acting as chairman of the conference, which continued two days. The bill passed the House February 26, and the Senate March 3, and was promptly signed by President Hoover.

Morley Grange, of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., has the disitnction of having a family of nine, all of whom are members of the Grange. Mr. and Mrs. William Amo have seven children. The younger three are all members of the Juvenile Grange. The next older, Billie, has received all four degrees in the subordinate Grange and the three older children have all received the sixth degree. The father and mother were members of th record-breaking clas sof the seventh degree at Rochester last November.

A State-wide spelling contest will be staged at the New York State Fair at Syracuse in August. The contest begins with elimination contests in the Subordinate Granges, followed by county contests at the June Pomona sessions, the winners at the Pomona meetings being eligible for the State contest at Syracuse.

At a recent session of a Subordinate Grange, at Newbury, Mass., a class of four candidates were received into membership whose combined ages totaled 331 years. One was a 94-year-old veteran of the Civil War, another was a Grand Army man of 87 years and the other two were a man and wife each 75 years of age, who have labored in the missionary field for 30 years continuously.

The young man or young woman who wins the contest sponsored by the National Grange at Madison, Wis., next November. Other prizes of gold, silver and bronze medals wil lbe awarded also. The winner must be a member of the Grange, and under 18 years of age.

The newest Grange States are Virginia, North Carolina Minnesota and South Carolina, all of which have come into the Grange fold in a period of about 30 months. Florida, Texas and Tennessee are now knocking at the Grange gates and will be admitted as soon as the proper membership is obtained to warrant the organization of a State Grange.

Grandma Elthorp's Plum Pudding

One cup suet chopped fine, one large cup brown sugar, four eggs well beaten, 1½ cups sweet milk, one heaping teaspoon cinnamon, ½ teaspoon cloves, ½ teaspoon nutmeg, 2 lbs. currants, 2 lbs. raisins, one cup walnut meats. (Mix thoroughly) I mix all these together and then add all the bread flour it will take, and usually have to finish mixing by hand on bread board. Put in a three quart basin and tie strong cloth securely over and steam five hours when done brown in oven. Serve with any desired pudding or hard sauce. It will keep for years, but unfortunately I have never been able to keep mine for any length of time. When cold it is fine as a fruit cake.

MRS. H. L. E.

20TH CENTURY CHICKS
FREE CATALOG
CHICKS 8c AND UP
Leading bloodlines. Sires from world famous trapnest-pedigree strains. Big type Barron Leghorns. Big Egg Layers. Standard bred Wyandottes, Rocks, S. C. Reds, Minorcas, etc.
Write today--Get our big poultry book which gives all the details and reasonable prices.
WE SHIP C.O.D. 100 per cent live delivery guar.
10 EXTRA CHICKS With Each 100 IF ORDERED Before Mar. 1st
Established 30 years. Best of references. Write today.
20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box 40, New Washington, Ohio

Pinecrest Orchards Strain S. C. REDS Chix—Breeding Cockerels—Eggs N. Y. State Contest our pen placed 9th in 100 for January. No eggs set under 24 ozs. Blood "Accredited." Catalog. WALKER FARM Marlboro, N. H.

Jean Joan Black Minorcas Proven best by official contests. May Chicks reduced. Jean Joan Farm, R. 4, Belmar, New Jersey

CHICKS Bd. Rocks, Reds, Wh. Leghorns, best quality, catalog free. L. HAMBLIN, Wilson, N. Y.

Pekin Ducklings $25 per 100. From Large Type Great Layers. Well developed parent stock. Also 17 varieties Baby Chicks. Send for catalog in colors. Golden Rule Hatchery, Box 124, Bucyrus, O.

DUCKLINGS AND EGGS. World's best. New low prices. Free catalog. PARDEE'S PEKINS, ISLIP, L. I., N. Y.

DUCKLINGS 20c Mammoth Pekins, Runners and Mixed Lots—Price List. LONG LAKE DUCK FARM & HATCHERY, R. 4, Trenton, N. J.

Mammoth Pekin Ducklings New low prices. Finest stock. Prompt delivery Satisfaction Guar. LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, Barker, N. Y

DUCKLINGS—White Pekin, 30 or more 20c each delivered by parcel post. This is my 27th year. Earl Seamans Factoryville, Pa.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLINGS, $22 per 100, small lots 25c each. Harry Lester, Ransomville, N. Y.

DUCKLINGS Mammoth White Pekins, best quality, Large. L. HAMBLIN, Wilson, New York

MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS—Best quality—$5 per 100. H. HEIMAN - Albers, Illinois

TURKEYS-DUCKS-GEESE-GUINEAS Breeders, Hatching Eggs, Baby Chicks—prices reduced. HIGHLAND FARM -:- Sellersville, Pa.

Giant Bronze Turkeys Extra size, health, vigor and beauty combined. Unlimited country range. 13 Eggs $5. T. D. Schofield, Woodstock, N. H.

BIG TYPE Bronze Poults free from disease, 75c each; $65 per 100. No less than 10 sold. ARTZDALE FARM Woodstock, Virginia

BRONZE Baby TURKEYS—Hollywood White Leghorn CHICKS Catalogue. Sheckler Farms, Nevada, Ohio

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—Eggs, 50c; baby turkeys, $1 ea. Gypsey Camp Farm, Rensselaer, N. Y.

RINGNECK PHEASANT Eggs $2.50 per 15. Also BROWN LEGHORN BANTAM EGGS, $1.00 per 15. RUSSELL CAREY, Meriden, Conn.

PIGEONS—300 pairs of extra Carneaux, squab producing mates, sacrifice $2 per pair. MONTROSE SQUAB FARM, Montrose, Westchester Co., N.Y. Phone Peekskill 1481-M

PHEASANT and WILD MALLARD DUCK EGGS for hatching, 15 $3, 100 $18. Stuart Kellogg, Greene, N.Y.

POULTRY CHARCOAL
R. MacKellar's Sons Co., Mfrs., Peekskill, N.Y.

EDMONDS' POULTRY ACCOUNT BOOK :-:
Price, $2.00
If you keep only ten or a dozen hens, there will be Satisfaction and Profit in knowing just how the account stands. This book will tell the whole story. The account may be begun at any time, and the balance struck at any time. Simple and Practical.
For sale by RURAL NEW-YORKER 333 West 30th St., New York

QUALITY CHICKS AT QUALITY PRICES
Profitable, Money-Making Strains—None But 2-Year-Old Breeders Used
S. C. White Leghorns our specialty:
Tancred-Barrons 25, $3.25; 50, $6.00; 100, $11.00; 500, $52.50; 1,000, $100.00
Pure Tom Barrons 25, $5.00; 50, $9.50; 100, $8.00; 500, $85.00; 1,000, $160.00
Large-Type Barred Plymouth Rocks; Rhode Island Reds, mahogany color; Silver Laced, also White Wyandottes; Buff Orpingtons—healthy, hardy chicks.
Utility Matings 25, $3.75; 50, $7.00; 100, $13.00; 500, $62.50; 1,000, $120.00
Grade A, from officially blood-tested breeders....25, $4.25; 50, $8.00; 100, $15.00; 500, $70.00
Imperial Pekins, young drakes reach 10 lbs. Husky ducklings—12, $3.75; 25, $7.25; 50, $14.25; 100, $28.00; 500, $125.00
High-Grade Indian Runners, fawn or English penciled, 275-egg strain. Lively ducklings—12, $3.50; 25, $6.75; 50, $13.00; 100, $25.00; 500, $120.00
We pay postage on baby chicks and ducklings, and we guarantee safe arrival. Orders for early Pullets booked now. Write for catalog.
Fairview Poultry Farms and Hatchery, Theresa, Jefferson Co., N. Y.

PARKS ROCKS at 1918 Prices
J. W. Parks "Joe" Parks' father founded the Parks Strain in 1889. Now Joe's boys are about ready to continue this strain into the third generation of Parks.
Eggs—Chicks—Youngsters are now at prices where they were in 1918, proving that we are willing to stand our honest share of this world-wide readjustment. Parks' Strain is America's greatest laying strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Some Records they've made—148 eggs in 148 days. Lots of 300-eggers up to 357 in a year. Customers report flock averages up to 271 eggs and profits per hen per year ranging up to $8.09. Winners in over 40 laying contests. Free chicks or eggs with every order.
Get FREE Catalog
Just send a postal for a big free catalog that describes this wonderful laying strain of Barred Rocks. Every mating is headed by males from official Laying Contest R. O. P. hens.
J. W. PARKS & SONS Box Y ALTOONA, PA.

WENE CHICKS
PRICES REDUCED ON SPECIALTY-BRED STOCK
WENE Specialty-Bred S. C. White Leghorns have been selected many years for the production of large, chalk-white eggs. We originated the "Wyan-Rock" Cross-Bred strain for broilers and light roasters, also the "Bram-Rock" strain for heavy roasters.

By Prepaid Post	25	50	100	400	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.50	$41.00	$100.00
Wyan-Rocks - Bram-Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.50	41.00	100.00
Barred Rocks - R. I. Reds	3.63	6.75	13.00	51.00	125.00
White Rocks - White Wyandottes	4.38	8.25	15.00	59.00	145.00

For Select Matings, Blood-Tested, add 2½ cents per chick.
Write for FREE Catalog and prices on Special and Super Matings Chicks and 8-10-week Pullets.
WENE CHICK FARMS Dept. A VINELAND, NEW JERSEY

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

My Little House

I have the most exacting little house;
It orders curtains made with fluted frills
And bids me loop them back with colored ties,
And grow geraniums for its window sills.

It even had me plant a lilac tree,
Where it could sniff the fragrance in the Spring,
And now it wants a yellow jasmine vine:
I wonder what will be the next new thing!

When I come home, if only gone an hour,
It holds out eager arms to gather me
Within its door again—and then perhaps
It wants to ask a neighbor in to tea.

I may demur and argue for a time,
But in the end I let it have its way,
Because at night, when everything is still,
It holds me close and listens while I pray.
—Hazel Harper Harris,
in the Christian Science Monitor.

*

A READER in Maine asks what will make hair grow. This is a question which can only be answered in a general way, for thin or falling hair is induced by a variety of different causes. Just as the harsh, staring coat of an animal shows the prudent herdsman that there is something wrong, a woman whose hair is falling out to a noticeable extent or showing lack of luster and a lifeless appearance, should study her personal health while she applies external treatment to the hair. Some forms of indigestion seem to affect the hair; serious gastric trouble sometimes causes loss of both hair and eyebrows. An acute nervous shock, prolonged grief or worry, are all bad for the hair. All these things must be considered, and where possible corrected. Careful and thorough brushing stimulates the scalp; the old rule of giving 100 strokes of the brush on each side is tedious, but good. As for outward applications we think a pomade of "Vaseline" and quinine is excellent, carefully rubbed into the scalp with the tips of the fingers. It is a good plan to use this, also, before a shampoo. Many of the hairdressers use warm oil rubbed into the scalp before a shampoo; they usually keep their formulas secret, but we consider warm olive oil, well rubbed in, a desirable application, especially where the hair is dry and harsh. There are, no doubt, some really good commercial preparations for the hair, and some that are useless, if not harmful; we prefer to know what we are using. Bay rum and quinine is certainly useful as a stimulant, and is not difficult to apply by rubbing into the scalp. Bay rum and castor oil, shaken into an emulsion, is an old formula, but not very pleasant. Some women still cling to the old-fashioned idea that it is harmful to wash the hair, except at rare intervals; modern cleanliness demands a shampoo, certainly every two weeks at least; with mild soap, thorough rinsing and careful drying, there can be no injury to the hair, and certainly luster and silkiness are only maintained by perfect cleanliness.

Seen in the Shops

Even a cake pan with a tube up the center is now supplied in glass ovenware. We saw such a tube pan for $2.19, while a muffin pan divided into squares was $1.64.

Java ring lizard supplies fashionable shoes in black and white. This is a very handsomely marked reptile skin often used with trimmings of black leather. Water snake, in beige and gray shades, is also much worn. The proverbial feminine dread of reptiles does not apply to their skins, which are a leading item in smart shoes.

Just think of wearing swishy ruffled taffeta petticoats once more! We see them with little pinked ruffles for $4.95, or in evening length with lace and taffeta ruffles for $6.95. They are shown in street shades as well as white and flesh.

We see crib covers of unbleached muslin bound in pink or blue, and stencilled in colors to be outlined, for $1.50. The size is 36x54 inches, and the designs include animals and building blocks. A pillow cover to match, 14x18 inches, was 50 cents.

Paris admits that skirts are shorter; among the newest the evening dresses are not expected to touch the floor and street dresses are certainly moving up, though we see no signs at present of the exaggerated knee length.

The larger sports handkerchiefs are of sheer linen in solid colors, scarlet, rose beige or vivid green with a fine hand-rolled hem. They cost from 75 cents to a dollar each.

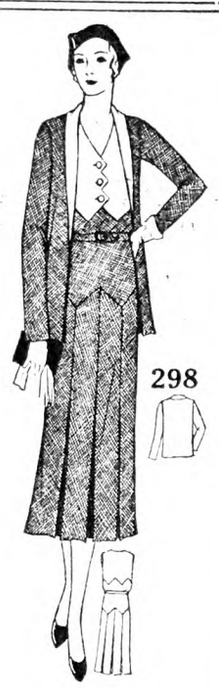
The new boutonnieres of patent leather are very smart. We saw large daisies of yellow, brown, beige, black and white, the cluster consisting of two contrasting flowers for 69 cents. Two contrasting carnations were 69 cents; large camellias 89 cents. Gardenias are as popular as ever; white, black and a variety of colors. The white gardenias are the most popular of all flowers for hat trimming.

Pique guimpes to wear with jacket suits are cut like waistcoats, fastened diagonally with large pearl buttons. They are sleeveless, the back being like a man's waistcoat, adjusted by a buckled strap. They cost $1.95. Plain tailored silk guimpes of the same style are $2.95. Of course these guimpes do not take the place of a blouse, but they are excellent to wear with a suit when the jacket is not removed. The armholes are cut out more than in a sleeveless blouse, like a real waistcoat. A woman of matronly figure will find a silk suit with loose coat and skirt, with a guimpe instead of a blouse, especially comfortable for church or town wear in Summer weather. We have seen some dressy silk ensembles with a lace blouse, blue or black silk with white or cream lace, or gray silk with a gray lace blouse.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

619 — Youthful Ensemble. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 16 requires 4¼ yds. of 39-in. material for jacket and skirt and 1½ yds. of 39-in. material for waist. Ten cents.



298 — Smart Jacket Suit. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 5⅝ yds. of 39-in. material with 1 yd. of 39-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

293 — Another Jacket Dress. This style is designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36 and 38-in. bust measure. Size 16 requires 4¼ yds. of 39-in. material with 2⅛ yds. of 35-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

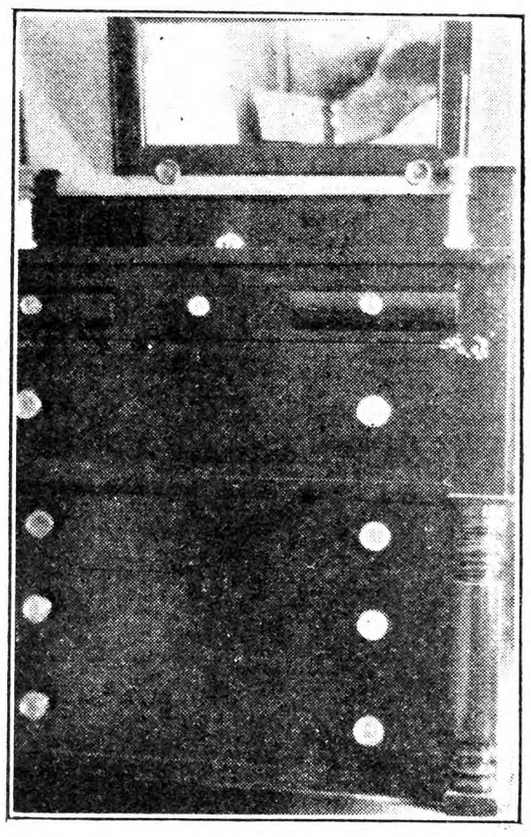
289—Effective Model. This style is designed in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 1⅞ yds. of 39-in. material with ½ yd. of 39-in contrasting. Ten cents.

New Spring Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

More About Antiques

About a year ago THE R. N.-Y. printed an article of mine on antiques and shortly after this I began to receive letters from readers and they kept on coming for several months; letters from all over New York State, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio. These letters made me feel very humble, especially one which said, "I always know everything published in THE R. N.-Y. is absolutely to be relied upon." That is an awful responsibility to one who attempts to write on a subject like antiques, for so many factors and opinions enter into anything that is said upon the subject.

All of my correspondents had articles they wished to sell, and in every case asked me to fix a price for them. I explained in my first article that I was not an expert or a dealer, simply an amateur collector who loved the things of a by-gone period. I answered every letter to the best of my ability, but I fear not satisfactorily. One cannot state the value of an antique unless it specifically falls into certain well-known classification, and even then not from a description, or as the boys say "sight unseen."



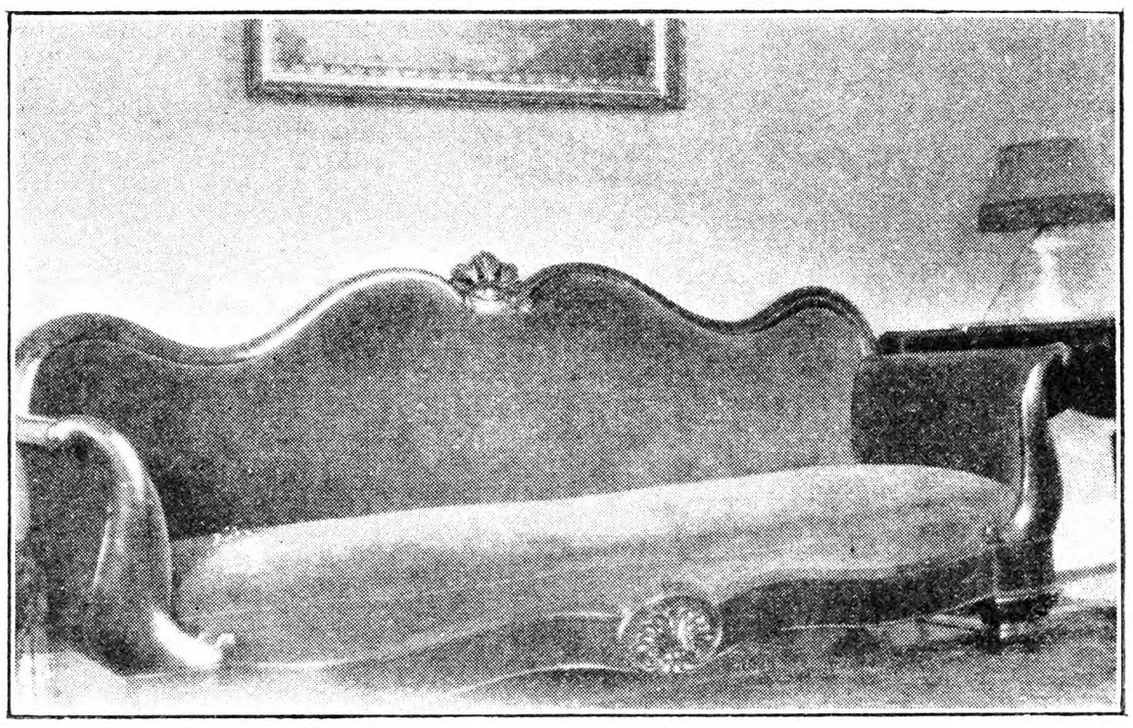
Chest of Drawers, Cherry With Glass Knobs

I want to state once more, age does not necessarily make an article valuable. The value of a piece of old furniture comes from several causes. First, it might be the work of a famous cabinet-maker, or an historical piece, but most of these pieces are accounted for, and are either in the hands of collectors or in museums. If the value is historical it must be proven, not simply the repetition of a family legend. An article may be valuable because it is a rare piece of an extremely old period. The articles collected and displayed in the kitchen of the Wayside Inn at Sudbury, Mass., are examples of this type; old wooden dishes and worn pine tables used by the Puritans.

Or a piece may be valuable because its lines are beautiful and wood rare, but this does not always follow. For instance, many articles of furniture made from mahogany or rosewood in the early part of the nineteenth century have little or no value, even though they may have reached the century mark, but a battered old pine chest or table might be of considerable value.

The chest of drawers pictured is probably not worthy of the name antique. The lines are rather clumsy, but the wood is lovely. The top and sides are of cherry, smooth and glowing with the sheen age gives to this wood; the drawers are of mahogany veneer, glorious in its coloring and of beautiful grain, but its chief beauty is its knobs, glass of a pattern common to Sandwich glass, and each one perfect. We paid $45 for it about 15 years ago. My husband worked on it in his spare time for months to remove the many coats of varnish and rub it down to its present state of satin smoothness. It is not for sale, but should we desire to sell it I doubt if it would bring much more than the original price plus the cost of refinishing, were it not for the lovely glass knobs; these add considerably to its value. It is probably about 125 years old, and was doubtless made by a local cabinet-maker.

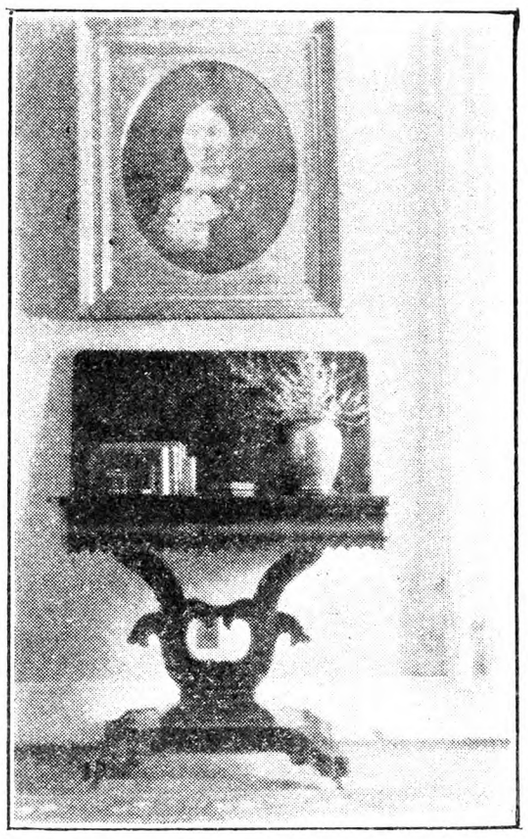
The sofa shown dates from about 1830 to 1850; when it was re-upholstered we found a newspaper clipping dated 1849. The frame is of crotch mahogany veneer; its lines are simple and graceful, the carving obviously done by hand. We purchased it at a country auction for $5. The wood has been cleaned and refinished and the upholstering changed. I realized that the horsehair was more in keeping with the period of the sofa, but we disliked the cold slippery surface, so had it recovered with velour. There are a good many of these sofas in existence, consequently they are now particularly valuable. The demand is light, for they are not comfortable. Probably our sofa in its present condition would bring $50. I am giving these specific details because I am quite sure many of my correspondents were disappointed in my answers to their inquiries. One hears so many stories of the fabulous value of these old pieces. We once drove up to a farmhouse and inquired if a sofa which sat on the porch was for sale. The upholstery was in shreds and the veneer was warped in spots where rain had soaked in upon it, but the lines were charming, much prettier than the one illustrated here. The owner, an elderly woman, said she might sell it, but declined to set a price, asking me to make her an offer. I offered her $10 but she became very indignant. I tried to explain that it would cost a great deal to put it in order and mentioned the loose veneer. "Veneer," shouted the owner, "that sofa is solid mahogany." In vain I tried to explain that the very prettiest pieces were veneered and showed her a place where veneer was loose, but she became quite excited and shouted, "I want you to know that's a solid mahogany sofa worth more than a hundred dollars." All I could reply was, "You are very careless to leave so valuable an article exposed to the weather," and made a hasty retreat.



An Old Sofa of Graceful Line

The card table pictured is my favorite piece of furniture; the lines of the pedestal are so graceful and the type of table useful in almost any room. Tables like this one are quite in demand and if in good condition bring a good price. Small stands with or without leaves are also very good and always easily disposed of at a good figure. We have a living-room table, square, with pedestal, and I know of several similar ones, some more massive even than ours; all of them are of beautiful crotch mahogany veneer. The owners of several of these tables have offered them for sale at prices varying from $65 to $100. Recently I saw one in an antique shop in Rochester, N. Y., and was surprised to notice it was offered at $35. The reason given was slight demand for so large a table. Modern living-rooms are supplied with several small tables.

I have had many inquiries in regard to black walnut furniture. Black walnut lumber has become quite scarce, I am told, but the furniture of the nineteenth century apparently has no value when one tries to sell it. Marble-topped dressers, tables and commodes can scarcely be given away.



A Graceful Old Card Table

A young housekeeper with little money can buy for a mere song the good substantial furniture so popular around 1860. I recently saw a complete bedroom suite, including good mattress and springs sell for $14. A fine large mirror was detached from the dresser and hung over it. Much of the "gingerbread" was sawed off the other pieces and a charming room resulted; so much to be preferred to the cheap imitation of modern furniture.

Maple, especially the buck-horn, is being collected now. Cord bedsteads are quite common. We bought several of the plain maple at from $7 to $10. The high post and the spool beds bring a higher price. Drop-leaf tables and little stands are charming. We prize very highly a set of chairs of buck-horn maple with cane seats, which were a gift to us from a friend whose parents bought them in 1840. I saw a similar set and was told they were bought for $1.75 apiece about 90 years ago by a young bride who earned the money teaching school at $1.25 a week.

Collectors want many things; pewter is always in demand and brings a good price. Old tin is sought by some; sconces, candlesticks, foot warmers, etc.; old iron and brass in fireplace accessories, hinges, bolts, latches and primitive tools and household utensils often bring very good money, but I hesitate to make even so mild a statement, for so many people who own old relics expect to reap a fortune from them. One does hear of fabulous prices being paid for antiques, but these are isolated cases where something of really unusual value is discovered.

One should be very careful when destroying old papers and books, especially pamphlets. Valuable stamps are sometimes discovered on letters and documents. Local historians are often glad to get old letters and papers. Books are not always valuable because they are old, but out of print editions or first editions are of considerable value if they are the work of famous authors.

This article like my first in the same subject, is addressed to those who, like myself, collect old furniture, glass, china or other relics because they appeal to their eyes and imagination, not for speculation; but to one who has one eye out for the possibilities in turning antiques into money, it is safe to state that articles of this type do not tend to decrease in value.

But, are you sure you wish to sell these lovely old pieces? Can you replace them with modern furniture which will give you the same amount of satisfaction or the same distinction to your home?

If you are determined to sell or for financial reasons must do so, unless your articles fall into the classifications mentioned, your best price will be obtained from a private collector who wants the type of article you own. You can attract these collectors by an advertisement which clearly states what you wish to sell. In order to fix a price for your wares visit antique shops until you find similar articles and determine their value, remembering that a dealer must ask a slightly larger price than you would be justified in requiring. LUCILE R. DE RIGHT.

Bathroom Colors

We have completed refinishing our bathroom, and I am glad to pass on our color scheme, because it has proved to be a success, and because people of ordinary training are not sure beforehand how a room is going to look and it is a satisfaction to have it come out right. The room is about 7 by 10 ft. and has a south window.

First of all we covered the old wall to a height of five feet from the floor with beaver board marked off to represent tiling. This board is nailed unto the wall. To make a good job it should be placed under the mop board and nailed firmly. A ½-in. triangular molding holds the board in the corners of the wall, and a 2-in. molding finishes it at the top. This board, the door, and woodwork are painted with two coats of ordinary white paint and a third coat of white enamel.

The wall above the board and the ceiling are painted with a hard washable wall paint of ivory white. This ivory white appears pale yellow in contrast with the white below it.

The floor is covered with black and white linoleum in checkerboard pattern. The curtains are white marquisette with tiny blue figure. They are sewed on ½-in. metal rings which slide on curtain rod. This is a neat and artistic way to hang small curtains, and they slide very easily on the metal rods. The rings should be sewed on top edge of curtain two inches apart. They are very inexpensive We have a second pair of plain blue voile curtains for a change.

The 14-in. high white stool has a circular cover of blue tied over the top. Such a cover can be bought to match the floor mat.

A neighbor finishing her bathroom at the same time used our plan, but carried it out in different colors: gray and white linoleum, white paint, green and white mats and towels, a curtain of green glazed chintz. The idea is to use only one bright color with the black, white, or gray.

In a new book entitled "Sleep" by two Colgate professors, green or blue are the colors recommended for bedrooms because these colors are quieting soothing, and conducive to sleep.

FLORENCE CORNWALL.

Making a Wool Mattress

In answer to G. D. J., page 351, I have had a wool mattress for over 30 years, and I have made and remade it every four or five years. G. D. J. should procure a mattress needle from a hardware store; they are about a foot long. Some are pointed on both ends. I have two, a long one and a short one for the sides. A ball of strong twine is needed. Then get tick ready on a flat surface. I usually make mine on the lawn, as I keep the wool in sheets in the sun, until needed. Mine is for a three-quarter bed; two breadths of ticking answer for a full bed. Sew 4 in. deep extra on to the bottom of tick and allow the top extra for the ends. One can seam and bind it; I make a roll on the edge of mine to take the surplus and leave about three inches depth between bottom and top. Rolls are made with the short needle.

Spread tick, roll the top at one end, then with both hands take wool, place on tick handful by handful, one beside another, then on top and put it as even as you can, by pressing down. One can feel if there are spots not full enough, then put as much as needed.

Pull the top over, tack corners and about every 10 inches along the sides just a few stitches. It helps to hold wool in place, being careful not to lift the bottom tick, as wool would go sideways. Sew all around, over and over, with doubled strong thread.

Now to tuft; it is the same as for a comforter. Every 12 or 15 inches press needle through at one corner, lift a little to pull needle, just enough to start needle to the top, about an inch or 1½ inches apart. Slip a bit of cotton between twine and tick, tie as tight as you can without breaking twine, and be sure to tie a square knot. Always slip in cotton before tying. After a little one gets on to it. Do it all over the top every 12 or 14 inches, five or six times across and as many in length or more according to size. About 40 lbs. of wool is right for a mattress. With the short needles sew the sides about two or three inches to hold it square, all around, and you will have a warm and comfortable bed.

E. D.

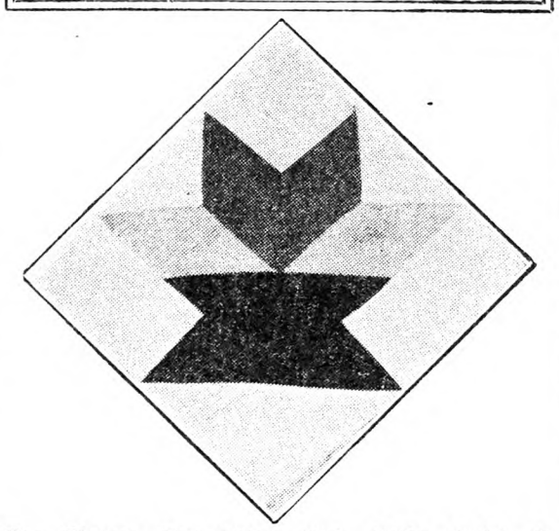
I noticed the inquiry concerning the making of a wool mattress. I have, in my years of housekeeping made two and both proved to be very satisfactory. I made mine of cotton, however, not being possessed of the "carded wool."

The task is not a difficult one, provided you have the necessary equipment with which to work; four clamps, a mattress needle (a heavy steel one 10 or 12 inches long, and pointed at each end) and a set of sturdy quilting frames. It is wise, when setting up the frames, to run two supports (narrow strips of wood) through the middle, several inches apart, to support the weight of the mattress to be.

I adjusted my frames to the proper proportion, sewed my lower ticking firmly in place, and proceeded much as in making a comfort. Of course the filling must be piled high, in order that the mattress may be of the proper height when tied tightly down.

The chief difficulty comes in applying the strip that runs around the sides and ends of the mattress. This is best done by hand; first slightly rounding the corners of lower and upper ticking. With a superior grade of ticking and careful painstaking work, I see no reason why a homemade wool mattress should not prove a success—a real household treasure. MRS. H. L. H.

Patchwork Pattern



The Flower Pot Quilt.—This little design is very pretty used for a child's quilt. The lower part of the block representing the flower pot is of a soft shade of brown gingham, although any color may be chosen. The center of the top is in a very dainty pink and the lower parts are of a soft shade of light green. Any color combinations may be used, such as pink and blue, yellow and blue, orchid and green, or any colors that harmonize well with the furnishings of the child's room. Price of the pattern 15 cents. Send orders to The Rural New-Yorker.

Scotch Ham

I wonder if among your many readers there are any who could give me a recipe for a Scotch ham? What my father made was from beef and considered excellent by those who ate it. J. N. T.

R. N.-Y.—We have heard of a "Scotch ham" that consisted of a leg of mutton corned and smoked. Who can advise us on this?

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PUBLISHER'S DESK

Can you tell me if the accident insurance policy issued by the Federal Life Insurance Company for $1 and used as premium with subscriptions for papers is a desirable form of insurance for a farmer? W. H.

New Jersey.

This is a limited travel policy. It does not cover farm accidents. None of these dollar policies do. They cover only the class of accidents described in the policy, and these must happen in the particular way specified in the policy. For instance you may be injured in a hundred ways on a railroad train and get no indemnity, unless the train is "wrecked," and not then unless you are in the place provided for you. Liberal indemnities are offered on accidents which rarely, if ever happen, even to those who travel constantly. They cover a limited number of road accidents, but with the exception of "being forcibly thrown from a vehicle" none of them can happen on the farm. Many of them have been sold because farmers have been led to believe that they cover farm accidents and that they are great bargains. They have been sold to city people and travelers for years, and are the most expensive kind of accident policy issued. The cheapest for farmers being policies that cover all farm accidents. It does not seem prudent for a farmer to pay for insurance against accidents on ships and railroads, and other places where he seldom, if ever, goes, and take no protection against accidents to which he is daily exposed on the farm.

I am herewith enclosing you a protested check for $20, costs $2.10, of Chas. H. Page, New Industrial Trust Building, Providence, R. I. This check was given me at the 1929 Brockton, Mass., Fair, for poultry. Another check for $10 also for poultry was also protested. This was a man 65 years or so of age, had a fine car and a driver, appeared to be very nice, gave me $2 for getting boxes and helping put birds up at close of show. He appeared to be a Ford or Rockefeller. I had no chance to get same cashed at time and kept them until I got to town.

Florida. O. W. E.

Our letter to Mr. Page was returned with the advice that he had moved and left no address. We shall be grateful to any friend who can furnish the present address of Mr. Page.

On Sunday, recently, an agent came to the house selling the books of the enclosed pamphlet, gaining admittance to the house by asking questions concerning the radio. Have these people any right to commercialize the Sabbath day in this fashion, and under the guise of religion, send their agents around selling their product? We are overrun with agents here, but had considered Sunday a day to be set apart from this sort of thing. I wonder if you could do anything to help relieve the public from Sunday annoyance. At any rate we would like your opinion. A. B.

Connecticut.

Our opinion is that this is a well-merited protest. Hypocrisy cannot well go further than to profane the Sabbath under the pretense of a religious fervor. Charity and the spirit of the day may well restrain one in resisting the invasion of a home, and yet a stern rebuke to the intruder is about the mildest form of defense suited to the case.

I found this certificate of stock of the Eastern Consolidated Oil Company in a receptacle after a fire. It was subscribed for 29 years ago. It never paid any dividend and probably never will, but in these times of distress one grasps at straws. Has it by chance any value?

Maine A. E. M.

According to the Maine State records the company made its last returns in 1913, and its charter has been suspended for failure to pay the franchise tax. Sorry, but no hope of farm relief in this windfall.

The Federal Trade Commission has ordered Earle E. Liederman, proprietor of a New York correspondence school of physical culture, not to represent that a price for a course of instruction or commodity is offered at a reduced price lower than ordinarily received therefor, when such is not the fact; and not to represent that his offers to sell a course of instruction are made for a limited time only, when such is not true, and that such course, which is, in fact, prepared for general and uniform use, is adapted to individual needs of the pupil. The commission found that Liederman advertised that his price formerly was $37, but was then prepared to accept $19 for the course, and that $19 was the regular price. The advertising places a time limit on acceptance at the $19 price and stated that the course was prepared to meet the student's individual needs. But the time limit was a fiction and the series of lessons were prepared for general use.

Am enclosing a check from M. Leinwand for $9.39 which has been protested. Do you suppose you can collect the money for us? He still owes us $45 on the five cases of eggs? J. & I. M.

New York.

M. Leinwand has disappeared and it has been impossible to locate him. When the complaints first came in he made small cash payments and later gave checks. Some of the checks went through but many of them were protested. We would seriously advise against continuing shipments to dealers after they begin to neglect prompt remittances. It is well also to inquire if they are licensed and bonded commission dealers before any shipments are made.

In answer to an inquiry about the present value of stock in the American Poultry School of Kansas City, Mo., shares of which were purchased several years back by a New England farmer, we are advised that the charter of the company was forfeited on January 1, 1930, for failure to comply with the annual registration law. This note will save nothing for those who bought the stock, but it may serve as a warning to anyone who may be approached to buy other shares in companies of unknown value.

It seems funny how the name "RURAL NEW-YORKER" scares away the fakers. We have had three experiences. Quite a few years ago a doctor came wanting to fit us with glasses. We told him we would go to a reliable optician as THE RURAL NEW-YORKER had spoken of men going around being fakers. He hurried away after making a lame excuse.

The next year a salesman came with pictures to be enlarged and framed. I also had read about these men. I didn't have to tell him of THE R. N.-Y., as we had the current issue on the table. He glanced at it and said, "I guess you wouldn't be interested in the pictures will you?"

Last year we had a salesman selling hot-water bottles. My husband said "We will send your pamphlet to THE R. N.-Y. and if they say it is all right we will buy one. Come back in a few weeks." We didn't expect him back. He did not come.

New York. MRS. S. H. R.

The strange thing about this work is that some people become so completely obsessed with the big stories told by schemers that they will not allow themselves to receive, much less listen to the truth about the evident swindles. We are often abused by the very people we try to protect. Often the victim of a swindle does not want the scheme exposed. Even after his money is hopelessly lost, he sometimes has a sort of vague notion that if new money continues to pour into it, he may somehow get his back. It is a vain hope, but he resents what he thinks may be a chance. With these experiences it is encouraging to know that we save losses for many and that they frankly appreciate the service.

The National Better Business Bureau cautions the public against the biography "racket." It begins with a request to fill out the blanks in a questionnaire for the purpose of preparing a biography of a recently deceased relative "at no cost to you." Later there is a request to include a portrait with the biography. When the confidence of the person approached is secured, the salesman suggests the need of a photograph, and when this is delivered, the applicant is induced to sign a contract calling for large sums of money. Often the applicant is not conscious of the obligation incurred, at the time, and later is astonished to receive a bill for several hundred dollars. Legitimate publishers sometimes publish a collection of biographies. The bureau distinguished between these and the "racket" which comes to prey on grief-stricken relatives susceptible to appeals to perpetuate the memory and deeds of dear ones. The protection is to avoid signing any paper no matter how innocent-looking for any such purpose until after taking ample time to inquire into the character and standing of the publishing company.

Improving Farm Pastures

Good pastures offer the cheapest and most profitable food supply for the herd during the Summer months. At no time in the year is it possible to produce milk as cheaply as when the cows are on good pasture. Good pasture naturally implies an abundance of feed.

Demonstrations conducted in many States show that fertilization of pastures with a top-dressing of complete fertilizer, applied in April, may increase the yield of pasture grasses about 300 per cent. A good sod in the pasture to begin with is important. If the sod is thin and run out, plow and reseed.

If given too large an area in the pasture to feed upon at one time, the cattle will waste much of the available feed by trampling and soiling. They will also feed on the most palatable grasses and allow others to go untouched, until they become tough and unedible.

Fencing of pastures into relatively small areas to enforce close grazing is an economical practice. Rotating the cows from one area to another and allowing the grass a chance to grow between grazings will double the actual amount of pasturage.

Weed control in the pasture is important. Land occupied by buttercups, daisies and thistles is wasted as a food supply. The following points of management in the pasture will be productive of increased feed.

1.—Select a field with good sod as a foundation. Fertilize with complete fertilizer (nitrogen, phosphorus and potash), 250 lbs. per acre of a 10-14-16 fertilizer is recommended. Apply lime at the rate of 500 lbs. per acre annually if a test of the soil shows that it is needed.

2.—Complete fertilizer need be applied only every fourth year, as the phosphorus and potash remain active for some time. An application of nitrogen in the form of Nitrate of Soda or Sulphate of Ammonia (300 lbs. per acre) should be applied in the Spring each year.

3.—Fence the pasture into plots that will provide from three days to a week's feeding and rotate the herd from one plot to another to insure close feeding.

4.—Eliminate, as far as possible, such weeds as buttercups, daisies, thistles, etc. by cutting and burning before they develop seed. Treat with a weed killer if necessary.

5.—Provide special short season pasture crops for emergency feeding such as oats and vetch, rye for early pasturage, and make use of all second crops or rowen after the hay crop is harvested. The cattle can harvest the rowen more cheaply than you can cut, cure and haul it to the barn. SUMNER D. HOLLIS.

Rhode Island.

TO TRAIN up the young to think and act in the spirit of friendliness and good-will is universally recognized as an aim of education. Good-will is a potent factor in the daily round of right living; it makes for harmony and peace within the nation and promotes friendship and justice throughout the world. The teacher can perform no greater service for humanity than to instill in the mind of the young this spirit of good-will. — Fanny Fern Andrews.

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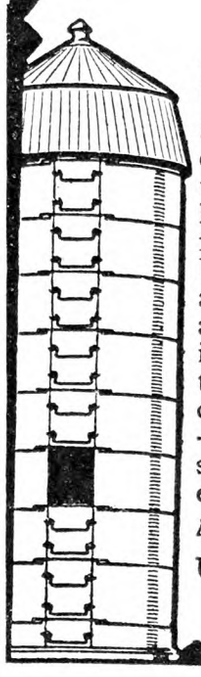

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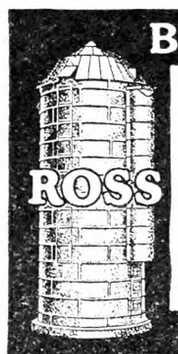

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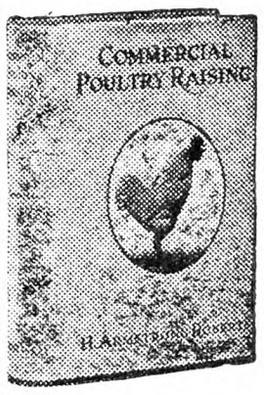

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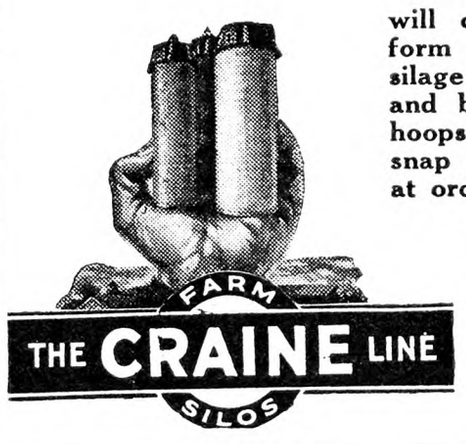

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RED CEDAR SHINGLES—First quality, carload or L. C. L. Write for catalogue and delivered prices. Cotton & Hanlon Odessa, New York

Virginia Farms Large and small, $300 down, easy terms. C. Witmer, Crewe, Virginia

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Farm Help Wanted

GARDENER AND HANDY-MAN to work around Summer hotel from May 1 to October 1; prefer middle-aged man and must be honest and industrious. Address ALGONQUIN HOTEL, Bolton Landing-on-Lake George, N. Y.

WANTED—Single man, experienced with Jamesway incubators and battery brooders; pheasant incubation only; none but thoroughly experienced men need apply; send references, salary expected. GROUSEHAVEN FARMS, Lupton, Mich.

WANTED—Superintendent or head gardener; married, thoroughly experienced in greenhouse and general management of country estate, near Philadelphia. Answer P. O. BOX 127, Haverford, Pa.

SINGLE CHRISTIAN young man wanted on poultry farm, a hustler, willing to work long hours; send full particulars and references. ADVERTISER 687, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married man for partner in poultry business; wife to help with housework; must have good references. BOX 52, Johnsburg, N. Y.

WANTED—At once and until November 1, single man on dairy farm; good dry-hand milker; $30 month, board, room and washing. NELSON L. MILLER, R. D. 2, Delhi, N. Y.

GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, age between 20 and 35 years; liberal wages and comfortable home. ADVERTISER 696, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Middle-aged lady, assist housework, desiring good home, with pay. BOX 263, Pine Hill, N. Y.

WANTED—Young man on farm; board, lodging, in comfortable farm home; state experience and wages expected in first letter. HARRY STEDMAN, Rt. 1, Ludlowville, N. Y.

WANTED—Couple, no children, for country; woman for cooking, washing and downstairs work; man for gardening, care of cow, horses and poultry; exceptionally good surroundings; must have references for steadiness, and proof of absolute sobriety; state experience and wages wanted. ADVERTISER 713, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A married man to work in Orange County, N. Y., around a home on a farm; no animals, but a car, garden, grounds and all kinds of work inside and outside; house to live in but no furniture. Address ADVERTISER 718, care Rural New-Yorker.

HELP WANTED—Couple, for care of lawn, garden, few chickens, cow, etc., and keep the property in good order; farm located in Dutchess County, N. Y.; owner occupies during Summer months, and week-ends; references required; state wages, nationality, age, children, etc.; only people with pleasant dispositions apply; must have furniture; steady position. Apply ADVERTISER 716, care Rural New-Yorker.

TWO ELDERLY people accustomed to country life, with suitable references, may have use of furnished farm house free by complying with certain conditions; no salary; plenty of space for garden and poultry; write, giving references. ADVERTISER 715, care Rural New-Yorker.

BOY WANTED, white, to work on fruit farm, 16-19 years old. OTTO RATSCH, East Durham, N. Y.

WANTED — Intelligent, reliable, industrious working herdsman, married, for modern farm, experienced in taking care of 200 cows, producing grade A milk; De Laval milking machines used; state full details, references. ADVERTISER 726, care Rural New-Yorker.

STRONG BOY or man at once to milk and do general farming; good home, reasonable wages, steady position; give particulars in first letter. R. ANDERSON, Pittstown, N. J.

WANTED ON DAIRY farm near Plainfield, man and wife with grown son, no other children; men to work on farm and wife to work in owner's home; general housework and understand cooking; no laundry; unfurnished apartment on farm. ADVERTISER 734, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

POULTRYMAN, FIRST-CLASS, wishes charge private estate or good commercial proposition; 20 years' experience incubation, brooding, layers, caponizing, etc.; good references covering a term of years from first-class plants; American, age 43. ADVERTISER 648, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, 52, RELIABLE, looking for a good home; wages $10 month, room, board; understand poultry, also wishes to assist around the place. ADVERTISER 660, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER—German couple seek steady positions near New York or in New Jersey; have 10-year-old daughter; wife good cook; best references; wages $100 month and board; call Waverly 2-0397, ask for Mrs. Rockford. ALBERT BAZNER, 127 Leslie St., Newark, N. J.

EXPERIENCED FARM manager, German, married, 31, wishes position on an estate, honest and trustworthy, understand farm machinery of all kinds and take care of cattle and horses. ADVERTISER 653, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Job, active, middle-aged man; poultry, dairy, garden; private place preferred; reference; space for car. GEO. MARSH, Manhasset, L. I., N. Y.

POSITION WANTED by man 37 years old, good habits, wishes a good home, moderate wages; good milker and teamster. Write P. YOUNG, 9 Longview Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

SINGLE PERSON to take care lawn, garden, flowers or poultry-fruit farm; poultry experience; licensed driver; state wages. GEORGE MARTIN, care St. Reamy Post Office, N. Y.

SHEPHERD, married, wants position; take full charge; life experience. ADVERTISER 681, care Rural New-Yorker.

ESTATE SUPERINTENDENT, working farm manager, broad experience; can furnish excellent references for both character and ability; state particulars; married, 37, German. BOX 60, Audubon, Pa.

HOLLANDER, SINGLE, wants position on dairy farm; good milker and butter-maker; operate separator; state wages. DANIEL BAKER, care Jan Waarceek, No. 157 Bergen Ave., Hawthorn, N. J.

GERMAN, 31, SINGLE, desires position on dairy or general farm; good repairman. ADVERTISER 697, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, strong and healthy, wants position on farm in Westchester County. EINAR FRIDAL, 341 South Third Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—Working housekeeper, refined, middle-aged American woman with 5-year-old son; excellent cook, competent and dependable worker; A-1 references; house must have conveniences and be near school; write full particulars to ADVERTISER 699, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, SINGLE, 33, wants position on private estate; experienced; chauffeur's license. ADVERTISER 698, care Rural New-Yorker.

STEADY POSITION wanted, American, 39, private estate; gardener, carpenter, handyman; $75 month, maintenance. BOX 893, New Milford, Conn.

FARM WORKING manager, practical and scientific experience, college graduate, wants position on dairy or general farm; German, 38, married, no children, reliable, honest; please give particulars and state wages; best references; wife for housework if wanted. ADVERTISER 700, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, SINGLE, desires position on estate; have been in charge vegetables, flowers, lawn, shrubs, greenhouse; thoroughly experienced; 13 years' references. G. B., 28 Plain St., Summit, N. J.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, American, experienced, capable of taking full charge on private estate; good dresser, understand waterfowl; references. ADVERTISER 701, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, 25, life experience in chicken and duck raising, desires position. ADVERTISER 702, care Rural New-Yorker.

ESTATE SUPERINTENDENT, qualified farm manager, broad experience, married, 37. ADVERTISER 703, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, 27, white, 5 years' experience at electrical and mechanical maintenance work, desires employment on estate or farm. ADVERTISER 704, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED MAN wishes permanent position on estate or farm; handy all around man on lawns, fruit trees, spraying, pruning, vegetable garden, flowers and some experience in greenhouse, carpenter, painting, pipe-fitting, cement work; have own furniture, carpenter tools; no children; 14 years' reference; $75 per month, maintenance. ADVERTISER 705, care Rural New-Yorker.

ORCHARD WORK desired by thoroughly experienced young man; can handle work on his own responsibility; also accustomed to general farming. ADVERTISER 707, care Rural New-Yorker.

CHAUFFEUR-GARDENER wants steady position; Swiss, 23; experience in gardening, fruit trees and poultry. ADVERTISER 709, care Rural New-Yorker.

MALE COOK as working housekeeper in rectory or for batchelor; best references. J. KRAUS, 161 West 36th St., New York.

MARRIED FARMER, first-class tractor man, a good milker and teamster, will consider any position connected with farming; all correspondence guaranteed an answer; please state particulars in first letter; interview and references if desired. ADVERTISER 710, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION WANTED by Hollander, single, age 57, as dairyman on private estate; 7½ years in last place; reference; please state wages and particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 712, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, FARM-RAISED, wants position taking care of lawn and garden, etc.; useful on private place; good character reference and dependable; moderate wages. FRED WESTER, Marcy, N. Y.

AMERICAN, 22, NO LIQUOR nor tobacco; poultry, estate, kitchen work experience; desires position, season or yearly, where faithful services appreciated; moderate wages. ADVERTISER 714, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, USEFUL, middle-aged, single, wishes position gentleman's country place, anywhere; references. ADVERTISER 708, care Rural New-Yorker.

ATTENTION—Are there any first-class positions for hard-working German-American couple? Have sold 40 head dairy; raised 5,000 chicks last season without help; wish position large farm or estate; willing to prove ability; can furnish extra help. Address RAY Z. FARMER, Ossining, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, MARRIED, no children, practical experience, graduate poultry course; prefer separate cottage. ADVERTISER 717, care Rural New-Yorker.

RELIABLE CHRISTIAN worker, 37, potato-farm experience, animal husbandry, an efficient ARO workman, farm or estate; at liberty May 1. JOHN KAY LOWE, The Cedars, Daytona Beach, Fla.

SITUATION WANTED — Vegetable gardener, truck and tractor experience. LESTER TRIPP, Mansfield, Mass.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, refined, wishes housekeeper's position to elderly persons. ADVERTISER 694, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED by married man, German, as manager or herdsman on modern dairy farm; experienced in general farming, low bacteria milk, milking machines; available May 1. J. H. WINTER, Flemington, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER, AGE 40, Protestant, good cook, desires position with elderly people or on farm where there are no children; wages $60. ADVERTISER 732, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARPENTER, EXPERIENCED, seeks position on estate; can do new and repair work, cementing, painting, glazing. ADVERTISER 729, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORK WANTED on general or dairy farm; good habits, willing. HENRY SCHOTT, Barto, Pa.

HERDSMAN-DAIRYMAN, good calf raiser and butter-maker; steady and reliable; would like position; reference from last employer as to character and ability. ADVERTISER 728, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, 25, desires position on poultry plant; experienced, honest, willing, good references. CHARLES SERRY, 431 W. 125th St., New York City.

EXPERIENCED DRY-HAND milker, barn and dairy work, single, middle-aged; state wages. ADVERTISER 727, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED, SINGLE, American teamster, farmer and dairyman; several years private estate experience; share offer considered. ADVERTISER 725, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, GRADUATE poultry course, life-time study, business course, some experience all branches; industrious, faithful, honest, reliable, reference; available foreman or manager. DeWITT MOSEY, 75 Manhattan Avenue, New York City.

SINGLE MAN, 30, wants position on private estate, experience in farming, gardening, dry-hand milker, teamster; Danish, clean and sober, no tobacco or bad habits; consider good home; please state wages in first letter. THEO. MORTENSEN, care Y. M. C. A., 356 West 34th St., New York.

GERMAN FARMER, raised in the country, 25 years old, good teamster; experience with pigs, sheep, rabbits; all farm and forest work; able to work independently; fond of animals; good, sober habits, non-smoker; wants position; best references (German and American). ADVERTISER 724, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE, MIDDLE-AGED American, handy all tools, garden work, wants work in Connecticut; state wages; space for car; interview. ADVERTISER 723, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, ESTATE, camp, lodge, Protestant German, married, no children, elderly but strong and healthy; experienced gardening, dairy, pantry; responsible, preserve buildings, equipment, all repairs, permanent, license. ADVERTISER 719, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN-FARMER, 2 children, wishes position on farm or dairy; long experience, good references. ADVERTISER 733, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN OR ASSISTANT, cattle, horse, sheep, swine experience; dependable, competent, American, twenty-four (24), single; show herd experience, veterinary; references exchanged; available May 1. ADVERTISER 730, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FARM AND SUMMER hotel with cottage, accommodate 60 guests, on large lake, popular resort; farm 120 acres, dairy and fruit and vegetables; 100 miles from New York; all State roads; will sell with or without equipment, or will rent the hotel furnished to responsible party for 1931 season; if interested, write ADVERTISER 692, care Rural New-Yorker.

DELAWARE ORCHARD, 200 acres, good condition; Stayman, Transparent, York, Old Winesap, Nero, Gano; good buildings, ample machinery, tractors, etc.; splendid prospect for 1931 crop; good location; price $25,000, terms if desired. ADVERTISER 391, care Rural New-Yorker.

LARGE FERTILE farm, Dutch colonial house, plenty water and fireplaces; Estate Wm. Townsend, Annandale, N. J., offered at $10,000. GORDON, Idlewild, N. Y.

WANTED—3 to 8 acres land, rather level, on highway in New Jersey, not more than 70 miles from New York City; electricity available. ADVERTISER 631, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY FARM, near New Haven, 12 acres, new concrete barn with modern equipment for 100 animals or will rent with 100 acres; State road. Address P. O. BOX 734, New Haven, Conn.

85-ACRE TRUCK, dairy, village farm in the Catskills, on main highway; river frontage; large boarding house. ADVERTISER 646, care Rural New-Yorker.

3-ACRE POULTRY farm, new house, electric lights, stores, State road 300 feet, Ocean City, Md., 4 miles; no snow; $1,800, $500 down. ADVERTISER 691, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—7-acre poultry and truck farm; 5-room house and barn; fine scenery and good markets; fine place for Summer home. LEWIS SNYDER, East Mauch Chunk, Pa.

HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE dairy farm in Sussex County, N. J., 180 acres, modern buildings. ADVERTISER 688, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUNTRY HOUSE and bungalow, both with two acres, and chicken coops, to lease cheap; near Rifton, N. Y. ADVERTISER 690, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—500-quart milk route, and 200-acre fertile farm for rent; Central New York; main highway; everything modern, and a money-maker; write for details if you mean business; possession May 1 or later. ADVERTISER 695, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—160 acres, county road, water piped to 100-foot barn and house; timber; small lake; 125 sheep; equipped; $5,000, half cash. ROBERT GREGORY, Mt. Vision, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Four acres, gasoline station, lunch room, excellent home, on through highway at edge of good town in South Jersey; good tourist trade; $5,000 cash; balance long terms. ADVERTISER 706, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Small farm, 10 to 20 acres; give full particulars. ADVERTISER 711, care Rural New-Yorker.

225-ACRE DAIRY farm, near State road and prosperous village, Cattaraugus County, N. Y.; 95 acres machine worked fertile tillage, 124 acres spring watered pasture, balance in woodland; barn 80x40 with silo, with 25-cow stable, in good condition; about 7-room house 36x26 in fair condition, good cellar, veranda, nice lawn; well water; fuel for home use; 4-acre apple orchard; this big value farm $5,000 with repairs; investigate our long-term, easy-payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—20 acres, ½ acreage cleared; 16-room house, outbuildings, excellent garden spot, good well; Sullivan County, N. Y. BOX 64, Shohola, Pa.

25-ACRE MODERN Jersey poultry farm, 6-room bungalow, all improvements, high-class stock; $15,000, half cash. ADVERTISER 731, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM, 60 ACRES, southern exposure, 700-foot frontage on State highway; two-story frame house of 12 rooms, very good condition; barn 100 by 20 with wing 30 by 20; outbuildings; fruit, timber, unfailing brook running through property; within 6 miles of 3 freight stations; near prosperous communities; inquire owner. ADVERTISER 722, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—97-acre State roadside farm, 10 minutes city of 20,000, and Cornell University; 8-room house, electricity, mail delivered, telephone available, buses daily; barns, silo, team, stock and equipment; about half fertile tillage and meadow, balance creek and spring-watered pasture; wood, fruit, shade; produce sold at door; description and price, address ADVERTISER 721, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—4 tracts ideal poultry and truck land near Atlantic City; 5 acres to 12 acres, brook, fifty dollars an acre, timbered. T. ROSENCRANS, 833 2d Ave., New York.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY — Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $5.25; 120 lbs., $10. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

CLOVER HONEY, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65, postpaid third zone; 1931 list free; samples six cents. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

"SHEOMET FARM" maple syrup—the syrup with the true delicate "maple" flavor; price always the same, $2.50 gallon. A. F. PEIRCE, Winchester, N. H.

FOR SALE — Strictly pure maple syrup, best grade, any quantity. GRANTSVILLE HATCHERY, C. J. Yoder, Prop., Grantsville, Md.

PURE VERMONT maple syrup, $2.75 gallon, delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARMS, 224 East Ave., Burlington, Vt.

FANCY VERMONT maple syrup, $3 gal.; No. 1, $2.60; No. 2, $2.25; prepaid third zone; price list free. OAKLAND FARM, Woodstock, Vermont.

MAPLE SYRUP, first quality, $2.25 per gallon, delivered in third zone. E. A. STEELE, Clemons, N. Y.

MAPLE CREAM and maple syrup, low prices on new crop; write for price list. L. L. STORY, Box 502, East Fairfield, Vt.

DELICIOUS BUCKWHEAT and Fall flower mixed honey, 6 to 8 cts. per lb.; write for special offers; clover and buckwheat as usual. RAY WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

HOTHOUSE WANTED, small size, for estate. Dr. WOLF, Millwood, N. Y.

FOR SALE—One two-way Neufang plow, slightly used. A. F. EDWARDS, R. D 3, Lake Ariel, Pa.

HONEY, CLOVER, 5 lbs., 80 cents; buckwheat, 70c, postpaid third zone. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

NATURE'S BEST sweet honey, 60 lbs. extra clover, $5.40; buckwheat, $4.80; amber clover, $4.80; 30 lbs. clover, $3; not prepaid; 10-lb. pails clover comb, $1.75 postpaid; money-back guarantee. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

CLOVER HONEY, thick, rich and delicious; gallon, $2.50 prepaid. WM. SNAVELY, Elizabethtown, Pa.

POULTRY MANURE and peat moss litter, any quantity, excellent for truck gardening and lawn dressing. C. S. MULKS & SON, Eaton, N. Y.

HONEY—Amber clover, 60 lbs., $4.80, not prepaid; clover or buckwheat, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.75, delivered third zone. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

FISHERMEN WANTED, $3 per day or $18 per week; good trout fishing, Delaware River; all modern improvements. ADVERTISER 686, care Rural New-Yorker.

BOARDER WANTED — Elderly gentleman or lady. ADVERTISER 693, care Rural New-Yorker.

STATION WAGON wanted, used, good condition. DR. WOLF, Millwood, N. Y.

BEST CARE given invalid or elderly woman; reasonable rates, private home, Greene County. ADVERTISER 689, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Generator, Westinghouse, model 30, 32 volts, 16 cells, $150. BRUDER, 860 Columbus Ave., New York.

WANTED—A pump, second-hand, capacity 3,000 or more gallons per hour. WILLIAM C. COE, Suffern, N. Y.

CANDY, HOMEMADE caramels, 50c lb., postpaid. E. WERNAN, Atco, N. J.

FOR SALE—Gould electric shallow well pump, very reasonable. WATSON G. WHITE, Sloatsburg, N. Y.

MAPLE BUTTERNUT fudge 75c per lb.; small sugar cakes 50c. MRS. FRANK KEZER, Rochester, Vt.

HONEY—Clover-basswood, rich and delicious, 5-lb. pail, $1; 10-lb. pail, $1.75, postpaid to fourth zone; price of 120-lb. case on request. GELSER BROS., Dalton, N. Y.

VERY FINE white clover honey, 5-lb. pail, $1, postpaid third zone; 60-lb. can, $5.40 here. NOAH BORDNER, Holgate, Ohio.

PURE HONEY, 5-lb. pail, postpaid, clover, pail, $1; 2 pails, $1.90; 4 pails, $3.40; amber clover, pail, 90 cts.; 2 pails, $1.70; buckwheat, pail, 80 cts.; 60-lb. can mixed honey, here, $4; clover, $5.40. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

TRY OUR 1931 maple syrup with true maple flavor, $2.50 per gallon, postpaid in third zone. CLARK L. BRIGHT, Bloomville, N. Y.

MAPLE SYRUP, $2 per gal.; sugar, 10-lb. pail, $2.75; 5-lb. pail, $1.40; the best; not prepaid. ROBERT OLIVER, Craiglea Farm, South Ryegate, Vt.

WANTED—Old story books for children printed before 1850; state publisher, size, condition, number illustrations; also old Valentines. ADVERTISER 720, care Rural New-Yorker.

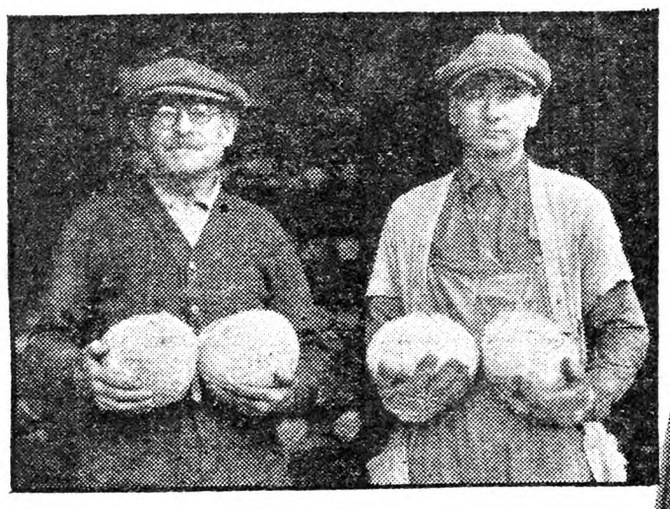
PURE MAPLE syrup, 1931 crop, in gallon cans, $2.50 per gallon postpaid in second zone; $2.60 in third zone; in 5-gallon lots, $2.25 per gal. f.o.b. railroad. F. J. CHAMPLIN, Jefferson, N. Y.

MAPLE SUGAR cakes, 45c lb.; pail sugar, 25c lb.; syrup, $2 gallon; prepaid third zone. LEONARD WILLIAMS, Randolph Center, Vt.

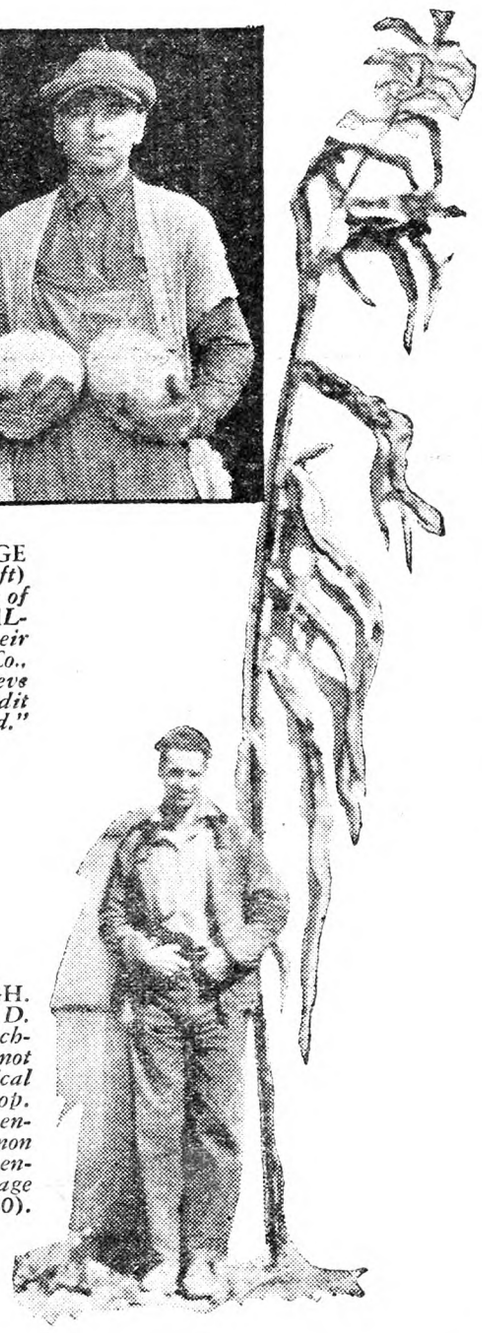
Right, AGRICO WINS IN TEST. *Mr. Walter E. Davis, of Hunt, Livingston Co., N. Y., displaying potatoes grown with AGRICO. He tested AGRICO with another fertilizer costing $9 more per ton. AGRICO produced a better crop. Mr. Davis writes: "Had I used all AGRICO I would have saved $31.50." (Nov. 10, 1930).*

Below, $44.85 EXTRA PROFIT PER ACRE. *Because AGRICO increased his yield an average of 13 bu. per acre, Mr. L. H. McCarty, shown here in his bean field at Houghton, Allegheny Co., N. Y., figures that AGRICO put an extra profit of $44.85 per acre into his pocket. His beans yielded nearly double the local average.*

AGRICO Cost $9 Less Per Ton ... Produced a Better Crop



Above, 15 TONS OF CABBAGE PER ACRE. *Mr. Carl Willig (at left) and his son, Lewis, displaying some of the cabbage grown with "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer last season on their farm at East Rochester, Monroe Co., N. Y. Mr. Willig writes: "I do believe your Fertilizer should have the credit for the splendid crop I harvested." (Oct. 29, 1930).*



Right, CORN 15 FT. 10 IN. HIGH. *Here is the junior partner of Fred D. Vernon & Son, LaGrangeville, Dutchess Co., N. Y., measuring his own not inconsiderable height against a typical corn stalk from their 1930 crop. AGRICO gave them 130 tons of ensilage from 4½ acres. Mr. Vernon writes: "$4.75 per acre for AGRICO enabled us to get 2½ times the average yield for this district." (Oct. 3, 1930).*

HERE are facts about a fertilizer test made by Mr. Walter Davis, of Hunt, Livingston Co., N. Y.:

"This year I made a fertilizer test using another brand of fertilizer on one plot and an equal amount of your AGRICO-for-Potatoes on another plot. Throughout the growing season I could see very little difference in the two plots, with the exception that the AGRICO plot did not show the effect of the dry, burning weather as much as the other did, for we had but one slight shower during the growing season.

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"The other fertilizer was of higher analysis and cost $9.00 per ton more than AGRICO; so that, had I used only AGRICO, I would have saved $31.50 on fertilizer, besides getting a slightly larger yield during an unusually dry season and a better-quality crop." Walter E. Davis, Nov. 10, 1930.

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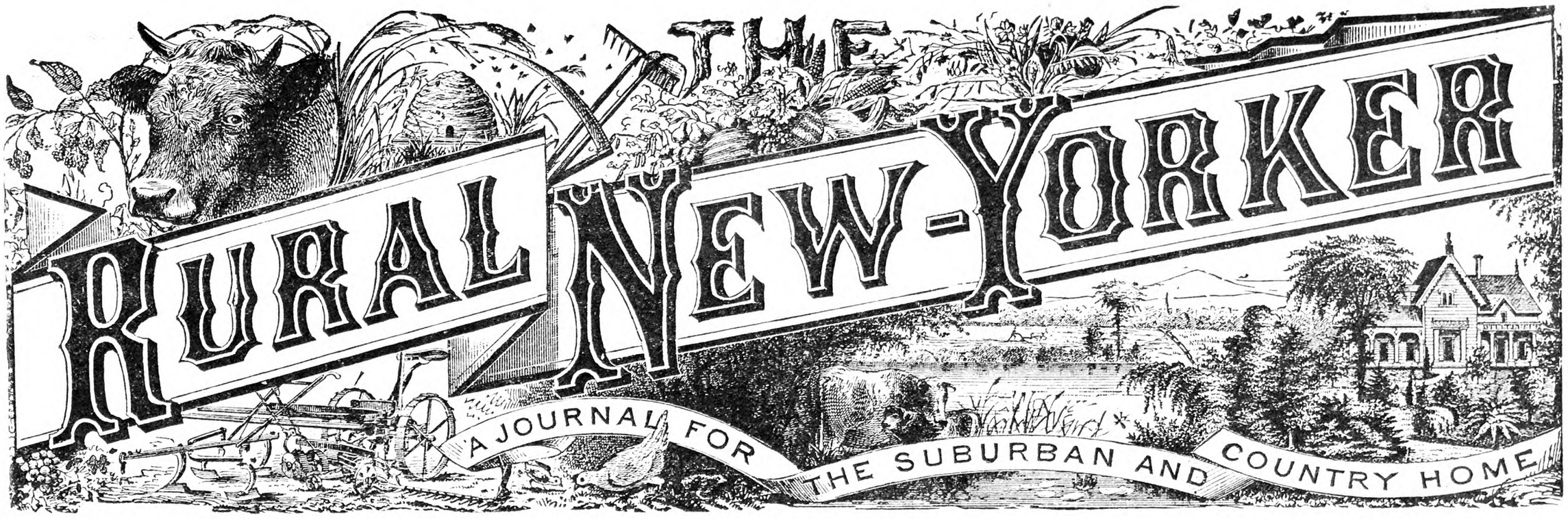

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Old French Pear Trees in America

By H. B. Tukey

OF ALL the species of deciduous fruit trees that are grown in North America is there any that compares for health, vigor, size and long life, with the common wild French pear? To be sure, small Bartlett trees, blight-infested Flemish Beauty, slow-growing Bosc, and the general run of experiences are not to the effect that pear trees in eastern sections are healthy, vigorous, large and long-lived, but think over instances of unusually old individual trees, or best of all turn towards the Middle West along the Great Lakes and down the Mississippi River, and the evidence will be found.

To take a few cases from the records of the North Atlantic States, one of the most interesting is that of the tree which grew for 220 years in New York City, planted in Peter Stuyvesant's "Bowery" by that personable figure when he came to America in 1647 to govern the new Dutch colony of New Amsterdam. It stood at what is now the corner of Third Avenue and Thirteenth Street, and was finally broken down by a dray in 1866. Another old tree is the Lady Petre pear which came from seed sent by Lord Petre of England to John Bartram at Philadelphia in 1735. This tree was still standing near the corner of Bartram's House on the Schuylkill River when the writer visited it three years ago, and if it is still there it has reached the age of 196 years.

The Endicott pear planted in 1630 or thereabouts in Governor Endicott's garden at Salem, Mass., was described by Robert Manning Jr., in 1875, 245 years old. This was a seedling tree and sent up suckers which maintained a new top. The writer has been told, though he has been unable to verify the information first-hand, that the suckers from the old original tree still mark its presence. Other old-timers of about the same age are the Orange pear, also at Salem, and the Anthony Thacher pear in Yarmouth.

One is not surprised to find these old trees in New England where early interest in pears flourished, but to find gigantic trees scattered down the St. Lawrence, along the Great Lakes Waterway, and through the Mississippi Valley is one of the interesting facts that the traveler meets. That they are large, no one will deny, reaching a height of 100 to 125 feet, and with the general appearance of large native elms or oaks.

A 70-year-old Tyson Pear Tree. Tyson is one of the blight-resistant varieties of French pear, and resembles in many characters some of the old giant pear trees of the Middle West.

Stories of their origin constitute one of the romantic bits of American horticulture. The fact that they dot the region of French exploration is evidence in itself as to who planted them. The early French explorers, especially the French missionaries, seem to have taken horticultural plants with them wherever they went, not only in the region that we are here discussing but throughout the American continent. Too little credit has been given to early missionaries. One need but trace the history of the Mission fig, the Mission grape, the Mission olive, and other worthwhile horticultural developments in American history to recognize what they have done.

It seems that a Catholic father was given a packet of pear seed before he left the Old World to found a mission in the new country, by a lady whom he dearly loved, but whom he was forbidden to marry by the rules of his church. The young man carried the seed with him to his new work, and at the suggestion of one of the older fathers planted it as a memorial to the one he loved, where Detroit now stands. At Water Works Park, Detroit, one of these trees was still said to be standing a few years ago, 50 feet in height, and still bearing an annual crop of fruit. There is a story to the effect that this one tree is the sole survivor of 12 that were planted in a circle representing the twelve Apostles, and that the tree that remains was the one named for Judas.

Other trees at Grosse Pointe and near Monroe reach 60, 80, 120 and 125 feet in height. One of the old giants cut down in 1892 for the erection of a building measured 9 ft. 10 in. in circumference, three feet from the ground, and was sound from root to tip. It was said to have been planted in 1772 by Colonel Francis Navarre, and frequently yielded 150 bushels of fruit in a single season.

In the vicinity of St. Louis, too, are a number of similar trees. L. F. Dintelmann, of Belleville, Ill., said in a letter to the writer as follows on November 10, 1930: "The pear trees you speak of are really scattered along the east side of the Mississippi River south from St. Louis, Mo. No doubt they are also found on the west side of the river, south from St. Louis, possibly for 150 miles south. Kaskaskia, some 50 miles south of Belleville, was settled by the French about 1700. This means 230 years ago. All these French settlers planted apple and pear trees. The apple trees have all given way to time, but we still have some old pear trees, mostly seedlings, and there are some budded varieties to be found 100 years old or older. The next farm on the north of my place has a few pear trees 100 years old, if not older. When my father moved here in 1865 on the place I now live there was one of these French seedling pears near the well. It grew finely. It was 20 years old or more. It died or broke off two years ago, the stump still standing, and a young sprout has developed from the root of the old stump. I am nursing it along and I think it will make a nice tree. I grafted or budded from this tree for 25 years, and sold the trees to different parties, but I know of only one tree in the town of Belleville. It is almost 30 feet high. I was three years and three months old when my father moved to this farm, which was first taken from the government land agents in 1830. I remember well when father moved into this house, 1865, in which I am now seated while I write this letter. Lincoln was still President, but he had only a few more weeks to live."

When the English conquered the old French settlements about Kaskaskia and Cahokia, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., and Vincennes, Ind., they found giant old pear trees, the second generation of which are now scattered along the Wabash and Mississippi rivers in Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. It is said that a Monsieur Girardin brought pear seed with him from France and planted it at Cahokia about 1780, the fruit of the resulting trees being very similar to that borne by trees in the vicinity of Detroit. At Vincennes, Ind., grew the Ockletree pear, which was brought as a seedling from Pittsburgh in 1804. It bore 140 bushels of pears in 1837. In 1855 it measured 10½ feet in circumference at the smallest place below the limbs, and the top was estimated to have a spread of 75 feet and a height of 65 feet. It was struck by a tornado in 1867 and destroyed.

But now, to the writer, comes the most interesting point of the story. Most of the commercial varieties of pears grown today are quite subject to blight, namely, Bartlett, Clapp, Howell, Sheldon, Flemish Beauty and even Kieffer. To be sure, some are more resistant than others, but given a good blight attack they do not long withstand it. Kieffer is considered blight-resistant in the North, but in the South it is worthless. Yet in the face of the havoc that blight has wrought from one end of the country to the other, these old pear trees of the Middle West have stood as landmarks. Why have they not been recognized for their worth, and something done to develop blight-resistant sorts from them by hybridization with better commercial sorts?

Probably one reason is that all eyes have been turned towards the Oriental pears and their hybrids, such as Kieffer, LeConte and Garber. While everyone has been interested in developing blight-resistant pears by combining the blight-resistant Oriental pears with the cultivated French pears, the possibilities of finding blight-resistant French pears have gone unnoticed.

Only recently has something been begun in this field. Dr. F. C. Reimer of Oregon, who has traveled the Orient for blight-resistant pear stocks, has found here at home in varieties which have probably come from these old French plantings, stocks which are highly resistant to blight and which are congenial stocks upon which to work Bartlett and other commercial varieties. Old Home and Farmingdale, both from Illinois, are two of the trees whose seedlings have proved superior. It would be an interesting sequel to the romantic story of the packet of seed given to her lover by a French lady, to find the future development of commercial pear growing in America intimately identified with it.

Soldier-fly on Tomatoes

The insect sent is one which is eating my tomato plants at the roots and the leaves. These little flies grow rapidly and they seem to be on the window panes, as if they get in the house through crevices. Is there a remedy to get rid of them? J. K.
Long Island.

EVIDENTLY, our correspondent, J. K., has more than one fly on his tomatoes. The tiny fly he enclosed in his letter is one of the soldier-flies which are not known to injure plants. The maggots of

these soldier-flies live in swamp land, in soil containing organic material like manure, and in the soft moist places under the bark of trees. No doubt some of the maggots of these soldier-flies were present in the damp rich soil in which the tomato plants were growing, but so far as we know they were not eating the roots of the plants. The injury to the tomatoes was undoubtedly caused by another fly, probably a small dark fly known as the Sciara fly, which belongs to a group of flies known as fungus gnats. Most of the fungus gnats live on molds which grow in decaying vegetable matter, but the maggots of some of them when abundant attack the roots of plants in greenhouses and house plants in the home.

The flies are tiny black gnats only about one-tenth of an inch long. They are attracted to damp soil containing manure or decaying leaves and lay their eggs in cracks and crevices of the soil. The small white maggots live in the soil and feed on the tiny rootlets of the plants, even burrowing into the large roots. If the maggots are abundant they may injure the plants severely, often killing the younger, smaller ones. The tiny black flies are harmless but they appear in such swarms about every 30 days that they become very annoying.

One method of fighting this fly is to drench the soil with a solution of corrosive sublimate, one ounce in 10 gallons of water. It must be remembered that corrosive sublimate is a very poisonous substance, and great care should be used to label it plainly and to make no mistake and get it mixed up with food. It is corrosive to the skin and to metals, and the solution should be mixed in a glass vessel or in an enameled one.

In putting it in the soil it would be wise to punch holes in the earth and pour the solution into these openings, using care not to get it on the stems and leaves of the plants. The writer would advise caution and would suggest trying the solution on a few plants at first in order to see whether it injured the tomatoes.

Since these flies cannot live in dry soil the maggots may be destroyed by drying the soil just as thoroughly and just as long as the plants will stand it. In addition, a layer of dry sand or dry ashes added to the top of the pots will prevent the flies from laying their eggs. Some method should be devised, if possible, of watering the plants from the bottom so that the top of the soil may be kept dry.

G. W. H.

An Early Blooming Rose

ROSA Hugonis, the golden rose of China, is still comparatively new in the United States. The seeds of this lovely yellow rose were collected in Western China by the Rev. Hugo Scallen, for whom the rose was named, and sent to Kew Gardens in London in 1899. Some of the resulting plants were brought to this country and are now propagated by American nurserymen. It is a tall shrub, gracefully drooping in the fashion of Spiræa Van Houttei, though it stands about nine feet high when well grown and is more diameter, with slender, spreading branches. Its small, light green leaves are made up of five to 11 leaflets, and the young growth is usually bright red.

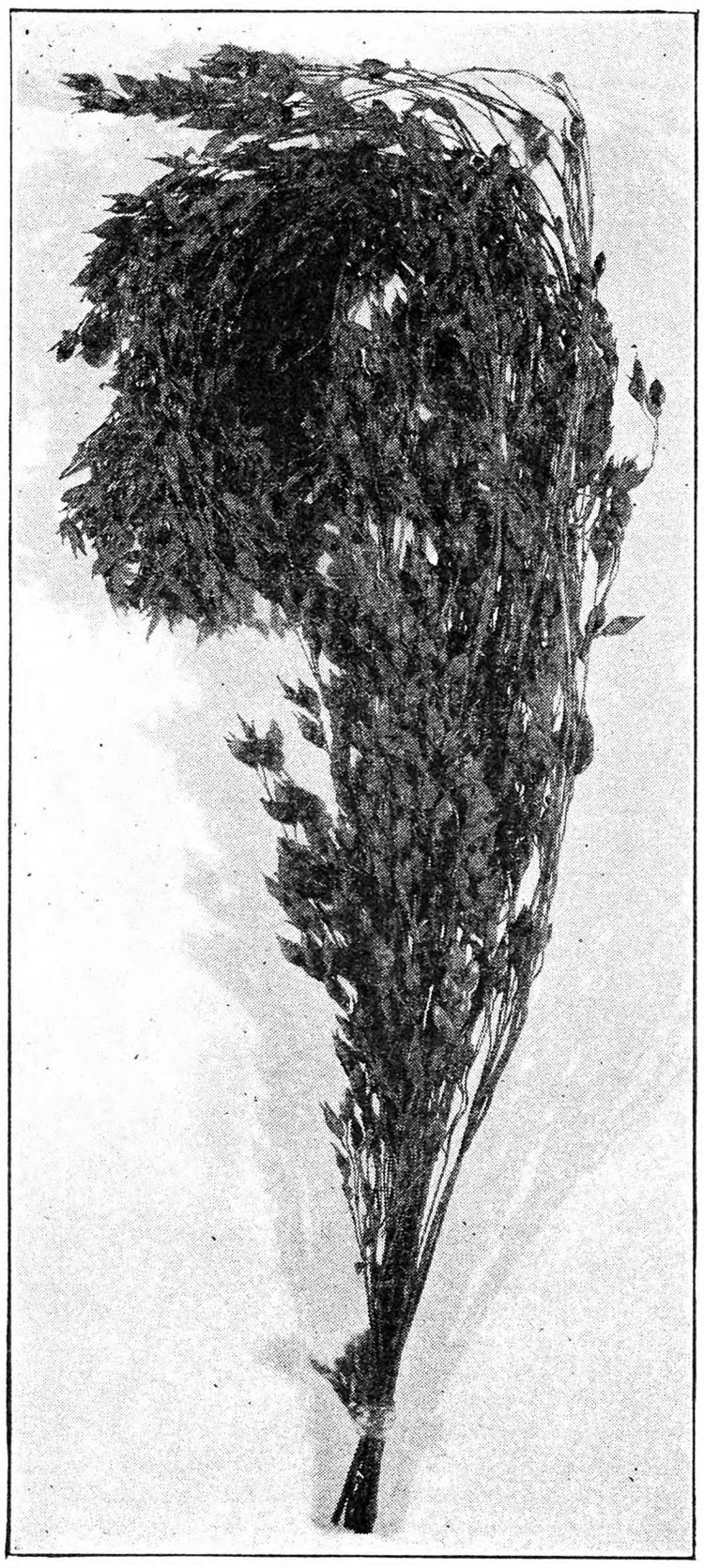
It blooms earliest of all roses, with the late tulips in May. The golden color of the blossoms and the size of the bush, coming into bloom so early in the season, make it quite spectacular. The fragrant flowers, each two inches or more in diameter, borne all along the arching stems, are so close together that they overlap. The color is a definite yellow, a color too seldom found in hardy roses. When the blossoms are gone the graceful bush itself, covered with small light green leaves, is very attractive. In October the foliage assumes a beautiful purple tint.

The bush in the illustration was planted five years ago as a two-year-old rose. It stands in a sunny, well-drained spot on rather poor soil. It is now a very large and graceful shrub, reaching up to nine feet in height. It is very hardy and requires no Winter protection in Ohio. Although reports have been made that it demands less fertilizer than some other varieties, under our conditions it has responded to rather liberal applications of nitrogen fertilizers. Sometimes we have used nitrate of soda, sometimes sulphate of ammonia, and again bonemeal, using whichever of these carriers was available. It has been occasionally mulched with manure. It received a few hoeings the first year or two after planting, before the lower branches became so long as to interfere with cultivation. It has never been artificially watered.

Coming so early in the Spring, and covered as it is for two or three weeks with a mass of yellow bloom, it attracts considerable attention. It has not been pruned except as wanted for sprays in flower baskets, and it has furnished many beautiful baskets of bloom for our home and the homes of friends. The bush receives no special care, at least not as much as is needed for the Hybrid Perpetuals and hardy Tea roses. Having been two years old when planted, it had a strong start. It was Fall-planted and the soil was well packed about the plant.

Rosa Hugonis is difficult to grow from seed or from cuttings, but some success has been had with layering; that is, by covering shoots with earth until they are well rooted before cutting them from the plant. Though we have never seen a hedge of Rosa Hugonis, it should prove very attractive.

Ohio Experiment Station. C. W. ELLENWOOD.



Various kinds of millet are being sold for "proso." I send a piece of the right kind of Russian proso (shown above.) I cut it green for hay.—R. J. POTISH, *Oswego Co., N. Y.*

Rosa Hugonis, Five Years from Planting

Potato Growing in Maine

IT SEEMS a little difficult to realize how much progress any industry has been making through a period of years without looking backward to see how far we have come along the way. Farming has passed from a method of getting a living on the farm to a science of being able to produce a crop and then exchange it for the necessities of life, with a goodly allowance of what our parents and grandparents would have called luxuries or extravagances thrown in. The parents of most of us on the farms past middle life, did not have to consider the purchase of a new automobile every few years, a radio, telephone or electric lights, and much of the improved farm machinery was unknown. Only 50 years ago the mowing machine, horse rake and horse fork were about the limit of farm machinery. To harvest the grain crop we had available for tools, the sickle, scythe and cradle, with the hand fork, and the crop was thrashed with a small thrasher with horses furnishing the motive power from a tread power.

The potato crop, which was just beginning to be a factor of our farming in this country 50 years ago, was almost wholly planted, cared for and harvested by hand labor with the aid of hand tools. It was about this time that the horse-drawn hoe came into use, and proved a decided factor in the planting and care of the crop. The principle of this hoe has held through all these years, and is still in use. The design and shape of the hoe has not changed greatly. It has been mounted on wheels to handle either one or two rows. The mounted hoe is controlled from the seat by the driver of the team, if horses, and in some cases the motor-drawn hoe is controlled by the driver of tractor.

When it came to harvesting the crop the potatoes had to be dug from the soil with a tined hoe called a potato digger. This was slow hard work, and until the invention of the successful potato digger the acreage planted to potatoes did not increase rapidly. The potato digger was followed soon after by the riding cultivator, and this in turn by the sprayer. Important as was the digger I sometimes feel that we owe more to the inventor of the horse hoe than to any of the others. In the early days of the industry, to care for five or 10 acres of potatoes, when the covering of the seed and the subsequent care of the plants through the growing season had to be done with the hand hoe, was a task which few farm boys looked forward to with any great pleasure. It was slow, tedious, hard work, and in a wet season almost never well done. With the coming of the horse hoe there was a wonderful change. We still marked off the drills as formerly, and dropped the seed by hand, but it was quickly covered with the horse-drawn hoe to any depth desired. We still use the hand hoe to destroy the weeds left by the horse-drawn (one-horse) cultivator, but the horse hoe was used to hill them up. Where a man might hoe the dirt up around the plants on one-fourth acre in a day, a man and pair of horses with horse hoe would do it in 15 minutes to half an hour. It is to the horse hoe more than any one thing that Aroostook owes her present system of ridging, which has proven so successful, and which has been criticized by not a few.

About 30 or 35 years ago some man "who had more than hair under his hat" decided he could save himself a lot of work, and he proceeded to bury his young potato plants just as they were coming through the ground. I do not know the name of this man; if I did I should certainly start a fund for the erection of a fine monument to perpetuate his memory and the bigness of the thought. I am sure he himself did not realize what a big thing he had done for the industry and those who came after him. I have little doubt that he watched with more or less fear for the results, but they more than justified his courage. The custom spread slowly at first, and then by leaps and bounds, until it quickly became the universal practice. Today we not only bury once, but twice, and many even three times. The soil is first cultivated when dry until in good condition, and then the horse hoe covers the plants which are just showing along the row with from an inch to two inches of fine earth. This spells death to every small weed, with the exception of thistles and witch grass. A few weeds escape being buried or are carried up with earth enough so that they are able to live. The second burying gets practically all of these. Where once clean fields of potatoes were rather uncommon, today,

thanks to the man who had a new thought and courage to test it, clean fields are the rule.

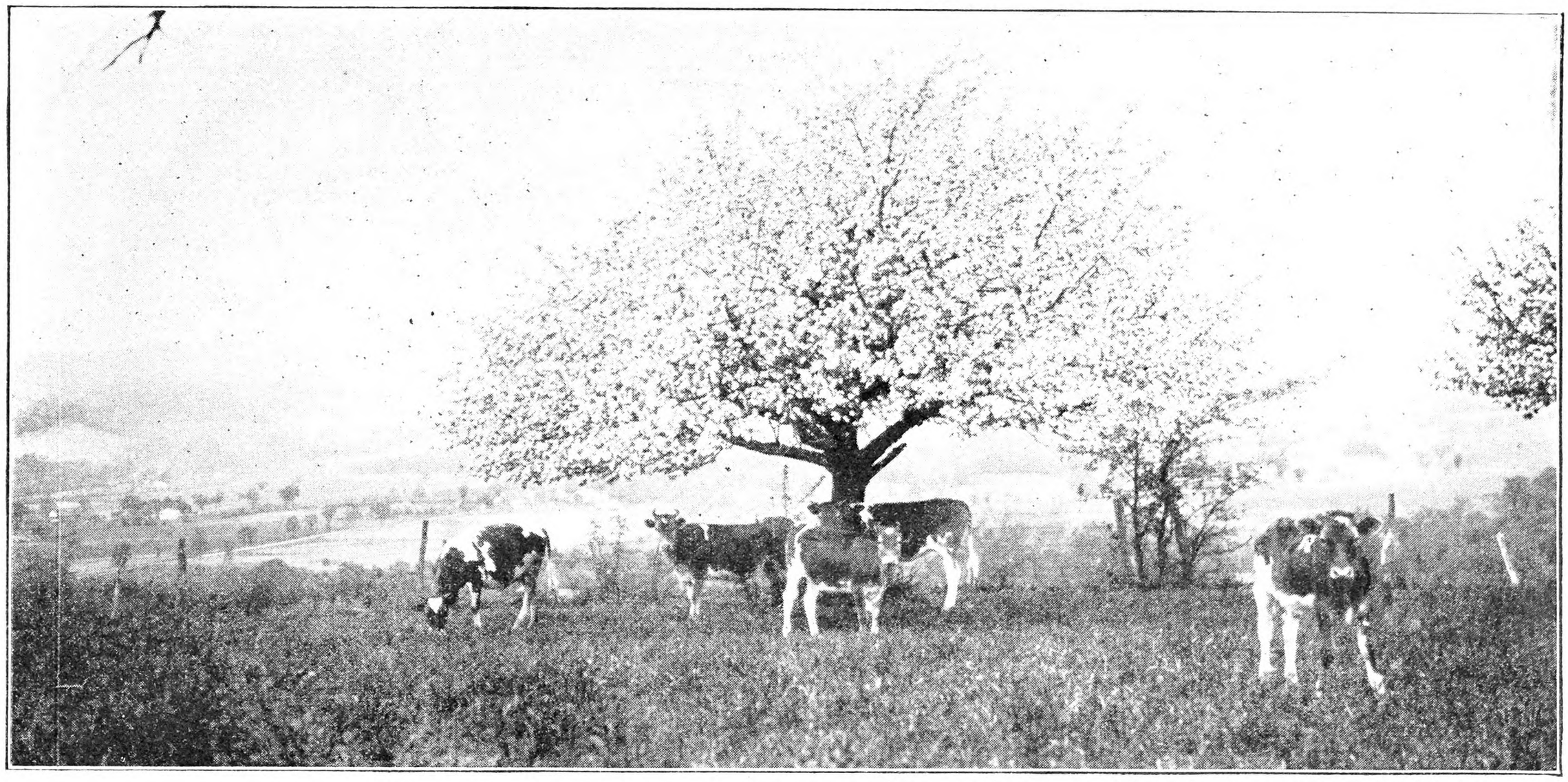
Twenty-five years ago we had much difficulty to control witch grass, and in a wet season digging the crop was often an expensive job. There are not now many bad fields. The machine digger has practically exterminated this troublesome weed, with the aid of the riding cultivator and horse hoe. Here again the horse hoe has been of tremendous importance. By keeping the grass buried until the tops are large enough to shade the ground the grass is greatly weakened. At digging time the roots are brought up over the elevated digger and the dirt pretty well shaken out, and left on top of the ground to dry out. If the field is quite badly infested, planting a second or even a third time if necessary in succession practically completes the extermination of the pest.

At present our worst weeds are wild mustard and kale. Mustard, kale, wild turnip and wild radish are much alike and succumb to the same treatment, but mustard and kale are the most persistent and the most widely distributed. As a rule they do little harm to the potato crop, but if allowed to ripen their seed the grain crops which follow will be nearly ruined, where a field is badly infested. Even where there are but few plants, if left to seed in the field it will take some years to be rid of them. There is a general awakening among farmers in this county to the menace of the wild mustard family, and I expect in a few years' time to see this pest among weeds under control, and the badly infested fields rare.

More recent arrivals of the weed family, and certainly in the list of undesirables, are the orange hawkweed and king devil weed. These are not serious in cultivated fields, but where it is desired to leave a field of grass or pasture, these weeds soon take possession, and no grass is able to compete with them for possession of the field.

Sow thistle is another bad weed that must not be allowed to lift up its head, for if granted an inch it will soon take an acre and then all the land adjoining. The Canada thistle we have always with us but it may be kept in control. In combating the weed pest we must always keep in mind the old adage, "Eternal vigilance is the price of success." We may be rid of weeds, if we will, so far as their being a serious nuisance. O. B. GRIFFIN.

Maine.



An Eastern New York Farm in Apple Blossom Time

A History of Grape Growing in Eastern United States

By F. E. Gladwin

PART I.

PROBABLY few records covering the introduction of any fruit in the husbandry of the United States list as many trials and many failures as do those which tell of the experiences encountered by early colonists along the Atlantic seaboard who pioneered in grape development. In fact failure followed failure. Yet after a lapse of time the project would again be revived and strenuous efforts made to avoid the earlier mistakes, if such were recognized. As we now look back on their attempts and study the causes ascribed for the failures, which are many, one can readily understand that they were groping in the dark, but with the indomitable spirit that so often crowns success in most present-day undertakings. In their day there was no recourse to carefully recorded data from institutions devoted to agricultural studies, nor were there available climatic data of temperatures and rainfall, sunshine and cloudiness, nor was the relationship of large bodies of water and vine culture associated. In view of all of the difficulties encountered, many of which increased instead of diminished, it is surprising that they still had faith in an ultimate success.

Since much of this early endeavor to introduce grape-growing in the East is concerned with a species not indigenous to the United States, but rather that of the Old World, it perhaps will be well briefly to point out some of the most important differences between this species and our native American grapes. The Old World varieties of grapes are known generally by the species name Vitis vinifera. Many people, who are only familiar with appearance and taste apply the term "California grapes" to this species, with the belief that the varieties so designated are peculiar to or have originated in that State. As a matter of fact, all grapes of this type grown in California are introductions from foreign shores. Most of them have come from Europe and Asia. Vitis vinifera is now grown to some extent in Arizona and New Mexico, it having been introduced in these States by Spanish padres coincident with introduction in Southern California many years ago. The climate of these States has proven entirely satisfactory for most of the Vinifera species, while that of the southeastern seaboard, even thought Summer temperatures are sufficient, is lacking in other respects. Many of the commercial varieties native to the United States are of pure Vitis Labrusca blood, commonly known as the fox grapes; at least this species dominates in most hybrid varieties, as in such varieties as Isabella and Ives, both of which are a combination of the Labrusca and Vinifera. Concord, Moore and Worden are three of the best-known pure Labrusca. Of course there are many other native species growing wild in the United States, one of the most common of which is Vitis riparia. Some botanists choose to include Riparia with another species under the name of Vitis vulpina. For many years it was believed that such commercial varieties as Bacchus and Clinton were of pure Vulpina origin, but it is now pretty generally agreed that both contain some Labrusca blood. There are about 10 species of native grapes now growing in this country, but few of these have thus far proven of much importance in the development of American grape-growing except in very limited regions. Some of them have contributed to the birth of varieties perhaps better adapted for Florida and Texas climates than varieties derived from Vinifera, Labrusca or Vulpina. In short we may state rather definitely that two species have thus far been all-important in grape growing over the United States as a whole, the Labrusca in the East and the Vinifera in the West and Southwest. However, many of the eastern varieties are a mixture of the two, while some, as the Delaware, are a combination of at least three species.

Now for a time let us consider the similar and dissimilar characters of the two principal species most grown in the United States, the Labrusca and the Vinifera. The first character that stands out when representative or typical clusters of the two species are brought under comparison is the larger size of the Vinifera fruit. While it is true that the clusters from a few Labrusca varieties are larger than those from a few Vinifera, yet it can be said that the Vinifera yields large clusters, and that this is a rather constant species character. It cannot be said that compactness of the cluster is more common to one species than to the other. But the larger size and oval shape of the berries of the Vinifera are more common to the varieties derived from this species than with Labrusca varieties. The oval shape of an unknown hybrid variety suggests Vinifera blood, and this in turn may serve in finding the true classification of it. When the berries from the two species are eaten, the differences between them become more apparent. All varieties from the pure natives and most hybrids are now commonly classed as "slip skins;" that is, the skin separates readily from the pulp, the more or less solid portion of the berry. In the pure Vinifera the skin and pulp cannot easily be separated. With the fruit from Labrusca varieties, the seeds in most instances do not separate readily from the pulp, while with the Vinifera sorts it is rather easy to free them. Again it is noted that the pulp of Vinifera varieties is more solid than with the Labrusca. This lesser water content with that of higher sugar for most Vinifera varieties explain why raisins are possible from this species, while the high water content and lower sugar of most Labrusca eliminate this species from such a use. In an occasional season of drought, a few Labrusca varieties of high sugar content will raisin, but the smaller size of berry results in a raisin of no commercial importance.

Varieties derived entirely from the Labrusca species have a particular flavor or aroma that distinguishes it from the Vinifera and nearly all other native species. For some unknown reason this character has been termed "foxy." Various reasons have been given for the adoption of the term, but as no one of them seems to offer a reasonable explanation, they will not be discussed here. To the average European taste, this foxiness is very objectionable, but to the native American of the Eastern States it is preferred to the mild or vinous flavor of the Vinifera. Perhaps as has been frequently stated, this taste must be acquired. If this be true it may be concluded that a great proportion of people east of the Rockies have succeeded in its acquisition. The foxy flavor of the Labrusca has at times given it an ill repute for wine-making purposes, but a selection of varieties and changes of manufacturing methods have resulted in some wines that were not in any way inferior to those from the pure Vinifera, and many have been made that were far superior. The higher sugar of the Vinifera varieties has yielded wines of higher alcoholic content than is possible

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Other Advertisments of Subscriber's Exchange will be found on page 507.

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with the Labrusca, yet tastes for alcohol have not always been favorable to beverages of high alcoholic content. Some native American grape hybrids approximate the sugar content of the better Vinifera, especially if the proportion of the latter predominates in the hybrid. Varieties, either pure Labrusca, or those in which the Labrusca is outstanding, are much superior for the making of unfermented grape juice than the Vinifera sorts. The thing termed flavor or aroma, now known scientifically as an ester, is lacking in the Vinifera species, or rather we should say, the particular esters that give the pleasant characters to un-fermented grape are not present in that species. For this same reason jellies and jams from pure Labrusca are much superior in flavor and color to those from pure Vinifera. The root systems of the two species are quite dissimilar, that of the Vinifera is fleshier and more fibrous. Cane growth of the latter is shorter and stockier than with the Labrusca. As a group the varieties derived from the Vinifera are more productive than the pure Labrusca, although some of the latter compare quite favorably in this regard. It has been stated that Vinifera varieties are adaptable to a greater range of soils than is the Labrusca, and while this may be true in general, it must be recognized that the pure Labrusca, Concord, possesses soil adaptibilities in the highest degree. The natural growth habit of the Vinifera, bushy and compact, makes it possible to train many varieties to stakes rather than wires supported by posts. Spur pruning, which is not generally desirable for Labrusca varieties, suffices very well for many varieties of Vinifera. Even though certain varieties of the latter be pruned to canes, these are usually of necessity, cut much shorter than in cane pruning of the Labrusca. The canes of Vinifera varieties are usually much lighter in color than are those of pure Labrusca, although sometimes a pure native Labrusca variety, as Champion, shows this light color. The leaves of the former are thinner and as a rule glossier than the Labrusca varieties, and quite often they are more indented. The two species are subject to some of the same diseases and insects, among which are the mildews, chiefly the powdery form, black rot, the grape leaf-hopper, and root-worm. The species of the last named two may be different, but the ultimate effects on the vine are the same. Varieties of the Vinifera are subject to attacks by a root louse, the Phylloxera, which if it infests Labrusca causes no particular injury. This louse has been the bane of French grape-growers in the past, and to a lesser degree to the vineyardist in California and the Southwest.

It has been deemed advisable with an article of this kind to go to some lengths in pointing out the gross differences between the two species that have been and are the bases of American viticulture, the one, Vinifera, for planting in the West and Southwest, and the other, the Labrusca, for the grower of all that section east of the Rockies. The former has continued with the pure species, being only concerned with newer and better varieties of the species, while the grower of the East is constantly striving for varieties developed by the combination of two or more species. A great number of varieties now grown in the East are a combination of Vinifera and Labrusca, in about equal proportions. These terms will be used very often in the continuation of this series of articles as we trace the beginning of commercial grape-growing from but a few vines to an industry that in many seasons has been the predominant money crop of many sections. We shall see here the same indomitable spirit displayed that has characterized the development of this vast country, as it has forged to the forefront in agriculture and manufacture.

(To Be Continued)

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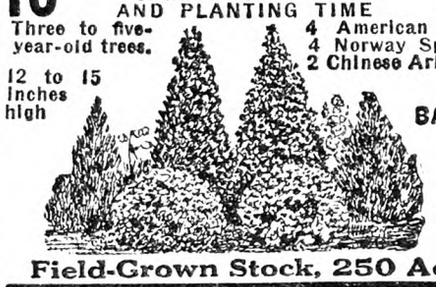

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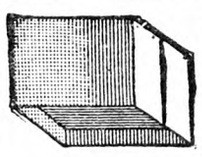

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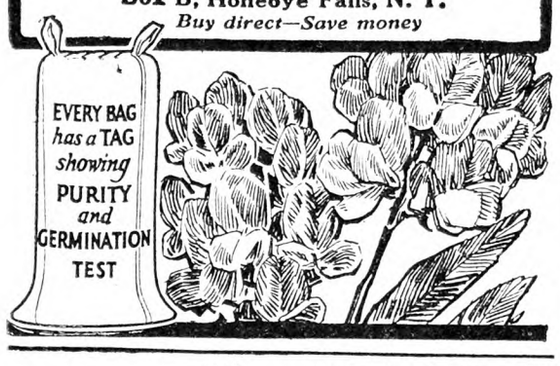

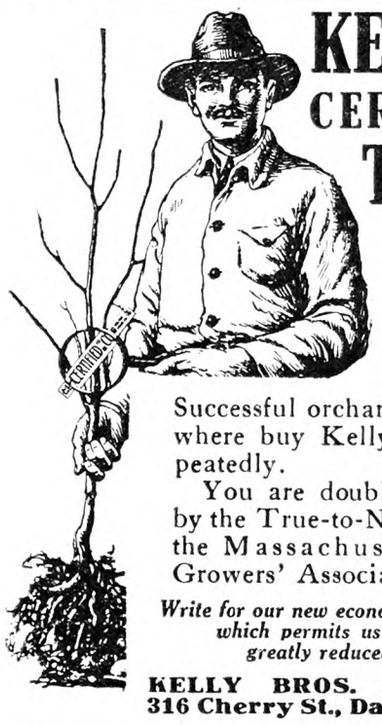

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Water Lilies on the Farm

In a recent issue of THE R. N.-Y I read an article by an Oswego County, N. Y., contributor. She wrote so delightfully of her horticultural experiments that I immediately felt a fresh interest in my own garden. I even mustered courage to go out and inspect the lily pool, which has remained uncovered all Winter, the goldfish being kept in a bowl in the house. Nothing much was to be seen except some brave tips of tulips, hyacinths, and dwarf Iris pumila which are planted around the pool's edge. Before long we shall be looking for the first lily bud, which came last year in mid-May after some warm weather.

I think, as much as I love all my flowers, that the pool is more interesting than any other part of the garden, and more farms would have them if people only knew the small cost in money it takes to make one. It does take some hard labor, but then, what does not, that is worth having?

We are high above Lake Erie, and the entire farm is a sandy loam with not even the tiniest stream of water anywhere. It is all deep in the rocks, and comes out in springs far below on the rock-bound cliffs. We were always wishing for a cool spot in the garden, and about five years ago decided to make a pool. I had a booklet from a good water lily nursery, and we followed the general instructions given in it, combined with a little of our own judgment.

I, in my ignorance, volunteered to do a good bit of the digging but after five wheelbarrow loads, which made only a small hole in one corner, my husband brought horses and wagon which he knew, of course, he would have to do. The pool measured 10 ft. in length, 7 ft. wide and 27 inches deep. A form of rough boards was built around the sides, the earth forming the outside, except around the top, where one board was used to hold the rim of cement. The bottom earth was just tamped as hard as possible. Sides were filled first with the one-two-three mixture; one part cement, two of sand, and three of clean gravel. Then the bottom was poured and smoothed with a shovel. A bit of cement crept out from the bottom of the wall, and joining the bottom left no seam. The finished walls were four inches thick, and the bottom approximately three. I placed a few pebbles and round stones around the top to take away the smooth "sidewalk" look.

When it was finished a heavy canvas was spread over it to keep it from drying too quickly, and at the end of the third day we painted it evenly inside with a mixture of clear cement and water, and let it dry well before putting in the soil. No drain was put in, as there was enough fall in the ground at one side to siphon out the water if necessary.

The soil which we put in to the depth of 12 inches was equal parts of leaf mold, good loam, and well-rotted cow manure, well mixed and made level. I had already received the lily roots; one fragrant rose pink, W. B. Shaw, one yellow Marliac, a lovely white Gladstone, and a deep salmon pink, Paul Hariot, much the color of the Los Angeles rose. The roots were planted with crowns just under the soil, then an inch or two of clean sand spread all over the surface and the pool filled with the hose. This was on the third of June, and by the 10th there were tiny leaves on the surface and on the 25th we had our first lily, a pink Shaw. It was very fascinating to watch, the buds came so fast, and we still had lovely lilies when frost came.

A few goldfish were purchased and with the sturdy growth of the plants kept the water clean and free of insects.

The water is left in the pool year after year and when it evaporates slightly the hose is used to fill it up. Just before freezing, a stake long enough to stand several inches above the surface, is driven into the mud. This lets air bubbles rise around it and saves cracking of the walls in freezing and thawing weather.

As to the border of the pool, one may carry out one's own ideas. I have the little creeping money-plant, Spring flowers, some low pinks that love the sandy soil around the edge, and a few taller growing Iris. There are many lovely plants to choose from which add to the attractiveness of the surroundings.

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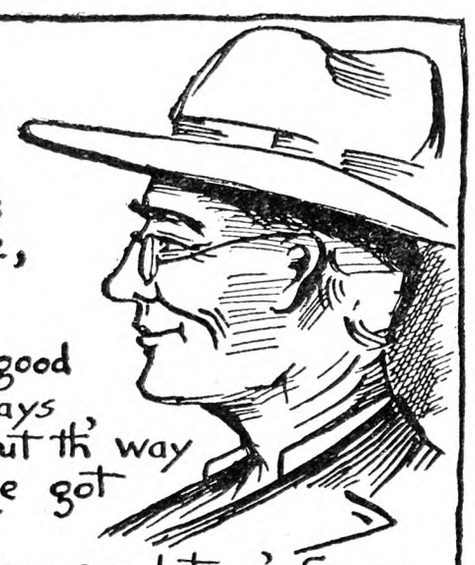

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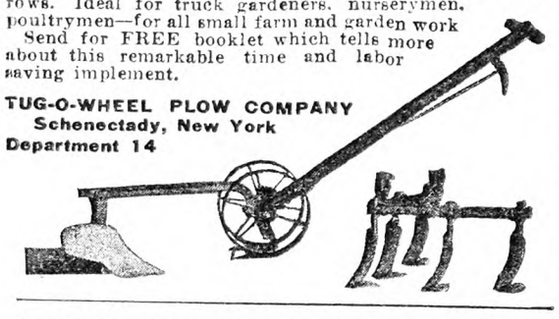

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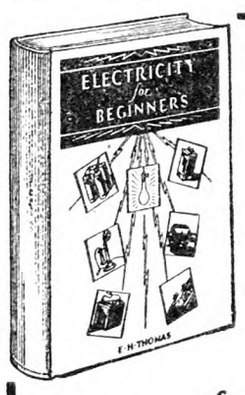

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Events of the Week

DOMESTIC. — Ontario's first seaport will be opened in August, when the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railroad extension dips into James Bay at Moose Factory. At that time the 200-year-old community of North Bay will be brought in close touch with civilization for the first time and a commencement made at establishing what is expected to be an important industrial centre. With the advent of the railway a special commission will start building a new town and establishing terminal facilities. An 800-acre tract of land will be cleared and arrangements will be made for the installation of sanitation facilities. Reservations have been made in the town site for church properties for all denominations, and these will be transferred to the proper authorities at nominal figures. A feature of the layout will be an Indian-encampment equipped with all sanitation needs. This will be six or eight acres in extent.

An ordinance appropriating $140,000 for the establishment of a city-owned farmers' market at Miller and Wright Streets and Avenue A, Newark, N. J., was passed by the city commission April 1 on final reading by a vote of 3 to 2. Farmers who have formed the Newark Farmers' Market, Inc., to build a farmer-owned market at Joseph Street and Euclid Avenue, opposed the ordinance, through their counsel, Charles H. Stewart, while former State Senator J. Henry Harrison, represented the Newark commission men, who favor the city-owned site. Mr. Harrison submitted petitions which he said were signed by from 400 to 500 farmers who favored the city market plan.

Trial of an action brought by the Bank of France to recover from the Chase National Bank and the Guaranty Trust Company $5,000,000 gold bars sent in 1928 by the Russian government for sale to the United States Assay Office was started April 6 in the United States District Court. It is asserted by the Bank of France that it is entitled to the gold as partial indemnity for the seizure of more than $9,000,000 in gold bars, purchased from imperial Russian banks and deposited with the Petrograd branch of the State Bank of Russia when that institution was taken over by the Soviet government. The common-law doctrine of conversion of goods, it is asserted, gives the Bank of France the right to recover the value of its property whether the gold bars in question actually were those it owned or not. The gold bars, said to have been shipped here because their purchase by the United States government might be construed as recognition of the Soviet government as a de facto government, were sent back to Russia after Russian and German banks had had indemnifying deposits with the New York banks in excess of the value of the gold bars.

Anton J. Cermak, ex-pushcart peddler and former boss of mules in a coal mine, who was born in Prague, will be the next mayor of Chicago. According to complete unofficial returns from the April 7 election, Cermak, Democratic head of the Cook County Board, was elected over Mayor William Hale Thompson, Republican, by a plurality of 191,916, breaking all records for Chicago. The vote was: Cermak, 667,529; Thompson, 475,613. The foreign-born Democrat fought a man who has every tradition of the pioneers. Mayor Thompson, a collateral descendant of Nathan Hale, whose bronze effigy stands in New York's City Hall Park, met his most overwhelming defeat in his effort to become Mayor of Chicago for a fourth time. His defeat leaves the Bohemian coal miner not only the undisputed boss of Chicago but a power in the Democratic party. With him Mr. Cermak carried not only the other major city offices but a majority of the Democratic candidates for the Board of Aldermen.

Crime by youth increased sharply last last year in Brooklyn, N. Y., 45 per cent of those convicted for felonies in that borough having been under 21 years old, and 67 per cent under 25, according to statistics made public by John N. Harman, clerk of Kings County Court. Mr. Harman said the highest previous average was in 1919, when 40 per cent of those convicted in Kings County Court were less than 21 years old. The records included defendants who pleaded guilty and those who were convicted by juries.

Two men were crushed to death and three others were seriously injured April 6 by an explosion in the water tunnel, 605 feet underground, near 167th Street and Bryant Avenue, the Bronx, New York. The tunnel is part of the Catskill water system that will supply Brooklyn and Queens. The lives lost April 6 bring the total on the $42,000,000 project to 15.

WASHINGTON.—World War veterans already have applied for $620,000,000 under the act of March 4 allowing them to borrow 50 per cent of the face value of their adjusted service certificates, Brigadier General Frank T. Haines, Administrator of Veterans' affairs, disclosed April 3 after a conference with President Hoover.

A marine aviator who has been the hero of several aerial episodes in the conflict with Nicaraguan insurrectionists was ordered by the Navy April 3 on a quick flight from Philadelphia to the plague-menaced Nicaraguan capital to carry serum and vaccine. The flyer, First Lieutenant C. F. Schilt, was to leave Philadelphia April 4 on a four-stop flight in a tri-motored plane carrying anti-typhoid and cowpox serum.

Airplanes carrying passengers for hire at night will be required to be equipped with landing flares approved by the Department of Commerce, the Aeronautics Branch announced April 3. The requirement was tentatively adopted as a means of furthering safety in commercial flying. Flares used in conjunction with aircraft usually consist of a slow-burning material giving an intense light suspended from a small parachute released to light the ground when a landing is necessary in the absence of ground lighting equipment.

The conviction of Albert B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior in the Harding administration, on a charge of accepting a bribe in the oil lease scandals, was upheld April 6 by the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. At the same time the court sustained the conviction of Harry M. Blackmer, oil operator, for contempt of court in refusing to leave a self-imposed exile in France to testify in the oil trial. Unless the United States Supreme Court permits Mr Fall to take an appeal to its bar, the mandate of the District Court will be handed down within 15 days and the former Cabinet officer will be taken into custody to serve a one-year prison sentence and pay a fine of $100,000. Mr. Blackmer's sentence is a fine of $60,000.

The Great Smoky Mountains National Park in North Carolina and Tennessee may become one of the East's most important game refuges. J. R. Eakin, superintendent of the park, who, with headquarters at Maryville, Tenn., is guarding the more than 600,000 acres which already have been turned over to the Federal Government, has presented to the Park Service a project for stocking the Smokies with deer which now overrun the Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina. The Smokies, although so wild that only a few men have penetrated them, have been denuded of deer by dogs who can outrun their quarry in dense underbrush. Pisgah Forest has about 5,000 deer. Mr. Eakin's plan is to have the Pisgah Forest rangers trap a few deer each year for transfer to the Smokies. There they will be kept in fenced enclosures until acclimated, later being turned loose.

John A. Fleming, acting director of the Carnegie Institution, said April 6 plans for American participation in the second polar year program of international scientific investigation include reoccupation of Fort Conger (Lady Franklin Bay) on frozen Ellesmere Island in the Arctic. It was from this lonely white land that Adolphus Washington Greely and a little party of explorers were rescued by Commander W. S. Schley in June, 1884, after two other relief efforts had failed.

Floyd Cox, flying a Ludington Line craft, April 6 broke the speed record for transport planes between New York and Washington, making the 210-mile trip non-stop in 70 minutes and averaging 180 miles an hour. He carried a full load, 10 passengers and baggage. A 45-mile tail wind boosted his speed. The former transport record was 72 minutes, held by Walter Wipprecht, also of the Ludington Line. Ruth Nichols, in a Lockheed, recently flew from New York to Washington in 64 minutes 50 seconds.

NICARAGUA.—The estimate of persons killed in the earthquake and fire March 30 was revised upward to 2,000 April 2 by Colonel Frederick L. Bradman, the commander of the Marines in Nicaragua. Captain John A. Fay, in charge of removal of bodies from the Central Market, where the greatest loss of life occurred, estimates that 500, chiefly of women and children, have been recovered. They are buried in a crevasse outside the city caused by an earlier quake. The suddenness of the disaster—the city was leveled and 35,000 persons made homeless in six seconds—caused deaths out of all proportion to the injured. Care of the injured started in improvised tents while the tremors were still rocking what was left of the town. The work is under direction of Lieut. Commander W. B. Hatfield, the marine brigade surgeon, assisted by Commanders G. D. Hale-Eliot, W. T. Brown and H. R. Boone and Major Hawley, attached to the engineering party which has been surveying the proposed canal route. In four tents they performed 500 operations, 150 of them major cases, within 14 hours. Practically every American resident of Managua lost everything he owned, but scarcely any of them have had time to give any thought to their own losses, as those who were uninjured turned their energies immediately to relief work. Side by side with the marines and other Americans, the National Guard labored heroically, winning high praise from their commander, General Calvin B. Matthews, who took charge of the situation when the earthquake started.

A YOUNG Swede appeared at the county judge's office and asked for a license. "What kind of a license?" asked the judge. "A hunting license?" "No," was the answer. "Aye tank aye bane hunting long enough. Aye want marriage license." —The New York Freeman's Journal.

Thoughts from Long Acres

Strawberries are the best liked, the most particular and the least dependable of all the small fruits. Order plants of raspberries, blackberries, dewberries, currants from a nursery or a neighbor, set them on reasonably fertile soil, and you are sure to get a fairly satisfactory crop of fruit. But order strawberry plants from the most dependable nursery or your most successful neighbor, set them on good corn ground, and maybe they yield enormous crops of gigantic berries and maybe they yield a few nubs and scrubs with green, sour tips—you never can tell.

All the varieties of small fruits prefer a fertile, well-drained, sandy loam and do their best on that type of soil, but the bush fruits are tolerant enough to do well on clay loam, heavy clay or black land, provided drainage is good, and will even do fairly well under adverse conditions, such as poor drainage, infertile soil and neglected cultivation, with the single exception of the blackcap, which cannot tolerate wet feet. Some of my best currants grow on yellow clay where strawberries would not yield a bushel an acre.

I have seen currants and gooseberries growing along the fence at one side of gardens, in sod, never even being hoed, pruned or getting any fertilizer, but just turn your back on a strawberry and it curls up and dies. The weakest variety of grass known has giant strength when competing with strawberry plants, which is why it is necessary to get down on your knees and pick out every spear of grass around the plant. A tiny spear of grass on Monday is a strong clump on Saturday and pulling it up means disturbing the roots of the sensitive strawberry. The strawberry is so finicky that conditions must be just right in all particulars or it refuses to make satisfactory returns. The mere fact that your neighbor raises enormous crops of strawberries of a certain variety does not mean that you too may do so by getting plants from him. The tiniest variation in soil may mean that your patch will be a flat failure. On the other hand, you never can tell what may happen, so you make an amazing success with a variety which is worthless for your neighbor.

Some varieties seem to be extra sensitive, among these being Howard 17 (Premier), which is an abundant yielder of extra quality berries if conditions are right, and the poorest kind of a variety if not suited in all particulars. It is not a strong grower, does not throw out runners in abundance to fill the row so should be set much closer in the row than stronger growers. Six inches to a foot apart in the row and the rows three feet apart may mean a good row while tough old varieties, such as the Gibson, may be set 18 inches apart in the row, and the rows four feet apart and then make such a wide, full matted row as to leave little room for cultivation. The Senator Dunlap, and its first cousin Doctor Burrill also are strong growers but have the common fault of running small after the first picking.

Set your currants, gooseberries, blackberries, blackcaps, in any old place provided you keep them in rows at least six feet apart. Do all the work with horse drawn cultivator, with perhaps one or two hoeings, but, when you set a strawberry patch, make up your mind that you are in for a deal of hard work with the hoe and hand pulling of tiny weeds and spears of grass. If the white grubs do not eat off the roots, and the weevils not eat out the crown; if a late frost does not freeze the blossoms; if a heavy rain does not wash sand up on to the berries; if rust does not destroy the foliage entirely; if leaf rollers do not injure the foliage; if it is not too dry and not too wet, you may get a fine crop and you may not, depending upon whether you planted the right variety for your soil.

All of this sounds rather discouraging but the reward is fully commensurate with the effort put forth. If you do get a crop, it means an abundance of the finest fruit ever tasted by mankind, a good financial return if planted for market, or a highly satisfactory return if for home use. Berrien County, Michigan, has been a strawberry center for at least two generations, so you might think we know all about growing them. Last year I saw a man set 3,000 plants on soil so low and wet that it fairly bubbled with heaving during Winter and Spring freezes, and you may have one guess how it turned out. Another man continued to raise strawberries on the same ground year after year, with the result that blight took his whole patch last Summer. I have tried strawberries on five different locations on Long Acres and got one good crop from Gandy, a partial crop from Mastodon, and a failure from Cooper, Brandywine and Gibson, because the plants heaved out during the Winter and Spring as the ground was too low and wet at that time. Gandy is closely related to Big Joe, both being very late and both good quality and strong growers.

The big snow is all gone again, wells have filled up at last, a couple of rains partly filled the cisterns, so water is no longer a question with us. My grapes are about all tied so very soon I must plod behind the plow and attach myself to a hoe handle between times, but I must confess that a touch of Spring fever makes a fish pole a more alluring picture. Thinking of berries turned my thoughts back to the old rail fences of my boyhood and I saw again that paradise of boyhood grown up to tangled blackberry brush, wild blackcaps, coverts where long-eared cottontails, coveys of quail, and whirring partridges made their homes. Did you ever watch a ground squirrel—chipmunk—run along the top rail like a brown streak? L. B. REBER.

Berrien Co., Mich.

Berry Crop of the Country

I would like to know the approximate number of quarts of all kinds of berries produced in a year in this country.

New York. J. M. C.

The census report on berries will not be out for some months. The 1920 census gave the figures for strawberries, raspberries, loganberries, blackberries, dewberries, cranberries, currants and "other berries" at 324,988,968 quarts, compared with 426,463,863 quarts in 1910. Like other fruits, the production in any census year depends quite as much on the kind of growing season for fruit as on the acreage, but the figures seem to show that acreage was decreasing on most kinds of berries, during that period.

The census figures on strawberries for the 1930 census are available. They cover, of course, the crop year 1929 and show 324,675,000 quarts of strawberries, which you will note is pretty nearly the same as the total for all berries 10 years before. Presumably the other berries will show about the same general proportion as in 1920, which would indicate that about half the berry production was of strawberries.

Reports made by the States of Washington and Oregon in 1928 showed 38,028,000 quarts of berries produced in Washington, of which 16,821,000 quarts were strawberries. Oregon produced 37,269,000 quarts of berries, including 17,000,000 quarts of strawberries. You will notice that here, too, the proportion of other berries to strawberries was about one-half. Assuming that other berries throughout the country increased in the same proportion as strawberries, it would appear that the berry crop was twice as great in the last season as it was 10 years before, but, of course, nothing at all accurate can be determined until the figures are given out. G. B. F.

Shrinkage of Stored Wheat

"How much should be allowed for shrinkage of grain while in storage?" is one of the questions that are often asked of the grain standardization officials at Washington. It would be useful enough to be able to give definite figures in reply, but that is just what the officials say can not be done. Wheat stored six months might have anywhere from 10 to 18 per cent moisture according to the grade and variety, the place and kind of storage, the kind of season and the time of year.

A R. N.-Y. reader wants to know what allowance to make for moisture change from July to January on eastern wheat stored in a dry granary. The only way to know is to compare the actual moisture test made at one time with a test made later. The official grain supervision office at 46 Broadway, New York, or at 370 The Bourse, Philadelphia, would handle such tests. Usual charge is 50 cents to $1.

The wheat referred to in the inquiry is probably soft red Winter for which the highest allowable standard on grade 2 is 14 per cent moisture. Samples of wheat tested in July, Virginia wheat, range from 13.6 to 15.3 per cent and average

New spraying method easier and better *farmers find*

The tedious, time-wasting, "mix and mess" method shown above is out-of-date. Use the Pyrox time-saving method shown at left. Simply add a little water to Pyrox, put the mixture on the screen of your sprayer tank, and let the water wash it through.

Home-made mixtures leave part of foliage exposed to BUGS *and* BLIGHTS

THE nuisance of mixing your own spray might be worth while if the results justified it. But to begin with, you can't be sure of your ingredients. Then, the mixture is almost certain to be uneven: clogging the nozzles if they are small; coming out in big, wasteful drops if they are large—drops that merely streak the foliage, leaving uncovered space for insects and diseases to attack your crop.

No wonder that insects and diseases cut into your profits in spite of spraying! Yet you can have complete protection—with Pyrox. Thousands of farmers use it every year. Read the letters on the right.

Pyrox makes a *uniform* mixture because it is made from the best ingredients, carefully selected and scientifically blended. Both copper and lime combine in colloidal suspension to make a mixture that goes through the smallest nozzle without clogging, and comes out a fine mist that coats the leaf evenly *all over* and sticks to it like paint.

No trouble—you just mix Pyrox with water, and spray. No burnt foliage. No wasted mixture; Pyrox stays in suspension well, and doesn't spoil if you don't use it promptly. Pyrox protects your crops against insect and disease attacks; stimulates them to produce bigger yields of better quality.

Use Pyrox this season, on part of your crop at least. Test it yourself with home-made Bordeaux. Compare the increased yields and better quality produced by the Pyrox-sprayed crops,—then decide. Pyrox is sold in 7 convenient sizes by hardware, seed, and farm supply dealers.

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"100% FREEDOM FROM DISEASE": *"I have just dug 1,500 bu. of Certified Green Mt. seed potatoes and can truthfully say I never had a cleaner yield of potatoes. I give Pyrox credit for this, as my vines stayed green until killing frost and my inspection report on the field was 100% freedom from disease. In 1929 I used Bordeaux and my vines died 20 days before frost."* *C. Walter Goff, North Elba, N.Y.*

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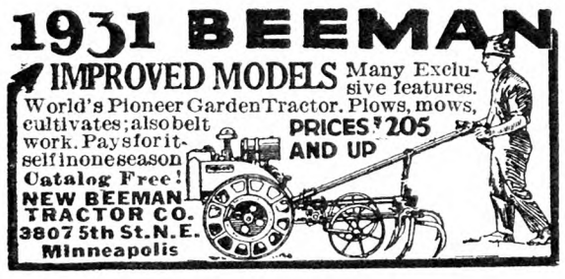

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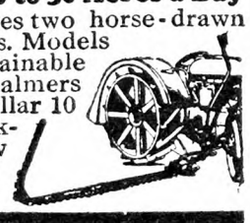

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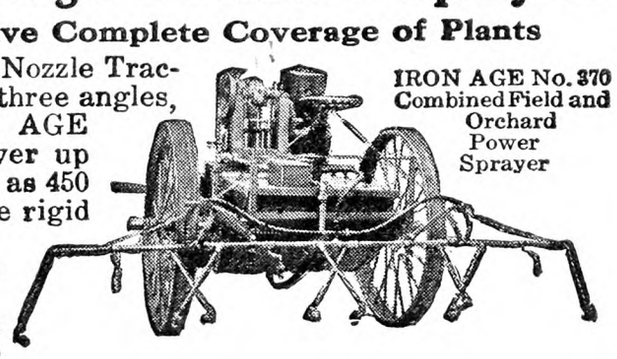

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14 per cent. Ninety-four samples of Maryland wheat ranged 12.5 to 17 and averaged 14.3. When well dried out, a year from harvest, most of such wheat in farm storage would come down to about 12 per cent. During the Winter between, the moisture would be somewhat greater, as a rule, quite likely somewhere between 12 and 14 per cent, but what the shrinkage at that time would be as compared with the Summer before could only be guessed at unless an actual test had been made at the start. G. B. F.

The Garden of Annuals

Annual flowers give us a gorgeous display at moderate cost, and although there is a growing interest in perennials, we need the annuals to insure a succession of bloom. They are useful to fill in gaps among perennials, to follow early bulbs, and to provide flowers for cutting. Where a garden is not planned for permanency, as on a place temporarily occupied, annuals give material for quick results at a moderate cost.

Some of the hardier annuals may be sown in the Fall if desired, to get earlier results, some of them self-sowing very freely. In our own garden, cornflowers or ragged sailors have become a weed, because they self-sow so easily, but we find it wise to sow new seed about every second year to keep up quality. Naturally the finest flowers are cut, and unless quality is renewed by selected seed, we find a deterioration.

Among annuals that gave us special pleasure last year were the double annual larkspurs. These often self-sow freely. The seed may be sown in the open ground before the end of April; the plants will flower by July, and continue until frost. There is a great variety of color; white, flesh, rose and carmine, blue and purple.

The California poppy (Eschscholtzia) is a favorite for edging borders in an open sunny position. They do not like transplanting, so should be sown where they are to remain. Colors are wonderfully improved; there is even a reddish purple and a flesh pink, but we still prefer the copper and scarlet shades. The annual poppies give us a wonderful show, and these too give a great many volunteers. If, however, they are not renewed by selected seed we find, after a time, that the single scarlet are the only survivors. The carnation-flowered sorts are extremely handsome. The smaller Iceland poppy (Papaver nudicaule) is a perennial, but may be treated as an annual, flowering the first year from seed. The poppies should be sown thinly, and then thinned out to be three or four inches apart; they do not stand transplanting. Several sowings will be needed to keep up a succession of bloom.

As a covering for rough ground, the climbing nasturtiums are excellent; they will trail eight or 10 feet; they are also well suited to a trellis. We think the flowers are handsomer than those of the dwarf varieties.

The sweet-scented tobacco, Nicotiana affinis, and its hybrids, are excellent where a taller plant (two to three feet) is desired; they are fragrant, free-blooming, and excellent for cutting.

We have not troubled to grow the annual Gaillardias, because we always have so many of the perennial variety, but they are showy, and excellent for cutting.

No annuals give a greater show during their season than the marigolds and Zinnias; we always think of them together, for their season coincides, and they both flourish in warmth and sunlight. Both are excellent for cutting, lasting well in vases, and in both there are new and showy forms that are a great improvement over the older ones. The double African marigolds form a close ball of orange or lemon; the dwarf sorts attain a height of 18 inches, while the others are two to three feet. The dwarf French sorts are excellent for edging the border; they form compact bushes about 12 inches high, orange, yellow, bronze and maroon, plain and banded. The single variety Legion of Honor is one of our favorites; it forms a dense little bush only about nine inches high, covered with bloom from June to frost; flowers golden yellow marked with a spot of velvety crimson. The bushy little marigold with single

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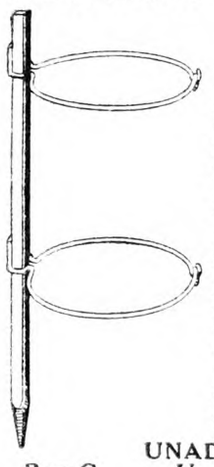

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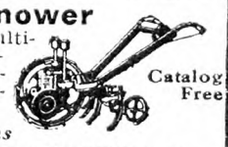

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flowers and finely cut fern-like leaves recently referred to by a correspondent is Tagetes signata pumila; some call it Scotch marigold, but like the French and African, its native home is Mexico.

In Zinnias, we have a great liking for the double pompon or Lilliput varieties, which only grow about 15 inches high. They bloom profusely, the symmetrical little flowers, extremely double, being borne on long stems, so that they are admirable for cutting. The color range is similar to the large sorts. We have never cared for white Zinnias, though the newer white varieties really are white, but they really are very pretty in the pompons. The large sorts include some wonderful Dahlia-flowered types in gorgeous colors, and there are also large-flowered dwarfs. For an effective planting it is wise to buy separate colors rather than mixed sorts; the rose-colored and purple shades clash with the orange and scarlet tints.

The annual pinks, both single and double, and the gay Drummond Phlox are excellent in front of taller plants, and we like them both for cutting. Cosmos is so graceful, and so attractive for cutting, that we always like to have it.

The single annual Chrysanthemums, sometimes called painted daisies, are very gay and pretty and excellent for cutting. So are the Calendulas or pot marigolds, and the annual Calliopsis, either tall or dwarf. With us the Calliopsis self-sows to an exasperating degree, but it is so pretty with its yellow, crimson and maroon flowers, both solid colors and ringed or blotched, that we merely pull it up when it becomes too obstreperous, and let it grow year after year.

Every garden needs a patch of mignonette in some sunny corner, and we like Giant Machet or Salmon Queen, both extremely fragrant and well suited to garden culture. Some of the very large heavy-stalked varieties are especially selected for culture under glass, and these do not usually do so well under outdoor conditions. E. T. R.

Red Kidney Beans for 1931

With the rapid spread of the various forms of blight in red kidney beans during the past four years, the matter of obtaining clean seed has become of real importance to the growers of this variety. Unfortunately the red kidney appears to be more susceptible to bean blight than any of the other standard sorts. This has resulted in considerable interest in the use of seed grown in California.

It is a rather common practice for growers to obtain their annual seed supply from the local dealers who market their crop. Accordingly, several handlers of red kidney beans have shipped in carloads of California red kidney seed. This is grown mostly in the Sacramento Valley of Central California under dry climatic conditions which result in seed practically, if not entirely free from blight and anthracnose. There is no indication that such seed is at all resistant to these diseases. Its value for seed in Eastern United States appears to lie entirely in the fact that it carries none of these diseases when obtained direct from California for planting.

Under the dry climatic conditions where the seed is grown, the seed usually matures rapidly with the result that it is darker colored and considerably smaller in size than is eastern grown seed. Under our more humid conditions, the crop produced from it largely outgrows these characters of small size and dark color. Whereas the usual rate of planting for local-grown red kidneys is five pecks to the acre, an equal stand may be obtained from four pecks of California seed.

Chemung Co., N. Y. L. H. W.

Liability for Debt

A husband and wife owned their home by joint deed. The husband owes a bill of $300. His wife has nothing to do with it. Can the concern holding this bill levy on or in any way touch their home? The husband is an honest hard-working man but just at this time cannot meet this bill. Would it be better for the husband to give the home to his wife—to save it from being taken from them?

New York. G. G. G.

The only interest the husband has in the home is the hope that he may some day survive his wife, and that interest might be sold for his debts, but no one would buy it. The wife is not liable for the debts of her husband. It might be better to give the home to the wife. N. T.

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*

Can I raise corn, oats or millet with good fertilizer if I do not have enough manure to cover the whole ground? K. S.
New York.

YES, it is possible to raise practically any farm crop without stable manure. This material itself does not contain a great amount of plant food. That is easily supplied with chemicals. The great benefit from manure is in giving a body to the soil, helping it to hold moisture, and providing working ground for useful bacteria. A system much talked about in former years was "chemicals and clover," a combination which kept up the fertility of land without manure. A short rotation, with clover to be plowed under, and chemical fertilizer as needed, was all the plan demanded. The clover decayed and filled the soil with vegetable matter, besides leaving the nitrogen it had collected from the air. Naturally this worked better in keeping good soil in good condition than in building up depleted fields. Yet it is practical in that case, although slow, because poor land must be fed for some time before it can do a day's work. "Chemicals and clover" in farming is as sound now as ever.

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THERE is considerable interest in knowing just what it costs to do work on the farms of other persons. The Ohio agricultural authorities have found in a recent investigation that the two-horse walking plow turned an average of 1.9 acres per 10-hour day. With three horses and a sulky plow the average day's work was 2.4 acres. By attaching a spike-tooth harrow section on a gang plow, the power and time required to drag a field in a good state of tilth may be lessened. A study of 23 farms in Medina County shows that harrowing costs about 93 cents per acre. It takes a man about 1.3 hours to harrow an acre. If this labor is worth approximately 25 cents an hour, the labor cost for harrowing one acre would be about 31 cents. The horse labor per acre was found to cost 61 cents. In a 20-acre field a saving of 93 cents per acre would result in a total reduction in the cost of preparing the seed bed amounting to $18.60. The best results are accomplished if the spike-tooth harrow is attached to a three-bottom gang plow. It is best to offset the harrow section so that it will harrow the crowns just after the furrow slices are turned. Sometimes savings may be made by attaching a spike-tooth harrow and planker on the rear of a disk harrow or behind a cultipacker in the final preparation of the seed bed. The larger fields may be worked more economically than small ones. It has been found that in one county 1.8 acres were turned per 10-hour day in fields of less than five acres; in fields of more than 15 acres the average day's plowing with horses was 2.5 acres.

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JOHN A. VOMACKA, a farmer of Minnesota, has written a letter to his Representative in Congress. In it he said that his taxes on his 280-acre farm were $306.54. He estimated that to pay the tax he had to sell 18 300-lb. hogs, or 1,500 bushels of oats, or 1,300 bushels of rye or barley, or 800 bushels of potatoes, or 600 bushels of wheat, or the milk of 10 cows for nine months, after paying the feed bill. At the present price of the land and present tax rate, he calculated that he handed over the price of the farm every nine years to the county treasurer. Besides, he has to keep up repairs, insure the buildings and pay interest on the mortgage, gas tax, auto tax, and other public fees. Mr. Vomacka asked his Representative in Congress to sit down with his pencil and figure out what he thought the future had in store for agriculture with this burden of taxes on the products of the farms. This is a good contribution to the subject of farm economics. The volume of products required to pay taxes is more instructive than the units of money. When prices of farm crops fall one-half the purchasing value of the dollar is doubled and taxes and other debts are also doubled. The farmer who brings this fact home to his Congressman in a clear forceful way does a service to all farmers. Why not have some Vomackas in Congress?

*

A CALIFORNIA orange, olive and fig grower, W. H. Klepper, who at 81 is active at this work, is believed to be the oldest tractor farmer. During his life he has seen practically the entire development of modern farm equipment. In his youth in Illinois he drove oxen. After migrating to Nebraska, where he farmed for 30 years, he saw the substitution of horses for oxen and the subsequent improvements of farm machinery. Nearly 18 years ago he moved to California, where he used horses until a few years ago when he shifted to tractor power, which enables him to keep going at his fruit-growing job.

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A HEAVY increase in poultry keeping is noted in Canada. The total number of poultry on the farms in the Dominion at the end of last year was estimated at 60,795,000, of which 56,247,000 were hens and chickens; 2,399,000 turkeys; 1,160,000 geese and 989,000 ducks. The value of all these birds is placed at $54,852,000. Two years ago the total number of poultry was 53,779,000. Poultry are successfully raised commercially in all of the provinces of Canada. The principal center of the industry is the Province of Ontario.

*

POTATO prospects are in the direction of lower prices than prevailed this year. A 10-per-cent increase in acreage and only an average yield per acre would result in much larger market supplies, and there is little reason to expect the demand will be much better. Farmers who plant potatoes heavily are taking a chance that something will happen to bring the yield below average. With sweet potatoes the tendency to increase is still more evident. If present plans are carried out there will be about one-third more sweet potatoes raised this season if crop conditions are even fairly good. Sweet potatoes will need to compete with a large acreage of white potatoes and liberal plantings of other vegetables. Prices last year held up better than for almost any line of fresh produce because sweet potatoes being grown on light soil suffered greatly from the drought and produced light average crops. This year conditions may be different, with 25 per cent more acres planted and probably a somewhat better growing season. Cabbage planters in the North do not seem disposed to cut down acreage as much as was expected considering the low prices last season. Here, as with many other crops, the growers are faced with the difficulty of finding other crops which do not also promise low prices. Many growers are planting the same acreage because the crop is one that can be raised with moderate expense and often when prices are low a fair return can be obtained even when the crop is fed to stock. The intention of onion growers to cut down acreage 9 or 10 per cent in the late onion region of the North is one of the encouraging signs. The onion outlook seems much better this season. With acreage cut to this extent and probably a lighter yield compared with the heavy per-acre production last year, the total supply of late onions would be greatly reduced. Even then there is little prospect of high prices, but quite possibly some improvement might take place compared with the extreme market depression of last season.

*

OCCASIONALLY we get inquiries about well water which tastes or smells bad, though there is no apparent source of pollution near. There is always possibility that such water contains merely sulphur or iron, which has a vile and alarming smell at times to those unused to it. But the chance of underground contamination for some distance is too great to run any risk. Underground streams are common and may run long distances, after seepage from cesspools or sewers has worked into them. The local or State board of health will usually give an opinion on water that is doubtful. Unless the peculiar flavor of any well or spring water is known to be of natural mineral origin, it should not be used without cooking, and the advice of health authorities may well be asked. The fact that a well is deep, or thoroughly cased, does not insure its safety. Contamination may come from the bottom.

*

BATS are useful creatures, but they are not welcome when they try to share a dwelling-house with its human inmates. One of our readers tells us of an old house in a New England State, where the attic became infested by bats; he tried trapping them by hanging a large fishnet over the side of the house. The first night he captured 57 bats, and a few more the following nights. The bats go out at night to feed, and several readers have reported to us that during the day, they close all points of entry—often very small holes or cracks—excepting one. When the bats stream out at twilight they watch until sure all are out, then immediately close the remaining hole, and there is no further trouble. The director of the New York Zoological Park tells us, however, that these bats are migratory, and do not stay with us in the Winter. If all points of entry are tightly closed in the Winter, there will be no further trouble from the bats. Our old friend Dr. Van Fleet has told us of experience with blood-sucking bats when with an exploring expedition in the Amazon region, but the little bats of the North are harmless to man, even though not very cleanly, and as mosquitoes are their chief prey they render us valuable service.

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WE ARE often asked regarding the possible yields of various small fruits. Of course much depends on the location and soil, as well as quality of the plants and care given them. The Ohio Station has worked out some records in fruit sections of that State, which will apply to many other locations. Grape yields ran from three to six tons, four tons per acre being an average of plantations considered fairly good. Average yields of strawberries were around 1,800 quarts per acre, though under best conditions they went twice this, and in matted rows reached a quart to a foot of row. In bramble fruits, blackberries and purple raspberries were 1,700 to 2,300 quarts; black raspberries 1,000 to 1,700; red raspberries 500 to 1,200 quarts per acre; currants and gooseberries produced as much as 100 bushels per acre.

Brevities

AMERICAN apples have been doing well of late in British markets.

THE value of livestock on farms in Canada last year was about $687,225,000.

YES, this is the time to patch up the bad spots on the lawn with seed and fertilizer. Rains will work them in.

AREA planted to canning peas this year in Maryland is expected to be 13,650 acres, or about 600 acres more than last year.

SOME of those old pear trees (page 483) grew to great size. We remember one on the home farm in Eastern New York apparently equal to that pictured.

MOTOR trucks now deliver to terminal markets 27 per cent of all live stock shipments. The entire movement by this method last year was 17,000,000 head of cattle, calves, hogs and sheep.

IN FEBRUARY, 1,035 mills reporting in this country ground 37,939,210 bushels of wheat, making 8,241,737 barrels of flour, and 678,794,902 lbs. of by products. Average pounds of wheat for a barrel of flour, 276.2.

A Young Farm Hero

BRYAN UNTIEDT, the 13-year-old hero of a blizzard tragedy at Towner, Colo., during the last week of March, has been invited by President Hoover to visit him at the White House. He is to travel alone, because the President reasons that a 13-year-old boy of his metal does not need an escort. A bus with 17 children started from Towner expecting to reach the homes of the children ahead of an approaching snowstorm. Three miles on the way the bus plowed into a 10-foot snowbank and stalled. For 36 hours the children were trapped in the bus in the snow. Some time during the 36 hours of agony and despair, Carl Miller, the driver, left the children in an effort to find help. He was found frozen to death. Bryan Untiedt was the oldest of the children. He assumed leadership. He burned the books in an effort to keep up a little heat. Then he tried various devices to keep the children active and blood circulating. He set them to boxing each other and provoked them to wrestle with himself. As a last resort he stripped himself of his clothing to save the tender children, and it was not until his own strength was gone that he fell with the others in a heap on the floor. When his father, whom Bryan promised the children would rescue them, reached the bus, five of the children, including Bryan's brother, were dead, and all of the others had frozen limbs, and pneumonia. These were taken to a hospital and are recovering. Bryan was rapidly recovering at the time of last report, and was told that he was to visit the President in the White House. He expressed delight at the prospect, but regretted that his companions of the school bus could not go with him. This boy is a real hero. One feels proud of the farm boy. Everyone will be glad that President Hoover has focussed national attention on the capacity and courage of this brave farm boy. Millions of homes in the land would be proud of the privilege of entertaining Bryan Untiedt.

The Cost of Rackets

THE New York State Crime Commission reported last week to the Legislature that "rackets" in this country are costing the people from $12,000,000,000 to $18,000,000,000 annually. That is more than the European loans, and about the remainder on our war debts. Fake securities alone, the report said, cost the people of New York State $400,000,000 a year. "These figures," the report says, "are astonishing, and it is the public who pays them." From our experience and observation it is our judgment that the report has not exaggerated the amounts. These "rackets" are nothing more than the fake and fraudulent schemes that we have been attacking and exposing almost alone for nearly a half century. The serious part of it is that most of these "rackets or schemes" are made possible by law, and the discouraging part of it is that some of the most transparent and costly rackets in this State are protected by law and popularized by propaganda in the public press, and in public speech. We believe that the most costly and ruthless "racket" in the world is worked daily in distribution of food products in New York and other cities of this country. The perfunctory and costly system of regulating it and the transparent pretense of improving it have simply added to the cost of the food and increased the profit of the racketeer. The most discouraging part of it is that the "rackets" are so cleverly devised and cunningly popularized by propaganda that the people are confused and made to believe that the "racket" is devised for their special benefit, when the real fact is, of course, that the purpose is to exploit and rob them. It is a matter of record that the most transparent "rackets" and biggest swindles that we have exposed in fifty years have brought the greatest amount of criticism from the victims of the swindles. No crime commission report or law will remove the cost of this food "racket." The reports and investigations and exposures like ours can only inform the public. The people must learn to discriminate and to use their united powers for their individual protection. Around the skirts of every big racket you will find some highly respectable citizens sharing the spoils. It would be a simple thing to stop the $400,000,000 fake securities "racket" if the same laws and regulations would not necessarily apply to the Wall Street "rackets."

Coast to Coast Tour

It was my privilege to be one of THE R. N.-Y. touring party last August, a never-to-be-forgotten two weeks of unalloyed pleasure, supreme comfort and a host of sightseeing experiences. To me the trip was a revelation as to the extent and beauty of my own country; the unparalleled beauty of the Canadian Rockies, and the perfection attained by the conductors of these tours. I am a "booster" for that kind of service and look forward to another tour, perhaps next year. I am urging some of my friends to take this Summer's tour. J. CRAIG STERNS.

Columbia Co., N. Y.

THIS is how most of last year's tourists feel and it contains more of an inducement to join with us this year than anything we might say about the value of the trip from an educational and recreational point of view. It seemed impossible to surpass the 1930 trip but there will be features of this trip that will be a decided addition and we hope our readers will begin to plan to go with us. We have some reservations already and we know of no vacation trip that will cover so much ground at so low a rate. Send for the literature, make your vacation coincide with Coast to Coast Tour and come along with us.

F. H. Thompson

F. H. THOMPSON died at his farm home near Holland Patent, Oneida County, N. Y., on March 30, 1931, at the age of 79 years. In 1927 he suffered a slight paralytic stroke from which he partly recovered, but recurrence since finally broke down his strong resistance to the end. Mr. Thompson was a prominent dairyman all his life, and was always identified with dairy organization work. He began with a local cheese organization near his home, and later in a local milk association. He took part in the Five States organization, and remained in it until it passed out of existence. Later he joined the Dairymen's League, and was officially associated with it until his illness caused him to retire from all business activities.

It is with an unusual sense of sorrow that we record Mr. Thompson's passing. He was an intimate friend of many years standing. In the prime of his life he used to come to New York to make a sale of the milk of his local association. Together we would go over the prospective buyers and search our records for their ratings. Usually he went home with a contract. Later we worked together in the broader fields of organization in the most complete harmony. Frank and unsophisticated himself, he did not always identify the wiles of the milk industry, but his mind was keen to see the logic of a situation when revealed to him, and once satisfied in his own mind no power or argument could move him. In the trying and strenuous days of the 1916 milk fight Mr. Thompson was cool, deliberate and helpful. He was an honest man, a good citizen and a cordial friend. Our many years of association with him will always remain with us as a cherished memory.

Milk and Cream Imports

THROUGH the courtesy of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce we are able to give an exact record of the imports of fresh cream and milk into the United States from Canada, and fresh condensed, evaporated and powdered cream and milk from the Netherlands, by customs districts during the month of February, 1931:

	CREAM		MILK	
From Canada to	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars
Maine and N. H.	14	29	23	6
Vermont	1,390	2,224	6,977	1,152
St. Lawrence	2,760	2,950	38,656	6,515
Buffalo	220	544	...	...
Dakota	3	3	182	53
Duluth and Superior	14	18	...	...
Chicago	8	5	...	...
Total	4,409	5,773	45,838	7,726

CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED

From Netherlands to—	Pounds	Dollars
New York	12,600	1,089
New Orleans	10,206	748

MILK POWDERS

From Netherlands to—	Pounds	Dollars
New York	56,000	7,297

The total import from the two sources is $22,633.

Milk and Cream Report of Receipts at New York and Metropolitan Area for March, 1931

	40-qt. Units		
State of Origin	Milk	Cream	Condensed
New York	2,058,297	123,276	21,294
New Jersey	79,582	1,679	...
Pennsylvania	426,226	19,708	6,692
Vermont	101,218	8,343	...
Connecticut	19,414	488	...
Massachusetts	8,932	488	...
Maryland	10,379	60	...
Delaware	374	...	...
Canada	1,496	126	...
Wisconsin	...	200	...
Minnesota	...	352	...
Ohio	...	500	...
Tennessee	...	400	...
Indiana	...	700	...
Total, March, 1931	2,705,918	156,320	27,986
Total, March, 1930	2,892,416	149,153	31,241

New York furnished 76.6 per cent of the milk, and 78.8 per cent of the cream coming into the city during the month of March.

April in Southern Tier of New York

April, here in the cow country, sees plans for the season well formed and some beginning made in Spring farming in Southern Chenango and Delaware counties. There is practically no snow in the valleys except in now and then a spot, but hills still have a supply especially in the woods. Some maple sugar has been made as well as syrup, but the season does not promise well.

A little more milk in general that in former years, although prices are somewhat lower. Feeds, however, are relatively low and dairymen are buying rather liberally. One man says he is making more than a year ago from milk but that does not seem to be the general talk. Cows retain the high price that we thought would be impossible, around $100 for a really good cow with some sales at a higher figure. At the same time there are cows at much lower prices. Dairymen are using better judgment than they once did in selecting cows.

With a few exceptions roads are now pretty good. The past Winter has seen the most snow in roads for a long time. The snow plow has been in use in practically all towns and has kept many roads passable about all Winter. Snow banks at the roadsides have been astonishing. In some cases the plow failed to follow the road. Generally that has caused little inconvenience but on narrow roads they sometimes went into the ditch too far and later that made roads impassable with cars.

In Andes they report 110 days of sleighing. That sounds like old times. In Southern Chenango there has been quite a bit of sleighing but most of the traffic has been by auto. The mail carrier in one instance has used an auto sleigh quite a bit, and reports success with it.

There will be about the usual cropping this season but that does not mean a large amount. Occasionally a man will plant two or three acres of potatoes and some will have an acre or more of cabbage. Corn for silage will be as usual, but I have found one man who will plant some corn for husking in the Fall. That is unusual here. He is of foreign birth and is a good farmer. He is getting ahead, too. I am still doubtful about the advantage of growing corn for the grain for the average dairyman here. In an occasional instance it may do better. Another will experiment with Soy beans and this may prove profitable. I have heard of some inquiries about putting in a little vetch, which is not bad, but I do not positively know of anyone who will try it out. I have grown it with success in our natural grass soils.

There is an "epidemic" about school consolidation all about this section. Village boards are making the most of the matter and that means much. These villages seem to be competing with each other to get the districts, and it now looks as though most of the rural schools are going one way or the other. It is a campaign that has been well planned and seems to be making progress. Voting has not been commenced in any large way yet. They say you get better educational advantages from centralization, but what does "better" mean? Who judges the "better?" L.

Notes from Southern Ohio

March weather has been mostly cloudy and cool, with many light rains and snows and some good general steady rains, and the total precipitation is around the average for the month. The soil is well soaked and the springs, creeks, ponds and rivers are well supplied with water, more than we have had here for over a year. The first of April gives promise of a fruitful season judging by the conditions of the soil, moisture, crops planted or to be planted and the intentions of the farmers and gardeners. More ground has been plowed to date than usual, and it is in good condition. The season will be rather late as no fruit buds are swelled much yet. Peaches will not be in bloom till the middle of April or later unless it gets mighty hot, and apples will not bloom till the latter part of the month or the first of May, and they usually bloom in this part of the country about April 10. I have seen them out by the first of the month and not all get killed either. Being so late to start gives a better chance to escape late freezes or frosts. It also means later development of insects and fungus diseases. I hear of no spraying being done yet except a few peaches. Most of the orchards have been fertilized liberally, and the rains have put it into the soil in time, which is better than it was a year ago.

There is prospect of more vegetables being grown this year than usual around here, for the local markets and a surplus can be trucked farther north to other markets. So many people have been out of work that they think they can grow something to live on, and have some to sell, and they can do better at that than by loafing or putting in their time trying to hunt jobs that are not yet to be had. The usual growers are hiring their men at cheaper wages than for many years and they hope to have a fair supply to sell and make something on it. Last year most of the produce sold around here was grown in some other parts of the country while we had such a drought, and the money they paid for it left this territory to go to the growers, transportation, dealers and the means of communication. There has not been much planting done yet in the open ground. It has been too cool to sprout most seeds. Now they must wait till the soil dries before planting. Likely by that time it will be warm, seeds will germinate better and the crops will likely be as early and better than if planted too early in cold ground. The hotbeds are in operation and plants coming on for transplanting when the proper season arrives for it.

Growers are having a hard time to finance their operations this Spring till they raise a crop to sell. A few government loans have been secured here. Bankers are turning down about all calls for money by farmers.

The Red Cross is organized here and helping those in need who have no other means of support. Some men have obtained work after being idle most of the year and many get work part of the time which helps out some. More road repair and work done on it than usual considering the shortage of money due to slow tax collections. U. T. COX.

Lawrence Co., Ohio.

Have had an all-day rain March 28; creeks filled to top of banks. Wheat and new seeding are looking good. Apples are $5 per barrel; cabbage $7 per ton. Farm labor cheaper, $35 to $40 per month for single men; $45 to $55 for married men. Canning factories have all cut their acreage. Some will not open until stock on hand is sold. Condensery price for March milk, $1.28 for 3 per cent, four cents lower than February. Farmers are busy in their orchards trimming, burning brush and getting ready for Spring work, which will not be so early as it first seemed. L. W. M.

Monroe Co., Pa.

Live Stock and Dairy

Observations of a Livestock Man Around and Across the Continent

BY R. W. DUCK.

Louisiana

The Louisiana Experiment Station at Baton Rouge covers approximately 2,200 acres and has some wonderful equipment and an excellent staff of skilled investigators who are conducting very extensive experiments along all lines of animal industry. One of the problems of the Louisiana planter is the production of adequate rations for the farm work stock. Soy beans are a major crop. Blackstrap molasses is plentiful and cheap. Very little corn is produced. An experiment has recently been completed to test the possibility of substituting a combination of Soy-bean hay and blackstrap molasses for the usual corn and hay ration for work mules. Six teams of two mules each were divided into two lots, one mule from each team being placed in each lot. All work done was equalized. Lot 1 received corn and Soy-bean hay, while Lot 2 received molasses, fed pound for pound in place of corn, which was mixed with cut Soy-bean hay, and Soy-bean hay in their racks.

With corn at 95c per bushel, molasses at 6c per gallon, and Soy-bean hay at $25 per ton, it cost, per day, .4117 to feed the corn group, and .1949 for the molasses-fed group. However, the molasses-fed mules were unable to work as well as the corn-fed mules. They winded easily and were sluggish. The last week, one corn-fed mule worked down three molasses-fed mules in one-half day, one of these being one of the best mules on the farm. The molasses-fed mules did not like their ration, and never became accustomed to it during a 60-day period. While the molasses was much cheaper, due to the factors mentioned, it is concluded that molasses cannot entirely replace corn with satisfactory results in the farm work mules' ration.

The Louisiana Cattlemen's Association, which will be devoted to the improving of beef cattle, was just organized the day I arrived in Baton Rouge. It will be governed by a board of eight directors. The second annual feeder's day was also in progress at which some interesting results were presented, and the various groups of cattle were shown.

Cattle feeding systems vary with the locality, the season, the available feed supply, feed prices and cattle prices. However, the question of pasture gains seems to be receiving almost universal attention. White clover and Bermuda grass are the principal pasture grasses of Louisiana. In a test just completed one group of 10 steers was fattened on shelled corn and cottonseed meal on pasture, and compared with a group similarly fed in dry lot. One-half acre of pasture replaced 66.5 lbs. of corn, 19.7 lbs. of cottonseed meal and 337 lbs. of hay. At present feed prices this was equivalent to $3.17 per 100 lbs. gain. Cattle finished on grass alone required a little over one acre of White clover and Bermuda grass, as compared to one-half acre per head where grain was fed. Yearlings can be finished with grain on grass to bring top prices. To finish on grass alone, they must usually be grazed until two or three years old.

The second feeding trial to determine the feeding value of blackstrap molasses when fed to steers in dry lot was started here on October 14, 1930. The comparison was made with ground whole ear corn, cottonseed meal and grass hay, and with another group similarly fed with the addition of Soy-bean silage. The molasses was fed at the rate of approximately 2 lbs. per head daily to steers having an initial weight of slightly less than 400 lbs. Compared with the grass-hay group molasses had a feed value of $21.94 per ton, with ground whole ear corn at $22.36, cottonseed meal at $30 and grass hay at $10 per ton. The average feed cost per 100 lbs. gain in both molasses-fed lots was $9.165. Although they made more rapid gains, the molasses-fed steers were appraised at lower values. This indicates that molasses-fed steers tend to grow rather than fatten. The molasses-fed steers also had better appetites.

The milking herd here consists of 40 Jerseys and 40 Holsteins. Their concentrate ration is home-mixed and consists of 200 lbs. cottonseed meal, 200 lbs. ground oats, 400 lbs. hominy and 200 lbs. wheat bran; to which is added 15 lbs. of salt and 10 lbs. of steamed bonemeal. The growing herd and dry cows receive a concentrate mixture made up of 500 lbs. hominy feed, 100 lbs. wheat bran, 100 lbs. shorts and 300 lbs. ground oats, and the salt and bonemeal. The first mixture is fed at the rate of 1 to 3 for the Jerseys and 1 to 4 for the Holsteins. Their roughage is corn and Soy-bean silage and mixed hay. Figures just completed, covering two years' work, on cost of butterfat per pound, show that their average for the four Winter months was .365c per pound; while the eight months' Summer average was 15c per pound. The yearly average was 21c per pound.

A group of nine cows on good legume hay, silage and a limited amount of grain (1-4 Jersey, 1-5 Holstein) gave as much milk as similar cows with heavy grain feeding and at a net return of $6.56 per cow. A similar group with no grain produced much less but at present prices returned more profit. However, they lost 39 lbs. in weight. The heavily-fed cows returned $42.11; the limited group $55.19, and the no-grain cows $60.14 above feed cost.

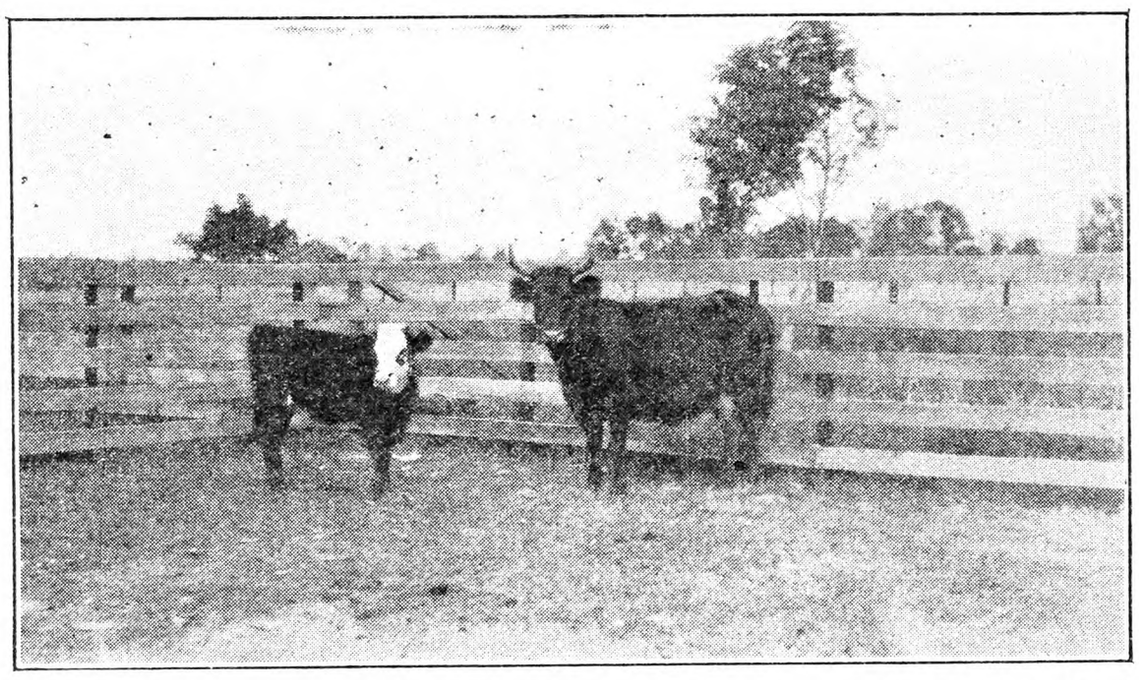
A grade herd at the North Louisiana Experiment Station has just made an average of 6,181 lbs. of milk and 308 lbs. of butterfat. At current prices for butterfat, the return per cow over feed would be $30.19. On the same basis each acre of pasture and feed crop land returned $13.14. Heifer calves in this herd are being cheaply raised on skim-milk powder and grain in place of whole milk.

Purebred Hampshire and Southdown rams were crossed on 34 native ewes last Fall. These ewes today have a value of approximately $3.50 per head. Their lambs will weigh about 60 lbs. in May when they will be marketed in New Orleans. It is expected they will bring eight cents per pound. This will more than clear the present value of the native ewes. Native ewes will shear about a 3-lb. fleece of low-grade wool; their first-cross lambs will shear about 5 lbs. of a superior grade. Some sheep men raise the objection here that due to the hot Summers a sheep will not do well if it carries more than a 3 or 4-lb. fleece. This objection would probably disappear if the heavier fleeces were carried on sheep properly constituted to carry them. Louisiana has a smaller percentage of purebred sheep than any other State in the Union. In a recent test grade Southdown lambs out of native ewes weighed almost as much at 135 days as native lambs at 270 days. The grade lambs were also appraised at two cents more per pound. The Southdown grades gained .371 per head daily, while the native scrubs gained .282.

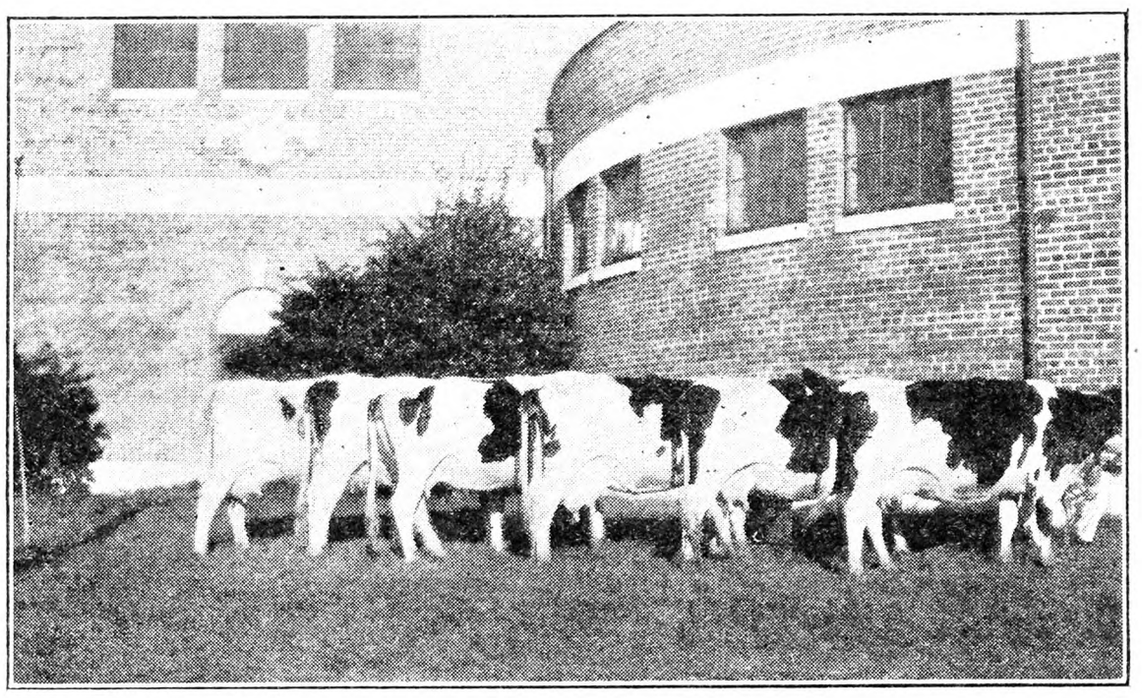
A number of pigs have been born during the past year or two at the Experiment Station here with crooked legs and swollen joints. A study of the weather record shows Southern Louisiana to have an average of 240 cloudy and partly cloudy days a year over a period of 52 years. The average humidity for the year at 7 A. M. was 82; at 12 noon, it was 64; and at 7 P. M. it was 74. Due to the high percentage of cloudy days, together with the comparatively high humidity it was thought that the pigs might be suffering from a vitamin D deficiency, which is usually plentifully supplied to animals through sunshine. To test this point a group of pigs were fed cod-liver oil, in 5 per cent ratio, against a check group similarly fed on a balanced self-fed concentrate mixture. The cod-liver oil fed pigs were better finished at the close of the test. They made more rapid gains at a lower cost. They were healthier, and one of the pigs in the check group receiving no cod-liver oil died from pneumonia. This test indicates a probable deficiency during the Winter months of vitamin D, in dry-lot rations commonly fed in Louisiana. This would also apply to New York State, or any other section where a high percentage of cloudy days is the rule, or where pigs are kept housed. Vitamin D may also be supplied by Alfalfa meal or good quality Alfalfa hay.

Rice polish fed in the ratio of 1 to 3 of corn is used in most of the local hog-fattening rations. A feed called shrimp bran, made from ground cooked shrimp, after removal of tails, has received quite extensive tests at the station. It is a protein concentrate and high in calcium; it compares favorably with tankage and other standard nitrogenous concentrates as a supplemental hog feed.

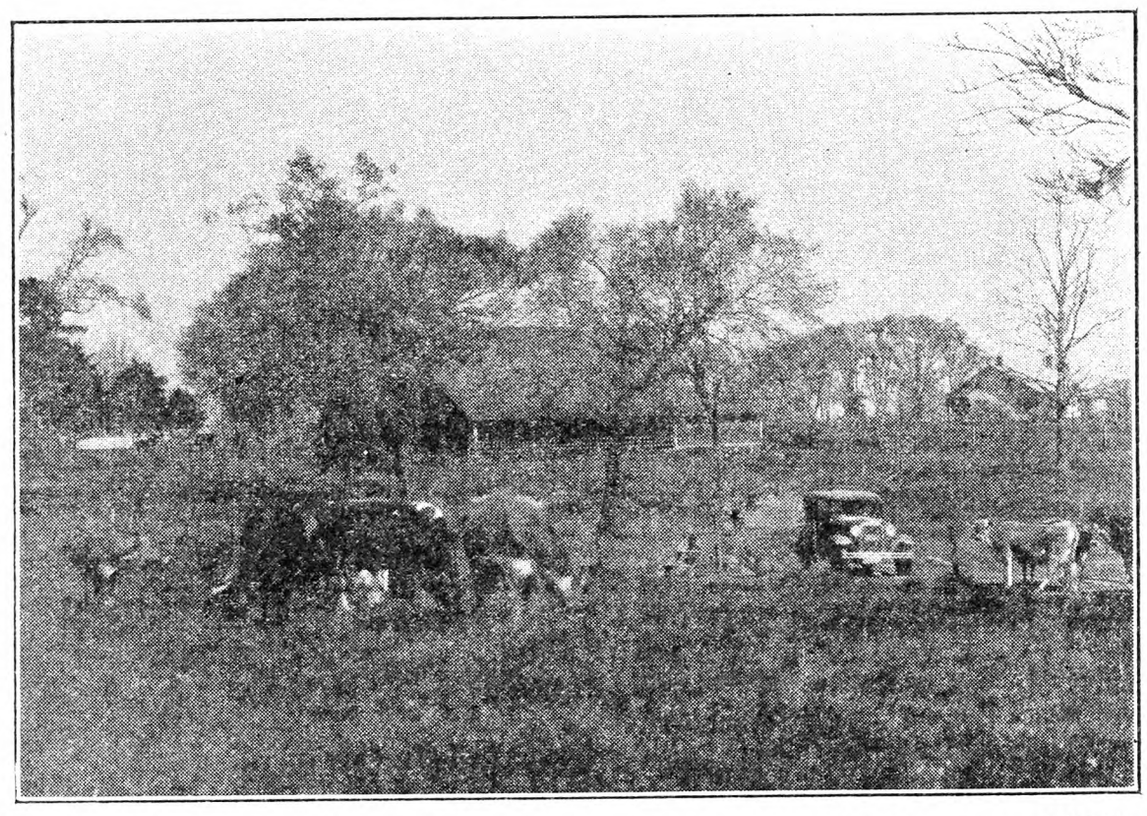
For running on sweet potatoes pigs should weigh 100 lbs. or over. Sweet potatoes gathered by hogs in the field showed a feeding value of $24.34 per acre; when supplemented with tankage they showed a feeding value of $34.23 per acre. With a yield of 10,864 lbs. of potatoes per acre, and calculating the results obtained on the basis of an eight-cent market for pork, the sweet potatoes, when supplemented with tankage, returned a feeding value of 31½c per cwt.



This Native Cow Weighs 930 Pounds. Her calf, sired by a purebred Hereford bull weighs 450 pounds, and shows superior beef type.



These Holstein Cows at the Louisiana Station Were Fed Roughage Alone. (Alfalfa, hay and corn and Soy-bean silage.) They averaged milking 4,531 pounds of milk, 216 pounds of fat in one lactation period.



These cows when placed on this pasture, January 20, 1931, of Italian rye and White clover increased their milk production 77 per cent during the first week, as compared to a silage and hay roughage ration.

Gift to the New Jersey Experiment Station

Farm property covering 1,100 acres, fully equipped dairy and other buildings, with 325 head of purebred Holstein and Guernsey cattle, have been given to the State of New Jersey by James Turner, for an addition to the State Experiment Station work. The State legislature has passed an enabling act making the property a gift to the commonwealth. The farms are in Sussex County, New Jersey, ideal dairy country. The station at its New Brunswick plant, has been carrying on a large amount of interesting work in breeding research in modern lines, recording the progeny of sires of merit, and keeping these animals for as many years as they are useful. These records show, in many cases, striking improvement in the daughters over the production of their dams. It is practical work for all dairy farmers who raise part of their own replacements and who may otherwise slaughter sires of great merit before their worth is made known through the production of their progeny. Such animals, though hard to handle, should be kept so long as they are useful. The new plant in Sussex County will enable the station to broaden its work in these lines, and the benefit of the research will be available not only to New Jersey but all other dairy states.

Don't let horses suffer . . . *Reach for* ABSORBINE

For 38 years farmers have relied on Absorbine, when strains and sprains threaten lameness. Brings quick relief to sore, swollen tendons and muscles. Aids healing of ugly gashes, sores. No blisters, no lost hair, no lay-ups. Famous for economy. $2.50 a bottle—all druggists. W. F. Young, Inc., 288 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

DRIED SKIM-MILK An excellent food for Calves, Pigs, Colts and Chicks, fed dry or mixed with water. $6 per cwt. Oakland Creamery Co., Oakland, Md.

AUCTION—125 HEAD
Guernseys--Brown Swiss--Holsteins
At Watertown, Wis., Thursday, April 23, 1931
We are offering a very high class lot of fresh and springing grade cows—some yearling bulls also.
All cattle checked—T. B. and Bloodtested
A real opportunity—write
F. DARCEY - WATERTOWN, WIS.

∴ HEREFORDS ∴

HEREFORDS
We offer for sale two high-class young bulls ready for service; two small foundation herds each consisting of five heifers and a bull. One group line bred. Herd accredited. Write for information.
BROOKVALE FARM, WINDSOR, MASS.

Two Purebred, Registered, Tested
Hereford Cows and Calves
E. M. HALLOCK Washington Depot, Conn.

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Crawford County, Penna.
THE COW CO. OF THE EAST
Cows will not be as cheap in years as they can be purchased now. We can show you cows such as you describe to us at the price we quote to you. Let us quote you actual carload averages.
-- Write us your needs —
CRAWFORD COUNTY CO-OPERATIVE DAIRY IMPROVEMENT AND SALES ASSOCIATION
Market House Meadville, Pa.

∴ ABERDEEN ANGUS ∴

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE
Breeding stock always for sale at reasonable prices.
BRIARCLIFF FARMS, INC. Pine Plains, N. Y.

∴ DOGS ∴

1 PED. FEMALE COLLIE
four months old. White and brown, born cow dog, $10.
E. BEESMER, Route 2, Box 56, Kingston, N.Y.

COLLIE PUPS Sable and white, from A-1 farm dogs, males, $10. Male cow dog, 2 years, heel driver, $25. O. H. RILEY, Franklin, Vt.

SHOMONT WHITE COLLIES—"Real aces" of Dogdom Useful and intelligent companions, workers and guards. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed, Prices reasonable. The Shomont, Dept. R, Monticello, Iowa

Golden Collie Pups 4 mos., females, $5. MRS. PUTNAM Merriam District, GRAFTON, MASS.

COLLIE and FOX TERRIER PUPS—Handsome and intelligent. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

∴ RABBITS ∴

Rabbits & Supplies Complete descriptive literature Albert Facey, Jr., 115-D, Valley Stream, N.Y.

∴ HORSES ∴

Belgians We are offering Stallions and Mares from yearlings to mature horses. Pleased to show them and quote interesting prices.
HYLLMEDE FARM - - Beaver, Pa.

Registered Percheron Stallions and Mares
B. C. DOTTERER - MILL HALL, PA.

Shetland Ponies for children, also STALLIONS; MARES with colts by side or separate. Prices right. A. B. PORTER PONY FARMS, Atwater, Ohio

FOR SALE **Shetland Ponies** $65.00 each. PONY FARM, Cortland, Ohio

∴ GOATS ∴

— For Sale —
Fresh Goats--Toggenburg Buck $10.00 UP
MYERS FARM, Ratzer Road, R. 2, Upper Preakness, Paterson, N. J.

Wanted—Driving Goat, Pony or Burro—give full information. G. R. Hogrewe, Fairlawn, N. J.

Sell Your Surplus Stock
MANY breeders have found that a little advertisement on this page is a sure way of finding customers for any stock they have for sale. You can tell 250,000 farmers and breeders about your stock with an advertisement on this page. Tell these 250,000 readers about the stock you want to sell and you will find that many of them are looking for just what you have for sale. Write for our
SPECIAL LIVE STOCK ADVERTISING RATE
The Rural New-Yorker
333 West 30th St., New York

Handling Some Iowa Pigs

The following statement is made regarding the methods by which Karl Hoffman won second place in the 1930 Iowa Pork Production Contest. With an average of 9.7 pigs from 19 sows Mr. Hoffman produced 41,214 lbs. of pork at a feed cost of $5.43 a 100 lbs. in 180 days. the sows were moved on to a clean Alfalfa pasture a few days prior to farrowing and there farrowed in small individual houses. Creeps were fixed for the pigs, where they were fed until weaned.

After weaning at about eight weeks of age, the pigs were full fed, from self-feeders, ground shelled corn, hulled oats, the two to one mixture of tankage and oil meal and mineral feed. In addition ground barley and a small amount of oat meal were fed while the pigs were small. Five acres of Alfalfa pasture were used.

Before farrowing, the sows followed a bunch of cattle being fed Alfalfa and corn, and in addition were allowed whole oats and about 50 lbs. of the tankage-oil meal mixture each week. At time of farrowing, the sows were fed corn and oats and one-half pound daily of protein mixture. Two weeks after farrowing the sows were all run together and were full fed ear corn on Alfalfa pasture.

The total amount of feeds from the time the sows were bred until the pigs were 180 days of age was as follows: 350 bushels whole oats; 1,160 bushels hulled oats; 1,820 bushels corn; 6,280 lbs. tankage; 3,090 lbs. oil meal; 2,000 lbs. Alfalfa hay; 700 lbs. oat meal; 5 acres Alfalfa pasture and 800 lbs. mineral feed. In figuring costs, $50 was charged for grinding corn, and $46.40 or 4 cents a bushel for hulling the oats.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE	
Steers, 900 to 1,100, good	$8.25@$9.35
Medium	7.00@ 8.25
Common	5.90@ 7.00
Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	8.35@ 9.35
Medium	7.25@ 8.35
Heifers, 500 to 850, good	7.00@ 8.25
Common and medium	5.00@ 7.00
Cows, good	5.00@ 6.00
Common and medium	4.00@ 5.00
Low cutters and cutters	2.65@ 4.00
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	5.25@ 5.75
Cutter and medium	3.50@ 5.25
Vealers, milk-fed, good and ch	7.00@10.00
Medium	5.00@ 7.50
Cull and common	2.50@ 5.50
Calves, 250 to 350, good and ch	6.00@ 8.00
Common and med	3.00@ 6.00
HOGS	
Lt. wts., 140 to 160, good and ch	$8.40@$8.65
Lt. lts., 160 to 180, good and ch	8.50@ 8.65
180 to 200, good and ch	8.50@ 8.65
Med. wts., 200 to 220, good and ch	8.40@ 8.65
220 to 250, good and ch	8.10@ 8.50
Hvy. wts., 250 to 290, good and ch	7.90@ 8.25
290 to 350, good and ch	7.60@ 8.00
Pkg. sows, 275 to 500, med. and gd	6.25@ 7.00
Sl. pigs, 100 to 130, good and ch	7.90@ 8.40
SHEEP (Shorn basis, except Spring lambs)	
Spring lambs, good and ch	$14.00@16.00
Lambs, 90 down, good and ch	8.25@ 9.25
Medium	7.00@ 8.25
91 to 100, med. and ch	6.75@ 8.25
All wts., common	5.25@ 7.00
Wethers, 90 to 120, med. and good	3.25@ 5.25
Ewes, 90 to 120, med. and ch	2.75@ 4.50
120 to 150, med. and ch	2.50@ 4.25
All wts., cull and com	1.00@ 2.75

Coming Meetings and Shows

June 3-5.—American Forestry Association, annual convention, Grove Park Inn, Ashville, N. C.

Aug. 17-20.—Fourteenth annual American Country Life Conference, Ithaca, N. Y. For further information address American Country Life Association, 105 East 22nd St., New York City.

Livestock Sales

April 23.—Guernseys, Brown Swiss, Holsteins; Watertown, Wis. F. Darcey, manager.

April 30.—Pinehurst Ayrshire Sale, Pinehurst, N. C.

May 2.—Holsteins; Nelson Schaenen, Basking Ridge, N. J.

May 12.—Guernseys; Chester County Blood-tested Sale; Chadds Ford Junction, Pa.

May 14.—National Guernsey Sale, Trenton, N. J.

May 15.—Coventry Florham Sixth Annual Guernsey Sale, Trenton, N. J.

May 16.—Bellaire Farm Guernsey dispersal, East Kensington, Conn.

May 18.—Moorland Guernsey dispersal, Montclair, N. J.

June 1.—W. McMonnies Jersey Sale, Madison, N. J.

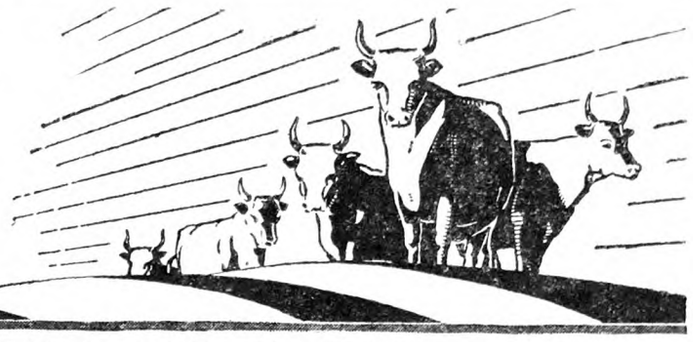
June 4.—W. R. Spann Jersey Sale, Morristown, N. J.

June 8.—Wendover Farm Ayrshires, Bernardsville, N. J.

June 9.—Strathglass Farm Ayrshires, Port Chester, N. Y.

July 20.—Edmond Butler's Jersey Sale, Chester, N. Y.

ADVANCE WITH THE AYRSHIRE



THE BREED THAT IS GOING AHEAD

The Ayrshire steadily goes ahead, demonstrating her efficiency and practical value on the farms of thousands of satisfied owners. Hardy rustlers, good grazers, and udders that are built to wear are some of the reasons why the Ayrshire advances.

Carefully supervised Herd Tests records furnish proof that well-managed herds of mature Ayrshire cows produce an average of 10,000 lbs. of 4% milk at lowest feed cost, with twice-a-day milking and every cow of milking age included. High Producing Ayrshires have good type, too.

GOOD BEEF
At 23 months a fat Ayrshire heifer weighed 1325 pounds, and dressed 64%. Her granddam is a high-record cow and a winner in the London Milking Trials.

Write for literature or help in locating foundation animals.
Ayrshire Breeders' Association
96 Center Street
BRANDON VERMONT

BEST MILK
The tiny fat globules in 4% Ayrshire milk make it the ideal milk for nurseries, hospitals, and a discriminating retail trade. There is an Ayrshire milk market near you.

∴ HOLSTEINS ∴

Dispersal Sale of 26 Registered Holsteins
Saturday, May 2, 1931
At 1 o'clock daylight saving time, at owner's farm, ½ mile east of village center, Basking Ridge, Somerset County, New Jersey. Herd leader in cow-testing work. Milking members average 14,860 lbs. milk, 480 lbs. fat in year (including four Class B records). Animals of good type and splendid breeding. Include 28-lb. daughter of King Ormsby Ideal from 31-lb. daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld, granddaughters of King of Ormsbys, Avon Pontiac, Echo Creator; others trace to Matador Segis Walker and Colantha Johanna Lad.
HERD ACCREDITED 5 YEARS.
SEND FOR CATALOG.
Herbert Van Pelt, *Auctioneer* M. H. Keeney, *in Box*
Nelson Schaenen, *Owner*

100 Registered Holstein Cattle
Selling at Public Auction
Meadowbrook Herd • Blairstown, N. J.
April 29, 1931
Accredited—C. T. A. Records—Nearly all bred on farm. The biggest dispersal in the east this spring. Two noted herd sires sell. Send at once for catalog to—
Sales Manager, R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N.Y.

Canadian Bred Holsteins
are heavy producers, healthy, and of good type and breeding. More than 3,000 head shipped to foreign countries last year indicates general popularity. Let us quote you on a few real outstanding cows and heifers, or a nice young bull of superior blood-lines.
Apply DIRECTOR OF EXTENSION, Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, Brantford, Ont.

Forsgate Farms Holsteins
Bulls from 1 mo. to serviceable age. 299-day herd average 12,231 lbs. milk, 414.2 lbs. fat. Also a number of cows with records up to 18,619 lbs. milk and 600 lbs. fat. Accredited and blood tested. Write for pedigrees and prices.
FORSGATE FARMS, Jamesburg, N. J.

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GUERNSEY CATTLE
Tuberculin Tested
Special prices on Bulls ready for service.
BERKSHIRE HOGS
Immunized against cholera. Boars ready for service. Fall and Spring Pigs.
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TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS
BULLS from 1 Month to Serviceable Age
from record dams and proven sires. Herd accredited and blood tested. Attractive prices. Exceptional values.
TARBELL FARMS -:- SMITHVILLE FLATS, N. Y.

Guernsey Bulls
from one month to serviceable age. Sons of Upland's Good Gift A. R., sire of Junior Champion, Pennsylvania Show, out of A. R. dams with records up to 700 lbs. fat. Herd Accredited and Blood Tested. Prices to suit times. FRITZLYN FARMS, Pipersville, Pa.

LAKE DELAWARE FARMS, Delhi, N. Y.
GUERNSEY BULLS FOR SALE
from $75 up. Herd fully accredited and blood tested.

Guernseys REG. BULLS serviceable age. HEIFER and BULL CALVES. Marion Van Eman, Elgin, Ohio

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JERSEY CATTLE have been bred and perfected at Sheomet Farm for the past 33 years. If you are interested in heavy producing Jerseys of the *bluest blood*, write—
A. F. PEIRCE Box 67 Winchester, N. H.

Jerseys For Sale—several fresh young reg. Jersey cows from an accredited herd. Beautiful animals and splendid milkers, price $150 each. CORNISH FARM, Parsippany, Morris Co., N. J.

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Milking Shorthorns--Durhams FOR SALE — Two splendid cows, one 2-year-old roan bull, one year old roan bull, few heifers. Registered Milking Shorthorn, federal accredited, a bargain for someone. H. C. McConnell, R. 3, Penn Yan, New York

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FEEDING PIGS $4.50 Each
select, crated, C.O.D. Grain fed. Mostly Poland Chinas. Few other breeds. Shoats around 40 lbs., $6.25. Can start these shoats on garbage, vaccinate, castrate at $7.
C. STANLEY SHORT, CHESWOLD, DELAWARE

BUY Reg. Poland Chinas World's greatest breed of Hogs. Pigs, $15 and $20 each. Write me. G. S. HALL, Farmdale, Ohio

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READY TO SHIP
When starting to raise a Hog why not have one that will please you. A trial order will prove to you how pigs from select stock will grow. I will ship any number C.O.D. My guarantee: 10 days trial, if satisfied keep them, if not return them and your money will be returned. Crating free.
Berkshire and Chester cross or Yorkshire and Chester cross pigs
6-7 weeks old, $4.25 each
8-9 weeks old, $4.50 each
Chester White Barrows, 6 wks. old $6 ea.
WALTER LUX
Tel. 0086 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass.

Young Quality Pigs
Cheshire and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester
7 weeks old, $4.50
9 weeks old, $5.00
10 weeks old, $5.50
All Husky, Healthy, Fast Growing Stock
MY GUARANTEE—YOU MUST BE SATISFIED. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval, If dissatisfied, return at my expense. Crates free.
EDWARD BUNZEL LEXINGTON, MASS. Tel. 0496

Chester White and Duroc PIGS
Either of above breeds now ready to ship, they are rugged, fast growing and very good type, cannot be told from pure-breds. Also a few Poland Chinas. All raised on our own farms.
6 to 8 weeks old, $4.50 each C. O. D.
A few 8 to 10 wks. old Chester or Duroc Barrows, $5.00 each. All crated free.
HIGHLAND YARDS, Waltham, Mass.
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PIGS FOR SALE
Choice Young Porkers
6-7 weeks old - $4.50 8-9 weeks old - $5.00
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Berkshire and Chester, O. I. C. and Yorkshire crossed. Ship what you need C. O. D. on approval. My guarantee a square deal at all times. Give us a trial.
W. J. Dailey, Lexington, Mass. Tel. 1085

Feeding Pigs *for sale*
Chester & Berkshire
Chester & Yorkshire } 6-7 Weeks Old, $4.25 each
Chester & Duroc } 8-9 Weeks Old, $4.75 each
All good healthy stock. Will ship in lots of two or more. If not satisfied return them at my expense.
MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, Woburn, Mass.

SPRING PIGS FOR SALE
"Our Long List of satisfied customers is your guarantee."
6-7 weeks old $4.50
8 weeks old 4.75
Buy where quality is never sacrificed to quantity, we are prepared to supply you with pigs of rugged, fast growing strain from quality boars and sows—Berkshire and Chester cross, and Chester and Yorkshire cross, at above prices, also a few Chester Whites at 8 weeks old $5.50. Will ship C.O.D. on approval, crated free.
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LITTLE PIGS FOR SALE
— at —
RYDER'S STOCK FARM, INC.
Lexington, Mass.
Large type Chester White and Poland China crossed, 6 to 8 weeks old at - - - $5.50
Some a little younger and smaller at - - $5.00
Write to GEORGE FREEMAN, Mgr.,
115 Waltham Street - Lexington, Mass.
or Telephone Lexington 0202
WE ALSO HAVE 50 young thoroughbred POLAND CHINA SOWS, weighing 110 to 140 lbs. at $25 a piece.

SPRING PIGS FOR SALE
Chester-Berkshire—Yorkshire-Chester Crossed
6 to 7 weeks old..... $4.25 each
8 weeks old..... 4.50 each
All good feeders. Will ship any number C.O.D. 10 days trial. J. W. GARRITY, 7 Lynn St., Woburn, Mass.

Best Grade Berkshire, Chester & Poland-China **PIGS** 6-8 wks. old $ 7 each, 3 mos. old, 12 each. Express paid. C. E. Bosserman, York Springs, Pa.

DUROC REG. SWINE All ages for sale. F. M. Pattington & Son, Merrifield, N. Y.

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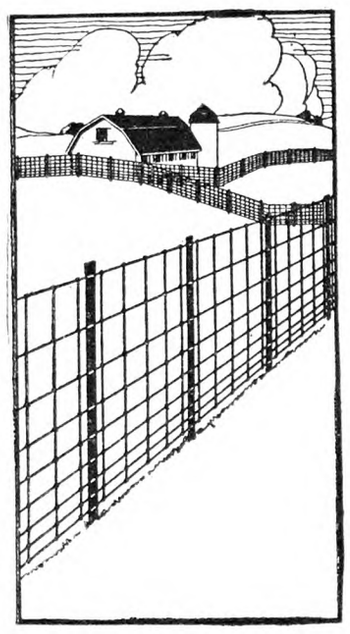

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1—As an added protection against wear and weather, it is armored with a heavy coating of pure zinc.

2—The famous Wheeling Hinge Joint provides the necessary strength and flexibility.

3—Wheeling Fence is stretched up and tested at the factory—pre-tested for your protection.

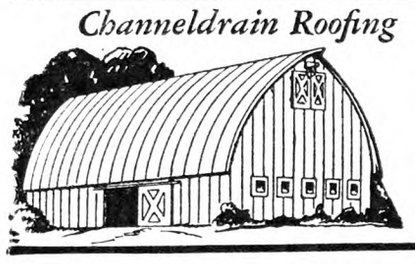
4—In spite of its many superior features Wheeling Fence costs no more than ordinary fence—and lasts much longer.

See your Wheeling Fence Dealer today—he has genuine fence value for you.

WHEELING CORRUGATING COMPANY, Wheeling, West Virginia

Branches; New York Buffalo Philadelphia Chicago Kansas City St. Louis Richmond Chattanooga Minneapolis Des Moines Detroit Columbus, Ohio

Channeldrain Roofing



For lifetime roofing service, apply Improved Channeldrain, made of COP-R-LOY, the Copper Alloyed Steel, and thoroughly protected with a durable coating of pure zinc. Fire-proof, lightning-proof—offers maximum protection against leaks. Costs no more than ordinary roofing—worth a whole lot more to you because Channeldrain pays for itself through extra years of trouble-free service.

Wheeling CORRUGATING COMPANY Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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Germicide Parasiticide—Disinfectant

Kreso Dip No. 1 Standardized is non-irritating, effective and inexpensive. It kills lice, sheep ticks, mites and fleas; drives away insects and mosquitoes; helps the healing of mange, scab, ringworm and other skin diseases. It disinfects, cleanses and deodorizes.

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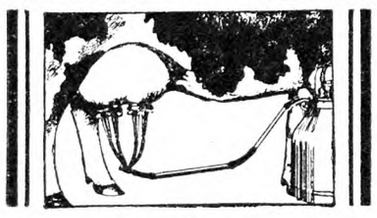

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SINGLE Tube System—sanitary metal with rubber joints. NEW *one-piece all-rubber* mouth piece! Improved Burrell is the *easiest-to-clean* milker made! That's why *Burrell users* are producing *cleaner milk!* Single and double units. Write for catalog.

"It Milks the Cows Clean"

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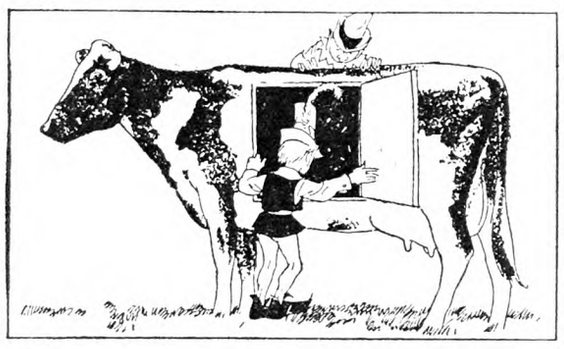
When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

Ever look into a cow's stomach?



OF course not! But if it were possible you would be amazed at what goes on there!

You'd rush to the nearest feed store for Dried Molasses Beet Pulp—the natural vegetable feed resulting from the extraction of sugar from beets—the feed that keeps the cow's stomach in perfect working order. In addition to being a great feed itself it aids the digestion of the other ingredients in the ration.

Dried Molasses Beet Pulp is *bulky, cooling, laxative, palatable*—just the kind of feed every cow needs in her stomach to keep in perfect health. And your cows must be healthy to be profitable. Fits any ration—replaces corn, barley, oats, silage and other carbohydrate feeds. 6 pounds are equal to 10 pounds of hay. Good for all animals—dairy cows, beef cattle and sheep.

Attractive Prices

Present low prices make it more than ever a profitable buy. See your feed dealer without delay. Shipments made direct from factory closest to buyer.

Send for Free Booklet, "Profitable Feeding"

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
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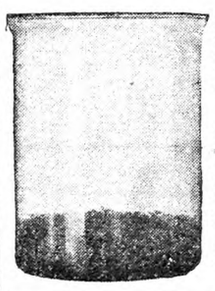


Left: Dried Molasses Beet Pulp before it is moistened.

Right: Note how it swells after water is added. Loosely held together it is digested to the utmost.

Notes from Montana

The first half of March was very much like real Spring; in fact Mar. 15 was the warmest at Helena, Mont., in 51 years of record keeping by the United States Weather Bureau. March 25 was, I think, one of the windiest days I ever experienced. At times the dirt was blowing until we could not see our outbuildings only a few rods away. The wind came from the north and brought with it a multitude of Russian thistles or "tumbleweed" as some know them, filling the east and west fences to the very top. The window sills were covered with dirt which sifted in through the tiniest of cracks. It is hard weather for baby chicks. I have some almost five weeks old and others to hatch in a few days. Let's hope for a moderation before they arrive. I found my first frozen egg of the Winter today.

We have been promised showers, but for some reason they have failed to materialize. Normal rainfall between now and August, with a soaking in May and June, would assure irrigated crops, according to the agricultural statistician. The early grains provided an outlook better than last year for dry-land crops, but some lack of irrigation water reserves is reported. On the western part of the State, however, a better condition than last year in this respect is indicated. Indications are that both stockmen and farmers plan to replenish their supplies this year with a larger acreage of feed crops.

The prospective beet growers have taken full advantage of past weather conditions by getting their ground in shape for planting. Farmers in this district have never had their work so far advanced before this early in the season. Virtually all the Spring plowing has been done. Despite the fact that terms of the beet contracts have not been settled irrigated farmers in this territory are making preparations for a large acreage, and indications are that with a favorable contract, the planting will be at least as large as last year. The Great Western Sugar Company states that it cannot make a profit with $7 beets at existing sugar prices. The directors of the Montana State Beet Marketing Association contend that the farmers cannot make a profit and cannot escape a serious loss on $5.50 beets.

For 20 years the farmers and ranchers of the lower Flathead Valley in the western part of the State have waited and worked, hoping against hope for the Federal Government to make good its promise of bringing to the arid lands the life-giving waters of Flathead Lake. At last their dreams are coming true. The work will continue for fully two and a half years, six months' time having already been spent on it. An interesting feature of the work is the fact that at least 40 Indians are on the payroll, the power company thus having made good its promise to the Flathead and Kootenai tribes to furnish work to all Indians who are willing and able to work on the white man's project of harnessing the waters of their ancestral domain.

An attempt by the Chicago, St. Paul and Milwaukee Railroad to increase rates on livestock moving between Montana and Dakota points was checked by the Interstate Commerce Commission upon complaint of shippers. An investigation was ordered to determine the justice of the change.

Montana horses are being shipped to Pennsylvania market, a car of 28 being shipped by express in a palace stock car last week.

Montana is pioneering in the work of fighting the dreaded spotted fever wood-tick with a parasite imported from France. Two million of the parasites have been placed in the Rocky Mountain region. The insects have the vitality and power to kill wood-ticks under favorable laboratory conditions, but whether the experiment will succeed in the outdoors where the ticks abound is yet to be determined. In the laboratory experiments all ticks attacked by the imported insects died. The parasites attack the ticks by laying eggs which hatch grubs that feed on the ticks. By turning the insects loose in the territories in which the ticks thrive it is hoped that the two insects will engage in warfare that eventually will eliminate the ticks. This State also has financed experiments in search for a serum to offset the effects of a tick bite, which is often fatal.

More cattle and sheep and fewer horses and swine were on Montana farms and ranches January 1, 1931, than a year ago, according to the annual livestock estimate of the State-Federal crop reporting service. Cattle are on the upward trend. By degrees the tractor is pushing the horse aside.

Co-eds and home economics specialists of the State College have completed the "taste" test of lamb. I previously said there was no difference in the flavor. The verdict of the "tasters" proves that beet pulp added to a barley and Alfalfa hay ration for fattening lambs means meat of which we may be proud. The home economics specialist called attention to the small amount of juice in the pan, indicating that beet pulp has little or no effect on shrinkage.

A dozen Western States have united in a campaign to spend $100,000 each year for the next five years in an effort to encourage a greater consumer demand for lamb. Next month the sheepmen of this State will solicit among themselves to raise the quota, which is $16,000 for this State. There is no good reason why the lambs raised on succulent Montana grasses should not become as gastronomically famous as the Iowa corn-fed beef which broke into popular favor a number of years ago.

The sheepmen of the State see a satisfactory lambing season ahead. Sheep are in excellent condition. Ewes are fat and strong. Average yields for registered ewes are from 120 to 140 per cent.

More than 8,000 acres of land in the valley of the Yellowstone River, from Gardiner, 20 miles north, have been acquired by the United States Government to serve as a Winter range for the northern elk herd. The herd totals approximately 12,000 head. The purchase was made under an act of Congress passed May 22, 1926, which provides for the reversion of 45,000 acres in the valley to the national government. The territory is at present divided among ranchers, formerly having been part of the Absoroka and Gallatin national forests. When recovered, it will not be a part of Yellowstone Park, but will remain under forest jurisdiction. G. V. L.

Billings, Mont.

Division of Estate

A man with no children, dies without making a will. He leaves a wife, father and two brothers. According to law how will his real estate and personal property be divided? M. S.

New Jersey

Where a man dies leaving no children, without making a will and leaving himself surviving, a wife, a father and two brothers, his property will be divided as follows: all of his personal property which includes bank accounts, bonds, stocks, household furniture, clothing, etc., will go to his wife; all real estate purchased by him during coverture goes to the wife in fee simple; all other real property goes to the brothers and sisters in equal shares as tenants in common or to their issue per stirpes, subject to the wife's right of dower. This dower consists of a one-half life right in the husband's real estate of which he died seized. H. R.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, published weekly at New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1931.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared John J. Dillon, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Publisher of The Rural New-Yorker, and that the following, is to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher: John J. Dillon, Port Chester, N. Y.
Managing Editor: W. W. Higgins, Maywood, N. J.
Business Manager: John J. Dillon, Port Chester, N. Y.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

Rural Publishing Co., 333 West 30th St., New York, N. Y.
John J. Dillon, Port Chester, N. Y.
W. A. O'Brien, 170 Vermilyea Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Julia Dillon, Montgomery, N. Y.
Agnes Dillon, 443 West 147th Street, New York, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting is given also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is ——. (This information is required from daily publications only.)

JOHN J. DILLON, Publisher.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of March, 1931.

(SEAL) FRED STRAHA,

Notary Public, Queens County, Queens Co. Clerk's No. 2625, Register's No. 2707. Certificate filed in New York Clerk's No. 916, Register's No. 28682. Commission expires March 30, 1932.

Our Beef Supply

The officially estimated number of all cattle and calves on farms January 1, 1931, was 58,955,000 head, an increase of 977,000 head over last year's number. This was the third annual increase since cattle numbers reached the low point of the production cycle in 1928.

As in the two previous years this increase in numbers was in large part due to an expansion in milk cow numbers, there being 532,000 more of this class of cattle reported this year than last.

The increased numbers since 1928 have amounted to 8.6 per cent in the North Central States, about 5 per cent in the South Central and North Atlantic States, and 2 per cent in the Western States. There has been practically no change in the South Atlantic States. More than half of the increase in all cattle and about 88 per cent of the increase in cattle kept for milk production, took place in Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and the two Dakotas.

Cattle slaughtered for food during 1930 under federal inspection totaled 8,170,373 head, a decrease of 1.8 per cent under 1929. Calf slaughter showed an increase of 2.4 per cent as compared with the previous year and numbered 4,595,000 head. About 300,000 fewer cows and heifers were slaughtered in 1930 than in 1929, while steer slaughter increased about 150,000 head.

Cattle imported totaled 216,000 head during the first 11 months of 1930, compared with 478,000 the corresponding period the year before. Of the 1930 imports 158,000 head came from Mexico and 58,000 from Canada. Practically all of the Mexican imports entered during the first six months of the year and 73 per cent of those from Canada did likewise. These came in prior to the increase in import duties.

Canned beef, passed for entry into the United States during 1930, amounted to 48,533,000 lbs., a decrease of about 37 per cent from that of 1929. Imports of fresh and frozen beef during the first 11 months of 1930 amounted to 9,266,000 lbs., and were less than one-fourth as large as during the corresponding period in 1929. Nearly 80 per cent of this fresh and frozen beef came in before July 1. Per capita consumption of federally inspected beef amounted to 35.7 lbs. during the first 11 months of 1930, as compared with 37 lbs. during the same period in 1929. This was a decrease of 3.3 per cent. This decreased consumption was accompanied by an average decline for the period of 8.2 per cent in the retail prices of beef. C. D. L.

Greetings from Arkansas

A gentle, soil-soaking, welcome rain has fallen. Not a drop ran off the fields. We need this moisture. However, plenty of water has been available for domestic use, and ponds still have water.

In spite of all the hard-times stories that have gone forth from and about Arkansas, Northwest Arkansas is coming through this period of depression very comfortably. Diversification has been practiced in this section for several years; its importance is appreciated in these times. Here we have orchards, berries, truck crops, cows, chickens and a few hogs. Everybody grows a garden, and the pantries are well-stocked with home-canned fruits, vegetables and meats. To be sure a few banks have failed, and a few others have been re-organized. In at least one instance enormous loans to the president of the bank and his family had much to do with the crash.

A "back-to-the-farm" movement seems to have started in this vicinity. An ex-policeman from Kansas City, a former battery-factory worker from Iowa, and a former packinghouse employe from St. Joseph, Mo., have rented small farms in this vicinity and settled with their families thereon. From every town families have gone out to a farm or an acreage. These new farmers all want a horse and a cow. This demand has boosted prices very noticeably the past six weeks; $25 and $35 horses and cows are now scarce. A neighbor traded a 10 months heifer for a horse and a little later sold the horse for $45.

Farmers are generally optimistic and hopeful that 1931 will be a good year for the man who grows feed both for his stock and his family. They are about their business early and earnestly. A lot of plowing has been done since the middle of January, for which the weather has been ideal.

A few lazy hens, and a couple of extra cockerels go to the slaughter house tomorrow to be canned for sandwich meat for our school children. They seem to never tire of the chicken sandwiches, and I find, when I plow away from home, they are the sandwich that "sticks to the ribs." The chicken is cooked in a pressure cooker until the meat is readily removable from the bones. Then it is packed without any bones in half-pint glass jars and processed in the pressure cooker. The small containers are a convenient size, making it possible to open just the right amount each time, and thus avoid a waste of a little left over. In making the sandwich fillings, the canned chicken meat is run through a food chopper and then mixed with salad dressing or chow-chow. Sometimes a few hickory-nut meats or a taste of cheese is added for variation. The meat from a four-pound Leghorn fills four half-pint jars. By using chicken meat, the cash outlay for the school lunches has been trifling, and the children have had wholesome and appetizing food.

When cream dropped to 20c locally and the best we could do by shipping it was 25c a lb. for the butterfat, we acquired a larger churn and made a deal with a local market to buy our butter at 35c a lb. After a few weeks, in order to sell our entire output of butter, we accepted 30c a lb. With plenty of home-made butter on the market at 20 and 25c a lb., we are glad for the better market for our product. Since a pound of butterfat will make one and one-fifth pound of butter, we are getting a satisfactory price for our butterfat by the churning route.

We sold eggs last week at 10c a dozen. Very few are planning to increase their flocks, and many expect to raise only a few to replace the old hens. Because I believe this is the general attitude, I expect to increase my flock. I expect a scarcity of eggs next Fall that will help prices materially if the employment situation can be relieved sufficiently to increase the buying power of the country.

Benton Co., Ark. W. R. CURRY.

Some Butter Statistics

Will you tell me how much butter we export and import? S. T. J.
New York.

Most of our butter exports go to the tropics. The amount, according to the Government report for the past five years ran: 1926, 5,280,000 lbs.; 1927, 5,048,000; 1928, 3,965,000; 1929, 3,778,000 lbs. These figures were for the government fiscal year, which ends June 30. For the six months July-December, 1930, butter exports were 1,121,000. For January and February, 1931, the total was 207,427 lbs.

Our butter imports for 1930 were 2,472,000 lbs. Thus we export about as much butter as we import, despite the lower prices of butter shipped from the producing countries which can sell butter so cheap that even our tariff of 14 cents a pound doesn't keep all foreign butter out of our markets. The fairly large export trade has been developed for grades and packs suitable for the needs of the tropical countries of America. In many markets, the low freight rates and direct trade routes give us an advantage.

G. B. F.

4-H Club Lambs

In five years Centre County, Pa., 4-H lamb club members have earned $3,702.34, County Agent R. C. Blaney, reports. Sales of lambs returned $3,069.34 and prize money added $633.

Organized in 1926 with 10 boys and girls as members, the club expanded to 15 members the following year. In 1928 there were 13 members, in 1929 there were 14, and last year 11.

Since the club started 197 lambs have been fed by the boys and girls. The average return per lamb including sale price and prize money is $16.96. Out of receipts each club member paid for his lambs, bought feed, and paid part of the expenses incurred by exhibiting at the State Farm Show in Harrisburg.

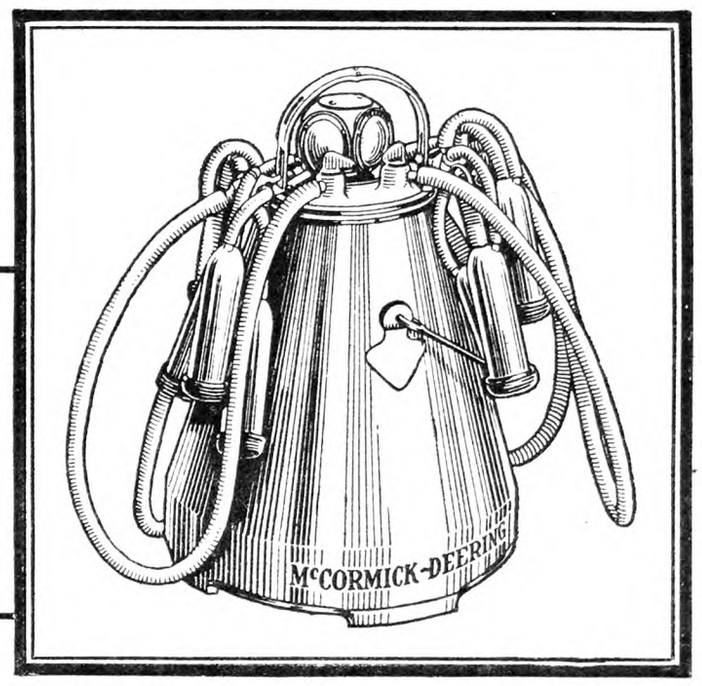
Besides the financial returns, the club members have learned many points about sheep management. Club activities have taught fitting and showing, proper types of feed to use and methods of handling lambs, value of the proper method in controlling stomach worms in sheep, and the value of good blood in lambs for feeding purposes.

Sausage Making

For sausage, only use clean meat of good quality. Use about three-fourths lean and one-fourth fat. Grind through a medium plate and season as follows: For every 50 lbs. of meat use 1 lb. salt and 2½ ounces finely ground black pepper. If you like the flavor of sage, use three ounces of sage leaf finely powdered. Mix the flavoring thoroughly into the meat.

IN THE year 1620 settlers in Virginia paid 100 lbs. of tobacco each for wives sent over from England, and later the price went up to 150 lbs. of tobacco.

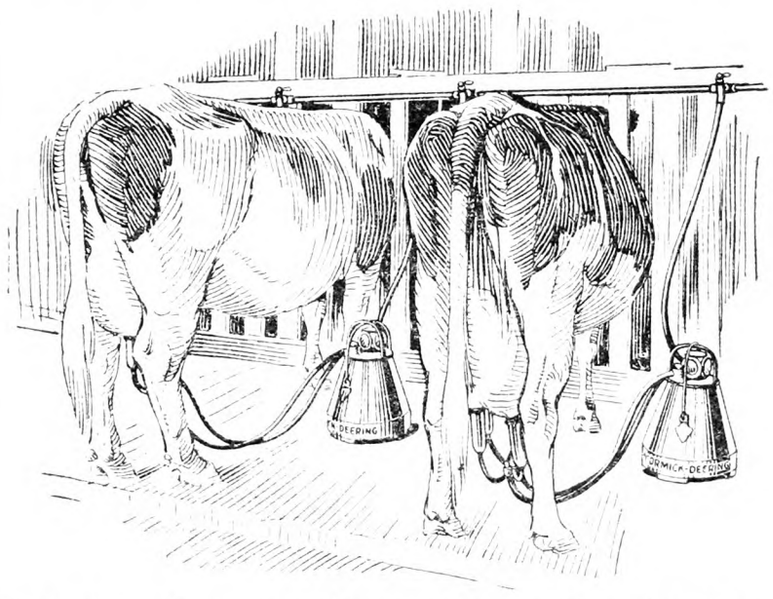
Have You Seen the Brand New



McCormick-Deering MILKER?

ASK the McCormick-Deering dealer to show you the NEW McCormick-Deering Milker in his store now. It will be well worth your while to inspect this modern dairy unit that has been so favorably recommended by hundreds of dairymen who know the meaning of good milking.

They have taken to it because of its design and operation, its remarkable features of sanitation, and the important reductions it effects in the cost of producing milk. It actually saves more than 50 per cent in time and labor for its owners. Every part of this milker is so simple to take apart and so easy to clean that its owners are enabled to produce a high grade of milk with low bacteria count. In addition, the McCormick-Deering tends to increase milk production through its regular, easy, natural massaging action.



The teat-cup cluster assembly provides a uniform distribution of weight which permits the milking of cows with mis-shapen udders or abnormal teats. The two-piece teat-cup assembly is easy to take apart and clean. It consists of a non-breakable metal shell and a fat-resisting rubber liner which adjusts itself to fit the teat.

The patented pump provides a uniform vacuum to the pulsator, which, in turn, regulates the speed at which the suction and massaging action is applied to each teat. The positive no-oil, no-spring pulsator operates efficiently, regardless of temperature. The two-piece teat-cup assembly [described below] is of the right size, shape, and weight for efficient, rapid milking.

Examine closely these and other features of the McCormick-Deering and note the quality and fine workmanship throughout. It is a model of precision and accuracy, backed up by the Harvester Company and its record of 100 years in the manufacture of equipment for the farm. Write us for information.

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ORDER NOW—SAVE MONEY!

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S. C. White, Brown, & Buff Leghorns	$2.25	$4.50	$ 8.50	$41.50	$ 82.00
S. C. M. Anconas	2.25	4.50	8.50	41.50	82.00
Barred, White, & Buff Plymouth Rocks	2.75	5.50	10.00	50.00	100.00
S. C. R. I. & R. C. R. I. Reds	2.75	5.50	10.00	50.00	100.00
S. C. B. Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	2.75	5.50	10.00	50.00	100.00
Jersey Black Giants	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.50	130.00
Assorted Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.75	9.00	45.00	90.00
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Order direct from this ad—or send for our beautiful catalogue giving description of "Wolf-Certified" Quality Chicks, also our 100% delivery and we also guarantee the livability of your baby chicks for ten days after you receive them, we want you to be satisfied. Order today. Send $1.00 with your order. Chicks shipped C. O. D. for balance.

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No need to tie your money up months in advance. Buy on our easy terms plan—$1 per 100 books your order. **We ship C. O. D.,** and guarantee 100% safe, live delivery of big, stout, healthy chicks in good condition. Prompt delivery—the date you want. Famous strains—winners at the egg laying contests—Tancred, Ferris, Fishel, Sheppard, Martin, Thompson and others. 16 breeds. **Write now for our FREE Catalog** and eye opening prices. Member I. B. C. A.

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and Certified WHITE LEGHORNS 12c

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Rigidly inspected by experts. From high-grade, heavy layers or exceptional stamina and outstanding laying ability. Bred thru generations for vitality and high-egg production. Pure-bred, healthy, carefully selected. 100% alive, postpaid. Cat. Free.

	25	50	100	300	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown, Buff, Black Leghorns or Anconas	$2.75	$5.00	$9.50	$28	$46	$ 90
Wh., Buff or Bar. Rocks, Bl. Min., Wh. Wyan. or Buff Orp.	3.25	6.00	11.50	34	56	110
S. C. Reds, Silver Wyan. or White Orpingtons	3.25	6.25	12.00	35	58	115
Black Jersey Giants or Light Brahmas	4.25	8.25	16.00	46	75	147
Heavy Assorted, All good heavy chicks	2.75	5.00	9.50	28	46	90

Reference, First National Bank. ADA BABY CHICK HATCHERY, Route 15, Ada, Ohio.

"Peerless" Chicks C·O·D·

Send $1 per 100 down with order. Pay balance when chicks arrive. Let us supply you with our big, strong, Peerless Chicks from flocks that have been carefully bred and culled and contain the blood of such leading strains as **Tancred, Barron, Mahood, Thompson, Fishel, etc.** They are real money-makers. 100% live arrival. **Tancred, Barron, Mahood, Thompson, Fishel, etc.** 100% live arrival guaranteed. Postpaid.

Prices—	50	100	500	1000
White, Buff & Brown Leghorns	$4.75	$ 8.50	$42.50	$ 85.00
Barred, Wh. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Anc.	5.25	10.00	50.00	100.00
Wh. & S. L. Wyand., Buff Orps., Buff Rocks & Black Min.	5.75	11.00	55.00	110.00

J. B. Giants, 16c. Light Mixed, 8c.

PEERLESS HATCHERY, Box 201, Leipsic, Ohio

COCOLAMUS HUSKY CHICKS

Free range flocks	25	50	100
Tancred Strain White Leghorns	$3.25	$4.50	$ 8.00
Everlay Strain Brown Leghorns	3.25	4.50	8.00
Barred Rocks	3.50	5.50	10.00
Light Mixed	2.50	3.50	6.00
Heavy Mixed	3.25	4.50	8.00

100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Special price on 500 and 1,000 lots. Free Circular

COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Bx R, Cocolamus, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Purebred

EVERY CHICK SELECTED

Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, $15.00 per hundred; Black Giants, $20.00; Tom Barron White Leghorns, $13.00. The large kind, vigorous year around layers. Shipments prepaid—live delivery guaranteed.

LANCASTER CHICK HATCHERY
O. E. Conn, Prop. Lancaster, Penna.

HILL SIDE CHICKS — Will Ship C. O. D.
Extra Chicks Free with each order

S. C. W. Leghorns—Tancred Strain.... $8.00 per 100
Parks Strain Bar. Rocks (Per.34D31)...$10.00 per 100
S. C. Reds.....$10.00 per 100
Light Mixed $6.00 per 100 Heavy Mixed $8.00 per 100

Special prices on large orders. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. P. P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.

T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

Best QUALITY CHICKS

Chicks from 2 & 3-yr.-old breeders	100	500	1000
S. C. Tancred Str. Wh. Legh.	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70.00
S. C. Tom Bar'n Str. Wh. Legh.	8.00	37.50	70.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	10.00	47.50	90.00

Light Mix...$6.00 per 100. Heavy Mix...$8.00 per 100
100% live del. P. P. Order direct or write for circular.

Chester Valley Hatchery, Box I, McAlisterville, Pa.

260-289-Egg Four Generation and 300-Egg HANSON **Males** head our Grade AA leghorn mating. Grade A, 200-260 egg males backed by lots of high production. 2,500 two and three year old hens. Also guaranteed chicks in Barred & White Rocks, Reds & W. Wyandottes. Chicks electric hatched, catalog.

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Fastest growing chick. Most profitable heavy-breed. **WHITE LEGHORNS,** 230.4-egg average. 95% Livability Guarantee. Chicks—Started Chicks—10-week Pullets.

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ELECTRICALLY HATCHED CHICKS Greatly Reduced Wh. & Bd. Rocks and Wh. Leghorns—Get our low price list before buying. Quality guaranteed. Catalog free.

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Many of our 250,000 readers are now looking for good pullets or cockerels for breeding stock. Are you able to supply their wants?

These readers will study the advertisement columns of The Rural New-Yorker each week and order from some breeder whose announcement appears in these columns. If you have a good supply of birds for sale it will pay you to tell our quarter of a million readers about your stock. An advertisement in these columns will probably bring you orders for all the birds that you can spare. Write for rates and information to POULTRY DEPARTMENT, THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W. 30th St., New York City.

(References required from all new advertisers.)

OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

State Supervised—2c Per Chick
Books Order, Balance C. O. D.

White Leghorns .....$12 per 100
Bl. Minorcas, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds . 13 per 100
R. C. White Wyandottes .... 14 per 100
Heavy Mix. $11—100; Reg. Mix, $10—100
500 lots, ½c less; 1000, 1c less
Add 25c extra less than 100. Order now 5% off, cash with order. Cat. Free.

PENNA. FARMS HATCHERY
Dept. R LEWISTOWN, PA.

High Grade Chicks

Immediate delivery	100	500	1000
White, Buff and Brown Leghorns	$11	$52.50	$100
Bd. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas	13	62.50	120
Wh. & Buff Rocks, Buff Orp.	14	67.50	130
Wh. Wyan., Wh. & Bl. Minorcas	14	67.50	130

Lt. Brahmas & Bl. Giants, 17c each. Assorted Light, 9c. Heavy, 11c. White Pekin & Buff Orpington Ducklings, 25c each. Also started pullets. 100% delivery. 10% books order, balance cash or C. O. D.

TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Liberty, N. Y.

CLEAR SPRING QUALITY CHICKS

	100	500	1000
Tancred S. C. White Leghorns	$8.00	$37.50	$70.00
Tom Barron S.C.W. Leghorns	8.00	37.50	70.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	9.50	45.00	85.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	9.50	45.00	85.00

Light Mix. $6.00-100; Heavy Mix. $8.00-100

Our chicks are properly hatched, strong and vigorous, and will please for size and egg production. 100% live delivery. Post Paid. Write for free circular giving full details of all breeds. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, F. B. Leister, Prop., Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

Maple Lawn Baby Chicks

For Quality and Profit

Tancred Str. White Leghorns. Parks Str. B. Rocks, Per.73C31. Heavy and Light Mixed..... 5½¢ UP

from two and three-year-old breeding stock with high-egg records up to 312 eggs in one year. 100% live del. Po. Paid. Write for prices on larger lots.

MAPLE LAWN POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Pa.

Penna. R. O. P. Certified, Blood Tested Tancred S. C. W. Leghorn

Day-old Chicks

Write for circular.

Edward C. Lutz Poultry Farm, Middletown, Pa.

PINECREST CHIX

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Bd. & Wh. Rocks	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
R. I. Reds	10.00	47.50	90.00
Wh. & Bf. Leghorns	8.00	37.50	70.00
Heavy Mixed	8.00	37.50	70.00
Light Mixed	6.50	31.00	60.00

PINECREST POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

Ferris and Hollywood Strains

Chicks from 2 and 3-yr.-old Breeders. May Prices, $8 - 100; $70 - 1000; (3 to 6 week prices on request). Catalog free. Tells all about our great egg-producing Leghorns. Juniata Poultry Farm, Box I, Richfield, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

Tancred Strain	Per 100
White Leghorns	$ 8.00
Barred Rocks	10.00
S. C. Reds	10.00
Heavy Mixed	8.00
Light Mixed	6.00

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.

C. P. LEISTER, Box R, McAlisterville, Penna.

S.C.W. Leghorn Chix $10.00 per 100. Blood tested, special mated, 200-300-egg records. Lafayette Farm, Red Hook, N.Y.

Rations for Laying Hens

What would you suggest as the best feed or the richest mixture for making eggs or egg production? F. W.
New Jersey.

The best feed for laying hens is the one that, in the long run, will increase the riches of the owner. The majority of flocks are kept for profit. The best feed for a laying hen kept, not to break the world's production record for a year but to help her owner feed and clothe his family, is that feed that will supply the simple needs of the hen at the least cost to the one who must either get more for an egg than the food used in making it cost him or quit the business. The needs of the laying hen are simple though the formulas for feeding her properly frequently look like a chemist's analysis of some substance that is made up of about all the elements in nature. In the first place, a laying hen needs grain; in the second, meat; in the third, vegetables; in the fourth, minerals; in the fifth, water; and that's all.

To most of us, "grain" means corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye and buckwheat. There are other vegetable seeds that may be used when less expensive than the above, but there is no object in substtiuting them at a higher price. The first-mentioned three are the great triumvirate of the poultry feed bin. The others are less often fed, because less commonly raised and apparently not quite as palatable to the hens. They may be, and are, used in some proportion, however, when at hand. So far as food value goes, there is little difference in these grains. Corn has long stood at the head of poultry foods, but can give place to wheat when the latter is cheaper. When it was discovered that there were unseen substances called vitamins in foods and that yellow corn contained more of these than white, all scientific food combinations containing corn promptly specified yellow corn in the poultry ration. No one dared omit "yellow" for fear of being accused of not being up to date in his food chemistry. Some day it will be discovered that other commonly fed poultry foods contain the same vitamins for which the yellow is fed and white corn will again venture to show its face in the poultry yard. The present comparative cheapness of wheat has led investigators to the hitherto unsuspected discovery that white wheat will displace yellow corn in the feed bin in an astonishingly large measure without detriment to the fowls. Necessity sometimes reveals scientific secrets that free choice hid. It is the mother of more things than invention.

Oats have always been the Cinderella of the three grain sisters, because of their heavy covering of the meat within. This fibrous covering diminishes palatability and increases bulk. To overcome the former, while further increasing the latter, the practice of "sprouting" has been devised and made popular. Soaking the oats and allowing them to start growth in a warm place has deceived hens into thinking that they were being offered tender new grass and put a Springtime feeling into their outlook over a still white landscape. This has helped the market for oats, and has enabled the poultrykeeper to feed greens and groats in one occupation. Now, the Ohio Experiment Station announces that trials extending over three years reveal the fact that one-fifth part of the corn in a ration containing 70 per cent of the latter (total ration, not mash alone) may be replaced by good, heavy oats to advantage in egg production and without detriment in any other respect. Barley may also be sprouted if hens decline it in untreated form; rye seems never to have acquired popularity with fowls and buckwheat is worth so much more in pancakes than in feed hoppers that it is seldom purchased for poultry food, though used by farmers who raise it in considerable amounts.

At some period of their evolution from lower forms of life, hens must have been carnivorous, or meat eaters, and they have never forgotten the taste. While able to live and thrive upon grain and vegetable food alone, they produce much better if given a certain amount of animal food. If they get none, and sometimes if they do, they eat each other in perfect contentment. This use of meat

(Continued on Page 502)

Grandview Offers BIG DISCOUNT

BUY Grandview Egg Basket Strain Chicks NOW and save money on the initial purchase. *Make more money later* from increased egg production.

Get This Illustrated Book FREE

Just off the press—a complete story of the development of these famous flocks—with egg records and actual profit information. Get it now before buying your chicks.

Grandview Poultry Farm, Inc.

Box RN 21 ZEELAND, MICH.

THIS YEAR TRY **Schwegler's ~ "THOR-O-BRED" BLOOD TESTED BABY CHICKS**

New **Low Prices**

Earn that extra profit with our super layers of big eggs. Every breeder blood tested. Hens with records to 296 eggs. 10 breeds.

Write today for big FREE Catalog.

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY
207 Northampton, Buffalo, N.Y.

CLEMENS CHOICE CHICKS

PRICES REDUCED—ORDER NOW

50,000 Electric Hatched Chicks ready for 100% alive guar. prompt delivery; Blood-Tested, State-Supervised—100 Leghorns and Barred Rocks.....$12
Reds, W. Rocks, W. Wyandottes.....$13
Jersey Black Giants.....$18

Clemens Utility Supervised Chicks
Leghorns and Barred Rocks.....$10
Reds, W. Rocks, W. Wyandottes.....$11
Heavy Mixed, $10—100; Assorted, $9—100
Custom Hatching, 3c. Brooded Chicks 1 week old, $14—100; 2 weeks, $18—100.

Write for Prices on Larger Lots

Clemens Creameries' Hatchery
Dept. R, Harleysville, Pa.

THEY PAY!

Poultrymen and women from every section of the world are saying so. Write for free book, "THEY PAY." It will pay you to read it no matter how many or how few chicks or eggs you expect to have, buy or sell this year. Write today to

PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY FARM,
Box R, Lancaster, Pa.

SATISFACTORY CHICKS

You will be pleased with our pure-bred selected chicks from high producing stock.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES
LOWEST IN YEARS

Write for prices and literature. Chicks this year are a good investment.

New Washington Hatchery, Box D, New Washington, Ohio

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

English & Tancred Strain	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Heavy Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00
Light Mixed	2.00	4.00	6.00

500 lots, $2.50 less; 1,000 lots, $10 less. 100% prepaid safe delivery guar. Cash or C.O.D. FREE CIR.

Green Forest Poultry Farm, Box 4, Richfield, Pa.

JUNIATA CHIX (May Prices)	100	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$8	$70
Everlay Strain Br. Leghorns	8	70
Owens Strain R. I. Reds	8	70
Basom's Barred Rocks	8	70
Heavy Mixed	7	60
Assorted or Broiler Chicks	6	50

Write for prices on started chicks. Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Box 1, Richfield, Pa.

Strickler's Large English S. C. White Leghorns Money-making prolific layers at money-saving prices. Pedigreed R. O. P. matings. Electric-hatched, Extra Quality Baby Chicks. Free Catalog.

Leonard F. Strickler, Box R, Sheridan, Pa.

LONG'S LARGE WHITE **LEGHORNS**

GENUINE BARRON STRAIN—Our specialty 4 to 7-lb. birds of excellent laying quality used for breeders. Chicks $8 and $10 per 100. Catalog.

Turkey Ridge Poultry Farm, Box I, Millerstown, Pa.

Dr. Romig's Super Quality Chicks

White or Barred Rocks .....$10.00—100
White Wyandottes ..... 10.00—100
Heavy mixed..$8.00—100; White Leghorns..$8.00—100
Write for new low discounts on orders of 400 and up.

F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian, Beaver Springs, Pa.

RELIABLE EGG CASE CO. offers Guaranteed once used egg cases packed complete with 14-cup flats, 10 fillers and equipped with good cover. Cases we sell are packed as required by American RR. Express Co. and other Carriers. If cases not as represented, do not pay us. Address—Box No. 29, High Bridge Station, Bronx, N. Y.

WYCKOFF STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX

Book your order now for April and May chicks.
$8.00 Per 100 $37.50—500 $70—1000
100% prepaid—safe del. guaranteed.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box 25 RICHFIELD, PA.

JUST GOOD CHICKS

White Wyandottes, $12; Reds, White and Barred Rocks, $10.00; White Leghorns, $8.00; Assorted, $8.00. ½c less in 500 lots. I guarantee your satisfaction.

SUSQUEHANNA HATCHERY, MILLERSBURG, PA.

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

April 9, 1931.

MILK

April: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.41; 2B, $1.66; 2C (milk made into sour cream), $1.41; Class 3, $1.30.

In classes 2A, 2B, and 2C a differential of 5c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat is added to milk testing above 3.5 per cent and deducted for that testing below this point. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c per .1 of 1 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.70; Class 2, $1.70; Class 3, $1.50.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh fancy	$0.28½	@	$0.29
Extra 92 score			.28
Firsts 88 to 91 score	.27	@	.27¾
Seconds	.26	@	.26½
Lower grades	.25	@	.25½
Ladles	.21	@	.24
Packing stock	.13	@	.20½
Renovated	.25	@	.25½
Sweet fancy	.30½	@	.31
Extra fancy			.30
Firsts	.28	@	.29½
Seconds	.26	@	.27½
Centralized	.24½	@	.27¾

CHEESE

State—Whole Milk			
Flats, held	$0.21	@	$0.22½
Fresh, specials	.15½	@	.16
Fancy	.14½	@	.15
Wisconsin—Whole Milk			
Flats, 1930 cured	.18	@	.19
Fresh	.15½	@	.16¼
Daisies, fresh, fancy	.15½	@	.16
1930 cured	.18½	@	.19½
Young America, fresh	.15¾	@	.17
June	.19	@	.20

EGGS

Nearby white fancy (including premiums)	$0.26	@	$0.27½
Extra	.25	@	.25½
Average extras	.23½	@	.24
Extra firsts	.23	@	.23½
Pacific Coast	.23	@	.29
Mixed colors	.23½	@	.25½
Gathered best	.23	@	.24
Fair to good	.18	@	.20

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.35	@	$0.45
Fair to good	.23	@	.30
Roosters	.15	@	.20
Fowls	.18	@	.26
Ducks	.22	@	.24
Turkeys, average	.31	@	.36
Squabs, lb., ungraded	.35	@	.45
Graded	.45	@	.50
Dark, doz.	2.50	@	3.50

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.24	@	$0.26
Chickens	.20	@	.40
Roosters	.12	@	.13
Ducks	.23	@	.26
Geese	.12	@	.15
Rabbits, lb.	.17	@	.25

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$7.75	@	$8.05
Bulls	4.00	@	4.25
Cows	4.00	@	5.00
Calves, best	10.00	@	11.00
Common to good	4.00	@	8.00
Sheep	3.00	@	4.00
Lambs	9.50	@	13.50
Hogs	7.50	@	8.75

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.12	@	$0.14
Good to choice	.07	@	.11
Lambs, hothouse, head	4.00	@	9.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	16.00	@	18.00
Bulls	9.00	@	9.25
Cows	9.00	@	12.00

POTATOES

L. I., 150 lbs.	$1.75	@	$3.40
In bulk, 180 lbs.	3.75	@	4.00
Maine, 180 lbs.	3.60	@	4.00
Idaho, bu. box	2.00	@	2.60
Bermuda, bbl.	7.00	@	10.50
Cuba, bu.	2.00	@	3.50
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bu.	1.00	@	3.50
Del. and Md. bskt.	1.50	@	2.25

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz. bchs.	$2.00	@	$4.50
Beets, bu.	.50	@	.75
Cabbage, ton	19.00	@	21.00
Carrots, bu.	.50	@	.75
Cauliflower, bu.	1.50	@	2.00
Celery, doz.	1.25	@	1.75
Dandelions, Tex., bu.	.75	@	1.00
Knob Celery, 100 bchs.	8.00	@	12.00
Eggplants, bu.	2.50	@	4.50
Horseradish, bbl.	5.50	@	5.75
Leeks, 100 bchs.	3.00	@	4.00
Lettuce, bu.	2.00	@	3.25
Lima beans, bu.	3.50	@	6.50
Onions—			
Eastern, yel., 100-lb. bag	.85	@	1.15
Mid. Wn., yel., 100-lb. bag	1.00	@	1.35
50-lb. bag	.55	@	.75
Parsnips, bu.	.60	@	.75
Peas, bu.	1.00	@	3.00
Peppers, bu.	2.25	@	7.50
Radishes, bu.	1.50	@	2.75
Salsify, 100 bchs.	7.00	@	10.00
Spinach, bu.	.90	@	1.15
Squash, Winter, bbl.	1.25	@	1.50
String beans, bu.	1.00	@	6.00
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.00	@	6.00

DRIED BEANS—*Jobbing Prices*

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$4.85	@	$5.50
Pea	4.85	@	5.00
Red kidney	9.00	@	9.25
White kidney	6.50	@	6.75

FRUITS

Apples, McIntosh, bbl.	$3.00	@	$8.00
Greening	3.00	@	6.50
Baldwin	3.00	@	6.00
Spy	3.00	@	7.00
Rome	3.00	@	6.50
Pears, bu.	1.00	@	1.75
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	1.00	@	7.00
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.10	@	.30

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy, ton	$27.00@28.00
No. 2	25.00@26.00
No. 3	22.00@23.00
Clover mixed	22.00@29.00
Straw, rye	15.00@16.00
Oat and wheat	13.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.	$0.96
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.76¾
Oats, No. 2 white	.41
Rye	.57

Retail Prices at New York

Butter, best, lb.	$0.36	@	$0.37
Milk, grade A, qt.			.18
Grade B			.15
Cream, 40 per cent, ½ pt.			.25
20 per cent			.16
Eggs, best, doz.	.35	@	.40
Gathered	.30	@	.32
Turkeys, lb.	.40	@	.55
Chickens	.35	@	.45
Ducklings	.35	@	.40
Apples, doz.	.30	@	.40
Oranges, doz.	.35	@	.50
Potatoes, peck	.30	@	.35
Lettuce, head	.05	@	.10
Cabbage, lb.	.03	@	.04
String beans, lb.	.20	@	.30

Boston Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

Important changes on the Boston Produce Market have been confined chiefly to increased inactivity on apples and squash, firmness on potatoes, and a good demand on moderate offerings of California asparagus. The egg and wool markets continued inactive at generally unchanged prices.

Apples. — Supply moderate, demand steady. Native Baldwins, ord., 75c to $1.50; poorer, 50c; Baldwins, fancy, $1.75 to $2; large extra fancy, few sales, $2.10 to $2.25; McIntosh, ord., $1 to $2; best, few sales, mostly $2.50 to $3.50; various odd varieties, ord., 50c to $1.50 std. bu. box; Baldwins, Me., unclassified, $2.50 to $3.50 bbl.; N. H., A grade, $4.50 to $5; Me., Spys, A grade, $3.50 to $4.50; poorer, $2.50 bbl.

Asparagus.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Calif., crts., very large, $3.50 to $4; large, $3.25 to $3.75; small to medium, $2.75 to $3.25 doz. bchs.

Beets.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native cut off, 35 to 60c bu. box; Tex., crts., bchd., $2 to $2.25; best, greens, native, 75c to $1.25 box.

Cabbage.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native Danish, ord., few sales, 25 to 40c std. bu. box; N. Y., Danish, few sales, 75 to 90c 100-lb. sacks; Fla., 1½-bu. hpr., $1 to $1.25; Tex., crts., best, $2; poorer lower; Fla., Savoy, mostly $1.15 1½-bu. hpr.

Carrots.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native cut off, 40 to 65c; few 75c std. bu. box; Tex., and Calif., bchd, fair, $2 to $2.50; few $2.75; poorer lower crt.

Cucumbers.—Supply increasing, demand good. Native h.h., 50 to 60 cukes, mostly $7 to $7.50; poorer low as $4 std. bu. box; 24 cukes, $2.50 to $3.25 carton.

Cranberries.—Supply moderately light, demand light. Mass. Howes, best, $4 to $5; poorer lower ¼-bbl. crt.

Dandelions.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native sash, $1 to $1.25 std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native, 18 heads, h.h., 60 to 90c std. bu. box; Calif., 4 to 5 doz. heads, best, $3 to $3.75; poorer low as $1.50 crt.; Ariz., $2 to $3; few fancy high as $4.50 crt.

Mushrooms.—Supply moderate, demand good. Mass. and N. Y., 75c to $1; few, $1.10; Pa., 50 to 85c 3-lb. bskt.

Onions.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native, 50 to 75c std. bu. box; Mich., best, 70 to 75c; poorer, 50c 50 lbs.; N. Y., mostly ord., and wasty, 75c to $1 100 lbs.; Chile, 50 lbs., $3 to $3.50.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Maine, 100 lbs., best, $1.90 to $2; P. E. I., Mts., best, $2.35 to $2.50 90-lb. bag.

Radishes.—Supply moderate, demand good; 40 to 50 bchs., native h.h., ord., $2 to $2.50; fancy, $2.75 to $3; few, $3.25 std. bu. box.

Rhubarb.—Supply moderately heavy, demand good. Native h.h., 9 to 10c; few, 11c lb.; Calif., outdoor, mostly, $1.50 40-lb. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Tex., best, 90c to $1.10 bu. bskt. Va., poor, 15 to 25c bu. bskt.

Squash.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand poor. Native blue and green Hubbard mostly, 60 to 85c bbl.; small lots, ½ to 1c lb.; $15 to $20; few lower ton.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderately light, demand slow. Quality only fair. Florida poor, $1 to $2 6-bskt. crt.; Mex., lugs, good, $3.50 to $4.

Turnips.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native purple tops, $1 to $1.35 std. bu. box; P. E. I., rutabaga, mostly, 75c to $1 50-lb. sack.

Hay.—Supplies heavy, mostly lower grades, demand poor except on best; No. 1 Timothy, $26.50; eastern, $18 to $23.75; clover mixed, red, $24.50 ton.

Butter. — Market steady. Creamery extras, 29c; firsts, 27 to 28½c; seconds, 25½ to 26½c lb.

Eggs. — Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 25c; white extras, 23 to 24c; fresh eastern, 24c doz.

Poultry.—Dressed. Supply moderately light, demand fair. Fowl, 4 to 5 lbs., 26c; 3 to 3½ lbs., 24 to 26c; natives, 26 to 27c; stags, 4 to 5 lbs., 21 to 23c; broilers, few sales, 35 to 42c; roosters, 20c lb. Live fowl, firm, 25 to 27c; Leghorns, 23 to 24c; chickens, 28 to 30c; roosters, 15 to 17c lb.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins, N. Y., held, 22 to 23c; fresh, 16½ to 17½c; western held, 21½ to 22½c; fresh, 16 to 16½c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $5.50 to $6; Calif., small white, $5 to $6; Yellow Eyes, $6.75 to $7.25; red kidney, $10.50 to $11; Lima, $8.50 to $9 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market inactive, demand fair.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 28 to 30c; clothing, 21 to 22c; ½ blood, combing, 23 to clothing, 21 to 22c; ⅜ blood, combing, 23 to 24c; clothing, 21 to 22c; ¼ blood, combing, 23 to 24c; clothing 21 to 22c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 68 to 70c; clothing, 55 to 58c; ½ blood, combing, 57 to 60c; clothing, 48 to 51c; ⅜ blood, combing, 42 to 46c; clothing, 40 to 42c; ¼ blood, combing, 37 to 41c; clothing, 35 to 37c; Terr. fine, 65 to 68c; clothing, 58 to 60c; ½ blood, combing, 58 to 60c; clothing, 53 to 55c; ⅜ blood, combing, 49 to 53c; clothing, 45 to 48c; ¼ blood, combing, 42 to 46c; clothing, 37 to 40c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs.—Supply rather light, market about steady, demand slow. Bulk of sales, $7 to $7.50.

Cattle.—Supply butcher cattle light, vealers in moderate supply, cows and bulls steady, vealers $1 to $1.50 higher, demand only fair for all classes.

Cows.—Common and medium, $3.50 to $6; low cutter and cutter, $2 to $3.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium, $2.50 to $5.

Vealers.—Medium and choice, $7.50 to $11; cull and common, $5 to $7.50.

Sheep.—None offered.

Milk Cows. — Supply rather light; market mostly steady with a week ago, demand slow. Choice, head, $110 to $130; good, $75 to $110; medium, $50 to $70; common, $40 to $50.

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by the New Jersey Department of Agriculture.)

Potato haulings from country shipping points were lighter during the past week, because of unsatisfactory road conditions. Muddy roads in Maine and Idaho, the largest shipping areas at present, interfered seriously with the movement from storage houses. The result of lighter shipments was a firm market at Philadelphia and other eastern markets. Maine Green Mountains sold at $2.15 to $2.25 per 100-lb. sack, with some marks higher. Idaho Russet Burbanks, with baking stock remaining in, brought $2.35 to $2.50 per 100 lbs. Pennsylvania Round Whites were mostly of ordinary quality and moved very slowly at $1.50 to $1.65 per 100 lbs. Sweet potatoes were dull at Philadelphia, in spite of lighter receipts. New Jersey yellows in hampers moved at $2 to $2.25, which is about 25c lower than a week ago. Some real fancy reds in hampers continued firm at $3. Maryland and Delaware offerings were steady at $1.75 to $2. North Carolina shipped in some Porto Ricans, but they arrived in rather poor condition and sold at $1 to $1.25 a hamper. Virginia white yams were slow at $1 to $1.15, with some at $1.25 a hamper. Supplies of onions were light, but the market was dull, because of a light demand. Shipments for the week averaged about 65 cars daily. No receipts have as yet been reported from Texas, but the season is about ready to get under way. Sacks of 100 lbs. of yellow onions from various States brought $1 to $1.25, with poorer stock as low as 50c. Some Colorado Valencias brought $1.25 to $1.50 per 50-lb. sack. The cabbage season is about over in the Northern States, with shipments from New York State down to about 12 per day. The market for old stock was dull at Philadelphia and most sales of bulk were made at $13 to $18 per ton, depending on the quality and condition. New cabbage from Texas was stronger, with quality improving. Texas offerings of cabbage in lettuce crates brought $1.85 to $2, while Florida stock was steady at 75c to $1.25 per half-barrel hamper. Asparagus receipts were heavy from California, and the market was weak. South Carolina and Georgia offerings were also dull. Best marks of large to very large green sold at $3.50 to $4 a dozen bunches, while medium and small ranged from $1.75 to $2.75. Snap beans were weaker, with Florida offerings bringing $3.50 to $3.75 for flat Bountifuls. Wax was mostly $3.50 to $4.50, with some at $5 a hamper. Greens of all kinds moved fairly well, but root crops, including new beets and carrots were slow. Lettuce was weaker for western stock, and barely steady for Florida Big Boston and Romaine. Rhubarb was dull, and radishes moved rather slowly. The movement of apples was much lighter. Shipments fell off in practically all Eastern States, and most of the stocks are now originating in the Northwest. The market was about steady during the week, but trading was none too active at Philadelphia. Prices of the best marks remained the same as the week previous but poorer apples were slightly lower, some dealers finding it necessary to shade prices in order to move stocks on hand. The strawberry market was weaker, as receipts were quite heavy from Florida.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Eggs met a fairly good demand during the first part of the past week, because of the Easter trade and also because of the Hebrew Holidays, which also came at this time. However, after the needs of the holiday trade were filled, the market lapsed into a dull position and prices were shaded. Receipts for the week totaled 46,447 cases, which is about 8,000 cases less than the receipts of the previous week, which totaled 54,347 cases. Last year during the corresponding week, the total receipts equaled 59,818 cases. Although receipts were not excessive, the demand was slow and the market dull, and prices were largely in the buyers' favor at the close. Nearby closely selected extras sold fairly well at 24 to 26½c, while best marks of Pacific Coasts brought 27 to 28½c. Nearby extras moved slowly at 23 to 23½c, while firsts were mostly 21 to 22c. Mixed colors moved at 20 to 22½c for current receipts. Nearby browns were fairly steady at 23 to 24c, but Mid-west browns were slow at 21 to 22c.

Receipts of live poultry dropped after the fulfillment of the holiday demands, but trading was light on nearly all grades except fancy. Live fowls sold at 25 to 26c for Plymouth Rocks, while Leghorns were mostly 21 to 22c, and mixed colors 23 to 24c a lb. Chickens met a fairly good demand up to the close of the week, but thereafter demand was very slow. Chickens were mostly 31 to 33c, with poorer stock lower. Broilers continued to move fairly well, and fancy Plymouth Rocks brought 37 to 38c a lb., while Reds were 34 to 36c.

Trading in the dressed poultry market has been very quiet since the holidays. Offerings were moderate but demand was slow. Western boxed fowls, weighing 4 to 5 lbs. sold at 25 to 26c, with smaller sizes selling at 22 to 23c per lb. Nearby broilers met a fairly good demand and most sales were made at 47 to 50c per lb. for birds weighing from 1 to 2 lbs. Larger sizes were mostly 40 to 45c. Chickens were dull, with western arrivals showing a large percentage of stags, which sold slowly at 18 to 21c. Old roosters were slow, and Long Island ducks met only a limited demand at 26c a lb. *I. M. F.*

Buffalo Markets

Butter prices are a little easier. Fancy home-grown potatoes are reported scarce.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, easy; creamery, prints, 32 to 33c; tubs, 30 to 31c; firsts, 27 to 29c; undergrades, 25c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, longhorn, 18 to 19c; brick, 20c; brick Swiss, 27c; limburger, 30c. Eggs, steady; nearby fancy, 25 to 26c; grade A, 23 to 26c; grade B, 22 to 23c; nearby at mark, 19 to 22c; western, 20 to 21c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, steady; fowls, 24 to 27c; chickens, 32 to 35c; old roosters, 16 to 21c; capons, 40 to 45c; ducks, 24 to 26c; geese, 16 to 17c; turkeys, 43 to 45c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 21 to 26c; broilers, 38 to 40c; old roosters, 14 to 15c; stags, 18 to 21c; ducks, 23c; geese, 16c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; unclassified, bu., 75c to $1.25; Wealthy, $1.35 to $1.50; Snow, $1.50 to $1.75; Greening, $1.65 to $1.75; Baldwin, $1.75 to $1.85; Jonathan, King, $1.75 to $2; McIntosh, Northern Spy, $2 to $2.50; Delicious, $2.75 to $3. Potatoes, stronger; home-grown, bu., 85 to 90c; 150-lb. bag, $2.15 to $2.50; Fla., bu. crt., $2.40 to $2.75; sweets, Tenn., hamper, $1.75 to $1.85.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, weak; pea, medium, cwt., $5.25; marrow, $6.50; white kidney, $7.50. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., 75 to 85c; yellow, 50-lb. bag, 50 to 65c; Spanish, crate, $1.40 to $2.

Fruits and Berries.—Grapes, Southern, lug, $3.25 to $5; honeydews, S. A., crate, $1.50 to $2.50; oranges, Cal., box, $3.50 to $4; Fla., $3.75 to $4.50; pears, Cal., box, $2.50 to $2.75; pineapples, crate, $4.50 to $4.75; strawberries, Fla., qt., 23 to 25c.

Vegetables. — Anise, Tex., crate, $2.75 to $2.85; artichokes, Cal., crate, $2.85 to $3; asparagus, Cal., doz. bchs., $2.50 to $4; beans, Fla., green and wax, bu., $4 to $5; Limas, bu., hamper, $6.50; beets, bu., 35 to 45c; broccoli, bu., $1.75 to $2; Brussels sprouts, Cal., drum, $5 to $6; cabbage, bu., 35 to 50c; carrots, bu., 35 to 50c; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $1.85 to $2; celery, doz., 60 to 85c; cucumbers, 2-doz. box, $3.25 to $3.50; eggplant, Cuba, crate, $5.50 to $5.75; endive, lb., 30c; escarole, La., crate, 75c; horseradish, bbl., $9; lettuce, 10-lb. bskt., $1 to $1.10; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., 75 to 90c; parsnips, bu., 50 to 80c; peas, Cal., bu. hamper, $3.50 to $3.75; peppers, Fla., crate, $4 to $7; radishes, doz. bchs., 20 to 30c; rhubarb, 5-lb. carton, 50 to 60c; spinach, Va., bu., 50 to 75c; squash, bu., 55 to 65c; tomatoes, Fla., 10-lb. bskt., $2.10 to $2.25; turnips, bu., 75c to $1.

Sweets.—Maple products, easy; new syrup, gal., $1.40 to $1.60; old, 90c to $1.25; sugar, lb., 20 to 24c. *J. W. C.*

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, qt., 7c; milk, special from Guernsey and Jersey herds, qt., 9 to 10c; cows, registered, fresh, $200 to $300; cows, fresh milk, grades, choice, $100; cows, fresh milk, grades, good, $80 to $90; cows, fresh milk, grades, medium, $60 to $75; cows, fresh milk, grades, common, $45 to $55; beef cows and bulls, $5 to $9; veal calves, milk fed, choice, $16 to $18; veal calves, good to medium, $10 to $14; hogs, light, dressed, $9 to $10; fowls, heavy, live, lb., 22 to 24c; chickens for roasters, lb., 28 to 30c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 22c; maple syrup, gal., $1.75.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 13 to 14c; milk, special and certified, qt., 18 to 20c; milk, sold from chain stores, qt., 11 to 12c; cream, heavy and special, qt., 80c to $1; butter, farmers' delivery, lb., 40 to 45c; butter, creamery, prints and rolls, lb., 30 to 35c; butter, cut from tubs, lb., 28 to 29c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 26 to 28c; cheese, part skim, lb., 22 to 25c; cheese, cottage, lb., 10 to 12c; eggs, local fresh, doz., 27 to 29c; fowls, dressed, lb., 32 to 35c; chickens, roasters, lb., 42 to 45c; broiler, lb., 48 to 50c; ducks, lb., 35c; apples, fancy eating, lb., 8 to 10c; apples, cooking, lb., 4 to 5c; mushrooms, fancy, lb., 45c; parsnips, lb., 4c; maple syrup, gal., $2.50; maple sugar, lb., 48 to 50c. *F. A. C.*

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Outlet For Always LIVE POULTRY

Ship Your Live Broilers and other Poultry to New York's Oldest Live Poultry House. Established 1883.

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Returns made daily. Highest prices paid. Our outlet unlimited. Write for quotations, tags, crates, shipping instructions. Holiday calendar free on request.

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Bonded Commission Merchants

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BROILERS and ALL LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Our quick, reliable and complete service to our shippers in New England has gained for us years of outstanding leadership.

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Free coops, tags and metal locking seals. Scientific feeding to reduce transit shrinkages. Credits guaranteed.

HUGHES POULTRY PLANT

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THE OUTLET for Live Poultry

BROILERS Our Specialty

Our growth in handling live poultry was through recommendation from one Shipper to another. We have expert salesmen which enables us to get best prices and make prompt returns daily. We feed and water all poultry thoroughly before selling assuring good weights. Coops returned promptly. Ship us and be guaranteed satisfaction.

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WE NEED More New laid WHITE and BROWN EGGS direct from the farm. Write for shipping cards. Our 85 years service and experience is our guarantee.

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AGENTS WANTED At all leading fruit and vegetable shipping points. Write for appointment today. Good commission. LEON BROS. Inc., Buffalo, N. Y

Edmonds' Trapnest Sheets

This new Trapnest Record in pad form is handy to write on and keeps the records clean. Good quality paper; 24 monthly sheets, keeping the records of 108 hens two years.

Price $1.00 Postpaid

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W.30th St., New York

don't PLAY MARBLES with Next Year's EGGS!

Next year's eggs are in this year's feed so don't shoot your profits away now by feeding a growing feed that has not been thoroughly tested and proven.

The growing period is when egg laying capacity is built—it's the time to build big bodies that will stand up under continuous heavy laying—it's the time to build for resistance to disease and severe weather conditions.

It only takes eight pounds of Larro Growing Mash to turn a 6 weeks pullet into a big profitable layer. Just a few cents invested now in Larro Growing Mash will mean extra egg profits when your birds start to lay.

Thousands of poultrymen are changing to Larro Growing Mash this year because they realize that next year's eggs are in this year's feed—they are looking ahead to the increased money it will mean for them next fall, winter and spring.

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DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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FEEDS THAT DO NOT VARY
FOR POULTRY—HOGS—DAIRY

CHICKS FROM FREE RANGE SELECTED FLOCKS

Post paid in lots of	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns..	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70
S. C. Bd. Rocks & Reds.....	5.50	10.00	47.50	90

Light Mixed, $7 per 100; Heavy Mixed, $8 per 100
Fair View Poultry Farm, R. D. 5, Millerstown, Pa.

Baby Chicks—$8 per 100 up
Thousands hatching daily. Fourteen breeds. Sent collect. Postpaid live delivery—prompt shipment. STARTED CHICKS priced according to age. Send for folder.
Schoenborn's Hatchery, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

Chicks ROCKS LEGHORNS MIXED 7¢ UP
Delivery guaranteed — Circular and Price List Free.
LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, Box 50, MILLERSTOWN, PA.

ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS
Wh. Wyandottes, Wh. Rocks, Barred Rocks and Heavy Mixed. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. For low prices and catalog write
Jas. E. Ulsh, Box R, Beaver Springs, Pa.

PAIGE'S Quality Chicks

Barred and White Rocks.....	10c
White Leghorns.....	9c
Heavy Mixed.....	9c

100% live arrival guaranteed. C.O.D.
Geo. W. Paige Selinsgrove, Pa

BITTER SWEET FARM N. H. REDS
If you want to fill your brooder houses with chicks that pay a profit, even at present poultry prices, try our strain. 100% tested (no reactors), rugged N. H. Reds; 5,000 breeders and raise all our own hatching eggs.
We do very little advertising—the chicks once sold in a community advertise themselves. We have been hatching 6,000 to 9,000 chicks per week since Dec. 1, practically our whole output going to old customers, are all sold up to April 15, with the exception of a few small lots from April 15 on have open dates each week; hatches coming three times a week. At these prices you are not paying for big advertising but are getting the quality chicks:
Prices, $20.00 per hundred; $18.00 in 300 lots or more. After May, $17.00 per hundred; $15.00 in 300 lots or more. June prices, $13.00 per hundred; these prices include delivery by auto to your place within 30 miles on 500 lots or more, or shipped parcel post or express; state which when ordering.
Terms, 10% with order, balance ten days before delivery or shipped C.O.D. Write for circular. Order direct from this ad. to save time and get the dates you want.
R. E. Holmes Stratham, N. H.

Quality Chicks 25,000 WEEKLY electrically hatched from only first class stock at new reduced prices. Wh. Leghorns, 8c; Reds, Barred Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, Bl. Minorcas, 9c; Buff Rocks, 11c; Giants, 14c; Heavy Mixed, 8c; Light Mixed, 7c.
PLUM CREEK POULTRY FARM. Sunbury, Pa.

The Southeastern New York Chick Show

The Southern New York Chick Show, sponsored by the Farm Bureaus of Delaware, Orange, Sullivan, and Ulster Counties, to teach poultrymen how to judge chicks and to give them an opportunity to meet with producers of high quality chicks, was held at the Hotel Lenape, in Liberty, March 12 and 13. It was a success in spite of the severest snowstorm of the Winter. Raging continuously the first day of the show and blocking numerous highways leading into Liberty, a dozen or more entries and a thousand people were unable to attend the show because they could not get through.

However, the entries this year, totaling 90 and consisting of 2,250 chicks, exceeded the 51 entries consisting of 1,275 chicks put on display last year. All the exhibits were judged by Professor L. M. Hurd and his associates of the poultry department at Cornell University. Ribbons were awarded the finest exhibit in each of the three classes. In addition two silver cups were presented to the winners of the best display for all classes and for the highest individual scoring exhibit. Certified Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns, and Rhode Island Red chicks constituted the three classes of exhibits. There were also on display electric chick equipment, including incubators, brooder stoves, battery brooders, water heaters, and burglar alarms.

William Mapes, of Middletown, won both silver trophies for showing the finest S. C. White Leghorns. One trophy, awarded for the exhibit of supervised White Leghorn chicks with high score of 95⅛, was given by the Blatchford Calf Meal Company. The other trophy, awarded for the best display in all the classes, was offered by the National Bank of Liberty. Eight entries were placed in the show by Mr. Mapes. He won first five premiums and two second premiums, having a total score in all of 654⅜ and an enviable average score of 93 2/5. W. S. Van Duzer was runner up. He comes from Sugar Loaf, Orange County; and had 12 exhibits on which he was awarded two first premiums and three second premiums. His total score was 90 3/5.

EUGENE W. CANDIDIES.

Pullorum Disease

I wish advice on my baby chicks. We unpacked 355 Barred Rocks the morning of March 8, dipping each mouth in water in which there was potassium permanganate. We used starting and growing mash. They ate and drank quite heartily the first day and have continued so. However, from about the fourth day, there have been drooping and dying ones among them, until 79 have died. They will first droop just a little, then on examination will show a little weakness about the eyes. Their eyes look glassy and a little watery, the chick stops eating, stands drawn up, and in a few hours is dead. MRS. R. D. A.
Virginia.

Your description of the trouble leads to a very strong suspicion that these chicks are suffering from pullorum disease, or what was formerly called bacillary white diarrhoea. This disease is usually acquired from the mother hen through the egg, the hen being a carrier of the organisms causing it. It may also be acquired from contaminated litter or food if chicks are exposed to such sources of infection within the first two or three days from hatching.

The disease usually shows itself within the first three days and causes the greater part of the deaths following within two or three weeks. Surviving chicks may grow up to, themselves, become carriers of the disease germs. There is no cure for the trouble It is to be avoided by hatching only from disease-free hens and protecting the newly-hatched chicks from contact with contaminated bits of food, litter or droppings. The use of litter of any kind that has been under sick chicks is a mistake.

Mature fowls that are carriers may be detected by a blood test made in a laboratory equipped for that purpose. Without such a test showing freedom from the disease, there can be no guarantee that pullorum disease will not show in young chicks and reliable hatcheries are now guaranteeing their breeding flocks to be tested and found free from infec-

BABY CHICKS THIS IS MY 13TH YEAR EXPERIENCE

	100	500	1000
BARRED ROCKS.....	$10.00	$47.50	$90
TANCRED STRAIN S. C. W. LEGHORNS...	8.00	37.50	70
LIGHT MIXED.....	7.00	32.50	..
HEAVY MIXED.....	8.00	37.50	..

Write for prices on Special Matings and tested flocks. These chicks are from free range and heavy laying flocks. 100% live arrival. Postage paid to your door.
FRANK NACE, Box R, Cocolamus, Pa.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D!
Send no money, just mail your order. We ship C. O. D. and guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred, inspected and culled flocks.

Prices on	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns.....	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns.....	2.50	4.50	8.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks.....	3.00	5.50	10.00
Rhode Island Reds.....	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Plymouth Rocks.....	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Wyandottes.....	3.50	6.50	12.00
Mixed Chicks.....	2.25	4.00	7.00

Write for prices if interested in 3-week-old chicks. Free Catalog
Nittany Valley Hatchery, Box 124, Bellefonte, Pa.

Bigger Poultry Profits
With our bred-to-lay foundation stock. High egg record Wyandottes, Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Heavy & Light mixed, only 6c up. We send 1,000 chick size $18.00 coal brooder EXTRA with each 500 chicks, 500 size with 300 chicks. Hottest offer ever made. In business for years. Service after delivery. 100% arrival, postpaid. Used incubators cheap. Agents Wanted. FREE catalog tells all. Write
THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY, Box 75-E
The Dependable Plant, RICHFIELD, PA.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	Per 100
S. C. White Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain.....	$8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns—Everlay Strain.....	8.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds.....	10.00
Heavy Mixed	8.00
Light Mixed	6.00

½c less per chick in 500 lots, 1c per chick in 1,000 lots. For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. Box R McAlisterville, Pa.

Baby Chicks
From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

Wyckoff & Tancred Strain	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns.....	$4.50	$8.00	$37.50	$70.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns ...	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
S. C. Rocks and Reds ...	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
White Wyandottes	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. Buff Orpingtons....	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Assorted Light Breeds...	3.50	6.00	30.00	55.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds...	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.
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CHICKS 6c and Up
White, Black, Buff and Brown Leg., $8 per 100. Rocks, $11. Wyandottes, $13. Broilers, $6. 24-page catalog free. 21 years in business. Hogan tested. 100% delivery.
JOHNSON'S HATCHERY, ICKESBURG, PA.

NEW LOW PRICES
"NONE BETTER"—State Certified Chicks

White Leghorns & Barred Rocks	$11 per 100
White & Buff Rocks	$12 per 100
White Wyandottes & R. I. Reds	$12 per 100
Black Giants	$15 per 100

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots upon request
ORDER DIRECT FROM SUMMIT—Parcel Post prepaid. 100% delivery guaranteed.
SUMMIT POULTRY FARM
"18 Years Hatching Experience"
BOX L, RIDGELY, MD.

Barron Leghorn Chicks
From Large Type Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Mated to Pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Write for Catalog and for my new low price list for May, June, July chicks.
ROBERT L. CLAUSER, Box R, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

Walck Baby Chicks
40,000 WEEKLY
Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Reds, Black Giants, Anconas and Brown and Mann White Leghorns. Breeders culled by Lloyd Baker, State College graduate; also ten years' experience. We use the most modern equipment, and have had 21 years' experience. Our prices and terms are reasonable. Write for free catalog
L. R. Walck Hatcheries, Dept. N, Greencastle, Pa.

BETTER BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
Bd. Rocks, Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyans & Reds.	$2.75	$5.25	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
S. C. Wh. & Bl. Leg.	2.25	4.25	8.00	37.50	70.00
Br. Leg. & Anconas..	2.25	4.25	8.00	37.50	70.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.75	9.00	42.50	80.00
Light Mixed	1.75	3.25	6.00	27.50	50.00

Postage paid and full delivered count guar. Catalog free.
For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks ULSH POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY Box R, Port Trevorton, Penna.

TAKE NOTICE 150,000 Chicks for Remainder of April and May Delivery

S. C. W. Leghorns,	25	50	100	500	1000
Baron & Tancred Strain.	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00	$37.50	$70
Barred Rox & Reds.....	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Light Mixed	....	4.00	7.00	32.50	65
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	9.00	42.50	80

Free range. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular free.
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Bx 15, Richfield, Pa.

HOLLYWOOD STRAIN
Hollywood Leghorn Chicks
from mountain-bred, winter laying stock. Large type Hollywood Strain. May prices, $8-100; $70-1,000 (3 to 6 week prices on request).
Hollywood Leghorn Farm, Richfield, Pa.

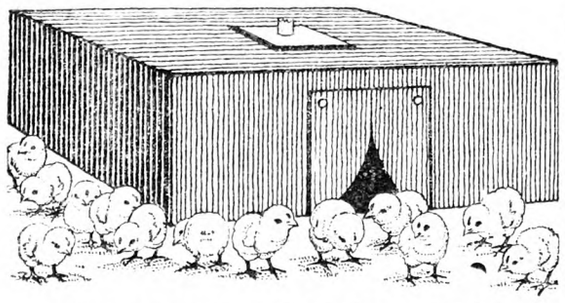
QUALITY CHICKS Barred Rocks... $9—100 Heavy Mixed.. 8—100 100% arrival. Postage paid. C.O.D. J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Box 2, Beaver Springs, Pa

CHICKS C. O. D. — 100 Rocks or Reds, $9; Leghorns or Heavy Mixed, $8; Light Mixed, $7. Free range. Safe delivery guaranteed. Circular
W. A. LAUVER, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS—Large type Barron S. C. W. Leghorns from my own free-range flock at $8.00—100. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WM. F. GRAHAM, McAlisterville, Pa

9c CHICKS—PULLETS, Barron White Leghorns only. BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM, New Washington, Ohio

AUSTRALORP HATCHING EGGS, 100—$15, 15—$3.50. The Apyrtropher Farm, Huntington, N. Y.



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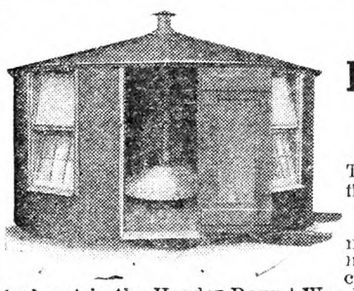
In a few minutes you can make a better brooder than you can buy. No tools needed but a pair of ordinary shears. The materials, including Heater, will cost you only $4.80. Broods 40 to 100 chicks.

I want you to try my brooder and will send you plans for making it, together with a Putnam Brooder Heater for $4.75. All postpaid. The Putnam Brooder Heater holds one quart of oil and

Burns 10 Days Without Attention

Try the brooder out and if you don't say it's the best brooder you ever used, return the Heater in 30 days and get your money back. When ordering, please give your dealer's name. *Send for my free Booklet "Poultry Helps."*

I. PUTNAM Route 464-A ELMIRA, N. Y.



LOW PRICES NOW!

Those with large flocks of laying pullets next fall will make real money! Raise most of your chicks at economical cost in the Harder Round Wood Brooder House.

SAVE CHICKS

Popular!—describes the Harder Round Wood Brooder House which is now in its fourth season. Many owners report raising 97% and 98% of their chicks. Get free circular that tells why you will save your chicks by brooding them in this house. Low prices now prevail.

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BETTER POULTRY HOMES

Cheaper and better than home built. Built in sections ready to bolt together. Circular free on request.

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PALE AMBER **U. S. P. COD LIVER OIL**

Of Tested Vitamin Potency and the only Quality, which may be fed safely to poultry and pet stock.

5 GALLONS, $6.75—10 GALLONS, $13
30 GALLONS, $29.25, F. O. B. N. Y.

Money back if not satisfied

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POULTRY CHARCOAL
R. MacKellar's Sons Co., Mfrs., Peekskill, N.Y.

HUBER'S
SANITARY-HATCHED
CHICKS 7½¢ AND UP
NEW LOW PRICES

21 Years in Business
Best Quality—Exceptional Service
Early Broilers Will Bring Big Money
HUBER'S HATCHERY BOX R FOSTORIA, O.

Premium CHICKS
Increase Your Profits
S. C. W. LEGHORNS
BARRED ROCKS
Big Healthy Chicks from heavy laying strains. Low prices
Please write for folder—it's free
LAYWELL FARM HATCHERY, R. 5, Beaver Spgs, Pa.

HERBSTER'S New Low Prices

500,000 Chicks Yearly

Barred Rocks	$10.00 per 100
R. I. Reds	10.00 per 100
Wh. & Brown Leghorns	8.00 per 100
Black Giants	16.00 per 100

Mixed, $8.00—100; 1,000 lots 1c less

Folder free. Guarantee 100% live delivery
HERBSTER'S POULTRY FARM, Bx A, McClure, Pa.

BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS From Heavy Laying Strains. Barred Rocks, $12 per 100; S.C. White Leghorns, $10 per 100. Three consecutive years of blood testing for B.W.D. SUNNY BROOK POULTRY FARM, New Berlin, Pa.

SELL YOUR BABY CHICKS AT A PROFIT

The 250,000 readers of The Rural New-Yorker will buy millions of baby chicks this season. They will study the advertisements in this paper and order their chicks from these advertisements. Our readers prefer to buy from advertisers in The Rural New-Yorker because they know that we accept advertisements from reliable parties only. Every reader is sure of a "square deal" when he places an order with one of our advertisers.

If you have a surplus of baby chicks this season it will pay you to run an advertisement in these columns. Tell our 250,000 readers about your stock and you will find it easy to do business with them. Write for rates and information to POULTRY DEPARTMENT, THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W. 30th St., New York City.

tion. Many breeders are fortunate in never having had trouble of this nature upon their premises, but the blood test is the only known way of assuring safety where the disease has once appeared.

Pullorum disease is the greatest scourge of chicks under three weeks of age. After that time, coccidiosis claims greater numbers. The term white diarrhoea is somewhat misleading, as the whitish discharge and pasting of the fluff may be slight or absent. An affected chick loses its appetite, stands humped up and drowsy and, within a few hours or a day or two dies. An examination of the internal organs is likely to disclose part of the yolk from the egg still unabsorbed, and the liver may be streaked with red. The only absolute proof of the nature of the disease, however, is the finding of the organisms under the microscope. When these symptoms show within the first three or four days from hatching, and large numbers of the chicks die within the first two weeks, there is the best of reason for believing that pullorum disease is present.

Improper feeding or brooding conditions might bring about somewhat similar symptoms but are not likely to in the hands of those who know how to care for baby chicks. I know of no way of avoiding this trouble unless one purchases eggs for hatching or baby chicks from flocks known or guaranteed to be free from pullorum disease infection. M. B. D.

Probable Roup

My flock of Leghorns have a cold with discharge from nose; no deaths so far or swellings, except for one pen of old hens which seem to have a severe type, a few having swellings under the eyes and patches (small) in throat. E. H. B.
Maryland.

These hens doubtless have roup in a somewhat mild form but one that may easily become more severe and may continue uncured in the flock to break out at some future time when conditions are right. Individual treatment is not satisfactory, though any cheesy patches within the mouth or throat should be removed by a swab and the places touched with tincture of iodine.

To irrigate the nasal passages with antiseptic solutions and give other treatment necessary to destroy the germs of the disease in the deep recesses of the head where they may hide, requires more time and labor than the value of ordinary fowls warrants besides being uncertain as to results. An antiseptic may be put into the drinking water as some aid in prevention of spread but I know of nothing that can be so used that can cure roup. All affected birds should be promptly removed from the flock and the utensils and quarters should be made and kept in sanitary conditions.

The manifestations of roup are likely to subside with the coming of warm dry weather, when it will be a good time to dispose of any birds that have once been sick and replace them with those that will not be likely to show a recurrence of the trouble when the cold, damp weather of the Fall approaches. M. B. D.

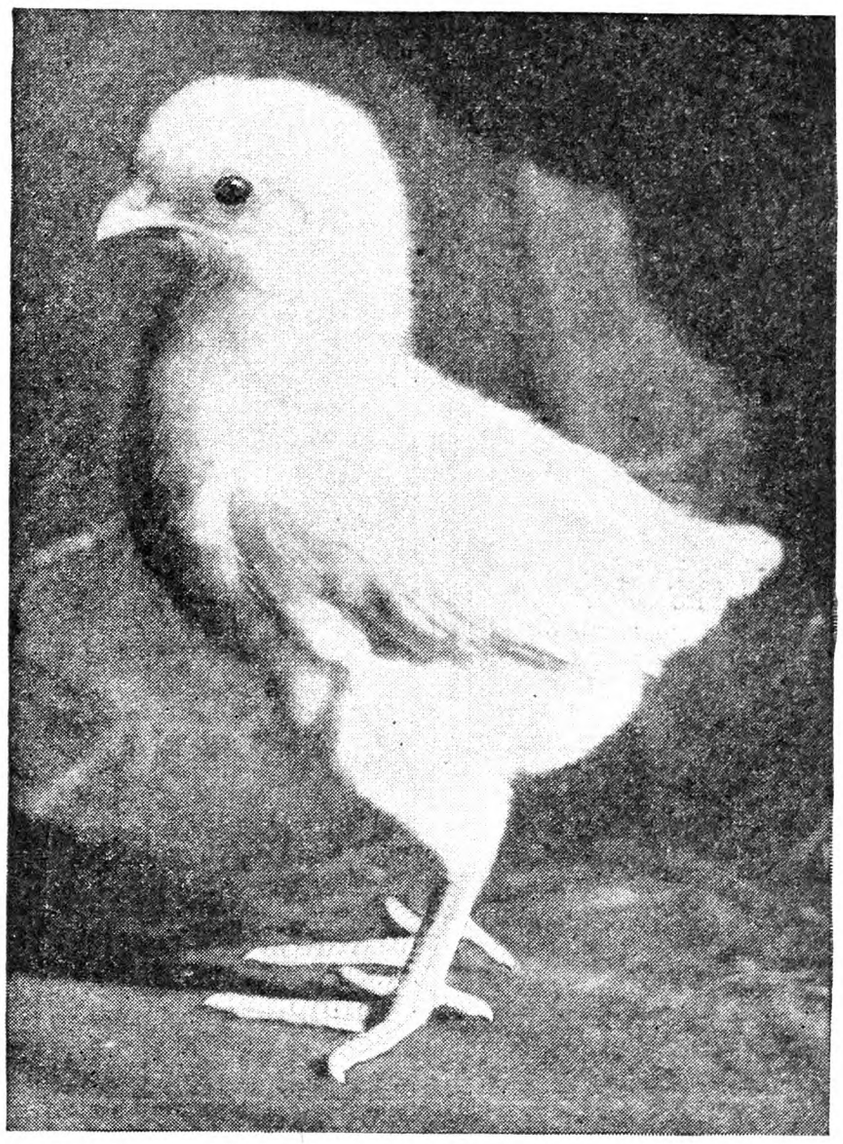
Ontario County, N. Y.

The weather here at present is very much like Spring, the snow has disappeared very rapidly. The ground is so dry it is absorbing all the water. There is very little frost in the ground. The wild geese are passing over, and the robins and grackles are here. Farmers are busy pressing hay and hauling manure. Timothy hay is about $14 pressed and second cutting Alfalfa $20. Wheat is 75 cents per bushel; eggs, 20 cents a dozen. Some are shearing their sheep; the prospective price is 20 cents per pound.

The Grange work in the County is in a very good condition. Several Juvenile Granges have been formed by the county deputy of Juvenile work, Mrs. Harry Marble. On March 25 Canandaigua Grange held its 25th anniversary, the Masters and wives of the subordinate Granges in the county were their guests. March 26 the degree team from Schuyler County put on the third and fourth degree to a class of candidates in Hopewell Grange 472. E. T. B.

The Bookshelf

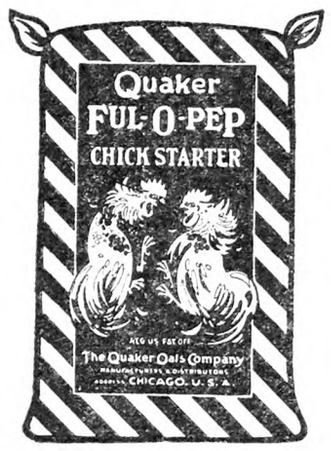
QUAIL BREEDING MANUAL. This little book discusses very fully the most modern methods of breeding quail in confinement. It is clearly written and freely illustrated. It is issued by a foundation entitled. More Game Birds in America, Inc., 580 Fifth Avenue, New York City, which will supply copies of the booklet to interested persons without charge.



It *always pays to start them on this*

OATMEAL FEED

Any chick worth growing is worth giving the right kind of a start. Future production and profits depend upon the development of the bird during the first few weeks after hatching. Years of experimentation have repeatedly proved the superior value of oatmeal in chick starter. Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter contains a generous quantity of pure oatmeal. Cod liver meal, cod liver oil, molasses, essential proteins, minerals, and selected grain products have been added to make it a complete, balanced feed. See your Quaker Dealer at once.



It's real economy to feed Quaker Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter during the first six weeks after chicks hatch. Then it will pay you to continue their rapid growth and development with Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash.

QUAKER FUL-O-PEP *Chick Starter*

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

BUY QUAKER FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS

Our 260-egg trapnested strain is famous thruout the country for its large size, high production and vigor.

Redbird Farm is the largest known S. C. R. I. Red Breeding Plant in the World

Every one of our 11,000 breeders is government tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. You cannot go wrong when you buy our DISEASE-FREE chicks.

We guarantee 98% livability up to three weeks old. Catalog free

REDBIRD FARM
WRENTHAM - - MASS.

R.I.REDS

Every chick from our own strain of Reds, bred by us for 14 years for vigor, rapid growth, low mortality, heavy production, large egg size. 8,000 selected breeding birds right here on our own farm. Every breeder blood-tested by State University. You can't go wrong with these well-bred, disease-free Hubbard Reds. We guarantee full SATISFACTION on every order.

STARTED CHICKS, two to three weeks old, priced to save you money in brooding. 10% lower prices this year.

MAIL COUPON FOR CATALOG

Hubbard Farms, Box 154, Walpole, N. H.

Please send catalog with full data, prices, etc., to

Name .....

Address .....

MOSS Farm R.I. Reds

Trapnested—Blood-Tested

Our Pen Heads N. Y. Contest

Our pen has been leading all breeds at New York (Long Island) Egg-Laying Contest, laying 98% standard-size eggs. The chicks you get from us carry the same blood, the result of

22 Years of Pedigreeing

Write for FREE Catalog and prices on Hatching Eggs, Baby Chicks and Pullets.

MOSS FARM Box R ATTLEBORO, MASS.

SUNSHINE FARM Stanfordville, N.Y. **S. C. REDS**

Pens in New York State Egg Contest—3rd place. Winning Red Pen 1929-30—with highest Red Pullet in New York State. We have EGG SIZE, HIGH PRODUCTION, FREEDOM FROM DISEASE. **CHICKS — CIRCULAR.**

Pinecrest Orchards Strain S. C. REDS Chix—Breeding Cockerels—Eggs
N. Y. State Contest our pen placed 9th in 100 for January. No eggs set under 24 ozs. Blood "Accredited." Catalog. **WALKER FARM** Marlboro, N. H.

Ascutney S. C. Red Chicks Vt. Accredited; free from B.W.D. Group A; Our own flock; Vt. Certified; trap-nested; pedigreed males from never broody hens; $20 per 100. Free Circular.
ASCUTNEY FARMS, R. N. 10, Hartland, Vt.

Scott Poultry Farm
Pedigree Bred BABY CHICKS — GROTON, MASS. S. C. R. I. REDS — State Tested Hatching Eggs Cockerels

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS Chicks from N.J. finest State Supervised and Blood-tested stock. ½ price of former years. **Also LEGHORNS, REDS and ROCKS.** All State Sup. and B-T. at low prices for quality chicks. *43 years in the business—Circular*
D. C. R. HOFF Lock Box 115 Neshanic, N. J.

Dependable quality chicks are sure money-makers. "Pride o' Niagara" chicks are dependable Every chick is sold under positive

Guarantee to Live 7 Days

Full refunds for losses promptly made in CASH. Every breeder blood-tested. Back of each chick is years of good breeding for vigor, livability, rapid growth and high egg production, with freedom from disease. Leghorns, Reds, Barred Rocks. Catalog gives full details and valuable poultry information. Mail coupon today.

NIAGARA POULTRY FARM, Box 5, Ransomville, N.Y.
Send FREE CATALOG. May want.....chicks.

Name .....

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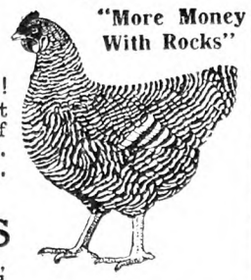
Old Pickard Farm

LARGEST BREEDERS OF BARRED ROCKS IN THE WORLD

"More Money With Rocks"



WONDERFUL LAYERS! Consecutive winners at Storrs with records of 1929, 2,724; 1930, 2,646. High Bird, 325 official.

MASS CERTIFIED
CHICKS--EGGS
from pedigreed stock, reasonably priced, and FREE from B. W. D. Bred for high production and egg size. Your satisfaction guaranteed.

MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED POULTRY BREEDERS INC.

ROB'T C. COBB
350 GREAT ROAD
WEST CONCORD, MASS.
Led next best Storrs Rock pen by 133 eggs in 1930; by 285 eggs in 1929.
"The Invincible Rocks of New England"

Don't Experiment!
Know the Quality You Buy!

BROOKSIDE GUARANTEED CHICKS

Brookside chicks come to you from properly bred healthy flocks, they are incubated under the latest and best hatching methods and every chick that leaves our place has been carefully inspected. Following are our low prices:

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$5.50	$10	$47.50	$ 90.00
Barred Rocks	6.00	11	52.50	100.00
R. I. Reds	6.25	12	57.50	110.00
Assorted for broilers	5.00	9	45.00	87.50

We have weekly hatches and ship by prepaid parcels post, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or send for catalog. Visit our farm and hatchery. Nothing can prove the quality of our chicks so quickly as to raise them. Try them.
PULLETS:—3,000-12 weeks old, ready in May—S. C. W. Leghorns, $1.00 ea. Bd Rocks $1.10 ea. R. I. Reds, $1.15 ea.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM, Dept. R
E. C. Brown, Prop. Sergeantsville, N. J.

MEADOWEDGE FARM
STERLING JUNCTION, MASS.

MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED POULTRY BREEDERS INC.

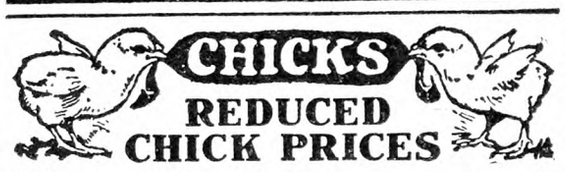
LEGHORN CHICKS
Trap nested since 1916.
Contest Records to be proud of
FREE from B. W. D.
Nova Scotia customer reports 204 average from 300 birds of our stock. Another, 208. *Circular No. 2.*

Lowry's Chicks
NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST POULTRY FARM

Single Comb White Leghorns

1928	Pen	Storrs	2969 Eggs	51 Weeks
1928	Pen	Storrs	3014 Eggs	365 Days
1929	Pen	Storrs	2914 Eggs	51 Weeks
1929	Pen	Storrs	2968 Eggs	365 Days

Hens up to 342 Eggs 365 Days
Our interesting Circular is FREE
The GEORGE LOWRY POULTRY FARM, Inc. WEST WILLINGTON, CONN.



CHICKS
REDUCED CHICK PRICES

White and Brown Leghorns 8c
Barred and White Rocks, Reds, White and Col. Wyan., Minorcas, Orpingtons 9c
5% discount in lots of 500 or over. Send for free catalog or order direct from this ad. 100% live delivery guaranteed. The Lantz Hatchery, Tiffin, Ohio.

BABY CHICKS Barron S. C. W. Leghorns imported direct from England. Pedigrees up to 314; Barred and White Rocks, Reds and White Wyandottes. Before ordering your chicks, get our free catalog and low prices.
C. M. LONGENECKER
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Zeller's Leghorns —Quality Chicks— —Heavy Type— —Production Bred— R.O.P. Males. ZELLER'S LEGHORN FARM, R.1, Palmyra, Pa.

Chicks BARRED ROCKS S.C.W. LEGHORNS R. I. REDS also hatching eggs Write for prices.
C. C. ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Delaware

BARRED ROCK EGGS for Hatching, blood tested flock, 100-$5, 360-$15. A. J. DAY, R. 8, Auburn, New York

BUY S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS DIRECT from SPECIALTY BREEDERS

Our stock has been bred on our own farms for nearly twenty years to produce large white eggs in profitable numbers. Write for FREE Folder explaining our breeding methods and Refund Guarantee.

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CLOVERDALE S. C. W. LEGHORNS
R. O. P. Breeder—Trapnested 20 Years
"The Strain Bred for Large, Uniform, White Eggs Always"
Official 335-egg hen; R. O. P. average 237.7 eggs; Storrs pen 2,527 eggs. We have 364 breeding hens with Official records, 200 to 335 eggs, several 275 to 299 egg hens, dam and granddam, all laying 27 to 30 ounce eggs. New low prices on hatching eggs, chicks, and started pullets. Write us today. Catalog free.
CLOVERDALE POULTRY FARM
F. J. DeHart, Prop. R. D. 1, Cortland, N. Y.

CHICKS That LIVE GROW LAY PAY
367 pullets laid 5580 eggs in November 1930
$4.73 PROFITS PER DAY
above feed costs in low priced year. N. Y. State Super. & Cert. S.C.W. Leghorns & Barred Rocks. Write for circular on chicks and started chicks at farmers' prices.
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Jean Joan Black Minorcas Proven best by official contests. May Chicks reduced. Jean Joan Farm, R. 4, Belmar, New Jersey

Rations for Laying Hens

(Continued from Page 498)

in the poultry ration has brought about the establishment of a great industry devoted to the preparation of cooked and dried meat scraps found in what would otherwise be wastes from the packing plants. Meat scraps and bones, cooked under steam pressure and with the fat removed for other purposes, become meat scrap or meat meal, depending upon whether ground after drying or not. Inedible fish and wastes from the preparation of others are utilized in much the same way; these becoming fishmeal. Milk is of equal value in feeding poultry. Too bulky and difficult of preservation in liquid form for economical distribution as poultry food, skim-milk and buttermilk are either condensed to a semi-solid form or entirely dried and made available to poultrymen at all seasons of the year. So far as the food value of the solids in milk is concerned, one form of milk is as good as another, but the semi-solid and wholly solid milk products, having lost the greater part of their water content, are more valuable, bulk for bulk, than liquid milk. They may be considered practically of equal value to high-grade meat scrap, one being replaceable by the other. The dried milk products are more expensive than meat scrap, but, in raising young chicks, if liquid milk is not fed, a part of the animal food ration in dried or semi-solid milk is preferred to all meat.

Hens like grass and other green things, particularly those just coming up in the garden. The green coloring matter is supposed to contain the vital element that makes green stuff almost indispensable in a scientific poultry ration, hence white vegetables are not green. Apples, potatoes, turnips and the like are all valuable as part of the poultry ration, but even giving the hens green glass spectacles would not put the vitamins into them that are found in the outer green leaves of cabbage, green clover (fresh or green dried), tender lawn clippings and other growths that hens like and that remind them of balmy days with downy broods in the flower beds. Succulence—a word not quite so common and therefore to be preferred to juiciness — makes vegetables that are not green valuable in poultry feeding, much as an apple contributes to the joy of living in the human family. Juicy vegetables may be fed in any amounts that the hens like, after they have become so accustomed to them in their ration as not to neglect other needed foods for the more palatable things.

More plain and fancy "bosh" has probably been promulgated with regard to the part played by minerals in animal nutrition than in respect to any other feature of this science and art. There is enough known about it to afford a wide field for exploration into the unknown and for exploitation of those whose training along lines of animal physiology has necessarily been slight. Minerals are a necessary part of all well-balanced rations for man and beast. Nature has recognized this necessity, and has placed within the universally used foods the kinds and amounts of minerals needed by animal bodies, except, perhaps, under circumstances of depriviation not ordinarily encountered. The grains fed hens contain minerals utilized in their bodies for support and egg production; milk is rich in them and the meat products fed and the vegetables all share in the contribution to this supply. Since laying hens need an exceptional amount of the mineral lime for the production of egg shells, however, this needs to be given in greater amounts than the ordinary foods supply. If egg production had not been stimulated far beyond nature's intentions, an extra amount of lime would not be required, as shown by the fact that hens will lay a large number of eggs without any evidence of lack in materials for this production. Hens have been bred and fed to utilize more lime than ordinary amounts of common foods supply; therefore the poultryman gives lime in the form of oyster shells, limestone grit or other substances. The expensive oyster has supplied us with cheap lime in a form which hens like and utilize for their needs. A waste product of the sea has become a valuable addition to our poultry food supply.

M. B. D.

DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM PULASKI NEW YORK
Reg. U. S. Pat. Office
PRODUCTION BRED
S. C REDS - S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS - B. P. ROCKS
Certified, Supervised and Commercial **CHICKS**
Every breeder blood-tested—100% live delivery
Write for booklet
DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM Poultry Dept. PULASKI, N. Y.

LARGE EGGS
20 YEARS BREEDING
WHITE LEGHORNS
For size and heavy production of large WHITE EGGS
OUR CHICK GUARANTEE
Every chick sold by us is hatched from eggs laid by breeders on our own farm. 100% satisfactory arrival on exact date we promise shipment.
WRITE FOR FOLDER ON CHICKS AND PULLETS
EIGENRAUCH FARMS DEPT. Y, RED BANK NEW JERSEY

LEWIS FARMS CHICKS
Our own production bred, vigorous, tested chicks at special prices. Write for educational bulletin "HOW TO RAISE CHICKS" and big discounts for April and May delivery.
Prof. HARRY R. LEWIS
Box R Davisville, R. I.

SINGLE COMB
White Leghorns Exclusively
3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr., & May delivery. Special feeding directions on request. Circular free.
Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs-Sherow successors to EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
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EWING'S ENGLISH WHITE **LEGHORNS**
Are the product of 16 years use of imported males from 250 to 314-egg hens. Breeders extra large, disease free.
CHICKS AND EGGS at reduced prices—Guaranteed
R. T. EWING - Atlantic, Pa.

—THE CHICKS YOU NEED—
LUKERT'S LAYING LEGHORNS LONG ISLAND DUCKLINGS
Large birds, year round production. Second highest pen laying over 24 oz. eggs, New York State Egg Contest. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalog.
LUKERT LEGHORN FARM, East Moriches, L.I., N.Y.

FARLEY PORTER, Sodus, N.Y.
Largest Total Number of Certified Birds During Past 13 Years. This great record proves Porter's Leghorns consistant high layers. Circular—Stoves 35% off. My book "First to Last in Poultry," cloth bound $1.

CHICKS That Live, Lay and Pay
Barred Rocks—White Leghorns—R. I. Reds
10c each 500 chicks 9c each 1000 or more 8c each
SCARBOROUGH HATCHERY Milford, Del.

TRAP NEST PEDIGREED **S.C.W. LEGHORNS**
at hatchery prices. Every male on place with dams record 250 to 315. Prices $13 to $20.
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Hampton's Black Leghorn Chicks
The Proven Layers and Payers
For Delivery April 13, 20, 27—
100—$12.50 500—$60.00 1000—$110.00
Parcel post prepaid—Circular free
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LEGHORN CHICKS
300-Egg Breeding
2 and 4-year-old BREEDERS
Chicks hatched from eggs weighing 26 to 28 ounces. Satisfaction guaranteed. Circular. *New low prices*
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ROCKS, REDS and LEGHORNS
We specialize in S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks from our own breeding stock headed by pedigreed male birds. Hanson strain. Write for illustrated catalog and prices.
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LEWIS FARMS CHICKS Quality chicks from our own heavy producing breeders, blood tested. Write for special discounts now.
PROF. HARRY R. LEWIS Box R Davisville, R. I.

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They lay nickles, not pennies. Pedigreed, blood tested, shell treated, superior eggs. Large chicks.
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CHICKS—S. C. White Leghorns—Pure Hollywood Strain. Same line as our contest winners. Folder free. SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM, Friendship, New York

Cedarhurst Morgan-Tancred White Leghorn **Chicks** The strain of proven layers. Send for booklet. Cedarhurst Poultry Farm, Dept.Y, Rahway, N. J.

LEGHORN CHICKS Barron Strain S.C.W. Produced by a breeder from trapnested and pedigreed 2-year-old birds. All B.W.D. tested. Our circular on request. CLARABEN COURT FARM, ROSLYN, N. Y.

CHICKS C.O.D. 100 Rocks or Reds, $10; Leghorns, $8; Heavy mixed, $8; Light, $7. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. LAUVER, Box 73, McAlisterville, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS
Day-Old, Started, Big Type, Heavy Layers, Large Eggs, Disease free. Bred by us 31 years Low price. Catalogue free.
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SQUAB BOOK FREE
PR squabs selling by millions to rich trade. Raised in 1 month. Send 2c stamp for postage on latest free 48-p book how to breed and profit by new fast sales method.
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Do you know how to care for poultry's most dreaded disease—coccidiosis? Hundreds of leading hatcheries and poultry raisers have used CORIDENE to stop coccidiosis within 3 days. It is also powerful as a preventive.

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Ask for Free Booklet

Also manufacturers of NO-PIK (for cannibalism and toe-picking); NEOL (for roup); ENTERIC CAPSULES (for worms).

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The Large, Lay and Pay Kind. Our flocks headed by pedigreed males from hens that produced 225 to 270 eggs in their first laying year. At our modern poultry farm, we are trap nesting 700 Big Type Barron White Leghorn Hens under Ohio Record of Performance Supervision. This is the third largest flock in Ohio under Supervision. We Hatch 8 other breeds of chicks. Every breeder Blood-tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. Can you afford to take a chance with chicks from untested flocks? Free Catalog, write for it today.
Lancaster Farms Hatchery, Route 20 Lancaster, O.

Strong Livable Chicks

GUARANTEED TO LIVE—100% B. W. D. Free. Pinecrest and M. A. C. strains of S. C. R. I. Reds whose ancestors have been pedigreed and Massachusetts certified. Individual hens have laid up to 306 eggs in 365 days. Beautiful Rhode Island Red color. Only large eggs set. Many customers report raising every chick purchased. A customer reports good profit from his pullets in spite of the low prices he has received for eggs this year. Prices per 100; April 24, $18.00; May 4, 11, $16.00. Lower prices for 300 or more; also for later delivery. Ask for interesting free circular and guarantee.
CLARENCE E. COLBY, 19 Blaine Ave., Worcester, Mass.

SPADE'S QUALITY CHICKS
Tancred S. C. White Leghorns. $8 per 100. From my own free range flock. 100% live delivery, postpaid. Circular free.
J. S. SPADE Poultry Farm, McAlisterville, Pa.

10c ACME QUALITY CHICKS—BARRED ROCKS, REDS, LEGHORNS. Certified Br. Rocks & Leg's, 12c; Blood Tested Br. Rocks & Leg's, 15c. Selected stock. 100% del. gtd. WY-HAR POULTRY FARMS, Box R, Denton, Md.

HOLLYWOOD LEGHORN CHICKS
From large size heavy production bred hens.
$8.00—100 $37.50—500 $70.00—1000
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Acknowledged the best laying strain. 750 Pullet flock averaged 209 eggs. Webster Kuney, Seneca Falls, N.Y.

CHIX Leghorns, 8c; Barred Rocks, 10c; Reds, 10c; W. Rocks, 12c; Heavy Mix., 8c. Light Mix., 6½c. All from free range flocks. Send for catalog. The Monroe Hatchery, Box R, Richfield, Pa.

Hatching Eggs Black Spanish, Red Caps, Buttercups, Cornish Indian Games, 15-$2.50. Duck Eggs—Wh Muscovy, Buffs, Black East India, Pekins, 11-$2.50. BREEDERS' SUPPLY, Cobleskill, New York

Pekin Ducklings $25 per 100. From Large Type Great Layers. Well developed parent stock. Also 17 varieties Baby Chicks. Send for catalog in colors. Golden Rule Hatchery, Box 124, Bucyrus, O.

DUCKLINGS AND EGGS. World's best. New low prices. Free catalog. PARDEE'S PEKINS, ISLIP, L. I., N. Y.

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DUCKLINGS—White Pekin, 30 or more 20c each delivered by parcel post. This is my 27th year. Earl Seamans Factoryville, Pa.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLINGS, $22 per 100, small lots 25c each. Harry Lester, Ransomville, N. Y.

White Runners 2 DUCKS, 1 DRAKE, $3, coops free. Roy Hayt - - Interlaken, N. Y.

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BRONZE Baby TURKEYS—Hollywood White Leghorn CHICKS Catalogue. Sheckler Farms, Nevada, Ohio

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WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—Eggs, 50c; baby turkeys, $1 ea. Gypsey Camp Farm, Rensselaer, N. Y.

RINGNECK PHEASANT Eggs $2.50 per 15. Also BROWN LEGHORN BANTAM EGGS, $1.00 per 15. RUSSELL CAREY, Meriden, Conn.

PHEASANT and WILD MALLARD DUCK EGGS for hatching, 15 $3, 100 $18. Stuart Kellogg, Greene, N.Y.

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This new Trapnest Record in pad form is handy to write on and keeps the records clean. Good quality paper; 24 monthly sheets, keeping the records of 108 hens 2 years

Price $1.00 Postpaid

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th St., New York City

Connecticut Egg Contest

Carried on at Storrs, Conn. Following is report for five months ending March 31:

For March the birds in the Storrs contest came through with 3,359 eggs more than for February, albeit 78 less than they laid in March last year. Thus, the total accrual for the fifth month was 21,448 eggs, or a yield of 69.2 per cent.

During this period Leghorns laid at the highest rate and they were followed in order by Australorps and Giants, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, and lastly by White Wyandottes. None of the breeds have been quitters, as evidenced by the fact that throughout the first five months average production for all varieties has run to nearly 63 per cent.

R. Walter Bishop's pen of Barred Rocks from Connecticut, set the pace for February with a tally of 225 points. In the White Rock row Kalerok Farm from Massachusetts, that won first prize in December and again in January, has now repeated for the third successive time. This pen has a score of 219 points.

Ebenwood Farm's pen of White Wyandottes from Massachusetts, made first place in its class with a total of 174 points. Among the Reds one notes that George B. Treadwell from Massachusetts, and West Neck Farm from Long Island, have tied with 253 points each. The Bay State pen, however, has been awarded first prize because its eggs were nearer standard size. The second prize for the month goes to the Long Island pen which actually laid larger eggs but fewer of them.

In the Leghorn list the same two breeders that won first and second for January are likewise first and second for February, but in the reverse order. Tom Barron's pen from England, gets the blue ribbon with a total of 246 points and J. A. Hanson from Oregon, is second with 244, while Wene Chick Farm from New Jersey gets third prize for the month with a total of 243 points.

Readers will recall that the first 3,000 eggs laid when the contest started last November were reported as being 14 per cent under standard size. These 3,000 eggs that should have weighed two ounces each tipped the scales instead at right around 5,200 ounces.

During the intervening five months. These contest pullets have not only jumped their yield from 3,000 eggs per week to 5,000, but they have also stepped up size from 14 per cent below to 1 per cent above the accepted standard of two ounces per egg. Thus, the average increase in egg size from these 1,000 pullets, considering all breeds and varieties in the contest, has been precisely 3 per cent per month. The buyer now gets more than his money's worth.

The following is a list of the nine high individuals for the first five months:

Breed	Hen No.	Eggs	Points
White Leghorn ..	810	139	145
R. I. Red	540	138	142
R. I. Red	403	131	142
R. I. Red	413	134	138
R. I. Red	545	134	137
R. I. Red	401	136	137
R. I. Red	405	141	136
R. I. Red	415	128	136
R. I. Red	400	127	135

The leading pens to date in each of the principal varieties are as follows:

Australorps.—Jerseyland Farms, N. J., 1,127 eggs, 1,074 points.

White Wyandottes.—Ebenwood Farm, Mass., 806 eggs, 789 points.

White Rocks—Kalerok Farm, Mass., 1,064 eggs, 1,084 points; E. A. Hirt, Mass., 982, 952; E. H. Rucker, Iowa, 947, 925.

Barred Rocks.—James Dryden, Cal., 1,115 eggs, 1,068 points; R. Walter Bishop, Conn., 1,042, 1,025; Pratt Experiment Farm, Pa., 1,062, 977.

R. I. Reds.—Donald I. Goodenough, Conn., 1,264 eggs, 1,284 points; Globus Poultry Farm, Mass., 1,269, 1,235; Homestead Farms, Conn., 1,239, 1,235; Geo. B. Treadwell, Mass., 1,149, 1,149.

White Leghorns.—Tom Barron, Eng., 1,185 eggs, 1,231 points; J. A. Hanson, Ore., 1,261, 1,223; Alfred J. O'Donovan, N. Y., 1,235, 1,205; Mt. Hope Farm, Mass., 1,268, 1,191; Wene Chick Farm, N. J., 1,133, 1,163.

Per Cent Production by Varieties. — 40 Australorps and Giants, 74.8; 50 White Wyandottes, 46.1; 130 White Rocks, 58.8; 140 Barred Rocks, 65.9; 280 R. I. Reds, 70.1; 360 White Leghorns, 76.1; 1,000 average all varieties, 69.2.

Icebox Cookies

I see someone has asked for icebox cookies, so I am sending them this recipe:

Butter, ½ cup. Cream this with one cup of sugar, and add two well-beaten eggs. One tablespoon of top milk, ½ teaspoon of ginger, a little grated orange peel, ½ teaspoon salt and ¼ teaspoon soda. Add about two cups of flour, or enough to roll. Make as soft as possible. Put on ice over night. Roll very thin, cut, and bake till golden. Chilling stiffens the dough and less flour may be used. If caraway seeds are added it makes a delicious seed cooky. MRS. S. R. B.

ANGUS: "Sandy, ye ken I'm a thrifty man. What would ye advise me to tak to the golden wedding?" Sandy (after a little thought): "Mon, I'd tak a goldfish." —Boston Transcript.

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

All Breeders Are Blood Tested Under State Supervision

	S. C. W. LEGHORNS	S. C. R. I. REDS	BARRED ROCKS	WHITE WYANDOTTES
Week of April 20	$19.00	$19.00	$21.00	$24.00
Week of April 27	18.00	18.00	20.00	23.00

Special Mating Chicks $2.00 per 100 Higher.
Prices are per hundred. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 chicks add $1.00.

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R. I. Reds, first at Liberty and first sweepstakes at Batavia, N. Y. Chick Shows. W. Leghorns, second at Batavia. B. Rocks, third at Liberty—AGAINST ALL COMERS. Rich laying inheritance. They'll be strong laying pullets in early fall.

Utility Chicks

	For 25	For 50	For 100	For 500	For 1,000
White Leghorns.....	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00	$52.50	$100.00
Barred Rocks.....	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
R. I. Reds.....	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
White Rocks	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00
W. Wyandottes.....	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00
Mixed Chicks.....	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

For blood tested Utility Chicks add 3c per chick to above prices

Special Matings Chicks

For Special Matings Chicks in any quantity add 6c per chick to prices given above. Blood tested Special Matings Chicks available for all breeds, at 6c per chick advance over blood tested Utility Chick Prices.

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Oak Ridge Farms baby chicks are bred to satisfy customers and bring us repeat business. They are descended from a long line of stock bred for production, vigor, and constitutional vitality.

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Rosemont Chicks

Rugged Reds and Barred Rocks for Broilers and Winter Layers

Broiler raisers have made good profits right through the depression. Chicks purchased now will be ready for market around July 4th when prices are usually high. Pullets may be saved for winter layers.

Immediate Delivery and Week of April 20th

Order from This Ad	25	50	100	500	1,000
Barred Rocks.....	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00	$52.50	$105.00
Rhode Island Reds.....	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Brown Leghorns.....	3.75	6.75	13.00	62.50	120.00
White Leghorns.....	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	90.00
White Rocks.....	3.75	6.75	13.00	62.50	120.00
White Wyandottes.....	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Jersey Black Giants.....	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	172.50
Mixed Chicks.....	2.75	4.75	9.00	42.50	85.00

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Send check or money order—today.

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NEW LOW PRICES ON SPECIALTY-BRED STOCK

WENE Specialty-Bred S. C. White Leghorns have been selected many years for the production of large, chalk-white eggs. We originated the "Wyan-Rock" Cross-Bred strain for broilers and light roasters, also the "Bram-Rock" strain for heavy roasters.

By Prepaid Post	25	50	100	400	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.50	$41.00	$100.00
Wyan-Rocks - Bram-Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.50	41.00	100.00
Barred Rocks - R. I. Reds	3.63	6.75	13.00	51.00	125.00
White Rocks - White Wyandottes	4.38	8.25	15.00	59.00	145.00

For Select Matings, Blood-Tested, add 2 1-2c per chick. Write for FREE Catalog and Prices on Special and Super Matings Chicks and 8-10-week Pullets.

WENE CHICK FARMS Dept. A VINELAND, NEW JERSEY

WITH *a Chick-Chick Here and a Quack-Quack There, Chick-Chick, Quack-Quack Everywhere; we are able to fill Your Orders on Short Notice!*

In last week's edition our Pure Tom Barrons were quoted at $8.00 per 100 instead of $18.00 It was a printer's mistake.

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and Colonial Coverlets. Made from your own wool. Also sold direct if you have no wool. Beautiful goods. Lowest prices we have ever offered. Write for catalog and samples. WEST UNITY WOOLEN MILLS, 112 Lynn Street, West Unity, Ohio

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WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

The Silent River

When for me the silent oar,
Parts the silent river,
And I stand upon the shore
Of the strange forever,
Shall I miss the loved and known,
Shall I vainly seek mine own?
When for me the silent oar
Parts the silent river.

Can the bonds that make us here,
Know ourselves immortal,
Drop away like foliage sere
At life's inner portal?
What is holiest here below
Must forever live and grow,
When for us the silent oar
Parts the silent river.

He who on our earthly path
Bids us help each other,
Who His well beloved hath
Made our Elder Brother,
Will but bind the bands of love
Closer when we meet above,
When for us the silent oar
Parts the silent river.

—Credit Lost.

*

REMARKING upon some of the city conveniences, one of our friends observed that he had never seen a farm housekeeper hanging out the wash on a pulley line. Usually the basket of wet clothes is carried out laboriously, and moved from place to place as the things are hung out. We think that a pulley line from the back porch to a convenient post or tree is a convenience quite as much needed on the farm as in the city. When the ground is frozen, icy, snowy or wet, what a saving it would be to stand on the porch, with dry feet, and send the wash sailing out into sun and wind, without tramping out over the chilling earth. Hanging out is something that must be done, even where one saves other labor with one of the wonderful power washers. And how heavy and awkward a basket of wet clothes is, where it must be carried out. One of our readers wrote us that she did not mind washing or hanging out, but that it "just about killed her" to carry a basket full of wet wash. The handy man made her a small "clothes truck"—a platform on low broad wheels with blocks to wedge the clothes basket so that it cannot tip over. She puts it by the back door, loads the clothes into the basket, and pushes the truck with handles like a baby carriage. It relieves her of all the strain of lifting and lugging the basket about, and her little truck is often in use to carry heavy or awkward things between the kitchen and garden, barn or henhouse.

*

A DELICIOUS dessert we met recently is orange charlotte. Materials required are one and one-third tablespoon gelatine, one-third cup cold water, one-third cup boiling water, one cup sugar, three tablespoons lemon juice, one cup orange juice and pulp, whites of three eggs, two cups cream. Soak gelatine in cold water, then pour on the boiling water to dissolve it. Strain, and add lemon juice, orange juice and pulp, and sugar, stirring all together. Chill by standing the bowl in a pan of ice water. When quite thick beat with a wire spoon or whisk until frothy. Beat the whites of the eggs very stiff, then add to gelatine mixture. Whip the cream until stiff, then fold into the mixture. Put in sherbet glasses, and chill in the icebox. This quantity makes 12 portions.

Seen in the Shops

All the large New York department stores have been having special sales of hand-made hooked rugs from time to time for some months past. Some are classed as antiques, others as modern, but all are quite moderate in price. A large proportion of these rugs come from Nova Scotia. Many are really charming in their old-fashioned designs and harmonious subdued coloring, while others look to us rather shabby. A collection of old rugs seen recently in a Fifth Avenue shop included thousands. Prices began at $2.95 for rugs about 2x3 ft.; a lot 2½x4½ ft. were $5; 3x6 ft., $12.50; 4x6 ft. to 5x8 ft., $25. These figures are about the average in the city stores, except for rare items of historic value. A great many women are now making hooked rugs of heavy yarn, but this is a modern fashion, and we prefer the old ones made of woven material cut in strips.

The stores now offer utility cabinets that take up little space, yet have room for storage, supplementing the closets in a small home. We noticed one style of cabinet with a deep "well" for hats, four drawers for shoes, one for lingerie, and one divided into compartments for 12 pairs of stockings. This cabinet was covered with a new material that gives the effect of oil painting on canvas, but which can be cleaned with a damp cloth. The price of this cabinet was $12.50. We see some covered with cretonne, like the smaller shoe cabinets and hat boxes.

We see some very smart new blouses of white taffeta—dead white, like the china beads so much worn. They have short very juvenile sleeves trimmed with bows, and often have bows at neck and waist. They cost usually from $10 to $12.

Cellomat is one of the new shiny straws used in millinery this Spring. It is a "criss-cross" weave, very shiny, going well with the patent leather belts, bags and boutonnieres now so popular.

A seven-strand necklace of shiny opaque beads was seen for $4.95; it may be obtained in red, yellow, green or white. There are bangle bracelets to match, costing 50 cents. There are many white accessories, and these include five-strand necklaces of chalk white china beads, and bracelets to match made of several strands of white beads. Lacquer red, opaline yellow and emerald green are leading colors for costume jewelry and dress accessories.

The Rural Patterns
In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

935 — Exceedingly Smart. This style is designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¾ yds. of 39-in. material with ⅞ yd. of 35-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

261 — Attractive Model. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅜ yds. of 39-in. material with ½ yd. of 27-in. all-over lace. Ten cents.

258 — For Summer Materials. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¾ yds. of 35-in. material. Ten cents.

887—A Young Girl's Model. This style is designed in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 yds. of 39-in. material with ¼ yd. of 39-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

Spring Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

California Cinnamon Buns

Beat well together two eggs, one cup sugar and two tablespoons melted butter; add one quart of liquid yeast and work in enough flour to make a soft dough. When partly raised work down, let rise second time, then roll, spread with melted butter, sprinkle liberally with brown sugar, cinnamon (and raisins if preferred). Roll up, cut in 1½ in. pieces, place in well greased pans, brush over with butter and let rise till light. Bake in moderate oven 25 minutes.

MARY G. BUHRMAN.

Tennessee Notes

Well, I had no idea so many people were tired of the city and wanting a farm! I'm about broken down, I have but little strength for farm work myself, ours is again a boyless home, and Thelma clamoring for a nurse's training course. We decided fewer acres and less hills would be more to our notion, and as we have no way of going except foot-back, why not advertise? Well, we had just a little advertisement inserted in the daily paper. We have been swamped with letters, cards and cars, but the majority wish to exchange city property, house and lots, empty stores, vacant lots and poultry runs for a farm. I figure we have our wood, our water when not too dry, our vegetables, our meat, our chickens, turkeys, guineas, eggs to eat, greens to pick, and, God willing, a bit of wheat, corn and hay; our broom corn, and I hope we may manage a sorghum patch this year, mayhap some melons, perchance fruit and berries. No water or light fees, only a bit of coal oil, and what could we do with a house and lot in town? Join the endless procession of the hungry and unemployed? The answer has become pat, "No, we are not interested in city property." Some few of the farms offered for exchange are being investigated. Even if nothing comes of it, one has met many people and learned perhaps that after all we are not in such luck as we might be, though today with an empty purse and empty larder. A Dominique hen that has persisted in roosting in the porch every cold spell kept recurring to my mind, I went to the corn pen and called them up, and soon picked her out. She went to the store and came back in a week's supply of has-to-be's, so there is usually a way out for us, though sometimes it means parting with things we would like to keep. Eggs and butter are down beyond Summer prices; some merchants have quit buying eggs.

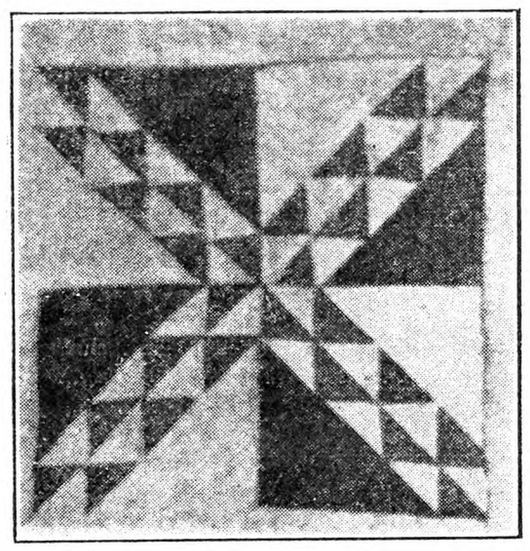
Today, February 20, is rather pleasant, clouds banked as if for snow, ground hog day was fair. We have had some snow and an abundance of rain, and a few nice days. As usual for this time of the year measles, mumps and "flu" are prevalent. We have had everything but smallpox, and been vaccinated against that. Diseases are well scattered from the consolidated schools.

Bad news from the youngest lad who followed Horace Greeley's advice and went West. A fall tore the ligaments around the elbow, then they discovered a burst blood vessel, and now the flesh has grown to the bone. Hospital bills have mounted up, and one fancies so many things, that maybe he will come home with an arm off. I close my eyes and try to sleep, and say "I won't worry," say the 23rd Psalm, grow quiet, and presently sleep.

February 21.— Rain and clouds and fogs today; small grain making a sorry growth, so many bare hard freezes. Up before day to get the high school student off to meet the bus, work piled up and little strength to do it with. A rug partly completed, some quilts that should be finished. A dress to make for Gladys, beans on to cook for supper. Wood wet and sobby; will make the corn bread and bake it in the baker with some of those live hickory coals. We finally managed to get a few cords of wood. I wonder what you would think to see a woman helping saw and split cord wood? She has a sick husband and said she would rather work in timber than in the house. She and her brother sawed 14 cuts off before noon. She is just a little bit of a wisp too. Their price was $1 per cord, and they finished two cords long before night. With wages $1 per day and work scarce they seemed well pleased with their two dollars.

We have no organized charity in the country; help when we know the need to the best of our ability. A widow woman with six children lost her home and contents through a burn-out in mid-Winter. The people got busy, and soon another house will be completed and possibly as well furnished as the first. Calamities, death and distress make the whole world akin. One wonders why times are so distressful. Many people continue to spend, and many cannot buy. Have people just talked and thought hard times until it has become a reality? Yet nine cents per dozen for eggs is no joke. MRS. D. B. P.

Patchwork Pattern



Linton Pathway.—This quilt is beautiful made in one color and white. The quilt from which this pattern was made was dark red and white. Any colors could be used or one could use scraps of prints. Price of pattern 15 cents. Send orders to The Rural New-Yorker.

Illustrated catalog of patchwork patterns and quilting designs with directions for making quilting frame, price 15 cents.

Rhubarb Recipes

Rhubarb Pie.—Two cups finely cut rhubarb, 1¼ cups sugar, two tablespoons bread flour, beaten yolks of two eggs. Mix ingredients and put in crust-lined deep pie tin. Bake in quick oven. Cover pie with meringue made from two egg whites and four tablespoons sugar. Brown in oven. Serve cold.

Rhubarb One-crust Pie.—One cup cooked rhubarb, two cups boiling water, 1½ cups sugar, eight tablespoons cornstarch, ½ cup cold water, three tablespoons butter, ½ teaspoon grated lemon rind. Mix cornstarch and cold water; add to boiling water and cook 15 minutes in double boiler; add rhubarb, sugar and butter and cook five minutes. Add grated rind and pour into baked crusts. Serve cold. This is enough for two pies. Lemon extract can be substituted for grated rind.

Rhubarb Betty.—One quart rhubarb, 2⅔ cups sugar, one quart bread crumbs, ⅜ cup melted butter, cinnamon, grated orange or lemon rind. Mix rhubarb and sugar. Heat slowly until sugar is dissolved. Cook until rhubarb is barely tender. Mix crumbs and butter. Put alternate layers of crumbs and rhubarb in a greased baking dish, having crumbs on both bottom and top. Sprinkle each layer of rhubarb with cinnamon and grated rind. Bake in moderate oven 30 minutes. One-third cup raisins added to rhubarb gives a delicious flavor.

Rhubarb Nectar.—Two pounds rhubarb, two cups water, ½ stick cinnamon, two lemons, three oranges, ½ teaspoon ginger, one cup sugar. Boil rhubarb, water, cinnamon and ginger until rhubarb is tender. Strain through cheesecloth. Add sugar and boil five minutes. When cold add juice of oranges and lemons. Rinds of lemon and oranges can be boiled with rhubarb. Diluted with cold water to taste this makes a refreshing drink.

Rhubarb and Fig Charlotte.—One-quarter pound figs, two or three cups rhubarb cut fine. Cut figs in small pieces; cover with water and cook 10 minutes. Add rhubarb and sweeten to taste. Line a baking dish with stale cake. Pour in the rhubarb and cover dish. Bake in slow oven until rhubarb is done. Cover with meringue made with two egg whites and four tablespoons sugar. Brown slightly in oven. Serve cold. Meringue can be omitted. Then serve it with whipped cream. MARY REDYNS.

Small Town Garden Clubs

It is interesting to note the number of small towns that have organized garden clubs. In our town we have 60 members. We meet once a month, have a program which consists of one or two papers on practical gardening, or ideas and plans that have worked out successfully, also articles from reliable farm journals, which would include care and protection of song birds, completing our program with a musical number.

The dues are only 50 cents a year, which enables us to help beautify the municipal park, keep up the shrubbery around the library, and help beautify the grounds around the home for aged women. Many a modest home that had no flowers or decorations has had an incentive to improve its surroundings through these interesting meetings.

Every town should have a garden club. M. L. T.

Old-fashioned Gingerbread

One-half pint New Orleans molasses, two cups sugar, ¾ cup lard, one pint fresh buttermilk, two teaspoons soda, one teaspoon baking powder, one teaspoon ginger, about five cups of flour to make like cake batter. For a change I sometimes add ½ cup cocoa to above recipe which makes delicious chocolate gingerbread. MARY G. BUHRMAN.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Hundreds of inquiries are answered by mail to one printed here. For your protection we cannot consider unsigned statements.]

A friend remarked today that there is a verse in Proverbs which would be very appropriate for a motto for Publisher's Desk. I told him he ought to write and tell you so, but he asked me to write instead. The verse is: "A prudent man foreseeth the evil, and hideth himself; but the simple pass on, and are punished."—Prov.27:12. I think all of us might take that verse more to heart than we do. A. B. M.
New York.

That verse might well be committed to memory, and oft repeated daily. It does not literally mean that the prudent man goes into a hiding place, but he foresees an evil, and by good management avoids it.

I am one of the saps who got stung for $1,000 by Bancshares and Listed Securities Corporation, which went on the rocks in April last. I made out a claim but have been unable to get any information since from the receiver. Can you tell me why all the delay? I. E.
New York.

We find that this investor became a stockholder in the corporation. The principal creditors were persons who were buying Ford stock on the installment plan. They received from the receiver about 30 per cent of the amounts paid in after the assets had been sold, and the reports approved by the court. The stockholders would be entitled to nothing until creditors were paid in full. They would then share in any excess. As it is creditors lose about 70 per cent and stockholders lose all. The receiver and his attorney courteously furnished complete information.

A national bank in a near-by town has recently closed its doors and is in the hands of receivers. This bank began business 67 years ago, and was considered one of the most conservative in this part of the State. In another near-by town is a State bank in which we have a savings account, also a checking account. Will you discuss for us, and others in this neighborhood, the relative safety of funds deposited in the above two classes of banks, State and national?
New York.

The strength of a bank cannot be determined by the source of its charter. The national banks are corporations organized under United States laws. The State banks are organized under State laws. The national banks may issue notes—money. The State banks are denied this privilege because of a Federal tax of 10 per cent on the notes if issued. The State banks have more liberal powers in acting as trustees of estates and in making loans on real estate. They also have authority to act as executors of wills and administrators of estates. Both national and State banks receive deposits. The safety of a bank depends on the amount of its capital and surplus and the integrity and ability of its management. Sometimes the safest bank in a community may be a national bank, and in another community it may be a State bank. Considering the number of them, failures of national banks are rare, and less in proportion than State banks. For the protection of depositors banks are required to make quarterly statements of their conditions and to submit to regular examination by national or State inspectors as the case may be. There have been several conspicuous State bank failures in New York during the Roosevelt administration. One Superintendent of Banks was convicted for taking a bribe to neglect examination of a bank that later failed with loss to depositors. Another has been criticized for failure to correct conditions that were known to the Banking Department for more than a year before the bank failed with many millions of deposits, causing great hardship and loss to innocent and unwarned depositors. Investigation after the bank closed revealed a misuse of the bank funds by its officials that was little short of pillage, and it would seem that a vigilant and competent Banking Department would have promptly detected and stopped the ruinous practice before the funds furnished by depositors had been illegally loaned and hopelessly lost.

Sometimes a bank or a business gains a merited reputation by conservative and honest management. Later the management passes to others who inherit the reputation and traditions of the past. Lured by the modern temptation of big and quick profits the new regime speculates and takes big chances with depositors' money and disaster follows. Bankers as a rule appreciate their responsibilities but because of the exceptions it is well to keep informed as to the character of the banker and the standing of the bank.

Recently you got a settlement for me, and if it had not been for your services I would have lost $230. Since you accept no pay, I am enclosing a subscription for a friend, and I expect soon to see some of my neighbors, and hope to send you their subscriptions. H. B.
New York.

This is a reward we never refuse and always appreciate. It is a good example of co-operation. The strength of a paper comes from its subscribers, and whatever power you put into it we try our best to use for your best and rightful interests. And our friends generally do their part.

Would you quote Subdivision 3 and 4, Section 200, Chapter 229, Laws of 1929, Surrogates' Practice Act of the State of New York? R. E. L.
New York.

This may be of quite general interest. The section follows:

200.—Exemptions for benefit of family: If a person dies leaving a widow or husband, or a minor child or children, the following articles are not deemed assets of his estate for any purpose but must be set forth in the inventory of the estate as property set off to his widow (or her husband in the case of a woman's estate), or minor child or children: (1) All housekeeping utensils, musical instruments, household furniture, fuel and food, and clothing of the deceased, in all not exceeding in value $500. (2) The family Bible, family pictures and school books, used by or in such family, and books not exceeding in value $50, which were kept and used as part of the family library. (3) Domestic animals with their necessary food for 60 days, not exceeding in value $150. (4) Money or other personal property, not exceeding in value $150.

Such property so set apart shall be the property of the surviving husband or wife or of the minor children, if there be no surviving husband or wife. No substituted allowance shall be made in money or other property under Subdivisions 1, 2 or 3, if the articles mentioned therein do not exist.

I own a farm which is mortgaged and on the farm is a dwelling-house that I have a chance to sell. Must I get permission from the mortgage holder, or can I sell without it, if I give him the money to apply on the mortgage? What would be the best? F. G.
New York.

The house goes with the land. You have no right to sell it without the consent of the holder of the mortgage. The safe way is to get his consent in writing and have it in shape to make it a part of the record.

Gillman Sales Company, 330 Gregory Avenue, Passaic, N. J., asks $5 advance fee for listing and advertising expense of property offered for sale. The circulars say, "You will be surprised at the results." We would be surprised, too, if an advance listing fee ever resulted in the sale of property anywhere. It would be a new experience after many years of observation. It is time enough to pay a commission on a sale after it has been made.

Dr. Rodney Madison, Indianapolis, Ind., who says he is a descendent of the family of President James Madison, is directed by the Federal Trade Commission to discontinue advertising in connection with the sale of his magnetic device called "Vitrona," that, when applied to the human body, it will cure or help cure diseases or has "any curative or therapeutic value, action or effect whatsoever." The Vitrona consists of a small circular belt containing 600 turns of insulated copper wire and covered with leather or rubber. There is a connection with a control box. The box is a mere subterfuge to promote the sale of the article. He is also directed to stop representing himself as a graduate of a medical and surgical school, that he has an M. D. degree, or is a skilled physician or that he is a descendant of the family of the late President Madison. It would seem to be unnecessary to say anything more about "Vitrona."

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for $1000 up, good terms. Will make fine homes, and general farming; also plenty of dairy and poultry propositions that you can buy right. Write for my Spring Price List of Bargain Sales—don't miss this opportunity—write today. Racine Farm Agency, Danielson, Conn

POST YOUR LAND Keep trespassers off. 6 cloth weatherproof, "No Trespassing" Signs printed with your name, $1; 25—$3.50; 50—$6; 100—$10; large type, prepaid. Complies state law. BRINCKERHOFF PRESS, New Canaan, Conn.

Oats Straw—All Kinds Hay
Carloads. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., Cobleskill, N.Y.

BALED HAY for sale—Timothy, Alfalfa, first and second cutting, for Dairy trade. Ref.: 1st Nat. Bank, Tully, N. Y. James Kelly, 218 McKinley Ave., Syracuse, N Y. Phone: 45159

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Young man on farm; board, lodging, in comfortable farm home; state experience and wages expected in first letter. HARRY STEDMAN, Rt. 1, Ludlowville, N. Y.

TWO ELDERLY people accustomed to country life, with suitable references, may have use of furnished farm house free by complying with certain conditions; no salary; plenty of space for garden and poultry; write, giving references. ADVERTISER 715, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED COUPLE capable taking entire charge farm homestead for two adults, located Northern Connecticut; man preferably should be able to drive car; sunny disposition and willingness to work most important and in return congenial surroundings, square treatment and fair wages are offered; write giving full history, references and wages expected to ADVERTISER 743, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Woman for general housework; must cook; would consider woman with a child. Address ADVERTISER 741, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Healthy, neat girl for housework in exchange for room, board and clothes. ADVERTISER 742, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Young white girl as mother's helper; references. J. L. MISSING, 135 Woodside Ave., Ridgewood, N. J.

WANTED AT ONCE reliable farm-hand, willing worker, handle team and understand general farm work; steady job, $35 a month, room and board. R. A. SHEPARD, Callicoon, N. Y.

WANTED—Young man raised on farm and familiar with general farm work, good milker and good with horses; no cigarettes; good home, board, washing and $35 per month for the right party. F. W. COREY, Newburgh, N. Y. Phone 1-F-12.

FARMER WANTED, not afraid of work, who can grow market garden crops on small farm. ADVERTISER 747, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Neat, capable woman for cooking and housework; white, Protestant preferred; someone who likes the country and will appreciate a good home; modern conveniences; near St. Michaels, Md.; wages $45 monthly. ADVERTISER 751, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Couple, no children, middle-aged man, for general farm work; wife to help in boarding house; state wages; good home. BOX 85, Plattekill, Ulster County, N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced boy or man for farm work; steady job; state wages and particulars. ADVERTISER 753, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced groom for saddle horses, ponies, handy-man, for private family camp, Vermont; could use couple; wife as cook, general housemaid; family of three; state price. Write BOX 580, St. Johnsbury, Vermont.

WOMAN, EXCELLENT cook, to share business Vermont inn. ADVERTISER 775, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man for general farm work; must be steady, sober, clean, honest, not lazy, a good dry milker; $45 per month, board, room and wash. C. TOLSMA & SON, R. F. D. No. 2, Columbus, N. J.

WANTED—Girl for general housework, a willing worker, fond of children; good home for right person; state wages desired. MRS. NELSON SCHAENEN, Basking Ridge, N. J.

WANTED—A man for general farm work; must be good teamster, single, conscientious and with good references; also boy from 14 to 18 as helper on milk route and be generally useful; able to milk; state wages; a good home and pleasant surroundings for the right party. Apply JOS. O. CANBY, Hulmeville, Pa.

WANTED—Elderly farm helper, sober, neat, good home, small pay. BOX 74, Germania, Pa.

WANTED—Man or small family, two hundred-acre farm; must be financially responsible for equipment; fifty-fifty basis, unusual opportunities; truck garden, wood, lumber; start at once; references first letter. ADVERTISER 780, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced general household worker, not over 40, for farm near Poughkeepsie, one mile from village; family of 3; every modern convenience; good room and private bath; wages $40 per month; give full experience, age, nationality and reference. ADVERTISER 781, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man for dairy farm; first-class milker and general farmer; $50 per month, board and washing. K. A. SHAUL, Box 656, Cobleskill, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

EXPERIENCED FARM manager, German, married, 31, wishes position on an estate, honest and trustworthy, understand farm machinery of all kinds and take care of cattle and horses. ADVERTISER 653, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, USEFUL, middle-aged, single, wishes position gentleman's country place, anywhere; references. ADVERTISER 708, care Rural New-Yorker.

ATTENTION—Are there any first-class positions for hard-working German-American couple? Have sold 40 head dairy; raised 5,000 chicks last season without help; wish position large farm or estate; willing to prove ability; can furnish extra help. Address RAY Z. FARMER, Ossining, N. Y.

SINGLE PERSON to take care lawn, garden, flowers or poultry-fruit farm; poultry experience; licensed driver; state wages. GEORGE MARTIN, care St. Reamy Post Office, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN desires position as chauffeur or truck driver on estate or farm. ADVERTISER 739, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN desires position on chicken or Long Island duck farm; willing and trustworthy. ADVERTISER 740, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm position, preferably all outside work, principally interested in livestock, assisting woman owner; high school graduate, farm experience; references; write or telegraph, MISS I. G. MARTIN, 52 Colonial Street, Hartford, Conn.

STRONG, CAPABLE American woman wishes work, experienced both as cook-housekeeper and farm help; wages fifty dollars per month; good references. Care JORAY, Box Thirty-seven, West Cornwall, Conn.

POSITION WANTED on gentleman's estate as general handy-man; can care for garden, lawn, driveways, saddle horses, etc.; can drive car; American; thirty-eight years of age; single, free from the use of tobacco or intoxicating liquors; can furnish good reference. ADVERTISER 736, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER AND GARDENER, Swedish, age 38, not afraid of work; greenhouse experience; good reference. ADVERTISER 745, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUPERINTENDENT, CARETAKER, gardener, qualified farm manager, broad experience, married. ADVERTISER 746, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, willing to learn care of animals; wants home and small salary in country near New York. ADVERTISER 748, care Rural New-Yorker.

REFINED AMERICAN sisters, 45-55, desire position as caretaker. FOOTE, 33 Central Ave., Spring Valley, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, wants position; graduate poultry course at New York Agricultural Institute; all offers considered. ADVERTISER 749, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERT POULTRYMAN, married, capable, reliable, is open for engagement. ADVERTISER 750, care Rural New-Yorker.

SETTLED MAN desires farm job after April 15; experienced. J. J. M., 428 Second Ave., New York City.

SITUATION WANTED—White woman, 35, general housework and cooking; willing to assist with farm duties; experienced. Write MRS. PHILIPS, 110 Second Avenue, New York City.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants good home on farm, team work year round; sober; around Pearl River preferred. BOX 224, Cranford, N. J.

GARDENER, SINGLE, middle-aged, garden, lawn, cows, chickens; state wages. ADVERTISER 759, care Rural New-Yorker.

RELIABLE, SINGLE, all-round farmer, 30, American, best references, clean habits, dry-hand milker, good teamster, wishes position on farm or estate; $75 month and keep. ADVERTISER 758, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, FIRST-CLASS, 23 years' practical experience with purebred land and waterfowl, desires to take charge of commercial or private plant; expert with incubators; can construct new plant; excellent executive ability; American, middle-aged, single, business education; wage $100 per month, room and board. A. F. TIFFANY, Wantagh Game Farm, Wantagh, L. I., N. Y.

FARM AND ESTATE manager, young, married, American, childless, now open; Mass. Agri. College graduate, 14 years' experience, speciality as farm, estate developer; drive car, tractor; references; personal interview desired. CHARLES E. SMITH, Cannondale, Conn.

MARRIED HERDSMAN, 16 years' experience with purebred herds, test work, showing, expert calf raiser, results certain; 2 grown children; excellent references. ADVERTISER 757, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Job, active, middle-aged man; dairy, poultry and garden; private place preferred; reference; space for car. GEO. MARSH, Manhasset, L. I., N. Y.

HERDSMAN, MARRIED, good dry-hand milker. ADVERTISER 755, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, 5 YEARS of experience in management of hotel, boarding house or tea room, also son, expert chauffeur and mechanic; A-1 reference; reasonable. 103-35 117th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

FARMER-GARDENER, 39, married, life experience, wants position on private place; six years on last place; salary $100 to start; reference. ADVERTISER 754, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, 37, HANDY, willing, desires country employment; good home preferred to wages; please state particulars. ADVERTISER 752, care Rural New-Yorker.

NURSE, REGISTERED, desires position. ADVERTISER 756, care Rural New-Yorker.

AGRICULTURAL GRADUATE, 19, desires position on fruit, poultry farm; thoroughly experienced; spraying, brooding, rearing, etc. HARRY LITOW, 55 Mt. Hope Place, New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER, ALSO good cook, wants position; have son 18 years who can help in general farming. ADVERTISER 760, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED GARDENER, Hollander, wants position on commercial or private estate. ADVERTISER 762, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN wants position in florist's shop or greenhouse; has experience; high wages not essential. A. REINDERS, 525 W. 124th St., New York.

POSITION WANTED on estate, handy around shrubbery and poultry; married. HENRY LURIG, Mendham, N. J.

POULTRYMAN, GRADUATE poultry course, life-time study, business course, some experience all branches; industrious, faithful, honest, reliable, reference; available foreman or manager. DeWITT MOSEY, 75 Manhattan Avenue, New York City.

POULTRYMAN — Middle-aged Gentile wants position on chicken farm where experience, ability and conscientious work is appreciated; do my own building and repairing; go anywhere. ADVERTISER 761, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING MANAGER, married, mechanic, experienced dairy, fruit; references. ADVERTISER 774, care Rural New-Yorker.

SHEPHERD, SINGLE, wants situation; life experience; good references. ADVERTISER 771, care Rural New-Yorker.

GAMEKEEPER, SINGLE, wants situation raising pheasants; good references. ADVERTISER 772, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, GRADUATE of 2-year poultry course at N. Y. State Agricultural Institute; clean minded, honest, healthy; job must last at least six months, preferably more; good references. ADVERTISER 770, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, MIDDLE-AGED, experienced all around, carpenter, painting, cement work; wife cook or housework, no children; wants position estate or farm; will consider stocked and equipped farm on shares. ADVERTISER 768, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, THOROUGH knowledge all farm-estate work, drive car; wife housework, plain cooking; have girl 9; reference. KUCHTER, 33 Avenue A, New York City.

YOUNG FARMER, Danish, age 29, wishes position on estate or farm; is truly experienced in all work. ADVERTISER 767, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARPENTER, EXPERIENCED, age 32, wishes position on estate or farm. ADVERTISER 765, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, 33, Protestant, no liquor, wishes work on poultry farm; experience with battery and on range. ADVERTISER 778, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED DAIRYMAN wants position the year round; can do any kind of carpenter work; $50 month. ADVERTISER 764, care Rural New-Yorker.

ESTATE SUPERINTENDENT, gardener, farmer, wants position; broad experience all branches; married, references as to ability and character. ADVERTISER 773, care Rural New-Yorker.

HEAD GARDENER, foreman, married, no children, German extraction, wants responsible position; am experienced and successful grower under glass and outside; faithful and efficient service; permanent only; reasonable wages; best references. ADVERTISER 779, care Rural New-Yorker.

CAPABLE VERMONT farm-hand desires steady position on gentleman's place, Long Island or Connecticut preferred; thoroughly understands the care of horses, cattle, poultry and gardens; wages $110, no board; references furnished. ADVERTISER 777, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FARM AND SUMMER hotel with cottage, accommodate 60 guests, on large lake, popular resort; farm 120 acres, dairy and fruit and vegetables; 100 miles from New York; all State roads; will sell with or without equipment, or will rent the hotel furnished to responsible party for 1931 season; if interested, write ADVERTISER 692, care Rural New-Yorker.

DELAWARE ORCHARD, 200 acres, good condition; Stayman, Transparent, York, Old Winesap, Nero, Gano; good buildings, ample machinery, tractors, etc.; splendid prospect for 1931 crop; good location; price $25,000, terms if desired. ADVERTISER 391, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY FARM, near New Haven, 12 acres, new concrete barn with modern equipment for 100 animals or will rent with 100 acres; State road. Address P. O. BOX 734, New Haven, Conn.

COUNTRY HOUSE and bungalow, both with two acres, and chicken coops, to lease cheap; near Rifton, N. Y. ADVERTISER 690, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—500-quart milk route, and 200-acre fertile farm for rent; Central New York; main highway; everything modern, and a money-maker; write for details if you mean business; possession May 1 or later. ADVERTISER 695, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—20 acres, ½ acreage cleared; 16-room house, outbuildings, excellent garden spot, good well; Sullivan County, N. Y. BOX 64 Shohola, Pa.

25-ACRE MODERN Jersey poultry farm, 6-room bungalow, all improvements, high-class stock; $15,000, half cash. ADVERTISER 731, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Dairy farm, retail route in town, 15c per quart; level land, no stones; situated on concrete road; near church, railroad, free high school bus; electricity; ill health compels me to sell; for particulars, write BESSWAY FARMS, Berlin, Md.

WILL RENT established general store, purchase stock immediately; property three years; describe thoroughly. ADVERTISER 735, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED TO PURCHASE fully equipped farm on improved road; reasonable price preferred, with small payments. Write BOX 7, Marshfield, Vt.

FOR SALE—Boarding house, 24 rooms, completely furnished, in Catskill Mountains; 46 acres of land; further information. ADVERTISER 738, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — 2¼-acre poultry farm, 5-room house, all improvements, 2 miles from Vineland; highway to Cape May; stock included; reason for selling all alone. ADVERTISER 744, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM, 190 ACRES, 100 tillage, balance wood and timber; brick house, modern improvements; two barns, stable, tools, stock; fine location. MAURICE E. ADAMS, Norridgewock, Me.

FOR SALE—28 acres land, cows, chickens, tools, 17-room boarding house, furnished, all improvements; located in village, on good road, on trout stream. 5 miles from railroad. P. O. BOX 57, North Branch, N. Y.

IDEAL 11-ACRE truck or poultry farm, good buildings, furnace, electricity, water; two minutes' walk to two railroad stations; cheap; immediate possession. Inquire, L. P. WILKINS, Naples, N. Y.

FOR SALE—2½-acre poultry farm, village of Pike, city conveniences; easy terms. MRS. JOHN BUFFUM, Pike, N. Y.

127 ACRES, 20-COW dairy and grain farm, State road, Livingston County, N. Y., excellent section, 105 acres nearly level tillage, balance pasture; 9-room house, telephone, recently repaired and painted; barn 30x80, concrete stable for about 12 cows, water in barnyard; good condition; this productive farm $6,000; investigate easy-payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

RENT BY YEAR—Estate of O. M. Kagan, on Califon-Pottersville highway, Hunterdon County, N. J.; residence, barn, henhouses, electric lights, unfailing wells; one to two acres tillable land. Address KAGAN ESTATE, Califon, N. J.

SUMMER HOME, rent, country, camping site, Brigantine, N. J. P. O. BOX 325, Woodstown, N. J.

VINELAND, N. J., property, suitable small poultry farm, rabbitry or pigeon plant; mile to center town; 5-room house, bath, gas, electric; hot, cold water; double garage, chicken house, 2 large poultry yards, with additional ground available; low price for quick sale. OWNER, Box 374, Vineland, N. J.

80-ACRE FARM for sale, 8-room house, in good condition, in Middleburg, N. Y. WITZEL, 346 56th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—New house, six rooms and bath, lot 75x225, on State highway, thirty-five miles from New York, in New Jersey; steam heated and all modern improvements; price $6,500, $2,500 down. ADVERTISER 776, care Rural New-Yorker.

42 ACRES, 30 TILLABLE, good Alfalfa land, interested cash buyer write BENONI SPAFFORD, Rt. 1, Homer, N. Y.

FOR RENT—100-acre truck and poultry farm; cement road, near village, 700 laying hens, 2 cows, 1 horse, all late machinery; house, 6 rooms and bath, all improvements; barn, garage and poultry houses; low rent to right party; brook and lake, running water in all buildings. W. H. QUICK, Westbrookville, Sull. Co., N. Y.

WANT TO RENT poultry farm, 15 acres, New York or Connecticut; commuting distance. B. MILLARD, 1641 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED — Small country place with good house, Northern New Jersey, Southern New York State; must be cheap; state price. ADVERTISER 766, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—18-room boarding house, furnished, running water, electric lights, 10 acres of land; on State road; price $4,000. HENRY FURK, Cochecton, N. Y.

2 ACRES, 6 ROOMS, bath, heater, electric, fine condition; garage, chicken house; must sell; make offer; near Vineland, N. J. ADVERTISER 763, care Rural New-Yorker.

60-COW FARM, 100 acres tillable, level, smooth, free from stones; very productive; 95 pasture, 25 wood, sugar and fruit orchard; modern 16-room house, improvements; barn 60 stakes, hen, milk, tool and wood houses, 2 silos; 40 cows, 4 horses, modern machinery and tools; on cement road near large town, high school and markets; cash $3,500, balance terms. BOX 163, Downsville, N. Y.

WANT TENANT for my Glenhurst Farm at Lake Katrine, N. Y., all or part, suitable poultry, dairy or truck farming; many buildings; nine-room house, running water, electricity; State road; reasonable rental. H. R. BRIGHAM, Kingston, N. Y.

FOR SALE—2¼-acre poultry farm on highway in Vineland poultry section; fully stocked and equipped; modern bungalow, city conveniences; terms. JOHN BARRY, Delsea Drive, Vineland, N. J.

FOR SALE—Dutchess County, 21 acres; house, 10 rooms, bath, all improvements, electricity, new barn, garage, stables, new chicken houses; brook; cash $1,500. ADVERTISER 769, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—48-acre Greene County fruit farm; 375 20-year apple trees, 350 pear trees; cement highway, 1 mile to $300,000 central school now to be built, 3 churches; 8-room house, water, electricity; all equipment, Farmall tractor, plows, sprayer, etc.; buildings in good condition; smooth, level fields; 15 acres available for new planting; splendid opportunity for a wide-awake fruit grower; no agents. BOX 78, R. D. 2, Greenville, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY — Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $5.25; 120 lbs., $10. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

CLOVER HONEY, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65, postpaid third zone; 1931 list free; samples six cents. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Strictly pure maple syrup, best grade, any quantity. GRANTSVILLE HATCHERY, C. J. Yoder, Prop., Grantsville, Md.

DELICIOUS BUCKWHEAT and Fall flower mixed honey, 6 to 8 cts. per lb.; write for special offers; clover and buckwheat as usual. RAY WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

NATURE'S BEST sweet honey, 60 lbs. extra clover, $5.40; buckwheat, $4.80; amber clover, $4.80; 30 lbs. clover, $3; not prepaid; 10-lb. pails clover comb, $1.75 postpaid; money-back guarantee. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

CLOVER HONEY, thick, rich and delicious; gallon, $2.50 prepaid. WM. SNAVELY, Elizabethtown, Pa.

POULTRY MANURE and peat moss litter, any quantity, excellent for truck gardening and lawn dressing. C. S. MULKS & SON, Eaton, N. Y.

HONEY—Amber clover, 60 lbs., $4.80, not prepaid; clover or buckwheat, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.75, delivered third zone. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

FISHERMEN WANTED, $3 per day or $18 per week; good trout fishing, Delaware River; all modern improvements. ADVERTISER 686, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Gould electric shallow well pump, very reasonable. WATSON G. WHITE, Sloatsburg, N. Y.

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 486.

Firestone

have invested

$25,000,000.00

with their TIRE DEALERS

establishing a great economical distributing and standardized service system with standard prices. This, combined with unusual manufacturing efficiencies, gives Firestone Service Dealers and Service Stores the ***outstanding tire values of history,*** and places them in a position to

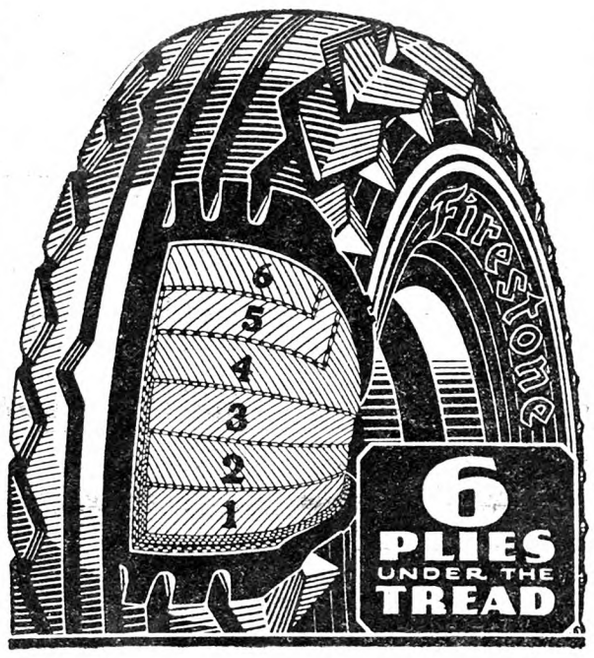
SAVE YOU MONEY *and* SERVE YOU BETTER

"Most Miles per Dollar"

COMPARE!

Here are the **Cold Facts** *why Firestone gives you* **Greater Values** *and* **Better Service** *at* **Lowest Prices!** ▲ ▲

Firestone Way	Mail Order House Way
Do have . . . *Organization* . .	**Do NOT have**
a special and undivided interest in developing and making Firestone Tires better.—Every employee a stockholder.	a special or undivided interest in tires.
Do have . . . . *Rubber* . .	**Do NOT have**
our own men select and buy rubber direct from plantations. Have our own rubber preparation plant and warehouse in Singapore. Have our own large rubber plantations in Liberia.	a rubber preparation plant or warehouse—dependent on others to buy on the rubber exchange or other markets, passing thru many hands with profits and expenses of handling.
Do have . . . . *Cotton* . .	**Do NOT have**
our own men select and buy cotton of best staple. Have our own bonded cotton warehouse. Have our own most efficient cord fabric mills.	a bonded cotton warehouse or cord fabric mills—dependent on others to buy and manufacture, passing thru many hands, with profits and expenses of handling.
Do have . . . . *Factory* . .	**Do NOT have**
our own tire factories—most efficient in the world—daily capacity 75,000 tires—EVERY TIRE MADE IN THESE FACTORIES BEARS THE NAME "FIRESTONE."	a tire factory. They are dependent on those who, for the profits, will risk making Special Brand tires, possibly hoping these tires will not do too well in competition against tires they make and sell under their own name.
Do have . . . . *Warehouses*	**Do have**
our own warehouses to supply our Service Dealers and Service Stores.	their own warehouses to supply their retail department stores.
Do have . . . . *Car Owners*	**Do have**
25,000 experienced Service Dealers and Service Stores where car owners can buy Firestone Tires and get service.	retail department stores and millions of expensive mail order catalogs. Car owners can buy tires over the counter or order by mail.



COMPARE CONSTRUCTION *and* QUALITY

4.50-21 TIRE	Our Tire	★Special Brand Mail Order Tire
More Rubber Vol. .	165 cu. in.	150 cu. in.
More Weight	16.80 pounds	15.68 pounds
More Width	4.75 inches	4.72 inches
More Thickness . .	.598 inch	.558 inch
More Plies at Tread	6 plies	5 plies
Same Price	$5.69	$5.69

Call on the Firestone Service Dealer or Service Store and **see for yourself sections cut from various tires.** *Compare Quality — Construction — Price*

COMPARE THESE PRICES

AUTOMOBILE Manufacturers do not take chances with special brand tires. Why should you take the risk when you can save money by buying Firestone quality Oldfield type from our dealers and in addition get their service.

We list below the leading replacement sizes.

MAKE OF CAR	TIRE SIZE	OUR DEALERS' CASH PRICE, EACH	★SPECIAL BRAND MAIL ORDER TIRE	OUR DEALERS' CASH PRICE, PER PAIR
Ford, Chevrolet	4.40-21	$4.98	$4.98	$ 9.60
Chevrolet	4.50-20	5.60	5.60	10.90
Ford	4.50-21	5.69	5.69	11.10
Ford, Chevrolet, Whippet	4.75-19	6.65	6.65	12.90
Erskine, Plymouth	4.75-20	6.75	6.75	13.10
Chandler, DeSoto, Dodge, Durant, Graham-Paige, Pontiac, Roosevelt, Willys-Knight	5.00-19	6.98	6.98	13.60
Essex, Nash	5.00-20	7.10	7.10	13.80
Marquette, Oldsmobile	5.25-18	7.90	7.90	15.30
Buick	5.25-21	8.57	8.57	16.70
Auburn, Jordan, Reo	5.50-18	8.75	8.75	17.00
Gardner, Marmon, Oakland, Peerless, Studebaker	5.50-19	8.90	8.90	17.30
Chrysler, Viking	6.00-18	11.20	11.20	21.70
Franklin, Hudson, Hupmobile	6.00-19	11.40	11.40	22.10
LaSalle, Packard	6.00-20	11.50	11.50	22.30
Pierce-Arrow	6.00-21	11.65	11.65	22.60
Stutz	6.50-20	13.10	13.10	25.40
Cadillac, Lincoln	7.00-20	15.35	15.35	29.80

★A "Special Brand" Tire is made by a manufacturer for distributors such as mail order houses, oil companies and others under a name that does not identify the tire manufacturer to the public, usually because he builds his "first line" tires under his own name. Firestone puts his name on *every* tire he makes.

Double Guarantee —Every tire manufactured by Firestone bears the name "FIRESTONE" and carries Firestone's unlimited guarantee and that of our 25,000 Service Dealers and Service Stores. You are doubly protected.

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Marigold Peach; One of the Newer Kinds

Hickory Grove Farm, in Yates County, N. Y.

By C. M. Drake

MIDDLESEX Valley, in Yates County, N. Y., has long been celebrated for its fruit production, its sheep, beans and wheat. The hills on either side, which rise in moderate ascent, are productive of about the same crops, and in no smaller proportions. This richness of soil and admirable location have imparted their legacy to the inhabitants, so that the valley and hills are studded with fine homes and broad acres, many of the latter being set to orchards that are usually well-cared for and productive.

The year following the shocking massacres by Tories and Indians led by Col. Butler and Joseph Brant, an expedition against the Six Nations was sent by Gen. Washington through the Middlesex Valley and southward as far as the present site of Elmira, where a decisive battle was fought. The cold Winter following brought starvation and disease to the dispersed tribes, and their power was completely broken. Gen. John Sullivan led this expedition, and several skirmishes took place in the Middlesex Valley. So this prosperous farming section has not been without its share of struggle with the enemy.

Lewis Cass Williams, a namesake of Lewis Cass, of Michigan, who was a Presidential candidate in 1848, is a leading settler of this valley, and owner of Hickory Grove Farm. This large holding, containing over 200 acres, lies on both sides of the main highway which traverses the valley. Here also is the Naples branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. More than 50 acres of the farm lie east of the highway, the largest part of it now in wheat, which must yield well on this alluvial soil. On the same side of the highway stood the big elm tree, by which the place was identified. Some children playing with matches in a barn near the tree set it on fire, and the tree had to perish. Another fine elm across the road is a beautiful specimen, as these trees usually are. A group of brooder-houses now stand near the site of the big elm.

The picture shows the sheep and grain barn distinctly, but the main house, and the tenant house at the right of it, are much hidden by trees. The large poultry-house with incubator rooms attached is not shown and the main barn shows only the upper portions. In the middle background are shown the orchards, peaches at the right and apples at the left. In the distant background may be seen a beautiful oak forest, containing about 40 acres. These trees could easily be converted into money, but "It is not always the best thing to do," as Mr. Williams said. Next to us were several acres of Seckel pears, young trees, which are disked like the other orchards, but Mr. Williams said that he does a lot of hand work around the trees, where the harrow does not reach.

In the orchard containing 1,000 peach trees, he also does much hand work near the trees, not only clearing away weeds but destroying borers. He says, "Peach trees are considered short-lived, which is true, but given a chance by destroying their enemies, they will last much longer." There are J. H. Hale, Elberta and Rochester, in the big orchard, and South Haven in the piece more recently set. There are 200 peaches set between apples. As many as 800 bushels of peaches have been gathered from trees used as fillers in the apple orchard. One Fall 1,200 bushels of apples were picked from five acres of 12-year-old trees.

The son, Oliver S. Williams, takes full charge of the poultry, now having about 1,200 layers. Attached to one of the laying-houses is an incubating room containing a hatchery with 16,000-egg capacity. He believes in thorough destruction of germs and parasites. To this end he uses a blow-torch which literally sears the interior of the brooder-house, utensils, etc. Fumigation is freely used, also. The lively 500 chicks, now housed in one building, seem to respond to the best treatment. Many baby chicks are produced and sold from this place, and the hens are trap-nested so eggs from inferior breeding stock are weeded out. The father, the son and the hired man, each has definitely the care of certain livestock. Mr. Williams has the sheep, Oliver, the son, has the poultry, and the farmer or hired man the horses. A touch of pride could be noted in the invitation to go and see the sheep. In the barn basement were 100 ewes and 115 lambs, 20 of the ewes having twin lambs. These 20 were by themselves, as the owner said twins and their mothers need a few extras. One lamb his ready eye detected as not getting quite enough nourishment.

In this paragraph I am going to give the record for 1924, debit as well as credit. It includes the sheep, fruit, wheat, beans, etc.

—— RECEIPTS ——

800 bu. wheat at $1.50	$ 1,200.00
375 bu. red beans at $7.50 per cwt.	1,460.00
180 bu. white beans at $8.75 per cwt.	845.00
125 lambs	1,534.00
60 sheep (old ewes) at $4	240.00
Wool	400.00
Peaches, pears, plums, apples	1,400.00
Butterfat	200.00
Veal calves	100.00
Eggs sold	2,551.09
Broilers sold	222.30
Pullets sold	348.12
Hens sold	150.00
Baby chicks	706.29
Beans on floor	100.44
Total receipts	$11,457.24

—— EXPENDITURES ——

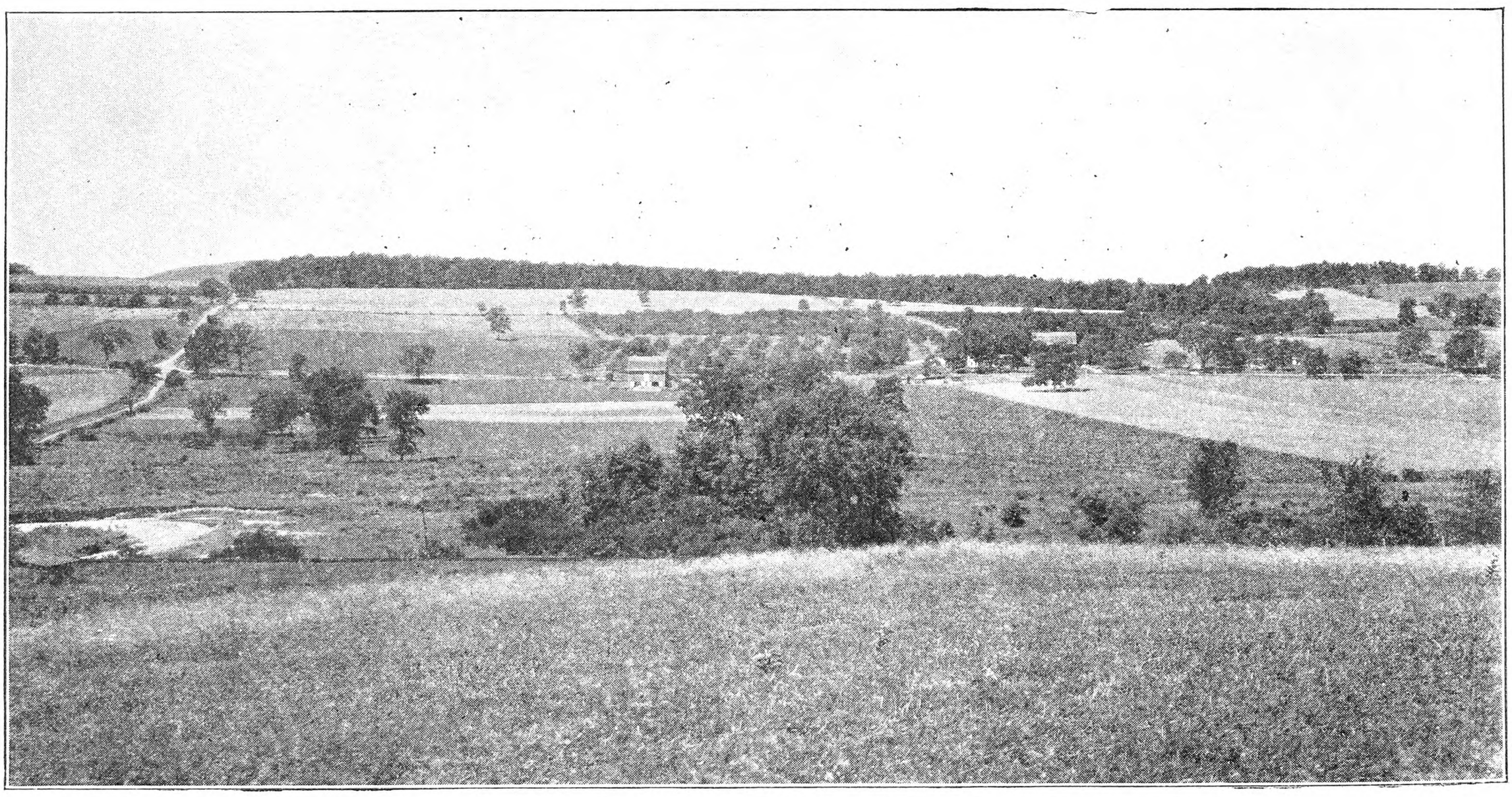
Fertilizer	$ 250.00
Clover seed	60.00
Baskets	164.00
Oil and gas	255.00
Thrashing	136.20
Feed purchased	1,166.50
Labor	1,400.00
Binder twine	30.00
Blacksmith	75.00
Taxes, State	407.00
Taxes, school	80.00
Insurance	100.00
Painting house and barn	300.00
Wire fence	20.00
Water pipe and labor	50.00
Telephone	49.86
Trucking	35.00
Sheep shearing	24.20
Interest on investment ($20,000 at 5%)	1,000.00
Total expenditures	$ 5,602.76
Total receipts less expenditure	$ 5,854.48

In the years 1905, 1908, 1909 and 1912 the balance had to be written in red ink, showing a loss ranging from $131.29 to $399.80. In all other years a gain has been made ranging from $2 to $5,854.48. Wool prices from this farm have ranged between 12 cents and 77 cents. Lambs have sold from five cents a pound to 17. This year's clip brings 15 cents a pound. Quoting Mr. Williams: "I never knew a man who kept a flock of sheep in good condition to be sold out."

Here is something that smacks a little of the antique, in regard to an Indian burial here. She was the mother of an Indian chief, and had ridden many a time in one end of a sack thrown over a pony with several papooses in the other end as a counter balance. In the wigwam she always lay curled up on tanned skins. When she died, she was sewed up in birch bark and set upright in her grave. At her feet were placed dried venison, corn bread and parched corn, a candle as large as a man's wrist, made of deer's tallow, with flint and tinder and a hatchet. Logs and brush were piled on the grave many feet high, and set on fire as soon as she was buried. This fire was kept burning nine days and nights to light her to the spirit land. If she had not reached that blessed country at the end of the ninth day, she could continue the journey aided by the flint and tinder.

At one time a chief was remonstrated with for allowing his children to be dipped naked in Winter, in the water of West River, saying: "They will all die." The chief answered: "No stand it, no good."

Mr. Williams served two terms as member of the Board of Supervisors in his younger days. He also clerked in a store, and was appointed postmaster under Grover Cleveland. As a church member and official, he has adhered strictly to religious discipline. In Sunday school work his efforts have been awarded success, and now at the age of 74 he is teacher of a live class of young men in the Methodist Church at Middlesex. His advertisements of fruits in their season contain the statement: "No fruit sold on Sundays." This rule is strictly adhered to, though many do come on that day for their share of the delicious product. "I hate to turn them away," he said, "but my son and myself are well agreed on this rule, and it must be followed.



Landscape Showing Farm of L. C. Williams in Yates County, N. Y.

It does not seem to work to my harm, for all the peaches seem to go. I am a Fundamentalist in religion, a Methodist in denomination, dry in politics. In my experience, nothing has been so much help to me as the church, Christian religion and the Bible. I am a firm believer in the doctrine that 'Godliness is profitable unto all things, having the promise of the life which now is and that which is to come.'"

Maple Sugar Time

By H. B. Tukey

WITH clouds of steam pouring from the ventilators, the windows, and the open door, and a steady wood fire burning under the evaporators, sugaring is on. For the purpose of this story it is a Michigan sugar bush, called a "camp" in the East, but it might just as well be Vermont, New York or Northern Ohio; in fact, it might better be Vermont, because Vermont is now the principal sugar producing State in the Union, for the reason that Vermont has maintained her forests and woodlots, whereas the Michigan timber has given way largely to cultivated fields.

The time may be January or it may be April, although most likely it is the last of February or the middle of March—it all depends upon when the sap begins to run. There is probably snow on the ground, or at least there are snow banks here and there, and the outside temperature hovers around the freezing point, usually below at night and above during the daytime. If snow falls it is likely to be soft and wet, changing to slush, or melting soon after it falls. And so folks call such a snow in the Spring of the year a "sugar snow"—not because it looks like sugar, as some city folks think, but because it is the kind of a snow that is likely to fall during the season of the year when the sap is running.

Just why the sap runs is still an unsettled question. Men have experimented with pressure gauges and the most refined apparatus, and they have theorized at length trying to explain the process, and in the meantime the maple tree goes on dripping sap into buckets. This much is, however, known, namely that the sugar is already in the tree—not in the roots, as is often supposed, having been manufactured in the leaves the preceding season and stored just below the bark and in the sap wood. With the coming of warmer days, thawing of the soil, and changing temperatures, there develop fluctuating pressures in the tree. Part of it is probably root pressure of the type that is noticeable when the grapevine "bleeds." Part of it may be due to the expansion of air and other gases in the tree and to changes in barometric pressure. Part of it may be due to enzyme action and altered sap concentrations. Or perhaps it is just like making a hole in a barrel full of water. Who knows for certain?

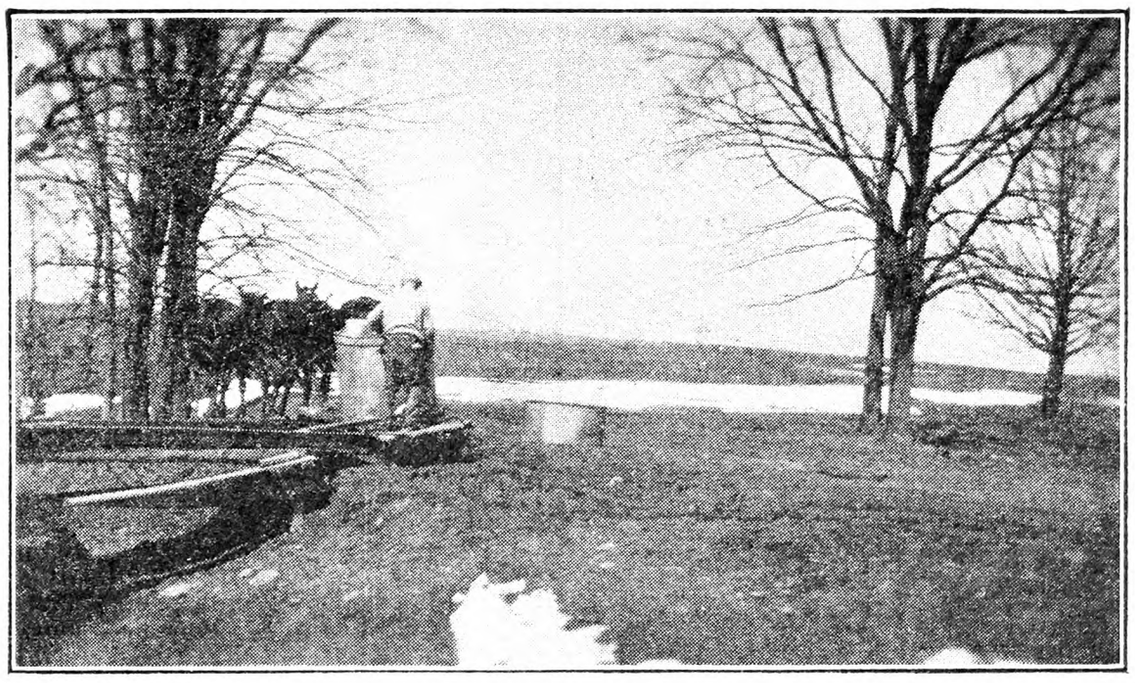
For every suggestion there are a dozen unanswerable questions. Why, for example, does the sap stop within a half hour after a south wind springs up? Why is there such a good flow this season when all the forecasts were for a shortage because of the dry season just passed? Anyhow there is sap movement in the tree, the water dissolves out some of the stored sugar and carries it alongs as it drips into the buckets. The important point is that the sugar does not just squeeze up from the roots. It comes from the storage parts beneath the bark and in the sap wood, and is dissolved out by water movement.

It is not so much out of place to talk at length about water and water movement, because, after all, sugar-making is simply a process of evaporating water, and at the same time not driving off the flavor or burning the sugar. Just to think that it takes a barrel of sap to make a gallon of syrup! In other words, 30 gallons of water must be boiled away for each gallon of syrup that is made. No wonder the steam rolls out of the sugar house. Reckon this in terms of heat, or of wood at so much a cord, and sugar-making becomes a rather expensive process. Of course it really is an expensive process, but considering the fact that sugaring is done at an off-season on the farm, and that the wood is cut from the woodlot in the Winter, one is at least making fair wages.

No, all the talk about big profits in a sugar bush is mostly nonsense. It is a back-breaking job, beginning with the felling of the timber, splitting the wood, firing the evaporator, and hauling the sap. In the particular bush under discussion, two men cut 100 cords of wood one season, fired it all, and turned out 1,000 gallons of syrup. If it were not an off-season job, there would be precious little maple syrup or maple sugar made these days.

'Second Growth" Maples Coming Into Service. Note the limbs coming almost to the ground.

How much sap a tree will run all depends upon the season. A bush which produced 200 gallons of syrup in 1928, produced 50 in 1929, about 300 in 1930, and is nearing the 400 mark this season. Some years there may be a half dozen runs at various intervals between February and April, lasting from a few hours to several days. Ten good days may be spread over a period of six weeks. Accordingly, when the sap is running, everybody must be on the job, to make the most of the opportunity. The season is ended when the sap becomes "buddy," due to some changes in the tree associated with growth, the sap taking on a peculiar taste that quite spoils the product.



Emptying the Five-barrel Gathering Tank

In a normal year a good tree will produce three to eight pounds of sugar. A record one season in a bush of 1,000 trees is nine pounds to the tree. Figuring on the basis of 7¼ pounds of sugar in a gallon of syrup, and a barrel of sap to make a gallon of syrup, the run of sap per tree is 1¼ barrels.

Nowadays the buckets and spiles are metal, but in the earlier days both were made by hand from wood. In tapping a tree, a hole is bored into the trunk with a three-eighth-inch bit at a convenient height, usually about chest high, and where two ridges of bark make shoulders to steady the pail. One bucket to a tree is a general rule, though a large tree will stand two. Some tappers, too, use two spiles to a bucket. The south side of the tree is usually shunned, although in practice the hole is almost anywhere. The depth is just well into the sap wood.

The gathering tank is a five-barrel galvanized tank on a sledge or stone boat. With the trees flowing a drop or two a second, it does not take long for a bucket to fill, so that a couple of men and a team can be kept constantly on the move from one side of the bush to the other, and back to the far side again. If the flow stops for any period of time, the spiles and buckets must be cleaned to prevent bacterial and fungus growth with consequent souring of the sap. In the better camps, it is the practice to wipe the buckets and spiles out carefully with hot water at regular intervals. It takes only a little sour sap to make a big difference in the quality of the final product.

A pipe outlet in the bottom of the gathering tank draws off the sap into a storage tank in the sugar house, from where its flow to the evaporator is automatically controlled by a float valve. The evaporator itself is simply a shallow pan about four feet wide and 12 to 16 feet long, with baffle plates running across from one side nearly to the other at 10-inch intervals, staggered so that the sap flowing in at the front end flows slowly back and forth across the pan, boiling all the while, until it reaches the far end and is drawn off for syrup or sugar. The days of the open fire and kettles have been gone for 50 years excepting in photographs and popular myths.

It is the boiling that is the fine art. The fire must be hot enough to boil the sap down to the desired concentration, and yet not so hot that it will burn the sugar or drive off the aldehydes that are the delicate maple flavoring. Then is the time when the eggs are cooked in the sap and the potatoes baked in the coals of the fire underneath. There is not much time to waste when you are boiling 50 to 100 barrels of sap a day.

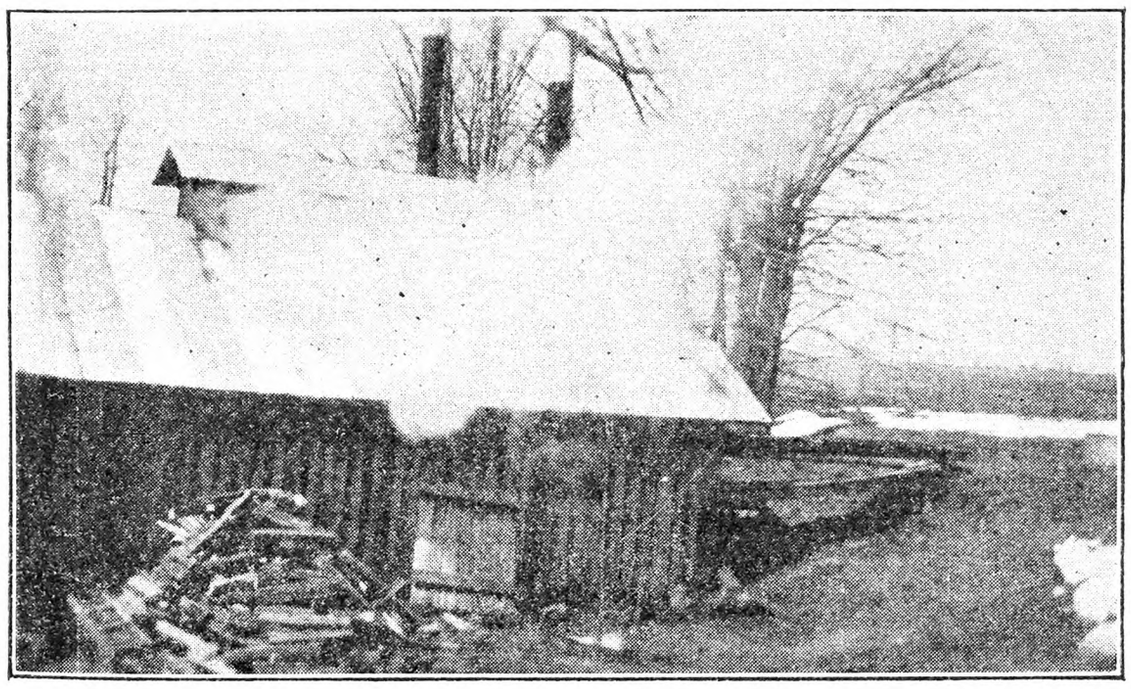
The boiled-down product is usually settled overnight to get rid of limy sediment, and drawn off into cans the next day. For sugar-making, the syrup from the first day's cooking is sugared off the next in about 300-pound batches while a second lot of sap is being run. The sugar used to be molded in milk pans, later in four-pound tins about the size of a loaf of bread, and now mostly in one-pound tins.

To see what a really fine quality maple product can be, and then to visit a retail store and see what is sold there, is to suspect that some of the stuff never saw a maple tree. First of all, a good product is a clear amber color, not the dark brown so often met with. Dark color means burning or caramelizing during the boiling process. As a matter of fact there is so much of the inferior dark brown product on the market—and this applies to sugar as well as to syrup — that most of the public mistakes the caramel flavor of a poorly made product for the true delicate maple flavor.

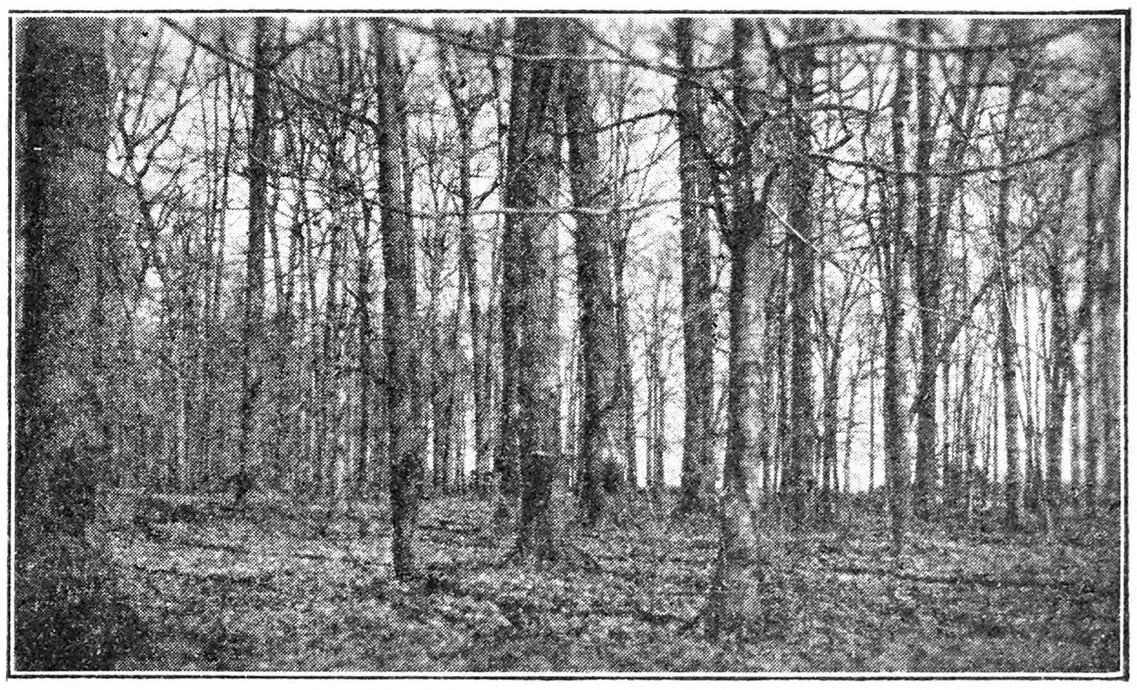
When the weather is warm it is next to impossible to keep the sap from souring. Ice in the storage tanks and frequent cleaning of buckets and spiles will help, but there are times when everything seems to work against the prevention of souring. The careless maker under such conditions will have a sorry mess.

Tin makes the best container for syrup, since syrup crystallizes in light in a glass container. Gallon cans cost about 16 cents. Syrup wholesales at $2.50 locally, though it has been around $2 in Michigan this season, and retails for $3.50 to $4 a gallon. Sugar is about 13 cents a pound. Such prices sound prohibitive to some, but when one figures how far a gallon of syrup will go in comparison with some other food products, it is not so high. Furthermore, anyone who knows the real delicate maple flavor will not be content with the dark, heavy, cheap grades. After all, what is much better than a bowl of new golden syrup and a plate of fresh homemade doughnuts? Or plenty of syrup on steaming buckwheat cakes, rice pudding, or even oatmeal? Once get the taste for it and you cannot do without it so long as it is within reach.

R. N.-Y.—Some persons making maple products have found a steadily growing roadside stand trade in maple syrup, sugar and confections with a maple base usually containing nuts. The sugar jugs or cans should be washed free from stickiness, and the candy either wrapped in waxed paper or put into neat boxes, so that buyers will not get their hands sticky when handling them. This may seem a small matter, but we have seen such things offered for sale rejected, because the packages looked messy.



A Michigan Sugar House. Inside are a 40-barrel storage tank of galvanized iron, and two evaporators, both tin. No wood vessels come in contact with the sap.



A Bunch of Old-timers; original forest trees with limbs high on straight bare shafts 40 to 50 feet to the first limbs; bodies 18 to 36 inches in diameter.

Vegetable Varieties for Pennsylvania Home Gardens

In order to assist home gardeners in Pennsylvania in the selection of a list of satisfactory vegetable varieties, Professors W. B. Nissley and J. M. Huffington, of Pennsylvania State College, have arranged a short list of these varieties suggested for use by home gardeners in that State, as follows:

Asparagus.—Mary Washington, one-year-old roots.

Dwarf Snap Beans.—Stringless Green Pod, Brittle Wax.

Pole Snap Beans.—Kentucky Wonder, Golden Cluster.

Bush Lima Beans.—Fordhook, Henderson (small seeded, not for market).

Pole Lima Beans.—Early Leviathan, White Dutch Runner (not for market).

Beets.—Improved Egyptian (early), Detroit Dark Red (main crop).

Cabbage.—Golden Acre (early), Short-stemmed Danish Ballhead (late).

Carrot.—Red Cored Chantenay (main crop), Nantes (coreless).

Celery.—Easy Blanching (early or late), Fordhook (late).

Chinese Cabbage. — Chihli (narrow head).

Cucumbers.—Davis Perfect (for slicing), Boston Pickling.

Sweet Corn.—In order of maturity (yellow varieties), Golden Early Market, the Burpee or Extra Early Bantam, Sunshine, Whipple's Yellow or Golden Bantam, Bantam Evergreen or Sunnybrook; (white varieties), Early Market, Whipple's Early, Early Evergreen, Country Gentleman.

Kohl Rabi.—White Vienna.

Lettuce.—Grand Rapids, Black Seeded Simpson (both non-heading).

Peas.—Hundredfold (early), Laxton's Superb (medium early), Telephone (tall, late), Mammoth Melting Sugar (sugar peas, tall, late).

Peppers. — Early Giant, California Wonder, Long Red Cayenne (hot).

Pumpkin.—Straightneck Bush Squash (Summer), Small Sugar (Winter), Table Queen-DesMoines-Acorn Squash (Summer or Winter).

Spinach.—King of Denmark (Spring), New Zealand (Summer), Long Standing Bloomsdale (Fall and Winter), Virginia Savoy (Winter).

Swiss Chard.—Fordhook Giant.

Tomatoes.—Penn State Earliana (extra early only), Bonny Best (early), Marglobe (midseason and late, especially for canning).

This list does not include all vegetables, neither does it include all of the good varieties which might be grown. However, it is thought that the above may be useful to THE R. N.-Y. readers, not only in this State but to those in adjoining States where conditions are fairly similar.

One more point should be emphasized. It is a much better plan to order the required quantities of each kind of seed from a reliable seedsman than to wait until planting time and purchase them from the local hardware or grocery. By ordering from the seedsman the gardener can not only get the variety he wants, but he will usually obtain much higher quality seeds. G. J. STOUT.

Ontario County, N. Y.

We are having plenty of rain. The frost is all out of the ground, and the water is absorbed by the dry ground. No plowing has been done yet, except on sand for cabbage beds. Farmers are pressing hay and buzzing wood.

There are a good many carloads of horses from the west being shipped in here and sold at private and auction sales to farmers. They come from adjourning counties to purchase them. One man has had six carloads already.

Grange work seems to be in a flourishing condition; many are holding neighbor night meetings. On March 28 Wide Awake Grange, of Phelps, held their 40th anniversary in the fine community hall in the village of Phelps. There were eight subordinate Granges in attendance. The honor guest was worthy Overseer of the State Grange Raymond Cooper, who gave a fine address. E. T. B.

About Potatoes

Maybe I can help S. R. a little with his potato trouble, as stated in letter on page 37. From his letter I would say that his trouble is that the soil lacked moisture. Early potatoes will not make a good crop on land lacking moisture. The tops will grow large enough but the potatoes will be small and few in a hill.

I have a piece of ground that is a gravelly loam with a gravel subsoil that dries out very fast in hot weather. This land has averaged as high as 75 bushels of corn per acre and makes good crops of vegetables except early potatoes, which will only yield 75 to 100 bushels per acre. This applies to late potatoes also but because they mature in the Fall they will make a fair crop on some soils that will not make early potatoes.

S. R. states that considerable poultry manure has been used but does not say anything about any other kind of manure or turning under any green manure crops. Naturally this soil must lack humus and such soil is also lacking in moisture needed for a heavy yield of potatoes.

Another reason for poor yields of potatoes with good vine growth and small potatoes is that when early potatoes are planted too late they will mature in hot dry weather decreasing the yield and late potatoes when planted too early will mature in hot weather of late Summer instead of the cool weather of early Fall.

I used to grow the McCormick potato planting them about the middle of July and they would mature first part of October but the tops would stay green until frost, even if frost did not come until November. The yield usually was around 300 bushels per acre. One year I thought I would give them plenty of time so I planted the first of June and had a fine growth of vines, but the potatoes instead of maturing in cool weather in September matured in the hot dry weather in August and were a failure.

I would suggest that S. R. add some humus to his soil, with deep plowing and plently of cultivation to conserve moisture. Another thing that will reduce the yield is to plow too much dirt around potatoes at last working. This deep plowing is very harmful as it dries out the soil too much, besides cutting roots loose. Perhaps it might be that the variety of potatoes is not suitable. For instance, Green Mountain will not make a good yield with us except on extra good potato soil as the weather is too hot and dry. S. R. might inquire around from his neighbors as to when they plant their potatoes and varieties planted. R. C.

Virginia.

Controlling Red Spider with Glue

The Missouri Botanic Garden Bulletin reports the use of glue in the control of red spider. The Bulletin observes that red spider is one of the most troublesome pests that the gardener or florist has to combat, especially during the hot Summer months. Forcible spraying is one of the best means of control, using a special hose nozzle which directs the spray upwards and cleans the under sides of the leaves. This method is effective when the plants are grown in open benches, because then all sides of the plants are accessible for spraying, but when this is not the case dusting sulphur and similar insecticides must be relied upon.

A very cheap and successful control has been used in the greenhouses at the Botanic Garden this last Sumer — one pound of powdered glue in four or five gallons of water. Sufficient water is added to the glue to cause disintegration by heating, after which it is pounded into cold water and agitated until thoroughly mixed. It is then ready for use in the spraying machine. With perfect coverage tests have shown that after two or three days the film of glue will naturally dry and roll off from the leaf, bringing with it both the agglutinated adult spiders and eggs, or if the plant is sprayed with water the glue will be washed off without injury to the leaf.

The Citrus House was used for the conclusive tests. The upper surfaces of the leaves were well coated with an oily soot deposit of several Winters, and the under sides were infested with red spiders. All the plants were well sprayed with the glue mixture, and two days later were sprayed again to insure a perfect coverage of the leaves. After six days the glue was observed peeling off in sheets, bringing with it both soot and spiders. A film from one of the leaves was carefully removed and photographed with the aid of a microscope. The photograph showed spider and eggs and soot deposit securely fastened in the film of glue. The plants could not have presented a cleaner appearance had they been cleaned by hand. This spray may be used upon evergreens, especially spruce and hemlocks, or any plants which possess plabrous (siny) leaves, but will not be successful upon plants with pubescent (hairy) leaves.

PLANTS —POSTPAID—Select any lot 25c, (5 lots $1); 6 Big Pansies, 20 Aster, 3 Superb Canna, 3 Carnation, 3 Columbine, 2 Delphinium, 2 S. Daisy, 5 Glads, 5 Petunia, 12 Asp., 24 Beet, 20 Cabbags, 18 C'flower, 24 Let., 20 Toma. (All varieties Beet, Cab., Let., Toma., 100, 85c; 500, $3.75). Wash. Asp., 100, $1. Cat. Glick Plant Farm, Smoketown, Pa.

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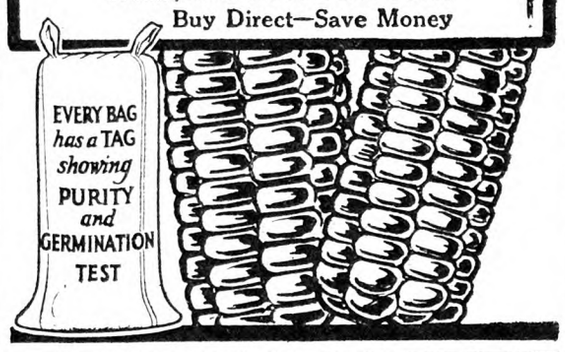

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F. E. GLADWIN

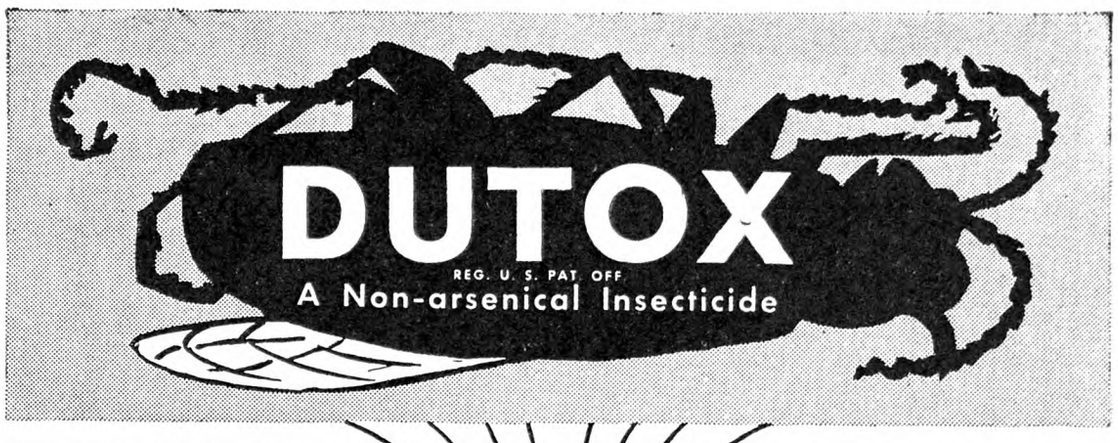
PART II.

In the previous installment of the history of American grape-growing it was emphasized that much would be said later of grape varieties derived from two species, Vitis vinifera and Vitis Labrusca, since these two have played the important role in the development of American viticulture. Mention, however, should be made of another species, the pure native Vitis rotundifolia, which has had some part in the grape-growing of Southeastern United States. But few varieties have come from this species, these largely by selection from vines growing in the wild state. In "The Grapes of New York," Hedrick et al., of some 1,100 varieties described, 16 pure Rotundifolia varieties are mentioned, while but five are noted as having been developed or found growing in a wild state showing characters of both Rotundifolia and some other species. Thus it would seem that the grape breeder has not considered this native species as particularly adapted for the development of new grapes. In this book are mentioned 274 pure Labrusca varieties, and 318 hybrids of Labrusca and Vinifera.

It is probable that the first grapes planted in the United States on what is now American soil were started by Spanish padres at the old missions in New Mexico, Arizona and California. It is also probably true that these were started before any settlements were made in Eastern America. We know nothing of the success of this venture, but it is reasonable to assume that it went well, under the direction of the mission fathers, since they brought to the attempt years of experience from the Old World, and the climate was favorable. There was probably no thought of commercial gain, but rather the sole desire was to grow only a sufficient quantity that they might have an abundance of the wines to which they were accustomed. Even today the urge is the same. Immigrants from many countries bring to our shores their native plants and seeds that they may not be quite so completely disassociated from the mother country, and likewise the migrant from one section to another takes with him a supply of seed or cuttings that he may continue to grow his favorites in his new home. Whether the mission father had previous information as to the likelihood of success in his new southwestern home or not is problematical. But no doubt the first success resulted in extensive planting later. There can be no question but that this first venture has been of immense importance in the development of the viticulture of the Far West.

According to the best authorities the first vines of the Vinifera species were planted by the English in Eastern United States. As early as 1616 Lord Delaware wrote the London Company suggesting and urging the growing of grapes in Virginia as a source of revenue for the new colony. It is assumed that the revenue was to come from the wine manufactured rather than the sale of fresh grapes for dessert purposes. Lord Delaware found on his arrival in the colony a great many vines along the banks of streams, and he writes that nearly every tree is overspread and that thousands have been seen. But he soon realized that these grapes were much different in kind from those with which he was familiar. Yet he had faith that if men who had made the growing of grapes their business in the Old World were brought to these parts they would be able after a few years to make these native vines bear fruit comparable with that from the other side, if they should be pruned and brought under control. The London Company was favorable to the project and in 1619 they sent over a number of French who were experienced in the art of growing grapes, together with a collection of varieties of the best French varieties. Thus it would seem that with the importation of vines and the men familiar with their growing, that the venture got away to a good start. The vines were planted in Virginia. The Virginia Assembly was just as solicitous of success as the parent company, and in the year of importation passed an act making it mandatory that every householder plant 10 cuttings, care for and protect them from injury, and further provided that each was to acquire the art of pruning and general care of vines. The Assembly rewarded with gifts and other favors those who were particularly zealous in caring for their vines. Under these subsidies the planting increased very rapidly, and vineyards containing thousands of vines were not uncommon.

Even with a virgin soil, apparently a suitable climate and with the expert advice of the French vineyardists, the venture lapsed. The failure has been ascribed to many causes. Certainly the three years that had passed since the starting of project could not tell much as to adaptabilities of the Vinifera introductions, insofar as climate, soil and the toll to be paid to insects and diseases are concerned. Vines grown from cuttings in 1619 would scarcely have come to the first full bearing in 1622, and unless native vine pests, and diseases had been imported with them, they could not have shown any great injury from such. Jeal-



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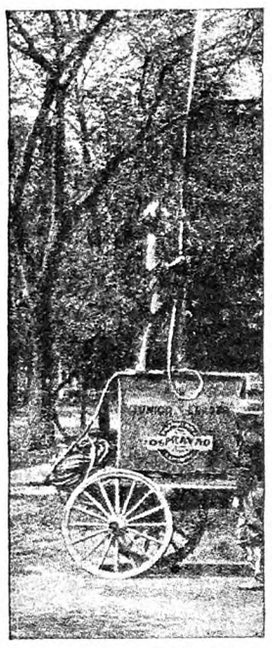

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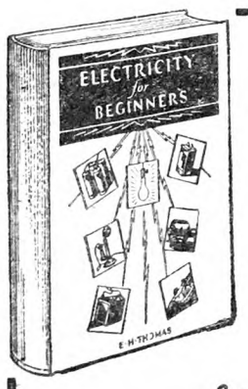

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ousies between the French workmen and the landholders have been assigned as the causes of failure, but it is a matter of history that the lands were abandoned after the massacre of 1622. It would thus seem that the first failure was due to the abandonment of farm lands and the outlying settlements because of danger. Perhaps the element of force used by the Assembly, then as now, is not the best way to accomplish desired ends. Be that as it may, again in 1623 the Assembly passed another act which compelled every four men in the colony to set aside a garden, a part of which should be planted to vines. If this edict was not obeyed the offender had to pay with a fine of a given quantity of corn. Whether this penalty inured to the good of grape growing or not is unknown, but from time to time the Assembly included in its law-making articles looking to the rapid advancement of vine growing. In 1639 an enactment gave a premium to successful grape-growers, and in 1660 a premium of 10,000 pounds of tobacco was offered to each grape-grower in Virginia who produced two tuns of wine from grapes raised in the colony. These stimuli evidently had some effect, for we are told that a few years later some wine was exported to England. The French experts, at least in the beginning, believed this locality to be far superior in soil, climate and all other factors that make for successful grape culture, to any other with which they were familiar. The abundance and vigor of the wild vines found on every hand were so unlike anything they had ever seen that they could but foresee a most brilliant future. Yet in spite of all of the apparent favorable conditions, grape-growing did not flourish in Virginia at least to the extent that there was much export of wine.

For over a hundred years following the introduction of the vine in Virginia the culture was encouraged. In 1769 the Assembly furnished a certain Frenchman, land, buildings, equipment, slaves and workmen on condition that he make 10 hogsheads of merchantable wine within six years. In the event that he carried out his part of the bargain the entire plant was to be given him. He produced the requisite quantity of wine, but the quality was not up to standard, and it required another enactment of the Assembly before this Frenchman was finally given his subsidy. It seems to be generally agreed that the poor quality was due to a lack of fitness of the soil for the production of good wine. We do not know of course whether it was the soil, the varieties or some other factors that were responsible for the poor vintage, but it is suspected that in the light of the present knowledge of cultural requirements of the Vinifera species, Summer temperatures were not high enough to develop a high sugar content. At any rate we have before us the first failure on a large scale of the Vinifera grape in Eastern United States. But in spite of this other men came who believed that they could overcome the difficulties of the earlier growers. It is only within the past few years that the hopes of the successful growing of pure Old World varieties on a commercial scale have been abandoned.

Again in the eighteenth century another attempt was made to grow the Vinifera grape in Virginia. Shortly after Alexander Spotswood took over the office of Governor in 1710 he brought over a colony of Germans from the Rhine country, and founded a settlement for them in Spotsylvania County. The Germans succeeded in making some palatable wines, but we are not told whether from native or Old World grapes. At any rate the venture did not persist. Thus far we have pictured the attempts made to introduce the Vinifera grape in Virginia under the tutelage of French and German direction, and after a hundred years success seems about as far removed as in the first few years. We are told of how these experts, pruning varieties of grapes with which they were thoroughly familiar at home, and growing them in fertile soil, were still unable to accomplish the desired end, the production of wines comparable with those to which they had been accustomed. In spite of the failures others were ready to carry on, and we next turn to the Carolinas and Georgia, where it was hoped that the Vinifera might find a more congenial home. French Huguenots had already settled in the Carolinas in considerable numbers, and they brought with them the love of the vine from their homeland. Near the close of the seventeenth century they made attempts to grow varieties from the Old World with which they were thoroughly famaliar. The Huguenots were expert vine-dressers, which term signifies that they were capable of performing all the labors necessary to produce satisfactory crops of grapes, at least they had done so in their native land. But even they with all the knowledge brought down to them through the experiences of their ancestors, were not successful. The vines perished after a time without having given much inkling of the reasons thereof. They thought they had found the causes of their failure in the overshading of their cleared areas, and the foggy nature of the climate at the period of maturity. Probably the latter explanation is more true than the reasons of failure so far given, and deduced from the earlier attempts. We now know that foggy weather, which in turn implies high atmospheric moisture, is not conducive to good ripening and high sugar content. But we also now recognize that foggy situations are not desirable for grape-growing at any part of the active Summer period, especially if fogs persist for many days in succession.

In Georgia, Abraham De Lyon, who also had the encouragement of the governing authorities, imported many vines from Portugal early in the eighteenth century, and planted them in a garden in Savannah. These persisted for a time and then perished. But in spite of the numerous failures to introduce the Vinifera into the agriculture of the new country we shall see that the attempts, while disheartening, did not discourage others who were to follow.

(To Be Continued)

Mignonette for Cut Flowers

This pleasant scented flower is one that never has lost its popularity notwithstanding its long cultivation all over the world, and at the present time it seems even more popular than ever as a cut flower. There are good reasons for this, as the flowers not only keep a long time in water after cutting, but the odor is delicate and always pleasing to most people. There are now quite a number of varieties of this flower. The old-fashioned mignonette (Reseda odorata) has rather a small flower, and it was not until the larger flowered sorts were produced by selection and crossing that they attained so much attention as a cut flower for florists' use. Then again they are rather difficult to transplant as seedlings and it is better on that account to sow the seeds when possible where the plants are to remain. There are a large number of varieties of the Reseda family, but as most of them are scentless and not very attractive they can readily be omitted here; consequently only those of the best types will be mentioned. Where only a small flower is wanted the old variety Odorata will probably suffice, but when the grower wants something particularly fine there are several others which will attract our attention, especially the newer reds and yellows. Thus the Giant Red is not only a distinct and comparatively bright color, but the spikes are very large and the flowers keep well after cutting. Yellow Giant is an excellent variety, and as its name indicates, is not only large but of a really good and pleasing yellow. Both of these sorts have flowers of very large size, and under good cultivation are extremely attractive. For a small bright yellow for bedding purposes outdoors or when grown in a rough and ready sort of way the old-fashioned Golden Queen will be found extremely satisfactory, as the plants are generally of good habit of growth and the flowers are freely produced and very fragrant.

Mignonette always requires a rich soil and should have plenty of moisture to produce the best results. The seeds should therefore be sown comparatively early if sown outdoors, and if possible where the plants are to remain. Keep the seeds constantly moist while germinating, either by covering with paper or watering (if necessary) with a fine sprinkler. As soon as the plants are up the more air and light they get the better, but too high a temperature is to be avoided, as these plants seem to thrive best in a comparatively cool atmosphere. If seed is sown in cold frames it is well to be on the lookout for slugs or snails and sowbugs, as these pests are extremely fond of eating the seedlings. Should they be in evidence, however, a good sprinkling of tobacco dust will soon drive them off, and will do no harm to the plants or seedlings.

H. W. HALES.

Experiments with Dahlias

Several years ago the writer grew a number of dwarf Dahlias in pots, while last year the same varieties were planted out in the usual way. What was the result? Those kept in pots not only bloomed much earlier than the others, but the plants themselves showed so much improvement both in texture and habit of growth that it might be well worth while to grow many of the dwarfs entirely in pots. Dahlias as a rule have a tendency toward coarse growing and late blooming, and if we could get rid of this tendency much might be gained. Some of the liliputian varieties are not only useful as cut flowers, but work in exceedingly well in floral designs and displays, as they can be used extensively on many occasions where the large-flowered types could not. Right here I would like to remark that many of our large flowering kinds are extremely soft growing and too tall in habit, and could be very much improved by careful selection, etc. Has anyone tried grafting them in order to obtain a more dwarf habit in the large kinds? If not would it not pay to try it? Here is a hint for the Dahlia specialist, and perhaps some R. N.-Y. readers who are lovers of these plants. In flower growing of any kind there is always some chance for improvement, and sometimes this is quite unexpectedly attained. H. W. HALES.

The proof of the pudding is not in the eating,
Never mind what the old sayings state;
The compliment setting the cook's heart a-beating
Is the call for a big second plate.
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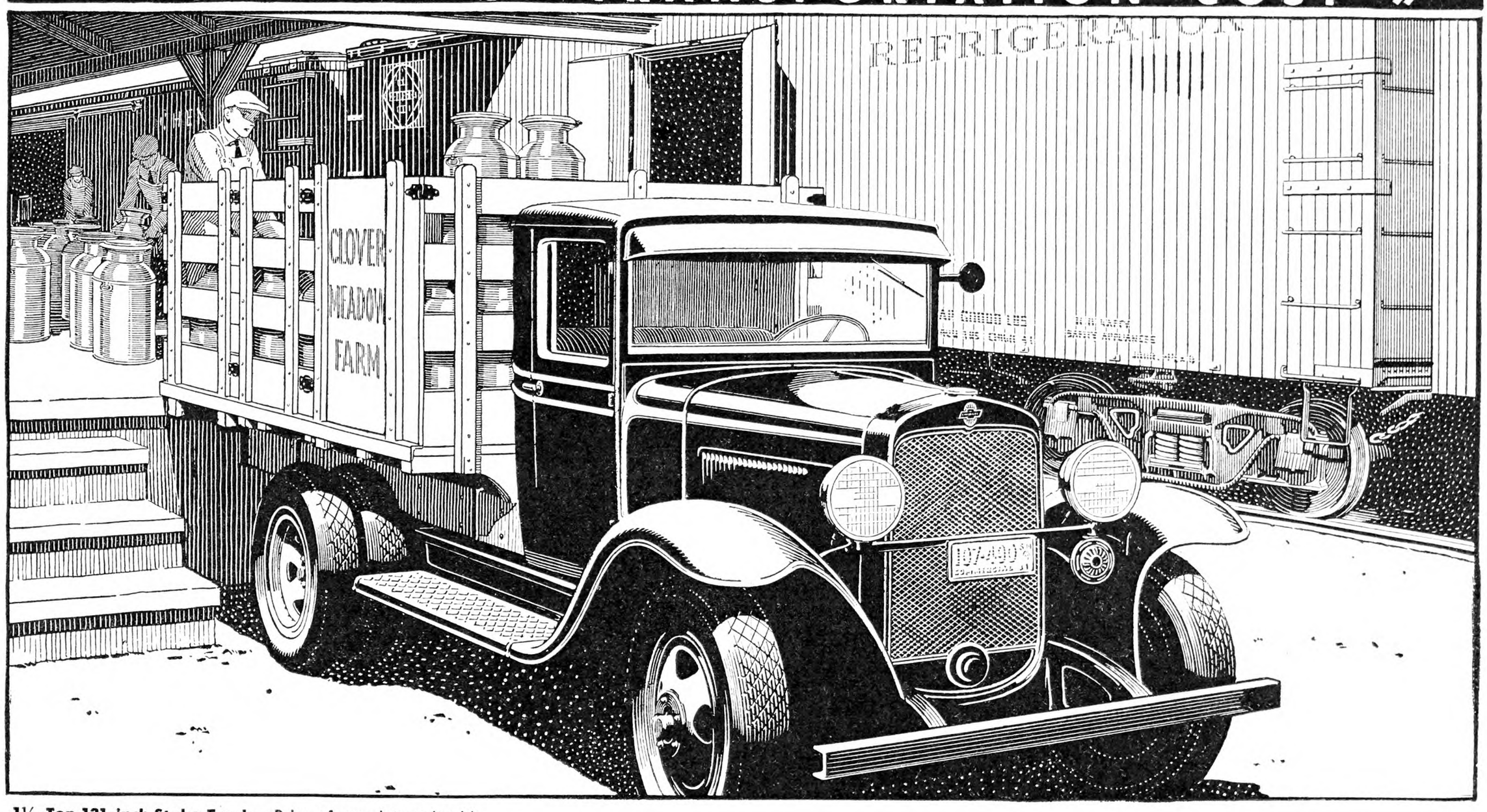

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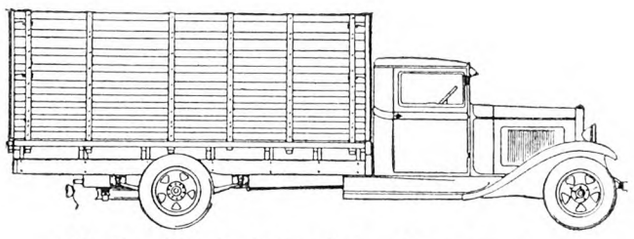

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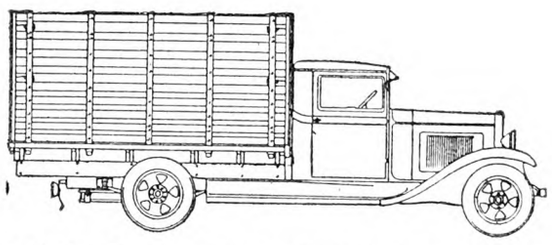

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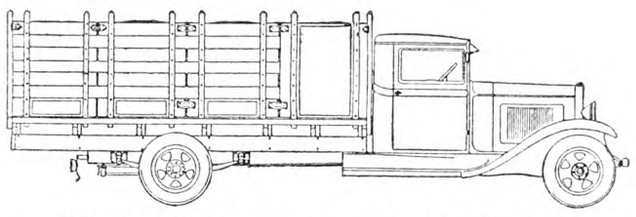

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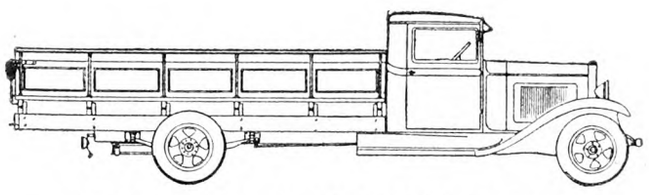

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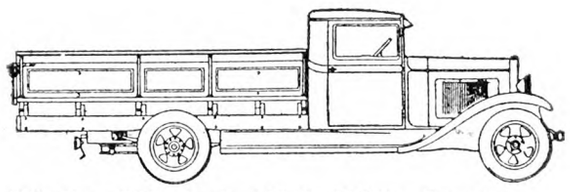

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A Few Garden Notes

If one who has a small garden has not now a hand cultivator with the various attachments he should get one before the Spring garden work begins. It will save much hoeing, and, where the garden cannot be worked by the horse, it is almost indispensable.

I have a small garden hoe with cutting edge 2½ in. wide to hoe between plants in the row. I made same by cutting off sides of an old garden hoe and sharpening outside edges to cut off any stray weeds.

Those who have never before grown kohl rabi should buy a few this Spring. I plant them in rows and thin them to eight to 10 inches in the row. The enlarged bulb only is used and cooked like the turnip. They have the flavor of both the cabbage and the turnip.

Another vegetable worthy of trial is the edible podded sugar pea. It is cooked in the pod like ordinary snap bean. In my boyhood days, my mother's garden was never without its bed of the edible podded sugar pea. I grow the dwarf gray sugar, because it seems more productive than the tall kinds.

The carrot deserves room in every garden. I plant the Danvers Half-long, it is a productive variety and of good quality. New Zealand spinach is another plant that ought to be found in every garden. It is not a true spinach, but the best substitute for that green that I have ever met. It is not affected by hot weather as the ordinary spinach is but may be had all Summer.

For green bunch onions I plant the white Multiplier as early in Spring as the ground can be worked. It is very productive and early and as a table onion is one of the best keepers.

Where room in the garden is limited cucumbers may be confined to a small space by pinching out the center shoot. A dozen hills need not take up more than 40 square feet of space.

The time will soon be here when the gardener will think of bedding his sweet potatoes for slips. For the one who will only plant for his own use it may be more profitable to buy plants from a grower, than to grow his own. In growing one's own plants the seed should be disinfected either with formaldehyde or corrosive sublimate unless positively sure that the seed is free from disease. Never bed in same soil more than one year. I have renewed the soil each Spring and have bedded of the same stock that I planted 30 years, and never had any disease among my sweet potatoes. Remember one diseased tuber may infect the whole season's crop. At present the Nancy Hall and Porto Rico, two very moist and sweet potatoes are mostly grown for the southern trade with the Big Stem Jersey and the Yellow Jersey, a dry-fleshed potato, are more generally grown for the northern trade. The Red Bermuda is a good productive sort and largely planted in northern sections. In 1883 I saw them raised in Central Nebraska and in 1894 I saw some Nansemond grown in York Co., Nebraska. G. WINKLER.

McDonald Co., Md.

News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

With about three inches of rain the last week in March and the first week in April so far, and still at it hard, everything looks decidedly better. The nitrate of soda is being put on between rains again with the duster which certainly does give a much more uniform and accurate application than any other method. With a little experience, it is possible to estimate about how much nitrate of soda is being applied to each tree and an additional beauty of it is that the thin coating is not laid down in rings about each tree but rather in an even coat. The operator can gauge to a few inches how far the nitrate spreads. The only trick is that the nitrate of soda has to be reground or at least without any appreciable lumps—which is a real help in either hand or duster application. Super (acid) phosphate does not work well in the duster, because it blows about too much and is very subject to packing and clogging in the hopper and feed mechanism.

W. H. Liebelsperger, of Berks County, has reported to the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters a hawthorn which is 23 feet high, has a branch spread of 42 feet, and an average trunk circumference of 10 feet. This is quite a tree, as hawthorns go.

The first annual Laurel Week will be held in the Pocono Mountains of Monroe County from June 10 to June 21. Headquarters will be at either Pocono Manor or Buck Hill Falls. The idea is to establish an annual event like the rose festivals on the Pacific Coast or the Apple Blossom Festival at Winchester, Virginia.

Speaking of rain, there is a recent note that a city in eastern India has had more than 551 inches of rain in a single year or almost 41 inches in one day. Just imagine 46 feet of water in one year's rainfall or nearly 3½ feet in one wet day! 40 inches is good for ordinary temperate zone rainfall in one year.

It looks as if 1931 will be a big year for the codling moth in the Northeastern United States, since most of the State experiment stations and horticultural societies are warning their growers that there will be plenty of moths to emerge this Spring, thus calling for more careful spraying than usual. San Jose scale appears to be on the increase and several States are promising growers that it will remove some of the neglected orchards from the scene unless the owners undergo a change of heart, since such orchards are seldom of any real value to their owners and are all too often a menace to better cared-for trees that many such could be eliminated and in that way do the industry a real service. Again, since there is already too much poor fruit in this country which seriously affects the price for a good quality product, the average commercial grower trying to raise clean fruit will appreciate anything the San Jose scale can do to help him out.

The March number of the *Maryland Fruit Grower* is devoted largely to pollination and the value of bees in the orchard. It is noted therein that "any growers planning to handle bees for the first time, or who plan to keep bees on a larger scale, are to be cautioned that the advice and instructions of a competent beekeeper or of the Department of Entomology, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, should be obtained, in order to prevent losses of bees by disease or mismanagement." This warning is just as valuable in any other State as it is in Maryland.

L. G. Zinn, of West Virginia, page 392, March 28, 1931, issue of THE R. N.-Y., describes some dead apple tree limbs noted in picking fruit last Fall, and also many more observed in pruning since then. We have seen the same thing in Southern Pennsylvania in orchards where the drought aided by a thin soil has done about the same thing. The lower limbs seem to be affected the worst, and the heads have, of necessity, been raised considerably by cutting them off, resulting in some peculiarly shaped trees. Two York trees which have borne 40 bushels each in good years were undergoing the process of cutting off the drought-killed branches; after the pruners had raised the head on one of them to between 12 and 15 feet, they decided that a tree requiring a long ladder to reach the lowest branches was not much use, and that they might as well do something more profitable. Incidentally, we are going to follow up the situation in these orchards as it develops this Spring and Summer, and present an article with pictures as to what will happen there. In one of these orchards, about all of the old Ben Davis are now stumps and their tops are firewood, while the Yorks beside them are not in such a very bad condition.

West Virginia Bulletin 240, "Effects of Pruning on Growth and Yield of Cherry Trees," presents the following conclusions: Young sour cherry trees, pruned no more than required to make good strong trees come into bearing earlier, and produce heavier crops than similar trees more severely pruned. Summer pruning, regardless of the time during the Summer when it is done, has the effect of severely dwarfing tree growth and reducing the yield, as compared to dormant pruned trees which had been pruned equally as severely. H. L. Crane, the author, observes that "under West Virginia conditions the pistils of cherry flowers (Montmorency) are often killed by low temperatures in late Winter, and that the severity of the injury has been in relation to the vigor or growth of the tree. Sour cherry trees that have been severely pruned or heavily fertilized have been found to bear fruit buds more susceptible to pistil injury than similar trees not stimulated by such practices."

About 1922, several of the Michigan fruit canners became interested in packing clingstone peaches. It was natural to turn to California for varieties of that type and a number of them were brought to the South Haven Experiment Station for trial. Fruit from these was given a commercial canning test. Without exception, they proved unsatisfactory in one way or another—most of them did not yield enough and the one productive variety did not have an attractive color when canned. The Station concludes that if Michigan growers want to can clingstone peaches, new varieties adapted to Michigan conditions must be bred.

The Moore Early grape, a black seedling of Concord, ripening from one to two weeks before its parent, whose chief claim to a place on the grape variety list has been that it was the earliest good black grape, is now no longer commercially recommended by the Michigan Station. It is observed that there are no productive Moore Early vineyards in that State, and that while good yields can be secured for just one year by very light pruning, the new wood produced by such treatment results in low yields the following year.

R. H. SUDDS.

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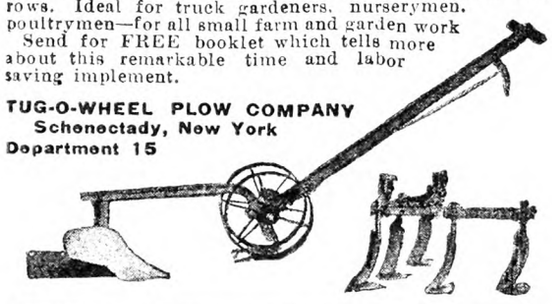

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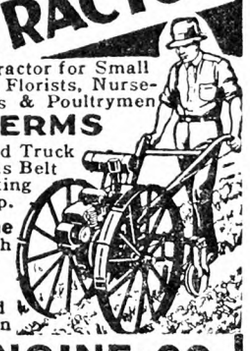

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As We Go Along

My first peas (Laxtonian) were planted March 28. In a few days, a row of Champion of England will go in. Peas are rather uncertain in Northern New Jersey, on account of the days of blazing sunshine and heat usually on hand in early June, drying the tops of tall peas into hay, in spite of mulch and watering. I am going to see whether they can be hurried through May with high-power fertilizer, a little three times a week. Just how much effect this will have might be worth knowing. I have gone beyond the danger limit with it several times with weekly applications. Less at a time and more frequently may be safer. The soil here is in excellent condition for planting anything, but the air remains too cool. There has not yet been a day with the soft and balmy air of real Spring. April 4, Swiss chard, kohl rabi and radishes were sown. I have often planted sweet corn at this time, but shall wait a week, or until a really warm day comes. Smut was very prevalent last year. I watched and nipped it off while small, so that none ripened, and hope that will lessen this year's trouble.

Corn ear-worms did not appear until late. I believe every one was killed before leaving the ear. This should shorten the worm crop some. I shall dust the silk of the late corn with arsenate of lead, in the hope of catching some of these worms before they get working.

April 3, Mertensia Virginica, referred to by Mr. Brooks on page 457, showed above ground at my place. I count this one of the best Spring flowers. It withers and disappears soon after flowering, so the place must be remembered or labelled to prevent digging out in Summer. It is a good plan to have some permanent creeping vine, like periwinkle, running over the place where Mertensia is planted.

Our friend, Frank Whalen, referring to W. A. Maloney's recent article on rat destruction, suggests a national rat day to be appointed by President Hoover far enough in advance so that everyone can get ready with traps and "dopes" of every sort. It might be a good plan. Concerted action is necessary to get effective results with rats. W. W. H.

Ambrosia; Southernwood

Would some of the flower-loving correspondents tell how to raise the plant called "Ambrosia?" It has fragrant foliage; also the plant called southernwood. A. B.
New York.

Botanically, the name Ambrosia belongs to the common ragweed. However, the name ambrosia is sometimes given to Chenopodium Botrys, also called Jerusalem oak or feather geranium. Of course this is neither an oak nor a geranium; it is a member of the goosefoot family with sweet-scented cut leaves and a low spreading habit; the flowers are formed in long feather-like spikes. It is an annual, easily raised from seed. It is not exacting in its requirements, preferring an open sunny situation and ordinary garden soil. We think it is little grown now; though found in old gardens.

Southernwood or old man is Artemisia Abrotanum, a member of the wormwood family. It is a shrubby perennial with very finely cut gray-green foliage which has a pleasant spicy odor. We grow it in an open sunny situation in a sandy loam. It is easily rooted from cuttings or grown from seed. The graceful foliage and aromatic fragrance makes it attractive in bouquets.

Division of Estate

If an unmarried son who owns property dies prior to September 1, 1930, who receives the real estate, the widowed mother or the only sister of deceased? What part of money in bank and the mortgages do mother and sister receive? I have been told by others that the widowed mother gets use of all real estate until her death, she to pay taxes and keep property in repair. She cannot mortgage, sell or rent property without consent of sister of the deceased, also that the mother and sister of deceased share equally in all personal property. Is this true? L. J. T.
New York.

The mother receives one-half and the sister one-half of both the real and personal property. N. T.

You don't realize the lifting power of yeast until you compare the prices of wheat and bread.—Schenectady Gazette.

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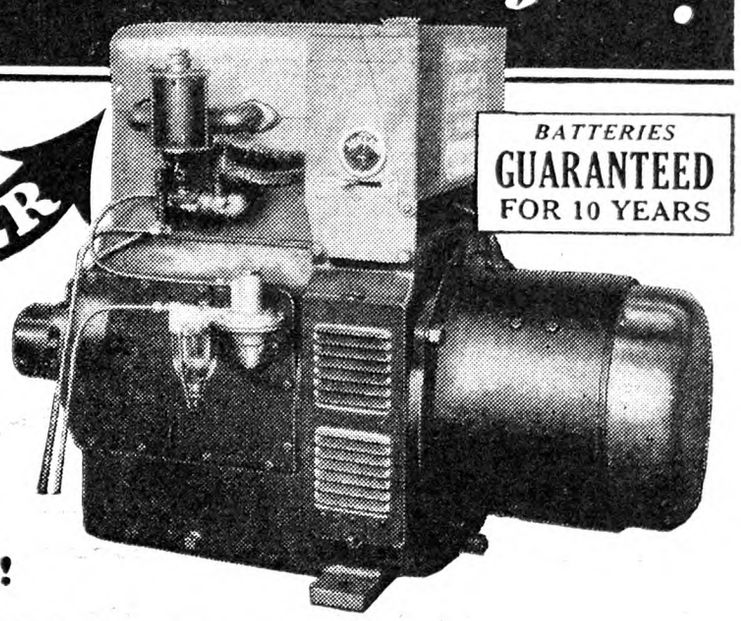

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A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

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THE picture on our cover this week shows the Marigold peach, referred to by Dr. Hedrick on page 275. This is one of the newer kinds developed by the New Jersey State Experiment Station and not yet in general commerce. It is a cross of Lola and Arp, semi-cling, with tender flesh and early. The New Jersey Station's work with peaches was taken up with the idea of developing varieties better suited to New Jersey commercial culture than those of the older types. The work has been successful in furnishing several sorts of merit. It is a slow job, as hybrids of the flowers must be made, then seedlings raised and fruited, and only a small proportion of these hybrids will be worth while. But the scattering good results pay for the work in satisfaction and commercial value.

*

IN HIS round of the farms and experiment stations of the South, Prof. Duck is taking special note of the methods of feeding livestock, particularly with the high protein cottonseed meal available and comparatively cheap in many of those sections. Just what is the limit of safe feeding with this high concentrate has been a matter of doubt to farmers. Many have stepped beyond safety with disastrous results. On page 520 Prof. Duck tells of the Texas Station's findings with various stock. Sows were fed 9 per cent cottonseed meal safely, in combination with kafir, tankage and skim-milk available. One sow was given as much as 15 per cent, and is illustrated with her sixth consecutive litter of pigs, but this is not generally recommended. Milk cows appeared able to handle large quantities up to 10 pounds daily, so long as pasture or cod-liver oil were available, and laying hens as much as 32 per cent. Finding the safe limit of cottonseed meal in these cases is one of the most valuable jobs these southern stations can do for the farmers.

*

WITH the coming of Spring and Summer, the handy electric current around the farm will be appreciated more than ever. Self-contained plants, now obtainable at moderate price, make electricity easily available to farmers off commercial lines, who have been hoping, perhaps for years, that the current would come along their road some time. The electric iron makes this part of the housework much easier, especially in Summer, and the hot-plate stove permits the kitchen stove to go out in hot weather, also lights all over the house, the vacuum cleaner, etc. This power is especially handy in the farm shop for lathe, drill, saws and grinders. Perhaps no development of the last quarter century has done so much for farm convenience as the home electric plant, which pumps water and furnishes light, power and heat.

*

POPULAR plant names are usually simple and euphonious, and when generally adopted they may be recognized with certainty. However, they are often local, or the same name may be applied to several different plants, and for this reason the only way to be sure of a plant is to describe it by its scientific or botanical name. Recently one of our friends described a very charming free-blooming garden plant commonly called garden geranium. Later information showed this to be the well-known annual mallow, botanically Lavatera, which of course belongs to a family entirely different from the geranium. The familiar Forsythia, now a mass of vivid yellow in many a dooryard, is known as golden bell, gold bush and goldenrod, in different sections of the country. A Hungarian friend was interested in our border of Sweet Williams. She had read of the Sweet William in English books, but never knew what plant it referred to; she knew the same plant in her home country as Turkish carnation. We like all the old plant names; butter and eggs, black-eyed Susan, love-in-a-mist, London pride, ragged sailor, cherry pie—but when we want to be absolutely certain of a plant, we use the name known to botanists, which will identify it at home and abroad, wherever plants are named and studied.

*

THOSE articles on American grape-growing, by Mr. Gladwin, are proving of great interest, as they are written by one who knows grape history and grape culture in all of its practical points. The picture of the Spanish padres, following Cortez, bringing their vines from the old world to the new, and planting them at what we now call the "old missions" of the Southwest is typical of immigrants from all parts of the world who now take their favorite bits of horticulture wherever they go. A neighbor in New Jersey who came from Scotland, brought his gooseberries and heather, and none of us thought it strange.

*

YEARS ago it was thought that wide free range was essential for the growth of turkeys. There was no doubt of their enjoyment and thrift from roaming the fields, as was then the custom. But disease put a stop to that, and it is now known that turkeys must be kept away from other poultry, which, because of coccidiosis, may carry in the blackhead germs parasitic in those organisms. Then it was planned, though thought doubtful at the time, to bring up the turkeys in yards by themselves. This was quite successful, though not entirely eliminating disease. Now closer confinement is being practiced, to the extent of housing 100 to 150 poults in a 12x12-foot brooder house with wire screen floor, with a side screen all around, to prevent the birds from being smothered against the walls. They are kept there until three months of age, and then permitted the run of a clean yard. This is the plan now used by George Jeffreys, of Jefferson County, N. Y., where great numbers of turkeys were once grown.

*

SIXTY-FOUR cars of farm products will be the contribution of New York State to the drought-stricken regions of the South. The last car is now being assembled in Lewis County. County Agent Leader L. A. Simons says the value of the 63 cars of produce already shipped was $51,912. The following additional items have been estimated by the county committees carrying on the work: Labor donated, $7,182; trucking donated, $5,059; freight donated by railroads, $12,700. This estimate does not account for the time donated by the county agents or committeemen. There were 17,577 donors of produce for these 63 cars; 2,510 Farm Bureau leaders; 710 Home Bureau leaders; and 250 boys and girls contributed their services.

*

THE plan of analyzing the progeny of dairy sires with regard to volume and fat test of the product has often been mentioned. The idea is growing because its value is so clear and it is one of those things that can be carried on, to some extent at least, by every dairyman who raises even a part of his replacements. A sire that increases the fat product of his progeny above their dams is worth knowing about. The Missouri station has made a report on 391 Holstein dairy sires with 10 or more daughters on semi-official test, making in all 7,496 daughters. Of this number, 367 have advanced registry records both for the daughters and the dams of these daughters. In making the report, a total of 3,410 dam-and-daughter comparisons was studied and they represent all but 24 of the 391 sires. Of the 367 sires for which comparisons are available, 156 decreased the average production of their daughters by 66.3 pounds below their dams or to 654.1 pounds of fat in one year. But 211 sires or nearly 58 per cent increased the production of the daughters an average of 80.3 pounds of fat over the dams to a yearly average of 720.4 pounds of fat per cow. The average records of all of the dams totalled 678.5 pounds of fat and the daughters averaged 694.8 pounds of butterfat or a net increase of 16.3 pounds of fat per cow creditable to the bull. Considering only the daughters from dams with average records between 700 to 800 pounds of butterfat there are exactly 54 of the sires that reduced the production through their daughters by an average of 71 pounds of fat per sire and exactly 54 sires that increased the production of their daughters by 70.6 pounds of fat, which indicates that for high production care should be exercised in the choice of a sire. In the 800 to 900 pound dam class, a total of 32 sires decreased production by an average of 101 pounds of fat and 10 increased it by an average of 47 pounds of fat. Many of the very good sires did not have a chance to prove their ability on some of the higher producing cows but, with the lower producers, in many cases raised production by from 200 to 300 pounds fat per cow. Others, mated with 700-pound butterfat cows, increased average production as much as 297 pounds. Five Holstein sires with from 4 to 10 dam-daughter comparisons each showed the ability to increase the average production in their daughters to the 900-pound fat class, although the dams' average records were between 700 to 800 pounds of fat. They averaged 6.2 such comparisons and increased production an average of 163.4 pounds of fat from a dam average of 756.6 pounds of butterfat to a daughter-sire average of 920 pounds of fat. Breeding experts recognize that the butterfat production change of the daughters due to heredity will average between 40 and 50 per cent of the "ability" difference between the sires and dams. On this basis, the average estimated ability of these five proven sires could increase the average production of their daughters up to approximately 1,100 pounds of butterfat per cow. When we get to the dam-daughter comparisons, figuring is a bit complicated, but worth working out so far as facilities offer.

*

POTATO holdings are not very large now. Shipments from the old crop are not likely to amount to more than 20,000 cars during the rest of the season in April, May and June, and fully three-quarters of these are expected to come from Maine and Idaho. Other States count remaining carlots by hundreds rather than by thousands. In these two sections, the large potato crops have done much to keep out the effect of hard times. Maine's business activities seem to have kept along well for the past year, although prices were too low to give the farmers much spending money. Besides such cash products as 45,000 carlots of potatoes, there were 1,000 cars of apples and plenty of hay, grain, dairy and poultry products and the other usual mainstays of general farming. Northern Maine's busy railroad from near Bangor to the Canadian line has been about the only railroad in the country which fared better in the last year than in the year before. Now the cloth and shoe industries of New England are picking up a little. The whole region, with its wide range of interests and its well-known thrift, has been the source of fewer complaints than almost any other part of the country for the past two years.

*

MAY we ask all who send questions to give full name and address. Many questions are not suitable or of sufficient general interest to print, but will be answered by mail if accompanied by name and address. In any event these would not be printed.

Brevities

"If you your lips would guard from slips,
Five things observe with care;
Of whom you speak,
To whom you speak,
And how, and when, and where."

CLEAN farrowing pens for sows—page 520.

YES, maple syrup is "good old stuff," as Penrod and Sam said.

THE well-known annual mallow, Lavatera, is known to some amateur growers as "garden geranium." Popular plant names are often confusing.

THAT is an attractive farm scene and an interesting story on our first page this week. We like to think of a farm that becomes a "part of the family" as this one has.

THE Ohio Station found that the highest production of silage corn was with five kernels per hill, three feet eight inches apart each way, making 16,000 stalks per acre. The largest yield of ear corn was with four kernels per hill.

ONE of our friends holds that it is dangerous to import any foreign bird into the country, lest it become a dangerous nuisance, like the English sparrow. But then, the remote ancestors of the Plymouth Rock hen were foreign birds.

THE tenderness and texture of canned fruits and vegetables are to be tested by a machine which takes the place of the human tongue and teeth. The apparatus, described in a recent circular issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will enable canners to standardize their products in accordance with government regulations.

A NEW YORK beggar, recently arrested, complained that the economic depression had seriously affected his business; he had only taken in $171 in a week. When arrested last year he had $2,800 in his possession, and was ordered to go back to Europe, but the police say he owns two apartment houses in this city and, at a time when honest men have to stand in bread lines, he can make a fat living by using crutches and pretending to be crippled.

Graft and Rackets

[Digest of a discussion on corruption and rackets in the *Times Magazine*, by William B. Monroe.]

THERE is a world of difference between graft and racket. Graft is the price paid for governmental favors by those who are willing to buy them. The purchase is semi-voluntary. Rackets are not confined to the purchase and sale of official favors. The victim of a racket yields to extortion under the threat of harm to his person or property. The racketeer may be in collusion with a public official. Sometimes he flouts the official as he does the public.

The grafter comes mildly with a friendly smile. He bargains in a whisper. He wants something tangible. It may be a job, a permit, a contract, a franchise, or an assurance that a violation of law will be winked at. He pays for his privilege or his favor in coin or in political service. The racketeer never approaches on tiptoe. His emissaries enter unasked. They talk out loud and in ultimatums, and follow it up with the crack of a pistol if necessary. The grafter is afraid of squealers. The racketeer is not. His operations are known to thousands who keep silent because they fear personal harm.

Rackets grow by what they feed on. The bootleg trade is one of the incidents. The racket does not confine itself to illicit or dishonest business. It goes into public affairs, even to the legislative halls, and executive chambers. Its ugly head has forced its way into courts. It has laid tribute on private business and invaded the peace and privacy of the family home. The annual cost of rackets cannot be estimated because its victims have been silenced by fear of a bludgeon.

Great wars are always followed by a lowering of the standards of public morality. There is a great surge of idealism while the struggle lasts, and a corresponding tide of reaction when the danger is past. Times of great prosperity tend to expand public corruption. Prosperity silences criticism. It breeds complacency. People are busy with their own affairs, incomes are good, and they do not get easily worked up over official wrong-doings, until the canker grows deep in the public flesh, and is hard to correct. In time of depression the people become more critical and demand an accounting of official business. Hence the depression is not an unmixed evil.

The grafter, the racketeer, and the crook are a challenge to democracy. Neither revised laws nor new laws will stop them. We shall have corruption in spite of automatic legal safeguards so long as large sections of the people are inclined to condone crookedness. The attitude of the people on this subject is vital to a stable government. No type of government gives so much to the people as democracy, but no type of government demands so much from the people in return. If self-government is to endure the masses of the people must do their part openly to eliminate graft, rackets and crookedness, and speak out their demand for honesty in public officials.

The Essence of Fair Exchange

WHEN the product of a farmer's hour of skilled labor and his dollar of capital will exchange for the product of an hour of skilled labor and dollar of capital elsewhere, then and only then will exchange be equitable. Then and only then will agriculture be on a par with other industries. At times in the past this level of exchange and prices has in a rough way prevailed. At such times agriculture was as prosperous as other industries. It has been upset by several conditions for which the farmer is in no way responsible. The most important of these conditions is monopolized markets or what is known as the middleman system. This system grew up as a result of the development of the centralized manufacturing industry after our Civil War, and the massing of workmen in large centers of population These workers and the large white-collar class that grew up with them had to be fed. The farmer could not carry the food to them. He shipped it, and the produce dealers grew up to take it from him and distribute it to the consumers. At first it was an economic arrangement, but by degrees the dealers learned to manipulate the market and to keep a larger and larger share of the consumer's dollar for himself. There was no restraint on the greed they developed. In fact what governmental favors there were served only to help increase the power of the monopoly. This is true down to the present day, notwithstanding the fact that laws have been enacted and some good effected in requiring a license and bond from commission dealers. If markets had been established at the beginning and properly regulated by law and honest enforcement of it, the farmer would have continued to get a fair share of the consumer's dollar just as he did when he sold his products largely to the artisans and people of his local village. The State or the Federal government can establish such markets now and by proper regulation of them the consumer can have cheaper food than now and the farmer receive a return for his labor and capital equal to the rewards for labor and capital elsewhere. No one denies that this is the essence of the farm problem, and no one disputes the efficiency of this remedy, but a system once established is not likely to be changed by its promoters who find it profitable. The remedy will be applied when farmers jointly and in one voice demand it.

This would not be a bad time to make the demand.

March Milk Prices

THE net cash paid for 3 per cent milk, per hundred pounds, in the 200-210-mile zone by dealers reporting for March is as follows:

Sheffield Farms	$1.85
Unity, Buffalo (at farm)	1.84
Dairymen's League	1.54

The League deductions were 6c for certificates of indebtedness, and 10c for expenses, making the gross price $1.70.

The Coast to Coast Tour

I have been interested in your Coast to Coast Tours and would like to have your literature on this, as my husband and I would like to take the trip which you are planning. An early reply as possible would be much appreciated, for if we should plan the trip, his vacation which is three weeks, would have to be arranged. MRS. F. W. G.

Massachusetts.

THE literature is now being mailed out and we are sure it will prove of interest to everyone. We know of no better way to spend a vacation. The date is August 15 to August 30. The cost is according to accommodation selected. You will be assured maximum comfort for a trip of the kind. With the train your hotel for two weeks, courteous porters who are interested in you and your comfort, and giving every possible attention to small details that go to make a trip happy, you will have what many people call "the time of your life." Our country will be at its best and you will never regret the time and money. Send for the literature and make your plans to start with us on August 15.

Milk Sales by State Agricultural Schools

Will you advise whether the law allows New York State agricultural school farms to peddle milk inside incorporated villages without paying taxes on their property when it is located within said villages?

Allegany Co., N. Y. PRODUCER.

WE REFERRED the above inquiry to Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke of the State Agricultural Department, and his reply is so frank and comprehensive we print it in full:

I do not know of any law which expressly permits or prohibits the sale at retail of milk by the so-called secondary schools of agriculture of this State.

Following the receipt of your letter we ascertained from the State Department of Health that the records of that department show that the State School of Agriculture at Alfred University holds, or recently held, a permit authorizing the vending of milk in the village of Alfred, the volume involved being about 300 quarts of A raw milk per day, all produced on the school farm. This permit, presumably, was granted by the local health authorities.

This is an activity which one cannot characterize dogmatically. In principle, I believe it to be unsound for public agencies enjoying tax exemption to compete with private industry. This smacks of unfair competition. In this particular situation, there is this much to be said on the other side; the schools of agriculture, for educational purposes, necessarily must maintain herds of cattle. These herds, under ordinary circumstances, produce milk in excess of the consumptive demands of the institution. Obviously, it would be a waste of public property to discard the surplus. The milk produced under these circumstances is, or should be a rather superior product, and it might be an advantage to consumers to be able to purchase milk from this sort of a source. But the fact cannot be escaped, that from the standpoint of the dairymen and dealers, the competition of the State school is difficult both because of the tax-exemption feature and because of the prestige which may fairly attach to milk produced under State auspices.

As you doubtless know, the six secondary schools of agriculture, including the farms attached to them, are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education. The farm operations connected with the other State institutions, such as prisons, hospitals for the insane, etc., are under the direction of the Agricultural Department. The practice on the farms operated under the direction of this department is not to produce milk in excess of institutional requirements. There are two exceptions, I believe, to this practice, but in neither exception is the surplus sold at retail.

On the whole, I am inclined to think that the fairest and soundest policy is for the State not to compete with its own citizens, by producing farm products in excess of institutional requirements, though, as I have indicated at the beginning of this letter, the application of this principle to the secondary schools of agriculture is involved in some complication.

B. A. PYRKE, COMMISSIONER.

The Maple Contributes

Sugaring-off time! New Yorkers and New Englanders who spent their youth in the country well know the meaning of these words. They recall from the nooks and corners of our memory some of life's most joyous moments: trips into the woods; tapping trees; gathering sap; cutting wood; stoking fires; boiling down; but above all drinking vast and unbelievable quantities of sap and syrup! The things we are capable of in our youth which would prove well-nigh fatal to us in our more mature years! Making syrup and sugar from the sap of the maple tree seems to be one of rare farming chores which still retain much of their old glamour and romance. Perhaps it is because the season is so short that the work has little chance to become monotonous. Maybe, too, the fact that it is done usually after an enforced period of comparative inactivity lends strength to the arm and will to the spirit.

Maple products contribute a very considerable part to the total income of rural New York and New England and at a time of the year when income from other sources is comparatively light. Maple syrup and sugar suffer less from over-production and competition from outside sources than do most agricultural products. For this reason alone, if for no other, the owner of a productive maple orchard is in an enviable position. He can usually determine within a reasonably small margin the probable price at which his product will sell. He has less of a gamble than the fruit or vegetable grower in that he is reasonably sure that he will be able to produce a high percentage of a No. 1 product. As we see it he is less subject to chance than his brother producers of the soil, except in the one particular of dependence upon favorable weather for a maximum of success. An abundance of snow, alternate freezing and thawing and an absence of premature leaf-bud development are necessary to assure an abundant crop. No amount of hard work or efficiency can replace these requisites dispensed or withheld by nature.

Many of us fortunate enough to reside in Northeastern United States have a decided liking for real maple syrup on our hot biscuits or flapjacks and find any substitute a poor one. People in other and more remote sections of the world are gradually being added to the ranks of those who know a good thing when they eat it. This is largely due to the increasingly aggressive salesmanship of the producers themselves who, through sensible advertising methods, have built up a considerable parcel post and express business, largely with the consumer trade. Of course, such sales are usually in comparatively small quantities, but at prices sufficiently above those obtainable at wholesale to warrant the practice. From all information obtainable, it appears probable that a larger quantity is sold in this manner than through regular wholesale channels, although it is available in most of our markets in reasonable quantities. The tourist traffic through New York and New England has done much to make this product known and desirable to strangers. It appears likely that enterprising growers advantageously situated on roads most accessible to tourists will become increasingly alert to methods of attracting this profitable class of trade.

Most producers make every possible effort for a first-grade product. The State Departments of Agriculture of Vermont and New Hampshire have already approved grades which will permit the use of the "New England Quality Products" label in addition to the grower's own label. This label has been made available to New England producers through the co-operative action of the several State departments of agriculture and is becoming increasingly familiar to users of New England products such as fruits and vegetables, eggs and other poultry products. Obviously, it assures a uniformity of quality and dependability.

W. E. MALONEY.

Columbia County, N. Y., Notes

A snowstorm left two inches of snow one night last week; a rain one day was followed by sleet; high winds on two days blew many limbs from trees, and it seemed like March. April showers were followed by two days of Spring weather. Boy Scouts assisted in the setting out of 10,000 trees at the Churchtown watershed. These trees came from the Saratoga Springs nurseries of the State Conservation Commission. The City Engineer of Hudson, two of his staff, and the Farm Bureau manager were present also. There will be about 23,000 trees in all when this last shipment is planted.

A trout weighing 4¾ lbs. was the largest one reported as caught on the opening day of the trout season. Fishermen state water is too high, and that there is snow water still in many of the streams.

There are now over 800 members in Columbia County Farm Bureau. A meeting regarding barn ventilation was held in Hudson, at which many farmers from various parts of the county were present. Several systems have recently been installed on farms in the county, under the advice and inspection of the Farm Bureau.

There are only five counties in the State with better standing than Columbia, in percentage of dairy cattle on test in dairy improvement associations. A percentage of 5.02 of all cows in the county is recorded in dairy improvement work. A new service known as bull sales list was inaugurated the past month by the Columbia County Dairy Improvement Association. A cow known as "Ginger," a five-year-old grade Holstein, led all cows in the association in both milk production, and butterfat. She produced 83.7 lbs. of butterfat and 2,145 lbs. of milk. The owner of this cow operates a milk route in Hudson. The herd has 27 cows and 11 of the 21 milking cows in March made the honor roll by producing in excess of 40 lbs. of butterfat or 1,200 lbs. of milk. A Lebanon Springs herd had average of 37.6 lbs. butterfat. An Ancramdale herd produced average of 1,135 lbs. of milk and one herd in Hillsdale produced average of 1,134. There are 631 cows enrolled in the association, 545 of which are milking; 130 cows made honor roll. E. A. H.

Ashtabula County, Ohio

The ground has been made thoroughly wet by recent snow and rain. It will be 10 days before dry enough to plow. It was a very peculiar February and March; only 10 days of really stormy weather in February and March.

County has pretty nearly made reappraisement reductions in all townships, but does not lift the burden of taxes off the farmer very much, for depression lowers produce demand. The depression and drought has made a double calamity, but Ashtabula County escaped the drought, and before Summer is over we expect to find most men at work again. L. W. L.

Live Stock and Dairy

Observations of a Livestock Man Around and Across the Continent

BY R. W. DUCK

TEXAS

Horace Greely once said, "Go West young man, and grow up with a great country." It was good advice. The West is now mature. It has grown up together with those men that have made it the great country it is today. Texas with its vast area has a diversity of climate, topography and agricultural conditions unequaled by any other State. The sheep men are producing from forty to forty-five million pounds of wool annually. About 75 per cent of the sheep here are of fine-wool type. Those carrying a predominance of Rambouillet blood are the most popular, as they produce a more desirable market type lamb, in addition to a good fleece and close flocking characteristics.

Eighty-four per cent of the Angora goats of the United States are raised in Texas, which are producing 86 per cent of our annual Mohair clip. Originating in Asia Minor this breed of livestock seems particularly adapted to the climate and grazing conditions of the Southwest. Shearing outfits are now making the rounds; they will receive about eight cents per head for mature sheep this Spring.

More cattle are being finished in the State than formerly. About 200,000 were fattened during 1930, while approximately 1,000,000 head of feeders were shipped out of the State, going principally to corn-belt feed lots. Texas also ranks first in mule production.

Mules are infertile hybrids. Some cases of mules reproducing have been reported, but the only authenticated case of which I am aware is a mare mule owned by the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, located at College Station, near Bryan, Texas.

A test has just been completed at the Texas Experiment Station, which is located at the same place as the Agricultural College, covering two years' work and comparing choice, good, medium and common feeder steers for efficiency and economy of gain. The common steers returned the greatest value per ton for the grain sorgums fed. The common steers sold for $82.99 per head at Fort Worth, while the choice steers sold for $116.51. However, they cost only $38.76 as against $71.30 for the choice steers. They made an unusually good average gain of 2.25 pounds per head daily for 153 days, on a ration of ground kafir corn, rice bran, cottonseed meal, cane-silage and prairie hay. This question of comparing grades of livestock appears to be a very difficult proposition, frequently thin cattle will seem to be of a lower grade than they actually represent. As an old cattle-man once remarked: "Fat is a mighty pretty color." It is unquestionably true that a man who is sufficiently competent can find some bargains in thin cattle, but he must know his cattle.

Cottonseed meal feeding is receiving a great deal of attention here. Their results so far obtained check with those reported at North Carolina. I am firmly convinced that in view of these recent and exhaustive tests now practically completed a great deal more cottonseed meal will be safely fed in the future to all classes of livestock. In a test just completed lambs fattened for 109 days finished with an average weight of 85 pounds, on an average daily ration of about one pound whole threshed milo, one-tenth of a pound of cottonseed meal, and one pound of Alfalfa hay per head daily, making an average daily gain of .326 pounds.

One ton of cottonseed returns on the average approximately 950 pounds of cottonseed meal, 500 to 600 pounds of hulls, 220 pounds of oil, 100 to 130 pounds of dirt, and 90 to 120 pounds of lint. Five years work has just been completed by Professor Fred Hale on the feeding of cottonseed meal to all classes of fattening and breeding of hogs. On the basis of the experiments a ration containing not over nine per cent of cottonseed meal can be fed to fattening hogs and to brood sows and boars without producing any ill effects. A ration containing only this percentage is too low in protein, therefore the equivalent of four per cent of tankage should be added to the ration, or one-half gallon of skim-milk per pig per day. Cottonseed meal should not be fed in self-feeders alone. Sows fed nine per cent of cottonseed meal bred regularly and produced large litters for continuous generations. They did not become constipated, blind or over-hot in Summer.

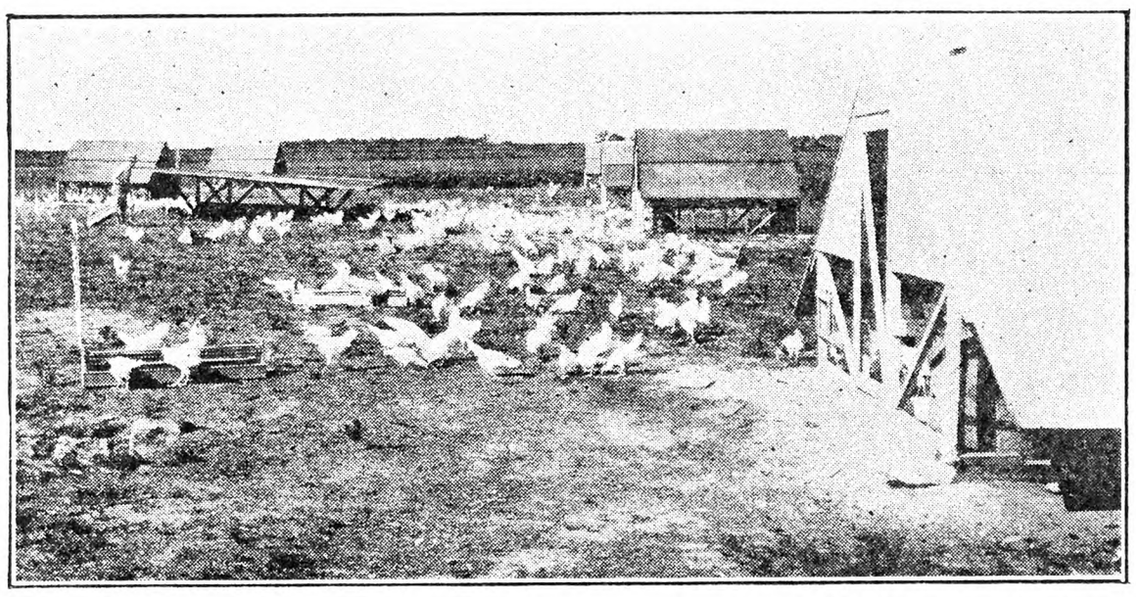
The standard hog ration of Texas is whole kafir corn, tankage and cottonseed meal. A group of fattening shotes fed whole kafir on a dirt floor and tankage in a self-feeder required 394.4 pounds of kafir and 61.23 pounds of tankage to produce 100 pounds of gain, while a comparable group fed kafir in a self-feeder and tankage in a self-feeder required 57.4 less pounds of kafir and 8.33 pounds less tankage to produce a similar gain. This test clearly demonstrates the value of getting both the hogs and the feed out of the dirt. A hog will respond and show his appreciation of cleanliness in both rapidity and economy of gains.

The Texas Experiment Station has the most complete and accurate system and equipment for hog experimental work I have ever seen. The old method of group testing has been discarded for one in which each test pig is fed individually in a sparate pen, and which has a comparable individual being similarly fed a check ration. Using as many individuals as desired the results are then computed for the given group average. While this involves more work much more accurate results are obtained.

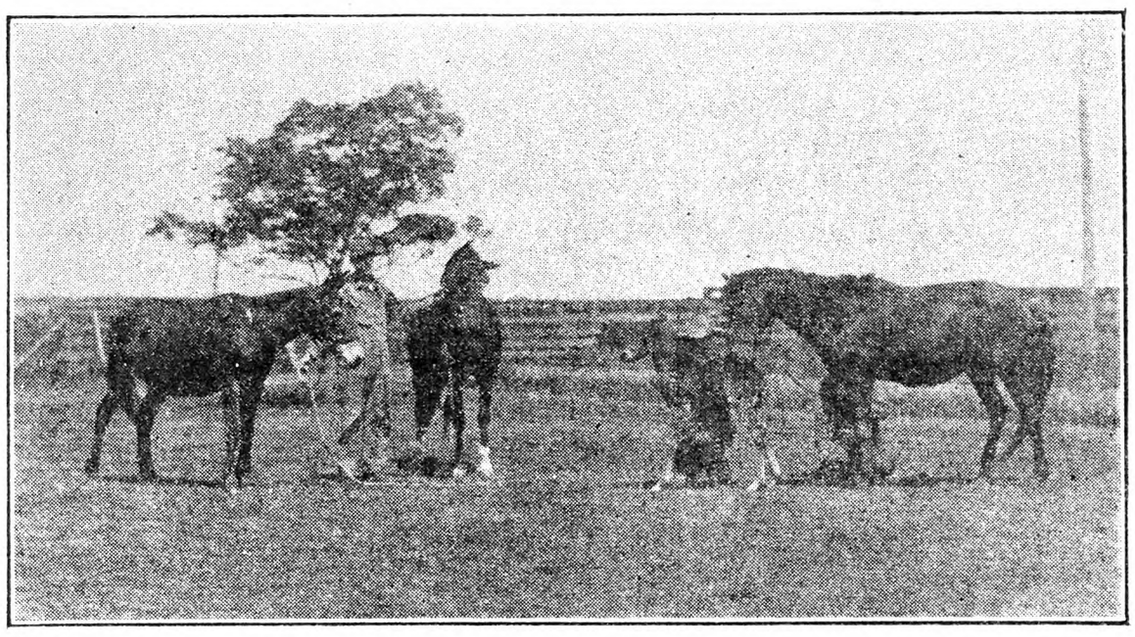
The dairy herd consists exclusively of Jerseys. Ninety cows are kept in the herd. Exhaustive tests are being conducted with cottonseed meal feeding. So long as the cows have access to good pasture or are fed cod-liver oil no bad results are obtained from feeding large amounts of cottonseed meal. Some of the cows have been fed as much as eight to 10 pounds of cottonseed meal per head daily for over three years with no bad results, so long as they were on pasture or were fed cod-liver oil. Their butter and milk were also normal. In no case did the cows so fed fail to conceive regularly and calve normally. When fed a ration high in cottonseed meal (1 to 2½ of milk) without access to pasture or without feeding cod-liver oil the cows, after two months, went off in both milk and general body condition. If they were kept on the cottonseed they would finally develop so-called typical cottonseed meal poisoning symptoms. However, in no case did such symptoms manifest themselves as long as the cows had access to pasture or were fed cod-liver oil. In cases where cows in dry lot were fed cottonseed meal, and had become blind they made a rapid recovery of sight, to apparent normal, when cod-liver oil was added to their ration.

The Station herd is producing an average of slightly over 4,000 pounds of 5.01 per cent milk retailing at 16 cents per quart, on a ration consisting of milo or kafir corn, 3 parts; wheat bran, 1 part; and cottonseed meal, 1½ parts by weight. Their roughage is cottonseed hulls and cane silage, all they will eat.

The poultry flock consists of several thousand White Leghorns. Broilers are bringing 30 cents and eggs 10 to 15 cents per dozen. A ration containing as high as 32 per cent cottonseed meal has been fed to laying hens without bad results, however, above that level they produced eggs with a salmon colored yolk.

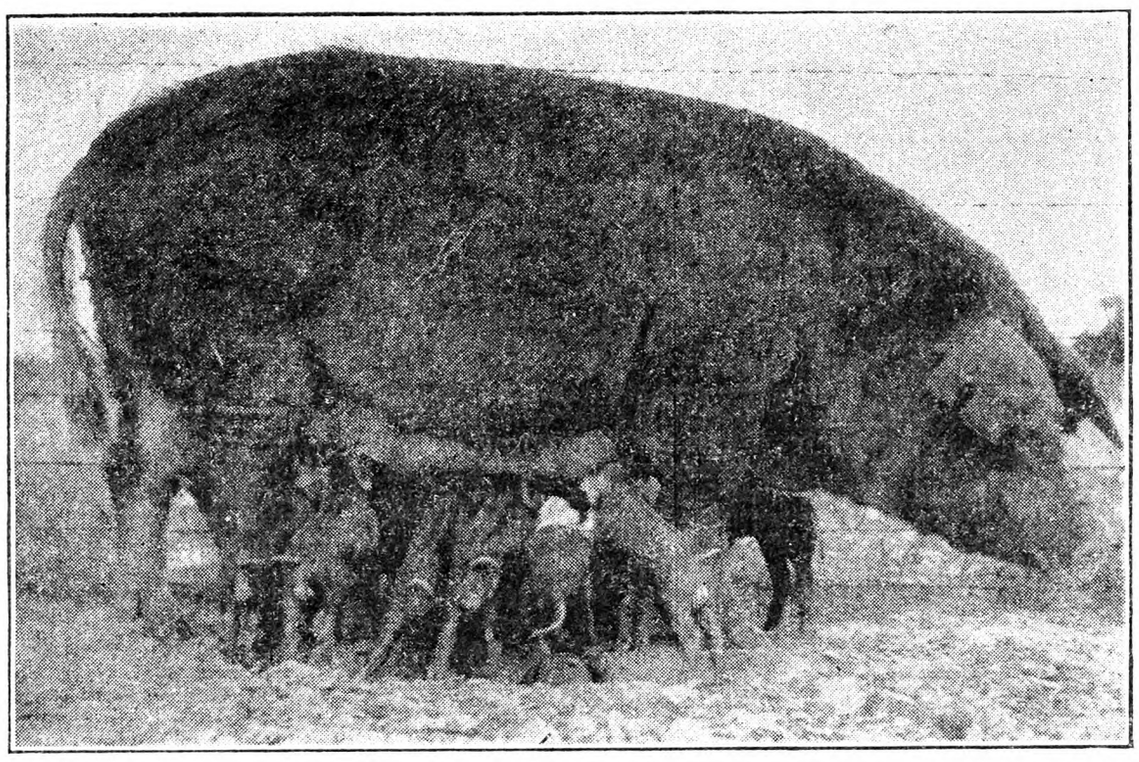


White Leghorns, at Texas A. and M. College on Summer range. Celotex houses are used at a cost of about $30 each

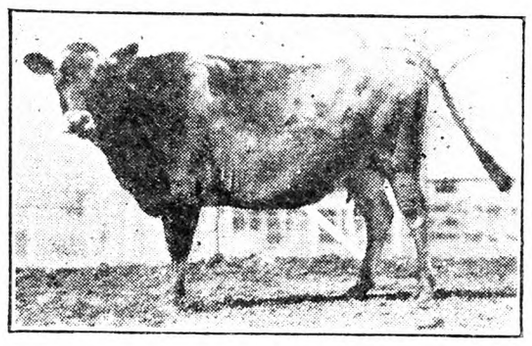


A fertile mare mule and part of her family. The mare mule on the left is the dam of the stallion, center. He in turn is the sire of the colt, which is out of the mare on the right

Texas cattlemen are now finishing over 200,000 steers annually, and shipping out over 1,000,000 head of feeders; a high percentage of which are eventually consumed on New York tables



Five-year-old Duroc sow, with her sixth consecutive litter of pigs. During the entire time, this sow received a ration containing 15 per cent cottonseed meal, 10 per cent wheat shorts, 75 per cent ground milo, salt and limestone 1 per cent each. Green pasture, oats and Sudan grass were available for 10 months of each year



This Jersey cow has been fed an alternate ration high in cottonseed meal for over two years with no bad results, so long as she was on pasture or received cod-liver oil

Clean the Farrowing Pens

John P. Willman, of the New York State College of Agriculture, makes the following sensible statement for preventing round worms which make most of the runt pigs that lose money:

"Remove all the dirt, dust, and litter from the farrowing pen floor and walls, and scrub thorougly with boiling water, to which one pound of lye has been added to 30 gallons. After washing the pen, spray it with a solution of one pint of cresol to four gallons of water. The hot water and lye loosen the dirt, heat kills the worm eggs, and the disinfectant kills the infectious diseases.

"Before farrowing, the sow's side should be brushed and the udder washed with soap and water. A chunk of dirt left on the underline may hold enough worm eggs to stunt the pig that swallows it.

"When the litter is old enough to be

moved to pasture they should be hauled, not driven, to a pasture where no pigs have been for at least a year. Driving the sow and litter over infected ground may ruin the work already done. After the pigs are four months old there is less chance of serious infection. But if the pigs are returned to old hog lots they should be fed on clean feeding floors and kept in clean, well-bedded, dry, and well-ventilated quarters."

Summer Pasturage

Grass on the dairy farm has always been considered the cheapest source of food nutrients and, for that reason, dairy farmers throughout the Northern States at this season of the year are anxious to get their cattle out on pasture at the earliest possible moment. Pasture land has been with us so long that often we do not fully appreciate its value, nor do we pay much of any attention to its handling. We could get considerably more value from it if we did give more thought to its care.

We should not be in too much hurry to get the cattle out. Early grass is full of water and lacks real food nutrients. Ten days or two weeks delay means a longer feeding period in the barn, but it gives the grass a chance to get some body and to develop a root system. This will result in a much longer grazing period through the late Summer when grass is normally rather short.

It is well to alternate pastures where such a procedure is possible. August and September are usually the worst months for a cow to get any appreciable food from pasture land. To overcome this difficulty it is desirable in many cases to mow one piece of grassland especially early. This gives an opportunity for the second crop of grass to get started when there are still some rains and before the midsummer drought comes, and this aftermath can be very nicely used for pasturing after the regular pasture land has been depleted. This is a standard practice among European farmers.

Another plan that is working out satisfactorily, especially on land that can be tilled, is the planting of Sweet clover. This plant is deep-rooted and will give grazing over a long period. In our practice we have seen Sweet clover grow so fast that the cows could not keep it eaten down with the result that in the late Summer they would be eating the tender shoots off the tops of Sweet clover plants that might be three to five feet high.

Do not expect grass to supply all the nutrients for milking cows. It is true that the stimulating effect of grass in the early Summer will take care of milk production requirements very nicely, but long continued dependence on grass alone will result in marked physical shrinkage. Under any except ideal conditions, a certain amount of grain should supplement pasture. This can be of a protein content as low as 12 per cent and fed at a ratio of a pound of grain to four to seven pounds of milk, depending on the amount of pasturage available.

Cows handled on pasture in this manner will produce economically throughout the Summer and go into the barns in the Fall in such a physical condition as will insure efficient production during the cold months. WALTER A. COOK.

Rhode Island.

Lancaster, Pa., Livestock Markets

Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending April 11, 1931.

Market.—All classes extremely dull at close. Beef steers and yearlings 25c or more lower, weighty kinds off most, top $8.75, average weight 1,410 lbs., bulk of sales $7.25 to $8. Bulls and she stock sharing steer weakness; cutters about steady; bulk fat heifers $6 to $6.75; medium bulls $5.25 to $6; butcher cows $4.25 to $5; cutters $2.50 to $3.25; little action in stocker and feeder division, weak to unevenly lower. Calves closing about steady with week's early 50c decline, top vealers $10.50.

Hogs weak to unevenly lower, top 180 to 220-lb. weight, $9.50.

Receipts for week ending April 11, 1931: Cattle 14 cars; 3 St. Louis, 2 St. Paul, 2 Chicago, 2 Omaha, 2 Indiana, 1 Pennsylvania, 1 Kentucky, 1 Wyoming; containing 364 head, 1,210 head trucked in; total cattle 1,574 head, 956 calves, 1,272 hogs, 414 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $8 to $9.25; medium, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $7 to $8; common, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $5.50 to $7; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $8.25 to $9.50; medium, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $7.25 to $8.25; good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $8.25 to $9.25.

Heifers.—Choice, 550 to 850 lbs., $7 to $7.75; good, 550 to 850 lbs., $6 to $7; medium, 550 to 850 lbs., $5.25 to $6; common, 550 to 850 lbs., $4.50 to $5.25.

Cows.—Choice, $5 to $5.75; good, $4 to $5; common and medium, $3 to $4; low cutter and cutter, $1.75 to $3.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $6 to $7.50; cutter, common and medium, $4.50 to $6; yearlings excluded.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $10 to $10.50; medium, $8.75 to $10; cull and common, $6.25 to $8.75.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 500 to 800 lbs., $7.25 to $8.50; common and medium, 500 to 800 lbs., $5 to $7.25; good and choice, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $7.50 to $8.75; common and medium, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $5.25 to $7.50.

Hogs.—Lt. wt., good and choice, 160 to 180 lbs., $9 to $9.50; lt. wt., good and choice, 180 to 200 lbs., $9 to $9.50; med. wt., good and choice, 200 to 220 lbs., $9 to $9.50; med. wt., good and choice, 220 to 250 lbs., $8.75 to $9.25; hvy. wt., good and choice, 250 to 290 lbs., $8.50 to $9; hvy. wt., good and choice, 290 to 350 lbs., $8 to $8.50; pkg. sows, medium and good, 275 to 500 lbs., $7 to $8.

LANCASTER FEED MARKET

Selling Price of Feeds (Cash at Warehouse).—Bran, ton, $33 to $34; shorts, $32 to $33; hominy, $32.50 to $33.50; middlings, $34.50 to $35.50; linseed, $42.50 to $43.50; gluten, $37 to $38; ground oats, $33 to $34; Soy-bean meal, $43 to $44; hog meal, $38.50 to $39.50; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $40 to $41; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $31.50 to $32.50; 20 per cent, $34.50 to $35.50; 22 per cent, $39 to $40; 24 per cent, $40.50 to $41.50; 25 per cent, $42.50 to $43.50; horse feed, 85 per cent, $36.50 to $37.50; Alfalfa, regular, $35.50 to $36.50; Alfalfa, reground, $37.50 to $38.50.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, qt., 7c; milk, special from Guernsey and Jersey herds, qt., 8 to 10c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $200 to $300; cows, fresh milk, grades, $100; cows, fresh milk, good to medium, $80 to $90; cows, fresh milk, common to poor, $50 to $70; beef cows and bulls, $7 to $11; sheep, $4.50 to $5.50; lambs, $9 to $11.50; veal calves, milk fed, choice, $16 to $18; veal calves, good to medium, $12 to $14; hogs, $8 to $9; fowls, heavy, live, lb., 22 to 24c; chickens for roasters, lb., 30 to 32c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 20 to 22c; maple syrup, gal., $1.75 to $2.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 14c; milk, special and certified, qt., 18 to 20c; milk, sold from chain stores, qt., 11 to 12c; butter, farmers' delivery, lb., 40 to 45c; butter, creamery, prints and rolls, lb., 31 to 34c; butter, creamery, cut from tubs, lb., 28 to 29c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 28 to 30c; cheese, part skim, lb., 22 to 25c; cheese, cottage, lb., 10 to 12c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 27 to 29c; asparagus, bch., 30 to 35; lettuce, head, 12 to 15c; celery, bch., 15 to 17c; cauliflower, each 25 to 28c; potatoes, pk., 30 to 35c; spinach, pk., 20 to 25c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25 to $2.50; maple sugar, lb., 45 to 50c. F. A. C.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 900 to 1,100, good	$7.85@$9.50
Medium	6.75@ 7.85
Common	5.60@ 6.75
Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	8.00@ 9.50
Medium	6.85@ 8.00
Heifers, 500 to 850, good	6.85@ 8.00
Common and medium	5.00@ 6.85
Cows, good	4.85@ 5.75
Common and medium	3.85@ 4.85
Low cutters and cutters	2.50@ 3.85
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	5.00@ 5.65
Cutter and medium	3.50@ 5.00
Vealers, milk-fed, good and ch	4.50@ 6.50
Medium	4.50@ 6.50
Cull and common	2.00@ 4.50
Calves, 250 to 350, good and ch	5.00@ 7.00
Common and medium	2.50@ 5.00

HOGS

Lt. wts., 140 to 160, good and ch	$8.10@$8.35
Lt. lts., 160 to 180, good and ch	8.15@ 8.35
180 to 200, good and ch	8.20@ 8.35
Med. wts., 200 to 220, good and ch	8.10@ 8.35
220 to 250, good and ch	7.85@ 8.20
Hvy. wts., 250 to 290, good and ch	7.65@ 8.00
290 to 350, good and ch	7.25@ 7.80
Pkg. sows, 275 to 500, med. and gd	6.00@ 6.75
Sl. pigs, 100 to 130, good and ch	7.85@ 8.35

SHEEP

(Shorn Basis Except Spring Lambs)

Spring lambs, good and choice	$14.00@16.00
Lambs, 90 down, good and ch	8.25@ 9.25
Medium	7.00@ 8.25
91 to 100, med. and ch	6.75@ 8.50
All wts., common	5.25@ 7.00
Wethers, 90 to 120, med. and good	3.25@ 5.50
Ewes, 90 to 120, med. and ch	2.75@ 4.50
120 to 150, med. and ch	2.50@ 4.25
All wts., cull and common	1.00@ 2.75

Livestock Sales

April 30.—Pinehurst Ayrshire Sale, Pinehurst, N. C.

May 12.—Guernseys; Chester County Blood-tested Sale; Chadds Ford Junction, Pa.

May 14.—National Guernsey Sale, Trenton, N. J.

May 15.—Coventry Florham Sixth Annual Guernsey Sale, Trenton, N. J.

May 16.—Bellaire Farm Guernsey dispersal, East Kensington, Conn.

May 18.—Moorland Guernsey dispersal, Montclair, N. J.

June 1.—W. McMonnies Jersey Sale, Madison, N. J.

June 4.—W. R. Spann Jersey Sale, Morristown, N. J.

June 8.—Wendover Farm Ayrshires, Bernardsville, N. J.

June 9.—Strathglass Farm Ayrshires, Port Chester, N. Y.

Coming Meetings and Shows

June 3-5.—American Forestry Association, annual convention, Grove Park Inn, Ashville, N. C.

Aug. 17-20.—Fourteenth annual American Country Life Conference, Ithaca, N. Y. For further information address American Country Life Association, 105 East 22nd St., New York City.

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55 Hampshire Ewes and Rams ALSO 40 SPRING LAMBS, all registered, from J. C. Penney flock. No reasonable offer refused as we must clear the place. R. ORTHWINE, 438 W. 37th St., New York City

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Berkshire and Chester cross or Yorkshire and Chester cross pigs
6-7 weeks old, $4.25 each
8-9 weeks old, $4.50 each
Chester White Barrows, 6 wks. old $6 ea.
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Cheshire and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester
7 weeks old, $4.50
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10 weeks old, $5.50
All Husky, Healthy, Fast Growing Stock
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Chester & Berkshire, Chester & Yorkshire, Chester & Duroc — 6-7 Weeks Old, $4.25 each; 8-9 Weeks Old, $4.50 each
All good healthy stock. Will ship in lots of two or more. If not satisfied return them at my expense.
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6-7 weeks old - $4.50 8-9 weeks old - $5.00
10 weeks old - $5.50
Berkshire and Chester, O. I. C. and Yorkshire crossed. Ship what you need C. O. D. on approval. My guarantee a square deal at all times. Give us a trial.
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Buy where quality is never sacrificed to quantity, we are prepared to supply you with pigs of rugged, fast growing strain from quality boars and sows—Berkshire and Chester cross, and Chester and Yorkshire cross, at above prices, also a few Chester Whites at 8 weeks old $5.50. Will ship C.O.D. on approval, crated free.
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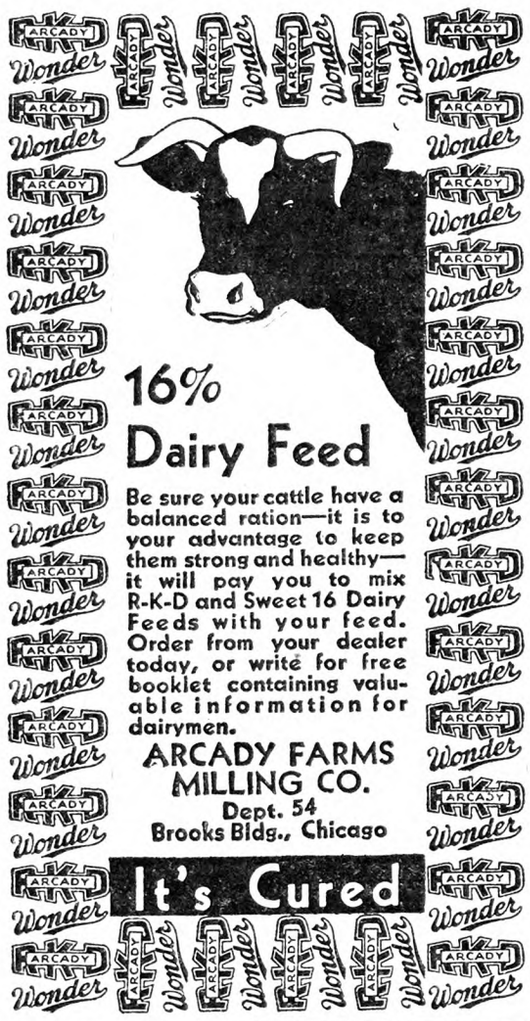

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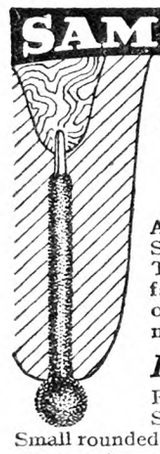

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Tioga County, N. Y., Cow Testing

Charles O. Holley, of Moravia, N. Y., makes the following report for March of the Tioga-Spencer Dairy Improvement Association:

During March there were 391 cows tested. The average production of milk and fat by these was 1,086 pounds of milk and 35.7 pounds of fat per cow in 31 days; 174 of these cows produced more than 40 pounds of fat, or 1,200 pounds of milk.

The high cow for milk and fat production was found in the herd owned by Mrs. K. L. Bradley and H. Ackley, of Spencer. "Rose," a six-year-old, two months fresh, produced 3,190 pounds of milk testing 3.1, making 98.9 of butterfat. This cow gained the 90 pounds of milk on three times milking. She was put on four times a day milking during the last of February. On March 8 this cow gave 102.9 pounds of milk, a dry milking was taken before test was begun. This cow is being fed about 24 pounds of dairy ration, nine pounds of filling ration, three pounds of cornmeal, four pounds of beet pulp, 36 pounds of silage and 12 pounds of mixed hay.

The average production of the herd was higher than any other in the association for March, the average being 1,561 pounds of milk and 52.3 pounds of fat. All except the high cow were milked three times daily.

George Exo, of Spencer, has second highest herd for milk production with an average of 1,517 pounds of milk and 450 pounds of fat. "Kitty Changeling Pontiac," eight-year-old Holstein-Friesian cow and long time high milk producer, fresh since October, is giving over 70 pounds of milk a day. The feed cost of 100 pounds of milk from this herd was 87 cents, the lowest of any herd in the association.

Brown Brothers, of Berkshire, have the only cow producing over one ton of milk in March on two times a day milking. "Sadie," a Holstein-Friesian cow, four years old, and two months fresh, produced 2,032 pounds of milk and 71.2 pounds of fat. Seven cows in this herd gave over 50 pounds of milk a day and two cows gave over 60 pounds and one cow gave 65.5 on two times a day milking. The herd average was 1,356 pounds of milk and 43.8 pounds of fat.

C. F. Ostrander, of Richford, has the highest for fat production on two times a day milking with an average of 1,315 pounds of milk and 45.7 pounds of fat.

Karl Klossner, of Berkshire, has the second highest herd for fat production with an average of 1,294 pounds of milk and 46.1 pounds of fat on three times milking.

John Klossner, Jr., of Berkshire, made a fine average production record of 1,228 pounds of milk and 45.5 pounds of fat.

Thirty-seven out of 48 cows in milk, owned by S. A. Seely Co., of Spencer, produced over 1,200 pounds of milk or 40 pounds of fat in March.

Two cows in the herd owned by Victor F. Strong, of Owego, produced more than 60 pounds of milk on two milkings a day.

Artis Pontiac Changeling, a six-year-old Holstein-Friesian cow owned by U. M. Bennett, of Tioga Centre, has produced more than 65 pounds of milk a day for the last three months on two milkings a day. The herd of 45 grade and pure-bred Holstein-Friesian cows owned by W. F. Ostrander & Son, of Nichols, is doing very well, when it is considered that half of the milking cows are fresh for their first time. There were four cows in this herd which produced more than two pounds of butterfat a day on two milkings a day and one cow produced 60 pounds of milk on two milkings.

Events of the Week

DOMESTIC.—The speed limit for automobiles on New York State highways is raised from 30 to 40 miles an hour under a bill which passed the Senate April 8. The measure, introduced by Assemblyman Milan E. Goodrich, of Westchester, has received favorable action in the lower house. The Goodrich bill was one of many relating to motor traffic. Another measure by the same sponsor would have removed the speed limit altogether. The latter bill, however, was dropped.

Enveloped in flames resulting from the ignition of gasoline fumes in her home at Swastika, N. Y., Mrs. Frank Stanley suffered burns April 8 which physicians feared may prove fatal. Dr. R. A. Rowlston, first to attend her, advanced the theory that static electricity in a clothesline and fumes in a coat which had just been cleaned, combined to cause the fire. The coat had been hanging in the yard. Mrs. Stanley took it into the kitchen and tossed it over a wire clothesline. Instantly there was a flash and the flames seared the woman.

Relatives of six victims who died in the crash of a Colonial Western Airways, Inc., passenger plane near Newark, N. J., Airport March 17, 1929, obtained a verdict of $89,000 April 10 from a jury in the court of Circuit Judge Nelson Y. Dungan. They sued for $600,000. The awards were as follows: $46,000 to Mrs. Laura I. Steever, wife of W. Clifton Steever, of Bloomfield, N. J.; $8,600 to Mrs. Gertrude M. Steever, mother of Gertrude Steever, of East Orange, N. J.; $7,500 to Max Neuberger, nephew of Raymond Helmstetter, of Irvington, N. J.; $7,500 to Gabriel Ziser, father of William Ziser, of Irvington, N. J., and $19,400 to Andrew Hagynasi, father of Frank and Stephen Hagynasi, of Stamford, Conn. The judge charged that the passengers assumed all the dangers involved in their flying by airplane within the reasonable limits of proper care by the aviation company. He declared the aviation company was not necessarily responsible if the pilot, Lou Foote, failed to exercise the best judgment when confronted by danger.

April 11 Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., began the celebration of its golden jubilee. Many widely known educators and philanthropists attended the gathering. Tuskegee, in the 50 years since Booker T. Washington began teaching, has grown from a henhouse and a stable, with one teacher and 30 students, into an institution with 122 buildings, 235 teachers and 1,600 students, its estate valued at more than $2,000,000.

Longfellow's Evangeline is to have a monument. Unveiling of the statue at St. Martin Memorial Park at Martinville, Louisiana, is part of the program when Acadians of Louisiana return hospitality shown them last year by Acadians of Grand Pre, Moncton, Montreal and Quebec. Last year descendants of the emigres, who were forced from their Nova Scotia homes to the bayous of Louisiana, visited Acadia and were entertained by their cousins of the homeland. This year the Nova Scotians returned the visit. A special train carried them to New Orleans April 16 and festivities continued until April 21. A dinner under the Evangeline oak on the bank of Bayou Teche country where their cousins lived for 175 years under the moss-draped oaks of the "forest primeval" was another scheduled event.

A day nursery as part of every public school in Jersey City, N. J., where mothers who have to work may leave their children to be cared for until they finish their day's labor, was advocated April 11 by Representative Mary T. Norton, of Jersey City, the East's first woman member of Congress. Jersey City has a population of 350,000, and only four day nurseries. This means that hundreds of children of mothers who work to earn a living for themselves and their babies, who are not of kindergarten age, are left with neighbors.

Twenty-five thousand week-end visitors to Atlantic City, N. J., clustered on the beach and Boardwalk April 11 to watch a fire which partly destroyed the Planters Peanut Corporation building and threatened stores and exhibitions of nationally known concerns. It was believed the loss would reach $1,000,000.

The village of Wallace, Mich., 15 miles north of Menominee and barely east of the Wisconsin line, was utterly destroyed by forest fires April 12, and all the inhabitants, who had joined the crews fighting to save the village of Ingalls, a few miles north, returned to find their own town in ashes. In Ingalls 15 residences, two cheese factories, two large grocery stores, a restaurant, three garages, a church and two filling stations have burned, along with many box cars on sidings.

Eleven men, including four city firemen and seven laborers, lost their lives at Chicago April 14, as the result of a suffocating fire that raged through the night in a Sanitary District tunnel under construction 35 feet beneath Twenty-second Street at Laflin Street and the death list would have been much longer if modern invention had not contributed to the herculean efforts of scores of courageous firemen and tunnel workers. At daybreak a smoke ejector machine, mounted on a motor truck, after a race there from Kenosha, Wis., in 88 minutes, made possible the unexpected rescue of 16 firemen and laborers from the underground firetrap. Another death, indirectly linked with the tunnel tragedy, occurred when an ambulance, speeding to the scene, ran down and killed Harry Fielder, a policeman. Fifty-four were injured in the fire and in the work of rescue.

The law office of Calvin Coolidge at Northampton, Mass., was entered by a burglar April 11, police said April 14. Although nothing was known to have been stolen from the former President's office, $30 was obtained from the safe of his former law partner, Ralph W. Hemenway.

WASHINGTON.—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, April 9 received the longest radio-telephone call on record at Washington. It was from William M. Jardine, the American Minister at Cairo, Egypt, 6,000 miles from Washington. The reception was not so good as might have been wished, but Mr. Stimson was able to understand that Mr. Jardine, formerly Secretary of Agriculture, was sending greetings as part of a radio-telephone experiment, and that his voice was being relayed by a ship in the Mediterranean.

Nicholas Longworth, Speaker of the House of Representatives, died at Aiken, S. C., April 9, of lobar pnuemonia. He was 61 years old. Death came in the country home of his friends, Mr. and Mrs. James F. Curtis, of Washington, with whom he was passing part of the early Spring, as had been the annual custom of the Speaker and Mrs. Longworth, the former Alice Roosevelt. The funeral, which took place at Cincinnati, was attended by the President and Vice-President. Mr. Longworth was survived by his widow and young daughter.

The naval oiler Salinas notified the Navy Department April 9 that it had arrived at Corinto, Nicaragua, from Balboa, 12 hours ahead of schedule, and began immediately unloading food supplies for the earthquake sufferers at Managua. Aboard the Salinas were 30,000 food rations, 500 bags of flour, 100 bags of salt, 30,000 pounds of hard bread, 600 sacks of red kidney beans and 300 sacks of rice.

America's six leading cities in health conservation were rated April 9 by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, with Detroit adjudged holder of the best record for cities of more than 500,000 population. The cities were entries in a contest last year conducted by the chamber in co-operation with the American Public Health Association. The winners, in addition to Detroit, were: Newark, among cities from 250,000 to 500,000; New Haven, in the 100,000 to 250,000 class; Racine, Wis., 50,000 to 100,000; Alhambra, Cal., 20,000 to 50,000, and Chestertown, Md., cities under 20,000.

A move to drive out of the country about 100,000 aliens who entered illegally was disclosed April 10 at the Labor Department as part of the Administration's effort to reduce unemployment. In the face of some protests, William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, stated his determination to keep Federal agents "out in full force," especially in industrial centers, to run down and deport foreigners who are unable to prove their right to be in the United States. The effort supplements the Administration's recent order for the withholding of consular visas from all immigrants who seem likely to become public charges. This order has all but shut off the influx of aliens from Mexico and Canada and has greatly reduced the flow from Europe. With some 6,000,000 persons unemployed in this country, the government estimates that there are about 400,000 aliens in the United States who got in by unlawful methods.

Officials at the Department of Agriculture said April 10 that there was no known method of controlling outbreaks of buffalo gnats preying on horses and mules in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana. They said the insect was dependent upon running water for development and that it was possible the early season of warm weather may have aided in their rapid breeding. About 20 years ago buffalo gnats attracted attention along the lower Mississippi River. They frequently became so abundant that plantation operations were stopped because of painful attacks on livestock and human beings. These outbreaks were due to recurring overflows of the Mississippi. The development of levees changed these conditions so that the outbreaks are less frequent. Heavy losses in stock are reported from the infested areas, where farmers are burning smudges and oiling animals to repel the insects.

Boys and Girls

Contributors' List

* Marks the names of those whose work appears in Our Page this month.

New York.—Joseph Preniss, Avis Mary Creedon (10), Charles Wells (6), Rosalie Wells (9), Cleta Duckworth (15), Anna Yurkeweze, Iona Welker, Margaret May, Marline Williams (11), Marie Baer (14), Phyllis Syring (8), Edna Hilber (13), Wilma Alothalter (15), *Lois Raege, Irene Lippel, Louise Rowlee, Mildred Peebles (15), Janica Markell (16), Ruth Orr, Dorothy Brodine, Teresa Prinzing, Helen Hehn, Therese O'Brien, Genevieve South (14), Ivan Gossoo (11), Irene Harrington (17), Norma Orr, Frank Pasquale, Chester Edler (12), *Jackson Moody, Bertha Wilson, *Norris Wooley (6), Gwendolyn Smith (13), Eunice Post (12), *Diana DeNitto, Melda Sprague, *Louise Jenkins, Daniel Boothe, Eva Durant, *Cleo Bradford, *Charlotte Dolly (17).

Pennsylvania.—Elvira Parke, Stanley Kochan (16), Roger Lewis (10), Eric Andrews, Josephine Sewitz (16), Lucille Spitler, Clayton Cressman, Ruth Balling (5), Myrtle Dauber (12), Margaret Kipple (13), Ruth Passmore (15), Edna Wynick (16), Erma Herschey, Mildred Eckhart.

Massachusetts.—Elsie Church, Charles Keily (10), Christina McAdams (13), Barbara Miller, Helen Koslowskie, John Petroski, Mary Eskow, Elizabeth Townsend.

Connecticut.—Mary Judd (10), Hunter Cathcart (13), Elizabeth Davy (12), Carl Setterburg (9), Sophie Kozey, Alex Duhansky (16), Sadislow Duhansky (15), Genevieve Faryniarz (12), August Grigalot, Dorothy Bramen (14), Stanley Smith (5).

Rhode Island.—Frances McCall (16), Hattie Abreiter, Arthur Garwin (14), Judith Halliday.

New Jersey. — Louise Yawger, Kyne Janu (13), Marie Winstall, Michael Dombroski (14), Mildred Hulme, Isabelle Foley, Alice Chew (18).

West Virginia.—Clark Allender (17).

Maine. — Annie Fenton (12), Dorothy Parkhurst.

Ohio.—Mary Buchanen, Dorothy Moore, Emma Miller (18), Garnet Gross (12).

Vermont.—Mary Buxton (15), Eugenia Powers (18), Catherine Oriticari.

Maryland. — Artley Clarke (13), Celestro Clarke (11), Eva Herbert (14), Edna Buhrman (8).

Delaware. — *Randolph Eastburn, *Grace Clark.

Kentucky. — William Wilkins, Edna Franz (13), Charles Franz (10).

Spring's Trail

Somewhere in the lowlands wreathed in mist,
Behind some grayly budding willow trees,
Crushing sweetness to a perfume faint,
Spring waits, on her flower-covered knees.

As April softly slips into the land,
Dawn breaks, with soft, young splendor all aglow,
And as they wander, laughing, hand in hand,
Flowers bloom in every footstep as they go.

—By Jane E. Goddard (16), Ohio.

Pastoral Parson and His Country Folks

By Rev. George B. Gilbert

A REAL SCRAP.—About once in so often you hear again about those good old times when everybody was a saint. Right below us here in a town where the Parson now has a parish, along in 1845, a brother undertook to walk across his brother's meadow lot—apparently once too often. It does not record that this did any special damage to the land or the crops, but it did result in some damage to the walker and the owner, for they met right out in this path and "in a plea of trespass" it states that the "said defendant, then and there, with like force and arms and with the defendant's hands and fists and with a certain large and heavy stone which he, the said defendant, then and there, held in his hands, gave beat and struck the said plaintiff a great many, to wit, twenty severe and heavy blows, and strokes, in and upon various and several parts of the body of the said plaintiff, to wit, upon the forehead, the right temple, the left temple, the crown of the head, the back part of the head, the face, breast, shoulders, arms, legs, back, and divers other parts of the body." Further on in this little brotherly meeting the defendant did "pull, choke, and strangle the plaintiff, and finally pushed him down and upon the ground and then and there greatly hurt, bruised, and wounded him." It appears that he then let him up and proceeded to throw at him "to wit, ten large and heavy stones" which hit him "On the several parts of his body to wit—" and all the other parts named above are listed over again. The record doesn't say how the trial came out.

BROKEN GLASS.—The Parson just heard a thumping noise on the side of the house and found it was Charles beginning the baseball season. It wasn't five minutes, however, before Charles appeared to tell us that he had broken a pane of glass in the storm window. It was a large pane too. But the Parson didn't say anything save that it would show us that that was a poor place to play ball. He thought right away of how he leaned a storm window up against the side of the house when he was putting them on last Fall and the wind blew it over and smashed a bigger pane than this one. It was fully as careless a thing to do as this and while the boy might not have reminded the Parson of it, it was not unlikely that he would have done some remembering and some thinking too.

HIS PLACE SUITS. — Speaking of Charles, now 13 years old, reminds the Parson how the boy came home the other day and said he had a chum up at school, and he wanted to go up Saturday afternoon and visit him. So it was arranged and up he went. When he came home he had much to say about how this boy had everything one's heart could desire. He had a tool shop in the basement and electric motors and a nice bicycle and everything. "But I'm going to have him down to see my place, papa." So down the boy came. It was most interesting to see Charles start out with this boy to "show him over the place." They went all up in the woods and round the pond and through the barn and then into our shed and tool-house and storage room for everything. "Gee, but he did like this place!" And one could easily see the little fellow had more honest pride in the old home place than ever before. When the Parson next went into the shed house he could hardly believe his eyes. If the boy hadn't been out and cleaned that place up and arranged things about and made it spick and span as you please. He even cleaned out up over head. So it pays to have company. Good for us all to have company—if you don't make too much fuss over it and give everybody else a headache before they get there and yourself two days in bed after they are gone.

THE YOUNG STOCK.—Charles is at home for a vacation and is having a great time looking after his young stock—in fact very young. Ten days ago there were 15 head all told on this ranch and today there are 29. Two black pigs, two black calves (we already had one black cat), and 10 lambs. Three sets of twins from seven mothers isn't so bad, though we have done better. There may be more lambs yet. So far we have saved every one. Half of the flock were lambs of last year. The sheep are out on the pasture now and eat no hay. Their Winter season of feeding is certainly nearly three months shorter than that of cows. They certainly are cunning, as they jump up and down and play all the time.

THE RAT BANQUET.—This county and many others of the State have been staging rat banquets. The government had charge and the red quill rat poison was duly mixed and dispensed from various places about the county at 50 cents. Over 400 orders were sent in. We have had rats lately, more than ever before. They were offered a three-course menu of hamburg steak, corn flakes, and fish, these duly flavored with red quill. It is hard to tell what the results were, but the rat hole in our henhouse has not been opened up since the special supper.

WHAT A TEACHER DID.—There are so many things a teacher in the rural schools can do. In this case a man who has not been in this country so very long had a shipment of 1,500 chicks come in. Of that number he counted out 1,001 dead. The company being written to about it, was quite haughty, to put it mildly. They seemed to have no idea whatever of replacing them—"the only such case they had ever had. It must have been the fault of the receiver." Then the teacher, who is an elderly person, not only a real mother to her children but to the whole neighborhood, got busy. She wrote the concern a long letter stating the case in full—what a loss it was and how ill it could be afforded. Signed certificates were sent from the railroad man and from the postmaster as well. These chicks came two boxes tied together, and in every case the most dead ones were in the lower box. There was not air enough. The next letter that came from the concern was as different from the first as black from white. They would replace part of the lost chicks immediately and all of them at the time of the April shipment. The tone of the letter was sweet as honey. This teacher, when we opened up the old church for Easter after the Spring mud season had a wonderful Easter program all ready, with every one of the children taking part.

IMMORTALITY HERE. — The Parson spoke on Easter of that phase of immortality which begins on this earth here, how that which is best of us and worthy of immortality anywhere will linger here below long after the flesh is gone. Our voices, if gentle and bidding, will still be heard; our presence, if kindly, will still be felt; and our footsteps, if upward leading, will still be followed. If God so loves the trees and the flowers and the grasses that each Springtime he again performs the miracle of their resurrection, how much more will He bring again to live that most precious of all His creations—the ever restless, longing, aspiring human soul!

N. Y. State Dairy Figures

Agricultura Statistician R. L. Gillett, makes the following statement regarding dairy conditions in New York State.

The March 1 production per cow was slightly larger that last year and the greatest for this date since these records became available in 1925. The percentage of cows dry on March 1 was the lowest for this date.

March	1929	1930	1931
Per cent of cows dry..	36	35	32
Milk production per cow, all cows in herd (1 day) lbs.	14.8	15.6	15.9

Based on methods previously used, the annual production per cow has been estimated as follows: 1922—5,060 lbs.; 1923—5,111 lbs.; 1924—5,021 lbs.; 1925—5,132 lbs.; 1926—5,373 lbs.; 1927—5,497 lbs.; 1928—5,534 lbs.; 1929 5,512 lbs.; 1930—5,473 lbs.

The following table gives the estimated total production and disposal of milk. (An enumeration of actual totals of milk received at creameries, cheese factories, milk stations, condensaries, etc., during 1930 will be completed in the near future).

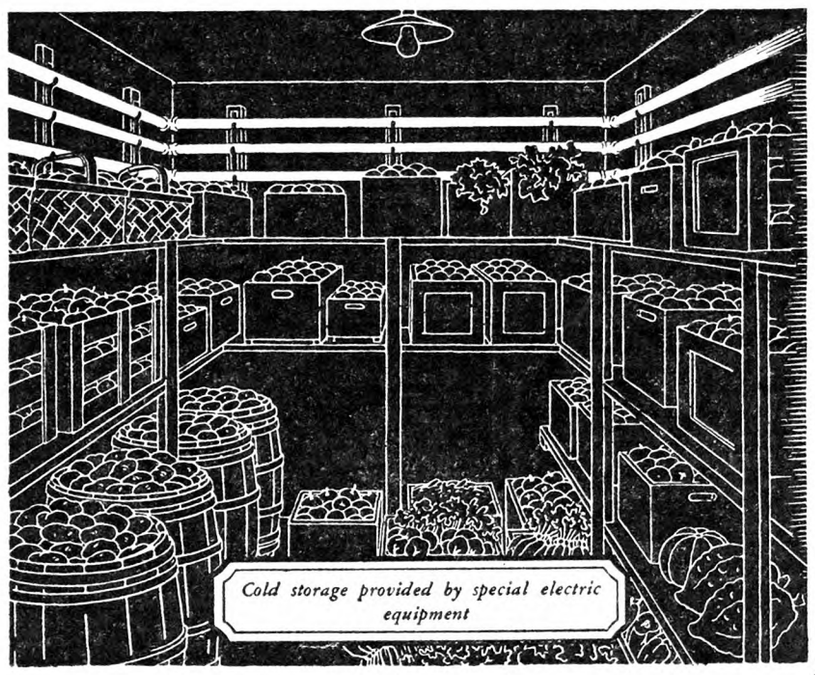
	1930
Average number cows of milking age	1,341,600
Production per cow, lbs. ..	5,473
Total milk production, lbs.	7,342,810,000
Used in farm homes as milk or cream, lbs.	343,858,000
For farm-made butter, lbs.	464,228,000
Fed to calves, lbs.	540,009,000
Sold at retail, to small dealers, etc., lbs.	501,973,000
Sold to milk plants, etc...	5,492,742,000
Total	7,342,810,000

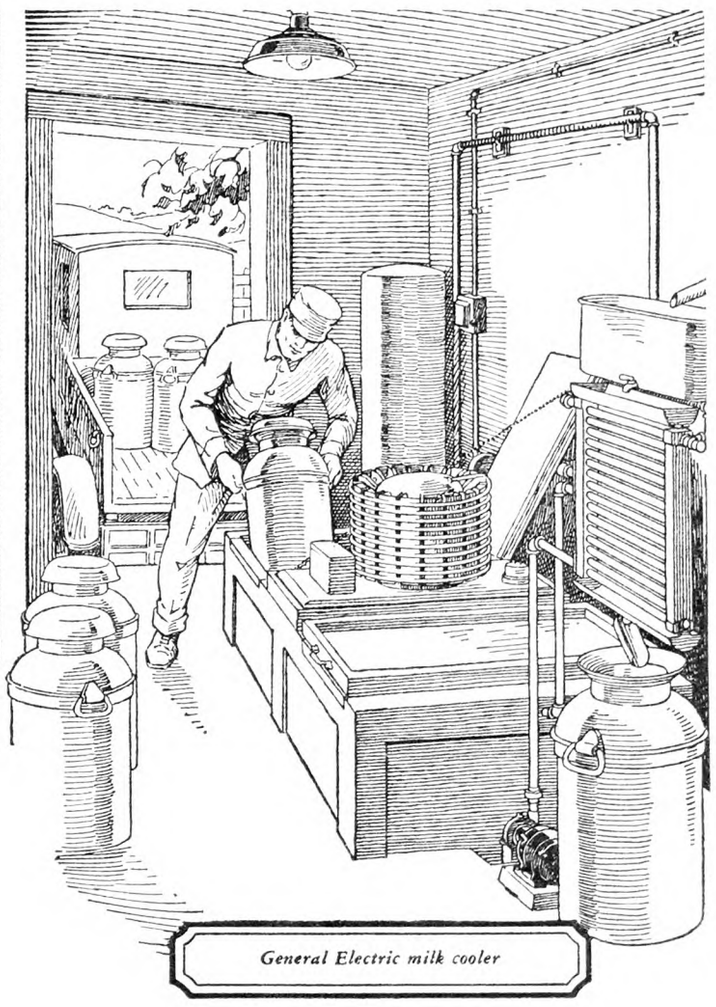
Based on reports from individual farms the following disposal of calves is estimated, though the figures are only approximate at best. They relate to estimated numbers born alive.

	1930
Died	49,800
Killed for hide (deaconed) ..	134,600
Fatted for veal	451,800
Raised for dairy cows	286,300
Raised for bulls and steers ...	59,600
Other disposal	262,600
Total	1,244,700

Scalloped Meat

Prepare 1½ cups of chopped meat, two cups of tomato sauce. Season with pepper and salt, and 1½ cups of bread crumbs. Begin with a layer of meat in baking dish, then tomato sauce, then bread crumbs until there are six layers. Brown in oven. MRS. A. L. B.


Cold storage provided by special electric equipment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There are 200 practical uses of electricity and of General Electric equipment in farming. Consult your electric power company—find out which of these labor-savers will bring you the greatest immediate profit.

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"I CONSIDER the General Electric milk cooler as offering the most practical and efficient method for cooling milk on a dairy farm," writes a Massachusetts farmer.

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Week of April 27	$18.00	$18.00	$20.00	$23.00
Week of May 4	17.00	17.00	19.00	22.00

Special Mating Chicks $2.00 per 100 Higher.

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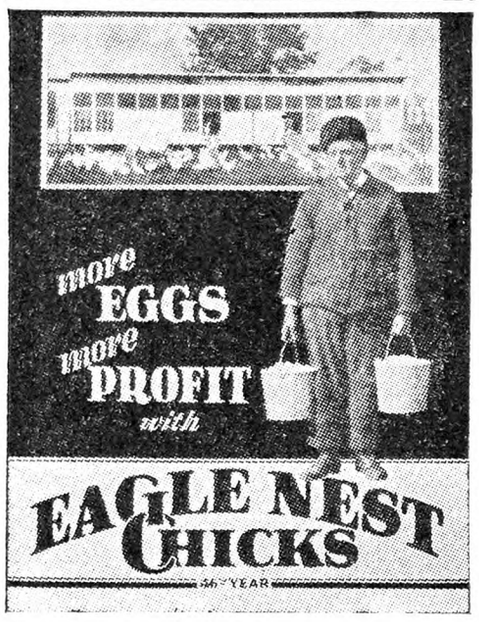

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J. W. Parks "Joe" Parks' father founded the Parks Strain in 1889. Now Joe's boys are about ready to continue this strain into the third generation of Parks.

Eggs—Chicks—Youngsters are now at prices where they were in 1918, proving that we are willing to stand our honest share of this world-wide readjustment. Parks' Strain is America's greatest laying strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Some Records they've made—148 eggs in 148 days. Lots of 300-eggers up to 357 in a year. Customers report flock averages up to 271 eggs and profits per hen per year ranging up to $8.09. Winners in over 40 laying contests. Free chicks or eggs with every order.

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Just send a postal for a big free catalog that describes this wonderful laying strain of Barred Rocks. Every mating is headed by males from official Laying Contest R. O. P. hens.

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ORDER NOW—*SAVE MONEY!*

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$2.25	$4.50	$ 8.50	$41.50	$ 82.00
Barred, White, Buff Rocks	2.75	5.50	10.00	50.00	100.00
S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds & Black Minorcas	2.75	5.50	10.00	50.00	100.00
White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons	2.75	5.50	10.00	50.00	100.00
Jersey Black Giants	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.50	130.00
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Order direct from this ad—or send for our beautiful catalogue giving description of "Wolf-Certified" Quality Chicks, also our 100% delivery and we also guarantee the livability of your baby chicks for ten days after you receive them, we want you to be satisfied. Order today. Send $1 with your order. Chicks shipped C. O. D. for balance.

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JUNIATA CHIX (May Prices)	100	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$8	$70
Everlay Strain Br. Leghorns	8	70
Owens Strain R. I. Reds	8	70
Basom's Barred Rocks	8	70
Heavy Mixed	7	60
Assorted or Broiler Chicks	6	50

Write for prices on started chicks. Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.

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GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

English & Tancred Strain	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Heavy Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00
Light Mixed	2.00	4.00	6.00

500 lots, $2.50 less; 1,000 lots, $10 less. 100% prepaid safe delivery guar. Cash or C.O.D. FREE CIR.

Green Forest Poultry Farm, Box 4, Richfield, Pa.

Dr. Romig's *Super Quality* Chicks

White or Barred Rocks	$10.00—100
White Wyandottes	10.00—100

Heavy mixed..$8.00—100; White Leghorns..$8.00—100

Write for new low discounts on orders of 400 and up.

F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian, Beaver Springs, Pa.

N. Y. State Egg Contest

Carried on at Farmingdale, Long Island. Following is summary for the sixth month ending with March, 1931:

A pen of White Leghorns from Michigan entered by W. S. Hannah & Sons is leading the New York State contest in total score to date at the end of March. This pen has earned 1,286 points and 1,328 eggs. The same entry is also high pen for the month with 282 points and 275 eggs. These Michigan birds just came within fifteen one-hundredths of a point of the new high monthly record established last March by the entry of Harold L. Codner. W. S. Hannah's birds succeeded in winning high pen for the month and high pen to date upon three different occasions during the contest of a year ago. The half way mark in the present contest, which is reached with this report shows ten points past the score of 1,100 points, compared with only three pens making this score at the close of the twenty-sixth week last year.

Farview Poultry Farm appears among the leaders during the month for the fifth consecutive time.

A White Leghorn owned by Milo L. Palmer was high pullet for March with 33 points and 31 eggs. This bird was one of two perfect score birds for the month owned by Mr. Palmer and adds two more perfect records to his three of last month. A R. I. Red owned by Moss Farm is the highest pullet to date with 158 points, and she has held that place for three months. Another Massachusetts Red entered by Walliceton Farm is the highest to date in number of eggs, with 162 eggs to her credit at the halfway mark.

Oak Hill Farm Leghorns laid the heaviest eggs for the month, averaging 25.67 ounces per dozen.—C. D. Anderson, Manager, Egg-laying Contest.

Table No. 1. — Egg production.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Leghorns	710	18.3	1.39	2.51	0.88	1.90
Wyandottes	.313		.123		.190	
R. I. Reds	110	19.0	2.18	3.10	0.88	1.90
Barred Rocks	60	17.3	1.35	2.83	0.88	1.90
Buff Rocks	10	22.2	1.90	4.40	0.88	1.90
White Rocks	20	12.3	1.21	3.64	0.88	1.90
Av. 910 pullets		18.25	1.52	2.59	....	....

1—Variety; 2—Number of pullets; 3—Average eggs per pullet; 4—Pounds dry mash per pullet; 5—Pounds grain per pullet; 6—Moist mash and oats; 7—Milk, oats and cornmeal.

Table No. 2.—Return above cost of feed per pullet.

Variety	Value of eggs per pullet	Cost of feed	Return above cost of feed
Leghorns	$0.443	$0.141	$0.302
Wyandottes	.313	.169	.258
R. I. Reds	.427	.169	.258
Barred Rocks	.389	.146	.243
Buff Rocks	.499	.186	.313
White Rocks	.277	.157	.120

Table No. 3.—Wholesale egg prices for March.

March—3d	10th	17th	25th	31st	Av.
White ..$0.285	$0.29	$0.30	$0.28	$0.29	$0.29
Brown .. .255	.27	.27	.26	.26	.27
Medium.. .23	.23	.235	.22	.23	.23

Table No. 4.—Cost of feed.

Average Analysis: Protein, 20.4 per cent; carbohydrates, 54.4 per cent; fat, 4.3 per cent; fiber, 5.3 per cent; ash, 8.1 per cent. Farmingdale mash—

300 lbs. yellow cornmeal	$5.31
250 lbs. wheat bran	3.55
100 lbs. standard middlings	1.47
100 lbs. ground oats	1.63
100 lbs. meat scrap, 50% protein	3.70
50 lbs. Alfalfa leaf meal	1.39
50 lbs. fish meal	2.13
50 lbs. skim-milk, dried	2.85
1000 lbs cost	$22.03
100 lbs. cost	2.20

Table No. 5.—Scratch feed.

200 lbs. cracked corn	$3.54
100 lbs. wheat	1.71
300 lbs. grain cost	$5.25
100 lbs. cost	1.75

Table No. 6.—High pens for March (31 days).

	Points	Eggs
W. L.—W. S. Hannah & Sons	282	275
W. L.—Lukert Leghorn Farm	274	260
L. I. R.—Oak Hill Pltry Farm	267	248
W. L.—Carl J. Lindstedt	262	249
W. L.—R. H. Vaughn & Son	254	254
W. L.—White Leghorn Farm	252	242
W. L.—Farview Pltry Farm	251	240
R. I. R.—Moss Farm	247	235
L. I. R.—West Neck Farm	246	228
W. L.—Miller Pltry Farm	244	244
W. L.—Joachim Br'd'g Farm	244	249

Table No. 7.—High pens to date to March 31, 1931 (182 days).

	Points	Eggs
W. L.—W. S. Hannah & Sons	1,286	1,328
W. L.—Lukert Leghorn Farm	1,278	1,271
W. L.—Farview Pltry Farm	1,262	1,296
W. L.—Pratt Exp. Farm	1,244	1,307
L. I. R.—Moss Farm	1,238	1,279
R. I. R.—John Z. LaBelle	1,196	1,279
W. L.—The Pioneer Hatchery	1,193	1,182
W. L.—Joachim Br'd'g Farm	1,153	1,251
W. L.—Mohawk Roost	1,123	1,159
R. I. R.—Sunshine Farm	1,109	1,076

Table No. 8.—High pullets for March (31 days).

	Points	Eggs
W. L.—70-2, Milo L. Palmer	33	31
L. I. R.—85-4, West Neck Farm	32	30
W. L.—44-6, W. S. Hannah & Son	32	31
L. I. R.—85-1, West Neck Farm	32	31
R. I. R.—84-A, Moss Farm	32	31
W. L.—7-8, Lukert Leghorn Farm	31	29
W. L.—11-0, Codner's W. L. Farm	31	30
W. L.—70-4, Milo L. Palmer	31	29
W. L.—11-4, Codner's W. L. Farm	31	30
W. L.—70-9, Milo L. Palmer	31	31

Table No. 9.—High pullets to date (to March 31, 1931—182 days).

	Points	Eggs
R. I. R.—84-8, Moss Farm	158	159
R. I. R.—81-6, Walliceton Farm	155	162
W. L.—7-8, Lukert Leghorn Farm	155	152
W. L.—84-1, Moss Farm	154	149
R. I. R.—82-A, Walker Farms	154	146
W. L.—56-0, Pratt Exp. Farm	153	161
W. L.—7-7, Lukert Leghorn Farm	152	145
R. I. R.—79-1, Sunshine Farm	152	141
W. L.—10-3, Pioneer Hatchery	151	142
W. L.—44-2, W. S. Hannah & Sons	150	146

(Continued on Page 528)

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Book your order now for April and May chicks.

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Quality Chicks 25,000 WEEKLY electrically hatched from only first class stock at new reduced prices. Wh. Leghorns, 8c; Reds, Barred Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, Bl. Minorcas, 9c; Buff Rocks, 11c; Giants, 14c; Heavy Mixed, 8c; Light Mixed, 7c.

PLUM CREEK POULTRY FARM. Sunbury, Pa.

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Tancred S. C. White Leghorns. $8 per 100. From my own free range flock. 100% live delivery, postpaid. Circular free.

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JUST GOOD CHICKS

White Wyandottes, $12; Reds, White and Barred Rocks, $10.00; White Leghorns, $8.00; Assorted, $8.00. ½c less in 500 lots. I guarantee your satisfaction.

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PAIGE'S Quality Chicks

Barred and White Rocks	10c
White Leghorns	9c
Heavy Mixed	9c

100% live arrival guaranteed. C.O.D

Geo. W. Paige Selinsgrove, Pa

CHICKS C. O. D. — 100 Rocks or Reds, $9; Leghorns or Heavy Mixed, $8; Light Mixed, $7. Free range. Safe delivery guaranteed. Circular.

W. A. LAUVER, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS—Large type Barron S. C. W. Leghorns from my own free-range flock at $8.00—100. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WM. F. GRAHAM, McAlisterville, Pa

9c CHICKS—PULLETS, Barron White Leghorns only. BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM, New Washington, Ohio

Important to Advertisers

Copy and instructions for classified advertisements **must reach us on Thursday morning** in order to insure insertion **in following week's paper.** Change of copy or notice to discontinue advertisement should reach us on **Monday morning** in order to prevent advertisement appearing in following week's paper.

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

April 16, 1931.

MILK

April: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.79 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.41; 2B, $1.66; 2C (milk made into sour cream), $1.41; Class 3, $1.35.

In classes 2A, 2B, and 2C, a differential of 5c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat is added to milk testing above 3.5 per cent and deducted for that testing below this point. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c per .1 of 1 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.70; Class 2, $1.70; Class 3, $1.50.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh fancy	$0.26¾@	$0.27¼
Extra 92 score		.26¼
Firsts 88 to 91 score	.25¼@	.26
Seconds	.24½@	.25
Lower grades		.24
Ladles	.21 @	.24
Packing stock	.13 @	.20½
Renovated	.24½@	.25
Sweet fancy	.28¾@	.29¼
Extra		.28¼
Firsts	26½@	.28
Seconds	.25½@	.26
Centralized	.24½@	.25¾

CHEESE

State—Whole Milk		
Flats, held	$0.21 @	$0.22½
Fresh, specials	.15 @	.15½
Fancy	.14 @	.14½
Wisconsin—Whole Milk		
Flats, 1930 cured	.18 @	.19
Fresh	.15 @	.15½
Daisies, fresh, fancy	.15 @	.15¾
1930 cured	.18½@	.19½
Young America, fresh	.15¾@	.16½
June	.19 @	.20

EGGS

Nearby, white fancy (including premiums)	$0.25 @	$0.26
Extra	.22½@	.24
Average extras		.22
Extra firsts	.21 @	.21½
Pacific Coast	.23 @	.28
Mixed colors	.21½@	.23½
Gathered best	.22 @	.24
Fair to good	.17 @	.20

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.35@	$0.45
Fair to good	.23@	.30
Roosters	.15@	.21
Fowls	.18@	.27
Ducks	.22@	.23
Turkeys, average	.31@	.36
Squabs, lb., ungraded	.35@	.45
Graded	.45@	.50
Dark, doz.	1.50@	2.50

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.24@	$0.25
Chickens	.20@	.32
Roosters	.12@	.14
Ducks	.14@	.22
Geese	.10@	.12
Rabbits, lb.	.12@	.23

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$8.00@	$8.50
Bulls	5.00@	5.25
Cows	2.75@	3.50
Calves, best	9.00@	9.50
Common to good	4.00@	8.00
Sheep	3.00@	4.00
Lambs	9.50@	10.00
Hogs	7.50@	8.00

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.09@	$0.11
Good to choice	.07@	.08
Lambs, hothouse, head	4.00@	9.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	13.50@	16.00
Bulls	8.00@	8.50
Cows	8.00@	12.00

POTATOES

L. I., 150 lbs.	$1.85@	$3.40
In bulk, 180 lbs.	3.75@	4.00
Maine, 180 lbs.	3.50@	4.00
Idaho, bu. box	2.25@	2.75
Bermuda, bbl.	9.00@	11.00
Cuba, bu.	2.00@	3.00
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bu.	1.00@	3.75
Del. and Md. bskt.	1.50@	2.75

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz. bchs.	$1.00@	$4.00
Beets, bu.	.50@	.75
Cabbage, ton	19.00@	21.00
Carrots, bu.	.50@	.75
Cauliflower, bu.	1.50@	2.00
Celery, doz.	1.25@	1.75
Cucumbers, bu.	4.00@	9.00
Dandelions, bu.	.25@	.75
Knob Celery, 100 bchs.	6.00@	8.00
Eggplants, bu.	2.50@	4.50
Horseradish, bbl.	5.50@	5.75
Leeks, 100 bchs.	3.00@	4.00
Lettuce, bu.	.50@	4.00
Lima beans, bu.	2.50@	6.00
Okra, bu.	1.25@	2.00
Onions—		
Eastern, yel., 100-lb. bag	.25@	1.00
Mid. Wn., yel., 100-lb. bag	1.20@	1.40
50-lb. bag	.55@	.85
White, 50 lbs.	.35@	.85
Parsnips, bu.	.50@	.65
Peas, bu.	1.25@	3.00
Peppers, bu.	1.00@	5.50
Radishes, bu.	1.50@	2.25
Salsify, 100 bchs.	6.00@	8.00
Spinach, bu.	.80@	1.00
Squash, Winter, bbl.	1.25@	1.50
String beans, bu.	1.00@	6.00
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.00@	4.00

DRIED BEANS—*Jobbing Prices*

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$4.65@	$5.50
Pea	4.85@	5.00
Red kidney	9.00@	9.25
White kidney	6.50@	6.75

FRUITS

Apples, McIntosh, bbl.	$3.00@	$8.00
Baldwin	3.00@	6.00
Spy	3.00@	7.00
Rome	3.00@	6.50
Pears, bu.	1.00@	1.75
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	1.00@	7.00
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.25@	.40

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy, ton	$26.00@	27.00
No. 2	24.00@	25.00
No. 3	21.00@	23.00
Clover mixed	22.00@	29.00
Straw, rye		16.00
Oat and wheat	12.00@	13.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.	$0.97⅛
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.79¼
Oats, No. 2 white	.40
Rye	.58

Retail Prices at New York

Butter, best, lb.	$0.35@	$0.36
Milk, grade A, qt.		.18
Grade B		.15
Cream, 40 per cent, ½ pt.		.25
20 per cent		.16
Eggs, best, doz.	.35@	.38
Gathered	.28@	.30
Turkeys, lb.	.40@	.55
Chickens	.35@	.45
Ducklings	.35@	.40
Apples, doz.	.30@	.40
Oranges, doz.	.35@	.50
Potatoes, peck	.30@	.35
Lettuce, head	.05@	.10
Cabbage, lb.	.03@	.04
String beans, lb.	.20@	.25

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by the Bureau of Markets, New Jersey Department of Agriculture.)

Apples moved slowly on the Philadelphia fruit and vegetable market during the past week, and the market was less active than the previous week. Truck receipts of Staymans in ⅝-bu. baskets sold mostly at 50c to $1, with a few fancy up to $1.25. Paragons and Romes were quoted at 75c to $1. On the carlot market New York State Baldwins were quoted mostly at $1.50 to $1.75 per bushel, and Maryland Staymans were quoted at $1.50 to $1.75. Fancy Staymans from Pennsylvania moved fairly well at $2 for large-size marks. The strawberry market was stronger, due to lighter supplies and a more active demand. The best Florida stock sold at 43 to 46c per quart, with poorer stock down as low as 30c. Supplies of asparagus are increasing daily, with shipments now coming from California, Georgia and South Carolina. California stock moved mostly at $2.25 to $4 per dozen bunches, while marks from other sections sold at $2 to $3.25. Spinach from New Jersey was slow, with most sales at 40 to 60c per bushel. Eastern Shore broccoli greens were weak and sold at 40 to 65c per bushel, depending upon the quality. Texas beets were firm. Lettuce crates sold at $1.90 to $2, and ½ crates at $1.15 to $1.25. Louisiana stock sold at $1.40. The carrot market was steady with a moderate demand for the fairly liberal supplies. Texas bunched stock brought $1.75 to $2 per crate. The cabbage market was dull and trading was slow. Texas crates brought $1.85 to $2, and Florida hampers $1.25 to $1.40. The onion market was dull with trading slow and most marks showed ordinary to poor quality. New York, 100-lb. sacks, yellows, brought $1.15 to $1.25, with poorer sprouted stock down to 50c to $1. Most offerings of Massachusetts onions were of poor quality and values were difficult to determine, with most sales quoted at 50c to $1. Texas yellow Bermudas sold at $2 per crate, with poorer $1.50 to $1.75. The white potato market was steady for old stock, and Pennsylvania round whites brought $1.85 to $2.10 per 100-lb. sack, while Maine Green Mountains sold at $2.25 to $2.35. Idaho Russets sold at $2.35 to $2.50 per 100-lb. sack. New potatoes were weaker, with demand slow. Spaulding Rose sold at $7.50 to $8 per double-headed barrel, while No. 2 brought $4.50 to $5.50. Dandelion greens from nearby were in liberal supply and sold at 50 to 75c per bushel. The market for turnip tops from New Jersey was weak, with supplies liberal and some accumulations noted. Stock showed a wide range in quality and condition, with the best quality at 50 to 65c per bushel, while poorer stock was practically worthless. Maryland and Virginia kale in barrels was in more liberal supply and brought 75 to 85c. Nearby leeks were slightly stronger at the close and sold at 2½ to 4c per bunch. Radishes from Virginia were quoted at 75c to $1 per bushel hamper, while Alabama crates sold at $1 to $1.25. Hothouse rhubarb from Pennsylvania was in slightly heavier receipt and the market was weaker, with most sales at 3 to 4c. Scallions were steady at 75c to $1 per 100 bunches, while watercress from the Eastern Shore sold at 2 to 3c per bunch. The mushroom market was steady to firm, with the best whites quoted at 60c to $1 per 3-lb. basket, while poorer marks were down to 20 to 40c. The sweet potato market was quiet. Fancy sweets were in fairly active demand, but ordinary stock met a very slow movement. The best New Jersey yellows brought $1.50 to $1.65 per ⅝-bu. basket, while reds moved at $1.60 to $1.75. Bushel yellows sold at $2.25 to $2.50 for New Jersey offerings, while Maryland and Delaware No. 1 were quoted at $1.75 to $2. Yams were steady at $1.50 to $1.75.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Supplies of fresh eggs were moderate during the past few days, but they were ample for the trade requirements. Buyers are still operating cautiously, and the market eased off ½ to 1c from the week before. Fresh extra firsts sold at 20 to 21c a dozen, with most sales at 20c. Fresh firsts were quoted at 19 to 19½c, a decline of 1c from the week before. Carefully selected and candled eggs sold mostly at 25 to 27c. Best Pacific Coast whites brought 26 to 28c, with Mid-west mixed colors at 20 to 21c.

Receipts of live poultry were relatively light during the past week, and the market was steady. Colored fowls were firm at 26 to 27c per lb. Chickens were steady at 31 to 33c, with smooth-legged stock slightly higher. Broilers were in moderate supply and the market was steady. Fancy Plymouth Rocks sold for 39 to 40c per pound, and mixed colors moved at 35 to 37c at the close. Old roosters were steady at 13 to 14c. Offerings on the dressed poultry market were limited, demand fairly active, and the market was firm for desirable, small sizes. Fresh-killed fowls were steady, with 4 to 6-lb. stock quoted at 25 to 27c. Chickens were steady at 27 to 30c, with stags at 19 to 23c.

HAY AND STRAW

Hay of fine quality moved at satisfactory figures, but a large part of the supply was of ordinary quality, and this was dull and weak. Timothy and best clover mixed were quoted at $23 to $25 per ton. Straw held steady, with best rye straw at $12.50 to $13, wheat at $12 to $12.50, and oat straw at $12 to $12.50 per ton.

J. M. F.

Boston Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

Increasing supplies of asparagus, cucumbers and dandelions have occupied the center of interest on the Boston Produce Market during the past week. Demand was also good on lettuce, potatoes, spinach and rhubarb. The butter and egg markets were generally unsettled. Wool was easy with trading light.

Apples.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native Baldwins, ord., 75c to $1.50, poorer 50c. Baldwins, fancy, $1.75 to $2; large extra fancy, few sales, $2.10 to $2.25. McIntosh, ord., $1 to $2; best, few sales, mostly $2.50 to $3.50. Various odd varieties, ord., 50c to $1.50 std. bu. box. Baldwins, Me., unclassified, $2.50 to $3.50 bbl. N. H., A grade, $4.50 to $5. Me., Spys, A grade, $3.50 to $4.50; poorer $2.50. Ben Davis, $2 to $3 bbl.

Asparagus.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Calif., crts., very large, $3 to $3.50; large, $2.50 to $3.25; small to medium, $2.50 to $3 doz. bchs.

Beets.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native cut off, 35 to 60c bu. box. Tex., crts., bchd., $2 to $2.50; beet greens, native, 75c to $1 box.

Cabbage.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native Danish, ord., few sales, 25 to 40c std. bu. box. N. Y., Danish, few sales, 75 to 90c 100-lb. sacks. Tex., crts., $1.50 to $1.85; Fla., ord., 40 to 75c; few, $1; Savoy, $1 to $1.15; 1½-bu. hpr.

Carrots.—Supply moderate, demand slow. Native cut off, 35 to 65c; std. bu. box. Tex. and Calif., bchd., fair, $2 to $2.50; poorer lower crate.

Cucumbers.—Supply increasing, demand good. Native, h.h., 50 to 60 cukes, mostly $7; few, $7.50; poorer low as $3.50 std. bu. box; 24 cukes, $2.50 to $3.25 carton.

Cranberries.—Supply moderately light, demand light. Mass. Howes, best, $4 to $5; poorer lower ¼-bbl. crt.

Dandelions.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native outdoor, 75c to $1 std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supply moderate, demand good on best. Native, 18 heads, h.h., 75c to $1 std. bu. box. Calif., 4 to 5 doz. heads, best, $2 to $3; poorer low as $1 crt.; Ariz., $2 to $3 crt.

Mushrooms.—Supply moderate, demand good. Mass., $1 to $1.25; N. Y., 75c to $1; few, $1.10; Pa., 50 to 85c 3-lb. bskt.

Onions.—Supply moderate, demand slow. Native, 50 to 75c std. bu. box; Mich, best, 70 to 75c; poorer, 50c 50 lbs.; N. Y., mostly ord. and wasty, 75c to $1 100 lbs.; Chile, 50 lbs., $3 to $3.25. to $3.25.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Maine, 100 lbs., best, $2; few $1.90 bag; P. E. I. Mts., few sales, best, $2.50 to $2.85 90-lb. bag.

Radishes. — Supply moderate, demand good. 40 to 50 bchs., native h.h., ord., $1.25 to $1.75; fancy, $2 to $2.50 std. bu. box.

Rhubarb. — Supply moderate, demand good. Native h.h., 12 to 14c lb.; Calif., outdoor, few sales, $1.50 40-lb. box.

Scallions.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 60 bchs., $1.25 to $1.50; few $1 std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Tex., best, 65 to 85c bu. bskt.; Va., poor, 25 to 40c bu. bskt.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderately light, demand slow. Quality only fair. Native h.h., 40 to 50c lb.; Florida, poor, $1 to $2 6-bskt. crt.; Mex., lug, good, $3 to $3.50.

Turnips.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native purple tops, $1 to $1.35 std. bu. box. P. E. I., rutabaga, mostly 85 to 90c; poorer, 50c 50-lb. sack.

Hay.—Supplies light, mostly lower grades, demand poor except on best. No. 1 Timothy, $26.50; eastern, $18 to $23.75; clover mixed, red, $24.50; Alfalfa, $28 to $29 ton.

Butter.—Market easy. Creamery extras, 28c; firsts, 26½ to 27½c; seconds, 24 to 26c lb.

Eggs.—Market unsettled, nearby henneries, brown extras, 26c; white extras, 24 to 25c; fresh eastern, 23 to 23½c doz.

Poultry.—Dressed. Supply moderately light, demand fair. Fowl, 4 to 5 lbs., 26c; 3 to 3½ lbs., 24 to 26c; natives, 26 to 27c; stags, 4 to 5 lbs., 21 to 23c; broilers, few sales, 35 to 42c; roosters, 20c lb. Live fowl, firm, 25 to 27c; Leghorns, 23 to 24c; chickens, 28 to 30c; roosters, 15 to 17c lb.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins, N. Y., held, 21½ to 22c; fresh, 16½ to 17c; western, held, 21 to 21½c; fresh, 16 to 16½c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $5.50 to $6. Calif., small white, $5 to $6; Yellow Eyes, $6.75 to $7.25; red kidney, $10.50 to $11; Lima, $8.50 to $9 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market quiet, demand slow.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 26 to 27c; clothing, 21 to 22c; ½ blood, combing, 26 to 27c; clothing, 21 to 22c; ⅜ blood, combing, 23 to 24c; clothing, 21 to 22c; ¼ blood, combing, 23 to 24c; clothing, 21 to 22c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 65 to 68c; clothing, 55 to 58c; ½ blood, combing, 56 to 59c; clothing, 48 to 51c; ⅜ blood, combing, 42 to 46c; clothing, 40 to 42c; ¼ blood, combing, 37 to 41c; clothing, 35 to 37c; Terri fine, combing, 65 to 68c; clothing, 58 to 60c; ½ blood, combing, 60 to 62c; clothing, 53 to 57c; ⅜ blood, combing, 49 to 53c; clothing, 45 to 48c; ¼ blood, combing, 42 to 46c; clothing, 37 to 40c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs.—Supply light, market mostly $1 higher, demand good. Bulk of sales $8 to $8.50.

Cattle.—Supply killing classes light, market on cows steady to 50c higher; bulls fully 50c higher and vealers about steady; demand fairly active for cows and bulls; rather slow for vealers.

Cows.—Common and medium, $4 to $6; low cutter and cutter, $2.50 to $3.50.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium, $3 to $5.50.

Vealers.—Medium and choice, $7.50 to $11; cull and common, $5 to $7.50.

Sheep.—Not enough offered to test market.

Milk Cows. — Supply rather light, market mostly steady with a week ago; demand fair. Choice, head, $110 to $130; good, $75 to $110; medium, $50 to $70; common, $40 to $50.

CARRION flowers belonging to the genus Stapleia, are natives of South Africa; some of them are so offensive in odor that flies lay their eggs in them. They are succulent leafless plants resembling a spineless cactus; the brown or purple flowers are star-shaped. They are quaint and interesting plants.

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BROILERS WANTED

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Checks mailed within 24 hours.
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Ample Capital — Established 1884.

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West Washington Market, N. Y. C.

Reference: Your bank.

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Our growth in handling live poultry was through recommendation from one Shipper to another. We have expert salesmen which enables us to get best prices and make prompt returns daily. We feed and water all poultry thoroughly before selling assuring good weights. Coops returned promptly. Ship us and be guaranteed satisfaction.

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We Save Your SHRINKAGE

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Tags and Coops Furnished on Request.
Send Us Your Next Shipment.

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Free coops, tags and metal locking seals. Scientific feeding to REDUCE TRANSIT SHRINKAGES. Credits guaranteed.

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48 YEARS' EXPERIENCE handling live poultry assures you best results. STOCK WATERED AND FED thoroughly on arrival.

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Range Paralysis—the Mysterious Malady

Something over 10 years ago, poultrymen began to become increasingly alarmed over losses occurrying in their flocks, for which they could find no explanation. In most cases, the trouble showed itself chiefly or entirely among pullets or cockerels just coming into maturity upon their ranges but, in some, a very similar, if not identical, disorder appeared in the laying houses after production had begun. It is altogether unlikely that 10 years covers the period of existence of what was apparently a new disease, but the last decade has certainly seen a great increase in its prevalence and each season now brings to THE R. N.-Y. numerous inquiries, all reciting the same story and asking for information and help. The story told is simple. It is only that of growing birds, previously in apparent health, found upon their runs or in their houses sitting or lying upon their sides unable to walk. If disturbed, they attempt to run but only succeed in fluttering along and soon cease their efforts to move. Color of comb and face remains bright and appetite is retained for a time but, after a few days, they become icreasingly weak and emaciated and, with few exceptions, die. As the paralysis of one or both legs is the most evident symptom and the trouble frequently occurs before the young stock is housed, "range paralysis" has become a popular term for the disorder.

So widespread and serious a disorder has, of course, attracted the attention of investigators who have the training and facilities for study of poultry diseases but these authorities have, in the main, confessed themselves baffled in their attempts to find the cause of the paralysis or a cure for it. Actual or apparent paralysis of various groups of muscles is peculiarly common in domestic fowls. In some cases, what appears to be paralysis is a weakness that leads to disinclination to use muscles still capable of function, as in the case of the "leg weakness" of young chicks suffering from ill nourished bones, the result of confinement away from the needed direct sunshine or in that of mature fowls that have reached the late stages of some chronic disorder that has finally sapped their strength.

In an effort to find out what our various State experiment stations have learned about range paralysis—a name that may as well stand until better knowledge offers a more appropriate one—I have addressed a letter of inquiry to a number of them and will quote the substance of their replies. A bulletin from the Michigan agricultural station, issued several years ago, says that "leg weakness" may be a symptom of tuberculosis, sarcomatosis, bacillary white diarrhoea (now called pullorum disease.—M.B.D.), fowl cholera, worm infestations, nutritional disturbances, botulism and coccidiosis. The authors, however, "Became convinced that a certain pathogenic agent must be responsible for the very prevalent disease in poultry which appears in young stock during the late Summer, Fall and early Winter months."

Dr. Burnett of the Veterinary College at Cornell University, after speaking of the general application of the term "range paralysis" to all forms of leg and wing paralysis, regardless of the cause, says that true fowl paralysis is a disease of the nervous system with definite changes in the nerve structures; that no one knows the cause, and that the condition may be compared in some respects with the infantile paralysis of children. For this form of paralysis, he is not able to suggest a cure. Professor Jas. E. Rice, of the poultry husbandry department at Cornell University, feels that there may be many causes of this derangement of the nerve structures, among them, possibly, the toxic effects of intestinal parasites or bacterial diseases or even the breaking down of nerve tissues from inherited weakness. He regards the subject as very much in need of more scientific investigation.

The Ohio Experiment Station, through its department of disease research, offers no solution of the problem, but suggest three lines of thought in the search for the cause of the disease, viz: Infectious diseases, parasitic infestations and hereditary influences. Disposal of the infected birds while they are yet in marketable condition seems to it as good a procedure as any in the present absence of any known method of prevention or cure.

The department of veterinary science at the Amherst, Mass., Agricultural College has not undertaken any investigational work in this disease, though it has become quite prevalent in the State, and has no solution of the problems presented to offer. It is expected that experimental work will soon be started there.

Dr. Beach of the Wisconsin Station is quite well convinced from the observations made there that the underlying cause of this paralysis is infestation by parasites, as those carrying coccidiosis, or by the small tapeworms. In all cases of paralysis investigated there, heavy infestation by these parasites has been found, and the evidence that some virus having no connection with them may be responsible for the paralysis under consideration seems to him far from conclusive.

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Light Mixed	....	4.00	7.00	32.50	65
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not heretofore mentioned to suggest. This is an inflammatory condition of the intestinal tract called enteritis. When neither a correction in feeding methods nor treatment for intestinal worms is indicated, and a post-mortem examination reveals enlarged and thickened intestinal walls, with evidences of irritation of the first third of the intestinal tract enteritis is considered to be present and an astringent powder to be administered in the drinking water is advised.

The California Station at Berkeley has conducted little experimental work in this disease but has had opportunity to make wide observations in the field. The cases of paralysis examined there have very uniformly been the subjects of intestinal parasitism and removal of the parasites has in some cases been accompanied by disappearance of the paralysis in the flocks. Nevertheless, the workers there are of the opinion that parasites are not the primary cause of the paralysis though they may, in some way, be connected with it. A somewhat similar part to that played by the cecum worms of hens in the causation of blackhead in turkeys may be encountered here. The fact that the vast majority of fowls showing parasitic infestation suffer from no involvment of the central nerve system, such as is found in range paralysis, and that many of the victims of paralysis are not also sufferers from parasites seems to them quite definite evidence that parasites alone cannot be responsible for range paralysis.

W. T. Johnson, Poultry Pathologist of the Oregon Station at Corvallis, Ore., believes that some form of infection not connected with the intestinal parasites of poultry offers the most reasonable explanation of range paralysis consistent with field observations. He has not found what seems to him worth-while evidence that this form of paralysis is caused by tapeworms, round worms or coccidia. He is even in doubt as to whether anyone has really demonstrated that there is any such condition as chronic coccidiosis, a type of that disease frequently mentioned as responsible for range paralysis. He finds evidence that this latter disease is self limited and runs a rather brief course. The fact that the majority of fowls experimentally inoculated with coccidia in the laboratory do not show evidence of paralysis offers further evidence that these parasites alone cannot cause the disease.

This brief summary of opinions held by investigators into poultry disorders forces the conclusion that so-called range paralysis is the outstanding mystery in poultry culture. Here is a widespread disorder that, for years, has caused heavy losses to poultrymen at a time when there seemed about to begin some return for the time and expense invested in young stock. M. B. D.

Care of Parrot

Some time ago I read in THE R. N.-Y. an interesting letter regarding food for parrot. But instructive as this article was, it did not stress sufficiently the importance of exercise. For exercise is I believe directly proportional to the health, alertness and good humor of a parrot. As proof of this theory let me relate briefly my own experience.

Two and a half years ago my husband purchased a six-months-old Mexican Redhead, which had had no taming of any kind. It did have, however, two outstanding characteristics; a desire to play and to use its wings. After acquainting the bird with our home and teaching her really to trust and like me, I began giving her lessons in flying. This was accomplished by holding her two or three inches above the floor and tossing her gently off my hand. Little by little her wings strengthened until she was able to fly from my hand to her cage. Then she learned to circle the living-room. Now Polly follows me everywhere, upstairs and down.

Once the parrot had learned the use of her wings she became very alert and inquisitive. Words and commands were easily mastered. She had an excellent appetite and a keener desire to play. I noticed too that she became less noisy, until now she screeches but seldom.

At the present time my bird obeys 15 commands, such as cry, crow, sing, call the dog, etc., and her vocabulary consists of about 20 words. She is an apt pupil and I believe it is due to plenty of exercise. In fact, I think exercise is of such great importance that it should never be overlooked. Rather one should give the bird a large cage with a swing and several perches, let her out often, and if she is young teach her to fly. A variety of food is important, but vegetables must be given in limited quantities. Plenty of fresh water, preferably boiled, is always essential.

In closing let me call your attention to some outstanding characteristics of the parrot. Five of the most remarkable are these: Their highly developed sense of hearing which enables them to distinguish distant as well as local sounds, their ability to associate idea and sound or idea and action, their keen sense of smell, their love of play and last but not least their decided preference for bright colors, such as red or yellow. MRS. C. N. HAYNER.

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Barred Rocks—White Leghorns—R. I. Reds
10c each 500 chicks 9c each 1000 or more 8c each
SCARBOROUGH HATCHERY Milford, Del.

TRAP NEST PEDIGREED S.C.W. LEGHORNS
at hatchery prices. Every male on place with dams record 250 to 315. Prices $13 to $20.
M. L. PALMER Alfred Station, New York

HOLLYWOOD LEGHORN CHICKS
From large size heavy production bred hens.
$8.00—100 $37.50—500 $70.00—1000
C. M. Shellenberger Poultry Farm Box 10 Richfield, Pa.

Hi - Powered Leghorn Chicks
They lay nickles, not pennies. Pedigreed, blood tested, shell treated, superior eggs. Large chicks.
EGG & APPLE FARM Route R Trumansburg, N. Y.

HANSON STRAIN SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS CHICKS & EGGS
Acknowledged the best laying strain. 750 Pullet flock averaged 209 eggs. Webster Kuney, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

LEGHORN CHICKS Barron Strain S.C.W. Produced by a breeder from trapnested and pedigreed 2-year-old birds. All B.W.D. tested. Our circular on request. CLARABEN COURT FARM, ROSLYN, N. Y.

Zeller's Leghorns —Quality Chicks— —Heavy Type— —Production Bred— R.O.P. Males. ZELLER'S LEGHORN FARM, R.41, Palmyra, Pa.

S.C.W. Leghorn Chix $10.00 per 100. Blood tested, special mated, 200-300-egg records. Lafayette Farm, Red Hook, N.Y.

CHIX—Leg., 8c; Bd Rocks, 10c; Reds, 10c; W. Rocks, 12c; H. Mix., 8c; L. Mix., 6½c. From free range flocks. Send for cat. The Monroe Hatchery, Bx R, Richfield, Pa.

Builds Early Profit Makers

These birds, fed exclusively on B-B, were raised in a battery brooder and have never seen direct sunlight. But because of the high vitamin content and perfect balance of B-B feed, they weighed 2¾ pounds each when photographed at 12 weeks of age!

CONCLUSIVE tests prove that B-B Vitamized All-Mash Chick Starter Ration produces 26% extra weight during a chick's first six weeks! After that, B-B Vitamized Broiler and Growing Ration takes up the job, developing the growing birds into vigorous big-boned pullets or plump, heavy cockerels.

B-B Vitamized All-Mash Broiler and Growing Ration has all the Vitamins, minerals and health-giving concentrates required by the growing bird, such as Milk Sugar Feed, Cod Liver Oil, Dried Buttermilk, Alfalfa Leaf Meal, Linseed Oil Meal, Meat Meal, Fish Meal and other ingredients that produce extra weight, better bone development and added vitality.

Poultrymen who use B-B Feed find that their birds reach the money-making stage at an early age. "At 12 weeks, my 100 birds raised on B-B feed average 3 pounds in weight," writes Paul Van Hanezhein, Walworth, N. Y. "I sold 2-pound broilers when my cockerels were 9 weeks old," says A. W. Early, Fairport, N. Y. E. R. Stiles, of Portland, Me., says "I had white Wyandottes dress 2½ pounds when 8 weeks old and pullets from the same lot start to lay when 19 weeks old."

Guaranteed Results

To prove that B-B Vitamized All-Mash Broiler and Growing Ration will give you best results, we make this offer. Get a supply from your dealer. Feed it to a part of your hatch and compare with any feed you choose to use for the balance. If B-B doesn't produce more vigorous pullets or heavier cockerels bring the empty bags back to your dealer with your figures and he will return your money.

Another feed that we particularly recommend to poultrymen at this season is B-B Broiler and Crate Fattener, a feed for finishing off birds before marketing. Tests prove that this remarkable feed adds 30% to 50% of weight in 10 to 16 days!

Many poultrymen are having excellent results with B-B Daisy All-Mash Starting and Growing Feed and we recommend this to feeders who want a good ration at an exceptionally low price. We supply it either with or without Cod Liver Oil. You can feed B-B Daisy All-Mash at lower feed cost than you can mix your own ration.

BULL BRAND B-B ALL MASH

MARITIME MILLING CO., INC.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

VITAMIZED BROILER & GROWING RATION

More Productive-Yet Surprisingly Low Priced!

M-165

CHICKS on EASY TERMS

BE SURE TO READ THIS
Ask about our plan which enables you to make extra money or get chicks by acting as our local agent.

No need to tie your money up months in advance. Buy on our easy terms plan—$1 per 100 books your order. **We ship C. O. D.,** and guarantee 100% safe, live delivery of big, stout, healthy chicks in good condition. Prompt delivery—the date you want. Famous strains—winners at the egg laying contests—Tancred, Ferris, Fishel, Sheppard, Martin, Thompson and others. 16 breeds. **Write now for our FREE Catalog** and eye opening prices. Member I. B. C. A.

FAIRPORT HATCHERIES, BOX 42 FAIRPORT, N. Y.

Chicks C.O.D. $1 Down

Let us ship you our chicks. $1.00 with order, balance C. O. D. Our chicks are from some of Ohio's best flocks that have been carefully culled for type, color and egg production. 100% Live arrival. Postpaid.

	50	100	500	1000
White, Buff and Brown Leghorns	$4.75	$ 8.50	$42.50	$ 85.00
Barred, White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Anconas	5.25	10.00	50.00	100.00
White and S. L. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks and Black Minorcas	5.75	11.00	55.00	110.00

Light Mixed, 8c; J. B. Giants, 16c.

EMPIRE HATCHERY, Box 50, COLUMBUS GROVE, OHIO

N. Y. State Egg Contest

(Continued from Page 524)

Table No. 10.—Award of certificates of egg production for month of March to highest pens in various varieties.

	Points	Eggs
W. L.—W. S. Hannah & Sons	282	275
L. I. R.—Oak Hill Pltry Farm	267	248
Bd. R.—V. H. Kirkup	201	190
Buff R.—Far-A-Way Farm	213	222
W. R.—Holtzapple Pltry Farm	142	146

Table No. 11.—Award of certificates to egg production for the month of March to the highest pullets in the various varieties.

	Points	Eggs
W. L.—70-2, Milo L. Palmer	33	31
W. W.—78-3, Byron Pepper	22	22
L. I. R.—85-4, West Neck Farm	32	30
Bd. R.—93-3, Mapes Pltry Farm	30	29
Buff R.—97-A, Far-A-Way Farm	28	30
W. R.—100-1, Kalerok Farm	30	29

Countrywide Situation

Perhaps the most striking farm development of the Spring season thus far is the reported intention of farmers to reduce the acreage of Spring wheat. From one point of view this reduction would be no more than usually happens regarding a crop which sold at low prices the season before, but the sharpness of the reported decrease amounting to about one-seventh is encouraging to those who have hoped that farmers themselves would be able to shape the course of the troublesome wheat situation by adjusting the supply more nearly to the demands of the home market. The trouble with the wheat market all along has been its dependence on foreign markets, which are more and more crowded with receipts from countries producing wheat at low costs.

The effect of planting less Spring wheat may not be very great this year because of the large Winter wheat crop in prospect. It is hard to see any very favorable wheat market in the future short of a crop failure somewhere or further sharp reductions in acreage. Less land planted to wheat means, of course, more land available for other crops. So far as the land is shifted to corn production, the outlook is not bad. More corn means more feeding material for livestock and dairy producers. On the all-around farm it means that the corn producer will supply his own market for the crop by feeding it to farm animals. Some of the land may be used for fodder crops and the like and will strengthen the general farm position against possibilities of drought or shortage.

Official reports of cotton acreage are lacking as yet, but news from trade sources indicates some reduction in planting. A little of this land has been shifted to sweet potatoes, peanuts and truck crops. Probably southern vegetables will be in liberal supply this Spring and Summer.

Unfortunately, the tendency to increase potato plantings seems to have extended to the North where another year of over-production like that of 1928 seems possible in this crop if we have a good growing season. The sharp advance in potato prices in March may have the effect of increasing the plantings still further. Practically every important potato producing State shows intended gains in potato acreage. The New England States would increase plantings 6 to 10 per cent and the Middle Atlantic States 9 to 15 per cent. The increase of about one-fourth in sweet potato acreage would not be such a serious matter, because even with the large gain compared with last year the acreage still would be moderate but, with a prospect of heavy supplies of white potatoes, growers of sweet potatoes must expect lower prices this season.

Prices of eggs had a setback near the first of April but were still holding two to three cents of the sharp advance made since the middle of February. It appears that the higher prices of March caused some reduction in the demand. The slower demand from consumers meant a larger surplus for cold storage and the stored supplies began to accumulate.

The egg market position is fairly good. The laying flocks have been reduced. The hens began laying so early this year that they are not likely to lay as many eggs as usual in late Spring. Prospects are for moderate egg supplies during the rest of the Spring months and through the Summer. Price, of course, will depend upon whether the demand keeps up to the usual standard. Quantity of eggs consumed in representative markets in March was estimated a little greater than for the same time last year.

The poultry markets have been holding very well lately. Holdings in storage are comparatively light and the market has been able to take on fresh supplies without any loss in prices. Lately the receipts of fowls, live and dressed, have been falling off considerably, and this class of stock advanced a little in New York and other markets.

Regarding the butter situation, the conditions are unsettled. Production is rather heavier than last year at this time. Prices of millfeeds lately have been advancing and this higher cost may tend to lighter feeding and reduced milk production. G. B. F.

LAWYER: "Don't you think you are straining a point in your explanation?" Witness: "Maybe I am, but you often have to strain things to make them clear."—Boston Transcript.

BETTER POULTRY HOMES

Cheaper and better than home built. Built in sections ready to bolt together. Circular free on request.
THAYER PORTABLE HOUSE CO.
28 Winchester Street, Keene, N. H.

SECOND-HAND EGG CASES

30 doz. size with flats, fillers and lids. Carriers for both Peaches and Tomatoes Berry Crates, Hampers, Baskets and all other Fruit and Vegetable Containers.
Second-Hand Flats, Fillers and Excelsior Pads.
Let Us Quote You.
EMPTY PACKAGE SUPPLY CO., INC.
Dept. R. 136 Broadway Brooklyn, N. Y.

POULTRY CHARCOAL
R. MacKellar's Sons Co., Mfrs., Peekskill, N.Y.

RELIABLE EGG CASE CO. offers Guaranteed once used egg cases packed complete with 14-cup flats, 10 fillers and equipped with good cover. Cases we sell are packed as required by American RR. Express Co. and other Carriers. If cases not as represented, do not pay us. Address—Box No. 29, High Bridge Station, Bronx, N. Y.

Bigger Poultry Profits

Cash or C. O. D.	50	100	500	1000
Rocks or Reds	$4.50	$8.00	$37.50	$70
White Leghorns	4.00	7.00	35.00	65
Heavy Mixed	4.00	7.00	35.00	65
Light Mixed	3.75	6.00	30.00	55

These are first class chicks and nothing cheap but the price. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Postpaid. Hatched from 2 & 3 year old breeders. Catalog FREE.
THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY, Box 75-E
The Dependable Plant, RICHFIELD, PA.

SEASON'S LOWEST PRICES

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. or Br. Leghorns	$2.00	$4.00	$ 7.50	$36.00	$70.00
Bl. Leg. or Anconas	2.25	4.25	8.00	38.50	75.00
Bd. Plymouth Rocks	2.50	4.75	9.00	43.50	85.00
Wh. Rocks or Reds	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	90.00
White Wyandottes	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	....
Heavy Mixed	2.25	4.25	8.00	39.50	78.00
Light Mixed	2.00	3.75	7.00	34.50	68.00

Postage paid and full delivered count guar. Catalog free.
For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks ULSH POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY
Box R, Port Trevorton, Penna.

CLEAR SPRING QUALITY CHICKS

	100	500	1000
Tancred S. C. White Leghorns	$8.00	$37.50	$70.00
Tom Barron S.C.W. Leghorns	8.00	37.50	70.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	9.50	45.00	85.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	9.50	45.00	85.00

Light Mix. $6.00-100; Heavy Mix. $8.00-100
Our chicks are properly hatched, strong and vigorous, and will please for size and egg production. 100% live delivery. Post Paid. Write for free circular giving full details of all breeds. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY,
F. B. Leister, Prop., Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

PINECREST CHIX

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Bd. & Wh. Rocks	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
R. I. Reds	10.00	47.50	90.00
Wh. & Bf. Leghorns	8.00	37.50	70.00
Heavy Mixed	8.00	37.50	70.00
Light Mixed	6.50	31.00	60.00

PINECREST POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

COCOLAMUS HUSKY CHICKS
Free range flocks

	25	50	100
Tancred Strain White Leghorns	$3.25	$4.50	$ 8.00
Everlay Strain Brown Leghorns	3.25	4.50	8.00
Barred Rocks	3.50	5.50	10.00
Light Mixed	2.50	3.50	6.00
Heavy Mixed	3.25	4.50	8.00

100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid.
Special price on 500 and 1,000 lots. Free Circular
COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Bx R, Cocolamus, Pa.

HILL SIDE CHICKS — Will Ship C. O. D.
Extra Chicks Free with each order
S. C. W. Leghorns—Tancred Strain.... $8.00 per 100
Parks Strain Bar. Rocks (Per.34D31)... $10.00 per 100
S. C. Reds.... $10.00 per 100
Light Mixed $6.00 per 100 Heavy Mixed $8.00 per 100
Special prices on large orders. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. P. P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Purebred
EVERY CHICK SELECTED
Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, $15.00 per hundred; Black Giants, $20.00; Tom Barron White Leghorns, $13.00. The large kind, vigorous year around layers. Shipments prepaid—live delivery guaranteed.
LANCASTER CHICK HATCHERY
O. E. Conn, Prop. Lancaster, Penna.

QUALITY CHICKS

	Per 100
Tancred Strain White Leghorns	$ 8.00
Barred Rocks	10.00
S. C. Reds	10.00
Heavy Mixed	8.00
Light Mixed	6.00

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER, Box R, McAlisterville, Penna.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
Ferris and Hollywood Strains
Chicks from 2 and 3-yr.-old Breeders. May Prices, $8 - 100; $70 - 1000; (3 to 6 week prices on request). Catalog free. Tells all about our great egg-producing Leghorns. Juniata Poultry Farm, Box I, Richfield, Pa.

Best QUALITY CHICKS

Chicks from 2 & 3-yr.-old breeders	100	500	1000
S. C. Tancred Str. Wh. Legh.	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70.00
S. C. Tom Bar'n Str. Wh. Legh.	8.00	37.50	70.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	10.00	47.50	90.00

Light Mix...$6.00 per 100. Heavy Mix...$8.00 per 100
100% live del. P. P. Order direct or write for circular.
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box I, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS FROM FREE RANGE SELECTED FLOCKS

Post paid in lots of	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70
S. C. Bd. Rocks & Reds	5.50	10.00	47.50	90

Light Mixed, $7 per 100; Heavy Mixed, $8 per 100
Fair View Poultry Farm, R. D. 5, Millerstown, Pa.

260-289-Egg Four Generation and 300-Egg HANSON **Males**
head our Grade AA leghorn mating. Grade A, 200-260 egg males backed by lots of high production. 2,500 two and three year old hens. Also guaranteed chicks in Barred & White Rocks, Reds & W. Wyandottes. Chicks electric hatched, catalog.
RIDGEWAY POULTRY FARM, Jamestown, Pa

ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS
Wh. Wyandottes, $11 per 100; Wh. Rocks & Barred Rocks, $9 per 100; Heavy Mixed, $7 per 100. We ship C. O. D.—100% del. guar.
Jas. E. Ulsh, Box R, Beaver Springs, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS Barred Rocks... $9—100 Heavy Mixed.. 8—100 100% arrival. Postage paid. C.O.D. J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Box 2, Beaver Springs, Pa

CHICKS C.O.D. 100 Rocks or Reds, $10; Leghorns, $8; Heavy mixed, $8; Light, $7. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free. O. M. LAUVER, Box 73, McAlisterville, Pa.

While They Last We Can SAVE YOU $40 to $194 on 1931 Wood Silos

How?

Certain lumber manufacturers needed money—we had it, and grasped a *real sacrifice purchase.* Now, with rising lumber prices, we can offer first-grade silos at almost unheard-of prices—at savings of $40 to $194 to you.

Send for details of this remarkable offer—new silos, right out of stock, no seconds, no cheap stuff!

These special Wood Silos priced to fit 1931 economy conditions. Supply limited—but rare bargains while they last. ORDER NOW —*delivery at your convenience.* These silos carry same liberal terms, early order discounts, etc., as our regular line.

We have silos of every kind —Rib-Stone Concrete stave, Le Roy 6-inch vitrified glazed tile, special metal or wood— to fit any preference or any purse at very low prices.

Rib-Stone Concrete Corporation
Box 301, Le Roy, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisments of Subscriber's Exchange will be found on page 535.

WANTED—Narrow wheels for Fordson tractor; state price first letter. ADVERTISER 737, care Rural New-Yorker.

LADIES' HAIR work at reasonable rates. LILA PRICE, Russell, N. Y.

HONEY, FINEST quality clover, 60-lb. can, $5.20 here; 5-lb. pail, $1 postpaid. SPENCER BAIRD, Fayetteville, N. Y.

INCREASE YOUR fruit yield by using package bees for pollinating purposes; write for delivered prices. JASPER KNIGHT, Hayneville, Ala.

HONEY, CLOVER, 5 lbs., 90 cents; buckwheat, 70c; 10 lbs., $1.30, postpaid third zone. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

WELL-RIPENED HONEY, clover blend, 5 lbs., $1.05 postpaid. ROBERT WILSEY, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

PURE VERMONT maple sugar, fancy grade, 10-lb. pail, $3.25; syrup, $2.50 gal.; 2-oz. cakes, 50c lb.; delivered zone three. BENJ. HOXIE, Proctorsville, Vt.

CANDY — Home-made Florida candied citrus peel, $1.50 lb. postpaid anywhere in United States. EDITH G. LARSSON, Route 1, Box 27, Apopka, Florida.

BUSINESS WOMAN wants week-end room, plain board, Long Island farm or seashore. ADVERTISER 791, care Rural New-Yorker.

CANDY, HOMEMADE caramels, 50c lb., postpaid. E. WERNAN, Atco, N. J.

STRICTLY PURE maple syrup and sugar, $1.50 per gallon. SAM YODER, R. 1, Salisbury, Pa.

WANTED—Old grist mill, working order, near or on main-traveled road; send full particulars to BOX 178, Harrington Park, N. J.

FRUIT PACKAGE business and cooperage; reasonable. ADVERTISER 787, care Rural New-Yorker.

SLEEP on fresh-picked balsam pillow filled with the sweet breath of the Adirondacks; helpful in asthma and hay fever; excellent gift for sweethearts and friends; refreshing for sick room and shut-ins; cretonne cover, 2½ lbs., $1.35, postage paid; remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, No. 2, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

CLOVER HONEY, fancy, 10 lbs., $1.85; No. 1, $1.75; light amber, $1.63; buckwheat, $1.55; postpaid third zone; list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

PURE HONEY, 5-lb. pails, liquid or granulated, postpaid; clover, pail, $1; two, $1.90; light amber and buckwheat, pail, 85 cts.; two, $1.60; two 60-lb. cans, light amber, here, $7.50. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

Edmonds' Trapnest Sheets

This new Trapnest Record in pad form is handy to write on and keeps the records clean. Good quality paper; 24 monthly sheets, keeping the records of 108 hens two years.

Price $1.00 Postpaid

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W. 30th St., New York

The Sacrifice

I opened the outside kitchen door. There on the porch rail were the four "banty" roosters. They eyed me brazenly, flapped their wings, and crowed, before making any move toward guilty retreat. So they had flown the fence again! I looked anxiously at the tulip bed nearby. Had they? They had. The neat rows of green sprouts looked humpy and queer—there was a lack of continuity in them. Many of the bulbs were turned out completely.

"There are too many of these bantams," decided the man of the house, when he saw what destruction had been done. "I just took off the mulch yesterday, and now the bed will have to be replanted." I saw Mark's face pale under the dust.

"I'll have to shut Shelley in a coop," he muttered. "He flies over the fence, and keeps strutting up and down, crowing, until he gets the gang with him."

"Next Sunday is Easter, isn't it?" said his father significantly. "We can have a chicken dinner. If it is Shelley's fault, we will have him for one. You can choose the other. Two of these Bantams are enough to keep."

"I don't want to lose Shelly, he's the best one!" wept Marcus, in outright eight-year-old frankness. "And Oscar is the only one with feathers on his legs. Edgar is the one that flies on the henhouse to crow. Carlyle whipped the big white rooster yesterday. He's fine. We'd miss him too much."

"They are just naughty boys," declared Elsie. "The crime is not punishable by death." There spoke high school civics.

And so we talked it over while we put the tulip bed back into shape, without getting any nearer to a solution. The jury disagreed—and there was to be no compromise. It is strange how a little thing like this can pull a family apart. The bulbs were not long out of the ground, and the rows were soon restored. But a sense of injustice ran strong and would not be settled any where. In the background, talking among themselves, as Mark calls it, were the four culprits bursting with vigor it seemed, and only waiting for the retirement of the family before making more depredations.

An acre of strawberry leaves gleames in the sun, and freshly-stirred ground in another acre covered ever so lightly the newly-sown seeds of cabbage plants, intended for sale during the June planting season. Scratching in either of these places was forbidden. It looked bad for Shelley.

The bantams really belong to Marcus. The eggs were given him by a child-loving generous neighbor, and under the care of a trusty old R. I. Red, turned out to be four cocks and two pullets. The latter were demure creatures, of a retiring nature. But the cocks developed a courage and aplomb not given to those of larger breeds, and a friendliness existed between them that seemed rather human. The color this added to their escapades accounts for most of the strong feeling against making a dinner of Shelley. He was the grandest little rooster that ever strolled across a farmyard. But there was Daddy and the family living to consider, and Shelley simply could not be induced to stay in. And aside from all that we were short of laying hens. The aunt who was coming for Easter was especially fond of chicken.

It was already Saturday. Daddy believes that the sooner disagreeable things are done the better. We all saw him turn to the woodshed.

"He's going to sharpen the ax," whispered Marcus in desperation. "I—I can't let him kill Shelley."

The undaunted Shelley had led his followers into the near edge of the strawberry bed. Yes, there seemed nothing else to be done. His was a hopeless case. It was hard enough to keep the grubs from killing the strawberry plants. Daddy goes over the patch carefully many times a year following the trail of dying plants to catch the grubs of the June bug at his mischievous business of root-cutting.

"There's the telephone," said Elsie, glad of an excuse to escape from the unbearable scene.

Funny how minutes count sometimes. Shelley came running up from the berry field with something in his beak, his followers trailing greedily at his heels. He was headed toward the door of the woodshed, but he stopped just outside the door to lay down the thing in his beak, and peck it viciously. We saw Daddy stare down at him, measuring distance and chances of catching Shelley's legs. Then his face changed, softened into admiration.

"It's a grub!" he said. "Good-boy-Shelley."

Elsie came running out in a great hurry. A telephone message perhaps?

"Aunt isn't able to come out for Easter," she said breathlessly.

And so Shelley is still at large, and daily incites his followers to fly over the fence. His doings are the concern of all who love him. "Get Shelley out of the tulip bed," and "Look out in the cabbage lot," is the order of the day.

I hear him crowing on the back porch rail now, and wonder what he has been up to. There's Daddy getting out the cultivator. Nothing suits the bantams better than inspecting newly-stirred soil. I guess he's safe for today.

FARM WOMAN.

Rosemont Chicks

RAISE OUR RUGGED REDS AND ROCKS

We will have around 40,600 R. I. Reds and Barred Rocks for early shipment. Desirable for summer broilers and fall layers. Fast-growing, early-maturing stock from Qualified Breeding Flocks, production-bred for 19 years.

Immediate Delivery and Week of May 4th

Order from This Ad	25	50	100	500	1,000
Barred Rocks	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00	$52.50	$105.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Brown Leghorns	3.75	6.75	13.00	62.50	120.00
White Leghorns	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	90.00
White Rocks	3.75	6.75	13.00	62.50	120.00
White Wyandottes	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Jersey Black Giants	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	172.50
Mixed Chicks	2.75	4.75	9.00	42.50	85.00

Prepaid Delivery—Safe arrival of full count guaranteed

Send check or money order—today.

FREE CATALOG mailed on request.

ROSEMONT POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERY, Dept. 4, Rosemont, Hunterdon County, New Jersey

YOU can't afford disappointments

Neither can WE

You want to make money. We want your baby chicks business, not only this year—but every year. There is only one way we can get your business and hold it—send you chicks that satisfy.

Oak Ridge Farms baby chicks are bred to satisfy customers and bring us repeat business. They are descended from a long line of stock bred for production, vigor, and constitutional vitality.

Our breeding flocks have been developed by years of culling based on our own carefully kept records.

Your copy of Oak Ridge Farms illustrated descriptive circular and 1931 price list now ready.

S. C. White Leghorns — R. I. Reds

Oak Ridge Farms, Inc.
Stuyvesant New York

WENE CHICKS

NEW LOW PRICES—IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES

Wene's Specialty-Bred White Leghorns produce large, chalk-white eggs. Wene's Wyan-Rocks make quicker, better broilers. Wene's Bram-Rocks make prime heavy roasters.

By Prepaid Post	25	50	100	400	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.50	$41.00	$100.00
Wyan-Rocks - Bram-Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.50	41.00	100.00
Barred Rocks - R. I. Reds	3.63	6.75	13.00	51.00	125.00
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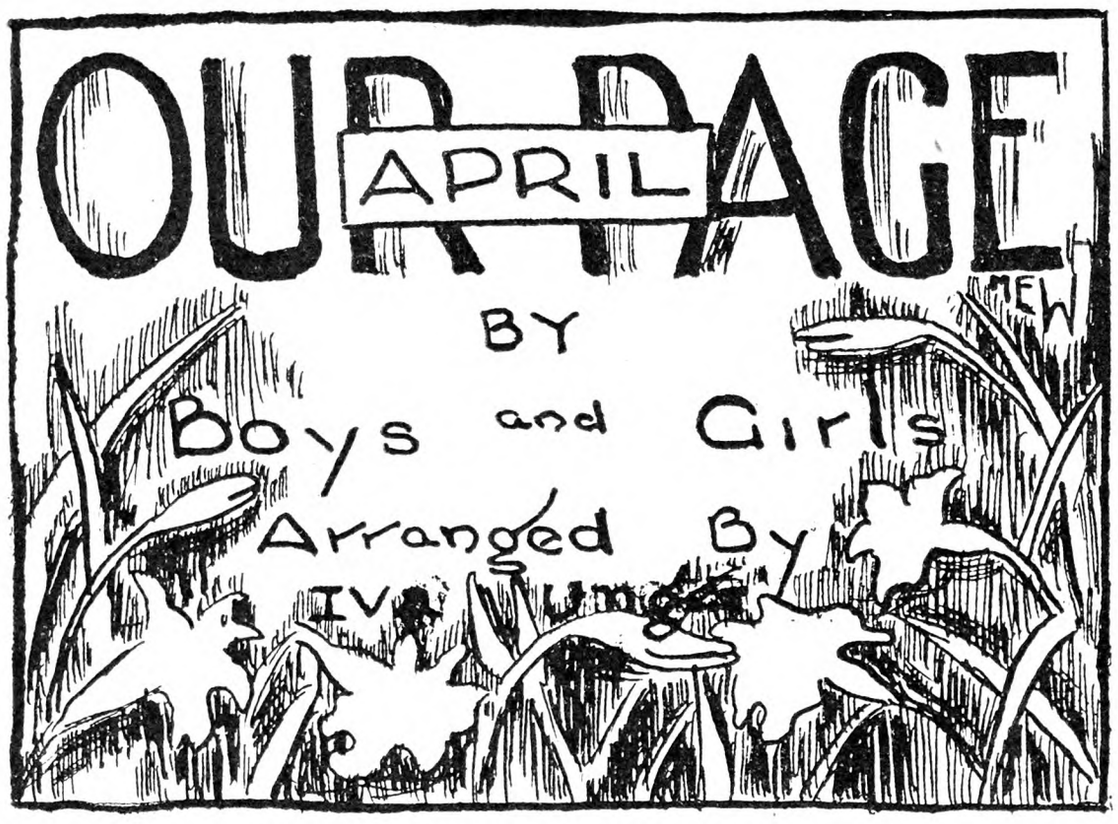
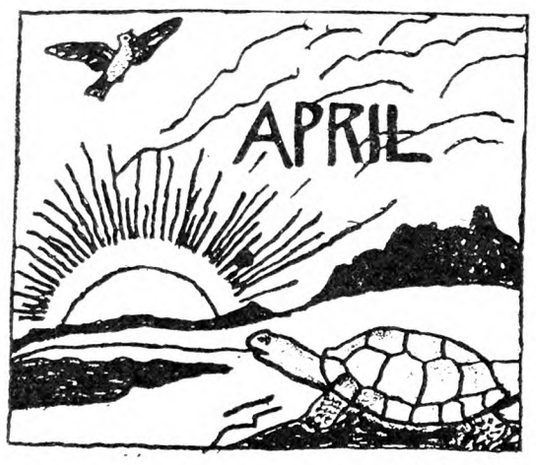


Drawn by Marion Wiethorn (18), *Long Island*

**"The new green grass is pushing up
And Earth, from Cloud, has filled her cup."**



Drawn by Lawrence K. Hill (17)

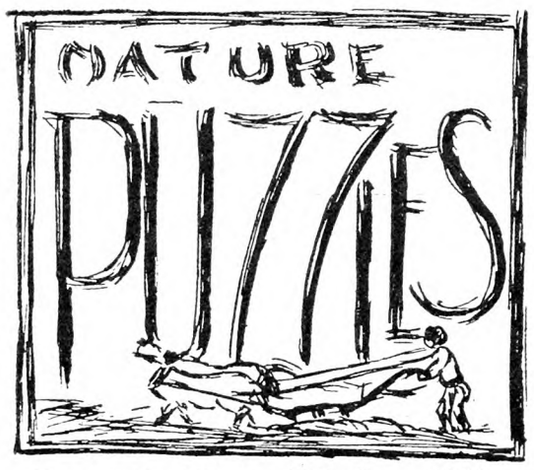
MEMORY VERSE
The Pear Tree

In this squalid, dirty dooryard,
Where the chickens scratch and run,
White, incredible, the pear tree
Stands apart and takes the sun,
Mindful of the eyes upon it,
Vain of its new holiness,
Like the waste-man's little daughter
In her first communion dress.
—Edna St. Vincent Millay.

April

Something tapped at my window pane,
Someone called me without my door,
Someone laughed like the tinkle o' rain
The robin echoed it o'er and o'er.

I threw the door and the window wide;
Sun and the touch of the breeze and then—
"Ah, were you expecting me, dear?" she cried,
And here was April come back again.
—Theodosia Garrison.
—Sent by Clark Allender (17).
West Virginia.



Drawn by Marion Wiethorn (18), *New York*

The answer to last month's "What Am I?" was "raven." We are not acquainted with him (fortunately), considering the lack of answers as to his identity. But doesn't this information add a new interest to the reading of Poe's "Raven," which was the poem mentioned as a clue to the answer. The puzzle for this month is based on a well-known vine much admired in the Fall.

I am a woody vine-like shrub, flourishing in rich soil, from Quebec to North Carolina. I prefer situations along the base of mountains. I am variously known as fever-twig, Roxbury waxwork, and climbing orange-root. My flowers, appearing in June, are tiny and insignificant. Although they are scentless they have many bee and bee-like fly visitors. My berries appearing in September, just before the frost, are in reality capsules, which divide into three parts, each curling backward to expose the scarlet aril within. The enticing color of my berries and their sharp flavor are good advertisements to hungry birds, which eat them with gusto, carrying my seeds many miles and thus becoming agents in the starting of new colonies. I grow of a height 6 to 25 ft., climbing over trees and rocks, and furnishing a rich contribution to the riot of Autumn colors. What am I?—From Erma Herschey, Pennsylvania.

Enigma No. 1

My first is in hasten but not in hurry,
My second in fruit but not in berry,
My third in defend but not in save,
My fourth in courageous but not in brave,
My fifth is in harbor but not in bay,
My sixth is in night but not in day,
My seventh in friend but not in foe,
My eighth is in guess but not in know,
My whole is very nice to feel.
—Sent by Mary Buxton, Vermont.

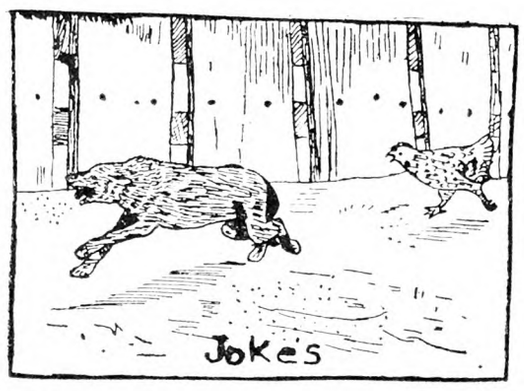
Enigma No. 2

My first is in courage but not in might,
My second is in black but not in white,
My third is in floor but not in mat,
My fourth is in mouse but not in cat,
My fifth is in end but not in begin,
My sixth is in lose but not in win,
My whole is a glory of nature and of April.
—By Clark Allender (17),
West Virginia.

Riddle

It is not half as big as you
Though it may weigh much more.
It's not a giant or a bird,
For it cannot leave the shore.
Some are big and some be small,
And most are colored white,
But some that you will come across
Are dark as blackest night.
—By Dorothy Brodine (10),
New York.

The answer to last month's enigmas were, No. 1, "daffodil; No. 2, "maple sugar;" and to the riddle the answer was "bird."



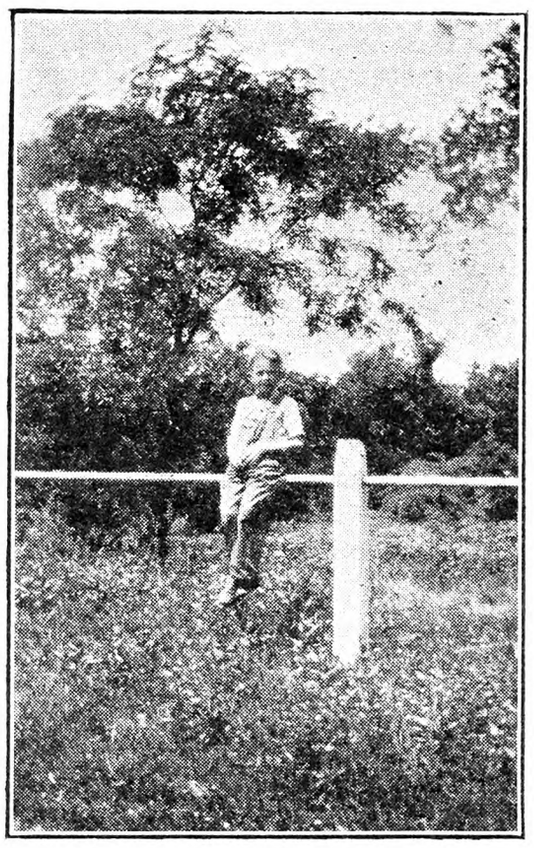
Drawn by Frances McCall (16), *Rhode Island*

Tenderfoot Scout: "A train has passed by."

First Class Scout: "How do you know?"

Tenderfoot Scout: "Here are the tracks."—Sent by Ruth Garland (12), New York.

Drawn by Charlotte Dally (17), *New York*



Dear Friends: I would like to join your Boys' and Girls' Page. I am sending a picture of myself. I have enjoyed your page very much.—Wendell Haggerty (11), Ohio.

Dear Readers of O. P.: I have been a reader of O. P. for several years, but have never had courage to write. I am a junior in high school. Am hoping some boys and girls from all States will write to me, and I will tell them interesting things about Connecticut.—Dorothy Harrison (16), Connecticut.

Dear Boys and Girls: I have read Our Page a long time. I am sending a photo of me, and would like to join. Will some of you write to me?—Harriet Obreiter (15), Rhode Island.

Dear Boys and Girls: This is my picture with the lambs I feed. Their names are Trixie and Peter. Trixie wants some milk before Peter gets it all. I am six years old, and go to school — Norris Wooley, New York.

What a program on the Girls and Boys page this week—turtle and bird, lambs after their dinner, hen chasing a dog, woodchuck with a "funny look in his eyes" gritting his teeth at Charlotte Dolly, Magpie, Dorothy Brodine's spider, and rooster crowing out his poem.—W. H.

Drawn by Helen Durie (14), *New Jersey*

April 4.—I guess it's Spring all right. We took off the sticks and straw that covered the tulip bed all Winter, and the tulips were already growing. It didn't take the chickens long to find the fresh flower bed, and especially since young Goliath has learned to fly over the fence. He has been driven out of it numberless times. Little he cares. He crows, that's all. I suppose he will end up in chicken pie. If he'd only behave!

I was riding horseback in the woods and all over I could see new shining sprouts coming up. The ferns are beginning to open their curls. The peepers sang extra loud, but as I came close the nearest ones stopped and I could see nothing of them. Jill pricked forward her ears as if she did.

The sun set stormy tonight, and flooded the living-room with queer orange light. Daddy is discouraged, thinking it might rain too much for plowing tomorrow. While out in the field this afternoon I saw a woodchuck crossing the meadow and followed him. By running fast I came very close. He stopped and faced me. I tickled him with a straw, and he gritted his teeth at me. Such a funny look in his eyes!—From Charlotte Dolly (17), New York.

A Naturalist Thinks

The scientists say that man might have been something else than what he is today. Well, if it is so, suppose that the lowly grasshopper had developed to be as large and strong as the horse. What a great aid he would be in this world. With his long hops and a person riding him he could make the distance between New York and Chicago in a very short time. I believe he could cover the distance in less time than it takes the automobile today, and O boy, what a race horse he would make! I think it would be thrilling to go sailing through the air after one of his leaps.—"Eudamus."

A Japanese Garden

It was a Japanese garden, but very small. In fact, a miniature one. The figures and temples and bridge were given to me as a Valentine present long ago, on February 14, along with a tiny round cactus and a lily of the valley plant. And this is the way I made my garden:

I got a dish, a pretty one, of bright yellow pottery, and put a few little stones and pebbles on the bottom, then the earth. The dish is only about three inches deep, and I filled it nearly to the top. I sprinkled grass seed all over the top, and planted some cuttings of "Wandering Jew" and other plants at the back of the dish, along with a rooted pussy willow sprout and a tiny plant of English ivy. When the other plants, the cactus and the lily and a hyacinth bulb, were planted, I arranged the figures. A small mirror, at one side, was gracefully spanned by the picturesque brown bridge, and bordered by tiny pebbles and minute shells. An enchanting little fisherman's hut is nearby, for a tiny clay goldfish lies on the glassy surface of the pool. There is a pagoda on a nearby hill, and a gorgeous red and black and gold gate near the cactus. And in the background a sedate and very Oriental-looking temple. Oh, yes! I nearly forgot! Near the bridge walks a gayly kimonoed little lady with her parasol held at a daring angle. Call her "Poor Butterfly" or "Yum Yum" or what you will, and clip the grass when it grows too high. And, oh, yes, water it occasionally.—Violet.

A Last Word

Dear Friends: My age being nearly 20 years I guess I'm a graduate from Our Page. However, I still read it and enjoy it. I regret not having written you before, but to be honest I have thought about you. This is the first letter I've written in three or four months, so you should not feel slighted. I have done a good deal of work lately, but I need to do lots more.

I'm glad Spring is on its way. I enjoy seeing the change in the landscape and never cease to wonder at it. I believe it is the most enthralling of natural weather changes. It always seems to signify hope and faith. Best wishes to you.—Harold Deveney, New Jersey.

Pancakes

Pancakes, pancakes, good'n' hot.
Are they good? Who sed they're not?
Boy! a great big stack, nice'n' brown,
In butter'n' syrup a swimmin' round';
What a treat! Fitt'n' fer any king
With all its trimmins'n' everything.
Not a bit of magic do I know,
But jus' you watch me make these go.
—By Jackson B. Moody (17),
New York.

Drawn by Janet Cragin (15), New York

March 27.—The day has arrived! We are out. Everybody ran around campus with regular toothpaste grins stuck on at every angle. Needless to say I had one, too. Oh boy! Even the knowledge that I flunked a mathematics quiz could not dampen my spirits. But, then, nobody got over 50 per cent except one obnoxious "enfant terrible" from somewhere near New York City, who always does pull a perfect paper. I didn't notice that he looked any more elated than the rest of us. Only the poor instructor looked sour and careworn.

Did some belated packing and dashed down to the station with a suitcase, or was it a trunk? It weighed at least nine tons.

Oh, what a train! First we went on the electrics but then we changed to a sleepy town express (it has other more picturesque names, by the way) and bumped and rattled for miles. Had to ride in the smoker part of the time as it was awfully crowded. It's a wonder I didn't have to ride in a cab. Stayed with Bun overnight.

March 28.—Home this morning by stage. Dad was away so I had to come that way. Boy! what a ride! Sis and I were stuffed in the back seat with half a dozen mail bags falling down on us every other minute. At every bounce we went over (and there were a lot of them) my shoulder flew up and hit my ear which was none too comfortable seeing that I lamed myself carrying the nine-ton suitcase over the greater part of two towns. Still, I survived the racket pretty well, with only black and blue spots to tell the tale tonight. We only went into the ditch once, and that time we stuck up to the hubs in a solution of mud and snow. Norris showed remarkable self-control while we were digging out of it.

March 29.—One great old day! Home at last and I don't have to worry about the next mud hole, or whether the lifesavers will last until the next station or not. This sure is life!

We boiled down some syrup this afternoon so we could have sugar on snow. Yes, it got burned, but it was edible. I gave Sandy a big piece thoughtlessly enough. He likes sugar but I forgot what always happens. He got it all in but then got stuck and could neither open nor shut his mouth. Poor dog! He looked funny to us, but he was positively helpless. Had to wait until it melted.—"Rommie."

March 27.—Bang! I just had to explode again! Pop wants to have Bingo shot and I raise the roof with my protests. Bingo is one swell dog even though he does get wanderlust once every blue moon. Well, he can't escape tonight or get shot because I have him tied to my bed.

March 28.—I had my hair singed this morning. Lois says it's good for the hair. Hair is hollow and it bleeds when it is cut. Singeing it closes the pores and keeps it from bleeding. Why should I argue with an expert even though I hate the odor of singed hair? I'd rather smell gunpowder.

Pop's birthday party went off with a bang tonight. Tomorrow is his birthday so we celebrated it tonight. I whacked him 48 times and I'll bet it hurt. He liked the present I gave him and he granted Bingo a reprieve. Now I'm going to attempt dog training.—"T. N. T."

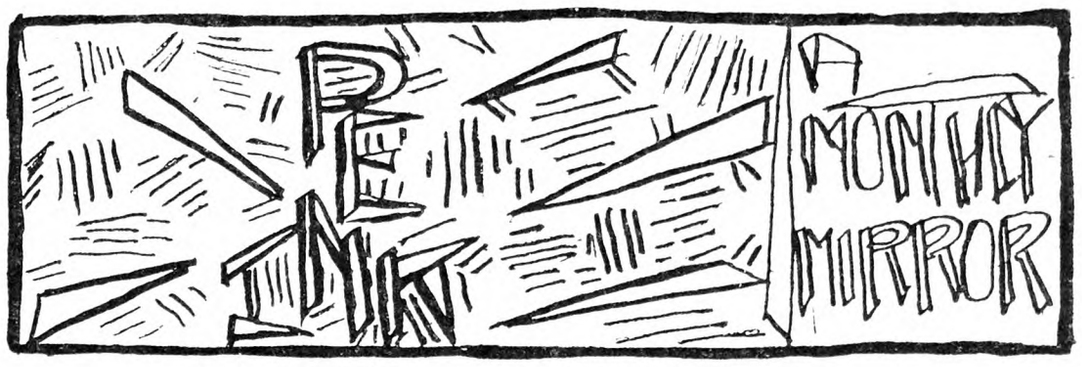
March 30.—Sparrows woke me up at six o'clock. The sky was clear and the birds were singing their songs. Wrote a letter, took it to the mail box and also went to the store.

Afternoon.—Went to see logs being sawed into lumber at the little sawmill nearby. The mill was run by a steam engine which puffed and shook all over when running. The sawyer was a man who started working at sawmills 45 years ago. The mill was the same as they were 45 years ago. Came home, got the pigs out of the chicken yard and got wood in for the night. Ate supper and went to bed, tired. I have read Boys' and Girls' Page for eight years, but never tried to take part. I am staying seven miles from Lincoln's birthplace.—"Kentucky Slim."

March 26.—I woke up this morning to find it an ideal Spring morning. Various kinds of birds had formed a glee club and some blackbirds were imitating a grand opera. Woe is me—I have an awful cold. In lab. today I made some H_2S for it. It has a smell resembling rotten eggs but I couldn't smell it. There was baseball practice after school. A lady brought a pheasant to be mounted today. Speaking of birds, "Birdie" sure knows her bird notes.

March 27.—No relief. I had been planning a campaign against the Saxons but it has been called off indefinitely. Today was even nicer than yesterday but I did not enjoy it much. I spent a miserable day in school—should have been home, I

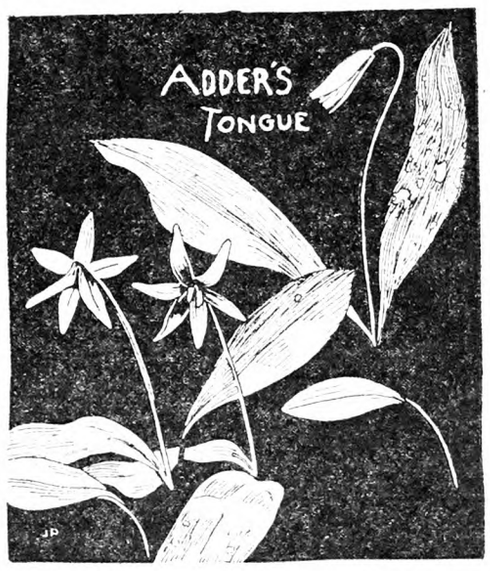
(Continued on Page 532)



Pen and Ink—By Rose Ruzicka (14), New Jersey

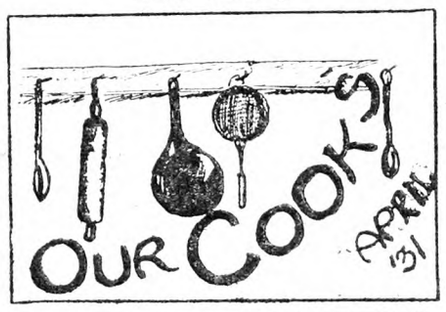
The First Spring Flowers—By Pearl Wilfert (17), New York

The Sun Rises—By Frances McCall (16), Rhode Island



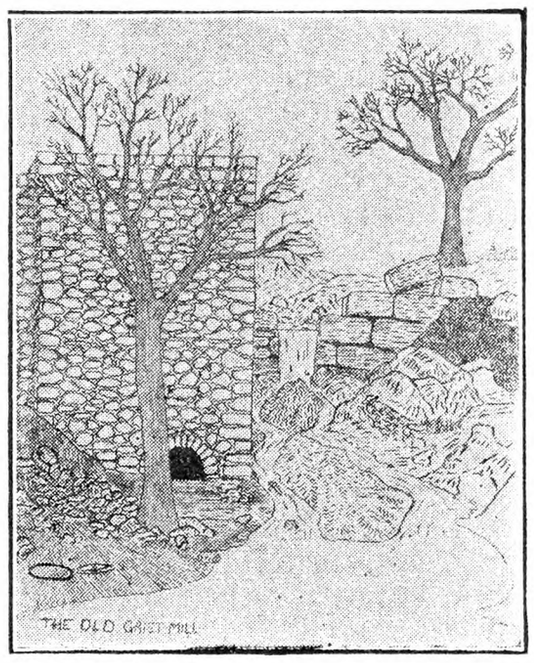
Adder's Tongue—By Joseph Prenis, New York

Magpie—By Alice Chew (18), New Jersey



Drawn by Gladys McLeod (15), New York

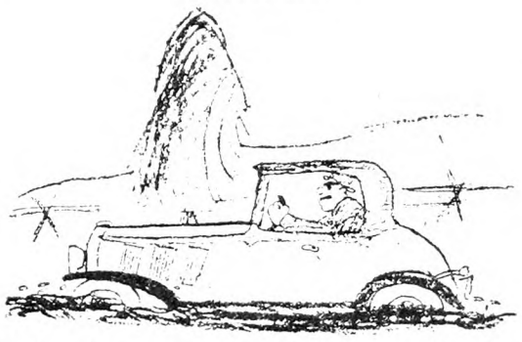
Dear Friends: I have made this pie many times and all my friends say it is the best they ever tasted. It is a Kentucky macaroon pie. Here is the recipe: Blend one-half cup sugar, one tablespoon cornstarch, and one-eighth teaspoon salt together. Stir in three well-beaten egg yolks and two cups milk. Cook over hot water until it is as thick as cream. When it is cool add one-half dozen finely rolled macaroons. Then put in a baked pie shell and bake in a moderate oven till firm. Cover with three egg whites beaten stiff with six tablespoons of sugar. Scatter one-fourth cup blanched and shredded almonds over the top of the pie. Bake in an oven 300 degrees F. Try this pie and see how good it is.—Sent by Diana DeNitto (17), New York.



The Old Grist Mill—By Jackson Moody (17), New York

Davy Crockett and His Dogs—By Cleo Bradford (18), New York

Harrowing Day—By Sophie Kozey (16), Connecticut



Springtime on a Muddy Road—By Fred Drowne, New Hampshire

Drawn by Helen Durie (14), New Jersey

Drawn by Cleo Bradford (18), New York

Too Soon

I wanted to go out in my garden,
I was ready to plant and hoe,
But when I looked out of my window
I found I could not go.

Who was sitting in my garden?
With his own green water can
Sitting on my red garden bench
As only April can.

He was sprinkling my garden with rain drops,
Yet March still had the rule,
He should have known much better,
But you can't blame April fool.
—By Lois Raege, New York.

The Spirit of Spring

The Winter has faded and fled;
The Spring is here in its stead,
So blithe and free!

The wind goes flying by,
'Neath the lone prairie sky;
Calling to me!

Come, come, to the hills away,
Come, come to the mounts to stay,
To sing thy song.

Sing of the robin's nest,
Of the happy red breast;
Till day is done!
—By Bertha Wilson, New York.

Precious Minutes

The minutes are flying,
The day is going,
The week is passing by.

Make haste, or you will lose them,
Do something worth while to use them,
Be quick, before they fly!
—By Annie Fenton (12), Maine.

The Woods

The woods in the Winter are lonely and drear,
And all of the visions that to me were so dear;
The brook is all frozen, the flowers are dead,
To the path we oft wandered, we seem to be led,
The bluebird and cricket are gone long ago
And the long narrow path is covered with snow,
No matter if barren, lonely or drear,
It is still in my memory, held most dear.

The woods in the Springtime are lovely and green
And all of the visions seem just like a dream;
The murmuring brook with its bank of wild flowers
Where oft we have wandered for many long hours.
The bluebird's sweet song and the crickets sharp shrill
And the long narrow path winding over the hill
And, in the west, the sun sinks low,
Oh, if I could get back to that long, long, ago.
—Grace Clark, Delaware.

Drawn by Charlotte Dolly (17), New York

I am pleased with it. We have so many animals pictured for April. You cannot sketch farm life without showing these timid friends of ours, and some, like the turtle, not quite friendly. Real farm background they are.

We may also be glad of the little sketch, "Write to Our Page." It has brought even Kentucky Slim, who read us for eight years without coming to take part. Of course our aim is to cover the whole world, and to do this we must extend an invitation to those who have read us long and haven't plucked up courage to write.

Isn't it good to have Rommie home again? It may seem strange that col-

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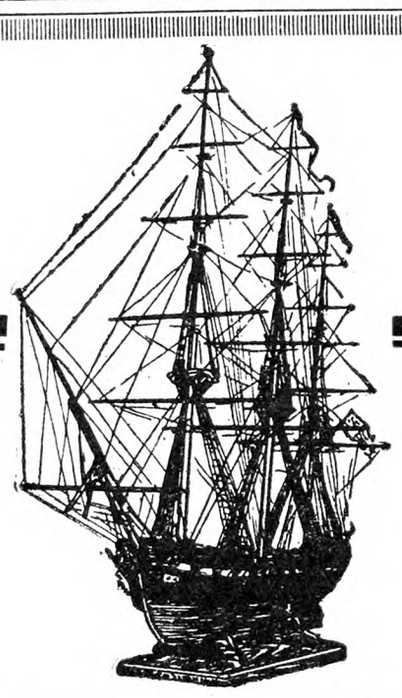

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lege with all its advantages doesn't supply interesting experience for Our Page. But it has been tried, this writing about a farm away from a farm, and it doesn't work. The best things come from an experienced pen, and there is no getting around that fact.

Jane Goddard writes us at midnight—after giving a performance of "The College Girl" — alternately writing and wiping off grease paint, which gives us a picture of faithfulness such as keeps our heading at the top of the first page. By next time Easter plays will have gone out of fashion, and it will be other things that somehow contrive to keep you from doing your bit, though when you write under difficulties we hope you tell us just how you managed to find time to write at all. That is experience, again.

Clark Allender was the only contributor with an answer for the Nature Puzzle. He is going to have his name put in "Letters Wanted" after years of regular contribution. "Spring has a sort of stimulating power," says Clark. "But it may be only temporary like the April fool mania." We ask that everyone who "wants letters" is very careful to answer all letters received. It has come to our attention that some correspondents are not conscientious about this as we hoped.

Right now it does not look, out of doors, as if May could be so near . It is not apple blossom weather. In May, however, the cows will go to pasture, and the earth will be clothed in that first unreal green which the scientists tell us is due to nitrogen in the Spring rain. Apple trees may be just that, in any other month, but in May—well, we are thankful that anything so lovely as an apple tree can be alive. White apple blossoms show off well against black ink. Also what do you know about birds' nests, and what have you done to beautify the grounds at home? Send contributions before the fifth of the month to Iva Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York City, if intended for May. Work received later will be welcome, but must be held over.

Drawn by Louise Rowlee (15), New York

My Diary

(Continued from Page 531)

guess. Cicero caught a large snapper in our lake. Went up to the baseball diamond and played after school.

March 28.—Just my luck to have it rain on Saturday. The Legions were scheduled for a work-out, but it had to be called off. Cicero had 700 baby chicks arrive in the morning, and was very excited. The electrician finished his work, but the line is not down the road yet. On a tour of inspection I found one soldier had an electric heater hidden under his bed and another a toaster. Hauled some wood this afternoon and am going to a dance tonight.

Afterglow.—Well, Iva, I tried your recipe. While I was waiting for it to harden the army cook mistook it for garbage and emptied it out. No insult to the person who suggested it but a reflection on the cook. I am afraid if you tried sending some by mail it couldn't stand the trip. However, if you care to try it send it first to Iva Unger, and she will send it to me—if she doesn't like it herself. Silence may be golden, Miss Herschey, but I am sure if you mailed a letter to me it would wind up in the "dead letter" office.—"Caesar the Second."

March 22.—Everything seems to possess a new life today. Even the cackling of the chickens is more enthusiastic. Our neighbors have been boiling maple syrup. Boy! Was there a lot of smoke? The sweetness in the sap seems to be more concentrated this year. Because of the drought, I suppose.—"Lupus."

March 24.—Spring is here, so the calendar says, but Mr. Weather Man must have forgotten it as he is sending us a lot of cold wind and snow today. No chance for Spring flowers to peep their heads out of the ground for awhile here yet. I cut some lilac twigs this morning and put them in a glass of water to watch the leaves come out. I just love to watch things grow.

March 28. — "New Boots for March Days" is right, Pearl. I slip on dad's boots to do outside chores and sometimes my foot slips out of one. Then I'm worse off than not having any boots at all. "Spring Adventures," by Sophie Kozey is also a splendid drawing.

April 1.—Guess everybody is busy playing April fool jokes on others. Yep, I am for one. Just played a good one on dad. Pinned a long black stocking on his back. We all had one good laugh watching him go up the road with the horses, the wind waving the stocking behind him. It looked too funny for words. Funny he hasn't noticed it yet! Won't we give him the "horse laughs" though when he comes in.

Next Sunday's Easter! I suppose most of you are trying on your new Easter clothes. Not me though. Don't need any way back here. No one to "show off" to. —"Joy Belle."

March 23.—Oh, oh! Imagine! I am going to the dentist! I saw my first robin this morning and it made me happy to think that Spring is here. But, oh, the thought of the dentist!

Did we have any snow today? Oh, no! There's about nine inches on the ground now and it's still snowing. Listened to Amos and Andy's case over the radio and they did make some "racket." Well, I'll have to sign off, old diary—"Sally."

March 30.—March is going out like a very calm lion. I've cooked my fondant over three times and still it isn't right. It acts more like taffy, so we all pulled it. We had powdered sugar scattered all over, and everything was sticky. Pedro caught the kids' Easter bunny today. He had been living in the garden.

April 1.—April fooled us all this year. It started to rain and now it's snowing. Mother and I descended upon Bill and Francis just as they were making a snowdrift out of our flour. Francis wanted Bill to get stuck in a drift, so he made it snow with flour. I made a nice piece of candy for Joe—rolled it in salt—but rather than let on he was fooled he ate the whole thing.—"Dizzy."

March 26.—Phooey! Tomorrow I go to the torture house, I'm to be tied to a strange bed, and worst of all, me of all people to stay in bed for a couple of days! I made a bet with the doctor that I could count up to 50 before I was under the effects of ether. Ugh! I'll show them that I am not scared.

March 28.—Man alive, what a day was yesterday! The doctor didn't say how to count so I did it by tens. First, whiff —10—hump! nothing but stale hot air. Second, smell—20—h'm! what's this? Third, breath—30—jinnimy! give me air. Fourth intake—40—Oh, I've changed my mind, I don't want to do it! Wait until tomorrow. Fifth smell—well, for Pete's sake where did those rats come from? And on a Ferris wheel, too! Mocking me and scratching their noses and looking at me so triumphantly! I tore the air about me into bits and threw it at them, but the wheel carried them out of my sight and reach, and I lay exhausted, looking at the place where they were once. The Ferris wheel grew larger and finer and melted.

Just then a ton of something fell on me. It was cold, wet, clammy, slippery, it had a million little claws that dug my hands and ferret eyes that mocked me. I opend my eyes and found the nurses at my bed, their hands holding me down, and their eyes ridiculing me, and crying, "Oh, isn't Pembroke just too cute for words?" Hang the nurses!

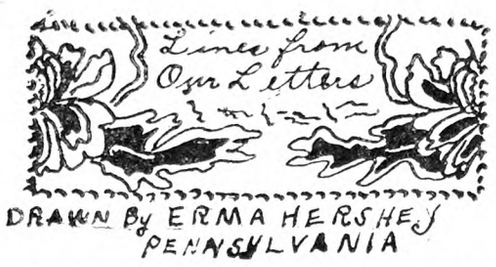
April 1.—Well, at last, Locked Doors, I'm settled down to real life once more. But the April rains are tearing the new cloak I got at New Year's, and the March winds have done their share. My shoulders are bent over, and your pages are yellowing with age. Soon, soon, we shall come to the end of a perfect life with Our Page and then they will be sorry! Ha, you all who guess my identity wrong, you shall be worried, your hair shall stand on end, your knees shall quake, your faces will pale with the light of enlightened ignorance, and the two who have guessed right, watch out for your life is in danger, your pens will trouble with the delight of open criticism and your minds will run rampant with you, but I shall come back in the gray month of November and I shall tear your built-up plans to the ground from which they were built. Adios to the death, Pembroke the Terrible.

Letters Wanted

Letters to correspondents under this heading or appearing on Our Page should be mailed to this office in care of Iva Unger. Seal and stamp envelope as usual, addressing with name and State. Several letters may be sent under the same comer to save postage.

Mary Kingman, Massachusetts; Roda Herschey (15), Pennsylvania; Margaret Shoop (17), Pennsylvania; Marline Williams (11), New York; Clark Allender (17), West Virginia.

Drawn by Josephine Sewitz (16)



"I wish Jane Goddard to know that I admire her work very much. Here in Massachusetts one of the rivers, a small one, has risen quite a bit. This river runs back of my house and through the meadow on to the town. Every day it seems to get higher." — Elsie Church (13), Massachusetts.

"Stamp collecting is my hobby. I would like to exchange five or six different U. S. stamps with boys and girls from any other countries. I am 15 years old, and have read O. P. a long time."—Ruth Passmore, Pennsylvania.

"I suppose I am indebted to Caesar the Second for my life. In the February issue he certainly sounded fierce enough, and I'm sure he would have the advantage. I shot at the milkhouse once and totally missed it. So you see, Caesar, there would really be no sport in killing me quite yet. It sure is good to be home for vacation. I have only 10 days but that is a little intermission. I didn't get on the dean's list (honor roll) last semester but my sister did."—Rommie.

"As yet I haven't had time to write any more poems, but I will try when I get the chance. I especially liked Harold Deveney's 'Easter Bonnet,' and 'Kitten by the Fire,' by Marion Wiethorn."—Teresa Prinzing (16), New York.

"I wonder if any of the contributors are organists. I am greatly interested in the pipe organ and have played in a church in the city for almost five years. I would like to hear from musicians of all types, and promise to answer all letters I receive. I have received two letters from Prudencio Bedrijo in the Philippines."—Grace Clark, Delaware.

"I have seen trailing arbutus only once or twice. It does not grow where I live. But there are lots of other beautiful Spring flowers which grow in the woods nearby. It seems good to hear the robins and song sparrows again. Our Page for March was as interesting as ever. The picture of 'The Thoroughbred' was beautiful."—

"I liked the poem 'Three Times a Day' by Teresa Prinzing. How many agree with her last line? Thinking of Spring makes me feel like writing. My daffodils, jonquils, pansies and all the rest have their heads pretty high out of the ground. So many birds have arrived from the warm countries. Why, even dad's honeybees are out looking for work."—Sophie Kozey (16), Connecticut.

"I did not write my poem directly on a pancake griddle, but upon the products of a griddle. It expressed my feeling toward a pancake."—Jackson Moody, New York.

"Hard as I try, it is a job to keep on the job. I love to write to O. P. but it seems hard to get down to brass tacks and do it. But I'm determined."—Mary Gelletly (13), New York.

Drawn by Julia Davis (15), *Connecticut*

Dear Girls and Boys: I hope you all had a happy Easter. I live on a farm and we have some nice pets. My sister, brother and I like to play with the lambs. I help mother care for the peeps. She calls me the little chicken girl. Last Summer I raised two pet chicks by hand. When I went out into the yard and called them they came running to me. I called them Whitie and Blackie. I like Our Page in THE R. N.-Y.—Edna May Buhrman (8), Maryland.

Mrs. Spider and her Family

Mrs. Spider had just escaped being killed again. She had been building a cobweb on the ceiling when all of a sudden she spied Mrs. Jones armed with a broom and a dustcloth. She was coming to knock down the nice new web—and Mrs. Spider, too—if she could. But Mrs. Spider had run with her 12 children as fast as she could to the nearest hiding place.

Now Mrs. Spider lived in a cobweb on a ceiling that was in Mrs. Jones' house. Mrs. Jones lived on a large farm with her husband and two children. On this farm a large parrot was kept. The parrot was a great pet of the family. Mrs. Spider often talked with it. Mr. Spider had been killed. Mrs. Jones did not clean her house often, so there were many spiders, flies, mice, rats and bats.

"My," explained Mrs. Spider as she sank down after a long run. "We spiders have as much of a right to live as those humans."

"Yes, mummy," said Susie Spider. "Why don't we move?"

"Move!" exclaimed the surprised spider. "We can't fly you know. Why we wouldn't be able to."

"Can't we buy some wings, mummy?"

"Of course not," said the good spider.

"I'm hungry," said another wee voice.

"Come then, it's baby's hungry time. I guess he wants a nice fly. That's his favorite dish."

"Want nice big green horse fly," said baby.

"Well I'll see if we have any caught in our web. But if there isn't any you'll have to eat something else."

Mrs. Spider hurried away to look into her web for a nice big horse fly. When she got there something scared her for she ran back to the little spiders in haste.

"What's the matter mummy?" asked Zip.

"Oh-oh," cried Mrs. Spider. It took some time to quiet her down, but at last she began:

"I was going to get a nice big fly for Baby when suddenly I heard a noise. I don't know what it was but it sounded like 'Bo-o-o-o-o-! I'm after you'!"

"Oh," cried the little spiders and nestled close to their mother.—By Dorothy Brodine (10), New York. (To Be Continued Next Month.)

I wish to tell you that the verse and picture I sent you were copied from some my father made for me. He makes quite a few nice ones and as I liked this one awful well I sent it for Our Page. I hope you will put it in the paper.—Theresa O'Brien, New York.

Drawn by Theresa O'Brien, New York

Pussy Willow said, "Meow,
I wish someone would tell me how
Other kittens get around
To roll and play upon the ground."
—Theresa O'Brien (8), New York.

An Ode to Spring

Thine the dawn breaking sky above—
The mist breaking up at dawn that I love;
The damp, wet grass turning to green
Changeable, beautiful, scene—O Spring!

Thine the green leaves budding on the naked trees,
The waft of crisp air from the seas,
The twitter of birds that are homing,
Oscillating, truculent, gloaming — O Spring!

Thine the breath of apple blossoms rare,
The departure of Winter so sair,
The perfume of violets, lilies and flowers,
Entrancing, ecstatic, bowers—O Spring!
—G. V. Cullis (19).

Seen in the Shops

Some of the delicate foods imported by the great department stores, sound very luxurious. A whole roast grouse imported from England in a large tin costs $3.29; a whole roast squab in tin 89 cents, and even an English steak and kidney pudding, a 10-ounce can, for 84 cents. There are French hams in tins of various weights, costing $1.24 a pound, and Hamburg or Prague hams, canned, at 94 cents for a 13½ oz. can. Turtle soup from England is $1.64 a pint. Caviare is still a luxury, costing 34 cents for a one-ounce jar; 16 ounces for $4.59.

Among the newest of the new hats are Victorian sailors with "pancake" crowns, very low square crowns and tilted brims. Made of fine lisere straw, they are often trimmed with ribbons and flowers.

Cotton frocks displayed in the high-class shops are not at all cheap. We noted some charmingly frilly and feminine models in Liberty lawn which were priced at $16.75 and $19.50 each. Some had deep berthas of the material, others had collars of embroidered batiste. These Liberty lawns from England are flowered and sprigged in dainty colors; they are very fine in texture, suggesting the old-style flowered muslins.

Among the Spring silk stockings we find many in mesh weaves varying from pin point to honeycomb. They range in price from $1.95 to $2.95.

Pigskin is now especially featured in belts, bags and gloves, and we noted an English umbrella that had both handle and ferule tightly covered with pigskin. The price of this umbrella was $12.50.

We noticed a charming bedroom displayed in one large store, the furniture all of natural hand-rubbed maple, copying the American colonial period. The bed was a low four-poster, and there was a tall chest-on-chest that had drawers enough to store away an extensive array of garments. The bed was covered with a yellow and white spread that imitated in pattern the old hand-woven bedspreads, though the experienced would note at once the absence of a seam down the middle. We have never seen an old hand-woven bedspread that showed yellow in the coloring, though we have a charming one in which soft rose color predominates, combined with the usual indigo blue and white.

Jacket suits of cotton corduroy in junior sizes, 11 to 17 years, were seen recently for $12.75. The colors were blue, gray, brown and flame color, with accompanying blouses of handkerchief linen in a contrasting color or white. A cobalt blue blouse was shown with the gray suit, and yellow with the brown. A suit of this style is within the powers of the home dressmaker, and will be both smart and useful for Summer wear. We noted some of these corduroy suits with little double-breasted jackets, and this style is also seen in some of the tweeds.

Among Spring accessories we noted tricolor knitted sets consisting of a small turban, a gilet or waistcoat, and a scarf. All were very loosely knitted after the style of Shetland sweaters, and all came in three colors. Two colors were knitted into the body of the article, the third color appearing in the edge, or in the case of the waistcoat in a collar and tie. The scarfs were either long or square. Color combinations were red, white and blue; red, white and black; yellow, red and green, and brown, yellow and white. The turban and long scarf together cost $7.94; gilet $9.34; square scarf $4.64, and the long scarf alone $1.84.

Some new tweed coats seen recently were three-quarter length; they were cut with large sleeves and a wrap-around effect, coming just above the knees. These are the light-weight shadow tweed and are intended for wear with printed silk frocks. They are the dressmaker type rather than strictly tailored. Those we have seen cost around $50.

AMONG bedding geraniums, S. A. Nutt, deep crimson, and Beauté Poitevine, salmon pink, have stood at the head in these colors for more than 25 years. Geraniums will not endure too much nitrogen.

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PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Hundreds of inquiries are answered by mail to one printed here. For your protection we cannot consider unsigned statements.]

Plenty of rabbits continue to be seen on the market stands, but there is small demand, now that minds are turned toward Springlike meats and fresh things. Bargains abound in these rabbits—but then they have all Winter and marketers still have shown no particular interest.—City Paper.

We have many inquiries about the possibilities of rabbit breeding. Much of this interest is caused by concerns which sell rabbits for breeding purposes and promise to buy back the progeny. The proposed breeders want to know what the prospects are for markets. The above market note will interest them.

I note in the Publisher's Desk, issue of April 4, a subscriber writes for advice concerning right of way which he has given to a light and power company. Perhaps our experience in this neighborhood might help him.

We sold a right of way to a company here to cross our field for the sum of $10 per pole, they erecting three poles on our land. Their advance agent advised us that that was the customary price, and it was necessary to accept it, otherwise the land would be condemned and we would receive nothing. For three years I have manoeuvered various pieces of farm machinery about these poles, and I feel that I have already earned the trifling amount received, although I am cheered somewhat by the knowledge that I am entitled to the privilege of so manoeuvering for the rest of my natural life if I wish to continue my use of this land.

I am also cheered considerably by the experience of a neighbor who exercised more wisdom, or foresight, than I did; he refused to sign the contract, but stood pat, with the result that he received $100 per pole for the erection of some two dozen poles.

I can see no reason why a farmer should be expected to hamper his future agricultural operations for the benefit of these companies. S. A. T.

New York.

It is not necessary to accept the advance agent's price for the use of land. Private property may be condemned for public use, but not without paying for it. If condemned it is subject to appraisal.

Last July 29 I was induced to purchase 25 units of Big Indian Royalty Pool with option on 250 additional shares. Besides other glowing promises the salesman assured my wife and me that within four months our option would be purchased at a nice profit for us, this offer of an option being only open to those already possessing Big Indian Royalty stock. We then owned 10 shares. So far we have not received the 25 units I purchased outright nor have I been able to receive a reply from either Mark Pfaff & Co., who receipted for the $25, or from the Royalty Pool Office in Fort Worth, Tex. Can you collect this $25 for us as we are sadly in need of the money?

New Jersey. H. C. G.

The agents have advised us that the Big Indian Royalty Pool was liquidated July 31 last, and that all matters were forwarded to the company in Oklahoma. Of course we are powerless to do anything more. We refer to it mostly for the benefit of those who are often tempted to part with hard-earned money in the vain hope of making profit on oil pools.

What can be done to collect on a demand note when party has no funds and does not seem to make any effort to pay off same? H. D. G.

New Jersey.

There is nothing that could be done to collect on a note if the maker of it refuses to pay when due except to bring a suit in the court and take a judgment against him. If he has any property you could levy on it and sell the property to satisfy the judgment. Of course, if he has no property the judgment will be worthless until he has, if ever.

On March 9 the Federal Trade Commission ordered the American Poultry School of Kansas City, Mo., and its president, T. E. Quisenberry, to cease and desist from misrepresentations of its correspondence school course on the subject of raising poultry. Statements in the advertising circulated by the respondent were held to be false and misleading. One of these was an offer to accept $12.50 for a course which had never been sold for less than $30 to $34, while in reality the usual price was $12.50.

The inclosed advertisement promises relief from diabetes. Do you think the formula came from Germany, and is the proprietor reliable? F. E.

Ohio.

We have no way of knowing whether the formula came from Germany or not. It does not matter. For all we know there may be quacks in Germany. What we do know is that diabetes is a serious ailment and that no person suffering from it can afford to take the risk of neglecting to consult a local doctor and follow his treatment, and to return often enough to give him opportunity to study the particular case and to prescribe for it. The loss of the money paid for the quack medicine is not the worst of it. The neglect of proper treatment is the real danger.

Some weeks ago I answered an ad of the Quality Novelty Co., Providence, R. I., in the *Brattleboro Reformer*. It called for women to decorate cards at $5 per 100, no selling or experience needed. They wanted $1 for gilt and brush, some cards and a sample card. I sent the $1 and received some gilt powder, a brush and three cards to gild. I gilded the cards and sent them in. They wrote back that they were not O.K., none accepted, as the lines and print were too coarse. They sent three more cards. I knew I had done the cards as well as was possible with the brush they sent me so I used a fine brush of my own and sent in the three cards. Tonight I received one of these cards back saying again, "none accepted," and three new cards to do, but I believe the company never intended to pay for this work. Will you look up this company and report results? M. P.

Vermont.

This is one of the work-at-home schemes to which we have so often referred. The purpose of the work-at-home schemes is to send a remittance for material that you would not buy if it were not for the fact that they promise to pay for your work on it. In our experience of more than 40 years, we have never known of a single case where they paid for home work. If any one of them will show that they pay for such work we will advertise the fact free, and get them all the workers they can supply.

I enjoy your paper very much and am lost without it. I always read the Publisher's Desk column and have received a lot of knowledge from reading it. I hope the good work that you are doing will long continue. I have never wanted to exchange it for any other paper of double the subscription price. F. E. T.

New Hampshire.

This work will continue just as long as the publishers and their subscribers co-operate together to make it helpful as they have done for the past fourscore years. It is the most exacting, most responsible and most expensive department of the whole paper to conduct. Without much work, conscious effort to be fair, and unhesitating courage on the part of the management, and full support on the part of readers, it could not exist. From our long experience we believe it worth many times the cost, and that farmers fully express their appreciation of it in furnishing the motive power which it directs for their benefit.

Two years ago we had a notice in reference to a scheme of selling signs to country people in Western New York for the purpose of attracting tourists. An official red book was featured and the places where signs were displayed were said to be "inspected." An investigation at the time indicated that very rarely any inspection had been made of the proposed accommodations for tourists and that the red book turned out to be a pocket edition of a local pamphlet and not the nation-wide publication. About the time of our reference Elijah Billings, of Hornell, the promoter of the sign and red-book idea, made a contract with Mrs. Grace Hulburt, of Arkport, N. Y., for three signs, an advertisement in the red book and some printed advertising cards. Mrs. Hulburt paid $10 on the contract, but later stopped payment on the check. Mr. Billings sued. After trial on May 31, 1929, the jury brought in a verdict in favor of Mrs. Hurlburt. The price charged for the signs ran from $25 to $35. The information now comes that the sign and red-book scheme is being promoted again. The record suggests at least that people approached for a contract should take time to look up the proposition before signing the contract.

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Park & Pollard feeds.

Reliable for a quarter century.

The Park & Pollard Co., Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.

Dependable Feeds for Every Purpose

Poultry Feeds: Lay or Bust Dry Mash · Red Ribbon Scratch · Growing Feed · Intermediate Chick Feed · P & P Chick Scratch · P & P Chick Starter · P & P Broiler Ration—**Dairy Rations:** Overall 24% · Milk Maid 24% · Bet-R-Milk 20% · Herd-Helth 16% P & P Fitting Ration 12% · Milkade Calf Meal—**Other Feeds:** P & P Turkey Grower P & P Turkey Starter · P & P Stock Feed · Bison Stock Feed · Go-Tu-It Pig and Hog Ration · Pigeon Feed · P & P Horse Feed · P & P Rabbit Feed · Pocahontas Table Corn Meal.

METAL ROOFING

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Dept. R Moundsville, W. Va.

Buy now. Pay later

A MONEY MAKER

Better feed—lower costs—more profits. Booklet "Users Own Words" written by owners proves it. Write for free copy. Write your name and check below items for illustrated folders.

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Established 1850

Silos ☐ Stanchions ☐
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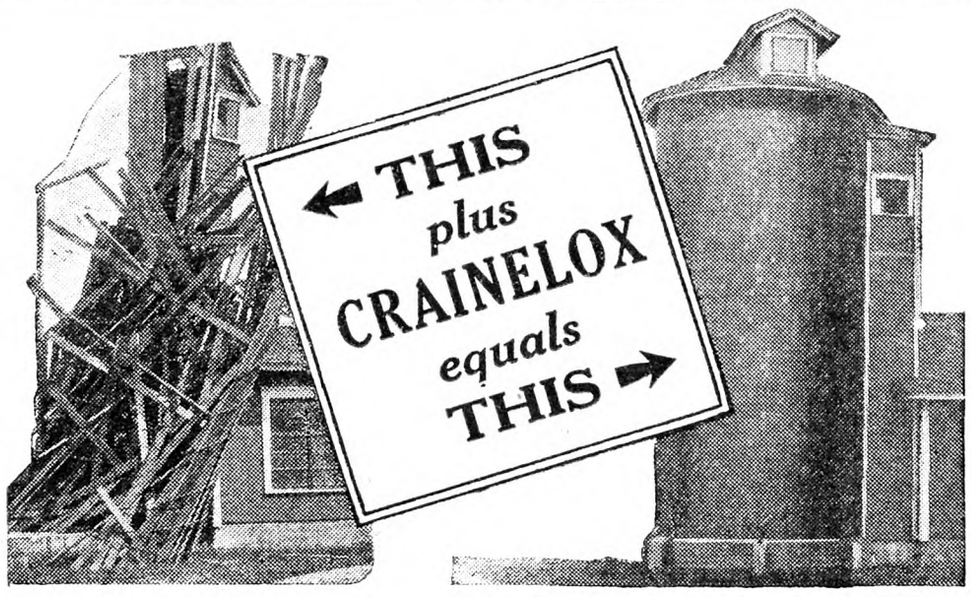
Hog Houses ☐ Brooder Houses ☐



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If your wood stave Silo is as bad as the one pictured at the left above . . . or if it merely leaks a little . . . if it isn't keeping silage in good condition. . .THEN APPLY CRAINELOX. You'll have a silo that will have the silage making advantages of wood with greater strength and rigidity. New lower prices now in effect. Get full details, today while there's time. Or tell us if you're interested in a new Silo of

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Name.....Address.....

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NEW AND USED—$1.00 UP
8X Binoculars $11.00. All makes. Large assortment. Catalog free.
DU MAURIER CO., Dept. 534, Elmira, N. Y.

Roll Film Developed and Six Prints 20c Prints from Negatives 3c ea. Pilgrim Photo Service, Dept. E, Kingston, Mass.

Oats Straw—All Kinds Hay
Carloads. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., Cobleskill, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Experienced groom for saddle horses, ponies, handy-man, for private family camp, Vermont; could use couple; wife as cook, general housemaid; family of three; state price. Write BOX 580, St. Johnsbury, Vermont.

WANTED—Couple, no children, for country; man experienced gardener, care of lawn, flowers, shrubs, furnace; woman good cook, willing to help with housework when needed; owner will furnish milk, light, fuel and furnished house; only reliable, sober and ambitious couple need apply; state wages and references in first letter. B. H. DECKER, Wallkill, N. Y.

WANTED—Boy, farm and garden helper, good home, small wages. H. BRYANT, Little Valley, N. Y.

WANTED—Single man, April 15, to work in purebred dairy herd; must know how to use milking machines; only single men of good habits need apply. Apply to FRED GAUNTT, Herdsman, New Jersey Agricultural College, New Brunswick, N. J.

COOK FOR SUMMER boarding house in Sullivan County; maximum 75 guests; opens May 25. L. NEWHAUS, 121 12th Ave., College Point, N. Y.

WANTED—Practical orchardist, especially good at apple spraying; give experience, age and wages expected with board. ADVERTISER 798, care Rural New-Yorker.

PROTESTANT WHITE woman, strong, active, housework, waiting, private estate; year position; salary $60 monthly; full particulars. 217 SMITHTOWN BRANCH, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Girl over 18 in small road-stand; start at once; references exchanged. BOX 93, Highland Falls, N. Y.

WANTED—Woman for general housework. MARY E. HALL, Montague, Mass.

WANTED—A young man from 18 to 20 to help with cows and poultry, able to milk, etc.; $45 per month with room and board; apply, giving reference, say where you have worked, etc., and any other particulars. ADVERTISER 807, care Rural New-Yorker.

SEVENTH DAY Adventist wants experienced married man to work farm; must have good references. ADVERTISER 803, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—General farmer. ADVERTISER 810, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Reliable man or young man, general farm work, by May 1; moderate wages and board. ADVERTISER 813, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man who has some experience mowing golf greens; also man who has knowledge of gasoline engines and drive a car. CLARKHURST, East Hampton, Conn.

MAID, NEAT, experienced, for cooking and general housework, in Danish-American superintendent's home on country estate; laundry for children only (three); references essential; $40, nice room and bath. MRS. JOHN KNOX, Lloyd's Neck, Huntington, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—A poultryman, general experience and good egg producer; state wages, references. DORADALE POULTRY FARM, Northvale, N. J.

CAPABLE WOMAN, 20 to 35, cooking, cleaning, small wash, on farm, Central Jersey, assist in garden; two in family; wages $40. ADVERTISER 825, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEHOLD HELP wanted—Mother and grown daughter or two sisters to do excellent cooking, laundry, housework and help with two children, ages two and four; must understand coal range; only strong, willing, hard workers with highest references need apply; $100 a month; write stating ages, nationality and experience. ADVERTISER 826, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM-HAND WANTED to work with horses, $25. After 7:30 P. M. 413 E. 70th St., Apt. 22, New York City.

WANTED—Couple, man experienced flowers, lawn work; woman general housework; pleasant village; moderate wages; particulars, references to TUCKER, East Quogue, L. I., N. Y.

Situations Wanted

ATTENTION—Are there any first-class positions for hard-working German-American couple? Have sold 40 head dairy; raised 5,000 chicks last season without help; wish position large farm or estate; willing to prove ability; can furnish extra help. Address RAY Z. FARMER, Ossining, N. Y.

POSITION WANTED on gentleman's estate as general handy-man; can care for garden, lawn, driveways, saddle horses, etc.; can drive car; American; thirty-eight years of age; single, free from the use of tobacco or intoxicating liquors; can furnish good reference. ADVERTISER 736, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, wants position; graduate poultry course at New York Agricultural Institute; all offers considered. ADVERTISER 749, care Rural New-Yorker.

ESTATE SUPERINTENDENT, gardener, farmer, wants position; broad experience all branches; married, references as to ability and character. ADVERTISER 773, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG BOY, 17, experienced at dairy and farm work, desires employment. ADVERTISER 783, care Rural New-Yorker.

CAPABLE VERMONT farm-hand desires steady position on gentleman's place, Long Island or Connecticut preferred; thoroughly understands the care of horses, cattle, poultry and gardens; wages $110, no board; references furnished. ADVERTISER 777, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MARRIED man, Swiss, with one child, wishes position as milker, barn or dairyman, on good farm; good steady worker; please state full particulars. ADVERTISER 793, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Employment of any kind by American; experienced, moderate wages; prefer small house and board self. ADVERTISER 795, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE young man, capable taking full charge; agricultural education and experience. ADVERTISER 794, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, FARM-RAISED, Swedish, 28, single, wishes position as caretaker of small country place; references; state wages in first letter. ADVERTISER 782, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, AMERICAN, for poultry farm, care of lawns or assistant; married, one child 4 years; drive car, handy, all around. ADVERTISER 790, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM SUPERINTENDENT with the experience, energy and executive ability to handle any agricultural enterprise open for engagement; 40 years of age, married, efficient, economical, dependable, up to date and a hustler; will co-operate to make a success of any venture connected with. ADVERTISER 792, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED WORK, experienced in general farming, A-1 references, seven years in this place; can furnish extra milkers; married. HARRY B. WILLIAMS, Augusta, N. J.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, 28, experienced chickens, game and waterfowl, wishes position; references; state salary in first letter. ADVERTISER 785, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN OR ASSISTANT, cattle, horse, sheep, swine experience; dependable, competent, American, twenty-four (24), single; show herd experience, veterinary; references exchanged; available May 1. ADVERTISER 788, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Jobs for boys on dairy, general and poultry farms; a few boys want jobs on small estates in care of grounds and gardens; ages from 14 to 20 years old; wages for boys with one or more years experience, $20 to $35 a month; inexperienced boys will work for their board, lodging and carfare. Address MR. R. P. ARMSTRONG, Agricultural Department, Newtown High School, Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.

POSITIONS ON ESTATE or institution by middle-aged brother and sister; man, gardener, poultryman and handyman; woman, experienced in laundry, table, or chamber work. ADVERTISER 784, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED as superintendent or working gardener on private estate; life-long experience with livestock, flowers outside as well as under glass; married, one child 14 years of age; can furnish best of reference as to character and ability; at present employed; available May 10; please state wages and particulars in first letter. C. P. DAVIS, 384 North Ave., Dunellen, N. J.

GARDENER AND CARETAKER, single, 52, wishes a permanent position; good vegetable gardener, grow flowers, take care of lawns, shrubs, roses, care of small fruits, fruit trees; five years work with poultry; handy with tools; can cook. Address JOHN J. FLAHERTY, No. 113 South Avenue, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

SINGLE AMERICAN, age 24, wishes position on farm, estate or Summer resort; no tobacco or liquor; milk, drive car; honest and reliable. BOX 6, Somers, Conn.

MARRIED MAN, German, wishes position on estate; experienced in indoor and outdoor work; handy with all tools; can drive car; reference. MICHAEL HOMIS, 210 Wilson Blvd., Islip Manor, N. Y.

HERDSMAN-DAIRYMAN, single, age 26, State college graduate, capable of managing herd and milk plant, experienced in both; former A. R. tester and milker; available immediately; state details of interview and wages first letter. C. RADOMSKI, Box 66, Montville, N. J.

TWO YOUNG men, Danish, want work on farm; experienced in driving tractors or trucks. M. ANDERSON, 212 17th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TRACTOR OPERATOR, all-round mechanic, plumber, steamfitter, understand oil burner installation; unqualified references; last place 3 years; Westchester County preferred; state wages and full particulars. ROBERT BLUM, 1312 Chisholm St., New York.

GARDENER, SINGLE, desires position on estate; have been in charge vegetables, flowers, lawn, shrubs, orchard, greenhouse; 13 years' references. G. B., 28 Plain St., Summit, N. J.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, American, experienced, capable of taking full charge on private estate; understand waterfowl. EDWARD E. DECKER, Arden, N. Y.

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants position as poultry, handyman or caretaker; handy with tools; sober, clean and reliable; reference; state wages. ADVERTISER 801, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION WANTED, chicken farm, single man, 50, no experience; wages $30, room and board; best references. HABERSTROH, 160 Bleecker St., New York City.

WANTED JOB, active, middle-aged man, poultry and dairy, garden; private place preferred; reference; space for car. GEO. MARSH, Manhasset, L. I., N. Y.

ESTATE SUPERINTENDENT, married, age 34, American, has 14 years' experience in forestry, planting of evergreens, farming, dairy, poultry, vegetables and flower gardens; can furnish excellent references. ADVERTISER 804, care Rural New-Yorker.

COOK, WORKING housekeeper, Protestant, wishes steady position, city or country; references; state salary and all particulars in first letter. Address ADVERTISER 805, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, German, carpenter, handyman, wishes position on farm or Summer resort. WERNER MILLER, 88-07 51st Ave., Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.

PERMANENT POSITION wanted by young married man as gardener, chauffeur or all-around man on private estate or farm; wife part-time work if desired; experienced, best references; state wages and particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 806, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN with boy 12 years old desires position as housekeeper in country. ADVERTISER 811, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED as housekeeper by middle-aged refined Christian woman. MRS. ROSE, R. 1, Ithaca, N. Y.

MARRIED MAN, Protestant, German, no children, wishes position estate, camp, lodge; thoroughly experienced gardening, cows, poultry, practical repairman, responsible preserver of property, license; wife caring for owner week-ends; go anywhere. E. B., Gen. Del., Moscow, Pa.

SUPERINTENDENT, CARETAKER, gardener, qualified farm manager, broad experience, married. ADVERTISER 814, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN desires position as housekeeper, good cook; references. ADVERTISER 815, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOLLANDER WANTS position among Holstein, Guernsey or Jersey cows, where milking three times a day is preferred. ADVERTISER 816, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 20 YEARS' experience, wants position as working manager; references. P. O. BOX 343, Bethlehem, Pa.

YOUNG GERMAN forester, 10 years' experience, forestry, tree-planting, road-making, game, game-keeping. LAENGST, 1276 Commonwealth Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

MAN WISHES light work, small pay; knows poultry, lawns, etc., generally useful. ADVERTISER 824, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED taking care lawns, garden or poultry-fruit farm, poultry experience; drive car; state wages. GEORGE MARTIN, care St. Reamy Post Office, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, GRADUATE poultry course, life-time study, business course, some experience all branches; industrious, faithful, honest, reliable, reference; available foreman or manager. DeWITT MOSEY, 75 Manhattan Avenue, New York City.

GARDENER, MARRIED, no children, born American, age 34, brought up on large farm; able to show best results in vegetables and flowers; desires position where knowledge and ability is appreciated. C. R. POWERS, 601 West 110th St., New York City.

EXPERIENCED FARM-HAND, dry-hand milker, single, middle-aged; reference; state wages. ADVERTISER 818, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, EXPERIENCED with cows, good butter-maker would assist with other work, wants position; references. ADVERTISER 819, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKERS, HOLLANDERS, married, young, 3 children, also another man, both willing and hard workers; no bad habits; desire steady jobs anywhere; experience gardening, lawns, care of fruit and shade trees, raising chickens, milking, driving; wife fine plain cook, keep boarders; own furniture; fine references. ADVERTISER 822, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUPERINTENDENT FARMER, gardener, capable, energetic, used to handling private place with strictest economy; available May 1; well recommended; wants to locate where high type of man is appreciated; moderate remuneration. BOX 48, Allenhurst, N. J.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FARM AND SUMMER hotel with cottage, accommodate 60 guests, on large lake, popular resort; farm 120 acres, dairy and fruit and vegetables; 100 miles from New York; all State roads; will sell with or without equipment, or will rent the hotel furnished to responsible party for 1931 season; if interested, write ADVERTISER 692, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Dairy farm, retail route in town, 15c per quart; level land, no stones; situated on concrete road; near church, railroad, free high school bus; electricity; ill health compels me to sell; for particulars, write BESSWAY FARMS, Berlin, Md.

FOR SALE—Boarding house, 24 rooms, completely furnished, in Catskill Mountains; 46 acres of land; further information. ADVERTISER 738, care Rural New-Yorker.

80-ACRE FARM for sale, 8-room house, in good condition, in Middleburg, N. Y. WITZEL, 346 56th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Dutchess County, 21 acres; house, 10 rooms, bath, all improvements, electricity, new barn, garage, stables, new chicken houses; brook; cash $1,500. ADVERTISER 769, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—48-acre Greene County fruit farm; 375 20-year apple trees, 350 pear trees; cement highway, 1 mile to $300,000 central school now to be built, 3 churches; 8-room house, water, electricity; all equipment, Farmall tractor, plows, sprayer, etc.; buildings in good condition; smooth, level fields; 15 acres available for new planting; splendid opportunity for a wide-awake fruit grower; no agents. BOX 78, R. D. 2, Greenville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—17-acre farm, furnished or unfurnished; immediate possession. MRS. LYNN OCHAMPAUGH, Box 162, Worcester, N. Y.

WANTED—New Jersey small farm, small house, prompt possession, on or close to State highway; write fullest details and lowest cash price. ADVERTISER 789, care Rural New-Yorker.

229-ACRE, 40-COW farm, Madison County, N. Y.; near State road and excellent village; easy drive to Syracuse; 80 acres well drained, smooth machine worked Alfalfa land; 120 acres spring watered pasture, 29 acres fuel wood; spacious attractive house, piped water; tenant house, 8 rooms; nearly new hip roof barn 30x106, concrete stable, piped water, other buildings, also barn 20x100; all buildings recently repaired, good condition; excellent markets for all crops; this large capacity farm $8,500, liberal terms. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

200-ACRE FARM, good land and buildings, fine sugar orchard; near school; price $3,000, half cash; stock and tools included. ADVERTISER 796, care Rural New-Yorker.

15-20 ACRES, mostly cleared, new barn, henhouses, and 6-room house, all modern improvements; 500 apple and peach trees, 400 grapevines, 350 hens, 500 chickens; two miles from Barnegat Bay and Toms River village, New Jersey; $12,500, one-fourth cash. ADVERTISER 797, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM, 30 ACRES, 750 feet on State road, Sheffield, Mass.; colonial house, all improvements; $12,000. M. E. MINOR, Terryville, Conn.

WANTED—Farm, about 50 acres with stock; give full particulars. ADVERTISER 799, care Rural New-Yorker.

ROAD HOUSE, large room for dances or lunches; 5 acres, 200-foot front, main concrete road; main building 98x30 feet; electricity, telephone, conveniences for tourists, air and water in front; stock of candy and cigars, etc.; ready for business; $12,000 cash, balance on two mortgages; good reasons for selling. STEPHEN WHITE, St. James, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Gas station cash, rent, share, with or without living quarters. ADVERTISER 809, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — 460-acre good productive farm near Dela. Bay; grain, stock farm, 350 tillable, 50 in timber, 60-acre fur marsh; 11-room house, plenty outbuildings, 3 spring wells, fishing, crabing; near Dover, Dela.; possession; bargain, $8,000. BOX 3, R. R. 3, Marshtown Road, Dover, Dela.

POULTRY FARM and hatchery, 42 acres, 50 miles from New York; 9-room house, other buildings; machinery, electricity, horses, cows, 600 chickens, 2 brooks, fruit, etc.; reasonable. ADVERTISER 802, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—53-acre farm, 8-room house, telephone and water in house; 3 cows, 2 heifers, 1 horse, farm tools; barn, workshop, henhouse, 2 wells and stream; 3 miles from Willimantic. Apply CHARLES McDERMOTT, Columbia, Conn.

WANTED TO RENT dairy farm, about 150 acres. ADVERTISER 808, care Rural New-Yorker.

105-ACRE FARM, improved house and barns, fine location; on shares or rent. MRS. ANNA VARGA, R. D. 1, Ringoes, N. J.

FOR RENT—Pleasant house, six rooms, bath, electricity, heater, 25 miles from New York. C. E. WALDRON, West Nyack, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND duck farm for sale, 10½ acres, in full swing, shipments weekly. HERMAN ROEBER, Barnes Road, Moriches, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Several acres of good land or small or neglected farm in Barryville, Sullivan County or vicinity; full particulars. Answer ADVERTISER 812, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED TO BUY small farm, small down payment, balance easy terms. LEO ARTHOLD, 455 E. 168th St., New York City.

WANTED TO RENT small house, good order, large garden, chicken house, close to village; near New York City. TH. EICHBERG, 6 Kister Court, Coney Island, N. Y.

5-ACRE POULTRY farm, Barnegat, N. J., brooder and chicken house, garage, house, cellar, electricity, near town, school, railroad; bargain. FUHLBRUGGE, Owner, 320 East 92d St., New York.

WANTED TO RENT with option to buy, small farm with good buildings. ADVERTISER 823, care Rural New-Yorker.

FINGER LAKES village farm, 50 acres, nice orchard, 2 cows, horse, tools, city water, electricity; five minutes' walk to high school and churches; one-third off for quick sale. OWNER, Lock Box 16, Prattsburg, N. Y.

110-ACRE ALFALFA dairy farm, 25 head stock, team, tractor; equipped, machinery; crops; good painted buildings; $3,000, balance milk contract, no interest; New York State. Address ADVERTISER 817, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM, 106 ACRES, on trunk boulevard, chance cater heavy tourist; house, 8 rooms, furnace, electric, telephone; particulars, write B. SMART, Warner, N. H.

NEW JERSEY village poultry farm; large house with all modern improvements; excellent location for country home; 10 minutes' to railroad, 50 miles New York; price $17,000, half cash. ADVERTISER 820, care Rural New-Yorker.

NOTE THIS grand opportunity to purchase a fine home of 33 acres just outside the corporation of a most enterprising village; meadow land of 20 acres under high state of cultivation; 4 acres already plowed and crops being put in; 10-room house, large barn. A TANGHE, McGraw, N. Y.

FOR SALE—$1,000 cash takes 13 1-3-acre farm; 1,000 fruit trees just coming into bearing, Starking and Golden Delicious apples; poultry, truck, boarding. ADVERTISER 821, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY — Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $5.25; 120 lbs., $10. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Strictly pure maple syrup, best grade, any quantity. GRANTSVILLE HATCHERY, C. J. Yoder, Prop., Grantsville, Md.

NATURE'S BEST sweet honey, 60 lbs. extra clover, $5.40; buckwheat, $4.80; amber clover, $4.80; 30 lbs. clover, $3; not prepaid; 10-lb. pails clover comb, $1.75 postpaid; money-back guarantee. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

CLOVER HONEY, thick, rich and delicious; gallon, $2.50 prepaid. WM. SNAVELY, Elizabethtown, Pa.

HONEY—Amber clover, 60 lbs., $4.80, not prepaid; clover or buckwheat, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.75, delivered third zone. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

HONEY—Clover-basswood, rich and delicious, 5-lb. pail, $1; 10-lb. pail, $1.75, postpaid to fourth zone; price of 120-lb. case on request. GELSER BROS., Dalton, N. Y.

PURE MAPLE syrup, 1931 crop, in gallon cans, $2.50 per gallon postpaid in second zone; $2.60 in third zone; in 5-gallon lots, $2.25 per gal. f.o.b. railroad. F. J. CHAMPLIN, Jefferson, N. Y.

BOARD ON FARM by young man, vicinity New York preferred; please state full particulars. ADVERTISER 800, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDEN TRACTOR for sale—For garden and field work; equipped with cultivators; also cutting bar for mowing high grass and weeds. W. R. SIMPSON, Ridgefield, Conn.

HONEY SALE—10 lbs. clover, $1.50; 60 lbs., $6; 10 lbs. buckwheat, $1.30; 60 lbs., $5.40, prepaid three zones. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, N. Y.

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 529.

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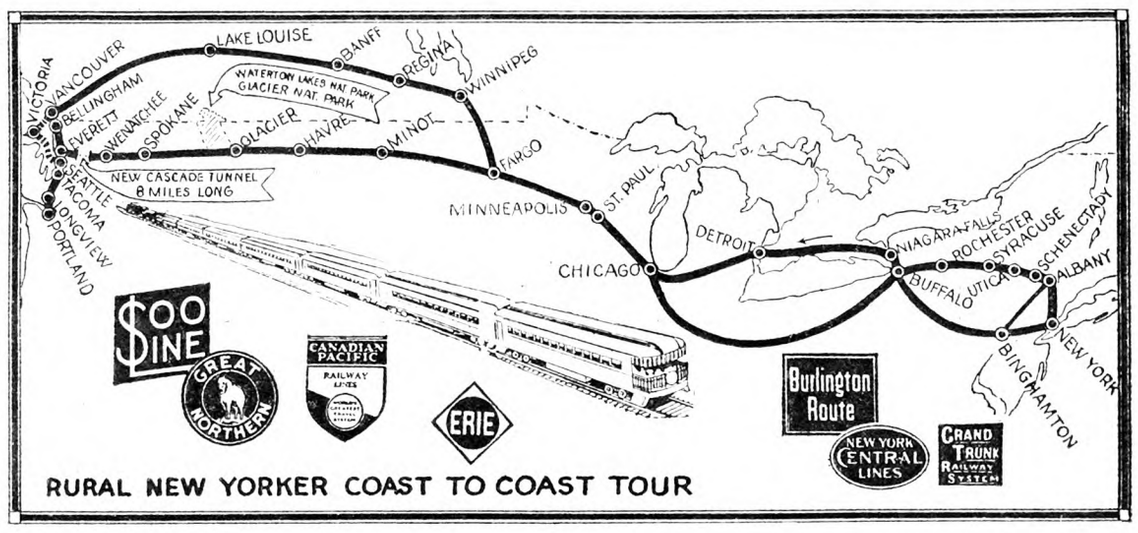

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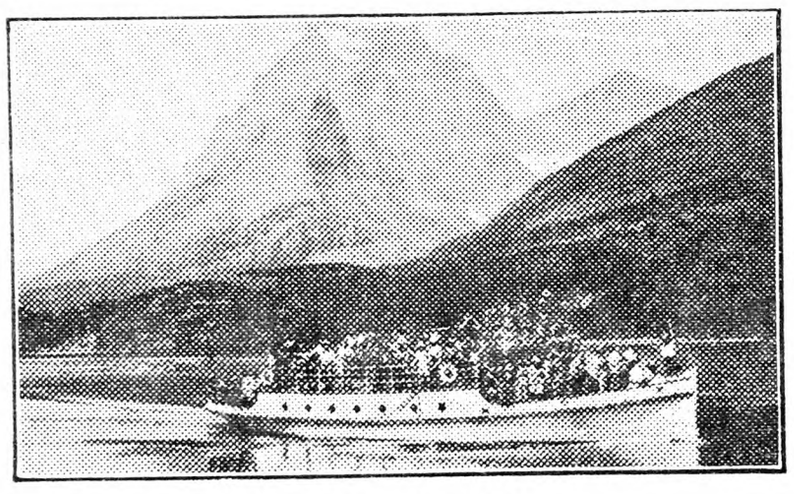

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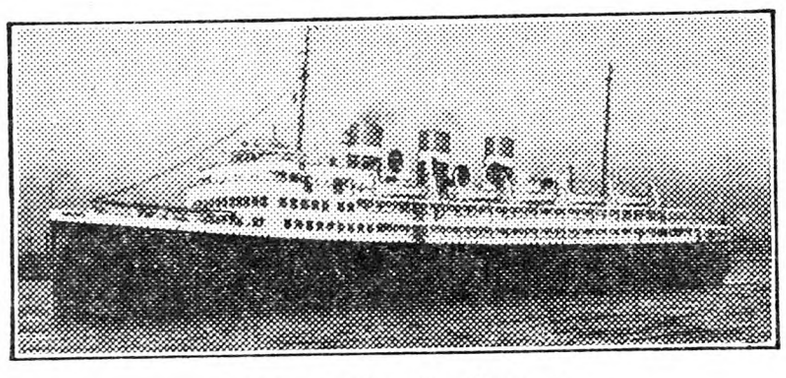

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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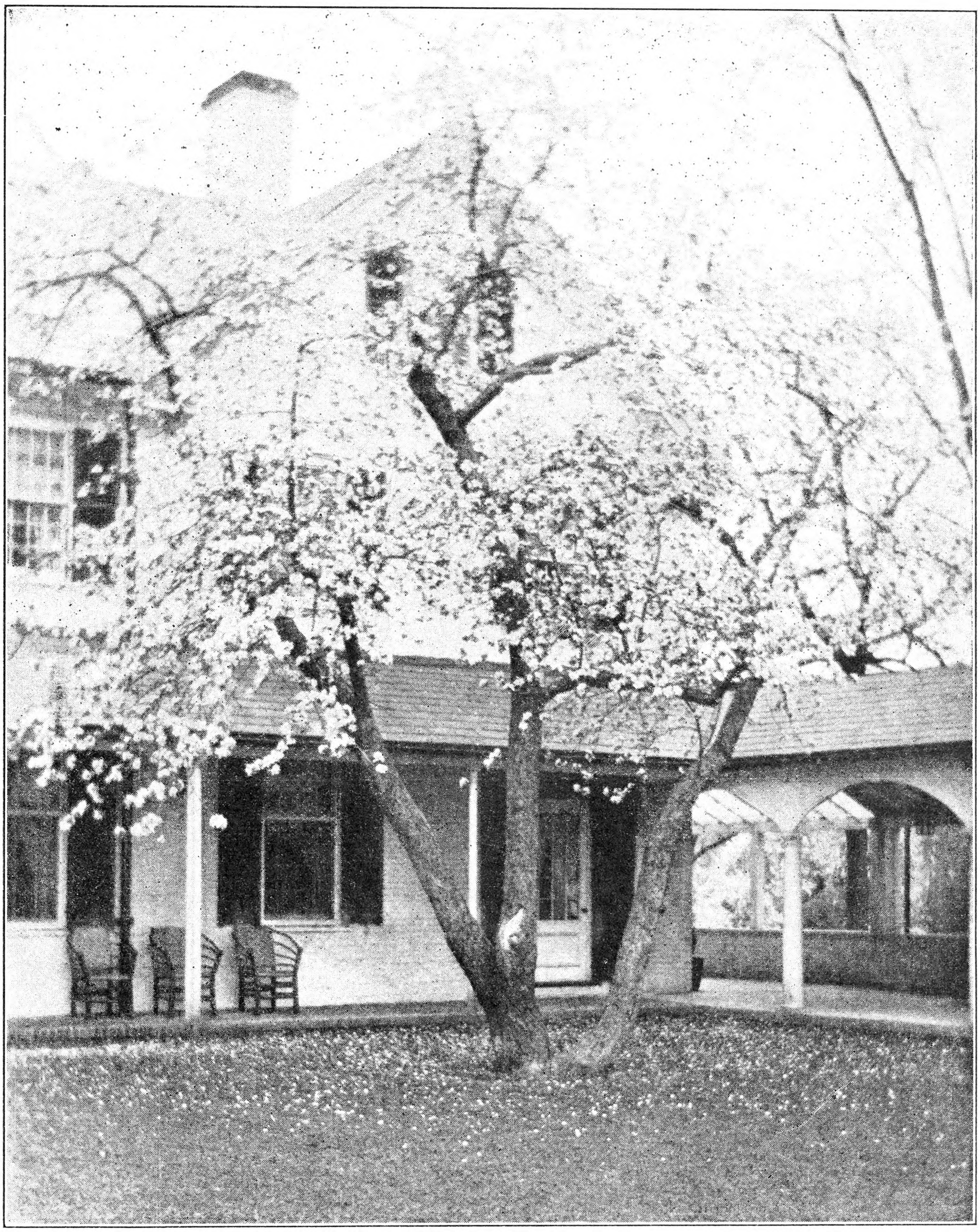


Apple Tree in Courtyard of the Lord Jeffrey Inn, Amherst, Mass.

The Apple Tree is a Real Ornamental

By F. A. Waugh

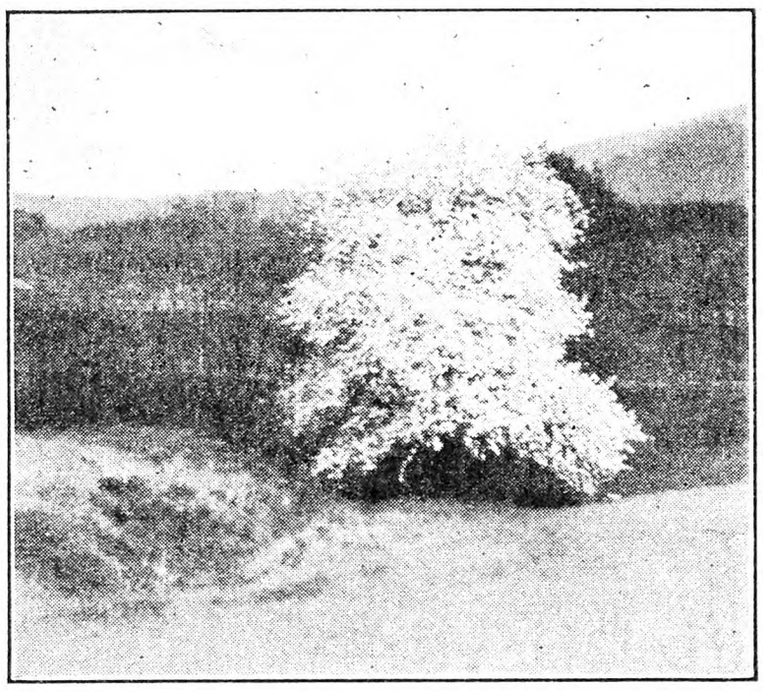
IF THE apple were not so valuable in an economic way it would be a very popular tree for ornamental purposes. The tree itself is beautiful in youth and picturesque in age. In fact an old apple tree is one of the most picturesque and interesting objects to be found in any picturesque hill pasture. Nor is this artistic quality confined to hill pastures and back fences; it is visible along every New England village street, for here and there one will always find old apple trees on lawns or in backyards where they are easily the most domestic and delightful "ornamental" trees to be seen.

The apple tree is also distinctly attractive when laden with fruit. Not merely attractive to wandering boys, but to every esthetic eye sensitive to the charm of color. Indeed, a good old apple tree dropping Baldwins, Hubbardstons or McIntoshes on the lawn is a delight to every member of the family, and were this delight not mitigated by familiarity or obscured by the practical results in apple pie, everyone would insist that the apple tree was the most famous beauty to be found anywhere in the whole world.

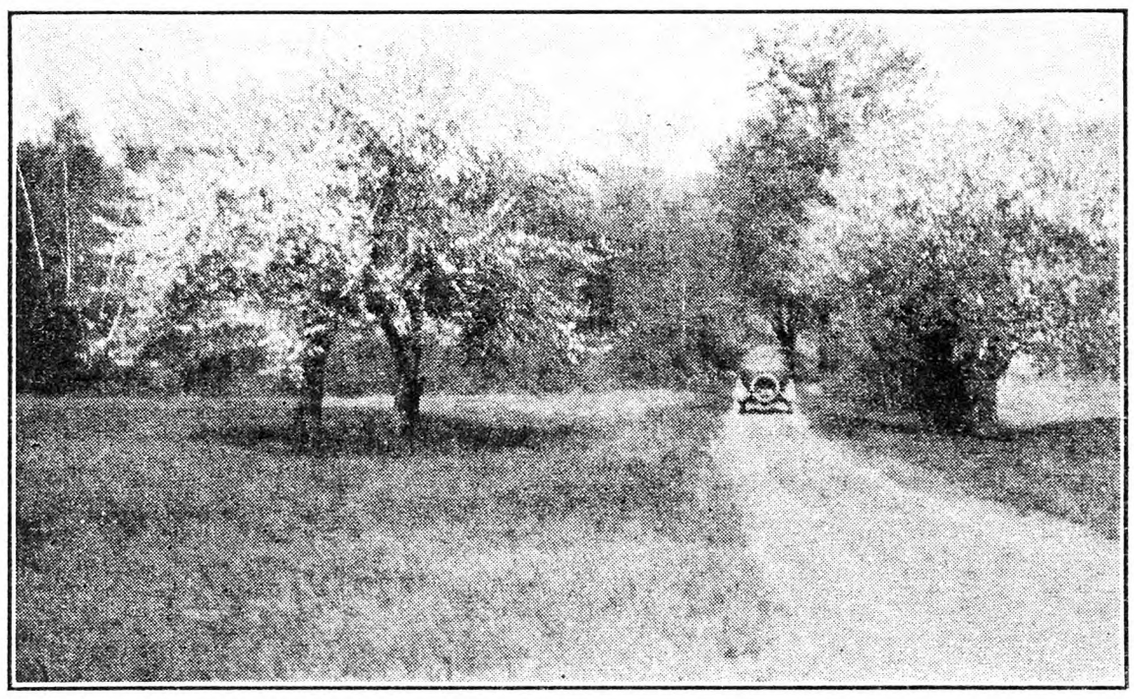
So much having been said, what now can be added in praise of the apple tree in blossom? There are thousands of high-priced, long-named, so-called ornamental shrubs in the nurseryman's catalog which are far inferior in quantity or beauty of flowers. The apple tree in blossom is fragrant, delightful, magnificent beyond description.

The fact that the apple is so thoroughly domestic in its character and poetic suggestion, and that it is characteristic of the whole New England countryside, remains a great argument in its favor. It is, in fact, dearly loved and should receive more free general admiration. In a practical way it should be more frequently planted as a lawn tree, both about farmyards and in village lots. It is simple in its character and not exacting in its requirements. Everybody knows its needs in the way of culture. It will succeed anywhere if there is reasonably good, well-drained soil, and if there is not too much city dust and smoke.

Those who are going in for apples as lawn trees, and who are willing to disregard entirely the economic factor, may remember that there are many varieties of fine ornamental apples, especially flowering crab varieties, which from a purely decorative point of view surpass the unsurpassable orchard tree and the native apples of the upland pasture. Some of these varieties have pink or scarlet flowers in great abundance, some of them have double flowers like roses. They are worthy of careful consideration by everyone who loves the old apple tree, who loves New England, and who loves his own home yard.



Wild Apple Tree in Back Field, Franklin County, Mass.



Roadside Apple Trees in May

Lessons from Nature

WHAT a rain again last night! Down on the wings of the north wind rode the storm, swirling around the corners of buildings, swishing against the window panes, and the raindrops danced while the maples fiddled and the pine trees crooned—nature's orchestra. And the best part of it is that all this water is going into the ground for use next Summer.

Do we often think of the wonderful powers of nature to hold moisture in reserve against the day of need? Over in the back pasture, there is a spring that never fails. It is well up toward the top of a hill at the base of a rock. I have often wondered where the water comes from to feed it. A spring in a valley supplied from a reservoir on the hill is understandable, but these hill springs are different. Possibly nature sometimes uses the principle of the siphon and draws the water over an intervening obstruction from some distant point. At any rate she has many secrets that she has not yet disclosed to man. "O Lord, how manifold are thy works! in wisdom hast thou made them all."

Then there is the conservation of soil moisture. Left to herself nature covers the ground with dead leaves and weeds and grasses which act as a mulch. The water goes through them and the mulch prevents evaporation. Meanwhile the seeds of last year's weeds are springing to life beneath this covering, and fed by the very remains of their ancestors they will grow and flourish to carry on the process of renewing the face of the earth.

Man has much to learn from nature. He may well conclude that since these natural processes went on for unnumbered years before he came to live on the earth, and stored up for his use immense quantities of coal and oil and gas and metals, that she does not need any assistance from him. Rather he needs to learn how to make the best use of what she has provided without wasting it, for it is true that nothing on this earth is absolutely inexhaustible. We should remember that man's coming on the earth has interrupted the course of nature and produced unnatural conditions. He has taken the covering from the soil, appropriated it to his own use, and often put nothing in its place. Hence the soil suffers, and eventually man suffers. The nearer we can keep to nature's processes, and the more closely we can co-operate with her, the better it will be.

When we consider that all the raw material for our food, raiment, and shelter is produced on the surface of the earth, we get an idea of the importance of agriculture. Solomon said, "The king himself is served by the field," and surely no king or autocratic ruler, political, social or industrial, can afford to ignore the tillers and manipulators of the soil. All history proves that where this has been done, ruin has followed and the race has degenerated. If no attention was paid to agriculture it would not take so many milleniums to return to the condition of the cave man. It is much easier to go backward than forward, and the pace is swifter. The race has had a long hard struggle to reach its present position, and the tiller of the soil has played no mean part in it. Whether in the harvest fields of Boaz, toiling in the blazing heat of the Syrian sun; or in the more friendly climate of Italy in the early days of the Roman republic; or with the downtrodden masses under feudalism during the middle ages; or on the wind-swept steppes of Russia, or the arid plains of India, or the wide reaches of our own Middle West, the central figure in the picture is the same. It is the man with the hoe or the scythe or the fork or the rake, or a handful of seed grain or a basket of Summer fruits, "bowed by the weight of centuries."

Our calling is a noble one, graced by an ancient lineage no royal house can boast of, and reading back to the days of Abraham and Noah and Abel. Never be ashamed of it. The hayseed in a farmer's hair is a more distinctive mark of character than an empty title or a coat of arms. The hands worn and calloused and knotted by toil are more lovely than the jeweled fingers of the proudest race or blood. Let us be content with our heritage, and toil on, on and up, ashamed to look no man in the face.

As I am writing it still rains—an old-fashioned rainy day. The boy has gone with a friend to Albany, so it falls to my part to handle the chores. I am thankful that I am still able to do them. It is good, honest, honorable work, and I've never been out of a job. Don't you envy me? BURTON COON.

Dutchess Co., N. Y.

A Wild-flower Message

PLACE a copy of Dinah Maria Mulock's refreshing little poem "Green Things Growing" above the kitchen sink, and when you are engaged in dishwashing, memorize it. The enchanting lines will arouse within you a deeper appreciation of the awakening of plant life, and it will also prove a subtle stimulus to your garden operations.

Invariably by the end of February we wish the exquisite blanket that has warmed and nurtured "Mother Nature's children" the Winter through would give place to green grass and gay-colored flowers. Even now in every sheltered spring run are many soul-satisfying harbingers of Spring—an irregular strip of emerald grass dotted with brownish-red points of the skunk cabbage blossoms—a wild brooklet and a thawing bog exulting that Winter's grip is broken—delicious Spring odors hanging coyly on the air—the brisk call of a robin penetrating the birch thicket and a mourning-cloak butterfly, the earliest riser of his clan, flying tortuously about—a tousle-headed dandelion on yonder greening slope chuckles waggishly to himself for having "stolen a march" on his comrades. Soon the early blue violet and the downy pussy-toes decorate these the same sunny spots.

Explore the marsh and undoubtedly you will find the bonny pussy willow, the pungent spicebush and the picturesque alder. Arrange together loosely several sprays of each; the yellow spicebush blossoms fleck with sunshine the otherwise somber bouquet. Placed in a moderately warm room the willow and alder catkins develop rapidly into charming fluffy tassels.

The series of flower excursions we have planned will shortly materialize. In mid-April in a distant pine woods where the hillsides are overspread with sweet fern, the pinkest and sweetest trailing arbutus scatters beauty lavishly, quite eclipsing its companions, the dainty Hepaticas. On the way there we find the quaint coltsfoot blossoms huddling in chilled-looking leafless groups beside a turbulent stream. Our grandmothers were delighted with the medicinal properties of this plant.

In early May we follow a frolicsome brook whose contrary windings lead us through rocky ravines, down steep hillsides and through swampy meadows. Its banks are profusely overgrown with Dutchman's breeches, crinkleroot, cut-leaved toothwort, lavender dog violet, adder's tongue, bloodroot and Spring beauty.

In late May we take a luncheon and spend the day studying the flora of a remote mountain region. The marvelous wealth of its flora is ample compensation for the time and effort required to reach our destination. In a moist woodland are broad patches of gold-thread, sprinklings of the pretty bunchberry, masses of the dainty false lily-of-the-valley, clumps of star flowers, Indian cucumber root and yellow violets. Fragrant drifts of the sweet white violet and hundreds of gay stemless lady's-slipper glorify the woods as far as eye can see. A cold sparkling brook dashes from the swamp and passes through a rocky glen where it is choked with marsh marigolds and fringed with maiden-hair fern, miterwort, foam-flower, wake-robin and Clintonia. What man-made rock garden can compare with yonder marvelous conglomeration of wildly scattered rocks and

ferns and moss and flowers! A deeply imbedded wall-like rock forms the background. Moss-calked seams, rare walking fern and airy columbine beautify its weatherbeaten face. At its base, artistically tossed about, are lichen-spotted rocks smothered with maidenhair fern, miterwort, Jack-in-the-pulpit, Solomon's seal and Christmas fern. A huge hemlock and a clump of the ineffably beautiful showy orchis perfect this wild garden.

We wander into a quiet nook enriched by a superb rug of Alpine hair-cap moss bespangled with tiny golden Cynthias whose blossoms appear to be miniature dandelions; then through a sunny glade starred with myriads of bluets—those pretty little flowers are known also as Quaker ladies.

Do not let the month of May pass without visiting fringed Polygala in its sylvan home. The sprightly flowers look like fairies standing tiptoe with gorgeous reddish-purple wings upraised ready for flight. It is, indeed, a splendid sight, and one which, I am sure, would arouse the enthusiasm not only of the flower lover but of the uninitiated as well.

On all flower trips we take a kodak and photograph the various species. I heartily hope you will do likewise, bringing their beauty back on a film and leaving the plants unmolested.

New York. M. CATHERINE VAN RENSSELAER.

Planting Onion Seed

WHEN driving through the valley yesterday we saw that everybody was planting seed for onions or everybody that had any to plant. They all seemed to be in a hurry, as it has warmed up to 70 and 85 degrees of heat and looks as though Summer had arrived for good.

The upper part of the valley which lies around the town of Pleasant Valley is oldest in onion culture and more seed onions are planted then set onions. Pleasant Valley is situated on the Mississippi River Scenic Highway, which runs from St. Louis to Minneapolis.

In planting seed onions we take special pains with our ground, getting it in perfect condition, well pulverized and level. If the land is not level after boarding we use a hand rake. We use a two-row drill with a 10-gallon can attached for formaldehyde which runs on the seeds after they are planted to prevent smut. In pulling the drill some use the small tractor and some use man power.

To raise seed onions we use red onions instead of yellow as in the set onions, and we expect to harvest in about four months. We raised our own seed by keeping onions over Winter and planting them early for seed; they are up now and ready to be cultivated. Our set onions have been about a month coming up as it has been so cold. They would have been up in 10 days if we had warm days, but they are coming up nicely and we shall soon be running our tractors, hand hoes, wheel hoes and, if they get too weedy, will have to get down on our knees and pull weeds. To get a good crop we must keep them clean.

We had nearly two inches of rain about two weeks ago and two small showers since, but we are in need of more rain badly, as the pastures are very short. Everything looks good for fruit. We may have a crop of peaches. Tender vines such as dewberries and climbing roses that generally freeze were not hurt one bit, as we have had such a mild Winter. All the flowering bushes and roses are leafing out. The lilacs are showing the purple in their buds and will soon be out in bloom. Potatoes are being planted and some are planting their early sweet corn. Asparagus is coming up and so I guess Spring is really here. B. D. GEORGE.

Scott Co., Ia.

Nova Scotia Apples

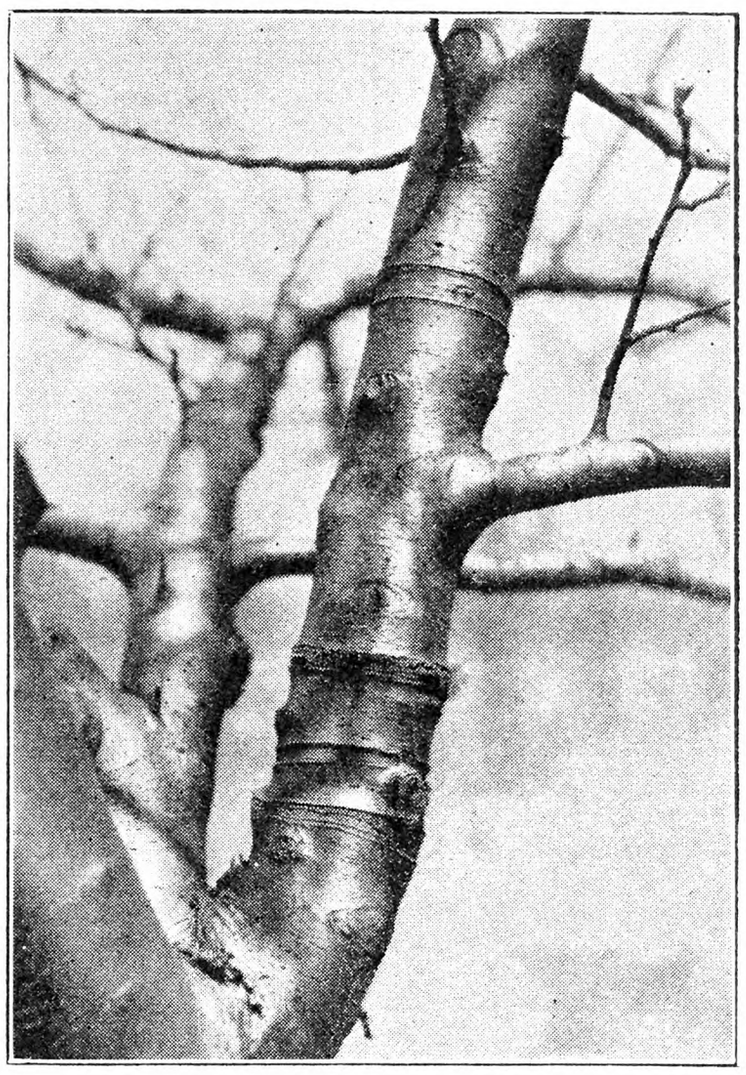
IN THE past season Nova Scotia shipped about 220,000 barrels of apples from the new little ocean port of Port Williams, about five miles from Grand Pre and the forest primeval. This was almost one-third the total export. Besides a number of steamers carried the export potato crop of the valley, the said valley being the district from Annapolis Royal to Wolfville (or Grand Pre), which grows most of the apple and potato crop that Nova Scotia exports.

It is rather a novelty to have an export ocean port right inside our apple orchards. The railroad is not much in favor of it but the growers find a partial salvation for our apples. Next year the proportion shipped is expected to reach 50 per cent of total export. JOHN BUCHANAN.

Ringing Apple Trees to Make Them Fruitful

"IN MY orchard are a number of vigorous apple trees 10 or 12 years old which have never blossomed. How can I make these trees produce fruit?" Inquiries like this one come in increasing numbers to agricultural colleges and experiment stations.

While the question is a pertinent one, no one would want to give a definite answer without intimate knowledge of the particular case in question. Lack of fruitfulness might be due to many causes; varietal characteristics and improper cultural practices being the most common causes. Ringing to induce fruitfulness is a sort of last resort method, to be used after more orthodox practices have failed.



Branch Showing Scoring (top) and Ringing for Three Successive Years

Prof. J. H. Gourley, Chief in Horticulture at the Ohio Experiment Station, has recently completed a study of the influence of ringing as applied to commercial orchard practices. The work and observations of Prof. Gourley extend over a 10-year period, partly at the New Hampshire Station and later at the Ohio Station.

Ringing Defined

Ringing as applied to orchard practice consists of removing a narrow band or ring of bark around a tree or a branch of a tree. This is accomplished by making two parallel cuts with a sharp instrument, about one-eighth inch apart. After the cuts are made the bark is removed, taking care that the cambium tissue just under the bark is not injured. While the entire tree may be successfully ringed, the better plan is to ring only a portion of the tree, preferably about one-half. The remaining limbs may then be ringed the following year.

When Ringing Is Done

The proper time to ring is after growth is well started and before the fruit buds for the succeeding year have had time to form. In Northern Ohio this is the latter part of May or early in June.

What Ringing Does

Ringing temporarily interrupts the flow of sap from the top of the tree to the roots, and permits the food materials liberated by the leaves to be stored in that portion of the branch or tree above the wound. This results in what the physiologist calls a balance between carbohydrates and nitrogen. The practical result is the formation of fruit buds as well as leaf buds, instead of leaf buds only.

Protection of Wound

To hasten healing it was found desirable to cover the ringing wound. Several types of covering were tried. The most satisfactory covering used was narrow strips of cotton cloth wound into convenient balls and saturated with grafting wax. This tape is cheap and rigid and will not draw into the wound. Tire tape is satisfactory but it costs too much to be used extensively. Prof. Gourley points out that it is important that the wound covering be rigid, citing instances where healing has been delayed because a loose covering was pulled into the wound. No disinfectant is needed to insure healing.

Value Demonstrated in Commercial Orchards

After this ringing had been carried on a year or two at the Ohio Station, Prof. Gourley tried it in several commercial orchards in different sections of the State. The most extensive work undertaken was in the Bingham orchard near Cleveland. In this large orchard a mix-up in planting plans had resulted in 12,000 Baldwins being planted as filler trees. When Prof. Gourley started to work in this orchard the trees were 10 years old. The owner was anxious that these filler trees get to work at once, but he realized that the variety was characteristically slow in coming into bearing, and the prospect of profit from these filler trees was far from promising.

To start the work portions of 100 Baldwin trees were ringed about the middle of June. Approximately one-fourth of each tree was ringed. When blossom time came the following Spring there were plenty of blossoms on the ringed limbs, but practically no blossoms on the rest of the tree, and only scattering blossoms throughout the orchard. A heavy frost that Spring served to minimize the value of ringing, but in spite of this the ringed trees averaged more than a bushel per tree. The trees not ringed yielded practically no fruit. The owner of the orchard, seeing the increase in blossoms due to ringing, on his own account had 10,000 trees, mostly Baldwins, ringed. This time the ringing was extended to a larger proportion of the tree, 60 per cent of the branches being ringed.

The following year 103 of the ringed Baldwin trees were selected as representative and a detailed study was made and records kept of their behavior. The unringed portions of the trees bore only scattering fruit, while the ringed portions of the 103 trees averaged 11 pecks of fruit per tree. Since the chief concern in this orchard was with Baldwins, data was confined to this variety. From work in other orchards it was observed that certain varieties which are naturally very tardy in coming into bearing, like Northern Spy, responded but slightly to ringing.

Cost of Ringing

It cost 3.4 cents per tree to ring 60 per cent of the branches. This included labor, knives and materials to cover the wounds. It should

H. B. Case, of Plymouth County, Mass., and Some of His Turkeys

be noted that covering the wounds is the largest item of expense, but to insure healing the additional expense seemed to be justified.

Practical Application of Ringing

At the conclusion of his extensive experiments Prof. Gourley concluded that the principal practical value of ringing was in the case of filler trees. He advises against the promiscuous application of ringing to all non-bearing trees. Ringing is not designed to make trees which are lacking in vigor fruitful, nor is it of value once the tree has established the bearing habit. Ringed trees should as a rule be fertilized with a readily available nitrogenous fertilizer to maintain them in a vigorous condition.

Substitutes for Ringing

Methods other than the type of ringing described here were tried in comparison with ringing. On a number of trees, some time in April, a pliable wire was drawn tightly about some of the branches. By the middle of August the wire was embedded flush with the surface of the bark and was then removed. There was no response from this wiring on the several varieties included in the test.

Scoring instead of ringing gave fairly satisfactory results. Scoring consists in drawing a knife blade about the limb, being careful to sever the bark tissue the same as in ringing. If scoring is substituted for ringing, better results will be secured by making two parallel cuts about an inch apart rather than only one.

There are certainly many orchards like the one referred to where ringing or scoring is of practical application.

C. W. ELLENWOOD.

Advertising Apples

Does it pay to advertise
Our Cortlands, Macs and Northern Spies?
Can we hope to multiply
Their use for sauce, dessert and pie?

'Tis said that orange, peach and raisin
Are used because of costly praisin',
So why can't we increase our sales
By publishing appropriate tales
Of how our apples cure what ails?

Tobacco ads tell us how handy
We'll find a fag in place of candy;
Gum merchants coyly raise the question,
"Why not chew gum for indigestion?"

And yet, we know a juicy apple
Can nullify the rheum from scrapple
And apples baked and served with cream
May save us from some horrid dream.

A crisp and tasty apple salad
Can prove our claims for health are valid,
And apple pies baked in deep dishes,
Can satisfy our whimsy wishes.

Then all you men who apples raise,
Don't hesitate to sing their praise,
I'm sure that advertising pays,
So pen your slogans trite and true,
And tell the world—It's up to you!

E. STUART HUBBARD.

Propagating Oriental Poppies

Are Oriental poppies raised by seed or root cuttings? What is the best time to plant seed or make cuttings, also best time to transplant? Do they need any special care? W. H. P.

Oriental poppies are usually propagated by division or root cuttings. The proper time to transplant, divide or make cuttings is after blooming is over, in late July or August, when the plants are dormant. If divided in Spring they do not recover in time to bloom, but they grow in Autumn, so that divided plants make a good start for the following Spring. Like other poppies, the Oriental may be raised from seed, the safest plan being to sow in pots and winter over in a frame, a practice that is also followed with Iceland poppies, but they are all impatient of root disturbance, and for this reason are usually sown where they are to remain. Personal experience with Oriental poppies from seed has been discouraging, but we get excellent results from division.

In common with other poppies, the Oriental varieties like a warm open soil and a sunny situation. If the place selected is congenial, they multiply rapidly, spreading into a strong group that makes a gorgeous display. There are a number of fine garden varieties, orange, scarlet, crimson, salmon and rose. We especially like Olympia, a double flame-colored variety, blooming earlier than the others, which is very vigorous in growth.

Setting Trees on Sidehill

I was interested in reading L. B. R.'s method of setting out fruit trees. It is good and correct on level ground, but on ground that is not level the trees would not be in line or set in perfect squares.

In setting trees on hilly or sloping land it is necessary to level the marking square both ways and set the stakes plumb with ends of marker.

New York. FRED G. WHITE.

Second Annual Coast to Coast Tour

The itineraries have been received and are attractive and alluring. The train leaves New York, Grand Central Station, at 1 P. M., on Saturday, August 15 and reaches New York on the return at 9:35 August 30, 1931. The rates run from $317.40 to $364.40, according to the accommodation. The train will be the last word in comfort. The entire cost is covered by this one payment which is an attractive point in these tours. You are relieved of all responsibility and simply follow the leader. You make good friends. Some of our friends tell us they have been in active correspondence with the people they met last year and have made firm friendships with them. There is a bond between RURAL NEW-YORKER readers and this is an unusual opportunity for them to get together, exchange views and enjoy the great adventure of a wonderful trip into our fine Northwest in the company of people with kindred tastes. Make your plans to join us. Send for the itinerary and we know you will be keen to start.

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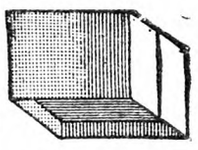

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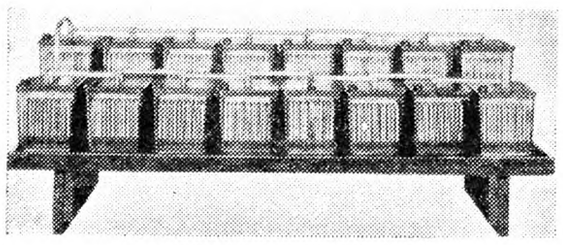

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Beans to Follow Potatoes

Is it safe to assume that almost any soil, dry land, good drainage, not too much acidity, in a bean-producing section, will raise beans, in a normal year, with proper care? I have rented such a piece of ground, it raised 190 bushels potatoes last year, by using 1,800 lbs. 8-10-8 fertilizer. It is very loose loam, no gravel. My idea is to plant beans, without plowing, just drag very clean, to keep the soil as compact as possible, and raise the crop on last year's fertilizer. This looks like hemlock soil. Although I have raised beans for years, I always had gravel soil. What do you think of my chances of success?

Castile, N. Y. E. E. M.

The section where you live is on the margin of the area where beans are produced. The soil which you describe as hemlock soil is probably better known as Wooster silt loam and is one of the finest potato soils in New York State.

It is rather a common practice in the region where you live to grow some beans. On most of the farms usually yellow eye beans are grown although other early maturing types such as marrow and small white beans are also common.

There seems to be no reason why a good crop of beans should not be produced in that section in most seasons. The fact that potatoes were grown on this land last year would be a favorable factor so far as the bean crop is concerned. One of the present day problems of bean growers is a disease known as root rot. Root rot is a fungus disease and the fungus lives in the soil on decayed bean vines.

A thorough cultivation of the soil helps to destroy this fungus in the soil. It has been the experience of bean growers that on root rot infected soil, beans do better where some cultivated crop has been grown on the field the previous year.

If the soil is fairly fertile, we recommend the use of 16 per cent superphosphate as a fertilizer for beans. If, however, the soil is in such condition that you would expect difficulty in producing a crop of corn then I think it might be well to use some mixed fertilizer. If superphosphate is used usually 300 pounds per acre is sufficient for the bean crop. If you feel that you need a mixed fertilizer approximately 300 pounds of 5-10-5 should give you good results.

The question of soils and fertilizers for beans is only one of the important considerations in the success of a bean crop. Other things which you should consider carefully are: To plant the beans only after the soil has become quite warm; if possible plant the beans just before a period of warm weather, so that they will sprout and come up quickly. This is especially important in seasons when the bean maggot causes considerable damage.

The selection of seed for the bean crop needs to receive its share of attention. The best time of course to select seed beans for the 1931 crop was in August 1930. Many of the common vine diseases of beans can only be controlled by the selection of seed from disease-free fields. Of course at this time of year it is impossible to tell whether or not your seed beans came from such a field.

L. H. W.

That Dull Razor

This may interest a few readers who prefer and use a straight razor. There is no necessity for using a dull one, when they can be so easily kept sharp with little work.

Many razors appear sharp enough on the edge but will not shave good and easy, due to the chisel-like condition on both sides of blade, which often has been brought about by using a hanging strop, which somewhat rounds off the blade and naturally prevents it from cutting on account of its thickness back of the edge. The strop should be on a flat surface so the honing will last longer. Once sharp the razor should shave quite a few times without more stropping.

I learned from a grinder of tools and it has been a source of great satisfaction for many years. With the blade flat on the hone use any motion that will wear away the blade. In a few minutes hold the blade edge up, and, in certain angles of light, one can see clearly the blade is not grinding at the edge, showing the round condition. Continue the grinding till the edge is reached. Now run the blade, with edge down, lightly over thumb nail. If sharp enough it should bite from point to point. If it hangs in some places it tells of wire edge there. Now shove the blade edge to the stone which cuts it off. Keep trying your nail till it feels right, then try a hair and, if it cuts, strop and your shaving troubles are over.

Maryland. F. W. H.

THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED HATES, 1931
Here is the worst news—for them—that has happened in 20 years!

NEWS: *Sensational!*

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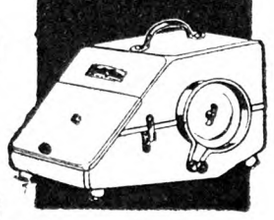

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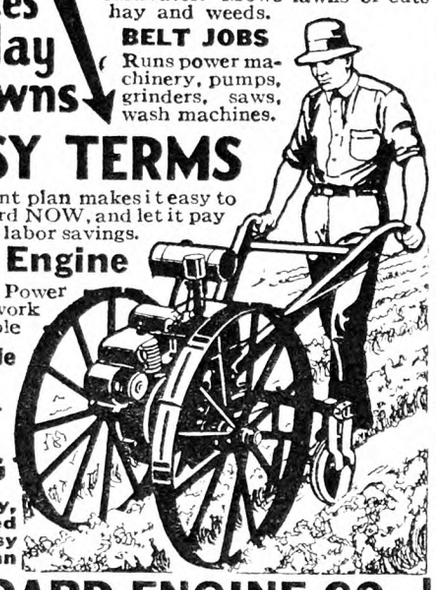

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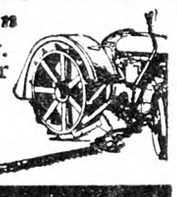

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"15 acres of corn— only 3 or 4 hills lost"

Crows hate it!

—writes A. B. Wilmont, of E. Thetford, Vt. Crows and other pests had picknicked on his corn field—until he coated his seed corn with Stanley's Crow Repellent. No need to wait for Stanley's Crow Repellent to dry. Does not clog planter, nor injure corn. Non-poisonous. But absolutely keeps out moles, crows, gophers, squirrels and other pests. Large size can for 2 bu. seed-corn (8 to 10 acres) $1.50. Smaller size $1.00. If your hardware, drug or seed dealer hasn't a stock, order direct. Address The Cedar Hill Formulae Co., Box 500H, New Britain, Conn.

Be sure you get
STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT
Money Back guarantee, based on 20 years' success.

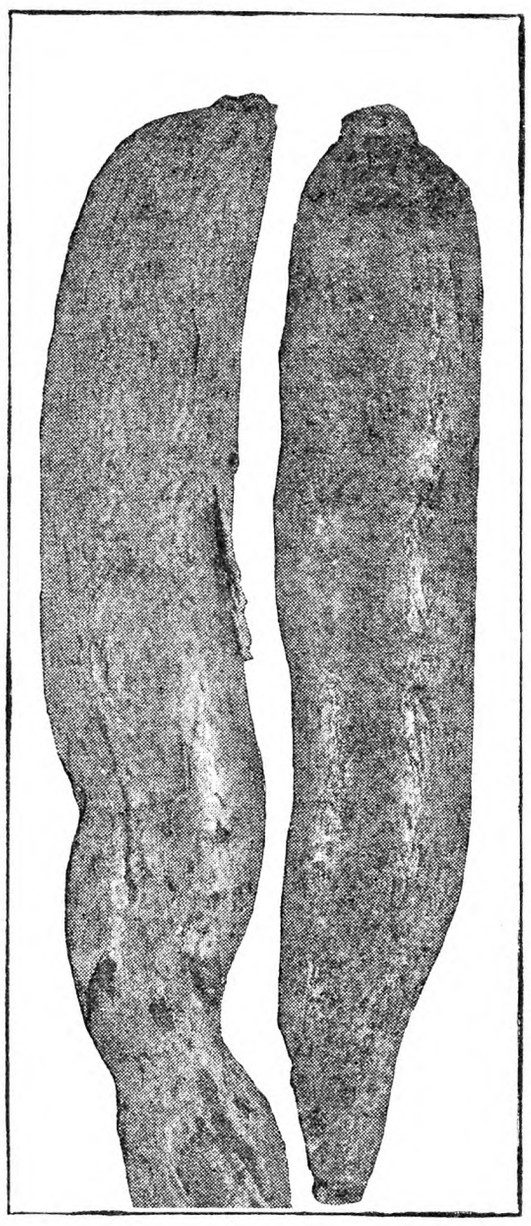
Cassava—Bitter and Sweet

Among the vegetables grown in the tropics there is one which seems to deserve a little more attention than is usually paid to it, and this is the cassava.

Cassava plants are reared from cuttings, and their thin, rather knotty stems attain a height of over seven feet. The large leaves spread out like the fingers of a human hand into five narrow sections, uniting at the stalk.

We are most concerned with the roots, however, as these are the great storehouses of the food which the plant itself prepares. The starch that is made within its leaves from the water and the air, is sent down to the roots, causing them to produce large tubers. Were the plant not disturbed by man, it would draw food for its own use from this reserve fund in its storehouse.

There are two kinds of cassava—the bitter and the sweet, and as good can be derived from either of these varieties, it



Cassava Root, Much Reduced in Size

might cause us to consider the ultimate good in the "bitter" as well as the "sweet" in our own lives. Some persons are timid about using the sweet cassava, but there is absolutely no cause for fear in mistaking this for the bitter variety for cooking purposes, as the bitter cassava does not become soft when boiled as the sweet form does, this being one method of detecting it. When cooked, the cassava resembles the yam in appearance and is used as a vegetable, either boiled, or baked in the jacket like potatoes.

Although the bitter cassava cannot be used as a vegetable, it is from this that the meal is largely made, as it yields more tubers than the sweet variety. The juice of this bitter cassava is a deadly poison, but fortunately, the poison is completely driven off by simply boiling the juice. The cells of this root are full of juice, and in order to preserve the starch and discard the harmful juice, these cells must be burst. This is accomplished by grating the tubers, and in this way the cassava is ground into a pulp and pressed thoroughly to eradicate the juice. This pulp is known as cassava meal, which is dried in large, open containers by heat as a double precaution against any juice that might still be there. The moist meal is used by some persons in making round cakes which are dried on hot tins over the fire.

One will naturally think that this deadly juice cannot be discarded too promptly, but instead, it is allowed to stand for a while to produce a sediment, and it is from this sediment that the fine cassava starch is made. The tapioca used in our well-known puddings is made from this starch. By a further process of boiling, most of the water is evaporated from the poison juice, and it becomes thicker and thicker until it reaches the consistency and appearance of molasses. Can this be used too? Ask a tropical cook what she puts in her stews or pepper-pot to give them that inimitable flavor and see if she does not point with pride to her bottle of cassareep! E. G.

News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

Judging by the appearance of the trees on April 17, the peach bloom will be unusually heavy in Southern Pennsylvania this year. It looks as if almost every old peach tree there is loaded with buds waiting for a few more warm days to open. Some of the growers are worrying about thinning although much can happen yet to reduce the prospective peach crop. While many of the apple trees in that district look as if they had plenty of fruit buds, they are often weak and small. In addition, some of the apple trees affected by last year's drought are not able to decide whether or not they should grow or die; others have lost one or more of the scaffold branches.

Bees seem to have wintered in very poor condition, not because of the Winter itself but rather because of the dry weather last year. Pollination is liable to be a factor of more than usual importance in 1931. However, excellent weather at blossoming time, followed by a fruit setting period free from frosts and the like, should favor both weak blossoms and weak colonies of bees. Virginia reports a medium good apple bloom prospect and a heavy bloom in sight for peaches.

Scab spores are acting very queerly in Center County. The spores vary considerably in their stage of development and the plant disease specialist watching them thinks that they do not look quite like good healthy spores should, possibly because of the dry weather of the past year. Germination tests will soon be made by nature and the unsprayed trees will indicate for themselves how effective the spores really are.

According to Alexander Dye, U. S. Trade Commissioner at Buenos Aires, the Argentine government, by decree dated March 14 and effective July 1, will prohibit the importation of apples in barrels or in bulk. It is furthermore specified that the importation of apples will be allowed only between May 1 and December 15 each year. It is asserted that the Argentine decree is exceedingly strict in specifying quality, noting insects and diseases that will not be admitted. Violations will result in destruction of the fruit at the shipper's risk.

Arizona's entry in the biggest fruit tree contest is an apricot tree planted by Scotch settlers on top of Natural Bridge near the village of Payson. The tree was planted 52 years ago. Charles E. Reeser of the National Museum at Washington, D. C., encountered the tree in a search for life forms in Arizona rocks. Concerning the apricot tree, he states that, "Its trunk is now more than three feet in diameter, with a spread of branches exceeding 100 feet and this Summer the tree bore approximately 100 bushels of fruit."

Mrs. Charles Rollins of Worcester, Mass., owns a clove apple which was preserved 62 years ago. It was picked near Bridgewater in the crop of 1869.

The Mountaineer Grower, official organ of the West Virginia Horticultural Society, looked a little further into the recent statement that a Mr. Merrill of Chillicothe, Mo., had won the annual Kansas-Missouri fruit derby with a yield of 1,057 bushels of packed apples per acre for 1930. Mr. Merrill himself contributed an article to the April issue of *The Mountaineer Grower*, briefly he stated: "The yield was secured on a block of Jonathan over 30 years old. There are 57 trees per acre. The orchard is planted on the Missouri River Loess (a very strong and deep soil deposited by prehistoric winds blowing fine glacial silt from the glacial areas and dropping it in the Mississippi-Missouri Valley Region), and is in sod which is fertilized regularly with sulphate of ammonia. It has produced four successive heavy crops and has a bud set now ample to produce an equally heavy crop. The trees are quite large and are well maintained. Six pounds of sulphate of ammonia per tree were applied in 1930, when the yield was made. Pollination weather was favorable and bees were abundant. All the trees were thinned. No irrigation was used; the fruit was below normal in color and packed out at 2½ inches up." Mr. Merrill observes that nearly every orchard has trees that regularly produce heavy yields, and while such a striking yield can possibly be made in every good orchard, he hopes that he is not engaged in the business of fruit-growing when that happens, "for then over-production would exist in fact." One thousand and fifty-seven bushels per acre for 57 trees averages better than 18 bushels per tree which is consistently heavy yielding by an acre of apple trees. R. H. SUDDS.

EVERY year of my life I grow more and more convinced, that it is wisest and best to fix our attention on the beautiful and good, and dwell as little as possible on the evil and the false.—L. Maria Child.

A History of Grape-growing in Eastern United States

BY F. E. GLADWIN

Part III

It has been made plain that the colonists not alone were eager to grow the fruit to which they had been accustomed in their native lands, but the authorities in every manner possible encouraged the trials, even to the extent of subsidies and special privileges. In Maryland it seemed for a time that the problem was about to be solved. In 1662 Lord Charles Baltimore planted 300 acres of vines at St. Mary's. He was apparently successful for a time, for it is recorded that he made and sold some very good wine. Whether this was entirely from the Vinifera varieties, or whether it was a blend of those sorts with some of the better native kinds, is not established. The authorities were evidently impressed with the venture, for grapes were grown for many years after. In 1828 the Legislature authorized the formation of a society having for its purpose the culture of the vine in Maryland. The society as a part of its functions undertook the testing of grapevines, both native and foreign, and especially was it charged with the trial of native seedlings that were found growing in abundance. This is the first instance recognizing the idea that selection of pure and hybrid seedlings might solve the problem of an American viticulture. This enactment resulted in the planting of many vineyards of fair size in the vicinity of Baltimore.

The Swedes who had settled along the Delaware River, in what was then known as New Sweden, were encouraged by their queen to plant grapes and in every manner further their culture. In consequence many vines were brought in from France and Spain, and these were planted in the vicinity of Philadelphia. This attempt was started in an experimental way, but in spite of all that could be done the venture failed.

The Dutch in New Netherlands were much impressed with the abundance and vigor of the native vines growing everywhere about them, and sought the encouragement of the parent country to support them in vine culture, but naught seems to have come from their petitions. Here we have the first recorded instance where the governing powers failed to come to the aid of the new project. The first English governor of New York, however, was most anxious to introduce wine-making as a permanent industry in the colony, and in consequence he gave to one Richards a virtual monopoly. This man through his monopoly could levy and collect tribute from everyone who later wished to grow grapes in the colony. Richards' grant, it appears, gave him the right to certain lands on Long Island. It is not known the degree of success attained, but the venture evidently did not thrive for any long-continued period, since later attempts were made at varying intervals.

In New England vine-growing was attempted, and in 1629 the governor of Massachusetts caused to be planted Vinifera varieties under the direction of experts from the Old World. Charles II, encouraged by the favorable reports of the good wines in the new country, encouraged the planting of Old World varieties in Rhode Island. The venture in each colony turned out the same way, failure.

The Jesuits in Louisiana seem to have been the most successful in the introduction of Old World grapes in Eastern United States. We are told that wine-making became of such importance that the French government forbade its manufacture, since it bid fair to interfere seriously with that art in the parent country. We are left in the dark as to whether their success was with the pure Vinifera varieties, or whether some native fruit was blended to produce wines of the quality and in amounts that would seriously affect wine-making in France.

Undaunted by the numerous total failures to introduce the Vinifera into culture in Eastern United States, later generations renewed the attempts in not only one, but in several States. Another failure is recorded for Virginia, but this was not so serious to the settlers as the project attempted along the Tombigbee River in Alabama. Several colonies were here established to grow grapes and olives. Conditions were found to be entirely unsuited for either the growth of Old World grape varieties or the olive. The colonists went through a miserable and harrowing experience for several years, since the region was adapted at the time for none but the most healthy. The venture was doomed to failure from the start.

About this time literature on the vine and its culture began to appear. A Frenchman by the name of Legaux founded a company for the growing of grapes near Philadelphia, but for many reasons the project failed, not the least of which was dissension within the company. We nevertheless have to thank this man and his venture for the first good native grape. Like so many others of our desirable native sorts, the Alexander grape was probably a seedling of a native vine. It was so good that Legaux introduced the Alexander as an importation of the Cape of Good Hope. But if it was done intentionally we can excuse the man, as he served American viticulture well when he disseminated it. Cuttings of the variety were sent into Connecticut, Kentucky, New York and several other States in 1801. A large grape enterprise was organized in Kentucky under the leadership of John James Dufour, but as he did not entertain a very high regard for the quality of native grapes, Old World sorts were planted, and these of course failed. Again he tried the Vinifera in Indiana, along with vines of the native Alexander, and all failed but the Alexander.

There was still the belief that the failure of vines from France, Germany, Spain, Portugal and elsewhere was in some great degree due to the manner and methods of culture. Perhaps a secondary reason was the selection of unsuited varieties. And so for many years to follow individuals here and there concerned themselves with attempts to solve the riddle. Perhaps the most indefatigable of these was the Prince family of New York. It is recorded that three generations of this family devoted themselves studiously to the experimental growing of many varieties of the Vinifera as well as a great number of native sorts under names and numbers. Wm. R. Prince of Flushing, New York, who gave a lifetime to these studies, published "Treatise of the Vine" in 1830. This is the first authentic treatment of vine-growing in the United States. In the beginning of his experiments, he along with the others who had preceded, had an unbounded faith that Old World grapes could be grown in Eastern United States. To quote from the preface of his treatise, "In Europe the culture of the vine has been profitably extended to the 51st degree N. Lat., and in some cases to the 52nd. Allowing the present difference of climate or temperature to be 10 degrees between similar latitudes of that continent and our own, it thence follows that vines of the foreign varieties may be advantageously cultivated to 42nd degree in our own country, and perhaps the intensity of our Summer heat may extend the limit somewhat farther to the north. But even the differences of climate referred to, together with our occasional late Spring frosts and variableness of the atmosphere, will, it is anticipated be greatly diminished, and gradually subside as a more general culture of the soil takes place." Prince, it will be noted, sought to establish American viticulture on the basis of latitude, without taking into consideration the many other factors that have been shown capable of changing the anticipated performances of plants. Further in his preface we read, "It will also be the purpose of the present work to show that vine culture is in no wise difficult, that any failures that have taken place were far more the result of erroneous management than of any incapacity of the soil, and that the numerous difficulties which have been trilled in our ears for the thousandth time, exist only in the brains of those who have propagated them."

It is rather interesting to note in this depressed period of American agriculture the reflections of Prince on supply and demand. He urges the adoption of grape-growing as a means of diversification should the time ever come when the other crops returned surpluses. Again he hopes to keep the balance of trade in America through the home-growing of wines. He further says, "It was not until after immense difficulties that the vine was brought to its present state of successful culture in France, and it should be no cause for discouragement, if some experiments are made in this country without the anticipated success."

Prince grew some 420 varieties of foreign grapes in his nursery and experimental grounds at Flushing, and 90 or more native sorts and their seedlings. He imported vines from the most celebrated collections in France, Germany, Italy, the Crimea, Madeira and elsewhere, so that his attempt was the most noteworthy contribution up till this time on the variety question. After devoting nearly a lifetime to these tests with Old World varieties, Prince turned to the production and dissemination of native grapes.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, Nicholas Longworth spent the better part of 30 years in attempting to grow varieties of the Vinifera. He, too, was most thorough in the undertaking, as he procured his plants from many sources in the Old World. He planted these under many

(Continued on Page 545)

Pyrox kills BUGS *—prevents* BLIGHTS

These men have learned how to protect their crops *completely*

BOOSTS PROFITS: Frank W. Eldred, of Tupper Lake, Franklin Co., N. Y., who writes, "My yield from Pyrox sprayed potatoes was 243 bu. per acre and the quality of my potatoes was of the best. That is why I have used Pyrox for the past five years and shall continue to use it. Cost of production including certified seed, 1 ton fertilizer to acre, cultivating, spraying, digging and marketing—76¢ bu. Sold potatoes at average $1.75 bu. profit 99¢ bu. gaining a profit of $1,683.00 on 7 acres of Pyrox-sprayed potatoes."

YOU don't have to mix your own spray any more! Pyrox, a scientifically prepared spray, will save you all the bother, all the mess —and it will protect your crops more thoroughly than any home-made Bordeaux could ever do!

To begin with, you simply mix Pyrox with water. No fooling around with bluestone the night before, or with lime and arsenicals in the morning. In five minutes, you are ready to spray.

Sticks like paint

Use the finest nozzles; Pyrox won't clog them. Apply the pressure. See Pyrox come out in a fine mist and settle on every leaf, covering it all over with *a protecting coat that sticks like paint through the hardest rainstorm.*

And see how much ground you cover with one tankful! Far more than with home-made Bordeaux, which can't go through such fine disks, and therefore comes out in large, wasteful drops.

No room, either, for bugs or blights to get at the foliage, for Pyrox completely *envelops* the leaves, while the drops of Bordeaux merely streak them.

And no burnt foliage, for Pyrox is a uniform, safe mixture. And no residue left in the tank!

Increased Yields

If you are really interested in getting the very largest possible yield from your land, you will do what thousands of successful farmers have already done: you will use Pyrox. You will at least try it out on part of your crop, comparing it with your home-made mixture according to the only test worth bothering about: *the yields you get.*

In dry weather, when the leaf-hopper is prevalent, Pyrox is a particularly valuable repellent for this pest that causes hopper-burn, which eventually kills the plant.

Read the letters quoted here. Hundreds like these come in from all over the country, from farmers who have learned how to stimulate the growth of their crops and protect them from fungous diseases and insect pests! Leading hardware, seed, and farm-supply stores sell Pyrox. Get it today! There's a size for every need.

Free: Write for free Spray Guide. This valuable book tells you all you need to know about insect pests and plant diseases—and how to control them. Bowker Chemical Co., Dept. R. B., 419 Fourth Ave., New York.

WHAT FARMERS SAY

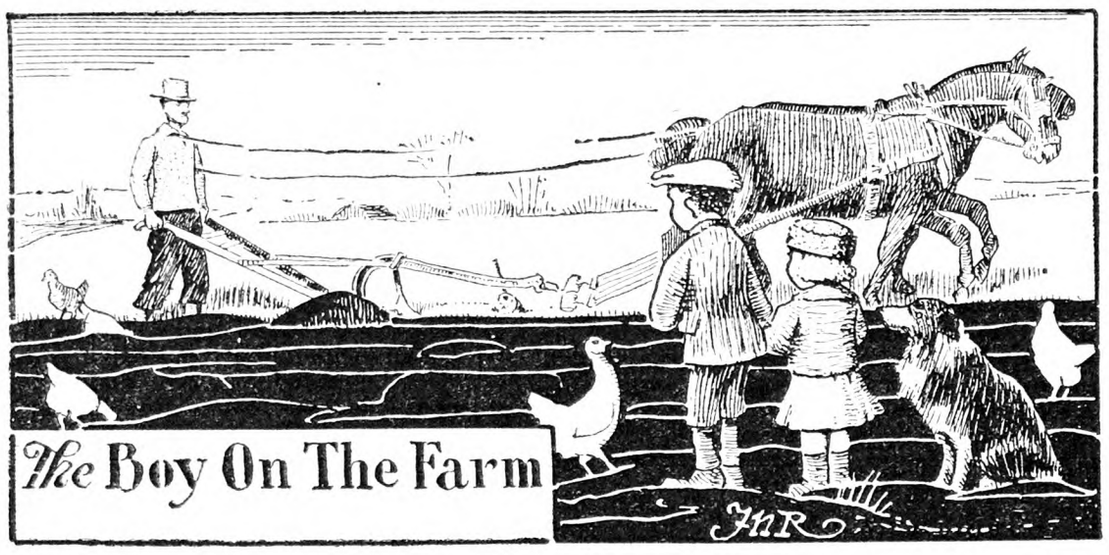
Easy to Mix: *"My experience with Pyrox has covered a period of 17 years. Part of my potato acreage produced 400 bu. to the acre while my average for this very dry season was 300 bu. per acre. I sprayed with Pyrox. Pyrox is easy to mix, stays in suspension well, and gives no trouble with clogged nozzles."*
F. H. Hunt, Thorndike, Me.

163 Bushels Extra per Acre: *"This last season I had an average yield of 363 bu. of potatoes per acre. I used Pyrox this summer for the first time. Bordeaux-sprayed crops in this vicinity averaged about 200 bu. per acre. With Pyrox I controlled leaf-hopper very satisfactorily. I heartily recommend the use of Pyrox to any grower."*
C. B. Holton, Westminster, Vt.

Just mix **Pyrox** *with water and spray*

Now—*Nicotine* Pyrox

If you have a garden patch, you will want a jar of the new *Nicotine* Pyrox—standard Pyrox treated with nicotine. It not only kills leaf chewing insects, prevents blights and other diseases, and stimulates plant growth, as standard Pyrox does, but it also kills *sucking insects*, such as aphids, thrips, and leaf-hoppers. Standard Pyrox is designed for most commercial crops, but in the garden, where sucking insects do so much damage, you will want *Nicotine* Pyrox.



April on the farm is an interesting time for a boy. It is the first of the play of the growing season, the preceding months having been the preliminary hammering and scene-shifting before the curtain finally rises.

The snowdrifts have shrunk and shrunk, and finally leave the valley fields and roads, except on the north slope of the cuts. On the road to school, last Fall's ruts have reappeared from their white shrouds, perfectly embalmed, only to lose their rigidity and identity in the sunshine and traffic. The mud is drying and boots are no longer necessary.

A few robins appear in the orchard, and blackbirds are clacking overhead as if they drove invisible horses through the bright air. Of a morning can be seen sweet icicles hanging from the roadside trees, and there is new maple sugar in the bright dinner pails that go to school, escorted by bluebirds that fly ahead from post to post. A few hardy toads sing in the ponds which, according to weather lore, must three times be frozen over before real Spring arrives.

Above the occasional cock-crow can be heard the roar of the brook, falling down the west hill gulf. The brook is now big and active enough to justify the bridges which most of the year seem a mere concession to custom. One morning the eyes are hit by a green spot over on the side-hill orchard. That afternoon the south slopes are visibly tinted and then the whole landscape turns greener each day, the meadows and pastures trying to overcome the handicap of the Winter wheat. Willow whistles are ripe and marbles and jacks and rope-skipping in season. The wild gooseberries begin to show signs of new leaves.

The horses notice all this, and on the way from the water trough to the stable drop their heads (regardless of sliding hames and bumping neck-yoke) to stretch a limber lip after imaginary tufts of grass. In the barnyard the cows rub heavily on tilting posts, sniff audibly and then curve tongues out beneath the lowest fence wire. The cats abandon the kitchen to roll in the sunny orchard, and Shep pants while on his daily inspection of the premises.

The chickens know when the plowing starts, even if it is 'way over next to the wood. They string out after the plow like white heads on a black ribbon. On the corners they barely keep from under the team's shaggy feet, and they would like to chase away the blackbirds if they could. Each half-day's plowing can be identified by its darker tint, so you don't have to ask how many times around Pa has been since noon.

The fresh furrows have such a tantalizing smell—something like just-dug potatoes, but not quite the same. This smell means April, just as burning punk and powder means Fourth of July, and the smell of hot turkey and sage stuffing means Thanksgiving.

It is fun to walk across the plowed strip, even if the dip of the furrows never quite fits your stride. It is almost like walking on the waves of a black sea. Besides the odor, there are odd stones and pebbles, and there is always a chance of finding an arrowhead that was shot over a hundred years ago. The unplowed center is like an island that is constantly being worn away by the dark waves. Here will be found Shep, like Robinson Crusoe's dog, asleep on Pa's coat, or following some twisting trail over the turf.

Then there is the ride home behind the shedding team whose ears, like a compass, point straight toward the barn. A couple of Robin Redbreasts are fighting like a pair of gamecocks in the dooryard, until Shep breaks up the scrap. Calves are bawling in the barn, and just ahead is the prospect of the evening chores, milking, supper and an old-fashioned bed with rare somniferous qualities.

J. A. CHARTULLY.

As We Go Along

One recollection of early boyhood is a vendue at the Captain Beale Farm, where, among the "articles too numerous to mention," as all vendue bills of that period said, was an ancient mowing machine, which, according to the auctioneer's statement, was the "first one invented." Its history was well known at the time. A local inventor made and tried it out on that farm. Not proving practical, it was left on the place until the death of owner, and the customary sale of farm tools, the accumulation of a long lifetime, was held.

Captain Matthew Beale had one of the best farms in the locality, a man of the substantial old school, who expected to continue farming so long as he lived —and did. There are many such farmers now, and always will be. A son may take up the work when father lays it down, but he had no such successor.

This old mower had a heavy wood frame, and an ambitiously long cutter bar, which, however, was a straight knife, instead of having cutting sections. There were guards with something of the modern idea, through which the knife played. Older men at the vendue, who had seen the machine tried, said it would actually work for a short time in coarse grass, while the blade was very sharp, but clogged as soon as the keen edge was gone. It seemed strange that one with inventive skill to get up this machine, had not thought to apply the principle of common household shears to it.

These things came back to memory as I started reading Cyrus H. McCormick's "The Century of the Reaper," as fascinating a tale as I have found in a long time. It is far more than a story of the development of a great industry. Through it runs a picture of the men and women and farming of the past century. The book is dedicated to Mr. McCormick's grandmother, a remarkable woman whose insight and courage were an inspiration and help. So great was her interest in and mastery of the work that after her husband's death she was a valued counsellor in the business.

Perhaps the most stirring parts of this story are the wars about patents, materials and markets constantly waged. Inventors became numerous with the resulting controversy over patent infringements. This was a constant stimulus to improve on the other man's improvements, and thus these wars hastened the perfection of the machine.

It has been a rather long road from the 1831 trial of McCormick's harvester in that Virginia wheat field to the compact machines adapted to our smaller farms and "combines" of the great fields of the plains, but it was a worth-while journey.

W. W. H.

Events of the Week

DOMESTIC.—Coincident with a "demand" on Ottawa for non-contributory unemployment state insurance, Communist gatherings were attempted in half a dozen Canadian cities April 15. The Workers' Unity League of Canada, Canadian Section, Red International of Labor Unions, in its own word, "demanded" through a delegation appearing before Premier R. B. Bennett and G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labor, enactment of legislation for non-contributory unemployment State insurance. An emphatic and positive refusal of the demand was the answer of the Prime Minister. No government of which he was a member would ever enact non-contributory unemployment insurance, Premier Bennett said.

Weakness in the administration of criminal justice in the United States, for which he blamed in large part lawlessness among officials and "a public attitude toward law that encourages lawbreaking," were sharply emphasized by Chairman Wickersham of the Law Enforcement Commission at Cincinnati April 16. Speaking before the Cincinnati Regional Crime Committee, Mr. Wickersham said that many law enforcement officers stooped "to attain their ends by means as illegal as the acts they seek to punish or suppress." The commission is to present a survey of lawlessness among officials in a forthcoming report to President Hoover.

A fire that started April 16 in the lumber yard of Will and Company, on 101st Avenue, between 125th and 126th Streets, Ozone Park, N. Y., destroyed the plant, injured a fireman, damaged three private homes, a store and an apartment building and caused a property damage estimated at $100,000.

Stanley Rokowski, 40 years old, a farmer living in West Amwell Township, Hunterdon County, N. J., was burned to death April 16 when he was trapped in a brush fire on his land. Charles Cooper, 13, saw the fire and summoned neighbors. While beating out the blaze they found Rokowski's body.

Thirty Americans, men, women and children, tragic and nerve-shattered, arrived at New Orleans, aboard the steamship Cefalu April 18, refugees from the latest outbreak in Nicaragua. Many of them were penniless and with nothing left save the clothes they wore. The bodies of two of the nine Americans killed in the Nicaraguan brush during the previous week lay in the hold of the Cefalu, whose pennants flew at half-mast as she steamed up the Mississippi River. The bodies were those of Marine Captain Harlem C. Pefley, of Philadelphia, slain at the head of a detachment of National Guardsmen at Logtown, and William L. Selser, formerly of Jackson, Miss., and Hart, Ala., Standard Fruit and Steamship Company plantation overseer, who was shot from ambush and died of his wounds aboard ship. Sandino forces fell on a group of plantation overseers gathered at Logtown the same day and killed four of Selser's co-workers.

Battered and scarred by Antarctic ice floes in the Ross Sea, the Sir James Clark Ross, one of the largest whaling vessels in the world, brought a record cargo of whale oil into port April 18 at Staten Island, N. Y., and ended an eight months' cruise in which she covered 25,000 miles. The decks of the vessel were piled with part of the 55,000 barrels of whale oil she carried, the largest cargo of its kind ever received here. Edward Jorgensen, an old-time whaler had shot single-handed no fewer than 245 of the 1,444 whales taken by the crew. Jorgensen's total bag rose to 2,700 on this voyage, and he will receive the largest share when the receipts of the cargo are divided. No accurate estimate of the value of the whale oil was available, but it is estimated at somewhere between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000. The cargo is consigned to Proctor & Gamble, soap manufacturers of Staten Island and Cincinnati, Ohio. Jorgensen's pay for his eight months' work is estimated at $15,000. Crews of whaling ships work on a system of shares. After the expenses of the voyage are deducted from the total received for the cargo, each man receives an allotment in accordance with the work he has accomplished. As an incentive to the crew to catch as many whales as possible, the man who gets the highest number is given a special bonus.

New Jersey State police, local fire companies and a force of 500 fire-fighters under a corps of fire wardens took the field April 18 to check the spread of forest fires whose numbers had grown from 21 to 43 throughout the day. Six fire fighters were overcome and more than 1,700 acres laid waste by the fires in various parts of the State. In Salem, Harry Smith, 22 years old, of Upper Pitts Grove Township, was arrested in the woods by policemen who charged he was a pyromaniac and was setting a forest fire. He was locked up in the Salem County Jail on a charge of arson, and a small blaze in the vicinity was extinguished.

Oscar Greenstein, president, and Leon S. Pelz, treasurer of the Consolidated Factors Corporation, were placed on trial in New York April 20 before Federal Judge William Bondy and a jury on an indictment charging that they used the mails fraudulently to take in about $4,000,000 from stock investors. Samuel C. Coleman, Assistant United State Attorney, outlining his case to the jury, said that the defendants had organized as Pelz Greenstein Company, Inc., in 1922 and later reorganized as Consolidated Factors, selling stock through A. J. Roberts & Co., which they organized for this purpose.

Development of a vertical parking machine for automobiles, operating mechanically and designed to house more than a score of cars, using only the ground space required for a two-car garage, was announced April 20 by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company in New York. According to H. D. James, consulting engineer of the company, who developed the machine, each unit consists of a series of cages carried on two endless chains running over sprocket wheels at top and bottom in the manner of a conveyer. A 24-car machine, occupying a space 16 by 24 feet, is 100 feet high. Each machine may be used as a separate unit, or a number of units may be installed in a building. The machine is entirely automatic, no attendant being required for its operation. It may be operated either by key, by push-button or by coin, all three methods using the same control but having different types of master switches. Each car remains in its individual cage until it is delivered. When a cage is called to the driveway level, the machine automatically selects the shortest route, an electric motor moving the desired cage down at the rate of 100 feet a minute. Including the time consumed in opening the doors and moving the car, the whole operation of delivery is said to take only one minute.

A large portion of New York State and Western New England was shaken by an earthquake, felt at Albany in two distinct shocks, April 20. Windows rattled and houses trembled, but little damage was reported in the region affected. Dudley Observatory at Albany, Canisius College in Buffalo, Fordham University and other seismographic stations reported records of the earthquake. The first tremor was reported as lasting about 20 seconds. Dr. R. E. Wilson, assistant director of the Dudley Observatory, said the shock probably followed what is known to geologists as the St. Lawrence fault, which extends from Quebec Province down the Hudson Valley. He said further shocks might be expected in the next few days. Reports indicated that the shock was more severe in places north of Albany. At Glens Falls clocks were stopped and the residents became alarmed. Lake George reported a shock, accompanied by a loud roar, that lasted for several seconds.

Snow and freezing temperatures swept over a vast area from the Rockies to North Texas April 20. Snow fell in Wyoming, Montana, Eastern Colorado, Western Nebraska, Missouri and Northern Oklahoma.

WASHINGTON.—The national outlay for the benefit of veterans will soon be increased to more than $1,000,000,000 annually if suggestions made by veterans' organizations for consideration by Congress are enacted into law, Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, administrator of veterans' affairs, told the annual convention of the American Red Cross April 15. The budget for the financing of veterans' affairs is approaching the $900,000,000 figure already, General Hines said, and future legislation must be "taken cautiously and only after the most careful and impartial consideration." "Certainly by 1950 or soon thereafter, at the rate we are now going," he continued, "it is safe to predict that the disbursements for veterans' relief will at least equal, if not exceed, the total cost of our expenditures during the World War." He placed the "net indirect cost" of the war at $21,850,000,000. General Hines warned veterans that it is up to them to manifest a peace-time patriotism if the burden of their relief "is not to become intolerable, and reaction impair their very cause."

United States' foreign trade in merchandise while remaining below normal levels showed an increase in March over February of $49,000,000, with a total of $448,000,000. Much of the increase in exports was attributed by Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, to seasonal improvement. He said, however, that the increase was not entirely due to seasonal causes, but reflected some improvement in business conditions. Exports in March were valued at $237,000,000, an increase of about $13,000,000 over the preceding month. Imports were $211,000,000, a gain over February of about $36,000,000. Foreign trade was below that of March a year ago, however, by about $132,000,000 on exports and $89,000,000 on imports. Export shipments had the smallest value for any March since 1914, when they were $187,500,000, and imports were the smallest for any March since 1916, when they were valued at $158,000,000.

Establishment of Federal Employment Bureaus in all States "on a basis which will afford every opportunity of placing employes in contact with jobs," was announced April 18 by Secretary of Labor William N. Doak. The plan announced then was projected under an authorization by the last Congress, carrying an appropriation of $500,000, to which the Labor Department may add a previous allotment of $285,000. Secretary Doak said that the new program involves expansion of all existing facilities of the service and co-operation between all of the State bureaus and the central office in Washington. In addition to the branch bureaus, seven special sections are provided to deal exclusively with the employment problems in as many distinct trades. Each section will be under the direction of a co-ordinating superintendent.

After July 1 all applicants for civil service positions, of whom the government considers about 40,000 annually, will be fingerprinted. One of the principal reasons for this decision was said to be the discovery that about one out of each 13 applicants for these positions has had a police record. Heretofore only members of the law enforcement divisions of the civil service have been so recorded.

A History of Grape-growing in Eastern United States

(Continued from Page 543)

exposures and on many soil types. In fact it would seem that he left nothing undone insofar as man could exercise control. But with him as with the others naught but failure resulted.

Following the valuable work of Longworth, a Frenchman attempted to grow Vinifera grapes in the vicinity of New York. Accordingly he planted or caused to be planted a vineyard of 150,000 vines on Long Island, but after years of contention against mildew, sunscald and rots the attempt was abandoned.

It is to be noted that in all these attempts to transplant foreign grapes into Eastern America the sole purpose seems to have been for wine-making. Not once is the grape mentioned as a dessert fruit or for jellies or jams. Yet most of the early colonists were puritanical in the extreme.

From time to time following the ventures of these early pioneers we see attempts, but more limited, to grow Vinifera grapes in Eastern United States. Even today there are many individuals who are growing a few Old World grapes in their gardens, or shall I say, attempting to so do. We now know that foreign grapes are adaptable to a wide range of soils, and we have these variations. We know that many Old World species are subject to diseases and insects, but we can control all these through spraying and grafting. We are well aware that most Vinifera varieties cannot stand the low temperatures of Winter in Eastern United States without covering. This we can do. Yet but an occasional variety will thoroughly ripen its fruit except in a season of prolonged high temperatures. Some recent investigations in the East seem to indicate that if some of these Old World varieties can be made to start into growth earlier than they normally do in the Spring, the chances that the fruit will reach maturity are much greater. But the methods for attaining this are costly, and in consequence applicable only in the home garden. It is an undisputed fact that the West and Southwest does and will continue to produce Vinifera grapes much more cheaply than will ever be possible in the East. Thus for years to come foreign grapes will serve the East best, in the development of new hybrids that may be grown without coddling.

A Santa Claus for the Deer

Here is a picture of wild deer taken in Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y. I am a driver of a bakery delivery truck. My route takes me through the woods where

The Deer Like Bakery Goods

the deer are plentiful, and, at this time of year, they are hungry.

I threw a few rolls along the road, and they got so used to it, that when they heard the truck coming they came out. After a while I got them to eat out of my hands. It took a little time and patience before I could get them not to be afraid of me. DOUGLAS HALLOCK.

Letters of an Indiana Farmer

Easter is past, and it was beautiful, but not a very "flowery Easter," as the old seeker after youth named our Southern State. Our late blizzard held back the outdoor flowers, and the church is too much pinched for money to buy many. If I had only brought in a jar of Forsythia branches! Last year I tried it, and they failed to open. But neither did the bushes bloom, except scatteringly; something had gone wrong with the flower buds. They look very promising now, but I shall have to take out at least half of each Weigela bush—dead wood. There has not been weather severely cold enough to hurt them, so it must be the drought. Like most people, I planted them too close, and they are near a tree.

The Russian "Grandpa," Lula's papa, stays in town when he has work, and he has it when the factory has it. His superior ability saves him when others are turned off, as long as the wheels turn at all. He makes friends readily, but his Sundays in town are lonely. I said to Lula, "Have your papa come to our vesper service, as he is so fond of music." So he did, and he was so happy. The music was beautiful, and people were nice to him—we do have such friendly folks!—and the pastor's married son from the city found that he could talk German with "Grandpa." And when it was over, Lula told me that her papa asked her, "Could I go there every Sunday?" It makes me feel weepy to think of his not knowing, after six years in this country, that churches are only too anxious to welcome another pew-filler! I have heard of churches, a good while ago, where a stranger came, and went again, without being greeted. He couldn't do it in ours, unless he sat in the back seat and "scooted" instantly after the benediction.

The piano-tuner has been here. He came up from the city to tune the church piano with the organ, for the Easter music, and was looking after other "patients" also. Mine was not badly in need of tuning, and I had too many other places for money. But there was a broken string that was distressing. Lo, it has to be made to order! He took it away with him, and I'll get it when he comes again, in four months or six. I knew that mice had been in the piano, but had no idea of the damage; they had eaten all the little leather straps! He said it would take $20 to replace them—but I hope he was joking! And I don't see how such accidents can be prevented—I can't keep a cat in the piano!

The missionary met with Lula's mother-in-law recently, and she played and sang for us, from memory, a lovely song of her girlhood, "Silver Lake." I have a little of the instrumental part in an old book, and I should like to find the whole thing. There is something so fresh and clean, like dimity dresses, about those old melodies, all free from jungle undertones. I won't admit that human nature was any better then, but it wasn't considered necessary to express the worst phases of it.

Speaking of dresses—I've gone and done what I've been hankering to do ever since Osnaburg, or almanac cloth, first swam into my ken; make a suit of it! That is, it is not made yet, but begun. And who that sees the suit will know that I use the same stuff for curtains? The creamy thick-and-thin weave reminds me of some fancy linens I have seen, and it costs but a small fraction of their price. And for trimming, I have polished up a lot of shiny black buttons which belonged to my mother, probably of the vintage of 1870. That's the kind of magpies we have always been! Some cousins and I have been comparing notes on our sprees of getting wearable garments out of the contents of trunks, boxes, closets, and ragbags. Long-abandoned petticoats come to light again, some with beautiful embroidery and lace. Mamma's old coat lining gives me a much-needed black satin slip, cotton dresses furnish aprons. The mother of these cousins is 89, spry and interested in everything, but especially in quilts. She gave me a block for a pattern of one that I admired, saying with a twinkle, "We'll see which gets her quilt finished first." "I haven't any doubt that you will," I replied. For though I might reasonably be expected to have more days, I knew my weakness—too much gadding! But at least I don't have to hear a husband growling, "Too many clubs!" like some I know.

I tasted a new and most delicious sandwich at a club party. The filling was Philadelphia cream cheese and crushed pineapple. I don't know the proportion, but imagine that you would mix it "by ear." Still more recently I found the combination in brick form, sold by weight, and very fine. Also I have learned a new way to serve cheese with apple pie—grate or grind the cheese, and mix it with the dough for the top crust.

The gas-and-electric company put on a cooking school. "What good will it do me?" I sniffed. "I have neither gas nor electricity, nor even a refrigerator." "You can use the same recipes," Best Friend insisted. One little kink alone justified the time I spent there. "If egg whites do not beat up stiff enough, add a tiny bit of cream of tartar or lemon juice," said the teacher. That would have saved me much worry and time in the past, and may be just as valuable in the future. E. M. C.

Strawberries for Overhead Irrigation

I want to set out some strawberry plants this year. What kind of berry can I set out that will stand overhead irrigation? I understand there are some varieties that will not do so well under irrigations as others. K. L.

Ohio.

Any variety of strawberries not subject to leaf spot would be suitable for growing under overhead irrigation. I suggest you use mainly Premier, but that you also try some Chesapeake. The latter is said to do much better under irrigation than it does normally.

C. W. ELLENWOOD.

LEMON grass, growing both wild and cultivated in many parts of India, yields the essential oil commonly known as citronella.

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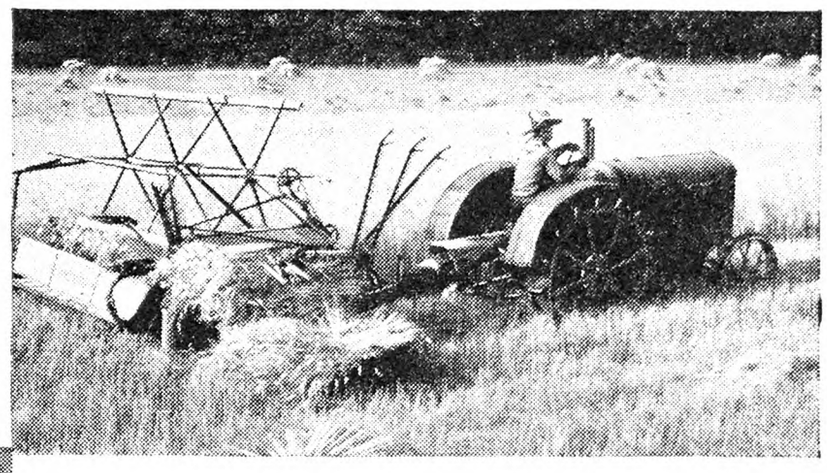

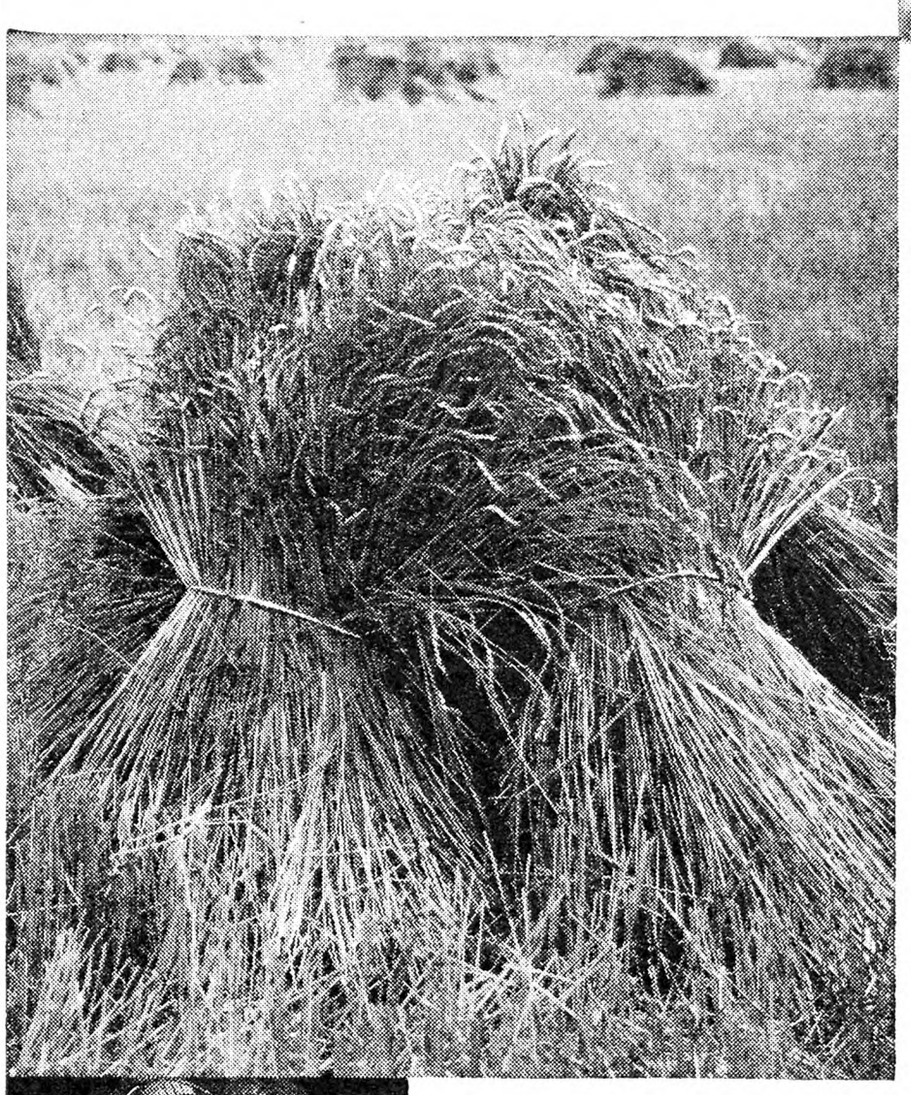

If you could make a tour of the best grain growing farms of the United States and Canada you might be surprised at the frequency with which you found Red Top binder twine. You'd find it on the smaller inter-mountain farms where the fields are smaller and the yields are larger. You'd meet Red Top binder twine on the prairie farms where tractor-driven binders run for miles before they turn. And on the better farms of every size between these wide limits, you'd find this tried and trusted Red Top, delivering its certain satisfaction.

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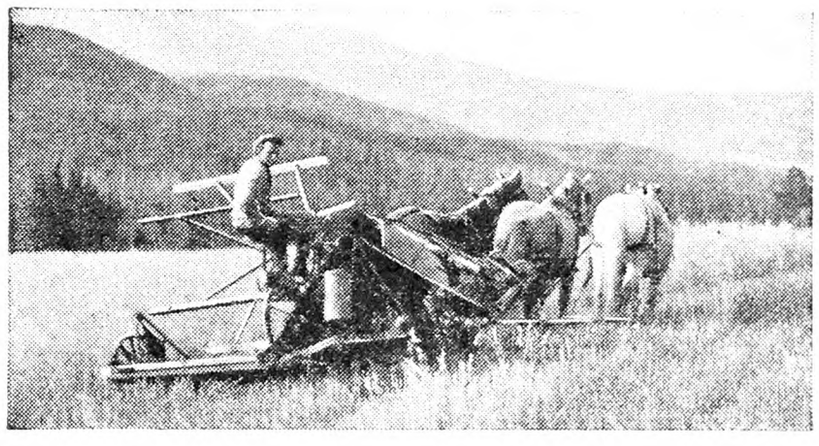

The Rural New-Yorker

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*

THE Capper food investigation committee found that the cost of bread did not decline with the drop in the price of wheat; that the distributor does not bear any part of the reduction to consumers, the reduction being made entirely by producers, and that the consumer does not benefit from the low price paid producers for surplus milk used in the manufacture of dairy food products. The committee recommended an exhaustive investigation of the distribution of milk and dairy products by the United States Department of Agriculture. The Department of Justice has announced a purpose to conduct a nation-wide inquiry to discover why the lower price to producers has not resulted in lower cost to consumers.

*

IN PARTS of the East the practice of growing a mixture of oats, peas and barley for grinding in a roughage mill is increasing. These mixed seedings are cut rather early with a binder, and the bundles run through the mill in Winter. Naturally they must be dried sufficiently in shocks or rows so that they will not spoil in the mow, but should be got in without weathering. In good hay weather this can be done. Oats and barley will run 11 to 12 per cent protein, and field peas about twice this quantity. The straw from these plants will add from 10 to 12 per cent more protein, depending on the content of peavines. Next Fall and Winter we expect to have further reports from those who are following this practice, and analyses of some of the mixtures, so that others may know just what to expect from oats, peas and barley handled in this way.

*

FOR handling a piece of tough sod there is no crop in our rotation equal to corn. This plant makes an enormous root growth during the season, the ground being literally full of the white roots in August, and they delight in the rotting sod. We are often asked about the possibility of growing Alfalfa or other grass on these old sods. This can be done but, under ordinary circumstances, it is not profitable to subdue the weedy sod sufficiently to give grass or Alfalfa a fair chance. The tender growth of these plants cannot fight its way with multitudes of weeds and shoots from the sod. If the corn is cultivated properly this year that sod will be well subdued by next Spring, and then any grass seeding desired may be done with fair probability of getting a good stand, either alone or with a nurse crop of oats or barley.

*

SEVERAL articles about pasture have been printed, and others are to follow. This is a live subject with many sides, so that no one or two methods will apply to all. In fact every pasture is an individual to be considered personally, as one would feed and care for a dairy cow—or himself. We all know the value of lime and phosphorus on these large areas of old pasture, much of which cannot be plowed. The scattering White clover is multiplied and other useful natural grasses encouraged. In using soluble nitrogen on pastures we have a different problem. It is more expensive than lime and acid phosphate, and its economic use needs to be studied with care. Some consider it out of the question on these large tracts of rough land. We believe, however, that it has its place even there to some extent, which can be learned by experiment to find where there is economic response, and when this nitrogen should be applied, for time is important. Nitrogen acts quickly on grass, and the ideal with pasture is to have a steady supply through the season, instead of a surplus at one time and a shortage at another. This is easily arranged where tracts of good land are used for pasture purposes, and the cattle moved from one to the other as the grass is right. Then nitrogen applications can be gauged with approximate exactness and economy. A casual glance at a 10-acre rough pasture may not appear to give many definite hints as to nitrogen use, but they are there if we look for them. Looking at our fields and thinking about what we see have always been essentials of practical farming.

*

MANY rural women are now considering the possibilities in catering to the tourist trade. Some of them are new to the work; others have already tried it with varying degrees of success. It is not an easy road to wealth, but many women find that it will return a profit, and provide a direct market for fresh farm products. It is a mistake for any woman to try to "accommodate tourists" if she does not have facilities for comfort, or if she is already overworked by existing duties. People who stop for luncheon at a farm do not want "hot dogs" and bakers' rolls; they can get them at the roadside stand. What they look for is home cooking of good quality; fresh vegetables and eggs, berry or other fruit desserts and home baking, with a cool, quiet place to enjoy the meal. We think there are many country women who can supply these good things, and turn their skillful housewifery into dollars and cents. It must be remembered, however, that catering for tourists and running a department store are alike in one respect; they both require a business head. Costs should be studied both for material and labor; the paying guest must be pleased, but the hostess must make a profit. We have long considered that real American home cooking is the best in the world, for it combines the excellence of the older nations with the unlimited supplies of our favored country. To sit in a pleasant room or open porch, with a view of flowers, and fields, and perhaps blue hills and fertile valleys—with a meal based on the freshly gathered products of the farm, combined by the skilled hand of one trained in the hereditary lore of good housekeeping—what greater luxury can the city offer?

*

COTTON manufacture is showing some improvement. The Census Bureau reports that during March 26,489,832 spindles were active, or around 2,000,000 more than the previous month. The cotton growing States reported 17,143,512 spindles active for a total of 5,010,341,471 hours, or an average of 262 hours per spindle in place, against 17,021,102 spindles active for 4,428,382,248 hours, or an average of 232 hours in February. In New England, 8,415,504 spindles were active for 1,805,004,373 hours, an average of 143 hours per spindle in place, against 7,842,740 spindles active for 1,522,309,123 hours, an average of 120 hours, in February. In all other States 930,816 spindles were active for 185,973,735 hours, an average of 132 hours, against 899,566 spindles active for 159,320,000 hours, an average of 113 hours, the preceding month.

*

ONE of the great Spring events in eastern horticulture is the apple blossom festival in the Shenandoah Valley region, running down through Southwestern Pennsylvania, Western Maryland and that wide valley in Virginia, which was Stonewall Jackson country during the Civil War. Now millions of apple trees line those valleys, and around the first of May, are a gorgeous mass of bloom. This year the celebration will be May 5-6. The headquarters are Winchester, Va., Nelson F. Richards, director general of the event. Good roads make the locality accessible to automobiles from most parts of the East. Anyone able to get there will find it a sight worth seeing and a great gathering of friendly people.

*

POULTRYMEN of Hunterdon Co., N. J., and vicinity will open the State's first farmers' co-operative auction market for live poultry, April 29, in Flemington. The market will be operated by farmers who have operated the Flemington Egg Auction Market since its establishment last Summer. That market and a number of farmer-owned produce markets in the State, many of which are of the auction type, co-operate with the New Jersey Bureau of Markets. By shortening the route of distribution from farmer to consumer and providing good outlets for farm products, they constitute an important part of the State's economic structure. Buyers from many New Jersey cities and from New York and Philadelphia are expected to patronize the new poultry meat market. Live birds, including broilers, fowls, ducks, geese and other poultry, will be offered for sale. Large numbers of broilers will be on the market this Spring. All of the birds will be inspected for disease by the Department of Agriculture, which will co-operate in the supervision of the market. The poultry produced in the Hunterdon County section is range-grown and with yellow skin color. The new market will be open Wednesday mornings at the Flemington Fair Grounds, Flemington, a place conveniently reached by State highways. Before the sales begin, the poultry will be available for inspection by prospective buyers.

*

FEW eastern farmers have anything in the vegetable line to sell now except potatoes. The market has been helped a little this Spring by the lateness of the southern crop, amounting to a delay of about two weeks in several of the early shipping States. With fairly cool weather in the North, the demand for old potatoes may continue fairly good for a month or more. The March advance in prices was upset by heavy shipments for a time, but by the middle of April the carlot movement was again lighter and there were prospects that the supplies in market centers would soon be moderate again. Good northern potatoes have been selling around $2 per 100 lbs. in the city markets. At one time they were bringing $1.60 in Northern Maine but lost about 20 cents of this advance during the first half of April. There are still a good many potatoes to be shipped from Maine. Holdings in Western New York seem to be fairly well cleaned out. Some growers in that district are still holding their potatoes for $1 per bushel, which would mean a recovery of about 15 cents over the recent price level. Some of the dealers agreed that the market ought to recover because of the limited holdings in producing sections east of the Mississippi. There are still a good many western potatoes to come forward but that stock is rather firmly held by producers because cost of marketing from that region makes present prices seem extremely low. The course of prices on new potatoes will depend, as usual, considerably upon the season, which has started late and proved unfavorable to the crop in Texas. Southern acreage has been increased 18 per cent this season and so far the conditions are fairly good, except for lateness. Prices of Florida potatoes dropped about $1 per barrel in mid-April. Supplies from that source will increase but are not likely to compete very severely with northern potatoes, although the quality generally has been satisfactory.

*

MOST of us will approve Prof. Waugh's tribute to the apple tree as an ornamental, page 538. In earlier times it was the general custom to have one or more apple trees in the farm dooryard. Our boyhood home had one of these, an Esopus Spitzenberg, which in the bearing year regularly yielded 25 to 30 bushels of the deep red spicy fruit—good to eat raw, and wonderful when stewed or done up in Mother's pie crust. Standing in the open, it was symmetrical, and a thing of beauty in leafage, bloom and fruit. Under it stood the grindstone, making a shady, airy spot, that took away much of the discomfort of the job of edging up the mower sections and grain cradles. The tree shown on our cover this week, in the courtyard of the Lord Jeffrey Inn, at Amherst, Mass., makes an inviting looking spot to stop for dinner and sit a few minutes afterward in one of those porch chairs, the ground in front covered with apple blossoms.

Brevities

OUR national debt June 30 last was $15,985,000,000, or $129.76 per capita.

THE contract sauerkraut acreage is expected to be one-fourth less than last year.

ACREAGE for cucumber pickles is expected to be about 25 per cent less than last season.

SOUR milk is wholesome, but not a soured disposition—no "beneficent" bacteria about that.

WOOL fabrics imported during March amounted to 344,926 square yards, weighing 201,969 lbs. and valued at $403,403.

WHALING is still a going business. A vessel from the Antarctic regions recently brought to New York 55,000 barrels of oil, the product of its catch of 1,444 whales.

OUR Vermont correspondent, Mother Bee, tells us that March 13 they measured 53 inches of snow in their open meadow, while an observer in a nearby town at a higher elevation recorded 135 inches of snow the past Winter.

The St. Lawrence Power Project

THE so-called St. Lawrence power project is now authorized by New York State law. The last Legislature passed a bill for the purpose and the Governor signed it. This, however, is not all. The United States government, the Canadian government and the Province of Ontario, have interests in the project, and agreements must be made with each and all of them before the work can begin. The law creates a body to be known as the "Power Authority of the State of New York" to put the project through. This body is modeled after the Port Authority at New York City. The trustees will be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Power Authority is authorized to sell bonds to finance the project. It must first harmonize the interests of Canada and Ontario and the United States government. Before it can sell bonds it must determine the total cost of the undertaking, the amount of power to be developed, and the income to be divided from the sale of the electric energy. Until these estimates are pretty reasonably determined no one would care to invest in the bonds.

The site of the dam will be at Massena Point at the Canadian line. The dam may be built on dry land, and the water course of the St. Lawrence diverted from the regular channel after completion of the dam which will rest on a rock foundation 75 feet below the present bed of the river and rise 85 feet above the present surface of the water. This will bring the surface of the impounded water about on a level with Lake Ontario, 100 miles up the river. The plan must also provide for navigation or the passage of ships. This is the principal interest of the governments of the United States and Canada. The present estimate of the cost is $220,000,000. The estimate of horsepower is a maximum of 1,900,000, and a minimum of 1,400,000 units. This power is to be equally divided between the Province of Ontario and the State of New York. Seven years is the shortest estimate of the time required to complete the job.

The Power Authority is to build the dam, erect and equip a power plant and develop the electric current. It is authorized to contract for the distribution of the current with the corporate power companies with distribution lines already established. The law provides that the contract price must cover operating and maintenance expense, payment of all fixed charges, amortization of the bonds in 50 years, and adjustment of rates to consumers on the basis of distribution costs. If and when finally developed the power is to be distributed to large industries, and the smaller consumers such as merchants, farmers and home-owners. The closer to the power plant it is consumed the more economic it will be. There have been suggestions that surplus energy could be profitably delivered as far as New York City.

Being a State affair this is essentially a political project. The Power Authority is virtually a corporation created by a special act of the Legislature, and directed by trustees appointed by the State. A whirlwind of political oratory has been exploded on the subject for some years back. Originally the dispute seemed to be between those who wished to develop the project by private capital, and another group who insisted on developing it with State money. The former group would entrust the project to power corporations to be financed by themselves and operated under laws and public service regulations. The latter group wanted the State to undertake the whole job. The former insisted that the companies would do the work at less expense and deliver the current at less cost to consumer. The latter appealed to the imagination of the public by promises of cheaper rates to the small consumer. They pointed to the lower rate of interest for State loans. In the light of the present set-up, the oratory seems clearly enough to have been pure political buncombe. This plan seems to be a sort of dual authority given the power company and a special State corporation. Since the State will have no responsibility for the bonds the interest rate will be fully as high or higher than the companies would pay. Experience indicates that trustees with their own money invested get work done cheaper than political trustees who have none of their own money in the enterprise. The point has been urged that the franchise is not to be capitalized. This seems true as to the dam and power plant, but not as to the transmission lines. The other side is that franchises pay taxes to the State. The Power Authority pays no taxes. Besides the cost of generating electricity has been reduced to a low figure with prospects of going still lower. The main cost has been and still is in distribution and this service is to be performed by the power companies, so that the State is in no better position to insist on a lower rate to consumers than it would be if the power companies built the dam and the plants with their own money. This is not a criticism of the project itself, which is a proper development of a natural resource, if it is found to be economically feasible. It is not a criticism of the plan itself which seems like a fairly satisfactory compromise between the two political groups. We hope to see it add to the wealth and comforts of the people of the northern counties of the State who have heretofore helped pay for State projects without direct benefits. We review the facts only to remind ourselves that we cannot take the propaganda of ambitious politicians too seriously. Some of them have given much conscientious work to this project, but others have been prone to mislead the public, while correct information is essential to sound public judgment and good citizenship.

Selling Wheat Holdings

FOLLOWING a published report last week that the Federal Farm Board was about to dump its holding of wheat on the European market, the chairman of the board issued a statement correcting the report. He said the purpose is to sell some of the 1930 wheat holding in Europe, but only in the amount that the foreign market would take it without disturbing market conditions and prices. He restated the policy expressed sometime back that no attempt would be made to stabilize the 1931 crop by the purchase of surplus wheat.

The policy of keeping a portion of a large surplus crop on the market for sale at best prices obtainable from harvest through the consuming year or season has been consistently advised by this publication for many years for all farm products. In the case of perishable and seasonable crops particularly this plan has shown good results where practiced. The prices during period of heaviest shipments are often too low, but the market is kept open, the public gets the habit of buying the product, and as the supply lessens the price increases. In the long run the effect is about the same in crops like wheat that may be stored for a considerable time and runs the danger of a hold-over to lower the price of the new crop. The new policy of the board seems well advised.

One Food Racket Punished

FOR many years the live poultry business in New York City has been conducted on the racket plan. Bureau and court investigations have revealed revolting conditions both in the handling and marketing of the product. The live poultry business has reached large proportions and importance because the Jewish population demand poultry slaughtered according to ritual. The business has been conducted for years under restrictions amounting to a trust, and at least one man who persisted in violating the rules was shot some years ago and his assailants were never found. About 15 years ago a number of the operators were tried in the courts and some of them went to jail for a term, only to return and continue much as before.

In August, 1928, a bomb was exploded at the door of a poultry dealer in Brooklyn who promised to abolish the poultry trust. Four persons were injured and scores driven from the house in night clothes. In January, 1929, 91 poultry dealers were indicted under the Sherman anti-trust law in the Federal courts and later 66 of them were convicted. They were given short prison terms and fines which averaged about $750 each. They appealed to the United States Supreme Court for a review of their conviction. The court declined to review the case. It is too much to expect that this will correct the abuses of the live poultry trade in New York, but the record tends to confirm our assertion that the biggest racket in this country is in the distribution of food products. This ring of racketeers handle $50,000,000 worth of poultry annually.

A Land Bank in Europe

THE governments of the principal countries in Europe are considering the organization of an international farm mortgage bank under the auspices of the League of Nations. It is proposed that the lending field will be confined to the agrarian countries of Eastern Europe, where the peasants now pay 10, 20 or 30 per cent rates of interest on mortgages. It is proposed to capitalize the bank for $50,000,000.

Dirt Road Improvement in Connecticut

Under the provisions of a bill passed recently by the Connecticut Legislature and signed by Gov. Cross April 14, approximately $18,000 per year will be available for the improvement of dirt roads in each of the 169 towns of Connecticut. The total appropriation for the State is $3,000,000, which amount is to be allocated from the moneys received by the motor vehicles commissioner for licenses, gasoline tax (two cents per gallon) and fines.

The receipts from these sources have been increasing each year. It has been estimated that in the first year after the adjoining States of New York and Massachusetts adopted the State tax on gasoline the Connecticut receipts from this source increased by more than a million dollars. In the fiscal year ending last July the State received from the gasoline tax $4,343,887, and from motor vehicles registration fees and fines, $8,477,680. This total of $12,821,567 was turned over to the State Highway Department which expended during this period for construction and maintenance the sum of $8,250,000. From these figures it will be seen that the dirt road improvement program will in no way encroach on the main trunk line system of the State which is now practically complete.

The work will be done under the supervision of the State Highway Commissioner, but the selectmen of each town have right to designate the roads which they wish improved. Just what the program may mean eventually can be judged from the fact that up to the present more than 80 per cent of the towns in the State have expended an average of less than $10,000 per year for roads or road construction and maintenance. Or, putting it in another way, the amount to be expended on roads in each town will be almost tripled without any new taxation whatever.

The Connecticut dirt road program is the culmination of a long, hard, six-year fight. In 1924 Representative Higgins, a Tolland County physician of more than 30 years' experience in driving over dirt roads, introduced the first dirt road bill which carried an appropriation of $10,000,000 for dirt road improvement. The bill met defeat and two years later another one met no better fate. But the leaven was at work and, when two years ago, another measure met defeat, it was pretty freely predicted that victory would come this year.

Nature helped. A year ago a premature and early thaw in late February left the dirt roads of the State in a very bad condition. Rural residents were aroused as never before. And taking action when they still had to trail through the Spring mud to attend meetings the Connecticut Rural Roads Association was formed, some Grange farmers in the vicinity of Southington taking the initiative in organization. Branches were formed all over the State and an active campaign began. Louis G. Tolles, Master of the State Grange was elected president.

By election time in the Fall both parties saw fit to include dirt improvement planks in their platforms and after that it was pretty clear that the result was in sight. It is simply another notable instance of farmers getting aroused and fighting hard for what they wanted.

DAIRY HILL.

Side Glances in Columbia County, N. Y.

On March 8 we had one of the worst windstorms ever witnessed here. It ripped off roofs, broke windows and uprooted trees by the hundreds. It completed the ruin of many of the older apple orchards in the county. They suffered a great deal of damage last Fall because the fruit was not thinned, the weight of which snapped the brittle old limbs.

Poultrymen all over the county report much Winter molting in their flocks this year. Some blame it on the weather. I can see little out of the ordinary about it, except that it has been a bit colder than usual. Whatever the cause the hens have not done so well as they should. Eggs are selling for as low as 16 cents the dozen. There seems to be quite a movement among the farmers in this part of the State toward the city, and a corresponding migration of city folks to the farm.

Farmers hereabouts are oiling up the machinery and getting ready for the Spring work. It seems that Spring comes later each year; 15 years ago we planted peas on the 17th of March and usually had most of the early crops in the ground by the first of April. In the late years we have not even been able to plow before April 10.

The young rye does not look very good this Spring, even though we have had plenty of snow to keep it warm, the dry weather last Fall seemed to check its growth considerably, and it has not caught up yet. Low prices have not discouraged the rye growers in this section, for there seems to be just as much planted as usual.

JAMES H. KNAPP.

Spring in Virginia

Spring brings fresh promises here in Tidewater Virginia. In a section primarily agricultural there is general rejoicing and thanksgiving to our Heavenly Father because of the bountiful rains which have recently broken the drought all over the Old Dominion, and put into the soil enough moisture to provide for and protect the crops against reasonably dry spells that may occur as the season advances. Most of us farmers are now hopeful of a fair crop year, and are ready to start with renewed energy the work of soil preparation and planting. We have much for which to be thankful.

Apples of good quality can be had for $2 per bushel; new Irish potatoes, 40c per peck; new cabbage, 3 to 4c per lb.; garden peas, $1.50 per bushel; good quality country butter, 40c per lb.; eggs, 20 to 25c per doz.; live hens, 20c per lb.; chickens, broiling size, 35 to 40c per lb.; pork, 7 to 8c per lb.; veal, $9 to $10 per 100 lbs.; beef, 4 to 6c per lb.; Spring lambs, $13 per 100 lbs.; wheat, 88c; corn, 78c; peanuts, Spanish, $1.25 per bushel.

All indications point to a large fruit crop if frost and cold nights are discontinued from now on. This morning, April 20, I noted light frost, but not enough to do any damage in the Tidewater section. Heavy frosts were reported in the mountainous sections which will injure peaches and pears to a certain degree. Good prospect for strawberries if frost holds off. W. H. H.

Prince George Co., Va.

Live Stock and Dairy

Crops for Temporary Pastures

BY B. A. BROWN

Experiments and experience of the last 10 years have shown conclusively that our long neglected and increasingly unproductive permanent pastures can be brought back to their former carrying capacities by fertilization. It has been demonstrated repeatedly that lime and phosphorus are in most cases very deficient in pasture soils. The addition of limestone and superphosphate will bring in White clover and Kentucky Blue grass and thereby double or triple the production of feed on a given area.

But however gratifying these results may be, a view of the data from a different angle is not as favorable. I refer particularly to the seasonal distribution of production. Of course, in this region (Eastern Connecticut), the excellence of June pasturage has long been recognized, but until recently there seemed to exist the feeling that the remarkable response of livstock during that period was largely due to the quality rather than to the quantity of the grasses. Now it is generally recognized that young grass is almost equally nutritious throughout the season and that the chief factor in the value of June pasturage is the rapid rate at which it grows. For example, in some carefully conducted experiments in New York, a number of grasses made about two-thirds of their total season's growth before July 1, and only one-tenth after September 1.

During the past four years, under actual grazing conditions, the experimental pastures at Storrs, Conn., have produced about 70 per cer cent of the total feed before July 15. Fertilization has not made appreciable differences in the seasonal distribution of production. In fact, the addition of nitrogen has made a bad situation worse.

If our pastures could be mowed, the surplus in June might be harvested for hay and the second growth grazed later. Inasmuch as this is out of the question on most pastures, the only method of obtaining aid in solving this problem from permanent pastures seems to be in dividing them into smaller areas and grazing them alternately. Thus, an area fed down by June 10, could be rested until nearly August 1 without danger of the feed becoming unpalatable. The stimulation of White clover by the use of lime and superphosphate will also help, for clover does not decrease in feeding value nearly as rapidly as the grasses, and some of the June surplus would assist the waning activities of the pastures to support the herd later in the season. On very moist soils, where dry weather in mid-Summer will not bring growth to a standstill, nitrogenous fertilizers applied about July 1, can be depended upon to increase the supply of grazing during the usual period of shortage. However, all of these practices together will not provide ample permanent pasturage of good quality from May 1 to November 1. Moreover, many farms do not have sufficiently large areas or suitable soils on which to carry out the suggested practices. Therefore, the question of temporary pastures is very important for practically all farms. Some of the characteristics of the plants suitable for this purpose will not be discussed.

In making plans for temporary pastures, one of the primary aims should be to disturb as little as possible the regular rotation of other crops. For example, if enough hay for Winter is obtained from the first cutting of Alfalfa, judicious grazing of this crop later in the season appears to be a better practice than to plow and fit the land and seed Sweet clover for the same purpose. In order to avoid damage to good stands of the younger Alfalfa, the heaviest and also the October grazing should be on the Alfalfa field which is to be plowed the following Spring for corn or other tilled crops. On farms with one and one-half acres of good permanent pasture per cow for May, June, and July, and one acre per cow of second and third cuttings of Alfalfa for August, September, and October, an almost ideal, yet simple, plan for adequate pasturage for six months is secured.

Unfortunately, most of our farms do not have an acre of Alfalfa for each cow. Until that favorable situation arrives, Sweet clover is an excellent substitute. Seeded in April at 15 pounds per acre, Sweet clover will be ready to graze by the middle of July, and each acre, if properly managed, will produce about 120 cow days of grazing during the remainder of the season. Thus, for a 20-cow herd, depending entirely on Sweet clover for late Summer and Fall pasturage, about 15 acres of this crop will be required.

For farms with insufficient permanent pasture for May and June, an excellent pasture crop is second year Sweet clover. If not grazed too heavily the first year, about three times as much feed can be expected the second as the first season, or roughly 360 cow days per acre. However, this large yield is, as with permanent pastures, mostly produced early in the season. Therefore, one should have both first and second year Sweet clover for a uniform supply of pasturage. The seeding of 10 acres of Sweet clover every year and grazing for two years should provide all the pasture needed for 20 cows.

An important advantage common to both Alfalfa and Sweet clover is their ability to thrive on light, sandy soils or during periods of drought. Thus, frequent rains are not as necessary for the success of one's plans as it is with the more shallow rooted clovers and grasses. However, they also have the disadvantage of requiring mildly acid or neutral soils. On most of our farms, success with these crops means an initial application of three tons of limestone per acre, thus necessitating a cash outlay of $15 to $20, to say nothing of the labor of hauling and spreading. Of course, this should be looked upon as a permanent investment, because the effects of such heavy liming will be apparent for at least 20 years. For instance, we are now growing good crops of Alfalfa on land not limed since 1914—17 years ago.

Although liming for Alfalfa or sweet clover is no doubt a good investment, many are not in a position to expend so much on each acre. In such cases, other less acid sensitive crops must be selected for temporary pastures. Red and Alsike clover will usually thrive where one-third as much lime has been applied as is necessary for Alfalfa. Although not such heavy yielders or as drought resistant, Spring seedings of Red and Alsike clover will supply a lot of grazing between July 15 and November 1. Also, the aftermath of the first year hay crop will provide late season pasturage.

Turning now to the crops that will do well on our acid soils without any liming, we find there is a considerable number from which to choose. Practically all of our common hay and cereal plants, if adequately fertilized will produce good pasturage. In such cases, either manure or fertilizers containing nitrogen should be applied unless the preceding crops have been well treated. Rye is one of the best for providing Spring grazing. If seeded at two bushels per acre either in or after corn the previous Summer or Fall, one can depend on having nutritious feed from April 25 to June 1 the following season. Analyses of rye eight inches high on April 30, 1930, showed that its dry matter contained over 21 per cent of protein. As for quantity, one-half acre of rye per cow should provide five or six weeks of early grazing.

Oats and barley planted in early April at two bushels per acre can be grazed throughout June and early July. Clover should be seeded with these small grains to provide pasture later in the Summer or hay for the next year. Because of its ability to withstand severe frosts, barley is also one of the best crops for October pasturage. For this purpose, it should be seeded in corn in July or in August alone. For both late Fall and early Spring grazing, rye and barley may be seeded together.

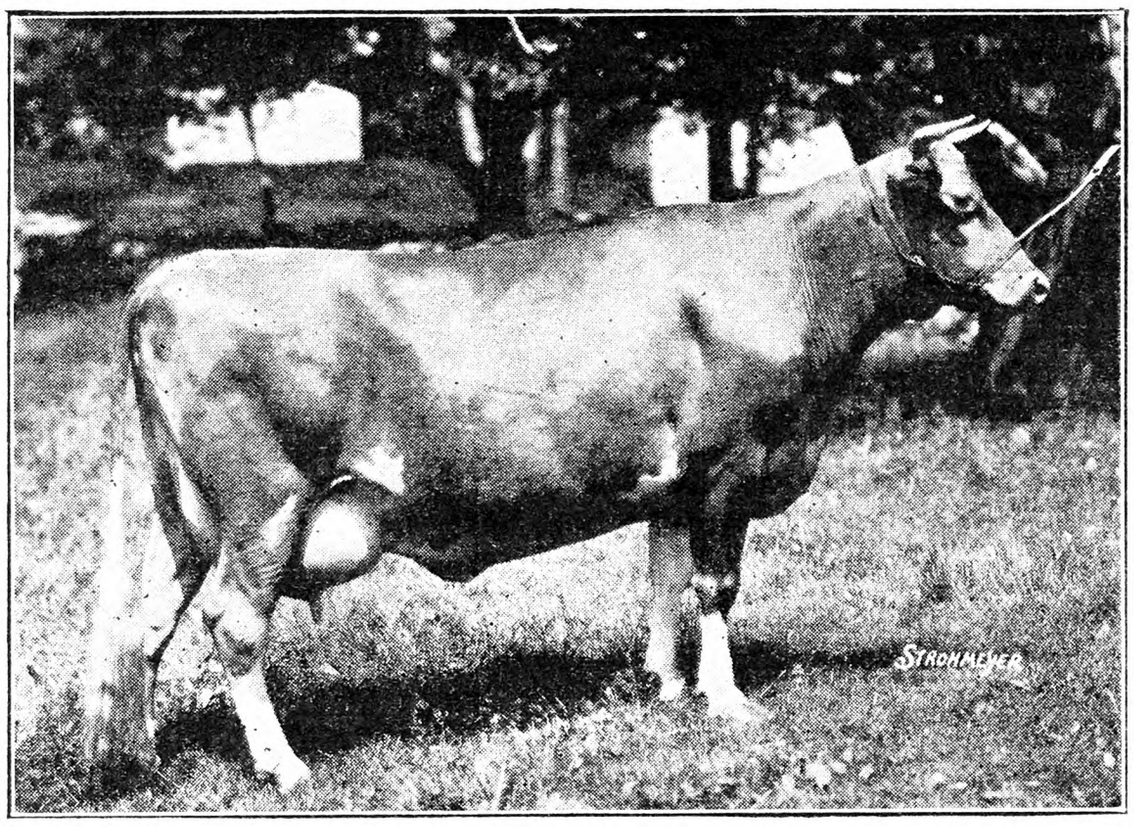
For late Summer grazing, Sudan grass is probably one of the best of the acid soil resistant plants which will thrive during hot, dry weather. Sudan grass should be seeded about June 1 at 20 to 25 pounds per acre. Grazing should begin when the crop is about 15 inches high, for the quality decreases rapidly as the flowering stage approaches. We have had little experience with Sudan grass under actual grazing conditions, but it has proved very satisfactory for an emergency hay crop in Connecticut and is widely used for pasture in the Western States. It is estimated that an acre will provide 150 cow days of grazing between July 15 and the first killing frost.

Soy beans and Japanese Millet may be planted alone or together about June 1 to afford grazing during practically the same period as Sudan grass. However, neither Soy beans nor millet seem to be as suitable for pasturing with cattle as Sudan grass. For sheep and hogs Soy beans are excellent.

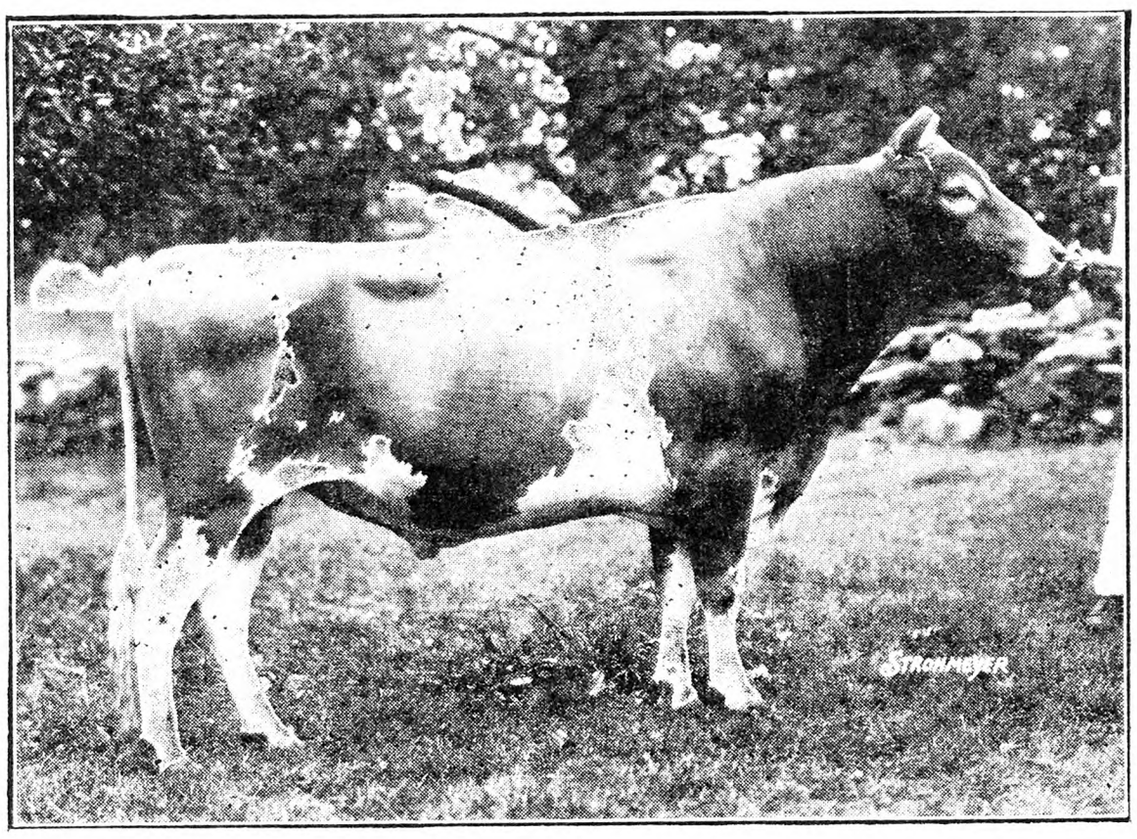
Many of our common grasses make good temporary pastures. For instance, Orchard grass or Timothy may be mixed with Alfalfa or clover seedings or planted alone. However, it should be remembered that these and other grasses have the same disadvantages as the bent and blue grasses found in our permanent pastures, that is, the habit of making most of their growth in May and June. Of course, if seeded in April and not mowed, a considerable amount of grazing should be obtained after July 15.

For reseeding tillable land for one, two, or three years of grazing, the following seed mixtures are suggested. All amounts are in pounds per acre. For well-drained land, such as is used for corn, five pounds each of Red clover, Orchard grass, perennial rye grass, and Timothy may be expected to furnish pasture in a few weeks after seeding and more or less continuously for two or three years. For moist, heavy soil, seed three pounds of Alsike clover, two pounds of Redtop, and five pounds each of Orchard grass and meadow fescue. Either of these mixtures may be converted to permanent pasture seedings by adding four pounds of Kentucky Blue grass and two pounds of White clover.

In closing, I am going to express the opinion that most of us expect too much feed from small acreages of temporary pastures. Lack of moisture in the soil often reduces the expected yields by 50 per cent. Considerable waste from tramping is unavoidable. Therefore, it seems advisable to plan for at least one-half acre of temporary pasture per cow where there is ample grazing of the permanent type and one acre per cow if all of the grazing must be provided by temporary crops.



Chedco Josephine



Cramond Horatius

Two Outstanding Guernseys

[On this page are shown two Guernseys at Chedco Farm, Massachusetts, about which the following statements are made].

"Chedco Josephine has finished as Class Leader in BB, making ninth place. This is the second daughter of Cramond Horatius to become a class leader within a year.

"The daughters of Cramond Horatius are proving themselves outstanding. Two have become class leaders within a year and his first six daughters have averaged 11,522.83 lbs. milk and 681.64 lbs. butterfat. They are all of good type and confirmation, with excellent udders.

"The policy of Chedco Farm is to test animals with the idea of their future reproduction, as the prime purpose is in breeding and development of an improvement in the strain, and for this purpose we are breeding back to Horatius his granddaughters who are sired by Langwater Chedco, who is out of Langwater Pharoah and Langwater Gem.

"Cramond Horatius is out of Cramond Stalwart and Langwater Easter Lily. Stalwart was sired by Warrior and is out of Pearl, Easter Lily being out of King of the May and Itchen Lily 7th."

C. E. COTTING.

THE planet Pluto, discovered last year, is about the same size as the earth, and is nearly four billion miles distant from the sun.

Pasture Day at Storrs

The fourth annual Pasture Field Day will be held at the pasture grazing experiment at Storrs, Conn., on Saturday, May 9. This is earlier in the season than any of the previous pasture field days. This early day was chosen because the response to, and effectiveness of certain treatments is very striking at that time.

During the last four years the untreated field has produced an average of only 28 thermal units of feed before May 15. During the same period, the plots treated with lime and superphosphate once in five years, produced 138 thermal units. Complete fertilizer treatments produced even more. Without fertilization, there has been almost no pasture before May 15, with treatments there has been enough to maintain a steer per acre after May 1. The fertilization has, therefore, meant not only an increase in the quantity and quality of the growth, but a lengthening of the season into the period when barns are nearly empty.

The program for the day is as follows, daylight saving time:

10 A. M.—Inspection of pasture grazing experiment two miles southeast of Storrs.

12 M.—Basket lunch, near experimental pastures.

1 P. M. — Discussion, introduced by President McCracken or Director Slate, at the lunch ground or in a college building, if weather is unpleasant.

1:15 P. M.—Pasture Research in Massachusetts and Its Significance for Practice, A. B. Beaumont, Agronomy Department, Massachusetts Agricultural College.

1:45 P. M.—Some Results Not Apparent, B. A. Brown, Agronomy Department, Connecticut Agricultural College.

2 P. M.—Question box.

2:15 P. M. — Inspection of pasture grasses—near colloge grounds.

Payment for T. B. Reactors in Pennsylvania

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture makes the following statement about compensation for cattle condemned after tuberculin test:

The law fixes the maximum indemnity that can be paid by the Commonwealth for registered cattle at $70, and for unregistered (grade) cattle $40; and by the Federal Government, $70, for regitered and $35 for unregistered (grade) cattle.

Some have the idea that they will be paid the limit for every reactor regardless of the actual value. This is incorrect. Under the law, an owner cannot receive more than 90 per cent of the appraised value of each reactor from all three sources—that is, the Federal Government, the State Government and the butcher. The Federal Government cannot pay more than one-third of the difference between the market value and salvage.

The procedure for owners to follow is this: After the reacting cattle have been appraised on the premises, the owner should immediately arrange to sell them to a responsible butcher or consign them to a commission firm at the Pittsburgh or Lancaster stock yards. It is desirable to sell the reactors on foot subject to post mortem inspection. The advantage of consigning reactors to a public stock yard to be sold subject to inspection, is that the commission firm represents the owner and grades the cattle so that the maximum salvage is received for each reactor.

After the owner has arranged satisfactory sale, the reactors are permitted from the farm to public stock yards or approved slaughtering establishment by an agent of the bureau of animal industry. Each reactor is required to be slaughtered under official supervision in accordance with the Federal and State meat inspection regulations.

Coming Meetings and Shows

May 5-6.—Shenandoah Apple Blossom Festival, Winchester, Va.

June 3-5.—American Forestry Association, annual convention, Grove Park Inn, Ashville, N. C.

Aug. 3-7.—International Baby Chick Convention, Louisville, Ky.

Aug. 17-20.—Fourteenth annual American Country Life Conference, Ithaca, N. Y. For further information address American Country Life Association, 105 East, 22nd Street, New York City.

Aug. 27-29.—Seventh National Shade Tree Conference, Boyce Thompson Institute, Yonkers, N. Y.

Livestock Sales

May 5-6. — Executor's Sale, Marion Borden Estate, Wallkill, N. Y. Wm. F. Brush, Sales Manager, Newburgh, N. Y.

May 7.—Waukesha, Wis., Sale Pavilion, Dairy Cow Sale. W. L. Baird, Manager, Waukesha, Wis.

May 12-13. — Holstein cattle, Public Auction Sale, Earlville, N. Y. H. Austin Backus, Sales Mgr., Mexico, N. Y.

May 12.—Guernseys; Chester County Blood-tested Sale; Chadds Ford Junction, Pa.

May 14.—National Guernsey Sale, Trenton, N. J.

May 15.—Coventry Florham Sixth Annual Guernsey Sale, Trenton, N. J.

May 16.—Bellaire Farm Guernsey dispersal, East Kensington, Conn.

May 18.—Moorland Guernsey dispersal, Montclair, N. J.

June 1.—W. McMonnies Jersey Sale, Madison, N. J.

June 4.—W. R. Spann Jersey Sale, Morristown, N. J.

June 8.—Wendover Farm Ayrshires, Bernardsville, N. J.

June 9.—Strathglass Farm Ayrshires, Port Chester, N. Y.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 900 to 1,100, good	$7.85@$9.50
Medium	6.75@ 7.85
Common	5.60@ 6.75
Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	8.00@ 9.50
Medium	6.85@ 8.00
Heifers, 500 to 850, good	6.85@ 8.00
Common and medium	5.00@ 6.85
Cows, good	4.85@ 5.75
Common and medium	3.85@ 4.85
Low cutters and cutters	2.50@ 3.85
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	5.00@ 5.65
Cutter and medium	3.50@ 5.00
Vealers, milk fed, good and choice	7.00@ 9.50
Medium	4.50@ 7.00
Cull and common	2.50@ 4.50
Calves, 250 to 350, good and choice	5.00@ 7.50
Cull and common	2.50@ 5.00

HOGS

Lt. wts., 140 to 160, good and ch.	$8.20@$8.40
Lt. lts., 160 to 180, good and ch.	8.25@ 8.40
180 to 200, good and choice	8.25@ 8.40
Med. wts., 200 to 220, good and ch.	8.05@ 8.40
220 to 250, good and choice	7.75@ 8.15
Hvy. wts., 250 to 290, good and ch.	7.55@ 7.90
290 to 350, good and choice	7.35@ 7.65
Pkg. sows, 275 to 500, med. and gd.	6.00@ 6.60
Sl. pigs, 100 to 130, good and ch.	7.90@ 8.25

SHEEP

(Shorn Basis Except Spring Lambs)

Spring lambs, good and choice	$13.00@15.50
Lambs, 90 down, good and choice	8.75@10.00
Medium	7.25@ 8.75
91 to 100, med. and ch.	7.00@ 9.00
All wts., common	5.50@ 7.25
Wethers, 90 to 120, med. and good.	3.25@ 5.50
Ewes, 90 to 120, med. and ch.	2.75@ 4.50
120 to 150, med. and ch.	2.50@ 4.25
All wts., cull and common	1.00@ 2.75

EXECUTOR'S SALE
MARION BORDEN ESTATE

The undersigned executors of the Estate of Marion Borden, deceased, will sell at Public Auction on the Borden home farm, Wallkill, Ulster County, New York, on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 5th and 6th, 1931, each day at 10 A. M. sharp, daylight saving time:

90 HEAD OF PUREBRED REGISTERED AND GRADE JERSEY DAIRY COWS AND HEIFERS. This dairy is tuberculin tested and one of the best dairies in the State. Some are fresh, some due before the sale, and some Fall cows, and the young stock is especially pleasing. Nearly all have been bred.

THREE PUREBRED REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS. See catalog for extended pedigrees.

23 HEAD OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE; 2 registered bulls and 21 cows and heifers, some with calves by their sides, and the balance nearby.

13 HORSES; some Percheron horses and other draft horses that are suitable for any mercantile business. SHEEP, PIGS and WHEAT.

PALMS AND PINES IN THE GREENHOUSE. Some palms 12, 17 and 18 feet high. These wonderful palms are in a perfect state of preservation, and other plants and flowers.

Terms cash. Sale rain or shine; lunch served. Extended pedigrees and information in catalog.

For Further Particulars Write

William F. Brush — **Newburgh, New York**

Auctioneer and Sale Manager for the Marion Borden Estate

EXECUTORS

Lewis M. Borden — **Hon. Graham Witschief**

∴ JERSEYS ∴

JERSEY CATTLE have been bred and perfected at Sheomet Farm for the past 33 years. If you are interested in heavy producing Jerseys of the *bluest blood*, write—
A. F. PEIRCE Box 67 Winchester, N. H.

∴ ABERDEEN ANGUS ∴

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More Spring Notes from Oswego Co., N. Y.

What a relief it is to look out across the fields and see the warm shades of brown and the faint tinges of green where for so many weeks there has been nothing but a great white expanse of drifted snow. Spring is really with us at last, and it has come so gently, with day after day of warm sunshine, that the snow has melted away a little at a time, and has left almost no water standing in pools in the roads and meadows. Of course the ground was so dry last Fall that there was no frost in it, and it has absorbed the excess moisture very quickly. I walked out into the garden yesterday after the first mess of parsnips, and the soil was so soft and mellow underfoot. It can be plowed at any time, and it looks as if things could be planted much earlier than usual this year.

How good those parsnips tasted! We always look forward to the time when we can enjoy these vegetables kept so perfectly in nature's storehouse and sweetened and improved by the selfsame agency that destroys so many other forms of vegetable life. I was surprised to see some tiny new leaves in the Swiss chard row, and am wondering if it, too, has survived the Winter. We have been told that it will resist the most severe weather if a furrow is plowed against it on either side, then opened up in the Spring. Although we haven't done this, the plants seem to have lived through, and are starting to grow.

Last year we put in a row of asparagus, something we have intended doing ever since we first came here 12 years ago. Why we have neglected doing it for so long, I don't know. Of course we must wait another year before we can use any, but then we shall enjoy it so much and have some to can, too, I hope. My father always had a long row in his garden and sold a lot of it every Spring, the demand always greatly exceeding the supply. I am wondering if in time this row of ours may not yield some extra pin money over and above what we need for our own use. In the city stores the cost of a bunch is almost prohibitive and such little scrawny bunches of tough-looking stalks at that. The bunches mother sold were twice as large and even the biggest stalks, an inch through or more, were tender clear to the last snip of the knife. This very healthful vegetable is so easy to raise, when once started, and should be found in every garden. The feathery fern-like fronds are so pretty, too, combined with the Fall flowers in bouquets.

The pieplant is pushing its round red knobs up into the sunlight, and soon we shall have worlds of it to use. Many people are surprised to learn that it is delicious when covered with sugar and a biscuit dough, and baked like apple dumpling. Mother used to vary this, too, by using soft maple sugar instead of the white sugar to sweeten it. A very good subtitute for lemon pie can be made by adding two beaten egg yolks to the sugar and pieplant, and baking it in the one crust. Use the whites of the eggs for meringue. There must be something in the tart juice of the pieplant that the body needs after the long Winter, for it does taste so good in the Spring.

Those who are thinking about raising vegetables for fair exhibits are probably starting them now in boxes in the house or in hotbeds on the southern side of the house. I believe a good many dollars can be made by the children if they are encouraged to raise a few kinds of vegetables in this way, giving them special care and plenty of water, so that by fair time the plants are way ahead of the others which have received only the usual care. Sunflowers, cucumbers, squash and melon are easy to start this way, and a little closer study of the premium list put out by the fair association may suggest other easily raised vegetables that could be entered for prizes. It seems, too, as if the farmers should take more interest in improving the exhibits of farm produce; corn, oats, vetch, etc. There should be more competition. As far as I am concerned, the fair is twice as interesting to me when I have several exhibits there. It took quite a bit of persuasion on my part to induce my husband last year to show his corn and oats, which I felt sure were better than the average. But finally he did take several exhibits and we won first on all but vetch, which took second. The corn was exceptionally tall, with big stalks, also heavily eared, and well worth first premium. It is of course a little extra work to enter exhibits, but it is such fun, and shows people what you are doing, and helps the fair, as well as often paying fair expenses, and some besides. I always take a few cans of fruit, meat and vegetables, and a number of glasses of jelly. I never fail to have a thrill when I see the blue tag attached to one or more of my jars. It is fun to take baked goods, too, but more work.

Many are afraid that the sugar season will be a very short one this Spring. Unless we have a rain and another hard freeze there may not be another good run. Farmers have been making syrup around here the past two weeks, but the price is rather low.

I am trying to keep a calendar for the returning birds this Spring. I saw and heard the first song sparrow on March 3, although my husband says they were here a few days before that. On March 19 a robin chirped in the tree by the barn, and on the 23d a flock of blackbirds alighted in our pine trees in the meadow and filled the air with their "sawing" voices. Kildees have also appeared this week.

I am kept busy taking care of meat. Seven hams and shoulders must all be packed in jars for Summer use. Yesterday I filled five jars, one a large jar, from two hams, then baked them for three hours, covering the jars so the top layer would not fry down hard. I find it much easier to do it this way than to fry it down and pack it afterward. After standing over night with a weight on top of each, they need only a little grease to cover over the tops. The meat is more tender when baked, and all it needs is browning for a few minutes before serving. We are very fond of ham pie. Boiled ham or that taken from cans, is best for this. Slice and boil enough potatoes, with one large onion, to fill a deep basin half full, when combined with the ham cut in small chunks or slices. Cover with biscuit crust and bake a half hour or more. It is a whole meal in itself. There must be a good quantity of liquid as the biscuit takes up so much of it. It is just as good cold as hot and can be steamed over.

MRS. F. L. B.

Care and Feeding of Calves

Infant calves, like infant folks, need intelligent care and proper feeding. The intelligence of the universe decreases, in the case of animals, in proportion to the degree of domesticity. The more highly bred an animal is in proportion to the breed to which it belongs, the more care and attention it requires at the hands of its master.

Different breeds, of course, have different degrees of hardiness. The Holsteins are hardy, and the Ayrshires very hardy; the Guernseys are delicate, and the Jerseys very delicate. Their calves require intelligent care within these limits.

The following discussion is based on many years of experience in raising Holsteins. It will have to be modified for the other breeds, although it is entirely applicable to the Ayrshires, and probably to all the beef breeds.

It goes without saying that a new-born calf needs its own mother's milk. Failing to get this, it will thrive on the milk of another cow that freshened the same day as its mother. Whether it gets this milk directly by sucking or is made to drink from a clean vessel, makes no difference to the calf at all. The two important items are, that the milk must be directly from the mother, and must not be contaminated by any foreign substance. Very hardy calves can, by very careful feeding be brought through on whole milk from a cow that is not so fresh as their mothers. After the calf has taken colostrum for four to 10 days, a pound of skim-milk may be added to its feed twice a day, two feeds a day being enough for hardy calves. More delicate ones should be fed lightly three times a day.

The bucket in which the young calf is fed should be clean. After every meal the bucket should be washed, and kept for this purpose exclusively, provided, of course, that it may be used for clean water. It should not be used for any purpose that would contaminate the milk for the calf at the next feeding.

The milk should be weighed for every feed until the calf is about a month old, and longer unless the attendant is mature and is a good judge of the amount of milk he has in his bucket. Children should never be allowed to feed a calf by guess. Many calves have died from overfeeding after being underfed at the preceding meal. When the milk was fresh from the separator, with much foam on it, the old superstition is used for an excuse, that "the calf got too much foam." But you may set this down as a scientific fact: No calf was ever injured by foam on skim-milk, unless he got a great deal in addition to too large a feed of milk. What is the foam on the milk? It is only milk with air mixed in it. And since the calf always sticks his head clear down through the foam into the milk, he never gets the foam except when he is allowed to suck the bucket. The cause of so many deaths of calves on milk is either too great a feed or the results of sucking a dirty pail.

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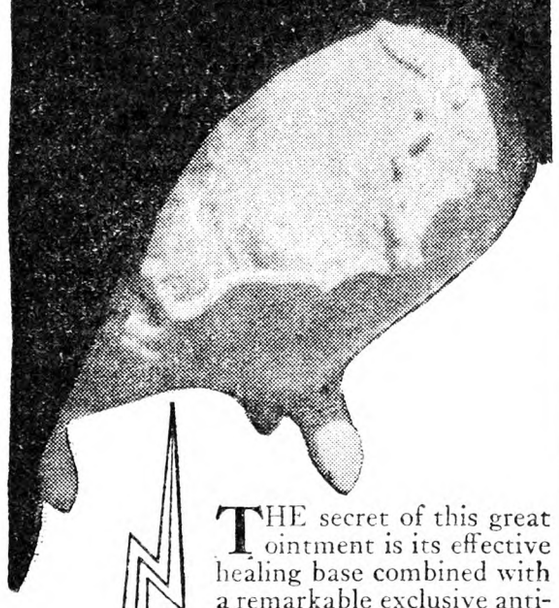

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When the calf is about a week or 10 days old, he can take a little more than he could a first. Suppose you started a Holstein calf on six pounds at a feed. Then at seven or 10 days of age, he can take seven pounds, one pound being skim-milk. In five or seven days more, one pound of the whole milk can be left out and the second pound of skim-milk added. In five or seven days more, the second pound of whole milk can be withheld, and the third pound of skim-milk added. And so on, every few days until he is entirely on skim-milk.

In the meantime, he should be offered water every day in a clean vessel, and clean feed should be put before him in the form of hay or silage after he is two weeks old. He will need no teaching to eat. Whenever he feels a gnawing at his stomach, nature will tempt him to nibble at the hay or silage. This silage should not be left before him until it begins to mold or sour. Just a very little should be given to him fresh every day. The freshness of the hay is not so important. It will remain sweet if kept in a dry place.

When it is discovered that the calf takes his silage or hay regularly after each feed of milk, a little ground grain should be sprinkled on the silage or put into a clean box for him. He should never be given more than he will clean up at each feed, twice a day. This grain should be a mixture of such feeds as bran, ground oats, cottonseed meal, linseed meal, and ground corn. This variety assures him that he is getting all the bone material, all the vitamines, and all the proteins that are essential for the healthy growth of a normal calf. If he is kept out of bad weather, he will grow into show condition on these feeds and this care. If he is not to be prepared for the show, the grain can be cut and the hay increased. Of course a legume hay is best, but on the grain and skim-milk, he can thrive on Timothy, prairie hay, or just oat straw.

In the Spring and Summer, good pasture will furnish all the roughage he needs, and the grain may be omitted entirely, unless he is to be shown. A very important item in calf feeding is reduction of cost. But when the dairyman has a call for a good deal of sweet cream, he also has an abundance of skim-milk.

Just last week I sold a farmer a good high grade Holstein calf one day of age. It had already taken milk from its own mother twice. In about two days the farmer called over the 'phone and stated that the calf was sick.

"What did you feed it," I inquired.

"Whole milk," said the farmer.

"From a fresh cow?"

"From one that had been fresh about a month," he replied.

"How much did you give it?"

"About a gallon," he said.

Now there you are. A calf only two or three days old getting a gallon of milk from a cow that had been fresh at least a month, and possibly three months. It is no wonder the calf died.

Several men who have bought male calves from me have stated that these calves died, and in every case where I have inquired, the feeding has been very bad. So long as I fed my calves myself, and that was a number of years, I never lost a calf, and never even had a sick one. I must confess, however, that since the herd is so large that I can no longer give my personal attention to the feeding of the calves, we have lost three or four, and have had a few more that had to be doctored.

A final word about the care and feeding of small calves: This is a matter that requires personal touch. You have observed that flowers will thrive so much better for some women than for others. The former spend a good deal of time with their flowers. They not only water and cultivate and weed them, but they also love them. There is the personal touch which makes the flowers respond to the care of their owners. It is just so with all animals and plants, but much more so with some than with others. Dairy animals respond to sympathy and handling much more than beef animals do.

The old English proverb is still true, "The eye of the master fatteneth his cattle." And it is just as true that the personal care of the owner puts thrift into his dairy calves. W. C. JAMIESON.

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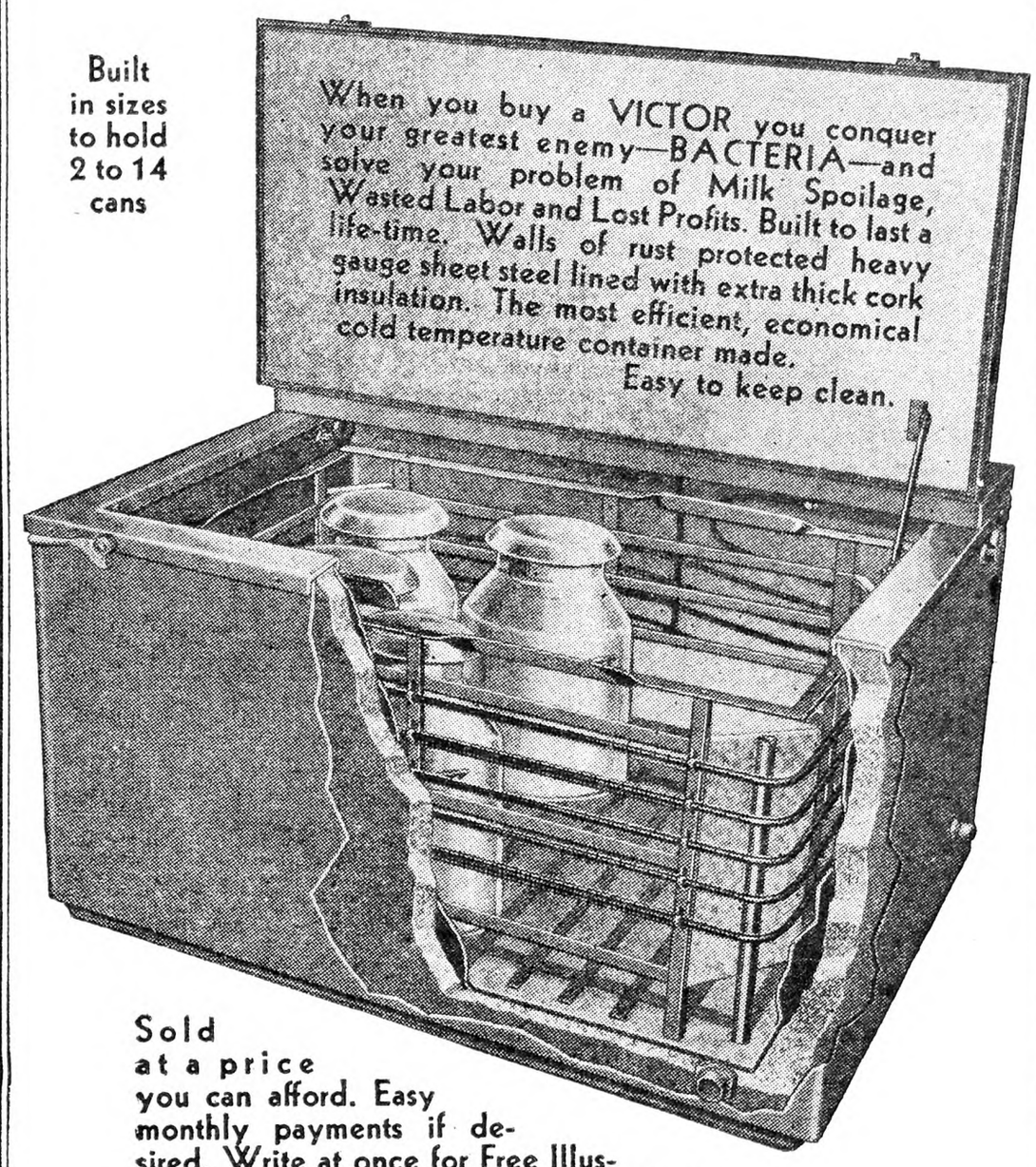

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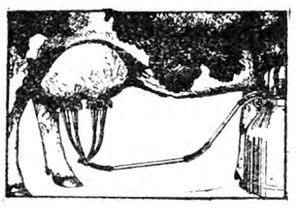

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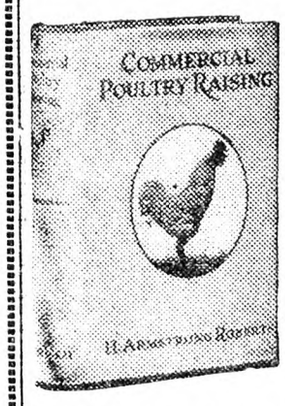

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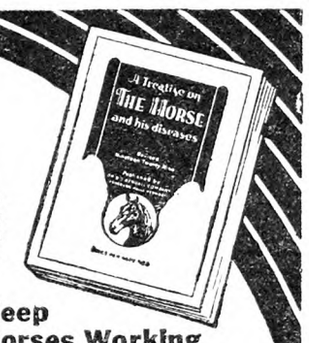

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Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

April 23, 1931.

MILK

April: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.41; 2B, $1.66; 2C (milk made into sour cream), $1.41; Class 3, $1.35.

In classes 2A, 2B, and 2C, a differential of 5c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat is added to milk testing above 3.5 per cent and deducted for that testing below this point. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c per .1 of 1 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.70; Class 2, $1.70; Class 3, $1.50.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh fancy	$0.24½@	$0.25
Extra 92 score		.24
Firsts 88 to 91 score	.23 @	.23¾
Seconds	.22 @	.22¾
Lower grades	.21½@	.22
Ladles	.19 @	.22
Packing stock	.12 @	.18½
Renovated		.23
Sweet fancy	.26½@	.27
Extra		.26
Firsts	.24 @	.25½
Seconds	.22½@	.23½
Centralized	.22 @	.23½

CHEESE

State—Whole Milk		
Flats, held	$0.21 @	$0.22½
Fresh, specials	.14 @	.15
Fancy	.13 @	.13½
Wisconsin—Whole Milk		
Flats, 1930 cured	.18 @	.19
Daisies, fresh, fancy	.14½@	.15
Young America, fresh	.15 @	.16
June	.19 @	.20

EGGS

Nearby, white fancy (including premiums)	$0.24 @	$0.25
Extra	.22 @	.23
Average extras	.20½@	.21
Extra firsts	.21 @	.21½
Pacific Coast	.23 @	.27
Mixed colors	.20 @	.23
Gathered best	.20 @	.23
Fair to good	.16 @	.20

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.35@	$0.46
Fair to good	.23@	.30
Roosters	.14@	.21
Fowls	.18@	.27
Ducks	.21@	.22
Turkeys, average	.31@	.36
Squabs, lb., ungraded	.35@	.45
Graded	.45@	.50
Dark, doz.	2.50@	3.50
Culls, doz.	1.50@	2.50

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.24@	$0.25
Chickens	.20@	.32
Roosters	.12@	.14
Ducks	.14@	.22
Geese	.10@	.12
Rabbits, lb.	.12@	.23

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$8.00@	$9.00
Bulls	5.00@	5.25
Cows	2.00@	3.50
Calves, best	9.50@	10.00
Common to good	4.00@	8.00
Sheep	3.00@	4.00
Lambs	7.00@	9.00
Hogs	6.50@	8.25

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.09@	$0.10
Good to choice	.07@	.08
Lambs, hothouse, head	3.00@	9.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	13.50@	16.00
Bulls	8.00@	8.50
Cows	8.00@	12.00

POTATOES

L. I., 150 lbs.	$1.85@	$3.40
In bulk, 180 lbs.	3.75@	4.00
Maine, 180 lbs.	3.25@	3.75
Idaho, bu. box	2.25@	2.60
Bermuda, bbl.	7.00@	10.50
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bu.	1.00@	3.40
Del. and Md. bskt.	1.25@	2.75

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz. bchs.	$2.25@	$4.50
Beets, bu.	.50@	.75
Cabbage, new, bu.	.75@	1.50
Carrots, bu.	.50@	.75
Cauliflower, bu.	1.50@	2.50
Celery, doz.	1.25@	1.75
Cucumbers, bu.	4.00@	7.50
Dandelions, bu.	.10@	.50
Knob Celery, 100 bchs.	6.00@	8.00
Eggplants, bu.	2.50@	4.50
Horseradish, bbl.	5.50@	5.75
Leeks, 100 bchs.	3.00@	4.00
Lettuce, bu.	.50@	4.00
Lima beans, bu.	5.00@	9.00
Okra, bu.	1.25@	3.00
Onions—		
Eastern, yel., 100-lb. bag	.75@	1.00
Mid. Wn., yel., 100-lb. bag	.75@	1.50
50-lb. bag	.50@	.55
White, 50 lbs.	.35@	.85
Parsnips, bu.	.25@	.60
Peas, bu.	1.50@	3.00
Peppers, bu.	1.00@	5.50
Radishes, bu.	1.00@	1.50
Salsify, 100 bchs.	6.00@	8.00
Spinach, bu.	.25@	.65
Squash, Winter, bbl.	1.00@	1.50
String beans, bu.	1.00@	5.50
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.00@	4.00

DRIED BEANS—*Jobbing Prices*

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$4.50@	$5.50
Pea	4.85@	5.00
Red kidney		9.00
White kidney	6.50@	6.60

FRUITS

Apples, McIntosh, bbl.	$2.75@	$8.00
Baldwin	3.00@	6.00
Spy	3.00@	7.00
Rome	3.00@	6.50
Albemarle, bu.	1.25@	2.50
McIntosh	1.00@	2.50
Winesap	1.85@	2.45
Delicious	1.00@	2.50
Pears, bu.	1.00@	1.75
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	1.00@	6.00
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.17@	.30

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy, ton	$27.00@	28.00
No. 2	24.00@	25.00
No. 3	21.00@	23.00
Clover mixed	22.00@	29.00
Straw, rye		20.00
Oat and wheat	12.00@	13.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.	$0.97
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.78⅜
Oats, No. 2 white	.40
Rye	.58

Retail Prices at New York

Butter, best, lb.	$0.34@	$0.35
Milk, grade A, qt.		.18
Grade B		.15
Cream, 40 per cent, ½ pt.		.25
20 per cent		.16
Eggs, best, doz.	.35@	.37
Gathered	.28@	.30
Turkeys, lb.	.40@	.55
Chickens	.35@	.45
Ducklings	.35@	.40
Apples, doz.	.30@	.40
Oranges, doz.	.35@	.50
Potatoes, peck	.30@	.35
Lettuce, head	.05@	.10
Cabbage, lb.	.03@	.04
String beans, lb.	.20@	.25

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by the Bureau of Markets New Jersey Department of Agriculture.)

Liberal supplies of Spring greens of all kinds met a slow demand at Philadelphia during the past few days, and the market was weak. The Texas spinach season is about over and the prices of the clean-up stock now coming to market is very low. Most sales were made at 50 to 85c, with poorer stock at 25c a bushel. Norfolk offerings were heavy, and the quality continues to be rather ordinary, and most quotations ranged from 25 to 40c. New Jersey and Pennsylvania offerings brought 40 to 50c on the street. Broccoli from California nearly through for this season sold at $2.50 to $3 per crate. Broccoli greens from New Jersey ranged from 15 to 35c a hamper, with Delaware bunched stock selling at 40 to 75c a crate. Dandelions were very dull at 25 to 40c a bushel. Kale moved slowly at 30 to 50c for New Jersey offerings. Leeks were mostly 2c a bunch on a slow market. Offerings of California asparagus fell considerably during the week, while South Carolina shipments and receipts increased. The market for California strengthened and large to very large green asparagus in crates of one dozen bunches sold at $3.50 to $5. Medium and small sizes sold at $2.50 to $3.75. South Carolina offerings brought $3.50 to $4.25 for large, while small sold at $2.50 to $2.75. The first offerings of New Jersey asparagus reached the market this week, and moved fairly well at $4.75 to $5.50 for large-sized bunches. String beans were steady but moved rather slowly. Green varieties sold mostly at $3 to $3.50 a bushel. Western lettuce was steady. Arizona stock brought $3 to $4 a crate of four to five dozen heads. Southern stock was slow at 75c to $1 a barrel hamper for South Carolina receipts. Celery was dull while cabbage was about steady. The old cabbage season is about over, and receipts were too light to quote this past week. Beets were about steady, while carrots and other root crops were slightly stronger. The sweet potato market showed some improvement, especially on the best marks. Street sales of New Jersey Yellows and Reds in five-eighths baskets brought $1.40 to $1.75. Bushel offerings of Maryland and Delaware stock sold slowly at $1.75 to $2.10. Tomatoes were steady with most stock now coming from Mexico. Florida also shipped some stock and crates of sixes brought $2.75 to $3 for fancy wrapped and turning marks. The white potato market was weaker for old stock. Maine Green Mountains brought $1.90 to $2.10 per 100-lb. sacks. Idaho stocks were steady at $2.15 to $2.25 for baking potatoes. New potatoes were also weaker, and Florida double-head barrels sold at $7.50 to $7.75, with poorer lower. Onions were weaker this past week. Supplies of old stock continued to move very slowly. Eastern yellows brought 65 to 75c per 100 lbs. Arrivals of Texas stock are still light, although movement is increasing. Standard crates of Crystal Wax brought $2 to $2.25.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Receipts of eggs continued heavy during the past week, increasing about 2,000 cases over the week previous. Total receipts for the week equaled 46,192 cases compared with 44,943 cases during the week before, and 60,983 cases during the corresponding week of 1930. The demand all week was rather quiet, and only well-known marks moved readily. Nearby offerings of closely selected extras brought 22 to 23½c per dozen, while white extras were mostly 20 to 21½c. Pacific Coast whites of the best quality topped the market at 25 to 27c. Browns were rather slow and only best marks moved at satisfactory prices. Most sales were made at 20 to 22c. Midwest eggs were slow at 19 to 21c for mixed colors. The storage situation continued to move slowly. The movement into storage is larger than expected earlier, due to the dullness of the open market. Total receipts on hand at the end of last week equaled 99,294 cases compared with 90,558 cases at Philadelphia on the same date last season.

Receipts of live fowls were heavy at the market, and under a slow demand the market was easier. Fancy Plymouth Rocks brought 25 to 26c, while mixed colors sold at 23 to 24c. Broilers were in lighter supply and the market was generally firm for the desirable sizes. Fancy Rocks reached 40c per lb., with most sales at 35 to 37c. Mixed colors were mostly 34 to 36c, with some sales higher. Leghorns were rather slow at 33 to 35c. Old roosters were slow at 14 to 15c. Capons met a fair demand, selling at 38 to 40c, with some fancy reaching 42 to 43c. Ducks were mostly 27c, for large Pekins, with Muscovys at 22 to 23c.

Receipts of dressed poultry were very heavy during the week. A total of 425,397 lbs. reaching the Philadelphia market, compared with 329,369 lbs. the week previous, and 384,317 lbs. during the corresponding week of 1930. Fowls were in light supply and the market was firm for the best quality offerings. Most sales were made at 26 to 28c per lb. Chickens were also in light supply and desirable sizes moved well. Broilers were firm at 45 to 47c for nearby offerings. Old roosters were slow at 20 to 21c. Long Island ducks brought fair prices, although trading was none too active. Most sales were made at 24c.

HAY AND STRAW

The hay market was quiet all week, and prices were largely in the buyers' favor. Offerings were moderate, but ample for the limited trading. Best feeding hay sold at $25 per ton, while mixed hay ranged from $23 to $24 per ton. Straw was in small supply, but demand was slow, and requirements were easily filled with stocks on hand. Rye brought $12.50 to $13, while wheat and oat straw were mostly $12 to $12.50 a ton. J. M. F.

Boston Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

This week's produce market at Boston has been moderately active with increasing supplies of native grown produce in competition with shipped in offerings. A fairly good demand has prevailed on apples, asparagus, cucumbers, dandelions, lettuce, mushrooms, rhubarb and spinach.

Apples.—Supply moderate, demand steady, market firm. Native Baldwins, ord., 75c to $1.50; poorer, 50c; Baldwins, fancy, $1.75 to $2; large, extra fancy, few sales, $2.10 to $2.25. McIntosh, ord., $1 to $2; best, few sales, mostly $2.50 to $3. Various odd varieties, ord., 50c to $1.50 std. bu. box. Baldwins, Me., unclassified, $2.50 to $3.50 bbl. N. H., A grade, $4.50 to $5; few, $6. Me. Spys, A grade, $3.50 to $4.50, poorer $2.50. Ben Davis, $2 to $3 bbl.

Asparagus.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Calif. crts., very large, $3 to $3.50; large, $3 to $3.25; few, $2.50; small to medium, $2.50 to $3.25 doz. bchs.; S. C., large, $3 to $3.25; small to medium, $2 to $2.75 doz. bchs.

Beets.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native cut off, 35 to 60c bu. box; Tex., crts., bchd., $2 to $2.50; beet greens, native, $1 to $1.35 box.

Cabbage. — Supply moderate, demand fair. Tex., crts., $1.50 to $2; Fla., 75c to $1.25 1½-bu. hpr.

Carrots.—Supply moderate, demand poor, market weak. Native cut off, 25 to 50c; few, 65c std. bu. box. Tex. and Calif., bchd., fair, $2 to $2.50; poorer lower crate.

Cucumbers.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native, h.h., 50 to 60 cukes, best, 86 to $7; poorer low as $3.50 std. bu. box; 24 cukes, $2.50 to $3 carton.

Dandelions.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native outdoor, 50 to 65c std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supply moderate, demand good on best. Native, 18 heads, h.h., 85c to $1.10; few $1.25 std. bu. box; Calif., 4 to 5 doz. heads, ord., $1 to $2.50 crt.; Ariz., $3 to $4 crt., poorer, lower.

Mushrooms.—Supply moderate, demand good. Mass., $1 to $1.25; few, $1.50; N. Y., 75c to $1; few, $1.25; Pa., ord., 50 to 85c 3-lb. bskt.

Onions.—Supply moderate, demand slow. Native, 50 to 75c std. bu. box.; Mich., best, 70 to 80c; poorer, 50c 50 lbs.; N. Y., mostly, ord. and wasty, 75c to $1 100 lbs.; Chile, 50 lbs., $3 to $3.25.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Maine, 100 lbs., best, $1.90; few, $1.85 bag; P. E. I., Mts., few sales, best, $2.25 to $2.50 90-lb. bag; Fla., U. S. 1 Spaulding Rose, few sales, $8.50 bbl.

Radishes.—Supply moderate, demand fair. 40 to 50 bchs., native h.h., ord., $1 to $1.75; fancy, $2 to $2.25 std. bu. box; Tex., ord., 100 bch. crts., $1 to $1.25.

Rhubarb. — Supply moderate, demand good. Native h.h., 14 to 16c; few, 18c lb.

Scallions.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 60 bchs., $1 to $1.25 std. bu. box.

Spinach. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Tex., best, $1 to $1.25 bu. bskt.; Va., poor, 25 to 40c bu. bskt., poorer, 10c.

Squash.—Supplies moderate, demand poor. Native blue and green Hubbard, mostly 50 to 75c bbl.; small lots, ½ to 1c lb.; $12 to $18, few lower ton.

Tomatoes. — Supplies moderately light, demand slow. Quality only fair. Native h.h., 35 to 40c lb.; Florida, poor, $1 to $2.50 6-bskt. crate; Mex., lugs, good, $2.50 to $3.

Turnips.—Supplies moderately light, demand slow. Native purple tops, $1 to $1.35 std. bu. box; P. E. I., Rutabaga mostly, 85 to 90c; poorer, 50c 50-lb. sacks.

Hay.—Supplies light, mostly lower grades, demand poor except on best. No. 1 Timothy, $26.50; eastern, $18.50 to $23.75; clover mixed, red, $24.50 ton.

Butter. — Market weak, creamery extras, 25½; firsts, 24½ to 25c; seconds, 23½ to 24c lb.

Eggs.—Market unsettled. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 24c; white extras, 22 to 23c; fresh eastern, 21 to 22c doz.

Poultry.—Dressed, supply moderately light, demand good. Fowl, 4 to 5 lbs., 28 to 29c; 3 to 3½ lbs., 25 to 26c; stags, 4 to 5 lbs., 23 to 24c; broilers, few sales, 35 to 42c; roosters, 21c lb. Live fowl firm, 25c; Leghorns, 24c; broilers, 32 to 35c; roosters, 15c lb.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins, N. Y. held, 21 to 22c; fresh, 16 to 17c; western held, 21 to 21½c; fresh, 15½ to 16c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $5.50 to $6; Calif., small white, $5.50 to $6; Yellow Eyes, $6.75 to $7.25; red kidney, $10.50 to $11; Lima, $8.50 to $9 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market quiet, demand slow, price unchanged.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 26 to 27c; clothing, 21 to 22c; ½ blood, combing, 26 to 27c; clothing, 21 to 22c; ⅜ blood, combing, 23 to 24c; clothing, 21 to 22c; ¼ blood, combing, 23 to 24c; clothing, 21 to 22c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 65 to 68c; clothing, 55 to 58c; ½ blood, combing, 56 to 59c; clothing, 48 to 51c; ⅜ blood, combing, 42 to 46c; clothing, 40 to 42c; ¼ blood, combing, 37 to 40c; clothing, 35 to 37c; Terr. fine, combing, 65 to 68c; clothing, 58 to 60c; ½ blood, combing, 60 to 62c; clothing, 53 to 57c; ⅜ blood, combing, 49 to 53c; clothing, 45 to 48c; ½ blood, combing, 42 to 46c; clothing, 37 to 40c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs.—Supply barely normal, market mostly steady, demand only fair. Bulk of sales $8 to $8.50.

Cattle.—Supply all killing classes moderate, market on cows mostly 50c to $1 lower; bulls fully 50c lower; vealers largely $1.50 lower; demand very slow.

Cows.—Common and medium, $3 to $5; low cutter and cutter, $2 to $3.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium, $2.50 to $5.

Vealers.—Medium and choice, $6 to $9.50; cull and common, $3.50 to $5.

Sheep.—None.

Milk Cows.—Supply moderate, market largely $5 to $10 higher; few choice cows, $140, demand fair. Choice, head, $115 to $135; good, $85 to $115; medium, $60 to $80; common, $50 to $60.

Buffalo Markets

Egg receipts are large and prices easier. Home-grown potatoes are a little lower.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 31 to 32c; tubs, 29 to 30c; firsts, 26 to 28c; undergrades, 24c. Cheese, easy; new daisies, 17c; longhorn, 17 to 18c; bricks, 20c; brick Swiss, 25c; limburger, 30c. Eggs, lower; nearby fancy, 24 to 26c; grade A, 22 to 25c; grade B, 21 to 22c; grade C, 19 to 20c; nearby at mark, 19 to 21c; western, 19 to 20c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, steady; fowls, 24 to 28c; chickens, 32 to 35c; old roosters, 16 to 21c; capons, 40 to 45c; ducks, 24 to 26c; geese, 16 to 17c; turkeys, 43 to 45c. Live poultry, easy; fowls, 22 to 23c; broilers, 35 to 40c; old roosters, 15 to 16c; stags, 17 to 18c; ducks, 25 to 28c; geese, 18c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, firm; unclassified, bu., 75c to $1.25; Snow, $1.50 to $1.75; Greening, $1.65 to $1.75; Baldwin, $1.75 to $1.85; Rome Beauty, $1.75 to $2.25; McIntosh, Northern Spy, $2 to $2.50; Delicious, $2.50. Potatoes, weak; home-grown, bu., 75 to 95c; 2-bu. bag, $2.30 to $2.60; Idaho bakers, 50-lb. bag, $1.50; sweets, Md., bu. hamper, $2.15 to $2.25.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, weak; pea, medium, cwt., $5.25; marrow, $6.50; white kidney, $7.50. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., 85c to $1; yellow, 50-lb. bag, 35 to 50c; Bermuda, crate, $2.25 to $2.50; green, doz. bchs., 15 to 18c.

Fruits and Berries.—Grapes, southern, lug., $3 to $3.75; honeydews, Chile, crate, $2 to $2.25; oranges, Cal., box, $3.50 to $3.75; Fla., $4 to $5; pears, Cal., box, $2.50 to $2.75; strawberries, La., pint, 16½ to 18c.

Vegetables.—Artichokes, Cal., crate, $2 to $2.50; asparagus, Cal., crate, $2.50 to $3.25; beets, bu., 35 to 45c; broccoli, Tex., crate, $4; Brussels sprouts, Cal., drum, $5 to $6; cabbage, bu., 35 to 50c; carrots, bu., 35 to 50c; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $2; celery, doz., 50c; cucumbers, 2-doz. box, $2.50 to $3.25; endive, lb., 25c; escarole, Tex., crate, $2.25 to $2.50; horseradish, bbl., $7 to $9; kale, Va., bu., 75c to $1; lettuce, Ariz., crate, $3 to $4; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., 75 to 90c; peas, Cal., bu., $2.75; peppers, Fla., crate, $4 to $5.75; radishes, doz., 28 to 30c; rhubarb, Cal., crate, $2.25; spinach, bu., 65 to 90c; squash, bu., 55 to 65c; tomatoes, Fla., 10-lb. bskt., $2; turnips, bu., 75c to $1.

Sweets.—Maple products, steady; new syrup, gal., $1.35 to $1.50; old, 90c to $1.25; sugar, lb., 18 to 21c.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, baled, ton, $18 to $19; clover mixed, $17 to $18; oat straw, $10 to $10.50; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $22; standard middlings, $20.50; red-dog, $23.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $32; oilmeal, 34 per cent, hominy, $26.30; gluten, $29.70; oatfeed, $11.75; Timothy seed, bu., $4.95; Alfalfa, $15; Alsike, $14; clover, $15.60 to $15.90. C. H. B.

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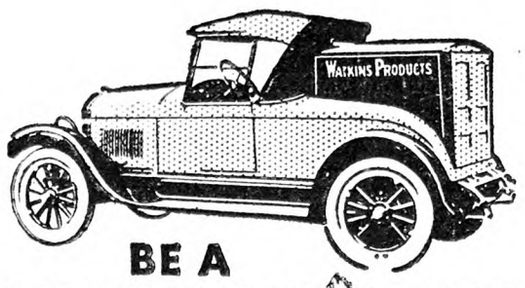

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RELIABLE EGG CASE CO. offers Guaranteed once used egg cases packed complete with 14-cup flats, 10 fillers and equipped with good cover. Cases we sell are packed as required by American RR. Express Co. and other Carriers. If cases not as represented, do not pay us. Address—Box No. 29, High Bridge Station, Bronx, N. Y.

POULTRY CHARCOAL
R. MacKellar's Sons Co., Mfrs., Peekskill, N.Y.

CHICKS REDUCED CHICK PRICES

White and Brown Leghorns 8c
Barred and White Rocks, Reds, White and Col. Wyan., Minorcas, Orpingtons 9c
5% discount in lots of 500 or over. Send for free catalog or order direct from this ad. 100% live delivery guaranteed. The Lantz Hatchery, Tiffin, Ohio.

SATISFACTORY CHICKS

You will be pleased with our pure-bred selected chicks from high producing stock.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES
LOWEST IN YEARS

Write for prices and literature. Chicks this year are a good investment.
New Washington Hatchery, Box D, New Washington, Ohio

High Grade Chicks

Immediate delivery	100	500	1000
White, Buff and Brown Leghorns	$10	$47.50	$ 90
Bd. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas	12	57.50	110
Wh. & Buff Rocks, Buff Orp.	13	62.50	120
Wh. Wyan., Wh. & Bl. Minorcas	13	62.50	120

Lt. Brahmas & Bl. Giants, 16c each. Assorted Light, 8c. Heavy, 10c. White Pekin & Buff Orpington Ducklings, 25c each. Also started pullets. 100% delivery. 10% books order, balance cash or C. O. D.
TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Liberty, N. Y.

Best QUALITY CHICKS

Chicks from 2 & 3-yr.-old breeders	100	500	1000
S. C. Tancred Str. Wh. Legh.	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70.00
S. C. Tom Bar'n Str. Wh. Legh.	8.00	37.50	70.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	10.00	47.50	90.00

Light Mix...$6.00 per 100. Heavy Mix...$8.00 per 100
100% live del. P. P. Order direct or write for circular.
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box I, McAlisterville, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
Ferris and Hollywood Strains

Chicks from 2 and 3-yr.-old Breeders. May Prices, $8 - 100; $70 - 1000; (3 to 6 week prices on request). Catalog free. Tells all about our great egg-producing Leghorns. Juniata Poultry Farm, Box I, Richfield, Pa.

260-289-Egg Four Generation and 300-Egg HANSON **Males** head our Grade AA leghorn mating. Grade A, 200-260 egg males backed by lots of high production. 2,500 two and three year old hens. Also guaranteed chicks in Barred & White Rocks, Reds & W. Wyandottes. Chicks electric hatched, catalog.
RIDGEWAY POULTRY FARM, . Jamestown, Pa

Dr. Romig's *Super Quality* **Chicks**

White or Barred Rocks .....$10.00—100
White Wyandottes ..... 10.00—100
Heavy mixed..$8.00—100; White Leghorns..$8.00—100
Write for new low discounts on orders of 400 and up.
F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian. Beaver Springs, Pa.

SPADE'S QUALITY CHICKS

5 Free Chicks with each 100	100	500	1000
Tancred S. C. White Leghorns	$8	$37.50	$70

From my own free range flock. 100% live delivery, P. P. Order direct or write for circular.
J. S. SPADE Poultry Farm, McAlisterville, Pa.

Baby Chicks—$8 per 100 up

Thousands hatching daily. Fourteen breeds. Sent collect. Postpaid live delivery—prompt shipment. STARTED CHICKS priced according to age. Send for folder.
Schoenborn's Hatchery, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

PAIGE'S Quality Chicks

Barred and White Rocks	10c
White Leghorns	9c
Heavy Mixed	9c

100% live arrival guaranteed. C.O.D
Geo. W. Paige Selinsgrove, Pa

CHICKS—Large type Barron S. C. W. Leghorns from my own free-range flock at $8.00—100. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WM. F. GRAHAM, McAlisterville, Pa

BR. & WH. LEGH'S (both combs), 347-egg. EGGS, 15-$1, 100-$5. Australorps, Parks' Rocks. V. Fulton, Gallipolis, O.

N. Y. State Egg Contest

Carried on at the State School of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, L. I. Report for 28th week, ending April 14, 1931.

A Spring culling of the old stock on most poultry farms is a practical means of cutting down costs of production. The breeding season will soon be over and, as a matter of fact, many incubators contain the last hatch of the season at the present time.

A word of caution to the breeder who is progeny testing may be timely. The poultry breeder will have to save many of his males which have headed small pens until he can check his season's work on a basis of performance of the progeny. This constitutes one of the high costs of real breeding work.

It would seem to be good management to cull the laying flocks at this season of the year. Some birds will not have wintered well; some are losing flesh; a few are going broody and a small percentage of the flock may have stopped laying for no apparent reason. In view of the low prices of eggs and the comparatively high prices of fowls all the birds which are not in top-notch laying condition should be culled.

Last year's prices indicate that during May the price of fowls reached the highest of the year and there seems to be no reason why the same should not be true this year. On a basis of market quotations for the past five years, one cannot expect higher prices of fowls, after May, until next Winter.

In shipping live birds to market, shrinkage can be cut to a minimum by providing scratch grain which has been soaked in water. This soaked grain should be fed in cans which are securely fastened to a corner of the coop, preferably with stove-pipe wire. A test by the New York State College of Agriculture indicated a loss in weight in transit of 2.3 per cent in broilers so fed; broilers fed dry grain and water in cans lost 6.6 per cent; birds not fed nor watered lost 8.8 per cent. It seems reasonable to expect similar results in shipping fowls.—D. H. Horton, Head, Dept. of Poultry Husbandry.

During the 28th week of the ninth annual New York State Egg Laying Contest the pullets averaged to lay at the rate of 60.5 per cent. This is a decrease of 1.3 per cent under last week's production but is 1.2 per cent higher than for the 28th week of the 1930 Contest. The average production per bird for the week was 4.23 eggs and the average for the first 28 weeks is 93.92 eggs per bird. This is 5.86 eggs more per bird than the production for the first 28 weeks of the last contest.

High Pens for the 28th Week.—W. L., W. S. Hannah and Sons, 63 points, 62 eggs; W. L., Carl J. Lindstedt, 63, 60; W L.., Lukert Leghorn Farm, 62, 59; W. L. M. P. Phillips, 61, 58; W. L., The Pioneer Hatchery, 61, 58; W. L. Miller Poultry Farm, 61, 60.

High Pens in the leading varieties to date:

White Leghorns.—W. S. Hannah and Sons, 1,419 points, 1,149 eggs; Lukert Leghorn Farm, 1,395, 1,383; Farview Poultry Farm, 1,367, 1,394; Pratt Experiment Farm, 1,341, 1,402; The Pioneer Hatchery, 1,308, 1,293; The Joachim Breeding Farm, 1,256, 1,355; Mohawk Roost, 1,212, 1,243.

Rhode Island Reds.—Moss Farm, 1,328 points, 1,364 eggs; John Z. LaBelle, 1,297, 1,381; Sunshine Farm, 1,216, 1,177.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Pratt Experiment Farm, 1,162 points, 1,342 eggs; W. V. Steen, 951, 1,038.

Buff Plymouth Rocks. — Far-A-Way Farm, 1,140 points, 1,202 eggs.

White Plymouth Rocks.—Holtzapple Poultry Farm, 862, 910.

The following top wholesale prices govern the sale of eggs at the contest plant: White, 26c; Brown, 23½c. Medium, 21c.

N. Y. State Egg Rules

The N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets makes the following statement about egg grades:

"Eggs sold as Fancy, Grade A and grade B must be uniform in size and must have clean shells. The attention of the Department is frequently drawn to the fact that many eggs offered and exposed for sale by retailers under the higher grade designations lack uniformity in size, or have shells which are unclean or stained.

The regulations governing the sale of eggs in this State, issued in connection with the establishment of grades under the Agriculture and Markets Law, provide that all eggs sold under the designation of Fancy Grade, Grade A and Grade B must be uniform in size, and must be clean and sound of shell. The reasons for these requirements are obvious in any selection of eggs which are to be sold under grade terms implying good quality.

Interior quality of eggs is the most important factor to consumers. The palatability and wholesomeness are likely to be impaired in eggs with unclean shells. Unclean shells and lack of uniformity in size detract from the appearance of eggs and, therefore, lessens sales appeal.

Wholesalers and retailers are urged to exercise more care in the selecting of eggs for sale as Fancy, Grande A and Grade B, not only because the regulations require that eggs in those grades have clean shells and be uniform in size, but also because it is in the interest of good merchandising."

Walck Baby Chicks

40,000 WEEKLY

Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Reds, Black Giants, Anconas and Brown and Mann White Leghorns. Breeders culled by Lloyd Baker, State College graduate; also ten years' experience. We use the most modern equipment, and have had 21 years' experience. Our prices and terms are reasonable. Write for free catalog
L. R. Walck Hatcheries, Dept. N, Greencastle, Pa.

HERBSTER'S New Low Prices

500,000 Chicks Yearly

Barred Rocks	$ 9.00 per 100
R. I. Reds	9.00 per 100
Wh. & Brown Leghorns	8.00 per 100
Black Giants	12.00 per 100

Mixed $8—100; 1,000 lots 1c less
Folder free. Guarantee 100% live delivery
HERBSTER'S POULTRY FARM, Bx A, McClure, Pa.

JUNIATA CHIX

JUNIATA CHIX (May Prices)	100	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$8	$70
Everlay Strain Br. Leghorns	8	70
Owens Strain R. I. Reds	8	70
Basom's Barred Rocks	8	70
Heavy Mixed	7	60
Assorted or Broiler Chicks	6	50

Write for prices on started chicks. Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Box 1, Richfield, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING QUALITY CHICKS

	100	500	1000
Tancred S. C. White Leghorns	$8.00	$37.50	$70.00
Tom Barron S.C.W. Leghorns	8.00	37.50	70.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	9.50	45.00	85.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	9.50	45.00	85.00

Light Mix. $6.00-100; Heavy Mix. $8.00-100
Our chicks are properly hatched, strong and vigorous, and will please for size and egg production. 100% live delivery. Post Paid. Write for free circular giving full details of all breeds. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, F. B. Leister, Prop., Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

Bigger Poultry Profits

Cash or C. O. D.	50	100	500	1000
Rocks or Reds	$4.50	$8.00	$37.50	$70
White Leghorns	4.00	7.00	35.00	65
Heavy Mixed	4.00	7.00	35.00	65
Light Mixed	3.75	6.00	30.00	55

These are first class chicks and nothing cheap but the price. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Postpaid. Hatched from 2 & 3 year old breeders. Catalog FREE.
THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY, Box 75-E
The Dependable Plant, RICHFIELD, PA.

SEASON'S LOWEST PRICES

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. or Br. Leghorns	$2.00	$4.00	$ 7.50	$36.00	$70.00
Bl. Leg. or Anconas	2.25	4.25	8.00	38.50	75.00
Bd. Plymouth Rocks	2.50	4.75	9.00	43.50	85.00
Wh. Rocks or Reds	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	90.00
White Wyandottes	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	....
Heavy Mixed	2.25	4.25	8.00	39.50	78.00
Light Mixed	2.00	3.75	7.00	34.50	68.00

Postage paid and full delivered count guar. Catalog free.
For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks ULSH POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY Box R, Port Trevorton, Penna.

COCOLAMUS HUSKY CHICKS

Free range flocks	25	50	100
Tancred Strain White Leghorns	$3.25	$4.50	$ 8.00
Everlay Strain Brown Leghorns	3.25	4.50	8.00
Barred Rocks	3.50	5.50	10.00
Light Mixed	2.50	3.50	6.00
Heavy Mixed	3.25	4.50	8.00

100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid.
Special price on 500 and 1,000 lots. Free Circular
COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Bx R, Cocolamus, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

Tancred Strain	Per 100
White Leghorns	$ 8.00
Barred Rocks	10.00
S. C. Reds	10.00
Heavy Mixed	8.00
Light Mixed	6.00

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER, Box R, McAlisterville, Penna.

PINECREST CHIX

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Bd. & Wh. Rocks	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
R. I. Reds	10.00	47.50	90.00
Wh. & Bf. Leghorns	8.00	37.50	70.00
Heavy Mixed	8.00	37.50	70.00
Light Mixed	6.50	31.00	60.00

PINECREST POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS Purebred Tancred S. C. W. Leghorns, 8c; Barred Rocks, 10c; Heavy Mixed, 8c; Light Mixed, 6c. ½c less in 500 lots. 1c less in 1,000 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Catalogue free.
VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHIX—Leg., 8c; Bd. Rocks, 8c; Reds, 8c; W. Rocks 9c; H. Mix., 7c; L. Mix., 6c. From free range flocks. Send for cat. The Monroe Hatchery, Bx R, Richfield, Pa.

HUSKY BABY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Barred and White Rocks	$8.00	$37.50	$70
Heavy Mixed	7.00	32.50	60

Prepaid live arrival guaranteed
J. A. BAUMGARDNER Box 2 Beaver Springs, Pa.

ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS

Wh. Wyandottes, $9 per 100; Wh. Rocks & Barred Rocks, $8 per 100; Heavy Mixed, $7 per 100. We ship C. O. D.—100% del. guar.
Jas. E. Ulsh, Box R, Beaver Springs, Pa.

CHICKS--STARTED CHICKS--PULLETS

From my own trapnested, bloodtested pure Barron Wh. Leghorns. Prices reduced for May and June. Catalog free. Willacker Leghorn Farm, Box 383, New Washington, Ohio

CHICKS C. O. D. — 100 Rocks or Reds, $8; Leghorns or Heavy Mixed, $7; Light Mixed, $6. Free range. Safe delivery guaranteed. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS From Heavy Laying Strains. Barred Rocks, $9 per 100; S. C. White Leghorns, $8 per 100. Three consecutive years of blood testing for B.W.D. SUNNY BROOK POULTRY FARM, New Berlin, Pa.

ELECTRICALLY HATCHED CHICKS
Greatly Reduced Wh. & Bd. Rocks and Wh. Leghorns—Get our low price list before buying. Quality guaranteed. Catalog free.
PEOLA POULTRY YARDS Box 2 Beaver Springs, Pa.

CHICKS Rocks 9c, Leghorns and Heavy Mixed 8c, Mixed 6c.
1c more in less than 100 lots. Circular free.
R. D. LONG Box 20 Millerstown, Pa.

CHICKS C.O.D. 100 Rocks or Reds, $8; Leghorns, $6.50; Heavy mixed, $7; Light, $6. Delivery gua anteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free. O. M. LAUVER, Box 73, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS Beaver's Quality Large Size Tancred Barron English S. C. White Leghorn Chicks from my own flock, 8c. 100% live arrival. Circular. E. L. BEAVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

Zeller's Leghorns —Quality Chicks— —Heavy Type— —Production Bred— R.O.P. Males. ZELLER'S LEGHORN FARM, R41, Palmyra, Pa.

Pheasant Eggs

Ringnecks, from choice stock, hardy birds, $3.50 setting of 12 eggs. Beared White Silky Bantam, setting of 12 eggs, $2.50. Black Cochins Bantam, setting of 12 eggs, $2.00. ALPHEUS COE, Suffern, New York

Ringneck Pheasant Eggs Fifteen for $3.00. H. OLSEN, Ilion, N. Y.

GOLDEN Wyandottes, Partridge Cochin, Red Caps EGGS—$2.00. ARCHIE HORTON, Wellville, Va.

IMPERIAL PEKIN DUCKLINGS Largest kind, easiest to raise, $25 per 100 postpaid; in smaller numbers add 25c postage. INDIAN RUNNERS—Fawn & White or English Penciled, from exhibition stock, persistent layers, $20 per 100, postpaid. Add 25c postage on less than 100. FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERY, Theresa, N. Y.

DUCKLINGS AND EGGS. World's best. New low prices. Free catalog. PARDEE'S PEKINS, ISLIP, L. I., N. Y.

Mammoth Pekin Ducklings New low prices. Finest stock. Prompt delivery Satisfaction Guar. LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, Barker, N.Y

DUCKLINGS—White Pekin, 30 or more 20c each delivered by parcel post. This is my 27th year. Earl Seamans Factoryville, Pa.

BABY TURKEYS LARGE BRONZE, WH. HOLLANDS, BLACK SUFFOLKS, also NARRAGANSETTS, 75c postpaid; orders less than 50, add 25c postage.
Fairview Poultry Farms & Hatchery, Theresa, New York

TURKEYS-DUCKS-GEESE-GUINEAS
Breeders, Hatching Eggs, Baby Chicks—prices reduced.
HIGHLAND FARM -:- Sellersville, Pa.

WHITE CHINESE Geese Eggs for Hatching 25c each, 50 or more 20c each, postpaid. LEONARD A. REARY, Leominster, Mass.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—Eggs, 50c; baby turkeys, $1 ea. Gypsey Camp Farm, Rensselaer, N. Y.

PHEASANT and WILD MALLARD DUCK EGGS for hatching, 15 $3, 100 $18. Stuart Kellogg, Greene, N.Y.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLINGS, $22 per 100, small lots 25c each. Harry Lester, Ransomville, N Y.

VIGOROUS Bronze and White POULTS—$55-100. 100% satisfaction guar. SALEM FARM, Amherst, N. H.

QUALITY CHICKS AT QUALITY PRICES

Profitable, Money-Making Strains—None But 2-Year-Old Breeders Used

S. C. White Leghorns our specialty:
Tancred-Barrons 25, $3.25; 50, $6.00; 100, $11.00; 500, $52.50; 1,000, $100.00
Pure Tom Barrons 25, $5.00; 50, $9.50; 100, $18.00; 500, $85.00; 1,000, $160.00

Large-Type Barred Plymouth Rocks; Rhode Island Reds, mahogany color; Silver Laced, also White Wyandottes; Buff Orpingtons—healthy, hardy chicks.
Utility Matings 25, $3.75; 50, $7.00; 100, $13.00; 500, $62.50; 1,000, $120.00
Grade A, from officially blood-tested breeders....25, $4.25; 50, $8.00; 100, $15.00; 500, $70.00

Imperial Pekins, young drakes reach 10 lbs. Husky ducklings—
12, $3.75; 25, $7.25; 50, $14.25; 100, $28.00; 500, $125.00

High-Grade Indian Runners, fawn or English penciled, 275-egg strain. Lively ducklings—
12, $3.50; 25, $6.75; 50, $13.00; 100, $25.00; 500, $120.00

We pay postage on baby chicks and ducklings, and we guarantee safe arrival. Orders for early Pullets booked now. Write for catalog.

Fairview Poultry Farms and Hatchery, Theresa, Jefferson Co., N. Y.

WENE CHICKS

NEW LOW PRICES ON CHICKS OF REAL BREEDING

There is real egg history back of Wene's S. C. White Leghorn Chicks. Years of experimental breeding made possible our Wyan-Rocks for broilers and Bram-Rocks for heavy roasters.

By Prepaid Post	25	50	100	400	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.50	$41.00	$100.00
Wyan-Rocks, Bram-Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.50	41.00	100.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	3.63	6.75	13.00	51.00	125.00
White Rocks, White Wyandottes	4.38	8.25	15.00	59.00	145.00

Select Matings, Blood-Tested, add 2 1-2 cents per chick to above prices.
Special Matings, Blood-Tested, add 5 cents to above prices.

Write for free illustrated Catalog and prices on Super Matings and 8-10 week pullets.
WENE CHICK FARMS Dept. A VINELAND, NEW JERSEY

CHICKS on EASY TERMS

BE SURE TO READ THIS
Ask about our plan which enables you to make extra money or get chicks by acting as our local agent.

No need to tie your money up months in advance. Buy on our easy terms plan—$1 per 100 books your order. We ship C. O. D., and guarantee 100% safe, live delivery of big, stout, healthy chicks in good condition. Prompt delivery—the date you want. Famous strains—winners at the egg laying contests—Tancred, Ferris, Fishel, Sheppard, Martin, Thompson and others. 16 breeds. Write now for our FREE Catalog and eye opening prices. Member I. B. C. A.
FAIRPORT HATCHERIES, BOX 42 FAIRPORT, N. Y.

CLOVERDALE S. C. W. LEGHORNS

R. O. P. Breeder—Trapnested 20 Years
"The Strain Bred for Large, Uniform, White Eggs Always"
Official 335-egg hen; R. O. P. average 237.7 eggs; Storrs pen 2,527 eggs. We have 364 breeding hens with Official records, 200 to 335 eggs, several 275 to 299 egg hens, dam and granddam, all laying 27 to 30 ounce eggs. New low prices on hatching eggs, chicks, and started pullets. Write us today. Catalog free.
CLOVERDALE POULTRY FARM
F. J. DeHart, Prop. R. D. 1, Cortland, N. Y.

—THE CHICKS YOU NEED—
LUKERT'S LAYING LEGHORNS LONG ISLAND DUCKLINGS
Large birds, year round production. Second highest pen laying over 24 oz. eggs, New York State Egg Contest. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalog.
LUKERT LEGHORN FARM, East Moriches, L.I., N.Y.

Ascutney S. C. Red Chicks Vt. Accredited; free from B.W.D. Group A; Our own flock; Vt. Certified; trap-nested; pedigreed males from never broody hens; $20 per 100. Free Circular.
ASCUTNEY FARMS, R. N. 10, Hartland, Vt.

Scott Poultry Farm
Pedigree Bred BABY CHICKS — GROTON, MASS. S. C. R. I. REDS — State Tested Hatching Eggs Cockerels

Chicks BARRED ROCKS S.C.W. LEGHORNS R. I. REDS also hatching eggs Write for prices.
C. C. ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Delaware

BARRED ROCK EGGS for Hatching, blood tested flock, 100-$5, 360-$15. A. J. DAY, R. 8, Auburn, New York

Baby Chicks
From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

Wyckoff & Tancred Strain	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$4.00	$7.00	$32.50	$60.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	4.00	7.00	32.50	60.00
S. C. Rocks and Reds	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
White Wyandottes	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
Assorted Light Breeds	3.50	6.00	27.50	50.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds	4.00	7.00	32.50	60.00

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM, Box 10, Richfield, Pa.

PULLETS
Several thousand February and March hatched Pullets at the following prices:
WHITE LEGHORNS, 8 weeks old ..... $ .80 each
WHITE LEGHORNS, 12 weeks old ..... .95 each
BARRED ROCKS - 12 weeks old ..... 1.00 each
R. I. REDS - - - 12 weeks old ..... 1.05 each
All Pullets from carefully selected stock. Guaranteed purebred and healthy. No culls or weaklings.
Now Ready for Shipment
BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARMS
E. C. Brown, Prop. Sergeantsville, N. J.

Barron Leghorn Chicks
From Large Type Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Mated to Pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Write for Catalog and for my new low price list for May, June, July chicks.
ROBERT L. CLAUSER, Box R, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	Per 100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$8.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	9.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds	8.00
Assorted Light Breeds	6.00

For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. Special prices on large orders. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular. Live arrival guaranteed.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. Box R McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D!
Send no money, just mail your order. We ship C. O. D. and guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred, inspected and culled flocks.

Prices on	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00

Write for prices if interested in 3-week-old chicks. Free Catalog
Nittany Valley Hatchery, Box 124, Bellefonte, Pa.

CHICKS 6c and Up
White, Black, Buff and Brown Leg., $8 per 100. Rocks, $11. Wyandottes, $13. Broilers, $6. 24-page catalog free. 21 years in business. Hogan tested. 100% delivery.
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Maple Lawn Baby Chicks
For Quality and Profit
Tancred Str. White Leghorns. Parks Str. B. Rocks, Per.73C31. Heavy and Light Mixed..... 5½¢ UP from two and three-year-old breeding stock with high-egg records up to 312 eggs in one year. 100% live del. Po. Paid. Write for prices on larger lots.
MAPLE LAWN POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Pa.

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

English & Tancred Strain	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
Barred Rocks	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed	2.00	4.00	6.00

500 lots, $2.50 less; 1,000 lots, $10 less. 100% prepaid safe delivery guar. Cash or C.O.D. FREE CIR.
Green Forest Poultry Farm, Box 4, Richfield, Pa.

TAKE NOTICE 150,000 Chicks for Remainder of April and May Delivery

S. C. W. Leghorns,	25	50	100	500	1000
Baron & Tancred Strain	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00	$37.50	$70
Barred Rox & Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Light Mixed	....	4.00	7.00	32.50	65
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	9.00	42.50	80

Free range. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular free.
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from mountain-bred, winter laying stock. Large type Hollywood Strain. May prices, $8-100; $70-1,000 (3 to 6 week prices on request).
HOLLYWOOD STRAIN
Hollywood Leghorn Farm, Richfield, Pa.

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Day-Old, Started, Big Type, Heavy Layers, Large Eggs, Disease free. Bred by us 31 years Low price. Catalogue free.
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Every chick from our own strain of Reds, bred by us for 14 years for vigor, rapid growth, low mortality, heavy production, large egg size. 8,000 selected breeding birds right here on our own farm. Every breeder blood-tested by State University. You can't go wrong with these well-bred, disease-free Hubbard Reds. We guarantee full SATISFACTION on every order.
STARTED CHICKS, two to three weeks old, priced to save you money in brooding. 10% lower prices this year.
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Please send catalog with full data, prices, etc., to
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Address .....

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Our 260-egg trapnested strain is famous thruout the country for its large size, high production and vigor.
Redbird Farm is the largest known S. C. R. I. Red Breeding Plant in the World
Every one of our 11,000 breeders is government tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. You cannot go wrong when you buy our DISEASE-FREE chicks.
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WRENTHAM - - MASS.

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Trapnested—Blood-Tested
Satisfied customers have taken our *entire output* in a season when the country's chick output is far below normal. We have enlarged our incubator capacity to take care of increased business. Quality is evidently appreciated.
Hatching Eggs, Baby Chicks and Pullets carrying blood of contest winners. All stock from our own strain.
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Don't Experiment!
Know the Quality You Buy!
Brookside chicks come to you from properly bred healthy flocks, they are incubated under the latest and best hatching methods and every chick that leaves our place has been carefully inspected. Following are our low prices:

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$5.50	$10	$47.50	$ 90.00
Barred Rocks	6.00	11	52.50	100.00
R. I. Reds	6.25	12	57.50	110.00
Assorted for broilers	5.00	9	45.00	87.50

We have weekly hatches and ship by prepaid parcels post, safe delivery guaranteed. Order now.
BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM, Dept. R
E. C. Brown, Prop. Sergeantsville, N. J.

BABY CHICKS Barron S. C. W. Leghorns imported direct from England. Pedigrees up to 314; Barred and White Rocks, Reds and White Wyandottes. Before ordering your chicks, get our free catalog and low prices.
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Largest Total Number of Certified Birds During Past 18 Years. This great record proves Porter's Leghorns consistant high layers. Circular—Stoves 35% off. My book "First to Last in Poultry," cloth bound $1.

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M. L. PALMER Alfred Station, New York

CHICKS That Live, Lay and Pay
Barred Rocks—White Leghorns—R. I. Reds
10c each 500 chicks 9c each 1000 or more 8c each
SCARBOROUGH HATCHERY Milford, Del.

Cedarhurst Morgan-Tancred White Leghorn **Chicks** The strain of proven layers. Send for booklet. Cedarhurst Poultry Farm, Dept.Y, Rahway, N. J.

CHICKS—S. C. White Leghorns—Pure Hollywood Strain. Same line as our contest winners. Folder free. SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM, Friendship, New York

Baby Chicks Barron and Tancred White Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, and Buff Orpingtons. Pullets and Ducklings. Price list and catalogue free.
GOODFLOX POULTRY FARM, Leghorn Blvd., Dansville, N. Y.

Cabbage for Poultry

Is cabbage good green food for poultry? If so, can it be stored where it will freeze or will freezing lessen its value? I have heard that it can be frozen and thawed out before feeding. Is this so? How much should be fed per hundred chickens during the Winter time? Have oats, that are soaked in water and heated to the boiling point, any value as a green food? J. C. C.

New York.

Cabbage is one of the best sorts of green and succulent food that can be raised for poultry, as it yields well on good ground, keeps well in proper storage, is well liked by hens, and contains the nutrients for which fresh vegetable foods are fed in good quantities. It will keep if frozen but soon spoils after thawing out, repeated freezing and thawing quickly breaks down its tissue. Frozen heads of cabbage may be thawed out in cold water and then fed. It is not considered best to feed it in a frozen state.

There is no definite amount that should be fed; if a head is hung up in the pen daily, giving the fowls all that they care to eat within a few hours, they will consume a proper quantity. It would not be good practice to keep the flock hungry through lack of grain food and then allow them to fill up on cabbage but, if they have plenty of grain and mash, they may be trusted with what cabbage they want.

Soaked or steamed oats are not "green food," as they are not green. If allowed to sprout in the light, the sprouts become green, acquiring the chlorophyl which gives the green color to plants; they are then "green food." If the sprouting is but started, oats become "germinated" and, though not green, are more palatable and contain all the nutritious qualities of the grain fed dry. Soaking, steaming, germinating or sprouting oats does not increase nutritive value of the grain, but does add to palatability and consequent desirability. M. B. D.

Fresh Meat and Bone for Chicks

I am raising chicks for broiler purpose and would like to know of a formula which would make them grow the fastest. I have plenty of meat scraps and bones which I grind up for them, but I'm not sure of the amount to give them without doing harm. I would like to know the greatest percentage of meat scraps which can be used. V. M.

New York.

Strangely enough the use of fresh cut bone and meat in feeding young chicks seems to be an almost unknown practice, if one can judge by the writings of those who teach the proper methods. I have never used it and know of no one who has. This material has the disadvantages of usually being of uncertain supply, of requiring considerable labor in preparation, of not keeping well in warm weather, of varying in composition with the amounts of meat included with the bone and of liability to the inclusion of spoiled bits of meat with that which is fresh.

These things may have made its use of too uncertain value to become customary, but there may be those who have used it successfully and who can advise safely with regard to it. From one-half ounce to one ounce of fresh-cut bone and meat daily to laying hens has been customarily fed; the droppings being watched to indicate an excessive amount by undue looseness.

Dried meat scrap, or its equivalent in dry milk products, and fish scrap may be fed up to one-fifth part by weight of the mash used. In the absence of reliable information, one might experiment by adding an equal weight of fresh cut bone and meat to the mash used, but I should advise experimentation only until some knowledge had been attained.

M. B. D.

Baby Chick Convention

The annual convention of the International Baby Chick Association will be held at Louisville, Ky., August 3-7. A broadly educational and practical program is being prepared, covering poultry improvement, health, plant operation, sales and profits. In addition to poultry experts in various lines, there will be addresses by prominent men in other lines of general business, economics and efficiency, with suggestions that can be applied to the poultryman's problems.

Old Pickard Farm
LARGEST BREEDERS OF BARRED ROCKS IN THE WORLD
"More Money With Rocks"
WONDERFUL LAYERS! Consecutive winners at Storrs with records of 1929, 2,724; 1930, 2,646. High Bird, 325 official.
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CHICKS--EGGS
from pedigreed stock, reasonably priced, and FREE from B. W. D. Bred for high production and egg size. Your satisfaction guaranteed.
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Led next best Storrs Rock pen by 133 eggs in 1930; by 285 eggs in 1929.
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PRODUCTION BRED
S. C REDS - S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS - B. P. ROCKS
Certified, Supervised and Commercial CHICKS
Every breeder blood-tested—100% live delivery
Write for booklet
DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM Poultry Dept. PULASKI, N. Y.

Save 20 to 50% NOW
Now is the time to get next Winter's profit layers. 25th Anniversary Sale of the famous Ream-Strain Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes. 20 to 50% Reductions on Chicks, Eggs, Cockerels, Pullets, Breeding Stock. Write for sales circular and profit facts.
PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY FARM, Box R, Lancaster, Pa.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
BRED ON OUR OWN FARMS
Lord Farms Grade-A Chicks are hatched from eggs produced on our own 400-acre farms. Guaranteed to pay you better than any others. Write for FREE Folder explaining our breeding methods and Refund Guarantee.
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SINGLE COMB
White Leghorns Exclusively
3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr., & May delivery. Special feeding directions on request. Circular free.
Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs-Sherow successors to EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
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EWING'S ENGLISH WHITE **LEGHORNS**
Are the product of 16 years use of imported males from 250 to 314-egg hens. Breeders extra large, disease free.
CHICKS—100, $15.00
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2 and 4-year-old BREEDERS
Chicks hatched from eggs weighing 26 to 28 ounces. Satisfaction guaranteed. Circular
300-Egg Breeding *New low prices*
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ROCKS, REDS and LEGHORNS
We specialize in S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks from our own breeding stock headed by pedigreed male birds. Hanson strain. Write for illustrated catalog and prices.
Quality Poultry Farm -:- Harrington, Delaware

HOLLYWOOD LEGHORN CHICKS
From large size heavy production bred hens.
$8.00 per 100 $37.50 per 500 $70 per 1000
O. M. Shellenberger Poultry Farm, Box 11. Richfield, Pa.

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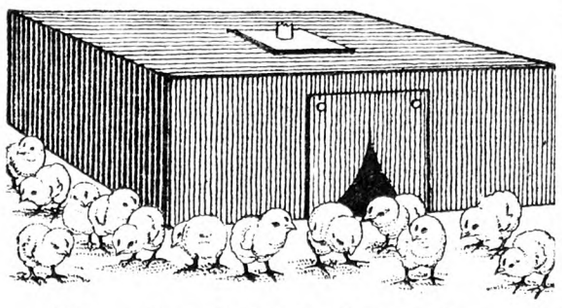
BABY CHICKS AT A PROFIT
The 250,000 readers of The Rural New-Yorker will buy millions of baby chicks this season. They will study the advertisements in this paper and order their chicks from these advertisements. Our readers prefer to buy from advertisers in The Rural New-Yorker because they know that we accept advertisements from reliable parties only. Every reader is sure of a "square deal" when he places an order with one of our advertisers.
If you have a surplus of baby chicks this season it will pay you to run an advertisement in these columns. Tell our 250,000 readers about your stock and you will find it easy to do business with them. Write for rates and information to POULTRY DEPARTMENT, THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W. 30th St., New York City.



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I want you to try my brooder and will send you plans for making it, together with a Putnam Brooder Heater for $4.75. All postpaid. The Putnam Brooder Heater holds one quart of oil and

Burns 10 Days Without Attention

Try the brooder out and if you don't say it's the best brooder you ever used, return the Heater in 30 days and get your money back. When ordering, please give your dealer's name. *Send for my free Booklet "Poultry Helps."*

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If your dealer doesn't have CORIDENE, write for free booklet to—

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Also manufacturers of NO-PIK (for cannibalism and toe-picking); NEOL (for roup); ENTERIC CAPSULES (for worms).

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5,000 White Leghorn breeders, all blood tested on Leader Farms. Every male is bred from a trapnested hen of 200 eggs in her pullet year or better with a minimum of 24 oz. eggs.

These are not just ordinary chicks, but they are sold at prices the practical man can afford to pay. Every chick hatched from healthy, well-fed stock. Most of our sales are to old customers. Send for new catalogue and learn the reason.

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THIS YEAR TRY **Schwegler's "THOR-O-BRED" BLOOD TESTED BABY CHICKS**

New Low Prices

Earn that extra profit with our super layers of big eggs. Every breeder blood tested. Hens with records to 296 eggs. 10 breeds.

Write today for big FREE Catalog.

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NEW LOW PRICES

"NONE BETTER"—State Certified Chicks

White Leghorns & Barred Rocks	$11 per 100
White & Buff Rocks	$12 per 100
White Wyandottes & R. I. Reds	$12 per 100
Black Giants	$15 per 100

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots upon request

ORDER DIRECT FROM SUMMIT—Parcel Post prepaid. 100% delivery guaranteed.

SUMMIT POULTRY FARM
"18 Years Hatching Experience"
BOX L, RIDGELY, MD.

BABY CHICKS THIS IS MY 13TH YEAR EXPERIENCE

	100	500	1000
BARRED ROCKS	$10.00	$47.50	$90
TANCRED STRAIN S. C. W. LEGHORNS	8.00	37.50	70
LIGHT MIXED	7.00	32.50	..
HEAVY MIXED	8.00	37.50	..

Write for prices on Special Matings and tested flocks. These chicks are from free range and heavy laying flocks. 100% live arrival. Postage paid to your door.

FRANK NACE, Box R, Cocolamus, Pa.

Strickler's Large Tom Barron English S. C. W. Leghorn Baby Chicks

will be money-makers for you. All-electric hatched, extra quality chicks for May 11, 18, 25 at $9.50 per 100; $46 per 500; $90 per 1000. Prepaid 100% live delivery guaranteed. **Also 12 wks. old Pullets.** Catalog.

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HILL SIDE CHICKS — Will Ship C. O. D.
Extra Chicks Free with each order

S. C. W. Leghorns—Tancred Strain	$8.00 per 100
Parks Strain Bar. Rocks (Per.34D31)	$10.00 per 100
S. C. Reds	$10.00 per 100

Light Mixed $6.00 per 100 Heavy Mixed $8.00 per 100
Special prices on large orders. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. P. P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

WYCKOFF STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX
Book your order now for May and June chicks.
$7.00 Per 100 $32.50—500 $60—1000
100% prepaid—safe del. guaranteed.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box 25 RICHFIELD, PA.

Poor Hatches

We have hatched our own chicks for several years and have always had good hatches until this year. We are hatching under the same conditions this year as before. The eggs are fertile. The chicks die in the shells after the 14th day. I get about a 33⅓ per cent hatch. We have tested our thermometers. We have five incubators and have about the same results in all. After the first hatch we ventilated our cellar better but the hatch has not improved. Our eggs were not more than three days old when set.

New York. A. G.

Common causes of poor hatches are the use of eggs from hens of comparatively low vitality from improper management; holding eggs too long before incubation; subjecting hatching eggs to too high a temperature while holding them; faulty management of the machines; poor ventilation in the incubator and too much or too little moisture in the air supplied the eggs.

Your previous successful experience would indicate that you know how to manage your incubators and that, possibly, your poor results this year are due to lack of vitality in the embryos, the result of low vigor in the breeding flock. This is undoubtedly one of the chief causes, if not the chief cause, of chicks "dead in the shell," though nearly ready to emerge. Hens that have been closely confined through the Winter and stimulated to heavy egg production cannot impart the vitality to their offspring that the latter need if they are to leave the shell and thrive.

Some special methods of feeding, as the use of a moderate amount of cod-liver oil in the Winter ration, increases hatchability in the eggs and lack of forcing by the use of artificial lights or highly stimulating foods contributes also to good results in the incubator. As there is nothing in your letter to indicate faulty management in hatching, I can only suggest that, if you have not already done so, you consider the past Winter's care of the breeding flocks. M. B. D.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, published weekly at New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1931.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared John J. Dillon, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Publisher of The Rural New-Yorker, and that the following, is to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:
Publisher: John J. Dillon, Port Chester, N. Y.
Editor: John J. Dillon, Port Chester, N. Y.
Managing Editor: W. W. Higgins, Maywood, N. J.
Business Manager: John J. Dillon, Port Chester, N. Y.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

Rural Publishing Co., 333 West 30th St., New York, N. Y.
John J. Dillon, Port Chester, N. Y.
W. A. O'Brien, 170 Vermilyea Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Julia Dillon, Montgomery, N. Y.
Agnes Dillon, 443 West 147th Street, New York, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting is given also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is ——. (This information is required from daily publications only.)

JOHN J. DILLON, Publisher,

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of March, 1931.

(SEAL) FRED STRAHA,

Notary Public, Queens County, Queens Co. Clerk's No. 2625, Register's No. 2707. Certificate filed in New York Clerk's No. 916, Register's No. 28682. Commission expires March 30, 1932.

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R. I. Reds, first at Liberty and first sweepstakes at Batavia, N. Y. Chick Shows. W. Leghorns, second at Batavia. B. Rocks, third at Liberty—AGAINST ALL COMERS. Rich laying inheritance. They'll be strong laying pullets in early fall. Prices effective April 19.

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	For 25	For 50	For 100	For 500	For 1,000
White Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00	$52.50	$100.00
Barred Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
R. I. Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
White Rocks	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00
W. Wyandottes	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00
Mixed Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

For blood tested Utility Chicks add 2c per chick to above prices

SPECIAL MATINGS CHICKS

For Special Matings Chicks in any quantity add 3c per chick to prices given above. Blood tested Special Matings Chicks available for all breeds, at 3c per chick advance over blood tested Utility Chick Prices.

Shipped by parcel post, prepaid, 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Remit with money order, check, or cash registered. Address nearest office.

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Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

All Breeders Are Blood Tested Under State Supervision

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Week of May 4	$17.00	$17.00	$19.00	$22.00
Week of May 11	16.00	16.00	18.00	21.00

Special Mating Chicks $2.00 per 100 Higher.

Prices are per hundred. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 chicks add $1.00.

We ship Prepaid and guarantee safe delivery

Our Telephone is Wallingford 645-5

Everyone answering this advertisement will receive FREE our suggestions for brooding, feeding and rearing chicks.

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POPLAR HILL FARM
BOX 60, WALLINGFORD CONN.

LANCASTER QUALITY CHICKS

Champion Chicks This is the kind we produce. At Batavia, N. Y., our Leghorns were first in the hatchery and breeders' class; they also were champions of the 3,300 chicks. We won First in Rose Reds; Second in Single; Second, White Wyandottes. At Honesdale, Pa., they were again champions of the 6,000 chicks entered. We won First, Second on Reds; First, White Wyandottes; Second, White Rocks, Black Giants; Third, Light Brahmas. Our chicks come from flocks culled for egg production by poultrymen with more than 30 years' experience. All chicks from blood-tested flocks. Catalog, write for it or order from this ad. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Reference, Hocking Valley National Bank.

POSTPAID PRICES—	25	50	100	300	500	1000
Extra Quality Big Type Barron White Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$29.00	$47.50	$ 95.00
Special Mating Big Type Barron White Leghorns	3.75	7.00	13.00	38.00	62.50	125.00
Barred, White Rocks; Rose, Single C. R. I. Reds	3.25	6.00	11.00	32.00	52.50	105.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.25	6.00	11.00	32.00	52.50	105.00
Light Brahmas, Jersey Black Giants	4.00	7.50	14.00	41.00	67.50	.....

Heavy Mixed, 25, $2.75; 50, $5.00; 100, $9.50. Special Mating Chicks, 3c each higher.

LANCASTER FARMS HATCHERY ROUTE NO. 20 LANCASTER, OHIO

"WOLF-Certified" Chicks . . .

ORDER NOW—*SAVE MONEY!*

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$2.25	$4.50	$ 8.50	$41.50	$ 82.00
Barred, White, Buff Rocks	2.75	5.50	10.00	50.00	100.00
S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds & Black Minorcas	2.75	5.50	10.00	50.00	100.00
White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons	2.75	5.50	10.00	50.00	100.00
Jersey Black Giants	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.50	130.00
Assorted Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.75	9.00	45.00	90.00
Assorted Odds, Ends, Mixed	2.50	3.50	6.50	32.50	65.00

Order direct from this ad—or send for our beautiful catalogue giving description of "Wolf-Certified" Quality Chicks, also our 100% delivery and we also guarantee the livability of your baby chicks for ten days after you receive them, we want you to be satisfied. Order today. Send $1 with your order. Chicks shipped C. O. D. for balance.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING FARMS, Dept. 16, GIBSONBURG, OHIO

Baby Chicks—Started Chicks

Get your chicks at any age you prefer—either baby chicks or 3 to 4 week old started chicks. White Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG

Learn all about our profitable quick maturing strains. At Storrs Egg Laying Contest our Leghorn pen averaged 264 eggs—two hens laying 300 eggs each. Our New Hampshire Reds lay at early age. Our White and Barred Rocks have long been favorites.

STEELMAN POULTRY FARMS, R. F. D. 1, Box 20, Lansdale, Pa.

L. W. STEELMAN
Formerly Poultry Specialist
Penna. State College

—BUY—

STEEN'S STATE SUPERVISED BLOOD TESTED BARRED ROCK BABY CHICKS 9c

and Certified WHITE LEGHORNS 10c

Barred Rock pullets and breeding cockerels, 8 to 10 weeks old $1.00; also certified white leghorn pullets Hanson Strain, 8 to 10 weeks $1.00

STEEN'S POULTRY FARM Box 1 Dagsboro, Delaware

HANSON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS

Now booking orders for New Jersey Certified Chicks for May 4—18 cts. May 11—15 cts. May 18—14 cts. May 25—13 cts. Circular. PEARL POULTRY FARM, Montvale, New Jersey

SELL YOUR BABY CHICKS AT A PROFIT

THE 250,000 readers of The Rural New-Yorker will buy millions of baby chicks this season. They will study the advertisements in this paper and order their chicks from these advertisements. Our readers prefer to buy from advertisers in The Rural New-Yorker because they know that we accept advertisements from reliable parties only. Every reader is sure of a "square deal" when he places an order with one of our advertisers.

If you have a surplus of baby chicks this season it will pay you to run an advertisement in these columns. Tell our 250,000 readers about your stock, and you will find it easy to do business with them. Write for rates and information to POULTRY DEPARTMENT, THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W. 30th St., New York City.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

May

Gray, tender, soft and infinitely sweet
The dawn comes, stealing
Over the miles of new, young green
(Its color faintly felt, not seen),
O'er rounding hills, dim vales between,
A fair, fresh earth revealing.
Hushed, sleepy chirps: The drowsy birds
Her touch are feeling;
The earliest robin's liquid strain
Leads all the songsters, hinting rain;
The brook, whose tumult sounded plain
All night, grows still concealing
Its restless voice 'mid sounds of day;
Now robin, wheeling,
Brings food to nestling; now the night
Is done, and gracious day adds light
And gladness to night's healing.
—Gertrude Cornwall Hopkins.

*

THE following advice was given recently by Dean Loomis of New York University in a warning to parents selecting colleges for their children:

1.—Don't encourage or insist upon a college education for your children merely as a matter of social prestige or as a result of social pressure.

2.—Don't encourage attendance upon a particular college merely because it is a choice of your children's chums.

3.—Don't insist upon or take blindly for granted your own college as a logical choice.

4.—Don't insist upon college education merely because you had it.

5.—Don't insist upon a college education merely because you did not have it.

6.—Don't insist upon a college near at hand merely to maintain contact and supervision.

7.—Don't encourage (if possible prevent) a college merely to promote athletic interests.

8.—Don't encourage college merely as an avenue to membership in a fraternity or a sorority.

9.—Don't treat your son or daughter as a total loss merely because they did not go to college.

10.—Don't discourage college merely for financial reasons.

*

WE have, many times in the past, pointed out the dangers that lurk in correspondence resulting from so-called "matrimonial" advertising. One danger that is present had never occurred to us, and it is well to point this out to lonely or romantic women who might be impressed by this class of advertising. Sing Sing prisoners are among the most industrious letter-writers in the world, and they have a passion for love letters, Bernard J. Fagan, Commissioner of the New York State Division of Parole, said recently before the section meeting of Adult Protective and Correctional Agencies at the Welfare Council.

"Through correspondence, prisoners join matrimonial agencies and sometimes have replies from women all over the nation, many of them splendid women who have resorted to matrimonial agencies in the secret hope of marriage when this fails in their own walk of life," Mr. Fagan declared.

"The prisoners give only the street address of the prison in Ossining and often elaborate on the views from the windows and the beauty of the Hudson River near which they live, and the unsuspecting feminine reader enjoys the letter and is soon writing out her very soul to a convict lover, thus building up a tremendous social problem against the day of the prisoner's release into society.

"Driven by their loneliness and the monotony of prison life to expression on paper, men in prison become prolific letter-writers and sometimes develop a genuine genius of expression along this line. Two of their chief outlets are the social agencies and the matrimonial bureau. They sometimes pour out their hearts to five, 10 or even 15 different agencies and obtain promises of financial and vocational assistance upon their release.

"Their letters often contain far more of fiction than of truth, owing to the imagination engendered by writing and by self-pity that arises from their condition."

Marketing the Farm Woman's Industries

The Woman's National Farm and Garden Association was organized by a small group of women in Philadelphia, Pa., in January, 1914, and incorporated in October, 1919. Its purpose was to promote agricultural and horticultural interests among women throughout the country. It brings together in a national organization, irrespective of social position or income, women of any occupation or no occupation, who are interested in this work; women who are closely united by the common bond of love for and interest in country life; women who realize the identity of interests between the country and city.

The National Society is divided into Divisions, Branches and Units, and many of the women who organized this association are still working to make it larger and better. Some Divisions are operating shops for the sale of work produced in the homes, most of them lonely homes with no other market for their products. In these shops may be offered butter, eggs, bake stuff, canned goods, quilts, dresses, in fact anything a woman can make up to the standard and quality required. Other branches make a specialty of offering scholarships in agricultural and horticultural schools, others organize gardens among school children, others are working for better roadside stands, better supervision over same.

During the last two years, a committee appointed by the national president, Mrs. Henry Ford, of Dearborn, Mich., have been working on the "direct marketing problem." Valuable help has been given this committee by Dr. Gilbert, of the Massachusetts Agricultural Department, and Miss Florence Ward, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

At the annual meeting in Detroit, November 6-8, a concrete plan was presented by the chairman, Mrs. William H.

Taking Dolly for an Airing

Spicer. At the annual meeting in November, Mrs. Henry Ford unveiled an emblem which was accepted as the authorized emblem of the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association. It is called "The Sign of the Spade and the Distaff," and is green on white. This sign will be rented to approved roadside stands and later will be incorporated in package labels. Henry Turner Bailey, director of the Cleveland School of Art, designed and presented the emblem to the association. Anyone seeing this sign on roadside stands or on goods will know same have been passed by an inspector from the Farm and Garden Association. The shops or stands that are opened by this organization are called "Green Door Shops," and two were opened in 1930, one in Vermont, one in Michigan. There is also a "Green Door Store" in Boston, operated by the New England branch which handles the sales of articles made by New England members, farm women and others. HETTIE M. WAGNER.

Seen in the Shops

Some radio lamps seen consisted of a frosted globe of crystal, green or amber, with a bronze-finished figurine at one side. They were very pretty and graceful, and were priced at $1.45 complete.

New teapots of heat-resistant glass are like a clear globe, without the spout that is so easily broken. In place of this there is an opening in the lid with a pitcher lip. The handle is of chromium. There is a little hook on the inside of the lid from which a tea ball is hung, so there is no trouble in removing the tea leaves after the tea is drawn. This teapot in six-cup size costs $2.75.

Young men's sweaters for athletic wear are shorter this season than last, the purled band just fitting around the waist. The newest ones are knitted in shell stitch.

Some of the newest pouch bags are of soft calfskin with a shell chain handle and shell frame — imitation shell, but very good-looking. Such bags cost about $7.50. Real shell is of course very expensive.

Short wraps or jackets of velvet and velveteen are jaunty and smart. The velvet jackets have been much worn over evening dresses often rather the style of a short wrap. Now the velveteen jackets are appearing for wear over Summer dresses. Some are only waist length, like a short box coat; others are bloused into a belt.

Young women's coats of camel's-hair, in the styles known as polo and swagger coats were seen for $16.75 and up to $27.75. They were handsome coats of very good material, silk lined throughout, just right for driving, sports or travel.

The collarless coats this Spring naturally increase the vogue for fur scarfs. Like the fur coats they are less in price than last year. Among the moderately priced furs, we saw two-skin scarfs of Japanese marten, sable-dyed, for $39.50. Real blue fox scarfs were seen for $89.50, but there are a great many cheap fox furs. Baum marten, a lovely and fashionable fur, was seen in a two-skin scarf for $69.50. A three-skin scarf of Hudson Bay sable, a regal-looking piece, was $125.

Interior Decorating in the Rural Home

Everyone in our family enjoys your paper. Each issue seems just a little better than the last. I especially enjoy the letters giving practical experience and helps. The mother who wrote that her young people might entertain in their own home is indeed wise and I hope her children appreciate their privileges.

Just now, at housecleaning time, the old question comes up, "Shall I paper or paint?" Having had a lot of experience along that line I thought I would pass my idea on. The first problem is this: What kind of plaster have I to work on? Uneven, cracked plaster does not show so plainly under paper. But given a good smooth plaster (small rough spots can be smoothed with sandpaper), I say by all means paint. We live on a farm. We have a hot-air furnace, and any dust and smoke will go all over the house, and it is a large one, too. Paint is a little more expensive than paper, but I put it on alone and I cannot hang paper in these high rooms alone. With a little experience anyone can paint and do a good job, too. I put on a coat of size and paint mixed first, then about two coats of clear paint. A good brush is very necessary. I use two sizes, a three-inch and a four-inch. The smaller one works better around casings, etc. On halls and kitchen and bathroom, I prefer a gloss enamel, the best I can buy. By the way, I use mail-order paint and take my time to compare and select just the colors I want. For bedrooms and living rooms I use flat wall paint. These can be stippled with a brush or mottled with paper, or the ceiling may be dropped a foot or so on the side walls and a border painted on, or a narrow wallpaper border pasted on. I usually add white to the basic wall paint for the ceiling, so that it will be lighter, but will tone in perfectly with the side walls.

After a room is once finished it can be washed or cleaned with commercial paint cleaner an indefinite number of times before more paint will be needed. Our living-rooms needed new paper every year, so in the end the paint is cheaper aside from the question of help to paper.

On a little-used bedroom or store-room kalsomine is cheap and pretty. I have used it over wallpaper with good success. It may be washed off easily and more put on.

I removed wallpaper from a couple of rooms in order to paint them. It is a hard job, but can be done. I used a putty knife and a small spray-gun filled with hot water.

I have a good step-ladder and keep a rag dipped in turpentine handy to wipe spots from the woodwork and windows before they dry on.

Grease spots may be removed with a clean blotter and a hot flat-iron. I put an extra coat of size over such spots when I get ready to paint.

EDNA MAHER.

Cinnamon Cake and Tea Rings

Two cakes compressed yeast, one cup milk scalded and cooled, one cup lukewarm water, one tablespoon sugar, seven cups sifted flour, six tablespoons lard or butter, ½ cup sugar, three eggs, ½ teaspoon salt. Dissolve yeast and one tablespoon sugar in lukewarm liquid. Add three cups of flour and beat until smooth. Add lard or butter and sugar thoroughly creamed, and eggs beaten until light, the remainder of the flour gradually or enough to make a moderately soft dough, and the salt. Turn on board, knead lightly, place in greased bowl, cover and set in warm place to rise for about two hours or until dough has doubled in bulk. For cinnamon cake use a pie tin or layer cake tin. Take a piece of dough large enough so when you have pressed it out with your hand it will cover the bottom of the pan about one inch thick. Cover and set in a warm place free from draft, get very light, then brush top with egg diluted with milk, then sprinkle the top liberally with sugar and cinnamon. Bake 20 minutes in moderate oven.

For tea rings use this same dough, roll out oblong piece ¼ in. thick, brush with melted butter, sprinkle with brown sugar, currants and cinnamon. Roll up lengthwise and place in a circle on a large shallow greased pan. With shears cut ¾-in. slices almost through. Turn each slice partly on its side, pointing away from the center. Cover and let rise one hour or until light. Bake 20 minutes. Just before putting in oven glaze with egg diluted with milk. Ice while hot. This same dough makes good cinnamon rolls.

I usually make two cinnamon cakes, one tea roll, and one pan of cinnamon rolls out of this batch of dough. That makes a change, and we think they are very good. MRS. M. E. H.

Cakes with Cream Shortening

The following recipes I think would interest other farmers' wives as they use cream in place of other shortening. I have long felt the want of such recipes and have taken a great deal of pains to collect them.

Cream Cookies.—Two cups sugar, one tablespoon lard, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon nutmeg, one egg, one cup sour cream, one teaspoon soda, four cups flour, one teaspoon baking powder. Mix in the order given. Roll out, cut in shape and bake on a baking sheet.

Cream Cinnamon Cake.—One cup sugar, two eggs, ⅔ cup of cream. Stir all together 1⅔ cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder, ½ teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon cinnamon, ¼ teaspoon nutmeg, ¼ teaspoon ginger. Add to the first mixture. Place in a low flat tin and sprinkle the top with cinnamon and sugar and bake.

Cream Layer Cake.—Put in a sieve 1½ cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder, ½ teaspoon salt, one cup of sugar and sift all into a mixing bowl. Make a well in this mixture. Break in one egg or the whites of two, add ½ cup of thick cream and ½ cup of milk, and flavor according to the filling to be used. This makes two layers in 8-in. tins.

Chocolate Sour Cream Cake.—To ½ cup of water add two squares of chocolate and cook till creamy, then cool. Then add one egg, one cup sour cream, one cup sugar, ½ teaspoon salt, one teaspoon vanilla, two cups flour, one teaspoon baking powder and one teaspoon soda. Bake in a loaf tin. When cool invert and frost.

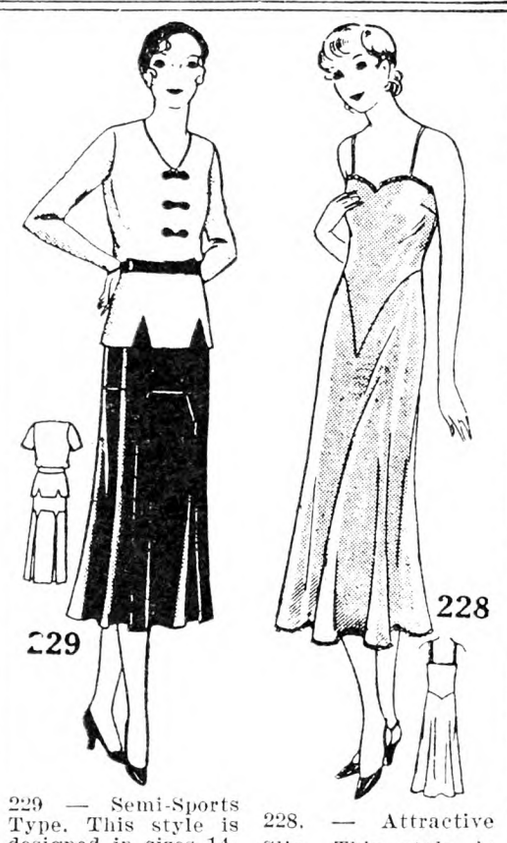
Frosting.—Three tablespoons butter, two tablespoons hot coffee, one teapsoon vanilla, one cup powdered sugar. Beat till cool and thick. Frost the top and sides of the cake and sprinkle with a few chopped nut meats. MRS. S. B.

Aunt Augusty's Crullers

One cup of sour cream, one cup sugar, one egg, ½ teaspoon soda, ½ teaspoon salt. Flavor with rose or nutmeg, and add flour for a soft dough. Form rings or figure eights, fry in hot fat, and dust with powdered sugar. One way to dust them is to shake a few at a time in a paper bag with sugar.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order



229 — Semi-Sports Type. This style is designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36 and 38-in. bust measure. Size 16 requires 2½ yds. of 39-in. light material. Ten cents.

228. — Attractive Slip. This style is designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36 and 38-in. bust measure. Size 16 requires 2½ yds. of 35-in. material with 3½ yds. of edging. Ten cents.

931—For Smart Matron. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yds. of 39-in. material with ¾ yd. of 27-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

238 — One-piece Dress. This style is designed in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 2⅛ yds. of 35-in. material. Ten cents.

New Spring Fashion Magazine 10 cents.

Tennessee Notes

Lee, the youngest son who ventured west in search of work, suffered a sprained elbow which has set up tuberculosis of the bone. We are hoping the arm may be saved. The doctor advises milk, sunshine, rest and plenty of nourishing food. There is usually a milk famine in the Spring, but we are doing the best we can.

Mr. P— has gone to see a sick neighbor, Thelma to school, Lee sitting on the homemade lounge reading. If the right arm gets well the left one has become real handy; almost four months since he has used his right hand.

An epidemic of measles and mumps throughout the country cut down our little school attendance until the officials closed it out last week. We hope for better luck next session, but unless patrons, teacher and students pull together, there is not much accomplished. It has meant so much to the neighborhood, and many little fellows will need the school in a few years; they would better hold on to it. I know what it means to be up before daylight hurrying to get children off to meet the bus. It is hard enough on high school students to walk in the rain, stand in the snow and be crowded in with a lot of boys and girls, some of them rather rough, unchaperoned. I hold on for our primary schools to be in the neighborhood; little tots are far better off.

April 6 we had snow, rain and now a heavy fog. Garden making on Good Friday was a failure this year on account of rain. One of the heaviest rainfalls in 12 months on the night of the 4th; cisterns and ponds filled to overflowing. Easter and the annual egg hunt for the little folks upon the hill, brought a number out for the reorganization of Sunday school. One feels a bit discouraged sometimes, but yet it is better to wear out than rust out from disuse.

Hens rather slow about becoming broody; one finally made up her mind to sit. I purchased 10 incubator chicks to increase her family; they are apparently well pleased with their foster mother, but such a care as they are!

The men folks make use of the rainy days to visit. Their talk runs from farming, scarcity of feed, the probable price of tobacco, to fox hunting, sometimes harking back to olden times, back to the time when a high-topped buggy or a good saddle horse was an envied possession; when wages were 35 cents per day, chickens a shilling apiece, sugar a rarity, preserves and jellies used only on state occasions. Pigs 50 cents apiece, cows $12 to $15 each; money scarce, yet solid substantial food kept them in good health.

There is a lot to be won through bluff. We have a very small bantie rooster, but my, he has big ways! It is very comical to see him making a 22-lb. gobbler hike. Bant runs up and flops his wings and pecks the gobbler. Tom jumps rather high, looks all around; just then he gets another nip and he starts off, getting a bit faster with every nip. Sometimes he tries to fight back, but by the time his long neck is bent, Bant is somewhere else. In fact he is boss of the poultry yard, he is so sure of himself, and rears back until head and tail meet, then crows and chants over his victory, which is not won by might, but just pure bluff. In his chicken mind he does not know the meaning of the word defeat. He is so very small if fear once gained the mastery of him, his reign would soon be over.

April 8 the sun was struggling against the banked clouds. A trip yesterday in search of eggs took us near the mountains. As far as the eyes could see they were banked with snow, and as we are only a few miles away, no wonder we huddle around the fire and wonder will Summer ever come. A trip to the garden this morning found the peas up, the cabbage beginning to throw out new leaves, onions smiling through the ground, beets rather straggly, but radish a good stand. The rose bushes are green, but I find many of the canes are dead. Wonder if it was the Summer's drought or the Winter's freezing?

The gold bushes are a mass of yellow bloom. The Narcissus blooming bravely in the cold. The pine mice finished up the last of the tulip bulbs. MRS. D. B. P.

Under a Farming Sky

Sugar season again on Crystal Spring Farm, and every day dawns now clear and beautiful. Warm, too; the snow is melting like magic, although when I mention it, the hired man pretends to get sarcastic and immediately launches a vivid description of his trials gathering sap. But even in the woods he admits that Winter is slowly but very surely settling. Why, yesterday I went out without overshoes and hung the baby's washing outdoors! I've fairly lived for that moment all Winter; the bleach of wind and sun makes clothes look like new, and what a sweet smell they have, too! I always just enjoy those few moments under the sky; to be poetic, "somehow my imprisoned thoughts take wing" and coming back in, life seems worthwhile and the prosaic round full of romance.

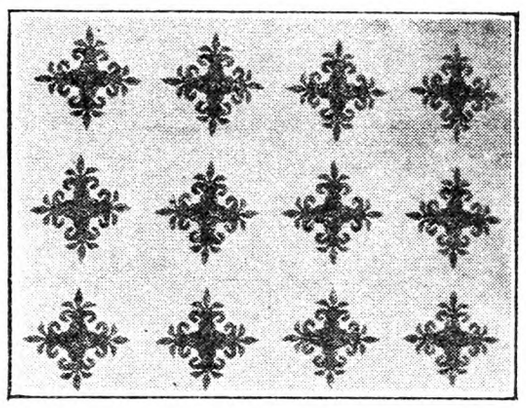
Peth has a Home Demonstration Club now. I hope to attend some of its meetings, if they will allow me with all my family. At any rate, it is what I have wished for, and I always appreciate progress, whether it benefits me or not.

Here are three new household ideas to pass along: I fastened one side of some goods to be ripped under the machine presser foot and found it much handier than pinning to my knee, a system hard on stockings and inconvenient with heavy goods. A pad of steel wool placed between the zinc surface of my kitchen cabinet and the food-chopper foot anchors the chopper successfully (the new cabinets have a special shelf for the food-chopper). I never had much luck steaming open letters until I laid one over the bottom utensil of the double boiler and placed another close to it to keep in the steam. A stamp may be removed similarly by placing its card or letter inside and just catching one corner under the cover.

What a joy it is to get some piece of work done that has been dragging for a long time. I recently finished an ironing which has been waiting from week to week. Most of it was fancy ironing, and each time I would have some excuse for putting it off. My resolve is now to keep washing, ironing and mending caught up and then sew and "homemake" in the time left. I am afraid I prefer special jobs to routine work any time, but get panicky when disorder sets in and necessary tasks pile up. I resolve, too, to have more time somehow for my children. A popular magazine states that an investigation disclosed that mothers are too busy for confidences. Surely our children are one of the "first things" that should "come first." Can't we build up a standard of our own, perfectly adapted to the farm, instead of borrowing from the bungalow-dweller, the city renter and the professional? More and more it seems to me that we are trying to keep up with an impossible Lizzie. Our home life is more complicated and altogether different from any other, so must we be copy-cats always reaching for the moon? I suggest we work out a simple standard to which every average farm home can aspire and also attain. This lack of adaptability and sense of failure make many of us unhappy. We are apt to feel frustrated, beaten. Probably more than one of us thinks this Spring, "What is the use? I have tried so long to have a real home, a satisfactory life. Everything is against me." If one can't achieve the ideal set up on a pedestal, perhaps the idea of a different standard will set a spark to courage and turn thought into new and profitable channels. It seems to me that since the average farmhouse has more dirt coming in, more clutter, more smoke and general muss, that everything should be washable. I would advocate ceilings, floors, walls, rugs, all upholsterings, that will bear plenty of soap and water. Waxed or varnished floors may be all right on some farms, but the average man will not remove his boots when he enters the house, and children must have some chance to run and romp. Let us buy a gay oilcloth for the table, paint the furniture instead of staining it, rely on our flowers and ferns for trimmings, and get outdoors all we can. A home is made up of love and understanding, courage and fun, the things of the spirit; if not, surely it is built on the sand. The ideal I should like to live up to is always to preserve harmony, consideration and cheerfulness in the home, no matter how bad surface conditions are. You will agree with me that this is a hard task, but it is not impossible, and I am a person of great hopes and dreams. One has to be when the farming world surges with the ominous cry, "We must win or starve!" Better times are surely coming; for never have farming waters seethed and foamed as they do today, never have the true conditions of our farming tragedy been so broadcast to the whole world.

MARJORIE MC CLELLAN FLINT.

Patchwork Pattern



Fleur de Lis.—The quilt from which this picture was taken was a very old one. It was made in red and white. The quilting was beautiful, being in block design over the entire quilt. There are 16 blocks in the quilt, joined with white and a plain white border. Price of pattern 15 cents. Send orders to The Rural New-Yorker.

Beautiful catalog of patchwork patterns and quilting designs, 15 cents.

Sugar Cookies

Two cups sugar, one cup butter, one egg, half teaspoon of soda dissolved in a little water, one cup sweet milk, two teaspoons baking powder, vanilla to taste, and enough flour to make a soft dough. Roll very thin, sprinkle with sugar, cut out, and bake in a quick oven.

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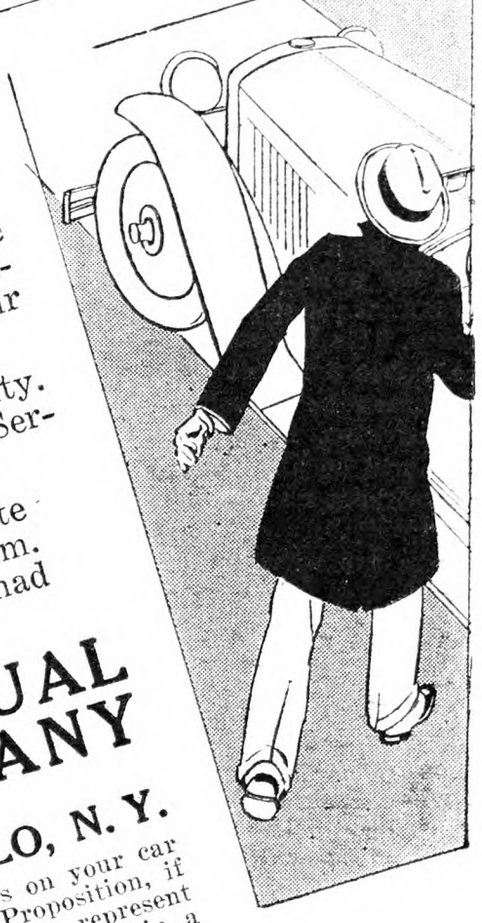

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10 Weeks for 10 Cents

We have many subscribers on our lists who came in originally through a neighbor for 10 weeks for a dime. This is one of the best ways to help.

When the Federal government issued 3½ per cent bonds in the early part of the World War they were to mature in 1932, but the Secretary of the Treasury might call them in for payment March 15, 1930. He did so. Interest stopped on them at that date. A large number of them have not been sent in, and those who hold them are losing $189,000 a year interest. They will lose the face value of the bonds if they fail to send them in for collection. There are other bonds on which interest has stopped also outstanding to the amount of $71,359,500. The people who hold them are losing $2,000,000 a year in interest. On some of these bonds interest stopped in 1917, and on others in 1928. Secretary Mellon thinks that some of the people who bought bonds during the war did so to help the government and do not understand that the government owes them the money. He has sent out a request that the bonds be sent in for redemption. They may be deposited with any bank. If the bank is not handy, Publisher's Desk will be pleased to make the collection without charge for its friends.

Here are some papers that speak for themselves. They may be within the law, but I would like to see them stopped in their schemes to fool the people.
Washington, D. C. U. S. S.

The papers reveal a scheme to get subscriptions for a cheap publication. It consists of a certificate printed in colors and decorated with a seal purporting to give a credit of 100,000 points, whatever that may mean, in the amount of $2,000, on the way for a prize or prizes of marvelous value. This is only the first phase of the scheme. Papers whose subscriptions are secured in this way publish advertising of concerns that fatten on the inexperience and gullibility of the subscribers.

A Chicago agent offered some time back to sell my patent on an advance fee of $20. Now he wants $40 to have it represented at a large exposition in Chicago. He wants to sell on a commission and bonus plan, and promises to return the retainer fee, if the patent is not sold within four months. I want to sell the patent but have no wish to part with $40 without knowing something about the responsibility of the man to get it. What is your advice? J. O.
New Jersey.

Your logic is good. He probably knows more about your responsibility for $40 than you do about him. Since he is so certain of making a sale, he can take the commission out of the purchase price. He takes no risk in trusting you. You are not so sure when you trust him. Our advice is not to pay an advance fee for selling anything. It is time enough to pay a commission when it is earned.

Some time back we reported our failure to collect an account for a subscriber against Lawrence Snow of Bridgeport, Conn. Some of our friends have since written that Mr. Snow continues to advertise chickens at his North Avenue address. One subscriber sends a news clipping to the effect that the local health officer ordered the chicken farm closed because it violated a city ordinance. The item says Snow disregarded the order. The officer declared his intention to enforce the law. The bill in which we were interested has not been paid to us.

Here is a subject I wish to see discussed in Publisher's Desk column: What is the difference if one has life or property insured in a mutual company as compared with a stock company? Which is preferable? J. L. H.
New York.

The charter of a stock company fixes the amount of its capital and defines the number of shares to be issued and the par value of each share. Each of these shares has one vote; a person who owns a thousand shares has a thousand votes for the election of trustees. A majority of the stock may be held by a small group of stockholders and, while there may be many small stockholders, the small group controls the company. The charter of a mutual company authorizes an association of persons to be an incorporated body with powers defined in law. Some are permitted to issue stock, but usually they have no stock. The capital is provided by membership fees or by other contributions or loans. Each member, irrespective of his contribution, has one vote, in the election of trustees for the direction and control of the business. From this the stock company is said to be controlled by capital; the mutual company by men. The theory is appealing, but in practice the difference is not in most cases apparent. You cannot call one class better or worse than the other. The well-managed strong companies of both kinds are safe, with little choice between them. Their premiums are all based on the same statistics and you get about what you pay for in either case, and pay for all you get. The poor ones in both classes are worse than worthless and should be avoided. There is a choice between the two extremes. The law now requires all insurance companies to carry reserves to meet indemnities, but some of them under either charter treat their patrons fairly. Others scheme and fight to get out of a loss without paying what the policy seems to promise. They oblige a patron to go to court to get what he has already bought and paid for. The farm mutuals often furnish insurance for farm buildings cheaper than the stock companies and give good protection. Mutuals sometimes pay a dividend to insured members from the annual earnings, and in that way reduce the annual premium. Find the company of good financial standing and with a record of fair settlements with patrons and you need not be concerned about the form of charter.

A friend sends us a circular of the National Lenders' Corporation, of South Bend, Ind., offering to loan money in any amount from $50 to $300 to teachers. The principal is to be repaid in installments and the interest of 3½ per cent per month to be paid monthly. This is equivalent to 42 per cent a year at common interest. If the teacher borrowed $100, she would pay $42 interest in a year and, if no installments were paid, she would yet owe the $100. The teacher who took the pains to work out the compound interest on the monthly interest payments would be surprised to find the profits to the loaning corporation. It should require no argument to convince a teacher that this would be an improvident source of credit.

You saved me $200 and perhaps a lawsuit, and since you would take no pay for it, I have been trying to get a neighbor as a subscriber. Almost everyone else I know around here takes the paper now. This one neighbor became interested in oil stock. He believed the "gyp's" story. I asked him to wait until I could get advice from THE R. N.-Y., but he was in a hurry, and boasted of the profits he was going to get. Now he is asked to put up 10 per cent extra to keep things going. All the money that he put in himself and all he induced his family to put in is lost. Then I spoke to him again about the subscription, but as he was too wise and too prosperous before he is now too poor. He will get no more of your information through me. If I ever find anyone else in this section who does not take the paper I would like to send his subscription to share in your satisfaction in Publisher's Desk.
New York. J. H. C.

We hope this friend will not withhold from his neighbor any information that might be helpful to him from THE R. N.-Y. We do not think he will do so when the time comes to be generous and helpful. It is easy to help receptive friends, but it is merciful to save the unfortunate. Our friend has already shown his generous nature and we feel that he will do it again when the occasion arises. When he finds the new subscription we will welcome it with open arms and be grateful to him.

I am about to sell some property. Do I pay for the deed and the survey of the land, or does the buyer pay? E. B. C.
New Jersey.

The seller pays for the deed. He is expected to give a good title. If the buyer wants a survey he orders it and pays for it.

Last Chance To Get These U. S. Gov't. Water & Farm Carts

U. S. Gov't **WATER CARTS**

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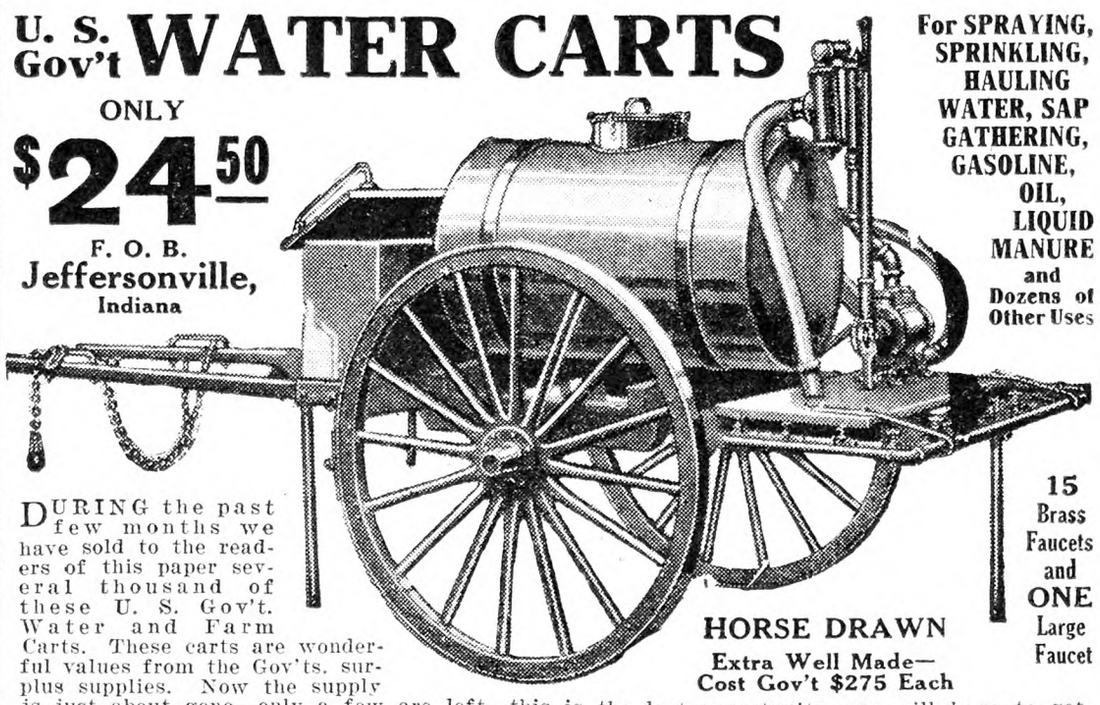

15 Brass Faucets and ONE Large Faucet

HORSE DRAWN
Extra Well Made—Cost Gov't $275 Each

DURING the past few months we have sold to the readers of this paper several thousand of these U. S. Gov't. Water and Farm Carts. These carts are wonderful values from the Gov'ts. surplus supplies. Now the supply is just about gone—only a few are left—this is the last opportunity you will have to get one of these EXTRA big values for less than 1 10th what they cost the U. S. Gov't. If you want one of the biggest values you ever purchased then order one or both of these bargains right now—TODAY.

Every Farmer, Fruit Grower, Stockman and Road Builder should order one or more of these Water and Spray Carts. This cart can be used for spraying, sprinkling potatoes—for sprinkling roadways—for hauling water—for sap gathering or dozens of other uses. Tank is of one-piece Galvanized Iron with splash partition, solid riveted joints. 150-gallon capacity. Gould or Red Jacket Pump. Strainer device. Connections for attaching 2-inch hose. We do not supply hose. Standard approved brake rod, wheels 54 inches in diameter, 3-inch Steel Tires, 10-inch steel hubs. Steel Axle, 2x2-inch. Foot Brakes. Tool box under seat. Carts are delivered in original crates just as delivered to U. S. Gov't. by Studebaker and other high-grade manufacturers. Diagram and instructions for converting into air-pressure sprayer worth $300 furnished free with each Water Cart ordered from this ad. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send check or Money Order NOW.

U. S. Gov't. **HANDY FARM CART** At Almost A Give-Away Price—Only **$22.50**

HORSE DRAWN

COST THE GOV'T $175

Here is a real bargain in a horse-drawn, strongly-built Farm Cart. Cost the Gov't $175. Our Price only $22.50 F.O.B. Jeffersonville, Ind. Carts never used—shipped knocked down in original crates. Body 7 ft. 7 in. long—4 ft. 3 in. wide—2 ft. deep, with tail board and heavy floor. Wheels 4½ ft. high. Iron Tires, 3 in. wide—⅝ in. thick. Steel axle 2x2 in. Body and shafts white oak or hickory. Cart is complete with brakes and axle wrench. Painted 3 coats. A brand new cart at a give-away price. Guaranteed as represented. Publishers would not print this ad. if carts were not as described. Remember, only a few left—you'll have to act quick. Send check or money order today.

National Jobbing & Export Co., Dept. B, 192 N. Clark Street Chicago, Illinois

the door fasteners form a safety ladder

A convenient, permanent ladder of wide, low, safe rungs *directly* under the opening—completely safe and convenient. The hoops are adjusted from the ladder so providing long life for the silo and perfect protection for the silage.

Write for discounts for cash and early orders and big free catalog.

UNADILLA SILO CO.
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UNADILLA SILOS

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METAL SHINGLES AND ROOFING
LOOK BETTER
LAST LONGER
COST LESS

Fire, wind and lightning proof. Rust-resisting copper bearing steel. Fully guaranteed. Send roof measurements. Get our prices and samples. We pay the freight. Write for Catalog No. 173.

THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING CO.
523-573 Butler St., Cincinnati, O.

FREE BOOKLET **"A BETTER WAY TO PUT UP HAY"**

describing easier, cheaper, quicker method of putting up hay sent to any tractor owner who feeds 20 tons of hay or more per year. Write Feed Service Dept., Papec Machine Co., Shortsville, N. Y.

Delivered prices quoted on request.

THE E. BIGLOW CO., New London, O

PIPE SECOND HAND
Guaranteed suitable for all practical purposes with new threads and couplings, sixteen feet and over, cut to your requirements, also Boiler Tubes. New Fittings.
PFAFF & KENDALL, 104 Waydell St., Newark, N. J.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CLASSICS

These books have been read with the greatest interest by thousands of young people and grown-ups. We are able to offer them in attractive cloth binding, many illustrations for **only 50 cents each postpaid.**

Children's Stories from Dickens
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Robinson Crusoe
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Through the Looking Glass
Tales from Shakespeare
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FREE GARAGE TO TRANSIENTS

Just the hotel for country people. Large light rooms. Quiet, restful and homelike. For men, women and families. Noted for good foods.

Rooms with use of bath - $2.00 and up
Rooms with bath - - - - $2.50 up
Suites for 3 or 4 - - - - $5.00 up

For Sale—**A LARGE ORCHARD,** Northeastern, Pa., about 11,000 trees, mostly apples, trees now coming into full bearing. Well equipped in every way. Cold storage for 12,000 bushels, common underground storage for 4,000 bushels. Owners home modern in every respect, two other homes with all improvements; cost present owner over $150,000.00, will sell at considerable sacrifice; must be seen to be really appreciated.
BENJAMIN & MARKMAN, Realtors
American Bank Building - - Hazleton, Pa.

Oats Straw—All Kinds Hay

Carloads. **JAMES E. DANTE, Jr, Cobleskill, N. Y.**

AGENTS—Ladies Fine Silk Full Fashion Hosiery—Sample Pairs, 89c and 98c. W. O. JONES, 807 Park Avenue, Utica, New York

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

COOK FOR SUMMER boarding house in Sullivan County; maximum 75 guests; opens May 25. L. NEWHAUS, 121 12th Ave., College Point, N. Y.

SEVENTH DAY Adventist wants experienced married man to work farm; must have good references. ADVERTISER 803, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER-GARDENER, married, for Summer hotel, year round position; state wages. FUNCREST HOTEL, Pine Hill, N. Y.

GARDENER AND CARETAKER (American); $100 per month, free living house; must have good references; position open at once. ADVERTISER 833, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED IN LITTLE children's school, cook and housecleaner, Protestant; wages $50 each with room, board; increase after first six months; references required. ADVERTISER 832, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED AT ONCE single herdsman; must be good milker; slackness and inattention to business will not be tolerated; reference required. GEO. M. WHITE, Coxsackie, N. Y.

MARRIED, EXPERIENCED, to care for hogs, sheep and chickens. HENRY LURIG, Mendham, N. J.

MAN WANTED, general work, one cow, one horse; $30 a month. MR. C. HELD, Dover Plains, N. Y. Tel. 58-F-4.

WANTED—Middle-aged man and wife to work on dairy farm, one who understands carpentry work; house and milk furnished, $40 month. E. J. MURPHY, R. 4, Potsdam, N. Y.

WANTED—White, Protestant, refined woman, over 25 and under 45, to fill an unusual position, willing to launder fine table linen, do marketing, assist in flower garden and be generally useful to a middle-aged couple where other help is kept; write stating in full qualifications and salary. ADVERTISER 844, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man to plow, garden and do the usual work on place in country; must be a good worker, not afraid of hours and have an agreeable disposition; will furnish cottage but man must board himself. ADVERTISER 842, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Middle-aged man, light job on poultry farm, Dutchess County, N. Y., collect eggs and assist packing; comfortable home; give references and wages desired. ADVERTISER 838, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Young woman for work in country service station; neat appearance and good character essential; permanent position; state age and qualifications in first letter. ADVERTISER 861, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Dairyman-herdsman, grade A dairy. BOX 197, Bar Harbor, Me.

WANTED — Experienced farmer, single, who understands farming thoroughly; apply at once; on farm 6 cows, 2 horses, 8 pigs, 40 acres tillable soil, farmhand at disposal. Apply to WM. IBSEN, Box 25, Cottekill, Ulster Co., N. Y.

SINGLE MAN for farm and dairy work; trustworthy, good habits, comfortable home, moderate wages. BOX E-6, Fleischmanns, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

ATTENTION—Are there any first-class positions for hard-working German-American couple? Have sold 40 head dairy; raised 5,000 chicks last season without help; wish position large farm or estate; willing to prove ability; can furnish extra help. Address RAY Z. FARMER, Ossining, N. Y.

WANTED—Jobs for boys on dairy, general and poultry farms; a few boys want jobs on small estates in care of grounds and gardens; ages from 14 to 20 years old; wages for boys with one or more years experience, $20 to $35 a month; inexperienced boys will work for their board, lodging and carfare. Address MR. R. P. ARMSTRONG, Agricultural Department, Newtown High School, Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.

SUPERINTENDENT FARMER, gardener, capable, energetic, used to handling private place with strictest economy; available May 1; well recommended; wants to locate where high type of man is appreciated; moderate remuneration. BOX 48, Allenhurst, N. J.

AMERICAN, 39, EXPERIENCED, wants farm work or milker on estate. ADVERTISER 828, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED POSITION as caretaker or handyman, wide experience, with dairy farming and poultry; single, middle-aged, trustworthy. ADVERTISER 827, care Rural New-Yorker.

NURSE, REGISTERED, desires position. ADVERTISER 756, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as head groom to take charge of polo ponies, hunters, saddle horses; competent; 13 years in charge of my last position; married; reference. ADVERTISER 830, care Rural New-Yorker.

MASON, ALL BRANCHES, 50, active, incensurable; some carpentry, painting, plumbing; expert stones, cement, gardens, decorations; board, low wages. ADVERTISER 829, care Rural New-Yorker.

COMPETENT NURSE, any case taken; confinement engagements made; reasonable. E. DRISCOLL, Averill Park, N. Y.

POSITION WANTED as superintendent or working gardener on private estate; life-long experience with livestock, flowers outside as well as under glass; married, one child 14 years of age; can furnish best of reference as to character and ability; at present employed; available May 10; please state wages and particulars in first letter. C. P. DAVIS, 384 North Ave., Dunellen, N. J.

SINGLE MAN, 39, slightly lame, desires work on poultry farm or in service station; good home preferred to high wages; experienced, good references. ADVERTISER 836, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, EXPERIENCED, practical, can make your land profitable, wants position manager farm-estate; understands horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, fruit-growing. HALE, Box 411, Beacon, N. Y.

SUPERINTENDENT, CARETAKER, gardener, qualified farm manager, broad experience, married. ADVERTISER 835, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION OF MANAGER with purebred dairy establishment desired by single man, 27. ADVERTISER 847, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED COUPLE wishes position on farm; wife to do housework, man to do farm work; reference. ADVERTISER 846, care Rural New-Yorker.

MECHANIC, MARRIED, 35 years old, wishes place on large estate; automobile, farm machinery, acetylene welding, blacksmithing; references. ADVERTISER 845, care Rural New-Yorker.

BOY, 17, DESIRES position on farm or estate; dry-hand milker, good teamster. ADVERTISER 843, care Rural New-Yorker.

CHAUFFEUR, PRIVATE, 31, German, married, no children, wishes steady position in country; I am trustworthy, good references, competent driver, also in New York City, and member of the S. P. A. E.; handy all around; wife also for out help. GUS KUCK, 5 Ridgewood Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MIDDLE-AGED German woman with son 10 wishes housekeeper place in comfortable farmhouse or small town. MRS. TH. KAISER, Gen. Del., City Hall Station, New York.

HOLLANDERS, MARRIED, both good milkers, experienced with milking machines, want positions on dairy farm; have 4 children, 2 grown up able to help; references. ADVERTISER 840, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN, CHAUFFEUR, single, age 30, neat appearing, courteous, careful driver, best of reference. ADVERTISER 839, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED COUPLE understands chickens and the run of a small farm; good home and pleasant place to high wages. A. BALDWIN, 312 New York Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

MALE NURSE, trained, offers services temporary or steady for moderate salary or part-time for board; employment in country desired. ADVERTISER 837, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERT TURKEYMAN desires position; can board self; references. ADVERTISER 834, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 35, SINGLE, Christian, college trained, Petaluma experience; salary or on shares arrangement; capable man of good habits. ADVERTISER 849, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER OR HOUSEWORK, refined American with boy 13 years, well behaved; good cook, excellent canner, neat, clean. ADVERTISER 850, care Rural New-Yorker.

AGRICULTURAL GRADUATE, 19, desires position on fruit, poultry farm; thoroughly experienced; spraying, brooding, rearing, etc. HARRY LITOW, 55 Mt. Hope Place, New York City.

WOMAN, GOOD cook, would like work in small family in Columbia or Westchester counties preferred. ADVERTISER 862, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED MAN, two grown sons, competent all branches farming, wants position, manager, herdsman or take farm on shares or sale contract. ADVERTISER 860, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED DRY-HAND milker, farm-hand, single, middle-aged; state wages, reference. ADVERTISER 859, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER-GARDENER, married, no children, experienced in all lines of farm and estate work, practical, economical, best references. BOX 487, Locust Valley, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, COMPETENT, knowledge gained from course and life-time study; some experience in all branches; business course; best references; available foreman or manager. DEWITT MOSEY, 78 Manhattan Ave., New York City.

JOB WANTED—Active middle-aged man, poultry, dairy, garden, private place preferred; reference; space for car. GEO. MARSH, Manhasset, L. I., N. Y.

DAIRYMAN, SINGLE, 26, wants permanent position; lifetime experience, honest, steady, reliable; references. ADVERTISER 858, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER WANTS position, private estate; wife plain cook, board help; Hollanders; references. ADVERTISER 857, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN, COLLEGE education, wishes position, governess, qualified secretary, managing housekeeper, driver; Westchester reference. ADVERTISER 855, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN-AMERICAN, hard worker, able to milk 20 cows, desires position to work in cow barn; good references; state wages. T. F., Gen. Del., Ramsey, N. J.

YOUNG CHRISTIAN man, 23, desires position as poultryman and handyman; honest and willing to work hard and for long hours; references furnished on request; state wages and particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 851, care Rural New-Yorker.

EX-TEACHER, small capital, wishes correspondence with farm woman interested in care of undernourished children or roadside jelly making. ADVERTISER 853, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, experienced and capable, desires position on private estate or commercial plant. EDWARD E. DECKER, Arden, N. Y.

MAN WANTS position (anywhere) in first-class dairy milking two timers or three timers, or on private estate to work or milk small dairy herd. JAMES DEAKIN, Gen. Del., Springfield, Mass.

YOUNG MAN, slight experience, desires position on farm; willing to work for room and board only, at first. H. CARLBERG, 619 West 143d St., New York City.

POSITION WANTED with registered livestock by experienced young man; single, reliable, steady; please state full particulars. ADVERTISER 856, care Rural New-Yorker.

COMMERCIAL MAN, 50, Christian, single, healthy and active, wishes to settle in the country; should like to hear from owner of some undertaking willing to offer him congenial home on reasonable terms, where he could also occupy his time usefully and assist in the work; particularly fond of animals (dog kennels, fur farms, etc.) but any other undertaking, f. i. small country hotel, may be of interest; may later, if mutually agreeable, consider partnership or buy a place outright; write, stating particulars to ADVERTISER 863, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FARM AND SUMMER hotel with cottage, accommodate 60 guests, on large lake, popular resort; farm 120 acres, dairy and fruit and vegetables; 100 miles from New York; all State roads; will sell with or without equipment, or will rent the hotel furnished to responsible party for 1931 season; if interested, write ADVERTISER 692, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — 17-acre farm, furnished or unfurnished; immediate possession. MRS. LYNN OCHAMPAUGH, Box 162, Worcester, N. Y.

ROAD HOUSE, large room for dances or lunches; 5 acres, 200-foot front, main concrete road; main building 98x30 feet; electricity, telephone, conveniences for tourists, air and water in front; stock of candy and cigars, etc.; ready for business; $12,000 cash, balance on two mortgages; good reasons for selling. STEPHEN WHITE, St. James, L. I., N. Y.

LONG ISLAND duck farm for sale, 10½ acres, in full swing, shipments weekly. HERMAN ROEBER, Barnes Road, Moriches, L. I., N. Y.

72-ACRE ONE-MAN dairy farm near University, Allegany County, N. Y.; one mile from railroad, stores, churches, excellent community and markets; nearly new attractive 11-room house, gas lights, heat, telephone; dairy barn 60x56, silo, concrete creamery, henhouse; 35 acres machine-worked loam, tillage, balance pasture; fuel wood for farm needs; priced low, $3,000; investigate our long-term, easy-payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

TOURIST LODGE, chicken farm, good place for gas station; 12-room house; on Route 20, coast to coast; house for 500 hens. ADVERTISER 831, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Dairy farm now making good profits; 160 acres in Orange County, on concrete highway; 5 miles Newburgh, 50 miles New York City; 10-room house, all improvements; tenant house; 40 Guernseys; all electrical equipment; every necessary machine; cash required $20,000; no trades. BOX 65, Little Britain, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE—Truck and poultry farm, 137 acres, 50 tillable, balance wood and timber; 4-room house, stables; near Farmington, Del. ARTHUR L. MORRIS, Centerville, Md.

54-ACRE FARM, 12-room brick house, all conveniences; level, very good land; near highway and city; cheap. OTTO SCHOENBERG, Walloomsac, N. Y. N. Bennington Mail.

WANTED—Farm equipped; will give in exchange good eight-room house, all city improvements, two-car garage, fine location, near Hartford, Conn. Write ADVERTISER 848, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Beautiful new small farm home, near Lake George, every modern convenience, also Adirondack mountain farm hunting lodge, cheap; owner. ADVERTISER 841, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSE FOR SALE, 4 miles from Kingston, 9 rooms. MRS. CULLEY, 5605 Third Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Sunset 10198.

FOR SALE—Commuting 3-acre farm, Monmouth Junction, N. J., on macadam road, ¼ mile Pennsylvania R. R. station, one hour New York; 6-room house, thoroughly renovated, water, electricity, fine landscaping; numerous outbuildings; price $3,500, $500 cash, balance easy terms. R. SALKIN, Highland Park, N. J. Phone New Brunswick 4742-W.

RENT, $125 YEAR, 181 acres, large house, barn, Flinton, Pa., 20 miles from Altoona. MOSER, 1239 E. 222d, Bronx, N. Y.

CHICKEN FARM, 10 acres, Monmouth County; attractive 7-room furnished house, electricity; poultry houses, outbuildings, woodland, fruits, berries, grapes; accessible bathing beaches, near highways; 50 miles Manhattan; sacrifice $3,000, cash $1,000. LINDSAY, 17 Elwood Place, Newark, N. J.

SERVICE STATION and 4½-acre chicken farm; 6-room house with furniture, 3 porches, telephone; lots of outbuildings, 2 pumps, electric light; near mail box, on main stone road between two county seats; free school bus stops at door; $4,000, ½ down; selling to get near my main business. JOHN N. GORDY, Snow Hill, Md.

FOR SALE or trade, 4 acres, gas station, lunch; excellent home; South Jersey; $5,000 cash, balance easy. ADVERTISER 854, care Rural New-Yorker.

FIVE ACRES, half cleared, best soil; 7-room house, all improvements, electric stove, accommodate 400 layers; private egg trade; 17 miles from Atlantic City; $5,000, small amount down. ADVERTISER 852, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY — Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $5.25; 120 lbs., $10. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

LADIES' HAIR work at reasonable rates. LILA PRICE, Russell, N. Y.

CLOVER HONEY, thick, rich and delicious; gallon, $2.50 prepaid. WM. SNAVELY, Elizabethtown, Pa.

HONEY—Clover-basswood, rich and delicious, 5-lb. pail, $1; 10-lb. pail, $1.75, postpaid to fourth zone; price of 120-lb. case on request. GELSER BROS., Dalton, N. Y.

PURE MAPLE syrup, 1931 crop, in gallon cans, $2.50 per gallon postpaid in second zone; $2.60 in third zone; in 5-gallon lots, $2.25 per gal. f.o.b. railroad. F. J. CHAMPLIN, Jefferson, N. Y.

HONEY, FINEST quality clover, 60-lb. can, $5.20 here; 5-lb. pail, $1 postpaid. SPENCER BAIRD, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HONEY, CLOVER, 5 lbs., 90 cents; buckwheat, 70c; 10 lbs., $1.30, postpaid third zone. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

WELL-RIPENED HONEY, clover blend, 5 lbs., $1.05 postpaid. ROBERT WILSEY, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

STRICTLY PURE maple syrup and sugar, $1.50 per gallon. SAM YODER, R. 1, Salisbury, Pa.

FRUIT PACKAGE business and cooperage; reasonable. ADVERTISER 787, care Rural New-Yorker.

SLEEP on fresh-picked balsam pillow filled with the sweet breath of the Adirondacks; helpful in asthma and hay fever; excellent gift for sweethearts and friends; refreshing for sick room and shut-ins; cretonne cover, 2½ lbs., $1.35, postage paid; remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, No. 2, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

CLOVER HONEY, fancy, 10 lbs., $1.85; No. 1, $1.75; light amber, $1.63; buckwheat, $1.55; postpaid third zone; list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

WANT TO BUY maple syrup; mail sample, quote cash price. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

NEW $207 KINKADE garden tractor with magneto, equipment and tools; sell for $150. BOX 432, Lake, N. Y.

WANTED—Family of six desire to spend a part or all of the month of July or August on a farm within two hundred miles of New York; requirements, Gentile, large farm, excellent table, large comfortable airy rooms, modern conveniences, water near for swimming and fishing; reply set forth particulars, rates, references of former guests, pictures, etc. BOX 263, Ramsey, N. J.

SALAD DRESSINGS, 12 jars of 8 ounces, delicious assorted dressings, in useful jars, fresh caps given extra, express paid, $2.20; sure to please. DESNOS, R. D. 1, Flemington, N. J.

REFINED COUPLE want nice quiet place in country where they can spend week-ends; must be first-class accommodations; send particulars; references. MARKEY, 622 East 15th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SHELLBARK AND BLACK walnut kernels, 95c per lb.; country cured shoulder, 35 cents per lb.; ham, 45 cents per lb. GLENDALE POULTRY FARM, Dillsburg, Pa.

GUESTS TAKEN, quiet farm home, convenient to large bus lines, beautiful scenery. MRS. MARK COVENEY, Mansfield, Pa.

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GRADUATE NURSE will personally care for children on large farm; no dangers, accredited herd, pure water; reasonable. MRS. ROBERT LEWIS, Manassas, Virginia.

PACKAGE BEES for pollinating fruit bloom and for honey; delivered prices parcel post or prepaid express, 2-lb. packages including pure mated, young Italian queen, $3.50; 10 packages, $3.25 each; 3-lb. size $1 additional; queens without package bees 75c each; 10, 65c each; 20, 60c each; safe arrival bees and queens guaranteed; immediate shipment. JASPER KNIGHT, Hayneville, Ala.

FINE EXTRACTED HONEY, 10-lb. pail clover, within third zone, $1.75; buckwheat, $1.60; write for special offer on mixed light and dark honey, 6 cts. per lb. and up. RAY WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

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EVERY ONE interested now in Farm Relief will want to read the first appeal for a National Marketing System for farm products by JOHN J. DILLON, five years ago in his book under the title

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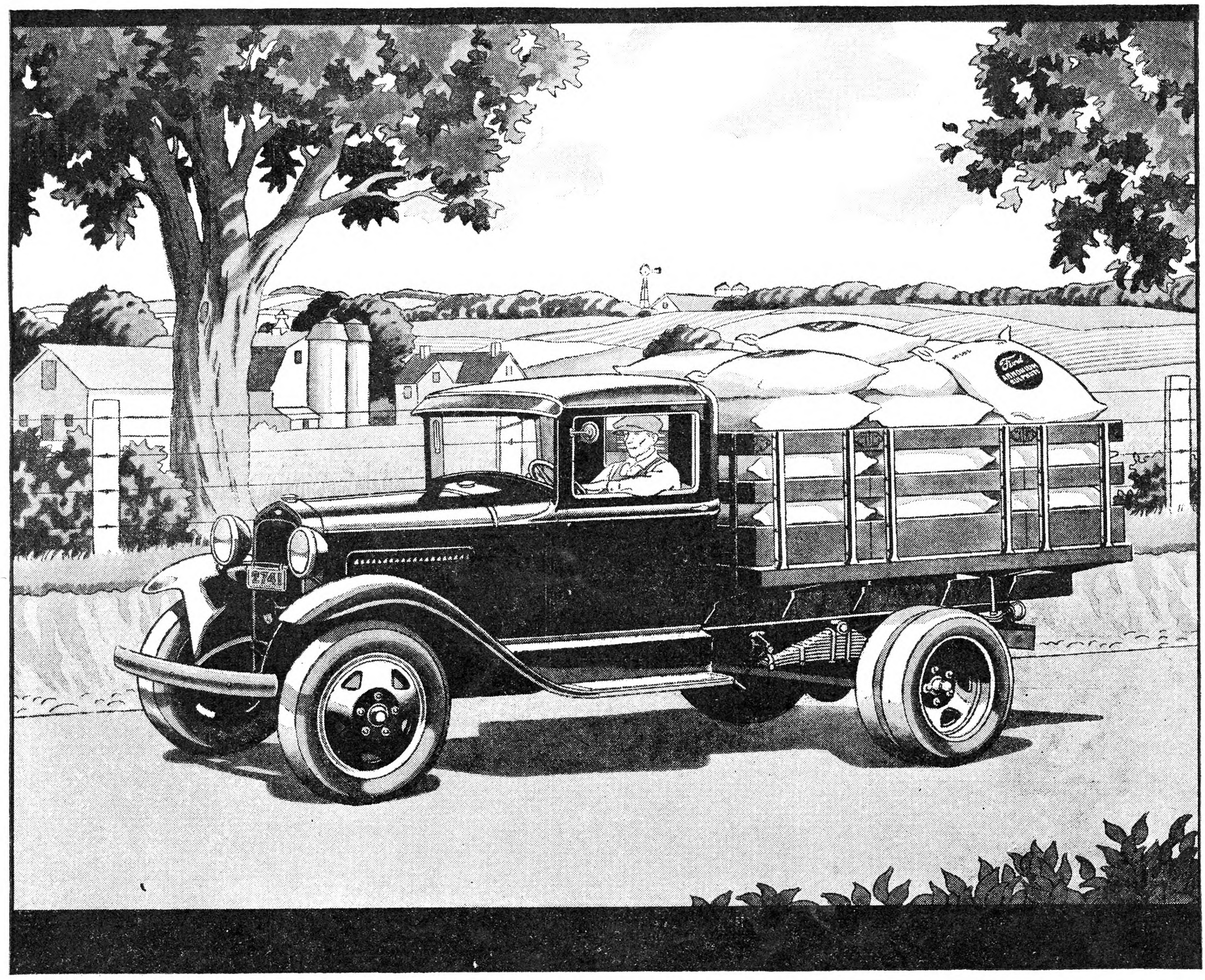

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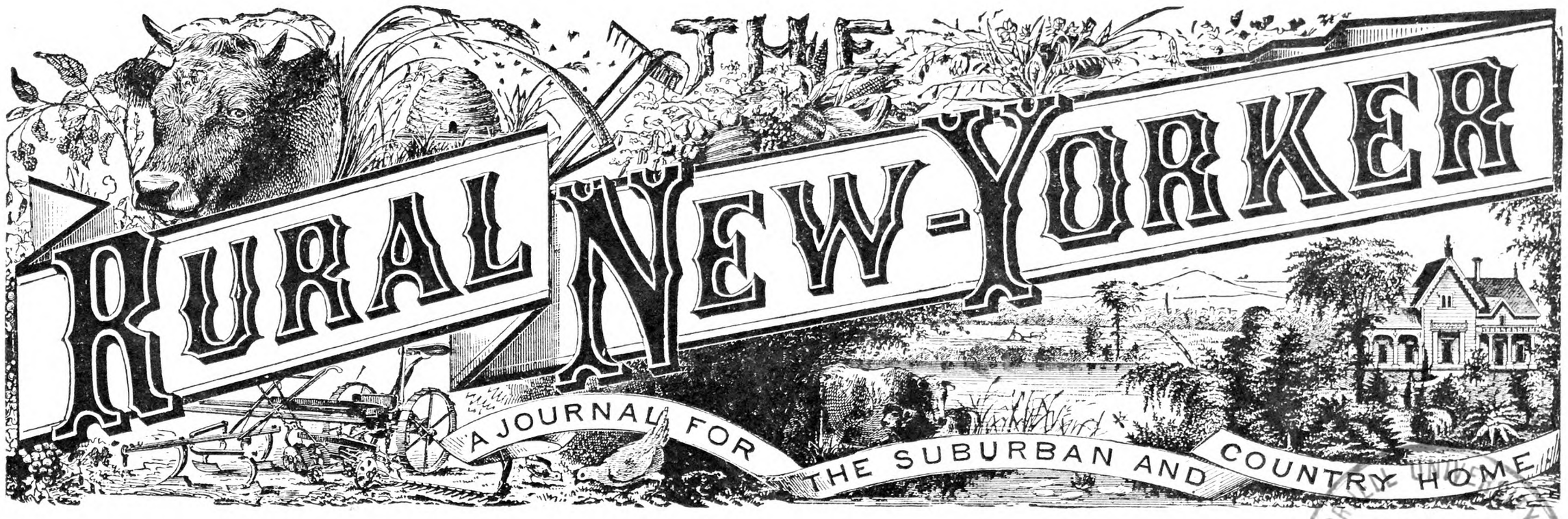

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A Practical Farm Partnership

Canada-Leaming Corn for Short Season Farm

By Donald F. Jones

FOR the Northeastern States, where Spring starts late and frost comes early in the Fall, there is a new kind of corn. This is the Canada-Leaming crossed corn developed by the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station. In 1929 it produced 17 per cent more dry matter in silage and 16 per cent more grain than the standard early variety in nine different tests in New York. After growing this corn in their fields in comparison with the varieties commonly planted, farmers in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont have found Canada-Leaming to be early maturing and high yielding.

A New Type of Corn

Canada-Leaming is an entirely new kind of corn, being a first-generation hybrid of selected inbred strains of Canada Yellow flint and Leaming dent. It has long been known that crossing in both animals and plants gives increased growth and greater yield to the progeny the first year after crossing. This effect is commonly called hybrid vigor and has been used for centuries in the mule, the sterile hybrid of the horse and the donkey. The White Shorthorn and Black Aberdeen-Angus or Galloway crosses in cattle; the Berkshire-Yorkshire crossbreds in swine, and Shropshire-Merino combination in sheep, have been valued for many years and are becoming increasingly important. About one-third of the famous bacon from Denmark is made from crossbreds of the Danish Landrace and English Yorkshire. In that country they have developed a system of crossbreeding on a nation-wide scale. Where the American breeders have given much of their best efforts to winning prizes in the livestock shows, Danish farmers have worked out a system whereby a pound of pork can be produced from a very little more than three pounds of feed. The parental breeds used in producing this cross take from three and a half to three and three-quarters pounds of feed to produce a pound of meat.

Animal husbandry men have learned by long experience that hybrids do not reproduce their own good qualities in their offspring, and cannot be used for further breeding. While the first cross is uniform in type, large, free from disease and fast-growing, the second and later generations are variable, smaller, and often feeble and sometimes abnormal. It has been demonstrated that this same principle of hybrid vigor which has long been used in animals can be applied to plants, and particularly to corn. Plants have the added advantage that they can be put through a previous process of severe inbreeding which rids them of many abnormalities and hereditary weaknesses that make their appearance from time to time in barren plants, nubbiny ears and stunted stalks.

Qualities of Flint and Dent Corn

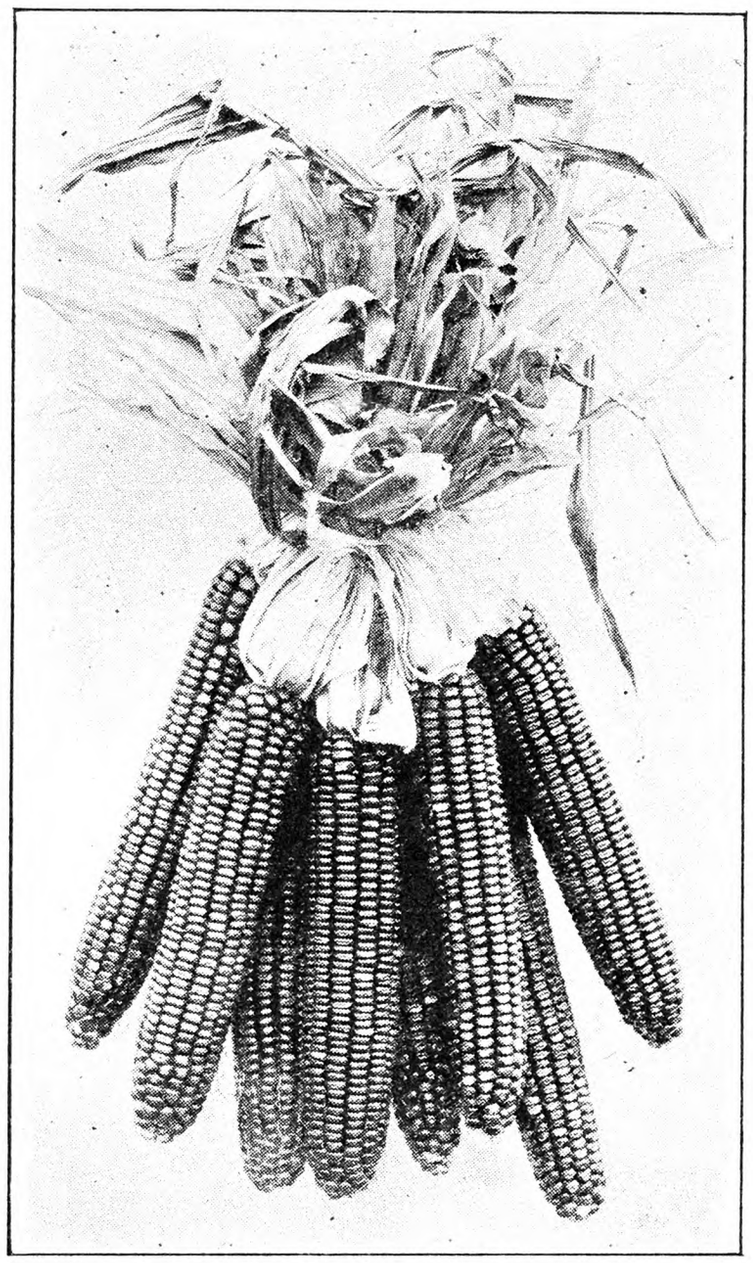
The eight-rowed flint corn now grown in New England is about the only type of this plant used to any large extent, that has come down from the time of the Indians practically unchanged. It is raised in preference to dent corn where the growing season is short, where the Spring is cold and wet, and where many of the days in mid-Summer are cool. Under these conditions flint corn germinates better in early Spring, starts with a more vigorous growth that gets ahead of the weeds, and ripens into good sound grain before killing frosts come in the Fall.

Notwithstanding these advantages dent corn is almost always preferred wherever it can be matured properly, on account of its large straight stalk that is free from tillers and its heavier production of grain where the growing season is long enough and warm enough to permit its full development. It seemed to us at the Connecticut Station that a first-generation hybrid of the best of the New England flints with a suitable type of large-eared, heavy-stalked dent corn would have many of the desirable features of both types and with the advantage of hybrid vigor it might offer the very best value in seed corn for New England conditions and other places having a similar season.

Origin of Canada-Leaming

An extensive corn variety survey and test carried out by the Connecticut experiment stations at Storrs and at New Haven, reported in Bulletin 259 of the latter station, had shown many varieties of flint and dent corn to be well adapted to this part of the country. A Canada Yellow flint grown for many years in New Haven County was selected as one of the best of the flints. Leaming grown for at least 20 years in Litchfield County was selected as a large, productive dent corn that matured every year in that part of the State where large-eared dent varieties were seldom grown for grain.

Both the Canada Yellow flint and the Connecticut Leaming were put through a process of inbreeding by self-fertilization as described in Bulletins 266 and 273. Sixteen of the best of the inbred flint strains were selected for crossing. The strains were first crossed by pairs. Each of these first generation hybrids was then cross-pollinated by each of the others of the same variety. The resulting seed was mixed and planted in an isolated field. Selected ears from this mixture have been used to propagate the parental types from year to year. The original inbred strains were produced by hand pollination but this is now no longer necessary in multiplying seed.



Canada-Leaming combines much of the earliness of the flints with the large stalk growth and heavy grain yield of the dents.

A similar combination of the best inbred strains of the Connecticut Leaming was made in the same way. Both of these parental seed stocks used for crossing are about the same in general appearance as the original varieties but yield somewhat more and are freer from hereditary defects and abnormalities.

Producing Crossed Seed

The Canada Yellow flint stock, described above, is used to produce the crossed seed, the Leaming stock supplying the pollen. As actually grown on seed farms, two rows of the flint are planted with one row of the dent alternating throughout the field. Both kinds of seed are planted at the same time. Then all of the tassels on the flint plants are pulled out before pollen is shed. This very important task must be done at the right time. This is when the tassels are out from the leaves far enough to be easily grasped in the hand. The field must be gone over at least every other day. When the silks appear on the plants with the tassels pulled out, pollen has just begun to be shed by the dent pollen parent, planted solely for that purpose in every third row.

Great care is necessary in planting to make sure that the pollinator plants are properly distributed throughout the field and properly located and identified so that they will not be detasseled by mistake. They should always be planted in the outside rows on both sides of the field. It is also essential that the pollinator plants shed pollen at the time silks are appearing on the flint plants that are to produce the crossed seed. The tassels of the flint seed parent must all be removed before any pollen is liberated; otherwise the flint seed will not be all crossed.

The seed produced on the pollinator plants is not crossed and is not to be used for planting. Stock seed of both parental types is grown in separate fields especially for that purpose. This is the only way that it is possible to maintain the two stocks true to type.

Fortunately the general farmer does not need to bother with all these details. He must appreciate, however, that crossed seed produced in this way is considerably more expensive than ordinary seed. Silage corn seed as now usually obtained is grown in the Western States. After culling out the poorest ears the bulk of the crop is used for seed. Very often the stock seed used is not grown in the East where it can be selected and kept adapted to eastern conditions. Unless this is done and the seed kept under proper supervision, and the seed guarded against mixing with unadapted varieties, no dependable supply of seed corn can be maintained.

The most important question is: Does this method of producing crossed seed corn give sufficiently greater yields of grain and silage over an average period of years to justify the increased cost of the seed?

Characteristics of Canada-Leaming

Using the flint type to produce the seed kernel has a distinct advantage. The plants ripen early in Southern Connecticut, the grains are plump, hard, bright and dry out thoroughly before cold weather. This insures a good quality of seed—a matter of prime importance with any seed. The crossbred flint kernels germinate better and the young seedlings grow more vigorously than those of the dent type as shown in the accompanying illustration. Planted at the same time, in the same soil and treated exactly alike the two lots of seedlings are quite different in size within a few days after they are up. This difference is easily apparent in the field where dent corn is grown by the side of Canada-Leaming. This quick start is an advantage in permitting early cultivation, thereby getting ahead of the weeds.

In Southern New England, Canada-Leaming grows a strong, sturdy stalk from 8 to 9 ft. tall and with usually one or more tillers. These side branches vary in size from a few inches to the height of the main stalk, depending on the thickness of planting, seasonal conditions and fertility of the soil.

In Northern New England, Canada-Leaming grows considerably larger on account of the longer period of daylight in Summer. Fields from 9 to 10 ft. in height usually result from planting this seed in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

Usually one large ear is produced on each stalk with many having two or more. Very few barren stalks and few nubbins are found in this crossed corn where the soil and season are favorable. This is the big advantage of crossed seed, where the parental stocks have been inbred, over ordinary seed corn.

The ears of this flint-dent combination are from 8 to 12 in. long with usually 12 rows of smooth, round kernels showing a slight indentation. They are intermediate in form between the flint and dent kernels, but are somewhat more like the flint in hardness and texture. The kernels are not so large as the flint and are better adapted for feeding whole to poultry.

Early Maturity

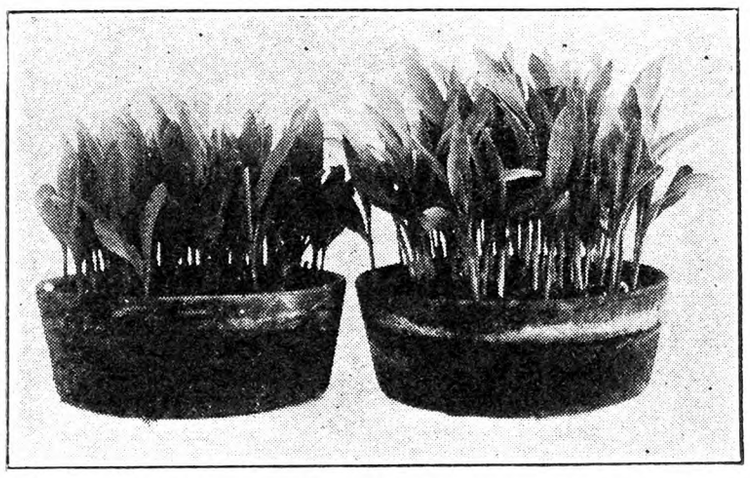
Canada-Leaming ordinarily matures for grain in about 100 to 110 days when planted the latter part of May in Southern Connecticut. It often can be cut and shocked before this time and still give ears that will cure properly in the crib. In maturity it is usually

In Southern New England and New York Canada-Leaming ripens early and gives a heavy yield of sound dry grain.

as early as the medium-sized flints of the Canada Yellow type although it is not as early as some of the small-eared strains of early-maturing flint corn.

Yield of Grain

In three years' trials in Connecticut, Canada-Leaming has yielded more dry shelled grain than any variety of flint or dent ripening within two



Planted at the same time, in the same soil and grown side by side the seedlings from this new kind of crossed corn are ahead of the dent corn seedlings within a few days after they are up. Leaming, left; Canada-Leaming, right.

weeks of the same time. These yields in bushels of dry shelled grain per acre are as follows:

	1927	1928	1929
Canada-Leaming	60.5	56.3	63.3
Canada Yellow Flint.	44.8	39.6	46.7
Sanford White Flint.	45.8	46.4	43.5
Gold Nugget	....	47.7	54.7
Century Dent	....	55.4	47.7

In New York, Canada-Leaming was included in all of the regional tests in 1928 and 1929. In 1928 Prof. R. D. Lewis, of the Experiment Station at Ithaca, commenting on the results obtained that year, stated that, "as in 1927 Canada-Leaming was outstanding in its performance in its maturity class. It is approximately the same maturity as, possibly a very little later than Hall's Gold Nugget, but decidedly superior to it."

Again in 1929, Canada-Leaming, as stated at the beginning of this article, yielded more total dry matter and more shelled grain than any of the varieties commonly grown with which it was compared. Reports have been received from 50 farms in Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts and Connecticut from 1927 to 1930. In nearly all of these trials this new corn with the hybrid vigor in it was considered to be superior in one or more respects to the corn grown in comparison with it. Based upon these official tests and its behavior under actual farm conditions it seems that Canada-Leaming has a useful place where an early-maturing, high-yielding corn of good grain quality is desired. In Northern New England and Northern New York and in other places at high altitude it can be grown profitably wherever Gold Nugget, Mammoth Flint, Luce's Favorite and some of the early dents are now grown. In Southern New England and in many places in New York State it can be ripened for grain and can be expected to give a larger yield and better maturity than Pride of the North, Century Dent, Cornell No. 11, Gold Nugget, Canada Yellow Flint, Sanford White Flint or other varieties of a similar season. While the production of crossed seed involves care and attention to details the process is comparatively simple. It can be grown for seed only in those parts of the country where the flint type can be thoroughly matured and dried every year before cold weather.

Solving Self-Sterility in Apple Blossoms

SELF-STERILITY among apple blossoms is a common condition, in which the pollen will not fertilize pistils of the same flower. This condition is common with apples and most orchard fruit trees. It can be solved in several ways. Almost every variety is more or less self-sterile.

1.—By interplanting a variety with a good pollinating one. Set in one tree to 30 to be pollinated; more will do no harm. A few illustrations will be given of how to do it. Interplant McIntosh with Cortland, Delicious, Fameuse, Astrachan, Transparent, Jonathan, Lobo. One may interplant Spy with Delicious, Golden Delicious, Wealthy, Rome, Oldenburg, Wagener, Astrachan and McIntosh. Interplanted varieties must blossom at same time and furnish lots of good pollen. Do not have more than four rows of an unfruitful variety without an interplanted kind for cross-pollination.

2.—By keeping more bees. Place two to three hives per acre of orchard. Locate them in the orchard in a warm, sunny place. Keep more of them in a season of poor weather, such as rain, cold winds and cool weather. If one has no bees he may hire from a nearby beekeeper.

3.—By top-grafting some trees to a desired pollenizer variety. Select trees that are well within the orchard rather than near one side or end. There should be some tree for pollen production in every 500 square feet of orchard.

4.—By introducing bouquets of good pollenizers. Cut branches of a pollen variety that are in full bloom, place them in tubs of water and distribute through the orchard, and not very near the beehives. This is a temporary expedient and suffices only for one season. It is quite a job, but may be the most important just then to do. It must be done again each year, till the intergrafted scions come to blossom.

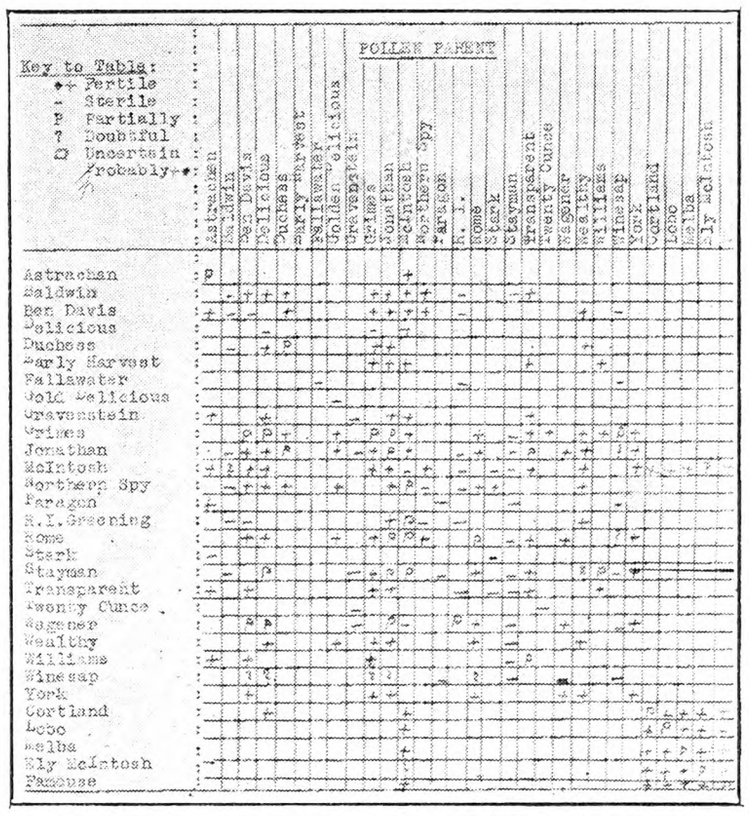
Qualifications of a Good Pollenizer

A.—It should give plenty of good pollen, of a cross-compatible variety and should blossom at the same time. This means a cross-fertile sort. Rhode Island Greening, Baldwin, Gravenstein, are nearly worthless in this regard. Their pollen is scant and of poor quality.

B.—The blooming periods of the two varieties must closely coincide or well overlap, so there will be plenty of time during good weather for the pollination work to be done.

C.—The pollenizer should come into bearing as early as its mated variety. Spy is late in blossoming and tardy in reaching blossoming age; Astrachan, McIntosh and Transparent are early. A coincidence of bloom is imperative for the best of results. It is well to study the blossom dates of interplanted trees.

D.—The pollenizer should be an annual bearer, or blossoming sort. Some varieties bloom and fruit mostly in alternate years, i.e. Transparent and Spy,



Pollen Chart

and such kinds are much less valuable for cross-pollinating purposes.

E.—The pollenizer should be a desirable commercial variety so as to be of value aside from its pollen production. Here is a real problem for the fruit-grower, as he cannot afford a tree just for its pollen. But he would better do this than risk the loss of a crop. It may pay to leave a few trees of poor quality for a few years, as they may be worth much just for pollen, till the interplanted or intergrafted trees grow to the blossom age. M. B. CUMMINGS.

Long Acres Surveys His Home State

INQUIRIES come to me from many people in many States, wishing to know something about Michigan, the location of its various industries, its various priced lands, climate, etc., so this is written as a broad survey of the State.

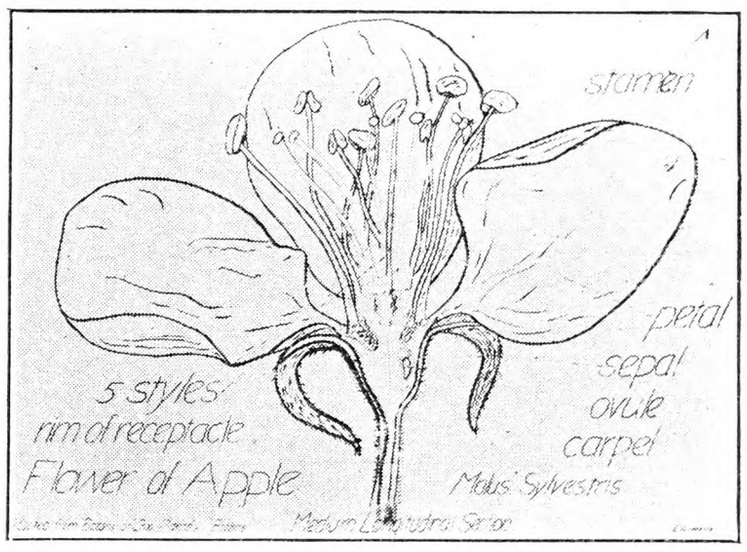
The so-called fruit belt of Michigan extends along the western side adjacent to the lake, and is rarely more than 10 miles wide, and sometimes not over three. Beginning in the extreme southwest corner, and extending to a little above Traverse Bay, this fruit belt is the home of peaches, pears, plums and small fruits to about as far north as Manistee, after which the whole region on to Traverse City is almost one cherry orchard. For some reason of climate, soil and air currents, this region is adapted to cherry-growing, so that hundreds of acres and multiple thousands of trees are found there. All along the fruit belt, land is held at from $100, for the poorer land or bad location, to $1,500 an acre in good locations. The fruit farmer may make as much as $1,000 an acre, but more often barely makes a living, plus expenses, especially since fruit prices have dropped, the drop being due partly to agricultural depression extending over the past 10 years, and partly to active competition from California, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana and Ontario.

With the exception of the fruit belt, Michigan is divided roughly into other belts each with its own products. The southern tiers of counties are given over entirely to general farming, this section being a rich, well-watered, fertile, gently rolling land of quiet plenty, with few cities and few industries other than farming. It is a land with no poverty, no crime problem, no millionaires, no excitement, just a plain, quiet people, living lives of exceptional beauty and peace. This is the "Oak Opening" land written about by Fenimore Cooper. It must be remembered that Michigan issues a city charter for populations of as little as 3,000, so this land has cities, but most of them smaller than New York villages of the larger class. The folks raise some grain, keep some cows, sell some hay and potatoes, just a general farm proposition. Land sells from $50 to $200 an acre and farms range from 40 to 160 acres.

North of this farm land is the great industrial belt of Michigan extending from Muskegon, through such cities as Grand Rapids, Flint, Lansing, Pontiac, to Detroit, and creating the automobile center of the world. The land throughout this belt is given over to general farming and trucking, but is poor soil, so the farm belt lying each side of this industrial belt is nothing to brag about. Land may be purchased for as little as $10 an acre, but the old adage applies here too, "You can't get something for nothing." Many fine people live in this belt, and there are spots of fine fertility but, on the whole, it is far from a good farming proposition.

North of the industrial belt lies the bean belt, in which practically the whole bean crop for which Michigan is famed is raised. There is some general farming carried on with barley, rye and oats as cash crops and feed crops along with the beans. Bean-growing is a job requiring expert knowledge and experience, along with special farm tools, and is not especially profitable but, on the whole, the farmers in the bean region are fairly prosperous. Land may be bought from $10 to $100 an acre, depending upon improvements.

Just north of the bean belt and extending to the straits is the potato region of Michigan, in which are raised those fine-looking and better-tasting Petoskey Russets which delight the buyer's eye. Like all special crops, such as peaches, beans, cherries and wheat, the price of potatoes fluctuates to such an extent that raising them is more or less of a gamble. You may get rich and you may go broke, but frequently you just get by. This section of Michigan has thousands of acres unimproved which may be bought for as little as $5 an acre, but it is a tough job to clear the land from second-growth brush, huge stumps and roots, so only the young man endowed with the pioneer spirit should tackle it.

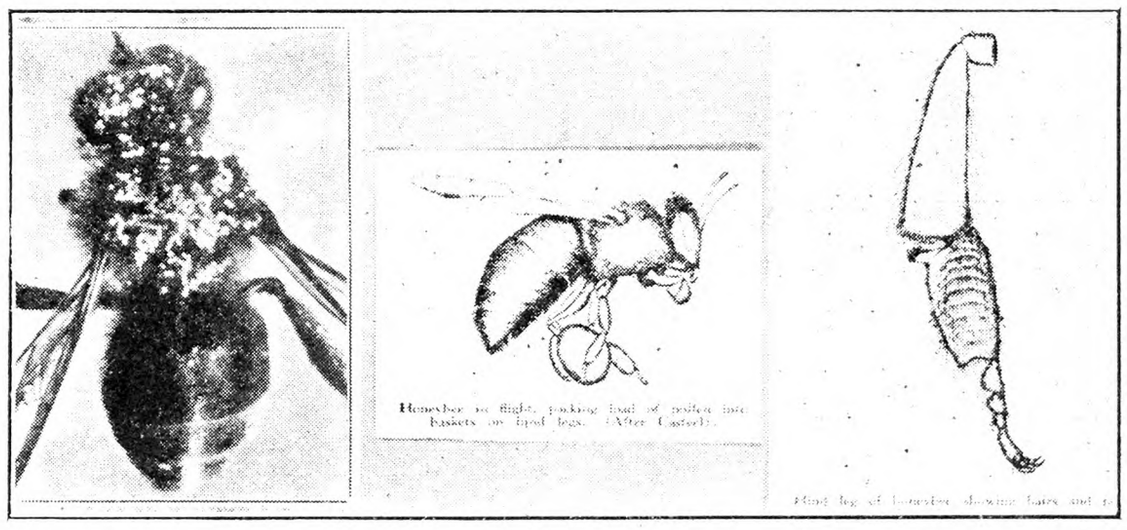


This apple blossom is cut open "up and down," showing essential parts of it that are concerned in the process of cross pollination. There are legends for each structure. Although all parts of the flower are present, still it is necessary for each blossom to receive pollen from some other variety, to fertilize the ovary and set the fruits. Bees will visit the blossoms for pollen to make bee bread and to get nectar. Pollen is borne in the anthers, and the nectar is down near the base of the ovary, and in getting it the bee must dive down past the anthers and in so doing it gets loaded with pollen and unloads some other kind which lodges on the pistil to fertilize it.

The entire northeast section of Michigan is largely wild land although it is organized into counties and contains a sprinkling of settlers. It contains many State forest reservations and State parks, and is the ideal vacation land, but far from ideal for farmers. The northern peninsula also is organized into counties and has much good farm land, but has lost heavily in population, and is going backward as far as farming is concerned.

This then sums up Michigan, although these lines are general, not arbitrary. Sugar beets are raised wherever low lands abound all over the State. Even the fruit belt counties do some dairying and grain-raising, while the bean sections also have some dairying and general farming. As a rule a man will succeed best with something with which he is most familiar, so anyone coming to Michigan should choose the section corresponding more nearly to the one which he leaves. I studied fruit-raising for years before I actually bought a farm, and then learned that I knew almost nothing about the business. It requires as many brains to raise beans or potatoes, to build up a dairy herd or a reputation for the best rye, as it does for any other line of business and experience is as valuable.

So much for Michigan; now for some home news. The plow and the hoe are busy as usual. Plowing away from small fruit and tree rows and hoeing the rows is the regular job for weeks ahead. We have one lone chicken and nary a hen wants to sit. Calvin will soon plant his flower garden, as-



Left, honeybee, showing grains of pollen on body. Center, bee in flight, packing load of pollen into baskets on hind legs. Right, hind leg of bee, showing hairs and pollen basket.

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MAY & JUNE PLANTING TIME
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4 American Spruce, 4 Norway Spruce, 2 Chinese Arborvitae.
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Describes 175 exquisite varieties, many new. Tells how to grow. 36 pages, 45 illustrations. It's free!
The famous beautiful **Rainbow Collection** of thirty bulbs, all different named varieties, but not labeled, blooming size, $1.00 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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GLADIOLUS: 5 Giant Nymph Bulbs, 1 Mother Machree Bulblet and 100 Regal Lily Seeds Included with 100 mixed bulbs or 10 each 5 varieties, labeled, $1.25 prepaid. Price list.
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We are headquarters for the Blakemore variety having been selected by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to distribute this new variety to the public. Our new 60-page catalog offers a complete line of nursery stock, also more than forty other varieties of Strawberry Plants. Write for free copy.
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Just the money-maker you should grow this season. Freshly dug, well rooted, Northern grown.
Strawberry Plants carefully packed, $1.25—100; $4.00—500; $7.75—1000; $34.00—5000. Postpaid. Jas. M. Britton, Chepachet, R. I.

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STRAWBERRY PLANTS PREMIER $5.50 in 5,000 lots, add 50c for 1,000 lots. New Blakemore, Chesapeake; all standard Varieties as reasonable. Free catalogue.
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Certified Raspberry Plants
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BERT BAKER, Hoosick Falls, N. Y

sisted by baby, who loves to dig in the dirt. An April shower is loosening some very hard ground. A tinge of green is showing on trees and bushes. All is well on Long Acres.

Berrien Co., Mich. L. B. REBER.

Plants for Water Gardens

Almost everyone constructs a pool too deep, and years of practice convince me that the large majority of aquatic plants are better off if planted not over eight or 10 inches below the surface of the water. This is particularly the case if the season is cold or backward. Therefore, if your pond or pool is too deep grow the plants in boxes or tubs, having good rich soil and bring them up to about eight or 10 inches below the water line by raising on boxes, bricks or concrete tiles. This growing in shallow water will cause them to start earlier as the sun has then much more power to warm the water. Some plants like the Egyptian lotus will not start until the weather is comparatively warm, but grow very quickly when they do start.

Ordinary pond lilies usually start to grow early, and generally flower until sharp frost in the Fall, and the hardy varieties are very satisfactory. Myriophyllum or parrot's feather is a comparatively hardy plant and if not frozen at the roots will live out all Winter. The variegated Japanese Calamus is an extremely handsome plant, and is very hardy and easily grown. Our native Pontederia or pickerel weed is a very fine plant when in bloom, as its bright blue flowers show to a good advantage, but it is always late in starting, and the leaves turn brown with the first cool nights in the Fall. I have purposely omitted all tropical plants from this list, as they should not be planted until really warm weather. H. W. HALES.

Half-size Cold Frames for Amateurs

For commercial and market gardeners' use the ordinary 3x6-ft. hotbed sash is no doubt the best size, and it probably never will be supplanted by any other. There are, however, many places where the smaller size sashes, 3x3 ft., can be used to great advantage, especially by the amateur gardener, and good results obtained at comparatively little cost and trouble. The small size of the sashes renders them not only more easily handled, but the comparatively light weight renders them particularly convenient for less muscular gardeners. Then, too, they are easier reached for planting, weeding and watering than the large size, and the frames themselves can be made of thinner wood than the larger size. This allows the frames to be more readily moved from one place to another in the garden. These small sashes are now made for three rows of 10-inch glass and this gives much more light than the old style with small-sized panes.

Then again, the sashes being small, allows the whole sash to be dipped into white lead paint when being manufactured, and this is no small advantage for permanency for it allows the paint to run into and fill all joints and crevices, and by twice dipping and giving two coats before glazing they will last for years. Those living far out in the country can thus get the sashes at comparatively small cost and by glazing the sashes themselves have an extremely handy article. In glazing, however, do not given the glass more than one-quarter of an inch lap, as this is ample for any purpose, and the breakage is very much less than where a wider lap is used, as there is less space for ice to form in the lap. H. W. HALES.

Tinfoil for Cutworms

I usually save the tinfoil in which candy and other substances coming from the store are wrapped. This is cut in pieces about two inches square to be wrapped about the stems of such plants as cabbage, cauliflower, tomato, etc., when planting in the field. This is a little troublesome, but it forms an impenetrable armor against the cutworm and avoids the disappointment of going out some morning and finding half of your best plants decapitated. A. M.

Pennsylvania.

R. N.-Y.—We knew one man who protected squash vines from the borers in this way.

Chorizema Cordatum

What can you tell me about Chorizema cordatum? Is it hardy or is it a tropical plant? It was exhibited at Philadelphia Flower Show with the acacia display, I think. It has a leaf resembling holly leaf, and has a small orange and red pea-shaped flower. MRS. C. B. T.

Pennsylvania.

Chorizema cordatum is a native of Australia, and is not hardy in the Northern States. Several varieties of Chorizema are grown in the open in Florida and Southern California; some of them are half climbing in habit. They are charming greenhouse subjects for Spring bloom, and are freely grown in Europe. They are of easy greenhouse culture, receiving much the same treatment as Azaleas and heaths. As their showy pea-shaped flowers indicate they are leguminous plants. Old-time British gardeners used to class Chorizemas with Callistemon, and many of the Ericas, as "New Holland plants," which were specially desirable for conservatory decoration where a moderate temperature was maintained.

Coast to Coast Trip

What They Say

In sending for the itinerary for the trip to the Northwest we get comments such as this:

"We are very enthusiastic readers of your fine paper and are sure that any tour under your guidance would be worth while."—D. H. W.

"I went last year and want to go again."—MRS. S. A. V. W.

"Friends have been so enthusiastic over their trip of last year that Mr. D—thinks we should go this year."—MRS. B. D.

"Could you give me the name of any woman going from Connecticut anywhere near Litchfield County as I would like to get in touch with someone going." —MRS. H. M. B.

"Thanks for the literature. I am inclined to join the party again this year and will send in my reservation the last of the week."—MRS. A. C.

First Reservations Have Reached Us

The first reservations for the Second Annual Coast to Coast Tour have been received and we call this a good omen for the success of the trip. The interest is very great, and we are sure there will be a ready response. For the convenience of readers we are printing the cost of the trip which can be kept for reference.

The all-expense rates for THE RURAL NEW-YORKER Tour from New York City and return are as follows:

One person in upper berth	$317.40
One in lower berth	342.40
Two in lower berth, each	324.40
Two in compartment, each	347.40
Three in compartment, each	334.40
Two in drawing room, each	364.40
Three in drawing room, each	347.40
Four in drawing room, each	334.40

Deduct the following amounts from above rates if departing from any of the stations named below:

Albany	$ 5.12 less
Schenectady	6.07 less
Utica	10.57 less
Syracuse	13.63 less
Rochester	18.25 less
Buffalo	22.22 less

Children 12 years and over full fare. Rates for children under 12 years upon application.

Send $6 as deposit with your reservation.

The entire cost is covered by this lump sum and you have only such incidentals as laundry and postage stamps. You can almost leave your pocketbook home.

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A History of Grape-growing in the Eastern United States

BY F. E. GLADWIN

PART IV.

Thus far the attempts to grow grapes in Eastern United States have largely been with foreign varieties, imported from many countries, and in most instances cared for by experts or vine-dressers brought over with the vines. These experts knew just how the different varieties were pruned and otherwise cared for in their native haunts, and quite naturally they were given the same attentions in their new home. While practically all the vine-dressers had been successful in Europe, yet when they could not make the established practices work here, there arose much dissension among the various nationalities on many of the questions of culture here. Even today many of our recent immigrants undertake to grow native American grapes as they did foreign sorts in their homeland. The Frenchman, the German, the Italian, and the Englishman each has brought with him rule-of-thumb methods which he strives to adapt to very different plants, growing under very dissimilar conditions.

We know that many attempts were later made to introduce the Vinifera into Eastern United States in spite of all the failures that had gone before. But it is likewise apparent that the real reasons for the failures were not fully recognized. The knowledge gained from the pioneering efforts was, however, of the greatest importance in the later development of American viticulture, when based on native grapes as the foundation stocks. Considerable was learned of soils, length of growing seasons, etc.

We have previously mentioned the introduction of the native or near native variety, Alexander, through its dissemination by Peter Legaux. Wherever vines of this variety were planted they did exceedingly well, as compared with the foreign introductions. The news of the successful culture of the Alexander spread rapidly, and it was not long before it was quite extensively planted in widely scattered areas. Undoubtedly the Alexander was a direct product of the wild native Vitis Labrusca which abounded from Maine to Georgia with an admixture of the Vinifera. It is supposed to have been found first growing in the vicinity of Philadelphia in a mixed planting of Old World varieties. This variety ripened its fruit rather late, so that it did not mature well in New York or New England, but in the vicinity of Cincinnati it proved a sure cropper, and good vintages were the rule. When fully ripe Alexander is quite sweet, but too coarse and pulpy for dessert purposes. The clusters are of fair size with medium berries. These are placed rather compactly. The skin is thick and a deep black. There is some suggestion of a relationship between Alexander and the Catawba, which followed it in American viticulture, in that both quite commonly show several green berries among the normally colored and ripened ones. But even though Alexander proved unsuitable to some localities by reason of its late maturity; nevertheless it showed itself very hardy.

The introduction of the Alexander gave new life to American viticulture. The vine and its culture became the subject of many writers, and the virtues of founding and the rapid development of grape-growing were encouraged. Most of the writers of this period were of the firm conviction that the native grape must give the foundation on which a successful and permanent industry must rise. John Adlum, writing in 1809, and speaking of the Alexander grape, says: "I think it would be well to push the culture of that grape without losing time and efforts in search of foreign vines." Jefferson, it appears, much favored the rapid development of American grape-growing, and no doubt stimulated the writing of Adlum's "Cultivation of the Vine," the first American book dealing with American grapes.

The introduction of Alexander and the successes which it met generally, instead of checking the search for other and better varieties, only served to stimulate the hunt for other seedlings, with the hope that some would be found in which the faults of Alexander would be reduced or entirely lacking. Looking back over the many years that were devoted to trials of foreign grapes, one can but wonder what might have been the history of eastern grape-growing, if the problem had been approached, as it was later, through the domestication of native wild vines and the seedlings therefrom. At any rate once this procedure was suggested directly as a result of the finding and dissemination of the Alexander, grape-growing in the East seemed to have leaped all the barriers that had seemed insurmountable. From now on, while the number of introductions were not great, each new variety marks a distinct advance over the previous one. The Catawba and Isabella were introduced into general culture at about the same time, although the former it would seem had been under observation a few years earlier. Since these varieties have meant so much in the viticulture of Eastern United States it seems desirable to write of them at some length. As Isabella would seem to have been under cultivation, a trifle earlier than Catawba it will be considered first.

The Isabella Grape

While this variety is of little consequence in the viticulture of the United States today it at one time was quite well thought of and considerably planted. It was introduced about the year 1816, although it was known some years previous, and for many years it and Catawba were the chief native varieties. Isabella does not require quite so long a season for ripening as the former, hence it was planted farther north than Catawba. The origin of Isabella is unknown, but it is suspected that its original home was in one of the Carolinas.

Before the Concord was introduced into American vineyarding Isabella was quite generally grown in the Chautauqua-Erie region, and it was at that time the best black or blue variety. Some difficulty was experienced in bringing it to ripeness in many seasons in the section, so that when the Concord, an earlier maturing sort, became available for extensive planting Isabella waned in popularity. Thus it may be said that the development of the section now known as the Chautauqua Grape Belt received impetus from the Isabella. Here as with the cultivation of vines in general, the principal usage of the fruit was for juice or wine. Had the Concord, and the subsequent seedlings from it not come into being very shortly, it is quite probable that Isabella would have been the foundation variety for many other new grapes. There is every reason to believe that its growing contributed much to the future of eastern grape-growing although the variety in itself was inferior. Men who had or were about to become interested in the culture of the vine were much encouraged by its behavior and came to believe, as was afterward proven, that there was to be a future in the growing of pure native grapes or hybrids in Eastern States.

The Introduction of the Catawba

The next most important event in the founding of a permanent American viticulture based on native vines, was the introduction of the Catawba grape. If this variety had not come when it did it is quite probable that eastern grape-growing would have lagged for many years. But the discovery of it and its rapid dissemination gave an impetus that was not to wane. The origin of the Catawba is to this day somewhat beclouded, although most agree that it is a derivation from the pure native Labrusca. Nicholas Longworth, than whom there was no other more interested in establishing the vine, writes, "I received recently a letter from Mr. Alves of Henderson, Ky. He was born in North Carolina, and says that he heard of the Catawba grape in the upper part of North Carolina nearly 40 years ago, and that it was discovered near the Catawba River, from which it derived its name." This was written in 1849, hence it would seem that the Catawba first came to notice about the year 1800. However Major John Adlum, soldier, surveyor, judge and author introduced it into general cultivation. Mr. Longworth, of Cincinnati, was one of the first to receive a goodly supply of the Catawba, and subsequently he distributed it in large quantities and in many localities. Indiana, Ohio and Missouri planted rather extensively of the variety, and its culture was encouraged in the region about Philadelphia. Catawba was a very decided improvement over the Alexander, since the latter was almost exclusively a wine grape, while Catawba not only yielded a superior wine, but it was relished for dessert purposes. Mr. Adlum considered it to be worth all others, indigenous or exotic, for wine purposes. It would seem that the urge to better agriculture through new fruit varieties was no different in the early days than we now find it. From the writings of Adlum, Longworth and others it is indicated that the Catawba flourished under more diverse conditions of climate than it does today. Almost without exception it was reported as ripening well, and the wine made from it seems to have been satisfactory for most tastes. Then as later, this variety was used largely in the making of two types of wine, a sparkling juice, and a dry wine. Today one would not think of planting Catawba in many of the regions where it once apparently succeeded. But perhaps it did not usually attain the ripeness that we demand today, or else the large users did not insist on a high-class content than was actually necessary in order to produce a desirable juice. It is interesting in this connection to quote Nicholas Longworth on the subject of testing for maturity. "To test its maturity, press out a tumbler full of must, and if you have no saccharometer, put in it a fresh-laid hen's egg. If of proper maturity, the egg will then rise the size of a quarter of a dollar above the juice. If not rich it will sink. The Catawba should in favorable seasons weigh from 90 to 97 by our saccharometers." As other native grapes were introduced, probably better adapted than Catawba for many of the localities, the latter was gradually eliminated until its cultivation was confined only to those regions where it attained the highest degree of maturity. In our day we recognize several limited, but well-defined sections where the Catawba has been grown almost exclusively for many years; and even to this day if it is planted at all, it is only in those localities known to be especially favorable for its cultivation.

(To Be Continued)

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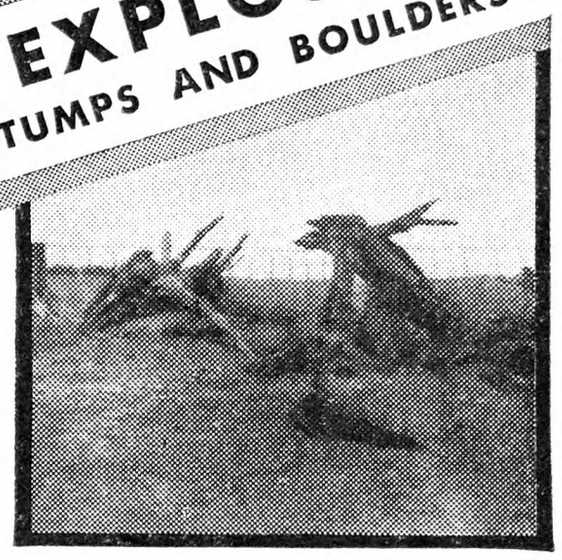

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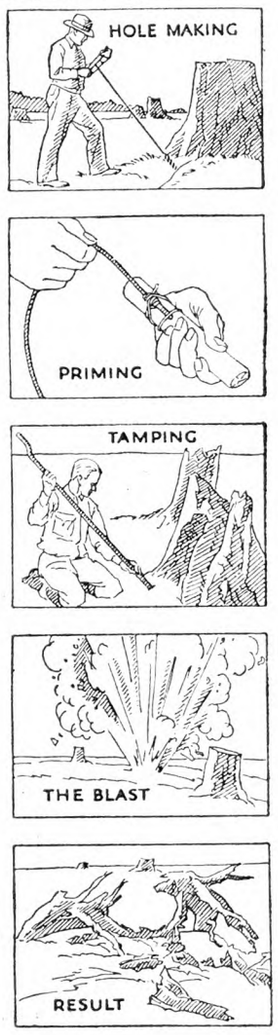

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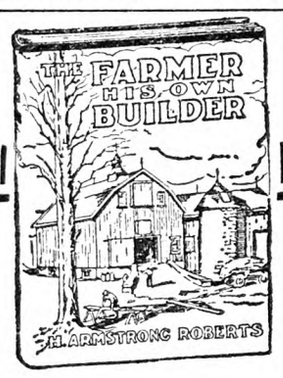

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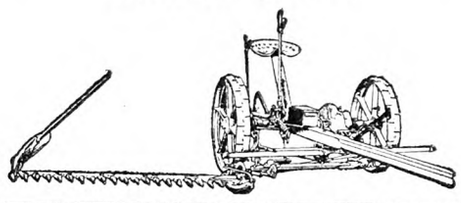

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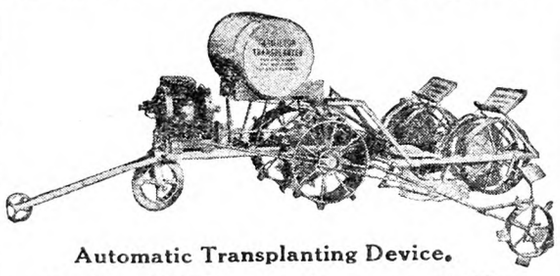

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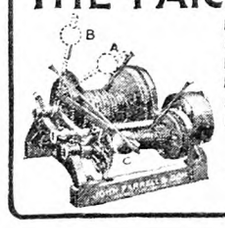

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News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

Indications continue to point to a heavy set of peaches in southern and eastern Pennsylvania, provided the weather continues relatively frost-free. The peach thinning problem will be nearly State-wide if nothing happens to reduce automatically the set. The apple situation is still very uncertain with weak flower buds, drought injured trees, and the like complicating the prospects.

The Gardener's Monthly for December, 1863, contains the following item: "Reading an old English work recently, I came to a reference to page 363, volume 1, of the New York Board of Agriculture Transactions, in which it is said to be a communication from Mr. John Jay, describing an apple tree in New York, which bears fruit, each being half sour and half sweet; and this was produced by splitting two scions—one of a sweet apple and the other of a sour—longitudinally through the bud, then banding the two together as one scion, and then grafting this spliced scion as one into the stock. I should be glad to know from any of your correspondents whether this tree is still in existence, or any account of it."

Ninety-five color sets for maple syrup grading have been distributed during the past two months and 29 New Hampshire producers have applied for and are using the New England label in connection with the sale of their product, according to the New Hampshire Department of Agriculture. The interest manifested in the sale of maple products in conformity with established grades exceeds anticipations and indicates a forward step by the producers, the department says.

There is one more idea at least on how large is a commercial orchard. The Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics in part of an economic study of the apple industry of the United States, says, "All orchards of 100 or more apple trees were classed as 'commercial'—all smaller as 'farm' irrespective of age or productiveness of trees." The State of Pennsylvania has adopted 10 acres for its standard. Where should the line be drawn? One of the best-known horticulturists asserts that "any orchard from which fruit is sold is a commercial orchard."

Bulletin 508 of the University of California Agricultural Experiment Station notes that while marketing possibilities for canned prunes appear to be good, commercial production has not increased appreciably because of spoilage losses from swelling of the cans by hydrogen gas, formed by corrosion of the metal in the container. It is recommended that canned prunes be distributed very soon after packing.

W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, Ottawa, Canada, delivered a talk before the International Horticultural Congress in England last Summer on "National Tastes in Apples." As its title states, it deals with the varieties of apples preferred in most of the countries of the world. This information was assembled from a questionnaire. Just to show how this worked out with some of our more popular apples, these varieties were preferred in the following total number of countries: Baldwin, 8; Ben Davis, 10; Delicious, 16; Gravenstein, 19; Jonathan, 23; McIntosh, 11; Yellow Newtown, 15; Red Astrachan, 12; Rome, 14; Winesap (not Stayman Winesap), 20, Yellow Transparent, 10; York Imperial, 8. Mr. Macoun discusses the most widely favored sorts of apples as follows: Examining the lists of varieties given by correspondents in many parts of the world, and taking into consideration both their cultivation and popularity in different countries, and also their wide distribution and value for export, one is inclined to place 12 of the most cosmopolitan and important varieties in the following order of importance and, possibly, of popularity. Doubtless few persons would put these in the same order or have the same 12. It is largely a matter of opinion. Ben Davis, for instance, would not be tolerated by many, but it has played and continues to play, an important part in the export trade. The list is: Jonathan, Winesap, Newtown Pippin, Gravenstein, Delicious, Cox's Orange, McIntosh, Red Astrachan, Rome Beauty, Yellow Transparent, Cleopatra, Esopus Spitzenberg, Ben Davis." Mr. Macoun's list of "best" apples, so far as quality is concerned, are Cox's Orange, Delicious and its red sports, Esopus Spitzenberg, Golden Delicious, McIntosh, and Northern Spy. It is regrettable that this speech cannot be reviewed at greater length, since it would be of great interest to all lovers of apples, especially to those interested in varieties and their economic uses.

R. H. SUDDS.

Spring in the Finger Lakes

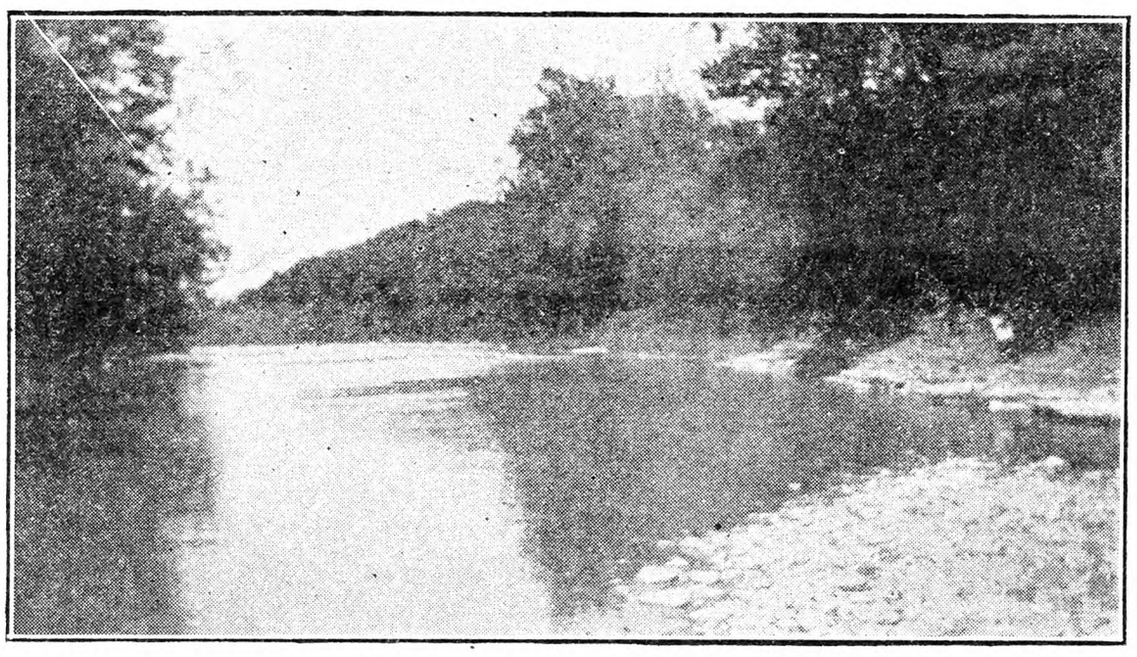
Spring has at last come to the Lake Country, perhaps more seasonal than usual. Crop weather seems fairly favorable. The farmers take advantage of the sunny days to start plowing. It seems that all seasons have their jokes, and that Spring's especial one is to drive the plowman back to shelter by leaden skies and a downpour, and then laugh in the form of sudden sunshine. One of those April showers is at present beating against the windows. The Hepaticas that a few moments ago opened pastel petals to the sun are now closed and drooping. Robins find the newly-spaded flower beds a choice place for worms.

The pine's tossed branches are still. Perhaps Spring comes to the pines first of all. Surely the eerie moaning of dark Winter days gave place, even before the first robin came, to a gentle whispering not unlike rushing waters heard from a distance.

How symbolic trees are! The pine never could suggest anything but strength and rugged character, while the willow is the embodiment of grace. Just now the yellow tops of the willow grove against the deep green of pines is a picture of rare beauty.

The Delphiniums are coming up in huge clumps. A light sprinkling of soot keeps them back until their special time, the sun of late April. Old plaster will be laid close to the roots also. From England comes this secret of plaster and soot. The English regard the blue of Delphiniums with as much importance as the Irish do their blue flax.

Seneca Co., N. Y. ELLEN C. RICKARD.



Lakelike in appearance, yet a portion of the picturesque Canaseraga Creek, in Livingston County, N. Y. Along its banks grow many graceful willows, sycamores, which are indeed beautiful in Summer, elms, etc. Woodbine and bittersweet vines are to be found twined around their branches, which add to their beauty, especially in the Autumn.—RUTH NICHOLS.

Hen Manure on Garden

What is the best way to use chicken manure on a garden? W. L. J.
Virginia.

Unless mixed with a large amount of litter, it is better spread on the ground after plowing and worked in. There is great advantage in making it as fine as possible, and, if dry, smashing the lumps with a spade on a hard surface, or running it through a mill, is a good plan. The fewer lumps there are the more good it will do to the current crop.

As hen manure is largely nitrogen, it should be supplemented with phosphoric acid for most garden crops. At least one part of acid phosphate to nine of hen manure is needed, or, better yet, a mixed fertilizer low in nitrogen, such as one analyzing 3-8-6, may be used. The potash is essential for many crops, and our soil surface is usually deficient in this. There is also something about nitrogen and potash in close co-operation that appears to hasten the working of nitrogen. This is a fact of observation, though the exact reason is not known.

There are more than 500,000 species of insects known to science, and an amateur gardener often feels that at least half of them are camping out in his backyard.

Making Out the Seed Order

Although I have purchased seeds for several years and have pretty well-established ideas as to what varieties I want, as well as to what seedsman I want those varieties from, nevertheless I spend considerable time studying the various catalogs received and am always on the lookout for something new or better than I have had in the past. While good seed costs money, this cost forms a very small percentage of the total cost of producing a crop. In my own case the average seed cost is less than 5 per cent of the total cost of growing the crops. Nevertheless the success or failure of a crop depends to a very great extent upon the seed used.

In making out a seed order past experience is one of the best guides. Any particular variety which gives satisfaction one year is generally the one to stick to, also remembering to order it from the same seedsman. The choice of variety is worthy of considerable study. No definite rule can be laid down. While Crosby's Egyptian may be the best variety of beet for me, someone else may find the Detroit Dark Red best suited to his needs. A variety which succeeds in one soil and in one locality may not do well in a different section. It has been very noticeable the last few years that the more reliable seedsmen give the shortcomings of any variety as well as the advantages.

Not alone is the variety important but also the strain of that variety. A reliable seedsman attempts to keep the same strain year after year. Strains from various seedsmen may differ so much that they would hardly be recognized as the same variety. About seven years ago in co-operation with the Connecticut vegetable specialist I conducted a cabbage demonstration on my place with the Copenhagen Market variety. There were 10 packages of Copenhagen Market seed, each package from a different seedsman in the State. All were planted the same day and received identical care and growing conditions. Three of the strains proved much earlier than the others but were much smaller heads. However, they brought much more per pound than the later strains. One strain in particular was not marketable until nearly all the other rows had been cut and sold, but the heads were unusually large. This demonstration showed very forcibly that the strain of any one variety was as important as the variety itself.

One other year I conducted another demonstration with Mr. Wilkinson, the vegetable specialist. This time 10 different strains of a carrot variety were used. In this demonstration the variation in time to the selling stage was not conspicuous. There was, however, a big variation between the 10 strains as to the percentage of marketable carrots and also some of the strains had too large a percentage not true to name.

Generally speaking the more simplified we can keep our variety list the better. For instance if we have found a strain of Crosby's Egyptian beet which is satisfactory, we stick to it rather than try to grow Detroit Dark Red as well. Two distinct varieties of beets or any other vegetable mixed together or tied in the same bunch do not make a satisfactory appeal to the customer. Using different varieties for trial purposes, to prolong the season, or such special reasons is entirely justifiable and quite a different matter. Thos. Laxton and Alderman are two entirely different varieties of peas but I grow them both, as the Alderman variety comes on after the Thos. Laxton is entirely gone.

Good seeds cost money to produce and most of us realize that a little more spent to obtain extra good seed is a pretty good investment. True, the highest price seed is not necessarily the best, but a seed firm which is able to command a higher price year after year is pretty apt to have a superior product. One of the most interesting things about looking over the annual seed catalogs is to spot out any new varieties. I get real pleasure out of trying in a small way any new varieties which looks promising.

Two of the seedsmen from whom I purchase make a practice of marking the percentage of germination on each package. In actual outdoor conditions which are so variable, one cannot expect to get the same percentage of germination as labeled. Nevertheless, the labeling is a good idea and has considerable value at planting time. In making out the seed order, whether a commercial or a home gardener, do not forget to include a few flower seeds. They give an added joy to the garden well worth the small expense and trouble. D. M. C.

Connecticut.

Planning the Farm Garden

A plan of the farm garden should be drawn on paper. The garden should be arranged with long rows and far enough apart for horse cultivation. Also have the garden as close to the house as possible.

The advantages of a plan are, that you will have a better idea how much seed to order. Also you can have a better supply of vegetables, because if you plant without any plan there will be times when part of the garden will be idle, and other times when something should be planted and the garden all taken up. In drawing up the plan try to work in the early crops first, but if you haven't enough early crops to cover the garden leave the balance of the land vacant for awhile and go back and work in the second early and late crops.

Plan to raise three crops, in some places you might work in four, while others only two. After the plan is made for the later crops, go back to the vacant spot in the early garden and plan some crops that will work in with the later crops you have planned for that spot.

After the plan is drawn up to include the different plantings you want to make then go over the plan to find any vacant spots. These spots should be planted to such crops as potatoes, onions, cabbage, etc. Often two vegetables can be grown in the same row, for instance, a cabbage plant can be placed between muskmelon hills without hurting either one. Here is an example of three crops I raised last year, early potatoes with corn planted in middle between rows after last working of potatoes. Soon as the corn was gathered the stalks were cut off close to the ground, the land was replowed and harrowed, then it was sown to turnip and kale. R. C.

Virginia.

Ethan Brooks

One of the oldest subscribers to THE R. N.-Y., Ethan Brooks, of West Springfield, Mass., died on March 11 in his 100th year, having passed his 99th birthday on Jan. 10. As a young man he entered the employ of the Parsons Paper Co. of Holyoke and acted as a sales agent in Ohio for two years, but having been born and brought up on the farm, agriculture appealed to him more strongly than selling paper and he returned to West Springfield and purchased the large farm where he lived the rest of his life. He used to own a large herd of Milking Shorthorns and when the Percheron horse was introduced to this country he purchased a fine stallion of this breed, that was kept for breeding purposes.

Mr. Brooks served one year in our State Legislature, was moderator of our town meeting for many years, and was noted for the clear and concise manner of conducting the meetings. But he was more particularly interested in religious matters and served for many years as clerk of our church society, as well as superintendent of the Sunday school and teaching a class of adult members. He contributed liberally to the work of the American Board for Home and Foreign Missions and for many other worthy objects of this nature. The last years of his life he was rather weak physically but his mind was clear and active until the very last. He did a great deal of reading and among the literature at his bedside I noticed at my last call a copy of THE R. N.-Y. whose topics he highly prized. The open Bible was his constant delight and his delight was in the law of his Lord.

After passing his seventieth birthday he superintended the planting of an orchard of apple trees, which led a neighbor to ask why at his age he was putting out an orchard, as he was not likely to live to partake of the fruit. He at once replied that he expected to eat the fruit from those trees and did; he was getting a substantial income from those trees 25 years later.

An interesting episode in his life was when over 90 years old he drove his own horse and carriage at the head of a procession to the Sibley Farm in our town when a bronze tablet was dedicated to the Justin Morgan horse, that as a colt was foaled on this farm, and was the progenitor of that splendid breed of horses known as Morgans. In later life Mr. Brooks leased many acres of his farm to the Springfield Country Club and insisted that it should be stated in the lease that there should be no playing of golf on Sunday, as he believed in a strict observance of the Sabbath day, and this restriction was rigidly observed as long as he owned the property.

Mr. Brooks is survived by two married daughters and several grandchildren and great-grandchildren. H. T. S.

Springfield, Mass.

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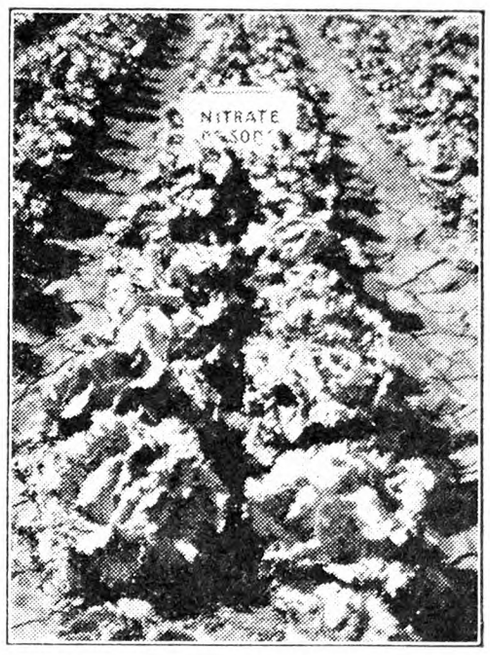

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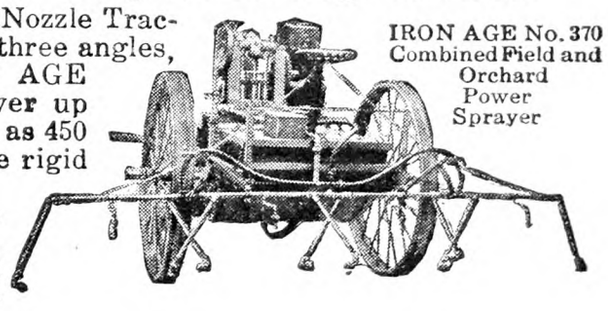

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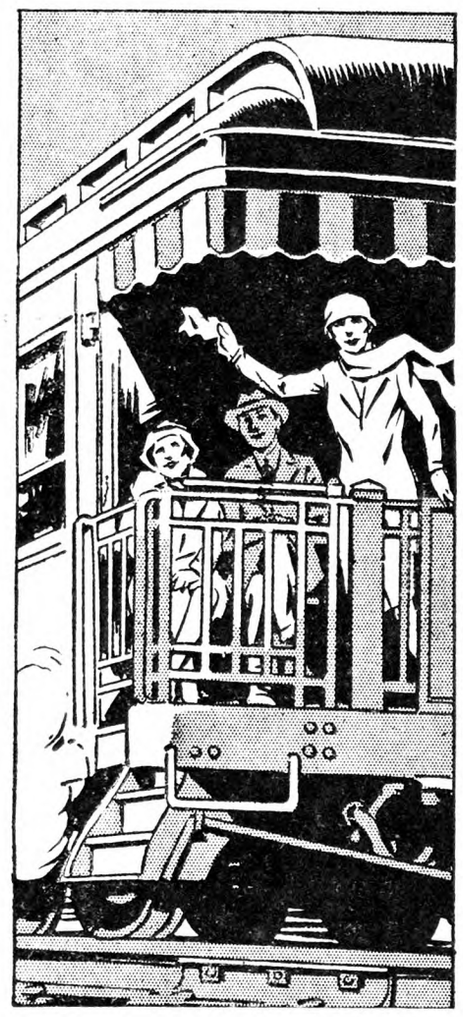

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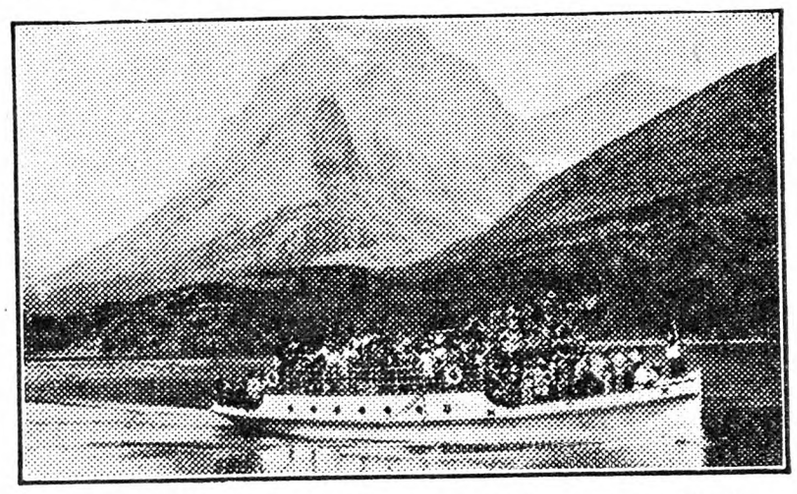

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Events of the Week

DOMESTIC. — Two young men who asked George A. Klaiber, 20 years old, of Bergenfield, N. J., for a "lift" in his automobile at Englewood, N. J., April 23, fired three bullets into his head and left him unconscious in the car after ransacking his pockets and taking $2.35. Klaiber is in Englewood Hospital and is not expected to live.

Fire destroyed the Providence Street Junior High School, under construction, at Worcester, Mass., April 22. The building was almost completed and was to be turned over to the school department in July, ready for the Fall opening. A short-circuiting and overloading of an electric wire, strung temporarily, caused the fire, Chief Charles L. McCarthy and State Fire Inspector Robert E. Molt said, following an investigation. City officials stated that $680,000 insurance on the building was carried. The loss was placed at $250,000 to $300,000.

Fire swept the Summer resort colony in the Berkshire Hills at Lenox, Mass., April 25, destroying the Hotel Aspinwall, several cottages and a large stretch of woods before it was brought under control. Damage was estimated at $1,000,000. Hundreds of volunteer fire fighters from Lenox and other villages in the resort section near the Western Massachusetts State line fought the blaze, which at one time threatened to wipe out the entire resort. The fire started in the hotel and soon spread to surrounding cottages.

In a new casket, the most durable that could be obtained, the remains of Myles Standish were returned to their grave at Duxbury, Mass., April 25, never to be disturbed again. A small gathering of townspeople, headed by four ministers, assembled in the historic old Duxbury Cemetery for the picturesque ceremonies attending the reburial of the American pioneer. When Myles Standish died nearly three centuries ago, he was buried in a simple wooden coffin. At the request of his oldest living descendant, Miss Carolyn Hall, his remains were transferred in 1889 to a new coffin, also of wood. As a result of the second transfer, sponsored by the town of Duxbury and the Myles Standish Historical Association, the remains of the famed Pilgrim will rest permanently in a hermetically-sealed metal coffin, set into a cement receptacle. The grave into which the new casket was lowered is the same as that of the original burial. It is in the center of the old cemetery near the former site of the first Duxbury meeting house.

Ninety thousand sawflies, each carrying a cargo of destructive parasites, sailed from London, England, April 27, for Belleville, Ont., to do battle against the little insects which menace the wheat fields of Western Canada. The "parasite zoo" is traveling under the auspices of the Empire Marketing Board. Agents for the marketing board collected the sawflies in the wheat fields of England last Fall and the grubs later were infected with small parasites. Careful propagation produced a healthy crop of vermin which is expected to mean death to the Canadian variety.

An appeal has been taken, it was reported April 27, by Attorney General Bennett in behalf of Colonel Frederick Greene, New York State Commissioner of Public Works, from an order issued by Supreme Court Justice William F. Bleakley of Yonkers restraining the State highway officials from concealing a billboard alongside the new approach to the State bridge over the Hudson River between Highland and Poughkeepsie. When workmen started to erect a signboard for Joseph Perlmutter and his partners along the Poughkeepsie highway leading to the new span, the State, to discourage the practice and protect the scenery, is alleged to have screened off the board. Judge Bleakley granted a permanent injunction. The order is now appealed to the Appellate Division in Brooklyn. This is a test case, in which the State officials are trying to learn if they can, by such screening operations, discourage the erection of billboards near State projects.

Arkansas delegates to the national convention of Business and Professional Women's Clubs at Richmond, Va., in July, have been instructed by the Arkansas federation to wear cotton dresses. Miss Earline White of Jackson, Miss., national recording secretary of the organization, told the federation in convention at Eldorado, Ark., April 26, that an effort would be made to give similar instructions to delegates from other States to promote greater consumption of cotton.

Angered by "the mischievous and malicious practices perpetrated daily by children" against its property, the management of the Long Island Railroad issued an appeal April 28 to all clergymen and school principals on Long Island requesting their assistance in ending these activities, which in some cases were said to menace the safety of passengers. The railroad reported that its police forces since January 1 had apprehended 326 boys for committing damaging acts. The escapades included stoning and firing at trains; placing iron rods and automobile rims on the third rail; throwing boards, old automobile parts, and in one case a small building, across the tracks; stopping trains with lanterns and damaging and stealing of various kinds of apparatus and machines.

Twelve men were killed April 28 when the wild Sinclair No. 1 Cole oil well, two miles from Gladewater, Tex., exploded from a spark caused by friction. Ten others were injured, five probably fatally. Tom Cole, part owner of the well, said he saw a spark caused by the friction of lowering tools into the well. He turned to run for his life, but got only a few feet away before the explosion dashed him to the ground, searing his back and head. The well exploded with a roar, shooting flames more than 100 feet into the air. Smoke from the fire billowed over the town of Gladewater.

WASHINGTON. — An aerial parade more than 20 miles in length will be the climax of the Air Corps manoeuvers over New York City on the afternoon of May 23, the War Department announced April 22. The formation will fly over a review stand at the Floyd Bennett Flying Field, where 5,000 specially invited guests will be gathered. The program has been planned by Peter J. Brady, chairman of Mayor Walker's aviation committee, and War Department officials. Prior to the huge air review three special squadrons of nine bombers, nine attack planes and nine pursuit planes will give demonstrations over the airport to show the fighting purposes of these three branches. The combat formation to take part in the mock attack upon the city will be composed of 672 planes. They will assemble along the north shore of Long Island and the Connecticut coast and move west toward the Hudson River, which will be followed to the Battery. Flying in two tiers, one above the other, the formation will be 10 miles in length. Pursuit planes will fly above the slower units to stage mimic attacks upon them, during which all the manoeuvers of actual warfare will be carried on. As the battery is approached, according to present plans, the lower tier of planes will drop down until they are flush with the skyline of the city. Another "attack" will be made by the pursuit planes at this point.

A total of $39,644,769 has been lent from the three funds appropriated for drought relief, the national advisory loan committee of the Department of Agriculture announced April 22. From the $45,000,000 appropriation for seed and feed loans, $34,812,869 was lent; from the $20,000,000 appropriation for credit purposes, $3,608,301, and from the $2,000,000 appropriation for direct relief, $1,223,599. A total of 296,128 loans were made. The possibility that much of the drought-relief money appropriated by the last Congress may not be used was discussed in a recapitulation of these funds by the committee.

The World War debts owed to the United States at the present time, calculated on an interest rate of 4 per cent, have a valuation estimated at approximately $7,616,217,800. On June 30, 1930, the valuation on this basis was $7,740,000,000. That is the last official valuation made by the Treasury. Since that time $123,782,200 in principal and interest has been paid. This value was given at that time in the annual report of Secretary Mellon under the head of "assets" in computing the net costs of the war. It was explained that payments to be received under the various funding agreements after June 30, 1930, have been discounted so as to show their present value on a basis of 4 per cent per annum.

Synthetic methanol, which is now used increasingly in anti-freeze mixtures and contains the equivalent of 76 per cent of wood alcohol, has killed at least 208 drinkers in the United States since November, James M. Doran, chief of the Industrial Alcohol Bureau of the Treasury Department, disclosed April 28. Dr. Doran explained that the Federal government has no control over synthetic methanol or wood alcohol and that only a few States regulate their use. Appeals have been made for the enactment of stricter laws by the States.

Recording Deed; Buying on Contract

1.—I have a deed that has not yet been recorded. The deed was dated and signed in May, 1930. This deed being signed by notary public before September 1, 1930, will it be legal if we have it recorded now? 2.—We own a small place. We expect to buy a piece of land either on contract or give a mortgage on the piece of land we are buying. Which would be the better way to buy? If something should happen so that we might fail in a payment which would be better, to have a contract or mortgage on the land we are buying? 3.—Could the owner of the land, in any way, if we failed in any point of contract or mortgage, get a claim on the place we own? G. W. B.

New York.

1.—If the deed was properly executed it may be recorded at any time.

2.—It makes little difference whether you have a contract or mortgage. Most people buying property, would prefer to have a deed and give a mortgage, for then they have a record title.

3.—If the property did not sell for enough to pay the amount of the mortgage, or if the contract was foreclosed and did not sell for enough to pay the remainder of the contract, a deficiency judgment could be obtained against you, which would be a lien upon the property you now own. N. T.

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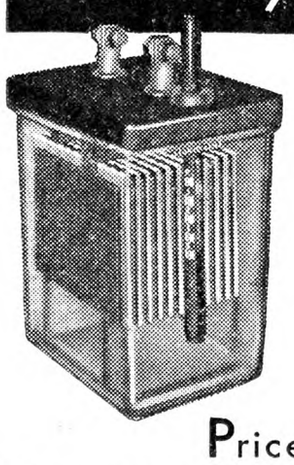

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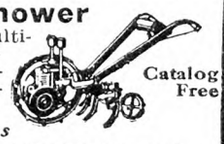

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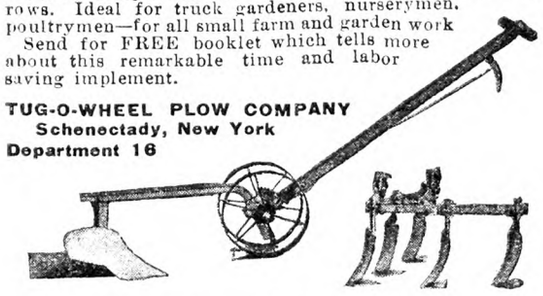

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This new Trapnest Record in pad form is handy to write on and keeps the records clean Good quality paper; 24 monthly sheets, keeping the records of 108 hens two years.
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Some Out-of-ordinary Vegetables for the Roadside Merchant

Competition is keen indeed among roadside marketers, especially along some of the heavily traveled highways, and it is getting keener. There are, of course, a number of ways of meeting this competition, such as giving a superior service, selling a better product, keeping a more attractive stand, cutting prices (a practice seldom to be recommended), attractive packages, but a feature not often tried is to handle somewhat out-of-ordinary products. In my own work, I have been able on several occasions to make rather intensive studies of roadside marketing, and have found that out-of-ordinary products have often been the means of some merchants forging ahead of their competitors.

A friend of mine in Southern Michigan has had very fine success with Florence fennel. He is fortunate in this respect in having numerous customers of Italian origin who are particularly fond of this vegetable. He tells me, though, that Americans are getting the habit, and his sales are mounting yearly. He gave out samples to his steadiest customers with instructions for cooking and serving, and added not a few new names to the fennel list. In my garden, I have found that it is a poor crop for the hot Summer months, as it goes to seed too quickly then. However, if it is planted in late June or early July in my climate it matures during the cool weather which we usually get during the last part of August and September. The part used is the enlarged base, which makes a bulb-like growth at the surface of the soil. This should be hilled up with earth when about half-grown so it will be nicely blanched when ready for use. Plant in rows any convenient distance apart and thin about eight inches apart in the row.

Another friend in Northern Ohio is making a good thing out of New Zealand spinach. This vegetable is better known than the first mentioned, but is seldom seen at roadside stands. This man tells me the he finds it a good seller during its season because there are few other boiling greens at that time. I do not know how commercial growers handle it, but I have found that it is very difficult to germinate in the open ground, and seedlings are not easy to transplant. This is my schedule of operations: The seeds are soaked in warm water for 24 hours and are then planted three to a 2½-in. pot. The pots are placed in a frame where they will get careful watering. All but one plant to a pot are pulled out, and this is knocked out of the pot when it has three or four true leaves and transplanted to its permanent place. They are rampant growers, requiring about three feet between the plants. This may sound like a lot of work, but when we remember that each plant occupies a space of six or eight square feet and cutting can continue from early Summer until Autumn it is not as bad as it sounds.

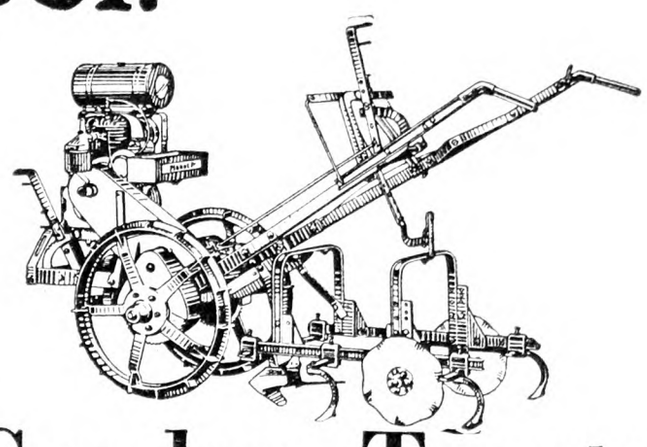
A number of roadside dealers to whom I have talked have found kale, especially the Fall-planted crop for early Spring cutting, a profitable crop to handle. I imagine this particular procedure will be restricted to more temperate climates than we have in Northern Michigan, for I find most of the varieties in pretty bad shape when Spring comes. The Siberian variety usually comes through in pretty good shape if it is wintered under a good coating of rough straw. The early crop can be started in late May and succession plantings made up to late July, all handled just like cabbage.

The friend in Southern Michigan who has made a success with fennel has also used parsley to good advantage. He told me that he kept it on hand during most of the open season, and picked up quite a few extra dollars. It is too well known to need extended comment here, except to call it to your attention.

I know a man on one of the main highways leading out of Chicago who devotes 3,000 square feet of cold frame space to dandelions, practically all of which are sold at his own stand, and this is probably a small planting compared to some. It points the way, however, to added profits for other dealers, for the business is not overdone in many places. It is not necessary to have cold frame accommodations for any but the extra-early crop. The culture of dandelions is the simplest possible, as anyone may deduce from the rapidity shown in spreading through lawns and pastures. Sow in Spring in rows a foot apart for frame culture, and far enough apart in the open to allow efficient cultivating practice. Thin to stand eight or nine inches apart in the row. The plants are ready for use the following Spring. The grower referred to varies the usual practice with a small part of his crop by digging the roots in Autumn after freezing has killed the foliage. They are then stored in dry sand and forced like witloof chicory under the bench of his small greenhouse. All of which, it is hoped, may hold some ideas for roadside merchants on the lookout for new stunts in their merchandising plans. C. W. WOOD.
Michigan.

PURSLANE is a villainous weed, but not to be despised when boiled as "greens."

Planet Jr.



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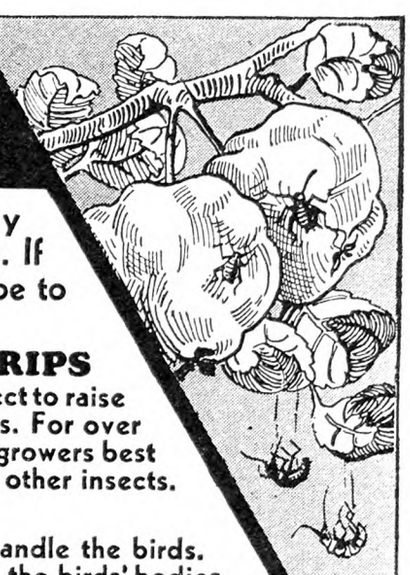

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The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

Published weekly by the Rural Publishing Company, 333 West 30th Street, New York

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New York.

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*

THE Winter just past, in the vicinity of New York, has been mild and open, but the loss of usually hardy perennial plants, even under the customary mulch, has been generally severe. It shows us how serious the effects of alternate freezing and thawing may be, and enables us to realize the benefit of a heavy snow blanket. Strawberries are showing the effects of the Winter to an unusual degree, and many Fall-planted ornamentals are in a melancholy condition. Hollyhocks always suffer badly from heaving if planted in Fall, so that most experienced gardeners transplant them in the Spring only, but this year many subjects for which Fall planting is advised have been heaved out to a destructive degree. Our friends farther north, whose gardens have been heavily blanketed with snow all Winter, will probably find their pet perennials in better condition than in sections where there has been little snow and no extremely cold weather.

*

NEW JERSEY has passed a law that, after July 1, cattle dealers and brokers and their agents must be licensed by the Department of Agriculture in order to do business in New Jersey. The law was passed to protect farmers from unscrupulous dealers who have been known to cause serious losses by their trading in diseased cattle. It also will serve to relieve reputable dealers of unfair competition from those who use unscrupulous methods. In enforcing the law the department will endeavor to obtain the names of all cattle dealers and brokers operating in the State. However, the law makes these dealers and brokers responsible for filing applications for licenses by June 1. Copies of the law and application blanks will be available about May 15 and will be sent by the department to persons requesting them. The act does not apply to agricultural co-operative associations in their dealings with members; to persons or firms dealing in less than 10 cattle a year; to dairymen permanently discontinuing business and disposing of herds, nor to dealers who receive cattle exclusively for slaughter. According to the provisions of the act, the secretary of agriculture may decline to grant or may revoke a license when he is satisfied that the dealer concerned has violated State regulations on the inter-State or intra-State movement of cattle; that he has been guilty of fraud or misrepresentation; that he has dealt in diseased cattle likely to transmit disease to other cattle or human beings, or that the dealer has refused to keep such records as might be required by the department in the administration of the law.

*

ONE of the most useful forms of service to fruit growers in recent years, developed by the State stations and Farm Bureaus, is information as to just the right time to spray for apple scab. Formerly this was largely guesswork, the only certainty being for the man who started early and kept right on. The shooting out of scab spores for new infestation from the old leaves depends much on the weather. By microscopic examinations of these old leaves, the station men can tell just what condition these spores are in and spread the news. In some States a radio service broadcasts this information. New Hampshire does this at noon, standard time, so that, while the men are in the house for dinner, the radio may be turned on for the latest information on scab development. Spray Specialist E. J. Rasmussen recommends for the pre-pink spray five quarts of liquid, or four pounds of dry lime-sulphur, to 50 gallons of water. When aphids are present, one-half pint of Black Leaf 40 should be added and, for tent caterpillar and brown-tail moth, one and one-half pounds lead arsenate.

*

IT IS not unusual to motor-truck farm products to market 200 to 300 miles, but what is believed to be the longest motor haul of this sort was completed on March 25 when the president of the Grand Rapids Truckers' Association returned from Florida with a load of 100 bushels of grapefruit and 40 bushels of oranges. On the southward journey, 100 bushels of Michigan onions were hauled to the central part of Florida. The round trip of 2,500 miles was made in seven days, but it is believed that with two drivers the trip to Florida and return to Grand Rapids could be made in five days. The grapefruit brought $1 per bushel and the oranges $1.75 per bushel. Truckers from Grand Rapids and other points in Michigan have been taking onions and celery from the swamp sections of the State to points in Kentucky and Tennessee all during the Winter, returning with sweet potatoes and other southern produce.

*

MOST of us have seen the common "ladybugs" on potato plants, where they eat the eggs of the potato beetle, and elsewhere at their work of destroying creatures that are mainly enemies of man. The Agricultural Commissioner of Merced Co., Calif., recently presented to every fruit and vegetable grower desiring them, a quart jar of ladybugs for taking home and liberating in their vineyards, peach and apricot orchards, and market gardens, for the purpose of destroying the aphids or plant lice. These beetles are gathered in the Autumn by a force of men, and then put into cold storage to keep them properly dormant. At the proper time they are taken out and distributed to those requesting them. Last year some 8,000,000 ladybugs were collected and stored in this way.

*

ON PAGE 518 mention was made of the striking results in dairy herd improvement in Missouri by records of the progeny of sires proven of special merit. The following report on dairy herd improvement association work from the Vermont extension service gives another angle to this matter:

The tester of one of the newer associations reports that one of his members has recently been checking over his milk checks and grain bills. He found that following a year in the Dairy Herd Improvement Association, the same number of cows showed an additional gross income of nearly $1,000, or about $50 per cow more than the previous year before entering the association. For this additional income he had spent about $250 more for grain and had an additional expense of about $50 in preparing for better Fall roughage. He says: "I attribute this extra profit to three things—more efficient feeding of a slightly larger amount of grain due to close checking of feed with the production figures furnished by the association, a slightly better price due to shift from cream to milk market, and considerably better roughage in the Fall properly supplemented with concentrates.

Knowing who the cows in the dairy herd are, and what they do, is essential to prevent keeping them as boarders—who do not pay their board bills.

*

JUST how much frost is necessary to destroy fruit blossoms and newly-set fruit? J. H. Gourley, Horticulturist at Ohio State University, says that blossoms frequently withstand temperatures of from 28 to 24 degrees, and that, although the orchards may appear to be devastated by frost damage, it is still possible to produce a full commercial crop from later blossoms. If only 5 or 10 per cent of a heavy bloom actually set fruit, a full crop may be possible. Immediately after the fruit has set is one of the stages most sensitive to frost injury. Then the fruit will rarely survive temperatures below 27 degrees without damage. He finds that peaches in full bloom are less sensitive to low temperatures than are apples. If peach, plum, cherry and apple trees are in bloom at the same time, the apple blossoms are injured at a higher temperature than are blossoms on the other trees. Contrary to general belief, he finds that, although frosted blossoms are kept sprinkled with water, damage from low temperatures will not be reduced and, if actual killing temperatures have not been reached, the rate of thawing is not a very important factor. From further observation it has been noted that the vigor of the tree has but little to do with resistance to frost injury, as weak trees will not set fruit regardless of temperature conditions. The two outstanding ways of reducing loss from frost injury are found in growing late blossoming varieties and in selecting a good site for the orchard.

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ONLY a few years ago Arizona was classed as a desert State with limited agricultural possibilities. Irrigation has changed all of this so that the State is now important in both vegetables and fruits. New citrus plantings this Spring in Arizona have amounted to around 4,000 acres, according to the Arizona Industrial Congress. The new plantings bring the total citrus acreage to about 17,000 acres in Maricopa County and 1,200 acres in Yuma County, with something over 5,000 acres in bearing. The industry is growing so rapidly that many predict Arizona will have from 40,000 to 50,000 acres planted to citrus fruits by 1940, thereby giving the citrus crop first rank in value of Arizona farm production. Grapefruit predominates in Arizona citrus plantings.

*

TREE fruit prospects were good at blossom time in the East and South but not much can be said yet. The cold spell late in April did some damage. California growers are having trouble from shortage of rain and water. They may not enter the eastern markets so heavily this year. Trees in the Pacific Northwest did not blossom so freely this year, according to letters from Washington and Oregon, and there was some injury from the April freeze. Fruit-growers have been doing as well as most farmers the past season. They had a good crop and sold it fairly well, thanks to the heaviest export trade on record. Apples were almost the only farm product finding a good market in Europe. Eastern apple growers have comparatively little to complain of as farm markets go lately. Their holdings in storage or on the farm are nearly cleared out. Apples did not sell high, but neither did any other leading product. This year it looks as if there would be more apples in the East and not so many in the Far West.

*

ON WEDNESDAY, August 19, at 7:30 A. M., our Coast to Coast tourists will reach Glacier National Park, the "Land of the Shining Mountains." The Blackfeet Indians will welcome us with their fascinating ceremonial pow-pow. Then comfortable buses will whirl us away on the thrilling 60-mile tour to Going-to-the-Sun Chalet, right in the heart of the St. Mary Lake country. In all the Rocky Mountains there is no lake more lovely than Lake St. Mary. The party will be taken on an interesting boat trip on this beautiful lake and given an exceptional opportunity to view the scenery. We will be served luncheon at Going-to-the-Sun Chalet. Going-to-the-Sun Mountain is the subject of many an Indian legend. This is only the first of the wonders in store for the tourists—marvelous scenery, vast grain fields and orchards, the great lumber industry, Banff and Lake Louise in the Canadian Rockies. The tour starts from New York, Saturday, August 15, and will return August 30. You will be interested in this story of where we go and what we see, told in the booklet that is ready to be mailed to you on request.

Brevities

THAT is an interesting apple pollination chart, page 563.

"AND the Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden."

NEW JERSEY has regularly about 10,000 acres in asparagus.

NEW JERSEY is planting about 350,140 acres in potatoes this year.

AN OLD-FASHIONED name for the maple seeds that drop about so freely is "locks and keys."

SHORT-TAILED field mice seem unusually plentiful this Spring. An energetic cat is a good outdoor mousetrap.

IN CANADA, one household out of every 19 has a radio. There are 33,516 sets in the province of Saskatchewan.

A RICH deposit of radium has been found near Great Bear Lake, Northwest Territories, 1,200 miles northwest of Edmonton.

THIS country's total consumption of meat last year was 16,394,000,000 lbs., or 131.7 lbs. per capita. This is 5 lbs. per person less than the previous year.

JOHN ADLUM, whose book entitled "Cultivation of the Vine," is referred to on page 565 is commemorated by the graceful biennial vine Adlumia, also called mountain fringe, Allegheny vine and climbing fumitory.

THE Brooklyn Health Department recently received complaints from candy manufacturers that bees from a city apiary were raiding their fresh candies and bonbons. Effort was being made to deport the bees from within city limits.

ONE of our old friends used to tell us of the fine strong teeth he had noted among country people in Scotland 60 or 70 years ago. The natural result of milk and oatmeal from infancy to old age; their diet provided them with the minerals needed for tooth and bone.

The State Bill of $334,000,000

THE extent to which personal and partisan politics influence official State actions would probably astonish the average citizen more than it does, if it had not become so familiar that it is accepted as a matter of course. Governor Roosevelt now puts the St. Lawrence power law at the head of the list of legislative accomplishments for this year, but last month he threatened to veto it if the Legislature named the first commissioners in the bill instead of allowing him to appoint them.

In the reports of the approval and veto of bills since the Legislature adjourned, the city papers make much of the Governor's veto of bills introduced by the big Republican leaders up-State. Speaker McGinnies had his own bill of the session appropriating $1,000,000 for the Fredonia Normal School chopped off by the official ax. Senator Knight, president pro tem of the Senate, his successor, Senator Fearon of Syracuse, Senator Hewitt, chairman of the finance committee of the Senate, and Assemblyman Hutchinson, head of the fiscal committee of the Assembly, all had their bills for appropriations chopped off by the executive ax. Senator Knight's bill would have given the State School for the Blind at Batavia $240,000.

One of the most regrettable of the vetoes was the bill sponsored by Senator Fearon, appropriating $350,000 for a horticultural building on the State Fair Grounds. The need of this building has been pressing for some time. The horticultural interests have been patient about it for years, but felt this year that it was surely coming.

Other agricultural bills vetoed were:

For repairs to the farm school buildings at Farmingdale, L. I., $205,000.

For the Experiment Station at Geneva, $15,000.

For State School at Delhi, $75,000.

For plant building at Cornell, $8,000.

For horse paddock at State Fair Grounds, $10,000.

Another disappointment was the veto of Senator Bert Lord's bill providing that where the State is constructing a new highway and a cattle pass is needed for the farmer, and the county highway commissioner believes it to be necessary, he may order the pass to be a part of the construction to be paid for by the State. The cost would be little when included in the original contract, and it would eliminate hazards where cattle have to cross the highways.

Senator Westall of Westchester, who blocked the New York City investigation for considerable time, fared better than his up-State Republican coherents in the Legislature. The Governor approved his bill to spend $2,425,000 to extend the Bronx River Parkway to the Bear Mountain Bridge. The money is to be spent by the Westchester County Park Commission. This extension is exclusively a tourist and pleasure parkway. Several hard surface highways parallel this boulevard. In addition Westchester gets $515,000 for two armories, one at Peekskill, and the other at New Rochelle, while several up-State bills for armories were vetoed. Special centralized powers were also placed in Westchester County officials through bills passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor. The Governor also approved a bill appropriating $2,100,000 for a new bridge across the Hudson River at Albany.

In this time of business depression and falling State revenues a paring down of public expenses is to be commended, but to say nothing of political reprisals, the appropriations for the year are estimated to total $334,000,000; and a total neglect of dirt roads to the back country farms, while millions are spent to duplicate State highways in wealthy communities, leaves something to be explained as a policy of prudent economy.

Farm Taxation by Farm Representation

On your editorial page, issue of April 18, 1931, you should be congratulated on broadcasting Mr. Vomacka's taxes, $306.54 on 280-acre farm. We, here in Chester County, Pa., are actually being pinched and squeezed to the tune of over $280 total taxes on one 153-acre farm! I predict you will publish worse figures. I do not see how a Representative will help. J. R. B.

Pennsylvania.

IT SEEMS to us that a farmer who has seen his tax bills increase from year to year until the figures are three times what they were a few years ago, and at the same time, sees the price of his products going down, would be a good man on a tax committee of any Legislature when public money is being voted away. When prices of products drop one-half and taxes remain the same, the tax burden is actually doubled, and when the tax is increased twofold in dollars and cents, it takes four times the volume of farm products to pay the tax levy that was required at the original level of prices and taxes. Mr. Vomacka showed the present tax in terms of farm products. Farmers represent about one-third of the population. If they had one-third of the members of the Legislatures, with a good scattering of the Vomacka type, or of the J. R. B. brand, who pay the taxes, we would expect to see a saving in the public expense. An increase of appropriations always means increased taxes.

William Hotaling

WORD of the passing of William Hotaling at his home at Kinderhook, N. Y., on Sunday, April 26, 1931, comes as a shock to his many friends and to the still larger group who knew him by reputation. That he should have slipped away so quickly and so quietly among the acres that he planted and developed, is as it should be. He would never have been content anywhere but with his fruits and flowers and growing things.

He was often called the man with the 101 varieties, and in this day of standardization there was something of irony in the appellation. But no true lover of plants could be content with less, and surely William Hotaling was a true horticulturist, a true lover and tender of plants. Not only did he know apples, but he knew pears, peaches, plums, cherries, grapes, strawberries, raspberries, flowers and ornamentals. Any new variety that came along had to have its trial at Chestnut Dale—not because it might bring financial gain, but just because here was an opportunity to make a new acquaintance and possibly a new friend.

This wide assortment of fruits, coupled with a love for beautiful flowers and attractive surroundings, made his roadside stand a success and a model for others. The principles that he discovered and the experiences of difficulties overcome, he passed along freely to any who asked. Original in his ideas, and keen in his observations, men who knew him sought his counsel and advice.

In the man himself there was the buoyancy and helpfulness of the fruit man—the born optimist. A disaster meant merely that there was a new opportunity ahead. His hospitality was unlimited, and there was always time to wander through the plantings to tell about this tree or that flower, as though discussing old friends and old acquaintances.

To the long list of names which have given to New York State her reputation as a horticultural State, where the art as well as the science of horticulture flourish, that of William Hotaling must be added. H. B. TUKEY.

The "Southern Tier" of New York

On April 20 a ride across part of Chenango and Broome counties, and the length of Tioga, gave me some idea of conditions in the southern tier. We crossed some of the upland with its Volusia soil, sometimes relegated to forestry only, but which in many cases is still doing valiant service is making a good living, a good home and an industrious and somewhat prosperous list of citizens. Mostly we were in the valley section of the Chenango and the Susquehanna. Of course the low land is earlier, and we saw more cultivation going forward, but even there we found no more than a half dozen who were doing any sowing. There was a little cultivation on the upland. It is so dry again this Spring that land can be worked in most places today and a few more days of pleasant weather will see grain sowing well under way.

I talked with some and do not find that great changes will be made in plans from former years. Cows are the support of the agriculture in all this section. There are many purebreds, quite a number of accredited herds. The amount of milk produced does not seem to be in the least lowered and may be increased as a year-round proposition. Prices are lower and dairymen are feeling the pinch, but they are generally going ahead bravely. There may be just a few more farmers on the land than a year or two ago. Many experienced farmers say that they would take the farm now rather than the prospects in town.

More attention is being given to supplementing the pasture and to pasture improvement. For all that we saw many rather poor pastures. We saw several herds out doing a little grazing. It is too early for that and cattle can get very little to graze upon. I would prefer not to have cows out at all for some time yet. By that I mean on grass land; the sunshine is good. Not many were on the pastures it is true. The usual supplementary feed for Summer is corn and some millet. Sudan grass is being advocated a little.

Delaware County hills and uplands on April 25 show some of the recent snow that followed a rainy night. The ground was becoming rather too dry and the rain contributed considerably to soil conditions and to the good feeling of the farmers. The morning mentioned brought quite a freeze but probably that did little damage. There is here as elsewhere, little change in the plans for the season from those of former years. I have heard so little complaining about the depression in business among farmers that it surprises me.

Very little cropping for cash sales are in the plans, although on the lower gravelly soils a few cabbages will be grown for market. I did not cross the Delaware River to the east. Further along in that direction I know that cauliflower has been grown, and preparations are already going forward for it.

Milk for market is the rule and cows and their keeping are the farmers' problems. So far as I went there were few cows except Holsteins. Occasionally someone has a Guernsey herd. Further east more of the Jerseys are retained. I talked with a unmber of farmers and find that they get pretty good tests of fat in their Holstein milk. A test of 3.5 or even 3.7 seemed not to be so uncommon as we once thought. Production in pounds of milk surprised me, but I know that I obtained my figures from those who have cows much above the usual. The average of the county, according to some statistics shown, is 5,200 lbs. including all breeds. These Holstein herds that I saw and that had cow-test records were about 10,000 lbs. and one slightly surpassed 12,000 lbs. These were large herds at that. One cow was pointed out that had a record of over 16,000 lbs. in a year on two milkings a day. L.

Delaware Notes

Shipments of spinach from the Delmarva Peninsula have started to move in an impressive volume to New York, Philadelphia, Wilmington and other northern markets. The Peninsula has around 7,000 acres in this crop. Because spinach is highly perishable great care is taken in its transportation, and in loading and icing the shipments so that it will reach the markets in prime condition. A layer of crushed ice is placed on top of the greens under each basket lid and each basket is carefully placed in rack in the cars while the ice melts and runs down through the basket. This method of refrigeration is known as "top icing" and has been successful in preserving greens on a long train trip.

Fruit-growers were frightened this week when the Peninsula was visited by a cold spell which lasted several days, starting the first part of the week with a cold rain and wind. The temperature dropped about 25 degrees within 24 hours, almost reaching the freezing point. Although little damage was done by the strong winds which existed throughout the cold spell the fruit crop has been saved and it is predicted so far that the Delmarva Peninsula will experience one of its largest fruit crops.

Home-grown asparagus has been appearing in the local markets all of this week and G. Lynk Fleetwood made the first shipment of asparagus to the northern markets this week. Asparagus, which is a very young and rapidly growing sprout, has much the same dietary properties as have the leaves of plants. From a nutrition standpoint the green-tipped varieties are better than the white or blanched varieties. K. P. T.

Potatoes and Strawberries

What is left of the northern potato crop has been going to market at prices not much better than were paid before the early Spring rise. Shipments came along so fast while the little boom lasted that the markets were overloaded. Recent shipments have been light, perhaps laying a foundation for another short upturn in May if the southern crop does not move north too fast in that month. So far the southern season has been slow. Florida probably will ship 15 per cent more potatoes this season, and the other early shipping States have increased their plantings this season. Florida growers are doing well with a better crop and higher prices this season, but low prices are expected for southern potatoes as soon as other second-early States become active.

Another early crop selling well in the North is the strawberry output from Louisiana. The berries were large and good this year. The growers haul them to shipping points and have them sold at auction. Sales this way amounted to over two million dollars before the end of April and there were many more carloads to come. Louisiana and Florida have the early market mostly to themselves, just as Maine, Western New York, Michigan, Washington and sections in Canada have the advantage at the other end of the berry season. The market jam comes about the middle of May, with great berry shipping States from New Jersey west to Arkansas all busy at once. These States suffered much from drought last season and may not oversupply the market this Summer. G. B. F.

New Jersey Crop Report

New Jersey State Secretary of Agriculture Wm. B. Duryee makes the following statement:

The condition of Winter wheat on April 1 was 89 per cent of a normal, as compared with 86 per cent on April 1, 1930, and 87 per cent, the average condition on April 1 over the 10-year period, 1920-1929.

The condition of rye on April 1 was 91 per cent of a normal, as compared with 91 per cent on April 1, 1930, and 90 per cent, the average condition on April 1 for the 10-year period, 1920-1929.

The condition of pasture on April 1 was estimated at 82 per cent of a normal, as compared with 80 per cent on April 1, 1930, and 86 per cent, the average April 1 condition for the six-year period, 1924-1929.

The present average prices of farm labor are estimated as follows: By the month with board, $39; by the month without board, $61; by the day with board, $2.10; by the day without board, $2.85, as compared with the corresponding figures of $48, $72.75, $2.70 and $3.55 last year at this time.

The present supply of farm labor is estimated at 118 per cent of a normal and the demand at 85 per cent of a normal, resulting in a potential supply of farm labor in the State of 139 per cent of a normal, as compared with 108.7, the potential supply at the same time last year.

According to reports received from correspondents, the following figures illustrate the relation of the rent per acre to the value of land per acre in New Jersey:

Per Acre —	1931	1930
Average rent for farms, rented for cash	$ 7.00	$ 6.00
Average value of such land	92.00	92.00
Average rent for plowland	8.10	7.87
Average value of plowland	97.00	93.00
Average rent for pasture land	3.20	5.00
Average value of pasture land	42.00	50.00

Hot and dry here. Spring work is progressing satisfactorily; considerable seeding done; spraying for the first today (April 21). Fruit promise well. Stock is not turned out yet. Early sown barley and oats are sprouting in good shape. Several carloads of western horses were sold this year in Yates and Ontario counties. A carload of tractors have been sold this Spring at Rushville, N. Y. L. C. W.

Yates Co., N. Y.

We have been having dry spell of weather which has made it hard work to plow or fit ground. The ground was not frozen enough last Winter to loosen it up and make it friable. But we are very thankful for a good rain last night (April 22). This morning the weather has changed and is much colder. Not much sowing is done as yet. Some are spraying apple orchards.

Ontario Co., N. Y. E. T. B.

Milk and Live Stock

Milk Production and Prices

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has just issued an interesting estimate of milk production in the United States. While given only as an estimate based on the reports of 20,000 crop correspondents, it no doubt approximates production in the various sections.

According to the report, the number of milk cows are yet increasing, probably 2½ per cent over last year, but the milk per cows is a shade less than last year. Production was slightly less in the Northeast during the past two months. Southern Gulf States increased during this period, but other Southern States were low. Total production the country over is apparently 2 to 3 per cent over last year.

The usual seasonal increase in milk production per cow failed to take place during February but there was about the usual increase during March and production per cow is still about on a level with 1929 and 1930.

In the more important dairy States, milk production per milk cow averaged unusually high during the Winter months. Production has not, however, shown the usual seasonal increases in New England, New York, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin. Production is also low in the South.

Milk production kept up pretty well in the grain States where feed is cheap, but fell off in the regions where the drought prevailed last year. On April 1 pasturage was below the average, being 75.9 compared with the seven-year average of 80.

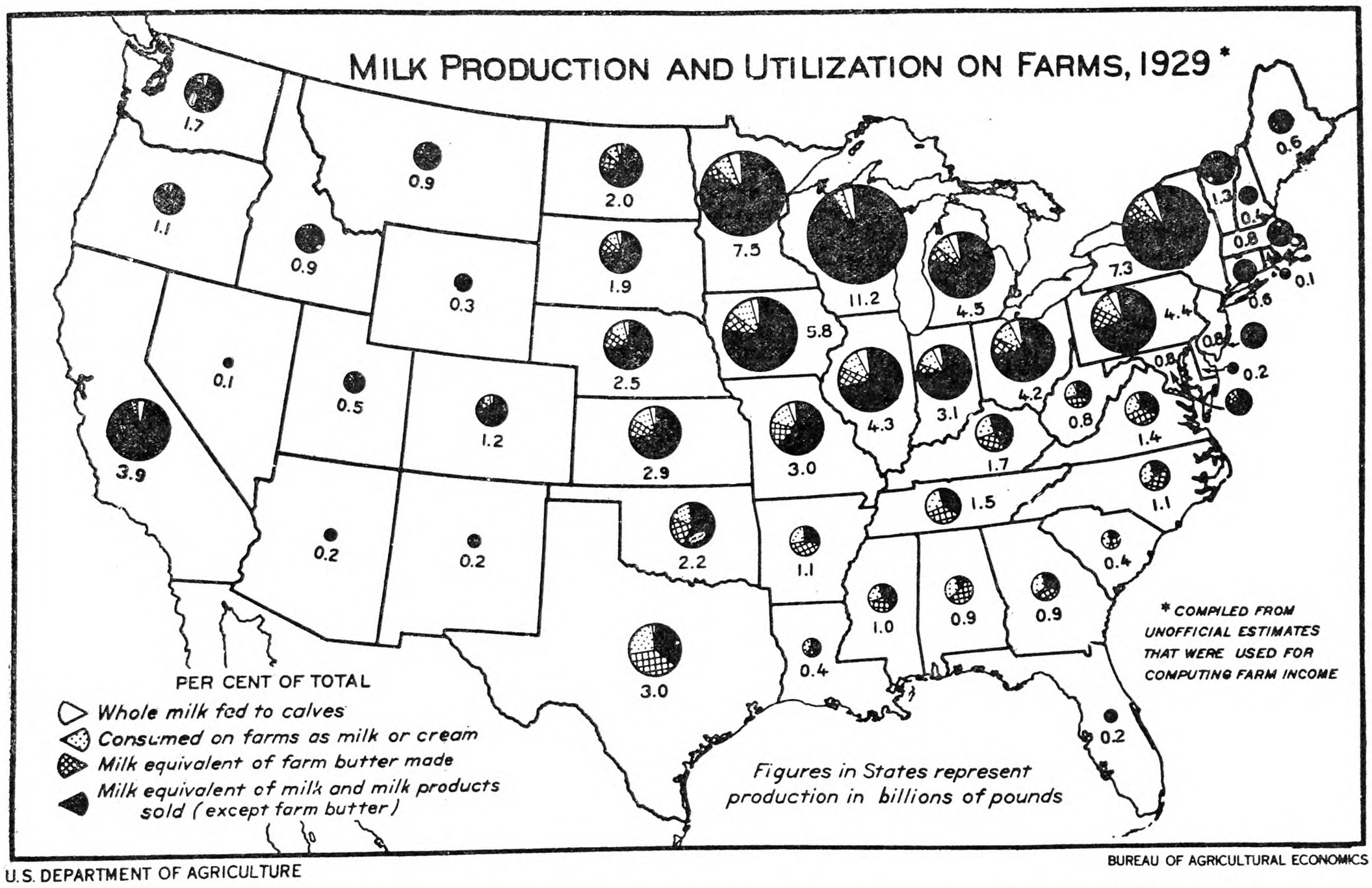
For March the average price of cows was reported at $56.34, or just $40 per head less than 20 months ago. The price of cows, however, is still held to be higher in comparison to price of milk and feed the country over. Except in the Northeastern States the price of cows is low in comparison with beef cattle.

The apparent number of cows and heifers slaughtered under Federal inspection in February, 1931, was only 248,000 which is about 9 per cent less than the number indicated for February, 1930, and is the lowest cow slaughter reported for any month since July, 1922. This would seem to indicate that the lower prices of dairy products had not caused any unusual culling of cows up to the end of February. About 71 per cent of the cows in the country are dairy cows.

The price which farmers receive for butterfat usually averages lowest in the southern half of the Great Plains area, where most of the cattle are of beef type, and the small quantity of cream produced is mostly delivered at irregular intervals and in poor condition. It must also be shipped a long distance by rail. Prices of butterfat in this region on February 15 averaged 18 to 21 cents per pound. In other Central States it was from 22 to 25 cents. Where a larger proportion of the farmers produce cream in quantity and market it daily the price received for butterfat averages higher. Prices are also higher in eastern, western and southern areas, where more of the cream sold from the farms is used for fluid consumption or ice cream. In these sections which include the Pacific Coast, the Great Lake Regions and the Atlantic Coast prices ranged from 26 cents a pound up.

The bureau reports the volume of milk shipped to the New York metropolitan area for the first three months of 1930 as 8,461,371 40-quart cans, and for the same period of 1931 7,859,930 cans, or 601,441 cans less than in 1930. However, it reports an increase of 28,646 cans of cream, equivalent to an increase of 280,646 cans of milk, so that the total loss of milk consumption in this market was about 1.7 per cent.

The net average price received by producers in the New York market for 3 per cent milk for the first three months of 1915 was $1.766 per 100 lbs. The price of bottled milk to consumers was nine cents a quart. The average price for the same period for 3 per cent milk for the corresponding three months of 1931 was as follows: League, including certificates, $1.773; Sheffields, $1.966. The price of bottled milk to consumers during this period was 15 cents a quart. In one case the price is practically the same, and in the other, 20 cents per 100 lbs. increase. The increase in the price of bottled milk to consumers is six cents a quart, or an increase of 66⅔ per cent. This is for B grade milk. The difference is greater in the higher priced grades.



New York Yellow Oleomargarine Law

An amendment passed at the recently adjourned session of the Legislature, which has been signed by the Governor and becomes a law on July 1, 1931, prohibits the sale of oleomargarine having a yellow color similar to the color of butter. This amendment becomes a part of Section 59 of the Agriculture and Markets Law which for many years has prohibited the manufacture and sale of "oleomargarine in imitation or semblance of natural butter." The new provision states that oleomargarine "shall be deemed conclusively to be in imitation or semblance of butter when it has a yellow color similar to the color of butter" and states the method to be used in measuring the color.

The complete text of the amendment is as follows: "Within the meaning of the provisions of this article, oleomargarine or any similar substance shall be deemed conclusively to be in imitation or semblance of butter, when it has a yellow color similar to the color of butter; and such similarity shall be deemed to exist whenever the oleomargarine or similar substance has a tint or shade containing more than one and six-tenths degrees of yellow, or of yellow and red collectively, but with an excess of yellow over red, measured in the terms of the Lovibond tintometer scale or its equivalent."

Inspectors of the Department of Agriculture and Markets will commence checking up on oleomargarine as soon as the new law takes effect on July 1. Retail and wholesale grocers are cautioned against stocking up with more oleomargarine having a yellow shade than can be disposed of before that date. To escape the prohibition, oleomargarine must be practically white in color, as more than a slight shade of yellow will bring it within the forbidden range.

Swollen Udder of Mare

I have a mare that has a large swelling on the udder. Can you tell me what is the cause, and what treatment to use? She has not been worked any this Winter, to be sprained. M. T. W.

Pennsylvania.

If the entire udder is swollen and dropsical, so that the swelling pits or dents when pressed with a figner tip, and the impression remains for a few seconds, it is probable that the condition is merely due to lack of exercise and good feeding during idleness. Such a condition is similar to "stocked" hind legs in a horse. That condition also being induced by idleness and generous feeding. The dropsical swelling referred to is not hot or sore, but it is what people call a "cold swelling," not indicative of inflammation or presence of pus.

In acute cases, quite common in the mare, a hind leg swells up and becomes hot and sore. The swelling begins high up in the groin and the large lymphatic vessel, running up on the inner side of the hind leg, is intensely swollen and painful when handled. That is an inflammatory condition called lymphangitis or "Monday morning disease," and the udder often becomes involved in the disease, but may not become hot and sore—merely dropsical (edematous). It often happens, too, that when a mare is with foal, she is afraid to lie down in an ordinary stall, and, not being exercised, her udder and hind legs become swollen or dropsical, but that is not associated with heat and pain characteristic of lymphangitis.

There is another common condition, however, which is different from those described. This is the presence of pus in a half of the udder or in both halves of the gland. This condition may either be acute or chronic. In an acute attack of inflammation of the udder (mastitis or garget), occurring usually during the process of weaning and drying off of the milk secretion, or occurring during the nursing period, the udder becomes intensely swollen, hot and extremely painful, and the hind leg may also swell. The milk also becomes slimy, or curdled and pus then forms and discharges through the ducts of the teat, or breaks through the side of the udder. In the chronic form, which is probably present if but one half of the udder of the mare in question is swollen and hardened, pus is present, yet there may be little, if any, heat or pain, and little if any sweling of the hind leg.

Determine the exact nature of the swelling by stripping the teats, in turn. If pus comes out of one half of the udder chronic mastitis is present and a mare so affected should not again be bred, as the udder would not give sound milk for the foal. The unsound milk usually proves poisonous. If you find that condition present, strip the udder clean several times daily and rub Iodex into the swollen parts twice a day. The mare may also be given one dram of potassium iodide twice daily in water, for five consecutive days a week for two weeks, unless soon to foal.

If the swelling is merely dropsical, move the mare into a roomy box-stall and either work her daily, or have her take active outdoor exercise every day. If the swelling persists, strip away a little of the serum, which probably will be found present, and once daily rub in some Iodex. Masage is also helpful.

If a hind leg also swells overnight hand-rub it each time the mare comes in, and then bandage it from foot to hock

joint with a Derby bandage or flannel. Do not let the bandage remain in place longer than six hours without removing and hand-rubbing. It is also well to bathe the swollen leg with a mixture of equal quantities of compound soap liniment, alcohol and extract of witch-hazel, before replacing the bandage in the evening. That mixture is also useful for bathing the udder. A teaspoonful of saltpeter given twice daily in water on three or four days a week, is also helpful in cases of ordinary swelling. A. S. A.

Massachusetts Station Pasture Day

R. W. Donaldson, Extension Agronomist, at the Massachusetts State College, Amherst, announces the annual Pasture Day to be held Wednesday, June 3.

Visitors will meet at Stockbridge Hall at 10 A. M. and spend the remainder of the morning visiting the Hohenheim plots of the college. Four new grass mixtures have been seeded on these plots with oats as a cover crop and are being pastured this year.

During the afternoon the group will visit a number of plots showing top dressing of permanent pastures with lime and various combinations of fertilizers. Some of these are at the college and some are in pastures on nearby farms. Machinery used for fertilizer distribution will also be on display.

Beef Bacon

Lean pieces of beef hind quarters are considered right ones for smoking. Lay beef in fresh brine about 10 days; wipe it dry and hang in a wood-fire chimney or over a smothered fire of sawdust or chips. Continue smoking 10 days. Then rub fine black pepper over surface of beef to keep flies away and hang in a dry, dark and cool place. Paper bags of coarse brown paper may be slipped over pieces and fastened with paste. May be used in another 10 days. This is an old recipe.

Ohio. CRETA S. WALKER.

Mutton Ham and Corned Beef

Scotch or Mutton Ham.—First make a weak brine; immerse the hams for two days, then pour off and apply the following to remain three weeks: For each 100 lbs. meat, take salt, 6 lbs., saltpeter, 1 oz., saleratus, 2 ozs.; molasses, one pint, or brown sugar, 1 lb.; water, six gallons. They may be hung up and dried or smoked lightly the same as pork.

Beef, to pickle or dry: Cut the beef in sizable pieces, sprinkle the bottom of the barrel lightly with salt, then pack your beef wthout salt, and when packed, make a brine of 6 lbs. salt for each 100 lbs. beef, and enough cold water to cover, three inches above the beef. Can be used for a long time as fresh, for frying or stewing, and can be freshened when too salty by soaking in cold or lukewarm water. In three weeks it is ready to hang up and dry. J. S. SMITH.

Pennsylvania.

Livestock in Russia

Foreign Crops and Markets makes the following statement:

"There were heavy declines in all classes of livestock in Russia during 1930 owing principally to the wholesale destruction of animals by the wealthier peasants who objected to turning their livestock over to the collective farms. The 1930 figures show a 12 per cent decrease in cattle to 58,800,000 compared with 1929. Cows also decreased 12 per cent to 26,600,000. There was a decrease in hog numbers of 36 per cent to 13,200,000, while sheep numbers fell 25 per cent to 100,600,000. The number of draft horses in 1930 was 21,309,000 or only 8 per cent below 1929. A recent decree of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union and the Council of People's Commissars prohibited the slaughter of certain classes of domestic animals until December 31, 1931. The decree includes all registered purebred animals; heifers below the age of 18 months; bull calves below 18 months; ewes below 18 months; sows below eight months; all bull calves, rams and boars that may be used for breeding purposes; all cows before their eighth calving and all animals with young. Heavy fines are provided in event of violation of the decree."

Lancaster, Pa., Livestock Markets

(Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending April 25, 1931.)

Market.—Trading at standstill, practically no buyers on market. Beef steers and yearlings about in line with last week's closing prices, none quotable above $8.75, bulls to sell $7 to $7.75. Bulls, she stock and cutters steady to weak; bulk fat heifers $6.25 to $7; bulls $5.25 to $6; butcher cows $4.25 to $5; cutters $2.25 to $3. Stockers and feeders slow, about steady, bulk $6.50 to $7. Calves steady at week's 25 to 50c advance, top vealers $10.

Hogs weak to unevenly lower.

Receipts for week ending April 25, 1931: Cattle 27 cars; 8 St. Paul, 7 Kansas City, 6 Chicago, 3 St. Louis, 1 Ohio, 1 Pittsburgh, 1 Colorado; containing 742 head, 874 head trucked in; total cattle 1,616 head, 999 calves, 1,448 hogs, 514 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $8 to $9.25; medium, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $6.75 to $8; common, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $5.50 to $6.75; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $8 to $9.25; medium, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $7 to $8; good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $8 to $9.25.

Heifers.—Choice, 550 to 850 lbs., $6.75 to $7.50; good, 550 to 850 lbs., $6 to $6.75; medium, 550 to 850 lbs., $5.25 to $6; common, 550 to 850 lbs., $4.50 to $5.25.

Cows.—Choice, $5 to $5.75; good, $4 to $5; common and medium, $3 to $4; low cutter and cutter, $1.75 to $3.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $6 to $7.25; cutter, common and medium, $4.50 to $6.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $9.25 to $10; medium, $8.50 to $9.25; cull and common, $6 to $8.50.

Feeders and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 500 to 800 lbs., $7.25 to $8.50; common and medium, 500 to 800 lbs., $5 to $7.25; good and choice, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $7.50 to $8.75; common and medium, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $5.25 to $7.50.

Hogs.—Lt. wt., good and choice, 160 to 180 lbs., $8.75 to $9.25; lt. wt., good and choice, 180 to 200 lbs., $8.75 to $9.25; med. wt., good and choice, 200 to 220 lbs., $8.75 to $9.25; med. wt., good and choice, 220 to 250 lbs., $8.50 to $9; hvy. wt., good and choice, 250 to 290 lbs., $8.25 to $8.75; hvy. wt., good and choice, 290 to 350 lbs., $7.75 to $8.25; pkg. sows, medium and good, 275 to 500 lbs., $7 to $7.75.

LANCASTER FEED MARKET

Selling Price of Feeds (Cash at Warehouse).—Bran, ton, $32 to $33; shorts, $30 to $31; hominy, $32.50 to $33.50; middlings, $33 to $34; linseed, $41.50 to $42.50; gluten, $37 to $38; ground oats, $33.50 to $34.50; Soy bean meal, $43 to $44; hog meal, $38 to $39; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $39 to $40; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $30.50 to $31.50; 18 per cent, $34 to $35; 20 per cent, $38.50 to $39.50; 24 per cent, $40.50 to $41.50; 25 per cent, $42 to $43; horse feed, 85 per cent, $37 to $38; Alfalfa, regular, $35.50 to $36.50; Alfalfa, reground, $37.50 to $38.50.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 900 to 1,100, good	$7.75@$9.00
Medium	6.75@ 7.75
Common	5.45@ 6.65
Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	7.75@ 9.00
Medium	6.65@ 7.75
Heifers, 500 to 850, good	6.50@ 7.65
Common and medium	4.85@ 6.50
Cows, good	4.85@ 5.75
Common and medium	3.85@ 4.85
Low cutters and cutters	2.50@ 3.85
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	5.00@ 5.60
Cutter and medium	3.50@ 5.00
Vealers, milk fed, good and ch.	7.75@10.00
Medium	5.25@ 7.75
Cull and common	3.00@ 5.25
Calves, 250 to 350, good and ch.	5.50@ 8.00
Common and medium	3.00@ 5.50

HOGS

Lt. wts., 140 to 160, good and ch.	$7.45@$7.70
Lt. lts., 160 to 180, good and ch.	7.55@ 7.75
180 to 200, good and ch.	7.60@ 7.75
Med. wts., 200 to 220, good and ch.	7.40@ 7.70
220 to 250, good and ch.	7.15@ 7.50
Hvy. wts., 250 to 290, good and ch.	6.90@ 7.25
290 to 350, good and ch.	6.65@ 7.00
Pkg. sows, 275 to 500, med and gd.	5.50@ 6.00
Sl. pigs, 100 to 130, good and ch.	7.25@ 7.65

SHEEP

(Shorn Basis, Except Spring Lambs)

Spring lambs, good and ch.	$11.50@13.00
Lambs, 90 down, good and ch.	8.75@10.00
Medium	7.25@ 8.75
91 to 100, med. and ch.	7.00@ 9.00
All wts., common	5.50@ 7.25
Wethers, 90 to 120, med. and good.	3.25@ 5.50
Ewes, 90 to 120, med. and ch.	2.75@ 4.50
120 to 150, med. and ch.	2.50@ 4.25
All wts., cull and common	1.00@ 2.75

Livestock Sales

May 7.—Waukesha, Wis., Sale Pavilion, Dairy Cow Sale. W. L. Baird, Manager, Waukesha, Wis.

May 12-13. — Holstein cattle, Public Auction Sale, Earlville, N. Y. H. Austin Backus, Sales Mgr., Mexico, N. Y.

May 12.—Guernseys; Chester County Blood-tested Sale; Chadds Ford Junction, Pa.

May 14. — National Guernsey Sale, Trenton, N. J.

May 15. — Coventry Florham Sixth Annual Guernsey Sale, Trenton, N. J.

May 16. — Bellaire Farm Guernsey dispersal, Trenton, N. J.

May 18.—Moorland Guernsey dispersal, Montclair, N. J.

June 1.—W. McMonnies Jersey Sale, Madison, N. J.

June 4. — W. R. Spann Jersey Sale, Morristown, N. J.

June 8. — Wendover Farm Ayrshires, Bernardsville, N. J.

June 9.—Strathglass Farm, Ayrshires, Port Chester, N. Y.

Coming Meetings and Shows

May 5-6.—Shenandoah Apple Blossom Festival, Winchester, Va.

June 3-5. — American Forestry Association, annual convention, Grove Park Inn, Ashville, N. C.

Aug. 3-7. — International Baby Chick Convention, Louisville, Ky.

Aug. 17-20.—Fourteenth annual American Country Life Conference, Ithaca, N. Y. For further information address American Country Life Association, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City.

Aug. 27-29.—Seventh National Shade Tree Conference, Boyce Thompson Institute, Yonkers, N. Y.

Dec. 8-10.—Sharon Poultry Association, Annual Show, Sharon, Conn. Secretary Arthur L. Kinsman, Sharon, Conn.

THE Northern Lights Observatory, was established last year for the study and photography of the Aurora Borealis. It is the most northern observatory in the world.

Wool, Pelt & Hide Shipments Wanted. Good prices. S. H. LIVINGSTON Lancaster, Pa.

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GUERNSEY CATTLE
Tuberculin Tested
Special prices on Bulls ready for service.
BERKSHIRE HOGS
Immunized against cholera. Boars ready for service. Fall and Spring Pigs.
EMMADINE FARM - Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS
BULLS from 1 Month to Serviceable Age
from record dams and proven sires. Herd accredited and blood tested. Attractive prices. Exceptional values.
TARBELL FARMS -:- SMITHVILLE FLATS, N. Y.

Guernsey Bulls
from one month to serviceable age. Sons of Upland's Good Gift A. R., sire of Junior Champion, Pennsylvania Show, out of A. R. dams with records up to 700 lbs. fat. Herd Accredited and Blood Tested. Prices to suit times. FRITZLYN FARMS, Pipersville, Pa.

LAKE DELAWARE FARMS, Delhi, N. Y.
GUERNSEY BULLS FOR SALE
from $75 up. Herd fully accredited and blood tested.

2 Guernsey Bulls One 1½ years old, the other nine months old, both eligible to registry.
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GUERNSEYS—Reg. Bulls, serviceable age. Cheap Heifer and Bull calves. Marion Van Eman, Elgin, Ohio

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175 Registered Holstein Cattle
SELLING at PUBLIC AUCTION
Earlville, New York
MAY 12-13, 1931
Fresh and close springers, bred and open yearlings, early fall cows and 20 bulls from proven dams.
Many Accredited and Many Blood-Tested.
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R. Austin Backus, Sales Manager, Mexico, N. Y.

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Bulls from 1 mo. to serviceable age. 299-day herd average 12,231 lbs. milk, 414.2 lbs. fat. Also a number of cows with records up to 18,619 lbs. milk and 600 lbs. fat. Accredited and blood tested. Write for pedigrees and prices.
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Reg. Holstein Cow also a few HEIFERS
CARL DORN Castleton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

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Sale of REG. JERSEYS—Herd Est. 1902
In Bulls, one 2-yr.-old, $200; one yearling, $100; one yearling, $200; one calf over 6 mo., $75; Sybil and Nobles from R. of M. cows mostly. Two 3-yr. cows bred to a $1,000 Sybil Successor bull, at $400 the two. Other choice bulls and cows to improve your herds. It will pay you to see them at Elm Place.
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Reg. Percherons 3 mares with sucking colts and rebred, 3 mares, bred; 3 young breeding stallions.
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Registered Percheron Stallions and Mares
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2 SADDLE HORSES FOR SALE—Stylish, sound and clever. Chestnut color.
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FOR SALE Shetland Ponies $65.00 each. PONY FARM, Cortland, Ohio

∴ DOGS ∴

Cocker Spaniel Pups 2 months old, males $10, females $5. Square deal. O. H. RILEY, Franklin, Vermont

COCKER SPANIEL PUPS, Brown, shipped on approval males, $10; females, $5. ECHO FARM KENNELS, Ling, Prop., North Sheldon, Vermont

COLLIE and FOX TERRIER PUPS—Handsome and intelligent. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

COCKER SPANIEL PUPS, 8 weeks, none better. Males, $10; Females, $5. T. S. Hubbard, Franklin, Vermont

∴ GOATS ∴

GOATS—Toggenburg and Saanen
Trios and Truckloads—Cheap
M. J. Malamphy, Lakewood Stock Farm, Cumberland, Md.

GOATS: Fine young, Toggenburg bucks and does, $15 $20 each. H. I. COGGESHALL, Wortendyke, N. J.

∴ RABBITS ∴

4 REGISTERED CHINCHILLA
20 PED. NEW ZEALAND WHITE
4 WHITE FLEMISH - -
Does $8.00 each $4.00 each $4.00 each
ALL BREEDING AGE
HUDSON VALLEY RABBITRY Livingston, N. Y.

CHINCHILLA RABBITS—2 mos. old. Pedigreed, prize-winning stock. Spring Brook Fur Farm, Williamson, N.Y.

∴ MISCELLANEOUS ∴

WANTED—Guinea Pigs, 10-14-oz., 65c each. Statequantity. Lambert Schmidt, 1101 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

∴ SWINE ∴

SPRING PIGS
READY TO SHIP
When starting to raise a Hog why not have one that will please you. A trial order will prove to you how pigs from select stock will grow. I will ship any number C.O.D. My guarantee: 10 days trial, if satisfied keep them, if not return them and your money will be returned. Crating free.
Berkshire and Chester cross or Yorkshire and Chester cross pigs
6-7 weeks old, $4.50 each
8-9 weeks old, $5.00 each
Chester White Barrows, 6 wks. old $6 ea.
WALTER LUX
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Young Quality 'Pigs
Cheshire and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester
7 weeks old, $4.25
9 weeks old, $4.75
10 weeks old, $5.25
All Husky, Healthy, Fast Growing Stock
MY GUARANTEE—YOU MUST BE SATISFIED. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. If dissatisfied, return at my expense. Crates free.
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Feeding Pigs for sale
Chester & Berkshire, Chester & Yorkshire, Chester & Duroc — 6-7 Weeks Old, $4.25 each; 8-9 Weeks Old, $4.50 each
All good healthy stock. Will ship in lots of two or more. If not satisfied return them at my expense.
MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, Woburn, Mass.

SPRING PIGS FOR SALE
"Our Long List of satisfied customers is your guarantee."
6-7 weeks old $4.50
8 weeks old 4.75
Buy where quality is never sacrificed to quantity, we are prepared to supply you with pigs of rugged, fast growing strain from quality boars and sows—Berkshire and Chester cross, and Chester and Yorkshire cross, at above prices, also a few Chester Whites at 8 weeks old $5.50. Will ship C.O.D. on approval, crated free.
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LITTLE PIGS FOR SALE
— at —
RYDER'S STOCK FARM, INC.
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Large type Chester White and Poland China crossed, 6 to 8 weeks old at - - - $5.50
Some a little younger and smaller at - - $5.00
Write to GEORGE FREEMAN, Mgr.,
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or Telephone Lexington 0202
WE ALSO HAVE 50 young thoroughbred POLAND CHINA SOWS, weighing 110 to 140 lbs. at $25 a piece.

Chester White and Duroc PIGS
Either of above breeds now ready to ship, they are rugged, fast growing and very good type, cannot be told from pure-breds. Also a few Poland Chinas. All raised on our own farms.
6 to 8 weeks old, $4.50 each C. O. D.
A few 8 to 10 wks. old Chester or Duroc Barrows, $5.00 each. All crated free.
HIGHLAND YARDS, Waltham, Mass.
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PIGS FOR SALE
Choice Young Porkers
6-7 weeks old - $4.50 8-9 weeks old - $5.00
10 weeks old - $5.50
Berkshire and Chester, O. I. C. and Yorkshire crossed. Ship what you need C. O. D. on approval. My guarantee a square deal at all times. Give us a trial.
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FEEDING PIGS $4.50 Each
select, crated, C.O.D. Grain fed. Mostly Poland Chinas. Few other breeds. Shoats around 40 lbs., $6.25. Can start these shoats on garbage, vaccinate, castrate at $7.
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For Sale—Registered BIG TYPE BERKSHIRE PIGS
farrowed April 15th, out of a good brood sow. A litter of 12 ready to ship June 1st. Send your order early—I believe I can please you.
S. S. HOCHSTETLER, R. 2, Meyersdale, Pa.

SPRING PIGS FOR SALE
Chester-Berkshire — Yorkshire-Chester Crossed
6 to 7 weeks old..... $4.25 each } crates
8 to 9 weeks old..... 4.50 each } free
All good feeders. Will ship any number C.O.D. 10 days trial. J. W. GARRITY, 7 Lynn St., Woburn, Mass.

DUROC REG. SWINE All ages for sale. F. M. Pattington & Son, Merrifield, N. Y.

REG. SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS—Spring pigs now ready. A. M. Kennel, R. 3, Honey Brook, Penna.

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SPECIAL LIVE STOCK ADVERTISING RATE
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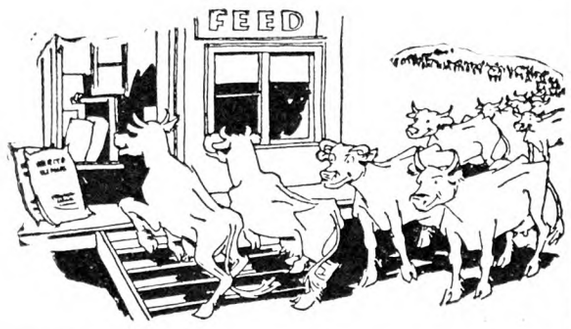
IF YOUR *Cows Had Money to Spend—*



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They know it's good—that it is bulky and palatable—that it is not only highly digestible itself but that it aids the digestion of the entire ration. Most important of all they know that Dried Molasses Beet Pulp increases the flow of milk.

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Don't pay a fancy price for hay—six pounds of Beet Pulp will do the work of ten pounds of hay and do it better. Don't worry if your silage is getting low, Beet Pulp is even better than silage. See your feed dealer without delay. Shipments made direct from factory nearest to buyer.

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Fords Milker

Present low prices make it possible for every farmer milking 4 or more cows to have one of these labor savers. No better milker made at any price. Thousands in use. Write for Free Catalog and low prices on Electric and Gas Engine models. Don't miss this opportunity.
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"EVERY-DAY-PAY-DAY-PLAN"
Mr. Farmer, why worry? You can make $30 to $75 or more weekly distributing Whitmer Products to your friends. Experience unnecessary. We teach you how free. Earn while learning. Few vacant territories in New York and surrounding territories. Write today for Farmers' Every-Day-Pay-Day-Plan.
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Jim Brown's NEW KIND OF FENCING

Amazing New Process, using COPPER Steel Wire makes my fence last twice as long as ordinary fence. Don't buy a rod of fencing until you get my new cut prices.
Save ½ Your Fence Money
Easy Payments, too
162 pages of bargains in farm and home needs—Fencing, Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Baby Chicks, Poultry Supplies, etc. All sold Direct from Factory. Freight Paid. 24 hour service.
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An Excellent Poultry Book

Covering all phases of the business—Breeds and Breeding, Houses and Equipment, Incubation and Brooding, Feeding, Marketing Methods: 587 pages, 342 illustrations; beautifully printed and bound.

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$3.00
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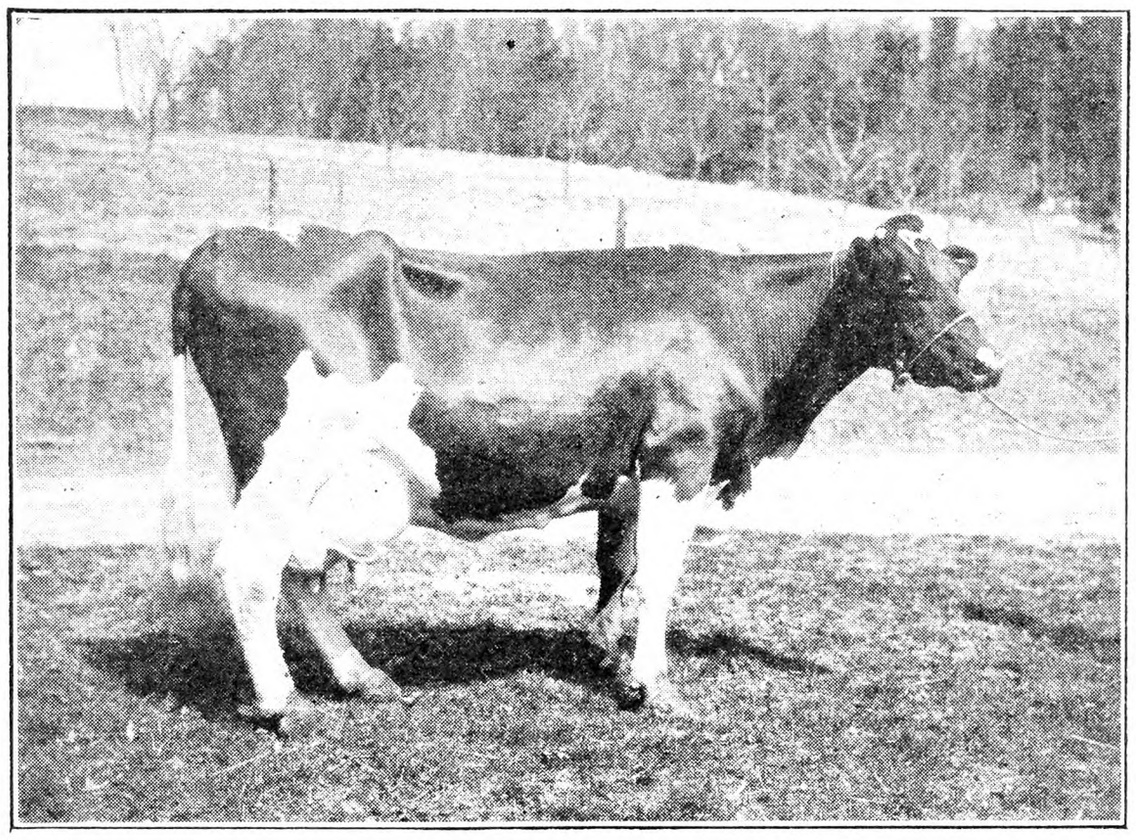
RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30th St., New York

A New York State Holstein's Work

The picture shows Albina Lass, a mature Holstein, owned by K. A. Shaul, of Cobleskill, N. Y. Albina Lass, has just been credited with 23,273 lbs. (10,860 gallons) of milk containing 715.7 lbs. of butterfat on three daily milkings for 10 months and has qualified her record by producing a 98-lb. calf. She is the eighth mature Holstein in the United States to attain such a high production for class and division and ranks 228th on the national all-time 10-month list for all ages and divisions.

Albina began this record by producing a 108-lb. calf and then went ahead steadily netting more than 35 quarts (76 lbs.) of milk daily for the first 10 months. A Holstein calf, when ready to veal, is usually four or five weeks old and will add, when well fed, some 70 to 100 lbs. to its weight. On this basis, Albina's calf when one month old weighed more than a full-grown man. She qualified her record with another calf, weighing 98 lbs., after completing the 10 months and carried this calf for 203 days of the test.

Albina completed a 10-month record in her previous lactation of 20,913 lbs. of milk and 686 lbs. of butterfat and carried the 108-lb. calf for 214 days of the test. As her previous lactation was begun only 22 months and three days before she completed her latest record, the 20 months of semi-official test show a total production, in addition to the 108-lb. and 98-lb. calves, of 44,187 lbs. (20,628 quarts of milk containing 1,401.7 lbs. of fat on three daily milkings. She is also credited with a strictly official seven-day record of 652.8 lbs. of milk and 22.78 lbs. fat from her earlier lactation.



Holstein Cow Albina Lass

She was kept in a stanchion with the rest of the herd during the entire period and received similar care. Her daily ration included 19 lbs. of 24 per cent protein feed (of which she consumed less than three tons in the 10 months), 5 lbs. of dried beet pulp amounting to 25 lbs. when soaked, 20 lbs. of corn silage, and all of the Alfalfa or mixed clover hay that she would eat. Mr. Shaul reports that she always had a good appetite and finished her test in better flesh than when she started it.

What About Squab Profits?

A few months ago a man telephoned me asking if I had any pigeons for sale and, if so, when he could see them. The result of the call was that he came out to look over my birds and took five pairs home with him. I did not encourage him to buy them and felt at the time that he was making a mistake in doing so. However, nothing that I could say had any effect on him. He had seen high sounding advertising in various papers and had written away for circulars. As a result of these circulars he had become so enthusiastic over the possibilities of squab growing that he felt sure that if he could only start in this business he could forget future threats of unemployment.

Unfortunately too many who go into the breeding of squabs start with the same general impression. There is no question but what under the right conditions satisfactory profits can be made from the raising of squabs and such employment to one who admires pigeons is very interesting. On the other hand, too many have figured extremely high profits (and it is mighty easy to figure them): they have bought their foundation stock but have not realized that there was work to be done and that the profits might be considerably smaller than they expected.

No one should start the breeding of squabs unless he has a liking for the young birds and is willing to go the whole route to make the venture a success. They must realize that there are plenty of details to look after, that the hours may be long and the returns not always to their liking. New and disagreeable problems will be encountered every day. Diseases must be controlled. Feeding questions will need solution and, above all else, there will be the ever present query of how best to market the output of the loft.

If, after considering the situation, one still desires to embark on the business of squab production certain factors must receive very careful and serious attention. They are the fundamentals that apply to all lines of live stock breeding. First, we have the question of breed, next, comes the environmental conditions, third, the feeding program and fourth, marketing the product. It will pay to discuss these four fundamentals in more detail.

The question of breed is one that is governed by the personal likes or dislikes of the breeder and the particular kind of a market the producer wishes to meet. A number of different breeds are used by squab producers. The old stand-by that was first used for squab production is the Homer. In addition, we now have Kings, both White and Silver,, Carneaux, Moindaines, Giant Homers and several other breeds less well known. Homers are fast workers but, except in the case of the Giant Homer, the squabs are not heavy enough to bring the highest prices. The larger breeds usually do not produce quite so fast but the squabs will ordinarily go into the higher priced classifications. There may be places where the smaller squabs are more desirable, but, in the majority of cases, the demand is for a squab that will dress out in the neighborhood of one pound. I have before me quotations from several firms giving prices on squabs that will run eight pounds to the dozen, nine pounds to the dozen and so on up to 12 pounds to the dozen. A few of these firms quote exactly the same price per pound regardless of whether the squab is large or small, but the majority of the firms make a considerably higher quotation on squabs that will run 11 and 12 pounds to the dozen.

In getting foundation stock, one must be extremely careful to purchase from a reputable breeder. Many culls have been sold to the beginner in the past and will be in the future. One must not be misled by the extravagant claims of some breeders. Many times it will be found that the truth of the claims is in adverse ratio to the promise of huge profits presented. In a recent issue of a paper a writer claims that "a good pair of breeders will raise 10 or 12 pairs of squabs a year which is equal to $10 or $12 profit on every pair of breeders." This would be a wonderful proposition if it were true. Squab breeders in general are satisfied and happy if they get a production of 12 marketable squabs per pair per year but many commercial growers tell me that they do not get even as high a percentage as that. Squab breeding contests should show about as good production as can be expected. Last year a contest in California reported an average production of just under 13 squabs per pair on the three leading pens. A Connecticut contest had exactly 13 squabs per pair for all birds entered, the three leading pens averaging less than one-half squab per pair above the figures for the entire contest. These figures give an idea of what may actually be expected from high-class breeding stock.

The second question is one of environmental conditions. This covers houses, disease control and other items which have to do with the actual housing and care of the birds. Pigeons do not need elaborate housing but, at the same time, should have quarters that can be kept clean, that have plenty of ventilation without drafts and where the nesting and other arrangements are taken care of so that the birds may do their best. To get heavy squab production not over 20 to 25 pair should be kept in one enclosure. This will require a space of approximately 8x12 feet in the house itself with a fly space outside of about the same dimensions. The house should have as many double nests in it as there are pairs of birds. Double nests are provided so that a pair may have squabs in one nest and eggs in the other. More nests are of no advantage. A shortage of nests will cause a lot of fighting.

The house should be kept clean at all times. After each pair of squabs is taken from the nest, that nest should be cleaned and disinfected so that it will be ready for the next batch of eggs. Water and feeding conditions should be such as to encourage good sanitation. Pigeons are very subject to certain diseases of the nose and throat and when disease once gets in a flock it spreads very rapidly due to the peculiar method by which the old birds feed their young.

The fly pen is used not so much for exercise as it is for a place where the birds can get sunlight and fresh air. It, therefore, does not need to be unduly large. Birds that are kept for squab production should not be allowed to fly at large. They will be found to be a nuisance in the barns and other buildings and will be especially undesirable on the roofs thereof. Further, they will do far better in squab production if they are kept confined to the house and fly pen.

The question of feeding pigeons is important but there are no special feeds required nor are there any secret formulas connected with it. Squabs can be grown on most of the domestic grains. It is not necessary to send long distances for any particular kind of feed. The mixture should contain enough variety so that the protein and carbohydrate requirements can be satisfactorily met. In general, a feed containing equal parts of peas, wheat, yellow corn and kafir corn will make a satisfactory mixture. The protein is furnished by the wheat and peas but it may likewise be furnished by other grains such as Soy beans, velvet beans or peanuts. Kafir corn is used because it is liked by pigeons and because it has small grains which are useful in feeding the very small squabs before they are able to take grains the size of peas or corn. However, where kafir corn is not available other small grains can be readily substituted. The proportion of grains in the mixture varies with the seasons. In Winter more heat producing feeds can be used while in Summer they should be cut down. However, any grain fed should be dry, sweet, clean and well seasoned. Nothing will cause so much havoc as grain that is soft or is not of first quality. Grit and shells must be kept constantly before the breeders as, being confined, they have no opportunity to get it themselves.

Last but not least in the production of squabs is the question of marketing. The grower must not only be able to give careful attention to the first three factors considered but must also be able to market the products satisfactorily. Unless the product can be sold to advantage it might just as well not be grown. That fact is demonstrated by the number of abandoned pigeon plants that one can see in the course of a short automobile drive. In the majority of cases these plants have been started with plenty of enthusiasm; good stock had been secured and the buildings were adequate, but the question of merchandising was the stumbling-block. I question if the present prices on the wholesale market will return a profit that is enough to make the business interesting. A current issue of a New York paper quotes graded squabs at 45 to 50 cents per pound. Other quotations that I have before me show squabs from 35 to 62 cents per pound. The variation is great and on whether one gets the lower or the higher figure will rest his success or failure. In many instances a local squab market can be developed that will take care of a very considerable production. There are a number of such instances in this immediate locality. Breeders are experiencing no difficulty in getting from 75 cents to $1 per squab for birds that will weight right around one pound each. Here the small squab is not desirable. People like a bird that will serve as the meat course for a meal and the bird weighing right in the neighborhood of a pound will meet this need.

Now that the four fundamentals of breeding have been observed what are the prospects of profits? Grain consumed will not be far from 120 pounds per pair, and grit near 20 pounds per pair. If the grain and grit are bought at retail they will cost about $3.50 and $3 per hundred pounds respectively. This will give a feed cost of $4.80 per pair of birds. This figure will vary up or down according to the methods of grain purchase, location of plant, size of birds, etc., but in the main the feed cost will not be a great way from the figure mentioned. If one raises 12 pounds of squabs per pair, and sell as 35 cents per pound, the returns would total $4.20, somewhat of a loss. If, on the other hand, one gets 62 cents per pound the returns would be

$7.44 per pair, giving a very tidy profit above feed cost. At 75 cents to a $1 per pound, the profits would be much more attractive. This emphasizes the desirability of developing a special market. Of course, feed and grit do not represent all the cost of keeping a pair of pigeons. Nesting materials, disinfectants, whitewash ingredients, expressage, ice, labor and minor incidentals will all count up but not to a very marked degree when figured down to cost per pair.

Squab raising, while an interesting means of earning a living or adding to one's income, should not be gone into blindly. Foundation stock, housing and care, feeding, all these require study and attention but most important of all is the selling of the finished product. On this finally depends the profitableness of the venture. WALTER A. COOK.

Rhode Island.

Depraved Appetite or "Pica"

What treatment would you advise for my nine-months-old Jersey heifer that for the past five months has acted like a cribbing horse, with this exception that she swallows the wood? When tied where she cannot get wood she will attack the other cattle. She does not eat hay or grain and is naturally, as the result, thin and poor. G. D. K.

New York.

It is quite common for animals to gnaw or eat wood and all manner of other foreign matters, particularly bones, when affected with depraved appetite or pica, but it is unusual for the affected animal to refuse hay or grain. As the heifer refuses hay and grain it may be that there is some cause for that, apart from the craving for necessary elements of a complete ration.

Indigestion would be a likely cause, and, were the heifer a bit older, we should suspect abnormal conditions of the teeth as a possible direct cause, or at least a contributing or indirect cause. Better examine the teeth. Perhaps one of them is split or diseased. If that is the case the offending tooth should be extracted. If the gums are intensely swollen, red and sore over an incoming tooth, the gum should be lanced, or given a stroke or two with a dental rasp to let the tooth through without hindrance.

At the same time any foreign body that may have lodged between the teeth and cheek or tongue should be removed. We have seen many a case in which a lodged wad of chewed hay or bedding has caused mysterious lack of appetite in young cattle or colts, and also made perfect mastication of feed impossible.

If no such condition is discovered, we should proceed on the basis that the heifer is afflicted with indigestion or other digestive derangement. Sometimes presence of a hair ball in the stomach or intestines is the cause and that may not certainly be removed. However, we should advise giving the heifer four ounces of Glauber salt in at least one pint of tepid water well sweetened with blackstrap molasses. Give it very slowly and carefully from a long-necked bottle, as a drench, by way of the mouth. There is some danger of the liquid running into the windpipe and lungs to cause mechanical bronchitis or even fatal pneuumonia, unless great care is taken.

Give the liquid in small doses, letting the heifer swallow one before another is given. If available, the drench had better be given by an expert. If the small dose of salts mentioned does not freely open the bowels, a second dose, of like size, may be given in two or three days, adding four tablespoons of common salt.

If the heifer is drinking milk, add at least one ounce of limewater per pint. Make the limewater by slaking quicklime in soft water at the rate of one ounce per quart of water. Let the lime settle, then use the clear liquid. The limewater will supply some of the necessary mineral (lime) which is usually deficient in cases of depraved appetite. It would also be well to give the heifer one-half ounce of cod-liver oil, twice daily, and to increase the dose, if improvement is not rapid and marked.

It is important, however, that the heifer be got to eating Alfalfa or clover hay, which not only supply protein elements and lime but contain a vitamin which stimulates absorption and utilization of lime. Little extra mineral of an artificial character is needed, when plenty of legume roughage is fed, and when grass and green clovers are being taken, minerals rarely need be supplied.

In addition to legume hay, try to have the heifer eat sliced roots or a little sound corn silage and supply cornmeal, ground oats (screened), wheat bran and linseed meal. Mix four pounds of steamed bonemeal with each 100 pounds of ground feed, and allow free access to salt. Letting calves lick a lump of chalk is also an excellent practice.

If appetite is not regained, after the bowels have been opened, give the heifer five drops of fluid extract of nux vomica, 20 drops of fluid extract of gentian root and a teaspoonful of baking soda twice daily, in a little water, and gradually increase the dose if needed. Nux is poisonous, however, so do not exceed 10 drops at a dose. A. S. A.

An example of farm co-operation. Simon Beckwith, Macomb Co., Mich., feeds Squeak, the pig, while Mrs. Beckwith satisfies the hunger of Easter, the lamb, which will not go to anyone but her.

Wart on Teat

I have a heifer two years old, but not yet freshened. She has a bump that has grown fast to one of her teats and it is about as large as an ordinary ink bottle. It seems to be of the nature of a wart. Could you advise me as to treatment of it.

Steuben Co., N. Y. W. L. M.

If the wart has a slim neck it may be removed by tying a fine cord very tightly around the base. Tie the cord in a bow knot, so that it may be tightened every second day. A few small rubber bands put on very tightly will, in time, have the same effect. You may prefer, however, to have a veterinarian remove the growth by a cutting operation, to be followed by light cauterization of the wound. If you remove the wart by the ligation method, apply tincture of iodine when the wart comes off.

If the growth has a broad base, it may be removed by applying very carefully a saturated solution of bichromate of potash with a small stick or glass rod. First apply lard or vaseline around the growth, to protect the sound skin. Do not remove the scab formed by applying the solution, but let it work off without interference. The applications should be repeated each time a scab comes off. The process may be slow, but it usually proves successful. The work should be done before the heifer calves, and so far as possible severe inflammation of the teat should be prevented. Removal by operation will probably cause less inflammation than use of caustics. A. S. A.

DOCTOR: "Are you taking the medicine regularly?" Patient: "I tasted it and decided that I'd rather have the cough."—Life.

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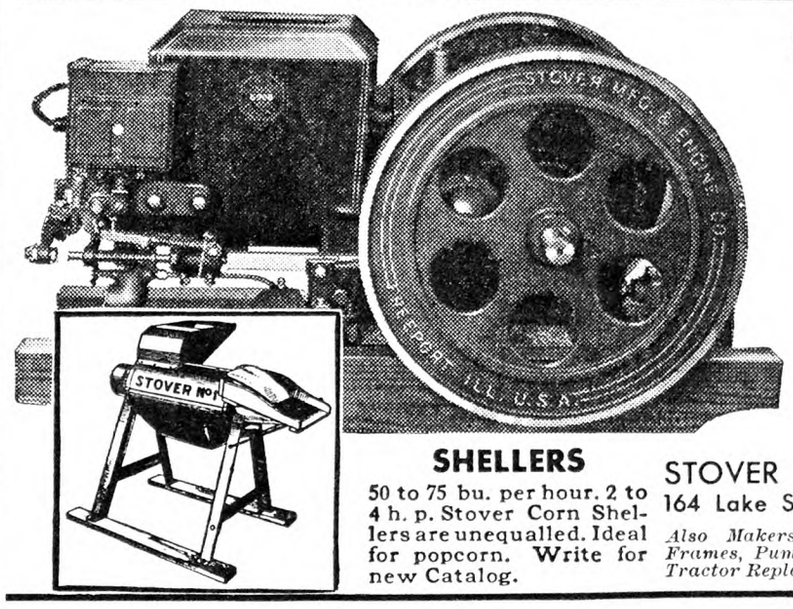

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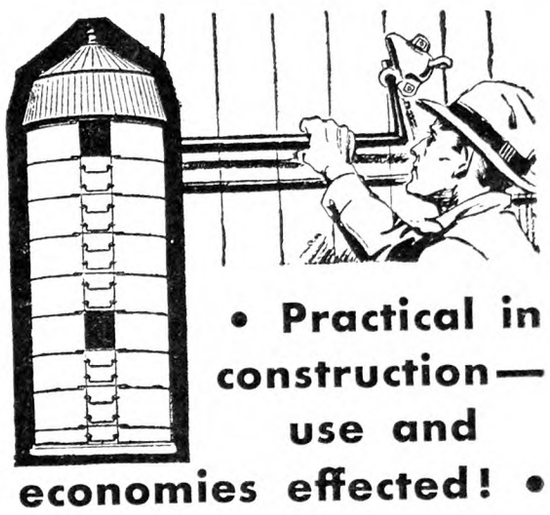

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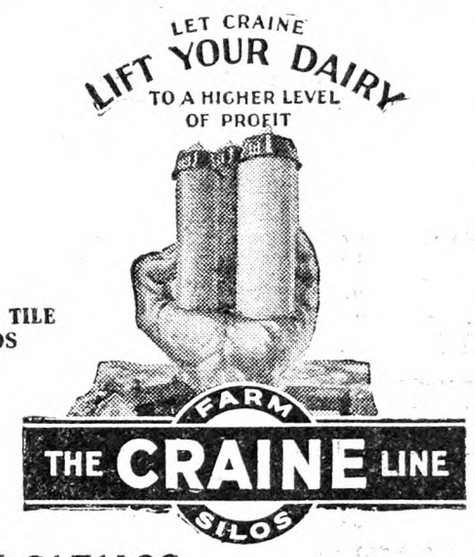

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Why Chicks Die in the Shell

A chick may come to full development, or even break through its shell, and then fail to emerge, dry off and join its earlier hatched fellows in the nursery tray ready to become a "day old" for shipment or to be transferred to the brooder for further care. Why it should thus fail after having apparently become fully ready for outside life is a question that has long puzzled poultry keepers and will again recur during the present hatching season.

With the title "Why Some Eggs Do Not Hatch," a bulletin by Alexis L. Romanoff has just been issued from the N. Y. State College of Agriculture at Cornell University. The structure of the egg and the developing embryo are considered in this bulletin, with reference to those conditions which affect hatchability, and practical suggestions for the prevention of hatching losses are offered. Much of what follows will be taken from this bulletin, though its author is not responsible for comments or statements from other sources of information.

According to the bulletin, an egg is an interesting thing to think about, a "unit of life." It is made up of a very small amount of living matter, a great bulk of reserve food material and several protective coatings. Upon breaking an egg, a small whitish spot may be seen floating upon the upper surface of the yolk. It is within this spot that life begins, and, to protect that beginning life, several precautions have been taken. This spot, or, more correctly, the blastoderm, is seated upon a floating base, the yolk, and that base is suspended in a sort of hammock within the white of the egg in such a way that it can turn and keep the blastoderm in the most favorable position for its development. Covering the yolk and its blastoderm is a thick layer of albumen (the white); outside of this are two strong membranes, the shell membranes and protecting the shell membranes is a wall of stone, of such hardness and shape that it is not easily broken. This stony shell, however, is porous and, through its pores, bacteria that would destroy the egg may enter. To guard against their entrance, there is a delicate skin called the bloom on a freshly laid egg.

Within this whitish spot, the blastoderm, is a small bit of living matter called a cell. This cell is too small to be seen without a microscope, but it is from such a cell that all animal and plant life develops. Whether a chick, an elephant or a giant redwood tree, life started in one minute cell "fertilized" by the union with it of another cell capable of stimulating it into beginning growth. The hen's egg is fertilized while still within her body and life starts as soon as the necessary union of male and female cells takes place. If the fertile egg were not laid but kept within the body a chick might become well developed in it. This accounts for the fact that a newly laid egg that has been too long retained may have the appearance of one that has been incubated for several days, a puzzling thing to one who does not understand the possible reason for it. If the fertile egg is laid and cooled, however, beginning development stops and remains quiescent until the egg is again placed in a temperature about that of the sitting hen's body. The embryo within a fertile egg will remain inactive for several weeks if kept under proper conditions, chief among which is probably temperature. A germ of strong vitality will withstand extremes of temperature not generally appreciated, eggs having hatched well after having been exposed for a short time to freezing temperatures; any degree above 70 will start development, however, and a temperature between 40 and 60, or about that of an ordinary house cellar, is considered best for holding. The sooner incubation is started after an egg is laid, the better. After two weeks, deterioration in hatchability rapidly increases, even under favorable conditions. An infertile egg, having in its blastoderm only the female cell, cannot start developments at any temperature. That is the reason infertile eggs are to be preferred for every purpose except hatching.

The Cornell bulletin devotes some space to consideration of what it calls natural living energy, or vitality, in the embryo. Individual hens and flocks of having strong vitality. Hens kept in confinement are likely to produce more eggs low in this vitality than those kept out of doors under more natural conditions. It is easier to speak of natural energy than to say exactly what produces it, or why it may be lacking in some cases. Foods probably have something to do with it. A strong germ will develop and hatch under conditions that would prove fatal to weaker ones, and, having hatched, the chick is likely to grow well, free from weakness or disease. A weak embryo may die at any period of its existence, even before the egg is laid. A large number of embryos die during incubation, there being two periods, called critical periods, during which the greater part of the deaths are likely to occur. These are at the fourth and 19th days. According to the bulletin, under ordinary conditions of incubation, an average of about three per cent of embryos die at the first critical period mentioned, about 15 per cent at the second and seven per cent during the rest of the hatching period. Under

(Continued on Page 578)

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THIS YEAR TRY **Schwegler's "THOR-O-BRED" BLOOD TESTED BABY CHICKS**

New Low Prices

Earn that extra profit with our super layers of big eggs. Every breeder blood tested. Hens with records to 296 eggs. 10 breeds. Write today for big FREE Catalog.

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY
207 Northampton, Buffalo, N.Y.

applied only ONCE A YEAR *in Poultry houses*
Kills Mites Blue Bugs
OR MONEY REFUNDED
AVENARIUS TRADE MARK CARBOLINEUM
Standard Insecticide Wood-Preservative for 55 Years!
Write for Circular
CARBOLINEUM WOOD PRESERVING CO.
Dept. 210 MILWAUKEE, WIS.

RELIABLE EGG CASE CO. offers Guaranteed once used egg cases packed complete with 14-cup flats, 10 fillers and equipped with good cover. Cases we sell are packed as required by American RR. Express Co. and other Carriers. If cases not as represented, do not pay us. Address—**Box No. 29, High Bridge Station, Bronx, N. Y.**

POULTRY CHARCOAL
R. MacKellar's Sons Co., Mfrs., Peekskill, N.Y.

BABY CHICKS THIS IS MY 13TH YEAR EXPERIENCE

	100	500	1000
BARRED ROCKS TANCRED STRAIN	$10.00	$47.50	$90
S. C. W. LEGHORNS	8.00	37.50	70
LIGHT MIXED	7.00	32.50	..
HEAVY MIXED	8.00	37.50	..

Write for prices on Special Matings and tested flocks. These chicks are from free range and heavy laying flocks. 100% live arrival. Postage paid to your door.

FRANK NACE, Box R, Cocolamus, Pa.

Bigger Poultry Profits

Cash or C. O. D.	50	100	500	1000
Rocks or Reds	$4.50	$8.00	$37.50	$70
White Leghorns	4.00	7.00	35.00	65
Heavy Mixed	4.00	7.00	35.00	65
Light Mixed	3.75	6.00	30.00	55

These are first class chicks and nothing cheap but the price. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Postpaid. Hatched from 2 & 3 year old breeders. Catalog FREE.

THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY, Box 75-E
The Dependable Plant, RICHFIELD, PA.

NEW LOW PRICES

"NONE BETTER"—State Certified Chicks

White Leghorns & Barred Rocks .....$11 per 100
White & Buff Rocks .....$12 per 100
White Wyandottes & R. I. Reds ....$12 per 100
Black Giants .....$15 per 100

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots upon request

ORDER DIRECT FROM SUMMIT—Parcel Post prepaid. 100% delivery guaranteed.

SUMMIT POULTRY FARM
"18 Years Hatching Experience"
BOX L, RIDGELY, MD.

BETTER BABY CHICKS

NEW LOW PRICES!—100% SAFE DELIVERY
BARRED & WHITE ROCKS, WHITE & COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES, REDS, BLACK MINORCAS, WHITE & BROWN LEGHORNS, ANCONAS

Thousands weekly. Healthy, heavy laying, purebred stock insures Your Profits! State Inspected! Catalog free.

ULSTER POULTRY FARMS, Box 60, Wallkill, N. Y.

HILL SIDE CHICKS — Will Ship C. O. D.
Extra Chicks Free with each order

Single Comb W. Leghorns.....$7.00 per 100
Parks Strain Bar. Rocks (Per.34D31)...$9.00 per 100
S. C. Reds.....$9.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed...$8 per 100; Light Mixed...$6 per 100

Special prices on large orders. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. P. P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.

T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

Strickler's Large Tom Barron English S. C. W. Leghorn Baby Chicks

will be money-makers for you. All-electric hatched, extra quality chicks for May 11, 18, 25 at **$9.50** per 100; **$46** per 500; **$90** per 1000. Prepaid 100% live delivery guaranteed. **Also 12 wks. old Pullets.** Catalog.

LEONARD F. STRICKLER Box R Sheridan, Pa.

WYCKOFF STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX

Book your order now for May and June chicks.

$7.00 Per 100 $32.50—500 $65—1000

100% prepaid—safe del. guaranteed.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box 25 RICHFIELD, PA.

ELECTRICALLY HATCHED CHICKS

Greatly Reduced Wh. & Bd. Rocks $8-100; Heavy Mix $7 100; Leghorns $7.50-100.

Quality & 100% live arrival guar. Cat. free. Cash or C.O.D.

PEOLA POULTRY YARDS Box 2 Beaver Springs, Pa.

PAIGE'S Quality Chicks

Barred and White Rocks	9c
White Leghorns	8c
Heavy Mixed	8c

100% live arrival guaranteed. C.O.D.

Geo. W. Paige Selinsgrove, Pa.

CHICKS Purebred Tancred S. C. W. Leghorns, **8c;** Barred Rocks, **10c;** Heavy Mixed, **8c;** Light Mixed, **6c.** ½c less in 500 lots. 1c less in 1 000 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Catalogue free.

VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHIX—Leg., 8c; Bd. Rocks, 8c; Reds, 8c; W. Rocks 9c; H. Mix., 7c; L. Mix., 6c. From free range flocks. Send for cat. The Monroe Hatchery, Bx R, Richfield, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
Ferris and Hollywood Strains
Chicks from 2 and 3-yr.-old Breeders. May Prices, $8 - 100; $70 - 1000; (3 to 6 week prices on request). Catalog free. Tells all about our great egg-producing Leghorns. Juniata Poultry Farm, Box I, Richfield, Pa.

BLOOD TESTED BARRED ROCK CHICKS
Large heavy strain. Live arrival. Weekly hatches.
100—$10.00 500—$47.50 1000—$90.00
SMITH'S VALLONIA HATCHERY, Box 85, NEW BERLIN, PA.

"Purebred" BARRED ROCK CHICKS
NOW 8c each — Heavy Mixed 7c each
Prompt service. C.O.D. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
CHAS. F. EWING Rt. 1 McCLURE, PA.

Chicks BARRED ROCKS, S.C.W. LEGHORNS, R. I. REDS also hatching eggs. Write for prices.
C. C. ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Delaware

PHEASANT EGGS ENGLISH RINGNECK from good, healthy stock. $3.00 per 15. L. M. KELLEY, 168 No. Broad St., Norwich, N.Y.

PHEASANT and WILD MALLARD DUCK EGGS for hatching, 15 $3, 100 $18. Stuart Kellogg, Greene, N.Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisments of Subscriber's Exchange will be found on page 583.

CANDY, HOMEMADE caramels, 50c lb., postpaid. E. WERNAN, Atco, N. J.

VANILLA FRUIT, chocolate walnut fudge, chocolate cocoanut delights, walnut kisses, 60 cents pound postpaid. BLACK WALNUT CANDY KITCHEN, Rt. 1, Lumberville, Pa.

PURE MAPLE syrup delivered in third zone for $1.60 per gallon. D. W. IDLEMAN, Schell, W. Va.

WANT TO BOARD elderly gentleman, one who would like home comfort. ADVERTISER 876, care Rural New-Yorker.

BOARDERS—Modern farm home, fishing, ideal spot. MRS. MANNING GILLESPIE, New Milford, Pa.

PURE HONEY, 5-lb. pails, liquid or granulated, postpaid; clover, pail, $1; two, $1.90; light amber and buckwheat, pail 85 cts.; two, $1.60; two 60-lb. cans, light amber, here, $7.50. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

FRESH WHITE eggs direct from producer of 1,500 layers. J. H. McCLELLAND, Stamford, N. Y.

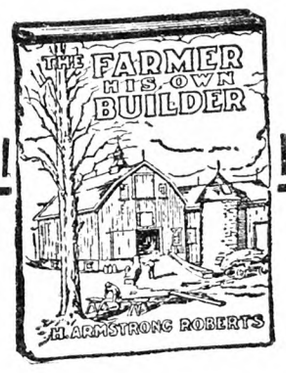
HONEY—60 lbs. finest clover, $4.80; amber or buckwheat, $4.20; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

GRADUATE NURSE in her own country home would like care mentally deficient girl under 10; reference Richmond physicians. MARY L. BROWN, R. N., Clayville, Va.

WANTED—Milk route, average daily sales 250 to 350 quarts; located Central New York; must be guaranteed and good trade; write full particulars. ADVERTISER 903, care Rural New-Yorker.

BEES—40 colonies Italian, inspected, 10-f standard hives, new, with metal covers, queens young last Fall; will sell all or part; screen covers on; ready to move; bees in Columbia County; telephone 863-M Ossining or write A. R. SIMMONS, Livingston, N. Y.

COAT TALES
By F. M. OWEN
A Charming Gift Book for Children. - - Price $1.00
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street, New York



The Farmer His Own Builder
BY
H. ARMSTRONG ROBERTS
A practical and handy book of all kinds of building information from concrete to carpentry.
PRICE $1.50
For sale by
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street, New York

Brooder House Meetings

This is the attractive title of a series of 16 meetings now being held on four days in Chenango County, N. Y. Farm Bureau Manager K. D. Scott states that these meetings are held in connection with the Better Pullet Campaign of the Chenango County Farm Bureau in which 230 Chenango County poultrymen and women are enrolled, said to be the highest registration in such a campaign in any county in the State.

There is considerable differences of opinion as to the best method to be employed in raising chicks and questions constantly crop up whether to try to avoid disease by keeping chicks raised off the ground on wire screens; whether to feed an all mash ration; or to go to the other extreme and feed all grain; whether the diseases of chicks are due entirely to parasites, or whether they can be controlled simply by changing their ration. These are questions which every poultryman is anxious to know the answer to and all poultrymen and investigators are busy trying to elucidate the fine points of chick raising. All interested are invited to attend the meetings. The schedule follows:

May 5
9:30 Norwich, Kenneth Bailey.
11:00 Shelburne, W. G. Clark.
1:30 New Berlin, Walter Page.
3:30 S. New Berlin, Starr Warner.

May 6
9:30 Mt. Upton, W. Graves.
11:00 Bainbridge, John Sipple.
1:30 Afton, John Bryden.
3:30 Coventry, Carlton Wrench.

May 7
9:30 Oxford, R. L. Carman.
11:00 Greene, C. G. Baker.
1:30 Smithville, James S. Harris.
3:30 McDonough, E. G. Purdy.

May 8
9:30 Plymouth, D. D. Montgomery.
11:00 Otselic, Neil Derrick.
1:30 Pitcher, J. Randall & Son.
3:30 Lincklaen, Thomas Hall.

The sessions will not last more than an hour in each place. Prof. H. E. Botsford will conduct the meetings May 5 and 6, and Mr. Ira Hollar on May 7 and 8.

More About that Poultry Cross

Some time ago I wrote you in regard to a cross of White Leghorn chickens with Rhode Island Reds. I am glad to see that several have written to agree with me. But a friend has given me some information which if correct gives a different twist to the matter.

It seems that the man, from whom my male bird was secured was a breeder of exhibition White Leghorns, and, in order to bring the tails of his birds down to the fashionable angle, he introduced the blood of the old-fashioned "Rumpless" fowl. As these were a dark colored chicken this strain was not an absolutely pure Leghorn. My friend, who for several years kept a flock of about 500 of this strain of chickens, tells me that about two or three in every 100 chicks were hatched without a rump, that chickens with a few black feathers were common, and that an occasional hen laid cream-colored or light brown eggs. If this information is correct it might account for the color which I and others have found in the White Leghorn and R. I. Red cross.

I have at present a flock of 12 Barred Rock pullets and five Minorca hens. During the months of January and February I got an average of three to seven eggs daily, or an average of about 30 per cent. I have been feeding a prepared mash and corn and oats. About Feb. 15 I decided to change the ration, so I secured a bag of a 24 per cent dairy feed prepared with molasses, and filled one hopper with this leaving the prepared egg mash in another. I also cut out the oats, giving only whole corn at night. I find that they will eat twice as much of the dairy feed as they will of the mash and also fill themselves fuller than they did before. The egg production began to jump within a few days and in the two weeks, March 8-22, I got no less than 10 eggs any day, and, on five separate days gathered 17, or 100 per cent.

These chickens have the run of a yard about 30x50 feet in size, and have not been out where they could get any grass or other green stuff.

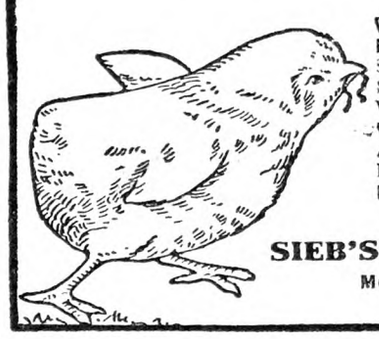
Several years ago when keeping a larger flock than I do now, and mixing my own mash, I had very good results from the use of high grade cottonseed meal in place of part of the beef scrap, but never used a molasses feed before.

Lackawanna Co., Pa. E. J. R.

RUSSIAN exports of cotton to Britain have suddenly increased to a point at which they are beginning to be a threat to American cotton growers. From the insignificant total of 7,000 bales a year ago Russian cotton entering Liverpool and Manchester mounted to 151,000 bales for the period between August of last year and March of this year. In the same period the United States exported 847,000 bales to Britain, a total somewhat larger than apparent, as American bales weigh 500 pounds, as against 375 for the Russian.

Sieb's OVERSIZE Chicks
BIG DISCOUNT
5c up
Take advantage of this offer. You may never have another opportunity to buy Sieb's Famous Oversize Chicks at such low prices. They are **one quality only, The Best,** all from guaranteed purebred flocks of the world's finest bloodlines. They have been bred and cultured for years to grow larger, mature quicker and lay better. No matter how scarce money is you can afford a flock of Sieb's Certified Chicks. They will bring you an income when everything else on the farm fails. Order from this ad. or send for catalog. 100% alive prepaid delivery guaranteed.

LOWEST PRICES WE EVER MADE



	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh., Bf., Br. Leghorns	$2.13	$4.00	$7.50	$36.25	$70.00
Brd., Wh., Bf. Rocks	2.38	4.50	8.50	41.25	80.00
S. C. Reds	2.38	4.50	8.50	41.25	80.00
S. L. Wyandottes, R. C. Reds	2.63	5.00	9.50	46.25	90.00
Wh., Bf. Orps. & Wh. Wyands.	2.38	4.50	8.50	41.25	80.00
Wh., Bl. Minorcas	2.63	5.00	9.50	46.25	90.00
Anconas, Hvy. Assorted	2.13	4.00	7.50	36.25	70.00
Heavy and Light Assorted	1.88	3.50	6.50	31.25	60.00
Light Assorted	1.63	3.00	5.50	26.25	50.00

Prices subject to change without notice.
SIEB'S HATCHERY BOX 450 LINCOLN, ILL.
Member Int'l. Mid-West, Ill. & American B. C. P. Association

Rosemont Chicks

75,000 RUGGED ROSEMONT CHICKS
Immediate Delivery on All Breeds
You can still raise early winter layers if you order Rosemont Chicks today. They mature quickly and evenly. Backed by 19 years of scientific mating of America's leading strains.
Low Mid-May Prices—Prompt Shipments

Order from This Ad.	25	50	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00	$52.50	$105.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Brown Leghorns	3.75	6.75	13.00	62.50	120.00
White Leghorns	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	90.00
Wh. Rocks and Wh. Wyandottes	3.75	6.75	13.00	62.50	120.00
Jersey Black Giants	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	172.50
Mixed Chicks	2.75	4.75	9.00	42.50	85.00

Prepaid Delivery—Safe Arrival of Full Count Guaranteed.
Send check or money order—today. FREE CATALOG mailed on request.
ROSEMONT POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERY DEPT. 4 Rosemont, Hunterdon County, N. J.

YOU can't afford disappointments
Neither can WE
You want to make money. We want your baby chicks business, not only this year—but every year. There is only one way we can get your business and hold it—send you chicks that satisfy.
Oak Ridge Farms baby chicks are bred to satisfy customers and bring us repeat business. They are descended from a long line of stock bred for production, vigor, and constitutional vitality.
Our breeding flocks have been developed by years of culling based on our own carefully kept records.
Your copy of Oak Ridge Farms illustrated descriptive circular and 1931 price list now ready.
S. C. White Leghorns — R. I. Reds
Oak Ridge Farms, Inc.
Stuyvesant New York

WENE CHICKS
NEVER BEFORE SO MUCH QUALITY FOR SO LITTLE MONEY
Specialty-Bred S. C. White Leghorns that lay large, chalk-white eggs. Wyan-Rocks Cross-Breds that develop into broilers from 10 to 20 days quicker than most breeds. Bram-Rocks for heavy roasters.
NEW LOW PRICES ON IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES

By Prepaid Post	25	50	100	400	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.50	$39.00	$ 95.00
Wyan-Rocks, Bram-Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.50	39.00	95.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	3.63	6.75	13.00	51.00	125.00
White Rocks, White Wyandottes	4.38	8.25	15.00	59.00	145.00

Select Matings, Blood-Tested, add 2 cents per chick to these prices.
Special Matings, Blood-Tested, add 4 cents per chick to these prices.
Write for free illustrated Catalog and prices on Super Matings and 8-10 week pullets.
WENE CHICK FARMS Dept. A VINELAND, NEW JERSEY

PALE AMBER U. S. P. **COD LIVER OIL**
Of Tested Vitamin Potency and the only Quality, which may be fed safely to poultry and pet stock.
5 GALLONS, $6.75—10 GALLONS, $13
30 GALLONS, $29.25, F. O. B. N. Y.
Money back if not satisfied
CONE IMPORT COMPANY
624 Kent Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.

LEWIS FARMS CHICKS ONE-HALF PRICE
We will give 100 extra chicks with every 100 purchased for delivery after May 15th. Write for descriptions and order immediately.
PROF. H. R. LEWIS
Box R Davisville, R. I.

PULLETS S. C. Wh. Leghorns Rhode Island Reds
Blood-Tested—Bred-to-Lay
These 12-week-old Pullets will be ready to lay by early Fall. Grown on 100 acres of free range and fresh clover sod. Your money back if not pleased. Prices: Leghorns, $1.25; Reds, $1.35 F. O. B. Immediate delivery. Write today.
CANE POULTRY FARM ROSEMONT, N. J.

BREEDERS VIGOROUS MAMMOTH BRONZE **TURKEYS** with unusual livability. Accepting orders eggs, baby and started Turkeys, also breeders. Place your order now and you will be satisfied and convinced. CIFRE'S New England Turkey Farm, Medway, Mass.

DUCKLINGS AND EGGS. World's best. New low prices. Free catalog. PARDEE'S PEKINS, ISLIP, L. I., N. Y.

Mammoth Pekin Ducklings New low prices. Finest stock. Prompt delivery Satisfaction Guar. LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, Barker, N.Y

Khaki-Campbell DUCKLINGS from stock imported by D. H. Fullerton—50c in 1st and 2nd zones. There are no better. R. D. Brockway, So. Byron, N. Y.

DUCKLINGS—White Pekin, 30 or more 20c each delivered by parcel post. This is my 27th year. Earl Seamans Factoryville, Pa.

DUCKLINGS 20c Mammoth Pekins, Runners and Mixed Lots—Price List.
LONG LAKE DUCK FARM & HATCHERY, R. 4, Trenton, N. J.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLINGS, $22 per 100, small lots 25c each. Harry Lester, Ransomville, N. Y.

Ducklings—Mammoth Pekins, quality and promptness guar. Write for prices. L. Hamblin, Wilson, N.Y.

TURKEYS-DUCKS-GEESE-GUINEAS
Breeders, Hatching Eggs, Baby Chicks—prices reduced.
HIGHLAND FARM -:- Sellersville, Pa.

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS AND POULTS — Penna. raised from large, healthy, free disease stock. PINE GROVE FARMS, 1166 Murray Street, Forty Fort, Pa.

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS—Extra large, beautiful healthy birds. Unlimited country range. 14 Eggs $5.00. Poults May 13, 85c. T. D. SCHOFIELD, Woodstock, N. H

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—Eggs, 50c; baby turkeys, $1 ea. Gypsey Camp Farm, Rensselaer, N. Y.

VIGOROUS Bronze and White POULTS—$55-100. 100% satisfaction guar. SALEM FARM, Amherst, N. H.

AUSTRALORP HATCHING EGGS, 100—$10, 15—$2.50. The Apyrtropher Farm, Huntington, N. Y.

—THE CHICKS YOU NEED—
LUKERT'S LAYING LEGHORNS LONG ISLAND DUCKLINGS
Large birds, year round production. Second highest pen laying over 24 oz. eggs, New York State Egg Contest. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalog.
LUKERT LEGHORN FARM, East Moriches, L.I., N.Y.

LEGHORN CHICKS 2 and 4-year-old BREEDERS
300-Egg Breeding Chicks hatched from eggs weighing 26 to 28 ounces. Satisfaction guaranteed. Circular
New low prices
ADRIAN DeNEEF - - SODUS, N. Y.

QUALITY Baby CHICKS
ROCKS, REDS and LEGHORNS
We specialize in S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks from our own breeding stock headed by pedigreed male birds. Hanson strain. Write for illustrated catalog and prices.
Quality Poultry Farm -:- Harrington, Delaware

EWING'S ENGLISH WHITE **LEGHORNS**
Are the product of 16 years use of imported males from 259 to 314-egg hens. Breeders extra large, disease free.
CHICKS—100, $15.00
R. T. EWING - - Atlantic, Pa.

Baby Chicks Barron and Tancred White Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, and Buff Orpingtons. Pullets and Ducklings. Price list and catalogue free.
GOODFLOX POULTRY FARM, Leghorn Blvd., Dansville, N. Y.

LEWIS FARMS PULLETS CHICKS and PULLETS, finest quality, blood tested. Pullets free range reared. Bargain prices. Write for literature and special discounts. Prof. Harry R. Lewis, Box R, Davisville, R.I.

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

English & Tancred Strain	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
Barred Rocks	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00
Light Mixed	2.00	3.50	6.00

500 lots, $2.50 less; 1,000 lots, $10 less. 100% prepaid safe delivery guar. Cash or C.O.D. FREE CIR.
Green Forest Poultry Farm, Box 4, Richfield, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

Tancred Strain	Per 100
White Leghorns	$7.00
Barred Rocks	8.00
S. C. Reds	8.00
Heavy Mixed	7.00
Light Mixed	6.00

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER, Box R, McAlisterville, Penna.

TAKE NOTICE 150,000 Chicks for Remainder of April and May Delivery

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns, Baron & Tancred Strain	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00	$37.50	$70
Barred Rox & Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Light Mixed	....	4.00	7.00	32.50	65
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	9.00	42.50	80

Free range. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular free.
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Bx 15, Richfield, Pa.

260-289-Egg Four Generation and 300-Egg HANSON **Males**
head our Grade AA leghorn mating. Grade A, 200-260 egg males backed by lots of high production. 2,500 two and three year old hens. Also guaranteed chicks in Barred & White Rocks, Reds & W. Wyandottes. Chicks electric hatched, catalog.
RIDGEWAY POULTRY FARM, Jamestown, Pa

Dr. Romig's *Super Quality* **Chicks**
White or Barred Rocks ..... $10.00—100
White Wyandottes ..... 10.00—100
Heavy mixed..$8.00—100; White Leghorns..$8.00—100
Write for new low discounts on orders of 400 and up.
F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian, Beaver Springs, Pa.

Best QUALITY CHICKS

Chicks from 2 & 3-yr.-old breeders	100	500	1000
S. C. Tancred Str. Wh. Leghorns	$7.00	$32.50	$60.00
S. C. Tom Bar'n Str. Wh. Legh.	7.00	32.50	60.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	8.00	37.50	70.00

Light Mix...$6.00 per 100. Heavy Mix...$7.00 per 100
100% live del. P. P. Order direct or write for circular.
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box 1, McAlisterville, Pa.

SPADE'S QUALITY CHICKS
5 Free Chicks with each 100

	100	500	1000
Tancred S. C. White Leghorns	$8	$37.50	$70

From my own free range flock. 100% live delivery, P. P. Order direct or write for circular.
J. S. SPADE Poultry Farm, McAlisterville, Pa.

HUSKY BABY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Barred and White Rocks	*$8.00	*$37.50	*$70
Heavy Mixed	7.00	32.50	60

Prepaid live arrival guaranteed
J. A. BAUMGARDNER Box 2 Beaver Springs, Pa.

Hollywood Leghorn Chicks
from mountain-bred, winter laying stock. Large type Hollywood Strain. May prices, $8-100; $70-1,000 (3 to 6 week prices on request).
Hollywood Leghorn Farm, Richfield, Pa.

ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS
Wh. Wyandottes, $9 per 100; Wh. Rocks & Barred Rocks, $8 per 100; Heavy Mixed, $7 per 100. We ship C. O. D.—100% del. guar.
Jas. E. Ulsh, Box R, Beaver Springs, Pa.

Baby Chicks—$8 per 100 up
Thousands hatching daily. Fourteen breeds. Sent collect. Postpaid live delivery—prompt shipment. STARTED CHICKS priced according to age. Send for folder.
Schoenborn's Hatchery, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

HOLLYWOOD LEGHORN CHICKS
From large size heavy production bred hens.
$8.00 per 100 $37.50 per 500 $70 per 1000
O. M. Shellenberger Poultry Farm, Box 11, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS--STARTED CHICKS--PULLETS
From my own trapnested, bloodtested pure Barron Wh. Leghorns. Prices reduced for May and June. Catalog free. Willacker Leghorn Farm, Box 383, New Washington, Ohio

CHICKS C. O. D. — 100 Rocks or Reds, $8; Leghorns or Heavy Mixed, $7; Light Mixed, $6. Free range. Safe delivery guaranteed. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

Zeller's Leghorns —Quality Chicks— —Heavy Type— —Production Bred—
R.O.P. Males. ZELLER'S LEGHORN FARM, R.1, Palmyra, Pa.

CHICKS—Large type Barron S. C. W. Leghorns from my own free-range flock at $8.00—100. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WM. F. GRAHAM, McAlisterville, Pa

CHICKS C.O.D. 100 Rocks or Reds, $8; Leghorns, $6.50; Heavy mixed, $7; Light, $6. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free. O. M. LAUVER, Box 73, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS Beaver's Quality Large Size Tancred Barron English S. C. White Leghorn Chicks from my own flock, 8c. 100% live arrival. Circular. E. L. BEAVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

Ascutney S. C. Red Chicks Vt. Accredited; free from B.W.D. Group A; Our own flock; Vt. Certified; trap-nested; pedigreed males from never broody hens; $20 per 100. Free Circular.
ASCUTNEY FARMS, R. N. 10, Hartland, Vt.

Scott Poultry Farm
Pedigree Bred BABY CHICKS — GROTON, MASS. S. C. R. I. REDS — State Tested Hatching Eggs Cockerels

Our 260-egg trapnested strain is famous thruout the country for its large size, high production and vigor.
Redbird Farm is the largest known S. C. R. I. Red Breeding Plant in the World
Every one of our 11,000 breeders is government tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. You cannot go wrong when you buy our DISEASE-FREE chicks.
We guarantee 98% livability up to three weeks old. Catalog free
REDBIRD FARM
WRENTHAM - - MASS.

MOSS Farm R.I. Reds
Trapnested—Blood-Tested
Satisfied customers have taken our *entire output* in a season when the country's chick output is far below normal. We have enlarged our incubator capacity to take care of increased business. Quality is evidently appreciated.
Hatching Eggs, Baby Chicks and Pullets
carrying blood of contest winners. All stock from our own strain.
MOSS FARM Box R ATTLEBORO, MASS.

R.I. REDS
3,000 selected breeding birds on our own farm. All breeders blood-tested. 14 years disease-free ancestry. Unequalled for Livability, Rapid Growth, Vigor, Early Maturity, Fine Egg Production. Large Egg Size. Our Guarantee of Full Satisfaction on Every Order is Unequalled. Hatches every week. Write for catalog.
HUBBARD FARMS, Box 156, Walpole, N. H.

LARGE EGGS
20 YEARS BREEDING
WHITE LEGHORNS
For size and heavy production of large WHITE EGGS
OUR CHICK GUARANTEE
Every chick sold by us is hatched from eggs laid by breeders on our own farm. 100% satisfactory arrival on exact date we promise shipment.
WRITE FOR FOLDER ON CHICKS AND PULLETS
EIGENRAUCH FARMS DEPT. Y, RED BANK NEW JERSEY

PULLETS
Several thousand February and March hatched Pullets at the following prices:
WHITE LEGHORNS, 8 weeks old..... $ .80 each
WHITE LEGHORNS, 12 weeks old..... .95 each
BARRED ROCKS - 12 weeks old..... 1.00 each
R. I. REDS - - - 12 weeks old..... 1.05 each
All Pullets from carefully selected stock. Guaranteed purebred and healthy. No culls or weaklings.
Now Ready for Shipment
BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARMS
E. C. Brown, Prop. Sergeantsville, N. J.

SINGLE COMB
White Leghorns Exclusively
3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr., & May delivery. Special feeding directions on request. Circular free.
Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs-Sherow successors to EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
Box 75 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS
State Supervised—2c Per Chick Books Order, Balance C. O. D.
White Leghorns ..... $9 per 100
Bl. Minorcas, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds ..... $11 per 100
R. C. White Wyandottes ....$12 per 100
500 lots ½c less; 1,000, 1c less
Heavy Mix., $9—100; Reg. Mix., $8—100
Add 25c extra less than 100. Order now at these special low prices. Cat. Free.
PENNA. FARMS HATCHERY
Dept. R LEWISTOWN, PA.

FARLEY PORTER, Sodus, N.Y.
Largest Total Number of Certified Birds During Past 13 Years. This great record proves Porter's Leghorns consistant high layers. Circular—Stoves 35% off. My book "First to Last in Poultry," cloth bound $1.

CHICKS That Live, Lay and Pay
Barred Rocks—White Leghorns—R. I. Reds
10c each 500 chicks 9c each 1000 or more 8c each
SCARBOROUGH HATCHERY Milford, Del.

TRAP NEST PEDIGREED **S.C.W. LEGHORNS**
at hatchery prices. Every male on place with dams record 250 to 315. Prices $13 to $20.
M. L. PALMER Alfred Station, New York

CHICKS—S. C. White Leghorns—Pure Hollywood Strain. Same line as our contest winners. Folder free. SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM, Friendship, New York

Cedarhurst Morgan-Tancred White Leghorn **Chicks** The strain of proven layers. Send for booklet. Cedarhurst Poultry Farm, Dept.Y, Rahway, N. J.

Why Chicks Die in the Shell

(Continued from Page 576)

the sitting hen, deaths are comparatively few and occur about equally at the first and second critical periods; in the incubator deaths are more numerous, particularly at the second period. Under the hen, the deaths are due largely to internal conditions within the egg; in the incubator, both internal conditions and such external ones as reliability of the incubator and skill of the operator influence mortality. The internal quality of the egg and outside conditions play a part in the life of the embryo; any of them in extreme cases may be responsible for such detriments as low vitality, disease—like rickets, deformities and improper positions, leading to death of the embryo within the egg.

Some characteristics of the egg and of the hen are transmitted from the ancestors of the fowls (heredity); some characteristics of the hen are acquired during her life. An egg from poor parent stock will probably produce a poor individual, laying unhatchable eggs. The reverse is equally true of eggs from good parent stock. Good stock may become undesirable, however, under adverse conditions, such as underfeeding, deficiency of needed elements in the food, lack of sunshine and improper housing conditions and subjection to disease. Under such conditions, stock laying good, hatchable eggs may be converted into that producing unhatchable ones. Both heredity and environment, therefore, influence hatchability and are to be considered in replying to the question why some eggs do not hatch.

In general, says our bulletin, the causes of deaths within the hatching egg are very complex and knowledge of them uncertain. It is likely that, in most instances, several factors have combined to cause the mortality. As practical suggestions for the avoidance of heavy losses, the following are offered: Eggs for hatching should be from healthy, vigorous, good producers of good eggs; they should be uniform in size, shape and color and have shells of good texture. Eggs should not be washed prior to incubation, as the delicate skin covering the shell would be removed, exposing the shell to entrance through its pores of harmful organisms; they should be kept only for a reasonable time and protected while holding from dust, strong odors, excessively dry or humid air, and extremes of temperature. Improper temperatures, especially, may kill the embryo within the egg before incubation has begun. A reliable incubator should be chosen and kept in sanitary condition, free from dirt and dust. Extreme variations in incubator temperature should be avoided; too high a temperature weakening the embryo and too low a one retarding its development. Conditions of humidity in the incubator should also be watched, combined high temperature and high humidity being particularly detrimental at the time of hatching.

M. B. D.

Favorite Recipes

Sponge Cake.—Three eggs, one cup sugar, ½ cup hot water, 1¼ cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder, ½ teaspoon lemon, ½ teaspoon vanilla extract. Separate eggs. Beat yolks until lemon-colored. In this beat one-half cup sugar. Beat whites till dry and in that beat one-half cup sugar. To yolk mixture add hot water, fold in flour and baking powder which have been sifted together three times. Fold in whites once or twice. Bake in pan with hole in middle for one hour.

Sour Cream Cookies.—One cup butter, two cups sugar, one cup sour cream, one teaspoon soda, one teaspoon baking powder, pinch salt, three eggs, one teaspoon nutmeg, about five cups flour. Cream butter and sugar, add well-beaten eggs, sour cream, flour, soda, baking powder and nutmeg. Drop from spoon. I use half the recipe as this makes about 40 cookies which are enough for my family at one time. Sometime I add about three-fourths cup of cocoanut for variation.

I wonder how many know that cocoanut added to rice pudding makes a change. If you wish to "dress up" tapioca pudding stir in a cup of shredded pineapple, some of the juice, and if you care for it add whipped cream with a maraschino cherry on top. This makes a delicious dessert for unexpected guests.

Speaking of shredded pineapple add some to cream cheese for sandwiches and see how the children will enjoy them for lunch. They are also nice to serve with tea or coffee for light refreshments.

MRS. O. F. R.

The Bookshelf

BATTERY BROODING, by Milton H. Arndt, 321 pages, 74 illustrations, published by Orange Judd Pub. Co., New York, price $2.

Many inquiries have been made about this new development in poultry methods. This book, by a man with practical experience in battery brooding gives the entire story of methods and economics of the business.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D!
Send no money, just mail your order. We ship C. O. D. and guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred, inspected and culled flocks.

Prices on	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00

Write for prices if interested in 3-week-old chicks. Free Catalog
Nittany Valley Hatchery, Box 124, Bellefonte, Pa.

CHICKS 6c and Up
White, Black, Buff and Brown Leg., $8 per 100. Rocks, $11. Wyandottes, $13. Broilers, $6. 24-page catalog free. 21 years in business. Hogan tested. 100% delivery.
JOHNSON'S HATCHERY, ICKESBURG, PA.

Baby Chicks
From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

Wyckoff & Tancred Strain	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$4.00	$7.00	$32.50	$65.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	4.00	7.00	32.50	65.00
S. C. Rocks and Reds	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00
White Wyandottes	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00
Assorted Light Breeds	3.50	6.00	27.50	55.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds	4.00	7.00	32.50	65.00

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM, Box 10, Richfield, Pa.

Barron Leghorn Chicks

From Large Type Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Mated to Pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock. At $7.50 per 100; $36 per 500; $70 per 1,000. Chicks 100% live arrival guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for catalog.
ROBERT L. CLAUSER, Box R, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	Per 100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$7.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	8.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds	7.00
Assorted Light Breeds	6.00

For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. Special prices on large orders. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular. Live arrival guaranteed.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. Box R McAlisterville, Pa.

Maple Lawn Baby Chicks
For Quality and Profit
Tancred Str. White Leghorns. Parks Str. B. Rocks. Per.73C31. Heavy and Light Mixed..... 5½¢ UP
from two and three-year-old breeding stock with high-egg records up to 312 eggs in one year. 100% live del. Po. Paid. Write for prices on larger lots.
MAPLE LAWN POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING QUALITY CHICKS

	100	500	1000
Tancred S. C. White Leghorns	$8.00	$37.50	$70.00
Tom Barron S.C.W. Leghorns	8.00	37.50	70.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	8.00	37.50	70.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	9.50	45.00	85.00

Light Mix. $6.00—100; Heavy Mix. $7.00—100
Our chicks are properly hatched, strong and vigorous, and will please for size and egg production. 100% live delivery. Post Paid. Write for free circular giving full details of all breeds. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY,
F. B. Leister, Prop., Box 49, McAlisterville, Pa.

SEASON'S LOWEST PRICES
Will ship C. O. D.

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. or Br. Leghorns	$2.00	$4.00	$ 7.50	$36.00	$70.00
Bl. Leg. or Anconas	2.25	4.25	8.00	38.50	75.00
Bd. Plymouth Rocks	2.50	4.75	9.00	43.50	85.00
Wh. Rocks or Reds	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	90.00
White Wyandottes	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	...
Heavy Mixed	2.25	4.25	8.00	39.50	78.00
Light Mixed	2.00	3.75	7.00	34.50	68.00

Postage paid and full delivered count guar. Catalog free.
For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks ULSH POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY Box R, Port Trevorton, Penna.

JUNIATA CHIX (May Prices)	100	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$8	$70
Everlay Strain Br. Leghorns	8	70
Owens Strain R. I. Reds	8	70
Basom's Barred Rocks	8	70
Heavy Mixed	7	60
Assorted or Broiler Chicks	6	50

Write for prices on started chicks. Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Box 1, Richfield, Pa.

COCOLAMUS HUSKY CHICKS
Free range flocks

	25	50	100
Tancred Strain White Leghorns	$2.75	$4.00	$7.00
Everlay Strain Brown Leghorns	2.75	4.00	7.00
Barred Rocks	3.25	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed	2.50	3.50	6.00
Heavy Mixed	2.75	4.00	7.00

100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid.
Special price on 500 and 1,000 lots. Free Circular
COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Bx R, Cocolamus, Pa.

Quality Chicks 25,000 WEEKLY electrically hatched from only first class stock at new reduced prices. Wh. Leghorns, 8c; Reds, Barred Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, Bl. Minorcas, 9c; Buff Rocks, 11c; Giants, 14c; Heavy Mixed, 8c; Light Mixed, 7c.
PLUM CREEK POULTRY FARM. Sunbury, Pa.

CHICKS Rocks 9c, Leghorns and Heavy Mixed 8c, Mixed 6c.
1c more in less than 100 lots. Circular free.
R. D. LONG Box 20 Millerstown, Pa.

SELL YOUR
BABY CHICKS AT A PROFIT
The 250,000 readers of The Rural New-Yorker will buy millions of baby chicks this season. They will study the advertisements in this paper and order their chicks from these advertisements. Our readers prefer to buy from advertisers in The Rural New-Yorker because they know that we accept advertisements from reliable parties only. Every reader is sure of a "square deal" when he places an order with one of our advertisers.
If you have a surplus of baby chicks this season it will pay you to run an advertisement in these columns. Tell our 250,000 readers about your stock and you will find it easy to do business with them. Write for rates and information to POULTRY DEPARTMENT, THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W. 30th St., New York City.

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

April 30, 1931.

MILK

April: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.41; 2B, $1.66; 2C (milk made into sour cream), $1.41; Class 3, $1.35.

In classes 2A, 2B, and 2C, a differential of 5c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat is added to milk testing above 3.5 per cent and deducted for that testing below this point. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c per .1 of 1 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.70; Class 2, $1.70; Class 3, $1.50.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh fancy	$0.24½@	$0.25
Extra 92 score		.24
Firsts 88 to 91 score	.22¾@	.23¾
Seconds	.22 @	.22½
Lower grades	.20 @	.21½
Ladles	.19 @	.22
Packing stock	.12 @	.18½
Renovated	.22½@	.23
Sweet fancy	.26½@	.27
Extra		.26
Firsts	.24½@	.25½
Seconds	.22½@	.24
Centralized	.22 @	.23½

CHEESE

State—Whole Milk		
Flats, held	$0.21 @	$0.22½
Fresh specials	.14 @	.15
Fancy	.13 @	.13½
Wisconsin—Whole Milk		
Flats, 1930 cured	.18 @	.19
Daisies, fresh, fancy	.14 @	.15
Young America, fresh	.15 @	.16
June	.19 @	.20

EGGS

Nearby, white fancy (including premiums)	$0.24 @	$0.25
Extra	.22 @	.23
Average extras	.20½@	.21
Extra firsts		.20
Pacific Coast	.23 @	.27
Mixed colors	.20 @	.23½
Gathered best	.20 @	.22
Fair to good	.16 @	.20

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.40@	$0.48
Fair to good	.30@	.38
Roosters	.14@	.21
Fowls	.20@	.27
Ducks	.17@	.20
Turkeys, average	.25@	.30
Squabs, lb., ungraded	.35@	.45
Graded	.45@	.50
Dark, doz.	2.00@	3.00
Culls, doz.	1.50@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Broilers should be fully feathered. The larger breeds should weigh 2½ to 3 lbs. each; smaller breeds, 1½ lbs. each up. The quotation given on broilers is the outside figure for best quality. Under grades and small sizes proportionally larger. The figures are express or truck delivery.

Fowls, lb.	$0.21@	$0.25
Broiler chickens—		
Large breeds, best		.41
Small breeds, best		.35
Roosters	.12@	.14
Ducks	.14@	.22
Geese	.10@	.12
Rabbits, lb.	.16@	.25

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$8.00@	$9.00
Bulls	5.00@	5.25
Cows	2.00@	3.25
Calves, best	9.50@	10.00
Common to good	4.00@	9.00
Sheep	3.00@	4.00
Lambs	7.00@	9.00
Hogs	6.50@	8.25

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.12@	$0.13
Good to choice	.07@	.11
Lambs, hothouse, head	3.00@	9.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	13.50@	16.00
Bulls	8.00@	8.50
Cows	8.00@	12.00

POTATOES

L. I., 150 lbs.	$1.85@	$3.40
Maine, 180 lbs.	3.25@	3.60
Idaho, bu. box	2.25@	2.60
Canada, 150 lbs.	3.20@	3.60
Bermuda, bbl.	7.00@	9.00
Florida, bbl.	4.50@	6.50
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bu.	.75@	3.50
Del. and Md. bskt.	1.25@	2.85

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz. bchs.	$2.25@	$6.00
Beets, bu.	.50@	.75
Cabbage, new, bu.	.75@	1.50
Carrots, bu.	.50@	.75
Cauliflower, bu.	2.25@	2.50
Celery, doz.	1.25@	1.75
Cucumbers, bu.	3.50@	6.00
Dandelions, bu.	.35@	.50
Knob Celery, 100 bchs.	6.00@	8.00
Eggplants, bu.	2.50@	4.50
Horseradish, bbl.	5.50@	5.75
Leeks, 100 bchs.	3.00@	5.00
Lettuce, bu.	.50@	5.25
Lima beans, bu.	8.00@	10.00
Okra, bu.	2.00@	4.00
Onions—		
Eastern, yel., 100-lb. bag	1.10@	1.40
Mid. Wn., yel., 100-lb. bag	1.40@	1.75
50-lb. bag	.65@	.90
White, 50 lbs.	.35@	.85
Parsley, bu.	1.00@	1.50
Parsnips, bu.	.35@	.65
Peas, bu.	1.50@	2.25
Peppers, bu.	1.00@	5.00
Radishes, bu.	1.00@	1.75
Salsify, 100 bchs.	6.00@	8.00
Spinach, bu.	.60@	.90
Squash, Winter, bbl.	1.00@	1.50
String beans, bu.	.75@	6.00
Watercress, 100 bchs.	1.50@	3.00

DRIED BEANS—*Jobbing Prices*

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$4.50@	$5.50
Pea	4.85@	5.00
Red kidney		8.50
White kidney	6.25@	6.50

FRUITS

Apples, McIntosh, bbl.	$2.75@	$8.00
Baldwin	3.00@	5.50
Spy	3.00@	7.00
Rome	3.00@	7.00
Albemarle, bu.	1.75@	2.50
McIntosh	1.00@	2.50
Winesap	1.90@	2.65
Delicious	1.00@	2.50
Pears, bu.	1.00@	1.75
Muskmelons, Arizona, bu.	6.00@	12.00
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	5.00@	7.00
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.20@	.30

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy, ton	$27.00@	28.00
No. 2	24.00@	25.00
No. 3	21.00@	22.00
Clover mixed	22.00@	29.00
Straw, rye		20.00
Oat and wheat	12.00@	13.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.	$0.96⅝
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.73⅛
Oats, No. 2 white	.39½
Rye	.54⅞

Retail Prices at New York

Butter, best, lb.	$0.34@	$0.35
Milk, grade A, qt.		.18
Grade B		.15
Cream, 40 per cent, ½ pt.		.25
20 per cent		.16
Eggs, best, doz.	.35@	.37
Gathered	.28@	.30
Turkeys, lb.	.40@	.50
Chickens	.35@	.50
Ducklings	.35@	.40
Apples, doz.	.30@	.40
Oranges, doz.	.35@	.50
Potatoes, peck	.30@	.35
Lettuce, head	.05@	.10
Cabbage, lb.	.03@	.05
String beans, lb.	.20@	.25

Boston Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

There has been a moderate demand for most produce offered on the Boston markets during the past week. Prices were generally firm aside from some weakness on onions and potatoes. Lettuce advanced sharply during the week due to curtailed supplies. Eggs and poultry were steady. The wool market was very inactive with few quantity purchases noted.

Apples. — Supply moderate, demand steady, market firm. Native Baldwins, ord., $1 to $1.50. Baldwins, fancy, $1.75 to $2.25; large, extra fancy, few sales, $2.50. Various varieties, ord., $1 to $1.50 std. bu. box. Baldwins, Me., unclassified, $2.50 to $4; N. H., A grade, $4.50 to $5; few, $6; Me., unclassified, Ben Davis, $2 to $3.50 bbl.

Asparagus.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Calif., crts., very large, $3.25 to $3.50; large, $3; small to medium, $1.50 to $2.25 doz. bchs. S. C., large, $2.75 to $3.25; small to medium, $2 to $3 doz. bchs.

Beets.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native cut off, 35 to 60c bu. box.; Texas, crts., bchd., $2.50 to $3; beet greens, native, $1 to $1.35 box.

Cabbage. — Supply moderate, demand fair. Texas, crts., $2 to $2.25; Fla., $1 to $1.25 1½-bu. hamper.

Carrots.—Supply moderate, demand slow, market inactive. Native cut off, 25 to 50c; few, 65c std. bu. box; Texas and Calif., bchd., fair, $2 to $2.50; poorer lower crate.

Cucumbers.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native h.h., 50 to 60 cukes, best, $6 to $7; poorer low as $3.50 std. bu. box; 24 cukes, $2.50 to $3 carton.

Dandelions.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native outdoor, 50 to 75c std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supply moderately light, demand active on best. Native, 18 heads, h.h., $1.35 to $1.75 std. bu. box. Calif., 4 to 5 doz. heads, $8 to $9 crate; poorer lower.

Mushrooms.—Supply moderate, demand good. Mass., $1 to $1.50; N. Y., 75c to $1.25 3-lb. bskt.

Onions.—Supply moderate, demand slow. Native, 50 to 85c std. bu. box; Mich., ord., 40 to 60c 50 lbs.; N. Y., mostly ordinary and wasty, 50c to $1 100 lbs.; Chile, 50 lbs., $3 to $3.35; Texas, crts., $1.50 to $2.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Maine, 100 lbs., $1.80 to $1.85; few, $1.90 bag; P. E. I., Mts., few sales, best, $1.90 to $2.10 90-lb. bag; Fla., U. S. 1, Spalding Rose, few sales, $8.50 bbl.

Radishes.—Supply moderate, demand good for best. 40 to 50 bchs., native h.h., ord., $1 to $1.75; fancy, $2 to $2.25 std bu. box; Va., bu. tubs, $1.50.

Rhubarb.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native outdoor, $1.75 to $2.25 std. bu. box; Pa., 85c to $1 25-lb. bundle.

Scallions.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 60 bchs., 50 to 75c std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Texas, poor, 5 to 25c bu. bskt.; Va., best, 40 to 50c bu. bskt; poorer, 10c.

Squash.—Supplies moderate, demand poor. Native blue and green hubbard, mostly 50 to 75c bbl.; small lots, ½ to 1c lb.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderately light, demand slow. Quality only fair. Native h.h., 30 to 40c lb.; Florida, ord., $2.50 to $3.25 6-bskt. crt.; Mex., lugs, good, $4.25 to $4.75.

Turnips.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair; P. E. I. Rutabaga, mostly 85 to 90c; poorer 50c 50-lb. sack.

Hay.—Supplies light, mostly lower grades, demand light, market quiet. No. 1 Timothy, $26.50; eastern, $18.50 to $23.75; clover mixed, red, $24.50 ton.

Butter.—Market steady, creamery extras 25c; firsts, 23½ to 24½c; seconds, 22½ to 23c lb.

Eggs. — Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 23c; white extras, 21 to 22c; fresh eastern, 20½ to 21½c doz.

Poultry.—Dressed. Supply moderate, demand good. Fowl, 4 to 5 lbs., 28 to 29c; 3 to 3½ lbs., 25 to 26c; stags, 4 to 5 lbs., 23 to 24c; broilers, few sales, 35 to 42c; roosters, 21c lb. Live fowl easier, 24 to 25c; Leghorns, 23 to 24c; broilers, 30 to 35c; roosters, 15c lb.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins, N. Y. held, 21 to 22c; fresh, 16 to 16½c; western held, 21 to 21½c; fresh, 15 to 16c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $5.50 to $6; Calif., small white, $5.50 to $6; Yellow Eyes, $5.50 to $6; red kidney, $10.50 to $11; Lima, $8.50 to $9 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market very quiet. Demand light. Prices slightly weaker.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 26 to 27c; clothing, 21 to 22c; ½ blood, combing, 26 to 27c; clothing, 21 to 22c; ⅜ blood, combing, 23c; clothing, 21 to 22c; ¼ blood, combing, 22 to 23c; clothing, 21 to 22c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 65 to 68c; clothing, 55 to 58c; ½ blood, combing, 56 to 59c; clothing, 48 to 51c; ⅜ blood, combing, 42 to 45c; clothing, 40 to 42c; ¼ blood, combing, 37 to 40c; clothing, 35 to 37c; Terr. fine, combing, 64 to 67c; clothing, 55 to 58c; ½ blood, combing, 57 to 60c; clothing, 52 to 55c; ⅜ blood, combing, 49 to 52c; clothing, 45 to 48c; ¼ blood, combing, 42 to 46c; clothing, 37 to 40c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs. — Supply rather light, market fully steady; some sales slightly higher; demand fair. Bulk of sales, $8 to $8.50.

Cattle.—Supply all killing classes moderate, market generally steady with a week ago, demand only fair.

Cows.—Common and medium, $3 to $5; low cutter and cutter, $2 to $3.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium, $2.50 to $5.

Vealers.—Medium and choice, $6 to $9.50; cull and common, $3.50 to $5.

Sheep.—Not enough offered.

Milk Cows. — Supply rather light, market steady with a week ago, demand fair. Choice, head, $115 to $135; good, $85 to $115; medium, $60 to $80; common, $50 to $60.

Buffalo Markets

Both butter and eggs are lower. Supplies of southern berries are becoming larger.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, weak; creamery, prints, 28 to 29c; tubs, 26 to 27c; firsts, 23 to 25c; undergrades, 22 to 23c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, 17c; longhorn, 17 to 18c; brick Swiss, 23c; limburger, 30c. Eggs, weak; nearby fancy, 24 to 25c; grade A, 22 to 24c; grade B, 20 to 21c; grade C, 18 to 20c; nearby at mark, 17 to 21c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, steady; fowls, 24 to 27c; chickens, 32 to 35c; old roosters, 16 to 21c; capons, 50c; ducks, 24 to 26c; geese, 16 to 17c; turkeys, 43 to 45c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 22 to 24c; broilers, 35 to 40c; old roosters, 15 to 18c; stags, 17 to 18c; ducks, 25 to 28c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; unclassified, bu., 75c to $1.25; Snow, $1.50 to $1.75; Baldwin, $1.85 to $2; Rome Beauty, $1.75 to $2.25; Northern Spy, McIntosh, $2 to $2.50; Delicious, $2.50. Potatoes, steady; home-grown, bu., 75 to 95c; 2-bu. bag, $2.50 to $2.60; Fla., bu., $2.25 to $2.60; Idaho bakers, 50-lb. bag, $1.50; sweets, Va., bu. crate, $1.65 to $1.75.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, weak; pea, medium, cwt., $5.25; marrow, $6.50; white kidney, $7.50. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., 85c to $1; yellow, Texas, crate, $2.25; green, doz. bchs., 10 to 15c.

Fruits and Berries.—Grapes, southern, lug, $2.50 to $3; honeydews, Chile, crate, $1.75 to $2; pears, Cal., box, $2.50 to $2.75; pineapples, P. R., crate, $4.25 to $4.75; strawberries, Ala., 25-qt. crate, $5.50 to $5.75.

Vegetables.—Asparagus, Ga., crate, $3.25 to $3.75; beans, green, Texas, bu., $4 to $6; wax, Fla., bu., $5 to $5.50; beets, bu., 35 to 45c; broccoli, Texas, crate, $4; Brussels sprouts, qt., 30c; cabbage, bu., 35 to 50c; carrots, bu., 35 to 50c; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $1.75 to $2.25; celery, doz., 50 to 85c; cucumbers, 2-doz bskt., $1.90 to $2.75; endive, lb., 25c; horseradish, bbl., $7 to $9; lettuce, 5-lb. bskt., 60 to 65c; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., 80 to 85c; parsnips, bu., 75 to 85c; peas, Cal., bu. hamper, $2.50; peppers, Fla., crate, $4 to $4.50; radishes, doz., 20 to 25c; rhubarb, doz. bchs., 90c to $1; spinach, Texas, bu., 80 to 85c; tomatoes, Fla., 10-lb. bskt., $2; turnips, bu., 75c to $1.

Sweets.—Maple products, steady; new syrup, gal., $1.25 to $1.35; old, 75c to $1; sugar, lb., 18 to 21c.

Feeds.—Hay, lower; Timothy, baled, ton, $17 to $18; clover mixed, $17 to $18; oat straw, $10 to $10.50; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $20; standard middlings, $19; red-dog, $22; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $31.50; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $32; hominy, $25.80; gluten, $29.70; oatfeed, $11.75; Timothy seed, bu., $4.95; Alfalfa, $15; Alsike, $14; clover, $15.75.

C. H. B.

Rochester, N. Y., Markets

Roots and Vegetables.—Beets, bu., 40c; beets, bskt., 20c; cabbage, Danish, crate, 40 to 60c; carrots, bskt., 20c; carrots, bu., 35 to 40c; leeks, doz. bchs., 20c; lettuce, curly, crate, $1.50; onions, yellow, bskt., 20c; onions, yellow, bu., 50 to 60c; parsley, doz. bchs., 20c; parsnips, bu., 50 to 60c; parsnips, bskt., 25 to 30c; potatoes, bu., 85 to 90c; potatoes, seconds, bu., 50c; radishes, doz. bchs., 30c; rhubarb, doz. bchs., 50 to 60c; salsify, doz. bchs., 40c; shallots, doz. bchs., 15c; spinach, bu., 60 to 75c; turnips, bskt., 40 to 50c; turnips, bu., 90c to $1; watercress, doz. bchs., 40 to 50c.

Fruit.—Apples, Baldwin, bu., $1.75 to $2.25; Ben Davis, bu., 75c; McIntosh, bu., $2.25; Northern Spy, bu., $2.25; Russets, bu., 75c.

Live Poultry.—Stags, heavy, lb., 23 to 24c; stags, light, lb., 20 to 23c; fowls, heavy, lb., 25 to 27c; fowls, light, lb., 23 to 25c; roosters, lb., 20 to 22c; ducks, lb., 18 to 22c.

Butter and Eggs.—Eggs, grade A, in cases, 21 to 22c; eggs, small lots, doz., 24 to 25c; butter, country crock, lb., 30 to 35c; butter, unsalted, lb., 35c.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, 6 to 7c; milk, special from Guernsey and Jersey herds, qt., 8 to 10c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $200 to $300; cows, fresh milk, grade, choice, $100; cows, fresh milk, good to medium, $80 to $90; cows, fresh milk, common to poor, $50 to $75; beef cows and bulls, $6 to $9.50; sheep, $4.50 to $5; lambs, $9.50 to $11; veal calves, milk fed, choice, $16 to $18; veal calves, milk fed, good to medium, $12 to $14; fowls, heavy, live, lb., 22 to 24c; chickens, live, lb., 28 to 30c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 20 to 22c; maple syrup, gal., $1.75.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 13 to 14c; milk, special and certified, qt., 18 to 20c; milk, sold from chain stores, qt., 11 to 12c; butter, farmers' delivery, lb., 40 to 45c; butter, creamery, prints and rolls, lb., 31 to 34c; butter, creamery, cut from tubs, lb., 28 to 29c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 26 to 28c; cheese, part skim, lb., 22 to 23c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 25 to 27c; asparagus, bch., 28 to 30c; dandelions, native greens, lb., 8c; spinach, pk., 19 to 21c; parsnips, lb., 4 to 5c; maple syrup, gal., $2 to $2.25; maple sugar, lb., 40 to 50c; honey, lb., 25 to 30c.

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Checks mailed within 24 hours.
Coops returned immediately.
Service and results unparalleled.
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Ample Capital — Established 1884.

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Free coops, tags and metal locking seals. Scientific feeding to REDUCE TRANSIT SHRINKAGES. Credits guaranteed.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

333 W. 30th St., New York City

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

"Tell Us"

Flowers in the meadow growing,
Summer breezes gently blowing,
Have ye not a message from on high?
Is there not a note of greeting,
Or of hope that earthward fleeting
Brings a song of rapture nigh?
Tell us, oh, tell us, where flee the shadows
When in the moon the sun appears?
Tell us, oh, tell us, what brings the moments
From the onward march of years?
On the shore the waves are beating
Time is in the past retreating,
Yea, the past is gone beyond recall;
God is ours, and forever,
He is One who faileth never,
He will guide and guard us all.

Songsters in the treetops swaying
Faith in God above displaying,
Have ye not for us a message, too?
Know ye aught but joy and gladness,
Comes there not a time of sadness,
Are your hours of joy too few?
Tell us, oh, tell us, who bears you safely
Where Summer's breezes gently blow?
Tell us, oh, tell us, who guides you yearly
From the Winter's cold and snow?
On the shore the waves are beating,
Time is in the past retreating,
Yea, the past is gone beyond recall;
God is ours; and forever,
He is One who faileth never,
He will guide and guard us all.

—C. Austin Miles.

*

THE hairdressers and beauty specialists of this country, in various trade gatherings, now state that the "home girl" style is returning to take the place of boyish bobs, boyish manners and boyish complexions. Sun-tan skin and a hard manner of extreme sophistication are to give place to soft coloring and feminine allure. European fashion had already decided on feminine charm, and many of us will be glad to see once more the gentle daintiness that gives added sweetness to girlhood. We hope that the renewed feminine charm will extend to mind and heart, as well as to clothes and complexion.

*

ONE of our friends whose life had included much care and anxiety told us that if she ever got to the point where she felt she must have "a good cry," she always dressed in her best clothes and went out to call on the neighbors. Making the best of herself in appearance, began the cheering process, and the effort to be pleasant and agreeable to others completed it, so she usually returned home with the feeling that life really was not so bad after all. We think this philosophy rests on a sound basis. Pretty clothes increase one's self-respect, even if no more than an attractive cotton house dress, and being pleasant to other people usually reacts upon those who practice it. There is much virtue in a smile, and no woman is ever too old to wear it.

Seen in the Shops

A well-known Fifth Avenue shop recently displayed a series of dinner decorations for the different wedding anniversaries, beginning with the table for the wedding day, with decorations of gardenias and orange blossoms combined with crystal and silver. The anniversaries were given as follows: One year, paper; five years, wood; six years, iron; eight years, pewter; nine years, pottery; 10 years, tin; 11 years, topaz; 12 years, linen; 15 years, crystal; 25 years, silver; 30 years, pearl; 35 years, coral; 40 years, ruby; 45 years, sapphire; 50 years, gold; 55 to 60 years, emerald; 60 years and more diamond. The sapphire table was one of the handsomest, being set with sapphire glass, the centerpiece filled with modernistic silver fruit. The iron decoration, for the sixth year, was very ingenious; the modernistic table was of plate glass held by an iron supporting frame, the candelabra and flower holders being of iron.

A display of materials for hooking rugs included a frame, price $2.50; shears with a bent handle on the same principle as the edging shears used to finish lawns, $1.50, a mechanical hook through which the material is threaded, so that the work is very rapidly done, $1, and patterns stamped on burlap, costing from $1.25 up. The material offered to make these rugs is a heavy cord-like yarn, costing 29 cents a skein or 35 cents a ball. The work is done from the back. However, we still prefer the rugs made from narrow strips of material like the old ones; the yarn, to our mind, does not give the old-fashioned effect.

Amber jewelry, clear, clouded, or the brown that comes from the Gobi Desert, is very fashionable this Spring to wear with brown, navy, gray or white. Necklets seen at one store varied in price from $2.95 to $19.50; bracelets $3.95 to $4.95; earrings $2.95 to $5.95.

A new electric coffee percolator includes a toaster beneath, so the cook can boil coffee and brown toast at the same time. The percolator may be removed, and the hot plate used for cooking; the toaster may be replaced by a waffle iron. It really looks like a veritable Aladdin's lamp.

Some cedarized chests for storing woolens, especially blankets, were made of waterproofed corrugated paper board, chemically treated, and provided with a cretonne cover, all folding flat when out of use. The junior size, 26½ inches long, 13 inches wide and 15 inches high, cost 98 cents; a larger size, 31½x18½x 15½ in., was $1.48.

Eyelet embroidered batiste blouses, sleeveless or with short sleeves, were seen for $5.95. Eyelet embroidery is very fashionable this year, in both blouses and neckwear. We saw one collar of ecru eyelet embroidery finished in front with a bunch of flowers made of the same material in bright red and navy blue.

Among modern reproductions of old American glass we saw heavy candlesticks of the old dolphin pattern $1.88 each, and horn of plenty vases, $1.48 each.

Spring Comes to the Little Brown House

The robins and song sparrows have been giving concerts, and today the phoebe was here, seemingly as glad to return as we were to have her. Nature seems trying to make up for snow remaining so long, and as soon as the snow is off we find the vegetation growing. Snow covered the garden April 5, and April 8 we found nine and one-half inches of fresh-fallen snow. An adjoining town north reported 19 inches, but by the next night, Thursday, a few Crocuses were bare, Friday there were big plump buds at night and Saturday they were in bloom. That sounds like a tall story, doesn't it? I read in our local paper that an observer in another adjoining town had recorded 135 inches of snow this Winter. It is north and at a higher altitude than we are. But March 13 Jack measured 53 inches of snow in our open meadow. The ground was not frozen so isn't Mother Earth getting a good soaking? So far we have had little rain but the melting snow raised West River so it was flooding a little of our rebuilt railroad. The railroad has served us well and hasn't missed a trip but the snow plows broke down and were stalled and the opening of the roads has been very expensive.

So there is another sunshiny kitchen in Pennsylvania and a private letter tells of one in Ohio. Now, some one will use yellow and tire of it because it isn't the right shade. Peter, Peter, pumpkin eater may have kept his wife very well inside the pumpkin shell but just supposing the shell was turned inside out and his wife been kept in a pumpkin colored kitchen. Can you imagine a worse fate? Use the lighter shades of almost any color, with a bit of darker or black for contrast. I am reminded of one beautiful kitchen that just seemed suited to its mistress and it was in white, medium blue and mulberry.

Just now in our haste for light we are perhaps inclined to overdo the matter. Putty, sand and similar colors were praised to the limit and now we are told "These shades are totally uninteresting." They never were to me, but we are told to use white window shades now. Never! Did you ever try them? The story of the minister and his bride comes to mind. The people wanted the parsonage to be in bridal array so white shades were bought.

"I was glad to leave that house. In the Spring when the sun shone on the snow blindingly and during the long hot Summer days we both felt eye strain and had numerous headaches."

This was in the region of wood-burning stoves and consequently the shades smoke-stained in Winter.

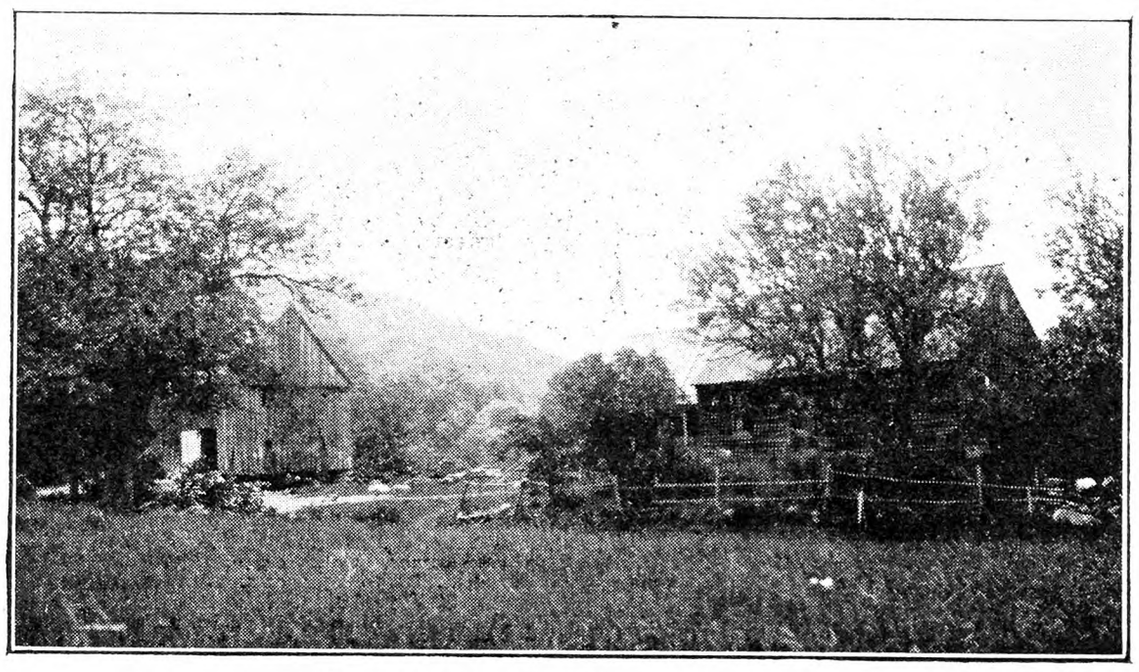
Light tan curtains have much to recommend them but there should be one room with dark shades for the sake of patients who have trouble with their eyes and especially where there are children. For ourselves green shades prevail and we roll them just as high as we wish. Green is a livable, lovable color, soothing to the eye and to the mind and here is one more point; one can use so many color combinations with green as a basis.

A friendly letter criticized the title "Dull Days," saying it sounded as if we were very sad. The days were dull in as much as outside work was at a standstill because of the depth of snow. But there are numerous current papers, and country people are neighborly folks, and last Fall a friend filled the Ford express with various magazines, so at least we ought to be better informed than before. The boys have been renewing their skill at games. I find I have forgotten backgammon but a neighbor will teach the boys.

The little brown house will be 100 years old next year. Would you like to see how it looks? This poem signed A. M. S., describes this and many other New England farm homes:

"There are houses built much finer than the house where I was born,
Little house outlooking calmly over fields of wheat and corn;
Homely little house of timbers native grown and hewn by hand;
Steadfast little house that all the blasts of Winter can withstand;
Shrine of life and love and laughter; heart of courage, hope and cheer;
Little homestead in the country, here's a toast to you, my dear."

MOTHER BEE.



The Little Brown House in Vermont

A Farm Schedule That Will Work

In the columns of various periodicals, the question of household schedules which will really work on farms, has been quite thoroughly discussed. It seems to me that no more timely or important question could arise for the thoughtful consideration of farm women than this one. The hours required for work of the average farmer's wife are the longest and most trying, owing to their irregularity, besides being heavier than the work of most housewives. If arrangement of her tasks and organization for her is a possibility it is of utmost importance that she should find it out, and adopt it if she would emerge from the burden of her numerous responsibilities.

With a family of six I am my own "maid of all work," including laundry and cleaning—with an occasional plumbing or paperhanging task to attend to. I have spent a great deal of time and thought on works of domestic science subjects, and have studied them with care, hoping to derive from them aid in the arrangement of a household schedule which would really work on a farm, where average conditions exist.

In business one of the first principles of organization is a definite plan of work. It is quite as necessary for the housewife to arrange the affairs of her household as for the business man to arrange those of his office. The greater the amount of work, the more important organization becomes; therefore a working schedule of some sort is of utmost importance in the household of the average busy farm. Owing to the numerous interruptions caused by children's activities, telephone calls, and personal attention to husband's business patrons while he is elsewhere engaged, a time schedule becomes practically useless, but a work schedule becomes not only a possibility, but a genuine necessity.

Each home is, of course, its own individual problem. For this reason it would be well before attempting to arrange a program, for the housewife to "time" her regular tasks for a few days, thus getting a fairly accurate estimate of the amount of time necessary to set aside on the daily program for their accomplishment. Careful elimination of every unnecessary task, and of those too often repeated, is very necessary if some days are overcrowded and the workers suffering from want of sufficient rest.

The first step in arranging the schedule should be for the housewife to make out a complete list of the regular duties for which she is responsible, and then to determine when she will do them. In making out the schedule she must take into account the number of rooms in her house, the size of her family, the number of guests, the amount of outside help (in washing, cleaning, etc.) and the time required for outside activities. It is convenient to arrange a list of regular duties for each day of the week, such as cooking of meals, washing dishes, bed-making and dusting. A daily schedule of special tasks is exceedingly important, such as washing day, ironing day, baking day, churning day, cleaning day, mending day and sewing day. Next note special cleaning on certain days every week, then special cleaning on certain days of every other week. By careful planning it can be arranged so that there will be an equal amount of cleaning every week. Children should have small household tasks which should be brought into the plans. Let the work be so apportioned that no day is overcrowded, so that rest periods are possible for all helpers. It can be done—here is where the housewife's knowledge of time required is reflected in her organization.

Each week clean rooms used most and once in two weeks clean the silver. Once in two weeks clean the rooms used least, alternating with silver cleaning.

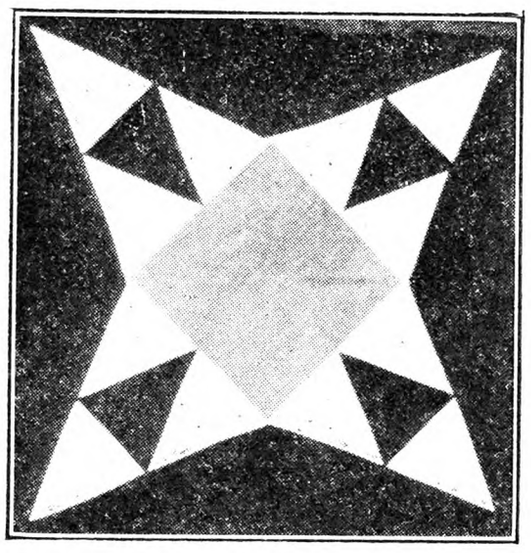
The following is an estimate, made by an expert, indicating the kinds of duties and the approximate amount of time necessary for their accomplishment, in a household where the mother does all of the work. There are six in the family and the house has seven rooms, not counting kitchen and bath. Column 1 shows hours each day for regularly recurring tasks; column 2, occasional additional hours per week.

Kind of Work	(1)	(2)
Food work	4 - 6	2 - 4
Laundry	. - .	7 - 11
Care of clothing	. - .	1 - 4
House care	1 - 2	4 - 5
Children and miscellaneous	2 - 3	2 - .
Management, etc.	. - .	1 - 3
Total hours	7 - 11	17 - 29

This means a nine to 16-hour workday for such a woman. Common sense would show any reasonable-minded person that it would not be possible for anyone to retain health and have such prolonged working hours. This time is appreciably reduced if members of the family co-operate, all working together to accomplish their own allotted tasks, no matter how simple or brief they may seem.

There certainly are times on a farm when most unexpected emergencies do arise which cause the household schedule to "fly with the wind," and the housewife needs to have a program so elastic that when these emergencies do occur, she can with reasonable and gradual adjustment, cause the cogs of her household machinery once more to run smoothly. She cannot list the time which she will devote to each task, but she can list the tasks to be done—when and by whom—to serve as a guide to all household workers. Arrange "slips" on which each worker's tasks in detail appears for the day's work. These should accord in general outline with the daily schedule, kept in a conspicuous place for handy reference. Slips are especially convenient, as a task can be cancelled as soon as completed. Children of industrious inclination far prefer the slip arrangement, as it is comforting to know that once the last task is cancelled their time is their own, and it no longer becomes necessary for them to leave their games or pleasures because of being constantly called upon to do some task or another. With the children's help well managed, the mother's work day is appreciably short-

Patchwork Pattern



Iowa Star.—This star quilt was made in red, white and blue, giving it a really patriotic "color." The center block is blue, the rest in red and white. Any colors may be used to suit the color scheme of the bedroom where it is to be used. The pieced blocks are joined with white blocks of even size. Price of pattern is 15 cents. Send orders to The Rural New-Yorker, New York, N. Y.

Catalog of patchwork and quilting designs, with instructions for making quilting frame, 15 cents.

ened, and she is enabled to enjoy an association and companionship with her growing girls and boys in their play as well as in their work, which will prove a great asset in the years to come. There is, however, a possible danger connected with children's work, and that is, putting on them too much for their tender years. Children need much recreation in the open air, and prolonged or heavy tasks, which tend to over-fatigue, are not things which children should do, and ought not to be assigned to them. Long rest periods are also important for the growing child.

The schedule problem is an interesting one, and there are numerous books which the farm housewife would find helpful if she would but take time to study them. Many of these are obtainable for the asking, while nearly all others are obtainable at public libraries. "Housewifery," by Lydia Ray Balderson, A. M. "Farm Kitchen as a Workshop," by Anna Barrows, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Farmers' Bulletin No. 607, and "Farm Kitchen," University of Missouri Agricultural Extension Service, Circular No. 12, are books which should be on the shelf of every farm housekeeper who desires efficiency. Other very helpful reference books are: "Education for the Home," by B. R. Andrews, U. S. Bureau of Education, Bulletin No. 36; "Household Economics," by Helen Campbell; "The Efficient Kitchen," by G. B. Child; "Healthful Farm House," by Katherine Dodd; "The Home and Its Management," by Mabel H. Kittredge; "The Business of the Household," by C. W. Taber; "The Modern Household," by Marion Talbot; "Principles of Scientific Management," by Frederick W. Taylor.

Just how to plan one's housework on a large farm is, especially to the young housekeeper, a bewildering task. As she advances frequently against uncertain health, a growing family constantly increasing her burdens, irregular and often scant income, besides being called upon to do numerous "extra" tasks, it is not at all surprising that she sometimes fails completely to accomplish the very work her heart longs to do. Time spent in the study of household management is, for her, time well invested. Study before marriage is better, but study after marriage is both good and profitable. Let the farm wife not become discouraged because a day arrives when her schedule collapses, or her neighbors criticize cruelly and caustically. Such days are bound to come, unless the purse is able to forestall them, but let the hard things serve only as an incentive to more determined effort, as 'tis only by constant striving that we eventually reach our goal.

HELEN N. UPSON.

Catering for Tourists

Drop in on yourself in the Spring; sleep around in your own guest rooms; make sure they are just right for the season—this was advice passed along to operators of roadside establishments in conference at the New Hampshire State University by Mrs. Florence Morey, proprietor of Notchland Inn, Crawford Notch, N. H.

"Then remember it costs money to keep your rooms right," she said. "Here is the field of least intelligence in our roadside business. Farmers' wives and daughters often have had no opportunity to learn merchandising. The incoming dollars seem ample return for the effort spent, but often do not cover more than a very low labor wage and do not include a labor profit. The public in the cities come to our countryside, looking for bargains and our young industry gives them too many."

Mrs. Morey said she believed in signs for roadside establishments. "But a worried, tired hostess is a bad sign," she added. "Take time off every day to rest, for it takes a cheerful hostess to deal with the restless public."

Signs hanging by the roadside are one of the best sales agents in Mrs. Morey's opinion. She advised studying the highway to determine the best location, placing the sign, and hiding to see if the motorists read it. And if they don't stop, "may be the wind has blown in an attic window or someone had dropped a messy lunch box on the corner."

"If you sell cakes and can't make good pies, don't let your customers stampede you into pie-making. Poor pies talked about by a dissatisfied customer can kill all of your cake sales."

Such was the advice given at the University of New Hampshire to operators of roadside establishments by Mrs. Margaret Hunter, who spoke on "Kitchen Industries," from her own experience in making and selling pastries, candy, jellies and other products. She now markets approximately one-half ton of maple candy, much of it going by mail to all parts of the United States.

"If you are selling a product from a farm kitchen," she explained, "standardize it and package it in simple homey style, making your customers conscious that you are giving them a homemade product."

She said that lack of capital or a family that required attention or poor location is no obstacle to a successful home industry. Her own kitchen is located two miles off the main highway.

Sweet Peas in Vases

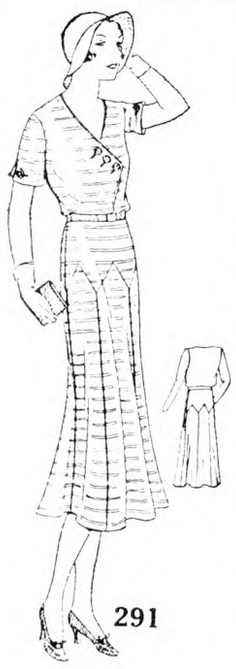
I wonder if other readers of THE R. N.-Y. have forestalled my discovery?

Some one sent us a whole armful of sweet peas—exquisite butterfly things, pink and purple and white, on stems five or six inches long at the most, and without a sprig of green among them. And when I was asked to arrange them in half a dozen varied containers, I had an inspiration. I remembered these perennial peas (Lathyrus latifolius) half smothered in grass in the old dooryard, and ran out to cut another lavish armful —long, traily tips with their gray-green leaves and tendrils and spikes of delicate buds. The combination was an airy triumph far removed from the usual "bunch" of sweet peas, and I could wish that every lover and grower of the latter would plant a few of the luxuriant perennial kind to supply lightness and greenery in indoor arrangements. The pure white variety, seeds of which can be bought separately, are best for the purpose. They take care of themselves when once started. D. R. G.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

287—For the Young Girl. This style is designed in sizes 11, 13, 15 and 17 years. Size 15 requires 2⅞ yds. of 39-in. material with 1 yd. of 39-in. contrasting and ¾ yd. of 1-in. ribbon. Ten cents.



291 — Simple Day Frock. This style is designed in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36 and 38-in. bust measure. Size 16 requires 4 yds. of 39-in. material with 1½ yds. of binding. Ten cents.

284 — Slimming Lines. This style is designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅞ yds. of 39-in. material with ¾ yd. of 35-in. contrasting and 3 yds. of edging. Ten cents.

288—Smart Bloomer Frock. This style is designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2⅜ yds. of 39-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 35-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

New Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

Two Vermont Recipes

Rhubarb Pudding. — Line a pudding dish with cut rhubarb and one cup of sugar. Make a one-egg cake batter as follows: ¾ cup sugar, one egg, one good tablespoon of butter, two teaspoons baking powder, ¾ cup milk, 1½ cups flour. Separate yolk of egg and add it to butter and sugar, then milk, then sifted flour and baking powder. Pour this over the rhubarb. Bake until done. Turn upside down in platter, whip white of egg with one teaspoon cold water, two tablespoons sugar, until stiff. Pile in top of pudding and serve. This amount will serve five. Any other fruit may be used instead of rhubarb.

Squash Rolls. — Two cups cooked squash, ½ cup lard, three tablespoons sugar, one cup sweet milk, hot; let it cool then pour over squash. Add one yeast cake dissolved in a little warm water. Mix all together, add flour enough to make a stiff dough, let rise over night, then mold in rolls and bake. MRS. C. D.

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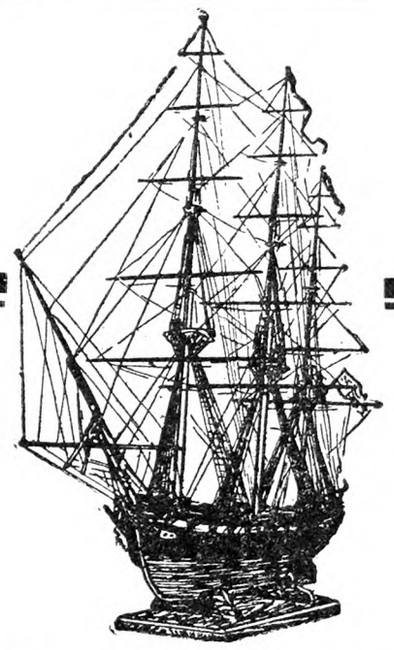

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PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Hundreds of inquiries are answered by mail to one printed here. For your protection we cannot consider unsigned statements.]

I have seven shares of the Wickwire Spencer Steel Company, Buffalo, N. Y., stock, purchased in 1925. The first year it paid 8 per cent, but nothing since. Are the shares worthless? F. S.
Rhode Island.

I hold a prior lien collateral and refunding mortgage, 7 per cent, convertible sinking fund gold bond, series A, due January 1, 1935 of the Wickwire Spencer Steel Company. The last interest received was May, 1927. Does this prior claim occupy any favored position when the claims are to be satisfied through bankruptcy? B. B.
New York.

The company was a reorganization of a former company in 1925. It was placed in receivership in 1927. In May, 1928, foreclosure proceedings were filed for the prior lien collateral and the refunding 7's referred to above by B. B. Then a reorganization plan was proposed, but the plan has not matured. Under the plan, if ever carried out, the holder of the mortgage bonds, and prior lien notes would receive 20 shares of stock in a reorganized company for every $1,000 principal amount of bonds or notes. No provision was made for the common stockholders in the reorganization plan. They would simply be left out, indicating that the stock has no value.

I am enclosing a check that I received from Benjamin Hartman, 185 Duane St., New York, which he sent in payment for a case of eggs. Will you see what you can do for me? I have written him, but he does not reply. A. D.
New York.

Hartman has not been at this address for some time, and we are unable to locate him. We understand he left owing considerable money around the market as well as to shippers.

From October 1 until January 1 there is a large demand for rabbits and prices have run from 20 to 30c a pound. After the turn of the year the demand slackens, but is again stimulated near the Easter holidays. From the first of May through the Summer there is so little demand for rabbits that prices sometimes are as low as five cents per pound.
It seems to us that the demand for rabbit meat is so small that we would not advise anyone to make a concentrated effort to ship rabbits to this market.
New York City. SOL FRANKEL, INC.

Since we receive inquiries practically every day about breeding rabbits and the prospects of profits in the sale of rabbit meat, we try to find the most reliable information possible on the subject. The above statement comes from an experienced dealer in the New York market and checks up in harmony with our general information on the subject.

Can you give me any information about the *Mentor-World Traveler* magazine? It is published monthly on the first of the month by George R. Martin Publisher, Inc., 247 Park Avenue, New York; subscription $4 per year. I have taken the *Mentor* for years. Last Fall they made a larger magazine and added more to the name. On December 17 I mailed $4 for one year but have received only January number; have written them, but received no answer. I am wondering if they have gone into the hands of a receiver or what has happened. MRS. J. C. W.
New Jersy.

The publishers announce that due to present economic conditions *The Mentor-World Traveler* magazine has suspended publication and they are unable at the present time to announce when publication will be resumed.

A law has been enacted and approved by President Hoover which will place a check on those individuals or concerns that evade responsibility for their obligations by moving from place to place and continue to receive mail under the same name. This is an amendment to the postal laws and regulations that provides for the checking up of a delinquent or evasive purchaser of this or that commodity, and we assume it would act in the same way on those dealers who follow the same tactics. Postmasters throughout the country will have the information as to how and under what conditions they may furnish the names and addresses of persons to whom registered or insured mail is sent. The total charge will be 23 cents for a return receipt to get the address where delivery is made. These requests must be made at the time of mailing and will not be accepted after mailing. It will be necessary to mark letters "return receipt requested showing name and address." The address will not be given unless this demand is made and paid for in advance.

I shipped some honey to the Eastern Products Company, 215 E. 149th St., New York. This honey was billed at something over $260, and all I have received is $50 on account. I have offered to settle for $130 and they have given me the check I enclose. This is dated ahead. Will you collect it for me when due? The check is signed by S. Benjamin, who I understand is the proprietor. F. W. L.
New York.

We kept in touch with the bank but at no time has there been enough to cover the check. Benjamin seems to get his mail at the address given but we have been unable to find him there. He also had and address at 1154 River Avenue, Bronx, but our messenger and our attorney were unable to contact him at any time, although repeated efforts were made. There are several complaints against him but no report of payments of any accounts. There is an Eastern Products Company at 61 Gansevoort Street, New York, which is an entirely reliable concern and should not be confushed with the above company.

When a State road is laid out to cross a farm, can they open fences and start work until they have made settlement? Condemnation proceedings have not started as yet. P. B.
New York.

The road builders have no authority to invade farm lands. The State, however, through its official authority may take private property for public uses, and appraise the value of the property and the damages later. This is done through the State's right of eminent domain. The appraisal is supposed to be impartial, but if the owner is not satisfied he has theoretically the right of protest and review, but in ordinary cases the expense of a contest with the State is prohibitive.

If a couple are married and have no living heirs and the husband or wife dies intestate, what share does the survivor inherit? S.
New York.

In the case of a man and woman with no children where one of them dies, after the new law went into effect on September 1, 1930, the surviving spouse would receive one-third of personal property and real estate and the balance would go to the heirs of the deceased. If one of them died previous to September 1, 1930, and no children born to the couple and no will made, then in that case if the hubsand died the wife would have a life interest in one-third of the husband's real estate and his property would go to his heirs. If the wife died her property would go to her heirs. If a child were born to the couple, the husband would have a third interest in the wife's estate.

If a tenant moves in our house and pays $5 deposit and promises to pay the rest of the rent, $40, the following week, then only pays $15, what can the owner do? The tenant keeps promising and does not keep his word. How can we make him move? The month is up and the rent about one-half paid. S. H.
New York.

If the tenant refuses or neglects to pay his rent and refuses to move on request, your only recourse is to apply to a justice of the peace or local court for a dispossess. There could be no defence for failure to pay rent, and the court would issue the notice on your application and dispossess the tenant in reasonable time unless he paid up.

The paper is worth to me $1 without special service. I recommend the paper for its real Americanism. F. F. S.
New York.

With the love of America in one's haart the paper he produces could not well fail to reveal a real Americanism.

A dear relative asks us to locate Howard Weedmark, who left Gouverneur, N. Y., about 12 years ago. He was last heard from near Fort Ann, N. Y. He is 5 feet 11 inches, dark complexion, born in Wisconsin, about 45 years old and a farm workman. Information should be sent to Publisher's Desk.

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PART THREE. — Application of Co-operation to Efficient and Economic Distribution of Farm Products. In seven chapters.

This is a new treatment of the co-operative subjects. Heretofore writers of books have contented themselves with accounts of co-operative work where established. It has been mostly propaganda and exhortation. This was all good in its time. But we have grown beyond it. Farmers are now committed to co-operation. Once shy of it, they are at last a unit for it. What they want now is principles and definite policies that have proved successful. This book is the first real attempt to supply this want. Other, and it is to be hoped better, books will follow on this line; but for the present there is no other book seriously treating the subject of organized co-operation.

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Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED IN LITTLE children's school, cook and housecleaner. Protestant; wages $50 each with room, board; increase after first six months; references required. ADVERTISER 832, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN, SINGLE, all-round farmer; good home, reasonable wages; state age, experience and wages. Address J. A. BLAKESLEE, Newton, N. J.

WANTED—Good carpenter by month, single, building and repairs; own tools; moderate wages; good home. ADVERTISER 866, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm-hand, good milker, good teamster, $30 a month, board, room and laundry. LYNN CLARK, R. D. 2, Delhi, N. Y.

WHITE GIRL mother's helper, neat and willing; steady employment; references. MRS. L. C. GOETTING, JR., 139 Sheridan Terrace, Ridgewood, N. J.

GARDENER-CARETAKER wanted; man and wife, all-year-round job, live on premises; phone Huntington 4 or write 1450 Broadway, New York, or phone Chickering 4-8835. ROBERT H. MOORE.

WANTED—Single experienced farmer of clean habits for general farm work on dairy farm; state wages, etc. ADVERTISER 886, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Handy-man for small country place, good board, nice room, tobacco and real home. J. EKMAN, Long Valley, N. J.

WANTED—Single man, reliable, for general farm work; good dry-hand milker; state wages. JAMES A. TEN EYCK, Pluckemin, N. J.

MOTHER'S HELPER and assistant housekeeper in family of four, including child nearly two years old; June to September. Address ADVERTISER 890, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Neat, industrious woman, settled habits, good cook and neat housekeeper; country home Westchester County; good home and living conditions; no laundry; family two adults and two young children; wages $55; permanent; state experience, references. Apply ADVERTISER 904, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

WANTED—Jobs for boys on dairy, general and poultry farms; a few boys want jobs on small estates in care of grounds and gardens; ages from 14 to 20 years old; wages for boys with one or more years experience, $20 to $35 a month; inexperienced boys will work for their board, lodging and carfare. Address MR. R. P. ARMSTRONG, Agricultural Department, Newtown High School, Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.

EXPERT TURKEYMAN desires position; can board self; references. ADVERTISER 834, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 35, SINGLE, Christian, college trained, Petaluma experience; salary or on shares arrangement; capable man of good habits. ADVERTISER 849, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED with registered livestock by experienced young man; single, reliable, steady; please state full particulars. ADVERTISER 856, care Rural New-Yorker.

NATIONAL FARM School graduate, single, desires position; experienced vegetable gardening and fruit growing. ADVERTISER 864, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED on a poultry or poultry and fruit farm; well experienced in poultry; can do carpentry, plumbing, cement work and general repairing; good home preferred to high wages by an honest and reliable middle-aged man. ADVERTISER 865, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED as test milker or herdsman with Guernseys preferred; life experienced, best of references, congenial surroundings appreciated; permanent position only considered. ADVERTISER 868, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE WISHES position cook, houseworker, chauffeur, gardener; useful, willing and conscientious; go anywhere; highest references. VINCENT PURFIELD, 303 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—Housekeeper, general, good plain cook, white, Protestant, settled, with boy 6; clean and reliable; good reference; good home to high wages. ADVERTISER 869, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN WOMAN, 45, with son 13, wants position as housekeeper; can take care of boarding house or do other work. ADVERTISER 867, care Rural New-Yorker.

FIRST-CLASS farmer, gardener and chauffeur; German, understands English; wants position. WILLY SCHERDIN, 41-18 69th Street, Woodside, L. I., N. Y.

GARDENER, LIFE-LONG practical experience, vegetables, flowers, shrubs, fruit, estate development, experienced in all lines; American, middle-aged, best of reference. ADVERTISER 872, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, MIDDLE-AGED, no children; woman years' experience cooking for gentlemen or boarding house on farms or estates; man, life-long general farming, good teamster; available May 10; please state wages. ADVERTISER 873, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, 29, in good physical condition, with a successful record of 10 years with one concern in city is desirous of obtaining position on estate or farm; have had experience with all types of animals. ADVERTISER 874, care Rural New-Yorker.

TEACHER—An experienced teacher would like a position in a rural school. ADVERTISER 877, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED by practical married farmer, dairy and herdsman, as manager, or take full charge. ADVERTISER 878, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MAN, Hollander, wants position on modern dairy; life experience. SAM VEERSMA, 1123 Grandville Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

POSITION WANTED—Hustling German-American couple, age 30; sold large dairy; desire position large farm or estate; experienced dairy maid, poultry maid, good plain cook; capable running large farm boarding house; man, dairyman, poultryman, teamster, truck driver, gardener, etc.; willing to prove ability. Address ADVERTISER 884, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION WANTED, active middle-aged man, poultry, dairy or caretaker; reference; space for car. GEO. MARSH, 373 Fairmount Ave., Newark, N. J.

BOY OF 16 wants light farm work. ANTHONY GALKOWSKI, 16 Lexington St., Wethersfield, Conn.

HOUSEKEEPER-GOVERNESS, intelligent, happy person, wants Summer situation; 5 years on present duty; mention details, salary. ADVERTISER 880, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED MAN wishes position as a caretaker on an estate; good references. 24 E. COLUMBIA AVE., Apt. 72, Morsemere, N. J.

EXPERIENCED BEEMAN wants position in commercial apiary or managing bees for fruit-grower. ADVERTISER 879, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED DAIRYMAN and poultryman manager open for position on large farm or estate; life experience, thoroughly understand feeds and feeding, also marketing of dairy and poultry products, well versed in Holstein and Guernsey cattle and best breeds of poultry; best of references; American, married, no children, 49 years; can produce results. ADVERTISER 881, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER FOR gentleman's place; general experience, utility man; 57; references. HOFMAN, 161 W. 36th St., New York.

WANTED—Man, landscape gardener; wife, cook; positions on gentleman's estate; references exchanged. ADVERTISER 882, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, EXPERIENCED with cows, good butter-maker, steady and reliable, wants position; references. ADVERTISER 901, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING FARM manager wants position on general or poultry farm; 14 years' experience; young American, agricultural college graduate, married, no children; handle tractor, truck; excellent references; personal interview desired. CHARLES E. SMITH, Cannondale, Conn.

MARRIED SUPERINTENDENT, no family, age 49, on private estate; garden, lawn, flowers, shrubs, care feeding all livestock, A-1 butter-maker; best reference; state wage. P. O. BOX 445, Springfield, N. J.

MARRIED FARM mechanic, capable repairing gas engines, motors, also can do carpenter work, plumbing or painting, better qualified than ordinary handy-man; was born and raised on farm; am willing to do milking or operate tractor; am white; please state particulars in letter; reference and interview if desired. ADVERTISER 898, care Rural New-Yorker.

MANAGER, GERMAN, single, 30, wants position; well trained, life-long experience in most branches of agriculture; write in German or English. ADVERTISER 897, care Rural New-Yorker.

USEFUL HANDY-MAN, private estate, all around. ADVERTISER 896, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, COMPETENT, knowledge gained from course and life-time study; some experience in all branches; business course; best references; available foreman or manager. DEWITT MOSEY, 78 Manhattan Ave., New York City.

MARRIED, EXPERIENCED, to care for hogs, sheep and chickens. HENRY LURIG, Mendham, N. J.

FARM MANAGER, German, no children, life-time experience in all branches of farming; state wages first letter. ADVERTISER 894, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED POULTRYMAN, gardener, married, two children. Particulars, ADVERTISER 893, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, AMERICAN, caretaker and cook for club or gentleman's estate; experienced with hounds, game fowl, fancy poultry and stock; references. ADVERTISER 892, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN WITH 25 years' experience wants position; married; absolutely competent in any branch of poultry keeping; also experienced raising pheasants and wild waterfowl; can also raise all field and garden crops. R. C. HEMPEL, 20 Edgemere Ave., Trenton, N. J.

COUPLE, FINNISH, with child, wants position; country, anywhere. H. HARJU, Box 140, Brooklyn, Conn.

SUPERINTENDENT, CARETAKER, gardener, qualified farm manager, broad experience, married. ADVERTISER 906, care Rural New-Yorker.

CAPABLE HOUSEKEEPER wishes position where nephew with New York chauffeur's license can attend lawns, garden, chickens, cow, etc.; references. BOX 307, Pleasantville, N. J.

SINGLE MAN, experienced in certified milk production, best cow work, calf raising, and all branches of dairying, desires position; reference. ADVERTISER 891, care Rural New-Yorker.

MALE COOK or houseworker in gentleman's place; age 55; he understands gardening; references. ADVERTISER 902, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, single, desires position on country place; German-American, A-1 character, good milker; private estate experience; references. W. BEERMANN, 11½ W. 65th St., New York City.

MIDDLE-AGED FARMER, with one child, good milker and dairy worker, can handle the milking machine, wishes position on farm; please write full particulars. BOX 293, Brewster, N. Y.

SUPERINTENDENT, FARM manager, desires position on modern farm; thoroughly capable of managing large commercial dairy; understands management of cattle production, certified milk, cropping, handling of help; have increased net yearly income on large commercial farm by nearly eleven thousand dollars during past seven years; references. Address ADVERTISER 889, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, experienced, 29, wants position, drive truck or tractor. BRYANT BANKS, Holliston, Mass.

CARETAKER, SWEDISH, single, 28, general gardening, chickens, game and waterfowl; references. ADVERTISER 905, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FARM AND SUMMER hotel with cottage, accommodate 60 guests, on large lake, popular resort; farm 120 acres, dairy and fruit and vegetables; 100 miles from New York; all State roads; will sell with or without equipment, or will rent the hotel furnished to responsible party for 1931 season; if interested, write ADVERTISER 692, care Rural New-Yorker.

TOURIST LODGE, chicken farm, good place for gas station; 12-room house; on Route 20, coast to coast; house for 500 hens. ADVERTISER 831, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Dairy farm now making good profits; 160 acres in Orange County, on concrete highway; 5 miles Newburgh, 50 miles New York City; 10-room house, all improvements; tenant house; 40 Guernseys; all electrical equipment; every necessary machine; cash required $20,000; no trades. BOX 65, Little Britain, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE—Truck and poultry farm, 137 acres, 50 tillable, balance wood and timber; 4-room house, stables; near Farmington, Del. ARTHUR L. MORRIS, Centerville, Md.

FOR SALE—Commuting 3-acre farm, Monmouth Junction, N. J., on macadam road, ¼ mile Pennsylvania R. R. station, one hour New York; 6-room house, thoroughly renovated, water, electricity, fine landscaping; numerous outbuildings; price $3,500, $500 cash, balance easy terms. R. SALKIN, Highland Park, N. J. Phone New Brunswick 4742-W.

212-ACRE, LAKE ONTARIO dairy farm, Oswego County, N. Y., State road; lake frontage under Summer resort development; progressive village 4 miles, easy drive Oswego, Syracuse, excellent markets; 90 acres fertile machine-worked tillage, 97 acres creek-watered pasture, 25 acres woodland; spacious attractive home, convenient water, telephone, milk route by farm, substantial condition; tenant house, dairy barn, silo, concrete stable for 25 head; other buildings, good condition; prosperous section, with or without lake frontage; $6,500 complete; investigate easy long-term payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

FARM, 30 ACRES, 750 feet on State road, Sheffield, Mass.; colonial house, all improvements; $12,000. M. E. MINOR, Terryville, Conn.

SIX-ROOM HOUSE, all improvements, just refinished, one acre ground, garage, 2 chicken houses, on concrete road. BOX 247, Medford, L. I., N. Y.

FOR SALE—Eastern Shore of Maryland, 160-acre farm, 100 acres under cultivation, balance woodland, fine grain, grass, corn, tomato, white potato and general crop land, large 7-room house, large barn, poultry house and other outbuildings all in good repair; two miles from city 8,500 people; $1,000 cash, balance Federal Farm Loan Company mortgage. JOHN W. MATTHEWS, Cambridge, Md.

FARM FOR SALE, 121 acres with orchard, 30 head of stock; with or without stock; ¼ mile to State road; $14,000. FELIX PAPROSKI, Newtown, Conn.

6 ACRES, GOOD 5-room house, buildings, lights, phone, main highway, near sanatorium; terms. BOX 67, Holtsville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—2 acres level land, six-room house; for further particulars, write JOHN J. BROWN, P. O. Box 143, Port Jefferson Station, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED TO RENT on share basis, with option of buying, hothouse with three or more acres, and residence; give full particulars. ADVERTISER 871, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE cheap, 30-acre fruit and poultry farm, near town; write for particulars. JOHN T. DOVE, Athens, Pa.

FARM, 79 ACRES, 11-room house, bath, barn, some fruit, 1,800 ft. above sea level; price $2,500. ESTATE ALFRED P. HENRY LEWIS, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—7½ acres suitable for poultry or tourists; 6-room house in excellent condition. MRS. BERTHA HOOCKER, Lackawaxen, Pa.

FOR SALE—New house, 6 rooms, 10 acres of land, fruit and berries; 3 miles from State road. MRS. CHAS. PIERSIG, Owner, Durham, Conn.

SELL PEEKSKILL 12-room home, new bath, shower, all conveniences; 3-car garage; desirable section, near schools, station; or exchange for tourist home main highway. ADVERTISER 875, care Rural New-Yorker.

LOOK WHAT we offer for $2,500: 7-room house good condition, large barn and outbuildings, 2 miles of growing town on State highway; telephone lines; terms. SALISBURY BAZAAR, Salisbury, Md.

GAS STATION, refreshments, modern home, 8 pumps, leading brands; ½ acre; heavily traveled concrete highway; excellent trade now and increasing; very attractive place; near Philadelphia; well financed; photo, description; for sale by owner. ADVERTISER 883, care Rural New-Yorker.

CHICKEN FARM wanted, about 10 acres land. L. GREEN, 351 Wadsworth Ave., New York City.

FOR SALE—7 acres, old stone house, new stone garage, eight other buildings. D. E. BRADLEY, Monsey, N. Y.

WANTED—Gas station, cash rent, share, with or without living quarters. ADVERTISER 885, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—120-acre dairy, poultry farm, viewing Blue Ridge Mountains, near towns and 40 miles from Baltimore; large brick modernized house and plenty buildings, excellent shape, creek and natural spring; heat, electric and bath; cheap either stocked or alone. Address GEO. F. WALTER, Emmitsburg, Md.

THEATER, DWELLING, store for sale; only theater in Greensboro, Md., prosperous population of 1,000, fully equipped talking pictures, combined store and dwelling; $5,000 down, total $15,000. E. DEWING, Centerville, Md.

ROAD HOUSE, large room for dances or lunches; 5 acres, 200-foot front, main concrete road; main building 98x30 feet; electricity, telephone, conveniences for tourists, air and water in front; stock of candy and cigars, etc., ready for business; price $20,000, $8,000 cash, balance on two mortgages; good reasons for selling. STEPHEN WHITE, St. James, L. I., N. Y.

60-ACRE FARM on State highway, 4 miles from Cooperstown, N. Y.; house, barn, outbuildings, fruits, timber, brook; terms. Inquire ADVERTISER 887, care Rural New-Yorker.

LAND, 4.8 ACRES on meeting point of macadam road and State highway No. 6 near Hackettstown, N. J.; bargain. Inquire ADVERTISER 888, care Rural New-Yorker.

SELL OR RENT with option to purchase at Martindale, Col. Co., N. Y., modern 8-room house; beautifully located on State highway; 2½ acres, fruit, garage, poultryhouses. OWNER, Box 62, Ghent, N. Y.

WANTED TO RENT or buy State-road farm in New York near town and school; reasonable price. ADVERTISER 900, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—5-room bungalow, 15 acres, 48 miles out; easy terms. JOHN S. RAUER, Three Bridges, N. J.

FOR SALE—Fine home, garage, henhouses with 2 acres; for particulars write, ADVERTISER 899, care Rural New-Yorker.

SOUTHWEST BERRIEN County, Mich., 68 acres partly improved, extra productive, on State highway; pleasant location, buildings, fruit; buy of owner; correspondence solicited. ADVERTISER 895, care Rural New-Yorker.

GAS STATION site, State road, fine grove, 7 acres, buildings, fruit, berries, $2,800. BOX 26, Hannacroix, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A money-making village farm, 220 acres, 50-cow farm, Milford, N. Y.; all level, wonderful river pastures; thirty-five tested cows, young stock, horses; farm and tenant houses; modern improvements; past seventy, ill, cannot work it. GEORGE CULVER, Milford, N. Y.

FOR SALE—400-acre sheep and dairy hill farm; good buildings, basement barns, running water, fertile tractor-worked land; well-fenced; sugar bush; with or without stock and tools; terms. JAMES H. BURNS, Kanona, N. Y.

FOR SALE—2¼-acre poultry farm on highway in Vineland poultry section; fully stocked and equipped; modern bungalow, city conveniences; terms. JOHN BARRY, Delsea Drive, Vineland, N. J.

FINGER LAKES village farm, 50 acres, nice orchard, 2 cows, horse, tools, city water, electricity; five minutes' walk to high school and churches; one-third off for quick sale. OWNER, Lock Box 16, Prattsburg, N. Y.

DELAWARE VALLEY farm of about eighty (80) acres near Matamoras, Pike County, Pa., on State highway No. 6, two miles from the city of Port Jervis, N. Y., five miles from Milford, Pike County, Pa., and about sixty-five miles from New York City, N. Y.; thirteen (13) room farm house, fireplace, electric light, telephone, running water, large barn, three (3) car garage, wagon house, chicken and tool houses; all buildings on rise of ground at foot of mountain overlooking Delaware River and Valley and High Point, N. J., monument; about sixty (60) acres level farm land, no stones, running from mountains to Delaware River; about one-half (½) mile river frontage; farm and buildings in good condition and now occupied; possession in thirty (30) days, $25,000 cash or part can remain on mortgage; no agents or exchange of properties; inspection invited by occupants. ESTATE OF CHARLES MARVIN, Matamoras, Pike County, Pa.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY — Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $5.25; 120 lbs., $10. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

LADIES' HAIR work at reasonable rates. LILA PRICE, Russell, N. Y.

HONEY, FINEST quality clover, 60-lb. can, $5.20 here; 5-lb. pail, $1 postpaid. SPENCER BAIRD, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HONEY, CLOVER, 5 lbs., 90 cents; buckwheat, 70c; 10 lbs., $1.30, postpaid third zone. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

CLOVER HONEY, fancy, 10 lbs., $1.85; No. 1, $1.75; light amber, $1.63; buckwheat, $1.55; postpaid third zone; list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Several colonies bees, price reasonable. C. HOXSIE, Valatie, N. Y.

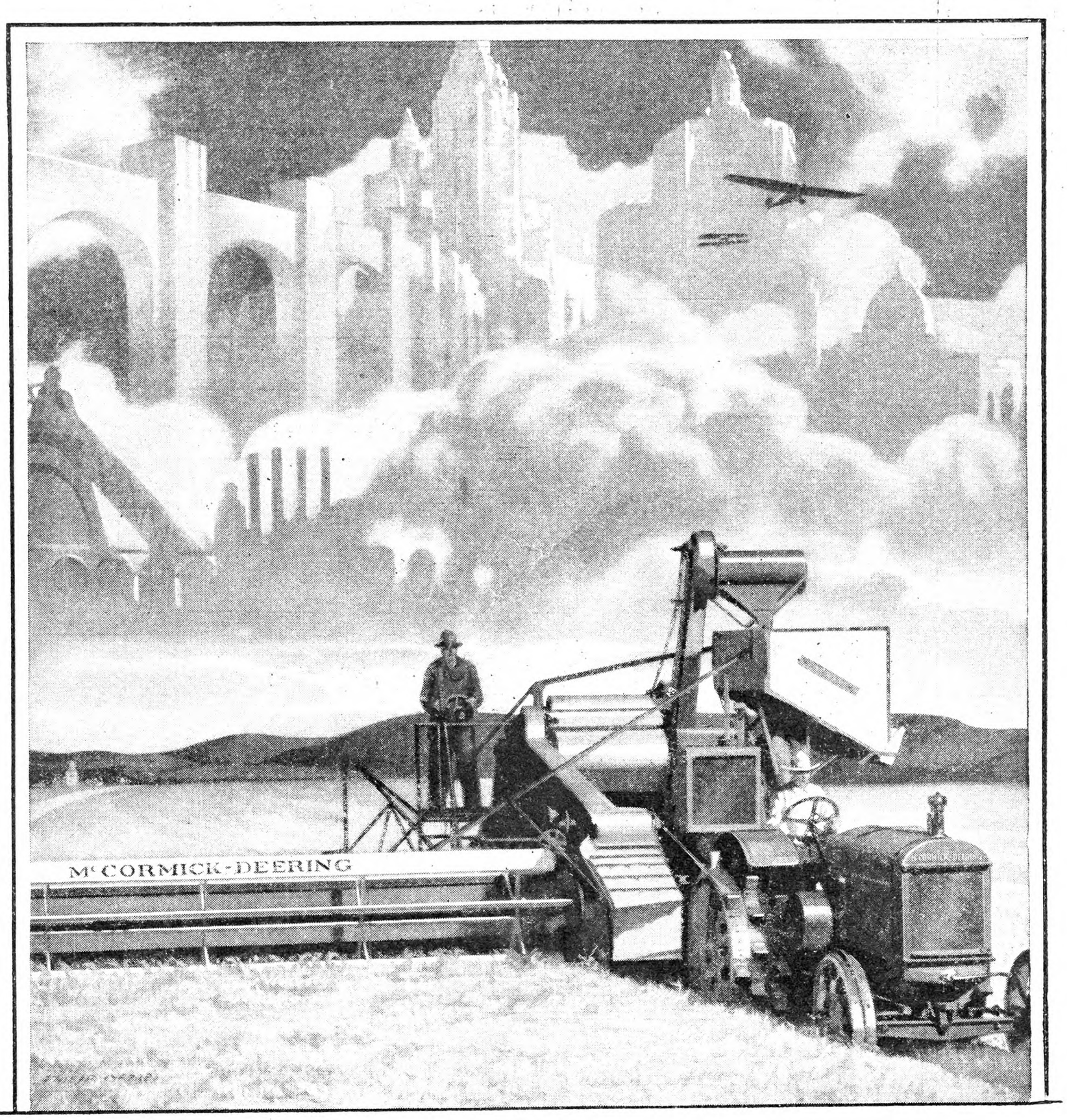
1 WATSON SPECIAL dump wagon, 6 yards, for ashes, etc.; first-class condition, cheap. ARTHUR JOHNSON, R. F. D. 98, Suffern, N. Y.

GRADUATE NURSE will personally care for children on large farm; no dangers, accredited herd, pure water; reasonable. MRS. ROBERT LEWIS, Manassas, Virginia.

PACKAGE BEES for pollinating fruit bloom and for honey; delivered prices parcel post or prepaid express, 2-lb. packages including pure mated, young Italian queen, $3.50; 10 packages, $3.25 each; 3-lb. size $1 additional; queens without package bees 75c each; 10, 65c each; 20, 60c each; safe arrival bees and queens guaranteed; immediate shipment. JASPER KNIGHT, Hayneville, Ala.

FINE EXTRACTED HONEY, 10-lb. pail clover, within third zone, $1.75; buckwheat, $1.60; write for special offer on mixed light and dark honey, 6 cts. per lb. and up. RAY WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 577.



THE McCORMICK-DEERING HARVESTER-THRESHER

Descendant of the McCormick Reaper of 1831

The mechanical conquest of the grain harvest was man's first great victory in the march toward his destiny. Once this barrier was leveled the road lay clear to endless accomplishment.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

AND THE CONQUEST

Of the Harvest

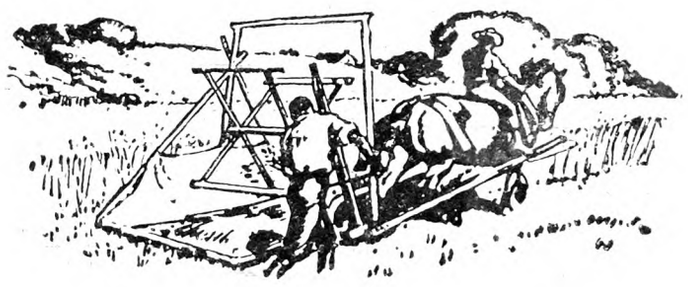
HUNGER remains the first great urge of the race. The need of food must ever be served, but the dread of famine no longer haunts humanity. Each day plentifully answers each day's recurring cry for bread. Today it is easy for ten million tillers of the soil to take from it food for a population of more than one hundred and twenty millions.

If suddenly the machines of the harvest, the children of the McCormick reaper, were to vanish beyond replacement, the great edifice of civilization would fall in ruins. Through the simplest instincts of men the cities would empty themselves and the feet of the multitudes would be shackled again to the soil.

Stark necessity would enslave the learning of the scholar, the genius of the scientist, the dreams of the poet and the philosopher, the trained hands of the surgeon, the artist, and the artisan. For the talent of the race is of little avail without conquest of the harvest.

Such a return to the past brings utter calamity to mind, yet it leads but to the generation of our great-grandfathers. A single century — a moment of time in the history of the ages — has seen the modern harvest built up on the invention of the reaper.

In 1831, grain was cut with the hand sickle and the cradle, bound by hand, and threshed by the treading of animals or with flails. Many hands and many hours were



required to wrest the yield from each stubborn acre. As when Ruth went to glean in the ancient fields of Palestine, untold toil lay between the growing grain and the precious loaf of bread.

In 1831, the reaper of McCormick moved down the Virginia field cutting a swath of wheat. For the first time in the story of mankind a machine successfully reaped grain and did the work of many men. In that Virginia field — birthland of the new Agriculture — an event was written into history greater than all the wars of conquest.

With that event the century took wing. The reaper led swiftly on to new triumphs. The mechanical thresher lent its voice to the new music of the fields, and the simple flail joined the sickle in oblivion. The self-binder was invented, and the lone man with his machine cut as much grain as twenty-eight sickle-wielders in a summer's day. By the early Seventies, when the new factories of the indomitable McCormick had risen like the phoenix from the ashes of the great Chicago fire, one man with his machines brought in a harvest that would have taxed the powers of a whole village in the olden time.

In the early years of the present century came the bold, long step that led to the modern harvest. Cutting and threshing were combined in the field in one great machine called the harvester-thresher or combine. With the larger McCormick-Deering harvester-threshers of today, operated by tractor power and sweeping down the broad fields in 16-foot swaths, two men easily do the work of two hundred wielders of the sickle and the flail. With modern grain machines and milling methods the grain that waves in the breezes of today may be the bread of tomorrow's tables in the heart of the great city.

The International Harvester Company in the time of this Centennial is proud of kinship with the McCormick reaper, and proud, too, of the modern harvesting equipment it is manufacturing for the grain fields of the world — equipment essential to the existence and the progress of the human race.

1831 • CENTENNIAL OF THE McCORMICK REAPER • 1931

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

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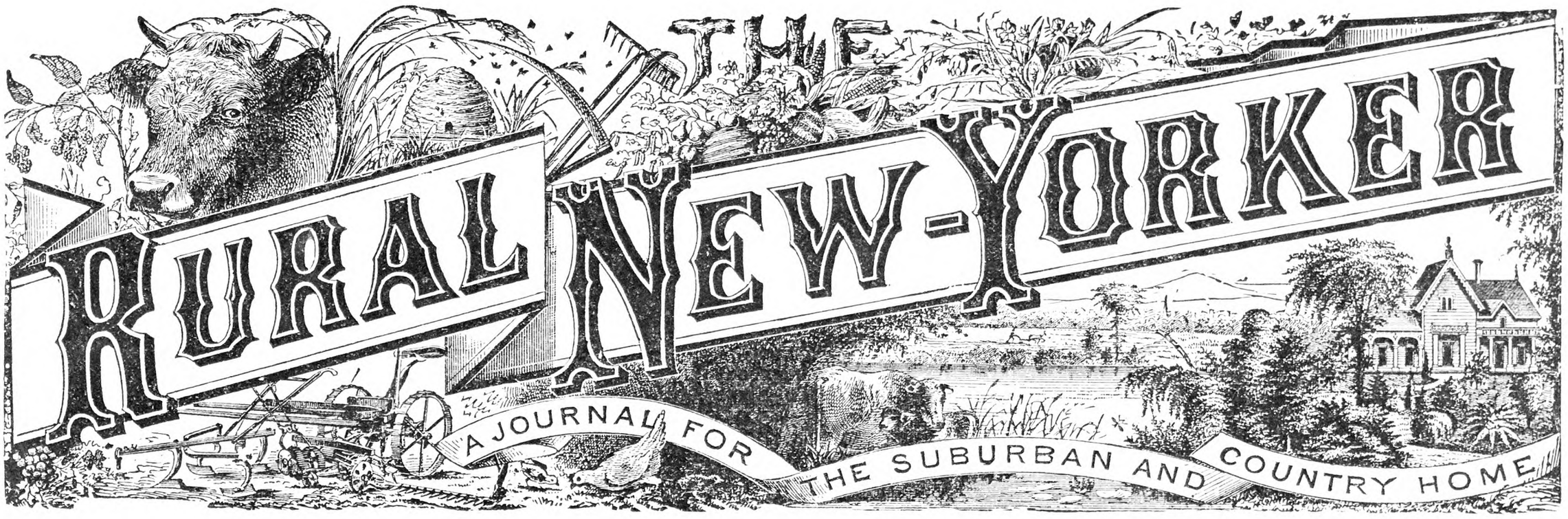

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CORNELL UNIVERSITY ITHACA N.Y.

Sun Chalet, Lake St. Mary, Glacier National Park

Spring Frosts and Vegetable Growing

By G. J. Stout

THROUGHOUT our northern Winter, warmer sections of United States and Florida in particular, supply us with tomatoes, cucumbers and other fresh vegetables. This goes on until the States a little farther north can start harvesting and shipping. Georgia has the advantage of shorter shipping distances, and the Florida shipments are much reduced as soon as the Georgia crop gets well under way. As the season advances northward, the Carolinas and Virginia follow in their turn, following which come the Eastern Shore of Maryland and then New Jersey.

It is not until after these southern sections are either well along with their crop or are through shipping that the growers in Northeastern United States can begin supplying their own markets with home-grown vegetables. Most of this delay is due to the fact that frosts occur later in Spring farther north, and hence the planting season is delayed accordingly. The earliest home-grown produce on our markets usually sells for a comparatively high price partly because it is competing with produce on which high shipping charges must be paid, and partly because as in the case of sweet corn, the local grown crop is so much superior in quality as to be in great demand, even when the market is poorly supplied with it. For Spring vegetables, earliness is practically always a very decided asset.

All this emphasizes the importance of knowing when to plant so as to avoid frosts in Spring and still get the earliest possible harvest. Many locations are considered "earlier" because they are either located in river valleys, near large lakes, or along the seacoast. All these things must be taken into account. Also, it must be remembered that at higher elevations as in the mountains near New York's southern boundary, frosts are likely to occur much later in Spring than on the lower and warmer lands a few miles away. For all these reasons, the United States Weather Bureau has been keeping records of the dates of last killing frost in Spring at several locations in each State for several years.

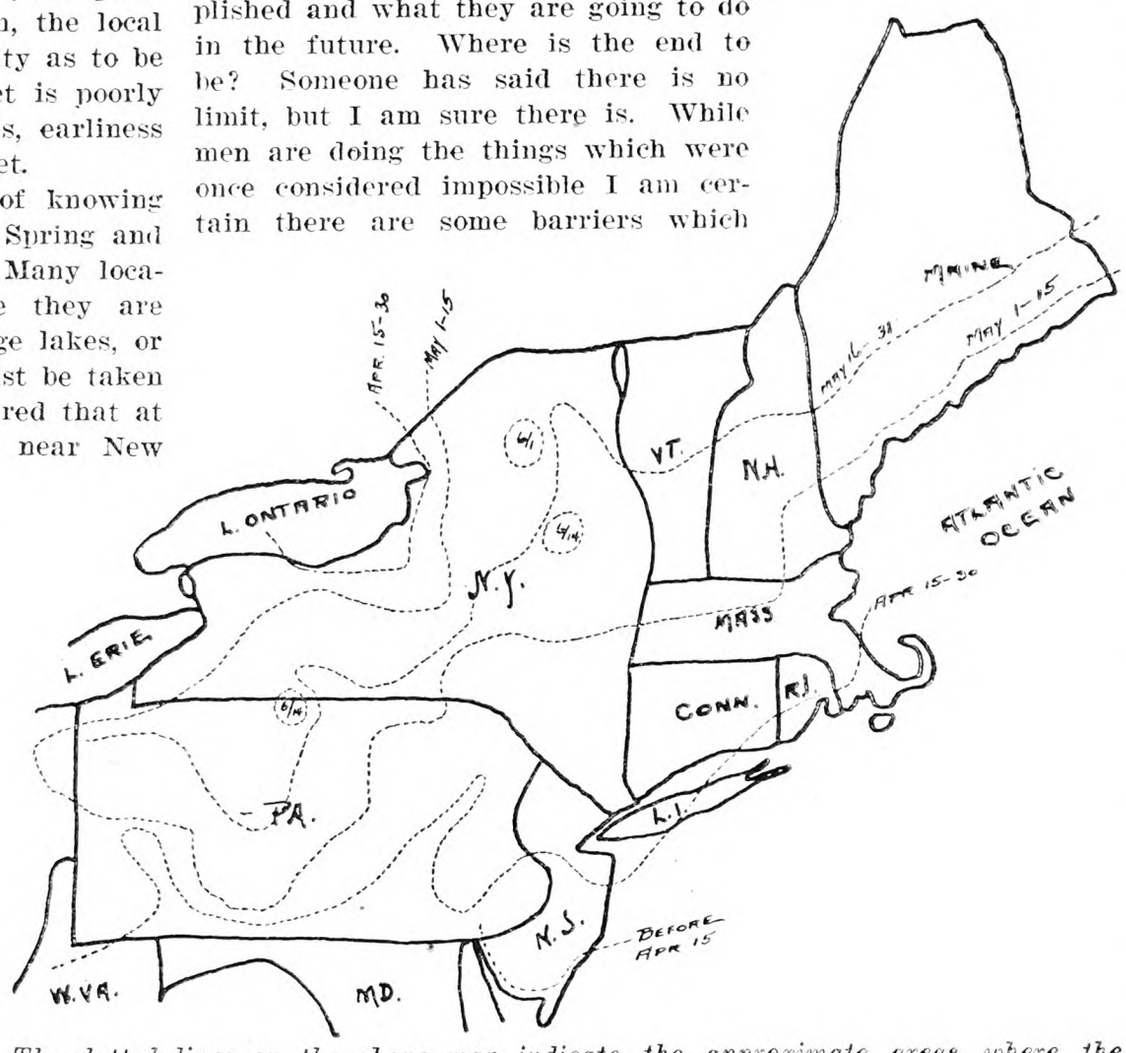
The construction of a map or chart showing accurately the average date of last killing frost in Spring is not a simple matter. Some of the recording stations are quite a distance apart and changes in elevation may make much difference in frost dates between such places. However, the accompanying map was drawn from the available data. The dotted lines indicate the approximate sections where the average date of last killing frost in Spring may be expected between the indicated dates. These lines tend to show the effects of high elevations and of large bodies of water on frost dates. For example, some parts of Eastern Massachusetts are just as "early" as some parts of South Central Pennsylvania. Also, there are places in both Pennsylvania and New York where frosts occur on the average about June 14, but there is no location in Maine where the average date of last killing frost comes later than May 30.

Some crops may be put out of doors in Spring before the danger of killing frosts is over. Cabbage and onions are examples of these. However, others, such as the tomato and eggplant, are easily killed by temperatures very little below the freezing point. If such crops are set out before or on the average date of last killing frost in Spring, they have no better than an even chance of pulling through. Very few growers can afford to take such a chance of losing the entire season's crop of these vegetables. Neither can they afford to have another lot of plants ready to put out if the first ones freeze, because these are the very crops which are difficult to start. Then it is necessary to wait a short time until chances of frost are lessened.

It has been shown that by waiting approximately nine days after the average date, the chances of killing frost after that date are reduced to about one year in five. This is still a good-sized chance to take but, if the grower waits any longer, he is pretty sure to lose out on the early market. This is a good rule to follow although local conditions may alter cases very considerably.

Not only does the date of last killing frost indicate when to plant, but it also has an influence on what to plant in any particular locality. For example, in some parts of these Northeastern States there is a difference of nearly a month in date of last Spring frost between regions not over 50 miles apart. It seems obvious that people in the regions where frosts come late in Spring should not attempt to compete with other and "earlier" sections in getting early market prices for crops like sweet corn and tomatoes. If they attempt to grow such crops at all, they must depend on high yielding varieties of good quality to make a profit for them on a later market when prices have declined.

The "late" locations are not without certain redeeming features. They are usually at higher elevations and enjoy lower Summer temperatures. In such regions it is possible to grow good crops of peas, radishes, spinach, lettuce and many other crops which require a cooler growing season. They can produce these when their neighbors in warmer locations are handicapped by too high a temperature. Hence, the knowledge of frost dates should be of interest to all vegetable growers.



The dotted lines on the above map indicate the approximate areas where the average date of last killing frost in Spring falls between the dates indicated.

The Little Things

It is indeed wonderful what men have accomplished and what they are going to do in the future. Where is the end to be? Someone has said there is no limit, but I am sure there is. While men are doing the things which were once considered impossible I am certain there are some barriers which man may never pass. The little things in our world and in our lives make the great things, and produce results beyond our limited comprehension. A drop of water, a snowflake, is a tiny thing but as they come tumbling down to the surface of earth what tremendous results are produced. Man may plan ever so wisely and do his part well. Then he must trust largely to the Ruler of the Universe to aid him in carrying them to a successful conclusion.

I am often reminded of how helpless we are at times. The past Winter has been an unusually mild one and the Spring came on early with a warm April. As a result all vegetation is far advanced for the season. Past years have taught me not to put too much dependence in these early warm Spring days. Here at this far north point we cannot expect settled warm weather until we are well into May.

Last Autumn after ground had frozen we covered all the tender plants with a covering of strawy manure and over this evergreen boughs. These hold what snow falls. Plants are kept warm and safe from the intense cold, and protected from freezing and thawing. We were fully decided that we would not remove this protecting covering until the weather was settled and warm days not far away, but one day we discovered the tulips were up through the straw some three inches. To leave the covering much longer would mean great difficulty in removing it and injury to the tender plants. It was removed. In three days the Crocuses were in full bloom, hyacinths through the ground and budded and lilies showing their heads. Roses were expanding their buds. Now these came out from under their sod covering as green as when laid down and like a carefully protected and sheltered child not prepared to battle with the vicissitudes of life. Suddenly came a change from the warm and balmy Spring days to biting cold winds, rain, sleet and snow. We came home rather late from a day away to find the wind, now a gale, had thrown all coverings afar and the mercury in the little glass tube settling slowly down, down. It was already below the freezing point at bedtime and promised a much colder night than the night before when the ground had frozen quite hard.

Something had to be done before we could sleep. We visioned a nearly flowerless Summer, and our hearts were troubled. We wrapped the smaller rose bushes with old sacks and tied them on. Some small ones were covered and the larger ones left to take what came to them. The warm days had beguiled me into lifting one grape vine which had been under glass and fastening it to the trellis. As the buds were swollen to a point that would make hard freezing dangerous we tried to protect this with a heavy canvas tucked around it but the wind undid our efforts and left it naked.

We retired for the night too worried to sleep well. The bees were half a mile away. They had been put on the Summer stands a few days before and the covers had not been weighted. We have often get up in the middle of the night in a gale of rain or early snow and weighted covers to keep them from blowing off. This time we trusted to luck with an uneasy conscience, as the yard was pretty well sheltered, and tried to sleep.

During the night fickle Spring changed her mind, pushed the mercury up the column several degrees and changed the sleet to rain. This morning everything is safe from freezing, only one hive of bees uncovered, and we have the day to take some means of protecting things before another cold night.

These are all little things after all you see, but what a bearing they have on our happiness. No one has perished in the storms as in some parts of the country. No one is really hungry, and so we have very much to be thankful for, but these little things that make up our daily round of life, after all how really important they are.

I have seen homes broken up and the lives that might have been lived in happiness and usefulness shattered or wrecked all because of little things that should have been destroyed or because of the little things that were denied hungry hearts. No, it is not the big things that break us after all, but the little things that are allowed to come into our lives each day that change them from a garden to desert or a desert to a garden. Why can we not learn before it is too late to guard against the little things which wear away our lives, or to cultivate those which bring happiness and comfort to those we love, and to ourselves?

Maine. O. B. GRIFFIN.

Form of Liming Materials

A summary has just been prepared showing the total amount of lime material used by New York State farmers in 1930. The statement also shows the amount of the different forms of liming materials used. A total of about 8,000 carloads of lime was used by New York State farmers in 1930. Of this 85 per cent was ground limestone, 13 per cent hydrated lime, and 2 per cent was burned lime.

According to a statement from the Agronomy Department at Cornell University there are about six million acres of crop land in New York State that need lime for the successful production of Red clover and Alfalfa. At a rate of one ton of limestone every four years this crop land would require annually about 60,000 carloads of limestone. From the above figures it is perfectly clear that the present liming practice is inadequate and that to grow clover and Alfalfa in New York State the use of lime should be greatly increased.

There are three forms of lime used by New York State farmers. They are ground limestone, hydrated lime and burned lime. Ground limestone is lime rock ground into such fine particles that it will pass through a 50-mesh screen, that is, it will pass through a wire screen containing 50 wires per inch in each direction. The value of ground limestone depends on its purity and fineness. Ordinarily ground limestone is from 88 to 98 per cent pure. This form of lime is most commonly used in New York State and sells from $5 to $7 a ton.

Limestone as it comes from the quarries is sometimes burned and this burned material is used by farmers to sweeten the soil. It is somewhat more efficient than ground limestone, but because of its caustic quality it is less used for agricultural purposes.

When this burned limestone is allowed to come in contact with water it absorbs some of the water and becomes known as hydrated lime. It acts somewhat quicker in sweetening the soil than ground limestone and usually is about 30 per cent more efficient than ground limestone, 1,523 lbs. of hydrated lime is equivalent to 2,000 lbs. of ground limestone. It sells at about $11 to $13 per ton.

Marl is a form of limestone found in swamps. It is material that is left by decaying shell animals and occurs sporadically throughout New York State. This is usually under water and often difficult to secure. After it has been dried out it breaks up easily and is as good as ground limestone if it is as pure. Usually it has some dirt and other materials mixed with it, which make it slightly inferior to ground limestone. Marl is seldom bought commercially and when a farmer uses it, it is usually obtained locally from a swamp on his farm or from a nearby farm. L. H. W.

Growing Broccoli

I should like to hear from those who have raised the annual sprouting broccoli, also the perennial variety called Curtis Nine Star, and state in what sections of the United States it is a success. Any information as to the best ways to cook and make pickled broccoli will be welcome. W. R. L. D.
New Plymouth, O.

The annual or Calabrese broccoli grows well in all of the Northern States and can be wintered over in States where the mercury does not get below 25 or 28 degrees. It succeeds best in a cool moist atmosphere. The plants form a large green head; when large enough for market the central head should be cut. After this is cut numerous sprouts develop from the leaf axils. Each sprout forms a small green head, which is cut and tied in bunches for market. The seed should be sown the first of May, in the Northern States, and transplanted in rows 3 ft. apart in June. In Southern States the seed should be sown in July and transplanted in August or September. I am not familiar with Curtis Nine Star. For making pickles scald broccoli in boiling water, then put in jars and pour vinegar on until covered. Seal tight. WM. PERKINS.

Filter in Cistern

I have a cistern which I wish to filter. The water capacity of it is 11 ft. by 3 ft. 3 in.; 5 ft. 3 in. deep. The supply pipes are all in one end. I wish to maintain as large a capacity of the filtered water as possible. What material should I use and where should it be placed? E. C. S.
New York.

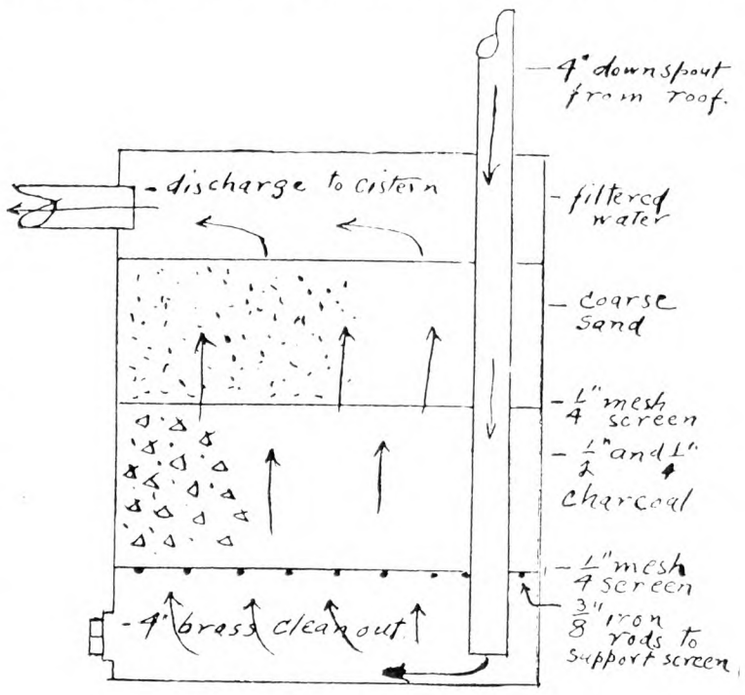
In using a filter in a home water system several things should be kept in mind. First a filter does not make water sterile as does boiling. Bacteria may pass right through a filter and in fact unless the filter is given careful attention, may multiply in it. Neither does a filter take out material that has gone into solution, it removes only the fine material carried in suspension. It acts as a fine strainer only, removing the little particles of solid matter that are carried along by the water.

As already hinted at, a home filter may become a source of danger because it is not likely to get the attention that it should receive. It should be given frequent cleanings, otherwise the filth removed by the filter may become an excellent breeding place for bacteria, some of which may be harmful.

The filter shown in the sketch is adapted from "Water Supply Engineering," by Babbitt and Doland, and is recommended for use with cisterns. It consists of a tank, rectangular or cylindrical in shape, with a cross sectional area of approximately 300 square inches. The depth is about 30 inches and it should contain charcoal and gravel as shown in layers about 10 inches thick. The charcoal and sand are supported on wire screens which are in turn supported by iron rods extending across the tank. A barrel or galvanized oil drum may be used as a tank. The downspout from the roof is led down inside the tank and the discharge of clear water is from the top, the flow of water being upward through the filter.

This filter may be placed above the water level over the cistern, or it may be placed at one side of the cistern and the discharge from the top of the filter carried over the top of the cistern wall. It is necessary to place it in one of these positions to give access to the clean-out plug. In either case a location must be selected where the filter will not freeze. A switch in the downspout which will permit the first run-off from the roof to be discharged down the sewer or drain is also a help in keeping the cistern free from sediment and the water sweet. The cistern should also be fitted with a tight cover to exclude dirt and insects.

In addition to the filter shown in the cut there is a government bulletin on home water systems and supplies that shows the construction of filters of other types for cistern use. This can be secured by request to your Congressman at Washington, D. C.

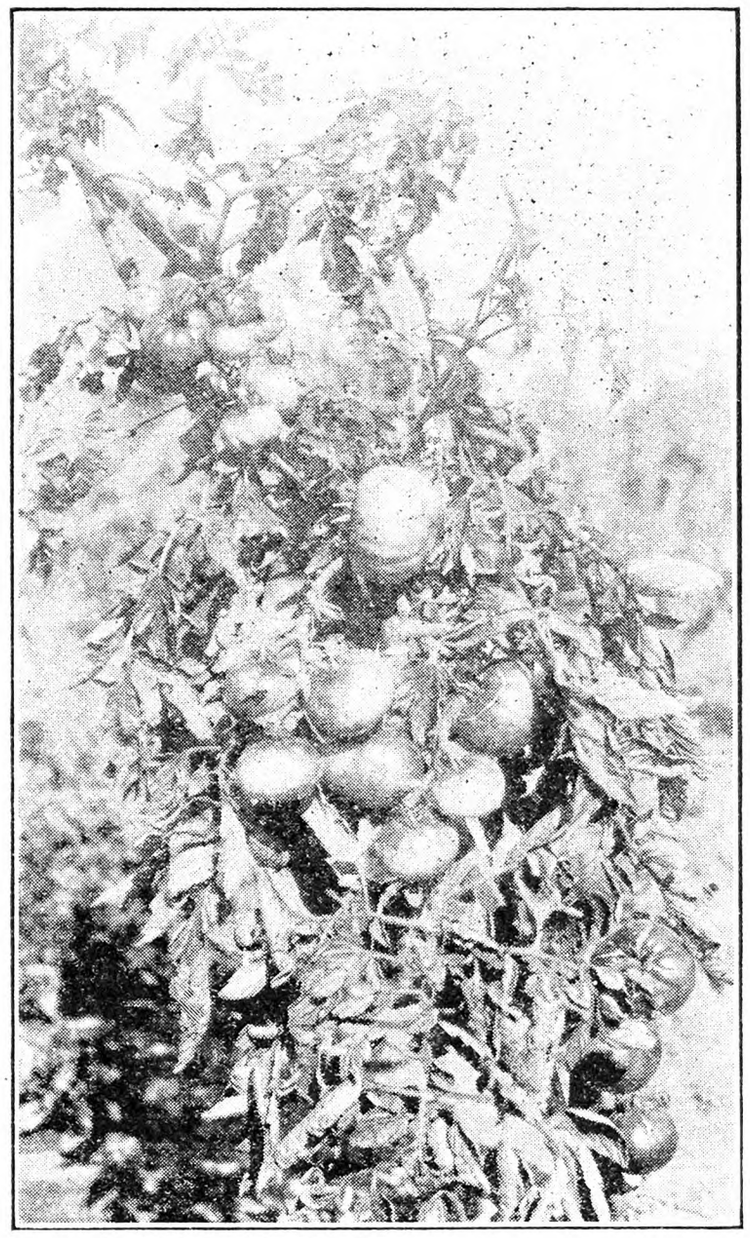


Cistern Filter

ROBERT H. SMITH.

Staking and Pruning for Early Tomatoes

Though most of the tomatoes raised in Iowa are untrained, some growers who follow the practice of staking and pruning to reach an early market, find it a consistent source of profit. Home garden enthusiasts find this practice a means of having ripe tomatoes ahead of their neighbors, and of securing larger and firmer fruit. If the aim is to produce a quantity of tomatoes at the lowest cost per bushel, staking and pruning are not to be considered. It is a practice advisable only for home garden or early market.



Pruned Tomato Plant Bearing Earlier and With Larger Fruit

The principal advantages of the system are earliness and quality. Pruned vines bear earlier and the fruit is larger. When the vine growth is checked by pruning, the fruit is produced at an earlier stage. The number of fruit per plant being reduced by pruning, the average will be larger and firmer. Though the total yield per plant cannot be so large as with untrained vines, a greater number of plants can be made to fruit on the same area without overcrowding.

When the plants are supported by stakes there is less rotting of the fruit, especially in wet seasons. There being no contact with the soil, the fruit is clean. When the protection of overhanging leaves is reduced by disease there is less damage from sunscald on staked vines. However, the fruit on pruned vines has a little greater tendency to crack than is the case with unpruned plants. In seasons when blossom-end rot is prevalent it is perhaps a little worse where the vines are pruned. With all vines upright and tied to stakes, all operations—cultivating, weeding, spraying and picking—are much easier to accomplish.

The principal drawbacks to this system are the high cost of labor and stakes. Stakes should be secured at a low cost; the kind to be used will thus depend upon the situation of the grower. In the vicinity of large planing mills it may be possible to secure refuse strips at a low price. These will not be uniform in size, but can readily be made to serve if strong enough. Not having such material available, I have been compelled to depend upon small saplings cut from thickets along streams and in woodland borders. These are uneven in size but have served the purpose quite well.

The stakes should be set early enough for the plants to be tied to them as soon as they show a tendency to fall over. Raffia is the best material for this purpose. Cotton string is more likely to cut the tender plants.

The plants are trained to a single stem, and as soon as the first laterals start they are pinched off. Each week the patch should be gone over, all side shoots removed and the new growth tied to the stakes. This process is usually followed until the first fruit begins to ripen. During the remainder of the season the plants are left to grow at will.

The practice of staking and pruning adds very materially to the cost of raising a crop of tomatoes. However, potted plants or the hardy transplanted plants staked and pruned can be made to mature fruit from two to three weeks earlier than ordinary plants which are untrained. At that season tomatoes bring a price which justifies considerable added expense. Whether or not the system can be made a source of profit, depends upon the efficiency of the grower, his market, soil and topography.

In one locality the practice of staking and pruning paid me a very substantial profit for three consecutive seasons. In another locality, and on different soil, the profit has been questionable.

My first experiment was on a thin, sandy loam on a side hill overlooking the Mississippi River. I purchased potted plants of Bonny Best variety from the greenhouse at a cost of $40 per 1,000. The pruned vines produced a crop fully three weeks ahead of the season and two weeks ahead of similar plants which were untrained. The following two seasons I followed the same plan with equal success. The fruit was consistently very large and firm.

Upon coming to my present location in Western Iowa I again tried the system of staking and pruning for my early tomatoes. My soil here is a black silt loam and very rich. However, my results with staked and pruned tomatoes here have been disappointing as compared with those obtained in the previous location. Though the pruned vines have always borne fruit somewhat earlier and larger than those untrained, still the response to pruning has not been nearly so apparent. I think the difference in results obtained from this experiment in the two localities can be attributed chiefly to the soil.
Iowa. MELVIN A. PELLETT.

The Maple Sugar Industry

I have read several interesting articles recently in THE R. N.-Y. concerning the maple industry and its product of maple sugar and syrup. Some mention has been made of the methods in its manufacture 50 years or more ago when the wooden trough, wooden spout and iron kettle were in use, but this was not the most primitive method of manufacture. The earliest method is generally regarded as belonging to our ancestors—the Indians. Instead of tapping the tree with an ax or auger, limbs were broken off and to these were attached ponches of skin to hold the dripping water, which was collected and poured into a wooden trough, made at laborious cost by carving it out with sharp stones. They then heated rocks and threw them into the water to boil it to syrup.

In recent years the demand for maple lumber has led many people in this part of Northern West Virginia to sell their sugar timber. This, we think, is a mistake. There are many excellent reasons why a sugar orchard should be on every farm where climate and conditions are favorable to the maple product. Instead of cutting the native trees for lumber, I wish to advocate the plan of planting sugar orchards on farms in table-land regions

adapted to their use. No work on a farm appeals to me more than this. If well-selected sprouts are planted in about 40 years they are ready for service. A plot of ground can be selected not so valuable for other use, and the sprouts can be set in an orderly way, thus combining utility, symmetry and beauty in this part of the farm.

Some one may say 40 years is a long time to wait. That is true, but no argument against the plan. As soon as this work is begun it becomes an asset on the farm, and dull indeed would be the individual who could not take a deep interest in the development and growth of an orchard like this. I have set out a few of these trees on my farm; as I have passed my 60th milestone, I never expect to tap these sprouts, but their growth interests me and the thought of doing something for future generations enriches life. Let us sow with a generous hand. D. W. IDLEMAN.

Mineral Co., W. Va.

Coast to Coast Trip

What They Say

Here is check for $342.40. Please reserve lower berth for me on your Coast to Coast trip. C. A. H.

This is the first. We call it a good omen and have made the reservation.

Enclosed is a money order for $12 for deposit on trip. We will want a compartment. MR. AND MRS. A. L.

Rhode Island.

We had some nice people from Rhode Island last year. One of them will tell us a little of her trip later on.

Please send me your booklet of Coast to Coast Tour. Mrs. Mason and myself figured some with you last year, but had to give it up. We are both children past 75 and hardly know if we should make the venture. Have had some experience in the past along this line, having crossed the continent four times, but never to the Northwest. Have been in Niagara several times, so I want to cut that out and take train at Cleveland or Toledo, Ohio. Can get bus at our door for either city, Toledo preferred. Please let us know if such arrangements can be made. Would leave train at same place we start from. But want to know price before making reservation. C. H. M.

Ohio.

This speaks for itself. We hope our friends will make the trip this year. Railroad ticket will be issued from Cleveland to Cleveland and you will join the tour at Chicago on the way west and leave it at Cleveland when returning.

Your letter received, also the Travel Guild book same day, so have decided it not wise to make reservations with The Rural New-Yorker people this year. I am sending a few names of teachers if you care to send them your booklet. A. C.

We are sorry that our friend is not going but will expect her to join us another year. We appreciate the nice list of names and have sent booklets. It is a pretty good recommendation when someone plans to go a second time.

I believe I could interest several people in your trip around here, as there are quite a few with plenty of wanderlust about their makeup, also who have money to go. Would there be any commission to me provided I sold you some tickets from this section? I know quite a few prospects. My wife and I are planning on going, provided the trip does not cost too much. Give me the exact cost per person. A. J. R.

New York.

We appreciate this spirit but we could not pay any commission. In fact it would not be necessary with 160 boosters in the held. We hope Mr. and Mrs. R. will go with us. We guarantee they will enjoy it.

Please send me the literature which explains all about the Coast to Coast Tour from August 25 to August 30. I supposed that the privilege was only for those who obtained subscriptions for you until your representative told me it was not so. That is about all I could find out from him except that I wouldn't be forced to give tips to porters. MISS L. B.

New York.

The booklet explains all the details, but if any questions arise in your mind please do not hesitate to write us. We will help you plan any of the details, even to your wardrobe. There are no contingencies involved. Anyone can go whether or not they are subscribers. The fact that the necessary tips are taken care of for you is one big factor in our plan. There is no dipping into your pocket for a dime here and there. The porters are courteous and well paid.

News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

A report from Chambersburg, Pa., dated May 2, states that considerable damage to sweet cherries and prospective losses in apples and peaches were expected by orchardists as a result of heavy frosts in Franklin County during that week. As may be expected, the orchards where the damage is said to be the most severe are those where poor air drainage or some other factor of an unfavorable site is operating. The apricots have probably been pretty well cleaned out over most of the State, but that is such an annual event that it is always regarded as the usual thing to expect. The real effects of the repeated frosts on three consecutive days cannot be known until a better check-up can be made.

The drought of the past year seems to have had an effect on scab development in other parts of the State than in Centre County; it has been observed that in the area covered by Bedford, Franklin, and lower Cumberland counties, where the drought was most severe, the development of the scab has been much retarded this Spring. The farther north the investigator went into those counties where the rainfall was greater, especially where there was rain in Autumn, there were abundant mature spores. At the end of the first week in April, scab spores were ready to shoot in Northumberland County and in northern Monroe and Luzerne during the following week.

Those who like their wild mushrooms but are a little bit doubtful about whether this or that kind is edible or not should obtain Circular No. 143 of the United States Department of Agriculture entitled "Some Common Mushrooms and How to Know Them." This describes some of the more common edible and poisonous mushrooms and illustrates part of them with photographs. If the free supply of the Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, is exhausted and if you do not wish to write your U. S. senator or representative for one, the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., can supply one for 20 cents in cash or money order, but not for stamps or a personal check. The circular observes, "Attention is called to the danger of depending on so-called tests for distinguishing poisonous and edible species. The assertions that mushrooms are poisonous if a silver coin placed in the utensil in which the mushrooms are cooked tarnishes, and that those which peel easily are edible are wholly erroneous. The presence of insects on fungi is no guide to their edibility, because insects infest both poisonous and edible mushrooms. The notion that soaking or boiling poisonous mushrooms in salt water will render them harmless has no foundation in fact. Although it is quite possible for a person to learn a few common and characteristic mushrooms, this circular in no way guarantees that the reader may be able to distinguish between all edible and poisonous species, for in order to become thoroughly familiar with the subject, continued study under a competent instructor is absolutely necessary."

The Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics is checking up on the packages used for marketing fruits and vegetables under the Standard Container Act of 1928. In Birmingham, Alabama, 3,000 illegal six-quart diamond-weave splint baskets found in the possession of a local commission merchant were seized and destroyed. The baskets were purchased prior to November 1, 1929, when that law went into effect. Along the same line, a Connecticut man was fined recently for offering for sale apples packed in illegal 14-quart hampers. The case was handled by the United States District Court at Hartford.

F. A. Motz, fruit specialist in Europe for the Foreign Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture observes that "Certain Enropean importers are beginning to insist on the use of oiled paper in their supplies of apples, and others will have it written in their contracts when purchasing their requirements for the coming year. At least one large importer intends to circularize his shippers, calling attention to the condition in which their apples have arrived this season and suggesting the proper use of shredded oiled paper."

One of the unexpected and peculiar results of recent investigations in California shows that prunes were found to retain their vitamin C content only when lye dipped previous to exposure to the customary sulphur dioxide treatment. Dehydrated prunes and apricots were found to retain their vitamin C content more completely than sun-dried products.

An orchard site possessing the disadvantage of an almost constant wind coming from the same point of the compass often gives our eastern growers something to think about when pruning the trees, since that wind may make the windward branches do such undesired things as manifesting intentions to grow back through the center of the tree, in spite of vigorous annual saw and shear work. However, a Yakima Valley, Washington, grower deserves the prize, if there be any, for his strenuous efforts to keep the trees on his ridge orchard from practically lying over on their downhill side due to a constant strong draft from the ridge top down to the valley below. Pruning very lightly on the windward side, and much heavier on the leeward side, as is usually advocated for such a condition, had done little but make a larger wood pile and had decidedly stunted the trees. Here is what he did: The tops of the upper row of trees were pulled into position with block and tackle, and anchored with No. 12 galvanized wire to rock piles and to stakes over boom poles, where the rocks were not available. The other limbs were pulled into place and wired there by lighter wires fastened to the main wire. The wayward trees and branches of the lower rows were wired to the trunks of the trees in the row above. All wiring was kept high enough to allow spray rigs to pass underneath; the material cost was about 15 cents per tree. This interesting system was described in the April number of *Better Fruit*, a Pacific Coast fruit magazine.

R. H. SUDDS.

The St. Lawrence Power Commission

May 7 Gov. Roosevelt appointed the following as personnel of the Power Authority to work out plans for development of the St. Lawrence River project, as authorized by the last Legislature:

Frank P. Walsh, lawyer, New York City.

Prof. James C. Bonbright, of Columbia University.

Fred J. Freestone, Interlaken, N. Y., Master of New York State Grange.

Morris Llewellyn Cooke, valuation expert, Philadelphia, Pa.

Delos Cosgrove, Watertown, N. Y.

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BLIGHT PROOF Chestnut Trees Write for booklet Sunny Ridge Nursery, Round Hill, Va.

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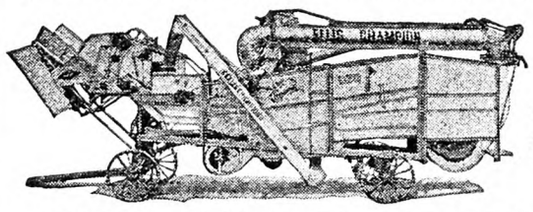

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Our buyers must sail early in July to be certain to get the pick of the best Holland crops. ***YOUR ORDER MUST REACH US BEFORE JULY 1.*** October is planting time; we make no deliveries until then. We do not require payment until delivery time. ***IF YOU WISH TO SEND CASH WITH ORDER, YOU MAY DEDUCT 5%.***

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	100	500	1000	5000 or more Per M
Cabbage	$ .45	$1.00	$1.65	$1.50
Cauliflower	.75	2.50	4.50	4.00
Tomato	.75	2.00	3.40	3.10
Pepper and B. Sprout	.85	2.25	3.75	3.50
Sweet Potato	.70	1.85	3.00	2.90
Beets and Lettuce	.60	1.50	2.50	2.25

Catalog free. **C. E. FIELD, Sewell, New Jersey**

CABBAGE AND TOMATO PLANTS Standard Varieties of Cabbage Plants. New Stone, Greater Baltimore, Bonny Best and Chalk's Early Jewell Tomato Plants, all **One Dollar** per thousand. Marglobe, **$1.50** per thousand, Red Plum, **$3.00** per thousand, Break of Day, **$5.00** per thousand. Cauliflower, **$3.50** per thousand, Sweet Potato Plants, **$3.00** per thousand. All charges collect. All stock from certified Seed. Ask for prices on large quantities.
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Plants Postpaid; any lot **25c** (5 lots **$1**); 6 Big Pansies, 20 Aster, 3 Dwarf Canna, 3 Carnation, 6 Cosmos, 3 Columbine, 4 Coleus, 3 Coreopsis, 6 Gaillardia, 5 Gladioli, 5 Petunia, 6 Salvia, 4 S'dragon, 3 Verbena, 6 Zinnia, 12 Asparagus, 24 Beet, 20 Celery, 20 Cabbage, 18 C'flower, 24 Lettuce, 36 S. Pota, 20 Tomato, (Beet Cab., Cel., Let., Toma., 100—**85c**; 500—**$3.75**; 1,000—**$5.90**). Catalog.
GLICK'S PLANT FARM, Smoketown, Pa.

TOMATO PLANTS open field grown from Certified Seed. Marglobe, Bonnie Best, Baltimore, 500—**70c**; **$1.00**—1,000. **Cabbage Plants.** Copenhagen, Golden Acre, 500—**65c**; 1,000—**85c**; 5,000—**$3.50. Ruby King Pepper Plants,** 500—**$1.25**; 1,000—**$1.75. Cauliflower Plants, $1.75**—1,000. **Porto Rican Potato Plants, $1.75**—1,000; 5,000—**$7.50.** Millions ready. Roots Mossed. Satisfaction guar. **Sims Potato Plant Co, Pembroke, Ga.**

PLANTS Cabbage, field-grown, hardy, frostproof, dozen leading varieties, prepaid, 300—**$1.00**; 500—**$1.25**; 1,000—**$2.25.** Expressed, **$1.25**—1,000; 10,000—**$10.00. Tomato,** Marglobe, Bonnie Best, Baltimore, 500—**$1.50**; 1,000—**$2.75**, prepaid. Express **$2.00**—1,000; 10,000—**$17.50.** Hundred per cent good plants and delivery. **Maple Grove Plant Farms, Franklin, Va.**

TOMATO PLANTS. Tough hardy field-grown eight-inch plants, well rooted, hand selected and carefully packed in damp moss. Greater Baltimore, Marglobe and Bonnie Best. By express **$2.00** per 1,000; 10,000 and over **$1.50** per 1,000. Prompt shipments and first class plants guaranteed.
P. D. FULWOOD, TIFTON, GEORGIA

OPEN Field-grown Cabbage and Onion Plants, all varieties. Mail 500—**63c**; 1,000—**98c**; Expressed 1,000—**$1.00**; 5,000—**$3.75**; 10,000—**$6.00. Tomatoes $1.50** thousand. **Peppers** May 1st **$2.00.** Roots mossed.
COLEMAN PLANT FARMS, TIFTON, GEORGIA

Missouri Notes

Occasionally man's supremacy is challenged by an invasion of some insect horde, just as European civilization was anciently menaced by Mongol irruptions from Asia. Even the wonderful material advance of peoples has not sufficed to overawe other and humble forms of life and deter them from ambitious plans of conquest, and just now in this area it is an old and well-known member of the weed family that has rather suddenly shown a desire to assert a mastery over fields, yards and gardens. This plant is no other than the low-growing chickweed or starwort. I first observed it here several years ago, and gave it little attention. At that time it displayed no desire to overrun the land, but beginning last Summer it began to reveal ambitious proclivities of a high order. The mild Winter permitted it to bloom continuously and mature its fine seed, which is broadcast by the wind and retains its vitality for many years. Except in very severe weather seed-making persists throughout the year. Now its green masses, sprinkled with small white flowers, are to be seen all over the place except in the large Fall-plowed plots devoted to Dahlias and Gladiolus. The shallow fibrous roots retain so much soil when hoed up that the plants remain green and in a growing condition. It is necessary to rake them up and haul them off. Despite several attempts to rescue them the old strawberry rows have been submerged and hidden under the dense green carpet; the peony rows are green with it, as well as the grape rows and middles, while the shrub rows are equally afflicted. Worst of all I find it getting a lodgment in the Blue grass of the lawn, and I notice that some yards in town are fast being overrun. Heretofore the chief yard pests have been wild garlic and dandelions, but their mobility of action does not compare with that of the chickweed. As this weed is an annual it has occurred to me that it might be destroyed by spraying it with any of the orchard dormant sprays for the scale. With perennials, of course, it would be necessary to use a chemical powerful enough to kill the roots as well as tops. Calcium chlorate has been selected as the best commercial weed-killer, but it renders the soil sterile for a period, perhaps for a year.

The new Methley plum was white with bloom, coming in just after the apricots, and Kieffer pear buds are showing white. Lilac leaf and flower buds expand very early, before anything else, but nature endows these hardy adventurers with frost resistance.

It is a matter of wonder to witness the fascination that a fish pool has for our visitors. It is seldom that one fails to visit it and gaze at the goldfish. Old and young alike are charmed. A neighbor kindly presented us with seven fish that must be six to eight inches long, and this large size adds to the attraction of the pool. We have as yet procured no lilies or aquatic plants for adornment, but expect to keep on adding embellishing touches for a long time to come. Our aesthetic sensibilities will be daily called into action to give us new visions of loveliness in connection with the pool. As we stand on the front porch looking south, we see the pool about 30 yards away in direct line with the steps, nestling among the flower beds. Our present vision is a walk straight out to the pool, bordered with rare evergreens and shrubs. After seeing the general interest displayed in our pool I could wish, specially for the sake of the children, to see one in every yard, a perennial source of innocent enjoyment.

The early Narcissus, popularly called jonquils, are about gone, but coming in, stately and tall and far surpassing them in beauty, is the giant-trumpet King Alfred, the best known and most popular of that family. Along with it comes the equally well-known Sir Watkin with shorter trumpet and a perianth of lighter shade. A little later the beautiful Bicolor Victoria (yellow trumpet, white perianth) visits us. Biding its time, still showing no bud but conscious that it will presently eclipse all its forerunners in size and win the wreath of supremacy, Tresserve is content to go on developing ts heavy leathery leaves. L. R. JOHNSON.

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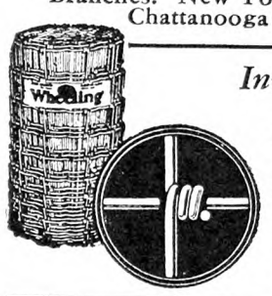

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10 EVERGREENS for $1.10

MAY & JUNE PLANTING TIME

Three to five-year-old trees. 12 to 15 inches high

4 American Spruce, 4 Norway Spruce, 2 Chinese Arborvitae.

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RHODODENDRONS (large flowering). Pink, purple and red, 1 to 1½ feet 3 FOR **$1.10**
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6-7 years old; two trees $1.10
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Delphiniums, Dark Blue and Light Blue; Columbines, all colors; Oriental Poppies, flowers 8 inches across, different colors; Double Hollyhocks, beautiful colors; Shasta Daisies, Yellow Daisies; Hardy Carnations, 6 colors; Painted Daisies; Gaillardias; Sweet Williams; Foxgloves, different colors.
ORDER MUST AMOUNT TO $1.10 OR MORE

Rock Garden Plants, 25 varieties $2.20
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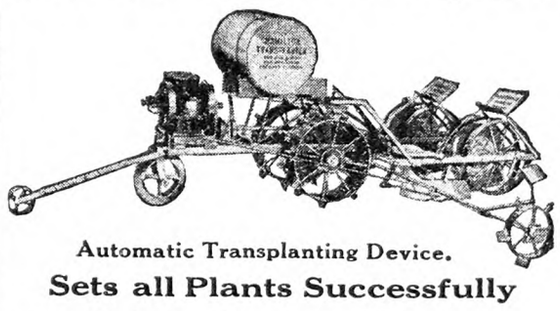

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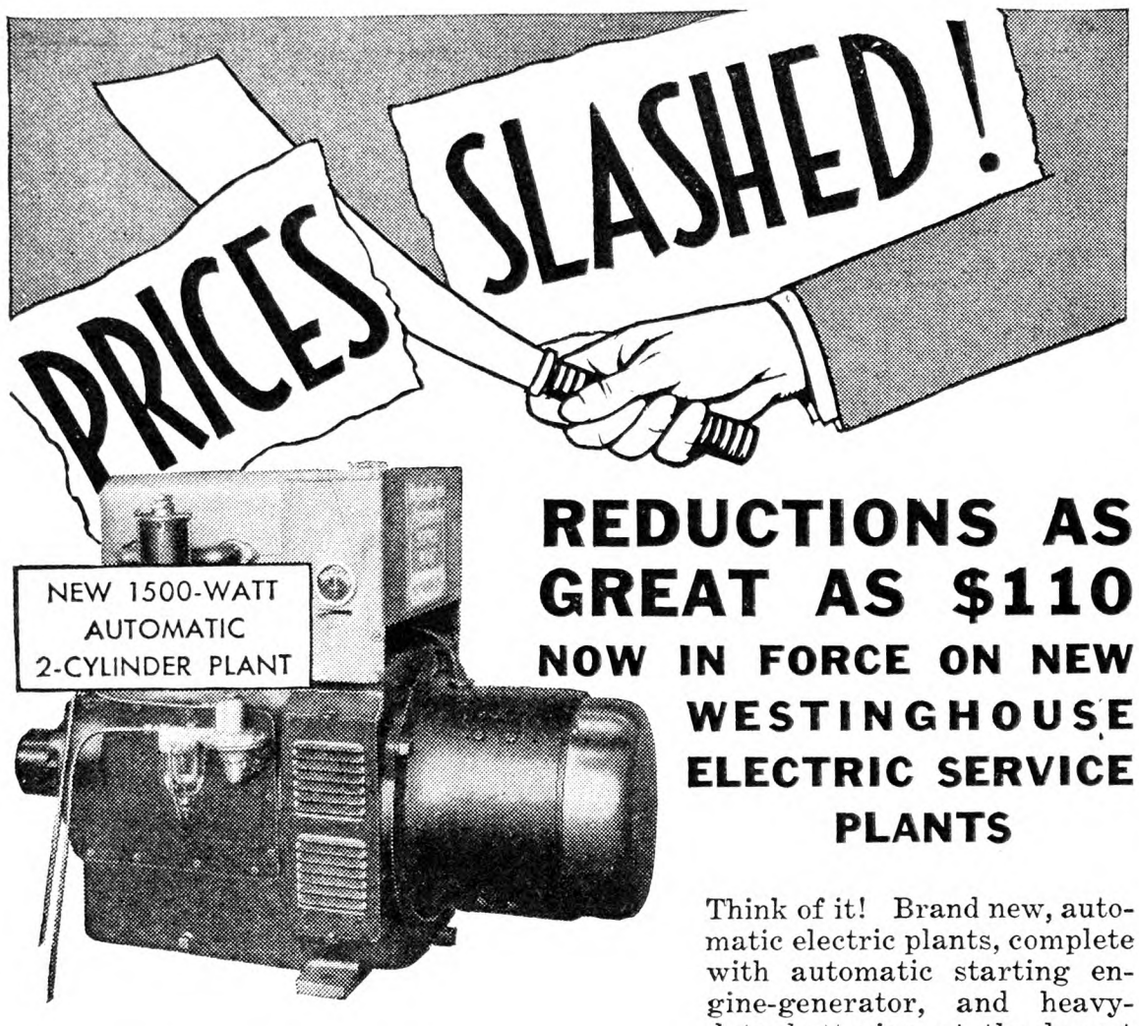

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NOW IN FORCE ON NEW WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC SERVICE PLANTS

Think of it! Brand new, automatic electric plants, complete with automatic starting engine-generator, and heavy-duty batteries, at the lowest prices in history! All latest models, designed and built with the same engineering skill that furnishes great power companies with the apparatus they use. A size and type to fit your exact needs—completely electrify your farm—will give you all the light and power you have always wanted. At these low prices and easy terms you cannot afford to be without electricity any longer, so mail the coupon or print name and address on margin, for complete illustrated details. No obligation. Do it now. Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, Dept. 1105, Mansfield, Ohio.

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Clean up the modern, sure way—controlled fire. Hauck Kerosene Weed Burner kills pesky growth—seed and stalk. All year use for country place, farm, orchard, park, Invaluable on road, irrigation ditch, stone wall, etc Does 4 men's work. Write today for free booklet.
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Guaranteed suitable for all practical purposes with new threads and couplings, sixteen feet and over, cut to your requirements, also Boiler Tubes. New Fittings. PFAFF & KENDALL, 104 Waydell St., Newark, N. J.

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New labor, time and temper-saving device for use between hose-coupling and spray gun. **Allows free motion of gun** in any direction. **Hose cannot kink!** The stuffing box joint cannot leak under highest pressure. Very compact, light in weight. Users say lessened muscular effort pays for swivel in day's use. Used by many State Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations. **Fruit growers' supply dealers write for proposition.**

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"Your repellent is the only thing I have used with complete success." S. Shepherd, West Townsend, Mass. "Crows were in my field every day but pulled no corn," writes J. A. McDonald, Clarion, Pa.

Events of the Week

DOMESTIC.—So serious is Chicago's financial plight that its solution is beyond the power of the Mayor and the City Council, and the assistance of bankers and other leading business men is absolutely essential if the difficulties are to be ended, Mayor Cermak told the Chicago Association of Commerce April 29. The Mayor has decided to take the advice of his supporters and oust the Thompson School Board trustees, who have the spending of $138,000,000 in appropriations annually. He is convinced this course will save millions in the buying of fuel, supplies, equipment, school sites and playgrounds and the construction of new schools and additions. He will not interfere in teaching activities. This year the city is paying almost $9,000,000 in interest on tax anticipation warrants alone, an increase of $8,000,000 over the amount paid out in 1927.

A resolution favoring the immediate discontinuance of the War and Navy Departments of the United States and the establishment of a Peace Department in their place was voted April 29 at a meeting of the world peace committee of the First Humanist Society at the home of Mrs. Ingersoll Swasey, 72 Irving Place, New York.

A new group of claimants to the $100,000,000 estate left by Miss Ella Wendel, who lived in the famous mansion at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street until her death last March 12, appeared April 30 when Arthur Garfield Hays announced that he had been retained by an Indianapolis attorney to represent a mid-Western family which claims kinship with the Wendels. From every State in the Union, according to Charles G. Koss, the Wendel lawyer, have come letters from persons who claim kinship, and because of these claims and the tremendous task of determining the next of kin the Wendel will will not be offered for probate for at least two more months, he said.

Under a new law just passed the State of Rhode Island revises all tree warden laws and all appointees by town councils and mayors of cities must be approved by the chief of the State Bureau of Forestry, before entering upon their duties. If a city or town fails within 60 days, to appoint a warden, the chief of the Forestry Bureau with the approval of the Commissioner of Agriculture may appoint such warden until the municipality acts. Tree wardens are given the care and control of all trees and shrubs in their respective cities or towns, excepting those on the highways or reservations.

The new Empire State Building, the world's tallest structure, which has been erected at a cost of about $52,000,000 on the site of the old Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, New York, was opened formally May 1. The Chief Executives of the nation, State and city took part in the ceremonies and added their tributes to the greetings that came from all over the world. President Hoover in Washington pressed a button that switched on the lights within the building that rears its head 1,250 feet above the sidewalks. For 17 years the Woolworth Building, with its 60 stories towering 792 feet above lower Broadway, held the distinction of being the tallest Manhattan structure. It had taken the honor away from the Singer Building, which is 612 feet high, nearly two decades ago. But early last year, almost simultaneously, the giant steel skeletons of the Chrysler Building at Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, and of the Bank of the Manhattan Company at 40 Wall Street were lifted skyward to new levels in New York's construction history. From original plans it had appeared that the bank edifice would look down upon every other building, but a revision in the Chrysler design providing for a needle spire which reached up to 1,046 feet gave the palm for a while to the automobile manufacturer's project, which was opened 11 months ago.

Three suits asking total damages of $825,000, said to be the largest amount ever sought in an automobile accident case in New Jersey, were filed May 2 in Essex County Circuit Court by counsel for Mrs. Sarah A. McCormick and her two children, Daniel L. jr., 17 years old, and Jane, 15 years. Mrs. McCormick is the widow and executor of the estate of Dr. Daniel L. McCormick, Newark physician, who was injured fatally November 27 in an automobile accident on the Brunswick Pike. The suits are brought against John L. Kuser, wealthy manufacturer of Bordentown, N. J., owner of the car which collided with the McCormick's machine, and Fred Jones, Mr. Kuser's chauffeur. Mrs. McCormick charges that the Kuser automobile was driven "in a negligent manner, at high speed," and on the left side of the road.

In 1930 the depression reduced by 13,000,000 the number of commuters and other passengers traveling to and from New York City by railroad and ferry, the Transit Commission reported May 3. The figures of the commission showed that 387,199,613 passengers traveled into and out of the city in 1930, compared with 400,200,167 in 1929. Traffic figures fell for practically all methods of entering the city, except the vehicular travel which used the Holland Tube, and the privately owned ferries. The Holland Tunnel had a record year, and the privately owned ferries carried 606,931 more vehicles than they did in 1929, although passenger traffic on the ferries dropped. Trunk line railroads accounted for the greater portion of the decrease with a drop from 273,459,896 passengers in 1929 to 265,808,295 in 1930, a falling off of more than 7,500,000 passengers. Passenger traffic on privately owned ferries dropped from 44,861,706 in 1929 to 41,354,213 in 1930, a decrease of 3,507,493. In addition, 103,930,393 rapid transit passengers were carried on the Hudson & Manhattan lines, compared with 109,576,683 in 1929.

An artificial lightning bolt of 132,000,000 volt-amperes was "swallowed" harmlessly May 4 by a new type of lightning arrester at the Westinghouse Company's plant at Pittsburgh, Pa. The big surge, equivalent to 100,000 horsepower, was "extinguished" in a hollow tube barely two inches thick, about as long as an umbrella and made of a composition which a good-sized cannon cracker could have broken, yet it was unharmed and automatically ready for the next stroke. The lightning entered a short wire in the top of the tube, then corkscrewed with a tornado whirl through the air in the narrow, empty interior, and was caught at the bottom by another wire which passed the flash out with a cannon-like bang. The rod is intended for use on power lines. It works so fast that the eye may miss the flicker caused by the lightning striking the wires. The artificial bolt used was extinguished in one five-hundreth of a second.

Amid pomp and splendor simulating that of the days of Alfred the Great, Miss Patricia D. Morton, of Winchester, England, was crowned at Winchester, Va., May 5, as Queen Shenandoah VIII, before a great throng attending the annual apple blossom festival. Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd placed the diadem upon the head of the Queen. The Rev. Dr. S. L. Flickinger, Bishop of Winchester, read the ritual used at the coronation of Alfred the Great in Winchester, England, in 871, translating it into modern English. Immediately after the coronation, which was upon a dais at one end of a large amphitheatre, the Queen sat upon a golden throne from which she witnessed the pageant, "the fruit of the gods." Through streets ablaze with colors and led by a fanfare of trumpets, thousands of school children arrayed in tints of apple blossoms marched to pay homage to the Queen. The parade was more than 45 minutes passing the reviewing stand.

WASHINGTON.—Chairman O'Connor of the Shipping Board announced April 30 that the seas service section of the board's Bureau of Operations, by redoubling its efforts to find jobs for competent seamen, had in nine months placed in service 29,853 men, 92 per cent of whom were American citizens. In addition shore places have been found for hundreds of seamen. Many were taken by construction companies and used as riggers. Others were placed in engine rooms of large buildings, manufacturing plants, hotels and restaurants.

Women from many parts of the country gathered at Washington May 10 for the observance of Mothers' Day, under the auspices of the American War Mothers, an organization of women whose sons served in the World War. There was a service in Arlington Amphitheatre, followed by one at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier and a ceremony in West Potomac Park.

The prospect of a Treasury deficit exceeding $1,000,000,000 at the end of the current fiscal year, June 30, was made evident May 2 in official analysis of receipts and expenditures for the first 10 months of the period. The current deficit was shown to be $878,971,129, as compared with a favorable balance of about $35,000,000 on last December 30. The deficit total is expected now, on the basis of figures which have become available since the March 6 income tax collections were received, to rise considerably above the billion dollar mark before June 15, to be cut down then by the second installment payments on income taxes to a final total that may exceed $1,100,000,000. Federal expenditures, for the current fiscal year, it has been explained, are not decreasing, while the government's revenues are being curtailed much more sharply than had been expected as the full effects of the 1930 economic depression on incomes and earning power become increasingly evident. In addition to the large drop, chiefly since December 30, in income taxes, which had reached a total of only $1,535,982,202 on April 30, compared with $1,850,245,200 on the same date last year, all other important sources of revenue have declined.

The State Department May 5 instructed the American Legation at Ottawa to accept formally, on behalf of the United States, Canada's invitation for official participation in the international wheat conference at London on May 19. The conference was proposed at the preparatory conference in Rome. The Rome meeting was held under the auspices of the International Institute of Agriculture, in which the United States has not participated for several years. The American delegates will be Sam R. McKelvie of the Farm Board, former Governor of Nebraska; Nils A. Olsen, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture, and A. E. Taylor, director of the Food Research Institute, Leland Stanford University, technical expert.

The May Garden

May is an ideal month for gardening. It affords such opportunity really to do things, and to the beginner it extends encouragement to garden. This month finds plenty to do in the way of planting, not the planting of hardy things, but the setting out of those plants which are too delicate to withstand the rigors of our Winters successfully; in other words the Summer bedding subjects. As a matter of fact there are just a few hardy trees and shrubs which are better moved during the present month than at any other time, and included here are the Magnolias and the true cedars (Cedrus).

Of the annuals which are to be put out the more hardy, as snapdragons, Petunias, etc., should receive attention first, while those of more delicate constitution are better left until any danger from late frosts is absent. All such plants should be thoroughly hardened prior to planting, and this is accomplished by gradually exposing them to outdoor conditions, until, for at least a few nights prior to planting, they receive no protection whatever. When planting care should be exercised that the roots are not damaged more than is absolutely necessary. The holes should be made sufficiently large to accommodate the roots without cramping, and after the soil has been pressed against the ball the soil should receive a very thorough watering to settle it to the plant. If plants are to be bought select those which have not been allowed to starve in the pots or flats. It is far preferable to set out plants of such a size that they could stand in the flats a week longer without suffering, than to plant them when they are obviously over-large for successful transplanting.

Surface cultivation between growing plants is of the utmost importance, and should receive constant attention, especially after rains. There is no surer means of promoting healthy growth than by the maintenance of a dust mulch on the surface. Avoid watering as early in the season as this if at all possible, and never under any circumstances fall into the pernicious habit of sprinkling over your flower beds and borders each evening. Right now at the very beginning of the season it might be well to repeat the stock advice on this subject. To old readers of these monthly notes it will sound familiar enough, but each season sees a new crop of beginners in matters horticultural and for the benefit of these I repeat: If a plant requires water give it in plenteous measure, until the ground is thoroughly soaked to a depth of eight or nine inches, then give no more until it plainly shows its need, which may be a week or 10 days later if dry weather conditions prevail. The frequent use of the cultivator prevents excessive loss of water by evaporation. Under the treatment advocated the roots are encouraged to go deep in search of moisture and food. Deep-rooted plants are naturally not so susceptible to the effects of a drought as are those with roots only in the upper few inches of the soil.

The spraying of roses and Delphiniums with a good fungicide should receive attention at weekly intervals if the diseases which attack these favorites are to be kept in check. A fungicide having copper or sulphur as a base will give good results if properly and consistently applied. It is of importance that the under as well as the upper surface of the leaves receives a protective covering. Should aphis appear on the roses an insecticide containing nicotine should be applied.

Staking is ever a question of importance in the flower garden, and must be regarded as a necessary evil. Necessary because without stakes many garden subjects are unable to withstand the buffeting of the storms and winds of Summer; an evil because the stakes themselves add not one iota to the embellishment of the garden, and indeed unless carefully handled can become a very effective eyesore. In all cases the stakes should be put in position early. It is poor practice to wait until the plants are damaged or blown down before staking is done. For many subjects brushwood stakes are the most satisfactory. These should be in place early so that the growths grow up through the twigs and so receive support and at the same time retain their natural habit. When bamboo or wooden stakes are used neatness in tying makes or mars the job. Avoid at all costs bunching the stems together until they resemble a sheaf of corn. Tie so that the grace and beauty of the plant is preserved and shown to the best advantage. For slender-growing things wire stakes are unobstrusive and effective.

Where quality is appreciated more than mere quantity the growths of most herbaceous perennials should be thinned out before they become too large. Remove the weaker growths, and these for the most part will be found toward the center of the clumps. This treatment coupled with feeding results in remarkable improvements in the size and quality of bloom.

As tulips pass out of flower in the flower beds and borders they may be lifted without damaging the roots or foliage and planted on a spare piece of ground in full sun where they can complete their growth and ripen their bulbs in readiness for the next season of activity. If the flowers have been cut together with most of the foliage the plants have been robbed to a large extent of their food manufacturing organs and it is unlikely that they will be able to build up bulbs having sufficient strength to bloom satisfactorily next year. Where Narcissi, Crocuses or other bulbous subjects are naturalized in grass this must not be cut until the foliage has properly ripened for the reason mentioned above in reference to tulips.

Continue to plant Gladioli at weekly or bi-weekly intervals to provide a succession of bloom. Of the less expensive varieties no garden should be without Mrs. Leon Douglas, a most gorgeous pink of immense size and substance. Of the yellows Golden Measure can be highly recommended, and Baron Hulot is one of the best of the purples. Nor must the dainty Primulinus types be overlooked, for they are absolutely essential for decorative work, and the pastel shades of color found within this group find favor in modern eyes. Gladioli, while long-suffering in the treatment they will endure, do best in an open situation and in well-cultivated ground containing generous quantities of available food materials. During the growing season they require ample supplies of moisture, but they will not thrive in stagnant moitsure, so that free drainage is necessary.

Annuals may be sown to provide succession to those sown last month. If the ground is dry give the seed bed a real soaking some hours previous to the actual sowing. I have experienced instances where sucess or failure has depended upon this detail. It is much better to water before the seeds are sown rather than afterwards, for this latter practice means that the surface is flattened down and caked immediately and a free supply of air is not easily available to the germinating seed.

Seeds of biennials should be got in about the middle of the month. A shaded cold frame in which a carefully prepared seed-bed is made up will best answer this purpose. After sowing, the sash should be kept on and the glass shaded until germination takes place when air may be carefully admitted and the tiny seedlings gradually exposed to the light. Biennials to sow now include, Polyanthus, English daisy, forget-me-not, foxglove, Canterbury bell, Siberian wallflower, pinks, and pansies.

While June is most generally recommended as the month to sow perennials, much is to be gained from earlier sowings, and the present is a good time to put in seed of these indispensable garden plants. Perennials do well if sown under exactly the same conditions as advised for biennials. By perennials I mean not only the tall fellows so familiar to all as occupants of the perennial border, but also the many charming little plants which are so well adapted for growth in the rock garden. All seedlings require rather detailed care until they have passed the babyhood stage. Should "damping" occur the seedlings must be pricked off immediately into fresh soil.

In the rock garden proper weeding will take up quite some time, and this is a task which must be attacked diligently. Hand weeding is the only practical method, and this must be done with care, for to the uninitiated many of the most treasured occupants of the rock garden appear but weeds out of the blooming season.

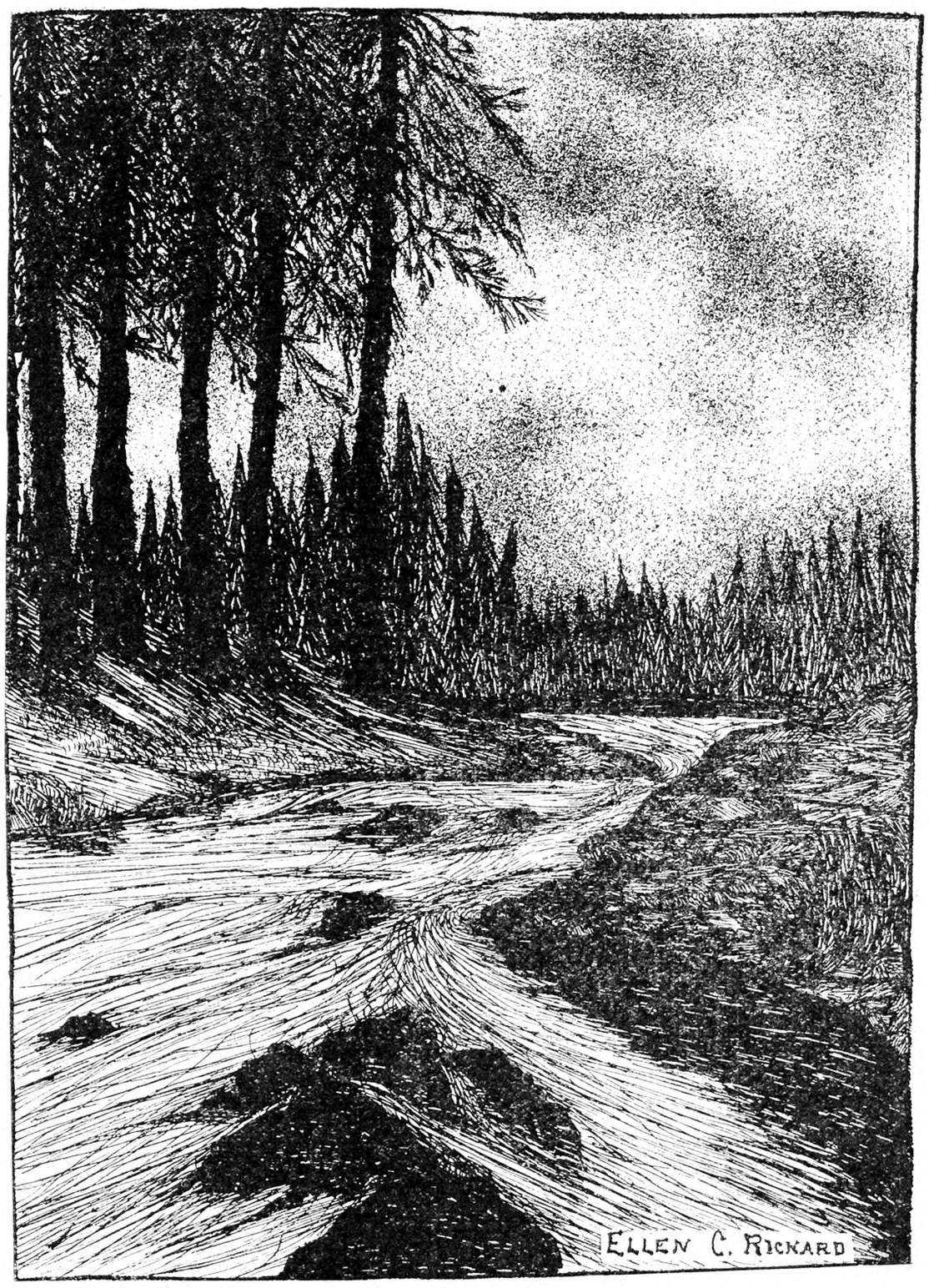
After the Irises have finished blooming give them a light dressing of superphosphate of lime to liscourage the spread of the rhizome rot. Faded flowers should be removed, for the production of seed is far more exhausting than is flower production.

Do not fail to keep the garden notebook up to date. This, if properly kept will prove an invaluable aid in future years. Even if other tasks are pressing few if any are of more importance than a systematic note-taking. I have but little faith in the garden diary idea (perhaps because despite many attempts I have never succeeded in getting past the first month of diary-keeping). So much useless material must of necessity find its way into a day to day account of garden happenings. A note book in which worthwhile comments and observations are recorded seems to me to be a far better plan.

In the greenhouse the usual routine work among the growing crops will occupy most of the time, and strict attention must be given to these tasks. Stop Chrysanthemums every four or five inches of growth. Spray and smoke to eliminate insect pests. Pot cold-storage lily bulbs to supply late flowers. Pots six inches in diameter will be found sufficiently large for even the biggest bulbs. Keep the bulbs low down in the pots.

T. H. EVERETT, N. D. H.

The son of our Horticultural correspondent R. H. Sudds has a birthday party



A Scene on Taughannock Creek, Seneca, Co., N. Y.

Rambling Thoughts from Long Acres

As many of these thoughts were garnered while plodding behind the plow, there may be a break in continuity due to an occasional rock which got in the way of the point. This section is by no means stony, yet there is a constant crop of stones which come to the surface every year. I feel the plow scrape on them, and know that next year they will be on top or near enough to get plowed out. There are mostly well-rounded bits of granite and sandstone, which evidently were brought here during the glacial age. Sermons in stones? Well, maybe, but there surely are many things to think about while contemplating an especially large one which took all my strength to roll out after digging around it with a spade. It told a story of ice a mile thick, sliding with relentless energy toward the south, only to be beaten back by the sun and drop its accumulated load of rocks and silt on what was later to become the farm of this scribe.

Mother Nature does have a wise trick of solving problems herself after we have worried long over them. Here we have been bemoaning the fine prospect for a bumper crop of fruit and predicting no sale, or sale so low there would be a loss because of overproduction. Well, last night the old thermometer dropped to 24 degrees regardless of the fact that grape buds and currant blossoms were in their most tender stage, to say nothing of half opened plum, peach and cherry blossoms. If those tender buds survive that temperature, they are tougher than common.

When I first purchased this farm, only one man in the community had any currants, so I concluded that currants should pay and set 5,000 plants. They did pay for a time, which fact was noted by my neighbors who proceeded to go into the currant business heavier and heavier, and are still setting currant plants, so this is a good time to stay out of currants. People must eat regardless of loss of jobs, but they eat the staples, bread, meat, potatoes, and let such things as currants stand on the grocer's shelf, which is one reason why they no longer pay. The old saying that there was money in chickens was never more true than now, but putting money into chickens and getting it out are two different things. The grocer makes a wry face when we take in eggs, gives us 14 cents a dozen in trade, and complains that they are unsalable, while our hens shell out eggs at a rate never known before on this farm. If eggs were selling at 75 cents a dozen, we would get derisive cackles from the hens.

Here's Calvin home from school and hungry as usual. Baby is scolding for her share of corn flakes and milk. Queer how a baby with no language at all understands so much and is so able to make her wants known. No, I didn't hit another stone that time, but just got to wool-gathring. Of late years I have been having a lot of fun with politics and the more I see the inside the more I wonder over the tremendous power the people have in their hands with the vote, and the infinitely little use they make of it. Politics have taught me that the people really have but little to say in the choosing of candidates, as they are hand-picked by an inner circle. A letter from a friend the other day spoke of voting for men he never heard of before, which is altogether too common an experience. I go to the polls, call for a ticket and vote for Whosit simply because he is of my party, but who picked him and how did he get on the ticket? Then that same man goes to the Legislature and spends his whole time devising new ways to raise money by spreading new taxes on necessities, just as our State Legislature is doing at this very minute. Or he goes to Congress and does the same thing and I get the blame for putting him there while the chances are I wouldn't know him from Adam.

L. B. REBER.

Berrien Co., Mich.

A History of Grape-growing in the Eastern United States

BY F. E. GLADWIN

PART V

For many years the commercial growing of Catawba has centered near fairly large bodies of deep water. The several islands in Lake Erie off Sandusky, O., as well as some locations on the mainland have proven well adapted for the growing of this variety. And until the adoption of the 18th Amendment or a few years immediately following, many thousands of acres were devoted to this variety about the region. The writer had occasion to see a large part of the island acreage a few years since, when it was still a most important husbandry. It was plain that the section was ideally adapted to the growing of Catawba, formerly one of the most important varieties in eastern viticulture.

While the region about the southwestern shore of Lake Erie was largely devoted to Catawba, probably the larger acreage of this varietiy was grown and still is, in the section known as the Finger Lakes Region of Central New York. But even here not all the lands about the lakes are adapted to the growing of it. In fact it is only in favored areas about Seneca and Keuka lakes that the variety does its best. The relationship of natural surroundings, especially large bodies of water, will be discussed more fully when we come to a consideration of the grape districts of Eastern United States, as they are at the present. At one time Hermann, Mo., was the scene of rather large plantings of Catawba, but the introduction of other sorts gradually supplanted it. It is not recorded that the Niagara peninsula of Ontario, Canada, grew Catawba to any extent nor was it ever a very important variety in the viticulture of Michigan.

In the preceding articles we have traced the influence of native grapes, or perhaps hybrids of foreign varieties with native, as the Alexander, Catawba and Isabella, in eastern American viticulture. While all three could be grown in especially favored areas, no one of them was generally adaptable for all localities. However, the fact that these varieties would succeed, which was in marked contrast to the failures with Old World sorts, encouraged the development of other varieties that would more nearly meet the needs of a wide-flung viticulture. It is a good omen even today, that the fruit grower or tiller of the soil, while growing the best known in varieties or strains, is still on the alert for new varieties of fruit or other farm crops. We must not assume that the best are the ones that are now grown, and that no further improvement is possible, for if our forebears had adopted this attitude, little advance would have come in agriculture.

The greatest acquisition to the viticulture in Eastern United States came with the discovery and introduction of the Concord grape. And further, its introduction came at the most opportune time. It has already been told how the Isabella grape had seemed for a time to be the variety on which a permanent viticulture could be established, only to be shown later that it possessed several very serious faults. The coming of the Concord hence supplanted it very rapidly. Probably no fruit variety has so stood the test of time like it. We have seen well-established varieties of apples, pears, peaches, and berries wane in the esteem of both producer and consumer, but the Concord grape today, three-quarters of a century after its introduction, is still the most important American variety; and so it is bound to remain for many years to come. Each decade witnesses the development of several new grape varieties, most of them selected with Concord as the standard, some greatly superior to it in one or more characters, yet lacking in others. Ultimately, however, Concord must go the way of most fruit varieties, and give way to something better. In proportion to its acreage, probably no variety of any fruit has returned so much money to its growers as has the Concord. Within the past decade, in one or more seasons, the money return from the Concord crop in New York has exceeded any other agricultural crop but one.

At the close of 1830 grape-growing in Eastern United States was firmly established with varieties of native derivation, the Catawba and Isabella. By 1850 it is reported that there were over 1,500 acres in the Ohio Valley within 20 miles of Cincinnati. The development in this locality, as has been mentioned earlier, was largely due to the continued efforts of Nicholas Longworth to find varieties that would thrive under the conditions there prevailing. In addition to this considerable acreage in Ohio, a few acres had been planted at Hermann, Missouri, some in Illinois, and some about New York, Philadelphia and Burlington, N. J. Doubtless in many other localities a few vines were cultivated in home gardens. It is likewise probable that some of these trial plantings paved the way for future commercial developments.

Back in 1818 Deacon Elijah Fay planted the first vines in the now famous Chautauqua district in the township of Portland. These were native wild Labrusca, obtained from various sources. In 1824 he secured vines of Catawba and Isabella, but the planting was only a very small one. Between the setting of the wild vines and the two named ones, Deacon Fay tried a number of other sorts. While the introduction of Catawba and Isabella into this region was a great step in the establishment of what has later proven to be the most important section devoted to the growing of native grapes, it could never have assumed this position if the development had depended on the Catawba and Isabella, since neither of these varieties, even today, can be grown with any assurance of success year in and year out. Both mature their crops too late in most seasons. However, it might be said that if the same attention had been given to the growing of these two sorts as has been bestowed on the Concord since its introduction, cultural care would possibly have made more probable better matured crops. But the newer, more promising Concord received the greatest attention, and in consequence the others were neglected. Even the Catawba and Isabella could not stand the test of time; their culture served as a preliminary schooling in viticulture, and opened the eyes of this community to the fact that there was a natural grape region, climatically; and all that was needed was better and more adaptable varieties. The introduction of the Concord was the first and most important step in the fulfillment of this lack.

In 1830 the first grapes were planted in the region now known as the Finger Lakes district. These were started in the garden of Rev. William Bostwick at Hammondsport, N. Y. It is not known just how much this small venture later influenced the planting of grapes on an extensive scale in this region. We are told that Rev. Mr. Bostwick planted the two most important native varieties known at this time, the Catawba and the Isabella. Since the first named later became indelibly linked with the region, we must assume that his efforts had some considerable influence on the viticulture for many years to follow. A few years later small plantings of Catawba and Isabella were made in the Hudson Valley, in Ulster and Orange counties.

At about the time Concord was introduced, or shortly after, the area of grapes in the vicinity of Cincinnati had increased to approximately 2,000 acres, and 100 acres were growing along the southern shore of Lake Erie near Cleveland, Ohio. The acreage at Hermann, Missouri, had grown from 50 acres to 200; and Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana and Arkansas had either increased their acreages or had at least made a beginning in grape-growing. So that in 1859 it is estimated close to 6,000 acres of grapes were under cultivation. By the close of the same year, the Keuka Lake acreage reached 500 in the vicinity of Pulteney, and the Hudson Valley total rose to 300 acres.

During this interim the Concord was listed by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and introduced to the public at large. There can be no doubt that its introduction is responsible in a large degree for the increases in acreage, as we are well aware that the Concord from the time of its recognition as a worthy sort was eagerly sought.

It is deemed well to give some space to its origin and introduction, although this has been printed numerous times. On the whole it is generally agreed that Concord is a seedling of our native Labrusca species, as it shows not a single character of any other known one. That it was a chance plant, and did not result from selection except that possibly the parent vine from which the seed is supposed to have come, had been taken from the field, probably because of its superior character. Close by these native vines Catawba was growing so that there is the possibility that the seed which was saved and planted, and from which the Concord arose had been cross-fertilized naturally by the Catawba. We can only speculate on the probabilities that this occurred, and while from the standpoint of the research worker the true facts would be highly desirable, yet the average layman is not much concerned as to just how Concord came into being. We are told that the seed from the wild vines was

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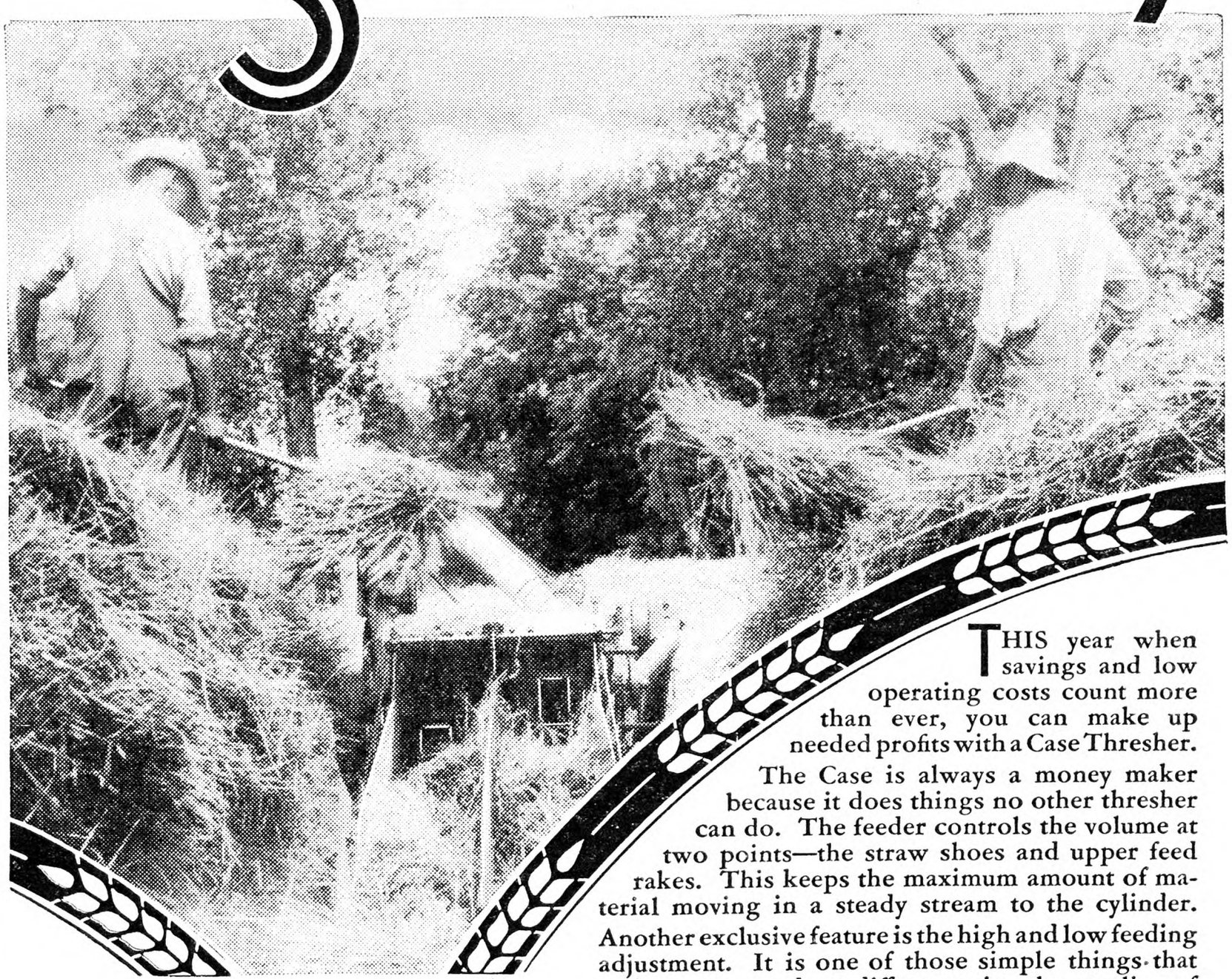

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planted in 1843, by the originator, Ephraim Bull, of Concord, Mass., and that in 1849 the first fruit was borne. There seems to be a slight discrepancy in the dates ascribed to its inception as the inscription on the stone which marks the location of the original vine would indicate that the vine had been selected and planted in 1840. However, it may mean that the seed was saved at the close of that year. If the latter interpretation is the correct one it would seem that Mr. Bull held the seeds over three full years before they were planted. Of course from the practical standpoint this apparent conflict of dates is of no consequence. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society placed it on the recommended list of new fruits in 1858. Within a year it could be found growing to some extent halfway across the continent. Shortly before the year 1860 Concord was planted in a trial way in Chautauqua County, N. Y., and within the next decade it was rapidly accepted on its merits, since the acreage here rose from 20 acres of all varieties to 500.

Within the next 10 years, there were 14,590 acres of grapes under cultivation in New York and Pennsylvania alone, while Ohio, Indiana and Illinois were growing approximately 17,000. Since that time the acreage for the two first-named States has increased to over 40,000 acres, while the last named with the possible exception of Ohio, has diminished. In 1880, Georgia, Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia were growing about 30,000 acres of grapes, but aside from Missouri all the others have ceased to be of any considerable importance in viticulture. At the present time, there are attempts to revive the industry in some of these and other States not then greatly interested in the grape. We now know some of the reasons why certain regions abandoned the growing of grapes as a commercial venture. Two of the most important causes were climate and markets. It is not to be denied that of all the regions that took up the culture of the grape and especially the Concord, the Chautauqua-Erie district is the most favored climatically. Today some other sections may be more directly accessible to large consuming markets, yet from the climatic standpoint there is none that can surpass it in so far as favorable climate is related to the growing of Concord. The writer had visited most of the Concord producing sections east of the Rockies within the past 20 years, and this statement is based on observations he has made from time to time. On the other hand other districts seem to grow better Catawba and Niagara than are grown in Southwestern New York, and doubtless there are several other varieties about which the same may be said. In a later article the principal eastern grape districts will be discussed more in detail, together with the varieties that seem to be most adaptable to them.

The original Concord vine still stands in Massachusetts, where it has been protected from injury through fencing, and a marker suitably inscribed has been erected. It is particularly fitting that the labors of Ephraim Bull should thus be recognized, since his efforts mark the high spot in eastern viticulture. It is stated that Mr. Bull realized but little in a financial way from the sale of his origination, yet this one grape has added millions of dollars to the wealth of America, and the end is not yet.

Some years ago when the belief was quite common that the decline in the production of many of our long-cultured fruit varieties was due to a "running out," the writer secured cuttings from this original Concord, and from them grew several plants. These were planted along with vines of the same age and grade from the nurseryman. From year to year the behavior of the vines directly from the original plant has been compared with those vines several generations removed, or vines such as anyone will buy today from the nursery. The conclusions reached thus far are, that the vines of Concord obtainable from any reliable nursery are not one whit different in fruit or vigor from those directly descended from the original vine. Hardiness has not been sacrificed in propagation or cultivation throughout these 80 years. Today Concord is just as truly "the grape for the millions" as it was so designated many years ago.

Chautauqua Co., N. Y. News

During the past fortnight, we have had a sample of every kind of weather, imaginable. Warm, sunshiny days brought life to the outdoor plants, trees, shrubs, etc. The woods became carpeted with lovely wild flowers; trees sent out leaves, meadows and lawns changed to bright green. Every day brought new members of the bird family, and even the frogs held high court in a neighboring pond every evening. Forest fires were reported in several nearby sections, and rain was badly needed. One night after an unusually hot day, the storm came; rain followed by a sudden drop in temperature, then snow.

The maple sugar crop proved to be rather disappointing due to the short season and the low price of sugar and syrup. Farmers here feel they cannot afford to manufacture syrup for less than $1.50 per gallon. On the other hand, many consumers among the working class feel that maple products are a luxury rather than a necessity, and must be dispensed with, unless purchased very cheaply.

Grape farmers are busy cultivating the vineyards, and nearly all the vines have been tied. Much work is being done repairing old fences and building new ones, preparatory to turning the cattle out to pasture, (usually between May 1 and 15).

The rural mail carrier is seen delivering large families of baby chicks, nearly every day. Many of us find it more profitable to buy these day-old chicks than to hatch them at home. A certain amount of labor and expense is involved in operating an incubator in conjunction with other work. The broody hen, too is very temperamental. She may stick to her post faithfully and she may not. All too often she leaves the nest a few days before hatching time, the eggs are cold when discovered and the hatch is ruined.

The price of butter continues to drop. No. 1 dairy butter has been selling at 35c per lb. but we see the creamery product in nearby stores at 28 to 30c per lb. Nearby markets are paying 20c per lb. for live poultry of the heavier breeds; not much call for Leghorns. No. 1 veal sells at 10c per lb. (live) at present; eggs 20c per doz; hay (in barn) $15 per ton; potatoes $1.25 per bu.

MRS. R. P. C.

Preparing Flag Pole

We have a larch stick 45 feet long to prepare for a flag pole. How should it be treated? L. O.

Massachusetts.

The bark should be peeled from the larch immediately after cutting and the pole allowed to season for about six months. Then season checks should be filled with a crack filler and the pole given three coats of white paint. The butt to a point about 2 feet above the ground level should be given five or six coats of hot creosote oil. Immersion of the butt in a tank of creosote oil is preferable to a brush treatment but this would be a difficult procedure in the case of a 45 foot pole. H. O. COOK.

State Forester.

Mushrooms in Barn Basement

I wish to start a mushroom bed, but would like some more information about them, as to how much dirt and how much manure. I have a basement in the barn that I plan to use about 50 square feet at first. G. G.

New York

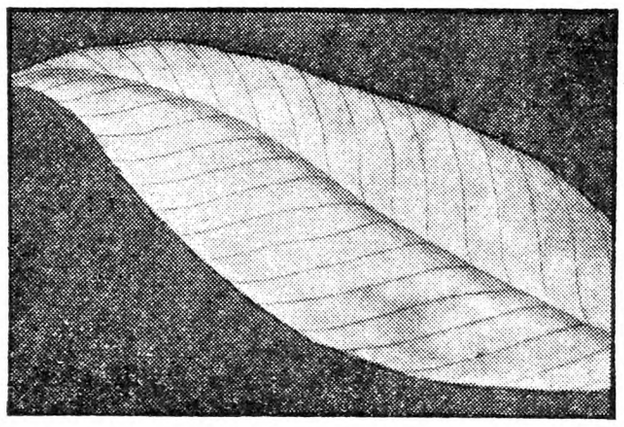
The most important factor in determining whether or not your basement is suitable for mushroom growing is the temperature that exists there. I suggest that you put a thermometer in the room and check up during warm days and cool nights to see that there is not much variation. The temperature should run from 50 to 60 degrees, averaging about 55.

Mushrooms are grown in a mixture of about three parts well-rotted horse manure to one part of fine loam. If the manure is fairly strawy, the loam may be left out entirely. After the beds have been made and the spawn placed in them for about ten days or two weeks, the surface is covered with about one-half or one inch of fine loam. This "casing" as this is called, helps to keep the moisture in the manure and supposedly improves the quality of the crop.

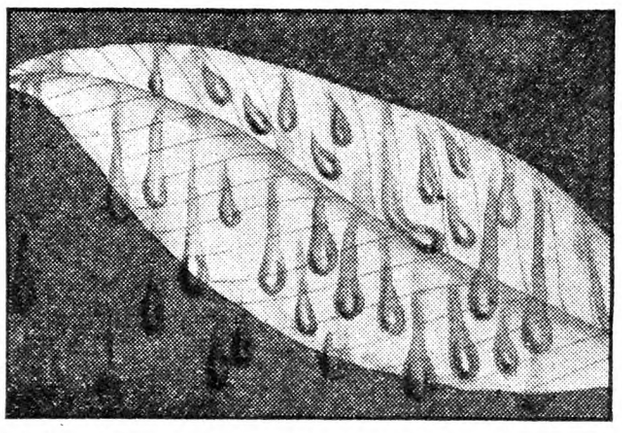
GERALD J. STOUT

GOVERNOR of Prison (to recaptured convict) "Out with it, man. How did you effect your escape?" Convict: "Well, sir, me young wife sent me a file concealed in a cake, and I'm not sure now whether I ate the cake and sawed me way out with the file or ate the file and sawed me way out with the cake."—Dublin Opinion.

Striking advance in *Spraying Methods*



LEAF SPRAYED WITH PYROX: Since it can go through the finest nozzles at high pressure, Pyrox comes out as a fine mist that covers the leaf all over and sticks like paint. No uncovered spots for bugs or blights to get at! Pyrox gives complete protection.



LEAF SPRAYED WITH HOME-MADE MIXTURE: As large nozzles must be used to avoid clogging, home-mixed Bordeaux comes out in large drops that merely streak the leaf. Plenty of uncovered space on which bugs and blights can do their damage!

FARMERS by the thousands have turned from the old, tedious, wasteful use of home-mixed Bordeaux to the simple and sure Pyrox way.

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It is made from the best ingredients money can buy. The copper is derived directly from copper salts. The mixture is all ready for you in colloidal suspension.

Five minutes spent in mixing Pyrox with water will repay you better than all the time you waste, night and morning, messing around with bluestone and lime; sacks, barrels and pails.

Why? Because Pyrox will go through the smallest nozzle without clogging. This means it comes out as a fine mist that settles on every leaf, covering it all over and sticking like paint even through the hardest rainstorms.

Compare the Pyrox-sprayed leaf above with the Bordeaux-sprayed leaf. See the untouched spots left between the heavy drops of Bordeaux. Calculate the amount of Bordeaux wasted because the heavy drops run down and fall off the leaf. Then ask yourself if it's cheaper, in the end, to use an ineffective spray!

Make this test

Test Pyrox for yourself this season—on part of your crop at least. Compare the results. The letters at the right are only a few we have received from thousands of users.

No burnt foliage! No wasted time or wasted material! No mixture spoiled because it wasn't used soon after being made! No residue left in the tank! And no bugs or blights to eat up your rightful profits!

WHAT SUCCESSFUL USERS SAY

Saves Labor: *Mr. Ward Lawrence of North Bangor, N. Y., planted 5 acres of potatoes and applied Pyrox three times to protect them from bugs and blights. He writes: "I never have any rot or inferior potatoes when I use Pyrox according to directions and always get increased yields. Last year I got 200 bu. per acre in spite of drought. Pyrox always keeps plants free from diseases with the least amount of labor."*

BetterThanBordeaux: *"Previousto this year I have always used a regular Bordeaux mixture. This year I tried Pyrox and certainly feel well satisfied with it because of its time and labor-saving qualities. I further believe that I get a better disease and insect control by using Pyrox. The quality of my potatoes this year was very high. I am getting a premium of 10¢ per bu. over the regular shippers here. I figure that my increased yield due to Pyrox was 45 bu. per acre." Miles B. Landis, Lancaster, Pa.*

20% More No. 1's: *"A test I made this year with Pyrox showed an increase of 75 bu. per acre. Yield does not tell the whole story either. I got 95% No. 1 grade potatoes from my Pyrox-sprayed plot, whereas from the unsprayed plot I got only 75%. This is the first year that I have used Pyrox. The increased yield and quality were so noticeable that I shall certainly use Pyrox again this coming season." A.B.Ward, Thorndike, Me.*

• • •

Hardware, seed, and farm supply stores sell Pyrox in 7 convenient sizes. Write today for FREE Spray Guide. It tells you how to control insect pests and plant diseases. Bowker Chemical Company, Dept. R. C., 419 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Just mix **Pyrox** *with water—and spray*

Now—*Nicotine* Pyrox

If you have a garden patch, you will want a jar of the new *Nicotine* Pyrox—standard Pyrox treated with nicotine. It not only kills leaf-chewing insects, prevents blights and other diseases, and stimulates plant growth, as standard Pyrox does, but it also kills *sucking insects*, such as aphids, thrips, and leaf-hoppers. Standard Pyrox is designed for most commercial crops, but in the garden, where sucking insects do so much damage, you will need *Nicotine* Pyrox.

The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

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We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

OUR cover this week gives a glimpse of Lake St. Mary, in Glacier National Park, the surrounding mountains, and a corner of the Sun Chalet, where our Coast to Coast tourists will have luncheon after a boat trip on this beautiful lake. Send for copy of itinerary and full particulars of this wonderful tour, which takes place the last two weeks in August. It will be as comfortable as in your own home, plenty of good things to eat, and no bother about anything.

*

THE Spring season has been rather late, cool and dry in most parts of the country. The East has fared better than the Far West. Crops have been growing slowly in the South, and even the early planted stuff has been coming to market later than usual. Southern fruits bloomed and set well, promising plenty of peaches and probably a full supply of southern apples. Southern berries are turning out better in quantity and quality than last season except in sections where many plants were killed by drought last Summer. The supply is likely to be moderate compared with seasons like that of two years ago. Most of the April frost damage to tree blooms was in the Far West and Northwest. California fruit prospects are reported only fair to good. That would mean less swamping of eastern markets, although it takes less produce to glut the markets these times than it did when the demand was better.

*

FORMERLY it was thought that treatment of seed before planting was desirable only as preventive of smuts or similar disease, or inoculation in the case of legumes. Now treatment with organic mercury preparations is generally recommended for all early plantings of cabbage, radish, peas, corn, cucumbers, tomatoes, beans, etc., even though these seeds may be entirely free from all disease germs. Dr. E. E. Clayton, of the New York Station, who has been making a special study of vegetable diseases on Long Island, finds that increased yields followed seed treatment in the case of peas, string beans and corn, and these increases were somewhat greater than would be expected from the increase in stand obtained from the treatment. The beneficial effect of seed treatment with these vegetables is attributed to the protection against decay organisms in the soil afforded the seed by the mercury preparations at a time when germination of the seed is slow because of low soil temperatures. These same seed treatments also gave marked benefit with seeds planted in the greenhouse during midwinter. The results were less noticeable later in the season when the ground is thoroughly warm and germination rapid. Thus it appears that "rotting in the ground" may be prevented to a reasonable extent by seed treatment, and thus the handicap of serious danger from early planting lessened.

*

THE average farm price of hogs was unchanged from March 15 to April 15 as declines in Northern States were offset by advances in the South and Far West. At $6.92 per hundredweight in mid-April the average farm price was about 24.5 per cent lower than that of a year ago. Receipts of live hogs at seven primary markets during the four-week period ended April 18, were approximately 9.5 per cent lower than during the corresponding period last year. Domestic and foreign demand for pork continues weak and storage supplies are considerably larger than last year. The corn-hog ratio for the United States was 12 on April 15, the same as for March 15, and .3 points higher than on April 15 last year. The ratio for the North Central States was unchanged from March 15 to April 15, but the Iowa ratio advanced from 13.6 to 14.2. The average farm price of lambs made a slight seasonal advance or about 1.5 per cent from March 15 to April 15, but the price of sheep was unchanged. On April 15, the farm price of sheep was about 34 per cent below that of a year ago. Lamb prices were only approximately 23 per cent below. Demand has continued weak as the result of relatively low prices of competing meats.

*

FROM time to time we hear wonderful tales of mummy wheat—grains taken from the ancient tombs of Egypt. Sometimes seed grain is offered by rather dubious firms or individuals as derived from this Egyptian grain, described as highly productive, and possessing qualities far beyond those of ordinary selected seed. Science, however, does not endorse these stories, for experiments made at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England, with authentic "mummy" wheat, found in the cerements of long-dead Egyptians, gave no results; the grain that ripened under Egypt's sun two thousand years ago crumbled to dust in the earth. There are doubtless many cases where grain brought from ancient tombs has germinated—only it is not ancient grain. For centuries the halls or entrances to many tombs have been used by the fellahs as granaries. Naturally new seed, stored in this way, may cling to recovered coffins or other antiquities, and there are always unscrupulous guides and others who would supply "ancient" grain to those who demand it. The Egyptians cultivated wheat from remote antiquity, and agriculture owes much to these ancient farmers, but there is no reason to believe that anyone can germinate grain from the tomb of Tut-ankh-Amen, or restore viability after twenty centuries of entombment.

*

ACCORDING to a compilation by the New York *Sun* 225 stocks showed a depreciation of $3,125,879,075 during the month of April. The total value of the stocks in the list on April 30 was $29,770,109,487, compared with $32,895,988,000 on March 31. The list of stocks was divided into 24 groups. There may be some significance in the fact that the one group that showed a gain was an agricultural group. Tobacco alone showed a gain of 3 per cent. Two groups which showed the least loss were harvester machinery, also classified as agricultural, and drugs, both of which showed a loss of 2 per cent. Auto accessories declined 18 per cent, building and related lines 24 per cent, and amusements 30 per cent. Of course those who soar the highest have the greatest fall. But when prosperity was at full blast for everything but agriculture, there were many who in their pride did not hesitate to say that this country could prosper without agriculture. It was a superficial view and many knew better. Now they most regret the apparently necessary severity of the lesson. Agriculture has suffered from 10 years of discrimination. Some farmers are distressed, but in this crisis as in all times of trial the people of the farm have practiced the old-fashioned virtues of prudence and industry, and in consequence they are today the most stable industrial group of the nation. The hope of an early return of normal business activity springs from the steady purchasing powers of the American farms.

*

THE last census covering figures for 1923, gave the total receipts of all livestock, from both shippers and concentration yards, at 25,525,419 head. The total from shippers was 18,220,687. Iowa led all States, with 4,772,345 head, mainly hogs, 4,515,200. Minnesota came next, 2,076,746, the bulk being hogs, 1,843,771. Missouri sent 1,309,470 head, also mainly hogs, 1,125,800. No other State reached 1,000,000 head. The nearest was California, with 992,608, of which 778,960 were sheep and lambs. Other large sheep shipping States were: Kentucky, 275,022; Idaho, 85,845; Oregon, 67,627; Illinois, 65,970; New York, 63,128; New Jersey, 62,369; Missouri, 56,880; Ohio, 53,098; Nebraska, 52,067; Iowa, 46,509; Montana, 44,340; Pennsylvania, 44,110. The total shipments of sheep and lambs from all States were 2,030,535; hogs, 14,637,018.

*

IN HIS article on page 599 this week, Dr. Twitchell deals in detail with a subject on which we have all agreed in a general way—good treatment of the cow. Probably this really goes deeper than any of us have considered, for the cow is an individual, and not merely a milk factory. She not only enjoys comfort but makes working capital of it, and, if she has real dairy qualities, will express her gratitude in terms of the quarts and gallons her owner needs. We have many times noted the bellowing reminder of cows that their hour for milking and feed was at hand, as strikingly as the incident mentioned by Dr. Twitchell. Their ideas of regularity are like clockwork. No, there is nothing foolish in catering to the steady habits of the cow, so nearly as we can.

*

STRIKING results in 4-H poultry club work have been made in Vermont during the past season. Miss Martha E. Leighton of the Extension Service of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College reports that 329 boys were engaged in poultry work last year and 58 girls. Of this number 257 boys completed their work, reporting in on their project, and 52 girls. They produced poultry to the value of $30,399.84, with a total profit of $11,960.64. Vermont carries on a home egg-laying contest service, and the results of this 4-H contest have been consistently higher for the boys and girls than those in corresponding classes in the adult contest.

*

LAST year Pennsylvania farmers sold $2,500,000 worth of graded and inspected products. Market Inspector D. M. James says that this is an increase of approximately $1,000,000 over the estimated value of graded products sold during the previous season. A total of 2,975 carloads of graded and Federal-State inspected fruits were shipped and 44,000,000 lbs. of raw cannery products were sold on a graded basis during the 1930-31 period, compared to 2,276 carloads of fruit and 13,000,000 lbs. of cannery products during the 1929-30 season. The grading of carlot shipments of fruit covered 78 per cent of the total loadings in Pennsylvania producing sections during the past year. Products sold under State supervision to canners included apples, cherries, grapes, beans and tomatoes. Referring to apples, Mr. James says:

> Apple growers who had graded to meet the U. S. standards during the Fall packing season found they were able to take advantage of the outlet offered by the export market, which requires graded fruit. The export demand was brisk during the Fall and Winter months and a large proportion of the Pennsylvania apple shipments was exported, generally at prices in excess of those paid in domestic markets.

*

PORTO RICO is a fertile island, but unsanitary living conditions, lack of system in their agriculture and poor transportation have kept the country decidedly below par. The government is now planning active work in vocational education, expected to correct these troubles. It is believed that around 700,000, or nearly half the Porto Rican population, are afflicted with hookworm. The vocational training courses to be set up are expected to help in the attempt now being made by Gov. Theodore Roosevelt to get Porto Ricans back on the land. Investigation has shown that only six acres of land are required to support a family of eight. While considerable progress has been made in this movement, it is necessary that both the youth and adults of the island be vocationally trained before it will succeed. There is no doubt that considerable time will be needed to get this work on a really going basis, but under the terms of the Bingham-Reed Act, extending the benefits of vocational education to Porto Rico, the Federal Board of Vocational Education will co-operate with Porto Rican educational authorities in the promotion of vocational education and vocational rehabilitation in the same way that it now co-operates with the States in similar programs.

Brevities

SPRING frost probabilities—page 586.

NO SCARCITY of "frosts in May" this year.

THE Australian Winter wheat seeding, which is expected to continue through May, will probably be reduced 20 per cent.

THAT note about West Virginia maple products, page 587, will be a surprise to many who have not considered the State as maple country.

SPRING comes quickly in the Far North when it gets ready. In early May 60 per cent of the Spring seeding in Saskatchewan was completed.

NEW ENGLAND poultry people interested in broiler sales should tune in on Station WDRC, Hartford, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 P. M., when New York's live broiler quotations will be given.

DR. L. H. MCDANIELS, of the New York State College of Agriculture, lists the following apple varieties as good pollinators: Rome, Northern Spy, Grimes, Delicious and McIntosh. Varieties not likely to be well pollinated are: Baldwin, Stark, Rhode Island Greening and Winesap.

Ohio Milk Trouble

ON APRIL 28, the attorney for the Federal government filed suit against the Ohio Farmers' Co-operative Milk Association in the Federal Court at Cleveland, O., for $416,321.48 due the Federal Farm Board on a loan of $400,000 made to the association in June, 1930. The loan was to have been paid in 40 quarterly installments of $10,000 each, but payments had not been kept up. The indebtedness was acknowledged by the officers of the association and the court appointed Charles S. Smith, general manager of the association, as receiver. Frank W. Bishop of the Canadian Trust Company of Cleveland has assumed responsibility for organization of a new association.

The association was organized in 1922. At one time it was said to have 4,000 members but has dwindled, it is said, to about one-quarter of that number. At first the organization sold its milk to dealers and its serious financial trouble began after it started to retail milk in Cleveland.

It is rumored here that the Federal Farm Board has in contemplation a federation of the co-operative milk associations in the whole northeastern quarter of the United States including this Ohio Farmers' Milk Co-operative Association of Cleveland, the Dairy Co-operative Sales' Company of Pittsburgh, the French-Bower Company of Cincinnati, the Dairymen's League of New York, and probably any other association in the territory. It is not definitely known that the Federal Farm Board has this ambitious project in view. A statement issued by the board on May 2, 1931, simply states that the board has given consideration to a proposed reorganization, and is favorable to making new loans to the new or reorganized co-operative in reasonable amounts, provided plans satisfactory to the court, the creditors, and the board are worked out.

The schedule of liabilities has not been made public, but it is known that in addition to the $416,321 due to the Federal Farm Board, the certificates of indebtedness to the producers amount to $881,000, and Mr. Bishop has made the public statement that these are a total loss. The patrons have received no checks in three months, but Mr. Bishop promises that milk sent during the receivership would be paid for promptly. The conditions outlined by Mr. Bishop on which the Farm Board will advance further loans are:

1.—An increase of 20 per cent in sales for 1931.

2.—A deduction of 15 cents for every 100 lbs. of milk sold by the association for the repayment of the old and new loan.

3.—The companies at Ashtabula, Fostoria and Bucyrus be placed on a profitable basis by the end of the year, or be sold and the proceeds applied to the Farm Board debt. L. W. ALLEN.

Ohio.

George Fisher Baker

GEORGE F. BAKER, the noted New York banker and philanthropist, died at his home in New York on Saturday, May 2, at the age of 91 years. Probably the third richest man in America, and past ninety, he kept up his business activities until the last. Mr. Baker was born at Troy, N. Y., in 1840. He received his primary education in the Brooklyn schools and later attended the Seward Academy at Florida, Orange County, N. Y. He began his banking experience at 16, as a clerk in the State Banking Department at Albany. At 25 he was cashier of the First National Bank of New York, which he helped found and which he developed as one of the most important banking institutions of the country. It started with $200,000 capital. Mr. Baker saw it increase to $10,000,000 capital and $80,000,000 surplus. It pays 100 per cent dividend a year.

Besides his banking experiences Mr. Baker was active as a railroad developer. It was said that he made a practice of buying up railroads in a run-down condition, built them up and sold them at handsome profits. His philanthropies were reported in millions. In 1918 he gave Cornell University $2,000,000. St. Lawrence University at Canton recently received a handsome donation from him and some time back Harvard University received the handsome sum of $5,000,000.

To Do It Themselves

A DISPATCH from Western Kansas says that 150 wheat growers in Western Kansas who produce 27,000,000 bushels, have formed a United States Wheat Growers' Association and voted to hold their wheat for at least 60 days after harvest for $1 a bushel. They also agreed not to seed wheat next Fall unless the price goes to $1 a bushel. Plans were adopted to extend the association to other wheat-producing sections.

If this is to be taken as a movement of wheat-producing farmers of the whole country to take their problem into their own hands, there is yet hope for the American wheat-grower. While a world surplus exists, however, and two years' surplus on our hands, 150 growers are not likely to affect the market by holding their wheat for 60 days. It is a practical policy to work off surpluses at prevailing prices in small shipments, holding a position in the markets and gradually adjusting production to market requirements. But when farmers take the business in their own hands they will find and adopt the most economic and efficient procedure in the marketing of products. Their failures have always come from trusting the business to others and losing control of it for themselves.

Milk and Cream Imports

THROUGH the courtesy of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce we are able to give an exact record of the imports of fresh cream and milk into the United States from Canada, and fresh condensed, evaporated and powdered cream and milk from the Netherlands, by customs districts during the month of March, 1931.

	CREAM		MILK	
From Canada to	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars
Maine and N. H.	...	...	21	9
Vermont	2,380	3,808	12,439	1,267
St. Lawrence	2,000	2,201	44,063	7,461
Buffalo	190	527	...	...
Dakota	...	...	94	28
Duluth and Superior	20	28	6	3
Total	4,590	6,564	56,623	8,768

CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED

From Netherlands to	Pounds	Dollars
New Orleans	22,200	1,145
Porto Rico	6,282	510

POWDERED MILK

From Netherlands to	Gallons	Dollars
New York	5,512	740

The total imports from the two sources were $17,727 for March.

A New Staff Member

ON MAY 4, Mr. M. G. Charles became associated with the staff of this paper as head of the circulation department. Mr. Charles is no stranger to this position in the agricultural press management. For 14 years he was the subscription manager of the *Pennsylvania Farmer*. He comes to his new post and broader field with a ripe and vigorous experience as an executive in the office and with an understanding and sympathy with the people of the farms. If a copy fails to reach you he will be glad to send another. If a dollar goes wrong in the mail, he will take the responsibility for it and give you credit as if it reached him. He will always make the facilities for renewals as convenient for you as possible and he will join with the other members of the staff to make your seat at THE R. N.-Y. table inviting and cheerful.

Produce Dealers Must Be Licensed

Many prominent members of the fruit and vegetable trade still have the erroneous impression that no dealer is subject to the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act unless he handles 20 carloads or more per year, according to advices received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Bureau officials in charge of administering the licensing law state in this connection that "the man who handles one barrel of apples or one bag of potatoes or one hamper of beans from another State on commission must be licensed. The jobber who buys one carload per year or four quarter carloads per year from another State or from a dealer who received them from another State must be licensed."

The 20 carloads provision relates exclusively to retailers. A retailer need not obtain a license unless he buys 20 carloads per year in quantities of a quarter car or more.

Live Note from Idaho

I am a gardener just now and busy. A year ago last Spring I found five seedling peach trees about three inches high in my garden. They had probably come from seeds carelessly thrown away. I hoed off two of them before I noticed what they were. One of them was right at the edge of the garden and I let it stand. The other two that I had not cut off I reset. Now the one that I let stand is about six feet high with a wide branched head and is covered with blossoms. The two that were reset are not half so large as this one and seem to be later. One is just showing it leaves and the other has leaf buds just swelling, but neither shows any signs of blossoming.

On the place I sold when I went East three or four years ago is a seedling that I found in my garden that bears the largest peaches I ever saw. They are Elberta in type but larger and more juicy. I hope an untimely frost does not kill the peaches on my precocious seedling, as I would like to know what kind of fruit it will bear. MILLER PURVIS.

Gooding Co., Idaho.

Wyoming County, New York, Notes

Very disagreeable and changeable weather has been the program here for the past few days with rain, snow, wind and blizzards all having their turn in the weather events. Today, April 29, finds the ground covered with snow and a chill west wind playing over the countryside. However, one comforting thing about this inclement weather has been the end of the Spring drought which was fast becoming a troublesome factor for farm crops. There has been plenty of rain during the past few days. Ground which plowed very hard for this time of the year has been softened. The Winter wheat crop, pastures and new seeding, which were suffering from lack of moisture, should now improve with the return of warm weather.

All of the oats are not yet in. Some early peas and potatoes have been planted. Despite low potato prices last year, indications are that this year's acreage will be on a par with that of last year. Potatoes represent an important cash crop of this section, and of late years the income derived from that crop per acre has been as good or better than the revenue obtained from growing beans.

Beans are, and have been, an important cash crop here though in recent years the yield has fallen off. Fifteen to 20 years ago yields of 20 to 30 bushels per acre were common, now 15 to 20 bushels are considered a good production. There seems to be a controversy over the explanation for the reduced yield. Some aver that the land has been "beaned to death;" others lay it to the difference in weather conditions. A few state that the application of lime would improve conditions and I am inclined to agree with that view.

This year will undoubtedly see a larger acreage of red kidneys here. This variety sold for top-notch prices last Fall, hence the return to that kind this year. Red kidneys are a very good variety to grow, but here is a big if, provided weather conditions are satisfactory for growth. Unstable weather conditions will injure this variety much quicker than other varieties. However, with not too dry and not too cold and wet conditions, red kidneys are good yielders.

For the first time in the past few years, the Winter wheat crop came through the Winter months showing no signs of winter-killing. The crop looks good this Spring with none of those brown patches here and there. Given suitable conditions, the crop should yield more heavily this year. However, the present price outlook is none too encouraging.

According to the present situation, farmers will have no trouble in securing help this year. There are many men out of work and they seem to be glad to work at most any price. It is quite noticeable this year that wages for farm help have been decreased. H. B. P.

Northeastern Ohio Farm News

Our oldest citizens never remember such a dry April as has just passed. Many forest fires kept farmers busy to save their homes. This morning (April 27) finds a glorious rain welcomed by all. Gardens are made, oats are all drilled, an unusually large acreage sown. Farmers never had such a fine time to seed which is 10 days ahead of usual time. They are working on corn ground which this morning's rain will help greatly. Winter wheat looks fine.

Fruit trees are full of buds ready to open almost any time. We are still eating Northwestern Greening apples. We picked up a handful of apples under the tree yesterday that had laid there all Winter.

Tourists have begun to travel. Shops are taking old workers back. Eggs 17c per dozen; butter, 22c; 6 and 7c for beef. Consumer pays 18 and 22c; too much margin, too many high-salaried officers. L. W. L.

The fruit prospects are still good. There has been no cold weather to damage. We have only had two or three days that the grass has grown. We have had quite a bit of rain, enough to relieve the water shortage, but need more. Today, April 1, we have the largest snow of the year. I never saw so much plowing done early. The indications are the corn and oat acreage will be large.

Eggs were up to 19c, but are down to 17c now. Cream was up to 30c, down to 29c now; heavy chickens, 18c. Millers are paying 68c for wheat; shelled corn has sold as low as 77c, but is a little higher now.

Guernsey Co., Ohio. S. R.

We had a much needed rain last week which has been a great help in plowing and fitting ground. We also had quite a freeze one night making ice one-half inch thick. There have been snow squalls this week and high winds. Not much seeding done yet. The ground is too wet to work. Wheat and new seeding are looking well. Eggs have gone to 17 cents per dozen; loin pork, 7c per lb., also veal. Wool is the lowest I ever knew it to be here, about 10c per lb. Many farmers have pooled their wool, 10,000 lbs. being shipped from one place. Grange work in the county is progressing very finely. Mrs. Effie Marble, juvenile deputy of Ontario County, has organized four new juveniles in her county since January 17. She also had the pleasure of reorganizing Union Juvenile Grange. E. T. B.

Ontario Co., N. Y.

What Farmers Say

[We may or may not agree with what is said under this head, but we believe a farm paper should give farmers an opportunity to tell each other what they think, provided it is expressed in polite language. When necessary the copy is edited but the substance not changed. Discuss one subject at a time and not too long.]

A year ago the League people said produce milk, so I produced. Last Winter they said not to produce, so I stopped. I never used oleo. Now I must stock up again and start all over. Is it all fair? It looks to me as if a little farm of 50 acres is a thing of the past. In time I guess the big fish will eat the little ones up. I think competition good in any business. It develops quality. If we had some competition in buying milk it would help the producers. I have talked with other League members here and most of us wish the old cheese factories were back so we could sell cheese and pork, and other by-products of the dairy. This would be reverting in a measure back to the old days before specializing on one crop, when we lived more and better from the products of our own farms, and enjoyed more independence. It is true we had less conveniences than now, but so did everyone on or off the farm. We probably lived closer to the general standard of living the country over than we do now, and what is more important we were at least as happy.

New York. R. W. H.

Live Stock and Dairy

Observations of a Livestock Man Around and Across the Continent

BY R. W. DUCK

Along the Rio Grande

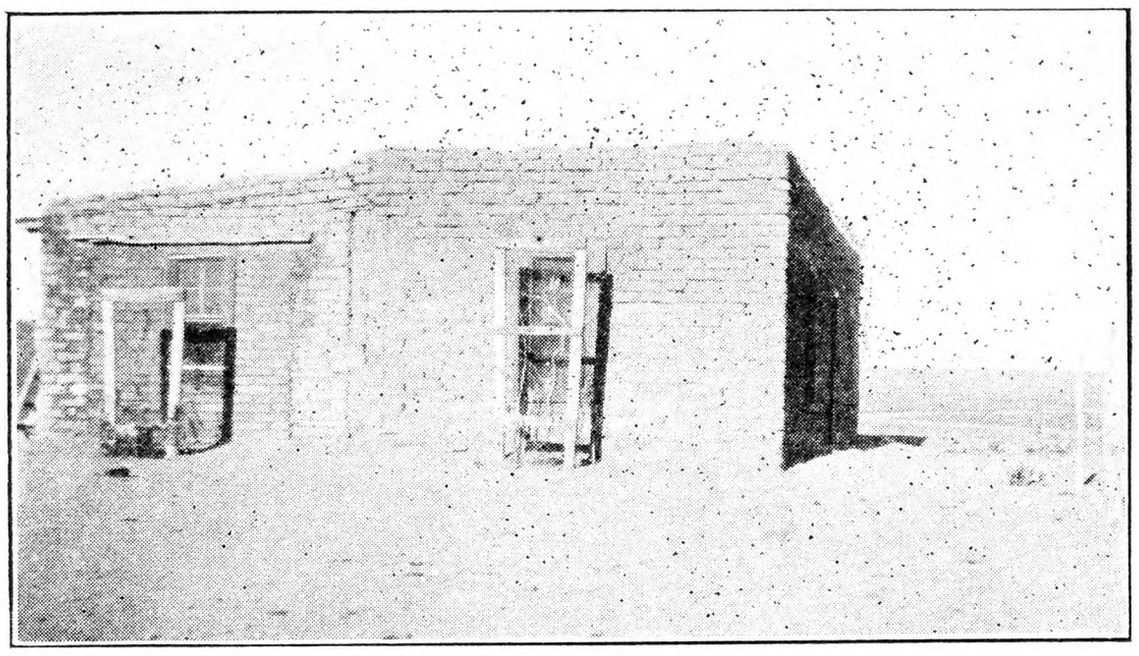
"Put my foot in the stirrup, and I swung to the saddle,
Then I gave a little yell to the Longhorn cattle:
Como—Ti—Yi—Hippi—Hippi—ee."

It has been a long time, 25 years to be exact, since I left the Big Bend cattle country of Texas. In the Spring of 1906 I took two carloads of registered Hereford cows from Boonville, Mo., to Del Rio, Tex. It took over three weeks to complete the trip. I unloaded about six or eight times to feed and water. Each time involved a lay over of at least 24 hours. Three calves were born enroute. I took them up on top of the cattle cars with me until the next unloading stop, when I would board off a corner of the car for the calf, and then let its dam in first when I reloaded. I would climb down through the top of the moving cars, and milk the cows in an old tomato can, and feed the calves by letting them suck my fingers and pouring the milk slowly down my fingers into their mouths. I brought them through and delivered them in good shape.

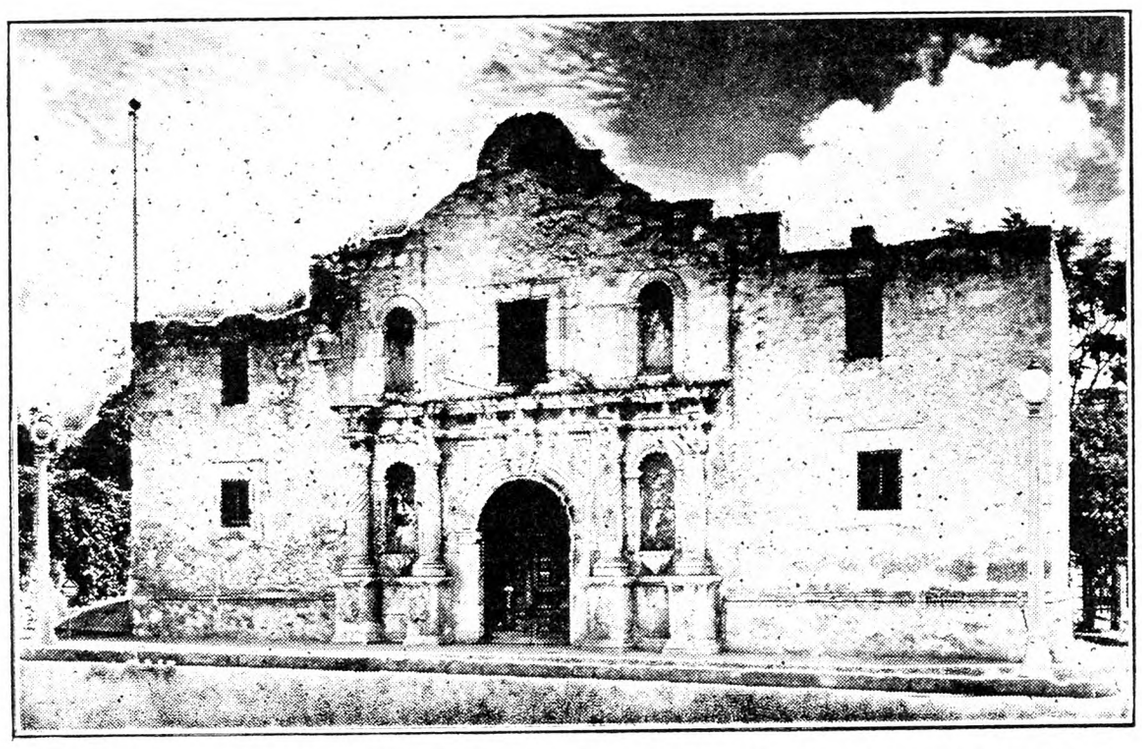
I stayed that Summer on the ranch of L. C. Brite, located about 40 miles southwest of Marfa, Tex. Later I took two carloads of Hereford calves for Mr. Brite to Fort Worth, Tex., and then went back to Missouri. While I had always intended to return, I just somehow never came back until this trip. The country, the cattle and the people afford an interesting comparison based on this 25-year period of elapsed time.

When I was there 25 years ago great herds of antelope could be seen within 15 minutes horseback ride, any day from the Brite Ranch. Black and white tail deer are still plentiful, but the antelope have practically disappeared. The most striking change in the livestock industry is the noticeable encroachment of big bands of fine-wool sheep in what used to be an exclusive cattle country. In the eastern part of the Big Bend Country sheep appear more numerous than cattle. In many sections sheep and cattle may be seen grazing in proximity. Land through this section sells from $8 to $10 per acre. However, there is no real estate activity. Practically none of the larger ranches have changed hands for years.

The Brite Ranch consists of 123,000 acres. On a recent roundup count, it was carrying 3,337 breeding Hereford cows. It is operated under the close personal supervision of Mr. Brite, and three resident ranch foremen. The cows are divided into three breeding pastures of approximately 1,000 head per pasture. About 25 young, carefully selected Hereford bulls run with each breeding cow herd. Very few Fall calves are raised, most of the cows have calved by April. In the early Spring cows which do not show signs of calving are cut out and disposed of, by this system a high percentage of calves is attained. Years ago Mr. Brite purchased some excellent Anxiety-bred bulls from the old firm of Gudgell and Simpson, Independence, Mo. No new bulls have been introduced into the herd since 1915. Three hundred registered Hereford heifers were purchased in 1904 and 1905. The basis of selection and standard of excellence maintained has always been early maturity, rapid fattening and good grazing characteristics, combined with a short-legged, deep, broad, compact, beef type, rather than stressing blood lines. As a result this herd is today considered the finest source of high-quality Hereford feeder calves in the entire United States.



"Un Casa Adobe de Mexico" (An adobe house of Mexico). These are made from sun-dried brick of mud and straw. They are cool in Summer, warm in Winter, and last a lifetime.



The Alamo, Where Bowie, Crockett and a Small Group of Texans Made Their Immortal Stand

Steers from this ranch when fattened have won many firsts and championships at practically all of the leading fat-stock shows in this country. Mr. Brite lays heavy stress on using only the very best young bulls. He believes yearling bulls produce the best calves under his system. Several years ago the Highland Hereford Cattle Association was formed to market co-operatively the cattle from this section, at present, however, a great many of the leading ranchers have withdrawn from the organization. It seems destined to go the way of so many of our farm co-operative organizations. Independent marketing is now the practice used by most of the cattlemen.

The cows are sold when eight years old. It is figured, on an average, a cow has paid for herself through the sale of her calves, by the time she is a three-year old. The steer calves are sold in November, averaging about six months in age. They go to prospective show herds, and to the feed lots in all sections of the country, principally in the corn belt. Eventually a high percentage of them, through the packer and retailer, are consumed on the tables of New Yorkers.

Market prices of livestock always afford an interesting field for speculative thought. Last Fall feeder calves such as described sold for $9 per cwt. They will probably sell from one to two dollars lower this Fall, although most of the ranchers hope to get nine cents this year. J. C. Ballard, located about 300 miles north of the Big Bend Country, is just finishing 600 head of steer calves. These calves now average about 700 lbs. each, and are consuming per head about 7 lbs. of ground milo maize (stalk and all) for roughage; 10 lbs. of snap corn, ground with the shuck; 2 lbs. of cottonseed meal; and 2 lbs. of molasses meal. They will be sold on the Kansas City market about May 15. They have averaged gaining 3 lbs. per head daily for the 110 days so far fed. Based on the price of the cattle, labor involved and feed consumed it will require a nine-cent market to break even on the transaction. The scale on which the livestock business is conducted here is breath-taking to one unaccustomed to its magnitude. Consider this one relatively small group of feeders, based on a seven-cent market, their present value is almost $33,000. Where transactions involve total figures of this size the importance of only a few cents market fluctuation is of vital significance to the parties concerned. From the small siding at Ryan, Tex., just a few miles from Marfa, more cattle are loaded and shipped to all parts of the country than any other point in the United States.

Although the pastures are still of enormous size practically all the land is now fenced. The water problem was, and still is, the big issue. Mr. Brite has successfully solved it on his ranch by the use of artesian wells and tanks and a system of pipe lines which run to automatically controlled drinking tanks strategically placed throughout the various pastures. Throughout the South and Southwest the turkey buzzard is an ever-present harbinger of death. Ungainly and repulsive as these gigantic birds seem they are unquestionably of great benefit as consumers of dead and decaying offal and refuse.

The Angora goat is becoming increasingly important. Several large flocks were visited. The average clip through this section is 4½ lbs. per head, while the Texas Station flock averaged 6 lbs. The goats are sheared twice per year about the middle of March and the middle of September. They usually produce single kids rather than twins. They average eight to ten years of productivity. Mohair has about six times the tensile strength of wool, and is preferable wherever high luster is especially desired in the fabric. It is finding an increased demand for use as automobile upholstery. At present the United States is producing about 80 per cent of our domestic requirement for mohair. The Farm Board through the wool pool is advancing, to the members here, 15 cents per pound on old hair, and 25 cents on kid hair.

The ranch is, as well as most of the

Cow Ponies and Saddle Horses on L. C. Brite Ranch, Marfa, Texas

These Hereford calves, on the L. C. Brite Ranch, in the Big Bend Country of Texas, show uniform superiority of conformation and type, due to years of careful selection and breeding.

DAIRY CATTLE

CRAWFORD COUNTY, PENNA.
Accredited Since 1924
The 5th modified accredited area in U. S. is in a position to supply buyers of high producing grade or pure bred cows with anything they are in need of at prices in keeping with the times and quality demanded. We can meet the regulations of any State, and ship anywhere.
—Drop us a line today—
CRAWFORD COUNTY CO-OPERATIVE DAIRY IMPROVEMENT AND SALES ASSOCIATION
Market House, Meadville, Pa.

HIGH GRADE & REGISTERED **Dairy Cows** FOR SALE
GUERNSEYS, HOLSTEINS and JERSEYS
T. B. and Blood Tested. Fresh and close springers.
JACOB ZLOTKIN, Freehold, N. J. Phone 380

ABERDEEN ANGUS

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE
Breeding stock always for sale at reasonable prices.
BRIARCLIFF FARMS, INC. Pine Plains, N. Y.

20 Reg. Angus Heifers and young cows, 40 grade Angus, 46 Guernsey-Jersey Heifers. Good quality. W. S. HUNDLEY, Boydton, Virginia

HORSES

Reg. Percherons 3 mares with sucking colts and rebred, 3 mares, bred; 3 young breeding stallions.
H. H. BELL & SONS Mt. Ephraim, N. J.

Registered Percheron Stallions and Mares
B. C. DOTTERER - MILL HALL, PA.

2 SADDLE HORSES FOR SALE—Stylish, sound and clever. Chestnut color.
WALLACE BUTTERFIELD, Raymond, N. H.

Shetland Ponies for children, also STALLIONS; MARES with colts by side or separate. Prices right. A. B. PORTER PONY FARMS, Atwater, Ohio

FOR SALE **Shetland Ponies** $65.00 each. PONY FARM, Cortland, Ohio

DOGS

Pure OLD ENGLISH Shepherd Pups
Natural heelers and excellent watch dogs
HIRAM LOUCKS - Vermilion, Ohio

TRAINED COONHOUND 5 yrs., Bluetick, $60. Rabbit Hound, 3 yrs., $25. Trial here. H. BOYD, North Castle Farm, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

Cocker Spaniel Pups 2 months old, males $10, females $5. Square deal. O. H. RILEY, Franklin, Vermont

COCKER SPANIEL PUPS, Brown, shipped on approval males, $10; females, $5. ECHO FARM KENNELS, Ling, Prop., North Sheldon, Vermont

COLLIE and FOX TERRIER PUPS—Handsome and intelligent. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

AIREDALES—2 Male Pups Good ones, $10.00 each N. E. WOOD, Danielson, Conn.

English Setter Puppies FOR SALE. Price $15.00. Paul Dickinson, Lisbon, N. H.

RABBITS

New Zealand Reds Black, Blue and Gray Flemish Giants. Youngsters $1.50, 4 months $2.50. Archie Horton, Wellville, Va.

Rabbits & Supplies Complete descriptive literature Albert Facey, Jr., 115-D, Valley Stream, N.Y.

REG. PEDIGREED CHINCHILLAS, WHITE, GRAY, FLEMISH GIANTS, reasonable. Green Mountain Rabbitry, Montgomery Ctr., Vt.

FOR SALE—Chinchilla Rabbits—All prices. Registered if wanted. Clinton Hamlin, Hornell, N.Y.

CHINCHILLA RABBITS—2 mos. old. Pedigreed, prize-winning stock. Spring Brook Fur Farm, Williamson, N.Y

GOATS

GOATS: Fine young, Toggenburg bucks and does, $15 $20 each. H. I. COGGESHALL, Wortendyke, N. J.

SWINE

FEEDING PIGS $4.50 Each
select, crated, C.O.D. Grain fed. Mostly Poland Chinas. Few other breeds. Shoats around 40 lbs., $6.25. Can start these shoats on garbage, vaccinate, castrate at $7.
C. STANLEY SHORT, CHESWOLD, DELAWARE

For Sale—Registered **BIG TYPE BERKSHIRE PIGS**
farrowed April 15th, out of a good brood sow. A litter of 12 ready to ship June 1st. Send your order early—I believe I can please you.
S. S. HOCHSTETLER, R. 2, Meyersdale, Pa.

DUROC REG. **SWINE** All ages for sale. F. M. Pattington & Son, Merrifield, N. Y.

REG. SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS—Spring pigs now ready. A. M. Kennel, R. 3, Honey Brook, Penna.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES. Pedigreed pigs $10 ea. Easy feeders, quick growers. R. Hill, Seneca Falls, N.Y.

Sell Your Surplus Stock

MANY breeders have found that a little advertisement on this page is a sure way of finding customers for any stock they have for sale. You can tell 250,000 farmers and breeders about your stock with an advertisement on this page. Tell these 250,000 readers about the stock you want to sell and you will find that many of them are looking for just what you have for sale. Write for our
SPECIAL LIVE STOCK ADVERTISING RATE
The Rural New-Yorker
333 West 30th St., New York

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page.

town houses on both sides of the Rio Grande, are "adobe" brick. They are about a foot thick, and are made from mud and straw mixed and sun dried. They are satisfactory and economical building material, last practically indefinitely, and make excellent insulation so that houses so constructed are cool in Summer and warm in Winter.

No article on Texas would be properly complete without at least mentioning the cradle of Texas independence "The Alamo" (The cottonwoods). The building still stands in excellent state of preservation in the heart of San Antonio. James Jeffry Roche wrote:

"But far as San Jacinto's fields the Texan toils are set,
And Alamo's dread memory, the Texan steel shall whet
And fame shall tell their deed who fell, till all the years are run:
Thermopylae left one alive; the Alamo's left none."

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE	
Steers, 900 to 1,100, good	$7.75@$8.90
Medium	6.65@ 7.75
Common	5.45@ 6.65
Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	7.75@ 8.90
Medium	6.65@ 7.75
Heifers, 500 to 850, good	6.50@ 7.65
Common and medium	4.85@ 6.50
Cows, good	4.85@ 5.75
Common and medium	3.85@ 4.85
Low cutters and cutters	2.50@ 3.85
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	5.00@ 5.60
Cutter and medium	3.50@ 5.00
Vealers, milk fed, good and ch.	7.25@ 9.00
Medium	4.75@ 7.25
Cull and common	3.00@ 4.75
Calves, 250 to 350, good and ch.	5.00@ 7.50
Common and medium	3.00@ 5.00
HOGS	
Lt. wts., 140 to 160, good and ch.	$7.55@$7.80
Lt. lts., 160 to 180, good and ch.	7.65@ 7.80
180 to 200, good and choice	7.65@ 7.80
Med. wts., 200 to 220, good and ch.	7.45@ 7.80
220 to 250, good and choice	7.15@ 7.60
Hvy. wts., 250 to 290, good and ch.	6.90@ 7.30
290 to 350, good and ch.	6.65@ 7.10
Pkg. sows, 275 to 500, med. and gd.	5.50@ 6.00
Sl. pigs, 100 to 130, good and ch.	7.40@ 7.65
SHEEP (Shorn Basis, Except Spring Lambs)	
Spring lambs, good and ch.	$11.00@13.00
Lambs, 90 down, good and ch.	8.25@ 9.25
Medium	6.50@ 8.25
91 to 100, med. and choice	6.25@ 8.50
All wts., common	4.25@ 6.75
Wethers, 90 to 120, med. and good.	3.25@ 5.25
Ewes, 90 to 120, med. and ch.	2.50@ 4.25
120 to 150, med. and ch.	2.25@ 4.00
All wts., cull and common	1.00@ 2.50

Coming Meetings and Shows

June 3-5. — American Forestry Association, annual convention, Grove Park Inn, Ashville, N. C.

June 24-26.—American Seed Trade Association, annual convention, Hotel Brown, Louisville, Ky.

July 21-23.—American Association of Nurserymen, annual convention, Book-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, Mich.

Aug. 3-7. — International Baby Chick Convention, Louisville, Ky.

Aug. 17-20.—Fourteenth annual American Country Life Conference, Ithaca, N. Y. For further information address American Country Life Association, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City.

Aug. 27-29.—Seventh National Shade Tree Conference, Boyce Thompson Institute, Yonkers, N. Y.

Sept. 7-12.—New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

Dec. 8-10.—Sharon Poultry Association, Annual Show, Sharon, Conn. Secretary Arthur L. Kinsman, Sharon, Conn.

Livestock Sales

May 15. — Coventry Florham Sixth Annual Guernsey Sale, Trenton, N. J.

May 16. — Bellaire Farm Guernsey dispersal, Trenton, N. J.

May 18.—Moorland Guernsey dispersal, Montclair, N. J.

May 26. — Batavia, N. Y., Milking Shorthorns; W. J. Hardy, Field Representative, Eastern Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Alton, N. Y.

May 28. — Troy, Pa., Milking Shorthorns; W. J. Hardy, Field Representative, Eastern Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Alton, N. Y.

May 30.—Springfield, Mass., Milking Shorthorns; W. J. Hardy, Field Representative, Eastern Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Alton, N. Y.

May 30.—Guernsey Cattle and Duroc pigs; White Hall Farm, near Waynesboro, Pa. Catalog from J. Harlan Frantz, Waynesboro, Pa.

June 1.—W. McMonnies Jersey Sale, Madison, N. J.

June 4. — W. R. Span Jersey Sale, Morristown, N. J.

June 8. — Wendover Farm Ayrshires, Bernardsville, N. J.

The annual business meeting of the Chenango County Dairymen's League will be held in Norwich on Thursday, May 28, beginning at 10:30 A. M. There will be no speaking program, the entire day being given up to business of various committee's reports and elections. There will be a caucus of the delegates elected by locals to go to the annual meeting of the Dairymen's League being held this year at Utica on June 18.

GUERNSEYS

DOUGLASTON Bull Calves
MANOR FARM PULASKI NEW YORK
Reg. U S Pat Office
GUERNSEY
for your
FUTURE HERD SIRES
Ages from one to eighteen months. Send for description and prices of these well-bred, excellent individuals.
DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM
PULASKI, NEW YORK

CONSIGNMENT SALE OF . . .
GUERNSEYS
Saturday, May 30, 1931
12 o'clock at
WHITE HALL FARM
2 miles east of Waynesboro, Pa., along State Highway, Route No. 16, easily reached by motor.
15 REGISTERED COWS
Mostly fresh and springers.
2 BULLS
One 6 months—one 5 years.
5 YOUNG HIGH-GRADE GUERNSEY COWS
fresh, a very good lot.
All animals accredited and all from Penna. Abortion Free Herd.
50 Purebred Duroc Pigs, 8 to 12 weeks old
4 Brood Sows
For Catalog Write J. HARLAN FRANTZ, Waynesboro, Pa.

GUERNSEY CATTLE
Tuberculin Tested
Special prices on Bulls ready for service.
BERKSHIRE HOGS
Immunized against cholera. Boars ready for service. Fall and Spring Pigs.
EMMADINE FARM - Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS
BULLS from 1 Month to Serviceable Age
from record dams and proven sires. Herd accredited and blood tested. Attractive prices. Exceptional values.
TARBELL FARMS -:- SMITHVILLE FLATS, N. Y.

Guernsey Bulls
from one month to serviceable age. Sons of Upland's Good Gift A. R., sire of Junior Champion, Pennsylvania Show, out of A. R. dams with records up to 700 lbs. fat. Herd Accredited and Blood Tested. Prices to suit times. FRITZLYN FARMS, Pipersville, Pa.

LAKE DELAWARE FARMS, Delhi, N. Y.
GUERNSEY BULLS FOR SALE
from $75 up. Herd fully accredited and blood tested.

2 Guernsey Bulls One 1½ years old, the other nine months old, both eligible to registry.
MINISCEONGO FARM Stony-Point-on-Hudson, New York

HOLSTEINS

***Orders Taken for* Holstein CALVES**
Bulls, $10.00; Heifers, $20.00 each—at five days old. Dams fine grade Holsteins, heavy milkers. Reg. sire has 12 sisters and 18 aunts with 1,000 lb. butter records. He is a son of King of the Ormsbys and his dam is granddaughter of the $50,000 bull, King Segis Pontiac Alcartra. My old bull is for sale. C. NYE, Lake Como, Pa.

Forsgate Farms Holsteins
Bulls from 1 mo. to serviceable age. 299-day herd average 12,231 lbs. milk, 414.2 lbs. fat. Also a number of cows with records up to 18,619 lbs. milk and 600 lbs. fat. Accredited and blood tested. Write for pedigrees and prices.
FORSGATE FARMS, Jamesburg, N. J.

JERSEYS

Sale of REG. JERSEYS—Herd Est. 1902
In Bulls, one 2-yr.-old, $200; one yearling, $100; one yearling, $200; one calf over 6 mo., $75; Sybil and Nobles from R. of M. cows mostly. Two 3-yr. cows bred to a $1,000 Sybil Successor bull, at $400 the two. Other choice bulls and cows to improve your herds. It will pay you to see them at Elm Place.
L. D. COWDEN, FREDONIA, N. Y.

JERSEY CATTLE have been bred and perfected at Sheomet Farm for the past 33 years. If you are interested in heavy producing Jerseys of the *bluest blood*, write—
A. F. PEIRCE Box 67 Winchester, N. H.

AYRSHIRES

Ayrshire Bulls One 18 months old, one Yearling and Baby Bulls. Good breeding. Accredited herd. Priced according to the times. M. J. ROONEY, Fayetteville, New York

Wool, Pelt & Hide Shipments Wanted. Good prices S. H. LIVINGSTON Lancaster, Pa.

SWINE

SPRING PIGS
READY TO SHIP
When starting to raise a Hog why not have one that will please you. A trial order will prove to you how pigs from select stock will grow. I will ship any number C.O.D. My guarantee: 10 days trial, if satisfied keep them, if not return them and your money will be returned. Crating free.
Berkshire and Chester cross or Yorkshire and Chester cross pigs
7-8 weeks old, $4.50 each
8-9 weeks old, $5.00 each
Chester Wh. Barrows, 6 wks., $5.50 ea.
WALTER LUX
Tel. 0086 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass.

Young Quality Pigs
Cheshire and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester
7 weeks old, $4.25
9 weeks old, $4.75
10 weeks old, $5.25
All Husky, Healthy, Fast Growing Stock
MY GUARANTEE—YOU MUST BE SATISFIED. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. If dissatisfied, return at my expense. Crates free.
EDWARD BUNZEL LEXINGTON, MASS. Tel. 0496

PIGS FOR SALE
Choice Young Porkers
6-7 weeks old - $4.50 8-9 weeks old - $5.00
10 weeks old - $5.50
Express prepaid on 20 or more pigs
Berkshire and Chester, O. I. C. and Yorkshire crossed. Ship what you need C. O. D. on approval. My guarantee a square deal at all times. Give us a trial.
W. J. Dailey, Lexington, Mass. Tel. 1085

Feeding Pigs *for sale*
Chester & Berkshire
Chester & Yorkshire
Chester & Duroc
6-7 Weeks Old, $4.50 each
8-9 Weeks Old, $4.75 each
All good healthy stock. Will ship in lots of two or more. If not satisfied return them at my expense.
MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, Woburn, Mass.

SPRING PIGS FOR SALE
"Our Long List of satisfied customers is your guarantee."
6-7 weeks old $4.50
8 weeks old 4.75
Buy where quality is never sacrificed to quantity, we are prepared to supply you with pigs of rugged, fast growing strain from quality boars and sows—Berkshire and Chester cross, and Chester and Yorkshire cross, at above prices, also a few Chester Whites at 8 weeks old $5.50. Will ship C.O.D. on approval, crated free.
A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass.

LITTLE PIGS FOR SALE
— at —
RYDER'S STOCK FARM, INC.
Lexington, Mass.
Large type Chester White and Poland China crossed, 6 to 8 weeks old at - - - $5.50
Some a little younger and smaller at - - $5.00
Write to GEORGE FREEMAN, Mgr.,
115 Waltham Street - Lexington, Mass.
or Telephone Lexington 0202
WE ALSO HAVE 50 young thoroughbred POLAND CHINA SOWS, weighing 110 to 140 lbs. at $25 a piece.

Chester White and Duroc PIGS
Either of above breeds now ready to ship, they are rugged, fast growing and very good type, cannot be told from pure-breds. Also a few Poland Chinas. All raised on our own farms.
6 to 8 weeks old, $4.50 each C. O. D.
A few 8 to 10 wks. old Chester or Duroc Barrows, $5.00 each. All crated free.
HIGHLAND YARDS, Waltham, Mass.
Phone 4459-W

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE
Buy Where Quality Prevails
Chester-Berkshire — Chester-Yorkshire Crossed
6 to 7 weeks old..... $4.50 each } crates
8 to 9 weeks old..... 4.75 each } free
All good feeding pigs. Will ship any number C.O.D. 10 days trial. J. W. GARRITY, 7 Lynn St., Woburn, Mass.

3-Eastern Shorthorn Breeders Sales-3
of
Selected Milking Shorthorn Cattle
From the herds in New York, Pennsylvania and the New England States. A wonderful opportunity for the prospective breeder to get in on the ground floor and get the best in breeding and individuality at prices that mean value for the money.
"The Farmers Kind of Cattle"
Farmers should attend these sales and be convinced of the utility value of the Shorthorn cows that milk. Get a good bull.
Sales at
Batavia, N. Y. May 26th — Troy, Pa. May 28th — Springfield, Mass. May 30th
Catalog will be mailed promptly upon request to—
W. J. Hardy, Field Representative
EASTERN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N, Alton, New York

N. Y. State Milk Statistics

[Agricultural statistician R. L. Gillett makes the following report regarding milk in New York State during 1930].

Of the milk received at commercial dairy plants in New York State in 1930, approximately 54 per cent was shipped or delivered for use by the public as fresh milk, 21 per cent was separated for cream to be consumed fresh or used for ice cream, etc., four per cent was made into creamery butter, six per cent into American cheese, five per cent into other types of cheese, six per cent into condensed and evaporated milk, and four per cent was made into other products. Except that a slightly larger proportion was used for fluid milk and less for fluid cream, these proportions of the total are nearly the same as in 1929. Over a period of years, there has been a distinct upward trend in the proportion of the total sold for fluid milk and cream and a decline in the use for manufactured products.

With New York ranking third, and close to second, among the States in the number of dairy cows, this rank undoubtedly relates also to milk production. In the amount of milk consumed as fresh milk or cream, the State is certainly first.

The following figures relate to the total 1930 production or sales (preliminary), together with the per cent increase (inc.) or decrease (dec.) from 1929:

Milk received from farmers 5,326,118,000 lbs., inc. 5.1 per cent.

Cream received from farmers 16,782,867 lbs., dec. 7.7 per cent.

Average per cent butterfat in milk 3.62, in cream 31.

Average number of farmers delivering milk or cream to these plants 71,823 with highest number, 75,062, in June, and lowest, 66,725, in February.

The milk was disposed of by the plants in the form of the following products, the actual quantities of each being given:

Fresh milk for fluid use 2,961,093,000 lbs., inc. 1.5 per cent.

Fresh cream for fluid use 122,485,201 lbs., inc. 14.2 per cent.

Creamery butter 9,617,458 lbs., inc. 5.6 per cent.

Butter from whey cream, 181,500 lbs., dec. 19.7 per cent.

American cheese from whole milk, 29,218,716 lbs., inc. 12.1 per cent.

American cheese, part skim, 146,810 lbs., dec. 48 per cent.

American cheese, full skim, 116,065 lbs., dec. 55.4 per cent.

Swiss cheese, 270,550 lbs., dec. 28.9 per cent.

Brick and Munster cheese, 344,609 lbs., dec. 37 per cent.

Limburger cheese 2,111,244 lbs., dec. 23.5 per cent.

Italian varieties of cheese 1,758,057 lbs., dec. 9.7 per cent.

Cream and Neufchatel type cheese, 21,324,974 lbs., inc. 12.6 per cent.

Cottage, pot and baker's cheese, 22,874,372 lbs., inc. 2.4 per cent.

Other varieties of cheese, 3,080,854 lbs., inc. 2.8 per cent.

These varieties include various quantities listed as Farmer's, Camembert, Brie, D'Isigny, Oriental, Hard, Hoop and Whey cheese.

Condensed whole milk, sweetened, case goods, 35,607,971 lbs., dec. 7.4 per cent.

Condensed whole milk, sweetened, bulk goods, 3,203,892 lbs., no change.

Evaporated whole milk, case goods, 75,155,775 lbs., inc. 21.9 per cent.

Evaporated whole milk, bulk goods, 22,883,463 lbs., dec. 27.6 per cent.

Condensed skimmilk, sweetened, bulk goods, 24,042,552 lbs., dec. 21.2 per cent.

Evaporated skimmilk, not sweetened, bulk goods, 16,044,860 lbs., dec. 18.2 per cent.

Total condensed and evaporated whole milk, 136,851,101 lbs., inc. 1.4 per cent.

Total condensed and evaporated skimmilk, 40,087,412 lbs., dec. 20 per cent.

Powdered whole milk, 5,241,226 lbs., dec. 1.2 per cent.

Dried or powdered cream, 162,374 lbs., dec. 2.9 per cent.

Powdered skimmilk 48,765,535 lbs., inc. 21.3 per cent.

Dried casein, 5,657,210 lbs., inc. 46.1 per cent.

Concentrated skimmilk for animal feeding, 201,555 lbs. (small quantity last year).

Condensed or evaporated buttermilk, 1,328,465 lbs., dec. 55.7 per cent.

Dried or powdered buttermilk, 444,188 lbs., inc. 44.8 per cent.

Milk sugar, crude, 2,205,047 lbs., inc. 26.6 per cent.

Malted skimmilk powder, 800,632 lbs., dec. 36 per cent.

Ice cream, 29,392,918 gallons, dec. 7.2 per cent.

Ice cream is mostly made in specialized ice cream plants which use for raw material milk, cream, condensed milk, etc., which are reported above.

The above figures are based on the completed detailed reports from 1,442 dairy plants, milk stations, creameries, condensaries, etc., that received milk and cream directly from farmers in 1930. The establishments enumerated in 1930 represent an increase in number of five per cent over those enumerated in 1929, due to a more complete listing of small city retailers. Because of the relatively small volume of business of these additional plants, they affect the comparability of the figures for previous years very little, possibly two or three per cent, and mostly in the items of milk and cream received from farmers and sold in fluid form. The best estimates available indicate that all the plants included handled 74 per cent of the milk produced on New York farms. In addition to that handled in plants, seven per cent was sold by farmers at retail or wholesale on local milk routes, to peddlers, or to restaurants, institutions, etc., the balance being used for household use on farms, home butter-making, and feeding calves.

The total receipts from farmers in terms of whole milk were 5,470,199,000 pounds, an increase of 4.7 per cent. As usual, there was substantially more milk produced in the six months, May to October, than in the other six months, with the peak in June, in which month receipts were 78 per cent greater than in November. The proportion of the yearly total of milk produced in the Winter months has been gradually increasing during recent years. In some parts of the State, there is now nearly uniform production the year around. The Summer drought of 1930 undoubtedly curtailed summer production considerably.

Beef and Mutton Ham

Beef-ham (Traditional Recipe).—Beef, salt, saltpeter, raw sugar, cloves, Jamaica and black pepper. For a rump of about 20 pounds take a quarter-pound of saltpeter, two pounds of salt, a quarter-pound of coarse raw sugar, half an ounce of cloves, an ounce of Jamaica, and one of black pepper, ground. Mix all thoroughly, rub the beef all over, and stuff as much as possible into the bone. Let it lie for two or three days, then add another pound of salt, rub it well and turn it every other day. It will be ready in three weeks. Drain it from the brine and hang it up. If you want it smoked, hang it over a barrel in which you burn peat or turf. The smoke will soon taste it, if you turn it well on every part. Then hang it up to dry. Or it may be boiled when taken out of the pickle,and allowed to stand till cold in the water in which it was boiled, or it may be baked in a deep dish, covered with a coarse paste.

Mutton-ham (Traditional Recipe).—Mutton, coarse salt, brown sugar, saltpeter, Jamaica and black pepper, coriander seeds. Cut a hind-quarter of good mutton into the shape of a ham. Pound an ounce of saltpeter with a pound of coarse salt and four ounces of brown sugar. Add two ounces of Jamaica and black pepper and half an ounce of coriander seeds. Rub the ham well with this mixture, taking care to stuff some into the hole in the shank. Lay the hams in the trough, keep them carefully covered, and baste them with brine every other day, or even every day. Let it lie for a fortnight. Then take it out and press it with a weight for one day. Smoke it with sawdust for 10 or 15 days or hang it to dry in the kitchen. In the Highlands dried junipers are used in curing mutton-hams. "No sort of meat," says Meg Dods (an old authority on cooking), "is more improved by smoking with aromatic woods than mutton. If the ham is to be boiled soon after it is smoked, soak it for one hour, and if it has been smoked any length of time it will require to be soaked for several hours. Put it on in cold water and boil gently for two hours. It is eaten cold at breakfast, luncheon or supper.

"Drive the end out of an old puncheon or cask. Invert it over birch or juniper branches, or a heap of sawdust of green hardwood (oak is best), in which sawdust a bar of red-hot iron is buried. Hang the tongues, fish, hams, etc., on sticks across the cask, and cover it to confine the smoke and smoulder slowly, but not burn."—Meg Dods.

"In Caithness and elsewhere geese are still cured and smoked and are highly relishing." Mutton-ham is mentioned by Scott and other writers.

The above unusual recipes are copied from a book entitled "The Scot's Kitchen, Its Traditions and Lore With Old-time Recipes," by Marian Mc Niell.

MRS. FRANK W. PUGSLEY.

The Bookshelf

NANCY COMES TO THE SCRATCH, by Josephine L. Baldwin, is an interesting collection of stories for boys and girls. These are all stories of fact that seem stranger than fiction.

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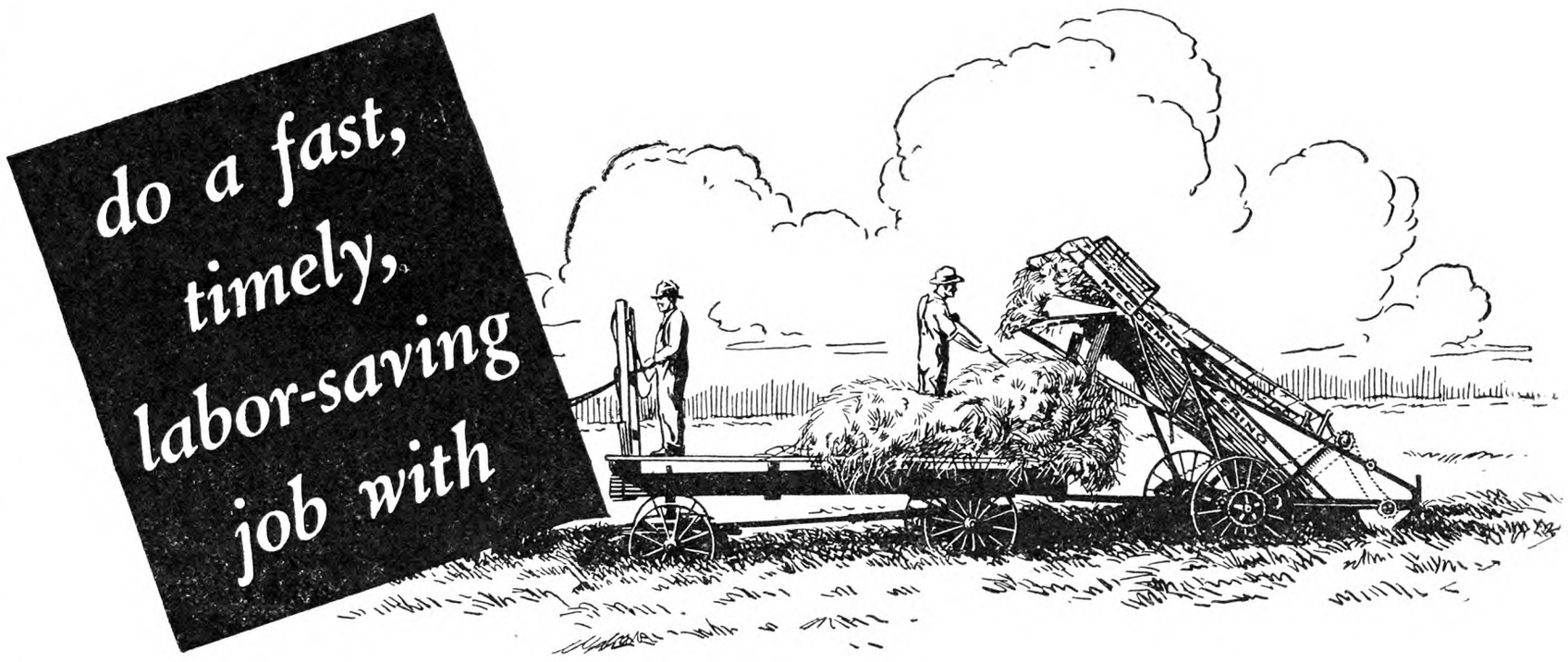

McCORMICK-DEERING

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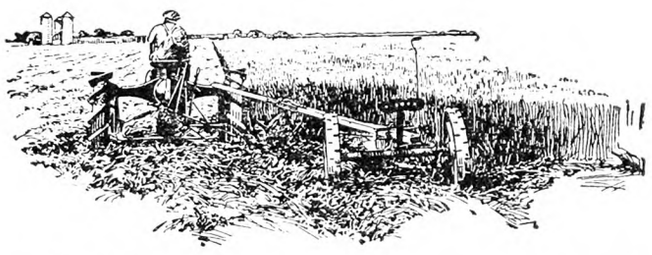

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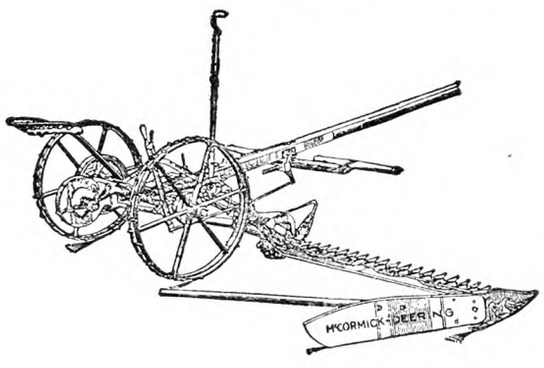

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A Big Problem in Stock Breeding

In recent issues the subject of structure with special reference to purpose has been discussed and its bearing on the success of the dairyman noted. With this goes another equally valuable lesson of too great significance to be neglected. When we attempt to look beyond the realm where external evidence justifies conclusions, there yet remains a field for exploration where even more subtle forces are to be controlled, if man is to dominate as he may, and sometime will. It may be that we touch here the realm where psychological forces operate and have control but even here the tact remains that intimate mental relations may be established between caretaker and animal, and through these results obtain otherwise impossible. These go beyond food selection and hold in the inherent powers locked in the brain of the individual animal. When we attempt to deal with the problem of milk production in largest quantity, we will see the necessity for realization of the important relations which must be established between the individual in charge and the cow.

No one can tell why it is that one man will get a larger flow of milk from an individual cow than another, but the fact is recognized, for it is being met in daily operations. We term this the manifestation of the law of affinity and it surely is one to be cultivated.

One man taking his seat by the side of a cow will notice at once that she is nervous, is stepping continually and appearing ill at ease, whereas as soon as he takes his place by the side of the cow next in line this one will turn her head and commence licking his sleeve and manifesting signs of interest. It is not alone because of a distended udder or that she knows it is time for milking, but goes deeper and touches this principle every dairyman does well to observe. The hired man or housewife may meet this same reception with the first mentioned cow, and, if quantity of milk is desired, the law here made manifest must be observed. It is not a matter of kindness or gentleness, but enters the deeper mental relations not easily explained but actually met in daily practice.

The fact is that cows have individuality, and manifest it in reception of those having to do with their care and milking. If this be admitted it follows that this law must be appreciated by those seeking the larger production. The nearer one can come to establishing the relation existing between the cow and her calf, the closer will he get to full production of milk. There is a direct bearing of this problem on the business of the dairyman, hence it may well be considered. If this relation holds, there is necessity for going a step further where we touch surroundings which must enter in to determine results. There can be no question about the importance of clean tie-ups, airy, well ventilated and sunny, as well as made light and roomy. Whatever tends to increase the comfort of an animal brings returns to the owners.

The day for the low posted tie-up, located in the dark corner of the barn with little attention to windows or cleanliness of animals or surroundings, has gone, and, with the going, a better day is ushered in for owner as well as cow. Wisely we have reached a period when the State steps in here and places restriction governing these points, not from the standpoint of the milker but as a financial proposition for the State. We are coming to realize that pure air, sunlight, ventilation and care in our barns, and with our stock, will materially reduce disease risks, especially in case of tuberculosis, but the good dairyman sees far more than this and seeks through these channels to increase the comfort of his animals, that production may be larger. As States place increased restrictions on dairymen touching care of animals with the view to reduce fear of contagious diseases it is easy to note that there has followed a gradual increase in production per animal, that increase being governed by the relations established between the animal and caretaker.

If all this means anything, it is that the milking stool is not a good milk persuader; that kicks and cuffs, profanity or loud speaking have no place in the tie-up; that subtle influences touch and affect every animal there, and that only through attention to well-established rules governing at every step can full success be possible. It is well to keep in mind that the cow can withhold her milk and will do so when disturbed, frightened or treated unkindly in any way. The man who lies in bed Sunday morning another hour, and so delays milking, will find, if he is careful to weigh his milk as drawn, that there will be a decided falling off for the day, and that the cow will not get back to normal production before Tuesday or Wednesday, while the habit of full delivery will be checked.

Seeking the largest possible production, every item entering must be kept in mind, and nothing breaks in more completely than milking at any old time. If there is any one spot in all farm work where regularity should rigidly hold it is in the hours for milking, not alone because of physical conditions but mental. Abundant proof of the claim here presented may be found in the rapid increase of records, placing individual animals in line for awards of merit under the most exacting conditions. In every case the cows have been provided with sanitary conditions, given ample space in clean, roomy, well ventilated barns and all that science can dictate observed to add to their comfort, knowing that this was the only path to a record. The ambition thus aroused, coupled with State requirements as safeguard against disease, and appreciation of laws governing good health, is fast multiplying the number entering the charmed circle.

If this be true with those record seekers, does it not bear directly on every owner seeking to realize from his herd? We have not yet compassed the whole problem and grasped all the details, for the experience of these trained men in charge of the larger producers is giving an insight into steps any man can take which will well compensate for time and thought. We must come to full appreciation that we cannot force milk from a cow while we can force fat on a hog. Dark, small, poorly ventilated tie-ups not only invite disease but certainly retard production. With this must go that law of adaptability by which owners will select animals responding to their methods of treatment, and on their part recognizing that out from the mentality of the animal must come the action which will bring success. Only through appreciation of individual intelligence, and the possibility of leading out to fuller response, can we hope to gain what may be realized out of the business.

Whatever tends to strengthen the comfort of the cow will also tend to make certain a larger flow of milk and surely whatever operates to disturb her mental poise must affect yield and quality of product. Well do I remember sitting outside a dairy barn one day, with the owner, as the time approached for feeding. Taking my watch in hand, at his request, I waited for the hour. Ten minutes in advance we heard a single chain rattle, and three minutes before four o'clock bedlam broke loose, yet there was no one in or about that barn. Those cows measured time as accurately as did we with our watches. Had there been delay there would have followed loss in flow of milk so closely are physical and mental faculties related. It is well that there be careful study of structure as related to purpose. It will be well carefully to consider all points in outward make up promising, to insure what is desired, but with all this there is room for study of mental condition, and certainly a better recognition of mental powers, and the steps called for to insure greatest harmony at all times between caretaker and cow, for in these will be found the open door to largest success in dairying. It is well to exalt the comfort of the animal as well as to seek to compound the ideal ration for both are factors lying very close to the pocket book of the owner. G. M. TWITCHELL

Maine

BLACK pepper is the dried immature berry of the pepper plant, which is a woody vine growing in the East. Indies and tropical Asia. White pepper is the mature black pepper berry ground after the outer coating is removed.

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No one is foolish enough to deny that milk prices are down—that dairy profits have shrunk—that it is a time to practice economy in the strictest sense.

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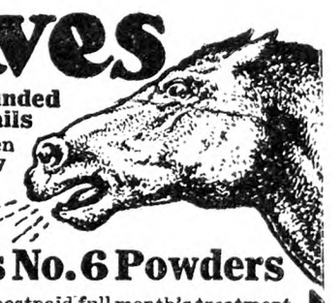
Heaves



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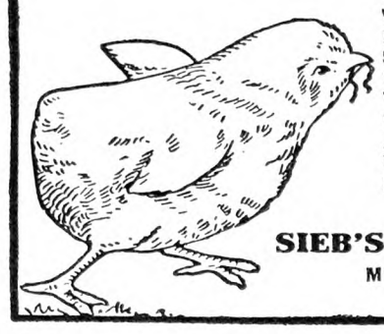

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Wh., Bf., Br. Leghorns	$2.13	$4.00	$7.50	$36.25	$70.00
Brd., Wh., Bf. Rocks	2.38	4.50	8.50	41.25	80.00
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S. L. Wyandottes, R. C. Reds	2.63	5.00	9.50	46.25	90.00
Wh., Bf. Orps. & Wh. Wyands.	2.38	4.50	8.50	41.25	80.00
Wh., Bl. Minorcas	2.63	5.00	9.50	46.25	90.00
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Barred, White, Buff Rocks	2.75	5.50	10.00	50.00	100.00
S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds & Black Minorcas	2.75	5.50	10.00	50.00	100.00
White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons	2.75	5.50	10.00	50.00	100.00
Jersey Black Giants	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.50	130.00
Assorted Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.75	9.00	45.00	90.00
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N. Y. State Egg Contest

Carried on at Farmingdale, Long Island. Following is report for the 30th week, ending April 28.

The average pen production of the Rhode Island Reds in the present New York State Egg Laying Contest was 1,054 eggs at the end of the 26th week. This production is 335 eggs per pen higher than the record at this time last year. Furthermore, it is 336 eggs per pen above the average for this breed at the half-way mark during the past six years. The second highest average for this period was 797 eggs per pen in 1927 or 257 eggs per pen less than the record made in the present contest. Every entry in the Red class is now above the average pen production for the entire contest. Seven pens passed the 1,000-egg mark by the middle of the contest compared with only two a year ago.

Moss Farm, of Mass., owns the leading pen to date. These birds produced a total of 1,279 eggs and earned a total of 1,238 points up to and including the 26th week. This production is 133 eggs more than the highest producing Red pen in any past Farmingdale contest; it is 189 eggs above the leading pen of last year; and it is 222 eggs greater than the average for all leading Red pens at the 26th week during the last six years. Another Red pen entered by John Z. LaBelle, of Conn., produced the same number of eggs but earned fewer points.

High individual by eggs in the entire contest, all breeds considered, is a Rhode Island Red owned by Walliceton Farm. This bird laid 162 eggs in 26 weeks. Moss Farm has the highest bird in the contest by points with 158 points and 159 eggs. These individual birds are not the only Reds at the top of the list for there are 12 pullets of this variety over 140 eggs in 26 weeks, compared with only one bird a year ago. Walliceton Farm also owns the Rhode Island Red with the longest cycle. This bird laid 73 eggs in as many days without a miss. Another bird in the same pen missed only five days from January 1 to April 1, and laid at the rate of 95 per cent for that period.—C. D. Anderson, manager, Egg Laying Contest.

During the 30th week of the ninth annual New York State Egg laying Contest the pullets averaged to lay at the rate of 57.6 per cent. This is a decrease of 1.8 per cent under last week's production. The average production per bird for the week was 4.03 eggs and the average for the first 30 weeks is 102.11 eggs per bird. This is 5.83 eggs more per bird than the production for the first 30 weeks of the last contest.

High Pens for the 30th Week.—W. L., W. S. Hannah & Sons, 64 points, 63 eggs; W. L., Lukert Leghorn Farm, 63, 60; W. L., M. P. Phillips, 61, 58; W. L., August Keri, 59, 57; W. L., Oak Hill Poultry Farm, 59, 54; W. L., Oak Hill Poultry Farm, 58, 54; W. L., White Quill Poultry Farm, 58, 56.

High pens in the leading varieties to date:

White Leghorns.—W. S. Hannah & Sons, 1,545 points, 1,572 eggs; Lukert Leghorn Farm, 1,518, 1,499; Farview Poultry Farm, 1,464, 1,484; Pratt Experiment Farm, 1,433, 1,493; The Pioneer Hatchery, 1,411, 1,389; The Joachim Breeding Farm, 1,360, 1,459; Mohawk Roost, 1,298, 1,325.

Rhode Island Reds.—Moss Farm, 1,401 points, 1,435 eggs; John Z. LaBelle, 1,393, 1,474; Sunshine Farm, 1,325, 1,279.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Pratt Experiment Farm, 1,257 points, 1,448 eggs; W. V. Steen, 1,002, 1,092.

Buff Plymouth Rocks. — Far-A-Way Farm, 1,223 points, 1,288 eggs.

White Plymouth Rocks. — Holtzapple Poultry Farm, 943 points, 985 eggs.

Cornell Poultry Judging School

The 14th annual poultry judging and breeding school will be held at Cornell University June 22-27, 1931. Teaching the principles of "Judging Poultry for Production" is the primary object of this school, a matter of great importance during the present critical period of the industry.

In order to provide instruction for those who are best qualified to apply it, admission is limited to persons who are professionally engaged in resident or extension teaching, research, judging, official poultry inspection service, writing, or who are college students specializing in the field of poultry husbandry, or persons who are managing a poultry enterprise as an important part of a business and who are at least 18 years of age.

Students will register at 9:10 A. M., Monday, June 22, second floor, main hallway, Poultry Building, J. H. Bruckner in charge.

Laboratory fee is $5. The cost of a room will be from $1 to $1.50 a day for each person. Meals at nearby cafeterias need not exceed $1.25 or $1.50 a day for excellent service. Students who satisfactorily complete the course covering the judging of birds for production will be granted certificates bearing the signatures of the dean of the college and the head of the poultry department.

Make application to the Department of Poultry Husbandry, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Enrollment will not be limited, but your application should be mailed at once to insure proper arrangements at the college.

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Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

Academy Grange No. 62, of Canandaigua, N. Y., recently celebrated its 57th anniversary. A picture of Oliver Hudson Kelley, founder of the order, was impressively unveiled by Lucius C. Mather, the only surviving charter member of the Grange, who is past 81 years old. Mr. Mather is the oldest member in Ontario County in point of Grange service. Academy Grange was the pioneer Grange of Ontario County. The fact that the Grange has received 25 applications for membership thus far this year would indicate that this Grange is not likely to become dormant very soon.

Oatka Falls Grange No. 394, of Le Roy, N. Y., has been an "Honor Grange" for four successive years. Among the community welfare projects put across by this Grange in winning these honors are: Speaking contests for the juvenile members, an essay contest for the 4-H club members, the organization of a Grange orchestra, and the purchase of a supply of household articles for a family whose home was destroyed by fire. Last year Oatka Grange won all three prizes of $30 in gold for the Grange in Genesee County, furnishing the largest classes for the fifth, sixth and seventh degrees. The Grange had 64 of its members in the record-breaking seventh degree class at Rochester last November. Oatka Grange also boasts of having a member with the oldest Grange record in the State, Dwight H. Pierson, who organized the Grange, and who has been a member of the order since 1872, having joined in Iowa in that year.

The executive committee of the New York State Grange has again duplicated the offer which proved so great a success last year in adding new members to the order, by promising awards of a five-dollar gold piece to every Grange that makes a net gain of 25 or more members during the Grange year ending September 30, 1931. If a net gain of 50 or more members is made the award will be $10 in gold. Last year 63 Granges of the Empire State were numbered in this honor group, 12 of them winning the $10 awards with 50 or more new members. Tupper Lake Grange, of Franklin County, headed the list with 89 new members, Wallkill River Grange, of Orange County, was second with 77 new members and Eureka Grange, of Wayne County, was third with 67 members. The latter Grange, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1930, added 98 new members. Eureka had 115 of its members in the seventh degree class at Rochester. This Grange, now the fourth largest Grange in the world, has a membership of 652. Dutchess County furnished the largest number of Granges in this list of prize-winning Granges, with five receiving the coveted awards. Monroe and Clinton were tied for second place with four Granges each, and Delaware, Ontario, Orange, Steuben and St. Lawrence came under the wire with three Granges each. The total gain in membership for the State was 2,347. These gains were offset by some losses in other counties, so that the State's net gain was but 1,270 for the year ending Nov. 15, 1930. This gave the State a total membership of 129,857. The chance for again passing the 130,000 membership mark this year seems excellent.

Hightstown Grange No. 96 is the largest Subordinate Grange in New Jersey. It has a membership of 535. At the annual installation of officers of this Grange in January there was an attendance of 428 members of that and neighboring Granges.

The three "Top-Notchers" among the Juvenile Granges of New York State for last year were Ticonderoga, of Essex, South Rutland, of Jefferson, and Warren, of Herkimer. Each Juvenile was given a beautiful silk flag by the State Grange. Seven other Juveniles were listed as Honor Granges. The matrons of the three Top-Notchers were: Ticonderoga, Mrs. Elsie Catlin; South Rutland, Mrs. Earl Churchill; Warren, Mrs. Bernice Dunckel.

St. Lawrence County, New York, boasts of a family of nine who are all members of Morley Grange. The family consists of father and mother and seven children. The three younger children are members of the Juvenile Grange. The next older, Billie, has received all four degrees in the Morley Grange, while the three older youngsters have all taken the sixth degree in the State Grange. The father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. William Amo, were members of the record-breaking seventh degree class at Rochester last November when the National Grange met in that hospitable city.

Recently two prominent members of the Grange have come into the limelight through deserved promotions to wider fields of activity. Chris Christensen, a former secretary of the Federal Farm Board, has been made dean of the College of Agriculture at the University of Wisconsin, and Ralph G. Bressler, formerly a deputy commissioner of agriculture in Pennsylvania, has become the new head of the State School of Agriculture of Rhode Island. Dean Christensen is an active member of Potomac Grange No. 1, of Washington. Dean Bressler has been active in Grange work for many years in his State.

The members of the Granges of Pennsylvania are giving Governor Pinchot enthusiastic support in his plan to add 20,000 miles of township roads to the system of improved highways of the Keystone State. Governor Pinchot and Mrs. Pinchot are both active members of the order and have addressed hundreds of Grange meetings in Pennsylvania. Considering that the Grange membership of Pennsylvania is 80,000 the backing of such a body should be a big element of strength.

Buffalo Markets

Eggs are selling at the lowest prices in a long time. Home-grown rhubarb and lettuce are being offered.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 28 to 29c; tubs, 26 to 27c; firsts, 23 to 25c; undergrades, 22 to 23c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, 17c; longhorn, 17 to 18c; brick, 18c; brick Swiss, 23c; limburger, 30c. Eggs, weak; nearby fancy, 21 to 22c; grade Eggs, weak; nearby fancy, 21 to 22c; grade to 17c; nearby at mark, 15 to 17c; western, 16 to 17c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, steady; fowls, 23 to 27c; chickens, 32 to 35c; old roosters, 16 to 21c; capons, 50c; ducks, 24 to 26c; geese, 16 to 17c; turkeys, 43 to 45c. Live poultry, easy; fowls, 20 to 27c; broilers, 32 to 38c; old roosters, 15c; stags, 17c; ducks, 25c; geese, 17 to 18c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, firm; unclassified, bu., $1 to $1.50; Snow, $1.50 to $1.75; Baldwin, $1.75 to $2; Rome Beauty, $1.75 to $2.25; Northern Spy, McIntosh, $2 to $2.50; Delicious, $2.50. Potatoes, steady; home-grown, bu., 90c to $1; 2-bu. bag, $2.50 to $2.60; Fla., bu. crt., $1.75 to $2.75; Idaho bakers, 25-lb. bag, 75 to 85c; sweets, Md., bu. hpr., $2.15 to $2.25.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, weak; pea, medium, cwt., $5.25; marrow, $6.50; white kidney, $7.50. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., 85c to $1; yellow, 50-lb. bag, 35 to 50c; Tex., crate, $1.75 to $2; green, doz. bchs., 10 to 15c.

Fruits and Berries.—Cherries, Col., 8-lb. box, $3.50 to $4; grapes, Arg., 20-lb. box, $2.50 to $3; oranges, Cal., box, $4 to $4.75; Fla., $4 to $5; pears, Cal., box, $2.50; pineapples, P. R., crate, $3.50 to $3.75; strawberries, Ala., qt., 13 to 21c.

Vegetables.—Asparagus, Wash., 12-lb. crate, $2.15 to $2.35; beans, Tex., wax, bu., $5; green, $3.50 to $4; beets, bu., 35 to 45c; broccoli, Tex., crate, $4; Brussels sprouts, qt., 30c; cabbage, bu., 35 to 50c; carrots, bu., 35 to 50c; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $2.25 to $2.65; celery, doz., 50 to 80c; cucumbers, 2-doz. bskt., $2.50 to $2.65; endive, lb., 25 to 30c; horseradish, bbl., $7 to $9; kale, Md., bu., 75 to 85c; lettuce, 14-lb. crate, $1.85 to $2; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., $1 to $1.25; peas, Cal., hamper, $2.25 to $2.35; peppers, Fla., crate, $4 to $7; radishes, doz., 15 to 25c; rhubarb, doz. bchs., 50 to 60c; spinach, bu., 85c to $1; tomatoes, Fla., 8-lb. bskt., $1.60 to $1.65; turnips, bu., 75c to $1.

Sweets.—Maple products, steady; new syrup, gal., $1.25 to $1.35; old, 75c to $1; sugar, lb., 18 to 21c.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, baled, ton, $17 to $18; clover mixed, $17 to $18; oat straw, $10 to $10.50; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $19; standard middlings, $18.50; red-dog, $21; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $31; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $32; hominy, $26.30; gluten, $29.70; oatfeed, $11.25; Timothy seed, bu., $5.40; Alfalfa, $15.25; Alsike, $14.10; clover, $15.60 to $15.90. C. H. B.

A Few Hens and a Pig

I have lived in the country about 1½ years. Last Summer I raised a few chicks, but did not winter them. I would like to raise a few more this year, but can care for only about 50. Everyone gives me different advice about care and feeding, until I am all at sea. Last year I bought the feed in 25-lb. lots and fed until that was gone, then bought more. If I can manage 50 chicks I would like to know about how much mash to feed each day and how long. Should any other food be given the first eight weeks and should any special drink be given? Before I gave my chicks mash and sour milk. Was that proper? If I buy the grains and mix them, just what should I buy and what proportion in mixing? After the first eight weeks last year I fed mixed grain. Is it just as cheap to buy it mixed as to mix it myself? We have been given a pig and might just as well have an elephant on our hands. I know sour milk is good, and middlings, but what else should be fed, and should a pig have water the same as chickens? This may seem a queer letter, but one person tells me to do one thing and another comes along and says that is all wrong. C. D.

Cayuga Co., N. Y.

Your willingness to learn from your neighbors evidences your good sense in matters concerning which you cannot reasonably be expected to have knowledge gained from experience, and your finding that neighbors do not all agree upon every point shows simply that there are often many ways of accomplishing the same result, no one of which can be said to be superior to all others.

Since you wish to raise but a few chickens, you will doubtless find it most convenient and economical to purchase a ready mixed mash and grain ration from a reliable dealer and follow the directions for feeding given by the manufacturer of the mixtures used. You may be sure of making no serious mistakes and need not be worried by the fact that others would follow a different course. Home mixing of poultry feeds is hardly worth while for the small poultry keeper who buys by the hundredweight or in smaller quantities. There are excellent commercial mixtures upon the market, with entirely reliable directions for use.

Sour milk is one of the best foods that can be given young chicks, and, in fact, chickens of any age. It may be fed in all the quantity that the chicks will consume and, when in ample supply, water need not be given in addition. A commercial mash may contain all the milk in dry form, with other animal food, that is needed, making the use of liquid milk in addition unnecessary, but, unless all the milk that will be consumed is before the chicks, the amount in the mash is needed.

No sour milk need be wasted where chickens, grown fowls and a pig are kept. It may be fed liberally to all of these animals. The pig may be raised on sour milk and middlings, with green stuff from garden and elsewhere thrown in. If all the milk the pig needs is given, water need not be supplied in addition; otherwise kitchen slops may provide both water and some nutriment. If you have but one or two cows, you will find plenty of outlet for your skim and sour milk in the pigpen and poultry yard. And, in this milk, you will find about the most useful food that you can get.

Your pig may seem "like an elephant" upon your hands now, but you "ain't seen nothin' yet." Wait until you have changed it into salt pork, sausage, bacon, ham, headcheese, spare ribs and fresh cuts of loin even then not wholly exhausting the possibilities in this provider of food for the family. M. B. D.

Making Rawhide

Could you inform me how rawhide is cured or prepared? Can woodchuck hide be used for this purpose to make shoelaces or for other such purposes? O. B.

New York.

We have made various attempts to do something with woodchuck hide, but never got anything creditable in the way of leather or fur.

Doubtless some reader knows how rawhide is prepared, and we shall be glad to pass on the information.

Poultry Vaccination Schools

Demonstrations to teach poultry keepers how to vaccinate their flocks for fowl pox will be held throughout the State in May and June, Prof. H. J. Baker, director of the extension service, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, announced April 25. The extension service will conduct these demonstrations because New Jersey poultrymen may now vaccinate their own flocks on obtaining a permit from the State Department of Agriculture.

The dates on which the various demonstrations are to be held will be announced by county agricultural agents, who will plan for them in their respective counties. The number of demonstrations conducted in each county will be determined by the demand made for them by poultrymen. Licensed veterinarians will do the demonstrating for the extension service.

Veterinarians who attended the conference and heard Dr. F. R. Beaudette, poultry pathologist of the experiment station review fowl-pox investigations, were: Dr. George H. Bartell, Millville; Dr. H. Ticehurst, Shrewsbury; Dr. John Kohn, Clifton; Dr. P. L. Runyon, Freehold; Dr. George B. Vliet, Hackettstown; Dr. William P. Doherty, Bridgeton; Dr. Joseph A. Miller, Deal; Dr. A. E. Robinson, Madison; Dr. W. M. Lukens, New Hope, Pa.; Dr. George E. Fetter, Hopewell; Dr. P. B. Silvester, Princeton; Dr. F. S. Steinbach, Wildwood Crest; Dr. W. L. Labaw, Hopewell; Dr. Ralph W. Balkam, Matawan; Dr. H. H. Blair, Hamilton Square; Dr. Joseph A. DeGroodt, Mendham; Dr. Arthur D. Goldhaft, Vineland; Dr. Wayne Lowe, Passaic, and Dr. Louis E. Baxter, Bernardsville.

Agricultural agents present from county extension services included Harold E. Wettyen, Passaic; John E. Brockett, Atlantic; Orley G. Bowen, Middlesex; E. H. Waite, Ocean; George E. Lamb, Gloucester; E. A. Gauntt, Hunterdon; R. E. Harman, Essex; R. W. Gardner, Somerset; Henry H. White, Cape May; A. Howard Saxe, Morris; A. C. McLean, Mercer and F. A. Raymaley, Cumberland.

Squirrels in Attic

Will readers with experience give me advice as to freeing my attic of squirrels?

Connecticut. O. W.

"ARE you going with a wild west show next Summer?" "No," answered Cactus Joe, "the big desperado work is bein' done in the metropolitan centers. I'm goin' to organize a wild east show."—Washington Star.

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Amazing New Process, using COPPER Steel Wire makes my fence last twice as long as ordinary fence. Don't buy a rod of fencing until you get my new cut prices.

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High Grade Chicks

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White, Buff and Brown Leghorns....	$10	$47.50	$ 90
Bd. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas.....	12	57.50	110
Wh. & Buff Rocks, Buff Orp.....	13	62.50	120
Wh. Wyan., Wh. & Bl. Minorcas....	13	62.50	120

Lt. Brahmas & Bl. Giants, 16c each. Assorted Light, 8c. Heavy, 10c. White Pekin & Buff Orpington Ducklings, 25c each. Also started pullets. 100% delivery. 10% books order, balance cash or C. O. D.

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BIG TYPE Bronze Poults Virginia's best vigorous stock. 60c each, $50 per 100. 10c each less after June 1st. Artzdale Farm, Woodstock, Va.

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Wyan-Rocks, Bram-Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.50	39.00	95.00
Brd. & Wh. Rocks, R.I. Reds & Wh. Wyandottes	3.63	6.75	13.00	51.00	125.00

Write for prices on Super Matings and 8-10 week pullets.

Select Matings, Blood-Tested, 2 cents per chick extra.
Special Matings, Blood-Tested, 4 cents per chick extra.

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English & Tancred Strain	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.25	$4.00	$7.00
Barred Rocks	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00
Light Mixed	2.00	3.50	6.00

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Heavy Mixed	7.00
Light Mixed	6.00

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER, Box R, McAlisterville, Penna.

TAKE NOTICE 150,000 QUALITY BABY CHICKS

S. C. Wh. Leghorns, Bar'n & Tanc. Strains	50	100	500	1000
	$4.00	$7.00	$32.50	$65.00
B. Rox & R. I. Reds	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
Heavy Mixed	4.00	7.00	32.50	65.00

Free range, 100% del. guaranteed. Circular free.
The RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 15, Richfield, Pa.

260-289-Egg Four Generation and 300-Egg HANSON **Males**
head our Grade AA leghorn mating. Grade A, 200-260 egg males backed by lots of high production. 2,500 two and three year old hens. Also guaranteed chicks in Barred & White Rocks, Reds & W. Wyandottes. Chicks electric hatched, catalog.
RIDGEWAY POULTRY FARM, . Jamestown, Pa

Dr. Romig's *Super Quality* **Chicks**

Barred or White Rocks	$3.00—100
White Wyandottes	9.00—100
Heavy Mixed, $7.00—100; White Leghorns	7.00—100

100% prepaid live arrival. Ship C.O.D.
F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian, - Beaver Springs, Pa.

Best QUALITY CHICKS

Chicks from 2 & 3-yr.-old breeders	100	500	1000
S. C. Tancred Str. Wh. Leghorns	$7.00	$32.50	$60.00
S. C. Tom Bar'n Str. Wh. Legh.	7.00	32.50	60.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	8.00	37.50	70.00

Light Mix...$6.00 per 100. Heavy Mix...$7.00 per 100
100% live del. P. P. Order direct or write for circular.
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box 1, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS Barron S. C. W. Leghorns imported direct from England. Pedigrees up to 314; Barred and White Rocks, Reds and White Wyandottes. Before ordering your chicks, get our free catalog and low prices.
C. M. LONGENECKER
Box 50 Elizabethtown, Pa.

HERBSTER'S NEW LOW PRICES
500,000 Chicks Yearly

Barred Rocks	$8.00 per 100
R. I. Reds	9.00 per 100
Black Giants	12.00 per 100

Mix. $7.50-100; guaranteed 100% live del.
HERBSTER'S POULTRY FARM, Bx A, McClure, Pa.

SPADE'S QUALITY CHICKS

NEW LOW PRICES	100	500	1000
Tancred S. C. White Leghorns	$7	$32.50	$60

From my own free range flock. 100% live delivery, P. P. Order direct or write for circular.
J. S. SPADE Poultry Farm, McAlisterville, Pa.

HUSKY BABY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Barred and White Rocks	$8.00	$37.50	$70
Heavy Mixed	7.00	32.50	60

Prepaid live arrival guaranteed
J. A. BAUMGARDNER Box 2 Beaver Springs, Pa.

Hollywood Leghorn Chicks
from mountain-bred, winter laying stock. Large type Hollywood Strain. May prices, $8-100; $70-1,000 (3 to 6 week prices on request).
Hollywood Leghorn Farm, Richfield, Pa.

Baby Chicks—$8 per 100 up
Thousands hatching daily. Fourteen breeds. Sent collect. Postpaid live delivery—prompt shipment. STARTED CHICKS priced according to age. Send for folder.
Schoenborn's Hatchery, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

HOLLYWOOD LEGHORN CHICKS
From large size heavy production bred hens.
$7.00 per 100 $32.50 per 500 $60 per 1000
O. M. Shellenberger Poultry Farm, Box 11, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS--STARTED CHICKS--PULLETS
From my own trapnested, bloodtested pure Barron Wh. Leghorns. Prices reduced for May and June. Catalog free, Willacker Leghorn Farm, Box 383, New Washington, Ohio

CHICKS C. O. D. — 100 Rocks or Reds, $8; Leghorns or Heavy Mixed, $7; Light Mixed, $6. Free range. Safe delivery guaranteed. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

Zeller's Leghorns —Quality Chicks— —Heavy Type— —Production Bred—
R.O.P. Males. ZELLER'S LEGHORN FARM, R.1, Palmyra, Pa.

CHICKS C.O.D. 100 Rocks or Reds, $8; Leghorns $6.50; Heavy mixed, $7; Light, $6. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. LAUVER, Box 73, McAlisterville, Pa.

Chicks BARRED ROCKS S.C.W. LEGHORNS R. I. REDS also hatching eggs Write for prices.
C. C. ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Delaware

Our 260-egg trapnested strain is famous thruout the country for its large size, high production and vigor.
Redbird Farm is the largest known S. C. R. I. Red Breeding Plant in the World
Every one of our 11,000 breeders is government tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. You cannot go wrong when you buy our DISEASE-FREE chicks.
We guarantee 98% livability up to three weeks old. Catalog free
REDBIRD FARM
WRENTHAM - - MASS.

R.I.REDS
8,000 selected breeders on our own farm—ALL bloodtested. 15 years disease-free ancestry. 15 years BALANCED BREEDING for outstanding Vigor, Low Mortality, Heavy Egg Production, Large Egg Size, Fast Uniform Growth, Early Maturity. Unequalled "Full Satisfaction" Guarantee on every order. Hatches every week. Write for catalog.
HUBBARD FARMS, Box 156, Walpole, N. H.

MOSS Farm R.I. Reds
CONTEST-WINNING STRAIN
Reds with a reputation won at country's leading Egg-Laying Contests.
TRAPNESTED—BLOOD-TESTED
Write for low May prices on Chicks and 10-week-old Pullets—all our own strain.
MOSS FARM Box R ATTLEBORO, MASS.

CLOVERDALE S. C. W. LEGHORNS
R. O. P. Breeder—Trapnested 20 Years
"The Strain Bred for Large, Uniform, White Eggs Always"
Official 335-egg hen; R. O. P. average 237.7 eggs; Storrs pen 2,527 eggs. We have 364 breeding hens with Official records, 200 to 335 eggs, several 275 to 299 egg hens, dam and granddam, all laying 27 to 30 ounce eggs. **20% discount on Certified and Pullet matings, 40% discount on Pedigreed matings. EGGS and CHICKS. Catalog free.**
CLOVERDALE POULTRY FARM
F. J. DeHart, Prop. R. D. 1, Cortland, N. Y.

LEWIS FARMS CHICKS ONE-HALF PRICE
We will give 100 extra chicks with every 100 purchased for delivery after May 15th. Write for descriptions and order immediately.
PROF. H. R. LEWIS
Box R Davisville, R. I.

PULLETS
Several thousand February and March hatched Pullets at the following prices:

WHITE LEGHORNS, 8 weeks old	$ .80 each
WHITE LEGHORNS, 12 weeks old	.95 each
BARRED ROCKS - 12 weeks old	1.00 each
R. I. REDS - - - 12 weeks old	1.05 each

All Pullets from carefully selected stock. Guaranteed purebred and healthy. No culls or weaklings.
Now Ready for Shipment
BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARMS
E. C. Brown, Prop. Sergeantsville, N. J.

SINGLE COMB
White Leghorns Exclusively
3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr., & May delivery. Special feeding directions on request. Circular free.
Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs-Sherow successors to EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
Box 75 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

FARLEY PORTER, Sodus, N.Y.
Largest Total Number of Certified Birds During Past 13 Years. This great record proves Porter's Leghorns consistant high layers. Circular—Stoves 35% off. My book "First to Last in Poultry," cloth bound $1.

CHICKS—S. C. White Leghorns—Pure Hollywood Strain. Same line as our contest winners. Folder free. SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM, Friendship, New York

Cedarhurst Morgan-Tancred White Leghorn **Chicks** The strain of proven layers. Send for booklet. Cedarhurst Poultry Farm, Dept.Y, Rahway, N. J.

Ascutney S. C. Red Chicks Vt. Accredited; free from B.W.D. Group A; Our own flock; Vt. Certified; trap-nested; pedigreed males from never broody hens; $20 per 100. Free Circular.
ASCUTNEY FARMS, R. N. 10, Hartland, Vt.

Scott Poultry Farm
Pedigree Bred BABY CHICKS — GROTON, MASS. S. C. R. I. REDS — State Tested Hatching Eggs Cockerels

"YANKEE" R. I. REDS—Pedigree-bred, state accredited Baby Chicks, Started Chicks, Hatching Eggs, Growing Pullets. Free illustrated circular.
WM. E. WOODBURY - Milton Mills, N. H.

WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS
Day-Old, Started, Big Type, Heavy Layers Large Eggs, Disease free. Bred by us 31 years, Low price. Catalogue free.
Sherman Bowden & Son, Box 195A, Mansfield, O.

A City Woman's Poultry Farm

I have mentioned in some of my letters that schoolboys are the only labor which I can pay on the farm, they work for me after school and Saturdays, and in the Summer, when there is much work to do in the garden they give me more time. I keep them until they are old enough to command more wages than I can afford to pay, and then they "graduate" and I begin to train another boy. They really receive quite a thorough training in this work of a small poultry farm, from the time of the baby chicks to the hens, grading of eggs, etc. They would be quite well equipped to start a poultry business of their own if they were so inclined but they all seem to prefer mechanics.

I always continue to feel a great interest in their careers, and, as, we do not see the older ones very often, I thought a reunion would be pleasant. Not long ago we issued invitations which were all promptly accepted. We made a freezer of ice cream and a large chocolate cake and were ready for company. There were four brothers from one family, two from another, eight in all, and, when these eight stalwart youths gathered in our small living-room, there was little room to spare. They are fine-looking boys that any mother would be proud of. We had great fun visiting and "reminiscing."

The first chicks arrived March 23rd. I prefer to have them earlier. I have always bought my chicks from a farm in Michigan managed by two capable women. As I am an old customer I do not order them very early so when I sent this year was very much surprised to find that their first batch was March 23rd. They said that times were so uncertain that they didn't want to start their mammoth hatchery until the orders were actually received. The chicks are a healthy lively bunch, requiring much work, but they are lots of fun too.

When they first arrive they are very shy and, when I open the door, there is a rush for cover and absolute silence. In a few days they learn to associate me with food and come running to the door when I go in. I love to hear what I call their "feeding song." I cannot describe it exactly but it is a sort of satisfied murmur which anyone who has had little chicks will recognize.

They have a great faculty for getting behind or into things. The other night when I went to see if all was well I found about a dozen perched neatly like sardines into one of their little feeders which had been left accidentally inside the wire fence which I always use the first weeks. Of course I had to remove them or they would have probably smothered by morning.

I noticed an inquiry in a recent R. N.-Y. as just how the "beef-bacon" sold in Zion is made. I live a mile from there, and buy my meat at their market, so I asked the about it the other day. They said it was smoked first as any bacon would be but beef used instead of pork. It is certainly very good, and we often have it. EDITH JANE BACON.

Illinois.

Sweet Corn for Poultry

Has Sweet corn any feeding value for chickens? Sometimes Sweet corn gets too old for me and would like to use it somehow. J. E. H.

Sweet corn is valuable for chickens. We have fed large quantities of it, pulling off the ears that got too large and letting the birds help themselves from the cob, before the corn got hard. It does not differ very much in feeding value from other kinds of corn, and hens are exceedingly fond of it. A few ears thrown in to them every day will be picked clean from the cob and makes variety that they like.

After three years of experimentation the Science Institute of the Japanese-controlled South Manchuria Railway has succeeded in making paper pulp from kaoliang stalks (millet), of which about 600,000 tons are available in Manchuria annually. In treating the kaoliang stalks they are first separated from the grain and the surface skin is bleached with alcohol or sulphurous acid.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D!
Send no money, just mail your order. We ship C. O. D. and guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred, inspected and culled flocks.

Prices on	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00

Write for prices if interested in 3-week-old chicks. Free Catalog
Nittany Valley Hatchery, Box 124, Bellefonte, Pa.

JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST CHICKS 5c and up
White, Black, Buff and Brown Leg., $7 per 100. Rocks, $8. Wyandottes, $9. Light Broilers, $5. Heavy, $7. 21 years in business. Catalog free. 100% delivery.
JOHNSON'S HATCHERY, ICKESBURG, PA.

Baby Chicks
From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	50	100	500	1000
Wyckoff & Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leghorns	$4.00	$7.00	$32.50	$65.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	4.00	7.00	32.50	65.00
S. C. Rocks and Reds	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00
White Wyandottes	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00
Assorted Light Breeds	3.50	6.00	27.50	55.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds	4.00	7.00	32.50	65.00

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM, Box 10, Richfield, Pa.

Barron Leghorn Chicks

From Large Type Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Mated to Pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock. At $7.50 per 100; $36 per 500; $70 per 1,000. Chicks 100% live arrival guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for catalog.
ROBERT L. CLAUSER, Box R, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	Per 100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$7.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	8.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds	7.00
Assorted Light Breeds	6.00

For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. Special prices on large orders. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular. Live arrival guaranteed.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. Box R McAlisterville, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING QUALITY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Tancred S. C. White Leghorns	$7.00	$32.00	$60.00
Tom Barron S.C.W. Leghorns	7.00	32.00	60.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	8.00	37.50	70.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	8.00	37.50	....

Light Mix. $6.00—100; Heavy Mix. $7.00—100
Our chicks are properly hatched, strong and vigorous, and will please for size and egg production. 100% live delivery. Post Paid. Write for free circular giving full details of all breeds. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY.
F. B. Leister, Prop., Box 49, McAlisterville, Pa.

SEASON'S LOWEST PRICES

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. or Br. Leghorns	$2.00	$4.00	$ 7.50	$36.00	$70.00
Bl. Leg. or Anconas	2.25	4.25	8.00	38.50	75.00
Bd. Plymouth Rocks	2.50	4.75	9.00	43.50	85.00
Wh. Rocks or Reds	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	90.00
White Wyandottes	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	....
Heavy Mixed	2.25	4.25	8.00	39.50	78.00
Light Mixed	2.00	3.75	7.00	34.50	68.00

Postage paid and full delivered count guar. Catalog free.
For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks ULSH POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY Box R, Port Trevorton, Penna.

JUNIATA CHICKS

	100	1000
Hollywood Str. W. Leghorns	$8.00	$70.00
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	8.00	70.00
Everlay Strain Br. Leghorns	8.00	70.00
Owen's Strain R. I. Reds	8.00	70.00
Basom's Barred Rocks	8.00	70.00
Heavy Mixed	7.00	60.00
Assorted or Broiler Chicks	6.00	50.00

Started chicks (3-6 weeks old) write for prices. Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Box 1, Richfield, Pa.

COCOLAMUS HUSKY CHICKS

Free range flocks	25	50	100
Tancred Strain White Leghorns	$2.75	$4.00	$7.00
Everlay Strain Brown Leghorns	2.75	4.00	7.00
Barred Rocks	3.25	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed	2.50	3.50	6.00
Heavy Mixed	2.75	4.00	7.00

100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid.
Special price on 500 and 1,000 lots. Free Circular
COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Bx R, Cocolamus, Pa.

Maple Lawn Baby Chicks
For Quality and Profit

	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$6.50
Parks Bd. Rocks (P.73C31)	8.00
White Wyandottes	8.00

Heavy Mix., $7.00—100; Light Mix., $5.50—100
Special prices on large lots
MAPLE LAWN POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Pa.

Quality Chicks 25,000 WEEKLY electrically hatched from only first class stock at new reduced prices. Wh. Leghorns, 8c; Reds, Barred Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, Bl. Minorcas, 9c; Buff Rocks, 11c; Giants, 14c; Heavy Mixed, 8c; Light Mixed, 7c.
PLUM CREEK POULTRY FARM. Sunbury, Pa.

CHICKS Rocks 9c, Leghorns and Heavy Mixed 8c, Mixed 6c.
1c more in less than 100 lots. Circular free.
R. D. LONG Box 20 Millerstown, Pa.

SELL YOUR BABY CHICKS AT A PROFIT

The 250,000 readers of The Rural New-Yorker will buy millions of baby chicks this season. They will study the advertisements in this paper and order their chicks from these advertisements. Our readers prefer to buy from advertisers in The Rural New-Yorker because they know that we accept advertisements from reliable parties only. Every reader is sure of a "square deal" when he places an order with one of our advertisers.

If you have a surplus of baby chicks this season it will pay you to run an advertisement in these columns. Tell our 250,000 readers about your stock and you will find it easy to do business with them. Write for rates and information to POULTRY DEPARTMENT, THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W. 30th St., New York City.

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

May 7, 1931.

MILK

May: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.41; 2B, $1.66; 2C (milk made into sour cream), $1.41; Class 3, $1.20.

In classes 2A, 2B, and 2C, a differential of 5c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat is added to milk testing above 3.5 per cent and deducted for that testing below this point. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c per .1 of 1 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.70; Class 2, $1.70; Class 3, $1.50.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh fancy	$0.24½@	$0.25
Extra 92 score		.24
Firsts 88 to 91 score	.22¾@	.23¾
Seconds	.22 @	.22½
Lower grades	.20 @	.21½
Ladles	.19 @	.22
Packing stock	.12 @	.18½
Renovated	.22½@	.23
Sweet fancy	.26½@	.27
Extra		.26
Firsts	.24 @	.25¾
Seconds	.22½@	.23½
Centralized	.22 @	.23½

CHEESE

State—Whole Milk		
Flats, held	$0.21 @	$0.22½
Fresh specials	.14 @	.14½
Fancy	.13 @	.13½
Wisconsin—Whole Milk		
Flats, 1930 cured	.18 @	.19
Daisies, fresh, fancy	.13¾@	.14½
Young America, fresh	.14¼@	.15½
June	.19 @	.20

EGGS

Nearby, white fancy (including premiums)	$0.24 @	$0.25½
Extra	.22 @	.23½
Average extras	.21 @	.21½
Extra firsts	.20 @	.20½
Pacific Coast	.23 @	.27
Mixed colors	.20 @	.23½
Gathered best	.20 @	.22
Fair to good	.16 @	.20

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.40@	$0.44
Fair to good	.30@	.38
Roosters	.14@	.19
Fowls	.20@	.27
Ducks	.17@	.20
Turkeys, average	.25@	.30
Squabs, lb., ungraded	.35@	.45
Graded	.45@	.50
Dark, doz.	2.00@	3.00
Culls, doz.	1.50@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Broilers should be fully feathered. The larger breeds should weigh 2½ to 3 lbs. each; smaller breeds, 1½ lbs. each up. The quotation given on broilers is the outside figure for best quality. Under grades and small sizes proportionally larger. The figures are express or truck delivery.

Fowls, lb.	$0.17@	$0.20
Broiler chickens—		
Large breeds, best		.41
Small breeds, best		.33
Roosters	.12@	.14
Ducks	.14@	.24
Geese	.10@	.12
Rabbits, lb.	.16@	.25

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$8.00@	$9.00
Bulls	4.00@	5.00
Cows	2.00@	3.50
Calves, best	9.50@	10.00
Common to good	4.00@	9.00
Sheep	3.00@	4.00
Lambs	8.00@	10.50
Hogs	6.50@	8.00

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.11@	$0.12
Good to choice	.06@	.10
Lambs, hothouse, head	3.00@	7.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	13.50@	16.00
Bulls	8.00@	8.50
Cows	8.00@	10.00

POTATOES

L. I., 150 lbs.	$3.00@	$3.25
Maine, 180 lbs.	3.25@	3.75
Idaho, bu. box	2.25@	2.60
Canada, 150 lbs.	3.15@	3.50
Bermuda, bbl.	6.00@	8.50
Florida, bbl.	2.75@	5.00
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bu.	.75@	3.50
Del. and Md. bskt.	1.25@	2.85

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz. bchs.	$2.25@	$5.00
Beets, new, bu.	1.25@	2.25
Cabbage, new, bu.	.75@	3.00
Carrots, bu.	.50@	.75
Cauliflower, bu.	2.25@	2.75
Celery, doz.	1.25@	1.75
Cucumbers, bu.	2.00@	4.25
Dandelions, bu.	.35@	.75
Eggplants, bu.	1.00@	4.00
Horseradish, bbl.	5.50@	5.75
Leeks, 100 bchs.	3.00@	5.00
Lettuce, bu.	.50@	4.50
Lima beans, bu.	4.00@	8.50
Okra, bu.	2.00@	4.00
Onions—		
Eastern, red, 100-lb. bag	.50@	1.00
Mid. Wn., yel., 100-lb. bag	1.35@	1.50
50-lb. bag	.65@	.75
White 50 lbs,	.35@	.85
New, 50 lbs.	1.10@	1.50
Parsley, bu.	.75@	1.25
Parsnips, bu.	.65@	.85
Peas, bu.	1.50@	2.25
Peppers, bu.	1.00@	5.00
Radishes, bu.	1.00@	1.25
Rhubarb, 100 bchs.	3.00@	5.25
Spinach, bu.	.60@	1.00
Squash, new, bu.	.75@	2.50
String beans, bu.	.75@	4.00
Sweet corn, Fla., bu.	2.00@	2.50
Watercress, 100 bchs.	1.00@	3.00

DRIED BEANS—*Jobbing Prices*

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$4.50@	$5.50
Pea	4.85@	5.00
Red kidney		8.50
White kidney	6.25@	6.50

FRUITS

Apples, McIntosh, bbl.	$4.00@	$8.00
Baldwin	3.00@	6.00
Spy	3.00@	7.00
Rome	3.00@	7.00
Albemarle, bu.	1.75@	2.50
McIntosh	1.00@	2.50
Winesap	1.90@	2.65
Delicious	1.00@	2.50
Pears, bu.	1.00@	1.75
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	5.00@	7.00
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.20@	.32
N. C., qt.		.27
Louisiana, pt.	.14@	.17

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy, ton	$27.00@	28.00
No. 2	24.00@	25.00
No. 3	21.00@	22.00
Clover mixed	22.00@	29.00
Straw, rye		19.00
Oat and wheat	12.00@	13.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.	$0.96
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.74½
Oats, No. 2 white	.39½
Rye	.54½

Retail Prices at New York

Butter, best, lb.	$0.34@	$0.35
Milk, grade A, qt.		.18
Grade B		.15
Cream, 40 per cent, ½ pt.		.25
20 per cent		.16
Eggs, best, doz.	.35@	.37
Gathered	.28@	.30
Turkeys, lb.	.40@	.50
Chickens	.35@	.50
Ducklings	.35@	.40
Apples, doz.	.30@	.40
Oranges, doz.	.35@	.50
Potatoes, peck	.30@	.35
Lettuce, head	.05@	.10
Cabbage, lb.	.03@	.05
String beans, lb.	.20@	.25

Boston Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

A moderate amount of activity has been noted on the Boston Produce Market this week. Supplies have cleared well in most cases. The first of the new crop native asparagus arrived and sold at $5 to $6 a crate of 24 small bunches. Demand has been good on apples, cabbage, cucumbers, dandelions, lettuce, rhubarb and spinach. Potatoes declined slightly in price.

Apples. — Supply moderate, demand steady, market firm. Native Baldwins, ordinary, $1 to $1.75. Baldwins, fancy, $2 to $2.50; large extra fancy, few sales, higher. Various varieties, ordinary, $1 to $2 std. bu. box. Baldwins, Me., unclassified, $2.50 to $4.50. N. H., A grade, $5 to $6.50. Me., unclassified, Ben Davis, $2 to $3.50 bbl. N. Y., Baldwins, U. S. 1, 2½-in. up, $2.10 to $2.15 bu. bskt.

Asparagus.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Calif., crts., large, $4 to $4.50; small to medium, $2.50 to $3.75 doz. bchs. S. C., large, $4 to $4.50; small to medium, $2.25 to $3.75 doz. bchs. Md., large fancy, $5; few, $6 doz. bchs.

Beets.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native cut off, 35 to 60c bu. box. Tex., crts., bchd, $2 to $2.75; beet greens, native, $1 to $1.35 box.

Cabbage. — Supply moderate, demand fair. Tex., crts., $2.50 to $2.75; S. C., $1.25 to $1.35 1½-bu. hpr.; Ala., bbl. crts., $2.50 to $2.75.

Carrots.—Supply moderate, demand slow, market inactive. Native cut off, 35 to 50c; few, 65c st. bu. box. Tex. and Calif., bchd., $2.75 to $3; poorer lower crate.

Cucumbers.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native, h.h., 50 to 60 cukes, fancy, mostly $6 to $6.50; med. to No. 1, $3 to $5.50 std. bu. box; Fla., fancy, $3.75 to $4.25 bu. hpr.

Dandelions.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native outdoor, 50 to 75c std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supply moderate, demand good on best. Native, 18 heads, h.h., $1 to $1.25 std. bu. box. Calif., 4 to 5 doz. heads, $5 to $5.50; poorer lower crate.

Mushrooms.—Supply moderate, demand good. Mass., ord., $1 to $1.50; fancy, higher; N. Y., ord., 75c to $1.25 3-lb. bskt.

Onions.—Supply moderate, demand slow. Native, 50 to 85c std. bu. box. Chile, 50 lbs., $3.40; Tex., crt., $1.40 to $1.60.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Maine, 100 lbs., $1.70 to $1.75 bag; P. E. I., Mts., few sales, best, $1.75 to $2 90-lb. bag; Fla., U. S. 1, Spaulding Rose, $6 to $6.25 bbl.

Radishes.—Supply moderate, demand good for best. 40 to 50 bchs., native h.h., ord., $1 to $1.75; fancy, mostly $2 std. bu. box; Va., bu. tubs, ord., 75c to $1.

Rhubarb.—Supply moderately light, demand good. Native outdoor, $1.50 to $2 std. bu. box. Prices slightly lower.

Scallions.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 60 bchs., 50 to 75c std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 50 to 75c std. bu. box; Va., 25 to 75c bu. bskt.; Md., 65 to 75c bu. bskt.

Squash.—Supplies moderate, demand poor. Native blue and green Hubbard mostly 50 to 75c bbl.; small lots, ½ to 1c lb.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderately light, demand slow. Quality only fair. Native h.h. 30 to 35c lb.; Florida, ord., $2.50 to $3.25; 6-bskt. crt., Mex., lugs, good, $4.25 to $4.75.

Turnips.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. P. E. I., rutabaga, mostly 85c to $1; poorer, 50c 50-lb sack.

Hay.—Supplies light, mostly lower grades, demand light, market quiet. No. 1 Timothy, $26.50; eastern, $18.50 to $23.75; clover mixed, red, $24.50 ton.

Butter. — Market steady. Creamery extras, 25c; firsts, 24 to 24½c; seconds, 22½ to 23½c lb.

Eggs. — Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 23c; white extras, 21 to 22c; fresh eastern, 20 to 21c doz.

Poultry.—Dressed. Supply moderate, demand good. Fowl, 4 to 5 lbs., 27 to 28c; 3 to 3½ lbs., 24 to 25c; stags, 4 to 5 lbs., 21 to 24c; broilers, few sales, 35 to 42c; roosters, 20c lb. Live fowl easier, 25c; Leghorns, 22 to 23c; broilers, 30 to 35c; roosters, 15c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea., $5.75 to $6.25; Calif., small white, $5.50 to $6; Yellow Eyes, $6.75 to $7.25; red kidney, $10 to $10.50; Lima, $8.50 to $9 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market very quiet. Demand light. Prices slightly lower.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 25 to 26c; clothing, 20 to 21c; ½ blood, combing, 25 to 26c; clothing, 20 to 21c; ⅜ blood, combing, 22 to 23c; clothing, 20 to 21c; ¼ blood, combing, 21 to 22c; clothing, 20 to 21c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 63 to 65c; clothing, 51 to 55c; ½ blood, combing, 55 to 57c; clothing, 45 to 47c; ⅜ blood, combing, 41 to 44c; clothing, 38 to 40c; ¼ blood, combing, 37 to 39c; clothing, 34 to 36c; Terr. fine, combing, 62 to 65c; clothing, 55 to 57c; ½ blood, combing, 54 to 56c; clothing, 50 to 53c; ⅜ blood, combing, 48 to 51c; clothing, 43 to 47c; ¼ blood, combing, 42 to 45c; clothing, 35 to 38c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs.—Supply fairly liberal, market 50c lower, demand slow. Bulk of sales $7.50 to $8.

Cattle.—Supply killing classes rather light, cows and bulls fully 50c to $1 higher; veal, 50c higher; demand fair for all classes.

Cows.—Common and medium, $3.50 to $6; low cutter and cutter $2.50 to $3.50.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium $3 to $5.50.

Vealers.—Medium and choice, $6.50 to $10; cull and common, $4 to $6.50.

Sheep.—No sheep or lambs.

Milk Cows.—Supply barely normal, market generally steady with a week ago; demand fair. Choice, head, $115 to $135; good, $85 to $115; medium, $60 to $80; common, $50 to $60.

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by the Bureau of Markets, New Jersey Department of Agriculture.)

Although the thoughts of the apple growers are now turning to the new crop which is blooming now in many sections of the country, there are still a few shipments of the 1930 crop reaching the Philadelphia market, both from nearby and distant regions. Demand was fairly active for good fruit, and the market was steady to firm. Staymans from New Jersey sold fairly well, and 2¼-in. marks sold at $1.75 to $2 a bushel. New York Starks were mostly $1.50 a bushel, with some scalded offerings lower. Boxed apples from the Northwest were steady for Romes and Winesaps. Reports on the new crop indicate that the early varieties have a good bud set, and if the blooming season is favorable, plenty of early apples may be expected. Conditions in New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Illinois show that Transparent and Duchess will be heavy, while Williams will, in all probability be light, due to a heavy crop last season. The outlook for Fall varieties is somewhat spotted, with many orchards in the various sections showing irregular fruit bud sets and blooms. Strawberries continued to move fairly well, and Louisiana offerings in liberal supply sold at 12 to 13c a pint and quarts 25 to 26c. The North Carolina season opened during the week, and the first shipments of Missionaries brought from $6 to $7 a crate of 32 quarts. In spite of lighter receipts of California asparagus the market was weaker. South Carolina offerings were heavy and large green sold rather slowly at $3.75 to $4.75. New Jersey receipts continued light because of cold and rainy weather. Best offerings of green brought $4.50 to $5.50 a dozen bunches. Snap beans were more plentiful and sold at lower prices. Flat green brought $2.50 to $3.25 with a few at $3.50, while Valentines were mostly $1.50 to $2.50. Cabbage was weaker, as arrivals from South Carolina were heavy. Half barrel hampers brought $1 to $1.25 for pointed stock from South Carolina while Texas lettuce crates were mostly $2.50 to $2.75. Cauliflower and cucumbers were weaker, as demand was slow. Celery was stronger at the close and Florida crates sold well at $2.75 to $3.75 for six and eight-dozen sizes. Lettuce was weaker for southern offerings, but about steady for the comparatively light western receipts. Big Boston from North Carolina sold slowly at 50c to $1 per five-peck hamper, while California Iceberg was mostly $3.25 to $3.50 per crate of four to five dozen heads. New onions from Texas were in heavier supply as the shipping season advanced in the Laredo section. Demand was slow at Philadelphia and the market was barely steady. Standard crates of Yellow Bermudas sold at $1.25 to $1.40, while Crystal White Wax were mostly $1.50, as the sizes were small. Spring greens of all kinds were dull, because of liberal offerings. New potatoes from Florida were in heavier supply with slow demand and market weaker. Most sales of Florida double head barrels of Spaulding Rose sold at $4.50 to $4.75. Old potatoes moved slowly with Maine Green Mountains holding barely steady at $1.90 to $2 a 100 lbs.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Receipts of eggs totaled 51,945 cases compared with 53,022 cases the week previous and 53,474 cases for the corresponding week of last season. Demand was more active and the market was fully steady at the close. Best nearby white eggs sold at 21 to 22½c per dozen, while mixed colors were mostly 18 to 18½c. Browns continued to meet a rather slow demand but prices held steady at 19 to 21c. Pacific Coast storage packs were fully steady, and sold well at 25 to 27c. Midwest extras were slow, on account of rather ordinary condition and moved on a dull market at 18 to 19½c. The live poultry market was again quiet, and only fancy birds moved at prices satisfactory to the sellers. The market for ordinary stock was very much in the buyers' favor. Fowls brought 25 to 26c for fancy Plymouth Rocks, while Leghorns were 21 to 22c for fancy and down to 18c a lb. for ordinary. Broilers were slightly easier and prices were 1 to 2c lower per lb. Plymouth Rocks were mostly 35 to 38c, while ordinary Reds were 32 to 36c. Leghorns were slow and dull at 31 to 33c. Old roosters continued dull at 14 to 15c. Large young Pekins were steady and most sales were made at 23c a lb. Muscovys were slow at 20 to 22c. Capons were steady, although demand was limited. Quoted prices ranged from 40 to 43c for fancy, and 30 to 32c for slips.

The dressed poultry market was again dull, and trading was very quiet. Receipts were moderate, but fully ample for the slow market. Chickens were in moderate receipt and moved slowly at 18 to 21c for western boxed birds. Broilers were fully steady, and best marks sold at 46 to 47c a lb. for nearby offerings. Ducks were freely offered and moved slowly on a dull market at 21c for Long Island stock.

HAY AND STRAW

Supplies of best feeding hay were ample and the market was steady. Trading was mostly in the better grades offered for sale, and the bulk of the stock being of ordinary quality was slow. Fancy Timothy brought up to $26 a ton, while other mixed hays were from $22 to $25 a ton. Trading in straw was limited, and the market was quiet. Best rye sold slowly at $12.50 to $13, while wheat and oat straw was mostly $12 to $12.50 a ton. J. M. F.

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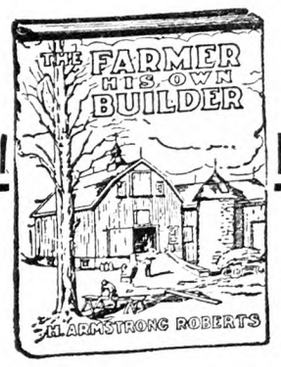

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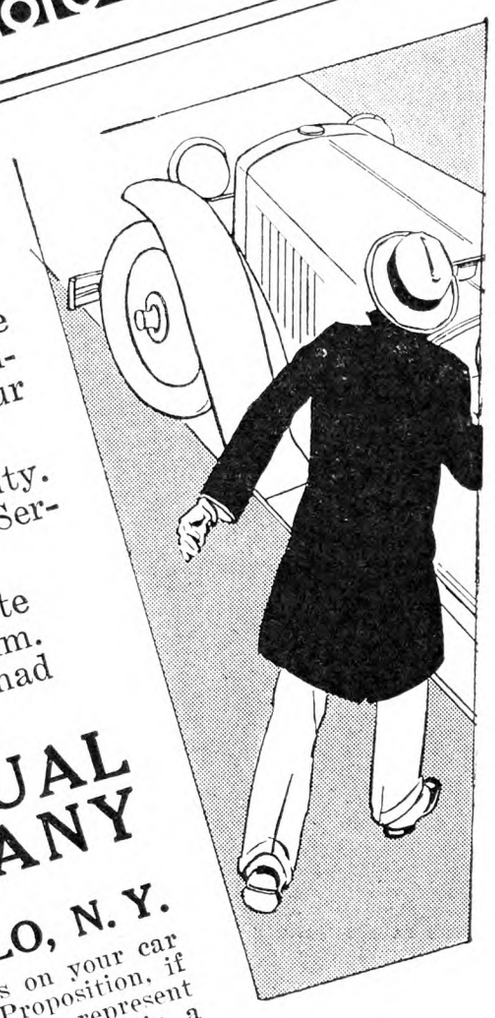

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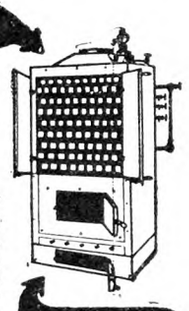

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WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

"How Sleep the Brave"

How sleep the brave who sink to rest
By all their country's wishes blest!
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold
Returns to deck their hallowed mould,
She there shall deck a sweeter sod
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.

By fairy hands their knell is rung,
By forms unseen their dirge is sung;
There Honor comes, a pilgrim gray,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay;
And Freedom shall awhile repair
To dwell, a weeping hermit, there!
—William Collins (1721-1759).

*

AS PART of the celebration of Kindness-to-Animals Week which opened in New York April 19, six silver medals were awarded to six hero dogs. The dogs included Hobo, who brought aid by barking when his young master was sinking in a quicksand; Lucky Lindy, a small bulldog which brought help to a man who had fallen through ice into a pond; Jimmie, a Boston bull, that saved her mistress from gas asphyxiation by rousing her when drowsy from gas fumes; Buddy, who scratched and pulled his master's hair when the house was on fire, Beauty, who aroused the family when gas was escaping, and a little terrier that caused the arrest of a burglar by his barking. There are medals for cats and parrots, too, if any such are brought forward among the animal heroes.

*

ONE of our traveled friends tells us that bamboo furniture should have a periodical soaking with the hose, to keep it in condition and prevent breaking. It is made for use in a humid climate, and our dry heat quickly makes it brittle. Some of our friends tell us that they treat wicker furniture in the same way.

*

HONEY butter is prepared by warming ordinary butter slightly, so that it can be worked readily, then mixing in smoothly an equal quantity of strained honey. It is put in the refrigerator to harden and makes a delicious spread or sandwich filling.

*

A WARNING to those engaged in Spring cleaning to beware of accidents in the home was issued recently by Dr. Donald B. Armstrong, fourth vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Forty per cent of fatal accidents are among those under 15 or past 65, he said, and these fatalities occur mainly in the home. Pointing out that falls are "by far the most prevalent type of fatal accident among those advanced in years," Dr. Armstrong said that they cause three times as many deaths among old persons as do automobile accidents, the next in numbers. We have always felt that housekeepers take too many chances in climbing on chairs or tottery erections of boxes and tables when they ought to have firm step-ladders or planks laid over proper trestles while working on walls or ceilings. The greatest risk of all is that incurred by an elderly woman who has always been active, and who refuses to give up in any way, because she "feels just as good as she ever did." A misstep or a fall in her case may mean the trials of permanent invalidism.

Seen in the Shops

Perfume bottles and powder jars seen recently were of hand-blown Italian glass. They were ornamented with fish, swans, dragons and other quaint designs, and cost $2.34 and $3.24 each.

New among lingerie is the pantie petticoat for sports wear. The front is a pajama trouser petticoat length, and the back a shadow-proof petticoat. This garment is included among sports wear.

Waistcoats of gay plaid gingham were seen for wear with Spring suits. They are plainly tailored, with pearl buttons where they cross over for the simulated closing.

A satisfactory thread for stringing heavy beads is a cord wound with very fine wire, which prevents cutting.

Tussah or tussore is one of the silks belonging to the same type as pongee, which is coming into vogue again for sports dresses. Tussah is considered cooler than pongee, and is thus favored for warm weather. Natural tussah is a deep fawn color; it does not take all dyes well. Originally this fabric was woven in India and China from the fiber spun by undomesticated silk worms.

Soft flexible oilcloth for tablecloths and similar uses is 54 inches wide, and costs 59 cents a yard; with a felt foundation it is 98 cents a yard. It is in solid colors printed with damask patterns. The lighter weight is very nice for outdoor cushions in Summer, being rainproof.

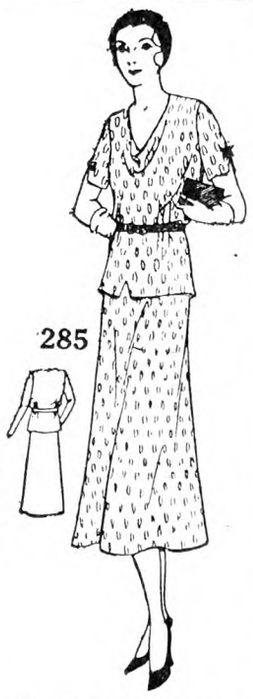
Trimming bows of galyak fur were seen for 39 and 47 cents each, in black, white, brown and beige.

White sports skirts seen this Spring include a number of new fabrics. White spun rayon is a material that looks like wool; a skirt of this was priced at $8.94. A very pretty panel skirt of white wool pique was $4.96; white cotton corduroy was $4.96; white rough woolen with cut pockets $11.74; white flannel, always in style, $8.94. A white skirt, jacket of colored flannel, and some blouses and sweaters, will make the young girl look smart for all outdoor Summer sports and entertainments.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

301 — For Mature Figure. This style is designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅜ yds. of 39-in. material with ¾ yd. of 35-in. contrasting. Ten cents.



285 Two-piece Dress. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yds. of 39-in. material with ¼ yd. of 39-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

180—For Wee Lads. This style is designed in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 1 yd. of 39-in. material for blouse with ¾ yd. of 35-in. material for trousers and ⅛ yd. of 35-in. lining. Ten cents.

356 — Attractive Blouse. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 yds. of 39-in. material. Ten cents.

Spring Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

A Delicious Moist Molasses Cake

I found this recipe in a collection in which each is contributed by some eminent woman; this one by Mrs. Frances Sanderson, president of the Maryland State Federation of Women's Clubs. It has become my favorite, for molasses cake. One-half cup brown sugar creamed with one-half cup butter (or a little less, of other shortening); add one egg, one cup molasses. Sift together 2½ cups flour (dipped), two level teaspoons soda, two teaspoons cinnamon and one of ginger; stir into the other ingredients, then add slowly one cup hot water. Bake in a shallow pan in which it will lie not more than an inch deep, or in deep gem tins. The texture of the cake is too delicate to support much fruit, but I sometimes add a few small raisins. G. A. T.

A WOMAN whose housewifely feats were always pushed to the limit of endurance and strength was observed to have changed her routine. "No, I've let up a little on doin' my work that way," she admitted. "I've found that I can't wash, iron and be a Christian all in one day."—Christian Register.

An Old-time Quilter's Methods

About 75 years ago a young woman came to America from the south of Ireland, versed in all the varied handicraft of the old country, but especially was she skilled in needlework. In the course of my wanderings it was my privilege to be a member of her household for a season.

The idea of quilting found a fertile brain in which to take root. At the time of her marriage, white bedspreads were all the rage but would she have a "boughten thing?" No! She spurned the idea with no little show of disgust. She would make one—and she did, a most wonderful piece of work and a truly beautiful original design. She made them as long as she lived, one of which was bequeathed to me.

To my mind the marvel of it all was the simple things which contributed to such works of art. In the course of the years she had collected odd-sized spools, pieces of wood of varied shapes, triangles, diamonds and the like, each of which bore a distinguishing mark. These with a ruler, sharp, hard pencil and some common string were the tools with which she worked out simple or complex and even intricate designs.

When she planned a new spread, she first took a piece of common wrapping paper one-fourth the size of the spread desired, and beginning at the corner (center in reality) would execute a circle or figure and with the various spools or other patterns construct a design, placing the mark of each article used within the outline so as to reproduce the other quarters accurately. The arcs, diameters, tangents, horizontals and parallels were all there in their proper place, though she did not know them by such terms.

I had helped put quilt linings in the frames, but in this case it appeared wise to stand aside, for it was somewhat of a ceremony, though it was not so awe-inspiring as one was at first led to believe. The lining was cut and carefully torn and then made square before being carefully pressed. The frames being ready the corners were anchored (they were shore people, so used many nautical terms which I, a landlubber, enjoyed). The corners were anchored securely before the ends were sewn to the cloth tacked on to the frames, after which the sides were sewn in the same manner. In each case the mother and daughter worked against each other—in other words opposite each other. The white wadding was carefully laid in place ready to receive the top.

The top had been carefully cut, torn and squared, but in this case was pressed with a hot iron into quarters which were outlined with colored thread. The stitches were somewhat long for such a painstaking seamstress, but she used to add with a whimsical smile and typical shake of the head, "A long stitch for a friend." The very center itself had been outlined on the lap-board, thumb tacks being used when I knew the family, but there were stories of makeshifts in the earlier days. Utmost care was exercised in placing the quilt or spread top on the wadding, and again the ceremony of sewing it into the frame was enacted. This accomplished, the design was completed on the top and the paper design was pinned upon the wall. Very rarely was an alteration made in the original design though a few times a few cross lines were added to give firmness and add wearing qualities. This was the exception, however. The quilting began at the corner, each taking a side. A sheet protected it from dust when they were busy elsewhere. When completed, a narrow binding finished the edge.

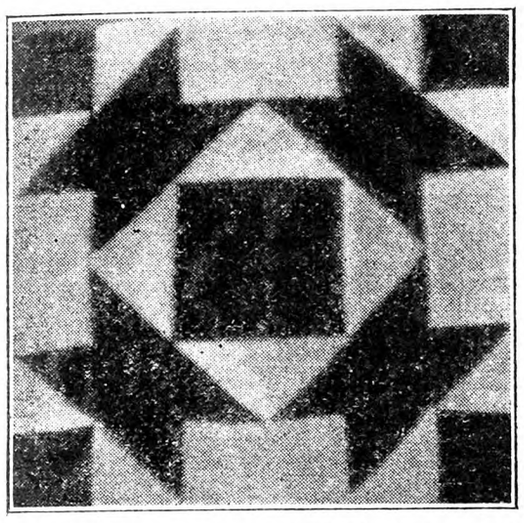
Her statement was: A sharp, hard pencil, deft strokes, no false marks, a sharp short needle, short stitches, no knots and a determination to spare no pains to produce first quality work will ensure blue ribbon quilts or spreads.

Her advice to beginners was to start with patchwork or pieced quilts, outlining the designs until one became adept at sewing a fine straight line or following a snappy chalked line. For circles she suggested a cup or bowl, with squares or diamonds or intersecting circles to fill the center. Had she had a compass such as the geometry students use she would have done wonders. However, she had used spools, ink bottles, etc., so was content.

Did I quilt any on a spread? Emphatically, no! I had been told I was a good quilter, but it was more than I could force myself to offer to do, and I was not invited to assist. Being a boarder, there was no occasion on either side. I did quilt on a piecework quilt and enjoyed it, but the white bedspreads were works of art. It is to be hoped that they fell into appreciative hands. There is a request for mine as an heirloom. She was a plain, home-loving body, but a true Christian whose works speak of the nobility of her soul.

ISABEL W. KENNISON.

Patchwork Pattern



Broken Dish or Sugar Bowl.—This is one of the old pieced block quilts. This can be made in any color and white, but a blue print to resemble old decorated dishes would be pretty. Price of pattern is 15 cents. Send orders to The Rural New-Yorker, New York.

Catalog of patchwork patterns and quilting designs, with directions for making quilting frames, 15 cents.

For the Farm Kitchen

1.—One or more zinc-covered shelves, so satisfactory for very hot dishes. (Use kerosene and scouring powder for cleaning.) If not possible to have zinc, put somewhere on the shelf one of those thick heavy catalogs. Set hot things on this, tearing off soiled leaves after each "setting."

2.—Dozens of detached sheets of newspapers hung in a handy place to be used in various ways. Use a leaf or sheet when skinning an onion, or when paring one or two apples for a salad. Gather up and burn. Put the eggshells on one when eggs are broken for cooking. Use one for lemon and orange peels when making "ades." Use several when cleaning lamps, and several more in the sink when removing smoke or blackening from cooking dishes. The free use of these papers saves much litter and much cleaning of shelves or table.

3.—Several vegetable knives in different places.

4.—Pair of shears for cutting cord and for cutting lettuce and celery for salads.

5.—Cretonne bag, wide and flat and bound with braid, hung on the lower wall to hold folded pieces of clean wrapping paper, a few paper bags and a ball of twine.

6.—Another bag of cretonne, this one deep, with draw-strings and containing bits of old clean cloth to use in emergency and then to be burned.

7.—Three or four holders on the stove shelf or hung near the stove.

8.—A sharp pencil at the telephone (to be left!) and a small pad, of course. This will prevent the oft-repeated reply, "Just a moment, please, till I get a pencil."

9.—A little box of assorted safety-pins. Sometimes children's buttons will come off when we just can't stop at that minute to sew them on or hunt for another.

10.—A wire rack for kettle covers.

11.—A cloth smeared with silver paste or polish (hidden but handy) to rub the egg stains off the breakfast forks and spoons, when washed.

12.—A package each of soap flakes, borax, washing and scouring powders, and one of the preparations guaranteed to soften hard water. These along with a bottle of ammonia to be kept by the sink.

13.—A box filled with old white napkins and placed in the cooking cabinet, so that the warm cake and cookies may always have an attractive covering. (The youngsters like to lift the corners and look under.)

14.—Lastly a calendar with the largest figures possible. PHYLLIS PERRY.

Pineapple Cookies

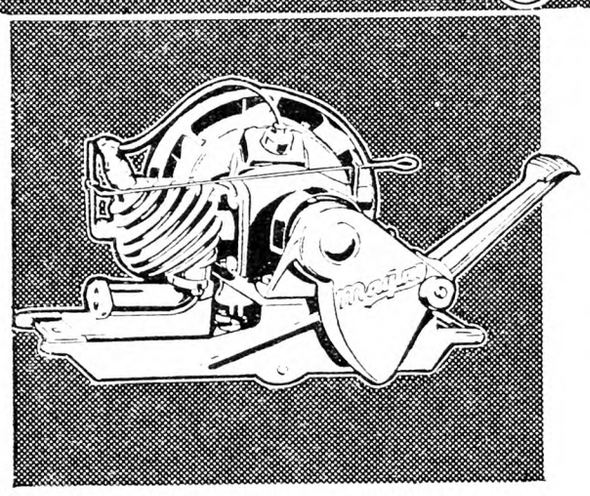
Two tablespoons shortening, ⅔ cup sugar, two eggs, ¾ cup grated or shredded pineapple, 1⅓ cup flour, two teaspoons baking powder, ¼ teaspoon salt. Cream shortening; add sugar; cream again; add egg; then pineapple which has been well drained. Add salt and baking powder to flour; sift and add to pineapple mixture. Drop by spoonfuls on greased cooky tin and bake about 10 minutes in a moderate oven.

MARY REDYNS.

Model "B"

For homes with electricity, the Maytag washer is available with electric motor.

TUNE in—Enjoy the Maytag Radio Hour over N. B. C. Coast to Coast Blue Network—Every Monday, Daylight Saving Time, 9:00 P. M., E. T.—8:00 C. T.—7:00 M. T.—6:00 P. C. T. Standard time is one hour earlier.



MAYTAG NOW MAKES A WASHER MODEL "G"
(NOT ILLUSTRATED)
THAT SELLS FOR LESS THAN $130

The true cost of a washer is its price divided by the number of years of satisfactory service it will give. The first Maytag Aluminum Washers sold more than eight years ago are still giving steady, faithful service.

The one-piece, lifetime, cast-aluminum tub, originated by Maytag, gives a superior type of service. The Roller Water Remover, an exclusive Maytag feature, has an enclosed, self-reversing drain, and oversize rolls which may be instantly spread five and a half inches apart.

GASOLINE OR ELECTRIC POWER

Maytag was first to equip its washer with an in-built engine—the gasoline Multi-Motor. This famous Maytag engine, now in its sixteenth year, is the finest washer engine built—simple, quiet, compact, reliable. It has but four working parts. A step on the pedal starts it.

CHURN AND MEAT GRINDER ATTACHMENTS are time and labor saving conveniences available with the Maytag Aluminum Washer at reasonable extra cost.

A WEEK'S WASHING FREE

Write or 'phone the nearest Maytag dealer. Inquire about the Maytag free trial and easy divided payment plan. If the Maytag doesn't sell itself, don't keep it.

THE MAYTAG COMPANY
NEWTON Founded 1893 IOWA

EASTERN BRANCH:
851 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

F-5-31

THE Maytag WASHER • • TABLE IRONER

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Hundreds of inquiries are answered by mail to one printed here. For your protection we cannot consider unsigned statements.]

10 Weeks for 10 Cents

The publisher of a farm paper has taken the pains to reprint our 10 weeks for 10 cents plan in circular form, and mailed it to business houses with an argument that his illusive premium schemes inspire more confidence. Some time back his paper copied our plan, but it did not work for him because it brought him few subscriptions and these did not renew, so the plan was a loss to him. No paper could continue the plan profitably unless its readers had interest enough in the paper to bring it to the attention of neighbors and unless many of the trial subscribers renewed and became permanent subscribers. No paper ever had more loyal readers than THE R. N.-Y. They have brought tens of thousands of new friends to the paper, through the 10-cent plan and in other ways. This has made it possible for us to give them a service and a quality of paper that otherwise could not be duplicated. The city man born with a silver spoon in his mouth sneers at small things. Those of us who were schooled in the hardships of the farm have confidence and hope in modest beginnings, and feel an honest pride in their growth and development. Sometimes a sneering tongue is a disguise for a jealous heart. For ourselves we get a thrill every time we open an envelope with a new name and 10 cents. It means the prospect of a new and lasting friendship.

The $25,000 collected last week for a local dairy co-operative association was the largest single collection in Publisher's Desk records. On January 14, the Morrisania Dairy Company, of Yonkers, N. Y., defaulted in its payment for milk. The farmers' association wisely had an indemnity bond to guarantee payment. The insurance company was promptly notified of the default, but for one reason or another payment was deferred. The association put the claim in our hands. Through the courtesy of C. A. Denneen, attorney for the Globe Indemnity Company, the obstacles were overcome and payment was made for the full amount of the claim. In view of the fact that we have a similar claim against another bonding company for a St. Lawrence County, N. Y., association of milk producers, hanging fire for five years, we feel the clean-cut settlement of the Globe Indemnity Company merits commendation.

A man was here last week getting signers to a paper giving him sole authority to act as agent and adjuster, for one year, with power to execute a new easement with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and for such services he is to receive 50 per cent of the amount paid by the company. I was unable to get from him what it was all about. Kindly let me know what you think about it. O. K. H.

New York.

If you sign the paper you give the gentleman sole power to grant any easement or privilege to The American Telephone and Telegraph Company that you could now grant yourself, and at whatever price he wished to accept, and he is to have one-half the awards for the privilege you grant him. Our advice is not to sign any such paper. If the company wishes a new or a revised easement privilege to your lands, negotiate with the company's representative direct. Insist on getting what the easement is worth, and slip the whole 100 per cent of the payment down to the lowest depths of your own trousers' pockets.

Some time about last August, we were solicited by the Interstate Business Brokers, Inc., of Columbus, Ohio, to list our business. We asked them for more particulars and they immediately sent a representative, who informed us that he had talked with the home office the evening before, and they assured him that they had a prospect for just such a business as ours, and that they were sure it could be sold at once. They also stated that their terms were $100 down, which they agreed to spend for advertising, and to spend a like amount of their own, and in event the business was sold the $100 would be returned to us. Their story looked plausible and we gave them the $100. Since that we have seen a copy of one of the advertisements they run, and it was a single column, about one inch. We have written them several times demanding some results, the last letter written about a month ago remains unanswered.

Some time ago we were visited by another man from Philadelphia and found he had exactly the same proposition as the Columbus firm. We promptly told him that we did not propose to be hooked twice at the same game, and afterward wrote them that if they wanted to list the business without our putting up the $100 they might do so but we have never had a reply from them. Will you kindly let us know what you know about these two firms, and if the only thing they are doing is to get customers to give them money to run their business they ought to be exposed. J. I. H.

Pennsylvania.

The Interstate Business Brokers, Inc., made no response to our inquiries and our latest letters are returned with post office notation "Out of business." We have referred to their scheme previously and advised against advancing money for fees for the sale of real estate or anything else. We have no record of the other company, United Business Service of Philadelphia, Pa., but we still urge our readers to refrain from sending money in advance for the sale of property or in fact anything else. A fee is earned only after service is rendered. We are glad one experience was enough for our reader.

I recently advertised my 53-acre farm, three miles from Willimantic; eight-room house; telephone and water in house; three cows, two heifers, one horse and 34 fowls; farm tools, large barn, workshop and henhouse; two wells and stream, and received the following reply to the advertisement: "If you take back a purchase money mortgage for one year, for your entire equity, I will buy this property right now. Come to see me any day this week at 2 P.M. except Saturday and Sunday." As I figure it out, this party does not propose to invest a cent. He has our place for a year, and can sell stock, tools, etc., and get out. It looks to me like material for Publisher's Desk. C. M.

Connecticut.

The surprising thing is that property is often bought on a small cash basis which is not enough to pay for the personal property, but a proposition to buy the whole farm and chattels without paying as much as a cent or even a bond is new. One might as well stand on a street corner and give away gold dollars as to part with property in the way proposed.

Will you try to collect for us a bad account as indicated by enclosed express receipt and proof of delivery? I have sent three letters to the City Produce Co., at Meadville, Pa., asking for the money, but they do not answer. They gave us the order for five crates of celery, six dozen bunches to the crate, on the evening of Oct. 9, agreed for 75 cents per dozen bunches, and we shipped same the next day as ordered in very good condition. J. S. D. Y.

Ohio.

The Post Office Department returns our letter advising us that the City Produce Company is out of business. The record is clear that they received the goods, but it is impossible to make collections. This experience shows the value of shipping to houses with an established credit. It is wiser to take a little time to look up the standing of a concern before making shipments.

A person has two parcels of land; one is free and clear, the other mortgaged, both adjoining. In a foreclosure sale can the free one be taken to satisfy the mortgage on the other? J. P.

New York.

The foreclosure would be filed against the mortgaged property. If it sold for enough to pay mortgage, interest and expense, the debt would be wiped out. If the property sold for more, the owner would get the difference. If it sold for less, the mortgager could get a deficiency judgment against the person who signed the bond and proceed to collect it against any property owned by such person. If the present owner did not sign the bond, the deficiency judgment would not be a lien against the adjoining free and clear lot, or any other property held by the present owner. This situation often exists when a property is bought subject to an existing mortgage.

New York State Highway Tractor and Tire Laws

[We are asked regarding the use of tractors on State roads in New York, and the width of other heavy vehicles and tires. The following statement is made by the Department of Public Works, in accordance with Section 21 of the Highway Law:]

Section 1.—No tractor, traction engine, hauling engine or other similar power vehicle weighing more than 28,000 lbs. shall be operated on any highway maintained by the State, and no such vehicle or any other vehicle of any description having a weight in excess of 700 lbs. per inch in width of tire on any one wheel will be permitted on such improved highways.

Section 2.—No tractor, traction engine, hauling engine or other similar power vehicle having any projections on the faces of the tires or rims of the wheels in contact with the pavement shall be operated on any highway maintained by the State, except that the driving wheels may be fitted with flat lugs extending diagonally across the entire width of the tire or rim, such lugs to be not less than one inch in width at the bearing surface in contact with the pavement, provided that such lugs are so spaced that not less than two lugs on each driving wheel shall be in contact with the road surface at all times. The narrow angle iron lugs used for plowing or on soft ground will not be permitted on highways maintained by the State, and all such lugs must be either removed from the wheels or entirely covered by an outer tire or rim before the machine may proceed over such highways. No ice lugs or mud or sand lugs of any description will be permitted.

The front or non-driving wheels may be fitted with flat steering rings provided such rings are at least two inches in width and not more than one and one-half inches in height, but no bolt heads or rivet heads or other projections beyond the face of the tire or rim will be permitted. The thin steering ring used for plowing and on soft ground will not be allowed on any highway maintained by the State.

Section 3.—No tractor or other vehicle of the caterpillar or track-laying type, having any projections on the faces of the shoes or treads of the track in contact with the pavement, except flat lugs not less than one inch wide extending across the entire width of the shoe or tread, shall be operated on any highway maintained by the State.

Attention is directed to Section 330 of the Highway Law of the State of New York which provides that the owner or operator of any vehicle which causes damage to a public highway or bridge shall be liable for treble damages for such injury. A compliance with the above rules in relation to tractors and other similar vehicles will not relieve the owner or operator from liability for damages to a highway maintained by the State as provided in Section 330.

§ 14.—Dimensions and weights of motor vehicles and trailers. No person shall operate or drive or cause to be operated or driven upon a public highway or bridge thereon, in any county not wholly included within a city, a motor vehicle or trailer having:

1.—A width of body, inclusive of load, of more than eight feet, or

2.—More than 700 lbs. weight per inch width of tire on any one wheel, or

3.—In the case of a single vehicle with four wheels, a greater weight than 11,200 lbs. on one wheel, or a combined weight of vehicle and load greater than 28,000 lbs, or

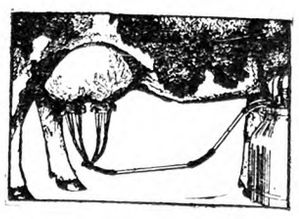
4.—A combined weight of vehicles and load greater than 42,000 lbs. in the case of a truck or tractor with a two-wheel trailer or semi-trailer, or

5.—In the case of a single vehicle of six wheels, a greater weight than 9,000 lbs. on one wheel, or a combined weight of vehicle and load greater than 42,000 lbs. when equipped with pneumatic tires, or a combined weight of vehicle and load greater than 36,000 lbs. when equipped with solid rubber tires on any of its wheels, provided however that vehicles described in this subdivision may only be operated under such conditions as may be promulgated by the superintendent of public works.

6.—The width of rubber tires, for the purpose of this section, shall be ascertained by measuring the width of the tire base channel or between the flanges of the metal rim, except pneumatic tires, the width of which shall be determined by measuring the greatest width of the tire casing; provided that no motor truck or trailer shall be operated upon a public highway equipped with any rubber tire which has at any point, less than one inch of rubber above or beyond the top of the metal flange or rim. The width of metal tires shall be determined by measuring the width of contact of the tire with the road surface. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, racks for carrying empty barrels, baskets and boxes, and for carrying hay, straw and unthrashed grain, may have a width of not to exceed eight feet at the base of the rack and 12 feet at the top.

In case of emergency, the superintendent of public works may grant permission, in writing, to exceed the limits prescribed herein.

NEW MOUTH PIECE—



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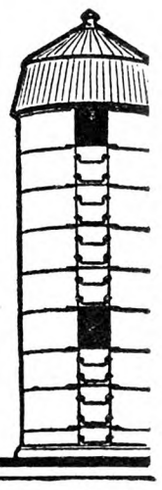

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Tanglewood Tales
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The best selection of farms in Sunny Southern Jersey. The finest markets, mild climate, healthy, pure water, good roads year around. One hour's drive to all seashore resorts. 1 acre poultry farms $2,500; 5 to 150 acres from $3,000 to $10,000. Uncleared land $25 per acre up, one to 500 acres. State your wants. We can suit you.
WARE'S FARM AGENCY • Millville, New Jersey

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shaped, set of Triangles, stamps of every continent, big set Canada, 1882 on. All for 10c to approval applicants. **C. M. WEAVER, Dept. 26, 1451 Broadway, New York.**

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—A woman or girl for general housework in a family of adults; write qualifications and wages wanted to MRS. T. DRISCOLL, Kauneonga Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y.

WANTED IN LITTLE children's school, cook and housecleaner, Protestant; wages $50 each with room, board; increase after first six months; references required. ADVERTISER 832, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED, Experienced, single, man for farm work; $35 per month. ADVERTISER 909, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED a middle-aged man at once to help on a small farm; one who knows a little about chickens and asparagus; good home in preference to high wages. ADVERTISER 915, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED PROTESTANT-AMERICAN for general farm; no cigarettes or drinking; a steady place with tenement for the man with good references. V. FLOYD DAVIS, Mt. Sinai, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Married man for dairy farm; first-class milker; $70 and privileges; permanent place for capable man. K. A. SHAUL, Cobleskill, N. Y.

WANTED—Young woman for country business place to do general housework and cooking; neat appearing and good worker essential; permanent position for right party; state age and qualifications in first letter. Write BOX 26, North Branford, Conn.

WANTED—Ambitious man about 40 years of age to do general outside work; good home to right party; state wages expected. Write BOX 26, N. Branford, Conn.

WANTED — Boy or man, farm helper, good home, small wages. A. C. BOFINGER, Worthville, Pa.

WANTED—Couple, general work, cook, gardener. NICOLSON, 55 East 76th Street, New York City.

ACTIVE MIDDLE-AGED country woman for general housework in small family; good cook, neat worker. BOX 34, Newfoundland, N. J.

MAN WITH CAR to sell roadside stands honey and maple syrup; liberal commission basis. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

WANTED—Poultryman, married, no children; must have school training together with practical experience. ADVERTISER 942, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Young man to work on commercial poultry plant with or without experience; wages $25 a month and board. BOX 533, Stamford, Conn.

YOUNG MAN wanted who wishes to learn the poultry business; state wages desired. ROCK RIMMON POULTRY FARM, Springdale, Conn.

WANTED—Elderly man, married, no family for caretaker and helper in nursery; free house and $75 per month; must have references from last employer. ADVERTISER 941, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

WANTED—Jobs for boys on dairy, general and poultry farms; a few boys want jobs on small estates in care of grounds and gardens; ages from 14 to 20 years old; wages for boys with one or more years experience, $20 to $35 a month; inexperienced boys will work for their board, lodging and carfare. Address MR. R. P. ARMSTRONG, Agricultural Department, Newtown High School, Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, 35, SINGLE, Christian, college trained, Petaluma experience; salary or on shares arrangement; capable man of good habits. ADVERTISER 849, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man, landscape gardener; wife, cook; positions on gentleman's estate; references exchanged. ADVERTISER 882, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED POULTRYMAN, gardener, married, two children. Particulars, ADVERTISER 893, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN WITH 25 years' experience wants position; married; absolutely competent in any branch of poultry keeping; also experienced raising pheasants and wild waterfowl; can also raise all field and garden crops. R. C. HEMPEL, 20 Edgemere Ave., Trenton, N. J.

MARRIED, 38 wishes position as herdsman or farmer, thoroughly experienced. ADVERTISER 907, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED position as housekeeper. State salary offered. CLOVERDALE, Gowanda, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER wants work in family only, middle age, good health, eyesight, hearing. Good cook, reliable, protestant; references. Particulars and salary in first letter. ADVERTISER 908, care Rural New-Yorker

FARM-ESTATE, Manager, open; worker; lifetime, practical, scientific, experience, all branches; Canning surplus, no waste; specialty cattle, dairying; Profitable results. ADVERTISER 910, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN COUPLE one child. Man 34, caretaker, experience in poultry and farm work. Also handy all around; wife for housework. ADVERTISER 913, care Rural New-Yorker.

FIRST CLASS FARMER, experienced in dairy, chickens, on shares or can take charge. ADVERTISER 912, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, LIFE-LONG practical experience, vegetables, flowers, shrubs, fruit, estate development, experienced in all lines; American, middle-aged, best of reference. ADVERTISER 911 care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, 45, general mechanic, wishes position with private or for nice family. DERFINYAK, 441 East 121st St., New York.

AMERICAN GIRL, age 21, good character wishes a position in a road stand; can furnish good reference. ADVERTISER 914, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED AN OPPORTUNITY to organize a roadside market business or assist in the management of an established, thriving roadside business, by a woman who has had especially valuable experience; has two children of 12 and 14 years, available as helpers; comfortable living conditions required. ADVERTISER 922, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE IRISHMAN wants position on farm; sober and steady; reference. ADVERTISER 920, care Rural New-Yorker.

CHRISTIAN, AMERICAN, single, age 36, desires farm job; do not use tobacco, liquor, profanity; very good driving team or hoeing; furnished cottage where can board myself essential; go any place, any time; will accept seventy dollars month. CLARENCE McCONNELL, New Wilmington, Pa.

POSITION WANTED—Cheese and buttermaker, understands milk testing and pasteurizing; can manage factory or milk plant; 11 years' experience from Denmark, Canada, U. S. A. JOHN LARSEN, 226 72d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GERMAN COUPLE; man perfect in garden, farming, dairy, also good as carpenter, painter, steamfitter, own tools; good references; 5 years one place; wife general housework; one girl 11 years old. KRUSE, 132 N. Third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED — Position as gardener and milker with private family; colored. PHILIP GRAHAM, 241 Moore St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SINGLE IRISHMAN, 30 years age, wants job on farm; good milker and all-round man; reference. ADVERTISER 919, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED BEEMAN wants position in commercial apiary or managing bees for fruit-grower. ADVERTISER 918, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN WANTS position where thorough experience, ability to handle flock successfully and strict attention to business is appreciated; prefer small flock that can be built up but will consider anything anywhere; future prospects more important than present remuneration; available now. ADVERTISER 917, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, ELDERLY Gentile, sober, reliable and thoroughly experienced, wants position on small chicken farm; capable of taking full charge. ADVERTISER 923, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED by Hollander, single, age 57, as dairyman on private estate; 7½ years on last place; please give full particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 935, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, refined American woman, boy 5, best references; house must have conveniences, short walk to school; state salary. Address ADVERTISER 929, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION WANTED by active middle-aged man, experience poultry, dairy; reference; space for car. GEO. MARSH, 373 Fairmount Ave., Newark, N. J.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN, job as farm teamster, experience, reference; state wages. ADVERTISER 926, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED by American, middle-aged, as poultry-handy-man or care-keeper on estate; clean, sober and reliable; reference. ADVERTISER 925, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, American, experienced, capable of taking full charge on private estate; understand waterfowl. EDWARD E. DECKER, Arden, N. Y.

COUPLE with one school child desires good place on farm or gentleman's estate; man good milker and handy all around; wife as help in house and garden; good place rather than high wages. ADVERTISER 924, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN AND WIFE, middle-aged German; wife good cook, baker; man all housework, handy, reliable worker; want permanent positions. ADVERTISER 933, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, experienced, desires position on poultry farm; capable of managing small plant; drive truck and make own repairs; all-around handyman; age 25, single, sober. 612 N. JEFFERSON, Lancaster, Pa.

EXPERIENCED TUTOR, companion, handyman, desires position; single, college graduate, clean habits; moderate salary; available June 3. ADVERTISER 930, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Place to work by boy, age 15 years, on farm; $20 per month. ADVERTISER 951, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE—Honest, reliable; man (31), general farmer, handy painter, carpenter, drive, repair car, also experienced clearing land; wife, houseworker, care children; seek permanent positions country place; room, board, minimum wage. ADVERTISER 940, care Rural New-Yorker.

LICENSED CHAUFFEUR wants position, handy at general farm work. ADVERTISER 936, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED—Elderly, educated, handy with tools, poultry, garden, farm experience; no booze or tobacco; light work, good home, moderate wages. ADVERTISER 937, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED POULTRYMAN wants position; one who understands all branches of business, capable of taking full charge. EDWARD HIGGINS, 174 Andover St., Lowell, Mass.

FARM SUPERINTENDENT with the experience, energy and executive ability to handle any agricultural enterprise open for engagement; 40 years of age, married, efficient, economical, dependable, up to date and a hustler; will co-operate to make a success of any venture connected with. ADVERTISER 943, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM HOME desired where intelligent supervision and care can be given dependent 15-year-old boy interested in farming; board and small wage; Connecticut vicinity preferred. B. P. O. A., 524 Ellsworth St., Bridgeport, Conn.

EXPERIENCED TRACTORMAN, teamster, general all-around farm worker, 22, desires position May 15. JOSEPH MARKS, Box 987, Monroe, N. Y.

NURSE WILL look after invalid and do light housework. ADVERTISER 944, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, COMPETENT, knowledge gained from course and life-time study; some experience in all branches; business course; best references; available foreman or manager. DeWITT MOSEY, 78 Manhattan Ave., New York City.

POSITION WANTED as working farm manager, single American, age 37; I. C. S. graduate; life experience and capable handler of cattle and livestock; would consider share proposition on stocked, up-to-date place; No. 1 references. R. H., care C. H. Myles, Pawling, N. Y.

FARM-REARED, good-natured, healthy German, 28, wishes permanent position; dairy, vegetable, fruit farm; prefer place with own boarding. ADVERTISER 946, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG GERMAN couple want caretakers' positions in country. GUSTAV ROTTWEILER, 61 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAN EXPERIENCED with cows, good buttermaker, steady and reliable, wants position; references. ADVERTISER 948, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARPENTER, PAINTER, experienced mechanic, cementing, glazing, seeks position on estate. ADVERTISER 949, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN (OR ASSISTANT), single, 40, reliable, experienced; references. ADVERTISER 950, care Rural New-Yorker.

PLEASANT, INDUSTRIOUS, Christian, Protestant, American, no bad habits, all-round handyman, all tools, lawns, garden, stock, etc.; good home, small wages. ADVERTISER 938, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED DRY-HAND milker, barn or dairy work; single, middle-aged; state wages, reference. ADVERTISER 947, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, 52, PROTESTANT, partly deaf, wishes steady position; wages no object; Long Island preferred. SIMON REES, Y. M. C. A., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FARM AND SUMMER hotel with cottage, accommodate 60 guests, on large lake, popular resort; farm 120 acres, dairy and fruit and vegetables; 100 miles from New York; all State roads; will sell with or without equipment, or will rent the hotel furnished to responsible party for 1931 season; if interested, write ADVERTISER 692, care Rural New-Yorker.

TOURIST LODGE, chicken farm, good place for gas station; 12-room house; on Route 20, coast to coast; house for 500 hens. ADVERTISER 831, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Dairy farm now making good profits; 160 acres in Orange County, on concrete highway; 5 miles Newburgh, 50 miles New York City; 10-room house, all improvements; tenant house; 40 Guernseys; all electrical equipment; every necessary machine; cash required $20,000; no trades. BOX 65, Little Britain, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE—Truck and poultry farm, 137 acres, 50 tillable, balance wood and timber; 4-room house, stables; near Farmington, Del. ARTHUR L. MORRIS, Centerville, Md.

FARM, 30 ACRES, 750 feet on State road, Sheffield, Mass.; colonial house, all improvements; $12,000. M. E. MINOR, Terryville, Conn.

WANTED—Gas station, cash rent, share, with or without living quarters. ADVERTISER 885, care Rural New-Yorker.

THEATER, DWELLING, store for sale; only theater in Greensboro, Md., prosperous population of 1,000, fully equipped talking pictures, combined store and dwelling; $5,000 down, total $15,000. E. DEWING, Centerville, Md.

ROAD HOUSE, large room for dances or lunches; 5 acres, 200-foot front, main concrete road; main building 98x30 feet; electricity, telephone, conveniences for tourists, air and water in front; stock of candy and cigars, etc., ready for business; price $20,000, $8,000 cash, balance on two mortgages; good reasons for selling. STEPHEN WHITE, St. James, L. I., N. Y.

60-ACRE FARM on State highway, 4 miles from Cooperstown, N. Y.; house, barn, outbuildings, fruits, timber, brook; terms. Inquire ADVERTISER 887, care Rural New-Yorker.

CAMP COTTAGE, 5 rooms to rent $15 week, $50 month. H. GROFF, Falls Village, Connecticut.

FARM 106 acres on trunk boulevard, chance cater heavy tourist; keep dairy cows. House 8 rooms, furnace, electric, telephone. Particulars, write B. SMART, Warner, N. H.

WANTED to rent with option to buy small N. Y. or N. J. farm within 100 miles N. Y. C. SEEBURG, 771 56th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WAYNE COUNTY FARM, 50 acres fruit. First farm out of village on state road; 30 acres apples, pear and cherry orchards. Trees pruned and sprayed. Additional 20 acres tillage, 3 acres woodland. Attractive 11-room, 2-story house, electricity, telephone, running water. Barns 36x72 and 24x36. Garage, hen house, tool shed. Buildings 20 years old. Chance to sell numerous building lots. Price $11,000. Can give title with $2,500 down. 20 to 30 years to pay balance. Investigate opportunities here. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

FOR SALE or trade, 160-acre farm in Colorado; for particulars, write. R. L. BRIGHAM, Hancock, N. Y.

WANTED to buy or work equipped farm. ADVERTISER 916, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—Pleasant house, six rooms, bath, improvements; village; 25 miles New York. C. E. WALDRON, West Nyack, N. Y.

SMALL FARM, new five-room house, full cellar, porch, well, electric lights, 2-car garage, with 3 living rooms; chicken house, fruit trees, 1 acre clear; $3,500, easy terms. JOHN WACHEK, Holtsville, L. I., N. Y.

60-ACRE STATE road farm, good buildings. VAN VLIERDEN, 33 Progress St., Kingston, N. Y.

WANTED—One-man farm that can be bought with small payment and made to pay balance in reasonable time; marketable woodlot asset; east of Hudson River; not too far from hard road. 391 HIGH ST., Milford, Conn.

5-ROOM BUGALOW, all improvements, garage, 1½ acres; 350 S. C. W. Leghorns, laying 65 per cent; furniture, tools; 1 mile from town; nice locality; price $5,000, monthly terms, $900 down for all. BOX 33 A, Rt. 6, Orchard Road, Vineland, N. J.

FOR SALE—One-man farm, will keep 8 to 10 cows; well located; 25 acres tillage, fine lumber and woodlot; 2 registered Jerseys; machinery; very reasonable; full description on request. H. DOIRON, South Royalton, Vt.

WANTED—Farm and retail milk business. ADVERTISER 934, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER WANTS dairy farm; must be equipped; cash $2,500; preferably on State road and within 60 miles of New York; state terms, all details concerning farm and exact location. ADVERTISER 932, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or exchange, 48-acre level Maryland farm on concrete road; $3,500. ADVERTISER 931, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Established tourists' house, preferably furnished; modern improvements; location immaterial. ADVERTISER 928, care Rural New-Yorker.

SMALL FARM for rent, furnished house; board owners, mother and son. ADVERTISER 927, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—House of seven rooms and barn, electric lights and water, in small village, six miles from Somerville, N. J.; price $3,000, $1,000 down. ADVERTISER 952, care Rural New-Yorker.

10-ACRE POULTRY farm, 18 miles Atlantic City, near State highway; 7-room home, all improvements, electricity; barn and poultry house accommodate 400 hens; $5,000, terms. ADVERTISER 939, care Rural New-Yorker.

FAMOUS MOHAWK TRAIL—Wonderful location for tea room, auto camp and over-night cottages, about 3 acres on curve, view long distance in either direction, spring water, level rich loam soil; price $1,700, cash or terms. NELLIE R. FULLER, Charlemont, Mass.

FARM FOR SALE, 85 acres, best of land, 8-room house with all improvements; no agents. HENRY B. MEIER, Pittstown, N. J.

FOR SALE—150-acre dairy farm with boarding house, 14 rooms, all improvements; small lake on premises; Sullivan County, N. Y., on State road, near milk station; 22 head of cattle, 3 horses; farm implements all in good condition; owner wants to retire. ADVERTISER 945, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY — Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $5.25; 120 lbs., $10. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY, CLOVER, 5 lbs., 90 cents; buckwheat, 70c; 10 lbs., $1.30, postpaid third zone. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

CLOVER HONEY, fancy, 10 lbs., $1.85; No. 1, $1.75; light amber, $1.63; buckwheat, $1.55; postpaid third zone; list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

PACKAGE BEES for pollinating fruit bloom and for honey; delivered prices parcel post or prepaid express, 2-lb. packages including pure mated, young Italian queen, $3.50; 10 packages, $3.25 each; 3-lb. size $1 additional; queens without package bees 75c each; 10, 65c each; 20, 60c each; safe arrival bees and queens guaranteed; immediate shipment. JASPER KNIGHT, Hayneville, Ala.

FINE EXTRACTED HONEY, 10-lb. pail clover, within third zone, $1.75; buckwheat, $1.60; write for special offer on mixed light and dark honey, 6 cts. per lb. and up. RAY WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

BOARDERS—Modern farm home, fishing, ideal spot. MRS. MANNING GILLESPIE, New Milford, Pa.

FRESH WHITE eggs direct from producer of 1,500 layers. J. H. McCLELLAND, Stamford, N. Y.

HONEY—60 lbs. finest clover, $4.80; amber or buckwheat, $4.20; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

WANTED—Milk route, average daily sales 250 to 350 quarts; located Central New York; must be guaranteed and good trade; write full particulars. ADVERTISER 903, care Rural New-Yorker.

PURE MAPLE syrup delivered in third zone for $1.60 per gallon. D. W. IDLEMAN, Schell, W. Va.

CHAIR BOTTOMS, smooth White Oak Splints, 5/8 inch wide, 10 feet long. 1,000 feet $1.50, postpaid. DAVID HARDIN, Patesville, Ky.

FOR SALE.—200 pounds medium brood comb foundation, fifty bee hives (new goods), ten frame complete with metal covers and honey boards in original cases of five each. First best offer takes the lot; F. O. B. here; also a large lot of supers with or without combs. Write for bargain prices. ROCKWARD NUSBAUM, Frederick, Maryland.

BOARD IN COUNTRY—10 minutes' walk to village, bus to Saratoga; bath, electric lights, private home; pictures if desired. Address ADVERTISER 921, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Practically new Surge milking machine, complete three (3) units; will sacrifice $100 off purchase price; investigate; bargain at price offered. W. I. BEATTY, Harmonie Farms, Bainbridge, N. Y.

PURE HONEY, 5-lb. pails, postpaid, liquid or granulated, clover, pail, $1; two, $1.90; 12, $8; light amber and buckwheat pail, 85 cts.; two $1.60. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

This tractor, fueled with Socony Special *plus* Ethyl, is pulling a five-foot cover double-crop disk harrow, 22-inch blade, penetrating seven inches deep. It cuts up and mixes about four tons of green manure into each acre.

SOCONY-fueled Tractor-harrow *disks a cover crop quickly*

ONE disking with this tractor-powered harrow fueled with Socony Special Gasoline *plus* Ethyl stops a cover crop of peas from sapping moisture. In record time the crop is completely covered by a cross disking.

Like many another farmer in New York and New England, this farmer has found that he gets the most economical power from Special *plus* Ethyl. You, too, will find that this gasoline makes your tractor perform better and do more work than any other gasoline.

Socony also makes many other products which you will find useful on your farm. These include:

Socony Herd Oil, the best cow spray science has produced, insures contented cattle. One application protects cows all day long against barn and stable flies, and prevents irritation and annoyance at milking time. It is tasteless, odorless, easy and pleasant to apply. It will not contaminate milk.

The New Socony Motor Oil, a 100% paraffine base, dewaxed oil, does not break down, regardless of engine heat. It has additional lubricating value and insures less wear on your engine.

Socony Turex Oil, made to lubricate Diesel and other internal combustion engines, and for special lubrication of all machinery where a truly high-grade, long-life lubricating oil is essential.

How many of these Socony products, made especially for the farm, are working for you?

Leather Dressing . . . Mica Axle Grease . . . Socony Disinfectant . . . Parowax . . . Tree Spraying Oils . . . Socony Lubricote (Household) Oil . . . Socony Kerosene . . . Socony Auto Radiator Cleaner.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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Bash Bish Falls, in New York State Near Massachusetts Line

A Granger's Experiences on Our Coast to Coast Tour

[Mr. Charles Elvin, a farmer of Kennebec County, Maine, who went on our Coast to Coast Tour last year, found the trip so interesting that he has been telling about it at Grange meetings. The substance of one of these talks is given.]

WORTHY Master, Members and Friends of Readfield Grange: In endeavoring to interest you for a little while with an account of a trip I was fortunate enough to be able to take last August from Portland, Me., through the Middle West, to Portland, Ore., and back by the Canadian Northwest, through Winnipeg, Chicago, Niagara Falls, New York City and home, it will be possible only to touch on the chief points of interest in such a vast territory, covering as it did nearly 7,000 miles by railroad, another 1,000 by motor bus, and a couple of hundred more by steamboat, private cars, etc., a total of over 8,000 miles. This Coast to Coast Tour was arranged and carried out by THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, in conjunction with the railroads, bus lines, etc.

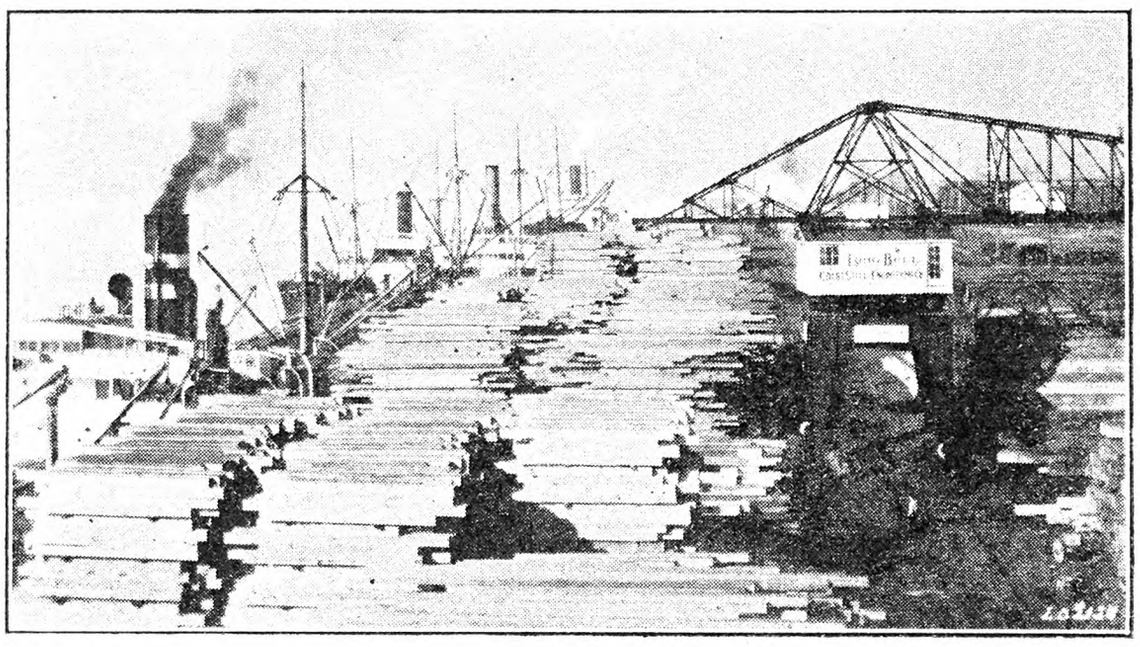
The idea of the paper in arranging this tour was not with the object of making money out of it, but to provide for those who cared to undertake it, a first-class vacation under the best of conditions as regards modern travel, and the best of everything that could be devised, both for the interest and comfort of those who decided to go, at a price within the reach of people of ordinary circumstances. It was not limited to farmers especially, although the main idea was that nothing was too good for the farmer; therefore it was planned to give whoever undertook the trip, the best of everything that money could buy.

One hundred and sixty-one men and women of all ages, and from many different walks of life, decided to take the trip. About half of this number I should say were from the farms or in some way connected with farming. The remaining half consisted of persons in various occupations, some in the teaching profession, some doctors and their wives, a lawyer or two, business men and women, a highway engineer, salesmen, storekeepers and various others in other lines of work. But one thing in common they all seemed to have; they were out for a good time, and they certainly had it. No croakers, no pessimists, no failures, no snobs, mostly strangers to each other at the start, they certainly did not take long to get acquainted, and, after the first day, just one large family of happy, laughing youngsters. Several States were represented. My daughters and I happened to be the only ones from Maine.

The start was made from New York City on one of the finest trains on the New York Central, consisting of eight Pullman coaches, two dining cars, an observation car, and a smoking car. The passenger agent of the New York Central, Mr. O'Connell, accompanied the party the whole way across the country and back, as did also Mr. Wilson, the passenger agent for the Great Northern Railroad System. They became at once members of the party, and arranged everything for our comfort and safety down to the smallest detail, the party of course having the whole train to themselves, with the right of way without stopping clear across the country, excepting at those places decided for stops and sightseeing, where large motor buses were waiting to take us either to the hotel for luncheon or dinner, and to see the sights in the particular city or place where the stop was made.

We slept usually in our Pullman berths on the train, and were just as comfortable as in our beds at home, most of the travel being done at night and the sightseeing by day. Food in great variety, and of the very best, was served either on the train or in the hotels where we happened to be. To give you perhaps a better idea of the comforts and luxury of modern travel in these long-distance trains, everything in food and service is of the very best that money can buy, food of infinite variety, and cooked to perfection by experts on the train, the table linen changed for every meal; all bed linen, towels, etc., being used once only before being sent to their own laundry; flowers, grown by the railroad company in their own greenhouses, on the dining tables and changed every day; our mail following us and delivered to us every day or two; menus printed specially for every meal; our baggage not concerning us a bit, every care being taken by the train porters while on our side trips by bus, etc.; in many of the hotels each room being provided with a private bath, telephone, the morning newspaper and a radio.

The porter we had in our Pullman car, who made our beds, polished our shoes and generally made us comfortable, was an intelligent colored man, whose usual run was between New York and Chicago on the Twentieth Century Limited, one of the crack trains of the country. To show you how comfortable such travel can be nowadays, two gentlemen of the party, one 87 and the other 83 years of age, assured us at the end of the trip that they were no more fatigued than they would have been at home, and yet we averaged about 650 miles each day the whole way. There were two ladies in the party, each nearly 80 years of age, who had an equally good time.



Long-Bell Export Docks on Columbia River, Washington. Ocean freighters are loading lumber. In foreground is huge traveling crane, with working radius of 100 feet.

The first real stop was made at Detroit, the center of the auto industry, and the scene of Henry Ford's exploits in this line. This happened to be Sunday morning, and after breakfast, arrangements were made to take those who wished to attend church; after which the whole party piled into six huge buses, each seating 30 people comfortably, for a trip through the city and for a ride of about 50 miles, taking in Henry Ford's museum and the many interesting exhibits there. The guide who accompanied each bus explained through a megaphone as we went along so much of interest and wonder that we really had a marvelous visit to the big city. In the year 1892 the first Ford made its appearance on the streets of Detroit. Five year later, in 1897, a company was organized and three cars were manufactured and sold in that year. That was the total output, three cars in 1897; since then 15,000,000 Model T cars have been sold. At the Ford plant iron ore coming in to the blast furnaces on Monday morning goes out as a Ford car on Wednesday morning, only 50 hours later.

We slept soundly that night in our Pullman berths, and woke up the following morning almost in the Middle West and well on the way to the very beautiful and large "Twin Cities" of St. Paul and Minneapolis. This part of our trip was through Northern Illinois, and along the Wisconsin shore of "Ol' Man River," known as the Mississippi River scenic line, "where nature smiles three hundred miles." It certainly was a wonderful portion of the journey for scenery, mostly along by the river. We enjoyed this under the very finest conditions, having partaken of a splendid breakfast served on the train. We were able to recline in our easy chairs and enjoy the constantly changing panorama of gorgeous countryside and ever-changing scenery, under a blue sky and a perfect day. Most of this day was spent on the train and next morning quite early we found ourselves in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

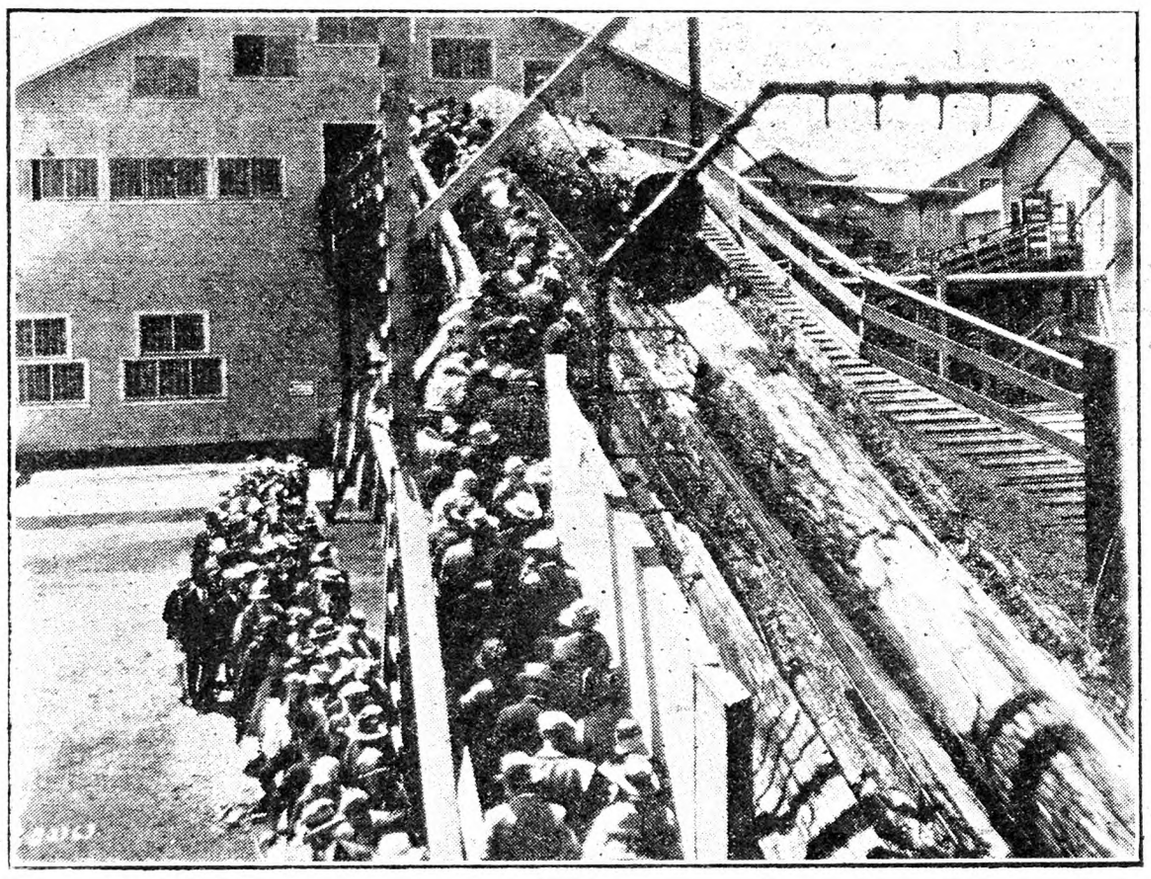
We were now about 1,400 miles from New York City, so after breakfast we were again transferred to buses for a regular sightseeing trip of about 90 miles, of these immense and very beautiful cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. As a mark of courtesy our buses were escorted by three motor policemen and had a right of way through the busiest part of the city and out onto the perfect roads that surround these cities for hundreds of miles. Minneapolis is a very large, clean, and very charming city. It is called the City of Lakes, having many beautiful lakes both in the city and also in the surrounding country. The city is also very proud of its public parks, having 130 of them, or more than an acre for each 100 inhabitants. They claim no house in the city is more than five minutes' walk from a public park, and they are real parks, set out with flowers and shrubbery, seats and tables and small charcoal stoves for picnicking, shady nooks, tennis courts, baseball, golf, swimming, boating and almost every kind of sport imaginable, and all either free or at very small cost. The afternoon trip, in a different direction, showed us some very wonderful waterfalls, coming down in places hundreds of feet, and very beautiful in the sunlight.

Next morning on waking we found ourselves in the wheat fields of North Dakota, with entirely different scenery to the previous day, the country being perfectly flat prairie in all directions right away to the horizon, and just one huge sea of wheat so far as the eye could reach, with not a tree or shrub in sight; the wheat on account of the drought being then, in August, getting ripe. Here the farmers were undoubtedly in a bad way, because of not having had any rain for 60 days or more. To show the courage and courtesy of these fine people, they gave up their work, met our party of 160 at a small town on the prairie called Minot, and took us in their private cars for a 10-mile ride through the wheat fields of Dakota.

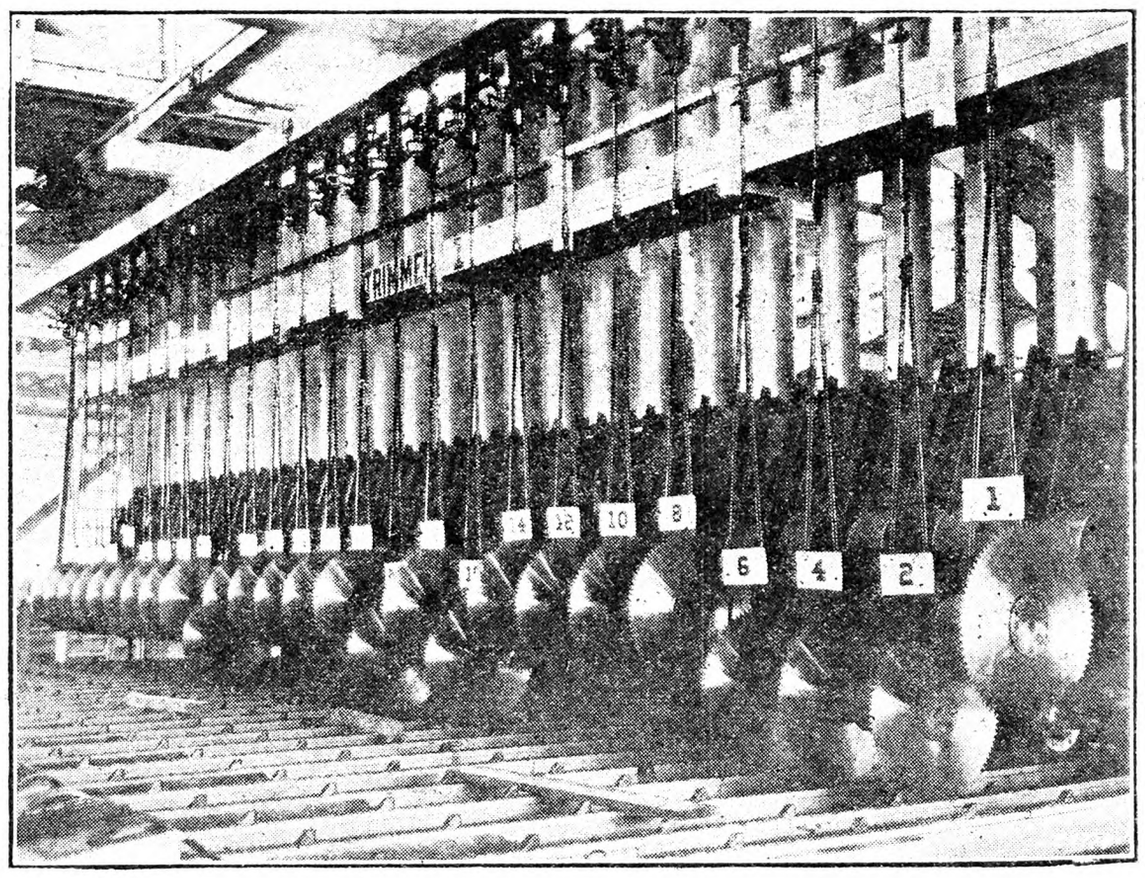
Next morning found us in Montana and 600 miles farther west and approaching the famous Glacier National Park, where we spent a day that I think will not be forgotten as long as we live. A short account of this day's happenings which I wrote and sent at the time to the paper which had sponsored our trip and was printed by them was entitled "Early Evening in Montana," and reads:

"Rugged and gloriously beautiful Montana, with its fading lights and shadows neither poet nor artist adequately could describe. We are one large happy crowd of RURAL NEW-YORKERS, slowly wending our way back to our train, which we are beginning to look upon with the feelings of home; truly the end of a perfect day. One of those few days that only come to us on rare occasions in this life. Our day has been spent at Glacier National Park, and we have had placed before us a combination of earthly delights and pleasures such as few experience, but all that mortal man can absorb and enjoy. We have dined on delicious food, lounged and rested and fraternized with congenial fellow souls in the largest and most luxurious log cabin in the world,

(Continued on Page 623)



Mounting the Log Slip Leading to the Mill



One of the 50-foot Timber Trimmers in the Head Mill

Two Horticultural Topics

Bouquets Aid in Pollination

The judicious use of apple blossoms in an orchard may frequently be the means of increasing the set of fruit. Practically all varieties of apples produce more fruit when they are planted within short distances of another variety. Workers who have conducted pollination experiments have found that there is a difference in the degree of self-sterility of varieties in various sections. However it is the consensus of opinion that, to be on the safe side, varieties should be planted in blocks not more than three or four rows wide. So much for new plantings.

The remedy for pollination troubles in orchards of bearing age in which occur large blocks of the same variety, is not so simple. Permanent correction of such difficulty is secured by filling vacancies with varieties suitable for cross-pollination and by top-working branches or entire trees at advantageous places throughout the block. These remedies require at least three or four years to become effective.

The plan of distributing bouquets of apple blossoms throughout blocks where pollination is likely to be deficient may in the meantime be used successfully. Good-sized branches are cut from trees of a variety whose pollen is known to be suitable for fertilizing the variety in question. These branches should be cut and placed in position about the time the flowers on the variety to be pollinated start to open.

The two varieties should have approximately the same range of bloom. The branches can be placed in tubs or large pails containing water. Just how many bouquets are required per acre depends upon the size of the bouquets, the amount of bees, weather conditions and other factors. A bouquet for every four trees is perhaps the minimum amount, and one under each tree may often be used to advantage.

Empty spray material barrels and kegs make satisfactory receptacles for the bouquets. The use of bouquets as here suggested is no substitute for plenty of bees. In fact bouquets are only helpful in the presence of sufficient bees, say a colony per acre of bearing orchard.

Grafting Wax for Covering Wounds

Grafting wax is serviceable in so many ways in the orchard that even a comparatively small number of trees will justify a supply being kept available throughout the season. Grafting wax is not only useful for sealing wounds made in grafting but is just as useful for covering large cuts made in pruning, or wounds resulting from accident or rodent injury.

The serviceability of grafting wax depends upon the readiness with which it may be applied. It is essential that it be in a form which may be quickly applied, otherwise press of time usually compels the fruit-grower to take a chance on a wound healing without the aid of a covering.

The old formula for hard wax was four parts of resin, two parts of beeswax and one part of tallow. This formula is a good one but the resulting wax is too hard for outdoor work. A soft wax which may be applied with a brush is more satisfactory and much more convenient for most uses about the orchard.

A satisfactory soft grafting wax is made by using four pounds resin, one pound beeswax, and one pint linseed oil. The resin and beeswax should be melted together; then the oil is added. A grafting pot is required to keep the wax melted, care being used that the wax is not heated much above the melting point. The above formula may be varied to some extent. Paraffine may be substituted for beeswax, thus reducing the cost, but also reducing the efficiency. One-fourth pound lampblack added to the above formula makes the wax tougher and except for midsummer use improves the texture of the wax.

Good grafting pots of various types are on the market, or a homemade device can be used. Most of these pots are provided with an alcohol lamp to heat the wax, but a small oil lamp or lantern may be used. The pot should have a suitable handle and hook for convenient use in a tree. C. W. ELLENWOOD.

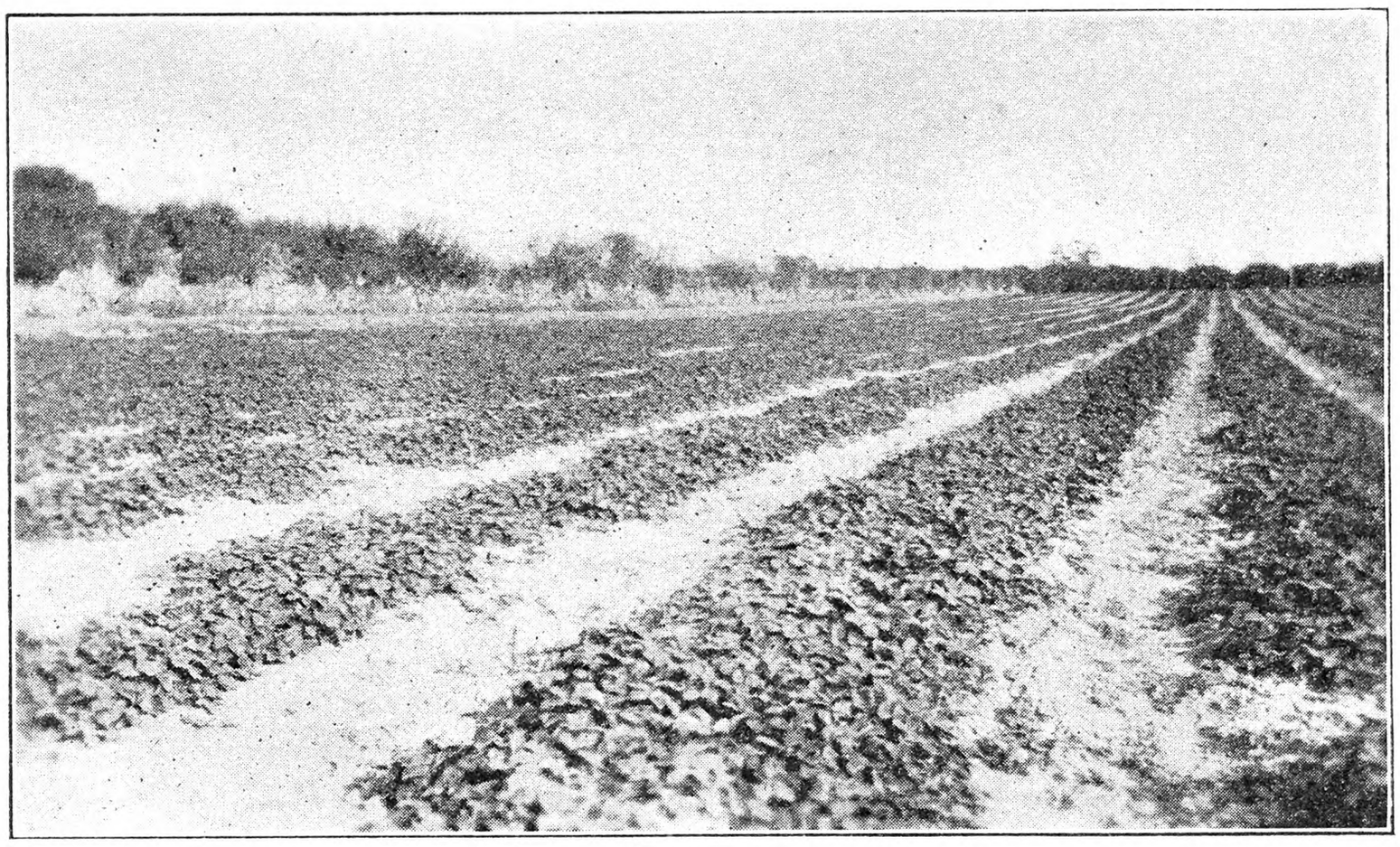
Ohio.

Producer and Retailer Co-operation

Wouldn't New England growers of farm produce and their distributors profit mutually by a more earnest effort to understand each other's problems? Wouldn't they find it distinctly to their financial advantage to co-operate more fully in an effort to place in the hands of the consumer a larger percentage of native produce?

The interest of the producer has invariably been to market profitably as much of his produce as possible. The retailer has devoted his efforts toward obtaining and selling such produce as he can handle most profitably, regardless of its origin. It seems to me that the producer could profitably devote more time to a study of the needs or requirements of the retailer and then make an earnest effort to meet those requirements as fully as possible. Where is the advantage in growing and marketing a product or a variety that the retail merchant is not anxious to sell? The need now is for adaptability and dependable quality. In order to succeed in any business, we must give the buyer as nearly as possible what he wants. Any business man will agree to that, and the farmer must be a business man to succeed. Failure on the part of some local growers to provide a dependable product is responsible to a large extent for the very evident preference on the part of the retailer for the products which come from a distance. These are from very necessity graded carefully. The farmers in Northeastern United States are wise men. They must be to survive these days. I do not believe that they will content themselves with things as they are. I do believe that they will soon make an energetic and strenuous effort to keep the markets which they have always regarded as their own, but which they have been obliged to sacrifice to the more appealing type of product offered by their distant competitors.

The dealer, especially the retail merchant, is by no means blameless. He appears to have given little thought to his lack of co-operation with one of his, or if not directly his, one of the community's best customers. He appears to have overlooked the fact that practically every cent of every dollar he pays for native-grown produce is, in turn, spent by the grower within the community in which he is a leading taxpayer. A very large part of the dollar he pays for California asparagus or Virginia spinach wings its way to points far distant and does not return. The first dollar oftentimes is returned directly to him by the farmer for other foodstuffs. Otherwise, it goes through the channels of trade into some other business which gives employment to some of his best customers. The other dollar contributes little, if any, to his success, aside from the insignificant amount which goes toward cost of distribution within his locality. I understand that some of the larger retail organizations are beginning to appreciate this fact more fully and are making an evidently sincere effort to arrange to handle a larger amount of produce grown within their locality. In view of this, and because the more progressive producers of farm products are displaying an increasing interest in improving their methods of grading and merchandising their products, I look forward to the day when the producer and the retail distributor will work hand in hand toward their common goal. W. E. MALONEY.



Five-acre Field of Aberdeen Strawberries in Burlington County, N. J.

A Fine Stand of Strawberries

The picture shows a five-acre field of Aberdeen strawberries on the Haines Farm, in Burlington Co., N. J. These were Spring-planted in 1930 and produced such a fine bed, in spite of the dry Summer, without any irrigation.

Granville E. Haines, a graduate of the Pennsylvania State College, says, "I hesitate to boast, but it was the best patch of berries I had seen after seeing patches in California, Oregon, Washington, Michigan, and New Jersey." Mr. Haines certainly has something to be proud of, especially under such adverse weather conditions as prevailed in 1930, since such results mean good methods in every respect. R. H. SUDDS.

Those Idaho Potatoes

Will the Idaho potato grow in New York State? I see them on fruit stand, and they are rather expensive. W. J. O.

Fulton Co., N. Y.

Idaho potatoes are not so much a variety as the result of soil and irrigation conditions. There are various types, both round and long. We planted a very fine specimen in Northern New Jersey, cutting the seed and giving the same care as for other seed. The plants came up but made very feeble growth and no tubers to amount to anything.

A Vegetable Gardener's Notes

I have just completed a full day at the task of mixing fertilizers. Fortunately, the odors will not be carried over into print. However, the same odor might be very welcome to some starved plants in our gardens. No one has yet devised any kind of "divining rod" to tell us what the plants need so we have to rely on other means for this information.

Early in the season when the soil is still cool, early crops are very likely to suffer for want of sufficient nitrate fertilizer. If early cabbage or lettuce plants are beginning to look yellowish, and are growing but slowly, there is a very good chance that a light sprinkling of nitrate of soda around them will "spruce them up" considerably. It is about this season when some similar fertilizer material is applied to asparagus beds in order to get a good growth of tops during this Summer and consequently a good yield of shoots next Spring. Improper cutting of the shoots may reduce the season's crop very much. One careless thrust of the knife may cut the desired spear but it may also destroy three or four of the buds below ground and these might have become good shoots later on.

Perhaps some of our readers have already had trouble with the asparagus beetle. This handsome little pest will cause much damage if he isn't watched closely. Some people claim that in small asparagus patches, a few chickens will control the beetles if the chickens are allowed to run in the patch. A more sure method is to leave a few scattered plants uncut. The beetles will collect on these and a spray or dust of arsenate of lead will poison most of them.

It is time to be thinking about those cucumber pickles that you intend to make this Summer. The old saying is that melons, cucumbers, and squashes should be planted when blackberries are in bloom. This advice may be old but it still works pretty well. Pumpkins and popcorn, and perhaps a later planting of early sweet corn will add more variety to the family garden and all these may be planted at about the same time as the cucumbers.

Those who wish to get ahead of the Joneses have already set out their tomato plants, but it is not too late yet to get a good crop if some good early variety such as John Baer or Bonny Best is used. When setting these plants, they may be placed three or four inches deeper in the ground than they were in the seed bed. This will cause them to take root better and they will be much less likely to be broken off or blown over.

It seems as though there never was a year when so much interest was shown in home gardens. The seed stores are crowded with purchasers of small quantities of seeds. Every backyard lot is being made to "do its stuff." Some plant a garden very carefully and then trust to luck that the weeds and bugs do not get the best of it. These people usually turn out to be very good customers for market gardeners' products.

Pennsylvania. G. J. STOUT.

That Discolored Maple Syrup

The article on maple-sugar time, printed in THE R. N.-Y. of April 25, was of real practical interest. Our experience is that sap sours much quicker in tin buckets, unpainted, and in galvanized iron storage tanks, than in wooden tanks and buckets. But we would like the experience of others on this point as to the caramel flavor.

We used to think that this came solely from sap that had just started to be buddy. But late years our sugar is darker colored than it used to be as is also the syrup, and that early in the season. We have heard said that slow boiling makes better syrup and that the sap from a few soft maple trees will make the syrup lighter color. Would like to know whether these two statements are true. We have also heard it said that where ground freezes solid in the woods the syrup will have the old maple flavor. Is this true? We have heard it claimed and denied that the late style evaporator will produce lighter color syrup and a better flavor than boiling on the arch. Is this true?

I would like to know how and why the dark color and caramel flavor are produced from the boiling. Until that time I am skeptical of it. We made a batch of sugar early in the season, which was light in color with a pure maple flavor, and another late in the season which was dark in color with a decided flavor. That is under the climatic conditions of this year and under the same condition of boiling and we believe these two defects are due to a chemical change in the sap which takes place in a tree as budding time approaches. Is this true or not? E. H. WOODRUFF.

Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.

R. N.-Y.—The experience of others is invited. Some persons prefer the darker and stronger-flavored syrup.

News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

The *New Jersey State Horticultural Society News* for March observes that "Stayman trees which produced heavily in 1930 are likely to have a rather light crop in 1931. In fact, 1931 is not likely to be a 'Stayman year'." From indications so far, this appears to be true: Stayman will probably be light this year. Our own bore very heavily in 1930, but it requires patience to find many fruit buds this Spring, and the buds are now (May 9) in the pink stage.

"Isolation, a word much used a few years ago, is no longer applicable to international affairs, especially in agriculture," observes the *Monthly Bulletin* of the California Department of Agriculture, which continues: "With modern methods of news-gathering, including the market news service, international correspondents, trade commissioners, and the radio, agricultural news is flashed around the world in no time at all. While we are endeavoring to seek market outlets for some of our 1930 crops, the mail brings a report from the Union of South Africa that the shipment of fresh fruit from that section has increased over a million dollars in the past five years, due largely to expanding exports of oranges. Jumping from Africa to Sweden we find that last year's Swedish apple crop has influenced the European market for United States apples. A large Swedish pear crop also interfered with the California pear market. Then there are Danish pork, Canadian hogs, Chinese peanuts, Manchurian beans, Australian apples and the French and Czecho-Slovakian walnuts and prunes, all of which play an important part in determining the market of California products."

At a point in Ulysses Township, Potter Co., Pa., not very far from the New York State line, the natural watershed sends the rainfall to three separate places—the Gulf of Mexico, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Chesapeake Bay. Here a difference of a comparatively few feet in the spot where a raindrop lands makes a great difference in where it will end up.

Several of the leading horticultural societies of Eastern United States are making all possible efforts to secure a modification of the Argentine apple importation restrictions which practically eliminate all apples from entering that country unless wrapped in oiled paper and packed in boxes. Even though Pennsylvania is not usually directly interested in apple exporting in a normal year (last season was an exception), except in a few of the south central counties, it is felt that the foreign apple outlets should be kept open so far as possible. Too many apples in the United States are not good for our own industry. This may be as one authority has remarked in substance, "There are not too many good apples in this country, but there are too many apples including both good and bad."

"Marketing Apples Grown in the Cumberland-Shenandoah Region of Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia," is the title of a new bulletin issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in conjunction with the agricultural colleges of Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia. The summary given in the bulletin is as follows: "Marketing problems of apple producers in the Cumberland-Shenandoah region are of two general classes: (1) Problems arising from the nature and extent of apple production all over the country as well as within the region, and (2) problems of merchandising the crops in hand to the best advantage. Competition between regions for the trade in the industrial centers is keen. The varieties sold in largest volume in the city markets are grown successfully within the region. Producing conditions in the East as a whole are such that the eastern fruit as it comes to the market is less attractive to city buyers than is western fruit as it comes to market. There are indications, however, that the unorganized producers in the East are suffering from a sense of inferiority, which can be gradually overcome by close attention to those points of orchard practice which result in a high percentage of unblemished fruit. In merchandising apples grown in the region, the chief present needs are strict and uniform grading and packing. Attention to extending the marketing season through storage and to developing the home market through catering to the customary preferences of the trade at the several markets promises some enhancement in net returns to growers. Apple from the region are widely distributed over the eastern half of the United States, but apples from other regions are brought into the natural sales territory of the Cumberland-Shenandoah producers."

R. H. SUDDS.

Ontario County, N. Y.

We are having plenty of rain at present, so much that we cannot work the ground. Most of the seeding is done with the exception of barley. Many farmers are using it as a nurse crop to seed Alfalfa. New seeding of Alfalfa is looking remarkably well. Wheat seems to be thin on the ground but is growing well. Farmers have been putting on the pink spray this week (May 12). There is a good bloom of apples. Plums and peaches bloomed well.

The town of Phelps in this county was visited on Sunday last with a destructive hail and wind storm. For more than 20 minutes hailstones from three-quarters to an inch and three-eighths in diameter pelted the vicinity, breaking scores of windows. One man reported 17 windows broken in his house. The storm was accompanied with high wind and rain. The area of the storm was a mile wide and three miles long. It did heavy damage to fruit trees. E. T. B.

The Coast to Coast Tour

We are extremely gratified with the number of reservations received to date, and it is wise to get reservations in early. All you need to do is to specify the accommodation you desire on the train, send $6 for each person going, and we will advise you when the balance is due, which will not have to be paid until about the first of August. If for any reason you are not able to go and will advise us five days in advance of the date of the trip, or by August 10, your money will be refunded.

On page 610 Charles Elvin gives the story of the trip last year, which he and his two daughters took, and he has promised his two boys that they may go this year. That, it seems to us, is the best indication possible of the pleasure and benefit to be derived from the trip. We expect to have a large group go with us and the earlier the reservations are in the better.

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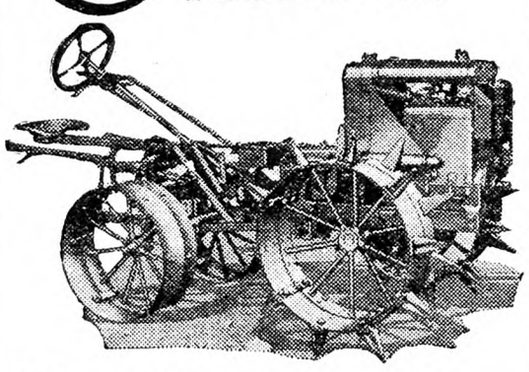

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A History of Grape-growing in the Eastern United States

BY F. E. GLADWIN.

PART VI.

It would seem that the introduction of the Concord grape was all that was needed to make grape-minded those many individuals, who with each successive introduction of a variety, had their hopes raised, only to find later that each and every newcomer had one or more faults that limited its culture to within rather closely prescribed areas. Late maturity of fruit, susceptibility to low temperatures, a lack of vine vigor or not sufficiently productive, were found to be associated with all thus far introduced. The pioneers in the development of vineyards with Concord as a foundation stock, early realized that with this variety, most of the weaknesses of former sorts were absent, or at least they were not so prominent. As we look back over the many years since the introduction of Concord, and compare its behavior with that of any other variety, it is recognized that not one will stand comparison with it from all viewpoints. Probably no other, either foreign or native, is so universally adapted to so many soil variants, nor have they the constitution that will endure so many extremes of heat and cold, drought and excessive soil water.

The next milestone in the viticulture of Eastern United States was the introduction of the Delaware grape in 1858. This sort is supposed to be a mixture of three species, Labrusca, Bourquiniana and Vinifera. The high quality of Delaware probably comes from the last named. Delaware is still the highest in quality of American grapes, and were it not for the small size of its berries it would occupy a position well to the front in commercial vineyarding.

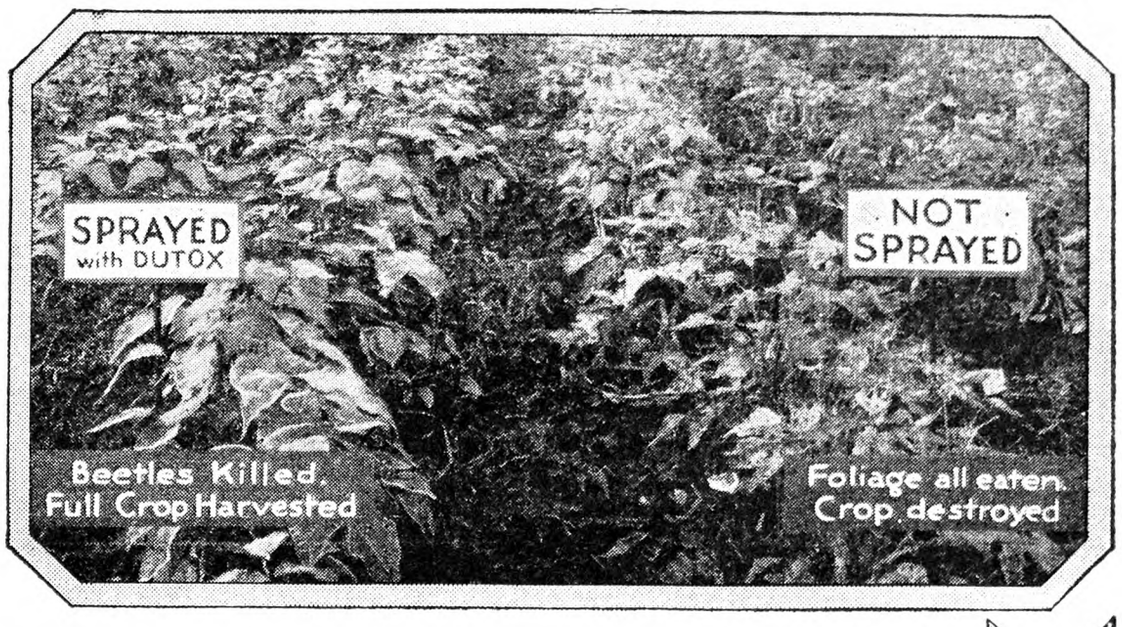
From this time on many grape fanciers gave much of their time to the development of new varieties through the blending of the good characters of one species or variety with those of another. In short, the search for new and different sorts was taken from the more or less haphazard, chance method, and for it was substituted the more painstaking and thoughtful method of choosing the parents to be the basis of new varieties, having specific desirable characters deemed worthy of perpetuation. One of the leaders in this movement for the improvement of American grapes was E. S. Rogers of Salem, Mass. Rogers made a number of crosses with the Carter grape as the female parent, impregnated with Black Hamburg and White Chasselas. The choice of such parentage we now know gives to the progeny many characters of the Old World species, and this is what actually happened with Rogers' hybrids. From these crosses the Salem came, which was introduced in 1867. In 1870 others were named and introduced, and still others introduced, but not named; and even today some of these are still out under numbers. Some of the best known of Rogers grapes are the Agawam, Barry, Goethe, Herbert, Lindley, Massasoit, Merrimac and Wilder. While many of these have never attained commercial importance, most of them have been grown in all home gardens. Even today the call comes for the fruit of one or more of these for certain culinary uses. Some people are of the opinion that no grape renders quite so delicious jelly as comes from the Agawam. Others of the Rogers hybrids have served as the foundations for the development of still newer varieties. For instance, Herbert is one of the parents of the recent introduction Sheridan. Probably the chief reason that limited the growing of the Rogers grapes to the grape fancier was the susceptibility to grape mildews. It would seem that all his named varieties inherited this weakness from the foreign parentage. While it was common knowledge that the mildews could be controlled with Bordeaux mixture, yet the necessary machinery was not then in existence whereby the material could be thoroughly and economically applied in a commercial way.

About the time that Rogers was engaged in his breeding work with grapes, others as J. H. Ricketts, A. J. Caywood and Stephen Underhill were attempting to produce new varieties. These men brought forth a few sorts that showed some promise at the time, but their efforts so far as giving to the world outstanding varieties, were overshadowed by the labors of Rogers. However, they did add considerably to the sum total of our present knowledge of viticulture.

In 1877 Moore Early was introduced as a seedling of the Concord. There seems to be no reason to doubt that such is its parentage. While Moore has never been so generally planted as its parent, Concord, yet it has served to build the viticulture of certain limited localities. The chief asset of Moore is of course its early ripening season. Even today there are a few sections where no other variety is grown commercially. Were it not for its earliness Moore would have commanded but little attention, as it has given no progeny worthy of naming. Now it is being rapidly supplanted by newer sorts of the same or earlier ripening period, but possessed of higher quality and greater vigor of vine.

Worden, another seedling of the Concord, however, has left a deeper imprint

(Continued on Page 615)



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Colorado Potato Beetle	Tobacco Flea Beetle	Cabbage Worm
Striped Cucumber Beetle	Pepper Beetle	Cut Worms
Diabrotica Beetle	Egg-plant Beetle	Codling Moth,
Asparagus Beetle	Blister Beetle	Etc.

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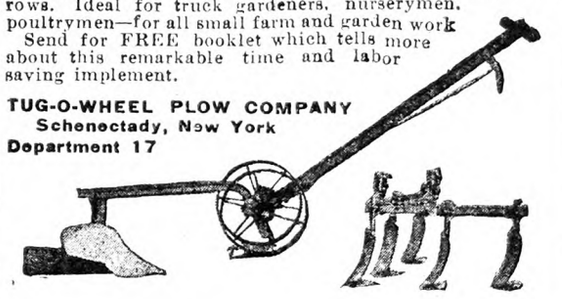

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TRIANGLE BRAND

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

May 14, 1931.

MILK

May: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.41; 2B, $1.66; 2C (milk made into sour cream), $1.41: Class 3, $1.20.

In classes 2A, 2B, and 2C, a differential of 5c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat is added to milk testing above 3.5 per cent and deducted for that testing below this point. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c per .1 of 1 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.70; Class 2, $1.70; Class 3, $1.50.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh fancy	$0.23½@	$0.24
Extra 92 score	.22¾@	.23
Firsts 88 to 91 score	.21½@	.22
Seconds	.20½@	.21
Lower grades	.19 @	.20
Ladles	.18 @	.21
Packing stock	.11 @	.17½
Renovated		.22
Sweet fancy	.25½@	.26
Extra		.26
Firsts	.23 @	.24½
Seconds	.21½@	.22½
Centralized	.19 @	.23½

CHEESE

State—Whole Milk		
Flats, held	$0.21 @	$0.22½
Fresh specials	.13 @	.14
Fancy	.12 @	.12½
Wisconsin—Whole Milk		
Flats, 1930 cured	.18 @	.18½
Daisies, fresh, fancy	.13½@	.14
Young America, fresh	.13¾@	.15
June	.18½@	.19½

EGGS

Nearby, white fancy (including premiums)	$0.25 @	$0.26
Extra	.22 @	.24
Average extras	.20½@	.21½
Extra firsts	.19½@	.20
Pacific Coast	.23 @	.26
Mixed colors	.20 @	.24
Gathered best	.20 @	.22
Fair to good	.16 @	.20

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.40@	$0.41
Fair to good	.30@	.38
Roosters	.14@	.18
Fowls	.17@	.25
Ducks	.17@	.19
Turkeys, average	.25@	.30
Squabs, lb., ungraded	.30@	.40
Graded	.35@	.45
Dark, doz.	2.00@	3.00
Culls, doz.	1.50@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Broilers should be fully feathered. The larger breeds should weigh 2½ to 3 lbs. each; smaller breeds, 1½ lbs. each up. The quotation given on broilers is the outside figure for best quality. Under grades and small sizes proportionally larger. The figures are express or truck delivery.

Fowls, lb.	$0.17@	$0.22
Broiler chickens—		
Large breeds, best		.41
Small breeds, best		.32
Roosters	.12@	.14
Ducks	.14@	.24
Geese	.10@	.12
Rabbits, lb.	.16@	.25

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$8.00@	$9.00
Bulls	4.00@	5.00
Cows	2.00@	3.25
Calves, best	9.50@	10.00
Common to good	4.00@	9.00
Sheep	3.00@	4.00
Lambs	8.00@	13.00
Hogs	6.50@	8.00

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.11@	$0.12
Good to choice	.06@	.10
Lambs, hothouse, head,	3.00@	7.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	13.50@	15.50
Bulls	8.00@	9.50
Cows	8.00@	10.00

POTATOES

Maine, 180 lbs.	3.10@	3.35
Idaho, bu. box	2.25@	2.60
Canada, 150 lbs.	3.10@	3.25
Bermuda, bbl.	5.00@	7.00
Florida, bbl.	2.75@	3.75
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bu.	.75@	3.50
Del. and Md. bskt.	1.25@	2.85

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz. bchs.	.50@	3.25
Beets, new, bu.	1.25@	2.25
Cabbage, new, bu.	.50@	1.00
Carrots, bu.	.50@	.75
Cauliflower, bu.	2.25@	2.50
Celery, doz.	1.25@	2.00
Cucumbers, bu.	1.00@	3.00
Dandelions, bu.	.25@	.65
Eggplants, bu.	1.00@	4.00
Horseradish, bbl.	5.50@	6.00
Leeks, 100 bchs.	2.50@	3.50
Lettuce, bu.	.50@	4.00
Lima beans, bu.	2.00@	5.00
Okra, bu.	1.50@	3.50
Onions, yel., 100-lb. bag	1.00@	2.00
50-lb. bag	.40@	.90
New, 50 lbs.	1.25@	1.40
Parsley, bu.	.50@	1.25
Parsnips, bu.	.25@	.75
Peas, bu.	1.50@	2.50
Peppers, bu.	1.00@	6.00
Radishes, bu.	.75@	1.00
Rhubarb, bu.	1.00@	3.50
Spinach, bu.	.20@	.60
Squash, new, bu.	.75@	2.50
String beans, bu.	.50@	3.00
Watercress, 100 bchs.	1.50@	3.50

DRIED BEANS—*Jobbing Prices*

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$4.50@	$5.50
Pea	4.85@	5.00
Red kidney		8.50
White kidney	6.25@	6.50

FRUITS

Apples, McIntosh, bbl.	$4.00@	$8.00
Baldwin	3.00@	6.00
Spy	3.00@	7.00
Rome	3.00@	7.00
Albermarle, bu.	1.75@	2.50
McIntosh	1.00@	2.50
Winesap	1.90@	2.65
Delicious	1.00@	2.50
Muskmelons, bu.	5.00@	7.00
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	5.00@	7.00
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.05@	.18
N. C., qt.	.05@	.18
Louisiana, pt.	.07@	.11

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy, ton	$27.00@	28.00
No. 2	24.00@	25.00
No. 3	21.00@	22.00
Clover mixed	22.00@	29.00
Straw, rye		19.00
Oat and wheat	12.00@	13.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.	$0.96⅛	
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.76	
Oats, No. 2 white	.40	
Rye	.60⅛	

Retail Prices at New York

Butter, best, lb.	$0.32@	$0.33
Milk, grade A, qt.		.18
Grade B		.15
Cream, 40 per cent, ½ pt.		.25
20 per cent		.16
Eggs, best, doz.	.35@	.37
Gathered	.28@	.30
Turkeys, lb.	.40@	.50
Chickens	.35@	.50
Ducklings	.35@	.40
Apples, doz.	.30@	.40
Oranges, doz.	.35@	.50
Potatoes, peck	.30@	.35
Lettuce, head	.05@	.10
Cabbage, lb.	.03@	.05
String beans, lb.	.20@	.25

Boston Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

There has been a moderate demand for most produce at Boston. Supplies of most produce have been plentiful and price weakness is noted, especially on asparagus, cabbage, cucumbers, lettuce, potatoes and spinach. Poultry was in heavier supply and lower in price. Eggs were firmer at higher prices.

Apples. — Supply moderately light, demand steady, market firm. Native Baldwins, ord., $1 to $2. Baldwins, fancy, $2.25 to $2.50, large extra fancy few sales higher. Various varieties, ordinary, $1 to $2 std. bu. box. Baldwins, Maine, unclassified, $2.50 to $4.50. N. H., A grade, $6 to $7. Maine, unclassified Ben Davis, $2 to $4 bbl. N. Y. Baldwins, U. S. 1, 2½-in. up, $2.10 to $2.35 bu. bskt.

Asparagus. — Supplies heavy, demand fair, market weak. Native crates, $1.50 to $2.50; few, $3 24 bchs. S. C., crts., large, $2 to $3; small to medium, $1.25 to $2.50 doz. bchs. Md., large, fancy, $4 to $5 doz. bchs.

Beets.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native cut off, 25 to 60c bu. box. Texas, crts., bchd., $1.50 to $2.25; beet greens, native, $1 to $1.35 box.

Cabbage. — Supply moderate, demand fair. Texas, 90-lb. bags, $2; Ala., bbl. crts., $2 to $2.25.

Carrots.—Supply moderate, demand slow, market inactive. Native cut off, 35 to 50c; few, 65c std. bu. box. Texas and Calif., bchd., $2.75 to $3.25; poorer, lower crate.

Cucumbers. — Supply moderately heavy, demand fair, market weaker. Native h.h., 50 to 60 cukes, fancy, mostly $5.50 to $6; medium to No. 1, $2 to $5 std. bu. box. Fla., fancy, $3 to $4 bu. hpr.

Dandelions. — Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native outdoor, 50 to 75c std. bu. box.

Kale. — Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native, mostly 50 to 65c std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supply moderate, demand good on best. Native, 18 heads, h.h., 85c to $1.25 std. bu. box. Calif., 4 to 5 doz. heads, $3 to $3.50 crate.

Mushrooms.—Supply moderate, demand good. Mass., mostly $1 to $1.50 3-lb. bskts.

Onions.—Supply moderate, demand slow. Native, 75c to $1 std. bu. box. Chile, 50 lbs., $3.25 to $3.40. Texas, crates, $1.25 to $1.40. N. Y., 100 lbs., $1.50 bag.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Maine, 100 lbs., $1.70 to $1.75 bag; P. E. I., Mts., best, $1.65 to $1.80 90-lb. bag.; Fla., U. S. 1, Spaulding Rose, $5.50 to $5.75 bbl.

Radishes.—Supply moderate, demand fair for best. 40 to 50 bchs., Native h.h., ord., $1 to $1.50; fancy mostly $1.75; outdoor, 75c to $1.25 std. bu. box; Va., bu. tubs, 75c to $1.25.

Rhubarb. — Supply moderate, demand good. Native outdoor, 75c to $1.25 std. bu. box.

Scallions.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Native, 60 bchs., 50 to 75c std. bu. box.

Spinach. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 50 to 75c std. bu. box; Va., 40 to 60c; poorer, 15c bu. bskt.; Md., 50 to 75c bu. bskt.

Squash.—Supplies moderate, demand poor. Native blue and green Hubbard, mostly 50 to 75c bbl.; small lots, ½ to 1c lb.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair on best. Native h.h., 30 to 35c lb.; Florida, ord., $2.50 to $4.50; poorer, $1.25 6-bskt. crt.; Mex., lugs, good, $4 to $5.

Turnips.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. P. E. I., Rutabaga, mostly, 85c to $1; poorer, 50c 50-lb. sack.

Hay.—Supplies light, demand light, market quiet. No. 1 Timothy, $26.50; eastern, $18.50 to $23.75; clover mixed, red, $24.50 ton.

Butter.—Market steady. Creamery extras, 24½c; firsts, 23½c; seconds, 22½ to 23c lb.

Eggs. — Market firmer. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 25c; white extras, 23 to 24c; fresh eastern, 21 to 23c doz.

Poultry.—Dressed, supply increasing, demand steady, market weaker. Fowl, 4 to 5 lbs., 24 to 26c; 3 to 3½ lbs., 21 to 23c; stags, 4 to 5 lbs., 21 to 24c. Broilers, few sales, 35 to 42c; chickens, 45 to 48c; roosters, 20c lb. Live fowl, weaker, 22c; Leghorns, 17 to 18c; broilers, 30 to 34c; roosters, 14c lb.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins, N. Y. held, 21 to 22c; fresh, 16 to 16½c; western held, 21 to 21½c; fresh, 15 to 16c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich., pea, $5.75 to $6.25; Calif., small white, $5.50 to $6; Yellow Eyes, $6.75 to $7.25; red kidney, $10 to $10.50; Lima, $8.50 to $9 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market quiet, demand light, prices unchanged.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 25 to 26c; clothing, 20 to 21c; ½ blood, combing, 25 to 26c; clothing, 20 to 21c; ⅜ blood, combing, 22 to 23c; clothing, 20 to 21c; ¼ blood, combing, 21 to 22c; clothing, 20 to 21c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 63 to 65c; clothing, 51 to 55c; ½ blood, combing, 55 to 57c; clothing, 45 to 47c; ⅜ blood, combing, 41 to 44c; clothing, 38 to 40c; ¼ blood, combing, 37 to 39c; clothing, 34 to 36c; Terr. fine, combing, 62 to 65c; clothing, 55 to 57c; ½ blood, combing, 54 to 56c; clothing, 50 to 53c; ⅜ blood, combing, 48 to 51c; clothing, 43 to 47c; ¼ blood, combing, 42 to 45c; clothing, 35 to 38c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs.—Supply light, market fully steady with a week ago, demand fair. Bulk of sales $7.50 to $8.

Cattle.—Supply cows and vealers fully normal, bulls liberal, market about steady with a week ago on cows and bulls, vealers fully 50c lower, demand fair for all classes.

Cows.—Common and medium, $3.50 to $6; low cutter and cutter, $2.50 to $3.50.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium, $3 to $5.50.

Vealers.—Medium and choice, $6 to $9.50; cull and common, $3.50 to $6.

Sheep.—None.

Milk Cows. — Supply about normal, market fully steady with a week ago, some sales slightly higher, demand fair. Choice, head, $115 to $135; good, $85 to $115; medium, $60 to $80; common, $50 to $60.

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by the Bureau of Markets, New Jersey Department of Agriculture.)

Nearby asparagus was in liberal receipt at the Philadelphia market during the past few days. Warm weather brought along the crop rapidly and truck receipts of New Jersey green asparagus averaged about 2,700 crates daily, with heavy supplies coming in toward the close. Although demand held up fairly well, the liberal offerings were more than ample for the trade requirements and the market was weaker. Best large to very large, green "grass" sold at $2 to $2.50, with some higher, while medium and small ranged from 75c to $1.50. Spinach was in heavy receipt from Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Demand was slow and the market continued very weak. Most sales were made at 25 to 50c a bushel, with some fancy up to 60 to 75c. Broccoli greens, kale and parsley were all in slow demand on a weak market. Rhubarb was in very liberal supply from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and truck receipts from New Jersey alone averaged better than 16,000 bunches daily. Radishes met a dull demand and most sales were made at 50 to 75c a bushel. The quality of the string beans arriving on the market was far inferior to previous offerings and the market was sharply lower. Best flat sold at $1.50 to $2.50 a bushel hamper, with round stringless at $1.25 to $1.75. Wax were in light receipt and best Florida offerings sold fairly well at $2.50 to $3. Beets were barely steady, while carrots moved slowly at $2.50 to $2.90 a lettuce crate for California receipts. Cauliflower was dull, while celery was weaker on account of a slow demand. Cabbage met a dull demand and the market was weaker for South Carolina offerings. Half-barrel hampers of the pointed type cabbage moved slowly at 75c to $1. Texas lettuce crates were mostly $2.50 to $2.65, while Alabama half-barrel crates sold at $1.90 to $2. Cucumbers were in heavy supply from Florida and the market was weaker with bushel hampers selling at $3.25 to $3.50 for fancy and $2.25 to $2.50 for choice. Lettuce met a dull market and both southern and western offerings were rather weak. The onion market was far from satisfactory and price continued at a low level. Texas standard crates of Yellow Bermudas moved slowly at $1 to $1.35, while Crystal Wax were mostly $1 to $1.25. Peppers were stronger for the best offerings, but tomatoes were weaker on account of irregular quality. Sweet potatoes were dull as the present season is about over. White potatoes were weaker, as offerings of new stock increased rapidly. Florida double-head barrels of Spaulding Rose were mostly $4.50 to $4.75, with some fancy higher, and poorer as low at $4.35. The South Carolina season is expected to get under way soon, and reports indicate that the crop will total about 5,000 cars. Strawberries were in liberal supply and the market was weaker. Louisiana pints of Klondikes brought 12 to 13c, while Missionaries were mostly 21 to 25c for North Carolina offerings. Apples were in light supply and trading was slow on a dull market. Romes and Staymans from nearby in five-eighths baskets brought $1.15 to $1.40, while bushels of various varieties sold at $1.75 to $2.25.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg receipts continued to run heavy and the total number of cases received at Philadelphia during the past week equaled 52,345 compared with 51,945 cases during the week before, and 66,200 cases during the corresponding week of the 1930 season. The market was largely one of quality. Fancy and high-quality marks sold well, but ordinary and poor grades were slow and weak. Nearby offerings of closely selected extras brought 20 to 21½c a dozen, while extra firsts were mostly 19c. Pacific Coast whites continued to move fairly well, and they topped the market at 24 to 26c. Midwestern offerings of mixed colors were slow at 19 to 20½c. Browns met a limited demand and best marks ranged from 19 to 20½c for offerings from all sections. The storage situation continued to move slowly. Stocks are continuing to pile up and at present holdings on most of our largest markets are very close to those of last season at this time. On May 11 the total holdings in the 10 largest markets equaled 3,399,455 cases compared with 3,604,546 cases on the same date of last season.

Trading in the live poultry market was light and receipts while light were more than ample for the limited demand. Strictly fancy and desirable sized birds moved fairly well but all other poultry was dull and rather weak. Plymouth Rock fowls brought 24 to 25c a lb., but mixed colors were slow at 22 to 23c. Leghorns were mostly 18 to 20c. Broilers continued to move fairly well and Rocks were mostly 38 to 40c for best marks. Reds were from 34 to 37c, while Leghorns ranged from 30 to 32c, with poorer barebacks at 24 to 26c. White Peking ducks were slow at 22 to 23c, with Muscovys at 15 to 20c.

Fowls were in heavy supply for the quiet market in dressed birds and the market was slow for all but fancy offerings. Most sales of boxed fowls are made at 23 to 24c a lb. for birds weighing 4½ to 6 lbs. Broilers continued to sell well and nearby offerings sold at 45 to 46c a lb. Most receipts of chickens were staggy and sold slowly at 18 to 20c. Old roosters were dull and Long Island ducks moved slowly at 19 to 20c a lb. J. M. F.

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W-73

A History of Grape-growing in the Eastern United States

(Continued from Page 613)

on the grape-growing of Eastern United States. It was introduced about the year 1880. This seedling, like Moore, is possessed of more defects than its parent, but even today Worden is the second most important commercial blue variety in Eastern United States. However, neither the fruit of Moore nor the Worden can equal that of Concord for any purpose, though many people highly relish Worden as a dessert variety.

Again in 1882 Concord contributed in giving to Eastern United States a variety that has held front rank since its introduction. Niagara, the leading white native grape, is traced to a cross between Concord and the Cassady. Niagara, since its introduction, has enjoyed great popularity, and even today it seems to be more in demand than at any time within the past 20 years. The original vine of Niagara is still growing near Lockport, N. Y., and is marked with a suitable monument with inscription. It is particularly fortunate that the original plants of the two leading native American grapes are still growing and producing friut after these many years. While Concord has played an important part in the development of other grapes it has seldom fallen to the lot of a single variety to be vitally concerned in the production of three such grapes as Moore, Worden and Niagara.

The United States census tells us that in 1890 there were growing approximately 188,000 acres of native American grapes in the United States. Shortly after this year the section about Lawton and Paw Paw, Mich., planted heavily, so that Michigan rose to fifth rank in the growing of grapes. In recent years the planting has been extended to the areas about Benton Harbor and St. Joseph. In 1900 Iowa grew 3,700 tons of American grapes. In this year grape-growing was of considerable importance in the following States: New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Georgia and Oklahoma. In later years other States planted native American varieties. Some year ago Munson of Denison, Tex., sought to build up the viticulture of the Southwest, using the many native wild species abundant in Arkansas and Texas as the foundation stocks. Through his painstaking efforts several very meritorious varieties were bred, named and disseminated. In the main, the Munson originations are largely adapted to the South and Southwest, since most of them matured their fruit too late for northern latitudes. Within very recent years Florida has sought to establish grape-growing as a commercial venture, and the most promising varieties for the State seem to be some of Munson's introductions. At the present his Carman appears to offer the best foundation variety of any yet tested. In earlier days, Arizona and New Mexico attempted the growing of American varieties, but only a very few sorts seemed adapted to those climes. In later years it has been found that varieties of the Old World species thrive much better. At one time the growing of American grapes became an important husbandry in Eastern New Jersey, but the industry gradually languished. The States of Oregon and Washington have for several years been planting Campbell, Concord and Worden, so that today in limited areas, the growing of American grapes is of considerable importance. Within recent years grape-growing in Delaware has taken on a new lease, and many fine acreages are now to be seen in this State. Probably the largest development of native grape-growing in recent years is in the Ozark Mountain section of Southwestern Missouri and Northwestern Arkansas. Within the past few years several thousand acres of Concord have been planted, nearly all of which, are now in full production. The early success of two or more Italian colonies in these States, covering a period of years, formed the nucleus around which the industry has grown. The growing of American grapes has been revived in a small way in North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia within the past few years. Just now there is some revival of the industry in Illinois, Massachusetts and Kansas.

While grape-growing was never of great importance in Oklahoma, there was a considerable planting of Moore adjacent to the Missouri border. This acreage is rapidly diminishing at the present time. Georgia is apparently growing less and less tonnage each season, as is the case with Indiana.

Beginning shortly after the adoption of the 18th amendment, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, the three principal States now engaged in the growing of American grapes, greatly increased their acreages. But for the past five years the tendency has been to curtail, or at least to hold the production without further increase. During the same period Ohio reclaimed many acres previously abandoned, and at the same time established others, especially along the shores of Lake Erie. Within recent years grape-growing in the Niagara peninsula of Ontario has received an impetus which has resulted in a rather extensive planting of Concord and Niagara.

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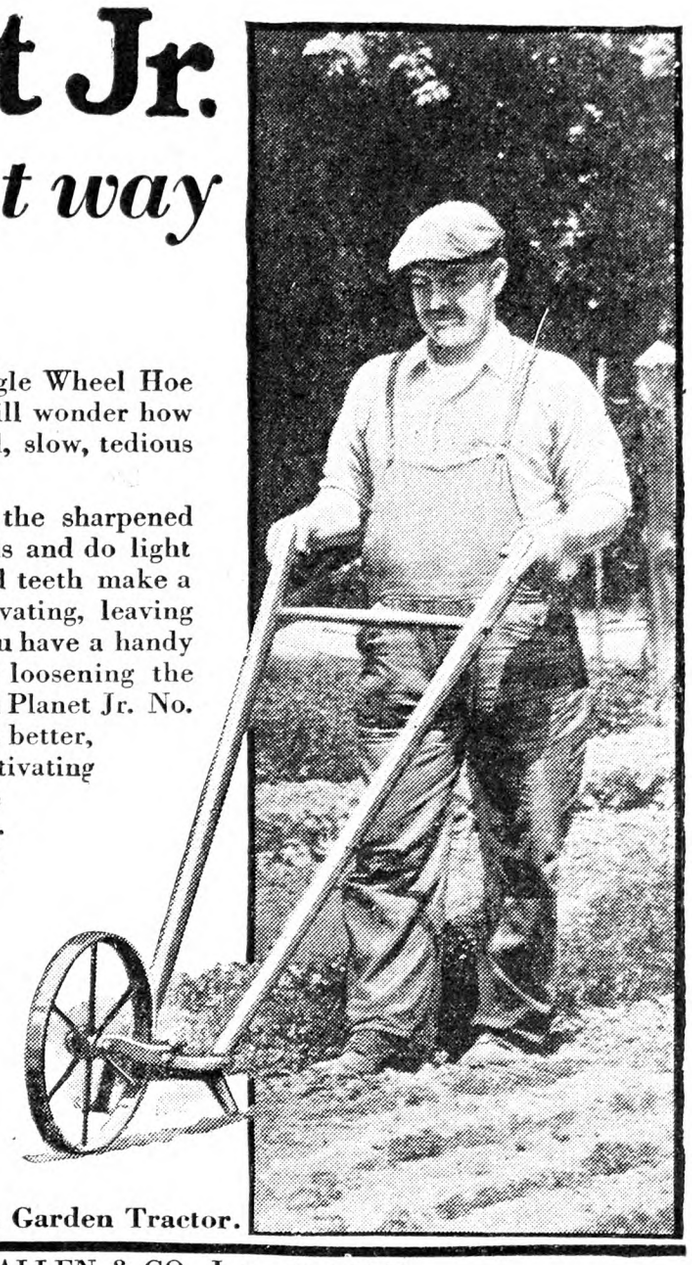

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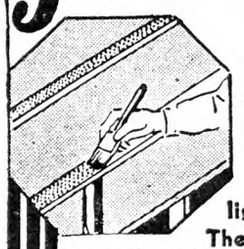

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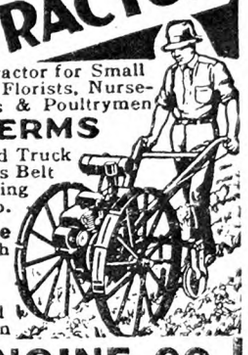

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IT IS interesting to learn that the traditional American apple pie, which relies on its own unadulterated flavor for its excellence, received the approval of the judges in a recent pie-baking contest in New York. There are modern pie architects who add eggs, or nuts, or abjure a top crust, or work other changes in structure, but in the contest referred to the judges, trained in domestic science, gave the highest place to a double-crusted pie, made after the standard method. No doubt there was the usual sugar, judiciously applied—perhaps a faint aroma of spice—but the prize pie depended for its excellence upon good apples and well-made pie crust, properly baked. We are told that the husband of one of the prize-winners objected to her taking part in the competition, on the ground that a pie's place is in the home. We like to hear of these competitions, which give deserved honor to the housewife's skill, and we are glad to know that domestic economists as well as the plain people, still regard the old-fashioned apple pie as a model of excellence.

*

WE SOMETIMES complain about our changeable weather, but it might be worse. The Mt. Wilson observatory in California has developed a device for measuring temperature on astronomical bodies, and finds that at noon the sunny side of the moon runs around 214 degrees, or above the point of boiling water—if there were any water there to boil. After sundown it ranges from 58 to 243 below zero, depending on location. Mars, the planet supposed to be nearest the earth in conditions, varies with day and night and season from 72 degrees to 40 below.

*

ONE of the great farm developments of recent years has been that of the 4-H clubs in which 840,000 boys and girls have enrolled. Each club member enrolls to carry on a definite piece of work involving production or conservation, such as growing crops or livestock, construction of clothing, preparation and preservation of foods, and management of the home. In their club meetings the members gain experience in organization, co-operation and leadership and come in contact with leaders in modern agricultural and rural life. Perhaps the most interesting feature of this work is the fact that so large a proportion of the young people who undertake these projects carry them out. Naturally some, because of misfortune, are obliged to drop their projects, but many of these take the work up another year and go on with it successfully. These clubs foster a spirit of sympathy and helpfulness. We have many times noticed this in the 4-H exhibits at the fairs and other places. Those who win naturally feel pleased at the accomplishment, but it is seldom that one shows a boastful spirit over those less fortunate. Consideration for others is part of their training, and it is a good thing, whether in club work or in the home. There is a point here for most of us grown-ups to think about.

*

WHEN building a new house, people used to say that money would put up anything except a shade tree. Even a rich man thought he had to wait while the trees take time to grow. But now with a motor drag, plenty of helpers, and water enough to wet down the soil thoroughly, a large tree may be moved with good prospect of success if one doesn't mind spending anywhere from $50 to $1,000 per tree. It is not so very unusual to see a new estate equipped with a full assortment of trees large enough to give shade the first season. Some interesting examples of tree moving were to be seen on the grounds of the Department of Agriculture at Washington this Spring. Trees, some of them 65 to 70 years old and 35 to 40 feet high, one weighing 25 tons, were moved in April and May and seem to be doing all right at last report, but the success of the moving cannot be determined until the trees have been through the first Winter. These large trees are taken from some nearby grove where the tree growth is a little more dense than necessary and a shapely, well-balanced tree is dug up, with plenty of earth and roots, which are held in place with bagging. It is dragged by motor to the edge of the hole, slid into place over planks and rollers, then hauled up, straightened and held in place by cables while the men fill the earth about the roots and wet it down. After the tree is firmly set, the men go over it with saws and clippers to thin out some of the wood to remove undesirable branches.

*

ONE of the particularly useful regular market reports is that issued by the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture. This State lies between the two greatest cities of the East, and with an immense Summer consuming population along its long coast line. The State Department gathers this wide range of information and puts it before the producers and buyers in such shape that both may have a fair idea of the situation. The following report, May 12, regarding crops now being harvested, is an example:

As the season advanced, receipts of New Jersey asparagus were more liberal than previously at all eastern markets last week. At Philadelphia, the total receipts for the first half of the week were about 7,500 crates as compared to 3,500 for the previous six-day period. At New York, receipts were liberal and the market was slightly weaker at the close. Best New Jersey green asparagus sold at $4 to $4.50 per dozen bunches and poorer stock sold at $3.50.

The market for greens of all kinds was weak, and the low price of spinach discouraged many growers to such an extent that they stopped cutting. At New York, New Jersey offerings rarely brought more than 60 cents a bushel and most sales were made at 35 to 50 cents. At Philadelphia, demand for spinach was dull and the market was weak at 25 to 40 cents a bushel, with some extra fancy stock selling as high as 65 cents.

The market for rhubarb held about steady and, at Newark, best large, well-colored bunches brought 3 to 3½ cents and bunches of small stalks, 2 to 2½ cents. Radishes were plentiful and the market for them was very weak.

*

AIR transport on strictly commercial lines in this country has now been established five years. Mail goes across the continent regularly in about 30 hours. The total flights of one of these air lines during this period have equaled a distance of 440 times around the earth. Passenger travel has not been greatly affected as the carrying capacity of the planes is small, expense usually greater than by surface travel, and most persons are not yet convinced of the reasonable safety of air travel. Speeding up the mails has been the most impressive part of air service thus far, around 6,000,000 pounds having been carried in the five-year period.

*

WHAT is a proven sire? The following from Hartford County (Conn.) *Farm News*, shows how farmers are carrying out this idea of saving good dairy quality instead of turning a sire into beef merely because he is more than five years old and getting ugly:

Following are some of the figures and facts regarding "Interested Betty's Owl," owned by H. H. Tomlinson and Son. This bull was purchased by the Tomlinsons from D. A. Blain of Vermont, who sold him to avoid inbreeding. He was seven years old when purchased and at that time his first calf daughters were milking about as well as their mature dams. Ten daughter-dam comparisons from dairy herd improvement association records give the following facts:

	Milk Fat	Test	Butterfat
10 dams	7,711 lbs.	4.7%	362 lbs.
10 daughters.	8,651 lbs.	5.1%	440 lbs.

The milking production of these 10 daughters was nearly 1,000 lbs. greater than that of their dams, while fat production was increased 78 lbs. At the present time there are several more daughters in the Tomlinson's herd and more daughter-dam comparisons will be available soon.

*

THE Washington State Station, in Bulletin 249, discusses the interesting matter of the relation of leaf area to fruit. It was found that 20 to 30 leaves for each fruit are necessary to produce an apple of commercial size under conditions in that State, and that 40 to 50 leaves per fruit are needed if fruit buds are wanted for the next season's crop. The maintenance of a vigorous growth of tree by an available supply of nitrogen, abundance of organic matter, and sufficient moisture will maintain a large leaf area. There have been indications that in the East moisture is most commonly the chief limiting factor of these last three items. Adjusting the number of leaves per fruit by thinning of the fruit is also essential under northwestern conditions. It is estimated that the average 20 to 25-year-old apple tree will carry 60,000 to 100,000 leaves, which means that the crop on such a tree should be limited to 1,500 to 2,500 fruits if best commercial size and quality as well as annual crops are to be obtained.

*

PASTURE Day at Storrs, Conn., was an interesting event. Some details about what is going on there appear on page 618. This experiment was started in 1920 and, as it develops year after year, it becomes more impressive. About 100 walked about those fields, looking at the labels and reading the story which the fields themselves were writing out in their "various language." This work on the rough, untillable land was only a part of the pasture projects Prof. Brown and his associates have on hand. There are other fields of good land where a variety of temporary and permanent pasture plants are being tried on smaller scales, so that those lacking promise may be discontinued without loss of time and money. The great object in all of this pasture work is to straighten out the crooked line of production which now prevails, so nearly as this may be done.

*

NEW Hampshire recently had a conference of operators of roadside establishments for the purpose of considering roadside marketing, tea-room inspection, water supply and sewage disposal at overnight cabins, and other matters pertaining to the welfare of tourists and those entertaining or selling things to them. On these roadways to the White Mountains this roadside business has become a large matter, requiring thought and regulation. Eight counties of the State sent 139 persons to this roadside business conference at the State College, Durham, N. H.

*

Can you suggest where I can dispose of pure chicken manure? I have a battery brooder and the droppings accumulate rapidly. W. M.
New Jersey.

AS A rule there is no difficulty in disposing of hen manure to local gardeners or farmers, if one lets it be known that the manure is available, and also that its all-around usefulness is increased by adding at least one part of acid phosphate (superphosphate) to nine of the manure. That is good information to give out to customers for the manure. It is much better handled if kept dry.

*

MANY inquiries about school consolidation propositions have come to us since the annual school meetings last week. Evidently a lot of this sort of thing is being cooked up, ready to dish out to patrons of rural school districts. As we have said many times, the State authorities have plenary power in this matter. The State Legislature gave it to them, and it alone can restore to the country people the right to determination of their affairs which common sense and a reasonable idea of justice would suggest. "Moral suasion," however, has no effect on legislators. Determined action by voters may. As to consolidation, it doubtless is a good thing in some cases and, whenever there is fair promise of its resulting in generally better educational facilities, the majority of country people will be for it. The records of farm parents in self-denial to provide in this way for their children have been clearly written in large letters. But consolidation to gratify the vanity of some school official, or help pay a political debt, is another affair needing different treatment.

Brevities

ABOUT 500,000 "commuters" daily were carried in and out of New York during 1930.

"MOTHER'S DAY"—yes, that is something of a continued story, running around 365 days in the year.

CANNING pea acreage in Indiana is reported to be 20 per cent under, and sweet corn for canning, 40 per cent less than last year.

ELECTRIFICATION of all British railways, is under consideration, the work to be spread over a period of 15 years, at a cost of $1,900,000,000.

THE "Cooking Club Girls," of Hartford County, Conn., recently had a "biscuit baking contest." Yes, making good biscuits is a useful art.

THE official slogan adopted for the world's grain exhibition at Regina, Canada, July 25 to August 6, 1932, is "Show What You Grow and Share What You Know."

SOY beans for hay. One way is to plant in drills two feet apart, and cultivate. Wait for warm weather—around the first of June. They need good ground, plenty of lime and can handle a complete fertilizer to advantage.

Give Private Property a Chance

THE Federal Reserve Bank at New York has reduced the rediscount rate from 2 to 1½ per cent. This is the lowest central bank rate in the world according to financial authorities. The French rate is 2 per cent, and the English rate 3 per cent. This does not mean that individuals, firms or business corporations can borrow money at the Federal Reserve Bank at 1½ per cent. As a matter of fact they cannot borrow there at all. It means that the Reserve bank rediscounts notes at that rate to business banks, and the reduction is reflected in the bank loans. The purpose of the reduction at this time is to discourage the shipment of gold to this country, and to reduce the rate of exchange, and the movement of funds to New York. France and the United States have more gold than they can use, and the rest of the world is short of it. A redistribution of it among the countries of the world with a gold financial basis is one of the economic problems of the present time.

The general complaint is that we have too much gold, too much wheat and too much as a whole of the things we need to eat and to wear, too much of things to shelter us and to amuse us. But all of these things are so badly distributed that more than six million idle workers in this country alone are without means of existence for themselves and their families, and while willing to work have no way of earning a living. The people produce in abundance for the needs and comforts of all, then organized society directs the distribution of it in such a way that the crafty and strong get so much it is a burden to them. The confiding and weak get so little a loss of earning power soon reduces them to hardships and want. We clothe cunning and greed and tyranny with power and they appropriate the products of other people's labors for themselves. We could calmly endure it all, if it were not that they complacently tell us that it is the regular and mysterious order of things and that nothing can be done about it.

The institution of private property was a great conception. If it is ever overthrown it will be because selfishness has refused to allow us to provide an honest rule for the distribution of wealth.

International Chamber of Commerce Discusses Economic Situations

THE International Chamber of Commerce, consisting of world leaders in finance, industry, commerce and agriculture from 48 nations, held a notable meeting in Washington last week. The discussions were directed to causes of economic disturbance which is now felt the world over, and the remedies for business depressions. For the most part the delegates admitted in one way or another that the leaders of industry and rulers of nations have made a mess of things, that selfishness, greed and ambition for power were at the bottom of it, and that an intelligent readjustment of production and consumption and removal of barriers of trade would swing us into a new period of the greatest prosperity the world has yet known. Quite naturally an international association confined itself largely to problems affecting world trade. The language was studied and diplomatic. It sometimes was vague enough to obscure the meaning but in this it served well enough to indicate the difference of latent views held by the assembled nations.

The causes of the depression as suggested were: Cost of land and naval armaments, high tariffs, fiscal policies, demonetization of silver in India, speculation, mass production in which consumers did not share the lower costs, world war, and government interference with economic laws. The situation was summed up by Sir Alan Anderson, of England, as follows:

We find ourselves today in all material things immensely rich, but we are all poor. We suffer, not because we have too little to drink, or eat, or wear, or because the goods are dear, but because our warehouses are stuffed with cheap goods that no one will buy, and our harbors congested with ships that no one will charter, and our men here, there, and everywhere are out of work. Something has slipped out of gear in the intricate machinery of this simple, civilized life.

No one seemed willing to commit himself to any definite program as a remedy, but a reform of the causes was an implied suggestion for a cure of such economic ills. President Hoover emphasized a saving in the waste of land armament as a factor of relief. Other suggestions were world peace, unity of effort through the League of Nations and cancellation of international debts of political origin. Sir Arthur Slater, economist, of the League of Nations, said:

Ours is a problem of the impoverishment that comes from plenty. And this, however difficult, is in its nature capable of solution and offers the richest prizes if we can solve it. If only we can so refashion our system as to use fully our productive capacity to bring again into useful work those who now stand idle and ask for nothing better than to be usefully employed, there will be such a leap forward in prosperity as the world has never seen, with results beyond all estimate or imagination in terms of human happiness and welfare.

It is a strange coincidence that while every speaker must have had in mind the effect of the unequal distribution of wealth as a disturbing factor in world affairs no direct mention of it was made in any of the speeches. It might be easily read between the lines in some of the discussions, but there is discouragement in the fact that no one had courage enough to bring this great defect of our economic system out in the open before the peoples of the world. We have a surplus of everything, but the savings of cost in mass production are not sufficiently shared by consumers. "In material things we are immensely rich." In a field of "plenty we are impoverished." Cunning and greed and ambition have created a social order which endows some with a surplus they can never use, and condemns many to penury and want. A fair distribution of wealth—the one crying need of humanity and pitying appeal to justice—should have had a spokesman in the world's greatest business association.

Modified Contract for New Dairymen's League Members

THE Dairymen's League has announced two modifications of its contract to be signed by new members after May 1, 1931. One of the modifications provides that the new member subscribes for one share of the preferred capital stock of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Corporation for each 10 cows or fractional part thereof which he has. All cows that have freshened or been bred to freshen during the year are counted. The par value of the stock is $50. A dairyman with any number of cows up to 10 would be required to subscribe for one share; from 11 to 20, two shares, and from 21 to 30, three shares. He may pay for the stock by allowing the association to deduct 10 cents per 100 lbs. of milk delivered.

The other modification puts the new members on a production base, the average deliveries for September, October and November being the base. If the deliveries during January, February or March of 1932 exceeds his average deliveries for the base months of 1930 by more than 20 per cent, the association may deduct a surplus differential from the price that would otherwise be paid him. This is in additon to all other differentials. The amount of the deduction shall be determined by the directors, from month to month but is not to exceed 20 per cent of the gross price. It is to be deducted from the returns for January, February and March, 1932.

If the producer's deliveries during August, September, October or November of any year fall below an average of 80 lbs. per day monthly, the association may deduct a service charge of $1.50 per month, as an extra handling and accounting costs. In addition if the producer's deliveries fall below 60 lbs. of milk per day during these three months he shall be charged the $1.50 differential for the ensuing months of December, January, February and March. These differentials on account of small deliveries are in addition to all other differentials.

More Funds for the Poor

THE announcement last March that Clayton C. Wood, a young factory worker in Buffalo, N. Y., had won a prize of $886,360 on a $2.50 lottery ticket on the English steeplechase, created a sensation in the public press of this country. It also revived interest in a New York State law nearly a century old which reads as follows:

Any prize that shall be drawn in any lottery shall be forfeited to the use of the poor; and it shall be the duty of the overseer of the poor of the town, where the person or persons drawing such prize, or any of them, shall reside, to sue for the same, in their names; and they shall recover the same, in an action for money had and received.

The constitution also prohibits lottery in the following language:

Nor shall any lottery or the sale of lottery tickets, pool-selling, book-making, or any other kind of gambling hereafter be authorized or allowed within the State; and the Legislature shall pass appropriate laws to prevent offenses against any of the provisions of this section.

This seems to indicate that the officials of Buffalo should proceed to get possession of the prize money won by the Wood boy and turn it over to the poor of the city. The corporation counsel of the city of Buffalo made an investigation and gave it as his legal opinion that if the prize is paid to the holder of a ticket within this State the prize money would then be subject to the above old law, but if the money is paid the ticket-holder in a State or foreign country which legally authorizes such lottery drawings, the receipt of the money there is lawful and he obtains possession and title to the money, and it is not subject to the old law which directs it to be used for the poor. From this it appears that if the Wood boy received his prize money in this State he stood a good chance of losing it. Since he received it in Canada he has it legally and safe so far as this opinion goes.

Since the law applies to all lotteries, games of chance and gambling devices of every kind, it would seem if the old law is to be now enforced, there may be an increased revenue for the care of the poor of the State from this source.

April Milk Prices

THE net cash price paid for 3 per cent milk, per hundred pounds, in the 200-210-mile zone by dealers reporting for April, are as follows:

Sheffield Farms	$1.66
Unity, Buffalo (at farm)	1.84
Dairymen's League	1.38

The League deductions were 6c for certificates of indebtedness and 10c for expenses, making the gross price $1.54.

Milk and Cream Report of Receipts at New York and Metropolitan Area for April, 1931

State of Origin	40-qt. Units Milk	Cream	Condensed
New York	1,988,070	132,544	26,409
New Jersey	77,465	1,763	185
Pennsylvania	405,907	18,237	4,800
Vermont	82,375	9,077	...
Connecticut	18,398	530	...
Massachusetts	13,841	163	...
Maryland	9,819	...	...
Delaware	825	...	233
Canada	85	...	...
Wisconsin	...	215	...
Minnesota	...	563	...
Ohio	700	1,179	...
Total, April, 1931	2,597,485	164,271	31,627
Total, April, 1930	2,782,962	149,124	37,078

New York furnished 76.5 per cent of the milk and 86.8 per cent of the cream coming into the city for the month of April, 1931.

Texas Notes

Yesterday we drove 150 miles to visit some relatives. On the way we passed some of the most beautiful wild flowers I ever saw; the highway passed beside some large ranches, and the wide rolling prairies were literally covered with the pretty blue bonnets (lupines), our State flower, with the big fat white-face cattle grazing knee deep in the flowers. Coming home in the late afternoon we came upon a great string of cars parked along the road and we thought there had been an accident, but as we got nearer we saw it was just the city people out gathering the flowers. I know they must have reveled in their beauty.

We came on past the crowd and found another patch of them, and got our share. I found some growing at the edge of a ditch and got them up by the roots easily, and have them transplanted now and think I shall get a start of them. This blue bonnet, chosen as our State flower, grows in profusion from the central part on south to the coast, and where it is not growing in the wild state it has been transplanted and is rapidly getting started in larger territory. We are very proud of this flower, and always remember when gathering them to be sure to leave plenty for seed. In August I am going back to where I know these are to gather seed to plant in my yard.

We are having such a late cool Spring after one of the warmest Winters we have had in years. The fruit all bloomed out early and then got killed by frost. From the way they are blooming we will have a bumper crop of berries. We are delighted with the Young berry in this part of the State; it has proven to be wonderful and has put some of the old berries on the back seat. MRS. J. F.

Erath Co., Tex.

Fruit Prospects in Southern Ohio

The rainfall in this part of the Ohio Valley for April was about 7¾ inches, much above the average, and still very little washing of soil in evidence, as the rains came gently. The last week of the month was cool. Buds did not come out much, and the late blooming apples, like Rome, never got in full bloom till May 5, about two weeks later than usual, and I think later than I ever saw them come out. I consider there is more bloom on all our tree fruits than I ever saw in one year, and it is very rank and vigorous, too. No peach buds were winter-killed and all are setting and growing. We have applied the shuck spray to them and the plums and cherries. The pears have received the calyx spray and we have started on the early blooming apples. All mankind here seems in a joyful mood from plenty of rain and an abundant bloom, which promises a bountiful harvest if the growers do their part to help it along. I think I am safe in saying that 99 out of every 100 trees are very full and the other one has quite a lot of bloom. Even Damson plums that were hurt by the drought last Summer, lost their leaves and the fruit dried up and dropped off when Winter came, had a fair to good bloom.

Strawberries are late here, and some of the early varieties on low ground were injured by frost. But there were not many in bloom then, so the size of the crop will not be reduced much. Late varieties are now just beginning to bloom. I have seen early varieties ripe here the first week in May, but it will be the last week this year before we can count on selling any. The stand of plants in many lots is poor due to the dry year past. U. T. COX.

Lawrence Co., Ohio.

Live Stock and Dairy

Pasture Day at Storrs, Conn.

Interest in this annual event is increasing. There is more to see as the pasture experiment develops, and better opportunity to form some conclusions.

The 36 acres shown in the map were covered with bushes and young trees in 1920. Glacial rocks are so plentiful that only an earthquake could plow the land. But no tillage was intended, the purpose being to see what could be done by giving the native grasses an opportunity. The soil is rather heavy, underlaid with hardpan, and is what might be called natural grass land. It does not suffer quickly from drought. It was acid and lacking in phosphorus, but contained a fair amount of nitrogen, from the years' deposits of leaves and other decaying vegetation, and there was potash in the subsoil.

The trees and bushes were cut, but none of the brush burned on the land, as this would have put an indeterminate amount of phosphorus, potash and lime there, and the purpose was to learn what minerals and what amounts were effective and economic. It is common experience that cut-over land, on which a large amount of brush is burned, will furnish considerable grazing two or three years, unless the soil is very light.

In the map, the nine long plots contain four acres each. Data of their treatment and return from them are given in the first table.

Plot No.	Fertilization* 1924-28	1929-31	Relative Production as Measured by Grazing (Plot 5-100) 1924-28	1929	1930	Average 1924-30	Percent White Clover Average 1927-30	Percent Protein In Dry Matter Average 1920-30	Grazing Before May 15 (Therms) Average 1927-30	Grazing After July 15 (Therms) Average 1927-30
1N	LP	LP	220	311	283	242	34	22.23	138	359
1S	LP	P	220	320	273	242	30	22.30	145	505
2	P	P	164	228	165	173	13	17.90	92	411
3	LK	LK	115	138	123	119	4	15.16	43	373
4	KN	Bas. slag	131	132	149	...	3	18.47	39	317
5	None	None	100	100	100	100	1	14.24	28	302
6N	LPKN	LPKNN	201	361	275	260	17	23.55	226	455
6S	LPKN	LPKNN†	201	323	288	253	14	22.01	220	429
7	PK	PK	186	199	173	186	14	20.45	99	390
8N	LPK	LPK	228	325	245	245	37	22.69	138	472
8S	LPK	LK	228	255	238	233	33	23.19	109	491
9	PKN	PKN	203	298	285	238	14	23.21	198	364

* L—Limestone at one ton per acre in 1924 and 1929. P—Superphosphate at 500 lbs. per acre in 1924 and 1929. K—Muriate of potash at 100 lbs. per acre in 1924 and 1929. N—Nitrogen at 28 lbs. per acre annually. NN—Nitrogen at 56 lbs. per acre annually.
† One-half of the nitrogen in April and one-half in July.

Various methods of determining production were considered, and pasturing with steers was decided on as best. These animals are hardy, easily handled, and will live without supplemental feed. A supply of Hereford yearlings is bought in the Chicago market, and the number put in the different plots is gauged according to their production. In fields not yet in the experiment there is a reserve of steers, from which one or more may be taken to add to plots growing too rapidly to be grazed properly.

The steers are weighed every two weeks and gain or loss recorded. B on the map is a small barn containing scales. At the upper end of all plots is a lane into which the steers can be worked and thus driven to the weighing shed without worriment. Abundant water supply from springs is piped to all of the plots.

Following is description of the other fields being developed into the experiment (on the map A, B, C, D, E, F, G and W):

A.—From 1925 to 1930, this area was used for an experiment to determine the effects of date of cutting on the growth of bushes. During that period, no fertilizers were applied or grazing permitted. All plots were cut at the same time in 1929 and 1930. A brief summary of the results follows:

Time of Cutting 1925-1928	Cut September, 1930 Av. Height of Bushes (Inches)	Total Wt. Per Plot (Pounds)
April	24.1	118
May	20.0	78
June	19.3	78
July	20.8	36
August	17.8	36
September	18.0	55*
Winter	22.7	185

*Partially dry.

B.—Shed, with scales, yards and pens for the convenient weighing of the cattle.

C.—Water is piped to all of the fenced plots from two springs located here.

D.—Recently cleared land for extra pasture. Received limestone at one ton and superphosphate at 500 pounds per acre in November, 1930. Ten years ago, much of the area now in the fenced plots was as devoid of grasses.

E.—Barn for storing hay and for sheltering cattle in early Spring and late Fall.

F.—This area was cleared in 1926. Limestone and superphosphate were applied in 1927 and manure and superphosphate in November, 1930.

G.—Trees and brush were cut in 1929. In April, 1930, duplicate series of 14 plots each were laid out and fertilized for the purpose of studying the effects of applying superphosphate with, before and after limestone. Potash was also added on some plots and nitrogen was spread across the central part of all plots. Unless otherwise indicated, fertilizers were applied at same rates as on fenced plots. A mixture of White clover, 3 lbs.; Redtop, 3 lbs.; orchard grass, 4 lbs.; Kentucky Blue, 6 lbs., and perennial rye grasses, 2 lbs. per acre, was sown April 3, 1930, on a strip crossing all plots. The following symbols are employed on labels:

LP—Limestone in April, superphosphate in August.

PL—Superphosphate in April, limestone in August.

L/P—Limestone and superphosphate applied at same time in April.

K—Muriate of potash in April.

If letters are repeated rates of application were doubled.

W1 and W2.—In 1925 these were badly runout fields with bushes coming in rapidly. Limestone at 2,000 lbs. and superphosphate at 500 lbs. per acre were applied in 1926. Usually the fields have been mowed in early June and pastured in August and September. In the Fall of 1930, each field was divided into over 100 one-fortieth-acre plots, each of which received a different fertilizer treatment. No results have been obtained to date.

W3.—Twenty-two different seed mixtures are seeded on land limed at three rates and fertilized with three different mixtures. The field will be grazed and the stands of the various species under the several conditions determined.

W4.—Used for potato experiments.

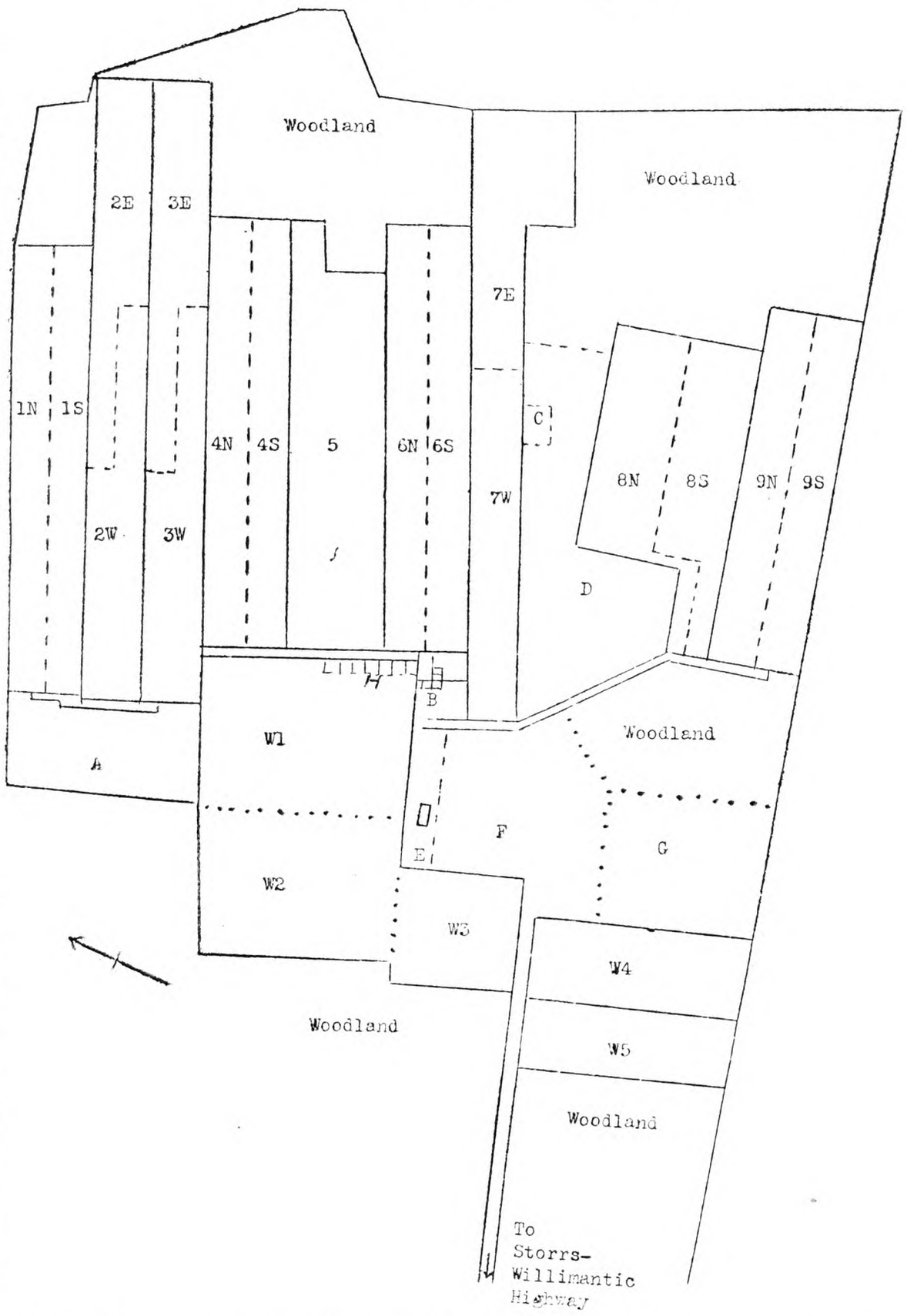
W5.—Sweet clover at 15 lbs. and orchard grass at 3 lbs. per acre were seeded in April on this field for supplementary pasture after July 15. In 1930, a similar seeding on this field furnished 157 days per acre of grazing in July and August for 900-lb. steers which received no other feed.

After lunch in the field, there were addresses, discussion of what had been seen and the question box. Dr. W. L. Slate, Director of the Connecticut Station, introduced the visiting speaker, Dr. A. B. Beaumont, of the Agronomy Department at Amherst, Mass., who spoke on pasture research in Massachusetts, and its practical significance. He invited all to attend Pasture Day at Amherst, which will be June 3.

Prof. B. A. Brown, who has been in charge of the Storrs experiment from the beginning, outlined some of the results and answered many questions. In general phosphorus appears to have been the first factor of importance in this improvement, with lime next. An examination of the results in the table will show just what happened from the addition of all of these minerals and combinations.

On these nine plots no seed of any kind has been added, the purpose being to learn what the natural grasses would do, under conditions fairly favorable for them. On a field nearer the college, good land, free from stones and easily cultivated, many forage plants are being tested, the fescues, blue grass of various types, Sweet clover of many strains, Ladino clover, reed canary grass, etc. One great purpose of all of these trials is to find plants that will help make the pasture supply more nearly uniform during the season. W. W. H.

PASTURE PLOTS - STORRS EXPERIMENT STATION



Scouring Calves

Will you inform me what to do for scouring calves? S. M. C.
New York.

To be certain it is necessary to know the age of the calves and full particulars regarding the way in which they have been housed and fed, and a clear description of the symptoms present and character of the bowel discharges. There are several different forms of scouring, diarrhoea or dysentery and each requires special treatment, or preventive measures. With this information, we could at once have given you the desired instructions. As it is, we can offer the following suggestions which should prove instructive.

The most serious form of dysentery in new-born calves is called white scours or calf cholera and is germ-caused. The infection is either born in the calf or is contracted just after birth, by way of the navel or mouth. There is no certain medical remedy, but the disease may be fairly well prevented by the following procedure: Provide a new, light, perfectly ventilated, sanitary, freshly-bedded calving pen and similar calf pen. Keep them clean, disinfected and whitewashed. After each calving make the calving pen sanitary in that way.

Immediately at birth saturate the calf's navel with tincture of iodine and then apply powdered starch or finely sifted slaked lime. Repeat the applications daily until the navel is completely dried. As soon after birth as possible have a qualified veterinarian immunize the calf against the disease by hypodermic injections of anti-white-scour serum and bacterin. The serum, in double doses, has also some remedial value. The hind parts of the cow, the udder and the teats, should be cleansed and disinfected before the calf is allowed to nurse for the first time, as the germs may be contracted by the nursing of contaminated teats. When the disease has been prevalent in the herd, however, we think it wise not to let the new-born calf nurse its dam or otherwise take her milk. It is safer to feed the calf the milk of a cow that has been fresh for some time and whose calf did not suffer from the disease.

It is also advisable to syringe out the rectum of the new-born calf with a mild disinfecting solution. A warm 1-to-100 solution of coal-tar disinfectant will serve the purposes. Abroad, tar water is used for the purpose. There, some progress has been made, it is alleged, in the immunizing of the cow so that her calf will not contract the disease. With us, employment of biologics to that end does not seem to have proved satisfactory.

If, despite the preventive measures here described, the calf begins to scour give it triple sulpho-carbolate tablets, according to the directions printed on the label of the container; or give it a mixture of one part of salol and two parts of bismuth subnitrate. The dose of that mixture is one-half to one teaspoon, given every three, four or six hours, according to the severity of the case. The doses may, if necessary, be increased. It is best given in strong coffee, when the calf is weak. Instantly isolate any calf that scours and then make the pen it has vacated perfectly sanitary. Dirty quarters, damp, cold, drafts, foul bedding, contaminated milk containers and association with affected or recovering calves may cause diarrhoea of one kind or another.

Foam on separator skim-milk, cold milk for very young calves, too fast drinking, too much milk, or feeding at too long intervals are other causes of common diarrhoea or scours. Avoid all such causes. When skim-milk fed calves are scouring mix in each pint of milk fed daily one teaspoon of a mixture of one-half an ounce of formaldehyde solution and 15½ ounces of boiled water. Keep the mixture in a colored glass bottle to prevent chemical changes. One ounce of limewater, per pint of milk, is also useful, when formaldehyde mixture is not given.

Perfectly sterilize all milk utensils with boiling water or live steam. Treat a commencing case of ordinary diarrhoea by giving the calf a dose of castor oil in milk. If that does not suffice, follow with the salol-bismuth mixture. Provide calves with plenty of pure drinking water. Expose them daily to direct, out-of-doors sunshine, unless glass-cloth windows are installed. The ultra-violet ray of the sun does not penetrate common glass. A. S. A.

Summer Grain Feeding

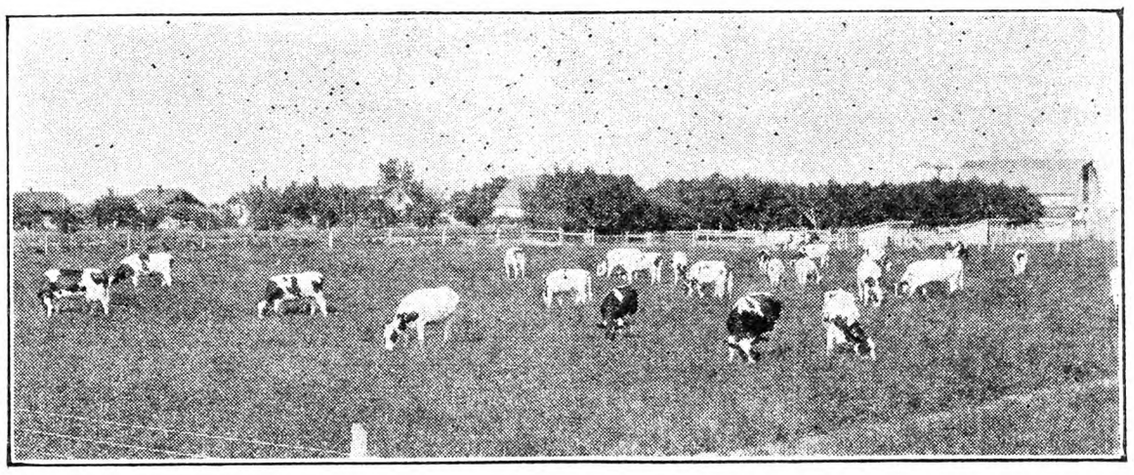
The northern part of the country is now right in the flush of the pasture season and all dairymen are appreciating what the early stimulating effect of grass has on the production of milk. Just now the grass will furnish the necessary nutrients for heavy production of milk, but within the next month the average pasture will begin to shrink and, unless some supplementary grain feeding is done, the production of milk will also shrink.

A cow to produce the largest quantity of milk of which she is inherently capable must get enough food nutrients to supply both maintenance and production requirements. Pastures in the fore part of the season will supply the necessary food to maintain this balance but, with thinning pastures, the balance is upset and there needs must result a lowering of flesh or a considerable lessening of production. To maintain production, flesh also must be maintained. Only a cow in normal flesh will produce to the best of her ability, due to the fact that a cow in thin flesh takes part of the ration to replace lost body weight that otherwise would go to the production of milk.

Except under ideal conditions, therefore, a certain amount of grain should supplement pasture. This grain does not necessarily need to be of high protein content, in fact, in the majority of cases a ration containing around 12 per cent protein will give very satisfactory results. The ratio of grain which is to be fed will depend entirely on the amount of pasture available and the condition of the cows. Usually one pound of grain to six or seven pounds of milk will be found to be sufficient, but there may be time where a ratio of one pound of grain to four pounds of milk may be indicated.

If cows are carried along under this plan they will go into the Winter months full of vitality and in good hard flesh. Thus the grain will not only have had immediate value at the time when fed but the cumulative effect will be felt throughout the Winter months.

Rhode Island. WALTER A. COOK.



Group on the Government Dairy Farm in Montana

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, 6 to 7c; milk, special from Guernsey and Jersey herds, qt., 8 to 10c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $200; cows, fresh milk, grades, choice, $100; cows, fresh milk, good to medium, $75 to $85; cows, fresh milk, common to poor, $45 to $70; beef cows and bulls, 100 lbs., $6 to $9; sheep, $4.50 to $5; lambs, $9 to $11; veal calves, milk fed, choice, $16 to $18; veal calves, milk fed, good to medium, $12 to $14; fowls, heavy, live, lb., 22 to 24c; chickens, large roasters, lb., 28 to 30c; broilers, 2¼ to 2½ lbs., 42 to 45c; ducks, lb., 18 to 22c; geese, lb., 12 to 15c; eggs, doz., 22 to 24c.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 13 to 14c; milk, special and certified, qt., 18 to 20c; milk, sold from chain stores, qt., 11 to 12c; butter, farmers' delivery, lb., 40 to 45c; butter, creamery, prints and rolls, lb., 30 to 32c; butter, creamery, cut from tubs, lb., 25 to 26c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 27 to 29c; cheese, part skim, lb., 22 to 24c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 27 to 29c; asparagus, lb., 20 to 25c; dandelion, native greens, lb., 5 to 7c; parsnips, lb., 3 to 4c; spinach, pk., 15 to 18c; apples, cooking, lb., 4 to 5c; apples, choice eating, lb., 7 to 8c; maple syrup, gal., $2 to $2.25; maple sugar, lb., 40 to 45c; honey, cap, 25 to 30c. F. A. C.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 900 to 1,100, good	$7.50@$8.40
Medium	6.50@ 7.50
Common	5.25@ 6.50
Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	7.50@ 8.40
Medium	6.50@ 7.50
Heifers, 500 to 850, good	6.65@ 7.75
Common and medium	5.00@ 6.50
Cows, good	5.00@ 5.75
Common and medium	4.00@ 5.00
Low cutters and cutters	2.65@ 4.00
Bulls, ylg, exc., good, beef	5.00@ 5.60
Cutter and medium	3.50@ 5.00
Vealers, milk-fed, good and ch	7.25@ 9.00
Medium	5.00@ 7.25
Cull and common	3.00@ 5.00
Calves, 250 to 350, good and ch	5.00@ 7.50
Common and medium	3.00@ 5.00

HOGS

Lt. wts., 140 to 160, good and ch	$7.40@$7.80
Lt. lts., 160 to 180, good and ch	7.50@ 7.80
180 to 200, good and ch	7.50@ 7.80
Med. wts., 200 to 220, good and ch	7.40@ 7.80
220 to 250, good and ch	7.20@ 7.65
Hvy. wts., 250 to 290, good and ch	7.00@ 7.30
290 to 350, good and ch	6.75@ 7.15
Pkg. sows, 275 to 500, med. and gd	5.50@ 6.00
Sl. pigs, 100 to 130, good and ch	7.25@ 7.50

SHEEP

(Shorn Basis, Except Spring Lambs)

Spring lambs, good and ch	$10.75@12.50
Lambs, 90 down, good and choice	8.00@ 9.00
Medium	6.50@ 8.00
91 to 100, med. and choice	6.25@ 8.25
All wts., common	4.00@ 6.50
Wethers, 90 to 120, med. and good	3.25@ 4.50
Ewes, 90 to 120, med. and choice	2.50@ 3.75
120 to 150, med. and ch	2.25@ 3.50
All wts., cull and common	1.00@ 2.50

Buffalo Markets

The live poultry market is weak and eggs are also lower with receipts continuing liberal.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 28 to 29c; tubs, 26 to 27c; firsts, 23 to 25c; undergrades, 22 to 23c. Cheese, lower; new daisies, 16c; longhorn, 16 to 17c; brick, 18c; brick Swiss, 23c; limburger, 30c. Eggs, weak; nearby fancy, 20 to 22c; grade A, 18 to 21c; grade B, 17 to 19c; grade C, 16 to 17c; nearby at mark, 15 to 17c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, steady; fowls, 23 to 27c; chickens, 32 to 35c; old roosters, 16 to 21c; capons, 50c; ducks, 24 to 26c; geese, 16 to 17c; turkeys, 43 to 45c. Live poultry, weak; fowls, 17 to 20c; broilers, 28 to 35c; old roosters, 14 to 15c; ducks, 20 to 25c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, firm; unclassified, bu., $1 to $1.50; Baldwin, $1.85 to $2; Rome Beauty, $1.75 to $2.25; McIntosh, $1.50 to $2.50; Delicious, western, box, $2.85 to $3.25; Spitzenberg, $2.25 to $2.50; Winesap, $2.40 to $2.50. Potatoes, steady; home-grown, bu., 90 to 95c; 2-bu. bag, $2.20 to $2.50; Fla., bbl., $4 to $5; Idaho bakers, 25-lb. bag, 70 to 75c.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, weak; pea, medium, cwt., $5.25; marrow, $6; white kidney, $7.50. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., 85c to $1; yellow, 50-lb. bag, 35 to 50c; Tex., crate, bu., $1.75 to $2.25; green, doz. bchs., 10c.

Fruits and Berries. — Cherries, Cal., 12-lb. box, $3.50 to $4.50; grapes, southern lug, $2.75 to $3; oranges, Cal., box, $4 to $4.75; Fla., $3 to $4; pears, Cal., box, $2.50; pineapples, Cuba, crate, $3.25 to $3.75; strawberries, 24-pt. crate, $3 to $4.50.

Vegetables.—Asparagus, S. C., crate, $4.25 to $4.50; artichokes, Cal., box, $2.50; beans, Fla., green, bu. hamper, $1.50 to $2.50; beets, bu., 35 to 45c; cabbage, bu., 35 to 50c; carrots, bu., 35 to 50c; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $2.50; celery, doz., 50 to 80c; cucumbers, 2-doz. bskt., 90c to $1.75; endive, lb., 25 to 30c; horseradish, bbl., $7 to $9; kale, bu., 50 to 75c; lettuce, 10-lb. bskt., $1.40 to $1.60; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., $1.15 to $1.25; peas, Cal., bu., $2 to $2.25; peppers, Fla., crate, $3 to $5; radishes, doz., 15 to 25c; rhubarb, doz. bchs., 40 to 50c; spinach, bu., 50 to 80c; tomatoes, 10-lb. bskt., $2.25; turnips, bu., 75c to $1.

Sweets.—Maple products, steady; new syrup, gal., $1.25 to $1.35; old, 75c to $1; sugar, lb., 18 to 21c.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, baled, ton, $17 to $18; clover mixed, $17 to $18; oat straw, $10 to $10.50; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $19; standard middlings, $18.50; red-dog, $21; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $31; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $32; hominy, $26.30; gluten, $29.70; oatfeed, $11.25; Timothy seed, bu., $5.40; Alfalfa, $15.25; Alsike, $14.10; clover, $15.60 to $15.90. C. H. B.

Coming Meetings and Shows

June 3-5. — American Forestry Association, annual convention, Grove Park Inn, Ashville, N. C.

June 24-26.—American Seed Trade Association, annual convention, Hotel Brown, Louisville, Ky.

July 21-23.—American Association of Nurserymen, annual convention, Book-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, Mich.

Aug. 3-7. — International Baby Chick Convention, Louisville, Ky.

Aug. 17-20.—Fourteenth annual American Country Life Conference, Ithaca, N. Y. For further information address American Country Life Association, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City.

Aug. 27-29.—Seventh National Shade Tree Conference, Boyce Thompson Institute, Yonkers, N. Y.

Sept. 7-12.—New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

Dec. 8-10.—Sharon Poultry Association, Annual Show, Sharon, Conn. Secretary Arthur L. Kinsman, Sharon, Conn.

Livestock Sales

May 26. — Batavia, N. Y., Milking Shorthorns; W. J. Hardy, Field Representative, Eastern Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Alton, N. Y.

May 28. — Troy, Pa., Milking Shorthorns; W. J. Hardy, Field Representative, Eastern Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Alton, N. Y.

May 30.—Springfield, Mass., Milking Shorthorns; W. J. Hardy, Field Representative, Eastern Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Alton, N. Y.

May 30.—Guernsey Cattle and Duroc pigs; White Hall Farm, near Waynesboro, Pa. Catalog from J. Harlan Frantz, Waynesboro, Pa.

June 1.—W. McMonnies Jersey Sale, Madison, N. J.

June 4. — W. R. Span Jersey Sale, Morristown, N. J.

June 8. — Wendover Farm Ayrshires, Bernardsville, N. J.

June 9.—Strathglass Farm, Ayrshires, Port Chester, N. Y.

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Ages from one to eighteen months. Send for description and prices of these well-bred, excellent individuals.
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GUERNSEY COWS
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Immunized against cholera. Boars ready for service. Fall and Spring Pigs.
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from record dams and proven sires. Herd accredited and blood tested. Attractive prices. Exceptional values.
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All good healthy stock. Will ship in lots of two or more. If not satisfied return them at my expense.
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FEEDING PIGS $4.50 Each
select, crated, C.O.D. Grain fed. Mostly Poland Chinas. Few other breeds. Shoats around 40 lbs., $6.25. Can start these shoats on garbage, vaccinate, castrate at $7.
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REG. SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS—Spring pigs now ready. A. M. Kennel, R. 3, Honey Brook, Penna.

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100 FEEDING PIGS at $5.50 each—ready now. ROUSE BROS. Dushore, Pa.

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GOATS: Fine young, Toggenburg bucks and does, $15 $20 each. H. I. COGGESHALL, Wortendyke, N. J.

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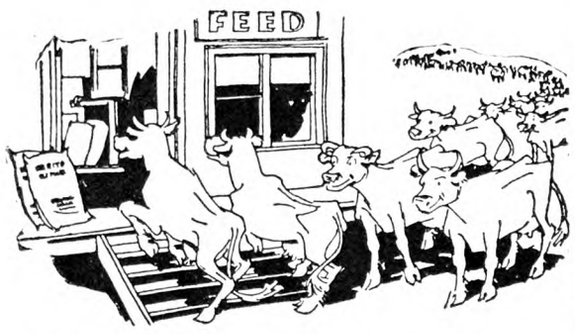
IF YOUR *Cows Had Money to Spend—*



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Modernizing Albanian Farming

Those who know of Albania at all, generally visualize it as a vague spot on the map of Southeastern Europe, or, if better informed, know it as one of the political danger spots where a dangerous war may flare up overnight.

For three and a half years it has been my fortune to be a teacher in an American Agricultural school in that ancient and little known land, and so it seems to me that others may be interested in some account of the effort which is being made to bring 20th Century methods and ideals to this race of hardy mountain men, whose social ideals belong to the feudal age and in their home life are often patriarchal.

No one can hope to understand Albania apart from its history. After the decline of Greece it became a part of the Roman Empire and through its rugged mountain valleys the Roman Legions marched to Constantinople and the East. Bridges, roads and several fortresses remain and some of Roman culture reached the larger towns. Later Venice dominated the Dalmatian Coast and trade flourished.

When the Turks rose to power in the 13th Century Venice was declining and the defense of the country fell on their great leader Skanderbeg, who made an heroic resistance and defeated the Turks in a long series of wars. But, after his death, and shortly before America was discovered, the Turkish armies overran the land and put an end to all trade and progress. Of the years from 1480 to 1900 little is known except the brave tales told by the old men of endless guerilla wars to protect their honor and keep alive the spirit of freedom. One can read part of this struggle in the bold fearless eyes of the peasants, it may be inferred by the lack of isolated houses, in the fort-like villages perched on the crests of steep rocky hills far from their patch-work fields in the valleys. It was no idle boast that made them call themselves the "Shqiptar" or Children of the Eagle.

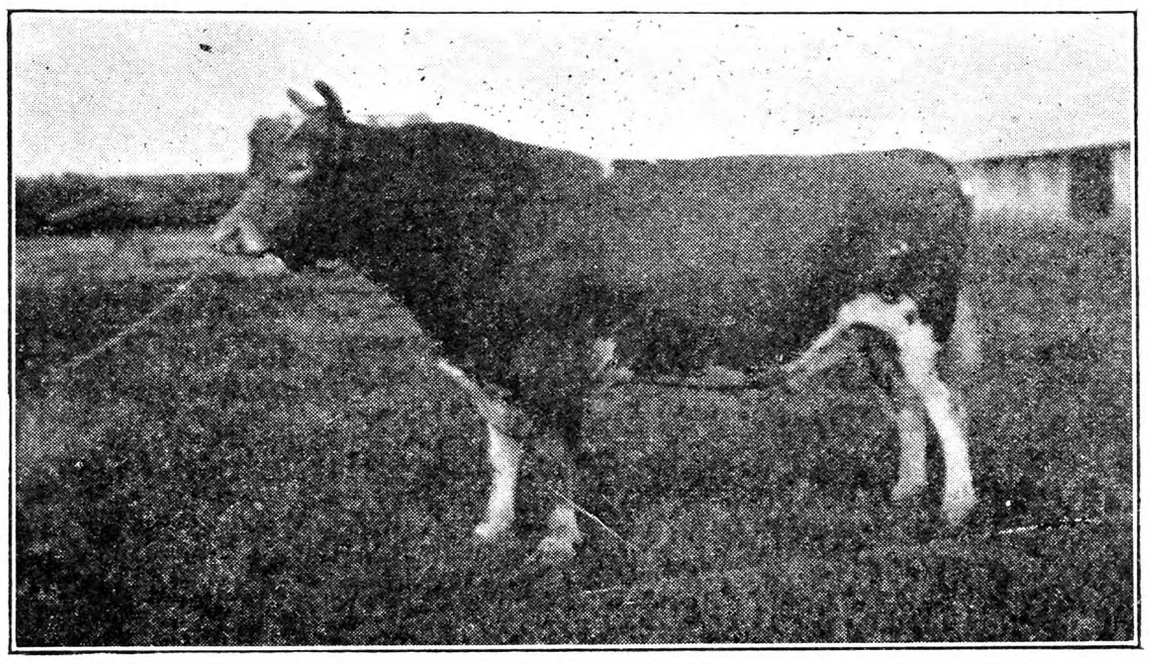
At last, after 1900, the Balkan wars broke the power of Turkey in Europe and in 1912, Albania was recognised as a nation, but it was not really self-governing until after the World War, when Woodrow Wilson prevented its being parcelled out between Italy and Greece as part of the spoils of war.

Freedom found them without foreign trade or commerce, with few industries and little money. Not five per cent of the people could read or write as it had long been a capital offense to write or print their native tongue.

Agriculture being the principal natural resource and occupation, the establishment of an American Agricultural school in Kavaga attracted wide and favorable attention. In general the agricultural practice is like that of a thousand years ago. Wooden plows drawn by small oxen break the soil. The grain is cut with a sickle and thrashed by the trampling of horses' hoofs. With all our pre-conceived ideas of corn cultication, their methods of corn culture give the greatest shock to an American farmer. Corn is just as important to them as it is to us. In the villages corn bread is the staff of life, little wheat being used. As soon as weather permits plowing starts, very early in the low hills along the coast and later back among the mountains and latest of all in wide flat valleys.

The plow is the sole implement used in lighter soils and it is customary to plow the land three to five times. On lumpy clay soils a rude planker made of squared timbers is used, and in one village some inventive genius had improved this by setting heavy knives in the frame suggesting an Acme harrow. However crude the tools they generally keep at it until a good seed bed is secured, then furrows are opened and the seed scattered by hand, this often being done by women. The rows are too close to suit our ideas, being generally less than two feet apart with the plants not more than three or four inches apart.

Left, Albanian cow, above average, gives three quarts milk a day. Next, cross-bred heifer sired by Mikado, giving 13 quarts a day on first calf. To right is calf three-fourths Guernsey



Mikado, whose 10 nearest dams average 600 pounds butterfat

Subsequent cultivation is entirely with heavy pointed hoes, no horse-drawn cultivators being used. Some thinning is done with hoes, but the crop is almost always left much too closely planted. I have generally found 25,000 to 50,000 plants per acre instead of the 10,000 to 15,000 aimed at by the American farmer. The varieties grown are almost entirely small early flint types with stalks no larger than white rice popcorn. This is due to the lack of rain, as the corn must mature before the water held from the Spring rains is exhausted. The ears are small and poorly filled at the tips.

The agricultural school has had much success in starting better corn growing. Better varieties have shown larger yields of both grain and forage. Sweet corn has been introduced for the first time, and is popular. Popcorn grows well and will undoubtedly be a big addition to their list of eatables. Thin planting is necessary if tillage with horse tools is to be done. Horse-drawn tools are a great problem as with the multitude of horses and donkeys, few are broken to harness and still less able to pull a farm implement. The horses are small mostly under 14 hands and weighing 500 to 800 pounds. They are good for riding, and pack-saddle as they are of Arabian descent, hardy and sure-footed, but almost worthless as draught animals. Moreover they seem to regard work in harness as degrading to the tradition of their distant Arab ancestors. While docile under saddle, they are likely to kick and balk when asked to pull a plow. The oxen like the horses are undersized and are able to operate what we call a one-horse plow. Water buffalo are larger and strong, but are very slow and in warm weather must have a deep mudhole to wallow in.

The problem of farm power points to the use of tractors and in places they are meeting with success. However, gasoline or as they say "benzine" is high priced. Capital is scarce and credit out of the question, as interest rates are from 20 to 50 per cent a year. The fields and the individual holdings are small and the whole problem and possibility of co-operation in farming is far in the future.

For the present, livestock improvement is the practical solution of the problem, and in this the school has been able to do considerable good. Several well-bred Jersey and Guernsey cattle illustrate what a good cow can produce and the service of the bulls has been freely given to all nearby cow-owners. Some 300 cows have been bred and the grade heifers are showing their value. As an example of the value of good blood we had in the school herd two mature cows, mother and daughter that after two years of full feed gave no more than 3½ kilos (four quarts) of milk. The first grade heifer sired by a richly bred Guernsey bull gave 11½ kilos (nearly 13 quarts) on her first calf.

Lack of money has so far prevented the introduction of good stallions, but on the advice of the school the government veterinarian has eliminated several hundred of the least desirable stallions and many bulls. The grade Guernsey and Jersey calves are also much larger than the native cattle and make stronger oxen.

Purebred White Leghorn chickens from the school flock have been sold in large numbers and are greatly prized for their appearance, egg-laying and their larger eggs. Many garden and field seeds have been distributed and are much prized.

When all is said and done the boys who take the course in agriculture will be the great factors in revolutionizing the rural life. In a life of teaching I have never met a group of boys so earnest, so teachable and so patriotic in their desire to take back to their people the benefits given them. H. F. BUTTON.

Reindeer Herds in Alaska

The Alaskan reindeer problem, which has arisen as a result of the multiplication of the few animals brought to the peninsula 40 years ago into herds numbering hundreds of thousands, is believed to be on the eve of solution. The Reindeer Committee, of which Senator Kendrick of Wyoming was chairman, has concluded its work and has submitted its findings and recommendations to Secretary Wilbur, who has directed Governor George A. Parks of Alaska to formulate rules and recommendations to make the committee's decision effective.

The solution, in the opinion of the committee, is a reindeer council of five members with authority to administer the reindeer industry of the territory, the members to be representatives of the government, and also of the private owners, both individuals and corporations. In its investigation of the reindeer problem the committee found that conditions had developed in Alaska that were not unlike the "maverick" days that existed in Texas following the Civil War. Introduced to supplement the domestic needs of the Eskimo, reindeer raising developed into an extensive industry, and with the increase in numbers much confusion arose, one reason being that the natives were less vigilant in marking their animals than were white owners. Mature unmarked animals were, according to rules of the range, the property of whoever found them. The Reindeer Council will establish range rules in order to bring order out of the chaos.

ONE of our correspondents recently referred to the noxious weed called king devil. This is Hieracium præaltum, a near relation of the orange hawkweed or devil's paint-brush. King devil has smaller flower heads, grayish green stems and foliage, and is less hairy.

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Sold on a Money-Back Guarantee. Insist upon K-R-O, the original Squill exterminator. All druggists, 75c. Large size (four times as much) $2.00. Direct if dealer cannot supply you. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.

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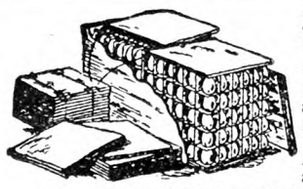

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Second-Hand Flats, Fillers and Excelsior Pads.
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Money back if not satisfied
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	100	500	1000
BARRED ROCKS	$8.00	$37.50	$70
TANCRED STRAIN S. C. W. LEGHORNS	7.00	32.50	60
LIGHT MIXED	6.00	27.50	..
HEAVY MIXED	7.00	32.50	..

Write for prices on Special Matings and tested flocks. These chicks are from free range and heavy laying flocks. 100% live arrival. Postage paid to your door.
FRANK NACE, Box R, Cocolamus, Pa.

Bigger Poultry Profits

Cash or C. O. D.	50	100	500	1000
Rocks or Reds	$4.50	$8.00	$37.50	$70
White Leghorns	4.00	7.00	35.00	65
Heavy Mixed	4.00	7.00	35.00	65
Light Mixed	3.75	6.00	30.00	55

These are first class chicks and nothing cheap but the price. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Postpaid. Hatched from 2 & 3 year old breeders. Catalog FREE.
THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY, Box 75-E
The Dependable Plant, RICHFIELD, PA.

PINECREST CHIX

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Bd. & Wh. Rocks	$8.00	$37.50	$75.00
R. I. Reds	8.00	37.50	75.00
Wh. & Bf. Leghorns	7.00	32.50	65.00
Heavy Mixed	7.00	32.50	65.00
Light Mixed	6.50	30.00	60.00

CHIX
PINECREST POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

HILL SIDE CHICKS — Will Ship C. O. D.
Extra Chicks Free with each order
Single Comb W. Leghorns ..... $6.50 per 100
Parks Strain Bar. Rocks (Per.34D31) .... $8.00 per 100
S. C. Reds ..... $8.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed...$7 per 100; Light Mixed...$6 per 100
Special prices on large orders. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. P. P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

Strickler's Large Tom Barron English S. C. W. Leghorn Baby Chicks

will be money-makers for you. All-electric hatched, extra quality chicks for June 1, 8, 15, 22, 29 at $8.50 per 100; $40 per 500; $77 per 1000. Prepaid 100% live delivery guaranteed. **Also 12 wks. old Pullets.** Catalog.
LEONARD F. STRICKLER Box R Sheridan, Pa.

WYCKOFF STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX
Book your order now for May and June chicks.
$7.00 Per 100 $32.50—500 $65—1000
100% prepaid—safe del. guaranteed.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box 25 RICHFIELD, PA.

ELECTRICALLY HATCHED CHICKS
Greatly Reduced Wh. & Bd. Rocks $8-100; Heavy Mix $7-100; Leghorns $7.50 100. Quality & 100% live arrival guar. Cat. free. Cash or C.O.D.
PEOLA POULTRY YARDS Box 2 Beaver Springs, Pa.

PAIGE'S Quality Chicks
Barred and White Rocks.... $8—100
White Leghorns ..... $7—100
Heavy Mixed ..... $7—100
100% live arrival guar. Postage paid.
Geo. W. Paige Selinsgrove, Pa.

CHICKS Purebred Tancred S. C. W. Leghorns, 6½c; Barred Rocks, 7½c; Heavy, Mixed, 7c; Light Mixed, 6c. ½c less in 500 lots. 1c less in 1,000 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Catalogue free.
VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Pa

ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS
Wh. Wyandottes, $9 per 100; Wh. Rocks & Barred Rocks, $8 per 100; Heavy Mixed, $7 per 100. We ship C. O. D.—100% del. guar.
Jas. E. Ulsh, Box R, Beaver Springs, Pa.

Cannibal Hens

Will you tell how to manage hens so that they will not pull feathers and eat each other? If the vice becomes chronic is there any way of eradicating it from a flock? C. P. L.
Massachusetts.

There is probably no method of management of flocks kept in confinement that will assure freedom from such habits as those of pulling each other's feathers and occasionally devouring a mate for lunch between meals. Hens, despite the fact that they are fed upon grains and vegetable products, are carnivorous in taste; that is, they crave flesh food. Any well-balanced ration contains this in the form of meat or fish products, but necessarily in a dry form that does not seem to satisfy the desire for fresh meat.

In a wild state or upon good range, the hen finds fresh, juicy animal food in the form of bugs, worms and the like. Confined, she lacks these and there often seems to be an accumulated desire for blood that turns her into a fiend, bent upon satisfying her craving at any cost. If any form of skin irritation leads to picking at feathers or skin until blood comes, the taste of this arouses a fierce desire for more. The tender quill stimulates a previously dormant appetite for raw flesh.

Accidents from laying overly large eggs or other disorders that bring about an everted and protruding vent attract attention and bleeding. Here, again, the desire for fresh blood is brought to the front and an unfortunate bird is frequently killed and disemboweled by her companions; a fate that she seems to submit to as though there were little or no pain connected with it, and as though any attempt to escape would be useless.

Management of the flock to prevent this cannibalism as far as possible consists in providing a sufficient quantity of suitable food, keeping down irritating infestations by parasites upon the skin, delousing the flock, giving such other foods as fresh vegetables that will satisfy hunger without adding materially to nutrition, keeping the fowls busy looking for a little something to eat in the litter, watching for murderously inclined members of the flock and removing any caught in the act of picking at others, tipping the beak by removing about three-sixteenths of an inch of the end of the upper mandible of offenders (this is accomplished by cutting in from each side to the depth of about an eighth of an inch and then peeling the loosened tip from the quick with the flat side of the blade, and, until the upper beak renews its tip, makes a hold upon feathers insecure), avoiding overcrowding in the pen and, finally, most effective of all measures, giving the flock its freedom out of doors. There are other remedies, all of which seem to work at times and any of which may fail in a given case. Hanging a fresh vegetable just above the floor for hens to busy themselves jumping and picking at, doing the same thing with a piece of salt pork (when this is effective, it may indicate a lack of sufficient salt in the ration and call for at least a half pound, and not much more, of salt to the hundred pounds of mash.) Even feeding fresh, bloody meat to a flock engaged in attacking an injured bird may not stop the fury shown; in which case, I know of no better measure than opening the henhouse door and scattering the birds so widely that they will lose sight of their victim. M. B. D.

Probable Bronchitis

Will you advise what to do to bring our hens back to laying? About 10 days ago we were getting five dozen or more eggs a day. Yesterday we got only seven and are getting less every day. About a week ago the hens developed a breathing trouble, rattle in their throats. They opened their mouths in breathing, lost their appetite, had great desire for drink, droppings showed diarrhoea, no swollen eyes as in roup. Our hens are in several coops but it appeared at the same time in all. We have a neighbor (not near enough to spread disease) whose flock was similarly affected before ours, and they are not back to laying yet. J. S. N.
Pennsylvania.

The fowls have evidently been attacked by a contagious bronchitis, your description of which suggests the infectious form, which may appear suddenly, rage with considerable violence and disappear about as quickly. Your flocks do not ap-

Sieb's OVERSIZE Chicks

BIG DISCOUNT

5c up catalog.

Take advantage of this offer. You may never have another opportunity to buy Sieb's Famous Oversize Chicks at such low prices. They are **one quality only, The Best,** all from guaranteed purebred flocks of the world's finest bloodlines. They have been bred and cultured for years to grow larger, mature quicker and lay better. No matter how scarce money is you can afford a flock of Sieb's Certified Chicks. They will bring you an income when everything else on the farm fails. Order from this ad. or send for 100% alive prepaid delivery guaranteed.

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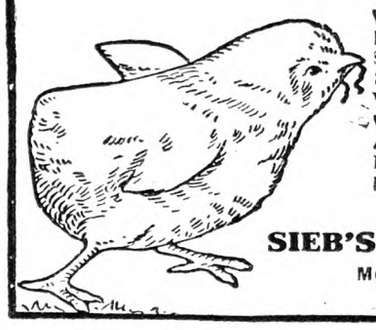

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh., Bf., Br. Leghorns	$2.13	$4.00	$7.50	$36.25	$70.00
Brd., Wh., Bf. Rocks	2.38	4.50	8.50	41.25	80.00
S. C. Reds	2.38	4.50	8.50	41.25	80.00
S. L. Wyandottes, R. C. Reds	2.63	5.00	9.50	46.25	90.00
Wh., Bf. Orps. & Wh. Wyands.	2.38	4.50	8.50	41.25	80.00
Wh., Bl. Minorcas	2.63	5.00	9.50	46.25	90.00
Anconas, Hvy. Assorted	2.13	4.00	7.50	36.25	70.00
Heavy and Light Assorted	1.88	3.50	6.50	31.25	60.00
Light Assorted	1.63	3.00	5.50	26.25	50.00

Prices subject to change without notice.

SIEB'S HATCHERY BOX 450 LINCOLN, ILL.
Member Int'l. Mid-West, Ill. & American B. C. P. Association

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

All Breeders Are Blood Tested Under State Supervision

	S. C. W. LEGHORNS	S. C. R. I. REDS	BARRED ROCKS	WHITE WYANDOTTES
Week of May 25 to July 1...	$14.00	$15.00	$16.00	$18.00

Special Mating Chicks $2.00 per 100 Higher.
Prices are per hundred. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 chicks add $1.00.
We ship Prepaid and guarantee safe delivery
Our Telephone is Wallingford 645-5
Everyone answering this advertisement will receive FREE our suggestions for brooding, feeding and rearing chicks.
Radio Broadcast Each Thursday Noon 12:40, Station WDRC, 1330 Kilocycles.

HALL BROS.
POPLAR HILL FARM
BOX 60, WALLINGFORD CONN.

KERR *CHICKS WIN PRIZES*

R. I. Reds, first at Liberty and first sweepstakes at Batavia, N. Y. Chick Shows. W. Leghorns, second at Batavia. B. Rocks, third at Liberty—AGAINST ALL COMERS. Rich laying inheritance. They'll be strong laying pullets in early fall. Prices effective May 16.

UTILITY CHICKS

	For 25	For 50	For 100	For 500	For 1,000
White Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90.00
Barred Rocks	3.25	6.00	11.00	52.50	100.00
R. I. Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
White Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
W. Wyandottes	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
Mixed Chicks	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00

For blood tested Utility Chicks add 2c per chick to above prices

SPECIAL MATINGS CHICKS

For Special Matings Chicks in any quantity add 2c per chick to prices given above. Blood tested Special Matings Chicks available for all breeds, at 2c more per chick than the S. M. prices.

Shipped by parcel post, prepaid, 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Remit with money order, check, or cash registered. Address nearest office.

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CAMDEN, N. J. LANCASTER, PA. WOONSOCKET, R. I.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y. DANBURY, CONN.

"WOLF - Certified" Chicks . . .

ORDER NOW—*SAVE MONEY!*

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$2.25	$4.50	$ 8.50	$41.50	$ 82.00
Barred, White, Buff Rocks	2.75	5.50	10.00	50.00	100.00
S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds & Black Minorcas	2.75	5.50	10.00	50.00	100.00
White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons	2.75	5.50	10.00	50.00	100.00
Jersey Black Giants	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.50	130.00
Assorted Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.75	9.00	45.00	90.00
Assorted Odds, Ends, Mixed	2.50	3.50	6.50	32.50	65.00

Order direct from this ad—or send for our beautiful catalogue giving description of "Wolf-Certified" Quality Chicks, also our 100% delivery and we also guarantee the livability of your baby chicks for ten days after you receive them, we want you to be satisfied. Order today. Send $1 with your order. Chicks shipped C. O. D. for balance.
WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING FARMS, Dept. 16, GIBSONBURG, OHIO

—BUY—
STEEN'S STATE SUPERVISED BLOOD TESTED BARRED ROCK BABY CHICKS 9c
and Certified WHITE LEGHORNS 10c
Barred Rock pullets and breeding cockerels, 8 to 10 weeks old $1.00; also certified white leghorn pullets Hanson Strain, 8 to 10 weeks $1.00
STEEN'S POULTRY FARM Box 1 Dagsboro, Delaware

CHICKS *on* EASY TERMS

BE SURE TO READ THIS
Ask about our plan which enables you to make extra money or get chicks by acting as our local agent.

No need to tie your money up months in advance. Buy on our easy terms plan—$1 per 100 books your order. **We ship C. O. D.,** and guarantee 100% safe, live delivery of big, stout, healthy chicks in good condition. Prompt delivery—the date you want. Famous strains—winners at the egg laying contests—Tancred, Ferris, Fishel, Sheppard, Martin, Thompson and others. 16 breeds. **Write now for our FREE Catalog** and eye opening prices. Member I. B. C. A.

FAIRPORT HATCHERIES, BOX 42 FAIRPORT, N. Y.

QUALITY CHICKS ROCK BOTTOM PRICES

BROOKSIDE GUARANTEED CHICKS

Cash or C.O.D.	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$4.75	$9.00	$42.50	$80.00
Barred Rocks	5.00	9.50	45.00	85.00
R. I. Reds	5.25	10.00	47.50	90.00
Assorted for broilers	4.00	7.50	35.00	67.50

Weekly hatches with prompt shipment. Parcel post prepaid. Safe delivery guaranteed.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM, Dept. R
E. C. Brown, Prop. Sergeantsville, N. J.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D!

Send no money, just mail your order. We ship C. O. D. and guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred, inspected and culled flocks.

Prices on	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00

Write for prices if interested in 3-week-old chicks. Free Catalog
Nittany Valley Hatchery, Box 124, Bellefonte, Pa.

OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

State Supervised—2c Per Chick Books Order, Balance C. O. D.
White Leghorns ..... $9 per 100
Bl. Minorcas, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds ..... $11 per 100
R. C. White Wyandottes .... $12 per 100
500 lots ½c less; 1,000, 1c less
Heavy Mix., $9—100; Reg. Mix., $8—100
Add 25c extra less than 100. Order now at these special low prices. Cat. Free.
PENNA. FARMS HATCHERY
Dept. R LEWISTOWN, PA.

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

English & Tancred Strain	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.25	$4.00	$7.00
Barred Rocks	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00
Light Mixed	2.00	3.50	6.00

500 lots, $2.50 less; 1,000 lots, $10 less. 100% prepaid safe delivery guar. Cash or C.O.D. FREE CIR.
Green Forest Poultry Farm, Box 4, Richfield, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

Tancred Strain	Per 100
White Leghorns	$7.00
Barred Rocks	8.00
S. C. Reds	8.00
Heavy Mixed	7.00
Light Mixed	6.00

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER, Box R, McAlisterville, Penna.

TAKE NOTICE 150,000 QUALITY BABY CHICKS

S. C. Wh. Leghorns, Bar'n & Tanc. Strains	50	100	500	1000
	$4.00	$7.00	$32.50	$65.00
B. Rox & R. I. Reds	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
Heavy Mixed	4.00	7.00	32.50	65.00

Free range, 100% del. guaranteed. Circular free.
The RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 15, Richfield, Pa.

260-289-Egg Four Generation and 300-Egg HANSON **Males**

head our Grade AA leghorn mating. Grade A, 200-260 egg males backed by lots of high production. 2,500 two and three year old hens. Also guaranteed chicks in Barred & White Rocks, Reds & W. Wyandottes. Chicks electric hatched, catalog.
RIDGEWAY POULTRY FARM, Jamestown, Pa

Dr. Romig's *Super Quality* **Chicks**

Barred or White Rocks ..... $8.00—100
White Wyandottes ..... 9.00—100
Heavy Mixed, $7.00—100; White Leghorns.. 7.00—100
100% prepaid live arrival. Ship C.O.D.
F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian, - Beaver Springs, Pa.

Best QUALITY CHICKS

Chicks from 2 & 3-yr.-old breeders	100	500	1000
S. C. Tancred Str. Wh. Leghorns	$7.00	$32.50	$60.00
S. C. Tom Bar'n Str. Wh. Legh.	7.00	32.50	60.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	8.00	37.50	70.00

Light Mix...$6.00 per 100. Heavy Mix...$7.00 per 100
100% live del. P. P. Order direct or write for circular.
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box I, McAlisterville, Pa.

SPADE'S QUALITY CHICKS

NEW LOW PRICES	100	500	1000
Tancred S. C. White Leghorns	$6	$27.50	$50

From my own free range flock. 100% live delivery, P. P. Order direct or write for circular.
J. S. SPADE Poultry Farm, McAlisterville, Pa.

HUSKY BABY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Barred and White Rocks	$8.00	$37.50	$70
Heavy Mixed	7.00	32.50	60

Prepaid live arrival guaranteed
J. A. BAUMGARDNER Box 2 Beaver Springs, Pa.

Hollywood Leghorn Chicks
from mountain-bred, winter laying stock. Large type Hollywood Strain. June Prices, $7—100; $65—1000 (3 to 6 week prices on request).
Hollywood Leghorn Farm, Richfield, Pa.

Quality Chicks 25,000 WEEKLY electrically hatched from only first class stock at new reduced prices. Wh. Leghorns, 8c; Reds, Barred Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, Bl. Minorcas, 9c; Buff Rocks, 11c; Giants, 14c; Heavy Mixed, 8c; Light Mixed, 7c.
PLUM CREEK POULTRY FARM. Sunbury, Pa.

Baby Chicks—$8 per 100 up

Thousands hatching daily. Fourteen breeds. Sent collect. Postpaid live delivery—prompt shipment. STARTED CHICKS priced according to age. Send for folder.
Schoenborn's Hatchery, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

HOLLYWOOD LEGHORN CHICKS

From large size heavy production bred hens.
$7.00 per 100 $32.50 per 500 $60 per 1000
C. M. Shellenberger Poultry Farm. Box 11, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS--STARTED CHICKS--PULLETS

From my own trapnested, bloodtested pure Barron Wh. Leghorns. Prices reduced for May and June. Catalog free. Willacker Leghorn Farm, Box 383, New Washington, Ohio

CHICKS C. O. D. — 100 Rocks or Reds, $8; Leghorns or Heavy Mixed, $7; Light Mixed, $6. Free range. Safe delivery guaranteed. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

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R.I.REDS

8,000 selected breeders on our own farm—ALL bloodtested. 15 years disease-free ancestry. 15 years BALANCED BREEDING for outstanding Vigor, Low Mortality, Heavy Egg Production, Large Egg Size, Fast Uniform Growth, Early Maturity. Unequalled "Full Satisfaction" Guarantee on every order. Hatches every week. Write for catalog.
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MOSS Farm R.I. Reds

CONTEST-WINNING STRAIN
Reds with a reputation won at country's leading Egg-Laying Contests.
TRAPNESTED—BLOOD-TESTED
Write for low Summer prices on Chicks and 10-week-old Pullets—all our own strain.
MOSS FARM Box R ATTLEBORO, MASS.

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OUR 260-egg trapnested strain is famous throughout the country for its large size, high production and vigor.
REDBIRD FARM IS THE LARGEST KNOWN S. C. R. I. RED BREEDING PLANT IN THE WORLD.
Every one of our 11,000 breeders is government tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. You cannot go wrong when you buy our DISEASE-FREE chicks.
We Guarantee 98% Livability up to 3 Weeks Old
CATALOGUE FREE
REDBIRD FARM
Wrentham, Massachusetts

SINGLE COMB
White Leghorns Exclusively

3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr., & May delivery. Special feeding directions on request. Circular free.
Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs-Sherow successors to EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
Box 75 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

PULLETS

Several thousand February and March hatched Pullets at the following prices:
WHITE LEGHORNS, 8 weeks old..... $ .80 each
WHITE LEGHORNS, 12 weeks old..... .95 each
BARRED ROCKS - 12 weeks old..... 1.00 each
R. I. REDS - - - 12 weeks old..... 1.05 each
All Pullets from carefully selected stock. Guaranteed purebred and healthy. No culls or weaklings.
Now Ready for Shipment
BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARMS
E. C. Brown, Prop. Sergeantsville, N. J.

PULLETS S. C. Wh. Leghorns Rhode Island Reds

Blood-Tested—Bred-to-Lay

These 12-week-old Pullets will be ready to lay by early Fall. Grown on 100 acres of free range and clover sod. Your money back if not satisfied. Prices: Leghorns, $1.25; Reds, $1.35 F. O. B. Immediate delivery. Write today.
CANE POULTRY FARM ROSEMONT, N. J.

BETTER BABY CHICKS
NEW LOW PRICES!—100% SAFE DELIVERY
BARRED & WHITE ROCKS, WHITE & COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES, REDS, BLACK MINORCAS, WHITE & BROWN LEGHORNS, ANCONAS
Thousands weekly. Healthy, heavy laying, purebred stock insures Your Profits! State Inspected! Catalog free.
ULSTER POULTRY FARMS, Box 60, Wallkill, N. Y.

EWING'S ENGLISH WHITE **LEGHORNS**

Are the product of 16 years use of imported males from 250 to 314-egg hens. Breeders extra large, disease free.
CHICKS—100, $10.00
R. T. EWING - - Atlantic, Pa.

QUALITY Baby CHICKS

ROCKS, REDS and LEGHORNS
We specialize in S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks from our own breeding stock headed by pedigreed male birds. Hanson strain. Write for illustrated catalog and prices.
Quality Poultry Farm -:- Harrington, Delaware

LEWIS FARMS PULLETS CHICKS and PULLETS, finest quality, blood tested. Pullets free range reared. Bargain prices. Write for literature and special discounts. Prof. Harry R. Lewis, Box R, Davisville, R.I

BLOOD TESTED BARRED ROCK CHICKS

Large heavy strain. Live arrival. Weekly hatches.
100—$8.00 500—$37.50 1000—$75.00
SMITH'S VALLONIA HATCHERY, Box 85, NEW BERLIN, PA.

"Purebred" BARRED ROCK CHICKS

NOW 8c each — Heavy Mixed 7c each
Prompt service. C.O.D. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
CHAS. F. EWING Rt. 1 McCLURE, PA.

Chicks BARRED ROCKS S.C.W. LEGHORNS R. I. REDS also hatching eggs Write for prices.
C. C. ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Delaware

WENE CHICKS

GREAT QUALITY FOR LITTLE MONEY—ORDER NOW!

By Prepaid Post	25	50	100	400	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.50	$39.00	$ 95.00
Wyan-Rocks, Bram-Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.50	39.00	95.00
Brd. & Wh. Rocks, R.I. Reds & Wh. Wyandottes	3.25	6.00	11.50	44.00	105.00

Write for prices on Super Matings and 8-10 week pullets.

Select Matings, Blood-Tested, 2 cents per chick extra.
Special Matings, Blood-Tested, 4 cents per chick extra.

WENE CHICK FARMS Dept. A VINELAND, NEW JERSEY

pear to have the trouble in severe form, in which form breathing is more difficult and clots of blood may be expelled on coughing.

There is no known cure for this disease. The flocks should be given the best possible care as to cleanliness of quarters, proper ventilation and good feeding, all of which you have probably attended to. The disease is self limited, recovery following without treatment when the natural resistance of the bird is sufficient to overcome the virulence of the contagion.

I know of no quick method of reestablishing production; this must follow recovery under the conditions of care and feeding already suggested. There are no artificial methods of accomplishing quickly what nature requires time for after illness. M. B. D.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN.

The importance of the work of the Grange lecturers has been strikingly illustrated by the great interest shown in the series of regional conferences held throughout New York State during the past two months by Miss Elizabeth L. Arthur, State Grange lecturer. The series began March 9 and ended May 10. Not only have these meetings been attended by Grange lecturers, but also by masters, secretaries and other Grange workers. The attendance was fully equal of that of previous years, and the interest never was greater. The county deputies have given very helpful co-operation through the series, their work being mainly along the line of instruction in ritualistic work and perfecting degree work in the subordinate Granges. Round table discussions of Grange problems, with the local lecturers doing a large share of the demonstration work, have proven of much aid to the lecturers.

At the St. Lawrence County lecturers' conference, held at Canton, there was an attendance of 100, and it was the largest conference of its kind ever held in that big Grange county. Two-minute talks by some of the lecturers was a leading feature of the program.

At the hall of Lorraine Grange in Jefferson Co., N. Y., three clinics were held during the early part of May for the benefit of children of pre-school age. This is a part of the State-wide program to guard the school children against some of the more prevalent diseases of childhood, especially diphtheria.

Mrs. Albert W. Hull, Juvenile Deputy of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., recently organized a new Juvenile Grange of Parishville in her county. St. Lawrence is forging to the front as one of the leading Juvenile counties of the country.

Gouverneur Grange, of St. Lawrence County, the largest Grange in Northern New York, recently initiated a class of 16. The membership of this live Grange is nearing 550.

Master F. W. Rounds of Hope Grange, Oswego County, who has been spending the last few months at Albany, where he had a legislative position, brought with him on his return home and presented to Hope Grange, the gavel used by the Lieutenant-Governor in presiding over the State Senate during the recent session of the New York Legislature.

One Grange sister has found a new use for old alarm clocks. She uses the clock to discourage too persistent setting hens and she reports that the method is very successful.

The strength of the Grange is well shown by the fact that during the past decade more than 500 Grange halls were erected at a cost of about $4,500,000. In New York State there are about 870 Subordinate Granges, and a large majority of these have halls of their own. State Master Freestone dedicated 33 Grange halls in 1930, the largest number of any year in the 57 years' history of the order in the Empire State.

On April 28 State Master Fred J. Freestone dedicated for Ogden Grange of Monroe Co., N. Y., a new home, or rather a remodeled building which formerly was the Spencerport Union School building. Ogden Grange No. 111 is one of the pioneer Granges of New York State and now one of the largest. Its master is Rev. E. L. Tucker, chaplain of the New York State Grange, and on its membership roll during the past 57 years it has had enrolled many distinguished names. H. H. Goff, one of the leading members in the State, and for 20 years secretary of the State Grange, was a member of Ogden Grange. Mr. Goff was also head of the largest of the early farm co-operatives of the State, which covered about 40 rural counties. The late Jacob Shaffer, for many years one of the most colorful members of the order, was also a past master of Ogden Grange. Mr. Shaffer was a veteran of the Civil War and at his death was one of the oldest Grange members in the State.

Ogden Grange has passed the 500 mark in membership, it having initiated a large class of candidates to celebrate the opening of its new home. Master Tucker has resigned the mastership on account of having been transferred as pastor to Verona, N. Y., his term as master ending May 1.

THIS YEAR TRY **Schwegler's "THOR-O-BRED"** BLOOD TESTED BABY CHICKS

New Low Prices
Earn that extra profit with our super layers of big eggs. Every breeder blood tested. Hens with records to 296 eggs. 10 breeds.
Write today for big FREE Catalog.
SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY
207 Northampton, Buffalo, N.Y.

JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST
CHICKS 5c and up

White, Black, Buff and Brown Leg., $7 per 100. Rocks, $8. Wyandottes, $9. Light Broilers, $5. Heavy, $7. 21 years in business. Catalog free. 100% delivery.
JOHNSON'S HATCHERY, ICKESBURG, PA.

Baby Chicks

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

Wyckoff & Tancred Strain	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$4.00	$7.00	$32.50	$65.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	4.00	7.00	32.50	65.00
S. C. Rocks and Reds	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00
White Wyandottes	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00
Assorted Light Breeds	3.50	6.00	27.50	55.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds	4.00	7.00	32.50	65.00

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM, Box 10, Richfield, Pa.

Barron Leghorn Chicks

From Large Type Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Mated to Pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock. At $7.50 per 100; $36 per 500; $70 per 1,000. Chicks 100% live arrival guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for catalog.
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CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	Per 100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$7.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	8.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds	7.00
Assorted Light Breeds	6.00

For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. Special prices on large orders. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular. Live arrival guaranteed.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. Box R McAlisterville, Pa.

Maple Lawn Baby Chicks
For Quality and Profit

	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$6.50
Parks Bd. Rocks (P.73C31)	8.00
White Wyandottes	8.00
White Rocks	8.00

Heavy Mix., $7.00—100; Light Mix., $5.50—100
Special prices on large lots
MAPLE LAWN POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING QUALITY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Tancred S. C. White Leghorns	$7.00	$32.00	$60.00
Tom Barron S.C.W. Leghorns	7.00	32.00	60.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	8.00	37.50	70.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	8.00	37.50	....

Light Mix. $6.00—100; Heavy Mix. $7.00—100
Our chicks are properly hatched, strong and vigorous, and will please for size and egg production. 100% live delivery. Post Paid. Write for free circular giving full details of all breeds. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY.
F. B. Leister, Prop., Box 49, McAlisterville, Pa.

SEASON'S LOWEST PRICES

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. or Br. Leghorns	$2.00	$4.00	$ 7.50	$36.00	$70.00
Bl. Leg. or Anconas	2.25	4.25	8.00	38.50	75.00
Bd. Plymouth Rocks	2.50	4.75	9.00	43.50	85.00
Wh. Rocks or Reds	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	90.00
White Wyandottes	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	...
Heavy Mixed	2.25	4.25	8.00	39.50	78.00
Light Mixed	2.00	3.75	7.00	34.50	68.00

Postage paid and full delivered count guar. Catalog free.
For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks ULSH POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY Box R, Port Trevorton, Penna.

JUNIATA CHICKS

	100	1000
Hollywood Str. W. Leghorns	$7.00	$65.00
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	7.00	65.00
Everlay Strain Br. Leghorns	7.00	65.00
Owen's Strain R. I. Reds	8.00	70.00
Basom's Barred Rocks	8.00	70.00
Heavy Mixed	7.00	60.00
Assorted or Broiler Chicks	6.00	50.00

Started chicks (3-6 weeks old) write for prices. Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Box 1, Richfield, Pa.

COCOLAMUS HUSKY CHICKS

Free range flocks	25	50	100
Tancred Strain White Leghorns	$2.75	$4.00	$7.00
Everlay Strain Brown Leghorns	2.75	4.00	7.00
Barred Rocks	3.25	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed	2.50	3.50	6.00
Heavy Mixed	2.75	4.00	7.00

100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid.
Special price on 500 and 1,000 lots. Free Circular
COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Bx R, Cocolamus, Pa.

CHICKS Rocks 8c, Leghorns and Heavy Mixed 7c, Mixed 6c.
1c more in less than 100 lots. Circular free.
R. D. LONG Box 50 Millerstown, Pa.

CHIX

	100	500	1000
Leghorns	$7.00	$31.75	$63.00
B. Rocks & Reds	8.00	36.50	69.00
H. Mix.	7.00	31.75	63.00

THE MONROE HATCHERY, Box R, Richfield, Pa.

Zeller's Leghorns —Quality Chicks— —Heavy Type— —Production Bred—
R.O.P. Males. ZELLER'S LEGHORN FARM, R.1, Palmyra, Pa.

CHICKS C.O.D. 100 Rocks or Reds, $8; Leghorns $6.50; Heavy mixed, $7; Light, $6. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. LAUVER, Box 73, McAlisterville, Pa.

Started Chicks BARRED & WHITE ROCKS, 3 wks., $22, and 4 wks., $26 per 100. Sent C. O. D. by express. MRS. CHAS. SWANGER - Beaver Springs, Pa

Cedarhurst Morgan-Tancred White Leghorn **Chicks** The strain of proven layers. Send for booklet. Cedarhurst Poultry Farm, Dept.Y, Rahway, N. J.

Ascutney S.C. Red Chicks Vt. Accredited; free from B.W.D. Group A; Our own flock; Vt. Certified; trap-nested; pedigreed males from never broody hens; $20 per 100. Free Circular.
ASCUTNEY FARMS, R. N. 10, Hartland, Vt.

"YANKEE" R. I. REDS—Pedigree-bred, state accredited Baby Chicks, Started Chicks, Hatching Eggs, Growing Pullets. Free illustrated circular.
WM. E. WOODBURY - Milton Mills, N. H.

CHICKS—Large type Barron S. C. W. Leghorns from my own free-range flock at $7.00—100. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WM. F. GRAHAM, McAlisterville, Pa.

A Granger's Experiences on the Coast to Coast Tour

(Continued from Page 610)

danced and talked and even made whoopee with the Indians, listened to the satisfying delights of orchestral music, breathed the most invigorating air, glided for miles along silent blue lakes, whose beauty is indescribable, motored for hours, feasting our eyes on the most wondrous works of nature the whole world can show; seen such sights that our exclamations of wonderment and delight have ceased, as inadequate and futile, and we have stood in humble silence before the very works of God. Such a day of intense living is accorded to few, and in our case made possible only through the efforts and co-operation of the paper we have all learned to respect and admire."

We are now about 2,500 miles from New York City, the weather has been perfect so far the whole way. Yesterday and today our train has been drawn by two of the most famous and powerful locomotives known to railroad engineers. Yesterday by an oil-burning engine weighing 350 tons and a length of over 100 feet for engine and tender. The drive wheels are nearly seven feet in diameter and the engine is capable of hauling an 18-car passenger train at a sustained speed of 80 miles an hour over that section of the main line, being straight stretches and easy grades. Today we have changed over to an electric locomotive for traveling through the mountainous stretches and steep grades of the Rockies. These locomotives are truly wonderful pieces of engineering skill. The remarkable thing about them, among other things is that their generators return power to the line on the down grades. We are now traveling about 60 miles along the south side of Glacier National Park, and viewing some of the most wonderful scenery in the world and out beyond the first range of the Rockies towards Spokane, the first new and wonderful city of the Far West for us to reach. These cities of Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma and Portland, Ore., are truly the wonders of the age. Fifty years ago this country, where Spokane now is, was used only by the Indians and a few trappers and fur traders. Looking down from one of the surrounding mountains on to this immense and beautiful city, one can scarcely conceive what has been accomplished in so short a time. This is the largest city between Minneapolis in the Central West and the Pacific Coast. It is situated about the center of a vast domain with billions of dollars in natural resources. An immense storehouse containing millions of fertile fields and orchard acres, tremendous water power, billions of feet of timber, and untold mineral wealth. Splendid roads have been built from Spokane to Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks, Mt. Rainier and other world-famous places can be reached in a day. A thousand miles of motor roads radiate in every direction from Spokane.

Our next morning's interest is taken up by a visit to the famous Wenatchee Valley, in Washington, apple orchards, from where no less than 20,000 carloads of apples or 15,000,000 bushel boxes are shipped annually. The members of the Wenatchee Chamber of Commerce met us at the train in 60 private cars and took us for a tour of their apple orchards. Here they talk apples all day and dream apples all night. The whole section is watered by irrigation, and the trees sprayed seven times each season. Even late in August the foliage and fruit was blue gray with the last spray, yet loaded with perfect fruit, which, after picking, is passed through power washing machines and dried before packing for market. Expert pickers take the fruit from the trees, and a good acre will produce 1,200 bushels of apples; a small orchard of seven or eight acres with a nice little bungalow sells for $25,000.

Back to our train again a couple of hours journey brings us to the new eight-mile long Cascade Tunnel, a hole bored through the Cascade Range of solid rock, opened two years ago and considered the greatest engineering feat since the World War; it is the longest tunnel on thi hemisphere, and its cost was $16,000,000. Now instead of having to travel 75 miles of tortuous and steep grades around the mountainsides, the new road is only 20 miles of easy and straight grades. The boring for this tunnel was started from each end, and so true were the calculations of the engineers that when they met near the center of the tunnel, they were not out more than one inch from the straight course in the whole eight miles.

Most of our party by this time figured they had had about their money's worth in sightseeing and pleasure. Yet we were not yet at the half way of our tour, and had very many good things in store for us. In fact our very next stopping place was another eye-opener but of a different kind, and proved to be one of the most interesting of the whole Coast to Coast Tour. It was a visit to Longview, called the City of Vision, the Pacific Northwest's newest city, so new in fact that the beautiful concrete streets, electric light standards, also one of the finest schools in the country, were all there practically before any homes had been built. This was the vision of the owner of the famous Long-Bell Lumber Mill, the largest sawmill in the world. It was worth the journey across the continent to see this mill at work. All around for hundreds of miles are almost inexhaustible stands of some of the finest timber on the continent, hence the site of the largest mill in the country. On arrival at the mill, we found that, for the convenience of visitors, a walkway had been erected high up above the machinery all over the mill, so that the whole operation could be viewed with perfect safety and without interfering with the men at their work, and it certainly was some mill. Logs were rolling onto the various saws as if some magic hand was moving them; very few men were in sight, just one here and there, drawing a lever or regulating some machinery. It was almost uncanny to see these huge logs grabbed from the water by giant hooks and conveyed on an endless chain belt to the first huge saw, which would take its first slab off, that, if set on edge would cover one side of your garage. This great slab would drop down and, untouched by human hands, would be conveyed to other and smaller saws and portions worked from it down to the size of laths or even smaller, until nothing but the outside knots, if any, and the sawdust remained. Even this was not wasted, but blown into huge waiting box trucks and conveyed to the nearest city for fuel.

The finished lumber, as it comes from various saws and other machinery is sorted into piles and then loaded onto large ocean-going ships which are able to get up the river right along side the mill; these ships carry immense loads to not only ports along the American coast, but to China, Japan and all parts of the world. They have a very ingenious form of trucks around this mill for loading this lumber onto the ships without touching it by human hand. The material as it comes from the saw is left in piles about the size of a truck load, and one of these trucks comes along and straddles the pile, inserts a couple of long steel fingers under the pile from each side, and takes it right onto the boat and deposits it there. The size of some of the trees in this section of the country is immense, single large trees in many cases furnishing enough lumber in one tree to build four bungalows, and we were told that the previous week the mill had sawed out some sticks of timber 80 feet long and four feet square, three sticks had scarcely a knot in them. We also saw a flagpole over 200 feet long sawed out in the one piece. One large and very old tree still standing in one of the places we visited in this territory had partly rotted down by the butt and had also been bored out, leaving the tree still standing by its outer shell, and the butt was large enough so that one of the buses could back into the hole, and for a good part of the bus length be out of the weather.

PINE TREE

Dependable Chicks from America's Pioneer Hatchery

Prompt Shipments — Per—	50	100	500
White Leghorns	$5.25	$9.75	$47.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks	6.00	11.00	52.50
Rhode Island Reds	6.25	12.00	57.00
W. Rocks and W. Wyandottes	7.25	13.00	63.00
Mixed Chicks	5.25	9.00	45.00

Special Matings 2½ cents per chick higher

Parcel post prepaid. Send check or money order, full amount or $5 per 100, balance C.O.D.

PULLETS—S. C. Wh. Leghorns from Special Matings, 10-12 weeks old, 95 cents each; f.o.b., June delivery. Clean, thrifty birds. Wonderful value.

PINE TREE HATCHERY AND POULTRY FARM Box R Stockton, New Jersey

BABY CHICKS

PARKS' Bred to Lay BARRED ROCKS

Pullets and Cockerels Now at 1918 Prices

Parks' Strain is America's Greatest Laying strain of Barred Rocks. Carefully Selected. Trapnested and Pedigreed for Eggs and Standard Qualities since 1889. Records of 148 eggs in 148 days. Lots of 300 eggers up to 357 in a year. Customers report flock averages up to 271 and profit per hen up to $8.09. Winners in 40 laying contests. Get Free Catalog.

J. W. Parks & Sons, Bx. Y, Altoona, Pa.

Pheasant Eggs

RINGNECKS—from choice stock, hardy birds, $2.40 setting of 12 eggs. Pamphlet with setting how to raise Pheasants. Black Cochins Bantam, setting of 12 eggs, $2.00. ALPHEUS COE, Suffern, New York

Mammoth Pekin Ducklings New low prices. Finest stock. Prompt delivery Satisfaction Guar. LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, Barker, N.Y

DUCKLINGS—White Pekin, 30 or more 20c each delivered by parcel post. This is my 27th year. Earl Seamans Factoryville, Pa.

PHEASANT and WILD MALLARD DUCK EGGS for hatching, 15 $3, 100 $18. Stuart Kellogg, Greene, N.Y.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLINGS, $22 per 100, small lots 25c each. Harry Lester, Ransomville, N. Y.

BREEDERS VIGOROUS MAMMOTH BRONZE **TURKEYS** with unusual livability. Accepting orders eggs, baby and started Turkeys, also breeders Place your order now and you will be satisfied and convinced. CIFRE'S New England Turkey Farm, Medway, Mass.

BIG TYPE **Bronze Poults** Virginia's best vigorous stock. 60c each, $50 per 100. 10c each less after June 1st. Artzdale Farm, Woodstock, Va.

TURKEYS-DUCKS-GEESE-GUINEAS
Breeders, Hatching Eggs, Baby Chicks—prices reduced.
HIGHLAND FARM -:- Sellersville, Pa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 35c. Satisfaction guar. 10th year. Grace Stevens, Skaneateles, N. Y.

Turkey Eggs Mammoth Bronze, 40c each, postpaid. Oskar Rusch Cherry Valley, N. Y.

VIGOROUS Bronze and White POULTS—$55-100. %100 satisfaction guar. SALEM FARM, Amherst, N. H.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—Eggs, 50c; baby turkeys, $1 ea. Gypsey Camp Farm, Rensselaer, N. Y.

B-B B-B B-B B-B B-B

Costs 26% Less -Raises 30% Heavier Chicks

ED. MOORE, of Syracuse, N.Y., is a business-poultryman who makes sure that he is using the most profitable feed.

So this spring he divided 1400 chicks into two lots, feeding one lot on B-B Daisy Starter and Growing Feed and the other on a higher priced competitive feed.

His weight averages for the two lots during a test period of 8 weeks tell a remarkable story for the productiveness and economy of B-B Daisy Feed. Here is the record:

	Average weight of chicks fed on B-B	Average weight of chicks on other feed
At 2 weeks	5 oz.	4 oz.
At 3 weeks	8 oz.	7 oz.
At 4 weeks	12 oz.	10 oz.
At 5 weeks	16 oz.	15 oz.
At 6 weeks	22 oz.	19 oz.
At 7 weeks	28 oz.	24 oz.
At 8 weeks	35 oz.	27 oz.

So at 8 weeks of age the chicks raised on B-B Daisy Starter and Growing Ration weighed an average of 30% more. But the cost of the B-B feed was *26% less than the competitive feed,* a remarkable example of the productiveness and economy of B-B All-Mash Daisy Starter and Growing Feed.

Complete Line of Guaranteed Feeds

B-B Daisy Starter and Growing Feed is but one in the complete line of B-B Poultry Feeds, all of which are guaranteed most productive per dollar of feed cost or money refunded. Thousands of poultrymen are using B-B Vitamized All-Mash Chick Starter Ration, proved by conclusive tests to produce 26% extra weight during a chick's first six weeks. These poultrymen follow along with B-B Vitamized Broiler and Growing Ration, which contains all of the Vitamins, mineral balance and health giving concentrates required by the growing bird and at maturity they put their flocks on B-B Vitamized Laying Mash, the proven producer of more eggs.

Two Feeds Needed Right Now

Two other feeds that we particulary recommend to poultrymen at this season are B-B Coccidiosis Control Mash, for the prevention and treatment of Coccidiosis and B-B Broiler and Crate Fattener, a feed for finishing off birds before marketing. Tests prove that this remarkable feed adds 30% to 50% of weight in 10 to 16 days!

Feed the complete line of B-B poultry feeds. Your local B-B dealer will supply you and will refund your money if you try the feed and your figures prove that it doesn't do everything that we say it will.

B-B DAISY

MARITIME MILLING CO., INC.
BUFFALO, N.Y.

ALL MASH
STARTER & GROWING FEED

M-161

B-B B-B B-B B-B B-B

DUCKLINGS AND EGGS. World's best. New low prices. Free catalog. PARDEE'S PEKINS, ISLIP, L. I., N. Y.

CHICKS Beaver's Quality Large Size Tancred Barron English S. C. White Leghorn Chicks from my own flock, 7c. 100% live arrival. Circular. E. L. BEAVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

Rosemont Chicks

RUGGED CHICKS FOR WINTER LAYERS

Rosemont Rugged Chicks are backed by 19 years of breeding for production, type and vigor. Full-weight, heavy-boned chicks that will make good.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY AND WEEK OF JUNE 1st

Order from This Ad.	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.25	$8.00	$40.00	$80.00
Brown Leghorns	2.75	5.00	9.50	47.50	95.00
Barred Rocks	2.75	4.75	9.00	45.00	90.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.00	5.25	10.00	50.00	100.00
W. Rocks and W. Wyandottes	3.25	6.00	11.00	55.00	110.00
Jersey Black Giants	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	172.50
Mixed Chicks	2.75	4.75	9.00	42.50	85.00

PREPAID DELIVERY — SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED

PULLETS, S. C. White Leghorns, 8 weeks old, 70 cents each, f.o.b. Rosemont. Immediate delivery. Send check, postoffice or express money order—today.

Rosemont Poultry Farms & Hatchery, Dept. 4, Rosemont, Hunterdon County, New Jersey

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Immortality

Two caterpillars crawling on a leaf,
By some strange accident in contact came;
Their conversation, passing all belief,
Was that same argument, the very same,
That has been "proed and conned" from man to man.
Yea, ever since this wondrous world began.
The ugly creatures,
Deaf and dumb and blind,
Devoid of features
That adorn mankind,
Were vain enough, in dull and wordy strife
To speculate upon a future life.
The first was optimistic, full of hope
The second, quite dyspeptic, seemed to mope.
* * * * * * * * *
They argued through the Summer; Autumn nigh,
The ugly things composed themselves to die,
And so, to make their funeral quite complete,
Each wrapped him in his little winding sheet.
The tangled web encompassed them full soon;
Each for his coffin made him a cocoon.
All through the Winter's chilling blast, they lay
Dead to the world, aye, dead as human clay.
Lo! Spring comes forth with all her warmth and love;
She brings sweet justice from the realms above;
She breaks the chrysalis, she resurrects the dead—
Two butterflies ascend encircling her head.
And so this emblem shall forever be
A sign of immortality.
—Joseph Jefferson (1829-1905).

*

THE simplest method to can rhubarb is to pack the raw rhubarb as tightly as possible into jars, and then fill the jars to overflowing with a hot, heavy syrup made of twice as many cups of sugar as water, and then cooked until the syrup threads when dropped from a spoon. Adjust the rubbers and lids but do not seal the jars until they have been sterilized for 15 minutes on a rack in a covered vessel of boiling water. The water should be at least one inch above the tops of the jars. Now seal the jars, remove them from the water, and turn them tops down on a cloth until they are cool. Store the jars in a cool, dark place. To make a richer product, place a layer of rhubarb about one inch deep in the jars, then a layer of sugar about one-half inch in depth, and proceed until the jar is filled, having a layer of sugar on top. Adjust the rubbers and lids and boil the jars in a water bath for 25 minutes. Remove them from the water, seal the jars, invert them, let them cool, and then store them in a dark, cool place.

*

THE Cleanliness Institute offers a useful little suggestion about painting. Before starting to paint, rub soap over the hands, and let it stay there while working. Then any paint splashed or rubbed on the hands can easily be removed by washing with warm water. Our own plan, however, when using paint or varnish, is to wear rubber gloves.

Seen in the Shops

Indian corn chintz was one of the distinctive patterns noted in a famous department store. This was an English chintz, reproduced from a fabric of more than a century ago, the pattern showing ears of corn with flowers and foliage. The background was in dark colors, the pattern gay. It was a really American pattern just right to go with furniture of a colonial or provincial type. The chintz was 30 inches wide, 98 cents a yard.

One of the newest berets for the high school or college age is of chalk white string, hand crocheted. It looks in the hand, like one of those plain crocheted caps that small children wear pulled down over their ears, but it has a cord elastic run in the edge to make it "stay put." It is worn in various ways; rolled to form a halo, or like a tam pulled down over the left ear, with a pin to hold it in place, or like a hood pulled down at the back. A Fifth Avenue shop charged $5.50 for these berets. A double-headed pin used with the beret was 95 cents, and there were little feather tufts and pompons that are stuck in for trimming that cost 25 or 50 cents. This beret can be washed like a stocking. Its open mesh made it rather a rag when off, but very smart when on. The new headgear has certainly traveled a long way from ponderous picture hats and willow plumes.

Jersey jackets dispute the vogue of flannel for sports wear. Some are short, merely coming to the waist line, where they are finished with a buckled belt; others the regulation hip length, double breasted and with patch pockets. Some are made of crepe de chine, for wear with separate skirts or dresses. In our variable climate the little woolen jackets are practical as well as smart. The short velvet jacket or wrap remains in vogue for evening or dress-up occasions.

A chemically treated window cloth was seen for 29 cents. It is made of soft absorbent cotton which is dipped in cold water, and then wrung out. It cleans the glass perfectly without the use of soap or other cleansing agent.

Many of us still like a dress slip with built-up shoulders to wear under transparent gowns, but for several years past they have not been found in all shops. We recently saw nice ones in the larger sizes in black, and other colors for $3.95, made of a nice crepe de chine. They were the plain style with a pleat to give fullness at each side. The saleswoman told us that some of the manufacturers did not want to make them, except in the princess wrap-around shape, although most women looking for a slip with the built-up shoulder preferred the other shape. The slimmer wearers usually prefer shoulder straps, and the white and flesh slips are in high favor even to wear under dark dresses.

Entertaining Made Easy

We all love to entertain our friends and to be entertained by them, but many women, especially those who do all of their own work, reach a point where serving a meal to a number of guests becomes a burden, and in many homes the tired wife and mother gives up all form of entertaining. This is really too bad, for men usually like to play host, and children are always thrilled at the very idea of festivity; it is a valuable part of their training.

I had reached the point where it seemed physically impossible for me to entertain more than two extra people without being a wreck of myself afterwards. In thinking it over I discovered that planning and preparing the meal did not overtire me, in fact I enjoyed it, but serving it, changing courses, and trying to be a pleasant hostess while feeling warm and flustered was too much for me. Finally I evolved a plan, tried it with huge success, and for a number of years have entertained with comparatively little work, in fact it has been so successful that a number of my friends have adopted the plan, too.

It is simply a modified buffet meal. My dining-room is small, but I have two large living-rooms, and I frequently entertain 12 to 16 people at dinner or supper and do all of the work myself. Card tables are set in the two living-rooms with silver, salt and pepper shakers, and a small cream pitcher and sugar bowl. The dining-room table is arranged with flowers and candles; in the Winter if I haven't a flowering plant I use greens and Winter berries. At one end of the table I place a pile of plates, a platter of meat, potatoes, vegetables, then around the table are found plates of buttered rolls, jellies and relishes, usually a mold of gelatine salad, and at the farther end I sit with coffee and cups before me; each guest takes his plate and serves himself. When finished he receives his coffee from me and finds his place at one of the card tables. It is all jolly and informal, the stiffest person never fails to thaw, and of course they troop back for second helpings. I serve the dessert to them with the help of a member of the family. In the Summer the tables are set on a screened porch which opens from the dining-room.

My specialty is Sunday night supper; it is a pleasant time to entertain, and a simple meal is enjoyed. Sometimes salad and sandwiches, coffee and homemade cake; through the Winter we have escalloped oysters or creamed chicken on toast; in fact there are so many menus that are adaptable to this method of service one finds it difficult to decide.

My Easter party was particularly pretty. One of the guests exclaimed, "We should photograph this table before we touch the food." I wish that we had, for all THE R. N.-Y. readers could see it then. Easter lilies and low baskets of colored eggs were the decorations, with tall ivory candles sending a soft glow over all. A platter of baked ham garnished with deviled eggs, a casserole of potatoes diced in cream sauce and browned in the oven, a fluffy spinach souffle, horseradish sauce for the ham, homemade pickles, a ring mold of gelatine salad, combined with shredded cabbage and grated carrots, hot buttered biscuits and a bowl of cottage cheese and preserved cherries. For dessert I served a pineapple upside-down cake and whipped cream. Doesn't it sound good?

COUNTRY CONTRIBUTOR.

Frozen Desserts

When Jack Frost piles the snow on our doorstep it always suggests frozen desserts to the children. They have learned to make plain and fruited ice-cream mixtures and to freeze them with very little assistance. The snow is much easier for them to use than ice, and gives very satisfactory results. About one-fourth salt is used in packing snow and more snow is added as it melts. A small freezer is used, and the cream is made early enough to allow time for hardening, so turning the freezer is not difficult. The same recipes are used with ice when snow is gone.

We use a simple foundation recipe calling for gelatine, as it is easier for the children to make. Soften one tablespoon of plain gelatine in one cup of cold milk and add it to three cups of scalded milk. Add one and one-half cups of sugar, stir well and cool; then add one pint of cream, a few grains of salt, one teaspoon of flavor, and freeze. Crushed fruit, fresh or canned, may be added to this recipe.

For chocolate cream add two ounces of melted chocolate to the recipe. Broken nuts, crushed fruit or brittle candy, crushed, may be used to top the plain ice cream. Hot chocolate sauce is also a delicious addition. For this, mix one ounce unsweetened chocolate, one-half cup of sugar and one-half tablespoon of cornstarch. Stir this into one cup of boiling water, cook until smooth, then add one-fourth teaspoon of vanilla.

A delicious milk sherbet is easily made by using a flavored gelatine dessert powder. Make the dessert with one pint of hot water as directed on the package and cool. Into the freezer put two cups of milk, two cups of cream, one cup of sugar and one teaspoon of fruit flavor. Pack in snow and salt, or ice and salt, turn freezer until the mixture is chilled, then add dissolved gelatine. Lemon or orange juice may be added at this time if more acid is desired. Of course the proportion of cream may be varied in these recipes, according to the richness desired.

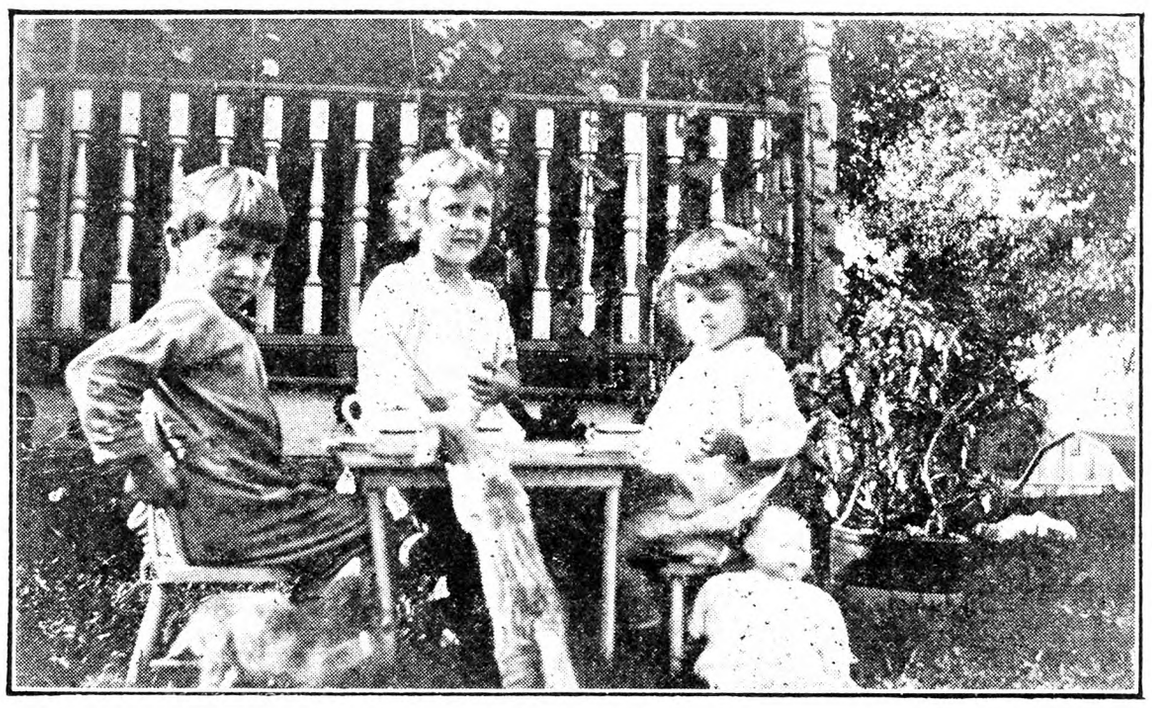
When the temperature drops to zero, or near there, the children let Jack Frost do the work. For a simple mousse they whip one pint of cream, adding one cup of sugar, one teaspoon of flavor and a few grains of salt. They put this into a pail or dish with tight-fitting cover and set it outdoors over night or for several hours. If the temperature is low, no packing in ice or snow is necessary.

Mousse made with gelatine requires less cream. Soften two teaspoons of plain gelatine in one-half cup of milk. Scald one and one-half cups of milk, stir in gelatine and one cup of sugar. Chill until it begins to stiffen, then beat in one cup of cream, whipped, and one teaspoon of flavor. The plain mousse is varied by the addition of crushed fruits or one ounce of melted chocolate, or a sauce may be used in serving.

We sometimes use the flavored gelatine powder for mousse, preparing the dessert with hot water as directed. Chill until it begins to stiffen, beat lightly, then whip in one pint of stiffly whipped cream. Add sugar to taste and desired fruit flavor or fruit.

Of course mousse may be packed in ice and salt for several hours if the temperature is not low enough, but during Winter if it is near the zero mark, Jack Frost will do the work. If there are children in the family let them try these easily made ices.

MRS. H. B.



A Summer Day Picnic at Home

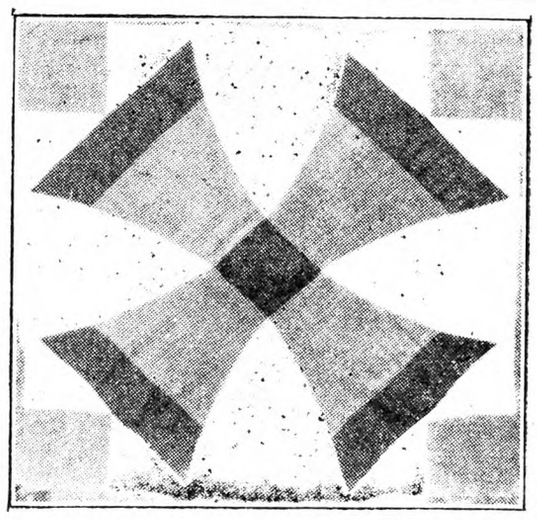
Rugs and Remnants

I had just been admiring the latest quilt pattern in THE R. N.-Y. when Aunt Martha happened in. I told her of Mother Bee's idea of using these designs for cushion covers as well as quilts. "That reminds me," she said, "of what my neighbor told me yesterday about her sister. She'd been down in the Cumberland Hills in a school where the teachers were interested in reviving 'fireside industries.' Many a cabin at the head of a lonely hollow was beginning to echo once more to the tread of the loom, as it did years ago. Precious old patterns were discovered and copied in coverlids and blankets, and even dress material; 'Lee's Surrender,' 'Pine Blossom,' 'Ivy Branch,' 'Red Bird Tree.' The idea came to Harriet that perhaps her sister could use these same designs in appliqued quilts and hooked rugs. She herself had made a lovely candle-wicking spread in imitation of the handsome sunburst design her mother had always admired, and had made a good start on the pineapple pattern. Harriet said it's fascinating to see how the different material takes the design; now and then she changes a line or varies a proportion and sees a new design grow under her hand. She uses checked paper to take off the pattern. She declares our grandmothers surprised their neighbors just the same way! All the innovations were not always in color combinations in those days. Whenever Harriet goes for a visit she gathers ideas for her rugs and quilts from the wallpaper or the cretonnes or new curtains. Besides she's willing to experiment with almost any color, I tell her, that comes her way; she does admit her designs depend often on the colors she has! One girl gave her the loveliest blue, and she now dreams of all sorts of blue flowers and the ancient wave pattern and swallows on the wing!"

While Aunt Martha and I were having our second cup of tea she said: "Did you ever know the uniforms of the soldiers in 1812 were a different color from those of the Civil War? I didn't until I had the contents of my cousin's attic wished on me the other day. I told my neighbor about it and she went to her mother's attic and found a Confederate uniform. We've decided to make a rug for the Soldier's Home of "The Blue and The Gray." Isn't that a good idea? Wool makes a cozy rug, too."

As we sat talking Aunt Martha opened her box of quilting stuff and said: "See what I learned from my frivolous city cousin. This is a silken log cabin! I sniff at it, as you do, but isn't it clever? Just these squares of calico, mill ends she says; on these she sews three unshaped bits of silk that look well together, two light and a dark, or two plain and a figured, or what not. Then she trims the silk until it's true with the calico lining, pieces them all togther but doesn't 'quilt' at all! Lazy, but a lovely dainty 'throw,' so original for a wedding present, she says. This same girl is doing an autograph quilt; she declares her mother made one 50 years ago, and it's time the style rotated into fashion once more. If backgammon's coming in why not autograph quilts? She's the same girl who begs silk stockings from all her friends for hooked rug material and experiments with dyes 'just for fun,' as a child does with his first paint box. It seems rather strange to me, but she does make some lovely unusual color schemes. Now she has a new idea about woolen mill ends someone gave her. At first she planned to unravel the material to get stuff for a hooked rug, but the material was too closely woven for that. Instead she's making them into bags, sometimes with a bit of design in harmonious worsted, sometimes a contrasting geometric pat-

Patchwork Pattern



Grecian Cross.—This pattern is made in two colors and white. The quilt from which the photograph was taken was in gold, blue and white. The blocks are joined with white. Pattern for this all-pieced block is 15 cents. Address orders to The Rural New-Yorker, New York.

Beautiful catalog of patchwork patterns and quilting designs, 15 cents.

tern. She has large bags for shopping or for knitting, small ones for church or a bridge. She laughs and says she's making something of nothing, and didn't know she was so clever.

"You never can tell in this world, can you, what fine ideas the next fellow may be all ready to give. I suppose that's what makes just living along so interesting," said Aunt Martha as she folded away her quilting.

FLORENCE REEVES.

Raising Money in a Unique Way

Several years ago the innovation known as "game night" was introduced into our town, and has been so popular it has become a town institution. The plan has been used by the Parent-Teachers' Association, the public library, two lodges, and the senior class from the high school earned a goodly sum one year towards the expenses of the Easter Washington trip.

The affairs are usually held in the large auditorium belonging to the school. The committee in charge furnishes coffee and sandwiches; the guests bring card tables and games, and each guest pays 25 cents. Usually a number of persons are asked to be responsible for one table each, and they in turn ask their guests. Any game may be played, and groups of tables playing the same game often progress.

After refreshments are served a program is sometimes given, or dancing enjoyed. An organized Sunday school class was entertained at an evening party in the church parlors recently using the plan modified slightly. Tables were arranged with many old-fashioned games; parchesi, flinch, dominoes, anagrams, etc.; each table was numbered, and guests drew slips to determine place and partners; after a certain time a bell rang and two winners progressed.

The plan has been so successful that we cheerfully pass it one to others who wish to promote sociability, and incidentally raise money for some object of general interest.

LUCILE R. DE RIGHT.

Bread, Cake and Salad

On page 384 Mrs. L. R. C. writes that she enjoys baking bread, and so do I. It is very seldom that I bake white bread—it is usually whole wheat, graham, bran or rye.

To make a rye bread that keeps moist several days and is especially fine for sandwiches, take three cups boiling water and put in shortening and salt. As soon as shortening is melted put in sufficient rye flour to make a smooth batter when thoroughly beaten. Let cool until lukewarm. Then add a cake of compressed yeast dissolved in ¼ cup lukewarm water, and ¾ cup molasses. Let rise. Mix up stiff with white flour and proceed as with any bread. You see, I am supposing that you who are interested enough to try this are cooks of experience.

In making other breads I use a white flour sponge. Did you ever try putting an egg in sponge when making wholewheat or graham bread?

Sometimes when I'm making bread I make a little extra sponge and make a dough cake, as follows: One cup sugar, ½ cup butter, one cup sponge, two eggs, one teaspoon soda dissolved in one tablespoon water, one cup raisins, one teaspoon each cinnamon and cloves, and flour to thicken—not more than 1½ cups, and less if the sponge is real thick. Cream shortening and add sugar. Beat eggs and add, stirring well. Add dissolved soda and sponge. Mix well. Then add flour and spices, putting raisins onto the flour as it lies on the batter, thus saving the operation of flouring them. Beat smooth. Bake in loaf pan. This recipe doubled and baked in a large tube pan requires an hour in a 325-degree oven. It may be iced or one can serve it with a pudding sauce.

Now while eggs are so cheap is a good time to make angel's food cake. Sift 1½ cups sugar three or four times through a very fine sifter, discarding the coarse grains. Sift bread flour once, measuring one cup, add to the sugar and sift together several times. Put 1½ cups egg whites—12 or 13 egg whites—in a bowl, add a few grains of salt and beat until creamy, add one teaspoon cream of tartar and beat until stiff. Use a wire whisk to work in flour and sugar mixture very slowly and a little at a time. Add two teaspoons vanilla a drop at a time. Pour carefully into an ungreased tube pan. Put into a cold oven and set regulator at 250 degrees Fahr. At end of half an hour raise to 300 degrees, and after 15 minutes raise to 325 for the last 15 minutes of the hour it takes to bake it. This makes a large cake. Invert pan and let hang until cool. [This method of baking applies to gas stove only.—Ed.]

When you make this cake use the yolks for a gold cake as follows: Cream ¾ cup butter and add 1¼ cups sugar. When well blended add eight yolks which have been beaten until thick. Mix well. Sift together 2½ cups flour (measured, after being sifted once), 2½ teaspoons baking powder, sift together three times. Add flour and ¾ cup milk alternately in small portions, each time beating until smooth. Last add ½ teaspoon lemon extract. Bake in a tube cake pan at 325 degrees—moderate oven—for 35 minutes. When cool split in two parts, spread with lemon filling, put together and ice with "sure fire" icing.

For the lemon filling use one cup sugar, 2½ tablespoons flour, grated rind of two lemons, ¼ cup lemon juice, two egg yolks slightly beaten, and one teaspoon butter. Put all ingredients except butter in pan, combining sugar and flour and then adding the rest, and cook until thick. Stir constantly. Add butter and spread on lower half of split cake. Put upper half over it.

To make "sure fire" icing put two egg whites, 1½ cups sugar, three tablespoons cold water and 1½ teaspoons light corn syrup in upper part of double boiler and beat with rotary egg-beater until thoroughly mixed. Then place over rapidly boiling water, beating constantly with egg-beater. Cook seven minutes, or until frosting stands in peaks. Remove from fire, add ½ teaspoon lemon extract and beat until thick enough to spread. Use to ice cake.

You still have four egg yolks. Use these in the following boiled salad dressing: Mix ½ teaspoon salt, one teaspoon dry mustard, one tablespoon sugar and two tablespoons flour together. Cream with 1½ tablespoons melted butter. Then add ⅓ cup strong vinegar and stir until smooth. Add 1⅓ cups hot water and beat smooth. Cook over hot water until thick and the raw floury taste has disappeared. Then stir in four well-beaten egg yolks and continue to cook for two minutes. This makes a very thick dressing. For vegetable or fish salads, when a little moisture is inevitable use "as is." For fruit salads add sweetened whipped cream to thin to taste.

A substantial salad is made of one No. 1 can salmon, one No. 2 can peas, one cup cubed celery, one cup boiled salad dressing. Drain peas, pour liquid from salmon and flake after removing bones and skins, crisp celery in cold water for an hour, then drain. Mix all ingredients just before you put it on the table.

For sandwiches cream two parts boiled salad dressing to one part peanut butter together and spread on whole wheat bread.

ESTELLE M. GARRETT.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

315—Jacket Ensemble. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¾ yds. of 39-in. material for dress with 2⅛ yds. of 39-in. material for jacket and a leather belt. Ten cents.

560 — Smart Morning Frock. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yds. of 39-in. material with ¾ yd. of 35-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

610 — Quaint and Pretty. This style is designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1¼ yds. of 39-in. material with ⅞ yd. of 39-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

769 — For Wee Maids. This style is designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1⅝ yds. of 35-in. material with 2¼ yds. of 2-in. lace banding. Ten cents.

Illustrated Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

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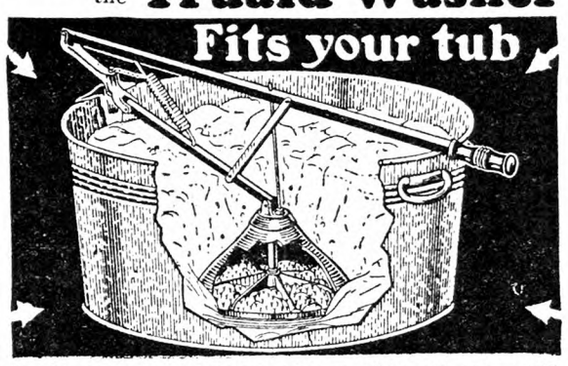

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PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Hundreds of inquiries are answered by mail to one printed here. For your protection we cannot consider unsigned statements.]

What can be done to collect rent overdue if a tenant has moved off leaving three months' rent unpaid? Can his earnings be garnisheed? If so, how?
New York. F. F.

You can bring suit for the amount of rent due and, if there is no defense, get a judgment. If the judgment creditor has property in excess of exemption, you can attach the property for the payment of the judgment. Unless you could locate such property it would be necessary to have a lawyer make an application to the court for the privilege of examination of the creditor in supplementary proceedings to discover if he has property subject to attachment. If he has none, and has an income from employment in excess of his requirements for the support of himself and family, the excess may be garnisheed by another application to the court. Unless the creditor has visible property to attach, the legal proceedings are expensive and the attachment of wages is seldom successful and less seldom satisfactory.

March 28, 1931, we referred to the Kiddie Romper Co., and our advice is again warranted. Louis Harris, head of the company, was sentenced to 2½ years in Atlanta Penitentiary and a $1,000 fine. He was said to have obtained $3,000 from housewives for which they were promised they could make rompers at home, but the promise was not fulfilled.

Fred Near, of Erie, was given a year and a day in Atlanta for taking deposits of $1 from people who were to make aluminum plates for him.

Does your reference to called bonds refer to coupon bonds? I have a coupon bond at my bank. I cannot tell just when it matures, but I think not for some time yet. Tell me whether the government has called them in, if so, I want to send it in. A NEW SUBSCRIBER.
Long Island.

Yes, the bonds called in by the government were coupon bonds, but some may have been registered bonds also. Your banker probably clips the coupons and credits them to your account. He would know when it is called and collect it for you, but to make sure it would be well to have him check up on the date.

I have been taking many papers which I do not read. I shall renew only with THE R. N.-Y. It covers all I need. I missed it and borrowed a copy to look up something, and immediately felt the urge to have it again to have always what I want to know. Good luck to you. I will stick from now on. J. R. H.
New York.

We confess to a pride in a letter like the above. This man does not take THE R. N.-Y. because he gets a cheap premium with it, or because of a scheme or stunt of any kind, or because a salesman urged it upon him. He wants it for the information needed in his business of running the farm, and because he knows the information is reliable and the best to be had anywhere. Publishers sometimes succeed in getting big circulations for very ordinary papers on a flimsy and misleading stunt or scheme. To publish a paper that farmers write a letter and inclose a remittance to get is our ambition and pride.

On March 27, 1931, the Federal Trade Commission issued a complaint against the Whirlwind Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee, Wis., and made a statement of the claims made by the company for its "whirlwind vaporizer." Among these claims they promise that with this device a car will run 559 miles on 11 gallons of gasoline, and that agents make $100 a week selling the device. The commission charges that these statements are not true. The National Better Business Bureau issued a bulletin on this concern on October 23, 1929. Publisher's Desk warned against it on October 12, 1929. The concern has been advertising extensively.

I enjoy every copy of the paper. The Publisher's Desk has helped my friends and me so much. Home-work plans seemed to promise so much to many of us, but you have taught those who had been misled not to notice those advertisements any more. Thank you for your help and many good wishes. N. A.
New Jersey.

The work-at-home schemes have persisted for half a century. They are likely to continue, but they are all worked on the same plan. They want to sell something that you would not buy for itself, but you are led to send money for it on one pretense or another in the hope of getting pay for work. But, of course, that hope is never realized. It is pleasing to know that our friends make good use of the information.

Can you collect $20 due me from the Capital Detective Bureau of 545 Fifth Avenue, New York? A man owes me $400. I paid the Capital Detective Bureau $40 in advance with the understanding that I would receive half back if they did not succeed in collecting some of the rent money. They did not accomplish anything. I called them up on the telephone and they only tell me I shall hear from them, but I do not hear anything from them. J. R.
New York.

We are sorry but this bureau is out of business, and it will be impossible to recover the fee. Again we advise against paying advance fees.

My uncle is married. There is one child. He claims that he needs the consent of his wife to take a mortgage on his house. The property is in the State of New Jersey. Is that so? C. S.
New York.

It is necessary to have the wife's signature to give good title to real estate in New Jersey and the mortgagee would demand it before he accepted the mortgage.

I would like to know about transportation of school children? My daughter is in high school and we have to pay $5 per month for her to ride on the school bus about four miles. B. S.
New York.

The transportation of school children is under the authority of the State Education Department at Albany, whose local representative is the District Superintendent. He should know just what position the State Department will take in this case, but if not we should advise you to consult the Albany authorities as the law is general to some extent, and the State Department has power to make rulings in individual cases.

I bought two acres of land and received a deed for it. Now I find about 17 feet along one boundary is in the main road. How can they warrant me a title to the road? F. C.
New York.

This is regular. You have title to the land in the roadway. The State takes right of way over it for public use, but no public corporation or person could make use of it without your consent unless it has a franchise, and then only through legal processes.

We have just been told in a roundabout way that land tax must be paid this month or the collector will have to come and sell same to get it, as the county treasurer cannot take taxes anymore. Will you let us know what there is about it, as we do not find anyone that seems to know? MRS. S. B.
New York.

A collector of taxes has no power to sell anything. If the tax on a property is not paid, the collector reports nonpayment and the Tax Commission or the State through its county treasurer may proceed under definite law to sell the property to satisfy the taxes. Of course, it saves expenses if the taxes can be paid when due, or as soon after as possible.

If a demand is made on Sunday for an amount due for labor, does the demand on Sunday cancel the bill? I have been told that it does. Please advise. You help us farmers out on problems that otherwise would go unanswered on account of the cost. C. P.
New York.

We know no reason why a demand made on a debtor for an amount due for labor, or any other purpose, on Sunday should have any effect on the validity of the obligation. Unless a bill is paid on demand, the only recourse is to bring suit in the courts. Before suit is brought, a demand should be made and it would be well to make this demand on a weekday, but the fact that a demand had been made on a Sunday is no excuse for refusing to pay an otherwise undisputed obligation.

Bees Helped the Berries

Blackberry canes on the J. W. Martin farm, in Washington County, Ohio., blossomed but seldom produced any fruit. Local remedies failed to correct this condition, but in the Autumn of 1927, Mr. Martin bought three stands of bees and located them near his berry patch. The following Spring, the bees worked on the bloom, and that year a full crop of berries was gathered. The same thing has happened each season since, and Martin now has berries for home use and a surplus for his neighbors.

"My berry patch is in an isolated location," Martin explained, "and bees seldom visited it. This hindered pollination, and acting upon this tip, I obtained three swarms of bees. These little workers do the job with but very little bother on my part, and besides producing a berry crop they provide me with several pounds of honey each year." F. R. C.

Reed Canary Grass

The inquiry of W. H. A. as to reed canary grass brings to mind a very interesting experience which came under my observation more than 40 years ago. My nearest neighbor was a young man named Phillips. His father lived on a farm on the banks of the Little Tennessee River, a few miles above Franklin, N. C.

Mr. Phillips told me that his father had been pushed off the richest land on the farm by a grass. The grass was growing in the yard as an ornamental and was dug up and thrown into the field to dry and die. This bottom was subject to overflow whenever long and hard rains raised the river. It never washed to hurt, but always left a nice layer of sediment, thereby making the land very fertile. It was a brag piece of land. Soon after the grass roots were thrown out, there came a freshet with its usual layer of mud, planting the roots and starting several colonies of the grass. Plowing and dragging spread the plant still more and following deposits buried the roots deeper. More plowing and dragging, followed by more deposits of silt, finally planted the entire field. It became evident that only heroic methods could ever kill out this pest. Heavy teams were put to a big plow and the land plowed as deeply as possible. Then the land was dragged and afterwards all the exposed roots raked and piled up to dry out. Mr. Phillips stated that the field looked like a field that had had a heavy crop of hay cocked for curing. The piles were burned and land plowed again for corn, but the grass came up again from the deeply buried roots and the land was finally abandoned for cropping.

At that time I was making an herbarium of grass species and was so interested I made a trip by foot, about 20 miles, to see this grass. It proved to be Phalaris arundinacea. It had been the variagated form known as ribbon grass while in the yard, but had reverted to the natural green type. I cannot say whatever came of that field. I advised Mr. Phillips to mow it for hay, but he thought it would be worthless for hay.
McDowell Co., N. C. F. E. BOYNTON.

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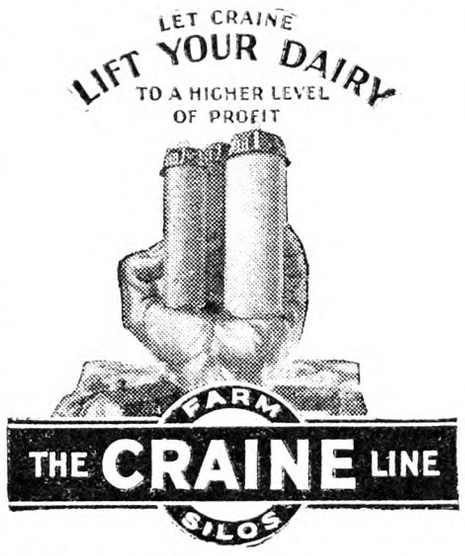

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DO YOU NEED FARM HELP? We have Jewish young men, able-bodied, some with, but mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC., 301 E. 14th Street, Box D, New York City.

KODAK FILMS TRIAL OFFER—Roll developed, 5c; prints 3c each. Two 5x7 mounted enlargements, 50c. Young Photo Service, 43 Bertha St., Albany, N.Y.

PATCHWORK—Bright pieces, beautiful colors, 5 lbs. for $1.00, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. NEW ENGLAND TRADING CO., Spencer, Mass.

FRUIT and DAIRY FARMS in the Kinderhook Country. Frank E. Drumm, Niverville, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—A woman or girl for general housework in a family of adults; write qualifications and wages wanted to MRS. T. DRISCOLL, Kauneonga Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y.

MARRIED PROTESTANT-AMERICAN for general farm; no cigarettes or drinking; a steady place with tenement for the man with good references. V. FLOYD DAVIS, Mt. Sinai, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Elderly man, married, no family for caretaker and helper in nursery; free house and $75 per month; must have references from last employer. ADVERTISER 941, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Good dry-hand milker and barn man; only experienced man need apply; state age, wages and reference. HIGHLAND DAIRY FARM, Owego, N. Y.

WANTED—Middle-aged man who is dependable and of good habits to work on small farm; $10 per month. ADVERTISER 958, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG GIRL, mother's helper, at seashore; neat and willing; references; immediate. MRS. L. C. GOETTING, Jr., 139 Sheridan Terrace, Ridgewood, N. J.

WANTED—Single poultryman, experienced picker, using dry-scald method; $45 per month, room and board; permanent position if satisfactory. J. P. VREELAND, Little Falls, N. J.

WANTED — Single dry-hand milker, teamster, $35 month. L. CARRON, Sprakers, N. Y.

GOOD POSITION for a faithful and clever married caretaker. CAMP MACHANAIM, 5 Corners P. O. Box 104, Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED—Handy-man for small fruit farm; able to drive tractor; good home; state age and salary. ADVERTISER 975, care Rural New-Yorker.

REFINED PROTESTANT young man wanted as assistant on commercial poultry plant; experience unnecessary; state age, weight, height, wages and references. ADVERTISER 984, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced cook for small Summer resort. R. WEAVER, 9259 224th St., Queens Village, N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced man to care for small herd of cows and chickens on private estate, Great Neck, Long Island; make butter; quarters, bedroom and kitchen, with heat furnished; board himself; wages $125 per month for good man. ADVERTISER 982, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

WORK WANTED as chore man. JOHN R. WEDGWOOD, 22 Leonard St., W. Somerville, Mass.

WANTED—Man, landscape gardener; wife, cook; positions on gentleman's estate; references exchanged. ADVERTISER 882, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN WITH 25 years' experience wants position; married; absolutely competent in any branch of poultry keeping; also experienced raising pheasants and wild waterfowl; can also raise all field and garden crops. R. C. HEMPEL, 20 Edgemere Ave., Trenton, N. J.

FARM-ESTATE, Manager, open; worker; lifetime, practical, scientific, experience, all branches; Canning surplus, no waste; specialty cattle, dairying; Profitable results. ADVERTISE 910, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN AND WIFE, middle-aged German; wife good cook, baker; man all housework, handy, reliable worker; want permanent positions. ADVERTISER 933, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, experienced, desires position on poultry farm; capable of managing small plant; drive truck and make own repairs; all-around handyman; age 25, single, sober. 612 N. JEFFERSON, Lancaster, Pa.

EXPERIENCED TUTOR, companion, handyman, desires position; single, college graduate, clean habits; moderate salary; available June 3. ADVERTISER 930, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MAN wants position on farm or private estate as handy-man, age 27; can drive truck or tractor; understands cows and saddle horses; 2 years in last place; state wages; good reference. CHARLES LA POINT, Middlebury Center, Pa.

GARDENER-CARETAKER, American, middle-aged, general experience, dependable, references. GEO. B. FULTON, Orleans, Vt.

GERMAN, 34, SINGLE, wants position; first-class farmer or landscape gardener. K. REST, 245 E. 77th St., New York.

POSITIONS WANTED—Mother—son, cook, baker, handyman; have car; go anywhere. ADVERTISER 957, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN WITH years of practical experience and ability to handle chickens successfully and make them pay wants position; prefer place where quality not quantity is the rule. ADVERTISER 956, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, 45, general mechanic, wishes position with private or farmer family. DERFINYAK, 441 East 121st St., New York.

POULTRYMAN, 20 YEARS' experience commerical hatchery and breeding; highly recommended. Apply ADVERTISER 963, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG HOLLAND couple likes to have position on a farm or estate; good milkers and willing workers. ADVERTISER 968, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER-GARDENER desires work on private estate; hard, willing worker, handy with tools; write your offer to JOHN BONORA, 1294 Rockaway Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED, SINGLE working herdsman wants job taking care of dairy herd; prefer place where milking machine is used. ADVERTISER 961, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED DAIRYMAN wants work on modern dairy farm by the year; $50 a month. ADVERTISER 962, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE WANT work of any kind at once; capable to do most any kind of work. ADVERTISER 965, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERT POULTRYMAN, married, capable, reliable, is open for engagement. ADVERTISER 966, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER-GARDENER, poultry and milkman, Irish, single; decorate grounds, stonework; all-around life experience; references. McCARTHY, 252 East 40th St., New York City.

EXPERIENCED TRACTORMAN, teamster, general all-around worker, 22, New York and New Jersey licenses, desires permanent position. JOSEPH MARKS, Gen. Del., Newburgh, N. Y.

TEACHER—Present rural teacher wants rural school. ADVERTISER 967, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, COMPETENT, Swiss, 50, trustworthy, handy around, moderate wages, best references. ADVERTISER 970, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, American, age 31, college trained and fully experienced; expert in incubation and brooding; state salary first letter; references. ADVERTISER 969, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN, EXPERT with cows and poultry, lover good stock; can produce more milk, cream and butter, eggs and quality broilers, than any man; a clean man who works; highest references; married, no family. Address M, Box 126, Great Neck, N. Y.

WANTED—Herdsman, dairyman or milking, barn work; temperate, single. F. M., Maple Manor, Niverville, N. Y.

POSITION WANTED — Couple, middle-aged, Swiss, no children, on private estate; man thorough knowledge in farming and dairying; wife will board help; good references. ADVERTISER 981, care Rural New-Yorker.

COMPETENT LADY and son, 23, desire work on farm ADVERTISER 971, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 20 YEARS' experience, wants position; references. P. O. BOX 343, Bethlehem, Pa.

MALE COOK or houseworker in gentleman's place; age 55; he understands gardening; references. ADVERTISER 972, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED DRY-HAND milker, farm-hand, single, middle-aged; state wages. ADVERTISER 974, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, EXPERIENCED with cows, good butter-maker, calf-raiser, wants position; references. ADVERTISER 976, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM OR ESTATE working superintendent, Yankee, married, experienced on construction, maintenance, farming, specialize in orcharding; references; moderate wages. ROY STRONG, New Canaan, Conn.

POSITION WANTED—Active married German-American farmer desires position as manager or working foreman; life experience Holsteins and Guernseys, certified and grade A milk production; expert in milking machines, feeding and breeding, A. R. O. records, bottling, pasteurizing and testing; best of reference. ADVERTISER 980, care Rural New-Yorker.

STUMPS BLASTED and land cleared. S. J. MELBOURNE, East Longmeadow, Mass.

SINGLE AMERICAN, 45, desires position; life experience farming; good dry-hand milker, good teamster. ERNEST VANDERBOGART, Ellenburg, N. Y.

FARMER AND DAIRYMAN, experienced in all branches of farming; married, one child; best references; would also consider farm on shares. ADVERTISER 986, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION WANTED by two Hollanders, brothers, single, on dairy or private estate; first-class milkers; also experienced in garden work, vegetables, fixing lawns, etc. ADVERTISER 978, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, EXPERIENCED all branches, with own help, wishes to lease, buy on contract, or manage equipped farm; always operated own property but suffered severe financial loss this Spring and have to begin over. ADVERTISER 979, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FARM AND SUMMER hotel with cottage, accommodate 60 guests, on large lake, popular resort; farm 120 acres, dairy and fruit and vegetables; 100 miles from New York; all State roads; will sell with or without equipment, or will rent the hotel furnished to responsible party for 1931 season; if interested, write ADVERTISER 692, care Rural New-Yorker.

TOURIST LODGE, chicken farm, good place for gas station; 12-room house; on Route 20, coast to coast; house for 500 hens. ADVERTISER 831, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM FOR SALE—Truck and poultry farm, 137 acres, 50 tillable, balance wood and timber; 4-room house, stables; near Farmington, Del. ARTHUR L. MORRIS, Centerville, Md.

THEATER, DWELLING, store for sale; only theater in Greensboro, Md., prosperous population of 1,000, fully equipped talking pictures, combined store and dwelling; $5,000 down, total $15,000. E. DEWING, Centerville, Md.

WANT TO RENT, may purchase, good tourist home, furnished, modern improvements. ADVERTISER 953, care Rural New-Yorker.

90-ACRE FARM, 2 miles from Amherst Village, New Hampshire; slated buildings, running water, furnace; near black road, millions of pines. GEORGE SECOMB, Amherst, N. H.

FOR SALE—St. Lawrence County farm, heart of the dairy section, State road, close to two college towns; good buildings, full equipment, 20 cows, will carry 30; spring, brook in pasture; selling to retire. OWNER, Box 93, R. 4, Canton, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Gasoline station with dwelling. MRS. M. KANE, Rifton, N. Y.

FOR SALE—163-acre farm, running water in seven-room house; pipeless furnace; large barn, milk house, hog pen; horses, cattle, hogs; implements; price fifteen hundred cash; possession at once. GERARD FARMER, Andrew Curtis Farm, South Otselic, N. Y.

FOR RENT—10-acre farm, house and garage. Inquire JOHN BUCKLEY, Little Plain, Branford, Conn.

150-ACRE DAIRY and general crop farm, Washington County, New York; community center 2 miles; all advantages, near lake, telephone, mail, milk truck; 60 acres machine-worked, well-drained loam tillage; 70 acres brook-watered pasture; 20 acres woods; home fruits; pleasant 10-room home; good water; dairy barn, 30-cow stable, silo, storage barn, poultry houses, other buildings; $4,000; investigate our long-term, easy-payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

HAVE $1,000, want business site on main highway; no brokers. ADVERTISER 954, care Rural New-Yorker.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY home, 80 acres, near Warrenton, Va., for sale; price twenty-five thousand. Address P. H. CLARKE, Owner, Warrenton, Va.

FOR RENT—Secluded, furnished camp, accommodating five, on lake shore with sand beach; use of boat. C. E. BROWN, Perry, Maine.

FOR RENT—Beautiful country home, established as high-class tea room and Summer boarding house; rare chance for party of ability. Address ADVERTISER 955, care Rural New-Yorker.

165-ACRE DAIRY farm for sale; orchard, 29 cows, 11 young stock, 4 horses, farm machinery; all harvested or growing crops; fine lakes near, ½ mile to State road; fine large house suitable for Summer boarders, two barns, water in house, barn and milk-house. ADVERTISER 959, care Rural New-Yorker.

TO RENT—Improved country home, 15 rooms, by season or permanently. CATZ, Doylestown, Pa.

WANTED—Small acreage with shack; permanent; rent or buy; 60 miles Manhattan; very cheap. ADVERTISER 964, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—286-acre farm at Putnam Station, one mile frontage, on Lake Champlain; 12 and 7-room houses, large barns, electric light; stock, farming tools, tractor. J. D. GRAHAM, Putnam Station, N. Y.

UNUSUAL AND ATTRACTIVE farm proposition to offer reliable people with some capital. BROWN GAME FARM, Fonda, N. Y.

VINELAND HOME and poultry farm for sale; 3 acres, on principal street, 1 mile from center of town; 8 rooms, all improvements, old shade, large lawn, young fruit trees. OWNER, 3722 101st Street, Corona, L. I., N. Y.

ONE OF THE best farms in Northern Vermont, 385 acres, Federal highway, railroad five miles, nearest village two; 13-room house, modern improvements; two large barns accommodate 60 head stock; running water; cuts 115 tons hay, wonderful 50-acre meadow; large number farming tools including tractor; large amount pulpwood and hardwood lumber; very near sawmill; $12,000, easy terms on part. BEATRICE BUCK, East Charleston, Vt.

FOR SALE—Farm, 8-room house, on water, good bathing, shore fishing; grounds 3 miles from town. GEO. SPENCE, R. 2, Box 10, Onancock, Va.

WANTED TO RENT farm with milk route, average daily sales 250 to 350 quarts; must be guaranteed and good trade; write full particulars. ADVERTISER 983, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Sullivan County, small poultry farm, fully equipped, everything in first-class condition. ADVERTISER 977, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Small farm; must be cheap. LARSON, 425 7th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm and hatchery in heart of Del-Mar-Va Peninsula; 2,500 layers, 4,000 chicks, 15,000 incubator; all city conveniences; has always made good profit. ADVERTISER 973, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Dairy or poultry farm for rent reasonable by reliable party. ADVERTISER 985, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY — Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $5.25; 120 lbs., $10. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY, CLOVER, 5 lbs., 90 cents; buckwheat, 70c; 10 lbs., $1.30, postpaid third zone. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

CLOVER HONEY, fancy, 10 lbs., $1.85; No. 1, $1.75; light amber, $1.63; buckwheat, $1.55; postpaid third zone; list free. ROSCOE F. WINSON, Dundee, N. Y.

PACKAGE BEES for pollinating fruit bloom and for honey; delivered prices parcel post or prepaid express, 2-lb. packages including pure mated, young Italian queen, $3.50; 10 packages, $3.25 each; 3-lb. size $1 additional; queens without package bees 75c each; 10, 65c each; 20, 60c each; safe arrival bees and queens guaranteed; immediate shipment. JASPER KNIGHT, Hayneville, Ala.

FINE EXTRACTED HONEY, 10-lb. pail clover, within third zone, $1.75; buckwheat, $1.60; write for special offer on mixed light and dark honey, 6 cts. per lb. and up. RAY WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

FRESH WHITE eggs direct from producer of 1,500 layers. J. H. McCLELLAND, Stamford, N. Y.

HONEY—60 lbs. finest clover, $4.80; amber or buckwheat, $4.20; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

PURE 1931 MAPLE syrup, $2.25 gallon; 10-lb. tubs sugar, $2; 6 lbs. sugar, $1.25; old-fashion bush cranberry beans, 40c a pound; all prepaid to third zone. GUY R. CLOUGH, R. 2, Windsor, Vt.

CANDY, HOMEMADE, caramels, 50c lb., postpaid. E. WERNAN, Atco, N. J.

BOARDERS TO FARM, any age, who want a good rest; Turkish bath; reasonable. Address AHO Post Office, Rifton, N. Y.

FOR SALE—"Friend" four-row traction sprayer, two years old, fine condition; narrow extension wheels for Fordson; price cheap. Reply DAVID LANTZ, Lafayette, N. J.

YOUNG MAN desires reasonable board on farm. Summer; prefer Dutchess or Columbia counties; good table; boating; give particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 960, care Rural New-Yorker.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC plant, large batteries; also Duro water system; fine condition; will install. WORTH ROUSE, Catskill, N. Y.

PURE HONEY, 5 lb. pails, postpaid, liquid or granulated, clover, pail, $1; two, $1.90; 12, $8; light amber and buckwheat, pail, 85 cts.; two, $1.60. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

WANTED—Boarders on quiet farm, home privileges; rates $8 week up. REDELSPERGER, Castorland, N. Y.

YOUNG WOMAN desires accommodations comfortable farm or quiet boarding house vicinity Brewster, Berkshires, entire Summer. ADVERTISER 987, care Rural New-Yorker.

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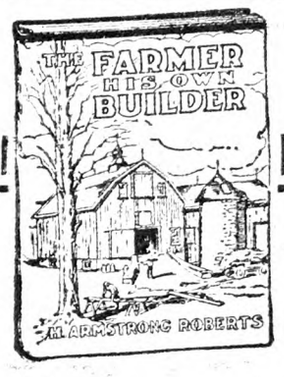

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YOU BE THE JUDGE

READ the comparison of construction and prices outlined below and judge for yourself. Why should anyone take chances with special brand tires of unknown manufacture when you can buy Firestone quality tires at no extra cost?

Firestone Service Dealers save you money and serve you better because of Firestone's direct buying of rubber and cotton—undivided interest in building tires—owning our own tire factories, the most efficient in the world — and the establishing of a great economical distributing and standardized service system.

Call on the Firestone Dealer, or Service Store today — you will get more value for your dollar!

Now you can buy **Firestone GUM-DIPPED TIRES** *for* **$4.98** **and up**

COMPARE
THESE PRICES

AUTOMOBILE Manufacturers do not take chances with special brand tires. Why should you take the risk when you can save money by buying Firestone quality Oldfield type from our dealers and in addition get their service.

We list below the leading replacement sizes.

MAKE OF CAR	TIRE SIZE	OUR DEALERS' CASH PRICE, EACH	★SPECIAL BRAND MAIL ORDER TIRE	OUR DEALERS' CASH PRICE, PER PAIR
Ford, Chevrolet	4.40-21	$4.98	$4.98	$ 9.60
Chevrolet	4.50-20	5.60	5.60	10.90
Ford	4.50-21	5.69	5.69	11.10
Ford, Chevrolet, Whippet	4.75-19	6.65	6.65	12.90
Erskine, Plymouth	4.75-20	6.75	6.75	13.10
Chandler, DeSoto, Dodge, Durant, Graham-Paige, Pontiac, Roosevelt, Willys-Knight	5.00-19	6.98	6.98	13.60
Essex, Nash	5.00-20	7.10	7.10	13.80
Marquette, Oldsmobile	5.25-18	7.90	7.90	15.30
Buick	5.25-21	8.57	8.57	16.70
Auburn, Jordan, Reo	5.50-18	8.75	8.75	17.00
Gardner, Marmon, Oakland, Peerless, Studebaker	5.50-19	8.90	8.90	17.30
Chrysler, Viking	6.00-18	11.20	11.20	21.70
Franklin, Hudson, Hupmobile	6.00-19	11.40	11.40	22.10
LaSalle, Packard	6.00-20	11.50	11.50	22.30
Pierce-Arrow	6.00-21	11.65	11.65	22.60
Stutz	6.50-20	13.10	13.10	25.40
Cadillac, Lincoln	7.00-20	15.35	15.35	29.80

COMPARE
CONSTRUCTION *and* QUALITY

	4.50-21 Tire		6.00-19 H.D. Tire	
	Our Tire	★Special Brand Mail Order Tire	Our Tire	★Special Brand Mail Order Tire
More Rubber Vol. cu. in.	172	161	298	267
More Weight, lbs.	16.99	15.73	28.35	26.80
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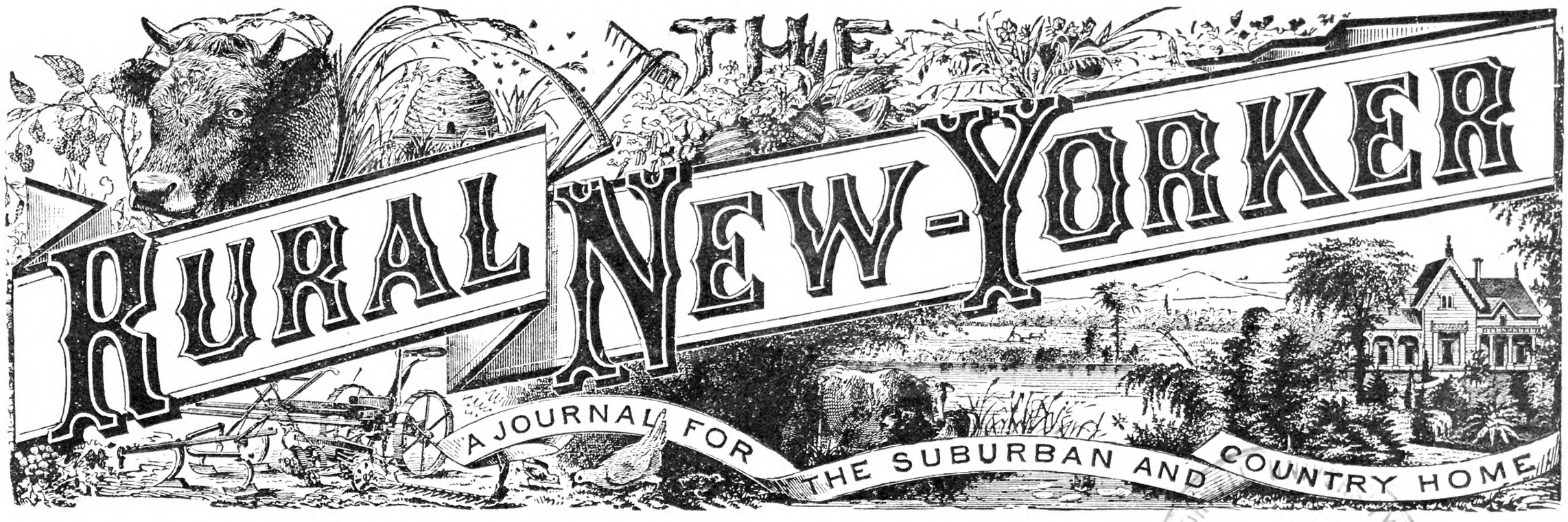

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"With malice toward none; with charity for all"

Development of a Western New York Farm

By Irving C. H. Cook

ABOUT 120 years ago, in 1811, the call of the West urged many of the residents of Eastern New York and New England to assemble a few of the necessities to establish a new home in the wilderness of Western New York. By wagon and sled they started out for the then sparsely settled Genesee Country. Among them was the grandfather of the writer, who left his home near Waterville, in Oneida Co., N. Y., and slowly and laboriously wended his way with others by ox-team to the Genesee Country.

The story of the life of those early pioneers, the hardships they endured, the labor involved in literally hewing a home out of the forests that covered most of this region, includes many tales that seem like fiction a century later, but at the time were almost too real! But the foundations were laid in those early days for a permanent type of agriculture, and today some of us are still living in the homes built from trees felled on the farm, and the old hewn timbers are as sound as the day those old monarchs of the forest went crashing down at the advance of civilization. My father was born in one of these old homesteads in 1829, and continued on for 89 years in that same old dwelling without interruption, until he passed on to the home that is his throughout eternity. During that lifetime marvelous changes have taken place in Western New York. Methods of communication and transportation have made wonderful progress. A letter in my possession from the old home in Oneida County to the new one in Genesee County, 160 miles, required a week's time and 18¾ cents postage! Wheat was drawn 14 miles to the then new Erie Canal to be shipped to Albany and New York.

In 1837 the Tonawanda Railroad was built through this farm with its strap-iron rails laid on wooden stringers, which in turn were laid on railroad ties. Some of these strap rails and stringers are preserved here on the farm as relics of those early days of railroading. While this combination was in use, it was recognized as quite dangerous to sit in the cars directly over the wheels because of the "snake heads" that were liable to come tearing up through the car floor. This was the term used when referring to the ends of the strap-iron rails that occasionally became loosened while the trains were passing over them. When detached in this manner the car wheels would slip under the free end of the strap iron, and it would then be forced up through the bottom of the coach, with great danger to the unlucky passenger who chanced to be sitting above the wheels.

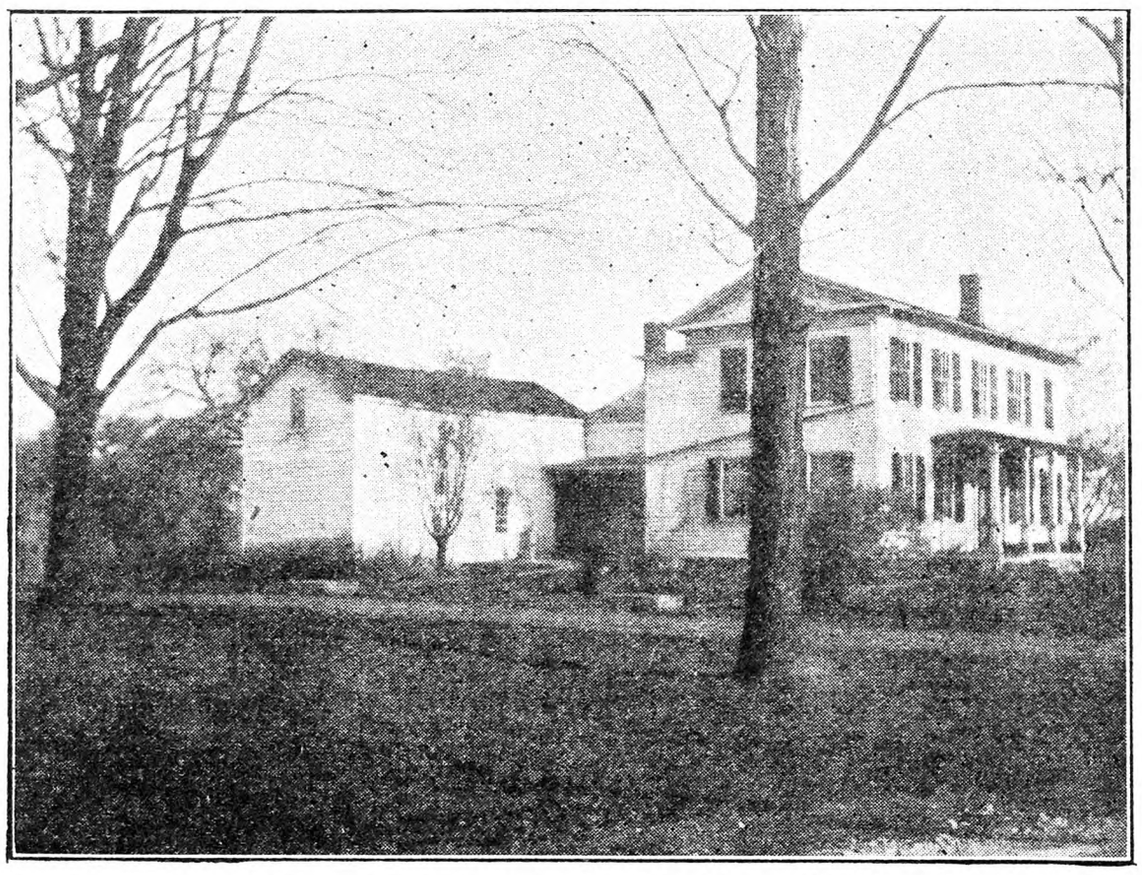
For a few years wood was drawn to the long woodsheds near by to be used as fuel for the diminutive locomotives, which at that time were looked upon as "iron monsters." Because of the heavy grade from South Byron up to Batavia, South Byron was for a time the western terminus of the old Tonawanda Railroad. It was then considered impossible ever to pull trains up the hill, and at that time it was thought doubtful if railroads would ever be needed farther west. Now that old right of way provides a link in the New York Central system, with its mammoth locomotives pulling 12 to 15 Pullmans up that hill, the heaviest grade between Albany and Chicago, at 60 to 70 miles an hour.

The fields were cleared and fenced, and this Genesee Valley was looked upon as the garden of the State. Rochester was for many years referred to as the Flour City, since it was in the heart of the Winter wheat section of New York. More recently it has been called the Flower City because of the extensive nurseries located there.

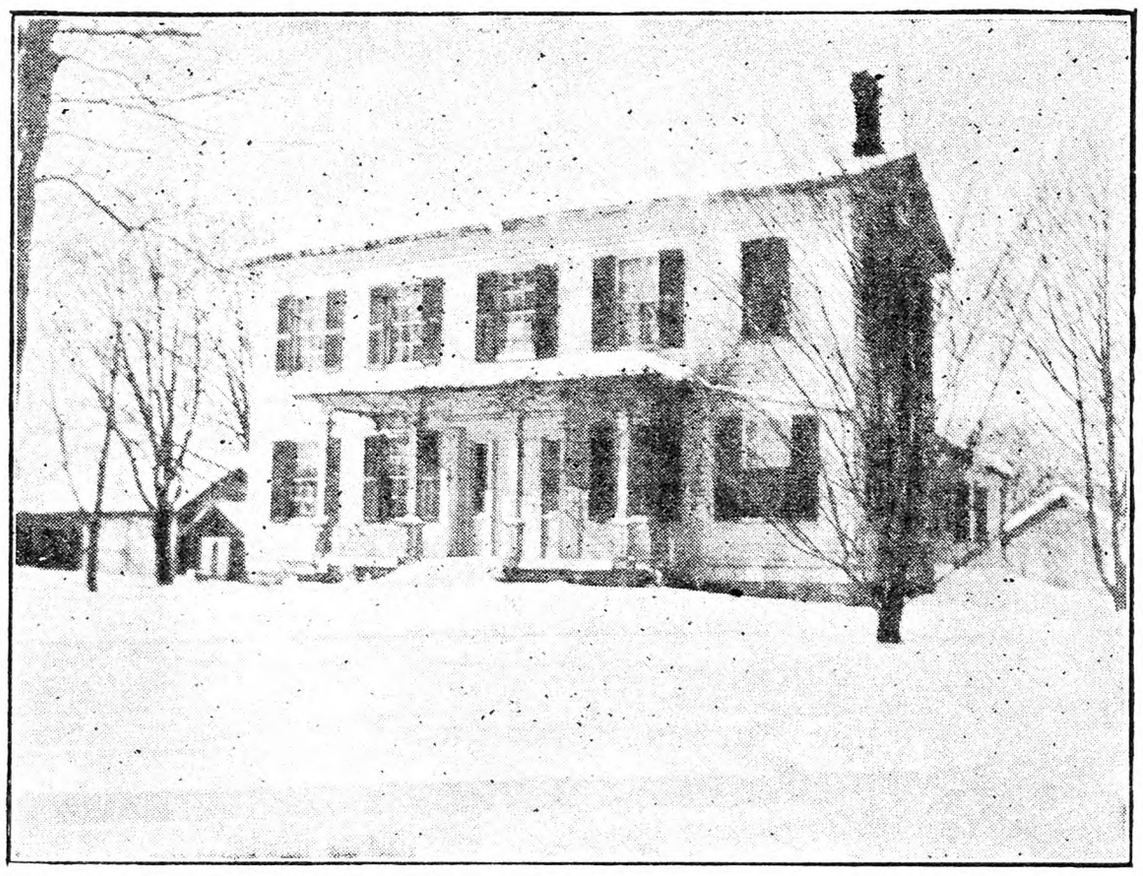
Like many others of that older generation my father planned and built for the future. The soil generally through this region is rather heavy, and most of it is underlaid with a tight clay subsoil, requiring tile drainage. My father realized this before the Civil War, and began laying tile drains in 1857. This method of soil improvement has been continued, and from time to time more tiles have been laid, until at present over 21 miles of tile drains are installed on this 135-acre farm. On November 10, 1859, my father married a slight city girl of 19 years, and before Christmas of that year 40 hogs were butchered for market with the accompanying work in the house familiar to most of us. Quite an initiation to farm life for a young bride of four or five weeks! *Moore's Rural New-Yorker*, published in Rochester, was subscribed for in the early fifties, and later, as THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, has continued in the family to the present time.

As the years passed the writer, who is the youngest of five children all still living, assumed his share in the operations of the farm, and eventually the management of its affairs. The system was and is of the general or mixed farming type. For a great many years Winter wheat was the main cash crop, and with this were grown oats, hay, corn and potatoes. Later on, beans, fruit and canning crops of peas and sweet corn were added to the list. As this change was made, oats and Timothy hay were dropped from the program, and instead barley and Alfalfa and clover were grown.

In one particular this farm, as well as many others in Western New York, has departed from the leading industry on most New York farms—dairying. In its place we have substituted the feeding of fat stock. For a good many years steers were fattened, feeders being bought on the Buffalo or Chicago livestock markets. Range lambs were also shipped in from the Far West, and fed for a shorter time during the Winter months. Of the two, lambs have proven to be the more profitable, and in recent years many hundreds of carloads of range lambs are fattened every Winter in Western New York.



The Birthplace of Irving D. Cook, May 5, 1829



Winter at the Old Cook Homestead

This type of farming seems to fit in with the cash crop system even better than dairying, for it brings practically all of our chores during the Winter months when there is little else to do. Then when the Spring work comes on with its rush and hurry, our chores are all done till next Winter, which enables us to put in a much longer day afield, with only a few minutes' work at the barn night and morning.

This form of animal husbandry requires very little investment compared with dairying. Consider the equipment necessary to a modern up-to-date dairy—a well-ventilated stable with stanchions, concrete floors, milking machines, a cooling system, litter carriers, silos with all the outfit and labor connected with filling them, to say nothing of the cans, pails and bottles, and possibly a Babcock tester, scales, etc. On the other hand, feeding lambs requires a minimum of cash outlay—some feed racks in almost any kind of a building or basement, not necessarily built with this work in mind (not even a tight siding is necessary so long as a good roof is over them), a pitchfork, and pails or baskets for carrying their grain is all the investment needed. Although lambs will do well on silage, we have learned that Alfalfa and clover hay will secure equally good results with much less labor and expense. In this way feeding from 300 to 400 lambs for four or five months, together with fattening around 100 hogs each year, we seem to maintain fertility about as well as would be done with a 20 or 25-cow dairy. Certainly we live a life less confining and more independent than where a herd of cows is cared for every day in the year. In spite of these facts the leading farm industry in New York State very properly is, and must continue to be, dairying. This is true because of our nearness to many of the largest cities in the country, as well as the type of farms found all over the State, which are particularly well adapted to dairying. And then the personal element enters in. Many a man prefers his cows and is fascinated with the opportunity to make and break records of production, and would feel lost without the work he likes and is accustomed to.

The coming of the tractor has changed many of our practices. This may partly account for the passing of our Timothy hay and oat fields, although from the standpoint of soil fertility that has been very desirable, with the substitution of legumes. I hope to live long enough to see Timothy outlawed in New York State. And when we look at the hay market we also concede that Alfalfa is the kind of hay that the market wants, and is willing to pay for. So why grow Timothy? For many years it was the custom to seed down to Timothy and clover with wheat, while quite recently many are coming to seed Alfalfa and clover with Spring crops of barley or canning peas. This practice will doubtless increase as we are forced to leave wheat out of our program, until such time as it may be economically grown again. Whether this time will ever return is an open question. At present it seems quite unlikely that we can compete with the vast areas in the West where the combine and other large-scale machinery can be used to advantage. We must also realize the practically unlimited resources of Russia, where almost anything may happen to affect the wheat market as well as many other commodities. What consistency is there in the urge from our government agencies to reduce production of staple crops—wheat in particular—while the same government continues to reclaim vast areas in the Far West by appropriating huge sums of our money? These monster dams create thousands of fertile acres to compete with the old established farm areas, that cannot market their products at a profit because of over-production.

Late April in Western Maine

This is a sparkling April day, the sunshine is bright and warm, and little rills of water are running everywhere. When we awoke this morning everything was dazzlingly white. About five inches of damp snow fell during the night and every tree and bush was loaded deep with the snow, even the telephone wires were carrying a load. There is quite a lot of the old snow left especially on the north slopes.

For about four months and a half, from the middle of November, we did not have any rain, and the ground takes up the snow water like a sponge, the streams showing less than their usual rise, as yet. There is very little frost in the fields so as soon as the ground dries out a little we can begin plowing. Very soon the early peas, spinach, beets, carrots and parsnips will be planted and then the annual fight with weeds and insect and fungous pests will begin. We will try a new pea from Illinois (or is it an old acquaintance with a new name?) this Spring, just a few to see how it compares with our old stand-by. If it is a real improvement we will plant our whole crop with it next year. We have come to believe that there is much to be gained by learning the peculiarities of the different varieties of any species of our garden vegetables.

One variety will thrive best where the soil is gravelly, while another does best in a heavier soil. In this section of hills and valleys almost every farm contains two or three types of soil within its boundaries and it often means a tidy difference in profits to get the right combination of soil and variety. We usually try several packets each year of varieties which are new to us and we find it profitable even though most of them are not better than the varieties which we have been planting. Sprayers are being overhauled, and dust and fertilizer purchased so as to be in readiness for the orchard work when the time arrives.

In this section several farmers use dust entirely in their orchards with satisfactory results. There has been a great change in the orchard situation here in the last 20 years. Two decades ago almost every farmer had a small orchard, or apple trees scattered over his farm, and along his fences, every year he barreled his best fruit, and sometimes

some of the poorer quality, and either sold to buyers at the loading point or shipped the apples to some commission house on his own account. Often he shipped to foreign markets, Liverpool, Manchester or Glasgow. Frequently Ben Davis were stored by the growers in their own cellars until March or early April and then shipped to the English market, sometimes bringing extremely good prices. In those days there was not the competition from New Zealand apples that is met in the English market during the Spring in recent years. Sometimes the local buyers sent two or three men to pack the apples, some buyers keeping five or six crews of packers at work through the Fall and early Winter.

Now only a few, in most cases the larger orchards, pack their apples in barrels or baskets. The rest of the apples, if gathered at all, are sold to the canneries. This is partly due to an increase in the apple pests which makes the quality of apples poorer unless they are well sprayed, and partly to a fear on the part of some growers that they may not be able to pack their fruit so that it will pass the inspectors. Some farms on the hills which used to produce large crops of apples have been abandoned, and the buildings are decaying rapidly; we sometimes wonder if their former occupants would not have had just as much "coin of the realm" today and have a more satisfactory manner of living if they had remained on their farms instead of seeking work in factories and about the towns.

The reduction in the price of fertilizer will help us a little in keeping expenses down this year. On our soils most cultivated crops pay for a liberal use of commercial fertilizer and the hay crop makes good use of that which is not used by the hoed crop to which it is applied.

The potato crop of last season was about as large as could be marketed at any profit to the grower and if there is nearly 11 per cent increase in acreage planted, as suggested, there would have to be very unusual growing conditions if there was not a considerable increase in the crop harvested. It may be argued that the unemployment last Winter kept consumption of potatoes down to a lower level than normal, but it is very doubtful if the consumption of potatoes was reduced a great deal as the estimated crop was about the same amount per capita as the average consumption for the last five years.

This is the season when we produce one partner in the "buckwheat and maple" combination which often adorns our breakfast tables, but in this section comparatively little maple syrup is being produced this year. Some farmers felt that because of the short time employment for the last four or five months the market for their syrup would be restricted and so did not tap their orchards, preferring to let them have a year's unhindered growth to put them in better condition for future production. In this vicinity weather conditions have not favored a good sap flow, and those who have tapped are not making anything like their usual production of syrup.

The prices of day-old chicks are much lower than a year ago but many of our farm people are buying a smaller number than usual and many are selling a large part of their flocks of hens. Under these conditions the chance for profits from chicks bought this Spring would seem much better than those made from chicks raised a year ago.

Perhaps some day psychologists will be able to tell us what it is that impels us to try to imitate someone else instead of being ourselves and thinking our own thoughts. In farming or business it is the same story. If some particular line is prosperous everyone who can tries to get into that line and most who cannot are bewailing their inability to do so, but let that particular line get a set-back and most of those who had been so enthusiastic would be falling over themselves to get out, regardless of the sacrifice. If we study the lives of those who have made outstanding successes of their undertakings we will find that they have formed the habit of thinking for themselves and have not been easily shaken loose from anything which they have undertaken. H. L. S.

Maine.

An Emergency Hay Crop

The dry, cold weather of April followed by unusual cold during the month of May has retarded the growth of grass to a point where a short hay crop seems almost certain. Low prices of dairy products prevail and there are no indications of an immediate price change in sight. The necessity for the purchase of hay during the next Winter will, therefore, be a hardship on the dairy farmer and every effort possible should be made to avoid this condition by providing emergency hay crops wherever there is a danger of shortage.

It is not too late to depend on the seeding of oats and vetch, which has become a standard combination crop for this purpose, but fortunately there is another combination of crops that will provide excellent feed and for which there is yet ample time to prepare. Soy beans, either alone or combined with millet or Sudan grass, offer one of the best opportunities for providing for next Winter's feeding. Soy beans, millet or Sudan grass may be planted up to June 15, and will be ready for harvest as hay during the latter part of August or the first week in September, depending on the variety of Soy beans used.

There are many kinds of Soy beans, each having somewhat different characteristics. Black Eyebrow, Ito San, Medium Green, Manchu and Wilson are well adapted to the purpose suggested. The beans may be planted in drills with a special plate in the corn planter, or with a grain drill. They should be planted about one inch deep on loam soils and deeper on sandy soils, or may be broadcast and harrowed in. Inoculation is necessary on soils where legumes have not been recently grown and for this purpose the commercial liquid culture is recommended in preference to dry inoculation material.

The rate of seeding will vary with the method. If seeded alone by the broadcast method, from 60 to 90 lbs. per acre may be used successfully, but, if drilled, 45 lbs. per acre will be ample. If seeded with Sudan grass or millet by the broadcast method, which is usually preferred for a hay crop, about 60 lbs. of Soy beans and 15 lbs. of millet or Sudan grass per acre is the correct proportion. Although Soy beans and Sudan grass or millet may be seeded at a single operation, there is some advantage in seeding the beans first, and, after harrowing them in, allow a lapse of three to five days before seeding the smaller seed. This will give the beans a little start of the millet or Sudan grass and frequently results in a better crop.

Either Soy beans alone or the mixture may be fed green, in which form they are especially relished by dairy cattle, or may be made into hay or cut into the silo with the corn at the rate of one load of beans or mixture to every two or three loads of corn. If cured for hay, the mixture is somewhat preferable to Soy beans alone, as the millet or Sudan grass aids considerably in the curing.

The protein content of the Soy bean plant varies greatly at different stages in its development. When the pods are being formed, Soy bean plants have shown an analysis of 17 per cent protein, which has dropped to 11.5 per cent when the seeds are half formed and still lower when the beans are fully mature. It is good practice, therefore, to cut the crop for hay as soon as the beans begin to form in the pods. At this time the stems are less woody and curing is more easily accomplished. On acid soils the application of 500 lbs. of hydrated lime per acre, or its equivalent in ground limestone, will aid materially in the growth of the crop.

Rhode Island. SUMNER D. HOLLIS.

Schools and Other Affairs in Essex Co., New York

Centralization of schools is the chief topic of conversation up here in Northeastern Essex County at present. The matter is being considered in several towns and the rural population is much opposed to it.

Feeling that there was much that they did not know about it, and that they should be informed, a mass meeting was arranged at the Willsboro Grange hall, Thursday, April 30, at 8 P. M. D. Boyd Devendorf, of Amsterdam, and A. D. Ostrander, of Knowlesville, president and secretary of the New York State Rural School Improvement Society, were invited to speak, and both accepted the invitations.

The hall was well filled by interested persons, the towns of Chesterfield, Willsboro, Lewis and Essex being represented. Lower taxation is one thing that has been promised by representatives of the Education Department, as a result of centralization, but Messrs. Ostrander and Devendorf had indisputable figures to prove that taxes in central rural school districts steadily increased, instead of decreasing. Aside from all financial considerations the rural people feel very strongly that their children are in a better environment in the "little red schoolhouse" than they would be in a larger school. They feel, also, that they do not want to lose control of their schools.

Farmers are getting their Spring work done in fine shape. The ground was so dry when the breakup came that the snow was absorbed, and there were not the usual freshets, deep mud, etc. The unusually warm weather of the week of April 13-18 made us think that Summer was crowding Spring, but the following week brought more cold weather.

Eggs are the lowest in many years, 16 to 18 cents, and dairy products are bringing low prices. Surely, under existing conditions, farmers do not need to have a cent added to their tax burdens. In spite of hard times, most of us can still take pleasure in seeing well-tilled fields, trees putting on their new green garb, flowers blooming, and many other things of which city dwellers are ignorant. J. C. R.

New England Farm Conditions

Not many sections of the country have come through the hard times so far with so little trouble for the farmers, as New England. Farm values seem to be holding up fairly well when compared with 10 per cent or more decrease during the past year or two in some other regions. It cannot be said that the farm prospect is as bright and shining as it might be, but the remark is often heard in New England and other States of the Northeast that "it might be a great deal worse." Much that may be said about New England conditions applies also in some degrees to other States of the North Atlantic region.

Business seems to have picked up a little this Spring in the mill towns, and among the great variety of industries of the region some have been doing fairly well right along. Crops were fairly good. Many of the farmers get retail prices by taking their produce direct to consumers who live in the hundreds of sizable cities and towns. City milk, the main source of income in many country districts, sold at lower figures this season, but still the New England price was higher than that in most other regions.

Apples are important in these States, and apple prices have held up through the season. The leading variety sells this Spring nearly as high as it sold in May, 1930 and 1929. One reason was that the Baldwin crop was lighter than usual. But the whole apple market has acted reasonably well for the times. Apple markets have been more uniformly favorable to producers during the whole period since the war than can be said of most other products. Apples are a crop that cannot be increased at short notice. Production from year to year depends mainly upon the season. The growth of the cold storage industry has tended to make the supply more even and to extend the season. The growing and prosperous export trade has often taken care of the surplus when the output was a little too much for the home markets. New England, New York and other Northeastern States, have been doing fairly well with apples. Most of the orchards in the region are not very large, owned by a large number of farmers, and the income has helped greatly to steady the situation in years when scarcely anything else sold at a decent price.

The leading market crop in the three Northern States of New England is potatoes, and these were a fair crop the past season. They sold about one-third lower than for the season before, but the price this Spring is about the same as it was two years ago. Even this year, the season average for potatoes sold by producers in Northern Maine is probably more than $1.75 per barrel measure, compared with the common estimate of production cost at about $1. When the potato growers read of wheat selling at 40c a bushel on the farms in the Middle West, oats and rye at 18c, and eggs at 8c a dozen, they do not feel like complaining too much over their potato crop. The 55,000 cars likely to be shipped from Maine this season, ending in June, were worth about $23,000,000 at the shipping stations. About two-thirds of them come from Aroostook County, but Southern Maine had a good crop of potatoes this season. The growers in the northern county have had several years of fairly good market conditions, the farms and towns look prosperous up that way, and visitors are surprised to note the large numbers and well-to-do appearance of the shoppers on a busy afternoon or evening. They also admire the good farms, the large, handsome farm buildings, and the fine horses in which Aroostook farmers take much pride.

It may be that the coming season will not be so favorable for northern potato growers, but it is hard for Aroostook potato farmers not to plant about as usual after several good seasons. This year, farmers everywhere are planting more potatoes and there is no special prospect of a drought in the Middle West to help the eastern growers find a market. It is said to be not wholly the veteran potato growers in Maine who are planting more potatoes, but rather a number of beginners and miscellaneous small farmers who do not watch the reports of heavy acreage in other parts of the potato belt. Some of the cautious ones are pledging enough potatoes to dealers at a fixed price to pay for their fertilizers at least. They have not forgotten the low prices of 1928 nor those years in the early 20's when a large number of fertilizer bills went unpaid because of too many potatoes and prices far below cost.

"What else can we grow," complains a farmer; "this is a potato country. The soil, the climate, and the style of farming are right for the crop and we are too far from market for most products to pay us for growing. We think we can get by with potatoes if anybody can, but when we have poor years we make it up again in the good ones."

Some of the Aroostook farmers are trying experiments. A few of them have been raising Iceberg lettuce—the hardy, crisp kind that comes from California and Colorado. With their cool, moist climate, Maine growers hope to be able to bring lettuce to market in warm weather when most other eastern lettuce is poor. They hope they can grow it right and induce the railroads to give fast refrigerator service. Perhaps they can. A new truck crop region usually starts in some such way and somebody has to make a beginning. The same general conditions seem to favor peas, cabbage, broccoli and cauliflower for the late Summer markets and possibly also sour cherries and such late berries as the currant. There is always a demand for such fruits after the main season is over. Local truck growers' associations should be able to arrange the rail and market facilities. This section, jutting up into the latitude of Canada, ought to be able to get some benefit from its late season without the tariff handicap of Canadian producers. The special advantage would lie in growing crops that like a short, moist, cool season and which sell quite well after most producing sections are through shipping. It will be useless to ship this produce 400 to 600 miles unless the market quality is fancy like that of competing western supplies, and this means possibly several years for beginners to learn how.

Most New England farmers seem to have been planting about the usual crops this Spring; more land to potatoes, less to onions, and about the same in tobacco. No great change in other lines is reported as yet. They are keeping along with the dairy herds, but hatching fewer chickens. Cutting down the chicken crop is so general this season that it may be the farmers who set plenty of eggs this Spring will fare well enough after all. New England is a good chicken country, and as for markets, there are none better. G. B. F.

Lime is Beneficial

There are still those who scoff at the idea of using lime to improve the growing qualities of land. But I have noticed that those farmers who have used lime most invariably have a good catch of seeding. The past few years have seen a decreased production here in clover hay due to the failure of the seeding to grow. The greatest trouble in the proper growth of clover in recent years is found on those farms that have received little or no application of lime.

This Spring I have been over fields of seeding, that is, seeded last year, and the application of lime for better clover, attracted my attention at once. One field in particular showed a very good catch of

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HOWARD 17 **Strawberry Plants** $1-100, $7-1000 $30-5000
Fine sturdy plants! ERI S. STEWART - Athol, Mass.

GUARANTEED PLANTS
24-hour service. Capacity 250,000 daily. Plants dug fresh for your order. Cabbage: Copenhagen, Glory, Ballhead, Savoy, Flatdutch, Golden Acre, Red. Postpaid: 1,000—$1.75; 500—$1.15; 200—65c; Expressed: 5,000—$6.25; 10,000—$10.00. Assorted flowers: 12—35c; 50—$1.25. Port Mellinger, Dept. R, No. Lima, O.

MILLIONS FROSTPROOF Cabbage Plants—Copenhagen, Wakefields, Flat Dutch, Ballhead, 300—90c; 500—$1.25; 1,000—$2.00, postpaid. Expressed $1.25—1,000. Tomato Plants same price. Potato, Pepper, 500—$2.00; 1,000—$3.25, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Joyners Plant Farm, Franklin, Va.

PLANTS—Millions frostproof cabbage: Copenhagen, Ballhead, Wakefields, Flatdutch. Tomato plants, standard varieties, 300, $1; 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2 postpaid. Expressed, Cabbage, 10,000, $9; Tomato, 10,000, $12.50. Potato, Cauliflower, 500, $2; 1,000, $3.25 p.p. Good plants and del. R. R. Lankford, Franklin, Va.

GUARANTEED PLANTS—Prompt service. Good delivery guaranteed. Cabbage 500—85c; 1,000—$1.25; 5,000—$5.00. Tomato, Pepper: 500—$1.25; 1,000—$2.00; 2,000—$3.50.
Buckeye Farms, Dept. O, Box 541, Youngstown, Ohio

MILLIONS disease proof hardy cabbage plants for late crop. Danish—Copenhagen—Wakefields—Succession—Flatdutch. $1.00—1,000; 10,000—$8.50; 20,000—$15.00, express, good order delivery guaranteed. RELIABLE PLANT FARMS, Franklin, Va.

FOR SALE **Wilson SOY BEANS** The Simpson Feed Co. Milford, Delaware

FOR SALE—BERMUDA ONION PLANTS $1 thousand. C. F. KALCH Miami Shores, Florida

GOOD RECLEANED SEED BUCKWHEAT. $1.10 Bushel F.O.B Sacks free. Geo. K. Bowdish, Esperance, N. Y.

STANDARD GARDEN TRACTOR
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clover just beginning to show green. Another field showed but sparse growth, patches of clover here and there. The first field had been recently limed, the second field had seen no lime.

That would seem to be convincing proof of the merits of lime for clover. Farmers, who have used lime say that the results are apparent in all crops. One farmer, as an experiment, sowed lime on both sides of a field, leaving the middle untreated. Wheat was sowed on the field and the following Spring, the wheat on either side of the field showed a larger and more luxuriant growth than the wheat between the two lime-treated sections. There's another reason why lime should be used. That field was seeded and the following year it could plainly be discerned where the lime had been sown. The heaviest growth was found on each side of the field. That farmer convinced himself of the merits of lime. H. B. P.

Wyoming Co., N. Y.

News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

Preliminary fruit reports, which of course are subject to revision, indicate that Ohio will have a fair crop of apples this year. It is felt that conditions in that State are more favorable this year than for quite a while past; two sources agree on that. Virginia seems to be setting an excellent crop of apples, according to well-informed sources. Pennsylvania is still somewhat uncertain, but, unless something happens, the prospects are at least fair. Some frost damage is showing in peaches in Southern Pennsylvania, especially in those orchards on poor sites. The destructive hail storm of May 9 inflicted damage of varying degrees in the southeastern corner of Franklin County and in much of Adams County, where our most concentrated tree fruit area is located. Just how severe the damage will average is still undetermined. At least one small orchard in Franklin County was completely stripped of leaves and blossoms, and even the wheat on that farm will probably fail to mature.

It seems at times as if almost everything under the sun has been or is being tried out as a spray material for fruit trees. The Virginia Station has just issued Bulletin 277 on "The Waste Sulphite Material of Paper Mills as an Adjuvant to Certain Spray Materials." The waste sulphite material known as lignin or sulphite pitch is the only one of the waste by-products of fiber extraction which is of interest to the fruit-grower. This material occurs on the market as a brown powder and also as a dark syrup-like liquid and is sold under various trade names. It is now used in an experimental way to replace the calcium caseinate or similar emulsifying agents used in making cold mix oil emulsion. The Virginia Station states that "this material, in either form, is the best and cheapest emulsifying agent for making cold oil emulsions now available.

Recent dispatches from Argentina state that the barrel containers commonly used by eastern apple shippers will be recognized as a standard container by Argentine officials. Earlier advices were to the effect that only fruit packed in certain unusual-sized boxes would be permitted entry. Each apple must be wrapped "in specially prepared paper" which has been stamped with the name of the "grower or packer" and with the country of origin. The oiled paper now being used by the Pacific Coast packers will meet the requirements of this part of the decree, provided the information required is stamped on it. The container in which the apples are packed must bear an indication of the contents, variety, number of apples, name and address of the producer or packer and the country of origin. In addition to the above requirements, all shipments of apples to Argentina must be made under refrigeration and must be accompanied by a sanitary certificate from officials in the country of origin. The fruit can be imported only between May 1 and December 15 and must enter only through the ports of Buenos Aires and Rosario. If blotch, canker, brown rot, soft rot, Mediterranean fly, apple curculio, apple fruit miner, apple maggot, or apple weevil are found, the whole shipment will be incinerated without indemification and at the expense of the importer.

Michigan is planning the annual Michigan Cherry Festival for Traverse City on July 15-17. Last year's cherry crop had an estimated value to Michigan growers of $2,000,000. Attendance at the 1930 festival was about 100,000 and into that three-day program Traverse City packed sports, social events, and pageantry. A Cherry Queen flew to Washington with a Michigan cherry pie for President Hoover. The idea back of the whole affair is to advertise and help move the Michigan cherry crop, in just the same way as the Apple Blossom Festival at Winchester, Va., serves the Virginia growers.

American Hortigraphs observes that entomologists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture have worked out a new way to control the lesser peach-tree borer, a species which has been giving considerable trouble because it "specializes" in the lower and larger branches of the tree, safely out of reach of the deadly fumes of paradichlorobenzene placed on the ground around the tree for the control of the common variety of peach-tree borers. It has been found that the usual p-c crystals above mentioned can be dissolved in grafting wax, paraffin, or other penetrating solvent, and thus applied or painted on the back around the borer burrows. The same method is said to work well against other pests of like habit.

Apple red bugs began to emerge in Pennsylvania about the middle of May; this year, each of the two species, the light red and the dark red, hatched at the same time. In Southeastern and Southwestern Pennsylvania, where the plum curculio annually causes loss, growers have been advised to spray thoroughly at the petal fall and ten days later to control these pests.

Bulletin 227 of the Rhode Island Station, Kingston, concerns apple containers and their ability to deliver the fruit to the consumer in the most desirable condition. The containers used were the round-bottom bushel basket, the tub bushel basket, the Boston or New England box, and the northwestern box. Both Baldwin and McIntosh were used, and the studies were made both in 1928 and 1929 with a limited number of bushels of each variety packed in each one of the four containers. The summary and conclusions presented as a result of these studies are as follows: (1) There was a material difference in the weight of the fruit in the different containers. For example, with the size of McIntosh used from the 1928 crop, a carload of 756 Northwest boxes would contain the equivalent of about 67 less boxes of fruit than a like number of tub bushel baskets. [In spite of the fact that the northwestern box is about 23 cubic inches larger than the tub bushel.] (2) Bruising was not serious in the Baldwin packs except in the round bottoms. (3) Bruising was very serious with McIntosh in the round bottoms, and less in the tubs. Both boxes showed great improvement in this respect. (4) Stem puncture, not serious with Baldwin, was serious with McIntosh. The two-year average showed that more than one apple in five in the basket packs had a stem puncture; in boxes, one in ten. (5) Packing injuries were the cause of much rot, with stem punctures by far the most important single cause. (6) A very limited number of sales in a New York City jobbing market indicated a premium was paid for similar fruit packed in northwestern boxes.

R. H. SUDDS.

The Coast to Coast Tour

I am particularly interested to know if there are any stop-over privileges to enable one to spend more time at points of interest. I feel two weeks is too short a time to give to such an extensive trip.

New York. A. S.

There are no stop-over privileges. The trip is a one-fare round trip, and we could not arrange for stop-overs. If anyone wanted to leave the trip at a certain place he could do so but would sacrifice the accommodation, further sightseeing trips and meals. It would make it more expensive. It is a great deal of ground to cover, but the arrangements are so complete no time is lost and most of the traveling is done at night and the sightseeing by day. Buses meet the trains and you are quickly whisked away to the places scheduled. You see more for your money than is possible in any other way. Some people who made the trip with us last year had gone over the ground previously, spending more time and paying more money, and we were gratified to have them report that they saw more in the two weeks with us than they did on the independent trip.

As my husband and I are planning to make your Coast to Coast Tour we would be glad to receive the literature and to know what clothing to take along. We have thought of a drawing-room for two.

Massachusetts. E. M. R.

There is no elaborate clothing needed for this trip and while we stop at the fine hotels no "dress up" is required. We are travelers and travel light.

A suggested wardrobe would be as follows:

For Women.—One or two silk dresses, one light-weight woolen dress might be comfortable at times, three sets of underwear, six pairs of stockings, two pairs of shoes, light-weight coat, sweater, kimono, slippers.

For Men.—One suit, light-weight overcoat, sweater, three suits underwear, four shirts (laundry can be done at Seattle), six pairs of socks, two pairs of shoes, bath robe and slippers.

These are the essential things. In addition one can take anything more that will add to their comfort. It is all-important to have comfortable shoes, and fresh stockings help because there is some walking and standing around on all sightseeing trips.

You would also need a separate case or small bag for toilet articles. It is well to keep these by themselves to save time in the dressing room.

It is advisable to have as little baggage as possible, but take anything you would ordinarily take if you were going on a two weeks' trip. The car is your hotel all through the trip; your baggage is not moved except for cleaning the car, and the porters are on guard all the time.

Is there a required size for suitcases and is there a limit to the number of suitcases taken on this trip? M. I. H.

New Jersey.

It is well to have a suitcase that will fit under the seat in the train so that it will be out of the way when not in use. One would not need more than two suitcases and we doubt if she would need two.

Some travelers find a small separate bag convenient for toilet articles but the rubberized cases are compact and really the only essential thing is to keep them together in handy shape to take to the dressing room.

We asked Mrs. Unger to write us a line or two about the trip and she tells about the Cascade Tunnel, which is one of the wonders of the century.

Dinner in the Cascades

"Yes'm! We're comin' to the Cascade Tunnel. Stoppin' to change engines right now, ma'am."

They changed our romantic fiery steed, the coal-burning locomotive, for a sober electrical Diesel that never smoked in its life. Number 2525 was left standing on the rails smoking and snorting steam, while a better engine took its job.

Nothing but the observation car for doing the Cascades! Looking out on a level with the eye there are only the sides of solid stone cliffs. Look up, instead, the peaks are high above, straight up from the track.

Some time on my way to the observation car we slipped in out of the sunlight. The mouth of the tunnel lay behind, a wide, white circle. We were moving away from it in a straight line, and as we left it, we saw it change to the size of a basketball, become no larger than an apple, the head of a pin, the point of a needle, and fade out into darkness.

All the lights were lit. It would be night for 20 minutes. The porter was shutting windows. I asked him if a steam locomotive had ever run through the tunnel.

"Yes ma'am," he said, folding a lady's coat. "They did at first. We shut all the windows down tight, but the smoke got in just the same. And when eight miles of tunnel is full of smoke it takes a long while to clear away."

I sighed contentedly. Ask a porter any question you like. It will be answered.

We half forgot that we were in a tunnel until we burst out into a fine evening, sunset included. Dinner was served in the midst of the Cascade Mountains. I forgot mine.

The Cascades are the latest upthrust of the earth's crust—towering peaks, and knife-like ridges. Erosion has not yet done to them what it has done to the Appalachian system. It has not had time to round off the points, and dull the sharp edges. Today the Cascades are still fresh from the hand of the sculptor, and that is why they are different.

The careful, quiet Diesel crawled snake-like through the deep valleys. The front half of the train was visible most of the time. As she made the loops, the head and tail were so close at times, that one waved to the other, and saw the grin on the other fellow's face.

We went to bed with the grandeur still before us. The Cascades do not last all night, but darkness permitted an illusion that we were still among them. IVA UNGER.

We are receiving a great many inquiries for particulars about this delightful tour. Send for yours today. THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W. 30th St., New York.

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Growing Soy Beans

L. E. Thatcher, of the Ohio Station, gives the following instructions for the planting of this legume.

When the grain drill is used for planting Soy beans, it is advisable to have a seed bed prepared with a firm subsurface and only sufficient loose surface soil to cover the seed shallow. Set the drill so that an occasional seed is left uncovered—this will insure shallow drilling. After drilling, it is a good practice to cross-harrow the field, leveling up the trenches made by the drill hoes or disks and covering any seeds that may not have been covered by the drill. If the drill trenches are not leveled and a dashing rain occurs, they become filled with mud which dries and forms a hard crust an inch or more thick over the seed through which the seedlings cannot push to the surface. On a leveled field this crust is of uniform thickness and more easily broken through. This practice is generally advisable on soils which contain much silt or clay and which crust badly. On sandy or loose organic soils, crusting is not much of a problem. On these, the depth of planting should be governed by the moisture supply, planting deep enough to insure germination.

If the soil crusts badly before the Soy beans have broken through the surface, it may be broken up with the harrow, weeder, or rotary hoe. Care should be used to avoid breaking off the tender sprouts just as they are pushing through the soil.

Soy beans drilled solid for hay are likely to become weedy unless they are cultivated two or three times with the weeder, harrow, or rotary hoe. Cultivation may begin when the Soy-bean plants are three to four inches high, and, if done during the heat of the day, little damage will be done to the stand. Weeds are most easily killed if cultivated in the small seedling stage, just before they emerge.

Soy beans planted in rows 28 to 30 inches wide may be cultivated like corn. This method of planting saves some seed but the hay is coarser and more of it is wasted in feeding. The yield of hay from the two methods will be practically the same.

Thoughts from Long Acres

No more worrying over a grape surplus, since we had three nights in succession when ice froze a quarter inch thick. Away went the grapes, peaches, cherries and plums on all that sandy soil along the lake and farther back too. My soil is very heavy but I lost at least three-fourths of my grape crop, although tree fruit near me and on this farm is uninjured. All along the lake, the soil is composed of light sand underlaid by quicksand. The quicksand is cold which induces frost damage very readily. In all that section the fruit is gone.

This is the week of the big blossom festival in this county, with a week celebration winding up Saturday with a grand parade over a mile long, seventeen bands, a hundred floats of gorgeous magnificence plus drum corps, Boy Scout troops, comedy features and the inevitable hot dog stands. That is one Saturday when this family spends the whole day down town seeing the sights and hearing the sounds.

There is plenty of work ahead though. I am setting Premier strawberries again hoping this time to hit it right, although strawberries have never been a profitable crop for me. They are being set on a piece infested with wild morning-glories, which means a hot fight all Summer to keep those things from smothering out the strawberry plants. The piece was tractor plowed deep, then disked until like an ash heap and now is being set with rows four feet apart and plants from a foot to 18 inches apart. We had a cold rain all day yesterday, and it is foggy and cold today, but the blossoms are out in all their glory so it is truly blossom week. I am much encouraged to see so much bloom on my young apple trees, as surely some fruit will set, so we may at least put a few bushels down cellar for Winter use, which will be something new on this farm, at least from our own trees.

I sometimes wonder whether the old timers are right after all in declaring that the seasons are changing. Grape freezing used to be unheard of, but of late years it is frequent. Four times in 12 years is too often. We may have to invest in orchard heaters, but the price of our fruit of late years has been so low that it would be financial suicide to increase the cost of production by using orchard heaters. We used to count on sleighing for Thanksgiving, but it does seem that the Fall gets later and later so that Fall weather persists until New Year, while Winter hangs on in what should be Spring. The Weather Bureau says no. The older farmers say yes, and they are the ones able to judge because of greater opportunity for observation and comparison.

While debate would not clarify the quesion at all, I am keeping a very open mind on the subject of whether the weather is changing from what it used to be. Just at this moment of May when the birds should be singing, the grasshoppers hopping, the rosebuds pinking and the garden showing vivid green, I am sitting fairly close to the big red stove and enjoying a coal fire, while outside an icy drizzle is chilling the air beyond all thought of birds, bees and flowers.

We planted our garden this week. I used a line to get the rows straight and baby helped by getting her feet tangled in that line a dozen times before the row was planted. That line was the only place in the garden where she could walk. The Missus, Calvin and baby are down to her sister's to stay and see the children's parade, so the boys and I are bachelors, but I manage to sidestep both cooking and dishwashing. We are champion egg fryers and that just about lets us out.

I am getting weary of that comparatively newly coined phrase "marginal farmers." Now the wheat men say that low prices are a good thing because it will freeze out marginal wheat growers and leave the field to wholesale growers, but as usual they fail to tell us what is to become of those so-called marginal farmers. Those wise economists utterly fail to get the great point that farming is a mode of life, and happiness does not depend upon making a lot of money.

The boys are making scrambled eggs and having a great discussion over the seasoning while an aroma of coffee brings remembrance of a very slim dinner while they were at school. After supper we plan to mow the lawn for the first time this year, as grass has grown slowly because of the cold.

I paid 30 cents each for 80-pound sacks of agricultural lime. It seems to be the impression that lime makes potatoes scabby, so no lime for them, and no lime for the strawberries, but all other crops including raspberry rows get a fine dose of lime this year. I know a neighbor who has redeemed a worn-out 50-acre field with lime and the resulting green manure crops which the lime made possible. That field fairly smiles for him now while before it belonged on poverty row.

Berrien Co., Mich. L. B. REBER.

Handling Poison Ivy

Last year W. W. H. told of treating poison ivy with calcium chlorate. How did it turn out? J. D. N.

New Jersey.

This was successful beyond expectations. The large plants treated in early Summer died very soon. I knew they were gone, because the stems dried out and actually blew away. I kept at it through the Summer and Fall, as more ivy was found, and all except a little treated very late in the season have shown no sign of life this year. The last doctored was about ready to drop its leaves, and I did not expect a thorough job with that, as the leaves must be in active condition to take in the poison so that the whole plant is affected.

The principle on which this Atlacide calcium chlorate works is that the chloric acid penetrates the leaves, getting into the tissues of the plant and disorganizing growth, extending clear to the roots. I used it in dry form, dusting a small quantity on the leaves when wet with dew or rain. It has a strong affinity for moisture, and, a short time after put on, the dry powder will be replaced with wet spots. It may be applied in liquid form, but, in this case, should be sprayed on with some force, not merely sprinkled. Hard contact with the leaves is necessary to get the full effect.

There is no doubt that poison ivy can be eradicated from any locality where all who have it on their places will get after it. The reason for its persistence is not because of rapid spreading, but that most of us are afraid to cut or dig it out.

W. W. H.

Pennsylvania Seed Testing Work

The seed-testing laboratory has been very busy. The State law is strict about various weed seeds.

Mary C. Mowry, head seed analyst, explains that the kind of weed seeds contained in the sample reveal the source of the seed. Thus seed coming from the mid-western or far-western States will contain weeds peculiar to that section, the same being true of foreign seed. Consequently, the work of the seed analyst who must separate and identify all weed seed found in the official sample, results in a check on the source of the seed—a matter of extreme importance in the case of certain seed. A collection of more than 1,500 different kinds of weed seeds is maintained in the laboratory to assist in this identification work.

After a sample of seed has been properly recorded and prepared for analysis, it is placed under a magnifying glass and is divided by the careful hand and exacting eye of the analyst into four parts—weed seed, inert matter, other crop seed, and pure seed. While the analyst may handle five or more samples of some kinds of seed in one day, it may take from as much as two days on the more tedious samples, such as fine bent grass.

Particular attention is given by the analyst to the weed seed separated from the sample. If the sample contains more than three per cent by weight of weed seed or if it contains seeds of dodder or Canadian thistle at the rate of more than one seed per five grams, then it violates the Pennsylvania Seed Law and prosecution results, provided the seed is an official sample taken from a supply being offered for sale in the State.

"The crows went over and pulled my neighbor's corn"

Writes J. E. Meyers, of West Salem, Ohio. From the day he started using Stanley's Crow Repellent his crow, gopher, mole and other corn field pest troubles were over.

But be sure you specify *Stanley's* Crow Repellent. "It is the only kind I have used with complete success," writes S. Shepherd, West Townsend, Mass. Non poisonous. Will not clog seed planter. Safe. Sure. A 20 years' successful record.

Large can, enough for 2 bu. of seed-corn (8 to 10 acres) $1.50. Half size can $1.00. If your hardware, drug, or seed store doesn't have it in stock order direct. "Money Back" guarantee. Address The Cedar Hill Formulae Co., Box 500H, New Britain, Conn.

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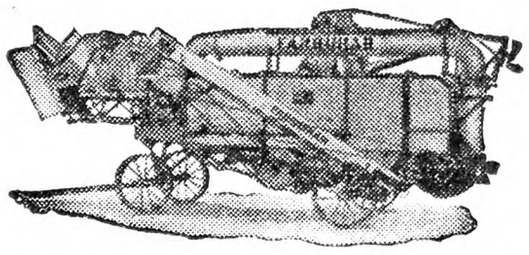

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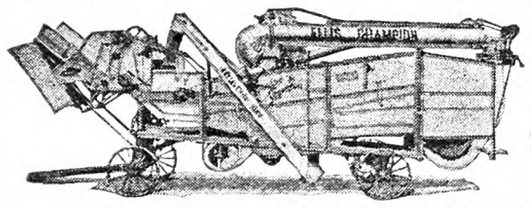

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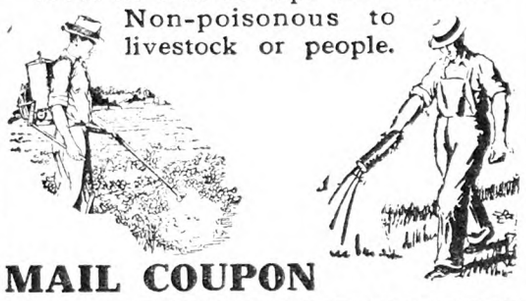

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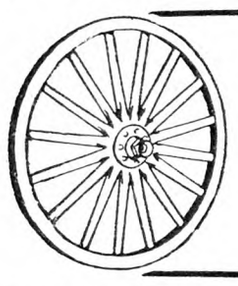

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Missouri Notes

Mother's Day has just come and gone, leaving recollections not the most happy. Our grand array of tulips had reached the end of their existence a few days before and the peonies, retarded by the cool Spring, refused to open their thousands of buds. Only the Iris and sprays of the flowering Weigelas and Spiræas were available in quantity. There were also some Elder daisies and columbines. A few early-blooming Oriental poppies were quickly snatched up. Either tulips or peonies in quantity would have made it easy to supply customers, but tedious explanations had to be made and a great deal of ground covered in hurried trips to secure the coveted flowers. For some time the weather has been equinoctial in character, with many varying moods. It has been unusually cool and cloudy with rather fierce westerly winds that made one think of frost and light overcoats. Its general effect on plants was to retard but not to damage.

The Narcissus crop was perfect; several varieties new to us were identified by name. We have been familiar with the giant trumpets but are making the acquaintance of Laurens Koster, Poeticus and the double Odorata, which is still in bloom long after the other members of the Narcissus family had retired for a year's rest. These three are all quite fragrant. Laurens Koster is really beautiful as well as fragrant in its clusters and we greatly admire it. We find we are really quite rich in varieties of which we knew nothing, the result, no doubt, of mixtures acquired in purchase. I have learned one thing of value, and that is, if "rogueing" of the rows is necessary to get rid of interlopers, to dig out the undesired ones while in bloom, and not attempt to stake them till the tops have died down. Digging while in bloom does no harm if the plants are heeled out at once in a trench and there allowed to mature. The giant trumpet sorts were most obliging in their time of flowering, first King Alfred, then Sir Watkin with large perianth but short trumpet, then Victoria with white perianth and yellow trumpet, known as a bicolor, then Emperor, and lastly the largest of them all, Tresserve, with some Van Waveren Giants and Olympias. In this way they covered a long season of bloom with opportunity for many more sales. We have what I think is the best double, the Orange Phoenix, very large and long-stemmed. We promptly root out every Von Sion we discover, for that variety is quite worthless in this climate. Odorata is not nearly so large as Orange Phoenix, but more fragrant and much later; really too late, for it blooms with the tulips and early peonies. The Narcissus family is indeed very interesting in its striking diversity of types, and to form a collection and to cultivate a familiarity with each one is a truly fascinating task. We have here about 15 varieties. Of the tulips there is not much to say except that they comported themselves most correctly and were greatly admired as they stood dressed in many gaudy colors. Most of the pure reds (not so many of the pinks) have degenerated into a Joseph's coat of colors which by many is more admired than the solid color. This change of color I have never heard explained. The tulip beds have to be gone over with the hoe (accompanied with hand weeding) several times. This work together with the annual labor of digging, storing and replanting in the Fall, make up the expensive items in tulip culture.

We have detected no disease in either Narcissus or tulips. The leaves of the giant trumpet kinds, I have lately noticed, are in some places nearly two feet high and falling down in their luxuriousness of growth. Truly our soil must be to their liking. We use cow manure for fertilizer. While the peonies are still hiding in the wings, the Oriental poppies have taken the stage, and receive many plaudits. The five named kinds that I bought a year ago, that I thought had died during the extreme Summer drought and heat, are, with one exception, carrying big buds on long stems. One has opened on Flanders, a large crimson flower, and yesterday Masterpiece showed its colors in a light pink, a new shade here. But among my stock plants I have found a very dark crimson of huge size on a stem almost five feet long. I put a tape measure on it this morning and found it, when extended, over 10 inches from tip to tip of leaf, a little larger than Flanders. So I feel quite proud of this native child. It is easy to find the largest poppies by finding the largest buds. L. R. JOHNSON.

The Donkey

Once more we tacked up the notices of the Annual District School Meeting. The old generation of tacks from other notices, perfectly good tacks, too, had taken up most of the standing room. It is good policy to loosen the needed four with the hammer, and let them do their work over again. Now that the school meeting is over, we have the problem of spending $300 that must be spent before we can solemnly swear that our expenses last year were $1,500. The money must be used, absolutely, before the first of July.

We have a funny look on our faces at the idea of spending these hundreds so quickly and so needlessly in this year of thrift and economy. I know where I could put the $300 to good advantage, and Jones is thinking likewise of what kind of a tractor he might have had with it, though of course he does have a really good one as it is. Smith, I think, mentally adds it to his present bank account, instead of fancying how he might have spent it. That is what the school would normally have done. But $700 State money is not to be sneezed at. Unless we qualify for it by the use of expense, we shall get so little that it will be more expensive for the district after all.

A trustee wants to please everybody. But if he has any strength, this is the time for him to show it. Two men once carried their donkey to please public opinion, and what happened to the donkey? He fell in the river. There are as many opinions about what shall be done for the schoolhouse, as were offered in the case cited above.

Coal?

Yes, we can buy that at once for next year. It will cost in the neighborhood of $80, and we shall get it much cheaper buying now.

A new flag?

Yes. The old one is pretty well frayed. But that only uses $5. We need some new charts for the primary class, which will begin with a new edition of reader next Fall. About $14.50 will cover it. Some plastering can be done. Yes, on second thought, it actually needs doing. That will cost probably $30. We will be obliged, perhaps, to paint the good old brick schoolhouse. Smith assures us nervously, that painted brick is fashionable, or was in the old days. Let us suppose that with time included at painter's wages, the painting would run up to $80. But the plan is not very popular. We have dropped it for the time.

The women were at the school meeting. The woman clerk set down a tentative list of things she would like to see in the school. Yes, the woman clerk and I are one and the same person. I have long wanted to see a set of good encyclopedias in the schoolhouse. I know we have a set of three nobly accurate, but discouragingly brief books, which tell when a man's birth date, and when he died, but nothing else. We can say that we have encyclopedias, but these are no food for a child mind. In the right kind, the long edition, which is so expensive, is a whole university of education, where a child enjoys looking about in his spare hours, to discover what he didn't know.

We all want our boys and girls some day to give the impression that they have been to college, whether or not we are able to send them. Many practical people of otherwise sound reasoning have never found out that knowledge does not need to be forced down children, or that all that needs to be done after a child is taught to read and figure, is to put him where he can learn what the world and life are made of.

So with such thoughts in her head, the clerk hopefully set down "Encyclopedias —$75," and caused it to be read aloud. Nobody noticed it much. Some one had discovered that a well in the school yard would be a great help to the teacher and at cleaning time. Yes, it is true. The water could be piped into the schoolhouse, be pumped into a sink, and drained out again. It would supply fresh drinking water.

The well was unanimously accepted by members of the committee on spending. It will run into $150 and can be done at once, by outside help of course, as this is planting time. It is doubftul whether the encyclopedias will be needed to fill the gap. No doubt the authorities at Albany will be pleased to find a rural school equipped with clean, fresh water. I know, in fact, that they will be delighted with what they will glorify as modern equipment. We may even have electricity and running water.

But what about the children's minds? In the universities of Europe, though we scorn their mechanical equipment, they send a boy and girl to school to improve his mind. If we wish to improve our children's minds, why must the clerk stifle an impulse to suggest two reproductions of paintings at $25 each, and smile painfully over modern equipment? FARM WOMAN.

Cauliflower in Maryland

Will it be possible for me to grow cauliflower in this part of Maryland?
St. Marys Co., Md. C. J.

This crop is rather uncertain in the lower counties of the State, due mainly to the high temperatures likely to prevail. The head of a cauliflower does not develop properly in high temperatures. In fact in the Fall of the year unless September is cool there is decay in the formation of the head and cold weather kills the plant before the heads become large enough to use.

If one wishes to take the risk, seed for the late crop should be sown and treated the same as late cabbage. Make the sowing of seed of Early Snowball or Early Dwarf Erfurt between the fifteenth and twentieth of May. Set them when large enough in rich, sweet soil. Keep off the worms and hope for a cool September so that the heads may form. If the mean of the minimum temperatures during September are below 55 degrees, then you may look for a crop. In any case would expect you would get some small heads if frost did not kill the plants too early. Temperatures below 20 degrees will kill the plants.

For the Spring crop plants should be started in hot-bed or greenhouse and be kept growing in a temperature around 60 degrees. If they grow in a lower temperature than this the embryo heads form and the plants are then said to "button" which means that the heads are too small for market. Except for the response of the cauliflower to unsuitable temperatures they can be grown as easily as cabbage. Garrett County, Maryland; Long Island, New York; and the Catskill Mountains produce a good deal of late cauliflower. All of these localities have temperatures during the Summer 10 degrees lower than this section of the country.

We have tried various methods of inducing cauliflower to head, as we have no trouble whatever in growing quite large plants, but nothing that we have been able to do to them gives any response. We have not tried them for several years but our records show the late crop in 1924, 1927, 1928 was good. Poor in 1921, 1922, and failure in 1923, 1925, 1926. The early crop, was poor on account of "buttoning" in 1901, fair in 1902, very good 1916 and 1918, very poor in 1919. Thus you see the crop is somewhat uncertain, but the early crop is a better risk than the late one where the product is for home use, because the small heads or buttons are just as good for the table. THOS. H. WHITE.
College Park, Md.

Hardy Azaleas

What sort of soil is demanded by the hardy garden Azaleas? W. R.
Massachusetts.

Azaleas, as well as all acid-loving plants, require a special loam, fertilizer, etc., to secure a good growth. Make a depth of one to three feet, according to size of plants, of five parts well-rotted leaves, three parts of peat moss and two parts of sand, adding to each wheelbarrow of this mixture one 5-in. flowerpot of guano. When this is done plant the plants in this mixture, when possible early in Spring, leaving them sufficient space for further growth. It is preferable to make a 1-in. cover of peat moss on the top of the ground when the plants have been placed; this will keep the moisture and help to produce an excellent root development. Water frequently and continue a light feeding with potash and guano each season.

Acid-loving plants do not like any lime, but when the loam contains the lime there will be no other way than to replace same and to fill bed with the mixture as described to get good results. The same mixture may also be taken for potted acid-loving plants.

Care of Calla Lily

Will you tell me how to pot and care for a calla lily? MRS. J. S.
New Jersey.

The white calla lily rests during the Summer. Water should be gradually withheld from the beginning of May or, in the case of a blooming plant, as soon as flowering is over, until the leaves yellow and die. The pots may be laid on their sides in a shady place. In September the roots may be shaken out of the pot and repotted in a mixture of one-third rotted manure, with equal parts of fibrous loam and sharp sand. It must not be in too large a pot; if there is too much root room it will produce too much foliage and few flowers. When blooming an occasional application of liquid manure is desirable. The soil must be firm in the pot, and the root growth should start before the pot is brought into a warm sunny place. It will require abundant watering. The plant will keep in continual growth if permitted, but does not flower so well under indoor conditions. It should bloom during the Winter if sufficiently strong.

"DID you say the professor was absent-minded?" "Absent-minded! Why he read an erroneous account of his death in a newspaper and sent himself a wreath!" —Passing Show.

Pastoral Parson and His Country Folks

By Rev. George B. Gilbert

A NOAH'S ARK.—The boys have suggested that this place should be called Noah's Ark. This was not because it was practically surrounded by water today, Sunday, April 26, but because things seemed to go by twos. We have two black pigs and two black calves and two kittens and today Charles came home with two young gray squirrels. These last are quite tame and drink milk from a saucer like a kitten. Some of the boys down at the country church had some little squirrels and gave Charles this present. Soon as they grow up it will of course be a problem to know what to do with them. [We do not like caged squirrels, but have a number of very tame ones living in trees on the lawn. They come to the house to be fed, and are with us all the year round. Ed.]

A RAINSTORM. — We had just two weeks here of every day perfect—hardly a cloud. Then we had a little rain last Thursday. But today, don't say a word! People began to say that we were in for another dry Summer. The grass did need water—and got it. We went down country this Sunday morning taking two cars. We had them fairly well filled up by the time we got there, but no one expected we would come, and if we had known how it was going to pour we would never have gone. After the service we brought a table into the old church and all sat around it—just 13 of us, but no one was foolish enough to mind anything about the number. Instead we all minded the three chickens we had cooked and the rolls and cocoa and cake. It was a fine cordial family time we had. The Parson brought down one of the big arm chairs from the chancel and sat in it at the head of the table—it didn't seem to hurt the chair any.

NO SERVICE.—And when back home we phoned around and called off the other service. There was a regular flood on. A terrible wind too. What a fine restful quiet half-Sunday we did enjoy. The Parson went to bed and slept. Closson announced that one of the big Buicks was leaking oil badly and then the Parson recalled that the crankcase struck a rock on the way home way down country in the mud and water. While this is not so expensive a matter, it means a lot of work, and at such a busy time. The garden is fairly well planted and the boys put in the potatoes Saturday. Uncle Closson sent down the seed from Vermont. The peas were up well on the 23rd. The Spring is almost exactly two weeks earlier than last year.

ONLY SUNDAYS.—A parson's life today isn't just what it used to be. Most of them keep pretty busy during the week. Did you hear about the Parson that fell into a manhole? Well, you see a Parson was walking along with his head in the air and pretty quick down he went into one of these manholes that lead into big underground openings. Someone saw him go down and they rushed up and began to holler for help. A crowd came rushing up and one of their number cried out to ask what it was all about anyway. "Why," they answered, "our minister has fallen in this manhole." "But even at that, what's all the hurry," he answered. "We don't need him till next Sunday anyway."

THE LAMBS.—Besides all the lambs in his church flocks, the Parson has a nice-behaved flock on the farm—quite a flock too, 15 in number. In a way we have not lost one, not one we ever saw alive. When a mother sheep has twins upon the pasture, they are so likely to think one is enough and to leave one up there to die if you just don't happen to stumble across it. We accidentally found one such alive and later found one dead. We dipped quite a few of the lambs for ticks as for the first time since we have kept sheep, we found quite a number of them. We dip all the sheep in a barrel of proper solution after they are sheared.

TO VERMONT.—Here it is May 5, and the Parson is up in Vermont, at Brattleboro. Here he spoke at a diocesan convention, telling those ministers what a glorious time we have down in our churches, and what a lot of folks we have around. There was also a Parson Brown, of Manchester, Vt., and he is a great hand to see that the children have their adenoids out whenever needed. The Parson used to know a minister down in Virginia that pulled teeth, always carrying his forceps with him. As you know the Parson is quite a dabster at cutting hair, so it was suggested that the three of us—the adenoid-scraper, the hair-cutter and the toothpuller start out together and clean up the country! Why not?

Here in this nice hotel room is a thing that ought to be in every room where guests are put. A luggage rack or thing to place your open grip on. It is about as long as a window is wide, and about a foot wide, slats rather than a solid board form the top. To have you grip on the floor and stand on your head to get anything is terribly inconvenient, to put it mildly. The grip looks out of place on the floor and just as bad on the table. Be sure also to have a hook on which to hang a razor strop. There are many people still who use the old-fashioned razor and its strop.

AT RANDOLPH.—Here it is May 8 up at the Parson's old home. Spring is nearly as advanced up here as in Connecticut. The farmers sow much more small grain up here than they did formerly. One farmer has finished putting in 28 acres of oats, barley and wheat, all mixed together. Eggs are quoted at 15 to 16 cents a dozen; best potatoes at 70 cents per bushel. Milk nets the farmer just a bit over 3 cents a quart. They had a meeting over the matter in Boston yesterday. It is time somebody did something about it. But the Parson will send this on and tomorrow he will go down and take a tramp over the place which he hasn't seen for over a year.

The Garden in May

This is the month for sowing of tender seeds, which include muskmelons, watermelons, cucumbers, okra and beans. Sugar corn should be planted to follow the early garden corn that was planted in April. A bed of tomatoes maybe sown for late Fall use.

A successive sowing of hardy varieties should be made for later use, including beet, radish, spinach, lettuce, carrot, etc. A late sowing of garden peas may be made where it is not too hot or dry during June.

Late cabbage seed may be sown this month for Fall and Winter use, and, by sowing some of the second early such as All Head Early, cabbage may be had for late Summer use.

This is the month to watch for insects. Early in the morning walk through the garden, and, where you find a plant cut off at the ground, scratch around the root with your fingers until you find the cutworm. If early enough, you will find 60 per cent or more of them. While in the garden go over the potato patch and pick off the bugs, quite a few of them come out on top of the leaves in the morning and late afternoon. Another bug to watch out for is Mexican bean beetle. In gathering insects it is a good plan to carry a can or pan with bottom covered with coal oil to drop the insects in as the oil will kill them. Watch out for striped cucumber beetles as they can ruin a patch in a few days. They may be driven away with air-slaked lime.

The hardy vegetables that were sown in March and April will need cultivating, and where they are not growing as they should, a side dressing of nitrate of soda will start them off. Be careful not to get any of the soda on the plants.

Don't be in too big hurry about setting out the very tender plants like eggplants, peppers and sweet potatoes, wait until the weather is settled as they can stand but very little cold. R. C.

Monroe Hall, Va.

Letters of an Indiana Farmer

The prospects are good for a wonderful fruit crop, of all kinds except strawberries, which have taken several nippings. Unlike wheat, we can usually sell fruit, "and what we can't, we can." I am booking orders already for currants and raspberries, and there are six dozen empty cans down cellar that will take care of several peach trees if peaches are allowed to remain. I never did use so freely of my canned stuff, which is one of the (few) good uses of adversity. We are making most of our gardens this week; it is not early, but we have rather a heavy, cold soil. I am happy to have spinach and pea seed saved. The house-neighbors and I have been arguing violently but harmlessly about varieties. I want big sweet wrinkled peas, and big green Limas; they want little smooth peas, and little white Limas. "Every one to his taste."

If anybody cares to know, here are some of my favorites: Peas, Little Marvel, Laxton's Progress, with Quite Content for very late, if there is plenty of brush; beans, Stringless Green Pod; bush Lima, Fordhook; spinach, King of Denmark; Chinese cabbage, Chihili; corn, Whipple's Early Yellow—best of the enlarged Bantams, so far as I have tried them; potatoes, Early Ohio, and for late, whatever we can find; but there never was anything like the old Seneca Beauty.

A group of colored singers sang in town last night, in the interest of an industrial school for colored girls in Kentucky. The teacher-leader was a dynamo of personality; six feet two, with a wonderful deep voice, keen humor, and loads of common sense. She had no use for college-trained girls, white or black, who can't make a pie or biscuit that will not upset a husband's digestion. She declared that she knew seven kinds of biscuits, 21 ways of cooking white potatoes, 17 salads, numerous puddings, "a molasses pie that would melt in your mouth," all kinds of housework and sewing. Some women in the audience said they wished she'd give recipes; the men wished for samples! E. M. C.

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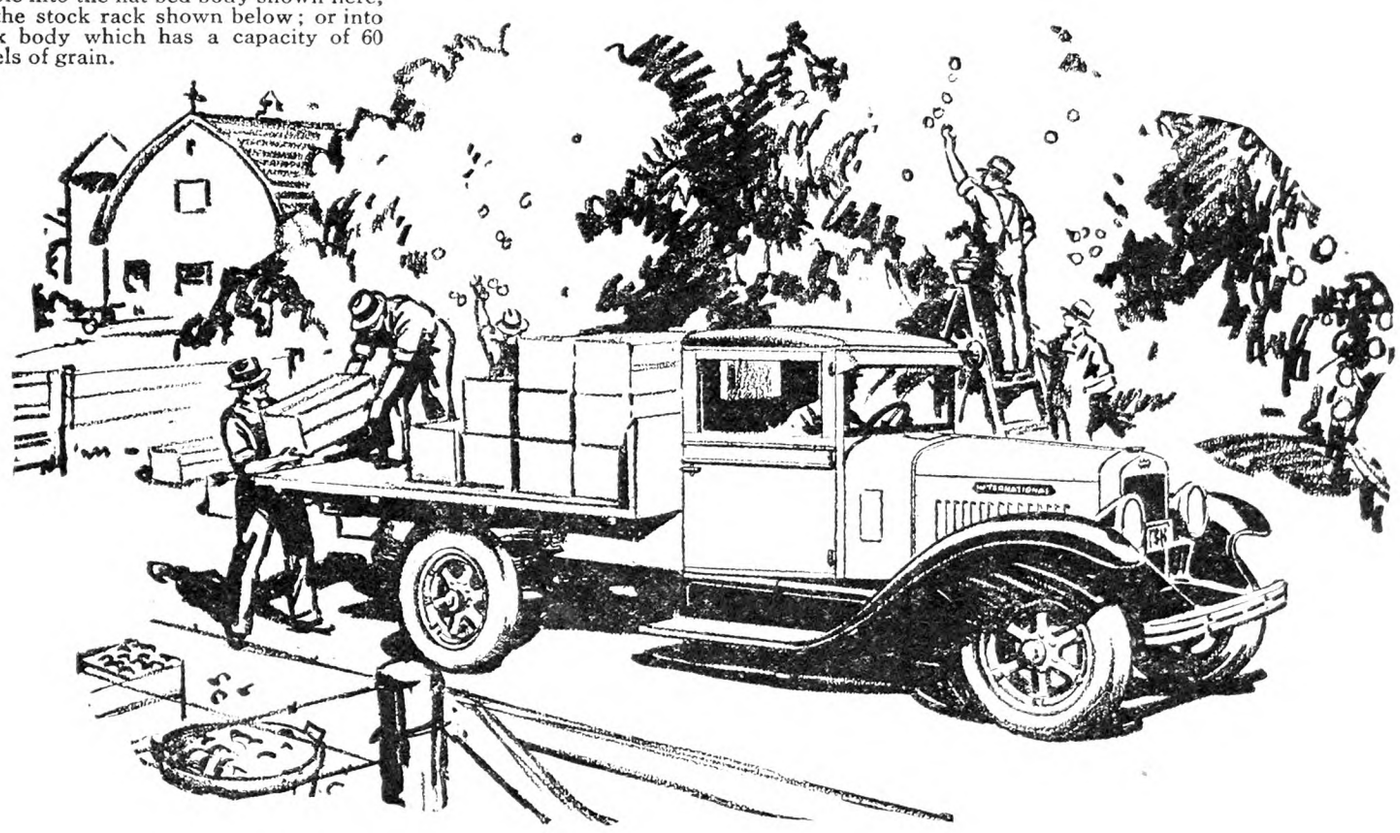

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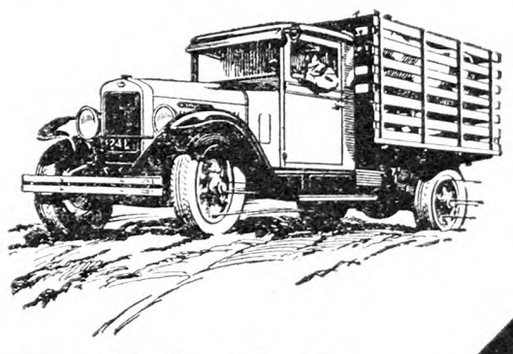

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"A SQUARE DEAL"

We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

ON OUR cover this week is a picture of the statue of Abraham Lincoln in Chicago. It is appropriate for Decoration Day, and Mr. Lincoln's words underneath are a fitting rule for any day. The entire paragraph, from his Second Inaugural is given below:

"With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan—to do all which we may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

*

AROUND 30 years ago, THE RURAL NEW-YORKER had occasional articles by Irving D. Cook, of Genesee Co., N. Y. They were instructive and interesting, written by a practical, substantial farmer, who knew just what he was doing and why. On our first reading page this week is shown the house in which Mr. Cook was born, 102 years ago, standing as firmly as the trees in that Genesee Country from which its timbers were cut and hewed, early in the previous century. The farm has continued in the family, now being run by a grandson of its founder, Mr. Irving C. H. Cook, who tells something of the farm's development, and in articles from time to time, will tell of the work through the season's round this year. Crop rotation has always been practiced on this farm, changes being made to suit new conditions as needed. You will be interested in the story of what is planted, the stock kept, and how the work is handled.

*

THE Ohio Experiment Station has issued a bulletin on certain cash expenditures of Ohio farm families. Naturally a study of this sort, conducted by domestic science experts, is a difficult matter; fortunately for our nation, the farm people as a whole retain their individuality, and their home life is not standardized. The investigations, which included 70 families, showed that the standard of living was high, that the church was generously and consistently supported, that there was a desire for education and mental improvement, and that the farm woman is increasingly availing herself of labor-saving devices. Insurance represented 8.5 per cent of the total household expenditure; the largest average expenditure for recreation was for the radio and its supplies, though there was an active social life both within the home, and in connection with Grange, Farm Bureau, and other organizations. This survey gives us an impression of intelligent spending, increasing comforts and recreation as the income itself increases, and we still hold to our preconceived view that whatever increases the prosperity of the farm will also increase the prosperity of the nation's business.

*

I have five acres of land that has not been plowed for 40 years. I have now plowed it and am going to use two tons of lime, 500 of phosphate and am thinking of seeding with Alfalfa. Will this work? S. S.
Connecticut.

IT WOULD be better to raise corn on that sod rather than sow Alfalfa the first year. There is no crop that handles sod equal to corn and, if it can be made to fit into the farm plans, we should want to use it for that purpose. There are two special reasons for this well-proven practice of corn on sod. One is that the corn itself works in the decaying sod, and literally eats it up. The other reason is that the cultivation corn needs, and usually gets, kills the multitude of weeds and grass shooting up from the old sod, which would soon smother Alfalfa. Corn on sod is good practice.

*

A CHICAGO friend told us, several years ago, of a call she received from a woman peddling eggs. The peddler was a nice-looking elderly woman in a clean gingham dress and sunbonnet; she carried a market basket, containing eggs packed in oats. She told of the small prices received from commission merchants, which were so discouraging that she had decided to pack a basket of eggs, and take the electric cars into the city, in the hope of making direct sales to the consumers. Our friend was interested; she did not stop to reflect that a modern Illinois farmer's wife was hardly likely to wear a sunbonnet to visit the city, except in the movies, and the eggs packed in oats seemed so genuine that she paid a good price for several dozen. They proved to be a fair grade of storage eggs, and the buyer learned afterwards that this nice friendly country-looking peddler loaded up at a wholesale egg dealer's several days a week, being careful, we imagine, to select a different selling route each time. How often, we wonder, do such crooked dealers create a prejudice against buying directly from the producer? These frauds seem small, in individual cases, but their aggregate is considerable, and the deceived purchaser is likely to be prejudiced against innocent producers, in spite of the fact that the fraudulent peddler did not come from the country, and was merely another middleman.

*

I would like your advice as to traps and such devices for catching the codling moth. G. K.
Kentucky.

EVERY codling moth, worm or cocoon destroyed is so much clear gain, but the few caught in this way are only a drop in the bucket. Spraying with something to kill the young worms is the only way to make any impression on the pest. The moths start egg laying early, around the time blossoms fall, or a little before, and, with two, or even three or four broods during the season, as occur in some parts of the country, control requires frequent spraying. The eggs are laid on leaves, twigs and the young apples. When hatched the worms make their way inside the apple, and in about a month are ready to transform. Some spin their cocoons under bits of bark on the trunk. Others crawl down to the ground, where a few may be caught by bands. But they are able to adjust themselves to all sorts of hindrances other than poison. Do not depend on traps.

*

IN PARTS of Pennsylvania, tobacco culture is an important farm industry, as may be noted by the large exhibit of the leaf at the annual farm show in Harrisburg. Naturally the State College is interested in research leading to improvement of the crop's quality, as well as growing conditions. Dr. D. E. Haley, of the college, is making a careful study of the burning qualities of cigar leaf, using a mechanical smoker, water flowing through a valve governing the rhythmic timing of the puffs. The smoke is caught in test tubes and complete analysis made of it. He says:

A good cigar, when once ignited will hold fire for many minutes. When smoked the tobacco burns with a glow rather than a flame and a very high temperature is obtained. Some cigars do not burn so well as others, hence a considerable quantity of materials may be distilled rather than consumed. Some of these may condense in the cigar, raising the temperature, and the remainder appears in the smoke. The products of distillation are usually quite bitter and may seriously interfere with the taste of the smoke.

An essential part of the burning quality of the tobacco is the potash content of the leaf, which helps maintain the proper glow and high temperature necessary to consume the other materials in the cigar without their being distilled in the unburned parts, causing bitterness. Evidently the point of this is to learn how much potash is needed in the soil to give the plant its necessary content of that element. It is important information for the farmer growing this plant. Potash lack is a serious defect.

*

VANCOUVER, B. C., is becoming of increasing importance as a grain shipping port, with the development of this industry in the interior provinces. Shipments from Vancouver for the first nine months of the current crop year, that is from August 1, 1930, to April 30, 1931, were about 19,000,000 bushels more than in the corresponding period of the previous year. In the nine months under review grain shipments totaled 57,542,030 bushels, and though below the record of 84,022,171 bushels shipped up to the same date two years ago, last year's total is exceeded by 18,780,266 bushels. Of the shipments since August 1 last year 41,260,600 bushels went to the British Isles and European ports; 14,174,426 bushels to the Orient; 1,373,760 bushels to South and Central America and 733,244 to other countries. In the first week of May nine ships were in port loading nearly 1,000,000 bushels and it is expected the total shipments for May will reach about 5,000,000 bushels. There were in storage early in May in the elevators at the Port of Vancouver over 13,000,000 bushels of grain, 900 cars of wheat and other cereals were in the railway yards, and 560 cars were en route to Vancouver.

*

JUNE 12 will be "poultry day" at the Ohio Experiment Station at Wooster. The matter is mentioned here to call attention not only to this particular day, but the many other special "days" held in various States during the season, in which poultry, fruit, pasture, etc., are considered. These events are both educational and social. This will be the 15th Ohio Poultry Day, and for the past five years the average attendance has been 2,500, many coming from other States. It is a good kind of "getting together."

*

INSECT pests in Canada are estimated to do $125,000,000 damage to crops, trees, shrubs and plants, in spite of all organized public and private work against them. This year intensive campaigns are to be conducted against grasshoppers, wireworms, the wheat stem sawfly, the pale western cutworm and his ally the red-backed cutworm, the Colorado potato beetle, the imported cabbage butterfly, the root maggot and several other destructive members of the insect tribe. A special organization is employed to attack the pests which unless checked, would destroy forests.

*

OUR correspondent, L. G. Zinn, of Barbour Co., W. Va., who always has something interesting to say about farming and general conditions in that State, sends the following letter of thanks for the help other farmers gave their drought-stricken section:

I wish to express the thanks of the West Virginia folks, and especially of my own county, for the generous giving of the New York farmers of the many cars of food materials shipped to us. We were lucky in Barbour County in getting a car just when our own supplies were about exhausted.

We have a problem in some of our communities that we are still coping with and will be for some time; counties with a rather small farm population, and no large industrial cities, and many small mining towns and villages. With the mines practically doing nothing, and no view of any better times in the mining industry, it is a real problem just what we will do with these folks. Scarcely any of them are fitted for farm work, and even if they were we have more farmers now than we need, since the most of our markets went with the closing of the mines. We are making an effort to get these people at least to grow a garden but in many cases that is impossible. They get a lot of bad advice given them by agitators.

*

THE weather has been a little slow for vegetable gardens, but wonderful for Spring bulbs and shrubbery. Snowdrops, squills, Crocuses, hyacinths, daffodils, and six weeks of tulips, if one desires, make a great Spring dress parade. Pink dogwood, now at its best, is an easily grown ornamental, starting bloom when small, and increasing in beauty year after year. Pearl bush, Deutzia, Weigela, snowball, the Spiræas, majestic lilies—these are only a few of the possibilities around the garden and dooryard, large or small.

Brevities

YES, it is great weather for grass.

"HONING the roads certainly does a lot of good in the Spring of the year," says a Vermont correspondent.

NEW JERSEY is to extend its advanced registry dairy cattle testing under the direction of the State Experiment Station.

ACCORDING to the Department of Commerce at Washington, taxes collected by the city of Passaic, N. J., have risen 259 per cent in 11 years. Government comes high.

ACCORDING to Motor Vehicle Commissioner Harnett of New York State, carelessness or violation of traffic laws accounts for more than 90 per cent of all auto accidents.

BIDS are being made for the following textiles for the Navy Department: 19,700 yards cotton sheeting; 5,520 cotton sheets; 12,360 towels; 1,039 cotton bedspreads; 6,316 mattress covers.

THE cotton boll-worm is reported as a serious pest on carnations in South Africa, penetrating the buds just as it attacks the cotton boll. We have not heard of this trouble in the United States.

DOMESTIC grain ashore and afloat in our principal markets May 16 amounted to: Wheat, 204,525,000 bushels; corn, 16,519,000; oats, 11,457,000; rye, 11,124,000; barley, 6,851,000; flax, 929.

New York State Dog Law

THERE has been inquiry as to the scope of this law and manner in which it is administered.

The State Department of Agriculture and Markets has general charge of the licensing of dogs, and protection of domestic animals from them, except in New York City, which has its own system of licensing and care.

Except in certain cities and counties the town board in each town shall annually appoint an enumerator to prepare a list of all persons in the town owning or harboring dogs. The licensing provision reads thus:

Section 109.—Licensing of Dogs.—No person shall own or harbor a dog unless licensed as provided in this article. Licenses shall not be required for dogs under the age of six months which are not at large.

Every person owning or harboring a dog shall make application for a license to the clerk of the town or city, or, in the counties of Westchester and Nassau, to the clerk of the incorporated village in which the dog is harbored or kept. The application shall state the name, sex, breed, age, color and marking of the dog.

The license period next subsequent to June 30, 1929, shall be six months ending December 31, 1929, and all subsequent license periods shall be the calendar year.

The applicant shall pay to the clerk, at the time of making application, the following fees: (1) Two dollars license fee and 25 cents tag fee for each male dog or spayed female dog; (2) Five dollars license fee and 25 cents tag fee for each unspayed female dog.

The license fee for the six months period ending December 31, 1929, shall be one-half of the license fee set forth in the fourth paragraph of this section. The tag fee shall be the full amount of such tag fee as set forth in said paragraph.

The applicant for a license for a spayed female dog must file with the clerk an affidavit made by the owner, or a certificate in writing, signed by a duly licensed veterinarian, showing that the dog has been spayed. An affidavit or certificate shall not be required if such an affidavit or certificate is already on file with the clerk in connection with an earlier license period.

The clerk, at the time of issuing the license, shall deliver to the applicant a tag bearing the same serial number as the license.

The owner of a licensed dog, may, on a transfer of the possession and ownership thereof to another person, surrender the license and tag to the clerk, and the new owner shall thereupon file with the clerk an application for a new license and pay a tag fee of 25 cents. Thereupon the clerk shall issue to the applicant a new license and shall make a notation on the new license of the original license number and shall deliver the new license, with the corresponding tag, to the new owner.

Kennel licenses may be had in the same manner.

The clerks must keep a card index of all dogs and kennels licensed, with names of owners, and report as required to the State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Whitman Howard Jordan

WHEN the curtain fell May 8, 1931, at Orono, Me., to close the life of Whitman H. Jordan, for 25 years director of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, it served only to call a busy world from its busy ways to sum up the achievements of a life devoted to agricultural science and to his fellow man.

Born at Raymond, Me., October 27, 1851, he served during his 80 years the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, the Pennsylvania State College, the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, and the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. His technical contributions were principally upon the feeding of animals and upon human nutrition, but far above his scientific achievements loomed his vision and purpose directed at broad general policies of far-reaching importance to agriculture and agricultural science. He stood almost alone in the early years of scientific agriculture championing the cause of fundamental research in the face of the constant clamor for something practical. He asked for good men and for their full time and energy in devotion to their tasks, unhampered by public demands. With an equipment and a personnel small in size as measured by present-day standards, the workers that he chose made outstanding contributions to scientific agriculture.

Yet to the minds of some, there stands above all this, the man himself—"a brilliant mind, a broad vision, and an earnest Christian character." How far his personality reaches in the hundreds he met and consecrated to service, no one can estimate, but for 25 years he was an elder and trustee in his church, for 25 years a director of the Y. M. C. A., for 20 years superintendent of the Sunday school, president of the Geneva City Hospital, first president of the Geneva University Club, and the only lay moderator ever elected by the Geneva Presbytery.

To recognize that folks in every walk of life mourned his passing is to realize that the spirit and the friendly affection of the man far outstripped his other achievements, great as they may have been. He maintained that of all that the world offered, friendships were the greatest, and he lived that way.

H. B. TUKEY.

Rhode Island Forestry Law

ONE of the important laws recently enacted in Rhode Island is the forest fire emergency act, which authorizes the Governor to declare a forest fire emergency when in his opinion an unusual forest fire hazard exists. During such a period of emergency the Commissioner of Agriculture shall have full charge of forest fire activities, with power to appoint and employ not exceeding three district forest wardens. Already an unusual fire hazard has made it necessary for the Governor to declare an emergency. The promptness with which large fires were suppressed and put out after the State took charge indicates the value of the emergency act. From the educational standpoint the act which passed subjecting any person to punishment who shall throw away any burning tobacco or other similar lighted material on any forest land, private or public road or railroad right of way within the State, should help the State's attempt to decrease the number of fires carelessly started. This law imposes a fine of not more than $50 for each offense. The old so-called tree warden act was repealed and an amendment act passed during the recent legislative session. The new act provides better protection to trees throughout the State and gives more authority to the town and city tree wardens in the conduct of their duties. It also authorizes the State Board of Public Roads to care for and protect trees on highways under their control, with the same authority and responsibilities which are possessed by the local tree wardens on public lands and roads under their jurisdiction. With the growing concern in ornamental and shade trees this law should be an important factor in the development of such interest.

Road Money from Motor Fuel Tax

THE 57 counties outside Greater New York received $25,775 more and New York City received $8,694 more in the April distribution of motor tax money than a year ago. In April, 1930, the counties received $1,146,630.72, and New York City $286,657.68. This year increased receipts of the tax bureau during the first three months made available $1,181,405.07 for the counties and $295,351.27 for the metropolis, with distribution among the counties at the rate of approximately $16.45 per mile of unimproved highway as compared with a rate of approximately $15.95 for the first quarter of 1930. As in the past, Steuben, St. Lawrence and Suffolk counties received the largest sums because of the many miles of unimproved roads in these divisions. These counties have been the chief beneficiaries under the plan devised when the motor fuel tax law became effective in May, 1930, the idea being to give aid to all counties in the proportion of unimproved roads.

Washington County, New York, Notes

The deep snow of last Winter performed its mission well and grass on the newly seeded fields is looking fine. Farm produce continues low in price and it is hard to know what to plant for best results. We shall follow along the lines of diversification, hoping that the little from each combined will make enough to defray expenses and satisfy the demands of a good-sized family.

Three of the neighbors have new tractors. Improved methods of farming requires less manual labor and there are plenty of men looking for work. With a few exceptions wages are around $40 per month and board.

Eggs are bringing 18 cents per dozen in trade at the local store. Now is a good time to increase home consumption and put some down for use when prices are higher. A neighbor packs them in oats, the little end down, places the jars in the cellar and they keep perfectly for several months. Water glass is the approved method of home storage. Old Mother Gray Goose has laid 25 eggs and shows no signs of wanting to sit. Four are nestling under the old black hen and the rest are stored in a cool place where they are turned daily. I have never tried hatching goslings in an incubator but my White Leghorn flock belongs to the non-broody type so I am meditating on trying this method.

The apples are about gone. We were short of containers so when they were harvested they were turned in piles on the cellar bottom where they kept firm and few were lost by decay. This method of storage was new to us, but proved so satisfactory that we shall continue its use in the future. Few meals have been served without them in one form or another. Cored, the centers filled with sugar, baked and eaten with a generous portion of whipped cream, is the children's favorite dessert and I attribute much of their sturdiness to the lavish use of this ordinary fruit.

May 1 brought a change in our mail service. The R. F. D. carrier after 11 years on this route, has been transferred and another has taken his place. The new mailman is one of our town boys, efficient, experienced and well liked by all who know him, but we shall miss the jovial face and cheery greeting of "Johnny," known as such to all on the beat. On foot over the drifted roads or otherwise, even in extreme weather our mail seldom failed to reach us.

The piece on the hill will soon be ready for planting, so I must go back to the homely diversion of sorting over the seed potatoes which in good weather is done in the backyard where as often as I wish to do so I can "lift up mine eyes to the hills" and drink my fill of the beauty provided by nature in her various moods, and thus become oblivious of my unlovely task.

MRS. S. E. L. R.

Up and Down Chenango Co., New York

Chenango County is about 50 miles long north and south. We traversed most of it yesterday and saw some differences in soil and cropping conditions. We passed over the divide from the Susquehanna to the Chenango River, where there is considerable upland. There is, of course, difference in dates of planting according to elevation. There were those, however, on the upland who were preparing ground for corn, but neither there nor on lower levels does there appear to be very much corn planted.

As we go north along the Chenango Valley we find more lime in the soil generally and there is considerable gravelly soil in places. Alfalfa is quite in evidence along some of the way but it is hardly real Alfalfa country until one gets well to the north. We are coming to see that there are many places where Alfalfa can be made profitable that are not classed as Alfalfa soil. There are places especially on the upland where one has to select carefully to find places to grow Alfalfa and on some of these farms it is possible that it may not pay to try to grow it. Where corn for silage is a big item it may be necessary sometimes to use the possible Alfalfa land for the rotation to get corn and clover. Others think that they can use the Alfalfa in the rotation as well as clover.

The season is somewhat promising, and for some time now there has been rain at rather frequent intervals. As frequently stated now, rain would be sufficient, but for the long drought of last season. Even that drought was not bad when compared with some of which we get reports in other States. It now looks like a rather promising season. Cropping even in the upper Chenango Valley is not particularly great this season, so far as we could find. It is still believed that the dairy is the dependable feature. We saw a few fields of peas for marketing, well to the north, but these do not seem to have been profitable enough to keep up the acreage of some former years.

Road work and some public improvements are giving work for a number of people. It is generally said that all who are willing and able to work are getting employment, and farmers are not finding it quite so easy to get help as it was not long ago. None that I know of is bidding very strongly for additional help. Milk prices are tending downward, but I am surprised at the courage of dairymen in the way they go at the tasks that appear to be ahead of them. It takes the old-time experienced farmer to face difficulties with the most courage.

In the south of the county there is a considerable area that is said to be possible gas and oil territory. It is difficult to say how much there is in the proposition, but certain companies are actually paying something to hold the land for some purpose, partly perhaps to prevent some other company from getting it. The contracts that I have seen do not seem to be unfair so far as I can see. The company can give up the lease if they desire, however, at any time. It may not be oil but gas that is wanted by these prospectors. It is not at all certain that they will do any drilling now or at any time. Farther along to the west there has been a little drilling and some gas has been found. A gas well in this vicinity might be desirable for the business of the companies.

The real upland is not all alike. Some of it is more desirable than others. Much depends on the way that it has been handled, but for one, I am not ready to urge that it be turned over to forestry as some advise. No harm in it, of course, if one desires to do it, but there are many who want to continue on the farm who cannot afford to buy an expensive farm, and who know the possibilities as well as the difficulties in working many of these upland fields.

L.

New York State Pasture and Hay Outlook

Agricultural Statistician R. L. Gillett makes the following statement:

On May 1, the condition of Winter wheat, rye, meadows and pastures was above that of a year ago. Although many of the fields of grains and grasses had not made their usual Fall growth before Winter set in on account of the lack of moisture during late Fall, the covering of snow during the period when the cold weather would have been the most likely to injure them, together with a low moisture content during the early Spring and a smaller than usual amount of alternate freezing and thawing of the soil, allowed the plants to come through the Winter in good growing condition.

The present condition of Winter wheat is placed at 92 per cent of normal, compared with 873 last May and forecasts a production of about 4,914,000 bushels compared with 4,630,000 bushels last year.

Winter rye, which is no longer an important crop in New York State, has an estimated condition of 89 per cent of normal, compared with 80 per cent last May. Production is forecast at 351,000 bushels, compared with 415,000 bushels harvested in 1930.

The present condition of tame hay stands at 83 per cent of normal, compared with 74 per cent last May. Pastures are reported to be about 79 per cent of normal, compared with 74 per cent last May.

There appears to be slightly more hay on New York State farms than the extremely light holdings a year ago, or about 567,000 tons, compared with 552,000 tons. For the whole country, the holdings amount to about 9,796,000 tons, compared with about 12,376,000 tons on hand last May and 13,371,000 tons, the average for the five years from 1925-1929.

Live Stock and Dairy

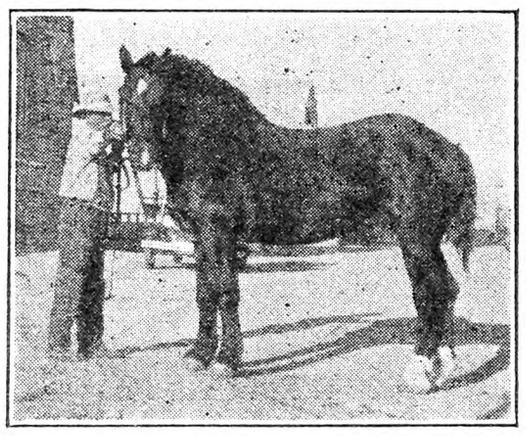
Observations of a Livestock Man Around and Across the Continent

BY R. W. DUCK

New Mexico

While primarily a range cattle country, particularly in the southwestern part, New Mexico has a great diversity of agricultural interests. Through the central and northeastern part of the State irrigation has solved the problem of crop and fruit farming. These sections are the source of a great deal of our western irrigated Alfalfa. Five cuttings are the rule, with a yield of one to two tons per acre per cutting.

The New Mexico Experiment Station and Agricultural College is located at State College, about three miles southeast of Las Cruces. Their station operates the largest area of land in the U. S. Their principal agricultural economic problems being those of the range, Professor J. L. Lantow has very wisely given a great deal of attention to projects of this character. Their range land, which they own, embraces 100 sections or 64,000 acres. It is fenced with 100 miles of excellent barb wire fence. Cedar posts, which last about 20 years, are used. Such fencing costs from $125 to $150 per mile. They use from four to six strands of wire. On this area they are now grazing about 400 head of Hereford breeding cows. When they acquired this land it was in



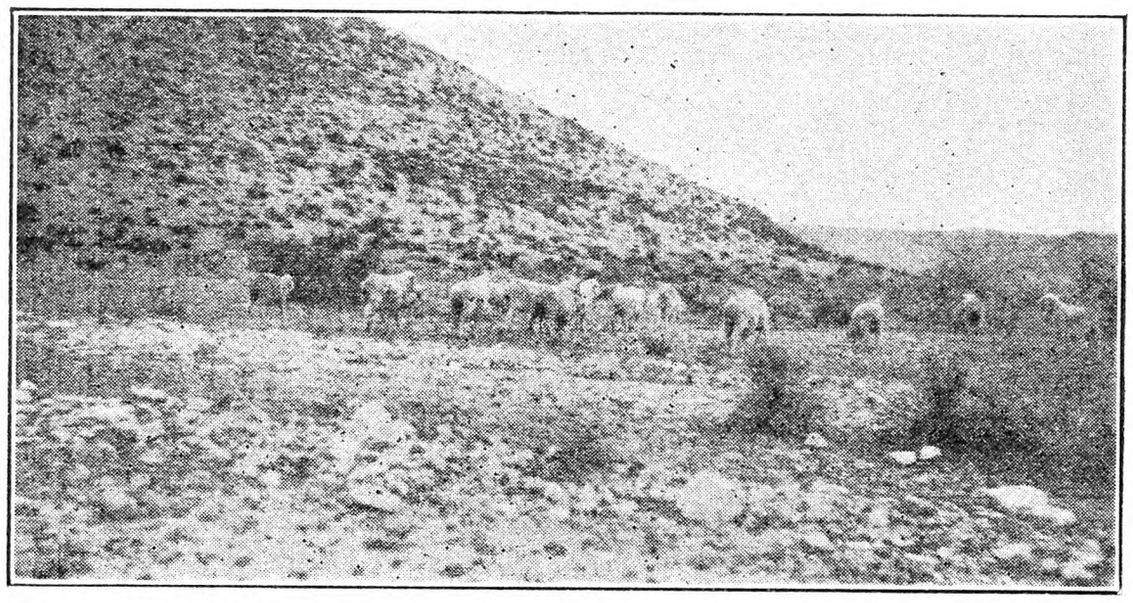
Purebred Percheron Stallion, Kansas Egot, 199405. Owned by New Mexico Experiment Station. He stands for a service fee of $10

very poor pasture condition. The project is of interest because it has a direct application to certain of our worn-out Eastern pastures. It shows the great possibilities of bringing back pasture to a productive state through the proper use of a grazing herd. On what was formerly worn-out range land they now have the best stand of grama grass in the entire Southwest.

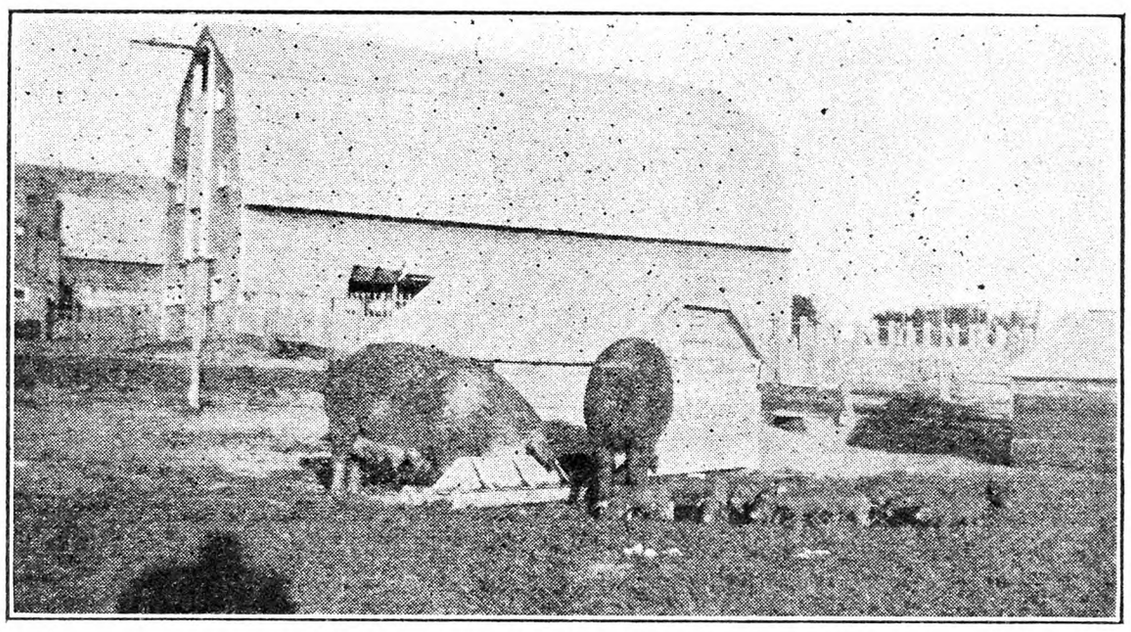
The principal point to be observed in bringing back worn-out pasture is, do not overstock, particularly during the growing period of the grass, which in this section is during July, August and early September. Although the previous occupant did not make a financial success of this ranch the station has operated it at a profit during the seven years they have had it. Calves are dropped in the early Spring and, if sold as feeders in November, average between 300 and 400 pounds in weight.

The question of supplemental feeding of range cattle has recently been tested. As a result it is concluded that, generally speaking, making allowances for snow and storms, if cattle must be fed to prevent starvation, the range is either overstocked (a very common error) or poor culling practices have been used. It often pays better to feed cattle when they are in fairly good condition, rather than merely to resort to feeding to reduce losses from starvation. Where such feeding is necessary, one pound of cottonseed cake per head, per day, is recommended. The results were manifested principally in the increased weights of the calves at weaning, rather than in the weights of their dams.

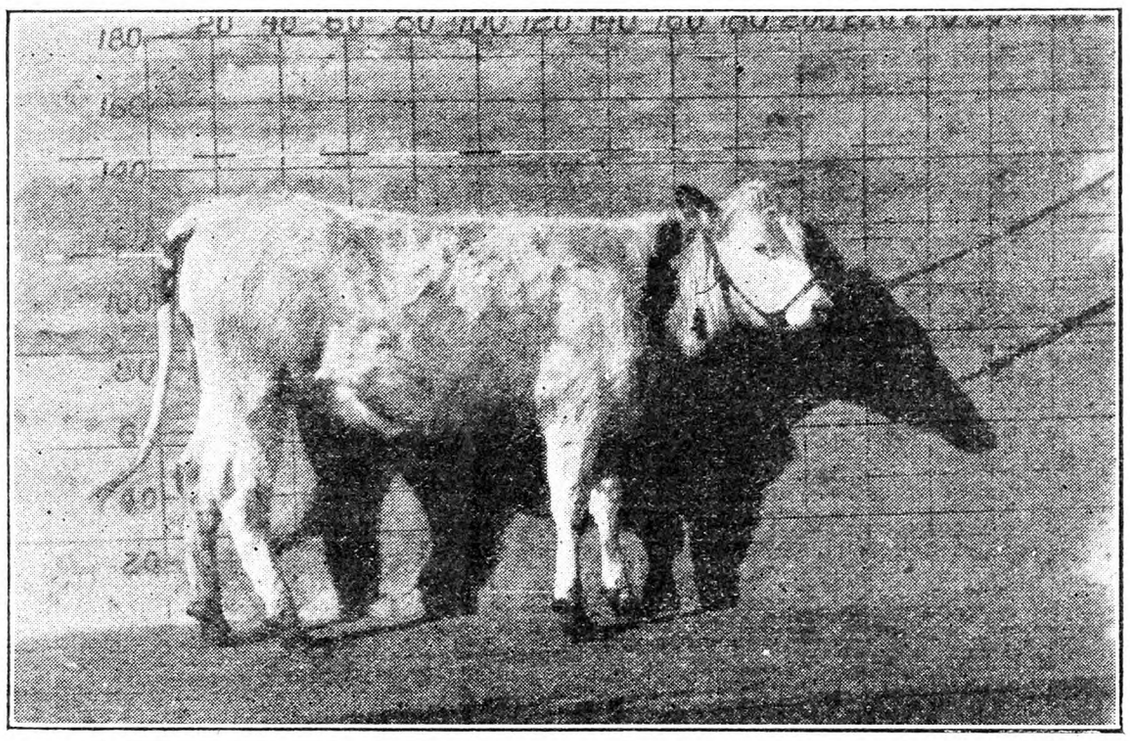
Power farming and large land areas are causing the cotton industry to shift from the South to the West. The southern part of New Mexico is now profitably producing large quantities of cotton. This together with their close proximity to the extensive breeding grounds of range sheep has caused lamb feeding to become increasingly popular, until it now represents a major livestock industry in the State. A recent test as to the amount of cottonseed meal that may be safely fed to fattening lambs shows that when one pound of cottonseed meal per head daily, plus Alfalfa, was fed, the daily gains made were almost the same as when three-quarter pounds of corn, one-quarter pound of cottonseed meal, and Alfalfa were fed; and no losses directly attributal to feeding occurred. Cottonseed meal so fed had approximately 85 per cent the efficiency of corn. A period of 10 to 14 days was required to get lambs on full



Rambouillet ewes on range near Del Rio. Literally thousands of this type ewes now graze the mesa lands and vegas of the Southwest



These purebred Duroc sows at the New Mexico Station are on rye pasture and self feeders. One of them has 10, the other nine strong healthy pigs



One of the check group heifers at 15 months. She has a high daily production of 40 pounds milk. These heifers received linseed meal as a check against cottonseed meal. All heifers had breeding trouble, due probably to a phosphorus deficit

feed of one pound of cottonseed meal. If good quality Alfalfa hay was fed, it was found necessary to limit the hay until the lambs became accustomed to the meal.

Further work along this line, just completed, shows that, on lambs having an initial weight of approximately 70 pounds, a daily ration of about one-half pound of cottonseed meal, two pounds of cottonseed hulls, and one-half pound of molasses required only 204 pounds of cottonseed meal, 818 pounds of cottonseed hulls, and 204 pounds of molasses to produce 100 pounds of gain. These lambs were considered finished when they weighed about 100 pounds. When more than one-half pound of cottonseed meal was fed, with cottonseed hulls as the sole roughage, they developed pathologic symptoms. Lot 4, which received as much as 1.1 pound of cottonseed meal, with cottonseed hulls as roughage, had digestive trouble, five lambs from this group had to be removed, and put on other feeds.

The New Mexico Station has a large herd of Toggenberg goats. They milk an average of 30 does. Their average mature record is 1,800 pounds per head yearly, with an average lactation period of 10 months. One doe has a record of 2,700 pounds of milk and 162.62 pounds of fat. Mature does, in full flow, milk from five to six quarts daily. With a gestation period of five months, they are bred to freshen at 12 to 13 months of age. They do not attain their maximum growth before five years. Their average span of life is about the same as a dairy cow. At their first kidding they usually produce singles, after that two to four kids is the average. The mature milking does are receiving three to four pounds of Alfalfa hay, about 1.25 pounds of corn silage, and two pounds of the dairy herd concentrate mixture. Their milk is fed to the dairy herd calves.

There are only approximately 70,000 hogs in the entire State. There seems to be quite an opportunity here for profitable pork production due to the availability of excellent forage crops, particularly in the irrigated farming sections The station maintains an excellent herd of Durocs and Poland Chinas. There is a strong demand for weanling pigs, most of their surplus pigs are sold off the sows at $5 per head. Their sows average raising about nine pigs per litter. They have found rye pasture, with self-feeders to be the best combination, for carrying brood sows.

The Station dairy herd consists of 32 milking cows about equally divided into Holsteins, Jerseys and Guernseys. With the exception of Louisiana these are the first Holsteins seen at any of the State stations since leaving New York. Their concentrate mixture consists of: barley, 500 pounds; corn, 300 pound; cottonseed, 450 pounds; wheat bran, 500 pounds; cottonseed meal, 250 pounds, and salt, 20 pounds; fed at the rate of 1 to 4 for the Holsteins, and 1 to 3 for the Jerseys. All the corn silage and Alfalfa hay they will clean up is fed in the ratio of 2 to 1, respectively. The Holsteins have an average yearly fat production of 405 pounds, and the Jerseys have an average of 333 pounds. The present average price of milk is $2.80, less 40 cents shipping charge to El Paso. Milk retails for 15 cents per quart. The herd is fully accredited. There are no cattle ticks in the State, and less than one per cent bovine tuberculosis.

Most of the soils, particularly in the southwestern part of the State, are defi-

These Hereford cows have never had a bite of grain in their lives. They maintain themselves in fine condition on grama grass

cient in phosphorus. While tests of locally produced cottonseed meal run normal for phosphorus, the average of several tests of Alfalfa showed approximately one-third less than the average given for all stations. Recent work at California has shown that the phosphorus and calcium requirements, and their ratio to each other has a profound influence on getting mammals to breed and conceive regularly and normally. A complete summary report will be given on this important work when that station is visited. Both beef and dairy cows through this section frequently have trouble settling and calving. It has been observed that where cows are fed home grown roughages or concentrates that have been produced on land that had received phosphate fertilizer such trouble did not occur.

In a test now being conducted here with four groups of dairy cows relative

C Type Rambouillet ewe and her 32-day-old lamb. This is the type of ewes which graze the south-western plains in bands of thousands

to feeding cottonseed meal, with and without corn silage, all groups have had breeding trouble. This might be attributed to the heavy cottonseed meal feeding except for the fact that the check group which is receiving corn silage and Alfalfa hay for roughage, and corn flour, linseed meal one, and wheat bran one part by weight, has had as much breeding trouble, getting settled and calving as any of the cottonseed groups. All groups have had free access to salt at all times, yet they persistently manifest a strong desire to chew boards, gnawing constantly at their mangers and board fences. They have been tested and found to be abortion free. Metabolic tests show, so far, a phosphorus deficit with calcium slightly above body requirements. This work opens up an entirely new field of possibilities for investigation and possible remedies for many of our livestock breeding troubles.

THE Food and Drug Administration states that the best quality of commercial sage comes from Austria, and is generally called Dalmatian sage. Italian sage ranks next in quality.

Sheep Bells Prevent Losses

Loss of sheep in the Middle West, by wolves and dogs, is entirely too high for the amount of money raised by the dog tax to compensate the owners for the loss. As a result, the amount on hand must be pro-rated and the actual loss which has to be borne by the sheep owner, is considerable.

The auditor of one Iowa county got the idea that a goodly number of bells among a flock of sheep would keep away prowling marauders. So, as an experiment, the county board of supervisors ordered three dozen sheep bells, which they distributed among the three heaviest losers of sheep in the county. Since then, not one of the three has reported a loss, and the county board as well as the sheep owners are beginning to think that sheep bells at $4 a dozen, are a cheap form of insurance.

The police dog apparently comes the nearest to his wolf ancesters for he is the worst killer here. Probably next to him comes the untrained collie, with a little fox terrier to egg him on. In some sections the loss by wolves alone is heavy, and frequently the entire community will join in a wolf hunt.

Cow bells, which were once commonly heard on the wide prairies, have long since ceased to be used. If the sheep bell comes into usage, again the "tinkle tinkle" will make pleasant music through the countryside. MARION G. PIERCE.

Iowa.

Ohio Poultry Day at Wooster

The fifteenth Annual Poultry Day, at the Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, will be Friday, June 19. This is the "home coming day" for all interested in poultry. It is the open forum for those who seek the latest information and developments in connection with poultry keeping. The average yearly attendance during the past five years has been 2,500. Many come from adjoining States and they are always welcomed. The occasion is sponsored by the Experiment Station with the co-operation of the State university.

Eight well-known poultry specialists and research men who are authorities will appear on the speaking program, forenoon and afternoon, which will be devoted to subjects of most timely interest to visiting poultry keepers, such as: Chick Feeding Problems, Battery Brooding, When to Treat for Worms, Milk Feeding Facts, The Time to Vaccinate for Fowl Pox, Flock Feeding and Management, and Making the Most of Present Situations.

Discussion groups, demonstrations and special exhibits will again constitute an important feature of the day's activities. The ten discussion groups will deal with the following subjects: The latest in poultry housing — construction, ventilation, lighting and heating; external parasites, including a newly discovered depluming mite; battery brooding; range problems, management and equipment; selection and culling of layers and breeders; how to make a built-up roof; roof repairs; dubbing combs and wattles; removal of cock's spurs; nutrition diseases of chicks, battery feeding of market cockerels; chick troubles and their prevention.

New and important information which has been secured by the Station during the past year on the subject of all-night light for Winter egg production from pullets and hens will be available for Poultry Day visitors.

A copy of the Poultry Day program can be secured by addressing a post card request to the Poultry Division, Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

D. C. KENNARD.

Hogging-down Wheat

Greatly increased quantities of the 1930 wheat crop were fed to livestock. The Farm Board estimated that as much as 236,000,000 bushels were utilized in this manner. Most of the wheat fed was harvested and thrashed. A few farmers in some areas followed the practice of "hogging-down" or turning the hogs into the wheat fields when the grain was in the stiff dought stage. Results were exceedingly satisfactory. Not only was an increased price received for the wheat but the cost of harvesting and thrashing was saved. These items make up something like half of the cost of producing wheat. Since wheat harvest often conflicts with corn cultivation and early haymaking, producing one of the busiest seasons on the average farm, the relief afforded by "hogging-down" the wheat was far reaching.

L. I. Hix, of Smith Co., Tenn., followed this practice last year with a field of 27 acres of wheat which had been seeded with clover. Thirty-six pigs weighing 30 lbs., 50 shotes averaging 81 lbs., and four sows of 150 lbs. average weight were turned into the wheat field for 30 days. The entire lot made a gain of 2,572 lbs. for the period. The hogs were sold on the farm for $9 per cwt. They were fed 10.8 bushels of corn in addition to the wheat and clover:

2,572 lbs. at $9 per cwt...	$231.48
10.8 bu. corn at $1 bu....	10.80
Net for wheat and clover..	$220.68

It was estimated that the yield of wheat was equal to that harvested from the same field in 1928 or 131 bushels. At this rate the hogs returned $1.68 per bushel for each bushel of wheat "hogged-down." C. D. LOWE.

Farm Conditions in Yates Co., N. Y.

We are having it rather wet now. Spring grain is up fine, grass and wheat look well. Peaches, pears, plums are blooming freely, also apples, especially McIntosh, Rome Beauty, Delicious, Greening and Baldwin.

Corn planting is well under way. Bean planting begins around May 20 and continues 30 days. A large acreage of red kidney beans will be planted.

Large flocks of sheep are now being taken out of the valley to their Summer pastures on South Hill. Livestock of all kinds is low in price. A neighbor butchered a two-year-old steer which dressed 700 lbs., and the hide did not bring enough to buy his six-year-old daughter a pair of shoes.

Farm labor is plenty at reduced prices. A road contractor recently made the statement that he had turned away 2,000 —men who wanted to work.

L. C. WILLIAMS.

Livestock Sales

May 28. — Troy, Pa., Milking Shorthorns; W. J. Hardy, Field Representative, Eastern Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Alton, N. Y.

May 30.—Springfield, Mass., Milking Shorthorns; W. J. Hardy, Field Representative, Eastern Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Alton, N. Y.

May 30.—Guernsey Cattle and Duroc pigs; White Hall Farm, near Waynesboro, Pa. Catalog from J. Harlan Frantz, Waynesboro, Pa.

June 1.—W. McMonnies Jersey Sale, Madison, N. J.

June 4. — W. R. Spann Jersey Sale, Morristown, N. J.

June 4-5.—Holstein-Friesian Convention sale, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. W. McLaury, Portlandville, superintendent.

June 8. — Wendover Farm Ayrshires, Bernardsville, N. J.

June 25.—Maryland Ram Sale, La Plata, Md.

July 28.—Maryland Ram Sale, Centerville, Md.

Coming Meetings and Shows

June 3. — Annual Meeting Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y. Banquet evening of June 2.

June 3-5. — American Forestry Association, annual convention, Grove Park Inn, Ashville, N. C.

June 16-17.—Poultry Field Day, Institute and Convention, Lake Pocotopaug, East Hampton, Conn.

June 24-26.—Soil Fertility Conference, State College, Pa.

June 24-26. — American Seed Trade Association, annual convention, Hotel Brown, Louisville, Ky.

July 21-23.—American Association of Nurserymen, annual convention, Book-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, Mich.

Guernsey Cattle Figures

Karl B. Musser, Secretary-Treasurer of the American Guernsey Cattle Club, at the annual meeting of this organization held in New York City recently, reported total registrations for the United States were 40,844, the largest number with the exception of one year.

Sales of purebred animals dropped off from the previous year but large increases were evident in testing. The number of cows on test increased by one-third during the year, while the production of all Guernseys on official test increased to a new breed average of 9,975.6 pounds of milk and 493.8 pounds of fat. Cows on herd improvement test averaged 346.4 pounds of fat.

Holstein-Friesian Association

The 46th Annual Convention of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America will be held at Syracuse, N. Y., June 3, official headquarters to be at the Onondaga Hotel. The preliminary festivities will be June 2.

On June 4 and 5, what is called the Convention Sale will be held at Syracuse. It is managed by D. W. McLaury, of Portlandville.

∴ HORSES ∴

PUREBRED PERCHERONS
Beautiful 5-year-old stallion, weight 1900, broken, proven sire; two yearling stallions, all descendants of Carnot & Laet. 3-year-old gelding, broken; excellent 2-year-old filly, good breeding. Write for particulars.
CHARLES HUBBELL Trumansburg, N. Y.

Want Six young, sound Farm **Horses** Short chunks, weighing twelve hundred. The Tiger Nurseries, Inc. Brookhaven, N. Y.

Shetland Ponies for children, also STALLIONS; MARES with colts by side or separate. Prices right. A. B. PORTER PONY FARMS, Atwater, Ohio

FOR SALE **Shetland Ponies** $65.00 each. PONY FARM, Cortland, Ohio

SAFETY STEAM **BOILERS** for DAIRY pasteurizing sterilizing, etc.
Cold Water to Steam in 10 minutes—quicker, less fuel. Quickly Buys Itself. Special Safety Features. All Steel—lasts longer. Comes complete with fixtures, fittings. Automatic damper gives perfect control. BURNS ANY FUEL. 3 to 30 h. p. Send for free complete catalog and prices.
Helps to Meet New Sanitary Code
ONTARIO IRON WORKS Box 827 Pulaski, N.Y.

∴ GUERNSEYS ∴

FOUNDATION
GUERNSEY COWS
Two granddaughters of Langwater Africander. Good type, heavy milking three-yr.-olds. Accredited herd. No reactor blood test.
$200 each
LEWIS A. TOAN - PERRY, N. Y.

GUERNSEY CATTLE
Tuberculin Tested
Special prices on Bulls ready for service.
BERKSHIRE HOGS
Immunized against cholera. Boars ready for service. Fall and Spring Pigs.
EMMADINE FARM - Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

— FOR SALE —
Guernsey Bull Calves
from 6 weeks to 3 months old, and a young bull 10 months old, from A. R. Sires and Dams with good A. R. Records. Herd is accredited and blood tested. Priced for a quick sale. Apply to—
THOS. JOHNSON, Mgr., Tilly Foster, Putnam Co., N.Y.

TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS
BULLS from 1 Month to Serviceable Age
from record dams and proven sires. Herd accredited and blood tested. Attractive prices. Exceptional values.
TARBELL FARMS -:- SMITHVILLE FLATS, N. Y.

Guernsey Bulls
from one month to serviceable age. Sons of Upland's Good Gift A. R., sire of Junior Champion, Pennsylvania Show, out of A. R. dams with records up to 700 lbs. fat. Herd Accredited and Blood Tested. Prices to suit times. FRITZLYN FARMS, Pipersville, Pa.

LAKE DELAWARE FARMS, Delhi, N. Y.
Farmer's opportunity to buy Guernsey Bull at farmer's price. Serviceable age. Apply at once.

∴ ABERDEEN ANGUS ∴

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE
Breeding stock always for sale at reasonable prices.
BRIARCLIFF FARMS, INC. Pine Plains, N. Y.

∴ HOLSTEINS ∴

Forsgate Farms Holsteins
Bulls from 1 mo. to serviceable age. 299-day herd average 12,231 lbs. milk, 414.2 lbs. fat. Also a number of cows with records up to 18,619 lbs. milk and 600 lbs. fat. Accredited and blood tested. Write for pedigrees and prices.
FORSGATE FARMS, Jamesburg, N. J.

Tested 20-MONTH HOLSTEIN BULL. GEORGE GANO, R. D. No. 1, Ringoes, N. J.

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JERSEY CATTLE have been bred and perfected at Sheomet Farm for the past 33 years. If you are interested in heavy producing Jerseys of the *bluest blood*, write—
A. F. PEIRCE Box 67 Winchester, N. H.

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NEGATIVE COWS
More herds blood tested than any other Pennsylvania County. Can supply any number desired of the leading dairy breeds, purebred or grade, springers, fresh cows or cows to freshen later. Let us assist you. Write us your needs.
Our Services Are Free
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Market House Meadville, Pa.

HIGH GRADE & REGISTERED **Dairy Cows** FOR SALE
GUERNSEYS, HOLSTEINS and JERSEYS
T. B. and Blood Tested. Fresh and close springers.
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For Quick Sale! Needing room in kennels, must sell quick 1½ year old pedigreed blue merle male $25.00; tri-color female $15.00; white female, sable cheeks, $20.00; imported tri-color bitch, $50.00.
—All These Wonderful Bargains—
GLENGAE KENNELS, Box RNY, Boonton, N. J.

A Beautiful Litter of **PEDIGREED COLLIES**
Whelped May 6—Sired by Lodestone Ladow of Fayre, a son of Champion Bergamont Bandolier. All beautifully marked, large and husky. Eligible to registration in A. K. C. FAYRE KENNELS, Swanton, Vermont

Shepherd Pups Black, Tan and White. 2 mos. old, born heelers. Males $10, Females $5. O. H. RILEY, Franklin, Vt.

WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIER FEMALE Cheap for quick sale. Pedigreed.
G. A. GREENWOOD Bancroft Road Andover, Mass.

SPRINGER SPANIEL PUPPIES $10-$15; Reg. American Water Spaniel Female Pups $10; Good Rabbit Hounds $15. M. Gilmore - Dexter, New York

COLLIE and FOX TERRIER PUPS—Handsome and intelligent. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

Pedigreed Collies Age, three months. Tracy Neish De Lancey, N. Y.

WHITE COLLIE AND BEAGLE **Puppies** On approval. Circular. Railway-View Farms, Hastings, N. Y.

WANT SCOTTISH TERRIER six months old. Send description. W. E. CORRIGAN, Brookhaven, N. Y.

COCKER SPANIEL PUPS—Males $10, Females $5 Square deal. O. H. Riley, Franklin, Vermont

∴ SWINE ∴

SPRING PIGS
READY TO SHIP
When starting to raise a Hog why not have one that will please you. A trial order will prove to you how pigs from select stock will grow. I will ship any number C.O.D. My guarantee: 10 days trial, if satisfied keep them, if not return them and your money will be returned. Crating free.
Berkshire and Chester cross or Yorkshire and Chester cross pigs
6-7 weeks old. $4.25 each
8-9 weeks old. $4.50 each
Chester Wh. Barrows, 6 wks., $5.50 ea.
WALTER LUX
Tel. 0086 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass.

Young Quality Pigs
Cheshire and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester
7 weeks old, $4.25
9 weeks old, $4.75
10 weeks old, $5.25
All Husky, Healthy, Fast Growing Stock
MY GUARANTEE—YOU MUST BE SATISFIED. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. If dissatisfied, return at my expense. Crates free.
EDWARD BUNZEL LEXINGTON, MASS. Tel. 0496

Feeding Pigs *for sale*
Chester & Berkshire, Chester & Yorkshire, Chester & Duroc — 6-7 Weeks Old, $4.25 each; 8-9 Weeks Old, $4.50 each
All good healthy stock. Will ship in lots of two or more. If not satisfied return them at my expense.
MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, Woburn, Mass.

SPRING FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE
6-7 weeks old $4.25
8-9 weeks old 4.75
10 weeks old 5.00
Buy where quality is never sacrificed to quantity, we are prepared to supply you with pigs of rugged, fast growing strain from quality boars and sows—Berkshire and Chester cross, and Chester and Yorkshire cross, at above prices, also a few Chester Whites at 8 weeks old $5.50. Will ship C.O.D. on approval, crated free. 10 days trial allowed.
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LITTLE PIGS FOR SALE
— at —
RYDER'S STOCK FARM, INC.
Lexington, Mass.
Large type Chester White and Poland China crossed, 6 to 8 weeks old at - - - $5.50
Some a little younger and smaller at - - $5.00
Write to GEORGE FREEMAN, Mgr.,
115 Waltham Street - Lexington, Mass.
or Telephone Lexington 0202
WE ALSO HAVE 50 young thoroughbred POLAND CHINA SOWS, weighing 110 to 140 lbs. at $25 a piece.

Chester White and Duroc PIGS
Either of above breeds now ready to ship, they are rugged, fast growing and very good type, cannot be told from pure-breds. Also a few Poland Chinas. All raised on our own farms.
6 to 8 weeks old, $5.00 each C. O. D.
A few 8 to 10 wks. old Chester or Duroc Barrows, $5.50 each. All crated free.
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PIGS FOR SALE
Choice Young Porkers
6-7 weeks old - $4.50 8-9 weeks old - $5.00
10 weeks old - $5.50
Express prepaid on 20 or more pigs
Berkshire and Chester, O. I. C. and Yorkshire crossed. Ship what you need C. O. D. on approval. My guarantee a square deal at all times. Give us a trial.
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FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE
Buy Where Quality Prevails
Chester-Berkshire — Chester-Yorkshire Crossed
6 to 7 weeks old..... $4.50 each } crates
8 to 9 weeks old..... 4.75 each } free
All good feeding pigs. Will ship any number C.O.D. 10 days trial. J. W. GARRITY, 7 Lynn St., Woburn, Mass.

FEEDING PIGS $4.50 Each, Prepaid $5
select, crated, C.O.D. Grain fed. Mostly Poland Chinas. Few other breeds. Shoats around 40 lbs., $6.25. Can start these shoats on garbage, vaccinate, castrate at $7.
C. STANLEY SHORT, CHESWOLD, DELAWARE

Big Type Polands Choice Pedigreed Pigs, 6 to 10 weeks old, $10.00 to $15.00 ea. Pairs not akin. G. S. HALL - Farmdale, Ohio

REG. DUROC **SWINE** All ages for sale. F. M. Pattington & Son, Merrifield, N. Y.

REG. SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS—Spring pigs now ready. A. M. Kennel, R. 3, Honey Brook, Penna.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES. Pedigreed pigs $10 ea. Easy feeders, quick growers. R. Hill, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

∴ GOATS ∴

Exceptionally Good 2-year-old
Toggenburg Doe WITH BUCK AND DOE TWINS
three weeks old. One common doe two years old, with doe twins one week old. This doe unusually heavy milker. Sire of both sets of kids Toggenburg buck, winner of first prize at Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., last two years.
Giant Valley Farms - Mt. Carmel, Conn.

PURE BRED **Swiss Toggenburg Bucks, Milk Goats**
Cheap. Exchange chickens, lambs, calves.
STENGER - - - CONGERS, N. Y

For Sale—TOGGENBURG and SAANEN **MILK GOATS**
$5 up. HENRY THURSTON, Afton, N. Y.

GOATS: Fine young, Toggenburg bucks and does, $15 $20 each. H. I. COGGESHALL, Wortendyke, N. J.

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A convenient, permanent ladder of wide, low, safe rungs *directly* under the opening—completely safe and convenient. The hoops are adjusted from the ladder so providing long life for the silo and perfect protection for the silage.

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UNADILLA SILO CO.
Box C Unadilla, N.Y.

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Know these 2 FACTS before you buy a milker

★ *One-piece all-rubber mouth piece*

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—these two features make it easy for Burrell users to produce clean milk—and they are two reasons why you should prefer the Burrell. Single and double units. Write for catalog today.

"It Milks the Cows Clean"

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if horses' legs swell

Don't take chances on lay-ups. Rub effective Absorbine on muscles and tendons sore from heavy pulling. See how it reduces swellings due to strains. Never blisters or removes hair — and horse can work. A great antiseptic to aid quick healing. Keep horses earning—get Absorbine. $2.50 a bottle. All druggists. W. F. Young, Inc., 288 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

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Not Cheap Paint, But Good Paint Cheap.

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The book was not published to make money, but as an educational influence on farm distribution through co-operation of farmers themselves. It has been highly praised by disinterested friends of the farm. It was published at $1.00 a copy. To close out the edition and accomplish the purpose of its publication, we will send it now postpaid as long as the remnant of the supply lasts, for **25 cents.**

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Livestock Meetings in Ohio

The Animal Industry Department of the Ohio Experiment Station held a series of special meetings in April and early May, which were of interest not only to breeders and feeders but many of the allied interests as well. These days, organized by Paul Gerlaugh, chief of the department, might well be called a short course in animal husbandry, so well rounded were the programs presented. With the finished animals in the background serving as laboratory specimens the presentation of the results of feeding and breeding experiments was made easier than would have been true in the lecture room.

The first of this series of meetings was given over to the interests of the builders of silos and the machinery incident to the use of silos. This meeting was held at the Madison County Experiment Farm, in central Ohio and in the corn belt. A large number of cattle were being fed under various rations, including silage and various amounts and combinations. This was the first attempt to hold a meeting of this typee, and it met with a favorable response by the special interests for whom it was specially intended.

The second meeting was held in cooperation with the Agricultural College in the University farm, Columbus. Here three different grades of cattle had been fed during the Winter season and were about ready for market. The object of the test was to determine the merit of feeder cattle of different grades, from an economic standpoint. There had been a margin of $2 per hundred in the purchase price of each of the three grades when purchased due largely to breeding and condition of the animals. After having been fed in the same manner for 112 days, the gain per animal was practically the same in each of the three groups. Thus this particular season the steers which had been rated the lowest at the start of the test and were somewhat lighter than the other lots returned the most profit.

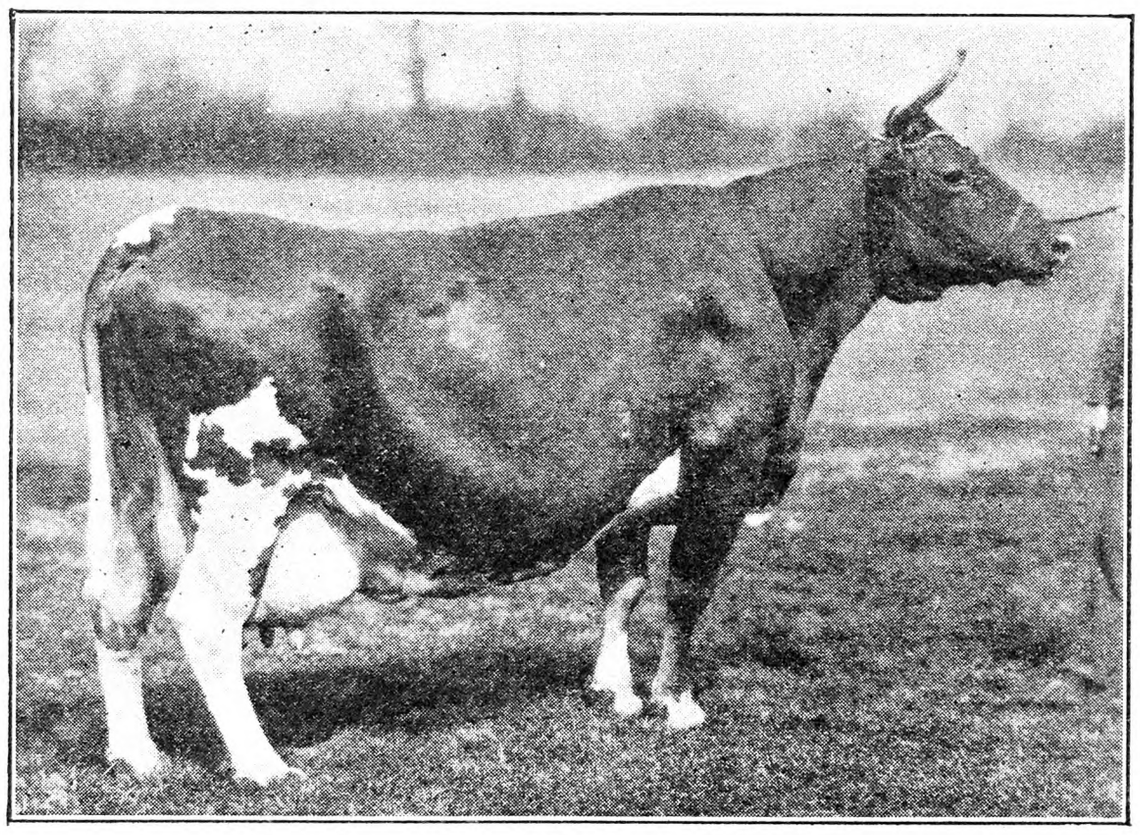
The third special day was arranged for livestock marketing men. The purpose of this meeting was to help shipping associations, shippers, dealers, truckers and commission men to be of greater service to their patrons. There were 50 men from Ohio and nearby States at this meeting. An effort was made at this meeting to acquaint those present with the problems of fitting cattle, hogs and sheep for market. W. L. Robinson, D. S. Bell, and C. W. Gay aided Mr. Gerlaguh in presenting facts on rations and methods of feeding.

Livestock Day proper was held May 1 and was attended by 400 men interested in feeding livestock, and a number of boys from high school vocational departments. The program covered various phases of animal husbandry. There was much interest in the extensive experiments under way with the use of fish meal in swine rations.

The Montana grown steers being finished were the center of attraction, especially of the students who were busy all day with note books and pencils. In fact this is one of the interesting factors in these modern agricultural educational meetings, these boys, and girls too, of high school age who have a keen appreciation of the fundamental principles underlying a well organized farm program.

Feed Merchants Day, May 7, closed the series of meetings. This attracted 250 men who were either manufacturers of stock feed or interested in the distribution of feed. Quite naturally the program for this day emphasized rations for all kinds of livestock and poultry and the value of the various elements entering into the manufacture of commercial feeds.

At the end of the meetings Prof. Gerlaugh was inclined to think that there was a good deal more interest among the Ohio cattle feeders in raising their feeder cattle themselves than had been in evidence for many years. This awakened interest along this line has been brought about by the present economic condition which has produced rather unstable conditions in the selling price of fat cattle as well as the buying price of cattle from the western ranges. There is a possibility that some men who have been regularly feeding out western cattle will attempt to grow at least a portion of their own stock. Because of lack of breeding stock this change may not be much in evidence for a year or two. C. W. ELLENWOOD.



Belle Buoy's Violet of City View

A Record Five-year-old Guernsey

The picture shows Belle Buoy's Violet of City View, a 14-year-old Guernsey who in a recent yearly test exceeded in butterfat the record of all breeds over 12½ years old. She is owned by J. C. Penney, at Emmadine Farm, in Dutchess County, N. Y.

Belle Buoy's Violet was put on test on April 22, 1930, and was milked steadily for 365 days. She was milked twice a day for the first five and a half months of the test period, and for the remaining six and a half months, she was milked three times a day. The total production during the 365 day period was 17,234.7 lbs. milk and 958.5 lbs. of butterfat.

Pastured day and night during the test period in the Winter months, she was fed all of the silage, wet beet pulp, mangels, Alfalfa, and clover mixed hay, mostly home grown, that she would eat. Her average daily grain ration was only 11 lbs. and she consumed a total of two tons of grain during the year. At the beginning of the test, she weighed 1,260 lbs. and at the finish, weighed 1,490 lbs.

Belle Buoy's Violet of City View was bred by O. R. Schwalen, of Wisconsin, and is a daughter of Belle Buoy of Linda Vista with four Advanced Register daughters. Forty-four records on his daughters average 517.2 lbs. of fat and 34 of these were made at an immature age. He traces three times to Imp. King of the May.

Chester County, Pa., Guernsey Sale

This annual sale of the Chester County Guernsey Breeders Association was held at Sunny Ridge Farm, Chadds Ford Junction, Pa., May 12. The day was rainy, but attendance large.

The total of $14,330 was realized for 55 sold; an average of $250-54. Consignors stand squarely behind their animals sold. Any claims are quickly and satisfactorily adjusted, all of which give buyers confidence and bring them back. The cattle are selected by a committee and only useful animals are accepted. This also has aided making a reputation for sales. H. M. Pate, of Chadds Ford Juction, was chairman of the sales committee.

The sale was opened with an appropriate address of welcome by M. T. Phillips, of Pomeroy, President of the Chester County Guernsey Breeders' Association. Walter F. Andrews, of Beach City, O., acted as auctioneer, assisted by W. K. Hepburn, of the Fellowship Farms, Anselma, who read the pedigrees.

The 13 cattle consigned by Miss Dorothy E. Cadwalader, Phoenixville, Pa., with their buyers, were: Chestermont Dawn's Freesia 213683, to A. P. Irwin, Chadds Ford Junction, Pa., $425; Chesterwold Pollyanna 214127, Horace W. Patterson, Berwyn, Pa., $260; Chesterwold Morning Glory 240107, A. P. Irwin, $340; Chesterwold Ramona 259513, Horace W. Patterson, $500; Chesterwold Naida 254894, Mrs. Holliday S. Meads, Wilmington, Del., $400; Chesterwold Martha 293709, Horace W. Patterson, $200; Chesterwold Naomi 293712, Horace W. Patterson, $260; Bull Chesterwold Sensation 176603, Charles E. Patton, West Grove, Pa., $300; Bull Chesterwold Challenger 176604, Frank Bleffert, Goshen, N. Y., $275; Chesterwold Colleen 278179, Horace W. Patterson, $190; Chesterwold Cameo 307681, F. C. Eberly, Reading, Pa., $300; Chesterwold Glenna 307685, Horace W. Patterson, $175; Chesterwold Rosemary 254,893, Walter Smedley, Media, Pa.; $400.

Consigned by Robert E. Ligget, Valley Forge, Pa. Paoli Daisy 290408, A. P. Irwin, $325; Paoli Carol 282414, A. P. of Wasteland, Frank Bleffert, $200.

By H. M. Hollingsworth, Landenberg, Pa., Brownie White Spot 271072, James J. Pettit, Salem, N. J., $215; Wasteland Joan 250672, A. P. Irwin, $210; Cecelia of Wasteland, Frank Bleffert, $220.

By Brookmead Farm, Devon, Pa., Brookmead's Quaintness 305938, Horace W. Patterson, $175; Bull Brookmead's Fred, Chesterbrook Farm, Berwyn, Pa., $300; Brookmead's Sweet Alyssum 183-213, Langwater Farms, North Easton, Mass., $600.

By Harry B. Shenk, Elverson, Pa., Martha of Guernseydale Farm 309976, Larkin Bros., Morristown, Pa., $185; Mary of Guernseydale Farm 309997, Larkin Bros., $185; Fair Field Eva 2d 329001, E. E. McCune, Wilmington, Del., $140.

By H. G. Haskell, Cossart, Pa., Bull Helen's Toro, Cleghorne Corporation, Longwoods, Md., $250; Royal Virginia Elen 238744, Frank G. Thomson, Devon, Pa., $225; Sunset Hills Mina 289908, A. P. Irwin, $250; Merry Justinia of Hill Girt 188212, Frank D. Showalter, Phoenixville, Pa., $210.

By David Stoltyfus, Elverson, Pa., Bell-Mar's Lady of Oak Grove, Horace W. Patterson, $200.

By Geo. L. Wilkinson & Son, Landenberg, Pa., Erna Reed of Lindendell 220-363, James J. Pettit, $220; Evelyn R. of Lindendell 276840, H. W. Leeds, Westville, N. J., $305.

By W. S. Sheehan, Kennett Square, Pa., Florence of Pembroke 150821, A. P. Irwin, $425; Ensor's Bess 206168, Frank Bleffert, Goshen, N. Y., $200; Peggy Rose of Pembrook 213499, Frank D. Showalter, $230; Marnie of Pennbrook 244-278, E. C. McCune, $210; Bull Octalon's Jay of Pennbrook 182943, Geo. Ungerer, Jr., Ivyland, Pa., $200.

By Chesterbrook Farm, Berwyn, Pa., Royal Hyacinth 229632, Frank G. Thomson, Devon, Pa., $490; Noble's Lady Floradora 267404, Isaac C. Eberley, Reading, Pa., $225.

By Chas. E. Patton & Son, West Grove, Pa., Elenor of Plains Hill 172832, James J. Pettit, $205; Queen's Peggy of the Maples 253953, H. W. Leeds, Westville, N. J., $230.

By Joseph G. Kennel, Atglen, Pa., Maple Lane Harvilla 221113, Frank Bleffert, $195.

By S. W. Townsend, Cochranville, Pa., Nettie of Rural Glade 2d 300364, Frank Bleffert, $200.

By J. Albert Marshall, Kennett Square, Pa., Huntsman's Helen of Overlook 188574; Frank D. Showalter, $210; Bull Marshallvale Herald 178106, James J. Pettit, $105.

By P. S. DuPont, Kennett Square, Pa., Longwood Gloria 182960, Isaac C. Eberly, $460; Renowned Honoria 181694, Frank D. Showalter, $195; Publican's Diana of Longwood 272062, Walter Smedley, $200; Publican's Ellen of Longwood 302309; J. W. Davis, Edgewater Park, N. J., $150; Bull Longwood Publican's Elisha 176031, J. W. Davis, $150.

By W. F. & K. P. Whittle, Kennett Square, Pa., Penncrest's Lulu Kremo 218383, James J. Pettit, $230.

By Thomas F. Bronson, Anselma, Pa., Florillon Hardwick Nora 246799, Horace W. Patterson, $250.

By A. P. Irwin, Chadds Ford Jct., Pa., Azalea of Hurleyhurst 231343, Manual Training School, Bordentown, N. J., $390; Flossie Honor 268735, Manual Training School, Bordentown, N. J., $265; Betty's Ruth 224110, Isaac C. Eberly, $300.

Holstein Sale at Earlville, N. Y.

The Holstein breed is no doubt the most popular in the strictly market milk area, although other breeds are on the gain in point of numbers. Earlville, right on the edge of Madison and Chenango Counties, has been a central point for sales of Holsteins for some time. One of these sales was held May 12 and 13.

In some cases dairymen who have tested out cattle are replacing with purebreds from the sale ring. In this sale of purebreds, there were some 175 animals listed in the catalogue. The average price of entire sale was $150.44. In April there was a similar sale resulting in an average of about $154, while the February sale averaged only $140. I did not see the cattle at the former sale but I was told that the quality was not lower than in this sale. Possibly the time of the year may have had something to do with the better price. Hay has been short and just now pastures look quite promising.

The highest priced cow in this sale went at $385 and was consigned by George H. Comings, of Bainbridge, N. Y. This cow, Comyncroft Juno Donsegis, was purchased by Ira and C. M. Putnam, of Johnstown, N. Y. She had a record in the association at two years of age of 12,890.6 pounds of milk and 496.63 pounds of butter in 365 days. This was the only animal consigned by Mr. Comings. His herd is small, but he has selected and developed them well. His herd is accredited and negative to the blood test. You should have seen his 11-year old son in his white suit and cap handling some of the cattle and taking an interest in them all. They are real farmers on one of the so-called cheap farms and have to do hard work to make progress, but it is worth the effort.

One bull brought $615. He was consigned by H. H. Jones & Son, of Cazenovia, N. Y., and the purchasers were A. A. Hartshorn Holstein Co., of Hamilton, N. Y. This was a fine large bull of proven worth and stated offered only because the owners have 45 of his daughters now on the farm. This was King Topsy Echo Segis, born in 1925. The buyers knew the bull I am sure, and it was regarded as a purchase well worth the money.

I counted up 24 females that sold at $200 or better and found an average of $228. This list included one that went at $310, and the one at $385. There was a nice calf at six weeks of age that brought $60, and another calf six months old, not well grown, that sold at $25. Buyers were discriminating, but many wanted dairy stock and were willing to pay a fair price for it. Prices are not what they were a year or two ago, but good dairy animals still command money. All were tuberculin tested and mostly from accredited herds. Many were also reported negative to the blood test at what is called 1:50 or better. They were a very respectable lot of cattle.

The sales manager was R. Austin Backus, of Mexico, N. Y., and the auctioneer, Col. George W. Baxter, of Elmira. Both worked hard to make the sale a success. It is the 28th Earlville sale. Buyers were attentive as were many people who came to get information on prices and conditions of cattle. It was a creditable showing of Holstein stock. Most of the consignors, as well as buyers, were New York State people, but there were a few of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

It was impossible for me to watch the entire sale, but most of the buys seemed to be by actual dairymen of the working variety, as were also the chief consignments, if not all of them. Ward Loomis, of Bainbridge, consigned a couple of nice animals, one bred by himself and the other by his neighbor nearby. The former was Union Valley Junior Beets Walker, and the latter Pines Cornucopia Pontiac Jewel 2d. Cory D. Thornton, of the same town, bought some cows for his dairy herd; one, Pietertje Marthon Jewel, from the herd of J. J. Pangmon, of Whitehall, N. Y. O. L. Ives bought two or more for his dairy herd; one, Diana Pontiac Ormsby, from the consignment of R. M. & J. H. Stone, Marcellus, N. Y. D. T. Welch and I. G. Welch, both of West Edmeston, each bought one or more. The herds of John A. Bell, jr., Phoenix, supplied several animals, and Mr. Welch bought one at $230. Another was a good specimen consigned by John Delles, of Lowville.

Frank T. Small, of Greene, bought some nice cattle; one, Madakerk Weaver Echo, from the consignment of Homer N. Lathrop, of Sherburne. The price on this was $280, and another from the J. C. Coye herd, of Earlville, for $230. From North Adams, Mass., came D. F. Donovan as a good buyer, and H. V. Bump, Cambridge, N. Y., supplied him Landerdale Catherine Ormsby at $225. Arthur M. Butts, of Oneonta, took a $310 purchase, Marathon Jewel Maid, from the herd of J. J. Pangmon, Whitehall. A. F. Perry, Candor, bought a cow from the herd of H. A. Bartlett, Lebanon, N. Y., at $260. This was Pretty Silvia Segis. Another purchase was by W. R. Aitken, of Maryland, N. Y., at $220. Zada Hazel Butter Girl, from the consignment of C. M. Homuth, Spencerport, N. Y. Humphrey E. Hughes, of Waterville, bought from the consignment of Rex J. Davis, of Burlington Flats, Wharton Ormsby Veeman Vale Inca, at $250.

A group of near a dozen from Ontario, Canada, brought 18 or more very good animals, some that sold at quite high prices. There were others that should be mentioned I am sure but I did not see the entire sale for want of time. These will give an idea of the higher priced sales. Some that went under $200 were very creditable specimens. Buyers looked for top line and udder quite closely but the general run of the stock had but little to criticize. L.

Maryland Ram Sales Announced

The Maryland Ram Sale dates have been announced. The La Plata Sale will be held on Thursday, June 25. About 35 rams will be entered in this sale. The Centerville Sale will be held on Tuesday, July 28. It will include around 50 head.

The purebred flocks in Maryland have wintered extremely well and the grass is good and giving plenty of substance. As a result the rams will probably enter the sales in nicer condition than ever before.

The sheep business in this section is not as good as it has been, but still better than lots of other farm products. There is little tendency to dispose of or reduce farm flocks. K. A. CLARK.

Connecticut Poultry Meeting, June 16-17

The big poultry field day, institute and convention of Connecticut poultrymen scheduled for June 16-17 at Lake Pocotopaug, East Hampton, is now close at hand.

It has been the aim of the committee not to duplicate the work programs of the Extension Service and Farm Bureau in selecting topics and speakers, but to invite speakers of national reputation from other parts of the country who are in authority on the topics assigned.

Prof. James E. Rice, of Ithaca, N. Y., will deliver two talks. One on the Northeastern Poultry Council now in process of organization and one on "Breeder Balance, the Vital Factor in Poultry Breeding."

Dr. Tyzzer, authority on diseases of poultry, has been invited to speak on "Disease—Cause and Prevention." Earl Benjamin, of the Pacific Egg Producers, one of the most successful co-operative organizations in the world, will speak on "The Relationship of Production and Marketing." M. C. Grindle, who has raised turkeys by the thousand, will cover the topic "Turkeys in New England."

The banquet which will be held in the beautiful Kayrock Inn will take place Tuesday evening at 6:30, daylight saving time, and this will be followed by an evening of entertainment planned by Prof. W. F. Kirkpatrick, of Storrs, and presided over by Dr. E. A. Perregaux as master of ceremonies. Kayrock Inn which will be headquarters, is on the bank of beautiful Lake Pocotopaug, at East Hampton, located in nearly the geographical center of Connecticut on the road between Middletown and Willimantic.

There will be a special business meeting of the Connecticut Poultry Association and a meeting for organization of the game breeders on the morning of the 16th. The educational program of the institute will start at 1:30 and the banquet to which everyone is invited will start at 6:30.

This is not a meeting of any particular organization or organizations. It has been planned and promoted by the Connecticut State Poultry Association for the benefit of the whole industry and every person interested in any branch of the industry is cordially invited to be present.

For reservations at the banquet notify Paul P. Ives, Secretary, New Haven, Conn., or your County Agent. For overnight accommodations get in touch with Kayrock Inn, East Hampton, Conn.

SPRING PASTURE NEEDS HELP — IT'S FOUR-FIFTHS WATER!

If you could wring all the water out of 10 pounds of spring grass, the water itself would weigh 8 to 9 pounds! Think of it! 8 to 9 pounds of water in every 10 pounds of grass. So much water, in fact, that a cow can't eat enough of spring grass to give herself all the actual feed she needs. These are the words that come from the Illinois Experiment Station. Spring pasture does make the milk flow look good...but it has the knack of urging a cow to rob her body and even her unborn calf to do it. So spring pasture does need help from the barn ...in the shape of feed.

When you put Purina Cow Chow and spring pasture together you always get the same answer...milk in the pail at the fewest cents per gallon over a long-time period. The difference shows up not only in the spring ...but in the late summer and fall. Then you see cows still filling the pail...you see calves in the barn standing on all-four...all because cows didn't rob their bodies and their calves during the spring. These are things which every man with cows likes to see...these are things which you will be sure to see when Purina Cow Chow is *your* feed. Purina Mills, 827 Checkerboard Square, Saint Louis, Missouri.

Because Purina Cow Chows are such good feeds you can make 100 pounds of milk with less feed...less money...fewer cows. That means something in these days.

THE PURINA COW CHOWS

BULKY COW CHOW
20% COW CHOW
24% COW CHOW
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FITTING CHOW
CALF CHOW

KERR CHICKS WIN PRIZES

R. I. Reds, first at Liberty and first sweepstakes at Batavia, N. Y. Chick Shows. W. Leghorns, second at Batavia. B. Rocks, third at Liberty—AGAINST ALL COMERS. Rich laying inheritance. They'll be strong laying pullets in early fall. Prices effective May 16.

UTILITY CHICKS

	For 25	For 50	For 100	For 500	For 1,000
White Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90.00
Barred Rocks	3.25	6.00	11.00	52.50	100.00
R. I. Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
White Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
W. Wyandottes	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
Mixed Chicks	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00

For blood tested Utility Chicks add 2c per chick to above prices

SPECIAL MATINGS CHICKS

For Special Matings Chicks in any quantity add 2c per chick to prices given above. Blood tested Special Matings Chicks available for all breeds, at 2c more per chick than the S. M. prices.

Shipped by parcel post, prepaid, 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Remit with money order, check, or cash registered. Address nearest office.

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PATERSON, N. J. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y. W. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
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CAMDEN, N. J. LANCASTER, PA. WOONSOCKET, R. I.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y. DANBURY, CONN.

BABY CHICKS

From Free Range Selected Flocks

Prices on	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.00	$3.50	$ 6.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	2.00	3.50	6.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	2.50	4.50	8.00
Rhode Island Reds	2.50	4.50	8.00
White Plymouth Rocks	2.50	4.50	8.00
White Wyandottes	3.00	5.50	10.00
Mixed Chicks	1.75	3.00	5.00

Write for prices on 3-week-old chicks

Send no money, just mail your order. We ship Parcel Post C. O. D. Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Mingoville Poultry Farm, Box 138, Mingoville, Pa.

PINECREST CHIX

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Bd. & Wh. Rocks	$8.00	$37.50	$75.00
R. I. Reds	8.00	37.50	75.00
Wh. & Bf. Leghorns	7.00	32.50	65.00
Heavy Mixed	7.00	32.50	65.00
Light Mixed	6.50	30.00	60.00

PINECREST POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

COCOLAMUS HUSKY CHICKS

Free range flocks	25	50	100
Tancred Strain White Leghorns	$2.75	$4.00	$7.00
Everlay Strain Brown Leghorns	2.75	4.00	7.00
Barred Rocks	3.25	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed	2.50	3.50	6.00
Heavy Mixed	2.75	4.00	7.00

100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid.
Special price on 500 and 1,000 lots. Free Circular
COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Bx R, Cocolamus, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

Tancred Strain	Per 100
White Leghorns	$7.00
Barred Rocks	8.00
S. C. Reds	8.00
Heavy Mixed	7.00
Light Mixed	6.00

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER, Box R, McAlisterville, Penna.

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

English & Tancred Strain	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.13	$3.75	$6.50
Barred Rocks	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00
Light Mixed	2.00	3.50	6.00

500 lots, $2.50 less; 1,000 lots, $10 less. 100% prepaid safe delivery guar. Cash or C.O.D. FREE CIR.
Green Forest Poultry Farm, Box 4, Richfield, Pa.

TAKE NOTICE 150,000 QUALITY BABY CHICKS

S. C. Wh. Leghorns,	50	100	500	1000
Bar'n & Tanc. Strains	$4.00	$7.00	$32.50	$65.00
B. Rox & R. I. Reds	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
Heavy Mixed	4.00	7.00	32.50	65.00

Free range. 100% del. guaranteed. Circular free.
The RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 15, Richfield, Pa.

260-289-Egg Four Generation and 300-Egg HANSON **Males**

head our Grade AA leghorn mating. Grade A, 200-260 egg males backed by lots of high production. 2,500 two and three year old hens. Also guaranteed chicks in Barred & White Rocks, Reds & W. Wyandottes. Chicks electric hatched, catalog.
RIDGEWAY POULTRY FARM, Jamestown, Pa

Dr. Romig's *Super Quality* **Chicks**

Barred or White Rocks	$8.00—100
White Wyandottes	9.00—100
Heavy Mixed, $7.00—100; White Leghorns	7.00—100

100% prepaid live arrival. Ship C.O.D.
F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian, - Beaver Springs, Pa.

Best QUALITY CHICKS

Chicks from 2 & 3-yr.-old breeders	100	500	1000
S. C. Tancred Str. Wh. Leghorns	$7.00	$32.50	$60.00
S. C. Tom Bar'n Str. Wh. Legh.	7.00	32.50	60.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	8.00	37.50	70.00

Light Mix...$6.00 per 100. Heavy Mix...$7.00 per 100
100% live del. P. P. Order direct or write for circular.
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box I, McAlisterville, Pa.

SPADE'S QUALITY CHICKS

NEW LOW PRICES	100	500	1000
Tancred S. C. White Leghorns	$7	$32.50	$60

From my own free range flock. 100% live delivery, P. P. Order direct or write for circular.
J. S. SPADE Poultry Farm, McAlisterville, Pa.

HUSKY BABY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Barred and White Rocks	$8.00	$37.50	$70
Heavy Mixed	7.00	32.50	60

Prepaid live arrival guaranteed
J. A. BAUMGARDNER Box 2 Beaver Springs, Pa.

SHELLENBERGER'S QUALITY CHICKS

	100	500	1000
Rocks and Reds	$8.00	$37.50	$70
Heavy Mixed	7.00	32.50	60

Postage paid. 100% safe delivery guaranteed.
O. M. Shellenberger Poultry Farm, Box 11, Richfield, Pa.

BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS From Heavy Laying Strains. Barred Rocks, $9 per 100; S. C. White Leghorns, $8 per 100. Three consecutive years of blood testing for B.W.D. SUNNY BROOK POULTRY FARM, New Berlin, Pa.

CHICKS C. O. D. — 100 Rocks or Reds, $8; Leghorns or Heavy Mixed, $7; Light Mixed, $6. Free range. Safe delivery guaranteed. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

Zeller's Leghorns —Quality Chicks— —Heavy Type— —Production Bred—
R.O.P. Males. ZELLER'S LEGHORN FARM, R.,1, Palmyra, Pa.

CHICKS C.O.D. 100 Rocks or Reds, $8; Leghorns $6.50; Heavy mixed, $7; Light, $6. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free. O. M. LAUVER, Box 73, McAlisterville, Pa.

Chicks BARRED ROCKS S.C.W. LEGHORNS R. I. REDS also hatching eggs Write for prices.
O. O. ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Delaware

CHICKS—Large type Barron S. C. W. Leghorns from my own free-range flock at $7.00—100. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WM. F. GRAHAM, McAlisterville, Pa.

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White Leghorns Exclusively

3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr., & May delivery. Special feeding directions on request. Circular free.
Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs-Sherow successors to EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
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JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST
CHICKS 5c and up

White, Black, Buff and Brown Leg., $6 per 100. Rocks, $7. Wyandottes, $7. Light Broilers, $5. Heavy, $6. 21 years in business. Catalog free. 100% delivery.
JOHNSON'S HATCHERY, ICKESBURG, PA.

HILL SIDE CHICKS — Will Ship C. O. D.
Extra Chicks Free with each order

Tancred Strain S. C. White Leghorns	$6.50 per 100
Parks Strain Bar. Rocks (Per.34D31)	$8.00 per 100
S. C. Reds	$8.00 per 100

Heavy Mixed...$7 per 100; Light Mixed...$6 per 100
Special prices on large orders. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. P. P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.
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BABY CHICKS Barron S. C. W. Leghorns imported direct from England. Pedigrees up to 314; Barred and White Rocks, Reds and White Wyandottes. Before ordering your chicks, get our free catalog and low prices.
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QUALITY BABY CHICKS
Barred Rocks for Broilers
$8.50 per 100 when less than a thousand and $75 per 1000.
Quality Poultry Farm Harrington, Del.

ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS
Wh. Wyandottes, $9 per 100; Wh. Rocks & Barred Rocks, $8 per 100; Heavy Mixed, $7 per 100. We ship C. O. D.—100% del. guar.
Jas. E. Ulsh, Box R, Beaver Springs, Pa.

CHICKS Purebred Tancred S. C. W. Leghorns, 6½c; Barred Rocks, 7½c; Heavy Mixed, 7c; Light Mixed, 6c. ½c less in 500 lots. 1c less in 1 000 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Catalogue free.
VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Pa

PAIGE'S Quality Chicks

Barred and White Rocks	$8—100
White Leghorns	$7—100
Heavy Mixed	$7—100

100% live arrival guar. Postage paid.
Geo. W. Paige Selinsgrove, Pa.

EWING'S ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS
Are the product of 16 years use of imported males from 250 to 314-egg hens. Breeders extra large, disease free.
CHICKS—100, $10.00
R. T. EWING - - Atlantic, Pa.

HERBSTER'S NEW LOW PRICES
500,000 Chicks Yearly

Barred Rocks	$8.00 per 100
R. I. Reds	9.00 per 100
Black Giants	12.00 per 100

Mix. $7.50-100; guaranteed 100% live del.
HERBSTER'S POULTRY FARM, Bx A, McClure, Pa.

WYCKOFF STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX
Book your order now for May and June chicks.
$7.00 Per 100 $32.50—500 $65—1000
100% prepaid—safe del. guaranteed.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box 25 RICHFIELD, PA.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS
Free range grown. From selected 2 and 3-yr. old blood-tested breeders. Mar. & Apr. hatched, for immediate del.
THIELMAN LEGHORN FARM Ransomville, N. Y.

HEARTY CHICKS Hatched in a new Jamesway Incubator Hatcher
White & Barred Rocks, $8—100, $15—200
Heavy Mixed, $7 — 100. Order C. O. D.
Quality and live arrival guaranteed. Catalogue free.
PEOLA POULTRY YARDS Box 2 Beaver Springs, Pa.

CLOVERDALE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
R. O. P. Breeder—Trapnested 20 Years
"The Strain Bred for Large, Uniform, White Eggs Always"
40% and 50% discount on Eggs and Chicks for June.
Started Pullets and Cockerels. Catalog FREE
CLOVERDALE POULTRY FARM
F. J. De Hart Prop. R. D. 1, Cortland, N. Y.

LEWIS FARMS PULLETS CHICKS and PULLETS, finest quality, blood tested. Pullets free range reared. Bargain prices. Write for literature and special discounts. Prof. Harry R. Lewis, Box R, Davisville, R.I

Cedarhurst Morgan-Tancred White Leghorn **Chicks** The strain of proven layers. Send for booklet. Cedarhurst Poultry Farm, Dept.Y, Rahway, N. J.

Ascutney S. C. Red Chicks Vt. Accredited; free from B.W.D. Group A; Our own flock; Vt. Certified; trap-nested; pedigreed males from never broody hens; $20 per 100. Free Circular.
ASCUTNEY FARMS, R. N. 10, Hartland, Vt.

"YANKEE" R. I. REDS—Pedigree-bred, state accredited Baby Chicks, Started Chicks, Hatching Eggs, Growing Pullets. Free illustrated circular.
WM. E. WOODBURY - Milton Mills, N. H.

N. Y. State Egg Contest

Carried on at Farmingdale, Long Island.

The entry of W. S. Hannah & Sons in the New York State Egg laying Contest is the leading pen to date at the end of April with 1554 points and 1590 eggs. This pen of birds seems to be trying for a better record than the entry from the same farm which did so well last year, as the present group is now 43 eggs ahead of the pen in the last contest at the end of 212 days. This Michigan entry again leads the contest in total-to-date as well as leading all pens for the month, making the fifth time in two years that the W. S. Hannah & Sons entry has held the double honor. During the month of April these birds produced 262 eggs and earned 268 points.

Considering all eggs laid to-date since the start of the contest, on October 1, there are four pens that have shown ability to lay eggs which average 25 or more ounces per dozen. While the Long Island Reds from West Neck Farm have averaged 25.31 ounces and head the list by a very small margin, the other three pens come from Oak Hill Poultry Farm. Two pens of Leghorns from this farm averaged 25.30 ounces and 25.10 ounces and in addition, the Long Island Reds from the same farm went to 25.26 ounces. If an average weight of 25 ounces per dozen over the full year is considered exceptional performance, then any poultryman who can reach this figure under official supervision during the first seven months without the assistance of heavier summer eggs, has a record that is mighty hard to beat. One of the Oak Hill Farm pens has an average of 25.82 ounces for eggs laid during April which is the highest in the contest for the month. Another Long Island entry of Leghorns from M. P. Phillips is just under 25 ounces. The average weight of this pen is 24.98 for all eggs produced since October 1.

Three individuals owned by Milo L. Palmer missed only one day during April. These birds are found among the high pullets for April and are the same three individuals out of this pen which appeared in the report for March.—C. D. Anderson, Manager, egg laying contest.

Table No. 1.—Egg production.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Leghorns	700	17.2	1.29	2.38	0.99	2.09
Wyandottes	10	13.4	0.70	1.60	0.99	2.09
R. I. Reds	110	20.2	2.35	3.33	0.99	2.09
Barred Rocks	60	15.8	1.18	2.95	0.99	2.09
Buff Rocks	10	21.0	1.20	3.00	0.99	2.09
White Rocks	20	14.3	1.13	2.55	0.99	2.09
Av. 910 pullets		17.41	1.40	2.53	....	....

1—Variety; 2—Number of pullets; 3—Average eggs per pullet; 4—Pounds dry mash per pullet; 5—Pounds grain per pullet; 6—Moist mash and oats; 7—Milk and oats and cornmeal.

Table No. 2.—Return above cost of feed per pullet.

Variety	Value of eggs per pullet	Cost of feed	Return above cost of feed
Leghorns	$0.371	$0.138	$0.233
Wyandottes	.268	.114	.154
R. I. Reds	.404	.175	.229
Barred Rocks	.316	.146	.170
Buff Rocks	.420	.146	.274
White Rocks	.286	.138	.148

Table No. 3.—Wholesale egg prices for April.

	April 7th	14th	21st	28th	Av.
White	$0.275	$0.26	$0.25	$0.25	$0.26
Brown	.255	.235	.23	.235	.24
Medium	.23	.21	.19	.19	.20

Table No. 4.—Cost of feed.

Average Aanalysis: Protein, 20.4 per cent; carbohydrates, 54.4; fat, 4.3; fiber, 5.3; ash, 8.1. Farmingdale mash.

300 lbs. yellow corn meal	$ 4.56
250 lbs. wheat bran	3.43
100 lbs. standard middlings	1.37
100 lbs. ground oats	1.45
100 lbs. meat scrap, 50% protein	3.70
50 lbs. Alfalfa leaf meal	1.27
59 lbs. fishmeal	2.12
50 lbs. skim-milk, dried	2.49
1000 lbs. cost	$20.39
100 lbs. cost	$ 2.04

Table No. 5.—Scratch feed.

100 lbs. cracked corn	$1.55
100 lbs. wheat	1.70
200 lbs. cost	$3.25
100 lbs. cost	1.63

Table No. 6. — High pens for April (30 days).

	Points	Eggs
W. L.—W. S. Hannah & Sons	268	262
W. L.—M. P. Phillips	263	248
W. L.—Carl J. Lindstedt	260	247
W. L.—Lukert Leghorn Farm	254	241
W. L.—Oak Hill Pltry Farm	252	232
W. L.—August Keri	250	242
W. L.—Miller Pltry Farm	245	243
L. I. R.—West Neck Farm	237	219
W. L.—White Quill Pltry Farm	237	231
W. L.—White Leghorn Farm	237	226

Table No. 7.—High pens to date to April 30, 1931 (212 days).

	Points	Eggs
W. L.—W. S. Hannah & Sons	1554	1590
W. L.—Lukert Leghorn Farm	1533	1513
W. L.—Farview Pltry Farm	1479	1498
W. L.—Pratt Exp. Farm	1447	1507
W. L.—Pioneer Hatchery	1424	1402
R. I. R.—Moss Farm	1416	1449
R. I. R.—John Z. LaBelle	1403	1484
W. L.—Joachim Breeding Farm	1378	1477
R. I. R.—Sunshine Farm	1343	1296
W. L.—Oak Hill Pltry Farm	1312	1243

Table No. 8.—High pullets for April (30 days).

	Points	Eggs
W. L.—8-9, August Keri	32	30
W. L.—8-4, August Keri	31	29
W. L.—44-6, W. S. Hannah & Sons	31	30
W. L.—70-2, Milo L. Palmer	31	29
W. L.—70-4, Milo L. Palmer	31	29
W. L.—45-0, Kilbourn Pltry Farm	31	28
R. I. R.—79-7, Sunshine Farm	30	28
W. L.—60-3, Munja Gdn. Pltry Farm	30	28
W. L.—73-9, M. P. Phillips	30	28
W. L.—70-9, Milo L. Palmer	30	29

Table No. 9.—High pullets to date (to April 30, 1931, 212 days).

	Points	Eggs
R. I. R.—81-6, Walliceton Farm	185	192
W. L.—7-8, Lukert Leghorn Farm	181	176
R. I. R.—82-A, Walker Farms	181	171
W. L.—65-0, Pratt Exp. Farm	180	188

R.I.REDS

8,000 selected breeders on our own farm—ALL bloodtested. 15 years disease-free ancestry. 15 years BALANCED BREEDING for outstanding Vigor, Low Mortality, Heavy Egg Production, Large Egg Size, Fast Uniform Growth, Early Maturity. Unequalled "Full Satisfaction" Guarantee on every order. Hatches every week. Write for catalog.
HUBBARD FARMS, Box 156, Walpole, N. H.

MOSS Farm R.I.Reds

CONTEST-WINNING STRAIN
Reds with a reputation won at country's leading Egg-Laying Contests.
TRAPNESTED—BLOOD-TESTED
Write for low Summer prices on Chicks and 10-week-old Pullets—all our own strain.
MOSS FARM Box R ATTLEBORO, MASS.

Redbird Farm

OUR 260-egg trapnested strain is famous throughout the country for its large size, high production and vigor.

REDBIRD FARM IS THE LARGEST KNOWN S. C. R. I. RED BREEDING PLANT IN THE WORLD.

Every one of our 11,000 breeders is government tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. You cannot go wrong when you buy our DISEASE-FREE chicks.
We Guarantee 98% Livability up to 3 Weeks Old
CATALOGUE FREE
REDBIRD FARM
Wrentham, Massachusetts

Barron Leghorn Chicks

From Large Type Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Mated to Pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock. At $7.50 per 100; $36 per 500; $70 per 1,000. Chicks 100% live arrival guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for catalog.
ROBERT L. CLAUSER, Box R, Kleinfeltersville, Pa

SEASON'S LOWEST PRICES

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. or Br. Leghorns	$2.00	$4.00	$ 7.50	$36.00	$70.00
Bl. Leg. or Anconas	2.25	4.25	8.00	38.50	75.00
Bd. Plymouth Rocks	2.50	4.75	9.00	43.50	85.00
Wh. Rocks or Reds	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	90.00
White Wyandottes	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	....
Heavy Mixed	2.25	4.25	8.00	39.50	78.00
Light Mixed	2.00	3.75	7.00	34.50	68.00

Postage paid and full delivered count guar. Catalog free.
For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks ULSH POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY Box R, Port Trevorton, Penna.

CLEAR SPRING QUALITY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Tancred S. C. White Leghorns	$7.00	$32.00	$60.00
Tom Barron S.C.W. Leghorns	7.00	32.00	60.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	8.00	37.50	70.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	8.00	37.50	....

Light Mix. $6.00—100; Heavy Mix. $7.00—100
Our chicks are properly hatched, strong and vigorous, and will please for size and egg production. 100% live delivery. Post Paid. Write for free circular giving full details of all breeds. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, F. B. Leister, Prop., Box 49, McAlisterville, Pa.

JUNIATA CHICKS

	100	1000
Hollywood Str. W. Leghorns	$7.00	$65.00
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	7.00	65.00
Everlay Strain Br. Leghorns	7.00	65.00
Owen's Strain R. I. Reds	8.00	70.00
Basom's Barred Rocks	8.00	70.00
Heavy Mixed	7.00	60.00
Assorted or Broiler Chicks	6.00	50.00

Started chicks (3-6 weeks old) write for prices. Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Box 1, Richfield, Pa.

Maple Lawn Baby Chicks
For Quality and Profit

	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$6.50
Parks Bd. Rocks (P.73C31)	8.00
White Wyandottes	8.00
White Rocks	8.00

Heavy Mix., $7.00—100; Light Mix., $5.50—100
Special prices on large lots
MAPLE LAWN POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS Rocks 8c, Leghorns and Heavy Mixed 7c, Mixed 6c.
1c more in less than 100 lots. Circular free.
R. D. LONG Box 50 Millerstown, Pa.

CHIX

	100	500	1000
Leghorns	$7.00	$31.75	$63.00
B. Rocks & Reds	8.00	36.50	69.00
H. Mix.	7.00	31.75	63.00

THE MONROE HATCHERY, Box R, Richfield, Pa.

Baby Chicks—$8 per 100 up
Thousands hatching daily. Fourteen breeds. Sent collect. Postpaid live delivery—prompt shipment. STARTED CHICKS priced according to age. Send for folder.
Schoenhorn's Hatchery, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

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BABY CHICKS
AT A PROFIT

The 250,000 readers of The Rural New-Yorker will buy millions of baby chicks this season. They will study the advertisements in this paper and order their chicks from these advertisements. Our readers prefer to buy from advertisers in The Rural New-Yorker because they know that we accept advertisements from reliable parties only. Every reader is sure of a "square deal" when he places an order with one of our advertisers.

If you have a surplus of baby chicks this season it will pay you to run an advertisement in these columns. Tell our 250,000 readers about your stock and you will find it easy to do business with them. Write for rates and information to POULTRY DEPARTMENT, THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W. 30th St., New York City.

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R. MacKellar's Sons Co., Mfrs., Peekskill, N.Y.

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Low Summer Prices
— on —
LORD'S LEGHORNS
Grade-A Chicks carrying the blood of our trapnested foundation stock. Guaranteed to pay you better than any other strain. Several customers have recently reported flock averages of over 200-eggs per bird from our stock.
Write for FREE Folder and Prices. Ask us about your poultry problems; four of us have each had a lifetime of experience.
LORD FARMS 67 FOREST ST. METHUEN, MASS.
S.C.White Leghorns

QUALITY CHICKS ROCK BOTTOM PRICES
BROOKSIDE GUARANTEED CHICKS

Cash or C.O.D.	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$4.75	$9.00	$42.50	$80.00
Barred Rocks	5.00	9.50	45.00	85.00
R. I. Reds	5.25	10.00	47.50	90.00
Assorted for broilers	4.00	7.50	35.00	67.50

Weekly hatches with prompt shipment. Parcel post prepaid. Safe delivery guaranteed.
BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM, Dept. R
E. C. Brown, Prop. Sergeantsville, N. J.

Bigger Poultry Profits

Cash or C. O. D.	50	100	500	1000
Rocks or Reds	$4.50	$8.00	$37.50	$70
White Leghorns	4.00	7.00	35.00	65
Heavy Mixed	4.00	7.00	35.00	65
Light Mixed	3.75	6.00	30.00	55

These are first class chicks and nothing cheap but the price. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Postpaid. Hatched from 2 & 3 year old breeders. Catalog FREE.
THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY, Box 75-E
The Dependable Plant, RICHFIELD, PA.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	Per 100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$7.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	8.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds	7.00
Assorted Light Breeds	6.00

For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. Special prices on large orders. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular. Live arrival guaranteed.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. Box R McAlisterville, Pa.

Baby Chicks
From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

Wyckoff & Tancred Strain	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$4.00	$7.00	$32.50	$65.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	4.00	7.00	32.50	65.00
S. C. Rocks and Reds	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00
White Wyandottes	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00
Assorted Light Breeds	3.50	6.00	27.50	55.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds	4.00	7.00	32.50	65.00

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM, Box 10, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS THIS IS MY 13TH YEAR EXPERIENCE

	100	500	1000
BARRED ROCKS	$8.00	$37.50	$70
TANCRED STRAIN S. C. W. LEGHORNS	7.00	32.50	60
LIGHT MIXED	6.00	27.50	..
HEAVY MIXED	7.00	32.50	..

Write for prices on Special Matings and tested flocks. These chicks are from free range and heavy laying flocks. 100% live arrival. Postage paid to your door.
FRANK NACE, Box R, Cocolamus, Pa.

High Grade Chicks

Immediate delivery	100	500	1000
White, Buff and Brown Leghorns	$10	$47.50	$ 90
Bd. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas	12	57.50	110
Wh. & Buff Rocks, Buff Orp.	13	62.50	120
Wh. Wyan., Wh. & Bl. Minorcas	13	62.50	120

Lt. Brahmas & Bl. Giants, 16c each. Assorted Light, 8c. Heavy, 10c. White Pekin & Buff Orpington Ducklings, 25c each. Also started pullets. 100% delivery. 10% books order, balance cash or C. O. D.
TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Liberty, N. Y.

Strickler's Large Tom Barron English S. C. W. Leghorn Baby Chicks
will be money-makers for you. All-electric hatched, extra quality chicks for June 1, 8, 15, 22, 29 at $8.50 per 100; $40 per 500; $77 per 1000. Prepaid 100% live delivery guaranteed. **Also 12 wks. old Pullets.** Catalog.
LEONARD F. STRICKLER Box R Sheridan, Pa.

Hollywood Leghorn Chicks
HOLLYWOOD STRAIN
from mountain-bred, winter laying stock. Large type **Hollywood Strain.** June Prices, $7—100; $65—1000 (3 to 6 week prices on request).
Hollywood Leghorn Farm, Richfield, Pa.

CORIDENE STOPS COCCIDIOSIS
CORIDENE, the savior of thousands of chickens from Coccidiosis in the Middlewest last year, is performing throughout the East this year. It is a proven remedy used by leading hatcheries and poultry raisers. CORIDENE stops Coccidiosis in 3 days and is wonderful as a preventive.
If your dealer doesn't have CORIDENE, write for free booklet to—
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Ask for Free Booklet
Also manufacturers of NO-PIK (for cannibalism and toe-picking); NEOL (for roup); ENTERIC CAPSULES (for worms).

W. L.—7-7, Lukert Leghorn Farm	180	170
W. L.—10-3, Pioneer Hatchery	179	168
R. I. R.—79-7, Sunshine Farm	179	164
W. L.—9-0, Brown & Mann	179	177
R. I. R.—84-8, Moss Farm	178	178
R. I. R.—79-1, Sunshine Farm	178	165

Table No. 10.—Award of certificates of egg production for month of April to highest pens in various varieties.

	Points	Eggs
W. L.—W. S. Hannah & Sons	268	262
L. I. R.—West Neck Farm	237	219
Bd. R.—Pratt Exp. Farm	212	236
Buff R.—Far-A-Way Farm	205	210
W. R.—Holtzapple Pltry Farm	189	193

Table No. 11.—Award of certificates of egg production for the month of April to the highest pullets in the various varieties.

	Points	Eggs
W. L.—8-9, August Keri	32	30
W. W.—78-8, Byron Pepper	25	27
R. I. R.—79-7, Sunshine Farm	30	28
Bd. R.—92-7, Pratt Exp. Farm	26	30
Buff R.—97-5, Far-A-Way Farm	28	28
W. R.—100-1, Kalerok Farm	27	26

Preventing Poultry Molt

Will you tell me how to feed 1,000 pullets that were hatched March 30, so they will not start laying until they are about 5½ months old? These birds are S. C. W. Leghorns. Will these early hatched birds go into a Fall molt?
Cattaraugus Co., N. Y. W. C. K.

Pullets hatched March 30 need not necessarily be expected to go into a Fall molt, though they might be made to do so by mismanagement. The Fall molting feared results from early laying of pullets brought to maturity while the weather is still warm, and is to be avoided by refraining from bringing the birds to premature maturity through feeding and other management. Your pullets should be fed a ration not excessively high in animal protein, the protein of meat and milk.

If they are fed according to the usual practice of keeping a dry mash before them and adding whole grains by hand feeding, the mash should not contain more than one-sixth to one-fifth part by weight of meat scrap and dried milk. If liquid milk in some form is used, the amount in the mash should be cut down proportionately. All the liquid milk that will be consumed taking the place of meat and dried milk in the mash. Green food should be supplied through the Summer and range is to be preferred to confinement.

If, during late Summer, it is observed that the pullets are maturing too fast ,as shown by enlarging and reddening combs preparatory to laying, the amount of whole grain fed should be increased and the mash restricted, though not cut out. It is in the mash that the stimulating part of the ration is found; through its increased consumption maturity is hastened. By lessening this, maturity is retarded.

Fall molting is also to be guarded against by care in management, pains being taken not to disturb the habits of the pullets through changes in feeding or housing. The pullets should be in their Winter quarters before general laying has commenced, in order that they may become accustomed to them and undisturbed by the change after production begins. No marked change in their ration will be needed and, if any is contemplated, it should be made gradually.

A good growing ration is also a good laying ration, and your pullets will be on this after their early weeks of life. You may use a good commercially prepared ration or mix your own according to some standard formula. There is no "best" mixture. If the few essentials to growth and health are provided, the formulas may vary widely without detriment to the fowls.

It will probably be impossible to prevent some neck molting, but a general molt following a short period of laying is to be guarded against, as already suggested, by refraining from hastening maturity through the use of high protein foods in excess and disturbing the pullets in their accustomed habits by sudden changes in feeding or methods of housing and care. M. B. D.

Small Eggs

I have a flock of about 600 White Leghorns, from last June pullets to three years old. Their feed consists of a commercial meat mash before them all the time, with one half bushel each cracked corn, whole wheat and oats daily, plenty of oyster shells and fresh water. The pullets commenced to lay in December, holding up well during the Winter, but eggs were unusually small. The hens laid none from November until March, then very small eggs which continue. C. E. G.

Size of the egg laid is a matter of inheritance and does not depend upon the amount or kind of food given. By continuous hatching from small eggs, a flock laying small eggs will be produced. On the other hand, continuous selection of large eggs will improve the size of eggs laid by future generations. If the size of the egg is disregarded in hatching, other qualities desired in the flock may be intensified, while eggs continue small. More attention to the size of eggs is now being paid by breeders, who realize that numbers are not the only factors in profit, the size of the eggs sold having much to do with the prices received.

M. B. D.

You can feed Park & Pollard feeds with confidence that they will make money for you.

Checked and proven on thousands of farms.

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Dependable Feeds for Every Purpose

Poultry Feeds: Lay or Bust Dry Mash · Red Ribbon Scratch · Growing Feed · Intermediate Chick Feed · P & P Chick Scratch · P & P Chick Starter · P & P Broiler Ration—**Dairy Rations:** Overall 24% · Milk Maid 24% · Bet-R-Milk 20% · Herd-Helth 16% P & P Fitting Ration 12% · Milkade Calf Meal—**Other Feeds:** P & P Turkey Grower P & P Turkey Starter · P & P Stock Feed · Bison Stock Feed · Go-Tu-It Pig and Hog Ration · Pigeon Feed · P & P Horse Feed · P & P Rabbit Feed · Pocahontas Table Corn Meal.

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Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"
All Breeders Are Blood Tested Under State Supervision

	S. C. W. LEGHORNS	S. C. R. I. REDS	BARRED ROCKS	WHITE WYANDOTTES
Special low prices to July 1	$14.00	$15.00	$16.00	$18.00

Special Mating Chicks $2.00 per 100 Higher.
Prices are per hundred. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 chicks add $1.00.
We ship Prepaid and guarantee safe delivery
Our Telephone is Wallingford 645-5
Everyone answering this advertisement will receive FREE our suggestions for brooding, feeding and rearing chicks.
Radio Broadcast Each Thursday Noon 12:40, Station WDRC, 1330 Kilocycles.
HALL BROS.
POPLAR HILL FARM
BOX 60, WALLINGFORD CONN.

"WOLF - Certified" Chicks . . .
SUMMER PRICES THAT DEFY COMPARISON

	25	50	100	300	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$2.00	$3.75	$ 6.95	$19.95	$32.25	$ 64.00
Barred, White, Buff Rocks	2.50	4.75	8.95	25.95	42.25	84.00
S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds and Black Minorcas	2.50	4.75	8.95	25.95	42.25	84.00
White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons	2.50	4.75	8.95	25.95	42.25	84.00
Jersey Black Giants	3.25	6.25	11.95	34.95	54.75	109.50
Assorted Heavy Mixed	2.00	3.75	7.00	20.00	32.50	65.00
Assorted Odds Mixed	1.75	3.50	6.50	19.00	27.00	55.00

Order direct from this ad—or send for our beautiful catalog giving description of "Wolf-Certified" Quality Chicks, also our 100% delivery and we also guarantee the livability of your baby chicks for ten days after you receive them, we want you to be satisfied. Order today. Send $1 with your order. Chicks shipped C. O. D. for balance.
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Ask about our plan which enables you to make extra money or get chicks by acting as our local agent.
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STEEN'S STATE SUPERVISED BLOOD TESTED BARRED ROCK BABY CHICKS 9c
and Certified WHITE LEGHORNS 10c
Barred Rock pullets and breeding cockerels, 8 to 10 weeks old $1.00; also certified white leghorn pullets Hanson Strain, 8 to 10 weeks $1.00
STEEN'S POULTRY FARM Box 1 Dagsboro, Delaware

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

May 21, 1931.

MILK

May: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.41; 2B, $1.66; 2C (milk made into sour cream), $1.41; Class 3, $1.20.

In classes 2A, 2B, and 2C, a differential of 5c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat is added to milk testing above 3.5 per cent and deducted for that testing below this point. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c per .1 of 1 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.70; Class 2, $1.70; Class 3, $1.50.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh fancy	$0.23½@	$0.24
Extra 92 score		.23
Firsts 88 to 91 score	.21½@	.22¾
Seconds	.20 @	.21
Lower grades	.19 @	.19½
Ladles	.18 @	.21
Packing stock	.11 @	.17½
Renovated		.22
Sweet fancy	.25½@	.26
Extra		.25
Firsts	.23 @	.23¾
Seconds	.21½@	.22½
Centralized	.19 @	.22½

CHEESE

State—Whole Milk		
Flats, held	$0.21 @	$0.22½
Fresh specials	.13 @	.14
Fancy	.12 @	.12½
Wisconsin—Whole Milk		
Flats, 1930 cured	.18 @	.19
Daisies, fresh, fancy	.13 @	.14
Young America, fresh	.13½@	.14½
June	.18½@	.19½

EGGS

Nearby, white fancy (including premiums)	$0.25 @	$0.26
Extra	.22 @	.24
Average extras	.20½@	.21½
Extra firsts	.19½@	.20
Pacific Coast	.23 @	.27
Mixed colors	.20 @	.24½
Gathered best	.20 @	.22
Fair to good	.16 @	.20

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.40@	$0.42
Fair to good	.30@	.38
Roosters	.12@	.16
Fowls	.17@	.24
Ducks	.17@	.19
Turkeys, average	.25@	.30
Squabs, lb., ungraded	.30@	.35
Graded	.25@	.40
Dark, doz.	2.00@	3.00
Culls, doz.	1.50@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Broilers should be fully feathered. The larger breeds should weigh 2½ to 3 lbs. each; smaller breeds, 1½ lbs. each up. The quotation given on broilers is the outside figure for best quality. Under grades and small sizes proportionally larger. The figures are express or truck delivery.

Fowls, lb.	$0.20@	$0.25
Broiler chickens—		
Large breeds, best		.39
Small breeds, best		.30
Roosters	.12@	.13
Ducks	.14@	.20
Geese	.10@	.12
Rabbits, lb.	.16@	.25

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$7.00@	$8.00
Bulls	4.00@	4.75
Cows	2.00@	3.25
Calves, best	9.50@	10.00
Common to good	4.00@	9.00
Sheep	3.00@	4.00
Lambs	8.00@	13.00
Hogs	6.50@	7.50

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.12@	$0.13
Good to choice	.07@	.11
Lambs, hothouse, head	3.00@	7.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	13.50@	15.00
Bulls	8.00@	9.50
Cows	8.00@	10.00

POTATOES

Maine, 180 lbs.	$3.00@	$3.25
Canada, 150 lbs.	2.75@	3.00
Florida, bbl.	2.25@	3.75
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bu.	.75@	3.50

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz. bchs.	$0.75@	$3.00
Beets, new, bu.	1.25@	2.00
Cabbage, new, bu.	.50@	1.25
Carrots, bu.	.50@	.75
Cauliflower, bu.	2.25@	2.50
Celery, doz.	1.25@	2.00
Cucumbers, bu.	1.00@	2.50
Horseradish, bbl.	5.50@	6.00
Leeks, 100 bchs.	1.00@	1.50
Lettuce, bu.	.75@	1.50
Lima beans, bu.	2.00@	4.50
Onions, yel., 100-lb. bag	1.50@	3.00
50-lb. bag	.65@	1.50
New, 50 lbs.	1.25@	1.35
Parsley, bu.	.75@	1.00
Parsnips, bu.	.60@	.75
Peas, bu.	1.25@	2.50
Peppers, bu.	1.00@	6.00
Radishes, bu.	.75@	1.00
Rhubarb, 100 bchs.	1.50@	2.50
Spinach, bu.	.45@	.65
Squash, new, bu.	.75@	2.50
String beans, bu.	.50@	2.50
Watercress, 100 bchs.	1.50@	3.50

DRIED BEANS—*Jobbing Prices*

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$4.50@	$5.50
Pea	4.85@	5.00
Red kidney	8.00@	8.15
White kidney		6.25

FRUITS

Apples, McIntosh, bbl.	$4.00@	$8.00
Baldwin	3.00@	6.00
Spy	3.00@	7.00
Rome	3.00@	7.00
Albemarle, bu.	2.50@	2.75
McIntosh	1.00@	3.00
Winesap	1.90@	2.70
Delicious	1.00@	3.00
Muskmelons, bu.	4.00@	6.00
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	5.00@	7.00
Strawberries, N. C., qt.	.12@	.23
Louisiana, pt.	.09@	.13
Va., qt.	.14@	.20

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy, ton	$27.00@	28.00
No. 2	24.00@	25.00
No. 3	21.00@	22.00
Clover mixed	22.00@	29.00
Straw, rye		20.00
Oat and wheat	12.00@	13.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.	$0.96⅞	
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.71⅞	
Oats, No. 2 white	.39½	
Rye	.60⅛	

Retail Prices at New York

Butter, best, lb.	$0.32@	$0.33
Milk, grade A, qt.		.18
Grade B		.15
Cream, 40 per cent, ½ pt.		.25
20 per cent		.16
Eggs, best, doz.	.35@	.37
Gathered	.28@	.30
Turkeys, lb.	.40@	.50
Chickens	.35@	.50
Ducklings	.35@	.40
Apples, doz.	.30@	.40
Oranges, doz.	.35@	.50
Potatoes, peck	.25@	.30
Lettuce, head	.05@	.10
Cabbage, lb.	.03@	.05
String beans, lb.	.20@	.25

Boston Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

The past week has been a fairly active one on the Boston produce market. Increasing supplies sold less readily in most cases and at generally lower price averages.

Apples. — Supply moderately light, demand steady, market firm. Native Baldwins ordinary $1 to $2. Baldwins fancy $2.25 to $2.50. Various odd varieties ordinary $1 to $2 std. bu. box. Baldwins Me. unclassified $2.50 to $4.50. N. H. A grade $6 to $7. Me. unclassified Ben Davis $2 to $4 bbl. N. Y. Baldwins U. S. 1, 2½-in. up $2.10 to $2.35 bu. bskt.

Asparagus. — Supplies heavy, demand fair, market weak. Native crts. $1.50 to $2.50, few $3 24 bchs. S. C. crts. large $1.50 to $1.75, small to medium 75c to $1.25 doz. bchs. Md. fcy. $2.50 to $3.50. N. Y. fcy. $1.50 to $3.50 doz. bchs.

Beets.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native cut off 25 to 60c bu. box. Tex. crts. bchd. $1.50 to $2. Va. 5 to 6c bch. Beet greens native $1 to $1.35 box.

Cabbage. — Supply moderate, demand fair. Tex. 90-lb. bags $1.75 to $2. Ala. bbl. crts. $1.50 to $2. S. C. 1½ bu. $1 to $1.25.

Carrots.—Supply moderate, demand slow, market inactive. Native cut off 35 to 50c, few 65c std. bu. box. Tex. and Calif. bchd. $2 to $3, poorer lower crt.

Cucumbers.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native h.h. 50 to 60 cukes fancy mostly $4.50 to $5.50; medium to No. 1 $2 to $4 std. bu. box. Fla. fcy. $1.50 to $2.50 bu. hpr. Ohio h.h. $1.50 to $1.65 24 cukes.

Dandelions.—Supplies moderately light; demand good. Native outdoor 50 to 75c std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supply moderate, demand fair on best. Native 18 heads h.h. 60c to $1.10 std. bu. box. Calif. 4 to 5 doz. heads best $2.50 to $3 crt. poorer lower.

Mushrooms.—Supply moderate, demand good. Mass. mostly $1 to $1.50 3-lb. bskts.

Onions.—Supply moderate, demand slow. Native 75c to $1 std. bu. box. Chile 50 lbs. $3.25 to $3.40. Tex. crts. $1.25 to $1.40, poorer $1. N. Y. 100 lbs. $1.50 bag.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Maine 100 lbs. $1.65 to $1.70 bag. P. E. I. Mts. best $1.40 to $1.50 90-lb. bag. Fla. U. S. 1 Spaulding Rose $4.25 to $4.50 bbl.

Rhubarb. — Supply moderate, demand good. Native outdoor 50 to 75c std. bu. box.

Radishes.—Supply moderate, demand fair for best. 40 to 50 bchs. native h.h. ord. 75c to $1, fancy mostly $1.25; outdoor 50 to 75c std. bu. box. Va. bu. bskt. 50 to 75c.

Scallions. — Supplies moderately heavy, demand slow. Native 60 bchs. 40 to 65c std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good on best. Native 50 to 75c std. bu. box. Va. poor 15 to 25c bu. bskt. Md. 60 to 65c bu. bskt.

Squash.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native blue and green Hubbard mostly 50 to 75c bbl., small lots ½ to 1c lb.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair on best. Native h.h. 25 to 28c lb. Florida poor 50c to $2.50 6-bskt crt. Mex. lugs $2.50 to $4.

Turnips.—Supplies moderately light; demand fair. P. E. I. Rutabaga mostly 85c to $1, poorer 50c 50-lb. sack.

Hay.—Supplies high; demand light, market quiet. No. 1 Timothy $26.50. Eastern $18.50 to $23.75; clover mixed red $24.50 ton.

Butter.—Market steady, creamery extras 25c. Firsts 23½ to 24c. Seconds 22 to 23c lb.

Eggs.—Market firm. Nearby henneries, brown extras 26c. White extras 23 to 24c. Fresh eastern 21 to 22c doz.

Poultry.—Dressed. Supply moderately heavy, demand steady. Fowl 4 to 5 lbs. 23 to 24c; 3 to 3½ lbs. 21 to 22c. Stags 4 to 5 lbs. 21 to 24c. Broilers, few sales 35 to 40c. Chickens 45 to 48c. Roosters 18c lb. Live poultry firm. 22 to 24c. Leghorns 18 to 20c. Broilers 30 to 34c. Roosters 14 to 15c lb.

Wool.—Market inactive, prices slightly weaker.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing 25 to 26c, clothing 19 to 20c; ½ blood, combing 25c, clothing 19 to 20c; ⅜ blood, combing 22 to 23c, clothing 19 to 20c; ¼ blood, combing 21 to 22c, clothing 19 to 20c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing 61 to 65c, clothing 48 to 51c; ½ blood, combing 54 to 56c, clothing 42 to 46c; ⅜ blood, combing 41 to 44c, clothing 36 to 38c; ¼ blood, combing 36 to 39c, clothing 33 to 35c; Terr. fine, combing 62 to 65c, clothing 53 to 55c; ½ blood, combing 56 to 59c, clothing 47 to 51c; ⅜ blood, combing 46 to 50c, clothing 42 to 45c; ¼ blood, combing 41 to 44c, clothing 35 to 38c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs. — Supply moderate; market barely steady with a week ago; demand very slow. Bulk of sales $7.50 to $8.

Cattle.—Supply all killing classes moderate; market weak on all classes with sales reported at 25 to 50c lower; demand very slow.

Cows.—Common and medium $3.50 to $6; low cutter and cutter $2.50 to $3.50.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium $3 to $5.50.

Vealers.—Medium and choice $6 to $9.50; cull and common $3.50 to $6.

Sheep.—None offered.

Milk Cows.—Supply rather light; market barely steady with last week; demand very slow. Choice, head, $115 to $135; good, $85 to $115; medium, $60 to $80; common, $50 to $60.

Buffalo Markets

Prices of dairy products and eggs are unsettled. Dressed poultry shows a decline.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, easy; creamery, prints, 27 to 28c; tubs, 25 to 26c; firsts, 22 to 24c; undergrades, 21 to 22c. Cheese, easy; longhorn, 15 to 16c; new flats, daisies, 16c; brick, 18c; brick Swiss, 20c; limburger, 30c. Eggs, unsettled; nearby fancy, 22 to 23c; grade A, 19 to 21c; grade B, 17 to 19c; grade C, 15 to 17c; nearby at mark, 16 to 18c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, weak; fowls, 19 to 25c; chickens, 32 to 35c; old roosters, 15 to 20c; capons, 50c; ducks, 22 to 26c; geese, 16 to 17c; turkeys, 43 to 45c. Live poultry, easy; fowls, 17 to 21c; broilers, 20 to 32c; old roosters, 14 to 15c; ducks, 20 to 25c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, firm; unclassified, bu., $1.50 to $2; Baldwin, $1.85 to $2; Rome Beauty, $1.75 to $2.25; McIntosh, $1.50 to $2.50; Northern Spy, $2.50 to $2.75; Delicious, western, box, $2.75 to $3; Winesap, $2.40 to $2.50. Potatoes, weak; home-grown, bu., 85 to 90c; 2-bu. bag, $2.25 to $2.40; Fla., bbl., $3.25 to $4.50; Idaho bakers, 25-lb. bag, 70 to 75c.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, weak; pea, medium, cwt., $5.25; marrow, $6; white kidney, $7.50. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., 85c to $1; yellow, 50-lb. bag, 35 to 50c; sets, bu., $2 to $3; green, doz. bchs., 10 to 15c.

Fruits and Berries.—Cantaloupes, Cal., crt., $4 to $6; cherries, Cal., box, $2.25 to $3.25; grapes, southern, lug, $1.50 to $3; honeydews, Fla., box, $3.50 to $4; oranges, Cal., box, $4.75 to $5.25; Fla., $3.75 to $5; strawberries, 24-qt. crate, $4 to $5.50.

Vegetables.—Asparagus, 2-doz. bchs., 90c to $1.10; beans, Fla., green, bu., $3; wax, $3.50 to $4; beets, bu., 35 to 45c; cabbage, Ala., crt., $1.25 to $1.50; carrots, bu., 35 to 50c; cauliflower, Cal., crt., $2.50; celery, doz., 60 to 90c; cucumbers, 2-doz. bskt., $1 to $1.50; eggplant, Fla., crt., $5.50; horseradish, bbl., $7 to $9; kale, Md., bu., 50 to 65c; lettuce, 5-lb. bskt., 50 to 60c; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., 50c to $1.25; parsley, doz. bchs., 50c; peas, Cal., bu. hpr., $2 to $2.50; peppers, Fla., crt., $3 to $5; radishes, doz. bchs., 15 to 20c; rhubarb, doz. bchs., 20 to 30c; spinach, bu., 60 to 80c; tomatoes, 8-lb. bskt., $1.75 to $2.65; turnips, ½ bu., 50c.

Sweets.—Maple products, steady; new syrup, gal., $1.25 to $1.35; old, 75c to $1; sguar, lb., 18 to 21c.

Feeds.—Hay, weak; Timothy, baled, ton, $16 to $17; clover mixed, $16 to $17; oat straw, $8.50 to $9; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $19; standard middlings, $18.50; red-dog, $21.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $30.75; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $31; hominy, $25.30; gluten, $26.70; oatfeed, $10.75; Timothy seed, bu., $5.25; Alfalfa, $15; Alsike, $14; clover, $15.60 to $16.

C. H. B.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 900 to 1,100, good	$7.25@	$8.00
Medium	6.25@	7.25
Common	5.00@	6.25
Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	7.25@	8.00
Medium	6.25@	7.25
Heifers, 500 to 850, good	6.65@	7.75
Common and medium	5.00@	6.65
Cows, good	5.00@	5.75
Common and medium	4.00@	5.00
Low cutters and cutters	2.65@	4.00
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	4.85@	5.50
Cutter and medium	3.50@	4.85
Vealers, milk fed, good and ch.	7.25@	9.00
Medium	5.00@	7.25
Cull and common	3.00@	5.00
Calves, 250 to 350, good and ch.	5.00@	7.50
Common and med.	3.00@	5.00

HOGS

Lt. wts., 140 to 160, good and ch.	$7.25@	$7.50
Lt. lts., 160 to 180, good and ch.	7.30@	7.65
180 to 200, good and ch.	7.30@	7.65
Med. wts., 200 to 220, good and ch.	7.15@	7.50
220 to 250, good and choice	6.75@	7.30
Hvy. wts., 250 to 290, good and ch.	6.50@	6.85
290 to 350, good and choice	6.25@	6.65
Pkg. sows, 275 to 500, med. and gd.	5.25@	5.75
Sl. pigs, 100 to 130, good and ch.	7.15@	7.50

SHEEP

(Shorn Basis, Except Spring Lambs)

Spring lambs, good and choice	$10.50@	12.00
Lambs, 90 down, good and choice	7.75@	9.00
Medium	6.50@	7.75
91 to 100, med. and ch.	6.25@	8.00
All wts., common	4.00@	6.50
Wethers, 90 to 120, med. and good.	3.00@	4.00
Ewes, 90 to 120, med. and ch.	2.25@	3.50
120 to 150, med. and ch.	2.00@	3.25
All wts., cull and common	1.00@	2.25

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, qt., 6 to 7c; milk, special from Guernsey and Jersey herds, qt., 8 to 10c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $200 to $300; cows, fresh milk, grades, choice, $100; cows, fresh milk, grades, good to medium, $80 to $90; cows, fresh milk, grades, common to poor, $50 to $75; beef cows and bulls, 100 lbs., $4.50 to $10; sheep, $4 to $5; lambs, $9 to $12; veal calves, milk fed, choice, $16 to $18; veal calves, good to medium, $12 to $14; fowls, heavy, live, lb., 20 to 22c; chickens, roasters, lb., 28 to 32c; broilers, average, 2¼ to 2½ lbs., 40 to 45c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 22 to 24c.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 13 to 14c; milk, special and certified, qt., 18 to 20c; milk, sold from chain stores, qt., 11 to 12c; butter, farmers' delivery, lb., 40 to 45c; butter, creamery, prints and rolls, lb., 28 to 30c; butter, creamery, cut from tub, lb., 24 to 25c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 27 to 29c; cheese, part skim, lb., 23 to 25c; cheese, cottage, lb., 10 to 12c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 29c; asparagus, bch., 23 to 28c; lettuce, head, 10 to 12c; rhubarb, bch., 3 to 4c; radishes, bch., 4c; fowls, large, fancy, lb., 33 to 35c; chickens, average, 4½ to 5 lbs., 42 to 45c; broilers, lb., 45 to 50c.

F. A. C.

Damage by Rabbits

We are experiencing great difficulty in Washington Co., N. Y., with cottontail rabbits destroying young fruit trees, shrubs and gardens in the Spring. Last Spring I planted 250 apple trees and, in the last two weeks, rabbits have destroyed about half of them. The trees are wrapped in tar paper but when the snow is deep the little animals stand up and eat the branches all off.

There seems to be no way to save the trees, as rabbits are protected by law, and New York State pays no damages done by the wild animals to the farmer. The few weeks of open season on rabbits is not much help as sportsmen, in this locality at least, would rather hunt other game, and while one is permitted to kill the ones which are bothering, it is next to impossible to see them as they do the mischief in the night. If farmers would work together and try to get a law which would protect them, perhaps something might be done. As it is now it will soon be an impossibility to raise fruit in this section.

W. W. A.

Abandoning a Highway

I own a farm in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., which is bisected by an old road now abandoned, yet it is legally a public road, and I am put to considerable inconvenience by fencing necessity and especially by people trespassing. Three other farms are on the road, but only one farmhouse, and all of the landowners abutting the road are favorable to closing it excepting one at the extreme end where it intersects a town road. Will you advise me what steps are necessary to have the road closed? I have had the matter before the town board but have been unable to get any action. The road is overgrown with grasses and saplings, and no work has been done on it in 10 years, to my knowledge, although previously concrete culverts were laid. It connects two active highways, one end joining at an intersection of another cross road. It is virtually impassable for automobiles and save those who come to molest the rear of my farm berry picking, etc., I would say not more than 12 horse vehicles go over it in a year.

A. L. P.

New York.

Your town clerk will have the highway law in his office. Section 234 of that law and other sections, provide the method of abandoning a highway. We are sure that the town clerk will permit you to examine this law if you care to do so.

N. T.

Licensed and Bonded Produce Dealers

Outlet F.O. Always R. LIVE POULTRY

Ship Your Live Broilers and other Poultry to New York's Oldest Live Poultry House. Established 1883.

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Accurate Weights including gains by improved feeding method—Top Prices—Prompt returns that will pleasantly surprise you—Advice when to ship for best results, backed by long experience in selling and raising poultry. Write today for market information folder. Tags, crates, etc. on request.

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West Washington Market, New York City

P. S.—BROILERS especially wanted now.

BROILERS and ALL LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Quick, reliable and complete SERVICE to our shippers in NEW ENGLAND has gained for us years of OUTSTANDING LEADERSHIP.

LICENSED AND BONDED IN N. Y. STATE

Free coops, tags and metal locking seals. Scientific feeding to REDUCE TRANSIT SHRINKAGES. Credits guaranteed.

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West Washington Market, N. Y. C.

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BROILER SHIPPERS

NOW is the time to market your broilers

48 YEARS' EXPERIENCE handling live poultry assures you best results. STOCK WATERED AND FED thoroughly on arrival.

RETURNS MADE DAILY—COOPS SUPPLIED FREE

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NEW YORK CITY

References: Dun's, Bradstreet's or any commercial agency

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TO W. P. HENTZE TO

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Can use any amount—all grades

BONDED BY THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Events of the Week

DOMESTIC.—State-supported universities were denied the right to expel students who fail to attain specified scholastic qualifications, in an opinion handed down May 14 by Judge J. D. Barnes in Common Pleas Court, Hamilton, Ohio. The ruling was in the case of Miss Jean West against Miami University at Oxford. She was dismissed from classes because she failed in some studies and her father brought suit protesting the right of a State-supported school to dismiss any student who had paid entrance fees, regardless of the pupil's scholastic standing. Judge Barnes ruled that Miami had no authority to drop Miss West, but that the institution could compel the co-ed to remain in the same grade until she mastered her work.

Wrecking of a Big Four train at Lockland, O., May 15, in which a woman was killed and five other persons injured, was caused by a spike placed on the rails by a six-year-old boy, railroad detectives announced after an investigation. The name of the boy was withheld. He was allowed to remain with his parents. The woman victim of the wreck, Mrs. Rose Earhart, 76 years old, was killed when the locomotive jumped the tracks, plowed through a concrete wall and overturned on the rear of the Earhart cottage which paralleled the tracks. Those injured were Mrs. Earhart's husband, Frank, 77, and trainmen.

Charles (Speed) Holman, veteran airplane pilot and winner of the Thompson Trophy in the featured race at the National Air Show in Chicago last Summer, died May 17 in a crash at the Omaha, Neb., air races. His plane, flying upside down from a power dive at an estimated rate of 300 miles an hour, crashed in view of 15,000 persons. Holman was killed outright. Spectators said that his safety belt had broken and that he had loosened his hold on the controls to prevent himself falling away from the machine in its flight.

A note of caution to motorists is sounded by Charles A. Hartnett, New York Commissioner of Motor Vehicles. A careful inspection of the mechanism of cars is necessary, he says, to reduce the increasing number of accidents with the coming of nice motoring weather. In 1930, with a one per cent increase in registration, accidents increased 12 per cent. There were 1,813 accidents resulting in death or injury in the State due to faulty mechanism. Glaring headlights led directly to 1,273 accidents with 78 deaths; defective brakes caused 1,176 accidents resulting in 86 deaths, and poor steering mechanism resulted in 364 accidents with 13 deaths. Of the total of more than 2,800 accidents, causing 177 deaths, every one was preventable, Commissioner Hartnett stated.

Seven persons, five girls and two young men, were killed at Calamus, Iowa, May 17, when their automobile was struck by a train at a crossing. The car drove from behind an eastbound freight train and into the path of the passenger, witnesses said. The crossing is protected by a wig-wag signal, a bell and a flagman. The signals were working and the flagman said he attempted to stop the car. Five of the dead were members of the Berner family. They are Martha Berner, 20; Medona, 19; Bernadette, 16; Monica, 15, and Arnold, 13. The other victims, Mildred Mumford, 16, and Walter Mumford, 17, the driver of the car, are cousins. They were from DeWitt, Iowa.

Persons living in Broome Street, between Spruce and Montgomery Streets, Newark, N. J., had to show brand new vaccination marks before being allowed to vote in the primary election May 19. The "no vaccination, no vote" edict was issued, the Health Officer explained, because of the smallpox epidemic on the street. Six Negroes caught the disease and more than 1,400 in the neighborhood were vaccinated in a few days. The entire block was roped off and persons not able to show new vaccinations were prohibited from entering or leaving the area.

More than $35,000 in counterfeit currency made up of spurious $10, $20 and $100 bills, said to be part of a consignment of between $500,000 and $1,000,000 which has been circulating throughout the South, Middle West, New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, was seized in New York, May 19 by agents under Alan G. Straight, head of the Secret Service in this district. The source of the counterfeits was unknown to the agents and to detectives of the new alien bureau of the Police Department, who co-operated in making the seizure, although one of the six prisoners arrested said he had bought the bills in Buffalo. The bills, all turned out as if by an expert, were found in a mattress of a room at 337 West Fifty-fifth Street, where Michael McDermott, captain of detectives of the police squad, arrested two women, who said they were Rose Grosso and Marie Bruno. The prisoners were taken to the Federal House of Detention. Mr. Straight said he thought the money had been turned off from a press in New Jersey, and that it had been in circulation in Wheeling, W. Va.; Ohio, New Jersey, New York and Connecticut. Two weeks ago, he said, agents arrested Mable Moresa in Poughkeepsie after she had passed spurious bills.

WASHINGTON. — Although Panama Canal traffic increased in April over March on an average of a ship a day, a slump in the first 15 days of May brought the daily average down to the lowest mark in more than five years. There is no doubt that the tolls for the present fiscal year will be $2,000,000 less than last year. There were 554 fewer transits and $1,990,664 less in tolls collected up to May 15 than for the same period of the fiscal year 1930, with decreases of 10.1 and 8.3 per cent respectively. The total of transits for the present fiscal year was 4,910 ships, paying $21,864,529 in tolls, compared with 5,464 ships and $23,855,194 in tolls for the same period of 1930 and 5,637 ships and $23,788,971 in tolls for 1929. During the first 15 days of May 209 commercial vessels and six small non-seagoing launches transited the Canal, paying a total of $963,970 in tolls. The daily average of transits was 13.93 ships and the daily average of toll collections $64,262, as compared with 15.93 transits and $71,037 in tolls for the first 15 days of the previous month. The decline in tolls collected amounted to an average of $6,775 daily.

Any move on the part of industry to bring about reductions in wages will be considered by the administration as a violation of confidence, and as justifying organized labor in asking for increases, Secretary of Labor Doak declared May 18. Mr. Doak said that President Hoover had been assured by industry and labor at the White House conferences in 1929 that the existing scale would be maintained during the depression. Any departure from this program, he said, would be considered as a violation of the pledges then given. "Rumblings" of impending wage reductons had been brought to his attention recently, Mr. Doak declared, adding, however, that he had been advised of no plans of employers to make any general reductions. Nor had he been formally notified, he said, of the statement of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, that organized labor would resist any attempts at reduction.

A Granger's Experiences on the Coast to Coast Tour

(Continued from Last Week)

From Longview to Seattle and Portland, Ore., is about two or three hours' ride. These two cities are among the finest on the Pacific Coast; new, clean, modern in every respect, no slums. Portland, Ore., is about 3,400 miles from New York City and around 180 miles from Seattle. Portland's population has increased nearly 40 per cent in the last nine years, which gives you some idea of its growth. It is called the City of Roses and although we were there in August and the best rose season is in June, it seemed we had never seen such a variety of flowers of every kind grown to such perfection as there; nor had we seen anywhere such beautiful and artistic homes. Many of the streets were lined with rose bushes and flowers everywhere. We were met at the station by young girls laden with baskets of flowers and each member of the party was invited to help themselves, this just as an act of courtesy from the chamber of commerce. In whole streets of houses not one on the street cost less than $50,000 to build. There were homes of eight or ten rooms, no two alike, and each in its own setting of lawn, shrubbery and flowers of every color imaginable. There were other streets of larger homes costing fabulous sums to build. This city seemed almost a paradise to live in if one had lots of money. Most of the vegetables, fruits, etc., grown for these markets are produced by Chinese and Japanese. These open-air markets are a sight and each farmer brings his own produce and sells it in the public market. What wonderful garden truck these Japs and Chinese can produce; letuce, peas, beans, celery, cauliflower, cabbage, all grown to perfection, washed and scrubbed in ice water and presented in such a tempting manner and so low in price. Plums, raspberries, blackberries, immense in size were selling at five cents a basket. With the poultry business, Chinese, Japanese and a few Italians had about cornered the market. Pullet eggs could then be bought for 19 cents a dozen, although in Maine at that time eggs were selling for 38 and 40 cents. The tax rate in Portland is high, a year ago it was 50 mills. Good soil suitable for truck growing within 20 miles of the city, was worth $400 to $800 an acre.

We had the greatest bus ride of the whole tour from Portland, Ore., along the Columbia River highway, pronounced by engineers, tourists and nature lovers as one of the world's most wonderful highways. It is very wide and paved for over 200 miles. Here is combined the scenery of the Alps, the Rhine and Italy, gigantic cliffs, topped by green forests and rich farm lands in the valleys; while hundreds of feet below flows the Columbia River to the sea. We had a delightful ride by steamboat 150 miles up Puget Sound, dining on the boat on fresh-caught Columbia River salmon and other delicious fish.

We are now traveling eastward through the Canadian Rockies, one of the most remarkable mountain regions in the world; composed of five ranges, they show nearly 650 miles of magnificent scenery; snow peaks, glaciers, ragged precipices, waterfalls, foaming torrents, canyons and beautiful blue lakes, like enormous jewels set in the pine-clad mountains. This region attracts thousands of eager visitors from all parts of the world. We dine and sleep as we travel through this scenic section of Western Canada. Next day our special arrives at Lake Louise Hotel, and after luncheon, a short bus trip takes us to Lake Louise, considered the loveliest lake in all the world. Set up 5,000 feet high in the mountains, it certainly is a gem of extraordinary beauty. The next morning sees us leaving for Banff Springs Hotel to spend a whole day at this internationally famous mountain resort, where the scenery is considered the finest in any part of the Rockies. On the tops of these mountains snow remains the year around, we were told that it had been measured in places and found to be 300 feet deep in August. On one of our mountain trips by bus we came to quite a large drift of snow by the roadside, and it being the end of August and a very warm day we asked our driver for an explanation; it appears that in May a huge avalanche of snow, had descended from the mounstainside above and covered the roadway hundreds of feet deep, making it necessary to bore a tunnel through the snow before travel over the road could be resumed, and the snow we saw three months later was what remained of this huge drift.

Leaving the mountain country, we gradually came to the western plains of Canada, the great wheat country, where one can travel at 50 miles an hour all day through one immense wheat field, to Winnipeg in the Central West, and from there south to Chicago. Taking a southerly course after leaving Canada, steady travel through the night brings us to the State of Wisconsin, the great dairying country. Here large red barns, and great herds of fine dairy cows are passed all day long, this section had not been affected so much by the drought but the corn and other crops were far from good. Next morning sees us in Chicago for another tour of the city and surroundings.

We leave Chicago in the evening over the New York Central for Niagara Falls, arriving at eight o'clock the next morning. We spend three hours in viewing the famous sights of this historic place, both from the American side of the falls and also the Canadian. Thousands of people daily of all races and nationalities visit and look on this wonderful sight. We leave Niagara Falls about noon for the last lap of our homeward journey, New York, and from there a long night's ride up to Maine. We have made new friends and acquaintances and will long retain memories of the scenic splendor of this Coast to Coast Tour as well as a travel education of this great country that is worth much more than it cost. I can honestly say, I never spent my money in a better way or got more for it, and I think that was the unanimous opinion of all who took the trip.

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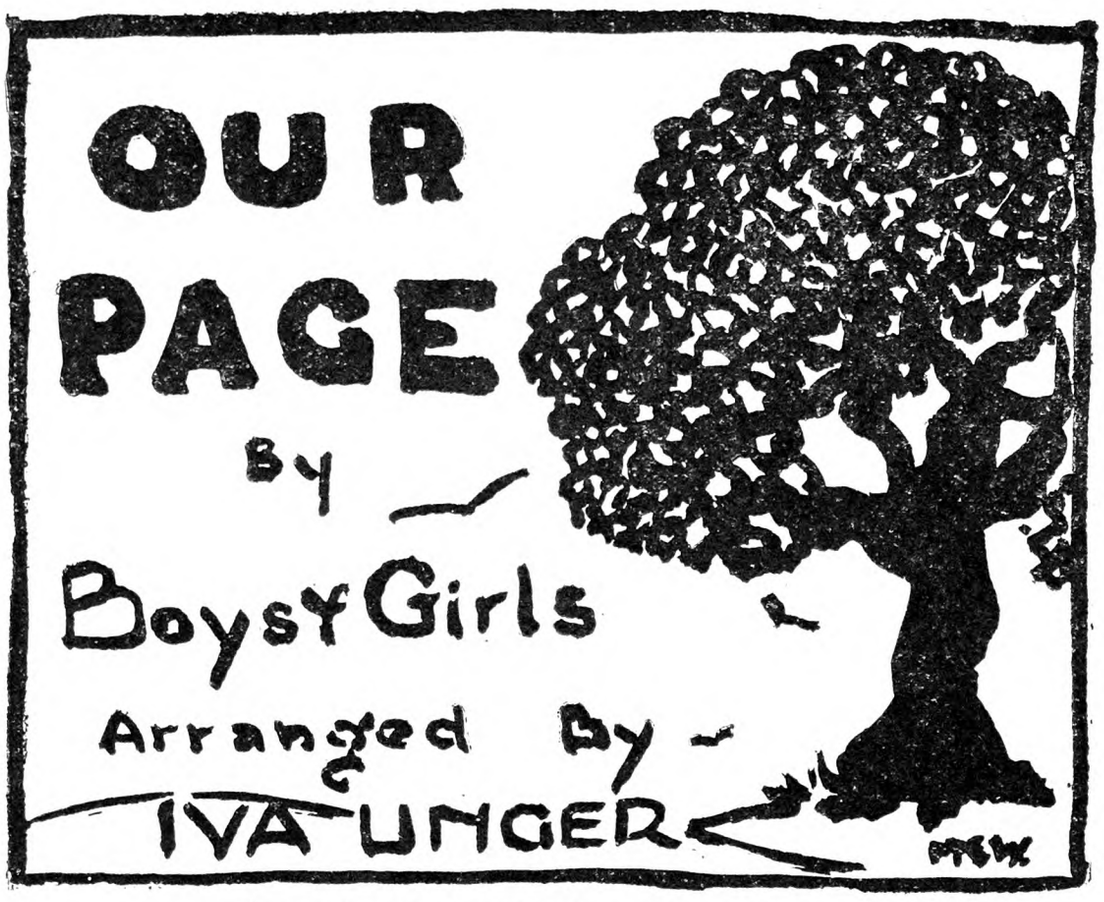


Drawn by Marion Wiethorn (18), *New York*

**"The angleworm beset by plow and spade
Withdraws to safety, deeper in the shade."**

Drawn by Marion Wiethorn (18), *New York*

MEMORY VERSE

The Cloud

I am a cloud in the heaven's height,
The stars are lit for my delight,
Tireless and changeful, swift and free,
I cast my shadow on hill and sea—
But why do the pines on the mountain's crest
Call me always, "Rest, rest?"

I throw my mantle over the moon,
And I blind the sun on his throne at noon,
Nothing can tame me, nothing can bind,
I am a child of the heartless wind—
But O the pines on the mountain's crest
Whispering always. "Rest, rest."
—Sara Teasdale.

Sent by Clark Allender (17), West Virginia.

Drawn by Helen Durie (14), *New Jersey*

I am a plant flourishing in peat bogs from Labrador to Florida and westward to the Rockies. I have the range of vernacular names characteristic of those flowers which invade widely distributed communities. Huntsman's cap and whip-poor-will's boots are among my local aliases. Other names that I sometimes wear are: Adam's pitcher, fever-cup, smallpox plant, fly-trap, and side-saddle flower.

My flowering season occurs in May and June. My blossoms are striking. My petals are of a deep reddish purple, sometimes partly greenish or pink, and the style possesses an umbrella-shaped yellowish dilation. The leaves at the base are hollow and cup-like, reddish and green outside, and pale green streaked with crimson inside. They are broadly winged and hooded and become partly filled with water. Insects flock there to quench their thirst or are attracted by the raw meat appearance and decaying odor. The footing is very insecure, however, and many of them terminate their advanture by slipping helplessly into the water and drowning. In order to prevent the victims from escaping, the leaves are provided with a bristly surface, the hairs of which point to the bottom of the cup, and thus prevent the victim's exit. The insects that I catch in my ingenious trap, finding escape impossible, soon give up and die. I seem to have more need of nitrogen compounds than most flowers, and these I draw from the decaying bodies of the imprisoned insects. What am I?—By Erma Herschey, Pennsylvania.

Enigma No. 1

My first is in noise but not in din,
My second in needle but not in pin,
My third is in clouds but not in rain,
My fourth is in engine but not in train,
My fifth is in gravel but not in sand,
My sixth is in foot but not in hand,
My seventh in spruce but not in pine,
My eighth is in year but not in time,
My whole by our nation is greatly loved.
—By Mary Buxton, Vermont.

Enigma No. 2

My first is in future but not in past,
My second in first but not in last,
My third is in swindle but not in fake,
My fourth is in shape but not in make,
My fifth is in pick but not in choose,
My sixth is in find but not in lose,
My seventh is in girl but not in boy,
My whole is a sport that many enjoy.
—By Clark Allender (17), West Virginia.

Riddle

I fly 'way up into the sky
Away 'way up, ever so high
I make the most noise you ever heard,
But even so I'm not a bird.
Yet I've got wings so strong and wide,
And yes, I've got a tail beside.
—By Dorothy Brodine (10), New York.

The answer to last month's enigma No. 1 was "sunshine," to No. 2 was "clouds" and to the riddle, "rock."

Drawn by Helen Durie (14), *New Jersey*

May 3.—So far only one tulip, a double orange one, has blossomed. It is in my own small garden. In the large flower garden not a tulip has yet peeped out. The curse of the cold weather, I suppose. According to my diary on April 30, two years ago, lilacs were in bloom. They are still green buds now, sad to say.—Jane Goddard (16), Ohio.

May 4.—The sun is hot and its light is queer and yellow. We had two thunderstorms today, but not very hard ones, and tonight there is still lightning in the west.

Mother said it was good time to sow the Iceland poppy seed that came from Lake Louise (Mother went on the R. N.-Y. tour last year). Everyone who signed their names in the register at Lake Louise Chateau had a package of seed, from the beautiful poppies that grow there, sent them at Christmas time. Mother thinks they are yellow ones, but we can't be sure of course. I can hardly bear to wait a year for them to blossom.

My kitty and I went out to see mother sow them. Kitty is interested in everything that rattles, and as mother was sprinkling them out nicely in rows, just as the directions said, out flew Kitty's paw and knocked the envelope out of mother's fingers. Fortunately it fell in the poppy bed, and so none of it can be lost, but it spoiled mother's plans for following directions.

The pear tree is heavy with blossoms. I like this time of year so much. The water is nice and clear in the lily pool now, and the lilies are beginning to show up. A lot of toads come to the lily pool to lay their eggs, and of course they burrow in the mud and stir the water all up. It is just as well for them to go back to the swale to do it, so as soon as I hear them trilling I sneak up on them and carry them back. Toad eggs come by the yard in a long narrow ribbon. How many of them I have fished out of the pool I can't begin to say. Question: How do so many toads know so well just where our pool is? We imitate a toad trilling and they answer, so they aren't so very wise.

I wish more contributors would write in Field and Garden.—From Elspeth Field (12), New York.

Spring

Fresh warm earth with grass upturned,
Patches of leaves last Autumn burned,
To plow up?
Crawling insect, frightened worm,
That vainly runs and vainly squirms,
To plow up?
For old fat hens and squawking rooster,
The plow should turn up and be the booster?
To eat 'em up?
Scarecrows, hawks and black crows,
Messing up my nice neat rows?
And a lot of murk!
March heralds it, April brings,
To us the knowledge of the Spring—
Maybe—I say work!
—Pembroke the Terrible.

April 26. — Authors object to being called writers, and I object to being called a "bug collector" instead the right name, because bugs are a particular class of insects all by themselves, and their name does not cover the whole insect group. People use wrong English when they say bugs instead of insects when referring to the lower forms of animal life. —"Eudamus."

Drawn by Teresa Prinzing (16), *New York*

Mr. Jones (on a pleasant morning in March): "Spring in the air, Mr. Smith. Spring in the air!"

Mr. Smith: "Why should I, heh, why should I?"—Sent by Elspeth Field (12), New York.

He had never been outside England, and neither had she, but both were recounting these experiences abroad.

"And Asia! Oh! Wonderful Asia! Never shall I forget Turkey, India, Japan—all of them. And most of all China, the celestial kingdom! How I love it."

She held her ground.

"And the pagodas—did you see them?"

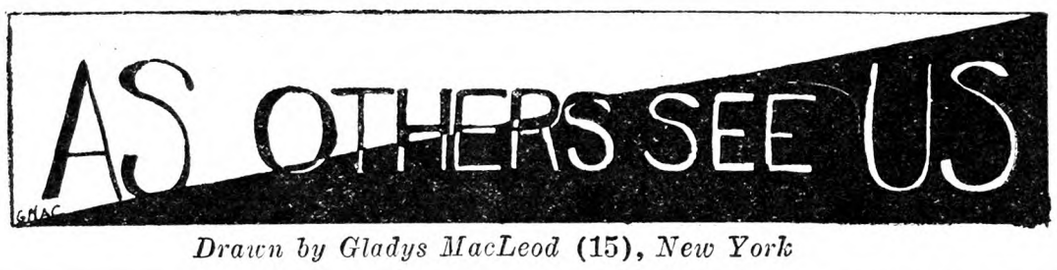
"Did I see them?" She powdered her nose. "My dear I had dinner with them." — Sent by Margaret Esslinger (15), Pennsylvania.

Little Round Schoolhouse

There are several old legends connected with the "Little Round Schoolhouse," situated in Brooklyn, a little town nestling among the tall and protecting mountains. The name itself brings up a question in itself. Children have gone to that school year in and year out and I have often wondered if they knew the queer stories told by their grandparents explaining the presence of the queer shape and many windows in this little weatherbeaten shack. I am especially interested in this school because my mother taught there for a few months before entering college.

Some "old-timers" believe that a half-breed, bad Indian, becoming good in his old age, built this himself to educate the small curly-headed children that found great pleasure in playing around his dirty hut. They say that the Indian after a great deal of effort learned to write his own name; he was very proud of this feat.

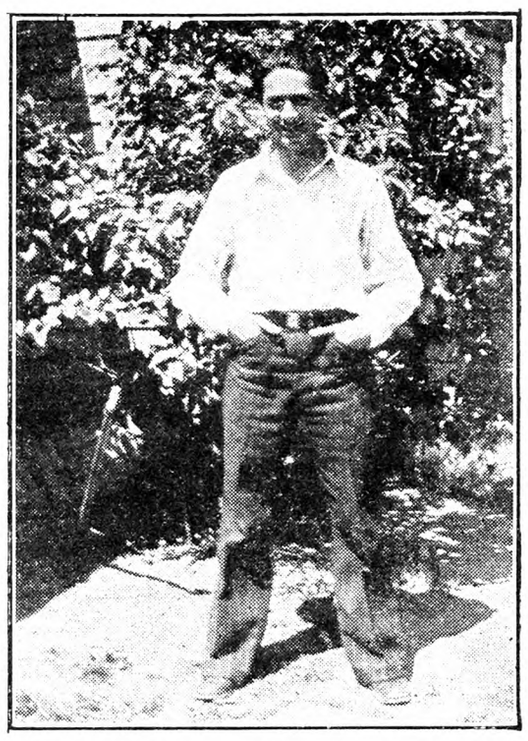
Another legend and a more authentic one that was told to me by one of our town's foremost men deals with an escaped convict who came here to escape England's law; you see he came from England. He built this schoolhouse round and placed numerous windows in it so, while at his desk teaching, which was placed in the center of the room, he could see in all directions; he did this because he expected to see an officer any minute coming to take him back, away from the flowers, birds and away from the children whom he taught lovingly. He persisted in wearing high shoes. He did this so no one would identify him by a scar he had on his left ankle. After death the English authorities claimed him as their sought-after prisoner. I myself am glad they did not find him for those children grew up better men and women for his teaching, and he died happy "free," doing good away from prison bars.—Jerusha Northrup, Vermont.



Drawn by Gladys MacLeod (15), *New York*

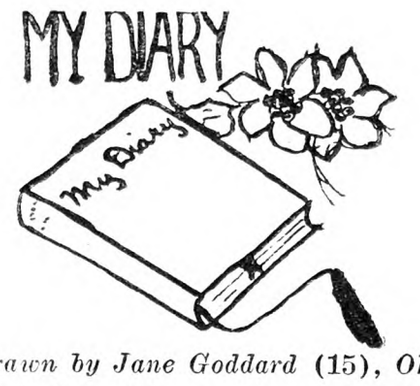
Dear Boys and Girls: I always look at Our Page. I am sending a picture of my cousins and myself. I am the one in the middle. I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade at school.—Margaret Fish, Connecticut.

Dear Friends: I read Our Page and enjoy it very much. I am 11 years old and have a sister, mother, and father. We have a camp in Tamworth, New Hampshire, where we spend most of the Summer. I am sending a photo of my sister and myself at our camp. Will some boy or girl write me a letter?—Bertha Greenough, Massachusetts.



Dear Readers: I have read Our Page for some time, but never had a chance to write. I am hoping some of the boys and girls will write to me. I am 18 years old and out of high school.—Charles Hagaman, Delaware.

Dear Friends: I am sending you a drawing, and also a photo of myself.—Frieda Eisenschmied (13), Long Island.



Drawn by Jane Goddard (15), *Ohio*

April 21.—After an evening of intensive struggling over math prospectus, a quiz tomorrow with a probable U in the offing, I take up my pen and borrow some ink to write in you, old diary. I was studying away tonight as hard as I could when suddenly the wall in the corner of the room began to rattle and bang. I religiously kept my eyes on my book. The wall kept right on banging. So I heaved a substantial dictionary at it, and the wall undauntedly banged back. We kept up the conversation for many minutes. Even the math book couldn't produce silence though it has silenced me. However, it did make a dent in the wall. Well it was merely "ma friend Bun" who had crawled into the black hole of Calcutta and back of my room to bang on the wall. Such a sense of humor!

April 24.—Another good laugh! Just imagine studying botany anyway! You get so that every flower is an inflorescence composed of certain parts too numerous to remember. But the professors are even worse off. They trip on the sidewalks because they are so busy looking at the tops of the trees. Today I saw my honored professor jumping at a horse chestnut tree. Out of curiosity I kept an eye on him to see what he was up to. The first jump put his hat over one eye, the second knocked it clear off, and the third, though he got what he wanted, rumpled up his hair terribly. He is a short man, much given to stiff backs, so he was none too graceful.

May 1.—A perfect day for a May morning. But Miss P— would spoil it by discussing food in hygiene class. When she began to talk about it, my hair began to stand on end, and when she asked us to jot down our menus for next week my scalp pretty near flew away with my hair. Say, woman, where's your manners?

Comment. — Got THE R. N.-Y. today and read it with much gusto. I'm sorry to be impertinent, but Caesar Second, what did you do with the soldier with the heater in his bed? Did you flay him on the spot? I guess P. the T. is sorry now that he killed those rats!—"Rommie."

April 26. — April is having her last fling. It rained, hailed and snowed, and the sun shone and a 60-mile wind thrashed through the trees at different intervals of the day. Worked a lot, drawing and painting, but in the lower regions of the house, for my "sky parlor" is still too cold and dusty. But I carried a lot of junk up there, nevertheless; books, an old box of pastels, a paint-smeared stencil outfit. Tonight I helped the kids make candy. How I love chocolate fudge.

April 28.—I'm going to be so used to staying after school that I am not going to know what to do when vacation comes! This is only about the hundredth time I've had to stay, too. Those crazy teachers! And even when I got there Mrs. Graham had to yell out "Lupus, if you don't keep still you'll have to stay all night!" (I might just as well, she kept me so long!) Finally, however, I got home and went to town after supper.

May 2.—Worked in the garden today. We have a fine crop of weeds so far, but only a few flowers. But the lilacs will soon be out. I noticed the green flower buds this morning. Tonight, in the absence of half the family, Bill and I "raised heck" while Bruno slept peacefully. But we burned the remainder of our feast carefully. Ice cream, candy-wrappers, paper bags, peanuts, etc., and added the ginger ale bottles to our collection. Just finished in time.—"Lupus."

April 25.—There I was planning to have a lot of fun this week-end and when I awoke it was to find that I had a hard cold and a headache which spoils it all. Why do I have to wait until a week-end to be sick? Well, no use complaining. I suppose it is all my fault.

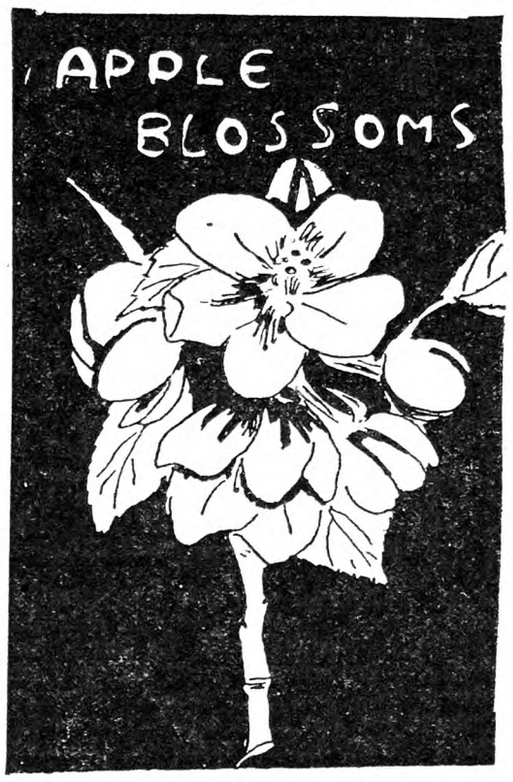
Here it is raining and everyone thought we were going to have a dry Spring and Summer because it is so hot. My brother has gone fishing, I wish I could have gone with him, but kerchew! kerchew! there I am sneezing again. Oh, well, just my luck. I hope he brings home some fish anyway.

April 26.—Still raining and I still have my cold. Fish for dinner. Sounds good whether it is or not. My brother is sick with a cold today. Going fishing was too much for him, I guess. I hope he will survive. Say, you know I think I am something like Kentucky Slim, never had courage to write to the Boys' and Girls' Page. Well, I guess I will sign off.—"Leaping Lena."

April 30.—May the saints be praised—we have lights at last. The meter man came while we were in school. My men haven't got used to the idea yet. There

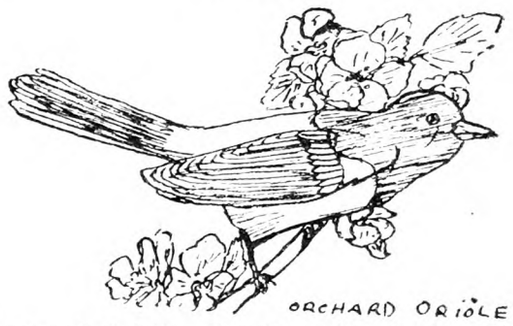
(Continued on Page 648)

Pen and Ink—By Marion Wiethorn (18), *New York*

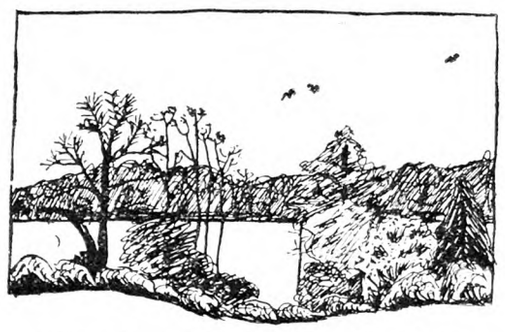


Apple Blossoms—By Helen Durie (14), *New Jersey*

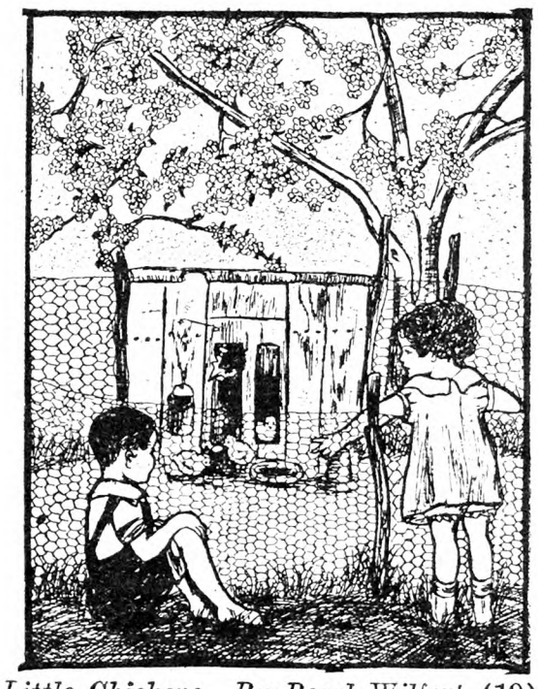
Dancing Frog—By Dorothy Brodine (10), *New York*



Orchard Oriole—By Cleo Bradford (18), *New York*

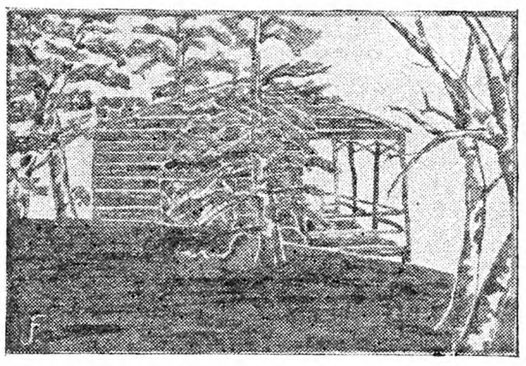


The Choptank River—By Mary Gelletly (14), *Maryland*



Little Chickens—By Pearl Wilfert (19), *New York*

Dogwood—By Gladys MacLeod (15), *New York*

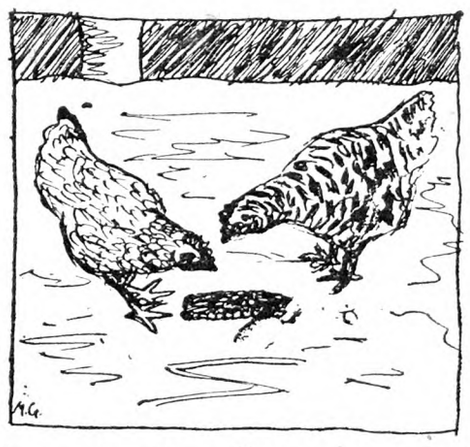


Cabin at Edge of Woods—By Jane Fenner (14), *New York*

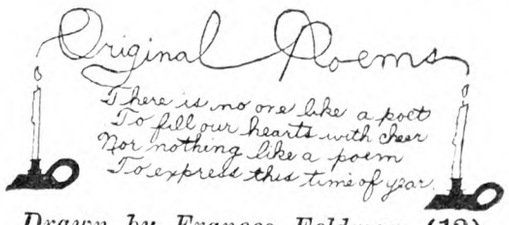
Feeding the Hens—By Frances McCall (16), *Rhode Island*

Drawn by Janet Cragin (15), *New York*

Dear Cooks: Here is the way I make cream-pie filling. Scald three cups of milk. Mix one-half cup sugar with two tablespoons flour and one-half teaspoon salt. Stir into the milk. When thickened, mix in two egg yolks. Add vanilla. Beat the whites of eggs with two tablespoons of sugar for frosting, after pouring filling into crust.—Sent by Elspeth Field (12), New York.



Drawn by Mary Gelletly, Maryland



Drawn by Frances Feldman (12), *Massachusetts*

A Soldier Boy's Wish

Wrap me in the Stars and Stripes,
The flag I love the best;
Wrap me in my glorious banner
And lay me down to rest.

Bury me in the open air,
Under a big fruit tree,
Where in the Springtime all day long
The bees will sing to me.

That's all I'll ever wish, sir,
Remember what I've said;
And wrap me in the Stars and Stripes,
With the blue sky overhead.
—By Elizabeth Townsend (19), Massachusetts.

The Cheerful Stream

As I was wand'ring through a wood,
I heard the tinkle of a stream,
And I wondered how it could
So cheerfully seem,
To do its work, whate'er 'twould be,
As if to say, "Come to me
For cooling drinks, and on my brinks,
Take all the flowers you see,
To the old and suffering.
Come! and listen to what I sing,
Merrily, merrily, all day long—
Come! and listen to my song!"
—Frances Churchman, New York.

Punishment

The wind whips the grasses
With harsh invisible strokes;
By their rise and fall I can trace
The blows of his cruel thongs.

The wind cuts them down,
But they rise again—in fury.
What a wild rebellion they make!
Drivers lashing the backs of surly slaves

All the day the rebellion
Rages on—to crush and break.
At night the wind growls
Deep down in his hairy chest
At his defeat. For the grasses
Lift their proud heads
And drink the dew
And cool night air
Gaining strength for the dawn
And its coming strife.
—Clarice Gilbert (19) Wisconsin.

Scrub Song

(Based on Personal Experience.)
Nightfall is near
And I'm still here.
Doing what?
Don't ask me that—
Why—washing dishes!
I've broken two—
What's so few?
But a penalty
Even now I see.
O, to be ambitious!

Ah, there, I'm done—
Washed all but one—
Now to dry
(Excuse that sigh
I'm getting lazy.)
But "What's the use?"
Calls but abuse—
Life is but a trial;
Now there, I'll smile,
Though my eyes get hazy.
—Silvio A. Bedini (14), Connecticut.

Song of the Swallow

The song of the swallow
Heard as it glides with ease
Above the hillow and hollow
Through the shimmering breeze
Brings to mind, visions
Of fields of waving grass
Of farmers rendering decisions,
And barns filled with hay en masse.
—By John Petroski (18), Massachusetts.

Drawn by Marion Wiethorn (18), *New York*

Farewell, Pembroke!

We never loved thee better than now when thou art passing. And we refuse to believe that thy coat is no longer flaming, but gray and tattered. On the contrary, it glows more brightly as time goes on. When we see thee afar, we can still say "Pembroke goes there!"

Now shalt thou write the book of Pembroke the Terrible, so that all Our Pagers, now and to come, may profit by thy example. In this line we admit that it was thou who spurred us on. But who shall say whether the Advocate did less or more?

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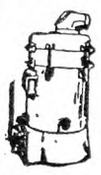
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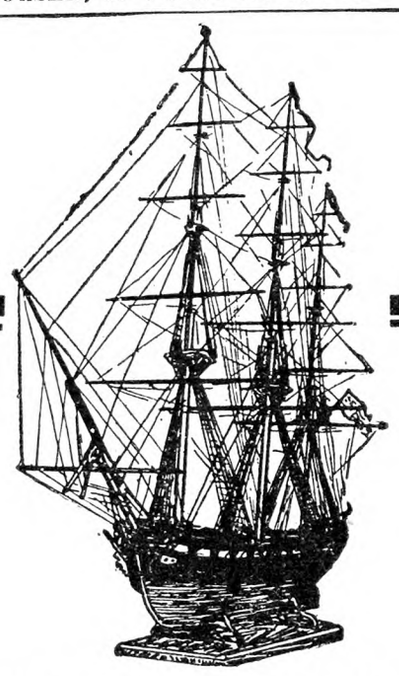
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we take this to be a good omen. The Diary of Pembroke the Terrible is still available, and we hope it will be Grace's first book. The publishers little know what is in store for them, eh?

And on top of this, Pearl Wilfert writes, "The enclosed sketch will be the last one that I may send, because, you see, I will be 20 near the end of this month. Our Page has done so much for me. I needed practice in drawing, and contributing each month has helped me so much in forming ideas for sketches. I want to thank warmly those who have given all of us the opportunity for contributing to Our Page."

We will just send these thanks right back to Pearl. It is a great satisfaction to us to have had Pearl Wilfert profit by the unusual opportunity for regular contribution offered on Our Page. It is our belief that nothing but regular effort can make an artist grow, and we have stuck to that in spite of being accused of favoritism, and worse.

It is so easy to write. Everyone can, you know. Simply sit down with a dull head and hopeless heart, not forgetting the pencil and piece of scrap paper. Write down a sentence. Any sentence will do, for example, "I am so tired of studying," or "A cat was killed by one of our rats this morning." There you have an image created, and unless you are different from every one else it will not be long before you have ideas about it. First of importance is the willingness to write down the first thing that suggests itself, and second, a ruthlessness in marking out the words or phrases which can be omitted without changing the story.

Write about what you are doing, fold it up and send it to Our Page here at 333 West 30th St., New York City. What you write may not take, of course, but in that case no harm has been done, the way is open for another trial. Perhaps you have the very thing that will make Our Page readers chuckle and hope you'll write again. Who knows? If you send before the fifth it can appear this month, otherwise it will be held over.

To Confess or Not to Confess?

This month is the last for Pembroke's pen to fly across the pages of "Locked Doors" and leave a blot of ink behind him. Ah yes! Pembroke's cloak of gray is tattered and torn, and the cold air is racing through the cracks of his old shoes, and his shoulders are long since bent, and feeble steps herald his departure from Our Page.

But just who is he? Again that everlasting question.

Clark Allender was the first, I believe, to invade my stamping grounds. That wise, irrepressible, irreproachable Clark! First he accused Eli Hirsimaki. Poor Eli! He always tried to evade the issue. Then Clark swung daringly off and pointed at many others. That fairy-like, dainty poetry of Lois Russell was coupled with the thunderous dashing penmanship of Pembroke. But Lois denied it. Even James Buscaglia, that youthful writer who respects fine points and intellects was stirred unwillingly into the strife of Pembroke's work. But that, too, had its day and waned.

Rustling through the midst of Clark Allender's guesses came a bold stroke written by a mysterious Rommie, saying, "And I know who P. the T. is. Maybe after he has slithered into the Alumni I'll tell. Maybe not. Who knows?"

Ah yes—who knows? I am slithering, Rommie, and my shoes are caked with April mud. Dost know who I am?

Caesar II once happened to have the fortune to be accused of being no less a one than I, and claimed he could not take my place, but, and hissingly do I breathe it, has he not already usurped it?

Two mainstays, Lois Russell and James Buscaglia, even went so far to pick Grace Cullis. Jane Goddard wrote in last month's issue, saying, "I am sure that Grace Cullis cannot deny that she is Pembroke the Terrible."

Every one attempts to venture a possible name. Why? Must I confess?

Do you recall the Advocate? Was it the Advocate or Pembroke who spurred you diarists to pick up interest, to be lifelike, natural, not bookish, stale and dusty?

As yet your question has not been answered. So many have guessed, so many failed. Pembroke came to you in a flaming cloak, and goes out with a tattered one of gray, splotched with ink. Bidding thee farewell, until another day, when perhaps I shall creep back.

Yours to the rats—P. the T., Grace Cullis, The Advocate.

Drawn by Marion Wiethorn (18), *New York*

"Hello, hello, hello! How's everything? Am feeling fine, are you? Rather a long time since I saw my pretty face reflected in Our Page, but patience, I suppose. I think 'Scrub Song' is my best production, don't you?"—Silvio A. Bedini (14), Connecticut.

"This brings news. I am moving back to Ohio, but that doesn't mean that I intend to discontinue writing and drawing for the Boys' and Girls' Page. I shall try to continue in Ohio."—

"I have enclosed drawings for May, but am not so pleased with them. Two weeks ago I was taken to the hospital for an appendicitis operation, so you see I couldn't see the things I was expected to draw. The next best thing to do was to use my imagination, because I wouldn't want to forget Our Page unless it was really necessary." — Marion Wiethorn (18), Long Island.

"I read over Our Page not only once but several times, then after it has been lying on the shelf for weeks I sit down and read it over again, enjoying it all once more. There isn't a paper or magazine I know of that has such a variety of contributions on the children's page, and I'm sure the old as well as the young like to read Our Page."—Edna Wynick (16), Pennsylvania.

"It was really almost bewildering to see my name on Our Page. Really! And the poor fudge recipe—someone—me most likely, made a mistake and it should be a cup of milk instead of half. If anyone tries it they will know enough to put in more—if they are used to making candy. Somehow I hope I hear from Caesar II. That diary is so real, I'd like to know Caesar."—Iva Swayer, New York.

"I think pancakes are choice. Only Jackson Moody should have called them 'flapjacks.' They are twice as good by the old-fashioned name. Tell Caesar that I am beginning to think he is a girl. My guessing seems to run wild with me these days."—Eugenia Powers (18), Vermont.

"Well, well, and are you surprised to hear from me? Looking at the calendar I thought I would be 20 in June, and land sakes, Pembroke must show them something else yet, you know. So here I am with all the keys aquiver, and my fingers making a sad mess of the new charm. Lectures and essays for contests, and tries for intangible prizes and putting up obstinate curtains, and losing lessons, and getting in and out of mischief have entirely engrossed my time so far, but now a typewriter has stuck its head in, and I'm out for that. I've been reading O. P. on and on again and missing the thrill of seeing my work in it. Gee! All you who have nothing to do but live and play are missing a lot you know. Old age speaks for itself."—Grace Cullis, Connecticut.

My Diary

(Continued from Page 647)

wasn't much doing today. A classmate and I broke a beaker and graduate in laboratory today, and consequently got called down. The instructor said we two always break the most expensive things. The seniors didn't have school in the afternoon. They gave a play then and again at night. They cleared $600 in all. Not so bad, eh, what?

May 1.—No one seemed to have their lessons done this morning, and used the senior play as an excuse. There was a baseball game after school and we lost. The fellows had swelled heads, I guess, after beating a high-school team near here. Went to bed early to make up for lost sleep.

May 2.—Rain on Saturday—as usual. I went with the milk and ran several errands. A boy friend arrived about the time I got home, and we all went fishing. At the first place we were run off by a man with a shotgun. The next time we went to a place where we knew we were allowed. Not bad luck. Went to a trapshoot late in the afternoon and took friend on home. Spent the evening seeing a show, "Sit Tight," not so worse.

Afterglow: I was glad Pembroke came back last month (also Rommie), and is still as fierce as ever. The men are having some time cooking with electricity. They let their toast burn and their coffee boil away, but I guess they will learn, at least I hope they will.—"Caesar the Second."

April 26. — After seein' Kentucky Slim's letter I felt so plumb disgusted with myself for not writin' I jes' sorter pulled out the dusty ole pen-holder and began to scribble a note. Say, is there any o' yo' fellers that wants to correspond with me? Come on, fellers. I'd not mind trying Slim for a pen pal. 'Course you gals can write, too, but I'm shy on girls (maybe). Will send a letter to Our Page, and a snapshot, also. Yours till the next auction. — Lofty Abrey.

April 27.—Whoopee! Who said I needed an alarm clock? Those pesky sparrows that live in the wall back of my bed tried to get me up at sunrise. I fooled the sparrows this time. I hammered on the wall and chased them out, then I took another nap.

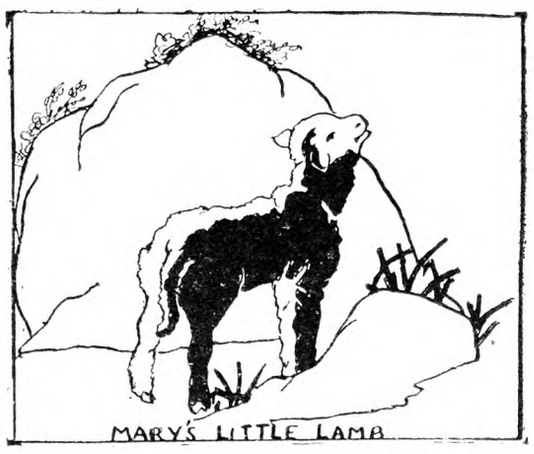
Afternoon. — Split some stove wood, read a book and did a few other things, and the day was done. — "Kentucky Slim."

April 18.—There! I've done it! Paint all over the floor! Oh, goodness, where is that cloth? I never can find it when I want it. Yes, you've guessed it. I've been painting and I just upset the can of paint. There is that cloth right under my nose and I've been looking all over the house for it. My brother says that I get more paint on myself than on the chair. But then, boys will be boys. All the same I'm glad my friends aren't here. They might not recognize me.

April 20.—The boys came over tonight and I made them some fudge. At least I tried to, for they thought that they knew more about making fudge than the cookbook itself. Ha, ha! One of them really thought that it ought to have some salt. How we did laught at that! After it was finished they said that even a dog wouldn't eat it, and they asked me for a saw. However, I noticed that somehow the "awful" stuff had mysteriously disappeared. Mean things. — "Patty."

April 9.—Planted my sweet peas today The ground is rather dry.

April 16.—Three tiny kittens came to this world today. One is black, one

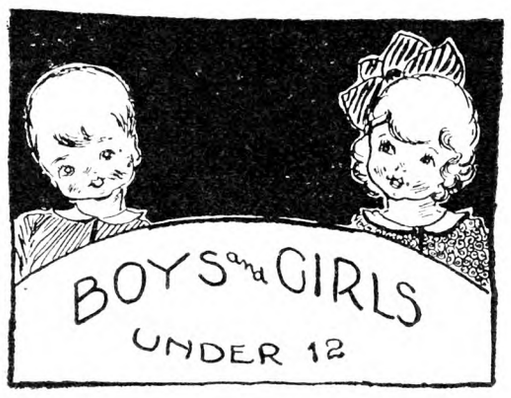


Drawn by Cleo Bradford (18), *New York*

tiger and one white and maltese. I chose the black one but have not yet decided what to name it.

April 20.—The sun is ever so hot. Stuck in a bed of onions this morning. Planted three rows of potatoes and peas in the garden. Met my friends at the spring (three froggies). They are tame enough now so that I can touch them without making them jump. The prodigal neighbor went by in his auto this lunch hour. Wrote this stuff tonight.

Aft.—To that mysterious Pembroke. Those threats sound very much as if he is peeved about something, and is just blowing off steam. Listen Pembroke, "We spoil our pure English by using much slang." Quoth H. T. T.—"Wild Rose."



The Sphinx

With supreme kingliness stretched out
before the fire,
His paws reached toward it as if to
meet it;
So graceful in his movements, his poses,
Will man ever know his thoughts?
He may be looking back upon Sir Launcelot,
As he slew the dreadful Worm of Corbin,
Or, he may be looking far ahead when
man may make a pilgrimage to Mars.
Slowly, slowly upon his cushioned paws—
Then—as quickly as fickle sunshine turns
to snow
He is crouched, his eyes shine like
emerald lanterns;
He is as still as a stone on the hillside
Save the tip of his tail—
Then through the air, like the strike of
a serpent—
And woe be to his prey,
This he kills, as do the rest of his clan.
I wonder not that man of long ago
Hath crowned his jungle kinsman
"King of the Beast."

—Lois Estelle Raege (9), New York.

Mrs. Spider and Her Family

(Continued from Last Month)

"What's that?" gasped Mrs. Spider looking around.

"Oh, it's nothing," replied Zip. "You just imagined you heard that noise."

"I'm all upset," remarked the good spider, "since I heard that voice say it was after me."

"Oh mamma, what would someone want of a poor spider like you," said Susie spider.

"Well," said Mrs. Spider as she picked up the book she had been reading, "I don't know."

Just then Whiz came running and said, "Mrs. Jones, she moved away!"

"Thank goodness," said Mrs. Spider. "Now we can have the whole house to ourselves."

"But 18 Chinamen are going to rent here!"

"More trouble," said Kooz.

Just then four Chinamen were seen walking into the kitchen.

"I've heard the Chinese do queer things," said Whizz. "I found a book about them. Let's hear what they're saying."

"Me wantum fresh bake rat for dinner," said one.

"Wantum roastum spider," said another.

"My!" gasped Mrs. Spider. "He wants

spiders for dinner!" She was so frightened she turned green. The spiders all listened. They heard Polly, the parrot talking and then she flew into see them. Mrs. Spider told what the voice said.

"I know what that was," said Polly.

"Who?" asked Zip.

"It was Mrs. Jones. She was trying to frighten you."

"Well, of all things," said Susie.

"I know you all are frightened," said Polly, "so I'll fly with you to the attic so the Chinamen won't bother you."

All the spiders at once consented so Polly flew away with them to the attic. Then she flew downstairs again.

Night came on. Blink, the bat, and Wise Owl flew by the spider family.

"Why do you fly so silently past?" asked Baby.

"Bad news," they both said.

(Continued Next Month)

Dear Iva Unger: I was so glad to get your letter and I shall love to be a member of O. P. It was so nice to see my little rhyme at the top of the page. I am sending two poems, "The Sunset Lady" and "The Sphinx," which may be too long to publish, but I would like you to say which one you think is the better. "The Sunset Lady" all my teachers liked the best and it was published in the school magazine. "The Sphinx" I like best of anything I ever wrote. It was suggested by my cat. Also it was the only poem that ever came to me whole. I did not have to think up any words, the right thing came to me faster than I could write it down. "The Sunset Lady" was suggested by a real sunset and was the first poem which I had written for a year. It started a year when I wrote more poems than I ever had before or since. Hoping my favorite is the best, I am, sincerely—Lois Raege (9), New York.

Drawn by Cleo Bradford (18), New York

National Spelling Bee

I believe there are a great many children joining this spelling contest. At our school boys and girls beginning in sixth grade and up have entered. Our teacher sends for a list of spelling words containing at least 2,000 words. We later received a beautiful picture of Washington Monument. The teacher pronounced the words while we spelled them. We took at least 200 words a day; the difficult ones first, and the easy words towards the last. We have already chosen our champion of the school. Our teacher picked out the second champion. In case the first champion is not able to go, the second champion takes his place. The champion will receive a Webster's Dictionary in each school. There are many prizes awarded. One of them is a free trip to Washington, D. C. There the champion speller will be the guest of President Hoover. I am included in this contest also, but am far from being a champion speller.—Helen Gabrys (16), New York.

May on the Brokenstraw

Lovely, lazy, leafy days
Hills and hollows hung with haze,
Early flying bees are humming,
In the woods the grouse are drumming;
Take your choice, but as for me,
Here is where I love to be
Listening to the black crow's caw,
Roaming 'long the Brokenstraw.

Loafing by the old mill pool,
See the minnows' shining school,
Watch them dart and play and run,
Flash and flicker in the sun.
Watch the black bass as he shoots
Down among his willow roots,
Hear the plowman's "gee" and "haw,"
Roaming 'long the Brokenstraw.

Keep your city, have your town,
Let me wander up and down
Where the bubbling riffles sing
The eternal song of Spring,
Has its vernal jay for me,
Magic in that far crow's caw,
May is on the Brokenstraw.

—Antoinette Enick (17), Pennsylvania.

Good Shepherd Home Reads Our Page

The children from our home who can walk go to the public school, and the others go to our school here. I go to the school here at the home, 'cause I am in a wheel-chair all of the time. I read your paper and like the Boys' and Girls' Page very much. I wish some of the other boys and girls who write to your page would write to me, too.

Dr. Pugh, a famous doctor for crippled children, is coming to Allentown. Papa Raker has made an appointment for some of us children. Wouldn't it be fun if I could be able to walk?

I am very much interested in aviation and Papa Raker (he's the superintendent of our home) took me out to the Allentown Airport and got me a ride in the new kind of airplane, the autogyroscope. It was the greatest day of my life.

If your page has any contests of any kind please let me know, 'cause I like to try to work them out. I carved an airplane out of Ivory soap and sent it to the Ivory soap sculpture contest. Yes, quite a few of the boys in our building read your magazine. — Eric Andrews, Pennsylvania.

Contributors List

* Marks the names of those whose work appears on Our Page this month.

New York.—Jack Loretto, Janet Ingersoll (16), Frieda Eisenschmied (13), Norma diLauro (15), Marion Ginn (13), Frances Churchman, Dorothy Doll, Katie Cobb (15), Helen Dansa (14), Dorothy Krebs (11), Alice Hostalck, Jennie Cilli (13), Edith Bell (10), Harold Woods, Madeline Rowles (8), Herbert Palmer (16), Florence Ruck, Audley Tucker, Edward Gabrys, Helene Gabrys, Hazel Simmons (13), Ethel Holmes (15), Rushville Whomsby, Jacob Menzer, *Eva Durant, Ralph Hamm, Diana DeNitto (18), Lois Raege, *Pearl Wilfert (19), *Marion Weithorn (18), *Jane Fenner (14), Doris Weaver, Ruth Orr, *Dorothy Brodine, *Cleo Bradford (18), Leroy Vincent, Teresa Prinzing (16), *Gladys McLeod, Charlotte Dolly, *Elspeth Field (12).

Connecticut.—Sophie Kozey, Margaret Fish, Mildred Buck (12), Henry Treichel (17), Gladys Baker (13), Grace Treichel (11), Dorothy August (11), Bernice Watrous, *Silvio Bedini (14), Myrtle Sharp (17), Antoinette Enick, Olga Pillaw (14), Josie Malaskiewicz (17), Roy Garvey (18), John Petroskie, *Grace Cullis (19).

New Jersey.—Yetta Koening (8), Rudolph Reindal (17), Gladys Van Duyne, Louise Yawger, Margaret Decher (17), Glen Gardner (19), Emma Marshall (10), Anna Paetzold (11), Hester Tichenor (11).

Massachusetts. — Bertha Greenough, Lofty Abrey, Mavis Thompson (16), Eva Jones (15), Elizabeth Townsend, *Frances Feldman (12).

Pennsylvania.—Eric Andrews, Edna Wynick (16), Esther Loy (11), Margaret Esslinger (15), Helena Greenlate (13).

Delaware.—Manuel Baurque (14), Grace Clark, Charles Haganawan (18), David Eastburn.

Ohio.—Jackson Moody (16), Beatrice Parks, *Jane Goddard (15), Margaret Emge.

Vermont.—Jarusha Northrup, Mary Buxton, *Eugenia Powers (18).

Rhode Island.—Arthur Garwin (18), *Frances McCall.

Maryland.—Lawrence Hill, Ethel Bower, Mary Gelletly, Mildred Nichson.

Maine.—Edith Fowler, Annie Fenton (12).

New Hampshire.—Esther Titcomb (12), Roger Rainsville (12).

Kentucky.—William Wilkins.

Georgia.—John Brannen (13).

Wisconsin.—Clarice Gilbert (19), Aline Omhalt.

West Virginia. — *Clark Allender, Thomas Allender (16).

Michigan.—Marion Dickerson.

Virginia.—Florence Roane.

Letters Wanted

Letters to correspondents under this heading or appearing on Our Page should be mailed to this office in care of Iva Unger. Seal and stamp envelope as usual, addressing with name and State. Several letters may be sent under the same cover to save postage.

Mildred Peebles (15), New York; Stanley Kochan (16), Pennsylvania; Eunice Post (12), New York; Audley Tucker, New York; Dorothy Terjisen (15), New York; Marian Porter (14), New York; Evelyn Youmans, New York.

Seen in the Shops

Those name tapes or woven markers for linen or clothing are very convenient. They are really a necessity for young people away at school or college. We saw tapes with three initials, six dozen for $1.19; full name six dozen for $1.64. Tapes having the name printed in black from steel engraving are $1.39 for 200.

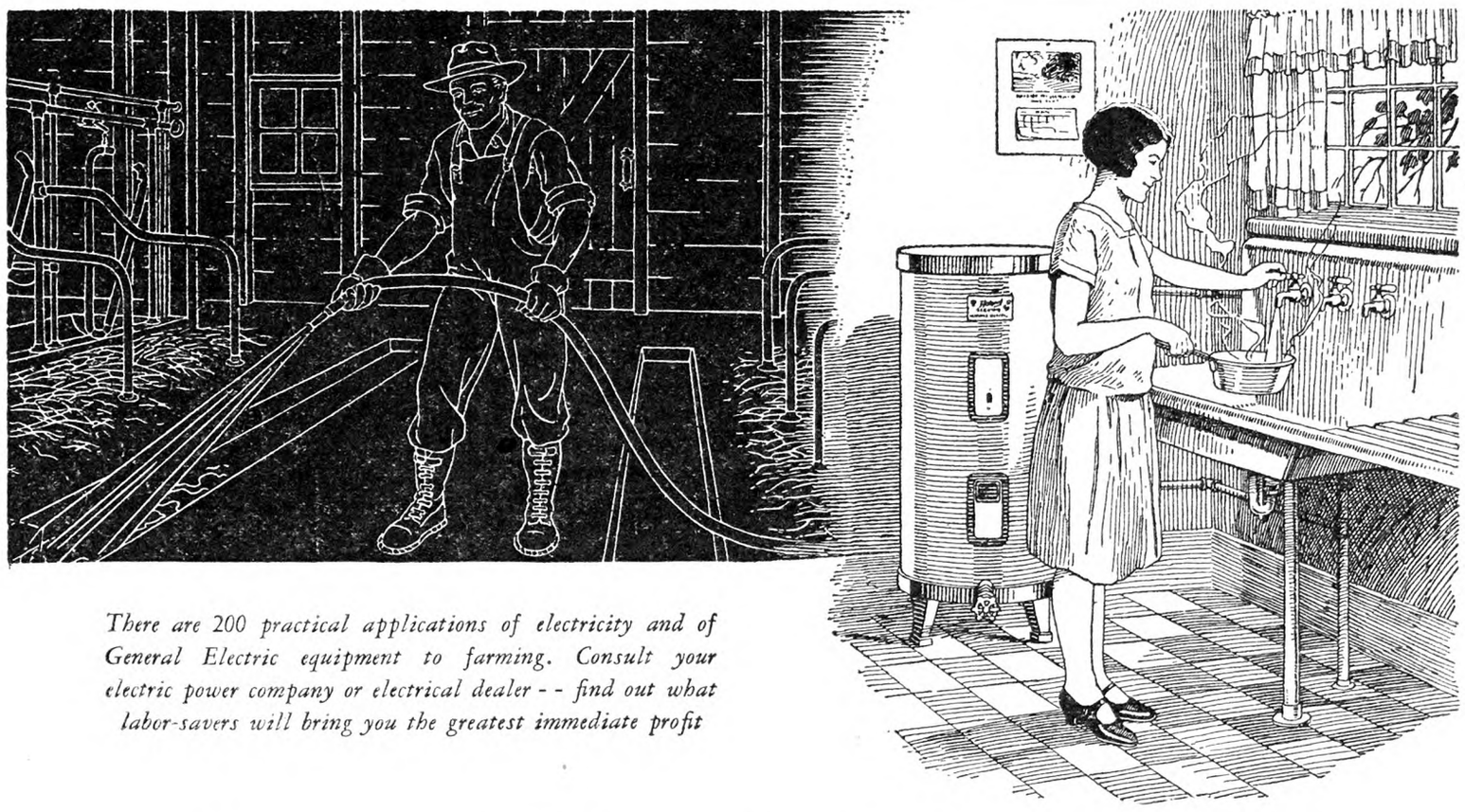
Crash bedspreads in the natural linen color, embroidered in colored wool, were seen for $3.25, in sizes for either single or double beds. They are very gay and pretty.

Rough open weaves of cotton are very smart this season being made up in separate skirts, dresses and suits. Cotton tweeds, in both plain colors and plaids, were seen for 98 cents a yard; lace tweed in plain colors and two-tone combinations, 79 cents a yard; lace mesh cotton, pastel or darker shades, 79 cents a yard.

Nurse's uniforms of white poplin were offered in a recent sale for $3.19, a considerable reduction from the usual price. They are made with elbow or full-length sleeves. Such uniforms are made in sizes up to 46.

We were amused by some of the gingham dress accessories seen in one large shop. There were wide gingham belts with matching buckle, for $1.39, and gingham scarfs for $1.84. These scarfs were finished at the ends with folded points, just as old-fashioned women used to trim their aprons. Gingham gilets to wear with jacket suits were made on the bias, and then had battlement panels inserted the other way of the goods. Handbags of gingham with galalith clasps were $6.94. There were even gingham flowers for the coat lapel, these costing 89 cents. These ginghams were in yellow, brown, green and red plaids. There was a similar range of articles in cotton mesh, a heavy coarse weave that is very smart. The colors were navy, yellow, green, brown, white and scarlet. The mesh scarf was triangular, and fastened with a large button. The belt and handbag were of the mesh material over patent leather in contrasting color, the belt $2.74 and the bag $6.94. There were flowers made of the mesh alone, and other of the mesh material over patent leather. Still another set of dress accessories showed the use of pique in collars and cuffs, scarfs, gilets and handbags and, most novel of all, gloves of narrow wale pique. These were six-inch pull-ons, and came in white, yellow or brown, for $1.84. Most of these articles were in waffle pique. The large shops are doing everything possible to popularize the use of cotton materials.

Some very attractive sets of luncheon china were in the old "castles of Britain." pattern—a picture of an old castle with landscape border. They were printed in a very pretty mulberry or rose color, the set of 32 pieces costing $6.94.



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"In the average farm home, pumping and carrying water for household purposes alone consumes 30 eight-hour days each year. A small electric water system does away with this work entirely, thereby releasing some member of the farm family for a full month of productive labor. This same system automatically supplies water for the barn, fire protection, and general farm uses."—*From an agricultural college report.*

One farmer says, "The electric pumping of a thousand gallons of water on my farm costs about 5 cents. Just compare that with the cost of even the cheapest hand labor."

A General Electric motor and pressure switch on your water system, and a G-E Hotpoint water heater will provide hot and cold water when and where you want it at the turn of the tap, the year round.

Farm work demands and profits by an abundant supply of water in every building. You will be money ahead if you arrange to have electricity supply the water. Consider a system of sufficient capacity (400 to 450 gallons per hour) to provide fire protection in addition to water for the kitchen, bath, laundry, barn, poultry house, dairy, garden, and yard.

Send for our new booklet "Electric Helpers on the Farm." Address Room 313, Building 6, General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York.

Join us in the General Electric Farm Program from WGY, Schenectady, every Monday evening at 8 o'clock (Eastern Standard) and in the General Electric Program every Saturday evening over a nation-wide N.B.C. Network

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PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Hundreds of inquiries are answered by mail to one printed here. For your protection we cannot consider unsigned statements.]

I received your letter and thank you for the advice. It was worth more than $100 to me. THE R. N.-Y. is the best paper I have ever read. I inclose remittance for three new subscriptions and shall try to get more. H. D.
Chautauqua Co., N. Y.

Our information may not be worth $100 in every instance. We would not expect that it would, but we are organized to answer questions, and we are glad to give our friends the benefit of any information they need.

The names of both husband and wife are on deed of a farm. A neighbor wants to buy a few unproductive acres on one side of the farm. The wife is anxious to sell and use the money to improve the property. The husband is not. Is there any way the wife can sell the few acres?
New York. B.

Any person may sell his or her interest in anything he or she owns if someone is willing to buy it. The trouble here is to give a deed or title that the buyer will accept. There are two forms of deed for joint ownership of real estate by husband and wife. One form vests the ownership in husband and wife as "tenants in the entirety." When one dies, the survivor automatically owns the whole property. Both may convey the property but one alone cannot give a good title even to a half interest. In the above case if the buyer took a chance and accepted a deed from the wife, and the husband died first, the buyer would then have a good title. But if the wife died before the husband, the buyer would lose his investment. The other form of deed vests ownership as "tenants in common." Under this form each owns a half interest which he or she may sell, bequeath or transfer at pleasure. In this case the wife could sell what interest she has in the property, but we see no way a buyer could get a good title without the signature of the husband on the deed. The wife's persuasive powers seem to be the only solution.

Last Summer a boy ordered a set of books at a cost of $69.50 from the Co-operative Book Company, Lamar, Mo. At the direction of his father, the boy canceled the order by letter. The company, however, refused to accept the cancellation and shipped the books. They were returned. Now the company has turned the matter over to the Union Collecting Agency, Lamar, Mo. The agency demands the $69.50 with interest and threatens suit. Can payment be collected for the returned books? Can the matter be brought to court? M. P.
Connecticut.

Yes, it can be brought to court. One may be sued in court on almost any complaint, but that is only the beginning of a suit. If the boy is not of legal age he would not be responsible. If misrepresentation or fraud were used in getting the order, that would be a defense for the judge and jury to consider. It is assumed that the boy signed a contract or order for the goods, and, if he is of legal age, the company would probably get a judgment if it actually went into court and pressed the claim. But these claims are seldom pressed because in many cases there was misrepresentation in procuring the order, or the person signing the order is under age, or the sellers do not want their methods exposed in court to warn others and discourage trade. Oftentimes concerns selling in this way have a collection agency of their own to press the claim, but if it fails to collect, the case is often dropped. But when pressed in court a signed contract without a valid defense is enforced by the courts.

Charged with practicing medicine without a license and selling dubious cure-all devices over the radio, Howard B. Drollinger, 49, of 719 Lexington Avenue, New York City, was held in $500 bail by Magistrate George DeLucia in Yorkville Court. Dissatisfied patients complained to the atterney general's office that an electrical contraption known as the "Ion-I-zer" which they bought from Drollinger had failed to benefit them.—City News Item.

We print the above for the benefit of those who may hope to get health benefits from electrical magnetic radiation.

I am about to finish paying the final payment on a mortgage on my home. As I am not familiar with the proceedings so as to have it straightened out I seek your advice on the matter. J. J. Q.
New York.

This is simple. The holder of the mortgage is required to have a "satisfaction paper" prepared and executed by him. This should be drawn by a lawyer, but you are to pay for it. This satisfaction, together with the mortgage, is delivered to you at the time you make the last payment. Then take the "satisfaction" at once to the county clerk or register, and have the mortgage canceled on the records. When this is done the transaction is closed. It will be well to keep the satisfaction paper and file it with your deed.

I take great pleasure in having THE R. N.-Y. on the reading table of our boys' department of the Y. M. C. A. for the specific purpose of demonstrating that there is one magazine that is not afraid of telling the truth and also for the purpose of bringing them into contact with Publisher's Desk. Notwithstanding your many warnings in regard to fakers it is rather difficult for some people to refuse strangers after they once gain access to the home and start talking, therefore I suggest that all subscribers have a copy of THE R. N.-Y. framed and fasten same to door or gate. I feel that it would be as effective as a good watch dog and less expensive. A. Z.
Pennsylvania.

We do not know how effective THE R. N.-Y. would be as a guard at the outer gate, but we do hope that at the fireside it inspires courage to refuse the faker. We like the idea of inspiring the boys with prudence and high ideals.

Will you tell me what you think of the fortune teller whose story is inclosed? Do you think it would be worth the $2? Some of the things he says are true, but we never bite on anything since we have taken THE R. N.-Y. without first asking you. C. G.
New York.

Soothsayers do tell something you know and promise enough of the things that happen to all of us to make their stories seem at least partly true. Our advice is to keep the $2. It is a choice between that much remaining in your "fortune" or being added to his "fortune."

Is a milk bill charged to a no-good peddler collectable? If so, how?
New York. C. W. G.

It used to be a saying with the old country people that "you cannot get blood out of a stone." We know no way to collect a milk bill from a "no-good" peddler, or a "no-good" creditor of any description.

On Jan. 25, 1928, I bought one bond, $25; Sept. 4, same year, I bought another for $25, of Quisenberry-Hobbs Co., Poultry Remedies, Kansas City, Mo. Have had dealings with them, buying mineral feed and remedies, and also little chicks, but these two bonds I never hear anything from. Have written and received no reply. These bonds were bought through the mail. On the bond it is incorporated under the laws of Missouri, also stating 7 per cent payable yearly or half or quarterly. F. A.
Delaware.

Our inquiries brought the following information: "The company is still in existence but not very active. There is no established market for the bonds. The officers of the company give us no encouraging information."

Many people are misled by 7 or 8 per cent written into a bond or a preferred stock, but these implied promises of interest or dividends depend on the profits, if any, earned by the business. If there are no profits there can be no dividends, and rarely any interest on bonds.

Would you give me some information about Numismatic Company of Texas, B. Max Mehl, general manager, 575 Mehl Building, Fort Worth, Texas. Is it true that they pay $250 for an old coin of a certain date, or is it a scheme to sell their old coin booklets? MRS. S.

We do not know what this company may pay for old coins of certain dates; but we understand that prices for rare coins are pretty definitely fixed, and since reliable dealers are glad to quote market prices for them, we see no reason why anyone should pay for a book quoting prices. The coins must be in good condition to have any value.

HENRY FORD is quoted as saying children should be paid for going to school. And as a matter of fact, they are, in the course of a lifetime.—Detroit News.

GO STEAMING DOWN the PACIFIC COAST WITH US THIS SUMMER

JUST think of an all-day trip along the Pacific Coast through Puget Sound and the San Juan Islands on a big steamship—eating lunch or dinner on board boat as we glide smoothly through the foaming waves—gazing out across miles of ocean blue water—docking at the interesting city of Victoria, B. C., enroute. That's just one of the hundreds of thrills that await you on this year's Rural New-Yorker Coast to Coast Tour. Because later you travel on to beautiful Lake Louise and Banff, famous Canadian pleasure resorts, where you enjoy some of the most wonderful scenery in all of North America.

2nd Annual

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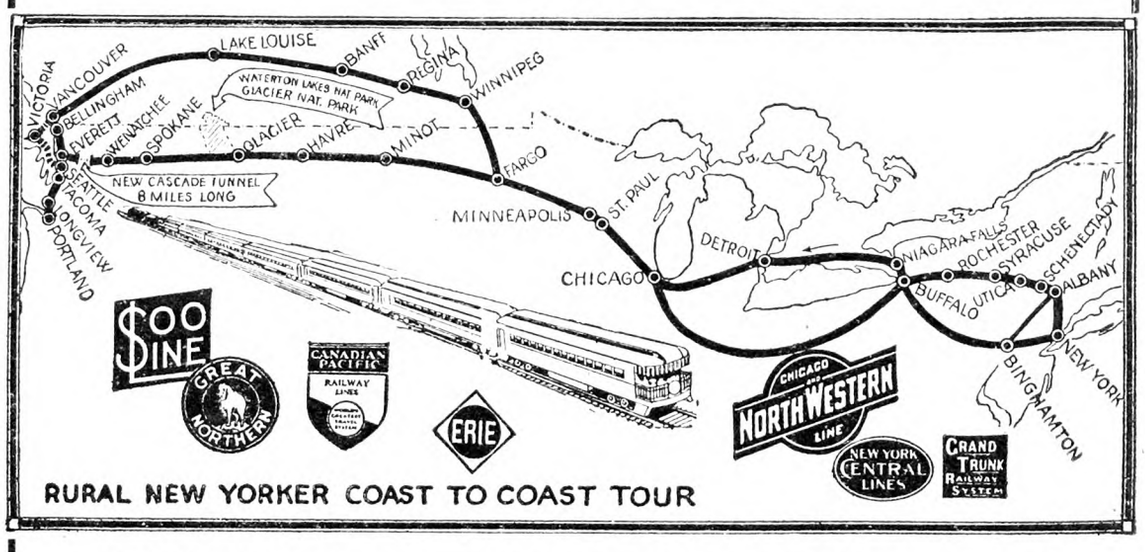
One low cost pays for everything on this personally escorted tour. Meals, hotels, train tickets, auto side trips, steamship trip, national park tours, etc., are all included in the one lump sum. No tips to pay. No baggage to worry about. Travel experts of The Rural New-Yorker and the railroads attend to all details of the trip. All you do is relax and enjoy every mile and every minute of the tour. Folks are still talking about The Rural New-Yorker Tour of last year. This one is bigger and better than ever. Don't miss it. Decide now to go with our happy crowd.



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A Vegetable Gardener's Notes

From present appearances, 1931 has started out to make up for the deficiency in rainfall during 1930. It seems that as soon as one season has convinced us that we should buy an irrigation system, the next season we have enough rain so the system that we bought is nearly useless. However, we should not speak too soon. A short dry spell following a moderately wet Spring may do more damage than a long dry spell following a Spring when moisture in the soil was not so plentiful. This should be borne in mind when you are watering your lawn. If the soil is kept wet all the time, or if only the top soil is kept wet most of the time, the plants will be much more shallow-rooted and you will have to continue irrigations even during comparatively short dry spells.

The job of gardening might become monotonous at this season if it were not for numerous little visitors or entertainers, such as the cabbage maggot, which happen along in due course of time and make things interesting for us. This pest has been in evidence for some time now. In a large garden there is nothing more satisfactory than the corrosive sublimate treatment but in case only a few plants of cabbage or cauliflower are grown, some little tar paper discs or collars around the stem of the plant will prove effective in keeping the pest away.

The Michigan Experiment Station has shown that in order to get earliest cabbage it is desirable to give the crop a "side-dressing" of commercial fertilizer once or twice a few weeks after the plants have been set into the field. The chief purpose of this treatment seems to be that of supplying nitrogen to maintain steady and continuous growth of the plants.

Weather conditions have been so unfavorable for the development of celery blight during the past two seasons that we may be inclined to forget that there is such a disease. A few damp days may change that situation for us this year. It is a whole lot easier to spray the plants with a little Bordeaux mixture before they are set into the field than to spray each plant individually afterward. However, the first spray usually has to be followed by a similar one every two or three weeks, especially if damp or wet weather occurs. This Bordeaux mixture is similar to that used for potato blight and when you have the materials mixed, it is an easy matter to spray both crops.

Hot weather will soon be upon us. Ordinary spinach soon shoots to seed if it is planted so as to mature in midsummer. For this reason, New Zealand spinach is becoming increasingly popular. This is sometimes known as "hot weather spinach" because it grows well all Summer. In many places it is possible to buy plants for this crop and a half dozen of these will keep the family supplied nearly all season. These plants spread out and will occupy five or six square feet of ground. Only the young leaves and tender tips are cut off for eating. More tips are then produced so the supply is nearly continuous.

If you intend to plant late cabbage or late celery in your garden, you will have to be thinking about it soon now.

G. J. STOUT.

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FREE GARAGE TO TRANSIENTS

Just the hotel for country people. Large light rooms. Quiet, restful and homelike. For men, women and families. Noted for good foods.

Rooms with use of bath - $2.00 and up
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Suites for 3 or 4 - - - - $5.00 up

KODAK FILMS TRIAL OFFER—Roll developed, 5c; prints 3c each. Two 5x7 mounted enlargements, 50c. Young Photo Service, 43 Bertha St., Albany, N.Y

We Have Several
5 KW-WINTON GASOLENE GENERATING PLANTS
110 Volts—5,000 Watts—For farm lighting, machinery power or other purposes. Price, $325 f.o.b. cars Brooklyn. Original cost $1,350. Can be seen running here.
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DO YOU NEED FARM HELP? We have Jewish young men, able-bodied, some with, but mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge.
THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC.,
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New, unused—With heavy body suitable for Farmer, Dairyman, Ice or General Trucking. Inspection at above address. Price, $1,250 f.o.b. New York. Worth $5,000.
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Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—A woman or girl for general housework in a family of adults; write qualifications and wages wanted to MRS. T. DRISCOLL, Kauneonga Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y.

WANTED — Working housekeeper. 3 adults, Christians, few boarders Summer, modern homestead. $50; assistance. MRS. LOWNDES, Chatham Center, N. Y.

WANTED—Man and wife with no children in the family, free from the use of tobacco, to become manager and matron in a school for boys; middle-aged country people, members of a church and of good habits desired; for full information write to CHAS. F. JOHNSON, Kis-Lyn, Pa.

WANTED—Middle-aged single man with farm experience; principal work is care of birds and animals; year round place for right party who can appreciate a good home rather than big wages; immediate acceptance; personal interview desired. WILLET RANDALL, Ark Farm, North Creek, N. Y.

ADVERTISEMENT 807 has been filled. I wish to thank the many applicants.

WANTED—Married man for dairy farm; wife to feed four to six men at $30 per month each; good wages, house, electricity, garden, milk. BLOSSOM HILL FARMS, Lebanon, N. J.

WANTED—Poultryman to manage a 2,000 laying and breeding farm in Pennsylvania; must not be over 40 years; give experience and references in first letter; only the highest type man need apply. ADVERTISER 1003, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, MARRIED, experienced poultryman; 700 layers, 3 acres corn, two-room cottage, bath, electricity, fuel, garden, fruit; state experience, references, wages; permanent. ADVERTISER 1010, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARPENTER, GENERAL handyman, $25 monthly, board. C. GRAHAM, Freehold, N. Y.

WANTED—Woman for housework, five children in family; thirty-five a month; steady position. MRS. C. W. HALLOCK, Cranbury, N. J.

WANTED—Elderly farmer and wife, handy with tools; man to keep the grounds in order and help with farm work; wife to care for the house and board the owner when she is at the farm, and the milk tester two days a month; furnished living quarters, heat, light, and milk supplied, also land for a garden; state wages and references in the first letter. Apply to THOMAS JOHNSON, Mgr., Tilly Foster, N. Y.

ELDERLY COUPLE wanted, no children, for chicken farm; must be thoroughly experienced poulterer, and vegetable gardener; state experience, wages and references in first letter. 182 BROADWAY, care Delicatessen Store, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Single man for general farm work; sober and trustworthy; in reply give age and references. ADVERTISER 1013, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

FARM-ESTATE, Manager, open; worker; lifetime, practical, scientific, experience, all branches; Canning surplus, no waste; specialty cattle, dairying; profitable results. ADVERTISE 910, care Rural New-Yorker.

STUMPS BLASTED and land cleared. S. J. MELBOURNE, East Longmeadow, Mass.

POSITION WANTED—Herdsman-dairyman, single, middle-aged, temperate, four years with one herd, one champion, experienced A. R. test, feeding, calf raising, dairy requirements, grade A milk; references. Address ADVERTISER 993, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, YEARS' practical experience, desires position as manager or helper on dairy farm; A-1 references. ADVERTISER 990, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED as working manager on general farm, experience in every branch of farm management, thoroughbred cattle and certified milk; married man, no children, best of references and especially from last employer. ADVERTISER 988, care Rural New-Yorker.

HIGH SCHOOL principalship by experienced college graduate. 199 SAXTON ST., Lockport, N. Y.

AMERICAN, TEMPERATE, single, 45, gardener and greenhouse grower; private place preferred; good worker and reliable; can drive car, handy with tools and repair work. ADVERTISER 996, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED MAN with cattle, sheep and crops wants position as superintendent; have handled some of the largest farms in the East. ADVERTISER 997, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY-POULTRYMAN, married, wishes position on private estate; good butter-maker; best references. ADVERTISER 998, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED by couple; man gardener, wife as cook; best of references. ADVERTISER 999, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM MANAGER with practical and scientific experience, college graduate, wants to take full charge of dairy or private place; German, 39, married, no children, reliable, honest, best references; wife also, for help if wanted. ADVERTISER 1002, care Rural New-Yorker.

CAMPS, GAME preserves, established, maintained; experienced carpentry, woodcraft, game protector. ADVERTISER 1009, care Rural New-Yorker.

PAINTER WANTS work, experienced house painter, will work very reasonably by month or week; American, single. S. DICKENS, Gen. Del., Bridgeport, Conn.

MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN woman wants place for plain cooking and housework in small Gentile family. ADVERTISER 1005, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, WELL experienced, 55, competent, handy around, moderate wages. ADVERTISER 1006, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, ASSISTANT farm-hand, single, gentleman's estate. KINNY, 193 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GERMAN COUPLE; man perfect in raising, brooding, etc.; graduate of school of agriculture; also good as carpenter and painter, own tools; A-1 references; 5 years one place; wife general housework, plain cooking, poultry. KRUSE, 84 Berry St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG WOMAN desires position housework, good cook; $50 month. BOX 893, New Milford, Conn.

WANTED—Position, manager, life experience of stock, farm and dairy; efficient in all the branches; married, age 37, veterinary college graduate and a worker with success. ADVERTISER 1007, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN DESIRES work on poultry farm; some experience; references. ADVERTISER 1008, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG AMERICAN couple would like work on farm or estate; experience in dairy and general farm work. JOSEPH SCHUYLER, 49 Clinton Ave., Ridgewood, N. J.

2 YOUNG MEN desire farm work, experienced. ANDREW OMASTER, 137 West 80th St., New York City.

AMERICAN COUPLE; farmer, gardener, caretaker; references; 10 years' experience; chauffeur; $100 month. F. RIEGER, 146-06 111th Ave., Jamaica, N. Y. Phone, Jamaica 6613.

EXPERIENCED FARMER-GARDENER wants work; wife cook or laundress; moderate wages; references. DAVID AMERMAN, 210 E. 12th St., New York City.

TEACHER—An experienced teacher desires a rural school position. ADVERTISER 1011, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Permanent position on farm for experienced young American man with references; no liquor or tobacco. RICHARD DOOLITTLE, Northfield, Mass.

GERMAN-AMERICAN wishes position on general farm; have some experience; 24 years old; not a smoker or drinker; $35 a month; prefer New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania. FRANK GIEL, 435 Court St., Elizabeth, N. J.

EXPERIENCED POULTRYMAN wants position, understands all branches; capable of taking full charge; $1,000 bond guarantee. EDWARD HIGGINS, 174 Andover St., Lowell, Mass.

POULTRYMAN WANTS position at once; years experience on New Jersey farms; good references; state wages, etc., in first letter. ADVERTISER 1017, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 20 YEARS' experience wants position; references. P. O. BOX 343, Bethlehem, Pa.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, female, neat, plain cook, boy 10, country, full particulars. ADVERTISER 1023, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED by experienced dry-hand milker, steady, reliable and understand general farm work; single, middle-aged; state wages. ADVERTISER 1020, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 20 YEARS' experience commercial hatchery and breeding; highly recommended. Apply ADVERTISER 1019, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED COW-MAN, good butter-maker, steady and reliable, wants position; references. ADVERTISER 1018, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, EXPERIENCED dry-hand milker, single, middle-aged, good references. ADVERTISER 1021, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FARM AND SUMMER hotel with cottage, accommodate 60 guests, on large lake, popular resort; farm 120 acres, dairy and fruit and vegetables; 100 miles from New York; all State roads; will sell with or without equipment, or will rent the hotel furnished to responsible party for 1931 season; if interested, write ADVERTISER 692, care Rural New-Yorker.

THEATER, DWELLING, store for sale; only theater in Greensboro, Md., prosperous population of 1,000, fully equipped talking pictures, combined store and dwelling; $5,000 down, total $15,000. E. DEWING, Centerville, Md.

FOR RENT—Secluded, furnished camp, accommodating five, on lake shore with sand beach; use of boat. C. E. BROWN, Perry, Maine.

FOR RENT—Beautiful country home, established as high-class tea room and Summer boarding house; rare chance for party of ability. Address ADVERTISER 955, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED TO RENT farm with milk route, average daily sales 250 to 350 quarts; must be guaranteed and good trade; write full particulars. ADVERTISER 983, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Sullivan County, small poultry farm, fully equipped, everything in first-class condition. ADVERTISER 977, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm and hatchery in heart of Del-Mar-Va Peninsula; 2,500 layers, 4,000 chicks, 15,000 incubator; all city conveniences; has always made good profit. ADVERTISER 973, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM, 106 ACRES, on trunk boulevard, chance cater heavy tourist; city conveniences, 8-room house; particulars, write B. SMART, Warner, N. H.

FARM FOR SALE—19 acres, 7-room house, electricity, heat, running water, barn, outbuildings and garage; horse, cow and 50 laying hens; new farm tools; 100 miles from New York. GEO. LAHDENPERA, Owner, Box 260, Ulster Park, N. Y.

TWO EXPERIENCED farmers want to rent a large, fully equipped and stock farm. ADVERTISER 995, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED TO BUY a large farm equipped; have large family to work; small down payment, easy terms. ADVERTISER 989, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—A 19-acre poultry farm within commuting distance of New York; owner. ADVERTISER 991, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Tea room and gas station; two bedrooms, electric lights, etc.; situated in an oak grove on Route 13, being the direct route to the South; for further particulars, write ADVERTISER 1001, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Five-room bungalow, all conveniences; ½ acre of ground; price reasonable. S. R. HOMAN, Yaphank, N. Y.

192-ACRE DAIRY farm, Chemung County, New York, South Finger Lakes Region; school close, village 3 miles, city markets easy drive; 100 acres fertile machine-operated tillage, 72 acres spring-watered pasture, 20 acres woodland, some timber; attractive 8-room home, convenient water, telephone, mail; spacious dairy barn, 10-cow stable, larger capacity possible; $2,500; investigate our long-term, easy-payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

POULTRYMAN AND WIFE, no children, 20 years' experience, have twelve hundred layers, and equipment; wish to merge business with responsible farm. ADVERTISER 1000, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or exchange for small up-State farm, 12-room stucco house, large lot, improvements, near high school, R. R., bathing beach, bus line passes door; for particulars write F. HELMSORIG, Montrose, N. Y.

10-ACRE POULTRY farm, 18 miles Atlantic City, near State highway; 7-room home, all improvements, electricity; barn and poultry house accommodate 400 hens; $5,000, terms. ADVERTISER 1004, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—To settle estate, general store and store building, including two tenements. MARION SHERMAN, Admrx., Williamsville, Vt.

POULTRY FARM, 5 rooms and bathroom, garage, 4 laying houses, 6 brooder houses, up-to-date; $1,500 cash, $3,000 mortgage; all laying pullets included. WM. BECKER, Box 138, Lakehurst, N. J.

WILL SELL reasonable, tea-room, 300-ft. frontage State road, modern five-room house, barn, good gas station site; gas, electricity. HUTTON, Mayetta, N. J.

FOR SALE—Eight-acre poultry farm on stone road, 1 mile Bound Brook, 39 miles New York City, on main line Central R. R. of N. J., commuting; large four-room dwelling, bath, enclosed porch, copper screens, all modern improvements including steam heat; barn, garage, large hennery; buildings two years old, perfect condition; price $8,000, cash $2,000, balance suitable terms. ADVERTISER 1015, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—5-room bungalow, garage, 5 acres or more; 48 miles out; $3,000, easy terms. JOHN S. RAUER, Three Bridges, N. J.

WANTED TO RENT, with option, equipped poultry farm for 1,000-2,000 layers; modern dwelling. ADVERTISER 1012, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Small farm, 10 acres, without stock; within 60 miles of New York; must be reasonable. JOHN BILL, care Butcher Shop, 343 East 73d St., New York City.

SALE OR RENT, Summer cottage, superb location, near camp and river. BOX 82, Bloomingburg, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY — Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $5.25; 120 lbs., $10. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

CLOVER HONEY, fancy, 10 lbs., $1.85; No. 1, $1.75; light amber, $1.63; buckwheat, $1.55; postpaid third zone; list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

PACKAGE BEES for pollinating fruit bloom and for honey; delivered prices parcel post or prepaid express, 2-lb. packages including pure mated, young Italian queen, $3.50; 10 packages, $3.25 each; 3-lb. size $1 additonal; queens without package bees 75c each; 10, 65c each; 20, 60c each; safe arrival bees and queens guaranteed; immediate shipment. JASPER KNIGHT, Hayneville, Ala.

FINE EXTRACTED HONEY, 10-lb. pail clover, within third zone, $1.75; buckwheat, $1.60; write for special offer on mixed light and dark honey, 6 cts. per lb. and up. RAY WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

HONEY—60 lbs. finest clover, $4.80; amber or buckwheat, $4.20; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

BOARDERS TO FARM, any age, who want a good rest; Turkish bath; reasonable. Address AHO Post Office, Rifton, N. Y.

BOARDERS WANTED, reasonable rates, farm near Callicoon, N. Y. ADVERTISER 994, care Rural New-Yorker.

BOARD CHILDREN, mother's care, city conveniences, plenty eggs, vegetables, milk; bus at door. ADVERTISER 992, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—A nicely carved old bureau. R. M. WELLS, Short Creek, W. Va.

BOARDERS, ALL MODERN conveniences. BRUCELYN FARM, Lynn, Pa.

BOARDERS WANTED—Ideal place to rest, home cooking; improvements; reasonable. BOX C, Jeffersonville, N. Y.

LOW PRICES on bottled honey for roadside stands; buy now, pay in August. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

FINEST WHITE clover extracted honey, 5-lb. pail, 90 cts. postpaid 3rd zone; 60-lb. can, $5.10 here. NOAH BORDNER, Holgate, Ohio.

PURE HONEY, 5-lb. pails, postpaid, liquid or granulated, clover, pail, $1; two, $1.90; 12, $8; light amber and buckwheat, pail, 85 cts.; two, $1.60. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

LADY, ELDERLY but not exacting, will pay $10 or $12 weekly through Summer for good country room, board, within 100 miles of New York City; describe fully location, accommodations. ADVERTISER 1014, care Rural New-Yorker.

GRADUATE NURSE would care for invalid in our home; favorable surroundings, reasonable; River Edge, N. J. ADVERTISER 1016, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Pure maple syrup, $1.75 gallon, delivered to third zone. LOREN S. WESTCOTT, Erieville, N. Y.

MILLSTONE WANTED—Advise price on car at freight depot and your location. ADVERTISER 1022, care Rural New-Yorker.

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

Fight BUGS *and* BLIGHTS *this way*

12 YEARS' SUCCESS: Mr. Jesse Deyo, of New Paltz, N. Y., who has used Pyrox for 12 years, writes: "Pyrox is superior to home-made Bordeaux mixture because it can be measured more accurately, it distributes more evenly, no residue is left in the tank and all the copper and lime is applied to the plants. It mixes readily with water and remains in suspension for a longer time—that is why there isn't any of it left in the bottom of the tank. Pyrox spray does not burn the leaves, and unless Bordeaux is applied carefully, it sometimes produces a burning effect. I obtained a yield of 260 bushels of potatoes per acre this year by using Pyrox."

No messy mixing of Bordeaux . . .
No clogged nozzles . . .
No residue in the tank . . .
No disappointing results

NO farmer *likes* to mix his own Bordeaux and arsenicals. But many have continued with the old, messy method simply because they thought it was cheaper.

Now, thousands of users have discovered that it isn't!

Pyrox not only saves valuable time, but *it does the job much better.*

Again and again it has made high yields possible while neighboring crops, sprayed with Bordeaux, have seriously suffered from insects and diseases. Read the convincing letters from farmers, at the left.

Pyrox is prepared by exact scientific methods. The copper in it is derived directly from copper salts, and is made available to you in colloidal suspension. Just mix Pyrox with water, and you have a uniform mixture that will go through the smallest nozzle without clogging.

This means that a fine mist comes out of the nozzle and envelops every bit of foliage. The leaf is covered evenly, completely, with a thoroughly protecting coat that sticks like paint through the hardest rains. Insects die. Blights are prevented. Plant growth is stimulated.

Bordeaux, on the other hand, needs larger nozzles. And so it comes out in drops—like the first heavy drops of rain on a window-pane—which merely *streak* the leaf. In this way material is wasted and, still worse, room is left between the streaks for bugs and blights to attack. That's why Bordeaux-sprayed crops so often suffer in spite of spraying.

Use Pyrox this season on part of your crop at least, comparing the yield with that of the Bordeaux-sprayed part. Sold in 7 convenient sizes by hardware, seed, and farm supply stores.

Pyrox protects and stimulates your crop. It doesn't burn foliage; leave a wasteful residue in the tank; spoil if you can't use it soon after it's ready; or clog spray nozzles. When the leaf-hopper is prevalent, Pyrox repels this pest that causes hopper burn, which eventually kills the plant.

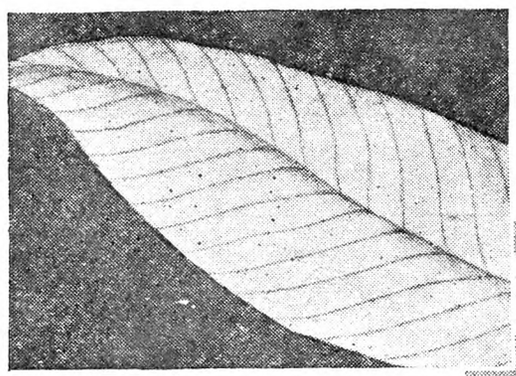
Send for *free* Spray Guide. This valuable book tells how to fight insect pests and plant diseases successfully. Bowker Chemical Co., Dept. R.D., 419 Fourth Ave., New York.

Read these Letters from Farmers

"100% FREEDOM FROM DISEASE": "I have just dug 1,500 bu. of Certified Green Mountain seed potatoes and can truthfully say I never had a cleaner yield of potatoes. I give Pyrox credit for this, as my vines stayed green until killing frost and my inspection report on the field was 100% freedom from disease. In 1929, I used Bordeaux and my vines died 20 days before frost." C. Walter Goff, North Elba, N. Y.

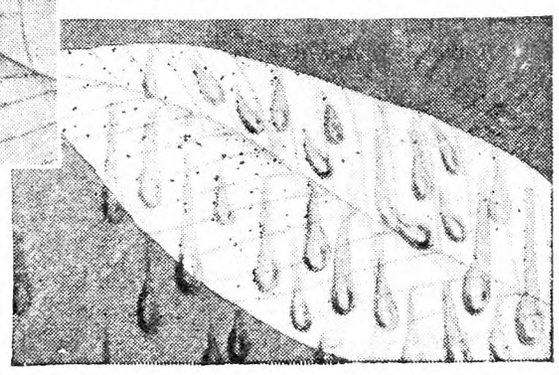
$175 EXTRA PROFIT PER ACRE: "I sprayed half of my acreage of potatoes this year with Pyrox and left half unsprayed. The Pyrox-sprayed potatoes averaged 325 bu. per acre and the unsprayed only 200 bu. to the acre. With potatoes at $1.40 per bushel I realized $175 extra profit per acre. It paid me to use Pyrox, and you can place my name on the Pyrox booster list." F. S. Allen, Thorndike, Me.

25¢ PREMIUM PER BUSHEL: "I planted 3 acres of Rural Russet potatoes this season and sprayed them twelve times with Pyrox. In past seasons I had been making home-made Bordeaux and experiencing considerable nozzle trouble. Pyrox kept the vines green until digging time. I got 400 bu. on 3 acres, and have obtained a premium of 25¢ per bu. for those sold." Jesse L. Felten, Breezewood, Pa.

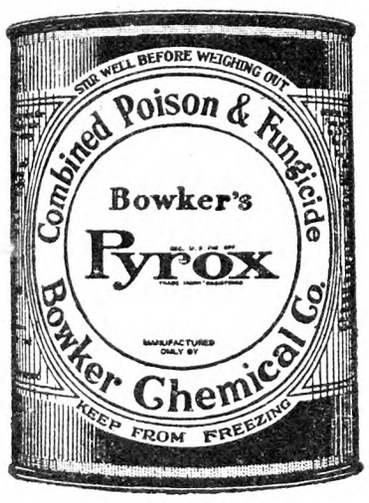


Now—*Nicotine* Pyrox

The new *Nicotine* Pyrox—standard Pyrox treated with nicotine—not only kills leaf-chewing insects, prevents blights and other diseases, and stimulates plant growth, but it also kills sucking insects such as aphids, thrips, and leaf-hoppers. Use on vegetables, small fruits, flowers.



Note the difference between spraying with Pyrox and with a homemade mixture. Pyrox (above) covers the leaf with a fine mist that sticks like paint. Home-mixed Bordeaux (right), because larger nozzles must be used, streaks the leaf with large drops, leaving room for insect and disease attacks.



Just mix
Pyrox
with water and spray

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

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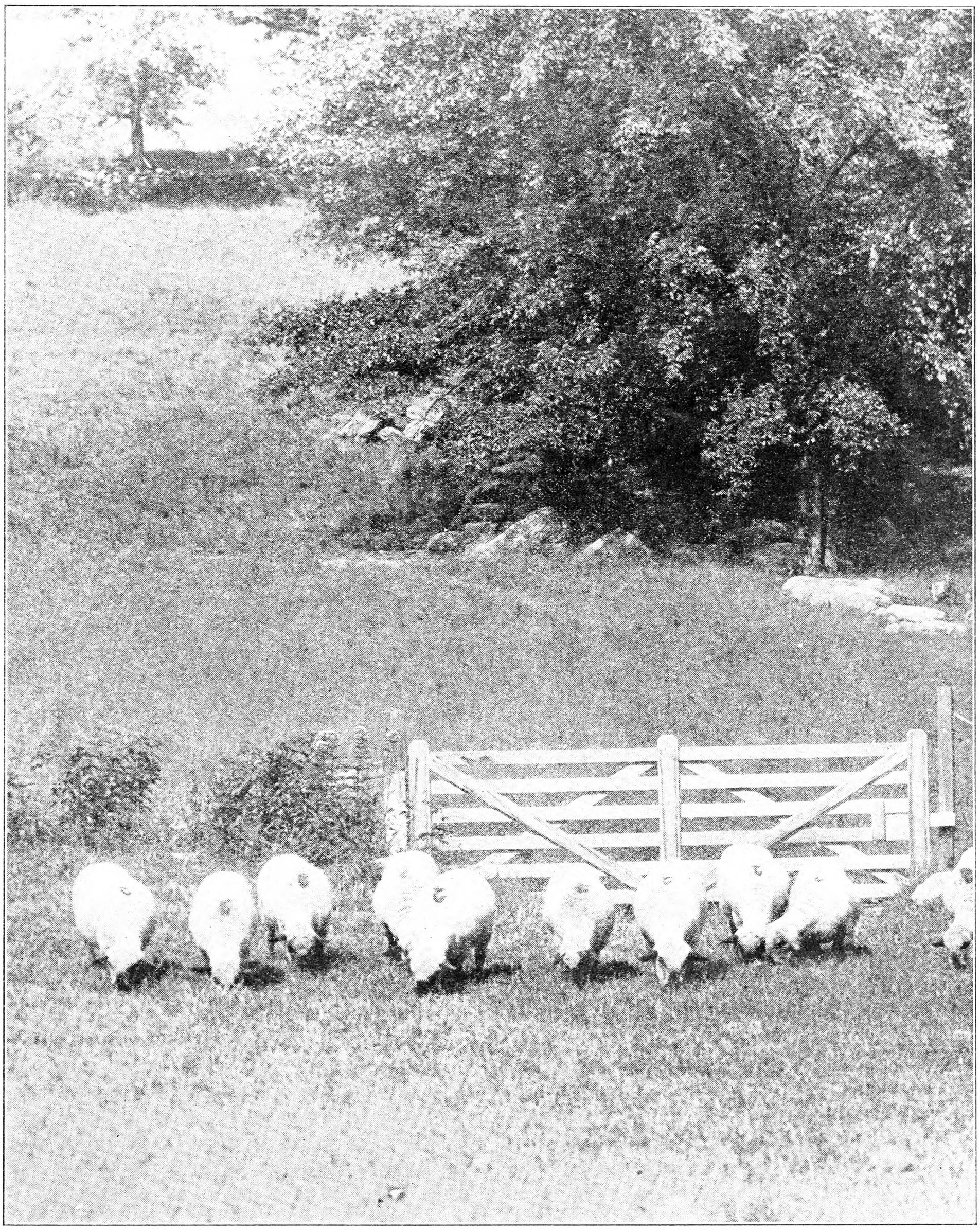


The Sheep are Busy

Growing Gladioli at "Gladacres"

By Mrs. Opti

WHEN one of our long dreams came true and we were en route with our two sons and our trailer camping outfit to take possession of "our farm," more than six years ago, I suggested to Mr. Opti that this farm of our dreams should have a name. Promptly came the retort, "I have a name to suggest. How would 'Gladacres' fit our new home?" So, then and there, on the broad highway, our farm name combined the hope and hobby of our companionship and the name of a favorite flower with each of us, even in the years when we knew not each other. His first gift to me had been some choice Gladiolus corms of his acquaintance. Today, the light falls through the stained glass window of the entrance hall of my girlhood home and lights a tall jar of Gladiolus blossoms just as they appeared years ago, when I returned home one early September day, after my first Summer's absence from home. Mother had placed that greeting there as the most appropriate "Welcome Home." What a precious picture it created in memory's shrine! Nothing so beautiful had come to me during those months of rare experiences away from home. Throughout the intervening years we have been discarding and accumulating our collection of corms. We possess not enough to plant even an acre, but those that we have, have tended to make glad all the acres.

Joy ever came in having enough of beauty to share with many, and yet to have abundance of beauty left with us. Each new variety tried, brought the exhilaration of a new adventure. We'll never be "fixed for life" while our old "glad" friends blossom anew each year, or while we can become acquainted with even one or two new ones each year. Real flower lovers from near and far pass and share the gorgeous loveliness. Some pause to talk over the merits of varieties new to them, and then pass on to us names and descriptions of the family in which they have found delight.

We reveled in the variety of arrangements created in baskets, bowls and jars of various shapes. The thrill of conquest followed minutes spent in getting one tall spike to assume a position which achieved the desired bouquet picture. We never calculated time wasted in effecting pretty combinations "that flash upon the inward eye, which is the bliss of solitude." The art of exclusion, as well as the art of inclusion, we practiced to bring out the graceful lines and individual flowers of our cut Gladiolus. Abundance of shrubbery green and an asparagus bed, as well as meadow rue and various other flowers, helped to accomplish pleasing arrangements. A dream of a collection of ferns as an adjunct of the future has persisted. The permanence of the Gladiolus as a cut flower, either in water or as funeral designs, ever drew forth praise. Spikes cut in the cool of the day, put into deep water and cut off an inch at the ends under the water, ever brought a lasting freshness of over a week as long spikes. Then the tips of the blossoming ends made pleasing bouquets of shorter lengths for at least another week, even in warm weather. Daily fading blossoms were removed and new buds opened till the last tip end bud, a bit daintier in coloring, lent the bouquet a pretty gracefulness. No vile smell ever concluded the long-keeping process as so often occurred with other cut flowers of much shorter-keeping qualities. From the day the first blossoms opened on a spike of Gladiolus, the stem, blossoms, buds and leaves gave only delight. Truly it is the "glad flower." Since it may grow all over the world, except in the coldest climes, it becomes a world-wide bond between all flower lovers.

The word Gladiolus means little sword. According to the Latin rule it is pronounced "Glad-i'o-lus" but after much discussion between rule and common usage the American Gladiolus Society officially adopted the dictum of common usage and sustained the pronunciation "Glad-i-o'lus."

More than 160 species of this popular flower exist and have their origin from the Mediterranean regions of Europe and Western Asia and from Africa. Most of the species have come from Southern Africa. The plant breeders have accomplished wonders with these plants, and so new and larger and more gracefully curved petals and more dainty and gorgeous colors have constantly been evolved. The natural colors have undergone just as great stages of evolution in the siftings and combinations of science till all variations from the most brilliant scarlet to purest white and clear yellows, rose and bright purple have been evolved. The height of the plants may vary from a few inches to four or five feet. Some fragrant varieties exist but, evidently, these flowers choose the moths as well as the bumblebees and day-flying insects for pollination for if any fragrance is emitted it is at night.

Since we have come into possession of "our farm," we have received some financial returns from the investment in our hobby. We continue to derive our most appreciated dividends from the beauty of form and color which we may share freely with the many who pass and enjoy flowers left standing where they grow. Next to this comes the pleasure of sharing the cut blossoms with the sick and shut-ins of a large community in church, school and Grange. Some of the large shipping boxes filled with these rare stalks and other flowers sewed into the boxes have been sent many times to friends in New York City, Chicago, Indianapolis and to hospitals several miles distant. Always comes back the gracious message, "I never saw anything so beautiful in form and color as that box of flowers when I removed the cover! Each flower was just as fresh as if it had just been cut." Some years have brought tolerably satisfactory returns from flower commission houses. We find no difficulty in cutting the florist's prized long stems and yet leaving at least two leaves which complete the growth of extra large corms. We cut the spikes when not more than two buds are opening. In a large-sized aster box we sewed 75 or 100 spikes, but we had to splice two boxes together to get the required length. These flowers are often shipped in open crates, paper-lined. Thus the flowers stand upright. Some shippers use open barrels. Nearness to a large public market would certainly furnish a satisfactory outlet for the "glads," but we have never had opportunity to try this method. We have found the sale of cut "glads" direct to the customers of the neighboring village communities of some profit and much satisfaction. The appreciation which so many gave to our selection of choice varieties increased our respect for human nature. So many possess souls akin to the poet who said:

"To me, the meanest flower that blows
Gives thoughts that often lie too deep for tears."

From a few came the rude shock that came to Wordsworth when he described Peter Bell:

"A primrose by the river's brink
A yellow primrose was to him
And it was nothing more."

So do some proverty-stricken senses who may be able to utilize the dollars that may accrue from modern orchards of fairest apples find in each Gladiolus, just one more Gladiolus. When you price such choice spikes of rare form and color to such, at 50 cents per dozen, they retort in peeved tones: "Why, I can buy all the Gladiolus I want at 'Grandiferous Farms' at 25 cents a dozen." Then we calmly reply, "That is the place for you to get your 'glads.'"

One good neighbor wished some of our "glads" for a funeral bouquet. We wished to give them to her, but she replied firmly:

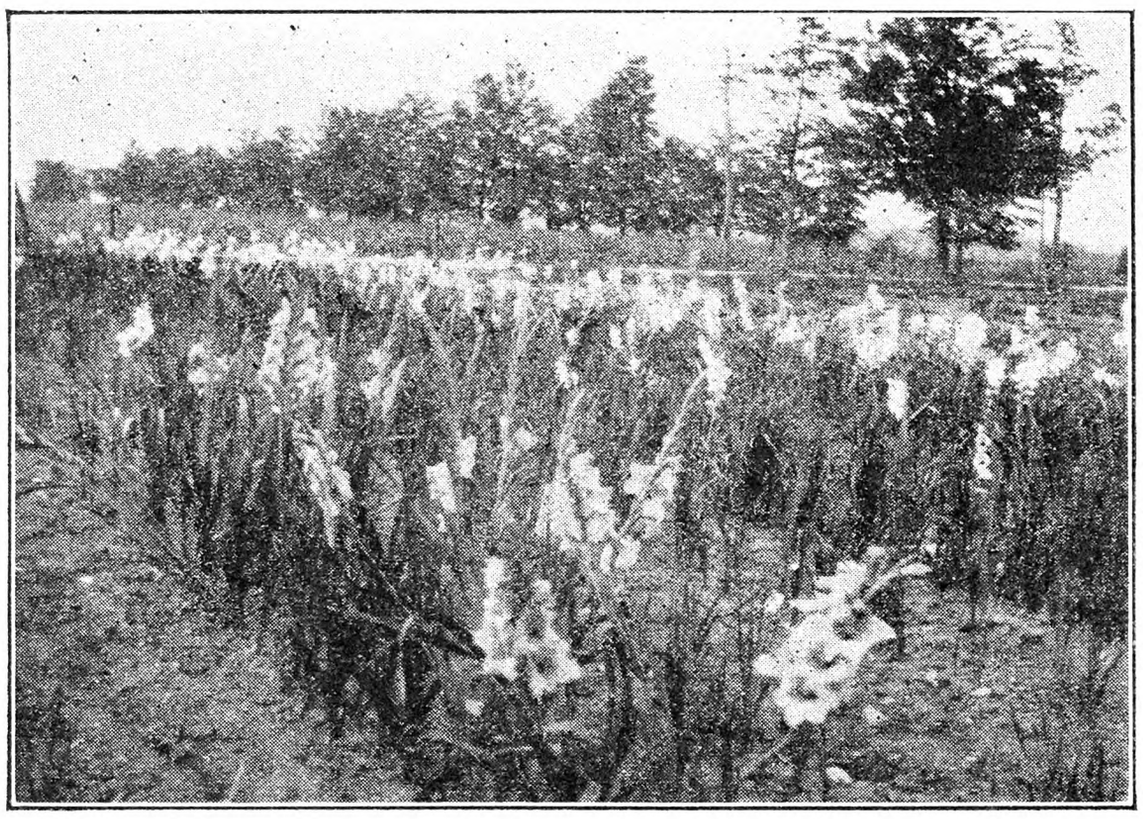
"If I bought chicken or cow feed from you you'd accept pay. These beauties cost you much more than the cow or chicken feed cost you in any measure. I can't pay you what they are really worth, but I must give you something, and oh, how I do appreciate the charm and arrangement!"

We have spent much time and have traveled miles to become acquainted with the "glads" that suited our fancy best. We attended a National Gladiolus Society display in Boston. The Botanical Gardens at New York City supplied choice collections on display. The Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Mass., and the various State and county fairs of our own and other States, ever provide interesting Gladiolus collections. This last Autumn, we spent a delightful afternoon examining the exhibit of a regional Gladiolus Society given in the Armory at Geneva, N. Y. At this time our interest was confirmed in Albania, a large clear white; Catherine Coleman, pink; Dr. F. E. Bennett, orange scarlet; Jenny Lind, pink and yellow; Mrs. P. W. Sisson, pink; Scarlet Princeps, cherry; Minuet, lavender and in Mrs. Leon Douglas, huge begonia rose. We are awaiting the thrill of watching for these additions to our stock to blossom this season. We are also planting some Golden Dream, a wonderful fine deep yellow, and recommended as a "late" variety, so we hope that it will follow our stock of Golden Measure, tall beautiful spikes of pure yellow we highly prize. Niagara has proven a graceful, daintily tinted yellow. America has been discarded by us in favor of its child, Le Marechal Foch. The large curling petals of delicate shell pink are most satisfactory, and it reproduces rapidly. Evelyn Kirtland represents one of the most charming ruffled, deeper shades of pink. Crimson Glow provides a gorgeous thriftiness of color. Lily White presents a mass of clear white lily-like blossoms, not large flowers but blossoming in such profusion as to create a loveliness of white. We enjoy a few Princeps with the butterfly-like petals, but this is not a very strong grower. Mary Pickford ever delights us with its deep creamy throat and nearly white outer edges. Herada provides a large, clear mauve, but is not a thrifty reproducer. Mrs. Frank Pendleton, with its clear pink and large dark blotched throat, yields thrifty tall spikes of very attractive blossoms. Mrs. Dr. Norton is a creation of daintiness and unlike any other variety. The soft pink petals, shading to soft yellowish tints in the throat, curve backward with a peculiar gracefulness. Panama is a large, deep pink, of satisfaction. Snowboy blossoms in long sturdy spikes of white with dark red blotches. Loveliness is a creamy pink of large, wavy petals. We derive much satisfaction in knowing each of our "glads" by name and in keeping most of our stock separate and distinctly labeled. For enlarging and renewing our stock we save cormlets. We have a large mixture of Primulinus varieties which make a gorgeous assortment of color in the garden and provide daintiness of arrangements that we admire. Alice Tiplady, with its soft orange-saffron coloring, is one of the most delightful of the Primulinus.

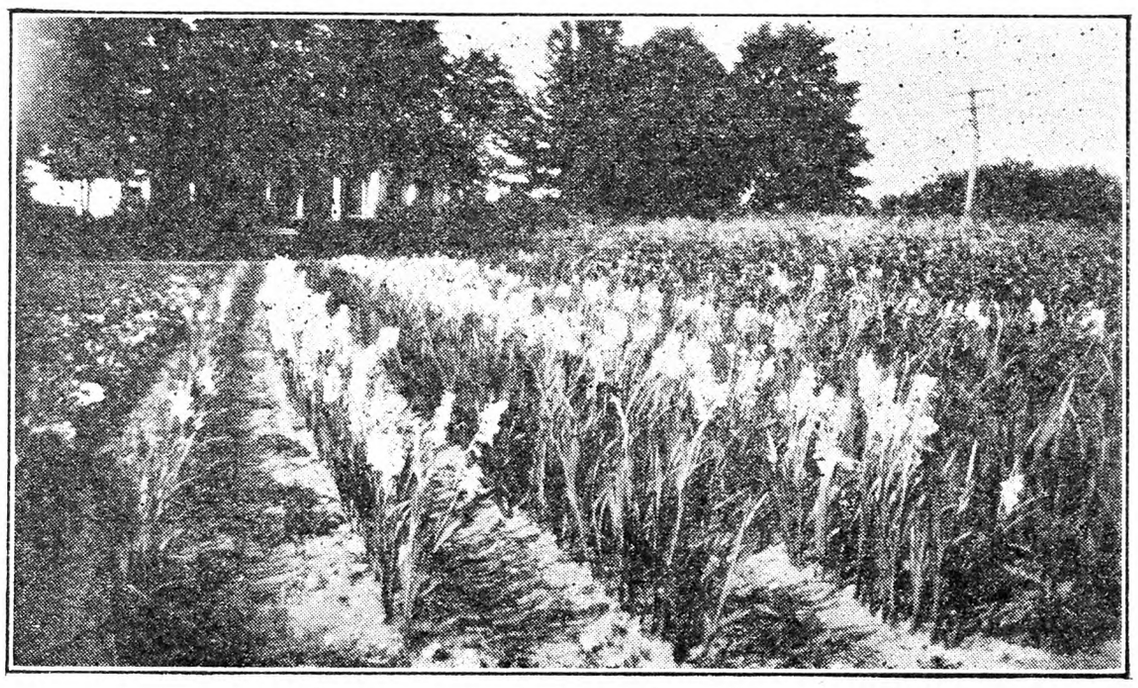
New varieties come high, but we often wait till the desired variety comes within our reach and then sometimes buy cormlets or "planting stock" and get many more corms for a year or two of waiting. The "planting stock" is the two-year-old corm, and will often blossom.

The planting of our Gladiolus corms begins just as soon as the ground is dry enough to prepare the beds. Garden soil of well-cultivated loam is chosen, and during the Winter this receives a thorough coating of cow or chicken manure. If wireworms or grubs infest the soil, Fall plowing is recommended. We have never suffered from these sources of trouble. In the Spring the soil is carefully prepared and the stones that ever work up on our soil, are removed. We mark off the rows about three feet apart, so that a single horse cultivator may do some of the cultivating, though we ever supplement this with hand-hoeing and hand-weeding.

For the planting of the blossoming corms, we make a trench four or five inches deep, and lay the corms in with the bud side up. These are placed about four inches apart. The depth of planting tends to hold upright the heavy bloom stalks. If a succession of bloom is desired in the same location, the corms may be placed twice as far apart and the vacant spaces filled in later by use of a garden trowel. However, this is too much work for ordinary practice. The cormlets and "planting stock" should be planted at a more shallow depth and as early as possible to give time for growth. We sow the cormlets. We plant our Pink Beauty, earliest of the Gladiolus corms, and all of our limited supply of corms, first. This gives abundance of time for the more coveted cormlets to develop on the parent corms. Lily White is quite early, too, so we plant many of these early. Crimson Glow and later plantings of Lily White make charming alternate plantings. With the help of some blue cornflowers, Mr. Opti is planning the American flag in these three colors, this Summer. It may fail as do many "stunts," but the flowers will be there and he'll have the fun.



The Gorgeous Array of Bloom Under Field Culture



Looking Down the Gladiolus Rows at Gladacres

The harvesting occurs early enough to avoid possible freezing while the corms are drying off and curing a bit before the tops are removed. With the spading fork, the corms are loosened and then spread out in rows to dry for two or three or even more days if the weather is dry. We then take the pruning shears and cut off the tops about an inch above the corm. We cut the corms into potato crates with paper in the bottom to catch the corms. These

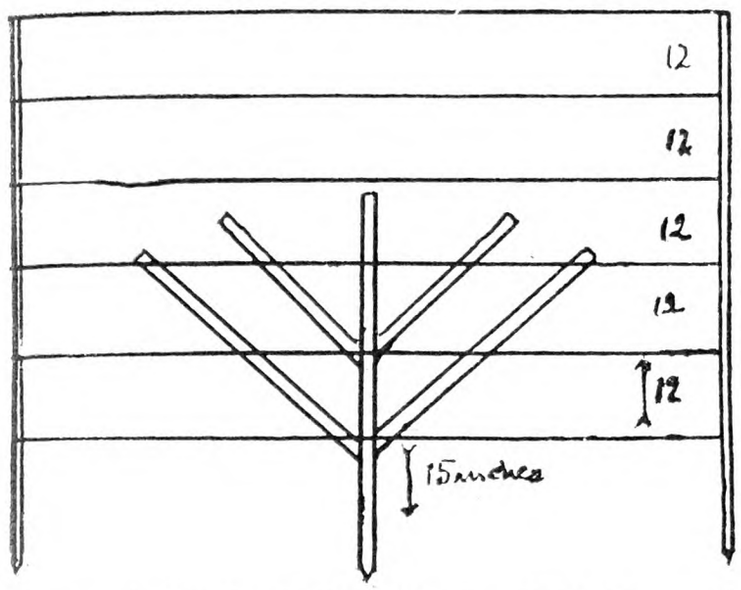


Fig. 1.—A six-wire trellis with wires 12 inches apart. See text for other details.

crates are stored in our furnace room in the cellar to await bad weather or Winter evenings, for the husking. Shallow trays, or the bushel crates, are safe for the husked corms. With pressure of the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, the husk and dead bottom corm are quite easily removed. Of all the Gladiolus season, the harvesting is the most strenuous, and the corms must be kept from any freezing temperatures when out of the ground. When husking occurs any corms that show spots of reddish brown or blackish color, are burned. Slightly infested corms may grow, although they show signs of spotted leaves and often die as the season advances, but since this is a fungus disease it spreads to the soil and other corms. Hence, complete eradication is the best control for this dry rot. The new corm of the plant thus dying may appear perfectly healthy at gathering time but the disease germs develop and spread in storage. This disease originates, usually, in young stock, hence all leaves and husks should be carefully burned, as the spores originate on the leaves. Various chemical applications when used at a strength that will not affect the corm, do little to reduce this infection.

A neck rot bothers some growers. This is a bacterial trouble, and is very destructive. It is carried over in diseased corms. Spraying all flowering stock with a good adhesive Bordeaux mixture in a man-

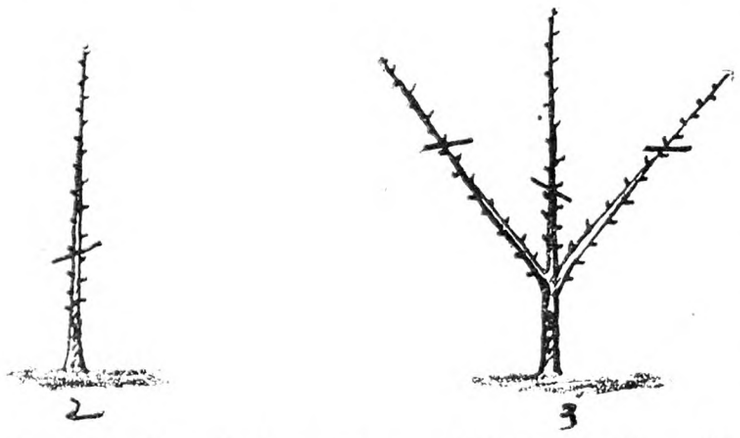


Fig. 2 and 3.—Left, a one-year-old tree or whip. The cross-line suggests the proper point at which to cut it back. Right, the tree shown at left in its first season's growth after planting. Only two side shoots have been permitted to develop, any others that may have started being pinched off at once. The cross lines indicate the points for cutting back the shoots before growth starts again.

ner to cover the lower part of the plant, helps to control this trouble. The introduction of any of these diseases is through the diseased corms, but all such trouble is spread and encouraged by planting corms over and over in the same soil. Rotation of plant plots should be used, and intervening years help to prevent trouble. Cormlets should be planted where Gladiolus have never grown.

Millipedes and root aphis or plant lice have caused injury, and coarsely ground tobacco or stems mixed in the soil or watering helps this. The aphis is reported to hibernate on corms and show in whitish form near Spring. Treating infested corms with Black Leaf-40 eradicates such infestation.

Of all the flowers that we have grown, we have ever found the Gladiolus the easiest of cultivation and least trouble from any disease or member of the multitudinous insect pests.

Training of Fruit Trees for Amateurs

In some parts of Europe the training of dwarf fruit trees against walls, trellises and in other ways is commonly practiced. It is not difficult to train trees to symmetrical forms, but it requires skill and constant care. In this country these special systems are seldom seen except on some of the large private estates where European trained gardeners are employed, and even there the practice is limited, but there is considerable interest in these methods.

Pears, apples, plums and peaches respond well to several types of training that are in use. Pears are widely grown in some of the European countries because they fruit early and yield readily to these methods of treatment. In this country the susceptibility of the trees to blight is a drawback. Apple trees have a tendency to make strong shoots for many years, and it is difficult to check the growth and stimulate the development of fruit spurs. Apples are best trained as cordons with single or double arms.

Pear trees, for best results, should be budded on quince root stocks, and apple trees, on Doucin stocks. These root stocks have a dwarfing effect and the tops of trees propagated on them grow more slowly and do not become as large as do trees propagated on the common pear and apple stocks.

The Palmette-Verrier system of training, illustrated in the accompanying figures, is the most satisfactory form under usual European conditions where practiced for pears, plums and peaches. The various steps in training by this system as used in England and other Old World countries are given in the following details: Peach trees should have a space of 15 inches between branches; pears, apples and plums, 12 inches. If this form is used, a wire trellis should be constructed (Fig. 1) and so placed, if against a wall, that there are 6 to 12 inches of space between wall and trellis. Five or six wires will eventually be needed. In Fig. 1, the wires are shown at 12 inches apart—the spacing desired between the branches of apple and some other kinds of trees.

Next, temporary forms made of strips of thin board, three-fourths inch wide, or of laths, should be constructed, as illustrated, one being placed at each point where a tree is to be planted, and to which the first branches of the trees are to be tied in the beginning of the training.

One-year-old budded trees, which are straight, unbranched whips (Fig. 2) should be used. Each one should be cut back to a height of approximately 15 inches, leaving three selected buds at the top, the upper one being at the front and the other two on

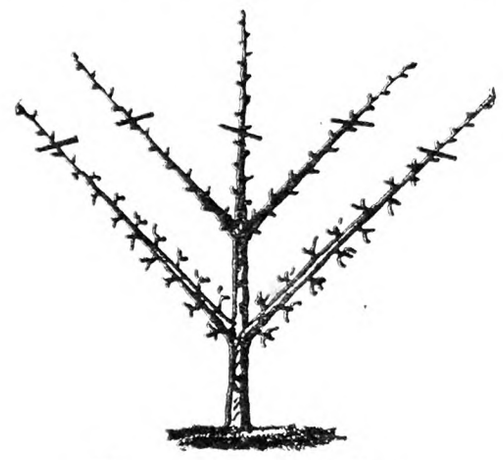


Fig. 4.—The Next Year.

the sides of the stem, pointing one to the right and the other to the left as one faces the tree. All other buds must be suppressed as growth starts in the Spring.

As shoots develop from the three buds at the top of the cut-back stem, they are made to assume a form suggested by Fig. 3. All wall-trained fruit trees must have their fruit spurs trained to point either upward or downward. This is accomplished by a simple method. During June and July, one grasps each somewhat tender shoot firmly in both hands and twists it to the right or left until about four to six buds point in the desired direction, while an assistant ties the shoot firmly to the lower portions of the lath form. This twisting of the shoots may sometimes cause them to split, but such wounds will soon heal over.

About four weeks later, the shoots are cut free from the form to which they were tied, and then retied loosely in order to maintain the branches in their proper positions.

Fruit trees trained to any form along driveways or walks where they have no wall supports do not need to have their buds pointed upward and downward, but can be allowed to grow in their natural positions. This simplifies the training.

For the second year, the central or terminal shoot is cut back to a height of 12 inches above the side branches of the previous year's growth, leaving, as in the first place, three buds at the top, the center

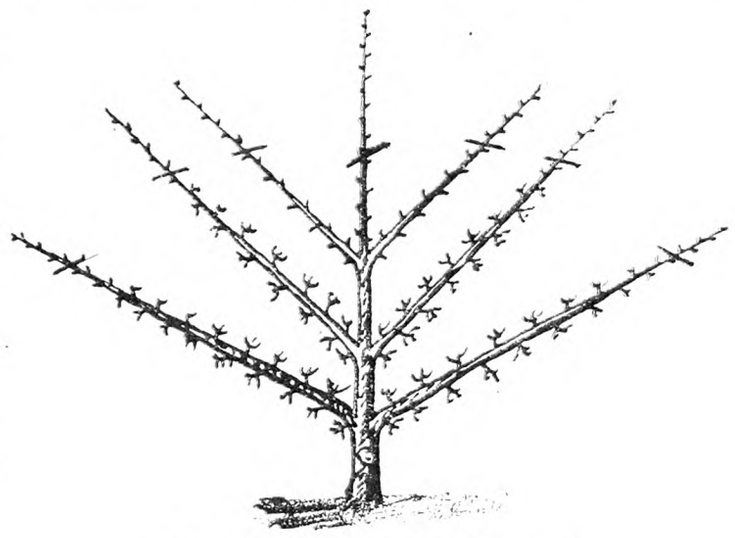


Fig. 5.—Further Development.

one being at the front of the stem. The two one-year-old side shoots or arms are cut back about one-third of their length as suggested by the cross lines in Fig. 3.

The three buds at the top of the central shoot, as they put forth shoots in the second season's growth, will continue to extend the system of training as suggested by Fig. 4. The new branches or arms are treated exactly as were the two arms that developed the first season. The same procedure as to cutting back the arms and training is continued each year except that only the tips of the branches are cut back.

The beginning of the fourth year will show three pairs of side branches or arms (Fig. 5). The lower pair should now be cut loose from their original positions and retied in a semi-horizontal position (Fig. 5). This change in position should be made gradually during the growing season.

The fifth year the palmette will have four pairs of arms, and by this time the lower ones should be placed in a horizontal position and tied to the bottom wire of the trellis, with the ends pointing upward (Fig. 6). Care must be taken to make the bends in the two arms exactly alike and the same distance from the main stem. Unequal growth and

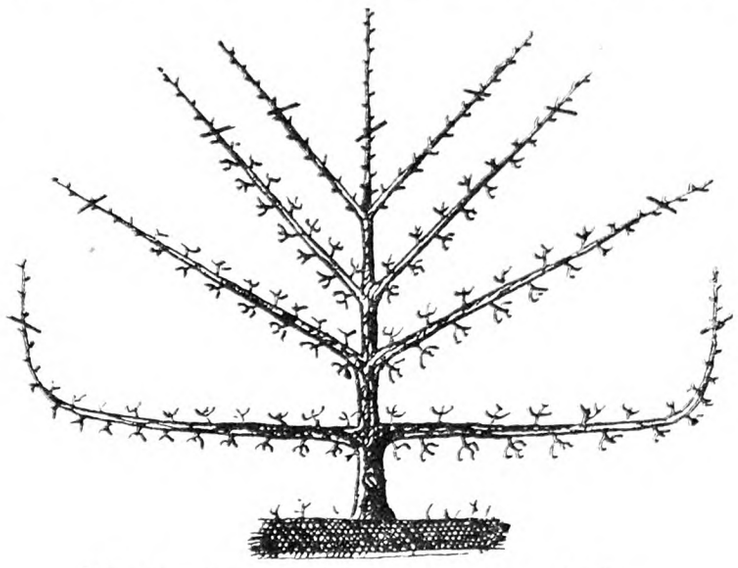


Fig. 6.—Another Type Started at Bottom.

lack of symmetry in form will result if the arms are not kept as nearly alike as possible.

The second pair of arms are then lowered to semi-horizontal and later to horizontal positions and the process continued until the palmette is completed (Fig. 7). If one upright terminal shoot makes a stronger growth than the others, it should be cut loose and retied in a semi-horizontal position for a time. A side shoot that is growing too strong should be cut back short during the Spring pruning.

If a branch should die, plant another young tree of the same variety below the dead branch and eventually replace the latter by grafting in a branch from the young tree. However, only the erect part of an arm could be repaired in this way.

The Summer pruning (pinching) of vegetative spurs is done after the seventh leaf has developed and not later. Pinch the rest off to divert the sap to the lower buds. The terminal shoots are left untouched during the Summer pruning.

Cordons for apples are formed the same way as palmettes. For a one-arm cordon, the tree is cut back to only two buds, pointing one to the right, the other to the left. A double-arm cordon is cut back to three buds as in the palmette; the second year, cut back to two buds, 12 inches above the first year cut, in order to make the second series of arms; or the terminal shoot is bent 12 inches above the first pair of arms into a semi-horizontal position. This will force the side bud into strong growth and form

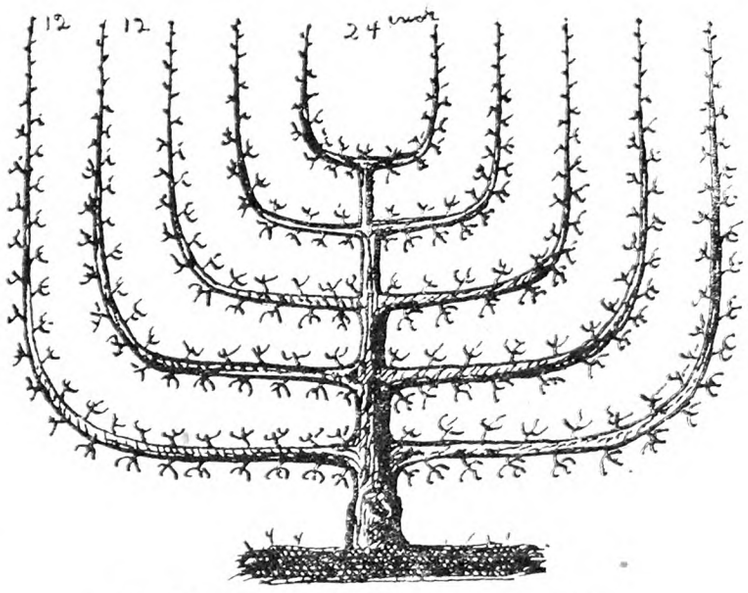


Fig. 7.—The Completely Trained Tree.

the second arm. Only one and two-arm cordons are in use.

Apple whips, for cordons, are planted 20 feet apart, and if well-formed and the ends meet, they are then grafted together. A number of such trees may form a single unit, and are best grown as ornamentals along driveways, trained on a trellis for support.

MARTIN BILON.

Eastern Iowa Crop Report

We have been having all kinds of weather this month with very little warm weather and the rest cold and dry. We need rain as our soil is hard and lumpy, and onions to make a good crop need a good shower every week. Our set onions look well, have a good color and are good size, and on account of the cool weather there are not many weeds in our fields.

The seed onions are up and have been cultivated once and now they are beginning to use the hand hoe to get the patches of smartweed out. Some of us have been through our set onions three times besides hand-hoeing them once, and are hoeing them again. I don't know any other crop that takes as much work and hard work as onions do.

Our neighbor has harvested his crop of 15 acres of radishes, shipping to Chicago and Milwaukee, as well as selling locally. Price was good this year, $1.75 per bushel of 100 bunches, 14 to 16 in a bunch. Last year he plowed his radish patch under as the market was too cheap for him to make anything. He has about five or six acres of spinach ready to cut; is putting out a big field of tomatoes, also of cabbage. He paid his radish bunchers four cents per dozen bunches. Most of them made fairly good wages at that.

Wheat, barley and oats look well. First crop of Alfalfa looks big enough to cut for hay. Corn plant-

ing started out three or four days ago (May 17), and is going at full blast. Potatoes are up big enough to cultivate and look well. I tried out what the man from Maine said about covering up the potatoes when they first come up to kill all the weeds, and it worked fine. I get lots of things out of THE R. N.-Y. like that.

Late frost killed most of our peaches and plums, but the apples, cherries, strawberries and grapes seem to be all right. All the early flowers and bushes are in bloom. The early tulips are very beautiful. The early Iris, lilacs, bush honeysuckle, Spiræas, and all the wild flowers are in full bloom, and the roses will be out in a week as the buds are showing color. I think this time of the year is the finest of the seasons with the trees green, some of them with blooms, the yards nicely trimed and the grass so fine. B. D. GEORGE.

Killing Chickweed

On page 589, under "Missouri Notes," I see that farmers and lot owners are having trouble with chickweed. I have a remedy which I think will put it out of business. I have killed Canada thistle which is the hardest weed that any man ever tackled, and you lose no use from your ground.

Briefly it is this: Seed down your ground in the Spring with oats or wheat, but the best results in oats. It is necessary to put on a light coat of lime, which all kinds of grass like; then seed Grimm Alfalfa, about seven or eight quarts to the acre. Now do not sow the shallow-rooted types of Alfalfa for they will heave out just like clover. I have plowed out Grimm with roots 18 and 20 inches long and one inch in diameter that had been in the ground six or seven years.

My advice is for those who have chickweed in strawberries is to lay tough paper in between the rows, and put stones on it to keep it down. What is in the rows you will have to pull out. I hope if any of your farmers try these experiments they will let me know how they came out. I have farmed all my life and am now 75 years old. These remedies I have seen demonstrated myself. I hope this information will help someone. I do not think any man in any kind of business has more to contend with than a farmer. L. D. S.

Hunterdon Co., N. J.

Forestry Tour Program

Extension Forester B. A. Cope, of Ithaca, N. Y., sends the following schedule of the Chenango, Delaware, Otsego counties forestry tour:

Start of tour, 9 A. M., Norwich Cemetery Association, Route 12, Friday, June 12. End of tour, Cooperstown, Clark Estate, 4 P. M., Saturday. Total distance of tour, Norwich to Cooperstown, 130 miles; first day 75 miles, second day 55 miles. Chenango, Delaware and Otsego counties have planted 16,000,000 trees in the last two decades. The best of these will be seen on the tour.

This tour will cover county forests, city forests, club forests, school forests, estate forests, farm forests, 4-H club forests. Species seen: White, red, Scotch, jack pines; Norway spruce; white cedar; European larch; white ash and red oak. Trees will be seen of all ages from one year plantations up to some veteran white pine, three feet in diameter and 200 years old. This beautiful stand is considered the finest block of white pine in Otsego County.

Coast to Coast Trip

Last week we suggested clothing to be taken for the trip. The notes stated one or two silk dresses but we intended to say two or three and a light-weight woolen. It is more comfortable to have the extra dresses, and, as they do not take up much room, put in the extra one.

Another year has rolled around and time for another lovely trip. How I wish I could go over the same trip again. I shall never forget it, but I do hope I shall be able to go another year. I just love to sit and listen to the talks on the radio on Monday and Tuesday evening and hear Old Timer and the Borax Company. I often get out my cards and papers and go over them and thank the kind friend who sent me the snapshots. How wonderful it all seems. Please send booklets to the names I enclose. I have four little evergreens out of six I brought from Glacier Park. I also brought some Iceland poppy seed but am afraid it froze out. I have some tulips in the same bed but call it Glacier Park just the same. E. I. T.

New York.

In case we made reservations for the trip and found we could not go or were taken sick and could not go how much money would we have to pay? C. W.

New Jersey.

If you find you are unable to go and will advise us within five days of the date of leaving on the trip, we will gladly refund the entire amount paid in including the deposit. It is wise to send in the $6 for deposit as soon as you have concluded to take the trip, in order to have your reservation on file. It is a case of first come first served, although all accommodations are good and everyone will be satisfied.

I have long wanted to make the trip to the West and the idea of going with a bunch who are readers of the magazine especially appeals to me. I am entitled to railroad transportation. Would I be entitled to an allowance for this. I would like to know so that I may request passes in time to accompany the party. Give me figures without pass also so I could take another man along. R. A. G.

Pennsylvania.

A deduction will be allowed for the passes and arrangements made to join the trip at the start.

I have taken THE R. N.-Y. over 40 years. I am an old man but able to work all the time and I would like to go on the trip if it doesn't cost too much.

New York. F. H. C.

The fact that this rate includes the meals, Pullman accommodations, tips and sightseeing trips, makes it a very reasonable vacation and we hope our friend will be able to go with us.

Full particulars about this delightful trip will be sent on request to THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W. 30th St., New York.

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CABBAGE AND TOMATO. Charleston, Jersey Wakefield, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen, Ballhead, 300—75c; 500—$1.00; 1,000—$1.50, postpaid. 10,000—$7.50 express collect. Tomato and Potato, $3.00 per thousand postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed, FOUR BROTHERS PLANT FARM, Franklin, Va.

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BLIGHT PROOF Chestnut Trees Write for booklet Sunny Ridge Nursery, Round Hill, Va.

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10 EVERGREENS for $1.10
MAY & JUNE PLANTING TIME
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250 ACRES

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With every order of $5.50 or over you may select extra $1.10 worth of any stock from this advertisement. (This week only).

Japanese Red Leaved Maple, 15 in., ... $1.25
The "GOD TREE of the HIMALAYAS" Silver Tint foliage ..... 2 Trees $1.25
RHODODENDRONS (large flowering). Pink, purple and red, 1 to 1½ feet, ... 3 for $1.10
HARDY AZALEAS, (Nudiflora), deep pink species. Blooming age, each $1.10
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HARDY ORIENTAL POPPIES
rare collection, flowers 8 inches across, beautiful colors of rich brilliancy... 18 roots $3.50

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Bronze, pink, lavender, white, red and yellow; flowers measure 6 to 8 inches in diameter; 6 Plants $1.10

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8-9-yr.-old trees, 3 times transplanted, extra bushy and nicely shaped, each $1.10

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Novelty Snapdragon Plants, Asters, Zinnias, Calendulas, Straw-Flowers, and Stocks, 50 PLANTS FOR $1.10

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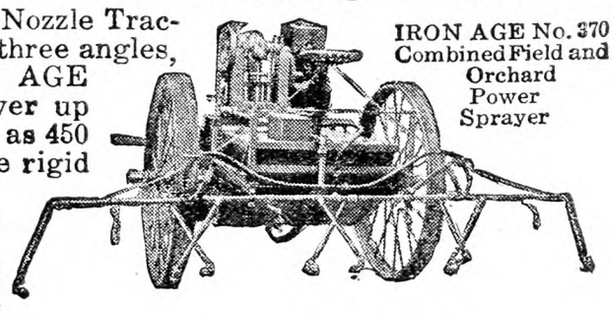

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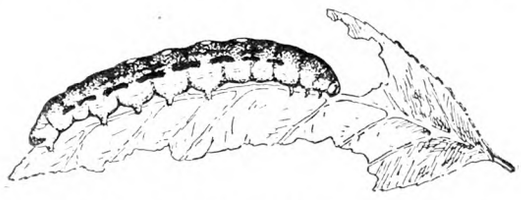
Some Annual Insect Visitors to Our Vegetable Gardens

Most of us who are making gardens this Spring will meet various insects whether we wish to or not. It will be wise to make the acquaintance of some of them, at least by proxy, before they actually visit us. It will also be wise to get out batteries of dust guns and spray guns cleaned and ready together with plenty of ammunition.

Cutworms

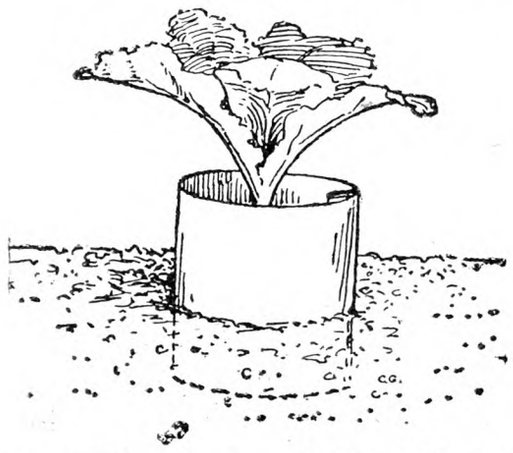
Cutworms are the most pesky and annoying insect enemies of the gardener. Like most thieves, they work at night and lie low during the day. Moreover, each one when it crawls out of the soil at night, instead of making a meal from one cabbage plant, takes just enough



The Variegated Cutworm. Fig. 1

bites from the stem to make the plant wilt and die, and then goes to other plants in the row taking sample bites as it goes along. The result is, that one cutworm may destroy several plants in an evening. Of course these cutworms are caterpillars and eventually change into handsome moths. We can admire the moths, but we can't forget where they came from.

One of the most common cutworms in this country is the "variegated cutworm." We shall have to admit that the caterpillar (Fig. 1) with its black velvety and yellow markings is a handsome one, but its behavior cools our admiration. Another common one is the "greasy cutworm." It is of a dark, greasy, gray color relieved a bit by some faint yellow-

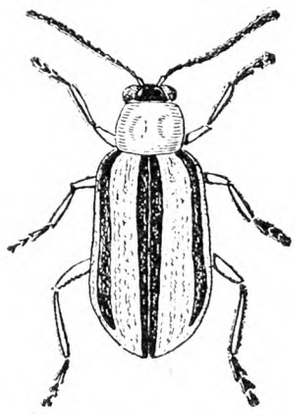


Strip of Tin About a Cabbage Plant to Protect It From Cutworms. Fig 2

ish lines. We have never felt the slightest compunction in stepping on the greasy cutworm good and hard.

Control.—Young cabbage plants may be protected from cutworms by placing around each one a collar or stiff paper or tin (Fig. 2). The collar should extend two or three inches below the surface of the soil. Cutworms will hide underneath pieces of boards or shingles placed conveniently near the plants. Here they may be found and killed.

The most sucessful way to deal with these marauders in a general way is by use of a poison bait. On a small scale,

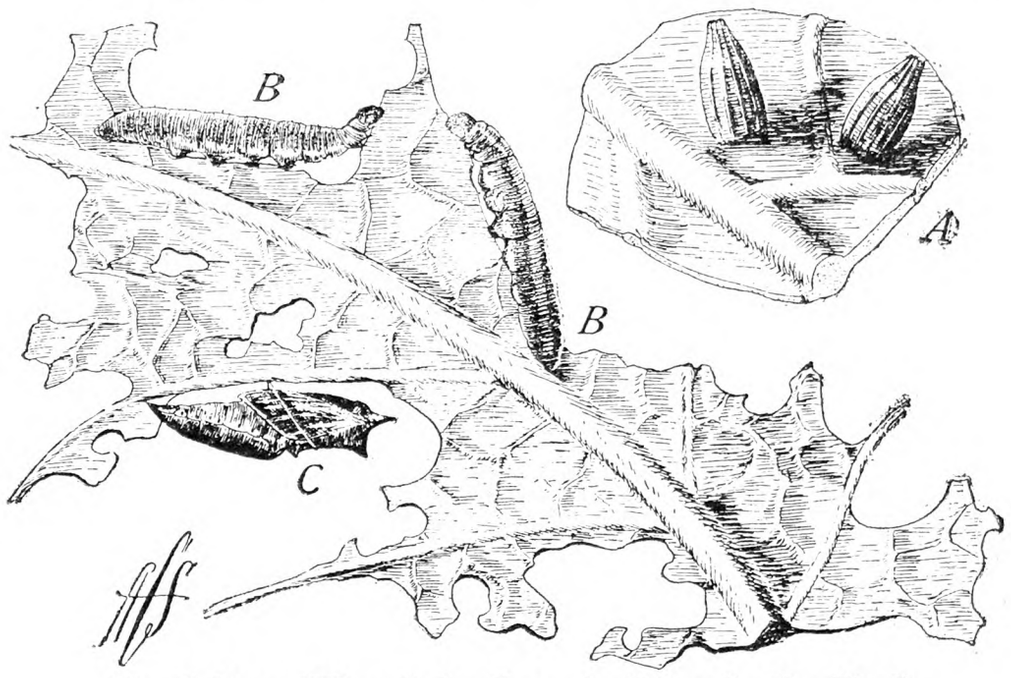


Striped Cucumber Beetle. Fig. 7

one ounce of Paris green thoroughly mixed with a pound of bran and then moistened with just enough water to hold the materials together, but not to make it sloppy, forms an excellent bait. On a larger scale, one pound of the poison is used to 25 pounds of bran. Some think that the addition of a little cheap molasses makes the bait more attractive. It is doubtful if the added expense and trouble are worth while. A handful of the bait should be placed near each cabbage plant in the evening where the cutworms will find it when they come out of their hiding places to feed.

Plant-lice or Aphids

Among the numerous insects that are liable to come to our gardens are the different kinds of plant-lice or aphids. In some seasons they come in hordes and



The Cabbage "Worm," B; Eggs, A; Chrysalis, C. Fig. 5

gather on the cabbages, cucumbers, peas and other vegetables (Fig. 6). They live largely on the under sides of the leaves until they become too crowded. They suck out the juice of the plants, and the leaves become curled, turn brown, dry up and die. These tiny aphids should be checked before they become abundant.

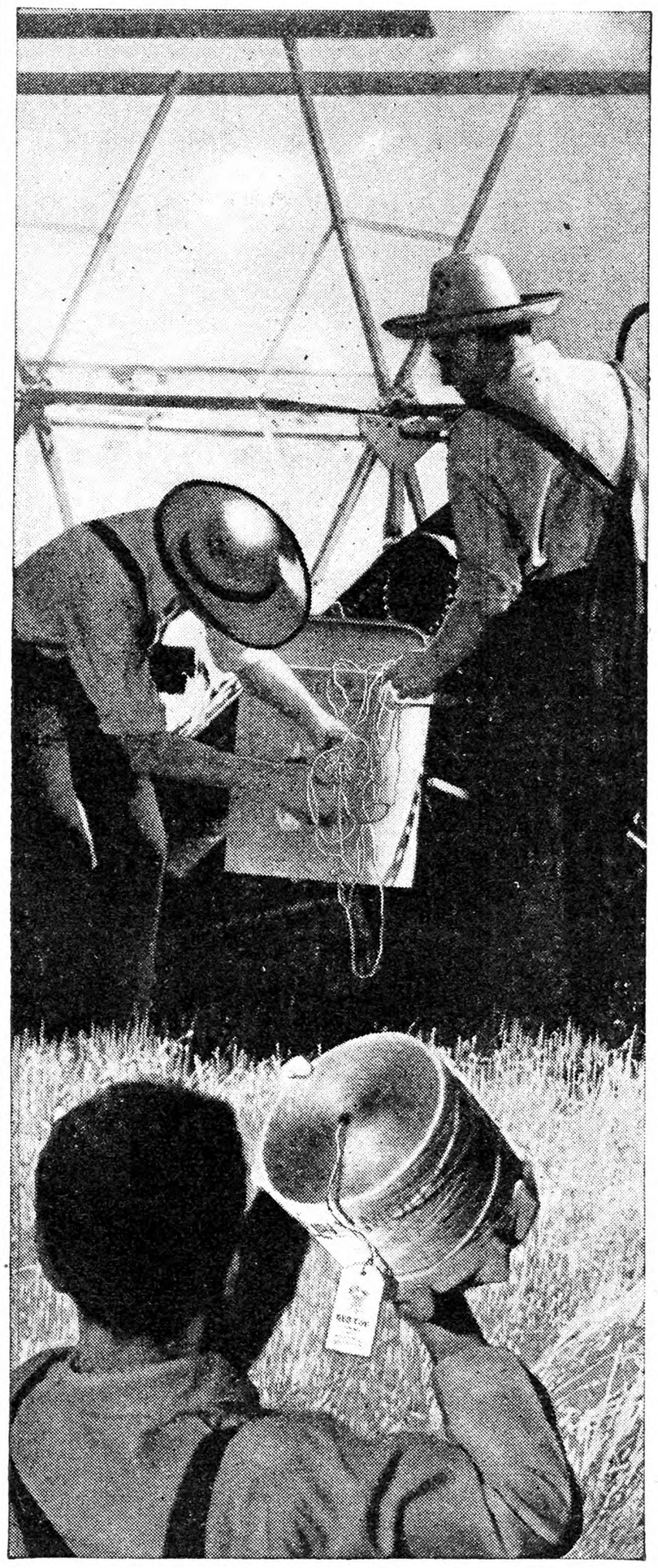
Control.—Tobacco is an old-fashioned remedy which in its modern form of nicotine-sulphate, commonly called Black Leaf-40, is still the standard remedy for aphids. It is used at the rate of one teaspoonful to a gallon of water, with two tablespoonfuls of powdered soap or gold dust added. On a larger scale, one pint of the nicotine with five pounds of soap in 100 gallons of water is the usual formula.

A three per cent nicotine dust is very toxic to most aphids, and when available is preferred to the liquid by some gardeners. In any case, the application of the nicotine materials should be made early before the aphids become abundant. Moreover it is often necessary to make weekly applications. Care must be taken to hit the aphids by directing the spray to the undersides of the leaves.

The Cabbage and Radish Root-maggot

A small dark fly resembling a housefly will soon make its appearance in many of our gardens. Within a few days after the flies appear the females will deposit their tiny white eggs in crevices of the soil about early cabbage, radish and cauliflower plants. In about a week the tiny white maggots will appear and attack the roots of the cabbage plants. The plants soon wilt and die. In the case of radishes, the fleshy roots are channeled through and through with the brown burrows of the maggots. The radishes often turn dark and decay becoming unfit for table use (Fig. 3).

Control.—Fortunately we have a simple effective remedy for this pest, namely, corrosive sublimate. This coarse white powder is a *violent poison and must be handled with care and kept in bottles plainly labeled poison.* For cabbage plants in the seed-bed it is dissolved in water at the rate of one ounce to 10 gallons of water and poured directly on the cabbage plants as soon as they are well through the ground using a gallon to every 20 to 40 feet of the row. The application should be repeated once a



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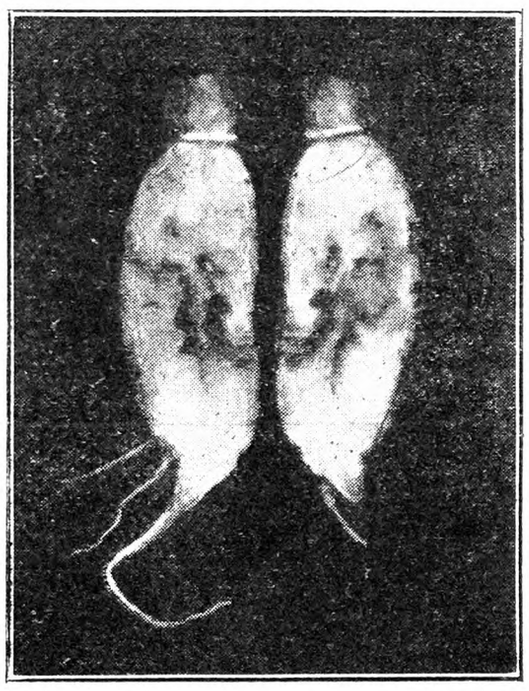
week at least two times. For cabbage plants set in the field the corrosive sublimate should be dissolved in water at the rate of one ounce to eight gallons of water and about one-half of a teacupful poured on each plant a day or two after being set. A second application should be made one week later. For radishes in the home garden an ounce of the powder in 10 gallons of water is sufficient. As soon as the radishes are well through the ground simply pour the solution in a solid stream on the plants as you walk down the row. If the injury has been severe in former years a second application one week later ought to be made.

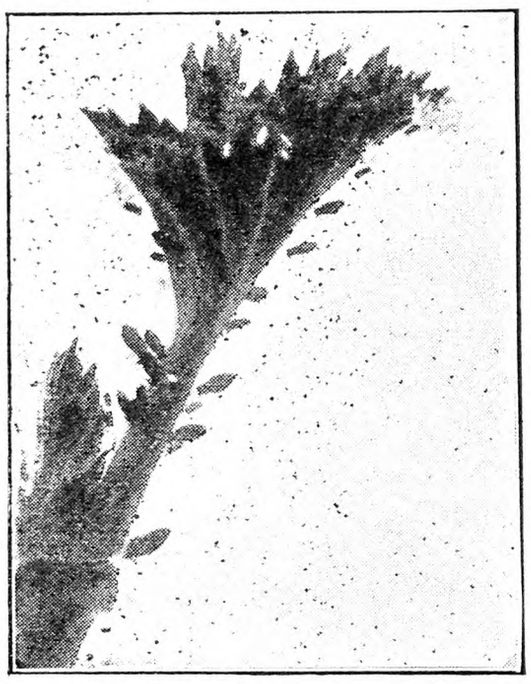
The Common Cabbage "Worm"

Although this velvety green caterpillar (Fig. 5) is now common in gardens, it came to us from Europe and was discovered in New York State about 1868. The parents of the caterpillars are the common white butterflies now on the wing hunting for cabbage plants on which to lay their eggs. In the course of a week each egg will hatch and the velvety green caterpillars will grow rapidly and eat ravenously. If numerous they will riddle the leaves of the cabbages with holes, and finally may eat into the heads of the cabbages, causing severe injury and much annoyance.



Radish Injured by Maggots. Fig. 3

Control.—This common insect can be controlled by spraying the plants with arsenate of lead, ¾ of an ounce to a gallon of water. It may be more convenient to mix the poison with hydrated lime, one pound of the arsenate of lead to nine pounds of lime, and dust it on the plants in the morning when the dew is on. In either case two or three successive treatments may have to be made. There seems to be no danger from the use of poisons as the outer leaves of cabbages are always removed before they are cooked.



Aphis Clustered on a Plant. Fig. 6

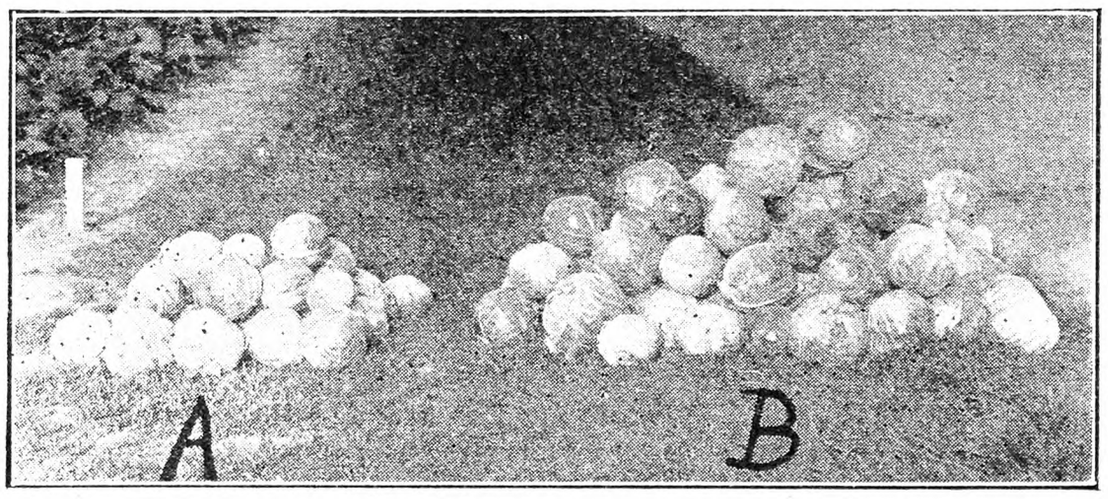
The Striped Cucumber Beetle

Most of us are acquainted with the small orange-colored beetle with three black lines along its back (Fig. 7). It's a pesky little beetle and nearly always ready, and sometimes sitting around waiting, for the plants to come up. It probably spends the Winter nearby under leaves or debris in the fence corners, so that it doesn't have to go far to get to the plants. The hungry beetles begin feeding at once on the young cucumber plants as soon as the latter appear above the ground. Many of the plants are killed outright, while others are so badly injured that they lose their vigor and fail to make growth. The tiny white grubs which hatch from eggs laid in crevices of the soil also feed on the roots of the plants and cause some injury.

Control.—All remnants of the crop, vines and discarded fruits should be cleaned up in the Fall and buried or burned. The debris, weeds, and wild growth in the fence corners about the borders of the garden should be cleaned out in the early Fall and burned.

An abundance of seed should be planted in order to get a stand early in the season.

Then as soon as the plants come nicely through the ground, dust them with a mixture of land plaster (gypsum) 20 parts and arsenate of lead one part. If the land plaster is not easily obtainable hydrated lime may be substituted. Repeat the applications at least once a week until the plants get beyond the stage of serious injury.



Cabbages Harvested July 11; A, untreated; B, treated with corrosive sublimate. Fig. 4

A four or five per cent nicotine dust if obtainable in a fresh condition will also be effective if the temperature is 70 degrees F. or above. If the weather is cool with temperatures below 70 degrees the dust will not be satisfactory. Weekly applications will be necessary and even oftener in case of rains which wash the dust off.

GLENN W. HERRICK.

The Destructive Carpet Beetle

The common black carpet beetle is oval, about one-eighth of an inch long, and about twice as long as wide, says the New York College of Agriculture. The beetles fly readily and lay eggs in fabrics, cracks of floors, and other out-of-the-way places. The eggs hatch in from six to 10 days, but it takes the larvae a year to become full grown. The larva is longer than the beetle, is slender and is covered with hairs; it may be found in furniture or even on the shelves of a china cupboard. When disturbed, they curl up and "play possum."

Where carpet beetles are found in trunks of clothes a quarter of a pound of paradichlorobenzene crystals may be tied in a muslin cloth and placed on top of the clothes. Carbon tetrachloride used at the rate of one ounce to a cubic foot may be poured into a flat dish and placed on the top of the clothes and the trunk closed for 48 hours when the infestation is bad. The same treatment is used for the ordinary clothes moth.

Pennsylvania Soil Fertility Conference

The 50th anniversary of establishment of the soil fertility plots at State College, Center Co., Pa., will be held Wednesday to Friday, June 24-26.

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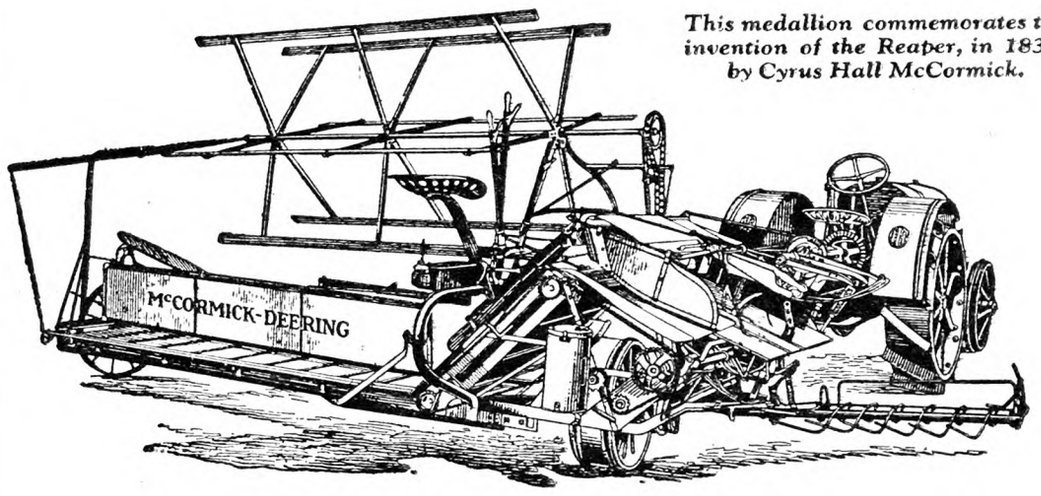

This medallion commemorates the invention of the Reaper, in 1831, by Cyrus Hall McCormick.

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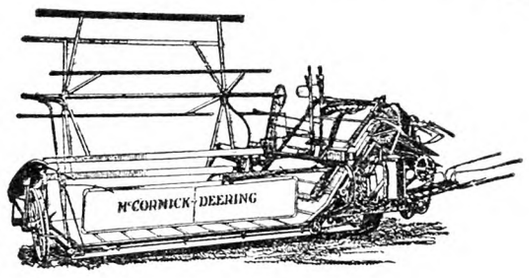
Grain Binders



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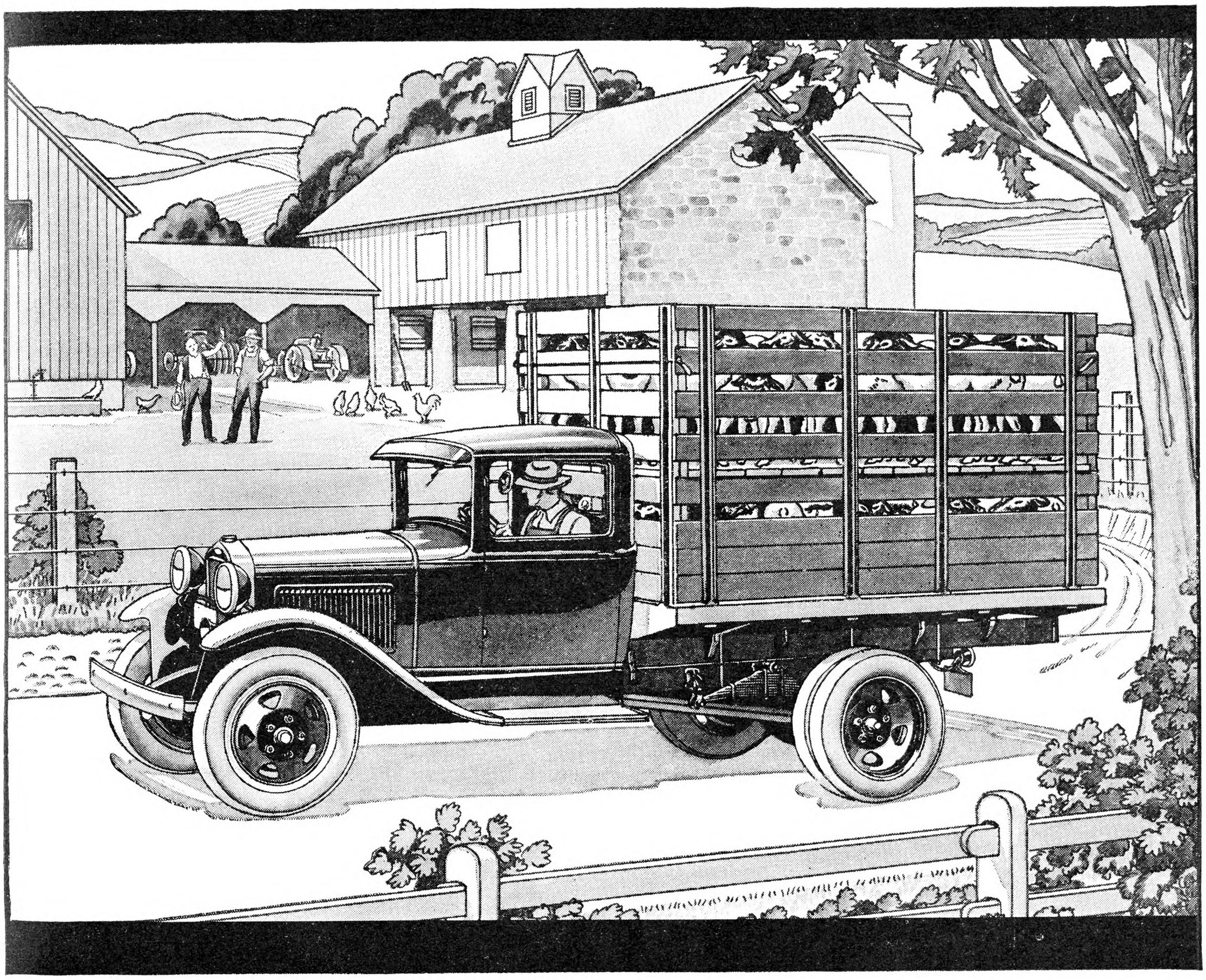

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"A SQUARE DEAL"

We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

CHICKEN is now so moderate in price compared with other meats, that it is no longer necessary for families of even moderate means, to consider it only for "Sunday dinner" and holidays. It may be prepared in so many ways that there is no danger of getting tired of it. One essential is to make sure that it is thoroughly cooked, so that the meat will not be rubbery when one attempts to chew it. One excellent way to prepare a fowl no longer young is to boil it whole. It is dressed as for roasting, then wrapped in cheesecloth and boiled until so tender that a fork will penetrate easily. If desired, it may then be put in a dripping pan and set in a hot oven for a short time. Harry R. Lewis, for many years a poultryman by business and choice, and now Rhode Island Agricultural Commissioner as well, thus mentions one of his favorite dishes and remarks on poultry in general:

What lends a more appetizing flavor than a young chicken broiled with ham or bacon, and served with mashed potato, diced carrots and peas? At the present time, chicken compares favorably with other types of meat, is much lower than it has been in past years, and it fills a place no other type of meat could fill. It may be purchased in the markets throughout the season and prepared in various ways, too numerous to mention.

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THE Japanese beetle is a voracious feeder, in both grub and adult stages. The beetles in confinement will eat almost anything, even cordwood if they have nothing else. The grubs do great damage in lawns—much worse than our old-fashioned white grub, larva of the "June bug." Entomologist T. L. Guyton, of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, recommends the application of powdered arsenate of lead at the rate of 5 lbs. to each 1,000 square feet of turf. Mixing the arsenate of lead with equal parts or more of tankage or bonemeal is desirable. The application should be made at once. If uncertain as to the number of beetle grubs which may be in the lawn, it is suggested that the sod from one square foot of surface be turned back and a count made of the grubs under this area. The grubs will be found in the first two or three inches from the surface. A heavy flight of beetles about the premises last year, may mean an infested lawn this year, and if a heavy flight of beetles occurs this Summer, it will be worth while to make the arsenate of lead application to the lawn late this Summer or early Fall. This is considerable poison to put on the lawn, and of course poultry must be kept off it.

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VERMONT extension forester, J. C. Weir, recommends close examination of white pine for signs of blister rust, which is easily detected at this season. The yellow blisters of the blister rust, ranging from lemon yellow to orange, provide a ready means of identifying the disease. The blisters are about the size of a navy bean and contain many small spores or seeds, that are carried by the wind to currant and gooseberry bushes either wild or cultivated. After a period of incubation on the leaves of these bushes, another set of spores develop and are carried by the wind to the pines. The rust starts on the needles of the pine, usually on the branches, but on smaller trees it occasionally starts on needles on the trunk. From the needles it works into the branch, and along the branch to the trunk of the tree. As soon as the trunk of the tree is girdled the tree becomes a thing of the past. Several years may pass between the time of infection and the death of the tree. The only effective method of control is to remove all currant and gooseberry bushes within 900 feet of the pines and any black currants within a mile. Sometimes when white pine is growing around the home as a shade tree it is possible to obtain a temporary control by pruning the lower branches of the tree close to the trunk. When the disease has reached the trunk, it will be useless to try to save the tree. Pruning will not prevent further infection, as the trees will be reinfected so long as there are currant and gooseberry bushes growing nearby.

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CANADA'S production of raw furs in the 12 months ended June 30, 1930, had a total value of $12,208,547. These totals represent the values of pelts of animals taken by trappers and those from fur farms, the value of the latter constituting approximately 19 per cent of the total in the season 1929-30. For the first time in the history of the fur trade the silver fox leads all other kinds of raw furs in value of production, with a total in 1929-30 of $2,716,264, nearly the whole of this amount being contributed by the fox farms. Next in importance is the muskrat with a total of $1,781,651, followed by the white fox with $1,238,917, the beaver with $1,025,033, and the mink with $1,010,198. These are the only kinds of furs with values of production in the period under review exceeding a million dollars. As in former years, Ontario occupies first place among the provinces according to value of raw fur production, the total for this province amounting to $2,931,774, or 24 per cent of the total value for Canada. Quebec, the Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan and Alberta follow next in the order named, each with a product valued at over a million dollars.

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KAFIR and other grain sorghums are largely used in the feeding of beef cattle in the West. They are mainly high in fattening quality and low in protein, but fed with Alfalfa make an excellent combination. Some interesting tests with kafir used in various ways were reported at a recent cattleman's round-up in Kansas, showing striking beef gains made with kafir silage over the plant fed whole and dry. The first test was with the fodder chopped with a silage cutter, showing 3.72 per cent per acre gain over whole fodder. Ground kafir fodder showed the value of grinding in a per acre increase of 4.75 per cent. In silage the feeding result gain was 75.22 per cent per acre. An average of three years, taken to check up variations which might occur in one year showed more than a double value in the silo over feeding the kafir dry as hay. The feed is more palatable and easily eaten and hence a more "comfortable" ration for the beef stock.

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ADVERTISING the eastern apple crop is a matter often discussed. Virginia is taking hold of it in a practical way, as their large plantings made a wide outlet necessary. As many Virginia apples are shipped from their ports the board of directors of the Virginia State Horticultural Society adopted the plan suggested at the last annual meeting by President Harry F. Byrd for raising funds with which to advertise Virginia apples in foreign markets for at least a portion of the year. The plan contemplates a contribution of two cents per barrel or three baskets, by each commercial grower of the State. Meetings will be held in different parts of the State in the near future for the purpose of presenting the plan to growers and to secure the signature of each to an agreement promising to remit after harvest is completed. A two-year sign-up will be asked to avoid the necessary expense and trouble of renewing the campaign next year. It will also be important in securing a suitable man for the foreign markets, to be in a position to offer a two-year contract. Owing to foreign restrictions, the intensive advertising of apples in the English markets by the English colonies and the extensive advertising of western apples in our domestic markets, as well as the constant advertising of all other fruits and vegetables, the Virginia apple industry must resort, it is believed, to vigorous advertising to maintain an outlet for its increased production.

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IN PLANTING ornamental vines, such as Akebia, Actinidia, Polygonum Auberti and rambler roses, it is customary to prepare a trellis or pergola, consisting of posts with cross pieces on top. A useful variation from these plans is the row of pillars, with no cross pieces. These are particularly desirable along a walk. The distance apart needed may be judged by noting the habits of the plants to be used and allowing ample space so that they will not trespass on the right of way. This is more important with roses than the vines. As the sun gets inside readily, both growth and flowers will be finer than on a pergola and the nuisance of stragglers hanging down in the walk from the top is avoided. The whole effect is a graceful draping of the climbers easily kept in order.

THE government report indicates a reduction in world wheat acreage outside of Russia and China for 1931-32. The indicated wheat acreage in 19 countries, including the intended Spring wheat acreage of the United States and Canada, is 181,865,000 acres for the 1931-32 season, compared with 185,278,000 acres last year. These countries represent about three-fourths of the world area outside of Russia and China. Acreage reductions in Argentina and Australia, not included in these figures, are expected. These reductions are apparently owing to the generally low wheat prices of the past two years. World crop prospects are reported as less favorable than at this time a year ago. The condition of Winter wheat in the United States is rated as "excellent," but that of Spring wheat in the United States and Canada as "less favorable." The condition of wheat in Europe is reported as "apparently poorer than a year ago." Russian sowings are reported to be much delayed as compared with last year.

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THE farms and farming in New Jersey are well suited to extensive use of machinery, the development of which has materially reduced the horse and mule power. A study of this matter for the 10-year period ending with 1930, by the State station, shows that there are 46 per cent fewer horses and 39 per cent less mules on farms in the State than in 1920. Increase in the use of modern equipment and power machinery on New Jersey farms has been marked in more recent years. The general-purpose tractor has replaced horses on many potato farms; the acreage served by stationary spray plants has been greatly increased; many dairy barns have been built or remodeled to facilitate the production of high-quality milk, and numerous installations have been made of dairy refrigeration plants. The investment in implements and machinery has increased 15½ per cent for the State. The present average investment in implements and machinery on New Jersey farms is $1,105, as compared with $795 in 1925. There is an average machinery investment of $15.41 for every farm acre in New Jersey. It is said that farm buildings show a 10 per cent valuation increase from 1925 to 1930. Buildings and equipment together represent an amount that is $19,476,000 in excess of land valuation.

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I had such good luck with one setting of my turkey eggs, and on cleaning the nest I found I had folded a RURAL NEW-YORKER on the bottom of the nest.
Maryland. A LIFE-LONG READER.

THE R. N.-Y. hardly likes to take credit for that hatch, for we are not at all certain that mental suggestion will act with a broody turkey hen. We think, rather, that our life-long reader is wise in the ways of turkeys, and that it was applied knowledge, rather than luck, that brought off a good hatch. However, we once knew a woman who was invariably car-sick on every railway journey, until she was told she could cure the trouble by putting a sheet of newspaper across her chest, next to her skin. It worked. If faith and a newspaper could control car-sickness, why should not THE R. N.-Y. have influence as the foundation of a turkey's nest?

Brevities

LAKES in Alberta supplied more than 2,000,000 lbs. of fish last year—mainly pike.

FOUR things to consider concerning the farm water supply; it must be safe, convenient, abundant and unfailing.

THERE are now 60,000 boys enrolled in the organization "Future Farmers of America." They are real farmers.

ONE of our State of Maine friends tells us of a relative whose given name was Hate-evil. Well, that seems a safe name to tie to.

NOW is a good time to get after the poison ivy. The calcium chlorate treatment will kill it. Yes, it is possible to exterminate this old pest in this way.

SOME wild geese nest yearly in the bird sanctuary connected with the State game farm at Sherburne, N. Y. There have been two broods this Spring and two more are sitting.

PENNSYLVANIA will see Brood V of the seventeen-year locust in parts of the State this year. All the important broods of this insect are mapped by entomologists, so that we know when and where they will appear.

IN THE last month, about $5,000 was returned to dairymen in Pennsylvania by milk dealers caught cheating by under-reading the fat test. The State Department of Agriculture investigates and prosecutes when ground for this is found.

The London Wheat Conference

REPRESENTATIVES of 11 wheat-exporting countries met in London last month to discuss methods of marketing their surpluses of wheat. Something in the way of a wheat pool was suggested by some of the European countries. Russia proposed that a quota of exports of wheat be established for all the exporting countries. Before the World War Russia was a large exporter of wheat, but of late years her exports have greatly fallen off. To fix a quota on the exports of the 11 States for any recent year or average of several recent years would reduce the Russian quota. Her delegates insisted on a quota based on her exports during the high record years before the war, while the quotas for other states were under the Russian proposal to be based on exports for recent years. Poland, Hungary, and the three Balkan exporting countries looked with some favor on this proposal. But Russia made it plain that it not only would not reduce its production, but gave notice that its wheat production would be very much increased. This purpose of increased production and demand for a quota favorable to her large exports had much to do with the failure of the conference.

The United States was also accused of being largely responsible for the failure of the conference. Our delegate went to London with instruction to offer reduced acreage as proposed by the Federal Farm Board, and assurances that we would not "dump" wheat on the international market to dispose of our annual 200,000,000 bushels of surplus. Canada, Australia and the United States could not accept the "pooling" method, and Russia would not accept the reduced acreage suggestion. From the cable reports we get the impression that while Russia tried to drive a good bargain it gained some friendships in the states in Eastern Europe.

The volume of wheat held by the Federal Farm Board from our 1930 crop, and the prospect of a still larger surplus for the present year, cause the European states to fear that, notwithstanding our assurances to refrain from "dumping" our surplus, we would not be able to resist the temptation to make heavy export shipments, if they succeeded by limited quotas to stiffen the price of wheat in international markets.

Governments seem never to learn from experience. This is probably because the politicians who control them are never willing to admit failure of their schemes. To cover up the error, they merely add new complications. Governments the world over have always failed when they attempted to regulate the price of agricultural crops. The only legitimate and helpful things the government can do for farm products is to keep an open home market for the distribution and sale of farm products, and so to regulate the markets that the goods would flow in a free channel from producer to consumer at a reasonable service cost and encourage exports of the surplus. This would result in orderly marketing. It would keep farm products regularly flowing to the markets both at home and abroad. It would increase consumption and encourage the largest possible output. It would automatically regulate production to the requirements of consumers. It would reduce the spread between the producer and consumer and if properly regulated increase the farmer's share of the consumer's dollar.

The United States of Europe Again

SOME time back Premier Briand of France proposed what the world called a United States of Europe. The proposition was to bind all the European countries under a pact to reduce or abolish tariffs on goods flowing from one country to another, to improve and cheapen transportation, to improve international roads and provide other means for encouraging of communications, trade and peace. The first conference, which convened some months ago, did not get very far. Later Germany and Austria announced a purpose to form a customs plan of their own, not unlike the Briand proposal, but limiting it to these two countries. The proposal excited opposition from many of the other European countries. It was held by France and England and other countries to be in violation of existing agreements and of the Versailles peace treaty. The controversy which followed promised some bitterness. It was freely discussed last month in the council of the League of Nations, and the legal aspects of the case were finally referred to the World Court. In the past this dispute would have produced friction of a threatening nature and may have provoked warfare. Now it is submitted with mutual courtesy in an orderly way to a court for settlement.

At the meetings of the League councils, the subject of a union of the European states was again urged by Mr. Briand of France, who seems to have become popular with the representatives of the League of Nations. These nations have a tradition of warfare. They have not been able fully to put aside their fear and distrust of one another. There is apparently, at times, a rekindling of the old jealousies and grudges, but the indications of trust and desire for peace and amity are increasingly apparent, and some sort of an international union of the European states may yet be possible. The League of Nations brings them together, and is itself gaining in world confidence.

That 100 Percent Bank Dividend

In last week's issue of THE R. N.-Y., in an editorial upon George Fisher Baker, speaking of his bank, the First National, you say: "It pays 100 per cent dividend a year."

Some explanation evidently is needed here for those of your readers not familiar with banking finance. Does income from the surplus contribute to this 100 per cent dividend? If so, is not the surplus practically a part of the capital, so affecting the rate of dividend?

Many readers, I believe, will be interested to have this made clear as the 100 per cent dividend statement will attract much attention. EDWARD F. DICKINSON.

Massachusetts.

The most astonishing statement I ever read is that the First National pays 100 per cent dividend. Mr. Mellon, Treasurer of the United States government can borrow money at 2½ per cent. How did Mr. Baker manage to pay 40 times as much? I would like to know and understand such a financial wizard as this. Your explanation of this incredible rate of interest will be helpful. E. A. A.

Massachusetts.

THE First National Bank was organized in 1863 with $200,000 capital, later increased to $300,000. In 1901 a dividend of 1,900 per cent was paid in stock of the company, thus increasing the capital to $10,000,000. In 1908 a 100 per cent dividend was paid in shares of the First Securities Company of New York, which was organized at the same time with this capital of $10,000,000. Each shareholder in the bank received an equal number of shares in the new company. The earnings of this First Securities Company go to the bank. These stock dividends evidently came out of surplus which had been previously earned and held. In addition the bank had in 1929 a surplus of $100,000,000, and deposits of substantially $300,000,000. So that in all it then had:

Capital fund	$ 10,000,000.00
Surplus	100,000,000.00
Deposits	300,000,000.00
Total	$410,000,000.00

The net earnings of the bank alone for 1929 were $126.75 per share of $100 par value, and including the First Securities Company, which it owns, the total net earnings for 1929 were $190.41 per share. This is a total of 190 per cent for the bank stock of $10,000,000. Of course it includes the earnings of the above $410,000,000, and the $10,000,000 capital of the subsidiary, which is something of the nature of a surplus.

There is a great difference between the earning of a private corporation and the interest paid by Secretary Mellon on government bonds. In the case of these bonds, the interest is merely the price paid for the use of money on the safest security in the world. The stockholders of a bank are the owners of it. They have no security. They are responsible for its management. If the management is bad, the stockholders lose. If the management is good, the stockholders gain in proportion to its success. At least a part of the earning is due to capable management. Considerable of the success of this bank seems to have been due to profitable speculation in railroads and probably in other enterprises. This bank had the advantage of efficient management and, of course, the additional benefits of a liberal national bank law.

The Fat Test of Milk

Recently I had a test of my milk from a sample taken at the plant by a representative of the State Department of Agriculture, who reported 2.8 per cent fat. In March the plant gave me a 3.3 per cent test. For April I received a test from the plant today for 3 per cent. On May 5 I had a test by the tester of the Herd Improvement Association, and the result was 3.5 per cent. I have repeatedly sent samples to Ithaca, and the test never ran less than 3.5 per cent and up to 3.7 per cent. I have asked the department to meet the tester of the Herd Improvement Association at my place and take his own samples night and morning to give me a fair showdown and justice. I feel I am the victim of some sort of an error and I hope I can have your assistance in getting this matter straightened out.

New York. D. W. R.

YOU are entirely within your rights in demanding a showdown that will account for the variation in the tests reported for your milk. You were moving in the right direction when you sent samples to the State College at Ithaca. But you should have first directed the plant manager to keep two composite samples of your milk. You have the right to select your choice of the samples and send the one you select to Ithaca. The report of the State College must be accepted by the plant, and you are entitled to pay on the basis of the college's test. You are entitled to these samples and the college test without charge until you have established the fat content of your milk. The law providing for this test was put through the Legislature by Senator James Towner of Dutchess County, one of the sincere friends of dairy farmers some years back. The privileges of the law are available to dairymen at any time, but it should be remembered that the two samples must be taken by the plant manager, and one of them selected by the producer and sent by him to the State College. Things of this kind may happen by error or otherwise without any fault of the testers, and it is right and proper that the cause of it be cleared up.

Milk and State Schools

THE following letter was originally written as a personal explanation to Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke, of the State Agricultural Department, with reference to the distribution of milk by State agricultural schools. As the question arose over the local sale of milk by the New York State School of Agriculture at Alfred University, it seemed proper to complete the discussion by publication of the following letter from the director of the school:

I have just noticed in THE RURAL NEW-YORKER your reply to an inquiry regarding the status of the local distribution of milk by the State schools of agriculture. I consider your answer a very fair statement of the case. I feel, however, that perhaps a word of explanation to you personally might be desirable.

We had not entered into the local distribution of milk until July 1, 1928, when the new sanitary code regarding milk distribution was established by the Public Health Commission of the State. At that time, there were two milk distributors, who divided between them a little more than half of the milk sales of Alfred, and the remainder of the milk was furnished by smaller dealers, often having only a cow or two. The additonal requirements which this change in regulations entailed, could not be met by the two principal dealers without a very considerable outlay which they did not care to make. As a result, they both proposed to us that we take over their routes and take off their hands such equipment, bottles, trucks, etc., as they possessed. There was also a very considerable demand among consumers of Alfred for the school to take over this distribution due to the fact that otherwise the only milk some of them would be able to get would be pasteurized milk which must be imported from the neighboring city of Hornell, 12 miles away.

As we had facilities at the barn for producing grade A milk, with very little extra outlay, and as this would bring in an added revenue which you know is rather essential, as the State Farm has to pay its own way, under the present situation we decided to go into the distribution of milk.

At the present time we average about 300 quarts a day, which is practically half of the consumption of the village. The other small dealers who decided to fit up their places and go ahead still have all the customers that they can care for. It would hardly seem as if we could be considered as being in competition with any private distributors. A. E. CHAMPLIN, Director.

West Virginia News and Views

Winter paid us a final visit the first of May, and, although things looked blue for several days for the fruit prospects, we are still in pretty good shape with the exception of cherries. Most of the cherries were just at the critical stage, blossoms just opened up, and a week of cold weather, although it did not kill very many of them outright, did prevent them from pollenizing and most of them will drop. What few did pollenize well are as large as peas now and the rest about the size of wheat grain. Some fruit-growers tell us that these small cherries will grow and make cherries, but we know that they will not.

Plums, peaches and apples, as well as pears, are in fine condition and we have the best prospect for a large crop that we have had in 15 years.

Most berries show good promise although reports are that the new settings of last Summer of strawberries did not develop buds in many cases and will not bloom at all. This will cut the crop short on new settings, but old settings, where taken care of, seem to be well set with buds.

Reports from our whole State show prospects for good crops of all kinds of fruit. The "Apple Blossom Festival," in the Shenandoah Valley, was a great success this season, visited by the largest crowds in its history. Never in my memory have we had a heavier bloom.

West Virginia farmers are coming more and more to realize that the only hope for their future is in co-operation, and in every gathering we attend we find a better spirit, and a firmer determination to go on and work out things for themselves. A conference of all the co-operative organizations of the State has just closed at Jackson's Mill, the State 4-H club. Interesting developments were discussed and many of the problems before us thrashed out. Machinery was set in motion to further combine all of the farmers' and farm women's organizations into one large federation with one program to work toward, which will help us to accomplish more and do away with a lot of duplication of effort. One of the best signs I saw in the meeting was the fact that the farmers and their wives were going ahead with the work themselves and not depending nearly so much on the extension leaders as in the past. In fact a motion was made that, in our Fall meeting and camp, the extension workers should take no part whatever in our business sessions. It is not that we do not appreciate what they have done for us in developing leaders and helping us to work out our program, but that we feel we are old enough to walk and we don't want anyone to lead us, longer.

L. G. ZINN.

Live Stock and Dairy

Observations of a Livestock Man Around and Across the Continent

BY R. W. DUCK.

Arizona and Southern California

Through Northern and Central Arizona the country is more rugged, and requires more land to maintain the cattle. It requires an average of 40 to 60 acres to maintain one cow. In general the cattle look thinner and not as good quality as those through Texas and New Mexico. In some sections the burros have run wild and are becoming a pest. They may be seen occasionally outlined on the edge of a high rim-rock and giving voice to their penetrating braying whistle. Some ranchers have found it necessary to hunt them out and exterminate them with rifles. From an agricultural standpoint Arizona has a vast amount of waste land. However, when we consider that a good portion of this is included in such natural wonders as the Grand Canyon, the Painted Desert, and the Petrified Forest which are visited annually by thousands of tourists they contribute materially to the general prosperity of the State. Arizona has only about half as many cattle and sheep, and one-third as many hogs as New Mexico.

Coming on down into the Mohave Desert I was surprised at the renewed activity in gold mining. This is particularly true in the section around Oatman, Ariz., which is reached by stage, about 45 miles northeast of Needles, Calif. They are now prospecting a 1,100-foot level, and are producing pay quartz ore on the 700 and 500-foot levels. Pay ore is one which will assay $12 to $14 per ton. I saw some quartz which was running $22,000 per ton, and one brick of gold bullion was just being put in the safe that weighed 690 ounces, with a value of $8,000. They are producing about six of these every two weeks. The gold is extracted from the quartz by the sodium cyanide, counter current, decantation system. Prospectors still hunt the elusive "El Dorado" in the mountains. All of which goes to prove: "Thars gold in them thar hills, stranger."

Due to unusually plentiful rains the desert is now in bloom. This is a most unusual and beautiful sight. Literally millions of vivid hued wild flowers of all descriptions cover the landscape as far as the eye can see. Their great profusion, variety and riot of color clearly demonstrate that the desert needs only water to blossom like the rose. When the great Boulder Dam, now under construction, is completed this country will unquestionably be one of the most fertile and productive in the world.

The country around San Bernardino practices dry farming. The principal crop is oats. They plow in January, Summer fallow, plant about 70 lbs. per acre in October, and are now in the midst of harvesting (about the middle of April). The yield is about 50 to 75 bushels per acre, but, the general practice is to cut the oats, rake it into small cocks for curing, and bale it as oat hay, which yields about two tons per acre. The present price is $15 to $18 per ton. The land varies in price from $150 to $250 per acre. Considerable barley is also raised by the same method.

Just a little distance west and we are back in a citrus fruit belt. The trees are bud grafted. Grapefruit and tangerines are not grown so much as in Florida. Oranges and lemons are the principal crop. The most common varieties of oranges are the Navel and Valencia. The Navels are about harvested, while Valencias are just coming in. The No. 1 Navels are selling locally at 50 cents per bushel or 10 cents per dozen. Growers stated that due to the low price this year a great deal of the best fruit will be retailed locally instead of being shipped East as is customary. The trees are planted 20 feet apart, which makes 108 trees per acre. The trees are not fully mature before 12 to 16 years of age. A fully mature tree will yield about 40 to 60 boxes which weigh about 60 lbs. per box. The average orchard of mixed aged trees yields about six to ten boxes per tree. This year they will sell for about 60 to 70 cents per box wholesale. Based on these figures it will be seen that the present average gross return per acre will be between $600 and $800.

The Valencias will not be picked early this year. Because of dry weather through the citrus belt the Navels have been rushed, and all storage houses are now filled to the brim. The fruit is sprayed once yearly, principally for black scale. The orchards are covered and fumigated with cyanide gas at least once every three years. Practically all the growers are members of the California Fruit Growers' Association. It requires a cyanide fumigation, which is done optionally by the owner or the association, at the owner's expense.

The grape sections in Southern California produce five varieties. Most of the No. 1 green grapes are shipped East, principally to New York State. They prune and cut back in December. The grapes are grown under dry farming conditions. They are harvesting four to six tons of grapes per acre; under irrigation they will yield from 10 to 12 tons per acre. The seconds are used for grape-juice, medicinal and sacramental wines.

The Holstein cow is decidedly predominant in Southern California. About 90 per cent of the dairy cows around Los Angeles are Holsteins. The Western Dairy Products' Company handle and distribute about one-third of all milk and dairy products in this section. A high percentage of the herds are accredited. Two grades of cream are handled, viz. A and B. To grade as A the cream must come from an accredited herd. After January 1 next, only grade A cream will be permitted to be sold for retail consumption; grade B will be used for manufacturing purposes only. Four per cent milk retails for 13 cents per quart. Producers sell on a fat basis. They are now getting about $2.80 per cwt. for 3.5 milk delivered at the plant.

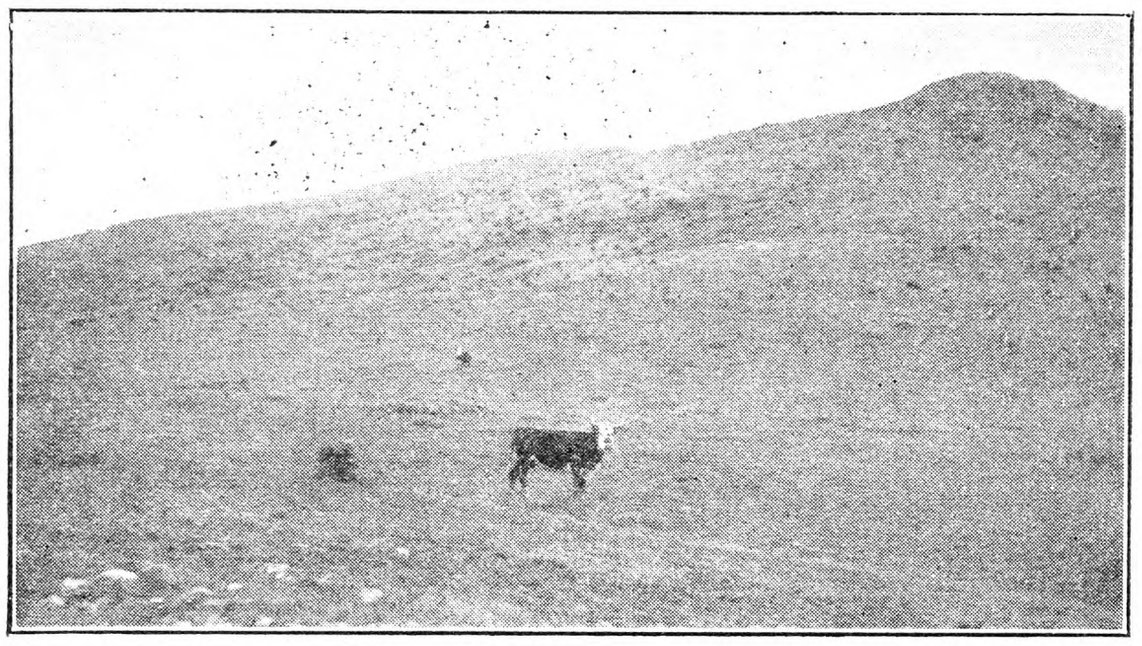
Wm. McOmie, near Long Beach, has maintained a large herd of Holsteins for 25 years. He is now milking 130 cows. His roughage consists of Alfalfa cut as a soilage crop and fed green. His concentrate mixture is composed of: Wheat bran, 200; shorts, 200; ground barley, 450; ground oats, 200; ground corn or hominy, 200; cocoanut meal, 350; linseed meal, 200; Soy-bean meal, 100; dried beet pulp, 300; and salt and bone-meal, 10 lbs. each. He has been feeding this mixture four years, and said it was the best one he had ever used. It is fed at the rate of 1 lb. to each 4 lbs. of milk produced, and all the green Alfalfa they will clean up. The cows are all given a known amount of concentrates as soon as they come into the barn, and then each cow is fed additional amounts in proportion to her production. The heavy feeding of cocoanut meal is of interest. It comes in duty free from the Philippines at a low freight cost. It retails here at $26 per ton. The herd average for last month was 40 lbs. of fat, which sold for 60 cents per lb. Last year the price was about 80 cents, and for several years before that it averaged 92 cents per lb. Mr. McOmie had just sold two fat butcher cows that averaged 1,550 lbs. live weight for 5½ cents per lb. The cows are all hand milked. One man takes care of and milks 30 cows. The cows are milked at 1:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

Garbage feeding to hogs is a major industry in Southern California. Most of the larger cities dispose of their garbage in this manner. The cities do their own collecting, and then sell the garbage under contract to hog feeders. One of the largest local garbage feeding hog ranches is the Enterprise Stock Farm, located near Long Beach. They annually finish off between 15,000 and 20,000 head of garbage-fed shotes. They raise all their own feeders, and keep about 1,200 brood sows, principally grade Durocs and Hampshires, using good type purebred boars of these breeds. The pigs are castrated at about four weeks of age, and double treated for hog cholera at about eight weeks. They are weaned at about 10 weeks of age. A little grain is used at first after weaning. Then they are gradually placed on garbage. In about two weeks they are on a full, stright garbage ration. The garbage is collected fresh daily and fed on concrete floors twice daily. The pens are cleaned twice weekly.

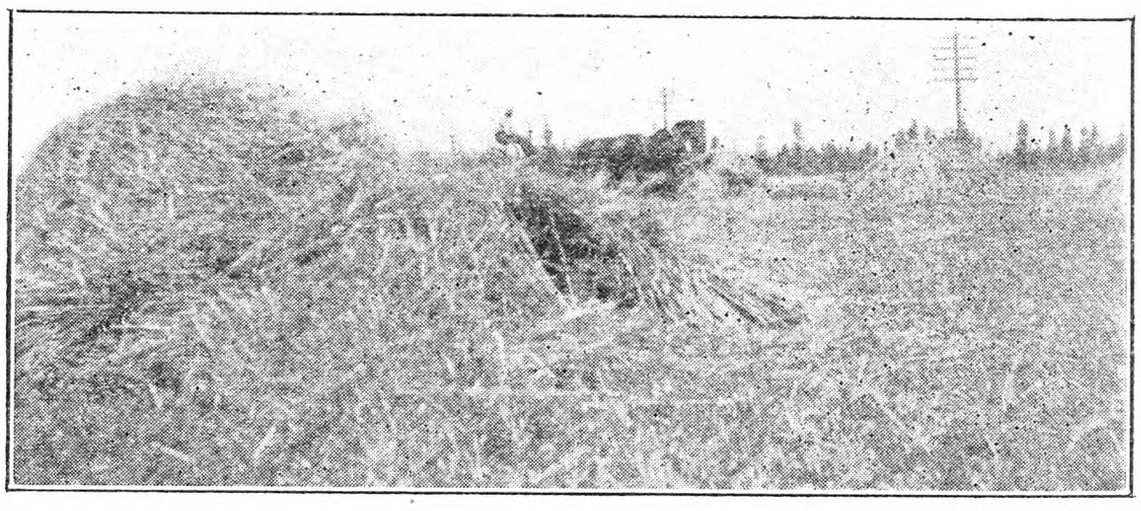
The shotes finish off at about six months around 170 to 180 lbs. live weight, which is the most desirable weight for the Los Angeles market. There is no discrimination against these pigs so finished. They are the equal if not the superior to any class of pigs on the market, from a finish as well as a carcass standpoint. A load just sold averaged 175 lbs., and sold for 8¾ cents per pound. Imagine my surprise to find this enormous plant, which is doing nearly one-half million dollars annual gross business per year, to be owned and managed by a smiling, polite and very intelligent Japanese girl. Her name is Susie Yamamato, a graduate of the University of Southern California. The business was started 16 years ago by her father, she took over its management several years ago when her father died, and has continued to make it a financial success.

The Petrified Forest of Arizona

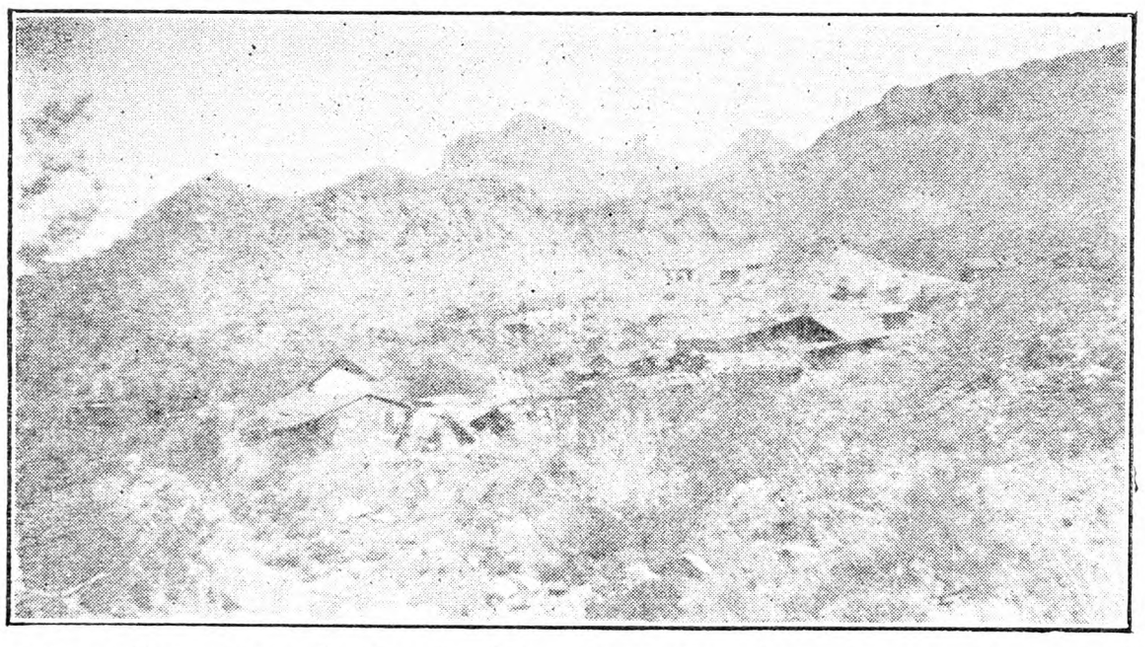
The Holstein is the predominant dairy breed in Southern California. This herd, near Long Beach, averaged 40 lbs. of fat, which sold for 66 cents per lb., during March.



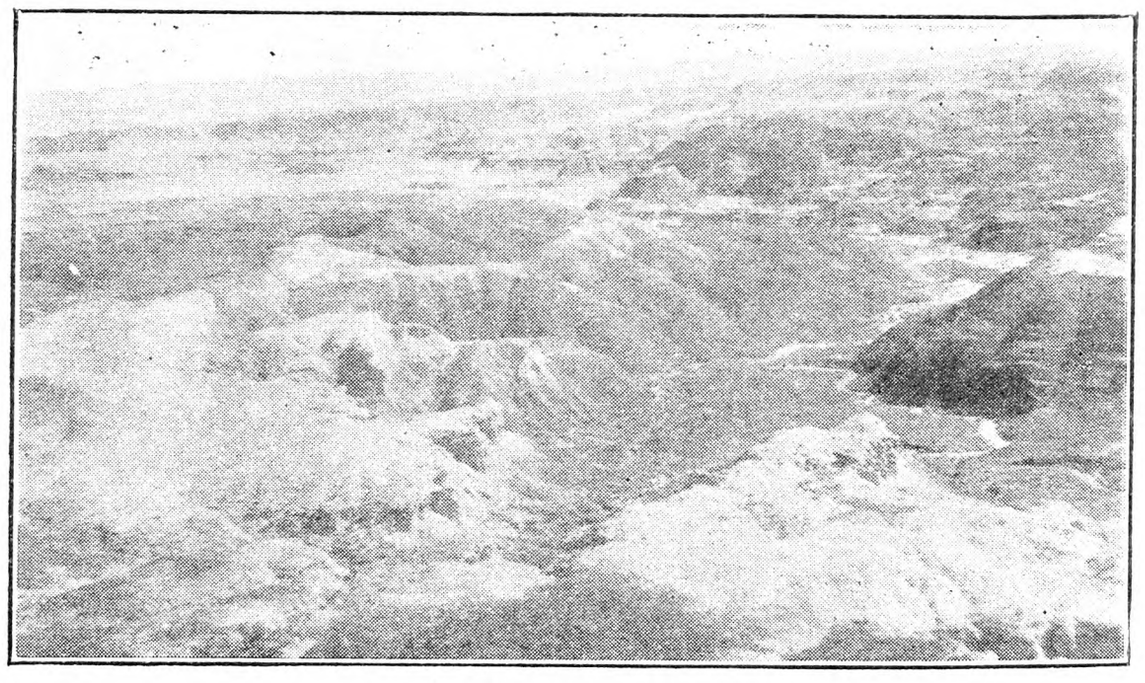
It requires about 60 acres of this type land to maintain one cow.



Dry Farming in Southern California. Harvesting oat hay. It is raked into cocks and then baled. It is now selling for $15 to $18 per ton baled.



A Ghost Town of the Southwest. Only owls, rattlesnakes and prairie dogs inhabit this prosperous mining town.



The Painted Desert of Arizona

SWINE

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READY TO SHIP

When starting to raise a Hog why not have one that will please you. A trial order will prove to you how pigs from select stock will grow. I will ship any number C.O.D. My guarantee: 10 days trial, if satisfied keep them, if not return them and your money will be returned. Crating free.

Berkshire and Chester cross or Yorkshire and Chester cross pigs

6-7 weeks old. $4.25 each
8-9 weeks old. $4.50 each

Chester Wh. Barrows, 6 wks., **$5.50 ea.**

WALTER LUX
Tel. 0086 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass.

Young Quality Pigs

Cheshire and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester

7 weeks old, $4.25
9 weeks old, $4.75
10 weeks old, $5.25

All Husky, Healthy, Fast Growing Stock

MY GUARANTEE—YOU MUST BE SATISFIED. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. If dissatisfied, return at my expense. Crates free.

EDWARD BUNZEL LEXINGTON, MASS. Tel. 0496

Feeding Pigs *for sale*

Chester & Berkshire
Chester & Yorkshire
Chester & Duroc
6-7 Weeks Old, $4.25 each
8-9 Weeks Old, $4.50 each

All good healthy stock. Will ship in lots of two or more. If not satisfied return them at my expense.

MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, Woburn, Mass.

SPRING FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

6-7 weeks old $4.25
8-9 weeks old 4.25
10 weeks old 5.00

Buy where quality is never sacrificed to quantity, we are prepared to supply you with pigs of rugged, fast growing strain from quality boars and sows—Berkshire and Chester cross, and Chester and Yorkshire cross, at above prices, also a few Chester Whites at 8 weeks old $5.50. Will ship C.O.D. on approval, crated free. **10 days trial allowed.**

A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass.

LITTLE PIGS FOR SALE
— at —
RYDER'S STOCK FARM, INC.
Lexington, Mass.

Large type Chester White and Poland China crossed, 6 to 8 weeks old at - - - $5.50
Some a little younger and smaller at - - $5.00

Write to **GEORGE FREEMAN, Mgr.,**
115 Waltham Street - Lexington, Mass.
or Telephone Lexington 0202

WE ALSO HAVE 50 young thoroughbred **POLAND CHINA SOWS**, weighing 110 to 140 lbs. at $25 a piece.

Chester White and Duroc PIGS

Either of above breeds now ready to ship, they are rugged, fast growing and very good type, cannot be told from pure-breds. Also a few Poland Chinas. All raised on our own farms.

6 to 8 weeks old, $5.00 each C. O. D.
A few 8 to 10 wks. old **Chester or Duroc Barrows, $5.50** each. All crated free.

HIGHLAND YARDS, Waltham, Mass.
Phone 4459-W

PIGS FOR SALE
Choice Young Porkers

6-7 weeks old - $4.50 8-9 weeks old - $5.00
10 weeks old - $5.50
Express prepaid on 20 or more pigs

Berkshire and Chester, O. I. C. and Yorkshire crossed. Ship what you need C. O. D. on approval. My guarantee a square deal at all times. Give us a trial.

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SPRING PIGS are READY for SHIPMENT

CHESTER-YORKSHIRE cross, **BERKSHIRE-CHESTER** cross and a beautiful type, the **HAMPSHIRE-CHESTER** and **DUROC** cross. The price varies depending on age but its range is elastic enough so everyone interested can have good pigs. A good start is of vital importance. Let me send every Rural New-Yorker some good pigs. I know your problems and will help solve them. Your interests are mine.

CHAS. DAVIS Box 11 CONCORD, MASS.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE
Buy Where Quality Prevails

Chester-Berkshire — Chester-Yorkshire Crossed
6 to 7 weeks old..... $4.25 each } crates
8 to 9 weeks old..... 4.50 each } free

All good feeding pigs. Will ship any number C.O.D. 10 days trial. **J. W. GARRITY, 7 Lynn St., Woburn, Mass.**

FEEDING PIGS $4.50 Each, Prepaid $5
select, crated, C.O.D. Grain fed. Mostly Poland Chinas. Few other breeds. Shoats around 40 lbs., $6.25. Can start these shoats on garbage, vaccinate, castrate at $7.
C. STANLEY SHORT, CHESWOLD, DELAWARE

DUROC REG. SWINE All ages for sale. **F. M. Pattington & Son, Merrifield, N. Y.**

REG. SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS—Spring pigs now ready. **A. M. Kennel, R. 3, Honey Brook, Penna.**

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES. Pedigreed pigs $10 ea. Easy feeders, quick growers. **R. Hill, Seneca Falls, N.Y.**

GUINEA PIGS

GUINEA PIGS WANTED—Highest prices paid. **J. GLYNN & SON 2907 Diamond St. Philadelphia, Pa**

WANTED—Guinea Pigs, 10-14-oz., **65c** each. Statequantity. **Lambert Schmidt, 1101 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.**

GOATS

GOATS: Fine young, Toggenburg bucks and does, $15 $20 each. **H. I. COGGESHALL, Wortendyke, N. J.**

RABBITS

Rabbits & Supplies Complete descriptive literature **Albert Facey, Jr., 115-D, Valley Stream, N.Y.**

Another Dairy Merger

The National Dairy Products Corporation is about to absorb the Consolidated Dairy Products Corporation, which has been doing an ice cream and dairy business in New York, Brooklyn and Westchester County. Payment is to be made in both cash and shares of the common stock of the National Dairy Products Corporation. The total assets of the Consolidated Dairy Products Corporation were given as $2,428,697.

Cottone Bros. License Canceled

The Department of Agriculture has canceled the license of Cottone Brothers, Inc., which operated a small plant at North Blemhein, Schoharie Co., N. Y. The concern had been short on payment to producers, but promised to file an additional bond which it failed to do. It has a bond for $5,000 filed with the department.

Milk Company in Receiver's Hands

The New Jersey Milk and Cream Company, Inc., Perth Amboy, N. J., with plants at Milford and Three Rivers, N. J., has gone into the hands of a receiver.

Dairymen's League Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association will be held at Utica, N. Y., on June 18, in Stanley Theater, Genesee Street.

Livestock Sales

June 4. — W. R. Spann Jersey Sale, Morristown, N. J.

June 4-5.—Holstein-Friesian Convention sale, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. W. McLaury, Portlandville, superintendent.

June 8. — Wendover Farm Ayrshires, Bernardsville, N. J.

June 9.—Ayrshires. Strathglass Farm, Port Chester, N. Y. A. H. Tryon, manager.

June 18.—Holstein sale, Earlville, N. Y. R. Austin Backus, Sale Manager, Mexico, N. Y.

June 25.—Maryland Ram Sale, La Plata, Md.

July 28.—Maryland Ram Sale, Centerville, Md.

Coming Meetings and Shows

June 3. — Annual Meeting Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y. Banquet evening of June 2.

June 3. — Annual meeting American Jersey Cattle Club, Hotel Pennsylvania, New York.

June 3-5. — American Forestry Association, annual convention, Grove Park Inn, Ashville, N. C.

June 12-13. — N. Y. State Forestry Tour, starting at Norwich, Chenango Co., N. Y.

June 15-20. — Farm Management Training School for County Agricultural Agents, New York Agricultural College, Ithaca, N. Y.

June 16-17.—Poultry Field Day, Institute and Convention, Lake Pocotopaug, East Hampton, Conn.

June 22-27.—Poultry Judging School, New York Agricultural Collece, Ithaca, N. Y.

June 24-26.—Long Island Potato Tour. County Agents or Farm Bureau managers will give details.

June 24-26.—Soil Fertility Conference, State College, Pa.

June 24-26. — American Seed Trade Association, annual convention, Hotel Brown, Louisville, Ky.

July 21-23.—American Association of Nurserymen, annual convention, Book-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, Mich.

June 24-26.—Fiftieth Annual Soil Fertility Conference, Pennsylvania State College, State College P. O., Pa.

June 27.—Field Day and Picnic, New York State Jersey Cattle Club, Moordenier Hills Farm, Ira G. Payne, owner, East Schodack, N. Y.

Aug. 3-7. — International Baby Chick Convention, Louisville, Ky.

ABERDEEN ANGUS

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE
Breeding stock always for sale at reasonable prices.
BRIARCLIFF FARMS, INC. Pine Plains, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS

Forsgate Farms Holsteins
Bulls from 1 mo. to serviceable age. 299-day herd average 12,231 lbs. milk, 414.2 lbs. fat. Also a number of cows with records up to 18,619 lbs. milk and 600 lbs. fat. Accredited and blood tested. Write for pedigrees and prices.
FORSGATE FARMS, Jamesburg, N. J.

For Sale: 5 Holstein PUREBRED HEIFER Calves
Accredited and Government Honor List Herd. Three to six months old. Sire Hillsboro Ormsby Echo. Dams, fine pedigrees, good milkers.
— We want about year old Holstein Bull —
CHARLANNE FARM North Branch, N. J.

Keeps the milk flow UP and the feed cost DOWN!

OF course your herd needs a grain ration right now, for pasturage alone will not keep up bodily health or maintain a normal milk flow. But don't try to get along with a make-shift feed when you can buy B-B Marmico 16%, a fully-balanced ration *at no more per ton than you pay for bran or middlings!*

Frank Lepatral, of West Grove, Pa., fed Marmico to 75 Guernseys on pasture, testing it against a 20% ration *costing $16 a ton more.* He writes: "Marmico is by far the better feed, producing just as much milk, and in some cases more." McLaury Bros., of Portlandville, N. Y., say, "We have used several hundred tons of Marmico and find it an excellent milk maker and pasturage supplement."

B-B Marmico 16% supplies the necessary concentrates and mineral balance to maintain bodily vigor and production. Its health-giving content keeps the milk-making organs in excellent condition and assures a maximum lactation period. It is the lowest-priced, safe, fully-balanced ration you can buy. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. Ask your dealer for it today.

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B-B MARMICO 16%
Costs No More Than Bran Or Middlings!

NOW—Every Farmer Can Have a Fords Milker
Present low prices make it possible for every farmer milking 4 or more cows to have one of these labor savers. No better milker made at any price. Thousands in use. Write for Free Catalog and low prices on Electric and Gas Engine models. Don't miss this opportunity.
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GUERNSEY CATTLE
Tuberculin Tested
Special prices on Bulls ready for service.
BERKSHIRE HOGS
Immunized against cholera. Boars ready for service. Fall and Spring Pigs.
EMMADINE FARM - Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

— FOR SALE —
Guernsey Bull Calves
from 6 weeks to 3 months old, and a young bull 10 months old, from A. R. Sires and Dams with good A. R. Records. Herd is accredited and blood tested. Priced for a quick sale. Apply to—
THOS. JOHNSON, Mgr., Tilly Foster, Putnam Co., N.Y.

TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS
BULLS from 1 Month to Serviceable Age
from record dams and proven sires. Herd accredited and blood tested. Attractive prices. Exceptional values.
TARBELL FARMS -:- SMITHVILLE FLATS, N. Y.

Guernsey Bulls
from one month to serviceable age. Sons of Upland's Good Gift A. R., sire of Junior Champion, Pennsylvania Show, out of A. R. dams with records up to 700 lbs. fat. Herd Accredited and Blood Tested. Prices to suit times. FRITZLYN FARMS, Pipersville, Pa.

LAKE DELAWARE FARMS, Delhi, N. Y.
Farmer's opportunity to buy Guernsey Bull at farmer's price. Serviceable age. Apply at once.

DAIRY CATTLE

HIGH GRADE & REGISTERED Dairy Cows FOR SALE
GUERNSEYS, HOLSTEINS and JERSEYS
T. B. and Blood Tested. Fresh and close springers.
JACOB ZLOTKIN, Freehold, N. J. Phone 380

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For Sale—4 YOUNG PUREBRED BELGIANS
White-faced sorrels, sound, gentle.
Esther Thompson Atwaters, New York

DOGS

English Beagle Pups Males $8, Females $5, at weaning time. Will ship C. O. D. **A. CHARRON, R. D. 1, Box 91, Claverack, N.Y.**

1000 Island Kennel OFFERS 6 registered female Columbian Collies, 8 weeks old, $8 to $12 each. **N. W. Barrett, Clayton, N. Y**

Ped. Police Puppies Cheap Will exchange female puppy for female Beagle puppy. **J. Rathmell, Hockessin, Del.**

COLLIE and FOX TERRIER PUPS—Handsome and intelligent. **NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.**

WHITE COLLIE AND BEAGLE Puppies On approval. Circular. **Railway-View Farms, Hastings, N. Y.**

BEAUTIFUL PEDIGREED TOY FOX TERRIERS — Eligible A. K. C. SUNNYSIDE KENNEL, Box 404, Carmel, N. Y.

PED. BOSTON TERRIER FEMALES, six months, $20.00 up. **Burleigh Jones, Meredith, N. H.**

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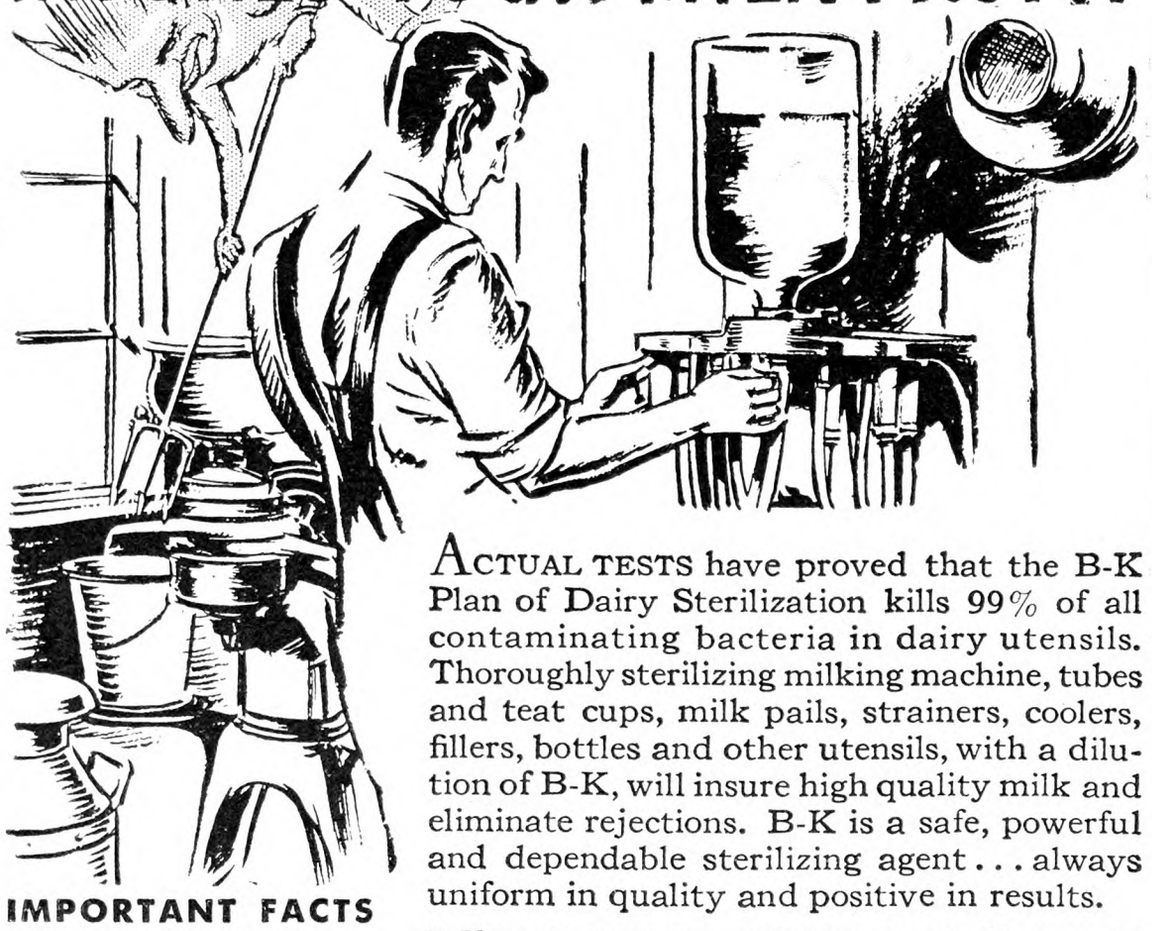
***Offer* 8 YEARLING HAMPSHIRE RAMS**
Fit to head any flock. Carefully selected from over 100 lambs. $35 and up.
D. BUCKLEY, Woodrow Farm, Broadaxe, Ambler, Pa.

For Sale—21 YOUNG LAMBS, 30 to 100 pounds each. **FUEHRER, 123 Stockholm Street, Brooklyn, New York**

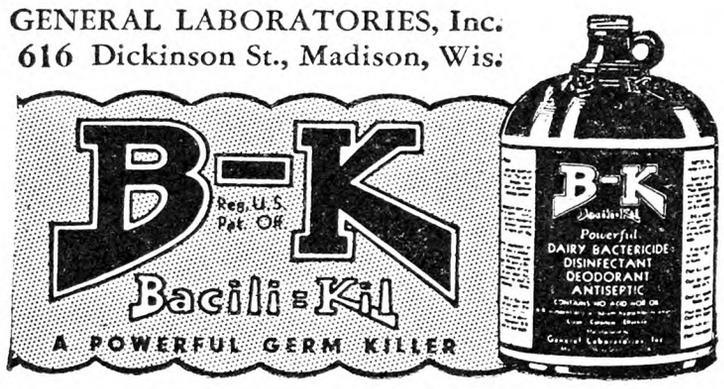
STERILIZATION with B-K INSURES YOUR MILK PROFIT



ACTUAL TESTS have proved that the B-K Plan of Dairy Sterilization kills 99% of all contaminating bacteria in dairy utensils. Thoroughly sterilizing milking machine, tubes and teat cups, milk pails, strainers, coolers, fillers, bottles and other utensils, with a dilution of B-K, will insure high quality milk and eliminate rejections. B-K is a safe, powerful and dependable sterilizing agent . . . always uniform in quality and positive in results.

B-K is sold by Dairy and Poultry Supply Dealers and Feed, Drug and Hardware Stores . . . Write for FREE book on Dairy Sterilization.

GENERAL LABORATORIES, Inc.
616 Dickinson St., Madison, Wis.



IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT B-K

B-K is many times more powerful in destroying bacteria than steam or hot water, as ordinarily used.

B-K is non-poisonous, dependable, safe, easy to use.

B-K and B-K direction charts are backed by extensive laboratory tests and 20 years of actual field experience. Accept no substitute.

B-K dilution costs only ½ to 2c per gallon when used as directed . . . Full directions come with every package.

Delivered prices quoted on request.

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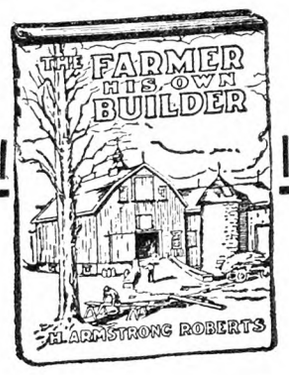

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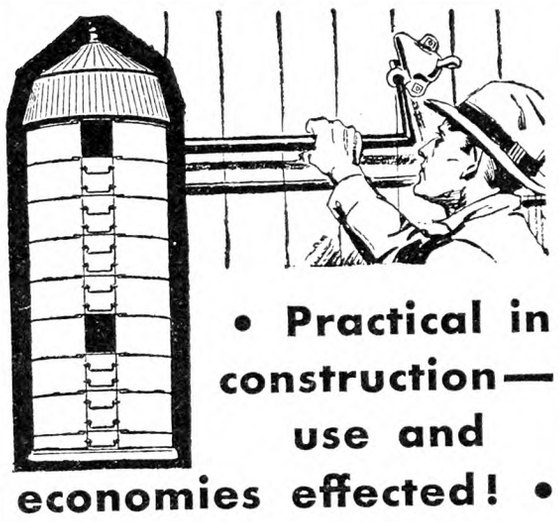

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Better feed—lower costs—more profits. Booklet "Users Own Words" written by owners proves it. Write for free copy. Write your name and check below items for illustrated folders.

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Established 1850

Silos ☐ Stanchions ☐
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CALF SCOURS DIARRHEA GIVE DIRENE
A DR. NAYLOR PRODUCT

May be given in milk. Per can 75c. Three cans $2.00. At dealers, or mailed postpaid
Satisfaction Guaranteed

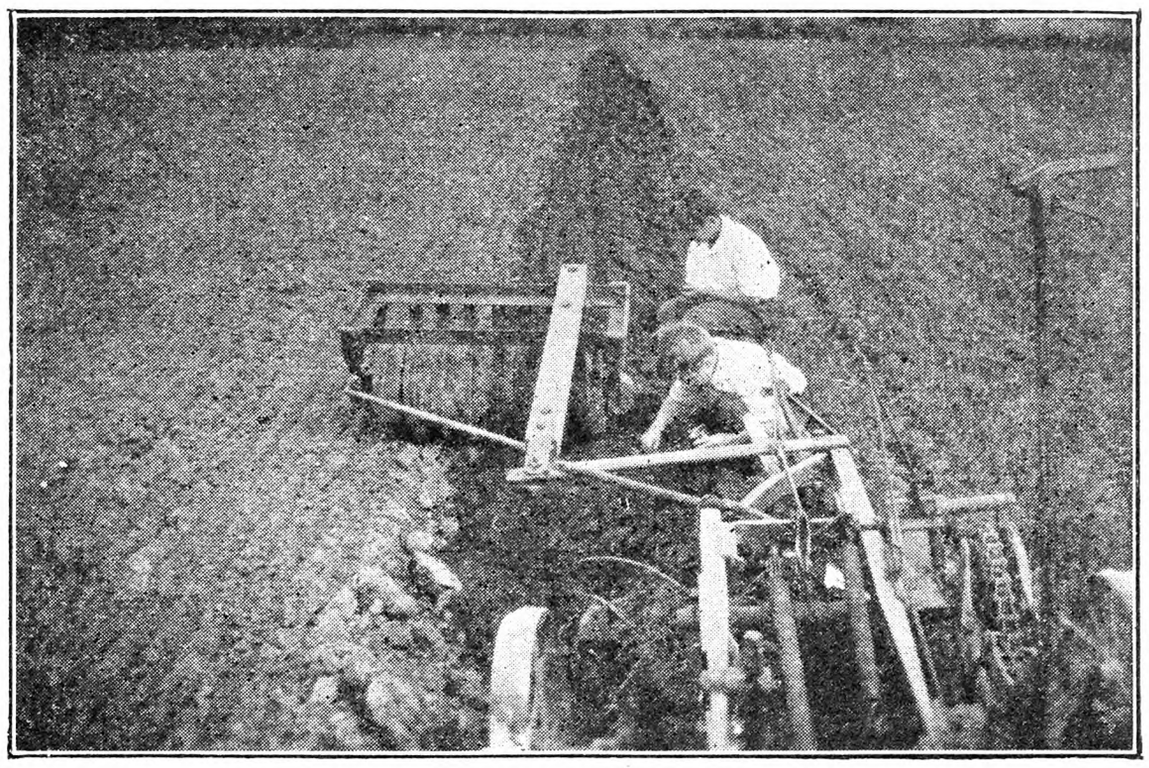
H. W. NAYLOR COMPANY, MORRIS, N.Y.

Work on a Genesee County, N. Y., Farm

Preparation of the soil for the season's crops is the main project for the farmer during the Spring of the year.

The temptation to get a good early start on our Spring work sometimes leads us to get onto the land before it is quite ready to be worked. We pay dearly for this error, particularly if our soil is of a heavy type. The extra time and labor required to put the land in proper condition, when once it has been worked too wet, sets us back more than if we had waited a few days longer. Moreover, it is doubtful if during the current year that soil which has once been punched and puddled will ever acquire the proper tilth or mechanical condition with any treatment we can give it. Nothing but the action of frost will undo the harm done by working land when too wet.

Here is where the benefits of tile drainage are appreciated. It is often true that some depression or low spot in a field, although it may be a very small fraction of the lot, will hold up operations in the whole field for several days. Sometimes a few rods of tile laid to drain this wet spot will enable us to start plowing much earlier, fit the soil much better and get our crop in earlier and in better condition. This is to our advantage, for, if there is any one thing we are short on in New York State, it is Summer time! We need all the growing season we can secure for our bean, potato and corn crops.



Soil Pulverizer Behind Plow

The accompanying cut shows the work of plowing and rolling down the furrow in one operation. This simple attachment to a tractor plow is sometimes called a junior soil pulverizer. This one is just wide enough to cover two furrows, an offset attached to the plow beam as shown in the photograph, throws it over just far enough to take the two furrows as they are turned over. Anyone familiar with plowing realizes that if the soil is at all hard or lumpy, these lumps will never crumble any easier than at the moment they are being turned.

It is also a fact that about the hardest work for a team of horses, or for a tractor if one is used, is the first time over the row furrow. With this combination that hard work is accomplished while the tractor has good footing, for it is still on solid ground. It also saves a man's time rolling down after the plow, and leaves the ground in excellent condition if it must be left awhile before planting or sowing. A field plowed and rolled in this manner has the appearance of having been worked down two or three times.

"Well plowed is half fitted," is a very trite saying. The "cut-and-cover" method of plowing has no place in thorough preparation of the seedbed. Many of us do not plow so deeply as we think we do, or at least not so deep as we say we do. Sometimes there is a difference! It is a safe statement that there are more people who plow too shallow than too deeply. However with the tractor plows this criticism is not so frequently justifiable.

With the well-turned furrow let the fitting process be also well done. I recall a remark often made by my father when he was directing operations on the old homestead, sending the hired man to the field with the harrow with these parting words: "After you get that piece well fitted—then go over it once more." A typically characteristic remark. And the strange thing about it is that with all our improved labor-saving equipment, with tractor power in place of horses, yet we seemed to have the time to do these things fully as well 30 and 40 years ago as we do now, where everything is speeded up and rushed along in keeping with the trend of the day.

We accomplished these results in the years that are gone, by using more labor, obtainable at about one-third the current price. Efficiency has enabled us to maintain the standard of good farming, yes, improve upon it, until now one man can handle as many acres, and do it better, than three could in the days of our fathers. IRVING C. H. COOK.

From Ontario Co., N. Y.

We are having fine growing weather with plenty of rain. Yet the water seems to be readily absorbed by the earth and makes the ground fit very nicely. Today (May 19) the mercury stood at 100 in the sun. Seeding is about over; very little corn planted yet. The Ontario County Fair Grounds will be sold to pay its heavy indebtedness of $11,500. The society has been in existence nearly 100 years and we all regret to see it sold but it could not pay its expenses. E. T. B.

Jersey Cattle Field Day

The Field Day and Picnic of the New York State Jersey Cattle Club will be held at Moordenier Hills Farm, Ira G. Payne, owner, East Schodack, N. Y., eight miles east of Albany, Saturday, June 27, 10 A. M. daylight saving time. There will be a Cattle Demonstration, talks by the leading Jersey breeders and dairy specialists of the East, and lunch at noon. Everyone invited whether a Jersey breeder or not.

Scours in Calf

For the benefit of D. M. C. on scours in calf, take one-half teaspoon of baking soda and 15 drops of aromatic spirits of ammonia in one-half cup of slightly warm water. Repeat in day or two if necessary. I used it last Summer on a bad case. A. M. C.

Rensselaer Co., N. Y.

Sales Bulletin Board

As a member of THE R. N.-Y. family I make a suggestion which I think would benefit many farmers who are looking for a local market for some of their livestock or other products.

Yesterday I went abroad in the land looking for young calves as I wished to buy three or four to fatten. I had heard of a man who had three to sell, but had none for me when I arrived at his farm. Stopping at another farm the owner told me he had just disposed of three at $1 each to a junk man. This man said he had two more cows to freshen soon and I reserved the calves, if bulls, at $2 each.

It seems to me that if the village would erect a bulletin board in some convenient public place where farmers having livestock to sell as well as those wishing to buy could put their requirements and offerings, a local market demand would result that would help out greatly in this depression. Doubtless some towns already have such bulletin boards, but if so I have never seen them. G. L. S.

Vermont.

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

May 28, 1931.

May: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.41; 2B, $1.66; 2C (milk made into sour cream), $1.41; Class 3, $1.10.

In classes 2A, 2B and 2C, a differential of 5c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat is added to milk testing above 3.5 per cent and deducted for that testing below this point. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c per .1 of 1 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.70; Class 2, $1.70; Class 3, $1.20.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.23¾@$0.24¼
Extra, 92 score	.23 @ .23¼
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.20¾@ .22¾
Seconds	.19¼@ .20¼
Lower grades	.16 @ .18¾
Ladles	.18 @ .21
Packing stock	.11 @ .17½
Renovated	.22
Sweet fancy	.25¾@ .26¼
Extra	.25¼
Firsts	.24½@ .24¾
Seconds	.21½@ .22½
Centralized	.19 @ .22¼

CHEESE

State—Whole milk, flats, held	$0.21 @$0.22
Fresh specials	.13¼@ .14
Fancy	.12 @ .12½
Wisconsin—Whole milk, Flats, 1930 cured	.18 @ .19
Daisies, fresh, fancy	.13 @ .14
Young America, fresh	.13¾@ .14½
June	.18½@ .19½

EGGS

Nearby, white fancy (including premiums)	$0.25 @$0.26
Extra	.22 @ .24
Average extras	.21 @ .21½
Extra firsts	.20 @ .20½
Pacific Coast	.23 @ .27
Mixed colors	.20 @ .25
Gathered best	.21 @ .23
Fair to good	.16 @ .20

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.40@$0.42
Fair to good	.30@ .38
Roosters	.12@ .16
Fowls	.17@ .24
Ducks	.17@ .19
Turkeys, average	.25@ .30
Squabs, lb., ungraded	.30@ .35
Graded	.25@ .40
Dark, doz.	2.00@ 3.00
Culls, doz.	1.50@ 2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Broilers should be fully feathered. The larger breeds should weigh 2½ to 3 lbs. each; smaller breeds, 1½ lbs. each up. The quotation given on broilers is the outside figure for best quality. Under grades and small sizes proportionally larger. The figures are express or truck delivery.

Fowls, lb.	$0.20@$0.25
Broiler chickens—	
Large breeds, best	.38
Small breeds, best	.28
Roosters	.12@ .13
Ducks	.14@ .24
Geese	.10@ .12
Rabbits, lb.	.16@ .20

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$7.00@$8.00
Bulls	4.00@ 4.75
Cows	2.00@ 3.25
Calves, best	9.50@10.00
Common to good	4.00@ 9.00
Sheep	2.50@ 3.00
Lambs	8.00@11.50
Hogs	6.50@ 7.50

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.12@$0.13
Good to choice	.07@ .11
Lambs, hothouse, head	3.00@ 7.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	13.50@14.00
Bulls	8.00@ 9.50
Cows	8.00@10.00

POTATOES

Maine, 180 lbs.	$2.50@$2.85
Canada, 90 lbs.	1.25@ 1.50
Florida, bbl.	2.25@ 4.25
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bu.	.75@ 3.50

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz. bchs	$1.25@$4.00
Beets, new, bu.	1.25@ 1.75
Cabbage, new, bu.	.50@ 1.50
Carrots, bu.	.50@ .75
Cauliflower, bu.	1.75@ 2.75
Celery, doz.	1.25@ 2.00
Cucumbers, bu.	1.00@ 2.50
Horseradish, bbl.	5.50@ 6.00
Leeks, 100 bchs.	1.00@ 2.00
Lettuce, bu.	.75@ 1.25
Lima beans, bu.	2.00@ 4.25
Onions, yel., 100-lb. bag	1.50@ 3.00
50-lb. bag	.65@ 1.50
New, 50 lbs.	1.00@ 1.40
Parsley, bu.	1.00@ 1.25
Parsnips, bu.	.75@ 1.00
Peas, bu.	1.50@ 2.50
Peppers, bu.	1.00@ 5.00
Radishes, bu.	.50@ 1.00
Rhubarb, 100 bchs.	1.00@ 2.50
Spinach, bu.	.25@ .50
Squash, new, bu.	1.00@ 2.50
String beans, bu.	.50@ 2.50
Watercress, 100 bchs.	1.50@ 3.50

DRIED BEANS—Jobbing Prices

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$4.50@$5.75
Pea	4.85@ 5.00
Red kidney	8.00
White kidney	6.25

FRUITS

Apples, McIntosh, bbl.	$4.00@$8.00
Baldwin	4.00@ 6.00
Spy	4.00@ 7.00
Albemarle, bu.	2.50@ 2.75
McIntosh	1.00@ 2.75
Winesap	1.90@ 2.55
Delicious	1.00@ 3.00
Muskmelons, bu.	2.95@ 4.00
Strawberries, N. C., qt.	.10@ .23
Louisiana, pt.	.09@ .11
Va., qt.	.10@ .18
Del. and Md., qt.	.12@ .22

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 2	$24.00@25.00
No. 3	21.00@22.00
Clover mixed	22.00@29.00
Straw, rye	19.00@20.00
Oat and wheat	12.00@13.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.	$0.93½
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.69⅞
Oats, No. 2 white	.40½
Rye	.61⅜

Retail Prices at New York

Butter, best, lb.	$0.32@$0.33
Milk, grade A, qt.	.18
Grade B	.15
Cream, 40 per cent, ½ pt.	.25
20 per cent	.16
Eggs, best, doz.	.35@ .37
Gathered	.28@ .30
Turkeys, lb.	.40@ .50
Chickens	.35@ .55
Ducklings	.40
Apples, doz.	.30@ .40
Oranges, doz.	.35@ .50
Potatoes, pk	.25@ .30
Lettuce, head	.05@ .10
Cabbage, lb.	.03@ .05
String beans, lb.	.15@ .20

Boston Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

Trading has been moderate on the Boston Produce Market during the past week. Increasing supplies of local grown produce have cleared fairly well, though frequently at low prices.

Apples. — Supply moderately light, demand steady, market firm. Native Baldwins ordinary $1 to $2. Baldwins fancy $2.25 to $2.50. Various odd varieties ordinary $1 to $2 std. bu. box. Baldwins Me. unclassified $2.50 to $4.50. N. H. A grade $6.50 to $7.50. Me. unclassified Ben Davis $2 to $4 bbl. N. Y. Baldwins U. S. 1, 2½-in. up $2.10 to $2.35 bu. bskt.

Asparagus.—Supplies moderate, demand good, market firm. Native crts. $2 to $3 24 bchs. Md. fancy $2.50 to $4. N. Y. fancy $2 to $4 doz. bchs.

Beets.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native cut off 25 to 60c bu. box. Va. 4½ to 5c bch. Beet greens native $1 to $1.35 box.

Cabbage. — Supply moderate, demand fair. Tex. 90-lb. bags $1.75 to $2. Ala. bbl. crts. $2 to $2.25. S. C. 1½ bu. $1 to $1.25.

Carrots. — Supply moderate, demand slow, market inactive. Native cut off 50 to 65c std. bu. box. Tex. and Calif. bchd. $2 to $3, poorer lower crt. N. Y. cut off 65 to 75c bu. bskt.

Cucumbers.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native hothouse 50 to 60 cukes fancy mostly $5 to $6; medium to No. 1 $2.50 to $4.50 std. bu. box. Fla. fancy mostly $1.50 to $2.50, few $3 bu. hpr. Ohio hothouse $1.75 to $2 24 cukes.

Kale. — Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native mostly 50 to 60c std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supply moderate, demand fair on best. Native 18 heads hothouse 40 to 75c; outdoor 40 to 65c std. bu. box. Calif. 4 to 5 doz. heads best $2.50 to $3 crt., poorer low as 50c.

Mushrooms.—Supply moderate, demand good. Mass. best mostly $1 to $1.25, poorer low as 50c 3-lb. bskts.

Onions.—Supply moderate, demand slow. Native 75c to $1, few $1.25 std. bu. box. Tex. crts. $1.15 to $1.25.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair, market weak. Maine 100 lbs. $1.25 to $1.45 bag. P. E. I. Mts. best $1.25 to $1.40, poorer lower 90-lb. bag, Fla. U. S. 1 Spaulding Rose mostly $4.25 bbl.

Rhubarb.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native outdoor 50 to 65c, few 75c std. bu. box.

Radishes.—Supply moderate, demand slow, 40 to 50 bchs. native outdoor 25 to 50c std. bu. box.

Scallions.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Native 60 bchs. 40 to 60c std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good on best. Native 35 to 65c std. bu. box. Md. 60 to 65c bu. bskt.

Squash.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Native blue and green Hubbard mostly 50 to 75c bbl., small lots ½ to 1c lb.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair on best. Native hothouse 20 to 23c lb. Florida $2 to $2.50 6-bskt. crt. Tex. $1.50 to $2.25 lug.

Turnips.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Native purple tops bchd. $1.75 to $2 24 bchs. P. E. I. Rutabaga mostly 85c to $1, poorer 50c 50-lb. sack.

Hay.—Supplies light, demand light, market quiet. No. 1 Timothy $26.50. Eastern $18.50 to $23.75. Clover mixed $24.50 ton. Alfalfa No. 1 $27.50 to $28.50 ton.

Butter.—Market firm, creamery extras 24½c. Firsts 23½ to 24c. Seconds 22 to 23c lb.

Eggs.—Market firm. Nearby henneries, brown extras 27c. White extras 24 to 26c. Fresh eastern 22 to 23c dozen.

Poultry.—Dressed. Supply moderate, demand steady. Fowl 4 to 5 lbs. 23 to 24c; 3 to 3½ lbs. 21 to 22c. Stags 4 to 5 lbs. 21 to 24c. Broilers, few sales 35 to 40c. Chickens 45 to 48c. Roosters 18c lb. Live poultry firm, 22 to 24c. Leghorns 20c. Broilers large 30 to 34c, small 26 to 29c. Roosters 14 to 15c lb.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins N. Y. held 21 to 22c. Fresh 13½ to 14½c. Western held 21 to 21½c. Fresh 13 to 14c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea $5.75 to $6.25. Calif. small white $5.75 to $6.25. Yellow Eyes $6.75 to $7.25. Red kidney $10 to $10.50. Lima $8.50 to $9 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market draggy, prices weak.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 25 to 26c; clothing, 19 to 20c; ½ blood, combing, 25c; clothing, 19 to 20c; ⅜ blood, combing, 22 to 23c; clothing, 19 to 20c; ¼ blood, combing, 20 to 21c; clothing, 19 to 20c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 61 to 65c; clothing, 48 to 51c; ½ blood, combing, 54 to 56c; clothing, 42 to 46c; ⅜ blood, combing, 41 to 44c; clothing, 36 to 38c; ¼ blood, combing, 35 to 37c; clothing, 33 to 35c; Terr. fine, combing, 62 to 65c; clothing, 53 to 55c; ½ blood, combing, 56 to 59c; clothing, 47 to 51c; ⅜ blood, combing, 46 to 50c; clothing, 42 to 45c; ¼ blood, combing, 41 to 44c; clothing, 35 to 38c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs.—Supply about normal, market barely steady, demand slow. Bulk of sales $7.50 to $8.

Cattle.—Supply all killing classes moderate; market generally unchanged from last week; some sales slightly lower on lower grades; demand very slow.

Cows.—Common and medium $3.50 to $6; low cutter and cutter $2.50 to $3.50.

Bulls.—Low cutter and medium $3 to $5.50.

Vealers.—Medium and choice $6 to $9.50; cull and common $3.50 to $6.

Sheep.—None offered.

Milk Cows. — Supply fairly liberal; market weak to $10 lower; some sales $5 to $10 below quotations, demand poor. Choice, head, $110 to $130; good, $80 to $110; medium, $50 to $75; common, $40 to $50.

Buffalo Markets

Both eggs and poultry are a little stronger. Some vegetables show a falling off in prices.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, higher; creamery, prints, 28 to 29c; tubs, 26 to 27c; firsts, 23 to 25c; under grades, 22 to 23c. Cheese, steady; new flats, daisies, 16c; longhorn, 15 to 16c; brick, 18c; brick Swiss, 20c; limburger, 30c. Eggs, stronger; nearby fancy, 23 to 24c; grade A, 19 to 22c; grade B, 19 to 20c; grade C, 17 to 18c; nearby at mark, 17 to 20c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, stronger; fowls, 20 to 25c; chickens, 32 to 35c; old roosters, 15 to 20c; capons, 45 to 50c; ducks, 22 to 26c; geese, 16 to 17c; turkeys, 43 to 45c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 18 to 24c; broilers, 20 to 30c; old roosters, 14 to 15c; ducks, 20 to 25c.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, weak; pea, medium, cwt., $5.25; marrow, $6; white kidney, $7.50. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., 85c to $1; yellow, 50-lb. bag, 35 to 50c; Tex., wax, bu., $1.35 to $1.50; green, doz. bchs., 8 to 12½c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, firm; unclassified, bu., $1 to $2; Baldwin, $1.85 to $2; McIntosh, $1.50 to $2.75; Northern Spy, $2.50 to $2.75; Delicious, western, box, $2.75 to $3.25; Spitzenberg, $1.75 to $2.25; Winesap, $2.25 to $2.50. Potatoes, easy; home-grown, bu., 80 to 85c; Maine, 2-bu. bag, $2.15 to $2.25; Fla., bbl., $2.75 to $4.

Fruits and Berries.—Cantaloupes, Cal., crt., $3.75 to $5.25; cherries, Cal., 12-lb. lug, $1.65 to $2; honeydews, crt., $2.25 to $2.50; oranges, Cal., box, $4.75 to $5.25; Fla., $3.75 to $5; pineapples, Cuba, crt., $3 to $3.25; strawberries, 24-qt. crt., $3.75 to $5.75.

Vegetables.—Asparagus, 2-doz. bchs., 90c to $1; artichokes, Cal., box, $2.50; beans, Fla., green and wax, hamper, $1 to $1.50; beets, Tex., crts., $1.25; cabbage, Tex., crt., $1.75 to $2; carrots, bu., 35 to 50c; cauliflower, Cal., crt., $2 to $2.25; celery, doz., 70 to 90c; cucumbers, 2-doz. bskt., 75c to $1.40; eggplant, Fla., crt., $5.50; horseradish, bbl., $7 to $9; kale, Md., bu., 60 to 65c; lettuce, 5-lb. bskt., 50 to 60c; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., 75c to $1.75; parsley, doz. bchs., 50c; peas, N. C., bu. hpr., $1.75; peppers, Fla., crt., $2.50 to $5.25; radishes, doz. bchs., 20 to 25c; rhubarb, doz. bchs., 15 to 25c; spinach, bu., 50 to 75c; tomatoes, 8-lb. bskt., $1.25 to $2; turnips, bu., 50c.

Sweets.—Maple products, steady; new syrup, gal., $1.25 to $1.35; old, 75c to $1; sugar, lb., 18 to 21c.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, baled, ton, $16 to $17; clover mixed, $16 to $17; oat straw, $8.50 to $9; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $16.50; standard middlings, $16.50; red-dog, $21; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $30; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $31; hominy, $23.30; gluten, $25.10; oatfeed, $10.75; Timothy seed, bu., $5.25; Alfalfa, $15; Alsike, $14.10; clover, $15.60 to $16.

C. H. B.

Lancaster, Pa., Livestock Markets

(Reported by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending May 23, 1931.)

Market.—During the past week beef steers scaling 1,100 lbs. and above found a narrow outlet at "give away" prices, closing fully 25c lower than a week ago, light weight offerings, however, held practically steady, top medium weights $7.20, bulk of sales $6.50 to $7. Bulls weak to 25c lower; she stock and cutters showing weaker undertone; bulk fat heifers $6 to $6.50; beef bulls $5 to $5.50; butcher cows $4 to $4.75; cutters $2.25 to $3. Stockers and feeders slow, about steady. Steady market on vealers, top $10.

Hogs closing steady with week's early uneven decline.

Receipts for week ending May 23, 1931: Cattle, 20 cars; 8 St. Paul, 5 Texas, 1 Chicago, 1 Kansas City, 1 Tennessee, 1 Pennsylvania, 1 Kentucky, 1 Ohio, 1 Missouri; containing 497 head, 1,396 head trucked in; total cattle, 1,893 head, 1,059 calves, 1,644 hogs, 939 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $7.25 to $8.25; medium, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $6.25 to $7.25; common, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $5.25 to $6.25; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $7 to $8; medium, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $6.25 to $7; good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $7 to $8.

Heifers.—Choice, 550 to 850 lbs., $6.75 to $7.50; good, 550 to 850 lbs., $6 to $6.75; medium, 550 to 850 lbs., $5.25 to $6; common, 550 to 850 lbs., $4.50 to $5.25.

Cows.—Choice, $5 to $5.75; good, $4 to $5; common and medium, $3 to $4; low cutter and cutter, $1.75 to $3.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $6 to $7; cutter, common and medium, $4.50 to $6; yearling excluded.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $9.25 to $10; medium, $8.25 to $9.25; cull and common, $6 to $8.25.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 500 to 800 lbs., $6.75 to $7.75; common and medium, 500 to 800 lbs., $5 to $6.75; good and choice, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $7 to $8; common and medium, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $5.25 to $7.

Hogs.—Lt. wt., good and choice, 160 to 180 lbs., $8 to $8.50; lt. wt., good and choice, 180 to 200 lbs., $8 to $8.50; med. wt., good and choice, 200 to 220 lbs., $8 to $8.50; med. wt., good and choice, 220 to 250 lbs., $7.50 to $8; hvy. wt., good and choice, 250 to 290 lbs., $7 to $7.50; hvy. wts., good and choice, 290 to 350 lbs., $6.50 to $7; pkg. sows, medium and good, 275 to 500 lbs., $6 to $6.50.

LANCASTER FEED MARKET

Selling Price of Feeds (Cash at Warehouse).—Bran, ton, $28.50 to $29.50; shorts, $27.50 to $28.50; hominy, $31.50 to $32.50; middlings, $29.50 to $30.50; linseed, $40.50 to $41.50; gluten, $34 to $35; ground oats, $33 to $34; Soybean meal, $40 to $41; hog-meal, $37 to $38; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $40.50 to $41.50; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $29.50 to $30.50; 18 per cent, $32.50 to $33.50; 20 per cent, $37 to $38; 24 per cent, $38.50 to $39.50; 25 per cent, $40.50 to $41.50; horse feed, 85 per cent, $36.50 to $37.50; Alfalfa, regular, $35 to $36; Alfalfa, reground, $37 to $38.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 900 to 1,100, good	$7.25@$8.00
Medium	6.25@ 7.25
Common	5.00@ 6.25
Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	7.25@ 8.00
Medium	6.25@ 7.25
Heifers, 500 to 850, good	6.65@ 7.75
Common and medium	5.00@ 6.65
Cows, good	5.00@ 5.75
Common and medium	4.00@ 5.00
Low cutters and cutters	2.65@ 4.00
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	4.85@ 5.50
Cutter and medium	3.50@ 4.85
Vealers, milk fed, good and ch.	7.25@ 9.00
Medium	5.25@ 7.25
Cull and common	3.00@ 5.25
Calves, 250 to 350, good and ch.	5.00@ 7.50
Common and medium	3.00@ 5.00

HOGS

Lt. wts., 140 to 160, good and ch.	$7.15@$7.40
Lt. lts., 160 to 180, good and ch.	7.20@ 7.40
180 to 200, good and ch.	7.15@ 7.40
Med. wts., 200 to 220, good and ch.	7.00@ 7.35
220 to 250, good and ch.	6.60@ 7.10
Hvy. wts., 250 to 290, gd and ch.	6.30@ 6.75
290 to 350, good and ch.	6.00@ 6.40
Pkg. sows, 275 to 500, med. and gd.	5.00@ 5.50
Sl. pigs, 100 to 130, good and ch.	7.00@ 7.40

SHEEP

(Shorn Basis, Except Spring Lambs)

Spring lambs, good and ch.	$10.50@12.50
Lambs, 90 down, good and ch.	7.75@ 9.00
Medium	6.50@ 7.75
91 to 100, med. and ch.	6.25@ 8.00
All wts., common	4.00@ 6.50
Wethers, 90 to 120, med. and good.	3.00@ 4.00
Ewes, 90 to 120, med. and ch.	2.25@ 3.50
120 to 150, med. and ch.	2.00@ 3.25
All wts., cull and common	1.00@ 2.25

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, 6 to 7c; milk, special from Guernsey and Jersey herds, qt., 8 to 10c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $200 to $250; cows, fresh, grades, choice, $100; cows, fresh, grades, good to medium, $75 to $90; cows, fresh, grades, common to poor, $45 to $70; beef cows and bulls, 100 lbs., $5.50 to $10; veal calves, milk fed, choice, $16 to $18; veal calves, milk fed, good to medium, $12 to $14; fowls, heavy, live, lb., 22 to 24c; chickens, large, roasters, lb., 26 to 28c; broilers, 2 to 2½ lbs., 25 to 30c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 22 to 24c.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 13 to 14c; milk, special and certified, qt., 18 to 20c; milk, sold from chain stores, qt., 11 to 12c; butter, farmers' delivery, lb., 40c; butter, creamery, prints and rolls, lb., 26 to 27c; butter, creamery, cut from tubs, lb., 24 to 25c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 23 to 24c; cheese, part skim, lb., 18 to 20c; cheese, cottage, lb., 10 to 12c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 27 to 29c; asparagus, bch., 19 to 23c; rhubarb, bch., 3 to 4c; radishes, bch., 3 to 4c; spinach, pk., 18 to 20c; strawberries, qt., 25c.

F. A. C.

IN THE days before oil was discovered in Texas, a traveling man stopped for the night at a dry-land ranch. As he discussed the affairs of the country with his host, he became more and more puzzled as to how the little ranch paid its way. At last he ventured the question: "How in the world do you make a go of things at all?" Indicating the hired man, who was sitting at the far-end of the supper-table, the host replied: "You see that feller there? Well, he works for me, and I can't pay him. In two years he gits the ranch. Then I work for him till I git it back."—Hudson Star.

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Accurate Weights including gains by improved feeding method—Top Prices—Prompt returns that will pleasantly surprise you—Advice when to ship for best results, backed by long experience in selling and raising poultry. Write today for market information folder. Tags, crates, etc. on request.

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West Washington Market, New York City

P. S.—BROILERS especially wanted now.

To SHIPPERS of LIVE POULTRY We Save Your SHRINKAGE

Besides getting you top prices for your birds, and making prompt returns, our thoroughly trained experts feed and water the poultry completely before selling, so as to hold your transit shrink down to a minimum.

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BROILER SHIPPERS

NOW is the time to market your broilers

48 YEARS' EXPERIENCE handling live poultry assures you best results. STOCK WATERED AND FED thoroughly on arrival.

RETURNS MADE DAILY—COOPS SUPPLIED FREE

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NEW YORK CITY

References: Dun's, Bradstreet's or any commercial agency

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Poultry, Eggs and Farm Produce

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Buffalo's Busiest Market

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AGENTS WANTED—Write for particulars. You can represent us on liberal terms.

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Our growth in handling live poultry was through recommendation from one Shipper to another. We have expert salesmen which enables us to get best prices and make prompt returns daily. We feed and water all poultry thoroughly before selling assuring good weights. Coops returned promptly. Ship us and be guaranteed satisfaction.

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319 WASHINGTON ST., NEW YORK

ESTABLISHED 1865

SHIP YOUR WHITE AND BROWN EGGS

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When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

KERR *CHICKS WIN PRIZES*

R. I. Reds, first at Liberty and first sweepstakes at Batavia, N. Y. Chick Shows. W. Leghorns, second at Batavia. B. Rocks, third at Liberty—AGAINST ALL COMERS. Rich laying inheritance. They'll be strong laying pullets in early fall. Prices effective May 16.

UTILITY CHICKS

	For 25	For 50	For 100	For 500	For 1,000
White Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90.00
Barred Rocks	3.25	6.00	11.00	52.50	100.00
R. I. Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
White Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
W. Wyandottes	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
Mixed Chicks	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00

For blood tested Utility Chicks add 2c per chick to above prices

SPECIAL MATINGS CHICKS

For Special Matings Chicks in any quantity add 2c per chick to prices given above. Blood tested Special Matings Chicks available for all breeds, at 2c more per chick than the S. M. prices.

Shipped by parcel post, prepaid, 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Remit with money order, check, or cash registered. Address nearest office.

KERR CHICKERIES, Inc. Department J Frenchtown, N. J.

PATERSON, N. J. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y. W. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
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CAMDEN, N. J. LANCASTER, PA. WOONSOCKET, R. I.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y. DANBURY, CONN.

"WOLF - Certified" Chicks . . .

SUMMER PRICES THAT DEFY COMPARISON

	25	50	100	300	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$2.00	$3.75	$ 6.95	$19.95	$32.25	$ 64.00
Barred, White, Buff Rocks	2.50	4.75	8.95	25.95	42.25	84.00
S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds and Black Minorcas	2.50	4.75	8.95	25.95	42.25	84.00
White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons	2.50	4.75	8.95	25.95	42.25	84.00
Jersey Black Giants	3.25	6.25	11.95	34.95	54.75	109.50
Assorted Heavy Mixed	2.00	3.75	7.00	20.00	32.50	65.00
Assorted Odds Mixed	1.75	3.50	6.50	19.00	27.00	55.00

Order direct from this ad—or send for our beautiful catalog giving description of "Wolf-Certified" Quality Chicks, also our 100% delivery and we also guarantee the livability of your baby chicks for ten days after you receive them, we want you to be satisfied. Order today. Send $1 with your order. Chicks shipped C. O. D. for balance.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING FARMS, Dept. 16, GIBSONBURG, OHIO

SPECIAL EGG BRED CHICKS

SEND NO MONEY ~ WE SHIP C.O.D.

Rigidly inspected by experts. From high-grade, heavy layers or exceptional stamina and outstanding laying ability. Bred thru generations for vitality and high-egg production. Pure-bred, healthy, carefully selected. 100% alive, postpaid. Cat Free.

	15	25	50	100	300	500
S. C. Eng. Wh. or Br. Leghorns or Anconas	$1.50	$2.00	$3.50	$6.50	$19.25	$32.00
Wh. Buff or Bar Rocks, Wh. or Sil. Wyandottes	1.90	2.50	4.50	8.50	25.00	41.50
S. C. Reds, Black Minorcas, Wh. or Buff Orpingtons	1.90	2.50	4.50	8.50	25.00	41.50
Black Giants, Light Brahmas	2.40	3.25	6.25	12.00	35.50	59.00
Heavy Assorted, All Good Chicks	1.50	2.00	3.75	7.00	20.75	34.50

Reference, First National Bank. ADA BABY CHICK HATCHERY, Route 15, Ada, Ohio.

COCOLAMUS HUSKY CHICKS

Free range flocks	25	50	100
Tancred Strain White Leghorns	$2.75	$4.00	$7.00
Everlay Strain Brown Leghorns	2.75	4.00	7.00
Barred Rocks	3.25	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed	2.50	3.50	6.00
Heavy Mixed	2.75	4.00	7.00

100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Special price on 500 and 1,000 lots. Free Circular
COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Bx R, Cocolamus, Pa.

Strickler's Large Tom Barron English S. C. W. Leghorn Baby Chicks

will be money-makers for you. All-electric hatched, extra quality chicks for June 1, 8, 15, 22, 29 at $8.50 per 100; $40 per 500; $77 per 1000. Prepaid 100% live delivery guaranteed. Also 12 wks. old Pullets. Catalog.
LEONARD F. STRICKLER Box R Sheridan, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

Tancred Strain	Per 100
White Leghorns	$7.00
Barred Rocks	8.00
S. C. Reds	8.00
Heavy Mixed	7.00
Light Mixed	6.00

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER, Box R, McAlisterville, Penna.

TAKE NOTICE 150,000 QUALITY BABY CHICKS

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh. Leghorns, Bar'n & Tanc. Strains	$4.00	$7.00	$32.50	$65.00
B. Rox & R. I. Reds	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
Heavy Mixed	4.00	7.00	32.50	65.00

Free range, 100% del. guaranteed. Circular free.
The RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 15, Richfield, Pa.

Dr. Romig's *Super Quality* **Chicks**

Barred or White Rocks	$8.00—100
White Wyandottes	9.00—100
Heavy Mixed, $7.00—100; White Leghorns	7.00—100

100% prepaid live arrival. Ship C.O.D.
F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian, - Beaver Springs, Pa.

Best QUALITY CHICKS

Chicks from 2 & 3-yr.-old breeders	100	500	1000
S. C. Tancred Str. Wh. Leghorns	$7.00	$32.50	$60.00
S. C. Tom Bar'n Str. Wh. Legh.	7.00	32.50	60.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	8.00	37.50	70.00

Light Mix...$6.00 per 100. Heavy Mix...$7.00 per 100
100% live del. P. P. Order direct or write for circular.
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box I, McAlisterville, Pa.

SPADE'S QUALITY CHICKS

NEW LOW PRICES	100	500	1000
Tancred S. C. White Leghorns	$7	$32.50	$60

From my own free range flock. 100% live delivery, P. P. Order direct or write for circular.
J. S. SPADE Poultry Farm, McAlisterville, Pa.

HUSKY BABY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Barred and White Rocks	$8.00	$37.50	$70
Heavy Mixed	7.00	32.50	60

Prepaid live arrival guaranteed
J. A. BAUMGARDNER Box 2 Beaver Springs, Pa.

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

English & Tancred Strain	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.13	$3.75	$6.50
Barred Rocks	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00
Light Mixed	2.00	3.50	6.00

500 lots, $2.50 less; 1,000 lots, $10 less. 100% prepaid safe delivery guar. Cash or C.O.D. FREE CIR.
Green Forest Poultry Farm, Box 4, Richfield, Pa.

Baby Chicks—$8 per 100 up

Thousands hatching daily. Fourteen breeds. Sent collect. Postpaid live delivery—prompt shipment. STARTED CHICKS priced according to age. Send for folder.
Schoenborn's Hatchery, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

—THE CHICKS YOU NEED—
LUKERT'S LAYING LEGHORNS LONG ISLAND DUCKLINGS

Large birds, year round production. Second highest pen laying over 24 oz. eggs, New York State Egg Contest. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalog.
LUKERT LEGHORN FARM, East Moriches, L.I., N.Y.

CHICKS—Large type Barron S. C. W. Leghorns from my own free-range flock at $6.00—100. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WM. F. GRAHAM, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

From Free Range Selected Flocks

Prices on	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.00	$3.50	$ 6.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	2.00	3.50	6.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	2.50	4.50	8.00
Rhode Island Reds	2.50	4.50	8.00
White Plymouth Rocks	2.50	4.50	8.00
White Wyandottes	3.00	5.50	10.00
Mixed Chicks	1.75	3.00	5.00

Write for prices on 3-week-old chicks
Send no money, just mail your order. We ship Parcel Post C. O. D. Live Delivery Guaranteed.
Mingoville Poultry Farm, Box 136, Mingoville, Pa.

JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST CHICKS 5c and up

White, Black, Buff and Brown Leg., $6 per 100. Rocks, $7. Wyandottes, $7. Light Broilers, $5. Heavy, $6. 21 years in business. Catalog free. 100% delivery.
JOHNSON'S HATCHERY, ICKESBURG, PA.

HILL SIDE CHICKS — Will Ship C. O. D.
Extra Chicks Free with each order

Tancred Strain S. C. White Leghorns	$6.50 per 100
Parks Strain Bar. Rocks (Per.34D31)	$8.00 per 100
S. C. Reds	$8.00 per 100

Heavy Mixed...$7 per 100; Light Mixed...$6 per 100
Special prices on large orders. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. P. P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS Purebred Tancred S. C. W. Leghorns, 6½c; Barred Rocks, 7½c; Heavy, Mixed, 7c; Light Mixed, 6c. ½c less in 500 lots. 1c less in 1 000 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Catalogue free.
VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Pa

WYCKOFF STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX

Book your order now for May and June chicks.
$7.00 Per 100 $32.50—500 $65—1000
100% prepaid—safe del. guaranteed.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box 25 RICHFIELD, PA.

HEARTY CHICKS Hatched in a new Jamesway Incubator Hatcher
White & Barred Rocks, $8—100, $15—200
Heavy Mixed, $7—100. Order C. O. D.
Quality and live arrival guaranteed. Catalogue free.
PEOLA POULTRY YARDS Box 2 Beaver Springs, Pa.

ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS

Wh. Wyandottes, $9 per 100; Wh. Rocks & Barred Rocks, $8 per 100; Heavy Mixed, $7 per 100. We ship C. O. D.—100% del. guar.
Jas. E. Ulsh, Box R, Beaver Springs, Pa.

PAIGE'S Quality Chicks

Barred and White Rocks	$8—100
White Leghorns	$7—100
Heavy Mixed	$7—100

100% live arrival guar. Postage paid.
Geo. W. Paige Selinsgrove, Pa.

LEWIS FARMS PULLETS CHICKS and PULLETS, finest quality, blood tested. Pullets free range reared. Bargain prices. Write for literature and special discounts. Prof. Harry R. Lewis, Box R, Davisville, R.I

"Purebred" BARRED ROCK CHICKS
NOW 8c each — Heavy Mixed 7c each
Prompt service. C.O.D. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
CHAS. F. EWING Rt. 1 McCLURE, PA.

BLOOD TESTED BARRED ROCK CHICKS
Large heavy strain. Live arrival. Weekly hatches.
100—$8.00 500—$37.50 1000—$75.00
SMITH'S VALLONIA HATCHERY, Box 85, NEW BERLIN, PA.

Ascutney S. C. Red Chicks Vt. Accredited; free from B.W.D. Group A; Our own flock; Vt. Certified; trap-nested; pedigreed males from never broody hens; $20 per 100. Free Circular.
ASCUTNEY FARMS, R. N. 10, Hartland, Vt.

"YANKEE" R. I. REDS—Pedigree-bred, state accredited Baby Chicks, Started Chicks, Hatching Eggs, Growing Pullets. Free illustrated circular.
WM. E. WOODBURY - Milton Mills, N. H.

Passaic Co., N. J., Egg Contest

Weekly report for week ending May 12, 1931.

Production.—32nd Week, 65.02 per cent. Points 4,332.70; eggs 4,347.

Production to date 55.39 per cent. Points, 114,990.85; eggs, 118,506.

High Pens for the Week.—S. C. W. L., Edmund L. Kelley, N. J., 60.90 points, 62 eggs; S. C. W. L., Egg & Apple Farm, N. Y., 57.95, 56; R. I. R., Parmenter's Red Mount Farm, Mass., 57.45, 56; S. C. W. L., Toms River Co-op. Ass'n., N. J., 57.25, 56; S. C. W. L., Valley Brook Farm, N. J., 57.00, 55.

High Pens to Date.—R. I. R., Scott Poultry Farm, Mass., 1,769.05 points, 1,878 eggs; R. I. R., Parmenter's Red Mount Farm, Mass., 1,732.85, 1,769; R. I. R., Burdean Acres, Mass., 1,584.90, 1,595; S. C. W. L., Quality Poultry Farm, N. J., 1,573.70, 1,677; S. C. W. L., George Lowry Poultry Farm, Inc., Conn., 1,548.60, 1,608.

The annual Field Day of the New Jersey Experiment Station, New Brunswick, will take place on Wednesday, June 10.

A feature of this year's Field Day will be the consolidated Experiment Station exhibit to be held in addition to the separate department demonstrations. In the past, persons interested in the work of several departments have either not been able to visit the different demonstrations or have been so rushed that they could not give enough time to any one thing. The purpose of the central exhibit is to show the general line of work being carried on by each branch and to have it centralized so that a poultryman, for instance, can see what is being carried on by the dairy, fruit and other departments without trying to outdo himself visiting each farm.

Field days of the past have always attracted large numbers of farmers and others interested in Agriculture both from New Jersey and neighboring States. June 10th promises to bring something even better than those of the past.

Why not declare a holiday on this date, bring the family and make a real day of it?

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 1,250.35 points, 1,359 eggs; Garret W. Buck, N. J., 700.10, 708.

Rhode Island Reds.—Scott Poultry Farm, Mass., 1,769.05 points, 1,878 eggs; Parmenter's Red Mount Farm, Mass., 1,732.85, 1,769; Burdean Acres, Mass., 1,584.90, 1,595.

S. C. White Leghorns.—Quality Poultry Farm, N. J., 1,573.70 points, 1,677 eggs; George Lowry Poultry Farm, Conn., 1,548.60, 1,608; Fox & Son Poultry Farm, N. J., 1,499.65, 1,464.

Miscellaneous.—Marcy Farms, U. L. Meloney, N. J., (J. W. G.), 1,248.10 points, 1,261 eggs; Marcy Farms, U. L. Meloney, N. J., (J. W. G.), 1,091.15, 1,087; Mrs. C. E. Wagg, N. J., (W. W.), 996.40, 1,030; Skylands Farm, N. Y., (Mot. Houdans), 810.55, 783.

The City Woman's Poultry Farm

I have heard that cocks are sometimes so devoted to the hens that they will deprive themselves of food so that the hens may have plenty. I do not know this from experience, as I do not keep any cocks, but I am very sure that there is no chivalry in a cockerel. They are the first at the feed-dishes and the last to leave, and the poor little pullets would fare badly if they depended on the cockerels. I like to separate them as soon as possible, but I have but one brooder stove, and the nights are still very cold.

The hens are laying very heavily. After the chicken-pox they were slow to recover, and the heavy laying began much later than usual. There has been some improvement in the price. I always put down eggs in water glass this month for my own use in the Fall and Winter when eggs are scarce and I want to sell as many as possible. I have never had one spoil in all the years I have been putting them down. The important thing is to have them absolutely fresh and infertile. A stale egg will not become any less so by being preserved in water glass. Preserving eggs is an economy which few people take advantage of, and I never could understand why. I have never been able to interest more than a few of my customers.

We had a very heavy rain not long ago, which was the salvation of the gardens in this community. Everything was extremely dry, as we had had only a few light showers in many weeks. We always look forward to our asparagus, as it is our favorite vegetable, and the first to come. This year the growth was very slow because of the dry weather, and when finally I did get enough for a meal we found it very bitter. After the rain it was delicious, and we are enjoying it very much.

Times are very bad of course but I am always struck by the profusion of fruits and vegetables displayed in the stores. Someone must buy them, and food is certainly astonishingly cheap. The quality is also much better than it used to be. I can remember when it was impossible to buy any good peas in a store. The other day I bought some which were

R.I.REDS
STARTED CHICKS
SAVE TIME—FEED—MONEY
with Hubbard Farms 2 and 3 weeks old Rhode Island Red Chicks. You will be pleased with their uniform large size and high vitality.
Prices for delivery from June 1st on—
2 weeks old Chicks - 25c each
3 weeks old Chicks - 29c each
Full Satisfaction Guaranteed on Every Order.
HUBBARD FARMS, Box 156, Walpole, N. H.

Redbird Farm

OUR 260-egg trapnested strain is famous throughout the country for its large size, high production and vigor.

REDBIRD FARM IS THE LARGEST KNOWN S. C. R. I. RED BREEDING PLANT IN THE WORLD.

Every one of our 11,000 breeders is government tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. You cannot go wrong when you buy our DISEASE-FREE chicks.

We Guarantee 98% Livability up to 3 Weeks Old
CATALOGUE FREE
REDBIRD FARM
Wrentham, Massachusetts

OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

State Supervised—2c Per Chick Books Order, Balance C. O. D.

White Leghorns	$9 per 100
Bl. Minorcas, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds	$11 per 100
B. C. White Wyandottes	$12 per 100

500 lots ½c less; 1,000, 1c less
Heavy Mix., $9—100; Reg. Mix., $8—100
Add 25c extra less than 100. Order now at these special low prices. Cat. Free.
PENNA. FARMS HATCHERY
Dept. R LEWISTOWN, PA.

Barron Leghorn Chicks

From Large Type Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Mated to Pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock. At $7.50 per 100; $36 per 500; $70 per 1,000. Chicks 100% live arrival guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for catalog.
ROBERT L. CLAUSER, Box R, Kleinfeltersville, Pa

CLEAR SPRING QUALITY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Tancred S. C. White Leghorns	$7.00	$32.00	$60.00
Tom Barron S.C.W. Leghorns	7.00	32.00	60.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	8.00	37.50	70.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	8.00	37.50	....

Light Mix. $6.00—100; Heavy Mix. $7.00—100
Our chicks are properly hatched, strong and vigorous, and will please for size and egg production. 100% live delivery. Post Paid. Write for free circular giving full details of all breeds. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, F. B. Leister, Prop., Box 49, McAlisterville, Pa.

SEASON'S LOWEST PRICES

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
S.C.W. or Br. Leghorns	$2.00	$4.00	$6.75	$33.00	$65
S.C.Bl. Leg. or Anconas	2.00	4.00	7.00	34.50	68
Bd. Plymouth Rocks	2.25	4.25	7.75	38.00	75
Wh. Rocks or Reds	2.25	4.25	8.00	38.50	75
Heavy Mixed	2.00	3.75	7.00	34.50	68
Light Mixed	1.75	3.25	6.00	27.50	50

Postage paid and full delivered count guar. Order now.
For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks ULSH POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY Box R, Port Trevorton, Penna.

Maple Lawn Baby Chicks
For Quality and Profit

	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$6.50
Parks Bd. Rocks (P.73C31)	8.00
White Wyandottes	8.00
White Rocks	8.00

Heavy Mix., $7.00—100; Light Mix., $5.50—100
Special prices on large lots
MAPLE LAWN POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS THIS IS MY 13TH YEAR EXPERIENCE

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
BARRED ROCKS	$7.00	$32.50	$62
TANC. STR. S. C. W. LEG.	6.00	28.00	52
ASSORTED HEAVY	6.00	27.50	50

These chicks are from free range and heavy laying flocks. Guarantee full count. Postpaid.
FRANK NACE, Box R, Cocolamus, Pa.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS

Free range grown. From selected 2 and 3-yr. old blood-tested breeders. Mar. & Apr. hatched, for immediate del.
THIELMAN LEGHORN FARM Ransomville, N. Y.

CHICKS Rocks 8c, Leghorns and Heavy Mixed 7c, Mixed 5c.
1c more in less than 100 lots. Circular free.
Long's Reliable Hatchery, Box 50, Millerstown, Pa.

CHIX

	100	500	1000
Leghorns	$7.00	$31.75	$63.00
B. Rocks & Reds	8.00	36.50	69.00
H. Mix.	7.00	31.75	63.00

THE MONROE HATCHERY, Box R, Richfield, Pa.

SHELLENBERGER'S QUALITY CHICKS

	100	500	1000
Rocks and Reds	$8.00	$37.50	$70
Heavy Mixed	7.00	32.50	60

Postage paid. 100% safe delivery guaranteed.
C. M. Shellenberger Poultry Farm, Box 11, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS C. O. D. — 100 Rocks or Reds, $8; Leghorns or Heavy Mixed, $7; Light Mixed, $6. Free range. Safe delivery guaranteed. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS C.O.D. 100 Rocks or Reds, $8; Leghorns $6.50; Heavy mixed, $7; Light, $6. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. LAUVER, Box 73, McAlisterville, Pa.

Chicks BARRED ROCKS S.C.W. LEGHORNS R. I. REDS also hatching eggs Write for prices.
C. C. ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Delaware

Cedarhurst Morgan-Tancred White Leghorn **Chicks** The strain of proven layers. Send for booklet. Cedarhurst Poultry Farm, Dept.Y, Rahway, N. J.

BIG TYPE **Bronze Poults** Virginia's best vigorous stock, 60c each, $50 per 100. 10c each less after June 1st. Artzdale Farm, Woodstock, Va.

TURKEYS-DUCKS-GEESE-GUINEAS
Breeders, Hatching Eggs, Baby Chicks—prices reduced.
HIGHLAND FARM -:- Sellersville, Pa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS and Baby POULTS MARCY TURKEY FARM Lake Placid, N.Y.

Ducklings—Mammoth Pekins, quality and promptness guar. Write for prices. L. Hamblin, Wilson, N.Y.

sweet, tender and delicious. If fruit and vegetables are an aid to health we should all be very healthy, as these can be obtained in abundance all the year around.
Illinois. EDITH JANE BACON.

Notes from the Catskills

We had Winter again after over two weeks of near Summer weather. The sap season was very brief in this section. We tapped the first trees March 28 and it was nearly a week before there was sap enough to begin boiling. The first part of the next week it did well, then came some warm sunny days with a high wind that dried up the sap, and that was the end of it. Though there was plenty of water after the snow went off the sun and wind soon dried it up, so that things had become pretty dry before rain followed by snow came later. Although it was so warm there was so little moisture in the ground that buds and grass did not get much of a start.

The boys brought in the first Spring flowers April 8; pink and white and lavender Hepaticas, with a few delicate blue ones. They are our choicest Spring flowers, and the earliest, although Spring beauties, violets, Dutchman's breeches, Anemones, Trilliums and adder's-tongue abound. Trailing arbutus is found in a few localities, cowslips along many of the brooks and buttercups and daisies everywhere. Wild Azalea is probably the most beautiful flowering shrub. We have come across it in various parts of the country and often wished we could take some up to transplant near the house, but it was nearly 10 years before we knew that it grew on the ledges just above our eastern boundary.

The same year that the boys found the wild Azaleas or May apple blossoms, as they are often called, they found a few wild blue Iris in a wet spot in the meadow. Mountain laurel and Rhododendrons or deer-tongue laurel are found in many hilly pastures and although poisonous to cattle and sheep are always a feast for the eye. Another shrub found nearly everywhere in the woods is, because of its low, rambling growth and its tendency to catch the unwary about the shins, called shinhopple. It has an attractive creamy, white flower and deserves a better name. There is a small hamlet on the east branch of the Delaware named Shinhopple.

On April 10 the 4-H boys of the Lake Delaware Farm Shop Club, who are doing third year work, and who are called the Gas Engine Club, went on a tree hike instead of having a regular meeting. Later in the month the Junior Farm Shop Club did the same. Each boy was asked to bring an onion, a potato, a sandwich, an orange or an apple, a cooky, teaspoon and pencil. After gathering at St. James Chapel they visited Ancram Farms, the country home of Miss Angelica Gerry; Lake Delaware Farms, owned by Peter Gerry; and the Boy Scout Camp on Robert Gerry's estate. As they went along they discussed and identified the trees along the way of which there is a wide variety in the neighborhood of Lake Delaware. When it was time for dinner they built a fire, made hunter's stew and cocoa, and ate their lunch.

When Miss Gerry built her mansion on the hill overlooking the Little Delaware and surrounding countryside four years ago she did not wait to grow trees to ornament the grounds, but had choice specimens of large trees, some of them full grown, dug up here and there about the country and transferred by truck to Ancram Farms. St. James Chapel, with rectory and Parish House adjoining at Lake Delaware were built by Miss Gerry as a memorial to her mother and presented to the community. They are built of native stone and against a hillside wooded with dark evergreens, make a beautiful picture. The Parish House is the community center. Not only does the 4-H Farm Shop Club, composed of boys from several neighborhoods, hold its meetings there, but also the 4-H girls, the Home Bureau, the Community Club and whatever comes up that is of special interest to the people of the community. It is fitted out for moving pictures, dancing, dining, cooking and other activities. St. James Chapel gathers in people from several neighborhoods—buses are used to bring in many of the congregation, people who otherwise would not get to church.

We have not traveled far from home since early November, but on May 1 drove down the East Branch as far as Downsville. Mt. Pisgah, highest point in the county, and surrounding hills were white with snow. That part of the East Branch Valley that we passed through will be submerged when New York City taps the Delaware for its future water supply. It is not yet known whether the dam will go above or below Downsville, but in the latter event the town, which his five or six hundred inhabitants, would be wiped out and an extensive outlying territory would lose its trade center. The best rock bottom yet found is said to be just above the town, but the valley is much narrower at Shinhopple several miles down the river. Last Fall we visited Gilboa reservoir which furnishes some of New York's present water supply. At the time it was nearly empty, and later was reported to be entirely so. The water from this reservoir flows 18 miles through a tunnel under the mountains and empties into Esopus Creek, that feeds the Ashokan reservoir. The dam reaches entirely across the Schoharie Valley, and it is impossible to get much of an idea from the pictures of the enormous outlay of labor, money and material required in its construction. Such a barren isolated country it appeared to be! The road led down the hill and across the valley below the dam, then climbed the hill on the other side. Not a farmhouse or a dwelling in sight—a filling station or two, a deserted church, and a wayside place called "Fossil Inn," its name from the fossils found when excavations were made for the dam. There was a fine new school building, built by the city of New York, but one could but wonder where the children came from. Probably from homes on the several roads that led off the main highway. The town of Gilboa that was destroyed was on the site of the reservoir, and not a thing to show that it had ever been.

The members of the Bovina Cauliflower Association have been having their lime hauled by truck directly from Accord, N. Y., where the limestone is quarried. The man who does the trucking has a number of trucks, and does an extensive trucking business. He has been hauling milk powder to New York and stopping off at Accord on the way back to load the lime. He recently added two tank trucks for hauling fluid milk to his fleet of trucks. The association voted to pay for the hauling out of the treasury to be paid back next Fall when the growers market their crops. This will doubtless be a great help to many, as most are also dairymen and dairy farmers as well as others are having their troubles just at present. Still they are optimistic. EDNA M. NORTHRUP.

Probable Rickets

About three weeks ago we ordered from a hatchery 100 super-grade baby chicks. They were all right until they got to be about two weeks old. After that their feet got so that they were not able to walk. The toes got curved and also their beaks curved sideways. They have been dying off at an average of 12 to 15 a day and now we have only a few left. The place where we keep them is new and well heated. It seems to me that they have some kind of disease. E. E. J.
New York.

A natural suspicion from your description would be that you kept these chicks confined within doors, behind glass windows, and did not feed them a ration containing the vitamins needed to prevent rickets. Rickets, shown by "leg weakness" is pretty sure to appear in chicks confined to brooders for two or three weeks unless cod-liver oil is added to their ration in sufficient amount to supply enough Vitamin D. This vitamin is found in green grass and other green stuffs, and outdoor sunshine enables young chicks to utilize the lime and phosphorus of their ordinary foods in the building up of strong bones.

Sunshine passing through glass windows lacks the power to stimulate bone growth—strains it out—hence the value of an outdoor run, aside from the tender green stuff that may be obtained from a good grass sod. The feeding of cod-liver oil in the amounts of from one to two pints to each 100 pounds of mash used is the best known substitute for outdoor sunshine and green stuffs in the ration, but Vitamin D will be supplied by the sun if given opportunity. Get your chicks out of doors and, if possible, upon a clean, fresh grass sod. If you cannot do this, add at least a pint of cod-liver oil to each 100 pounds of their mash, better more, now that they are already showing the need of bone growth. M. B. D.

A MAN went to his doctor and requested treatment for his ankle. After a careful examination, the doctor inquired: "How long have you been going about like this?" "Two weeks." "Why, man, your ankle is broken! How you managed to get around is a marvel. Why didn't you come to me at first?" "Well, doctor, every time I say something is wrong with me, my wife declares I'll have to stop smoking."—Christian Advocate.

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Our new large Combined Fertilizer and Side Dressing attachment (holds 100 lbs. and sows from 150 to 3000 lbs. per acre) saves necessity of applying fertilizer in advance and permits the later use of it for side dressing the growing plants by equipping it with Double Wheel Foretruck.
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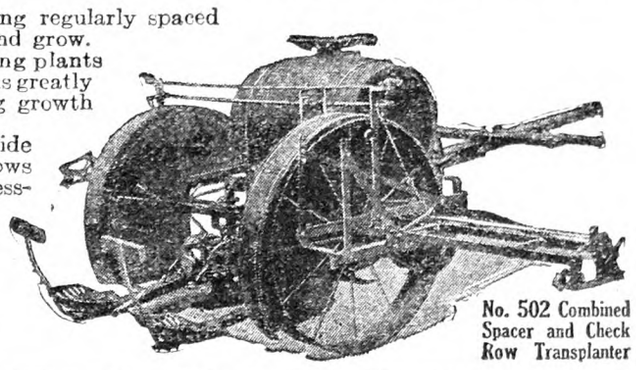
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"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"
All Breeders Are Blood Tested Under State Supervision

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Special low prices to July 1 ..	$14.00	$15.00	$16.00	$18.00

Special Mating Chicks $2.00 per 100 Higher.
Prices are per hundred. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 chicks add $1.00.
We ship Prepaid and guarantee safe delivery
Our Telephone is Wallingford 645-5
Everyone answering this advertisement will receive FREE our suggestions for brooding, feeding and rearing chicks.
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S. C. White Leghorns	$2.75	$5.00	$ 9.50	$36.00	$ 87.50
Wyan-Rocks, Bram-Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.50	36.00	87.50
Brd. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds & Wh. Wyandottes	3.00	5.50	10.50	40.00	97.50

Write for prices on Super Matings and 8-10 week pullets.
Select Matings, Blood-Tested, 2 cents per chick extra.
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Baby Chicks—Started Chicks
Get your chicks at any age you prefer—either baby chicks or 3 to 4 week old started chicks. White Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG
Learn all about our profitable quick maturing strains. At Storrs Egg Laying Contest our Leghorn pen averaged 264 eggs—two hens laying 300 eggs each. Our New Hampshire Reds lay at early age. Our White and Barred Rocks have long been favorites.
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ROCK BOTTOM PRICES

CASH or C. O. D.	50	100	500
Tancred Strain Leghorns	$3.75	$7.00	$32.50
Barred Rocks	4.50	8.50	40.00
R. I Reds	4.75	9.00	42.50
Assorted	3.75	7.00	32.50

Weekly hatches, prompt shipments, parcels post prepaid and safe delivery guaranteed.
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Assorted Heavy Breeds	7.00
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For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. Special prices on large orders. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular. Live arrival guaranteed.
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S. C. Rocks and Reds	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00
White Wyandottes	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00
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Cash or C. O. D.	50	100	500	1000
Silver Laced Wyandottes	$6.00	$10.00	$47.50	$90
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These are first class chicks and nothing cheap but the price. 100% live arrival guar. Postpaid. Hatched from 2 & 3 year old breeders. Catalog FREE. Used incubators cheap. THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY, The Dependable Plant, Box 75-E, Richfield, Pa.

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Leghorns, $6-100; Tancred and Barron Strain, $7-100; Bd. Rocks and White Rocks, $8-100; Reds, $9-100; Mixed, $6-100. Postage paid. Order at once.
100% live delivery. Special prices on large lots. Catalog.
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Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Bd. & Wh. Rocks	$8.00	$37.50	$75.00
R. I. Reds	8.00	37.50	75.00
White Leghorns	7.00	32.50	65.00
Heavy Mixed	7.00	32.50	65.00
Light Mixed	6.50	30.00	60.00

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NEW LOW PRICES!—100% SAFE DELIVERY
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Pullets and Cockerels, 80c each
America's Oldest and Greatest Laying Strain of Barred Rocks. Records up to 357 eggs in 1 year—148 eggs in 148 days—Laying at 90 days. Customers profits $8.09 per hen. Winners in 40 contests.
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From my own trapnested, bloodtested pure Barron Wh. Leghorns. Prices reduced for June and July. Catalog free, Willacker Leghorn Farm, Box 383, New Washington, Ohio

CHICKS Beaver's Quality Large Size Tancred Barron English S. C. White Leghorn Chicks from my own flock, 6c. 100% live arrival. Circular. E. L. BEAVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

Extra Fine N. Y. State Certified S.C.W. Leghorns | **PULLETS** Range Reared | Blood-tested—100% free. Bred-to-Lay
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WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Counsel

If thou should'st bid thy friend farewell,
But for one night though that farewell should be,
Press thou his hand in thine; how canst thou tell
How far from thee

Fate, or caprice, may lead his feet
Ere that tomorrow come? Men have been known
Lightly to turn the corner of a street,
And days have grown

To months, and months to lagging years,
Before they looked in loving eyes again.
Parting, at best, is underlaid with tears—
With tears and pain.

Therefore, lest sudden death should come between,
Or time, or distance, clasp with pressure true
The palm of him who goeth forth. Unseen,
Fate goeth, too!

Yea, find thou always time to say
Some earnest word betwixt the idle talk,
Lest with thee henceforth, night and day,
Regret should walk.

—Mary E. M. Davis.

*

AT THE annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society in London recently, Lord Hailsham announced that during the past year 12,000,000 copies of the Bible were issued, distribution having more than doubled since the World War. The Bible is now issued in 644 languages.

*

A SCIENTIST discussing the psychology of digestion recently reported that the taste of food is more important in determining its digestibility than its appearance, and that sweet tastes are by far the greatest stimulators of the gastric juices. In other words, the housekeeper whose cooking "tastes good" has scientific backing for her skill, while a sweet dessert at the end of the meal is a valuable aid to digestion, since it stimulates the flow of the gastric juices.

*

GRASS stains, or those from dandelion or other green foliage, frequently occur on the children's clothes at this season. If the material is washable, such stains may be removed while fresh with hot water and soap, rubbing vigorously. If any traces remain, they may be bleached out with Javelle water, or potassium permanganate. The latter removes the dark brown stains made by dandelion juice, but must be used carefully, as it may harm delicate fibers. The solution used is one teaspoon of permanganate of potash crystals in one pint of water, a little of the solution being applied to the stain with a medicine dropper, glass rod or clean cork. If the permanganate leaves a pinkish or brown stain this is removed by lemon juice, followed by rinsing. Grass stains on a fabric that would be injured by laundering are removed by sponging with ether or wood alcohol.

Seen in the Shops

A chemically treated tissue for protecting all metal articles from tarnishing is called staybrite no-tarnish tissue. Two dozen sheets, 20x30 inches, cost 50 cents. It may be used for storing silver and also for wrapping silver slippers and metal brocade materials.

Stitched taffeta hats have appeared again, in the season's shapes. We have seen them in a variety of colors for $8.50.

Jacket suits of Chinese silk damask are being featured for Summer wear, as this material is cool, and launders perfectly. We have seen these suits in flesh, orchid, powder blue and white.

"Sunday night" blouses of fine lace are offered for wear with pleated chiffon skirts. The blouses are either sleeveless or with short sleeves.

Bride's hope chests of walnut were seen for $34.50, which is much less than usual prices. They were 48 inches long, 20 inches wide, and 20 inches high, mounted on feet, and lined with red cedar.

We were looking at the various styles of chopping knives in one large shop, for there are still some foods that we chop with a knife, rather than with a grinder. Single blade chopping knives were 47 cents, while a small rather flat wooden bowl with knife was $1.49. Triple knives, consisting of three crescent blades held parallel by a frame, were $1.19.

A special varnish to preserve linoleum cost 66 cents the pint, or $1.19 the quart.

Metal treasure chests seen in one large store were shaped like old-fashioned chests with rounded lid, fastened by a hasp and padlock. They were bronze or green finish, and were of heavy metal, in size about a foot long. They were quaint and interesting, and cost $1.79 each.

We are always interested in the heavy cast iron door stops made in the shape of birds or animals. One of the newest is a penguin, which costs $1.19.

Refinishing Old Furniture

The interesting articles on old furniture that have appeared from time to time in THE R. N.-Y. started us off on this fascinating hobby. From each one we have learned something of value, and the more we have read and experimented, the more interested we have become in developing a refinishing technique of our own. Our greatest source of information was found in the suggestions of an old wood worker of some 50 years' experience, and though these methods are by no means the easiest, we offer them in the hope that some of the suggestions may prove of interest to other readers embarking on this enjoyable pastime.

In nearly every country home are to be found one or two pieces of nondescript furniture, old beds, tables or perhaps a chest of drawers, covered with paint or with many layers of old varnish. You will be amazed at the transformation you can work with a small amount of proper materials and a somewhat greater expenditure of patience and labor. Pick up an old piece at an auction; if willing to expend time and effort you can convert it into a beautiful piece of furniture that will find a ready sale.

Don't attempt just to sand it down and put on a coat of varnish. You must go deeper and remove all finish down to the clear wood itself. Some advocate the use of lye, but this is a mistake, and will leave its mark on the pores of the wood. Buy a small can of some good commercial paint and varnish remover and apply with an old brush to a very small surface at a time as it evaporates very quickly. Work rapidly with old rags or a floor scraper and finish up with coarse steel wool. It may require two or three applications of varnish remover before you secure a clean surface. Next, wipe off with a rag soaked in gasoline, and you are ready for sandpaper. Many times the dented surface of an old table top can be smoothed up with floor scrapers, but do not attempt it unless you have in your family someone skilled in the difficult art of turning a proper edge on a scraper with a steel buffer. A few strokes with a dull scraper that will not "bite" will leave lines in the wood that no sandpaper can remove.

Use a medium grade of sandpaper, 1 or 1½ and finish up with a finer grade, 00 or 0. Do not shirk this part of the work; spend hours if necessary, to get a smooth surface; the results will pay for your effort. Wipe off with a slightly damp cloth to remove all traces of powdered wood, and you are now ready for the staining process.

Much can be said about stains, and there is a real pleasure in developing a skill for mixing your own stains. For a few cents you can easily produce a stain exactly the color you want, and this can be varied to match different colors of wood. Ofttimes two or three kinds of wood are used in making up a table; the top may be cherry, the legs maple, and you will need to darken the stain used on the legs in order to get a proper match of color.

Any first-class paint store will have dye powders suitable for use with denatured alcohol, and 10 cents worth of several different colors will provide enough material for years to come. Bismarck brown is best for producing mahogany, although burnt sienna and a little lampblack can be blended for a substitute. Raw sienna gives yellow; Van Dyke brown is used to produce oak; walnut is an unusually powerful color powder and must be used sparingly or your work will be too dark. Burnt umber is an excellent color and can be used in many combinations making a beautiful reddish brown on almost any cherry or whiter woods. Burnt umber powder does not work well with alcohol, and if that color is desired it must be secured via the filler, omitting the first coat of alcohol stain. Use the burnt umber and oil that comes in tubes.

First try out the color on a board mixing a half teaspoon or less powder with a half cup of alcohol varying it until you have just the desired color. If one coat is too light, a second one applied immediately will be much darker, or more color powder may be added. Work quickly, as the alcohol evaporates rapidly and laps are to be avoided. When dry, rub very lightly with fine steel wool, and now for the filler.

A good formula for filler consists of one part of boiled linseed oil to two parts of gasoline. To about three-quarters of a pint of this mixture we would add two tablespoons of white shellac and four or five tablespoons of powdered talc or cornstarch, though the former is by all means preferable. The coloring powder should first be mixed with the gasoline to cut it, and then combined with the oil which has been mixed with the talc. Let stand over night before using, as it will be much darker after the color is thoroughly incorporated with the mixture. Of course it should be kept in an airtight can.

Stir the filler before using and keep it stirred frequently as you work. When it is dry enough to be tacky, in perhaps an hour or less, rub off with a clean piece of burlap across the grain of the wood. After rubbing, let dry a few hours or over night, and now you are ready for a thin coat of white shellac.

Thin the shellac about 50 per cent with alcohol. Let dry a few hours and rub down lightly with fine steel wool, then repeat the process with a similar coat. You are now ready for the first coat of varnish, but be absolutely sure all flecks and specks of steel wool have been dusted off; wiping with a damp cloth will facilitate this, but be sure the work is absolutely dry before varnishing. The varnishing room should be as warm as 70 degrees, and as free from dust as possible.

Have your varnish brush absolutely clean. Spar varnish can be used, but regular varnish is harder and gives better results. Do not attempt to use one kind over the other, however, as they vary in elasticity and checking would be liable to occur later. Do not add anything to the varnish to thin it, if too thick it can be warmed, but only slightly, as too much heat will cause gumming. Use new varnish that has not stood on a store shelf for years. In four hours it will be dust-proof, but curb your patience and wait until it is thoroughly hard, perhaps four or five days, before rubbing down lightly with 000 sandpaper or fine steel wool.

Rub carefully, not to cut through; do not worry if this coat shows a tendency to whiteness, it can be removed by rubbing with a soft cloth. Whenever possible do your rubbing with steel wool outside your varnishing room as tiny particles of steel will float in the air and settle on your next coat of varnish.

Apply your second coat of varnish and after another wait for drying, rub down with fine pumice-stone powder and water. For this work a piece of soft felt folded into a pad will do, but a small square of regular rubbing felt is more convenient for the flat work. Sponge off with water and apply a good furniture polish, rubbing it in for several days in succession with a soft pad, which can be impregnated with the polish and kept soft and in good condition by enclosing in an airtight can.

A third coat of varnish, and the final use of rotten stone and water, will insure a higher polish, but the above method gives pleasing results, well worth all your labor.

ALICE E. WATERS.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

970—For Smart Matrons. This style is designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¾ yds. of 39-in. material with ¼ yd. of 27-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

623 — Attractive Jacket Suit. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 4¼ yds. of 39-in. material with 1⅞ yds. of 39-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

173 — School Girl Type. This style is designed in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2⅜ yds. of 35-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 35-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

175—For the Small Girl. This style is designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1⅝ yds. of 39-in. material for dress with ⅞ yd. of 35-in. material for blouse and 2½ yds. of binding. Ten cents.

New Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

Wyndhurst Notes

I have been much interested in the advice given the farmers in drought area on the radio. They have been told to plant food for themselves not only for this Summer but for next Winter as well. They know conditions now, and cannot expect the public to feed them next Winter. I wonder how many will carry out the suggestion? It is always a wonder to me when I see places in the country where there is room for a garden and nothing planted. What do such people live on? Of course seeds cost money, but not near as much as food does all Summer and Winter also. The Wyndhurst garden is well under way with potatoes, onions, beets, carrots, spinach and peas planted, as well as the things started in the cold frames. We had our first asparagus the 21st of April and rhubarb the day before. What is better than the first rhubarb pie?

The flower garden has a good start also. The Spring bulbs were fine. Tulips are just starting while the smaller kinds are gone. The little blue glory-of-the-snow was beautiful. They are said to spread and I do hope it is true for they are darlings. The yellow Winter aconite, which I first read about in THE R. N.-Y., came into bloom the last week in March, and was very attractive. I was surprised to find it so sweet also. A Narcissus called, White Lady is very fine, and so well named. I can see the tall, sweet lady standing there as I look at the flower. Scarlet sage, Petunias, blue lace flower, heliotrope, moon vines, Statice and Coleus were all started in a sunny window on the third floor. Water lilies are started also, but from the way they are acting I fear my water garden will not come off for another year. Asters and more scarlet sage are growing in the cold frame, while a number of other seeds are started in flats in a sunny spot.

The Petunias, which are pink, and the heliotrope, are to go in the porch boxes, and will make a pretty combination for both color and odor. Datura and Nicotiana are to be planted in a spot in the garden I want to hide a little. A wire will run in front of them for moonvine and morning-glories to grow over. Won't the night moths love that bit of garden? I wonder if everyone knows how much humming-birds like scarlet sage? I have seen it a number of times, how they come back to it again and again. I also wonder if it is a well-known fact that spearmint growing along the brook is a sure cure for poison ivy? Crush it and rub on the skin wherever the rash shows, and it will dry up after one or two applications.

Teck, the police dog, has had a hard Winter. The first thing he did was to get a sore foot. It seemed as if he must have run something in it. Sister-One had to get the iodine bottle to cure it. Next he went out and came back with a hurt hip, and before that was well he had distemper. He never got as bad as some dogs do, for he had the doctor as soon as he was sick. He has a nice doctor who is gentle with him. Teck took his medicine like a gentleman, and now he is well again, though he is not to get wet or do anything else to give him cold. The only nice thing about it is that we learn a dog never gets distemper more than once.

Flora Dora, the cow, presented us with a daughter about two months ago. She is a pretty little thing and is living with us so she can take her mother's place some day. A number of little white chicks live in a house with electric light bulbs for a mother. A box and a bulb and there is a good brooder.

The Winter has been a busy one with plays and meetings and so on. The Grange has had two plays. One for the unemployed and one in the county drama contest. Both were good shows, and everyone worked well for them.

Spring sewing is well under way, and Sister-One and I both have some new dresses with still a few more to make. What a joy the electric sewing machine is! A slight pressure of the knee and off it goes with no hard work such as we once had. A very pretty braided rug is the product of the Winter for the Friendly-One. She has made a number of these rugs and it surely is as near making something from and for nothing as anything could be. The Lady with the Crutches has made a number of very pretty pincushions and spool-holders combined, with which she is pleasing her friends.

A visit to the Philadelphia flower show was one of the pleasant things of early Spring. I had been to the New York show a number of times, but never to Philadelphia before. The New York display shows off better, largely due to the difference in the shape of the building, and I always found more people willing to tell you about the plants than in Philadelphia.

The still-life pictures, each with its own frame around a niche about two by three feet, were very interesting, as they were new to me. As is so often the case

I did not see why the prizes went as they did. One could go on and on telling about the wonders, the carnations as big as a tea cup, the roses with stems at least a yard long, the rock gardens, the lawns with some form of water and on and on. A tiny Azalea came home to live with me. It was about two inches high and has about doubled in size now. It only cost 25 cents so in time I may have a fine plant and not pay so much for it.

I had scribbled so far almost a week ago and laid my pen aside till the next day when very early in the morning of May 2 Sister-One was waken by a terrible screaming. She and Teck were at the window in a second to see the barn on fire. In less than an hour it was all over, and Wyndhurst was once more without a barn. The firemen from town came, but long after it was possible to do anything. It was a still damp morning, and the fire did not spread to other buildings, but two cows and two mules had lost their lives, all caused by a man going to the barn with a lantern. He put it down and went out—and that is that. Probably the lantern upset. The farm land of Wyndhurst is rented, and our cow and horse do not live in the big barn, hence they are safe. The renter is one of the rich men who has a large place near by. He knows nothing about his help—had never even seen this fellow, and he had worked for him a year. This was a new barn as six years ago the barn which had been built in 1805 was burned by a farm hand who seemed to have something against the other men. Life at Wyndhurst changed very much after that; the cows had to be sold, all machinery had been burned as well as all crops but the corn. No real farming has gone on here since, and now here we are again, all by the lack of care on the part of one man.

It is not only the loss in a money way but the everlasting pictures which will live with us on and on of the burning barn as we wakened out of a sound sleep into the half light of early morning, and the thought of the poor animals destroyed which must live for ever in our memories.

THE EX-TEACHER OF WYNDHURST.

Starting a Community Library

Soon after the purchase of our community house by our "Fire Department and Improvement Association" the question arose "Why can we not have a community library?" At once one of our residents who is a professor in Brown University came forward with the offer of 200 volumes from his own well-stocked shelves; one of our members volunteered her services as librarian, shelves were put up in the living-room of our community house, and behold, we had our library!

Immediately donations of books came from all directions. Everyone seemed to have a few good stories which he was anxious to give. A lady attending one of our suppers, saw our books and offered to obtain for us the discarded duplicates of a library which was moving into a new building and was disposing of all its duplicates. In this way more than 50 volumes of fine romances came into our possession, books which had seen use but still had years of satisfactory service before them.

The Improvement Association voted two dollars a month for the purchase of new books. The Needlecraft Club of our local Grange gave us $10, and these sums, togtner with the fines collected, give us a little money to buy new books continually.

The committee is very thrifty in its selection of new books. As soon as the popular works of the day come out in their reprinted edition, which sells for about 75 cents, our committee considers them. It is able to secure a discount, so that each book costs only about 67 cents, so that even with the tiny sum at its disposal we are gradually building up a good-sized library of worth-while stories.

It was in the purchase of new books that our only difficulty arose. Lists of books published by very reliable people are used, but occasionally in spite of our caution, books which we are unwilling to place in the hands of our young folks are bought. No book, no matter how cleverly written, which does not uphold the old ideals of purity and morality, is to be kept before our young people. If such a book is bought by mistake, it is immediately withdrawn from circulation.

Our library is open only from 4 to 5 p. m. and from 6 to 7 p. m. on Mondays. Our school is a consolidated one, the old village school serving the primary grades and another building about two miles away, the grammar grades. In each school there are about 25 children. These children are transported daily by school bus from all parts of this section. On Mondays the bus driver waits until the children have a chance to return their library books and select new books. We are careful to have a good collection of stories for the youngest children, stories that they delight in having read to them. The number of tiny tots who take advantage of our library is growing all the time.

The patronage of the older folks varies. During the Summer and early Fall when the farm work takes so much of our time, not so many books are taken out, but with the approach of the long Winter evenings our leisure grows, and how we do enjoy those fine stories! Books of romance, of mystery and of adventure are the kinds most in demand.

Our bookkeeping is simple. When a book is bought it is numbered and the number placed on the fly-leaf of the book and on a sticker on its back. The name and number of the book is then recorded in a ledger kept for the purpose. Library cards bearing the borrower's name, the numbers of the books taken out, the date taken out and the date returned, are issued. The name of the borrower, the numbers of his borrowed books and the dates they are taken out and returned are entered in the ledger. A person may take as many books as he wishes and may keep them two weeks. Any book kept over two weeks is subject to a fine of five cents a week.

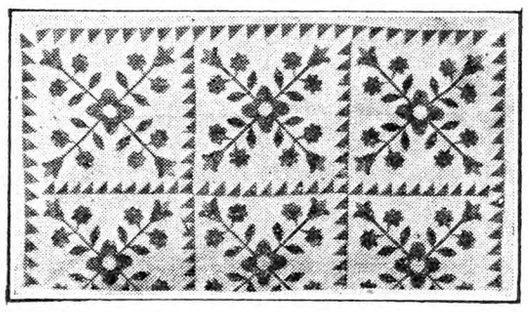
Our librarian serves without compensation and is just as faithful and as interested as if she were receiving a large salary. Such women are the backbone of our nation!

If we give out about 150 books each month, helping to foster the love of reading among our tiny ones, giving our boys and girls higher ideals of manhood and womanhood, and making life more enjoyable for the older people, is not our task worth while?

Would you like to have a community library in your neighborhood? The only thing necessary is the will to have; the means will be found. To paraphrase the old saying "No community is too small to have its own neighborhood library."

ELEANOR T. WOOD.

Patchwork Pattern



Four Tulips Applique Quilt.—The quilt from which this picture was taken was over 125 years old. While it is a sort of combination of tulips and rose buds, yet it is quite gorgeous and shows how the pioneer women made up applique quilts to suit their own fancies. Price of pattern 15 cents. Send orders to The Rural New-Yorker, New York.

Attractive catalog of patchwork patterns and quilting designs with directions for making quilting frame, 15 cents from this office.

Shortcake, Lemon Pie, and Dish Towels

"Cat's foot! I've made more strawberry shortcakes than you could shake a stick at, but they were shortcakes and not sponge cakes with strawberries on 'em." So might exclaim a brisk State-of-Maine matron of the year 1850, whisked back to earth in the Spring of 1931 and shown what our bakers and many housewives call strawberry shortcake. Here is great-great-grandma's recipe that produces a shortcake that is a shortcake. I use it for my own table in preference to any other that has come to my notice. The only change I have made is using baking powder in place of great-grandma's cream of tartar and soda: One pint flour, four level teaspoons baking powder sifted with the flour. Stir in one cup of sweet milk and five tablespoons melted butter. Don't scant the butter and don't use any other shortening in place of butter. Spread the batter on two aluminum pie plates and bake. Mash one quart of strawberries with three-fourths cup of sugar. Spread the cakes with the strawberry mixture and if you wish to gild the lily, top with whipped cream, or as probably was great-grandmother's way, have a pitcher of rich cream handy to pour generously over each serving. You may be sure everybody will want a second plateful.

While great-great-grandma's shortcake beats the band, one can't say so much of her lemon pie. I've tried a variety of the old recipes—lemon pie with two crusts, lemon pie made with soaked bread, etc., but a modern recipe that I have suits me best, producing what I call perfect results. If you try it, don't do as a friend of mine did. She said, "I made a pie by the recipe you gave me, only I used two eggs instead of three." Shades of all good cooks of all the ages! Leave out one of the eggs and you may have a lemon pie, but it won't be Aunt Lou's lemon pie: Line an aluminum pie plate with a good rich crust. Bake the crust, then fill with the following: Stir into a cup of tepid, not hot, water a small pinch of salt and three full tablespoons of cornstarch. Cook, stirring in a double boiler about 12 minutes. Then stir in one tablespoon butter, juice of one large lemon, a little grated rind and the beaten yolks of three eggs. Stir well and cook a minute or two longer. Pour this mixture, hot, into the pie crust and spread over the top, not too smoothly, a meringue made by heating the three egg whites very stiff, adding three level tablespoons of sugar. Brown in a rather slow oven about 20 minutes. If it doesn't get brown enough in that time increase the oven heat and let it stay two or three minutes longer. My lemon pies made by this recipe come out looking as fine as the pictures of pies in the food advertisements in the various women's magazines.

Now for the dish towels. After the short cakes are made and eaten, and ditto with the lemon pies, there remain, alas! dishes to be washed and wiped. I have to hang my dish towels in the Winter on a rack over the kitchen stove, so I make good-sized square covers of a cheap quality of cheesecloth, hem them with a wide hem so I can readily tell the wrong side from the right and throw them over the rack and its contents to protect the dish towels from germ-laden floating dust. I think many of us housekeepers are not careful enough to keep our dish towels sterile.

I like the modern way of making pie crust—cutting in the shortening with two knives instead of rubbing it in with the fingers, and in the great-grandma recipe for short cake observe that the butter is melted and stirred neatly into the flour instead of being rubbed in.

I remember when I was a child hearing the story of a girl who said she loved to make bread—kneading it got her hands so clean. I'm thankful to the man who invented the bread-mixer. Of course it must have been a man who invented it, for women don't invent anything, you know. Do they?

Looking back over what I have written I see that I have baked great-grandma's short cake in aluminum pie plates. Well, of course she did not know any more about aluminum than she did about radio and her recipe says, "Bake in two pie plates." Probably she used earthenware, perhaps tin plates, but "the world do move," and I have aluminum in which to bake dear great-great-grandma's superior short cake.

LOUISE PRINCE FREEMAN.

Uses for Left-overs

So many times the housekeeper has a small amount of left-over meat which it is a problem just how to use to the best advantage. There are many recipes calling for a small amount of meat combined with other things, which will serve as a meat dish for another meal. These may be varied according to taste and what one happens to have on hand.

This is an excellent recipe for salmon loaf, which utilizes a small amount, but would have to be doubled for a large family. One cup of salmon, two eggs, one-half cup of milk, one-half cup of bread crumbs, one-half teaspoon salt, one-eighth teaspoon pepper and two tablespoons melted butter. Flake the salmon, removing skin and bones and then add the beaten eggs and other ingredients. Put in a greased loaf pan, set in a larger pan of hot water and bake in a moderate oven about 30 minutes or until firm.

A very practical way to make a small amount of meat go a long way is the hot baking powder biscuit sandwich. Make a plain baking-powder biscuit dough of two cups flour (bread flour preferred), four teaspoons baking powder, one teaspoon of salt, four tablespoons of fat and cold milk to make a soft dough. Press this out in a long strip with the hands, and spread generously with two cups or more of any kind of chopped meat, mixed with enough white sauce to stick it together. Cut the dough crosswise, in strips about an inch wide and roll them up like jelly roll. Bake in a hot oven. To make the white sauce, melt two tablespoons of butter and stir into this two tablespoons of flour. Then add a cup of milk all at once and cook until thick. These are very good for Sunday night suppers, served hot along with a crisp salad.

Meat cutlets or croquettes may be made from cold meat of any kind, or by combining two different kinds such as ham and beef or chicken and pork. To each two cups of ground meat add two tablespoons of minced parsley, two teaspoons minced onion or chives, salt and pepper and two cups thick white sauce. Make the thick sauce by using four tablespoons of flour instead of two as in above rule. Mix the ingredients well, and set the mixture aside for an hour. Then shape into cutlets or croquettes, roll in beaten egg and then in bread crumbs, and repeat again. Fry them in deep hot fat and drain on unglazed paper. These are good served either hot or cold.

Creole salad calls for a pint of sliced crisp cabbage, one pimento cut in strips, one green pepper cut in strips, one tablespoon minced onion, one cup cold boiled ham (or any other meat), cut in dice, three tablespoons of minced cucumber pickles. Mix the ingredients with either boiled salad dressing or mayonnaise.

Ham and meat loaf calls for one cup cold meat of any kind, one-half cup cold ham, ground, two cups boiled rice, one egg, beaten, two tablespoons tomato catsup, one tablespoon minced onion, salt and pepper to taste. Press the mixture closely in a bread pan, brush the top with melted butter and bake in a moderate oven about 35 or 45 mineutes.

"Peg sandwich" is another dish good for a Sunday night supper. For each sandwich, use one thin slice of toasted bread covered with thinly sliced cheese. Cut up two small slices of bacon on top of the cheese and put in the oven until the cheese is melted and the bacon crisp. Cut the sandwich in four small triangles, and in the center of the plate put a spoonful of relish or chopped pickle.

MRS. F. F.

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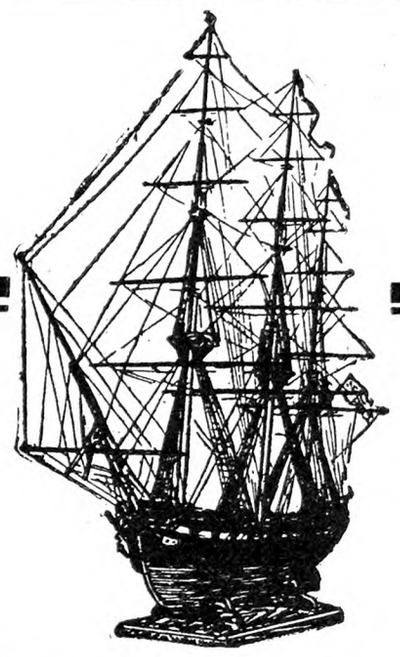

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PUBLISHER'S DESK

The Pioneer Gasoline Co. have two men canvassing this section selling stock. Anyone paying $25, $50, $75 or $100 for stock gets a gallon of motor oil for each dollar put in and still has the stock. One-half cent of every gallon of product sold is put into new stations until 1939, and then the stockholders get this one-half cent back. What do you think of it?
New York. W. B.

Before a company begins to sell stock it should show a verified statement by a public accountant of its assets and liabilities, and net earnings for a number of years, and every person approached to buy the stock should demand this kind of a statement. If not furnished you have no information to justify an investment. After many years of experience we have not found that stocks sold with the allurement of a premium ever made the small investor anything but losses. If there are better prospects in this or any case, the statement should show it.

I would like to get advice from you about investing some money in the oil business. The letter inclosed came from J. Milan, Oklahoma City, Okla. Previously he wrote that $8 would buy deed to 10 acres of oil lands. Would you advise me if this proposition is all right or is it a money-making scheme? R. P.
New York.

We have seen a large volume of oil promotion literature in our time, but none that was more transparent than this. You could send anything from $8 to $600, but it is the last call. The drill is going down. It will soon be in the "gusher depth" and then you may be in for the big profits. But the date is fixed when the offer is void. You can send all the cash you can muster before that date. If you send none, you are pretty likely to get another offer later. For ourselves we draw the pursestrings tighter, and let not a penny flow to this alluring oil lease.

When was the law passed by which an American-born citizen lost her citizenship by marrying an alien? Does an alien woman become a citizen when she marries an American citizen? Does she lose her citizenship if she has her marriage annulled or divorces her husband?
New York. E. W.

Formerly an American woman lost her citizenship when she married an alien, but this was changed some time ago, and her citizenship is not lost now by marriage. Under the old law she assumed her husband's nationality on marriage, but this was changed in 1922. The law went into effect September 22, 1922, and since that time a native-born citizen continues to retain her citizenship in spite of marriage with an alien.

An alien woman does not become a citizen by marrying an American. It is necessary for her to take out citizen's papers just the same as though she had not married an American. A woman who is a citizen does not lose her status by having her marriage annulled or by divorcing her husband; she does not become a citizen through marriage, and for this reason divorce or annulment would have no effect upon her status.

We have two bonds on a real-estate mortgage in West End Avenue, New York. A man was here recently claiming to represent a chain of banks. He said he had a full list of Strauss bonds, and advised exchanging any Strauss bonds we hold for bonds his company is putting out. Is it better to sell or exchange bonds now or would you hold them?
New York. L. E. P.

Bonds of real-estate mortgages cannot be generally recommended. They may be perfectly good, depending on the value of the property mortgaged and the percentage of the actual value of the property represented in the mortgage. These bonds are usually guaranteed by the concern which issues and sells them. If this concern is solvent, its guarantee is helpful, but many of these concerns have failed and the bonds defaulted in interest payments. But no agent is going around or money for real-estate bonds unless he can make a profit in doing so. They expect to get your bonds for less than their true worth. Only recently one of our New Jersey friends traded a block of bonds in default of interest for a block of bonds which she was led to believe were New York City obligations. The salesman was so anxious to do her a good turn he gave her an extra amount of the alleged high-class bonds for which he received $2,000 extra in cash. As it turned out they were not New York City bonds at all, but were as worthless as her own. We would not advise selling such bonds now. But above everything else, do not hope to exchange them for any other bonds. These bond salesmen are not in the country at this time for their health.

Can a person holding a chattel mortgage take possession of the mortgaged property without an order from the court? We have kept our agreement, yet the mortgagee threatens that he could take possession any time he felt dissatisfied. Have we any protection? J. M.
New York.

If you keep your part of the agreement, your protection is pretty well assured. The mortgagee must go to court and prove your default before he can get an order for a sale of the property, and he can get possession of it then only by bidding more for it than others are willing to pay.

In 1927 I took a bond and first mortgage in the amount of $500 for one and one-half years, interest to be paid every six months. The owner paid $200 in 1927, but nothing since. Is this bond and mortgage yet good for both interest and principal? C.
New York.

Yes, the mortgage is a lien against the property. If it is recorded in the county records, and interest paid, a mortgage is good indefinitely.

A boy under age was induced to buy goods on credit, signing a contract to pay a certain amount a month. He had work one day a week but now has no work and no income. He is a minor. Can his parents be held for such a contract? N. M.
Massachusetts.

A minor cannot be held on a contract, nor can his parents be held responsible for it. But, of course, minors should be advised to avoid signing orders or contracts for their own benefit.

I have in my possession 50 shares of Chapman's Big 4, an oil enterprise whose home office is in Ft. Worth, Tex. The company is supposed to have extensive production in the Chapman pool of Williamson Co., Tex. The first well is supposed to have come in in January of 1930, and at present the total number of wells is supposed to be 40. I also have several shares of Edward E. Ertel's "Heart of the Field Pool," of Taylor, Tex. Production for this company is also supposed to be coming out of the "Chapman pool" in Williamson Co., Tex. I should be greatly obliged if you could give me some information regarding both of these enterprises. A. R.
Massachusetts.

Our information is that both these companies are what are called promotion concerns. Both own producing wells but we have been unable to find whether or not they paid any dividend. The field in which these companies are located, is one in which oil is found in decomposed lava where it has seeped in from source beds. The producing life of such areas is short, and never particularly profitable in Texas.

It is fine of you to reduce the subscription price during the depression. It will be appreciated by many who have learned to love the paper for its work and the spirit of helpfuness back of it. I recently sent an order for my son. Last year I sent the paper to my daughter and her family. This makes the fourth generation of readers in our family. My father took the paper when I was a child at home. L. R. W.
Michigan.

Our friends are generous in recognition of any little extra service we give them, but what we can do at best seems little in comparison to the full measure of gratitude and friendship they return for it. Four generations of readers in one lineage is a record in which any publication may well feel a sense of pride.

I have a certificate of stock in the Aud Life Saving Suit Corporation, located at Alexandria, Va. The capital stock was $100,000. I have not heard from it for some time. Can you find out something about the company for me?
Delaware. MRS. H. B.

We find that the corporation did not pay its franchise tax to the State for the years 1929 and 1930, and unless this is paid before June 1, 1931, the charter of the corporation will be revoked and annulled. We are sorry not to have more comforting information.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

For the third time in the history of the New York State Grange Albany will be host to the big Grange convention next February, when the 59th annual session will be held in the Capitol City. The first annual session was held in Albany in 1874, and the State Grange met there again in 1895. The choice lay between the cities of Albany and Amsterdam for the session of next February and the executive committee of the State Grange selected Albany.

As the State Legislature will be in session at the same time as the State Grange, the delegates will have an opportunity to study law-making at first hand. The dates of the State Grange session for 1932 will be Feb. 2-5 inclusive.

The first State Grange session to be held in Albany was convened there March 18, 1874, continuing three days, this session following four months after the organization meeting at Syracuse, Nov. 6, 1873. At the time of the Albany session in 1874 there were 164 Granges in the State. On Jan. 31, 1931, the annual report of State Secretary Frank J. Riley showed 869 Granges. George D. Hinckley, of Chautauqua County, was the first master and Jay Dimick, of Jefferson County, was the first overseer. National Master D. W. Adams, of Iowa, and National Treasurer F. M. McDowell, of New York, were in attendance at the 1874 session, as was D. Wyatt Aiken, of South Carolina, later master of the South Carolina State Grange from 1876 to 1878.

The most important business of the 1874 session was the adoption of a constitution and by-laws for the State Grange. At that time the representatives in attendance at the State Grange were made up of masters of Subordinate Granges and their wives, and the annual meeting of the State Grange was fixed for the second Tuesday in January of each year. The annual sessions were held in January until 1889, when the time was changed to the first week in February.

The name of Lawrence has been intimately connected with the Grange history of Vermont, from the time when the first subordinate Grange was organized in that State, Green Mountain No. 1, which was also the first Grange in New England. One of the charter members of that Grange was Albert F. Lawrence, whose death has just occurred at the age of 84 years, at his home in St. Johnsbury, Vt. When Oliver Hudson Kelley organized Green Mountain Grange 61 years ago, Albert Lawrence and his father Jonathan were among the charter list. Both father and son have been among the most prominent of the Grange leaders of the State over the more than three score years of the order's history.

During March and April seven new Juveniles were organized in New York State. They were: Tioga Center, of Tioga County; Hamptonburgh, of Orange County; West Groton, of Tompkins County; Lamson, of Onondaga County; Canisteo, of Steuben County; DePauville, of Jefferson County, and Bacon Hill, of Saratoga County. The largest Juvenile Grange organized the past year was in Massachusetts, Medfield No. 12, in Norfolk County. It started work with a charter list of 129. Mrs. Edgar H. Chandler had the honor of being the organizer.

Lowville Grange, in Lewis County, N. Y., the home Grange of State Lecturer Elizabeth L. Arthur, recently staged a style show, one of the Lowville high school teachers, Miss Olive Kilpatrick, and her pupils having the exhibit in charge. Those who participated illustrated the changes in dress from the time of our grandmothers to the present. The dresses of today shown in the exhibit were made by the young ladies of the high school class who took part in the fashion show.

In many of the Grange counties of New York State during the past few months "booster" meetings of the Granges have been held with great success. Potsdam Grange, of St. Lawrence County, recently held one of these meetings, with Miss Elizabeth L. Arthur, State Grange Lecturer, as the principal speaker. The history of Potsdam Grange was reviewed by Secretary Allen N. Wheeler; an orchestra from the neighboring Grange at Winthrop furnished enjoyable music: Mrs. Jesse Savin, a Winthrop member of 75 years, rendered a vocal solo. Potsdam Grange used this "booster" meeting to introduce a membership campaign which the Grange is to conduct during the coming months.

Nasturtiums and Cucumber Beetles

I hope I am not too late to tell your readers to plant nasturtium seed, either dwarf or tall, with all melons, squash and cucumbers. Just put two or three seeds in the hill and let them grow with your vines, and you will never be bothered with the striped beetles. Something about nasturtiums they don't like, and you can have the flowers to greet you when you go to the garden. I have tried this for over 10 years and it hasn't failed yet.
Vermont. MRS. F. H. R.

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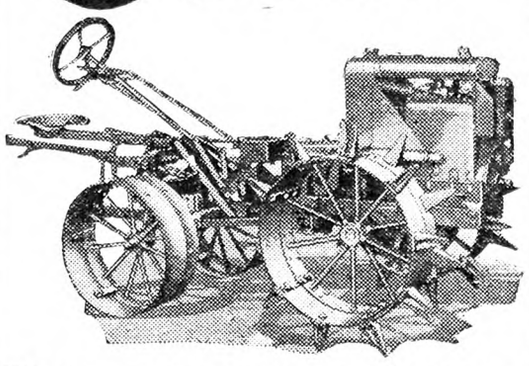

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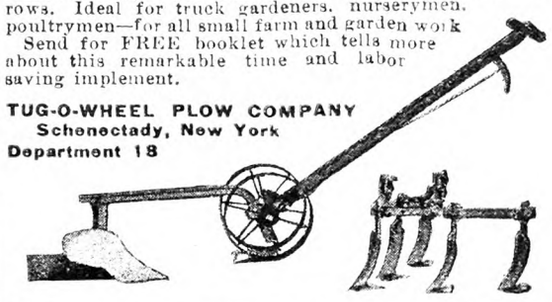
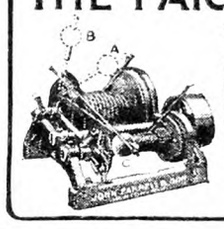
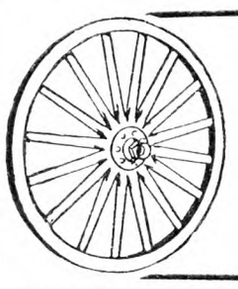


THE FARRELL HOIST



FOR UNLOADING HAY WITH GAS ENGINE. HAS QUICK RETURN DRUM AND BAND BRAKE. BOTH DRUMS OPERATED FROM LOAD BY ONE ROPE. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
JOHN FARRELL & SON
NEWTON, SUSSEX CO., N. J.



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RICH Man's CORN HARVESTER poor Man's price. Only $25 with bundle tying attachment. FREE catalog showing pictures of HARVESTER
CORN HARVESTER R. N. CO. - SALINA, KANSAS

A DOLLAR BOOK for 25c

EVERY ONE interested now in Farm Relief will want to read the first appeal for a National Marketing System for farm products by JOHN J. DILLON, five years ago in his book under the title

ORGANIZED CO-OPERATION

The book was not published to make money, but as an educational influence on farm distribution through co-operation of farmers themselves. It has been highly praised by disinterested friends of the farm. It was published at $1.00 a copy. To close out the edition and accomplish the purpose of its publication, we will send it now postpaid as long as the remnant of the supply lasts, for **25 cents.**

The Rural New-Yorker
333 West 30th Street, New York

Thoughts from Long Acres

Four days of rain and another one getting a fine start this morning means soil soaked better and deeper than any time since a year ago. It has effectually dispelled thoughts of drought for some time, and given us a surplus of water stored in the soil to fall back upon if drought does come. We are assured now of a small grain and hay crop. Small fruits should mature, even with no more rain, and corn should get a very good start. But all this is assuming a coming drought, which may not materialize, as it is nothing new for us to have a wet Summer. I have many times gone barefooted in the berry patch rather than wear wet and squashy shoes.

All this rain has not done the tree fruits any particular good, as pears and cherries were in full blossom and not an insect flying to aid in pollenization. It may mean a heavy pear and plum drop, but apples are just breaking into full bloom, and the rain may be over soon so those blossoms have better opportunity to pollenize.

The blossom week festival was something of a fizzle on account of rain spoiling the blossoms and putting a damper on the doings, but the big parade was held during a few hours when it did not rain, so the queens of beauty rode in state on gorgeous floats, and the bands tootled while the drum corps rattled a merry strain.

I wonder why continued rainy weather almost always sets tempers on edge. But it does, and that is a poor time to indulge in argument or try to close a bargain. I learned, too, that just before dinner was a very poor time to ask for favors or try to do important business with a man. For some reason a spell of rainy weather or a feeling of hunger puts a man in a peevish mood, while a bright sun and a feeling of fullness under the belt makes the whole world bright.

If a hen can reason—which is very doubtful, as hens are the dumbest things on the place—one hen must be doing some tall wondering. She broke eggs, plastered the rest so that not one hatched, so I bought 30 young chicks and gave her the whole caboodle. Really I bought 25 Buff Orpingtons, but Calvin was along and the lady in charge gave him five, made up of two Plymouth Rocks, two White Rocks and a R. I. Red, so he is set up in the chicken business. Saturday Calvin, daughter and I made his flower bed back of the woodshed and planted all those seeds and bulbs left over from the fine lot sent him from the lady in Holland (Mich.), most of which had gone into a fancy bed in the yard. Mineva and Calvin also planted flower seeds in their part of the garden, so we shall view tall hollyhocks while nibbling carrots. I planted stock carrots this time in place of cow beets (mangels) and believe I shall like them better for the cow. As feed is one big question in this section, I am planting sweet corn in every vacant corner of the farm to cut for green feed when pasture gets poor in August, as it usually does. An armful of sweet corn fodder sure does make the old cow smile at the milkpail.

Reports from Northeast Missouri tell of late freezes which nipped tender garden stuff, almost ruined prospects for tree fruit and delayed farm work. The report states that eggs are selling at 10 cents, hens at 15 cents, roosters from 5 to 10 cents, cream at 21 cents per lb. for butterfat content. That is a great egg and cream section, but the eggs and poultry come from very large farm flocks instead of commercial poultry plants. It is a noted Jersey center also, but the herds are carried as part of the farm program, rather than by special dairymen. Corn and hogs are the cash crops, with considerable cattle feeding being done. Feed remains high in that section.

Berrien Co., Mich. L. B. REBER.

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Ideal location for Motorists
FREE GARAGE TO TRANSIENTS

Just the hotel for country people. Large light rooms. Quiet, restful and homelike. For men, women and families. Noted for good foods.

Rooms with use of bath - $2.00 and up
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Agents Wanted
"EVERY-DAY-PAY-DAY-PLAN"
Mr. Farmer, why worry? You can make $30 to $75 or more weekly distributing Whitmer Products to your friends. Experience unnecessary. We teach you how free. Earn while learning. Few vacant territories in New York and surrounding territories. Write today for Farmers' Every-Day-Pay-Day-Plan.
THE H. C. WHITMER COMPANY
Dept. F. Columbus, Indiana

We Have Several
5 KW-WINTON GASOLENE GENERATING PLANTS
110 Volts—5,000 Watts—For farm lighting, machinery power or other purposes. Price, $325 f.o.b. cars Brooklyn. Original cost $1,350. Can be seen running here
BAKER MACHINE & SUPPLY COMPANY
16 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN, N. Y. PHONE STAGG 2-5058

FARMS R. E. GILTENAN W. Landis near Orchard Rd. Vineland, N. J.

LADIES' FINE LISLE STOCKINGS, 3 PAIR $1.00 Black, Tanblush, Nubrown, Reve, Sandee, Champagne, 9-10½. A. B. Talbot Sales Co., Norwood, Mass.

Acetylene Fixtures Lighters, Ironers, Gas Stoves. Catalog free. Standish Lighting, Naples, N.Y.

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP? We have Jewish young men, able-bodied, some with, but mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge.
THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC.,
301 E. 14th Street, Box D, New York City.

Rare Opportunity to Secure
5½-Ton A C International MACK TRUCKS
New, unused—With heavy body suitable for Farmer, Dairyman, Ice or General Trucking. Inspection at above address. Price, **$1,250** f.o.b. New York. Worth $5,000.
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STAMP BARGAIN—SALVADOR DIAMOND shaped, set of Triangles, stamps of every continent, big set Canada, 1882 on. All for 10c to approval applicants. C. M. WEAVER, Dept. 26, 1451 Broadway, New York.

KODAK FILMS TRIAL OFFER—Roll developed, 5c; prints 3c each. Two 5x7 mounted enlargements, 50c. Young Photo Service, 43 Bertha St., Albany, N.Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Poultryman to manage a 2,000 laying and breeding farm in Pennsylvania; must not be over 40 years; give experience and references in first letter; only the highest type man need apply. ADVERTISER 1003, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Elderly farmer and wife, handy with tools; man to keep the grounds in order and help with farm work; wife to care for the house and board the owner when she is at the farm, and the milk tester two days a month; furnished living quarters, heat, light, and milk supplied, also land for a garden; state wages and references in the first letter. Apply to THOMAS JOHNSON, Mgr., Tilly Foster, N. Y.

WANTED—Couple, no children, for country; man handy in and outside of house; woman cook and housekeeper; apartment furnished, modern conveniences; state wages, religion, give references. MRS. HENRY JEFFERS, Plainsboro, N. J.

WANTED—Experienced boy or man for steady farm work; state wages and particulars. ADVERTISER 1027, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Mother's helper, congenial, 18-35, for Summer. ADVERTISER, 35 Liberty Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced, reliable farm-hand, $36 per month, board, washing; no cigarettes; reference. R. L. ACOMB, Rt. 5, Dansville, N. Y.

WANTED—Single farm-hand, good milker and teamster; all-year job; state wages. DAVID BRUNDAGE, Wallkill, N. Y.

WANTED—Good teamster on farm; must be handy all around; married or single; no objection to colored; $30 per month. H. SNYDER, R. D. 1, Box 48, Long Branch, N. J.

WANTED AT ONCE two single farm-hands for general farm; prefer Hollanders; good wages paid, year around position. ADVERTISER 1048, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Middle-aged man on small farm; good conditions and moderate wages. RIVER'S EDGE FARM, R. F. D. No. 7, Norwich, Conn.

WANTED—Poultryman, single, experienced, one-man plant on private estate in Ohio; must be familiar with all branches, honest, reliable and strictly sober; give names of former employers as references for investigation; state salary and experience in first letter. BELMONT FARM, Perrysburg, Ohio.

SINGLE POULTRYMAN, experienced, also dress chickens semi-scald; $35 month, board; advancement; give reference. ADVERTISER 1042, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

FARM-ESTATE, Manager, open; worker; lifetime, practical, scientific, experience, all branches; Canning surplus, no waste; specialty cattle, dairying; profitable results. ADVERTISER 910, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED MAN with cattle, sheep and crops wants position as superintendent; have handled some of the largest farms in the East. ADVERTISER 997, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN DESIRES work on poultry farm; some experience; references. ADVERTISER 1008, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM WORK wanted, 10 years' experience. NEWELL NELSON, 713 Ferris Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

WANTED—Position by an experienced rural teacher who is well qualified. ADVERTISER 1025, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, WOMAN, German, strong, 10 years' experience, landscape, greenhouse, floriculture, vegetable. FELLE, care A. Hart, 24 Undercliff Terrace, West Orange, N. J. Orange 5-7664.

REGISTERED NURSE desires position. ADVERTISER 1032, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER-ORCHARDIST, single, 35, wants position; experienced in general farm work; good references. ADVERTISER 1031, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED TEACHER desires position in a rural school. ADVERTISER 1030, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, MARRIED, 45, no children, want position foreman or herdsman, dairy farm or estate; life-long experience farming, dairying, feeding, calf-raising, milking machine; best references; go anywhere; state wages. GUSTAVE HENDRICKX, care Jos. Kereny, West Stockbridge, Mass.

15-YEAR-OLD boy wants position on farm. MAX HAUSER, Jackson Ave., Lindenhurst, L. I., N. Y.

WOMAN WISHES position as houseworker, good home to high wage preferred. ADVERTISER 1037, care Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY MAN wants work; small flock of chickens, poultry and lawn; small pay. ADVERTISER 1052, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED DAIRYMAN wants position as milker, 3 or 4 times no objection, or care for small herd on private estate. ADVERTISER 1033, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, SINGLE, wishes position on estate, care of flowers, vegetables, no objections to one or two cows; best references. ADVERTISER 1034, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED MAN, married, wants job on farm; can use milking machine or dry hand milker. ADVERTISER 1039, care Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL FARMER, German, single, good education, life-time experience, clean habits, desires position on modern farm or estate, caretaker, gardener, poultryman, space for car. ADVERTISER 1035, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER on farm, neat, plain cook, boy 10, willing to help chores. Write ADVERTISER 1036, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN wants position as dairyman, life experience, good milker, reference, salary $50. ADVERTISER 1038, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN WITH 25 years' experience wants position; married; absolutely competent in any branch of poultry keeping; also experienced raising pheasants and wild waterfowl; can also raise all field and garden crops. R. C. HEMPEL, 20 Edgemere Ave., Trenton, N. J.

MARRIED MAN for general farm work, dairying preferred. PHILIP SIKES, Simsbury, Conn.

EXPERIENCED COW-MAN, butter-maker; steady and reliable, wants position; references. ADVERTISER 1045, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUNTRY GIRL wants housework. ADVERTISER 1046, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, willing worker, chauffeur's license, wants work dairy farm, small wages; no experience. ALBERT VOIGT, 717 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAN OF CHARACTER and education, in the fifties, active and healthy, acquainted with care of garden, horses, chickens and cows, no milker, drives cars of either type, handy with tools, carpentry, piping, tinsmithing, painting; uses neither tobacco nor liquor; expects $60, board, lodging, church privileges (Protestant). C. WALDRON, Box 83, R. D. 2, Westwood, N. J.

TWO YOUNG Hollanders, single, first-class milkers, want a position on farm; can handle 35 cows. ADVERTISER 1047, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM WORK wanted. JOHN R. WEDGWOOD, 22 Leonard St., West Somerville, Mass.

WANTED — Position by married, experienced farmer as working foreman or manager on modern dairy farm. ADVERTISER 1049, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY-POULTRYMAN, married, wishes position on private estate; good butter-maker; best references. ADVERTISER 1050, care Rural New-Yorker.

TRAINED NURSE, gentlewoman, unusual qualifications, desires change June; Jersey shore preferred; own car; entire charge motherless child or patient able travel; pleasant surroundings, adequate salary; write fully. ADVERTISER 1040, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN-DAIRYMAN, Swiss, single, 37, life experience; good butter-maker; references. ADVERTISER 1051, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERT POULTRYMAN, married, capable, reliable, is open for engagement. ADVERTISER 1044, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A farm home and work for a 17-year-old boy who has had farm training; $20-$30 a month; references required. ROOM 70, 105 East 22d St., New York City.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FARM AND SUMMER hotel with cottage, accommodate 60 guests, on large lake, popular resort; farm 120 acres, dairy and fruit and vegetables; 100 miles from New York; all State roads; will sell with or without equipment, or will rent the hotel furnished to responsible party for 1931 season; if interested, write ADVERTISER 692, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—Beautiful country home, established as high-class tea room and Summer boarding house; rare chance for party of ability. Address ADVERTISER 955, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Tea room and gas station; two bedrooms, electric lights, etc.; situated in an oak grove on Route 13, being the direct route to the South; for further particulars, write ADVERTISER 1001, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Five-room bungalow, all conveniences; ½ acre of ground; price reasonable. S. R. HOMAN, Yaphank, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN AND WIFE, no children, 20 years' experience, have twelve hundred layers, and equipment; wish to merge business with responsible farm. ADVERTISER 1000, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—To settle estate, general store and store building, including two tenements. MARION SHERMAN, Admrx., Williamsville, Vt.

WANTED—Small farm, 10 acres, without stock; within 60 miles of New York; must be reasonable. JOHN BILL, care Butcher Shop, 343 East 73d St., New York City.

FOR SALE—Seven-room house, newly painted, electricity, water, furnace, garage, fine garden, near school, store, 1 mile Bellows Falls, Vt. HARRY ROWLEY, 9 Gage Ave., Glens Falls, N. Y.

FARM, 106 ACRES on trunk boulevard, chance cater heavy tourist, keep dairy cows; house 8 rooms, furnace, electric, telephone; particulars write B. SMART, Warner, N. H.

WANTED—3 acres, house, good water, clear title, Jersey, 60 miles New York; cheap. SLOAT, 116-19 148th St., Jamaica, N. Y.

FOR SALE—17-acre farm, location South Valley; house furnished or unfurnished. MRS. LYNN OCHAMPAUGH, Box 162, Worcester, N. Y.

FARM, 200 ACRES, two houses, 60-cow barn; electricity, water, telephone; school; very easy terms. JOS. KERESEY, West Stockbridge, Mass. Telephone 44.

WANTED TO BUY small abandoned farm or homestead. ADVERTISER 1029, care Rural New-Yorker.

97-ACRE MACADAM road fruit farm, Niagara County, N. Y.; large village close, all advantages, excellent markets, 3 cities easy drive; 57 acres fertile, level Alfalfa soil, 8 acres tillable pasture, 32 acres woodland, 36 acres bearing orchard, 12 apples, 18 pears, 4 prunes, 2 grapes; 10-room attractive modern home, furnace, city water, bath, electricity; 8-room tenant house, good condition; spacious barn, substantial condition, poultry house; $13,000; investigate long-term, easy-payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

FOR SALE at Historic Ticonderoga, large double dwelling, location most desirable, 20 odd rooms, easily converted into large single dwelling, ideal for high-class tourists' home; elevation commands views of all famed historic and scenic points in this vicinity; lot 90x275, garden, fruit, flowers; four fireplaces, set ranges, hot-water heat, modern open plumbing, Keasby & Mattison asbestos shingles, McCrum & Howell built-in vacuum cleaner, storm houses and windows, ventilated chambers; three-room garage; terms. P. O. BOX 534, Glens Falls, N. Y.

FOR SALE—5-acre farm, fruit trees, road-stand; 6-room house, water, electric light; on State highway, Long Island; doing good business. ADVERTISER 1028, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or trade for cheaper farm in or near Cape May County, N. J., and shore, for health; a modern poultry farm on State road with 6,000-egg incubator, fruit and berries, 1,600 hens and 1,800 six-weeks-old chicks and all equipment; close to market; price $12,000, terms. E. L. CLEVELAND, R. 2, Johnson City, N. Y.

ORANGE COUNTY, 500 acres, small lake, brook; set of farm buildings, fine condition; modern 12-room house; State road frontage; 600 fruit trees; 50 miles New York City; price $100 acre; free and clear; easy terms; offers and propositions considered; owner. HENRY L. NIELSEN, 69 N. Broad St., Ridgewood, N. J.

GAS STATION, eight-room house, large barn, two acres land, good business, near ball ground. A. L. ABBOTT, Valley Falls, N. Y.

WILL SACRIFICE for cash, 128-acre dairy farm; 10-room house, beautiful view of the Shawangunk Mountains; cow barn, 32 stanchions, horse barn, wagon sheds, garage, two henhouses, twenty-three head of cattle, team of horses and farming implements; for further information write EVERET S. BURDICK, Pine Bush, N. Y.

A REAL BLACK muck celery farm at Pompton Plains, N. J., short haul to Paterson, Newark and New York City markets; 35 acres, new 4-room house, greenhouse, barns; no use to me; will sell at ½ its value on easy terms. JOHN KARL, Glen Rock, N. J.

WANTED TO RENT, with option, equipped poultry farm for 1,000-2,000 layers; modern dwelling. ADVERTISER 1043, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—85-acre farm, good buildings, good land; electricity. DAVID TORREY, Berkshire, N. Y.

VERMONT FARM-HOUSE, barn, woodland, brook; sell, exchange; Virginia; particulars BOX 13, R. F. D. 2, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

SAVING OPPORTUNITY, one mile from Lisle, Broome Co., N. Y., 380-acre farm, tools, two horses, 35 head cattle; $12,000, half down. ADVERTISER 1041, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY — Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $5.25; 120 lbs., $10. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

FINE EXTRACTED HONEY, 10-lb. pail clover, within third zone, $1.75; buckwheat, $1.60; write for special offer on mixed light and dark honey, 6 cts. per lb. and up. RAY WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

HONEY—60 lbs. finest clover, $4.80; amber or buckwheat, $4.20; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

LOW PRICES on bottled honey for roadside stands; buy now, pay in August. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

MILLSTONE WANTED—Advise price on car at freight depot and your location. ADVERTISER 1022, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Boarders; people desiring healthful, peaceful and quiet environment should apply at once; beautiful, strictly modern country home; registered and practical nurses in home. Address ADVERTISER 1026, care Rural New-Yorker.

CIDER PRESS wanted; give particulars. F. PALMER, Cos Cob, Conn.

SELECT YOUNG laying three banded leather colored Italian queen bees, guaranteed mated pure, 50c each; the best honey gatherers, best winterers, gentle and prolific; safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed; write for quantity prices. JASPER KNIGHT, Hayneville, Ala.

PURE MAPLE syrup, 1931 crop in gallon cans, $2.50 delivered second zone; $2.62 third zone. F. J. CHAMPLIN, Jefferson, N. Y.

GUEST TAKEN, farm home, boating, home cooking, 1,000 feet elevation, 3½ miles from Boro. JULIUS W. KIESEL, Milford, Pa.

COMFORTABLE HOME for elderly or convalescent people, rooms with hot and cold water, very reasonable. MRS. EARL BONNELL, 12 Myrtle Ave., Middletown, N. Y.

WANTED—Boarders in a modern old-fashioned house, one mile to city, near golf courses, tennis courts, airport, 16 miles to beaches; fresh vegetables, milk, etc.; $15 a week and up; limit 6 people. MRS. GOODRICH, 287 Newton Road, Haverhill, Mass.

FARM SELLING its machinery, quick sale to close estate: 5-ton Mack truck, perfect running order; 1-ton Federal Knight, good running order; 2 mowing machines; 1 Blizzard silage cutter, used one season, complete; 1 corn harvester; farm wagons, lot of tools, etc. THE DORISKILL FARMS, R. D., Monsey, N. Y. Tel., Spring Valley 819.

C. S. NURSE WANTS to take care of guests needing attention. ADVERTISER 1024, care Rural New-Yorker.

Edmonds' Trapnest Sheets

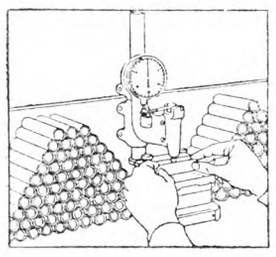
This new Trapnest Record in pad form is handy to write on and keeps the records clean. Good quality paper; 24 monthly sheets, keeping the records of 108 hens two years.

Price $1.00 Postpaid
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W.30th St., New York

Soundly built to serve you long and well

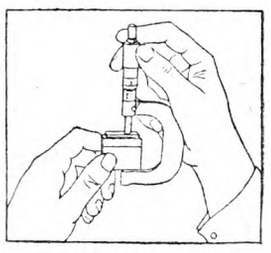
If you could see the new Chevrolet Six being built, you would understand why it performs so well, lasts so long and brings so much satisfaction and pleasure to its owners.

In the manufacture of the engine alone there are hundreds of separate inspections! Pistons are weighed individually, matched in sets to within one-half ounce and then are fitted *by hand* to three one-thousandths of an inch clearance. Piston pins must be within 1½ tenths of one one-thousandth of their specified size. Connecting rods are matched in sets of six to within one-quarter ounce and, after precise machining, are *individually fitted by hand* to the crankshaft.



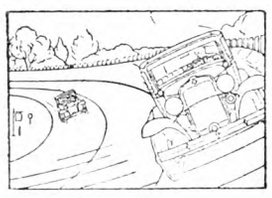
The piston pin test—showing one of the many marvelously accurate gauges used to maintain Chevrolet quality

All crankshaft bearings must be lapped and rolled, and are not allowed to taper over their length more than one-half of one one-thousandth of an inch. If they are out-of-round over one-quarter of one one-thousandth of an inch, the crankshaft is scrapped. Crankshafts are specially tested for dynamic balance and cannot vary from perfection more than ½ inch-ounce.

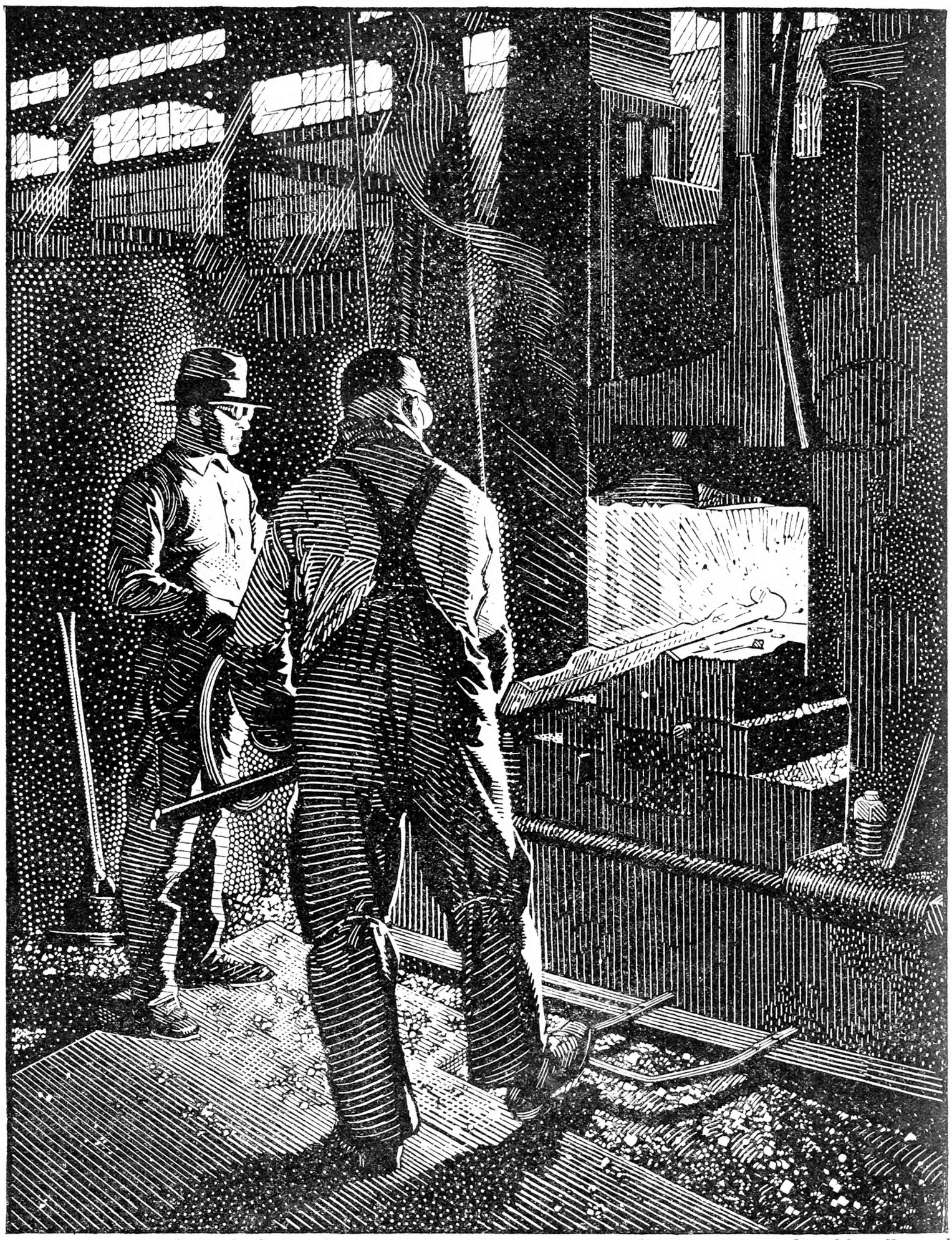


Chevrolet precision instruments are regularly checked against master gauges which are accurate to one-millionth of an inch

These few examples of Chevrolet manufacturing standards serve to indicate the solid worth built into every part of the car. Many of these operations *could* be less accurately and less painstakingly carried out—but the Chevrolet owner would not get the long life, the dependability, the low cost of maintenance, the smoothness of operation and the remarkable economy that he now enjoys in the Chevrolet Six. Soundly built to serve you long and well! No compromise with quality in manufacture means no compromise with satisfaction in ownership!



Chevrolet cars are run millions of miles each year at General Motors' great proving ground



A scene in Chevrolet's great drop forge plant. A front axle is being forged from a bar of fine alloy steel

New Low Prices

Roadster, $475; Sport Roadster (with rumble seat), $495; Phaeton, $510; Standard Coupe, $535; Coach, $545; Standard Five-Window Coupe, $545; Sport Coupe (with rumble seat), $575; Five-Passenger Coupe, $595; Convertible Cabriolet, $615; Standard Sedan, $635; Special Sedan, $650; Convertible Landau Phaeton, $650. Special equipment extra. Low delivered prices and easy terms. Chevrolet Truck Chassis, $355 to $590. All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan.

Chevrolet Motor Company, Detroit, Michigan

NEW CHEVROLET SIX

The Great American Value

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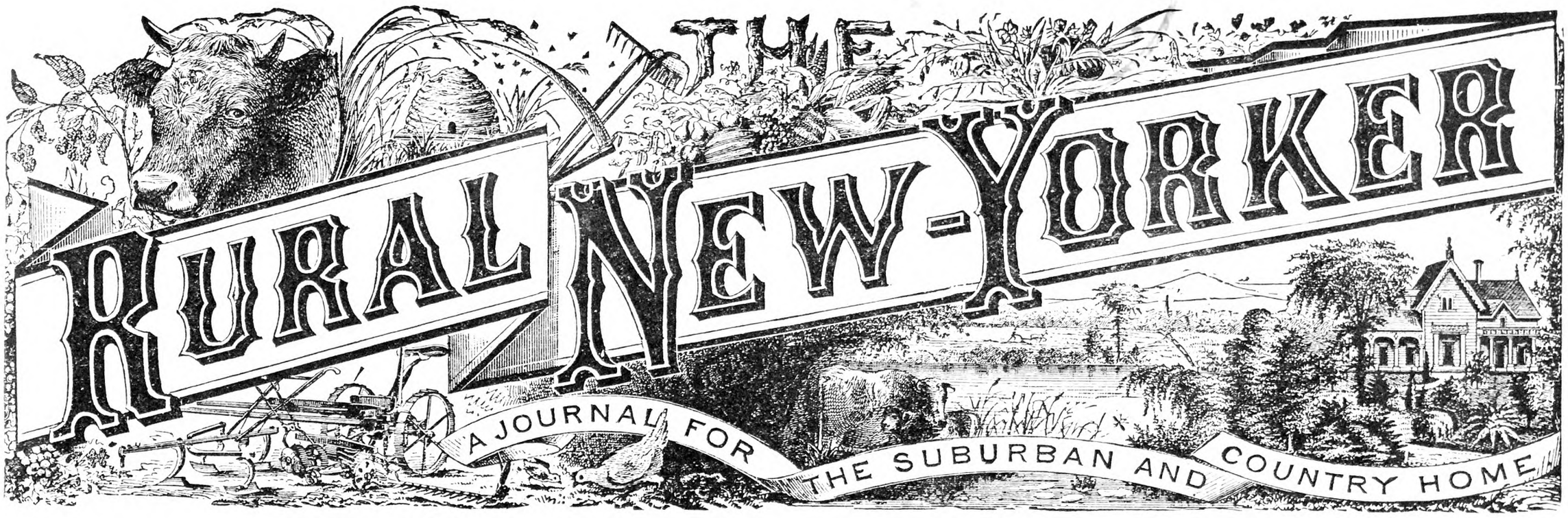

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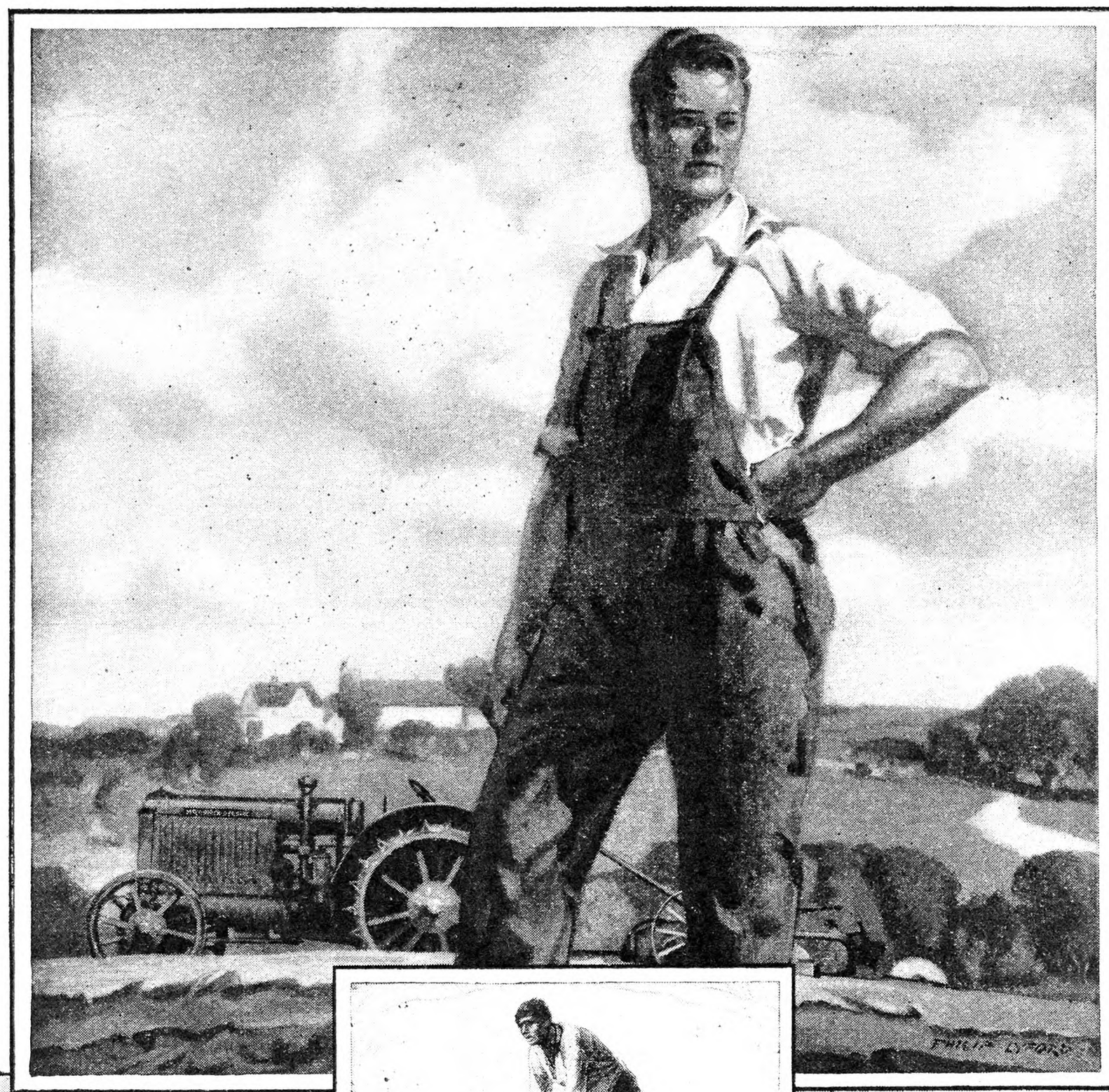
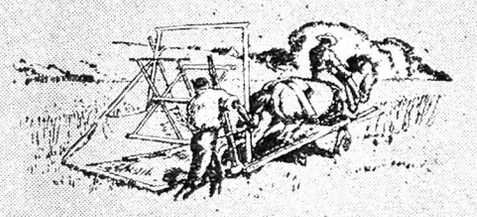
Mount Rainier, Washington





—*from the celebrated painting by Millet*

"THE MAN WITH THE HOE"

"Bowed by the weight of centuries he leans
Upon his hoe and gazes on the ground,
The emptiness of ages in his face,
And on his back the burden of the world.
Whose breath blew out the light within this brain?
Is this the thing the Lord God made and gave
To have dominion over sea and land?"

—*Copyrighted by Edwin Markham, the poet, and used with his permission*

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

AND THE GOLDEN AGE

Of Agriculture

TRAGIC shadow falling across the pages of human history—the shadow of the man with the hoe. On the bent shoulders of the man with the hoe lay the relentless burden of the world's needs. Through all the ages, in whatever the land, he had toiled so desperately for food and for life itself that he could not lift his face to the light.

Then, one hundred years ago, in the land of promise, came an event destined to lighten the labors and to free the talents of men. Cyrus Hall McCormick invented the reaper, and so made cheap bread a reality before the millions.

The McCormick reaper multiplied many-fold man's strength for the grim battle against hunger. Thus began the conquest of the harvest, a boundless victory. Over the horizon then rose the vision of a mechanized agriculture, lighting the eyes and quickening the hearts of men. Invention came crowding after invention in the train of the reaper and the Golden Age was at hand.

International Harvester, in the time of this Centennial, pauses to look upon the miracles wrought in the century of progress. All crops and all operations in the march of Agriculture were touched by the magic of the machine. Plowing and tilling, planting, cultivating, and harvesting moved majestically through the routine of the seasons, governed by men no sturdier than their sires but armed now with the powers of giants.

And as the busy hum of farm machines swept onward with the course of empire and spanned oceans to all lands, the few began to feed the many. Machines were releasing men from the fields for the building of industry. Civilization of a new order rose upon the foundations of the past. Such is the measure of the achievement of the farmer. Such is the glory of Agriculture.

The man with the hoe has straightened his bent back and come into his own. He has taken power and machines, ever more saving of toil and labor, out among the natural resources that are his birthright and set up the new domain of enlightened Agriculture. The light within his brain, blown out in ages past and now relighted, has shown him the way to heights beyond the hopes and dreams of the peasantry of an older time.

From his comfortable farmstead, in whatever the land, the well-equipped farmer serves all men, and industry in its turn provides him and his family with the fruits of an interlocking civilization. *The International Harvester Company, grateful to have played a part in the making of the modern era, pledges itself anew to the service of Agriculture and of Industry.*

1831 · CENTENNIAL OF THE McCORMICK REAPER · 1931

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Short Stories of the Farm and Garden

The Season Begins

NEW York State farmers have gone ahead with their farm operations in 1931, facing the depression squarely. There seems to be a general understanding among them that the agricultural depression is likely to run somewhat parallel with the present industrial depression. There is nothing to do, however, but to go ahead. The season up to the last week of May has been favorable. The frost went out of the ground early and there was practically no damage from heaving. April was relatively a dry month and the early Spring crops went in in good shape. Following this there were sufficient warm rains to keep the meadows, pastures, and other crops growing well.

Cash crop growers have faced a peculiar situation. The prices in yields of field beans have been disappointing and there seems to have been some tendency to reduce the acreage of beans. Apparently some bean growers are shifting to potatoes. This is a common practice in some sections of New York State. The potato price has held up relatively well but the marked price increase which might have been expected because of the relatively light crop did not occur.

The price of milk slumped early in the Winter and has continued low. Two factors have brought about this unfavorable situation. In the first place there has been considerable increase in the number of cows on farms in New York State, and in the second place the consumption of fluid milk and cream has been considerably curtailed by the hard times in the cities.

Egg prices fell hard and the failure of prices to rise in the Winter was extremely discouraging. This has caused many to dispose of their Winter layers and has kept many others from starting the usual number of baby chicks this Spring. The small number of chicks started should be a favorable factor for egg prices next Fall. Whether or not this favorable factor can overcome the opposing factor of decreased consumption in the cities is a question that will have to be answered next Fall or Winter.

On the optimistic side, so far as New York State farmers are concerned, is the fact that we are near the consuming centers and transportation costs will not represent so large a proportion of the receipts from farm produce as it will in the more remote sections.

L. H. W.

Tomatoes Growing on Mulch

On page 587 a good description is given of growing tomatoes by tying to tall stakes and thinning out the side shoots. For years this was my practice until I learned an easier and better way, where quantity of fruit was still greater than by the stake system.

Here is my present method: Dig a good-sized cavity and add a small amount of 5-8-7 and a generous amount of sheep dressing. The whole is well incorporated into the soil and the bundle of roots constituting the plant set at least six inches below the level of the ground and the top at an angle of 45 degrees. This insures burying at least two branches giving marked increase in root development. What surprised me at first was that those plants set at such an angle should, in 24 hours, stand erect, a fact I have not been able to explain.

Dust frequently to kill the flea beetles, using a combined insecticide and fungicide to check approach of any disease. As soon as the plants show signs of drooping over, which is usually about blossoming time, they are heavily mulched with old hay or straw, and as soon as this settles, another dose is applied to carry through the season and protect the fruit from coming in contact with the earth beneath.

Setting the plants six feet apart each way, pruning is necessary to clear out the tall shoots starting from the center and not blossoming, also to allow the sun to reach every portion of the plant. If growth is thus directed the vines will reach out eight, and sometimes ten feet, with fruit clusters every eight to ten inches, and producing until frost kills the vine. A little care will guide the growing vine where there is most room for its development. The yield secured by this method is surprising, while protected by the mulch the quality of the fruit is superior. Perhaps it should have been stated that every Fall the garden gets at the rate of six cords of good mixed dressing which is plowed under just before freezing time. It is a matter of surprise the quantity of this mulch which will rot out during the season, carrying into the soil additional plant food and because of this the need of seemingly overdoing the job when mulching.

G. M. TWITCHELL.

Kennebec Co., Me.

A Vegetable Gardener's Notes

With this wet weather many people are recalling the Summer of 1928, when it was nearly impossible to keep the weeds out of the garden crops because it rained so much of the time. The large amount of rainfall this year is already reflecting itself in the prices of many vegetables. In some markets, spinach prices are so low as to make it unprofitable to harvest and market the crop. The same may be said for asparagus if the prices continue to go down. Prices in some markets are now considerably below 10 cents a pound. A fully established bed lasts for many years, so production is not likely to fall off very much for some time to come.

An ingenious arrangement for the handling of tomato plants has been brought to our attention. One grower who produces but a few hundred for his own use has an old motor truck on which he leaves the flats of plants during the day, and then runs the machine in the garage at night. This saves considerable investment in cold frames and sash and eliminates any danger from light frosts. Many people will be able to think of other practical uses for such an arrangement.

Florence fennel is much in favor among Italian people. The young shoots are like those of asparagus but the peculiar anise taste seems to detract from their popularity as a vegetable in this country. "A trial will convince you" one way or the other.

The rains during the past few days have had an interesting effect on some of the heavier types of soils which are in use for market gardening. Some ground which was plowed this Spring has been packed so hard already that one might be led to think it had not been plowed at all. It is very difficult to get a trowel down through such a soil so that tomato or other plants may be satisfactorily transplanted. This fact should be taken into account in final preparation before planting and special care should be taken to set the plants properly. In some cases, it may be necessary to plow again before planting, especially if the soil has lain untouched for considerable time since it was first plowed this year.

The New Jersey Experiment Station has reported on some of their findings in connection with the premature heading of cauliflower. (N. J. Bulletin 509.) It seems that the lack of sufficient nitrogenous fertilizer may be a very important factor in causing loss of cauliflower because of this "buttoning." The most successful cauliflower growers seem to be the ones who keep the plants well supplied with all fertilizer elements.

G. J. STOUT.

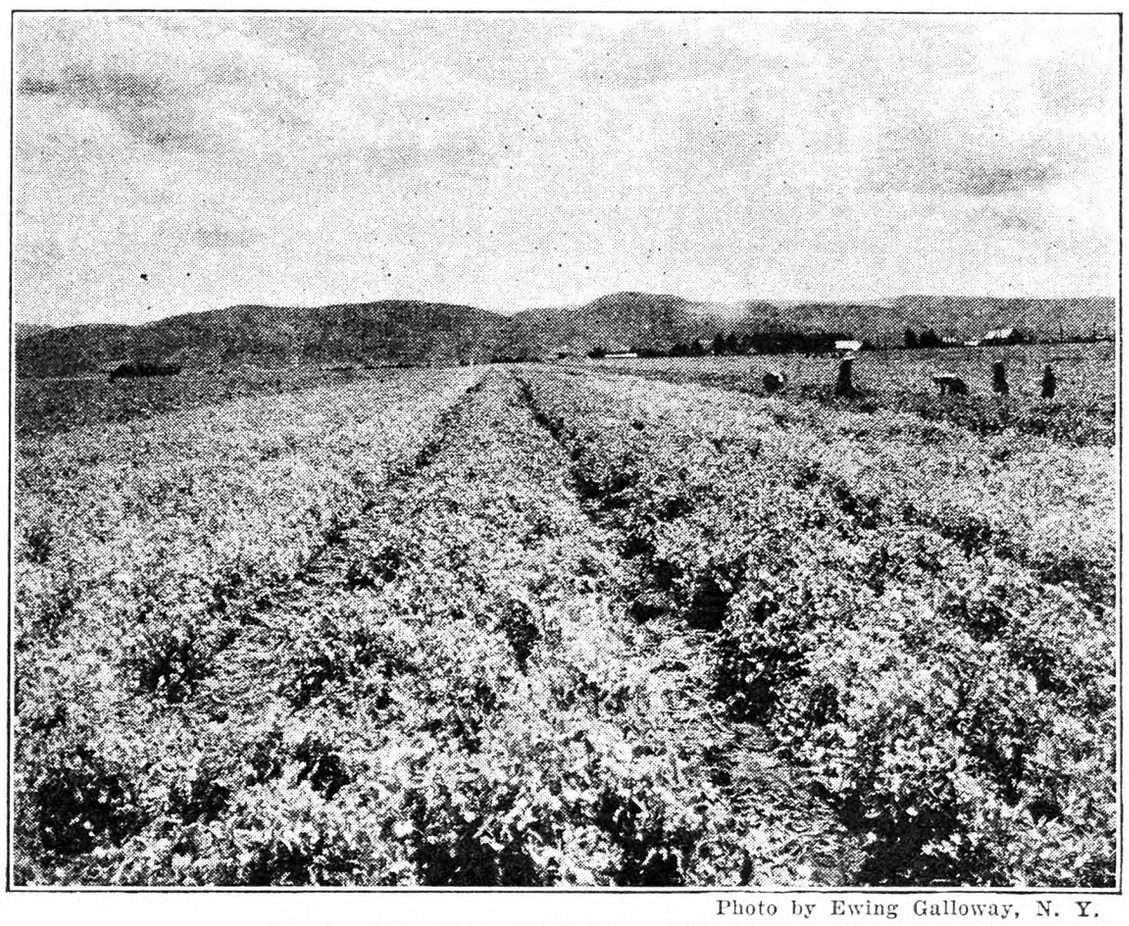
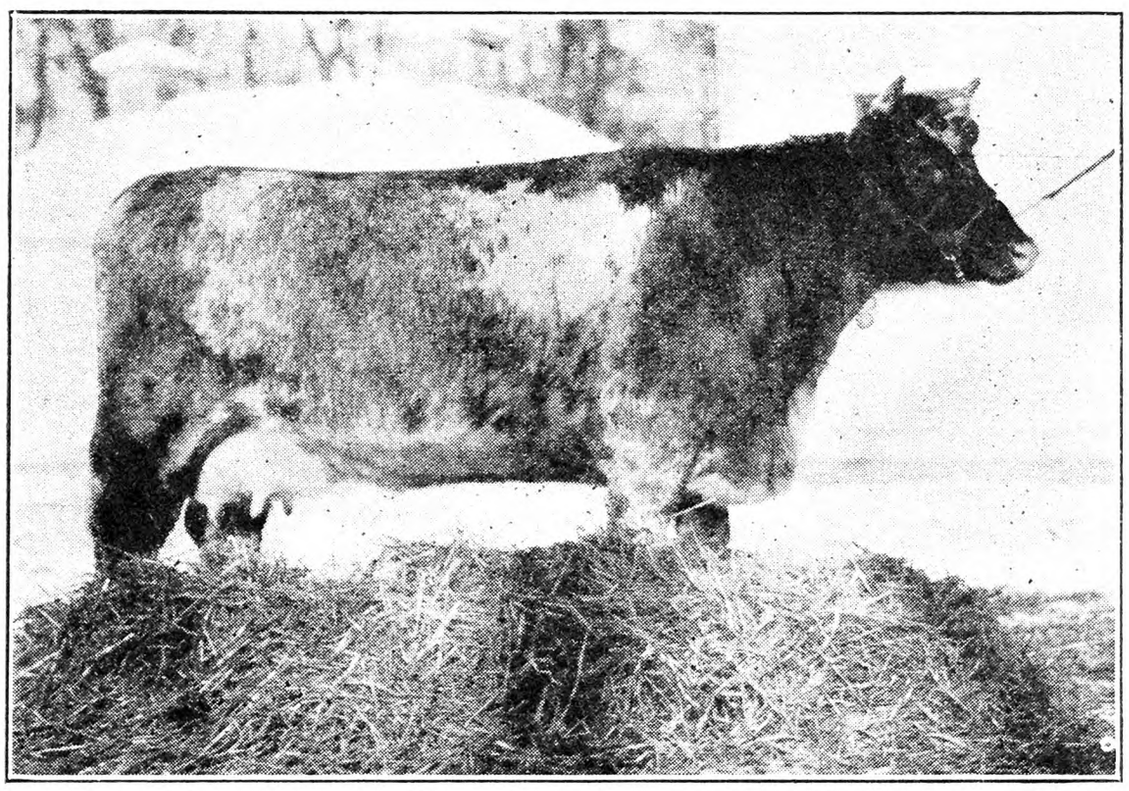


Photo by Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

Green Peas in the Gallatin Valley, Montana



Dorothy's Dairymaid, a roan three-year-old Milking Shorthorn cow, owned by Borg Farms, Delavan, Wisconsin, was grand champion at the 1930 International. Dorothy Clay, the dam of Dorothy's Dairymaid, has a record of 12,000 lbs. milk 478 lbs. butterfat. She is out of Dorothy 3rd, 10,707 lbs. milk 420 lbs. butterfat. Dorothy 3rd is still milking at the age of 17 years.

A Trip Across Ohio to Southern Michigan

Having an invitation to attend commencement and the graduation of the youngest member of the family, we decided to visit another member of the family in Michigan and all go together. Leaving the most southern county in the State, after showers for two days with everything soaked, we had a clear day, so we saw many things—beautiful flowers of woods, fields and roadside and the rank green of grass and foliage of trees, etc. The dogwoods were showy in the south and the red buds, which were just past here showed up as we went north. The rock gardens were at their best.

Wheat was heading near the Ohio River at about one and a half to two feet high, in a few places it was pastured down, and I saw some that had been mowed for feed. It looked to be cheaper than to buy hay, as the prospects for wheat prices are not encouraging. To the north the wheat on as good land or better was not over six inches high. The rains had extended about two-thirds across the State to the north, and it was dry the rest of the trip up, but it set in to rain the next morning which they said was the best rain for them since last year. Crops had not started well this Spring on account of little moisture. The showers continued through two days, and it was still raining when we left on the third day, but it broke away some in an hour to the south, and, when we got home, it had rained here some for three days more also.

While we have had nearly twice the usual rainfall since the first of April I hear that to the north it has been only a little over normal. It was too wet over most of the southern part of the State for cultivation, but many were fitting the land for corn or other crops to the north, and some sowing oats yet. Very little corn planting had been done except south of Columbus. We saw six fields of corn up enough to show the rows well. The oats looked about as large north, where they had been sown early as they do around home. Peas for the canneries were very green and some home gardens looked well in the southern part, but very few gardens showed up anything in the north.

As we left home May 8 they were spraying the apples after the bloom, and had finished the peaches, plums, cherries and pears, but, after passing Columbus, the trees were just in bloom, or the late kinds not in bloom yet, and to the far north and in Michigan only the earliest kinds were in bloom. At home and on all the trip the fruits seemed to have as good a bloom or bud as I ever saw, and no damage from frost or freezing anywhere in evidence, although there had been light frosts. While forest leaves at home were large and obstruct the view as in Summer, to the north the foliage was out just enough to show some with the leaves quite small and some still in bud just unfolding.

We found the roads the best we ever had on a trip up there and no place but what a car could travel to the limit of the law except for traffic or obstructions. We had no detour except around where new bridges were being constructed.

U. T. COX.

Goggles for Dusting

Good goggles for the men operating a dusting machine are necessary equipment. Anyone who has ever attempted to apply sulphur dust to a fruit tree knows the intense pain which comes from getting even a small particle of sulphur in the eye. Some of the stronger solutions of lime-sulphur used in spraying may sting the flesh, and often cause pain, when they come in contact with the eye. However, the spray solution is neither so severe, nor does the pain continue so long as is the case with dust. Cheap driving glasses, preferably with colored lenses, are sufficient protection when spraying.

For dusting, dust-proof goggles must be used. If they are really dust-proof no discomfort is experienced in dusting. The usual run of goggles will keep the dust out of the eye, but the inner surface of the lens soon fogs over with mist. This necessitates removing the goggles, and wiping off the mist at frequent intervals. This not only consumes time, but exposes the eyes unnecessarily. We have found a type of dust-proof goggles used by lime workers to be specially good for dusting. The lenses set in a rubber frame and beneath the frame is a small chamber which holds a small amount of water. When mist begins to appear on the lens the head is nodded slightly, and the water in the rubber chamber washes the glass clear. A little glycerine or toilet water wixed with the water works even better than water.

The amount of time saved, to say nothing of the comfort to the operator, soon pays for the extra cost of this type of goggle. There is no method of

relief once sulphur dust has got into the eye, anywhere comparable to this method of prevention.

It is just as important that the driver of the team or tractor be supplied with goggles as the operator of the dust gun. Any device within reason which adds comfort or convenience to the man operating a spray gun or dust gun will be reflected in the efficiency of his work. C. W. ELLENWOOD.

Ohio.

Keeping the Farm well Posted

Time was when the item of posts for the farm gave little concern to the farmers of New York State. Over two-thirds of the State an abundant supply of chestnut in almost every woodlot, yielded more than enough posts for the farm, generation after generation. On account of the sprouting vigor of this species, each succeeding generation of farmers could count on a new crop of posts and poles from the trees that had sprouted from the old stumps. These chestnut posts had an average durability of from 10 to 15 years in contact with the soil.

In the North Country beyond the general range of the chestnut, large-sized white cedar in the swamps furnished another durable post supply. These large white cedars had but a thin shell of white sapwood, the remainder of the log was yellow heartwood of high decay-resisting qualities. Split posts from these large trees had a durability in contact with the soil quite equal to the best of the chestnut.

Within a generation the chestnut blight has wiped out this species not only in New York but in nearby States. This catastrophe is without parallel in the records of any country. It was particularly disastrous to the farmers of New York State because this species was not only a perennial post supply but an excellent source for the rough construction lumber required on the farm. No such catastrophe has happened to the white cedar, but the supply of large white cedar is practically exhausted. It grows with nothing like the rapidity of chestnut. White cedar is still being used as a post wood, but instead of split posts of yellow-hearted durable wood, round posts of sap wood are substituted. White cedar made its deserved reputation as a post wood on the basis of its heart wood. The durability of the white sap wood of the round posts cut from white cedar saplings is less, not more, than 10 years.

In these conditions, farmers have been turning to the use of other native woods to supply their annual post needs. Unfortunately these substitutes are inferior. New York woodlots do not abound in durable post woods. With chestnut and white cedar gone, there remains only one species native to the woodlots of the State of which the durability of the wood in contact with the soil exceeds 10 years and that is the white oak, which is restricted in its range to the more southerly and western sections of the State at the lower elevations. Red cedar yields durable posts, but this species is not found anywhere in the woodlots—it comes in as individual specimens on worn-out pastures, chiefly in the lower Hudson Valley.

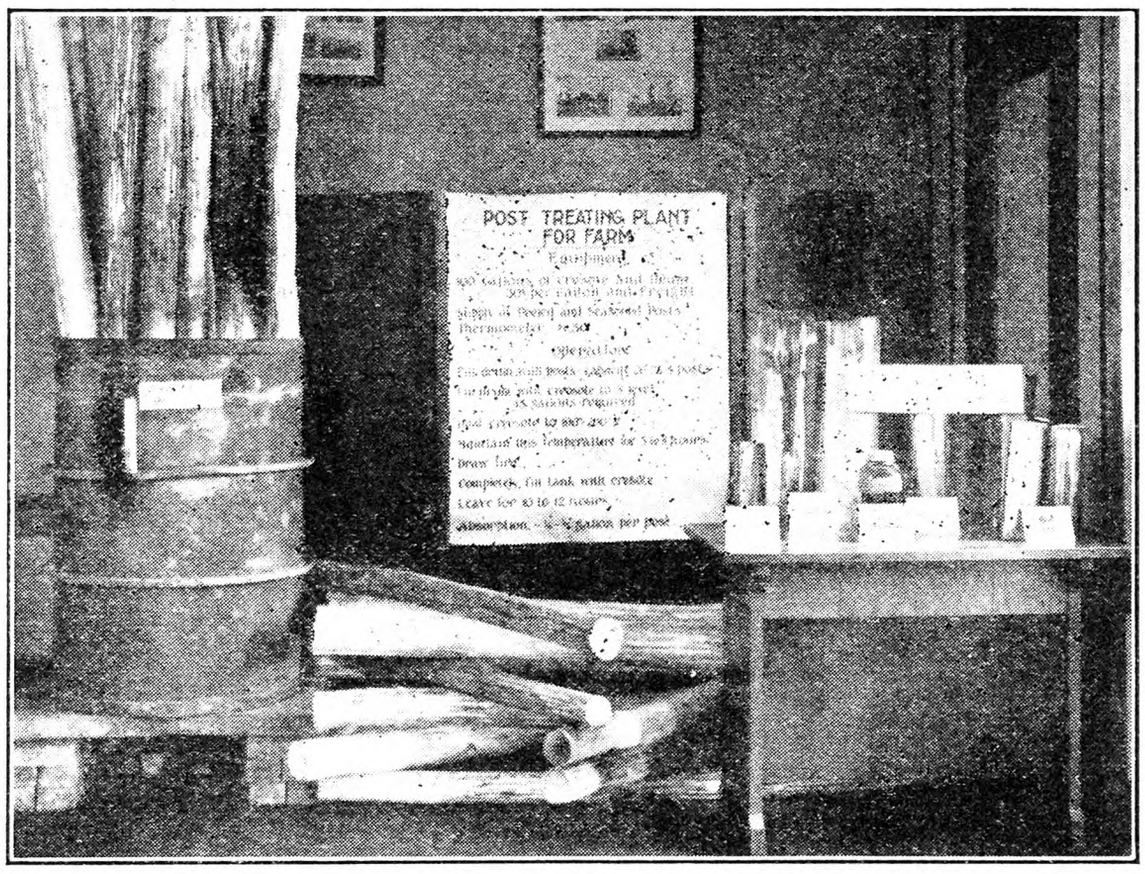
With a tested durability in contact with the soil ranging from five to ten years, are included black cherry, slippery elm and butternut. All other of our common woodlot species such as sugar maple, red maple, white ash, hickory, red oak, yellow birch, black birch, beech, white elm and basswood, have a durability as posts of five years or less. In view of these facts, it would seem unwise to use any of the species listed in the above two groups for posts.

Posts are essential to the proper carrying on of dairying, which is the greatest single agricultural enterprise in the State. In the pastures the cows must be fenced in, and in the crop land they must be fenced out. No one has ever made a survey to find out how many posts it takes to keep the farms of New York well posted, but it is possible to arrive at a pretty good estimate from the studies made by government officials on the cost of fencing farms. In Bulletin 321, U. S. Department of Agriculture, it was found that on farms running from 100 to 140 acres about six rods of fence are required per acre of farm. The average farm of New York is approximately 100 acres, which would mean 600 rods of fence. If one post per rod of fence is allowed this would mean about 600 posts per farm. On the basis of the total number of farms in the State, somewhere in the neighborhood of one hundred million posts are required. In addition, the grape industry of the Hudson Valley, Finger Lakes and Western New York, requires twelve million stakes to maintain the vineyards. This makes a total of one hundred twelve million posts and stakes.

The important fact, however, about posts and stakes is not their great number but their durability in contact with the soil. Fence posts decay and have to be replaced. Even with such relatively durable species as chestnut and large-sized white cedar to draw on, the average life of a fence post the State over could not be figured at more than 10 years. In terms of replacement this means that each year ten million posts and a million grape stakes have got to be cut and sharpened, taken out along the fence line, the old rotten post detached from its staples, and the new post driven in the ground and the wires stapled in place.

What is the farmer to do for his future supply? There is on the market an excellent grade of creosote which will render seasoned wood durable. The method of treatment is simple and the cost very moderate. By buying a 100-gallon drum of the creosote a container is obtained in which the posts can be treated. All that is required is to have on hand a supply of thoroughly seasoned posts from which the bark has been entirely removed. You cannot decide to treat the posts today and start treating them tomorrow. Posts cut in Winter and the bark removed will not be ready to treat before Fall. But if there is a supply of seasoned posts available the posts can be treated when convenient.

The 100-gallon drum is set up on bricks so that a fire can readily be built under it. The drum is then stacked with posts (about 24 four-inch posts at a time) and the drum filled with creosote to within a few inches of the top. A five to six-hour fire, holding the creosote just below the boiling point will thoroughly expand the wood cells. The fire is then drawn, and in the cooling liquid the wood cells contract and the creosote is absorbed. One farmer in Orange County who operated such a post-treating plant, found that by the time he had cut his soft maple posts in the swamp, peeled, pointed and piled them for seasoning, the labor involved amounted to five cents a post. When the treating plant was set up six months later, it was found that the maximum of absorption of the creosote was one-third gallon per post. With creosote at 30 cents a gallon, this meant 10 cents' worth of creosote, and the cost of a soft maple post having a durability of 20 years, is 15 cents. The most satisfactory penetration, hence durability, is secured with such species as white elm, red oak, basswood, hard and soft maple, white ash, hickory, beech, ironwood, pin cherry and aspen.



Treating Posts With Hot Creosote

Pruning Black Locusts to Get Straight Posts

Perhaps some readers have wondered just when black locust was coming into the picture. The answer is now. It stands in a class by itself without equal as a post wood in the State. But it is not a native species. Nowhere will it be found in the woodlots of the State. All the abundance of locust found on farmsteads and along fence rows in the southern two-thirds of the State has come from trees originally brought from points farther south by the early settlers. That black locust has readily adopted this State as its own and adapted itself to its conditions is attested by its present widespread distribution and the vigor of its growth rate. Because of the durability of its wood in contact with the soil, and the remarkably rapid growth rate of the species, any dairy farmer would find it profitable to set aside a small area of his farm on which to grow a supply of locust posts. Some have already set out such plantations of black locust. On good soils (soils that will support Sweet clover), 1,000 posts can be harvested to the acre in about 18 years. Since the stumps will be sound and alive, a new crop of 1,000 posts can be harvested in 12 to 15 years. With such yields as this, a farmer can afford to use good agricultural soil. He must use good soil if satisfactory growth is to be secured. Black locust is a legume like the clovers and Alfalfa, and, while it is more tolerant of acid soils than Alfalfa, it cannot be expected to develop satisfactorily on soils too acid to grow Sweet clover. The State nurseries, run by the Conservation Department, Albany, N. Y., are able to supply these black locust seedlings to residents of the State for about $2 per 1,000, in season, or enough to set an acre 6x6 feet.

Black locust, however, can by no means completely meet the needs for future post supplies, because of the limited distribution of the soils to which it is adapted. On many dairy farms, the land which could be set aside for a post plantation, would be distinctly acid in character. For such soils the European larch, a cousin of our native tamarack, is recommended. In establishing a larch plantation, it is not necessary to fit the soil prior to planting, nor is cultivation required during the first year. However, care must be taken to see that the rank growth of vegetation which will develop, with grazing excluded, does not choke out the seedlings during the first Summer. To avoid this, plant each seedling in the center of a 15-inch square from which the top layer of sod has been removed. European larch seedlings are also sold by the State to residents at $2 per 1,000, and for quick post wood may set 8x8-foot or 680 to the acre. (If desired, other species such as pine can be filled in between.) Planting must be done very early in the Spring as the new growth comes out very early and there is loss from heating of this new growth in transit on late shipments. With an 8x8-foot spacing there should be at the end of 20 years, 500 live trees standing to the acre. From each of these trees two seven-foot posts can be cut or 1,000 to the acre. European larch, the great post and pole tree of Europe, has a durability in contact with the soil about equal to our sprout chestnut, 10 to 15 years. J. A. COPE,

Ithaca, N. Y. Extension Forester.

Spinach Yellows

The yellowing of spinach is a disease that causes a great deal of trouble with this important crop annually. The causes of yellows are generally from two sources. In cases where but little lime has been used on the soil, the trouble is usually due to a deficiency of nitrogen. To correct this condition, two applications of nitrate in the form of nitrate of soda should be applied. The first application should be made when the crop is planted, and the second when the plants are about one inch high, 150 to 200 lbs. of nitrate of soda per acre at each application is the correct amount for most soils.

The other form of yellows occurs on land that has been heavily limed and has reached a point of neutrality or become actually alkaline. This disease is known as chlorosis. The Rhode Island Experiment Station has shown that under such conditions the application of 30 lbs. per acre of sulphate of manganese will quickly restore the plants to a healthy condition. This material may be mixed with the fertilizer and applied at the time of planting, or may be dissolved in water and sprayed over the plants and ground as soon as the first indication of yellows appears. SUMNER D. HOLLIS.

Locus and Other Things from Long Acres

There are a number of factors which govern the success or failure of an orchard or vineyard, location, soil fertility, drainage, accessibility, nearness to market, varieties used, true-to-name nursery stock and inherent tendency to bear profitable crops. But, of them all, experience convinces that location is apparently of the most importance. My old college professor of geometry was very fond of the Latin word "locus," which gives us our English words locate and location, and locus means roughly the place where all things of a given name may be found. The locus of an orchard then is the place where the trees are growing or located, and that location many spell success or failure.

Soil fertility may be governed by the application of chemical fertilizers, barnyard manures or turning under green manure crops. Drainage may be governed by ditching or tiling. Markets are relatively within reach of all in this era of rapid transportation by train, truck or airplane. But if the location is wrong, nothing can be done about it. I have seen a successful orchard located upon a rocky hillside, where it was necessary to blast holes to set the trees and I have seen an orchard failure upon soil

(Continued on Page 679)

Freezing as a Means of Preserving Fruits and Vegetables

While dried, smoked, salted, cooked or canned food retains high food value and is perfectly safe to eat, both flavor and texture are changed by the process. This sometimes is an advantage and sometimes a disadvantage. Refrigeration brought a new method of retaining the freshness of perishable food, but the process was never quite satisfactory, because the quality always suffered by the freezing. Within the past few years a new and revolutionary change has come. This change resulted from the recognition of the simple and long-known fact that when food is frozen slowly, the crystals formed are large, and rupture the small cells and surrounding structure, thereby giving the product an undesirable softness or mushiness. For tough meat this is an advantage rather than an undesirable feature. For fruit, vegetables and sea food, however, it is a distinct disadvantage.

It has been shown that the largest crystals form when the freezing temperature is between 31 and 25 degrees above zero Fahrenheit. When the temperature remains for any length of time in this zone, the large crystals tear the cells and mushiness of the food results. If frozen at from 25 to 50 degrees below zero, the time required for passing through this temperature zone is so short that large crystals do not form. Having once been frozen, the danger of rupturing the cells no longer exists. In cold storage the low temperature required for quick freezing is not required as it is only necessary to keep the temperature low enough to prevent thawing.

Such products as sliced peaches, figs and strawberries frozen with a little sugar syrup, will melt at a lower temperature than does ice, and will thaw out in a refrigerator that freezes water. The syrup acts as glycerine in lowering the freezing point of water in an automobile radiator.

It has not been determined with certainty whether the fruit and vegetables quickly frozen will retain all of their vitamins. Collateral facts and studies, however, lead strongly to the conclusion that the quality of the vitamins will not be affected by the quick-freezing process.

So wide is the application of the quick-freezing method to preserving perishable food products that many of the tests of its uses remain at present inadequate. Among the things now actually for sale, or in cold-storage warehouses awaiting out-of-season markets, are the following: Strawberries, peaches, raspberries, cherries, figs, cantaloupe (edible meat only), orange juice, grapefruit juice, peas, Lima beans (shelled), spinach, fish and many kinds of meat.

Still somewhat in the experimental stage with every indication of success in their preservation by this method are: String beans, carrots, asparagus, corn on the cob, sea food, poultry, turkeys, squabs and ducks.

Before serving frozen fruit and berries they are defrosted at room temperature for an hour or so, according to the size of the package, then they may be eaten as ordinary fresh fruit and berries. The color, odor, taste and freshness are essentially the same as before being frozen. If these qualities are lacking and the product is soft and spongy, it shows that it was frozen by a slow and not a quick method.

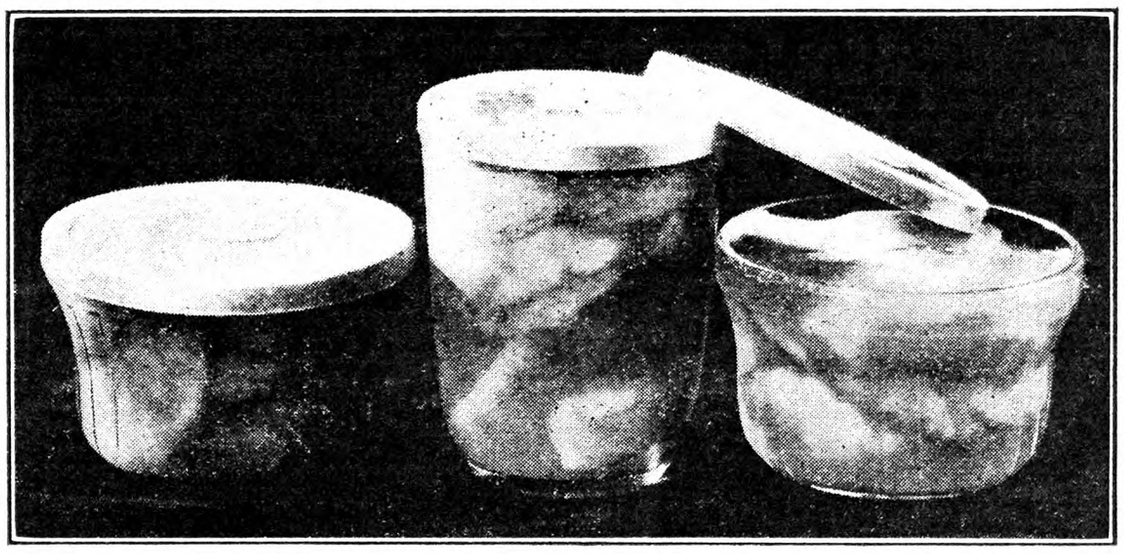
During the hottest part of the last Summer, four carloads of frozen peaches were safely shipped from Georgia to Chicago and 29 other cars were sent to nearer cities. The only change required in the ordinary method of handling the refrigerator cars was the addition of 20 per cent of salt to the ice.

Fast freezing has a two-fold purpose. First, to preserve the product in its natural state economically and efficiently; second, to bring about an immediate suspense of bacterial activity towards disintegration which immediately begins upon rupture of any part of the product.

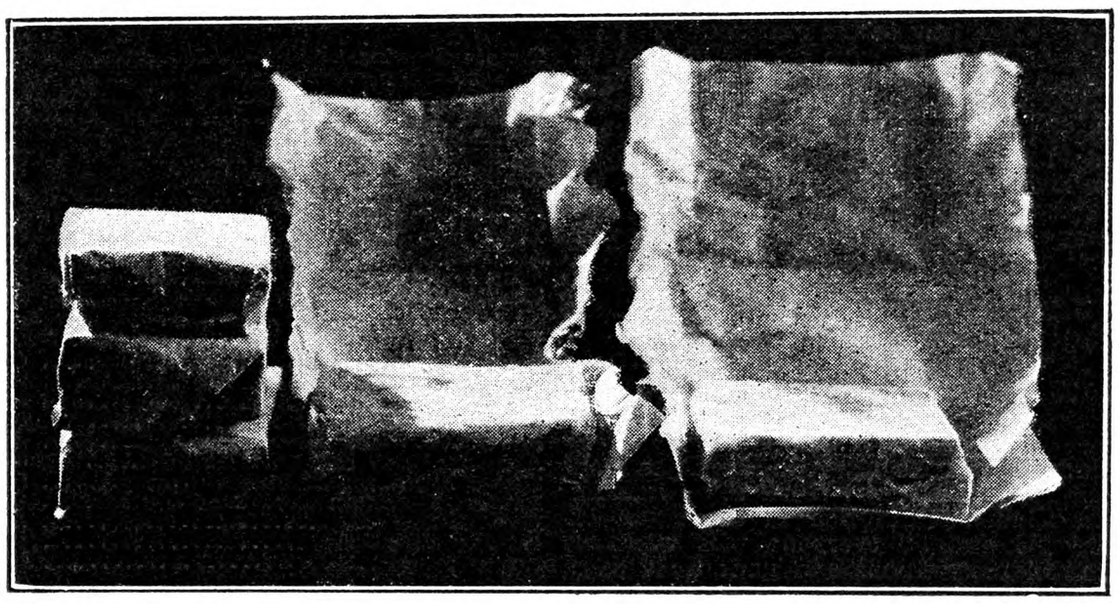
One of the greatest enemies of proper food preservation is air, which is more active in the disintegration of food products than any other factor which has to be dealt with. Now, in order to deal with this factor, it becomes necessary to prepare the product to be frozen as rapidly as possible, and to reduce its exposure to air. There are several methods by which this can be accomplished. The fact remains however, that the imminent danger of oxidation or discoloration is not removed until the product is frozen. Therefore, the faster the product is handled the greater the safety.

There is also a factor of fermentation which is known by many different names. Many fine products have been condemned as having preservatives, essential oil and other by-products in them, when as a matter of fact, the real taint or rancidity is fermentation or oxidation that is caused from holding the product too long before freezing, and then freezing too slowly. Actual tests by eminent authorities have shown that strawberries frozen in 10 to 30-gallon drums undergo fermentation in the centers of the drums. The same thing was true of a quantity of orange and grapefruit juice which was frozen in Florida during 1928. The remedy for conditions of this kind is fast freezing in small containers.

One of the most important factors in the correct freezing is to keep the product in its natural state. Where there is a rupture of cells there will be a flow of juices. These juices once settled, the first step towards rapid disintegration begins. This can be avoided by tumbling the product while freezing. Equipment for tumbling is available for commercial plants, and has proven a great asset to proper freezing of food products. By tumbling a product while freezing, the air is driven to the center of the package and thus reduces to a minimum its effect, inasmuch as all exposed parts of product are completely glazed with frozen juices. If the product is frozen in a still position, the juices will gravitate to the bottom of the container and the product will float to the top in some instances and project above the juice or syrup, where, as a result of contact with the air, there immediately sets up an oxidation, which greatly detracts from the appearance of the product, and undoubtedly reacts against consumption. Tumbling of products while freezing actually causes a perfect seal by ice within the first few minutes of the freezing period which is most desirable feature.



Frozen fruit makes a beautiful pack when placed in glass containers; and there is a surprisingly small amount of breakage when the quick-freezing process is used.



Blocks of Frozen Peaches That Were Wrapped in Aluminum Foil. This is a manner in which it will reach the five and ten-cent trade.

One million five hundred thousand containers of this shape and holding four ounces were packed in Georgia last Summer. They were sold under the attractive name "Frosty Morning."

The shape and size of containers are of little importance so far as preservation of product is concerned. The most important matter is to get the right kind of material for your container. A sulphite paper sheet waxed is preferable, as it gives no taint to the product whatsoever. Some other paper sheets will undoubtedly leave a strong undesirable taint.

Various merchandising organizations require certain types of packages for their respective trades. For distribution through dairy and ice cream channels, the one-half and one-pound containers are the logical sizes, inasmuch as these channels supply the family trade, there being two liberal portions in the one-pound package. These two sizes will supply the needs of the average family. For drug store, tearoom and restaurant trade, the individual or one-quarter-pound package is the popular size. For ice-cream manufacturers and bakers, the proper size package is one, two and three-gallon size of cube or cylindrical shape.

Frozen products are placed in two or three-dozen lots in corrugated shipping containers as they come from the freezing machine. The cartons can be sealed with silicate of soda, or the usual gum tape, however, the gum tape must be moistened with a salt brine water when used in storage room. A temperature of from 8 to 14 degrees Fahr. should be maintained in the storage room at all times.

Transportation of frozen products to distribution centers can be accomplished by loading standard refrigerating cars about 48 inches deep; charging ice bunkers with crushed ice; adding 20 per cent salt and re-icing and salting at all regular re-icing stations. Some difficulties have been experienced through improper circulation of air, that has permitted the temperature in the top of car to rise above the critical point and causing a partial defrosting of the top layer of cartons. This is injurious if not destructive to that part of the shipment. Shipment of less than carlots to smaller cities will be effectually accomplished by means of insulated shipping containers, using dry ice as a medium of refrigeration.

The present facilities in chain stores and dairy depots are not sufficient to maintain temperatures which are safe; however, they can easily be converted by adding a thickness of glass on the show cases and a thin layer of zero blanket lining on the inside walls covered with masonite and refinished in desired color enamel. This, together with an additional coil or speeding up on compressor will convert present equipment at a small cost to properly handle frozen products. The present ice-cream storage units in drug stores will keep frozen products very successfully when kept closed as in the case of ice-cream storage. The restaurants and tea-rooms have commercial refrigerators that can easily be converted to low temperatures, as outlined heretofore, at small cost. This will be done as demands for frozen products increase.

We believe that the freezing of fruits and vegetables in Georgia will succeed or fail for the same reason that canning industries have succeeded and drying plants have failed. The key to success is to be found in accumulating essential facts. The three broad fields from which the facts must come are chemistry, biology and refrigeration engineering. The trial and error method of finding our way does have a place but in the long run we will succeed quickest by following the natural laws of chemistry, biology and physics. It is into these fields that the Georgia Experiment Station has entered in dealing with this subject. Accumulating and disseminating basic facts is our special mission in the frozen-fruit field. We believe that we can aid most by collecting and spreading facts with the impartiality that belongs to a scientific institution concerned only with revealing the results of its research.

For the 14 kinds and 48 varieties of fruits we have frozen during the past year no general statement can be made that is applicable to all of them. For instance, the concentration of sugar syrup most suitable for strawberries is too strong for peaches and raspberries. The most satisfactory temperature for peaches and strawberries is not best suited for figs. From our experience, it appears that the following kinds of fruit can be successfully preserved by freezing: Strawberries, raspberries, peaches, pears, figs and Young dewberries. But blackberries, blueberries, huckleberries and grapes do not appear to be as suitable for freezing. The first three of the latter group are handicapped by their seediness, also grapes. Different varieties of the same fruit may show as much difference in freezing as there is between different fruit.

Of the eight kinds and 11 varieties of vegetables frozen, peas, string beans and Lima beans appear to be best adapted. Cantaloupes and tomatoes have been only partially preserved in their natural condition by freezing, while watermelon, asparagus and radishes appear not to be well suited to freezing.

All of the 18 varieties of grapes from which juice was extracted and frozen appear well adapted to the freezing method of preservation. Some juices are much better than others. It appears that seed and skin should be removed and only the juice and pulp frozen. J. G. WOODROOF.

Experiment, Ga.

The Lincoln Coreless Pear, and Pear Culture in General

I am sending you two Winter pears for you to examine as to the variety, and for your advice as to growing or spraying to better the quality. J. C.

Chenango Co., N. Y.

The pears that were sent were very large, 4½ inches long and 3¼ inches in diameter; smooth, symmetrical, broad in the middle and tapering toward the long-curved stem. The color was greenish yellow with a blush of red on the exposed cheek, the

calyx was large and open. The quality was wretched, the flesh very firm, granular, bitter and astringent. The core was small, with several abortive or poorly developed seeds. With this much information any pear man who reads this will already know that the variety was Lincoln Coreless.

This variety is of interest mostly because of its large-sized fruit, attractive appearance and very late maturity, keeping until May. Unfortunately there is not a great deal that can be done to improve the quality. Grittiness is very largely a matter of the variety. With some of the more temperamental and finer-flavored varieties such as Glou Morceau and Josephine de Malines which ripen unevenly, or mature too late for some of the northern sections, it is found advisable to work the trees on quince roots, thus dwarfing the trees and helping them to mature their fruit with better flavor and finish. Lincoln Coreless is probably too poor quality a fruit to warrant such detailed attention, but it would be interesting to see just what the effect would be, if it were worked upon the quince.

Pear culture in general calls for keeping the trees free from pear psylla, codling moth, slugs, leaf spot and scab. To do this means a thorough spray program. The recommended schedule is as follows: (1) Cluster Bud: When cluster buds have separated (Bartlett), when they begin to separate (Kieffer), using lime-sulphur 11 gallons and water to make 100 gallons. (2) Calyx: One week after the petals fall, using copper sulphate, 2 lbs.; lime, 30 to 40 lbs.; lead arsenate, 2½ lbs.; nicotine sulphate, one pint, and water to make 100 gallons. (3) About two weeks after petals fall, lime-nicotine dust (2 per cent nicotine); for scab-susceptible varieties, Bordeaux mixture 2-40-100. (4) Emergency application in Summer when psylla becomes abundant: Copper sulphate, 2 lbs.; lime, 30 to 40 lbs.; nicotine sulphate, one pint, and water to make 100 gallons. If psylla flies are abundant use lime-nicotine dust (2 per cent nicotine).

Culture consists in keeping the trees growing vigorously and keeping the blight cut out. It is good practice never so to stimulate, either by fertilizers or pruning, that it will make any rank new growth. New growth is very subject to blight, and once blight gets into a tree it is a job to handle it. H. B. TUKEY.

Mother Nature

I guess all of last year's maple seeds were good. I judge from the innumerable little trees coming up all over the garden and lawn, and even in the cracks between the big flat stones before the kitchen stoop. I though I had stopped up all those cracks with cement, but the maple seeds have sharper eyes than I have. My father set out the original trees, after the house was built before the Civil War. They are old now and show their age, but their children have a lot of vitality. Perhaps they figure on being "remembered for what they have done," or perhaps they just wanted to get even with the power company that went through our woods and slaughtered a piece of timber 150 feet wide and 800 feet long. It looked like a shame to cut down those giant oaks that had stood undisturbed some of them for more than a century. But it seems that nothing is sacred to civilization or whatever you call it.

I love nature. I love everything that lives and breathes. When anything suffers I suffer. I would not wantonly crush even a blade of grass. The pale blue violet of the meadow (roosters we used to call them) has as much right to an existence as I have, for we both came from the hand of the same Creator. I love the flowers of the garden, the flowers of the field, and the flowers of the wood. And when I say flowers I mean what are called weeds. The wild carrot is one of the most beautiful flowers that grows. It is as filmy and delicate as the finest lace.

It is clear and warm today. The mercury is climbing up into the 70's. The wasps are swarming on the south side of the barn, and all nature seems instinct with life. I have been spading in the garden and digging up some of those same little maples that Mother Nature so industriously planted. But then you know I am "civilized," and so must do as other civilized human beings—that is, sacrifice something that something better may be produced. Have you ever thought how the law of sacrifice runs all through nature? The grass is sacrificed for the life of the animal. The animal is sacrificed for the life of man. The birds feed on insects, and animals on birds. One kind of life goes to sustain another kind of life, and so all kinds of life are preserved. When you spade in the garden don't forget to straighten up once in a while and look up into the blue sky and the far-flying clouds, not to look for an airplane, but for the beauty there. The form and color and markings of the clouds are often wonderful. And at sunset I have stood oblivious of time and place and watched the slowly changing picture.

From our hills we can look over across the Hudson to the Catskills, those giant pyramids of nature. And we can see all the intervening valley, with here and there white cottages among the trees. Dotting the countryside are orchards and strips and patches of woodland, interspersed with cultivated fields. The Indian stood on these hills 300 years ago and saw nothing of what we see but the form of the mountains. Man and nature, those two great cosmopolitan forces of the world, have combined to change the face of the country. B. C.

Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Coast to Coast Trip

Here is our deposit for reservation for two in a drawing-room but if you know of another lady to join us we would be glad to have her. Miss S. is a school teacher, fat and jolly. Poultry and flowers are in my line. R. A.

Connecticut.

If any of our readers are contemplating going on this trip and would like to join these ladies in a drawing-room we hope she will send in her reservation and join them.

I should like to share a compartment. Perhaps there will be another lady travelling alone. I may be able to get in touch with someone in this vicinity.

Newport Co., Rhode Island A. B.

Some lady who is anxious to go and does not want to go alone may be interested in sharing a section, compartment or drawing-room with someone else and we will be glad to put you in touch with either of the above parties or any others that come in. A lady from Litchfield County, Conn., wishes to get in touch with someone from that county as a companion on the trip.

Could one join your party from Ohio or some point farther west—say Chicago, Detroit or Cleveland? I live in Piqua. What railroad do you go on and where could I join the trip? What date is trip made and what price? A. L.

Ohio.

We use the New York Central Railroad on the way to the coast and we pick up tourists at Chicago from the different points in Ohio. We return on the Erie and you can leave the trip at Chicago or some other convenient point. A deduction would be made from the rate quoted in the booklet. The trip starts at 1.00 P. M. standard time on August 15, 1931, and rates are given in the booklet. We will send as many booklets as desired.

Friends have enthused so over their trip of last year that we want to go.

New York. V. D.

We feel that the recommendation of our friends is our best advertisement. We hope these readers will make up their minds to go with us. The trip is so well worth while, and we think after reading Mr. Elvin's description in the issues of May 23 and 30 everyone will want to send in reservations and pack their bags ready to start. We want a good-sized party, and being Rural New-Yorker readers is the introduction and the assurance of a good time and pleasant acquaintances.

I received your very interesting booklet of a few days ago describing the 1931 second annual tour, and I would certainly like to be one of the parties to go. The first consideration is the value one would derive from such a trip, and then naturally the mind turns to the matter of finance. Is it necessary to pay the whole amount at the time reservation is made, or can I pay part and the remainder about August 1? W. M. S.

New York.

When you decide that you would like to make the trip with us send in a deposit of $6, indicating what kind of a reservation you would like. We will book you for it, and about August 1 we will send out a call for the balance of the amount due on the reservation. If for any reason you find you cannot go the money will be refunded if we are advised before August 10. The cost of the trip includes everything except your laundry and personal things, such as souvenirs and stamps. You will have every comfort for the trip.

As you will see, I am not where I could go on this fine trip you are planning, but I would like the booklet that describes the trip. THE R. N.-Y. is a friend of mine for many years as we were subscribers before we left the East 32 years ago, and it has been with us seven years in the Sacramento Valley, three in Vancouver, B. C., and the rest of the years in Gardenia, Calif. We wish you the best of success on this trip. A. E. M. J.

California.

We wish the trip might go near enough to Gardenia to see this good friend, but perhaps another year we will go to California. The fact that the literature makes the trip so attractive encourages us to hope for a nice group of friends again this year.

In catching up a back number I note the reference to the trip in August. May I suggest in future mention be made sooner? Perhaps, like myself, others plan their vacations very early. My plans were made in April and cannot be changed. I should have liked to attend your trip.

New York. E. L. B.

Our friend should have picked up an issue farther back than April. Our first notice of the trip was in the January 24 issue. We regret that we cannot have the company of this friend with us, but hope it will be kept in mind to ask us next year before vacation time is set. We all have to plan ahead, and the first of the year is not too soon to think about it.

Send for the booklet and make your plans to go this year, and we assure you a splendid vacation.

AN OLD Scottish woman, who had never been known to say an ill word about anybody was one day taken to task by her husband. "Janet," he said impatiently, "I do believe yed say a guid work for the de'il himself." "Ah weel," was the reply, "he may na be sae guid as he micht be but he's a very industrious body." — Credit Lost.

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Chrysanthemums

HARDY EXHIBITION

8 PLANTS FOR $1.25

Flowers measure 6-8 inches in diameter.

FLOWER SHOW PRIZE WINNERS

PLANT JUNE BLOOM THIS FALL

1 Glory of Seven Oaks (Yellow)
1 Old Lavender (Lavender)
1 Quaker Maid (White)
1 Indian Summer (Bronze)
1 Autumn Glow (Rosy-Red)
1 Unaka (Lavender-Pink)
1 Honey Dew
1 Sunglow (Golden Yellow)

Planting directions with each order

10 EVERGREENS $1.85

4 Norway Spruce, 2 Arbor-vitae, 2 Mugho Pines, 2 Junipertus Communis. Trees twice transplanted. 15 to 20 inches high.

With every order of $5.50 or over you may select extra $1.10 worth of any stock from this advertisement. (This week only).

HARDY ORIENTAL POPPIES
rare collection, flowers 8 inches across, beautiful colors of rich brilliancy...18 roots $3.50

RHODODENDRONS (large flowering). Pink, purple and red, 1 to 1½ feet. .....3 for $1.10
HARDY AZALEAS, (Nudiflora), deep pink species. Blooming age, each $1.10

BLOOMING AGE 10c EACH
Delphiniums, Dark Blue and Light Blue; Columbines, all colors; Oriental Poppies, flowers 8 inches across, different colors; Double Hollyhocks, beautiful colors; Shasta Daisies, Yellow Daisies; Hardy Carnations, 6 colors; Painted Daisies; Gaillardias; Sweet Williams; Foxgloves, different colors; Portulaca, brilliant colors; Chinese lantern plant, scarlet.
ORDER MUST AMOUNT TO $1.10 OR MORE

Rock Garden Plants, 25 varieties $2.20
Rock Garden Evergreens, 10 varieties $1.10

Novelty Snapdragon Plants, Asters, Zinnias, Calendulas, Straw-Flowers, and Stocks.
50 PLANTS FOR $1.10

50 PANSIES, ruffled-flowering mixture, beautiful markings (in bud) $1.10
50 ENGLISH DAISIES $1.10
25 FORGET-ME-NOTS $1.10

The FISCHER NURSERIES
Evergreen Dept. 65 EASTON, PA.
Add 25c for Packing and Postage

DOUBLE HOLLYHOCK PLANTS

Delphiniums, Bleeding Hearts, Shasta Daisies, Foxgloves, Canterbury Bells, Sweet Williams, Anemones, Double Buttercups, Spice Pinks, Oriental Poppies, Phlox, Evening Primroses, Blue Bells, Gentians, Lupines, Forget-Me-Nots, Columbines and 249 other kinds of Hardy Flower plants; Snapdragons, Zinnias, Pansies, Petunias, Salvias and other Annual Flower plants; Roses, Shrubs, Vines. Catalogue free.
HARRY L. SQUIRES, HAMPTON BAYS, N. Y.

PLANTS THAT GROW—Postpaid to you Any Lot 25c, 5 Lots $1.00
5 Hardy Carnation, 24 Aster, 3 Dwarf Canna, 6 Cosmos, 3 Columbine, 4 Coleus, 3 Campanula, 6 Calendula, 3 Coreopsis, 2 Delphiniums, 3 Gaillardia, 5 Pinks, 5 Petunia, 6 Pansies, 6 Salvia, 4 Snapdragon, 3 Verbena, 6 Gold Medal Zinnia, 36 Beet, 48 Cabbage, 36 C'flower, 20 Celery, 24 Lettuce, 36 Mangle, 36 S. Pota, 36 Tobacco, 20 Tomato, 15 Pepper, 6 Egg Plt. (400 Cabbage, $1.00; 1,000, $2.00). Tomato, Aster, Celery, 100, 75c; 1,000, $5.90. Beet, C'flower, Mangle, 100, 50c; 300, $1.00; 1,000, $3.00. Cat.
GLICK'S PLANT FARM, Smoketown, Pa.

100 Acres Vegetable Plants
Cabbage: Copenhagen, Wakefields, Danish Ballhead, Goldenacre, Flatdutch, Enkhuizen Glory. Price $1.00 thousand. Marglobe Tomato plants from State Certified seeds, $1.50 thousand; Baltimore, Bonnybest and Stone same prices. Our plants are selected and graded and must please you or money refunded. A trial order will convince you. Shipping capacity ½ million daily.
J. P. COUNCILL COMPANY, Franklin, Virginia

PLANTS Sent by Express or Parcel Post Leading Varieties F.O.B.

	100	500	1000	5000 or more Per M
Cabbage	$ .45	$1.00	$1.65	$1.50
Cauliflower	.75	2.00	3.50	3.00
Tomato	.50	1.15	1.80	1.65
Pepper	.85	2.25	3.75	3.50
Sweet Potato	.70	1.85	3.00	2.90
B. Sprouts, Beets, Lettuce	.60	1.50	2.50	2.25

Catalog free. C. E. FIELD, Sewell, New Jersey

GUARANTEED PLANTS
24-hour service. Capacity 250,000 daily. Plants dug fresh for your order. Cabbage: Copenhagen, Glory, Ballhead, Savoy, Flatdutch, Golden Acre, Red. Postpaid: 1,000—$1.75; 500—$1.15; 200—65c. Expressed: 5,000—$6.25; 10,000—$10.00. Cauliflower and Broccoli: 50—35c; 100—60c; 500—$1.75; 1,000—$3.25. Port Mellinger, Dept. R, North Lima, Ohio

Look! LOW PRICES ON VEGETABLE PLANTS EXTRA SPECIAL FOR 30 DAYS
Cabbage Plants—Copenhagen, Wakefields, Ballhead, Flatdutch, Glory, $1.00 thousand; 10,000, $7.50; 50,000, $35.00. Tomato Plants, $1.00 thousand. Sweet potato, $2.00. Pepper, $2.50. Well packed, good delivery absolutely guaranteed.
FARMERS SUPPLY COMPANY, Franklin, Virginia

25 MILLION VEGETABLE PLANTS
Cabbage: Copenhagen, Wakefields, Ballhead, Flat Dutch and Succession: 300, $1; 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2, prepaid. Express $1 1,000. Tomato plants: Marglobe, Bonny Best, Baltimore, Stone, Matchless same price. Ruby King Pepper and potato plants $3.50 1,000. Quick service, good plants guaranteed.
IDEAL PLANT COMPANY, - FRANKLIN, VA.

Vegetable Plants
Tomato, Cabbage, Sweet Potato, Cauliflower, Egg Plant, Pepper, Celery Plants; Asparagus Roots. Leading varieties. Catalogue free.
HARRY L. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

PLANTS—Millions frostproof, hardy, field-grown cabbage—Wakefields, Danish Ballhead, Copenhagen, Flat Dutch—100% good plants and delivery. Disease proof tomato—Marglobe, B. Best, Stone, Baltimore. 300—$1.00; 500—$1.25; 1,000—$2.00, prepaid. Express, $1.00—1,000. Sweet Potato, Peppers—50c—100; $3.00—1,000.
MAPLE GROVE PLANT FARMS Franklin, Va.

MILLIONS FROSTPROOF Cabbage Plants—Copenhagen, Wakefields, Flat Dutch, Ballhead, 300—90c; 500—$1.25; 1,000—$2.00, postpaid. Expressed $1.25—1,000. Tomato Plants same price. Potato, Pepper, 500—$2.00; 1,000—$3.25, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Joyners Plant Farm, Franklin, Va.

GUARANTEED PLANTS—Prompt service. Good delivery guaranteed. Cabbage' 500—85c; 1,000—$1.25; 5,000—$5.00. Tomato, Pepper: 500—$1.25, 1,000—$2.00; 2,000—$3.50.
Buckeye Farms, Dept. O, Box 541, Youngstown, Ohio

MILLIONS disease proof hardy cabbage plants for late crop. Danish—Copenhagen—Wakefields—Succession—Flatdutch. $1.00—1,000; 10,000—$8.50; 20,000—$15.00, express, good order delivery guaranteed.
RELIABLE PLANT FARMS, Franklin, Va.

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Best for June, July and August planting. Just as good as pot-grown plants, at ⅓ the cost. Will bear next spring. We have 250,000 plants in 30 varieties. Also Raspberry, Blackberry and other plants. By our new method, we ship Trees, Shrubs, Plants and Vines, all summer. 48 years in business. 48-page Catalog FREE.
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Strawberry Plants Beaubache and Uncle Jim. Best ever with us for 35 years. $1 per 100, $4 per 500, $7 per 1000, postpaid.
HUFF BROTHERS - Burnham, Maine

CABBAGE and TOMATO PLANTS, Danish Ballhead, Flat Dutch and Copenhagen Market Cabbage Plants, $1 per 1,000; $4.50 per 5,000. Greater Baltimore, New Stone, Bonny Best and Marglobe Tomato Plants, same as Cabbage Plants. Red Plum (Preserving Tomato), $3 per 1,000. All f.o.b. Franklin. Can make prompt shipment. All stock from certified seed.
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DANISH BALLHEAD, Copenhagen, Flat Dutch and Wakefields, 1,000—$1.75; 500—$1.00 prepaid. 1,000—$1.00 express collect. Marglobe, Stone, Baltimore and Bonnie Best, 1,000—$2.00; 500—$1.25 prepaid; 1,000—$1.25 express collect.
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PLANTS—Millions frostproof cabbage: Copenhagen, Ballhead, Wakefields, Flatdutch. Tomato plants, standard varieties, 300, $1; 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2 postpaid. Expressed, Cabbage, 10,000, $9; Tomato, 10,000, $12.50. Potato, Cauliflower, 500, $2; 1,000, $3.25 p.p. Good plants and del. R. R. Lankford, Franklin, Va.

For Sale: Glory, Copenhagen Market and Danish Ballhead Cabbage Plants
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BEET—New Century; CABBAGE—Ballhead; CAULIFLOWER—Snowball, 100-50c; 500-$1.50. Postpaid safe delivery guaranteed. JOHN B. MILLER, R. D. 5, Lancaster, Pa.

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BLIGHT PROOF Chestnut Trees Write for booklet Sunny Ridge Nursery, Round Hill, Va.

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GOOD SEED BUCKWHEAT, recleaned, $1 Bushel F. O. B. Sacks free. Ed. Granger, R. 8, Ithaca, New York

Locus and Other Things from Long Acres

(Continued from Page 675)

so level and fertile it was ideal corn ground. I have seen a paying vineyard upon soil so light cover crops had to be grown, and windshields planted to keep the soil from blowing away, and I have seen an unprofitable vineyard upon rich, dark, mellow soil alive with fertility and replete with humus. The governing fac- in each case was location.

Location is of such importance because frost is the governing factor in fruit production. An orchard or vineyard located upon ground where late killing frosts commonly follow an early warm spell in Spring, is sure to be unprofitable, regardless of soil fertility or drainage. That has been abundantly proven time and again right here in the fruit belt of Michigan, but there is additional proof from other sections. To give local illustrations, we have here belts of sandy soil underlaid with quicksand, those belts being very subject to late Spring frosts. Vineyards and orchards located in one of those belts produce a crop on an average of once in four years. The other three years the crop is either entirely cleaned up or greatly reduced by late freezes. We have, too, areas of rich, fertile soil which have been redeemed from swampy ground, through thorough drainage, and these belts also are totally unfitted for fruit raising although grain crops produce abundantly. Northwestern Missouri could be an ideal fruit location were it not for the too common fact of annual warm spells in early Spring which bring out the blossoms, only to be followed by very cold spells, with killing frosts, which makes growing such fruits as peaches, plums, grapes and pears only a gamble.

Naturally a family will wish to have that section of the farm given over to fruit-growing as near the house as possible, but it doesn't follow that that is the best location for fruit. Neither will one set of rules be applicable to all sections. A general rule is that high ground is far the better for fruit-growing, as cold air seeks the hollows and the temperature is several degrees higher on high ground during these late Spring freezes. Near a creek or marsh is the poorest place of all, as the water will naturally seek the lowest ground where late freezes are common. Perfectly level fields do not give the all-important air drainage, even though they may be well underdrained. South of the southern line of New York State north slopes are preferable, on account of holding back the blossoming period as long as possible in Spring but north of that line southern slopes are preferable as being warmer and avoiding the terrific blasts of Winter, which sweep with killing power over the north slopes. On the whole an eastern slope is preferable to a western to avoid those Winter blizzards which commonly have their origin in Western Canada and then sweep eastward.

Winter winds kill not through severity of temperature, but through the drying power of those winds. A dry tree is a dead tree as trees are full of moisture even in the dead of Winter. I have pruned on warm days in Winter when the sap fairly gushed out, as the big shears cut off the limb. A so-called blizzard means several days of high wind, which is so cold it is dry, and that wind dries out the tree to such an extent the bark is loosened from the trunk, which means a dead or crippled tree when warm weather does come. That is why a location which avoids the sweeping power of those winds is far preferable. It is no secret that nature follows inexorable laws, instead of being irrational as some think, which explains why one man may lose his whole crop of grapes or peaches, while his neighbor has a full crop. A difference of only a few feet in elevation is the explanation. A walk after sundown on a Spring evening will reveal surprising differences in temperature between the low places on the farm and those which are more elevated. Even a ride in the old bus with the windows down will reveal these differences and prove the point.

An orchard is such a permanent thing, it takes so long after setting before the trees come into bearing that a hit or miss policy of desciding the location is a poor plan, and decidedly unprofitable. I could wish that I had made a more careful study of my own farm before locating the various fruits we raise, it would have paid to do so. This Summer will be an excellent time to study the old farm and locate the best spot for the orchard.

The Missus and children have gone to the school picnic, so this scribe gets his own dinner, which experience says will be mighty slim, as I am no cook, and hate to fuss with such things. Tomorrow we shall have the spray rig in operation, as petals are falling, and warm weather encouraging the bugs to get busy. If one out of ten apple blossoms sets an apple, we shall have a fine crop, as our young trees are a blaze of glory for the first time, and we have great hopes. The quince orchard is about to burst into blossom and that is a sight to delight the eye. I make a number of pilgrimages to view the quince bloom. They are away back, but worth the walk to see the beautiful blossoms. Another setting hen came off with only assorted and very rank smells, such luck we never had before. The corn planting is all over, with some of the earliest up. Time to eat; now where did the Missus say I would find that cold meat? L. B. REBER.

Berrien Co., Mich.

Long Island Potato Tour

The fourteenth annual Long Island Potato Tour will be held June 24-26, starting from Mineola. Potato enthusiasts from all sections of the Eastern United States are expected to be in attendance. The purpose for which the tour was started was to encourage the use of good seed potatoes. It has gradually changed now so that all phases of potato culture are discussed.

Long Island was fortunate last year in having good crop of potatoes. Suffolk County shipped more than 10,000 carloads, which is a record. About 9,000,000 bushels were harvested from 35,000 acres. The tour will pass through these fertile potato regions. It will visit 14 farms where experiments or demonstrations are being conducted. Spraying and dusting, potato seed sources, potato strains, fertilizers and machinery are listed among these tests. Short discussions will take place at each field stop. Longer discussions will take place after each mid-day meal and in the evenings.

Prof. Karl Fernow will check the virus diseases in the seed source plots during the week previous to the tour. Reports of the diseases found will be available on the tour. Dr. G. F. MacLeod, supervisor of the potato spraying and dusting experiments on Long Island, will present the details of the experiments under trial.

Dr. E. V. Hardenburg, Prof. C. R. Crosby, J. R. Livermore, M. P. Rasmussen, and M. F. Barrus will come from the N. Y. State College of Agriculture. Dr. P. H. Wessels, vegetable crop specialist, will come from the Long Island Vegetable Research Farm. Dr. B. E. Brown and Dr. W. S. Stuart will represent the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The tour itinerary will be mailed to anyone interested in attending the tour by writing to the Farm Bureau Office, Mineola, N. Y.

Strawberry Yields

On page 492 is mentioned average yields of strawberries as about 1,800 quarts per acre with a possible yield of twice this figure.

For the past 25 years I have raised strawberries in a small way and have noted great variations in yield, usually due to differences in weather conditions. In 1917 I considered everything favorable and so I carefully measured the plot and kept accurate accounts of the number of quarts harvested. The plot was small, only 8-100 of an acre, but the land was a fair sample of the field and I think a larger area would have shown comparative results. The plants were set 18 inches between plants, with rows 36 inches apart, and were set in the 36-foot space between rows of apple trees in an orchard set out in 1908. Care was taken to have the rows a reasonable distance from the tree rows.

The stand was very good, and the plants passed through the Winter without much injury. There was plenty of moisture during the growing season and warm and dry weather during the picking season. From this area of 8-100 of an acre I harvested 592 quarts of strawberries, and thus as you see was at the rate of 7,400 quarts per acre. The plants were in narrow matted rows and had only ordinary care. EDWARD M. SMITH.

New Hampshire.

It costs $1.73 to raise a chick to the age of 10 weeks, and $2.79 to the age of 23 weeks, on the average, according to cost studies by the Department of Poultry Husbandry at Massachusetts State College.

MRS. HENRY PECK: "I've cut my finger." Laundress: "You want something you can twist round it. I'll fetch Mr. Peck."—London Opinion.

How to get best results from *Spraying*

Mixture must be easy to use . . . Must not clog nozzles . . . must cover leaves and stick to them like paint

IT'S a simple process, spraying. Simple as baking cake. But, as with the cake, there can be a wide variation in results!

First, you must be sure of your ingredients. If you buy your own bluestone and lime, you *can't* be sure of them.

Then, the mixture must be uniform. This takes elaborate machinery. Barrels and pails and sacks and old broom-handles are poor makeshifts.

With them you can never make a mixture that will go through the finest nozzles under high pressure without clogging —never a mixture that will come out as a fine mist, envelop the foliage completely, and stick to it like paint through the hardest rainstorms.

You will never, in other words, get *complete* protection for your crops against bugs and blights!

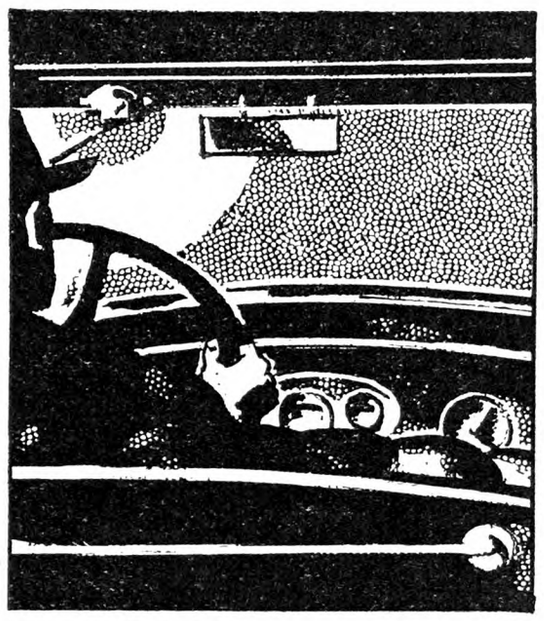
So why mix your own at all? There is a ready-prepared spray—PYROX. No doubt about the ingredients. PYROX is made of the best that money can buy. No doubt about uniformity: every jar, can and drum of PYROX contains a smooth, even mixture, ready for instant use.

And so easy to use! Just add water, and spray. Use the finest nozzles. Instead of large, wasteful drops that merely streak the foliage, out will come a fine spray that covers every leaf completely.

Use it all up—you won't find a wasted residue in the tank. And don't worry if you have to let your mixture stand. PYROX doesn't begin to spoil as soon as it's ready to use—Bordeaux does.

Let PYROX stimulate your crop and keep it free from insect pests and plant disease. Try it, for the sake of comparison, on part of your crop at least. Leading hardware, seed, and farm-supply stores sell Pyrox in 7 convenient sizes. Read, on the right, how other farmers have protected their crops with Pyrox.

Send for FREE Spray Guide, a valuable handbook that tells you how to control insects and diseases. Bowker Chemical Company, Dept. R. E., 419 Fourth Avenue, New York.



When you drive through a mist, the windshield at once becomes wet all over. PYROX covers foliage in the same way— and sticks to it through the hardest storms like a coat of paint.

The first large drops of rain *streak* your windshield. Home-mixed Bordeaux does the same thing to plant leaves. Between the streaks, bugs and blights attack your crops.

WHAT SUCCESSFUL GROWERS SAY ABOUT PYROX

Dissolves Perfectly, No Waste: *"Last summer we used about 200 lbs. of Pyrox and found it very satisfactory. We were not troubled with bugs, the Pyrox took care of that. We had no blight and the vines kept green until killed by frost, therefore we got a good yield. There was no sediment or waste." W. L. Wright, Gardener of Brigham Hall Hospital, Canandaigua, N. Y.*

Other Spray Cut Yield: *"I have been a user of Pyrox for the last 10 years, except last year. Last year I used another spray and there was a very noticeable decrease in my yield. I am sure a Pyrox booster, and do not hesitate to recommend its use to anybody growing potatoes. This year I sprayed my potatoes 5 or 6 times with Pyrox and my yield averaged 300 bu. to the acre." P. R. Hamlin, Thorndike, Me.*

Easy to Use: *"Planted and sprayed 4 acres Rural Russet potatoes with Pyrox this season—making 7 applications. Well pleased with the way Pyrox mixed and sprayed. Found it very easy to use. Saved time and labor. Greatly reduced clogging of nozzles. Excellent coverage, and it certainly did stick to the vines. Had a severe drought throughout entire growing season. My yield is 852 bushels on 4 acres or 213 bu. to acre. This is an exceptionally high yield for this section this season. Potatoes were uniform in size and of fine quality." J. R. Trotter, Monoca, Pa.*

Just mix **Pyrox** *with water—and spray*

Now—*Nicotine* Pyrox

If you have a garden patch, you will want a jar of the new *Nicotine* Pyrox—standard Pyrox treated with nicotine. It not only kills leaf-chewing insects, prevents blight and other diseases, and stimulates plant growth, as standard Pyrox does, but it also kills sucking insects, such as aphids, thrips, and leafhoppers. Standard Pyrox is designed for most commercial crops, but in the garden, where sucking insects do so much damage, you will need *Nicotine* Pyrox.

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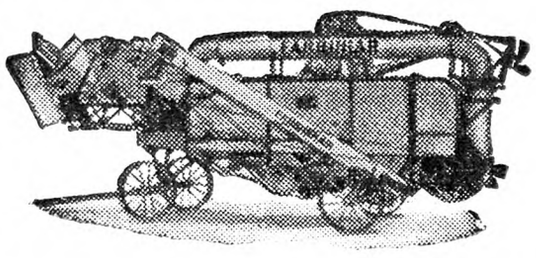
All kinds. Worm, compound and double gears. Quiet running. Accident proof. Write for Catalog.

FARQUHAR THRESHERS



Strong, rigid, steel frame; high separating grate; counter balanced straw rack and grain pan; quiver shaking shoe; perfect running balance; large separating capacity; cylinder with superior threshing surface; easy running, quickly moved over rough and hilly roads and guaranteed to do a fast, clean job of threshing any kind of grain.

It will pay you to read the detailed description in Bulletin No. 529. Has the reputation as being the best bean thresher.

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Set of 2 Wheels and Axle **$8.00**
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(Choice of 54" or 44" Wheels) F. O. B. Louisville, Ky.

Build your own cart or wagon or use for replacement wheels. A wonderful bargain from Gov't surplus. Made by Studebaker for Gov't Escort wagons. Brand new. Never used. Wheels are 44 and 54-in. high. 16 spokes of selected hard wood. Steel Tires 3-in. wide and ⅜-in. thick. Steel axles are 2x2 inches; holes for bolting to bolster. Painted 3 coats. Cost Gov't $75 per set. Last chance to buy at these reduced prices. Fully Guaranteed. Send order today.

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Imagine it—a silo you can move from place to place as requirements demand—a silo that does everything anyone expects a silo to do—a silo so splendidly built it will give many, many years of satisfactory service. As to actual feeding advantages the *Denning Portable Silo* is

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The only silo the renting farmer can afford to erect because he can move it when he moves. Scientifically built of weather resisting materials. Easy to erect—no experience or extra materials needed. May be stored when not in use.

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More efficient than any 6 tine grapple fork.
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Work on a Genesee Co., N. Y., Farm

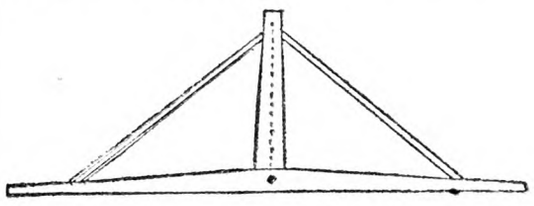
We are having the most protracted rainfall that has prevailed in Western New York in over a year, three days of almost continuous drizzle, and the end is not yet. For the first time in nearly two years, our tile drains are getting in their good work. They do not ask for an eight, or even a ten-hour day, but work until the job is done whether it be a 24-hour day, or a steady week of hard labor. They keep at it until the excess soil water is carried off, regardless of the time it may require.

This all means that the well-drained soil is ready to work on very much quicker after a long rainy spell than one not improved in this manner.

Not only is it possible to work this soil sooner because of the tile drains underlying it, but, once it is sown or planted, the germination and growth of the seed is hastened to a noticeable degree because the soil is warmer. At first thought this may appear to be a questionable statement, but it is a fact that a well-drained soil is several degrees warmer than an excessively wet soil. This may be explained by remembering that the evaporation of moisture is a cooling process. It requires heat to hasten evaporation. Any object that is wet is colder than if dry. For the same reason a wet soil is colder than a dry one, and that excess moisture retards germination and plant growth. Notice the wet spots in our fields of grain, corn, beans or potatoes—always the last to show growth, and frequently they never come on.

It will be conceded by any practical agriculturist that this is no time to recommend the reclaiming of large areas of waste or wet land, but it is always in order to so improve the fields we are working, that we may more efficiently and economically operate them. A very insignificant amount of time and money will often so improve a field that we wonder why we waited all these years to do the work. "Well begun is half done."

One who has never installed a tile drain might hesitate to attempt it, feeling incompetent from lack of experience, wondering if it would be properly done. I find that confidence in the result can be assured by using a simple contrivance called a drainage level, which is made in this manner: A straight-edge 16½ feet long of a five-inch board tapering to two inches at each end, has an upright board securely fastened to one edge at the center, which projects at right angles about four or five feet. This is braced each way with a two-inch strip as shown in the accompanying cut.



On the face of this board is attached a plumb line, which hangs from the top to the bottom of the upright, and with a mark registering a dead level, any grade desired may be shown as the plumb line swings when the level is placed on the bottom of the ditch in process of digging. Always start a ditch at the outlet or lower end, and then with this level a grade may be established that is absolutely accurate. As the straight-edge is slid along on the bottom of the trench, any sags or humps will show up, so that an even grade is made possible.

Anyone can ascertain the amount of fall from one point to another in most of our drainage projects, by placing a common carpenter's level on a rigid box or barrel, leveling it, and then sighting along the level as one would in aiming a gun, to a target several rods away, our objective point in draining. Mark the point it indicates on the target, then measure the distance to the ground from both the point on the target, and the top of the level. A simple problem in either addition or subtraction gives us the difference in elevation of the two points. In cases where the grade is too close or minute to be taken in this simple way (which are rare) a surveyor may wisely be employed.

Ascertaining the amount of grade or fall may not always be necessary. Often there is no need for taking any levels or measurements. In these cases where sometimes there may be a little valley or place where the soil is likely to wash or erode, it is better to dig the trench and place the tile a little to one side of the lowest part of the gully or depression. This is done so that the tile will not be washed bare by the current of water that often rushes down our slopes during excessive rains, or in the Spring when our snow goes off in a hurry.

A properly laid tile drain may well be considered a permanent improvement on a farm, and regarded as a form of insurance against loss of our crops. There are tile drains on this farm operating today that were laid by my father before the Civil War. We can go back still further to 1837 when John Johnson imported tile from his native home in Scotland and placed them under his fields on his farm near Geneva, N. Y., which was the first farm drainage work done in the Empire State, if not in America.

At that time his neighbors were quite skeptical of the unheard-of practice, and accused him of "poisoning the land with those hollow bricks." But a few years ago while on those same fields with their owner at that time—the late Charles R. Mellen, successful farmer and banker of inspiring personality, he showed me those same tiles carrying on after 80 years of efficient service, and if the outlet is kept free and open, these drains will be going strong for 80 years more, which is a permanent improvement so far as most of us will be actively concerned.

IRVING C. H. COOK.

News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

With about 9½ inches of rain since May 1, it certainly is in contrast to May, 1930, when about two inches fell. Our usual rainfall for May is approximately four inches. Since few realize what an inch of rainfall means in terms of water, the extension agricultural engineer uses the following figures to show what an inch of water means: When an inch of rain falls, the water that has been suspended in the air until precipitation occurs weighs 113 tons to the acre. It would require more than 22 trucks, each carrying a five-ton tank of water, to haul an inch of rain to an acre. Multiply 113 tons by the acreage on which the rain has fallen and the total tonnage becomes incredible. For example, in Virginia, beginning the night of July 30, 1923, 7.24 inches of rainfall deluged the country with 818 tons of water on an acre. The combined weight of 320 locomotives, each weighing 100 tons, scattered around on a 40-acre tract would not have equaled the tremendous weight of the rain falling on that area.

Virginia Fruit, published by the Virginia State Horticultural Society, observes that the Virginia apple crop prospects at this time are very encouraging. To date (mid-May) there has been no damaging weather of any note and with seasonal conditions from now on, the apple crop in Virginia should be at least medium, it continues. Apple trees that had a heavy crop last year show a light bloom. Early varieties show promise. The peach prospects in Virginia, according to the same authority, are the best that could be expected. Every district had a wonderful bloom, with little or no damage, and present indications are for a bumper crop of peaches, it predicts.

"Soil Organic Matter as a Factor in the Fertility of Apple Orchards," by R. D. Anthony, has recently been issued as Bulletin 261 of the Pennsylvania State College School of Agriculture and Experiment Station, State College, Pa. Free copies may be secured on request. Prof. Anthony's conclusions are as follows:

"1.—Any system of orchard management modifies the organic content of the soil, changes its moisture and fertility conditions, and thus eventually, influences tree yields.

"2.—Fertilizers are of value not only as a direct supply of plant food to the trees, but also, indirectly, in stimulating the growth of cover crops or grass which add to the organic content of the soil. This indirect benefit may be fully as important as the direct benefit.

"3.—In the cultivated apple orchard, cover crop growth is a fairly reliable index to probable tree growth and yields eight to ten years later. The cover crop growth, therefore, may be used as a means of estimating the future value of any system of orchard management.

"4.—Cultivation without cover crops quickly results in unprofitable trees through depletion of the organic matter of the soil.

"5.—Except where soil conditions are very favorable, unfertilized cover crops in the cultivated orchard seldom make enough growth to maintain the fertility of the soil.

"6.—When available at a reasonable price, manure is an admirable source of organic matter, as well as plant food. In most cases, however, the use of manure in the orchard is necessarily restricted to areas that are in such poor condition that a satisfactory growth of cover crops or sods cannot be secured with fertilizers alone.

"7.—Soils high in organic content are able to produce larger amounts of nitrates than those with low organic content.

"8.—Soils high in organic content are able to take up larger amounts of water than those low in organic content; consequently, in very dry Summers such soils not only carry the crop of fruit better but also produce good cover crops. Size of fruit and tree growth suffer on soils low in organic content, and the cover crop may be stunted or killed.

"9.—Heavy applications of nitrogen to an orchard in Blue grass sod stimulate both trees and grass, at first. If a heavy Blue grass sod is not plowed every four to six years, however the sod will check tree growth, and the tree response to even very heavy applications of nitrogen will be meager since the Blue grass steals the nitrogen intended for the trees.

"10.—Turning under a sod builds soil fertility by increasing the water-holding capacity of the soil and by speeding up biological activities which increase the available plant food, particularly nitrates. On soils that are well adapted for grass, soil fertility probably may be maintained or built up, in the mature apple orchard, by the use of sod rotations, perhaps better than by the use of annual cover crops."

R. H. SUDDS.

A History of Grape-growing in the Eastern United States

BY F. E. GLADWIN

PART VII

In this part of the history of American grape-growing we will try to summarize the achievements of the past quarter century, a rather big task to be covered in so short a space, hence only the high spots will be touched. At the beginning of this period, Concord was unquestionably the leading general-purpose variety, and after a quarter of a century its place is still at the very top. All regions included, Catawba was the second most important, but at the close of the period its popularity has waned, though probably it is still second in point of acreage. The standing of Niagara as a commercial variety has fluctuated quite widely during the past 25 years. Only a few years ago its planting was on the decline, but within the past 10 years the demand for it has been increasing, so that today Niagara should be accorded third place among native American sorts. During the period Moore Early has steadily lost caste as a commercial variety, although this decline has been more rapid during the past 10 years. Probably the passing of Moore is not due so much to the changing tastes of the consumers as to the lack of vigor and productiveness of the variety. Of course these characters have not changed, or as it is commonly expressed, there has been no "running out," but rather the planting has of necessity been on poorer soils. Worden at this time is less numerous in commercial vineyards than it was 10 years ago, although as a home variety it is probably more extensively planted. This variety, owing to the tender nature of its fruit, can never become an important variety for shipping purposes, and it can have no place in the manufacture of juice unfermented or otherwise, because of the lack of proper balance between sugar and acid content. We may thus conclude that Worden has been in its heyday. The coming of prohibition has elimnated several very high quality American varieties. The Delaware, Iona, Duchess, Diamond, Elvira, and Norton for most of the quarter century were largely used in the manufacture of wines, and some of them in a lesser degree for dessert purposes. Of all, the only one that survives is the Delaware, and this is now used largely for dessert purposes. It is exceedingly rare to find even a few vines of Isabella today, where 25 years ago many were still growing this variety in considerably numbers. The variety Ives was quite extensively planted in the Finger Lakes district of New York early in this period, but now only an occasional small vineyard remains. At the present time an attempt is being made to introduce this sort into the Niagara Peninsula of Ontario, Canada. The passing of the Catawba is directly traceable to the adoption of the 18th Amendment, although many still prize it highly for dessert and jelly purposes, but its extensive growing in the early days was largely for wine uses. It would seem in view of these statements in order to meet changing conditions, whether brought about by legislation or people's tastes, that the best varieties to plant in the future are those that will serve several purposes equally well. It is probable that the diverse uses to which Concord may be put, coupled with its wide adaptability to climates and soils, has kept it in the forefront after all these years.

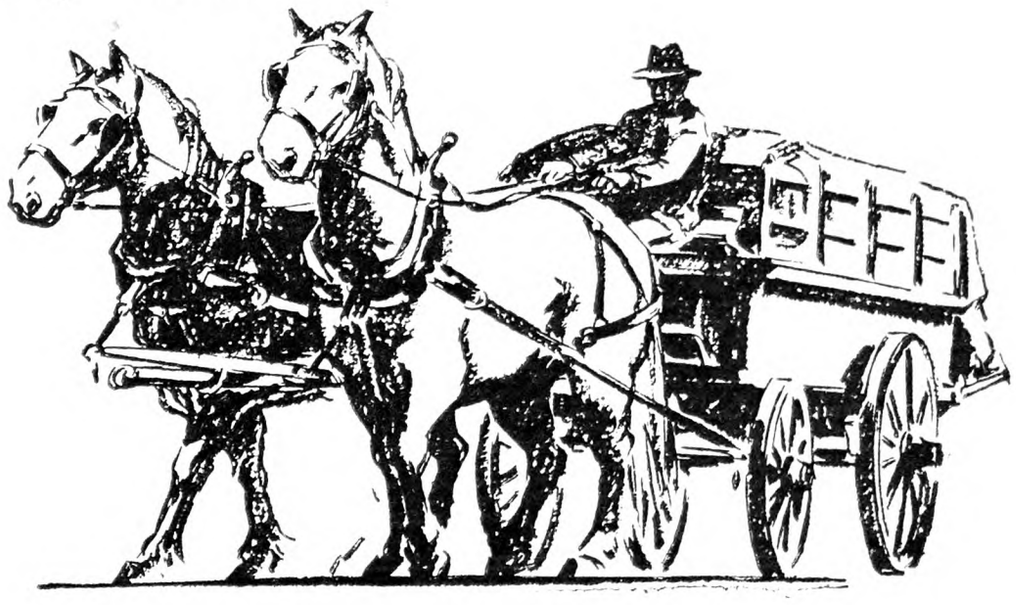
Now what have been the variety additions within the past 25 years that have made and are making an impression in eastern grape-growing? Owing to the writer's close connection with production of some of these, it may seem that his views are perhaps a trifle colored. So with this warning the reader is in a position to judge correctly some of the statements that will follow. In the beginning it should be stated that no grape introduced within the past 25 years possesses all the good characters of the Concord, and not a few of them carry some of its faults, yet some of them are very meritorious and fill a distinctive place in American viticulture. Early in the period Munson of Texas was breeding and introducing his varieties, developed in the main from the wild species abundant in the Southwest. Probably of all the Munson introductions, Carman has proven the most important commercial variety, although it will not ripen thoroughly in the North. Had it not been for the revival of grape-growing in Florida within recent years Carman would have remained just another grape. However, from the first it seemed to fill the demand for an American type grape as no other up till the present in the development of Florida viticulture. This variety is very productive, vigorous, and the clusters are large and well filled. We have never eaten the fruit of this variety as produced in Florida, but in the North the ratio of acid to sugar is too high for a palatable dessert variety.

The Lucile, a large red-fruited sort, for a time enjoyed a great popularity, largely on account of its productiveness and in some seasons attractive clusters; but owing to its foxiness its consumption was limited to those only who preferred this flavor. Since there was no other use except dessert for it, it has been planted only in a very small way. At the present Lucile is on the decline, both as a commercial and home grape. Campbell Early, which is a misnomer, since it is not early, but only begins to color early, has been rather extensively planted in parts of Michigan. This variety, while introduced some years before the beginning of the era we are discussing,, promised much because of its yield of large clusters, made up of large berries. However, its quality proved decidedly lacking, and under some soil conditions the vines were weak and easily injured by Winter cold. We may conclude that Campbell will be less grown in the future. Twenty years ago or more one of the western nurserymen brought out several sorts under various names that seemed to fill some of the needs in grape varieties, but trial of these over several years proved that all were surpassed by existing varieties. The impression seemed to prevail that the most important character sought in new grapes was earliness, and even today the commercial grower places this consideration first. With this in mind we can understand the introduction of Early Daisy, whose chief characters were earliness and productiveness. While Daisy was never planted extensively, most commercial vineyards contained small blocks of this variety. Five years ago it was considerably in demand, but in recent years this has rapidly lessened. If Daisy had a larger berry and if its flesh were not so firm and hard, it possibly would be in the ascendancy, because of its season and productiveness. It too is a one-purpose variety. The Caco grape, introduced within the past 25 years, has probably been more extensively advertised than any sort within the memory of most of us. Yet in spite of all this Caco has not been much planted in a commercial way. Its sweetness when well matured appeals to many, and hence it has found its way into the home garden quite generally. Shortly after the adoption of the 18th Amendment, many long-discarded varieties were brought forward, masquerading under new names. Fortunately for the prospective purchasers they were not generally bought. Varieties that would fruit the first year from planting were not uncommonly listed, under various designations as Mammoth Concord, Improved Concord, Early Concord, etc. The first two in most instances proved to be the unworthy Eaton, which anyone who had tried it would not consider for any purpose, while the latter was quite often Campbell or Moore. From the experiences of the writer it would seem that there is more interest in new grape varieties than in any other new fruit in spite of the fact that for nearly 50 years there have been more sorts of grapes to choose from than any other. It should be kept in mind that in this discussion we are not considering the development of the viticulture of the Pacific Coast. There as here the variety question has been a leading one for many years, and in spite of the depressed condition of the industry there, the interest in new sorts has not waned greatly. Perhaps it has occurred to some of you that white and red varieties of grapes have not been near so plentiful as the blue, and this is true even today. Right now there is a wide open field for the introduction of a red grape that is as good as Catawba, but which will ripen at least two weeks earlier. The only sorts that in any way meet these requirements fall far short in several characters. Lutie and Little Wonder are early, but the clusters are small and the vines lack vigor. Brighton is vigorous, and the fruit ripens early enough, but when planted by itself the clusters do not set full, and in some localities mildew is the limiting factor in its growing. Regal, a fine quality red-fruited variety, matures too late for northern latitudes. Lindley and most of the other Rogers hybrids are not planted at all except in the occasional home garden, although Goethe has proven of some merit in Virginia and other Southeastern States as a commercial variety. Delaware has not been planted commercially during the past quarter century, and but on a small scale for the home supply of fruit. Only a very few of the present-day city consumers are familiar with the variety and its high quality, while the small size of its berries does not appeal. Occasionally we are asked for the Delaware by name by the automobilist, but if it placed by the side of any large-berried sort on the sales stand, the latter is chosen nine times out of 10, and of course the choice is almost entirely on the basis of size. During the past quarter century a red sort, Butler, has been disseminated in a limited way, but probably today this is unobtainable in the pure form, since it resembles Brighton so closely. A comparison of Brighton and Butler over a period of years seems to show that the latter is self-fruitful to a greater degree than Brighton. However, like Brighton, it is quite subject to powdery mildew.

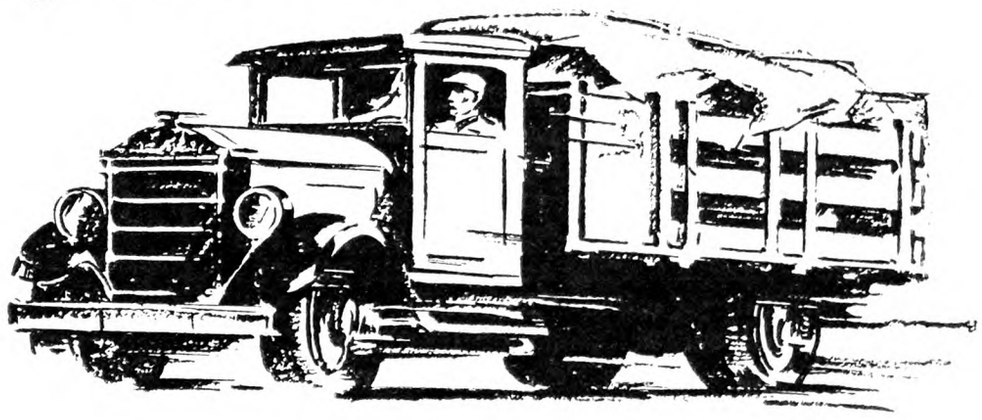
A new grape, the Patricia, is now being distributed to the Canadian grape-growers in the Niagara peninsula, but as it has not been fruited yet in the States we know little of its worth under our conditions. In Canada it is seen to be very fruitful and fairly early.

(To Be Continued)

horseflesh



horsepower



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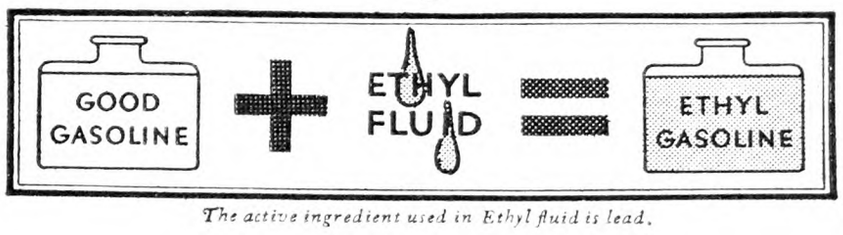

The active ingredient used in Ethyl fluid is lead.

ETHYL GASOLINE

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THE cover this week shows Mt. Rainier in the State of Washington, one of the majestic scenes spread before our Coast to Coast tourists this year. Rainier National Park is 18 miles square and surrounds the great mountain from which it takes its name. It is perpetually snow-capped, and is 14,408 feet above sea level. One of its great attractions is the glacial system—28 glaciers, seven of them "live" and moving down the slopes in their separate canyons 16 to 20 inches per day. After breakfast at the Tacoma Hotel August 22 auto buses will take us on the wonderful 75-mile drive to Paradise Inn. We travel along National Park Highway, viewing the giant trees, Longmire Springs and Nisqually Glacier, to Paradise Valley, called "The land of peace." Nestled on the southern slope of Mt. Rainier, in Rainier National Park, is Paradise Inn, where we will have luncheon and then spend the afternoon viewing the glories of Mt. Rainier. We can visit the Nisqually Glacier and the ice caves, tramping through the flower-covered meadows.

This is only one day in the wonderful two-weeks trip, which starts August 15. Reservations are coming in rapidly. Write at once for booklet giving full particulars and arrange to go with us.

*

THE following from a Rochester, N. Y., newspaper gives a necessary warning to all who are accustomed to shearing sheep early:

Just before the storm that resulted in various sections of Allegany County being covered with a four-inch blanket of snow, a flock of 102 sheep was sheared. The sheep were left outdoors during the night of the storm, and the next morning it was found that 92 sheep had perished, with all of the 90 lambs surviving.

A great many sheep, in earlier times, were wintered around hay or straw stacks, and similar practices are now carried on in some locations. Any reasonable Winter weather has no terror for full-fleeced sheep, but when shorn they have practically no clothes on, and exposure to anything but Summer temperature is destructive. Safety means shelter when it is comfortable for them, until their new suit of clothes is well started.

*

ONE of the most encouraging features in country life is the increased interest in beautifying home surroundings. Not alone the well-to-do suburbanite gives thought to landscape planting; the worker's little bungalow or the rural farmstead is planted with an appreciation of color and form that will harmonize with surroundings. The interest in aquatic plants is a newer development, but if we may judge from our correspondence, water gardens are to be a marked feature of rural beauty in the near future. And how much horticulture, as a whole, owes to the beauty-loving women of the farm! The same energy and love of flowers that carried cherished seeds and "slips" through all the adventures of the covered wagon are still with us, and wherever farm women go, we find a reminder of this love for beauty, and of the fact that a garden grows

"Far more than herbs and flowers—
Kind thoughts, contentment, peace of mind,
And joy for weary hours."

*

DURING April the make of creamery butter in this country was 140,676,100 lbs., an increase of about 17,000,000 over the same month last year. As usual, Minnesota was far in the lead of all States, 26,807,400 lbs. Iowa was 18,857,500, and Wisconsin 15,244,800, the latter being more than twice the amount of the next two nearest States, California and Nebraska. The output for the entire four months of this year was 481,664,400 lbs. The increased production over April last year was fairly well distributed among the principal butter producing areas. In the Middle West, an increase of 7.9 per cent was reported for Minnesota, 6.2 per cent for Iowa, and 8.3 per cent for Wisconsin. In the centralized territories, the April make was more irregular, due primarily to variation of pasture conditions and the supply of feed left over for early Spring feeding. A decrease of 1.2 per cent was reported for Nebraska. This, however, was more than offset by the 16.7 per cent increase for Kansas. Missouri, which in March lagged slightly behind its production for that month last year, in April showed a gain of 6.9 per cent over April, 1930. On the West Coast production in California, where conditions during the month were very climatically adverse to a heavy make, was down 2.4 per cent, while Idaho was off 8.9 per cent. Production in the remaining far Western States, however, was up by a substantial margin, with an increase of 24 per cent reported for Washington and 17.5 per cent for Oregon.

*

THE newspapers report Major-General James G. Harbord, in a commencement address at Kansas State College, as recommending complete specialization as the solution of agricultural problems and as saying that much of the farmer's time is "frittered away in raising things that cost him two or three times what they are worth" and that "the best managed farm compared to the poorest managed manufacturing plant might not have the better of the comparison."

General Harbord was Chief of Staff under General Pershing in the World War. He did a distinguished service, and our hats are off to him wherever he goes, but there may be differences between the management of a farm and a factory which he has overlooked. In the first place the laws of production are different. When large production is required increased capital and labor proportionately increase the factory product. On the soil we reach a point where more capital and labor do not proportionately increase the product. Weather conditions do not affect the production of the factory. Rain, sunshine, drought, wind, hail, fog and frosts, over which the farmer has no control, do affect the products of the farm. In time of a surplus, the factory may store its non-perishable products or shut down until demand returns for its goods. When crops mature the farmer cannot lock the door and sit down. No matter how much the surplus, he must harvest the crop or lose all. He must plant again on the chance that flood or drought, frost or sunshine, may cause a failure in production or that a bumper crop may destroy his chances of a profit. It is true that the factory often has its troubles from competition, but its competitors are checked by economic restraint. The whole world is competing with the farm, and most discouraging of all, the farmer's market is controlled and monopolized by an alliance of speculators and politics which cheats him out of the benefits of an open market for his products. It is true that the farmer often raises things that cost him more than he gets for them, but at that there are many factory managers who would starve to death on land that farmers work at a profit, especially when the boys and girls he raises figure in the farm assets.

*

JUNE 15 is Magna Charta Day, in memory of the signing of the "Great Charter," granted to the English people by King John at Runnymede 716 years ago. In the first formal State proclamation in this country recommending observance of the day in 1922, Gov. Trinkle, of Virginia, referred to the Magna Charta as "The foundation of the liberties which we enjoy, and the common meeting point for people of every race and creed, who believe in civil and religious liberty, freedom of the press and speech." Gov. Allen, of Massachusetts, in a statement this year calls the Magna Charta "a fundamental instrument of law and the forerunner of civil liberty." It will be well for us to get out the old history, and read again of that event in 1215 at Runnymede.

*

DROUGHT last year upset the routine development of insects and fungus diseases as well as useful plants. Codling worms that would have come along in midseason held over to increase this year's crop. Apple scab spores acted in somewhat the same way. They did not mature and shoot out so early in the Spring as usual. Our correspondent R. H. Sudds, of State College, Pa., thus tells what is happening in orchards of the State:

Scab spores are being discharged in plentiful quantities, and may continue doing so for some time. The drought last season affected the development of the scab on the leaves so that many of the scabby spots did not mature spores at the usual time this Spring. If these lagging ones will go ahead and produce their quota of spores, which is not known for certain, scab may be more plentiful than might be expected otherwise. Anyhow the plant pathologists have found a reasonable amount of new leaf infections so far, ranging from 10 to 70 per cent on unsprayed trees.

Pennsylvania, like some other State where fruit growing is an important industry, has an efficient "spray service," operated by the station, through the Farm Bureaus. With regard to this, Mr. Sudds says:

Apple growers in 52 counties in Pennsylvania are receiving "spray service" this year. Last year, only 38 counties received this service. Starting as an extension activity in 1924, the spraying service was given to 974 growers. This year, it is expected that between 6,000 and 7,000 growers, in practically all of the important fruit counties in Pennsylvania, will receive spraying information. Under the plan in use in this State, the grower is informed by letter or telephone as to the materials to use and the time of application. When to apply the sprays is determined by plant pathologists and entomologists who study conditions in each county served.

This "spray service," which times the work according to counties or even smaller definite localities, saves a lot of haphazard spraying.

*

POTATO prices at the end of the season were only a little above the lowest. Top prices for Maine stock were quoted about $1.85 per 100 lbs. in the city markets but growers were getting considerably less than $1 per 100 lbs. in Northern Maine. Shipments from other eastern sections were nearly over by the end of May, although old potatoes still comprised about one-fifth of the carlot supply. The effect of the times on the potato market is shown by the prices on southern potatoes—about half of last season—although shipments have been no larger so far, and production probably is only 10 to 12 per cent more. Northern potatoes being less in the luxury class, the late crop may fare no better than the early one, although prices are likely to be low if the acreage was increased as expected and if the crop does well. Less fertilizer was used in western Southern States this year and the yield per acre may be reduced accordingly. On the other hand, weather so far has been favorable to the crop.

*

IN SOME farming sections, pheasants, protected by law, and propagated and scattered about yearly, are an outrageous nuisance. The following statement by George Crandon, of Niagara Co., N. Y., will be approved by many others as fairly describing the situation:

Most city folks scarcely can realize the irreparable damage and human exasperation caused by pheasants, especially to truck farmers. They scratch out planted seed and eat it, then go for green and ripe tomatoes, melons, sweet corn, etc. They pick holes in and ruin 20 times more good things than they eat, bushels and bushels left to rot. Last season was so dry that they ravaged a lot of our cabbage, and even citron. For a cunning, elusive thief, the pheasant is the most irritating. If you plant a nice garden in the city you are protected from your neighbor's chickens by law. Pheasants are 20 times more destructive than chickens—why not protect the food-producing farmer against these pests? Farmers feed the pheasants and the city revelers come yearly to trample over premises, break down fences, for selfish gratification and slaughter.

A point we have not been able to understand is how shooting these tame birds, which we have often seen hanging around the buildings and eating with hens, can be called sport. They are scarcely more wild than the ordinary Leghorn rooster on free range. Hunting them as "game" looks to us ridiculous. A farmer who fed a flock of Leghorns through the season and then "scared them up" into flight in the Fall, so that he could shoot at them, would doubtless be arrested for cruelty, and perhaps taken into custody as insane.

Brevities

THE Polk Co., Ore., Jersey Cattle Club recently gave a "farm hour" on the radio, 8 to 9 P. M.

IN APRIL of this year, we exported 5,311,415 lbs. evaporated, and 1,853,283 lbs. condensed milk.

THE total value of contracts on public works in this country, since last December is put at $1,622,992,651.

ONE of the large New York confectioners offers fresh sliced Georgia peaches, frozen as described on page 677, for 27 cents a pound.

TESTS have shown that corn with long tight husks suffers only half as much from corn ear worm as that with short, loose husks.

WITH the coming of hot weather, eggs should be gathered from the nests at least twice a day, and stored in a cool cellar. If left in the henhouse all day, some will have a good start toward hatching.

THE Carman grape referred to by Prof. Gladwin on page 681, was named by the introducer in honor of the late Elbert S. Carman, editor of THE R. N.-Y. Mr. Carman, himself a plant breeder of highly scientific attainments, was greatly interested in Mr. Munson's work.

Deficits and Taxation

THE National Treasury is facing a deficit of more than $1,000,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30. While little less could have been expected from the lavish and reckless expenditures of recent years and especially of the last year, the cash shortage is giving the Federal administration considerable concern. It is as if a farmer had had an expense of the year of $4,000, and only $3,000 income to pay the bills. Secretary Mellon has reported the financial embarrassment of the Treasury, and took occasion to express his views on the weakness of the income tax in times of depression. Expenses have been incurred up to the standard of prosperity when incomes were high and the Treasury's receipts from the income tax correspondingly good. Mr. Mellon has always advocated a reduction of the tax on the large incomes to encourage the use of capital in production. He argued that the increased volume of capital in production would increase the Federal income returns. In the depression this theory has not worked, and he now intimates that the government's income would be more secure if the exemptions of $1,500 for single persons and $3,500 for heads of families were reduced or abolished so that more taxes would be collected from small net incomes which now pay no income tax.

While Secretary Mellon made no recommendation for a new source of taxation to meet the deficit, and the President has made a gesture, good as far as it goes, to reduce expenses in the Federal departments, it is recognized that new taxes must be levied or money borrowed to meet this deficit, and legislative leaders have begun to discuss this financial problem.

The Democratic leaders and press would not be depressed if the Republican administration would be obliged to increase taxation to cover the deficiency approaching the Presidential election next year. But Secretary Mellon has indicated no desire to throw them this crumb of comfort. He has announced a permanent loan of $800,000,000 for June 15. A part of this is to refund war loans, but it also indicates a way to cover the deficit for the present.

Calvin Coolidge has reminded us that certain theories of reducing the fortunes of the rich have been mixed up with our tax laws in the name of reform rather than for revenue. He thinks it would be easier for people of small incomes to pay one direct tax to the government than many indirect taxes on what they consume. It is well to have these two points brought out into the open by Mr. Coolidge. A policy of government that encourages large incomes, and the amassing of great fortunes, that large revenues in income taxes may be collected from individuals while they live and still earn inheritance taxes collected from larger estates after their death should be openly discussed by American citizens. No matter how much alarmed a candidate for high office may be at the extravagance of the man in power, and no matter how much strict economy he may promise before election, when once in the executive chair he seldom fails to increase expenses and the tax burden. The crafty politician never proposes a direct tax. He wants to "pluck the goose in the way to get the most feathers with the least quack." He wants us to pay indirect taxes that can be shifted to the ultimate consumer.

The sensible thing to do for the interest of all the people is to abolish special privileges to the few and give all a fair chance. There will yet be differences in fortunes, but there will be a nearer approach to an average. Even then it will be hard to find a fairer way to collect public revenue than by the income tax. There will be less desire to dispossess the rich and, while wealth should pay in proportion to its ability, it will be well enough to tax small incomes because wealth will be more equitably distributed, and when the masses pay direct taxes, they may discourage extravagance in public expenses.

Federal Farm Loans

A farmer has repaid his mortgage loan to the Federal Land Bank except for the amount of the National Farm Loan Association stock. These certificates were to be redeemed at their par value. In this case the Federal Land Bank refuses to cancel the mortgage, claiming the certificates or stock have no par value. It has brought an action to foreclose the mortgage claiming there is an amount back due and unpaid. This is the amount represented in the certificates. Do you know of any case of this kind tried out in the courts or now pending? B. E.

New York.

EXCEPT in special cases where an agent is authorized to act all loans by a Federal Land Bank must be made through a National Farm Loan Association, composed of farmers who have loans or are about to get loans through the system. This association is a corporation authorized to act under a charter from the Federal Farm Loan Board, located at Washington, D. C. The borrowers are authorized to organize in territory defined in its charter. Each member must subscribe for one share of the stock of the association for every $100 of his loan or major part thereof. Before the association is chartered it must subscribe for stock in the Federal Land Bank up to 5 per cent of the aggregate sum desired for its members on mortgage loans. The stockholders of the association are individually liable for all contracts, debts and engagements of the association in proportion to the extent of stock owned by them at its par value in addition to the sum paid for the stock itself. The law provides that "Said capital stock shall be paid off at par and retired upon full payment of said loan." As the association and the bank are two separate and distinct corporations, the redemption of the stock is clearly an obligation of the association and not of the Federal Land Bank.

The law provides that the proceeds of the loan may be used to pay for the stock of the association, but it also requires that the mortgage must cover the full amount of the loan and be amortized for its face value. Under the set-up of this system the borrowers own stock in the association for 5 per cent of their loans. The association is required to redeem and cancel the stock when the loan is paid. It secures the loan for its member, receives the money from the bank, pays it over to the borrower when the mortgage is executed by him, collects the interest, turns it over to the bank and receives a small percentage for its services. If the bank pays a dividend, the association gets its share of it. When the borrower pays for the stock in the association it probably holds its 5 per cent and gives the borrower 95 per cent of the face of the loan. It would seem that the rule ought to work both ways, and that the association should turn back the face value of the stock to help close the last payment on the mortgage. But under the strict language of the law it seems that the borrower is required to pay his installments to the bank and then look to the association to redeem the stock he holds in it.

Countrywide Farm Situation

Crop conditions are generally more favorable than last season because there is less trouble from dry weather. There is still a rather droughty region in the central and western part of the country which may develop serious conditions later. Most parts of the East have been fairly well favored by rainfall. The season in a general way was about ten days late but has been catching up to some extent during the warm weather near the first of June.

Fruit crops are generally promising but a full bloom seldom proves a wholly reliable sign. There is certainly a heavy set of apples and peaches in southern producing sections. There was much damage from drought in that region last Summer, but the trees seem to have come through it much better than expected. The season is a little late this year, but in Virginia, especially, an unusually heavy yield is expected. Early prospects were not so good in West Virginia and in Maryland. Farther north the prospect was good but more or less uncertain because of late local frosts. Good production was considered likely in Pennsylvania for apples, peaches and cherries. Favorable conditions in the Middle West were marred to some extent by April and May frosts, and the extent of injury will hardly be known until later reports arrive. Not much damage seems to have occurred from frost in New York and New England, but the New England apple and pear crop was hardly expected to equal the liberal production of last season.

Retail prices of meats have declined almost in line with the cattle market and consumers pay about one-fourth less for an average pound of beef, compared with last season. The whole trouble seems to result from poor demand. Prices would pick up fast under better general business conditions. Cattle growers this Spring have sold more market stock than they sold a year ago, but they have received nearly one-third less money because of the much lower prices.

Tendency of wholesale prices on butter and cheese was slightly downward during May, both products closing lower at the end of the month. Cheese showed some recovery in producing sections near the first of June and city markets were more firm in consequence. Butter is obout 11 cents lower than it sold a year ago and cheese about six cents, while market milk on the average has declined about 50 cents per 100 lbs. during the year.

Price position in the egg market continued to improve through May owing to lighter production and receipts. The flocks have been well cleaned out during the long period of low prices for eggs. Some of the layers began to slow down after a long season of production and, for one reason or another, the output per flock began to decrease. On the other hand, not so many eggs were used for hatching this year. After the hatching season this influence no longer applied and the market output, compared with a year ago, showed some reduction. The storage situation will be important later in the season. So far, storage holdings, while rather heavy, are increasing at only a moderate rate and may not be a serious matter—at least not so serious as they were a year ago. On the whole, the outlook for the late Summer and Fall egg markets is considered fairly favorable for the producer.

The May declines in the poultry market seem to be the result of poor average quality rather than because of any heavy supply, although receipts were fairly liberal owing to culling out of the flocks. Much of this surplus stock sent to market was not well fattened and tended to depress the average price received.

The usual Spring and Summer increase of broilers has tended to weaken prices in this line, but well-finished light-weight broilers have sold well all along. A market trouble was in disposing of the chickens of extremely light weight and poor flesh. On the whole, as compared with some other products the poultry market has been showing fairly good action. One helpful feature was the small quantity of cold storage poultry in competition with the fresh receipts. It is likely that holdings of stored poultry at the end of the season will be the smallest in several years. G. B. F.

Columbia County, New York, Notes

May had various kinds of weather. One severe hail storm, accompanied by high winds, and rain, did much damage; country roads were badly washed; meadows were flooded; many newly hatched chicks running at large were drowned; roofs were damaged; and limbs on old apple trees blew off. Several thunder showers have taken place.

Corn is being planted, buckwheat ground is being plowed by some, early potatoes and other early garden produce is already up and looking well. Many large fields were disk harrowed with tractor. One man in our community makes a business of disk harrowing for several farmers. In spite of so much bad weather, fruit men say the fruit crop is uninjured. The strawberry crop will be good. Some farmers are holding their last year's hay crop thinking the price of hay will advance just before the new crop is cut this season. The hay crop will be a fine one according to the outlook at present. Buyers are now offering from $15 to $20 a ton for hay, price depending on kind and quality.

Dairymen sell their bob calves to other farmers who fatten them for $5 each; in some instances an especially fine one costs more. Buyers pay 9c a lb. for fat calves weighing around 200 lbs. or less, and get them at the farm at that price. In some cases where the buyer particularly needs the calf at that time he gives 10c a lb.

Buyers pay 25c a lb. for dressed poultry; eggs are from 22 to 25c a dozen, depending on size, color and freshness, at country stores. Butter is 25c a lb., in trade, at one store, and 24c a lb. at another. County asparagus is 20c a bunch, and rhubarb is 4c a lb.

Sacks for the wool pool are now available from the Columbia County Sheep Growers' Association. It is planned to hold the annual wool pool during the week of June 22. There will be two stations for shipment, one at Chatham and the other at Claverack, as is the usual custom.

Cows at auctions during the month of May brought from $75 to $150, depending on age, size and condition; all were tested stock, but none were registered at that price.

Carpenters are busy building new poultry houses, re-roofing buildings and repairing others; they also will help with installing new silos on a few farms in this section. (The carpenter and farmer's laborers work together.) Four silos were sold in one township in one month. E. A. H.

From Nebraska

A good friend in the State of New York has sent me a subscription to THE R. N.-Y. I find the paper so interesting, especially the letters written by its own readers that I am tempted to write one myself.

When I read a description of the sugar bush my mind went back to the stories told us by our parents who came from Pennsylvania and Ohio. I believe they used kettles to boil their sap and they had a camp in the big woods. The whole scene suggested bear, Indians and everything that was wild. In fact I have heard many thrilling stories of the sugar camps. I have no doubt the big woods of the East have tamed down some in the past century.

It has taken only half a century to tame the prairie country. The old West has gone down the same road with the Indian and the buffalo. Fifty years ago the traveler could choose his own direction across the almost unbroken prairie. Today he must turn square corners, for this country is all measured out in square miles or sections, with a road between every section where it is possible to make a road. All roads run east and west, north and south. It is easy to keep your direction or measure your distance. Thirty years ago there were thousands of prairie chickens and quail. Now they are seldom seen. The plow has destroyed their hatching places. They moved farther west, only to be followed by the hunter. Unless the laws are rigidly enforced they will soon become extinct. Even the old prairie rattlesnake is becoming extinct in this part. I haven't killed one for over 20 years.

We do mixed farming in this locality. Wheat, corn and oats are the principal grains, all kinds of livestock, poultry and dairy products. We have had an unusually mild Winter, with plenty of rain this Spring. Wheat and oats have made a big growth. May is our corn planting season, and unfortunately it has turned cold and wet.

I believe the eastern farmer has problems that we do not have in the West. I notice they are required to buy fertilizer for the soil. Some of our land needs reviving but all we need to do is sow it to clover and it comes right back. Our chief problem right now is to make our present-day income fit the cost of high living. C. N. KILGORE.

Saline Co., Neb.

Notes from Southern Ohio

Early potatoes, sweet corn and beans have come up quite well for so cool weather. Peas are looking fine as they like rather cool weather. Some field corn that was planted early is coming up too, and oats getting green. There is no wheat grown near here but grass in pastures and meadows is doing well and some is being mowed to feed the teams as the hay is gone.

Lots of people who are out of jobs are planting garden crops to have something to eat and to sell. There are not so many idle in the country as there were last year and through the Winter. Soon there will be jobs on highways, veterans' hospitals, some building and remodeling and other works. There is a new bridge being built over the Ohio River from this county to Ashland, Ky., financed by the State of Kentucky, and, when the tolls amount to enough to pay the bonds off, it will be a free bridge. That makes three bridges in 20 miles in this county, and each is worth around a million or more. There is another only 37 miles down stream and another up stream in next county and then several more at intervals of a half hour or an hour's travel. U. T. COX.

Lawrence Co., Ohio.

Live Stock and Dairy

The First Medal of Merit Cow in Maine

While in recent years silver and gold medal cows have been multiplying in Maine it remained for the owners of Broadmoor Farm, Cumberland Center, Me., to produce the first medal of merit cow, Pink De Normandie. Her record for the full year was 14,557 lbs. of milk and 850.33 lbs. of butterfat. For three consecutive months during her record she produced more than 80 lbs. of butterfat per month. Previous to this she had won both silver and gold medals with the remarkable yield of 13,405 lbs. of milk during 365 days test, and 754.34 lbs. of butterfat. An item not to be overlooked is that she was milked but twice daily during her tests.

No wonder George Blanchard, the veteran Jersey breeder of the State, and his son, both of whom have labored for years to improve the character of every individual animal produced, take pride in these records. The illustration speaks in unmistakable terms of breeding, character, structure and evidence of ability to produce. Starting another test last October, in four months, she gave over 60 lbs. of milk a day, and more than 95 lbs. of butterfat the first two months. In other words she has proven the second best cow in the United States for butterfat production during these four months.

An interesting incident is seen in the statement of Mr. Blanchard, who in 1923 attended the sale of imported stock at Mt. Kisco, N. Y. The highest priced cow sold for $12,000, and the owner said she had milked the previous week 49, 50 and 51 lbs. of milk a day. A few years later he attended a sale at Morristown, N. J., of imported Jerseys and the highest priced cow sold for $8,000. She was just fresh and her owner said she gave the week before 49, 50 and 51 lbs. of milk daily. A year or two later, after this cow of Mr. Blanchard's had been milked two months gave for three days 49, 50 and 51 lbs. of milk. No wonder the owners take pride in the fact that she kept pace with the pick of imported cows in other choice herds. No reason why such breeding should not bring satisfaction, for it tells of almost 60 years' patient effort to establish and often under obstacles which would discourage the average man.

Young men thinking of engaging in this fascinating business will do well to hold in mind the fact that only through laying a firm foundation can there be hope for lasting success. In 1855 Broadmoor imported Kathleen's Son and on this foundation has been built this herd, introducing fresh blood from carefully selected sources as judgment suggested. That he bred De Normandie who traces directly to the blood of the first importation, Kathleen's Son, may well be remembered. Without question it has been the continuity of breeding with a single purpose that has placed this establishment where it ranks among the best in the country and De Normandie stands practically at the head of the gold medal bulls in this country. As combining production with breed qualities Mr. Blanchard writes, "We get more net profit from our gold-medal cows than any others." A sentence which may well inspire others to combine performance with beauty and so reach towards perfection in the real essentials. G. M. TWITCHELL.

Kennebec Co., Me.

Market Milk Temperatures

What temperatures are specified for market milk in various states? A. S.

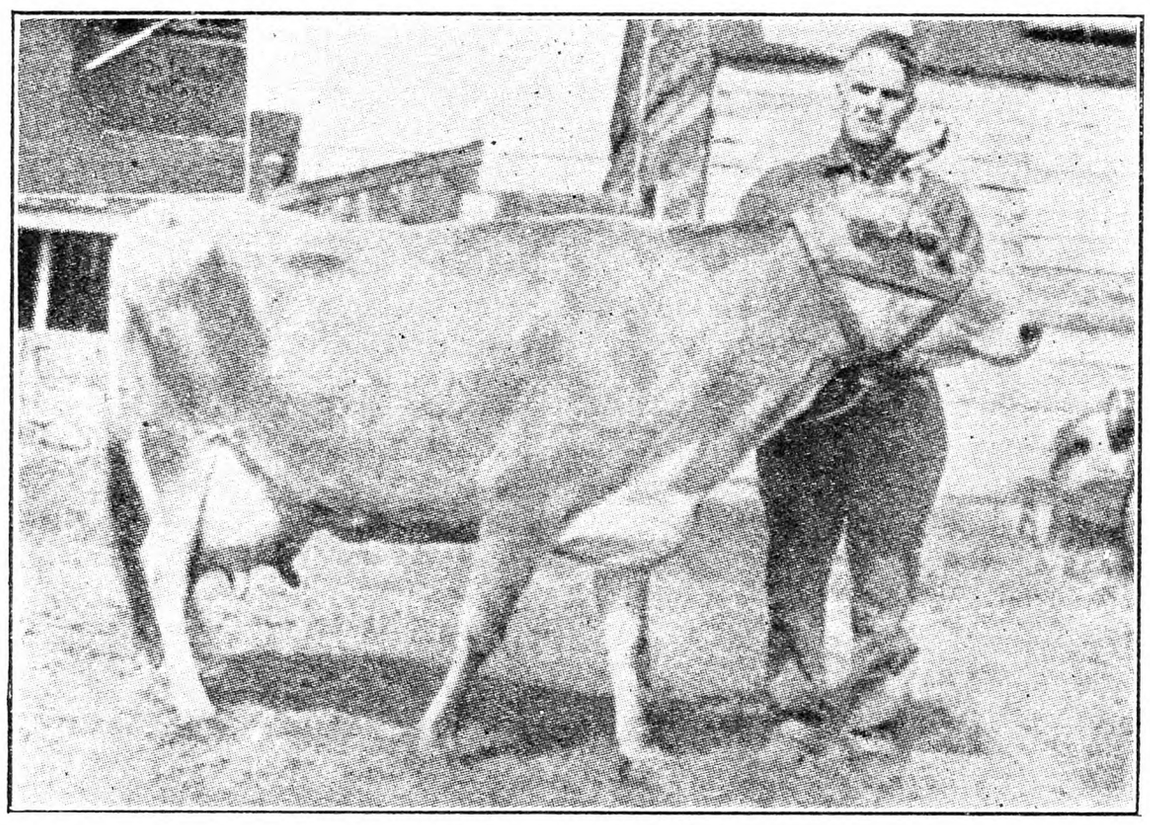
New York.

Regulation 14 of the New York Sanitary code regarding milk says:

Milk shall be removed from the stable as soon as the milking pail is filled, and shall be immediately strained in the milk house or room. Milk to be labeled or designated as Pasteurized Grade A, Raw Grade A, or Raw Grade B, shall be cooled within one hour after milking to a temperature of 50 degrees Fahrenheit or less, except morning's milk which is to be delivered to a bottling or pasteurizing plant before 8 A. M., standard time, or between December 1 and April 1, before 9 A. M., and night's milk which is to be so delivered immediately. Milk to be labeled or designated as Pasteurized Grade B shall be cooled within one hour after milking to a temperature of 60 degrees, or less, except morning's milk which is to be delivered to a pasteurizing plant before 9 A. M., and night's milk which is to be so delivered immediately. The temperature prescribed shall be maintained until delivery to the consumer, bottling or pasteurizing plant.

New Jersey requires a temperature of 60 degrees or below, within two hours after having been drawn, and kept there until delivered to creamery or shipping station. Connecticut specifies 50 degrees for Grade A Raw, and 55 for Grade A Pasteurized.

The object of cooling milk is to keep down its bacterial content. All states do not mention any particular temperature, but these mentioned may be taken as fair guides for making milk that will pass inspection in bacterial count if sanitary methods are followed otherwise.



The First Medal of Merit Cow in Maine, Pink De Normandie. Sired by De Normandie, bred, as was her sire and dam, at Broadmoor Farm, Cumberland Center.

The Overheated Horse

DR. A. S. ALEXANDER

There are two forms of overheating. The first is "heat exhaustion" and the second "sunstoke." Erroneously, the latter term commonly is applied to overheating by the horseman or farmer; but there is a great difference in the two.

"Heat exhaustion" is that condition in the work horse which corresponds to that in man called "played out." It occurs in hot, muggy weather when there is little or no breeze and seemingly little air. Often the weather is characterized by frequent thunderstorms and heavy rains. The affected horse suddenly stops sweating, lags, stops, has high fever and weak pulse and sometimes bloats and scours. The pulse is slow and feeble, the breathing fast and labored and the membranes of the eyelids and nostrils become red. Staggering often occurs and the horse may go down and die unless given immediate and intelligent treatment.

Sunstroke, on the contrary, occurs suddenly and the horse staggers and falls, then becomes delirious, gallops and quickly dies, or is unconscious (comatose) for a time before death.

In both cases the thermal center of the brain is profoundly affected, but the sunstroke case is always most severe and likely to prove fatal. In it we have often seen the thermometer register 108 degrees F. or more, whereas it is considerably less in ordinary heat exhaustion cases.

It puzzles horse owners to understand why one animal goes down with sunstroke or suffers a serious attack of heat exhaustion, while its mates escape, although similarly worked on a hot day. In our experience the explanation is in the fact that the horse which becomes affected is already sick with indigestion, often induced by work in hot weather, or by unsuitable feed or overfeeding. It should also be remembered that when a horse has had even a slight attack of heat exhaustion it is left susceptible to a second attack, and that may be much more severe or take the form of sunstroke and quickly prove fatal. The horse that has to work between two other horses is peculiarly susceptible to heat exhaustion, as it has to withstand the radiated heat from the bodies of its mates as well as that of direct sunshine. Evidently, therefore, intelligent care and management, together with keen observation by the feeder and worker of the horse may largely prevent heat exhaustion and sunstroke.

It may be advised that on no account should a horse work on a very hot day when its bowel discharges are seen to be abnormal at breakfast time. Indications of digestive derangment which makes a horse unfit for work at such times and peculiarly susceptible to heat exhaustion and sunstroke are: looseness of the bowels (diarrhea); scant, pale, clay-like slimy feces; mushy, steaming, stinking feces; few, scant, dark-colored, mucus-covered balls of manure; dark reddish-brown urine. When any one of these abnormal conditions is observed the affected horse would better be kept in the stable and given appropriate treatment and special feeding until conditions again become normal. The horse that has had a previous attack of heat exhaustion should not work between two other horses, or in the heat of the daytime. It may be lightly worked in the cool of the morning and evening. Shade the head and lightly sheet the body of a horse that does not work comfortably in very hot weather. The head shade should allow play of air under it or it may do more harm than good, as does a big, dirty, hot, soggy sponge. A special straw hat may "look funny" on a horse's head, but it is a true sun shade and therefore suitable and effective.

Every horse that has to work hard in the sun should be supplied with cool drinking water at short intervals during the work hours. It needs it far more than does the workman, for it sweats more profusely and when exhaustion and long hours of work cause sweating to lessen or subside heat stroke is most likely to occur. Take water to the field in a barrel having a loose floating "head" and blanket covering. It may readily be hauled on a stone-boat and left under the shade of a tree, where there is a breeze. Why visit the cool little brown jug in the slough at frequent intervals and let the suffering horse stand and pant for water during working hours? Be humane and see that the horse has cool pure water when he needs it.

Do not make any sudden changes of feed in hot weather. New hay and new oats not only tend to cause colic but may induce less severe digestive derangements that may "pave the way" for heat exhaustion or sunstroke. Corn is also best omitted from the ration in hot weather. The horse should also be required to do only a reasonable amount of work when the weather is very hot. It is prolonged over exertion for several days during exceptionally hot weather, that is certain to be followed by some cases of heatstroke.

When a horse shows any sign of heat exhaustion stop working him, remove the harness, stand him under a shady tree, where there is a breeze and give him drinking water, while resting. Do not work him again that day. If he pants, has stopped sweating and evidently has a high fever sprinkle his body with cold water from a sprinkling can, let a stream of cold water run over the poll of the head, give two ounces of a mixture of equal quantities of aromatic spirits of ammounia, sweet spirits of niter and medicinal alcohol, well diluted with water, as a drench and repeat the treatment at short intervals until the animal becomes comfortable and fever subsides. Call a qualified veterinarian in all severe cases. He may have to tap the distended bowel, high up in the right flank, to save life, and has special drugs which are indicated, according to the symptoms present. Acetanilid, in dram doses, along with a stimulant often give fine results. The expert also has strong stimulants for administration by the hypodermic method small doses of which may be superior to large doses of liquids given by way of the mouth. Rectal injections of cold water may also prove beneficial. Prevention is all-important.

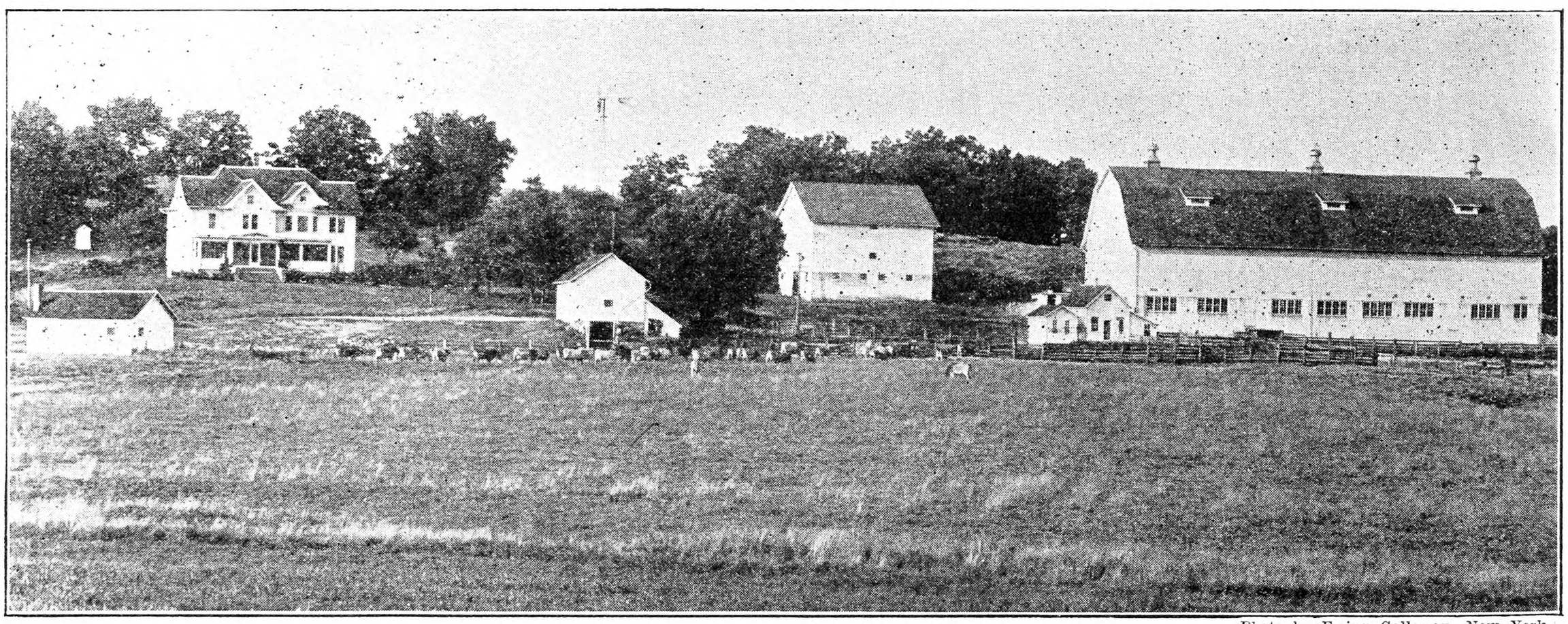


Photo by Ewing Galloway, New York.

Farmstead and Herd of Brown Swiss, of Voegli Bros., Monticello, Wis.

To Breed High Testing Holsteins

Investigations leading to the development of a family of Holstein cattle that will produce milk testing four per cent butterfat, recognized for years as the outstanding need of the Holstein breed, are soon to be undertaken by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Prof. J. W. Bartlett, in referring to this project, says that although Holsteins produce more milk than any other breed of cattle, their milk tests, on the average, only 3.4 per cent butterfat.

The experiments with Holsteins, which are expected to continue for at least 20 years, will be started at the James Turner Institute for Animal Research, the Experiment Station's newly acquired North Jersey branch at Beemerville, Sussex County. This new branch of the station was the estate of James Turner of Montclair. He recently deeded the 1,100 acres of land, together with many head of the live stock and all buildings, to the State of New Jersey with the provision that it be used by the experiment station for animal research work. The gift is valued at nearly $500,000.

"We believe it will take at least 20 years of breeding and selection to attain our objective in this experiment with Holsteins," Professor Bartlett said, "because the gains that can be expected from generation to generation are not large.

"Some Holsteins do produce milk testing four per cent butterfat, and we intend to buy a number of such cows, provided they also produce the equivalent of 500 pounds of butterfat annually, as mature cows, to use as a foundation herd in this experiment. Two purebred bulls that have sired daughters producing milk testing four per cent butterfat will be selected as foundation sires. More than 100 head of live stock will be used in this experiment.

"We are particularly interested in finding individuals that seem to carry inherited factors for producing milk of a high butterfat test. Then, through methods of inbreeding and cross-breeding, we hope to develop a family of Holsteins that will give not only large quantities of milk but also milk having a four per cent butterfat test."

Recent Ayrshire "Herd Test" Records

The highest monthly average recorded in the herd test was secured during May by the 12 Ayrshires owned by Deepwells Farm, St. James, Long Island, N. Y., of 1,348 lbs. of 3.94 per cent milk, 53.05 lbs. of butterfat. The high cow in the herd was Middlesex Snowbird, a six-year-old that gave 1,882 lbs. of milk, 75.66 lbs. of butterfat.

The second best average since the establishment of the herd test was also secured last month by the five cows owned by the National Farm School, Farm School, Pa., with 1,217 lbs. of 4.25 per cent milk, 51.74 lbs. of butterfat.

The farmer-breeders' herd of 14 Ayrshires owned by Perham Brothers, Malone, N. Y., ranked third in April, with 984 lbs. of 4.11 per cent milk, 40.40 lbs. of butterfat; while the herd of 17 owned by F. L. Dunn, of Brushton, N. Y., averaged 1,034 lbs. of milk, 39.33 lbs. of butterfat.

By averaging 886 lbs. of 4.36 per cent milk, 38.61 lbs. of butterfat, the 124 Ayrshires at Strathglass Farm, Port Chester, N. Y., led all herds with 20 or more cows. This is a most remarkable production average, since every animal in the herd that had once freshened is included in the average, regardless of age or stage of lactation. Forty-three cows produced sufficient butterfat to qualify for the 50-lb. fat list, and incidentally created a record for number of cows in one herd meeting these requirements. Among these were: Strathglass Lucky Jean, a five-year-old, and Strathglass Hornella, a six-year-old, both daughters of Hobsland Lucky Star, a National Dairy Show grand champion. The former made 1,662 lbs. milk, 88.25 lbs. of butterfat, and the latter 1,960 lbs. milk, 85.65 lbs. of butterfat. The imported Netherhall Martha, in eight-year-old form, made in her April yield 1,890 lbs. of milk, 83.75 lbs. of butterfat. Another good six-year-old is Elroy's Florence, that made 1,747 lbs. of milk, 81.41 lbs. of butterfat for the month.

The Sycamore Farms' Ayrshires of Mrs. E. R. Fritsche, of Douglassville, Pa., numbering 50 head, ranked seventh in the United States among all herds under test with an average of 876 lbs. of 4.2 per cent milk, 36.76 lbs. of butterfat. Penhurst Mayflower, an eight-year-old daughter of the famed Penshurst Man O'War, milked over 60 lbs. a day, giving 1,894 lbs. for the month. Sycamore Ideal Maggie, a five-year-old, by the imported Shewalton Mains Ideal, gave 1,730 lbs., while another daughter, Sycamore Ideal Redbird, averaged better than 50 lbs. per day.

One hundred and fifty-two cows and heifers in the Penshurst Farm herd, at Narberth, Pa., secured the outstanding average of 929 lbs. of 3.90 per cent milk, 36.19 lbs. of butterfat, tested for the Ayrshire Herd Test. Every animal that had once freshened was included in the average, regardless of lactation period. The world's champion senior four-year-old, Leto's Favorite Betty of Hill Top, on test at six years, is coming back strong. In April she gave 2,378 lbs. of milk, while her stablemate, Fico's Favorite Thelma, a five-year-old, produced 2,384 lbs. milk, 83.44 lbs. of butterfat. Penshurst Red Kate, an eight-year-old, and Penshurst Charity, a five-year-old, averaged close to 65 lbs. daily, while Penshurst Bellflower, a four-year-old, averaged almost 60 lbs. daily.

Questions in Heredity

My brother-in-law has a cow which always alternates a heifer calf, the previous one always being a bull. Is there any explanation for this? In the culling of laying pullets and hens has a thought been given to culling out the ones laying rooster eggs, or is it not so pronounced as in the cows as above referred too?

New Hampshire. H. T. M.

The experience of others is invited regarding these interesting questions.

Livestock Sales

June 8. — Wendover Farm Ayrshires, Bernardsville, N. J.

June 9.—Ayrshires. Strathglass Farm, Port Chester, N. Y. A. H. Tryon, manager.

June 18.—Holstein sale, Earlville, N. Y. R. Austin Backus, Sale Manager, Mexico, N. Y.

June 25.—Maryland Ram Sale, La Plata, Md.

July 28.—Maryland Ram Sale, Centerville, Md.

Coming Meetings and Shows

June 12-13. — N. Y. State Forestry Tour, starting at Norwich, Chenango Co., N. Y.

June 12-13.—Rockland County, N. Y., June Flower; Ramapo Riding Academy, Tallman, N. Y.

June 15-20. — Farm Management Training School for County Agricultural Agents, New York Agricultural College, Ithaca, N. Y.

June 16-17.—Poultry Field Day, Institute and Convention, Lake Pocotopaug, East Hampton, Conn.

June 22-27.—Poultry Judging School, New York Agricultural College, Ithaca, N. Y.

June 24-26.—Long Island Potato Tour. County Agents or Farm Bureau managers will give details.

June 24-26.—Soil Fertility Conference, State College, Pa.

June 24-26. — American Seed Trade Association, annual convention, Hotel Brown, Louisville, Ky.

June 24-26.—Fiftieth Annual Soil Fertility Conference, Pennsylvania State College, State College P. O., Pa.

June 27.—Field Day and Picnic. New York State Jersey Cattle Club, Moordenier Hills Farm, Ira G. Payne, owner, East Schodack, N. Y.

July 21-23.—American Association of Nurserymen, annual convention, Book-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, Mich.

Aug. 3-7. — International Baby Chick Convention, Louisville, Ky.

Aug. 17-20.—Fourteenth annual American Country Life Conference, Ithaca, N. Y. For further information address American Country Life Association, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City.

Aug. 27-29.—Seventh National Shade Tree Conference, Boyce Thompson Institute, Yonkers, N. Y.

Sept. 7-12.—New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

Dec. 8-10.—Sharon Poultry Association, Annual Show, Sharon, Conn. Secretary Arthur L. Kinsman, Sharon, Conn.

Feb. 2-5, 1932.—New York State Grange, annual convention, Albany, N. Y.

∴ DAIRY CATTLE ∴

CRAWFORD COUNTY, PA.
Where the Good Cows Come From
Henry A. Schell, Jr., Phoenixville, Pa., purchased a foundation of 24 P. B. Holsteins here in May, 1929. Since that time he has many times topped his C.T.A. in individual and herd production, one month having 5 cows from 74 to 88 lbs. fat and 7 cows from 1,800 to 2,600 lbs. milk. Let us help you get some real dairy cows.
A Card Will Bring Full Information
CRAWFORD COUNTY CO-OPERATIVE DAIRY IMPROVEMENT AND SALES ASSOCIATION
Market House Meadville, Pa.

HIGH GRADE & REGISTERED Dairy Cows FOR SALE
GUERNSEYS, HOLSTEINS and JERSEYS
T. B. and Blood Tested. Fresh and close springers.
JACOB ZLOTKIN, Freehold, N. J. Phone 380

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Shetland Ponies for children, also STALLIONS; MARES with colts by side or separate. Prices right. A. B. PORTER PONY FARMS, Atwater, Ohio

Double-Strength Double-Duty STOCK-SPRAY

Protect your cows and milk profits with Tanglefoot Stock Spray—the best Spray of all—powerful, and economically priced. A Spray that both kills and repels stable flies, horn flies, mosquitoes, and certain other insects—never stains or hurts animals, or taints the milk, used as directed. Accept no substitutes—insist on Tanglefoot Stock Spray this summer. Good also for other farm animals and poultry, too. A dealer in your community has it. Write for his name, also our interesting free booklet.

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Grand Rapids, Michigan

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Worm pigs when you wean them
USE NEMA WORM CAPSULES
to Kill Large Roundworms, Hookworms, Stomach Worms in Hogs, Sheep, Dogs and Foxes
Safe—No Long, Costly Setback—Easy to Give—Low Cost—Dependable, A Parke-Davis Product.
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Parke, Davis & Co. will send you practical, helpful information on removing worms from Livestock and Poultry.
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CHEDCO GUERNSEYS
BULL FOR SALE CHEAP
CHEDCO MAJESTY 186371
Dropped Nov. 1, 1930
SIRE: Langwater Chedco 147434.
DAM: Chedco Rosamond 165942—Massachusetts State Champion—10,700.3 lbs. Milk, 652.6 lbs. Butter Fat, Class EE.
C. E. COTTING
70 Federal Street Boston, Mass.
Accredited Herd 100024
Negative to Agglutination Test.

Foremost Guernseys
All ages, both sexes, real bargains in Bulls two years old and over.
Successor Berkshires
Boars ready for service, Bred Gilts, Fall and Spring Pigs, both sexes.
EMMADINE FARM, Hopewell Junction, (Dutchess Co.,) N. Y.

TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS
BULLS from 1 Month to Serviceable Age
from record dams and proven sires. Herd accredited and blood tested. Attractive prices. Exceptional values.
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Guernsey Bulls
from one month to serviceable age. Sons of Upland's Good Gift A. R., sire of Junior Champion, Pennsylvania Show, out of A. R. dams with records up to 700 lbs. fat. Herd Accredited and Blood Tested. Prices to suit times. FRITZLYN FARMS, Pipersville, Pa.

LAKE DELAWARE FARMS, Delhi, N. Y.
Farmer's opportunity to buy Guernsey Bull at farmer's price. Serviceable age. Apply at once.

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Forsgate Farms Holsteins
Bulls from 1 mo. to serviceable age. 299-day herd average 12,231 lbs. milk, 414.2 lbs. fat. Also a number of cows with records up to 18,619 lbs. milk and 600 lbs. fat. Accredited and blood tested. Write for pedigrees and prices.
FORSGATE FARMS, Jamesburg, N. J.

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GOATS: Fine young, Toggenburg bucks and does, $15 $20 each. H. I. COGGESHALL, Wortendyke, N. J.

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READY TO SHIP
When starting to raise a Hog why not have one that will please you. A trial order will prove to you how pigs from select stock will grow. I will ship any number C.O.D. My guarantee: 10 days trial, if satisfied keep them, if not return them and your money will be returned. Crating free.
Berkshire and Chester cross or Yorkshire and Chester cross pigs
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Cheshire and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester
7 weeks old, $4.25
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All Husky, Healthy, Fast Growing Stock
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EDWARD BUNZEL LEXINGTON, MASS. Tel. 0496

Feeding Pigs for sale
Chester & Berkshire, Chester & Yorkshire, Chester & Duroc — 6-7 Weeks Old, $4.25 each; 8-9 Weeks Old, $4.50 each
All good healthy stock. Will ship in lots of two or more. If not satisfied return them at my expense.
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6-7 weeks old $4.25
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Buy where quality is never sacrificed to quantity, we are prepared to supply you with pigs of rugged, fast growing strain from quality boars and sows—Berkshire and Chester cross, and Chester and Yorkshire cross, at above prices, also a few Chester Whites at 8 weeks old $5.50. Will ship C.O.D. on approval, crated free. 10 days trial allowed.
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Some a little younger and smaller at - - $4.50
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WE ALSO HAVE 50 young thoroughbred POLAND CHINA SOWS, weighing 110 to 140 lbs. at $25 a piece.

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6 to 8 weeks old, $5.00 each C. O. D.
A few 8 to 10 wks. old Chester or Duroc Barrows, $5.50 each. All crated free.
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Choice Young Porkers
6-7 weeks old - $4.50 8-9 weeks old - $5.00
10 weeks old - $5.50
Express prepaid on 20 or more pigs
Berkshire and Chester, O. I. C. and Yorkshire crossed. Ship what you need C. O. D. on approval. My guarantee a square deal at all times. Give us a trial.
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Buy Where Quality Prevails
Chester-Berkshire — Chester-Yorkshire Crossed
6 to 7 weeks old ..... $4.00 each } crates
8 to 9 weeks old ..... 4.25 each } free
All good feeding pigs. Will ship any number C.O.D. 10 days trial. J.W. GARRITY, 7 Lynn St., Woburn, Mass.

FEEDING PIGS $4.50 Each, Prepaid $5
select, crated, C.O.D. Grain fed. Mostly Poland Chinas. Few other breeds. Shoats around 40 lbs., $6.25. Can start these shoats on garbage, vaccinate, castrate at $7.
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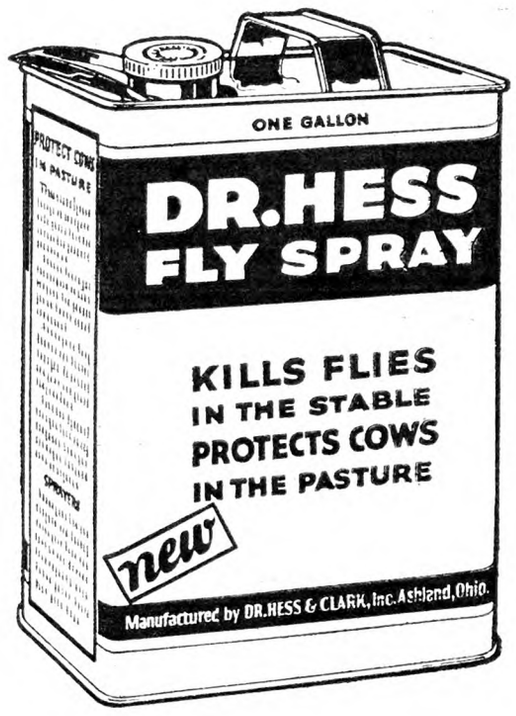
Here lie the remains

THIS FLY will never suck the blood of another cow. Lying here upon his back, feet up in the air, he proves the efficiency of Dr. Hess Fly Spray . . . a new product that *kills flies in the barn* as well as repels flies in the pasture.

In many tests with this new product thousands of flies were killed and counted to determine its efficiency. In one test, for instance, a fly-tight experiment house was sprayed. The count showed that Dr. Hess Fly Spray had killed 2295 flies, that only 150 were still living . . . and that it had been 94 per cent efficient. In *all the tests* averaged together, Fly Spray proved itself 92 per cent efficient as a killer.



But Dr. Hess Fly Spray's usefulness does not stop at killing flies. It is first, last, and always a *fly repeller! It protects cows from flies in the pasture.* Properly applied in the morning, it keeps cows free from fly torment *all day long!*

Try Dr. Hess Fly Spray yourself. Spray the cows in the barn before the morning milking. Notice their freedom from fly torment in the pasture all day. Spray the barn before bringing them in, in the evening. See the flies tumble. You will find flies are no longer one of your farm problems.

See your local Dr. Hess dealer about Fly Spray. Either do that, or write direct to Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

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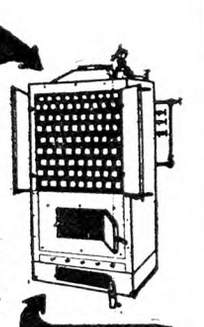
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Questions About School Matters

[Answered by A. D. Ostrander, Secretary New York State Rural School Improvement Society, Knowlesville, N. Y.]

Transportation of High School Pupils

At our school meeting the opening wedge was started for consolidation in the form of a recommendation from Albany that the district furnish transportation for high school students to East Syracuse, N. Y., a distance of three miles. To what extent is a district responsible for transportation of high school pupils? Must a bus be owned and run by the district? Must the district carry those free whose parents are able to pay fare in bus or otherwise? C. H.

Districts have the right to contract with bus owners or to pay transportation on a railroad, trolley or regularly established bus lines. Some districts are transporting in automobiles. However the Commissioner of Education through the District Superintendents has to approve the quality of transportation and the contract. The State refunds to the district the following year one-half the cost of the transportation.

As we understand the Commissioner's interpretation act, he has ruled regarding the clause "Transportation when necessary" means where parents are unable to provide such transportation. Many parents in this State are bearing this cost of sending their children to high school.

Centralized School Bonds

We have been visited by an agent who tells us that there has been a law passed in regard to bonding which will be a damper on centralization. We are interested because we are between three high schools that are all pulling for our school. G. J. L.

Doubtless what has been brought to your attention is that bond firms have refused to purchase central school bonds until there is a final decision in the State courts in the court case brought by the Brockport farmers against the Brockport Central School Board, in an effort to dissolve that centralization, on the grounds that the central rural school act is unconstitutional, in as much as the Central District is laid out by the Commissioner of Education instead of by the Legislature of the State. The constitution has granted that power to the Legislature and many decisions have been rendered to the effect that this power cannot be delegated to another branch of government as has been done by this act. More than 40 central school bond issues have been held up by this case. Recently the Appellate Court of the State decided the case in favor of the Central School Board against the farmers. The case has been taken to the Court of Appeals.

If you are faced with centralization your remedy must be organization to compel the passage of a law to allow the voters of any district to vote upon this question as a unit and not to be compelled as at present to vote with the village and allow the larger village vote to settle the issue for you. Legislation to bring about this change has been presented each year by the N. Y. Rural School Improvement Society, and efforts have been made by that organization to secure such backing from country people which will enable the passage of these measures.

Various Consolidation Questions

Is it compulsory to consolidate our school, and under what conditions? Would a negative vote at a regular annual school meeting cancel what has already been done by unfair means? In other words, would a motion to withdraw from centralization if carried be final and binding? Our condition is as follows: We are paying for a school building erected in 1922, being several thousand dollars in debt for same. Our district has approximately 125 voters. The district was canvassed for a list of 15 voters who wanted centralization, then a meeting was arranged for Jan 30, at 7:30 P. M. to vote on centralization of 12 outlying districts. The proposition was put over largely due to the country highways being almost blocked with snow, making the rural attendance small, while the voters of the village were hauled in automobiles and few were absent. The proposition has only been explained by those who were extremely anxious for centralization and has been unsatisfactory. We have been told repeatedly that centralization is a good thing but evidently they were afraid that the plan would not win on its merits. Does the central school district assume the remainder of the debt on our school building? S. J.

The consolidation law is found under Sec. 128 of the education statutes. This section provides that a district superintendent may consolidate any district whenever he desires, even though every voter and taxpayer of the district may be opposed to such action, simply by filing with the town clerk an order to that effect. The final appeal of the people of the district voters is to the Commissioner of Education. The law allows him to be the prosecuting attorney by acting through his servant the district superintendent. Then later he sits upon the case as judge.

Article 6-b, Central Rural School Law. Centralization is another form of consolidation and is brought about by 15 voters who may reside anywhere in the proposed central district, signing a petition which is then filed with the town clerk, whose duty it then is to call a meeting in some central point to vote upon the proposition of consolidating or centralizing as the proponents prefer in this State to term it. All people of the various districts must meet in a group and the majority decision at this meeting decides the issue. No vote is taken in the various districts and when the centralization is carried the central school board consisting of five members is elected. The school officials in the former districts are no longer such after the completion of that school year. The central school board thereafter levies the taxes and runs all the school affairs of the entire central district. The central district does not assume any former debt of your district, it still remains a burden upon the taxpayers of your former district.

Once your district has been taken into a centralization there is no longer an annual meeting held and there is no way under the law which allows it to withdraw. A change of the law will be necessary to accomplish that. Many people in central districts are demanding such a change. It has become effective in other States and such schemes as you describe are now unknown there. The whole proceedure under the central rural school law is undemocratic and compulsory in that country districts do not have an opportunity to decide individually upon becoming a part of the central district, but have to vote as a unit with the village people, who can usually by force of numbers outvote them.

Organization for a change of the law is the only way country people can expect to obtain justice.

Taxes in Consolidated Schools

Our district is thinking of centralizing the schools, and I would like some information regarding it, especially as to the taxes. We are told the tax rate is about 10 mills and occasionally 12 mills and grows less the longer centralization is in force. I thought you could give me figures of schools that have been centralized for some time. E. F.

New York.

Centralization, or under its true name, consolidation, brings about increased expenditures and thus greatly increased taxation.

In the Western States consolidation is being abandoned because of the increase in taxation of from two to four times under that system. A recent letter written by Senator John E. Cashman, of Wisconsin, states that a law similar to the N. Y. State centralization law, which forced country districts into consolidation, was repealed in 1923. That law, as does the New York law, worked great injustice upon country people.

He states there are now only seven consolidated districts in Wisconsin, and in them farm property is bankrupt because of increased taxation. Senator Cashman states further: "There is no good reason, educational or otherwise, why the rural schools should be abolished and rural school children transported to central schools in villages or cities. The fundamental subjects can be just as well taught in the country school as they can in any institution within the confines of a village or city. There are many good reasons why the children of farmers at this tender age should not be sent away from home, transported in busses or other vehicles to village or city."

There are central school districts in New York State costing from two to three times the administration expense before centralization. Trumansburg before centralization expended for all the schools now included in the plan for running the schools the sum of $27,000. The present cost is close to $70,000. A five mill tax is claimed, yet we find that the assessed valuation of the village alone, which in 1924, the year previous to centralization, was $487,765, has now been jumped to $995,950 or more than doubled. Figured upon the former valuation the tax rate would be about $11 per $1,000. In addition to this it should be known that Trumansburg had on hand about $90,000, which was used to pay upon the building and on the busses purchased. Most districts do not have this. One farmer owning 90 acres in the central district paid in 1924 a school tax of $17, and in 1930 on the same property $35.

Franklin, Delaware County, has had a tax rate of 10 mills, and lately it has developed that the board had a deficit which has caused a special tax to be recently voted of 14 mills additional, making a total of 24 mills for this year. Hartford, Washington County, central school district has a tax rate of $16 per $1,000, with no bonds voted as yet. Earlville has a tax rate of 10 mills, but it also has a large deficit which will have soon to be taken care of. The central district at Jasper has a tax rate of $18 per $1,000. A man living in the Lake Placid central district says that, in 1929, before centralization he paid upon his small piece of ground $9.20 as his school tax. In 1930 under the central school plan he paid $35.11. The Grand Gorge central school tax rate is $28 per $1,000.

The cost of transportation in Wiscon-

(Continued on Page 689)

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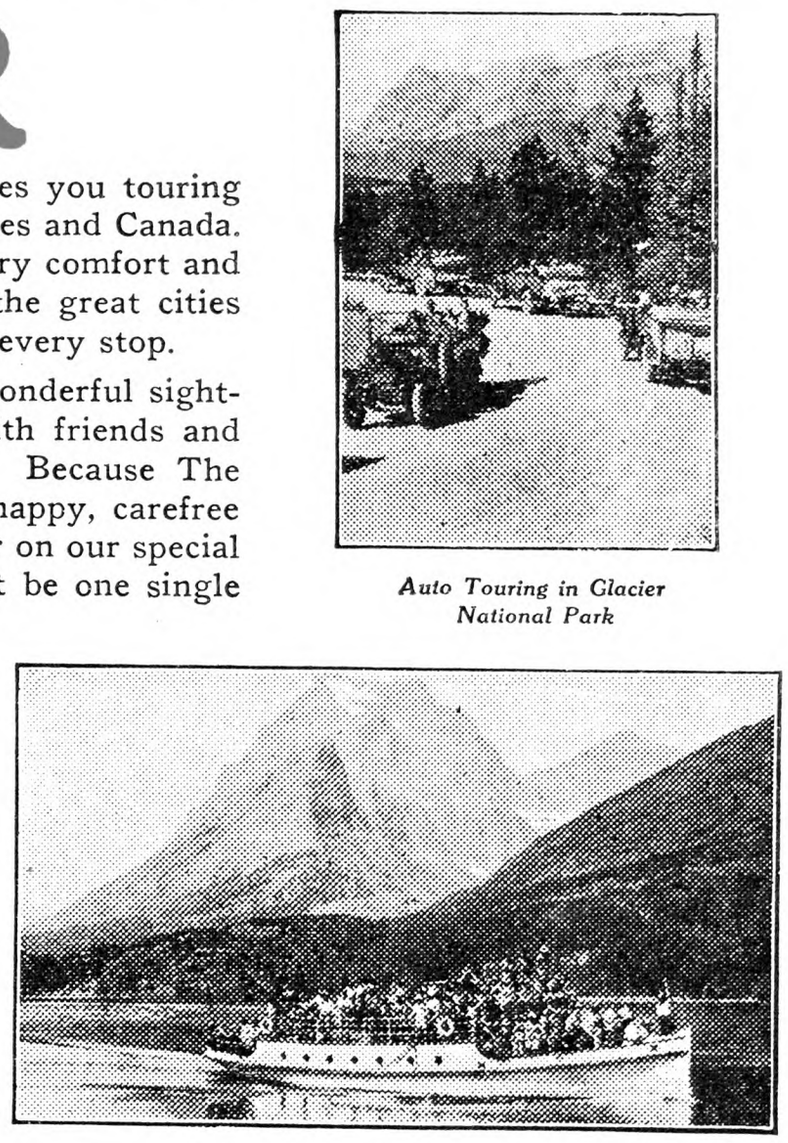
ITINERARY

Lv. New York	N.Y.C.	1:00 P. M.,	Sat.,	Aug. 15
Lv. Albany	N.Y.C.	4:20 P. M.,	Sat.,	Aug. 15
Lv. Schenectady	N.Y.C.	4:50 P. M.,	Sat.,	Aug. 15
Lv. Utica	N.Y.C.	6:25 P. M.,	Sat.,	Aug. 15
Lv. Rome	N.Y.C.	6:45 P. M.,	Sat.,	Aug. 15
Lv. Syracuse	N.Y.C.	8:10 P. M.,	Sat.,	Aug. 15
Lv. Rochester	N.Y.C.	9:45 P. M.,	Sat.,	Aug. 15
Lv. Buffalo	N.Y.C.	11:40 P. M.,	Sat.,	Aug. 15
Ar. Suspension Bridge	N.Y.C.	1:00 A. M.,	Sun.,	Aug. 16
Lv. Suspension Bridge	C.N. Rys.	1:30 A. M.,	Sun.,	Aug. 16
Ar. Detroit	C.N. Rys.	6:30 A. M.,	Sun.,	Aug. 16
Lv. Detroit	G.T.	1:55 P. M.,	Sun.,	Aug. 16
Ar. Chicago	G.T.	9:05 P. M.,	Sun.,	Aug. 16
Lv. Chicago	C.& N.W.	10:30 P. M.,	Sun.,	Aug. 16
Ar. St. Paul	C.& N.W.	9:30 A. M.,	Mon.,	Aug. 17
Lv. Minneapolis	G.N.	8:00 P. M.,	Mon.,	Aug. 17
Ar. Minot	G.N.	1:00 P. M.,	Tues.,	Aug. 18
Lv. Minot	G.N.	2:00 P. M.,	Tues.,	Aug. 18
Ar. Glacier Park	G.N.	7:30 A. M.,	Wed.,	Aug. 19
Lv. Glacier Park	G.N.	7:45 P. M.,	Wed.,	Aug. 19
Ar. Spokane	G.N.	7:30 A. M.,	Thur.,	Aug. 20
Lv. Spokane	G.N.	10:30 A. M.,	Thur.,	Aug. 20
Ar. Wenatchee	G.N.	3:15 P. M.,	Thur.,	Aug. 20
Lv. Cashmere	G.N.	4:30 P. M.,	Thur.,	Aug. 20
Ar. Seattle	G.N.	9:45 P. M.,	Thur.,	Aug. 20
Lv. Seattle	G.N.	11:30 P. M.,	Thur.,	Aug. 20
Ar. Longview	G.N.	6:00 A. M.,	Fri.,	Aug. 21
Lv. Longview	G.N.	10:30 A. M.,	Fri.,	Aug. 21
Ar. Portland	G.N.	11:59 A. M.,	Fri.,	Aug. 21
Lv. Portland	G.N.	11:59 P. M.,	Fri.,	Aug. 21
Ar. Tacoma	G.N.	6:00 A. M.,	Sat.,	Aug. 22
Lv. Tacoma	G.N.	2:00 A. M.,	Sun.,	Aug. 23
Ar. Seattle	G.N.	3:30 A. M.,	Sun.,	Aug. 23
Lv. Seattle	C.N. Boat	1:30 P. M.,	Sun.,	Aug. 23
Ar. Victoria	C.N. Boat	5:15 P. M.,	Sun.,	Aug. 23
Lv. Victoria	C.N. Boat	6:00 P. M.,	Sun.,	Aug. 23
Ar. Vancouver	C.N. Boat	9:45 P. M.,	Sun.,	Aug. 23
Lv. Vancouver	C.P.R.	4:30 P. M.,	Mon.,	Aug. 24
Ar. Field	C.P.R.	1:20 P. M.,	Tues.,	Aug. 25
Lv. Field	Auto	1:30 P. M.,	Tues.,	Aug. 25
Ar. Lake Louise	Auto	2:30 P. M.,	Tues.,	Aug. 25
Lv. Lake Louise	C.P.R.	2:20 P. M.,	Wed.,	Aug. 26
Ar. Banff	C.P.R.	3:30 P. M.,	Wed.,	Aug. 26
Lv. Banff	C.P.R.	10:55 P. M.,	Wed.,	Aug. 26
Ar. Regina	C.P.R.	7:25 P. M.,	Thur.,	Aug. 27
Lv. Regina	C.P.R.	8:30 P. M.,	Thur.,	Aug. 27
Ar. Winnipeg	C.P.R.	9:00 A. M.,	Fri.,	Aug. 28
Lv. Winnipeg	G.N.	12:00 Noon,	Fri.,	Aug. 28
Ar. St. Paul	G.N.	1:00 A. M.,	Sat.,	Aug. 29
Lv. St. Paul	Soo Line	1:15 A. M.,	Sat.,	Aug. 29
Ar. Chicago	Soo Line	1:45 P. M.,	Sat.,	Aug. 29
Lv. Chicago	Erie	5:00 P. M.,	Sat.,	Aug. 29
Ar. Niagara Falls	Erie	7:35 A. M.,	Sun.,	Aug. 30
Lv. Niagara Falls	Erie	10:35 A. M.,	Sun.,	Aug. 30
Ar. Hornell, N. Y.	Erie	1:35 P. M.,	Sun.,	Aug. 30
Ar. Corning	Erie	2:30 P. M.,	Sun.,	Aug. 30
Ar. Elmira	Erie	2:55 P. M.,	Sun.,	Aug. 30
Ar. Binghamton	Erie	4:13 P. M.,	Sun.,	Aug. 30
Lv. Binghamton	D. & H.	6:10 P. M.,	Sun.,	Aug. 30
Ar. Albany	D. & H.	11:00 P. M.,	Sun.,	Aug. 30
Lv. Binghamton	Erie	4:15 P. M.,	Sun.,	Aug. 30
Ar. Deposit	Erie	5:20 P. M.,	Sun.,	Aug. 30
Ar. Hancock	Erie	5:38 P. M.,	Sun.,	Aug. 30
Ar. Port Jervis	Erie	7:25 P. M.,	Sun.,	Aug. 30
Ar. Middletown	Erie	7:58 P. M.,	Sun.,	Aug. 30
Ar. Jersey City	Erie	9:15 P. M.,	Sun.,	Aug. 30
Ar. New York	Erie	9:35 P. M.,	Sun.,	Aug. 30



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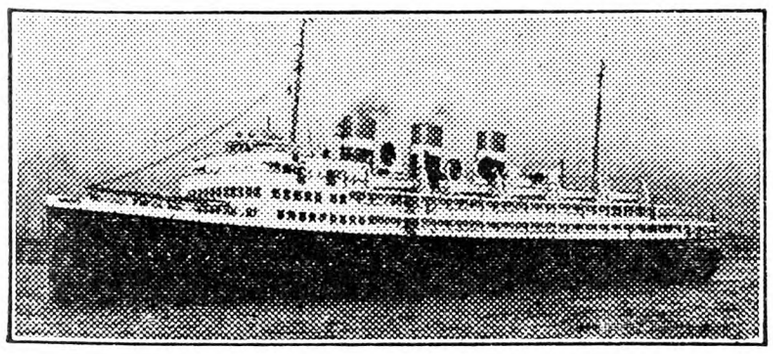

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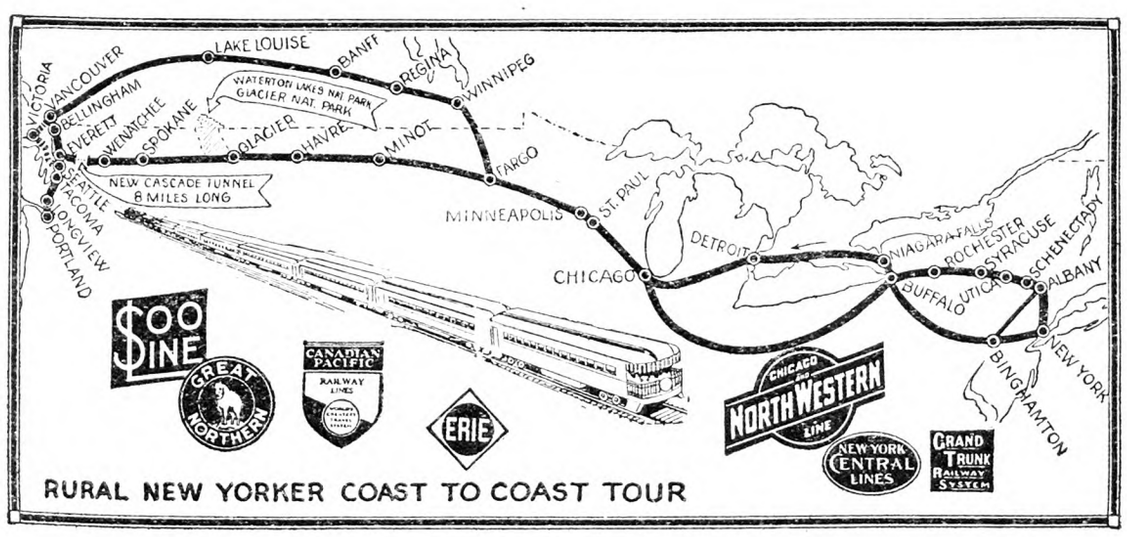

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Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

News and prices current during week ending June 6, 1931. Butter market firm, with fairly good trade for both current and speculative demand. Some complaint about garlic flavor, which is always troublesome at this season. Eggs unsettled with very large receipts. Potatoes slow on old and new stock. Asparagus lower. Strawberries running poor, except nearby. Asparagus very plentiful.

MILK

June: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.41; 2B, $1.66; 2C (milk made into sour cream), $1.41; Class 3, $1.10.

In classes 2A, 2B and 2C, a differential of 5c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat is added to milk testing above 3.5 per cent and deducted for that testing below this point. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c per .1 of 1 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.70; Class 2, $1.70; Class 3, $1.20.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.24¾@	$0.24½
Extra, 92 score		.23½
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	21½@	.23
Seconds	.20 @	.21
Lower grades	.16 @	.19½
Ladles	.18 @	.21
Packing stock	.11 @	.17½
Renovated	.21½@	.22
Sweet fancy	.26 @	.26½
Extra		.25½
Firsts	.24½@	.25¼
Seconds	.21¾@	.23
Centralized	.20 @	.22½

CHEESE

State—Whole milk, flats, held	$0.21 @	$0.23
Fresh specials	.13¼@	.14
Fancy	.12 @	.12½
Wisconsin—Whole milk,		
Flats, 1930 cured	.18 @	.19
Daisies, fresh, fancy	.13½@	.14
Young America, fresh	.14 @	.14½
June	.18½@	.19½

EGGS

Nearby, white fancy (including premiums)	$0.25 @	$0.26
Extra	.22 @	.24
Average extras	.21 @	.21½
Extra firsts	.19½@	.20½
Pacific Coast	.23 @	.27
Mixed colors	.20 @	.24
Gathered, best	.21 @	.23
Fair to good	.16 @	.20

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.40@	$0.42
Fair to good	.30@	.38
Roosters	.12@	.17
Fowls	.17@	.25
Ducks	.17@	.19
Turkeys, average	.25@	.30
Squabs, lb., ungraded	.30@	.35
Graded	.25@	.40
Dark, doz.	2.00@	3.00
Culls, doz.	1.50@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Broilers should be fully feathered. The larger breeds should weigh 2½ to 3 lbs. each; smaller breeds, 1½ lbs. each up. The quotation given on broilers is the outside figure for best quality. Under grades and small sizes proportionately larger. The figures are express or truck delivery.

Fowls, lb.	$0.20@	$0.25
Broiler chickens—		
Large breeds, best		.37
Small breeds, best		.26
Roosters	.12@	.13
Ducks	.14@	.24
Geese	.10@	.12
Rabbits, lb.	.07@	.10

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$7.00@	$8.00
Bulls	4.00@	4.75
Cows	2.00@	3.25
Calves, best	8.00@	10.00
Common to good	4.00@	7.00
Sheep	1.00@	3.00
Lambs	8.00@	10.50
Hogs	6.35@	6.65

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.12@	$0.13
Good to choice	.07@	.11
Lambs, hothouse, head	2.00@	6.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	11.50@	14.50
Bulls	7.00@	9.50
Cows	7.00@	9.00

POTATOES

Maine, 180 lbs.	$2.35@	$2.60
Canada, 90 lbs.	1.25@	1.50
Florida, bbl.	2.50@	3.75
Carolina, bbl.	1.75@	3.50
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bu.	1.90@	3.35

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz. bchs.	$0.50@	$3.00
Beets, new, bu.	1.50@	2.00
Cabbage, new, bu.	.85@	1.25
Carrots, bu.	.50@	.75
Cauliflower, bu.	3.00@	3.25
Celery, doz.	1.00@	1.75
Cucumbers, bu.	1.00@	2.50
Horseradish, bbl.	5.50@	6.00
Leeks, 100 bchs.	1.00@	2.00
Lettuce, bu.	.75@	1.25
Lima beans, bu.	2.00@	4.00
Onions, yel., 100-lb. bag	1.00@	3.00
50-lb. bag	.65@	1.40
New, 50 lbs.	.50@	1.25
Parsley, bu.	1.00@	1.25
Parsnips, bu.	.75@	1.00
Peas, bu.	1.50@	2.50
Peppers, bu.	1.00@	5.00
Radishes, bu.	.50@	1.00
Rhubarb, 100 bchs.	1.00@	2.00
Spinach, bu.	.25@	.50
Squash, new, bu.	1.00@	3.00
String beans, bu.	.50@	2.50
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.00@	3.00

DRIED BEANS—Jobbing Prices

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$5.25@	$5.50
Pea	4.85@	4.90
Red kidney	7.50@	7.75
White kidney		6.25

FRUITS

Apples, McIntosh, bbl.	$4.00@	$8.00
Baldwin	3.50@	6.00
Albemarle, bbl.	7.00@	7.50
Winesap, bu.	1.90@	2.55
Muskmelons, bu.	2.75@	4.00
Strawberries, Ky., qt.	.12@	.15
Va., qt.	.06@	.15
Del. and Md., qt.	.08@	.18
Jersey, qt.	.12@	.18

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 2	$24.00@	25.00
No. 3	21.00@	22.00
Clover mixed	22.00@	29.00
Straw, rye	19.00@	20.00
Oat and wheat	12.00@	13.00

GRAIN

June 3 the Farm Board announced its withdrawal from the buying market, and that its stabilization methods were stopped in all markets of the country. Wheat in western markets at once dropped 10c. At Minneapolis June wheat sold at 76½c at the opening, was immediately followed by a sale at 70c, broke from there down to 63c and closed at 66½c, net 10c lower. At Duluth the market opened at 68c, broke down to 60¾c and wound up at 62½c, net 10½c decline. At Chicago after opening at 70¼c this month broke to 65¾c and closed at 66⅛c, net 5⅛c lower. At Kansas City the cash wheat markets for No. 1 hard, No. 2 hard, No. 3 hard and other grades closed unchanged from the day previous with advices that all cash wheat offerings had been cleaned up. However, in Minneapolis No. 1 hard Spring wheat finished at 66½ to 69½c, as compared with 77 to 79c the day previous; No. 1 dark northern at 67½ to 69½c, off 10 to 11c, and No. 2 northern at 63½ to 65½c, also off 10 to 11c. No. 1 dark northern at Duluth closed at a flat price of 67½c, as against 78½ to 80½c on Tuesday. The decline at New York was 10c, to 85c for No. 1 dark Spring.

Corn, No. 2 yellow	$0.70¼
Oats, No. 2 white	.38½
Rye	.60⅞

Retail Prices at New York

Butter, best, lb.	$0.32@	$0.33
Milk, grade A, qt.		.18
Grade B		.15
Cream, 40 per cent, ½ pt.		.25
20 per cent		.16
Eggs, best, doz.	.35@	.36
Gathered	.28@	.30
Turkeys, lb.	.40@	.50
Chickens	.35@	.55
Ducklings		.40
Apples, doz.	.30@	.40
Oranges, doz.	.35@	.50
Potatoes, pk.	.25@	.30
Lettuce, head	.05@	.10
Cabbage, lb.	.03@	.05
String beans, lb.	.15@	.20

Boston Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

Lower prices are noted on nearly all produce sold at Boston during the past week. Supplies have cleaned up moderately well, however. The hay market has continued quiet with little first-grade hay offered. Butter and eggs were generally unchanged.

Apples.—Supply light, demand steady, market firm. Native Baldwin ordinary $1 to $2. Baldwins fancy $2.25 to $2.50. Various odd varieties ordinary $1 to $2 std. bu. box. Baldwins Me. unclassified $2.50 to $4.50. N. H. A grade $6.50 to $7.50. Me. unclassified Ben Davis $2 to $4 bbl. N. Y. Baldwins U. S. 1, 2½-in. up, few sales $2.10 to $2.35 bu. bskt.

Asparagus.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand good, market firm. Native crts. $2 to $3.50 24 bchs. Md. fancy $2.50 to $5. N. Y. fancy $2 to $4.50, few $5 doz. bchs.

Beets.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native cut off 25 to 60c bu. box. Va. mostly 4½c bch. Best greens native $1 to $1.35 box.

Cabbage.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Tex. 90-lb. bags $1.75 to $2. Ala. bbl. crts. $1.50 to $2. S. C. 1½ bu. $1 to $1.25.

Carrots.—Supply moderate, demand slow, market inactive. Native cut off 50 to 65c std. bu. box. Tex. and Calif. bchd. $2 to $2.75, poorer lower crt. N. Y. cut off 65 to 75c bu. bskt.

Cucumbers.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native hothouse 50 to 60 cukes fancy mostly $4 to $4.50; medium to No. 1 $1.50 to $3.50 std. bu. box. Fla. fancy $1 to $1.75 bu. hpr. Ohio hothouse 50c to $1.25 24 cukes.

Kale. — Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native mostly 50 to 60c std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supply moderate, demand fair on best. Native 18 heads outdoor 25 to 50c std. bu. box. Calif. 4 to 5 doz. heads best $2.50 to $3.50 crt., poorer low as 50c.

Mushrooms.—Supply moderate, demand good. Mass. best mostly $1 to $1.25, poorer low as 50c 3-lb. bskt.

Onions.—Supply moderate, demand slow. Native 75c to $1, few $1.25 std. bu. box. Tex. crts. $1 to $1.25.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair, market weak. Maine 100 lbs. $1.20 to $1.25 bag. P. E. I. Mts. best $1 to $1.25, poorer lower 90-lb. bag. S. C. U. S. 1 mostly $4 bbl.

Rhubarb.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native outdoor 35 to 60c std. bu. box.

Radishes.—Supply moderate, demand slow. 40 to 50 bchs. native outdoor 25 to 50c std. bu. box.

Scallions.—Supplies moderate, demand poor. Native 60 bchs. 35 to 50c std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good on best. Native 35 to 60c std. bu. box.

Squash.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Native blue and green Hubbard mostly 50 to 75c bbl., small lots ½ to 1c lb.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native h.h. 18 to 22c lb. Florida ord. $1.25 6-bskt crt. Tex. $1 to $1.75 lug.

Turnips.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Native purple tops bchd. $1 to $1.25 24 bchs. P. E. I. Rutabaga mostly 85c to $1, poorer 50c 50-lb. sack.

Hay. — Supplies moderate, mostly poorer grades, demand light, market quiet. No. 1 Timothy $26. Eastern fine to med. $18.50 to $21.50. Clover mixed, red, $23.50 ton.

Butter.—Market firm, creamery extras 24½c. Firsts 23½ to 24c. Seconds 22 to 23c lb.

Eggs.—Market easy. Nearby henneries, brown extras 27c. White extras 24 to 26c. Fresh eastern 22 to 23c dozen.

Poultry.—Dressed. Supply moderately light, demand good. Fowl 4 to 5 lbs. 27 to 28c; 3 to 3½ lbs. 23 to 26c. Stags 4 to 5 lbs. 21 to 24c. Broilers 35 to 40c. Chickens 45 to 46c. Roosters 18c lb. Live poultry firm. Fowl 24 to 25c. Leghorns 20 to 23c. Broilers large 30 to 32c; small 25 to 28c. Roosters 14 to 15c lb.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 25 to 26c; clothing, 19 to 20c; ½ blood, combing, 24 to 25c; clothing, 19 to 20c; ⅜ blood, combing, 21 to 22c; clothing, 19 to 20c; ¼ blood, combing, 20 to 21c; clothing, 19 to 20c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 61 to 65c; clothing, 48 to 51c; ½ blood, combing, 52 to 56c; clothing, 42 to 46c; ⅜ blood, combing, 39 to 42c; clothing, 36 to 38c; ¼ blood, combing, 35 to 37c; clothing, 33 to 35c; Terr. fine, combing, 62 to 65c; clothing, 53 to 55c; ½ blood, combing, 55 to 58c; clothing, 47 to 51c; ⅜ blood, combing, 45 to 50c; clothing, 42 to 45c; ¼ blood, combing, 41 to 44c; clothing, 35 to 38c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs. — Supply moderate, market barely steady, demand very slow. Bulk of sales $7.50 to $8.

Cattle.—Supply killing classes rather light, cows and bulls mostly $1 lower; vealers fully 50c lower; demand poor for all classes.

Cows.—Common and medium $2.50 to $5; low cutter and cutter $1.50 to $2.50.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium $2 to $4.50.

Vealers.—Medium and choice $5.50 to $9; cull and common $3 to $5.50.

Sheep.—None.

Milk Cows.—Supply about normal, market weak, some sales $5 to $10 lower; demand very slow. Choice, head, $110 to $130; good, $80 to $110; medium, $50 to $70; common, $40 to $50.

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by the Bureau of Markets, New Jersey Department of Agriculture.)

The receipts of fresh fruits and vegetables at the Philadelphia produce market are now coming from more northerly growing areas, as the cycle of production swings up the Atlantic Seaboard and northeast from the truck-growing areas of California and Texas. The Florida potato harvest is about over, except for scattering shipments, and the peak of the South Carolina season is passing this week. North Carolina has already started to dig potatoes, and soon we will be into the Eastern Shore of Virginia deal. The potato market was barely steady during the week, with receipts very heavy from South Carolina. Cobblers in cloth top stave and slat barrels from that State sold at $3.50 to $3.75, with poorer at $3.25 for U. S. No. 1. North Carolina Cobblers, were mostly of a small size and sold on a dull market at $3 to $3.25 per barrel. The asparagus market weakened over the holiday period, because of a combination of a two-day holiday and warm weather which caused rapid growth with the result that receipts were very heavy during the early part of the week. The peak of the season is now passed in New Jersey, although heavy movement is expected for the next two weeks. Large green "grass" sold at $2 to $2.25, while medium and small sizes from all producing areas ranged from 50c to $1.50 per crate of one dozen. Snap beans held steady, with supplies liberal from the Carolinas. Most sales of flat green were made at $1.50 to $1.75 a hamper with wax at $1.75 to $2 for the best. Limas were steady to firm with Florida selling at $3 to $4 a hamper for the best. Beets were steady, while carrots were slightly stronger. Offerings of cabbage from South Carolina and North Carolina rather ordinary in quality and the market was weak. Norfolk cabbage was also slow but good stock held steady, with ½-barrel hampers bringing 90c to $1. Celery continued firm, while cucumbers, eggplant and squash were barely steady on a dull market. Lettuce continued to sell at relatively low prices, although the market showed some strength the early part of the week. Western Iceberg sold at $3 to $4 per crate of four to five dozen heads, while nearby Big Boston was mostly 40 to 50c per crate of two dozen heads. Onions were steady but the market was rather quiet. Tomatoes continued dull with Florida lugs of turning and wrapped stock selling at $1.25 to $1.50, with some fancy higher. Six-basket carriers were mostly $1 to $1.50. Sweet potatoes were dull and rather weak. Apples were barely steady, with trading limited to the best marks. Cantaloupes were in liberal supply from the Imperial Valley but the quality of the arrivals showed considerable improvement in quality and the market was stronger. Standard crates of 36's sold at $2.25 to $2.50. Offerings of strawberries were heavy. The season opened in New Jersey and the volume from Maryland and Delaware increased as those States reached their peak movement. Virginia Heflins sold at 6 to 7c per quart with quality rather ordinary. Delaware Premiers were steady at 11c per quart, while Chesapeakes and Big Joes brought 14 to 15c for berries of the best quality. Street sales of New Jersey berries ranged from $3.50 to $5 per crate of 32 quarts.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Receipts of eggs were lighter again this week, but trading was none too active and the market was weak for most grades. Total receipts during the week equaled 35,137 cases compared with 39,982 cases the week previous and 49,378 cases during the same week of last season. In spite of the lighter supplies reaching the market, some accumulations were reported and the surplus is still going into storage. Top grades sold better than other marks, but these were only in demand for special outlets. Offerings of nearby eggs, grading as closely selected extras brought 23½ to 24½c per dozen. Pacific Coast storage packs topped the market at 24 to 27c. Mixed colors from nearby brought 18½ to 19c, while browns were slow at 21 to 22½c. Storage stocks are still going in, but the movement is falling behind that of last year. Total stocks in storage at the beginning of the month equaled 219,295 cases compared with 265,366 cases on the same date of 1930.

Trading in the live poultry market was dull and the market ruled weak for many lines. Fowls were about steady for the best birds, but ordinary were very dull. Fancy Plymouth Rocks brought 26 to 27c, while Leghorns were mostly 21 to 22c, with ordinary at 18 to 20c. The holiday period interfered with trading in broilers, and some accumulations were reported over the week-end. Best full-feathered Plymouth Rocks sold at 34 to 35c, while Leghorns were mostly 24 to 26c. Old roosters were slow at 13 to 14c per lb. Large White Pekin ducks sold fairly well, but ordinary were very slow. Fresh-killed fowls sold fairly well and the market was steady to firm. Most birds weighing 4 to 5 lbs. brought 26 to 27c per lb. Broilers moved fairly well and Plymouth Rocks brought 43 to 46c. Mixed colors were slow and slightly lower in price. Long Island ducks moved slowly at 19 to 20c. J. M. F.

Rochester, N. Y., Markets

Roots and Vegetables.—Asparagus, doz. bchs., 80c to $1.25; beets, bskt., 20c; carrots, bskt., 20 to 25c; carrots, bu., 50c; cucumbers, h.h., doz., $1 to $1.25; green onions, doz. bchs., 10 to 15c; horseradish, lb., 8 to 10c; kale, bu., 40 to 50c; leeks, doz. bchs., 15 to 20c; lettuce, curly, crt., $1 to $1.25; onions, yellow, bskt., 15 to 20c; onions, yellow, bu., 40 to 50c; parsley, doz. bchs., 25c; parsnips, bskt., 20 to 25c; potatoes, bu., 85 to 90c; potatoes, seconds, bu., 35 to 40c; radishes, 100 bchs., 65 to 85c; radishes, doz. bchs, 15 to 20c; rhubarb, doz. bchs., 25 to 30c; salsify, doz. bchs., 35 to 40c; spinach, bu., 60 to 75c; tomatoes, h.h., bskt., $3.25 to $3.50; turnips, bskt., 30 to 40c; turnips, bu., 60 to 75c; watercress, doz. bchs., 40 to 50c.

Fruit.—Apples, Baldwin, bu., $2.25; Northern Spys, bu., $2.50 to $2.75.

Live Poultry.—Broilers, lb., 28 to 32c; stags, lb., 16 to 17c; fowls, heavy, lb., 20 to 22c; fowls, light, lb., 17 to 19c; roosters, lb., 13 to 15c; ducks, lb., 16 to 20c.

Butter and Eggs.—Eggs, grade A, in cases, 20 to 21c; eggs, small lots, doz., 24 to 25c; butter, country crock, lb., 30c; butter, unsalted, lb., 30c.

Shipped-in Produce.—Beans, green, hpr., $2 to $2.50; beans, wax, hpr., $2.50; beets, half crt., $1.35; cabbage, crt., $2.50 to $2.75; cantaloupes, crt., $3.25 to $3.75; carrots, crt., $1.35 to $2.75; celery, Fla., crt., $3.75 to $4; celery, Cal., crt., $5 to $5.25; cocoanut, bag, $5; cucumbers, bskt., $1.75; cucumbers, carton, $1; garlic, lb., 10 to 11c; grapefruit, box, $3.25 to $3.75; green peas, hpr., $2.75 to $3; lemons, Cal., box, $5.25 to $5.50; lettuce, Iceberg, crt., $3.50; maple syrup, gal., $1.75 to $2; melons, Honey Dew, crt., $2.50 to $2.75; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., $1.65; onions, Texas, 50-lb. bag, $1.25 to $2.25; oranges, Cal., Val., box, $3.75 to $4.50; oranges, Fla., box, $4.50 to $4.75; peppers, green, crt., $6 to $6.50; pineapples, Cuba, crt., $3; potatoes, State, bu., 85 to 90c; potatoes, Me., bu., $1.10; potatoes, Carolina, bbl., $4 to $4.25; strawberries, 24-qt. crt., $5.75 to $6.75; strawberries, 32-qt. crt., $8; tomatoes, 10-lb. carton, $1.35; tomatoes, h.h., 8-lb. bskt., $1.50.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 900 to 1,100, good	$7.00@	$7.75
Medium	6.00@	7.00
Common	4.75@	6.00
Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	6.75@	7.75
Medium	5.75@	6.75
Heifers, 500 to 850, good	6.25@	7.25
Common and medium	4.75@	6.25
Cows, good	4.75@	5.25
Common and medium	3.75@	4.75
Low cutters and cutters	2.40@	3.75
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	4.50@	5.00
Cutter and medium	3.25@	4.50
Vealers, milk-fed, gd. and choice	7.25@	9.00
Medium	5.00@	7.25
Cull and common	2.50@	5.00
Calves, 250 to 350, gd. and ch.	5.00@	7.50
Common and medium	3.00@	5.00

HOGS

Lt. wts., 140 to 160, good and ch.	$6.35@	$6.60
Lt. lts., 160 to 180, gd. and ch.	6.45@	6.60
180 to 200, gd. and ch.	6.40@	6.60
Med. wts., 200 to 220, gd. and ch.	6.25@	6.60
220 to 250, gd. and ch.	6.00@	6.35
Hvy. wts., 250 to 290, gd. and ch.	5.75@	6.10
290 to 350, gd. and ch.	5.50@	5.85
Pkg. sows, 275 to 500, med. and gd.	4.25@	4.75
Sl. pigs, 100 to 130, gd. and ch.	6.15@	6.50

SHEEP

(Shorn Basis, Except Spring Lambs)

Spring lambs, gd. and ch.	$9.00@	11.00
Lambs, 90 down, gd. and ch.	6.75@	8.00
Medium	5.50@	6.75
91 to 100, med. and ch.	5.25@	7.00
All wts., common	3.00@	5.50
Wethers, 90 to 120, med. and gd.	2.00@	3.50
Ewes, 90 to 120, med. and ch.	2.00@	3.00
120 to 150, med. and ch.	1.75@	3.00
All wts., cull and com.	.75@	2.00

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, qt., 6 to 7c; milk, special from Guernsey and Jersey herds, qt., 8c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $200 to $250; cows, fresh milk, grades, choice, $100; cows, fresh milk, grades, good to medium, $80 to $90; cows, fresh milk, grades, common to poor, $50 to $75; beef cows and bulls, 100 lbs., $4.50 to $9; sheep, $4 to $5; lambs, $9 to $14; hogs, $6.50 to $8; veal calves, milk fed, choice, $16 to $18; veal calves, milk fed, good to medium, $12 to $14; fowls, heavy, live, lb., 20 to 24c; chickens, roasters, lb., 28 to 30c; ducks, lb., 16 to 20c; broilers, average, 2½ lbs., 25 to 30c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 24c.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 13 to 14c; milk, special and certified, qt., 18 to 20c; milk, sold from chain stores, qt., 11 to 12c; butter, farmers' delivery, lb., 35 to 40c; butter, creamery, prints and rolls, lb., 27 to 28c; butter, creamery, cut from tub, lb., 24 to 25c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 24 to 26c.

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HUGHES POULTRY PLANT West Washington Market New York City

Taxes in Consolidated Schools

(Continued from Page 686)

sin is now nearly twice as great as the previous cost of running the rural school. Recent statistics show that the transportation cost for one of every 13 country children in 50,000 busses amounts to $40,000,000.

In Chenango County, New York State, we have the word of Judge H. C. Stratton regarding the bankruptcy of practically a whole township due largely to central school taxes. The rural population should, with a solid front, stand back of their rural schools and brook no interference with them.

A. D. OSTRANDER.

Baby Chick Convention

The International Baby Chick Association will hold its annual conference and exposition at Louisville, Ky., August 3-7. The program consists of business and social meetings, and addresses by specialists in all lines of their business. Flock improvement, hatchery operation, disease control, sales methods, etc., will be among the subjects discussed. Full particulars may be had from the Managing Director Reese V. Hicks, 3223 Troost Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

A Few Lines from Rock Turkey Farm

I have been raising turkeys for more than 20 years; have raised thousands of them and do not know it all yet.

My turkey eggs have hatched well this Spring and the poults are growing fine. One thing I have found is never to change the feed to breeding hen turkeys for that will spoil the eggs for the time being. They will start in the incubator and then stop. That is my experience with them.

Always get the poults out in the sun as soon as they can get around and if only for a little time. It makes them stronger and healthier. Some say not to let them get their feet wet. I let them out in all weather as soon as they get some size and have it so that they can get inside where it is warm and they can get dry. Mine do not die because they get wet.

Be sure to have good stock. I use young hens and change the toms every year. I raise them on wire frames 2x12 feet, and use one-half inch hardware cloth. If the frames are taken care of they will last for years. Have little roosts for them to fly up on as soon as they are big enough. I feed oatmeal to start with and in about a week give mash, same as for hens.

I am told that turkeys do not do well where hens have been. Mine are on the farm here where there have been thousands of hens and chickens and I do not lose any more than I did on my other place where there never was a hen on the land.

I raise some fine turkeys here on my 50-acre farm, sell them right at the door, and could sell more if I raised them. But, when you get to be 77 years old, you will find you cannot do as you did when 40.

Many little turkeys are killed with kindness and many by neglect. Have good strong stock, keep the breeders out in a shed all open on the front, and never keep them confined in a house nights. If you do, in the morning when you let them out, if it is cold and the wind blows, then they may take cold same as with hens. I used to keep hens, but I do not have any now; all turkeys with me. I always have plenty of fine grit and oyster shells before them, and give green feed, clover and onion tops chopped fine. Give sour milk to them but never sweet milk. Dried milk mixed with the dry feed is very good but I do not like the semi-solid buttermilk. I would rather have dry milk to mix with the dry mash.

Plymouth Co., Mass. HORACE G. CASE.

Trouble with Geese

Four of my laying geese have died. I found two in the pasture lot, and, on cutting them open, nothing seemed abnormal other than the fact that there might have been a hemorrhage. The third one died a few days afterwards. Is there any epidemic or any prevalent disease you know of affecting the females? M. L. M.

New York.

I think that, on opening the cavity of the females that have died, you will find blood clots in or near the ovaries which indicates an internal hemorrhage identical with the condition so often found in laying hens.

It is common for persons keeping geese to feed largely upon corn all Winter and Spring. Nothing is more harmful. The correct feed for geese through the Winter is oats, bran and a very little corn if the birds are thin in the Fall. But we never feed corn here at any season of the year except to fattening geese.

Goose eggs require more moisture than do hens' eggs to hatch well but in ordinary seasons no water is necessary to bring them out. This year ours have hatched best in a dry cellar in the incubator, while, with those set under the geese, some died in the shell just at pipping time: we laid the trouble to the earthquake which was severely felt here but this may not have had anything to do with it.

There is no disease of geese that would cause your trouble except a wrong method of feeding, and I am very much inclined to believe that if you will feed your layers the all mash same as for laying hens with plenty of green grass, oyster shells and charcoal, that you will have good results in hatching, laying, and rearing your goslings with a minimum of loss. WILLETT RANDALL.

Events of the Week

DOMESTIC.—A gain of more than nine per cent in the automobile fatalities in the first quarter this year was found in a survey based on reports from most States, prepared by the Travelers Insurance Company. More than 180,000 persons were injured, 6,600 fatally, in 162,000 automobile accidents during the period. The accident record shows that in New York State 378 persons were killed, against 391 in the first three months last year, a decline in the rate of 3.32 per cent. The greatest increase in the percentage ratio came in Oregon, where 69 persons were killed, against 27 last year, an increase of 155.56 per cent. California had the greatest number of fatalities, 566, which compares with 522 in the same period last year, an increase of 8.43 per cent.

The fire loss throughout the nation in 1930 amounted to $499,739,136, an increase of $40,293,358 over that sustained in 1929, according to a report submitted May 28 at the annual meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. The 1930 total is equivalent to a per capita loss of $4.07. At the same time, arson and incendiarism increased to a peak unparalleled in many years. The committee reporting on this phase of fire insurance attributed the increase to the economic depression and to the drought. The number of suspicious fires investigated last year was 3,789 as against 2,360 in 1929; arrests last year for these crimes numbered 1,311 contrasted to 802 the previous year, and convictions rose from 313 to 401.

A pilotless monoplane was flown successfully by radio control from another plane circling overhead at the municipal airport at Houston, Tex., May 31 before 5,000 spectators. The feat was the first public demonstration of the principle of radio control discovered seven years ago by Robert E. Autrey, as applied to aircraft. He previously had successfully operated driverless automobiles. The experiment included driving a car by radio control, with the master key located in succession in a truck, on the field and then in a flying airplane. The engine of the automobile was started by radio control, the horn blown and the vehicle propelled as if the wheel had been manipulated by human hands. The plane, which was flown by radio control had double controls. Whitey Owen, a transport pilot, went aloft with the ship to satisfy government regulations for experimental flying over a city. Shortly after taking off, he plugged in a switch which put the plane in control of Mr. Autrey, who was flying in another ship. Autrey kept the plane under his control for nearly 15 minutes, banking it, dipping it, and turning it at will. Once, when the two planes became separated by more than half a mile, he lost contact for a few moments, but quickly regained control.

Oscar Greenstein, president, and Leon S. Pelz, treasurer, of Consolidated Factors Corporation, 200 Madison Avenue, were found guilty of conspiracy to use the mails to defraud in the sale of stock of the corporation in a verdict June 1 by a jury in Federal Judge William Bondy's court. The defendants, who began a partnership in 1922 on a joint capital of $1,000, are alleged to have taken in about $16,000,000, of which $2,000,000 was said to have been lost by the public through the sale of stock and the transfer of stock in the corporation. The Consolidated Factors Corporation failed on April 26, 1930, owing $4,363,000 to stockholders and banks. Pelz and Greenstein were indicted four months later following an investigation begun by the National Association of Credit Men. The indictment charged that the defendants issued a false statement on Dec. 31, 1928, to make it appear that the corporation had assets of $7,913,465 and liabilities of $4,734,311.

CANADA.—Premier Bennett in his annual budget speech to the House of Commons at Ottawa June 1 announced extensive changes in Canada's tariffs, most of them upward revisions. Many affect products derived in large quantities from the United States. The revisions, the Premier said, were not general, but were confined to such schedules as would assist adjusting in unemployment. Almost all schedules were affected in regard to certain of their items, the total number of rate-bearing items cited in the resolutions offered being nearly 200. Excepting in a few instances, alteration in rates is confined to the intermediate and general tariffs, the latter affecting imports from the United States, while British preference tariffs were little altered. The revisions include particularly automobiles, coal, coke, food and utility products delivered in cartons; live hogs, fresh meats, bacons, hams and shoulders; canned fruits and vegetables, raisins and oranges, as well as numerous other foods and food products. A new duty of 15 cents a pound on foreign magazines and periodicals is expected to affect the circulation of magazines from the United States and to result in more advertising by American manufacturers in Canadian publications.

WASHINGTON.—A total of $47,064,319 from the combined drought relief appropriations of $57,000,000 made available for aid to individual farmers had been lent up to and including May 23, the last day for which totals were available at the Department of Agriculture. The money has been advanced to about 400,000 farmers. The appropriations, made by the last Congress, included one of $45,000,000 for feed and seed loans; another of $20,000,000 for general agricultural rehabilitation, of which the department allotted one-half for individual loans and the other half for loans exclusively to joint stock credit corporations, and $2,000,000 to be used in Southeastern States which had suffered the drought on the heels of disastrous floods. Individuals in Arkansas alone received $7,680,000 from the feed and seed fund and $1,612,000 from the rehabilitation funds, a total of $9,292,000. The Department of Agriculture has found it necessary to seek legal advice on unusual technical conditions which have arisen through the loans. One of these points, announced from the Department of Justice as having been referred to it, dealt with the question of what the government could do to protect its interests when a farmer finds his seed loan, deposited in a bank until he makes his purchases, attached by creditors. A decision was asked as to the rights of the government, as technically the government's security for such a loan is the crop which would be raised from the seed purchased with the loaned money. No great number of such cases have been reported, but it was said at the Department of Agriculture that isolated instances of that nature have arisen in almost every State and county where loans have been made. The drought has not shown indications of recurring this year, crops and gardens being reported as thriving in areas which were hit worst. Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, recently reported almost ideal conditions in his State, particularly in gardens from which much of the poorer element of the population derives a large part of its support.

The start of Secretary Mellon's program for refinancing the Federal short-term debt of more than $3,000,000,000 was announced May 31 with the offer of a 15 to 19-year Treasury bond issue of $800,000,000. This is the largest issue since the war. The next largest was an issue of four per cent treasury bonds, made on December 15, 1924, as a refunding issue. This totaled $753,962,300. The fact that the Government faces a deficit of about $1,000,000,000 for the fiscal year and has been compelled to market hundreds of millions of dollars of short-term securities to meet current expenses is in part responsible for the $800,000,000 issue. A large share of these bonds will be used to refund short-term security issues which mature on June 15, and thus reduce the total of the outstanding short-term debt which was rapidly becoming unwieldy. The bonds, to be dated June 15, will carry a record low interest rate for the post-war period of 3⅛ per cent. They will be callable in 1946 and mature in 1949. In view of present easy money market conditions, with general interest rates low and large cash surpluses available, it was expected that there would be an unusually heavy subscription to the Treasury's offering. On June 15, $589,314,000 in 2⅞ and 1¾ per cent certificates of indebtedness will be retired, reducing the short-term debt of $3,287,175,950 by that amount. The remaining $210,686,000 of the bond issue will go to ordinary expenditures of the Federal Government over the next few months.

The treasury deficit on June 30 will be between $900,000,000 and $950,000,000, the White House officially estimated June 2 in a statement in which it also indicated that the whole amount would be charged against the national debt, with no extraordinary financial operations to make it up. The public debt on May 29 was about $16,000,000,000.

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Wh., Bf., Br. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$31.25
Brd., Wh., Bf. Rks, Wh. Wyan.	4.00	7.50	36.25
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Dependable Chicks from America's Pioneer Hatchery
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White Leghorns	$4.00	$7.00
Rhode Island Reds	5.25	9.50
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This price in effect beginning May 25. Place your orders well in advance. $1.00 books your order balance C. O. D.
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ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS
Wh. Wyandottes, Wh. Rocks & Bar. Rocks, $7 per 100; Heavy Mixed, $6 per 100. We ship C. O. D. or cash — 100% del. guar.
Jas. E. Ulsh, Box R, Beaver Springs, Pa.

PAIGE'S Quality Chicks

Barred and White Rocks....	$8—100
White Leghorns.....	$7—100
Heavy Mixed	$7—100

100% live arrival guar. Postage paid.
Geo. W. Paige Selinsgrove, Pa.

LEWIS FARMS PULLETS CHICKS and PULLETS, finest quality, blood tested. Pullets free range reared. Bargain prices. Write for literature and special discounts. Prof. Harry R. Lewis, Box R, Davisville, R.I

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS
Free range grown. From selected 2 and 3-yr. old blood-tested breeders. Mar. & Apr. hatched, for immediate del.
THIELMAN LEGHORN FARM Ransomville, N. Y.

PULLETS Purebred White Leghorns, large, healthy production bred, 8 weeks, 75c. Satisfaction guaranteed. George Hoag, Shavertown, N. Y.

Ascutney S. C. Red Chicks Vt. Accredited; free from B.W.D. Group A; Our own flock; Vt. Certified; trap-nested; pedigreed males from never broody hens; $20 per 100. Free Circular.
ASCUTNEY FARMS, R. N. 10, Hartland, Vt.

"YANKEE" R. I. REDS—Pedigree-bred, state accredited Baby Chicks, Started Chicks, Hatching Eggs, Growing Pullets. Free illustrated circular.
WM. E. WOODBURY - - Milton Mills, N. H.

"The Popcorn Trees"

That's what Mary Theresa calls the fruit trees when they are in blossom. Mary Theresa likes to have the "popcorn trees" in bloom on her birthday. She remembers last year's little party out in the orchard, with white blossoms falling on the be-candled cake, and has hoped that the fruit trees would bloom in time this year. It has been an anxious wait for her and for Brother, too, although he goes to the district school and celebrates his birthday in November.

For a long time the only orchard flowers were underfoot. The dandelions, violets and wild strawberries appeared promptly on time, and mother's row of tulips finally bloomed in spite of a few late snow flurries. Out in the woodyard, certain green sprouts became artichokes and nettles and catnip right where they were last year, so the cats and bumblebees will be able to find them this Summer. Pretty soon the peonies pushed up through the lawn and uncurled their copper-colored leaves, and the Golden Glow at the corner of the kitchen started to grow up like Jack's gigantic beanstalk.

While the ground got greener underfoot the trees were smearing the same hue overhead, although the swamp maples were red at first, like the peonies. First there was just a hint of color around the twigs, but one afternoon on the way home from school Brother suddenly noticed that the hammock-maples hid the upper bedroom windows. The shade became noticeable. "I like it when the trees make real shade on the grass instead of just freckles," said Mary Theresa.

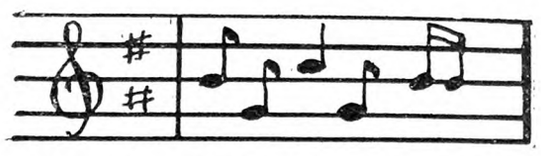
One Saturday Grover, the hired man, cut the lawn, and the afternoon sun showed the mower's rounds like a giant's finger-strokes on a piece of green velvet. The birds watched Grover and inspected the job carefully. The robins just hopped around, but the blackbirds walked, exactly like old Mr. Vanderpelt, who has rheumatics.

And still there was no white on the popcorn trees.

The plowing was all done and the harrows cantered all day across the field, combing its soft surface for the marker. When they limed the cabbage bed it looked just as if another snow flurry had come out of a clear sky. The new grain came up and you could see right where Grover forgot to throw the drill back into gear that time he saw the schoolma'am riding past with Porter Pixley.

When they get the pasture fences mended, Shep has a regular job bringing the cows down off the hill. He may bark a lot in the lane, but his tail keeps wagging, and he is usually panting so hard that he seems to be grinning. Maybe it is because he has already proved that a woodchuck can climb a tree. Some of the older calves were staked out in the orchard where Blanche, the pet White Rock, is raising her feathered family. Father told Grover to lead them out, but the biggest calf was in such a hurry that he did the leading.

The robins built their nests in those apple trees which are handiest to the Early Richmonds and Montmorencies. The phoebes repaired their old nest on the porch shutters, and wake the whole family up at dawn when the robins can be seen 'way up on the top twigs, hollering for enough daylight to get breakfast. Their song then is not quite the same as when they sing after supper. The pair of orioles arrived in time to superintend the corn-planting from the top of the wine-glass elm. Their song has been learned by the children. Brother can whistle it, and this is the way Mother plays it on the piano:



Mary Theresa doesn't realize it, but 50 years from now these notes will bring back this corn-planting time and resurrect those of us who are dead and gone.

It takes lots of hot days to pop out the bloom on the popcorn trees, and it starts slowly, like real popcorn on the kitchen stove. First the old Oxheart cherry began to whiten, then the other cherries and pears. The apples were led by the Duchess tree that grows by the fence to hook the clothesline around.

They did look like popcorn trees, too. The pears seemed heavily strung with popcorn like out-of-season Christmas trees, and some of the cherries were so full of bloom that they might have been loaded with popcorn balls. Finally the whole orchard seemed to have a white cloud overhead that brightened the landscape as a ripe grainfield does in August. Mr. Pixley's bees were at work up in that cloud, like aviators, and the whole place smelled just like a party.

On Mary Theresa's birthday, the wrens were rigidly inspecting the new boxes which the sparrows would be only too glad to occupy. It was warm enough to carry the dolls' table out under the popcorn trees. Everyone said it was a good cake, and Grover offered to eat a second slice before he went back to the lot. Blanche managed to taste it, too, although she wasn't really invited to the party, but "crashed the gate" while the real guests were looking at Mary Theresa's new ring. The staked calves, with their soft eyes and rough tongues, watched the whole party with interest, and when it was over, Blanche wiped the soft frosting off her beak and began to eat the falling white petals as if they really were popcorn.

J. A. CHARTULLY.

Busy Ducks

I have two Pekin ducks, hatched from stock originally purchased from Pardee, about five years ago, and since then inbred for two seasons. These ducks started laying the middle of last December, and have not missed one day since. Last week one of them laid two perfect eggs in one day and again this week, this happened twice. We had no way of telling which of the two ducks was responsible.

The two females that these ducks were hatched from started to lay Jan. 17, 1930, and laid continuously until I killed them on Thanksgiving of that year.

I am interested to know if this is phenomenal or is it an everyday occurrence with Pekin ducks? I have read of 300-egg Indian Runner ducks. J. L.

New York.

JUST "PAINT" THE ROOSTS

"Black Leaf 40" Kills Lice

Just paint the roosts with "Black Leaf 40." The heat from the birds' bodies releases the fumes, which kill lice.

NO HANDLING OF BIRDS

Recommended by Colleges and Experiment Stations everywhere. Ask your dealer. If he does not have it, send $1.00 for 100 bird size.

Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp. Incorporated Louisville, Ky.

TO KILL MITES: Spray with "Black Leaf 40" according to directions.

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Kill Rats Without Poison

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K-R-O can be used about the home, barn or poultry yard with absolute safety as it contains **no deadly poison.** K-R-O is made of Squill, as recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, under the Connable process which insures maximum strength. Two cans killed 578 rats at Arkansas State Farm. Hundreds of other testimonials.

Sold on a Money-Back Guarantee. Insist upon K-R-O, the original Squill exterminator. All druggists, 75c. Large size (four times as much) $2.00. Direct if dealer cannot supply you. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.

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KILLS-RATS-ONLY

STOP COCCIDIOSIS WITH CORIDENE

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If your dealer doesn't have CORIDENE, write to—

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4225 Florence Blvd. Omaha, Nebr.
Ask for Free Booklet

Also manufacturers of NO-PIK (for cannibalism and toe-picking); NEOL (for roup); ENTERIC CAPSULES (for worms).

GUARANTEED EGG CASES without an equal. Each case absolutely only once used, and packed as required by Express Co. and other carriers, with 14 cup flats, 10 white fillers and a perfect cover. If cases are not as represented, *do not pay us.* RELIABLE EGG CASE CO., Box 29, Highbridge Station, New York, N. Y.

Best QUALITY CHICKS

Chicks from 2 & 3-yr.-old breeders	100	500	1000
S. C. Tancred Str. Wh. Leghorns.	$7.00	$32.50	$60.00
S. C. Tom Bar'n Str. Wh. Legh...	7.00	32.50	60.00
S. C. Barred Rocks.....	8.00	37.50	70.00

Light Mix...$6.00 per 100. Heavy Mix...$7.00 per 100
100% live del. P. P. Order direct or write for circular.
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box I, McAlisterville, Pa.

HUSKY BABY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Barred and White Rocks.....	$8.00	$37.50	$70
Heavy Mixed.....	7.00	32.50	60

Prepaid live arrival guaranteed
J. A. BAUMGARDNER Box 2 Beaver Springs, Pa.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS
Barred Rocks for Broilers
$8.50 per 100 when less than a thousand and $75 per 1000.
Quality Poultry Farm Harrington, Del.

CHICKS--STARTED CHICKS--PULLETS
From my own trapnested, bloodtested pure Barron Wh. Leghorns. Prices reduced for June and July. Catalog free, Willacker Leghorn Farm, Box 383, New Washington, Ohio

PARDEE'S PERFECT PEKIN DUCKS DUCKLINGS AND EGGS. World's best. New low prices. Free catalog. PARDEE'S PEKINS, ISLIP, L. I., N. Y.

TURKEYS-DUCKS-GEESE-GUINEAS
Breeders, Hatching Eggs, Baby Chicks—prices reduced.
HIGHLAND FARM -:- Sellersville, Pa.

DUCKLINGS—White Pekin, 30 or more 20c each delivered by parcel post. This is my 27th year. Earl Seamans Factoryville, Pa.

Ducklings—Mammoth Pekins, quality and promptness guar. Write for prices. L. Hamblin, Wilson, N.Y.

Mammoth Pekin Ducklings New low prices. Finest stock. Prompt delivery Satisfaction Guar. LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, Barker, N.Y

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS and Baby POULTS MARCY TURKEY FARM Lake Placid, N.Y.

Connecticut Egg Contest

Carried on at Storrs, Conn. Following is report for week ending May 22, 1931.

In the 29th week of the Storrs contest the total lay for all pens was 5,126 eggs, or a yield of 73.2 per cent. This is 121 eggs less than last week, but 213 more than for the corresponding week of yesteryear.

In the contest, as in other flocks, the peak of production has been reached. The managament's problem from this time on until the close of the competition is to avoid sudden and severe dips. This is not a bearish outlook due to any bad news, but merely a seasonal decline which occurs regularly year after year.

Two pens of Barred Rocks, bred by R. Walter Bishop, of Conn., and James Dryden, of Cal., set the pace for the 29th round. These two pens tied for first place with 66 points each. West Neck Farm's pen of Reds, from L. I., was a close second with a tally of 65 points.

Another pen of Reds, entered by Donald I. Goodenough, of Conn., tied for third place with two pens of Leghorns, owned by Egg and Apple Farm, of N. Y., and Wene Chick Farm, of N. J. These three pens scored 63 points each.

Four pens of Leghorns vied with each other for fourth place. They include J. A. Hanson, of Ore., Tom Barron, of Eng., St. John's Poultry Farm, of Mo., and R. L. Montgomery, of Conn. These four pens finished with 62 points each.

Donald I. Goodenough's pen of Reds from Conn., has led the contest for the last 29 weeks and is still leading for that matter. On the other hand this pen's margin of safety, so to speak, is only about 30 points and this is not much when one considers that the total scores for several pens run close to 1,700 points each. Paradoxical as it may sound, a Pacific Coast pen of Leghorns actually outruns the leader in the egg column by an advantage of over 30 eggs, but when the test of the scales is applied, the Connecticut breeder overcomes this handicap and thereby maintains his position in first place.

Leghorns are likewise challenging each other in that there are now four pens, each of which totals at this writing 1,600 points and over. Two of them, namely one from England and one from New York State, are only five points apart, and these two, holding down as they have second and third places in the Leghorn class, swapped places only last week. It's a good fight, but the race is not run. No pen can rest on its laurels and win.

The leading pens to date in each of the principal varieties are as follows:

Australorps.—Jerseyland Farms, N. J., 1,506 eggs, 1,456 points.

White Wyandottes.—Jack Wrennall, Eng., 1,122 eggs, 1,159 points.

White Rocks.—Kalerok Farm, Mass., 1,361 eggs, 1,395 points; E. A. Hirt, Mass., 1,292, 1,282; Collins & Ripper, Iowa, 1,251, 1,257.

Barred Rocks.—James Dryden, Cal., 1,543 eggs, 1,502 points; R. Walter Bishop, Conn., 1,490, 1,488; Pratt Experiment Farm, Pa., 1,471, 1,370.

Rhode Island Reds.—Donald I. Goodenough, Conn., 1,681 eggs, 1,716 points; Homestead Farms, Conn. 1,,640, 1,649; Globus P. Farm, Mass., 1,673, 1,632; Geo. B. Treadwell, Mass., 1,561, 1,574.

White Leghorns.—J. A. Hanson, Ore., 1,712 eggs, 1,684 points; Alfred J. O'Donovan, N. Y., 1,676, 1,654; Tom Barron, England, 1,565, 1,649; Wene Chick Farm, N. J., 1,554, 1,613; St. John's P. Farm, Mo., 1,601, 1,565.

Weekly Summary.—Total for the week, 5,126 eggs, 5,149 points; total to date, 130,884, 127,804; Best pen for the week, 64, 66; Best pen to date, 1,681, 1,716; average pen total to date, 1,308, 1,278.

Per cent production by varieties.—40 Australorps and Giants, 78.2; 50 White Wyandottes, 62; 130 White Rocks, 62.1; 140 Barred Rocks, 78.4; 280 Rhode Island Reds, 70.1; 360 White Leghorns, 78.7; 1,000 average all varieties, 73.2.

Chickens and Earthworms

Last Tuesday we received 50 little chicks as we do every year. We have lost about one each year. Now we are losing one each day. Can it be because we dug up some worms and gave them to the chicks? I don't know of anything else. N. J. M. New York.

If they were big enough to eat the worms, it is not likely that they were harmed by them. It is a question, however, whether feeding earthworms to young chicks is a good practice. Earthworms may carry the parasites that cause the trouble known as gapes, and the danger from this source may outweigh the value of the worms as food. The precaution of keeping chicks shut up immediately after a shower or early in the morning is based upon the liklihood of finding earthworms upon the top of the ground at these times. M. B. D.

"As a garden has been the inclination of kings and the choice of philosophers, so it has been the common favorite of public and private men, a pleasure of the greatest and the care of the meanest, and, indeed, an employment and possession for which none is too high or low."—Sir William Temple.

KERR CHICKS WIN PRIZES

R. I. Reds, first at Liberty and first sweepstakes at Batavia, N. Y. Chick Shows. White Leghorns, second at Batavia. Barred Rocks, third at Liberty —AGAINST ALL COMERS. Rich laying inheritance. They'll be strong laying pullets in early fall.

UTILITY CHICKS

	For 25	For 50	For 100	For 500	For 1,000
White Leghorns.....	$2.25	$4.00	$ 7.00	$35.00	$ 65.00
Barred Rocks.....	3.25	6.00	11.00	52.50	100.00
R. I. Reds.....	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
White Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
W. Wyandottes.....	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
Mixed Chicks.....	2.25	4.00	7.00	35.00	65.00

For blood tested Utility Chicks add 2c per chick to above prices

SPECIAL MATINGS CHICKS

For Special Matings Chicks in any quantity add 2c per chick to prices given above. Blood tested Special Matings Chicks available for all breeds, at 2c more per chick than the S. M. prices.

Shipped by parcel post, prepaid, 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Remit with money order, check, or cash registered. Address nearest office.

KERR CHICKERIES, Inc. Department J Frenchtown, N. J.

PATERSON, N. J. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y. W. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
TRENTON, N. J. E. SYRACUSE, N. Y. LOWELL, MASS.
CAMDEN, N. J. LANCASTER, PA. WOONSOCKET, R. I.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y. DANBURY, CONN.

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

W. LEGHORNS	S. C. REDS	B. ROCKS	W. WYANDOTTES
14c	15c	16c	18c

Prices are per 100, June delivery. For orders of 25 Chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 Chicks add $1.00. Special Mating Chicks, $2 per hundred extra.
All breeders Blood Tested under State Supervision. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular.
HALL BROS., *Poplar Hill Farm* Box 60 Wallingford, Conn.

"WOLF - Certified" Chicks . . .
SUMMER PRICES THAT DEFY COMPARISON

	25	50	100	300	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas.....	$2.00	$3.75	$ 6.95	$19.95	$32.25	$ 64.00
Barred, White, Buff Rocks.....	2.50	4.75	8.95	25.95	42.25	84.00
S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds and Black Minorcas.....	2.50	4.75	8.95	25.95	42.25	84.00
White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons.....	2.50	4.75	8.95	25.95	42.25	84.00
Jersey Black Giants.....	3.25	6.25	11.95	34.95	54.75	109.50
Assorted Heavy Mixed.....	2.00	3.75	7.00	20.00	32.50	65.00
Assorted Odds Mixed.....	1.75	3.50	6.50	19.00	27.00	55.00

Order direct from this ad—or send for our beautiful catalog giving description of "Wolf-Certified" Quality Chicks, also our 100% delivery and we also guarantee the livability of your baby chicks for ten days after you receive them, we want you to be satisfied. Order today. Send $1 with your order. Chicks shipped C. O. D. for balance.
WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING FARMS, Dept. 16, GIBSONBURG, OHIO

Brookside Quality Chicks
ROCK BOTTOM PRICES

CASH or C. O. D.	50	100	500
Tancred Strain Leghorns	$3.75	$7.00	$32.50
Barred Rocks - - -	4.50	8.50	40.00
R. I Reds - - - -	4.75	9.00	42.50
Assorted - - - -	3.75	7.00	32.50

Weekly hatches, prompt shipments, parcels post prepaid and safe delivery guaranteed.
BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM
Dept. R E. C. Brown, Prop. Sergeantsville, N. J.

PULLETS
Barred Rocks and Leghorns
Write for prices
STEEN'S POULTRY FARM
Box 1, Dagsboro, Del.

Baby Chicks
From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

Wyckoff & Tancred Strain	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns.....	$4.00	$7.00	$32.50	$65.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns....	4.00	7.00	32.50	65.00
S. C. Rocks and Reds....	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00
White Wyandottes.....	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00
S. C. Buff Orpingtons....	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00
Assorted Light Breeds....	3.50	6.00	27.50	55.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds...	4.00	7.00	32.50	65.00

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM, Box 10, Richfield, Pa.

CHERRY HILL WHITE LEGHORNS
Hens average five pounds, eggs weigh 26 oz. per dozen.
Chicks for June, July and August

Cash or C. O. D.	25	50	100	500
Wyckoff Strain	$2.25	$4.50	$ 7.00	$32.50
Blood Tested	3.25	6.50	11.00	52.50

100% live arrival guar. P. P. prepaid. Circular free.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. Box I, McAlisterville, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING QUALITY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Tancred S. C. White Leghorns..	$7.00	$32.00	$60.00
Tom Barron S.C.W. Leghorns...	7.00	32.00	60.00
S. C. Barred Rocks.....	8.00	37.50	70.00
S. C. R. I. Reds.....	8.00	37.50	....

Light Mix. $6.00—100; Heavy Mix. $7.00—100
Our chicks are properly hatched, strong and vigorous, and will please for size and egg production. 100% live delivery. Post Paid. Write for free circular giving full details of all breeds. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, F. B. Leister, Prop., Box 49, McAlisterville, Pa.

TAKE NOTICE 150,000 QUALITY BABY CHICKS

S. C. Wh. Leghorns,	50	100	500	1000
Bar'n & Tanc. Strains....	$4.00	$7.00	$32.50	$65.00
B. Rox & R. I. Reds	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
Heavy Mixed	4.00	7.00	32.50	65.00

Free range, 100% del. guaranteed. Circular free.
The RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 15, Richfield, Pa.

Bigger Poultry Profits

Cash or C. O. D.	50	100	500	1000
Silver Laced Wyandottes ..	$6.00	$10.00	$47.50	$90
Rocks or Reds	4.50	8.00	37.50	70
Wh. Leg.—Tanc. & Wyk. .	4.00	7.00	35.00	65
Heavy Mixed	4.00	7.00	35.00	65
Light Mixed	3.75	6.00	30.00	55

These are first class chicks and nothing cheap but the price. 100% live arrival guar. Postpaid. Hatched from 2 & 3 year old breeders. Catalog FREE. Used incubators cheap. THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY, The Dependable Plant, Box 75-E, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
From Free Range Selected Flocks

Prices on	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.00	$3.50	$ 6.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	2.00	3.50	6.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	2.50	4.50	8.00
Rhode Island Reds	2.50	4.50	8.00
White Plymouth Rocks	2.50	4.50	8.00
White Wyandottes	3.00	5.50	10.00
Mixed Chicks	1.75	3.00	5.00

Write for prices on 3-week-old chicks
Send no money, just mail your order. We ship Parcel Post C. O. D. Live Delivery Guaranteed.
Mingoville Poultry Farm, Box 136, Mingoville, Pa.

JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST
CHICKS
5c and up
White, Black, Buff and Brown Leg., $6 per 100. Rocks, $7. Wyandottes, $7. Light Broilers, $5. Heavy, $6. 21 years in business. Catalog free. 100% delivery.
JOHNSON'S HATCHERY, ICKESBURG, PA.

Strickler's Large Tom Barron English S. C. W. Leghorn Baby Chicks
will be money-makers for you. All-electric hatched, extra quality chicks for immediate delivery at $7.00 per 100; $34 per 500; $67 per 1000. Prepaid 100% live delivery guaranteed. Also 12 wks. old Pullets. Catalog.
LEONARD F. STRICKLER Box R Sheridan, Pa.

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

English & Tancred Strain	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.13	$3.75	$6.50
Barred Rocks	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00
Light Mixed	2.00	3.50	6.00

500 lots, $2.50 less; 1,000 lots, $10 less. 100% prepaid safe delivery guar. Cash or C.O.D. FREE CIR.
Green Forest Poultry Farm, Box 4, Richfield, Pa.

Baby Chicks—$8 per 100 up
Thousands hatching daily. Fourteen breeds. Sent collect. Postpaid live delivery—prompt shipment. STARTED CHICKS priced according to age. Send for folder.
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THE 250,000 readers of The Rural New-Yorker will buy millions of baby chicks this season. They will study the advertisements in this paper and order their chicks from these advertisements. Our readers prefer to buy from advertisers in The Rural New-Yorker because they know that we accept advertisements from reliable parties only. Every reader is sure of a "square deal" when he places an order with one of our advertisers.

If you have a surplus of baby chicks this season it will pay you to run an advertisement in these columns. Tell our 250,000 readers about your stock, and you will find it easy to do business with them. Write for rates and information to POULTRY DEPARTMENT, THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W. 30th St., New York City.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Our Country

Our country! 'Tis a glorious land!
With broad arms stretched from shore shore,
The proud Pacific chafes her strand,
She hears the dark Atlantic roar;
And nurtured on her ample breast
How many a goodly prospect lies
In Nature's wildest grandeur drest,
Enameled with her loveliest dyes.

Rich prairies decked with flowers of gold,
Like sunlit oceans roll afar;
Broad lakes her azure heaven behold,
Reflecting clear each trembling star;
And mighty rivers, mountain-born,
Go sweeping onward, dark and deep,
Through forests where the bounding fawn
Beneath their sheltering branches leap.

And cradled mid her clustering hills
Sweet vales in dreamlike beauty hide,
Where love the air with music fills,
And calm content and peace abide.
For plenty here her fullness pours
In rich profusion o'er the land,
And sent to seize her generous store,
There prowls no tyrant's hireling band.

Great God! We thank Thee for this home,
This bounteous birthland of the free,
Where wanderers from afar may come,
And breathe the air of liberty!
Still may her flowers untrampled spring,
Her harvests wave, her cities rise:
And yet, till time shall fold her wing,
Remain Earth's loveliest paradise!
—From Town's Fourth Reader—1847.

*

WASHABLE chair seats that are tied on are always "coming adrift," as a nautical friend says, and yet we like them on the dining-room chairs in Summer, when the leather covering has a tendency to become sticky. We recently discovered that it is not difficult to lift the leather seats out of the frame, after removing four large screws that hold them underneath. We then laid a quilted pad on each seat, and covered it with glazed chintz, tacking at the back of the seat. The chintz, being smooth, did not add materially to the bulk, and it was a simple thing to slip the seat into the frame, and screw as before. The chairs are wearing their Summer dress and there is no fear of wrinkling or pulling loose.

*

WE WERE interested in reading recently of a quilting bee held at Oklahoma's executive mansion. The Governor's wife, Mrs. W. H. Murray, invited 49 of the State's pioneer women, none less than 75 years old, as her guests at the quilting. Mrs. Temple Houston, daughter-in-law of Sam Houston, first Texas executive, and Mrs. Alice Davis, only woman chief of the Seminole Indians, were among the guests, selected by State Senators and the Murrays. The quilt is for the State Historical Society.

*

A CORRESPONDENT in Indiana says that the pulp of half a grapefruit, diced, is a wonderful improvement to rhubarb pie, pudding or sauce, giving a delicious flavor.

Seen in the Shops

Wide-brimmed straw hats are seen in what are called fruit colors—orange, lemon, peach, strawberry or pistachio. They are simply trimmed, but the wide brims and attractive colors make them look dressy.

We thought there must be an amazing bargain sale in progress, as we looked at the crowds of women around two large sections in one of the great department stores, but we soon found that it was merely a regiment of housewives mobilized for the annual battle with clothes moths. There are all sorts of powders, liquids, flakes and balls for ammunition. We all know the cedar, tar and naphthalene preparations, but this year we find, in both solid and liquid forms, a "gas" that, if we may judge by its distinctive odor, is a preparation of the paradichloro-benzene so familiar to peach growers. Chemical authorities tell us that this substance is death to eggs, larvæ and adult moths. The solid form which we purchased comes in rings about the shape and size of the average doughnut, or perhaps a little smaller, these rings being convenient to hang on a hook in the closet.

Some attractive smocks seen were of stout unbleached muslin with trimmings of green and white check gingham. The pockets were shaped like flower pots. The smocks were $1.85.

The woman who keeps her hair neat with a net sometimes has difficulty in fitting it if her head is small and hair closely arranged. She will find that there are two sizes of cap-shaped hairnets, the regular size and a smaller one for bobbed hair. The "bob" size is just right for a small head, even though the hair is not short. Gray or white hairnets always cost more than other colors, current prices for nets ranging from around 95 cents to $2.50 the dozen. The prudent woman will always buy hairnets by the dozen.

Nowadays we buy "foundation garments" instead of corsets; in spite of fashion's threats, the pinched-in waist has not yet become a reality, and we seek for long natural lines, with support, but without constriction. The "foundation garments" are usually made with an inner boned girdle, and a long outer section, which also forms a brassiere or uplift. The two sections hook separately at the side, insets of elastic keeping all in place; there are no laces. Bust measurements are given, instead of waist. Such garments vary in price and material; there are some around $5, and others that go up to $50. In a former generation, the large woman laced herself in to meet her views of elegance; now she diets herself to the required slimness. The lighter-weight "step-in" foundation garments are designed for slim figures, but a larger woman needs more support and "diaphragm control," as the sellers describe it.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

382 — For Summer Fabrics. This style is designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 6¾ yds. of 39-in. material. Ten cents.

770 — Smart Individuality. This style is designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38 and 40-in. bust measure. Size 16 requires 3 yds. of 39-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 39-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

376—Very Becoming. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅜ yds. of 39-in. material with 5 yds. of binding. Ten cents.

403 — One-piece Romper. This style is designed in sizes 1, 2 and 3 years. Size 2 requires 1⅜ yds. of 35-in. material with 2½ yds. of edging and 1½ yds. of 1-in. ribbon. Ten cents.

Large Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

Peach Custard Pie

Cover a cooked pie shell thickly with canned peaches sliced. Mix together and cook in double boiler until thick the following mixture: One cup of milk, two tablespoons sugar, one tablespoon flour, two egg yolks, teaspoonful of butter, a little salt. Pour this over the peaches and cover with a meringue made with the two egg whites and tablespoon of sugar.

MRS. A. L. B.

An Old-fashioned Pantry

We are hearing a great deal about colorful kitchens nowadays, but it is of a colorful pantry that I would speak. No doubt the kitchen cabinet has supplanted the pantry in many modern homes, yet on farms they are still to be found. Such is the case at our house, and how could it be otherwise in a house more, much more, than a century old?

And such a pantry, large enough for a Summer kitchen almost; in fact, it does duty for one, for us, having in it my big four-burner oil stove. Lined with shelves that in earlier years held shining pans of milk it presented rather a problem, and for a long time I cherished the hope of having those shelves enclosed in neat cupboards. Friend husband is an excellent workman, carpenter, plumber, etc., if you can get him started, but with a trip to make to the milk factory every day besides his farm work, which he does entirely alone, haying and all, you can readily see it is not easy to get him started.

However, on a bright Spring morning, I decided I could no longer stand those gray walls and unpainted shelves, I must do something about it. This is what I did; sent out an order to a mail order house for ivory paint, and robin's egg blue enamel, also a box of ivory kalsomine and appropriate brushes. Costs money? Not much, less than three dollars.

First I cleaned that pantry throughly after removing several hundred (more or less) bottles and other useless things other housewives of past years deemed it necessary to save, and which by the way I had moved and removed every Spring and Fall for cleaning. I then mixed my kalsomine, letting it stand overnight to jell. With my new brush I proceeded to change those dingy walls and ceiling to palest ivory. Not having had experience in wall decoration I had a pretty good coat on myself and a mottled effect on the floor, but what of it? The walls were beautifully smooth and creamy after a second coat, and the floor and my clothing wash out splendidly. Oh, joy! The glorious change had begun and my spirits began to rise so high it was almost impossible to bring them down to earth long enough to get the meals at the proper time. Friend husband is a stickler for having meals on time, which with us is breakfast at seven, dinner at 12 and supper at six. I often wonder how anyone accomplishes anything by having hit-or-miss meals at hit-or-miss times.

Next the cans of paint were opened and the smooth-flowing paint spread upon the shelves and woodwork. I escaped this time with only a spot of paint here and there. How these shelves shone, for I had used a varnish paint, knowing for a pantry it would clean and stay clean longer than would a satin finish. The floor has narrow boards and this I painted a sort of dust color. Perhaps you will think all I had to do now was to wash and arrange the dishes—but no—the fun had just begun. I did of course put the things back on the shelves, only the nessessary ones, though, this time. On the shelves opposite the door I placed the dishes that are kept in the pantry (I have a dish cupboard in the kitchen) in neat piles, and arranged cups and bowls attractively as well as where they would be handiest. Glass cooking utensils and aluminum were also placed for convenience and attractiveness, while the tin ware was set in less conspicuous places. The roll irons, frying pans and dishpans were hung over a large piece of oil cloth back of the door, handy but out of sight.

But what about the can of blue enamel? That I use for trimming. All the cans, cooky cans, sugar cans, tea and coffee canisters, soda box, cheese boxes and what-not were treated to either a coat of ivory trimmed with blue or plain blue. This made a wonderful change, as you may imagine in this hetrogeneous collection. Still I had another idea to work out. I took a wallpaper sample book and cut out flower and leaf motifs; some were small wreaths. Quantities of them were all carefully cut and planned for the sides and tops of the enameled cans and boxes. Most of the wreath motifs were small maple leaves in shades of blue from sky to midnight blue, these were specially attractive on the ivory containers. Imagine the blue cans decorated with rose and green, the rose motifs giving just the right touch to relieve the blue! The decorations were not varnished or shellacked on, for I knew by care I would wipe them off and preserve them as long as I cared to, and when a different color scheme was desired they could be easily soaked off. The full-sized window next needed attention. For this I tacked unbleached muslin to the roller and as the window sill is even with the broad shelf I preferred no sash curtains. They would spoil the marvelous view from my pantry window; sometimes it is a beautiful landscape, but after the trees leaf out there are daisies, buttercups and waving caraway. Here too many little birds like to come and sing their songs.

Then I bought small brass rods and hung dainty blue percale curtains at the end of the shelves where the spice boxes are kept. You can hardly imagine the charming effect of the small amount of paint, kalsomine, motifs, curtains, etc., plus the work of course, but that was fun. This year I shall add a square of blue and gray linoleum for the floor, more curtains on the other shelves on the opposite side of the room and refinish the oil stove. I hope to get blue and ivory, but if not a light gray will look very well.

I have had no small amount of enjoyment in working in this rejuvenated pantry myself, and I notice my husband takes considerable satisfaction in it too. Every time I have callers he asks if I have shown them the pantry. Many of the women who have seen it have said they would never have believed it possible. One woman said, "Why, it looks like an art or a china shop." Another little lady said with a twinkle in her eye, "Well, I know what I am going to do when I get home."

For the benefit of those who may have an oil stove to refinish I will say, I have had a letter from an oil stove company saying, "We cannot recommend any paint or enamel in colors which you can use that will withstand the heat without discoloring or entirely burning off. This has, of course, particular reference to chimneys and the stove top. You can use duco or lacquer on the side panels, base, and legs of your stove and on the top and oven black air-drying japan. This material can be bought at your hardware dealer's. There is nothing outside of porcelain enamel which will withstand heat, and this of course must be applied at the time the part is made and cannot be done in the house." Personally, I shall use the duco on the parts as suggested except the chimneys, which are blue and in excellent condition. That will give my ivory (duco) and blue and black for the top and oven. Often a touch of black intensifies and brings out the beauties of lighter decorations.

MARY CLARK MC CLELLAN.

A Sewing Club and What It Sells

I am pleased to be able to tell you how we make money for our church and Sunday school. I have two daughters, Sunday school teachers; one in a children's hospital, as nurse. We exchange ideas, as these children have toys sent them from women's clubs. Toys can be made from any small pieces of gingham or percale or plain cloth; patterns may be had from magazines, and many in different colors can be made from one pattern.

I take charge of our sewing club, so will endeavor to make a few pen pictures of the things we make.

For several years we have been getting a bias tape book sent out by the manufacturers. This is sent out twice a year for 10 cents a copy, and a free piece of tape, which is an ordinary 10-cent piece. In the bias tape book are patterns of toys, aprons, underwear and many useful articles that sell well. Some women's magazines will send many ideas for a stamped addressed envelope. Plain cloth animal toys can be marked with a pencil. Dolls' faces are worked in color; eyes blue or brown, eyebrows brown, mouth and end of nose red.

Aprons are good sellers. We find different sizes and shapes, bound with tape. We first baste tape on, then sew on machine. Hot dish mats to match make a nice variety. A set of oven mitts or pot holders or clothespin bags are made from white clotch, such as the bags a farmer gets flour and grain in with printing out. Cut out, bind with colored tape and a clothespin outlined on front. Dish toweling is bought by the bolt, cut in lengths, hemmed and decorated in outline with cups and saucers, or knives and forks. These can be marked with a pencil and worked over.

A nice candlewick spread can be made with four white grain bags. Mark in pencil a pattern where candlewick covers the seams. Another quilt can be made with four bags joined with pretty washable percale. Take a nice pattern, lay on white bag, cut out, put blanket stitch around edge with colored thread, have it washable; then with a pencil draw a design. Work this in outline stitch. These are pretty and sell well with us, and the cost is small. Many things can be made from these bags.

Then there are the bags for the closet doors, for umbrellas, shoes and slippers. Oilcloth remnants furnish these. The pretty gay colors are especially nice. We made these in cretonne formerly, but find the oilcloth more serviceable. Measure the length and width of one, two or three, more or less according to what you wish to make. Here are the directions for two: Take a piece of oilcloth the length and width, leaving handle to show in front but higher in back, put longest piece in back, shorter in front, bind with bias tape and stitch firmly together. Make two loops to hang up on hooks or two small ivory rings. Sew piece of tape down center. Shoe, rubber or slipper bags can be made same way.

Blue, white or pink oilcloth makes nice bunnies. Take a bunny pattern, cut out, bind with tape, mark face in outline stitch and stuff. These sell for 50 cents; can be made in flannelette also.

The vases made with envelope linings of color sell well. Take any jar of unusual shape, tear or cut lining, paste on with good paste, varnish with clear varnish.

Fancy pillows are good sellers and there is such a large variety of these; also children's rompers, baby garments and small dresses; pincushions and character dolls.

Our sale is held with the addition of a

food sale; a separate booth attractively fixed up for each, pies, cake, bread, pickles and relishes, jam, jelly and canned fruit. A pillow booth, an apron booth, a kitchen booth, bowls, holders, cloths and pin bags; a candy booth, also a nest of small tables and chairs to serve tea, cake and sandwiches, and a small table with boxed or separate cards and boxes of stationery. At Christmas we have Christmas cards; at Easter, Easter cards, at other times birthday or sunshine cards. We clear anything from $60 to $100 at each sale. MRS. F. INGRAM.

Simple Appetizers, or Hors d'Oeuvres

The French word sounds rather ambitious, perhaps, but the thing is just a simple device for beginning more agreeably the ordinary two-course dinner that most of us sit down to, now that soups and salads appear oftener at lunch (or supper) than at dinner. Just a relishing tid-bit, attractive to the eye and designed to tickle the palate before we start on the main course. It is waiting when we sit down, of course, prettily arranged on small individual plates, or in case of cocktails or fruit-cups, in little glasses, or cups without handles. One of the simplest appetizers is a round or triangle of rye bread spread with peanut butter creamed with tomato catsup. Brown your bread in butter and you can call it a canape!

No. 2.—Wholewheat bread, lightly buttered, then spread thickly with cottage cheese made very soft with sour cream or mayonnaise, the whole topped off with a dab of orange marmalade. In either case, and most others, the plate wants a garnish, the best I know being radish roses; short lengths of celery, leeks, cress, mint, parsley, fingerling pickles or olives. Cottage cheese balls (seasoned as above), rolled in finely-minced chives, or in grapenuts, if you please, and served in sweet-pepper rings, either green or red, are both good and pretty.

Smoked herring, the kind that you buy skinned and boned, in glass, are as appetizing as some imported delicacies costing ten times as much. They are apt to be rather salty, and need freshening for a few minutes in warm water; dry in a cloth, lay on strips of bread, and brown lightly in the oven, or broil and serve on thick slices of raw tomato, with a dab of mustard.

The first course at a recent Sunday night supper was crab meat (out of a tin can) between slices of hot buttered toast. Another was caviar, also on buttered toast, but in the form of an open-face sandwich and sprinkled with minced onion, lemon juice being squeezed over all. Yes, caviar is a luxury, of course, but there are other things pleasing to a hungry man! Mackerel and haddock roe, for instance, and even "domestic" sardines, very inviting under similar treatment, convenient, and not at all costly.

Potted ham is a good thing to have on hand for emergency appetizers. It is prepared at home by putting remnants of boiled ham through the meat chopper twice, using the finest knife, then rubbing smooth with two tablespoons of melted butter or mayonnaise to every cupful of the meat, adding salt, pepper and a bit of mace. Pack in bowls or tumblers, pouring a little melted fat on top, and it will keep in a cold place for 10 days or more. Spread between saltines and toast them in the oven, or use according to fancy. Chicken, tongue and baked liver are potted in the same way exactly.

We are all addicted to liver nowadays, and the smoked article (liverwurst) will do very nicely instead of pate de foie gras. It can be sliced "as is" and treated with hot sauce or mustard; dipped in cornmeal and browned in butter, or blended with butter or mayonnaise and spread on hot toast. A pickled prune or crabapple is a good accompaniment; or a little mound of sauerkraut.

We spoke of cocktails and fruit cups, and how good they are, in hot weather especially! The long or soft-shell clams are more generally obtainable than littlenecks and make an unusual and highly acceptable cocktail. Scald for one minute, remove the long neck, cut in two or three pieces and chill in a cocktail sauce. Half cup of tomato catsup, one tablespoon of horseradish, one tablespoon of lemon juice, half a teaspoon of salt, a dash of celery salt and one of tabasco, with a little of the clam liquor, is a spicy Mexican recipe, enough for four or five servings. Almost any combination of fresh or canned fruits will do for the fruit cup, but pineapple, grapefruit and strawberries are among the best. Sweeten lightly, add a dash of lemon juice, and either a few sweet pickled cherries or a strip of crystalized ginger cut fine to each cup.

On the Continent (where I fancy such kickshaws originated), hard-cooked eggs are a favorite relish, and here is a tasteful way of preparing them: Place them in cold water, bring to a boil, and keep just below the boiling point for 20 minutes. Cool in cold water, remove the shells, cut in halves cross-wise and cut a small slice from either end, so that the cups will stand firm. Remove the yolks and rub to a paste with a little creamed butter, onion juice, lemon juice, mustard, salt and paprika. Pile lightly in the cups, adding a flourish of mayonnaise. Sprinkle the edges of the cups with a few grains of fine salt and then with very finely chopped parsley, forming a delicate green wreath about the yolks.

In Europe, too, among the "hors d'œuvres varies," one is likely to be a cold vegetable dressed as a salad, with a rich, oily and tongue-tickling dressing. Perhaps it is boiled (green) beans, or peas with chopped mushrooms, or potatoes seasoned with fennel or some nameless and spicy herb. Very often there are beets, but not the "poor, cold, cussed pickled beets" that Phœbe Cary sang of, but beets spiced and aromatic through and through. A bit of cold boiled fish, daintily flaked and served with sauce tartare on a lettuce leaf, is another appetizer in salad style; and these hints suggest that the daily hors d'œuvre offers one of the best ways of using up leftovers.

Here are a few of those festive oddments good to have on the pantry shelf:

Pickled Prunes.—Four pounds of large prunes; wash, soak 24 hours in water to cover, bring to a boil in the same water, and drain. Boil 2 lbs. of sugar, two cups of vinegar, ½ oz. each of cloves and ginger root and one stick of cinnamon for 10 minutes, add the prunes and simmer till tender. Pack closely in small jars and seal. Before serving remove the pit and insert a blanched almond. The same syrup may be used for pickled crabapples, varying the spices to suit the taste. Drop the fruit in whole and simmer very gently to avoid breaking. If by chance you can find some of the old-fashioned Siberian crabs, hardly bigger than hazelnuts, you will have a rare and delicious relish.

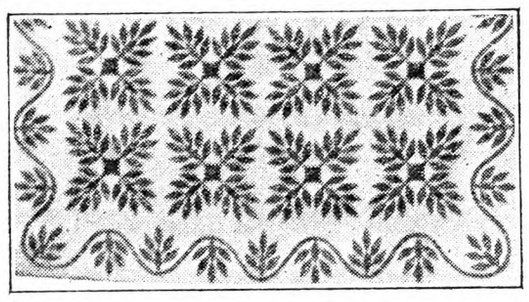
Spiced Cherries.—One pint of vinegar, 2½ lbs. of sugar, 1 oz. of whole cinnamon, ½ oz. of whole cloves, the thinly pared rind of one lemon. Boil 10 minutes. Select 2 lbs. of large, ripe black cherries, with stones and stems intact, pour the boiling syrup over them and cover closely. For long keeping, process for five minutes before sealing.

Deviled Beets.—Prepare 12 medium-sized beets without breaking the skins, and boil until tender; slip off the skins and cut in rather thick slices. Heat together two cups of vinegar, one-third cup of brown sugar, two teaspoons each of salt, celery salt and cinnamon, two drops of oil of cloves, and chili powder or tabasco to taste. Add the beets, cover closely and simmer for 15 minutes. Seal in pint or half-pint jars.

Our Own Salad Dressing.—Blend 2½ tablespoons of flour with two tablespoons of salad oil, and add a teaspoon of mustard, a trifle more of salt, a quarter teaspoon of white pepper, and, if you like, a teaspoon of sugar. Add gradually one cup of boiling water and quarter cup of lemon juice or vinegar, and stir over the fire in a saucepan until thick and smooth, about five minutes. Now draw to the back of the stove, add the beaten yolks of two eggs, and cook five minutes longer. When cold, beat in gradually from a half cup to one cup of oil. Keep covered, in the icebox, and when you use it experiment freely with additions of curry powder, cayenne, grated horseradish, chopped olives, sour cream or fruit juice, according to the nature of your dish.

Red Sauce.—Two dozen ripe tomatoes, four large onions, one quart of vinegar, three tablespoons of salt, ¾ cup of sugar, one teaspoon of paprika, one hot pepper. Boil one hour, sift through a ricer, return to the fire and simmer till thick. Put up in jars, or in bottles with the corks dipped in paraffin. Good with peanut butter, smoked meats and whenever an appetizer isn't appetizing. RACHEL F. DAHLGREN.

Patchwork Pattern



Rose Leaf Applique.—The quilt is over 125 years old. It is made in green and red, plain colors, and is indeed exquisite. The red and green border is especially attractive. Price of pattern 15 cents. Send orders to The Rural New-Yorker, New York.

Illustrated catalog of patchwork patterns and quilting designs, with instructions for making quilting frame, 15 cents.

More Cookies

One can never have too many good cooky recipes, it seems, and there are many good ones given in THE R. N.-Y. I tried some of those sent in by Edna Maher, page 161, and found them delicious. Here are three favorite kinds which my "men-folks" and children like especially well, and which I like best to make, for they are all "drop" cookies:

Drop Sugar Cookies.—One and one-half cups white sugar, one egg, two-thirds cup melted lard, one cup sour milk, one level teaspoon soda, one teaspoon flavoring (lemon, vanilla or orange), one teaspoon salt, two generous teaspoons baking powder, three cups bread flour. Drop from spoon onto greased pan and sprinkle with sugar. Bake in moderate oven. These are also very good when a cupful of shredded cocoanut is added to the batter the last thing, and I have used the same recipe for chocolate cookies, substituting one-half cup of cocoa for one-half cup of the flour. "Grandpa" thinks these cookies the best ever.

Oatmeal Cookies.—Two cups white flour sifted with one-half teaspoon soda, two cups rolled oats (I use old-fashioned kind), one and one-half cups sugar, three-fourths cup chopped or seedless raisins, three-fourths cup melted shortening, six tablespoons sweet milk, one teaspoon vanilla, two eggs. Let stand a short time before baking. Arrange in spoonfuls on greased tin and press lightly into shape with back of spoon. Bake in moderate oven. Nut meats may also be added if desired.

Spice Drop Cookies.—One egg, two cups molasses, one cup melted shortening, one cup sweet milk, five cups flour sifted with one generous teaspoon soda, one teaspoon cinnamon, one-half teaspoon clover. Ginger may also be added if liked, and I usually put in a cupful of seedless raisins, too. Drop from spoon, bake in moderate oven.

I can't recommend any of these cookies to "keep well," for they never do at our house. However, they will remain moist for some time if packed away between layers of waxed paper. MRS. F. L. B.

Canning Made Easy

I once listened to a recitation, "The Tired Housekeeper's Plaint." It told of a long day's work canning, and ended with "I sat me down to rest and they—they began to work." I find it still happens, in spite of the many instructions given every year by the household magazines, government bulletins, home demonstration agents and other helps. The directions seem to be all right, but many women "go on the rocks" trying to follow them. I cannot count the numbers who have come to me to find out what the trouble was.

Nearly a quarter of a century ago, I found in a little farm paper, directions for canning vegetables taken from a government bulletin. At that time the three-day boiling was preferred. This I followed for a number of years, then changed to the one-day method. The product was the same one day or three.

At first I had no canner, and a wash-boiler was too heavy for me to handle, so I used pails, iron kettles or anything that would hold water and was deep enough.

One advantage of the three-day way was that it didn't take so much fire, as less water was needed; cloths wrapped around the jars furnished steam, and with very little water, the boiling could be kept up, one hour each day for three days. If one is called away at any time when using the one-day method, it is a comfort to know that the cooker may be set off and back on the fire when one gets around to it again.

Now for the canning itself. Of course vegetables must be fresh and clean, and the cans and rubbers in good shape; that goes without saying—"Tell it in not in Gath"—but I use the best of the rubbers year after year, not discarding good rings because various authorities advise it. I have a seven-jar tin cooker bought at an auction for 55 cents, which takes away a good deal of the heavy lifting.

I prepare vegetables or meat—no blanching, no salt for vegetables, a little for meat; fill up jars loosely with product, then fill to overflowing with warm water. Put on lid, snap down first wire, place in cooker filling half way up with warm water. Bring to a good boil; boil one-half hour, snap down the final wire and boil three hours covered with boiling water replenished from kettle.

I have corn, string beans, Lima beans, green shell beans, small beets, cauliflower, eggplant, asparagus, peas, mixed vegetables for soups and salads, and beet greens, which latter must be blanched first to get rid of the bulk.

The meat I can exactly the same way, beef, chicken, pork, veal, lamb; in fact a can at a time, as it comes handy, as I seldom have a cooker full.

Canning is a pleasure and this year when money is scarce I hope that there will be no empty cans on the shelves. C. W. G.

Cherry Torte

Three-fourths cup flour, one-third cup sugar, one-third cup melted shortening, one-fourth teaspoon salt, four eggs, one teaspoon baking powder, one-half teaspoon vanilla. Put sugar in top of double boiler; break eggs over it. Beat with dover egg beater until it is light and fluffy. Remove from heat. Fold in flour, baking powder and salt sifted together. Add shortening. Bake in two cake tins. Put sweetened cherries and nut meats between layers and serve with whipped cream. Blanched and shredded almonds or hazelnuts are best with the cherries. Hickorynuts or pecans are good. MARY REDYNS.

Brown Bobbies

One cup sugar, two eggs, six tablespoons sour cream, two teaspoons baking powder, a little salt and vanilla extract, flour to make a stiff dough. Roll and cut out. Fry in hot fat quickly. MRS. R. B. W.

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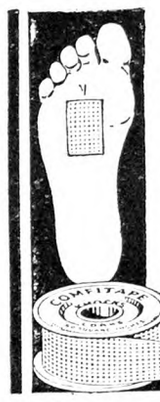

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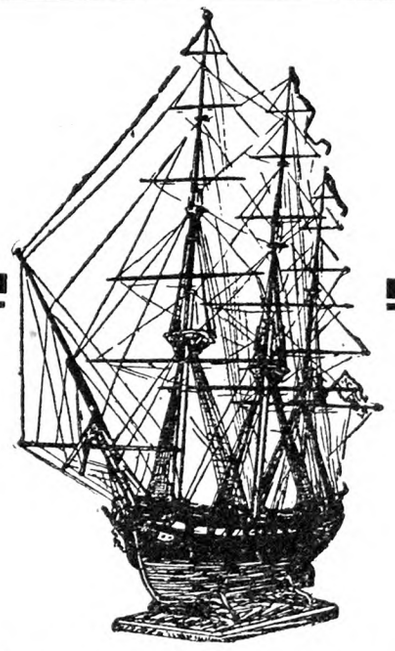
333 West 30th Street, New York



Ship Model Making
By Captain E. Armitage McCann
Volume I—Spanish Galleons and Barbary Pirate Ships $2.50
Volume II—American Clipper Ship $2.50
Volume III—U. S. Frigate Constitution $2.50
For sale by
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street, New York

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Hundreds of inquiries are answered by mail to one printed here. For your protection we cannot consider unsigned statements.]

I have a policy in the North American Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill., "Superior, Limited, Accident and Sickness Policy," annual premium $10. I have renewed it once, making $20 for the two years. This policy covers my sickness, diabetes, but they do not want to pay me. I was sick in bed from June 9, 1929, to the middle of September. Then I went to St. Luke's Hospital, Utica, where I was until November 13, 1929. On September 23, 1930, I received a check from the company for $20 on the back of which is an indorsement for me to sign as follows:

"Received of the North American Accident Insurance Company the sum of $20.00 in return of all premium paid to apply on policy No. 6511278 which is hereby surrendered and is cancelled and void from date of issue. Witness my hand and seal of this day of ....19.."

I have not accepted the check and inclose it with the policy and their letters. My claim is $25 a week for eight weeks or $200. I hope you can collect it for me soon. MRS. E. V. B.
New York.

We have exhausted our efforts on behalf of Mrs. E. V. B., but have failed to get any satisfaction for her. The company does not require an examination of the applicant before issuing the policy. It simply asks the applicant to fill out answers to a few questions on a blank form. Among other ailments Mrs. E. V. B. was asked if she ever had "diabetes." She answered "no." She had not consulted a doctor for many years. She had no intimation of diabetes. She paid the second year premium promptly. She was taken sick with diabetes, and was in the hospital for several weeks. The company asserts that she had diabetes before she took out the original policy. For all we know and for all Mrs. E. V. B. knows it may be the judgment of a doctor that the disease may be latent at the time, but unknown to her at the time. This possibility makes it doubtful if the claim of indemnity could be enforced in the courts. And this is our complaint. The company issues policies knowing that latent troubles may exist unknown to the applicant. It accepts the premiums, but if a claim is made they go looking for a doctor who may think that the trouble actually began before the policy was issued. The subject would have trouble to prove the contrary and her or his claims for indemnity are denied. The people who do not get sick make no claim, and their premium is all clear gain. The policy promises indemnities for a large list of diseases which are covered. We are advised by physicians that many of these diseases are either rare or unknown in this country. Like the dollar policy issued by this company, this policy is limited to accidents that happen in a particular way. We do not believe that either of them could be sold to farm people who fully understood how few of the accidents to which they are exposed are covered in the limited policies of this company.

On April 1, 1929, I made a contract with Ira Lewis & Co., 352 Washington Street, New York City, to grow 10 acres of squash pumpkins at $12 per ton. Towards the end of the shipping season Ira Lewis came to me and said the market was weak and he would leave mine until last. He said to pile mine in the yard and he would take them as wanted. Before witnesses he said he would pay for all that spoiled. He never took them away or even came to see the amount left over, which ultimately, of course, frosted and spoiled. Through his agent, the spoilage was placed at 15 tons, amounting to $180. He had said that I had the nicest squash he had ever seen. I have written him several times for the amount due, but got no answer. Can you make the collection for me? C. S. H.
New Jersey.

The above claim was received in February, 1930. We have been trying ever since to make the collection without success. Recently we were promised an interview at the Washington Street address. Mr. Ferguson, who was said to be one of the firm, first regretted that the contract could not be located. He asserted, however, that the company had bought a certain number of tons of squash, took it and paid for it. He denied that he had bought the product of an acreage. But when shown a duplicate of the contract, he admitted the acreage, but then insisted that they had taken away all that had been produced and paid for them. The contract is in regular form. It requires the grower to deliver all the produce of 10 acres, and the company agrees to take the entire crop of the 10 acres. The grower being in the State of New Jersey, and the buyer a resident of New York, a suit for the amount due would have to be filed in the United States Court in New York. A suit is about the last thing we advise, but in this case we think it advisable. There are occasions when justice demands that deliberate delinquents be held accountable for their defaults.

I am enclosing one dollar for three years' renewal to THE R. N.-Y. Thank you very much for the reduction. If there were more such broadminded people as you there would not be so much depression. I enjoyed your first Coast to Coast Tour and shall watch with interest your account of the second.
New York. C. M. L.

We have often said that we never do anything special for our friends without a return for it in one way or another from them. The sentiment and expression of appreciation in the above note are in confirmation of our statement. At this time we could fill the paper with letters of the kind coming in every mail.

William L. Enequist, President of the Long Island Real Estate Board, has issued a caution against agents who promise large loans on real estate in Long Island, on the security of both first and second mortgage. They promise any amount the owner may ask, but collect a fee in advance, and when he leaves with the money, the owner never sees him again. This is simply the old Ostrander scheme of agents' fees in advance, which we have tried to discourage for many years. As Mr. Enequist says it is time enough to pay a fee after the transaction is completely closed.

I have been a subscriber for your paper for a number of years. The whole family enjoys it, and when we are finished with it, it does not find its way to the furnace, but we have a crippled neighbor to whom we give it. R. S.
New York.

Oftentimes when we read a letter from our friends we feel a pride in the friendship they express, sometimes for one reason and again for another. It may be for a bit of plain common sense, or an ideal, or a bit of honest homely philosophy. In the above we feel it in the unconscious true spirit of charity. It is a beautiful thought to use the paper as a weekly act to brighten the life of a neighbor deprived of some human faculties we ourselves enjoy. We feel a pride in the friendship and confidence of one who does it.

Judge Alonzo G. Hinkly, of Buffalo, N. Y., has issued an order of mandamus which gives Dr. Mark D. Williams, of Middleport, N. Y., the privilege of a trial by jury in Niagara County, for his reinstatement as veterinary inspector in the State Department of Agriculture and Markets. Dr. Williams, who was active and highly regarded in State and local services in Western New York, was dismissed about two years ago. He claims the dismissal was due to a feud with the head of the Buffalo office. He claims that the ouster without a hearing was in violation of his rights as a classified civil service employe. It is expected that the trial will be held soon in Niagara County.

In a case here a couple were married in 1930. Husband died in 1931. No children. It is claimed that the widow gets all. Would like to have it looked up.
New York. C.

Under the new decedent's law, if there are not surviving parents, no sister or brother or nephew or niece, the surviving spouse takes all the property of the deceased husband or wife. But where all of the above named relotives relatives survive, the portion to the spouse is very much less and such relatives get a substantial part of the estate.

Yours received with check, $7.50, for the lost case of eggs. I thank you. I am sending three short-term subscriptions.
New York. F. E. P.

Here is another case where our friends do not let us do any more than our part.

One telephone call saved 100 acres of tomatoes

A LARGE tomato field belonging to a farmer of Scotland County, N. C., was suddenly attacked by hordes of horn worms. The whole crop would have been destroyed in a short time. The farmer immediately telephoned the office of a farm paper in a nearby city to ask about the proper spray. He was told what to use and how to mix it. Within a few hours preparations were made, spraying was begun, and the crop was saved.

The telephone is constantly proving its worth in helping to get the best prices for livestock, grain and fruit sold through co-operative associations or local markets. It is also of great service in making social and business engagements, running errands or summoning help in emergencies.

The modern farm home has a telephone that serves well, day in and day out, rain or shine.

A BELL SYSTEM ADVERTISEMENT

Unadilla Silos are serviced!

When you buy a Unadilla Silo that doesn't end the transaction. As a purchaser you are entitled to the attention of our Service Department—a year or ten years later. No other Silo manufacturer will take this interest in you.

Get the facts why a Unadilla is the best Silo buy today. Let us tell you how to fill your Unadilla and feed from it to get best results. Catalog and Prices on request.

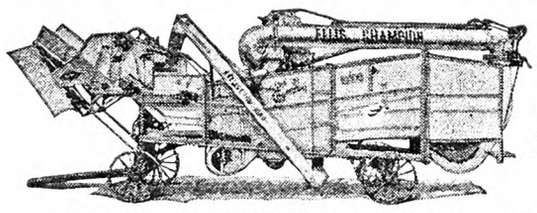
Unadilla Silo Co., Inc.
Box C Unadilla, N. Y.

BINDER TWINE
Get our attractive low price. Farmer agents wanted. Sample and circular free.
THEO. BURT & SONS Box 65 Melrose, Ohio

RICH Man's CORN HARVESTER poor Man's price. Only $25 with bundle tying attachment. FREE catalog showing pictures of HARVESTER
CORN HARVESTER R. N. CO. • SALINA, KANSAS

EDWARDS
METAL SHINGLES AND ROOFING
LOOK BETTER
LAST LONGER
COST LESS
Fire, wind and lightning proof. Rust-resisting copper bearing steel. Fully guaranteed. Send roof measurements. Get our prices and samples. We pay the freight. Write for Catalog No. 173.
THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING CO.
623-673 Butler St., Cincinnati, O.

Thresh Your Own Grain with an ELLIS CHAMPION THRESHER
Make Money Threshing for Neighbors
The thresher that can be successfully run with a popular-sized tractor is a great investment. It will pay for itself in two years' running. We are an Eastern concern building threshers to meet Eastern conditions. Our long experience has taught us how to build machines that give complete satisfaction.



We Build Three Sizes
requiring
3 to 30 Horse Power
Wood or steel frames; light weight; simple, durable construction. Our machines do exceptionally clean work, earning the title—
"The Threshers That Fight for the Last Grain"
Write for Illustrated Catalog, Prices and Terms.
ELLIS KEYSTONE AGRICULTURAL WORKS
Pottstown, Pennsylvania

Lancaster, Pa., Livestock Markets

(Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending May 29, 1931.)

Market.—Beef steers and yearlings closing about steady with week's 25 to 50c decline, weighty steers showing most decline, today's top $7.25, average weight 1,420 lbs., bulk of sales $6.25 to $6.75. Bulls, she stock and cutters slow, about 25c lower for week, bulk fat heifers $6 to $6.50; beef bulls $5 to $5.50; butcher cows $4 to $4.50; cutters $2.25 to $3. Stockers and feeders steady with week's early decline, bulk light stocker steers $5.75 to $6.25. Calves closing weak, few selected vealers $10.

Hogs about steady with week's 25c decline.

Receipts for week ending May 29, 1931: Cattle, 23 cars; 8 St. Paul, 6 St. Louis, 3 Omaha, 3 Kentucky, 1 Kansas City, 1 Ohio, 1 Pittsburgh; containing 520 head, 1,095 head trucked in from nearby; total cattle, 1,615 head, 1,210 calves, 792 hogs, 862 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $7 to $7.75; medium, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $6 to $7; common, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $5 to $6; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $7 to $7.75; medium, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $6.25 to $7; good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $6.75 to $7.50.

Heifers.—Choice, 550 to 850 lbs., $6.75 to $7.25; good, 550 to 850 lbs., $6 to $6.75; medium, 550 to 850 lbs., $5.25 to $6; common, 550 to 850 lbs., $4.50 to $5.25.

Cows.—Choice, $4.75 to $5.50; good, $4 to $4.75; common and medium, $3 to $4; low cutter and cutter, $1.75 to $3.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $6 to $7; cutter, common and medium, $4.50 to $6; yearlings excluded.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $9.25 to $10; medium, $8.25 to $9.25; cull and common, $6 to $8.25.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 500 to 800 lbs., $6.50 to $7.50; common and medium, 500 to 800 lbs., $5 to $6.50; good and choice, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $6.75 to $7.75; common and medium, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $5.25 to $6.75.

Hogs.—Lt. wt., good and choice, 160 to 180 lbs., $7.75 to $8.25; lt. wt., good and choice, 180 to 200 lbs., $7.75 to $8.25; med. wt., good and choice, 200 to 220 lbs., $7.75 to $8.25; med. wt., good and choice, 220 to 250 lbs., $7.25 to $7.75; hvy. wt., good and choice, 250 to 290 lbs., $6.75 to $7.25; hvy. wt., good and choice, 290 to 350 lbs., $6.25 to $6.75; pkg. sows, medium and good, 275 to 500 lbs., $5.75 to $6.25.

LANCASTER FEED MARKET

Selling Price of Feeds (Cash at Warehouse).—Bran, ton, $25.50 to $26.50; shorts, $25 to $26; hominy, $30 to $31; middlings, $29 to $30; linseed, $39.50 to $40.50; gluten, $32 to $33; ground oats, $32 to $33; Soy-bean meal, $39 to $40; hog meal, $35.50 to $36.50; cottonseed meal, 41 per cent, $37 to $38; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $29 to $30; 18 per cent, $32 to $33; 20 per cent, $36.50 to $37.50; 24 per cent, $37.50 to $38.50; 25 per cent, $39.50 to $40.50; horse feed, 85 per cent, $35.50 to $36.50; Alfalfa, regular, $34 to $35; Alfalfa, reground, $36 to $37.

Epsom Salts for Ants

Pure Epsom salts sprinkled around the pantry floor and on the shelves will drive away ants. Whether it kills them or merely drives them away, I do not know, but it has proved a very effective remedy in my pantry.

The salts should be pure and very finely powdered. Sprinkle a row about an eighth of an inch deep all around the shelves and floors, close to the baseboards and in a few days the ants will have disappeared. MRS. L. E. D.

IODINE stains are difficult to remove, being insoluble in water. If the spot is moistened with water and left in a warm place, such as over a radiator, the iodine will evaporate and the stain disappear.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL
70th St. — BROADWAY — 71st St.
NEW YORK CITY

Ideal location for Motorists
FREE GARAGE TO TRANSIENTS

Just the hotel for country people. Large light rooms. Quiet, restful and homelike. For men, women and families. Noted for good foods.

Rooms with use of bath - $2.00 and up
Rooms with bath - - - - $2.50 up
Suites for 3 or 4 - - - - $5.00 up

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP? We have Jewish young men, able-bodied, some with, but mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC., 301 E. 14th Street, Box D, New York City.

STAMP BARGAIN—SALVADOR DIAMOND shaped, set of Triangles, stamps of every continent, big set Canada, 1882 on. All for 10c to approval applicants. C. M. WEAVER, Dept. 26, 1451 Broadway, New York.

For Sale—Salt Water Front near Cambridge, Md. 126 acres. Will divide or sell as a whole. Apply—J. RICHARD SMITH, Cambridge, Maryland

FARMS R. E. GILTENAN W. Landis near Orchard Rd. Vineland, N. J.

Acetylene Fixtures Lighters, Ironers, Gas Stoves. Catalog free. Standish Lighting, Naples, N.Y.

KODAK FILMS TRIAL OFFER—Roll developed, 5c; prints 3c each. Two 5x7 mounted enlargements, 50c. Young Photo Service, 43 Bertha St., Albany, N.Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Experienced cook for Summer resort; give reference and wages expected. EDWARD HINKEL, Parkers Glen, Pike Co., Pa.

WANTED HELP—Single man, general farm work; must be good milker, understand cows, no cigarettes; give reference, age, height, weight; $50 per month, board. ADVERTISER 1057, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED FOR dressing poultry, man, experienced in dry picking, during Summer months on Southern Vermont farm; piece work with guaranteed minimum per day; camping facilities furnished; references required. ADVERTISER 1055, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED COUPLE will board with housekeeper, everything supplied other than groceries and meat; small fruits grown, will pay for assistance in picking. BLAUVELT, Holmdel, N. J.

WANTED—Single or married man on village fruit farm; non smoker; capable, active worker, handy at repair, carpenter work; state age, weight, nationality, wages and past three employers. GEO. L. COOPER, Lyndonville, Orleans Co., N. Y.

THOSE answering advertisements in this department should not send original testimonials, photographs, etc., that the applicant for position wishes returned.

WANTED—Couple; man for garden, flowers and to help in house; wife to cook, no laundry work; permanent position, moderate salary; must like children and be able to drive a car. ADVERTISER 1074, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A woman as cook and a girl as waitress for boarding house in Sullivan County; state experience and wages wanted. ADVERTISER 1071, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN WANTED for general housework, cook and help run a tourist house and tearoom. ADVERTISER 1070, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEWORK, WAITING, private; white Protestant woman, settled, no encumbrances, year position, Long Island estate; wages $55 monthly; full particulars first letter. Answer, ADVERTISER 1064, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—White Protestant girl or active middle-aged woman as general houseworker for a family of two adults and 3 children; must be good plain cook, neat and good disposition and like the country; house is 7 miles from a village; all improvements, electric range; write, stating salary and experience. R. F. D. 1, Box 56, Westport, Conn.

ACTIVE PARTY help raise berries, poultry. Write ADVERTISER 1086, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

POULTRYMAN WITH 25 years' experience wants position; married; absolutely competent in any branch of poultry keeping; also experienced raising pheasants and wild waterfowl; can also raise all field and garden crops. R. C. HEMPEL, 20 Edgemere Ave., Trenton, N. J.

EXPERT POULTRYMAN, married, capable, reliable, is open for engagement. ADVERTISER 1044, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A farm home and work for a 17-year-old boy who has had farm training; $20-$30 a month; references required. ROOM 70, 105 East 22d St., New York City.

POULTRYMAN, MARRIED, 10 years' experience all branches; reliable, capable manager. ADVERTISER 1053, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MAN wants work in barn, good milker, experienced; references. JOHN DILLON, 756 Moody St., Waltham, Mass.

A CHRISTIAN COLLEGE woman desires the supervision of children or juniors in private home or institution; have had primary and grade work also high school work. BOX 184, West Fairlee, Vt.

EXPERIENCED CARETAKER wants position; capable janitor, gardener and horticulturist; good painter and cement handler; reliable and sober. ROBERT WYNNE, Watertown, S. D.

WORK WANTED as gardener. JOHN R. WEDGWOOD, 22 Leonard St., West Somerville, Mass.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN, honest, reliable, experienced, would like to work on a small dairy farm; must be a steady position; willing to work the first year for board only, if a good home is offered. ADVERTISER 1054, care Rural New-Yorker.

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER for American Protestant, middle-aged woman or couple; can cook, do plain sewing, nurse, drive car, willing to travel or live anywhere; congenial, single, unencumbered; salary secondary consideration if other conditions are good. ADVERTISER 1059, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position, wide experience with dairy and poultry farming; good character and caretaker; trustworthy, single, middle aged, American; other positions considered. ADVERTISER 1063, care Rural New-Yorker.

LADY, GOOD housekeeper and cook, desires position, country; state wages, full particulars first letter; references. ADVERTISER 1066, care Rural New-Yorker.

PRACTICAL NURSE wants position in refined home to do housekeeping; fond of children; good cook, drive car. ADVERTISER 1067, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE AS CARETAKER for farm or estate by July 1; man handy with all kinds of tools. 102 MANHATTAN AVE., (Rear), Jersey City, N. J.

BOY, 16, DESIRES to work for board on farm, July-August; not afraid of hard work. R. PAUL, 1974 3rd Ave., New York, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 21, desires position around Summer resort or farm; no habits; experienced in driving, motor boats, farm; references. STANLEY F. SCHRIEBER, West Simsbury, Conn.

PROTESTANT, MARRIED man, 30 years of age, wishes year around job as caretaker or on a farm; experienced, temperate and dependable; licensed driver. LOREN R. HESS, care Lane Const. Corp., Shrewsbury, Mass.

YOUNG BLACKSMITH wishes position, can shoe and take care of horses. ADVERTISER 1065, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY FARM manager open for position; expert mating, breeding, culling, selection, incubation, brooding, rearing, egg production; feeding that brings results; competent with all farm crops; married, no children; highest reference last employer. ADVERTISER 1061, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED DRY-HAND milker, farm-hand, single, middle-aged; state wages, reference. ADVERTISER 1087, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY-POULTRYMAN, married, wishes position on private estate; good butter-maker; best references. ADVERTISER 1076, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, MIDDLE-AGED, sober, reliable and thoroughly experienced, wants position on chicken farm. ADVERTISER 1077, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, ORCHARDIST, gardener, German, single, 26, life experience, attended school of agriculture, good worker, wishes private position. ADVERTISER 1078, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN, SINGLE, age 24, wishes position on private estate; experience cows, poultry, gardening, drives car; best of reference; please state wages and particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 1079, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER WISHES caretaker's position, practical experience vegetables, flowers, shrubs, lawns; experienced in all work on a well-kept estate; best references. ADVERTISER 1080, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, GARDENER, outdoors and glass, wants position; understand maintenance of private estate, stock, machinery, pumps, etc.; married, age 38, references; go anywhere. Address GARDENER, Box 118, Mineola, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, 20 YEARS' experience, wants position; references. P. O. BOX 343, Bethlehem, Pa.

POSITION WANTED by an all around farmhand; life experience; good worker; wages $40 ADVERTISER 1082, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE, WORKING herdsman, butter and cottage-cheese maker, wants position on private estate; prefer the South, but others accepted. ADVERTISER 1083, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, EXPERIENCED with cows, good butter-maker, wants position; references. ADVERTISER 1084, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM MANAGER who produces results seeks a good connection; qualified all lines farming; wages in proportion to results. Write BOX 91, Elmira, N. Y.

FARM MANAGER, open; lifetime, practical, scientific experience all branches, dairy, poultry, forestry; profitable industrial farming share basis. POST BOX 269, Peekskill, N. Y.

MIDDLE-AGED Protestant-American woman, working housekeeper, care for semi-invalid man or woman, family of adults; prefer Jersey suburbs of Newark. ADVERTISER 1085, care Rural New-Yorker.

ALL-ROUND MAN wants farm job, $35 month. J. MACK, 430 Second Ave., New York City.

Have You a Farm For Sale?

If you want to sell or rent your farm, try a little advertisement in this column. More than 250,000 farmers read THE RURAL NEW-YORKER each week. Some of these readers are looking for just the kind of a place you have to offer. Tell these readers about your property and you will probably find a quick customer for it. Many readers report quick sales from these little classified advertisements. It is worth your while to give it a trial. Just write a brief description of your property, count the number of words and figure the cost at eight cents for each word. Send cash, check or money order with your order. Advertisements of real estate agents and dealers are not accepted for this department.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FARM AND SUMMER hotel with cottage, accommodate 60 guests, on large lake, popular resort; farm 120 acres, dairy and fruit and vegetables; 100 miles from New York; all State roads; will sell with or without equipment, or will rent the hotel furnished to responsible party for 1931 season; if interested, write ADVERTISER 692, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—17-acre farm, location South Valley; house furnished or unfurnished. MRS. LYNN OCHAMPAUGH, Box 162, Worcester, N. Y.

FARM, 200 ACRES, two houses, 60-cow barn; electricity, water, telephone; school; very easy terms. JOS. KERESEY, West Stockbridge, Mass. Telephone 44.

VERMONT FARM-HOUSE, barn, woodland, brook; sell, exchange; Virginia; particulars BOX 13, R. F. D. 2, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

SAVING OPPORTUNITY, one mile from Lisle, Broome Co., N. Y., 380-acre farm, tools, two horses, 35 head cattle; $12,000, half down. ADVERTISER 1041, care Rural New-Yorker.

FIFTY-ACRE CHICKEN farm, one-third tillable land, well stocked, all buildings in good condition, desirable location. NEIL SWANSON, Winsted, Conn.

FINGER LAKES region, 51-acre farm, Seneca County, N. Y.; improved road, practically a village farm, full community advantages; entire farm fertile, nearly level tillage; 9-room brick house, attractive setting, electricity; barn 30x60; $3,500; investigate easy-payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—8-room house, modern conveniences; 5 minutes' walk to modern high school. BERYL BROWN, Portville, N. Y.

TO RENT—Mountain camp, 5 rooms furnished, $15 week. GROFF, Falls Village, Conn.

WANTED—General store, rural town, New York State, south of Kingston; lowest terms and price first letter. BOX 793, Pearl River, N. Y.

WANTED TO RENT by couple, house, six or more rooms, improvements, commuting, suitable catering tourists; low rent. KUHRT, Forest Ave., West Brighton, N. Y.

FOR SALE—7-room house in good condition, electric light, running water, 1 acre land, two-car garage, henhouse, fruit trees; just off State road, 2 miles from village, near hack; price $2,800, terms. JOHN SCHMITZ, North Stonington, Conn.

105 ACRES, TRUCKING or general farming, on State highway, 1½ miles Berlin, Md., 7 miles from Ocean City; unexcelled location, climate, soil; electricity available; 7-room house, good size barn; sacrifice at assessed value, $7,400, cash $2,500. WALTER T. COE, Edgewater, Md.

FOR RENT—2 chicken houses, 100 feet long each; water, electricity, cement floor. BOX 170, R. 1, Fairlawn, N. J.

FOR SALE—Seven-room house, newly painted, electricity, water, furnace, garage, fine garden, near school, store, 1 mile Bellows Falls, Vt. HARRY ROWLEY, 9 Gage Ave., Glens Falls, N. Y.

CHICKEN FARM, one acre, New York road; 38 miles Atlantic City; small bungalow, cellar; manure, feed and four hen houses; good for roadside stand. ADVERTISER 1073, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—30-acre farm, 8-room house, newly renovated, partly furnished; poultry, Summer boarders, general farming; situated in Pine Bush, N. Y.; price $4,800. Write BOX 178, Slate Hill, N. Y.

IN EPSOM, New Hampshire, 14-room house, barn, running water, 110 acres of land; pine timber, trout pond; ideal Summer home; $2,500. Address ADVERTISER 1058, care Rural New-Yorker.

ONE-FAMILY house near Paterson, N. J. exchange for farm; particulars write to J. HARTENSTEIN, 287 Onderdonk Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARM, 181 ACRES, strong red soil, Piedmont, Virginia, noted farming-dairy section; on State road, 3 miles from R. R. and county seat; good neighborhood, good house, cement blocks; plenty timber and fruit; from owner to buyer, $15,000. FARRER, Orange, Va.

Country Board

WANTED—Boarders; people desiring healthful, peaceful and quiet environment should apply at once; beautiful, strictly modern country home; registered and practical nurses in home. Address ADVERTISER 1056, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOULD LIKE two paying guests for entire Summer; $25 per week for two; people who enjoy quiet home life on a farm; no other boarders; near Hudson, N. Y. ADVERTISER 1075, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Summer boarders, modern farm, $8 week. FRANK AYER, Brandon, Vt.

COUNTRY BOARD in real woods, 50 miles from New York City. ADVERTISER 1060, care Rural New-Yorker.

BOARDERS, MODERN farm home, cool and quiet; ideal place to rest; reasonable rates. MRS. R. WOODSIDE, Mt. Holly, N. J.

GUESTS TAKEN, spacious farm home, altitude 2,000 feet, beautiful scenery, restful and quiet. ADVERTISER 1068, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Three Summer guests in comfortable village farm home on good roads near water, golf, etc.; delightful semi-mountain climate in Virginia near Washington City; rates reasonable. Write ADVERTISER 1069, care Rural New-Yorker.

BOARDERS WANTED on farm; ideal place for rest and recuperation, excellent table, reasonable; Equinunk, Pa. ADVERTISER 1062, care Rural New-Yorker.

BOARDERS, CONVENIENCES. LONE PINE FARM, Delhi, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD, swimming and fishing. MRS. BURR DEWEY, R. 2, Towanda, Pa.

WANTED—Boarders on quiet farm, home privileges; rates $8 week up. C. A. REDELSPERGER, R. F. D. 2, Box 62, Castorland, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY — Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $5.25; 120 lbs., $10. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

FINE EXTRACTED HONEY, 10-lb. pail clover, within third zone, $1.75; buckwheat, $1.60; write for special offer on mixed light and dark honey, 6 cts. per lb. and up. RAY WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

HONEY—60 lbs. finest clover, $4.80; amber or buckwheat, $4.20; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

CIDER PRESS wanted; give particulars. F. PALMER, Cos Cob, Conn.

SELECT YOUNG laying three banded leather colored Italian queen bees, guaranteed mated pure, 50c each; the best honey gatherers, best winterers, gentle and prolific; safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed; write for quantity prices. JASPER KNIGHT, Hayneville, Ala.

FARM SELLING its machinery, quick sale to close estate: 5-ton Mack truck, perfect running order; 1-ton Federal Knight, good running order; 2 mowing machines; 1 Blizzard silage cutter, used one season, complete; 1 corn harvester; farm wagons, lot of tools, etc. THE DORISKILL FARMS, R. D., Monsey, N. Y. Tel., Spring Valley 819.

HONEY, CLOVER, 5 lbs., $1; buckwheat, 70c; 10 lbs., $1.30, postpaid third zone. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

A GRAY BARN-FLOOR type thresher for sale, weight 1,250 pounds; good as new. HOLY GHOST FATHERS, Norwalk, Conn.

WANTED—A good goat, broken to drive, with harness and cart. Address as follows, BOX 87, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

BEES FOR HONEY or fruit pollination; we are breeding gentle three-banded Italians; for prices write HONEY BROOK APIARY, Coxsackie, N. Y.

WANTED—Old early American furniture. ADVERTISER 1072, care Rural New-Yorker.

STURDY NINE-YEAR-OLD boy, rural raised, wants home on a farm; Protestant. ADVERTISER 1081, care Rural New-Yorker.

I WILL DO NURSING reasonable. ADVERTISER 1088, care Rural New-Yorker.

PURE HONEY, 5-lb. pails, postpaid, liquid or granulated, clover, pail, $1; two, $1.90; 12, $8; light amber and buckwheat, pail, 85 cts.; two, $1.60. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

Let's have a SHOWDOWN
on this matter of
TIRE COMPARISONS

WITH all the conflicting claims published about tires, it is obvious that misleading statements are being made. The only conclusion that you as a tire buyer can draw is that either we are misrepresenting Firestone products, or that a certain mail order house is not telling the truth about theirs. Both can't be right—one or the other is misleading the public by their comparisons.

Firestone, in their advertising, only make comparisons that can be easily verified by the customer before buying tires. To attempt to substantiate the comparisons made by this mail order house, it would be necessary to go into a laboratory and employ experts.

The very reason that the comparisons made in Firestone advertising enable you to get the facts yourself, makes it unnecessary for Mr. Firestone to make affidavit on the truth of his statements or to file any complaint with the Federal Trade Commission, and then advertise it, in an attempt to lead the public to believe his statements were true.

Go to your Firestone Dealer and see for yourself sections cut from various tires

Mr. Firestone doesn't ask you to accept comparisons about Firestone Tires and special brand mail order tires until you see the facts yourself. All we ask is that you make your own comparison.

Your Firestone Dealer has cross sections cut from special brand mail order tires purchased from stocks of mail order house and Firestone Tires—no "tricky" or misleading comparisons. See him today *and make your own comparisons for Quality, Construction, and Prices.* YOU and YOU ALONE be the judge!

SIZE 4.40-21 $4.40 EACH when bought in pairs

COMPARE CONSTRUCTION

Firestone Gives You	4.50-21 Tire: Our Tire	4.50-21 Tire: ★A Certain Special Brand Mail Order Tire
More Rubber Volume	168 cu. in.	159 cu. in.
More Weight	17.93 lbs.	15.48 lbs.
More Width	4.75 inches	4.73 inches
More Plies at Tread	6 plies	5 plies
Same Thickness	.610 in.	.610 in.
Same Price	$5.15	$5.15

6 PLIES under the tread

Double Guarantee—Every tire manufactured by Firestone bears the name "FIRESTONE" and carries Firestone's unlimited guarantee and that of our 25,000 Service Dealers and Service Stores. You are doubly protected.

★A "Special Brand" Tire is made by a manufacturer for distributors such as mail order houses, oil companies and others, under a name that does not identify the tire manufacturer to the public, usually because he builds his "first line" tires under his own name. Firestone puts his name on *every* tire he makes.

COMPARE PRICES

Firestone

OLDFIELD TYPE

Size	Our Dealers' Cash Price Each	★A Certain Special Brand Mail Order Tire Price Each	Our Dealers' Cash Price Per Pair
4.40-21	$4.98	$4.95	$9.60
4.50-21	5.69	5.69	11.10
4.75-19	6.65	6.68	12.90
5.00-20	7.10	7.10	13.80
5.25-18	7.90	7.90	15.30
5.25-21	8.57	8.55	16.70
6.00-20 H.D.	11.50	11.50	22.30
H. D. TRUCK TIRES			
30x5	17.95	17.95	34.90
32x6	29.75	29.75	57.90

All Other Sizes Priced Proportionately Low

COURIER TYPE

Size	Our Dealers' Cash Price Each	★A Certain Special Brand Mail Order Tire Price Each	Our Dealers' Cash Price Per Pair
30x3½	$3.97	$3.98	$7.74
31x4	6.98	6.98	13.58
4.40-21	4.55	4.55	8.80
4.50-21	5.15	5.15	9.96
5.25-21	7.75	7.75	15.00

Firestone BATTERIES

Firestone Service Dealers sell and service the complete line of Firestone Batteries. They will make you an allowance for your old battery. Drive in and see the *Extra Value.*

ANCHOR TYPE—Super Heavy Duty

Size	Our Dealers' Cash Price Each	★A Certain Special Brand Mail Order Tire Price Each	Our Dealers' Cash Price Per Pair
4.50-20	$8.55	$9.00	$16.70
4.50-21	8.75	9.20	16.96
4.75-19	9.70	10.25	18.90
4.75-20	10.25	10.75	19.90
5.00-20	11.25	11.75	21.90
5.25-21	12.95	13.65	25.30
5.50-20	13.70	14.35	26.70
6.00-20	15.20	15.95	29.50
6.50-20	17.15	17.95	33.30
7.00-21	20.15	22.90	39.10

All Other Sizes Priced Proportionately Low

Call on the Firestone Service Dealer or Service Store in Your Community and *See for Yourself* Sections Cut from Various Tires. — *Compare Quality — Construction — and Price!*

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

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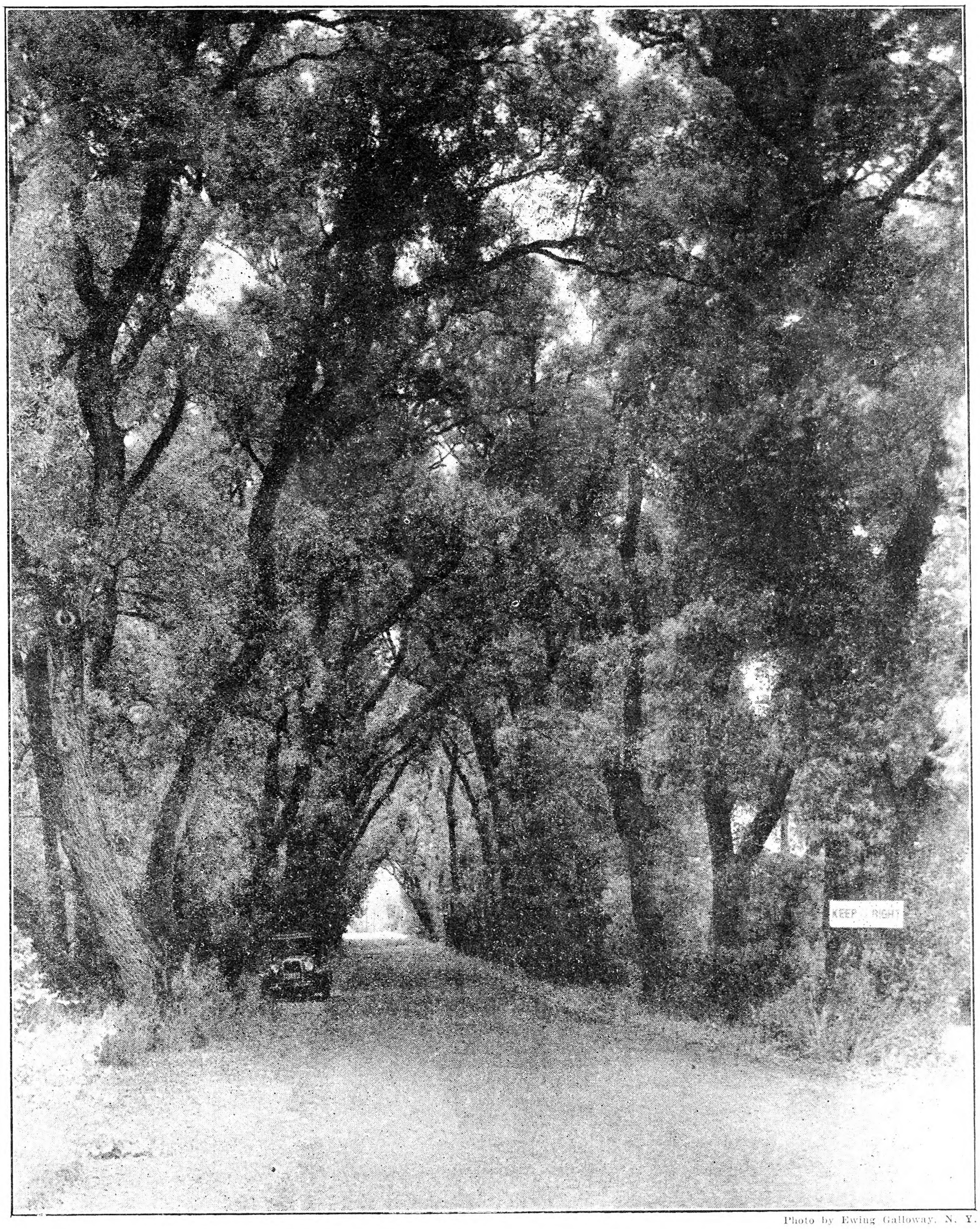


Photo by Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

A Willow Arch at Gloucester, Massachusetts

Steuben County, N. Y., Dairy and Potato Farm

By C. M. Drake

ALONG the concrete highway leading from North Cohocton to Wayland, N. Y., are many fine farms—well-kept and productive. Stopping at one of these places, the owner told me of one like this on either side of his. I expect there are many more. Calling at the nearest farm, I found the owner to be a man not yet middle-aged, and energetic as might be expected from the appearance of things on the farm. In addition to the farm of 140 acres where he lives, he owns and conducts another of 80 acres about half a mile distant. This is the home of his year man, and there is a full set of buildings, including dairy barn, silo, etc. It is here that more than half of the dairy cows are housed. The portion of the dairy herd housed in the home barn contains less than half of the Holsteins, most of this herd being slightly mixed.

The fact of two silos, one at each barn, would suggest the raising of corn to fill them, but much dependence is placed on the Alfalfa crop which, for milk production, he values above corn silage. He would not, however, depend on either alone for coarse feed, as a mixed ration seems to give best results. The 14 cows produce a large amount of fertilizer, which, applied to ground in connection with the purchased kind, gives results in potato production that are very gratifying.

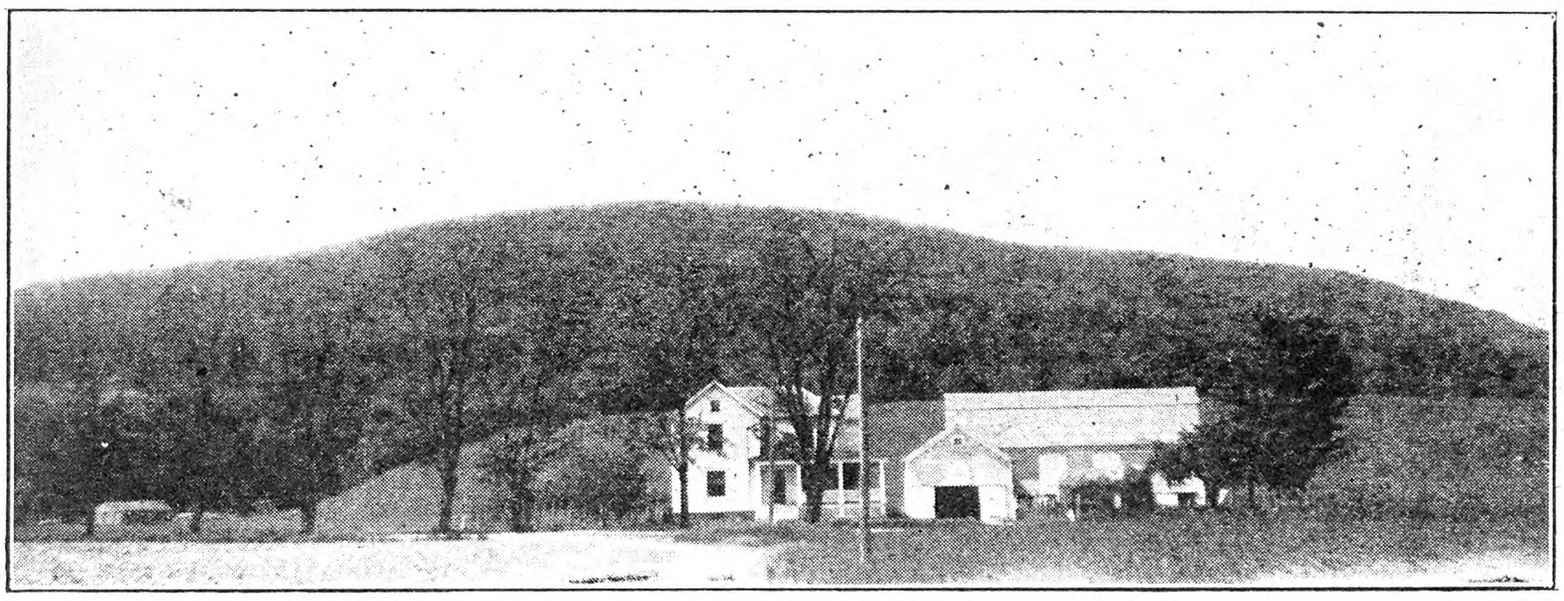
One year ago he planted less than the usual acreage, 19 being the number, but he has already 16 acres planted, and will add 26 more as the season advances. So this Spring's planting will be an increase over that of last Spring by more than 50 per cent. I found him in the house cellar cutting seed potatoes, while his man was treating them with commercial mercuric chloride to destroy disease germs on the outside of the tubers. He prefers treating the seed well ahead of time, and cutting them so they will become well healed before planting time. His seed is carefully selected, using No. 9 for main planting, the remainder, about 10 acres, being Green Mountain. After treating the seed it is stored in a cool, dry place, about 60 degrees being preferable.

Spring plowing is preferred for the crop, and a two-year sod. A sod older than two years is not so well liked. After the ground is well fitted by harrowing, the seed is planted deeply with a machine. About a week after planting, the ground is gone over with a double cultivator, which loosens the ground where the planter wheels have run. Planking follows, which is intended to leave the ground flat. At each succeeding cultivation, a little earth is thrown toward the plants, and the row is gradually widened as the potatoes grow.

The final cultivation is done with large disks, which finish hilling. Fertilizing is done according to condition of ground and amount of stable manure used. A brand bearing the label 4-8-7- is commonly in use, of which 175 to 200 lbs. per acre are used. In order to put in so large an acreage, he begins early, 16 acres having been planted by May 4. About 15 bushels of seed per acre seems to be needed and, when he finishes planting, his cellars will contain 600 bushels less of seed potatoes. If the future may be rated by the past he will look for a crop of about 8,000 bushels next Fall. Some years his acreage yield falls below 200, and again goes much above that figure, so this yield is about the expected average.

These farm operations, which are larger than the average for Steuben Co., N. Y., show what may be done by an energetic young man who has ability and determination to succeed. Mr. Parks is winning for himself a place among the foremost agriculturists of the county, and I might say the State as well.

At this time when a good farm may be purchased at a price much below its real value, young men so inclined would do well to read and heed the story of this successful business venture.



Home of Noyes Parks, in Steuben Co., N. Y.

Celery in the Home Garden

Having finished planting my Spring garden with all the early vegetables, such as lettuce, radishes, onions, beets, spinach, peas, tomatoes, cabbage, cauliflower and potatoes, all but one space is filled, and that space is left for celery, the best vegetable in my estimation that is grown.

I wonder how many people realize how easily and successfully celery can now be raised in the home garden? Well do I remember, when a boy, a sand knoll on which father raised our celery, and how hard we worked to grow it. First, a deep furrow was plowed, and shoveled out. Then about four inches of well-rotted stable manure was put in and packed down, and sufficient dirt was shoveled in to bring it up to within five inches of the surface of the ground, and the plants set out.

At that time only two varieties were generally known, White Plume for Summer and Fall, and Giant Pascal for Winter use. The White Plume was strong flavored (almost bitter), tough and stringy, while the Giant Pascal was very tender, juicy and fine flavored. It had, however, two faults. The stalks only numbered four or five, and they were so brittle that many were broken in the process of storing for the Winter. As the plants grew soil was gradually worked into the trench until level with the surface, and in the Fall when the plants were large, a bank was shoveled up. In case of a heavy rain, when the plants were small, the sand would wash in and bury the plants, and they would then have to be dug out.

As varieties of melons, cabbage, cauliflower, tomatoes, etc., have increased and improved, so to the same extent has celery been improved. Now there are over 20 good varieties. Many can be grown on almost any kind of soil with very little care, and no digging of trenches is necessary. Now we have for Summer and Fall use such varieties as Golden Self Blanching (which in some localities needs spraying to protect from blight), an Improved Golden, which grows much faster, is more blight resistant, but does not have as good a heart, Wonderful, Golden Plume, Golden Wonder and Golden Phenomenal. The last two mentioned are the largest growing Summer varieties. They have a large full heart, which I think is quite essential in a Summer variety, and are seldom blighted. The foliage is so dense that it almost bleaches the center, but with the use of some old boards or heavy paper, perfect bleaching can be accomplished in 10 days.

For Winter use, Giant Pascal has been replaced with a green easy bleaching variety that different growers call by different names, such as Newark Market, Bonnie Green, All-Heart and Trade Builder. I have tried them all out, and can find no difference in them. They are all a great improvement over Giant Pascal, having many more stalks and a much larger heart.

The Winter celery will stand quite a freezing, but about the middle of October I dig a trench about eight inches deep, and wide enough to allow standing five plants side by side when packed tight. Then the celery is cut out with a sharp spade, leaving about three inches of root on the plant, and set up in the trench, taking care that it is tightly packed. Sufficient earth is then shoveled against the sides to bring it level with the celery tops, and a wall one foot thick at the top. It is left in that shape until quite cold weather, when the side banks are raised six inches above the tops of the celery, and some dirt is put on the leaves themselves. A space of four inches is left open, and not until Winter weather sets in, is that space filled with either leaves or dirt. Leaves are preferred. Do not use straw, as that draws mice, and they can raise havoc in a trench of celery. Within 20 days from the time the celery is placed in the trench, new roots will form, and a new heart starts that will grow to the top of the trench, which cannot be surpassed for sweetness, tenderness and juiciness.

If one has a cold dark cellar, the celery can be packed in crates or boxes, placing them on the cellar floor, and get the same results as in the trench without as much work. But nearly everyone nowadays has a furnace, and they dry a cellar too much.

Celery, like strawberries, taken fresh from the garden or trench, far surpasses anything that can be bought from a store or truck, and well repays one for the labor invested. E. C. BROWN.

Madison Co., N. Y.

Studies in Corn Fertilization

An ordinary crop of corn removes from the soil about 75 lbs. per acre of nitrogen, 12 lbs. of phosphorus and 36 lbs. of potassium. If we fertilized plants according to what they analyzed when harvested, it would be a simple matter to calculate that 500 lbs. of nitrate of soda, 200 lbs. of superphosphate and 100 lbs. of muriate of potash, or eight tons of manure, would supply the requirements of this theoretical yield of corn. But it was learned many decades ago that fertilizing by such arbitrary methods did not give the best results. The great variations in soil and climatic conditions, to mention only two factors, are the chief reasons why the plan is not tenable. As we are never quite sure to what extent the soil can be depended upon for crop needs, and not at all certain what the weather will be, it is evident that fertilizing any crop is somewhat of an uncertainty.

The Indians fertilized their corn by placing fish in the hills and early white settlers followed their example. Fish are rich in nitrogen and phosphorus, but contain little potassium. Therefore, the soil must have supplied this necessary element.

More recently, manure and crop residues have been the chief source of plant nutrients for corn. However, unless manure is very plentiful, it has been found that better yields of corn and also of the other crops in the rotation are obtainable if supplemented with some commercial fertilizers. For several reasons, these supplemental fertilizers should be rich in phosphorus: (1) Both the total and available supplies of phosphorus in the soil are usually smaller than those of nitrogen and potash. (2) A ton of manure contains only 5 lbs. of phosphoric acid, but 10 lbs. each of nitrogen and potash. (3) Nitrogen from the air may be obtained in several ways, such as by growing legumes, through free bacteria in the soil, and in rain water. On dairy farms with large quantities of manure, only superphosphate and, if the soil is acid, limestone need be purchased for corn and hay. Even where manure is less plentiful, say eight tons for each acre of corn, a fertilizer low in nitrogen and potash and high in phosphorus, such as 3-12-4, will give efficient results. One need not worry about applying too much superphosphate, for it is held tenaciously by the soil and, if not used by the current season's crop, will be available for those grown in future years.

In fertilizing corn, or other crops for that matter, one should take into consideration the treatments previously given the field. For instance, in a five-year rotation on the Station Farm at Storrs, 1,200 lbs. of superphosphate were applied between 1914 and 1921 as a supplement for manure. Since 1921, no superphosphate has been applied to one-half of this rotation, yet this part has produced as well as that receiving more superphosphate. This shows that the past treatments with superphosphate, together with the manure, are supplying ample phosphorus for the corn and hay crops. There are available now laboratory methods for testing the amounts of available phosphorus in soils, and when in doubt in regard to using more superphosphate for a crop, it is a relatively simple matter to sample and test the soil.

When growing corn with only commercial fertilizers, it will be particularly advantageous to have a clover or Alfalfa sod to plow under. When decayed, a turf of this character will supply considerable plant food, especially nitrogen, and also conserve the soil water. The choice of fertilizers depends on the type of soil and its past treatment. As a rule, light-colored sandy soils need more nitrogen and potash, and fertilizers with 5-10-5 or 5-8-7 analyses are recommended. On heavier, darker soils, excepting muck, a fertilizer similar to a 3-12-4 should give good results. The rate of application also depends on several factors, but if properly applied, using more than 600 lbs. per acre is seldom justified.

Mention has just been made of the proper method of applying commercial fertilizers. This question has received much attention during the past few years, and is still being studied intensively at many experiment stations. In 1930, over 20 States, including Connecticut, co-operated in this work. All followed the same plan, so that the results could be interpreted more easily. That this question needed study is shown by the fact that one firm making corn planters had its machines designed to drop the fertilizer midway between the hills of corn. When asked their reasons for this method, they replied, "To prevent any burning of the young corn and to supply plant food late in the season when the corn is making the most growth." Although this is an extreme case, it is obvious that the fertilizer distributing apparatus of most planters has been far from ideal. This state of affairs cannot be blamed on the machinery designers and manufacturers, for until recently they had received little information as to where and how the fertilizer should be placed.

Some of the points studied in these nation-wide experiments of 1929 and 1930 were: Hill application versus broadcasting; position in the hill, that is, above, below, or at the same level as the seed; the area fertilized; and the effects of various amounts. As in most experiments, some plots were not fertilized at all. One of the most clear-cut and striking results obtained thus far in these experiments has been the great efficiency of a small amount of fertilizer in the hill. In 35 or 45 comparisons, 125 lbs. in the hill, per acre, has produced larger yields than 500 lbs.—four times as much—broadcast. At Storrs, the differences in favor of applying the smaller amount in the hill were eight bushels in 1929 and 15 in 1930.

In Ohio, where more complete tests have been conducted, it was found that, during four years, an

average of 10 bushels per acre were added to the corn crop by placing one-third, or 100 lbs. of a 300-lb. application of 3-12-4 fertilizer in the hill rather than broadcasting all of it; 200 lbs. in the hill was equal to 300 lbs., two-thirds of which was broadcast. Where eight tons of manure and 225 lbs. of superphosphate had been broadcast eight bushels more corn were obtained by giving the crop an additional treatment of 100 lbs. of 3-12-4 in the hill.

Although larger yields are usually desirable, there are other important considerations. Two of these are rate of growth and quality of the crop when harvested. In respect to these points, the hill-fertilized corn also has great advantages. In the Ohio tests just mentioned, the date of silking was advanced 11 days and the hard corn was increased 9 per cent by placing one-third of the fertilizer in the hill. In our trials at Storrs, the differences in favor of hill versus broadcasting of the fertilizer were apparent very shortly after the corn was up. Forty days after planting, the corn receiving 125 lbs. in the hill was 15 inches higher than where 500 lbs. were broadcast. When harvested late in September, the percentages of soft corn were as follows: No fertilizer, 45; 500 lbs. broadcast, 26; 125 lbs. in the hill, 4.

It is evident that placing at least a part of the fertilizer where it will stimulate the early growth of the corn has many practical advantages. The sweet corn grower whose success may depend on getting his product to market a few days earlier, should give careful consideration to this method. It will also enable both the silage and grain corn grower to bring a larger variety to the desired stage of maturity before frost.

Of course, in hill fertilizing, one must be careful not to apply too much, or even the proper amount in a too limited area close to the seed. The stand may be reduced and the early growth retarded rather than accelerated. In 1929, we found that 250 lbs. in 3x10-inch hills caused some damage. However, in 1930, even 500 lbs. placed in two bands 10 inches long on either side of the kernels caused very little injury early in the season and plots so treated, slightly outyielding any with smaller amounts of fertilizer.

Tests to determine whether hill-placed fertilizer should be below, above, at the same level, or mixed with a block of soil, have given rather conflicting results. The differences between these methods have not been marked. However, the data indicate that placing the fertilizer in bands, either in a circle around the seed or along both sides, are as safe and efficient as any methods tested to date. Fertilizer salts may migrate either upward, if a long period of dry weather occurs, or downward if rainfall is abundant, but very little movement sideways has ever been noted. Therefore, in placing the fertilizer around or beside the seed, one is incurring less risk of burning, regardless of weather, than if it is mixed with the soil either above or below the kernels.

In hand distribution, however, it is much more difficult to place the fertilizer in bands than to spread it below or above the seed. Therefore, until improved machines are more common, spreading the fertilizer in or beside the hills seems to be the most efficient method. About 200 lbs. per acre in the hill of our common fertilizers is all that the writer would recommend. As corn is commonly planted, this is less than an ounce per hill. If in doubt as to how much one ounce of fertilizer is, it would be well to weigh some. Also, it should be borne in mind that the inorganic nitrogen carriers are the most dangerous, phosphorus carriers the least, with potash salts occupying a middle position in this respect.

Although no hard and fast rules will fit all conditions, two recommendations seem warranted at this time: (1) Unless the soil is very fertile, place part of the fertilizer in the hill and (2) do not drop the fertilizer in a mass—spread it over at least 30 square inches for each hill. B. A. BROWN.

Advantages of Early Plowing

This is June and, before we realize it, the time will be here for seeding grasses, clovers and other Winter legumes, small grain and Fall vegetables. Experience teaches that if the land for these Summer and Fall seeded crops is prepared well in advance of the seeding date, and allowed to settle before seeding time, then, with lime and fertilizer applied and seed ready, we can do a quick, good job of seeding, at the same time, having almost positive assurance of a fair stand, especially if we get the seed in the ground promptly after a good rain or as soon as the ground is in fit condition to handle. Many tests have proven that land plowed for the above crops in June and July yielded from 30 to 50 per cent more small grain and hay the coming Spring, than land plowed only a week or two before seeding time. The advantage of early Summer plowing is not confined to small grain and grasses, but applies practically to every type of crop seeded from late Summer to early Winter, whether these be field, truck or home garden crops. A thoroughly pulverized surface soil to a depth of two or three inches with a compact under layer, comes nearest to supplying the condition seeds require for best germination and growth. This applies especially to Summer and early Fall seeding.

The most common practice is to plow the land and leave it until settled by rain. If weeds and grass come forth, a weeder, harrow or cultivator is used, whichever seems to do the best job under varying soil conditions, stirs the surface, kills the weeds and grass, prevents the formation of a crust, and retains moisture. Another good practice is to roll the land. I believe every farmer should own a good roller. It will pay in the long run. W. H. HARRISON.

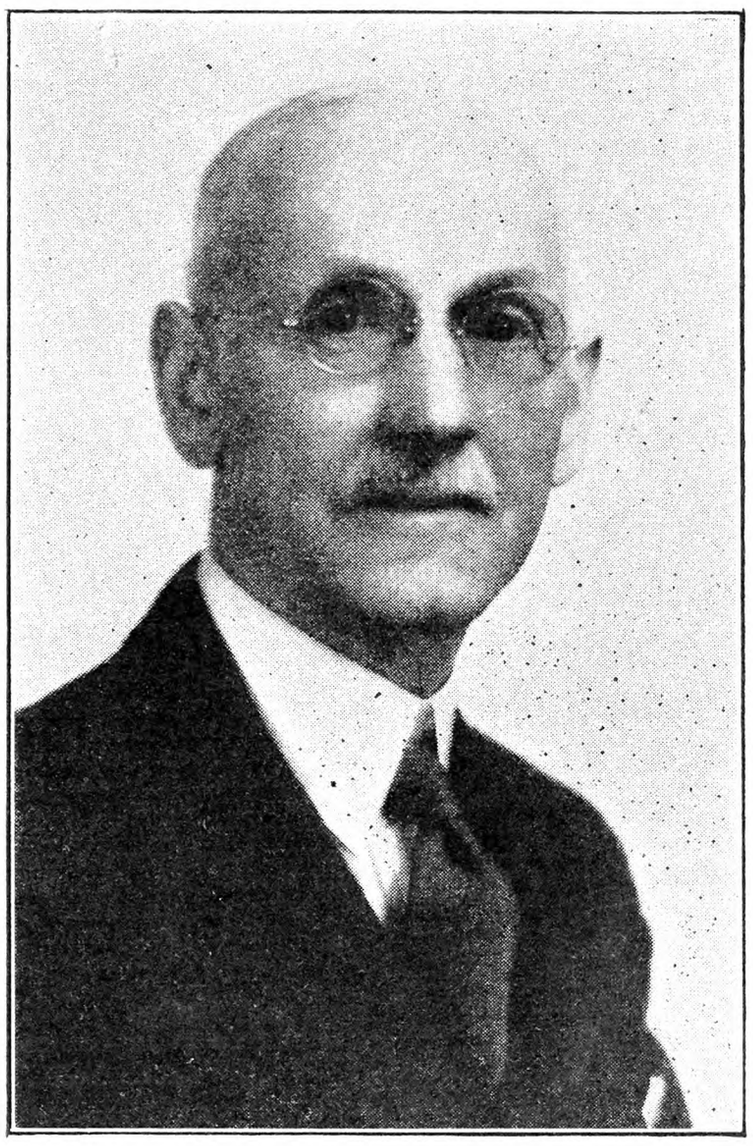
Prince George Co., Va.

Notes from Montana

We had a variety of weather during the month of May; the week ending May 16 the mercury soared to 94 degrees, and on the evening of May 16 we had a light shower, followed by cold winds, it being cold enough a night or two later to freeze ice, also the garden truck, which was doing nicely. One truck gardener has made his plantings three times, due to the frosts. We had snow in the air here, but snow was reported to vary from one inch at Helena to nearly one foot in depth at Jefferson City. We had another light rainfall May 23 which will of course be beneficial, but the soil is so dry that it will take a good soaking rain to reach down to any depth. What small amount of rainfall we have had, has been followed by high winds which quickly absorb the moisture, leaving the soil as dry as ever.

Yellowstone County has adopted a weed control program and the co-operation of farmers, irrigation companies, and drainage districts has been enlisted in carrying out the program. The weather has been favorable this season for such work as burning weeds along irrigation canals and drain ditch banks.

The plowless fallow method on dry-land farms has been one of the most important developments in tillage practices for such crops as wheat, barley and oats, in recent years. The plow has been used for



George W. Sisson, Jr., Potsdam, N. Y., elected president of the American Jersey Cattle Club, has initiated some of the most important work in furthering the improvement of the Jersey breed in America. He has long been identified with agricultural development in New York State and is a past president of the New York State Agricultural Society.

the initial working of land for so long that the first trials of the new system were hesitant. The absolute necessity for cutting the cost of production to meet low grain prices was one of the strongest factors in bringing about a more general use of the plowless fallow system. Best results were obtained by working the stubble late in April or some time during May with a disk or duck-foot. Generally the first operation should be the deepest and the remainder after June should be shallow.

Forecasts as to a probable acreage increase of potatoes in the United States have led F. S. Davis, of Comanche, president of the Montana Potato Improvement Association, to advise against a local increase in planting. The grower, in Mr. Davis's opinion, can expect to take from 50 to 65 cents less per hundredweight this year than last, if the predicted increase is harvested. He advises farmers to plant any contemplated increase in potato acreage to Alfalfa or to Summer-fallow the land instead.

Montana finds herself in great need of a grading law. Outside of apples, there are no grading or standardization laws covering any of her other products, such as Oregon, Idaho and Washington, her competitive States, have; hence she is not sharing with these States in the advantages offered by outside, as well as home markets.

It is good news to the dairy farmers that the sales of oleomargarine have decreased in this State 83 per cent the first quarter of this year, compared with the same time last year.

Army cutworms have become manifest in two districts of this county. The county has advised farmers to watch their wheatfields carefully and if bare spots appear at once to use control measures. Poison bran is advised.

Much local interest is being manifested in phosphate rock being quarried, a sample of which is being shipped to Billings to be used on the best fields. They anticipate that the results will mean a permanent demand for this type of fertilizer.

Reports the first of May indicated that the season of the year when forest fires may be expected has already arrived in Montana, nearly two months ahead of schedule, fire fighting having been necessary in Northern Idaho and Southern Montana. Several days during these fires it was very smoky and hazy in this district. When the sun came up in the morning it looked like a ball of fire through the haze.

Through recent developments in chemistry, coal is now beginning to be used as a raw material in the production of fertilizer, lubricating oils, gasoline and numerous other products. In fact coal is now being considered as probably the most promising raw material in the great chemical industry which now bids fair to revolutionize the world. Because of these developments the enormous coal deposits within the State of Montana, estimated at more than 400 billion tons, assume added significance; so also does Senate Memorial No. 5, passed by the recent session of the State Legislature, urging that the remaining vacant lands in the State be granted to the State together with coal and other minerals. It is altogether possible that coal will soon come into its own as one of the greatest treasures of our State.

Old gold and copper mines in the western part of the State are being reopened. Bannack, pioneer gold camp of Montana, hums with modern activity with the opening of the mill recently electrified. Sixty-five men are on the pay-roll of the company and the population of the erstwhile "Ghost City" has increased from a half dozen families to about 250 residents, the housing problem being so acute that tents have been utilized extensively. Buildings that have not been occupied for more than a decade, are now renovated into dwellings or temporary store sites, and there is a veritable epidemic of building and construction throughout the camp. At Red Bluff where but a few months ago only two miners were working, now there are more than a score, with additions weekly.

In answer to the early demand of tourists, the municipal tourist park was opened several days in advance of the usual May 1 opening. So much has been said and written during recent months regarding "depression" and "business stagnation" that it was refreshing now and then to come upon concrete evidence indicating that most such pessimistic statements are platitudes or hysterical observers. Recently one of our largest department stores issued a statement comparing business transacted during the first four months of this year, and the first four months of last year. It is a statement of substantial advancement. The increase in number of sales was practically one-fifth more than the same period last year. And on the first day of May the store had the busiest day in its 30 years of operation from the volume of sales standpoint.

This section is to have a revival of the pony express days of the old West, on Decoration Day, when nine riders will run in a relay race from Roundup to Billings, a distance of a little more than 50 miles. Each rider will use 10 horses, changing every five miles. The race terminates at the Midland Empire Fair Grounds, where a rodeo will also be held.

If we could all be as optimistic as a rancher near here, the father of 11 children, we wouldn't hear so much talk of "hard times." He came from Norway in 1884, locating in the county where he still lives. He says, "I have lived in the United States 47 years, and I have never yet seen hard times. This despite the fact that I have sold lambs at 75 cents per head, fat steers at $3.32 per hundred pounds, and wool at six cents a pound." G. V. L.

From Jefferson County, New York

The month of May has been very wet and cold. All farm work has been much delayed. Spring seeding is looking well. Meadows are in good condition, but needing some warm weather. Much corn remains to be planted. There will be a considerable acreage of beans, and some increase in the acreage of potatoes.

Eggs sold in May for the lowest prices in years, at one time 12c per dozen. At present (May 30) they are bringing 18c. Milk is also the lowest in several years. Sheffield paid at the Lacona plant, $1.57½ for 3 per cent April milk. There are at present 74 more cans of milk received daily at the Lacona shipping station than there was a year ago.

The friend from Essex County, who was inquiring about the cost of running a central school, may be interested to know what centralization costs. We are always promised either lower taxes or no very great increase and such superior advantages for the children. We have a centralized school, seven districts having been "centralized." We have a splendid country schoolhouse and a fine yard well fenced. We had some 15 children attending school. We were paying our teachers good salaries and getting along on a tax rate of $8 on a thousand dollars assessed valuation. The first year after centralizing our tax rate was $10 on a thousand. Last October, the second year after centralizing, we paid $16.40 on a thousand of assessed valuation, and are anticipating a tax rate of $20 this year. This may give both the friends and foes of centralization something to ponder about. GEO. H. DAWES.

Those Destructive Rabbits

On page 644 W. W. A. says that cottontail rabbits are destroying his young apple trees. If he will take old cloth, tear it into strips some two or three inches wide, and wrap them about the young trees as far up as the rabbits can reach, beginning at the surface of the ground, I think he will have not any more trouble. We have plenty of cottontails, and have also the jack rabbits, but have had no tree barked when it was so treated, while other people lost nearly whole plantings. I learned that way of protecting fruit trees many years ago, and have not lost any trees since then. Any old clothes or old sheets may be used.

We are in the midst of the strawberry harvest in Southern Missouri. The Aromas are extra fine

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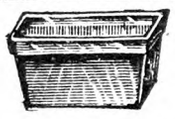

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here, in foothills of the Ozarks, though they are about two weeks later than usual. GODFREY WINKLER.
Missouri.

A Vegetable Gardener's Notes

I was recently at a farm where a large acreage of tomatoes is grown for a canning factory. A crew of about 20 men was busily engaged in setting plants. Four men went ahead, digging the holes with hoes. Next came other men with buckets, putting about a quart of water into each hole that had been dug. The buckets were filled from a large tank wagon, which moved along with the workmen. Then came wagon loaded with tomato plants. Another group of men placed one plant at each hole. Lastly came the men who set the plants in the ground and firmed the soil around the roots. This was an excellent example of large-scale production methods.

Cucumbers, melons and squashes are troubled seriously by cutworms and the striped cucumber beetle. The home gardener will find it comparatively easy to do a little digging around the hills where cutworm damage is in evidence, and the worm will usually be found but a short distance away and about a half inch below ground. Apparently, the present growing season has been quite favorable for the development of cutworms. A planting, consisting of melons, cucumbers, and pumpkins, was made a few days ago. When the patch was visited the next morning, many of the plants had already been cut off and, upon digging, as many as a half dozen cutworms were found around one hill. It does not take long for such a crop of insects to ruin a good crop. Some one has calculated that if a cow should eat as much in proportion to her weight as does a cutworm, she would devour several tons of food per day. Fortunately, we don't have to feed such a cow.

There are poison baits for these pests but, where only a few plants are grown, as in a home garden, mixing the bait is more trouble than the few minutes spent in digging the worms. With tomato plants, there is only one in a hill and, if we wait for evidence of the worm, it is too late to save that plant. A little collar, made by wrapping heavy paper around the stem and pressing it a half inch into the ground, will give sufficient protection to the plants.

The striped cucumber beetle is not particularly difficult to control but, unless the plants are closely watched from day to day, the insects may nearly ruin the crop before their presence is noticed. They are chewing insects, but they cannot be hand picked like potato beetles because they are too lively. Nicotine dust or a 1 to 10 mixture of arsenate of lead and land plaster, dusted on the plants, will give satisfactory control. The treatment may have to be repeated rather often while the plants are still small. There are other controls but these have given very satisfactory results.
G. J. STOUT.

Coast to Coast Tour

Where do you start from? Do you hit Utica or Oneonta? I live about midway of the places. When do you plan to start? How long will you be gone? Do you go by railroad or by bus?
New York. MRS. G. W.

The trip starts from the Grand Central Station, New York City, on August 15, at one o'clock eastern standard time. Passengers can take the train at Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester or Buffalo, as best suits their location and an allowance is made. This is a trip entirely by railroad. The train is your hotel from the time you start until you return. The side trips are made in buses which meet the train and everything is very conveniently arranged for the comfort of the tourists.

I hope to take the Coast to Coast trip again this year if all is well.
New York. MRS. O. L. G.

If we need any better recommendation than this, we do not know where to look for it. No trip could be nicer than last year's, but we are positive this will be equally as enjoyable and we are going to welcome our friend with open hands.

Would it be possible to have a section? Does a section mean an upper and lower berth? We do not think we would care for a compartment. We would rather be in with the other people than shut up in a compartment. C. K.
New York.

A section consists of an upper and a lower berth. A couple would occupy this the entire trip and it would be a very comfortable arrangement. A compartment has a lavatory and toilet, which obviates the necessity of going to the dressing-room. One is shut off a little from the rest of the party, but as there is a general observation car, this makes a common meeting place. A drawing-room has an upper and lower berth and a settee, which is equivalent to another lower berth. It also has a lavatory and toilet a little larger than the one in the compartment.

One of last years party tells us about a night in Vancouver:

We left the Princess Kathleen with Puget Sound lapping at her sides and the sunset gilding her three broad funnels, and so we came to Vancouver, which is Canada in her most British manner. On board the liner foreign faces had prepared us for something different but not for the hospitality of its finest hostelry—Vancouver Hotel. It was literally placed at our disposal, the rush season being past.

Dinner was served in the Oak Room beside a huge fireplace of light marble. Half way to the ceiling a balcony ran lengthwise over one side of the room. Entrance to Oak Room was made by the balcony. (We had breakfast and luncheon, too, in this fascinating place.) We did not choose the menu—a banquet was brought us, new dishes in new countries of course. Many of these were served in English style as we read about it. More effort was made to have food hot and directly from the oven. Often, instead of individual dishes we were served with food from the very dish in which it was baked, swathed in napkins to retain the heat.

The dull purplish-red of the waiter's livery added another touch of festivity. Each of these good fellows was a butler by right of manner, dignity and attention to service. Did you, in talking to a table mate, neglect to arrange the napkin, it was a new sensation to find it very skillfully being tucked across your lap by a patient waiter serving from a hot dish.

Thus we found ourselves feeling at home. One of those waiters came to me for the address of the good old RURAL NEW-YORKER, saying that he had been looking for just such a paper.

As we came back into the lobby, a voice was heard singing. Then we met the singer, who was a bellboy at heart, but dressed like a page in King Arthur's court in peaked cap and neat-fitting trousers. He was a red-cheeked, blue-eyed lad with a choir voice. As he passed up and down the long, high, corridors, paging our railroad men, he sang the call in a clear boyish voice. "Mis-ter Wil-son" and "Mr. O'Con-nell" sounded like the opening measures of an old familiar song.

Like many other members of our party, I went up to see the roof garden at night. The rich smell of earth and growing plants under dew met the elevator door. Nearby, from a tower across the street, the great yellow face of a 30-foot clock looked into the garden. The illumination threw a dim radiance over the banks of flowering shrubs. The figures on the face were man high, and the long hands stood at a quarter to ten. To be alone on this roof garden at night looking into the face of time as it ticks off the minutes is no light experience.

Below lay the city of Vancouver, sparkling 300,000 strong, some of the streets written in Chinese. I. U.

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The June Garden

"Let us spray" might well be the major theme of an article dealing with a June garden, for during the present month constant attention to this routine work is of the very first importance if insect and fungus pests are to be held in check. It is especially essential that this routine work be undertaken as a preventive measure, for the adage that prevention is better than cure is nowhere more true than in a garden, where almost over night insects and disease can commit much depredation to carefully nurtured crops. Delphiniums, roses and hollyhocks should be regularly sprayed or dusted with an approved fungicide. (I favor personally Bordeaux mixture.) The first named suffers in most localities from blight which shows as a blackened distortion of the shoots and leaves and ruins all possibilities of a usable crop of flowers. Black spot is of course one of the most common diseases of the queen of flowers, and this also must be combated by consistent spraying or dusting. Hollyhock rust is dread disease of these stately border perennials and while there is no known cure spraying acts to keep it in check. Where hollyhock rust occurs the most satisfactory plan is to raise a fresh stock of plants from seed each year. Seed should be sown in May or June and the young plants transferred to nursery rows to make their season's growth. They are later planted in their final positions either in the Fall or Spring. Mildews affect many of our garden plants and are especially common on roses and perennial Asters. A fungicide having sulphur as its base is the best preventive, and should be applied at the very first signs of attack. The insects which cause trouble in the garden can be classified according to their feeding habits into two groups; the biting insects and the sucking insects. The former are best controlled by means of a stomach poison such as arsenate of lead applied to the foliage in the form of a fine spray. Nicotine is the best insecticide with which to fight the sucking insects, and a solution of Black Leaf 40 with whale oil soap as a spreader or some proprietary insecticide containing nicotine is recommended for use when aphides, etc., become troublesome. The modern pyrethrum sprays are also excellent and are especially valuable in the vegetable garden where it is not always possible to use poisons. Handpicking is necessary under certain circumstances as for instance the beetle which attacks the choicest Aster flowers just as they are expanding. The price of clean crops is eternal vigilance.

The early part of June is the best time to plant out the more tender of the Summer bedding subjects as Begonias, Torenias, Celosias, heliotropes and Browallias. Nothing is gained by putting these out before settled warm weather is with us. These same remarks apply also to the gorgeous tropical water lilies. No one fortunate enough to possess a pool in which water lilies can be grown should neglect the tropicals. Each should be planted in a large basket or other receptacle; a cubic yard of rooting compost is not too much for each plant, although if absolutely necessary less will do. Prepare a rich soil containing an abundance of well-rotted cow manure and some bonemeal for these exotics. The plants should be set in the pool so that from six to eight inches of water covers the crown.

If you have not yet sown the seeds of biennials for flowering next year lose no time in doing so. Many perennials may also be sown now for flowering next year. The procedure in each case is the same. A cold frame is the most suitable site, and the soil should be of a light friable nature, containing an abundance of leaf mold or humus and an appreciable amount of coarse sand. Rake the surface fine and level, and draw out shallow drills a few inches apart. If the soil is at all dry water the drills thoroughly an hour or so before the seed is sown. Sow the seed thinly, and cover to about twice its own depth with fine soil. After sowing put the sash in place but allow for proper ventilation. Keep the sash shaded until germination takes place and then remove the shading and keep the sash off during the daytime. When the young plants have formed their second pair of leaves they may be planted out in nursery rows in the open garden to grow into sizable plants ready for transferring to their flowering quarters, either in the Fall or in the Spring. Here we space all our nursery rows for this class of material at one foot apart, this standard distance permitting of ease of frequent cultivation through the growing season, a routine detail essential to the proper growth of the plants. Delphinium, Gaillardia, Coreopsis, Geum, Stachys, Cerastium, Arabis, Achillea, Anthemis, Aquilegia, Tritoma, Scabiosa caucasica, Agrostemma, Campanula persicifolia, Chelone, Erisimum pulchellum, Galega, hollyhocks, Linum, Rudbeckia and Thalictrum are but a few of the many perennials which can be inexpensively raised in this way, while among the biennials or plants usually best treated as biennials we have Myosotis, English daisies, Canterbury bells, foxgloves, Siberian wallflower, pinks and pansies.

Keep the hoe and cultivator busy at this time so that weeds may be eliminated at an early stage of their growth and a loose surface layer of soil is maintained at all times, in this way conserving the natural moisture of the soil. Should really dry conditions prevail over a protracted period artificial watering will become necessary. When this is undertaken it should be done in a thorough manner and it is better to do a portion of the garden each evening and give this portion a good soaking than merely to sprinkle over the whole surface every evening.

Green plants of Dahlias are best planted early in the present month. Among growers everywhere there is growing recognition of the fact that these green plants give as good or even better results than when tubers are planted. Of course with amateurs who save their tubers from year to year, green plants offer no advantages other than when purchasing new varieties they are priced usually at one-half the price of tubers of the same varieties. To the uninitiated the tiny green plant as received from the grower may appear far less full of promise than a good fat tuber, but all who have grown Dahlias in this way know that the results will be in no way inferior.

Gladiolus should also be planted to the end of the month in batches to provide a succession of bloom. It is well that these late planted bulbs be planted at least four or five inches deep to benefit from cooler rooting conditions. Also bulbs planted fairly deep are not so liable to be injured by storms.

Pay attention to the matter of staking and tying as becomes necessary, for to be really effective this matter should be done as the plants grow.

During the month of June the various Dianthus species are the glory of the rock garden, and those who contemplate having a rock garden, or who are desirous of adding to their collections, might well take the opportunity of visiting as many other gardens as possible at this time. In the rock-garden work at this season consists mainly of removing weeds and faded flower stems. Thought should be given to this weeding, for it frequently happens that self-sown seedlings of the rock plants appear, and when these are happily placed it is of course wise to allow them to remain undisturbed.

Those having charge of greenhouses will be kept stepping with the routine tasks of watering, spraying and ventilating. Keep a keen lookout for the first sign of disease or insect attack and take measures accordingly. Some shade from bright sunshine must be provided for many subjects, as palms, Dracænas, Begonias and other plants sensitive to direct sunlight.

Insert cuttings of Stevias, Buddleias and Winter-flowering Begonias for a late batch of stuff. Poinsettia cuttings may also be put in the sand at this time. About the middle of the month sow a batch of the Beauty of Nice stock for flowering early in the New Year. As plants become full of roots pot them on into larger sizes, or if they are in their final pots feed at semi-weekly intervals with cow manure water diluted until it resembles in color weak tea, this to be varied occasionally with other approved fertilizers. Plants in bloom should not be fed, as this treatment shortens the flowering season.

All house plants, including cacti, will require more water now than earlier in the season, but reason must be exercised in this respect and if a plant appears to be waterlogged or the soil seems to be at all soured the drainage and soil should be examined and if in a sour condition is apparent this should be remedied by potting into a fresh compost and providing ample drainage in the bottom of the pot.

T. H. EVERETT, N. D. H.

Price for Standing Grass

When a farmer has hay to sell in the field like oats mixed with Austrian Winter peas uncured, how much ought another man pay for it if it is a good stand? What is it worth per day or week to pasture sheep, horses and cows, on reasonably good feed? W. H. S.

Virginia.

Collars for Plants

I read with interest the note on "Tinfoil for Cut Worms." I have followed a plan which is practical and efficient. I save the mailing tubes and cut into 1½ to 2-inch lengths. When setting any young garden plants I slip them over plant or roots. One day a neighbor asked me the meaning of it. I told him why, but lacked one tube to finish the planting. In the morning that one plant was very neatly cut off. C. R. SCHOLL.

Pennsylvania.

Cubic Content of Ton of Hay

Would you tell me how many cubic feet of hay it takes to make a ton?

New York. J. C. S.

The general rule is that it requires from 480 to 520 cubic feet of hay from an average mow to make a ton. Of course the deeper the mow is the more solid the lower part will be. When one gets quite well down in a deep mow this rule is not likely to apply. The safer plan then is to cut out a chunk with a hay knife. A cube two feet each way could be weighed and that would give a better idea of just how the hay runs there.

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Striped Cucumber Beetle	Pepper Beetle	Cut Worms
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W-60

Events of the Week

DOMESTIC.—The tri-State program to rid the harbor and New York, New Jersey and Connecticut tidewaters of refuse, described as the most important movement for health in the past 50 years, was started June 3. At the first public meeting of the newly organized Tri-State Anti-Pollution Commission in the quarters of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, Joseph P. Day was elected chairman. Sanitation and health experts, engineers and political leaders, who stressed the non-partisan, co-operative spirit of the commission and its work, were united in condemnation of the polluted waters, which were characterized as "open cesspools" and dangers to the health of bordering communities. Dangers to navigation were emphasized, and possibilities of closing bathing beaches were seen if further delay increased the pollution.

A fire which had burned over a year in the Erie Railroad's cinder bank at Port Jervis, N. Y., was extinguished June 4. The fire started May 29, 1930, and burned over three acres. The Erie Railroad Company spent over $50,000 in fighting the fire before it was finally brought under control.

The Powel house, Philadelphia, Pa., where President Washington was a visitor, sometimes called "the first White House," has been sold to the Philadelphia Society for the Preservation of Landmarks and will be restored. It was built in 1759 and sold 10 years later to Samuel Powel, Philadelphia's last Colonial Mayor and the first under the Republic. It is said that Washington celebrated his 20th wedding anniversary there and danced with Franklin's daughter. Some of the furnishings are in the Metropolitan Museum in New York and the Pennsylvania Museum.

"Scarface" Alphonse Capone, number one among Chicago's "public enemies" and reputedly the wealthiest of gangland leaders, surrendered to the government June 5 and was released on $50,000 bail following an indictment by a Federal grand jury on charges of wilful evasion of income taxes amounting to $215,080.48. The indictment contains 21 counts, and is the culmination of two years' investigation. A felony count is punishable by a five-year penitentiary sentence and a $10,000 fine. There was no contention that the $215,080.48 represented all that Capone might owe the government if he paid an honest income tax. Rather, the government alleged that this amount is due on a net income of $1,038,654.84 for the years 1925 to 1929, inclusive. Neither was it contended that this was all the Capone income of those five years, but it represents what the prosecutors expect to be able to prove actually reached his pockets. Capone has boasted that he was too smart for the government, that he put no money in banks and no money could be traced to him.

The Denver Mint announced June 6 that gold would be purchased in amounts as small as two ounces, worth approximately $41. A small army of placer miners, because of economic conditions, has returned to the hills and streams to search for the yellow metal which lured prospectors to Colorado 70 years ago. Since gold is the basis of money value, an ounce of gold brings just as much as it did two years ago. The new mint order applies only to gold in the natural state, and not to dental or jewelry scrap or other fabricated material.

Oscar Greenstein, president, and Leon S. Pelz, treasurer, of Consolidated Factors Corporation, who were found guilty of mail fraud in the sale of $2,000,000 of stock to the public, were sentenced June 8 at New York by Federal Judge William Bondy to serve 18 months each in Atlanta penitentiary. Charles H. Kelby, defense attorney, presented to the court a petition signed by 10 of the jurors recommending clemency. After imposing sentence, Judge Bondy released the prisoners in bail of $7,500 each pending appeal.

A boy playing with matches caused a fire in the village of Notre Dame de Tring, Quebec, June 6, that destroyed 32 buildings and damaged several others, including the village church. Among the buildings destroyed were a convent and the local branch of the Banque Canadienne Nationale.

Fire, caused by an explosion aboard an oil barge, destroyed an area of six square blocks along the waterfront and in the wholesale business section of Norfolk, Va., June 7, doing damage estimated at from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. Fanned by a stiff southerly wind, the flames spread with such rapidity that the local fire department was unable to cope with them. Additional engines were called from Newport News, Portsmouth, Suffolk and other near-by cities; as well as from Richmond and Elizabeth City, N. C.

Discovery was made at Detroit, Mich., June 9, that approximately $213,000 in city welfare funds had been stolen through forgery of grocery certificates and Alex F. Lewis, a former petty clerk in the department, is under arrest charged with the crime. Lewis within the last two months has become known as a philanthropist, a member of the Detroit Yacht Club, an owner of fine automobiles, a partner in a motor sales firm, an assistant in Y. M. C. A. organization work, and prospective builder of a large home. Lewis got a job in the Welfare Department on letters purported to be signed by prominent citizens.

A. C. Townley, founder in 1918 of the Nonpartisan League in the Northwest, has become the leader in an attempt to form a new non-partisan organization. A five-year moratorium on all interest payments is the key to his platform. He characterizes the plan as a "simple, easy and immediate remedy for today's business depression and maladjustments which Congress could put into force quickly." Townley has laid plans for a concerted membership drive in Minnesota, South Dakota and North Dakota. The "workers of the East will join with the farmers of the West in demanding a new deal," he asserts.

WASHINGTON.—Total deportations of aliens from the United States during April, 1931, numbered 1,897, an increase of 171 over the preceding month and the largest number deported for any month this year, the Labor Department announced June 4. Of the total, 803 were returned to Mexico, 210 to Canada, 741 to European countries, principally to England, Scandinavia, Italy, Jugoslavia and Germany. Those destined to China and other parts of Asia numbered 76, and 67 went to all other countries. Typical of the causes of deportation cited by the department were: Entering the country without proper visa, 662; criminal and immoral classes, 268; remained longer than permitted, 384, and mentally or physically defective, 87. Immigrant aliens seeking permanent residence in the United States during April numbered 3,470, or less than one-sixth of the number admitted during April, 1930, when admissions, totalling 22,261, exceeded those of the five-month period ended April, 1931, by 1,537.

President Hoover and Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, decided June 6 that Guam, the island spot in the mid-Pacific Ocean visualized as a great American naval base, no longer has any military value. Such activities as the Navy has carried on in the island since it was eliminated as a possible naval fortress by the terms of the Washington arms conference treaties will be reduced to "the minimum basis required by the civil government of the island." The native population of Guam, which lies on the ocean route between Hawaii, where the United States maintains a sizable naval base, and the Philippines, is 17,000. Mr. Hoover was told that savings already effected by the reorganization of the fleet last year will amount to $10,000,000 for the current fiscal year beginning July 1 next should reduce expenditures for that period $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 below the Congressional appropriations, a saving of approximately $25,000,000 partly accomplished with the rest in sight.

Secretary of War Hurley, after reconsideration of the North River Bridge Company's application to build a bridge accross the Hudson River at Fifty-seventh Street, New York, to New Jersey, decided June 9 to adhere to the ruling of his predecessor, Secretary Good, that a bridge at that point should have a clearance of at least 200 feet for the centre span and 185 feet for the side spans to meet navigation requirements. This means the rejection of the new application made by the company several months ago. If the structure is to be built there, new plans must be presented with the clearances as specified by the War Department.

Observations from Long Acres

There is a very noticeable increase in the use of lime-sulphur solution as a Summer spray in place of the older Bordeaux mixture. The common practice is to mix one gallon of lime-sulphur, one and a half pounds of arsenate of lead and 50 gallons of water for Summer spray with the same proportions if the capacity of the sprayer is more than 50 gallons. A number prefer the dry, powdered lime-sulphur, using four pounds to equal a gallon of the liquid lime-sulphur. But my observations also note a very great increase in russeting of late years, although it was of little or no consequence a few years ago. My friend, the research scientist connected with the Monroe, (Mich.), nursery, concludes that russeting is an inbred fault, which results from the inclusion of the old russet strain in the newer varieties, which admittedly are all crossbred, or have resulted from a so-called sport from a tree which had the russet strain in its make-up. Maybe he is right, but it appears that russeting was not a serious factor a few years ago, and is becoming increasingly serious of late years. Possibly this is in direct ratio wth the increased use of lime-sulphur as a Summer spray. I do not state that as a fact, but wish the experiment stations would either prove or disprove the theory.

The old-time method of mixing Bordeaux was to slake quicklime, which was a messy job unless you had a box for that purpose, make a solution of bluestone in a wooden container, which also was some bother, as the stone did not dissolve readily, then take in proportion, four pounds of lime, four pounds of bluestone and 40 gallons of water. This necessitated having a scale handy for exact weighing of the lime and bluestone, but most men went by guess, as the scale was either missing or he never owned one. That explains why lime-sulphur became so popular as it is very easy to pour out a gallon of it or mix a few pounds in water. However, the newer preparations for mixing Bordeaux are much easier to use, as the bluestone comes in powdered form and hydrated lime replaces the quicklime. I note that hydrated lime does not remain in solution very well, as it has a tendency to sink to the bottom of the barrel and clog the intake of the pump. Slaked quicklime did remain in solution after it had been laboriously stirred into a thin liquid. I buy the ready prepared Bordeaux which comes in powdered form, needing only mixing in a pail of water before pouring into the barrel. It is a little more expensive but far preferable to home mixing. I use the the dry lime-sulphur also as it is far easier to handle in all ways but Bordeaux is preferred for Summer sprays. I am not convinced that lime-sulphur is the cause of russeting but only suspect so.

Last Summer and Fall witnessed an awful waste of moans and groans because the dry weather was going to ruin the fruit crop for this year, as no fruit buds could develop. Actually the dry weather must have been just what the doctor ordered for the fruit trees, as they blossomed this year as never before, and apparently the young fruits are going to stick. Generally one out of 10 pears stick after they develop, but this year the pears hang in clumps or rather stand up in clumps, as they are still in spraying condition.

What I did not know about ringing or girdling limbs to make fruit set would have made quite a book but I had read a great deal about it, and concluded it might do some good. So I took my old pocket-knife and cut clear down through the bark, cambium layer and all and then drew the blade around the limb. This was done after the tree was pruned long before the sap started to develop the buds. Whether that had any effect I do not know but I do know that pears and apples are setting in abundance where before they blossomed, and that was all, as it took a thousand blossoms to make one fruit. That was of course the wrong way to go at it as the process was explained in full in a later paper but no ill effect is noticed at this writing, as those ringed limbs are fully as green and thrifty as the others and setting fruits at a great rate.

Late May skated perilously near a freeze, as we had to keep the heating stove going day after day and wear heavy coats or sweaters while working. Planting corn with the fingers stiff with cold was a new experience for me. I never saw seed come up so slowly as it does this year, corn planted two weeks ago is not up yet, the garden planted three weeks ago is just coming up with the little stuff like carrots, beets, parsnips not up yet. Weeds, quack grass and Canada thistles though flourished as usual regardless of the cold weather, so some husky cleaning is in store. Tomorrow morning the boys and I are going fishing. We went last week, nearly froze and did not get a fish but it is warmer now. No lordly equipment for us and no stream whipping for trout. Just a home-cut pole, an angleworm and we hope a mess of suckers, as they are running up the creeks now. We shall fish at the mouth of a creek or in the river near the mouth. I made a cart for baby out of a box and old tricycle wheels, and Calvin is wheeling her around to her great delight. An old horse blanket and a discarded rag rug made them a play tent south of the house but baby chased me with a stick when I crawled in. Simple things these, but the sum total makes home life on the old farm worth living. L. B. REBER.

Berrien Co., Mich.

Growing Dewberries

In cultivation of dewberries I have tried unsuccessfully training them on a wire fence as suggested sometimes. The very brittle vines break easily when being tied to or twined around the wires, and all those branches have always been winter-killed. The fruit has not been as good or as large as on the vines left lying on the ground. These latter, however, get overgrown with grass, which is very hard to eradicate without breaking the vines, and get so tangled with each other, and their new growth, that it is very difficult to gather any berries.

Vermont. E. G. M.

Dewberries in the North are likely to require some covering. Because of the difficulties mentioned by E. G. M. we have given up dewberries in favor of blackberries, such as Eldorado and Snyder, which we consider better than dewberries under our conditions. Farther south, in the Carolinas, dewberries are hardy and grown commercially with success.

GRASS stains are caused by the green coloring matter known as chlorophyll which is present in leaves of plants. It is practically insoluble in water, so cannot be washed out. Alcohol, however, of either the denatured or wood variety, will destroy chlorophyll. Treating the spot with alcohol will usually take out all traces of the green color.

Visit to a Friendly Farm

Six o'clock was the time set for waking on this eventful day, but I was wide awake long before the dawn. Spring was casting her spell upon me, and the joy of getting out into the country for one glorious day chased all sleep from my eyes. It wasn't hard, therefore, to put one over on the lark, and be all dressed and ready at the first sound from the

Laddie, the Collie, Greeted Us

horn of my friend's new car. It was 6:25 when she arrived, but with camera in hand, I was already waiting.

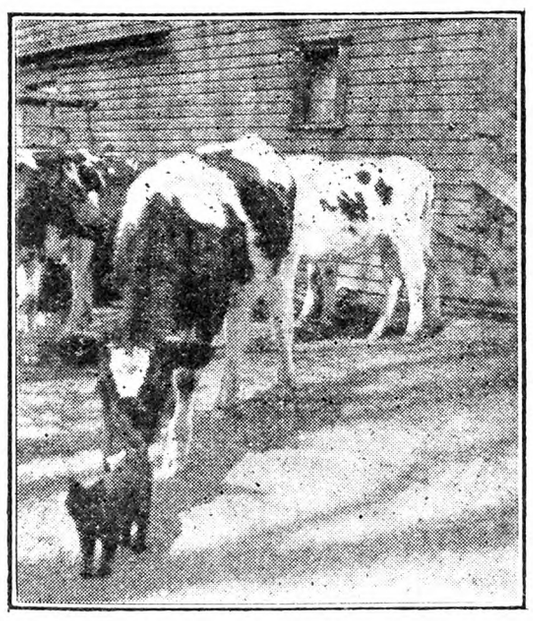
Had we selected the day, it could not have been more enchanting, and the dawn was a thing of beauty and joy. Away through Prospect Park we glided, some Crocuses on a bank nearby sending us a friendly greeting as we passed. There

Looking at the Young Stock

was a peculiar charm of freshness about that morning that reminded me of the lines:

"Every day is a fresh beginning,
Every morn is a world made new."

Our destination was Whortlekill Farm, in Dutchess Co., N. Y., and we took our course through the Sawmill River Parkway, which man has built with nature as his model. How wonderful it all seemed; how different from the familiar scenes of city and suburbs! The river seemed to

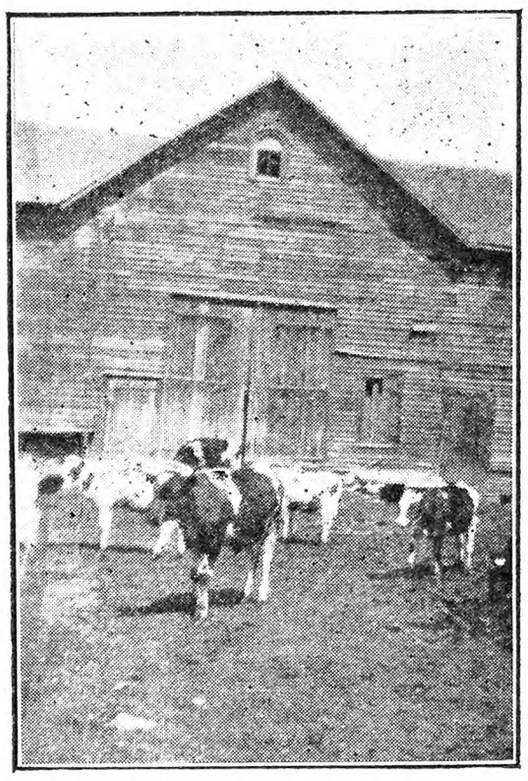


Tim and the Cows

play all sorts of pranks as it meandered along its way. What inspiration one can get from such a stream!

We went out of our way for a few miles to pass through Poughkeepsie, and then ascended a hill to the farm. Could anything ever equal the welcome we had there? It was the good old-time sort that city folks, in the stress of a busy life, seem to be outgrowing. Really I should not say "busy," for our busy day is nothing to be compared to the farmer's.

Our farmer host was doing a good job at the woodpile when we arrived. He came forward eagerly to meet us. His wife took us around the large farmhouse which was erected a century ago by a Mr. Van Wyck, who was the sheriff of the county at that time. It is now equipped with all the modern conveniences, but there were evidences of the substantial old furniture everywhere. By a window in a hall, stood a flowering cactus which we were told had been in



The Herd in Front of the Barn

the family for 75 years, and by its side was a fern owned by the farmer's grandparents.

Then we took a walk around the farm escorted by Laddie, the Scotch collie, and the black cat, Tim. Even the cows thought it their duty to extend cordiality to us as we took their pictures. Do you see how well they posed, these splendid-looking Holstein-Friesians? The one standing near to my friend in the picture shown here is Sylvia Kookee De Kol, just 13 months old. The young bull in the foreground of the other picture is just a year old and glories in the name of Fishkill Fayne de Kol, while the eight-month heifer who gives the place of prominence to Tim, was presented to our hostess by her husband's uncle, a dairyman on a neighboring farm, and a reader of THE R. N.-Y. The poultry strutted before us with great pride.

Before luncheon we wandered down to the creek where trout are sometimes caught. It was too early in the season for any flowers to be in bloom but birds of all description were around. Arm in arm, my friend and I sauntered along until we came to a shady nook under the trees. There we remained in silence. The birds had begun to sing, and instinctively, we both felt that the human voice would jar on this rapturous melody.

E. G.

An Old Tree Slaughtered

The following from *Batavia* (N. Y.) *Daily News* is a sad tale, quite in line with other cases of roadside tree destruction:

One of the venerable oaks of the Genesee Valley, in this case a giant under which Red Jacket, famed Indian, is supposed to have delivered an important appeal for the lives of tribesmen when white men had them at their mercy, has been cut down because it happened to be in a bee line laid out by State highway engineers for an improved highway. Practical-minded folks will give a sigh and say the tree would have passed on, in time, anyhow. Others will insist such venerable figures as this oak tree should be spared. That the tree was in good condition is proved by the fact that it took highwaymen four days to slaughter it.

Using Woodchuck Hide

On page 601 is request about how to tan woodchuck hides to make laces. When I was a boy the farmers most all in this locality tanned woodchuck hides for string leather, which was very strong when finished. I tanned some hides myself and I will tell you how I did it.

When the hide was fresh, salt was rubbed on every particle of the flesh side of the hide, then I rolled the hide up hair out and let it remain 10 days or two weeks.

I then unrolled the hide and put it into a tight open box or trough and covered it with hardwood ashes and water. It stayed in the ashes and water until the hair would come off.

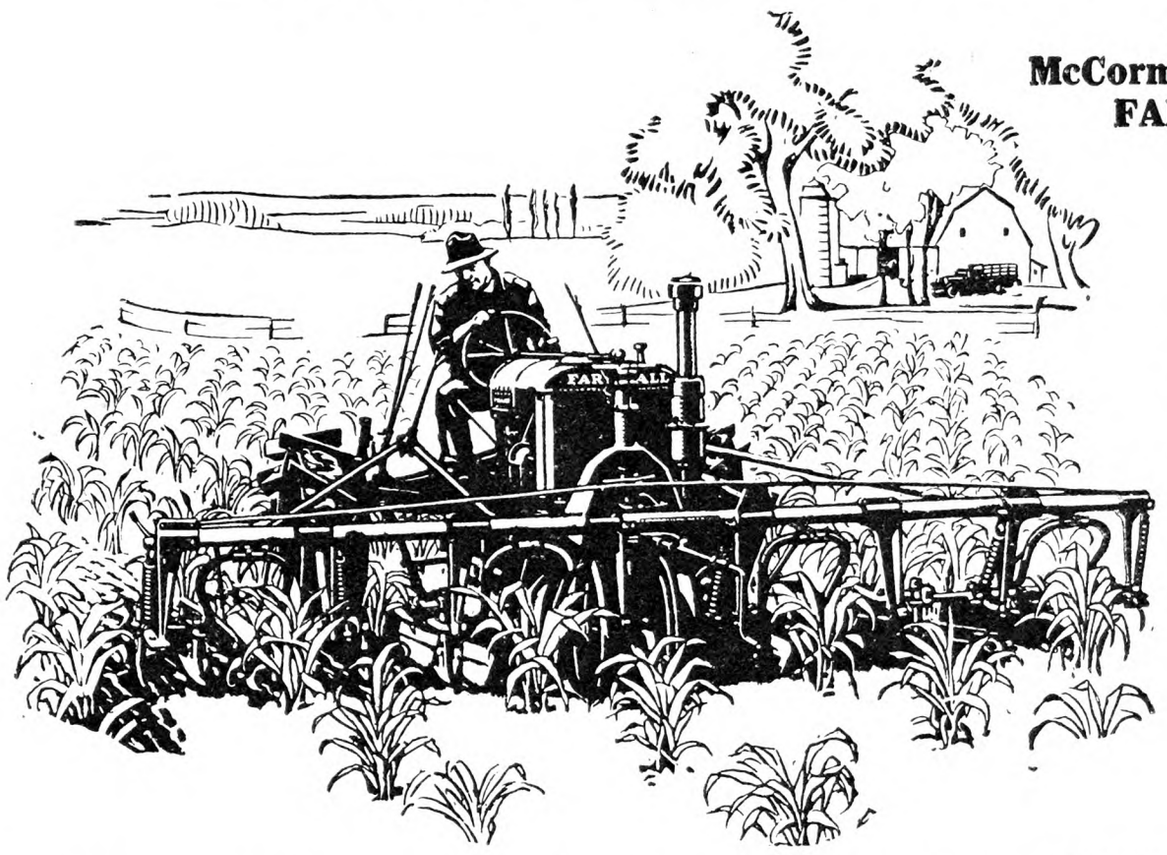
Then I took the hide out of the ashes and took all hair off. I scraped off all the bits of flesh that stuck on the meaty side of the hide when it was taken off the woodchuck.

I then put the hide into a tight open box or trough and covered it with salt, alum and water, one-half salt and one-half alum, and let it stay there six weeks or longer. Then I took the hide out of the alum and salt. After taking out and let dry some, not too much, I would pull it one way and another to make it soft. I put oil on the hide to keep it soft, rubbed it in and heated it by a stove so the grease would soak into the hide. I kept working it with my hand until it was a fine leather, soft and pliable. Neat's-foot oil is best to use on hide.

Pennsylvania. E. J. HALL.

Begin Now to Cut Your Costs —with a FARMALL

The McCormick-Deering FARMALL



The FARMALL *cultivates 2 or 4 rows. This 4-row outfit cleans 33 to 50 acres a day; in later cultivatings, 50 to 65 acres.*

YOUR success this year is going to depend largely on how much productive work you can get done in fast time with little labor. Some men make it cost very little to put in and harvest their crops, and they get a good profit whatever the price. *Your profit will be determined by how low you can cut your costs.*

In this vital matter of cost reduction, thousands have found the popular McCormick-Deering FARMALL absolutely indispensable. The FARMALL is a real all-purpose tractor. It tackles all power jobs, draw-bar, belt, and power take-off—it is ready for all machines, all jobs, and all crops, including planting and cultivating of row crops. It replaces 6 to 10 horses and 2 to 3 men. It plows up to 9 acres a day, plants up to 45 acres a day, cultivates up to 65 acres a day, cuts a 14-ft. swath of hay with Farmall mower and trailer mower, and handles all haying jobs. Many men farm up to 200 acres—alone—with the FARMALL.

Don't postpone FARMALL ownership and efficiency. Invest in a FARMALL—begin now to cut your costs. Read what Arthur Anderson, of Valley, Neb., did. He is one among thousands who are enthusiastic about this tractor. Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer about liberal terms on the FARMALL—the 3-annual-payment plan.

FARMALL Cuts Corn Costs to $5.73 per Acre

In 1930, Arthur Anderson, Valley, Neb., a FARMALL Tractor owner, produced 130 acres of corn at an actual cost, exclusive of land charges, of $5.73 per acre. The government average cost per acre on farms with similar yields is $12.98. Mr. Anderson's yield totaled 3,900 bushels, the cost per bushel being a fraction more than 19 cents. His costs included: tractor expense; 15 days' labor plowing and harrowing, 4½ days' disking, 4 days' planting with a 4-row planter, 18 days' cultivating with a 2-row cultivator, and 9 days' harvesting; and seed, overhead, machinery other than the tractor, and hauling.

This is one example among many we have on file, all furnished us by McCormick-Deering tractor owners. Copy of booklet containing them will be mailed on request.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA *(Incorporated)*
606 So. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Illinois

The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

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We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

AUGUST 15 is the day on which our great Coast to Coast Tour to the Northwest starts—two weeks through the most magnificent scenery — Glacier Park, the Rockies, Mt. Rainier, Puget Sound, Lake Louise, Banff. Between these scenes of grandeur we shall find the interesting wheatfields, orchards, great timber mills and other industries. Ask for full particulars and go with us on this inspiring, educational and restful trip.

*

HAYING time is at hand. This is a matter in which, as a rule, most of us know how much better than we do. Weather is likely to upset the best plans, and there is a limit to the labor capacity of both machines and humans in those periods which we call "good hay weather." We once knew two farms where 50 tons each of "prime" Timothy hay was cut for three years in succession. Those farmers, and their neighbors, and the man to whom they sold the hay, were all proud of the job. The hay was actually of the grade technically passing as "prime," of which but a small amount is ever made. It was cut just after the blossoms fell, wilted, bunched, aired and hauled in—grown on upland free from weeds. The ideal time for clover is when the heads are in full bloom. Earlier than that is preferable to later, and excessive drying may destroy half of the leaves—the most valuable part. Practice with Alfalfa varies, but many cut when one-fourth the blooms on the heads are out. In "catchy" weather there is only one safe way—a little down at a time and kept closely in hand. A great convenience is the scaffold in many barns, where a load or two may be thrown on the poles when a little damp, and dropped in the big mow later. It makes a little more work, but the hay quality is enough better to pay.

*

A GRASSHOPPER war is under way in Logan Co., Colo., where the farmers, under State direction, are organizing an intensive control plan. Ninety-five sections of land are included in a district that has been created at the request of two-thirds of the resident land-owners in the area. Thirty tons of bran saturated with 250 gallons of sodium arsenite poison and seasoned with 15 gallons of banana oil, the flavor and aroma of which are irresistible to foraging grasshoppers, constitute the dose prepared for the insect pests that annually damage valuable crops, such as wheat, Alfalfa and sugar beets. This poison bait is scattered about in locations where needed.

*

LEGUME inoculants are subject to inspection by the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets. It is provided in the agricultural law that no person shall sell, offer or expose for sale any soil or plant inoculant unless a license is obtained from the department. Application for the license must include a statement as to whether the inoculant is represented as effective for inoculating legumes or for some other purpose, and if represented as effective for the inoculation of legumes, for which legume or legumes it is so represented. A sample of the inoculant must be submitted with the application, and a license fee of $10 is provided. Examination and testing of samples at the Agricultural Experiment Station, at Geneva, (taken by the Agricultural Department) is intended to show whether the particular kind of bacteria in the container is suitable for the legumes listed on the bottle, and whether the bacteria are alive. Several groups of bacteria are used for legumes, such as Alfalfa, Soy beans, peas, garden beans, etc. A pure culture of bacteria is grown in the laboratory in some suitable medium and placed in bacteriological containers which are ventilated or in which there is a supply of air to keep the bacteria alive. These must be kept out of the sun, since sunlight kills the organisms.

*

ONE of the strikingly successful potato growers of the East is T. C. Perley, of New Hampshire, who last year raised 20,000 bushels on 35½ acres. His methods are stated to be: Plowing under clover sod in Fall; thorough harrowing; the use of certified seed; cutting and planting the seed the same day; the use of at least 1,000 lbs. of 8-16-16 fertilizer per acre, or its equivalent; thorough cultivation with harrow, cultivator and hoe; spraying weekly from July 1 to digging time with 8-4-50 Bordeaux mixture. Those potatoes surely had a good house to live in, under that clover sod, plenty to eat and protection from their insect and fungus enemies. Mr. Perley says that he sometimes sprays twice a week if the weather is cool and damp.

*

APPLE culture is being developed in Russia to a considerable volume of export. "Fruit Notes," published by the British Empire Marketing Board, gives the Russian fruit exports of 1930 as 7,150 tons, a decline of 8,960 tons as compared to 1929 when 16,110 tons were exported. Exports during 1930, although smaller than in 1929, were somewhat greater than during the two crop years (October-September) 1926-1927 and 1927-1928. Exports of fresh fruits consist mainly of apples, grapes and pears, with apples by far the most important, accounting for almost 90 per cent of the total. Converted to bushel boxes the apple exports in 1929 amounted to about 790,000 boxes, and in 1930 to 360,000 boxes. Germany is the most important market for Russian fruit, taking about 61 per cent of the total direct exports. The remainder of the exports were distributed as follows: Denmark, 10 per cent; Sweden, 9 per cent; Finland, 5 per cent; and all others, 9 per cent. The British market gets a larger percentage of Russian fruit than the above figures indicate because of re-exports from other European countries. Russian apples are carefully graded and well packed. Both boxes and barrels are used as containers.

*

LAST year, during the distressing drought, much was said about the increased amount of radio broadcasting being partly responsible. This was denied by weather authorities but, as the drought continued week after week, doubtless many of us harbored a feeling that perhaps there "might be something in it." Now with the same volume of broadcasting, or more, there is ample rain—in fact so much that farm work is delayed by it in places. Man's attempts to do anything about the weather have thus far failed. The expanse of atmosphere is so vast that human devices for stirring up a rumpus in it have but trivial effect. One mischief has been done, however, and that in face of direct knowledge of results from denuding vast tracts of tree growth in Asia, where flood and drought alternate, because the regulating action of the forests is gone. We are learning better now, and another generation will see some of our natural woodland with its covering of sizable trees, handled sensibly in the matters of thinning and replacement. The woods will not insure abundance of rain, but they do prevent it all running away at once, and there is belief, apparently with foundation, that they may comb moisture out of passing clouds.

*

STRAWBERRIES are one of the few lines of fresh produce which are giving satisfactory returns to growers this season. Prices went as high as $7 per 32-quart crate in the Eastern Shore region, and the markets held fairly well and tended to recover after the height of the local shipping season. Behavior of the market in the Southern and Middle States gave encouragement to northern growers. The only secret of the fairly good strawberry market is the moderate production, resulting both from lack of extensive new planting and from drought injury to the plants in some sections last season. Almost everything else in the line of green produce is in larger supply either from increased planting or from a better crop season. Prices of potatoes, ranging below $1 per 100 lbs. in the South, hardly suggest a season of rising potato values. The next heavy supply will come from the Eastern Shore region which seems to have fully as large a crop as last season, or somewhere around 20,000 carloads. The growers in that section were persuaded to cut down their planting a little but the large yield seems to have made up the difference.

AT TIMES the elm leaf-beetle becomes destructive in various localities, defoliating the elms. The insect is supposed to have reached this country from Europe about 100 years ago, but never has become so permanently widespread as some other pests. When present, however, it is a serious menace, particularly because of the difficulty in spraying the tall elms. Rhode Island at present has an infestation, and as this State has many large elms, the State Agricultural Department gives the following advice about spraying these trees:

The most effective method of control is to spray with arsenate of lead at the rate of 2½ lbs. of the dry arsenate of lead to 50 gallons of water. To increase the adhesiveness and spreading qualities of this spray, fish oil at the rate of one-half pint to 50 gallons of the spray mixture should be added.

The actual operation of spraying must be carried out at the proper time of the year and under favorable weather conditions. In spraying elm trees for the control of the elm leaf-beetle it is essential that the spraying be done early in June. As the beetles feed on the under sides of the leaves, the spray should be forced up through the foliage and not thrown down on the trees as in treating other leaf-eating insects. The spray should be very fine and in order to obtain sufficient pressure so that tall elms can be reached without climbing the trees, high-power pressure sprayers should be used.

The elm leaf-beetle is about three-sixteenths of an inch long and oblong in form. Color is a yellowish orange. In late Summer the adults hide themselves in crevices of the bark of trees, under the eaves or inside of houses or barns, there to pass the Winter in a dormant state. In early Spring with the opening of the leaf buds of the elms they become lively and, flying to the trees, they feed upon the young leaves and riddle them with holes. Females lay their eggs on the underside of the leaves and in about a week the caterpillars emerge and feed upon the tissues from the underside of the leaves, skeletonizing them so that they turn brown, shrivel up and fall. Trees are thus often completely defoliated and persistent defoliation for three successive years will kill the trees.

*

ON JUNE 5, a group interested in the commercial production of strawberries, met at Glen Dale, Md., to examine the new strawberry seedlings under trial, fruiting at the U. S. Horticultural Field Station there. Visitors came from as far away as the Province of Ontario, with most of them representing Maryland, Virginia and New Jersey. The larger groups collected around certain rows or plants in the two fields and argued out the possibilities of this or that unnamed variety ever becoming a commercial or home success. It was interesting to notice that the plants producing the largest crops and showing what appeared to be the most desirable characteristics usually had Howard 17 or Premier blood from one of the parents of the cross. Some plants were producing large fruits, while most of them were much smaller. The shapes, colors, firmness, acidity, productivity, and the like, varied considerably. Last year's drought had prevented a normal amount of fruit bud formation for this Summer's crop with several varieties. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has about 10 acres devoted to these trials which have resulted in the production of several new strawberries so far, with more coming in a year or so.

*

My general health has much improved the past month or so, though I am not able to do anything in fields—only a little garden work.

THIS is from the letter of an R. N.-Y. friend, who has for many years been in active farm life. Illness is hard to endure anyway, but especially difficult for one accustomed to taking hold of the day's work with strength and courage. He sees and thinks of so many things to do while unable to do them. The usual advice given in such cases to "make the best of it" is about as helpful as the consolation of Job's friends, who reminded him that he had brought his troubles on himself. But our friend is in touch with the soil once more, and we believe the garden will have some pleasant things to say to him, as well as to many others who have been shut in, and are once more able to get out and feel the thrill as their hands touch the fresh earth again.

Brevities

CELERY in the home garden—page 698.

IT IS great weather for strawberries to grow and ripen.

"IN THE beginning God created the heaven and the earth."

"THANK you," as the rows of garden sweet corn said when Grandfather finished hoeing them.

ILLINOIS has ruled that after July 1, no artificial coloring will be permitted in any preserved tomato products.

MOTH balls for moles. Open one of the main runs and pour in a few. Some report this plan favorably. It is worth trying.

Farm Boys in the City

GRADUATES of the six New York State agricultural schools have organized a fraternity known as the Theta Gamma, with an approximate membership of one thousand. These boys are not all employed as producers on the farm to utilize the information acquired in their school work. Many are, but some have found their way to positions and business allied to agriculture. As their guest at their bi-monthly meeting at 22 East 38th Street, New York City, recently, we had an opportunity to study their sentiments, individual and collective, with reference to the old homes on the farm, and their attitude to agricultural interests generally. Our conviction is that while many of them did not return to the farm, the State has made a good investment in giving them an agricultural education. They mix daily with city people who know little of farm life. They carry into city circles the worthy traditions and aspirations of farm people. Their habits of industry and clean living bespeak the ideals of farm life and pave the way to a better understanding between urban and country people.

We take it that the great majority of the graduates of the secondary school return to the farm, and we like to pay tribute to their sacrifice and devotion to the homestead, the aged parents and the community. These boys who seek opportunity and fortune elsewhere, however, are doing a missionary work for agriculture in other fields, and we left the scene of their festivity and hospitality in a great city with a feeling of pride in the purpose and spirit of these young men, which we believe will be shared by the faculties of the six agricultural schools that prepared them for this helpful and inspiring work.

Another National Exchange

THE Federal Farm Board announces the incorporation of the National Fruit and Vegetable Exchange, Inc., with headquarters at Dover, Del. This is the eighth national marketing association set up under the auspices and with the assistance of the Farm Board. It is expected that this association will act as a national marketing agency for fruit and vegetable associations which desire to use its services.

The Rochester Milk War

Who was the first to start price cutting of milk in Rochester, N. Y., causing the present milk war there?
New York. D. R. F.

WE ARE unable to give a definite answer to this question. As usual each side to the controversy accuses the other. It does not appear to us that a determination of the question would prove of any value to the milk industry. We have been in close and constant touch with the milk business for a half century, and we have not in all that time known a milk situation like that at Rochester which did not result in price cutting or other troubles.

In Rochester milk is delivered to consumers largely by three large distributors. One of these is a National Dairy plant, but the Dairymen's League supplies the milk for all of them, furnishing close to 90 per cent of the 3,000 cans required by that market. The nearby local plant at Macedon has a capacity of 400 cans. Formerly it had an outlet in Rochester. It lost considerable of it to the larger distributors but retained some trade and naturally was anxious to maintain it. It was just as natural for the big concerns to work for a complete domination of the market. Evidently the two big and equally strong concerns found a way to avoid conflict between themselves. As between these and a small local plant the situation was different. The stage was set for a scrap and it took the usual form of a price war.

The Hart Chain Stores, which sell on the cash and carry plan, had been getting their supply from one of the League's big distributors. It arranged to get its supply from the local Macedon plant through Fort Schuyler Farms, beginning May 11. Up to that time the price was 12 cents a quart at the stores or delivered at the homes. On May 10 one of the big dealers announced in the Rochester papers that his price the next morning would be 10 cents delivered at homes. All dealers and the Hart Stores adopted the 10-cent price on the morning of May 11. In two days the Hart Stores dropped to nine cents for sales at the stores. Later a further cut was made, the price now being nine cents delivered and eight cents at stores to be carried home by the purchaser.

To attempt to locate the first offender in such a case is only to confuse the issue. It is a situation often occurring and sure to be repeated until the milk industry of this New York favored milk shed is organized on an economic plan that will do justice to all concerned.

The Rochester incident, however, has possibilities of important results. The price of milk to the producer now is a little less than the average for the year 1915, when bottled milk sold in New York City at nine cents a quart. It is now 15 cents. Hence it costs six cents more for delivering a quart of milk than it did in 1915. The cost of wagon delivery is estimated to be from one to four cents a quart. Frugal housewives with a limited budget would gladly carry it home to save the high cost of delivery. It is all right for the rich to pay for home deliveries, but it is the masses who make the demand for milk. In Rochester, where the saving is only one cent a quart, the Hart stores, according to our reports, increased their output from 1,500 to 6,000 quarts daily the first month. If one-third of this was increased consumption, and this system of marketing extended to all cities, the world would soon be crying for more milk even with a reasonable increase for production. Perhaps Rochester has started something which may bring about a nearer approach to parity between the production and distribution of milk.

Datus Clark

MR. CLARK, who was a large potato and apple grower in the Lake Champlain, N. Y., district, died at Plattsburg, June 8. He was prominent in New York State agriculture, and serving his second term as president of the New York State Agricultural Council.

Milk and Cream Imports

THROUGH the courtesy of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce we are able to report the imports of fresh cream and milk into the United States from Canada, and fresh, condensed, evaporated and powdered cream and milk from the Netherlands, by customs districts, during the month of April, 1931:

	CREAM		MILK	
From Canada to	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars
Maine and N. H.	21	42	23	9
Vermont	...	...	5,729	939
St. Lawrence	...	...	25,531	4,001
Buffalo	510	1,392	...	...
Dakota	6	8	272	84
Total	537	1,442	31,555	5,033

CONDENSED, EVAPORATED AND MILK POWDERS

From Netherlands to	Pounds	Dollars
New York (evaporated)	33,358	2,280
New York (condensed)	2,495	230
New Orleans (condensed)	42,300	2,208
Porto Rico	3,141	255
New York (milk powders)	5,511	740

The total imports from the two sources were $12,198 for April.

Ohio Milk Matters

WALTER A. SPENCER, Clarion, O., a producing member of the Ohio Farmers' Co-operative Milk Association, has filed an intervening petition in the Federal Court, asking that the equity receivership recently appointed for the association and its subsidiary, the Ohio Farmers' Milk Service, Inc., be vacated and that settlement be made of all the association debts including the $840,000 owed farmers on "certificates of indebtedness." The petition alleges that the management of the association did not consult the members who held the certificates and therefore it had no authority to create the subsidiary and convey property to it two years ago; that the creation of the subsidiary was an attempt to free the association of its liability to certificate holders and that its loan of $48,800 to one distributing company, and of $35,650 to another, was without authority, and a needless dissipation of assets. It alleges further that the Federal Farm Board loan of $400,000 was handed over to the subsidiary without consideration and asks that the mortgage given in security be voided.

The petition also challenges the authority of the Federal Farm Board to make the $400,000 loan and the right of the association to receive it. This challenge is predicated on the ground that the association is an intra-State organization, and that the Agricultural Marketing Act authorizes the board to encourage only interstate and foreign marketing of agricultural products.

George C. Dissette, of Cleveland, is the petitioner's attorney. The action is filed on behalf of Mr. Spencer and all certificate holders desiring to join the same case.

The Federal Farm Board has been criticized for making this loan on the ground that the Ohio Farmers' Milk Association had only a small part of the producers for the Cleveland market, and that an attempt was being made to unite all producers for that market. The loan helped defeat that purpose. Besides the Federal loan the members of the association have put more than a million dollars into it, and the general feeling is expressed in the hope that their certificates will share in the salvage if there be any.

The D. C. S. has announced that the base production for each producer will be determined this year by taking an average of his production for September, October and November, and the lowest month's production outside of these three months. His base will be the portion of this average which is sold as liquid milk. The distributor will probably determine the amount of Class 1 milk. The rules and regulations are getting more drastic all the time.
Ohio. L. W. ALLEN.

From Tidewater Virginia

We have had a late, cold Spring with the exception of a Summer-like day occasionally; also a very wet Spring and the Summer season is right at the door. Light frosts occurred late which did considerable damage to apples. It will not be one-half crop in Tidewater section, while peaches, pears, cherries and plums look promising.

It is too wet for any kind of field farm work. Some of the corn will have to be planted over, due to the cold weather and washing rains. But few peanuts are yet planted, and what of the Virginia variety were planted rotted. It is getting late for planting the bove variety. The Spanish variety can be planted up to the middle of June with the expectation of seeming fair results, though the last week in May or first week in June is the best time.

Most gardens are late. I had my first garden peas May 24, also my first strawberries. While the yield of strawberries will not be so large, quality is excellent. I have quite a few as large as a guinea egg. They will average half that size. I am selling them at 15c a single quart or two quarts for 25c. A good many of my neighbors lost all their plants last year due to the severe drought. I have four rows in my garden and never lost but 12 plants, which I owe to thorough and frequent cultivation up to frost, or as late as October 15. Irish potatoes bid fair for a good yield.

Small grain crops are not so promising, as the weather has been too cold and wet. Wheat may make a fair crop, but oats will be very short. The Crimson clover crop was poor. Alfalfa and vetch are looking well. Both of these crops will be ready for harvest soon. Farm prospects are not very bright, but things could be much worse.

Eggs are cheaper than for a number of years, 16 and 17c per dozen being the best price for farmers' stock. Chickens, large, 28 to 30c per lb.; hens, 18 to 22c, according to size and breed; turkeys, 35 to 40c; veal, top price, $8 per 100 lbs.; beef, 4 to 6c per lb.; hogs, $7.50 per 100 lbs.; wheat, 90c; corn, 75c; lambs, 10 to 11c per lb. The above prices are what we farmers get at wholesale. W. H. H.
Virginia.

Farm Notes from Western Maine

Spring is coming on rather slowly here, vegetation being several days behind its usual schedule. Today (May 12) the top of one of the mountains near here is white with snow, nearly as white as in January. The storm of yesterday and last night was a mixture of rain, snow and sleet on the low lands, but on the mountain it was largely snow.

The forest views from some of our hilltops are exquisite, the opening leaves showing almost every shade, ranging from the yellowish green of the hard maples through the pale green of beeches and aspens to the deep green of the spruces and hemlocks. The young leaves of the red and soft maples and yellow birches show almost bronze, the large buds on the white ash have a rich purplish shade, and hillsides covered with white poplar are gray with the young cottony leaves.

The old mountain shows plainly the effect of altitude upon the earliness in the season at which plant growth starts, while white birches are nearly in full leaf in the valley, near the top of the mountain, 1,200 feet higher, they show but little swelling of the buds.

Several canneries in his section which usually can sweet corn and string beans will not run at all this season. The factory for which we have planted sweet corn for several years is one of those which will not operate this year, and, as other factories are limiting their acreage, we are out of a market for one of our cash crops. The factories are not only limiting the acreage but they are contracting what is planted at a lower price than usual. We have bought some seed of locally grown flint corn and will plant it on the ground intended for sweet corn. Our chickens will furnish a market for the grain. If there is more than they consume it can be ground for the cows.

Not for many years have farmers fed their hay as closely as it is fed this Spring. Most barns are empty and many farmers had to buy some hay to carry their stock through until pastures furnished feed. Most pastures furnish very poor feed; they are so covered with grasses and ferns that in many cases they are more a place for exercise than a source of nourishment. This Spring what feed they produce is coming along about two weeks later than usual.

Sprayers and dusters are being used in our orchards now, one of our most successful orchardists uses a duster, starting work about 4 P. M. and working as long as the men can see, then beginning the next morning as early as possible, generally about daylight, and finishing the job in three or four hours. He finds that there is less wind at that time as a rule than at any other time in the day. The slight dampness holds the dust better than when the foliage is dry and gives better protection to the leaves and fruit. H. L. S.
Maine.

Live Stock and Dairy

Observations of a Livestock Man Around and Across the Continent

BY R. W. DUCK:

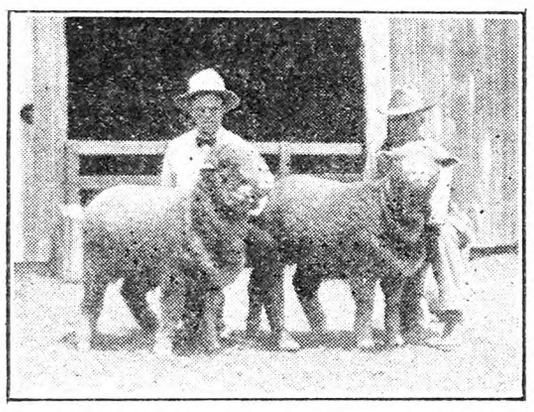
Nevada

Reno is the home of the Nevada Agricultural College and Experiment Station. There are approximately 20,000 hogs, 380,000 head of cattle, and 1,250,000 sheep in the State. The total population is less than 100,000 people.

One of the economic problems affecting the cattle industry has been the frequent occurrence of what is known locally as "red water disease" (Bacillary Hemoglobinuria). In addition to Nevada this disease is now known to occur along the Pacific Coast States, and in most of the South American countries. Red water disease of cattle is primarly a lowland disease, regardless of the actual altitude at which it occurs. Any land which has poor drainage, and on which water collects periodically until it becomes stagnant, presents a condition highly favorable for the occurrence of this disease.

The general condition and changes found on post-mortem are very striking, and present a general appearance of hemorrhage throughout. There is considerable danger of the layman confusing the appearance of the lesions with anthrax or hemmorrhagic-septicemia. It is therefore advisable to have a competent veterinarian make the post-mortem examination of animals suspected of having died from this disease. The station staff report the most constant and definite lesion found is invariably in the liver, which will contain a firm, rather brittle, dirty yellowish-gray area, well defined from the normal area and slightly raised above the surface. It varies in size from a few inches to one-fifth of the entire liver.

The Nevada Experiment Station has been making a comprehensive study of this disease for the past seven years.



Range men prefer the smoother, more mutton conformation of the yearling Rambouillet ewe on the left. However, Mr. Bullard and "Bob" Miller consider the one on the right carries more breed and show type.

This work has resulted in the discovery of the germ which causes it. A satisfactory curative serum has been produced, and what promises to be a reliable vaccine for its prevention. Sheep are also affected but not so commonly as cattle. Taking all classes of cases the recoveries under serum treatment have averaged about 75 per cent, while the death rate among animals not treated is practically 100 per cent.

Predatory animal control is of special interest to livestock men and sportsmen. The coyote, bobcat and mountain lion are the principal killers in this State. They kill not only sheep but also calves, colts, poultry, deer, antelope and ground-nesting game birds. The keeper stationed on the Washoe County antelope refuge reports finding 55 antelope killed by coyotes last year. Some scientists, who have never made a study of the economic aspects of the depredations of predatory animals, claim that these animals are beneficial in helping maintain the balance of nature. In early days under primitive conditions this may possibly have been true, but as the country has become settled, and domestic live stock has replaced the buffalo, elk and antelope, the predatory animals have naturally turned to domestic animals for their food, with the resultant high economic loss to the livestock farmer. Rodent control work is being carried on in co-operation with the ranchers and county agents. Poison grain is used in this work. To encourage farmers to poison pocket gophers the State furnishes considerable prepared poison free of charge, with instructions and demonstrations as to how this work should be done. Magpies are very numerous, and considerable progress has been made in poisoning these birds, as they are very destructive to game birds.

The Nevada Stock Farm, located about two miles south of Reno, is producing some of the finest Thoroughbred horses in the entire country. George Wingfield, about five years ago, purchased the great Thoroughbred sire Volta, formerly owned by Lord Carnovan of King Tut fame. This stallion has been in use at the farm and has proved particularly good. Some of his most famous sons are Volta Green, Voltear and the great Australian sire and racer Franklin. Four stallions are kept, including one-half blood Pinto, and 25 registered mares.

The colts are halter broke the first day of their lives. As yearlings they weigh an average of about 800 lbs., and as two-year-olds weigh about 900. The section through here is particularly good for pasture. Blue grass, clover and Alfalfa afford the principal sources. In spite of access to luxuriant pasture as well as being fed liberal grain allowance and salt until a year or two ago the horses manifested a strong desire to chew board fences. This has been entirely overcome by keeping good bright clean straw before them at all times, in racks, when on pasture. Due to the high moisture content of the pasture grasses the horses were unable to consume sufficient quantities of roughage to meet their requirements or desire for fiber. This tendency of livestock to chew boards, provided all mineral vitamin and nutrient requirements are being continuously met can usually be corrected by supplying more fiber. Oat, wheat, barley or rye straw are economical and satisfactory sources. The colts are wormed soon after weaning, and again as yearlings.

Nevada is going to have a big wool clip this year. From indications and reports the entire United States will at least equal its last year's record of approximately 336,000,000 lbs. of clipped and 54,500 pulled wool, which was one of the heaviest on record. We are today just about meeting our domestic wool requirements. Ninety per cent of the range sheep are smooth-bodied type Rambouillets. One of the leading breeders is F. N. Bullard, near Woodland, Calif. This farm has been engaged in the production of high type fine wools and Rambouillets since 1875. This flock is strong in the blood of Butterfields Monarch, who sold for $3,000 at the Salt Lake City, consignment sale in 1921, and sheep were low priced then as now.

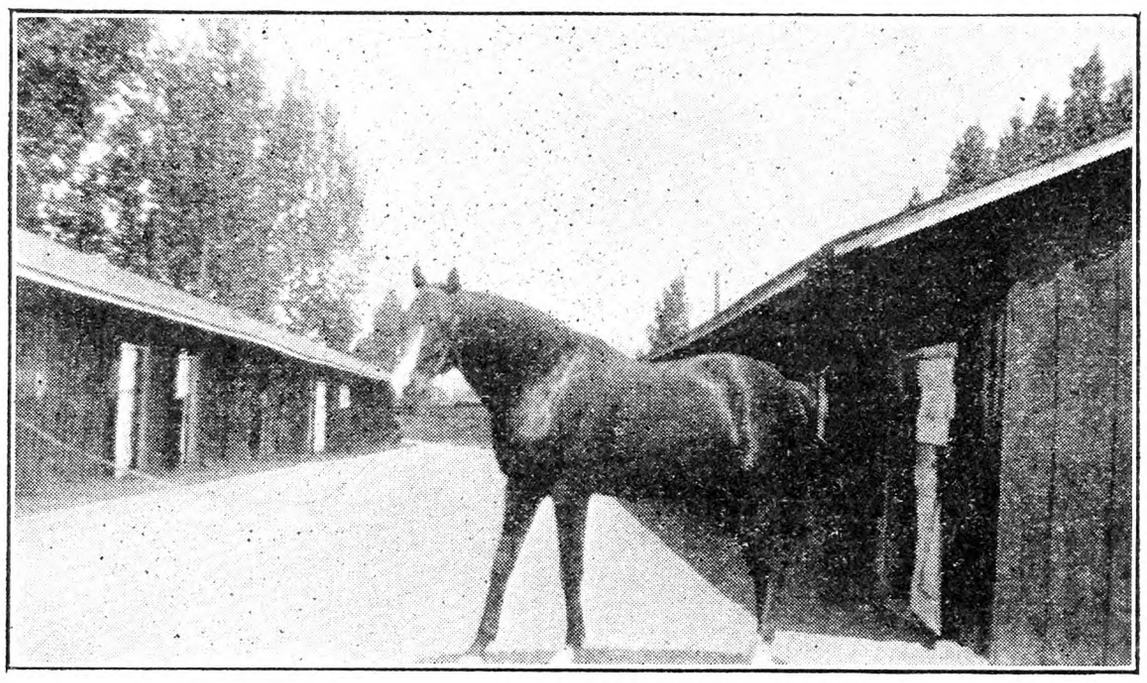
Nevada and California feed considerable barley, particularly to hogs. Due to the fact that New York State farmers also feed and raise large quantities of this concentrate, the work that has been done at California relative to the deficiencies of barley as a hog feed is especially pertinent. Where ground barley constitutes all or most of the hog ration it has been observed that rickets and bone and leg troubles seem just as prevalent as where the sun does not shine, or where the hogs have not had access to sunlight. A five-year study has been made of barley as a hog feed and is still in progress at the California Station. As a result of numerous tests during this period it has been found that barley is deficient in both vitamins A and D, and is too low in calcium and protein. While it is high in phosphorus, the calcium and phosphorus content are not in proper ratio. This has a decided influence on brood sows if they are to breed regularly and conceive normally. In a hog ration it has been found by repeated tests that the ratio of calcium to phosphorus should be six to four. That is in each 100 lbs. of feed there should be .6 lb. of calcium and .4 lb. of phosphorus. It has also been found that the vitamin A content of barley is on the average about medium between that of white and yellow corn. A group of test sows kept on ground barley, with access to salt at all times, bred regularly but failed to conceive. When calcium carbonate was added to their ration it made no change. When cod-liver oil was added it helped in improving the general bodily tone, and appearance of the sows, but the sows are just now ready to be tested for breeding.

When fattening hogs were kept on barley, with sufficient calcium and phosphorus, in the absence of the sun's rays they sickened and died. When they had access to the sun's rays or were fed cod-liver oil they made normal gains. Barley is perfectly satisfactory as a hog feed so long as the necessary vitamin, mineral and possible protein deficiencies are supplied. Precipitated calcium carbonate, oyster shell flour (sells locally now for $7 per ton) or ground limestone are economical and satisfactory sources of calcium. Bonemeal will supply phosphorus. Cod-liver oil will supply vitamins A and D. Alfalfa hay will also supply these vitamins as well as considerable calcium.

Young shotes may even develop rickets or necrotic enteritis when on good Alfalfa pasture due to the fact that their digestive tract is small and not suited to the assimilation of large quantities of roughage. The high moisture content of the green Alfalfa precludes the possibility of their consuming sufficient quantities to meet their bodily requirements. Alfalfa meal to the extent of 5 per cent mixed with the concentrate ration has been found at the California Station to be one of the best, safest and most economical sources of supplying vitamins and some calcium to swine. Good results have also been obtained by feeding sodium bicarbonate to shotes that were suffering from necrotic enteritis, thus correcting a possible acid condition of the intestinal tract. This work is still in progress.

With show hogs, when on the fair circuit, that are inclined to go off feed, it has been found a raisin diet for a day or two will usually put them back on a normal feed.

Hampshire Ewes and Their Lambs at the Nevada Stock Farm, Near Reno



Thoroughbred Sire Volta, Purchased by the Nevada Stock Farm from the Lord Carnovan Estate

A Profitable Flock of Sheep

In order to aid in stimulating interest in sheep breeding the State Commissioner of Agriculture of Maine proposed to cover the expense of sending a trained sheep man west to select flocks for such of the Maine farmers as wished to enter the business. In 1930 a second trip was made for the same purpose, and 4,000 sheep brought to this State and scattered among the farmers who thought they saw an opportunity to increase business and income while improving their farms and pastures.

Among those ordering was a man who fortunately was reared and trained on a good farm and taught to care for purebred cattle in proper manner. Purchasing a good farm in the town of Monmouth last year he added 36 grade sheep and a good Oxford Down ram. In the Fall he secured 230 of those Montana sheep and with very few losses brought them through the Winter in excellent condition. He has now 220 fine, large lambs with 20 more of the ewes to lamb very soon. Of these lambs there are but four pairs of twins making the record something remarkable when all is considered. Two hundred and twenty lambs from a total of 261 brought through the Winter makes a good story, and, when there is added the prospects from 20 more of the ewes the record takes on added significance. Reports from other flocks are being waited for with interest, and, if any approach this flock, the importation will not only justify the expense but confirm the wisdom of the State department in setting the ball rolling. Today the promise is of marked increase in our sheep population all over Maine something for which interested and devoted men have labored for years.

G. M. TWITCHELL.

Annual Meeting American Jersey Cattle Club

George W. Sisson, Jr., of Potsdam, N. Y., (picture on page 699), was elected president of the American Jersey Cattle Club, at its 63rd annual meeting, held at the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York, June 3. He succeeds Samuel F. Crabbe, of Fargo, N. D., as head of the organization. Mr. Sisson has initiated some of the most important work of the Club in furthering the improvement of the Jersey breed in America. He has long been identified with Agricultural development in New York State and is a past president of the New York State Agricultural Society.

Dairying is fundamental and the Jersey breed will continue its advancement in spite of the present depression, in the opinion of Lewis W. Morley, executive secretary of the Club who presented the report of the organization's activity during the past year. During 1930, 58,118 purebred Jerseys were registered in the United States, Mr. Morley said, and up to the present time a total of 1,274,290 Jerseys have been registered.

Dr. H. E. Van Norman, well known authority on dairying, was the principal speaker and delivered a pertinent talk on "The Top Third" stressing the importance of finding the animals in the Jersey breed which are of the best type and highest producing ability, saying, that it is from this exceptional third that breed improvement must come.

Thoroughbred colts are halter-broken very shortly after they are born. They are wormed soon after weaning, and again as yearlings.

Carl J. Tucker, Penwood Farm, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., was presented by Mr. Sisson with the coveted President's Cup, a trophy awarded annually to the owner of the purebred Jersey cow completing the highest butterfat production during the calendar year preceding the annual meeting of the Club. Mr. Tucker's cow, Imp. Canalaise, produced 1,072.37 lbs. of butterfat and 18,822 lbs. of milk, the equivalent of 1,340 lbs. of butter, 8,754 quarts of milk in a year. With this yield she broke the national butterfat production record for imported Jersey cows for the second time, having previously set a national record for imported Jerseys with a yield of 969.11 lbs. of butterfat and 17,709 lbs. of milk.

Directors elected were: E. J. Cornish, Cold Spring, N. Y.; Jack Shelton, manager of the Jersey Department of the Luling Foundation, Luling, Texas; Professor C. H. Staples, head of the dairy department of Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.; and Judge J. D. Madding, of Bridgeport, Ill. Mr. Crabbe retiring president, was also elected as a director to fill the unexpired term to which the late J. J. Grathwol was elected.

The Club now has 1,100 members, 27 having joined during the past year. In Register of Merit work, during the 28 years this has been in operation, 44,834 records have been completed by 34,327 cows. Outstanding records during the past year are given below:

Golden Chief's Lady May 601367, owned by L. A. Hulburt, Independence, Ore., completed a 305-day record with a production of 893.89 lbs. of fat, 19,922 lbs. of milk. She exceeded the existing mature records for both fat and milk in the 305-day division.

Rinda's Rosaire's Tessie 725083, owned by John Kopplin, Gaston, Ore., completed a senior-three-year-old yearly record with a yield of 1,042.81 lbs. of fat. This was the 29th record in excess of 1,000 lbs. of fat, and with this production Rinda's Rosaire's Tessie became

the champion producer for her age in the 365-day division.

Mary Lucille Bess 813221, owned by Herman Rolfsmeier, Seward, Neb., completed a 305-day senior-two-year-old record with a production of 759.51 lbs. of butterfat, 13,216 lbs. of milk. She broke the existing records for both milk and butterfat in her age class.

Observer's Queen 767526, owned by Longview Farm, Lee's Summit, Mo., completed her junior-two-year-old 305-day record with 677.42 lbs. of fat.

Interest in herd testing is increasing,

Lewis W. Morley, Secretary American Jersey Cattle Club

36 herds having completed this work during the year.

The Club maintains an extension department, 11 men employed in the field last year visiting 4,400 farms and holding 878 meetings, with an attendance of 126,291.

Variations in the Butterfat Test of Milk

There has always been a good deal of concern among dairymen as to why the butterfat test of their milk varies so much from one time to another. The causes of this variation in test are not very well known. The same herd of cows will vary from day to day and month to month, when so far as can be seen there is no reason for the change.

The case of an extreme variation has just come to my attention. One member of the dairy record club in Chemung Co., N. Y., with a herd of about 20 cows had a test of 4.2 in April. Practically the same cows on one day's test in May averaged only 3.4 per cent. There must be some reason for such an extreme variation but it is often hard to determine just what is the cause.

It is well known that sudden changes in the weather which cause the cows some discomfort may reduce the test. On the other hand favorable weather such as warm bright days of Spring, or when the cows are on June pasture may increase the test.

There are some other causes for variation in the tests which are more or less under the dairyman's control. For example, it is pretty well understood by every dairyman that removing a quart or two of cream from the top of a can of milk that has stood for an hour or two may reduce the test. It is also understood that freezing makes it difficult to obtain a fair sample of milk for testing.

The strippings usually test higher and failure to milk a cow completely may cause considerable reduction in the test. It may often happen that during the busy season the cows are not milked quite so thoroughly as at other times of the year. This, of course, would have a tendency to make the average test lower. L. H. W.

Ohio Dairy Day

The fourth annual Dairy Day at the Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, will be held on Friday, August 14. This is the one time during the year when all dairymen can get together to discuss their problems, receive information as to the latest developments in dairying, and see feeding experiments in operation.

Starting at 9:30 in the morning, groups will be conducted through the barn every half hour by members of the staff who will explain the experimental work. A series of half hour talks by specialists in various phases of dairying will start at 10 o'clock and continue until 12. A special program will be provided for the ladies during the morning. Provision has also been made to interest the young folks.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 900 to 1,100, good	$7.00@$7.50
Medium	6.00@ 7.00
Common	4.85@ 6.00
Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	6.75@ 7.50
Medium	5.75@ 6.75
Heifers, 500 to 850, good	6.75@ 7.50
Common and medium	4.75@ 6.75
Cows, good	4.50@ 5.50
Common and medium	3.25@ 4.50
Low cutters and cutters	2.00@ 3.25
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	4.25@ 5.00
Cutter and medium	3.00@ 4.25
Vealers, milk-fed, good and choice	6.75@ 8.50
Medium	5.00@ 6.75
Cull and common	2.50@ 5.00
Calves, 250 to 350, gd. and ch.	5.00@ 7.00
Common and medium	3.00@ 5.00

HOGS

Lt. wts., 140 to 160, gd. and ch.	$6.75@$6.95
Lt. lts., 160 to 180, gd. and ch.	6.80@ 7.00
180 to 200, gd. and ch.	6.85@ 7.05
Med. wts., 200 to 220, gd. and ch.	6.70@ 7.00
220 to 250, gd. and ch.	6.50@ 6.80
Hvy. wts., 250 to 290, gd. and ch.	6.15@ 6.60
290 to 350, gd. and ch.	5.90@ 6.30
Pkg. sows, 275 to 500, med. and gd.	4.25@ 4.75
Sl. pigs, 100 to 130, gd. and ch.	6.35@ 6.75

SHEEP

(Shorn Basis, Except Lambs)

Lambs, 90 down, gd. and ch.	$7.50@$9.00
Medium	6.50@ 7.50
91 to 100, med. and ch.	6.50@ 9.00
All wts., common	5.00@ 6.50
Ylg. weth., 90 to 110, med. and ch.	3.75@ 6.50
Wethers, 90 to 120, med. and gd.	1.75@ 3.00
Ewes, 90 to 120, med. and ch.	1.50@ 2.75
120 to 150, med. and ch.	1.25@ 2.75
All wts., cull and com.	.75@ 1.50

Lancaster, Pa., Livestock Markets

(Reported by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending June 6, 1931.)

Market.—Beef steers and yearlings showing better action, compared with week ago light and medium-weight steers 25c higher, weighty kinds hard to move, these only steady; today's top $7.40; average weight 1,250 lbs.; bulk of sales $6.50 to $7. Bulls and she stock steady to weak; cutters about steady; bulk fat heifers $6 to $6.50; beef bulls $4.75 to $5.25; butcher cows $4 to $4.50; cutters $2.25 to $3. Stockers and feeders in limited supply, steady, bulk light stocker steers $6 to $6.50. Calves steady, top vealers $10. Hogs closing steady with week's 25c advance.

Receipts for week ending June 6, 1931: Cattle 35 cars; 13 St. Paul, 11 St. Louis, 3 Chicago, 2 Kentucky, 2 Texas, 2 Sioux City, 1 Kansas City, 1 St. Joseph; containing 1,054 head, 1,582 head trucked in :total cattle, 2,636 head, 1,063 calves, 1,093 hogs, 1,621 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $7.25 to $7.75; medium, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $6.25 to $7.25; common, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $5 to $6.25; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $7.25 to $7.75; medium, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $6.25 to $7.25; good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $6.75 to $7.50.

Heifers.—Choice, 550 to 850 lbs., $6.75 to $7.25; good, 550 to 850 lbs., $6 to $6.75; medium, 550 to 850 lbs., $5.25 to $6; common, 550 to 850 lbs., $4.50 to $5.25.

Cows.—Choice, $4.75 to $5.50; good, $4 to $4.75; common and medium, $3 to $4; low cutter and cutter, $1.75 to $3.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $5.75 to $6.75; cutter, common and medium, $4.50 to $5.75; yearlings excluded.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $9.25 to $10; medium, $8.25 to $9.25; cull and common, $6 to $8.35.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 500 to 800 lbs., $6.50 to $7.50; common and medium, 500 to 800 lbs., $5 to $6.50; good and choice, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $6.75 to $7.75; common and medium, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $5.25 to $6.75.

Hogs.—Lt. wt., good and choice, 160 to 180 lbs., $7.25 to $7.75; lt. wt., good and choice, 180 to 200 lbs., $7.25 to $7.75; med. wt., good and choice, 200 to 220 lbs., $7.25 to $7.75; med. wt., good and choice, 220 to 250 lbs., $7 to $7.50; hvy. wt., good and choice, 250 to 290 lbs., $6.50 to $7; hvy. wt., good and choice, 290 to 350 lbs., $6.25 to $6.75; pkg. sows, medium and good, 275 to 500 lbs., $5.75 to $6.25.

LANCASTER FEED MARKET

Selling Price of Feeds (Cash at Warehouse).—Bran, ton, $25.50 to $26.50; shorts, $25 to $26; hominy, $30 to $31; middlings, $29 to $30; linseed, $39.50 to $40.50; gluten, $32 to $33; ground oats, $32 to $33; Soy-bean meal, $39 to $40; hog meal, $35.50 to $36.50; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $37 to $38; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $29 to $30; 18 per cent, $32 to $33; 20 per cent, $36.50 to $37.50; 24 per cent, $37.50 to $38.50; 25 per cent, $39.50 to $40.50; horse feed, 85 per cent, $35.50 to $36.50; Alfalfa, regular, $34 to $35; Alfalfa, reground, $36 to $37.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, 6 to 7c; milk, special from Guernsey and Jersey herds, 8 to 10c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $200 to $250; cows, fresh milk, grade, choice, $100; cows, fresh milk, grades, good to medium, $75 to $90; cows, fresh milk, grades, common to poor, $45 to $70; beef cows and bulls, 100 lbs., $5.50 to $9; veal calves, milk fed, choice, $16 to $18; veal calves, milk fed, good to medium, $10 to $14; lambs, $8 to $12; fowls, heavy, live, lb., 20 to 23c; chickens, large, lb., 28 to 30c; broilers, 2¼ to 2½ lbs., 25 to 30c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 22 to 24c.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 13 to 14c; milk, special and certified, qt., 18 to 20c; milk, sold from chain stores, qt., 11 to 12c; butter, farmers' delivery, lb., 35 to 40c; butter, creamery, prints and rolls, lb., 26 to 27c; butter, creamery, cut from tubs, lb., 24 to 25c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 22 to 23c; cheese, part skim, lb., 18 to 19c; cheese, cottage, lb., 10 to 12c; eggs, local, fresh, graded, white, doz., 29c; eggs, local, fresh, mixed, 27c; asparagus, bch., 19 to 25c; radishes, bch., 2 to 3c; rhubarb, bch., 2c; fowls, lb., 28 to 30c; chickens, lb., 36 to 38c; ducks, lb., 23 to 25c. F. A. C.

Livestock Sales

June 25.—Maryland Ram Sale, La Plata, Md.

July 28.—Maryland Ram Sale, Centerville, Md.

Coming Meetings and Shows

June 24-26.—Long Island Potato Tour. County agents or Farm Bureau managers will give details.

June 24-26.—Soil Fertility Conference, State College, Pa.

June 24-26. — American Seed Trade Association, annual convention, Hotel Brown, Louisville, Ky.

June 24-26.—Fiftieth Annual Soil Fertility Conference, Pennsylvania State College, State College P. O., Pa.

June 27.—Field Day and Picnic, New York State Jersey Cattle Club, Moordenier Hills Farm, Ira G. Payne, owner, East Schodack, N. Y.

July 21-23.—American Association of Nurserymen, annual convention, Book-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, Mich.

Aug. 3-7. — International Baby Chick Convention, Louisville, Ky.

Aug. 14.—Dairy Day, Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster.

Aug. 17-20.—Fourteenth annual American Country Life Conference, Ithaca, N. Y. For further information address American Country Life Association, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City.

Aug. 20. — Potato Day, Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, O.

Aug. 21.—Orchard Day, Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, O.

Aug. 27-29.—Seventh National Shade Tree Conference, Boyce Thompson Institute, Yonkers, N. Y.

Sept. 7-12.—New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sept. 20-26.—Eastern States Exhibition, Springfield, Mass.

Oct. 10-18. — National Dairy Exposition, St. Louis, Mo.

Dec. 8-10.—Sharon Poultry Association, Annual Show, Sharon, Conn. Secretary Arthur L. Kinsman, Sharon, Conn.

Feb. 2-5, 1932.—New York State Grange, annual convention, Albany, N. Y.

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JACOB ZLOTKIN, Freehold, N. J. Phone 380

∴ SHEEP ∴

Wanted—25 to 50 REG. SOUTHDOWN SHEEP Any age. C. M. GAGE North Wales, Pa.

Offer 8 YEARLING HAMPSHIRE RAMS Fit to head any flock. Carefully selected from over 100 lambs. $35 and up.
D. BUCKLEY, Woodrow Farm, Broadaxe, Ambler, Pa.

Blackfaced Scotch Highland **Sheep** The hardiest of all breeds, fine quality mutton. Imported & home bred. Rams and Ewes, also high grade Delaine breeding Ewes, any number, for sale. Oak Grove Farms, Mechanicsburg, O.

Sheep For Sale R. MYRTLE ENSTINE R. 10 Southampton, L. I., N. Y.

∴ RABBITS ∴

PEDIGREED, HEALTHY CASTOR REX, CHINCHILLA, AND CHINCHILLA REX RABBITS. Price on application.
LLOYD J. BOICE - - Germantown, New York

Registered & Pedigreed **N. Z. WHITES** Breeding age Does or Bucks, $3.00 each, young stock, $2. Eastern Rabbitry, New Freedom, Pa.

Rabbits & Supplies Complete descriptive literature Albert Facey, Jr., 115-D, Valley Stream, N. Y.

∴ DOGS ∴

Cocker Spaniel Pups 2 months old, on approval, males, $10; females, $5. O. H. Riley, Franklin, Vermont

COLLIE and FOX TERRIER PUPS—Handsome and intelligent. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

MALE FOXHOUND 4 months, from best dogs in Co. Extra long ears, $15.00. Approval. OSCAR RILEY, Franklin, Vermont

Straight-Leg Beagle Pups 2-month-old Dogs, $10.00. Female, $5.00. Small size. B. C. Hadden, Grahamsville, N. Y.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPPIES, Males—for sale reasonable. THE PINES - Tunkhannock, Pa.

FOR SALE: Reg. Coonhound; Beagle Pups; Irish Setter Female. DAVID WOOD, STONY CREEK, N. Y.

Male Collie Six months, $15. Mrs. Maidie G. Putnam, Grafton, Mass.

∴ SWINE ∴

SPRING PIGS
READY TO SHIP

When starting to raise a Hog why not have one that will please you. A trial order will prove to you how pigs from select stock will grow. I will ship any number C.O.D. My guarantee: 10 days trial, if satisfied keep them, if not return them and your money will be returned. Crating free.

Berkshire and Chester cross or Yorkshire and Chester cross pigs

6-8 weeks old, $4.00 each
8-9 weeks old. $4.50 each

Chester Wh. Barrows, 6 wks., $5.50 ea.
WALTER LUX
Tel. 0086 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass.

Young Quality Pigs

Cheshire and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester
7 weeks old, $4.25
9 weeks old, $4.75
10 weeks old, $5.25
All Husky, Healthy, Fast Growing Stock
MY GUARANTEE—YOU MUST BE SATISFIED. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. If dissatisfied, return at my expense. Crates free.
EDWARD BUNZEL LEXINGTON, MASS. Tel. 0496

Super Pigs for Distribution

Will you allow me to send you some of these pigs? Chester-Yorkshire Cross, Chester-Berkshire Cross, Chester-Hampshire and Duroc Cross, 6, 10, 12 weeks old.

I've been breeding pigs for years and I believe this is the most ideal combination of blood I've ever had. I'd like to put some of these pigs on every farm. Every rural boy and girl should have some little pigs and I'll help you get them.

Every pig is inoculated, inspected and snapshots are ready so that "those who run may read."

In this Halo of protection and prevention you can't go wrong. Take an interest in these growing pigs and they will respond amazingly. Let's show some of that co-operative spirit and get acquainted.

C. DAVIS Box 11 CONCORD, MASS.

Feeding Pigs *for sale*

Chester & Berkshire
Chester & Yorkshire
Chester & Duroc
6-7 Weeks Old, $4.25 each
8-9 Weeks Old, $4.50 each

All good healthy stock. Will ship in lots of two or more. If not satisfied return them at my expense.

MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, Woburn, Mass.

SPRING FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

6-7 weeks old $4.25
8-9 weeks old 4.25
10 weeks old 5.00

Buy where quality is never sacrificed to quantity, we are prepared to supply you with pigs of rugged, fast growing strain from quality boars and sows—Berkshire and Chester cross, and Chester and Yorkshire cross, at above prices, also a few Chester Whites at 8 weeks old $5.50. Will ship C.O.D. on approval, crated free. 10 days trial allowed.

A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass.

Chester White and Duroc PIGS

Either of above breeds now ready to ship, they are rugged, fast growing and very good type, cannot be told from pure-breds. Also a few Poland Chinas. All raised on our own farms.

6 to 8 weeks old, $5.00 each C. O. D.
A few 8 to 10 wks. old Chester or Duroc Barrows, $5.50 each. All crated free.
HIGHLAND YARDS, Waltham, Mass.
Phone 4459-W

PIGS FOR SALE
Choice Young Porkers

6-7 weeks old - $4.50 8-9 weeks old - $5.00
10 weeks old - $5.50
Express prepaid on 20 or more pigs

Berkshire and Chester, O. I. C. and Yorkshire crossed. Ship what you need C. O. D. on approval. My guarantee a square deal at all times. Give us a trial.

W. J. Dailey, Lexington, Mass. Tel. 1085

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE
Buy Where Quality Prevails

Chester-Berkshire — Chester-Yorkshire Crossed
6 to 7 weeks old..... $4.00 each } crates
8 to 9 weeks old..... 4.25 each } free
All good feeding pigs. Will ship any number C.O.D. 10 days trial. J. W. GARRITY, 7 Lynn St., Woburn, Mass.

FEEDING PIGS $4.50 Each, Prepaid $5
select, crated, C.O.D. Grain fed. Mostly Poland Chinas. Few other breeds. Shoats around 40 lbs., $6.25. Can start these shoats on garbage, vaccinate, castrate at $7.
C. STANLEY SHORT, CHESWOLD, DELAWARE

BIG TYPE POLANDS, all registered. Pigs now ready to ship and sure good ones. Write me. G. S. HALL, Farmdale, Ohio.

DUROC REG. SWINE All ages for sale. F. M. Pattington & Son, Merrifield, N. Y.

REG. SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS—Spring pigs now ready. A. M. Kennel, R. 3, Honey Brook, Penna.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES. Pedigreed pigs $10 ea. Easy feeders, quick growers. R. Hill, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

∴ GOATS ∴

Nubian Bucks Yearlings & Kids, with papers. 100% Foreign pure Nubian. Wm. A. Hickok, R. 1, Bethel, Conn.

GOATS: Fine young, Toggenburg bucks and does, $15 $20 each. H. I. COGGESHALL, Wortendyke, N. J.

∴ MISCELLANEOUS ∴

WANTED—Guinea Pigs, 10-14-oz., 65c each. Statequantity. Lambert Schmidt, 1101 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

∴ BROWN SWISS CATTLE ∴

Purebred Brown Swiss **Cows, Heifers, Calves** Cheap for immediate sale. Accredited herd. HAROLD PICKETT, Albion, N. Y.

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

Goodbye Barn

OUT UNDER the sky again—out in green fields—out in the warmth of the summer sun. It's pasture time.

From now 'til fall green fields will be dotted with cows—grazing—dozing at peace with the world.

Under this peaceful exterior, summer months are throbbing with opportunity—for the dairyman. Pastures are green with grass the natural feed for dairy cows. But—

Pasture Needs Help

Take pasture apart in the laboratory and it is 75 to 85% water. No cow can eat enough pasture for high milk production and maintenance of good bodily condition.

Feed Larro Dairy Ration with pasture and you make the proper use of the finest green succulent feed that nature provides. Just a few pounds of Larro now per cow will mean your cows will be better fitted for fall and winter production.

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THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Larro

FEEDS THAT DO NOT VARY
FOR POULTRY, HOGS & DAIRY

Larro Family Flour—for Bread, Biscuits, Cakes and Pies

Adventures in Silence
By Herbert W. Collingwood

This is the first serious attempt to interpret the peculiar and adventurous life of the hard-of-hearing. Beautifully bound in cloth, 288 pages.

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When you write advertisers mention The R. N.-Y. and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page.

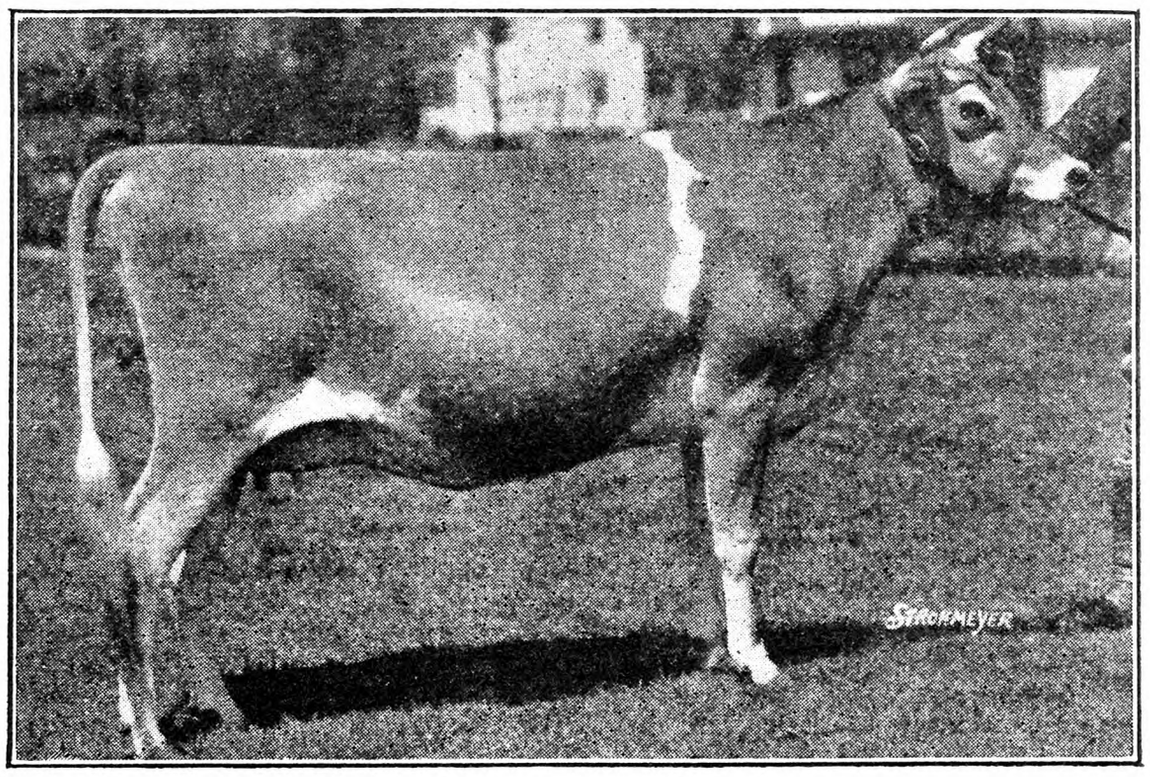
The W. R. Spann Jersey Sale

One of the great Jersey cattle events of the season is the auction of imported stock at the farm of W. R. Spann & Sons, Morristown, N. J. This year, June 4, was the 31st of Mr. Spann's importation sales. Sixty-four animals were listed, and most of them sold, mainly at bargain prices.

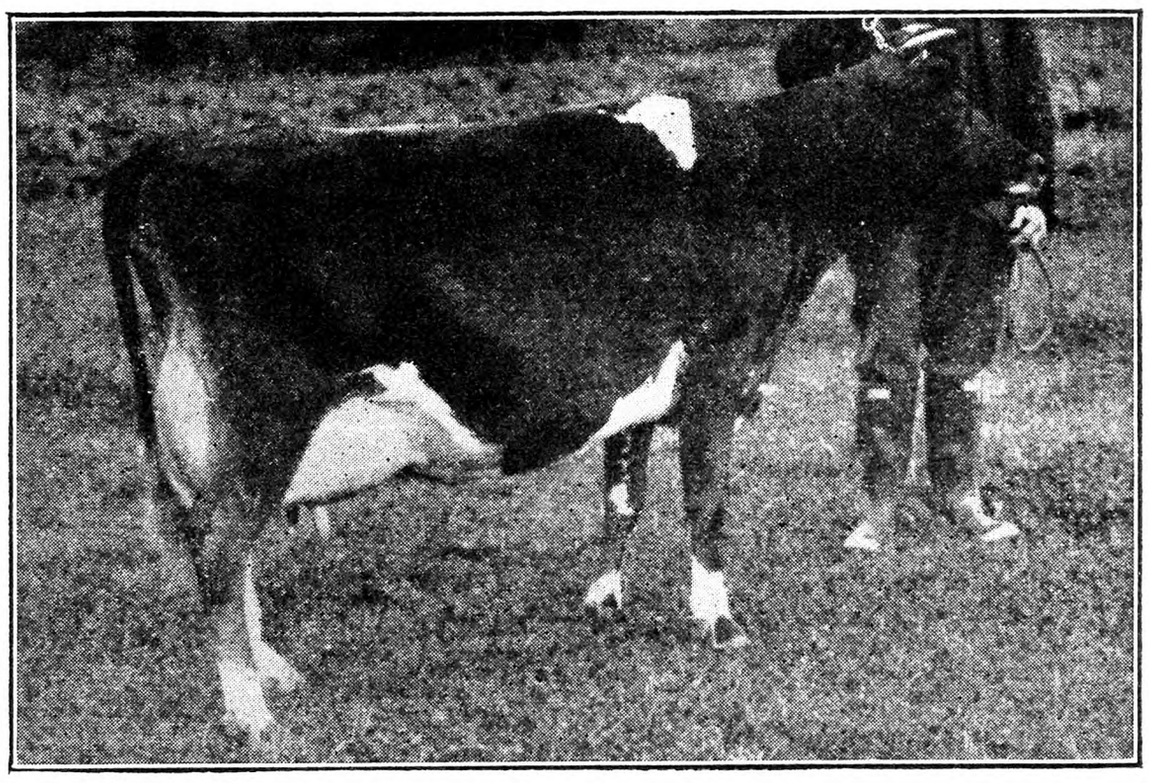
It was a great opportunity to get both show and foundation stock from a small investment. During the sale, Mr. M. D. Munn, a former president of the American Jersey Cattle Club, made a brief talk to the young farmers present, calling attention to the exceptional opportunities to get some of this choice Island stock into their herds, or to start herds.

There are a great many American-born Jerseys of high quality, the work of skillful breeders who have studied blood lines, and avoided risky combinations. But the situation on the Islands reduces the possibility of mistakes to a minimum. Importations are restricted, and the breeders realize that they have something to guard with care. On this account, Island stock has always been in demand here.

The top price in this sale, $2,400, was for the three-year-old cow Boutillier's Reliance, bred by L. Rault Jr., of St. Mary, Island of Jersey, bought by Walter Jennings, 247 Park Ave., New York. Her sire was Boutillier's Brampton Lad, and dam Bowlina's Eagle, through whom she traces Sybil's Gamboge.



Imported Jersey Cow Boutillier's Reliance



Imported Jersey Cow Fern's Greek Culture

The second cow attracting special attention in the sale, though not bringing the next highest price, was Fern's Greek Culture. The picture scarcely does justice to this wonderful dairy animal, bought by J. D. Madding, of Bridgeport, Ill., for $1,600. She is just past five years old; bred by A. J. Rolland, of St. Mary, Island of Jersey. She carries blood of Oxford Sultan of Oaklands, Golden Fern's Noble and Fontaine's Chieftain.

Other cows bringing upwards of $1,000 were: Lurette's Hannah, three years old, $1,900, to Hoagland Gates, of Elkton, Md.; Sultan's Dreaming Jess, four years old, $1,700, to P. H. B. Frelinghuysen, of Morristown, N. J.; You'll Do's Fern Dust, five years old, $1,125, to Longview Farm, Lee's Summit, Mo.; Volunteer's Emperor Netina, three years old, $1,050, to Cedar Run Farms, Phoenixville, Pa.; Fern's Reading Princess, two years old, $1,000, to Mrs. G. D. Eustis, of Madisonville, O.; Clematis Coronation, three years old, $1,000, to David Baird Jr., Marlton, N. J.; Blonde's Cedar Star, eight years old, $1,000; P. H. B. Frelinghuysen, Morristown, N. J. The exceptionally handsome two-year-old Volunteer's Aylmers Daisy, went to Hugh Bonnell, Youngstown, O., for $900.

Among the other buyers were: Meridale Farms, Meredith, N. Y.; B. H. Crosby, Picayune, Miss.; H. M. Freer, Basking Ridge, N. J.; F. A. Heitmuller, Silver Springs, Md.; J. T. Rowland, Spring Valley, N. Y.; Edmond Butler, Chester, N. Y.; Geo. W. Sisson, Jr., Potsdam, N. Y.; John A. Forbes, Supt., Otto H. Kahn Farm, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.; John C. Letts, 3200 Elliot St. N. W., Washington, D. C.; Mrs. M. C. Folwell, Newark, Del.; N. C. Stiles, Rockville, Md. W. W. H.

More About Taxes

I have read with interest the figures given by J. R. B. and others on farm taxes. I think I can beat the stories they tell. I pay $135 on a 20-acre farm of which only 16 acres is arable land. The remainder consists of hills too steep to cultivate and low springy land. Perhaps someone else has a still better story.
Michigan. E. E. S.

Those Connecticut Dirt Roads

On page 547, "Dirt Road Improvement in Connecticut," there is an error, inasmuch as the selectmen of a town do not have authority to designate roads to be improved unless this authority is expressly given them at a town meeting. In other words the voters themselves can designate the roads to be improved, or they can trust that the local cogs in the all-powerful political machine will not play peanut politics in the selection of the roads. R. L. BUTLER.

Bear Paw Corn

There is an old kind of corn called "Bear Paw." I should like to try some on the hilly land in this county. H. B.
Richland Co., O.

We think it possible that an old variety of corn with pointed tip is meant, but have not seen it for many years. Perhaps some reader knows about it.

Ontario Co., N. Y.

We are still having lots of rain, in some parts of the county regular cloudbursts. It is delaying planting of corn, of which very little has been done. The ground is thoroughly soaked. Decoration Day was well observed hereabouts.
E. T. B.

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

News and prices current during week ending June 13, 1931. Butter receipts large and prices a trifle lower. Eggs higher on whites, but market otherwise weak. New potatoes moving well. Asparagus in large supply. Strawberries very low.

MILK

June: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.41; 2B, $1.66; 2C (milk made into sour cream), $1.41; Class 3, $1.10.

In classes 2A, 2B and 2C, a differential of 5c per .1 or 1 per cent butterfat is added to milk testing above 3.5 per cent and deducted for that testing below this point. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c per .1 of 1 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.70; Class 2, $1.70; Class 3, $1.20.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.23½@	$0.24
Extra, 92 score		.23
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.20½@	.22½
Seconds	.19½@	.20¼
Lower grades	.16 @	.19
Ladles	.17½@	.20
Packing stock	.14 @	.16
Renovated	.21 @	.21½
Sweet fancy	.25½@	.26
Extra		.25
Firsts	.24 @	.24¼
Seconds	.21 @	.22½
Centralized	.19 @	.22

CHEESE

State—Whole milk, flats, held	$0.21 @	$0.23
Fresh specials	.13½@	.14½
Fancy	.12½@	.13
Wisconsin—Whole milk,		
Flats, 1930 cured	.18 @	.19
Daisies, fresh, fancy	.13¾@	.14¼
Young America, fresh	.14 @	.14½
June	.18½@	.19½

EGGS

Nearby, white fancy (including premiums)	$0.27 @	$0.28
Extra	.23 @	.26
Average extras	.22 @	.22½
Extra firsts	.20½@	.21½
Pacific Coast	.23 @	.27
Mixed colors	.20 @	.25
Gathered, best	.21 @	.21½
Fair to good	.16 @	.20

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.40@	$0.41
Fair to good	.30@	.38
Roosters	.12@	.17
Fowls	.17@	.25
Ducks	.16@	.18
Turkeys, average	.25@	.30
Squabs, lb., ungraded	.30@	.35
Graded	.25@	.40
Dark, doz.	2.00@	3.00
Culls, doz.	1.50@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Broilers should be fully feathered. The larger breeds should weigh 2½ to 3 lbs. each; smaller breeds, 1½ lbs. each up. The quotation given on broilers is the outside figure for best quality. Under grades and small sizes proportionately larger. The figures are express or truck delivery.

Fowls, lb.	$0.20@	$0.22
Broiler chickens—		
Large breeds, best		.35
Small breeds, best		.26
Roosters	.12@	.13
Ducks	.14@	.23
Geese	.10@	.12
Rabbits, lb.	.12@	.18

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$7.00@	$8.00
Bulls	4.00@	4.75
Cows	2.00@	3.25
Calves, best	8.00@	10.00
Common to good	4.00@	7.00
Sheep	2.00@	3.00
Lambs	7.50@	9.50
Hogs	5.00@	6.00

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.11@	$0.12
Good to choice	.07@	.10
Steers, 100 lbs.	11.50@	14.50
Bulls	7.00@	9.50
Cows	7.00@	9.00

POTATOES

Maine, 180 lbs.	$2.15@	$2.50
Canada, 90 lbs.	1.00@	1.35
Florida, bbl.	1.75@	2.25
Carolina, bbl.	1.75@	2.75
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bu.	.75@	3.35

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz. bchs.	$0.75@	$2.50
Beets, bu.	.75@	1.50
Cabbage, new, bu.	.50@	1.00
Carrots, bu.	.50@	.75
Cauliflower, bu.	1.25@	1.75
Celery, doz.	1.25@	2.00
Cucumbers, bu.	1.00@	2.25
Horseradish, bbl.	5.50@	6.00
Leeks, 100 bchs.	1.00@	2.00
Lettuce, bu.	.75@	1.25
Lima beans, bu.	2.00@	4.50
Onions, new, 50 lbs.	.50@	1.50
Parsley, bu.	1.00@	1.25
Parsnips, bu.	.75@	1.00
Peas, bu.	1.50@	2.50
Peppers, bu.	1.00@	5.00
Radishes, bu.	.50@	1.00
Rhubarb, 100 bchs.	1.00@	2.00
Spinach, bu.	.25@	.50
Squash, bu.	1.00@	2.50
String beans, bu.	.50@	3.00
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.00@	3.00

DRIED BEANS—Jobbing Prices

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$5.25@	$5.50
Pea		4.75
Red kidney		7.00
White kidney		6.25

FRUITS

Apples, McIntosh, bbl.	$4.00@	$8.00
Baldwin	4.00@	7.00
Albemarle, bu.	1.25@	2.75
Winesap, bu.	1.90@	2.50
Muskmelons, bu.	2.00@	3.50
Strawberries, Del and Md., qt.	.05@	.14
Jersey, qt.	.05@	.13
Up-river, qt.	.10@	.16
Virginia, qt.	.05@	.07
Dewberries, qt.	.10@	.20
Huckleberries, qt.	.10@	.28

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 2	$22.00@	23.00
No. 3	18.00@	20.00
Clover mixed	20.00@	26.00
Oat and wheat	12.00@	13.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red		$0.89
Corn, No. 2 yellow		.69⅛
Oats, No. 2 white		.38½
Rye		.60½

Retail Prices at New York

Butter, best, lb.	$0.32@	$0.33
Milk, grade A, qt.		.18
Grade B		.15
Cream, 40 per cent, ½ pt.		.25
20 per cent		.16
Eggs, best, doz.	.35@	.36
Gathered	.28@	.30
Turkeys, lb.	.40@	.50
Chickens	.35@	.55
Ducklings		.40
Apples, doz.	.30@	.40
Oranges, doz.	.35@	.50
Potatoes, pk.	.25@	.30
Lettuce, head	.05@	.10
Cabbage, lb.	.03@	.05
String beans, lb.	.15@	.20

Boston Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

The Boston Produce Market has been moderately active during the past week. Comparatively low prices are noted on many fresh vegetables. Butter and eggs were generally unchanged. The wool market continued quiet with prices slightly weaker on some lines.

Apples.—Supply light, demand steady, market unchanged. Native Baldwin ordinary $1 to $2. Baldwins fancy $2.25 to $2.50. Various odd varieties ordinary $1 to $2 std. bu. box.

Asparagus.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand fair. Native crts. $1.50 to $3, few $3.50 24 bchs. Md. fcy. $2.50 to $4. N. Y. $2.50 to $4.50 doz. bchs.

Beets.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native cut off 25 to 60c bu. box. Bunched $1.25 to $1.50 18 bchs. Va. mostly 5c, few 6c bch. Best greens native 50c to $1 box.

Cabbage. — Supply moderate, demand fair. Ala. bbl. crts. $1.50 to $2. S. C. 1½ bu. $1 to $1.25. Va. ½ crts. 75c to $1.15.

Carrots. — Supply moderately light, demand good. Native cut off 50 to 65c std. bu. box. Tex. and Calif. bchd. $2.50 to $3.50, poorer lower crt. N. Y. cut off mostly 50c bu. bskt.

Cucumbers.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native hothouse 50 to 60 cukes fancy mostly $5 to $6; medium to No. 1 $1.50 to $4.50 std. bu. box. Ala $2 to $2.25 bu. hpr. Ohio hothouse $1.75 to $2.25 24 cukes.

Escarole.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native 35 to 50c std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supply moderate, demand slow. Native 18 heads outdoor 20 to 40c std. bu. box. Calif. 4 to 5 doz. heads best $2.50 to $3.50, few high as $4.50 crt., poorer low as 50c. N. J., 24 hds. best 25c, poorer 5c crt.

Mushrooms.—Supply moderate, demand good. Mass. best mostly $1 to $1.25, poorer low as 50c 3-lb. bskt.

Onions.—Supply moderate, demand slow. Native 75c to $1, few $1.25 std. bu. box. Tex. crts. $1 to $1.40, poorer lower.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Maine 100 lbs. best $1.25 to $1.35 bag. P. E. I. Mts. best $1 to $1.40, poorer lower 90-lb. bag. S. C. U. S. I $3 to $3.25 bbl.

Rhubarb. — Supply moderate, demand slow. Native outdoor 35 to 60c std. bu. box.

Radishes.—Supply moderate, demand slow; 40 to 50 bchs. native outdoor 25 to 50c std. bu. box.

Scallions.—Supplies moderate, demand poor. Native 60 bchs. 25 to 50c std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good on best. Native 35 to 60c std. bu. box.

Strawberries. — Supplies moderate, demand good on best. Native 32-qt. crts. 15 to 20c qt. Md. 10 to 18c. Va. 8 to 9c. Del. 12 to 14c qt.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair on best. Native hothouse 10 to 18c lb. Fla. ord. 65c to $1.15 lug. Tex. $1.15 to $1.35, few $1.65 lug.

Turnips.—Supplies moderately light; demand fair. Native purple tops bchd. 75c to $1 24 bchs. P. E. I. Rutabaga mostly 85c to $1, poorer 50c 50-lb. sack.

Hay.—Supplies light, demand light, market firm. No. 1 Timothy $26. Eastern fine to med. $18.50 to $21.50. Clover mixed, red, $23.50 ton. No. 1 Alfalfa $28 ton.

Butter.—Market steady, creamery extras 24c. Firsts 23¼ to 23¾c. Seconds 22 to 23c lb.

Eggs. — Market easy. Nearby henneries, brown extras 27c. White extras 24 to 26c. Fresh eastern 22 to 23c dozen.

Poultry.—Dressed. Supply moderate, demand good. Fowl 4 to 5 lbs. 27 to 28c; 3 to 3½ lbs. 23 to 26c. Stags 4 to 5 lbs. 21 to 24c. Broilers 32 to 38c. Chickens 45 to 46c. Roosters 18c lb. Live poultry firm. Fowl 25c. Leghorns 20 to 23c. Broilers large 27 to 30c; small 24 to 26c. Roosters 14 to 15c lb.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins N. Y. held 22 to 23c; fresh 14 to 15c. Western held 21½ to 22c. Fresh 13½ to 14c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea $5.75 to $6.25. Calif. small white $5.75 to $6.25. Yellow Eyes $6.75 to $7.25. Red kidney $10 to $10.50. Lima $8.50 to $9 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market quiet, price slightly weaker.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 24 to 25c; clothing, 19 to 20c; ½ blood, combing, 23 to 24c; clothing, 19 to 20c; ⅜ blood, combing, 21 to 22c; clothing, 19 to 20c; ¼ blood, combing, 20 to 21c; clothing, 19 to 20c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 60 to 63c; clothing, 48 to 51c; ½ blood, combing, 50 to 53c; clothing, 42 to 46c; ⅜ blood, combing, 39 to 42c; clothing, 36 to 38c; ¼ blood, combing, 35 to 37c; clothing, 33 to 35c; Terr. fine, combing, 60 to 63c; clothing, 53 to 55c; ½ blood, combing, 55 to 58c; clothing, 47 to 51c; ⅜ blood, combing, 45 to 48c; clothing, 42 to 45c; ¼ blood, combing, 40 to 42c; clothing, 35 to 38c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs.—Supply light; market 50c lower; demand very slow. Bulk of sales $7 to $7.50.

Cattle.—Supply butcher cattle and vealers moderate; cows and bulls weak, some sales 25 to 50c lower; vealers 50c to $1 lower; demand poor.

Cows.—Common and medium, $2.50 to $5; low cutter and cutter $1.50 to $2.50.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium $2 to $4.50.

Vealers.—Medium and choice $5 to $8; cull and common $2.50 to $5.

Sheep.—None.

Milk Cows. — Supply rather light; market weak with some sales $5 to $10 lower; demand poor. Choice, head, $110 to $130; good, $80 to $110; medium, $50 to $75; common, $40 to $50.

Buffalo Markets

The first home-grown strawberries are in the market; also huckleberries from North Carolina.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, firm; creamery, prints, 29c; tubs, 27c; firsts, 23 to 25c; undergrades, 22 to 23c. Cheese, steady; new flats, daisies, longhorn, 15 to 16c; brick, 18c; brick Swiss, 20c; limburger, 29c. Eggs, weak; nearby fancy, 24c; grade A, 20 to 22c; grade B, 19 to 20c; grade C, 18 to 19c; nearby at mark, 16 to 19c; duck eggs, 23 to 24c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, steady; fowls, 21 to 27c; chickens, 33 to 36c; old roosters, 15 to 20c; capons, 45 to 50c; ducks, 22 to 26c; geese, 16 to 17c; turkeys, 43 to 45c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 18 to 22c; broilers, 20 to 28c; old roosters, 13 to 14c; ducks, 20 to 25c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, firm; unclassified, bu., $1 to $1.50; Baldwin, $2 to $2.25; McIntosh, $2 to $3.25; Spitzenberg, western, box, $1.75 to $2.25; Winesap, $2.25 to $2.65; Delicious, $3 to $3.25. Potatoes, weak; home-grown, bu., 85 to 90c; 2-bu. bag, $2.10; Fla., bbl., $2.75 to $4; S. C., $3.15 to $3.40; sweets, Tenn., hpr., $2.25.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, weak; pea, medium, cwt., $5.25; marrow, $6; white kidney, $7.50. Onions, firm; yellow, 50-lb. bag, 35 to 70c; Tex., wax, 50-lb. bag, $1.75 to $1.85; green, doz. bchs., 6 to 10c.

Fruits and Berries.—Cantaloupes, Cal., crt., $2 to $3.25; cherries, Cal., 12-lb. box, $1.75 to $2.50; huckleberries, N. C., 32-qt. crt., $10 to $11; honeydews, S. A., crt., $2 to $2.25; peaches, Ga., 6-bskt. carrier, $2 to $2.25; pineapples, Cuba, crt., $2.25 to $2.75; plums, Calif., box, $1.75 to $2.10; strawberries, home-grown, 32-qt. crt., $8; Del., $5; Va., $4 to $5.

Vegetables.—Asparagus, 2-doz. bch., $1.50 to $1.75; beans, green and wax, bu. hpr., $1.75 to $2.25; beets, Va., crt., $1.50 to $1.75; cabbage, Ala., 100-lb. crt., $2 to $2.25; carrots, Cal., crt., $2.50 to $2.75; cauliflower, Md., bu. bskt., $2.50 to $2.75; celery, doz., 80c to $1.10; cucumbers, 2-doz. bskt., 85c to $1.25; escarole, bu., 40 to 50c; horseradish, bbl., $7 to $9; lettuce, Calif., crt., $2 to $4; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., $1 to $1.25; peas, Calif., bu. hpr., $2.25; peppers, Fla., crt., $4.75 to $5.75; radishes, doz. bchs., 15c; rhubarb, doz. bchs., 10 to 20c; spinach, bu., 25 to 50c; tomatoes, Fla., 10-lb. bskt., 90c to $1.

Sweets.—Maple products, steady; new syrup, gal., $1.25 to $1.35; old, 75c to $1; sugar, lb., 18 to 21c.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, baled, ton, $16 to $17; clover mixed, $16 to $17; oat straw, $8.50 to $9; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $14; standard middlings, $14; red-dog, $20.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $29; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $29; hominy, $20.80; gluten, $25.20; oatfeed, $9.80; Timothy seed, bu., $5.25; Alfalfa, $15; Alsike, $14.25; clover, $15.50 to $16.

C. H. B.

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by the Bureau of Markets, New Jersey Department of Agriculture.)

Cantaloupes and melons of all descriptions are now rolling to eastern markets in heavy quantities from the Imperial Valley of California. The peak of the early crop of cantaloupes has passed and shipments for the next week will probably be lighter. About the middle of june the later crop is harvested and shipments will again mount after that date. At Philadelphia the supplies during the week were moderate, with demand and trading fairly active and the market fully steady for the best salmon tints. Crates of jumbo 45's sold at $3 to $3.25, with standard 45's at $2.50 to $2.75. Jumbo 36's were mostly $2.50 to $2.75, while flats or pony crates brought from $1 to $1.15. Strawberries from New Jersey were in heavy supply as the harvesting in that State was at its peak. The market weakened under the heavy receipts and best berries sold at $2 to $3 per 32-qt. crates at the close, with some extra fancy at $3.25 to $4. Earlier in the week some sales were reported up to $5 to $5.50 for the best marks. North Carolina dewberries and huckleberries came on the market during the week and sold fairly well at $6 to $6.50 for the former, and from $4 to $6 for the latter. The arrivals of peaches from Georgia continued light, and the quality of the fruit is none too good, with the size being very small. Some North Carolina Mayflowers sold slowly at $1 to $1.50 a bushel for small-sized fruit. Asparagus receipts are heavier than expected for this late in the season and the market was dull and weak. Best green "grass" from nearby sections sold at $1.50 to $2 per crate of one dozen bunches, while smaller sizes ranged from 50c to $1.50. String beans were in liberal receipt from North Carolina and the market was weak, with prices low for this time of the year. Wax sold at $1 to $1.25, with quality mostly ordinary. Best green were from 75c to $1.25, with some fancy at $1.50 per hamper. Beets were steady, with the first New Jersey bunched stock selling at 2 to 3c. Cabbage receipts were light most of the week and although the demand was only fair the market held steady. Eastern Shore of Virginia offerings sold slowly at 75c to $1, while the first New Jersey cuttings of the season brought 85 to 90c per ½-bbl. hampers. Peas were in heavy supply from New Jersey and the Norfolk section of Virginia and the market was weak. New Jersey five-eighths baskets of small pods brought 40 to 65c, while the larger pods sold at 65 to 85c. Bushel hampers of Virginia offerings brought 50 to 60c, with the quality ordinary. Greens of all kinds were slow. Texas corn was in heavier supply but the market was dull and crates sold at $2 to $2.25. Lettuce from New Jersey was in lighter receipt, as the peak of the season has passed. The market continued weak and best stock sold at 25 to 50c per crate. Tomatoes were dull and Florida lugs sold at $1 to $1.50. The white potato market held fairly well, considering the heavy supplies on hand and the heavy daily movement from the shipping areas of South and North Carolina. The peak has now passed in South Carolina, but shipments from North Carolina are rapidly increasing. Cloth top stave and slat barrels of Cobblers sold at $2.25 to $2.35, with some fancy at $2.50, and poorer dark colored stock as low as $2. The market for old stock is about over as the shipping season in Maine and other late States is about done for this season.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market has finally taken an upward turn after many weeks of dullness with practically no change in the price level. At Philadelphia during the past week receipts were slightly heavier than the week previous, but shipments have fallen considerably in the past month. Total receipts equaled 39,645 cases compared with 35,137 cases the week before and 38,624 cases during the corresponding week of 1930. Fine fresh eggs from nearby sold well at 22 to 24c per dozen. Pacific Coast storage-packed marks continued to top the market at 25 to 27c. Mixed colors were rather quiet and most sales were made at 18 to 19c per dozen. Browns moved fairly well when of good quality and nearby offerings ranged from 20 to 22c.

The live poultry market closed in a very quiet condition, with demand limited to special marks. Arrivals were light throughout the entire week, but more than ample for the limited trading. Fancy Plymouth Rock fowls sold at 24 to 25c, while Leghorns were mostly 19 to 20c for the best offerings, with poorer at 16c. Broilers declined about 1c per lb., with Plymouth Rocks of the best quality selling at 33 to 34c, and poorer stock down to 25 to 27c. Leghorns were mostly 24 to 26c. Old roosters continued slow at 13 to 14c per lb. White Pekin ducks were steady, but quiet at 20c.

Fresh-killed poultry was in moderate supply and the market was steady to firm for most lines. Fowls moved well and closed in a firm to stronger position. Western-boxed stock brought from 24 to 27c per lb. Broilers were in moderate receipt and held steady. Nearby stock coming from New Jersey, Delaware and Virginia sold at 43 to 44c per lb. for the best Plymouth Rock full-feathered birds. Long Island ducks were steady at 19 to 20c a lb.

HAY AND STRAW

Trading in the hay market was quiet and the moderate supplies on hand moved slowly at steady figures. Best feeding hay sold at $24 per ton, while some lower grade hay ranged from $20 to $23.50 a ton. Arrivals of straw were light and the market held steady, with prices holding to last week's level. Best rye straw brought $15 to $16 a ton, while wheat and oat continued to move out slowly at $12 to $13.

J. M. F.

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S. C. Barred Rocks	8.00	37.50	70.00
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R. I. Reds	7.50	35.00	70
White Leghorns	6.50	30.00	58
Heavy Mixed	6.50	30.00	60
Light Mixed	6.00	30.00	58

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Heavy Mixed...$7 per 100; Light Mixed	...$6 per 100

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Barred and White Rocks	$8—100
White Leghorns	$7—100
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Questions About Cross-breeding

I have a flock of fine Black Leghorns. If I mate them to White Leghorn males what will the offsprings show? Then if I take the White Leghorns males away, and the hens are without any roosters for six months, and I decide to mate them with Black Leghorn males, what will the offsprings show. T. K.
New York.

When crossing breeds of fowls, the results are more or less uncertain as to markings and other characteristics, since characters that had apparently been bred out in the making of a variety or breed may recur in the offspring of a cross. All breeds have been mixtures at some period in their history, and it is only by long continued selection that their definite types have been fixed. When the results of this selection are nullified by again mixing the blood, long forgotten characters may appear in the offspring of the cross.

As Black and White Leghorns are varieties of the same breed, the same general body type would be maintained but there would be a mixing of colors and very likely the occasional appearance of some character foreign to the breed, a throw-back to some ancestral blood. Just what would predominate in the offspring of such a cross, I am unable to say, never having seen it made.

The influence of a mating is of uncertain duration. A week to 10 days should be allowed for the establishment of fertility in eggs desired for incubation, though, in some instances, eggs might become fertile within two or three days from mating. When, however, it is desired that the influence of a mating shall wholly disappear before a second one is made, at least three weeks should be allowed to elapse between the discarding of one male and the introduction of another to the flock. The influence of the male upon offspring in all animals is limited to the direct effect of the union. When that has disappeared, the results of future matings are not in any way influenced by previous ones. M. B. D.

Various Poultry Questions

I have some pullets hatched February 16 this year. Can these pullets be used as breeders next season, using roosters that are not related? The following ingredients I am using in my laying mash. What is each one good for: bran, cornmeal, oats, red dog flour, meat scrap 55 per cent protein, calcium, Alfalfa, cod-liver oil, molasses, salt? I give a wet mash with water or milk at noon, and whole corn, one part, two parts wheat for a scratch grain only once a day, five o'clock in the evening. What improvement could I make in this feeding program? How about germinated oats? What are they good for, how are they fed and how can they be germinated easily? Is there more food value in germinated oats or more in sprouted oats?
New York. V. S.

Well developed pullets of size and vigor make good breeders, and it is not necessary to go outside of the flock for "new blood" if males of the desired character are to be found in the same flock.

There is no separate function which each ingredient of a mash is supposed to perform, though there are special foods that may, under some circumstances, be needed. In the list you give, the grain products contribute to general nutrition, the meat scrap adds animal protein to the mixture, and may be considered to have this as a special function—milk would be a substitute for it—Alfalfa has a higher vegetable protein and vitamin content than some of the grain products; molasses possesses the food value of the sugar and salt is needed by fowls in small amounts. Calcium is lime, needed for bone and egg shell, and added in greater quantity than found in the grains, because of the amounts used by growing or laying birds.

The cod-liver oil is an adjunct to the ration with the special purpose of supplying needed vitamins, A and D, in greater amounts than the other ingredients of the ration furnish. Cod-liver oil is usually added to the mash a short time before that is fed. Calcium, or lime, is usually fed in sufficient amounts as crushed oyster shell kept before the flock.

Neither germinated or sprouted oats possess greater food value than whole dry oats, but both are more palatable and better relished by poultry. Germinated oats are simply oats in the first stages of sprouting, before the sprouts have attained appreciable length. They will germinate if soaked in water and kept in a warm place; the first stages of growth. They may be fed as part of the whole grain ration once daily. M. B. D.

Some Busy Hens

What do you think about this for laying from 443 one-year-old hens? They laid well all Winter and for the month of April these 443 hens gave me 9,579 eggs. I think that is going some!
New York. EDW. MORRIS.

A GOOD slogan for 1931—a productive well-cared-for asparagus bed on every farm.

BABY CHICKS
From Free Range Selected Flocks

Prices on	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.00	$3.50	$ 6.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	2.00	3.50	6.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	2.50	4.50	8.00
Rhode Island Reds	2.50	4.50	8.00
White Plymouth Rocks	2.50	4.50	8.00
White Wyandottes	3.00	5.50	10.00
Mixed Chicks	1.75	3.00	5.00

Write for prices on 3-week-old chicks
Send no money, just mail your order. We ship Parcel Post C. O. D. Live Delivery Guaranteed.
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JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST
CHICKS 5c and up
White, Black, Buff and Brown Leg., $6 per 100. Rocks, $7. Wyandottes, $7. Light Broilers, $5. Heavy, $6. 21 years in business. Catalog free. 100% delivery.
JOHNSON'S HATCHERY, ICKESBURG, PA.

PULLETS S. C. Wh. Leghorns Rhode Island Reds
Blood-Tested—Bred-to-Lay
These 12-week-old Pullets will be ready to lay by early Fall. Grown on 100 acres of free range and clover sod. Your money back if not satisfied. Prices: Leghorns, $1.25; Reds, $1.35 F. O. B. Immediate delivery. Write today.
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S. C. Rocks and Reds	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00
White Wyandottes	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00
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Barred Rocks and Leghorns
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Brookside Quality Chicks
ROCK BOTTOM PRICES

CASH or C. O. D.	50	100	500
Tancred Strain Leghorns	$3.75	$7.00	$32.50
Barred Rocks	4.50	8.50	40.00
R. I Reds	4.75	9.00	42.50
Assorted	3.75	7.00	32.50

Weekly hatches, prompt shipments, parcels post prepaid and safe delivery guaranteed.
BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM
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Bigger Poultry Profits

Cash or C. O. D.	50	100	500	1000
Silver Laced Wyandottes	$6.00	$10.00	$47.50	$90
Rocks or Reds	4.50	8.00	37.50	70
Wh. Leg.—Tanc. & Wyk.	4.00	7.00	35.00	65
Heavy Mixed	4.00	7.00	35.00	65
Light Mixed	3.75	6.00	30.00	55

These are first class chicks and nothing cheap but the price. 100% live arrival guar. Postpaid. Hatched from 2 & 3 year old breeders. Catalog FREE. Used incubators cheap. THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY, The Dependable Plant, Box 75-E, Richfield, Pa.

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NEW LOW PRICES!—100% SAFE DELIVERY
BARRED & WHITE ROCKS, WHITE & COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES, REDS, BLACK MINORCAS, WHITE & BROWN LEGHORNS, ANCONAS
Thousands weekly. Healthy, heavy laying, purebred stock insures Your Profits! State Inspected! Catalog free.
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Hens average five pounds, eggs weigh 26 oz. per dozen.
Chicks for June, July and August

Cash or C. O. D.	25	50	100	500
Wyckoff Strain	$2.25	$4.50	$ 7.00	$32.50
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will be money-makers for you. All-electric hatched, extra quality chicks for immediate delivery at $7.70 per 100; $37 per 500; $72 per 1000. Prepaid 100% live delivery guaranteed. Also 12 wks. old Pullets. Catalog.
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Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
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SELL YOUR
BABY CHICKS
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The 250,000 readers of The Rural New-Yorker will buy millions of baby chicks this season. They will study the advertisements in this paper and order their chicks from these advertisements. Our readers prefer to buy from advertisers in The Rural New-Yorker because they know that we accept advertisements from reliable parties only. Every reader is sure of a "square deal" when he places an order with one of our advertisers.

If you have a surplus of baby chicks this season it will pay you to run an advertisement in these columns. Tell our 250,000 readers about your stock and you will find it easy to do business with them. Write for rates and information to POULTRY DEPARTMENT, THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W. 30th St., New York City.

Pastoral Parson and His Country Folks

By Rev. George B. Gilbert

WORKING TOGETHER.—The Parson believes more and more that one of the greatest things the ministers can do is to co-operate with the schools. Altogether the happiest work he does is along this line. Such a fine time we had yesterday. The Parson had an early lunch and started out. It takes a good hour to get ready for such a trip. First he stopped at a schoolhouse and told them about the extra service the next Sunday down at the old church. Most of this school come down to the church, though it is more than five miles away. We pick them up in cars. Then next to a house where there are six children, and we leave some things here and a small bureau they could use; we learned the man here can play a cornet some, so the Parson phoned round this morning and will take him down one Sunday for him to try out.

NEXT STOP.—From here the Parson went down to a place with a much larger family of children. Here he left some seed potatoes, a bag of fertilizer, some seed sweet corn and some seed beans. One of the boys here will come up and help about the Parson's farm after school is out. From here the Parson went up to the next schoolhouse. The boys needed a haircut, so he got busy at once. After two heads, it was decided to take the school teacher and all and go down to the church; the Parson continued the hair-cutting and the girls and teacher cleaned the church and the boys worked on the church lawn, for we had a scythe and lawn-mower tied on the front bumper of the car. After having finished the work, and made the vestry room into a barber shop, and having cut every head of hair but one in the school, we all had a picnic supper—the boys building a fire and making cocoa. Then we all loaded up again, tools and all, and beat it three miles over to another one of the Parson's churches where again the girls all cleaned the church up in great shape and the boys mowed and slicked up the lawn; and then we went on a roundabout way home, the Parson getting them landed back home at 9 P. M.

A COMBINATION.—They talk much of balanced rations, and the Parson had a balanced load the other night, all right. Someone in a town 60 miles away gave the Parson a piano—quite a piano at that. And it happened that someone in the same town gave him a cow—quite a cow at that. One of the Parson's good parishioners having a truck, down we went, after the two. We gave the piano the right of way—putting that in first, disrespectfully turning its back toward the cow. Then we got the cow in and all was well. Had the cow got restless, why we could have played the piano to her. Someone has given the Parson two more sewing-machines, so we can put one in each schoolhouse where they will use them in their 4-H club work. We have some scattered about in the schools now. Last Saturday the Parson and Mrs. Parson attended a two-school closing gathering of their clubs. It is great for children in schools to learn how to do something. Did you see what that girl of 21 whom they sent to the electric chair in Pennsylvania said as her last words? "I went to school and went to school and went to school, and was never taught one single thing to do by which I could earn a living." The Parson knew a woman who had had seven children, and their clothes literally a fright for all that 15 years, and for various good reasons she was sent to State home for women for a year. "Well, how did you come on down there?" the Parson asked. "Why, do you know," she said "they taught me something about how to sew"! And the Parson thought and thought, if during all these years she went to school and didn't and couldn't learn any books at all, she could only have learned to sew!

COMPETITION. — The Parson was brought up on the theory that competition was the life of trade, but now he knows that it is more like the "death of trade." Our whole cut-throat competitive system has got to go. It is nothing but war on a small scale. Instead of beating out the other fellow and pushing him down, we know now that we must help the other fellow and pull him along up with us. They who take the sword shall perish by the sword, and those who try to thrive by doing the other fellow are courting disaster, for some day these same will be done up by someone else. The system in the long run is deadly. The farmers are among the slowest to see this and to act upon it. The Parson has heard of milkmen trying to get new customers by going from house to house, asking the folks if they are satisfied with their milk. Even if they say they are to follow-up with offers of a cent or two less or gift inducements gets their trade. "How would you like a couple of broilers next Sunday?" or "I would be glad to give you a nice roasting chicken for Thanksgiving." And when once this gift business is started, how to ever stop it is a question, and supposing all the milkmen go in for that sort of thing! Some of the milkmen now in New Haven carry bottled orange juice and if one has to, another thinks he has to, and so on forever. Why should a New England milkman carry California orange juice?

THOSE CROWS.—The crows started in the corn up in the lot the other day. But Closson has been too much for them. The time to get crows is out in the woods at just the break of day in the morning. They seem to begin to hop about among the limbs without making any noise except with their wings. You can spot them, if you creep along quietly. Each time Closson has gone up in the woods this early he has brought down one. Let them dangle from slanting poles on the corn piece and there is no further trouble. If you take a White Leghorn hen and daub tar on it to make it black it will do about as well. One man down country puts stove polish on the dead White Leghorn and that answers the purpose. We have good two acres of corn this year besides more than an acre of garden stuff. We put over two tons of lime to the acre on the corn land and plan to seed it down to Alfalfa in July. This is Saturday, June 6, and we shall begin to cut Alfalfa next week—so early it has come on, and the stalks get woody and a cow will not eat them if you leave it any longer than you have to. It has just begun to blossom. We top-dressed it with fertilizer early this Spring, but we wish now we had waited till after the first crop was cut, as this is badly lodged now.

AND GEORGE.—George is still in Minnesota and will stay there, having charge of a couple of churches till the middle of August, when he will come on for three weeks. He has the R. F. D. route while here, and that helps out. He has turned in his old Dodge for a new Ford—a Tudor—and will drive East in it this Summer bringing a fellow along with him. The Parson is saving up plenty of jobs for both of them. You remember the fellow who had been over 10 years in prison, and we had him here for four months? Well, he seems to be doing well. He works in a bakery in Hartford and supports both his mother and step-father. He was down the other Sunday. "Red" is also getting along well, still staying at the same place and "Billy," the one we had before him, is still staying at his place and getting along real well. So we have "children of the household" scattered all about the State. We have still another boy here now, badly in need of mental, spiritual, and physical health. He is getting started along the better way, and most likely will come on like the others.

Here it is Monday morning, June 8, and the Parson must get this letter off. The crows do a lot of cawing each morning but no corn-pulling. Yesterday, Sunday, we went to three places and all were well filled though it was a rainy day. We served just around 100 meals during the day, as a little side activity. Fully as many people go to church on a rainy day in these times as when fair. We had a "party" down in the old unused church we bought and turned into a community house Saturday night. Such a nice time and such a big crowd as we had. It gives our young people a fine place to go to. They have choir rehearsal at the village church first, and then go down to this old church—three miles. We have our own building, our own orchestra, for our boys play, and our own ice cream, for we make it ourselves.

Closson will graduate from the high school this year and sister is supposed to graduate next year. Charles finishes up the seventh grade this year. All the children are still in schools of some kind. It is lucky that the longevity of the race is being lengthened, so that the bulk of the coming generation may be able to get through schools before they pass on.

From the Rocky Mountain Ranch

June began with prospects of rain. A Winter of less than the usual snowfall was followed by a dry, cold Spring. It is thought that there will be no high water, to speak of, in the creeks and rivers. Already stock water is scarce in some places higher in the mountains, and springs that were supposed to be never-failing are now dry.

Most of the fruit in the valley has been frozen but on this ranch it seems to be safe. A relative in California, who owns a big orange grove, writes that owing to their dry Winter, the oranges will be small. He thinks that the small size, coupled with the hard times in the East, will make prices very low. All farm products are very low here, but not much change is noticed in the prices the consumer pays. Hogs are $5.75 per cwt., but bacon and lard remain the same high prices. A number of cattle sold last week at $17.50 each, ranging in ages from "long" yearlings to two years old. Round steak is 40 cents per pound. Eggs reached eight cents per dozen, but are now up to a cent a piece. A friend bought three-weeks-old White Leghorn cockerels for five cents apiece. The larger breeds of same age were eight cents.

Sheep prices have taken an upward turn and the sheepmen are hoping that the crisis has been passed. Lambing and shearing are now about over. Wool sold from 10 to 14 cents per pound.

Fishing season opened last week. It was washday at our house, but the daughter-in-law and a young woman guest volunteered to do the washing if I would catch a mess of fish for supper. I took a sandwich in my pocket and had an enjoyable day among the flowers, birds and trees. I got home with 24 of the speckled beauties, and seven people ate every one of them at supper.

We now have 11 in our family. Guests from Southern Iowa are here on their trip to California. Among them is a sister of my husband. They had not seen each other for 50 years, so of course we are enjoying every minute of their stay. They had never been in the mountains before and our steep, winding roads seem pretty dangerous to them. MRS. P. U.

Garfield Co., Colo.

Enlarged Crop

My poultry have developed a disease. The crop enlarges to twice its normal size, the combs are red and the appetite good, until they practically go down and die. They have a full range and are fed corn and bread. H. C. H.

New Jersey.

An enlarged crop may come from distension by indigestible material eaten, such as dry grass, feathers, straw, etc., or it may be due to what is called sour crop, a digestive disorder in which the contents of the crop become fluid and sour. The first mentioned disorder, or impacted crop, may be relieved by giving warm water and attempting gently to work the offending material into a soft mass by manipulation of the crop from the outside, or, if this fails, by making an incision into the crop and removing the obstruction, this incision to be sewed up afterward with fine silk, a surgical operation not feasible to everyone.

Sour crop may be treated by giving soda in water to overcome the acidity of the crop's contents and confining the fowl to quarters where it can get only soft, digestible food for a time. It will be well to look for some sort of spoiled food responsible for the condition if the crops of the ailing birds are found to be distended by fluid that, perhaps, may be made to run from the mouth by holding the fowl head down. M. B. D.

GARLIC in grain is a nuisance anywhere, but it is especially damaging in mills that make stone-ground flour. The crushed garlic "kernels" taint the buhrstones so that they must be redressed.

R.I. REDS
STARTED CHICKS
SAVE TIME—FEED—MONEY
with Hubbard Farms 2 and 3 weeks old Rhode Island Red Chicks. You will be pleased with their uniform large size and high vitality.
Prices for delivery from June 1st on—
2 weeks old Chicks - 25c each
3 weeks old Chicks - 29c each
Full Satisfaction Guaranteed on Every Order.
HUBBARD FARMS, Box 156, Walpole, N. H.

WENE CHICKS
SPECIALTY-BRED QUALITY—POPULAR PRICES

By Prepaid Post	50	100	400
S.C. White Leghorns, Brd. Rocks	$5.00	$9.50	$36.00
Wyan-Rocks, Bram-Rocks	5.00	9.50	36.00
Wh. Rocks, R.I. Reds & Wh. Wyan.	5.50	10.50	40.00

Select Matings, Blood-Tested, 2 cts. per chick extra. Special Matings, Blood-Tested, 4 cts. per chick extra. Write for prices on 8-10-week White Leghorn Pullets.
WENE CHICK FARMS Dept. A Vineland, N. J.

PARKS BRED-TO LAY ROCKS
Pullets and Cockerels, 80c each
America's Oldest and Greatest Laying Strain of Barred Rocks. Records up to 357 eggs in 1 year—148 eggs in 148 days—Laying at 90 days. Customers profits $8.09 per hen. Winners in 40 contests.
J. W. PARKS & SONS Box Y ALTOONA, PA.

"Purebred" BARRED ROCK CHICKS
NOW 8c each — Heavy Mixed 7c each
Prompt service. C.O.D. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
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BLOOD TESTED BARRED ROCK CHICKS
Large heavy strain. Live arrival. Weekly hatches.
100—$8.00 500—$37.50 1000—$75.00
SMITH'S VALLONIA HATCHERY, Box 85, NEW BERLIN, PA.

W. Leghorn Ferris Strain 7 weeks old Chicks Big husky, 25c each.
F. E. Williams, 569 Pavonia Av., Jersey City, N.J.

500 MARCH HATCHED S. C. W. LEGHORN PULLETS Free Range and Healthy, 12 wks. old $1 ea., 14 wks. $1.25. Address B. B. Chase, Wyoming, Del.

DUCKLINGS AND EGGS. World's best. New low prices. Free catalog. PARDEE'S PEKINS, ISLIP, L. I., N. Y.

TURKEYS-DUCKS-GEESE-GUINEAS
Breeders, Hatching Eggs, Baby Chicks—prices reduced.
HIGHLAND FARM -:- Sellersville, Pa.

DUCKLINGS—White Pekin, 30 or more 20c each delivered by parcel post. This is my 27th year. Earl Seamans Factoryville, Pa.

Mammoth Pekin Ducklings New low prices. Finest stock. Prompt delivery Satisfaction Guar. LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, Barker, N.Y

WHITE RUNNER Duck Eggs FOR HATCHING, 25 for $2; 50 for $3.50; 100 for $6. DUCKLINGS, fine stock. F. H. Coventry, Rome, New York

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLINGS, $20 per 100, small lots 22c each. Harry Lester, Ransomville, N. Y.

Ducklings—Mammoth Pekins, quality and promptness guar. Write for prices. L. Hamblin, Wilson, N.Y.

TRIO OF WHITE PEKIN DUCKS $10 Mrs. Maidie G Putnam Grafton, Mass.

CHINESE RINGNECK PHEASANT HATCHING EGGS 20c each. E. F. MULLER - Farmington, N. H.

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

W. LEGHORNS	S. C. REDS	B. ROCKS	W. WYANDOTTES
14c	15c	16c	18c

Prices are per 100, June delivery. For orders of 25 Chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 Chicks add $1.00. Special Mating Chicks, $2 per hundred extra.
All breeders Blood Tested under State Supervision. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular.
HALL BROS., *Poplar Hill Farm* Box 60 Wallingford, Conn.

"WOLF - Certified" Chicks . . .
SUMMER PRICES THAT DEFY COMPARISON

	25	50	100	300	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$2.00	$3.75	$ 6.95	$19.95	$32.25	$ 64.00
Barred, White, Buff Rocks	2.50	4.75	8.95	25.95	42.25	84.00
S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds and Black Minorcas	2.50	4.75	8.95	25.95	42.25	84.00
White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons	2.50	4.75	8.95	25.95	42.25	84.00
Jersey Black Giants	3.25	6.25	11.95	34.95	54.75	109.50
Assorted Heavy Mixed	2.00	3.75	7.00	20.00	32.50	65.00
Assorted Odds Mixed	1.75	3.50	6.50	19.00	27.00	55.00

Order direct from this ad—or send for our beautiful catalog giving description of "Wolf-Certified" Quality Chicks, also our 100% delivery and we also guarantee the livability of your baby chicks for ten days after you receive them, we want you to be satisfied. Order today. Send $1 with your order. Chicks shipped C. O. D. for balance.
WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING FARMS, Dept. 16, GIBSONBURG, OHIO

SPECIAL EGG BRED CHICKS

SEND NO MONEY ~ WE SHIP C.O.D.
Rigidly inspected by experts. From high-grade, heavy layers or exceptional stamina and outstanding laying ability. Bred thru generations for vitality and high-egg production. Pure-bred, healthy, carefully selected. 100% alive, postpaid. Cat Free.

	15	25	50	100	300	500
S. C. Eng. Wh. or Br. Leghorns or Anconas	$1.50	$2.00	$3.50	$6.50	$19.25	$32.00
Wh, Buff or Bar Rocks, Wh. or Sil. Wyandottes	1.90	2.50	4.50	8.50	25.00	41.50
S. C. Reds, Black Minorcas, Wh. or Buff Orpingtons	1.90	2.50	4.50	8.50	25.00	41.50
Black Giants, Light Brahmas	2.40	3.25	6.25	12.00	35.50	59.00
Heavy Assorted, All Good Chicks	1.50	2.00	3.75	7.00	20.75	34.50

Reference, First National Bank. ADA BABY CHICK HATCHERY, Route 15, Ada, Ohio.

SELL YOUR BABY CHICKS AT A PROFIT

THE 250,000 readers of The Rural New-Yorker will buy millions of baby chicks this season. They will study the advertisements in this paper and order their chicks from these advertisements. Our readers prefer to buy from advertisers in The Rural New-Yorker because they know that we accept advertisements from reliable parties only. Every reader is sure of a "square deal" when he places an order with one of our advertisers.

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WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

The Fatherland

Where is the true man's fatherland?
  Is it where he by chance is born?
  Doth not the yearning spirit scorn
In such scant borders to be spanned?
  O, yes! His fatherland must be
  As the blue heaven wide and free!

Is it alone where freedom is,
  Where God is God, and man is man?
  Doth he not claim a broader span
For the soul's love of home than this?
  O, yes! His fatherland must be
  As the blue heaven wide and free!

Where'er a human heart doth wear
  Joy's myrtle-wreath or sorrow's gyves,
  Where'er a human spirit strives
After a life more true and fair,
  There is the true man's birthplace grand,
  His is a world-wide fatherland!

Where'er a single slave doth pine,
  Where'er one man may help another,—
  Thank God for such a birthright, brother,—
That spot of earth is thine and mine!
  There is the true man's birthplace grand,
  His is a world-wide fatherland.
—James Russell Lowell.

*

A SIMPLE play-house not too far from the back door will be enjoyed by any family of children, and is really a Summer necessity. Some of the city parks have little Summer shelters of this class which consist of a frame five feet high and six feet square, the sides being made of wire netting. The peaked roof is of canvas, projecting at the eaves to give more shade. A smooth board floor may be made in sections, on cleats, so that it can be taken up when necessary. Of course the prettiest play-house is a rustic arbor, over which vines are trained, which can be constructed to be a permanent landscape feature. We think, too, there should be some arbor or shaded seat, close to the house, where the housewife may take her mending on a Summer day, or where she may sit to shell peas or peel vegetables if so disposed. Of course "mother's arbor" should be so placed that she has an attractive view; she needs it when she gets out in the air, even if her work goes with her.

*

WE ALL know noisy families where every door is slammed, everything put down with a bang, and every conversation shrieked in strident tones. Everyone is noisy, parents, children and pet animals, and usually they are quite unable to understand why their turbulence is annoying to others. Yet, medical authorities are now closely studying the effects of noise on health and nerves, and associating the incessant roar of the city with the alarming increase in mental diseases. We think there are many homes where a mother who is not very strong loses control of her nerves, and approaches a mental danger line, because her more robust family goes through life with a bang.

Seen in the Shops

Everyone having bought an off-the-forehead hat, the Paris milliners are now launching shapes which cover the forehead, but turn up on both sides. Those we have seen were rather odd in effect.

A smart little sports suit seen had a double-breasted jacket of dark brown flannel, and a pleated skirt of plaid wool crepe. The plaid was a combination of brown, tan and jade green in narrow lines. The jacket had a brown leather belt, and was accompanied by a narrow scarf of the plaid material, cut on the bias, and plainly finished with a narrow hem. This suit was priced at $45 at the beginning of the season, being displayed at a Fifth Avenue shop; it was very well made, but the idea could be copied by the intelligent home dressmaker. We noticed, as this suit hung in the case, the belt and scarf were neatly rolled and put in a drawstring bag of unbleached muslin that hung with the suit, thus keeping them fresh, and avoiding any risk of mislaying them. One little item in making a cloth skirt is first to even the bottom, then turn the raw edge of the hem and stitch it flat on the sewing machine. The hem is then basted, and hemmed neatly by hand. This is a very necessary precaution in a wool that is inclined to ravel; it gives a firm edge for hemming. The top was finished with belting, turned down inside, so it would not show with a tuck-in blouse. The edge of the skirt was stitched flat to the belting without turning, the edge being covered by a silk binding sewn flat, thus avoiding the bulk of a turning. We also noted that the double-breasted coat had a button and buttonhole underneath to keep the double-breasted part flat and in place.

Among inexpensive Summer footwear we note a great variety of the woven sandals for women's wear. These are woven of narrow strips of leather in basket patterns, plain or in colors; they have either high or moderate heels. They are seen in white, black and white, red and white, or tan with various colors. One of the department stores had a sale of these sandals for $2.97 the pair.

Handmade blouses of sheer batiste were noted in a Fifth Avenue shop for $8.95; they were sleeveless, with the round "schoolgirl" collar, and were trimmed with tiny pin tucks and little gathered lace edgings. Some of them had little pearl buttons like those used on baby clothes.

A corduroy baby hammock seen cost, complete with stand, $5.75. It had a strong stand of wood in shape like the metal stands used for large hammocks, from which the corduroy basket hung by stout chains, and it was shaded by a corduroy canopy to match. The basket or hammock is 15x30 inches, and is sold separately for $1.95. The stand, basket and canopy can all be folded into a neat bundle making it handy for traveling.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

396—Jaunty Model. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yds. of 39-in. material with ⅝ yd. of 39-in. contrasting and 4 yds. of binding. Ten cents.

829 — Charm and Youthfulness. This style is designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅜ yds. of 39-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 39-in. contrasting and 1½ yds. of braid. Ten cents.

408—For Small Folk. This style is designed in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 1½ yds. of 35-in. material with ¼ yd. of 27-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

395 — Young and Dainty. This style is designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1¾ yds. of 35-in. material. Ten cents.

New Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

Ripe Cucumber Pickles

One peck of ripe cucumbers washed and peeled, put in salt brine over night. In the morning wash and dry, and slice lengthwise, (use crock or porcelain.) Put in preserving kettle one pint of water, two quarts of pure vinegar, ½ lb. of brown sugar. Take a cheese cloth bag and put in it, one tablespoon cinnamon, one tablespoon allspice, one teaspoon cloves, one teaspoon white mustard seed. Let boil about 10 minutes, add stick cinnamon also, and several little black peppercorns; more or less sugar may be added. Now put the sliced cucumbers into the vinegar preparation and boil all till cucumbers are tender. Put in glass jars and seal tight, keep in a cool dark place.

Who Doesn't Like Strawberries?

And here are so many recipes you will surely find several to suit your taste. This first one is not at all common, yet it is so good it should be, and is called English open tart: Line a pie plate with a good pastry, folding the paste well over the rim. Bake about 15 minutes in a hot oven, or until done. Fill the baked crust with clean, fresh, hulled berries and cover with hot syrup made this way: To two cups of boiling water add one half cup of sugar and one half cup of berries, heat to a boil, then strain. Dissolve one tablespoon of cornstarch in a little cold water, add to the syrup and cook over a hot fire for a few minutes, stirring the while. Remove, beat vigorously, return to a cooler part of the stove, letting it simmer until thick. Pour over the berries, serving either hot or cold.

And this recipe cordially extends to you its strawberry fingers: Line a mould with lady fingers which have been carefully split in two, and moisten them with strawberry juice. Then fill with clean, hulled berries, well ripened (but not mushy), with alternate layers of whipped cream, having a generous measure of the cream for the top layer. Set away on ice to serve when chilled. If it isn't your "grocer's day" don't wait; just make the fingers yourself. Here's a recipe for them:

Lady Fingers.—To a cup of granulated sugar add half a cup of butter, one beaten egg, one-fourth of a cup of milk, vanilla flavoring, a bit of salt, and two cups of flour sifted three times with one and a half level teaspoons of baking powder. Roll out the dough, cut its fingers, and roll in sugar carefully to preserve their shape.

Shall we try a steamed strawberry pudding? All right, here 'tis: Thoroughly sift together four level tablespoons of granulated sugar, half a level teaspoon of salt, two level teaspoons of baking powder, and two cups of flour. Into this mix one beaten egg, then half a cup of milk, three tablespoons of melted butter and a heaping cupful of clean, ripe, hulled berries. Steam in buttered molds from 30 to 45 minutes and serve with this sauce: Cream half a cup of good sweet butter with one and a half cups of granulated sugar and mix into this two cups of mashed berries and the well-beaten white of one egg.

It has been "up to 90 in the shade" already this season, so just try Philadelphia strawberry ice cream: To one cup of scalded sweet cream add one cup of granulated sugar, stirring until dissolved. When cool, add three cups of cold cream (not the facial kind), and three teaspoons of vanilla. Just before putting into the freezer add four cups of clean, hulled berries which have been mashed and slightly sweetened.

If you don't like ice cream, perhaps you would like a mousse.

Strawberry Mousse.—Wash and hull four cups of ripe berries, dredge with one cup of granulated sugar and let stand one hour, then mash and strain through a fine sieve. Add one tablespoon of granulated gelatine previously soaked in two tablespoons of cold water and dissolved in three tablespoons of boiling water. Set into a dish of ice water until it begins to thicken, then fold in one quart of whipped cream. Put into a mold, cover securely, and pack in salt and ice, using one part salt to three parts cracked ice, and let stand four hours.

Should you prefer a strawberry pie de luxe, here is one: Into a deep pie plate lined with a good pastry carefully place layers of clean, hulled, ripe berries with plenty of sugar sprinkled on each layer. When nearly filled pour in some juice made from mashing some berries. Put on a thick upper crust, cut several slits in the top, and bake. When done, carefully pour into the openings on top of the pie this mixture: Heat a scant cup of milk to the boiling point, stir in two well-beaten egg whites, a tablespoon of granulated sugar, and a teaspoon of cornstarch dissolved in a little cold milk. Cook a few minutes until smooth, set aside, and when cool, pour it carefully into the openings made in the top crust of the pie. Just before serving, sift powdered sugar over the whole top.

And we can't do without puddings. So here is one:

Strawberry Pearl Pudding. — Into a buttered baking dish put half a cup of quick-cooking tapioca, sprinkle well with sugar, then cover with four cups of clean, ripe, hulled berries, sprinkling on more sugar, and adding another half cup of tapioca. Pour in enough water to cover the top layer of tapioca about one-quarter of an inch. Bake in a moderate oven until it looks clear. If, while baking, it seems dry, add more water. Serve cold with a steamed custard sauce. If, when eaten, it seems not quite sweet enough, more sugar may then be added.

And will you try strawberry layers? They are made this way: Make a good rich baking powder biscuit dough, using butter for part of the generous measure of shortening, and divide the dough into two equal portions, rolling each out separately to fit a shallow tin baking pan. Spread soft butter on one of the rolled portions, place it in the pan, and carefully lay the other half on top. Place the pan in a hot oven until done, take out, separate the two where previously buttered, by running a knife cautiously through, butter the lower layer anew, cover it with sweetened, mashed berries, place on the upper layer, buttering it on top, then put halved berries on, thickly dredged with powdered sugar.

Nice for the top of a cake or to use as a filling between layers is this strawberry icing: Into three cups of confectioner's sugar gradually mix enough to spread easily of strawberries prepared in this way: Mash with a little granulated sugar and a few drops of lemon juice perhaps a cupful of berries, depending on their juiciness.

Strawberry Jam.—Using equal weights of sugar and strawberries, put them into a preserving kettle in alternate layers, then mash with a potato masher. Heat gradually to the boiling point, then carefully skim off any scum which may have risen, and boil 12 minutes longer, or until a teaspoonful sets when cooled on a saucer. Place a cube of paraffin into the bottom of each sterilized hot jelly glass and fill with the hot jam which will melt the paraffin, sending it to the top where, when cold, it will have covered and sealed the whole top. Do not fill the glasses too full. Leave a little room for adding a little more melted paraffin if needed for giving sufficient thickness for a protective cover.

Open Kettle Canned Strawberries. — Wash and hull fresh sound berries. To each pound of berries add half a pound of granulated sugar, place in a kettle, heat slowly, shaking or stirring gently to keep from burning. Boil slowly for 15 minutes. While boiling hot, fill into hot, sterilized jars and seal.

Uncooked Strawberry Preserves. —Into hot, thoroughly sterilized jars fill clean sound, hulled berries and fill the jar to overflowing with boiling hot syrup made in proportion of two cups of sugar to two and one-half cups of water. Use new rubbers. Be sure that the jars are filled to overflowing. Put into place the hot and well-sterilized jar cover. Set the jars into a pail or deep pan previously lined with several thicknesses of newspapers. Fold the papers up over the top of the jars, and cover all with more paper, letting them set until cold, usually over night.

FRANCES BLAKE.

Beautifying a Living-room

It has been a stock saying at our house that when the children grew older we would have some new living-room furniture and, with that hope in mind, I have been content for five years with a drab-looking room. Lately I realized that I could make that room considerably prettier than it was, and so I have, for $11.50.

To start with the room had light tan wallpaper, white enamel paint, and a tan and brown linoleum rug, all in good condition. Three small tables and one large one, four wooden rockers, an extension couch, and white voile curtains had all seen better days.

Late in the Winter my husband made a bookcase, five feet long, four feet high, and a foot deep, from some left-over lumber. I sandpapered this, stained it walnut and varnished it.

For the couch I bought three times its length of blue denim. I made a couch cover by cutting a piece of denim to just cover the mattress. Then I cut the rest of the cloth in halves lengthwise, and sewed the edges together, making one long piece, 18 inches wide. When I had gathered the cut edge of this and sewed it—taking care to have the fullness even all around—to the four edges of the cloth that covered the top of the mattress, I bound the joining with fast color black bias binding. A lot of my embroidered sofa pillows had faded in the laundering. To cover these I bought a yard each of black, mulberry, orange and blue sateen. Of each yard I made two pillow coverings which I slipped over the old pillows.

I enameled all the wooden rockers black. From old chicken feed bags I made thin cushions to fit the seats and the backs, stuffing them with ravelings, small pieces of cloth, and odds and ends of cotton batting. One set of cushions I covered with orange Indian head, a second set with cretonne having a black background, and the remaining two with cretonne having a light tan background.

Two small tables, formerly of oak finish, I sandpapered, stained walnut and varnished. The third—a small stand—I enameled black, and the largest one marine blue. For curtains for the three windows I bought twice as much as I needed of the cheapest quality cheesecloth, which I dyed orange. Without ironing it I cut it into six equal lengths, sewed up a hem at one end for the curtain rod and hung them at the windows. Then I basted up a lower hem and held it in place with running stitches of blue wool.

I had two lamps, one of nickel and a large china one with flowers on it. I found an earthenware jar into which the kerosene container of the china lamp would fit, so I filled the lower part with sand and set the container in it. A plain parchment shade and frame for a kerosene lamp, obtained from a large department store, make this as pretty as any electric pottery lamp. The nickel lamp I use "as is."

From reading all the articles I could find about interior decorating, I discovered that all large pieces of furniture should stand on the imaginary lines drawn from the middle of one wall to the middle of the opposite one. I had only two wall spaces which these imaginary lines would hit, so I placed the bookcase

on one and the couch at the other.

The large blue table with the pottery lamp goes in the middle of the room, and the chair with the orange cushions is beside it. In the corner opposite the one between the couch and the bookcase is the black stand with the nickel lamp and the chair with the light cretonne cushions. The other two chairs are placed, one beside the bookcase, and the other beside a window, each with a small walnut-finished table beside it. One table holds magazines, the other a sewing basket.

My old-fashioned pictures were very much out of place, so I took them all down, bought white cardboard to fit them, and pasted pictures taken from magazines on the cardboard, and then put them back in the old frames, which I had gone over with walnut stain.

From a crepe paper manufacturer I bought two large sheets of black paper, one side covered with glue, for five cents. I cut out two sets of silhouettes from this, stuck them on white cardboard, and bound the glass with black passepartout. One set goes over the bookcase, the other goes over the couch.

My living-room is pretty, cheerful, and home-like. When the children are bathed and in bed, the dishes done, and the floors swept again. I sit in the rocker by the black stand, with both lamps lighted, and almost have to pinch myself to make sure it's real. From the calmness and beauty of it I have drawn courage enough to tackle another nondescript room, and I honestly don't care if I never have any new living-room furniture.

MARY PERRY.

Under a Farming Sky

A week from today is Jean's birthday. Roderic's is already past, and he is now a man of three. His grandmother provided the greater part of his birthday joy. Her gift was a tan velvet suit with a red bow tie, the pants being fastened to a tan broadcloth waist so that on warm days the velvet blouse may be left off and behold! we have a practical sun suit. Accompanying the gift was a verse, his grandmother's own loving tribute to the occasion, and of course highly appreciated by the Birthday Boy as well as the rest of us. But the cake was the crowning touch, according to Roderic. He has an enlarged sweet tooth if ever a child had. Chocolate-covered animal cookies marched gaily around the white frosted cake, and each section had its lion or tiger carefully impaled on a toothpick and standing boldly on top. The candles looked like tiny icicles. Mother said that on going to her box of candles she found just one wee candle left, so with paraffin and common string she made the three to grace the cake, and a lovely, fragile substitute they made, too. We have to be resourceful when we live a long way from stores, and some of us from neighbors.

My dining-room windows are gay with geranium blossoms. I have a salmon pink with six or seven brilliant nosegays, a slip with one magenta bloom larger than the plant itself, another with two white blossoms, and yesterday I saw that my white Petunia had added a perfumed blossom to the window garden.

Jean is urging me to go down to the woods and see if there are any Mayflowers left, so perhaps when Roderic gets up from his nap we will go. I fancy the Hepaticas and Spring beauties have gone ,except for one here and there, but the children will be surprised at the later flowers that have taken their places. The first Sunday after the Mayflowers came I bundled Douglas up in his carriage and went down with the children; left my work, too, so to go in the morning while the sun was bright and warm. I find so often if I wait until late afternoon that something either happens to prevent the little trips, or the weather changes unfavorably, and it is as important to get outdoors and please the youngsters as it is to be sure the floor is swept. And I have also found if the house is upside down and looking as though it was inhabited by gypsies that it is a sure sign of company! I believe in it, although I scoff at superstitious signs of chairs back to back and dropping the dishcloth. We are all creatuers of nonsense, aren't we? Well, callers lift us out of a rut and make us happy, so what matter if the house doesn't do justice every time to our great ambitions?

Spring is the season of greens again. Jean goes out nearly every day and picks our "cow cabbage," Virginia water-leaf, for dinner. She and Mark got a heaping dishpan full of dandelions one night and "Dandy Lion" was the word! They made us several meals, and when we have greens we have a one-dish dinner, too. One weighed about a quarter of a pound, as an example, and they grew in the cornfield free from grass and weeds, different from the ones I was patiently digging around the yard, that in spite of the most careful washing yielded more grass and sticks than greens!

Jean is very proud of two new teeth. She did not know she lost the others, nor did we, until I wondered what made her look so funny, and made the great discovery.

Immediately after sugaring, Mark and the hired man filled in and graded the yard. It is not finished nor seeded but oh, what a wonderful improvement! I am surely happy to have a front lawn in the making, and Mark has received many compliments on his good work. After all, we never know the good things that are in store for us. It was a surprise to me when they began work; there is always so much to do on a farm, and with help only part of the year the home itself doesn't receive the attention it should. Let us hope that a readjustment of this unfortunate condition will be one of the things that will emerge from the present economic state, because as with all stirring up some good does result.

May Day brought its shower of joy to Peth. Not a shower of rain but a revival of the sweet old custom that belonged to that day. In the afternoon a playmate of Jean's hung a basket here and in the evening Mark found a flower-filled cornucopia on the milkhouse door. The dogs kept up a great racket until late that night, so expect everyone got a basket or two. The children hung the baskets in the windows and put the flowers in water, so we are still enjoying the pleasant surprise. Blessed are they who scatter joy today!

MARJORIE MC CLELLAN FLINT.

Letters of an Indiana Farmer

"Extra! Extra! Farmers Signing Gas and Oil Leases! Great Excitement!"

It is somewhat exaggerated, as headlines usually are, and also contain the usual crumb of truth. So far, there is little excitement. But some farmers who have seen nothing ahead but the prospect of sinking deeper and deeper into the morass of high taxes and low prices, lift their heads and wonder if indeed the age of miracles is past.

It is pitiful that the only thing which can save the farms is something that will spoil them, temporarily at least. But most of us have fought too hard for mere existence to withhold our signatures from an opportunity for financial independence. If we must farm, there are other farms, not on oil rock! A few, already on Easy Street, refuse to lease. That is their right, of course. Nobody is being urged to sign; indeed, there is a notable lack of sensational promotion. The papers barely mention the enterprise. We are warned not to expect gushers. Our foundation rock is not supposed to produce that kind of well. Myself, I am thinking more about the effect on real estate, and the possibility of having a nice little tame gas well to heat my house for the rest of my life, than about any great fortune from the oil. If I can sell some superfluous acres for enough to pay my debts, and have unfailing fuel, I shall be content. And if the wells play out in 20 or 30 years, most of us now concerned will not be much concerned. An old schoolmate who has wells of his own in Kentucky, says that crops are wonderfully improved around abandoned wells, because of the lime. They expect to begin drilling quite soon, probably in the next county, where the leases are more nearly completed. How green we are, and how full of questions! "How long will it take to drill a well?" "From one to three weeks." "Oh!" say I, "is that all? I supposed it would be six months!" Somebody else says, "So long? I thought it would be two or three days!"

Well, our poor little county, like many others, has been unsettled by drought, depression, and bank failures. Maybe an oil boom will pep it up a bit. I have said that a job would be my only salvation, but an oil well might be better. I went to the city, after some correspondence, to get me a job. Came home thinking I had it, but the work would not be ready for a week or 10 days. Before that time came, the job was gone—where? "Unforeseen circumstances" was the only explanation I received, but I have a good idea what went wrong at the other end of the line. At least I feel that I was not found wanting, and something may come of it yet.

Oil lease, pursuit of a job, damage suit—life is full of interest now, not all pleasurable. I would not have dreamed of a damage suit on my auto smash last Summer, if the people had paid the repair bill as they promised. But my own injuries showed up a few days later, so perhaps it is just as well, for an early settlement would not have been a fair one.

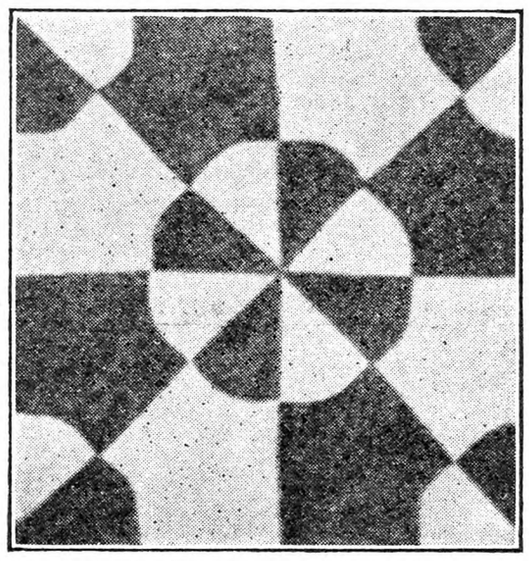
Our early Spring shaded into a second-growth Winter. Frosts so far have not hurt the tree fruits, but a low row of asparagus was nipped two or three nights ago, and currants on lower branches, near the water, look cooked. There are plenty left, almost big enough for pie now. Somebody used to say, "A peck of gooseberries will sour a whole barrel of sugar." Would green currants be far behind? I went out yesterday to dust them for worms, which have arrived. We formerly used hellebore, but arsenate is cheaper, and seems as effective. I used five tablespoonfuls of arsenate to 12 of flour, so that it sticks well. A pretty strong dose of poison, stronger than a water spray and easier to handle.

Gardens are coming on very slowly, because of the cool weather, and sweet corn and beans were touched by the last frost. (At least we hope it was the last!) The tomato cannery was projected again, but they wait till people have all their ground planted, or at least planned, and then, of course, fail to get sufficient acreage. Winter should be the time to drum up such things (so says Efficiency Ethel). The corn is all planted, but so far from the house that I haven't seen it, to know whether it is up. We are putting in Soy beans for hay. They say that cows prefer it to any other feed, even if it gets wet in curing, and "black as your hat."

"They say" that oil drillers usually board near their work, so perhaps we should grow an extra big lot of vegetables especially potatoes. The small-town merchants, too, manifest interest, for surely, the drillers will need clothes, food, and tobacco! They'll probably go to the movies, too. The one picture house in town, closed for some time, is reopening, rebuilt for sound pictures. Whether it will keep the money at home that has always gone to Richmond shows, straight through the depression, remains to be seen.

I had the doctor for Bella today. We had worked for more than a week, with hot compresses, on a hard swelling on her udder, according to the doctor's advice. He never makes a call unless it is necessary. But it was no better, looked worse today, so I called him, and the call was justified. It was a frightful-looking abscess, but the milk glands were not involved; cause, probably a bruise, which she might have given herself. She was not sick—ate, chewed her cud, opened the yard gate, as sprightly as ever. Just some more of Bella's bad luck—that cow was surely born to trouble. E. M. C.

Patchwork Pattern



Mill Wheel.—This is one of the geometrical quilt designs. The blocks are not joined with a plain color, thus making the circles complete at corners of the blocks. Price of pattern 15 cents. Send orders to The Rural New-Yorker, New York.

Attractive catalog of patchwork patterns and quilting designs with directions for making quailting frame, 15 cents from this office.

Canning Corn

For the last five years I have canned my corn in the following way, and never lose a can. It is just as nice as the corn bought in tin cans, and when canned at home, is more tender than the commercial canned corn, as a better grade of corn may be used.

Boil the corn on the cob, as for table use, cut off cob and cover with water corn was boiled in, enough to heat it to boiling point without burning. Fill cans and process, either in water bath or pressure cooker. I use the hot-water method and boil only one hour. If glass cans are used, only fasten one wire while boiling and clamp down the other wire as soon as taking can from hot water. If metal top cans are used, screw tight and then turn back a trifle to loosen top slightly. Screw tight as possible after taking from hot water and never tighten a metal top after it has cooled. This breaks the seal and lets the air in, causing the contents to spoil.

You may can anything you want to, if you cook it thoroughly before putting it into the can and then boil the can one hour after boiling commences, and it will keep. The only things I have never had any success in canning are asparagus and cauliflower. They kept all right but were too soft when opened. These two vegetables I canned according to the "cold-pack" method, blanching in hot water and dipping in cold water, packing into jars and boiling the jars the required amount of time.

Meat has a better flavor when cooked as wanted before packing in jars than when it is put in jar raw. MRS. F. A. S.

Honey Cake

Two pounds dark honey, two ounces melted shortening. Dissolve one teaspoon allspice, one teaspoon salt, one level teaspoon baking soda, one-fourth pint warm water, and add one-half cup chopped candied lemon or orange peel. Pour mixture into 1½ lbs. sifted bread flour. Bake in slow oven 1¼ hours in two buttered loaf pans. If you add one package currants, one package raisins, one ounce melted shortening, one-fourth pint water, nuts if you have them, you have three fruit cakes. When cool ice with any kind icing. The honey cake improves with age. ANNA SCHRUTEK.

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RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30th St., N. Y.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Hundreds of inquiries are answered by mail to one printed here. For your protection we cannot consider unsigned statements.]

I recently answered an advertisement in a local paper for part-time employment in connection with an advertising scheme. I received an answer and was invited to an office in the city of Buffalo. After discussing the proposition it was casually mentioned that it would be necessary for me to put up $375, with assurances that it would be possible to arrange easy terms. I inclose the contract. Please return the contract but I "promise" not to sign it unless you urge me to do so.
New York. G. A.

We returned the contract on the strength of the promise not to sign and the hope that our friend would tighten the strings of his purse on the $375. To pay money in advance for a job is about like paying commissions in advance for listing property for sale. It is easy money for the fellow who gets it, but a safe bet that it will be a total loss for the person who takes the risk.

We sold our farm to persons at Mount Vernon six months ago. They bought it for $8,000 and they were supposed to pay $1,000 down and the interest on the balance of the mortgage to the bank. We never got our $1,000. They got 600 chickens and 600 bushels of oats and 400 bushels of corn. They never paid the school tax or the land tax, and they moved away from the farm Tuesday at 2 A. M., and I knew nothing about it until Saturday. I would like to know what I could do. They took everything and left me nothing. We cannot even find out where they moved. P. R.
New York.

It would not seem possible that anyone would sell a farm, including personal property, and allow the buyers to take possession of farm and chattels until all payments are made as agreed, but it is actually done in many cases. The buyer of course, strips the place of everything that he can raise or sell, and leaves it bare. There is no chance for the owner to recover in such cases. In this instance the buyers cannot even be located. It usually happens to old people. It is distressing but nothing can be done about it. An attorney should always be employed to see that papers and records are right in either buying or selling real estate.

The enclosed circular issued by the Petroleum Royalties Company of Tulsa, Okla., is sent to me by a friend in Kansas, asking as to the advisability of investing in the preferred stock. They offer this stock at $1.50 per share, guaranteed to pay not less than 1 per cent on the first of each month to all shareholders of record on the 25th of the preceding month, thus yielding 12 per cent per annum with the possibility of extra dividends bringing the yield up to 18 per cent. If you can give any advice on this stock, it will be appreciated. A. C. F.
New Jersey.

No one could expect to get 18 or even 12 per cent on an investment, and such profits are rare, if ever realized on a royalty oil speculation even for those who operate them. One per cent a month looks good as a profit, but we have known cases where dividends were paid back out of the capital. This would give the promoter 100 months before the money is all returned, and we have never known such remittances to persist so long. We could not encourage hopes in such illusive profits. Just who would "guarantee" the guarantor of the profits?

I have stock listed below and would be glad to know its value, if any:
Colorado Mining and Land Company.
Song Bird Mining Company.
The Medical Press Association of Western New York.
The Washington City and Mining Company. W. E. M.
New York.

The last-named company was in operation in 1857, but has been out of existence for years. Its stock is worthless. We have been unable to find any record of the other concerns listed above either in our files or in the sources available for information of the kind, nor can we find any quotations for the securities of these companies.

Do you know anything about the Western Trading Company, Tulsa, Okla.? Two men claiming to represent them called at my place and wanted to list my place for sale. They said my farm is worth $1,000 more than my price, and they would bring a man here who would buy it and pay all cash. They wanted only 5 per cent of the selling price for their commission, but first wanted $100 in advance and finally got down to $25. I have not heard from them since, but I think Publisher's Desk saved me from going in with these men. T. D. H.
New York.

The agent who sells on a commission is always anxious to get the lowest price because it makes it easier for him to make a sale and get a commission. But the agent looking for a commission in advance encourages the owner to believe that he has a customer who will pay more than the price asked because, if he makes the owner believe it, his chances of getting the fee in advance are improved and then he is not concerned about the sale.

I am a retired farmer and have no money to waste, but the inclosed advertisement from a city paper looks good if true. I would thank you for any information on the subject. W. M.
New York.

This is an advertisement of 10 acres of irrigated land in Texas for $1,000. The promoters represent that they will plant it to cantaloupes, do all the work, and return the investor 50 per cent of the net returns from the crop. They intimate big returns the first year. This plan has often been proposed before for the cultivation of apples and other crops. The purpose, of course, is to sell the land. We have no record of any scheme of the kind that ever proved successful in the past to the investor. As yet we have not been able to get definite information on this particular proposition but as a general proposition vegetable growing in Texas has had its own drawbacks.

I am sending you some papers from the National Distributors' Association and would like your advice in reference to the proposition. S. R.
New York.

The terms require a remittance or fee in advance with no assurance that we can discover that you could or would profit by it or ever get your money back. When people solicit your trade or your money it is up to them to satisfy you that their proposition is sound. Unless they do, your wise course is to leave them alone.

On October 20, 1928, we paid $15 for insurance on a car to an agent of the National Automobile Service Corporation of Newark, N. J., for two years' insurance. I was to send the remainder on the contract of $14.50 later. We have never heard anything from them since, and as things stand it is not any good to us, and I wish you would help secure the return of our $15. J. H.
New Jersey.

Our information is that this concern went out of business some time ago. These so-called automobile service corporations do not do an insurance business, but are engaged in a promotional proposition which is misrepresented when presented as insurance. In the past many of these concerns sprung up and complaints of this kind were frequent.

Revocation of the license of Burton & Briel, Inc., produce dealers of Richmond, Virginia, has been announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, acting under authority of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act which was enacted by the last Congress. The license is the first to be revoked under the provisions of the Act. The department found that "this licensee collected a loss and damage claim of $35 on a shipment of watermelons from Georgia sold on commission and failed to credit or pay over to the shipper any part of the said $35; that in another case this licensee tendered various invalid checks in the sum of $463.52 and thereafter failed and refused to make any payment or settlement for a car of apples received on consignment from the State of New York, the net proceeds from which amounted to this sum; that this licensee also failed or refused to pay to certain shippers in Florida the sum of $3,510.32, the net proceeds of the sale of seven cars of oranges received for sale on commission; that this licensee also turned over to two other licensees in Richmond five carloads of onions received from the State of Massachusetts for sale on commission and maintained open accounts with the firms to which these onions were sold, receiving payments in lump sums, and did not keep such records of the sales made from individual cars as would fully disclose his transactions."

"These violations," the department found, "were flagrant and repeated," and it has "therefore revoked the license of Burton & Briel, Inc., No. 2254, and has ordered publication of the facts as authorized by Section 8 of the Act."
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
Washington, D. C.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

Adams Center Grange No. 590, of Jefferson County, N. Y., recently celebrated its 41st birthday, past masters of the Grange and other past officers filling the chairs at the anniversary. Past Master W. A. Flint presided. A review of the record of the Grange was given by Secretary F. E. Williams, who has held the office of secretary for 16 years. Mrs. Sadie Ryder Hunt has held some official position in the Grange continuously for 13 years. Adams Center Grange, now one of the largest of Jefferson County's 33 Granges, was organized June 14, 1889, with 44 charter members. The past masters present at the anniversary were William A. Flint, Sherman A. Trowbridge and Ernest E. Sheldon. Ross Catlin is the present master.

State Master Fred J. Freestone has been asked to dedicate the new Grange hall of Great Bend Grange, in Jefferson County, N. Y., at some date in September. This building replaces the hall destroyed by fire.

One of the prize winning Juvenile Granges of the Empire State is that of South Rutland Valley Grange, in Jefferson County. This Juvenile received second honors at the last annual meeting of the New York State Grange. At a recent session of the parent body a class of seven Juveniles was received into membership, with appropriate graduation exercises.

The members of Edwards Grange, in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., recently devoted the principal part of their program to a discussion of the centralized school. Special interest was lent to the discussion, as a new high school is to be built shortly in the village of Edwards, where the Grange is located. The expressed sentiment of the majority of the Grange members was reported as unfavorable to forced consolidation of rural schools.

When the March session of the Jefferson County Pomona Grange, of the Empire State, was held, Miss Laura Fountain, the Pomona lecturer, had charge of the program. At the June session the program was conducted by Mrs. Laura Fountain Smith. During the interval the lecturer had become the bride of Everett Robert Smith, a prosperous young farmer of the county, hence the change in name. Mrs. Smith is the daughter of Mrs. Cola Fountain, who for several years was a popular speaker at Grange and Home and Farm Bureau meetings throughout the state. Mrs. Smith also served as secretary of the Jefferson County Home Bureau for three years. She also took a course in home economics at Cornell University.

To show the growing interest in the Grange, National Master Louis J. Taber has recently been invited to deliver addresses in three States where the order is not now organized, Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas. Master Taber reports 38 new Subordinate Granges organized during April, in addition to two Pomonas and 16 Juveniles. Ohio and Oregon are tied for first place, with five new Subordinates and two new Juveniles each. Washington and South Carolina tie for second place, with four Subordinates each. New York State leads in Juvenile organizations, with seven new and one reorganization. South Dakota, Michigan, Idaho, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Kansas each report two new Subordinate Granges for April, with one each in California, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. New Juveniles are recorded as follows: New York, seven; Ohio and Oregon, two each, and Washington, Massachusetts, Colorado and Rhode Island, one each.

Using Hen Manure

What is the best way to take care of hen manure? I want to use it on my vegetable garden. Should I have it spread on after plowing and harrowed in? I have about two loads of hen manure and want to make the best use of it.
Massachusetts. E. E.

Hen manure is best put on the surface after plowing. The exception would be if the manure was mixed with a lot of straw or other coarse material. In that event, it would be better plowed under, because the straw would be a nuisance on the surface. But ordinary hen manure, as scraped from the boards and under the roosts, is suitable for putting on top of the ground.

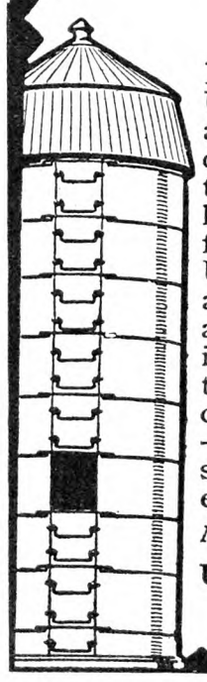
It is quite soluble being in this respect somewhat like chemical fertilizers, and, if plowed under, it gets in so deeply that whatever virtue it has goes down out of the reach of the roots. It is better used as a top-dressing after plowing. If very lumpy, these lumps may have to be broken up, but if you spread it on the garden after plowing, and harrow it in, you will have it in good shape and it will be very useful.

A Queer-acting Cherry Tree

I planted a dozen of the popular varieties of sour cherry trees about 10 years ago. One of these trees, about 20 feet high, blossoms each year for about a month. That is a few blossoms open at a time. The first fruit comes in late June and it keeps bearing all Summer. Last year there were good cherries on it in late September. T. R. HAZZARD.

"Four hundred eighty-five farmers demonstrated this past summer that swine sanitation cuts about six weeks off the time required to raise a pig to the 200-pound mark."
(From the December "Successful Farming")
KRESO DIP No. 1 Standardized
Germicide
Parasiticide
Disinfectant
Kreso Dip No. 1 exterminates insect parasites on livestock and poultry—aids in healing wounds and many skin troubles on animals. Use it freely about buildings—destroys foul odors—kills disease germs and promotes sanitation. (Drives away flies and mosquitoes) Dependable—A Parke-Davis Product.
WRITE FOR FREE! BOOKLET ON "Farm Sanitation"
Purchase Kreso Dip No. 1 at Drug Stores
When writing for "Farm Sanitation" booklet address:
PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
Desk K-39-S Animal Industry Dept.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

UNADILLA SILOS
Made Famous by the Men Who Own Them



Every dollar put into a Unadilla—both in roughage and construction—comes back to you many times during its long life. That's why successful dairymen praise the Unadilla and buy it again and again. If you aim to make more money in dairying, and to pay the least for the most convenience and service—buy a Unadilla—the safest, strongest, most efficient silo of them all.
Makers of tubs, tanks and vats
Unadilla Silo Company
Box C Unadilla, N.Y.

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP? We have Jewish young men, able-bodied, some with, but mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC., 301 E. 14th Street, Box D, New York City.

300 FERTILE ACRES State road, grammar-high school, bus daily; 10 acres Baldwins; fine neighborhood; possession now; electricity available; 2 large barns; nearly level—**$8,000.** $1,500 cash. No interest first year. July 1932, $100 and interest semi-annual. No trades. F. E. DRUMM, Niverville, N. Y.

FARMS R. E. GILTENAN W. Landis near Orchard Rd. Vineland, N. J.

HOUSE WITH TEN ACRES—$800. Can add more land. C. WITMER, Crewe, Virginia

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED FOR dressing poultry, man, experienced in dry picking, during Summer months on Southern Vermont farm; piece work with guaranteed minimum per day; camping facilities furnished; references required. ADVERTISER 1055, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A woman as cook and a girl as waitress for boarding house in Sullivan County; state experience and wages wanted. ADVERTISER 1071, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN WANTED for general housework, cook and help run a tourist house and tea-room. ADVERTISER 1070, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEWORK, WAITING, private; white Protestant woman, settled, no encumbrances, year position, Long Island estate; wages $55 monthly; full particulars first letter. Answer, ADVERTISER 1064, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Sober man to help around place, carpentry and haying. GEORGE F. SCHMIDT, North Branch, N. Y.

GIRL, ABOUT eighteen, mother's helper, tea-room; ten dollars month and tips; references required. C. C., Post Office, Bethel, Conn.

EXPERIENCED COOK, Summer resort, farm; American, refined, middle-aged preferred. R. 1, BOX 6, Shavertown, N. Y.

WANTED—A housekeeper, one that wishes a home more than wages. ADVERTISER 1102, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL FOR housework, and assist in tea-room, Albany County. ADVERTISER 1104, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Dairyman, small herd of registered cattle; qualifications, single, experienced feeder for C. T. A. work, good dry-hand milker; state wages expected and where last employed; permanent position for right man; no floaters need apply. ADVERTISER 1114, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM-HAND, single, for general farm work; $40 a month and board; local man preferred. Apply DR. VOISLAWSKY, Amawalk Highway, Katonah, N. Y.

WANTED—Married farmer for dairy farm; must be experienced milker; all-year-round position; call personally. DIOGUARDI, 214 E. 58th St., New York City.

COUPLE — Cook and housework; handyman, lawns, garden; $100 monthly; advise references, experience and reasons leaving last employment in application. ADVERTISER 1116, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Young reliable woman for general housework in small family (4); must be neat and reliable; state wages in first letter. MRS. HENRY KINKEL, Bedford Hills, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUPLE, SMALL estate; man, gardener; woman, cook and housekeeper; steady job year around; nice home, $75 a month with keep. BOX 674, New Canaan, Conn.

HERDSMAN WANTED for Guernsey herd; must understand producing grade A milk, feeding, test cows and raising calves; give full particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 1127, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, EXPERIENCED in all lines, flowers, vegetables, grading and lawns; state age, experience and wages in first letter. EDWARD HOUDEK, Bayport, N. Y.

SINGLE MAN wanted on modern poultry farm, some experience; year around position; give age, nationality, religion, experience and references in first letter. R. G. PLIMPTON, Glynwood Farm, Cold Spring, N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced single working foreman, charge certified bottling plant; understand care bottle washer, bottling machine, refrigerator, boiler operating, sanitation and low bacteria counts; short course or college man preferred; state age, reference, experience, wages desired. ADVERTISER 1122, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

POULTRYMAN WITH 25 years' experience wants position; married; absolutely competent in any branch of poultry keeping; also experienced raising pheasants and wild waterfowl; can also raise all field and garden crops. R. C. HEMPEL, 20 Edgemere Ave., Trenton, N. J.

WANTED—A farm home and work for a 17-year-old boy who has had farm training; $20-$30 a month; references required. ROOM 70, 105 East 22d St., New York City.

YOUNG BLACKSMITH wishes position, can shoe and take care of horses. ADVERTISER 1065, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY FARM manager open for position; expert mating, breeding, culling, selection, incubation, brooding, rearing, egg production; feeding that brings results; competent with all farm crops; married, no children; highest reference last employer. ADVERTISER 1061, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER WISHES caretaker's position, practical experience vegetables, flowers, shrubs, lawns; experienced in all work on a well-kept estate; best references. ADVERTISER 1080, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM MANAGER, open; lifetime, practical, scientific experience all branches, dairy, poultry, forestry; profitable industrial farming share basis. POST BOX 269, Peekskill, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, with years of practical experience, wants position; industrious, conscientious worker. ADVERTISER 1092, care Rural New-Yorker.

REGISTERED NURSE desires position. ADVERTISER 1089, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE, YOUNG American, experienced, wants position on dairy farm; understands machinery; wages and particulars to ERNEST EVERETTE, Gen. Del., Wakefield, Mass.

POSITION WANTED as working herdsman by experienced dairyman raised on dairy farm; short course training; steady, reliable, American, single, age 32; capable of managing small dairy and general farm; state wages. ADVERTISER 1091, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED POULTRYMAN, married, caretaker of poultry farm; good reference. G. O. SEGER, Route 1, Sauquoit, N. Y.

CHRISTIAN, AMERICAN, age 36, desires job on general or truck farm; life experience; good teamster; no liquor, tobacco, profanity; must have furnished cottage all to myself; value character much more than high wages. ADVERTISER 1096, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED FARM or construction tractor, truck operator, wants work; married. CHAS. BEERS, Ayer, Mass.

TEACHER, EXPERIENCED normal graduate, desires rural school position. ADVERTISER 1094, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Position as teamster and farm laborer, milk, all kinds of work; efficient, reliable, references. E. A. LIBBY, care Herbert Lord, Stockbridge, Mass.

A YOUNG COUPLE, age 29-32, not afraid of work, would like work on a farm or estate; can handle a few boarders; references. LOUISE STEVENS, Ash Grove Farm, care Brink, Saratoga Spa, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, single, desires position, milker, barn-man, on private estate; good character references. ADVERTISER 1097, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERT POULTRYMAN, turkeyman, pheasants; sons 25 and 21, 6-ft. tall, grew up in the business; drive cars, cattlemen, gardeners, etc., farm raised; references; anywhere on trial and prove ability; none other in family. ADVERTISER 1098, care Rural New-Yorker.

EDUCATED AMERICAN business couple desire position running road house, amusement park, etc.; references. ADVERTISER 1099, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, ABSOLUTELY competent handling help, gardening, flowers, poultry, stock, turkeys, pheasants, etc., desires position; had own place 20 years; references. ADVERTISER 1100, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, 27, carpenter, repairman, cementing, truck-man, all-around handyman, own tools; large farm or estate preferred; no liquor; any State; what can you offer? STANLEY GRAY, Bellows Falls, Vt.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN, not cigarette-rum kind, desires steady employment with well-going farm and Christian home in preference to high wage; excellent references. ADVERTISER 1105, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED, 38, THOROUGHLY experienced farmer or herdsman, wishes position; would consider milk route. ADVERTISER 1108, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION AS A HERDSMAN or assistant; life experienced in all animal husbandry, breeding, feeding, fitting and 13-years of show-ring experience; available July 15; single, no bad habits. ADVERTISER 1110, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN—Couple, age 29, no children; seven years' experience, two years' college training; over two years present position in charge of plant; thoroughly understand all branches of the business, and will get good results; wife is experienced and competent maid; both have excellent references; available July 1. ADVERTISER 1111, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERT POULTRYMAN, married, capable, reliable, open for engagement. ADVERTISER 1112, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN COUPLE, 35, no children, want permanent position on farm; man experienced, good farmworker with chauffeur's license; woman good cook and housekeeper; large farm preferred; state wages first letter. ADVERTISER 1113, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED POULTRYMAN wants position on large one-man plant; good home preferred to high wages; excellent reference; age 33; single. ADVERTISER 1115, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MARRIED man, no children, wants position on estate; experienced gardener, caretaker and chauffeur; state wages. JAMES ZACCARINO, Walden, N. Y.

FOREMAN, YEARS of experience on estates and farms, any location. BOX 344, Grand Haven, Mich.

WANTED—Position on farm, milker, teamster and general farm work. ERNEST VANDERBOGART, Ellenburg Center, N. Y.

FARMER, MARRIED, would like work on farm or estate; experienced in dairy and general farm work. JOSEPH SCHUYLER, 777 Madison Ave., Paterson, N. J. Phone Lambert 3-1094-J.

HOLLANDER, SINGLE, 25 years old, wants general farm work, milker, good teamster, tractor; state wages. Address PETER ZOON, 342 Burgess Pl., Clifton, N. J.

EXPERT MILKER desires position. ADVERTISER 1124, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM OR ESTATE working superintendent, finest references; experienced construction, orcharding, farming, gardening, landscaping, cars, tractors; married, American, 38; one hundred monthly, cottage. ROY STRONG, New Canaan, Conn.

MAN, EXPERIENCED with cows, good butter-maker, wants position; references as to character and ability. ADVERTISER 1123, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 20 YEARS' experience, wants position; references. P. O. BOX 343, Bethlehem, Pa.

MAN WISHES light work, few hours daily, exchange room, board. ADVERTISER 1119, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, married man, with several years of experience and a graduate of agricultural school; have been experienced in all lines of poultry. ADVERTISER 1118, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, MIDDLE-AGED, understands poultry; handy with tools; wife good cook; not looking for high wages. BALDWIN, 312 New York Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

DAIRY-POULTRYMAN, married, wishes position on private estate; good butter-maker; best references. ADVERTISER 1126, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM WORK wanted. JOHN R. WEDGWOOD, 22 Leonard St., West Somerville, Mass.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FARM AND SUMMER hotel with cottage, accommodate 60 guests, on large lake, popular resort; farm 120 acres, dairy and fruit and vegetables; 100 miles from New York; all State roads; will sell with or without equipment, or will rent the hotel furnished to responsible party for 1931 season; if interested, write ADVERTISER 692, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM, 200 ACRES, two houses, 60-cow barn; electricity, water, telephone; school; very easy terms. JOS. KERESEY, West Stockbridge, Mass. Telephone 44.

VERMONT FARM-HOUSE, barn, woodland, brook; sell, exchange; Virginia; particulars. BOX 13, R. F. D. 2, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

FOR SALE—30-acre farm, 8-room house, newly renovated, partly furnished; poultry, Summer boarders, general farming; situated in Pine Bush, N. Y.; price $4,800. Write BOX 178, Slate Hill, N. Y.

IN EPSOM, New Hampshire, 14-room house, barn, running water, 110 acres of land; pine timber, trout pond; ideal Summer home; $2,500. Address ADVERTISER 1058, care Rural New-Yorker.

120-ACRE VALLEY dairy farm, Madison County, N. Y.; one mile hard surfaced State road, excellent markets, Oneida, Canastota and Syracuse, with population in excess of 286,000; 1½ miles Oneida Lake, handy schools, community advantages; 80 acres level fertile fields, 1½-acre orchard in bearing, balance in pasture and forest growth; seven-room cottage house with ell, well water, on slight elevation commands pleasant view; barn 30x75; lean-to 18x75, ties 18 head; silo, other buildings; price $3,200; investigate our long-term, easy-payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

FOR SALE or rent, established garage, 10-room house, store and roadstand business; located Highway No. 9, Albany Post road, 100 miles from New York City. ADVERTISER 1090, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—Beautiful four-room bungalow, in the heart of Pocono Mountains, 80 miles from New York; rates for season, $150. E. NEUMANN, R. D. 4, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

FARM, 106 ACRES, on trunk boulevard, chance cater heavy tourist; city conveniences, 8-room house; particulars, write B. SMART, Warner, N. H.

FOR SALE—56-acre farm, good buildings, price $3,000, $1,000 down. M. WILEY, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

FOR SALE—62-acre farm, Dutchess County; 550 laying chickens, 500 baby chicks, 3 cows; owner ill; no reasonable offer refused. ADVERTISER 1095, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or exchange, six-acre poultry farm, bungalow, all conveniences, poultry houses, two thousand layers, brooder houses, five thousand chicks; would exchange for part cash and stock farm. ANDERSON, Grant Ave., Vineland, N. J.

FOUR AND ONE-HALF acres, Route 29, between Dunellen and Bound Brook, N. J., suitable gas station, chicken farm, nursery; one hour New York for sale, exchange. BOX 54, Station C, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—30 acres clear level land suitable for Scout camp, located between a creek and improved highway, two miles from station. ADVERTISER 1103, care Rural New-Yorker.

172 ACRES, 8-room stone house, big barn and five other large buildings; good land; write for full description and price. J. K. OPDYCKE, Frenchtown, N. J.

FARM BARGAIN—Buy this farm and provide for a perpetual income the rest of your life. The farm is located 6 miles east of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. High elevation containing 200 acres. About 125 acres set to apples, peaches and grapes, all choice commercial varieties; 2,500 apple trees, 3,000 peach trees, 2,000 grapevines. Old-fashioned 1½-story house with 9 rooms. Large outbuildings with full set of farming tools, including tractors, etc. Owner retiring. Price $25,000. For further information address owner. C. H. PERKINS, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FOR SALE—60-acre farm, good buildings, excellent water, nicely located, on good roads, near Summit, N. Y., with stock, tools and crops; $4,200; immediate possession. Address BOX 384, Cobbleskill, N. Y. No agent.

ROADSIDE, PAYING egg and poultry business, for sale, including modern building, poultry and equipment, 20 acres, good level soil, 18 acres woodland; main highway; residence and farm buildings; South Jersey; retire account age; $6,000; smaller farm adjoining $4,000. ADVERTISER 1106, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or exchange for larger farm a 6-acre fruit and poultry farm in village of 2,500; modern house with all improvements; valuation $8,000. ADVERTISER 1107, care Rural New-Yorker.

SULLIVAN COUNTY, 5 acres, new six-room house, barn and coops; hard roads; conveniences; $5,500; pictures sent. ADVERTISER 1101, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—8-acre poultry farm; small family; reasonable terms; new; full particulars, address BOX 189, R. 2, Newfield, N. J.

FARM OR COUNTRY home, 18 acres, half way between New Haven and New London, close to Post Road and Hammonassett Beach (State Park); northern boundary Hammonassett River with access to Sound, good boating and fishing; well adapted for fruit, garden, truck or poultry enterprise; present equipment for 400 layers and rearing 700 chicks; barn; pleasant house with electricity, running water, hot-water furnace and two fireplaces; 7 rooms; $7,500. J. COE AUSTIN, R. F. D. 1, Madison, Conn.

WANTED TO RENT, with option, equipped poultry farm for 1,000-2,000 layers; modern dwelling. ADVERTISER 1109, care Rural New-Yorker.

ON ACCOUNT of old age will sell my 210-acre farm; make a good sheep farm. Write W. S. CURRIER, Warner, N. H.

FARM FOR SALE, rent; 104 acres; cows, horses, all machinery, corn, wheat, oats, orchard, woodland; write English. N. KORCHAK, Bellemead, N. J.

PLEASANT HOMESTEAD, 8 acres, 6-room house, heat; outbuildings; high location, trout brook, 3 wells; come and see this place. PAUL PIETSCH, North Taylor Ave., South Norwalk, Conn.

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WANTED—Farm, 40 to 80 acres, Central or Western New York or South Michigan. Address ADVERTISER 1125, care Rural New-Yorker.

17-ACRE POULTRY farm, Jamesway poultry houses, sold cheap; write for particulars. H. S. RIKER, Rockdale, N. Y.

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Country Board

BOARDERS WANTED on farm; ideal place for rest and recuperation, excellent table, reasonable; Equinunk, Pa. ADVERTISER 1062, care Rural New-Yorker.

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REFINED LADY and daughter (9), want board in country, August; clean, wholesome food; improvements, near lake or brook; no other boarders, quiet Christians. ADVERTISER 1093, care Rural New-Yorker.

BOARDERS WANTED, comfortable rooms, good food, reasonable rates. BOX 19, West Thornton, N. H.

BOARDERS WANTED on small farm, limited accommodations; accredited dairy, own garden and hens. WALTER BIRKETT, Freehold, N. Y.

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BOARDERS WANTED in pleasant country home with convenience; rates $12 a week. Write BOX 5, Gordonville, Lancaster Co., Pa.

WANTED—Boarders, pleasant farm, fresh eggs, milk and cream, home-made butter, good table; trout stream, bathing, pretty scenery; adults $10 per week, children according to age; will board the year around. MRS. DELCIA WHITLOCK, R. D. 1, Lakewood, Pa.

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Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY — Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $5.25; 120 lbs., $10. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

FINE EXTRACTED HONEY, 10-lb. pail clover, within third zone, $1.75; buckwheat, $1.60; write for special offer on mixed light and dark honey, 6 cts. per lb. and up. RAY WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

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A GRAY BARN-FLOOR type thresher for sale, weight 1,250 pounds; good as new. HOLY GHOST FATHERS, Norwalk, Conn.

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CONTRACTORS' BARGAIN — Watson special dumper, 6 yards, complete; A-1 condition. ARTHUR JOHNSON, R. D. 98, Suffern, N. Y.

WANTED—Poultry house, 18x100 or larger, modern, well constructed, in good condition, within 50-mile radius; give full information. JEAN JOAN FARM, Belmar, N. J.

WANTED TO BUY retail milk route; have $1,000 to pay down. ADVERTISER 1117, care Rural New-Yorker.

OVER ONE-HUNDRED loads grain-fed sheep manure. WM. EMPIE, Amsterdam, N. Y.

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PURE HONEY, 5-lb. pails, postpaid, liquid or granulated, clover, pail, $1; two, $1.90; 12, $8; light amber and buckwheat, pail, 85 cts.; two, $1.60. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

HONEY — 2 60-pound cans buckwheat, $7.90; light amber, $8.30; white clover, $10.85; freight prepaid; list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

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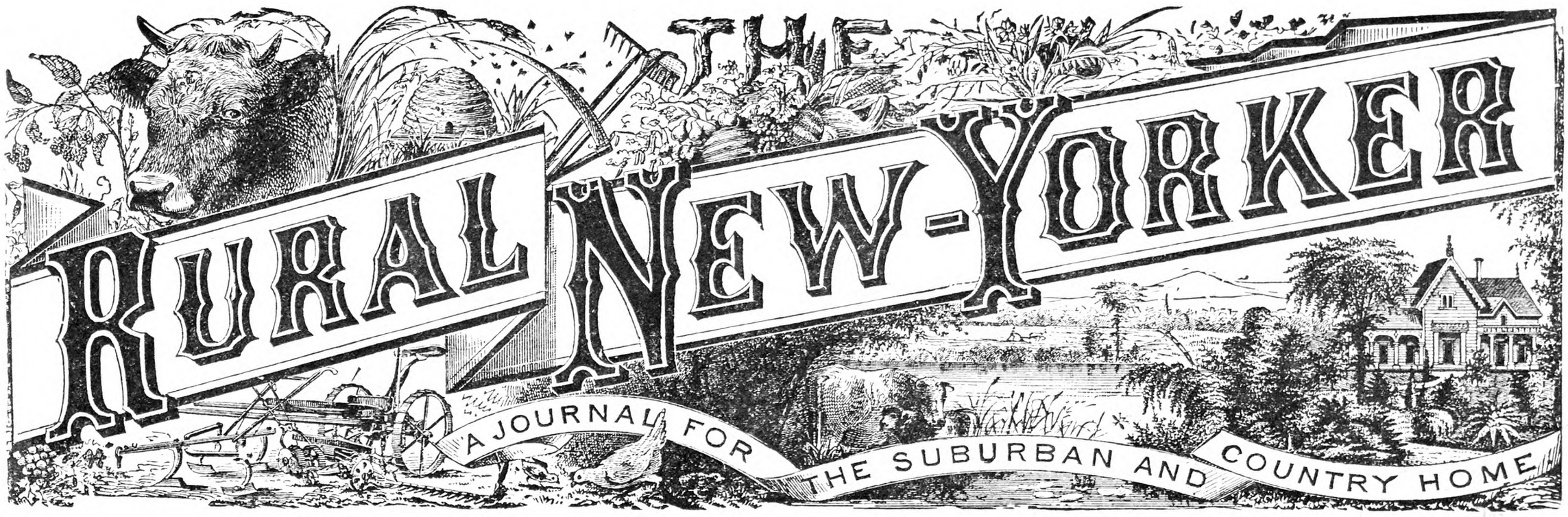

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Photo by Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

"Uncle George and Aunt Mary are Coming Up the Road"

Permanency of Grasses in an Orchard

By M. B. Cummings

THE amount of hay produced in a grassland orchard is important, since it is used for mulching purposes. The mulch is primarily to conserve moisture for the trees. It is highly useful to protect the roots in the coldest of Winters, as well as in the driest of Summers. The cost of plowing the old sod, and reseeding the land, is almost prohibitive and, if possible, should be indefinitely postponed.

A study was made of the growth of grass in the Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station Orchards, Burlington, with reference to the amount produced, its permanency and its value to the trees. The land was stocked down to Red clover, Orchard grass and Kentucky Blue in 1915. After 15 years it becomes an interesting inquiry to note the status of grass grown for orchard purposes and the relative value of the product to the trees.

The clover lasted but one year, with the exception of restricted patches of it that grew in the second year. There was a good stand of Orchard grass (Dactylis glomerata) following the clover, and it continued to be the dominant species 15 years after its start. Kentucky Blue (Poa pratensis) stood second in its abundance; and there were small patches of couch grass (Agropyrum repens), Alfalfa and fescue in the orchard. The leading species throughout the 15-year period in the order of importance were Orchard grass, Kentucky Blue and couch.

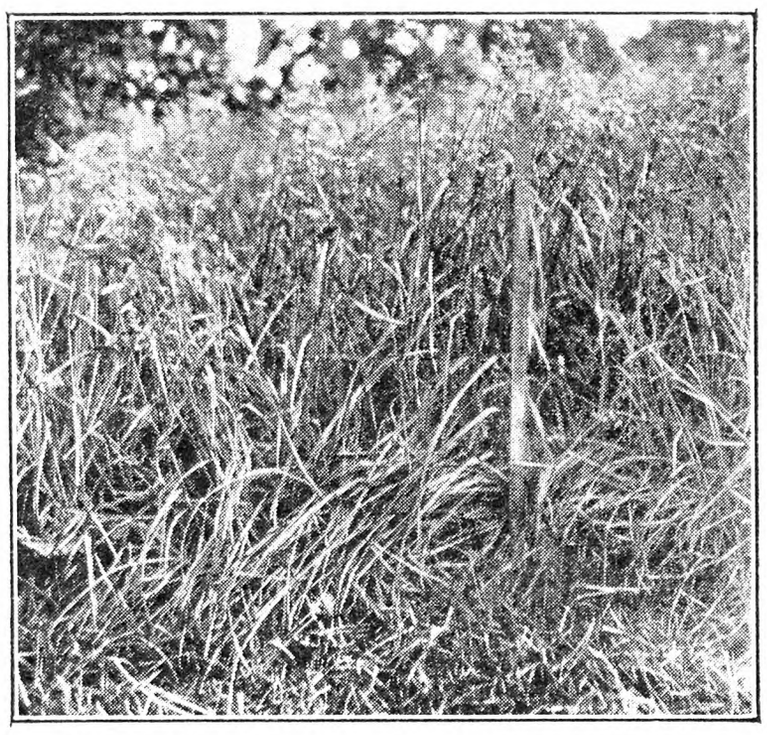
All grasses were cut early each year, and used as a mulch among the trees. The average date of cut was July 1, or soon as the species had attained full height and bulk, but before they went to seed. No second cuts were made in 15 years as there was not enough to warrant it. This early mowing prevented any of the species from reseeding itself, hence the interesting inquiry of the value of the crop, following the long period of years, with no rotation and no restocking of the land.

The fertilizers applied were a factor on the size of the grass crop, and perhaps on the species that grew. Each 40-foot square of land—approximately that occupied by each standard tree, received an average of 7½ lbs. of nitrate of soda only each succeeding year for 15 Summers following 1915. Applications were made early in May. The soil in the orchard was slightly acid. All grass that was cut was left on the land to decay, more of it being left under the trees than between them, particularly in the earlier years.

To get a measure of the grass crop and some index of its value, a representative area was harvested in 1930. The average height of the three leading species—Orchard grass, Kentucky Blue and couch—was obtained and the green weight recorded. The dry weight was subsequently determined in the chemical laboratory. The value of the grass was judged by its volume and its function as a mulch, and by its draft on the food of the soil, as shown by an analysis of its ingredients and the amount of them. Kentucky Blue grew to an average height of 30 inches, couch to a height of 36, and Orchard grass to one of 44 inches. The figures in the subjoined table show what these unripe grasses contained.

The Kentucky Blue was more mature than the other grasses, and contained at cutting time only 54.20 per cent of water, in contrast to 78.77 per cent for couch, and 76.34 per cent for Orchard grass. On a dry-matter basis the couch carried more ash and more protein than did the other grasses, but less cellulose and nitrogen-free extract. It would seem therefore that the couch grass from the standpoint of food taken from the soil, was the least desirable grass to grow in an orchard. Moreover, it declines rapidly in production in a few seasons and yields much less with advancing years. Kentucky Blue grass also decreases rapidly in a few years in production per acre unless reseeded.

The weight of plant food in the grasses for each one-twenty-fifth acre is shown in the table where Kentucky Blue contributed 38 lbs., couch 150 lbs., and Orchard grass 264, the total being 452 lbs., as cut. On the acre basis as also displayed in the table, the yield was 700 lbs. of Kentucky Blue, 3,000 couch, and 5,280 lbs. of Orchard grass, making a total production of 9,040 lbs., equal to about 3,616 lbs. of dry hay. In this acre basis connection it was found that Kentucky Blue contained 26 lbs. of ash, 46 of protein, 116 of cellulose, 152 of nitrogen-free extract, and 8 lbs. of fat; the couch contained 54 of ash, 120 of protein, and 260 of nitrogen-free extract; the Orchard grass contained 88 lbs. of ash, 166 of protein, 422 of cellulose, 546 of nitrogen-free extract, and 28 of fat. Since all of the grasses were cut and left as mulch, all of the plant food contained in them was eventually returned to the soil, so there was no permanent loss to the land because grass grew there.



Orchard Grass, the most permanent to grow among apple trees; 15 years seeded in Vermont Experiment Station Orchard.

Orchard grass being much taller and coarser than the other two species in use, makes more volume and bulk, and therefore seems the better one for mulching purposes. It is long-lived, and produces moderately well even after 15 years. Moreover, this species seems better adapted to partial shade, such as obtains in a mature orchard. Its tendency to grow in tufts and to stool with spaces between the plants, subject it to less harm by pedestrians. In our orchard there was some tramping on the grass due to the work of thinning the fruit in midsummer and walking about in securing records of the experiments. The production was therefore somewhat reduced by men walking through the orchard.

The persistence of Orchard grass 15 years after seeding, shows rather remarkable permanence, and a high degree of adaptability to orchard purposes. The yield has decreased much since the beginning, and yet a fair growth under orchard conditions is secured after the long-since seeding.

The amount of grass that grows in an orchard is a matter of importance, for its volume is a measure of its mulching value. In 1930 there was produced on 2,160 square feet (about one-twentieth of an acre) a total of 452 lbs. of grass, equal to about 9,000 lbs. to the acre, of which 38 lbs. was Kentucky Blue, 150 couch, and 264 lbs. Orchard grass. The area was about one-third greater than that allotted to a 25-year-old tree.

It would seem that of the three species that grow in the orchard Orchard grass is far preferable, considering its permanence, its greater bulk and mulching value, and its tolerance of shade. But for the necessity of early restocking many of the clovers would be valuable for orchard purposes. But none of them is good for more than one or two years, as reseeding must be done at frequent intervals, and this requires plowing and fitting the land for seed.

Analysis of Three Species of Grass Grown in Orchard in 1930

Grass as Harvested

1*	2*	3*	4*	5*	6*	7*	8*
Kentucky Blue ..	54.20	45.80	3.40	6.04	15.20	20.07	1.09
Couch grass	78.77	21.23	1.78	4.02	6.38	8.64	.41
Orchard grass ...	76.34	23.66	1.67	3.14	7.98	10.34	.53
100 Parts of Dry Matter Contains							
Kentucky Blue ..	.....	.....	7.43	13.18	33.18	43.84	2.37
Couch grass	.....	.....	8.36	18.95	30.04	40.72	1.93
Orchard grass ...	.....	.....	7.06	13.26	32.73	43.72	2.23

1*—Species; 2*—Water, per cent; 3*—Dry matter, per cent; 4*—Ash, per cent; 5*—Protein, per cent; 6*—Cellulose, per cent; 7*—Nitrogen-free extract; 8*—Ether extract, per cent.

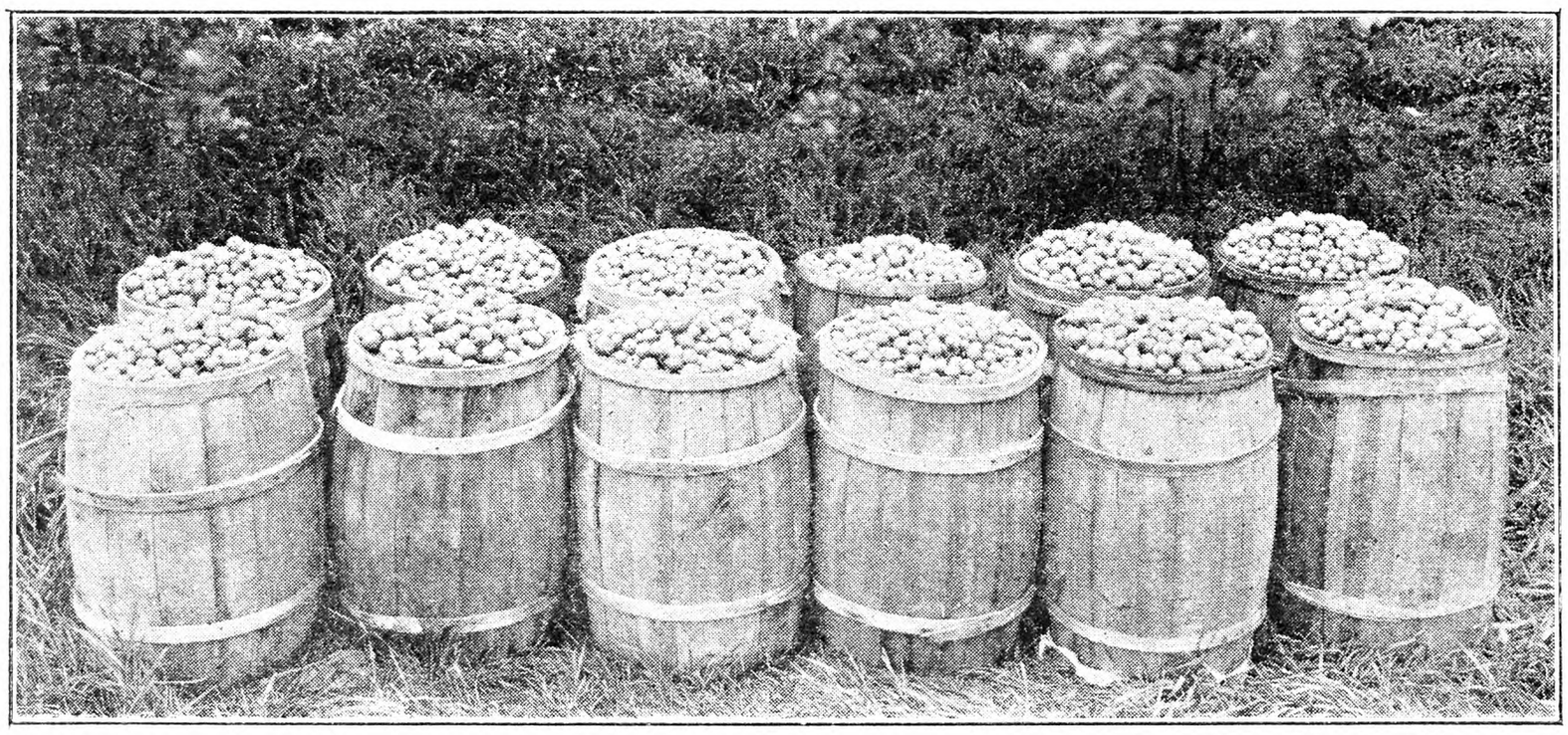
Yield on one-twentieth Acre

1*	2*	3*	4*	5*	6*	7*	8*	9*
Kentucky Blue	38	20.6	17.4	1.3	2.3	5.8	7.6	.4
Couch grass..	150	118.2	31.8	2.7	6.0	9.5	13.0	.6
Orchard grass.	264	201.5	62.5	4.4	8.3	21.1	27.3	1.4
Total	452	340.3	111.7	8.4	16.6	36.4	47.9	2.4
Yield Per Acre								
Kentucky Blue	760	412	348	26	46	116	152	8
Couch grass..	3,000	2,364	636	54	120	190	260	12
Orchard grass.	5,280	4,030	1,250	88	166	422	546	28
Total	9,040	6,806	2,234	168	332	728	958	48

1*—Species; 2*—Green weight; 3*—Water; 4*—Dry matter; 5*—Ash; 6*—Protein; 7*—Cellulose; 8*—Nitrogen-free extract; 9*—Fat.

The picture at the bottom of this page shows 12,000 small apples removed in fruit-thinning work in 1930. The specimens were mainly perfect fruits taken from 100 trees at the Vermont Experiment Station in Burlington, to improve size and quality of the crop.

Kentucky Blue Grass Before the Cut, in a 15-year-old Greensward in Vermont Experiment Station Orchard



Twelve Thousand Apples Thinned from 100 Trees in Vermont Experiment Station Orchards, Burlington

Discolored Maple Syrup

The souring of maple, like that of any other sweet, depends upon three factors; namely, concentration, temperature and sources of infection. As all sap is substantially of the same concentration, the quickness of souring depends upon temperature and infection. Undoubtedly in warm weather bright tin pails get warmer than wooden ones. On the other hand, all pails will sour every season, and it is practically impossible to disinfect a wooden pail after it has once soured, unless it is repainted. In practice, therefore, the tin gives the best product, because in most cases the pails are cleaner.

The so-called "buddy" flavor has nothing to do with the color, except that it comes at the end of the season when pails, pans and storage are pretty well soured. If trees are tapped in a new place and everything washed thoroughly, just as fine-colored syrup can be made from buddy saps as from any other. I say tap in a new place, for by the end of the season the hole itself is thoroughly soured and probably pink in color.

If one's syrup is darker than formerly, the cause is due to some local condition, probably from tapping old trees and boring into dead wood, which colors the sap.

Slow boiling makes an inferior syrup if we are thinking of the true maple flavor, which is due to one of the ethers which is rather readily volatile and is driven off by prolonged boiling. What some people like is the strong taste that comes partly from caramel, and those who prefer caramel (the polite term for burned sugar) will be best pleased by prolonged boiling, and better yet by a little judicious burning.

I have had no experience with the sap from soft maple.

Solid or extreme freezing has nothing to do with either the color or the flavor of the maple product.

The modern evaporator does make a better product both as to color and as to flavor than can be produced in any other practical way. Of course, it is theoretically possible to make a high-grade product by any method of boiling that is rapid and free from burning even the slightest bit. However, the modern evaporator is the only practical implement for rapid boiling.

There is no mystery about the color or the flavor of maple syrup or sugar. There are two causes for dark color. One is a slight burning that is almost im-

possible to avoid except in the evaporator, the other is the exposure to air which colors maple sap just as it colors the surface of a cut apple. Try it on the apple and it will be but a few minutes until the white surfaces begin to show color. Sap is affected in the same way, and the longer the boiling process, the darker the color.

The caramel flavor is certain to be produced by boiling in pans unless they are kept at a constant level. In the old "pan-method" the pan was filled half full or more, then "boiled down" to half the bulk or less, then filled again. As the product thickened it began to burn slightly on the sides, hardly noticed until the next filling, when the careful workman would detect a slight brown color floating away. That is nothing but plain burned sugar or caramel. It is fair to assume, though, that when the purchaser wishes caramel, he will burn his own sugar, and from a cheaper source than maple.

When caramel is produced in the manufacture it effectively destroys the flavor that is peculiar to the maple. It is so much stronger as effectually to cover up and overpower the more delicate ether which comes from the maple, and from no other natural source that we know of, certainly not in commercial amounts.

The so-called buddy taste is due to none of these causes, but is due to a chemical change or changes incident to the new growth. I do not think the chemistry of this problem has been worked out, or if so I am not aware of it. Anyhow, it would have no commercial value, for no human being in captivity wants buddy syrup or sugar. E. D.

Michigan.

[This contribution upon sugar-making is from a man who has made 10,000 gallons in a season, and whose syrup is recognized as a particularly high-grade product. In fact, some of the State and government standards for maple syrup have been made from his product, and the chemistry of maple syrup as worked out by Dr. Kedzie of Michigan State College was based upon this supply.—H. B. T.]

The Seventeen-Year Locust is Plentiful in Ohio

The big drive of the periodical cicada, more commonly known as the 17-year locust, started in earnest in Ohio early in June. This spectacular and interesting insect is present this year in part of Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio. Strangely enough in Ohio this particular invasion is confined almost entirely to the sandstone area of the State, the western border being almost the dividing line geologically between the sandstone and limestone soils.

The long life cycle of this insect, its regular appearance almost to the hour every 17 years, the great numbers of them, the rather disconcerting noise made by the males, and the damage inflicted on the young growth of many trees, makes these insects, while they last, the subject of much comment and concern.

Practically speaking their existence above ground continues over a period of about six weeks. Coming out of the ground in the pupal stage they crawl up the trunk of the tree, or in fact any object to which they can attach themselves. In a few hours a rent is made in the back, and through this opening the winged cicada emerges and within a few hours is ready for flight. After a period of mating, during which time the song of the locust may be more annoying than entertaining, the female then begins the deposit of her eggs. The eggs are deposited in the small slender growth of many species of trees, but there seems to be a preference for apples and oaks. In laying the 400 to 500 eggs the cicada will make several slits on a limb, or she may move from limb to limb, or even from tree to tree in the act of depositing the eggs. At the conclusion of this period of egg-laying the adult dies. Shortly the eggs hatch and the young larvæ fall to the ground and start their journey downward until they attach themselves to some succulent root, where they remain for the next 17 years. In the intervening years the damage done by the insect has been forgotten, and a new set of young men and women are waiting to be mystified and perhaps sometimes disgusted by the following crop of cicadas.

It is the slits in the twigs made in the egg-laying process that cause most of the damage inflicted by the locusts. These slits may and often do weaken the branches so much that before the wound heals wind will break off great numbers. On older trees the damage may not be material but on young trees, especially young apple trees, the injury is often serious, and necessitates such severe pruning that the net loss is one or two years' growth. A good many orchardists wrap the younger trees and some men cover the trees completely with cheesecloth. This is the only method of preventing injury. No satisfactory way to exterminate the insect nor to repel it has been devised. Birds of many kinds devour them in all stages. Just the other day we watched with interest the conflict between an English sparrow and a cicada. Little by little the sparrow whittled the insect down until he could finally swallow it. In the battle the sparrow threw off first one wing of the cicada and then the other, finally reducing it in size and perhaps also making it more palatable. Starlings have also been reported as particularly fond of locusts. Ants are also said to prey on the insect as it emerges from the ground. Skunks also destroy them.

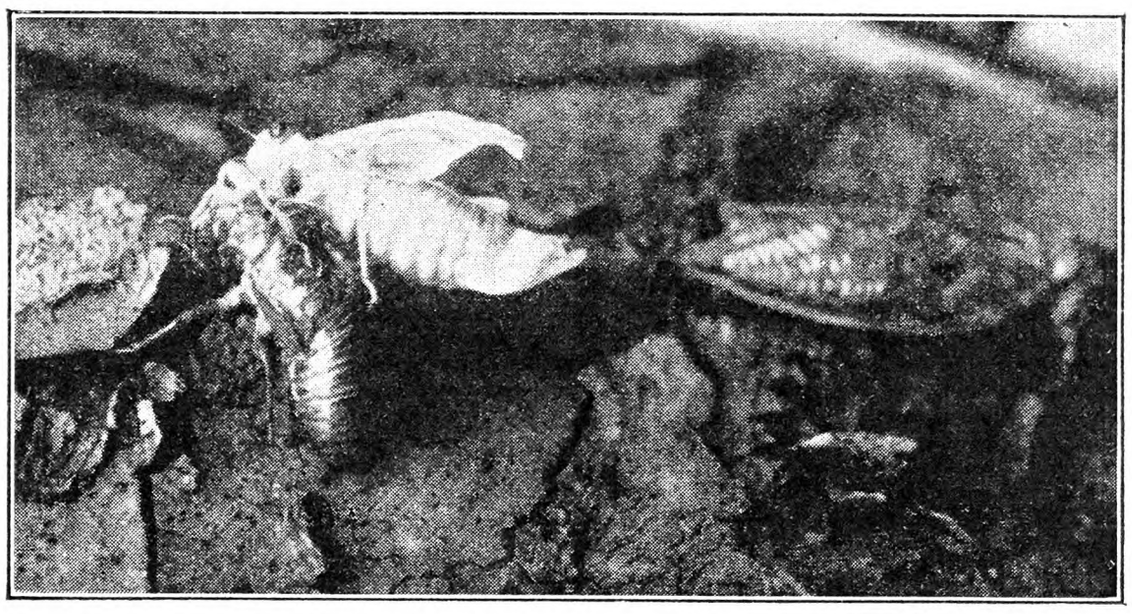
Entomologists tell us this particular species is strictly an American bug, and is not to be confused with the locusts of Pharaoh's time, nor are they susceptible of human consumption even with honey. One of the legends connected with the 17-year locusts is to the effect that an initial either P or W occurs on the wing of the adult. This initial is said to indicate either that a period of peace or war will follow, depending upon which initial appears on the wing of the insect at any particular appearance. The catch in this legend is that one of the characteristics of the insect is a W-like webbing on the wing. While the 17-year locusts may lack some of the romance and tradition attributed to the locusts of ancient time, yet their life story is fascinating. They are not found in all sections of this country, and of course appear in various sections of the country in different years.

The accompanying illustration shows a cicada which has just broken out of the pupa stage. In a few more hours this bug will begin its extremely busy six weeks of noise or bark-slitting and egg-laying, provided this particular specimen happened to be a female.

Orchardists who have young fruit trees severely injured will find it necessary to follow a system of corrective pruning for three or four years to overcome the damage done. It often takes several years for a young tree to recover completely from serious injury.

The present infestation in this section is apparently about as abundant as the records indicate the more recent invasions have been. Orchards near wooded areas have been more seriously injured than those located some distance away.

C. W. ELLENWOOD.



A Seventeen-year Locust Which Has Just Emerged from the Pupa Stage

Some Central New York Counties

If you cross Chenango County, then Madison, and pass into Oneida in early June this year, you see the territory at its best, but you also see considerable variation in what we all regard as rather intensive dairy country. On the uplands of Chenango, there is very little cropping except what is directly for the dairy. Dropping into the Chenango River Valley, there is a little increase in cash crops, and that holds to some extent as you cross Madison County over the divide from the Chenango River or Susquehanna watershed to the Oriskany, or Mohawk watershed. That elevation is rather slight, however. There are peas and a few beans grown, and some years sweet corn for the cannery. There are some "New York" peas grown, that is peas to be picked for shipping to New York City, in a few places. There are scarcely half the cash crops as here mentioned, however, that were grown a few years ago. The cannery business is quite light and some factories are closed.

The season is very promising, and the first half of June, as well as earlier, sees considerable rainfall. Farmers remark, though, that the ground dries off very rapidly, and ascribe it to the dry conditions of last Fall and Winter. It is so far advanced now that a good hay crop seems assured, and the hay crop is the chief dependence in all dairy districts. Then, too, there is good new seeding of last year as the Winter was favorable for it.

In certain sections, notably the town of Paris, there is a good start made with potatoes. These are planted all along until June 15, and sometimes a little later. There may be about as many potatoes grown in this section as usual. In those localities in this and the counties south, where dairying is exclusively the specialty, but a few acres of potatoes and cabbages were commonly grown, there is less of the cropping, and many have cut down potato growing to home wants almost entirely. These Oneida growers largely look to Utica and the smaller places for markets.

Where potatoes are grown here as a commercial crop it is expected to get 300 bushels per acre and, if it drops to 200 bushels, it is called a poor crop. There are those who surpass the 300-bushel line by many bushels. Some growers use 1,000 lbs. of good potato fertilizer to the acre, but perhaps 500 or a little more may be more common. Machinery for the special crop is used largely, and spraying is intensive. In the localities where 10 to 25 acres are planted on a farm, dairying usually counts for less, but there are instances where both are carried on quite extensively.

Southern Oneida, as well as much of Madison County, has considerable limestone. Frequently pretty good clover is grown without liming. Even there it is frequently found advisable to lime for Alfalfa. And yet it is the dairy cow, to a very large extent, that makes Oneida and Madison counties prosperous. There are a few dairy farms with pure-breds but quite generally it is grades that fill the cans with milk. The past dozen years have witnessed a considerable change in milk production per cow. The 10,000-lb. dairy herd is by no means a rarity. Yet there are herds that average only 4,000 or 5,000 lbs. of milk to the cow. Milk brings prices now as low as 83 cents a hundred in one case to something over $1.40 in others. It depends on the market that one has. L.

A Talk About Fences

In the early days of the settlement of Western New York, the common practice was to clear up a small area of land for farming purposes each year, until as much as was desired for cultivation was reclaimed from the virgin forests. This same practice was undoubtedly followed in other sections of New York and New England, or wherever the land was covered with heavy timber. The results of each year's efforts and accomplishments could be measured by the size of the fields that were fenced in and cultivated as the years passed.

Various and interesting were the materials used in surrounding these areas, but without exception something produced or obtained on the scene of action was utilized. The massive stone walls of different types of rock formation often indicated the kind of soil to be found in the fields they encircled. Some were huge bowlders or "hardheads," which the glaciers gave us ages and ages ago. Others were of limestone, often showing the petrified remains or fossils of the period of their formation—shells, leaves, twigs, etc.

In other regions we have the flat limestone showing none of these formations. In either case we know that Alfalfa, clover and all legumes will thrive there with little effort on our part. There are localities where the flat limestone so thickly covers the ground that the main object in view was to clear the field rather than to construct a fence, the stone are simply corded up in a wall instead of being thrown in large heaps. In some of these cases, the walls so built are wide enough to drive a team of horses along the top!

Again we find, in Central and Southern New York, the remains—some still doing good service—of the old stump fences, where it is quite another thing to establish a satisfactory Alfalfa or clover field, for those pine and hemlock trees are not so particular about the acidity of the soil or its lime content. In fact they seem to prefer a soil without that kind of seasoning!

In other regions we find the old rail fence of various designs, artistic and otherwise, admired often by artists and nature lovers, but not so by the practical farmer, who sees there the favorite home of the destructive woodchuck, and an ideal place for weeds and brush to thrive and perpetuate their kind. And yet a well-laid cedar rail fence, put up on cedar blocks and firmly staked is about as satisfactory and durable a fence as one can build, where rocks for a stone wall are not available.

The proper construction of a crooked rail or "worm fence" requires the use of a "guide stake," in order that the crooks may all be of equal angle and in perfect line. This simple aid in building such a fence is probably unfamiliar to many who read this, and it is doubtful whether one farmer in 50 would know how to use it. While commonly used in the cradle and ox-yoke period, it still has its place, for nothing better has ever been invented for "laying out" a rail fence. All these fences were built from the by-products of the farm. They served their purpose for the day in which they were erected, and in many instances will continue to do so for some time to come.

An interesting bit of information connected with the passing of these old rustic fences of all types, especially the rail fence, is that these old fence rows afforded ideal nesting places for the bumblebee, the hollow cedar rail being particularly attractive to them. Most of us can distinctly remember the time in our boyhood days when we stormed their hidden haunts with improvised swatters and straw hats, striking down the valiant defenders until the last survivor was laid low, to the end that we might extract the few drops of nectar, secreted in the little brown cups or combs, which the bees had gathered from nearby fields. As these fences have been gradually supplanted with the modern wire fence, the bumblebee has had a harder time locating a home site, resulting in a diminishing birth rate and population. This is to the disadvantage of our Red clover fields, for the bumblebee is the only member of the bee family whose proboscis is long enough to reach down into the clover blossom and fertilize it so that it can produce seed. This is one explanation of the fact that so little Red clover seed is now produced in New York State.

In this day and generation the tendency is toward larger and better shaped fields, fewer fences to maintain, less waste land which these old fence lines occupied, so that power machinery may be more efficiently used. And where fences must be built or renewed, it is usually wire fencing of some kind.

The clearing up of one of these old fence lines is a rather expensive process. We tackled such a proposition this Spring. A line fence had grown up to a veritable thicket or hedge row of thorn apple, elm, hickory, wild apple, elderberry, and every known weed indigenous to Western New York, including poison ivy, wild grape and woodbine. The old crooked rail fence was in bad order and nearly hidden in many places with the dense growth. In order to build a new line fence of any kind we first had to clear this strip some 25 feet wide of all this growth. To do this about two cases of 40 per cent dynamite was used and, after loosening up the roots with this explosive, quite a fair-sized tree—10 inches

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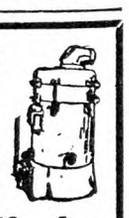

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to a foot in diameter—could be pulled out with the tractor, and the holes thus excavated utilized to bury most of the stones that have accumulated during the years as they were picked up from the field.

From a strictly economical standpoint one could hardly be justified in going to the expense and labor involved in clearing this strip of land, plowing and working it for a season to subdue and level it. But it certainly removes an old eyesore, and is really necessary for the construction of any kind of a line fence.

These line or boundary fences are the most important ones to maintain in good repair, for upon that depends much of the peace and harmony of neighborhoods. Only one other cause for trouble compares with a poor line fence, and that is a worthless dog, of which we have an over supply in all parts of the country.

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News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

The usual apple crop reports are now appearing from various unofficial and semi-official sources. Maryland advices are that the apple crop there will not be so large as was indicated by the bloom, since the June drop is very heavy, and is often reducing promising sets to moderate or light prospective crops. The June *Mountaineer Grower* believes that the eastern panhandle crop of West Virginia will be spotty, that the moderate bloom, with decided variations in the set resulting, indicate with some certainty that not much more than half a crop will be harvested there this season. Ben Davis in West Virginia now threatens to be almost scarce, since that variety suffered severely from the drought last year. Many of them are not making foliage properly; some seem on the point of dying, with some orchards reporting as much as 50 per cent of their Bens afflicted more or less seriously this way. Pennsylvania Ben Davis also look much the same in some cases. In at least one of the Franklin County orchards, practically all of the Ben Davis died outright, while neighboring York trees are alive, even if some of them lost their lower branches. The Ohio society's news letter observes that while it is still too early to know with certainty just how the fruit will set throughout that State, it has been many years since the last of May showed as favorable fruit crop prospects with all Ohio fruits as at present.

The Ohio Mutual Hail Insurance Company has passed three successful years and is now in its fourth year. This insurance is handled by a mutual company of Ohio fruit growers, operated to give members hail insurance at the lowest cost possible. All adjustments are made by fruit growers. A minimum of $80 per acre and a maximum of $100 per acre can be taken out. Premium deposits are $30 per $1,000, while $4 per $1,000 is charged for writing the initial policy which requires membership in the Ohio State Horticultural Society. As premiums are payable in advance, the company is always solvent. Assessments, based on the season's experiences, are made each Fall, but in no case can the assessment be greater than $3 per $1,000. If this amount is not sufficient to pay all losses experienced by the company, the claims are prorated up to the ability of the company to pay. This plan gives members considerable protection covering their overhead and growing costs.

In carrying a warning to Maryland apple growers to spray properly for codling moth worms, the *Maryland Fruit Grower* cautions that last year the codling moth destroyed 18 per cent of the Maryland apple crop, the damage varying from two per cent to more than 56 per cent. The carry-over of worms for 1931 is the largest ever recalled there and all Maryland growers are urged to exercise the greatest possible care to keep down to a minimum the injury resulting from the worm attacks.

Under the heading of "The Secret of Success," *The Mountaineer Grower* relates, "an apple-grower friend of ours retired the other day, with $100,000 to his credit. When we asked him the secret of his success, he said, 'I attribute my ability to retire with a $100,000 bank balance after 30 years of apple-growing to close application to the job, pursuing a policy of strict honesty, taking good times with the bad, always practicing economy rigidly, and to the recent death of my uncle, who left me $99,999.45'."

On May 29, a bushel of Golden Delicious which had been put into immediate cold storage last October were taken out for use. About a dozen were at least partly rotten. Our four-quart basket share was taken home and kept on the kitchen table at house temperature. Ten days later, the dozen remaining were still in excellent shape, even with all allowances made for the fact that we are not so particular about what an apple looks like at this time of year. No other variety of an extensive list had stood up like that under identical treatment, so we are forced to think a little better of Golden Delicious, even though it is a yellow apple. These particular specimens had been properly sprayed to prevent the spray russeting, to which they are quite susceptible, and had been allowed to mature properly on the tree before picking, which means several weeks longer than Grimes. R. H. SUDDS.

Coast to Coast Tour

Even though I know I cannot go on your tour, I read every line about it, and hope those who are lucky enough to go will have a perfectly wonderful time, as I am sure they will. Perhaps sometime I can go, but in the meantime I love to hear about it. I look forward to the paper each week as I would to a visit from a friend. I am glad to pass on any helps I can to the other readers, as I learn so much from it myself. MISS E. M.

New York.

We find many who cannot go greatly interested in the trip, and we are glad to send them the literature, for they will tell their friends about it, and interest them in it, and perhaps make their plans to go another year.

Will you tell us if anyone who goes on the trip is expected to take umbrella, rubbers, raincoat, flashlight, mirror, towels and soap? Also whether there would be a chance to do a bit of shopping in some city and not get lost or left? In some cases where passengers are left late in the day at the city they started from would a night's lodging have to be engaged two weeks in advance? Or could it be obtained at the Y. M. C. A. or Y. W. C. A. on short notice?

I hope to join your happy crowd,
If fate shall so decree;
But if it may not be allowed,
'Tis best for you and me. B.

New York.

It is well to take rubbers; an umbrella will be convenient for sun or rain, and we think it wise to take one just in case of bad weather, which we hope we will not have. A flashlight is a convenience, but there are lights in the berths and we hardly think it will be needed. One could be tucked in if it would make you happier. There are mirrors in the dressing-room and in the berths; soap and towels are provided in the dressing-rooms. Yes, you will have time in many places to go shopping, and if you ask the railroad representative on the tour what time the train leaves you can figure on getting back at that time, for the train must run on schedule. You will no doubt join a group or have a companion, and with the explicit directions we will give we do not think you will miss the train or get lost. It might be well to ask the Y's to reserve a room a little in advance of the time needed, as New York is apt to be crowded during the Summer, especially approaching Labor Day and the end of vacation.

Pray to fate both oft and loud,
So your presence will be sure.
We want you with our happy crowd,
Upon this special tour.

I would like to know the itinerary of your trip, as I know from those whom I have heard speak of last year's pleasant trip that it must be well planned and take in many of the finest spots in our country. S. O. B.

New York.

Enclosed please find check for $12 as a reservation for a drawing-room on THE R. N.-Y. excursion. My sister and I want a room somewhere in the center of the train. Last year we went and had the first room in the first car. We are going to take along some camp chairs, so the 4 A. M. farmers can't beat us out of a seat in the observation car. C. K. R.

New York.

We said our friends were our best advertisers, and we repeat it. We cannot give all the center of the cars, but we will make the best allocation of space that is possible to give all the greatest comfort. It is the early bird that catches the chair in this case, but our tourists were happy and comfortable.

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A History of Grape-growing in Eastern United States

BY F. E. GLADWIN

PART VIII

During the past 25 years a number of meritorious grapes have been introduced in New York as a result of one of the fruit-breeding projects of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station. Much of the effort by this institution has been directed toward a blending of the high quality of Vitis vinifera with one or more of our native species, through the already existing sorts. Since all of these introductions have been described at different times, only the outstanding characteristics of the best of these will be discussed at this time. They will be considered somewhat in order of their introduction. Ontario and Portland, two early white varieties, were named and sent out very closely together. Of the two, the first named is of the higher quality. In fact, Ontario is almost unsurpassed by any American grape from this standpoint. To those who prefer foxiness, Portland is the more appealing. Both are hardy and productive, and are now quite widely planted in Eastern United States. Shortly after the introduction of these, Urbana, a meaty, red-fruited sort, was offered. This variety very closely approaches the characteristic firmness of flesh that is usually associated with most Vinifera grapes. It is large-clustered, large-berried and fairly compact. Urbana ripens its fruit a trifle too late for most of the old-established grape sections of the North and East. Many who have eaten its fruit pronounce it the equal of Flame Tokay, a pure Vinifera.

A few years after the introduction of Urbana, a large-berried blue sort was found to be superior in many respects to some existing varieties, and this seedling was given the name of Sheridan. This variety, since it requires approximately the same number of heat units as Catawba to bring to ripeness, can be successfully grown only where Catawba ripens well. Grown in the home garden under the skillful care of one who will make growing conditions the most favorable, a crop of Sheridan will furnish a sight that will excite the greatest admiration. It would seem from the reports of its behavior both north and south that Sheridan may be grown commercially somewhere between the extremes of heat and moisture of these latitudes. When grown under too much heat and rainfall the berries grow so large that the pressure, one against the other, causes them to burst the skins. Within the past few years two other white varieties have been chosen from amongst several thousand seedlings, and given the names Golden Muscat and Seneca. Both of these sorts yield fruit that is quite similar in texture and flavor to the Vinifera. Golden Muscat is very productive and hardy, and as a part of its name implies, it possesses the muscat flavor that characterizes several of the Old World varieties. Its clusters are very large and handsome, and when ripe the berries are a golden yellow. Golden Muscat requires a growing season comparable with Catawba or longer to mature its fruit thoroughly. It is entirely hardy in Western New York latitudes. The Seneca is somewhat more meaty than Golden Muscat, being quite comparable with Malaga. The clusters are large, fairly compact, with large yellow berries. Seneca ripens its fruit relatively early as compared with many of the sorts just described. In fact, it would seem that it can be classed as early. The vines are vigorous in northern latitudes. Unless some unforeseen faults develop later it appears that Seneca has a promising future in the viticulture of Eastern United States. Within the past 10 years another blue grape has been chosen from several hundred seedlings and given the name Fredonia. This sort is being well received wherever it is being tested, and it promises to supplant many if not all of the standard early blue sorts now grown commercially. It is earlier than Daisy, Moore and Worden. It is just as productive, and the vine is vigorous and hardy. Probably if one had both Fredonia and Worden side by side he would choose the latter for eating, but the many other superior characters of Fredonia fix it as the better commercial sort. Fredonia is superior to both Daisy and Moore from the quality standpoint.

Several other introductions from the same source are now being tested under widely different climates. Some of these are Keuka, a red spicy-flavored meaty sort; Wayne, a large-clustered black variety of high quality, and three or more blue sorts that would seem to serve specific uses. Several thousand seedlings are yet to fruit, the greater number of which have been bred with the objective of a high quality, mid-season, productive red grape.

In a forthcoming chapter we will consider changes and improvements in the cultural practices in eastern grape-growing during the past 25 years. It will be shown that many of the old-time practices have given way to the new, yet many of the operations that have seemed to have been done in a more or less rule-of-thumb manner have much fact to support them.

The past quarter century has seen many of the old-time cultural practices discarded, and this has come about through the wider dissemination of facts gleaned as a result of research and demonstration work conducted largely by the different experiment stations throughout the East and South. The contacts between the grape-grower and the investigator have been greatly increased through the establishment of the Farm Bureau in many States, and the more thorough functioning of the extension divisions of the agricultural colleges. The attitude of the grape-grower toward the various agencies concerned with research and extension has changed from one of indifference and aloofness to that of a keen interest and a willingness to put into practice many of the recent findings.

Most of the books and articles dealing with grape-growing of the earlier days emphasized the great value of farm manures for growing large and fine crops of fruit. If allusion were made to any other possible substitute, it was usually bone, or bonemeal, or some other material derived from animal sources. In later years rather low-analysis complete fertilizers, those carrying nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, were recommended, but the grape-grower had very little confidence in their use. And if the vineyardist could obtain manure either from his farm or through outside purchase it was used in preference to the apparently inert chemicals. As a result of long-time researches in New York and other States it has been found that grapevines can be kept highly productive and in a vigorous state comparable to those vines shown with farm manures. Under many conditions it has been definitely established that the vine can be better maintained from the use of nitrate of soda, superphosphate and with the turning down of a green-manure crop, than can be done through an equal expenditure in farm manures. Hence within the past 25 years the theory and practice of vineyard fertilization has undergone a complete change. It was impossible at the beginning of this period to purchase a 200-lb. sack of nitrate of soda between Buffalo and Cleveland, while now every rail siding within the area given to vineyarding unloads many cars of this material annually. In a lesser degree this source of nitrogen dominates all other fertilizers in practically all grape-producing sections of the East and Central West.

Within this period there has been but little change in the various grape regions so far as the methods of training are involved. There are a number of reasons for this, not the least of which is the adaptability of a grape variety to a particular method. For example, long-time experience has proven, that under the soil and moisture conditions prevailing in the Finger Lakes section of New York, the Catawba does its best when trained to the high renewal method, and that much deviation from this is disastrous. The Chautauqua method of southwestern New York is still most commonly employed, although researches have proven that the single-stem four-cane Kniffen method is a better one. However many newly planted vineyards are being trained to the latter. It seems too big a task to change old vines from the one to the other, even though the Kniffen is seen to be superior. Michigan still adheres to the Kniffen method, as does the Hudson Valley. Pennsylvania prefers the umbrella Kniffen to the four-cane, while Arkansas in her recent grape development makes use of the latter. There has been a marked turning from the fan method which has persisted from the early days to some other training method as the umbrella Kniffen, four-cane, or Kniffen Chautauqua. On the whole, methods of training in vogue 50 years ago are not far different today. There has, however, come the conviction that vines in the old-established sections cannot be pruned as long as was the custom 25 years ago. It has come to be realized that the size of the crop is not directly proportional to the number of fruit buds left after each pruning. It is unquestionable that the grower of today is more conversant with the relationships of pruning to fruit production. And if he is growing more than one variety he knows that nearly every variety is a pruning problem in itself, and in a lesser degree the training. We are safe in concluding that of all cultural practices the lapse of time has least affected training methods.

New spraying method easier and better *farmers find*

The tedious, time-wasting, "mix and mess" method shown above is out-of-date. Use the Pyrox time-saving method shown at left. Simply add a little water to Pyrox, put the mixture on the screen of your sprayer tank, and let the water wash it through.

Home-made mixtures leave part of foliage exposed to BUGS *and* BLIGHTS

THE nuisance of mixing your own spray might be worth while if the results justified it. But to begin with, you can't be sure of your ingredients. Then, the mixture is almost certain to be uneven: clogging the nozzles if they are small; coming out in big, wasteful drops if they are large—drops that merely streak the foliage, leaving uncovered space for insects and diseases to attack your crop.

No wonder that insects and diseases cut into your profits in spite of spraying! Yet you can have complete protection—with Pyrox. Thousands of farmers use it every year. Read the letters on the right.

Pyrox makes a *uniform* mixture because it is made from the best ingredients, carefully selected and scientifically blended. Both copper and lime combine in colloidal suspension to make a mixture that goes through the smallest nozzle without clogging, and comes out a fine mist that coats the leaf evenly *all over* and sticks to it like paint.

No trouble—you just mix Pyrox with water, and spray. No burnt foliage. No wasted mixture; Pyrox stays in suspension well, and doesn't spoil if you don't use it promptly. Pyrox protects your crops against insect and disease attacks; stimulates them to produce bigger yields of better quality.

Use Pyrox this season, on part of your crop at least. Test it yourself with home-made Bordeaux. Compare the increased yields and better quality produced by the Pyrox-sprayed crops,—then decide. Pyrox is sold in 7 convenient sizes by hardware, seed, and farm supply dealers.

FREE: Write for free Spray Guide. It tells you how to control insect pests and diseases. Bowker Chemical Co., Dept. R. A., 419 Fourth Ave., New York.

READ THESE LETTERS FROM USERS

12 YEARS' SUCCESS: *Mr. Jesse Deyo, of New Paltz, N. Y., who has used Pyrox for 12 years, writes: "Pyrox is superior to home-made Bordeaux mixture because it can be measured more accurately and distributed more evenly, leaving no residue in the tank—all the copper and lime being applied to the plants. It mixes readily with water and remains in suspension for a longer time—that is why there isn't any of it left in the bottom of the tank. Pyrox spray does not burn the leaves, whereas Bordeaux, even if applied carefully, sometimes produces a burning effect. I obtained a yield of 260 bu. per acre this year."*

"100% FREEDOM FROM DISEASE": *"I have just dug 1,500 bu. of Certified Green Mt. seed potatoes and can truthfully say I never had a cleaner yield of potatoes. I give Pyrox credit for this, as my vines stayed green until killing frost and my inspection report on the field was 100% freedom from disease. In 1929 I used Bordeaux and my vines died 20 days before frost."*
C. Walter Goff, North Elba, N.Y.

Just mix **Pyrox** *with water—and spray*

Now — *Nicotine* Pyrox

If you have a garden patch, you will want a jar of the new *Nicotine* Pyrox—standard Pyrox treated with nicotine. It not only kills leaf-chewing insects, prevents rusts and other diseases, and stimulates plant growth, as standard Pyrox does, but it also kills sucking insects, such as aphids, thrips, leaf-hoppers.

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

News and prices current during week ending June 20, 1931. Butter and eggs 1c lower. New potatoes higher. Asparagus very plentiful. Apples about over; peaches and berries increasing in supply.

MILK

June: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.41; 2B, $1.66; 2C (milk made into sour cream), $1.41; Class 3, $1.10.

In classes 2A, 2B and 2C, a differential of 5c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat is added to milk testing above 3.5 per cent and deducted for that testing below this point. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 5c per .1 of 1 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $1.70; Class 2, $1.70; Class 3, $1.20.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.22¾ @	$0.23¼
Extra, 92 score		.22¼
First, 88 to 91 score	.20¼ @	.22
Seconds	.19 @	.19¾
Lower grades	.16 @	.18½
Ladles	.16½ @	.20
Packing stock	.10 @	.16
Renovated	.20½ @	.21
Sweet fancy	.24¾ @	.25¼
Extra	.24 @	.24¼
Firsts	.22 @	.23¾
Seconds	.19 @	.21¾
Centralized	.16 @	.21½

CHEESE

State—Whole milk, flats, held	$0.21 @	$0.23
Fresh specials	.13½ @	.14½
Average run to fancy	12½ @	.13
Wisconsin—Whole milk, Flats, 1930 cured	.18 @	.19
Daisies, fresh, fancy	.13¾ @	.14½
Young America, fresh	.14½ @	.14¾
June	.18½ @	.19½

EGGS

Nearby, white fancy (including premiums)	$0.26 @	$0.27
Extra	.23 @	.25
Average extras	.21 @	.22
Extra firsts	.20 @	.20½
Pacific Coast	.22 @	.27
Mixed colors	.19 @	.25
Gathered, best	.20½ @	.21
Fair to good	.15 @	.19

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.36 @	$0.38
Fair to good	.28 @	.35
Roosters	.12 @	.17
Fowls	.17 @	.27
Ducks	.16 @	.18
Turkeys, average	.25 @	.30
Squabs, lb., ungraded	.30 @	.35
Graded	.25 @	.40
Dark, doz.	2.00 @	3.00
Culls, doz.	1.50 @	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Broilers should be fully feathered. The larger breeds should weigh 2½ to 3 lbs. each; smaller breeds, 1½ lbs. each up. The quotation given on broilers is the outside figure for best quality. Under grades and small sizes proportionately larger. The figures are express or truck delivery.

Fowls, lb.	$0.20 @	$0.22
Broiler chickens—		
Large breeds, best		.35
Small breeds, best		.24
Roosters	.12 @	.14
Ducks	.15 @	.23
Geese	.10 @	.12
Rabbits, lb.	.18 @	.20

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$7.00 @	$8.00
Bulls	4.00 @	4.75
Cows	2.00 @	3.25
Calves, best	6.00 @	9.00
Common to good	4.00 @	7.00
Sheep	2.00 @	3.00
Lambs	6.00 @	9.50
Hogs	5.00 @	6.00

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.10 @	$0.12
Good to choice	.07 @	.09
Steers, 100 lbs.	11.50 @	15.50
Bulls	7.00 @	8.25
Cows	7.00 @	11.00

POTATOES

Maine, 180 lbs.	$2.00 @	$2.50
Canada, 90 lbs.	1.25 @	1.50
Carolina, bbl.	1.50 @	3.00
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bu.	.75 @	3.35

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz. bchs.	$0.75 @	$3.00
Beets, bu.	.60 @	.75
Cabbage, bu.	.75 @	1.50
Carrots, bu.	.50 @	.75
Cauliflower, bu.	1.25 @	2.00
Celery, doz.	1.25 @	2.00
Cucumbers, bu.	.50 @	2.25
Horseradish, bbl.	5.50 @	6.00
Leeks, 100 bchs.	2.00 @	3.00
Lettuce, bu.	.20 @	.60
Lima beans, bu.	1.25 @	2.50
Onions, new, 50 lbs.	.50 @	1.50
Parsley, bu.	1.00 @	1.25
Parsnips, bu.	.75 @	1.00
Peas, bu.	1.50 @	2.00
Peppers, bu.	1.00 @	3.50
Radishes, bu.	.25 @	.75
Rhubarb, 100 bchs.	1.50 @	2.00
Spinach, bu.	.25 @	.50
Squash, bu.	1.00 @	2.00
String beans, bu.	.50 @	3.00
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.50 @	3.00

DRIED BEANS—Jobbing Prices

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$4.25 @	$5.50
Pea		4.75
Red kidney	7.00 @	7.25
White kidney	6.00 @	6.25

FRUITS

Apples, bbl.	$4.00 @	$6.50
Bu.	1.00 @	2.75
Muskmelons, bu.	2.00 @	3.50
Strawberries, Del. and Md., qt.	.05 @	.10
Jersey, qt.	.05 @	.12
Up-river, qt.	.06 @	.15
Dewberries, qt.	.06 @	.16
Huckleberries, qt.	.10 @	.28
Gooseberries, qt.	.10 @	.13
Raspberries, Arizona, pt.	.10 @	.22
Cherries, 4-qt. bskt.	.40 @	.60
Watermelons, car	366.00 @	615.00
Peaches, Ga., crate	1.00 @	3.75

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 2	$22.00 @	24.00
No. 3	16.00 @	19.00
Clover mixed	20.00 @	25.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$0.89	
Corn, No. 2 yellow		.69⅛
Oats, No. 2 white		.38½
Rye		.60½

Retail Prices at New York

Butter, best, lb.	$0.32 @	$0.33
Milk, grade A, qt.		.18
Grade B		.15
Cream, 40 per cent, ½ pt.		.25
20 per cent		.16
Eggs, best, doz.	.35 @	.36
Gathered	.28 @	.30
Turkeys, lb.	.40 @	.50
Chickens	.35 @	.55
Ducklings	.38 @	.40
Apples, doz.	.30 @	.40
Oranges, doz.	.35 @	.50
Potatoes, pk.	.25 @	.30
Lettuce, head	.05 @	.10
Cabbage, lb.	.03 @	.05
String beans, lb.	.15 @	.20
Peas, lb.	.15 @	.25

Boston Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

Continued rainy weather of the past week resulted in a decided lack of activity on the Boston Produce Market. The demand for most trucked-in supplies was very light and general price reductions prevailed. A broader wool market than for several weeks resulted in steady to slightly stronger prices.

Asparagus.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand fair. Native crts. $1.50 to $3, few $3.50 24 bchs. Md. fancy $2.75 to $4. N. Y. $2 to $4 doz. bchs.

Beets. — Supply moderate, demand fair. Bunches $1 to $1.25 18 bchs. Va. mostly 4c, few 5c bch. Beet greens native 40 to 75c box.

Cabbage.—Supply moderate, demand limited. Va. bbl. crts. $2. Va. ½ crts. $1 to $1.25. Native bu. 90c to $1.

Carrots. — Supply moderately light, demand good. Tex. and Calif. bchd. mostly $3, poorer lower crt. N. Y. cut off mostly 50c bu. bskt. Tex. bu. washed $1.25.

Cucumbers.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native hothouse 50 to 60 cukes fancy mostly $5 to $5.50; medium to No. 1 $1.50 to $4 std. bu. box. Ohio hothouse mostly $1.75 24 cukes. S. C. bu. hpr. $1.50 to $1.75.

Escarole.—Supply moderate, demand poor. Native 25 to 50c std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supply moderate, demand slow. Native 18 heads outdoor 15 to 40c std. bu. box. Calif. 4 to 5 doz. heads best mostly $3, few high as $4 crt.

Mushrooms.—Supply limited, demand slow. Mass. best mostly $1 to $1.25, poorer low as 50c 3-lb. bskt.

Onions.—Supply limited, demand moderate. Tex. crts. $1 to $1.40, poorer lower. Tex. 50-lb. sacks $1.50.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Maine 100 lbs. best $1.25 to $1.50 bag. P. E. I. Mts. best 90c to $1, poorer lower 90-lb. bag. S. C. U. S. 1, $3 to $3.25 bbl.

Rhubarb.—Supply moderate, demand slow. Native outdoor 35 to 60c std. bu. box.

Radishes.—Supply moderate, demand slow. 40 to 50 bchs. Native outdoor 25 to 50c std. bu. box.

Scallions.—Supplies moderate, demand poor. Native 60 bchs 25 to 50c std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Native 20 to 50c std. bu. box.

Strawberries moderate, demand good on best. Native 32-qt. crts. 10 to 15c qt. Md. 8 to 10c. Del. 10 to 11c, poorer 8c qt.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair on best. Native hothouse 10 to 18c lb. Fla. ord. 65c to $1.15 lug. Tex. $1.15 to $1.35, few $1.50 lug.

Hay.—Supplies light, demand light, market firm. No. 1 Timothy $26. Eastern fine to med. $18.50 to $21.50. Clover mixed, red, $23.50 ton. No. 1 Alfalfa $28 ton.

Butter. — Market steady, creamery extras 23½c. Firsts 23 to 23¼c. Seconds 22 to 22½c lb.

Eggs.—Market easy. Nearby henneries, brown extras 27c. White extras 24 to 26c. Fresh eastern 22 to 23c doz.

Poultry.—Dressed. Supply moderate, demand good. Fowl 4 to 5 lbs. 27 to 28c; 3 to 3½ lbs. 23 to 26c. Stags 4 to 5 lbs. 21 to 24c. Broilers 32 to 38c. Chickens 45 to 46c. Roosters 18c lb. Live poultry firm. Fowl 24 to 25c. Leghorns 20 to 21c. Broilers large 27 to 30c; small 24 to 26c; roosters 14 to 15c lb.

Wool.—Market active, quotations unchanged.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 24 to 25c; clothing, 19 to 20c; ½ blood, combing, 23 to 24c; clothing, 19 to 20c; ⅜ blood, combing, 21 to 22c; clothing, 19 to 20c; ¼ blood, combing, 20 to 21c; clothing, 19 to 20c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 60 to 63c; clothing, 48 to 51c; ½ blood, combing, 50 to 53c; clothing, 42 to 46c; ⅜ blood, combing, 39 to 42c; clothing, 36 to 38c; ¼ blood, combing, 35 to 37c; clothing, 33 to 35c; Terr. fine, combing, 60 to 63c; clothing, 53 to 55c; ½ blood, combing, 55 to 58c; clothing, 47 to 51c; ⅜ blood, combing, 45 to 48c; clothing, 42 to 45c; ¼ blood, combing, 40 to 42c; clothing, 35 to 38c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs.—Supply moderate, market largely 50c lower; demand fair at decline. Bulk of sales $6.50 to $7.

Cattle.—Supply killing classes light; market weak and draggy; demand very slow.

Cows.—Common and medium $2.50 to $5; low cutter and cutter $1.50 to $2.50.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium $2 to $4.50.

Vealers.—Medium and choice $5 to $8; cull and common $2.50 to $5.

Sheep.—Not enough offered.

Milk Cows.—Supply light; market generally $5 to $10 higher; demand fairly active. Few sales selected choice stock $150. Choice, head, $115 to $140; good $85 to $115; medium $55 to $85; common $45 to $55.

Buffalo Markets

Homegrown vegetables are coming in and prices are easy. Watermelons are arriving and beans are in heavy supply.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, lower; creamery, prints, 28c; tubs, 24 to 26c; firsts, 23c; undergrades, 22c. Cheese, steady; new flats, daisies, longhorn, 15 to 16c; brick, 18c; brick Swiss, 20c; limburger, 29c. Eggs, steady; nearby fancy, 24 to 25c; grade A, 20 to 23c; grade B, 19 to 20c; grade C, 18 to 19c; nearby at mark, 16 to 19c; western, 17 to 18c; duck eggs, 23 to 24c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, steady; fowls, 21 to 27c; chickens, 33 to 36c; old roosters, 15 to 20c; capons, 45 to 50c; ducks, 22 to 26c; geese, 16 to 17c; turkeys, 43 to 45c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 18 to 21c; broilers, 20 to 28c; old roosters, 13 to 14c; ducks, 20c; geese, 10 to 11c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, firm; Spitzenberg, western box, $1.75 to $2.25; Winesap, $2.25 to $2.65; Delicious, $3 to $3.25. Potatoes, steady; homegrown, bu., 85 to 90c; 2-bu. bag, $1.85 to $2.10; S. C., bbl., $2.75; sweets, Tenn. hamper, $2.25.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, weak; pea, medium, cwt., $5.25; marrow, $6; white kidney, $7.50. Onions, steady; homegrown, yellow, 50-lb. bag, 35 to 70c; Tex., wax, $1.50 to $1.75; green, doz. bchs., 5 to 10c.

Fruits and Berries.—Apricots, Cal., box, $1 to $1.75; cantaloupes, Cal., box, $2 to $3; cherries, Cal., lug, $2.75 to $3; honeydews, Cal., box, $2 to $2.75; huckleberries, N. C., 32-qt. crate, $6 to $8; pineapples, Cuba, crate, $2.75 to $3; plums, Cal., box, $1 to $1.75; strawberries, home-grown, 32-qt. crate, $4 to $5.50; watermelons, Fla., each, 55c to $1.75.

Vegetables.—Asparagus, doz. bchs., $1.25 to $2.50; beans, green and wax, hpr., $1.50; beets, Va., crate, $1.25 to $1.50; broccoli, 5-lb. bskt., $1; cabbage, Tenn., crate, $1.25 to $1.75; carrots, Miss., crate, 85c to $1; cauliflower, Mo., bu. bskt., $1.50 to $1.75; celery, doz., $1 to $1.25; corn, green, Fla., crate, $2 to $2.25; cucumbers, 2-doz. bskt., $1 to $1.50; escarole, bu., 30 to 45c; lettuce, homegrown, 2-doz. box, 25 to 40c; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., $1.25 to $1.50; peas, N. C., hpr., $1.25 to $1.50; peppers, Fla., crate, $5.25 to $6; radishes, doz. bchs., 15 to 20c; rhubarb, doz. bchs., 10 to 20c; spinach, bu., 25 to 40c; tomatoes, 8-lb. bskt., 90c to $1.40; turnips, white, ½ bu., 50c.

Sweets.—Maple products, firm; new syrup, gal., $1 to $1.35. C. H. B.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 900 to 1,100, good	$7.50 @	$8.50
Medium	6.50 @	7.50
Common	5.50 @	6.50
Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	7.25 @	8.25
Medium	6.25 @	7.25
Heifers, 500 to 850, good	7.25 @	8.00
Common and medium	5.00 @	7.25
Cows, good	4.85 @	5.65
Common and medium	3.75 @	4.85
Low cutters and cutters	2.25 @	3.75
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	4.50 @	5.25
Cutter and medium	3.25 @	4.50
Vealers, milk-fed, gd. and ch.	7.25 @	9.00
Medium	5.50 @	7.25
Cull and common	3.00 @	5.50
Calves, 250 to 350, gd. and ch.	5.50 @	7.50
Com. and med.	3.50 @	5.50

HOGS

Lt. wts., 140 to 160, gd. and ch.	$7.35 @	$7.60
Lt. lts., 160 to 180, gd. and ch.	7.50 @	7.75
180 to 200, gd. and ch.	7.60 @	7.75
Med. wts., 200 to 220, gd. and ch.	7.50 @	7.75
220 to 250, gd. and ch.	7.20 @	7.60
Hvy. wts., 250 to 290, gd. and ch.	6.90 @	7.30
290 to 350, gd. and ch.	6.60 @	7.00
Pkg. sows, 275 to 500, med. and gd.	4.50 @	5.00
Sl. pigs, 100 to 130, gd. and ch.	7.00 @	7.50

SHEEP

(Shorn Basis, Except Lambs)

Lambs, 90 down, gd. and ch.	$8.00 @	$9.50
Medium	7.00 @	8.00
91 to 100, med. and ch.	7.00 @	9.50
All wts., common	5.50 @	7.00
Ylg. weth., 90 to 110, med. and ch.	3.00 @	6.00
Wethers, 90 to 120, med. and gd.	1.25 @	3.00
Ewes, 90 to 120, med. and ch.	1.25 @	2.50
120 to 150, med. and ch.	1.00 @	2.50
All wts., cull and com.	.50 @	1.25

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by the Bureau of Markets, New Jersey Department of Agriculture.)

The peach deal in Georgia is rapidly gaining volume and receipts at Philadelphia were fairly heavy last week, especially for this time of the year. Uneedas are now moving out of Georgia, and Early Rose is expected to start next week. While these early varieties make up only a relatively small percentage of the total movement they are watched with interest by shippers and dealers as they are an indicator of the trend of the market. The market at Philadelphia closed weak, and crates of Uneedas brought $2.50 to $3, with some poorer at $1.50. Some good quality Red Birds from North Carolina sold at $3 to $3.25 per bushel. Cantaloupes continued to arrive in heavy volume and the trade had difficulty in clearing stocks at satisfactory prices. Honey Balls and Honey Dews from the Imperial Valley of California were dull. The strawberry season in New Jersey and Delaware is drawing to a close, which means that the berry deal for 1931 is about over. There will be scattering arrivals from some of the late States, but the deal as the trade knows it generally closes with the New Jersey season. The first cherries of the season from New Jersey came in during the week, and sold fairly well at $2.75 to $3.75 per 32-qt. crate and from $1 to $1.25 per 12-qt. climax basket Apples brought fair prices but trading was limited.

Asparagus continued to arrive in moderate amounts, but demand was slow and the market draggy. Best large green from nearby sections of New Jersey and Pennsylvania sold slowly at $2 to $2.50, with some extra fancy at $2.75 to $3. Forwardings of Florida Lima beans increased sharply and the market was weaker, with bushel hampers selling at $3 to $3.25. Cabbage was in plentiful supply from Norfolk and the Eastern Shore of Virginia and the market was barely steady. New Jersey started cutting and arrivals by truck from that State were heavier, and the market was slightly weaker at 75 to 85c per half-barrel hamper. Beets and carrots were in liberal supply and weak. Celery weakened slightly, but prices were still good at the close, with Florida half-crates bringing $3.50 to $4. Lettuce continued weak, in spite of lighter receipts from New Jersey, where the Spring harvest is about over. Arrivals of Western Iceberg were quite heavy. Onions held steady, with Texas standard crates bringing $1 to $1.25. Best quality peas moved well at the close and the market was fully steady New Jersey bushel hampers sold at $1 to $1.25, with a few best higher. Potatoes strengthened at the close and North Carolina Cobblers sold well at $2.25 to $2.65, with some fancy higher. South Carolina shipments declined as the season passed its peak, and the season is expected to close within the next week or ten days.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Receipts of eggs continued to come in heavily and the market held about steady. Total receipts for the week equaled 38,576 cases compared with 39,645 cases the week previous and 45,819 cases during the same week of last season. The best quality eggs held steady and hennery whites from New Jersey and nearby areas sold at 23 to 26c, which is about ½c above last week's quotations. Pacific Coast whites were firm at 25 to 27c. Browns sold well and brought 21 to 24c. Mixed colors were rather slow at 18 to 18½c per dozen, and other grades were barely steady. The June report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture on storage holdings of eggs indicates that holdings are lighter than a year ago but about equal to the average of the past five years. Case eggs in cold storage equaled 7,881,000 cases compared with 9,178,000 cases last year on June 1, and a five-year average of 8,050,000 cases. The holdings of frozen eggs are very heavy, being but 300,000 lbs. less than the record holdings of a year ago. A total of 106,623,000 lbs. was reported in storage compared with 106,904,000 lbs. on the same date last year, and 70,565,000 lbs. as the average for the past five years.

The live poultry market was largely in the buyers' favor during the week. Although arrivals and stocks on hand were light, they were fully ample for the limited trade requirements. Fancy colored fowls sold at 23 to 24c, while Leghorns were mostly 19 to 20c for the best birds. Plymouth Rock broilers sold well at 34 to 35c per lb., with some poorer stock quoted at 28 to 30c. Leghorns were mostly 23 to 25c, with some fancy stock slightly higher. Old roosters continued dull at 13 to 14c. Ducks met a limited demand and the market was dull for White Pekins at 20c.

Offerings of fresh-killed poultry were light most of the week, and the market was fairly active. Fowls were in light receipt and the trade cleared the stock on hand without any difficulty. Boxed offerings sold at 24 to 25c per lb., with nearby stock selling at 2 to 3c per lb. over western marks. Broilers held steady, although trading was only moderate. Ducks were quiet and the market steady at 18 to 19c for Long Island offerings. J. M. F.

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Wind in the East

Last year it brought a drought, perhaps only to show what could be done. But this year the east wind is itself again, dispensing rain. It has changed fields of potatoes and corn into fields of cabbage and buckwheat. (The great potato acreage is no more. Much of it had to be plowed up.) Well-behaved ditches turned into sullen strips of mud that in time became shovels and backache. Not satisfied with this, the east wind blew open the back door to let in Caesar the hand-out dog, who lives up and down this road. It was night, and there was a platter heaped with ham available to Caesar, who gratefully gobbled up the most stupendous hand-out of his history, and then barked for more.

Now, when we would like to say that the rain is over with for awhile, we dare not. Even the weather report reads "Fair today," and refrains from comment on the morrow. A new corrective for quack grass has been offered by a friend who lives on clay. When the rain turned his fields to mud—and quack grass—he went out with a harrow and stirred it together. And now the pest is so dead that it turns up in forkfuls. Everyone would like to believe this, and it may be true, on certain types of clay.

The first strawberries are red at last, but the east wind has touched them, too. On nearly all of them there appears a rot mark about the size of an elf's finger tip. It is a great temptation to an ambitious young picker to let these berries go into the basket, but they must be left behind on the ground. A strawberry plant will stand only a limited amount of water.

Cool young voices come in over the telephone, asking to join the picking squad. We have some of the best talent in high school here on the berry field, none of them shirkers; the pianist in the high school orchestra, the young man who plays the clarinet, the young painter who is soon to become the pupil of a fine professional artist, the girl who is to become a nurse. Will this be a bright spot in their young lives? I often think when I meet them afterward, and find them gripping my hand, that it is a great blessing to have been able to meet these fine youngsters in the berry lot, and to have earned, somehow, without trying, their love and esteem.

I am far from despising a berry patch as a place in which to make human contacts. Living next a banker in town brings only a cold "how-do-you-do" but when he he has helped you pick his quart "fresh from the vines" he is never again cold and distant. People shut up in buildings on paved streets have strong, secret, longings for the land that none of us realize. Part of the money paid for a quart of berries which a city person drives 10 miles to buy must go for the scenery, and the privilege of wrapping a thumb about the stalk of a superlative berry, for the same berry could be bought in town. Landscape counts in peewee golf, and it counts just as much in getting high-class trade for strawberries.

An unexpected luxury has arrived in the form of the children's paternal grandfather. He just dropped in out of nowhere, as rovers do. No one need expect to tie him down for long, but while he is here we shall enjoy his marvelous soups, fritters, and biscuits. Nothing that grandfather cooks ever seems to go wrong. He is looking fine at 85, and seems to enjoy life quite as well as the rest of us. I think he laughs secretly, without smiling, very often, at the serious youth about him. Perfect memory at 85 crosses such a span of experience. Grandfather has a strong belief in travel as a means of keeping young.

A young man rises at five o'clock in the morning, has breakfast, and goes out to work. At night he comes in and goes to bed. It is assumed that he will always do much the same thing in the same way. In his secret thoughts he hopes to get around sometime to seeing the world, but perhaps the east wind blows too long for him. The years slide by one after another. Unless he takes his fate in his own hands he will find himself in the same place doing the same things at 60 that he did at 20. A man of 60 who has somehow found his chance to go round the world has something better than worldly goods. He has memories. As we grow older we begin to take out of memory the life we have lived. It is a wise man who lives for the future, in memory as well as in finance.

The lovely brown pullet has presented Shelley with nine sleek bantams. To his embarrassment, the chickens seem inclined to invest him with full responsibility as a father. After much doubt and deliberation he has decided to do a little scratching on their behalf, though one sees by the struttings before and after that his fatherliness is confused with gallantry.

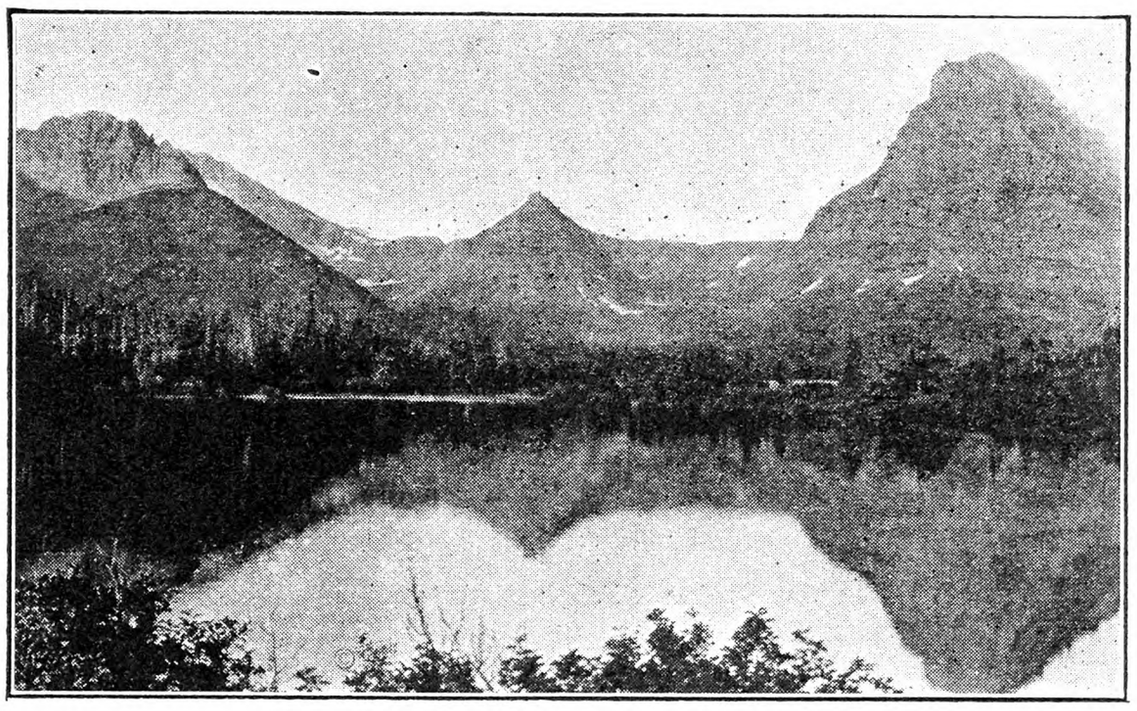
The east wind has yet to blow upon Shelley. FARM WOMAN.

The Farm as a Summer Camp

From time to time there is evolved some new-old method, some happy device, for adding substantially to the farm income by means of a successful appeal to the city dweller on vacation. In the days of my youth, there was the omnipresent "Summer boarder," content in that era to pay a small stipend for quiet, fresh air and country food, in surroundings which would now be deemed primitive. Then, with the automobile, appeared the rural tea-room and gift-shop, the filling-station and roadside stand with fresh vegetables, fruit, honey and what not, the cluster of tiny overnight camps, the familiar sign announcing "Tourists Accommodated." All of these have been tried and tried again by farm women ambitious to earn, who suddenly found themselves dragged out of their accustomed seclusion and set down upon some roaring highway of motor travel.

Possibly there are readers of THE R. N.-Y. who are not so placed, whose homes combine picturesque age or scenic charm with the yet more inviting quality of real privacy on a back road, not too remote or inaccessible, and who possess the essential equipment of personality and education for a tentative venture into a less crowded and distinctly promising field.

One phase of the modern "Back to Nature" trend is shown in the growing conviction that every well-brought-up child is entitled to at least a season or two, and preferably more, in a well-managed Summer camp. Though the movement is only a generation or so old, it has developed wonderfully within the past 15 years. Camps of all types and prices are available in most sections of the country for girls, boys, small children of both sexes, adults or families, and still the demand grows!



Two Medicine Lake in Glacier National Park

For the farmer, his wife or grown daughters, canvassing this possibility of interesting and profitable Summer work, first consideration might be given to the type of clientele desired. Unless some considerable capital is forthcoming, or present facilities exceptional, it may be well to limit oneself at the start to a rather small group of quite young children. At least one member of the family should have the necessary training and experience to care for them with professional efficiency. A trained nurse might usefully specialize in delicate or convalescent youngsters, for whom a large camp sometimes proves too exciting or strenuous. A teacher fitted to handle such might plan for a group of retarded children or of pre-school age, say three to seven years.

Next to the personnel, a suitable climate and attractive surroundings are, of course, all-important. Northern New England and New York are ideal, but no doubt highly desirable sites exist elsewhere.

While most successful camps are located upon some body of water, either lake or ocean, this is not at all necessary for young children, and indeed many parents feel safer if no water hazard is present. Older boys and girls generally prefer well-protected tents with board floors and waterproof flies, or convenient cabins for sleeping, which means some expenditure at the outset, while spotless, airy bedrooms or screened sleeping-porches are satisfactory for the little folks. A brook or shallow pool in which to wade and play, suitable games and swings, perhaps a pony to ride, pet animals (dogs, cats, rabbits, guinea-pigs or more unusual pets, such as a raccoon or a tame crow), a happy introduction to the birds and flowers, and the favored occupations for quiet hours and rainy days, such as simple basketry, modeling or weaving—these are the essentials to be provided. The farm itself offers a continuous pageant of absorbing pursuits and functions so immediate and living as not only to attract and hold all normal little folks, but to prove an important part of their education. This fact is recognized in an occasional advertisement of a "farm environment," "an outing combining advantages of farm and camp," "a picturesque, century-old farmhouse for headquarters," and the like.

No longer is actual "roughing it" popular in this connection. On the other hand, modern sanitation should be regarded as necessary, since few careful, well-to-do parents would consent to expose their little ones to possible risk from "germs." Fortunately, pure, tested running water and the usual sanitary conveniences are within the reach of even remote country homes nowadays. Electricity is less important, though desirable as a labor-saver, and a telephone is appreciated by parents as putting them in direct touch at any time of day or night.

It goes without saying that the food must be fully up to the latest standards, hygienically prepared, with great attention to perfect cleanliness in milking, refrigeration, etc., and attractively served, preferably on a shady screened porch in a garden setting. Little round tables, with chairs of suitable height, gaily painted, and flowered or "peasant" crockery, all help to give the joyous atmosphere so greatly to be desired. It is almost necessary that there be someone able to lead simple singing, and some one ingenious in devising games and telling stories, that there be no bored or homesick hours.

With all plans laid, the important question of "selling" your proposition to others presents itself. It is true that magazine and newspaper publicity is expensive, and results uncertain. However, I would recommend a carefully worded advertisement, several times repeated, in the press of your nearest city or large town, and perhaps also in your favorite weekly or monthly magazine. In the meantime, follow up all personal leads. Acquaint nearby schools and doctors with your plan; do not hesitate to enlist your friends in the good work! A typewritten, multigraphed letter or a succinct printed statement of what you have to offer, together with a pleasing photographic print or cut of the farmhouse and surroundings, emphasizing its best points, should be prepared for mailing to inquirers and to acquaintances everywhere.

Do not attempt to compete with the well-equipped, established camps, but try to fill a special place of your own. Provide a safe, happy Summer home for a child too young, delicate, or timid, in the mother's opinion at least, for the standardized Summer camp. If you prefer to invite several boys of about the age of your own, boys in need of mothering, or of wholesome interests and companionship, then say so. Possibly two or three mothers with small children might be given rest and relief from exacting cares for a few weeks. Whatever your plan, present it as definitely and make it as attractive-sounding as possible!

Your price, by the week or season, should be uniform and plainly stated. It is usually collected in advance, and should be set at a figure to admit of a reasonable profit, since much more effort is required to entertain children than adult "paying guests." Unlike the professional camp, open only for two or three months of the year, you have not to make all the interest on your investment in that short space of time. The food should be largely, perhaps almost altogether, home-grown, and your family may supply all or nearly all service needed, thus eliminating salaries—a large item in the usual camp budget. Twenty to twenty-five dollars a week, or $150 to $200 for the season of two Summer months, is a fair average rate, considerably below what is justifiably asked by the higher-class camps. With as few as four to 10 campers, there should be a nice little profit in the undertaking.

ELAINE GOODALE EASTMAN.

Termites and Ants

The *Missouri Botanical Garden Bulletin* prints the following article, condensed from an article by Dr. Leopoldo B. Uichanco, of the University of the Philippines, in the *Philippine Agriculturist*:

In the case of termite nests, a shallow trench was dug where the termite tunnels were connected. This was filled with water until the soil was so thoroughly drenched that absorption became very slow. Enough waste engine oil or kerosene (used crankcase oil is excellent and can usually be obtained free from a garage or gas station) was then poured into the trench to make a very thick film on the surface of the water. As the water soaked downwards, the oil was drawn by surface tension under the ground and through the communication galleries of the termites into the nest. Previous trials with oil alone had failed because the oil did not penetrate into the soil sufficiently to reach the main termite colonies. Besides the fact that more oil had to be used, the treatment resulted merely in shifting the direction of march of the ravagers.

One treatment was in every case found sufficient to destroy an entire colony. The day following the operation termites were sometimes seen building tunnels, but these were the work of the workers that had been caught in the upper parts of the building during the treatment and shut off from their nests by the oil. In some cases the building of these tunnels continued for two or three days, but after this period the last remaining representatives of the colony disappeared. There has not been a single case of recurrence of infestation from the same source following any of the treatments.

Its simplicity, the ease of obtaining the materials, and its efficacy against subterranean termites are among the desirable features of the method. The practice has been found to work with equal success on ground-inhabiting species of ants which are a frequent nuisance around houses and yards. When treating ants' nests, however, it was found unnecessary to dig a trench. The ground in which the openings of the nests were located was merely soaked thoroughly with water before oil was added. More water was then poured so as to give the oil better distribution. Several quarts of water and a cupful of oil are all that are needed for treating an average ants' nest. Because of the injurious nature of mineral oils, the method should not, of course, be used if the nests are located at the bases of tree trunks or other valuable plants.

In Webster Grove, Mo., there is very commonly found a species of ant which is light yellowish or white (though it is a true ant and not a termite), which, while not dangerous to dwellings, is very unpleasant. It works mainly in the Spring and builds its galleries beneath cracks in the cellar floors, bringing the excavated soil up through the cracks. In April the sexual winged forms emerge and swarm about the cellar in large numbers. On account of their light color, they are mistaken for the dreaded "white ants" and cause great alarm. Ordinary methods of extermination are not usually successful, since the nest is underneath the cement floor and can be reached only through a narrow crack. Dr. Uichanco's method was tried in two houses this Spring and was found completely successful. The crack through which the ants were emerging was soaked at intervals for two days, then the oil was applied in a thin stream, nearly a quart being used in the case of a heavy infestation. A few stragglers were seen in the next day or two, but since that time they have completely disappeared.

Tumbling Mustard

A correspondent in New Jersey recently sent us a specimen of a weed, new to him, which had come up in his lawn. It proved to be tumbling mustard, Sisymbrium altissimum, which came to this continent from Central and Southern Europe about 1887. It is an annual, which apparently first appeared in central and western provinces of Canada, extending through our Middle West as far south as Kansas and Missouri, and through the Northwest to Washington. This was the first specimen we had seen in the East.

Tumbling mustard grows from two to four, sometimes six feet tall, slender, smooth, and exceedingly bushy. The leaves are deeply cut, the segments toothed or entire, the upper leaves reduced to a thread-like thinness which is very noticeable. When the plant is young the lower leaves are downy, lying on the ground in the form of a rosette. The small pale yellow flowers are followed by slender pods, which contain an enormous number of seeds. When mature, the stems become very brittle, and the whole plant breaks off, rolling over the prairies and scattering the seed for miles.

Control methods are to hand-pull individual plants, to give clean cultivation, and above all to sow clean seed. It could not be troublesome in a lawn that is properly cared for, and seems unlikely to spread in the East, as it does on the western prairies. It is said to be injurious to cattle, but we do not know whether this applies to the plant itself, or to the seeds. However, it would be an objectionable weed in a pasture.

Corn Cutting Sled

Will you tell me the way to make a sled and box to be drawn by a horse in the rows between corn while two men, one on each side, cut the corn? How large a box can you make and how wide can it be? C. C. R.

New Jersey.

Will some reader who knows about this device tell how it is done?

The Rural New-Yorker

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Established 1850

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MANY old-fashioned cooks selected yellow turnips on the ground that they were "richer" than white ones. It is rather surprising to learn that such housekeepers arrived by intuition at scientific truths that are only now becoming known to us. In a recent paper on plant pigments in animal nutrition, Dr. Lafayette B. Mendel, professor of physiological chemistry at Yale University, stated that yellow vegetable food products furnished the equivalent of vitamin A. Says Dr. Mendel:

For some time it has been observed that various yellow vegetable food products seem to furnish the equivalent of vitamin A, the food factor that is abundant in butter and in cod-liver oil. Yellow corn is more effective than the white varieties, and the yellow carrot abounds in something that can avert the lack of vitamin A in the dietary.

The newest findings indicate that the yellow plant pigment, termed carotone, is the forerunner of vitamin A in the body. It is potent in extremely minute amounts. Apparently some edible plant products, that have been known for some time as comparatively rich sources of the so-called fat-soluble vitamin, carry the yellow pigment hidden beneath a veneer of green chlorophyll. The study of pigments in plants—the colors that attract our eye in the vegetable world about us—is thus acquiring a greatly increased significance. A novel chapter in the story of plants is being written.

After reading this, we are confirmed in our taste for Golden Bantam corn, for deep yellow squashes, for carrots and for yellow turnips. It is another justification of popular taste. Strange how often the wisdom of the plain people is found to be justified by scientific study.

*

A NEW organization, of interest to eastern poultrymen, has been developed, the Northeastern Poultry Products Council, some details of which are given on page 729. This is not started with any splurge or flourish of trumpets. The men back of it are not that kind. Its purpose is to develop the poultry industry in the East on the basis of standard quality and grading, so that it can compete in New York and other large eastern markets in these particulars with the more distant carlot shipments put up with factory precision. It is purely a business matter to be worked out in a business way. Prof. Willard C. Thompson, of the New Jersey Station, New Brunswick, is the secretary and treasurer. It aims to take in the Northeastern States, and such parts of the Virginias as find it convenient. It will develop slowly, and is worth looking into by all in the business on any sort of commercial scale.

*

IN VERMONT, many orchards are kept in sod, the grass being mowed and used as a mulch under the trees. On hilly land it is not practical to till orchards, because of the damage from washing, so that the permanence of sod is important. Prof. Cummings on our first reading page this week gives some interesting figures covering 15 years of observation in the State. Orchard grass lived up to its name as the most permanent. It gets bunchy, but continues to make large growth. There is a fire and mouse hazard in mulched orchards, but these things are not serious if proper care is taken.

*

WE ARE often asked how much it costs to do the various kinds of farm work, such as plowing, seeding, etc. How much can a man, two horses and a plow turn over in a day? Such questions can be answered only in a general way. It depends on the man and team and type of land—and the kind of a day. We have seen conditions when an acre of plowing was a good day's work, and others where considerably more could be done. It would be a matter of interest to us all to have some figures on these things covering both horse and tractor work. We should like to have those who can conveniently do so, send us a record of a day's work in any kind of farm operation, the amount done and its approximate cost on the basis of current farm wages for reasonably efficient help—plowing, seeding, cultivating, harvesting, whatever is done, and the kind of a day. This will be useful information to print, and names and exact locations will not be used.

*

My tomato plants are very slow in growing this year. What is the matter?

SEVERAL readers ask this question. Continued cold weather is the cause. Tomatoes require heat, plenty of it, nights as well as days, and the nights have been mainly cool. Corn has the same preferences as to weather, and is also backward. Considerable can be done for tomatoes and also corn, by judicious use of soluble nitrates, which are a strong stimulant of plant growth, particularly noticeable in a cool Spring. But care is needed both as to amount and how applied. A teaspoonful to a plant, or two, if you know just how, will help. It should be scattered about thinly, not closer to the stem than three or four inches, and worked in. Before a heavy rain is the poorest time to use it, as it will dissolve quickly, and any lumps may make a solution strong enough to burn the roots as it goes down. After a rain, or during a spell of fair weather, it will work just right, giving the roots what they need, and as fast as they can use it. This will be a good opportunity to try out the comparatively new idea of the working partnerships of potash and nitrate—that potash in some way helps the particles of nitrate get about in the plant more effectively. Years ago a Texas gardener reported to us wonderful results on his vegetables from the use of a lot of damaged gunpowder (nitrate of potash) he bought from the government. This fits well with the newer idea of potash-nitrate co-operation. Another crop on which many are using a nitrate dressing is cabbage. Under some conditions growers are practicing close setting of cabbage to get the medium-size heads desired for family trade 15 inches apart in the row. This gives a large yield of the small heads, and with nitrate to push them along, they develop quickly.

*

THE waxy surface of apple skins contains a substance that gives some promise of being useful in industry. Dr. Charles E. Sando, of the U. S. Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, who has been investigating the chemical nature of the surface coating of apples, perfected a method for extracting the compound ursolic acid in the form of a powder, from apple pomace. The most promising use for this new chemical is in the paint and varnish industry. The fact that the powder is resinous to the touch and is water repellent suggested its use in varnishes. Preliminary tests show that ursolic acid increases the gloss and water resistance of cellulose lacquers. Another effect of adding small amounts of ursolic acid to lacquers is to extend the time required for drying. This seemed to improve the brushing qualities of the lacquers so treated, especially for the first coat. Apples differ with respect to the amount of wax-like substance found on their surface at harvesting time. Arkansas Black, Delicious and Grimes Golden contain relatively large quantities, while Yellow Transparent, Rhode Island Greening and York Imperial have much smaller amounts. If there is sufficient demand it would be possible to produce 500,000 lbs. of ursolic acid in this country annually, it is estimated. The principal sources would be wastes from canning plants, skins left from dehydration of apples, and from apple pomace, the residue produced in the manufacture of cider and vinegar.

*

MUCH interest is being shown in advanced registry of dairy cattle in New Jersey. The superintendent of this work is W. R. Robbers, of the New Jersey Station, at New Brunswick. He works in co-operation with the breed associations and dairy farmers who are interested in having their herds tested in this way. Mr. Robbers says that more than 1,500 cattle are on test in New Jersey in accordance with advanced registry rules. The advanced registry records are made under the supervision of official testers from the experiment station, who make monthly visits to herds under test to check on all production figures and to calculate the amount of butterfat and milk produced. The experiment station and the breed associations certify the accuracy of these records. Dairymen attach great importance to an advanced registry record, since it is an official certification of an animal's production. A total of 282 advanced registry records were completed in 1930, and the average annual production figures, based on all ages and all classifications, by breeds, were as follows: The 48 Jerseys averaged 8,556 lbs. of milk and 458.74 lbs. of butterfat; 24 Brown Swiss averaged 10,853 lbs. of milk and 418.54 lbs. of butterfat; 148 Guernseys averaged 10,955 lbs. of milk and 544.9 lbs. of butterfat, and 162 Holstein-Freisians averaged 14,031.5 lbs. of milk and 488.9 lbs. of butterfat. The average individual production of all dairy cows in the United States is about 4,500 lbs. of milk and 190 lbs. of butterfat a year.

*

THAT article by Dr. Alexander on false foot-and-mouth disease (page 726) may save some one considerable worriment, as well as showing what to do in such a case. Foot-and-mouth disease is so serious that no treatment can be considered. The government at once takes charge of any outbreak of this virulent and highly infectious disease, with destruction of affected animals and thorough disinfection. Mycotic stomatitis, to which Dr. Alexander refers, sufficiently resembles the real foot-and-mouth disease to deceive the inexperienced. Yet there are easily distinguished differences, as may be seen from reading this article, and it will be well to fix in mind these special points. So much loss has been caused by foot-and-mouth disease that livestock authorities in all parts of the world are on guard. Outbreaks anywhere are reported to all, and the danger of its being spread is much less than in former years.

*

ROADSIDE marketing is an important industry in Rhode Island. Large quantities of poultry products, fruit and vegetables are available for sale, and the roads all lead to somewhere attractive to tourists or those out for a day from home. Agricultural Commissioner Harry R. Lewis is taking an active interest in these stands, and the following sensible remarks about them are worth considering by those in other States:

A roadside market should be located where readily accessible, far enough back from the main road to permit purchasers to drive their cars out of the main line of traffic. Adequate parking is quite essential. The stand should be so located that it can be readily seen for some distance. It is even advisable to have suitable signs from 200 to 500 feet before one reaches the market or stand, telling what is to be found. The signs should not be wordy, but made to attract attention. The stand does not need to be elaborate, but should be attractive and clean. The products should be absolutely fresh and appeal to the eye. If one can, it is desirable that a rotation of products be on hand throughout the entire selling season. One of the big problems is to plan the plantings so that the products will be ready when the consumer desires them. Prices should be reasonable, and no higher than the best quality in the best retail stores. Treat the consumer right, so that he will come again. Products not fresh should be immediately removed from the stand and disposed of by other means than this method of sale. It will be money in the producer's pocket.

The Rhode Island Bureau of Markets is planning State supervision of roadside markets, with the idea that those complying with the regulations shall be permitted to use an official sign leased by the State.

*

THE Boys' and Girls' pages, which appear this week, are good reading for grown-ups, as well as youth. Viewpoint and environment change as the years pass, but life in its essentials, and the vast majority of its interests, merely develops if we will to "look and listen" to things as they are. Our real youth need never die. It has the quality of eternity.

Brevities

CANNING corn planted in New York State is 17,803 acres, or about two-thirds of last year.

WELL, maybe that boy on our front cover this week was your picture 15 or 20 or 30 years ago.

CANADA produces the greater part of the world's supply of nickel, last year's output being 103,768,857 lbs.

LOADINGS of revenue-paying freight in this country for the first five months of this year amounted to 15,988,235 cars.

A NEW census of Canada is being made. The first enumeration, in 1640, numbered 375. That of 1921 showed 8,788,483.

THE New Hampshire Station says that, as tourists going toward home are more inclined to buy from roadside stands, stands near large towns or cities may well be located on the right side of the road for traffic going toward the city.

IN THE 34 days following the opening of the Empire State Building, Fifth Avenue and 34th Street, New York, up to June 4, 96,079 persons paid admission to the observatories at the eighty-sixth and 102d floor levels. The highest number of visitors in a single day was 5,400.

The Newest Dairy Organization

THE Northland Dairy Association, Inc., is a recent addition to the dairy organizations of the New York milk shed. It is incorporated under the membership law of the State of New York. It operates without profit. Its purpose as expressed in its literature is the more economic and efficient handling of milk products from producer to consumer, and more particularly to unify the producing and distributing units which previously marketed independently, and to stabilize their marketing business. The membership consists of 30 units representing several of the largest farm-owned co-operative plants in the State, some manufacturing plants, and a number of the distributing firms, some of which own country plants.

The original idea as expressed by the management was to bring all plants not already associated in marketing associations into one body to bring more order and stability into the distribution and sale of milk and milk products, and especially that portion of the business represented in "loose" milk as sold in cans. Some units have not yet come in so that the temptation to drastic competition yet remains to some extent, but the organization is yet young, and complete unity is yet a possibility as well as a hope.

The organization leaves its units free to market their own products under standard regulations, but assumes responsibility for the marketing of members' milk when required to do so. The membership fee is one cent per 100 lbs. when the member markets its own product. The charge for marketing is 2 per cent, but the one cent per 100 lbs. is then omitted. In any event the returns for all members are equalized.

Just now the associations and its members handle about 30,000 cans of milk daily. It is sold in the metropolitan and up-State markets. At present its surplus is heavy. Its sales of liquid milk are substantially 28 per cent of its product. The 72 per cent is manufactured largely into cream, and a considerable portion of this cream is utilized in manufacturing plants of the membership. The organization made its start in a year of depression with an over-supply of liquid milk, but it embraces some of the best producing plants in the territory, and several successful distributors and, with the improvements looked for and hoped for in general conditions from now on, it will have a chance to demonstrate its possibilities. It frankly follows the trend of recent organized policies in establishing a close alliance between producers and distributors. This is a development of recent years, and is now almost universal in the New York milk shed, and in some other eastern markets.

Since there is always a conflict in the matter of price between seller and buyer, an organization of producers and dealers which does not equalize profit and loss has not in the past been considered feasible or commercially sound. The stronger element is pretty sure to dominate and appropriate the benefits. The proverb is that the lion and the lamb never lie down together in peace until the lamb is within the lion. This type of organization, however, has gained so much headway of recent years and now dominates so much of the business, strictly exclusive producers' organizations have found it hard to find a steady outlet, and this association, if successful, tends to make the alliance of producers and distributors practically unanimous.

The logical thing now is for the four organizations in the territory to come out frankly in an open working agreement and reduce the production and distribution of milk to an economic system fair to producer, distributor and consumer. In view of the record this seems like a vain altruistic hope, but in practical benefits such a system can be abundantly justified.

In What We Have Failed

WE ARE organized under a system of individual freedom and self-government. We may say and do as we please so long as we do not trespass on the rights of others. These are fundamental principles. Few of us would wish to change them.

Within this broad concept of civil government, we have developed an economic system for the production and distribution of wealth. This wealth for the most part consists of the things we need to sustain life and comforts. They are food, clothing, shelter and enterainments. Work or loaf, every person is supposed to get and enjoy the full benefits of his or her prudence, forethought and labor. But we are expected to make our own living.

This auxiliary of government is what we call the institution of private property. It is also based on natural laws. If fully adopted and practiced, few would wish to change the system. Under the arrangement everyone would get what he deserved, and while some might have more than others, all would have enough for individual needs.

The assumption is that under this plan the more wealth we produced the more there would be for each and every one of us. But just now we are told that we have a surplus of wealth—too much food, too much clothing, too much shelter. We have succeeded in production for the needs of all. We have population to consume it all. But we have failed in distribution. We are impoverished in a world of plenty. We have allowed corporations to absorb and control our natural free resources under the assurances of government that every person would share equitably in the wealth produced. In this promise the government has failed. Our one great problem now is to loosen the selfish grip on industry and to insist on a system that will assure us all of an equitable distribution of wealth.

May Milk Prices

THE net cash price paid for 3 per cent milk per 100 lbs. in the 200-210-mile zone by dealers reporting for May, are as follows:

Sheffield Farms	$1.475
Unity, Buffalo (at farm)	1.88
Dairymen's League	1.18

The League deductions were 6c for certificates of indebtedness and 10c for expense, making the gross price $1.34.

Buffalo is in the 400-mile zone. In this zone a deduction of 16c per 100 lbs. is made for freight charges. The net cash return to producers in the Buffalo district for May is reported as follows:

Unity's price	$1.88
Sheffield's	1.315
Dairymen's League	1.02

Unity price in Buffalo is not subject to the 16c freight differential.

New York State Crop Report

Agricultural Statistician Gillett reports that corn planting did not become general until about May 27 on account of the wet soils and a large amount remained to be planted after June 1. Winter wheat came through in excellent condition and supplemented by the Spring rains gives an average condition of 93 per cent of normal. Spring grains which were got in early are looking extra well at the present time. Oats averaged 89 per cent of normal compared with 87 last June; barley averaged 87 per cent of normal compared with 86 last June and Spring wheat averaged 84 compared with 82 last June. Rye came through the Winter in good shape, with a reported condition on June 1 of 90 per cent compared with 79 a year ago.

Although the drought last Summer was very hard on the pastures and meadows, the Winter and Spring were more favorable with the result that high condition figures were reported for June 1. Many of the new seedings were killed and had to be replanted to other crops. Some pastures were turned on too early this Spring on account of a shortage of hay in the barns. Alfalfa appears to be in relatively better condition than the other hays.

In general apples gave a fairly heavy bloom this Spring although the weather was not the most favorable for pollination and the percentage set may be limited considerably on this account. In most instances, Rhode Island Greening, which had good production last year, gave a light bloom this year. The important varieties showing the heaviest bloom were Baldwin, McIntosh and Ben Davis. Rhode Island Greening, Duchess, Wealthy and Delicious were reported to have light bloom. Since the Baldwin is by far the most important variety of apple grown in New York State, the out-turn of this variety determines to a large extent the size of the apple production.

Peach trees have been declining in number in Western New York during the past several years on account of winter-killing and the difficulty of protecting the fruit from insect injury. Although too early to make a satisfactory forecast of the crop the outlook is favorable at the present time.

All indications point to a light pear crop in New York State, especially of Bartletts and Seckels. The bloom has been light and the reported condition is only 49 per cent of a full crop, with 81 last June.

The cherry production for the State is not at all promising. Cold rainy weather at blossoming time, with frosts early in May, apparently damaged the sour cherries in Western New York.

Notes from the Catskills

Having had so much difficulty getting early cauliflower plants we determined this Spring to raise enough if such a thing were possible and there are in all, early and late together, about 120 feet of six-foot beds. My only active part in making them was to sew together innumerable yards of cheesecloth, some of it being in short narrow length that had been used before over smaller beds. Although cheesecloth may not be needed by the later plants as a protection from the weather, it serves to keep out many insects and in case of heavy showers plants are not badly washed as is often the case with beds left uncovered. Seeds in the hotbeds did not come up well as was also the case with some others. Besides the above there are eight rows the width of the garden sown in the open ground. These were covered with beet pulp bags ripped up and have come up much better than any of the others. The bags were removed as soon as the plants came up.

Those who try to raise their own plants have many problems to meet. Occasionally someone gets in too much fertilizer and burns up the plants, or maggots get in their deadly work. Corrosive sublimate is often used to disinfect the ground, the usual amount being one ounce to 15 gallons of water. The man from Cornell who advised its use said when using it after plants were up to remove cap from the spout of the watering pot and run a stream along beside the rows, being careful not to get it on the plants. It is quite possible to burn them with the solution if made too strong. Corrosive sublimate is recommended for damping off as well as maggots.

There are many conflicting stories about the location of the dam in the East Branch of the Delaware, and the matter does not seem to be settled yet, though drillings are being made in the valley above Downsville. At any rate the people of the Little Delaware can rest in peace for a few more years, assured that the valley will not be flooded and they be forced to leave their homes and farms where many of them have spent a lifetime or nearly. Only along certain parts of its course is the Beaverkill Valley adapted to farming; much of the country along the river is rather wild and sparsely settled, there being mainly boarding-houses, country homes, lodges, etc. The Little Delaware is one of the best farming sections in Delaware County. The homes are not luxurious exactly, but they are well supplied with conveniences and comforts and the people would not be likely to better themselves by going elsewhere as they would have had to do had the original plans gone through. EDNA M. NORTHROP.

New York.

West Virginia News and Views

We began our harvest on the second of June, which was the earliest in our memory. Orchard grass and clovers were just right to cut and we had considerable wheat to cut for hay, which was just heading well. At this point wheat makes about the same quality hay as Timothy if put up right, but we did not get ours in the way we wanted. It was cut on Tuesday and not put up until the next Thursday. It was very heavy having been sown in potato ground last Fall, and the heavy application of fertilizer to the potatoes was mostly in the soil. This wheat stood nearly six feet in height. It took a long time to dry, and just as soon as it would get about dry it would rain again. It rained more during that time than all of last Summer, but even at that we are still far behind in our rainfall.

My neighbors tell me that I made a great mistake in cutting this wheat for hay, but I can't see where there is any use of competing with the western farmers in growing 60-cent wheat. Records show us that we cannot produce it for less than $1 in this State and, where it has to be cut by hand, as with us, $2 would come nearer the cost.

On the other hand this field produced over two tons of hay per acre with very little cost of making. This is safely worth $15 per ton on the farm, or $30 per acre. Our yield of wheat would not have been over 25 bushels and the cost several times as much. Wheat cut for hay is not nearly so hard on the soil, and the young grass has a much better chance if it is cut off early. We sowed this particular piece in Alfalfa and have a fine stand.

We finished the third spray on most of our orchards on June 3; this is really what is mostly termed the fourth spray, but we have been omitting the pre-pink, so it is only our third. The value of spraying can be seen in this section more clearly this Spring than ever before. Orchards that are sprayed systematically are very full of fruit, while those that received no spray, although they set full in the beginning, have fallen so badly that there will be no crop at all, while what few there are still hanging are so badly infested with scab and other diseases that should they mature would be worthless. Scab infestation has been very severe this year due to the cold weather, and codling moths are the mos tnumerous I ever saw. Curculios and the aphids are very bad.

The cicada or 17-year locusts are with us again this year in hordes. It seems to me that they are worse than I ever saw them, but then I expect that is because I have observed them more closely. They keep up such a din that it can be heard above the noise of the sprayer and when the spray gun is turned on a tree they go out in swarms like bees. I noticed the first laying of eggs on June 13, and I expect that we will lose some of our apple crop from the damage done by the locusts. The weakening of the limbs and twigs will cause a lot of them to break by the weight of the apples as they grow.

Our local strawberry market opened the first of June at $1 per gallon, but inside a week was down to 50 cents. There has been a very good crop but, as I see it, 50 cents here is the same as $1 two years ago. I paid $3 per day for labor; flour cost me $1.40 per bag; coffee was 50 and 60c, and other things in proportion. Today I am paying $1.50 for labor, buying good flour for 70c and the same brand of coffee for 25c.

Every time we go in the orchards we see more of the damage done by the drought, limbs that came out and set fruit will suddenly wilt and die, several trees came out and set fruit and then died entirely. Nothing like this ever happened in our orchards before, so it must have been the dry weather. L. G. ZINN.

Barbour Co., W. Va.

Delaware Notes

Strawberries are at their height now and are being sold in large quantities at the different auction blocks where they are bringing from $3.50 to $6 per crate of 32 baskets. They go north over the Delmarva trail by hundreds of trucks daily.

There have been more than 300 acres of peppers contracted for by the farmers residing in the Bridgeville and Greenwood sections and the farmers have been very busy recently setting out the plants for this large crop of peppers. The peppers are being grown for a firm at Lincoln, Del. The contract price runs around 25 cents per five-eighths basket and farmers are under the opinion that they can make some money at this price as their yields are generally large and the peppers mostly large also in these sections.

The pepper industry was not started in this section until recent years and now it has become one of the staple crops. The pepper is similar to a tomato in growth; it is green at first and then turns red when it is harvested. Peppers are generally used in making such as pepper-hash, chow chows, and for pickling purposes and also provide coloring matter for various canned products. KARL P. THOMPSON.

Live Stock and Dairy

False Foot-and-Mouth Disease

BY DR. A. S. ALEXANDER

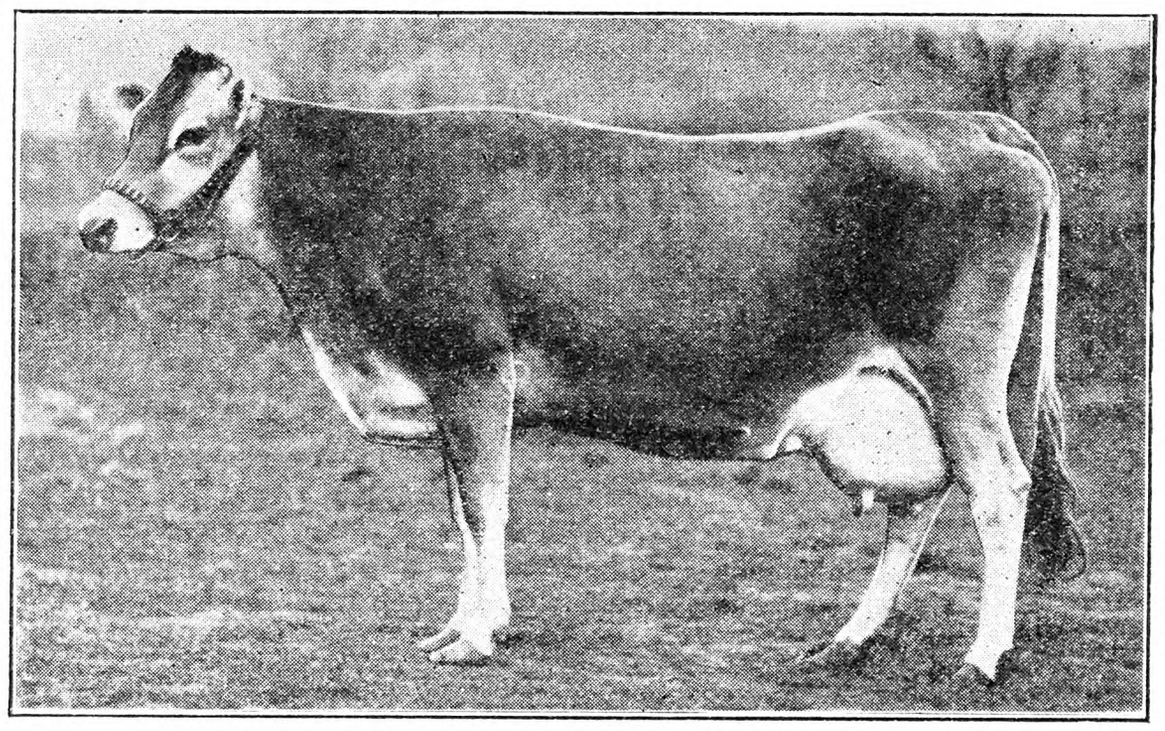
During Summer, and especially toward Autumn, when pasture grasses have been scant and dry, owners of cattle often get a great scare from a disease which may be termed false or pseudo foot-and-mouth disease, and which technically is known as mycotic stomatitis. The symptoms of this disease and of the dreaded contagious foot-and-mouth disease, which several times has broken out in this country and had to be stamped out, by the killing process, at tremendous expense, are so similar, in some respects, that errors in diagnosis sometimes have occurred. In fact, one outbreak that caused a tremendous amount of concern, work and expense might have been squelched in short order had it not been for the fact that the initial cases were wrongly diagnosed as being mycotic stomatitis. When the correct diagnosis later was made affected animals had been shipped to the stockyards, and then the disease ran riot and several months passed before it could be eradicated at an expense reaching the million dollar figure.

Fortunately, mycotic stomatitis is a simple disease, confined to cattle, and usually occurring on a single farm at a time. It is caused by acrid fungus spores in forage, not by a virulent ultra-microscopic, filterable virus, such as causes true contagious foot-and-mouth disease, and rarely causes fatalities, when affected cattle are promptly and properly treated. Contagious foot-and-mouth disease is, on the contrary, one of the most readily contracted and spread diseases and attacks all cloven-footed animals. It is because of the rapidity of its spread and the economic losses it causes in shrink of milk and loss of flesh, etc., that the Bureau of Animal Industry, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has invariably followed the practice of immediately slaughtering all animals found affected with contagious foot-and-mouth disease, and at the same time eliminating exposed animals and maintaining close quarantines until the malady has been suppressed. When animals are condemned and slaughtered on account of contagious foot-and-mouth disease the owners are reimbursed for their losses jointly by the Federal Government and State authorities. Slaughter of animals affected with mycotic stomatitis is not, however, necessary, nor need an outbreak of the disease cause serious concern. The important matter, in every instance, is to make perfectly positive the exact nature of the disease, that contagious foot-and-mouth disease may never again get the start it once did, through an error in diagnosis.

Mycotic stomatitis is characterized by the following symptoms: The affected animal stops eating and chewing the cud (ruminating), as mastication of feed becomes difficult. Saliva dribbles or flows from the mouth. The lining membranes of the mouth are seen to be red, hot, swollen and studded with small blisters. The blisters or vesicles soon rupture and ulcers form, varying in size from one-eighth of an inch to one inch in diameter. The ulcers chiefly form on the gums, around the incisor teeth, on the dental pad, inside the lips, and on the tip of the tongue. They contain brownish-yellow colored broken down tissue, underlaid by new sprouting granular tissue. A foul odor is given off. Scabs may also form upon the lips and around the nostrils. In some cases there is some swelling and soreness of the hoof-heads and pasterns. *No vesicles form upon the affected parts of the feet.* The animal is lame. The teats of milk cows sometimes become slightly affected and milk yield lessens. Badly affected, poorly treated animals become emaciated and deaths have been known to occur, but they are rare.

Contagious foot-and-mouth disease, compared with mycotic stomatitis just described, shows the following symptoms: The affected animal becomes quite sick and has fever. Vesicles form in the mouth *and on the feet and udder.* Those in the mouth form on the lips, tongue, cheeks and dental pad. They contain watery fluid or lymph, soon rupture and leave raw sores with shreds of tissue hanging from their borders. The animal champs its jaws *with a loud, smacking noise* and saliva is profuse, thick and ropy and hangs in strings from the mouth. The smacking noise made by the mouth is highly characteristic and not prominent in mycotic stomatitis cases. The vesicles or blisters on the feet (not seen in mycotic stomatitis) form between the toes, or on the hoof-head. Such hoof symptoms are the chief lesion in the disease of hogs. One or all of the feet may be attacked. In cattle, the hoof sometimes sloughs off, or the ulceration may spread to the inner tissues of the hoof. Sores or ulcers, tend to become infected and those on the udder may cause destructive mastitis (garget) or gangrene and sloughing. The animal is stiff or lame. A thick, yellowish secretion of mucus gathers in the inner corners of the eyes and about the rims of the nostrils. Mortality usually is quite small, but, as already stated, the disease is not allowed to run its course when it occurs in America, eradication being considered the best policy.

When cattle are found affected with mycotic stomatitis they should at once be stabled, while unaffected ones are moved into a different pasture. Feed soft mashes and wetted hay. Supply all the pure drinking water the cattle care to take. Dissolve a heaping tablespoon of borax in each of the first two buckets of water taken during the day. Swab out the mouth with a 1 per cent solution of potassium permanganate, or coal-tar disinfectant, once or twice daily; then place in the mouth a mixture of one tablespoon each of powdered borax and powdered alum per pint of strained honey or molasses. Obstinate ulcers should be scraped clean and then swabbed two or three times with tincture of iodine; afterward a 20 per cent solution of argyrol may be applied daily, with a swab of sterilized cotton tied on a small stick, until healing is complete. Range cattle may be given common salt containing four ounces of crude carbolic acid per 12 quarts, as a lick, in place of ordinary salt. Treat sores on the feet by swabbing with tincture of iodine a few times; then apply daily a mixture of about equal quantities of melted pine-tar, lard and flowers of sulphur, or apply benzoated oxid of zinc ointment. Always have a qualified veterinarian examine affected cattle before deciding to give them treatment.



Rinda's Rosaire's Tessie 725083, a purebred Jersey cow owned by John Kopplin, Gaston, Ore., has set a new national record for butterfat production by a senior three-year-old Jersey cow officially tested 365 days. In a year she produced 1,042.81 lbs. of butterfat, 15,592 lbs. of milk, the equivalent of 1,303 lbs. of butter, 7,252 quarts of milk.

Photo by Ewing Galloway, New York.

Holsteins on Dairy Farm in South Dakota

Milk Production Costs

Ivan McKellip, extension specialist at Ohio State University, gives the following figures of production and feed cost with 1,100 cows in dairy herd improvement associations in the State. These cows averaged 7,597 lbs. of milk, and 322 lbs. butterfat. Their production was valued at $229; feed cost, $93; net above feed, $136.

The feed cost for 100 lbs. of milk was $1.22 and the feed cost for producing one pound of butterfat was 28.8 cents. The average labor income from the average association cow was approximately $90 and the average labor income per hour per cow was about 60 cents.

Dairy herd improvement associations have been operating in the State for the past 16 years. The Barnesville Association, in Belmont County, is the oldest. It is no longer an experiment but a decided help in keeping yearly milk, butterfat, feed, and cost records on each cow in the association. Knowing each cow's production, these men have been able to increase the production of their cows in eight years from 270 lbs. of butterfat to 360 lbs. of butterfat. As ordinarily conducted a dairy herd improvement association is an organization of between 20 and 50 dairymen who co-operatively employ a man to keep production, feed, and income records of their cows.

Caked Udder

My cow's udder is hard ever since her calf was born. The calf is about 10 days old. I have been bathing the udder in very hot water several times daily, then rubbing with an ointment recommmended for this purpose. O. C. C.
Maryland.

It is nothing unusual for a cow's udder to get hard at calving time, especially if she is a good cow. When no infectious garget is present, the swelling will usually subside in a few days, with the bathing and anointing suggested. Light feeding of grain, the use of bran and a mild physic of Epsom salts, one pound in water, poured down carefully from a long-necked bottle, is often found useful. An ounce of saltpeter may be given in the same way after the physic has worked.

It is essential that the cow be kept from exposure, such as lying in a wet spot or staying out at night. If the trouble does not subside soon, a veterinarian, or some experienced person who can see the cow, should be called.

Muley Cattle

Is there such a breed of cattle as the Muley's? Where did they come from? Are they beef or milk cows? A. M. C.
New York.

No one knows the origin of Muley, or hornless, cattle. Some of this type are said to have been brought to this country by Virginia colonists, and are doubtless the ancestors of the Polled Durham, or Shorthorns, we have today. There is an extensive history of various polled cattle in England—white and red polled, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway and Hereford.

Two well-known types of hornless cattle in this country are Polled Durham, and Red Polled, combination beef and dairy animals, excellent for beef with individuals and strains of dairy merit. The other polled types, such as Angus, are strictly beef animals.

Hog Vaccination

Am I permitted to vaccinate my own hogs against cholera, provided I understand how to do the work? P. S.
Niagara Co., N. Y.

The following official instructions are from Commissioner of Agriculture Berne A. Pyrke, who has charge of this matter.

1. All needles, syringes, and receptacles used in the injection of serum or virus should be thoroughly disinfected before and after each use.

2. The site of injection should be upon the inside of the thigh, or other suitable location, and, where the double or simultaneous treatment is used, virus and serum should be injected on opposite sides, separate syringes being used. This region should be cleansed and disinfected. (Painting with tincture of iodine is recommended before and after injection, especially if virus is used.) Injection should be deep into the muscular tissue, and care should be exercised to avoid needle injuring joints or other bony structures. In very cold weather the fluid should be warmed to near body temperature. Serum must never be allowed to freeze, and the unprotected bottle should not be placed in sunlight. Virus should be used fresh and all that is not used should be destroyed by burning. All containers should be kept closed and contamination avoided.

3. All hogs given the simultaneous treatment must be given an antiseptic bath using a two-per-cent solution of cresol compound, U. S. P., or other approved disinfectant, before being allowed to come in contact with susceptible swine. Premises occupied by such swine during the period of treatment must be disinfected before the quarantine is removed.

4. In the simultaneous treatment the entire herd should be treated. All hogs so treated should be isolated and quarantined for 30 days from date of treatment, and they shall not be shipped, moved or distributed within above period except under special permit.

5. The simultaneous treatment should not be used on very young pigs, on sows advanced in pregnancy, on unthrifty animals, on those about to be shipped, or in herds where hog cholera already exists. The simultaneous treatment should be administered only by persons duly authorized to practice veterinary medicine and in conformity with the methods as set forth herein.

6. All cars, pens, yards, chutes, and other enclosures or places used in the transportation, herding, or yarding of cholera-infected swine shall be cleaned and disinfected in the following manner as soon as possible after removal of such swine: Remove all the litter and manure, and thoroughly disinfect such material if swine will afterwards have access to same. Saturate the inside surface of cars, chutes, alleys, and pens with a compound solution of cresol U. S. P., by using four ounces to each gallon of water, or such other disinfectant as may be officially approved.

The above shall be considered as official instructions in connection with the control or eradication of the disease known as hog cholera.

Dairymen's League Annual Meeting

This was held at Utica, N. Y., June 17-18, about 800 delegates attending. The Home Department session occupied the first day, Miss Vera McCrea, director, giving the address of welcome. Mrs. George M. Tyler, of Honeoye Falls, was chairman, and Miss Mina Guilford, of Friendship, secretary. Reports on Home Department activities were received from the 24 districts of the association.

The feature of the afternoon was an address by Congresswoman Ruth Bryan Owen, of Florida, on "Our Place in a Changing World." She referred to the widening sphere of woman, her influence in legislation, especially in matters of welfare, the protection of the home and its children. She pictured the sacrifices made by the men and women founders of the country, and deplored the complacency of those who claim to be patriotic, but do nothing but boast. The ideal is groups of women working together in laudable causes.

The business meeting of the League occupied the forenoon of June 18, reports of officers and committees. New directors announced as elected are: Paul Talbot, Burlington Flats, N. Y.; Ernest C. Storbeck, Macedon, N. Y. The following were re-elected directors for three-year terms: L. M. Hardin, Sussex, N. J.; John S. Petteys, Greenwich, N. Y.; L. A. Chapin, Malone, N. Y.; A. L. Milks, Little Valley, N. Y.; Fred L. Utter, Friendship, N. Y., and J. A. Coulter, Watertown, N. Y.

Five resolutions were introduced, four being adopted. The first was:

Resolved, That all the acts, matters and things done and performed by the directors, executive committee and officers of this association in the constructing, acquiring and disposing of property, plants, equipment and supplies, and of contracts made, and expenditures incurred and paid in the conduct of the business of the association, and generally the entire management of the business of this association during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1931, be, and the same are he eby in all respects ratified, approved and confirmed, this including differentials established and distributions made of funds, which differentials and distributions are hereby declared to be equitable.

The second was in appreciation of the services of Dwight Beardsley, who resigned after being director 17 years.

The next referred to cuts in the price of milk and suggested the possibility of the League engaging in retail distribution in fields where this may be deemed desirable.

The fourth resolution concerned the sub-district president system, which is said to cost the League about $47,000 annually. The resolution read:

Resolved, That the auditing committee be requested to make a full and complete investigation of all sub-district presidents' expenditures and activities, and to the best of their ability, an investigation of the work accomplished. Be it further

Resolved, That the said auditing committee be instructed to report to the resolutions committee of 1932, to the end that they may have this information upon which to base their recommendations to the 1932 annual membership meeting.

Resolution No. 5 was:

Resolved, That we do not favor the advisability of retaining county presidents, as we believe it to be an unnecessary expense to our organization. We also feel that the work in the districts and sub-districts can be efficiently accomplished by the directors and division representatives, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the office of the district and sub-district presidents be discontinued.

This created discussion from the floor, some feeling that the loss of these district presidents would lessen the touch of the membership with the official body. It was finally agreed that nothing be done about this until after the auditing committee's investigations, provided in the fourth resolution be reported next year.

At the afternoon session President Sexauer gave a comprehensive report of the League's status and activities during the year.

As to the price outlook he believes that:

"We must look forward during the next year, and possibly several years, to lower price levels for agricultural and milk products. We must produce and operate more economically and efficiently both as individuals and as an organization.

"If it becomes impossible to maintain a fair price for milk, I can see nothing for the Dairymen's League to do but to demand that dealers reduce their operating costs so that the burden of lessened returns may not fall entirely upon farmers."

The visiting speaker of the afternoon was Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde, who endorsed the idea of national control of dairy products, wheat and cotton, "which will pass back to the producers equitable benefits, and a market that will take the product at a price above cost of production." Referring to the changing times, he said:

"There was a time when the problems of the farm were almost exclusively production problems. The farmer was little concerned with what occurred outside his own fences. The home farm produced practically all the family ate or wore. It was a self-sufficient economic unit. If there was a surplus over home needs, it was sold for what it would bring in town. No one worried much over the prices. The living had already been made.

"When farmers ceased raising things primarily for the family to eat and wear and began producing a money crop primarily to be marketed, farming ceased to to merely a way of living, and became an industry.

"I regret that the old-time farmstead with its cellar and smoke-house is passing, but the change is in line with our modern life. I regret it, but I do not complain about it. The vital point is that farming, having become an industry, must, perforce, conduct itself as an industry." W. W. H.

Recent Ayrshire Records

During April, the 17 Ayrshires owned by the George I. Cotton Est., Friendship, N. Y., averaged 855 lbs. milk, 31.53 lbs. of butterfat, under the Ayrshire Herd Test rules. Every cow in the herd that had once freshened, regardless of age or stage of lactation, was included in computing this average. Individual honors in the herd were won by Grace Sampson, a three-year-old, which produced 1,599 lbs. milk, 48.13 lbs. of butterfat; and Louise Sampson, a two-year-old, which produced 1,149 lbs. milk, 46.53 lbs. of butterfat.

Livestock Sales

June 25.—Maryland Ram Sale, La Plata, Md.

July 28.—Maryland Ram Sale, Centerville, Md.

Coming Meetings and Shows

June 24-26.—Long Island Potato Tour. County agents or Farm Bureau managers will give details.

June 24-26.—Soil Fertility Conference, State College, Pa.

June 24-26. — American Seed Trade Association , annual convention, Hotel Brown, Louisville, Ky.

June 24-26.—Fiftieth Annual Soil Fertility Conference, Pennsylvania State College, State College P. O., Pa.

June 27.—Field Day and Picnic, New York State Jersey Cattle Club, Moordenier Hills Farm, Ira G. Payne, owner, East Schodack, N. Y.

July 21-23.—American Association of Nurserymen, annual convention, Book-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, Mich.

Aug. 3-7. — International Baby Chick Convention, Louisville, Ky.

Aug. 17-20.—Fourteenth Annual American Country Life Conference, Ithaca, N. Y. For further information address American Country Life Association, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City.

Aug. 27-29.—Seventh National Shade Tree Conference, Boyce Thompson Institute, Yonkers, N. Y.

Sept. 7-12.—New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

Dec. 8-10.—Sharon Poultry Association, Annual Show, Sharon, Conn. Secretary Arthur L. Kinsman, Sharon, Conn.

∴ GUERNSEYS ∴

Foremost Guernseys
All ages, both sexes, real bargains in Bulls two years old and over.
Successor Berkshires
Boars ready for service, Bred Gilts, Fall and Spring Pigs, both sexes.
EMMADINE FARM, Hopewell Junction, (Dutchess Co.,) N. Y.

TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS
BULLS from 1 Month to Serviceable Age
from record dams and proven sires. Herd accredited and blood tested. Attractive prices. Exceptional values.
TARBELL FARMS -:- SMITHVILLE FLATS, N. Y.

Guernsey Bulls
from one month to serviceable age. Sons of Upland's Good Gift A. R., sire of Junior Champion, Pennsylvania Show, out of A. R. dams with records up to 700 lbs. fat. Herd Accredited and Blood Tested. Prices to suit times. FRITZLYN FARMS, Pipersville, Pa.

LAKE DELAWARE FARMS, Delhi, N. Y.
Farmer's opportunity to buy Guernsey Bull at farmer's price. Serviceable age. Apply at once.

∴ HEREFORDS ∴

10 For Sale! REGISTERED HEREFORD COWS AND HEIFERS
some with calves by side, others bred. Mated to our best herd sires. Priced reasonable. High quality. Would make real foundation herd.
Write for Details. *Herd Accredited.*
BROOKVALE FARM • WINDSOR, MASS.

∴ JERSEYS ∴

JERSEY CATTLE have been bred and perfected at Sheomet Farm for the past 33 years. If you are interested in heavy producing Jerseys of the *bluest blood*, write—
A. F. PEIRCE Box 67 Winchester, N. H.

∴ DOGS ∴

OLD-FASHIONED REGISTERED English Shepherds
Natural heel drivers, black bodies, tan and white markings, tan spots over eyes.
Males, $15 each - Females, $10 each
INDIAN TRAIL STOCK FARM Jefferson, N. Y.

COLLIE and FOX TERRIER PUPS—Handsome and intelligent. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

Pasture is NOT Enough

Repeated tests show that while pasture plus good dairy feed is better than pasture alone, yet pasture plus dairy feed plus roughage (hay and silage) is still more profitable.

Under present market conditions most dairymen will find it profitable to replace part of the silage and hay with

DRIED MOLASSES BEET PULP

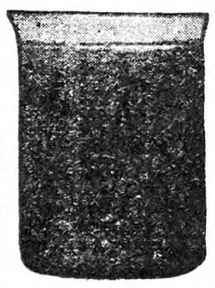
Dairymen interested in their results next fall and winter, as well as now, should follow this program for their cows:

(a) Good Pasture.
(b) 3 or 4 lbs. daily of Dried Molasses Beet Pulp.
(c) A good dairy feed, fed according to milk production.
(d) Ample water supply.

Cows so fed will milk better all summer, go into the winter in better condition, and produce more profitably all year.

Ask your dealer for Dried Molasses Beet Pulp, or write

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
Box 68, N. End Sta., Dept. R-10, Detroit, Michigan

Left: Dried Molasses Beet Pulp before it is moistened.
Right: Note how it swells after water is added. Loosely held together it is digested to the utmost.


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★ *One-piece all-rubber mouth piece*
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—these two features make it easy for Burrell users to produce clean milk—and they are two reasons why you should prefer the Burrell. Single and double units. Write for catalog today.
"It Milks the Cows Clean"
Cherry-Burrell Corp., 20 Albany St., Little Falls, N. Y.

BURRELL

Horse injured? *Reach for* ABSORBINE

Absorbine is the *dependable* liniment when gashes, bruises, threaten lay-ups. Fast to ease inflammation and guard against infection, it's a quick healing aid. Muscles and tendons strained by pulling, too, respond to this 38-year-old liniment. No blisters—no lost hair—horse can work. A real economy. All druggists—$2.50 a bottle. W. F. Young, Inc., 288 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

∴ RABBITS ∴

REG. PEDIGREED CHINCHILLAS, WHITE, GRAY, FLEMISH GIANTS, reasonable. Green Mountain Rabbitry, Montgomery Ctr., Vt.

Rabbits & Supplies Complete descriptive literature. Albert Facey, Jr., 115-D, Valley Stream, N.Y.

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Shetland Ponies for children, also STALLIONS; MARES with colts by side or separate. Prices right. A. B. PORTER PONY FARMS, Atwater, Ohio

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Offer 8 YEARLING HAMPSHIRE RAMS Fit to head any flock. Carefully selected from over 100 lambs. $35 and up.
D. BUCKLEY, Woodrow Farm, Broadaxe, Ambler, Pa.

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SPRING PIGS
READY TO SHIP
When starting to raise a Hog why not have one that will please you. A trial order will prove to you how pigs from select stock will grow. I will ship any number C.O.D. My guarantee: 10 days trial, if satisfied keep them, if not return them and your money will be returned. Crating free.
Berkshire and Chester cross or Yorkshire and Chester cross pigs
7-8 weeks old, $4.00 each
8-9 weeks old, $4.25 each
Chester Wh. Barrows, 6 wks., $5.50 ea.
WALTER LUX
Tel. 0086 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass.

Young Quality Pigs
Cheshire and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester
7 weeks old, $4.00
9 weeks old, $4.50
10 weeks old, $5.00
All Husky, Healthy, Fast Growing Stock
MY GUARANTEE—YOU MUST BE SATISFIED. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. If dissatisfied, return at my expense. Crates free.
EDWARD BUNZEL LEXINGTON, MASS. Tel. 0496

Feeding Pigs *for sale*
Chester & Berkshire } 6-7 Weeks Old, $4.00 each
Chester & Yorkshire } 8-9 Weeks Old, $4.25 each
All good healthy stock. Will ship in lots of two or more. If not satisfied return them at my expense.
MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, Woburn, Mass.

PIGS FOR SALE
Choice Young Feeders
6-7 weeks old, $4.25 each 8-9 weeks old, $4.50 each
10 weeks old, $5.00 each
We have a fine lot of carefully selected young porkers, all weaned and ready for the feed trough.
Chester and Yorkshire crossed, Berkshire and Chester crossed; a few Duroc and Berkshire crossed. Ship any number C. O. D. on approval. No charge for crating. My guarantee: "A square deal at all times."
W. J. DAILEY, Lexington, Mass. - Tel. 1085

SPRING FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE
6-7 weeks old $4.25
8-9 weeks old 4.25
10 weeks old 5.00
Buy where quality is never sacrificed to quantity, we are prepared to supply you with pigs of rugged, fast growing strain from quality boars and sows—Berkshire and Chester cross, and Chester and Yorkshire cross, at above prices, also a few Chester Whites at 8 weeks old $5.50. Will ship C.O.D. on approval, crated free. 10 days trial allowed.
A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass.

Chester White and Duroc PIGS
Either of above breeds now ready to ship, they are rugged, fast growing and very good type, cannot be told from pure-breds. Also a few Poland Chinas. All raised on our own farms.
6 to 8 weeks old, $5.00 each C. O. D.
A few 8 to 10 wks. old Chester or Duroc Barrows, $5.50 each. All crated free.
HIGHLAND YARDS, Waltham, Mass.
Phone 4459-W

LITTLE PIGS FOR SALE
— at —
RYDER'S STOCK FARM, INC.
Lexington, Mass.
Large type Chester White and Poland China crossed, 6 to 8 weeks old at - - - $5.00
Some a little younger and smaller at - - $4.50
Call John Lamont, Lex. 0351 or write to Box 42.
WE ALSO HAVE 50 young thoroughbred POLAND CHINA SOWS, weighing 110 to 140 lbs. at $25 a piece.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE
Buy Where Quality Prevails
Chester-Berkshire — Chester-Yorkshire Crossed
6 to 7 weeks old..... $4.00 each } crates
8 to 9 weeks old..... 4.25 each } free
All good feeding pigs. Will ship any number C.O.D. 10 days trial. J. W. GARRITY, 7 Lynn St., Woburn, Mass.

FEEDING PIGS $4.50 Each, Prepaid $5
select, crated, C.O.D. Grain fed. Mostly Poland Chinas. Few other breeds. Shoats around 40 lbs., $6.25. Can start these shoats on garbage, vaccinate, castrate at $7.
C. STANLEY SHORT, CHESWOLD, DELAWARE

9 Mos. Old BIG TYPE 14 Mos. Old BIG TYPE **Poland-China** SHOATS $18 each GILT, bred $30.00
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DUROC REG. SWINE All ages for sale. F. M. Pattington & Son, Merrifield, N. Y.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES. Pedigreed pigs $10 ea. Easy feeders, quick growers. R. Hill, Seneca Falls, N.Y.

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CRAWFORD COUNTY, PA.
Shipping Center of the East
Our Association takes you about the county to any farmer member or non-member whose dealings are such and health of herd makes it desirable, to buy the cows you are in need of. The seller pays a small commission which operates the Association. Cows are at rock-bottom prices. Buy now!
Write Us Your Needs
CRAWFORD COUNTY CO-OPERATIVE DAIRY IMPROVEMENT AND SALES ASSOCIATION
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HIGH GRADE & REGISTERED Dairy Cows FOR SALE
GUERNSEYS, HOLSTEINS and JERSEYS
T. B. and Blood Tested. Fresh and close springers.
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GOATS: Fine young, Toggenburg bucks and does, $15 $20 each. H. I. COGGESHALL, Wortendyke, N. J.

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

A Sensation for Broiler Raisers! We've been doing a lot of experimenting on CROSS-BRED CHICKS. We wanted a new chick, solely to make more broiler money than any chick ever before offered. We have it now!

HALLCROSS BROILER CHICKS

will bring the highest market prices, with a rapid and uniform growth hitherto unknown. Write for details and prices. Regular breed chicks also.

HALL BROS., *Poplar Hill Farm* **Box 60 Wallingford, Conn.**

"WOLF - Certified" Chicks . . .

SUMMER PRICES THAT DEFY COMPARISON

	25	50	100	300	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$2.00	$3.75	$ 6.95	$19.95	$32.25	$ 64.00
Barred, White, Buff Rocks	2.50	4.75	8.95	25.95	42.25	84.00
S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds and Black Minorcas	2.50	4.75	8.95	25.95	42.25	84.00
White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons	2.50	4.75	8.95	25.95	42.25	84.00
Jersey Black Giants	3.25	6.25	11.95	34.95	54.75	109.50
Assorted Heavy Mixed	2.00	3.75	7.00	20.00	32.50	65.00
Assorted Odds Mixed	1.75	3.50	6.50	19.00	27.00	55.00

Order direct from this ad—or send for our beautiful catalog giving description of "Wolf-Certified" Quality Chicks, also our 100% delivery and we also guarantee the livability of your baby chicks for ten days after you receive them, we want you to be satisfied. Order today. Send $1 with your order. Chicks shipped C. O. D. for balance.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING FARMS, Dept. 16, GIBSONBURG, OHIO

SPECIAL EGG BRED CHICKS

SEND NO MONEY ~ WE SHIP C.O.D.

Rigidly inspected by experts. From high-grade, heavy layers or exceptional stamina and outstanding laying ability. Bred thru generations for vitality and high-egg production. Pure-bred, healthy, carefully selected. 100% alive, postpaid. Cat Free.

	15	25	50	100	300	500
S. C. Eng. Wh. or Br. Leghorns or Anconas	$1.50	$2.00	$3.50	$6.50	$19.25	$32.00
Wh, Buff or Bar Rocks, Wh. or Sil. Wyandottes	1.90	2.50	4.50	8.50	25.00	41.50
S. C. Reds, Black Minorcas, Wh. or Buff Orpingtons	1.90	2.50	4.50	8.50	25.00	41.50
Black Giants, Light Brahmas	2.40	3.25	6.25	12.00	35.50	59.00
Heavy Assorted, All Good Chicks	1.50	2.00	3.75	7.00	20.75	34.50

Reference, First National Bank. **ADA BABY CHICK HATCHERY, Route 15, Ada, Ohio.**

Best QUALITY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Tancred Wh. Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$27.50	$50
S. C. Tom Bar'n Wh. Legh.	3.25	6.00	27.50	50
Barred Rocks & R. I. Reds	4.00	7.00	32.50	60
White Wyandottes	4.00	7.00	32.50	60
White Rocks	4.00	7.50	32.50	60

Light Mix., $5.00 per 100. Heavy Mix., $6.00 per 100 100% live del. Post Paid. Order direct.

Chester Valley Hatchery, Box I, McAlisterville, Pa.

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

English & Tancred Strain	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.13	$3.75	$6.50
Barred Rocks	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00
Light Mixed	1.75	3.00	5.00

500 lots, $2.50 less; 1,000 lots, $10 less. 100% prepaid safe delivery guar. Cash or C.O.D. FREE CIR.

Green Forest Poultry Farm, Box 4, Richfield, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS AT CUT PRICES

Leghorns, $6-100; Tancred and Barron Strain, $7-100; Bd. Rocks and White Rocks, $8-100; Reds, $9-100; Mixed, $6-100. Postage paid. Order at once.

100% live delivery. Special prices on large lots. Catalog.

JACOB NIEMOND Box R McAlisterville, Pa.

PINECREST CHIX

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Bd. & White Rocks	$7.50	$35.00	$68
R. I. Reds	7.50	35.00	70
White Leghorns	6.50	30.00	58
Heavy Mixed	6.50	30.00	60
Light Mixed	6.00	30.00	58

PINECREST POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

	Per 100
Tancred Strain White Leghorns	$6.00
Barred Rocks	8.00
S. C. Reds	8.00
Heavy Mixed	7.00
Light Mixed	6.00

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.

C. P. LEISTER, Box R, McAlisterville, Penna.

Maple Lawn Baby Chicks

For Quality and Profit

	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$6.00
Parks Bd. Rocks (P.73C31)	7.00
White Wyan. & White Rocks	7.00

Heavy Mixed., $6.00—100; Light Mixed, $5.50—100 Special prices on large lots

MAPLE LAWN POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Pa.

SEASON'S LOWEST PRICES

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Barred Plymouth Rocks	$2.25	$4.25	$7.75	$38.00	$75
W. Rocks, Reds, W. Wyan.	2.25	4.25	8.00	38.50	75
Heavy Mixed	2.00	3.75	7.00	34.50	68

Postage paid and full delivered count guar. Order now.

For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks ULSH POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY Box R, Port Trevorton, Penna.

TAKE NOTICE 150,000 QUALITY BABY CHICKS

S. C. Wh. Leghorns, Bar'n & Tanc. Strains	50	100	500	1000
	$4.00	$7.00	$32.50	$65.00
B. Rox & R. I. Reds	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
Heavy Mixed	4.00	7.00	32.50	65.00

Free range, 100% del. guaranteed. Circular free.

The RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 15, Richfield, Pa.

Dr. Romig's Super Quality Chicks

Barred or White Rocks	$8.00—100
White Wyandottes	9.00—100
Heavy Mixed, $7.00—100; White Leghorns	7.00—100

100% prepaid live arrival. Ship C.O.D.

F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian, - Beaver Springs, Pa.

HERBSTER'S NEW LOW PRICES

500,000 Chicks Yearly

Barred Rocks	$8.00 per 100
R. I. Reds	9.00 per 100
Black Giants	12.00 per 100

Mix. $7.50-100; guaranteed 100% live del.

HERBSTER'S POULTRY FARM, Bx A, McClure, Pa.

Baby Chicks—$8 per 100 up

Thousands hatching daily. Fourteen breeds. Sent collect. Postpaid live delivery—prompt shipment. STARTED CHICKS priced according to age. Send for folder.

Schoenborn's Hatchery, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

SHELLENBERGER'S QUALITY CHICKS

	100	500	1000
Rocks and Reds	$8.00	$37.50	$70
Heavy Mixed	7.00	32.50	60

Postage paid. 100% safe delivery guaranteed.

O. M. Shellenberger Poultry Farm, Box 11, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS

C.O.D.—100 Rocks or Reds, $8; Leghorns or Heavy Mixed, $6.50; Light Mixed, $6. Free range. Safe delivery guaranteed. Circular.

W. A. LAUVER, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS C.O.D.

100 Rocks or Reds, $8; Leghorns $6.50; Heavy mixed, $7; Light, $6. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free. **C. M. LAUVER, Box 73, McAlisterville, Pa.**

Hubbard Farms R.I.REDS

STARTED CHICKS

SAVE TIME—FEED—MONEY

with Hubbard Farms 2 and 3 weeks old Rhode Island Red Chicks. You will be pleased with their uniform large size and high vitality.

Prices for delivery from June 1st on—

2 weeks old Chicks - 25c each
3 weeks old Chicks - 29c each

Full Satisfaction Guaranteed on Every Order.

HUBBARD FARMS, Box 156, Walpole, N. H.

REDBIRD FARM

Two, three and four weeks old started chicks at amazingly low prices. *Catalogue Free*

REDBIRD FARM - Wrentham, Mass.

PULLETS—HEALTHY, N. H. ACCREDITED—REDS

6 wks. 60c, 8 wks. 80c, 12 wks. $1.20, older 40c lb., F.O.B. Sent C. O. D. on approval.

THE HENSNEST - - - Rochester, N. H.

HILL SIDE CHICKS — Will Ship C. O. D.

Extra Chicks Free with each order

Tancred Strain S. C. White Leghorns	$6.00 per 100
Parks Strain Bar. Rocks (Per.34D31)	$7.00 per 100
S. C. Reds	$7.00 per 100

Heavy Mixed, $6 per 100; Light Mixed, $5.50 per 100 Special prices on large orders. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. P. P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.

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STARTED CHICKS and PULLETS

from best quality bloodtested breeders

No coccidiosis—chicks well grown, carefully selected. Low prices.

Write for circular and special discounts

MAPLEGLEN POULTRY FARM, Proctor, Vt.

CHICKS--STARTED CHICKS--PULLETS

From my own trapnested, bloodtested pure Barron Wh. Leghorns. Prices reduced for June and July. Catalog free, **Willacker Leghorn Farm, Box 383, New Washington, Ohio**

WYCKOFF STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX

Book your order now for May and June chicks.

$7.00 Per 100 $32.50—500 $65—1000

100% prepaid—safe del. guaranteed.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box 25 RICHFIELD, PA.

HEARTY CHICKS

Hatched in a new Jamesway Incubator Hatcher

Barred Rocks, $6—100, Heavy Mixed, $5—100.

Order C. O. D. Less than 100 lots, 1c more. Quality and live arrival guaranteed. Catalogue free.

PEOLA POULTRY YARDS Box 2 Beaver Springs, Pa.

ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS

Wh. Wyandottes, Wh. Rocks & Bar. Rocks, $7 per 100; Heavy Mixed, $6 per 100. We ship C. O. D. or cash — 100% del. guar.

Jas. E. Ulsh, Box R, Beaver Springs, Pa.

PAIGE'S Quality Chicks

Barred and White Rocks	$8—100
White Leghorns	$7—100
Heavy Mixed	$7—100

100% live arrival guar. Postage paid.

Geo. W. Paige Selinsgrove, Pa.

LEWIS FARMS PULLETS

CHICKS and PULLETS, finest quality, blood tested. Pullets free range reared. Bargain prices. Write for literature and special discounts. **Prof. Harry R. Lewis, Box R, Davisville, R.I**

PREMIUM CHICKS

Barred Rocks	7c
400 or More at	6c
Heavy Mixed	5c

Safe delivery. Prompt shipment.

LAYWELL FARM HATCHERY, R. 5, BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS

Free range grown. From selected 2 and 3-yr. old bloodtested breeders. Mar. & Apr. hatched, for immediate del.

THIELMAN LEGHORN FARM Ransomville, N. Y.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS

Ten weeks, up. March, April and May hatched. High grade, range-raised birds. Ask for prices and folder. **FISHER BROTHERS, Atlantic, Penna.**

500 MARCH HATCHED S. C. W. LEGHORN PULLETS

Free Range and Healthy, 12 wks. old $1 ea., 14 wks. $1.25. Address **B. B. Chase, Wyoming, Del.**

Chicks BARRED ROCKS S.C.W. LEGHORNS R. I. REDS

also hatching eggs Write for prices.

C. C. ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Delaware

Maryland Egg Contest

Carried on at the State Experiment Station, College Park, Md. Report for week ending May 29, 1931.

In the table first column shows the total pen record to date of all marketable eggs laid, which weigh 18 oz. or more per dozen; second column, total standard eggs to date for each pen, and third column, marketable eggs laid by the high hen for current week. Eggs ranging from 23 os. and to, but not including, 28 oz. per dozen rates as "Standard." Each pen contains 10 regular competing birds and two reserves to take the place of any that die or are disqualified. The sixth contest started November 1, 1930 and operates 364 days to October 30, 1931. No artificial lighting nor stimulative feeding practiced.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS			
Geo. Lowry P. Farm, Conn	1166	938	7
Smiley Farms, Mich	1081	655	6
Brown & Mann, Wash	1104	798	6
Pratt Exp. Farm, Pa	1084	876	7
N. C. Eppley, Md	1179	803	2
Meadowedge Farm, Mass	1404	717	7
A. J. O'Donovan, Jr., N. Y	1471	847	7
Wye Pltry Farm, Md	1331	417	5
J. A. Hanson, Ore	1511	990	5
W. W. Kirby, Md	1190	715	6
Joachim Brdg. Farm, N. J	1271	950	6
S. P. Swinn, Md	1215	1109	6
L. R. Douglas, Va	1324	342	6
Valley View Pltry Farm, Pa	1236	785	6
G. B. Ferris, Mich	1355	1119	6
B. W. Jacobs, Pa	1377	761	6
Globus Pltry Farm, Mass	1264	1011	4
Bolton & Scruggs, Md	857	436	6
Whiteacres, Va	1431	1187	6
Walker's Hatchery, Va	1338	752	7
Taylor Bros., Pa	1494	781	7
Wm. Park Leg. Farm, Pa	1356	957	7
C. C. Messer, Va	1369	753	6
Sterling Farm, Va	1426	1055	5
D. B. Price, Va	1311	342	7
G. G. Dickenson, Va	1240	910	6
Cresston Park P. & S. Co., Md	1412	952	7
Kenesaw Pltry Farm, Va	1439	622	6
Elko Pltry Farm, Va	1137	805	7
W. C. Eckard, Mich	977	696	6
Mt. Hope Farm, Mass	1593	981	5
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J	1170	734	4
Ridgehurst Farm, Va	1164	829	4
L. Harris Hiscock, N. Y	1197	720	5
Eglantine Farms, Md	1342	1080	6
Stern Bros., N. J	1256	940	6
Spring Brook Farm, Va	1006	820	6
Wene Chick Farms, N. J	918	579	7
Broad Acres Farms, Conn	692	493	0
Homestead Pltry. Farm, Pa	944	706	6
Leader Farms, Pa	1249	1021	6
Confidence Farms, D. C	1630	453	7
G. B. Ferris, Mich	1247	932	4
Northland Farms, Mich	1129	879	6
Dr. L. E. Heasley, Mich	1332	831	7
Grandview Pltry Farm, Mich	1136	925	1
Vandermast Farm, Md	1383	605	6
Kilbourn Pltry Farm, Mich	1372	1231	7
Lauterbach's Pltry Farm, Md	1215	544	6
Geo. Lowry P. Farm, Conn	953	534	7
Peetoocee Pltry Plant, Pa	1281	876	4
Fairview Pltry Farm, Md	1426	400	3
P. E. Rentzel, Pa	1376	862	2
Jack Lynch, Conn	1162	85	6
Carl H. Frey, Md	889	509	7
Tidewater Pltry Farm, Va	979	506	1
Fairview Pltry Farm, Md	1396	498	6
Lauterbach's H. P. Farm, Md	1143	356	6
Dr. L. E. Heasley, Mich	1076	572	6
W. G. Sanford, Va	1443	695	7
James Dryden, Calif	1482	727	7
LaRose Pltry Farm, Pa	991	685	4
Sunnyside Pltry Farm, Md	1156	449	6
Foreman Pltry Farm, Mich	1303	725	7
M. D. Rhodes, Va	1308	941	3
Broadview Farm, Va	1215	892	6
DOMINIQUES			
L. S. Seaver, Mass	851	313	0
S. C. ANCONAS			
R. S. Thomas, Pa	1157	688	4
RHODE ISLAND REDS			
F. T. Thompson, D. C. (R. C.)	743	668	6
Lawrence Royer, Pa	1188	1055	7
Globus Pltry Farm, Mass	1515	998	7
R. H. Strait, Pa	935	781	7
Scott Pltry Farm, Mass	1701	1198	7
R. B. Parkhurst, Mass	1428	977	6
J. Z. LaBelle, Conn	1272	688	7
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J	794	628	2
Lindstrom H. & P. Farm, Mo	1085	769	6
Mrs. A. E. Carver, Va	1229	1052	5
Moss Farm, Mass	1251	804	7
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS			
L. L. Powers, Md	1401	844	0
Kerr Chickeries, N. J	1023	568	4
R. C. Cobb, Mass	1224	464	5
Pratt Exp. Farm, Pa	1128	581	6
K. D. Leather & Sons, Md	1304	772	7
Broad Acres Farm, Conn	1294	625	5
LAMONAS			
S. E. Raymond, Ohio	965	692	0

Boys and Girls

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* Marks the names of those whose work appears on Our Page.

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SPECIAL PRICE

ON OUR SUPERIOR QUALITY BRED CHICKS

This price in effect beginning May 25. Place your orders well in advance. $1.00 books your order balance C. O. D.

White and Brown Leghorns
Barred and White Rocks
Wh. and Columbian Wyandottes
S.C. & R.C. Reds, Bf. Orpingtons — **7c**

Bl. and Wh. Minorcas, Sil. Wyans, Hamburgs, each 8c
Sussex, Light Brahmas and Black Giants, each 9c
Assorted (all varieties) **6 cents**

Chicks are sent by prepaid parcel post. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Catalog sent on request.

THE LANTZ HATCHERY - - Tiffin, Ohio

WENE CHICKS

SPECIALTY-BRED QUALITY—POPULAR PRICES

By Prepaid Post	50	100	400
S.C. White Leghorns, Brd. Rocks	$5.00	$9.50	$36.00
Wyan-Rocks, Bram-Rocks	5.00	9.50	36.00
Wh. Rocks, R.I. Reds & Wh. Wyan.	5.50	10.50	40.00

Select Matings, Blood-Tested, 2 cts. per chick extra. Special Matings, Blood-Tested, 4 cts. per chick extra. Write for prices on 8-10-week White Leghorn Pullets.

WENE CHICK FARMS Dept. A Vineland, N. J.

JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST

CHICKS 5c and up

White, Black, Buff and Brown Leg., $6 per 100. Rocks, $7. Wyandottes, $7. Light Broilers, $5. Heavy, $6. 21 years in business. Catalog free. 100% delivery.

JOHNSON'S HATCHERY, ICKESBURG, PA.

Barron Leghorn Chicks

From Large Type Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Mated to Pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock. At $7 per 100; $33.50 per 500; $65 per 1,000. Chicks 100% live arrival guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for catalog.

ROBERT L. CLAUSER, Box R, Kleinfeltersville, Pa

Baby Chicks

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

Wyckoff & Tancred Strain	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$4.00	$7.00	$32.50	$65.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	4.00	7.00	32.50	65.00
S. C. Rocks and Reds	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00
White Wyandottes	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00
Assorted Light Breeds	3.50	6.00	27.50	55.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds	4.00	7.00	32.50	65.00

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM, Box 10, Richfield, Pa.

Brookside Quality Chicks

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES

CASH or C. O. D.	50	100	500
Tancred Strain Leghorns	$3.75	$7.00	$32.50
Barred Rocks	4.50	8.50	40.00
R. I. Reds	4.75	9.00	42.50
Assorted	3.75	7.00	32.50

Weekly hatches, prompt shipments, parcels post prepaid and safe delivery guaranteed.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM

Dept. R E. C. Brown, Prop. Sergeantsville, N. J.

PULLETS

Barred Rocks and Leghorns

Write for prices.

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Box 1, Dagsboro, Del.

Bigger Poultry Profits

Cash or C. O. D.	50	100	500	1000
Silver Laced Wyandottes	$6.00	$10.00	$47.50	$90
Rocks or Reds	4.50	8.00	37.50	70
Wh. Leg.—Tanc. & Wyk.	4.00	7.00	35.00	65
Heavy Mixed	4.00	7.00	35.00	65
Light Mixed	3.75	6.00	30.00	55

These are first class chicks and nothing cheap but the price. 100% live arrival guar. Postpaid. Hatched from 2 & 3 year old breeders. Catalog FREE. Used incubators cheap. **THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY, The Dependable Plant, Box 75-E, Richfield, Pa.**

PULLETS

2000 February, March and April hatched Pullets, range grown, fine stock.

S.C. White Leghorns, 16 weeks old	$1.00 each
S.C. White Leghorns, 12 weeks old	.90 each
Barred Rocks - - 12 weeks old	1.00 each
R. I. Reds - - - 16 weeks old	1.20 each

Every Pullet guaranteed purebred and healthy. No culls or weaklings.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARMS
E. C. Brown, Prop. Sergeantsville, N. J.

BABY CHICKS

THIS IS MY 13TH YEAR EXPERIENCE

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
BARRED ROCKS	$7.00	$32.50	$62
TANC. STR. S. C. W. LEG.	6.00	28.00	52
ASSORTED HEAVY	6.00	27.50	50

These chicks are from free range and heavy laying flocks. Guarantee full count. Postpaid.

FRANK NACE, Box R, Cocolamus, Pa.

CHERRY HILL WHITE LEGHORNS

Hens average five pounds, eggs weigh 26 oz. per dozen.

Chicks for June, July and August

Cash or C. O. D.	25	50	100	500
Wyckoff Strain	$2.25	$4.50	$ 7.00	$32.50
Blood Tested	3.25	6.50	11.00	52.50

100% live arrival guar. P. P. prepaid. Circular free.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. Box I, McAlisterville, Pa.

CLOVERDALE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

R. O. P. Breeder—Trapnested 20 Years

"The Strain Bred for Large, Uniform, White Eggs Always"

40% and 50% discount on Eggs and Chicks for June. Started Pullets and Cockerels. Catalog FREE

CLOVERDALE POULTRY FARM
F. J. De Hart Prop. R. D. 1, Cortland, N. Y.

HUSKY BABY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Barred and White Rocks	$7.00	$33.50	$65
Heavy Mixed	6.00	.....	....

Prepaid live arrival guaranteed

J. A. BAUMGARDNER Box 2 Beaver Springs, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING QUALITY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Tanc. or Barron S. C. Wh. Legh.	$6.00	$27.50	$50.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	7.00	32.50	60.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	8.00	37.50	70.00

Light Mixed, $5.00—100; Heavy Mixed, $6.50—100 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Circular free.

Clear Spring Hatchery, F. B. Leister, Prop., Box 49, McAlisterville, Pa.

HIGH PRODUCTION BRED LEGHORN PULLETS priced low
RIDGEWAY POULTRY FARM, Jamestown, Pa.

Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council

This new organization has been developed for the purpose of putting the poultry industry of the East on a better economic basis. A second meeting was held at the Prince George Hotel in New York City May 15, a new constitution and by-laws for this Council was adopted.

President F. R. Hazard announces the following appointments of chairmen of standing committees:

Marketing.—Sidney A. Edwards, State Department of Markets, Hartford, Conn.

Baby Chick Industry.—P. J. Fitts, Durham, N. H.

Legislation and Legal Advice.—Prof. H. R. Lewis, Davisville, R. I.

Breed Improvement.—Prof. J. E. Rice, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Feeding and Nutrition. — Dr. Leo Norris, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Disease Control. — Roy E. Jones, Storrs, Conn.

Economic Stabilization.—Prof. H. C. Woodworth, University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.

Education and Research.—Prof. J. C. Graham, Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Mass.

Publicity.—Wallace Moreland, College Farm, New Brunswick, N. J.

Organization and Finances.—F. R. Hazard, Saunderstown, R. I.

Business Ethics.—E. J. Lawless, Jr., Bureau of Markets, Harrisburg, Pa.

Egg Laying Contests.—Prof. W. C. Thompson, College Farm, New Brunswick, N. J.

The officers of the Council are: F. R. Hazard, Saunderstown, R. I., president; Guy Leader, York, Pa., vice-president; James C. Weisel, Frenchtown, N. J., vice-president; Warren C. Newton, Bridgeville, Del., vice-president; Willard C. Thompson, New Brunswick, N. J., secretary and treasurer.

Some "Egg Relief" Recipes

Normally the Easter season and the weeks just following, also national egg week, the first week in May, are great egg consumers. But this year we need something else to move eggs on the market. With eggs down to 15 cents a dozen at the stores, retailing at 19 cents, the grocers tell me that they cannot buy eggs, that people are not using them. "I can sell more eggs at 40 cents a dozen than I can at 19 cents," said one yesterday. A well-dressed woman had just stepped up to the counter and bought four eggs and one cake of soap. "What is the trouble, can't people get money to buy eggs, or aren't eggs good enough for them?" I asked him.

"I've not been able to make that out," he replied. "Storage eggs bought at high prices are not the factor they were all Winter in the egg situation. We would buy fresh eggs now if we could sell them. My cellar is full of eggs. Last week I paid 18 cents, and received 16, and had to pay the shipping charges. About two crates a week is all that my retail customers are taking, when they should be using four to eight a week. And the employment situation is clearing up. The only plausible explanation that I can think of is that meat is also cheap—very cheap—and people are eating more meat and less eggs."

Well, what can we do about it? A lot of people are solving their problem of the wherewithal to buy chick feed by selling their flocks—nice large pullets going to the markets by the hundreds. But we don't all want to do that. It's a good time to hang on to any farm industry when prices go down, say the farm economists; for enough people usually go out of business to correct the balance, and the next year is likely to be a good one. So let us as farmers eat eggs; let us talk eggs, and let us advertise eggs, on our roadside bulletin boards, and by demonstrating how good and wholesome and necessary to health they are!

Eggs have so many talking points, all borne out by the dietitians. No one has to take our word for it. As one said of another subject recently, "We do not need so much to be informed as to be reminded." We all know the good qualities about eggs. We just let them become "common" in our dietary by too often just boiling or frying them, not but what eggs are excellent food served in the simplest forms.

We need to get some new recipes, or to look over our old ones that are tried and proven, but are somehow forgotten. Eggs are so adaptable in cooking. They may form the meat course, they may figure largely in the salad course, and surely most of our best desserts are egg dishes!

Omelet:—Do not let us ignore the omelet. Properly made and daintily served, with some good rolls, toast, or biscuit, a nice dish of fruit, like strawberries, or rhubarb, or a nice vegetable like asparagus, and a good cup of coffee, it is a fit meal for a prince. My rule is elastic—an egg to each person, and a tablespoon of milk to each egg, with salt and pepper to taste. Beat the whites and yolks separately, and after the mixture is set in the frying pan, especially if four or more eggs are used, set the pan in the oven until the top is firm, then fold in half, and cook about two minutes longer. I vary this frequently by adding a cup or a half cup of chopped boiled ham or minced bacon just before folding over the omelet. The favorite variation in my home at this season is to add a half cup or more of finely cut chives, that delicately flavored member of the onion family so prized by French cooks. I have more than 30 bunches of these growing in my garden and outlining my flower beds, for they are prized as much for their form and their dainty lavender button-like blossoms as for their touch of color and their vitamins in cooking. They have been in my family for three generations, handed down from a favorite grandparent, and are very useful in salads, in sandwich fillings, and soups.

A skillfully-made omelet with a ham or chives filling, with a tomato cream or a savory sauce turned around it, is fit to grace the most special of feasts. When we entertain city people we can please them best by serving these attractive country foods rather than by placing their usual menus of meats and desserts before them.

Then here is a recipe that recently won a $5 prize in an up-State newspaper contest on egg recipes. It is a meat substitute dish.

Egg Ring:—Cook one package of noodles in three quarts of water. Drain, and mix them with a dressing or "binder" made with five beaten egg yolks, ½ cup of rich milk or cream, salt and pepper, lastly folding in the five beaten egg whites. Bake in a greased ring in a pan of water 30 minutes. Turn out on a platter and fill the center with creamed chicken, mushrooms, or tuna fish, or some similar dish, and garnish the sides with slices of fresh tomato, pepper rings, or pimento.

You will note that eggs also enter into the making of noodles, as they do in salad dressings. In fact, they are essential not only to health, with their iron and their vitamins, and their tissue-building qualities, but they are also vital to successful cookery.

Scalloped eggs, or hard-cooked (we all now know that we should never "hard boil" an egg, but should get that effect by longer cooking below the boiling point), with a generous supply of nice salad dressing, make another high quality meat substitute dish for any occasion, as do devilled or stuffed eggs. We all have these recipes. Why not hunt them up and use them?

Then as desserts! Practically all but fruit desserts are egg dishes. Let us now try our hand at the following:

Cream Puffs.— This aristocrat of desserts is easy to make, after all, really less trouble than rolling out cookies and pie-crust. To one cup of actively boiling water add ½ cup of butter. Set on the stove to continue the boiling, and add one cup of flour. Stir the mixture rapidly until it is a gummy ball that leaves the side of the pan. Then add four whole eggs, one at a time, beating each in vigorously. Drop in spoonfuls on a greased baking sheet and bake 40 to 45 minutes in a hot oven, or until well browned and dried out.

Easy? Only four ingredients! The two cautions are—don't mix over the fire too long, and don't remove from the oven too soon. There is no leavening agent. The hot oven forms steam which quickly blows up the puffs. The eggs and flour are binders and hold the mixture together. The butter gives flavor and tenderness. The French use this a lot, calling it "choux" paste (pronounced shoe paste), with a variety of fillings and forms.

Filling:—Cream filling, two cups milk, ½ cup sugar, six tablespoons cornstarch, vanilla. Combine, cook in a double boiler 20 to 30 minutes, cool, and fill the puffs.

Chocolate cream filling: Three-quarters cup sugar, three tablespoons cornstarch, 1½ cups milk, salt, vanilla, 1½ squares chocolate, two egg yolks.

By forcing the mixture through a pastry bag or shaping with a spoon the eclair is made. Baking in gem tins the puffs are fine for use as patty cases with creamed chicken or tuna. They may be filled with ice cream, or whipped cream and are always a dessert de luxe.

Vitamin Shortcake:—This is my own invention for Winter and Spring use. A good shortcake recipe, filled with one egg beaten, the juice and grated rind of a lemon, and a sliced orange or banana, all served uncooked with a spoonful of whipped cream to each serving.

Rhubarb pie is 100 per cent better if an egg is stirred into the flour and sugar mixture, then the rhubarb stirred in, and it never runs over into the oven.

New York. M. G. F.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, qt., 6 to 7c; milk, special from Guernsey and Jersey herds, qt., 8c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $200 to $250; cows, fresh milk, grades, choice, $90 to $100; cows, fresh milk, grades, good, $75 to $80; cows, fresh milk, grades, common, $45 to $70; beef cows and bulls, 100 lbs., $5 to $8; sheep, $3 to $4; lambs, $8 to $10; veal calves, milk fed, choice, $14 to $16; veal calves, milk fed, good, $11 to $13; fowls, live, heavy, lb., 20 to 22c; chickens, lb., 28 to 30c; broilers, lb., 25c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 24 to 25c.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 13 to 14c; milk, special and certified, qt., 18c; milk, sold from chain stores, qt., 11 to 12c; butter, farmers' delivery, lb., 35 to 40c; butter, creamery, prints and rolls, lb., 26 to 27c; butter, creamery, cut from tubs, lb., 24 to 25c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 22 to 24c; cheese, part skim, lb., 18 to 20c; cheese, cottage, lb., 10c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 30c; broilers, lb., 40 to 45c; fowls, lb., 28 to 30c; chickens, lb., 35 to 40c; strawberries, native, bskt., 20c; potatoes, new, pk., 25 to 28c; cabbage, new, lb., 5c; asparagus, bch., 18 to 20c. F. A. C.

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LORD'S LEGHORNS
Grade-A Chicks carrying the blood of our trapnested foundation stock. Guaranteed to pay you better than any other strain. Several customers have recently reported flock averages of over 200-eggs per bird from our stock.
Write for FREE Folder and Prices. Ask us about your poultry problems; four of us have each had a lifetime of experience.
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S.C.White Leghorns

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Of Tested Vitamin Potency and the only Quality, which may be fed safely to poultry and pet stock.
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30 GALLONS, $29.25, F. O. B. N. Y.
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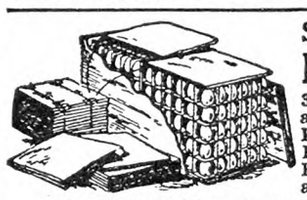
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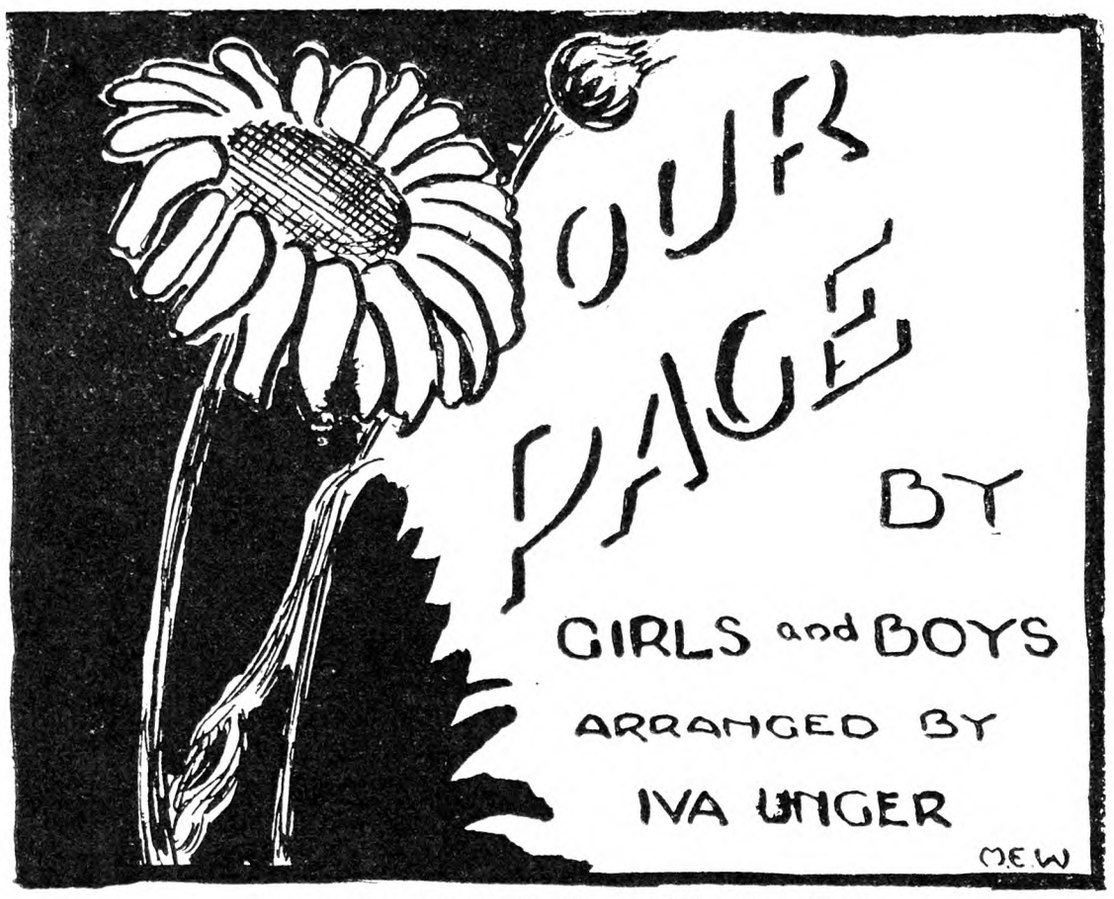
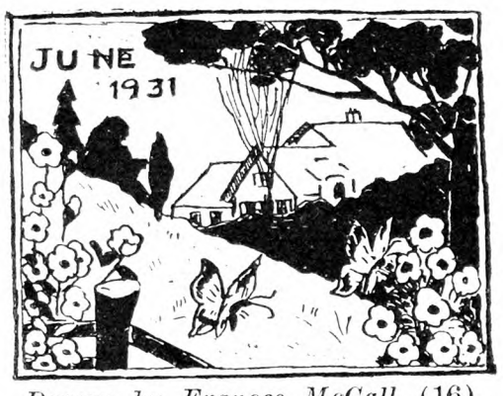


Drawn by Marion Wiethorn (18), *New York*

**"The green mists shift and now disclose
Daisy, strawberry and rose."**



Drawn by Frances McCall (16), *Rhode Island*

MEMORY VERSE

June

June has a thousand voices,
The croon of the maple trees,
The song of the thrush and robin,
The drone of the busy bees;
The whispering grass and clover,
The winds that southward roam,
The ripple of hillside waters—
And all of these call me home.

June has a thousand beauties—
The blue of the cloudless sky,
The bloom of a world of roses,
The glint of the butterfly—
The light of a prisoned sunbeam,
The fountain's sparkling dome,
The green of the bounding forest—
And all of them call me home.
—Leila Mitchell.

Sent by Margaret Esslinger (13), Pennsylvania.

The Message

If nature have a word for thee,
'Tis this, "Be brave;" 'tis this, "Be strong;"
Let all the heart be full of cheer,
And fill the measure of the year
With thrill of happy song.
—Margaret Sangster.

Sent by Mary Buxton (15), Vermont.

Drawn by Betty Dickinson (15), *New York*

The answer to last month's "What Am I?" was "pitcher plant," one of the most curious plants in the vegetable kingdom. (By oversight on the part of Y. H. S. the answer to the puzzle for April was omitted. It was "bittersweet.") The subject of next month's puzzle lives nearby—over in the low part of the meadow, to be exact.

Though I am a cousin of Jack-in-the-pulpit and the skunk cabbage. I have none of the insect-bating habits of the former, and none of the evil-smelling properties of the latter. I have a record as an ingredient of incense that goes far back beyond King Tutankhamen to times antedating the custom of burning incense by the people of Israel.

I am a cosmopolite, spreading over most parts of the globe in the North Temperate Zone, and thrive in swamps and along streams. The pungent, though pleasant, flavor of my root is known to almost every boy. My flowering occurs in June and July, the tiny, inconspicuous flowers completely covering a tapering, cylindrical spadix, growing out at a sharp angle to the flat stem. If these tiny flowers be examined under a magnifying glass, it will be found that each one is a perfect little lily that has sacrificed much to live in the close community of the spike. The six petals have been reduced to mere scales, each scale protecting a stamen.

The close crowding of the flowerets has good reason behind it. I grow near the water, hence must depend on tiny gnats, beetles, and other small members of the insect community for fertilization. But even such team work does not suffice, for propagation takes place much oftener through the rootstocks than through the seeds produced on the spikes. When about half matured, the spike is tender and edible and the interior of the stalk is sweet. My root has medicinal properties, and is used, when dried or candied, as a remedy for dyspepsia, and a stimulant and tonic for weak digestion. It is powdered and used as an insecticide, and yields a volatile oil used in the manufacture of perfume. The Greeks and Babylonians knew of my properties. What am I?—Sent by Erma Herschey, Pennsylvania.

Enigma

My first is in ache but not in pain,
My second in storm but not in rain,
My third is in hand but not in fist,
My fourth is in bend but not in twist,
My fifth is in body but not in mind,
My sixth is in lose but not in find,
My seventh is in fume but not in smoke,
My eighth is in hickory but not in oak,
My ninth is in lake but not in shore,
My tenth is in metal but not in ore,
My eleventh is in society but not in club,
My whole is a wild flowering shrub.
—By Clark Allender (17), West Virginia.

The answer to last month's enigmas were as follows: No. 1, "Old Glory;" No. 2, "fishing." The answer to the riddle was "airplane."

Drawn by Edna Wynick (15), *Pennsylvania*

Dear Boys and Girls: I want to become a contributor of your illustrious O. P. I'm 15 and have been in high school a year and a half. I'm sending a likeness of myself which could be used to chase away flies or scare off crows. Please won't some of you write to me? I'll answer every letter.—Marie Hettema (15), New Jersey.

Dear Friends: I have always enjoyed reading Our Page and I appreciate the contents. I shall be a senior in high school next year and will then be 16 years old. I am an Eagle Scout. Here I am in my uniform. I would like to hear from some other girls or boys.—Raymond R. Bourret, Connecticut.

Dear O. P.: I have been a reader for four years. I am 14 years old and in the eighth grade. I would like boys and girls of all States to write to me.—James Armstrong (14), New Jersey.

Dear Friends: I have read O. P. as far back as I can remember, and as I grow older I enjoy it more. I'm 13 and in last year high. Am sending a photo of myself, including a few home-work books. Please write.—Marion Feiock, New York.

Riddle

Sometimes I'm large,
Sometimes I'm small,
Sometimes there's none of me at all.
I go out with the rain,
I come in with the sun,
And I am owned by everyone.
—By Dorothy Brodine (11), New York.

Drawn by Dorothy Brodine (11), *New York*

June 2.—We have about eight acres of ground on our property. Much of it is unused. We have some bees and chickens. A few days ago the bees swarmed. They buzzed just like an airplane. They settled on our snowball bush. We smoked them off. At last we got them back to their hives. We have a peach tree. Our strawberries are almost ready to be picked. We have lots of flowers. There used to be some blackberry bushes in our lots but they were cut down. I have lots of fun playing in our lots. Maybe I will write again.—By Dorothy Brodine (11), New York.

June 1.—Though new artists are appearing each month, the Page will certainly feel the loss of Pearl Wilfert.

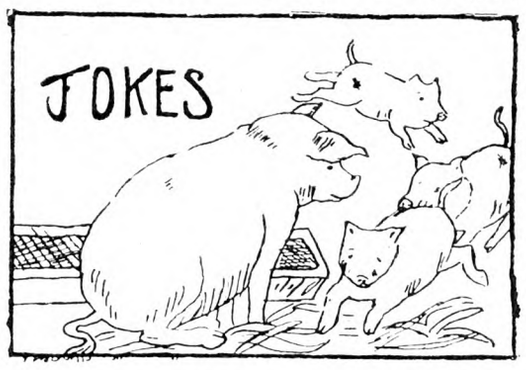
This year on the Silver Fox Ranch has been the greatest for the largest litters of puppies per fox. The vixen Kimwhisk had already been doomed for a scarf, but it was decided to give her one more chance and see if she couldn't have a real family. Well, she made the grade with a contribution of six, thereby restoring her prestige and taking the record as the mother of the largest family on the ranch. That pampered pet, Rupert, has recently showed his displeasure of the meals by kicking his dish full of dirt, having tasted bits of chicken from the table, beef hearts, etc., so what the rest get isn't good enough for that fox now.—Stanley Brown (19), New York.

May 11.—On my way for a turkey egg I saw a bird new to me. Just as I scrambled over the fence I heard a noise in the bushes. Upon investigation I found a bird somewhat smaller than a robin. It had an orange-colored breast with a lighter shade of yellow on its tail The head and back were black with the exception of three white spots at the base of the wing. I could not hear any song. Can you tell me the name of this bird?

May 12.—While we were taking a stroll through the woods in quest of flowers, I saw what I call an oven bird. It was a pretty cocoa brown, with a light breast, in which were long specks of black. Another bird I've seen is an all gray one. It sang so many different notes. Sounded a great deal like birds having church. One of its many notes resembled the cry of a tiny kitten.

Just beyond my window I can see the stately poplar arrayed in its mantle of red and yellow odorless flowers.—Erma Herschey, Pennsylvania.

Today when I saw a large blacksnake stretched out in the road I didn't show it to Jiggs (our dog), because if curiosity killed a cat might it not kill a dog, too? —Thomas Allender (16), West Virginia.



Drawn by Frances McCall (16), *Rhode Island*

Teacher: "Why were you late today for school, Walter?"

Walter: "Please excuse me, Miss Doolittle, my mother put my pants on me with the back toward the front, and I went the wrong way."—Sent by Elspeth Field (12), New York.

"Why Pat! Surely there used to be two windmills here?"

"That's right, sir."

"Why is there only one now, then?"

"Well, ye see, they took one down to eave more wind for the other."—Sent by Charlotte Dolly (17), New York.

The Ax

(With all due respect to "A Song to the Oak")

A song to the ax,
The brave old ax
Who hath clung to the wood block long.

There's health and renown,
In its old handle brown,
And its shining blade so strong.
—By Bertha Wilson, New York.

Drawn by Alice Chew, New Jersey

May 26.—Against this day I set one question. How did I break my watch crystal? Was it while I was pitching dishes around in the kitchen or did I do it while I was playing tether ball? Pitching dishes around is a useful occupation—at least I get paid for doing it—so I hope it was that, but it probably wasn't.

Last archery class. Did I celebrate? Yes, sir! Snapped myself on the elbow with my bowstring so hard that I jumped all over the lot for half an hour. It looks nice now—deep purple with lurid red, green and yellow along the edges. Perhaps if I hadn't hit the place I hit last week it wouldn't look so funny.

May 28.—I got $5. Six clean shirts and collars. It's only $2.10 to be exact, but I guess I can do something with that.

May 30.—Session with Bobby over the math book. The dean sent word that we were making too much noise during study hours so I decided I'd better leave before Bobby got in Dutch all over. I ambled downstairs and into Prune's room. We had another session but the mathematical terms got mixed with something decidedly unmathematical. Suddenly I heard a baleful step coming down the hall. "The dean approacheth," I screeched and mentally dived under a convenient bed. Would that I could have. Prune booted me afterwards for disgracing them. I should worry! There were eight others in that room.

June 1.—How beautiful is the night. Especially after the day of a math exam. I spent an agonizing morning in the stuffy old gym taking that test. Stayed three full hours and actually got an answer for every problem. Congratulations, Rommie, old kid! You're getting brighter and brighter. You'll leave your footprints yet—if in no way but in tracking tar up the very special front stairs.

Spent a lovely afternoon lying out on the lawn sleeping. (Getting alliterative, Rommie! You better watch out.) But oh, what a night tonight with sunburn and mosquitoes!

Comment—Witness the unmasking of Our Page's biggest and best diarist. As one diarist to another, Pembroke, I am sorry you had to grow up!—"Rommie."

May 30.—A shooting star seen through my window is the last particle of explosion of Decoration Day. It went off the same as all decorations of the past. Went uptown and saw the parade. From there I went to the cemetery and my ears are still ringing from the report of the cannons shot over the newly decorated soldiers' graves. Home again and in swimming with Bingo. The water was chilly but we always go in on Decoration Day. Company and oodles of homemade ice cream next commanded our attention, and now sweet oblivion until the alarm clock sets off the fuse for the explosion of another day.—"T. N. T."

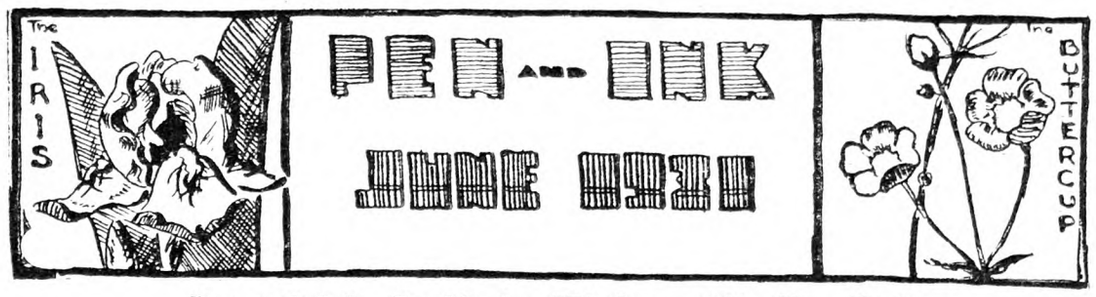
May 26.—The turtles I put in my room yesterday made an awful noise all night long and my mother told me this morning that she thought rats were in my room last night making so much noise that she was kept awake half of the night. I knew better, it was the turtles. I packed them in a box, seven, and rushed down to the post office, mailing them to a naturalist friend of mine, for whom I had been saving them.

May 28. — This morning I caught a beautiful milk snake. I brought him home and put him in my room. I am going to keep it as a pet but hope mother and dad won't find out about this. They would raise "cain" if they knew a live snake was in the house with them but it is said that what a person does not know, does not hurt him.—"Silver Asteroide."

June 1.—Little diary, it seems as if my life has revolved around a sweet cherry tree all day. I tried to keep the cherry birds from eating too many cherries, and speaking of cherry birds, they come in flocks when the cherries are ripe and leave when they are gone. I also will say that I ate more cherries than the birds. Dad and I picked enough for a pie. This will be all for today, little diary, so I will say au revoir.—"Kentucky Slim."

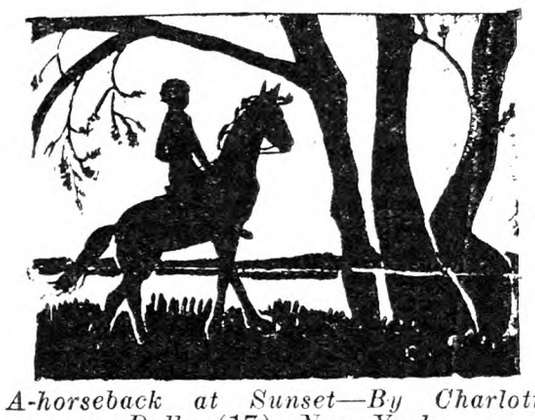
June 2.—Locked myself in the bedroom at the far end of south wing last night, and consequently didn't wake up till late this morning. I enjoyed it, but still, my conscience—oh, well! It's fun to be away visiting. Some of my cousins came this morning for dinner and stayed part of the afternoon. They duly admired my drawings, and so did Miss Taylor, who came to call. I was busy writing, but she seemed to expect me to talk to her. Anyhow I had a good excuse. Before she came, I was listening to the radio, twiddling the dials around and all the

(Continued on Page 732)



Pen and Ink—By Marion Wiethorn (18), New York

Clover—By Marion Wiethorn (18), New York



A-horseback at Sunset—By Charlotte Dolly (17), New York

Wishin' I Was Goin'—By Elspeth Field (12), New York

Drawn by Betty Dickinson (15), New York

Umpire!—By Conrad Merz, Connecticut

The Gardeners—By Jane Goddard (15), Ohio

Ambitions—By Stanley Brown (19), New York

Drawn by Dorothy Brodine (11), New York

The Swans—By Cleo Bradford (18), New York

Drawn by Cleo Bradford (18), New York

From High Cities

Wind in the meadow, blowing the clover,
Wind in the orchard, blowing the leaves,
Wind, when your turbulent singing is over
Will you blow me the droning of bees?

Wind, will you blow me the memory of flowers,
The churning of butter from cream;
Wind, if you'll blow me a breath of the country,
It's all that I'll ask for my dream.
—By Jane E. Goddard (16), Ohio.

Difference

One is pretty, one is wise,
One uses her tongue, one her eyes,
They are not alike.
One is a shallow brook, one a deep lake.

One has common prettiness,
Yet she has less.
The other's beauty is not of first sight,
'Tis the beauty of a cool still night.
—By Lois E. Raege (9), New York.

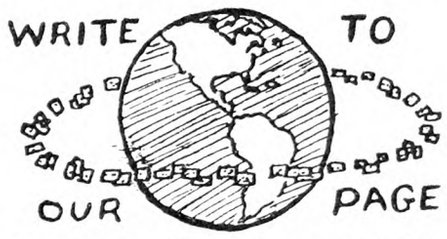
Nature

The stars are shining softly,
The darkness gathers round,
And I in silent ambush,
Am sitting on the ground.

The birds are chirping faintly,
A rabbit's hopping by,
And to the edge of timber
A fawn comes sniffing—shy.

A turtle counts his footsteps,
A hedgehog scents his path,
And a snail is all but taking
A splashing cold, wet bath.

Oh, the grass is very soft, just here,
With daisies, full knee deep,
And oh, it is so pleasant,
I've fallen fast asleep!
—Bertha Wilson, New York.



Drawn by Cleo Bradford (18), New York

There was no time hanging on our hands this month. Our Page issue was dated the thirtieth, and the copy for June came in a shower on the last day before going to press. It was received with what welcome I trust you can imagine.

When you read this school will have ended, but as we wrote O. P., our school contributors were struggling to bring their ships into port, for examination day. Whatever we have been gathering together all the last year must be piled on shore for the inspection of eagle-eyed teachers, but it is what we cannot bring off the ship that worries us most. Some of the cargo is stuck in the hold, or is too unwieldy to force up the companion way. "We know we have it," is the pitiful cry. "We surely took it in, but it won't come out!" And the teachers smile grimly—for it hurts them, too—and mark off another ten.

"I have ended the spider story this month," writes Dorothy Brodine. "I thought you would want it to, because it takes a lot of space." A great many interested readers will be disappointed to miss the spiders next time, and would like to persuade Dorothy to write a sequel. It should be pointed out to our versatile young author that there are still enough Chinamen left to carry on with. And isn't space for things like that?

Please note what a nice cheerful department "Field and Garden" can be when it has contributions. We ought to sign our real names I think, to these notes, and let the diarists have the incognito. There will be much more for this department in July when we are all out of doors—if we send it.

It is a great temptation to use firecrackers too often in our July contribu-

tion, forgetting that though we are writing in their midst, even the last echo has died away by our date of issue. Write about hay, the bobolink and the brightness of the sun's rays. Send all contributions to Iva Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York City, by the fifth of the month if intended for July, or later if it can be held over.

Mrs. Spider and Her Family

Mrs. Spider jumped when she saw two dark figures suddenly appear. But when she heard them speak she recognized

their voices to be those of Wise Owl and Blink the Bat.

"We have unpleasant news for you," said Blink.

"Oh, what is it?" cried Mrs. Spider. She was very frightened to hear this. In fact so frightened that she turned all the colors of the rainbow.

"Well, you know those Chinamen that live in this house? Some are going to live in this attic. Since they are fond of spiders they will probably set a trap for you." And with this they flew away.

"What shall we do, what shall we do?" asked Kooz.

"Say our prayers," said his mother, "as we soon shall die. Then we—" Mrs. Spider stopped. A thumping and pounding sound came to the hearers. It was the Chinamen.

"Oh, here they come!" cried Susie. The frightened spider family ran in all directions. Mrs. Spider was nearly caught once. At last they all sank down unable to run any more. Along came one of the Chinamen. But the tricky Kooz bit him in the neck and he dropped dead.

When the other Chinamen saw their dead companion they prepared him for burial. Dressed in white they paraded through the streets shooting off firecrackers and playing music. This, you must know, is always done at a Chinese funeral.

Then back to the attic went the 17 remaining Chinamen. But upon entering the house a heavy screen fell and killed five. After burying them they went back to our spider friends.

Those Chinamen chased the spiders everywhere. At last the poor spiders could run no more. Mrs. Spider, with her five children, hid behind an old lamp. Susie happened to rub it. Then pop, a great genie appeared.

"I am your slave," he said, "and anything you wish shall be." Mrs. Spider nearly died of fright, but she managed to say, "Get us away from these Chinamen." With another pop the genie was gone and Mrs. Spider and her children were safe. For they had found Aladdin's lamp as you probably have guessed. So now the spider family is happy. Mrs. Spider is now getting ready for Kooz to be married to the lovely princess of spiders. They have nothing more to worry about, now. The lamp you know is bigger than they, but it can float on air. It can go with them wherever they want to go. I am sure they are the happiest spiders in the world.—By Dorothy Brodine (11), New York.

Drawn by Elspeth Field (11), New York

"Please call the picture 'Ambitions.' Have been away from home a great deal these past three months, but never miss an edition of the Page."—Stanley Brown (19), New York.

"If there are any boys or girls of Our Page who have studied or are studying French or Spanish, especially French, I would like to carry on a correspondence with one or more of them in either of these languages. Warning: they must be able and willing to write long and frequent letters." — Elizabeth Maier, New York.

"The last May issue of Our Page seems to have been a number that will always remain in our minds whenever we recall those writers who added a bit of cleverness to its columns. Pembroke may have departed, but let us offer our best wishes for her success in the world-wide literary field of tomorrow. Let us hope for someone who has talent of his own to soften her departure by his writings to O. P."—Raymond Miller (18), New York.

"It was a pleasant surprise to see that the Sphinx was published. At the time I wrote it I was nine years old. I am ten and a half now. I was born November 23, 1920."—Lois Raege (10), New York.

"I have taken up etching. When you do etching you scratch a picture on celluloid, ink it and run it through a press. Everyone likes my first one. Maybe I'll send it to O. P. sometime."—Dorothy Brodine (11), New York.

"I am glad to find O. P. still interesting, but rather sorry to see so many of the old friends passing. I have especially enjoyed Pearl Wilfert's drawing. Leaping Lena as a diarist sounds good. I notice that the answer to last month's Nature Puzzle was omitted. I would like to have that answer, as the subject did not sound familiar." — Clark Allender (17), West Virginia.

"I saw Mary Gelletly's drawing of the Choptank River. It interested me to see a picture of the river around which my town is situated. I do not have any distance to walk to reach it. It offers boat riding, fishing, and we have picnics on its shores."—Elizabeth Adams (13), Maryland.

"Maybe next month I can send better stuff. I've the best of ambitions, but time was rather limited, and I must admit I've been rather lazy, but don't tell anybody! I'm spending the week-end here at my grandmother's in Pennsylvania.—Jane Goddard (16), Ohio.

"How much I enjoyed Antoinette Enick's "May on the Brokenstraw." Thank goodness I have more than a year left to contribute. I, too, know of no other magazine that gives so much attention to the boys and girls of our country." — Elizabeth Townsend (18), Massachusetts.

Drawn by Dorothy Krebs (15), New York

Rural New-Yorker Cooks

Dear Friends: I think that you will like this recipe that I am giving you. It is a chicken pie. Here is how you make it: Melt one heaping tablespoon butter in the same pan in which the pie is to be made. Combine with one heaping tablespoon flour and add two cups milk or chicken stock seasoned. When cooked creamy add the chicken. Cover with biscuit dough.—Sent by Edith Bell (9), New York.

A New Game

This is an interesting little coin game, being played by one person as a sort of solitaire. The player takes a large sheet of paper and draws three circles on it. The circles he numbers one, two and three, from left to right. Then taking a quarter, a nickel, a cent and a dime, he piles them up, the quarter on the bottom, then the nickel, cent and dime on top, and places them all on the circle numbered one. The object is to transfer the pile to the circle numbered three, moving only one coin at a time and never placing a larger coin on top of a smaller. The coin on top must always be moved first, of course. Fifteen moves is "par" for the game.

Note.—From circle one to circle three or vice versa counts as only one move.—Clark Allender (17), West Virginia.

One Day

I woke up early this morning in time to see the sunrise. Breakfast tasted good after the chill of the air. Outside all the flowers were spangled with dew, the grass wet my feet, and there was a shower (and cloudless skies!) when I brushed past the lilac bushes. I picked some flowers to fill the vases, and then went in again, deserting the garden at this early hour.

The flowers taken care of, I went down to the spring-house. It is made of gray stone, damp, old, and moss-grown. It is shaded by drooping willow-trees, but the path of deep-set stepping-stones leading down to the green "Dutch door," was sun-drenched and dew-drenched, and the herbs that grow along it in irregular clumps were pungently fragrant. The path reached the brook that flows in under the door, and I entered the spring-house on stepping stones in rippling water. The best way to describe it is to give the description of that dairy in the tale, for this one was built according to that description. The dairy was charming, too. The shelves were carved stones, and the floor had a little silvery rill right through the middle of it, with green ferns at the sides. All along the stone shelves were set pans full of yellow cream, and the pans were "large and round and as shining as silver. It was not a common dairy." It was fun to skim the heavy yellow cream into the "beautiful tall stone churn, with the sides all carved with figures in relief. There were milkmaids and cows as natural as life all around the churn." The butter came quickly, in heavy yellow lumps, and I poured off the buttermilk and washed the butter. Some was salted and some left plain and then put away in little stone crocks, and the image of a clover blossom and a bee stamped on in relief.

The birds were singing gayly, the sun shone brightly, and the yard and meadow and garden were temptingly beautiful. I went down to the meadow and ate some of the warm, sweet, wild strawberries. And then to the house.

When the rest of the work was done, I took my old book of fairy tales and went down to the creek, where the apple trees and willows weave a canopy with their interlacing branches. One apple tree leans over almost to the opposite shore, and forms a comfortable seat with the branches. I climbed up and opened my book, and the dinner bell rang softly. I shut the fairy world away and scrambled down and ran up through the meadow.—Violet.

West Virginia Viewpoint

June 3.—One need but step out on our porch these bright sunny days to hear a noise that at first sounds like an army of crows cawing off at a distance. But this noise is not made by crows; it is the audible evidence that this is "locust year" in West Virginia. This monotonous hum is made by the vast numbers of the interesting and sometimes destructive insect commonly called "17-year locust." However, this insect is not really a locust, but the cicada. Every 17 years the pupæ of this insect emerge from the ground in great numbers, crawling up on some surface to which they can cling, usually a tree. They crawl forth from their skin or "shell," grow large wings in a few hours, and now they are adult insects, capable of reproducing their kind. At the present writing several empty "shells" may be seen lodged on trees and vines. Today I observed one of the insects not completely withdrawn from its skin and with very small wings. It probably will be an adult insect by tomorrow. As I understand it the adult insects will die in a few weeks and we will see no more of the 17-year locust until their offspring emerge from the earth in 1948.—Thomas Allender (16), West Virginia.

Problem of a Naturalist

The female wasp, of a certain species, will paralyze a katydid by stinging it in a certain nerve center, then deposits her egg in the still living body of the katydid, which will be preserved in this condition to supply fresh food for the larvæ of wasp when it hatches. It is a wonderful instinct for the preservation of life. It is an instinct because it is said insects cannot reason, but the wonder is, not only how the wasp learned how to do it, but how has the knowledge been transmitted through the countless generations, none of whom have had any direct communication with their parents for centuries. The real question is, how did the wasp develop this instinct? Also, insects cannot reason, but the wasp did have to reason out this procedure at the beginning of the species, did it not? It is one of the many wonderful mysteries that nature has and which man cannot unravel.

Many New England contributors to Our Page have at times mentioned lizards, but they are all wrong, because lizards are not found in the New England States.—"Eudamus."

My Diary

(Continued from Page 731)

sudden I heard, "Hello, everybody," and who should be talking but Edna Wallace Hopper? Her voice was so funny that I had to listen to her for a few minutes. —"Lupus."

June 1.—There's oodles and oodles for me to do, dear diary, but I must rush off a few lines to O. P. and not put it off any longer. Was ordered by mother to watch the beans in the oven. Now then, why was I appointed to the task just as THE R. N.-Y. arrived with Our Page. Can you blame me when the layer of sliced bacon on top of the beans burned to charcoal and the beans cooked so dry it would take a hammer and chisel to pry them out of the pan? But I just could not keep my mind off Our Page until I read it through. I'm a wonderful cook, oh my yes—sometimes!

Now then, Pearl Wilfert has to pass out of the scene! How we all shall miss her. "Little Chickens" is a splendid drawing of hers.

Let us shake hands, Grace Cullis, for I, too, have a typewriter. But I have had mine for three years now.

Here's hoping when my tadpoles grow up (which I have in my fish bowl) they will be able to cut such capers as the "Dancing Frog" can in Dorothy's drawing.

Well, so long, dear diary. Here I said I would just write a few lines and now look! But I just cannot help praising the good work on O. P. As ever— "Joybelle" (16).

May 27.—My first free day—school ended yesterday. Now to receive the returns. As a cool afterthought I shouldn't have made out so badly in the exams. The only one that stunned me was the psychology, but I really knew my work. Well, why worry? I lazed around today as becomes a person of leisure. Rover indulged in a real he-man's fight today. He caught the two cats eating out of his dish. There was an indignant bark—a growl—and then a mixture of dog, cats and flying fur. Then the cats somehow appeared a few feet away licking their paws, while Rover licked the dish—having made short work of the remaining meal. The whole affair struck me so funny I laughed until I cried.

May 28.—Barry and I did some work today—the first bit this season. I mowed the entire lawn—it took me three hours of steady labor. Barry hoed around all the shrubbery. Then we went into town for sodas and when we came back we took a look at the chicks. The boys have been doing their work well. We dissected a dead baby chick in the laboratory. Barry was extremely cold-blooded about it. I guess I'm white-livered, but I really don't like the sight of blood. We found that this one had been eating sawdust—that's what made her so sick. A fit end for a misbehaving mischief-maker.

May 29.—Helped the boys all day. The cabbage is coming up grand. In the evening we all played soccer, getting into trim. Lucy made molasses candy and we got all messed up pulling it. However, it was good and we enjoyed it. One thing about Lucy, she's a good cook. Pat went out for a few minutes to call up Mimi. (Just to suggest that she come down to enjoy the molasses pulling, don't ye know.) Sam sprinkled the bottom of his candy with red pepper—did it liberally, too. And you know Pat. He just shoves things into his mouth and chews hastily. Boy, you should have seen his face. Most of it was down so he had to swallow it. He gulped water the rest of the evening. Sam just rocked from side to side and kept saying, "A word to the wise. I told you not to gulp your food, Sonny Boy."

A last word afterthought: It seems to me we've been having a lot of cooking in the diaries lately. Caesar the Second hopes the boys will learn to make their toast without burning it. Why Caesar, so you won't have to make it for them? You sound suspicious—feminine, I'd say.

Fatty has also been cooking. Sorry I didn't get to tasting some of that fudge that mysteriously disappeared. It must have been real good. Even Lupus had a spread. Oh well! See you again.—"Kidd."

May 29.—Mmm-m, it was so hot again today, and I had to mow the lawn, that everlasting job. (I couldn't join the army of the unemployed.) Hank came across the road and asked me to swap jobs with him. He was making a fence and I said I would. But then he said that he would better do his own, mine was harder. And they're always saying that it's a woman's privilege to change her mind! Oh, well, I don't know anything about fencing anyway (sour grapes).

May 30.—Memorial Day. But it isn't very much a holiday for me. No, sir! My sister came home for supper, today from the city. Also had friends in for supper. Played "catch" tonight until we couldn't see the old pill any more. Lightning and thundering! It started to rain so we went on the porch to resume our game, but it rained on us anyway, so we gave up the game and went in.

May 31. — As if we hadn't played catch enough last night, here we are at it again, but with some different players. Spent quite a while looking for one fellow's cuff-button. He had just said, "Oh, let it go," when there it lay at my feet. —"Tweet."

May 30.—I have done a great stroke of business today. I couldn't begin to tell all the things I've done. Whew! I'm all in. I am planning to finish a book before retiring but will probably fall asleep in the act.

May 31. — I woke up this morning about three o'clock and could hear the rooster crowing. Then the door opened and I heard someone coming up the stairs. I made the conclusion that it was my brother just coming in. This morning I was lying on the cot, nearly asleep when something gave a leap and landed on top of me. I opened my eyes and lo and behold, the dog was going to take the pleasure of lying on me. He was very much mistaken, for he got down as quickly as he got up.

So Lofty Abrey is shy of girls, is he? He will have to tell that to someone else, first, because I don't believe it. Yours till next time.—"Leaping Lena."

May 28.—RURAL NEW-YORKER came. W-what. I-I, that is I'm gonna break down. G-Grace C-C-Cullis is P. the T. Huh, well I'll be. At least I thought so. I thought maybe it was Cleo Bradford or Clark Allender. It's over anyway. But there's Rommie to think about. I think it's Jane Goddard.

Stayed home today. Helped spray trees. Very hot today. Too hot to work, at least. Company came in the afternoon and stayed until two in the morning. Wasn't very tired. Got up earlier than ever before.

May 29.—Sprayed again today. Looked like rain. Very windy day. Cut lawn in afternoon. Listened to the radio for awhile. Read a book by Zane Grey. Very interesting—"Mysterious."

Gilly's Uncle

Gilly's uncle is on the job these days. Wearing only a straw hat, a mouse-colored jersey and discarded overalls, his patient figure is seen amongst the rows of State corn down near the wood. He is a worker who requires no board (save that used for his framework) and demands no holidays—not even Fourth of July, as Pa pointed out to Grover, the hired man. Despite his seedy appearance and the hot afternoon sun, there is a broad grin on his weather-beaten face which ends in a black beard such as comic artists still put on their farmers.

Gilly's uncle is no farmer. He is a scarecrow and was given his name by Mary Theresa who saw a family resemblance between him and her most decrepid and beloved doll. Accompanied by Shep and a cat, she likes to bring Gilly down to see her relative at his life vocation. Their appearance in the lot interests bay Pet, who is approaching with the cultivator, and Grover, the hired man.

Amongst the uneven row-ends, Brother is proudly wielding his bob-tailed hoe, the one Pet's team-mate knocked down and stepped on that night he slipped his halter and had the colic. There is no wind and the poplar leaves are still, and yet the distant green rows quiver in the heat waves which give even Gilly's uncle a momentary appearance of animation.

A Visit to the Scarecrow

Behind its witch hazel and raspberry frontier, the wood looks and smells as cool and inviting as the village ice cream parlor. In its dim depths can sometimes be heard the metallic call of some bird which the children have named "peal o' bells."

With a clink and rattle, Pet reaches her row's end, snatches a mouthful of foliage, turns as cleverly as a dancer and then relaxes as Grover sheds the reins and grasps the water pail. Grover, Lindy and the pail are all sweating. The only cool-looking creature is the cat, spread-eagled out in the shade of the witch hazel. The row just finished stands out darkly against the rest of the field. Even its immediate predecessor has dried out. Shep stops panting to sniff at a bright green insect that appears in the soil at his feet.

"What makes that dark spot in the field?" asks Brother, uncovering corn submerged by Pet's turning.

"That's where your pa blasted out the old elm stump," says Grover. "It's never raised anything but raspberries and woodchucks, so it has plenty of humus."

"What's humus?" demands Mary Theresa at last, greatly to her brother's relief.

"Rotten leaves and trash, baby. That's what makes wood soil so black. Out in Illinois—that's where you see black soil," he continued. "My cousin's whole farm is as black as where those old haystacks stood. That Summer I was out there—"

"Did you see any cowboys or sod houses or al—alkali plains?" asks Brother, laying down his hoe.

"No; it was much like this country, only no real hills and not many woods."

"Then where did the, now, humus come from?"

"Washed down off higher land thousands of years ago, I guess. Then for hundreds of years it raised crops of grass which went right back into the ground—same as our forest leaves. Huddup, Pet!"

Pet puts down one hind foot before picking it up again to start. Her traces and reins straighten, the machine clicks and off they go, leaving a series of fresh, dark furrows patterned with Grover's footprints.

"Gilly, you should have worn a hat, too," chides Gilly's mother. "You'll be as sunburnt as your uncle! Let's go back and see if the ice cream is keeping hard in the cellar."

In spite of distracting ideas started by the words "ice cream" and "cellar," the boy keeps at work until his clinking hoe upturns a bit of shale resembling a tiny plough-point. This is admired and transferred to his knife pocket where the two treasures fraternize, and, thereafter, clink with every step of the small worker. "Now if I can only find a piece like the mould-board and then the other parts!" he muses. "And then I must ask Pa what's become of the white spears of corn that came up in this patch."

Pet keeps working back and forth across the lot, her head nodding with every step. The water pail is now empty and shadow of the wood has gained another rod on the hot, brown field with its green cross-hatching. Gilly's uncle's shadow is stretching out over the rise behind him and even the corn has respectable shadows. Shep is barking and the cows are off the hill.

Pet may not be as smart as Grover's cousin's Illinois mules (who would not work after the noon whistles blew) but her gait speeds up on the way back from the line-fence and it takes her a long time to understand that she must turn for another row. Convinced at last that the piece must be finished, she plods dejectedly through, but recovers her animation on being unhooked and makes even Grover step lively all the way home.

Gilly's uncle is now alone in the shadow of the wood, and a sudden breeze ruffles his garments so that a skeptic crow in the pine caws in alarm. Pretty soon a distant rattling of stanchions is followed by the appearance of black and white spots on the green hill.

In the house, the yellow ice cream fulfills its destined role, and Gilly is allowed to sit up long enough to hear "Two Black Crows" on the gramophone. But Gilly's uncle is indifferent to such frivolities as supper and bedtime. He works on a 24-hour shift, nor will he fall down on his job—under normal weather conditions. As for recreation it is quite possible that before sunset his vigil will be enlivened by the escapades of more than two black crows. J. A. CHARTULLY.

Teacher's Pay for Holidays

Is a teacher in New York State entitled to pay for holidays? G. F. C.

The rule is that a teacher is entitled to pay for all holidays which fall within the school term. I assume that you refer to Washington's Birthday, which fell on Sunday but was celebrated on the following Monday. The teacher is entitled to pay whether school was in session Monday or not. CHARLES A. BRIND, JR.
N. Y. State Education Department.

"GARDENING is an art which doth mend nature, improve it rather, but the art itself is nature."—Shakespeare.

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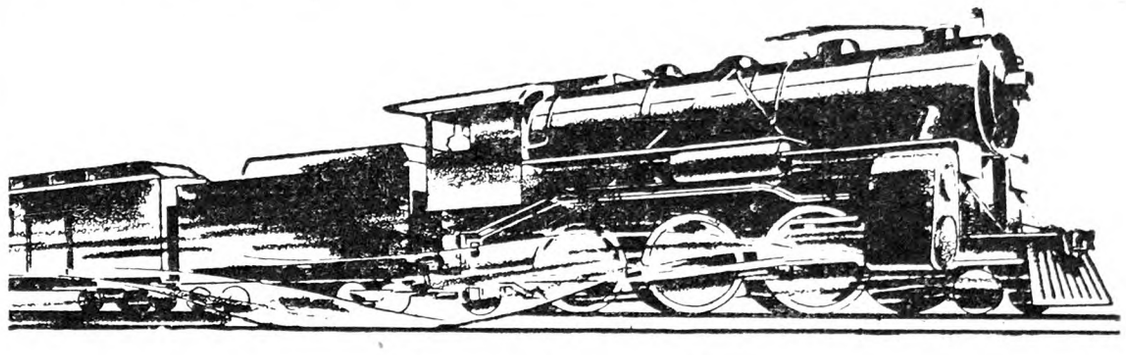

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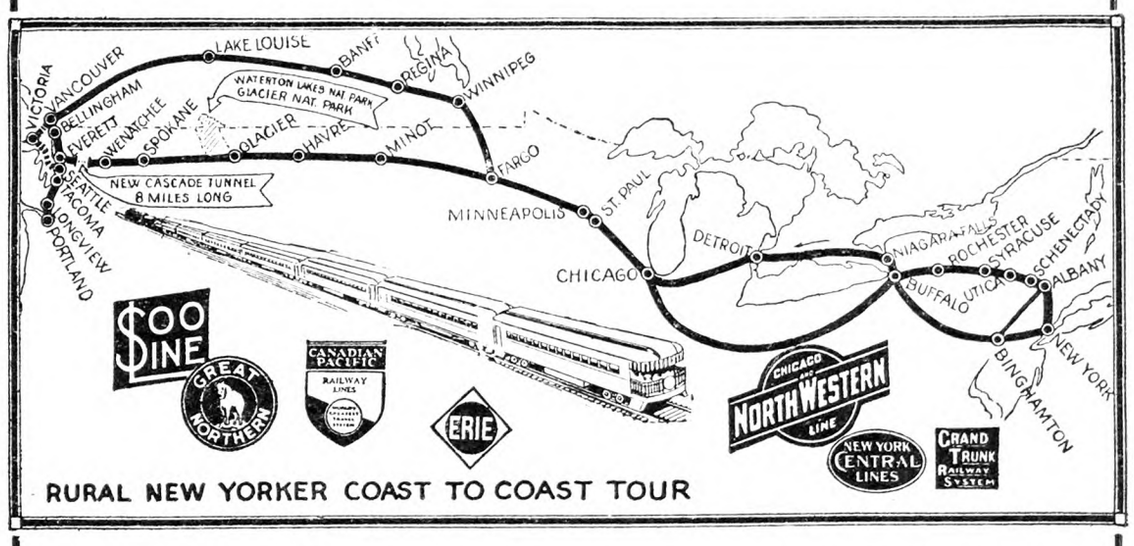

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PUBLISHER'S DESK

The Better Business Bureau states that a fraud order was issued by the Post Office Department against Harvey Willett, an oil promoter operating from Dallas, Texas, on the ground of fraudulent representations made through the mails. The claim was made by Willett that his tract was in an area where "wonderous and amazing mammoth gushers" were "blowing in" but as a matter of fact, the nearest producing territory was six miles away. Dry holes had been made in the vicinity and a well drilled by Willett proved to be a dry hole. Willett has sent out considerable literature offering his stock for sale. We hope, however, that our readers investigated before making an investment and by so doing saved themselves from losses which would follow.

We are advised that the Standard Oil Company of Colorado is mailing its literature into Buffalo, offering stock at $10 per share. This proposition claims to offer a great opportunity to investors, but at the present time we find no record of regular production or income and this company has no connection with the Standard Oil companies that are referred to as the Rockefeller group. The Standard Oil Company of Colorado has been forbidden by the Division of Securities of the State of Ohio, to sell its stock in that State. We understand that Missouri has also issued a similar order. We have referred to this before, but we are referring to it again for the general information of our readers.

Will you inform me as to the dependability of the enclosed advertisement for addressing envelopes at home. E. R. G.
New York.

This is an advertisement of the Majestic Electric Clock Company of Chicago. It intimates one can earn $15 to $25 weekly. It is one of the work-at-home allurements to induce you to send money for something you would not buy for itself.

The Merchants Sales Company, 11 West 42nd Street, New York City, promises to try to sell my property if I advance $25 for advertising and promise to pay five per cent commission on the sale. Can you give any information about them? OWNER.
New York.

This friend has furnished all the needed information himself. The $25 required in advance is in the nature of an advance fee. It is right and proper to pay a broker a fee for selling property, but who ever pays you in advance for trying to do anything which you may not succeed in doing? We advise paying commissions only after the sale has been made.

The agent of a real estate company is to give me a $400 lot free to advertise the development. He said the cost of acquiring title would be $40 and he wants $5 cash deposit. The lot is to be located on the seashore of Long Island near Freeport. Would you inform me of the reliability of the offer? F. B.
New York.

Free lots have been offered on Long Island for a half century. The first one we ever investigated was located under water. The second one was located in a scrub oak barren tract that would cost around 45 cents at acreage value. The fees for title run from $3.50 up. In some sections there is a blanket mortgage on the whole acreage covering the lots. Tax sales are frequent. In every case investigated the fees amount to more than any value in the lots. In most cases the scheme is simply a petty swindle.

Co-operative Selling, Minneapolis, Minn., wants me to send $5, and a complete list of stock and farm tools that go with my farm. The firm is to send it to several hundred agents, and the buyer will pay the commission to the agent who sells the farm. I get the full price less $20. What is their standing? J. D.
New York.

Advance fees for listing farms are made under many disguises. We have been familiar with the scheme since W. H. Ostrander developed it in Philadelphia years ago. From the record we would never advise anyone to pay a listing fee. Pay the commission if and when the sale is made.

I am offered two magazines, a book and an insurance policy of the North American Insurance Company, all for $9.36 for first year and $1 every year thereafter. It sounds good, but is it?
New York. A. G.

To answer this question we should need to know the book and the magazines. Some books and magazines are worth the price charged for them, others are not, and still others are not fit to go into a home; morally, intellectually and spiritually they are a menace. A dollar life insurance policy is limited to a few accidents that happen only in a particular way. It covers for the most part accidents that seldom, if ever, can happen to you. If you want such a dollar accident policy you can get it for a dollar without buying books and magazines with it. To represent it as worth more than a dollar is an exaggeration.

A man had only one daughter; he owned a farm and house and lot in village and had some money in bank. In 1926 he deeded farm and house and lot to his daughter and deed was recorded in county clerk's office, also money in bank was put in daughter's name. In December, 1929, daughter was married, in February, 1931, daughter died in childbirth; child is living, also husband. What would the father have to do to get his property deeded back to him, also to get the money that is in the bank? Daughter died without any will. Can the husband and child claim any of the property or money in the bank? S.
New York.

If the property including farm and village house and money was given to the daughter in trust for the father he could bring an action in the court to recover title to the property. If he has evidence to prove the trust he should recover.

If, however, the property was given to the daughter as a gift, it became her property, and an administrator would be appointed to dispose of her estate. Under the new decedent law the husband would get one-third of the net estate, both real and personal, and the child, through a guardian would get the remainder.

This would be a hardship for the father. The case emphasizes the wisdom of making a will to hold property during the life of the testator and dispose of it in his own way. In a case like the above, he could make a new will after the death of his daughter if he desired to change his bequest.

Two years ago I bought a farm for $1,800. We paid for the farm in full. Now another man comes and says he has a mortgage of $1,200 against it. We find this is recorded in the county records. He says he will sell us out if we do not pay. Can he do this, as we did not know that he had anything against it? If he forecloses, can we remove our machinery and stock and household goods? Or if we moved them, could he come to the new place and take them? My wife and I worked 12 years in town to save money to buy and stock a farm. This looks as if we were going to lose it all.
Pennsylvania. B. A. G.

Yes, if he has a mortgage which was on record before you recorded your deed, he can sell the farm to recover the mortgage and interest and the expense of foreclosure. But in this case you did not sign a bond, and he cannot touch your personal property whether you remain on the place until after the sale or in a new place if you move. This is one of the tragedies that often befall city people who buy farms. The remedy is to employ a trusty lawyer to search the records and see that you get a good title to the property before you pay a dollar for it.

Last September I bought 125 shares of Monarch Royalties stock at 56 cents a share, amounting to $70 through Richard Johnson, 50 Broad Street, New York City. I have his receipt, but I have never been able to get the stock. Now the concern has gone into the hands of receivers, and they find no record of my subscription. Could you get the stock or preferably the money returned?
New Jersey. G. W.

We have been unable to get any satisfactory information about this proposition. At one time stock was enjoined in some States. It has been under investigation and according to reports it is now in the hands of receivers. There is no prospect of getting a return of the money in such cases, but we shall try to get the stock, for our friend though we could not encourage hope of returns from it.

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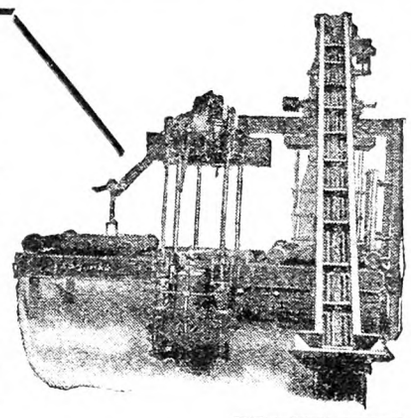
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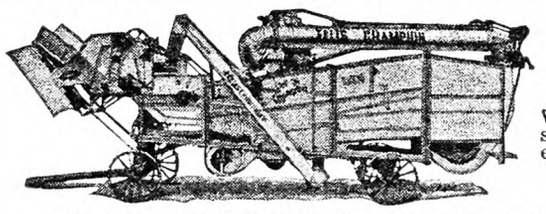
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H. T. OLSEN, 17 PARK ROW, NEW YORK

Lancaster, Pa., Livestock Markets

(Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending June 13, 1931.)

Market.—Beef steers and yearlings active, strong to 25c higher, compared with week ago 25 to 50c higher, mostly 50c up, top yearlings $7.75, several sales medium-weights $7.25 to $7.50, bulk of sales $6.75 to $7.25. Bulls steady; she stock and cutters firm; bulk fat heifers $6.25 to $6.75; beef bulls $4.75 to $5.25; butcher cows $4.25 to $4.75; cutters $2.25 to $3. Stockers and feeders fully steady, bulk light stocker steers $6 to $6.50. Calves steady, top vealers $10, few selects held higher.

Hogs strong to 25c higher, top westerns, $8.

Receipts for week ending June 13, 1931: Cattle, 13 cars; 6 St. Paul, 4 St. Louis, 1 Chicago, 1 Kansas City, 1 Kentucky; containing 382 head, 1,390 head trucked in from nearby; total cattle 1,772 head, 816 calves, 1,054 hogs, 1,014 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $7.50 to $8.25; medium, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $6.75 to $7.50; common, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $5 to $6.75; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $7.50 to $8.25; medium, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $6.75 to $7.50; good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $7.25 to $8.

Heifers.—Choice, 550 to 850 lbs., $6.75 to $7.25; good, 550 to 850 lbs., $6 to $6.75; medium, 550 to 850 lbs., $5.25 to $6; common, 550 to 850 lbs., $4.50 to $5.25.

Cows.—Choice, $4.75 to $5.50; good, $4 to $4.75; common and medium, $3 to $4; low cutter and cutter, $1.75 to $3.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $5.75 to $6.75; cutter, common and medium, $4.50 to $5.75; yearlings excluded.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $9.25 to $10; medium, $8.25 to $9.25; cull and common, $6 to $8.25.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 500 to 800 lbs., $6.50 to $7.50; common and medium, 500 to 800 lbs., $5 to $6.50; good and choice, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $6.75 to $7.75; common and medium, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $5.25 to $6.75.

Hogs.—Lt. wt., good and choice, 160 to 180 lbs., $7.50 to $8; lt. wt., good and choice, 180 to 200 lbs., $7.50 to $8; med. wt., good and choice, 200 to 220 lbs., $7.50 to $8; med. wt., good and choice, 220 to 250 lbs., $7.25 to $7.75; hvy. wt., good and choice, 250 to 290 lbs., $6.75 to $7.25; hvy. wt., good and choice, 290 to 350 lbs., $6.50 to $7; pkg. sows, medium and good, 275 to 500 lbs., $5.75 to $6.50.

LANCASTER FEED MARKET

Selling Price of Feeds (Cash at Warehouse).—Bran, ton, $23.50 to $24.50; shorts, $23 to $24; hominy, $27.50 to $28.50; middlings, $28.50 to $29.50; linseed, $38 to $39; gluten, $32 to $33; ground oats, $29.50 to $30.50; Soy-bean meal, $37 to $38; hog meal, $34.50 to $35.50; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $35.50 to $36.50; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $28.50 to $29.50; 18 per cent, $31.50 to $32.50; 20 per cent, $34.50 to $35.50; 24 per cent, $36.50 to $37.50; 25 per cent, $38 to $39; horse feed, 85 per cent, $34 to $35; Alfalfa, regular, $33.50 to $34.50; Alfalfa, reground, $35.50 to $36.50.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL
70th St. — BROADWAY — 71st St.
NEW YORK CITY

Ideal location for Motorists
FREE GARAGE TO TRANSIENTS

Just the hotel for country people. Large light rooms. Quiet, restful and homelike. For men, women and families. Noted for good foods.

Rooms with use of bath - $2.00 and up
Rooms with bath - - - - $2.50 up
Suites for 3 or 4 - - - - $5.00 up

STAMP BARGAIN—SALVADOR DIAMOND shaped, set of Triangles, stamps of every continent, big set Canada, 1882 on. All for 10c to approval applicants. C. M. WEAVER, Dept. 26, 1451 Broadway, New York.

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP? We have Jewish young men, able-bodied, some with, but mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC., 301 E. 14th Street, Box D, New York City.

LADIES' BEST DURENE STOCKINGS, 3 pair $1.00. Black, Tanblush, Nubrown, Reve, Sandee, Champagne, sizes 9 to 10½. Dandy proposition for agents. A. B. TALBOT SALES CO., Norwood, Mass.

FIRST-CLASS eight-room cottage, wired, beautifully located on breezy hill, commanding view; good barn, water, neighborhood, roads; $4,000, part cash; Summer home or poultry. Frank Drumm, Niverville, N. Y.

FARMS R. E. GILTENAN, W. Landis near Orchard Rd., Vineland, N. J.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Experienced single working foreman, charge certified bottling plant; understand care bottle washer, bottling machine, refrigerator, boiler operating, sanitation and low bacteria counts; short course or college man preferred; state age, reference, experience, wages desired. ADVERTISER 1122, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Experienced feed salesman who knows how to approach dealers and farmers; must have knowledge of feeds of all kinds and thoroughly familiar with livestock; must own a car and work on commission basis. ADVERTISER 1133, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM WORKER, must be able to milk; $35 to start; German preferred. ADVERTISER 1142, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Poultryman, single, experienced and reliable, to take full charge of small plant on private estate; must have thorough knowledge in all branches of this work; give references, experience and wages in first letter. ADVERTISER 1165, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm-hand, good milker, $35 per month; good surroundings. Address G. W., Gilboa, N. Y.

WANTED—Young American couple; man for lawn, flowers, handy-man; wife, good cook and general houseworker; neat, clean, honest, sober, industrious; $75 month, room and board; good home deserving couple; state particulars, references. A. K. HOLDER, R. D. 2, Blairstown, N. J.

THOSE answering advertisements in this department should not send original testimonials, photographs, etc., that the applicant for position wishes returned.

WANTED—Housekeeper, family three, middle-aged woman who would prefer good home to high wages. ADVERTISER 1174, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

YOUNG MARRIED man, with one child, wishes a position on farm or as carpenter or painter; will accept reasonable wage for good permanent job; New Jersey or near New York City preferred; can give references. ADVERTISER 1143, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM MANAGER, open; lifetime, practical, scientific experience all branches, dairy, poultry, forestry; profitable industrial farming share basis. POST BOX 269, Peekskill, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, with years of practical experience, wants position; industrious, conscientious worker. ADVERTISER 1092, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOREMAN, YEARS of experience on estates and farms, any location. BOX 344, Grand Haven, Mich.

FARM WORK wanted. JOHN R. WEDGWOOD, 22 Leonard St., West Somerville, Mass.

COUPLE, AGE 33, farm or estate, chauffeur, gardener, handy; wife, cook, housework; 8 years last position; state salary. ADVERTISER 1135, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Housework, city or country; age 42; references; state wages. ADVERTISER 1134, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, desires position on dairy farm; herdsman, good milker, teamster; please give full particulars in first letter; write ADVERTISER 1130, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG WOMAN wants any kind work. ADVERTISER 1129, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, 28 YEARS' successful experience agriculture, dairying, stock raising, poultry, fruit growing; capable making profits; absolutely reliable; wages secondary opportunity. HULL, Box 411, Beacon, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, 28, long experience in all branches, caponizing, short course trained, wishes position; references. ADVERTISER 1128, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as milker, three times a day, Holstein or Guernsey cows. ADVERTISER 1131, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, EXPERIENCED, refined, Protestant-American, 38, desires position in country home with conveniences; anywhere; permanent with considerate treatment to high wages. ADVERTISER 1146, care Rural New-Yorker.

ENGLISH-AMERICAN lady, cultured, middle-aged, wishes position as managing housekeeper in family of adults; country estate preferred. ADVERTISER 1137, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, MARRIED, working manager, 20 years' experience all branches; can get results; best reference. H. S. RIKER, Rockdale, N. Y.

YOUNG MARRIED man wants a position as poultryman or farm mechanic; understands machinery and can drive truck and tractor. CYRIL H. ADAMS, Hilcrest Farm, Belchertown, Mass.

DAIRY FARM—Father and son, 17, handyman, good dry-hand milker, no liquor; wife board help, two children school age; Americans; good reference. ADVERTISER 1148, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM MANAGER, life-time experience, wants position on general farm; married, no children; German, 30 years old; wife will board help; best of references. ADVERTISER 1149, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MAN, sober, reliable, desires position in barn or milkroom; life-time experience; reference. ADVERTISER 1150, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN, 22, GOOD driver, handy, strong, willing, gentleman's estate or farm. GOESTING, 341 E. 124th St., New York.

POULTRYMAN, MARRIED, capable, reliable, is open for engagement. ADVERTISER 1152, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED TEAMSTER, milk, do all kinds work; reliable, efficient, clean habits, no drink or tobacco; references. E. A. LIBBY, Box 103, Pinehurst, Mass.

MACHINIST, CARPENTER, desires position estate, country club or farm. MORTON, Copake Falls, N. Y.

HANDY-MAN, 46, EXPERIENCED poultryman, A-1 references, moderate wages. ADVERTISER 1160, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, EXPERIENCED dry-hand milker, single, middle-aged; references. ADVERTISER 1158, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, EXPERIENCED cowman, single, middle-aged, good references. ADVERTISER 1159, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, MANAGER, thoroughly experienced couple; orchards, nursery, poultry and flowers; bankers references. ADVERTISER 1145, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, MIDDLE-AGED, no children; man general farming, good teamster; wife to board help and general housekeeper. CHARLES L., care Staros, 50 Ray St., Freeport, N. Y.

DAIRY-POULTRYMAN, married, wishes position on private estate; good butter-maker; best references. ADVERTISER 1176, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED FARM foreman, two in family, or go single; garden, flowers, lawns, feeding, care all stock, good butter-maker; state wages. ADVERTISER 1162, care Rural New-Yorker.

NURSE, GRADUATE, will care for invalid and do light housework; references. ADVERTISER 1164, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, NO CHILDREN, caretaker, estate or dairy farm; good buttermaker; experienced in general farming; references. ADVERTISER 1177, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN, SINGLE, 24, good milker, fully experienced in dairy and farming, wants position; best of references; please state particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 1166, care Rural New-Yorker.

RESPECTABLE, NEAT man, 50, well posted in and outdoor tools, etc.; home considered above wages; permanent. ADVERTISER 1167, care Rural New-Yorker.

TEACHER, NORMAL graduate, one year's experience, desires position in rural school; references. ADVERTISER 1169, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN, EXPERIENCED, reliable, wants position private estate; married, no family; best references; please state particulars. ADVERTISER 1170, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY-COWMAN wants position, estate; sober, industrious. ADVERTISER 1171, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, WIFE waitress or chambermaid; man house or yardman, in village hotel; can do electric work, plumbing, painting, paperhanging; references. H. MAC DONALD, 48 Park Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED COWMAN, good butter-maker, extra good calf raiser, wants position; references. ADVERTISER 1173, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY-HERDSMAN, married, wishes position on estate; good butter-maker; references. ADVERTISER 1175, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM-ESTATE MANAGER, life-time practical experience all branches, anywhere; estate or commercial farm. ADVERTISER 1168, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE SWEDISH, middle-aged, understand all branches of farming, garden, caretakers of small farm or country estate; wife cook, housekeeping, for owner, or boarding-house; references. G. E., care H. Carlson, R.F.D., Waterbury, Conn.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, wants position; competent in any branch, including pheasants. ADVERTISER 1163, care Rural New-Yorker.

BUSINESS-MAN, 50, Christian, single, healthy and active, well educated, wishes to settle in the country and should like to hear from owner of estate or any kind of enterprise where his services would be useful; fond of outdoor life, dogs and all animals, also gardening (particularly orchids), having at one time owned large collection; salary of secondary consideration, good living quarters and nice locality more essential; advertiser is widely traveled, has had many years experience in foreign lands, particularly India and Europe and can furnish excellent references. ADVERTISER 1178, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM-HAND, GERMAN, single, 35, hard worker, understands everything on farm; good mechanic, chauffeur's license, good references. ADVERTISER, care Belman, 235 E. 81st St., New York City.

HERDSMAN, SCOTCH, married, wishes position; 20 years' experience with purebred cattle, showing, A. R. work, first-class buttermaker; can furnish best of reference. WILSON, c-o P. O., Locust Valley, L. I., N. Y.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FARM AND SUMMER hotel with cottage, accommodate 60 guests, on large lake, popular resort; farm 120 acres, dairy and fruit and vegetables; 100 miles from New York; all State roads; will sell with or without equipment, or will rent the hotel furnished to responsible party for 1931 season; if interested, write ADVERTISER 692, care Rural New-Yorker.

IN EPSOM, New Hampshire, 14-room house, barn, running water, 110 acres of land; pine timber, trout pond; ideal Summer home; $2,500. Address ADVERTISER 1058, care Rural New-Yorker.

SULLIVAN COUNTY, 5 acres, new six-room house, barn and coops; hard roads; conveniences; $5,500; pictures sent. ADVERTISER 1101, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—8-acre poultry farm; small family; reasonable terms; new; full particulars, address BOX 189, R. 2, Newfield, N. J.

WANTED—Limestone land by the acre, near R. R. or navigable stream; mention all particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 1121, care Rural New-Yorker.

26 ACRES, $800; will rent $75 yearly and fuel. W. REILLY, Dover, 3, Del.

FLORIDA, 40-acre farm, in Union County, $1,000. DOCTOR KEENAN, Brentwood, Md.

FOR SALE or lease, fine modern brick house, in Hollis Park Gardens, Long Island, eight rooms, two baths, large music room with fine pipe organ, garage; five minutes from station. BOX 35, Queens Village, N. Y.

FOR SALE—To settle estate, attractive tourist place on the Hudson, Route 9-W; 10-room brick house, modern improvements, large grounds, fruit; write for full particulars. ADVERTISER 1132, care Rural New-Yorker.

212-ACRE, 30-COW dairy farm, Steuben County, N. Y.; new State road to border; several villages easy drive; milk and mail service; school and neighbors near; 115 acres fertile rolling machine-worked tillage; 82 acres spring-watered pasture; 15 acres woodland; good spacious home, acetylene gas; two dairy barns, modern equipment, concrete stable, silo, henhouse; 2 acres apples; $5,000; investigate easy-payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—Farm on lake, small acreage in Connecticut or New Jersey; send photos and price and terms. T. R. BAXTER, 595 Madison Ave., New York City.

WANTED—Farm near New York, near State road; small cash payment; state distance to New York and connections. ADVERTISER 1136, care Rural New-Yorker.

EQUIPPED POULTRY farm, $6,300, half cash; near 3 acres, improvements; stock, garden, shade, fruit, etc; Vineland, N. J. ADVERTISER 1139, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., house, barn, about nineteen acres; forty-eight hundred. ADVERTISER 1140, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—3-acre truck farm, 6 rooms, electric, moderate climate, between Ocean City and Berlin; $1,900. MRS. L. MATHIS, R. F. D. 2, Berlin, Md.

GREENHOUSES AND 8-ACRE modern village farm, 63 miles from New York, at a bargain price; Connecticut. Address ADVERTISER 1141, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—2¼-acre poultry farm, good laying stock; State road, Vineland, N. J.; 6-room bungalow, all improvements; write for particulars. ADVERTISER 1144, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM, 63 ACRES, 20-room house, sanitary plumbing, steam heat, electricity, telephone; barn 44x60, six henhouses, large pond water, crushed stone road; $10,000; reason old age. CHARLES HERMANN, Callicoon, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Paul F. Smith Poultry Farm, Vineland, N. J.; bargain for quick buyer; 12 square acres of land, 3 poultry houses, one 4-story high, run by electric elevator, housing 10,000 chickens; one house 300 ft. long; 1 house 500 ft. long; food mixer, incubator, capacity 48,000 eggs; brooder house, capacity 18,000 chicks; 2 cottages, 13 rooms and 2 baths; for further particulars, apply MR. SOLOMON, 143 Castleton Ave., Tompkinsville, S. I., St. George 7-3514, or Adolph Shorr, care Vineland Trap-Nest Poultry Ranch, Vineland, N. J.

FOR SALE—Lot with barn, store, fixtures, stock of general merchandise, chain groceries, gas, $14,000; on State road; reason ill health. ADVERTISER 1147, care Rural New-Yorker.

GAS STATION, road-stand, 8 pumps, best sellers, modern home, heavy-traveled highway, half acre, excellent trade, attractive place, between Philadelphia and Allentown; photo, description, sale or exchange for small poultry plant. ADVERTISER 1153, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Seven-room modern house in Central New York, manufacturing town, or exchange for cows, horses, farm machinery. ADVERTISER 1154, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—House, ten dollars monthly, country. ADVERTISER 1155, care Rural New-Yorker.

BERKSHIRES—99-acre general farm, 8-room home, electric, bath, barns, brook, $5,500, $1,500 cash. METZ, East Chatham, N. Y.

WILL SELL muskrat and game farm cheap; joins Ontario Lake, State Park, highway; owner. ADVERTISER 1156, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED TO BUY or rent, small run-down farm with livable house and few outbuildings; small down payment and long terms. ADVERTISER 1157, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—2½ acres, house, small dairy and established milk route; price reasonable. ADVERTISER 1161, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—100-acre farm, 8-room house, horse barn, cow barn; will sell with or without tools and furniture. GEORGE DOUPE, McDonough, N. Y.

SOUTH JERSEY gas station and poultry farm; new 6-room bungalow, city improvements; on U. S. Highway 40. ADVERTISER 1172, care Rural New-Yorker.

ADJOINING HIGH school, village, 135 acres rich, level loam; good buildings, two houses, extra pleasant location; ornamental trees and shrubs; with or without 2,500 choice peony plants. MRS. JOHN M. LEWIS, Copenhagen, N. Y.

Country Board

BOARDERS WANTED, comfortable rooms, good food, reasonable rates. BOX 19, West Thornton, N. H.

COUNTRY BOARD, old-fashioned home, quiet, refined; home cooking, fishing, bathing; references given. TERESA DEWEY, Towanda, Pa.

WOMAN PHYSICIAN will board and give personal care to delicate children; hill farm, Northeast Pennsylvania; moderate rates. ADVERTISER 1138, care Rural New-Yorker.

BEDROOM AND OUTSIDE cabin kitchen, with or without board; improved farmhouse; high, quiet location. MISS PARK, Park Ridge, N. J.

GUESTS TAKEN, large farm home, ideal for rest, $25 per week for two. MRS. MARK COVENEY, Mansfield, Pa.

WOODLEIGH FARMS, Towanda, Pa.; mountains, woods, meadows, river; strictly modern; owner trained nurse; very moderate prices, considering equipment.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY — Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $5.25; 120 lbs., $10. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

SELECT YOUNG laying three banded leather colored Italian queen bees, guaranteed mated pure, 50c each; the best honey gatherers, best winterers, gentle and prolific; safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed; write for quantity prices. JASPER KNIGHT, Hayneville, Ala.

FINE EXTRACTED HONEY, 10-lb. pail clover, within third zone, $1.75; buckwheat, $1.60; write for special offer on mixed light and dark honey, 6 cts. per lb. and up. RAY WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

HONEY, CLOVER, 5 lbs., $1; buckwheat, 70c; 10 lbs., $1.30, postpaid third zone. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

CONTRACTORS' BARGAIN — Watson special dumper, 6 yards, complete; A-1 condition. ARTHUR JOHNSON, R. D. 98, Suffern, N. Y.

HONEY — 2 60-pound cans buckwheat, $7.90; light amber, $8.30; white clover, $10.85; freight prepaid; list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

WANTED—Cement block making machine in good order and within 100 miles of Peekskill, N. Y. ADVERTISER 1151, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Fordson tractor, any condition. MYERS, care M. Hastings, Tarrytown, N. Y.

PURE HONEY, postpaid, clover, 5-lb. pail, $1; 2 pails, $1.80; buckwheat and amber, pail, 85 cts.; 2 pails, $1.60. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

Renewing Old Wells

Owing to the continued drought of last Summer, many farmers reported that their deep wells had gone dry and that it was necessary to drill new ones, making them much deeper than the old. No doubt some were dry, but in all probability there were a lot of cases where the well was simply filled up with sediment.

A number of Iowa farmers did some experimenting, a few years ago, with very satisfactory results. Possibly their methods will be of benefit to others. For some time, these farmers had noticed a gradual decrease in the flow of water from their drilled wells. When the pump was first started the water came in the usual sized stream, but it diminished rapidly, and soon ceased altogether. Sometimes the well would apparently be dry after only 10 minutes pumping. After some time, water would again come and the procedure repeated.

Wells in this locality range from 60 to 200 feet in depth; the water supply being located between two layers of rock, and from the similarity of depth of neighboring wells it is believed that the same vein of water furnishes the supply for several wells. This being the case, the fact that some wells still functioned, while others were dry, led to the belief that the trouble lay with the well itself. Further reasoning was that at the very bottom of the well, sand and sediment had filled in, so that the water could only filter through slowly. This was soon pumped out and the well was dry.

To clean out the sediment, presented a problem. A suction pump was slow and expensive. What about dynamite? True, it might ruin the well, but as it was, it was next to worthless anyway. So dynamite was tried.

First, let it be said that on every well so treated, the well itself was made with what is known as gas well casing. Most of them were six or eight-inch wells. There are grave doubts about trying this with a tin-cased well. The method itself was simple. All of the well machinery was pulled up. A piece of downpipe weatherspouting was used to enclose the sticks of dynamite. The necessary wiring connections to fire off the charge with a hot-shot battery were made, the spouting with its precarious charge carefully lowered to the bottom of the well, and the spark touched off. The result was a thick blast of sand, clay, water and weatherspout that went clear to the top of the windmill tower.

As quickly as possible, the well machinery was replaced. If a brisk breeze was not blowing, so that the windmill could be used, arrangement had previously been made to pump with a motor or gas engine. This was kept going for several hours or until the water was perfectly clear. The water was not fit for drinking for a day or two, but the quantity was there.

Although it is more than six years ago that the first wells were so treated, they are still functioning like new. The quantity of dynamite used, varied. In the first well only one stick was used, as no one knew what the result would be, but later as high as 20 sticks were used on the deepest wells.

Last year, one farmer believed his well had again filled up and pulled up the machinery, only to find that the screen of the sand point had rusted shut. A new point remedied all of his trouble. Compared with the price of a new well, or any other method, the price of dynamite is very small. To one unfamiliar with using the explosive, it might be well to employ a man who makes a business of handling it. There has been considerable speculation as to just what change was made at the bottom of the well. If a large hole was torn out there, then it would appear that the well was permanently improved. MARIAN G. PIERCE.

Louisa Co., Ia.

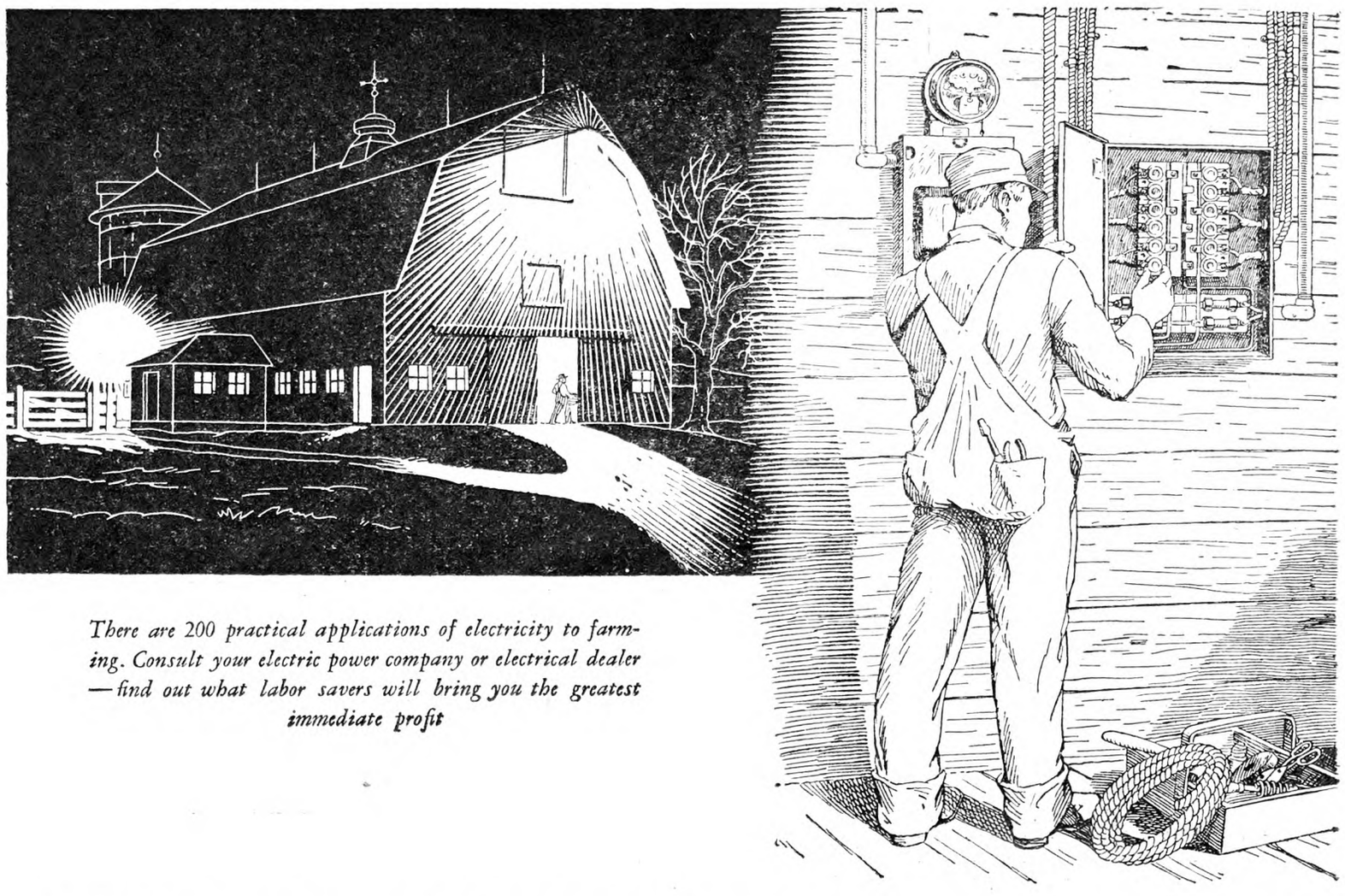
Indian Tan

Will you let me know how to prepare leather by the Indian tan process?

Pennsylvania. E. C.

Perhaps some reader who has seen this leather and knows how it is made will tell about it.

THE farmer is not unemployed. Just unpaid, that's all.—Arizona Producer.



There are 200 practical applications of electricity to farming. Consult your electric power company or electrical dealer — find out what labor savers will bring you the greatest immediate profit

GIVE ELECTRICITY A CHANCE
Install G-E Wiring System

Electric motors and other electric equipment are severely handicapped when operated on an inadequate wiring system. They have no better opportunity to do their best work than has an underfed horse.

The first thing to be sure of is that the wiring in the buildings and yard is adequate. Your wiring should be planned and installed with sufficient capacity and numerous outlets to meet reasonable future needs. It is less expensive to do this than to alter the wiring later in order to accommodate new electric equipment.

The simple, easy, economical way to be sure of all these advantages is to specify the G-E Wiring System. It is designed by experts to meet any electrical requirements. The G-E Wiring System employs only the best materials. It affords safety; it provides enough switches and outlets all conveniently located — wires heavy enough to do their job. It is the real answer to the wiring problem.

A progressive farmer says, "In looking back I can see that I was very fortunate in having a good job of wiring done in the house and barns. At first we used electricity only for light and for cooking. Now we use it for thirty-three different purposes and with almost no changes in the wiring."

Send for our booklet, "The Story of Comfort." Address Room 313, Building 6, General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York.

Join us in the General Electric Farm Program from WGY, Schenectady, every Monday evening at 8 o'clock (Eastern Standard Time) and in the General Electric Program every Saturday evening over a nation-wide N.B.C. Network

95-842

GENERAL ELECTRIC

SALES AND ENGINEERING SERVICE IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Burn Weeds While Green

Clean up the modern, sure way—controlled fire. Hauck Kerosene Weed Burner kills pesky growth—seed and stalk. All year use for country place, farm, orchard, park, invaluable on road, irrigation ditch, stone wall, etc. Does 4 men's work. Write today for free booklet.
Hauck Mfg. Co., 123 Tenth St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

BINDER TWINE

Get our attractive low price. Farmer agents wanted. Sample and circular free.
THEO. BURT & SONS Box 65 Melrose, Ohio

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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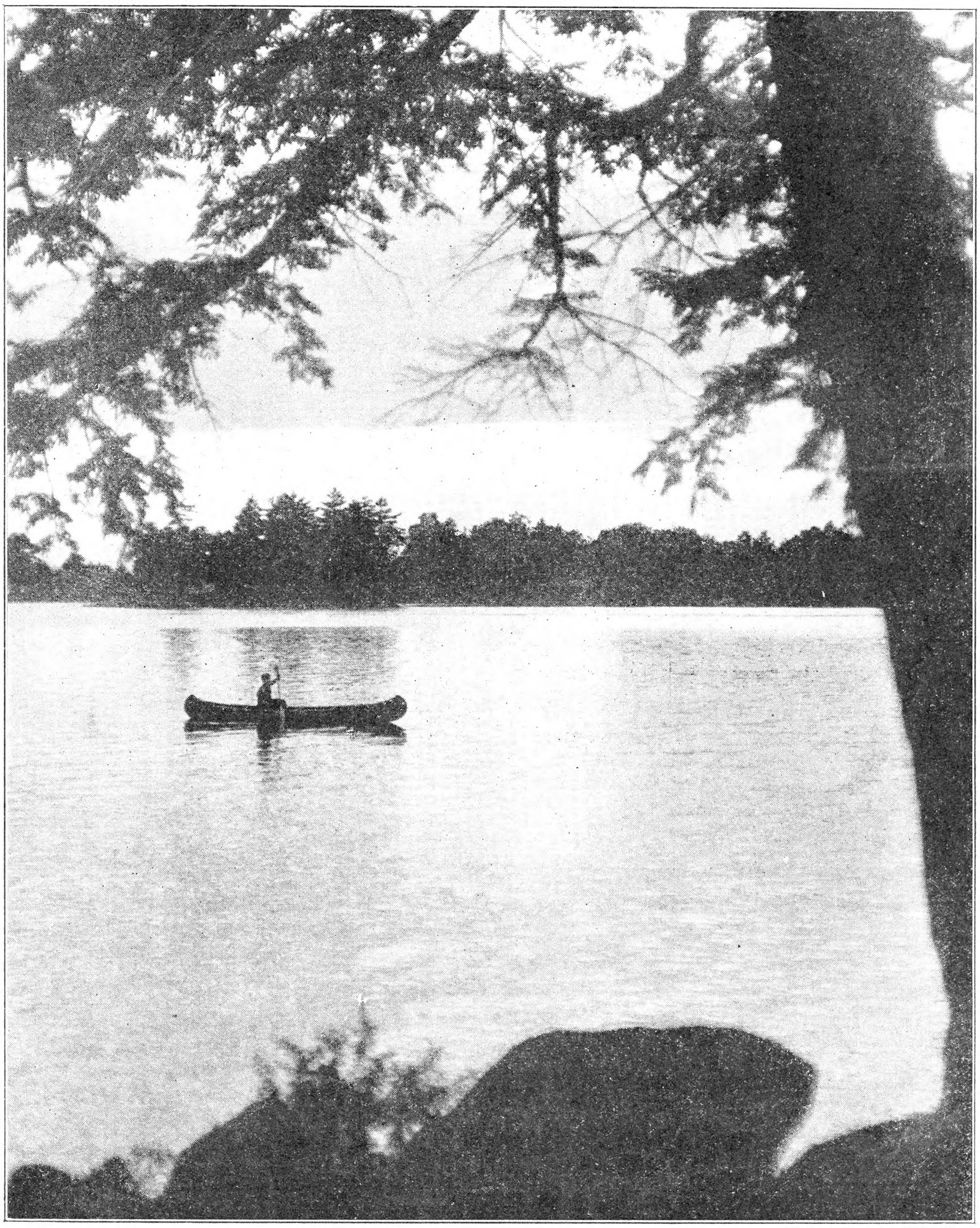

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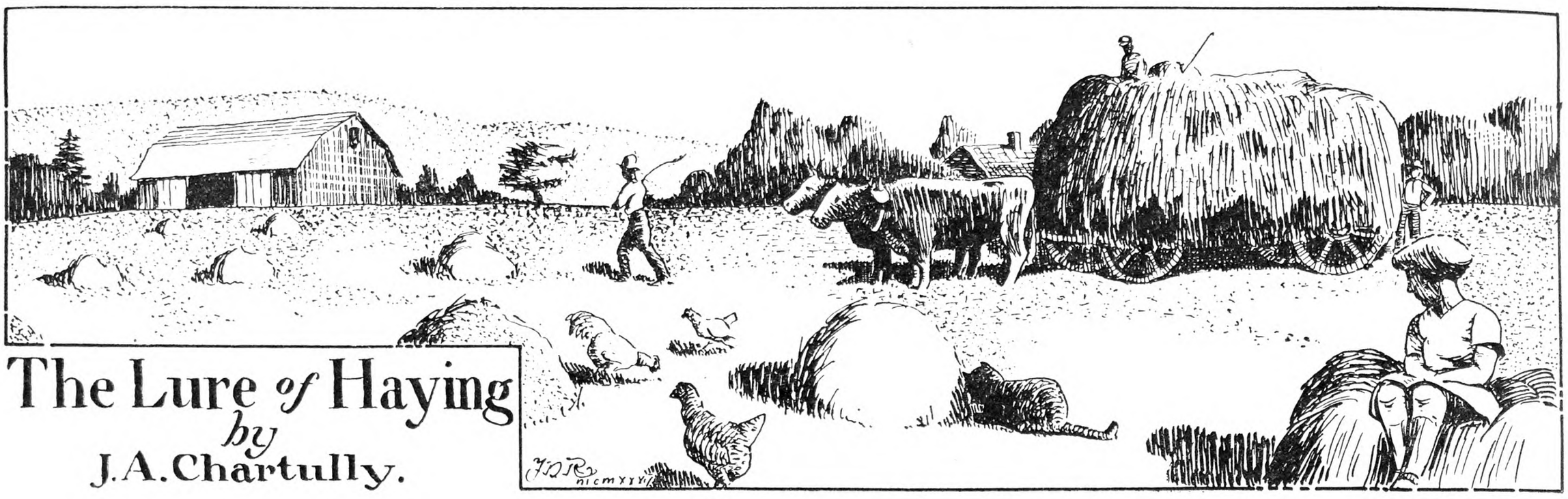
Lake Winnipesaukee, New Hampshire



The Lure of Haying

by

J. A. Chartully.

ABOUT the time the corn needs continual cultivation and the cabbage ground wants attention, the Alfalfa's bloom announces another haying with its work, worry—and perennial fascination. Even the retired farmer has been noting the height of the June grass along the village street with a half-conscious interest that (like the grass) grows daily, and in due time the waving meadows will give him a call as irresistible as that of the sea for the ex-mariner.

There is really quite a bit of romance and history in the average farm meadows, wherein is forage derived from the Levant, Italy, Spain and England. Alfalfa is a Spanish word. The Romans knew this benevolent legume, and it is supposed that the Saracens introduced it into Spain. The conquistadores took it to America and the padres took it to California. Timothy, a native of Europe, is named for Timothy Hansen, the Maryland planter. Crimson clover is an Italian immigrant, says the encyclopedia, and June grass is identical with the famous Kentucky Blue grass. Even that meadow outlaw, quack grass, has an imposing Latin name and medicinal virtues duly recorded in the pharmacopoeia. As for the ubiquitous dandelion, it is claimed that a Yankee pioneer first brought it west from Vermont as a "garden yarb."

While cabbage-setting is still on, the dusty mower and rake are drawn out on the floor and, amidst much sneezing, oiled copiously. Cleaning out the old bay interests the hens, and may discover that new gauntlet glove you lost right after Christmas. Then comes a double session with the grindstone at the end of which your shoulders have a decided "crick," but the mowing-blades have bright edges with smears of white residue drying on the bars. The traces are lengthened, the heavy pole hoisted and, with a click and rumble, the mower rolls to its field of activity. Then is the time to lock up the dog and the cats who, otherwise, would probably choose that very day to hunt in the depths of that particular meadow.

Very soon arises that metallic clatter which sounds like the hot-weather call of a gigantic locust, and is answered from other farms along the valley. The first crop of Alfalfa is ranker but not so clean as its later cuttings. Our neighborhood believes that it is the only cutting safe to feed horses, and hence considers it quite providential that it alone grows high enough for the team to reach. Alfalfa is a subduer of that formidable "public enemy," the Canada thistle. Its three cuttings may be the reason.

"Cutting around the rabbit" (like many other old-fashioned expressions) is likely to be a literal fact, and bright red strawberries underfoot are often the perquisites of those cocking up the windrows, notwithstanding the limestone dressings which the land has received. When, and, or if the weather proves amiable, the next epoch is the annual discovery that the sparrows have rebuilt their nest on the hayfork, when the mow's temperature is raised even higher by remarks provoked during efforts to get the tool into operation.

Next comes a recess for cultivating the corn and cabbage and sowing the buckwheat. The passing of Fourth of July is proved by the skyrockets which one evening climb over the tree-line like transitory sunflowers leaning over a garden fence. The figures on the calendar race past so fast that red-letter days can hardly be distinguished.

By this time the new seeding is ready. Possible woodchuck holes and bumblebee nests give a tang of adventure to mowing a new field. Near the woodlot, the outer swath analyses a heavy percentage of brambles, as raspberries and thimbleberries will invade the meadow, seeming to thrive on the annual pruning. A neatly cocked piece of hay means a lot of satisfaction to the farmer. To the children and Summer transients it means a display of possible spring-boards and fragrant, over-stuffed couches. When the drawing begins, the cats appear among the cocks under which lurk luscious meadow mice or the more agile deer mice, and sometimes a garter snake gets a free ride up into the barn mow. The meadow is hot but the mow is hotter, and, in this case, plunging into the bay is no relief from the heat.

The first few loads are thrown down, but the mow level rises until it meets and overtops the new load, greatly to the satisfaction of the team, which thereupon turns in for a continual free lunch during the unloading. Children scamper up the old ladder and "help" settle the mows and hens, determined to lay in the fragrant hay, resent untimely intrusion.

How many times must Timothy "bloom" before it is prime for mowing? Local authorities seem to disagree as to the total number of "blooms" and the consequent calculation of cutting time. The average farmer knows instinctively when to mow the crop. It is usually just as soon as he can get into it. Then there is the pronouncement of certain wiseacres that "three swaths around the lot is half done." This seems impossible, but if one figures it out on paper and allows five feet to the swath, it seems to prove out—on rectangular pieces, anyway. Such pithy sayings came probably from some observing farm hand who for many seasons swung a wicked scythe for "fourteen shillin' a day." Maybe he was the same sage who agreed to pitch off the last half of the load—that moiety remaining after one rack-corner had been bared by the novice.

In mid-July, the activity of the countryside is mainly concentrated in the old meadows, where the mowing machine's clatter has superseded the ringing rasp of whetstones. The season climbs both hills, and on many an upland square the shifting shadows become fixed for a time in a pattern that indicates the miniature cocks. In stifling, wood-encircled lots and on windswept hillsides lie the fragrant swaths which the new side-delivery rake coils into rope-like windrows that parallel the uncut "pompadour" in the center, while neat stacks are abruptly outlined against the leafy horizon.

By this time the mows are pretty well filled. The sloping shingles are just overhead, and one can see and recognize the stones picked from the hay of

past seasons and temporarily set up on the beams and plates. In old barns such a collection was probably amassed by generations of husbandmen. During breathing spells up near the purlin post, these relics recall past seasons and crops, also gossip of war times when loose Alfalfa fetched $18 out of the mow in February, and how Potter's new barn, full of hay, was struck by a bolt of lightning which rode the fork-track its whole length and left through the opposite gable with no more damage than loosened siding.

Nowadays Roy Wickham tells again how he once beat the stock market. He lost his wallet in his 1929 clover mow and on Christmas morning found it, damp but intact, in front of the cow stanchions. That was doubly a Merry Christmas for Roy, as the stock he had aimed to buy had gone to smash in the October panic.

There is also an apocryphal experience of Mert Hickle's uncle who, according to Merton, was always having odd adventures. One August day the old man was lounging in his barn when he fancied he heard the peeping of young chicks back of his shoulder in the haymow. At first he attributed this to a symptomatic ringing in his ears, but the illusion persisted despite his knowledge that the bay was solid hay for at least a cubic rod, and had been for over a fortnight. Finally he got a pinch-bar, pried off a board and found a nest full of lonesome, hungry, newly-hatched chicks in the angle near the post. Mert's uncle figured that during a lull in the haying a hen stole her nest, which was eventually covered with new hay during her absence, the heat of the curing clover hatching out every egg. The old chap raised every chick to maturity (says Mert) and, to prove it, used to point out some of his current flock who were descended from these stepchildren of a haycock.

It is a rare season that doesn't torment the haymakers more or less. Sudden showers and undue rainy spells can make the harvesting of one meadow seem like an endless treadmill with blazing heat all around and a threat of more rain just over the hill. Meanwhile the passing motorist, charmed by the green landscape and zestfully anticipating dinner 50 miles ahead, likens the plodding farmers to Swiss peasants who do their prosaic daily tasks, ignoring the sublime scenery just overhead. Many a sunburned, unshaven farmer does thrill—after supper—as he sees his trim acres sloping down to the wood with much of the pictured beauty of an English park.

The later Alfalfa cuttings do not take so much time, although their housing may be delayed by the cooler weather or "line storms." Some seasons there is a second growth of clover to be handled. While curing, this exudes a pungent, nutty scent, and a load which has stood overnight on the floor is sometimes so hot as to be noticed through your shoe soles.

In spite of such toil and worry, haying has a certain lure for most of us. The end of one season finds us half looking ahead to the next—like the widower courting his fifth helpmate. And who shall deny that this feeling is reciprocated by the manicured meadow? Perhaps certain overgrown upland tracts recall their trim, fruitful youth and yearn yearly for the harsh, noisy attentions of the mowers, as binned grain is said to sense planting time in Spring.

Haying is an important side line on eastern farms, but formerly it was the sole occupation of some western farmers. Before the cheap motor car's day, it was a profitable specialty in at least one favored valley in North Central Nebraska. The soil was particularly adapted to this crop and its railway center was termed the world's biggest hay market. The grass is a nutritious native variety called "blue joint" which grows spontaneously, and every year it grew good crops in spite of a practice of pasturing the aftergrowth. Many bottom-land farms were overflowed each Spring, so tonnage and quality were maintained as in the Nile Valley. In the halcyon days before high freight rates and motoring, this region must have been a paradise for hay-makers. The crop was cut, raked, loaded and stacked by machinery "in a good, workmanlike manner." Later it was baled and hauled to the railway, whence it went to the stockyards and livery barns of the Middle West. About eight weeks of work per annum enabled the farmers to make a good living—and to buy more land. Today, however, the inhabitants are trying to adjust themselves to new conditions which have so reduced the market for their specialty that the 1930 crop netted less than $2 per ton to some absentee landlords. The soil is so light that plowing may cause it to blow away, but they are experimenting with Sweet clover and cover crops, and hope to work into dairying and feeding.

C. A. Stephens, in his inimitable tales, describes a haying season down in Maine 65 years ago when they used the two-wheeled "rack-cart" which most of us have seen only in old wood-cuts.

Says he: "In haying time we boys were called at half-past four o'clock every morning with the hired men. It was our business to milk and do the barn chores before breakfast. Often, too, there would be a load of hay, drawn in the previous evening, to stow away in addition to the chores.

"Mowing machines and horse-rakes had not then come into general use. All the mowing was done with scythes and the raking with hand rakes and 'loafer' rakes. Generally, all hands would be busy for three hours every bright afternoon raking the grass which had been cut down in the forenoon. What memories of hot July suns, palm-leaf hats and perspiring

faces arise at the thought of it!

"Again I seem to smell the early morning odors from the swaths of grass, fresh-reeking from the scythes, or catch the noontide fragrance of the hot windrows of hay as we 'tumbled' it up for the rack-cart which came rattling into the field.

Again I hear the merry whit-te-whit of the whetstones, the low rip of the severed grass-stalks, the wearying note of the grindstone and at last—after forenoons of infinite length—the welcome toot of the old dinner-horn.

"Once again I see Theodora or Ellen or Halstead coming afield in the blazing sunshine, bringing that longed-for jug of cold water, tempered with a dash of molasses and ginger to keep the inordinate quantities which we drank from hurting us. Yet again the loud black thundershower arises in drear gloom over the mountain, bent on drenching the whole day's batch of hay. And then what hurry and scurry there would be to pile a big load on the cart and rush it to the barn before the sheeted rain struck!

"Such was 'haying' before the days of farm machinery.

"During all those first years of our sojourn at the old homestead in Maine, the 70 or 80 tons of hay for a large stock of cattle and horses had to be made and stored wholly by hand labor. Sixty acres of grass on upland, swale and meadow had to be mowed with scythes, raked by hand rakes and pitched on and off the hay rack by hand forks.

"Little wonder that after four or five weeks of such labor, drinking so much water, perspiring so profusely and toiling so many hours under the hot sun, we emerged from the ordeal fearfully tanned, indeed, but perceptibly leaner."

Machinery has, indeed, ended much of the drudgery of haying, and who shall say that it has detracted from its picturesque phases? There is as much poetry in the reversed Niagara pouring from the loader as in a whole field of Maud Mullers, and some artist will win renown by silhouetting the tractor-drawn side-delivery rake as it dips over the horizon, leaving its sinuous windrows in the foreground. The lofty, tilting loader, too—does it not somewhat resemble a dinosaur, that monstrous, prehistoric, kangaroo-like lizard about which a certain school of scientists like to talk with glib familiarity? The action of the tedder is a combination of efficiency and slap-stick comedy—the disillusioned, plodding team ahead and exuberant, high-flung activity behind—like an unsynchronised Highland fling!

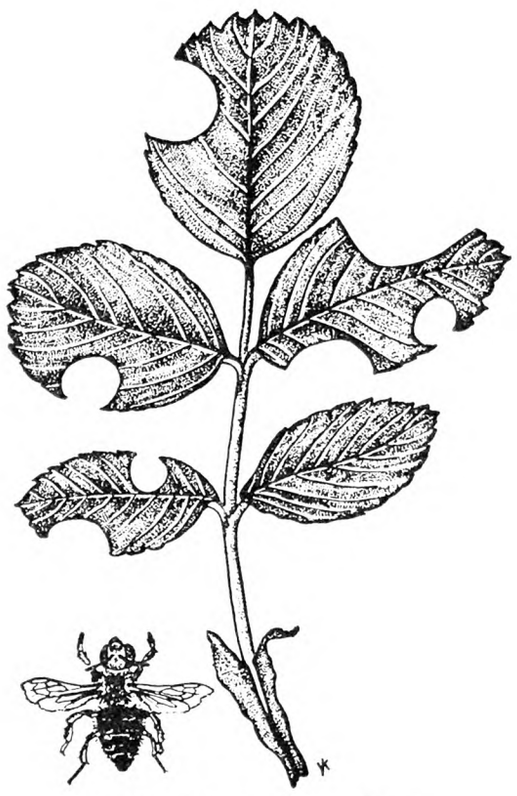
In spite of our vaunted progress during the past three generations, however, most of us can recognize some angles of Mr. Stephens' reminiscences that are still applicabe to haying in 1931. As long as men have to strive with the weather for the produce of the green, waving meadows, there will be plenty of healthful, dirty drudgery—plus a certain zestful amount of fascination!

Leaf-cutter Bees Injuring Lilacs

I am writing for help to get rid of cut bees. To these Laramie plains I brought lilacs and roses from our old home in Iowa, and year after year these insects riddle the leaves, each flaunting his green umbrella as he leaves, until only skeletons of the growth is left. I wrote to our experiment station which told me nothing could be done, as they use these leaves to cradle their eggs, and do not eat them. Surely there must be some remedy. Can you suggest anything?

Wyoming. J. N. B.

We have long been acquainted with these small leaf-cutting bees here in the East, and have observed their habits, but have never know them actually to denude lilacs and rose bushes of their leaves. Very often one will find rose leaves with oblong pieces and smaller circular pieces cut from them as shown at left. Such pieces are cut out by these friendly leaf-cutter bees.



Leaf-cutting Bee, With Its Work on Rose Leaves

These bees are both carpenters and tailors; for before cutting and fashioning their leafy nests, the mother bee will often excavate with her jaws a tunnel in a half-decayed post, board or sumach branch. If, however, she is fortunate enough to find a tunnel already made in a branch, or a hole in a stone wall, or a covered space between two shingles on a roof, she will appropriate it and buzz a song of joy at her good luck. She will then go to rose bushes or lilacs and cut out several oblong pieces, with which she will fashion a thimble-shaped cell at right. She places this first cell at the bottom of the burrow and then gathers a paste of nectar and pollen which she packs away in the bottom of the cell. On this she lays an egg, then goes to the rose bush, cuts some circular pieces just large enough to fit snugly into the mouth of the cell, and pushes them down into the open end, thus securely plugging the cell and protecting her egg. On top of this first cell she fashions another, puts in a supply of nectar and pollen, lays an egg on it and plugs up the end as before. She repeats this procedure until perhaps there are a dozen thimble-shaped cells, each holding an egg, in the one burrow if the latter is long enough. As time goes on the eggs hatch and the young grubs grow fat on the nectar and pollen, until each blossoms a full-fledged bee. It is supposed that each bee tears out the plug of her cell, cuts through the bottom of the cell above, and crawls up into the upper cells, finally emerging at the upper end of the burrow in company with the other bees from the various cells.

This habit of cutting leaves is not a new one lately acquired, for fossil leaves cut in the same way have been found in Colorado embedded in rocks a million years old. The fact that these leaf-cutting bees existed in Colorado ages ago, however, may have no particular significance regarding the abundance of them in the Western States today, but we do have reports of serious injury by them to cherry and plum trees in Nebraska, and to various shade trees and shrubs in Montana. In the latter State the obserever found that the bees made their nests in burrows in the soil. We suspect this habit of nesting in dry soil is also true of those bees defoliating the lilacs of J. M. B. on the Laramie plains of Wyoming. Moreover, we suspect that these leaf-cutting bees are more abundant in the West than in the East.

The writer does not like to recommend drastic methods of control against these interesting and generally harmless bees. Moreover, they probably are beneficial to the growth of certain crops, because they perform an important role in cross-pollinating the flowers of certain plants. The lilacs could probably be protected by spraying them with arsenate of lead at the rate of an ounce to a gallon of water. Undoubtedly the poison would kill the bees, and perhaps disturb a balance in nature which would be of more harm than the loss of the roses and lilacs.

The writer believes that the bees could be repelled and kept away from the lilacs by spraying the latter thoroughly with Bordeaux mixture to which an excess of lime has been added. The Bordeaux and lime would cover the foliage with a harmless coat of repellant material that would prevent the bees from cutting the leaves, and at the same time would aid in preventing fungous diseases.

A better, happier plan, however, would be to plant more lilacs and roses—two for the bees, three for the garden and four to grow. GLENN W. HERRICK.

Honey Bees and Clover

Whenever I see a large field of clover, especially Alsike, with no honey-bees in sight, I cannot help but feel that the picture is incomplete. I love to watch the great bumblebees as they noisily go about their work of gathering the sweets from the Red clover bloom, and their manner toward the honey-bees whom they may encounter, as they seek to reach the nectar which is nearly always just beyond their reach. It seems to be a sort of "out of my way, this is my job." And I feel as if I would like to be able to wave a fairy wand over the honey-bees, that would enable them to possess a little longer tongue, so that this source of honey might be within their reach. That the quality of Red clover honey is not to be despised any boy who has robbed a bumblebees nest of its store of precious sweets can testify. Just how much difference there would be in flavor if gathered and stored by honey-bees I do not know.

It is quite possible that some of the readers of THE R. N.-Y. may know this, for, in years when the bloom has been dwarfed by lack of moisture or proper plant food, and then conditions during the time the plant is secreting nectar are very favorable, honey-bees do gather considerable nectar from Red clover.

Burrow of the Leaf-eating Bee, Showing Three of the Thimble-shaped Cells

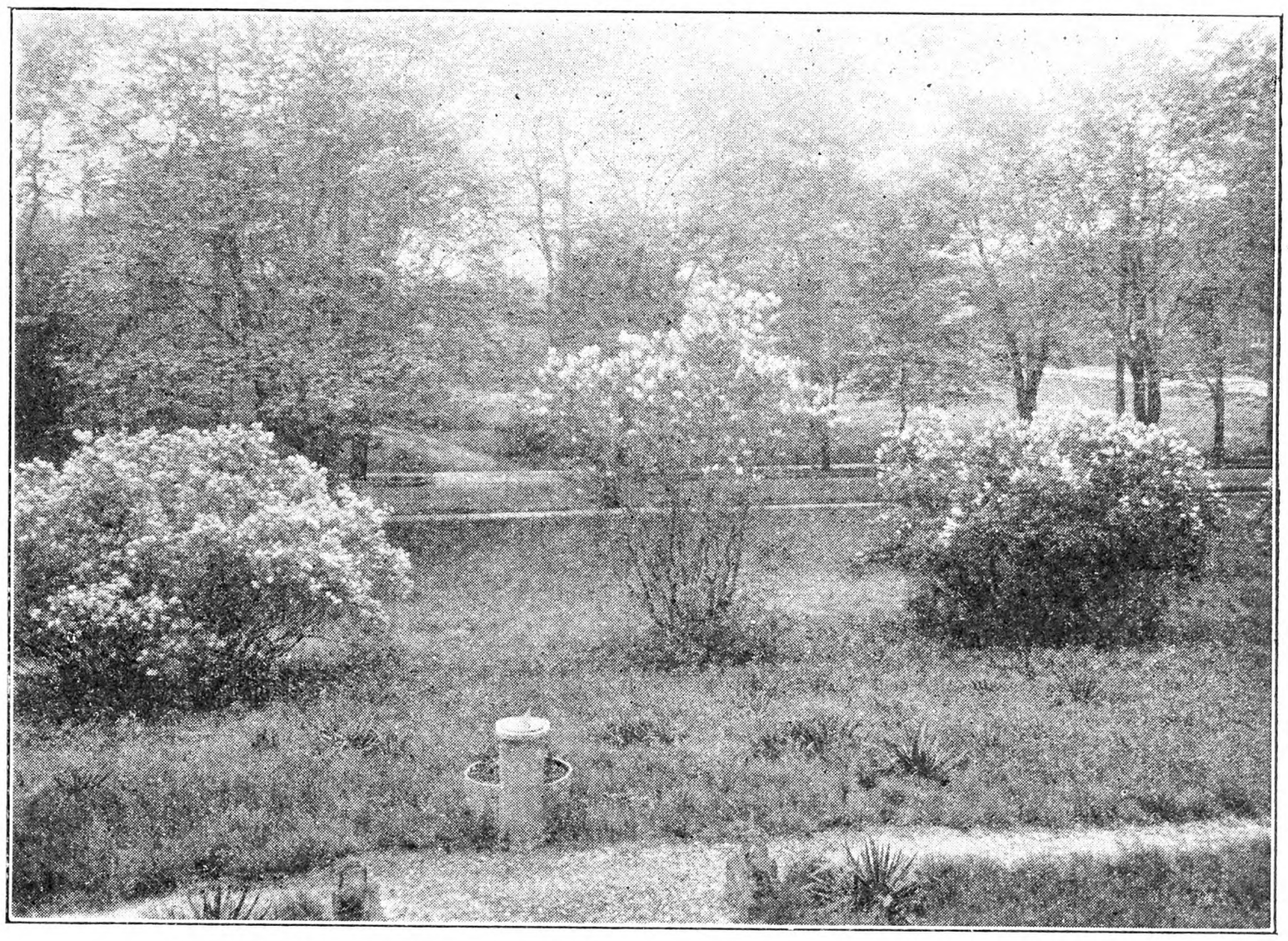
Different breeders of queen bees often advertise a Red clover strain of Italians, and at one time much attention was given by certain breeders to the matter of lengthening the tongues of honey-bees by selecting and breeding from those colonies which showed the greates ability to secure nectar from Red clover. But I do not think any great progress has been made. Perhaps in time a dependable strain may be developed.

It does seem just too bad to see large areas of plants which secrete nectar in quantities to make it possible for bees to produce quantities of honey if they were but there, and that there is not someone with a bee in his bonnet to supply the bees and save a delicious and wholesome food for human consumption. The beekeeper is a real benefactor in any community, if he handles his bees in approved manner, for they save a product that otherwise is wasted. In addition the bees fertilize the bloom of fruits and not only increase the crop but improve the quality for undoubtedly an abundance of pollen at the proper time enables the plant to perfect a better fruit.

There are undoubtedly many families who do not know the taste of real honey from one year's ending to another. There are fewer people keeping bees in Aroostook than there were a decade or two ago. The older beekeepers are passing, and there are apparently few who show any inclination to take their places. I believe this is true generally all over Maine. With this, there is a growing demand on the part of fruit-growers for bees to be used in their orchards, or near them during fruit bloom.

A few years ago the College of Agriculture at Orono, Me., devoted one whole day to a program for beekeepers during Farmers' Week, or rather a room was given over for the day to beekeepers, and the session was well attended by men and women interested in the vocation.

Before sugar became so accessible to all as it is today, many farms kept bees and provided a large part of the sweets that came to their tables. Today the



Different Habits of Lilacs. Left is Persian; center is Alba; right, ordinary purple.

farm in Maine which has bees is exceptional. Food specialists are coming to understand the value of honey better and, as they bring this to the attention of the people of the nation more and more, I shall look for an increased interest in the industry on the part of those who live where they are able to keep and care for bees.

There are often men or women who are not able to do heavy work and who greatly need to be in the air and sunshine. The care of bees offers an opportunity to such as these, and still they are not compelled to work with the bees out of doors during Winter cold and storms. It does not require large land holdings or large investment to begin with. A knowledge of the business may be gained as one works with the bees, and enlarges his holdings and produces crops to pay the bills. The industry does not offer sudden or great wealth but to those who are content with reasonable gain for labor and investment, and who like to be sure of a comfortable living and independence, the care of bees, especially when carried on in connection with other lines of work, offers opportunities not to be despised.

Fruit-growing, for one of limited means, small fruits, gardening whether flowers or vegetables, or poultry, make a pretty good combination except that the picking of berries may bring too much work at one part of the season.

I often wish I was located where I might do these things and be able to sell my products from a roadside stand. To live in the country and to produce the things we like, then to be able to dispose of really high-grade products to those who were seeking them, right at our own farm, and to meet and count among our friends those who consumed the products of our labors, would indeed be as near ideal conditions as we could hope to approach. O. B. GRIFFIN.

From One of Our Last Year's Tourists

As the time for the second annual Rural New-Yorker Coast to Coast Tour draws nearer, more thoughts by some of us who went last year may be of interest.

Here is how we came to take this particular trip. I travelled with a cousin of mine. As a child Anne had lived for something over a year in the city of Seattle. At the time of the boom in Seattle her father had gone out there with his family. Although he was successful in his business there, they had later all returned East. Now Anne had grown to womanhood but her dream had always been a return to Seattle. Not being able to have her dream realized, she had gone about giving substance to her dream by learning all about the present West. Every time she saw a trip to the Northwest advertised, she immediately sent for the literature. She had studied routes, prices and tours of all kinds until she was thoroughly familiar with the city of her dreams.

I am a constant reader of THE R. N.-Y, and have been for about 10 years, reading the ads. and all, every week. So when I saw the tour to Seattle advertised, I immediately asked Anne, "Shall I send for their literature?" Naturally her reply was "Yes."

How well I remember the day following the one I gave Anne the booklets. It was at a family picnic in June. We were all stretched out on the grass in the woods before Anne had a chance for a private word with me.

"Why," she said, "you know I couldn't sleep last night for thinking about that trip. It is the most wonderful tour for the price of which I have ever heard. The whole price is little more than your meals and Pullman would cost if you traveled by yourself, and that tour includes trips to Glacier, to Lake Louise, Banff, and a host of other places. Some of those auto tours are $15 each.

By this time some of the family came forward and said: "Oh, you'll never go." You know what families are! However, one cousin said: "I bet you a box of cigars if the two of them get together they will make it," and, since the other cousin took up the bet Anne and I determined to fool the pessimist and go. I sent off our initial deposits the next day.

During the next six weeks, my courage failed more than once. My folks are old, suppose they got sick or suppose I got sick so far from home? Never had I been away from home for two weeks in my life. We did not know a soul making the trip and to us it seemed a momentous undertaking. However, common sense came to my aid. Here was a wonderful opportunity to see a good part of our lovely world at an unusually reasonable price. Here I had a congenial travelling companion in Anne. I never was sick, why worry about that? My folks are old but they are perfectly healthy and if anything did happen I could be home in a very short time if necessary.

And so we went and I have never been sorry. No matter what life has to offer me I have the memory of one perfect vacation. As I said before I had the kind of time you dream about but never expect to have in this world, absolutely perfect.

This seems a good place to thank Miss Keyes ("Director of the Tour") once more for the kindness, consideration and unfailing courtesy she showed in answering my numerous inquiries.

We got to the Grand Central Station early and at once I spied some people wearing the "R. N.-Y. Coast to Coast Tour" badge. Several time I have made short trips with the "Grangers." We all wear badges and these constitute an introduction and make for a friendly feeling. So when I saw the blue badges I said to Anne, "I am going to speak to those people." They were just as pleased to be spoken to as I was to speak to them. We chatted a few minutes, then moved off to another group. By this time more and more people wearing the badges came into the waiting-room, so that by the time the train started we already knew 15 of our fellow travellers. One lady told me afterwards, "When you came up and spoke to me, I knew I was going to have the nicest trip of my life and I did." I still write to that pleasant woman.

Just before time for the train to leave, Mr. O'Connell called our names and said Miss Keyes had been looking for us and hoped we had had a pleasant trip so far. So if you have to travel alone and have never been 25 miles from home in your life, do not hesitate about going. THE R. N.-Y. will smooth out all rough spots and you will have a lovely time.

The details of that first day are still very clear to me. The train started promptly on time. We settled down in our Pullman seats and started to look around. Just in front of us was a nice looking family group and when we got acquainted with them, we found they were just as nice as they looked. These are some of the many with whom I still correspond. Do you wonder that for a while after my return from the trip I received so many letters that our village postmaster was moved to inquire the cause?

Those in the Pullman car McKeever on the Coast to Coast Tour named themselves the "McKeever Family." Here they are.

To real New Yorkers, the Hudson River is no novelty, but to us New Englanders it always has an unfailing charm. By and by it started to shower a little and John Drew came and shut the window. Of course we did not know our porter as John Drew then. All the porters on our trip were picked men, selected for their efficiency, their tact and good nature. Our porter was a handsome colored man. In the picture of the "McKeever family" which was taken in Winnipeg he is shown with his arm in the sling, as he had hurt his hand. Our car was named McKeever. After a long sight-seeing trip, how pleasant it was to come home to McKeever. We became so fond of our home and of each other that we decided to have our picture taken together as a keepsake.

What pleasant folks they all were. It was a middle-aged group for the most part. There were two girls about 12, some undergraduate students and some young teachers, but the rest of the folks had a good start toward 40 or were beyond that age. One man was 88, but he was hale and hearty, and had as good a time as his young granddaughter who accompanied him. There were a few business women on their annual vacations, but most of the women were wives and mothers with stories of their homes and children and grandchildren.

Did you hear about the old lady whose letter was published in THE R. N.-Y. last Summer? She had written asking the Director if she was too old to make the trip, saying that her doctor had recommended it. Another old lady saw the letter, wrote THE R. N.-Y. for her address, wrote to her and they planned to make the trip together. They did and had the finest time of their lives.

The men of the party were mostly farmers, but there were a few other vocations represented. There was a retired theatrical man, several engineers on their annual vacations and a few teachers.

I shall never forget that first dinner. We were hungry but still much excited. Very few people on that trip were used to dining-car service, and it was a very silent group who ate that first meal. Less than two weeks later amid all the magnificence of the Banff Springs Hotel how those same tongues did wag. Two weeks of travel had so accustomed them to luxury that even the splendor of Banff did not overawe them.

But at that first dinner, how good everything was. We are soup, entrees and the fish course, and, by that time were unable to partake of the Long Island roast duckling which comprised the main course. Thereafter I could enjoy the main course. And what lovely meals we had! Capon, roast chicken, turkey, Columbia River salmon, with all the fixings just right, everything cooked perfectly and served exquisitely. The linen was always immaculate and of the finest quality, the silver heavy and the china delicate. The waiters of each railroad system vied with each other in trying to excel the other lines. The stewards were always most attentive in trying to anticipate our wants. In the United States the waiters were universally colored men but when we reached Canada we had English waiters exactly like English butlers in plays. In Canada everything seemed on a magnificent scale.

I can still see Big Tree Lodge in Glacier, our first acquaintance with world-famous hotels. Words cannot describe the rustic beauty of that place, all made of huge trunks of trees with the bark still on.

About a quarter of a mile away were the Indian tepees and of course a great many of us had to take a walk down to see the inside of them. You can never guess what I saw first when I peeped into the tepee—a Sears-Roebuck catalog. I shall never forget the Indian pow-wow we witnessed.

Minot to me is a city where man has accomplished what nature never intended to be. Imagine riding for miles and miles over a flat country and never seeing a tree, and then coming to a brisk, prosperous city where man has compelled trees to grow by study of varieties suitable to the climate and by unremitting care. In Minot it is against the law to cut down a tree. At Minot we were met by members of the Chamber of Commerce and taken by private automobile for a sight-seeing trip around the city.

We were to have Saturday morning free in Seattle and of course our thought was to find Anne's old home. Anne remembered Seattle as a city of steep hills and mud. The mud had entirely disappeared to be replaced by modern, up-to-date streets. Even some of the hills had gone, the city cutting them down. But enough remained. Are you wondering if Anne wanted to stay in Seattle? Well she did not and she is perfectly content to spend the rest of her days in the East, except that she would like to see Mt. Rainier Park which has been opened as a public play-ground since her home was in Seattle. I understand the second R. N.-Y. Coast to Coast tourists are to make a trip there. That is fine.

I remember the trip up Puget Sound as one of the happiest of my whole life. I just love the water and a whole day's sailing on that beautiful steamer was just to my liking. Lake Louise was wonderful. Just to wander over the mountain trails gazing at the lake was great pleasure.

With such gorgeous luxury at our command we forgot we were in the heart of the Rockies until we saw signs reading, "Do not attempt to feed or pet the wild animals. To do so is dangerous." We saw a wild bear ambling along beside our auto bus. We saw prairie dogs, antelopes and wild deer.

Everything in Canada is on a large scale. At Banff the floor space of one of the rest rooms at the disposal of our party and there were three exclusively for us, covered the floor space of a good-sized house at home. The furniture, rugs and draperies were of pale orchid. You can imagine the effect on a hot Summer day, gazing out of the windows of that room at the green and white of the surrounding mountains and glaciers. We were seated in one of the smaller dining-rooms, yet it held our party, numbering 161, a party of 85 from England, and one of something over a hundred from Western United States.

I urge once more, go on this trip, and I know you will have just as good a time as I had. ELEANOR T. WOOD.

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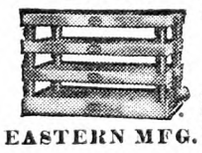

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Boxwood Strong 2-yr. heavy-rooted 6-in. plants, $6 per 100. Th. F. v. d. Meulen, Dunkirk, N. Y.

A Vegetable Gardener's Notes

I mentioned digging around the hills to locate cutworms, in previous "Notes." This method of control resulted in a crop of a half gallon of nice fat worms, gathered from about a quarter acre of melons and pumpkins. That many worms could have cut off every plant in the field in one night. When they have become that numerous, it is too late to use poison bait and expect to save any large number of the plants.

About this time of year, we are asked why it is necessary to stop cutting asparagus. The roots of the asparagus plants produce the young shoots from food which was made in the tall green tops during the latter part of the season before. The longer we continue cutting this year, the less time the tops will have during which they may be producing food for next year's crop of shoots. Most growers stop cutting about July 1, but if the roots are less than five or six years old, cutting should be discontinued two or three weeks earlier than that.

One of the THE R. N.-Y. correspondents has asked for information concerning the control of insects and diseases on potatoes. The Pennsylvania Experiment Station has just issued a new bulletin (Circular No. 137) which gives complete directions for spraying potatoes in this State. It will also be found very useful to potato growers in nearby States, whose problems are similar to those of the Pennsylvania growers.

A vegetable grower has expressed the opinion that the same "hard times" which have reduced the consumption of vegetables, have had a certain compensating effect for the farmer by reducing the cost of labor. He says he is now able to hire competent help at a cost of a dollar and a half per day. High cost of farm labor, because of the competition of industries, has for so long held down the farmer's profits that we may now expect the tide to turn the other way for a time at least.

Pennsylvania. G. J. STOUT.

Cherries and Comment from Long Acres

Only the extreme northern section of Michigan's fruit belt is noted for cherries, that and the Dorr section of Wisconsin being the chief midwestern cherry regions. Of late years cherries have become increasingly profitable, owing probably to the two factors of cheaper sugar and the discovery that they keep fresh indefinitely when pitted, packed in sugar in barrels and kept in cold storage until used by the bakers, for the second most noted American pie.

In this section—Berrien County—we have held to the old plan of planting a dozen or so cherry trees for home use, and marketing the surplus. I have known a cherry tree to produce 400 packed quarts at one picking but that was an exceptionally good yield, a 100 quarts being much nearer the average for full grown trees. However, even 100 quarts was more than one family needed, so we marketed an appreciable quantity from our few trees but not enough to flood or depress the market at any time. Our farms are small, houses close together, so a dozen trees at each home meant quite a number of trees to the mile of road. For generations we have stuck closely to our specialties of peaches, pears and grapes, with cherries only as a home crop, but now cherries are profitable and a cherry craze is becoming increasingly evident. A cherry orchard of 100 trees was something to excite comment, but now orchards of 1,000 or more trees are being set in all directions with even the small grower putting out a few hundred.

Up in the old cherry growing region, statistics show more young trees than bearing trees, so that multiple thousands of trees will come into bearing within a short time in the cherry region. The end of all this increased activity in cherry growing may easily be seen. It means over-production, lowering prices, crops produced at a loss and a lot of grief for many who have put their trust in cherries. Following my usual plan of staying out when too many go in and going in when the others drop out, I shall set no more cherry trees, although I must confess the urge to get into it is strong. We have our usual lot of six sour and six sweet cherry trees, which so far have produced all we could use at home and supplied friends, but the trees are young and I can readily see a surplus for sale within the next year or two as they are making fine growth. If you have been bitten by the cherry bug and are contemplating a cherry orchard, the best advice I can give at this time is to go slow.

There are certain advantages in doing as your neighbors do. I knew a farm community which became noted for Poland-China hogs, so that buyers came for many miles to purchase breeding stock at a high price. One man persisted in raising Hampshires, and was lucky to get pork prices for his hogs, because he was out of step with his neighbors. Another community was a noted Jersey purebred region with cows selling for $1,000 and calves selling for $250, but one man had to start in Holsteins and couldn't sell his young stock at any price, because he was out of step with his neighbors. Here at home the demand for peaches is limited almost entirely to Elbertas—South Haven of late years also. But one man set an entire orchard of Captain Ede and could not sell a peach to the buyers because he was out of step with his neighbors. But plunging into a crop solely because all your neighbors are plunging is something else again. I remark again that an orchard of any variety of fruit is such a permanent thing that it pays to guess right.

Nurserymen, experiment stations and private individuals all over the country busy themselves producing new varieties of peaches, plums, grapes and even apples but few varieties of cherries. The old standbys of our fathers, Early Richmond and Montmorency are still the only ones set out. I am discussing sour cherries only in this article. There have been a few new sweet cherries but no new sour, although there is a wide field for improvement. Yes, I know about the Dukes and Morellos, but they are shy bearers and rarely if ever, found in a commercial orchard as only those two, Richmond and Montmorency are grown commercially. Neither of these is perfect by any means. Richmond is small, exceeding sour, with such a sharp acid that many cannot eat them either raw or cooked without inducing stomachache. Montmorency is a little larger, a little sweeter or rather a little less sour but it too could be improved both in size and flavor.

I moved a tiny cherry tree from clay to sand and set it in a currant row. Then mistook it for a currant bush and set a sweet cherry tree within four feet of it in the same row. The sour cherry liked that sand so well it grew amazingly, and so did its sweet neighbor so that their limbs are growing past each other and all mixed up on that side. They blossom practically at the same time and possibly interpollenize. These trees are young but are bearing now with prospects for quite a crop this year. I hope to save pits from each tree, stratify them in sand this Fall, plant them next Spring and raise a few trees, which may or may not show the effects of the cross pollenization. Some seedling peach trees raised and set six years ago showed one fruit of good size and excellent flavor, but all others bore fruit which was little more than fuzzy skin and pit. I was lucky to get one good tree from the small lot as the average is not over one good tree to a thousand seedlings. Cherry seedlings should average much higher as I expect all of them to be at least as good as the parent and possibly one or more show an improvement. Yes, both the sour and sweet trees are budded trees but cherries come truer from seed than peaches.

This is Baldwin year in this section. The old-timers are loaded but old-timers are growing scarcer since so many old orchards have been taken out. Bartlett pears are scarce but Kieffers set unusually full. There will be veritable floods of peaches. Grapes were badly nipped by frost, but plenty left with some vineyards showing no damage, others badly hurt. Berries are very promising, with increased acreage of strawberries set out; apples of all varieties are setting quite well but McIntosh shows heavy drop. Corn planting is over, with many fields up since our first really warm rain. A heavy increase in Alfalfa acreage is noted with all meadows looking fine at this writing. Oats show poor growth, wheat just fair. Very dull in the cities but all is well on the farms. L. B. REBER.

Berrien Co., Mich.

Variegated-Leaved Geraniums

What has become of all the fancy-leaved geraniums of years ago? One seldom sees them for sale now-a-days, notwithstanding their beauty of foliage as well as flowers. Thus the old Mrs. Pollock with its yellowish leaves and brilliant rainbow colored zone. Then there is Happy Thought, with white leaves with green edge and Mountain of Snow, with green leaves with white edge, to say nothing of the lovely ivy leaved L. Elegante, with its sharp ivy-shaped leaves with a beautiful white edge or margin, and flowers of a very pleasing deep lilac shade. These fine varieties seem to be almost if not quite out of existence now, and with nothing to take their place in the flower world. While not so well adapted for bedding out as the common geraniums, owing to their being less robust in growth, there was always a delicate refinement about them which appealed to the best class of people. There was also a rose-scented geranium with white-edged leaves that was particularly pleasing in looks as well as perfume, and other scented varieties with leaves more or less variegated. Any horticulturist having any of these varieties should be careful not to lose them but to make the facts known if they have them for sale. There have been so many good things lost to cultivation through indifference or lack of appreciation that too much care cannot be used to preserve those that are left, as some of these old sorts may be extremely valuable to the hybridizer for the purpose of raising new varieties. It is to be hoped therefore that some of them are still in existence and will use them for this purpose. H. W. HALES.

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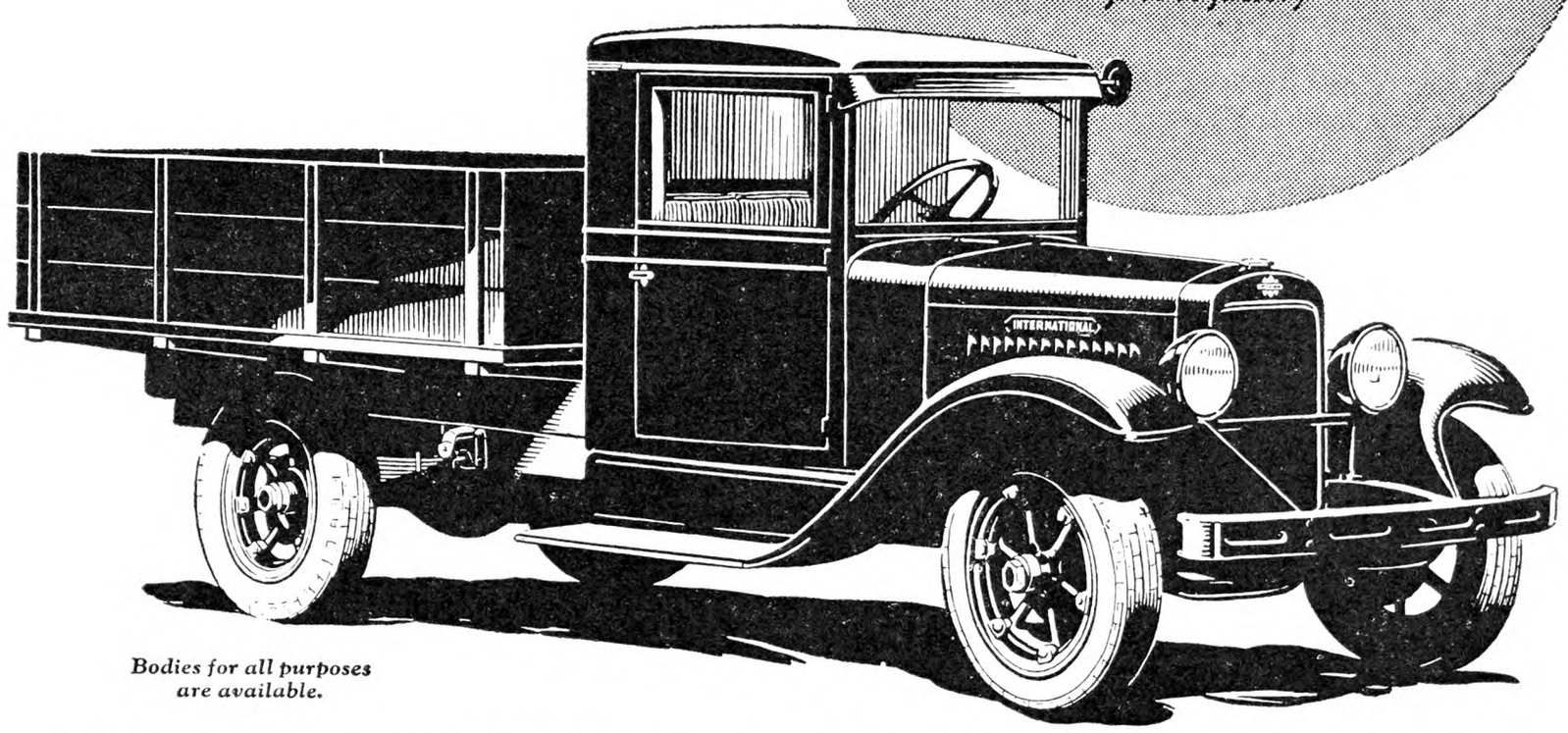

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*

ON PAGE 711 the Pastoral Parson referred to the projected delivery of orange juice with the morning milk. The idea of simplifying breakfast by buying orange juice ready squeezed sounds rather unnecessary to independent rural housekeepers, but if the plan works out it will be a real help to orange growers in moving a possible surplus and lessening transportation charges. Probably some commercial use will be found for the resulting waste. We have no doubt that the prepared juice will be welcomed in the cities, because the usual city breakfast is prepared with the least possible effort. Even the bread comes from the great bakery ready sliced for toasting, and it all but toasts itself by electricity. With coffee made by stirring prepared paste into boiling water, orange juice squeezed out hundreds of miles away, and the bread all sliced for the toaster, the breakfast-maker has certainly obeyed the call to come out of the kitchen. And yet, as we study our city friends, they all seem hurried and short of time. What becomes of the leisure that should be provided by modern living conditions?

*

A COUNTY fair, unique in its conception and procedure, will be held at Middletown, Conn., September 2-4. This is the annual 4-H Fair and State Club Exhibit, and will be the eighth held. There will be exhibits from every county in the State, demonstrations, judging contests, one-act play contest, orchestra contest, vocal contest, recreation contest. Exhibits of the story of club work in a town, and club exhibits will be new this year. We like this idea. It gives the boys and girls opportunity and responsibility to which they are likely to respond well. The 4-H club boys and girls are demonstrators. They learn and show better ways on the farm, in the home and in the community. They are the backbone of tomorrow, learning, according to their motto, "To make the best better," today. Laura A. Sperry, Middletown, Conn., is county club agent.

*

THE Ohio State University is arranging with 161 farmers in 30 counties to carry on a 10-acre wheat test. Farmers participating in this work will grow their wheat on a 10-acre plot having regular sides, keep cost records, list the kinds of fertilizer applied, the use of lime and manure, and the rotation followed. In keeping their cost records, the entrants will record the hours of man and horse labor used in such operations as plowing, fitting the seed-bed, applying lime and manure, seeding, cutting, shocking, and thrashing. The cost of all commercial fertilizers, lime, manure and seed will also be recorded in addition to the cost of thrashing and the market value of the land. Farmers in the 10-acre wheat project who grow 400 or more bushels on 10 or less acres of land will be eligible for membership in the 40-bushel wheat club, and be awarded a special 40-bushel wheat club medal by the State university. With 15 enrollments, Franklin and Knox counties have the highest number of farmers in the 10-acre wheat project. Williams, Mercer and Miami counties follow, each with 13 farmers in the project, and Clinton County is next with 12 farmers.

*

NEW York State Motor Vehicle Commissioner Charles A. Hartnett calls attention to the special danger to children, especially during vacation season, when hundreds of them will be playing in roads and streets. During the first three months of this year, 1,352 automobile accidents involving children occurred in the State, 48 being fatal. Most of the schools now give what are known as safety lessons, looking toward accident prevention. But children do not sense danger so readily as adults and, unless motorists are careful to keep the car under perfect control where children are on the roads, accidents will be numerous. One common source of danger is in stepping from behind parked cars. Twelve per cent of pedestrian deaths in this country during the first quarter of the year were due to the unexpected appearance of persons from behind parked cars. In many of these cases drivers are not at fault, as persons on the street are so near oncoming cars that accidents cannot be avoided. Children should be warned to look to the right and left before crossing a street, and when possible to avoid stepping into the roadway from behind cars parked against the curb. Motorists will avoid serious accidents if they drive slowly at danger points.

*

THESE are the days of fruit and vegetable tours in most States where these industries are important. The automobile has made it possible to cover wide stretches in a day or two. An idea of the scope of these affairs may be had from the following program in New York State:

The New York State Horticultural Society will hold a Summer meeting on Tuesday, July 28, at the Hitchings Orchard (1,000 acres of apples) at South Onondaga, 10 miles south of Syracuse; will tour east on the 29th to Albany and south through the Hudson Valley orchard section to Poughkeepsie, and on Thursday and Friday, July 30 and 31, will visit orchards in Connecticut as guests of the Connecticut Pomological Society.

That will make upwards of 300 miles sightseeing, combining business and pleasure. The New Jersey trip, July 7, will specialize in Monmouth County, which has an annual farm crop value of $9,000,000. It has 200,000 bearing apple trees and raises $2,000,000 worth of vegetables. These are only examples of the farm activities in these lines in various States. Taking a day or two off now and then, to see what others are doing, and what the soil and trees and plants have to say, is a good idea. Farming is now about the least isolated of any industry.

*

ON FARMS where there is sufficient stable manure to top-dress pastures, there is some doubt as to best methods of using it to the benefit of pasture, without being in the way. The manure for this purpose should be very fine. C. W. Gay, Animal Husbandman, Ohio State University, gives the following sensible advice

Top-dress pastures in Fall or early Spring. The manure of one kind of stock should not be put on sod to be grazed by that same kind of stock. Germs of tuberculosis and abortion disease may infect the manure of cattle and spread to stock on pasture. In the same way sheep and hogs may become infested with parasites if grazed on grass top-dressed with sheep or hog manure. But the parasites of sheep do not infest hogs and vice versa. Cattle manure had best go on corn ground, or other ground to be plowed, while cattle pastures may be top-dressed from either the horse, hog or sheep barns.

An old plan which still holds good, is to break up and scatter the large pieces of dry cow manure from the places where dropped. We knew one farmer who, in walking about the fields where cows had run, always carried a stick with a natural crook at the end, making a weapon something like a golf club, which with one blow scattered these dried clumps where they would do good instead of spoiling the pasture grass where they lay.

*

BEEKEEPING is an important business in New Jersey. The large fruit industry needs plenty of bees for pollinating blossoms, and the bees pay well for their board and care when properly handled. Diseases such as foul brood have to be guarded against carefully. Most States have strict laws about the destruction of any infection of this sort. The New Jersey Agricultural Department is working to free the State from these diseases. European foul brood, a disease which causes the death of the larvæ, or immature bees, has been reduced to a negligible quantity in the most important beekeeping areas of the State. In 1930, only 40 cases of the disease were found as compared to 391 cases in 1912. Progress in combating the disease has been made by the department's inducing beekeepers to keep better stock and follow improved methods of caring for their apiaries. Infection of American foul brood, an even more serious disease of the larvæ, has been reduced in the parts of the State where it has been most common. Although the disease is far from being conquered, the areas of heavy infestation are being cleared up. It is important in this, as well as all other States, that anything suspicious in the way of bee ailments be reported at once.

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THIS is the time to seed perennials for next season's bloom. The list of these "flower seeds for Summer sowing" is large and fascinating, from such things as columbines, larkspurs, pansies and foxgloves, to the less familiar Geum, Lythrum (loosestrife), Physostegia (false dragon-head) and Hesperis (sweet rocket). It is easy to handle these seeds and seedlings so that they will not fail to grow, or die when young. Although many of these perennials are tolerant of all sorts of weather when established, the burning sun of midsummer may ruin the tender seedlings in a day. Protection at such times with lath screens will help. An ideal location for such a seedling bed is one that gets the morning sun but is in the shadow of buildings or shrubbery in hot afternoons. Water through a fine sprinkler when necessary. Of course proper soil preparation is needed. The present Summer, with its ample rain, is ideal for these perennials, but there should be shading ready to use in case of wind and all-day sun.

*

OUR cover this week shows a bit of picturesque Lake Winnipesaukee, N. H., a favorite scenic, recreation and meeting resort. A recent rural recreation institute was held there at Camp Belknap, sponsored by the National Recreation Association, the State Y. M. C. A., the Grange, 4-H club leaders, teachers, rural dramatic coaches and county extension agents. In addition to courses in rural-recreation leadership and rural dramatics, J. R. Hepler, of the Horticultural Department of the State university, spoke on wild flowers and nature study and led excursions into the surrounding country, and Prof. K. W. Woodward, of the university forestry department, lectured on the identification of trees and shrubs, outdoor cooking, and hikes and camping. It was a good way to spend a few days in practical educational lines.

*

OUR total exports of merchandise during the first four months of 1931 amounted to $924,766,046, as follows: Europe, $457,888,824; North America, $255,596,961; Asia, $129,024,376; South America, $67,166,253; Africa, $20,315,465; Oceania, $14,774,167. The United Kingdom was the largest customer, $161,522,388, and Canada came next, $155,515,588. Other countries above $50,000,000 were: Germany, $65,432,768; Japan, $58,226,657; France, $54,021,555; Russia in Europe, $50,801,533.

Imports for the same period amounted to $754,625,936, divided as follows: Europe, $222,057,889; North America, $182,639,830; South America, $117,558,303; Asia, $211,006,617; Oceania, $8,089,115; Africa, $12,674,182. Canada leads with $92,678,346; Japan, $66,754,817; United Kingdom, $47,205,273; Germany, $44,863,402; British Malaya, $32,836,958; Brazil, $41,637,206; Cuba, $28,372,313; Colombia, $26,834,043; France, $25,600,449; China, $25,504,349.

Brevities

MUMMIED fruits on apple trees carry over the bitter rot disease.

AT THE Agassiz, B. C., Bee Experiment Farm, bees fed on sugar and milk thrived remarkably.

THE best method of cleaning market eggs is not to let them get soiled—clean nests and a dry floor around them.

IT IS said that 20 rural communities in Saskatchewan, Canada, levy taxes of $7 to $10 per family to engage the full time of physicians locally, at annual salaries of $3,000 to $5,000.

IN A New Jersey town maintaining a school of the best modern class up to the eighth grade, it was reckoned that building and equipment would average a cost of $15,000 a room.

NEW and deserving roses come to us each year, but we still cling to the familiar old Gruss an Teplitz, which gives us a perennial supply of its vivid red flowers from early June to frost.

IN THE United States last year, over 2,000 persons were killed in accidents at railroad crossings, and over 5,000 were injured. Beating a train to the crossing may often prove to be a very expensive form of sport.

NINETEEN camps for farm women and about 50 camps for 4-H club people are being planned and arranged by county extension agents in Ohio. The camps are from three days to a week long and will attract attendance from almost every county in the State.

A Fault Admitted is Half Corrected

Business cannot realize its full development except through the widest possible distribution among the creators of wealth of an equable share of the profits of production and the time economies effected by machines.

THE above quotation is taken from a resolution approved by the Advertising Fraternity of America at its convention in New York on June 18.

If the principle is adopted generally this is a sound argument for business recovery. No matter how much an individual or a family may desire to possess an article of trade no purchase can be made without the ability to pay for it. Machinery replaces labor, and increases production at a reduced cost. Machinery is capital. It is in the control of a limited number of persons. Their powers of consumption are limited. If, therefore, capital gets more than a fair share, the mass of workers get less than their share. Their power to purchase is reduced, a surplus is left in the storehouses, and business is said to be depressed.

If this principle of an equitable distribution of wealth and freedom of opportunity were generally adopted and applied to all, our economic problems would be solved. But we are operating under a system of franchises, and special privileges, and combinations of corporate powers with limitless capital. This system dominates the whole industrial structure. To a large extent it fixes the ratio for the division of the wealth between capital and management on one side and workers and assistants on the other side. Under this rule the small manufacturer and the small business man are as helpless as labor.

There is a line of official and political propaganda now going the rounds of the platform and press urging business to keep up high wages, and asking people of small means not to save but to spend freely. If this advice were liberally followed we would soon be a nation of small business wrecks and financial failures.

At last we have forced recognition of the fact that our economic troubles are due to an unfair distribution of wealth. We have succeeded in production. We have population and desire to consume. But we have adopted a system of distribution that gives a few more than they can possibly use and denies the many any fair share of their contribution to production. This is the cause of the labor problem, the farm problem and the social problem. To solve these problems—to abolish poverty, to give farm relief, to avoid future depressions—we must provide a national system for a fair and equable distribution of wealth.

Bank Officials Guilty

ON JUNE 19, a jury returned a verdict of guilty against three officials of the Bank of United States. They are Bernard K. Marcus, president; Saul Singer, executive vice-president; and Herbert Singer, a law clerk, son of the vice-president. The charge was wilful misuse of the funds of the bank. The jury disagreed as to the guilt of Henry W. Pollock, a vice-president and head of the law department of the bank. Isidor J. Kresel, vice-president and a lawyer, is under indictment in the same court but was too ill to be included in this trial. Bail was refused for the convicted officials and they were locked up in the Tombs jail.

On the 23d Marcus and Singer were sentenced to spend from three to six years in Sing Sing State prison. Herbert Singer got an indeterminate sentence limited to three years in the penitentiary at the discretion of the parole commission.

The Bank of United States failed on December 11, 1930. It had 58 branches, and 400,000 depositors. It organized and controlled several subsidiaries, and the charges of wilful misapplication of funds against the three convicted bankers was based on an $8,000,000 transaction cleared through the subsidiaries. Everyone familiar with financial and real estate affairs in New York City knew of the speculative hazards undertaken by the Bank of United States through speculative operators. The State Banking Department had had previous warning in the experience with the previous failure of the City Bank. At that time it was alleged by the State administration that failure to check the violations in the City Bank was due to lack of funds and inspectors. The Legislature promptly voted all the funds and new laws asked for. The law requires an inspection of State banks every six months. The Bank of United States was examined and its condition found not satisfactory. It was allowed to continue, at the peril of depositors, for more than a year. In the meantime attempts at mergers with other banks having failed the Superintendent of Banks closed its doors on December 11, 1930, after depositors had began heavy runs on the bank. Investigations led to the indictment of the officials referred to above, and now after a 12 weeks trial three of the officials have been convicted on a relatively minor part of the $8,000,000 dubious transaction. Two more are yet under indictment. The bank and its branches are yet closed The depositors have been obliged to get on as best they could without their funds, except that a group of other banks has accepted the depositors' account in the closed banks as collateral on their notes for 50 per cent of the account. Few in the city have escaped some inconvenience and loss from this failure. Thousands of checks sent out by depositors before the bank closed were returned protested, and many depositors in this time of depression have not since been able to meet regular obligations. Credit is, however, due the District Attorney for diligence in the investigation and trial of this case. In his instruction to the jury Judge Donnellan stripped the case of subterfuges. He stated the law clearly and told the jury that officers of a bank could not hide behind the advice of lawyers or the consent of State officials. This conviction should have a wholesome effect. No law can make a bank safe. We must depend for the safety of our banks on the vigilance of untrammeled inspections, and on the prompt conviction of bank officials who violate their trust.

A Generous Creditor

ON JUNE 20 President Hoover startled the world with the announcement that beginning July 1 the American government would consent to a postponement for one year of both principal and interest payments due it from foreign countries, provided all other important creditor powers would make a like postponement of debts due them, but not to include obligations of governments held by private parties. He made the proposal subject to approval by Congress, but he had already consulted with leaders of the Senate and House of both political parties, and had been assured of their approval. There were indications also that financial and commercial leaders had been consulted. The approval was spontaneous from the press, as well as from political, financial and business interests throughout the whole country. The President explained that he did not approve in any remote sense of a cancellation of the debts due to us. These debts, he said, had no relation to reparation obligations. They are due us for advances for war and reconstruction purposes and no debtor nation has ever suggested that they be cancelled.

The principal countries indebted to our government are Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Canada and Czechoslovakia. The payments in installments and interest are about $235,000,000 annually. Since our national revenue has already fallen far below our expenses the postponement of these payments for a year will increase the Treasury deficit.

The proposal for a moratorium of debt payments was received with enthusiasm in Europe. England and, of course, Germany, expressed prompt approval. Italy has accepted with a reservation that Germany abandon the proposed customs union with Austria. France, which would make the greatest sacrifice of all, accepts with the condition that payments be assured at the end of the year.

The greatest benefit is expected from the psychological effect. Prices did react favorably in the stock exchanges and in some commodities. Perhaps the best to be expected from the move is the opportunity it will afford the leaders to comprehend the needs of the world as a whole. Surely their extreme nationalism, their wars, their tariff walls, their gold standards, their enormous internal and international debts, their franchises, their subsidies, their monopolies and above all their unfair distribution of wealth, have brought the world to a pitiable plight. If they would be frank and honest with themselves, in 12 months they could gives us a new and beautiful world in which all mankind would share in the gifts of a bountiful Providence.

Ohio News and Philosophy

It is very warm weather here now. Our early peas are already well podded and our earliest potatoes are all budded and about ready to blossom. We have had our own new strawberries twice on the table to date, June 14.

It is a very beautiful time of year; the meadows and the oat fields are so green-looking and thrifty, and the wild rose bushes in the pasture are in gorgeous array. If men could only manage things as their Maker evidently intended, it would be a wonderful world we are living in. Somewhere in the future, in the ages to come, we will hope that such a condition will be the lot of the children of men.

I don't want to give the impression that I am opposing Mr. Hoover. I respect him and voted for him, but to try to maintain war-time wages now seems ridiculous to me when living costs are so greatly reduced. The farmer is creating new wealth all the time and getting little of it. Because of the drop in farm product prices, the cost of living has decreased, which has the effect of increasing the income of labor and decreasing the income of the farm. The government has failed in its promise to both of them to protect their title to their rightful share in the things they produce, and it adds a new grievance when it discriminates further between them. L. W. ALLEN.

Ohio.

Frost Damage in Michigan

In one of his recent articles from "Long Acres," Mr. Reber mentioned a frost in May that damaged about three-fourths, if not more, of a crop from the first buds. Joe River, and in Fair Plain, near Benton Harbor, the same frost wiped out all of the first crop of buds, while our farm, and an adjoining neighbor whose land lies a bit higher than ours, several others in the neighborhood whose vineyards are on high ground, managed to escape that frost. A few rows of our grapes that lie in a hollow were hit, but at that we will have at least three-fourth, if not more, of a crop from the first buds. We can show him some Grimes that have been in bearing ever since they were four years old. C. G.

Summit County, O.

The season is a little late here in Northern Ohio but prospects for all orchard and farm crops look to be 100 per cent or better. Farm work and all Spring planting has generally been well done and on time. It seems that the acreage of oats is larger than for some years. Plenty of rain, but not too much, has kept pastures, hay, oats and Winter wheat in fine condition.

More attention than usual has been paid to flower and ornamental planting about farm homes. Probably the farm women's clubs and garden clubs have helped this movement along. In our township both the above mentioned provide places and opportunities for the women of the farms to get together once or twice each month.

For 40 years we have been learning the names of the native plants and flowers that grow all about us. Many of these we have brought home and planted about the house and lawn. There are now 50 or more species of these that we watch come up and develop into flower and seed with each returning Spring and Summer.

The cicadas, or 17-year locusts, are here now in this part of Ohio. It has been reported that they are becoming less numerous with each returning period. This may be true in places where the trees and underbrush, that were possible for depositing their eggs, have been removed, but in some places they surely seem to be as plentiful as at any time or place that my memory now recalls, after seeing them four different times.

Summit Co., Ohio. E. F. C.

Various Fruit Notes

Reports on fruit crop conditions from Virginia and Pennsylvania indicate that the prospects are good for an excellent crop of fruit, even though it is a difficult year to be very sure of the general conditions. As *Virginia Fruit* points out, "This is an unusually difficult crop to report in Virginia. Growers have not generally responded well to crop inquiries, perhaps because they have been confused by the heavy drop following one of the best blooms we have had, and further by the lateness of the season. Generally the set this year is very much lighter than that of last year, which was heavy, but, owing to the unprecedented drought, resulted in a commercial pack of only 1,300,000 barrels. Normal growing weather this year will undoubtedly result in a pack at least twice as large as that of 1930. While it is true that the trees have a greater bearing surface than in 1929 there has been a heavy loss of tree, particularly in older orchards and of the Ben Davis variety, due to last Summer and Winter's extreme drought. The loss of trees is probably sufficient to more than offset the increased bearing area due to growth. Hail has also reduced the crop in many sections. Winesaps and Yorks are generally reported as spotted and light in the heavy producing areas for those varieties. These being the two important varieties from the standpoint of production, are bound to have a considerable effect upon our final crop."

A cable from Agricultural Attache Steere, Berlin, June 16, states that fruit prospects are generally favorable in most parts of the European Continent. Apples and pears are promising in the Rhine Valley and Switzerland. Czechoslovakia and Austria have fair to good apple prospects, while Italy is not so well situated, especially in the important Tyrol district. The Netherlands expect good apple and pear crops, especially in the important districts; in years of large apple crops in these areas, considerable quantities of apples are exported to nearby countries, particularly Germany.

One of the leading British fruit brokers is attempting to impress on his American clients the value of shredded oiled paper in apples exported to England, noting that the 25 cents per barrel for the 1½ pounds of paper used is the best kind of insurance against apple scald. As at least one item of proof of his position, he recalls the wreck of the "Celtic" on December 10, 1928, when the insurance underwriters had to take over the apples which were on board. When these were offered for sale 60 days later, apples packed in shredded oiled paper brought 30 shillings a barrel as against eight shillings for the same variety and grade packed without paper. Under ordinary conditions, it invariably assures for the owner an increase in value up to $2 or $3 per barrel, according to this fruit broker.

R. H. SUDDS.

Live Stock and Dairy

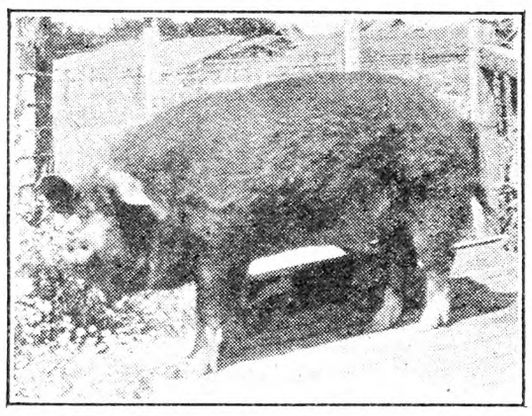
Observations of a Livestock Man Around and Across the Continent

BY R. W. DUCK

Oregon

Previous to 1922 the Oregon Experiment Station located at Corvallis had considerable trouble in raising draft colts. About 50 per cent of the colts, while fully formed and apparently normal, either died at birth or very shortly thereafter. In 1922 out of 47 colts foaled 20 died at birth, and five more were later killed due to weakened condition. This condition appeared to be general throughout certain sections in the State, symptoms seeming to indicate an iodine deficit. Five grains of potassium iodide dissolved in water and sprinkled once weekly on the grain of the breeding mares produced some beneficial results; however, when the potassium iodide was increased to 15 grains weekly all colts have since been normal at birth.

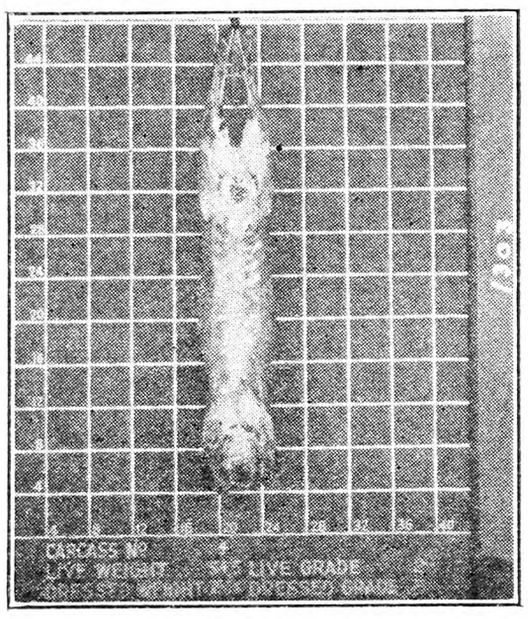
Recent work relative to the average cost of horse labor in six different irrigated regions was 9.9 cents per horse-hour, while for horses used in the city of



Grandview Baron Mastodon 5th, 349352. Two-year-old Berkshire herd boar in use at the Oregon Experiment Station.

Portland the cost was 21.4 cents per horse-hour. The chief factor affecting the cost per horse-hour was the number of hours that the horse worked during the year. Thus the greatest opportunity to reduce the cost of horse labor is to increase to maximum possibilities the amount of work per horse.

Some work has just been completed relative to fattening calves and yearlings. It was found that heifers 12 months of age sold for the same price as steer calves of the same age fed in the same manner, while heifers 20 months of age and over sold for less than steers similarly handled. Calves made good gains in weight, but the degree of finish which they acquired was not as dependable as that with more mature animals. Profitable feeding of both calves and yearlings required the use of consider-



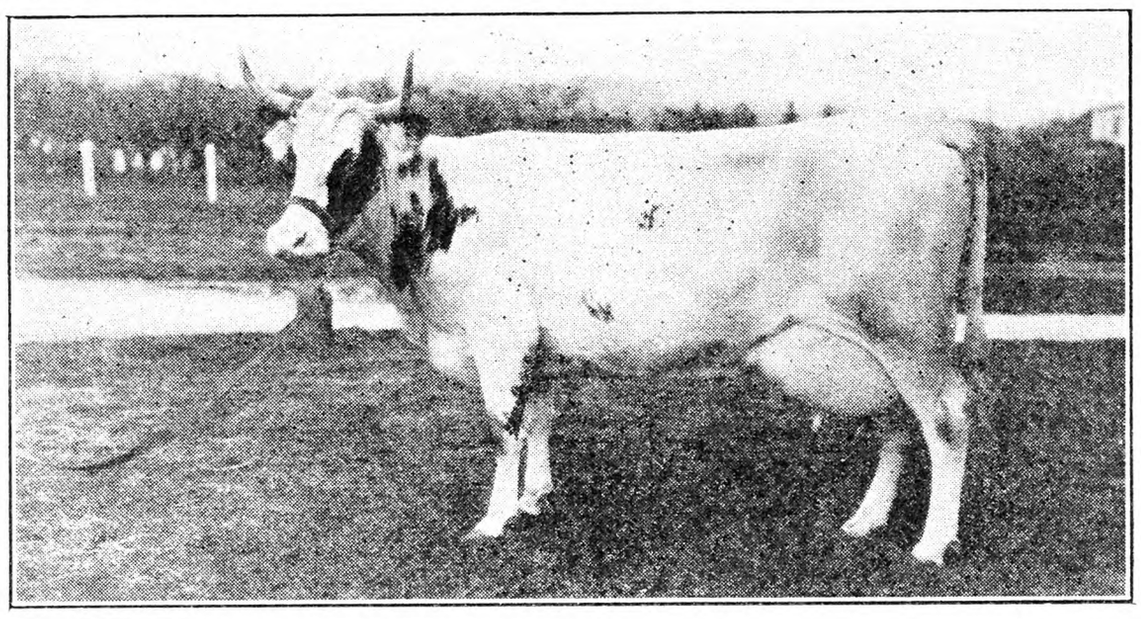
Fat kid (Chevon) carcasses are more angular and not as smoothly covered as lambs. However, in palatibility tests in Oregon they could not be distinguished from prime lamb cuts.

able quantities of concentrated rations at reasonable prices, and close attention to all details.

One of the most efficient groups covering an average of two tests with 19 grade Hereford calves with an average initial weight of 484 lbs., and fed for 101 days, where ground wheat was used as the grain ration, required 574 lbs. of Alfalfa hay, 251 lbs. of ground wheat and 248 lbs. of pea and bald-barley silage (about comparable to corn silage) to produce 100 lbs. of gain.

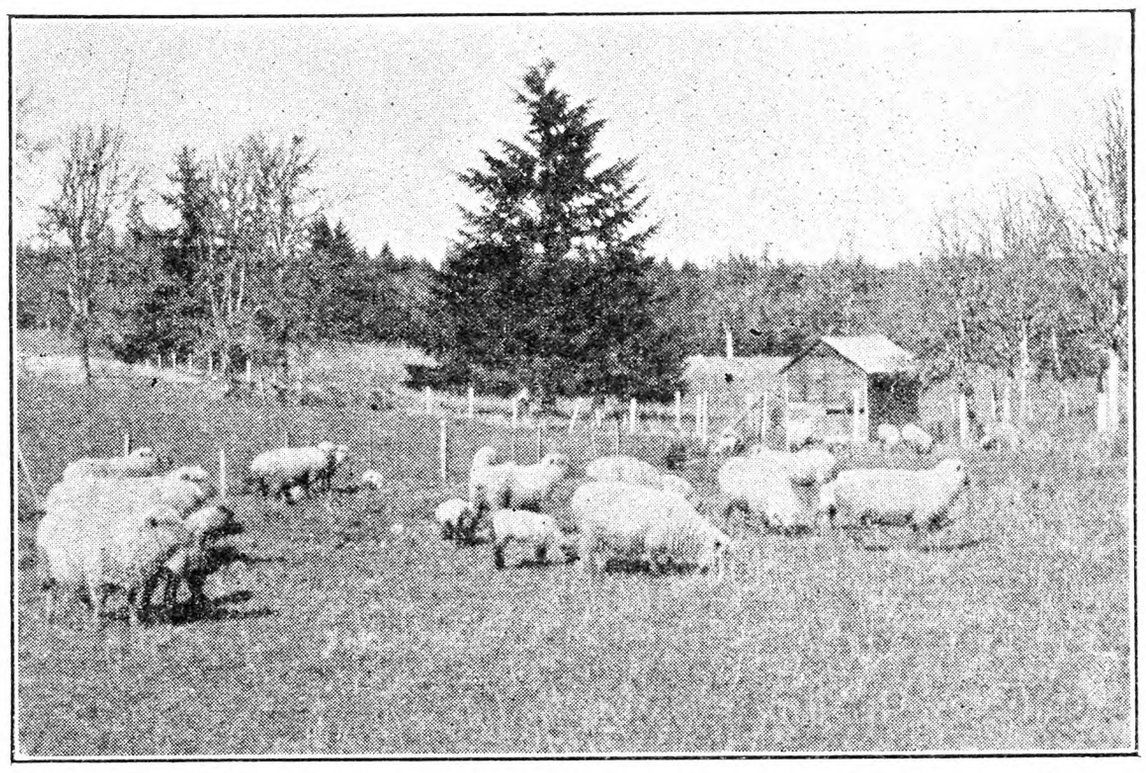
In a recent test regarding deferred breeding of beef cows it was found that early breeding does not affect the size of the calves produced in subsequent years. Beef cows producing their first calves as two-year-olds were more profitable figured on a life production basis, than those which produced their first calves as three-year-olds. The difference in profit was as much as $36.15 per head.

Four per cent milk is selling here at 90 cents net to the producer. Oregon is producing a present annual surplus of four to five million pounds of butterfat, most of which is sold in California. Prof. P. M. Brandt, chief of the dairy department, has, after extensive studies and investigations, developed the famous "Oregon System" for eradicating infectious abortion from dairy herds. The station herd, consisting of about 60 cows is, of course, fully accredited and abortion free. All breeds are about equally represented, with slightly more Ayrshires. Before eradication of infectious abortion could hope to be satisfactorily consumated it was necessary definitely to establish the modes of transmission. This was accomplished by careful study and experimentation. As a result it was



Oregon Panetta Q. 75207. Her dam aborted her first calf. This cow was the second calf. She has never reacted and has produced seven normal calves. Until recently this cow was the United States record-holder senior three-year-old in the Ayrshire Roll of Honor, with 14,370 lbs. of milk and 584.7 lbs. of fat in 300 days.

Angora goats did better on brush land than on good pasture in a recent test in Oregon. They proved to be a profitable method of clearing brush lands.



Shropshire Ewes and Lambs on Volunteer Pasture at Oregon Experiment Station

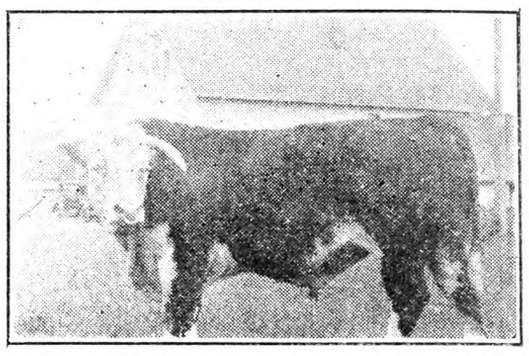
found that in no instance does the bull act as a spreader or carrier of the disease. In a study of both bull and heifer calves from infected dams it was found that such calves were free from abortion when they reached maturity, provided they had not been exposed after six months of age. Ninety-six heifer calves were used in an experiment where infected milk was fed. In every case where infected milk was not fed beyond the age of six months the calves were free from the diseases when they reached maturity; however, if infected milk was fed beyond puberty some of them became infected. When unbred heifers were penned and pastured with infected cows they did not contract the disease unless they came in heat. When oestrus appeared, however, they would occasionally develop the disease. The last possible mode of infection was by exposing cows in calf and heifers to infected cows; it was found that this was a very easy method of infection. It was also found that the infection may be transmitted readily to animals in calf by exposure to infected quarters. The disease could be readily produced by oral administration of the organism to cows in calf.

The agglutination test has been found to be entirely satisfactory in the diagnosis of this ailment. In all cases, after extensive studies, it was found that infected cows gave less milk, this difference being approximately 30 per cent. The reacting cows were more frequently troubled with garget, they were harder to get with calf, and produced fewer living calves. A point clearly established, and which cannot be too heavily emphasized, is the fact that the infected cows did not develop an immunity, and the disease did not eliminate itself. One Jersey cow, Oregon Sweet Glow 353613, reacted after her first calf, she aborted her second and third calves. Her fourth calf was normal. Such cases as this show that infected cows probably reinfect themselves or become reinfected from other sources; it seems quite clear there can be no immunity, either artificial or acquired.

The disease was finally eradicated from the college herd and has since been eradicated from a large number of commercial herds by putting into practice the facts learned from the investigations cited. It is quite evident that one of the most important steps in eradication is frequent testing. All reactors must then be separated from the non-reactors, preferably in another barn, where it cannot drain on uninfected pasture or ground. The most frequent source of infection seems to be by cows in calf and heifers ingesting the infection in either water or feed. All new reactors should be immediately removed. By this system valuable breeding animals may be retained, even though they have reacted, and their blood perpetuated. Animals of no special value should be fattened and sold.

The Oregon Station is advocating maximum utilization of pastures for dairy cows as the most logical source of economy and lowering milk production costs. The pasture season is relatively short, averaging only about 180 days. It has been found good pasture will carry 3.7 cows for this period. In a recent test it was found that with Alfalfa hay at $10 per ton and corn silage at $7 per ton, the value of the pasture per cow per day in feed saved was 11.77 cents. The cost of the pasture per cow per day was 4.39 cents, or a net return per cow per day of 7.38 cents. This is equivalent to a return of about $46 per acre for the pasture season.

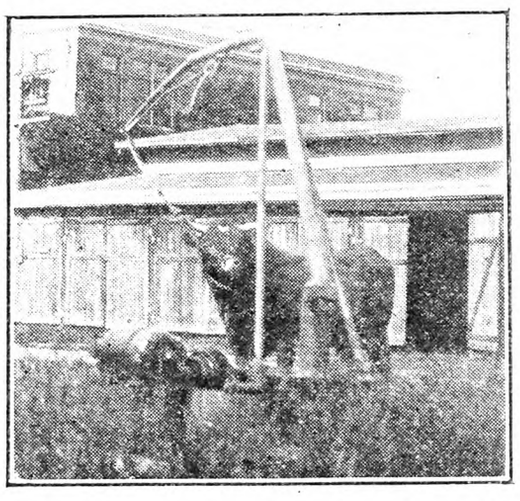
Oregon ranks fourth in number of Angora goats raised in the United States. Experiments are being conducted to test the value of goats on brush land. With the exception of very few shrubs it has been found that goats are very effective in clearing brush lands. Snowberry appears to be very resistant, and will not be eradicated unless it is continuously grazed for several years. Goats are especially fond of thimbleberry, and also hazel, fir, hawthorn, wild cherry and scrub oak. Goat meat is being sold under the name of chevron. In recent tests kid carcasses, when properly fattened, graded and classified, were satisfactory from a market standpoint. Tested for palatability they could not be dis-



Hereford Herd Bull at Oregon Experiment Station. He is of Prince Domino breeding.

tinguished from lamb by committees unaware of the product they were consuming. The carcasses were slightly more angular and not quite as well covered.

There are about 2,700,000 head of sheep in the State, most of them carrying a predominance of fine wool blood. There has been considerable trouble here with "stiff lambs." At the last New York State Sheep Breeders' meeting this matter caused more comment than any other single subject. The station investigators here have failed to find any specific cause of this relatively new and alarming lamb ailment. They are of the opinion it is probably due to several factors. Several of the breeders believe it to be a delayed form of naval infection. Whatever the cause, excellent results have been obtained here by administering one-half tablespoonful of cod-liver oil per head daily to lambs suffering from the trouble. Alfalfa hay, without other



Electrically Powered Bull Exercising Machine in Use at Oregon Experimenting Station.

feeds, has proved entirely satisfactory here for wintering breeding ewes. Western Oregon farm lambs marketed later than the middle of July meet competition from the range sections, and few are good enough to top the market after July 1.

In tests now being conducted to ascertain the most efficient preparations of ground grains for hogs it has been found that the finer ground grains are more efficient than whole and coarse ground grains. This applies particularly to oats for fattening hogs. Soaking did not increase the efficiency for either whole or ground oats for hogs. In fact dry fed oats were little better than 12 per cent more efficient than fine ground soaked oats.

The best bull exercising machine I have ever seen is in use at the Oregon Experiment Station. It is electrically powered, and is so designed that it will either walk the animal in a wide circle, or will reverse itself and walk him back and forth in a half circle, thus necessitating a natural body turn. The nose ring of the bull is tied in the lead rope, extending from the lead arm. The bulls seem to become readily accustomed to the machine, and can be exercised as long as desired, with no attention from an attendant.

Strathglass Ayrshire Sale

Prices at this sale June 9 ranged as follows: seven two-year-old heifers (uncalved) averaged $406; 31 yearlings averaged $272; five heifer calves averaged $201; four bull calves averaged $506; total of 47 head averaged $303.

The third annual Strathglass Farm auction sale, Port Chester, N. Y., was one of the most constructive events in Ayrshire history. The average of $303 per head for 47 youngsters, not one of which was in milk, and only six of which had been bred was very favorably received by both Hugh J. Chisholm and his manager, A. H. Tryon. The number of farmers in attendance, the frequency of their bids and the number of cattle which they purchased were most encouraging indications of healthy trade conditions. Pedigrees, records, the individuality and quality of the offering, as well as the Strathglass guarantees as to soundness and freedom from disease, enhanced the value of their investments.

Strathglass family groups were emphasized, displayed and shared with the customers, with attention most frequently on Dalgig Speculation, his daughter, Barr Dairy Queen and her full brother, Strathglass Symbol, with Barr Flapper sharing the center of attraction. It was a dramatic scene when the November bull calf, Strathglass Royal Blend was placed on the platform with his mother, the well-nigh faultless Barr Dairy Queen and both his grandmothers the buxom Barr Flapper, and the dairy-like Duchrae Symbol. Few present had ever before seen three such cows in one herd, not to mention in the immediate ancestry of one bull calf. Bids came fast and Strathglass Royal Blend was bought by James E. Davidson, Bay City, Mich., for $1,025—a popular top for the sale.

Later in the sale a trio of heifer calves by Strathglass Symbol, full brother to Barr Dairy Queen, went at $210 each to Penshurst Farm, Narberth, Pa. They were a particularly attractive group. A September bull calf by Strathglass Symbol, and out of Barclay's Betty, went to F. B. Builbert, Stamford, N. Y., at $275.

The four get of Dalgig Speculation in the sale proved very popular, and averaged the highest of the get of any sire represented. Prior to the sale it was thought that the June yearling, Strathglass Stately Minnie, a daughter of Speculation would prove one of the tops of the sale. Bids for this heifer came promptly until she passed to Sycamore Farm, Douglasville, Pa., for $625. Her half sister, Strathglass Stately Dorothy, the same age and out of White Dorothy, brought $500 to John L. Morganthau, Elizabethtown, N. Y. The only son of Speculation offered in the sale was Strathglass Bargig, a full brother to Strathglass Dalbar, junior champion of the 1930 National Dairy Show, bought for $400 by J. W. Alsop, Avon, Conn.

Sycamore Farm also purchased the good imported two-year-old, Barr Magic, and Strathglass Charlotte at $725 and $610 respectively. Balmoral Farm selected three heifers to accompany their new herd sire, Strathglass Royal Blend. These heifers included Strathglass Royal Miss, a yearling daughter of the grand champion Great Cross Snow Flake, $360, and Strathglass Sunny Girl, an imported daughter of Lessnessock Sunny Jim and Newlands Flirt at $300.

John L. Morganthau took Strathglass Lucky Bet, a bred two-year old by Hobsland Lucky Star, and out of Barclay's Betty for $550. S. V. Phillips, Hopewell Junction, N. Y., purchased four heifers, and the bull calf, Strathglass Syldoch at $325. The latter is out of Lilly of Sylvan View.

Penshrust Farm selected seven choice heifers for a total of $1,465. Neshaminy Farm purchased a trio for $700. W. C. Sills of Topsfield, Mass., added a trio of junior yearlings to his herd for $830.

F. C. Biggs & Sons, Dundas, Ontario, purchased a quartette, which included Strathglass Grandee's Nickie at $500, and Strathglass Miss Martha, a yearling daughter of Netherhall Martha at $385. Arthur H. Sagendorph, Spencer, Mass., selected a pair of imported heifers for $500. Kaberg & Co., San Jose, Costa Rica, forwarded bids which took a quartette of calves.

George Bain was in the box, with James Watson handling the pedigrees. As usual every detail of the management was handled with all of the efficiency that characterizes a Strathglass sale.

Ayrshire Breeders Meet

At the 56th annual meeting of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, recently held at White Plains, N. Y., the proposal to recognize the 365-day Advanced Registry Tests without calving-requirements was defeated by the membership, who seemed to feel that the present testing plan of the Ayrshire Association is adequate. During the discussion it was pointed out that the Ayrshire leads all breeds in the percentage of cows on test, and that, during the past five years of herd testing, more Ayrshires have been tested than in the previous 25 years of Advanced Registry work.

At the recommendation of Leonard Tufts, chairman of the Herd Test Committee, a plan was adopted to publish a Superior Sire Classification, which will include all bulls, one half of whose daughters that have ever freshened have made the minimum Roll of Honor requirements, providing a minimum of at least four daughters have qualified.

A copy of the revised Ayrshire score card was presented by Chairman A. H. Tryon of the Committee on the Standardization of Judging Practices, who directed attention to the supplementary features of the new score card, which provide for scoring breed characteristics, such as style, symmetry, color and size, as well as blemishes and unsoundnesses, without disturbing the normal anatomy score. The distinct advantages of these supplementary schedules in meeting unusual conditions in scoring animals was very enthusiastically received by the membership, who endorsed the new score card.

Arthur H. Sagendorph, owner of the Alta Crest Farms, of Spencer, Mass., was unanimously re-elected President. The Executive Committee, consisting of President Sagendorph, First Vice-President Hugh J. Chisholm, Mrs. E. R. Fritsche, David G. Page, J. W. Alsop, James E. Davidson, and I. D. Karr, were unanimously re-elected.

The directors that were re-elected for a three-year term were: G. H. Dunsmore, L. H. Grant, J. W. Alsop, Ellis Evans, E. W. Van Tassell, A. F. Spooner, and Mrs. E. R. Fritsche. Dr. E. S. Deubler, of Narberth, Pa., was re-elected as a director for one year to succeed Leonard Tufts, whose resignation was accepted several months ago.

Secretary C. T. Conklin's report showed that although there had been a decline of 10 per cent in the volume of registrations and transfers, the Association is in excellent financial condition. A report of the various activities of the organization indicated that the program for expanding interest in the breed is being consistently and aggressively followed, regardless of the depression, and that Ayrshire breeders are exerting every effort to continue to improve their cattle.

New Jersey Permissive Milk Grades

June 16 the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture adopted two official grades, with definite standards of purity and safety, for milk produced in the State. They set up standards for a grade of pasteurized milk to be known as "New Jersey Grade A Pasteurized" and for a grade of raw milk to be known as "New Jersey Grade A Raw." The latter grade is designed to meet the demand for unpasteurized milk which exists in large areas of the State.

The grades are of the permissive type, no producer or distributor being required to sell under their designations. If the grade terms are used, however, the milk so labelled must conform to certain high standards, requiring that all cows producing milk sold under these grade terms be regularly tuberculin-tested under State and federal supervision; that the premises where the milk is produced meet scientifically accepted requirements as to sanitation and cleanliness and that persons coming in contact with the milk, as well as the cows, be frequently examined to guard against the transmission of disease.

A system for inspection of milk sold in accordance with the grades will be maintained under the direct supervision of the State Department of Agriculture and the costs of inspection will be defrayed in part by fees paid by the producers and distributors of the milk. It is expected that State and municipal health authorities will also check the quality of the product. Production of the two grades is limited to dairies within the confines of New Jersey.

The action of the board was based upon the success of an experiment in which these grades of high quality milk have been produced and sold by associations of producers and distributors during the past several months. Although the standards surrounding these grades are high, the product has been sold on an equal price basis per quart with other milk bearing similar trade designations. The official New Jersey grades of milk will be on the market August first.

New Guernsey Record

Florham Bella, a 7½-year-old Guernsey cow owned by Florham Farms, Madison, N. J., has just established a new State record for butterfat production by Guernseys, according to the announcement of W. R. Robbers, superintendent of advanced registry for the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

She has produced 16,050.4 lbs. of milk and 935.9 lbs. of butterfat in class A (mature age) for one year. This new record for butterfat production is 15.7 lbs. more than the former record of 920.2 lbs., established last year by Monarchs Ideal, a Guernsey in the herd of Charles D. Cleveland, of Eatontown. The average production of Guernsey cows on advanced registry in class A is 11,365.56 lbs. of milk and 558.2 lbs. of butterfat.

Livestock Sales

June 25.—Maryland Ram Sale, La Plata, Md.

July 28.—Maryland Ram Sale, Centerville, Md.

Coming Meetings and Shows

July 7.—Fruit and Vegetable Tour, New Jersey State Horticultural Society, starting at Battleground Fruit Farm, near Freehold, Monmouth County.

July 21-23.—American Association of Nurserymen, annual convention, Book-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, Mich.

July 28-31.—Summer Meeting and Tour, New York State Horticultural Society, starting at Hitchings' Orchards, South Onondaga, N. Y., through Hudson Valley and Connecticut orchards.

Aug. 3-7. — International Baby Chick Convention, Louisville, Ky.

Aug. 19.—Annual Field Day, Connecticut Experiment Station, Mt. Carmel Farm, New Haven.

Aug. 17-20.—Fourteenth Annual American Country Life Conference, Ithaca, N. Y. For further information address American Country Life Association, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City.

Aug. 24-26.—Potato Exposition, State College, Pa.

Aug. 27-29.—Seventh National Shade Tree Conference, Boyce Thompson Institute, Yonkers, N. Y.

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"EVERY-DAY-PAY-DAY-PLAN"

Mr. Farmer, why worry? You can make $30 to $75 or more weekly distributing Whitmer Products to your friends. Experience unnecessary. We teach you how free. Earn while learning. Few vacant territories in New York and surrounding territories. Write today for Farmers' Every-Day-Pay-Day-Plan.

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Dept. F. Columbus, Indiana

MILKING MACHINE VACUUM PUMPS at Bargain Prices

Used and demonstration pumps thoroughly overhauled and in first class condition with electric drive or gas engine drive. Write for bargain prices and give details of your requirements.

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GUERNSEYS

Foremost Guernseys

All ages, both sexes, real bargains in Bulls two years old and over.

Successor Berkshires

Boars ready for service, Bred Gilts, Fall and Spring Pigs, both sexes.

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TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS
BULLS from 1 Month to Serviceable Age
from record dams and proven sires. Herd accredited and blood tested. Attractive prices. Exceptional values.
TARBELL FARMS -:- SMITHVILLE FLATS, N. Y.

LAKE DELAWARE FARMS, Delhi, N. Y.
Farmer's opportunity to buy Guernsey Bull at farmer's price. Serviceable age. Apply at once.

JERSEYS

JERSEY CATTLE have been bred and perfected at Sheomet Farm for the past 33 years. If you are interested in heavy producing Jerseys of the *bluest blood*, write—
A. F. PEIRCE Box 67 Winchester, N. H.

HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE **Holstein Bull** Korndyke Gerben Burke, born Sept. 26, 1929. Reg. and T. B. tested. Also first and second calf **Guernseys** due Aug., Sept., Oct. Accredited Herd.
THE BANTA FARMS, South New Berlin, N. Y.

DAIRY CATTLE

HIGH GRADE & REGISTERED **Dairy Cows** FOR SALE
GUERNSEYS, HOLSTEINS and JERSEYS
T. B. and Blood Tested. Fresh and close springers.
JACOB ZLOTKIN, Freehold, N. J. Phone 330

For Sale—2 Fine T. B. Tested Cows Freshened May, Guernsey and Jersey; also 1 good horse, work anywhere. For particulars write MRS. EDWARD CHASE, Box 34, Stamford, New York

DOGS

BEAUTIFUL COLLIE PUPPIES
ELIGIBLE A. K. C.
BRANCHBROOK FARM, Townshend, Prince George Co., Md.

Male Bluetick Foxhound 1½ years, nicely started, just right for this Fall, $25.00. T. S. HUBBARD Franklin, Vt.

Coon Hound Pups Black, Tan and White, Black and Tan. Extra heavy boned. Ready to ship. JOHN H. MILLER, R. 1, Brodbecks, Pa.

Cocker Spaniel Pups None better, state color wanted. Males, $10.00; Females, $5.00. T. S. HUBBARD, Franklin, Vt.

COLLIE and FOX TERRIER PUPS—Handsome and intelligent. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

REG. MALE WALKER FOXHOUND, 4 years, broken, $40.00. Earl Cole, Rhinebeck, New York

COCKER SPANIEL PUPS — Reds, Blacks. Eligible—$15.00 up. Ida Wooden, Waterloo, New York

Police Pups FOR PROTECTION — Photo. R. Graham, Sag Harbor, L. I., N. Y.

GOATS

FOR SALE PUREBRED **Nubian Buck Kid**
Three months old, large and vigorous. Reasonable to good home. Cash and carry.
E. T. FELL . . Holicong, Pa.

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SPRING PIGS
READY TO SHIP

When starting to raise a Hog why not have one that will please you. A trial order will prove to you how pigs from select stock will grow. I will ship any number C.O.D. My guarantee: 10 days trial, if satisfied keep them, if not return them and your money will be returned. Crating free.

Berkshire and Chester cross or Yorkshire and Chester cross pigs

7-8 weeks old, $4.00 each
8-9 weeks old, $4.25 each

Chester Wh. Barrows, 6 wks., $5.50 ea.

WALTER LUX
Tel. 0086 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass.

Young Quality Pigs

Cheshire and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester
7 weeks old, $4.00
9 weeks old, $4.50
10 weeks old, $5.00
All Husky, Healthy, Fast Growing Stock
MY GUARANTEE—YOU MUST BE SATISFIED. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. If dissatisfied, return at my expense. Crates free.
EDWARD BUNZEL LEXINGTON, MASS. Tel. 0496

Feeding Pigs for sale

Chester & Berkshire } 6-7 Weeks Old, $4.00 each
Chester & Yorkshire } 8-9 Weeks Old, $4.25 each

All good healthy stock. Will ship in lots of two or more. If not satisfied return them at my expense.

MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, Woburn, Mass.

SPRING FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

6-7 weeks old $4.25
8-9 weeks old 4.25
10 weeks old 5.00

Buy where quality is never sacrificed to quantity, we are prepared to supply you with pigs of rugged, fast growing strain from quality boars and sows—Berkshire and Chester cross, and Chester and Yorkshire cross, at above prices, also a few Chester Whites at 8 weeks old $5.50. Will ship C.O.D. on approval, crated free. 10 days trial allowed.

A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass.

LITTLE PIGS FOR SALE
— at —
RYDER'S STOCK FARM, INC.
Lexington, Mass.
Large type Chester White and Poland China crossed, 6 to 8 weeks old at - - - $5.00
Some a little younger and smaller at - - $4.50
Call John Lamont, Lex. 0351 or write to Box 42.
WE ALSO HAVE 50 young thoroughbred POLAND CHINA SOWS, weighing 110 to 140 lbs. at $25 a piece.

Chester White and Duroc PIGS

Either of above breeds now ready to ship, they are rugged, fast growing and very good type, cannot be told from pure-breds. Also a few Poland Chinas. All raised on our own farms.
6 to 8 weeks old, $5.00 each C. O. D.
A few 8 to 10 wks. old Chester or Duroc Barrows, $5.50 each. All crated free.
HIGHLAND YARDS, Waltham, Mass.
Phone 4459-W

Feeding Pigs $4.25 each. PREPAID 2 or more, $5.00.
6 to 8 weeks, select, crated, castrated and serum vaccinated. 10 weeks, over 25 lbs., $5.25, prepaid $6.25. Shoats over 35 lbs. $6.25, prepaid $7.50. C. O. D. or money back guarantee to satisfy on arrival. Also state second choice size and breed wanted. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Del.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE
Buy Where Quality Prevails
Chester-Berkshire — Chester-Yorkshire Crossed
6 to 7 weeks old..... $4.00 each } crates
8 to 9 weeks old..... 4.25 each } free
All good feeding pigs. Will ship any number C.O.D. 10 days trial. J. W. GARRITY, 7 Lynn St., Woburn, Mass.

FEEDING PIGS $4.50 Each, Prepaid $5
select, crated, C.O.D. Grain fed. Mostly Poland Chinas. Few other breeds. Shoats around 40 lbs., $6.25. Can start these shoats on garbage, vaccinate, castrate at $7.
C. STANLEY SHORT, CHESWOLD, DELAWARE

DUROC REG. **SWINE** All ages for sale. F. M. Pattington & Son, Merrifield, N. Y.

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Offer 8 YEARLING HAMPSHIRE RAMS Fit to head any flock. Carefully selected from over 100 lambs. $35 and up.
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SPECIAL KARAKUL FUR SHEEP SALE
63 THOROBRED ANIMALS, $80 EACH
Third real value, owner moving.
WIND CREST FARMS KENWOOD, N. Y.

RABBITS

100—FLEMISH GIANTS—100
White, Black, and Steel youngsters, 3 to 4 months old. All breeders reg. and ped. 13 to 18-lb. sires and dams. Exhibition and breeders a specialty. Write your wants in first letter. LIVINGSTON RABBITRY
Jonas Hayner, Prop. Livingston, New York

NEW ZEALAND RED, FLEMISH GIANTS, DUTCH BELTED AND CHINCHILLA RABBITS. Archie Horton, Wellville, Virginia

Rabbits & Supplies Complete descriptive literature. Albert Facey, Jr., 115-D, Valley Stream, N.Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Guinea Pigs—State quantity and weight. Lambert Schmidt, 1101 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CAVIES 8 to 16 ozs., $1.10 to $2.25 pair. JONAS PETERSHEIM Salisbury, Pa.

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

News and prices current during week ending June 27, 1931. Butter and eggs slightly higher.

MILK

June: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.41; 2B, $1.66; 2C (milk made into sour cream), $1.41; Class 3, $1.10.

In classes 2A, 2B and 2C, a differential of 5c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat is added to milk testing above 3.5 per cent and deducted for that testing below this point. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 5c per .1 or 1 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $1.70; Class 2, $1.70; Class 3, $1.20.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.24	@$0.24½
Extra, 92 score		.23½
First, 88 to 91 score	.21	@ .23
Seconds	.19½	@ .20½
Lower grades	.17	@ .19
Ladles	.16½	@ .20
Packing stock	.10	@ .16
Renovated	.20	@ .21
Sweet fancy	.26	@ .26½
Extra	.25¼	@ .25½
Firsts	.23	@ .25
Seconds	.20	@ .20½
Centralized	.17	@ .22

CHEESE

State—Whole milk, flats, held	$0.21	@$0.23
Fresh specials	.14	@ .15
Average run to fancy	.13	@ .13½
Wisconsin—While milk, Flats, 1930 cured	.18	@ .19
Daisies, fresh, fancy	.14	@ .14¾
Young America, fresh	.14½	@ .15
June	.18½	@ .19½

EGGS

Nearby, white fancy (including premiums)	$0.27	@$0.28
Extra	.23	@ .26
Average extras	.21	@ .22½
Extra firsts	.20	@ .20½
Pacific Coast	.22	@ .27
Mixed colors	.19	@ .25
Gathered, best	.20½	@ .21
Fair to good	.15	@ .19

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.34	@$0.35
Fair to good	.28	@ .32
Roosters	.12	@ .17
Fowls	.17	@ .27
Ducks	.16	@ .18
Turkeys, average	.25	@ .32
Squabs, lb., ungraded	.30	@ .35
Graded	.25	@ .40
Dark, doz.	2.00	@ 3.00
Culls, doz.	1.50	@ 2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Broilers should be fully feathered. The larger breeds should weigh 2½ to 3 lbs. each; smaller breeds, 1½ lbs. each up. The quotation given on broilers is the outside figure for best quality. Under grades and small sizes proportionately larger. The figures are express or truck delivery.

Fowls, lb.	$0.16	@$0.21
Broiler chickens—		
Large breeds, best		.34
Small breeds, best		.23
Roosters	.11	@ .12
Ducks	.15	@ .23
Geese	.10	@ .12
Rabbits, lb.	.13	@ .20

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$7.00	@$8.10
Bulls	4.00	@ 4.75
Cows	2.00	@ 3.25
Calves, best	9.50	@10.00
Common to good	4.00	@ 8.00
Sheep	2.00	@ 3.00
Lambs	6.00	@ 8.00
Hogs	5.00	@ 7.50

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.10	@$0.12
Good to choice	.07	@ .09
Steers, 100 lbs.	13.50	@16.00
Bulls	7.50	@ 9.00
Cows	7.00	@12.00

POTATOES

Maine, 150 lbs.	$1.75	@$2.75
Canada, 90 lbs.	1.50	@ 1.75
Carolina, bbl.	1.50	@ 2.00
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bu.	1.00	@ 3.35

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz. bchs.	$0.75	@$3.00
Beets, 100 bchs.	2.00	@ 3.00
Cabbage, bu.	.50	@ .65
Carrots, bu.	.50	@ .75
Cauliflower, bu.	.75	@ 1.50
Celery, doz.	1.25	@ 2.00
Cucumbers, bu.	.50	@ 2.25
Horseradish, bbl.	5.50	@ 6.00
Leeks, 100 bchs.	2.00	@ 3.00
Lettuce, bu.	.50	@ .75
Lima beans, bu.	1.50	@ 3.00
Onions, 50 lbs.	.75	@ 2.00
Parsley, bu.	.75	@ 1.25
Peas, bu.	1.50	@ 2.25
Peppers, bu.	1.00	@ 2.50
Radishes, bu.	.25	@ .75
Rhubarb, 100 bchs.	1.50	@ 2.00
Spinach, bu.	.75	@ .90
Squash, bu.	1.00	@ 1.25
String beans, bu.	.50	@ 2.50
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.50	@ 3.00

DRIED BEANS—Jobbing Prices

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$4.25	@$5.50
Pea		4.75
Red kidney		7.00
White kidney	6.00	@ 6.25

FRUITS

Apples, bbl.	$4.00	@$6.50
Bu.	1.00	@ 3.00
Muskmelons, bu.	2.00	@ 4.00
Strawberries, Del and Md., qt.	.03	@ .09
Jersey, qt.	.05	@ .12
Up-river, qt.	.06	@ .25
Oswego, qt.	.15	@ .25
Dewberries, qt.	.06	@ .16
Huckleberries, qt.	.10	@ .22
Gooseberries, qt.	.05	@ .10
Raspberries, pt.	.15	@ .20
Cherries, 4-qt. bskt.	.40	@ .60
Peaches, Ga., crate	1.00	@ 3.25

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1		$24.00
No. 2	$20.00	@22.00
No. 3	16.00	@19.00
Clover mixed	20.00	@25.00
Straw, rye		21.00
Oat and wheat		12.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$0.94½
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.71⅞
Oats, No. 2 white	.38½
Rye	.60½

Retail Prices at New York

Butter, best, lb.	$0.30	@$0.31
Milk, grade A, qt.		.18
Grade B		.15
Cream, 40 per cent, ½ pt.		.25
20 per cent		.16
Eggs, best, doz.	.35	@ .36
Gathered	.28	@ .30
Turkeys, lb.	.40	@ .50
Chickens	.35	@ .55
Ducklings	.38	@ .40
Apples, doz.	.30	@ .40
Oranges, doz.	.35	@ .50
Potatoes, pk.	.25	@ .30
Lettuce, head	.05	@ .10
Cabbage, lb.	.03	@ .05
String beans, lb.	.15	@ .20
Peas, lb.	.15	@ .25

Boston Markets

(Supplied by W. J. Maloney of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

Light offerings of locally grown produce cleaned up fairly well in the Boston market during the past week. Native celery and green beans have appeared for the first time this season. The wool market remained about the same as it has been for some time. Quotations on eggs have been slightly stronger during the week.

Asparagus.—Supplies moderate, native stock mostly supplying market, demand fair. Native crts $1.25 to $3, very few $3.50 24 bchs. Md. fcy. $3 to $4. N. Y. $2 to $3.50 doz. bchs.

Beets.—Supply moderate, demand fair, 75c to $1 18 bchs.

Cabbage.—Supply moderate, demand moderate. Va. ½-bbl crts. 65 to 85c. Native bu. 75 to 90c.

Carrots.—Supply moderate, demand good. Tex. and Calif. bchd. mostly $2.50 to $2.75, poorer lower crt. Tex. bu. washed $1.25. Nor. ½-bbl. crt. bchd. 85c.

Cucumbers. — Supply fairly heavy, demand fair. Native h.h. 50 to 60 cukes fancy mostly $3 to $4.50; medium to No. 1 $1 to $2.50 std. bu. box. Ohio h.h. mostly $1.25 to $1.50 24 cukes. S. C. bu. hpr. $1 to $1.25, few $1.50.

Escarole.—Supply moderate, demand poor. Native 25 to 50c std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supply moderate, demand slow. Native 18 heads outdoor 15 to 40c std. bu. box. Calif. 4 to 5 doz. heads best $2 to $2.50, few high as $3 crt.

Mushrooms.—Supply limited, demand moderate. Mass. best mostly $1.25, poorer low as 50c 3-lb. bskt.

Onions. — Supply liberal, demand moderate. Tex. crt. $1 to $1.50, poorer lower. Calif. 50-lb. sacks $1.50 to $1.75.

Potatoes.—Supplies light, demand light on old stock. Me. 100 lbs. best $1.25 to $1.70 bag. Supplies moderate, demand moderate on new stock. N. C. bbls. $2.75. Va. bbls. U. S. 1, $3. Ga. 100-lb. sacks U. S. 1, $1.85 to $2.

Rhubarb.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native outdoor 40 to 50c std. bu. box.

Radishes.—Supply moderate, demand fair. 40 to 50 bchs. native outdoor 40 to 60c std. bu. box.

Scallions.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native 60 bchs. 25 to 50c std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Native 35 to 75c std. bu. box.

Strawberries. — Supplies moderate, demand good on best. Native 32-qt. crts. 10 to 15c qt. Native stock supplying market.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair on best. Native h.h., 10 to 15c lb. Fla. ord. 65c to $1.15 lug. Tex. $1.25 to $1.50, all sizes.

Turnips.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Native purple tops bchd 50c to $1 24 bchs.

Hay.—Supplies heavy, demand poor, market overstocked. No. 1 Timothy $25.25. Eastern fine to med. $18.50 to $20. Clover mixed, red, $22.50 ton. No. 1 Alfalfa $28 ton.

Butter.—Market steady, creamery extras 23c. Firsts 22½ to 23¾c. Seconds 21½ to 22c lb.

Eggs. — Market easy. Nearby henneries, brown extras 29c. White extras 25 to 27c. Fresh eastern 23 to 25c doz.

Poultry.—Dressed. Supply moderate, demand good. Fowl 4 to 5 lbs. 26 to 28c; 3 to 3½ lbs. 23 to 24c. Stags 4 to 5 lbs. 21 to 24c. Broilers 31 to 37c. Chickens 45 to 46c. Roosters 17 to 18c lb. Live poultry weak. Fowl 22 to 23c. Leghorns 18 to 20c. Broilers large 26 to 28c; small 22 to 23c. Roosters 14 to 15c lb.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins N. Y. held 18 to 22c; fresh 12½ to 14½c. Western held 21½ to 22c. Fresh 13½ to 14c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea $5.75 to $6.25. Calif. small white $5.75 to $6.25. Yellow Eyes $6.75 to $7.25. Red kidney $10 to $10.50. Lima $8.50 to $9 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market remains quite active, little change in quotations.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 24 to 25c; clothing, 19 to 20c; ½ blood, combing, 24c; clothing, 19 to 20c; ⅜ blood, combing, 21 to 22c; clothing, 19 to 20c; ¼ blood, combing, 20 to 21c; clothing, 19 to 20c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 60 to 63c; clothing, 48 to 51c; ½ blood, combing, 51 to 54c; clothing, 42 to 46c; ⅜ blood, combing, 39 to 42c; clothing, 36 to 38c; ¼ blood, combing, 35 to 37c; clothing, 33 to 35c; Terr. fine, combing, 60 to 63c; clothing, 53 to 55c; ½ blood, combing, 55 to 58c; clothing, 47 to 51c; ⅜ blood, combing, 45 to 48c; clothing, 42 to 45c; ¼ blood, combing, 40 to 42c; clothing, 35 to 38c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs.—Supply rather light, market 50c higher, demand fair. Bulk of sales $7 to $7.50.

Cattle.—Supply light, market fully $1 higher on butcher cows, bulls 50c higher, vealers $2 to $2.50 higher, demand fairly active.

Cows.—Common and medium $3.50 to $6, low cutter and cutter $2.50 to $3.50.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium $2.50 to $5.

Vealers.—Medium and choice $7 to $10; cull and common $5 to $7.

Sheep.—Not enough offered to test market.

Milk Cows. — Supply light, market fully steady with some sales $5 to $10 higher, demand fairly active. Choice, head, $115 to $140; good, $85 to $115; medium, $55 to $85; common, $45 to $55.

Buffalo Markets

Most produce holds steady in price. Strawberries and cantaloupes show increased firmness.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 27c; tubs, 23 to 25c; firsts, 22c; undergrades, 21c. Cheese, steady; new flats, daisies, 16c; longhorn, 16 to 17c; brick, 18c; brick Swiss, 20c; limburger, 29c. Eggs, steady; nearby fancy, 24c; grade A, 20 to 23c; grade B, 19 to 20c; grade C, 17 to 19c; nearby at mark, 16 to 20c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, steady; fowls, 21 to 28c; chickens, 33 to 36c; old roosters, 15 to 20c; capons, 45 to 50c; ducks, 22 to 26c; geese, 16 to 17c; turkeys, 43 to 45c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 17 to 21c; broilers, 19 to 26c; old roosters, 13 to 14c; ducks, 20 to 24c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, firm; Spitzenberg, western, box, $1.75 to $2.25; Winesap, $2 to $2.65. Potatoes, firm; home-grown, 2-bu. bag, $1.65; S. C., bbl., $2.50; La., 100-lb. bag, $1.90 to $2; sweet, Tenn., hpr., $2 to $2.25.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, weak; pea, medium, cwt., $5.25; marrow, $6; white kidney, $7.50. Onions, steady; home-grown, yellow, 50-lb. bag, 35 to 70c; Tex., wax, 50-lb. bag, 75c to $1.50; green, doz. bchs., 8 to 12½c.

Fruits and Berries.—Cantaloupes, Cal., crt., $2.75 to $3.50; cherries, 32-qt. crt., $4 to $4.50; dewberries, 32-qt. crt., $2 to $4; grapes, Cal., 24-lb. lug, $4 to $4.25; honeydews, Cal., crt., $3.75 to $4.50; huckleberries, N. C., 32-qt. crt., $5 to $7; peaches, Ga., bskt., 75c to $1; pears, Cal., box, $1.40; plums, Cal., box, $1 to $1.65; strawberries, 32-qt. crt., $2.50 to $4.75; watermelons, 40 to 90c.

Vegetables.—Asparagus, doz. bchs., 60c to $1.50; beets, Va., bu. bskt., 75c to $1; beans, green and wax, bskt., 75c to $1.25; cabbage, bu., 90c to $1; carrots, Cal., crt., $2 to $2.25; cauliflower, bu., $2.50 to $2.75; celery, doz., 90c to $1.15; corn, Fla., crt., $1.50 to $2; cucumbers, 2-doz. bskt., $1.25 to $1.40; garlic, Tex., lb., 8 to 9c; lettuce, home-grown, bskt., 35 to 60c; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., $1.25 to $1.50; peas, bu., $2 to $2.75; peppers, Fla., crt., $2.75 to $4; radishes, doz. bchs., 10 to 25c; rhubarb, doz. bchs., 20 to 25c; romaine, crt., 30 to 40c; spinach, bu., 35 to 45c; tomatoes, 8-lb. bskt., 50 to 80c; turnips, home-grown, doz., 50 to 75c.

Sweets.—Maple products, steady; new syrup, gal., $1 to $1.35.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, baled, ton, $16 to $17; clover mixed, $16 to $17; oat straw, $8.50 to $9; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $14.50; standard middlings, $15; red dog, $21.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $28; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $28.50; hominy, $19.80; gluten, $25.10; oatfeed, $9.30; Timothy seed, bu., $5.25; Alfalfa, $15; Alsike, $14.25 to $14.50; clover, $15.50 to $16.

C. H. B.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 900 to 1,100, good	$7.50	@$8.50
Medium	6.50	@ 7.50
Common	5.50	@ 6.50
Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	7.25	@ 8.25
Medium	6.25	@ 7.25
Heifers, 500 to 850, good	7.25	@ 8.00
Common and medium	5.00	@ 7.25
Cows, good	4.85	@ 5.65
Common and medium	3.75	@ 4.85
Low cutters and cutter	2.25	@ 3.75
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	4.50	@ 5.25
Cutter and medium	3.25	@ 4.50
Vealers, milk fed, gd. and ch.	7.00	@ 9.00
Medium	5.25	@ 7.00
Cull and common	3.00	@ 5.25
Calves, 250 to 350, gd. and ch.	5.50	@ 7.50
Com. and med.	3.50	@ 5.50

HOGS

Lt. wts., 140 to 160, gd. and ch.	$7.80	@$8.10
Lt. lts., 160 to 180, gd. and ch.	7.85	@ 8.10
180 to 200, gd. and ch.	7.90	@ 8.10
Med. wts., 200 to 220, gd. and ch.	7.85	@ 8.10
220 to 250, gd. and ch.	7.65	@ 8.00
Hvy. wts., 250 to 290, gd. and ch.	7.35	@ 7.75
290 to 350, gd. and ch.	7.00	@ 7.45
Pkg. sows, 275 to 500, med. and gd.	5.00	@ 5.50
Sl. pigs, 100 to 130, gd. and ch.	7.50	@ 8.00

SHEEP

(Shorn Basis, Except Lambs)

Lambs, 90 down, gd. and ch.	$7.50	@$9.00
Medium	6.50	@ 7.50
91 to 100, med. and ch.	6.50	@ 9.00
All wts., common	5.00	@ 6.50
Ylg. weth, 90 to 110, med. and ch.	3.00	@ 5.50
Wethers, 90 to 120, med. and gd.	1.25	@ 3.00
Ewes, 90 to 120, med. and ch.	1.25	@ 2.50
120 to 150, med. and ch.	1.00	@ 2.50
All wts., cull and com.	.50	@ 1.25

Rochester, N. Y., Markets

Roots and Vegetables.—Asparagus, doz. bchs., 50 to 75c; beets, doz. bchs., 45 to 65c; beet greens, bu., 50c; cabbage, bu. crt., $1.80; carrots, bskt., 25c; carrots, bu., 50 to 60c; cucumbers, h.h., doz., $1 to $1.25; green onions, doz. bchs., 15 to 20c; green peas, bu., $2.75 to $3.50; horseradish, lb., 8 to 10c; kale, bu., 40 to 50c; kohlrabi, doz. bchs., 50c; lettuce, curly, crt., 50 to 75c; onions, yellow, bu., 40 to 50c; parsley, doz. bchs., 20 to 25c; potatoes, bu., 75 to 80c; potatoes, seconds, bu., 30 to 35c; radishes, 100 bchs., 75 to 90c; radishes, doz. bchs., 10 to 15c; rhubarb, doz. bchs., 25 to 30c; romaine, doz. bchs., 20 to 30c; spinach, bu., 35 to 60c; tomatoes, h.h., bskt., $1.50 to $2; turnips, bskt., 30 to 40c; turnips, bu., 75c to $1; watercress, doz. bchs., 40 to 50c.

Fruit.—Cherries, early white, lb., 7 to 8c; strawberries, 32-qt. crt., $3.50 to $4.50; strawberries, qt., 17 to 20c.

Live Poultry.—Broilers, lb., 22 to 28c; fowls, heavy, lb., 24 to 25c; fowls, light, lb., 20 to 22c; roosters, lb., 20c.

Butter and Eggs.—Eggs, grade A, in crates, 20 to 22c; eggs, small lots, doz., 25c; butter, country crock, lb., 30c; butter, unsalted, lb., 30c.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, 6 to 7c; milk, special from Guernsey and Jersey herds, 8 to 10c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $200 to $250; cows, fresh milk, grades, choice, $90 to $100; cows, fresh milk, grades, good to medium, $75 to $85; cows, fresh milk, grades, common to poor, $45 to $70; beef cows and bulls, 100 lbs., $4.50 to $8; veal calves, milk fed, choice, $15 to $17; veal calves, milk fed, good to medium, $10 to $12; lambs, $8 to $10; fowls, heavy, live, lb., 20 to 22c; chickens, large, roasters, lb., 28 to 30c; broilers, lb., 25 to 27c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 22 to 24c.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 13 to 14c; milk, special and certified, qt., 18c; milk, sold from chain stores, qt., 10 to 12c; butter, farmers' delivery, lb., 30 to 35c; butter, creamery, prints and rolls, lb., 24 to 25c; butter, creamery, cut from tubs, lb., 23c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 22 to 25c; cheese, part skim, lb., 18 to 19c; cheese, cottage, lb., 10 to 12c; eggs, best grade, local, fresh, doz., 35c; eggs, mixed, doz., 29c; broilers, lb., 38 to 40c; chickens, lb., 40 to 45c; fowls, lb., 35c; potatoes, new, pk., 29c; potatoes, old, pk., 22c; asparagus, bch., 18c; strawberries, bskt., 20c.

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Accurate Weights including gains by improved feeding method—Top Prices—Prompt returns that will pleasantly surprise you—Advice when to ship for best results, backed by long experience in selling and raising poultry. Write today for market information folder. Tags, crates, etc. on request.
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CASH or C. O. D.	50	100	500
Tancred Strain Leghorns	$3.75	$7.00	$32.50
Barred Rocks	4.50	8.50	40.00
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CHICKS
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White, Black, Buff and Brown Leg., $6 per 100. Rocks, $7. Wyandottes, $7. Light Broilers, $5. Heavy, $6. 21 years in business. Catalog free. 100% delivery.
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From Large Type Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Mated to Pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock. At $7 per 100; $33.50 per 500; $65 per 1,000. Chicks 100% live arrival guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for catalog.
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Silver Laced Wyandottes	$6.00	$10.00	$47.50	$90
Rocks or Reds	4.50	8.00	37.50	70
Wh. Leg.—Tanc. & Wyk.	4.00	7.00	35.00	65
Heavy Mixed	4.00	7.00	35.00	65
Light Mixed	3.75	6.00	30.00	55

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English & Tancred Strain	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.13	$3.75	$6.50
Barred Rocks	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00
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500 lots, $2.50 less; 1,000 lots, $10 less. 100% prepaid safe delivery guar. Cash or C.O.D. FREE CIR.
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Heavy Mixed, $6 per 100; Light Mixed, $5.50 per 100
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Barred and White Rocks	$7.00	$33.50	$65
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Poultry Statements and Answers

1.—A laying hen has a large moist vent.
2.—Yellow shanks are an indication that a hen has not produced many eggs.
3.—A laying bird has a small, dry comb.
4.—Hens that moult in July produce more eggs than hens that moult in September.
5.—Late moulting hens should be used for breeding purposes.
6.—A soft, smooth comb indicates a hen capable of heavy egg production.
7.—The pelvic bones of a bird in laying condition are spread wide apart.
8.—The pelvic bones of a good breeding bird are thick and coarse.
9.—The skin of a good egg producing hen is soft and smooth.
10.—Long, pointed beaks are an indication of heavy egg production.
11.—The eyes of a good breeding bird should stand out prominently from the head.
12.—Laying birds should be fed more grain than mash during the Summer months.
13.—One hundred laying hens should consume approximately 25 pounds of feed daily.
14.—Artificial lights at 2 A. M. after August 1 will assist in maintaining the egg production of hens.
15.—Grain should be fed at night only during the Summer months.
16.—One hundred laying birds should be fed between eight and 10 pounds of grain daily during July and August.
17.—Oyster shell or limestone are not necessary during warm weather.
18.—Laying mash and milk make a suitable moist mash during the Summer.
19.—Eggs should be collected twice daily during warm weather.
20.—The use of "Black Leaf 40" on the perches will control lice on the hens that roost.

1.—True. 2.—True. 3.—False. 4.—false. 5.—True. 6.—True. 7.—True. 8.—False. 9.—True. 10.—False. 11.—True. 12.—False. 13.—True. 14.—True. 15.—True. 16.—True. 17.—False. 18.—True. 19.—True. 20.—True.

C. S. PLATT.

N. Y. State Egg Contest

Carried on at the State School of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, L. I. Report for week ending June 16, 1931.

One Summer chore which cannot be slighted is getting houses ready for new pullets as they come into lay. Pullets should not be placed in any house which has been used by older stock until the house has been thoroughly cleaned. The hen flock at this time of year has acquired resistance to the community of disease which they probably harbor. New stock, carefully protected, in most cases, from parasites and disease, is apt to fall prey to infections residing in the laying house. The aim of cleaning house is to remove and destroy sources of infection.

A good job is fully 90 per cent cleaning, or the removal of infective material. Ordinary household lye is a cheap and effective cleaning agent, used in the proportion of three ounces to the pail of hot water. Spread it freely on the floor, and let it soak in until the dirt may be easily scraped and scrubbed away.

While active stages of most disease organisms are easily destroyed by sunlight, or common disinfectants, the egg or spore forms are usually rather resistant, and resistance is increased when the eggs or spores are sealed in layers of dried manure or other body discharges, which protect them from light, air and water. Always keep in mind that the object of cleaning is to get the dirt off and away.

The following working plan is suggested:

1.—Remove nests, feeding and watering utensils, and other portable equipment, for cleaning, disinfecting and sunning, outside the house.

2.—Sweep, scrape and scrub the floor, walls, and ceiling until the place is clean. Flood the floor with the lye solution, four or five pails to the 20x20 pen. Swab it into the corners and up on the walls with an old broom. Then after scraping out as completely as possible, turn a hose into the pen, and flush it out.

3.—Paint roosts and supports with carbolineum, red mite paint, or creosote.

4.—Spray thoroughly with some good disinfectant. One of the standard coal tar products used as directed by the manufacturer, is recommended.

Remember that time and material used in spraying is wasted if disease organisms are protected by layers of dust or caked-on dirt.—Locke James, Instructor, Dept. of Poultry Husbandry.

During the 37th week of the ninth annual New York State Egg Laying Contest the pullets averaged to lay at the rate of 50.7 per cent. This is a decrease of 3.2 per cent under last week's production but is 3.2 per cent higher than the production for the 37th week of the 1930 contest. The average production per bird for the week was 3.55 eggs and the average for the first 37 weeks was 128.95 eggs per bird. This is 8.08 eggs more per bird than the production for the first 37 weeks of the last contest.

High Pens for the 37th Week.—W. L., Oak Hill Poultry Farm, 64 points, 60 eggs; R. I. Reds, Sunshine Farm, 61, 57;

(Continued on Page 750)

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
A Sensation for Broiler Raisers! We've been doing a lot of experimenting on CROSS-BRED CHICKS. We wanted a new chick, solely to make more broiler money than any chick ever before offered. We have it now!
HALLCROSS BROILER CHICKS
will bring the highest market prices, with a rapid and uniform growth hitherto unknown. Write for details and prices. Regular breed chicks also.
HALL BROS., *Poplar Hill Farm* Box 60 Wallingford, Conn.

"WOLF-Certified" Chicks . . .
LAST CHANCE AT THESE LOW PRICES

	25	50	100	300	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$2.00	$3.75	$ 6.95	$19.95	$32.25	$ 64.00
Barred, White, Buff Rocks	2.50	4.75	8.95	25.95	42.25	84.00
S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds and Black Minorcas	2.50	4.75	8.95	25.95	42.25	84.00
White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons	2.50	4.75	8.95	25.95	42.25	84.00
Jersey Black Giants	3.25	6.25	11.95	34.95	54.75	109.50
Assorted Heavy Mixed	2.00	3.75	7.00	20.00	32.50	65.00
Assorted Odds Mixed	1.75	3.50	6.50	19.00	27.00	55.00

Order direct from this ad—or send for our beautiful catalog giving description of "Wolf-Certified" Quality Chicks, also our 100% delivery and we also guarantee the livability of your baby chicks for ten days after you receive them, we want you to be satisfied. Order today. Send $1 with your order. Chicks shipped C. O. D. for balance.
WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING FARMS, Dept. 16, GIBSONBURG, OHIO

WENE CHICKS
HATCHES EVERY WEEK — BACKED BY QUALITY BREEDING
Wyan-Rock Crossbreds, Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds: 100 for $12.00; 400 for $47.00; 1,000 for $112.00. Select Matings. Blood Tested. 2 cents per chick extra. Wrtie for Catalog and prices on 8-10-week-old Leghorn Pullets. WENE CHICK FARMS Dept. A VINELAND, N. J.

Hubbard Farms
R.I.REDS
STARTED CHICKS
SAVE TIME—FEED—MONEY
with Hubbard Farms 2 and 3 weeks old Rhode Island Red Chicks. You will be pleased with their uniform large size and high vitality.
Prices for delivery from June 1st on—
2 weeks old Chicks - 25c each
3 weeks old Chicks - 29c each
Full Satisfaction Guaranteed on Every Order.
HUBBARD FARMS, Box 156, Walpole, N. H.

MOSS Farm R.I. Reds
WITH A REPUTATION
won in hottest competition at leading Egg-Laying Contests.
Trapnested—Blood-Tested
Low Summer Prices on Chicks and 10-week-old Pullets—all our own strain. Breeding Cockerels for Fall delivery.
MOSS FARM Box R ATTLEBORO, MASS.

REDBIRD FARM Two, three and four weeks old started chicks at amazingly low prices. *Catalogue Free*
REDBIRD FARM - Wrentham, Mass.

CLEAR SPRING QUALITY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Tanc. or Barron S. C. Wh. Legh.	$6.00	$30.00	$60.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	7.00	32.50	60.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	8.00	37.50	70.00

Light Mixed, $5.00—100; Heavy Mixed, $6.50—100
100% live delivery. Postpaid. Circular free.
Clear Spring Hatchery, F. B. Leister, Prop., Box 49, McAlisterville, Pa.

SEASON'S LOWEST PRICES

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Barred Plymouth Rocks	$2.25	$4.25	$7.75	$38.00	$75
W. Rocks, Reds, W. Wyan.	2.25	4.25	8.00	38.50	75
Heavy Mixed	2.00	3.75	7.00	34.50	68

Postage paid and full delivered count guar. Order now.
For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks ULSH POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY Box R, Port Trevorton, Penna.

CHICKS--STARTED CHICKS--PULLETS
From my own trapnested, bloodtested pure Barron Wh. Leghorns. Prices reduced for June and July. Catalog free, Willacker Leghorn Farm, Box 383, New Washington, Ohio

HEARTY CHICKS Hatched in a new Jamesway Incubator Hatcher
Barred Rocks, $6—100, Heavy Mixed, $6—100.
Order C. O. D. Less than 100 lots, 1c more.
Quality and live arrival guaranteed. Catalogue free.
PEOLA POULTRY YARDS Box 2 Beaver Springs, Pa.

ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS
Wh. Wyandottes, Wh. Rocks & Bar. Rocks, $7 per 100; Heavy Mixed, $6 per 100. We ship C. O. D. or cash—100% del. guar.
Jas. E. Ulsh, Box R, Beaver Springs, Pa.

PAIGE'S Quality Chicks

Barred and White Rocks	$8—100
White Leghorns	$7—100
Heavy Mixed	$7—100

100% live arrival guar. Postage paid.
Geo. W. Paige Selinsgrove, Pa.

PULLETS—HEALTHY, N. H. ACCREDITED—**REDS**
6 wks. 60c, 8 wks. 80c, 12 wks. $1.20, older 40c lb., F.O.B. Sent C. O. D. on approval.
THE HENSNEST - - - Rochester, N. H.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN **PULLETS**
Free range grown. From selected 2 and 3-yr. old blood-tested breeders. Mar. & Apr. hatched, for immediate del.
THIELMAN LEGHORN FARM Ransomville, N. Y.

WHITE LEGHORN **PULLETS** Ten weeks, up. March, April and May hatched. High grade, range-raised birds. Ask for prices and folder. FISHER BROTHERS, Atlantic, Penna.

PREMIUM CHICKS Barred Rocks....7c; 400 or More at..6c; Heavy Mixed....5c
Safe delivery. Prompt shipment.
LAYWELL FARM HATCHERY, R. 5, BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

Chicks BARRED ROCKS, S.C.W. LEGHORNS, R. I. REDS also hatching eggs. Write for prices.
C. C. ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Delaware

HIGH PRODUCTION BRED LEGHORN **PULLETS** priced low
RIDGEWAY POULTRY FARM, Jamestown, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	Per 100
S. C. White Leghorns—Wyckoff Str.	$6.50
Special Mated—Blood Tested	9.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns—Everlay Str.	7.00
Barred Rocks & R. I. Reds	8.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds	7.00
Assorted Light Breeds	6.00

For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. Orders of 500 or more ½c less per chick. Order direct from this adv. Parcel Post prepaid. Live arrival guaranteed. Circular free.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. Box R McAlisterville, Pa.

PULLETS S. C. Wh. Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds
Blood-Tested—Bred-to-Lay
These 12-week-old Pullets will be ready to lay by early Fall. Grown on 100 acres of free range and clover sod. Your money back if not satisfied. Prices: Leghorns, $1.25; Reds, $1.35 F. O. B. Immediate delivery. Write today.
CANE POULTRY FARM ROSEMONT, N. J.

PULLETS
2000 February, March and April hatched Pullets, range grown, fine stock.

S.C. White Leghorns, 16 weeks old	$1.00 each
S.C. White Leghorns, 12 weeks old	.90 each
Barred Rocks - - 12 weeks old	1.00 each
R. I. Reds - - - 16 weeks old	1.20 each

Every Pullet guaranteed purebred and healthy. No culls or weaklings.
BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARMS
E. C. Brown, Prop. Sergeantsville, N. J.

QUALITY CHICKS AT CUT PRICES

Leghorns, $6-100; Tancred and Barron Strain, $7-100; Bd. Rocks and White Rocks, $8-100; Reds, $9-100; Mixed, $6-100. Postage paid. Order at once.
100% live delivery. Special prices on large lots. Catalog.
JACOB NIEMOND Box R McAlisterville, Pa.

PINECREST CHIX

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Bd. & White Rocks	$7.50	$35.00	$68
R. I. Reds	7.50	35.00	70
White Leghorns	6.50	30.00	58
Heavy Mixed	6.50	30.00	60
Light Mixed	6.00	30.00	58

PINECREST POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

Maple Lawn Baby Chicks
For Quality and Profit

	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$6.00
Parks Bd. Rocks (P.73C31)	7.00
White Wyan. & White Rocks	7.00

Heavy Mixed., $6.00—100; Light Mixed, $5.50—100
Special prices on large lots
MAPLE LAWN POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

Tancred Strain	Per 100
White Leghorns	$6.00
Barred Rocks	8.00
S. C. Reds	8.00
Heavy Mixed	7.00
Light Mixed	6.00

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER, Box R, McAlisterville, Penna.

Best QUALITY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Tancred Wh. Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$27.50	$50
S. C. Tom Bar'n Wh. Legh.	3.25	6.00	27.50	50
Barred Rocks & R. I. Reds	4.00	7.00	32.50	60
White Wyandottes	4.00	7.00	32.50	60
White Rocks	4.00	7.50	32.50	60

Light Mix., $5.00 per 100. Heavy Mix., $6.00 per 100
100% live del. Post Paid. Order direct.
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box I, McAlisterville, Pa.

Dr. Romig's *Super Quality* **Chicks**

Barred or White Rocks	$7.00—100
White Wyandottes	8.00—100
Heavy Mixed	6.00—100

100% prepaid live arrival. Ship C.O.D.
F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian, - Beaver Springs, Pa.

Baby Chicks—$8 per 100 up
Thousands hatching daily. Fourteen breeds. Sent collect. Postpaid live delivery—prompt shipment. STARTED CHICKS priced according to age. Send for folder.
Schoenborn's Hatchery, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

SHELLENBERGER'S QUALITY CHICKS

	100	500	1000
Rocks and Reds	$8.00	$37.50	$70
Heavy Mixed	7.00	32.50	60

Postage paid. 100% safe delivery guaranteed.
C. M. Shellenberger Poultry Farm, Box 11, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS C.O.D.—100 Rocks or Reds, $8; Leghorns or Heavy Mixed, $6.50; Light Mixed, $6. Free range. Safe delivery guaranteed. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS C.O.D. 100 Rocks or Reds, $8; Leghorns $6.50; Heavy mixed, $7; Light, $6. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. LAUVER, Box 73, McAlisterville, Pa.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Songs in the Night

Like sentinels her little songs
  Surround my bed at night—
('Tis then tomorrow's terrors stalk,
  And unknown perils fright)—
And with these dragons of the dark
  Wage valiantly their fight.

"The King of Love my Shepherd is"—
  "My faith looks up to Thee"—
"Lead, kindly Light!" "In life, in death,
  Oh, Lord, abide with me!"
Such brave old hymns, a shining host,
  My shield and buckler be.

Against the fears that ride the heart,
  Steadfast, encompassing,
They call to courage, bring to faith
  A mighty quickening,
As in the night I hear these songs
  My mother used to sing!

—Mazie V. Caruthers,
in New York Times.

*

WE ARE asked again to give the formula for making a dustless duster. Soak a square yard of cheesecloth over night in a mixture of one tablespoon of linseed oil and one pint of naphtha or gasoline. As the mixture is highly inflammable it must be kept from fire. After the soaking, hang out the cloth to dry, so that the gasoline evaporates and it is ready for use.

*

THIS year fashion looks coldly upon sunburn, and women who like to be up to date are not trying to emulate the mahogany complexion of a lifeguard at a bathing beach. Eminent dermatologists do not look kindly upon the sun-tan fad, for over-exposure leads, in many cases, to serious illness apart from the inconvenience of the burning and peeling. One doctor estimated the annual economic loss from this cause at 200,000 working days, with a money loss of $1,400,000. The most serious cases are those of indoor people who try to acquire a conspicuous tan within a few days. People who acquire their sunburn gradually, as most country people do, are not likely to suffer any ill effects, unless specially susceptible.

*

MILDEW on cotton fabrics is a common trouble in Summer, especially when there is a period of warm damp weather. The great preventive is sunlight; mildew is a minute plant, and it flourishes in darkness, warmth and moisture. It can be removed by soaking and rubbing in soapsuds and then spreading the wet fabric out in the sun, or by covering the spots with a paste made of chalk and salt, or chalk and moist soap, and then exposing to sun. Javelle water or other bleaches are sometimes used, but must be rinsed out carefully to avoid damage to the fiber. The mildew itself, if allowed to grow, is destructive to the fabric. Chalk, salt or soap will not injure or weaken the fiber, and if aided by strong sunshine will destroy the mildew.

Seen in the Shops

This Summer white shoes are worn with stockings of the faint gray and beige shades—dawn, mist, vapor, honey or champagne. One rarely sees white stockings, except with black and white shoes.

Long brown gloves of suede or glace kid are the proper wear with printed silks, white and pastel shades. Elderly women will remember the days when brown kid gloves with two buttons, or laced, were usual for street wear, but of late years they have been out of favor.

We noted, in one of the large department stores, a "spotting outfit" for removing stains from fabrics. It contained nine bottles of stain removers, for different classes of stains, and a little wooden embroidery ring, in which to stretch the fabric while treating it. The outfit boxed, cost $2.39, and would cretainly prove a household convenience. It gave us an idea too. Everyone who has tried to stretch a tablecloth or dinner napkin over a bowl while pouring boiling water through it to remove a fruit stain knows how the fabric slips down into the bowl, so that it does not receive the full force of the boiling water. After seeing this stain removal outfit, we decided to have a wooden embroidery hoop kept in a convenient place, to hold fabrics rigid while we remove stains with boiling water.

Ficelle jewelry is new and fashionable. It is made of string combined with beads; there are necklaces, earrings and bracelets, all showing many strands of twine, white or unbleached, strung with gay colored beads. The shapes are much the same as those where many strands of very fine beads have been combined with larger ones. The French Colonial Exposition has brought rather barbaric and brightly colored dress accessories into fashion.

All the shops are making a great display of gaudy and voluminous beach pajamas in silks and cottons, some with separate bolero jackets. As the sunburn cult is no longer extreme, the pajamas, accompanied by very wide hats, are used to give protection when on the beach.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

273 — Slenderizing Model. This style is designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 and 48-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 4¼ yds. of 39-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 10-in. lace and ⅝ yd. of 35-in. lining. Ten cents.

248—Youthful Model. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¾ yds. of 35-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 35-in. light, and ¼ yd. of 18-in. dark contrasting and 3¾ yds. of binding. Ten cents.

869—Tailored Chic. This style is designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38 and 40-in. bust measure. Size 16 requires 4¼ yds. of 39-in. material with ⅝ yd. of 39-in. dark contrasting Ten cents.

245 — For Smart Junior. This style is designed in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2½ yds. of 39-in. material with ¼ yd. of 39-in. contrasting and 1 yd. of ribbon. Ten cents.

Spring and Summer Fashion Magazine 10 cents

They look picturesque in their vivid colors, but for some reason girls wearing them seem to us very awkward.

This is a season when there are many bargains in toilet goods—bath salts, scented soaps, powder, perfumes and compacts. People going on vacation trips buy such goods freely. We usually find higher prices in November and December, when Christmas buying is brisk. Some of the large stores always have sales of bath soap of a standard make in March, when they sell their regular 10-cent cakes for five cents, and provident housekeepers will buy a whole years' supply at that time.

Purses and handbags have been featured in all the special sales this Summer, and prices are often low, especially in white and colored fabrics, which are essentially Summer bags. There are really pretty ones under or just over two dollars. The evening bags of seed pearls (simulated) either pearls alone, or combined with embroidery in pastel colors are lovely, and we see small ones as low as $2.95 in many shops. There are very handsome ones at $3.95 to $5.95, and from this one can go up to all sorts of prices. Some of them have the frames set with the pearls also. We never see metal mesh bags now; they seem to be entirely "out."

Cherry Ripe, Cherry Red

"Can she make a cherry pie, Billie Boy,
  Billie Boy,
Can she make a cherry pie, charming
  Billie?
She can make a cherry pie quick's a
  cat can wink her eye;
She's a young thing, and never left her
  mammy!"

Wish we had her recipe, for we can't match her speed. But we are willing to put more time in for the sake of a cherry pie. We use only the sweet cherries.

Cherry Pie.—Line a pie plate with good rich crust and fill with ripe, stoned sweet cherries. Sprinkle over them a tablespoon of flour or a teaspoon of cornstarch sifted with one cup of granulated sugar. Dot over in bits two teaspoons of sweet butter, cover with a top crust, moisten the edges, pressing closely together, remembering to leave holes cut in the top crust for escaping steam. Bake as any pie.

Like sweet pickles? Here are sweet pickled cherries: Stem and wash in warm water large ripe sweet cherries, filling them into hot, sterilized fruit jars. Have ready a syrup made by boiling together four cups of vinegar, one cup of brown sugar, three level teaspoons of mixed spices. Cook down to about half, and while boiling hot, fill the jars of cherries to overflowing. Use new rubbers and place on the sterilized covers.

Cherry turnovers are good. Make them this way: Make a good rich pastry, roll out, and cut into little "doily" shaped pieces. Stem, wash and stone ripe, juicy sweet cherries, fill on to one-half of each "doily," sprinkle generously with granulated sugar, dot on each a bit of butter, fold over, pinch securely together, making a few cuts in the top. Brush over the tops with cream or rich top milk, dredge tops with granulated sugar, and bake in a hot oven. The cherries will be more tenderly baked if previously stewed a few minutes with a small amount of sugar and a little water.

Will you try frosted cherries? Fix them this way: Select large, firm ripe sweet cherries. Holding by the stem, dip each into egg whites beaten to a stiff froth. Drain, dip into a cup of dry powdered sugar. Line a shallow baking pan with thick white paper. Place the cherries on the paper, arranging them in rows so as not to touch each other, and place them in a cool oven. When their surface becomes firm, remove them from the oven, dust each carefully in powdered sugar, place on a platter, and put away in a cool, dry place.

And now for cherry-maple slices: Make a biscuit dough of two cups of flour, two teaspoons of baking powder, half a teaspoon of salt, two tablespoons of butter, and about two-thirds of a cup of sweet milk. Roll out to about a third of an inch thickness. Brush over with melted butter, strew over with chopped, stoned ripe sweet cherries, sift over them plenty of granulated sugar, and a "suspicion" of cinnamon. Roll up like a jelly-roll, cut into slices of about a three-quarter inch thickness, and bake on a buttered pan in a hot oven. Serve with maple syrup.

Try this cherry honey: Cook ripe sweet cherries until tender in a small amount of water and strain off the juice as for jelly. Measure the strained juice and for each cup of it measure out separately one and a half cups of granulated sugar, also half a cup of boiling water. Bring the sugar and water to a boil and let boil five minutes, then add the fruit juice. Let it reach the boiling point again, skim if necessary, let boil five minutes longer and fill into bottles or half pint jars well sterilized.

For your picnic take a cherry nut sandwich. Choose very ripe sweet cherries. Stem, wash, stone and chop them and spread with peanut butter on slices of white bread for a different sandwich.

Sweet cherry squares are good. Make a light cake by the following rule: One cupful of sugar, half a cup of shortening, two beaten eggs, half a cup of sweet milk, half a teaspoon of almond flavoring, the same of vanilla, two cups of flour, half a teaspoon of salt, and two teaspoons of baking powder. Pour into a square baking pan and bake till done. Turn out on a cake cooler and when cold cut into small squares. Place on top stoned cherries which have been well sweetened and allowed to stand for an hour or more. Pile whipped cream on top before serving.

Here is a use for that cream that has soured. Sour cream short cake: Work into four cups of flour, three tablespoons of hard butter. To one cup of sour cream add one beaten egg, one level teaspoon of soda dissolved in a little cold water. Stir all together, roll out, fit into three pie plates and bake. When done, butter well and place in layers with sweetened chopped cherries between.

If you like sour pickles try these cherry olives. Select fine perfect cherries. Wash carefully, stem and stone and place them in preserve jars. Make a pickling vinegar by boiling in a proportion of one cupful of vinegar to two level tablespoons of salt. Cool and fill the jars of cherries to overflowing. Seal tightly.

For a rich, fine cherry preserve, try this: Make a syrup of one pound of sugar to one cupful of water. Bring to a boil and skim off any scum. Stem, wash and stone ripe sweet cherries, carefully place in the boiling syrup, let come to a boil, then boil five minutes longer. Fill into hot, sterilized jars and seal.

Ever make cherry marmalade? Here is a recipe for it: At night prepare sweet cherries by stemming, washing and stoning them. Weight them and also weigh out two-thirds of their weight in granulated sugar. Put layers of the cherries into an enameled kettle alternating with layers of the sugar. Let stanad until morning, then place them over the fire, bringing them slowly to a boil. Stir them often enough to prevent their burning on and cook until a little tested on a plate shows it is done. Fill into glasses or jars.

Open kettle canned cherries: Prepare a light syrup by adding sugar in the proportion of one cup of sugar to three cups of water. Bring to the boiling point, let boil five minutes, skim, then drop in the cherries which have been stemmed and washed but not stoned. Bring to a boil, let boil five minutes, test with a straw. When the straw will pierce them, they are done. Don't over-cook, as it hurts their shape and their flavor.

FRANCES BLAKE.

From the Little Brown House

Most farmers were belated with their Spring work because of so many wet days, but they also rejoice at the thought of a good hay crop once more; everything is so lush and green, even the weeds and witch grass. In spite of expected low prices many potatoes are being planted. Some of the largest growers are not raising as many, and one large grower not any, but hard times have driven many wandering boys (and girls) back to the farm, so farmers are planting what they can care for with their own help, and the villages boast more interest in gardens as well as the farms.

Butterfat prices and milk prices still continue low and more cows than usual have been dried off and turned to pasture.

Fewer baby chicks have been bought as poultrymen are sure prices will be too low for profit. We have only four broods of chicks, 29 in all, and chickens will taste as good as when they were 35 or 40 cents a pound, dressed weight of course. Eggs are two cents apiece here, but lower in many places, and another effect of dull times is that everyone wants to raise a pig or two. After all we may learn something from our ancestors and the days when the farms were well-nigh self-supporting. The housewives are planning on a big canning campaign. Of course rhubarb and dandelions are already in the jars.

Hard times and more flowers may seem inconguous, but facts are many times stranger than fiction. But as the men in town are not as busy they can keep up their homes better, and give a lift with spading up the flower beds. Any way I have had numerous calls for plants and received many in return.

It was an ideal Winter for hardy perennials and I think I lost none, while the shrubs have blossomed full. The Tartarian honeysuckle is the beauty spot now and the busy hum of the bees among the flowers is one of sweetest songs that nature sings.

The song sparrow is one of our best beloved birds and Errol spied their nest in the tip top of the old-fashioned lilac before the front door. There may be a ruby-throated humming-bird's nest in the mock orange. They inspected it closely with much buzzing about, but the bush is so thick a tiny nest would be hard to see.

A serpent crept into our little garden but although he was a handsome, graceful fellow in his new Spring suit, he met his end. The chipping sparrows nest along the steep east side of the garden and the garter or striped snake delights in dining on little birds and good-sized frogs and toads. I know many believe in letting our non-poisonous snakes live, but they are one thing, rats and mice are others that the boys are taught to kill.

The rock garden seedlings are coming on nicely, even Helianthemum mutabile germinated well. Saponaria ocymoides is a delight just now, a soft light pink sheet of bloom among the dark gray limestone rocks.

A letter from a friend in one of New England's largest cities wrote in reply to my query that Sedums were used in about all the rock gardens there. Somewhere I read the warning that "Sedums are not used in the best rock gardens." But this friend writes that they are used in the millionaire's gardens as well as the city parks. Perhaps you remember that I expressed my great love for Sedums. They come up smilingly in spite of adverse conditions. They probably would not endure excess moisture.

We are all interested in THE R. N.-Y. babies. Grandson Billy was home Sunday as well as all the rest of the family. He is ten and one-half months old and stands by a chair and walks by pushing it. Incidentally it keeps the young mother fairly busy keeping him out of mischief, but she thinks he is worth far more than all the labor. Caring for babies' was new to her, and the activities of a small boy discovering a big world are amazing. MOTHER BEE.

ACCORDING to census reports, the number of married women gainfully employed showed an increase of 1,150,804 during the period between 1900 and 1920.

Catering for a Large Family

Some time ago a New Jersey reader who is boarding several hired men as well as caring for three small children, asked suggestions for simplifying her work. In my own experience I have found that I save much time by baking large quantities at once; for instance, in mixing a plain cake ordinarily made with one cup of sugar, I would double all ingredients, and it can be mixed and baked just as quickly. If you wish, add a little cocoa, or spice to half of it to make a variety. My cooky recipes I treat the same way. In cold weather, we are very fond of steamed puddings, and these may be made in large quantities and will keep for weeks, needing only to be reheated for use.

Steamed corn or graham bread I make at the same time too, for I usually fill my big steamer full. These breads seem great favorites with all the men who have been here. In fact most men will not eat white bread if they can get the brown. We have meat always for dinner, much of the time eggs or a little meat, such as bacon at breakfast, so I try not to have meat at supper, unless a little in some made-over dish like hash.

Sometimes the hot dish for supper seems the hardest to plan and here are a few things we like: Baked potatoes, sweet or Irish, escalloped potatoes, baked beans, cream of vegetable soups, old-fashioned potato stew, made with bits of salt pork diced and fried first, then diced vegetables added and simmered gently. I add milk to this, as I do wherever I possibly can to make any dish more wholesome and satisfying. Macaroni and cheese, escalloped corn and escalloped salmon are all liked here and are quickly made.

Whenever possible, I serve vegetables from a large salad bowl, or something similar, letting each one help himself. This saves much work, where one must take so many steps if serving in small individual vegetable dishes and the saving in dishwashing counts, too.

These are tried and proven recipes:

Graham Bread.—One quart flour, half graham, half white; one pint sour milk, one cup molasses, one teaspoon soda, one teaspoon salt. Bake one hour in moderate oven or steam 1½ hours.

Steamed Corn Bread or Pudding.—Two cups cornmeal, one cup flour, two cups sweet milk, one cup sour milk, one teaspoon soda, ½ cup molasses, one teaspoon salt, one egg (may be omitted). Steam three hours and serve with cream and a sprinkle of nutmeg.

St. James Pudding. — Three tablespoons butter, ½ cup molasses, ½ cup milk, 1⅔ cups flour, ½ teaspoon soda, ¼ teaspoon salt and spices, ½ lb. dates or raisins stoned and cut in pieces. Steam 2½ hours.

Graham Pudding.—One egg, one cup molasses, one cup sweet milk, two cups graham flour, one cup raisins, two small teaspoons soda, a little salt. Steam two hours. Serve with cream. MRS. C. K.

International Canning Contest

The International Canning Contest is now being held at the Log Cabin on the Central States Fair and Exposition Grounds, Aurora, Ill. The contest is open to all women and girls in the world.

There are wonderful cash prizes for the women and girls whose products are judged among the prize-winning jars in the contest, being over 1,300 opportunities to win individual prizes. To the county sending in the largest number of entries goes $500 in cash and a beautiful trophy.

There are seven classes, as follows: Fruit, vegetables, meat, jelly (including jam, preserves, fruit butters, marmalades, etc.), pickles, unusual packs, and the balanced meal. Any preferred method of canning may be used.

There is still time to enter the contest if you will write to Mrs. Grace Viall Gray, Secretary, International Canning Contest, Log Cabin, Aurora, Ill. The list of contest judges includes many outstanding home economics authorities and nutrition experts, headed by Dr. Louise Stanley, Chief of the Bureau of Home Economics, and Mrs. George Farrell, in charge of Central States, both of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

From a Vermont Farm

If I could have but one shrub or tree to plant it would be a lilac. Many winds and snows do not kill lilacs. During the later part of May, while driving among the hills of Vermont, one is deeply impressed by the sight of a gnarled old lilac standing sentinal over an empty doorstep or a deserted old graveyard, still giving fragrance and beauty after years of buffetings.

Yesterday we had friends from New York with us. They always wish to be taken over new roads if possible; I mean where the scenery is different. We took the old stage road to Woodstock. After going up a long time we came to a Y. One road kept going up and the other took a "gorgeous dip!" Each looked as narrow and backwoodsy as one could wish to drive a car over. On the uphill side of the triangle of ground where the roads converge was a mail box of no mean capacity. Craning our necks we read, "Sinclair Lewis." Reluctantly we took the down hill road, which led away from greatness, having no legitimate excuse for intruding. I have heard Mrs. Lewis speak at Federation meetings (women's clubs). I admire her very much; she seems (meant for a compliment), very sensible.

I ought to be varnishing the guest room rug this moment. Our house is such an old rambling affair, cleaning could be made a continual process.

When the first nasal note of the rag picker's Spring song, "Any rag, any bag, any magazines?" sounded on the air, we promptly answered no. We had used our rags and some of our bags for rugs. A friend of ours who makes and sells hooked and braided rugs said that anyone with two hands could make them; thus encouraged we started to hook one. Starting with a clean burlap bag 34x44 inches, our design was a blue poppy, our material old silk stockings and undies. The blue poppy was surrounded by various shades of tan, and finished with a deep border of black. We placed it on the floor before grandmother's washstand in a tiny little bedroom under the eaves. Our heart burns within us as a guest exclaims, "How old-fashioned!"

Little brother had to have a rug. His is the same size marked off into blocks, in each block an animal. The glory of this rug is the two elephants, with red flannel blankets, facing each other a little north of the center.

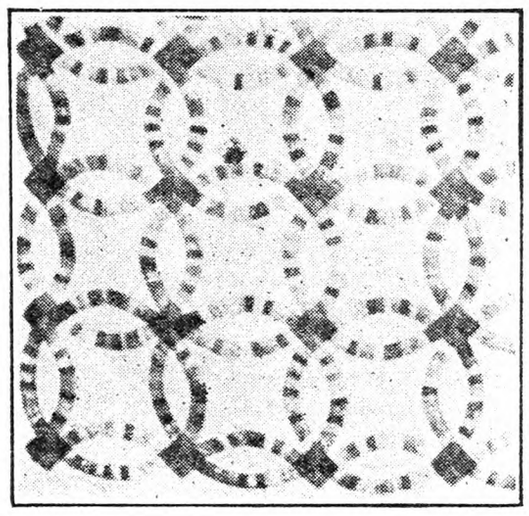
Sister's rug pattern is three birds perched on the branch of a tree, floating in a sea of green. Ought to have been a fish, had it not? I wonder if anyone ever did hook a fish upon a rug? Perhaps this is a new idea and worth looking up.

It takes a mighty lot of cutting before you make a rug! I have a basket of material always handy, and sometimes suggest to friends who drop in that they do me a good turn by helping cut rags for my rugs. They never refuse and often make me donations of old silks, stockings, etc. If anyone has a tiresome neighbor, like you read about in books, whose work is always done, who just drops in for a few moments and stays whole hours, hand her a pair of shears and start her cutting. If she goes cheerfully at it you absolve her.

If necessary it is easier to dye the material before cutting. The soft grays and tans of stockings make such lovely backgrounds, and the silk underthings are of such various shades and colors one hardly needs to dye them.

The remaining bags we washed and ironed and pasted on the wall in a back room that we are fixing up for a breakfast room, just for Summer, we wish now we had dyed them green but it's too late for wishing. Let me say, however, they are good stickers. H. S. M.

Patchwork Pattern



Double Wedding Ring or Rainbow.—The double wedding ring has been one of the most popular designs for an all-over quilt. Prints or plain materials of many colors may be used for this quilt. The rainbow colors may be used. This is also called 'Round the World. Price of pattern 15 cents. Send orders to The Rural New-Yorker, New York.

Illustrated catalog of patchwork patterns and quilting designs, with instructions for making quilting frame, 15 cents.

A Fair Exchange

One church society that wanted to do something different conceived of this idea: The fair was to be held at a large roomy farmhouse, with a big shady lawn, situated on a busy State road. It was staged in the Fall after harvest. Twenty-five booths were fashioned from tables and boxes in the front and side yard; and the trees were gay with flags and bunting and posters. The booths were rented for one dollar each. One family, one person, or two or more might hire a booth and use it. Here they could sell anything they chose, from homemade candy and pop corn to livestock.

They advertised freely in the papers of two nearest towns and by posters almost everywhere, that there would be a sale of all kinds of farm products, at Mr. K's on such a date. They also spoke of the affair to everyone they saw, and sent out 100 postcards. It paid largely. Nearly every farmer in the vicinity and a number from other neighborhoods, wished to sell something. There was an immense crowd. It was like a small county fair, and not so small either. And everyone was surprised at the amount of things sold. In case of a storm they would have used the big barn floor and the upper rooms of the house for booths.

"That's all right," I hear you say, "where does the society come in? Twenty-five dollars for their booths didn't bring them in much."

Twenty-five dollars was not a drop in the bucket to what they made. The society sold ice cream and light lunches on the porch, and dinner and supper was served in the house, and they did amazing business, all of them. And there was one booth that belonged to the society. Every member brought one article for it; and every member brought one article of cooked food for it. Two women had armfuls of magazines that were fresh and new. Each year tied in a bundle brought 25 cents, and the single ones one cent each. Another family brought some late books that they had read and did not care to keep, which sold for 25 cents each. And there were several pairs of these pretty pillow cases that were made from bleached cotton and hemmed with fast color percale. One pair I saw was faced with pink-flowered percale and was very pretty. A number were made with plain color facings of blue, pink and green, and there was one pair faced with yellow check.

These women had their wits about them. But here is something that we viewed with a doubting smile at first, which changed as we watched it disappear. It was nothing more or less than a big box of fine wood and leaf mold for potted plants. We soon discovered there were many women who were glad to give 10 cents a quart for it, for their choicest plants.

Then here is something I never saw sold at a fair before. Several pails and a number of tubs were painted either dark brown or green, one or two of the smaller being decorated with bright cut-out pictures, and all of them varnished. Old receptacles can be used for these if they are whole and strong. These were all filled with moist sandy soil, and in each was set an evergreen tree suited to the size of the tub. In the smaller ones the trees were only about 18 inches tall; the largest were about five feet tall. They were pine and balsam and spruce. The balsams were the favorite. They were lined up at the back of the booth and made an attractive background. These trees sold anywhere from one dollar to five. They can be used in three different ways. They make a fine decoration for a hall, especially if you have a landing half way up the stair, one of the larger is very picturesque. The small ones can be used for individual Christmas trees and the largest ones make quite a family tree. In the Spring they can be used very effectively on the porch, and even more so on the lawn. They will stand the cold well, and about all the care they need is to be kept a little moist.

The fair was such a success from several points of view, they will repeat it another year. MARY S. HITCHCOCK.

Raspberry Icebox Cake

Soak one tablespoon gelatine in ¼ cup cold water; add ½ cup scalded milk and stir until gelatine is dissolved. Put in refrigerator until it begins to set, then whip until frothy and add 1½ cups scalded milk and 1½ cups raspberries mashed with one cup sugar. Line a mold with lady fingers or slices of sponge cake. Cover with berry mixture. Fill mold with alternate layers of cake and berry mixture. Set in refrigerator for several hours. Serve with whipped cream. This is an inexpensive icebox cake. The majority of icebox cakes are rich and expensive.

Lady Fingers.—Three egg whites, two egg yolks, ⅓ cup sugar, ½ cup flour, ⅛ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon vanilla. Beat egg whites until stiff; add sugar gradually, beating constantly. Add yolks beaten until thick and lemon colored. Fold in flour and salt sifted together. Add vanilla. Drop spoonfuls in greased tins and spread them with a knife three or four inches long and ¾ inch wide. Bake about eight minutes in a moderate oven. MARY REDYNS.

Grape Pot-pie

Put a two-inch layer of well-washed Concord grapes in an aluminum kettle, add a cup of water and a scant cup of sugar, stir lightly over a fire till sugar is all dissolved. As soon as fruit boils drop in spoonfuls of rich dumpling dough to cover the fruit, cover quickly and do not raise the lid for 15 minutes, when it will be done. Give uniform but not scorching heat. Serve with thick cream, the kind that wrinkles up on the skimmer. The delightful cooking odor precludes a dinner bell. This is a century-old recipe from the east end of Long Island. A. H. B.

"How tiresome it must have been,"
Said William Henry Grimes,
"To hear Methuselah sit and talk
About the good old times."
—Florida Times-Union.

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PUBLISHER'S DESK

We consider THE R. N.-Y a necessity for up-to-date information and recreation. If every farmer in the United States would take and follow your advice there would not be such a suffering agriculture.
New York. J. S. D. Y.

Our principal function is to search for facts and truth, and to give reliable information on which farmers may form their own conclusions. That duty seriously assumed has its difficulties. It demands painstaking work, much time and expense. People often react to truth in a strange way. We try not to publish disagreeable truths unless we feel that the interests of the farm demand it. But in certain cases the truth offends some people more than an untruth. Oftentimes men who fall for a swindle resent having it exposed. The man forced into an uncomfortable position, dislikes to be reminded of it even though his ultimate release depends on correct public information. A publisher naturally regrets the necessity to offend in such instances, but if true to his profession he has no choice but to do his duty. He gets his compensating thrill from the expressions of confidence and friendship that come from those who recognize and appreciate sincere service.

News under Publisher's Desk is always interesting. But here is a new one. H. H. Arthur, Geneva, N. Y., says he buys guns, and other things, at auctions and receiver sales all of which he sells cheap. I sent $5 for a gun, but he evidently did not ship it as he says he did. Please see if you can get a line on him for me.
Pennsylvania. G. H.

Our information is that H. H. Arthur was arrested February 26, 1931, at Geneva, by the city police and held for the Federal Postal Authorities. We have not as yet had any report of the final determination of his case.

Last year I sold a parcel of land on contract to be paid for in annual installments for four years. Then I am to give deed for the land. This parcel, however, has not been fenced off from land which I yet own, and which I now desire to pasture. The buyer has agreed to build one half the line fence but I have not been able to induce him to do it. Is there anything I can do? Or do I have to wait until the deed is delivered at the end of the four years. L. J.
New York.

We assume the buyer is in possession of the land under his contract, and is responsible for his share of the fence. If his adjacent property is pasture land, you would be justified in erecting your share of the line fence, and after notifying him of your intention turn the cattle into your pasture. If crops were likely to be destroyed, it would not be advisable to take the chance of damage to them, even though the neglect would be on his side. It is clearly his duty to build his share of the line fence. We suggest to exhaust persuasion first, and then have a justice of the peace advise him of the law in the case, before causing damage to crops. With pasture you need not hesitate.

We have stringent Federal and State laws against lotteries, sweepstakes and gambling devices of all kinds, yet according to Horace J. Donnelly, Solicitor of the Post Office Department, the playing of lotteries has come to be a national disgrace. The tickets for these games of chance come into this country from the Irish Free State, Canada, Newfoundland, and Mexico. The law imposes a fine of $1,000 and two years imprisonment for buying or selling lottery tickets. It also provides that newspapers which carry any advertisement of a lottery or any report of a whole or part of the prize or winnings shall be barred from the mails. Since the passage of the law the once famous Louisiana lottery went out of existence, but it was a small affair in comparison to the games of chance now available to the venturesome youth. Some of these offer individual prizes of $2,000,000, aggregate prizes of $10,000,000, and gross subscriptions of $15,000,000 in a single sweep. The gambler has but one chance in 6,000,000 to win a prize. In some of the countries a part of the proceeds go to charitable purposes, but that does not affect our laws. Recent publicity of a winning in this country has stirred up the gambling instinct to such an extent that the mails are flooded with tickets and advertisements. The Post Office Department has now declared war on these lotteries. Fraud orders will be issued against those who send the tickets. The mail addressed to them will be stopped. This will identify the buyers in this country, and the individual will be prosecuted under the Federal law. Papers which publish advertisements or information to encourage the gambling practice in any way will be debarred from the mails.

When the farmer has to drive his cows across the highway morning and night to get them from the pasture is he obliged to post notices? If so, how many and where are they to be posted? A. D.
New York.

The Division of Highways advise as follows:

"There is no law providing for such erection of signs by farmers. This Department has erected cattle crossing signs in various localities throughout the State, and we have now prepared a standard sign for this purpose and have requested the District Engineers to review the situation which exists in their territory and advise the number of these signs required. Within the next few weeks we anticipate we will be able to start the erection of these signs, at all important cattle crossing points."

Senator Bert Lord, of Chenango County, introduced a bill at the last session of the Legislature providing that, where the State Engineer approved, subcrossings under the road be included in the original plan and made a part of the construction at State expense. It was vetoed by the Governor. When included in the plan, the expense would be trifling. We hope Senator Lord will renew it next year.

A son and his wife bought a place, and promised his father a home with them the rest of his life, if he would furnish the money to pay for it in full, $400. Would the father be sure of having a home with them, if they gave him a life lease? Or would debts contracted by the son, either before or after the place was bought, force the father to give up possession, if the deed was held by the son and his wife? How could it be arranged so the father, who furnished the money to pay for the place in full, would be sure of a home there, the remainder of his life, after which the son and his wife would have it? ANXIOUS.
New York.

It is our suggestion that a father keep in his own name, and his own right, property for his old age. If the son holds the deed to the farm, the father would probably never have possession. In any event the farm would be subject to attachment for any debts owed by the son. We would suggest that the father referred to take title to the property in his own name, and at the same time make a will by which the son will receive the property after his death.

If a paper is drawn up in pencil between two parties and signed by each of them in the presence of family, is this holding? How can a board jumper be located if he leaves the State? If he signed a paper giving one a right to draw wages on him until the bill was paid, would one have the right to forbid payment of his wages if he could be located?
New York. H. W.

A written instrument of the kind you describe whether in pencil or in ink is simply a record or an evidence of a verbal agreement that is made between two parties and it is of service only as an exact statement of the verbal agreement in case it should be used for evidence. Such an agreement, however, is of little value. You could not compel the employer to hand over the man's wages to you. The man who signed it may forbid his employer to hand the money to you and the only way you can compel him to pay would be to bring a suit in the courts and get a judgment against him. The chances are that he would not be earning more than enough to keep himself and his family, and this amount would be allowed him before you could attach the excess of his wages.

Can you give me any information in regard to the San Pedro Gold Mining Company, Incorporated in 1902, under the laws of the State of Colorado?
Maryland. H. T. H.

The above company was advertised in 1915 as defunct and inoperative for failure to comply with the laws of the State. No value could be found for the stock in 1920 for inheritance tax purposes and we believe it can be safely assumed that the stock is worthless.

N. Y. State Egg Contest

(Continued from Page 747)

L. I. Reds, West Neck Farm, 60, 55; W. L., W. S. Hannah & Sons, 59, 57; W. L., M. P. Phillips, 57, 55; W. L., Sunnyside Poultry Farm, 57, 55; W. L., Oak Hill Poultry Farm, 56, 52; W. L., Miller Poultry Farm, 56, 55; W. L., Pratt Experiment Farm, 56, 55.

High pens in the leading varieties to-date:

White Leghorns.—W. S. Hannah & Sons, 1,979 points, 2,000 eggs; Lukert Leghorn Farm, 1,919, 1,885; Pratt Experiment Farm, 1,787, 1,842; Farview Poultry Farm, 1,759, 1,758; The Joachim Breeding Farm, 1,742, 1,845; The Pioneer Hatchery, 1,742, 1,692; Oak Hill Poultry Farm, 1,695, 1,594.

Rhode Island Reds.—Sunshine Farm, 1,741 points, 1,667 eggs; Moss Farm, 1,698, 1,716; John Z. LaBelle, 1,682, 1,741.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Pratt Experiment Farm, 1,567 points, 1,768 eggs; A. C. Jones Poultry Farms, 1,194, 1,293; W. V. Steen, 1,178, 1,271.

Buff Plymouth Rocks. — Far-A-way Farm, 1,513 points, 1,591 eggs.

White Plymouth Rocks. — Holtzapple Poultry Farm, 1,172 points, 1,224 eggs.

The following are the wholesale market price of eggs in New York City, June 16, 1931: White, 27c; brown, 25c; medium, 21c. The contest charges four cents per dozen above these prices.

Potato Growers Exposition

Pennsylvania Potato Growers hold their second potato exposition at State College, Pennsylvania, August 24, 25, 26. The exposition will cover production, marketing, and consumption of potatoes. Demonstrations, exhibits and various programs will be combined so that all phases of the potato industry will be touched upon.

Morning programs will consist of addresses by prominent speakers on subjects of general interest as related to the potato industry. In the afternoon, visitors will view the machinery displays, field demonstrations and educational exhibits by the Potato Growers' Association in co-operation with authorities of the Pennsylvania State College. Twleve to 15 acres of land have been set aside by the school of agriculture for field demonstrations. Plots have been planted to potatoes at different dates to insure proper conditions for demonstrating cultivation, weeding, spraying and digging by the machinery on display. Other plots have been planted to cover crops of Sweet clover, Soy beans and other crops to be used for plowing, seed bed preparation, and planting demonstrations.

On Monday evening, August 24, a banquet for the famous "400-Bushel Club" members and their wives, will be held in the college armory. There are over 600 of these members and the greater part of them are expected to attend this event. The same evening a general program will be presented in the Schwab auditorium which will feature boys' potato club stunts, a rural play, and mass singing.

Tuesday evening will be given to a State-wide rural choir contest. A number of rural choirs have already expressed a desire to contest for the fund of $350 which is available for prizes. Special features will be presented for the entertainment of women and children. The home economics department will give programs of special interest to women. Included in these programs will be talks upon the use of potatoes and their preparation, and other subjects of interest to the housewife.

Invitations to attend the exposition have been extended to growers outside of Pennsylvania, especially to those growers with whom members of the Pennsylvania Potato Growers' Association are well acquainted. Prof. L. T. Denniston, State College, Pa., is executive secretary of the exposition.

Evicting Squirrels from House

In answer to "Squirrels in Attic" on page 601. I had this trouble once, and got rid of them by putting some fine red pepper near the opening where I expected them to come in, also on top of beams and around the floor. I never heard any more of them thereafter.
Copake, N. Y. J. C.

WIFE'S MOTHER (to gardening son-in-law): "I hope you're being careful when you dig up a worm, Richard. Remember it can feel and think just as well as you can."—Boston Transcript.

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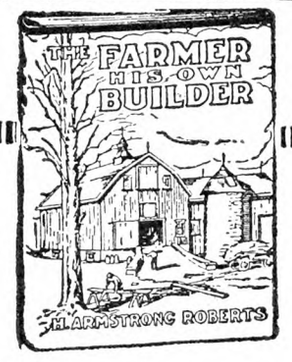

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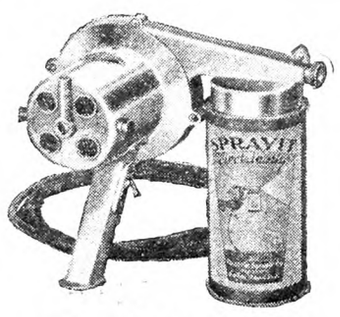

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Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

State Master Fred J. Freestone visited three of the Pomona Granges of Northern New York during the early part of June, being a guest at the Jefferson Pomona, at Redwood, on June 3, Lewis Pomona, at Glendale, June 4, and Oswego Pomona, at Mount Pleasant, June 9. He was accorded a very cordial welcome at all of these big Grange gatherings, as was Mrs. Freestone. National Grange Juvenile Deputy, who accompanied him. Both Mr. and Mrs. Freestone brought messages of cheer, telling of renewed activity all along the Grange front, the present Grange year promising to be the most fruitful in new membership in a generation. At the Jefferson Pomona State Master Freestone witnessed the fifth degree conferred on a class of 35, with an attendance of about 400 at the meeting. The Juvenile degree was also conferred on a class of 180 adult members, the work being most effectively put on by the members of South Rutland Juvenile Grange, which won second honors for its work last year in the Empire State. Two other Juvenile Granges were also represented on the day's program, Kirkland and LaFargeville.

The recently organized Jefferson Pomona male chorus made its debut at the Pomona session, under the leadership of Jesse Van Doren. The winner of the county singing contest was Miss Daisy Burns, of Mansville. Mrs. Julia Driscoll, of Champion Grange, proved to be the champion speller of the county, and will represent Jefferson at the State Fair, at Syracuse, in the State spelling contest.

Mrs. Elizabeth Parker, of Watertown, secretary of the Jefferson County Pomona, is serving her 36th year as secretary. It is believed that this is a record for the State. The Pomona Lecturer, Mrs. Laura Fountain Smith, will be sent to the Mid-Atlantic Lecturers' conference, to be held at College Park, Maryland, Aug. 11-14, by the Jefferson Pomona.

Past County Deputy Elon O. Andrus presented a resolution, which was adopted, providing for the calling of a county meeting of the dairymen of Jefferson County to consider plans for the betterment of the present unsatisfactory situation in the milk market. Pomona Master Grover Russell will call the meeting soon. The meeting will be under the auspices of the Pomona and each Grange in the County is asked to send a delegate.

Chairman Edson J. Walrath of the State Grange Executive Committee was also in attendance at the Pomona session and spoke briefly, emphasizing the recent improvement manifest in Grange activities throughout the State. Thirty-one Granges were represented at the Pomona session, only two Granges being without delegates.

At the Lewis County Pomona, State Lecturer Elizabeth L. Arthur presented Pomona Grange with a beautiful velvet altar cloth, which is to be competed for by the Granges of Lewis County. Any Grange winning the competition for three successive years becomes the owner of the cloth.

County Deputy E. F. Linstruth announced that, in connection with the Pomona officers, an effort was being made to build up the weaker Grange units of Lewis County, through visits to these Granges. The fifth degree was conferred upon 13 candidates.

Mrs. Freestone, in her address before the Pomona, said that the present Juvenile membership of the country is about 17,000. Master Freestone said that since Jan. 1, 1931, there had been an average increase of two Granges for each working day. He also made an earnest plea for the support of the rural churches, stressing the importance of these churches to the welfare of the rural communities.

The Bookshelf

OUR NATIVE CACTI, by Ethel Bailey Higgins. Many flower lovers have always grown cacti, year after year, as house plants, but the fine exhibitions of desert plants at various flower shows have quickened popular interest. The little gardens of succulents arranged in bowls by Japanese florists have brought such plants to the city dweller, and now we see cactus displays even in the "5-and-10." All these influences make a book on native cacti a very timely thing. "Our native Cacti" describes varieties, distribution, uses and cultivation, and the many attractive illustrations, both in colors and in black and white add much to the interest of the book, which appeals to the amateur gardener, as well as to the botanical student. In reference to the spineless cactus, we are told that the forms developed were less resistent to drought than many others and that the cactus was too bulky a form of food except for times of stress, or in conjunction with other foods, so that its value was limited. This book is published by A. T. De La Mare Company, New York; 170 pages, freely illustrated; price $2.50.

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Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Elderly Protestant gentleman to do few chores around farm for board; one who would appreciate a good home for life; one cow, team, poultry, gardens and wood; lots of day and job work. ADVERTISER 1183, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A single young man, German preferred, who understands the proper handling of dairy cows and wants to work on a modern farm in Putnam County; wages $45 to start and good board and room provided; write giving experience and references and personal habits. ADVERTISER 1191, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A live young man of good habits from 16 to 22 years that is faithful and trusty, that is interested in dairying and poultry, for general farming; will pay good wages. ADVERTISER 1185, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man, reliable, steady, general farm and garden, good milker; $30 month. BOX 25, Pluckemin, N. J.

WANTED—Experienced general farm-hand, single, strong, willing worker; no smoking; location South Virginia; give full description, age, experience, length of time employment desired, wages expected with maintenance. ADVERTISER 1194, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN, GENERAL housework, answer telephone, care of child; start $30. ADVERTISER ER 1204, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced married farmer to work for salary, rent or shares; farm situated in Somerset County, N. J.; 150 acres, 25 cows. ADVERTISER 1206, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

COUPLE, SWEDISH, middle-aged, understand all branches of farming, garden, caretakers of small farm or country estate; wife cook, housekeeping, for owner, or boarding-house; references. G. E., care H. Carlson, R. F. D. 3, Waterbury, Conn.

DAIRY-HERDSMAN, married, wishes position on estate; good butter-maker; references. ADVERTISER 1175, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM-ESTATE MANAGER, life-time practical experience all branches, anywhere; estate or commercial farm. ADVERTISER 1168, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, wants position; competent in any branch, including pheasants. ADVERTISER 1163, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG ENGLISH couple want work on estate or farm; can take charge of small place, inside or outside; hard work no object; excellent reference; go anywhere. G. WHILE, 5 Calson Ave., Newburgh, N. Y.

DAIRYMAN, SINGLE, open for position July 1; capable in barn or milk-room work; understands certified or pasteurized production; experienced with test cows and young stock; reference. ADVERTISER 1179, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 20 YEARS' experience, wants position; references. P. O. BOX 343, Bethlehem, Pa.

MARRIED; vegetable, fruit gardener, caretaker or chauffeur; greenhouse and tractor experience. ADVERTISER 1181, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, YOUNG, with girl 5, willing, pleasant; farm raised; wishes position; Long Island only. MURPHY, Gen. Del., Jamaica P. O., L. I., N. Y.

GARDENER ON PRIVATE estate, care of grounds, chickens, lawns, flowers; small pay; good references. 139 SEA AVE., Arrochar, S. I.

GARDENER-FARMER, single, 45, Irish, first-class milker, poultry, stone work, all around; no automobiles; life experience; references; no agency. McCARTHY, 252 East 40th St., New York City.

MAN OF CHARACTER and education, in the fifties, active and healthy, acquainted with care of garden, poultry, horses and cows, no milker; drive cars of either type, handy with tools, tinsmithing, painting, carpentering, piping; uses neither tobacco nor liquor; expects $50, board, lodging, church privileges (Protestant). C. WALDRON, Waldron Ave., Central Nyack, N. Y.

YOUNG WOMAN, American, desires general housework, cooking; $40. BOX 893, New Milford, Conn.

MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN couple; man caretaker, wife good cook and baker; want position. ADVERTISER 1193, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, THOROUGHLY experienced, sober, reliable, middle-aged Gentile wants immediate position on chicken farm; capable of taking full charge; know how and will handle your flock successfully; go anywhere. A. W. BELL, 713 Walnut St., Allentown, Pa.

HOLLANDER, 27, SINGLE, desires position; first-class milker, calf raiser, feeder and general farm-hand; state wages. ADVERTISER 1186, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED—Hustling American couple, 33, having disposed large dairy farm desire position farm or estate where efficient, conscientious service is appreciated; good plain cook, neat housekeeper, dairy-maid, poultry-maid; chauffeur, gardener, handy-man, dairyman, teamster, poultryman, etc.; not afraid of work but wages and living conditions must be first-class; full particulars and wages first letter, please. ADVERTISER 1189 care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Job for healthy boy on farm. ADVERTISER 1187, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, or handy-man, married, no children, wishes position on estate or elsewhere, within 35 miles of New York; reference; state wages. ADVERTISER 1188, care Rural New-Yorker.

EFFICIENT MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, fond of farm life, desires position as housekeeper for reliable farmer in pleasant modern home; state particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 1190, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER AND CHAUFFEUR, 25 years old, 5 years' experience; best references. ADVERTISER 1192, care Rural New-Yorker.

CAPABLE WOMAN would like cooking or light housework in small family, no laundry, modern house. ADVERTISER 1198, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOLLAND FAMILY, with two adult sons, desire position on dairy farm; all first-class milkers, reliable and dependable; best of references; also willing to go on shares. ADVERTISER 1197, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL, 22, WANTS work in private family; experienced; Summer, year round. HARRIETT ROBERTSON, care W. Berg, Ludlow, Vt.

POULTRYMAN, MARRIED, capable, reliable, is open for engagement. ADVERTISER 1195, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN—Thoroughly experienced, elderly American, wants position handling small flock of chickens; pay according to amount of work. ADVERTISER 1199, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN, with small family, wishes position; understands all branches of farming, teamster, tractor man and farm mechanic; available at once. TRACY A. NUTTER, Westover, Md.

EXPERIENCED DRY-HAND milker, farm-hand, single, middle-aged; reference. ADVERTISER 1200, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN WITH boy 8½, as cook or housekeeper; seven years' experience; references. MARIE WHITE, 1654, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—By farmer, 40, married, position, manager or superintendent; experienced all branches farming; first-class mechanic and builder; would like share or contract, place of elderly folks having trouble in operation. ADVERTISER 1201, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, CARETAKERS; chauffeur, handyman, both cooks; life references, adaptable Americans, low salary; one boy; anywhere. CHAS. DOMMER, 327 E. 22d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, wants position; competent in any branch, including pheasants. ADVERTISER 1202, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, single, chauffeur's license, desires position on poultry or up-to-date farm; strong, willing; good home essential. ADVERTISER 1205, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

WANTED—Limestone land by the acre, near R. R. or navigable stream; mention all particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 1121, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm on lake, small acreage in Connecticut or New Jersey; send photos and price and terms. T. R. BAXTER, 595 Madison Ave., New York City.

FOR SALE—3-acre truck farm, 6 rooms, electric, moderate climate, between Ocean City and Berlin; $1,900. MRS. L. MATHIS, R. F. D. 2, Berlin, Md.

GREENHOUSES AND 8-ACRE modern village farm, 63 miles from New York, at a bargain price; Connecticut. Address ADVERTISER 1141, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Lot with barn, store, fixtures, stock of general merchandise, chain groceries, gas, $14,000; on State road; reason ill health. ADVERTISER 1147, care Rural New-Yorker.

ADJOINING HIGH school, village, 135 acres rich, level loam; good buildings, two houses, extra pleasant location; ornamental trees and shrubs; with or without 2,500 choice peony plants. MRS. JOHN M. LEWIS, Copenhagen, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Ideal for recreation camp or sanatorium, farm-house and second building with large fireplace and view; acreage; house has steam heat, electricity, gas cook stove, bathroom, brook. CHICHESTER FARM, Mahopac, N. Y.

STATE ROAD farm, bordering Lake Ontario, Oswego County, N. Y., valuable shore development started; easy drive to large town, telephone, milk truck service; 212 acres; 90 acres fertile machine-worked fields, 97 acres creek-watered pasture, 25 acres fuel wood; attractive painted cottage house with ell, cozy porch, broad view; electricity, good water, lawn, shade and shrubs; 25-cow dairy barn, concrete stable; silo; all buildings substantial; $6,300; investigate long-term, easy-payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

RENT OR 7-YEAR lease, comfortable furnished five-room cottage; 20 minutes from Ithaca, N. Y.; garage, garden, pine grove; available immediately. STANLEY HARRISON, Slaterville Springs, N. Y.

9-ROOM COTTAGE on Route 20; newly painted, furnished, some antique furniture; 1-acre garden. BOX NO. 831, Carlisle, N. Y.

WANTED—20 to 50 acres, no buildings, not to exceed $40 per acre, within 75 miles of New York City. ADVERTISER 1207, care Rural New-Yorker.

4-ACRE FARM, 5-room cottage, furnace heat, electricity, chicken house, young orchard, vineyard; 10 minutes' walk two commuting railways; $7,500, terms. ADVERTISER 1180, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—140 acres of land, 13 rooms and bath, 4 fireplaces and 2 Dutch ovens, running water, electric light plant; price $12,000. FELIX PAPROSKI, Newtown, Conn.

TOWNERS—For sale, farm-house, 2-acre orchard; high elevation; 1½ miles depot; lake privileges; remarkable value, $6,000. ROBERT, 242 Nelson Rd., Scarsdale, N. Y.

OWING TO MY WIFE'S ill health will sell established grocery and meat market in village in Dutchess County, for $2,500 cash. ADVERTISER 1182, care Rural New-Yorker.

BUNGALOW, 3 ROOMS and bath, heater, electricity, various fruit, 5 lots, 50-ft. chicken house; green bungalow, sacrifice. WM. ROLAND, Centre St., Clayton, N. J.

167 ACRES, EQUIPPED, modern, Alfalfa; lake; ideal money-making farm; retiring; sacrifice. J. AMOS HOUSE, Baldwinsville, N. Y.

$2,000, $500 DOWN buys 22 acres good land; lays level, no stones, good 9-room house, barn; 100 bearing apple trees; 2 miles from large village. WILLIAM KOON, Fair Haven, N. Y.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., five miles from the city limits, 24 acres, no buildings, concrete highway; price $3,500. HERBERT WELLS, Southbury, Conn.

WILL EXCHANGE my house for farm; situated fine location, nice street, 6½ miles 130th St. ferry, sight of Hudson River Bridge. R. A. CONKLING, 156 Fyke Lane, Teaneck, N. J.

FOR SALE—30-acre farm, 3 acres strawberries, good buildings; lower Delaware; $2,200, $1,000 down. ADVERTISER 1196, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Small chicken farm, bungalow, half acre, improvements, worth looking into. CORBITT MORRISON, R. D. 2, Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm, two acres land, new buildings, Monmouth County. BOX 32, Marlboro, N. J.

5-ACRE POULTRY farm, Barnegat, N. J.; house, cellar, electricity, garage, chicken houses, near town, school, railroad. FUHLBRUGGE, Owner, 320 East 92d St., New York City.

FOR SALE—1 acre, new 6-room house, all improvements, lunch-room and refreshment stand, gas station; good location. ADVERTISER 1203, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—190 acres land especially adapted to Alfalfa, 35 acres to mow, near slab road; easy terms; owner. PETER FOLLIS, R. R., West Frankford, Ill.

Country Board

WOODLEIGH FARMS, Towanda, Pa.; mountains, woods, meadows, river; strictly modern; owner trained nurse; very moderate prices, considering equipment.

WANTED—Children to board on farm by practical licensed nurse. ADDIE E. HADDEN, Tompkins Corners, Putnam County, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL MOUNTAINS, plain family, will board few; good plain eats; $8 board. H. S., Box 85, Lebanon, N. J.

BOARDERS OR WEEK-END guests wanted on large farm of high elevation. W. O. TENNEY, Greenville, N. H.

BOARDERS, MODERN farm home, quiet, fishing, ideal spot; rates $12 to $15 per week. MRS. MANNING GILLESPIE, New Milford, Pa.

BOARDERS DESIRING a quiet, cool country home with good, fresh food, for complete rest at moderate rates address ADVERTISER 1184, care Rural New-Yorker. Location 1½ miles from Mt. Holly near the main line from Philadelphia to Asbury Park.

BOARDERS WANTED at Mountain View Farm; high elevation with good table, eggs, milk, home cooking; rates $10, children according to age; will board year around. MRS. MATHEW L. OSBORNE, Equinunk, Pa.

WANTED—Boarders in country home, all conveniences; bathing, fishing and excellent table; $14 a week. MRS. JENNIE SANKEY, Wayne Co., Waymart, Pa.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY — Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $5.25; 120 lbs., $10. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

SELECT YOUNG laying three banded leather colored Italian queen bees, guaranteed mated pure, 50c each; the best honey gatherers, best winterers, gentle and prolific; safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed; write for quantity prices. JASPER KNIGHT, Hayneville, Ala.

FINE EXTRACTED HONEY, 10-lb. pail clover, within third zone, $1.75; buckwheat, $1.60; write for special offer on mixed light and dark honey, 6 cts. per lb. and up. RAY WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

HONEY, CLOVER, 5 lbs., $1; buckwheat, 70c; 10 lbs., $1.30, postpaid third zone. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

HONEY — 2 60-pound cans buckwheat, $7.90; light amber, $8.30; white clover, $10.85; freight prepaid; list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

WANTED — Fordson tractor, any condition. MYERS, care M. Hastings, Tarrytown, N. Y.

HONEY—60 lbs. finest clover, $4.80; two or more $4.50; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

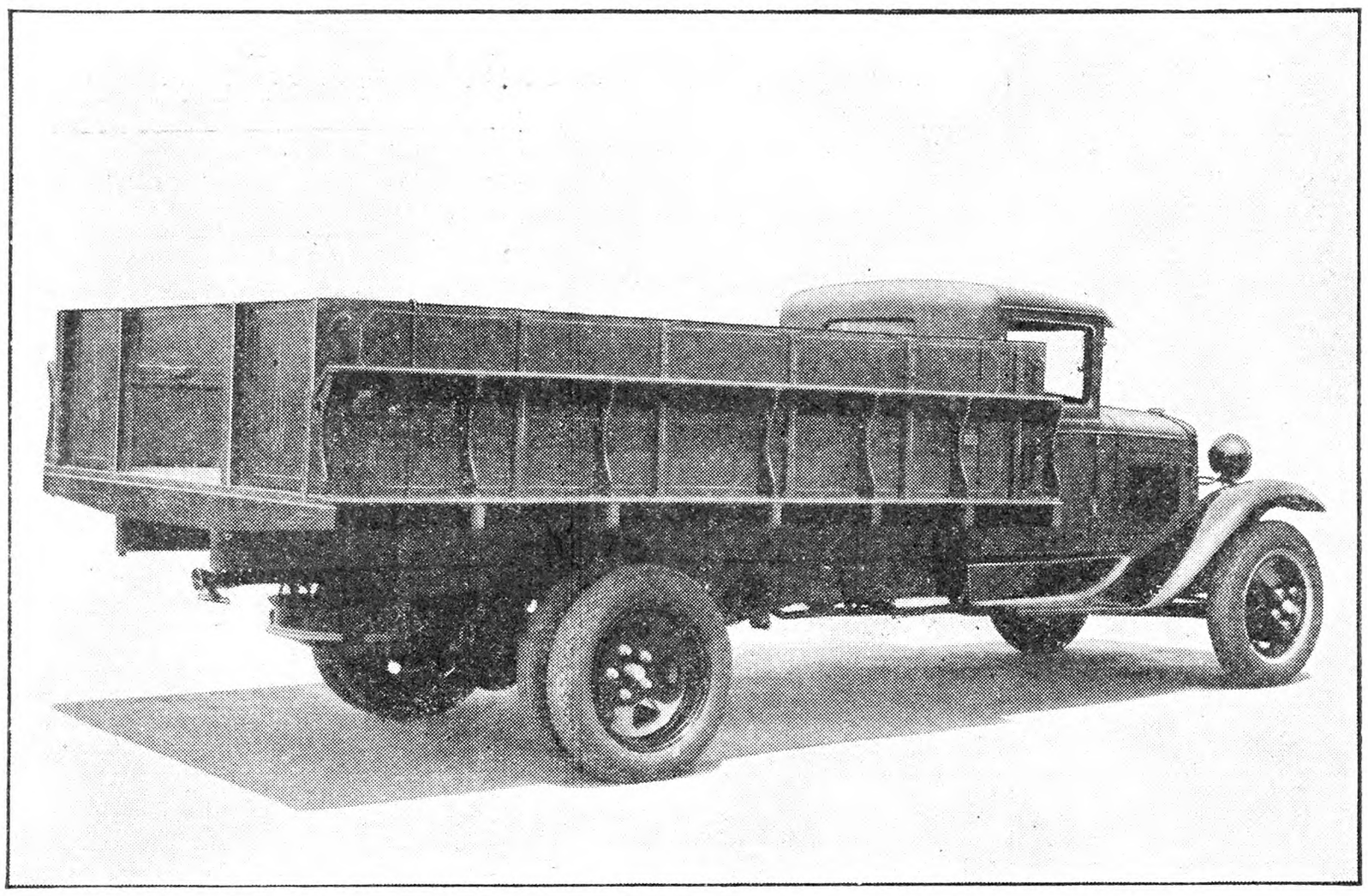
FLY-SHUTTLE NEWCOMB rug loom, in perfect working condition, $35, cost $125; also 16-acre farm, two miles from city. EDW. STERLING, R. 2, Olean, N. Y.

HOMEMADE PECAN candy, 80c lb. postpaid. EDITH G. LARSSON, Route 1, Box 27, Apopka, Fla.

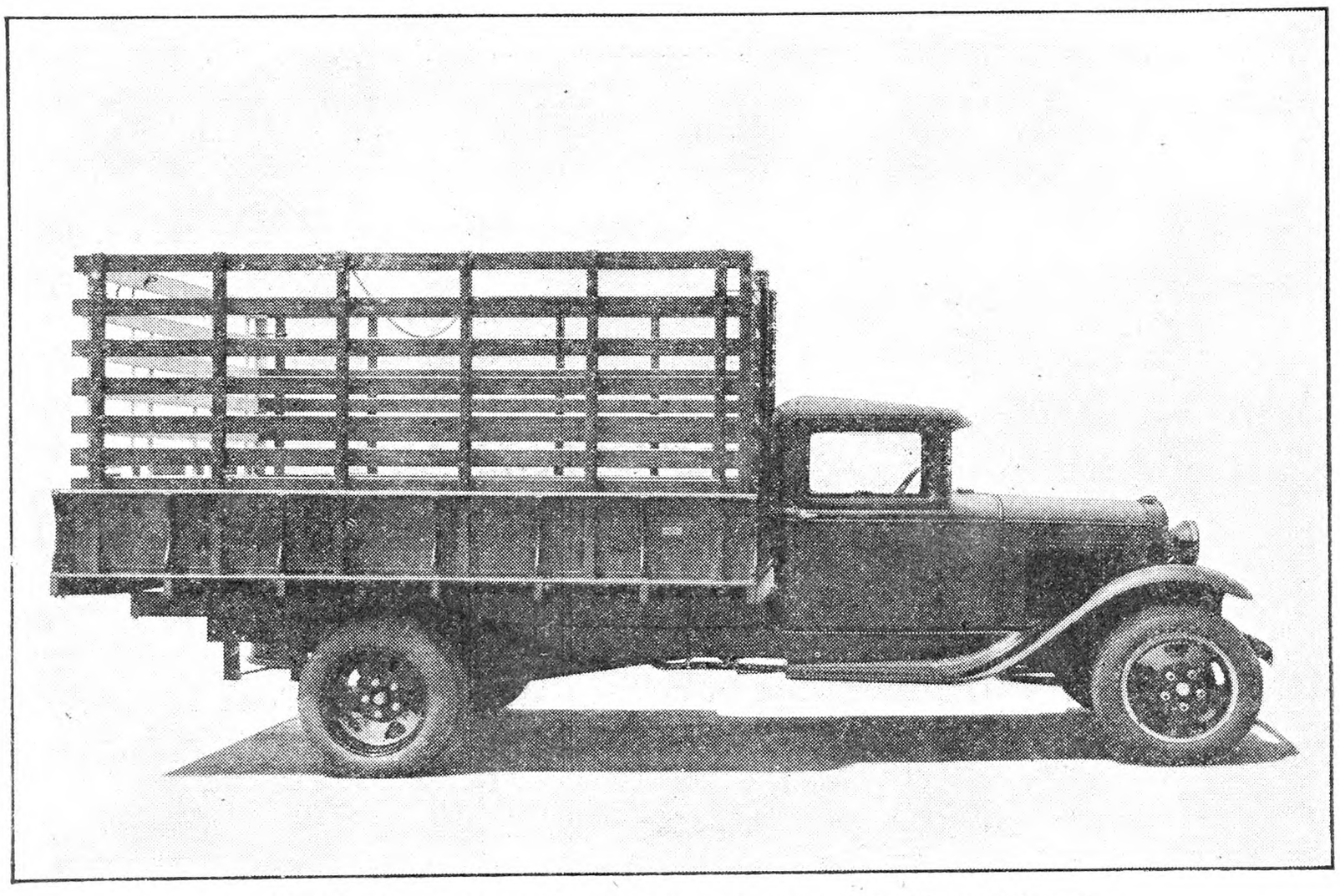
FATHER WISHES to find a home with a good family on farm for his 12-year-old boy; can do most any kind of work including milking; Long Island preferred. Write CHARLES MATTHEWS, P. O. Box 239, North Bellmore, L. I., N. Y.

A NEW FORD TRUCK

with grain-sides, or stock-racks, or both



Combination body equipped with extension grain-sides. Wheelbase, 157 inches



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Stock racks fit into the same sockets as the extension grain-sides. Heavy angle strip protects the corners of the rack. The sliding tail-gate may be completely removed or fixed at any desired height.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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The Dooryard in Summer Dress

A Better Laying House for Next Year's Flocks

By Willard C. Thompson

FARMERS are usually forward-looking folks. They have always been in the habit of thinking in terms of the crops of the season next to come. Just now, after many months of discouragement because of low prices and fading profits, again they are looking forward and figuring in terms of the possibilities which may lie in next year's farm operations. On practically all farms there is a poultry flock of greater or smaller proportions. The farm poultry flock, like that of the more specialized egg farm, may become a really important factor in helping to restore profits to farming. People generally have got into the habit of eating eggs as a regular part of their daily diet, and many of the most common articles of food require fresh eggs in their preparation. Eggs are a daily necessity, and people are coming more and more to require fresh eggs, eggs of high quality. In this constant demand lies a hope for the farmer who may be an egg producer. There is a possibility of producing a product which always may meet a ready market. True, during the past few months egg prices have been low, but many situations, too numerous to describe here, have combined to cause that prolonged period of low egg prices. On the other side, it is undoubtedly true also that there have been far fewer chicks reared this Spring and Summer than usual, and this will mean a shortage of pullet layers next Winter throughout the country, in some sections in particular. More old hens will be kept over, perhaps, but their egg yields will not equal those of pullet flocks, and so one may reasonably anticipate a lower egg production total for the coming months. Egg prices have usually been quick to show the operation of the old law of supply and demand, and therefore the signs of the times, in so far as one dares to read them and predict anything from them, might point to a recovery in egg prices by the Fall of 1931. And if egg prices do recover, and if feed prices remain lower than normal, and it is probable that they may do so, the farmer may reasonably look to his pullets and hens to make a bit of profit for him during the coming year.

We have been learning a lot about the factors which influence egg production in recent years. We have come to realize that it requires sound selection of parent breeding stock for egg production capacity characteristics in order to produce pullets capable of high egg yields and economical performance. As a matter of fact one of the best lessons learned by many poultry-keepers during the recent months of hard times has been that quality stock is essential to profits in egg farming. Yet, if we all accept and believe that well-bred stock is a fundamental to best profits, we also found out that even the best-bred birds will not yield to best advantage unless surrounded by an environment which will build up and preserve health and induce maximum egg production, and unless managed in a businesslike and efficient manner.

Midsummer is a good time, and particularly this midsummer of 1931, to consider making over the poultry laying-house a bit, or even building a new one, so that the pullets and hens which will be kept over next year may have a better chance to earn profits for the farm. The writer, together with associates, has had occasion during recent months to give considerable attention to the matter of what really constitutes an economical and efficient poultry laying-house. The picture accompanying this story illustrates a new type of poultry laying-house which does embody the essential principles of poultry laying-house construction, it is felt. It is a practical design, for use on any farm where the poultry flock is being managed for profits. Some may wish to build new houses something like this one, and others may find time this Summer to remodel existing laying quarters to incorporate the essential principles which have been exemplified in this new house.

What are the essential principles built into this laying-house? First, better temperature control. Too little attention has been paid to this matter of temperature in poultry-houses. Experiment and experience both indicate that continuous egg production is closely dependent upon temperature conditions, both in Summer and in Winter. Extremes in either season are very apt to upset laying birds and cause more or less violent fluctuations in egg yield. Too many laying-houses have been built to accommodate birds during average days and nights, whereas they should be planned and constructed to meet the requirements of days and nights of extreme weather conditions in both Summer and Winter seasons. Such houses, then, should be easily and readily adjustable to average conditions. To do this has been the first objective in designing this new laying-house. How can the temperature in the laying-house be better controlled, and how has it been done in this new house? 1.—By use of the principle of insulation of the walls and ceiling of the laying-house. Several efficient insulating boards are now on the market at reasonable price. Line the house with some such board, placing the insulating boards right against the inner surfaces of the wall studs and the roof rafters, creating 4-in. dead air spaces, and at the same time building in a protection against extreme heat of Summer sun or extreme cold of bitter Winter nights. We have found that artificial heat is not necessary in a well-insulated poultry laying-house in order to keep temperature conditions more nearly uniform therein and in order to keep the hens more comfortable. If the layers are not chilled and cold they will be active and eating most of their waking hours, but if they are cold the chances are that they will stand around and not consume enough food to stimulate economical egg production. 2.—Tight construction. The new house has been built with a wooden floor, as will be seen. The floor joists are 2x4-in. hemlock material, laid crosswise of the four 8-in. concrete walls. The first floor consists of strips of the same insulating boards which were used on the inner walls. These large strips were quickly laid, and insured a warm, draft-free floor. There is no need for use of building paper between floors when this board is used. The top flooring is laid directly over the insulating board. Tighten up the windows and all wall parts so that when occasion requires it, the poultry-house may be shut up tight and be free from cold drafts. Nothing endangers the health of layers quicker than subjection to drafts during Winter months. This insulation and tight construction acts to make a cooler and more comfortable house for hot Summer weather. A difference of 12 to 14 degrees between mid-day temperatures in an insulated house as against a non-insulated house has been noted in our experience with this house.

Courtesy of N. J. Agri. Ex. Station.

The New Jersey Multiple Unit Poultry Laying House, 1931 Modification, as Built at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Embodying Essential Principles of Poultry Laying House Construction in Economical and Efficient Manner—an Environment Which Will Increase the Chances of Securing Profitable Egg Yields from Flocks Kept Therein

Second, sufficient space. This new house, offered on a multiple-unit type basis, is 24 ft. deep, by 20 ft. wide, thus providing 480 sq. ft. of floor space. Most farmers have come to believe that their laying flocks may well be confined closely to their houses during the greater part of the year, in order to secure sustained egg yield. The matter of space allowance then becomes increasingly important. This 480 sq. ft. of floor area is sufficient for 150 birds, a convenient and economical laying flock unit for use on most farms, and on most commercial poultry ranches. If the equipment, such as dropping boards, perches, nests, food hoppers, and water supply, are all located up off the floor, as should be the case, this entire area is available for the use of the 150 birds confined.

Third, efficient ventilation. In Summer the poultry laying-house must be openable in the extreme, so that there may be free and unlimited circulation of air in and about the house, added protection to the health of the laying stock. In this house two good windows in the rear wall, with nearly half of the front wall openable, and a ventilating shaft of home-made design, insure plenty of ventilation. In Winter the ventilating shaft is closed, also the rear wall windows and air intake is made entirely through simple operation of the sliding curtains in the front wall. Note that these curtains are slid down into pockets or envelopes built against the lower front wall, thus adding years to their life and usefulness. It is a correct principle to assume that air intake and movement within the poultry-house should be controllable at any time.

Fourth, sufficient light. Layers are encouraged to maximum activity and food consumption when their environment is light, bright and cheerful. This part of the evironment is easily furnished through (1) proper window allowance in both front and rear walls, and possibly in side walls as well when only one section of the house is built, and (2) whitewashing of the inner wall each Fall just before the new laying flocks are put into it for the season. The reflected light does much to lighten up every part of the house. Artificial lights are, of course, often used during the Winter months in order to lengthen and make uniform the Winter working day.

Fifth, convenient arrangement of interior equipment. The old custom of building in the dropping boards against the north wall of the laying-house has been abandoned in this new house. The boards are constructed in the form of frames and table tops, about 8 ft. by 3 ft. in size, with the level, flat tops removable from the frames. One man can dissemble each and carry the parts out of the house for thorough, sanitary treatment. In Summer these movable benches may be moved out from the wall a bit to create circulation of air about the birds on the perches. The nests, built in frame manner, are hung against the side walls, and movable hoppers are set anywhere convenient in the pen. The door in the center of the front wall proves to be convenient any number of times throughout the season.

Sixth, preservation of the house. Farm buildings must be painted or preserved in order to lengthen life and usefulness. This house has been sprayed with carbolineum, using an ordinary small pressure sprayer such as usually to be found in any farm equipment. The whole job can be done in a half hour or less, and at little cost, and can be done each Spring, thus preserving the poultry-house against the elements, and leaving it in attractive appearance at the same time.

It will be seen that practically all of these principles may be built into an existing poultry laying-house which is being remodeled, with the possible exception of the increased depth.

Such a house, kept up to full capacity of birds, by judicious monthly culling of layers and concentration of flocks, will give a good accounting of itself. It should tend to preserve health and induce steadier egg production, both of which will build up better and more significant profits.

White Sweet Clover

Would it be safe and advisable to seed white Sweet clover with buckwheat to plow under next season, or would it grow tall enough to bind up in the straw at the time the buckwheat was cut?

Skaneateles, N. Y. W. C.

It is not likely that the white Sweet clover would be high enough to be cut with the buckwheat, since white Sweet clover does not grow very rapidly until it is fairly well established. It would seem to me that the question is more whether you can get the white Sweet clover to grow under such dense shade as buckwheat gives. We use buckwheat quite effectively in smothering out quack grass.

If you are interested in a green manure crop, it would seem better to seed the white Sweet clover separately, letting it grow for two years, or at least not plowing it under until the following Spring. If white Sweet clover is plowed under in the Fall of the first year, it will sucker badly all during the next season, whereas if it is not plowed under until it has made four to six inches of growth the follow-

ing Spring, it will not sprout sufficiently to cause much trouble. Another alternative is to plant rye immediately following the buckwheat. H. B. T.

Questions on Farm Mechanics

Answered by Robert H. Smith

Building a Dam

We wish to build a dam across a narrow valley 102 feet wide. The dam is to be of earth 12 feet high and 10 feet wide at the top. At both ends of the dam site are high gravel banks. One bank is 32 feet high, the other is 19 feet high. We have a Fordson and had planned to use a scraper or a scoop to bring gravel from first one bank and then the other. However another plan has suggested itself, and I wish your advice on its practicability as compared with the original plan. This is to stretch a cable from the top of one bank to the top of the other directly over the site of the dam. On this cable operate a cable carrier, similar to an ordinary hay carrier and use a grab bucket in place of the hay-fork. The Fordson would be used to furnish the motive power. I also thought that one end of the cable should be sufficiently higher than the other to cause the empty bucket to return by gravity to its loading position above the gravel bank, so that we would not have to pull it back. Does this sound like a desirable or a workable plan? W. I. C.

Connecticut.

A dam of this size should not be attempted without first securing the services of a resident engineer. While at first thought the services of an engineer may seem an extravagance such service will usually result in a lower construction cost and may result in saving the dam from partial or complete failure. The bed of the stream should be inspected together with the banks, and a canvass made of available building materials before the kind and type of dam is decided upon.

Where there is no overflow or where the overflow can be cared for by a concrete spillway to prevent washing, an earth dam is sometimes used. The greatest cost of this kind of a dam is, of course, the cost of the labor used in building it. Good design calls for a top width practically equal to the height and side slopes sufficiently flat to prevent movement of the earth after placing. This means that very flat slopes must be provided; the one on the upstream side being usually 2 to 2½ feet horizontal for each foot vertical. Where the character of the material will permit it, the downstream side may be somewhat steeper.

Gravel is not a particularly good material from which to make an earth dam. It is too porous. Such dams are sometimes provided with a concrete core wall to prevent seepage. Particular care must be taken to prevent seepage around drainage pipes placed through the dam. Such pipes are sometimes fitted with collars to check this seepage along their length.

The first method suggested, building the dam with scrapers, seems the best way. The continual driving over the dam during construction tends to puddle and compact it, particularly if the material is wet when placed. Another factor to consider is the inefficiency of the dipper type of excavator. A "clam shell" or "orange peel" dipper has to be built very heavy to secure penetration in dry earth. The weight of the dipper is very heavy when compared with the weight of earth lifted. This dead weight has to be lifted each time a dipperful is raised, hence a great part of the work of the motor consists in lifting this dead weight—like a man using an extremely heavy shovel.

Power for Pumping Water

I have a 1½ h.p. gas engine for pumping water, operated by dry cells. It is my desire to replace this means of ignition by use of a transformer, if possible, as lighting current (alternating) is available. At the present time I use six volts, which passes through a Ford coil. Would it be possible to use 110 volts, reduce it to six by use of a transformer, and pass it through the coil and, if so, how should my connections be made? J. C. B.

New Jersey.

Electric current is of two kinds—D. C., or direct current, and A. C., or alternating current. Direct current is constant in volume and flows continuously in one direction like a stream of water, while alternating current flows in a series of pulsations or waves to and fro in opposite directions. Between the pulsations, just at the instant of reversal, there is an interval when no current is flowing.

Alternating current is used largely for power and lighting because of the ease with which it can be transmitted long distances under high pressure or voltage and then stepped down to the voltage desired for use by means of a suitable transformer.

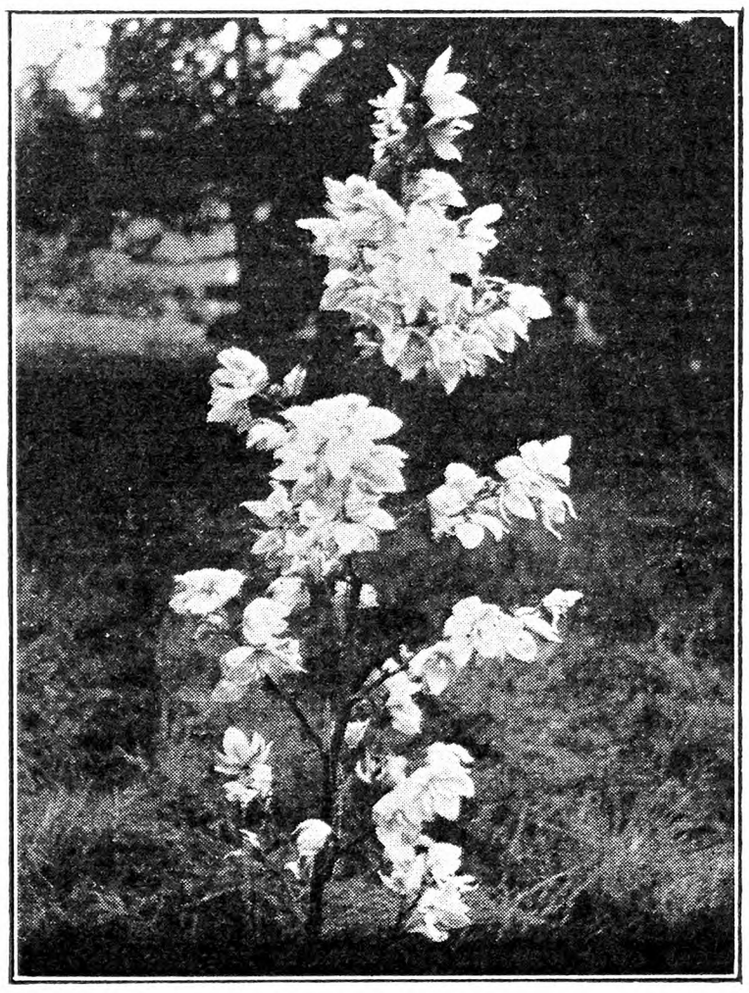
Direct current, the kind produced by batteries, is used for gas engine ignition because its flow is steady and of constant volume. The current for gas engine ignition must be flowing full strength during the brief interval that contact is made by the timing device of the engine or a spark will not be produced.

While there is no difficulty in stepping down the 110-volt A. C. current to the voltage and volume required by the ignition coil there is no satisfactory way of timing the pulsations of the A. C. current with the engine so that the maximum current flow will come at the instant the spark is required. Contact might be made by the engine timer in the instant between pulsations so that no spark would result. Commercial A. C. current is not suited to this use for this reason.

With commercial A. C. current at your disposal why bother with ignition devices? An electric motor makes one of the most satisfactory powers for pumping water as well as for many other uses. It is one of the most convenient and satisfactory sources of power for farm use and with the present rates allowed to power users the cost of operation is low.

Maggots of March-flies in Garden Soil

I found thousands of grubs about three-fourths of an inch long in rotting manure clumps in garden this Spring. First I thought they were cutworms, but did not grow any larger. I think these flies are



Flower Spike of Yucca Filamentosa

the offspring. I have been watching them emerge from ground on warm days. Are they injurious?

New York. J. K.

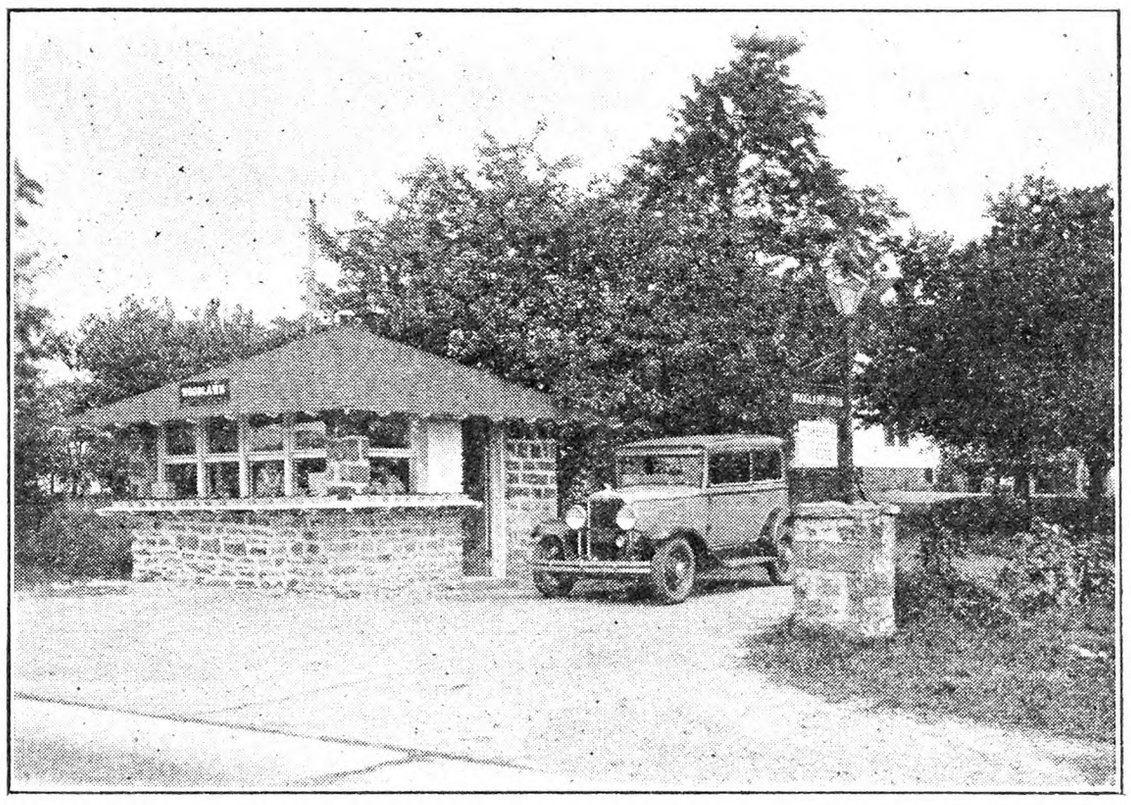
The flies which J. K. sent are known commonly as March-flies, the name having been given to them because some of them, at least, are likely to appear early in the Spring, often in March. This particular fly (Bibio albipennis) is one of the most common members of this family of flies. As its second scientific name indicates, its wings are whitish, and appear rather conspicuous against the black body and legs.

Unfortunately little is known about the habits of this Bibio. Its maggots often appear in great numbers in greenhouses but always, so far as I can find, in soil containing large quantities of stable manure. Some of our correspondents believe the maggots injure the roots of plants, but no definite observations have been made to prove this. We have always considered the maggots harmless because we have thought they lived only in decaying organic matter like manure, rotting straw and similar material. Apparently the maggots were living in the manure in the garden of J. K. I do not believe he need worry about them. The flies do not bite or annoy human individuals so far as is known. G. W. H.

An Attractive Farm Stand

I am sending picture of our new stand "Woodlawn." We are just 40 miles from Pittsburgh and the Wm. Penn is the principal highway in this section with a very heavy traffic. Anything that is topnotch can be sold. It is just a question of having something good to sell. Just now it is strawberries. We have been getting 20 cents with no trouble, while the town is full of inferior berries selling at 12 to 15 cents.

I thought you might be interested in this picture which shows what we are doing. JOHN S. STITT.



Woodlawn Farm Stand, on Wm. Penn Highway, Blairsville, Pa.

Willow Trees Injured by Borers

This Spring I set out a few willow trees. They are about two inches in diameter at the trunk. I have found several little piles of sawdust around the trees and, after investigating, I found there was a white worm with a small bright red spot on its head. This worm had eaten its way into the center of the branch and then followed the center of the branch as far as it went. These worms are in at least two trees that I know. D. T.

New York.

From the meager description given by D. T. there can be little doubt concerning the borer in his willow trees. As long ago as 1882 a beetle from Europe was introduced into this country, probably coming in with a shipment of young poplar trees for some nursery. This beetle has become known here in America as the poplar and willow borer although it occasionally attacks a few other trees.

The young grubs of this beetle bore just beneath the bark at first but, as they become older, they go deeper into the wood, and burrow long channels up the trunk. In small trees these channels tend to follow the center of the trunk. The most serious injury is done in the Spring.

There is nothing to be done now with the borers except possibly some of them can be dug out by hand. Next Autumn, however, after the leaves have fallen or next Spring late in March or early in April the trees may be treated with an emulsion of carbolineum. The borers have been very successfully controlled by applications of an emulsion of carbolineum applied only while the trees are dormant. The emulsion is made as follows: One pound of sodium carbonate is dissolved in a quart of hot water, and to this is added one quart of carbolineum. The mixture is vigorously stirred or churned until an emulsion is formed. The emulsion is then diluted by the addition of two quarts of warm water when it is ready to apply to the trees. The emulsion may be applied with a paint brush or with a rag, for it is not harmful to the hands. The trunks should be washed with the emulsion as far up as is easy to reach and the lower limbs may well be coated. G. W. H.

A New Experience With Sweet Clover

Curtis Smith, of Bradford Co., Pa., reports a new and interesting experience with Sweet clover pasture for sheep. Mr. Smith has 50 ewes and he did not get the ewes turned on his seven-acre Sweet clover pasture in time to keep it pastured down. The result was that the Sweet clover grew several feet tall and went to seed.

The sheep seemed to do well on the leaves and tender growth that they were able to get from the lower part of the Sweet clover plants until about the first of August. At this time they began breaking the tall plants down and eating the seeds which had formed on the old parts of the plants. They continued to do well on this Sweet clover seed and had the crop pretty well broken down and trampled into the ground by October 1. In addition to the seven acres of Sweet clover these ewes had the run of an old orchard and several acres of permanent pasture.

This Spring Mr. Smith has found that Sweet clover plants are starting all over the permanent pasture. Especially vigorous stands of Sweet clover occur around the old trees in the orchard where the sheep spent a good deal of time during the hot weather in the late Summer. L. H. W.

Corn Cultivation; Superphosphate Useful

Old and established farm practices change slowly. Most of the art of farming cannot be learned through books but is handed down from one generation to another. The old method of cultivating corn still persists on many farms. Our fathers and grandfathers cultivated corn with shovel plows and stirred the land to the depth of five or six inches. Often the corn was not cultivated until the weeds had become pretty well established.

Experiments now indicate that shallow cultivation is desirable. The weeds can best be killed just a few days after they appear above the ground. Formerly it was considered essential to stir the soil and break up whatever crust had formed on the surface. Now all of the experimental evidence indicates that the essential reason for cultivating is to get rid of weeds. On some of the more progressive farms weeders and rotary hoes are replacing the old tools for cultivating corn.

The use of superphosphate is becoming more and more common on New York State farms. The Ohio Experiment Station was one of the first to advocate the increased use of superphosphate. Since then most stations in the Northeast have found a place for superphosphate in the farm fertilizer program.

Recently the results of a fertilizer test in Indiana further demonstrated that superphosphate is highly profitable. In a rotation of corn, Soy beans, wheat and hay, 225 lbs. of superphosphate per acre produced crop increases amounting to nearly 25 per cent. The total increase was valued at $37 and was obtained at a cost of $5 for fertilizer.

In a similar rotation where manure was used $5 worth of superphosphate produced a crop increase valued at more than $30 per acre. L. H. W.

News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

Of great interest to all apple-growers, especially to those who use the U. S. grades and who store and export, is the news that the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is intending to make apple scald a factor of grade rather than condition. As it has been, scald affected the condition of the apple pack, and not the actual grade. Fragmentary information from an usually well-posted source even asserts that no scald will be allowed unless the apples are packed in oiled paper, and that there is a possibility that this change be made without a public hearing. Eastern horticultural societies are protesting against the change and are requesting a public hearing before anything is done, since the proposed alteration in the grading rules would cause much trouble for a certainty and would possibly cause considerable hardship for growers storing apples.

While there is always a tendency to make events occurring during any current year the best or the worst along that particular line, there are indications that this is a regular hail year for many Pennsylvania growers. Extensive damage to orchards has been reported from Luzerne, Adams, Franklin, Washington and Greene counties, with other counties not yet heard from possibly possessing their share. Hail is just one more of those things making farming a great adventure in gambling, with the fruit-grower taking a few more chances than the rest. Where hail insurance is granted in Pennsylvania, the rates run from 4 to 8 per cent, with about $300 per acre as the maximum coverage allowed.

There is some misinformation among at least a few of the growers that an apple pecked or even slightly marked by hail will get better as the season goes by, until many of the marks may be gone by picking time. The only hope of lowering the percentage of hail injury lies in thinning and removing so far as possible the damaged fruit.

One of our leading Franklin County peach-growers is thinning all his peaches, mostly Elberta, to a minimum distance between individual fruits of six inches. He does not want to see any more 2¼-inch peaches than absolutely necessary figuring, as are many others, that a small peach will be of little value this season.

Beginning on the first of July, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics is authorized to inspect and certify to the grade of any canned fruit or vegetable, for which government grades have been established, at the request of any financially interested party. Fees are charged to cover the cost of the service.

A West Virginia horticulturist notes that many West Virginia apple trees are not coming back properly after the drought of last year; some orchards, he says, are losing half the trees. At least a few of the growers who are uneasy about their injured trees have made their third application of nitrate of soda to such individuals. It looks as if the drought removed in one year more Ben Davis than all the derogatory remarks of horticulturists will ever accomplish.

The Lehigh County Fruit Growers' Association, influenced by the popularity of potato field days in Southeastern Pennsylvania, will hold a two-day fruit field day on July 28 and 29 at the Trexler Orchards, Allentown. The entire event is sponsored by the Lehigh association. All fruit-growing equipment manufacturers have been invited to take part in the exhibiting, including spray material manufacturers and other related branches of the industry. A two-acre field will be used to display the equipment and opportunity will also be given in an adjoining field to demonstrate tillage tools. Sprayers will be demonstrated in the orchards, where spray material demonstrations have been under way under the direction of the extension pathologists. Meetings will be held in the packing shed. Side trips to the Fisher State Game Preserve and fish hatchery at Schwenksville will be arranged. The parent organization, the State Horticultural Association, will hold its Summer meeting during the field day.

"New England Apples, Incorporated," will be the title of a new no-stock, non-profit organization incorporated under Massachusetts laws with the idea of advertising New England apples over a 15-minute-a-week radio period for six months beginning September 1. While the radio time was given free by the broadcasting companies, the talent must be paid; booklets and postage also need be provided. The money necessary will be raised by a voluntary one-half of 1 per cent deduction on net distributor or commission house returns, or else by the voluntary contribution of one-half cent per bushel from growers not selling on commission. The horticultural societies of New Hampshire and Connecticut have approved the project through their officers and it will be presented to similar organizations in other States. The purpose is to put the New England apple industry before the public at large, convincing them that there is nothing quite as desirable in the fruit line as a New England apple. From the list of names of the Massachusetts committee, the success of this enterprise would seem assured, so far as such a list can guarantee success. This makes the second apple-advertising campaign under way in the East; Virginia is undertaking a two cents per barrel proposition to push Virginia apples in European markets, with about 700,000 barrels signed up to date.

There is no value in selecting black raspberry tips from heavily producing plants, nor in selecting extra large tips, provided the parent plant is healthy, says Stanley Johnston in the Michigan Station's *Quarterly Bulletin* for May. He observes, "Some of the least productive parent plants were low yielders because they possessed only one or two fruiting canes. It is significant that their daughter plants did not show any marked tendency in this direction, nor did the daughters of heavy yielding plants show any marked tendency to produce daughters with more than the average number of canes. Earlier investigations have shown that the best fruiting wood of the black raspberry is found on the main cane and on the basal section of its laterals and that light pruning back of the laterals of a few-caned hill does not enable the hill materially to surpass the yield of a rather severely pruned hill of the same cane number." R. H. SUDDS.

N. Y. State Nurserymen's Association Field Day

The New York State Nurserymen's Association will hold its field day at the Geneva Experiment Station July 9. Things of interest to nurserymen, from the production and handling of nursery stock to the development of new varieties of fruit, and the many other horticultural activities under way at the Geneva Station will be examined and discussed. H. B. Tukey is in in charge of the nursery investigations at the Station. The morning will be devoted to a visit to the nursery field work being carried on by the Station on a nearby farm. Some of the problems under study on this farm are the growing of seedling stocks, Fall vs. Spring planting of seed, methods of covering seed, after-ripening tests, the best sources of lining-out stock, cover crop and fertilizer tests, field propagation methods, insect and disease control, with demonstrations of dusting and spraying machinery, and many other experiments of special interest to nurserymen. The afternoon will be taken up with a tour of the Station grounds visiting the lilac plantings, rock garden, and rose plantings, and the inspection of the many lines of work under way of direct interest to nurserymen, although outside the scope of the special nursery investigations. Some of these experiments have been in progress many years, and include, among other things, tests of Mazzard and Mahaleb stocks for cherries, plum rootstocks, and the new fruits under test, especially strawberries, raspberries, and cherries.

That Plowing Question

I noticed on Page 724 the request for information in regard to the amount of land a man can plow with two horses in a day. With a good pair of horses or mules, two acres per day is usually done in this section by the 10-hour day system, though I have often plowed 2½ acres a day in late Fall or early Spring when the weather was cool enough to keep the team steadily going. When one has to hire the team and man to plow, $1.50 for each horse or mule and $1 for the man is the regular price per day, $4 in all. W. H. H.

Prince George Co., Va.

The Bookshelf

THE LUCK OF OLDACRES, by Elaine Goodale Eastman, is a story for old and young, wholesome and refreshing. It is a story of a beautiful old run-down New England farm, a large family with very little money, who turn the place into a Summer camp and have varied experiences and great luck. "Mother" is a marvelous cook, "Gramp" a botanist, and each member of the family contributes his or her share and the biggest surprise comes to them in the end. For sale by THE RURAL NEW-YORKER; price $1.75.

MY AUTOMOBILE, ITS OPERATION, CARE AND REPAIR, by Harold F. Blanchard, M. E. This is a handy book for automobile owners and drivers fully describing the care and operation of all types of cars and giving step by step instructions for finding and curing trouble of every kind. For sale by THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, New York; price $3.50.

Coast to Coast Tour

More Echoes of the 1930 Tour

"Several of my friends want to know why I am going on the train, when as we have a very good car I could easily take the machine and get a closer view of the country and its natives, than is obtained from the car window, speeding through. I am sending on my reason for others to see. On the train it is possible to form lasting friendships with new and worth-while people. At my age I am beginning to feel the need of friendships rather than mere acquaintances. When driving through the same country in a car, one might have made a chance friend, but not at all the precious devoted friendship that I have seen spring from last year's R. N.-Y. tour."

"In the interest of this year's tourists I want to mention that the poppy seed of the beautiful Lake Louise variety is mailed by the manager of the Chalet to all who sign the register. Also this is the place for photography. R. N.-Y. tourists will find the Lake Louise background a most valuable addition to any portrait. Here we brushed elbows with the king's physician last year. Anything might come of a visit to Lake Louise and Banff, but I found it so funny to read the notices in the bedrooms to the guests who play bagpipes: 'Please do not pipe here.' A great convention of pipers meets here every year in late August."

"The valley of the Columbia is every bit as grand as the mountains. We saw it 40 miles from the sea on a warm sunny afternoon, but the mist hovering between its deep wide banks balked the photographers. Mt. St. Helena, snow-tipped, looked down from the sky with a veil of cloud trailing from her summit. She overlooked us during all that long afternoon's bus ride amidst the most stupendous scenery of the West. An experienced traveler and his family were agreed that what we have in our Rockies equals or exceeds Switzerland, which they had visited."

I read with interest the articles in regard to the second annual Coast to Coast Tour; as I went last year I hardly can go this year. To anyone who can go I say do not miss it, a wonderful trip. See the western cities with their flowers. They are beautiful. See the Canadian Rockies, a wonderful sight, silver gray in color, towering about two miles high, some snow-capped. When we were there a snowstorm went over the top of some; beautiful sunshine down in the valleys. Well worth the cost of the trip to see. I mention just a few of the wonderful things that you will see on the trip. I hope to be with you again in 1932.

New York. B. E. O.

Little can be added to this recommendation of last year's trip. We appreciate the interest shown by the first tourists, and we will look for them to join us another year.

A subscriber for 20 years of THE R. N.-Y. and reading about everything in it, the Coast to Coast trip did not escape my attention. Being entitled to transportation I would be very much interested in knowing the charges from Buffalo, with transportation deducted, also as information for others, with transportation included. Will you forward this information together with booklet?

New York. O. S. R.

Passes can be used, but advise us early just what passes you can get.

Please send me by return mail pamphlet of your excursion to the Canadian Northwest on August 15 and advise if this excursion could be joined at Buffalo or Chicago. Also details of the cost of the same. C. W. K.

West Virginia.

It will be possible to join the tour at either of these points, and the pamphlet gives full particulars. Write us if any other questions arise.

I have a neighbor, a school-teacher, who is arranging for a vacation tour with another teacher who is a friend of hers. I mentioned your Coast to Coast Tour to her and she seemed quite interested. Please send your complete literature covering the trip to her. W. D. Y.

New York.

We are glad to send the literature and hope these friends will go with us.

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Cabbage	$ .45	$1.00	$1.65	$1.50
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HAMPTON BAYS NEW YORK

A History of Grape-growing in the Eastern United States

BY F. E. GLADWIN.

PART IX.

While the greater number of commercial grape regions have long practiced intensive cultivation, yet a few have been quite indifferent, and have allowed weeds to occupy the soil over much of the growing period each season. During the past 25 years the value of weed control has come to be more appreciated. It would seem that generally speaking the cultivation of commercial vineyards is now done with a greater understanding of the objects for so doing, and the necessity of timeliness is recognized as never before. In some instances vine cultivation has been considered a substitute for fertilization, and as a result some injury has resulted from intensive working of the soil. With the passing of the years it has become very evident that, while the grape is most versatile in its soil adaptabilities, there are many situations given to vineyarding that have never been profitable, nor can they ever be. The value of soil drainage for grape-growing has been given greater consideration within recent years, to the end that rarely are vines now planted until provision for the removal of surplus soil water has been made.

The relationship of vineyard surroundings to insect infestations and dieases has come to be more appreciated. It is only within recent years that vineyard sanitation is recognized as a valuable adjunct to spraying. The correlation of nearby woodlots, depression, gullies, or undergrowth with black-rot and the mildews and certain insects cannot now be denied. And it is only through provision of good air drainage by the removal of obstructions, that mildews and rot can most effectively be controlled by spraying. It has come to be recognized that a number of insects injurious to the vine may be quite effectually controlled through the destruction of the rubbish in which they are protected over Winter. Formerly the vineyardist knew very little about the hibernation of any of the vine pests, except that they seemed to attack certain portions of his vineyard year after year. Now he knows or can learn why.

The control of vine insects and diseases through spraying, in common with the control of other fruit pests, has made great advances during the past 25 years. At the beginning of this period arsenate of lead was little used as a poison for chewing insects, but rather white arsenic was the common one for grapes. Nicotine sulphate preparations for the control of sucking insects had not been introduced, but dependence was placed on whale oil soap and oil emulsions. These latter were not so effective nor were they so easily prepared for use, as much more time was necessary and they had to be thoroughly worked into condition before they could be added to the other components. The only spray material for grapes that has survived from the beginning is Bordeaux mixture. Today this is just as standard for mildew and black rot control as it proved 30 or 40 years ago. Many attempts have been made within the past quarter century to combine copper sulphate and lime into a dust that when mixed with water either in the spray tank, or with dew and rain on the leaves would give a Bordeaux mixture comparable to the homemade preparation, yet such substances are apparently just as ineffective today as when first brought out. There can be no question that the past 25 years have witnessed a great improvement in grape spray machinery. Sprayers that develop the necessary power from the wheels are made sturdier and capable of developing and maintaining a greater pressure for a longer period than formerly, while the introduction of the gasoline engine has made possible very satisfactory power grape sprayers.

The use of green manure crops in the vineyard is a practice that has grown within the period we are considering. While it is by no means generally adopted, yet each year finds more and more the seeding of some crop that later will be turned under. When it is realized that green manure crops serve some purposes well if consistently used year after year, but that too extravagant claims have been made as to their values, they will more generally be used to supplement farm manures.

Probably the changes in grape containers has been more pronounced within the past 25 years, than in all the years previous to the beginning of this epoch. And we might add that the uses to which American grapes have been and are put have been responsible for the changes in packages. As has been pointed out, the pioneers in grape-growing were solely concerned with the production of grapes for wines, and for many years the transportation from place to place could be made in any sort of container. Later when wine grapes were shipped by rail or otherwise to considerable distances, shallow crates or trays were used. But when the time came that grapes were grown for dessert or other table uses, various basket containers in suitable sizes for all demands were devised to carry the fruit. One of the most popular containers was the eight-pound climax basket. Later this was superseded by a smaller one, and finally the two and four-quart climax baskets became standard for the users of small quantities of grapes. But before the latter came into use, certain customers made known their wants for a package of grapes larger than the eight-pound basket, but smaller than the bushel or crate. Hence the so-called jumbo or 20-pound basket, but which now has been standardized to 12 quarts, soon became the predominant package in practically all eastern grape sections. And with the general use of the 12-quart basket, the smaller packages almost disappeared from the markets. This size basket seemed to serve many uses, since it holds about 16 pounds of fruit. The consumer who wishes to make grape juice, jelly or jam prefers it, while for restaurant and hotel trade it is a good container for carrying dessert grapes. Within the past few years the pendulum has swung somewhat away from the 12-quart package to the two and four-quart sizes again, and the bushel basket is now much used.

One of the important advances within recent years has been the establishment of central packing-houses for American grapes. The handling of grapes through such houses insures a most uniform lot of fruit. Those who do the packing have certain definite standards before them, and as they know not whose grapes they are working with at any time, each and every basket is like every other. And as they are packed after the fruit has lost some of its water, it can be so filled that there will be but little slack when it arrives at the distributors. The packing of grapes in the central house also makes for much higher quality fruit, as the unfit or imperfect is eliminated.

In concluding the discussion of the changes in grape-growing and marketing methods of the past 25 years, it would seem from the foregoing that the grower of American grapes possesses the knowledge and the equipment to produce and get to market this delicious fruit to better advantage than has been possible at any period since grapes became of commercial importance in the East. May not the possession of all this information be the answer as to the why of the present surplus?

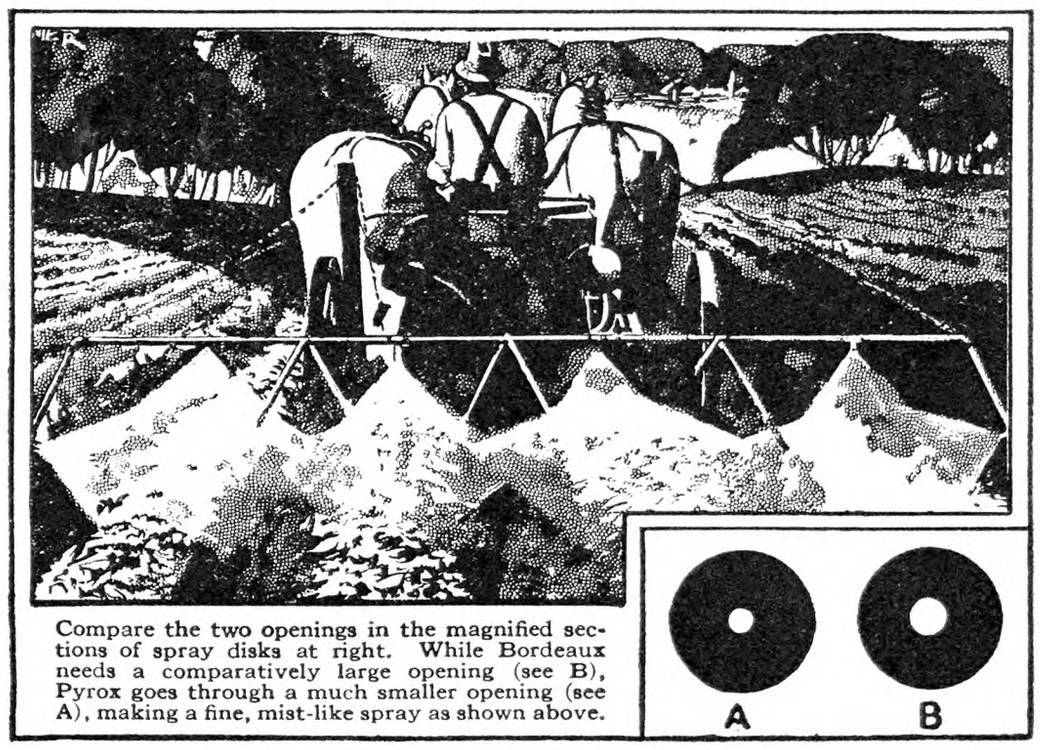
Probably some of you who have read this series of articles will have wondered why there have been so many ups and downs, so many shifts from one region to another, even after many native varieties had been introduced. It will have been noted that with the exception of a very few, grape-growing has at one time or another been attempted in nearly all the States east of the Rockies. Yet today the regions that are growing American grapes commercially and with some semblance of success can be counted on the two hands. It is quite understandable that distance from large outlets and lack of transportation may account for the decline in many instances, but even when these conditions are satisfied it can be shown that some localities that promised well made little or no progress, even at a time when the problem of the surplus was not with us. Quite often many individuals are carried into a project because of the enthusiasm of others, only to find later that they are ill-fitted for the undertaking. Such mass action is still with us today, as witness for example the various land booms that are exploited and exploded almost simultaneously. No doubt many sections took to grape-growing under somewhat similar stimulation, though less spectacular. The motives that induced the pioneer to try over and over again after repeated failures the culture of the Vitis vinifera in the East and South were entirely different. First he wished to grow a crop that he was familiar with in his native land, and which still linked him with it, and secondly he wanted a home supply of the wines to which he had been accustomed since childhood. But today the opening of any new development, or the introduction of a new crop, has back of it many agencies, which in turn expect to profit by the success of the project. Some of the grape developments of recent years have been stimulated by just such agencies, a few with the most honorable intentions. Much of the planting made under get-rich-quick propoganda was doomed to failure from the start; in other localities the end is not yet, but inevitable.

(To Be Continued)

BETTER THAN HOME-MIXED BORDEAUX

PYROX *goes through* FINEST NOZZLES *under* HIGH PRESSURE

Comes out a mist - Sticks like paint



Compare the two openings in the magnified sections of spray disks at right. While Bordeaux needs a comparatively large opening (see B), Pyrox goes through a much smaller opening (see A), making a fine, mist-like spray as shown above.

YOU couldn't expect to protect your crops if you did your spraying with a watering can. The drops would merely streak the foliage, leaving gaps for bugs and blights to attack the plants.

And yet that—to a lesser degree—is just what happens when you depend on home-mixed Bordeaux.

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For proof, read the letters at the right.

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Pyrox gives complete protection

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Write for FREE Spray Guide. This valuable book gives briefly all the information you want about insect pests and plant diseases—and tells how to fight them successfully.

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Keeps Vines Green: *"Some of my potatoes were sprayed three times, others five times—all with Pyrox. The plot I sprayed five times showed an increase of 40 bu. to the acre over the plot sprayed three times. My neighbors, who had used other materials, remarked how green my vines looked compared to theirs. They stayed green until frost killed them. My crop yielded 375 bu. per acre." Fred Noseworthy, Thorndike, Me.*

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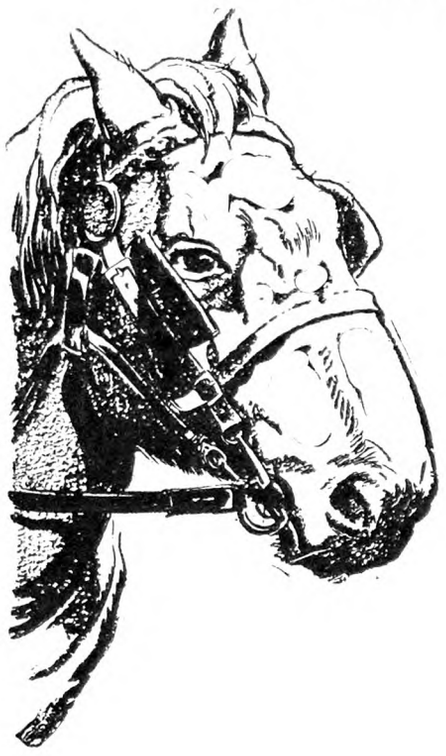

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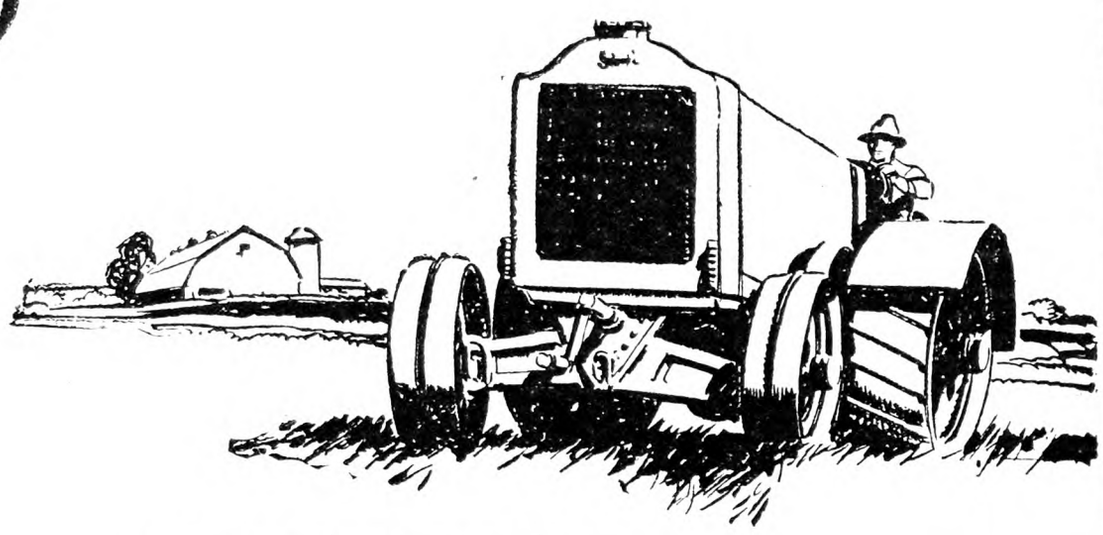

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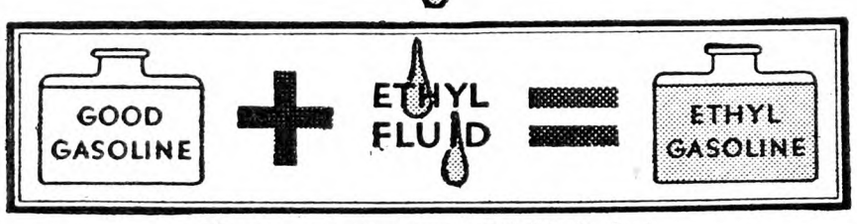

The active ingredient used in Ethyl fluid is lead.

ETHYL GASOLINE

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Lawn Clippings

The season for cutting lawns is at its height, and the frequent rains of the past month have stimulated the growth of grass to a point where frequent cutting is necessary, if that velvety grass appearance is to be maintained. Retaining this velvety green through the Summer is the ambition of home gardeners, yet how frequently in our eagerness to improve the appearance of it, do we defeat our real purpose. The rapid growth of grass on our lawns, stimulated by the action of chemical fertilizers and still further stimulated by frequent cutting, must in time exhaust the humus in the soil. The lawn becomes affected by the hot, dry weather in late July and August and our choice green lawn of early Spring becomes brown and patchy. The length of time that this condition can be prevented depends upon the amount of humus in the soil.

Every soil to produce continually needs organic matter and the mineral plant foods. While these may have been originally supplied in large amounts, they are gradually used up in the normal life process of the plants. By allowing the grass clippings to remain where they fall from the mower, much of this humus and mineral matter is retained in the soil. Every basket of clippings that is carried away from the lawn and destroyed, robs the grass of just that much plant food and humus, with which to resist the hot, dry weather that is sure to come, sometime during the season.

In order that the clippings shall not become too abundant and give the lawn a grayish effect, through there being too large a quantity of grass at a single mowing, the lawn should be mowed at frequent intervals. If clipped frequently the short clippings sink into the grass roots and soon become invisible.

Chemical fertilizers, containing a large percentage of ammonia, are excellent for growth and color of the grass, but to hold the moisture and insure permanence, the humus-making material is essential and there is no cheaper or more effective way of providing it than by allowing the clippings to remain on the lawn.

SUMNER D. HOLLIS.

As We Go Along

This has not been a dry Spring in Northern New Jersey, but the frequent days of blazing sunshine quickly remove all moisture from the top layer of soil. I irrigate corn and string beans in the garden by letting the water run full pipe between the rows. They respond quickly to this.

I spade the garden as wanted, a little at a time, and after mid-Summer have a heavy growth of weeds to turn under. They are soft and soon decay, making good feeding ground for the roots of corn and beans. Ordinarily but few weeds have opportunity to go to seed in my cultivated garden. Yet there is always an abundant crop to turn under at this time of year. One of the most useful is a soft plant, botanically Commelina, now a foot high and literally thick as hair on a dog.

The various raspberry plants set out last Fall and in Spring are growing and some making a small crop. They are Golden Queen, Viking and Herbert. This is not raspberry land, and when in full sunshine they suffer unless watered. Some of the Herbert and Golden Queen were set in a quack sod, and have not yet had quite the care they deserve. Of course, the quack was cleared out from the spots where they were set, but the roots work in and rob the plants of food and drink. My next job will be with the "planter's hoe," a sort of hybrid between hoe and mattock, which I find especially useful. Its weight does the work without much labor of striking. The quack will be cleared out so that the plants will stand in the center of a clean spot at least four feet across, and be heavily mulched. Then I shall treat the undug quack with calcium chlorate and see what happens. I have just got a 50-pound drum for that purpose. It cleared out the poison ivy last year, so it is the quack's turn now. I shall treat a small spot first and see what strength is needed for a thorough job. Last year I dug out 20 bushels of the roots from one waste corner. Now this chemical will be given a chance to work while I do something else, and look on occasionally.

Pessimism is very prevalent in print and talk. Some persons are writing books in that line. It is an easy job to "sit in the seat of the scornful," and one of the oldest, evidently current as a proverb in that distant time when the First Psalm was written. It was commented on then as a poor attitude for the sitter at least. There is no doubt that many are having hard experiences. But I have noticed that often those who are pinched the worst have least to say about it. They brace up, take a fresh hold, and, so far as they can, adjust their affairs to the times. Another thing observed is that sometimes those who say most have really least to complain about. Hard lines in living, trouble and sorrow are no new experiences. There is an old fable of a king who offered a large gift to anyone who had never had trouble or sorrow—and found no one in the kingdom to take it. Perhaps that was his way of getting his people to inventory this phase of life and make the result public. W. W. H.

A Vegetable Gardener's Notes

The rustle of the leaves of seed catalogs and the clanking of spades and trowels begin with the first signs of Spring and do not cease until a little of everything has been planted. In due time, provided the weather sends some rain and sunshine, a crop is harvested, usually consisting of a little of every green vegetable. We are just about in the midst of this harvest now. But the idea that caused us to plant all those things should not be allowed to wear off quickly, otherwise we shall soon be through with the harvest from the first planting and follow in order from a "feast to a famine" so far as green things are concerned. Radishes, lettuce, young beets, young carrots, and many others have a comparatively short season during which they are good, and, in order to keep a continuous supply, the first planting must be followed by others at intervals of about two weeks or less. Far-sighted gardeners have provided space in their gardens for such later plantings, but in case such provision has not been made, later plantings of radishes, lettuce, and spinach may be made in rows after the early crops were harvested.

In addition to providing fresh vegetables for Summer use, the garden should be made to supply some root crops for use in late Fall or early Winter. Rutabagas, turnips, and parsnips may be planted at this season of the year for harvest in late Fall.

Head lettuce is usually considered out of the question for home gardeners, but, from all appearances, types are going to be developed which will mature excellent heads under any ordinary conditions. Although the nutrition experts may tell us that leaf lettuce contains more vitamins, head lettuce still has some very desirable qualities, and the popularity of this vegetable will be greatly increased as soon as a quality product is available for local trade and for home use.

Some time ago, one of our correspondents asked "I can now buy tomatoes at 20 cents per pound. Would you advise me to can them when I can get them at this price?" The purpose of canned tomatoes is to supply the table with a cheap product when the price of the fresh fruit is high. It would be interesting to know what the cost of a half-gallon jar of canned tomatoes would be if the fruit cost 20 cents per pound. It is also interesting to note that greenhouse tomatoes are selling out of the stores at just about twice the price of fresh tomatoes shipped in from the South. If you want well-flavored tomatoes, don't pick them green as the southern shippers must do, but allow them to ripen on the vines.

G. J. STOUT.

Potato Spraying

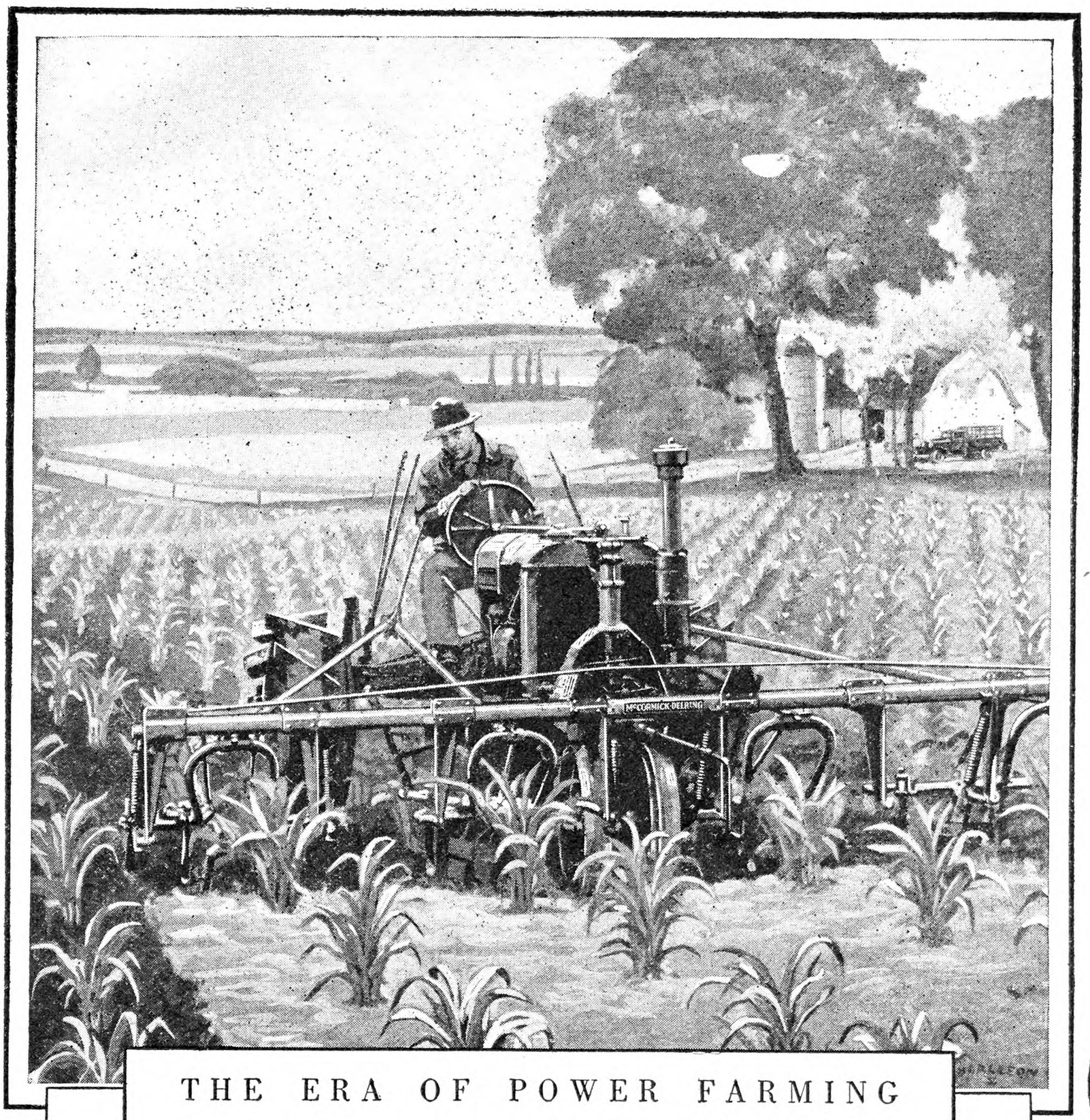
The Ohio Station makes the following recommendation for potato spraying in that State:

"The spray to use on potatoes is 4-6-50 Bordeaux mixture. This formula means four pounds of blue vitriol, six pounds of good hydrated lime, and 50 gallons of water. Arsenicals are added to the mixture for the control of certain insects.

"The first spray is put on when the plants are three to six inches tall. During hot weather in July and August an application is made every week or 10 days. In an average season 8 to 10 sprays are required.

"Small plots of potatoes can be cared for satisfactorily with a hand duster. The dust mixture used on potatoes consists of 20 parts of monohydrated copper sulphate and 80 parts of hydrated lime. It is necessary to dust just as often as it is to spray, and the dust must be applied early in the morning when the plants are wet with dew."

OLD LADY (at the zoo): "Is that a man-eating lion?" Fed-up keeper: "Yes, lady, but we're short of men this week, so all he gets is beef." —Tit-Bits.



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THE ERA OF POWER FARMING

The work of the International Harvester Company in the application of the internal combustion engine to farming operations began in 1904. Today the tractors of its manufacture furnish Agriculture with an abundance of power for every season, crop, and operation. Today they carry the name "McCormick-Deering" not only to every farming community but also into a great variety of industrial operations.

The McCormick-Deering FARMALL, which is shown here cultivating four rows of corn, is the crowning tractor achievement of the present era. It is the original all-purpose tractor which has made horseless farming entirely practicable on any type of farm. The McCormick-Deering FARMALL is a modern contribution to the progress of Agriculture worthy of comparison with the McCormick Reaper of 1831.

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INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

AND THE EVOLUTION

Of Farm Power

THE mission of the McCormick reaper, historic product of a Virginia countryside, was a mission of world-wide emancipation. With the advance of the reaper the immense burden of Agriculture was shifted from the tired shoulders of man to the sturdier back of the beast of burden—and to the machine.

As we commemorate the birth of the reaper in the time of its Centennial we mark a new shifting of that burden. The labors of Agriculture are being transferred from living, breathing, animal power to tireless mechanical power. This is the day of the farm tractor. Another emancipation is in the making, and its seed, too, comes from the loins of the reaper.

The great farming revolution which began with Cyrus Hall McCormick's invention, just one hundred years ago, moved forward on the sinews of flesh-and-blood power. Miracles were wrought with that invention and with the mighty train of machines that followed, but for still another seventy years after the coming of the reaper the power of the farms was little changed from the power used in the fields of the Pharaohs. Human muscle, animal muscle, pressure of wind, and weight of falling water continued to perform the labors of Agriculture.

In the fabric of modern civilization all progress is interwoven. With McCormick and his reaper began a drift of population that today finds nine dwellers in city and town for every food producer on the farm—the drift from which has come the tremendous work of industrialization that has made America great among the nations. Amazing fruits have grown from this transplanting but none more momentous than automotive power, the giant force that fills the roads with motor cars and drives a million tractors across the fields of America.

Twilight falls on the day of the horse. Servant and friend of man, he has served loyally and well but his flesh and blood are giving way to iron and steel. No man can change him to match the needs of today. The 1931 estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture on horse population chronicles a loss of nearly nine million from the peak year, 1918, a decline of more than forty per cent. Automotive energy urges Agriculture on.

It is no longer enough "to make two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before," as Dean Swift said two centuries ago. The aim of power farming is to place Agriculture on a more profitable basis. It must produce the money that measures prosperity, making ten dollars or a hundred dollars grow where only one dollar grew before.

During the century that International Harvester here celebrates, machines have worked wonders in reducing the cost per acre, the time per bushel, in crop production. And now mechanical power, centering larger operations in one man's control, is cutting deeper and deeper into production costs, showing the farmer the way to profit and continued prosperity.

It is with such fundamental things that we are concerned today—the same factors, vital to human destiny, that inspired the genius of McCormick, the inventor. The International Harvester Company, rounding out the record of a hundred years of service, confidently faces the problems and the opportunities of Tomorrow and the Changing World.

1831 · CENTENNIAL OF THE McCORMICK REAPER · 1931

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

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"A SQUARE DEAL"

We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

A LARGE nursery recently received rather an unusual order—a customer wanted 100 toads! Unfortunately the batrachian crop was "off," and the dealer was unable to supply the toads. They were wanted as garden policemen, for toads destroy an enormous number of noxious insects. European gardeners often purchase toads for this purpose, but many people do not realize their economic value, and view them with dislike, or even fear. Any well-informed person knows that this humble animal is entirely harmless to humans, and one of the gardener's best friends. Nor is it just to call the toad ugly; he has an expression of benign wisdom, as he sits among the plants, and the shades and markings of his coat are a fine example of protective coloration. If you think him slow, note the lightning dart of his tongue when some unwary insect appears within range; before you realize what is happening, the insect is gone and the toad is blandly waiting for the second course. A garden or greenhouse toad becomes very tame if fed with insects, and learns to recognize its friends, though not a responsive pet. Its unquestioned usefulness earns a right to our protection; all it asks is the freedom of the garden, and a chance to get underground for its Winter vacation. By all means encourage the humble toad.

*

THE government Forest Service has been making moisture tests to determine the effects of forests on air moisture. In a tract of Douglas fir the atmospheric humidity fell below 35 per cent in only one-third as many hours as in an open area near by. After the forested tract was cut over, the atmosphere above it appeared to become almost as dry as that over the open space. The tests showed that the removal of the trees increased the number of hours during which the humidity was below 35 per cent by two and one-half times. This effect of the woods is in accordance with general belief, but the test mentioned is the first we have known an actual check being made on the matter. Near our boyhood home was a farm valley between wooded hills on the north and south that was famous for "little showers." The rainy days and thunderstorms of the region were the same there, but in addition that little spot, covering perhaps not more than five square miles, had many mild dashes of rain. Those on the wider areas in sight, where the sun was blazing in a cloudless day would see a heavy cloud over that valley, then a dash of rain, and it became a common remark: "Another of those Punsit showers." Undoubtedly those north and south woods had something to do with it.

*

WHY do some onions from sets insist on going to seed? This question often comes from those who plant sets not only for early onions but later. Undoubtedly heredity has something to do with it. The determination to go to seed crops out with some more than others. Another cause is weather that hinders growth. All plants with seed-producing tendency try to save themselves when they meet unfavorable growing conditions. It is as though they realized that the species was in peril. It is true that "a thousand types are gone," yet there has always been the struggle, even though, through disastrous climatic changes, the type may now be found only in "scarped cliff and quarried stone." There is general belief that large onion sets are the chief reason for going to seed. We have not found this to be true in any large sense, unless the sets are decidedly overgrown. Then they are naturally nearer the normal condition of going to seed the second year. The best insurance against seed in an average lot of sets is to keep them in "good growing condition," by feeding, watering when dry if practical, and proper culture.

*

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture has for some time been investigating the loss caused by spontaneous heating of hay, both through mold and actual fire, and comes to the surprising conclusion that "Fully one-tenth of the harvested hay crop of the United States is lost from the time it is cut until it is used as a result of spontaneous heating; it is as surely lost and consumed as if every tenth load of the harvest had been consigned to flames." The conclusions are that spontaneous heating of hay takes place in three stages. The first stage is due to the vital activity of the living cells of the grass which continues for some time after it is cut. The carbohydrates of the grass begin to break down and heat is evolved. When the mass of heating hay reaches 110 degrees Fahr. the life of the grass cells is destroyed and then commences the second period of spontaneous heating caused by the molds and bacteria that occur naturally in hay. Their numbers, because of the favoring warmth and moisture produced in the first stages of heating, increases greatly and additional heat is produced, the temperature rising as high as 180 to 185 degrees Fahr. When hay is properly cured its moisture is reduced from about 75 per cent to less than 20 per cent, at which point the vital processes of the cells stop and bacteria and molds cannot live. This ideal condition cannot always be attained because to avoid rain, or because of rush of work, one draws in his hay before it is cured completely. The vital processes of the grass cells in improperly cured hay have not been completely arrested and heating begins in the interior of the mow; moisture is driven from the warmer to the cooler parts, and the hay begins to sweat. When the temperature of a mass of hay reaches 180 degrees Fahr. the life of the bacteria and molds is destroyed. The hay may then either slowly cool or, if conditions are exactly favorable, it may reach spontaneous heating in which the temperature rises to the point of ignition. As to this third stage, the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils finds that the bacteria in the interior of the hay mass, if air is excluded, produce very unstable compounds. Upon the accidental access of air, these compounds are oxidized rapidly causing heat so great as to kill the bacteria and to raise the temperature quickly to ignition. To prevent fire from the heating of hay, it is advised that, if a burnt odor becomes perceptible, measures should be taken to locate the fire pocket which has formed somewhere within the mow. When found the hay must be removed at once, but first provide fire-fighting appliances or water for extinguishing any outbreak of flames, for there is always danger that the sudden admission of air to the fire pocket may cause the outbreak of flames.

*

CENSUS statistics for New York City, just made public, will be of interest to many who look to this city as their market for farm produce. Its present population is 6,930,446. Annual food sales amount to $1,088,248,155. This is about 25 per cent of total retail store trade, which is $4,500,000,000. There are 42,947 food stores, 36,209 being single store independents, with sales of $656,636,119; 5,011 local multi-units, $263,740,001; and 1,701 units of sectional and national chains, selling $165,405,254. Of the grocery stores, combination stores and meat markets, 18,565 are single-store independents with sales of $405,748,448, while 3,945 are local multi-units with sales of $168,420,993 and 1,285 are units of sectional and national chains with sales of $79,951,623. Food sales at bakeries will add $51,089,145. Exclusive of hotels there are 8,438 restaurants, doing a business of $329,058,447.

*

JUNE prospects indicated one-third more apples than last season, owing chiefly to a much better crop in the South and Middle West. There should be at least an average crop of pears, although the southern and midwestern Kieffers are likely to provide more than their usual share of the pear output. Peaches seem to be a bigger crop than usual nearly everywhere, but southern peaches are running small. Grapes are expected to be in somewhat more moderate supply than in 1930. Cherries were disappointing in many States but were still a fair crop in a general way. The plum crop was even more variable and uneven than cherries but reasonably good in total production. No such extreme supply of oranges and grapefruit as in 1930 is in prospect now. Crops of miscellaneous fruits and nuts, while variable, seem likely to exceed those of last season. In brief, it is a good fruit year so far. The weak points in the outlook are the lack of deep soil moisture in some rather important producing sections and also the limited market demand now in prospect. "Better than average" expressed the general apple crop outlook in late June, but New England and the Pacific Northwest, in two opposite corners of the country, scarcely look for as large a crop as that of last year, although they will do fairly well. New York and New England expectations are only average because of the light set of Baldwins and Spys. The greatest improvement in the apple prospect compared with last year, is in the middle and southern region from Pennsylvania south to the Carolinas, west to Kansas and north to Michigan. Much of this region was close to failure last year because of drought and other drawbacks. The trees came through better than expected but the subsoil is still short of moisture, a condition which might mean small apples if there is not enough rain this Summer and Fall. Good crops in this region mean plenty of Winesaps, Jonathan, Pippin, Rome and Ben Davis. Baldwins look well in Michigan but not so well farther west. The Pacific Northwest may be short of the Delicious, which was caught by late frosts but Winesaps, Jonathans, Romes and other standard box kinds, look moderately promising. Early apples in the East dropped a part of their good set this Summer but they still look well.

*

THE Summer school, once a subject of mild ridicule, is now looked on as one of the season's important educational activities. Most of the State colleges now make a specialty of this work outside the regular terms. Pennsylvania State enrolled 3,000 at its session opening June 22. This makes opportunity for a multitude who want to do additional work or are unable to attend regular sessions. A feature of these Summer schools is lectures by well-known men, two of these to appear at Pennsylvania State being Kermit Roosevelt and William McFee who have sailed the seas and seen many strange lands. Eight naval lieutenants were assigned to the Pennsylvania College this year for post-graduate study in mechanical engineering, specializing in Diesel engine design and operation. They are the third group of officers detailed there for this instruction in the past three years, and comprise all of the United States Navy men being trained in that field this year. Thirteen officers have completed the advance course at Pennsylvania State College in the past two years.

*

MANY do not understand why it should be necessary to destroy currants and gooseberries in localities where there are pine trees, and the blister rust disease prevalent. Several States have enacted law covering this matter. It is usually in charge of the State department of agriculture, which can establish quarantine areas where currants and gooseberries are barred. This blister rust disease in habit resembles apple rust which spends part of its life development on cedar, on which the disease spores ripen and are carried by wind in great number to apple trees, causing the disastrous cedar rust on those trees. The disease cannot complete its life cycle on either species, so that, if the cedar or apple be removed, the trouble dies out. Thus the pine blister rust disease requires the intermediate host, currant or gooseberry, for full development, and the State assumes that pine trees are of more economic value than currants and gooseberries. Where they order destruction of these fruit plants, it is for the common good.

Brevities

A LITTLE additional lime in Summer spray of Bordeaux or lime sulphur is a precaution against burning.

KILLING a mountain lion with a knife was the experience of a Biological Survey ranger on Elk Range, in Arizona, recently.

RENOVATING the strawberry bed should be done as early as possible after fruiting. July runners make big crowns for next year's fruiting.

AUGUST 15—that is the day when our Coast to Coast Tour starts. It will be a wonderful two-weeks' trip. Reservations are coming in rapidly.

ONE of our readers wants to know how he may keep snakes out of his rock garden. No doubt the reptiles feel that the benevolent gardener provided this delightful spot solely for their convenience.

FOR the 11 months ending June 30, 1,029 mills in this country reported the grinding of 471,086,000 bushels of wheat, making 102,134,174 barrels of flour, and 8,434,961,927 lbs. of offal. A barrel of flour required 276.7 lbs. of wheat.

Old Friends Meet

Orange County and Its People

FROM the physical aspects of Orange County, N. Y., one would never suspect that the world is in the throes of a depression. I never saw that lovable old county looking better, nor its people with a more hopeful smile. The Spring was a bit late. That is to say the cold wet season delayed vegetation and corn planting. But the warm days of June made up for it all. Everything in the fields looks fresh and green. The foliage of the trees is full and rich. The roses are abundant in thousands of lawns. Fruit is promising. Corn is coming on fast and promises a big crop. It is not a potato country, yet one sees many fields of this popular vegetable and the present prospect of a good crop is all one could wish. Haying is well under way. The fields of Alfalfa are increasing. The catchy weather has delayed the harvest of it, and yet it is being cured in good shape. In some fields only recently cut the second growth already has a good start. At Washingtonville, and again at Montgomery, the Farmal tractor and mower attachment was facilitating the harvest of the crop. In two and a half hours a seven or eight-acre field of this thick heavy crop is cut with this outfit, taking a seven-foot swath with each turn. In many fields where the Alfalfa is not complete there is a considerable mixture of it with clover or other grasses. One comes to feel that this crop is likely to replace considerable of the corn silage which has been popular for many years in Orange County.

This is noted as one of the great dairy counties of the western world. The horse is yet a factor, but the dairy industry now stands supreme, and the cows are keeping up the full season's production.

At Washingtonville I found my old friend John Y. Gerow in the First National Bank of which he is president. In the past we had been associated in an organization work dear to the heart of both of us, and while considerable time has elapsed since the recollections of early associations made our visit a pleasant and memorable occasion. Our common interest in the dairy business led us to the Borden's Grade A plant near by. John Y. has a peculiar interest in this plant because he set his heart on having a Grade A plant in 1918. The Borden's insisted on having 54 cans more than were in sight. He organized a crew, so Robert Colvin, the manager, since told me, of four men to go out and get pledges for the extra 54 cans. In a week they had not secured a single can. Then the banker went out himself alone and booked up 61 cans in a couple of days. This plant is now shipping 2,000 cases of milk daily. Of this 152 cans are produced by 42 local dairies. From Oxford station it receives 55 cans of raw milk, from Farmingdale 60, Kipps 85, and Burnside 240. This is all pasteurized and bottled and shipped daily. It is a modern plant, equipped and planned so that the milk and the containers progress from one stage to another. The milk comes in from the farmers' wagons, is dumped, tested, weighed, sampled and pasteurized. The cans go through the washer and sterilizer, and come out clean and dry. The automatic carrier brings the cases of bottles from the car to another washer. When the bottles come out clean and sterilized they meet the milk in the bottling machine which fills and caps 84 bottles a minute. Twenty-nine men are employed in the operation of the plant, with one day a week off for each man. The milk business knows no holiday.

Manager Colvin told me he ships no milk with a fat test of less than 3.5 per cent. His average is 3.7 per cent. The price of this Grade A milk is based on the Grade B price including fat differential, freight allowance for bacterial test as follows: For nine months for milk showing 10,000 bacterial count or less, 40 cents per 100 lbs., or for 25,000 count, 25 cents. This is for 3.5 per cent milk. For 3.6 milk it is 45 and 30 cents. For every point below 3.5 the differential drops five cents per 100 lbs. For three months of the year the differential is 25 cents for milk of 10,000 bacterial count. Grade A milk retails at 18 cents a quart in the city.

Clarence Gerow occupies the old Gerow homestead, and runs a large dairy. The place is elevated above the valley but the fields have an even surface, and all productive. Alfalfa has replaced the silo on this farm. On this farm the early agricultural culture of this grand old county mingles with the progress of the present generation. The colonial house of more than 100 years gives us a picture of the past importance and glory of agriculture in Orange County. The new beamless barn, the Delco cooled milk vat, the auto truck and tractor mower bespeak the modern life. No city theater ever fascinated me like a visit to one of these typical farms which carry the mind back to the greatness of our pioneer ancestry and at the same time gives us pride in the present and confident hope in the future. And yet it is not the business or physical aspect of this farm that impressed me most. The father and the mother, alert and active in the prime of life, surrounded with a family of three sons and a daughter, all recently graduated from college and now full of pep and enthusiasm in the work of the farm, head a family home that may well be the envy of a king and queen of the old world.

To leave the world a cultured, industrious and respected family of grandchildren is the fortunate and happy success of any man. I take it to be the merited pride of John Y. Gerow. J. J. D.

On and Near the Wallkill

WHILE nature and time have done much for Orange County, N. Y., one cannot mix long with its people without realizing that economic conditions are not what should be expected from a county so rich in natural resources. It is located at the kitchen door of the greatest food markets of the world. Its farms are plenteous in production, and yet the average farmer finds it hard to balance his outgo with his income. For the most part the prices of the things he must buy are on the old price level. Interest on the mortgage remains the same. Taxes have gone up and up. But the drop in prices of farm products has gone all to pieces. Milk and eggs, and vegetables, the principal products of the county, have gone so low that the monthly budget can be balanced only by the strictest economy. Of course the Orange County farmer has a joy of a home, and the finest gifts of the land for his table. He is in a paradise of green fields, flowers, pure air and invigorating sunshine. Nature and his own intelligence and industry have done wonders for him, but in all this abundance he is short of ready cash. He is intelligent enough to know that something must be wrong with the marketing system and national economy when the abundance of his fine production brings him such meager returns.

In the vicinity of Montgomery dairies are keeping up the flow of milk. The Vincent Brescia plant is receiving 250 cans. For May it returned $1.875 for 3.5 per cent test. This was six cents better than Sheffield's price for Grade B.

At Stony Ford the Dairymen's League operates the plant formerly owned by Necosia Brothers of New York. Sheffields have a Grade A plant just east of Wallkill and another at Bullville. The League has a large plant at Pine Bush. The old farmers' plant at Bullville is now one of the very active plants in the section. It is now owned and operated by the Weisglass Dairy Company. It receives 350 cans from the local producers, and takes just now 150 cans from the local Sheffield plant near by. It is bottling from 500 to 600 cases of milk daily, employing seven men. It sends trucks out to gather the milk and pays the Sheffield price without deductions for cartage, but a premium of 15 cents per cwt. is allowed producers who deliver at the plant.

The regional differential of 20 cents per cwt. paid farther south because of the competition of the New Jersey dealers of the metropolitan district does not seem to have reached this section of the country. The Brescia and Weisglass plants, however, pay a little bonus of their own, and with the freight differentials and the bacterial count differential at the Grade A plants the prices, low as they are, are a little better than in the outlying districts. J. J. D.

Farm Produce Grading Act

There have been many inquiries about the produce grading act passed by the last New York State Legislature, in effect July 1. The law is given below. The State Department of Agriculture and Markets is in charge of its enforcement.

Section 156c.—Farm products; official standards. The commissioner is hereby authorized and empowered, after investigation and public hearing, to establish and promulgate official definitions and standards for grading or classifying, packing and labeling farm products, or any of them, packed or repacked within the State; and to change such official standards from time to time. The commissioner, in establishing such official standards, shall, among other things, take into account so far as applicable the factors of maturity, condition, soundness, color, shape, size and freedom from defects. Such official standards shall not be lower in their requirements than the minimum requirements of the official standards for corresponding grades or classifications, as promulgated from time to time by the secretary of agriculture of the United States, commonly known as U. S. grades. The use of such official standards when established shall be optional, but if and when used in relation to any farm products they must be in conformance with such standards.

Section 156-d.—Culls. The commissioner is hereby authorized and empowered, after investigation and public hearing, to establish and promulgate definitions of "culls" as applied to farm products, or any of them; and to change such definitions from time to time.

Section 156-e.—Sales prohibitions. (1) No person shall sell, expose for sale or transport for sale farm products in open or closed packages, if the package containing them or the label on them shall bear any statement, design or device regarding such farm products which shall be false or misleading in any particular. (2) No person shall sell or offer for sale or transport for sale in either open or closed packages farm products packed in such manner that the face or shown surface shall not be an average of the contents of the package.

Section 156-f.—Rules and regulations. The commissioner shall adopt and promulgate such rules and regulations generally to supplement and give full effect to the provisions of this article, and specifically to regulate the marketing, packing, labeling and shipping of "culls," as he shall deem necessary. Such rules and regulations shall be filed and open for public inspection at the principal office of the department and shall have the force of law.

Section 2.—This act shall take effect July 1, 1931.

Asked about its enforcement, the Department replies:

The use of official grades under the new grading law is optional. The law merely provides that if produce is represented according to any of the official grades it must meet the requirement of that particular grade.

So far as the law is concerned, there is very little compulsion. It is merely aimed at preventing deception.

In reading the copy of the law enclosed, however, you will note that the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets is given specific authority not only to set up official grades, but also to provide regulations covering the marketing of "culls."

The essential features of the proposed plan are as follows:

Grade specifications are set up and defined for "Fancy," "No. 1" and "No. 2" potatoes, which are identical with the U. S. grades already promulgated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Under the provisions of the law as passed by the Legislature the use of these grades is not compulsory, but if used, they must be used correctly. In other words, if any potatoes when sold are represented or labeled as "Fancy," "No. 1" or "No. 2" it is a violation of the law if they fail to meet the requirements of the official grades which they are thus represented to be. An unusual feature of the proposed regulations is the restriction placed on the sale of "cull" potatoes. These are defined to be any lot of potatoes containing more than 2 per cent soft rot or containing more than 20 per cent in the aggregate of any of the usual defects, such as soft rot, freezing injury, and serious damage caused by sunburn, second growth, growth cracks, hollow hearts, cuts, scab, blight, dry rot, disease, insect injury, or by mechanical or other means. *It is proposed that any lot of potatoes belonging in this category shall be marked "Culls" when transported for sale, offered for sale, or sold, and must be represented as "Culls" in all negotiations relating to their sale.*

The proposed regulations also set up a standard for seed potatoes and provide that the term "New York State Certified" may only be applied to potatoes inspected during the growing period and passed by the State College of Agriculture as to health, vigor, etc., and certified as to grade by the State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Public hearings are to be held during the first and second weeks in July in all important potato producing sections in the State to give an opportunity for full discussion of the proposed regulations before they are put into effect in their present form or in a modified form as a result of these hearings. These regulations now apply only to potatoes.

It is my personal view that we have here a sound approach to the grading problem. Any person familiar with the product can distinguish well enough what is really "cull," where as the distinction between grades is apt to be something for an expert to determine. Under the plan made possible by this law, it can be made burdensome to put "culls" on the market, while at the same time only those who have a thorough knowledge of the grades need undertake to sell on a graded basis. In other words, under this plan, official grades are set up to be used as a measuring stick when they are needed to settle disputes or to picture to a distant buyer the quality of any lot of produce being offered for sale. Thus we have complete flexibility and not the rigidity which we get when we have compulsory grading and branding as in our present apple branding law. In addition, we have some rigidity where it will do the most good, namely, with "culls."

H. DEANE PHILLIPS, Director.

Columbia County, New York, Notes

Sheep shearers received 12 cents a head for shearing; farmers paid a man $3 a day for turning the power, which brought the price per head for shearing to 15 cents. Besides this cost the shearers and man received their dinners. One buyer paid 14 cents a pound for unwashed wool.

Many flocks have been damaged by dogs. Assessors allowed $7 a head for killed animals. They wished to allow damages for being chased, as many lambs were born dead, etc., but are not allowed to do so. Pooled wool was loaded at Chatham and at Claverack the week of June 22. Many trucks piled high with wool delivered same from all parts of the county.

Parties pay at the rate of $2 a load for standing grass, buyers doing all the work of harvesting. This is on farms where no farming is done, and where city people have bought the farms. On other farms where no farming is done hay is sold standing or on shares. This is on farms where the owner is either too old or too ill to do the work himself, though he still resides on the farm.

Pasture is let at the rate of $2 a head per month, the owner to keep fence in repair, or the owner makes a lump sum rate for the entire season and the man who hires, keeps the fences in repair.

Columbia County Dairy Herd Improvement Association held its annual meeting and banquet in Hudson, on the evening of June 19 at Hotel St. Charles. Over 40 county dairymen were present. Twelve members of the Dairy Record Club were presented with national certificates of recognition. June 27 many Jersey breeders of Columbia County attended the annual field day and picnic of the State Jersey Cattle Club, held at East Schodack, at Moordenier Hills Farm.

On June 1 native strawberries were ripe. Pickers receive 3 and 4 cents a quart for picking. One grower who has an exceptionally fine variety and a reputation for first-class berries only, received 15 cents a quart from the commission house that had contracted his entire crop for that figure.

Native lettuce is selling for 6 cents a head; at some farms it can be bought for two heads for 10 cents. Farmers are selling old potatoes which are firm for $1 a bushel. Eggs are 24 and 25 cents a dozen at trade in two country stores; price depending on size, color and freshness. Butter is 25 cents a pound; vinegar, 30 cents a gallon; honey, 20 cents a section. E. A. H.

Live Stock and Dairy

Observations of a Livestock Man Around and Across the Continent

BY R. W. DUCK

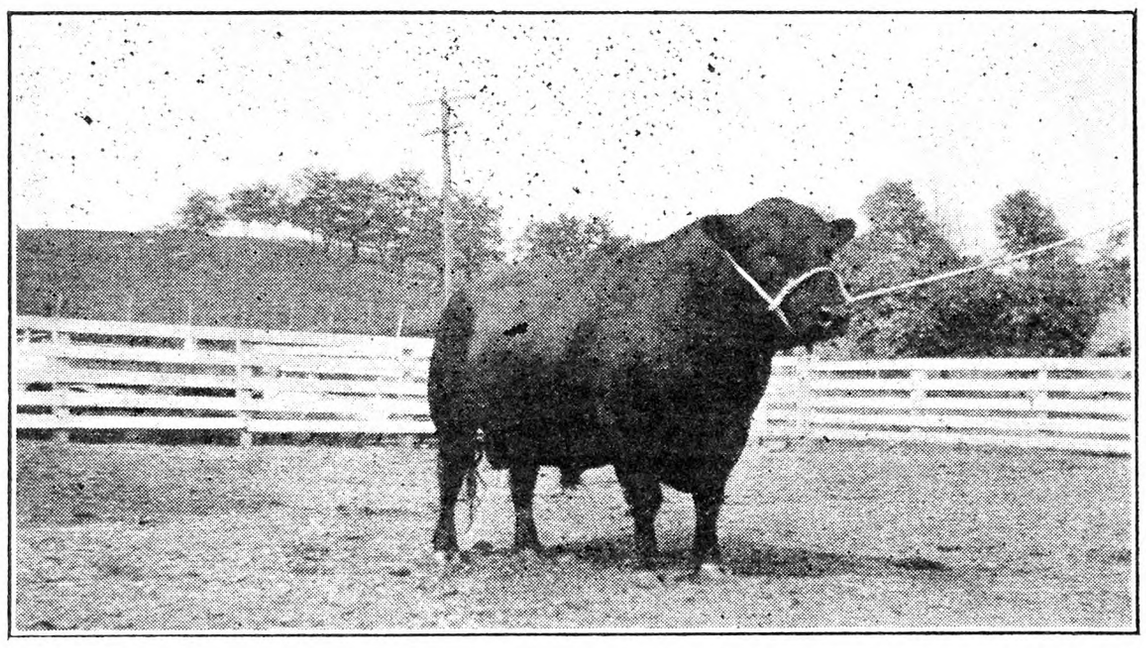
Washington

Can you imagine a sheep shearing 74 lbs. of wool at one clip? The Washington State Experiment Station has produced several such individuals using Rambouillet wethers for the test. The wool growth, however, represents a five years' accumulation. The test was made to see if fine wool sheep will shed their fleece if they are not shorn yearly, and also to check the length and strength of the fleece by six-week periods to observe its uniformity. As a result it has been found that the sheep when properly fed and housed did not shed their fleece, and that length and strength measured in terms of six-week periods of growth were extremely uniform. At no time during the five-year period did the wool stop growing. The rate of growth, strength and quality of the fleece did not vary with the season. It was approximately the same for the entire period. The fleece averaged approximately three-tenths of an inch growth for each six-week period, for the 240 weeks that the test has so far been conducted. These wethers have never lost vitality or been sick at any time while carrying their heavy fleeces. While medium wool sheep apparently shed or slip their fleece to some extent when hot weather comes, there appears no tendency to do this with the Rambouillet and, when they were free from parasites, disease and properly fed and cared for.

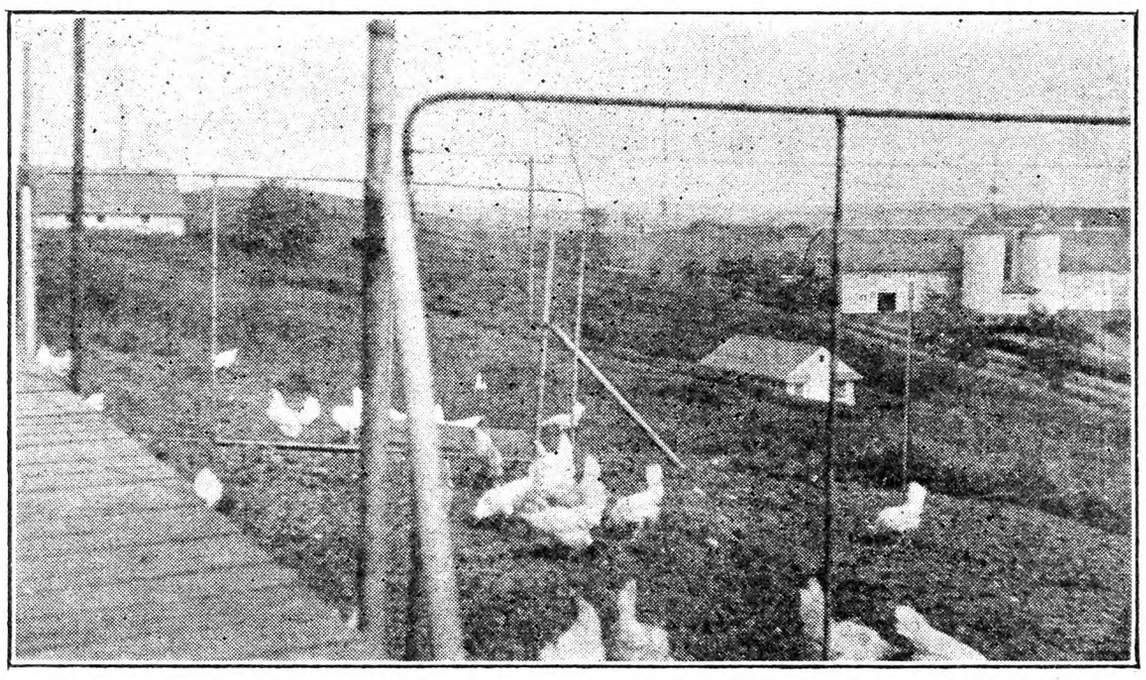
Sheep are decidedly the most important item in livestock farming in the State of Washington. From 400,000 to 500,000 fat lambs are shipped annually to Chicago. The latter will probably more nearly represent the figure which will be produced this season. Most of these lambs are produced by using purebred Hampshire rams on Rambouillet ewes. This cross is the most popular because the sheep men have found it produces a good growthy lamb, that will fill out, fatten rapidly and meet market requirements for top Spring lambs. The fine wool ewes possess flocking characteristics so necessary in handling bands of thousands of head. They are heavy milkers, great rustlers and exceptionally good mothers. The Hampshire top-cross gives the lambs the necessary mutton characteristics to enable them to grow into good quality Spring lambs.

Three years' work has just been completed by the Washington Station relative to feeding cull apples and cull potatoes to both ewes and fattening lambs. This is of special significance to eastern sheep men because of the abundance of both these feeds. Cull potatoes are selling here at $3 per ton with another big crop in prospect. The ewes were fed at the rate of about 2 lbs. per head daily, and the lambs about 1 to 1½ lbs. Neither the cull potatoes nor apples are chopped or cooked, but are fed whole on the grain. By this system the sheep will eat around spoiled spots, which may be discarded at the next feeding. Cull potatoes have proved more efficient in every test than good quality corn silage, as a source of succulent feed, where hay and barley were fed. In an average of the three years' test it required 310.06 lbs. of whole barley, 449.1 lbs. of chopped Alfalfa hay and 257.9 lbs. of cull potatoes to produce 100 lbs. of gain with fattening lambs, having an initial weight of approximately 74 lbs. The cull apple group required 30.1 lbs. more of barley, 46.8 lbs. more of Alfalfa hay, and 25 lbs. more of cull apples to produce a similar gain; while the corn silage group required 20 lbs. more of barley, 30.3 lbs. more of hay, and 17.4 lbs. more of corn silage than the cull-potato group of lambs. Similar tests have been made using cull potatoes as a substitute for corn silage in fattening two-year-old steers with appromixately similar results.

Agronomic work is receiving considerable attention at all the northwestern stations. The influence of the time of cutting on the nutritive and tonnage value of Alfalfa hay is of extreme importance to all feeders. Repeated tests here show that the greatest amounts of digestible nutrients are obtained if the Alfalfa is cut at the half-bloom stage. While the full-bloom stage gives the greatest tonnage, it yields less total digestible nutrients. The earlier cuttings contain more total digestible nutrients per ton, but produce less tonnage per acre. The average here is about seven tons per acre per season, with three cuttings, usually harvested the first part of June, July and the middle of August.



Prizemere 141st, sired by Prizemere 32d, Angus herd bull, Washington Agricultural College, loaned by Congdon and Battles, Yakima, Wash.



The lower protein level birds laid larger eggs, but those on the higher protein rations laid the most eggs, in a recent test at the Washington Experiment Station.

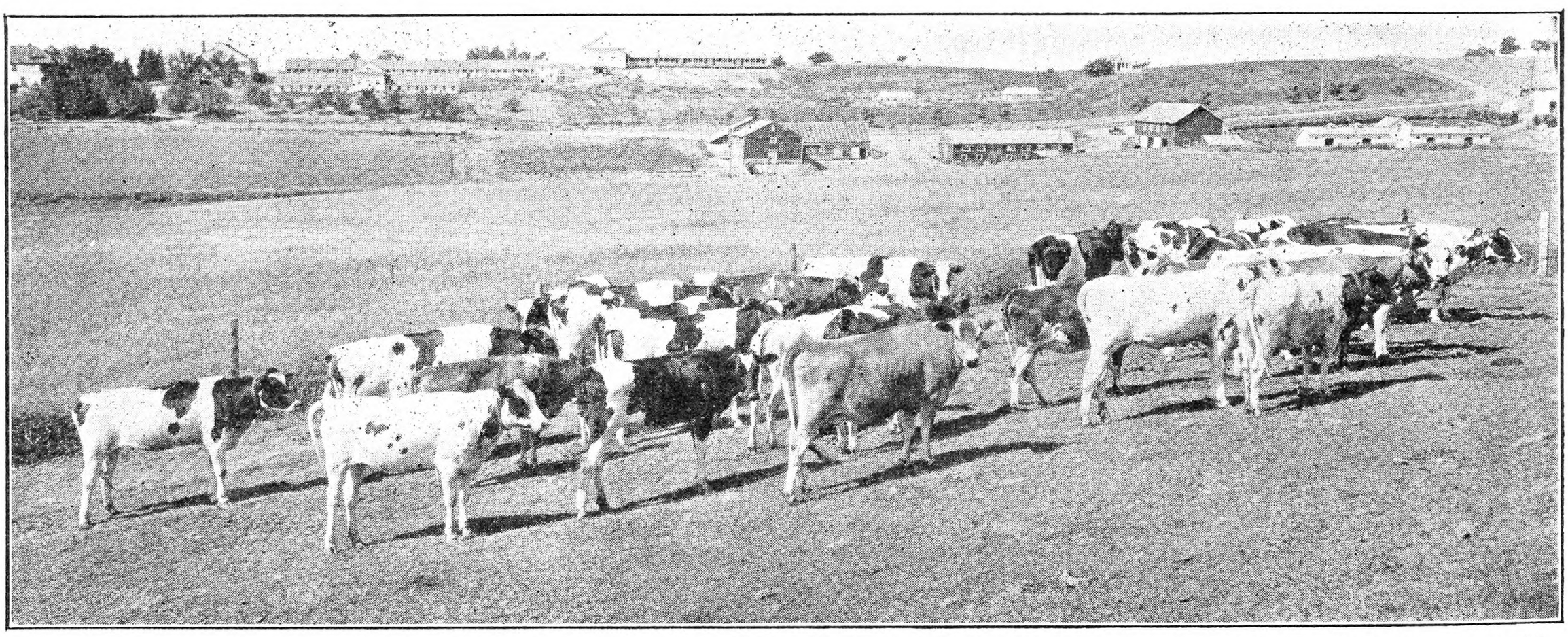
Based on a replacement value, the succulent feeds used for fattening lambs had the following values: One ton of corn silage equaled 131 lbs. of barley and 822 lbs. of Alfalfa hay. One ton of apples equaled 64 lbs. of barley and 678 lbs. of Alfalfa hay. One ton of cull potatoes equaled 302 lbs. of barley and 1,108 lbs. of Alfalfa hay.

Washington is producing about 87 per cent of its own beef requirements. Practically all steers raised are finished before going to market. Wheat is selling locally at $17 per ton with another big crop just around the corner. The question of efficiency and economy of feeding wheat to steers is therefore a very pertinent one. The station has just completed a test in which calves and yearlings were fed wheat, with and without silage. The wheat was fed ground. The calves required 346 lbs. of wheat and 515 lbs. of Alfalfa hay to produce 100 lbs. of gain, while the yearlings required 498 lbs. of wheat and 881 lbs. of Alfalfa hay to produce a similar gain. The silage-fed calves required 332 lbs. of wheat, 332 lbs. of Alfalfa hay, and 439 lbs. of corn silage to produce 100 lbs. gain. The yearlings required 365 lbs. of wheat, 313 lbs. of Alfalfa hay, and 846 lbs. of corn silage to produce the same gain. At present prices, wheat and barley will be used as the principal pork production grains for the coming year. The station herd is fed considerable Alfalfa hay. The brood sows receive the hay in racks.

Washington is now producing a surplus of 10,000,000 lbs. of butterfat, and over 40,000,000 lbs. of milk per annum, most of which is marketed in Los Angeles, through co-operative agencies. Certain sections, particularly the counties of Whatcom and Skagit, have the highest average milk production per area of any section in the entire United States. Most of these intense dairy regions are owned and operated by Scandinavians. They have a seven months' pasture season. Practically all the milk is co-operatively handled. The producers are receiving $1.30 per cwt. for 3.5 per cent milk. About 75 per cent of the State dairy cattle are Holsteins. Washington milk is noted for its extremely low bacteria count. Anything over 100,000 is unlawful. Many samples run under 25,000 count. An extremely interesting thing is that many of these low count samples have off-flavors. This is now being studied at the experiment station. A possible explanation is the extremely low lactic acid bacterial count in relation to the other organisms present.

This station has just completed some investigational work relative to feeding dry skim-milk to dairy calves. After 72 hours the calves were taken off their dams, and over a period of five weeks gradually changed from a re-made skim to the following grain mixture: Dry skim-milk, 250 lbs; ground barley, 200 lbs.; ground oats, 200 lbs.; wheat bran, 150 lbs.; blood meal, 100 lbs.; linseed meal, 70 lbs.; sterilized bone flour, 20 lbs., and salt, 10 lbs. Fine leafy Alfalfa hay and clean water are kept constantly before the calves. At six weeks of age, the calves were eating quite a little Alfalfa hay and 1 to 2 lbs. of grain per day. The calves grew well and gained normally. Some of them looked a little shaggy, but at six months of age it was not possible to distinguish calves raised in this manner from calves raised on separated skim-milk.

The Washington Egg and Poultry Co-operative Association is now selling from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 worth of eggs and poultry annually. They also do about $10,000,000 annual feed business with their members. Their eggs are graded and marketed in carload lots being sold principally in New York City. Some of the first work relative to protein requirements of poultry has just been completed at the station here. As a result of these tests it is recommended that, for the first 12 weeks of the chicks life, a 15 per cent protein content feed be used. From the 10th to the 26th week, a 12 to 15 per cent protein content gave more satisfactory and economical growth than higher levels, when skim-milk was used as the protein source. Higher protein levels produced earlier sexual maturity. The lower protein level pullets laid larger eggs, but the higher protein level pullets laid the most eggs. The efficiency of the protein decreased as the birds attained maturity. No injurious results were obtained from high protein feeding.



Part of the dairy herd and buildings at the Washington State Experiment Station, Pullman, Wash. Producers are receiving about $1.30 per cwt. for 3.5 per cent milk.

Cow Testing in Pennsylvania

C. R. Gearhart, supervisor of cow testing for the Pennsylvania State College Dairy Extension Service, reports that Pennsylvania dairymen in 70 associations tested 27,788 cows in May. Of this number, 5,691 cows produced more than 40 lbs. of butterfat and 6,675 cows gave more than 1,000 lbs. of milk.

Two Chester County associations led in number of cows tested, Chester Valley, with 712 and, Coventry, with 665. Another Chester County group, West Association, led in the number of 40-lb. butterfat producers with 225 and in 1,000-lb. milkers with 214. Wayne County Association was second in 40-lb. cows with 165 and Cumberland No. 1 was next in 1,000-lb. milkers with 201.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. Farm Ayrshires Complete Good Production Average

In April, the 72 Ayrshires owned by the Metropolitan Life Insurace Co. Farm, at Wilton, N. Y., averaged 727 lbs. of 4.07 per cent milk, 29.55 lbs. of butterfat, under the Ayrshire Herd Test plan. Every cow in the herd that had once freshened, regardless of age or stage of lactation was included in computing this average. Individual honors in the herd were won by Metropolitan Traveller's Hilda A., a four-year-old, which produced 1,425 lbs. of milk, 59.85 lbs. of butterfat; Metropolitan Crusader's Lady, a five-year-old, which produced 1,446 lbs. milk, 52.35 lbs. of butterfat; and Metropolitan Footline's Pride, a four-year-old, which produced 1,243 lbs. milk, 51.71 lbs. of butterfat.

From Eastern Missouri

It has rained here about five days out of seven but not enough to cause the water to run. Yesterday afternoon hailstones as large as a man's thumb fell for a short time.

I am past 97 years and write this without glasses. I am a long-time reader of THE R. N.-Y. J. L. G.

Webster Grove, Mo.

"Guinea-type" Hogs

Will you tell me of anyone who keeps "guinea-type" hogs, so I could get pigs for a start? This is not a guinea pig, but a small type of swine that is little known in this section. L. D. F.

New Jersey.

Pomfret, Vt., Jersey Breeders' Sale

The Ninth Annual Sale of the Pomfret Jersey Breeders' Association will be held at Pomfret Center, Vt., Tuesday, August 25, 1931. D. H. Rikert is sale manager, South Royalton, Vt.

Livestock Sales

July 30.—Annual Field Day of the Connecticut Jersey Cattle Club at the home of T. M. Savage, Savage Hill, Berlin, Conn.

Aug. 25.—Pomfret Jersey Breeders' Association 9th Annual Sale, Pomfret Center, Vt. D. H. Rikert, sale manager, So. Royalton, Vt.

Coming Meetings and Shows

July 11.—Annual Field Day Marietta, Ohio., Truck Growers' Association, and examination of experimental plots.

July 21-23.—American Association of Nurserymen, annual convention, Book-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, Mich.

July 28.—New York Horticultural Society, Summer meeting, Hitchings Orchard, South Onondaga, N. Y. Meeting followed by tour through Hudson Valley July 29, and to Connecticut orchards July 30-31.

Aug. 3-7. — International Baby Chick Convention, Louisville, Ky.

Aug. 5.—Vegetable Growers' Annual Field Day. Waltham Field Station, Massachusetts State College, Cedar Hill, Waltham, Mass.

Aug. 17-20.—Fourteenth Annual American Country Life Conference, Ithaca, N. Y. For further information address American Country Life Association, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City.

Aug. 19.—Annual Field Day, Mt. Carmel Farm, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn.

Aug. 27-29.—Seventh National Shade Tree Conference, Boyce Thompson Institute, Yonkers, N. Y.

Sept. 2-4.—Middlesex County, Conn., 4-H Club Fair, Middletown, Conn.

Sept. 2-4.—Annual 4-H Fair and State Club Exhibit, Middletown, Conn.

Sept. 7-12.—New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

Oct. 3.—Sixth annual Guernsey Cattle Club Show at the Allegheny Country Club Show Grounds, Sewickley Heights, Pa. Judge will be W. K. Hepburn of Fellowship Farms, Anselma, Pa.

Dec. 7-9.—American Farm Bureau Federation, annual convention, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 8-10.—Sharon Poultry Association, Annual Show, Sharon, Conn. Secretary Arthur L. Kinsman, Sharon, Conn.

Feb. 2-5, 1932. — New York State Grange, annual convention, Albany, N. Y.

Lancaster, Pa., Livestock Markets

(Reported by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending June 27, 1931.)

Market.—Beef steers and yearlings closing about steady with week's opening prices, compared with week ago steady to 25c lower, weighty bullocks showing decline. Wednesday and Thursday the judging and auction sale of 1,600 Lancaster Fat Cattle Show entries took place and prices realized were liberal considering the present low market. The Grand Champion Steer sold for $1 per lb., with the Champion Carlot bringing $20 per cwt. Bulls, she stock and cutters held about steady throughout week. Stockers and feeders were plentiful and sold steady. Calves closed weak to 50c lower. Hogs firm.

Receipts for week ending June 27, 1931: Cattle, 67 cars; 32 St. Paul, 13 St. Louis, 9 Chicago, 3 Kentucky, 3 Texas, 3 Sioux City, 2 Pennsylvania, 1 Virginia, 1 Pittsburgh; containing 2,305 head, 2,090 head trucked in; total cattle, 4,395 head, 905 calves, 1,417 hogs, 1,309 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $7.50 to $8.25; medium, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $6.75 to $7.50; common, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $5 to $6.75; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $7.25 to $8.25; medium, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $6.50 to $7.25; good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $7.25 to $8.

Heifers.—Choice, 550 to 850 lbs., $6.75 to $7.25; good, 550 to 850 lbs., $6 to $6.75; medium, 550 to 850 lbs., $5.25 to $6; common, 550 to 850 lbs., $4.50 to $5.25.

Cows.—Choice, $4.75 to $5.50; good, $4 to $4.75; common and medium, $3 to $4; low cutter and cutter, $1.75 to $3.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $5.75 to $6.75; cutter, common and medium, $4.50 to $5.75; yearlings excluded.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $9 to $9.50; medium, $8.25 to $9; cull and common, $6 to $8.25.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 500 to 800 lbs., $6.50 to $7.50; common and medium, 500 to 800 lbs., $5 to $6.50; good and choice, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $6.75 to $7.75; common and medium, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $5.25 to $6.75.

Hogs.—Lt. wt., good and choice, 160 to 180 lbs., $8.25 to $8.75; lt. wt., good and choice, 180 to 200 lbs., $8.25 to $8.75; med. wt., good and choice, 200 to 220 lbs., $8.25 to $8.75; med. wt., good and choice, 220 to 250 lbs., $7.75 to $8.25; hvy. wt., good and choice, 250 to 290 lbs., $7.25 to $7.75; hvy. wt., good and choice, 290 to 350 lbs., $6.75 to $7.25; pkg. sows, medium and good, 275 to 500 lbs., $6 to $6.75.

LANCASTER FEED MARKET

Selling Price of Feeds (Cash at Warehouse).—Bran, ton, $23.50 to $24.50; shorts, $23.50 to $24.50; hominy, $27 to $28; middlings, $29.50 to $30.50; linseed, $36.50 to $37.50; gluten, $32 to $33; ground oats, $29.50 to $30.50; Soy-bean meal, $39 to $40; hog meal, $33.50 to $34.50; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $35 to $36; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $28.50 to $29.50; 18 per cent, $31 to $32; 20 per cent, $34 to $35; 24 per cent, $36 to $37; 25 per cent, $37 to $38; horse feed, 85 per cent, $35.50 to $36.50; Alfalfa, regular, $32 to $33; Alfalfa, reground, $34 to $35.

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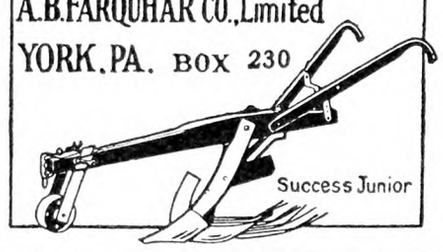

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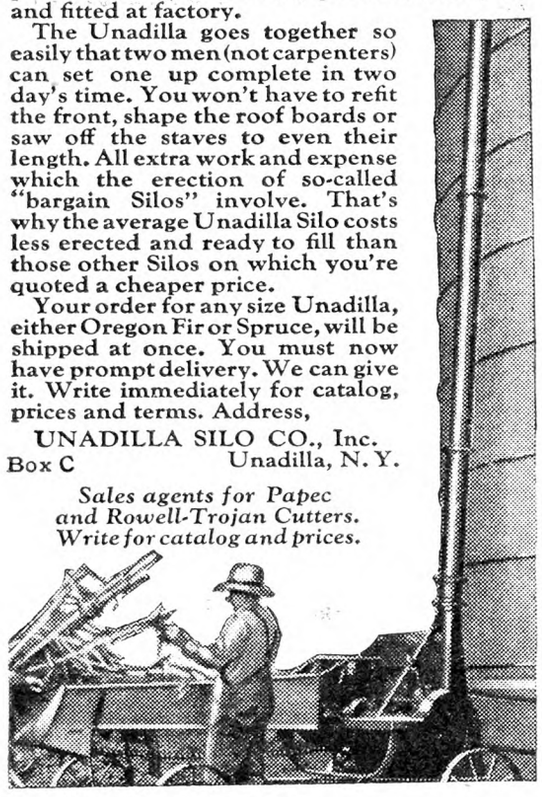

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Questions About School Matters

[Answered by A. D. Ostrander, Secretary New York State Rural School Improvement Society, Knowlesville, N. Y.]

School Consolidation Threatened

In the township of which I am a resident, the superintendent and board of education of the village are attempting to force our district into their consolidation program. The majority of the people of our district are opposed to this.
New York. B. R.

Under the unjust central school law being utilized in this State to force country districts into centralization with the villages, there is just one chance for your district to avoid oblivion. The majority of the rural people in the districts involved must be aroused. Opposition petitions should be circulated at once in each district before the people are fooled into signing in favor of the scheme. Your petitions should be at once forwarded to the Commissioner of Education, Albany, N. Y., as proof that the people do not want the change.

A mass-meeting of the people of all districts concerned should be held and speakers who can explain the facts concerning the results of centralization, should be present, and then and then only, can the farm people know what they are getting into. The expense of such a meeting would not be large when spread over all the districts and no doubt if successful would save considerable money for all concerned.

I visited Steuben County about one week ago attending two meetings near Savona, where there is a central school plan. People from that central district came to both meetings and openly condemned centralization, stating that they were paying double their former school tax. One even stated that he would gladly pay $50 from his own pocket if his district could be got out of it. He realizes that there is no hope except a change of the law. The New York State School Improvement Society has been telling people all over the State of that fact and urging them to back up a program of a change of the law, not only to allow districts forced into centralization to withdraw, but also a law to allow each district to vote upon this question in its own school district when a central school plan is proposed. These changes can be had if enough people insist. We want 1,500 at Albany next Winter to demand this change.

If you wish to save your district you must work fast, as the commissioner will not honor petitions from one or two districts alone but only from a majority of all the districts concerned and even then he does not always do this. However it is necessary to show spirit and strong opposition to win.

This Rambouillet wether is carrying about an 80-lb. fleece, five years continuous growth. (Page 762.) The sheared fleece on the left weighed 74 lbs.; it is from a Rambouillet wether, and represents 240 weeks of continuous growth. These wools measure 14 to 18 inches in length. This experiment has established the fact that growth and strength in wool is uniform, and does not vary with the seasons.

Holstein National Convention and Sale

That no reduction in the service given to breeders of Holsteins by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America should be made in spite of the temporary reduction of income and that money should be used from the reserve fund if necessary to maintain separate and efficient the functions of the three offices of the Extension Service, Advanced Registry and Secretary's Office, was the principal and unanimous action taken by the 181 delegates from 46 States had been elected, the 46th annual convention of the National Holstein Association at Syracuse, N. Y., on June 3. Although 196 delegates from 46 States had been elected, only 181 were able to attend. The convention hall in the Onondaga Hotel was packed as was the banquet hall for the annual banquet in the evening.

Dr. L. M. Thompson, of Montrose, Pa., was chosen as president to succeed Henry H. Wing, of Ithaca, N. Y., who declined to stand for re-election. Frank S. Walker, of Orange, Va., succeeded himself as vice-president, and each of the four directors whose terms expired were re-elected, namely: Col. G. Watson French, of Davenport, Ia.; F. W. A. Vesper, of St. Louis, Mo.; James A. Reynolds, of Cleveland, O., and R. J. Shaeffer, of Appleton, Wis.

Madison, Wis., home of the new building housing the Extension Service and the Office of Advanced Registry, was unanimously chosen as the place for the 47th annual convention of the Holstein-Friesian Association to be held next June 1, 1932.

E. M. Clark, for the past five years dairy and marketing specialist with the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, has been appointed acting director of extension in the place of Earl J. Cooper, who resigned after nine years of service. Mr. Clark has been in dairy extension work for the past 16 years, being with the Illinois College of Agriculture for six years, livestock expert for the Illinois Agricultural Association for one and one-half years, fieldman for the Holstein-Friesian Association of Ohio for three years, and fieldman for the Holstein-Friesian Association of Illinois for one and one-half years. He is 40 years of age and is well versed in all forms of dairy extension work.

An average return for 124 animals of both sexes of $351 marked the two-day National Convention Sale at Syracuse, N. Y., following the 46th annual convention of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

The top cow was Springbank Countess Finderne, consigned by T. R. Dent, Woodstock, Ontario, with a price of $2,050 paid by Lauxmont Farms, Wrightsville, Pa. She has a first lactation record of 756 lbs. of butter fat in 19,016 lbs. of milk, her dam is Springbank Snow Countess, the only cow of any breed with six records averaging more than 1,000 lbs. of butterfat.

Top bull at the sale was Major Pansy, consigned by Hargrove & Arnold, Norwalk, Ia., and sold to Harvey Rattew, Manheim, Pa., for $1,010. Winterthur Dad Ormsby Kristiana, consigned by W. A. Woods, Carlisle, Pa., was purchased for $1,000 as a herd sire by John G. Ellis, Lee, Mass. Some 17 bulls, many of them two and three years old, brought a total of $9,565 or an average of $562 each. A feature of the bull sale was that all but one had dams with good long-time butterfat records on Advanced Registry test. The 17th bull had good cow testing association records on his dam, but was the only one to drop below the $200 mark.

The 107 females sold brought a total of $33,960 or $317.38 each. Of this number, two sold for $1,000 or better. In addition to the top cow, noted above, Pietertje Pansy Papoose, a young heifer consigned by Hargrove & Arnold, brought $1,350 from Lauxmont Farms, Wrightsville, Pa. The bulk of the females brought between $200 and $500, with five head ranging between $500 and $600; 13 in the $400 group; 15 in the $300 group; 47 in the $200 group, and 22 between $100 and $200.

Analysis of the sale prices indicated a keen demand for animals with good butterfat production records. Only 17 head lacked records for either themselves or their dams and brought an average price (females) of $235.88. Eleven cows without any kind of records and with only fair records on their dams were the only group averaging lower with $220. Eleven head with only short-time records on themselves or their dams averaged $268.18. All of the cows averaging above $300 a head have good to very good production records for themselves or their dams, and 32 such cows averaged $399.53 each. The remaining groups ranged between $250 and $301 per head.

Wendover Farm Ayrshire Sale

Prices at this sale were as follows: 11 cows averaged $432.73; seven two-year-old heifers (uncalved) averaged $413.59; seven yearlings averaged $165; five calves averaged $84; seven bulls averaged $182.86. Thirty-seven head averaged $285.40.

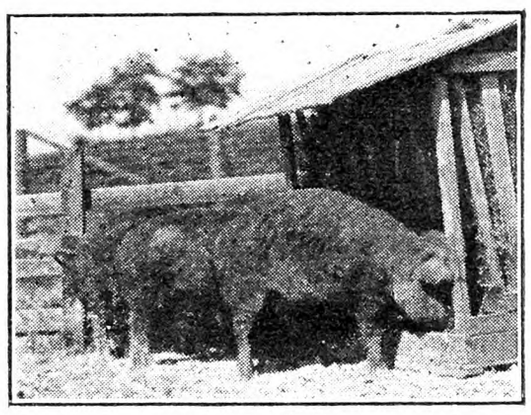
The reduction sale of the Wendover Farm herd, of Mrs. Walter P. Bliss, Bernardsville, N. J., realized a total of $10,560 for 37 head, or an average of $285.40 per head. It was a buyers' opportunity to make selections from one of the choicest collections of Ayrshires in the world. The herd as presented on sale day was a distinct credit to Mrs. Bliss, and Manager John Cochrane, who have practically rebuilt Wendover's Ayrshires during the past six years. The cattle were in the best of form, backed by Herd Test records and showring honors, and sold with the privilege of the buyers' agglutination test.

The features of the sale were the grand champions, Barr Dusky Maid and Chapelhill Jean 5th, two of the breed's most noted individuals. Chapelhill Jean 5th, grand champion of the 1930 Eastern States Exposition, topped the sale at $1,150 on the bid of A. H. Tryon, of Port Chester, N. Y. Although this cow is only five years of age, and has been in this country only 26 months prior to her going through the Wendover Sale, she had completed a three-year-old record of 14,424 lbs. of milk and 567 lbs. of butterfat, and in addition had produced 14,000 lbs milk in her current lactation which began in August. In addition a single day's production of 82 lbs., just prior to her championship at Springfield, stands to her credit. However, notwithstanding the arduous career of this young cow, she came into the sale ring with every indication that she should prove a formidable candidate for the high honors, should she be shown at her next freshening, which is scheduled for the week of the National Dairy Show.

Wendover Ethel, a short-aged two-year-old daughter of Chapelhill Jean 5th, and a great prospect was also purchased by Mr. Tryon for $1,050, while her twin sister, Wendover Jean was taken by the same buyer for $300. Jean's Ambassador of Wendover, senior bull calf from the noted Jean 5th was selected by Mr. and Mrs. Harrison B. Tobey for their third Lind-Ayr herd, at Lindley, N. Y.

Barr Dusky Maid, whose fame and prestige are only excelled by her beautiful proportion, was purchased for $1,100 by Douglas Ness, of Howick, Quebec, representing Mrs. E. J. Davis, of Toronto, Canada. This noted daughter of Drumsuie Gaiety won the grand championship at both the 1928 and 1929 Eastern States Expositions, and still carries her 11 years with unusual vigor and freshness.

A. H. Tryon selected Dusky Maid of Wendover, a two-year-old daughter of Barr Dusky Maid, by Barr Jupiter, for $850. W. D. Cass, Athol, Mass., bought Wendover Dusky Lad, a December calf from Dusky Maid, for $400.



Washington hog-men find that brood sows and gilts are healthier and more prolific if they have access to Alfalfa hay in racks. (Page 762.)

W. C. Sills, Topsfield, Mass., was one of the heaviest buyers at the sale, taking six of the choicer females for a total of $1,815. Topsy's Gentle of W. F., a five-year-old individual of rare form was the head liner of Mr. Sills selections, on the bid of $435. Beattys Betty of W. F., with a three-year-old record of 11,240 lbs. of milk, was also selected by Mr. Sills for $420.

Sycamore Farm, Douglassville, Pa., purchased a quartette of good heifers, including Bernardsville Nessie, first prize calf at the 1930 Eastern States Exposition, and a good prospect for the senior yearling division at this year's shows. F. C. Biggs & Sons, Dundas, Ontario, bid on nearly all of the better kind and secured Grandee's Lucky Winifred, junior champion of the 1928 Eastern States Exposition and Topsy's Roseleaf of W. F. for a total of $495. Robert Eno, of Honesdale, Pa., purchased a quartette of very successful heifers at conservative values.

The sale was managed by James G. Watson, with George Bain as auctioneer. Every detail for the comfort of the guests had been carefully arranged by Mrs. Bliss and Manager Cochrane. Ayrshire breeders throughout the land will be delighted to learn that there is a nucleus of heifers at Wendover to form the foundation of another herd.

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

News and prices current during week ending July 4, 1931. Butter 1 to 2c up; eggs 2 to 3c higher on best. New potatoes plentiful. A few new apples arriving.

MILK

July: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.41; 2B, $1.66; 2C (milk made into sour cream), $1.41; Class 3, $1.05.

In classes 2A, 2B and 2C, a differential of 5c per .1 or 1 per cent butterfat is added to milk testing above 3.5 per cent and deducted for that testing below this point. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 5c per .1 of 1 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.70; Class 2, $1.70; Class 3, $1.10.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.25½@	$0.26
Extra, 92 score		.25
First, 88 to 91 score	.22 @	.24½
Seconds	.20½@	.21½
Lower grades	.17 @	.20
Ladles	.17 @	.20
Packing stock	.10 @	.16
Renovated	.20 @	.21
Sweet fancy	.27½@	.28
Extra	.26½@	.27
Firsts	.24 @	.26
Seconds	.21½@	.23½
Centralized	.17 @	.24

CHEESE

State—Whole milk, flats, held	$0.21 @	$0.23
Fresh specials	.14 @	.15
Average run to fancy	.13 @	.13½
Wisconsin—Whole milk,		
Flats, 1930 cured	.18 @	.19
Daisies, fresh, fancy	.14 @	.14¾
Young America, fresh	.14½@	.15

EGGS

Nearby, white fancy (including premiums)	$0.30 @	$0.31
Extra	.25 @	.29
Average extras	.19 @	.24
Extra firsts	.20 @	.21
Pacific Coast	.22 @	.28
Mixed colors	.20 @	.27
Gathered, best	.20½@	.21
Fair to good	.15 @	.19

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.34@	$0.35
Fair to good	.28@	.32
Roosters	.12@	.17
Fowls	.17@	.24
Ducks	.16@	.18
Turkeys, average	.25@	.32
Squabs, lb., ungraded	.30@	.35
Graded	.25@	.40
Dark, doz.	2.00@	3.00
Culls, doz.	1.50@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Broilers should be fully feathered. The larger breeds should weigh 2½ to 3 lbs. each; smaller breeds, 1½ lbs. each up. The quotation given on broilers is the outside figure for best quality. Under grades and small sizes proportionately larger. The figures are express or truck delivery.

Fowls, lb.	$0.15@	$0.18
Broiler chickens—		
Large breeds, best		.32
Small breeds, best		.22
Roosters	.10@	.11
Ducks	.15@	.21
Geese	.10@	.12
Rabbits, lb.	.13@	.20

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$7.00@	$7.50
Bulls	4.00@	4.75
Cows	2.00@	3.25
Calves, best	8.00@	9.00
Common to good	4.00@	7.00
Sheep	2.00@	3.00
Lambs	7.00@	8.00
Hogs	5.00@	7.50

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.10@	$0.11
Good to choice	.07@	.09
Steers, 100 lbs.	13.50@	16.00
Bulls	7.50@	9.00
Cows	7.00@	11.00

POTATOES

Maine, 150 lbs.	$1.75@	$2.75
Canada, 90 lbs.	1.25@	1.60
Carolina, bbl.	1.50@	2.25
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bu.	2.00@	3.50

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz. bchs	$0.75@	$3.00
Beets, 100 bchs.	2.00@	3.00
Cabbage, bu.	.25@	.90
Carrots, bu.	.50@	.75
Cauliflower, bu.	.75@	1.50
Cucumbers, bu.	.40@	2.00
Eggplant, bu.	1.00@	2.00
Horseradish, bbl.	6.00@	6.50
Leeks, 100 bchs.	2.00@	6.00
Lettuce, bu.	.50@	.75
Lima beans, bu.	1.50@	3.00
Onions, 50 lbs.	.75@	2.00
Parsley, bu.	.75@	1.25
Peas, bu.	1.50@	2.25
Peppers, bu.	1.00@	2.00
Radishes, bu.	.25@	.75
Rhubarb, 100 bchs.	1.50@	2.00
Spinach, bu.	.75@	.90
Squash, bu.	.50@	1.50
String beans, bu.	.50@	2.50
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.50@	3.00

DRIED BEANS—Jobbing Prices

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$4.25@	$5.75
Pea	4.50@	4.65
Red kidney		7.00
White kidney	6.00@	6.25

FRUITS

Apples, new, bu.	$0.25@	$1.75
Muskmelons, bu.	1.50@	3.50
Strawberries, Up-river, qt.	.09@	.23
Oswego, qt.	.12@	.30
Currants, qt.	.07@	.12
Huckleberries, qt.	.10@	.25
Gooseberries, qt.	.05@	.09
Raspberries, pt.	.10@	.16
Cherries, 4-qt. bskt.	.20@	.60
Peaches, Ga., crate	1.00@	4.00
N. C., crate	1.25@	3.25
Watermelons, car	285.00@	565.00

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1	$24.00@	26.00
No. 2	21.00@	22.00
No. 3	15.00@	19.00
Clover mixed	20.00@	25.00
Straw, rye	22.00@	23.00
Oat and wheat	12.00@	13.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 dark Spring	$0.86½	
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.76⅛	
Oats, No. 2 white	.41	
Rye	.60¼	

Retail Prices at New York

Current prices in public markets.

Butter, best, lb.	$0.33@	$0.34
Milk, grade A, qt.		.18
Grade B		.15
Cream, 40 per cent, ½ pt.		.25
20 per cent		.16
Eggs, best, doz.	.36@	.38
Gathered	.28@	.32
Turkeys, lb.	.40@	.50
Chickens	.35@	.55
Ducklings	.38@	.40
Oranges, doz.	.40@	.60
Potatoes, pk.	.25@	.30
Lettuce, head	.05@	.10
Cabbage, lb.	.03@	.05
String beans, lb.	.15@	.20
Peas, lb.	.15@	.25

Boston Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

The past week revealed a somewhat different aspect in the produce market. Prices are somewhat higher on most produce, largely because of the quality of the goods which have been offered. Receipts started light but grew more plentiful as the week progressed. The egg market has shown some improvement over the past few weeks. The livestock market was in fairly good condition with light to moderate supplies holding in most cases, with the exception of sheep and lambs, of which there were none offered. The wool market experienced a heavy turnover of receipts with manufacturers buying heavily in anticipation of their requirements.

Asparagus.—Supplies moderate, native stock mostly supplying market, demand good. Native crts. $1.25 to $3.50, few $4 24 bchs., $3.50 to $4.50 36 bchs. Md. fcy. $3 to $4; N. Y. $2 to $3.50, few $4 doz. bchs.

Beans.—Supply light, demand good. Native $3.75 to $4.50.

Beets.—Supply moderate, demand fair. 75c to $1 18 bchs.

Cabbage.—Supply heavy, demand good. Va., ½-bbl. crts. 35 to 50c. Native bu. 65 to 85c.

Carrots.—Supply liberal, demand slow. Calif. bchd. mostly $2.25 to $2.50, poorer lower crt. Tex. crt. bchd. $1.50 to $1.75.

Cauliflower.—Supply light, demand fair, 50c to $1.75, depending on quality.

Cucumbers. — Supply fairly heavy, demand good. Native h.h. 50 to 60 cukes fancy mostly $3.50 to $5; medium to No. 1 $1 to $3 std. bu. box. Ohio h.h. mostly $1.50 to $2 24 cukes.

Escarole.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native 40 to 75c std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supply moderate, demand slow. Native 18 heads outdoor 15 to 40c std. bu. box. Calif. 4 to 5 doz. heads best $2 to $2.50, few high as $3 crt.

Mushrooms.—Supply limited, demand moderate. Few lots Mass. best mostly $1.50 to $1.75.

Onions. — Supply liberal, demand moderate. Tex. crts. $1.50 to $1.75. Calif. 50-lb. sacks $1.50 to $1.75.

Potatoes.—Supplies light, demand light on old stock. Me. 100 lbs. best $1.25 to $1.75 bag. Supplies moderate, demand moderate on new stock. N. C. bbls. $2.25 to $2.50. Va. bbls. U. S. 1, $2.65 to $2.75.

Rhubarb. — Supply moderate, demand good. Native outdoor 50 to 60c std. bu. box.

Radishes.—Supply moderate, demand good. 40 to 50 bchs. native outdoor 50 to 85c; few $1 std. bu. box.

Scallions.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native 60 bchs., 50 to 85c std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies light, demand good. Native 75c to $1.50 std. bu. box.

Strawberries. — Supplies moderate, demand good on best. Native 32-qt. crts. 10 to 16c qt. 20 to 21-qt. trays, 20 to 30c. Native stock supplying market.

Tomatoes.—Supplies heavy, demand good on best. Native h.h., 12 to 18c lb. Tex. lugs $1.50 to $1.90. Miss. lugs $1.65.

Turnips.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Native purple tops bchd. 50 to 75c 24 bchs.

Hay.—Supplies heavy, demand very quiet, market weak. No. 1 Timothy $25.25. Eastern fine to med. $18.50 to $20.50. Clover mixed, red, $22.50 ton. No. 1 Alfalfa $28 ton.

Butter.—Market steady, creamery extras 24c. Firsts 23½ to 23¾c. Seconds 22½ to 23½c lb.

Eggs.—Market fairly steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras 30 to 32c; white extras 26 to 28c; fresh eastern 24 to 25c doz.

Poultry. — Dressed. Supply light, demand light. Fowl 4 to 5 lbs. 25 to 26c; 3 to 3½ lbs. 22 to 23c. Stags 4 to 5 lbs. 21 to 24c. Broilers 29 to 34c. Chickens 44 to 45c. Roosters 17 to 18c lb. Live poultry weak. Fowl 22 to 23c. Leghorns 18 to 20c. Broilers large 26 to 27c; small 22 to 23c. Roosters 14 to 15c lb.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins N. Y. held 22 to 23c. Fresh 14 to 15c. Western held 22 to 23c. Fresh 14 to 14½c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea $5.75 to $6. Calif. small white $5.75 to $6. Yellow Eyes $6.75 to $7.25. Red kidney $10 to $11. Lima $8.50 to $9 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market remains quite active, little change in quotations.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 25 to 26c; clothing, 19 to 20c; ½ blood, combing, 24 to 25c; clothing, 19 to 20c; ⅜ blood, combing, 21 to 22½c; clothing, 19 to 20c; ¼ blood, combing, 20 to 21c; clothing, 19 to 20c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 61 to 65c; clothing, 48 to 51c; ½ blood, combing, 51 to 55c; clothing, 42 to 46c; ⅜ blood, combing, 40 to 43c; clothing, 36 to 38c; ¼ blood, combing, 35 to 37c; clothing, 33 to 35c; Terr. fine, combing, 60 to 63c; clothing, 53 to 55c; ½ blood, combing, 55 to 58c; clothing, 47 to 51c; ⅜ blood, combing, 45 to 48c; clothing, 42 to 45c; ¼ blood, combing, 40 to 42c; clothing, 35 to 38c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs.—Supply rather light, market 50c higher, demand fair. Bulk of sales $7 to $7.50.

Cattle.—Supply light, market fully $1 higher on butcher cows, bulls 50c higher; vealers $2 to $2.50 higher; demand fairly active.

Cows.—Common and medium $3.50 to $6; low cutter and cutter $2.50 to $3.50.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium $2.50 to $5.

Vealers.—Medium and choice $7 to $10; cull and common $5 to $7.

Sheep.—Not enough offered to test market.

Milk Cows. — Supply light; market fully steady with some sales $5 to $10 higher; demand fairly active. Choice, head, $115 to $140; good, $85 to $115; medium, $55 to $85; common, $45 to $55.

Buffalo Markets

Poultry prices show a decline, while butter and eggs are both higher. Most vegetables are firm.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter firm; creamery, prints, 28c; tubs, 24 to 26c; firsts, 23c; undergrades, 22c. Cheese, steady; new flats, daisies, 16c; longhorn, 16 to 17c; brick, 18c; brick Swiss, 20c; limburger, 29c. Eggs, firm; nearby fancy, 25c; grade A, 20 to 22c; grade B, 19 to 20c; grade C, 17 to 19c; nearby at mark, 17 to 20c; western, 16 to 17c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, steady; fowls, 20 to 26c; chickens, 33 to 36c; old roosters, 13 to 17c; ducks, 20 to 26c; turkeys, 43 to 45c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 16 to 20c; broilers, 20 to 26c; old roosters, 13 to 14c; ducks, 20c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Del., Early Harvest, bu., $1.25 to $3; Transparent, $2 to $2.25; Spitzenberg, western box, $1.75 to $2.25; Winesap, $2 to $2.50. Potatoes, weak; S. C., bbl., $2.50; Va., bbl., $2.50 to $2.75; Maine, 2-bu. bag, $2.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, weak; pea, medium, cwt., $5.25; marrow, $6; white kidney, $7.50. Onions, steady; Tex., 50-lb. bag, $1.40 to $2; Cal., white, $1.65; green, doz. bchs., 15 to 20c.

Fruits and Berries.—Cantaloupes, Cal., crate, $2.75 to $3.50; cherries, 4-qt. bskt., 35 to 40c; dewberries, N. C., 32-qt. crate, $2.50 to $3.25; honeydews, Cal., crate, $1.50 to $1.75; huckleberries, N. C., 32-qt. crate, $5.50 to $7; pears, Cal., box, $5; plums, Cal., box, $1.10 to $1.80; strawberries, 32-qt. crate, $2 to $2.50; watermelons, 40 to 75c; red raspberries, pt., 18 to 20c; black, 24-pt. crate, $2.50.

Vegetables.—Asparagus, doz. bchs., 60c to $1.50; beans, Md., hpr., $1.50 to $2; beets, crts., 40 to 45c; broccoli, 5-lb. bskt., 40 to 60c; cabbage, bu., 60 to 75c; carrots, doz. bchs., 50 to 60c; cauliflower, bu., $1.50 to $2.25; celery, doz., 90c to $1.15; cucumbers, 2-doz. bskt., 75c to $1.30; eggplant, Fla., crt., $4 to $4.50; garlic, lb., 8 to 9c; lettuce, 2-doz. crt., 30 to 65c; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., 75c to $1.25; peas, bu., 50c to $1; peppers, Fla., crt., $2 to $3; radishes, doz. bchs., 15 to 40c; rhubarb, doz. bchs., 20 to 25c; spinach, bu., 65 to 75c; tomatoes, 8-lb. bskt., 65 to 75c; turnips, bu., 75c to $1.25.

Sweets.—Maple products, steady; syrup, gal., $1 to $1.25.

Feeds. — Hay, steady; Timothy, baled, ton, $16 to $17; clover mixed, $16 to $17; oat straw, $8.50 to $9; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $15.50; standard middlings, $16.50; red-dog, $22; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $28.50; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $27.50; hominy, $21.80; gluten, $25.10; oatfeed, $8.80; Timothy seed, bu., $5.25; Alfalfa, $15; Alsike, $14.25; clover, $15.75 to $16.

C. H. B.

Phila. Produce Market

(Supplied by the Bureau of Markets, New Jersey Department of Agriculture.)

The first apples of the 1931 season are now reaching market. The demand at Philadelphia during the past week was only fair as the quality of the first arrivals was fair to ordinary. Many of the apples were of small size and rather immature, and five-eighths baskets sold at 50c to $1; while fancy Starrs were $1.50 to $1.65. Delaware and Maryland bushels of Transparents sold at $1.50 to $2. Raspberries from New Jersey were in heavier supply but the demand was good and the market was fully steady at 7 to 11c per pint with fancy at 12 to 14c. Cherries were in very heavy receipt from New Jersey and the market was weaker. Dealers had difficulty in clearing supplies some days, and prices had to be continually shaded to prevent accumulations. Early Richmonds in 12-qt. baskets sold at 40 to 60c, while Montmorencys sold at 50 to 75c. Cantaloupes were weaker as receipts from California continued liberal. Honey Balls were about steady, but Honey Dews were dull. Peaches were arriving in heavier amounts, but trading was none too active and the market closed weaker. The demand was limited to the best marks, and ordinary and small-sized fruit was very dull. Crates of early Rose sold at $2.50 to $2.75, with poorer at $1.50 to $2. A few Carmans were on the market, but these were very small and half-bushels brought 75 to 85c. Watermelons in heavy supply as the Georgia season got under full swing. The warm weather was very good for the demand and trading was quite active in spite of heavy receipts and the market was fully steady for melons of good quality.

String beans were in heavy receipt from New Jersey and the market was weak. Flat green sold at 25 to 50c per five-eighths basket, with fancy round stringless at 50 to 75c. Wax were weak at 75c to $1 for Maryland and Delaware offerings. Beets and carrots in heavy receipt and slow. Cabbage of good quality moved well and New Jersey bushels brought 50 to 75c. Corn was weaker as receipts from Texas increased and Florida arrivals continued fairly liberal. Lettuce was steady but the market dull. Onions were weak as arrivals from Texas continued moderate and New Jersey offerings increased. Best New Jersey Yellows sold at $1 to $1.25 per bushel hamper, with Texas standard crates at $1.50 to $1.65. Tomatoes were slow with the bulk of the supply now coming from Mississippi. Arrivals of new potatoes from Virginia were too heavy for the sluggish demand of the market, and it weakened at the close. Eastern Shore of Virginia Cobblers in barrels sold at $2 to $2.25 and Norfolk Cobblers were mostly $2.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Fine fresh eggs made up only a small percentage of the total receipts during the past week and the market for such was firm. Total receipts were slightly heavier than the week previous. A total of 45,504 cases were received compared with 39,941 cases the week before and 42,555 cases during the corresponding week of 1930. Pacific Coast marks advanced 1c per dozen and most sales were made at 26 to 28c. Nearby fancy fresh eggs were also higher and sold at 24 to 26c, with some fancy candled stock at 27 to 29c. Extra Whites continued steady at 22 to 24c, while browns were slow at 22 to 25c. The storage deal was very slow and although a few cases of storage packs were taken out of storage in order to replace heated stock on the market the movement from storage is still negligible.

The live poultry market was very quiet and values were rather hard to determine during the week. Fancy fowls moved fairly well but ordinary offerings were slow. Fancy Plymouth Rocks brought 22 to 23c per lb., with ordinary at 21 to 22c. Mixed colors were slow and sold at 20 to 21c. Leghorns moving slowly at 16 to 17c, were barely steady. Only the best quality broilers were steady and outside quotations were rare on any offerings. Full-feathered Rocks sold at 32 to 33c, and the smaller sizes and ordinary stock was down to 24 to 26c. Leghorn broilers were slow and brought 21 to 23c. Old roosters slow at 12 to 13c per lb. Ducks met a limited demand and the market was slow at 15 to 17c for White Pekins.

Offerings of dressed poultry were more than ample for the dull and slow market. Receipts during the week equaled 722,444 lbs. compared with 603,913 lbs. the week before and 667,234 lbs. during the same week of last year. Fowls moved slowly and most sales of western boxed offerings brought 24 to 25c a lb. Broilers were in moderate supply and the market was steady at 33c for desirable birds. Ducks were in ample receipt and rather quiet, with Long Island offerings at 18c a lb.

HAY AND STRAW

The hay market was principally one of quality. Fancy feeding hay, consisting mostly of Timothy was firm and sold well at $22 per ton. The lower grades were dull and draggy and ranged from $16 upward. Straw continued to arrive in limited amounts, and the market was firm under a fair demand. Best Rye sold at $15 to $16, while wheat and oat sold at $12 to $13 per ton.

J. M. F.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, qt., 6 to 7c; milk, special from Guernsey and Jersey herds, qt., 8c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $200 to $250; cows, fresh milk, grades, choice, $90 to $100; cows, fresh milk, grades, good, $70 to $85; cows, fresh milk, grades, common, $40 to $65; beef cows and bulls, 100 lbs., $5 to $8; sheep, $3 to $4; lambs, $6 to $9.50; veal calves, milk fed, choice, $14 to $16; veal calves, milk fed, good, $11 to $13; fowls, heavy, live, lb., 22 to 24c; chickens, lb., 30c; broilers, lb., 25c; eggs, local, fresh, mixed, doz., 24 to 26c.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 13 to 14c; milk, special, qt., 18c; milk, sold from chain stores, qt., 11 to 12c; butter, farmers' delivery, lb., 35 to 40c; butter, creamery, prints and rolls, lb., 26 to 27c; butter, creamery, cut from tubs, lb., 24 to 25c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 22 to 24c; cheese, part skim, lb., 17 to 18c; cheese, cottage, lb., 10 to 12c; eggs, local, fresh, farmers' delivery, doz., 35c; eggs, sold from stores, doz., 29 to 31c; broilers, lb., 38 to 40c; chickens, roasters, lb., 45c; fowls, lb., 30c; asparagus, bch., 15c; beans, green, lb., 10c; eggplant, lb., 15c; strawberries, bskt., 16c.

F. A. C.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 900 to 1,100, good	$7.50@	$8.25
Medium	6.50@	7.50
Common	5.25@	6.50
Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	7.15@	8.10
Medium	6.25@	7.15
Heifers, 500 to 850, good	7.25@	8.00
Common and medium	4.75@	7.25
Cows, good	4.50@	5.50
Common and medium	3.65@	4.50
Low cutters and cutters	2.25@	3.65
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	4.50@	5.25
Cutter and medium	3.25@	4.50
Vealers, milk-fed, gd. and ch.	6.25@	8.50
Medium	4.50@	6.25
Cull and common	2.50@	4.50
Calves, 250 to 350, gd. and ch.	5.00@	7.00
Common and medium	3.00@	5.00

HOGS

Lt. wts., 140 to 160, gd. and ch.	$7.90@	$8.15
Lt. lts., 160 to 180, gd. and ch.	8.00@	8.25
180 to 200, gd. and ch.	8.10@	8.25
Med. wts., 200 to 220, gd. and ch.	7.90@	8.25
220 to 250, gd. and ch.	7.65@	8.00
Hvy. wts., 250 to 290, gd. and ch.	7.40@	7.75
290 to 350, gd. and ch.	7.00@	7.50
Pkg. sows, 275 to 500, med. and gd.	5.25@	5.75
Sl. pigs, 100 to 130, gd. and ch.	7.60@	8.00

SHEEP

(Shorn Basis, Except Lambs)

Lambs, 90 down, gd. and ch.	$6.50@	$8.00
Medium	5.50@	6.50
91 to 100, med. and ch.	5.50@	8.00
All wts., common	4.00@	5.50
Ylg. weth., 90 to 110, med. and ch.	2.50@	5.00
Wethers, 90 to 120, med. and gd.	1.25@	3.00
Ewes, 90 to 120, med. ond ch.	1.25@	2.50
120 to 150, med. and ch.	1.00@	2.50
All wts., cull and common	.50@	1.25

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A Journey in Up-State New York

Up-State New York over a large area is very largely engaged in dairying but occasionally someone is adding something to the dairy or substituting in some line. Not infrequently it is poultry, but poultry-keeping this year has its difficulties, for prices of poultry products are very low. Some of these farmers claim that the poultryman is the hardest hit of anyone by the economic conditions. Occasionally one holds that poultry is as profitable as any line, and perhaps more so. It seems to depend quite largely on being a specialist whether it is the dairy line or poultry or any other. I have talked with a good many recently about these matters and that is the result of it all.

One dairy farmer who appears to be doing very well observed that he didn't see how the man who gets a production of four or five thousand pounds of milk as an average production per year per cow can pay expenses. It is a matter of considerable surprise to me to find how many dairymen are getting around ten thousand pounds production. They are far from the majority but their number is considerable. I asked one of these men if he could do it with one and a half tons of grain. He thinks not but it will not require two tons. In this we are speaking of large cows and a test not greatly above three per cent.

As for poultry much the same story would be told. It is the one with the best fowls that is doing best. I saw a young man recently who says poultry is the best of any line. Then I saw another young man within a few days who has left the city because factory work is so uncertain. He has bought a little place and proposes to make it a chicken farm. He is trying. He reads and works but his experience is very limited. If he can hang on for a little and doesn't make too many mistakes he may come out all right, but I have my fears for him. He lacks experience and may become discouraged before he sees success. Not far from him is an experienced poultryman who complains bitterly about the low price of eggs and can hardly see how he will pay his taxes. This man with the experience will probably pull through even if he hasn't the highest producers. Inexperience is less sure.

The grade A milk producers are rather harder hit generally speaking than the grade B. In some cases the cause is the difficulty in keeping the test at the necessary point. If you have a Holstein herd that tests a little above three per cent the question comes how to make it average 3.6 or 4 per cent. One lot of farmers wanted to save their grade A market and A plant. Being pretty well informed, they set about it in a very sensible manner. In some other cases farmers have gone out and purchased Guernsey cows, but many have found that method of elevating the test is quite costly and inconvenient. It means keeping two breeds unless you make an entire change from one breed to the other, and that certainly means a heavy cost. These farmers talked the situation over and a large proportion of them agreed with little hesitation to discard the fore milk and use it in some other way. It is a well known fact that the first milk is very low in fat. This milk was used to feed calves. Some calves are raised on most dairy farms every year. In addition veals were fed. The amount of milk to be thus discarded each time varied with individual cows. Commonly it seems to have been from a pint to a quart but there were cases where less sufficed to work the change. Many of the men, being members of a cow-testing association, obtained accurate tests in that way, and the milk plant operator co-operated with the men.

One man who told me about this incident said that he quickly changed his test from 3.1 to 3.8 per cent. Others had similar experiences and before long those who at first hesitated to join in were making similar changes. It wasn't much of a problem to dispose of this low test milk that was first milked out. Calves did remarkably well on it. L.

Events of the Week

DOMESTIC.—The 48-hour week law, which will benefit nearly 100,000 women employes of mercantile establishments in this State, went into effect July 1. The law was passed in the closing days of the 1931 Legislature and signed by Governor Roosevelt April 20. While maintaining the principle of the eight-hour day the new law permits two schedules of employment, one of eight hours a day for a straight six-day week, and the other, offering the advantage of a weekly half-holiday, permits nine hours a day for five days a week, plus four and a half hours on the day of the half-holiday, making a working week of forty-nine and a half hours.

Fire swept the Number 1 hangar at Curtiss-Wright Airport, Valley Stream, N. Y., June 26, destroying two planes and damaging a third, loss being about $15,000. Thirteen other planes stored in the hangar, including a tri-motored Keystone Patrician 18-passenger plane, valued at $60,000, were not reached by the flames.

At Montclair, N. J., civic clubs and private interests are campaigning to prevent the showing of gangster films in the movie houses. The public resentment over gangster films in Montclair resulted from the fatal shooting of Winslow Elliott, 12-year-old son of a Montclair banker, by a playmate, illustrating a film scene the chum had seen a short time before. The boy who did the shooting had purchased a pistol by mail.

June 26 a violent wind and thunder storm swept through western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and on into Ontario, resulting in at least 10 deaths and scores of injuries. The Middle and far West still sweltered from blistering heat, which had caused more than two-score deaths. Attaining at times a velocity of nearly 60 miles an hour, the storm swept through Ohio. Three men were seriously injured when the elevator of a canning factory near Columbus was blown down. Crops in many parts of Ohio were harmed by the storm, described as the worst of the year. Cleveland was particularly hard hit, with four deaths and many streets flooded. At one time almost 20,000 telephone circuits were out in the Cleveland area, streetcars were blown over and stalled and streets were under water to a depth of 10 feet in one place.

Mrs. Minerva Hartman June 26 observed her 99th birthday anniversary in a house on stilts, which San Francisco and San Mateo county built for her in preference to forcing her to move from her cherished home to make room for a new road. Mrs. Hartman's house was known as "Minerva Fort." It overlooked the bay. When officials found a new road would destroy it, they raised it and built the road beneath. Records show Mrs. Hartman served as a nurse in the Crimean and American Civil Wars and in the Philippines during the insurrection after Dewey's arrival in 1898.

Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley, assisted by Mayor Walker and Dock Commissioner John McKenzie, broke ground June 27 for three of the five new 1,100-foot piers which New York City is building at a cost of $9,500,000 between Forty-seventh and Fifty-sixth Streets, Hudson River. Construction of the three new piers for trans-atlantic liners would represent a weekly payroll of $15,000.

A chemical robot developed by the United States Bureau of Mines is now on duty 24 hours a day at Smithfield Street and Oliver Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., sampling the atmosphere for carbon monoxide, the invisible gas which poisons humans. The robot is working as part of an investigation in which the Bureau of Mines, the Pittsburgh Department of Health, the Mellon Institute, the Department of Public Safety and the Better Traffic Committee will try to learn how much the downtown air is polluted by auto gases and how much the health of the city's residents is endangered.

Caught upon a trestle 50 feet above a creek June 26, near Albany, N. Y., with a fast train bearing down upon him, Thomas J. Burgess dropped his son and two other small boys off the trestle into the creek where they drowned. He was run down and killed by the engine. Mr. Burgess and the boys had been fishing in Normanskill Creek and, to make a short-cut to their homes, started up the railroad tracks. The express train on the main line of the West Shore Railroad rounded a curve and bore down upon the four just as they reached the center of the trestle.

New York City will spend about $7,000,000 this year for the relief of persons of 70 years of age or more who are unable to provide for themselves, according to the semi-annual report June 30 of the old age security division of the Department of Public Welfare. Frank Taylor, commissioner of the department, pointed out that the report showed an increase of expenditure for this purpose from $381,659 in the first month of its operation last January to $646,219 in June. The intervening months showed a steady rise in expenditure. The total expended for the first six months of this year was $3,103,172. Recipients of the relief, made possible by welfare legislation passed by the last Legislature, increased from 11,171 for last January to 19,568 in June. By December, Mr. Taylor estimated that 23,000 aged persons would be receiving relief.

Enactment into law of 11 bills passed by the New Jersey Legislature was completed when Governor Larson signed the measures June 30. Of chief interest to the general public is the law providing that $6,400,000 of the sum of $13,400,000 to be received by the State, its share in the Delaware River Bridge between Camden and Philadelphia, shall be allocated among the various municipalities to afford tax relief to property owners. As originally drawn, the bill provided that the money should not be available until next year, but it was amended at the last minute so that this year's taxpayers will benefit. Those who have paid their 1931 taxes will receive a cash refund of one dollar for each $1,000 of valuation, while a similar credit will be given to those who have not yet paid. Before adjourning the special session, the Senate confirmed all of the nominations submitted by Governor Larson. For the first time in the history of the State a woman became a Surrogate when the Governor named Mrs. Elizabeth J. Matlack, of Mount Holly, to that office in Burlington County. She will serve until the place is filled at the November election. A vacancy existed by reason of the death of Mrs. Matlack's husband.

WASHINGTON. — President Hoover was urged June 25 by Representative Andresen to do what he could to keep the wheat held by the Federal Farm Board off the market until after January 1. The Minnesotan, who is a member of the Agricultural Committee of the House, told the President that such a move would mean a minimum of 25 cents a bushel more to the farmer. Mr. Andresen said he had proposed to the President recently that, in lieu of suspending interest payments on intergovernmental debts, the United States turn over wheat of the same value to the debtor nations, then suspend interest payments for 10 years.

Fifty-five army airplanes, comprising all the units available in the Eighteenth Composite Wing at Honolulu, H. I., flew 100 miles over land and sea June 25 to the island of Maui, where a simulated attack designed for training in the coordination of the various elements employed was staged. The exercise was led personally by Lieut. Col. G. C. Brant, air officer of the Hawaiian Department. Sixty-three pilots took part in the manoeuvre, which was completed without untoward incident.

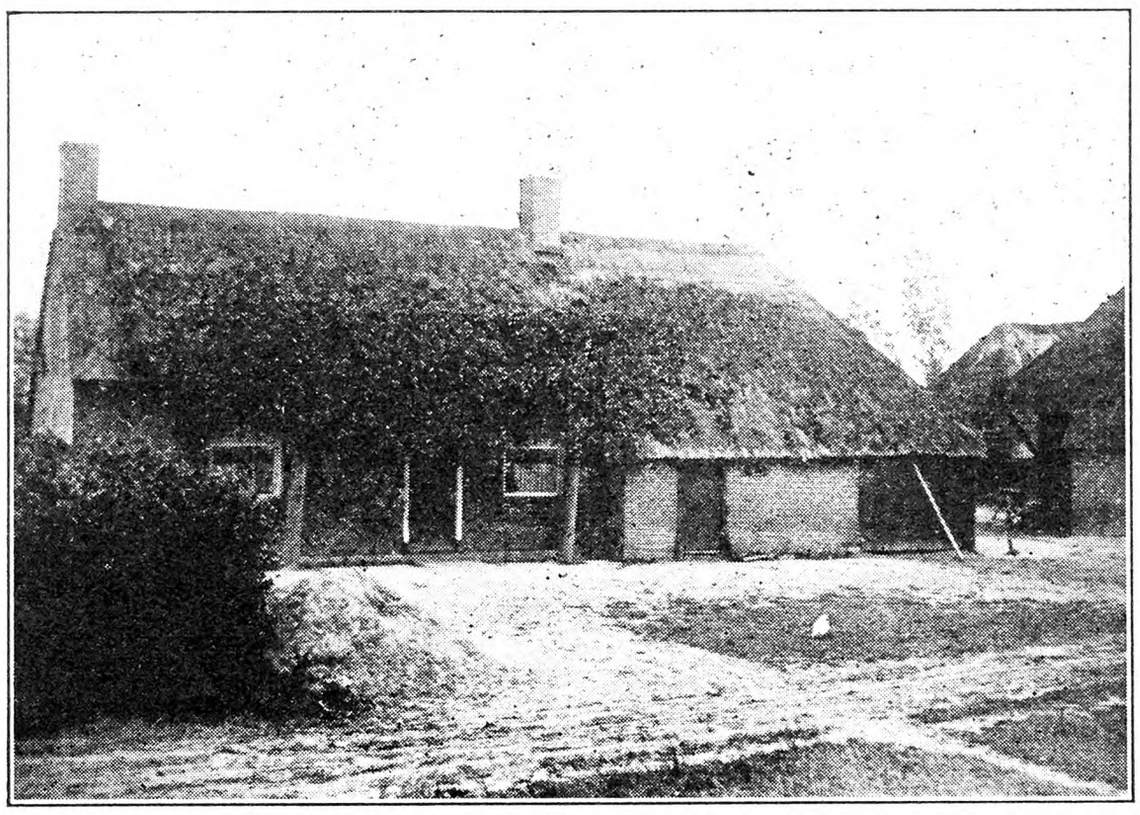
Immigration during the present fiscal year will be less than 100,000 for the first time in 69 years. The total is not likely to exceed 96,000, the lowest recorded since 1862, when 91,985 immigrant aliens were admitted. More than 1,000,000 immigrants were admitted annually for six years prior to 1914. The number of departures in the last 12 months is placed by immigration officials at about 60,000. Unfavorable economic conditions here and the lower cost of living in their own countries are thought responsible for the exodus. Deportations have been steadily increasing since the enactment of the quota law in 1921, rising from 3,661 in 1923 to 10,000 in 1926. Secretary Doak estimates there are still about 400,000 deportable aliens here.

The first American combat troops landed in France 14 years ago June 26. Soldiers of the first division were disembarked at St. Nazaire, France, on June 26, 1917, forming the nucleus of the American Army, which numbered 2,000,000 by the end of the war. The 1st Division, composed of about 15,000 men, was commanded by Major General William L. Sibert. General Pershing and an advance guard of engineer and supply troops had landed in France during May. The 1st Division continued its training in France and did not see actual service until it was sent to the front on October 21 to re-enforce a French division.

A decrease in all types of crime, save murder and aggravated assaults, in more than 1,100 cities of the country during May was reported June 27 by the Department of Justice. The average of homicides recorded by police was increased by more than one a day, while the rise in number of aggravated assault cases was more pronounced. The daily average of all crimes reported, however, decreased from 1,568 to 1,504. Detroit headed the list of reporting cities, with a total of 1,990 crimes reported in the month, followed by Cleveland, with 1,678. Chicago reported 32 murders and 16 instances of manslaughter, but did not make a complete report. Detroit reported 15 murders and eight cases of manslaughter by negligence, Cleveland 13 and three, Birmingham 12 and five, while Philadelphia showed seven murders and 43 cases of manslaughter by negligence.

Soldier bonus loans have reached a total of $1,152,902,753, it was announced June 28 by Colonel George E. Ijams in his last statement as Director of the Veterans Bureau. The bureau as a separate entity came to an end on June 30 and its activities are merged with other functions in the reorganized veterans' administration, in which Colonel Ijams will be assistant administrator. In the four months since Congress passed the last bonus bill over President Hoover's veto, checks totaling $793,421,603.25 have been dispatched to 2,064,500 veterans. Only 5,662 more applications are on hand. Before Congress enlarged the borrowing capacity on adjusted compensation certificates the government previously had lent to World War soldiers $359,481,150. The present total of more than $1,150,000,000 represents the realization of almost the worst fears of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, who joined with other Administration advisers last Winter in warning of the potential financial drain involved in the legislation.

With an average interest rate on the public debt of about 3.58 per cent, compared with 3.80 per cent on July 1, 1930, the government completed the fiscal year 1931 June 30. The outstanding debt June 27, the last day for which official figures were available, amounted to about $16,796,000,000, compared with $16,185,309,800 at the close of the fiscal year 1930. With two more business days of the fiscal year 1931 to be accounted for, it was not thought there would be a great change before the end of the year. The daily treasury statement of June 27 showed the deficit $867,906,122. A cash balance of about $500,000,000 is available for debt reduction, but officials indicated that the majority would be carried over to the 1932 fiscal year because of heavy financial requirements. Public debt operations through the year, and especially since March 1, have been marked by a steady increase in the debt and a corresponding decrease in the rate of interest.



Farmhouse in Belgium, Brick Walls, With Thick Thatched Roof, Over Which Moss and Ivy Grow

Pennsylvania Soil Fertility Conference

Approximately 150 soil scientists, farmers and others attended the soil fertility conference at the Pennsylvania State College. The event commemorated the 50th anniversary of the founding of the general fertilizer plots at the college in 1881.

On the opening day of the conference, the 144 plots were dedicated as the Jordan Soil Fertility Plots in honor of the late Dr. Whitman H. Jordan, who established the experiments.

Reports of results received in the 50-year old experiments were presented at the conference by members of the college agronomy department. Discussions were led by prominent scientists of the United States Department of Agriculture and seven State universities and experiment stations. Special addresses were made by Dr. H. G. Knight, chief of the United States Bureau of Chemistry and Soils; Dr. J. G. Lipman, director of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station; Enos H. Hess, president of Messiah Bible College, Grantham, Pa.; Dr. H. J. Patterson, director of the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, and Dr. F. M. Swartz, Pennsylvania State geologist.

Other features of the conference were inspection trips over the old fertility plots, the phosphate experiments, vegetable fertilizer tests, and orchard fertility experiments; an automobile trip to field and pasture fertility experiments at Snow Shoe and Kylertown; a reception and banquet, and a dinner and business meeting of the Northeastern Section of the American Society of Agronomy.

Charge for Pasture; Selling Standing Grass

I noticed on page 701, W. H. S., Virginia, desired to know about what mixed hay standing in the field is worth and the price per day for pasturing sheep, cattle and horses. I never had any experience in pasturing any kind of stock by the day, as this is generally done by the month, the rule being from $1.50 to $2 per head for cows and horses.

As to selling mixed hay in the field, if a fair crop is on the land, I wouldn't like to pay over $8 or $10 per acre, as we would have to run the risk of saving it, and also have the expense of cutting and housing it. If we knew that the weather would be right for saving or curing it properly, of course, one could pay more, but this we never know. W. H. H.

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Tancred Strain Leghorns	$3.75	$7.00	$32.50
Barred Rocks	4.50	8.50	40.00
R. I. Reds	4.75	9.00	42.50
Assorted	3.75	7.00	32.50

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White, Black, Buff and Brown Leg., $6 per 100. Rocks, $7. Wyandottes, $7. Light Broilers, $5. Heavy, $6. 21 years in business. Catalog free. 100% delivery.
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Barron Leghorn Chicks
From Large Type Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Mated to Pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock. At $7 per 100; $33.50 per 500; $65 per 1,000. Chicks 100% live arrival guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for catalog.
ROBERT L. CLAUSER, Box R, Kleinfeltersville, Pa

PULLETS
Barred Rocks and Leghorns
Write for prices
STEEN'S POULTRY FARM
Box 1, Dagsboro, Del.

Bigger Poultry Profits

Cash or C. O. D.	50	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks	$4.00	$7.00	$32.50	$60.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	4.00	7.00	32.50	60.00
Heavy Mixed	3.75	6.00	30.00	55.00

These are first class chicks and nothing cheap but the price. 100% live arrival guar. Postpaid. Hatched from 2 & 3 year old breeders. Catalog FREE. Used incubators cheap. THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY, The Dependable Plant, Box 75-E, Richfield, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	Per 100
S. C. White Leghorns—Wyckoff Str.	$6.50
Special Mated—Blood Tested	9.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns—Everlay Str.	7.00
Barred Rocks & R. I. Reds	8.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds	7.00
Assorted Light Breeds	6.00

For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. Orders of 500 or more ½c less per chick. Order direct from this adv. Parcel Post prepaid. Live arrival guaranteed. Circular free.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. Box R McAlisterville, Pa.

PULLETS
Quality White Leghorns
10 WEEKS OLD & READY-TO-LAY
Write for prices
KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.
BOX 10 FRENCHTOWN, N. J.

MATTITUCK WHITE LEGHORN FARM
Barron-Hollywood Strain N. Y. State Certified
"THE STRAIN BUILT UP FROM LARGE EGGS"
Trapnested under N. Y. State R.O.P. and B.W.D. Tested.
Chicks Hatched from Breeders on our own Farm Only.
PULLETS 8 Weeks Old to Laying Age on free range ready for delivery
Write for low prices on your required number
MILTON P. PHILLIPS, Box 422, Mattituck, N.Y.

CLEAR SPRING QUALITY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Tanc. or Barron S. C. Wh. Legh.	$6.00	$30.00	$60.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	7.00	32.50	60.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	8.00	37.50	70.00

Light Mixed, $5.00—100; Heavy Mixed, $6.50—100
100% live delivery. Postpaid. Circular free.
Clear Spring Hatchery, F. B. Leister, Prop., Box 49, McAlisterville, Pa.

HUSKY BABY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Barred and White Rocks	$7.00	$33.50	$65
Heavy Mixed	6.00	.....	....

Prepaid live arrival guaranteed
J. A. BAUMGARDNER Box 2 Beaver Springs, Pa.

PARKS BRED-TO-LAY ROCKS
Pullets and Cockerels, 80c each
America's Oldest and Greatest Laying Strain of Barred Rocks. Records up to 357 eggs in 1 year—148 eggs in 148 days—Laying at 90 days. Customers profits $8.09 per hen. Winners in 40 contests.
J. W. PARKS & SONS Box Y ALTOONA, PA.

HERBSTER'S PURE BRED CHICKS
Barred Rocks ..... $6.00 per 100
R. I. Reds ..... 7.00 per 100
Postage paid. 100% live del. Herbster's Poultry Farm, Box A, McClure, Pa.

CHICKS C.O.D.—100 Rocks or Reds, $8; Leghorns or Heavy Mixed, $6.50; Light Mixed, $6. Free range. Safe delivery guaranteed. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

R. I. RED PULLETS from blood-tested, large egg laying strain. 3 lbs. and over, 40c lb.
BRIGGS POULTRY FARM, 1101 West Street, Mansfield, Mass.

NICE WHITE WYANDOTTE PULLETS
March hatch, $1.50 ea. Carl Dorn, R. 1, Castleton, N. Y.

Mammoth Pekin Ducklings New low prices. Finest stock. Prompt delivery
Satisfaction Guar. LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, Barker, N.Y

DUCKLINGS—White Pekin, 30 or more 20c each delivered by parcel post. This is my 27th year. Earl Seamans Factoryville, Pa.

Ducklings—Mammoth Pekins, quality and promptness guar. Write for prices. L. Hamblin, Wilson, N.Y.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLINGS, 20c per 100, small lots 22c each. Harry Lester, Ransomville, N. Y.

Passaic Co., N. J., Egg Contest

Weekly report for week ending June 16, 1931.

Production.—37th Week, 61 per cent Points 3,951.10; eggs 3,993.

Production to date 56.19 per cent. Points 132,607.60; eggs 136,086.

High Pens for the Week.—R. I. R., Parmenter's Red Mount Farm, Mass., 62.20 points, 61 eggs; S. C. W. L., George Lowry Poultry Farm, Conn., 58.30, 62; S. C. W. L., George B. Ferris, Mich., 55.30, 57; S. C. W. L., Quality Poultry Farm, N. J., 55.05, 56; S. C. W. L., Egg & Apple Farm, N. Y., 54.95, 54.

High Pens to Date.—R. I. R., Parmenter's Red Mount Farm, Mass., 2,040.25 points, 2,071 eggs; R. I. R., Scott Poultry Farm, Mass., 2,003.95, 2,110; S. C. W. L., Quality Poultry Farm, N. J., 1,832.40, 1,939; R. I. R., Burdean Acres, Mass., 1,828.80, 1,814; S. C. W. L., George Lowry Poultry Farm, Conn., 1,791.30, 1,847.

We can certainly find use for the rain that is coming during this season, but chicks being housed on heavy, sticky soil should be protected as much as possible against diseases and parasites that may be picked from the ground. Where young or old birds are being fed outside there is a tendency to throw grain in the same spot each time. Soon this area becomes loaded with droppings, sticky and provides an ideal incubator for worm eggs and coccidia.

When houses are located on low, heavy ground there may be water settling after these rains. Such a condition brings on stagnation and tends to sour the soil while the moisture may make wet floors inside. During a wet season, especially, it is helpful to feed a short distance from the house and change the feeding place of birds on range so that no area becomes too heavily infested. Frequent cultivation of bare range, a layer of cinders, gravel or other coarse material around house entrances and allowance for land drainage around the range all tend to remove sources of trouble.

Give your next year's contest pullets every chance to keep clear of disease, and make a steady, unhindered growth by giving them clean, roomy quarters, high grade feed, and clean, well-drained range wherever possible.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 1,311.70 points, 1,424 eggs; Garret W. Buck, N. J., 767.25, 773.

Rhode Island Reds.—Parmenter's Red Mount Farm, Mass., 2,040.25 points, 2,071 eggs; Scott Poultry Farm, Mass., 2,003.95, 2,110; Burdean Acres, Mass., 1,828.80, 1,814.

S. C. White Leghorns.—Quality Poultry Farm, N. J., 1,832.40 points, 1,939 eggs; George Lowry Poultry Farm, Conn., 1,791.30, 1,847; Valley Brook Farm, N. J., 1,744.55, 1,741.

Miscellaneous.—Marcy Farms, U. L. Meloney, N. J., (J. W. G.), 1,426.40 points, 1,433 eggs; Marcy Farms, U. L. Meloney, N. J., (J. W. G.), 1,250.40, 1,237; Mrs. C. E. Wagg, N. J., (W. W.), 963.60, 987; Skylands Farm, N. Y., (Mot. Houdans), 946.60, 906.

Various Chick Troubles

What ails my chicks? I had a nice flock of White Leghorns and White Rocks growing well. Now I am losing a dozen or more every day. I had not changed their feed. They don't seem to have bowel trouble, they had a few lice. We doctored them for that. They stand around with their feathers ruffled and drop off. MRS. F. H.

New York.

Not knowing the age of these chicks, it is difficult to suggest a probable cause of the deaths. Chicks under four weeks of age, that become weak and die in considerable numbers, though previously in apparent health, are likely to be affected by pullorum disease (bacillary white diarrhoea). After that age, coccidiosis is a more common cause of numerous deaths in the flock. If a dozen or more are dying daily, it seems very likely that one or other of these diseases is present in the flock. Pullorum disease is incurable and is usually acquired from the mother hen through the egg. The only remedy is to hatch from disease free flocks.

Coccidiosis is perhaps a greater cause of heavy losses in chicks several weeks of age than any other single one. It is acquired by healthy chicks through contact with diseased ones or the droppings from them. All ailing chicks should be promptly removed from the flock and the healthy ones placed in clean quarters. if possible on a grass run that has not been recently used by other poultry. Sour milk should be fed freely and the quarters and utensils used by the growing chicks should be kept rigidly clean. M. B. D.

Ontario Co., N. Y., Notes

The haying season has commenced in this locality. Alfalfa is a good crop. Red clover is also very heavy. Some have sold their Alfalfa and pressed it right from the field, at $10 per ton. Most everybody is setting cabbage. Some have lost their seeding of red beans from the fly, and have dragged them up and put in pea beans. E. T. B.

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
A Sensation for Broiler Raisers! We've been doing a lot of experimenting on CROSS-BRED CHICKS. We wanted a new chick, solely to make more broiler money than any chick ever before offered. We have it now!
HALLCROSS BROILER CHICKS
will bring the highest market prices, with a rapid and uniform growth hitherto unknown. Write for details and prices. Regular breed chicks also.
HALL BROS., *Poplar Hill Farm* Box 60 Wallingford, Conn.

"WOLF-Certified" Chicks ....
LAST CHANCE AT THESE LOW PRICES

	25	50	100	300	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$2.00	$3.75	$ 6.95	$19.95	$32.25	$ 64.00
Barred, White, Buff Rocks	2.50	4.75	8.95	25.95	42.25	84.00
S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds and Black Minorcas	2.50	4.75	8.95	25.95	42.25	84.00
White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons	2.50	4.75	8.95	25.95	42.25	84.00
Jersey Black Giants	3.25	6.25	11.95	34.95	54.75	109.50
Assorted Heavy Mixed	2.00	3.75	7.00	20.00	32.50	65.00
Assorted Odds Mixed	1.75	3.50	6.50	19.00	27.00	55.00

Order direct from this ad—or send for our beautiful catalog giving description of "Wolf-Certified" Quality Chicks, also our 100% delivery and we also guarantee the livability of your baby chicks for ten days after you receive them, we want you to be satisfied. Order today. Send $1 with your order. Chicks shipped C. O. D. for balance.
WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING FARMS, Dept. 16, GIBSONBURG, OHIO

SPECIAL EGG BRED CHICKS
SEND NO MONEY ~ WE SHIP C.O.D.
Rigidly inspected by experts. From high-grade, heavy layers or exceptional stamina and outstanding laying ability. Bred thru generations for vitality and high-egg production. Pure-bred, healthy, carefully selected. 100% alive, postpaid. Cat Free.

	15	25	50	100	300	500
S. C. Eng. Wh. or Br. Leghorns or Anconas	$1.50	$2.00	$3.50	$6.50	$19.25	$32.00
Wh, Buff or Bar Rocks, Wh. or Sil. Wyandottes	1.90	2.50	4.50	8.50	25.00	41.50
S. C. Reds, Black Minorcas, Wh. or Buff Orpingtons	1.90	2.50	4.50	8.50	25.00	41.50
Black Giants, Light Brahmas	2.40	3.25	6.25	12.00	35.50	59.00
Heavy Assorted, All Good Chicks	1.50	2.00	3.75	7.00	20.75	34.50

Reference, First National Bank. ADA BABY CHICK HATCHERY, Route 15, Ada, Ohio.

WENE CHICKS
HATCHES EVERY THURSDAY THROUGHOUT YEAR
Now is the time to start a brood of Special Wene Cross for fall broilers. Also Straight Heavy Breeds. 8-10-Week Leghorn Pullets. Write immediately for prices.
WENE CHICK FARMS Dept. A VINELAND, NEW JERSEY

Hubbard Farms
R.I.REDS
8,000 selected breeders on our own farm—ALL bloodtested. 15 years disease-free ancestry. 15 years BALANCED BREEDING for outstanding Vigor, Low Mortality, Heavy Egg Production, Large Egg Size, Fast Uniform Growth, Early Maturity. Unequalled "Full Satisfaction" Guarantee on every order. Hatches every week. Write for catalog.
HUBBARD FARMS, Box 156, Walpole, N. H.

HILL SIDE CHICKS — Will Ship C. O. D.
Extra Chicks Free with each order

Tancred Strain S. C. White Leghorns	$6.00 per 100
Parks Strain Bar. Rocks (Per.34D31)	$7.00 per 100
S. C. Reds	$7.00 per 100

Heavy Mixed, $6 per 100; Light Mixed, $5.50 per 100
Special prices on large orders. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. P. P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

SEASON'S LOWEST PRICES

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Barred Plymouth Rocks	$2.25	$4.25	$7.75	$38.00	$75
W. Rocks, Reds, W. Wyan.	2.25	4.25	8.00	38.50	75
Heavy Mixed	2.00	3.75	7.00	34.50	68

Postage paid and full delivered count guar. Order now.
For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks ULSH POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY Box R, Port Trevorton, Penna.

SPECIAL PRICE
ON OUR SUPERIOR QUALITY BRED CHICKS
This price in effect beginning May 25. Place your orders well in advance. $1.00 books your order balance C. O. D.
White and Brown Leghorns
Barred and White Rocks
Wh. and Columbian Wyandottes
S.C. & R.C. Reds, Bf. Orpingtons
7c
Bl. and Wh. Minorcas, Sil. Wyans, Hamburgs, each 8c
Sussex, Light Brahmas and Black Giants, each 9c
Assorted (all varieties) 6 cents
Chicks are sent by prepaid parcel post. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Catalog sent on request.
THE LANTZ HATCHERY - - Tiffin, Ohio

CLOVERDALE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
R. O. P. Breeder—Trapnested 20 Years
"The Strain Bred for Large, Uniform, White Eggs Always"
Official 335-egg hen; R.O.P. average 237.7 eggs; Storrs pen 2,527 eggs. Low summer prices on pedigreed stock with this wonderful breeding. Catalog free.
CLOVERDALE POULTRY FARM
F. J. De Hart, Prop. R. D. 1, Cortland, N. Y.

HEARTY CHICKS Hatched in a new Jamesway Incubator Hatcher
Barred Rocks, $6—100, Heavy Mixed, $6—100.
Order C. O. D. Less than 100 lots, 1c more.
Quality and live arrival guaranteed. Catalogue free.
PEOLA POULTRY YARDS Box 2 Beaver Springs, Pa.

PREMIUM CHICKS Barred Rocks....7c 400 or More at..6c Heavy Mixed....6c
Safe delivery. Prompt shipment.
LAYWELL FARM HATCHERY, R. 5, BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

Baby Chicks—$8 per 100 up
Thousands hatching daily. Fourteen breeds. Sent collect. Postpaid live delivery—prompt shipment. STARTED CHICKS priced according to age. Send for folder.
Schoenborn's Hatchery, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS
Wh. Wyandottes, Wh. Rocks & Bar. Rocks, $7 per 100; Heavy Mixed, $6 per 100. We ship C. O. D. or cash — 100% del. guar.
Jas. E. Ulsh, Box R, Beaver Springs, Pa.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS
Free range grown. From selected 2 and 3-yr. old blood-tested breeders. Mar. & Apr. hatched, for immediate del.
THIELMAN LEGHORN FARM Ransomville, N. Y.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS Ten weeks, up. March, April and May hatched. High grade, range-raised birds. Ask for prices and folder. FISHER BROTHERS, Atlantic, Penna.

Chicks BARRED ROCKS S.C.W. LEGHORNS R. I. REDS also hatching eggs Write for prices.
C. C. ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Delaware

Demand **DIAMOND PICK** Meat and Bone SCRAP
100-lb. Trial Bag, $2.75 freight prepaid to points in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia.
ATLAN MFG. CO.
142-A Logan Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

PINECREST CHIX

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Bd. & White Rocks	$7.50	$35.00	$68
R. I. Reds	7.50	35.00	70
White Leghorns	6.50	30.00	58
Heavy Mixed	6.50	30.00	60
Light Mixed	6.00	30.00	58

PINECREST POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

Maple Lawn Baby Chicks
For Quality and Profit

	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$6.00
Parks Bd. Rocks (P.73C31)	7.00
White Wyan. & White Rocks	7.00

Heavy Mixed., $6.00—100; Light Mixed, $5.50—100
Special prices on large lots
MAPLE LAWN POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

Tancred Strain	Per 100
White Leghorns	$6.00
Barred Rocks	8.00
S. C. Reds	8.00
Heavy Mixed	7.00
Light Mixed	6.00

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER, Box R, McAlisterville, Penna.

Best QUALITY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Tancred Wh. Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$27.50	$50
S. C. Tom Bar'n Wh. Legh.	3.25	6.00	27.50	50
Barred Rocks & R. I. Reds	4.00	7.00	32.50	60
White Wyandottes	4.00	7.00	32.50	60
White Rocks	4.00	7.50	32.50	60

Light Mix., $5.00 per 100. Heavy Mix., $6.00 per 100
100% live del. Post Paid. Order direct.
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box I, McAlisterville, Pa.

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

English & Tancred Strain	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.13	$3.75	$6.50
Barred Rocks	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00
Light Mixed	1.75	3.00	5.00

500 lots, $2.50 less; 1,000 lots, $10 less. 100% prepaid safe delivery guar. Cash or C.O.D. FREE CIR.
Green Forest Poultry Farm, Box 4, Richfield, Pa.

Dr. Romig's *Super Quality* **Chicks**

Barred or White Rocks	$7.00—100
White Wyandottes	8.00—100
Heavy Mixed	6.00—100

100% prepaid live arrival. Ship C.O.D.
F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian, - Beaver Springs, Pa.

CHICKS C.O.D. 100 Rocks or Reds, $8; Leghorns $6.50; Heavy mixed, $7; Light, $6. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. LAUVER, Box 73, McAlisterville, Pa.

1000 White Leghorn PULLETS ready July 15, 12-13 wks., $1. 100 acre range. Large healthy, from selected stock. Norman Treble, Holly, N. Y.

SAVE CHICKS FROM COCCIDIOSIS
CORIDENE is guaranteed to stop Coccidiosis within 3 days. It is also wonderful as a preventive. Leading hatcheries and poultry raisers recommend CORIDENE.
If your dealer doesn't have CORIDENE, write for free booklet to
GLAND-O-LAC COMPANY
4225 Florence Blvd. Omaha, Nebr.

Edmonds' Trapnest Sheets
This new Trapnest Record in pad form is handy to write on and keeps the records clean. Good quality paper; 24 monthly sheets, keeping the records of 108 hens two years.
Price $1.00 Postpaid
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W. 30th St., New York

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Green Things Growing

O the green things growing, the green things growing,
The faint sweet smell of the green things growing!
I should like to live, whether I smile or grieve,
Just to watch the happy life of my green things growing.

O the fluttering and the pattering of those green things growing!
How they talk each to each, when none of us are knowing;
In the wonderful white of the weird moonlight
Or the dim dreamy dawn when the cocks are crowing.

I love—I love them so, my green things growing!
And I think that they love me, without false showing;
For by many a tender touch, they comfort me so much,
With the soft mute comfort of green things growing.

And in the rich store of their blossoms glowing
Ten for one I take they're on me bestowing:
Oh, I should like to see, if God's will it may be,
Many, many a Summer of my green things growing!

But if I must be gathered for the angel's sowing,
Sleep out of sight awhile, like the green things growing,
Though dust to dust return, I think I'll scarcely mourn
If I may change into green things growing.

—Dinah Maria Mulock Craik (1826-1887).

*

MANY sensible people are protesting, both individually and in organizations, against objectionable motion pictures. They point out the very real menace of gangster films, that are corrupting the minds of young people, and of those that present coarseness and vulgarity under the guise of humor. At a recent meeting in New Jersey, an official of the motion picture industry placed the blame upon the parents. He said that check-ups have shown that only 10 children out of 1,000 attending pictures are influenced in their choice by their parents. In other words, the parents pay no attention to the pictures the children see and make no efforts to guide their taste into the right channels. We fear that this is too often true, though there are plenty of conscientious parents who try to supervise their children's amusements, and to lead them toward better things.

*

THE following suggestions from the Children's Bureau at Washington should be remembered during the vacation period whether at home or when traveling: In traveling where typhoid may be, have the children inoculated. Boil all drinking water not known definitely to be safe. See that the child drinks three or four glasses of cool, unflavored water daily. Use no raw milk. If pasteurized milk is unobtainable, boil what is used. Every child should be outdoors five to six hours daily.

Seen in the Shops

We noticed, in one large shop, shoes which have heels with an adjustable lift, which may be removed when worn, or changed from one heel to the other, if worn unevenly. A sort of spike goes up the center of the heel, which is said to be removed easily. The extra lifts cost 21 cents a pair and are said to be readily applied—certainly a boon to those who always "run over" their shoes.

At the recent annual fur trade fashion show in this city, it was said that next season's fur coats are to be very practical, extreme or freakish styles being out of date. Shawl collars and widened sleeves will be seen, the coats being more fitted than last Winter, with a normal or rather higher waist line. The majority of the garments will be self-trimmed. Fashionable dress furs will be mink, caracul, kid and natural gray broadtail; for sport nutria, leopard and muskrat, with raccoon for general utility. As displayed at this convention, small bright-colored hats were worn with the fur coats.

Among the seashore clothes for children from two to six we saw little girls' beach pajamas of candy-striped material—broad flowing ankle-length trousers that were held high by shoulder straps, and loose flaring little jackets. Small boys' sailor suits of blue cotton, with sleeveless blouse and full-length flowing trousers, were $1, the little girls' pajamas being the same price.

All the shops are showing short velvet jackets for wear with dressy Summer gowns. They often have circular peplums and elbow sleeves, cape or scarf collars, and are usually tied with a belt or bow ends. They are favored in black, but also shown in a variety of colors.

Linen shoes are a midsummer mode, some very smart ones being white with navy or red heels. The shops will have them dyed to match any color scheme.

Starched linen hats used to be a very juvenile mode, but this season they appear in the prevailing shapes for women and girls. They are quite expensive, too, at the good shops. They are intended for sports wear.

Some of the separate long coats of wool crepe have slightly flaring sleeves that turn back at the bottom to form the cuff. With long gloves they are turned back to just above the wrist, which is called bracelet length.

Some of the new silk dresses are finished at the hem with a pleating from two to four inches deep. One printed silk seen consisted of a dress and separate jacket; the dress had a pleating at the hem, short sleeves finished with pleatings, and a little jacket with three-quarter sleeves, also edged with pleating.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

878

878 — Very Smart. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅝ yds. of 39-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 27-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

306

306—Made in a Jiffy! This style is designed in sizes small, medium and large. The medium size requires 1½ yds. of 35-in. material with 9¾ yds. of binding. Ten cents.

244

244—For Wee Maids. This style is designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1¾ yds. of 39-in. material with 1⅛ yds. of edging. Ten cents.

284

284 — For the Matron. This style is designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅞ yds. of 39-in. material with ¾ yd. of 35-in. contrasting and 3 yds. of edging. Ten cents.

Large Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

A Sheaf of Gleanings

I open a farm paper and read the title "A Lily Pool—Why Not?" the very next day after we had fashioned one in the rough the evening before. Ours will be quite different from the beautifully laid-out ones in gardens that boast of rare flowers and expensive landscaping, but I am sure it will bring every bit as much pleasure. It is the work of our own hands and hearts; a crude affair now, but we will try out a little landscaping ourselves and see if we can't get satisfying results. My grandmother had water lilies which I suppose she herself set out. I have a dim recollection of seeing and smelling one in a dish by some invalid's bedside. I share with every true farm woman in a vision of beautiful flowers about the home. It comes with the Spring. Were there no dream for making life more beautiful when nature awakes, then would I know that my soul was dead and life would have no attraction for me. I have visions, too, as Summer days approach, of a little grove in the pasture being made into a sort of recreational park. We will not have time to do much this Summer, but if we can do a little each year and enjoy it as we go along, that in itself will be a recreation. I announced to the family only this morning that we would eat supper out of doors every night. 'Twill be such fun, and we will be storing up health for the Winter months. So much for dreams.

With all Spring's dreaming I have accomplished much in the line of sewing, having already completed 19 garments, making no account of bloomers. Styles have changed so radically that my own last year's clothes look out of date. I should say two years ago clothes; the one little print I made last year is modern enough. I have made myself four dresses, but have since exchanged one for a piece of cloth. There are really very pretty, simple styles now. A little house dress made with a cape collar is dressy enough for many occasions. A plain little gingham has organdie bows for distinction. A half silk with puff sleeves is delightfully simple. I have three more pieces to make up. It is unusual for me to have so many dresses in one season, but when cloth is so low priced one can make them herself, it is not extravagant to have several. How I revel in choosing and making up the colorful prints! I think sewing with color has always charmed me. I remember when I was a little girl going with my mother to spend the afternoon with a neighbor. I sat on the couch very quietly, wishing very hard that she would ask me what I wanted to do. She usually asked sooner or later and I invariably answered, "I want to sew with colored thread." Mother's thread was always only black and white. Another thing I remember on these visits was the brown bread they always served. It was sweetened with thick, dark maple syrup. There never was brown bread like it, nor will there ever be.

But I am digressing. I have made three dresses for Lois, two for Hilda and eight for the babies. I prefer a raglan sleeve pattern for small children, and I used the same pattern for all the baby dresses; with different cloth and a variety in collars and trimming, they do not seem alike. Raglan sleeves are easiest to make, and iron so easily; besides they are not quickly outgrown. I made a very good-looking coat for Hilda from a grown-up's cape. My last accomplishment is a coat for a neighbor's girl. The mother is very busy and sewing is hard for her. There was a coat in the house that could be made over. When she called to borrow a pattern, I told her to send it over and I would cut it out for her. I ripped it up, washed and pressed it, and made it up the other side out. One would never guess that it was made from an old faded garment. What a satisfaction there is in making "something from nothing" as it were.

Our last club meeting was on "Remodeling" and I took with me a two-year-old half silk that I couldn't bear to lay aside. It was made low-waisted with a straight gathered skirt. We made the waistline normal, cut the skirt into a flare, adding gores from the wide sash, made yokes for the flare also from the sash; used the tie at the neck for a belt and made a jabot to take the place of the tie. I know I shall enjoy this dress as much as any new one I have made; I never had a dress that laundered so easily.

Our club president has been sick several weeks. Another club had sent a sunshine bag; we desired to do something a little differently, so each member was given a day on which to mail her a package. Everyone knowing me, could guess what I would send, because with me the word "gift" whether it be wedding, graduation, Christmas or any other occasion is almost synonymous with "picture." But in a case of sickness I want to send something that the patient can enjoy while she is a patient. I found several pictures to fit a frame I had and I put them in one behind the other, so that she could have a change if she chose. Another thing I like to do is to write, but instead of sending all in one long letter, I write several short letters and say when they shall be read. These short letters cannot tire her and besides there is something to look forward to another day. Speaking of long letters, there are occasions when they are appropriate. Did you ever write one on very narrow paper? I recently sent on in a class letter written on a strip two yards long and covered on both sides. Though it is easy for me to write on and on, still I must confess that this time I began to think I should have to "stretch the truth" in order to cover the paper.

I have said "good by" regretfully to the thirties. Though I understand full well that life is fuller and richer and even pleasanter in its own peculiar way, as one grows older, still I did not want to be forty. It is a feeling common to us all, I suppose, though many do not seem to mind, or is it just because they do not express their feelings? To observe the important occasion, I invited to supper two neighbors who can seldom get away from home to eat. I met them at the schoolhouse and carried them back there. Almost like "going out on the highway and compelling men to come to the feast." It was a pleasant social hour snatched up as it were, as we all were busy doing other things. Jimmie has since had a birthday, and he also had two guests. Two days later was grandpa's birthday and we made a decorated cake and invited the family down to "sup" with us. Now we are birthdayed up until the last of June.

The twins "have the floor" now. Betty is "chairman of the committee" and wants to "take things in her own hands" at the table at least.

Husband was called as juror last week, so was gone from home four days. He hadn't been gone before for over night for three years, and it seemed very strange. Though he enjoyed the experience, he was glad not to have to go back again. And I—well, surely, I was no less so, for he is the type of man that is indispensable in the home. I missed him at every turn. What two people can enjoy each other's companionship more than a farmer and his wife? SUE BILLINGS.

Currant Events

"Currants! Currants! Nice fresh currants! Two boxes for a quarter! How many today, lady?" And so every woman on the street knows that currants have come again.

Frozen currant dainty will fit nicely into a hot Summer day. To make it, boil three cupfuls of granulated sugar with one and a half quarts of water until there is just one quart, skimming any scum as necessary. Cool and mix with one pint of fresh red currant juice, and freeze. When but partially frozen fold into it the stiffly beaten whites of five eggs.

Bar le Duc is easily made: Select large ripe sound fruit. To each pound of currants use three-fourths pound of granulated sugar. Heat gradually to a boil, let boil gently seven minutes, then fill into tumblers. Seal with paraffin and store in a cool place.

Currant meringue pie is as good as it sounds. Wash, stem and mash one and a half cups of ripe red currants. Mix together one and a half cups of granulated sugar and one and a half tablespoons of flour. Beat the yolks of three eggs, mix with three tablespoons of cold water, add to the sugar and flour and combine with the fruit. Fill into a pieplate lined with on undercrust and bake. Frost with a meringue made of the three egg whites and three tablespoons of powdered sugar, and brown in a cool oven.

Sweet currant-cherry conserve is "different." It is made this way: Place four cups of water and 10 of granulated sugar on to boil for a very heavy syrup. While the syrup is making, wash and stem two cups of ripe red currants, and wash, stem and stone two quarts of ripe sweet cherries. When the syrup is ready, put in the fruit, heat to boiling point, and simmer for 20 to 30 minutes. Fill into hot sterilized jars and seal.

Then you may have a sour currant-cherry conserve: For this use 1 lb. of sugar for every pound of fruit. Wash and stem two and a half quarts of ripe red currants and wash, stem and stone two quarts of sour cherries. Crush the currants and cherries and place in a preserving kettle with the sugar in alternate layers. Let stand 10 hours. Heat slowly, let simmer until thick.

Ruby marmalade is made by this rule: Wash and stem four cups of ripe red currants and four quarts of ripe red raspberries, mashing a few at a time in a kettle until all are in. Add three-fourths their weight in granulated sugar. Heat slowly, stirring occasionally to prevent scorching. Simmer until testing on a plate proves it will "set." Fill glasses and seal.

You will relish currant relish. For making it, wash, stem and mash three quarts of ripe sound currants and put them into a preserving kettle with one and a half cups of water. Bring to a boil and let simmer for 15 minutes. Take off and strain through a coarse strainer. Then add three cups of brown sugar, one and one-half cups of good cider vinegar. Return the kettle to the fire, bring to the boiling point, and fill into hot, sterilized jars.

And we mustn't overlook covered currant pie. To make it, fit an undercrust of good rich pastry into a round pie plate, and fill with sound, ripe currants which have been washed, drained and stemmed. Place over them a generous cupful of granulated sugar, two level teaspoons of flour, and half a tablespoon of good butter distributed in small bits. Put on the upper crust, remembering to make the little "peepholes" in the top, and bake in a good hot oven.

Currant piquant is tasty. Try it. You'll need to mix together one and a half teaspoons of mustard and the same amount each of salt, pepper, clove and cinnamon. Moisten these with a little vinegar, then add enough more to make three cups of vinegar in all. Add this mixture to 7 lbs. of ripe red currants which have been washed and stemmed and mashed with 3 lbs. of granulated sugar. Put all into a preserving kettle, heat to

the boiling point, and cook slowly for about 30 minutes.

And you will want to do some raw currants in syrup. Do them this way: Use only perfect fruit. Wash and stem them and place carefully in hot, sterilized jars, letting the covers stand in a pan of boiling hot water, the while. Have ready a rich syrup made by using three parts granulated sugar to two parts water, and pour it while boiling hot over the currants until the jars overflow. Then take the covers from the pan of hot water, adjust each one, and seal.

FRANCES BLAKE.

"At Sixty-two"

"I feel very lonely sometimes. All the ladies whom I meet at guild meetings, etc., are young, mostly with families of little children. There is a great dearth of people in their sixties, to say nothing of seventies. Even the fifties are not many"—and so on. These sentences, taken from a letter just received from an old-time neighbor, will find an echo in almost any family circle, and have led me to wonder, as often before, how we can best mitigate that inevitable loneliness that closes in on old age. Going to church this bright sunshiny morning with that question uppermost in my mind, I was struck by one sentence in the sermon: "Life ought to increase in richness as we go on;" and the words reminded me of a bit of wise counsel once given me when I was desperately lonely:

"I think having a good many interests helps. Suppose that at sixty you give up teaching, or the last of your children is married off or (ridiculous as it seems!), you find yourself increasingly deaf, or like Hamlet, fat and scant of breath; and suppose the young people are jazzy and not a bit like what you were at their age, how are you going to make life so interesting that there will be no time to be lonely?"

Well, there are all sorts of ways, I suppose. We're not all run in the same mold. One way, and not a bad one, is to strike out and take up something entirely new. The end of the first half century or so is a very good time, if your health is good. A Maine woman I know, retired from teaching, took up library work, and made herself a beloved center of helpful service in a small community. Another New England sister fitted up the wing of her old home as a post office, and is still the efficient village postmistress, though past threescore-and-ten. These late ventures, and a similar one, the opening of a little gift shop, not only brought in a small income, but tended to dissipate loneliness by natural, cheerful human contacts.

Most of us, after sixty, have more leisure than we did earlier in life, and nearly all have some taste or talent that we couldn't cultivate long when we were young. To take up the music or the paintbox, or the schoolbooks laid aside in our teens, is as much fun as getting an old clock to run again, after a long nap up garret. Within a week, I have seen a woman of 74, intrigued as they say, by a school algebra! One lady in our town, though in advanced life, in delicate health and modest circumstances, followed a course of study by a trip to France and Italy, and is our local authority on the literature and politics of these countries. Travel, if one can manage it, certainly does enrich life wonderfully and the place you would most enjoy seeing may be in the next State or county. Mrs. O- stopped in the other day, in print skirt and sunbonnet, indulging her wanderust by bus, at eighty-odd!

By 60, if not before, it is a good plan to cultivate a specialty, whether it be rock-gardening, crocheted bedspreads, lepidoptera, or family traditions. All these things are "doors out"; they take us out of ourselves, and isn't it the separateness of being shut up in ourselves that makes loneliness? One friend, long a grandmother, has found a world of pleasure during the later years of a stormy life, in turning a particularly ledgy and unpromising dooryard into a paradise of flowers. Whenever she visits, or drives, or walks, she brings back something to add to her garden; arbutus and maidenhair and cardinal flower thrive under her magic touch, and all her friends and neighbors have a share in her treasures. My own mother used to say that gardening was for the Autumn of life—young people were too impatient and, so to speak, too violent to taste its flavor.

The correspondent whom I first quoted has, in spite of fast-failing eyesight, made a specialty of scrap-books, whose gay pictures have delighted many a child, within and out of hospitals. Last year she collected a quantity of "used" Christmas cards, and pasted them together very neatly back to back, and these seemed to have a special appeal for the little unfortunates who received them. Didn't the work make her less lonely, even though she never saw the recipients? It is a great thing to wake up in the morning feeling that your "job" is waiting for you! Bertrand Russell somewhere says, in effect, that our greatest joy is found in the sense that we are "a part of the stream of things."

There is inspiration for us all in the gallant words of Dr. Holmes, "At Sixty-two":

"Just sixty-two? Then trim thy light
And get thy jewels all re-set;
'Tis past meridian, but still bright,
And lacks some hours of sunset yet.
At sixty-two
Be strong and true,
Scour off thy rust and shine anew.

"'Tis yet nigh day; thy staff resume
And fight fresh battles for the truth,
For what is age but life's full bloom,
A riper more transcendent youth?
A wedge of gold
Is never old;
Streams broader grow as downward rolled.

"At sixty-two life is begun;
At seventy-three begin once more;
Fly swiftly as you near the sun,
And brighter shine at seventy-four;
At ninety-five,
Should you arive,
Still wait on God, and work and thrive."

D. R. G.

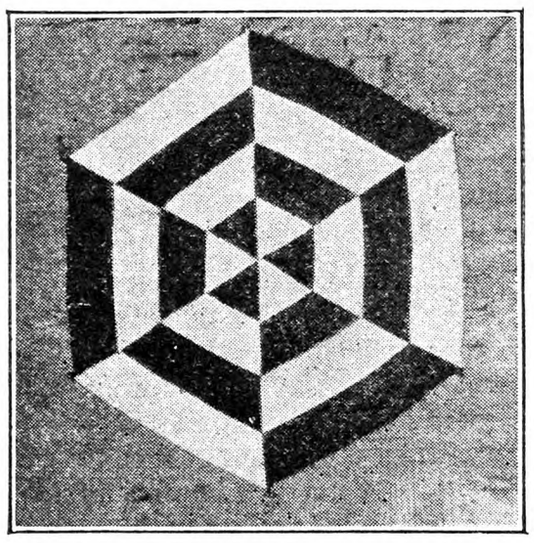
Peach Icebox Cake

1.—Line sides and bottom of a mold or biscuit tin (or electric refrigerator tray) with lady fingers or slices of sponge cake. Over this put a layer of sliced and sweetened peaches, then a layer of sweetened whipped cream, and continue until mold is full, the last layer being cake. Place in refrigerator several hours. Serve with whipped cream.

2.—Two tablespoons gelatin, ½ cup cold water, one tablespoon lemon juice, one cup cream, three cups crushed or sliced and sweetened peaches. Soak gelatin in cold water 10 minutes; dissolve over hot water. Add peaches and lemon juice. Set aside until it thickens. Then fold in whipped cream. Fill a mold with alternate layers of sponge cake or lady fingers and peach mixture. Set in icebox for three or four hours. Serve with whipped cream.

MARY REDYNS.

Patchwork Pattern



Spider Web.—This is a much sought after quilt pattern, as many housekeepers wish to use it for scraps of prints and ginghams, although the picture here was taken from a quilt made in one color and white, red having been used in this case. The blocks are to be joined solidly over the quilt. Price of pattern 15 cents. Send orders to The Rural New-Yorker, New York.

Parsnip Casserole

One-half cup fat salt pork, cut in small cubes; two cups sliced raw potatoes; two cups sliced raw parsnips; two cups water; one-half cup, or more, fine dry bread crumbs; salt; pepper. Put a few cubes of pork in bottom of earthern casserole, cover with layer of potato, then layer of parsnips, adding salt and pepper to taste, not forgetting the salt of the pork. Repeat until all is used, then cover with a thick layer of bread crumbs, pour over the water, cover the casserole and bake for one hour, removing the cover the last 15 minutes or so, to brown. This makes a fine supper dish on a cold night when the parsnips are specially delicious after being left in the frozen ground to sweeten them.

MRS. H. E. W.

A Budget Magazine Club

We have formed a "budget" club and subscribe to many papers relating to either farm, home or garden. We draw lots and the name of the paper we draw is sent for by the one drawing it. Each member in the club reads each paper in rotation, and it is finally returned to the subscriber, who can do as she likes with it then. In this way we can enjoy many papers with only the expense of paying for those we actually subscribe for. Some of the members keep the entire papers; others send them to hospital, home or shut-in; one cuts them up and makes them into scrap-books. The papers and magazines used by our club members might well be called "well read."

MRS. V. H.

Fig Pudding

One cup chopped suet, 1½ cups chopped bread crumbs, four eggs, one teaspoon grated nutmeg, one cup sugar, ½ lb. figs, chopped fine, one cup milk, 1½ teaspoons baking powder, one teaspoon vanilla. Mix all together, put in a buttered mold with a tight cover, and steam three hours.

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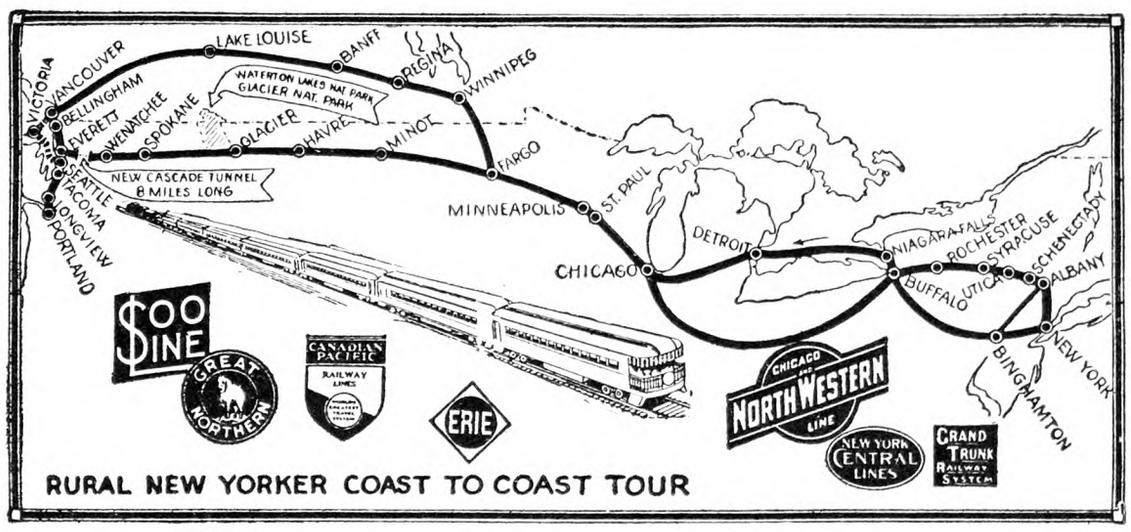

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PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Hundreds of inquiries are answered by mail to one printed here. For your protection we cannot consider unsigned statements.]

Your paper has a lot of good reading in it. The Publisher's Desk alone is worth more than the price. I. B.
New Jersey.

One thing about Publisher's Desk is that no publisher in city or country has succeeded in imitating it. Many have tried, but no one has been willing to devote the necessary time and pains and expense to it that is required to make it worth while and successful. The result is that the sincere publishers have dropped it, and those who keep up an appearance make only a pitiable imitation. In the course of a lifetime we have had many duties as a publisher and otherwise, but no other job has even required so much painstaking, conscientious work. It is no doubt this feature that gives it its appeal for readers who approve it, and that makes the work so much worth while to us.

In 1925 the Winter Realty Corporation, a corporation headed by Lawrence and John G. Halleran, and their two sisters, bought four acres of land. The price was $22,000. Recently the four acres were sold to the New York City Airport, Inc., organized and controlled by Lawrence Halleran for $80,000. The land was to be used as an airport for airships. One of the directors of this airport corporation was the Borough President of the Borough of Queens of the city of New York, who received 500 shares of the stock as a gift, and who wrote a letter which was published in an advertisement, recommending the stock to investors. This city official testifies now that he knew nothing about the project, and is surprised that his letter was used to sell stock. Another director is a bank president. He also received 500 shares of the stock as a gift, and recommended the stock to investors, but now testifies that he knew nothing of the merits of the enterpise. Other directors were a brother and nephew of Lawrence Halleran, and other political and financial leaders in the Borough of Queens. The airport company had stock of a face value of $4,500,000. The Attorney-General is now conducting an investigation to determine whether this stock was sold under fraudulent representations. In the hearing it was developed that a contract was made with a promoter who was to receive 40 per cent commission on the first 200,000 shares sold, totaling $400,000.

We have recited this record briefly for the benefit of those confident small and inexperienced investors who expect to get rich from the purchase of stock of companies organized on this or similar basis. The ridiculous part of it is that the State provides the legal machinery for the set-up of a corporation of this kind, and then after the investors have lost their money conducts costly investigations to determine whether or not its citizens have been swindled through the facilities provided by the State to the promoters.

In your issue of June 13 you state that the surviving parents of a deceased husband or wife have a share in the property provided there are no children. Would the same be true if the wife had died in February, 1930? G. H. C.
New York.

Yes. The portion going to the parents would be more under the old law than under the new law, which went into effect September 1, 1930. The new law gives more to the surviving spouse, and consequently less to other heirs.

Two years ago I bought a farm which had a first mortgage of $1,500 and a second of $300. It was about to be sold for the mortgages. The owner offered it to me if I would pay the two mortgages. We took it and paid back interest and taxes. We have been on the farm two years. Now the father-in-law of the former owner claims he has $1,200 against the place, and threatens to sell us out if we do not pay. Can he do this as we did not know he had anything against the place? If we moved to another place before he put up a sign against us could he come to the new place and sell us out? B. A. G.

We are astonished at the amount of losses reported by people who buy or sell farms without a lawyer to draw the contract or deed, and to search the title. The fee of a lawyer in such cases is trifling compared with the loss sustained when the title is not good or an old mortgage is discovered. In the above case the first thing to do is to search the county records and find whether another mortgage is filed against it or not. If not on the record, at the time the deed was recorded, the father-in-law's claim is not good. If he had a mortgage or judgment on record against the farm at that time, whether the buyer knew it or not, the mortgage would hold good. In a case of this kind the new owner would not be on the bond, and the mortgagee would have no claim against the present owner's stock or other chattels. But do not buy real estate without a lawyer to protect you, or sell unless for all cash, and then make sure that you get the cash in full before giving up title and possession.

When a prosperous milk dealer, to whom I sold milk, incorporated his business I invested $4,000 in the preferred stock of his new corporation. I knew the business was prosperous, and received dividends during the lifetime of the incorporator. Three years ago he died from the effects of an accident, and I have received no dividends since, but have heard that other shareholders have received dividends. I know the business exceeded $100,000 in sales last year, and I cannot see why the dividends cannot be paid. Is there anything I can do to enforce dividend payments? E. F.
Pennsylvania.

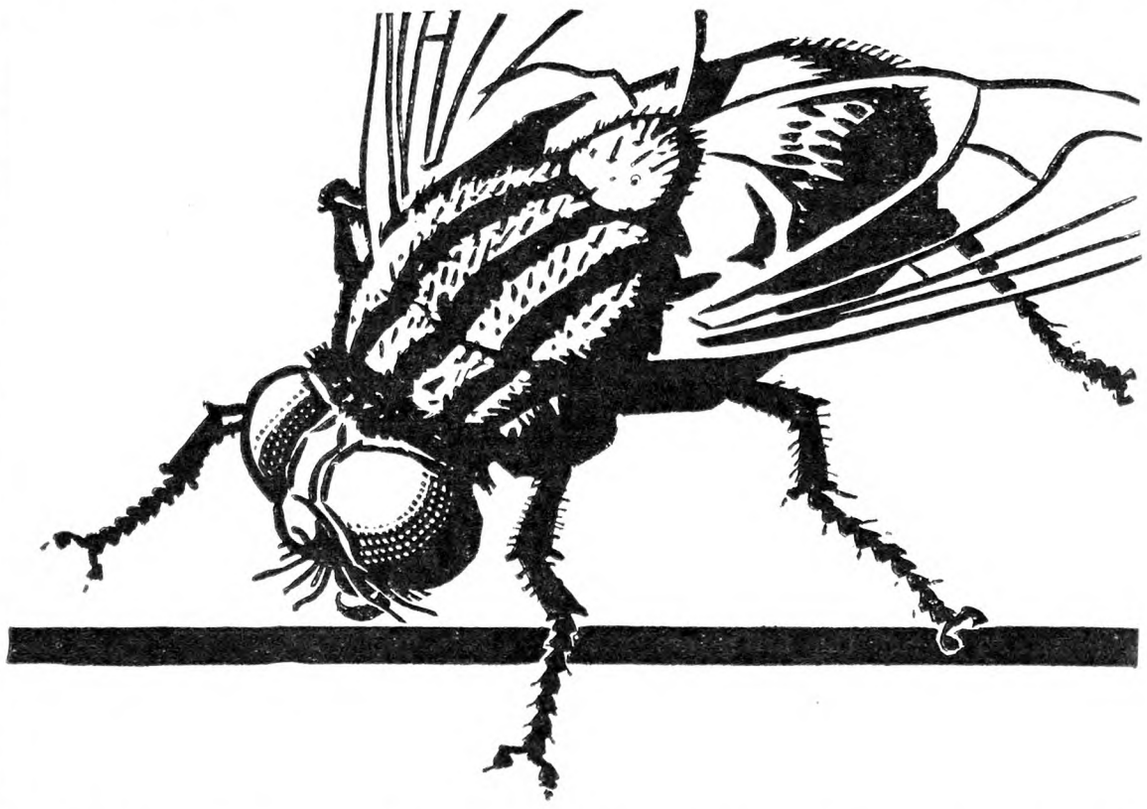
As a stockholder you own a fractional part of the milk business in which you invested. Sometimes the stock of a corporation is divided into preferred shares and common shares. Sometimes the common shareholder has a vote as a stockholder for the election of directors, and sometimes that function is reserved for the common stockholders; in this case, preferred stockholders would have no vote. The provisions for this are expressed in the charter of the company and in its by-laws. It is unlawful for the trustees of a company to pay a dividend unless the dividend is earned. The earnings of previous years may be held as a surplus and paid out in years when the profits are not sufficient to pay the dividend. The directors are not obliged to declare and pay a dividend even if it is earned. The earned profits may be retained as a surplus. A "preferred stock" simply means that a dividend may be declared and paid on a preferred stock, without paying any dividend on the common stock, but the management is not under obligation to pay a dividend on the preferred stock if it desires to hold the profits as a surplus. If, however, a dividend is declared, it would be unlawful to pay some of the preferred stockholders and not another.

Sometimes it happens that the income of a corporation is devoted largely to large salaries and expenses, and the profits consequently reduced so that there is not enough left to pay a dividend.

Sometimes, when there are grounds for a charge that the business is not being conducted in the interest of all of the stockholders, the court gives the complaining stockholder an opportunity to inspect the books and records; for an application of this kind to the court it would be necessary to employ an attorney.

The Model Tailoring Co., 110-112 W. 40th St., Tower Bldg., New York City, is canvassing this district, starting a suit club. Can you inform me as to the proposition? V. E. C.
Connecticut.

We do not find any rating of this company in the commercial records. This in itself is not to be taken against it, but without some definite credit rating one is not justified in placing orders with an unknown house. We have nothing in our files to indicate any record good or bad in this case. We, however, have had considerable complaint in other instances from people who have patronized suit clubs. Oftentimes the suit does not fit. Frequently it is not of the quality of goods shown in the sample. In some cases, a deposit has been paid but the suit has not been furnished. Of course the above company is not in any way responsible for the acts of other concerns, against which such complaints have been made, but the experience naturally makes us cautious about "suit clubs" unless the company selling them has established credit, and reputation where it is soliciting orders. Of course no one can in any event expect any more of a bargain in a club than in any regular order.



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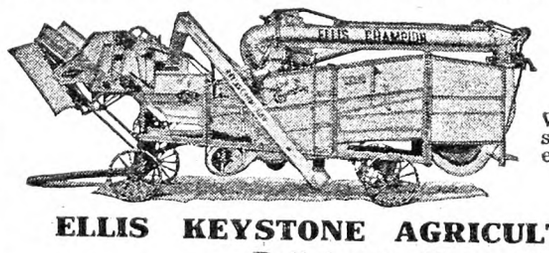

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Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

The Oswego County Pomona Grange session, at their June meeting, held with Mount Pleasant Grange, was filled with activity and a very worth-while program was presented, about 350 being in attendance. Oswego is one of the big Grange Counties of the State and also one of the pioneer counties in Grange work. A feature of the day was the conferring of the fifth degree upon a class of 35 candidates by Pomona Master Ralph E. Bowering and his staff.

Oswego County Deputy Norman L. Clark has been holding a very successful series of six group meetings, which included all of the 38 Granges of Oswego County. Degrees were conferred at all these group sessions and a large number of new members added to the roll. At the Sandy Creek session over 350 were in attendance. The Pomona decided to participate in the 200th anniversary of the birthday of George Washington and the Home Economics Committee of the Pomona will have the matter in charge.

The largest Grange in Oswego County is that at Lower Oswego Falls, with a membership of 528. Domestic, Pulaski, Sandy Creek, Mexico and Mount Pleasant all have over 300 members, and the entire enrollment in the County is over 6,500.

Mexico Grange has the largest average membership of any of the 300-group, its record being 59 for the year. This Grange furnished the valedictorian and the salutatorian for the June graduating class of the Mexico High School and Academy, both Miss Elma Nestorson and Miss Frances Norman being members of Mexico Grange. Miss Nestorson is also a member of the Oswego County Pomona Grange, the New York State Grange and the National Grange, she having been a member of the record-breaking class of 11,125 who received the seventh degree at Rochester last November. Both young ladies have had brilliant records in their school work during the entire period and are very helpful in the lecturer's programs of Mexico Grange. Miss Nestorson is a talented reader and Miss Norman an excellent musician.

North Hannibal Grange, of Oswego County, holds the distinction of having organized the third Juvenile Grange in the State of New York, this occurring about 1905. Wayne County organized the first and second Juveniles in the State. During the first half of the year 1931 New York State led all the states in new juvenile organizations, State Master Freestone told the members of the Oswego Pomona.

In addition to State Master Freestone, other speakers at the Pomona session were State Overseer Raymond Cooper, of Oswego, State Steward Van C. Whittemore, of Canton, who is also the dean of the State School of Agriculture at Canton, and State Historian L. L. Allen, of Watertown.

Three young men of the Fulton High School, members of the agricultural class, compete in an oratorical contest, preliminary to a district contest later which includes 13 States. The competitors were M. G. Stuart, of Fulton, Paul Dunn, of Pulaski, and Nathan Taylor, of Mexico. Their work was of an exceptionally high order. The final winner will be given transportation to the National Dairy Show.

The September session of the Oswego Pomona will be held with Bowens Corners Grange. A two-day session will be held, an innovation in that County.

Master George Rowlee, of Mount Pleasant Grange, which acted as hosts for the June Oswego Pomona session, is said to be the youngest Subordinate Grange master in New York State. Standing side by side with Mount Pleasant Grange hall is one of the largest and finest rural church buildings in the State. These community buildings are set off by themselves in the center of a thriving farm neighborhood, several miles from any village center. A close union has developed between the two organizations, and Grange and church work together in the closest harmony, to the mutual advantage of each. This Oswego county church has an average attendance on Sunday of over 150 worshipers, practically all residents from the surrounding farms.

Marietta, Ohio, Truck Growers' Field Day

Marietta Truck Growers will make the annual inspection of their experimental truck farm during the afternoon of Saturday, July 11. On this day the crop, disease, and insect specialists of the State University and Experiment Station will be present to explain the results of experiments and to discuss the growers' personal problems.

The truck growers of Washington County through the Horticulture Department at Columbus and Wooster extend a very cordial invitation to all vegetable growers in other parts of this and other States to visit their experimental farm on this day.

The short program planned for 1:30 includes a speaker of interest to all truck growers. A resume of what has been accomplished and what will be attempted in the future will be given.

Of special interest this year is the complete change of fertilizer treatments on the four year rotation, made at the end of 15 years of continuous treatment which have brought out some very interesting facts. The recovery of the no-treatment plots after receiving their first fertilizer this season is remarkable.

Thirty-three tomato varieties and 30 cabbage strains are in excellent condition to be judged. There are several other crops including potatoes, sweet corn, and peppers under test this year.

DONALD COMIN,
Assistant Horticulturist.

Curing Soy Beans and Cow-pea Hay

Time will soon be drawing nigh for curing Soy beans and cow-pea hay. Experience teaches that the only safe method is to use tripods for curing. The cow-peas or beans should be cut in the morning, but not until the dew is off thoroughly. The next day rake the hay up and put it up on tripods. It is best not to commence raking until 10:30 or 11 o'clock.

It is best not to cut any more than you think can be safely put up the next afternoon; but, if it should rain before you get it up, leave it alone until all the water is thoroughly dried out. If you leave any on the ground over night, wait until all the dew is dried off before putting it in tripods. This hay when properly put up will not spoil or damage when put up somewhat green, though it will surely spoil if it has any water in it from rain or dew.

Soy beans should have pods well formed and cow-peas should be fairly well matured before the work of cutting is commenced. With cow-peas it is best to wait until you notice a few scattering dry or real ripe peas. But don't make the mistake of letting them get too ripe.

The hay should be left on these tripods at least three or four weeks, but not until late Fall or early Winter. If the weather is good the hay will be dry enough to house or stack in three weeks after being put up. The tripods should be made so as the hay will be kept off the ground sufficient for a good circulation of air underneath. The cross sticks at the bottom should be 18 or 20 inches from the ground, and long enough to extend two feet or more beyond each corner, making a good footing.

The sticks at the top should be well covered with the feed so they will shed water better. If the tripods are made good and strong with good ventilation at the bottom the shocks can be made quite large with safety in securing a first-class hay in a few weeks. W. H. H.

Prince George Co., Va.

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LADIES' BEST DURENE STOCKINGS, 3 pair $1.00. Black, Tanblush, Nubrown, Reve, Sandee, Champagne, sizes 9 to 10½. Dandy proposition for agents. A. B. TALBOT SALES CO., Norwood, Mass.

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP? We have Jewish young men, able-bodied, some with, but mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC., 301 E. 14th Street, Box D, New York City.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—A competent woman for cook in a small Summer hotel; good baker necessary; write capabilities and wages in first letter. TIMOTHY DRISCOLL, Kauneonga Lake, Formerly North White Lake, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

RELIABLE ELDERLY man, used to farm work, to do chores and help on small farm; $10 per month, good room and board. ADVERTISER 1209, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN to help in house, make himself useful on farm; steady, good home and small wages. L. BOICE, R. D. 1, Hudson, N. Y.

WANTED—Young man raised on a farm who wants a good home and who is willing to learn our way of farming; must be a good milker; wages $35 with board and washing; steady job for the right one; state in first letter whether you smoke cigarettes. F. W. Corey, Newburgh, N. Y.

WANTED — Experienced feed salesman who knows how to approach dealers and farmers; must have knowledge of feeds of all kinds and thoroughly familiar with livestock; must own a car and work on commission basis. ADVERTISER 1213, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, FARMER assistant, caretaker in Winter; couple, white, no children; wife willing to assist; man to work about house, garden and wherever required on estate; must be able to drive car and have some knowledge of electric pump; modern house, light, fuel, milk and $75 to start; state age, nationality and religion. DR. VOISLAWSKY, Katonah, N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced boy or man for steady farm work; state wages and particulars. ADVERTISER 1216, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Executive couple of good standing, without children, for boys' school; herdsman, A-1 milker; wife for cooking; salary for both $1,560 and maintenance; preference given to Massachusetts people. W. G. FANCHER, Supt., Lawrence, Mass.

EXPERIENCED WOMAN (white) for general housework; good cook, family 2 adults, $35 and board. MRS. R. D. EWELL, West Nyack, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, wants position; competent in any branch, including pheasants. ADVERTISER 1163, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED—Hustling American couple, 33, having disposed large dairy farm desire position farm or estate where efficient, conscientious service is appreciated; good plain cook, neat housekeeper, dairy-maid, poultry-maid; chauffeur, gardener, handy-man, dairyman, teamster, poultryman, etc.; not afraid of work but wages and living conditions must be first-class; full particulars and wages first letter, please. ADVERTISER 1189 care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER AND CHAUFFEUR, 25 years old, 5 years' experience; best references. ADVERTISER 1192, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, single, chauffeur's license, desires position on poultry or up-to-date farm; strong, willing; good home essential. ADVERTISER 1205, care Rural New-Yorker.

CATHOLIC YOUNG man seeks work on farm, some experience in gardening. ADVERTISER 1210, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as teacher by experienced college graduate holding life certificate; best references. HARRY FRENCH, 199 Saxton St., Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—Position as farmer or caretaker on private estate by American, married, age 40, no children; best references. J. A. CRANDALL, Cresskill, N. J.

POSITION WANTED as tractor and truck operator on farm or estate by young man, experienced. ADVERTISER 1214, care Rural New-Yorker.

REGISTERED NURSE desires position. ADVERTISER 1212, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN, SINGLE, 28, good milker, fully experienced in dairy and farming, wants steady position; best references. ADVERTISER 1217, care Rural New-Yorker.

FIRST-CLASS PLUMBER and tinsmith wants permanent position; prefer village; best references; no booze. BOX 385, Cuyler, N. Y.

TEACHER, EXPERIENCED, normal training, best of references, desires rural position or any not having academic department. BOX 118, Breesport, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, young Swiss, wants position; 3 years of experience, good references. ADVERTISER 1219, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED BY MARRIED man, work on farm with tenement house; good milker and teamster, reliable. Write P. O. BOX 42, Sheffield, Mass.

MARRIED MAN with two small children wants steady work on a farm; wages no object. ADVERTISER 1227, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, Irish, would like job on estate or good commercial farm; farm raised and reference; Americans preferred. ADVERTISER 1224, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, SINGLE, 52, grow vegetables, flowers, chickens, do farm work. JOHN J. FLAHERTY, care Catholic Charities, 234 Main Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED POSITION, manager or assistant, tea-room, motor inn, year round, responsible, capable, reference. BOX 831, Liberty, N. Y.

CARETAKER, MANAGER, experienced couple; orchards, poultry, flowers, animals, bankers' references. D. M. CHAPMAN, Hammonton, N. J.

CARPENTER, PAINTER, experienced mechanic, cementing, glazing, seeks position on estate. ADVERTISER 1226, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, American, intelligent, dependable hard worker; more than twenty-five years practical experience; up-to-date advanced methods feeding for high-egg record, battery brooding, poultry disease control, especially experienced and successful turkey raiser, Winter broilers, capons, pheasants and water-fowl; flock owners who need a poultryman who will show real profit, write for my references and full information. H. J. BOOTHMAN, South Portland, Maine.

A TEACHER of 14 years' experience desires a rural position for September. ADVERTISER 1228, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN for poultry farm, little experience; can cook, drive, handy-man. ADVERTISER 1229, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

WANTED—Limestone land by the acre, near R. R. or navigable stream; mention all particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 1121, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm on lake, small acreage in Connecticut or New Jersey; send photos and price and terms. T. R. BAXTER, 595 Madison Ave., New York City.

GREENHOUSES AND 8-ACRE modern village farm, 63 miles from New York, at a bargain price; Connecticut. Address ADVERTISER 1141, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM, 60 ACRES, with six hundred frontage concrete State highway, 4 miles from Cooperstown; 12-room frame house, big barn, outbuildings; fruits, unfailing brook; $4,000. Address ADVERTISER 1208, care Rural New-Yorker.

RENT SMALL farm or country home, commuting distance New York City; immediate or Fall occupancy; reasonable; state details and improvements. ADVERTISER 1230, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Twenty-five-acre fruit and poultry farm and tourist, 12-room house. BOX 43, Ghent, N. Y.

DELAWARE COUNTY, 400-acre farm, high-grade Jerseys, good buildings; substantial payment required. J. L. BRAMLEY, Box 53, Shavertown, N. Y.

77-ACRE LIVINGSTON County dairy farm, community center with all advantages 2 miles; level fertile tillage, 10 acres woodland; 10-room home, dairy barn, tile silo, buildings substantial, excellent section; $4,500; investigate easy-payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

FOR SALE — Poultry farm, 9 miles Atlantic City; 10 acres, excellent location, land and buildings good condition; electric; fully stocked, 3,000 poultry, 4,800-egg incubator, good variety of fruit; nice piece woodland, fine stream water; bargain for buyer who has cash to act quick. Address owner, DR. R. H. THOMAS, Rt. 3, Pleasantville, N. J.

FOR SALE—A real business proposition; 75-acre fruit farm fully equipped; over 4,000 apple and pear trees in full bearing and perfect condition; not a tree over 20 years old; beautifully located home with all improvements, one-half mile from post office. Write ADVERTISER 1215, care Rural New-Yorker.

48-ACRE FARM, Eastern Shore Maryland, six-room house and barn. Write BOX 65, Federalsburg, Md.

FOR SALE—House, 6 rooms, bath, pantry, 75x150 ft. or more State highway. BOX 1, Nanuet, N. Y.

FARM WANTED near Bronx, N. Y.; small cash; about 30 minutes commutation to Bronx; state distance and commutation facilities. ADVERTISER 1218, care Rural New-Yorker.

A NICE FARM of 244 acres laying beautiful for all modern machinery, growing fine crops; nice colonial brick residence, excellent location; a widow's sacrifice price, easy terms. C. H. REYNOLDS, Spotsylvania, Va.

EQUIPPED CHICKEN farm, 2¾ acres, all improvements, stock, garden, old shade trees, fruit, grape arbors; for any acceptable price; write for full particulars. ADVERTISER 1221, care Rural New-Yorker.

SACRIFICE 9-ROOM improved house, 25 acres, barn, chicken coops, near village. SCHLOSSBERG, Callicoon Center, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

TOURIST LODGE, on Route 20, coast to coast, one acre, 10-room house, newly painted, maple shade; good place for gas station, roadside stand; price $2,100, $500 cash. ADVERTISER 1222, care Rural New-Yorker.

STATE ROAD farm, 1,800 feet on Route 17A, about 130 acres tillable and 360 acres woodland, good oak timber; 14-room house, bath, steam, tenant house, 7 outbuildings; 400 apple, 200 peach; brook, small lake; only 50 miles from New York; price $100 an acre; consider an offer. F. W. PLATE, R. F. D. 1, Warwick, N. Y.

WANTED AN UP-TO-DATE dairy farm to rent or work on shares, where Grade A milk can be produced, from 20 to 30 cows; life experience in dairying and purebred stock; have extra help; New Jersey preferred. ADVERTISER 1225, care Rural New-Yorker.

SACRIFICE LARGE house, near State road, 15 acres, improvements, buildings, orchard, stream; $7,500; owner. KLINE, Rt. 3, Freehold, N. J.

FOR SALE or rent, with option to buy, parcel of land 100x485 on main highway in Absecon, direct route to Atlantic City; fine for business site, bathing, etc.; reasonable. J. HAHN, 602, 74 Cortlandt Street, New York City.

WONDERFUL CHICKEN farm, between 20 and 25 acres, fully equipped, on hard road. BOX 4, Sergeantsville, N. J.

WANTED TO RENT, with the option of buying, a dairy farm with stock and machinery; state full particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 1223, care Rural New-Yorker.

Country Board

BOARDERS, MODERN farm home, quiet, fishing, ideal spot; rates $12 to $15 per week. MRS. MANNING GILLESPIE, New Milford, Pa.

BOARDERS WELCOMED at Waukesha Farm, located in the Catskills; all modern improvements; $18 per week. EDITH BARRETT, Pepacton, Delaware County, N. Y.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD, quiet, restful farm home, most desirable for middle-aged or elderly people; airy rooms, shady lawn, beautiful scenery; $25 per week for two. MRS. MARK COVENEY, Mansfield, Pa.

WANTED—Children to care for, country home, all conveniences, best references furnished. ADVERTISER 1220, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Boarders, pleasant farm, fresh eggs, milk and cream, home-made butter, good table; trout stream, bathing, pretty scenery; adults $10 per week, children according to age; will board the year around. MRS. DELCIA WHITLOCK, R. D. 1, Lakewood, Pa.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY — Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $5.25; 120 lbs., $10. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

SELECT YOUNG laying three banded leather colored Italian queen bees, guaranteed mated pure, 50c each; the best honey gatherers, best winterers, gentle and prolific; safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed; write for quantity prices. JASPER KNIGHT, Hayneville, Ala.

HONEY — 2 60-pound cans buckwheat, $7.90; light amber, $8.30; white clover, $10.85; freight prepaid; list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

HONEY—60 lbs. finest clover, $4.80; two or more $4.50; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Kohler automatic light plant, guaranteed perfect condition. WM. TATOR, Lincoln Ave., Torrington, Conn.

NEWTOWN INCUBATOR, double deck, oil burner, 2,400 capacity, used two seasons, for less than half the original cost. F. B. AUSTIN, Milford, Del.

WE HAVE some first and second cutting Alfalfa, extra fine hay; we wish to get in touch with some dairy farmers who use this kind of hay; our hay will be pressed and ready to ship about August 1; write me at once and arrange for your hay. WILLIS A. WHITE, Geneva, N. Y.

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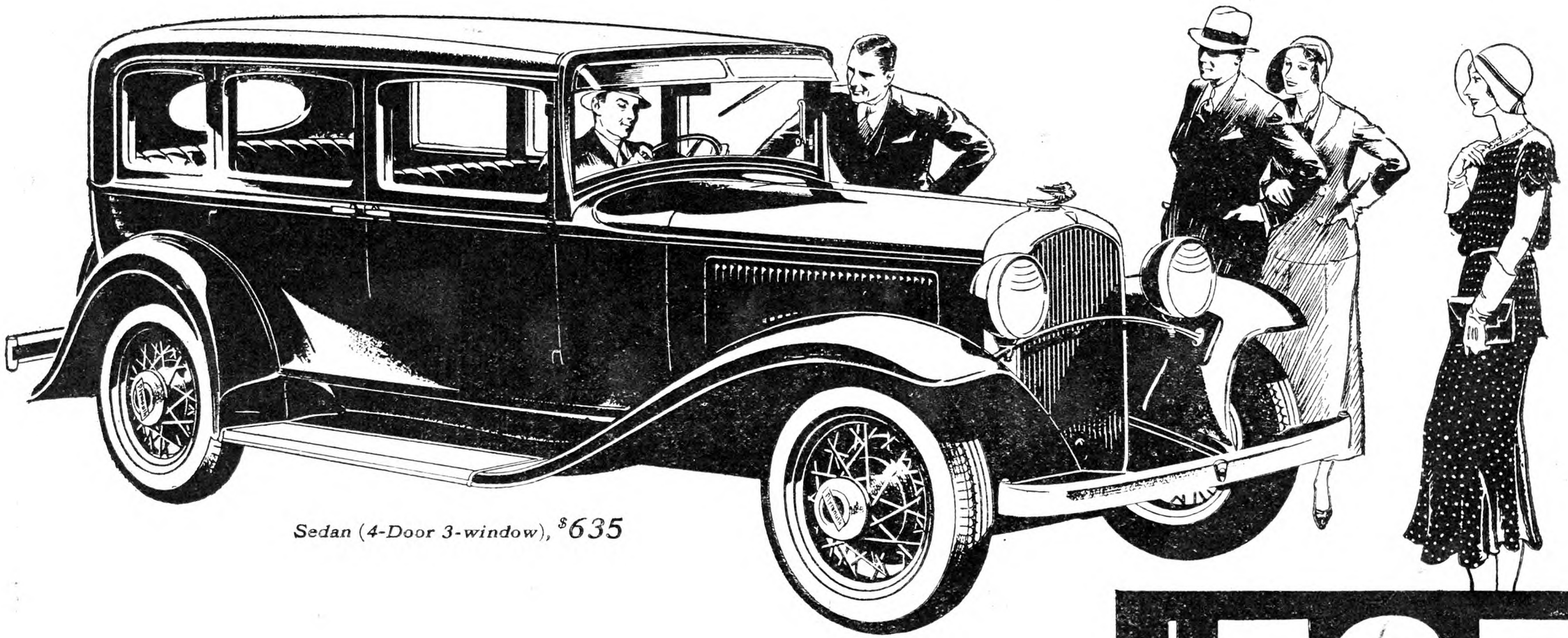

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That is precisely what the New Plymouth does.

Plymouth challenges with the greatest contribution Chrysler Motors engineers have made to modern motoring--"Floating Power."

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Here is power unshackled, yet power as smooth as satin, as soft as velvet. Here is power without vibration—literally floating; power so silken that even experts could not name the number of cylinders under the Plymouth hood, and many guessed the New Plymouth to be an Eight.

Plymouth challenges with Free Wheeling in all forward speeds.

In the lowest-priced field Plymouth gives you this epochal development in smooth, easy driving and economy. With Plymouth Free Wheeling you can shift gears between all forward speeds without declutching.

Plymouth challenges with a new Easy-Shift transmission.

Besides Free Wheeling, Plymouth offers a new Easy-Shift transmission which makes it possible to shift not only from second to high at speeds of 35 to 45 miles an hour but back into second at these speeds, when you need sudden acceleration, without clashing or grinding.

Plymouth challenges with 56 brake-test horsepower.

Here is more power than you ever need—with actual stop-watch speed of 65 to 70 miles per hour; pick-up from a standing start to 40 miles in 9.7 seconds.

Plymouth challenges with internal hydraulic brakes.

Among all cars in the lowest-price field, only Plymouth has weatherproof hydraulic brakes—simplest and unexcelled for safety and smoothness.

Plymouth challenges with double-drop frame.

Chrysler Motors engineers have given this high-priced car feature to the Plymouth. Plymouth has a still lower center of gravity, still greater safety, still greater riding ease, still finer style.

Plymouth challenges with entirely new styling.

We believe the New Plymouth establishes in the field of lowest price a new degree of artistic advancement.

By the principles of Dynamic Symmetry, Chrysler Motors designers have created outstanding and inescapable beauty.

Plymouth challenges with full-size Safety-Steel body, with wire wheels standard, with hydraulic shock absorbers. No feature of luxurious comfort, of long-lived reliability, of economy, has been left out of the New Plymouth.

I am happy to extend to the entire motoring world a cordial welcome to see, to drive and to ride in the New Plymouth, and to invite comparison between this exceptional product of Chrysler Motors engineering and any car in the world at or near its price.

W. P. Chrysler

New Low Prices — Roadster $535, Sport Roadster $595, Sport Phaeton $595, Coupe $565, Coupe (with rumble seat) $610, Convertible Coupe $645, Sedan (2-door) $575, Sedan (4-door 3-window) $635, f. o. b. factory. Wire wheels standard at no extra cost. Low delivered prices. Convenient time-payments. Non-shatterable plate glass is available on all models at small extra cost.

NOW—SPECIAL DISPLAY—NEW PLYMOUTH AT ALL CHRYSLER, DODGE & DE SOTO SHOWROOMS

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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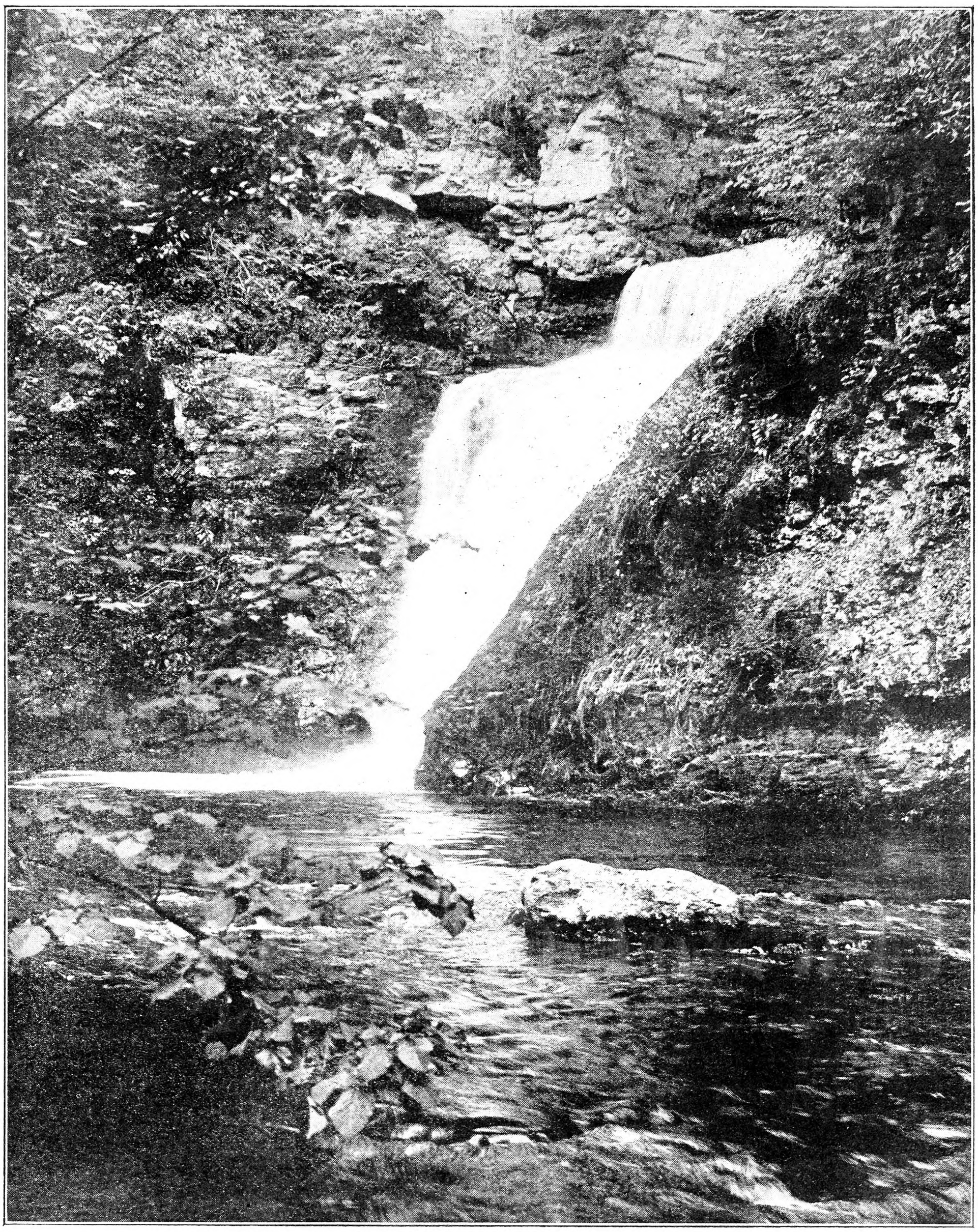

Buckhill Falls, Pocono Mountains, Pennsylvania

A Forestry Tour in Central New York

By Merrill B. Dean

THE ancient Greeks had no prettier fancy than that the trees of the forests were inhabited by dryads who lived in them, watched tenderly over them and, finally, when they died, perished with them. If this fancy were true and dryads still live, the something like 100 men, women and children, with here and there a romping dog, who accompanied Cornell's extension forester, J. A. Cope, on the tri-county forestry tour of 1931 had the opportunity of visiting a dryad's home probably 200 years old. I am going to profess belief in this ancient myth; how else shall I account for the feeling within me when I look at a noble tree that here is something more than wood and leaf, a personality kin to human? The picture on next page, shows this home of a forest sprite, two men trying to encircle it with their arms. It stands in a farm woods on a hill overlooking the beautiful Cherry Creek Valley in Otsego County, N. Y. Those of the tour who were dismayed by the deep ruts of a long, steep and winding climb over a woods road and gathered at the top of this giant pine of the forest—foresters are men of wind and limb—were told that it measured three feet or more in diameter at breast height, and probably towered 125 feet above the leaf mold at its base.

This pine's straight, clean trunk extended without branch as high as the eye could easily reach, while its living green top was almost out of sight above the surrounding trees. No one could look at it without awe and, unless overburdened with conceit, without a feeling of insignificance. A part of this latter feeling came from the knowledge that we were looking upon a living thing, mature in age long before men brought axes to the hill and valley and before the conflict between civilization and savagery began about its base. The nymph dwelling in its branches had looked down upon Indians of ancient tribes and, perhaps, during our war of the Revolution, had been forced to see, with elfish dismay, tattered and bleeding survivors of the Cherry Valley massacre being led by.

Now, 150 years later, this great pine shows no sign of decrepitude and gives no evidence that, a century hence, when men have fully repaired the forest wastes of the hills, other groups shall not gather beneath it and talk of ancient things. But we knew that, some day, all living things must return to dust, and what, we asked our leader, must be the ultimate fate of this pine should it continue in the ownership of families able to appreciate that its destruction for lumber would be unforgivable arboricide? Some disease of forest trees may finally overcome its resistance, was the reply, or its top may reach so high above the protecting trees about it that the wind will break it off and allow decay to start.

But the most farsighted and unselfish of us will hardly look 200 years ahead for results from our labors, and the tour did not stop at this tree. Another picture shows a group of men standing among red pines but four years old. These are on the farm of C. G. Dumond in the adjoining county of Delaware. I doubt if Mr. Dumond knew what he was starting when he added more acres to the old homestead in the Delaware hills and began to plant trees. That was 17 years ago. Today, he has a 200-acre laboratory where one may observe the growth of about all the trees that will flourish in New York State, and some that won't.

Here may be seen plantings in different stages of growth of white, red and Scotch pines, of European larch, white cedar, Norway spruce, white ash, red oak, black locust and, I dare say, other varieties that I cannot name. With the spirit of the true scientist who accepts nothing as proven until actually demonstrated, Mr. Dumond plants acorns and walnuts to see what will happen. Perhaps great oaks will grow from small acorns, and perhaps they won't. I saw this tree-planting laboratory some years ago with its owner and with the leader of this expedition, and was as much impressed, upon this visit with the joy which a delightful and useful hobby, intelligently pursued, adds to life as with any growth of trees observed. The opinion of one whose experience has been so varied and of so long standing as that of Mr. Dumond is valuable. Some one asked him what varieties he would now recommend for reforesting our hills. Not white pine, he replied, but red pine and Norway spruce.

No tree do we mourn more sincerely than the native white pine that made the original wealth of hill and valley in New York State. A fully satisfactory substitute has not been found, and it is interesting to note that many older plantings started with this desired variety. It is not yet given up without a struggle but, everywhere, we heard the same story of blister rust, the weevil and, now, a root fungus of uncertain nature that kills here and there a tree. Even the most successful of the older white pine plantings displayed deformed trunks, the work of the pine-tree weevil. Its egg, laid in the tip of the young tree, hatches into a grub. This grub—those who are fussy about terms call it a larva—eats and kills the tender leading shoot of the tree, and side branches spring out to replace the leader, but necessarily put an elbow into what, otherwise, would be a straight trunk. The work of this weevil cannot be seen until the dying tip reveals it. It is then too late to do more than remove the dead leader and, with it, the criminal that has done the damage. Those who would succeed with white pine must be willing to go over their plantings constantly and remove the dying tips that further damage may be minimized. Blister rust was far less evident, though present in some places. This very peculiar fungus cannot spread from tree to tree but must stop for a time at some way station. The gooseberry and currant supply it with favored resting places on its career of destruction and, if these are kept at a safe distance from the plantation, there is little damage from blister rust. Much Scotch pine was seen, but little was said of it other than it had come into the plantings at a time when disease had led to fear for the safety of better varieties. An interesting remark was made by one who was showing the plantation of a game club. This club had at first posted their land against hunters, to make a game refuge. It soon discovered that, while the desired game found it a safe retreat from guns, the natural enemies of this game also discovered its advantages and it was necessary to remove the restrictions that these enemies might be kept in check.

Avenue of Fifty-year Spruce

Another picture shows an avenue through a large grove of Norway spruce, not visited but near by. Aside from the beauty of this evergreen grove and the value of its trees, now probably around nine inches through at breast height, it is of special interest from the fact that its owner, now past 90, sent to Michigan about 50 years ago for a few trees to make a wind-break behind his farmhouse. The trees flourished and he continued planting until he now has several acres covered by such trees as are shown. To enter this grove on a hot Summer day is to imagine oneself in the forest primeval and to feel a stirring of all the poetical instincts in one's nature. I got the impression on this tour that this Norway spruce and the red pine have made themselves the favorites of our foresters, and are likely to predominate in future plantings upon large areas. When looking at whole hillsides covered by forests of growing evergreens, we were struck by the necessity of guarding against the greatest forest enemy of all, fire. This was well shown near the city of Oneonta, where the watershed has been planted as far as the hills permit the eye to reach. Lanes 30 feet wide have been cleared to divide the forest into blocks. Dry undergrowth is kept from these lanes, so that a fire-break is made. Even then, it is easy to see what wrecking of many years effort an uncontrolled fire might accomplish in a few hours. A close mat of dry, dead pine branches over a floor of tinder dry pine needles furnishes the demon of fire all that he needs, save a spark, for such destruction as one hesitates to picture even in mind.

Only the power of gasoline could have taken this party over three counties in two days and given it opportunity to see the work in tree planting of individuals, boys' and girls' clubs, game clubs and municipalities, and only a genuine interest in reforestation would have brought members of the party from as far distant as the province of Canada. Reforestation of otherwise waste lands in New York State has got under way with a force that is increasing its speed marvelously. It is evidently a work that should be undertaken chiefly by public enterprise. Individuals may find in it a delightful and, in many instances, profitable means of expending some effort, but the life of a tree too far exceeds that of a man to make the hope of immediate gain much of a force in the work. Only a few years are required to beautify and make more valuable a farm home through the use of trees, however, and saw logs need not be the chief end in view when trees are planted. Our various municipalities will go on, we hope, forever. They can well afford to invest in trees and leave the ultimate profit to others. The immediate gains will suffice to pay excellent interest upon the costs and future generations are not likely to permit waste of the principle. Perhaps only God can make a tree but the time has come when man's hand must restore to the hills the bounty of God that his hand has removed from them.

M. B. D.

Our Most Useful Implement

Our most useful agricultural implement was no doubt invented by a woman far back of the reach of years where history begins. When some family of cave dwellers found a commodious cave in which they could live in comfort all the year, so arranged that it was easy to hold against all comers, the first step toward civilization was taken. In front of this cavern, there was no doubt a level bit of river bank where certain roots or seeds grew, which could be used for food in case the supply of dinosaur meat ran short. Weeds and grasses grew there also, and the woman of the family pulled these useless plants out from among the useful ones. Doing this she noticed it caused those left to grow more thriftily and produce more of the seeds she could parch and eat or of the roots she could roast and eat.

Next she happened to think that she might plant some of the seeds of the useful vegetation and have a larger supply, and this ancient woman became the first farmer, using her hands mostly without the aid of implements of any kind. A stick burned until the end was sharp and hard served to make a hole wherein to plant the seeds. Digging around the plants to kill useless weeds, soon wore her fingers in a way that made them painful, and she picked a flat stone to use instead of her finger nails. It was but a step until she hunted up a stone with a sharp edge, and a little later she discovered that a clamshell made a good digging implement, and the sliver of stone and the later clamshell became the forerunner of the hoe.

If ever the implement used in digging the ground and cultivating crops during the stone age was equipped with a handle by which the blade could be drawn toward the user in digging for a crop or in cultivating it, I have never seen one in any collection of ancient artifacts. The bronze age which followed the stone age, brought to the front an artisan who invented a rude and heavy implement which could be equipped with a handle and used for digging to better purpose than the stone implement. This was more like a grub-hoe than like the modern hoe, but it was better adapted, crude as it was, to every farm operation from earliest Spring to latest Autumn, than anything that had been previously invented and, I will add, than anything that has since been invented, for it could be used in clearing the land, preparing the soil, planting and cultivating the crop, and, in the case of root crops, in harvesting the crop. No one implement has ever been invented that was so perfectly adapted to all the needs of the farmer as that rude hoe patiently worked out by the rude methods of the bronze age artisan. In every essential it was perfect, lacking only the refinements that have been added from time to time, and the refinement have mostly been thought out within recent times as history counts the passage of time. I remember seeing a hoe about my home when I was young that must have weighed at least five time as much as the modern hoe. The handle fitted into an eye in the blade and the blade had

no doubt been pounded out by some colonial blacksmith for my great-grandfather, who brought it with him when he migrated from New York to Ohio about the beginning of the nineteenth century. I would spend a tidy sum to get that hoe now.

The modern hoe is the direct descendant of the clamshell of the stone age. It has become civilized just as those who use it have. It is lighter, better balanced and better adapted to the only uses we have for it in these days, when hoes are not used for digging up the land in preparing it for crops. But it still is used for this purpose by some Northwestern Indian women.

To be a really skillful hoe hand one must be to some extent an artist, deft, certain in his move-

Group of Red Pines Four Years Old

ments, economical in the use of his strength, by making only the necessary motions. He must acquire a rhythmic, flowing style of action, in which there is no lost motion, no useless expenditure of energy, no stroke that does not count. To my mind the Negro plantation hand makes the best hoe hand of any race. To see them "chopping" cotton is to see the poetry of motion. The cotton is, or used to be, planted thickly in rows. When it gets to a certain size the rows must be thinned so the plants will be properly spaced to produce the most profitable growth. This thinning is called chopping, and is done with hoes. I am writing now about the way it was done just after the Civil War. A plantation hand would take a heavy hoe, and, walking along the row, chop out the plants that needed to be got out, with unerring certainty. Swinging his hoe in a loose-jointed way he would go down the row, cutting out the surplus plants without touching with his hoe the ones to be left. He must decide instantly which plant to leave, and he must cut off the plants on both sides of it without touching the one to be left, as it would be easily injured at the time the chopping is done.

There is no farm implement that I like to use as well as a properly prepared hoe. As the hoe we now use comes from the factory, it is shaped for the average man. I don't happen to conform to that average and must have the hoe I use changed to suit my height and manner of hoeing. I take a new hoe to a blacksmith and have the shank changed so that when I stand straight, without any stoop in my shoulders the edge of the blade will naturally bite into the soil, but not draw deeply into it. This makes it easy to take a long, sweeping stroke which cuts smoothly from a half inch to an inch and a half or even deeper if desired into the soil, cutting off the stems and roots of weeds even before they have appeared above the surface. If the hoe is kept smooth and bright, as it should be, the blade glides smoothly and easily under the surface and parallel to it, thus covering every inch of the area without greatly disturbing the surface. Thus every weed is killed, the surface is made finer and better prepared to prevent evaporation of the soil water, and much more land may be gone over than could be with the chopping method of hoeing so many use, by which the blade is driven almost vertically into the soil and usually the weeds thinned about right to let them make a better crop. A short chopping stroke does not cover one-third the space or area that a long, sweeping stroke does; it takes more strength and produces less results than the proper stroke does. A good hoe hand leaves very little hand work to be done in cultivating any crop. He will cut the weeds or cover them, so they cannot grow, no matter how close they may be to plants.

I do not wonder that the average boy hates the sight of a hoe. For years I have had a fashion of taking a look at every hoe I happen to see about the homes I visit. Just about one in a hundred is smooth enough so the soil will slip from the blade without requiring to be scraped off every few minutes. Not one in a hundred is sharp, and, when one shows that it has been sharpened sometime the bevel is on the wrong side of the blade. A hoe should be sharpened with a flat file and the bevel made in sharpening it should be moderately wide and on the upper side of the blade, that is, the side that is up when the hoe is being used. This leaves the bottom flat and the bevel makes the blade slide easily under the surface. Mostly farm hoes are sharpened on a grindstone and the bevel is on the bottom, making the blade have a tendency to rise out of the soil instead of gently drawing into it. It is not easy to keep a hoe blade bright, but it can be kept smooth. I have a can of crankcase oil handy, and, when I put one of my hoes away, I oil the blade liberally with this oil. I also soak the handles of all my garden implements in this crankcase oil three or four times during the season, and put them away in the Fall with as much oil on them as will stick. This makes the handles springy, tough and keeps them smooth and easier on the hands. The shortest hour I spend at any of the work I have to do is when I am using my hoe, the universal farm and garden implement, the only one that can be used in the place of any other.

Gooding County, Idaho. MILLER PURVIS

Growing Rutabagas

Rutabagas are one of the few crops for which market gardeners still find sale in bulk. Most of the other root crops must be sold bunched with the tops still attached. The acreage of this crop is small, but its excellent flavor makes it a popular vegetable in many home gardens.

The rutabaga is a cool season plant and does not thrive well in midsummer. However, it requires about three months to mature good roots in the North, so the seed must be planted some time before the first of August. For well-shaped roots of good quality a loose, mellow, well-prepared soil is necessary. Aside from this, the crop is not very exacting either in its soil or fertilizer requirements. If the soil was well manured and fertilized in the Spring, there will be no need to apply more fertilizer before sowing the rutabaga crop. There are, however, three things of importance which should be borne in mind when growing this crop.

(1) Since this crop is usually sown at a season of the year when the plants are likely to experience dry weather, it is particularly important either to plant them in soil which has good moisture-holding capacity, or else provide irrigation water when the soil becomes dry. Dry soil conditions do much more than just slow up growth of rutabagas. Tough or pithy roots of reduced size and poor quality are usually the result.

(2) Rutabaga roots, when fully mature, are larger than the roots of most other root crops. Therefore, it is necessary to thin the plants so they stand considerable distance apart in the row. Three or four inches between plants is close enough or, better still, six inches, for the roots will tolerate very little crowding. It is usually necessary to sow con-

A Giant Pine in Otsego Co., N. Y.

siderably more seed in order to be sure of a stand of plants, then the thinning operation must not be forgotten.

(3) The greatest difficulty experienced in the growing of rutabagas seems to be the damage caused by the cabbage maggot. This insect is responsible also for "wormy" turnips, radishes, and the wormy roots on cauliflower and cabbage. The best control now known for this insect is the corrosive sublimate (bichloride of mercury) treatment, using one ounce of this material to ten gallons of water. This solution is applied at the rate of one gallon to 25 feet of row. As the material is extremely poisonous, it is necessary to handle it with all possible care. G. J. STOUT.

Long Acres Talks Plums

I know of no other fruit at once so delicious and so aggravating as plums. Curiously enough, the better the quality of the fruit, the more susceptible it is to injury and disease, as witness the large and luscious Bradshaw, Lombard, German Prune and Gage, all of which are tender, and then look at the Damson, which tastes like a cross between an unripe persimmon and a vinegar jug, but is tough as can be.

The trees themselves are very easy to raise if given any reasonable care, as they are not injured by any of the numerous scale insects, have no fungous difficulties, such as leaf spot and curl-leaf, which sometimes defoliates cherries and peaches, but do have one disease, black knot, which appears as a black, warty swelling on trunk or branch girdling in time and killing it. It may be controlled by cutting out when it first appears and disinfecting the wound.

Plums make excellent fillers for new apple orchards, as they grow very fast, bear very young, do not make large trees, and have such short lives that they are out of the way when the apple trees need the added room. We have four varieties here on Long Acres, and would have had more had the nurseryman not made a mistake. The Burbank makes fair eating while fresh, but is worthless for cooking, with the exception that it makes the finest of plum jelly. The German Prune is a good shipping plum, makes fair eating, not so good for canning. Hanska, a cherry plum from South Dakota, is no good, as it blossoms by millions and sets fruit at the rate of one plum to a thousand blossoms or even less. In addition we have a small, blue plum which is the very best for canning and has the added advantage of coming true from the sprouts which arise around the tree, so it may be indefinitely multiplied. I got mine from sprouts and have set many more from sprouts which came from the original ones. All this sounds as though we liked and believed in plums, which we surely do, although they never sell for enough to make plum-raising profitable. But we like to eat them fresh, like the jelly and canned plums, but listen to my tale of woe.

Of all the things on the old farm, plums cause the most aggravation, or rather the sneaking villain called curculio does the aggravating. He is small, gray, clumsy, has a snout like an elephant's trunk, which cuts the most exact crescents you ever saw. Each crescent punctures the skin of the green plum; in each puncture is laid one egg, which becomes one worm to burrow into the soft pit and make a sure end of that plum. One plum may have as many as a dozen punctures. If those bugs were only big enough so that we could see and swat them, there would be some satisfaction in fighting, but they are about as conspicuous as one hair on a yellow dog. We know them and judge them by their deeds. You must have a power of faith and perseverance if you wish to taste a plum. The only other enemy of the plum is brown rot, which attacks the fruit just before ripening, so we might as well combine the attack and hit at both enemies at once. The standard Bordeaux mixture 4-4-50 is the old reliable remedy for all fungous diseases of fruit, such as brown rot, so apply it generously. You may substitute lime-sulphur, either in the liquid form, with one gallon to the barrel of water, or in the dry form with 4 lbs. to the barrel. But I prefer the Bordeaux. With the spray, mix arsenate of lead, 1½ lb. to the barrel of solution, and that is all. Simple, isn't it, but the worst is yet to come.

If you wish to beat the curculio, begin the spraying with the breaking out of the first plum leaves and then spray not less than five times at intervals of 10 days, and you may rescue a few plums. Ours have been sprayed four times to date, and the plums range in size from a wheat seed to a pea, so we have many more sprayings ahead. In spite of that, the deadly curculio has punctured a number of the small fruits, and those will soon turn yellow and drop. We tried picking up all the dropped plums and burning them; our hens range the orchard; we spray and spray, but the curculio seems to flourish.

According to the old philosopher, every bug has bugs to bite 'em, so the curculio must have a parasite. Here is a field for some scientist to distinguish himself and be a real friend to man. By the way, I have the Missus dump the sour milk from skimming into the barrel in which I mix my spray dope, as milk makes it stick, no matter how hard it rains. A neighbor with plum trees a dozen years old never got a plum until last year, when he made it a practice to empty his spray rig on the plum trees every time he sprayed his trees, tomatoes, potatoes, which meant a thorough soaking once a week for a dozen weeks, and that resulted in his first plum crop, heroic measures but it got results.

I tried dusting, and the curculio laughed at me. Go light with the pruning shears on plum trees, but heavy on the spray, and maybe you'll get a crop if the curculio doesn't get them all, Possibly your locality is not so bad as an old fruit section like the one in which I live, but you sure will have some curculio wherever you live. Oh yes! The Missus canned 54 quarts of plums last year besides supply-

Bending the Twig in the Right Direction

ing the in-laws who live in town, also I sold $2 worth, which helped pay for spray, so you see we do get some plums even though it means a constant fight with bugs to get them. Applying $10 worth of spray to get $5 worth of plums is my idea of poor business, but we like plums, so we continue to work the spray rig.

It is hot for the first time this year, but the corn fairly smiles and stretches, also for the first time. Our replanted garden is coming up again. Wild morning-glory in the cornfield makes hand hoeing a regular job until my back aches, but all in the day's work. Calvin and baby are busy digging wondrous things in the dirt, which is hard on clothes but good

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for little children. Strawberry shortcake for supper listens good these days. Plenty of rainfall insures good crops this year all but hay. Most all new seeding burned out in last Summer's drought, so hay will be a light crop in Michigan. Small grains are extra good but corn behind, due to unseasonable cold rains. Butter, about unsalable; eggs still 15 cents a dozen with little demand. Strawberry crop is large with prices below last year. Raspberries are looking extra fine. Fine set of apples, cherries, big crop of peaches in sight, pears good, quinces fair. The boys and I made a lawn seat out of a discarded walnut bedstead, one of those high-top things Grandma thought was so fine. We sleep as well on thin steel tubing which is much easier to move around. L. B. REBER.

Berrien Co., Mich.

News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

In last week's column, the proposed changes in the U. S. Apple Grades were noted, especially the one which says, "Apples shall be free from scald unless they are properly packed in oil paper or have been treated with oil to prevent scald, and when so packed or treated not more than two per cent of slight scald shall be permitted." Correspondence with a friend in the State-Federal Inspection Service brought forth in part the following response: "I believe that you do not understand the circumstances which led to making the proposed changes in the apple grades. When the Perishable Agricultural Commoditie Act became effective [This is the same Act which requires the Federal licensing of most commission men or brokers handling these products], it seemed necessary to make a change in the manner of classifying products at the receiving point, or of goods in storage when decay, scald, or some other condition factor had caused a sufficient change in the quality of the goods to classify it in a lower grade than it had been in when packed. The change was to state definitely that the goods are out of grade at time of inspection, only because of the off condition which had developed. Previous to this time the policy was to make no definite grade statement that the lot was out of grade, but merely to describe the off condition of the lot. Because of the indefiniteness of this system in determining proper dealings under the enforcement of the P. A. C. Act, it became necessary to adopt the policy of making a definite grade statement that the goods were out of grade at the time of inspection. If scalded apples are allowed in the U. S. No. 1 grade after the apples have been in storage or in transit, this will mean a letting down from the grading practice which has been in use by the inspection service since the beginning of the P. A. C. Act." As a result of the proposed new rules, the Virginia State Horticultural Society has threatened to withdraw from the U. S. Grading Standards. Just how this move would work out is very doubtful, since the only Barrel States Grades accepted by the British are U. S. Fancy and U. S. No. 1, or else U. S. Combination Fancy and No. 1, which is certified on exporting as No. 1.

Effective July 7 and expiring November 15, the British Importation of Raw Apples Order, which restricts the importation of raw apples grown in the United States, will once more go into effect. The same restrictions and conditions will again prevail this year in England, Wales, Scotland, and the Irish Free State. Apples below U. S. No. 1 will not be admitted between those dates; absolutely no tolerance is allowed for apple fruit fly or "railroad worm." Othere pests are governed by the U. S. Grade Rules. The apples may not have more than one hundredth of a grain of arsenic trioxide per pound.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics Washington, has announced U. S. Standard Grades for raspberries; they are U. S. No. 1, U. S. No. 2, and Unclassified.

Frozen pack fruit, other than avocados from Mexico and Central America may enter the continental United States, under permit and inspection, from all foreign countries, and the Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii, the Federal Plant Quarantine and Control Administration has announced. The fruit must be cooled to a temperature of 20 degrees F. after freezing and be at or below this temperature in all parts of the package when it is inspected before unloading at ports of entry. The low temperatures to which the fruit is exposed by the frozen pack process have been found highly effective in destroying the maggots of fruit flies which may be infesting the pulp of the fruit.

Bulletin 475 of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio, entitled "Manual of Ohio Weeds," contains 166 pages of valuable information on the weeds of that State, many of which are common in most of Pennsylvania. While weeds do not often concern the apple-grower, the small fruit man and the vegetable gardener always have their hands full fighting them. The foreword says, "The control of weeds is one of the most difficult and expensive operation in agriculture; it is also one of the oldest problems. A continuous fight has been waged on weeds since the earliest records of crop culture. The cost of this fight is enormous. The actual loss due to weeds is difficult to estimate; one estimate claims three billion dollars annually. The United States Department of Agriculture, Office of Farm Management, estimates losses of corn at 10 per cent, Spring grains at 12 to 15 per cent, potatoes at 6 to 10 per cent, and pastures at 10 to 25 per cent. The average annual loss per farm in Indiana was estimated in 1920 at $210. The 1927 estimate of Wisconsin was $244 per farm. These losses are brought about in the field through competition, extra labor in culture and harvesting, through loss in feeding value of crops, in dockage, and in many other ways." The bulletin gives a long descriptive illustrated list of Ohio weeds; tells how they are distributed, how long the seeds live, classifies them into annuals and perennials, suggests methods for the control and eradication of weeds, and lists the common weed impurities of crop seeds. It is well worth having, like most of Ohio's bulletins, and can probably be obtained free from the Ohio Station.

For the period from April 1, 1930, to April 1, 1931, Sacramento County, Cal., one of the State's leading fruit counties, reports a striking number of removed fruit plants. In just that one period, 200,983 pears were destroyed, 75 per cent of them because of fire blight attacks. This represents about 3,000 acres. each pear orchard was State inspected at least twice during the year and in some instances seven and eight times any trees too badly diseased destroyed—in that county alone there were some 8,000 acres of pear trees, practically all suffering from fire blight. Sacramento County also records during that same time the removal for one reason or another of 369,680 grapes, 47,965 peaches, 30,903 plums, 15,260 prunes, and 3,297 apples. Thousands of apricots and olives also were destroyed, as well as a few cherries and quinces. In spite of all this, there are still plenty of fruit plants left in Sacramento County, even though enough have been lost to set out completely the fruit districts of some of our eastern States.

R. H. SUDDS.

Propagating Columbian Raspberry

I have a patch of columbian raspberry and set out some new plants in the Spring. Could I take my old bushes, stick the tips in the ground and get some new plants by Spring in that way? H. K.

The Columbian raspberry is a hybrid of the black raspberry and red raspberry, with the propagating habit of the black. The new plants come from rooted tips. The plants of this type usually make an effort to get down to the ground unless they are tied up, and under ordinary circumstances a great many will root on their own accord, but where one wants to propagate it is best to make the ground soft, then bury part of the tip, leaving the extreme end out and throw earth or a sod over it. They take root quickly.

Coast to Coast Tour Letters

I thought if there was a possibility of saving a little money I would ask if there would be anyone who would want a chaperon? M. R.

The trip is so well conducted and the railroad representatives are so courteous and efficient, and the porters so well trained, that a chaperon would not be needed, but it is not a bad suggestion to make and some people have been known to work up a nice little business in this way. With us so many friends make up a party that it is not necessary. It is one thing that pleased us all to see the warm friendliness between the people last year, and indications are it will be repeated. The following letter confirms the expectation:

Please send me particulars of your next pleasure tour. I greatly admire the photograph in your last issue; they look to me if they were the salt of this earth. S. C. C.

We second this comment. The reservations so far show an equally high class of people and confirm our opinion that THE R. N.-Y. family will be hard to match in any section.

Have been trying to get some one to keep house for me while we are away on the Coast to Coast trip and it isn't as easy as one would think. Do you have a lower berth in the center of car? We wanted to go last year but the weather was so hot we gave it up. MRS. G. B.

We are allotting the reservations in the order in which they are received and, of course, cannot give everyone the center of the car, but we are going to do our best to have everyone comfortable, happy and contented. Some people think riding over the wheels is uncomfortable but the finest cars carry the best suites at the end of the cars over the wheels and they charge the most for the space. We think the natural jolting of the car will not be noticed any more there than in the center. In a boat trip one gets the rhythm of the propellers, and it is soothing, and this will be true on the train. After the first night or two, the friends last year said they slept as well as they did at home, and this is encouraging for the rest of us this year.

Two ladies wish a third to share a drawing-room, and a gentleman wants a congenial man to share a compartment. If you are wanting the same thing let us know and we can put you in touch with each other. We have made a very nice combination of the kind already and last year were able to put congenial people together and help them to a pleasant trip.

As my husband and I have been constant readers of THE R. N.-Y. for at least 10 years we are much interested in reference to your Coast to Coast trip. From what we have learned and read about it we think it worth asking for all particulars, prices, stops, etc. Will you send us booklet referring to same?
Connecticut. F. M.

We are only too glad to send the literature for the trip and we feel sure when you read it you will want to join us. The trip is well worth while; the cost is low; you have no worry or bother about your luggage or tickets; you have everything arranged for you, and all you have to do is to follow the route laid out and have a good time. There is no trip that we know about that offers so many possibilities for a good time with little care. The reservations are coming in fast. Get yours in now while you have a choice of location. We will have to put late comers in upper berths, and some of the people last year said that was the best location on the train, so you see we can please all. Just make up your mind to go and when you read the literature you will find it easy to plan for the trip.

I think it is a great opportunity for people who would hesitate to start out by themselves. I cannot go myself, but I am talking about it to several others who are interested, and would benefit greatly by such a trip, so I want to have the printed facts before me to be sure to tell them correct details. C. A. R.

That is one beauty about this trip. A group who are friendly from the start and interested in each other because of the common interest in the paper, give an assurance of companionship and no loneliness.

Will you tell me if there is some privacy in a drawing-room, if it is arranged so that a man and wife could occupy one berth and a sister the other? L. F. S.
New York.

We see no objection to this. There is an upper berth and a lower berth and the settee which can be used as a berth, and the private lavatory which would afford all the necessary protection for three of a family.

Have been reading about your Coast to Coast trip and am wondering if anyone would like to take a nurse along or to act as companion. If you know of any opportunity, I would like a trip like that but would have to earn my way. Am a good traveler. Can give references. Was in France about 19 months during the war. E. R. P.
Ohio.

This is an all-expense, round-trip tour and it would be impossible to follow the suggestion of our friend, but we hope that she may be able to make some arrangements to go. We urge anyone who is not in the best of health, not to go on the trip, or to see their physician and find out if he considers them in good physical condition to take a trip of the kind.

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The July Garden

The hoe and cultivator are the two most important tools in the gardener's outfit during the present month, for to encourage proper growth and abundant health it is of primary importance to maintain a loose condition of the surface soil at all times. This soil mulch, as it is termed, serves to conserve the natural moisture of the soil by disrupting the capillary rise of water to the surface, and thus lessening the loss due to evaporation. Other advantages of frequent cultivation are that weeds are destroyed in the young stages and air is admitted to the root system. The surface soil should be cultivated once a week if possible, and certainly after every rain or artificial watering which may be applied, the reason for this being that a rainfall reestablishes the continuity of the spaces through which water rises by capillary attraction. Experiments have shown that in certain cases a rainfall when not followed by a cultivation may result in an actual loss of total soil moisture, owing to the fact that the subsequent loss by evaporation may be considerably greater than the amount received in the rainfall.

By intelligent cultivation it is surprising how little need there is for artificial watering, and what excellent results are obtainable even when artificial watering is dispensed with entirely. The vast majority of amateur gardeners rely far too much on the water-pot and actually do a great deal more harm than good by repeatedly sprinkling over the surface of the soil. After a real hot day when the perennials and annuals appear a little "droopy," and the top of the soil is dry and dustlike, the temptation to relieve their seeming distress by the simple expedient of applying water is strong, yet it is better far to refrain from this practice except in times of prolonged drought, and even then it is not wise to water unless it can be repeated at weekly or 10-day intervals until the end of the drought, for once water is given it is necessary to maintain the ground in a moist condition throughout the growing period. Plants grown on deeply cultivated unwatered land root deeply and during dry periods are able to tap deep supplies of life-giving moisture such as are not available to the shallower-rooted specimens grown on poorly cultivated ground, or on land which has been repeatedly watered.

Many herbaceous perennials and shrubs benefit immensely from a mulch of old rotted manure or other material applied about the roots at this time. Undoubtedly the manure is best for this purpose, but when unobtainable rotted leaves, or similar material, may be substituted with good effect, and in certain cases peat moss or buckwheat hulls are satisfactory. The effect of such a mulch is to retain soil moisture and reduce the necessity for surface cultivation as well (in the case of the manure), to supply nourishment. Phloxes, Delphiniums, Chrysanthemums and a host of other familiar garden subjects all appreciate and respond to this treatment.

Where first quality produce is required from the flower garden feeding must be resorted to, and may be commenced during the present month. An excellent stimulant is made by steeping a bag of fresh cow manure in a cask of water for two or three days, and then diluting the resulting liquor until it resembles in color weak tea. This to be applied in fairly copious amounts at about 10-day intervals, or better still, alternated with other kinds of food. Scotch soot (purchasable from seedsmen) prepared in the same manner is also a first rate fertilizer, while pulverized sheep manure can also be used effectively in the same way. Various proprietary fertilizers are on the market and all are good if directions are followed. It is important to remember when feeding that no form of stimulant should be applied when the ground is very dry, or harm may result.

Spells of hot dry weather afford ample opportunity to clean out weeds from odd corners, the bottoms of hedges, paths, etc., the sun acting as a powerful ally in this work. Need I stress the importance of getting after weeds before they seed and ensure the perpetuation of the species in your garden? Weed-killers may be used with good effect on paths and driveways.

Old flower heads should be picked off lilacs and Rhododendrons as well as from the plants in the flower borders and beds, for the production of seed is much more exhausting to the plant than is flower production, and in the case of most flowering plants the season of blooming is prolonged if the dead flowers are removed before seed is formed. Delphiniums should be cut hard back after the first period of flowering is through, and with judicious feeding they will produce a second crop almost as good as the first. Pyrethrums and some other garden flowers also respond to this treatment.

Mid-July is a most excellent time to lift, divide and replant Iris of the Germanica section. The Siberian type are better if left until the end of the month. Where root rot of the Iris occurs it is especially important that this work receive attention. All decayed portions should be removed and the cut surfaces treated either with dry sulphur or fresh powdered lime. When preparing the site for replanting apply a generous dressing of superphosphate of lime (acid phosphate) as this induces healthy growth and discourages disease. If you are growing the charming Vesper Iris (Iris dichotoma) save a few seeds and plant as soon as they are ripe, for this is not a long-lived subject in the garden, and the wisest plan is to sow a few each year. The plants will flower profusely the following Summer although most Irises take two years from seed-sowing to flowering.

Wistarias which do not bloom freely may often be brought into a more floriferous condition by following a system of Summer pruning. The method is as follows. In early July go over the Wistarias and cut back all of the current season's growth not required for extension purposes to within six or eight pairs of leaves from the base, then throughout the remainder of the season pinch any laterals which may appear from these shortened growths to one leaf. This treatment encourages the dormant buds at the base of the growths to plump up without being excited into growth, and they become the flower-producing buds of the following year. Then in the Winter again prune the Wistarias by cutting back the growths which were shortened at the Summer pruning to within two eyes of the base, leaving the flower-producing spurs to grow with the coming of Spring. I have followed this method with conspicuous success on a couple of old non-blooming Wistarias which caused much disappointment with us here.

Shortly after they are through flowering the pruning of the rambler and pillar types of rose should receive attention. Cut away as much of the old blooming wood as can be spared, and tie in all the young vigorous growths which appear from the base of the plants, as these form the best flowering material for the succeeding season. Any second-year growths which it is deemed desirable to retain should have the side growths which have borne the flowers cut back almost flush with the main stem. Cuttings consisting of pieces of the strongest growths cut to lengths of about nine inches and planted to about two-thirds of their depth in a shady border where they can be kept moist will root readily and soon form sturdy own-root rose plants as satisfactory as any that are to be bought.

Many excellent perennials are easily and inexpensively raised from seeds sown at this time. Sowings may be made in the open ground, but it is better if a cold frame is available, as the seed bed is then assured of adequate protection from inclement weather. Make the soil fine and see that it contains a generous proportion of humus, but no manure of any kind should be used. After sowing cover the seed to a little more than its own depth with fine soil. Place the sash in position but prop it up in such a manner that free air and ventilation is assured. Shading in some form or other should be provided until the seeds have germinated, when the sash may be removed and exposure to full sunlight permitted.

Delphiniums, Pyrethrums, Gaillardias, Coreopsis, Liatris, Iceland poppies, and many other of the more popular garden plants can be raised from seed sown at this time. In addition it is possible to raise a selection of unusual hardy perennials, such as are seldom or never offered as plants. I propose to tell readers of THE R. N.-Y. in the not far distant future of some of the more unusual of the fine plants which we have raised in this way and have found to be absolutely hardy at Pleasantville, N. Y.

Seedlings of biennials sown last month should now be ready for transplanting either into nursery rows in the open ground or into cold frames. Water well after planting and if in frames it will be practicable to shade them for a few days. Obtain your pansy seed in readiness for sowing the first of August.

It is never wise to move Lilium candidum (the Madonna lily) which is doing well unless absolutely necessary, but if this is to be done there is no better season than the present in which to undertake this work. New bulbs of this splendid lily should be planted just as soon as they are obtainable from the dealer. Remember when planting that, unlike many of the more popular garden lilies, L. candidum does not root from off the stem and hence should not be planted deeply, a two-inch covering of soil over the nose of the bulb being sufficient. If you are purchasing stock of this bulb consider only the finest obtainable, as much inferior material is offered at somewhat cheaper prices than prevail for the highest quality material, but it is never satisfactory in the gardens of this country.

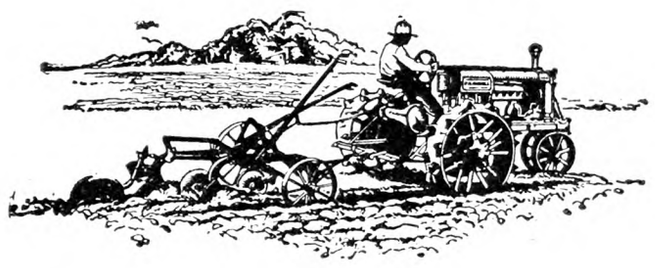
The appearance of lawns will to some extent be dependent upon weather conditions, but a well-fed sward will stand up under distressing conditions far better than will a less well-cared-for lawn. Grass need not be cut so closely now as earlier in the year.

Bulb catalogs will be at hand by this time, and nothing is gained by delaying the placing of orders provided requirements are known. Certainly early flowering bulbs for the greenhouse should be ordered without further delay, including Freesias, Roman hyacinths, Paper White and Soleil d'Or Narcissi and the baby Gladiolus of the Peach Blossom type.

Pot bulbs of retarded lilies for flowering in succession during the Winter months.

Sweet peas may be sown now for flowering in the greenhouse throughout the Winter, also sowings of all the favorite annuals, including snapdragons for the same purpose. Cinerarias, Calceolarias and Primulas may be sown now and the

CUT COSTS and SAVE with the FARMALL



FARMALL at the PLOW: With two 14-in. bottoms the Farmall plows up to 9 acres in a 10-hour day. The whole job is easily done in a hurry.

FARMALL at the BELT: Besides its great success at cultivating and planting, mowing, and all other field power work, the Farmall is particularly adapted for belt and power take-off work.

A LOT of heavy power jobs are now ahead of the farmer. Plowing, belt work, corn picking, etc., will make heavy drains on time and man power all summer and fall. It is an ideal time to get a Farmall Tractor on the job and start with the efficiencies and economies of the Farmall System.

Next year's crops begin with the plow. Let the ample power of the Farmall tackle that slow, horse-killing job in double-quick time. Make it earn its way at the belt — threshing, ensilage cutting, and other belt work that only a tractor can handle. Increase the profits of the corn crop by the cost-cutting work of the picker. (Read the record of Christensen Bros. shown here).

Next year you can make a *complete* showing of Farmall savings and build up a profit margin on every field operation from spring on. Put the McCormick-Deering Farmall to work *now* at fall plowing. Tractor operation is now more economical than ever — gasoline is cheaper today than it has been for many years.

Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer about the 3-annual-payment plan. Liberal terms make it easy to cut your costs with a Farmall.

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FARMALL Power and Equipment Help Christensen Brothers, Lyons, Neb., Keep Corn Production Costs on 72 Acres Down to 11.8 cents a Bushel

Land worth about $150 per acre — Yield per acre, 50 bushels

Days	OPERATION	Tract. Cost at $4.60 Per Day	Labor Cost at $3.00 Per Day	Total Tractor & Labor Cost
7.6	Plowing (2 14-in. bottoms)	$ 34.96	$ 22.80	$ 57.76
2.5	Packing (12-foot) - - -	11.50	7.50	19.00
4	Disking (8-foot) - - -	18.40	12.00	30.40
1.5	Planting (4-row) - - - -	6.90	4.50	11.40
1.5	Harrowing (16-foot) - -	6.90	4.50	11.40
11.5	Cultivating, 3 times (2-row)	52.90	34.50	87.40
5	Harvesting (2-row picker)	23.00	15.00	38.00
	Hauling (see Other Costs)	.....	.....	.....
	Total - -	$154.56	$100.80	$255.36

Other costs

Machinery other than tractor - - - -	57.69
Seed - - - - - - - - - - - -	20.00
Hauling to crib, man and team, 5 days - -	30.00
Share of general farm overhead - - - -	60.00
Total Crop Cost - -	$423.05

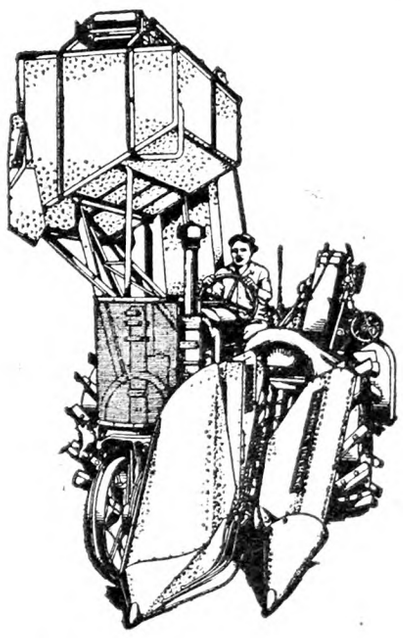
Yield 3,600 Bushels — Cost Per Bushel, 11.8 Cents
Christensen Brothers' Cost Per Acre, $5.88
Government Average Cost Per Acre, On Corn Belt Farms with Similar Yields, $17.11

These costs include all controllable operating expenses but do not include land rental or land taxes and interest on investment in land.

FARMALL and CORN PICKER

A good part of your corn profit will depend on keeping harvesting costs down, and nothing equals the McCormick-Deering Picker—1 and 2-row, Farmall-type and pull-type. See the dealer.

This is what Jos. E. Fisher, Lafayette, Ind., says: "I am more than pleased with my Farmall 2-row picker. I picked 375 acres with it or 14,000 bushels, with a repair expense of $1.90. Picked 23 acres one day, at the rate of 120 bushels per hour in 50-bushel corn. Some machine! If it isn't a McCormick-Deering Farmall Picker it isn't a corn picker."



McCORMICK-DEERING

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EVERY man who smokes a pipe has at least one thing that the women can't take away from him. Ladies don't smoke pipes. It's not the style. A pipe is distinctly a man's smoke.

Let the women drive their cars, fly their planes, go to business offices, and act as much like men as possible.

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resulting seedlings grown on as cool as possible. These three last mentioned all thrive under similar conditions. They require shade from bright sunshine, and a moist cool growing atmosphere.

Attend to the staking of Chrysanthemums as necessary, and spray at weekly intervals with a good insecticide as a preventive measure.

T. H. EVERETT, N.D.H.

Fertilizers for the Vegetable Garden

A new bulletin (Circular 138) was recently issued by the Extension Service of Pennsylvania State College. In some respects this publication is rather unusual and should be found interesting to all who are growing vegetables on a small scale. The usual discussion of general consideration is given but in addition, suggestions are given for supplying the specific needs of home garden soils on which a number of different vegetables are to be grown.

The writer of this circular, Prof. Jesse M. Huffington, has divided the various home garden vegetables into a number of groups according to similarity of the fertilizer requirements of the crops within each group. These groups include (a) Miscellaneous fruit and seed-bearing crops such as tomatoes and cucumbers, for which the use of phosphate fertilizers is emphasized; (b) Leafy crops, such as cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce and others, for which nitrate fertilizers are so important; (c) Root crops, beets, carrots, etc., for which all fertilizer elements are very essential but for which potash fertilizers are particularly beneficial. The list also includes a discussion of the requirements of the bulb crops, perennial vegetables, and others.

A useful feature is the inclusion of a table giving suggested fertilizer applications for each of the various vegetable crops when they are grown on different soils. Many people do not appreciate the difference which soil may make in the fertilizer application which is necessary but this table should make the difference clear. Recommendations for the use of lime on garden soils are also given.

G. J. STOUT.

As We Go Along

Bagging grapes is a puttering job. Getting 1,000 bunches inside bags safely is quite a sizable job for one pair of hands. A man told me that he induced his wife to do this by suggesting that her fingers were more nimble and handy for this sort of work than his. My opinion is that his effort at a compliment about her hands and handiness in using them had nothing to do with her taking hold of the job. Probably she wanted to save the grapes, and knew that he would not do the bagging, or, if he did, would make such a fuss about it that listening to him would be a nuisance. My grapes this year are quite promising, and I put in a good part of July 4th at the bagging job. Last year I used pins, which are slow and troublesome. I happened to think of the bulldog clips sold at hardware stores. A box of 1,000 cost $1, and 1,000 good quality one-pound bags, 60 cents. The clips do a better job of closing the bag, and are put on with one pinch. I had figured on spreading the vines out more than usual, and did, but not enough. Grapes in good ground make a deceiving amount of new growth, so that a good many bunches are tangled and hard to get at.

The Glorious Fourth here is less noisy than usual. The extent of my personal powder burning was a bunch of 100 firecrackers. They were made in China by Wink Yuen, and looked and sounded exactly like those I used as a boy, the only difference being that they cost 25 cents, instead of the 10 cents of that time.

On our home farm, in addition to my firecrackers, Father engineered a celebration on a larger scale. The anvil was turned bottomside up in the dooryard near a large Spitzenberg apple tree. "Blasting powder" was poured into the square hole, and a hardwood plug driven in with a sledge, one corner being shaved off so that the piece of fuse would not be cut. The double-barrel and single-barrel gun, and large flint-lock "horse pistol" were loaded without shot. Then the anvil was touched off, and the other guns fired in succession, making five loud reports. This was done four times—20 guns in all, a truly respectable salute. Why Father did this I do not know. He was a quiet man—not given to noise or loud talk. But there must have been a reason. Probably he felt a stirring of spirit at the thought of his native land, and the life and death struggle he had seen it go through in the Civil War. The Country and its Flag and "the Laws of the Land" were all objects of respect. I have no recollection of his ever telling me to obey law. That was taken for granted, the same as decency in life and paying one's debts—all thoughts that have stuck to me through the years, not a bad legacy of remembrance to leave after one is under the sod.

What would he have done in these times? That I do not know either, but judge that he would have gone right on making his living from the land, where every field was well used and gave account of itself, looking at life as an opportunity to do well what his hands found to do. Here, again, is a stimulating recollection of one who believed in and practiced sensible industry.

W. W. H.

Have a Ladder Handy

After a serious fire has occurred, how common it is to hear the neighbors say: "That building could have been saved if more buckets had been available." Or "We could have gotten out a lot more stuff if there had been an extra ladder handy."

In nine cases out of 10, such statements are true because a farmer is seldom prepared to combat fire, and folks ususally rush to a burning building empty-handed.

Seeing this happen time afer time, we made it a rule many years ago to always take some equipment along. It requires but a few moments to strap a ladder to a car when a fire alarm sounds, or to toss a few buckets or a fire extinguisher inside. An ax, mattock, wrecking-bar or spud, all prove useful, and even a coil of rope is handy in leading animals to safety. Any small tool which can be procured quickly will never come amiss, and its presence at the right moment may save property and even lives. F. R. C.

Growing Sea Kale

How should sea kale be grown and handled? M. K.
New York.

The general requirements of this perennial (Crambe maritima), are the same as rhubarb. The stalks that come up in Spring are blanched with earth, like celery, or covered with earthen pots, and boiled in the same way as asparagus.

It may be grown from seeds, or root divisions, as with rhubarb. Rich ground is needed to get sizable shoots, and in Fall a heavy mulch of manure is put on and worked in in Spring.

Missouri Notes

Peonies have come and gone, leaving a sense of mental exhaustion such as a participant in a carnival might feel. It was indeed a carnival of bloom, of color, of beauty. The space between rows of Festiva Maxima was so filled with the huge flowers, snowy white with a crimson stain in their bosoms, and bowed to the earth with their own weight, that walking therein was impossible. If this variety was rated at its true value it would hold the place, 9.9, now occupied by Le Cygne, and I would place the Madame de Verneville second to it as a white. This is also a most profuse bloomer with a flower not quite so large but more closely built up. These two kinds are vigorous growers, making large bushes with long stems and are among the first to bloom. As producers of cut flowers they are unsurpassed. Yet in bestowing such praise one has a twinge that perhaps he has spoken too confidently when he recalls other fine whites that seem without a flaw, such as Avalanche, Baroness Schroeder, Couronne d'Or, Duke of Wellington. Outside of these trusty dependables there is another class that, at their best, are rated higher but, if you object is cut flowers, beware. Not a single perfect flower could I find on Le Cygne, rated 9.9, or on Solange, 9.7. In every case the outer petals were blackened And I should say, beware also of very late varieties. Marie Lemoine is a superb flower when perfect; it is hard to imagine a more beautiful white. It is quite late, and if reliable, would be most desirable, but I rate it only 50 per cent dependable as a cut flower. The same may be said of the late Dorchester, 7.7, and Grandiflora, 8.8, latest of all. Couronne d'Or is the latest dependable white I have found. I was fortunate in securing enough Model of Perfection to plant a long row. This is a pink that I find impossible in many cases to distinguish from Mons. Jules Elie. Perhaps it is Jules Elie, 9.2, an "immense globular glossy lilac-pink," says one writer, spectacular in its hugeness and beauty and a very free bloomer. It instantly becomes the choice of your customer, as soon as seen. Of course there are other fine pinks. Claire Duboise, 8.7, is a close second if not an equal, and there are other types of varying shades. The old Edulis Superba, 7.6, is still in good demand as the earliest commercial pink. Of the reds I find Felix Crousse, 8.4, fully deserves its popularity as the best commercial sort, although introduced 50 years ago. Not so dark as my several other reds or crimsons, it easily surpasses them as a cut flower in profuseness and grade of blooms. Late midseason describes its period. I have never seen the highest rated, 9.2, and highest priced red, Philip Revoire, but I now have a special reason for wanting to see it.

Several years ago a New England reader of THE R. N.-Y. sent me a small box of peony seed. I planted them, really feeling little interest in the outcome. From these seeds I now have a row of blooming plants. Half or more are singles, colors red, white and pink, with large centers of yellow stamens, withal very pretty, attractive and some the earliest of all to bloom. There are several that look to be as good as some of the old standards but there was one outstanding, the only red in the lot. It bloomed before any other of my reds and was gone when Felix Crousse came in. Although the row of seedlings was some distance from the house I was surprised to find visitors noting and calling attention to this brilliant red. Its rich wine red, vivid spots of color on the landscape, excited remark; its flowers were large, well built up with full centers and lasted a remarkable time without fading. They were unusually fragrant and in goodly number. In short I kept wondering if it were possible I had drawn a real prize, worthy of introduction. I am not enough of a connoisseur to venture an opinion as to this. Next year I can send specimen flowers to some of the authorities in the peony world. But whether the peony world would give heed to this seedling or not, it is certainly going to be of value to me, for it supplies me with a splendid red before any of my other reds are in bloom. Then there was a large white with a single row of guard petals, the center packed full of petaloids out of which arose several petals of irregular shape, as though the development of the flower had been halted before completion. It is always fascinating to watch seedlings bloom for the first time. Every seed contains a prize, good, bad or commonplace. It is Nature's grab-bag. L. R. JOHNSON.
Cape Girardeau Co., Mo.

Currants and Gooseberries in Massachusetts

A reader in Massachusetts asks regarding restrictions about planting currants and gooseberries in the State. The State Department of Agriculture, at Boston, makes the following reply:

The Massachusetts regulations forbid the planting of currants and gooseberries in 210 cities and towns in the State. It is necessary to amend the regulations from time to time by the addition of other towns and information about the matter will be given at any time by the State Department of Agriculture, Boston, Mass.

Sweet Potatoes

Has quality in sweet potatoes entirely disappeared? For a number of years I have not been able to purchase any really good sweets. I am not over critical but certainly there has been a change. I am simply an ordinary northerner so my taste is not so sensitive. I have an idea that quality has been sacrificed for other points advantageous to the grower, such as shipping and keeping qualities. Am I right? I long for the article that when cooked offers a deep yellow, tasty interior. What I get is a light-colored, streaky, fibrous, tasteless interior. What say the growers? T. R. HAZZARD.
Dutchess Co., N. Y.

R. N.-Y.—We rather judge that what Mr. Hazzard desires is the moist Nancy Hall type. This is not sold largely in the North as the demand appears to be for the more dry kinds.

Mosquito Swamp Spraying

For swampy places which cannot well be drained, New Jersey uses a "larvicide" of light petroleum oil containing pyrethrum emulsified with soap. The larvicide is diluted at the rate of one gallon to 10 or 15 gallons of water, and costs 2½ cents a gallon. This amount will cover 1,000 square feet of water surface in which there may be 10,000,000 or more larvae.

THE common cinquefoil or five-finger, botanically Potentilla canadensis, is sometimes a troublesome weed, but may be subdued by cultivation, liming and manuring, to give a better chance to farm crops which will outgrow it. A decoction made from it was an old-fashioned astringent remedy.

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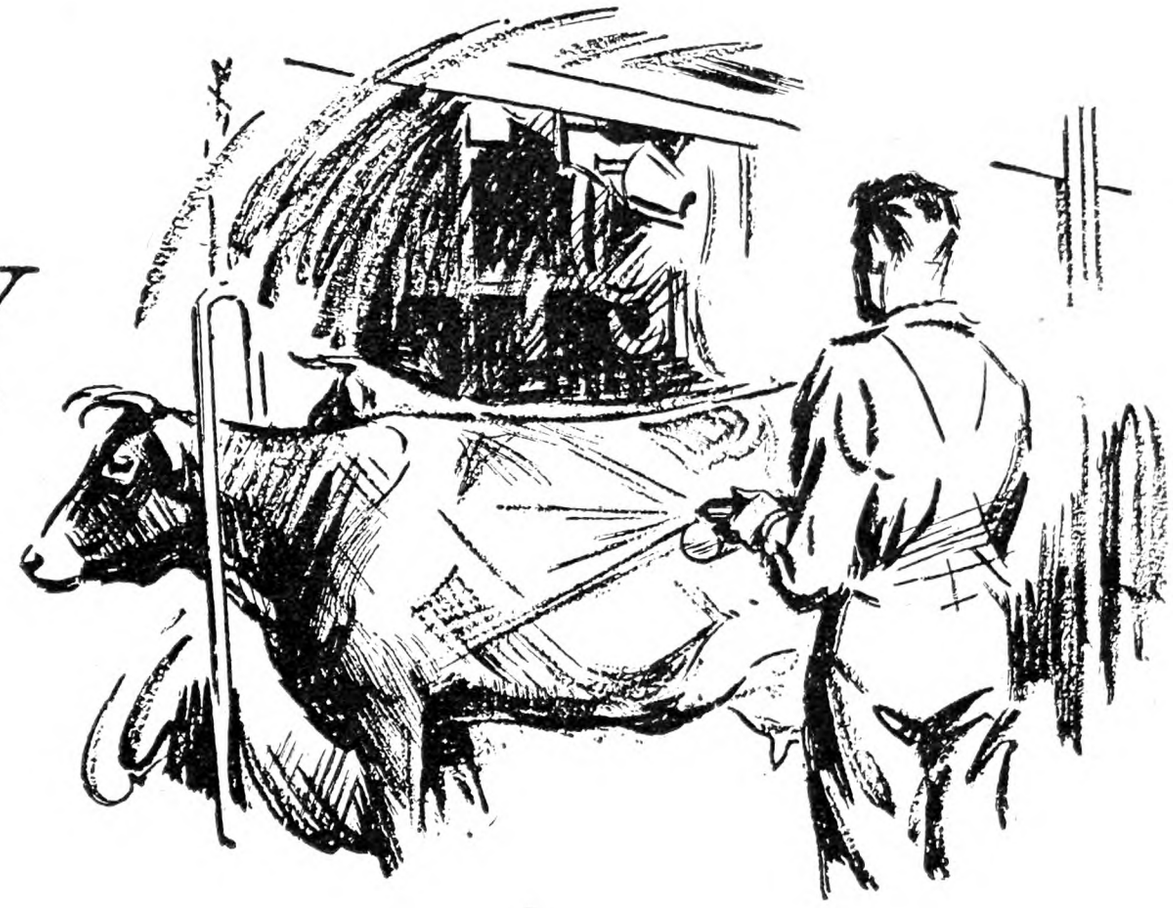

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A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

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*

THAT tribute to the hoe, by our friend Miller Purvis, page 774, will appeal to many of us who stick to this handy and effective tool for garden work, though the once double hoeing of all field cultivated crops, generally practiced on eastern farms, is a thing of the past. They were then called "hoed crops," and with reason. No one knows how much good those two hoeings of the corn did, the finishing one leaving the broad square hills which were the pride of good farmers. But there is no doubt about the corn liking it, even though it yielded no more than under the modern methods of machine work, which finish the cornfield in only a fraction of the time formerly needed.

*

DR. STEPHEN M. BABCOCK, who died at his home in Madison, Wis., July 2, in his 88th year, will be most widely remembered for his development of the "Babcock test," for determining the butterfat content of milk, long in general use. The simplicity and accuracy of this test, when properly applied, greatly multiplied its usefulness. It might have been patented and become a source of wealth to the inventor, but Dr. Babcock announced it in a bulletin, with the statement that "it is not patented." To some one who suggested its financial possibilities to himself, he merely said that he discovered it in the course of work for which he was being paid by the public, and that it belonged to them. His general work in agricultural chemistry, though not spectacular as with the butterfat test, was long and varied. After two years as chemistry instructor at Cornell University, he spent six years as chemist at the Geneva, N. Y., Station, going from there to the University of Wisconsin, where he remained in active service 25 years. Even after his retirement he continued in research, and at the time of his death was working on an intricate problem in relation to the force of gravitation.

*

THERE is romance in the thought of missing heirs and waiting millions, and any story of an unclaimed estate brings immediate response from people who are in some way persuaded that they have a shadowy interest in a phantom fortune. Recently we have received inquiries regarding an alleged Buchanan estate, said to exist in Brooklyn, N. Y. According to the story given, a will was drawn in 1832 by one George Buchanan, leaving in trust a large amount of real estate which was under 99-year leases. The value of the estate was said to be from $2,000,000 to nearly a billion. Some of the inquirers stated that the testator was a brother of President Buchanan. Many letters have been received by the Surrogate's office asking for information about the Buchanan will, and we are informed that the records of Kings Co., N. Y., have been carefully searched. The only record found of a Buchanan is a William Buchanan who died without leaving a will in 1879. No record has been found of any unclaimed Buchanan fortune. Apparently there is absolutely no foundation for the story of this fortune, and we can only guess at the motives of those responsible for starting the story. We usually find that such elusive fortunes require advance payments from persons persuaded that they may benefit from them, who find too late that they have bartered real money for a mirage of fairy gold.

*

THE New Jersey State Department of Agriculture has, as one of its larger interests, marketing of the great quantities of fruit and vegetables grown in the State. Six farmers' produce markets in the State which receive co-operation from the Bureau of Markets were engaged in the first part of their Summer business by the early part of June. Prominent among them was the newly organized Vineland Produce Auction Market, which opened May 21. Others were the Cedarville and Rosenhayn auction markets and the Trenton, Atlantic City and Camden markets. A new auction market will operate in Glassboro this Summer and, because of its central location, will replace the Williamstown Auction Market which operated for a short time last year. The department also issues brief and accurate statements of market trend and prices. The following from report dated July 7 shows something of the scope of this work and its value to New Jersey farmers:

Best raspberries were selling at 14 to 16 cents per pint with some real fancy as high at 17 to 22 cents. Blackberries are increasing in volume. The market for them was good at New York and best stock sold at 12 to 16 cents per quart, and some at 17 to 18 cents. The Philadelphia market was also firm, with prices ranging from $3 to $4.50 per 32-quart crate.

Beans were in heavy supply at all points and the demand for them was slow. Prices at New York for flat and round green varieties ranged mostly from 75 cents to $1, although some stock sold at $1.25. Wax beans brought from $1 to $1.50 per bushel hamper. The onion harvest in the southern part of the State increased in volume. Demand was rather slow, but the market held about steady. Yellow stock sold at $1.25 to $1.40 per bushel hamper, while white stewers were mostly $1.50. Reports from North Texas indicate that the crop of that area, which competes seriously with New Jersey, is light and the movement is expected to fall far short of the earlier estimate.

Beets, carrots and greens of various kinds sold slowly, principally because of heavy supplies and a dull demand. Cherries continued in heavy supply at nearby markets and only fancy stock brought satisfactory prices. The first apples of the present season were shipped during the past week, but demand was slow because of their rather ordinary quality and small size. Best Starrs were quoted at Philadelphia at $1.50 to $2 per bushel.

*

It has been dangerously hot for pitching hay. For the first time in history hay had to be left lying in the field. No one wanted to take a chance on either horses or men. Several of the men in this section were prostrated with the heat, both in the mow and in the field.

HUNDREDS of farmers will understand just what is meant in the above note from a farm woman in Central New York. Haying is a busy time anyway and, when the sun bears on without any cloud protection, as during the recent hot spell, care is needed. At our boyhood home, a brook big enough to get into ran near the barn. In hot hay weather it was our custom to jump into it, with clothes and shoes on and, by the time we reached the field, were well cooled off. The water was from springs in the wooded country above, and never very warm. Quite likely it was a dangerous thing to do, but nothing happened to us from it. As an occasional variation from this, we threw pails of water over each other. That made a little less messy job with shoes. This brook ran beside a field run in a rotation of corn on sod, oats, rye and clover, the grain at that time being cut with hand cradles. The weather was usually hot at cradling time and, at every round of the field, we plunged into the water and started a new swath much refreshed. This is merely a record of how one farmer and his boy got along with the hot weather and hard work. The plan is not guaranteed safe for everyone.

*

FRUIT is beginning to loom as a big market feature. Prices of apples started about as usual at $1 to $3 a bushel in the city markets. The season was a little late and there was a great deal of dropping from the trees in June, especially where the trees were weakened from drought or heavy bearing last season. By the end of June the trees have about decided how much of a load they can carry through and they drop the rest of the set, preferably the wormy fruit. If the weather turns dry they drop more fruit later and cut down the average size. Southern peach orchards have acted that way, resulting in so many small peaches that it was hard to get any fair prices for them. The large varieties sell better, netting the grower about $2 a bushel. Troubles of the growers in Georgia and the Carolinas were light compared with peach-growers in California, with prices at the cannery and dryer which the buyers admit would only pay growers for picking and hauling the crop. Even then, a part of the production will not be sold. Western canners lost money on most lines last season and they are trying to keep the output down. In some districts it was reported they would not take the fruit at any price. The trouble with the fruit crop is that production is on a long-time basis and cannot be cut down quickly when prices slump. It often happens that a big crop comes when growers know the demand will be poor. With vegetables it is different. The canners know there were canned goods held over, and that they would be likely to lose money again on some products, so they cut down on making contracts with the growers, and nearly all the annual canning crops are less this season. Growers of peas for canning will be interested in reports that the hot spell around the first of July caused overripening of the Wisconsin canning pea crop while yield was reduced by wilting of the vines.

*

THIS year Louisiana had a record strawberry crop both in quantity and quality. It was the largest berry crop ever produced in the State, yielding a return of $9,700,000, and it was of excellent quality. Exceptionally favorable weather conditions, both during the growing and picking seasons, were responsible for this remarkable crop. The Winter months were uniformly cool but not so cold as to check the growth of the plants and not warm enough to force blossoming too early. There was sufficient but not too much rainfall so there was no waterlogging of the roots. Also, the picking season was uniformly cool and relatively dry, favorable to an even ripening of the fruit and unfavorable to fruit rots. It is not often that any of our important strawberry producing States have so much luck during one season. Florida suffered heavy losses because of cold wet weather which held back the ripening of the berries, allowing many of them to form at one time on the same plant; these same conditions also favored fruit rot, so that about half of the Florida crop was never shipped.

*

We have Uncle Sam; why not an Aunt So-and-so? It seems that Uncle Sam needs assistance. R. Y.
New York.

THIS is a good idea, but it happens that Uncle Sam already has a multitude of partners looking after the homes of the nation. Long before Uncle Sam was thought of, the following words of appreciation had been written:

"Her price is far above rubies.

"The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her.

"She layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff.

"She stretcheth out her hand to the poor; yea, she reacheth forth her hands to the needy.

"She openeth her mouth with wisdom; and in her tongue is the law of kindness.

"She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness.

"Her children rise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her."

Brevities

QUITE a sizable pine tree—page 775.

THE weather is a bit sticky for humans, but the corn likes it.

SILVER production in Canada during 1930 amounted to 26,443,823 ounces; the zinc output was 267,643,505 lbs.

LONDON, England, is still the world's largest city, with a population of 8,202,818, which is 1,220,891 more than New York.

THE Japanese beetle and Mexican bean beetle are the gluttons of the bug tribe—act as though they could not eat fast enough.

THE New Hampshire Station recommends thinning Baldwin apples to four to six inches apart during the first two weeks of July.

THE "false-bottom" cranberry disease is carried by blunt-nosed leaf hoppers. Drowning the hoppers by flooding the bogs is the remedy.

A YIELD of around 200,000 quarts of cultivated blueberries is expected by the 33 members of the blueberry association around Pemberton, N. J.

WHEREVER apple railroad worm is prevalent the drops should be picked up and fed. That is a good plan anyway, but necessary for a control of this pest.

THE Alaska salmon fishing boats are equipped with radio telephones for convenience in communicating with each other and the shore. Thus they all know what is going on in their work all of the time.

IN WISCONSIN and Minnesota, 54 and 49 per cent, respectively, of cows in herd improvement associations are fed grain with pasture. E. H. Loveland, Vermont dairy extension specialist, figures that good pasture should furnish enough nutrients for maintenance and from 20 to 30 lbs. of 4 per cent milk. Any production above this should receive from .4 to .6 lb. of grain for each pound of milk according to test.

Farm Board's Wheat Holdings

THE Federal Farm Board first attempted to fix the price of the 1930 crop of wheat at a minimum price of about $1.17 a bushel. Later it bought at lower prices. In March it announced that it would not continue to buy wheat after the old crop season was closed; that it would not buy any of the new crop, but would dispose of its holdings of the 1930 crop in a way to cause the least disturbance of market prices. It did not report the amount of wheat it has on hand, but it is estimated to be something in excess of 200,000,000 bushels. Wheat buyers and United States Senators from the wheat-producing States objected to the policy of the board with reference to proposed disposal of the wheat on hand. They insisted that this big volume of wheat always in sight and ready to be thrown on the market had the effect of keeping the price of the new crop at a low level. No one, they said, would dare buy wheat because at any time the board may offer this wheat and cause a reaction to any improvement of the market. For a time appeals to the board and to President Hoover failed to change the policy. Recently, however, the President yielded to appeals from the trade and the Senators to the extent of requesting the board to make a more definite statement of its plan for the stored wheat, and following this suggestion the board made the announcement that it would limit sales for the year to July 1, 1932, to 5,000,000 a month or 60,000,000 bushels for the year. This limitation does not apply to sales now being considered to foreign governments or their agencies. The demand had been that the board should announce that it would sell none of its holding of the 1930 crop, and thus leave the market open for the 1931 crop now beginning to appear in the markets. The new policy seemed to be in the nature of a compromise. The situation is embarrassing to both sides. A supply in the market in excess of the demand will always reduce prices. This board surplus is always in the market. As an extra supply it tends to lower wheat prices, or if nothing more to check any tendency to an increased price. Naturally producers and dealers would like to make sure that it would not come on the market against the 1931 crop. On the other hand it is costing many thousand dollars a day to store it. There is danger of loss through depreciation. The longer it is held the greater the loss, and ultimately if it is to be used at all it must affect the price whenever it is ultimately sold. It is a troublesome thing to hold and a dangerous thing to let go. The embarrassment of the board seems to be increased by its own evident feeling that it must justify its attempt to maintain the price of the 1930 crop by large purchases of wheat. This policy was wished on Congress and the Farm Board by former Agricultural Commissioner Jardine. The appropriation of $500,000,000 popularized it with the organization leaders. If the board would frankly admit that it tried the experiment in good faith, and that it did not work in practice, it would win prestige and win more confidence for whatever it may attempt in the future.

Governor Roosevelt's Virginia Address

IN A speech at the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia last week, Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt said democracy is now being challenged as forcibly as during the World War. The Governor was at his best in marshalling the source of this challenge, and accounting for it in the inefficiency, the stupidity and the expense of government. He read it in the accounts of crime, and in official graft and blundering. He saw it in the heavy tax rolls, in the graft on textbooks and in citizens voting for candidates for salaried officials without knowing the candidates or the duties or functions of the officers to be elected. As a contribution to this indictment he held that voters are lazy-minded in matters of government. They hate details. They prefer to talk about the comparative advantages of democracy and autocracy, but are slow to give thought to immediate needs. They talk freely of Mussolini's system, but do not consider whether a town supervisor is good for anything, or if the local health officer is earning his pay. He thinks it may spring from the fact that the voters prefer that some one else form judgments for them.

Coming down to practical affairs the New York Governor pointed out that local taxes are increasing, and that if lower taxes, or less rapid increases of taxes are to be hoped for, the cost of local government must be simplified. Those who have had experience in operating the machinery of government, he said, should know its defects, and public officials should not be content to follow precedents but to take individual responsibility for the duties of their offices.

Governor Roosevelt will find little criticism from this general review expressed in a public address. But he was less fortunate in his demand that all government within the State should be limited to one, or at most, two local jurisdictions, and that all others should be eliminated. This is a broad indorsement of the Governor's predecessor for a centralized county consolidation of local government up-State. Its eliminations would remove at least the township, the village and the school district. It would reduce representation in the Legislature. This is more than a challenge to democracy. It is a proposition to supersede it in the State of New York by a centralized political power. No centralized power has ever resulted in anything in the history of the world but waste, extravagance, tyranny, abuse of power, and finally reaction and decline. The State of New York has not given the local governments examples of efficiency or economy in either its own affairs or in its attempts to invade the local fields of government.

The Governor of the State has authority to inquire into the sources of revenue and the disbursements of funds of the local governments. An audit regularly made and published in detail would soon correct the faults of local governments. Cut out the misleading propoganda. Give farmers reliable information and you will not find them lazy minded. On reflection we hope Governor Roosevelt will order the performance of this duty. If successful, it would at least save statesmen the embarrassment of compromising their democratic principles in favor of a centralized form of government abhorrent to our American system.

A Schoolman's View

[Digest of a baccalaureate address on June 16 by President George Norland of the University of Colorado.]

THE rule of every person for himself, every group for itself and every bloc for itself has failed. There is need for the best brains of the nation to mobolize for the benefit of all. In the midst of plenty, we are in want. In the midst of surpluses, we lack the necessities of existence. The Soviet autocracy of Russia is justly held in abhorrence, but even that regime is the only government that has assumed the responsibility to give work to all and to put bread in every mouth. With notable exceptions, the brains of our conutry are at the service of private business. We need the ablest citizens in the public service. Under our present system, civilized people of the world are either hungry or afraid of being hungry. The so-called backward people of the world without machinery are comparatively more fortunate. Conditions are most acute among the people where mass production by machine power has advanced the most. In the United States six million people are out of work entirely. Ten to twelve million have only part-time work. No one can say how many are afraid of losing their jobs. It has been estimated that more than fifty million men, women and children are either hungry or in daily fear of being hungry, and these fifty million or more are criticized as economic traitors because they will not or cannot buy. We had hoped that with our unlimited natural resources, mass production would bring us permanent material prosperity, that purchasing power would distribute itself bountifully, if not equally, over the whole earth. The hope was vain. The Revenue Department reports 36 persons in the United States with annual incomes of $10,000,000 each, and 500 with incomes of $1,000,000 or more. While fortunes in few hands increase, on the other hand, average income of wage-earners, now about $1,500 a year, is on the decline. The rich grow richer, the poor are getting poorer. The masses have lost their purchasing power, and we wonder why the bottom has dropped out of the market.

The amount of human labor necessary to produce in this age of machinery is lessening year by year. We have now 35 units of mechanical slaves at work for every man, woman and child in the United States. Under proper statesmanship and master planning in a wise nation, this should be a boon to humanity. That is to say machine power could be translated into shorter hours, higher wages and general economic security, but our 36 man power units in production require only one man power unit of consumption, or 35 men replaced by the machines with little or no consuming power. Machines are displacing human labor in the production of goods and displacing human labor without any compensating ability in society to take up the slack.

No nation can endure indefinitely half-fed and half-hungry. People desperate with hunger are apt to lose respect for constitution and laws. If they cannot get bread through labor, they are apt to seek it by other means, and according to railroad president Willard, they are justified in doing so. At any rate they are not responsible and do not conduce to social security and stability.

All things pass. This depression will pass. At least that part of it which is purely mental will pass. Most of us will chip in and buy as we can and liven up the markets. But if we deceive ourselves into the belief that this muddled economic condition will right itself without a readjustment of the rewards of industry to harmonize with human needs under our new order of things, we shall continue to reap the reward of fools.

Price of Cream Reduced in City

THE price of cream was reduced on July 1 to consumers in New York City 25 per cent. The old price was 24 cents and the new 18 cents per half pint. It is said in the trade that conversations had taken place for some time over the prospect of the cut. The trade reports are that all dealers, large and small, have been cutting wholesale cream prices in the metropolitan market.

Butter Production

ACCORDING to the report of the American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers its 193 plants produced 8,979,856 lbs. of butter for the week ending July 1. This was a decrease of 6.47 per cent from corresponding week last year. The decrease in production of the 343 plants of the Land o' Lakes Creameries was 6.38 per cent. The 46 plants of the Pacific State Creameries increased 3.05 per cent. All these are for current week compared with corresponding month last year.

The Internal Revenue Bureau reports that the monthly sales of stamps required to pay the tax on oleomargarine indicates a total production of 15,459,634 lbs. for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1931. This is a decrease of 33.3 per cent under the production of the previous year. For the first five months of the year 1931 the decrease was 28 per cent.

New York State Fruit Outlook

New York State Agricultural Statistician makes the following statement about fruit conditions in the State July 1:

Fruit trees, on the average, blossomed about three days later than last year, although somewhat earlier than the average date. There was a better than average percentage of full bloom on apples and peaches, and nearly average on sweet and sour cherries, although pears were generally light. Apparently little or no Winter injury to buds took place in any part of the State. Cold, wet weather during part of the usual blooming time, together with frosts in some localities, appeared to interfere to some extent with pollination of some varieties of apples, pears and cherries.

In contrast to the Spring of 1930, when weather conditions were favorable for the control of insects and diseases, May and part of June this year were characterized by frequent and sometimes prolonged rainy periods. Numerous reports from all parts of the State mention apple scab, aphis, curculio and numerous other pests as abundant. There seems likely to be even greater difference between the quality and abundance of the crops in properly managed orchards and those which have been poorly cared for this year than is usually the case. Many comments indicated excellent control in the alertly managed orchards.

As to apples, with "June drop" still incomplete, and widely spread scab and insect ravages, particularly in the poorly sprayed orchards, the situation is very much mixed. However, the June 1 condition of 66 per cent is the highest for this date since 1926. Conditions are, on the whole, better than last June in Western New York and poorer in the Hudson Valley. Baldwins appear to be relatively heavy; Greenings rather light, similar to 1929; McIntosh substantially below last year; and Fall varieties considerably below last season, although about average. It is, of course, too early to judge what the final outturn will be. With unfavorable weather, prospects could readily diminish, while, should favorable weather prevail, the trees are set for an excellent crop.

Bartlett pears, especially in Western New York, are very light. Because some orchards have such a small crop in prospect that the cost of spraying has seemed prohibitive and pear psylla is common, considerable low-grade fruit is to be expected. Seckels, Keiffers and other varieties promise better than Bartletts.

Excellent peach crops in all parts of the State appear to be in prospect, and the condition of 84 per cent is the highest since 1922, although the number of bearing trees in the State as a whole has been sharply reduced in recent years due to Winter injury, especially to young trees.

Plums now promise slightly better than last year, and above average.

Although sweet cherries are about the same as last year, sour cherries fall far below and are especially light in the intensive Wayne County area.

While too early for a grape estimate the few available reports indicate excellent prospects in the Chautauqua Belt, and fair prospects elsewhere.

Live Stock and Dairy

Observations of a Livestock Man Around and Across the Continent

BY R. W. DUCK

Idaho

The Idaho Dairy Department of the Experiment Station at Moscow for the past year has been treating all cases of mastitis and garget with 15-minute daily exposure to the ultra-violet ray. They used a mercury-vapor-arc lamp for this purpose. Up to the present time they have treated 20 such cases. In every instance a complete cure was obtained from this treatment. Acute cases became normal in from one to three treatments, chronic cases required from five to 10 treatments before pathologic symptoms had disappeared. They next expect to try the carbon-arc lamp as a source for ultra-violet light. In no case was there any burning of the parts or skin, and no unfavorable results developed.

The dairy herd consists of 100 high class cows, 60 of which are Holsteins and 40 Jerseys. Their concentrate mixture is composed of 350 ground barley, 200 wheat bran, 200 oats, 100 oilmeal and 50 cottonseed meal. The roughage is silage and Alfalfa. They use considerable apple pomace in place of corn silage as a result of tests, in which it was found that wet apple pomace was decidedly superior for test cows. As much as 40 lbs. was fed. If the pomace is hauled and fed wet from the mill, the principal precaution is to watch for nails. Considering the feeds consumed, the milk and butterfat production obtained, and the body weights of the cows, apple pomace seemed to be at least equal, pound for pound, to corn silage as a succulent feed for dairy cows. Results indicated that milk took up apple pomace flavor from the barn odors. It was found, also, that apple pomace fed a short time before milking caused abnormal flavors in the milk, but when the pomace was fed after milking no off-flavors were produced. It is therefore recommended that apple pomace be fed immediately after milking. Four per cent milk is bringing the producers $2 per cwt. The State is practically free from tuberculosis. About 60 per cent of the dairy herds are infected with abortion, which represents approximately 12 per cent of the total dairy cattle being actually infected.

Twenty-one cases of umbilical hernia have been observed by the Station investigators. All were bulls except one, and all cases were descendants of one common ancestor. The ailment is therefore apparently hereditary.

It is a curious fact that the Alfalfa weevil has perhaps had more influence in changing the livestock system of Idaho from a feeder to a finished basis than any other single factor. The Alfalfa weevil in 1919 spread from Utah into the southeastern counties of Idaho. It also infested and became established in the Snake River and lower Payette valleys, by commercial transportation. The damage reached its peak in 1923. So bad were conditions that entire sections were devastated. Quarantines were placed and still exist against Alfalfa hay produced in these sections. This forced growers to feed out their hay and market it on the hoof. Consequently from 45,000 to 48,000 head of steers and 200,000 head of lambs are finished annually on Alfalfa hay, beet pulp, and ground wheat or barley. As a result of this enforced feeding, farmers in these sections find they are more prosperous and have made more profit than when they marketed their hay direct. It affords, I believe, the world's greatest illustration of the value of marketing feeds through livestock. Another peculiar situation is the fact that in spite of large area big horse hitches are the rule rather than machine power farming.

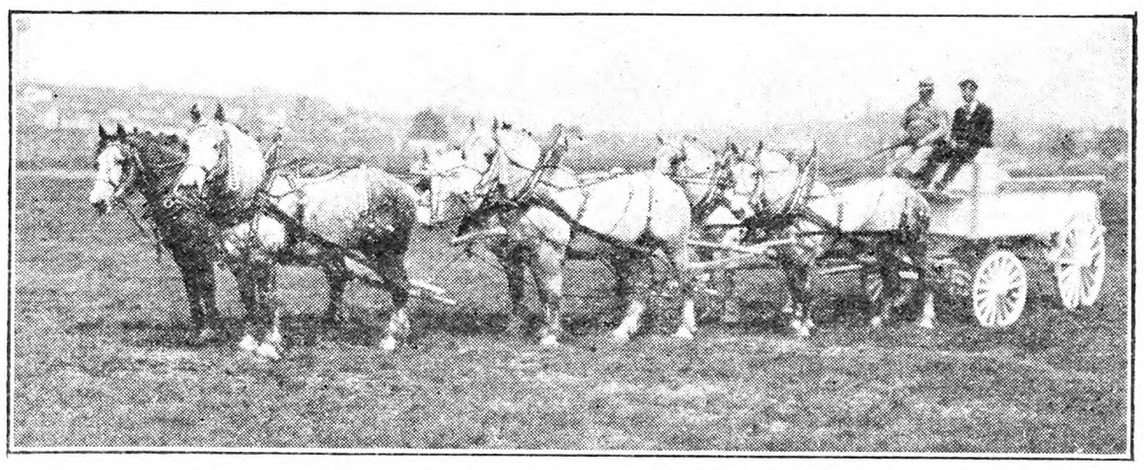
At a recent feeder's day meeting the Caldwell Sub-station reported it had required 1,342 lbs. of Alfalfa hay and 357 lbs. of wheat to produce 100 lbs. of gain in a 155-day test with yearling steers, while similar steers fed barley required 28 lbs. less hay, they required 78 lbs. more grain to produce the same gain. One lot fed oats and wheat required 1,127 lbs. Alfalfa hay, 281 lbs. of wheat and 94 lbs. of oats for each cwt. gain; when corn silage was added to a barley alone group, it required 832 lbs. of Alfalfa, 704 lbs. of corn silage and 321 lbs. of barley for each 100 lbs. of gain. In all lots the Alfalfa hay was fed chopped.

The Aberdeen Sub-station on Feb. 13, 1931, completed an 85-day lamb feeding experiment, which compared whole Alfalfa hay and whole barley alone, with cull peas and cottonseed cake used to supplement the barley. Based on present feed prices the feed cost was least when cottonseed cake composed 10 per cent of the concentrate ration. One hundred pounds of gain with these lambs cost $5.33. Twenty per cent of cull peas was slightly more efficient than when only 10 per cent was used. In neither case, however, was the replacement value of the cull peas sufficient to justify their use at present prices, as compared with barley alone. The hay and barley alone group cost $5.52 for each 100 lbs. of gain produced.

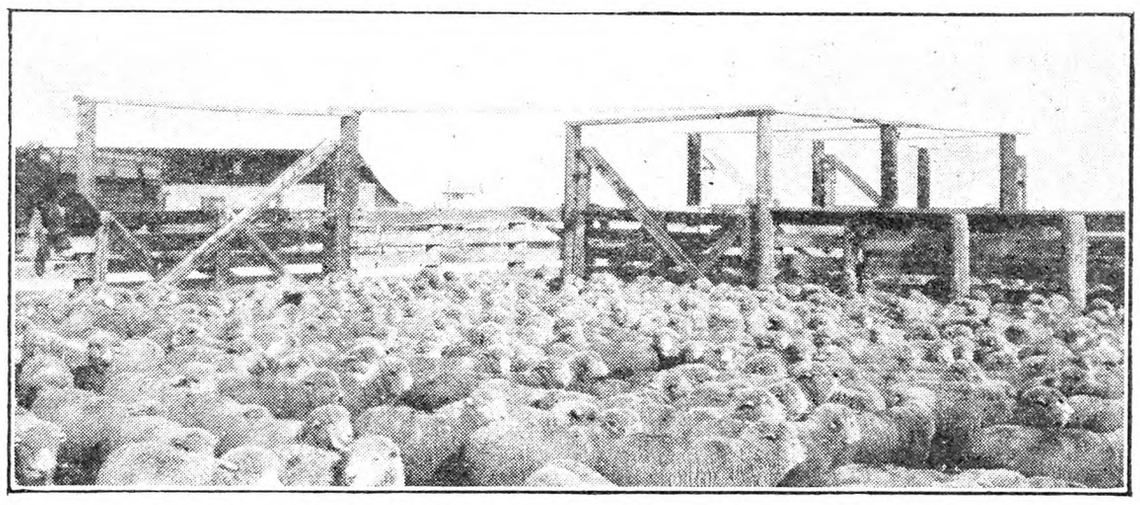
When large groups of unsorted feeder lambs are purchased they usually contain several head of lambs which are considerably smaller than the average for the group. Such lambs are called "peewee lambs." They usually prove unsatisfactory to feed with larger lambs. The larger lambs crowd them from the feed bunks, with resultant lowering of rapidity and economy of gains. The Idaho Station has made a practice of separating such lambs, and feeding them as a sperate group. As a result of three years test feeding, it was found these small lambs when fed by themselves made as economical and rapid gains as larger and averaged sized feeder lambs.

Barley or wheat when fed with Alfalfa to fattening lambs has quite a tendency to cause bloat, the wheat-fed lambs also have more of a tendency to go off feed than barley fed lambs. Several of the larger feeders state they have found it much better to start both wheat fed lambs and steers on oats, bringing them up to a full feed on the oats and then gradually changing over to wheat, this seems to overcome the tendency to bloat. Some prefer to keep about 10 per cent of the grain ration as oats. An average of three years test work with cottonseed meal for barley and Alfalfa fed lambs shows that cottonseed meal, fed at the rate of about 10 per cent improved the finish and rate of gain. The average daily gain was increased 7.4 per cent, and the amount of grain necessary to produce 100 lbs. of gain was reduced from 407.7 lbs. to 345.8 lbs. However, the hay requirement was increased about 30 lbs. Based on average prices for three years, the cottonseed meal lambs cut 27 cents more per cent. This illustrates the point that, within certain limits, rapidity of gain is not necessarily related to with economy of gain. In general, however, it is. Cull beans when used to replace part of the barley ration did not prove satisfactory. On farms where cull beans are already on hand they would possibly have some value to feed, due to their low market price. However, these Idaho-fed lambs were inclined to sort out other feeds from the beans and leave the beans unconsumed. The only way to overcome this condition is to grind the whole beans and the barley together; where this was done the final cost of producing 100 lbs. gain was materially increased due to the added cost of grinding.

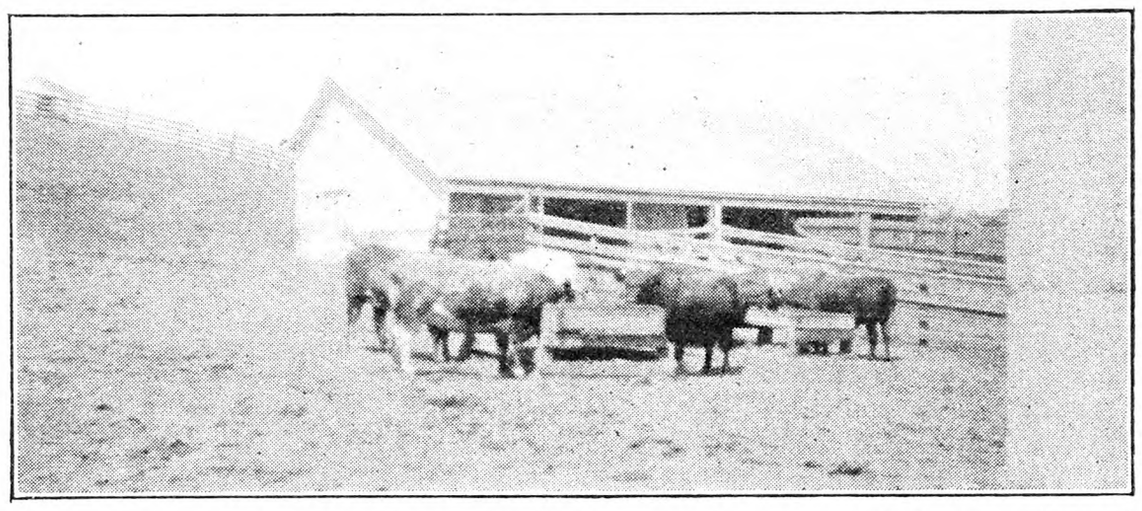
The Idaho Station has an exceptionally fine herd of Duroc and Poland China hogs. Due to the present price of pork and wheat all hog men are considering the question, which is the better proposition to feed a limited or unlimited ration to fattening shotes on good forage. A recent test here shows it required 11 days more to attain weight of 175 lbs., when the grain ration was reduced approximately 20 per cent less than the pigs would consume. They gained one-fourth pound less per day when they consumed one pound less feed per day. The feed cost was 39 cents less per cwt. in the limited group, however, as a decided drop occurred in the hog market during the 11 days more it required to attain a marketable weight the limited fed group sold for $1.25 less per cwt. Both groups were fed wheat and tankage, in the ratio of about 1 to 14, and had access to good Alfalfa forage at all times. Work at the Idaho Station confirms that of other Stations that it is very advisable to have Alfalfa hay or meal compose about five per cent of the ration for both fattening shotes and brood sows. The hay may be fed in racks, the meal may be fed separately or mixed with the other feeds. The Alfalfa will provide both Vitamin A and D, and some calcium and protein. It promotes body tone, health and thrift, and is a cheap and sure preventive for many swine ailments.



Big horse hitches are the rule in the Northwest. A six-horse hitch at the Idaho Station.



These western lambs were fattened on barley, peas and Alfalfa hay at the Idaho Station, Moscow, Idaho.



The Alfalfa weevil forced Idaho livestock producers to fatten their steers instead of selling them as feeders. This has resulted in greater prosperity to the producers. They are now finishing from 45,000 to 48,000 head of steers annually on Alfalfa hay, beet pulp and ground wheat or barley.

Danger in Garbage for Hogs

BY DR. A. S. ALEXANDER

Experience teaches that the feeder should be careful to examine city garbage and hotel and restaurant slop before giving it to his hogs, as such feed may contain dangerous matters which possibly could be detected and removed. Serious losses have often occurred where such care was not taken and, unfortunately, there are some most dangerous matters which cannot readily be detected or removed.

Many of our readers may have heard that during the World War great quantities of hog feed from army and training camps became available, and in consequence hog feeding was engaged in on a large scale near sources of such feed. In these feeding establishments many hogs died of mysterious disease, until it was discovered that presence of large quantities of soap powder, soap in solution, and coffee grounds accounted for the losses. These dangerous matters were then ordered omitted or were removed before feeding, so far as that was possible, and the losses ceased or greatly lessened. But other "foreign objects" were also thrown into some garbage and slop receptacles and these also caused losses. The feed from army and training camps contained the dangerous quantities of coffee grounds, but the other dangerous things were more commonly found in garbage and slop from hotels, restaurants and private homes.

Broken glass and crockery was a common "irritant" in such feed. Broken plates and cups, etc., came mostly from the hotels and restaurants, but private kitchens often contributed the dangerous fragments of glass. Broken or burned out electric light globes were most common, and many a broken medicine, acid, ammonia or alcohol bottle found their way into the garbage pail and killed many a hog. "Slop barrel cholera" is now a well-known and understood term and usually refers to the sickness of hogs caused by lye, soap and soap powders in kitchen swill, and also to that caused by germs, ptomaines or other dangerous toxic or poisonous matters in slop. Danger from putrid slop has also led feeders to take more care in the cleansing and disinfecting of slop barrels, and they have also learned by experience that on no account should meat brine or much salt from any source be thrown into the slop barrel. Swine often have been killed by salt, and spoiled canned goods, thrown to the hogs or poultry, may also cause losses from botulism.

Lately we have been looking into this matter, since hogs are fed in wholesale manner on garbage collected from the homes, hotels and restaurants of the city in which we live. According to a municipal ordinance, each contributor must wrap the garbage in paper, and it is expected that all extraneous matters that might hurt hogs will be removed. This, however, is not always done, and the contractor has the men who remove the paper covers at the hog-feeding farm pick out and destroy any objects they see that might prove injurious. They are as careful as can be expected, considering the large number of packages they have to open and inspect, and the monotony of such a job; but they overlook some matters and others are not readily detected, get into the feeding troughs and are consumed. Then the trouble begins, and many deaths have occurred. It is inflammation of the bowels (enteritis) that causes most of the deaths, and in severe cases blood issues from the bowels, either staining the feces, or flowing freely. The other symptoms of enteritis are loss of appetite, fever, pain, scouring or constipation, weakness, and often paralysis or convulsions before death.

Post-mortem examination of these victims of garbage feeding have disclosed several surprising "foreign bodies" that have set up the inflammation. Of these we may mention safety razor blades—indicating that the man of the house may shave at the kitchen sink and throw the discarded blades into the slop bucket; slivers of wood, indicating that an old wooden receptacle is used to hold the garbage or slop; toothpicks of hardwood (very common), which puncture the intestines; chicken and fish bones, which are always more or less plentiful and dangerous; phonograph needles, which are commonly found and more dangerous than the toothpicks; corrugated tin pop bottle caps, which are highly dangerous to host, and last, the contents of vacuum cleaners, often containing pins, needles, hair pins, safety pins, and other sharp or otherwise irritating matters.

But sometimes there is "death in the pot" for the poor hog, in the germs of disease. Every experienced feeder of garbage and hotel or restaurant slop is well aware that he must keep his hogs vaccinated by the double or simultaneous method, or some of them will be practically certain to die of hog cholera. That deadly disease is conveyed to them in scraps and trimmings of raw pork, from hogs that have been hurriedly shipped to market when cholera broke out in the herd.

Contagious foot-and-mouth disease has also been traced to the feeding of garbage containing scraps and trimmings of pork and other meat. The outbreak of the disease in 1924 was traced to such garbage from a foreign ship docked at Mare Island Navy Yard. The appraised value of animals that had to be destroyed in the eradication of the disease at that time was $4,286,291.25, and of the property destroyed in the cleaning up process, $25,560.08.

The 1929 outbreak of contagious foot-and-mouth disease was traced to garbage from San Pedro, the seaport of Los Angeles, California. The garbage was from a ship that contained scraps and trimmings of meat taken in at Buenos Ayres. Animals slaughtered on account of that outbreak were appraised at $107,530, and property to the extent of $2,419,530 was destroyed, chiefly as a part of the cleaning and disinfecting operations.

The danger of hog cholera from meat in garbage, etc., is ever present; that from foot-and-mouth disease is rare, but should be understood. What has been said certainly indicates that people should be careful not to throw dangerous matters into garbage and slop, and that feeders of swine should, so far as possible, remove dangerous matters that can be detected by examination of the feed, and also keep their swine vaccinated against cholera.

Obituary

STEPHEN MOULTON BABCOCK. — Dr. Stephen Moulton Babcock, who revolutionized the dairy industry by discovery in 1890 of a test to determine the butter fat content of milk, was found dead July 2 on the floor of the living room of his home at Madison, Wis. Death was attributed to a heart attack, which was aggravated by the heat wave. Dr. Babcock, who was Professor Emeritus of Agricultural Chemistry at the University of Wisconsin, was 87 years old. His wife died four years ago. He is survived by a brother living in San Diego, Cal., and two brothers-in-law, Myron and Almon Crandall, of West Winfield, N. Y. He was born at Bridgewater, N. Y., October 23, 1843. He graduated from Tufts College, Medford, Mass., in 1866 and took graduate work in chemistry at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., from 1872 to 1875 and thereafter at the University of Goettingen in Germany. He came back to this country in 1879 with a doctor's degree in his chosen science.

After a brief experience as instructor at Cornell, he became chief chemist of the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva, where he worked out a simple way of analyzing milk and became known as an agricultural chemist. In 1887 he became chief chemist at the Wisconsin Experiment Station and professor of agricultural chemistry in the State university. After a quarter century of active work he was named professor emeritus, given the honorary degree of doctor of science and left free to devote whatever time he chose to further laboratory research. And Dr. Babcock paved the way for discovery of the vitamin. He found that animals might be starving to death, although they had plenty to eat. He termed this "hidden hunger," and with it as starting point Dr. E. V. McCollum, nutrition expert at the university, eventually brought vitamin "A" to the attention of the world. Dr. Babcock's last public appearance was in October, 1930, when he received the Capper award for "the contribution of greatest importance to American agriculture." On that occasion he received $5,000, his first monetary reward for the discovery that he refused to patent, preferring to make a gift of it to the dairy farmers of the nation. At the same time he received a gold medal. Ten years after the announcement of his invention Dr. Babcock received for it the grand prize of honor from the international jury in Paris. Dr. Babcock, at the time he announced his invention, was a chemist at the Wisconsin College of Agriculture. He quietly announced his discovery through a pamphlet entitled "A new method for the determination of fat in milk, adapted to creameries and cheese factories." The principle of the machine was the rapid revolution of milk in a small bottle, so as to separate the butter fat from the other constituents. Previously there had been no known means of ascertaining the percentage of butterfat in milk, except complicated chemical analysis. Dr. Babcock's invention has put millions of dollars into the pockets of dairymen by preventing the loss of butterfat in separating the cream. The test furnishes data for improving the dairy stock by indicating which animals should be weeded out and which used for breeding. Dr. Babcock was made Professor Emeritus in 1913. Thereafter he spent his time in the laboratory. In 1917 he was made a Doctor of Science.

A bill was introduced in the New York Legislature last March to appropriate $10,000 for the purchase and restoration of Dr. Babcock's birthplace, a farm at Babcock Hill, Bridgewater, in recognition of his benefaction to dairy farmers.

Oregon Holstein Records

Producing 2,452 lbs. of milk, containing 134.9 lbs. of butterfat last month, Friday, a Holstein cow owned by C. W. Lewis, of Klamath County, has made up a butterfat production record never before equaled in Oregon, as far as herd improvement association records show, according to the monthly summary report isuued by Roger Morse, dairy extension specialist at Oregon State College.

The next highest single month's production on record was made by a cow owned by Tippin & Sons, of the Tillamook association, for the month of May, 1924, when she made 2,083 lbs. of milk and 131.23 lbs. of butterfat.

Oregon now has 18 active dairy herd improvement associations, maintained for the improvement of commercial herds, as compared to 15 last year. Two of the latest additions are the Malheur and Douglas County associations.

Coming Meetings and Shows

July 21-23.—American Association of Nurserymen, annual convention, Book-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, Mich.

July 20-25.—Connecticut 4-H Short Course; Agricultural College, Storrs.

July 26-Aug. 1.—Connecticut Senior 4-H Conference, Agricultural College, Storrs.

July 28.—New York Horticultural Society, Summer meeting, Hitchings Orchard, South Onondaga, N. Y. Meeting followed by tour through Hudson Valley July 29, and to Connecticut orchards July 30-31.

July 28-31.—Farm and Home Week, Massachusetts Agricultural College.

July 30.—Annual Field Day of the Connecticut Jersey Cattle Club at the home of T. M. Savage, Savage Hill, Berlin, Conn.

Aug. 3.—Farm and Home Week, Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn.

Aug. 3-7.—International Baby Chick Convention, Louisville, Ky.

Aug. 5.—Vegetable Growers' Annual Field Day. Waltham Field Station, Massachusetts State College, Cedar Hill, Waltham, Mass.

Aug. 17-20.—Fourteenth Annual American Country Life Conference, Ithaca, N. Y. For further information address American Country Life Association, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City.

Aug. 19.—Annual Field Day, Mt. Carmel Farm, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn.

Aug. 22-29. — Illinois State Fair, Springfield.

Aug. 22-29. — Missouri State Fair, Sedalia.

Aug. 27-29.—Seventh National Shade Tree Conference, Boyce Thompson Institute, Yonkers, N. Y.

Aug. 28-Sept. 12.—Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto.

Aug. 29-Sept 5.—Wisconsin State Fair, Milwaukee.

Aug. 31-Sept. 5.—Ohio State Fair, Columbus.

Sept. 2-4.—Middlesex County, Conn., 4-H Club Fair, Middletown, Conn.

Sept. 5-12.—Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis.

Sept. 5-12.—West Virginia State Fair, Wheeling.

Sept. 6-12.—Michigan State Fair, Detroit.

Sept. 7-12.—New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sept. 7-12. — Maryland State Fair, Timonium.

Sept. 7-13.—New Jersey Fair, Trenton.

Sept. 20-26.—Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.

Livestock Sales

July 20.—Jerseys; Edmond Butler, Chester, N. Y.

July 22.—Heathercrest Dispersal Sale of Ayrshire and Jersey Cattle, Greenland, N. H.

Aug. 6.—Guernseys; heifer sale, Ardna-Clachan Farm, Shrewsbury, Mass.

Aug. 25.—Pomfret Jersey Breeders' Association 9th Annual Sale, Pomfret Center, Vt. D. H. Rikert, sale manager, So. Royalton, Vt.

Aug. 26.—Holsteins; 30th Earlville, N. Y., Sale. R. Austin Backus, sale manager, Mexico, N. Y.

Sept. 4.—Guernseys; Augler-Franchester Sale, Wooster, Ohio.

Sept. 4.—Guernseys; Buena Vista Farm Guernseys, F. P. Choate, Windsor, Vt.

Sept. 21.—Holsteins; First Pennsylvania Capitol Sale, Harrisburg, R. Austin Backus, sale manager, Mexico, N. Y.

Oct. 1.—Holsteins; Fall Consignment Sale, Bradford County, Pa., R, H. Fleming, chairman, Towanda, Pa.

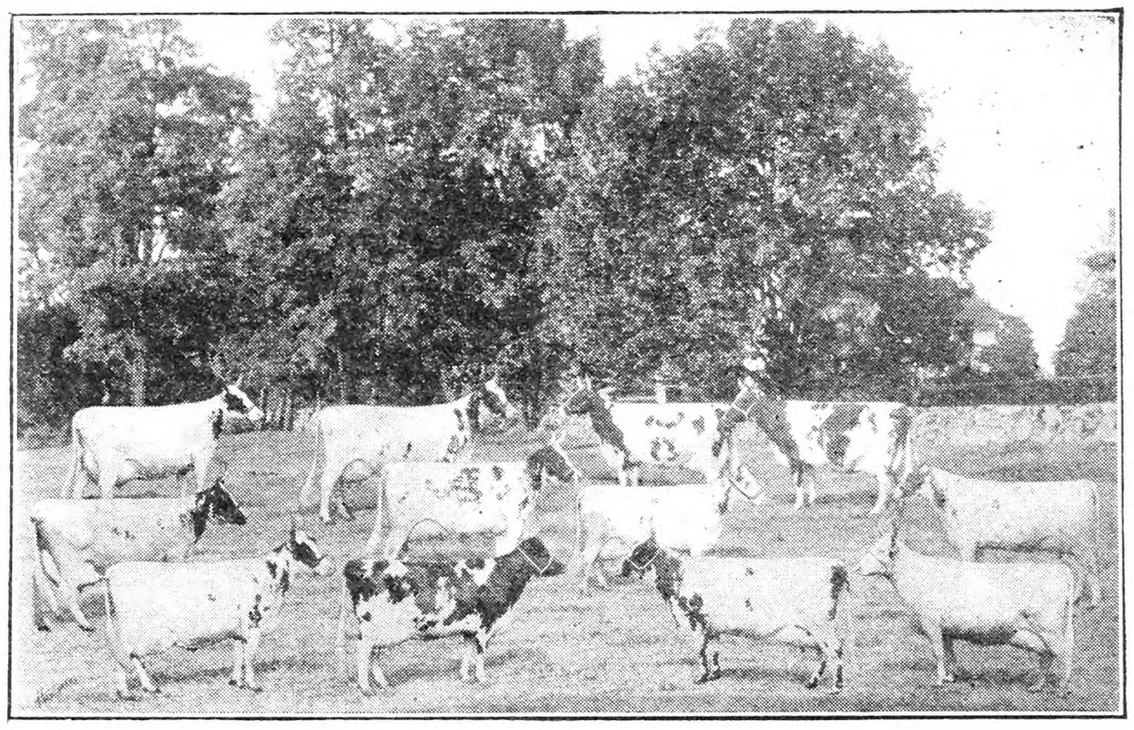
Oct. 9.—Holsteins; Ulster County Annual Fall Sale, Albert Kurdt, secretary, Kingston, N. Y.

Connecticut Jersey Cattle Club

Dairymen, breeders and connoisseurs of Jersey cattle in the vicinity of Connecticut are awaiting with interest the annual field day of the Connecticut Jersey Cattle Club which will be held Thursday, July 30, at the home of T. M. Savage, Savage Hill, Berlin, Conn., starting at 10 A. M., daylight saving time. The Jersey public is cordially invited to attend.

Cattle judging contests; an auction of at least 15 head made up of one-third cows, one-third heifers, and one-third calves, consigned by members of the club, and addresses by nationally-known authorities on Jersey cattle will be features of the program. Among the speakers will be George W. Sisson, Jr., president of the American Jersey Cattle Club; Lewis W. Morley, secretary of the American Jersey Cattle Club; and Prof. White of the Connecticut Agricultural College.

Visitors, who are invited to bring picnic lunches, will find enjoyment, stimulation and interest at the field day, preparations for which are being made by the committee on arrangements, comprising Harry W. Case, of Tariffville, president of the club, and Marcy I. Berger of Woodbury, vice-president, ex-officio; T. M. Savage of Berlin, and T. E. Clark of Scotland. Dwight S. Wadhams of Bloomfield is secretary of the club, and Ralph B. Hemingway of North Haven, treasurer. The sale committee for the field day is headed by Robert G. Wetmore of Winsted, assisted by John E. Kingsbury and Dwight S. Wadhams.



Some members of the Strathglass Farm, Port Chester, N. Y., Ayrshire herd. Every individual in the picture has a record or mature equivalent of 10,000 lbs.

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Imperishable CAST STONE SILO
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Foremost Guernseys
All ages, both sexes, real bargains in Bulls two years old and over.
Successor Berkshires
Boars ready for service, Bred Gilts, Fall and Spring Pigs, both sexes.
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BULLS from 1 Month to Serviceable Age
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Registered Jersey Bull
14 months old. Dam has heavy cream and butter record. For further information inquire at
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Jersey Bull For Sale Registered and Tuberculin tested. Pogis breed—age, 2 years. R. O. Drechsler, Maynard, Mass.

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Buy your Fall cows early! As the season advances, so will the price. Plenty of the best can always be found here. Fresh cows, springers, heifers, registered or grade. We quote ACTUAL carload averages. Let us show you the best sales service on earth.
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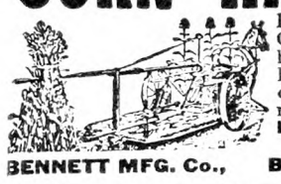

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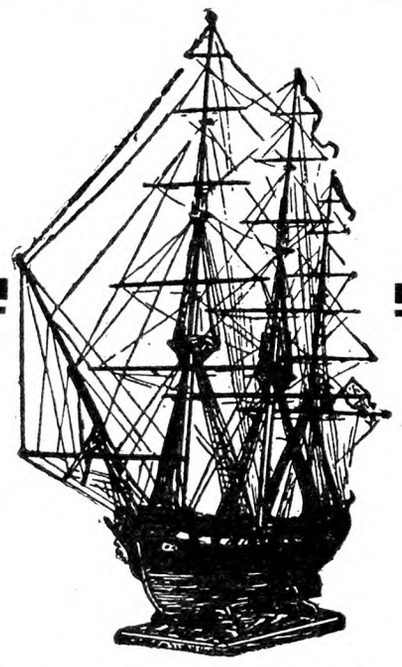

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Pastoral Parson and His Country Folks

By Rev. George B. Gilbert

ON THE WAY.—The Parson, like most folks, is always on the way to somewhere, if he only knows where, but right now he is on the way to Maine. No, he has never in all his perambulations been in Maine. There is a conference up there on country church work. It is to be at Ocean Park, about 15 miles this side of Portland. We did not get away from home till after three in the afternoon, and Sit, who is going to a conference for young folks in Concord, New Hampshire, is driving the car—the five-passenger Buick (second-hand remember). We are now getting supper in Lowell, Mass. We walked a long way to find this place, but it is a good one to eat at. The policeman said, "There is a place beside and back of a butcher's shop." That sounded to the Parson as though they might have something "in the house." And they have. It is 8.00 P. M.

DOVER, N. H.—We are putting up here at the home of some friends of the people who are riding with us. To be sure the friends are not at home, but that is a trifling matter as long as we have explicit directions as to the contents of the icebox. Sister drove all the way here, 196 miles. As the Sunday traffic was so bad we did not get in till 11 last night. I guess there will be milk for the oatmeal, as there seem to be over 30 beautiful milking Shorthorns out there in the pasture. What a beautiful country New Hampshire is—they say it has 600 lakes. You know it is almost exactly the size of ancient Palestine. This room where the Parson is, is the son's room. No, there are not any cigarette stubs about or pictures of movie actresses, but there is a Bible on one end of the bureau and a package of church envelopes on the other. Say what you will now, if you had a girl going to be married, from which set of identification tags, if you had your way, would you choose a husband for her?

CONCORD.—Here we are in Concord and we will go out Warren Street to the wonderful St. Paul's School, where Sister is to be for a week. If you are ever around this way, you must go out and look out at this place and be sure to notice the statue of St. Paul, just outside the chapel. See how he holds his hand and his wonderful expression. Then you must go into the chapel and take plenty of time and look about and feel "The Presence" there. We leave Sister, and now the Parson takes the wheel and we push on to Ocean Park. The roads are good, but the land seems to be rolling, and we roll up and down, up and down, and one wonders why they didn't cut down some of the hills a bit more and put the dirt in the valleys. As you get into Maine, what a lot of tourists' camps. Some with running water and fireplaces. Did you ever see the sort of Dutch settlement place near Portland? Look for it when you go "down" into Maine. Whoever first said "down" to Maine and why? They will all get off the wisecrack about all roads in Maine are main roads and some will talk of the "Mainiacs"—but not as many.

PORTLAND.—How it rained the day we went into Portland; and cold too. One man at the conference not only wore his overcoat but had the collar turned up. A great bathing party was arranged for the more than 100 attendants one afternoon at three o'clock. Two showed up. It must have been warmer the next week, for down here in Connecticut, the Parson certainly expected the hens would lay fried eggs the way Mark Twain said they did down in Africa.

OLD FRIEND.—The very first day, not a few came to the Parson to inquire of the members of the family by name—readers of THE R. N.-Y. "Those letters are so human" is the most general comment. The Parson assured these kindly folks that he hoped to get some new ideas to feed the hapless readers. He got an idea, a story anyway. A horse took upon itself to balk down in New York City. Trolleys, trucks, travelers and traffic were all held up. The police were at their wits' end and tried everything, but never a budge from the horse. At last a man stepped down from the sidewalk and went out to where the horse was standing. He stooped down and picked up a handful of snow, for it was Winter, and rubbed this snow over the horse's nose and face for a minute or two. Throwing down the snow, he spoke to the horse and it went right along. "How in the world did you do that?" cried all the bystanders. "Why, that was easy enough," said the man. "What the horse needed was a new idea."

OLD DOGS.—One idea the Parson got was to the effect that whether you can teach an old dog new tricks may be a debatable matter, but as for people they can learn and learn all the better when they are grown up. There was a professor from Hartford who gave us a paper on this subject, and he proved his assertions beyond a doubt. People from 30 to 40, or even 45, can learn faster and easier than children in school. In fact this man claimed that the intellectual ability of people was at its height from 40 to 60. Nicodemus had had it drummed into him that a man his age couldn't start life over—be born again—because he was too settled, "sot," in his ways. But he could. Anyone can. All of the Disciples were adults. A whole generation, big and little, can learn to eat spinach and carrots and play golf, if they want to. "Human nature from the cradle to the grave is plastic," he said. More than 2,000,000 are enrolled annually in correspondence schools; 95 per cent of these are adults. More than 3,000,000 women are in women's clubs, all seeking the better and more abundant life. The number of mature persons in colleges is growing amazingly. It is not so uncommon for a grandparent to graduate with a grandchild. Our boy George has not yet gone to college. He hopes to be ordained to the ministry, get a parish and get to earning some money and then go to college. President Johnson was a grown man before he could read or write. The Parson never got so much in his life out of a year of going to school as he did the year he took a course in a school of pedagogy after he was 30 years old. "All progress," this man said, "must begin with adults," and isn't that so?

MONDAY, JULY 6TH.—Here it is Monday, and such a fine rain as we are having today, and it was so much needed. If folks haven't got their haying well along it is their fault, for we have had nearly two weeks of perfect weather. The hardest bit of adult education the Parson has ever tackled is to get farmers to cut their hay early. Gradually, however, they are getting into line. If they only knew how much grain it would save them! It is seeing others do it and seeing how much they gain ground that persuades. It is the same with preaching. College fellows will listen, they say, to the preacher who has had a real religious experience himself and shows in his life what it has meant to him. People always like to hear about folks. Humans are the most interesting beings in the world—if at times the most trying. The Parson was speaking in his sermon yesterday about how new inventions can and should be used for good and not condemned off hand as harmful. How some have talked about the graphophones, as people could put hymns and all sorts of things on them and not feel the need of going out to church or elsewhere. The man who roomed with the Parson at this conference was telling about the death of his wife some years before. As her end was nearing, she told him to call down the stairs and ask them to move the graphophone right up to the bottom of the stairway where she could hear it. Then she asked that they put on the record "I want to be nearer Jesus," and they did so and kept on playing it till she had gone. The Parson uses the word "Gone" for it was this way he always spoke of her death. The Parson was not sure but that it was a case of separation or something for he would say "Before my wife went away" or "Before my wife went home." For going away and being somewhere awaiting his coming was what it really and truly meant to him.

FEARING GOD.—The man who spoke about adult education also gave us a fine paper on "Fear." Perhaps you had to scare people into being good in the olden days, and in Old Testament times you had to talk about the "fear" of the Lord. But that day has gone by. "Fear" should be "transmuted" (whatever that word means) into reverence and trust. We are not an equal with God, far from it, and so we revere Him. But He is our Father and loves us, and is anything but One to be afraid of, so we trust Him "Our Father," yet over and above us "In Heaven."

Ocean Park Conference of Rural Ministers

Events of the Week

DOMESTIC.—July 1 Wiley Post and Harold Gatty reached Roosevelt Field, L. I., after flying around the world. They took off from Roosevelt Field June 23, the journey of 15,128 miles being completed in eight days, 15 hours, 51 minutes. This beats the Zeppelin's record by 12 days, 15 hours. From Harbor Grace their first stop was Chester, England; from there they reached Berlin, and then flew across Russia, returning by way of Alaska and Canada.

Two farmhands were killed by lightning at Bridgeton, N. J., July 1, as a combination hail and thunder storm, with miniature tornado complications, swept across Cumberland and Cape May counties in Southern New Jersey. William Bradford, 50 years old, of Newport, was struck while driving a farm wagon and Harrison Parsons, 52 of Cedarville, was felled by another bolt as he was hurrying to shelter.

While thousands attending an air pageant looked on, five men plunged to their death July 1, in a monoplane, which got out of control when the pilot swerved upward to avoid hitting a carnival throng at the local airport at Hamilton, Ontario. The tragedy halted what was to have been a brilliant pageant prefacing a trans-Canada air tour to make the Dominion more "air-minded." Observers expressed the belief that a temperature of 100 degrees at the airport caused the crash by weakening fabric on one of the wings.

Felix Auerbach, bond broker, of 201 West Eighty-fifth Street, New York City, was fined $1,500 July 2 in the Superior Court, New Haven, Conn., for negligent driving, which caused the deaths of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Leach and their daughter, Alma Leach, of Windsor Locks in an automobile accident in April in North Colony Road, Meriden, Conn. Mr. Auerbach's attorney testified that another driver, by putting on speed, had kept Mr. Auerbach on the wrong side of the turnpike until he crashed into the Leach car.

Plans for the establishment of an "Ancestral Garden" on Blackistone's Island, formerly known as St. Clements Island, in the lower Potomac River, to commemorate the first landing of settlers in Maryland in 1634, are being made by the Southern Maryland Colonial Dames, of which Mrs. Frank J. Parran, of Baltimore, is president. Descendants of manor-owning families are being invited to secure plants of a permanent character to be part of the garden.

According to the Associated Press, during the celebration of the Fourth of July, there were 354 fatalities throughout the country. Of the great toll taken by the celebration, only eight deaths and 368 injuries were attributed to fireworks, the major cause of fatalities in years past. This total did not include minor burns and other injuries from fireworks, which in New York City alone totaled more than 1,000. The heaviest loss of life, 139, was from drowning. The next highest mortality, 118, was among motorists.

George Ritchie, a San Francisco golfer, four other men and a woman were killed July 5 in an airplane crash near Lucerne, Calif. The other victims were Jack Kerrigan and Leon Keller, also San Francisco golfers; Louis M. Becker, 55, president of the Clear Lake Beach Company; Mrs. Zigmunda Lax, 35, of Long Beach, Becker's fiancee, and William Hoffman, of Lucerne, pilot. The large passenger plane took off for a short "joy hop" over the Northern California lake district. Hoffman was pilot of a sightseeing airplane company. While he was flying two miles from Lucerne at a low altitude his motor went dead. He attempted to reach his landing field by gliding down a narrow canyon, and the big monoplane struck a mountainside with terrific force.

Construction of the first unit of New York City's new $300,000,000 sewage treatment and disposal system was started by Mayor Walker July 7 when he broke ground with a silver shovel for the $30,000,000 unit on Ward's Island. Four years will be required to complete the first unit and probably ten years for all thirty-three units.

A. E. Pierce, vice-president of Home Savings and Loan Association at Seattle, was arrested July 7 and charged with embezzlement of about $1,000,000 of the institution's funds. Pierce was released under $10,000 bail. The embezzlements are said to have been made from the Savings and Loan Association and its

affiliated company, the Washington Loan and Securities Company.

Horseback riders with their mounts must have head and tail lights in Willimantic, Conn., after dark, Prosecuting Attorney Harry S. Gaucher ruled July 7 after police had halted and warned Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Gude, and their daughter, Julia, for riding through the streets after sundown. Gude, a livery owner, protested and appealed to the State Department of Motor Vehicles, but was told that horses were out of the jurisdiction of that department.

WASHINGTON.—Lowered rates on grain shipped from producing points throughout the West, the Southeast, the Mississippi Valley and the Southwest July 3 were ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission, to become effective Aug. 1. The rates were revised under the commission's investigation of the general rate structure of the country provided in the Hoch-Smith law. Originally they were to have become effective June 1. The railroads, arguing that the new schedules would cause losses running high into the millions of dollars, obtained an injunction last May in Federal Court at Chicago. This order stayed the rates until July 6.

Secretary Wilbur pressed a button July 3 at Las Vegas, Nev., and set off the first explosive starting work on the tunnels through which the Colorado River will be diverted during construction of Hoover Dam, the main unit of the world's largest reclamation and power project. The Secretary was accompanied by Dr. Elwood Mead, Federal Commissioner of Reclamation; House Appropriations sub-committee men headed by Representative Frank Murphy and other officials. The explosion tore away several hundred tons of rock.

Rigid medical examinations have been ordered at the site of Hoover Dam for all employes to determine whether they can stand the terrific desert heat, intensified by the rock walls of Black Canyon. One man has died of heat prostration on the job. A great many laborers have been dismissed on doctors' orders. About 1,100 men are on the payroll of Six Companies, Inc., builders of the dam, and the turnover was reported to be "considerable." Aside from possible direct serious effects on the men, the heat is believed to make possible an unduly high accident rate through lowering the efficiency of men not accustomed to the Arizona-Nevada climate. Much of the dam labor has been recruited from a large camp of unemployed who established themselves on the river bank when first the promise of work lured them West. Many of these people, government reports disclose, have been living on next to nothing, and are not in physical condition for the arduous construction work.

For one year, from July 1, 1931, until June 30, 1932, the payment of all intergovernmental debts arising from the World War has been suspended. In this year of moratorium the world of business is to have a chance to recover by the removal of that vast overhead transfer of money which has handicapped it for so many years. President Hoover's suggestion is to be put in force. That great success was accomplished July 6, when France and the United States, the two principal creditor countries of the world, signed an agreement on the terms on which this holiday from payments should be observed. In some ways that agreement was a compromise. But in so far as the United States is concerned the Hoover principle is intact. There are four principal points in the agreement: First, that the payment of all international debts shall be suspended from July 1, 1931, until June 30, 1932. Second, Germany shall pay the amount of the unconditional annuities of the Young Plan, but France agrees that the payments made by the Reich shall be placed by the Bank for International Settlements in bonds guaranteed by the German railroads. Third, all the suspended payments shall bear interest in the conditions suggested by the American Government and shall be amortizable in 10 annuities from July 1, 1933. Fourth, the same conditions will be applicable to the bonds issued by the German railways.

4-H Club Congress at Cornell

Eighty-nine 4-H club boys from nearly 30 counties of New York State participated in livestock contests held during 4-H club congress at Cornell University, June 30 to July 3. The name "4-H Club Congress" has been adopted to replace the former Junior Field Days and is held annually at Ithaca to bring together 4-H boys and girls for instruction and recreation.

The livestock program included six discussion meetings and three contests. Sixty boys took part in the 4-H dairy judging contest; 15 in the sheep and swine judging event, and 18 counties entered contestants in the annual 4-H milking contest. The dairy cattle judging contest as in former years continued to be exceedingly strong. Ten awards were made. Each of the three high scorers received medals and the remaining seven next in rank were awarded ribbons. Walter Miller, of Slingerlands, Albany County, won a gold medal; Harry Kitts, of Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County, won the silver medal, and Herbert Putnam, also of Gouveneur, won the bronze medal.

The milking contest which is another annual even was unusually popular. Eighteen boys from as many counties entered this contest. The contestants were given a three-minute milking period and their rating in the contest was determined by the amount of milk they were able to draw as compared to the amount that had been drawn previously by an expert milker. Leslie Lamb, of Corfu, Genesee County, who milked a Holstein cow named Glista Holy, was an easy winner. In three minutes he drew over 25 per cent more milk than was required for a perfect score, thus making a total score of 125.8. Franklin Southworth, of Bridgewater, Oneida County, won second with a score of 101.3. Gordon Cairns, of South Kortright, Delaware County, won third with a score of 101.1. Donald Sheldon, of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, won fourth with a score of 98.8, and fifth prize was won by Maynard Lilley, of Whitney Point, whose score was 93.7.

With a somewhat smaller number of contestants in the sheep and swine contest it was possible to give more time for actual instruction in judging than in the dairy contest. Francis Oley, from Onondaga County, carried off highest honors in judging sheep and Charles Wilcox, of Oswego County, had the highest score in judging swine. Francis Oley is one of the 4-H club leaders at Manlius, and owns a small flock of sheep, and a small herd of Ayrshire cattle. A. L. Traver, of Rensselaer County, placed second in the sheep contest and Allan Detch, of Bullville, Orange County, was judged the second best in the swine contest. James Outhouse, of Canandaigua, Ontario County, was the third best sheep judge, and Donald Sheldon, of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, was awarded the third ribbon in placing swine.

Even though many of the contestants did not win the highest prizes, they probably learned as much from these contests as those who were more fortunate in winning. Club members always profit from the experiences in competition and from the instructions given in all livestock activities. Four-H club work helps to make these opportunities possible. Club work of this kind is contributing a great deal toward the development of farm boys and girls and to be sure much improvement should come to our livestock industry through the efforts of the young farm boys and girls and leaders.

H. A. WILLMAN.

Ohio Poultry Day

The 15th annual Poultry Day at the Ohio Experiment Station June 19 was designated "Home Coming Day" for Ohio poultrymen. Three thousand poultrymen and their families were present; some of them had been coming to Poultry Day for many years. The program consisted of a series of demonstrations in and around the modern poultry buildings and equipment at the Station, followed by a more formal speaking program.

The demonstrations covered a variety of subjects of interest to poultrymen, most of which were based on new developments. Of special interest among these demonstrations were those relating to poultry-house construction, ventilation, lighting and heating, battery brooding and feeding, disease and insect troubles, and special home-made equipment. The formal speaking program emphasized nutritional problems.

Ample opportunity is given at all demonstrations and following all talks for questions, so that the program is more an open forum in which everyone who desires may participate, than a formal affair. So well has D. C. Kennard, head of the poultry division, planned these poultry days that most of those in attendance have no hesitation in asking questions in relation to their own experience.

C. W. ELLENWOOD.

That Matter of Heredity

Referring to "Question in Heredity," page 685, my grandfather and father held the following theory of pre-determining sex when breeding cattle, after the first calf, which has worked out in most cases, in my own limited experience.

For example, if a cow has produced a heifer calf, if bred at eight days after calving she would next have a bull calf; if bred at 29 days after calving she would have a heifer calf; and so on, alternating sex at each period of 21 days. The cow probably would not be bred exactly at these intervals of time, and the sex would be reckoned from the nearest interval to the date of breeding. Perhaps some old readers know of this idea or system.

B. S. D.

Schenectady Co., N. Y.

IF YOU are trimming off wild black cherry sprouts or branches, do not leave them lying where they may be eaten by cattle. When they wilt they become extremely poisonous at a certain stage, due to a chemical change. Many fatal cases of poisoning among domestic animals are recorded as due to this cause.

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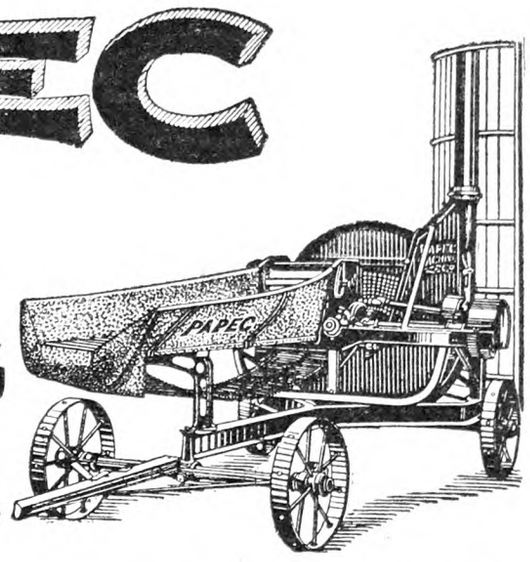

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This year, these savings in power, time and labor are more important than ever before. Never has there been a year when the Papec guarantee of more, better and lower-cost silage has meant so much.

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Every feeder should have our new 48-page booklet, "More Profit from Home Grown Feeds." Includes valuable feeding formulas. Sent free. With it we will send our new Ensilage Cutter catalog which explains why we guarantee more, better and lower cost silage with the Papec. Fill out and mail the coupon and both booklets will be sent promptly, without cost or obligation. Mail the coupon today.

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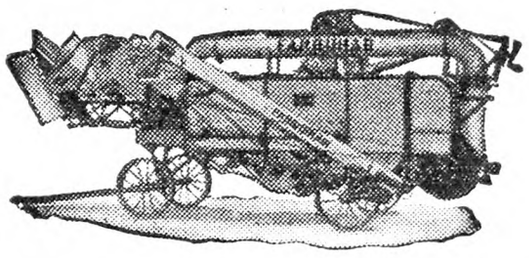
FARQUHAR THRESHERS



Strong, rigid, steel frame; high separating grate; counter balanced straw rack and grain pan; quiver shaking shoe; perfect running balance; large separating capacity; cylinder with superior threshing surface; easy running, quickly moved over rough and hilly roads and guaranteed to do a fast, clean job of threshing any kind of grain.

It will pay you to read the detailed description n Bulletin No. 529. Has the reputation as being the best bean thresher.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO. Limited, Box 530, YORK, PA.

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

News and prices current during week ending July 11, 1931.

MILK

July: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.41; 2B, $1.66; 2C (milk made into sour cream), $1.41; Class 3, $1.05.

In classes 2A, 2B and 2C, a differential of 5c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat is added to milk testing above 3.5 per cent and deducted for that testing below this point. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 5c per .1 of 1 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.70; Class 2, $1.70; Class 3, $1.10.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.25	@$0.25½
Extra, 92 score		.24½
First, 88 to 91 score	.22	@ .24
Seconds	.20½	@ .21½
Lower grades	.17	@ .20
Ladles	.17	@ .20
Packing stock	.10	@ .17
Renovated	.20	@ .21
Sweet fancy	.27	@ .27½
Extra	.26¼	@ .26½
Firsts	.24	@ .26
Seconds	.21½	@ .23½
Centralized	.17	@ .23½

CHEESE

State—Whole milk, flats, held	$0.21	@$0.23
Fresh specials	.14	@ .15
Average run to fancy	.13	@ .13½
Wisconsin—Whole milk, Flats, 1930 cured	.18	@ .19
Daisies, fresh, fancy	.14	@ .14¾
Young America, fresh	.14½	@ .15

EGGS

Nearby, white fancy (including premiums)	$0.30	@$0.31
Extra	.25	@ .29
Average extras	.24	@ .25
Extra firsts	.20½	@ .23
Pacific Coast	.22	@ .29
Mixed colors	.20	@ .29
Gathered, best	.22	@ .25
Fair to good	.15	@ .19

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.34	@$0.36
Fair to good	.28	@ .32
Roosters	.12	@ .17
Fowls	.17	@ .24
Ducks	.16	@ .18
Turkeys, average	.25	@ .32
Squabs, lb., ungraded	.30	@ .40
Graded	.25	@ .40
Dark, doz.	2.00	@ 3.00
Culls, doz.	1.50	@ 2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Broilers should be fully feathered. The larger breeds should weigh 2½ to 3 lbs. each; smaller breeds, 1½ lbs. each up. The quotation given on broilers is the outside figure for best quality. Under grades and small sizes proportionately larger. The figures are express or truck delivery.

Fowls, lb.	$0.15	@$0.18
Broiler chickens—		
Large breeds, best		.34
Small breeds, best		.24
Roosters	.10	@ .13
Ducks	.15	@ .21
Geese	.10	@ .12
Rabbits, lb.	.08	@ .16

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$7.00	@$7.60
Bulls	4.00	@ 4.75
Cows	2.00	@ 3.25
Calves, best	9.50	@10.00
Common to good	4.00	@ 7.00
Sheep	2.00	@ 3.00
Lambs	7.00	@ 8.00
Hogs	5.00	@ 7.75

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.10	@$0.11
Good to choice	.07	@ .09
Steers, 100 lbs.	13.50	@15.00
Bulls	7.50	@10.00
Cows	7.00	@11.00

POTATOES

Canada, 90 lbs.	$1.25	@$1.50
Carolina, bbl.	2.25	@ 2.50
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bu.	2.00	@ 3.50

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz. bchs.	$0.75	@$3.00
Beets, 100 bchs.	3.00	@ 4.00
Cabbage, bu.	.50	@ .75
Carrots, 100 bchs.	2.25	@ 3.50
Cauliflower, bu.	.75	@ 1.75
Sweet corn, bu.	1.00	@ 2.25
Cucumbers, bu.	.40	@ 1.00
Eggplant, bu.	1.25	@ 2.50
Horseradish, bbl.	6.00	@ 6.50
Leeks, 100 bchs.	3.00	@ 5.00
Lettuce, bu.	.50	@ 1.00
Lima beans, bu.	1.50	@ 2.00
Onions, bu.	1.00	@ 1.75
Parsley, bu.	.50	@ 1.50
Peas, bu.	2.25	@ 3.50
Peppers, bu.	1.00	@ 1.75
Radishes, 100 bchs.	1.00	@ 3.00
Spinach, bu.	.75	@ 1.00
Squash, bu.	.50	@ 1.00
String beans, bu.	.25	@ 1.50
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.50	@ 3.00

DRIED BEANS—Jobbing Prices

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$4.25	@$5.50
Pea	4.50	@ 4.65
Red kidney	6.75	@ 6.90
White kidney	5.50	@ 5.75

FRUITS

Apples, new, bu.	$0.50	@$2.00
Muskmelons, bu.	1.50	@ 3.50
Currants, qt.	.07	@ .12
Huckleberries, qt.	.10	@ .25
Cultivated	.40	@ .55
Blackberries, qt.	.10	@ .12
Gooseberries, qt.	.05	@ .10
Raspberries, pt.	.04	@ .12
Cherries, 4-qt. bskt.	.20	@ .75
Peaches, Ga., crate	1.00	@ 4.50
N. C., crate	2.25	@ 3.75
Watermelons, car	245.00	@585.00

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1	$24.00	@26.00
No. 2	21.00	@22.00
No. 3	15.00	@19.00
Clover mixed	20.00	@25.00
Straw, rye	22.00	@23.00
Oat and wheat	12.00	@13.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$0.73½
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.74⅛
Oats, No. 2 white	.39½
Rye	.59⅞

Retail Prices at New York

Current prices in public markets:

Butter, best, lb.	$0.33	@$0.34
Milk, grade A, qt.		.18
Grade B		.15
Cream, ½ pt.		.18
Eggs, best, doz.	.36	@ .38
Gathered	.28	@ .32
Turkeys, lb.	.40	@ .50
Chickens	.35	@ .55
Ducklings	.38	@ .40
Oranges, doz.	.40	@ .60
Potatoes, pk.	.25	@ .30
Lettuce, head	.05	@ .10
Cabbage, lb.	.03	@ .05
String beans, lb.	.15	@ .20
Peas, lb.	.20	@ .30

Boston Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

The past week on the Boston market found prices generally high up until late Wednesday. From then on, probably on account of the holiday Saturday, trading was not so brisk with quotations all along the line lower with the possible exception of nearby eggs which showed a slight advance.

Asparagus.—Supplies moderate, native stock mostly supplying market, demand good. Native crts. $1.25 to $2.50 24 bchs.; $2 to $3 36 bchs. Md. fancy $3 to $4. N. Y. $2 to $3.50, few $4 doz. bchs.

Beans.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native $1.50 to $2. Wax $2 to $2.50.

Beets.—Supply moderate, demand fair. 50 to 75c 18 bchs.

Cabbage.—Supply heavy, demand good. Va. ½-bbl. crts. 35 to 50c. Native bu. 50 to 60c.

Carrots.—Supply liberal, demand slow. Calif. bchd. mostly $2.25 to $2.50, poorer lower crt. Tex. crt. bchd. $1.50 to $1.75.

Cauliflower.—Supply light, demand fair. 50c to $1.50, depending on quality.

Cucumbers. — Supply fairly heavy, demand good. Native hothouse 50 to 60 cukes fancy mostly $3 to $4; medium to No. 1 $1 to $2 std. bu. box.

Escarole. — Supply moderate, demand good. Native, 40 to 75c std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supply moderate, demand slow. Native, 18 heads outdoor 15 to 40c std. bu. box. Calif. 4 to 5 doz. heads best $4 to $5 crt.

Mushrooms.—Supply limited, demand moderate. Few lots Mass. best mostly $1.50 to $1.75.

Onions. — Supply liberal, demand moderate. Tex. crts. $1.50 to $1.75. Calif. 50-lb. sacks $1.50 to $1.75.

Potatoes.—Supplies light, demand light on old stock. Me. 100 lbs. best $1.25 to $1.75 bag. Supplies moderate, demand moderate on new stock. N. C. bbls. $2.25 to $2.50. Va. bbls. U. S. 1, $2.65 to $2.75.

Rhubarb. — Supply moderate, demand good. Native outdoor 50 to 60c std. bu. box.

Radishes. — Supply moderate, demand poor. 40 to 50 bchs. native outdoor 50 to 60c; few $1 std. bu. box.

Scallions.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native 60 bchs. 50 to 85c std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native 50c to $1 std. bu. box.

Strawberries. — Supplies moderate, demand good on best. Native 10c qt.; 20 to 21-qt. trays 20 to 30c. Native stock about cleaned up.

Tomatoes.—Supplies heavy, demand fair on best. Native h.h. 10 to 12½c; few 15c lb. Tex. lugs $1 to $1.50. Miss. lugs $1 to $1.50.

Turnips.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Native purple tops bchd. 50 to 75c 24 bchs.

Hay. — Supplies heavy, demand very quiet, market weak. No. 1 Timothy $25.25. Eastern fine to medium $18.50 to $20.50. Clover mixed, red, $22.50 ton. No. 1 Alfalfa $28 ton.

Butter.—Market steady, creamery extras 24c. Firsts 23½ to 23¾c. Seconds 22½ to 23½c lb.

Eggs.—Market fairly steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 33 to 35c. White extras 28 to 30c. Fresh eastern 26 to 27c doz.

Poultry. — Dressed. Supply light, demand light. Fowl 4 to 5 lbs., 25 to 26c; 3 to 3½ lbs., 22 to 23c. Stags 4 to 5 lbs. 21 to 24c. Broilers 29 to 34c. Chickens 44 to 45c. Roosters 17 to 18c lb. Live poultry weak. Fowl 22 to 23c. Leghorns 18 to 20c. Broilers large 26 to 27c; small 22 to 23c. Roosters 14 to 15c lb.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins N. Y. held 22 to 23c. Fresh 14 to 15c. Western held 22 to 23c. Fresh 14 to 14½c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $5.75 to $6. Calif. small white $5.75 to $6. Yellow Eyes $6.75 to $7.25. Red kidney $10 to $11. Lima $8.50 to $9 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market remains quite active, little change in quotations.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 25 to 26c; clothing, 19 to 20c; ½ blood, combing, 24 to 25c; clothing, 19 to 20c; ⅜ blood, combing, 21 to 22½c; clothing, 19 to 20c; ¼ blood, combing, 20 to 21c; clothing, 19 to 20c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 61 to 65c; clothing, 48 to 51c; ½ blood, combing, 51 to 55c; clothing, 42 to 46c; ⅜ blood, combing, 40 to 43c; clothing, 36 to 38c; ¼ blood, combing, 35 to 37c; clothing, 33 to 35c; Terr. fine, combing, 60 to 63c; clothing, 53 to 55c; ½ blood, combing, 55 to 58c; clothing, 47 to 51c; ⅜ blood, combing, 45 to 48c; clothing, 42 to 45c; ¼ blood, combing, 40 to 42c; clothing 35 to 38c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs.—Supply about normal; market fully 50c lower; demand slow. Bulk of sales $7 to $7.50.

Cattle.—Supply killing classes fairly liberal; market on cows 50c lower; some sales off more. Bulls 50c to $1 lower; vealers fully $1.50 lower; demand very slow for all classes.

Cows.—Common and medium $3 to $5.50; low cutter and cutter $2 to $3.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium $2 to $4.

Vealers.—Medium and choice $5.50 to $8.50; cull and common $3.50 to $5.50.

Sheep.—None.

Milk Cows.—Supply barely normal; market barely steady with last week with some sales $5 to $10 lower; demand very slow. Choice, head, $115 to $140; good, $85 to $115; medium, $55 to $85; common, $45 to $55.

Buffalo Markets

Cherries are in liberal supply and the market is weak, while raspberries are in only moderate receipt.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 26 to 29c; tubs, 24 to 25c; firsts, 23 to 24c; undergrades, 23c. Cheese, steady; new flats, daisies, 15 to 16c; longhorn, burger, 29c. Eggs, steady; nearby fancy, 25 to 26c; grade A, 22 to 25c; grade B, 20 to 22c; grade C, 17 to 20c; nearby at mark, 16 to 22c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, easy; fowls, 19 to 24c; chickens, 33 to 37c; old roosters, 13 to 17c; ducks, 18 to 26c; turkeys, 43 to 45c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 15 to 18c; broilers, 18 to 25c; old roosters, 13 to 14c; ducks, 18 to 19c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, weak; Transparent, bu., $1.50 to $2.25; Winesap, western, box, $2 to $2.50. Potatoes, weak; Va., bbl., $2.50 to $2.75.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, weak; pea, medium, cwt., $5.25; marrow, $6; white kidney, $7.50. Onions, steady; Tex., yellow, 50-lb. bag, $2 to $2.25; Cal., white, 50-lb. bag, $1.85 to $2; green, doz. bchs., 12½ to 15c.

Fruits and Berries.—Apricots, Cal., box, 75c to $1.50; cantaloupes, Cal., box, $2.25 to $3; cherries, 4-qt. bskt., 15 to 50c; grapes, Cal., 24-lb. lug, $3 to $3.50; honeydews, Cal., crate, $1.50 to $1.75; huckleberries, 32-qt. crate, $5.50 to $7; peaches, Ga., bskt., 90c to $1.10; plums, Cal., box, $1.10 to $1.75; raspberries, pt., 18 to 20c; strawberries, 32-qt. crate, $1 to $2.50; watermelons, 30 to 75c.

Vegetables.—Asparagus, doz. bchs., 65c to $2; beets, doz. bchs., 25 to 35c; broccoli, 6-lb. bskt., 40 to 50c; cabbage, bu., 40 to 50c; carrots, doz. bchs., 35 to 50c; cauliflower, bu., $1 to $2; celery, doz., $1 to $1.15; cucumbers, 2-doz. bskt., $1.25 to $2; lettuce, crate, 35 to 50c; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., $1 to $1.25; peas, bu., 60c to $1; peppers, Fla., crate, $1.50 to $2.50; radishes, doz. bchs., 15 to 20c; rhubarb, doz. bchs., 15 to 20c; spinach, bu., 35 to 60c; tomatoes, 8-lb. bskt., 60 to 90c; turnips, bu., 75c.

Sweets.—Maple products, steady; syrup, gal., $1 to $1.35.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, baled, ton, $16 to $17; clover mixed, $16 to $17; oat straw, $8.50 to $9; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $14; standard middlings, $15; red-dog, $21.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $29; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $28; hominy, $22.30; gluten, $25.60; oatfeed, $8.80; Timothy seed, bu., $5.25; Alfalfa, $15; Alsike, $14.25; clover, $15.75 to $16.

C. H. B.

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by the Bureau of Markets, New Jersey Department of Agriculture.)

Early apples were in heavier supply on the Philadelphia wholesale market during the past few days. Delaware is now shipping Transparents quite heavily, with peak movement expected this week. The crop is reported as light, in some sections not equaling more than 50 per cent of last year's crop. Most sales of Yellow Transparents sold at $1 to $2 per bushel, depending on size and quality. Some fancy Starrs were on the market and sold well at $1.50 to $1.65 per five-eighths basket. The hot weather over the holiday created a good demand for watermelons, and in spite of the heavy receipts the market was steady, with Georgia Tom Watsons selling at $425 to $475 per car, for melons averaging 28 lbs. each. Cantaloupes were in very heavy supply and the market was weaker. Honeydews met a slow demand and the market was dull. Honeyballs held about steady, but trading was only fair. Some cantaloupes are arriving in the market from the Imperial Valley, after ripening fully on the vines. These cantaloupes have met a good demand by the trade, and have also met a more ready consumer demand. The success of this experiment will probably lead to a large percentage of the cantaloupes of next year's crop to arrive in this condition.

String beans continued to arrive in heavy amounts by truck from nearby sections. The green varieties from New Jersey sold at 25 to 60c per five-eighths basket, while wax sold at 25 to 75c. Lima beans were also in slow demand and the market weakened, with Carolina offerings bringing $2.25 to $2.75 per bushel. Cabbage met a slow demand on account of the weather and the market was weaker. Pennsylvania and New Jersey offerings brought 15 to 25c per five-eighths basket. The first New Jersey cucumbers of the season arrived during the week and sold at $1 to $1.25 per five-eighths basket. Celery was weaker as arrivals from New York State were heavy. Two-thirds crates brought $5 to $6. Lettuce was steady with California Iceberg supplying nearly all the demand. Onions were weaker as the New Jersey season advanced. New Jersey bushel hampers sold at $1 to $1.25, with five-eighths at 40 to 65c. Peas closed stronger with Idaho Telephones selling at $1.75 to $2.25 per hamper. Tomatoes were weaker. The Mississippi season is about over and the season is now opening in Tennessee and the first arrivals of New Jersey offerings came in during the week. Tennessee lugs sold at $1 to $1.15, with Mississippi 4's at 40 to 50c. New Jersey five-eighths basket and 20-quart crates sold at $1.25 to $1.50. The white potato market was irregular with supplies heavy and the holiday interfering with trading. Eastern Shore of Virginia is approaching the week of peak shipments and receipts from that area have been heavy for several days. Barrels of Cobblers sold at $2 to $2.25 for U. S. No. 1's. North Carolina clean-up offerings brought $1.90 to $2.10 per barrel.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market was largely one of quality during the past week. Fine fresh offerings sold well, but much of the stock arriving was in heated condition and such moved very slowly at lower prices. Receipts during the week were lighter, totaling only 38,555 cases compared with 45,504 cases during the week previous and 34,447 cases during the corresponding week of 1930. Carefully candled and selected stock topped the market at 27 to 29c. Pacific Coast Whites were also strong and sold well at 26 to 28c. Some fancy nearby whites were firm, but as a whole the quality was not as uniform as western packs. Best nearbys sold at 26 to 29c. Browns were rather slow at 23 to 26c, but the market was about steady. Mid-west mixed colors were slow, because of arrivals of some offerings in a heated condition. Mixed colors brought 21 to 22c. The hot spell resulted in the trade turning to cold-storage stocks and the movement from storage was heavier than for several weeks.

The best quality and sized live fowls and chickens sold well during the past few days and the market for such was firm. The demand for ordinary offerings, however, was slow and some accumulations were noted. Fancy Plymouth Rocks brought 22 to 23c, while mixed colors sold at 20 to 21c. Leghorns were rather slow, on account of quality and best marks sold at 16 to 17c, with ordinary at 12 to 15c. Broilers were slow and Plymouth Rocks sold at 32 to 33c. Leghorns were rather poor as to quality and 20 to 22c was the usual price range. Old roosters continued slow at 13 to 14c. Ducks met a limited demand and the market was slow at 15 to 17c for White Pekins.

Dressed poultry was in moderate receipt and the market was steady to firm for offerings of good and fancy quality. Receipts for the week totaled 503,376 lbs. compared with 722,444 lbs. the week previous and 530,432 lbs. during the same week of last year. Desirable sized fowls were steady and western boxed marks sold at 23 to 24c for birds weighing 4½ to 5 lbs. Broilers met a dull demand and trading was limited. Most sales of birds weighing 2 to 2½ lbs. brought 32 to 33c. Long Island ducks moved slowly, but the market held steady at 18c per lb.

HAY AND STRAW

The hay and straw market was quiet all week. Receipts of hay were light, but fully ample for the light demand. Best feeding hay sold at $15 to $20 per ton, depending on the quality and location in the market. Rye straw was steady and brought $14.50 to $15.50 per ton, while wheat and oat straw moved slowly at $11.50 to $12.50 a ton.

J. M. F.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, qt., 6 to 7c; milk, special from Guernsey and Jersey herds, qt., 8c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $200 to $250; cows, fresh milk, grades, choice, $90 to $100; cows, fresh milk, grades, good, $70 to $80; cows, fresh milk, grades, common, $45 to $65; beef cows and bulls, 100 lbs., $5 to $8; veal calves, milk fed, choice, $14 to $16; veal calves, milk fed, good, $10 to $13; lambs, $7 to $10; sheep, $3 to $4; fowls, live, heavy, lb., 20 to 22c; chickens, 28 to 30c; broilers, 24 to 25c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 24 to 25c.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 13 to 14c; milk, special, qt., 18c; milk, sold from chain stores, qt., 11 to 12c; butter, farmers' delivery, lb., 35 to 40c; butter, creamery, prints and rolls, lb., 26 to 27c; butter, creamery, cut from tubs, lb., 24 to 25c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 22 to 24c; cheese, part skim, lb., 17 to 19c; cheese, cottage, lb., 10 to 12c; eggs, farmers' delivery, doz., 35c; eggs, local, fresh, mixed, doz., 29 to 31c; fowls, lb., 28 to 30c; chickens, lb., 40 to 45c; broilers, lb., 35 to 40c; asparagus, bch., 18 to 20c; strawberries, bskt., 18 to 20c; cabbage, lb., 4 to 5c.

F. A. C.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 900 to 1,100, good	$7.00	@$8.00
Medium	6.00	@ 7.00
Common	4.75	@ 6.00
Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	6.75	@ 7.75
Medium	5.75	@ 6.75
Heifers, 500 to 850, good	6.75	@ 7.75
Common and medium	4.25	@ 6.75
Cows, good	4.00	@ 5.00
Common and medium	3.25	@ 4.00
Low cutters and cutters	2.00	@ 3.25
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	4.25	@ 5.00
Cutter and medium	3.00	@ 4.25
Vealers, milk fed, gd. and ch.	6.00	@ 8.00
Medium	4.25	@ 6.00
Cull and common	2.00	@ 4.25
Calves, 250 to 350, gd. and ch.	4.50	@ 6.50
Common and medium	2.50	@ 4.50

HOGS

Lt. wts., 140 to 160, gd. and ch.	$8.00	@$8.25
Lt. lts., 160 to 180, gd. and ch.	7.90	@ 8.10
180 to 200, gd. and ch.	7.80	@ 8.00
Med. wts., 200 to 220, gd. and ch.	7.60	@ 8.00
220 to 250, gd. and ch.	7.20	@ 7.75
Hvy. wts., 250 to 290, gd. and ch.	6.75	@ 7.30
290 to 350, gd. and ch.	6.35	@ 6.85
Pkg. sows, 275 to 500, med. and gd.	4.75	@ 5.50
Sl. pigs, 100 to 130, gd. and ch.	7.65	@ 8.00

SHEEP

(Shorn Basis, Except Lambs)

Lambs, 90 down, gd. and ch.	$6.00	@$7.50
Medium	5.00	@ 6.00
91 to 100, med. and ch.	5.00	@ 7.50
All wts., common	3.50	@ 5.00
Ylg. weth., 90 to 110, med. and ch.	2.00	@ 4.50
Wethers, 90 to 120, med. and gd.	1.25	@ 3.00
Ewes, 90 to 120, med. and ch.	1.25	@ 2.50
120 to 150, med. and ch.	1.00	@ 2.50
All wts., cull and com.	.50	@ 1.25

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References: Dun's, Bradstreet's or any commercial agency

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Besides getting you top prices for your birds, and making prompt returns, our thoroughly trained experts feed and water the poultry completely before selling, so as to hold your transit shrink down to a minimum.

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WE NEED More New Laid WHITE and BROWN EGGS direct from the farm. Write for shipping cards. Our 85 years service and experience is our guarantee.

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8,000 selected breeders on our own farm—ALL bloodtested. 15 years disease-free ancestry. 15 years BALANCED BREEDING for outstanding Vigor, Low Mortality, Heavy Egg Production, Large Egg Size, Fast Uniform Growth, Early Maturity. Unequalled "Full Satisfaction" Guarantee on every order. Hatches every week. Write for catalog.
HUBBARD FARMS, Box 156, Walpole, N. H.

MOSS Farm R.I.Reds

WITH A REPUTATION
won in hottest competition at leading Egg-Laying Contests.
Trapnested—Blood-Tested
Low Summer Prices on Chicks and 10-week-old Pullets—all our own strain. Breeding Cockerels for Fall delivery.
MOSS FARM Box R ATTLEBORO, MASS.

Brookside Quality Chicks
ROCK BOTTOM PRICES

CASH or C. O. D.	50	100	500
Tancred Strain Leghorns	$3.75	$7.00	$32.50
Barred Rocks	4.50	8.50	40.00
R. I. Reds	4.75	9.00	42.50
Assorted	3.75	7.00	32.50

Weekly hatches, prompt shipments, parcels post prepaid and safe delivery guaranteed.
BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM
Dept. R E. C. Brown, Prop. Sergeantsville, N. J.

PULLETS
Quality White Leghorns
10 WEEKS OLD & READY-TO-LAY
Write for prices
KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.
BOX 10 FRENCHTOWN, N. J.

HUSKY BABY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Barred and White Rocks	$7.00	$33.50	$65
Heavy Mixed	6.00	.....	....

Prepaid live arrival guaranteed
J. A. BAUMGARDNER Box 2 Beaver Springs, Pa.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN **PULLETS**
Free range grown. From selected 2 and 3-yr. old blood-tested breeders. Mar. & Apr. hatched, for immediate del.
THIELMAN LEGHORN FARM Ransomville, N. Y.

PREMIUM CHICKS Barred Rocks....7c 400 or More at..6c Heavy Mixed....6c
Safe delivery. Prompt shipment.
LAYWELL FARM HATCHERY, R. 5, BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

LEGHORN WHITE PULLETS Ten weeks, up. March, April and May hatched. High grade, range-raised birds. Ask for prices and folder. FISHER BROTHERS, Atlantic, Penna.

Mammoth Pekin Ducklings New low prices. Finest stock. Prompt delivery Satisfaction Guar. LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, Barker, N.Y

DUCKLINGS—White Pekin, 30 or more 20c each delivered by parcel post. This is my 27th year. Earl Seamans Factoryville, Pa.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLINGS, $20 per 100, small lots 22c each. Harry Lester, Ransomville, N. Y.

Ducklings—Mammoth Pekins, quality and promptness guar. Write for prices. L. Hamblin, Wilson, N.Y.

10-WEEK BRONZE POULTS $2.00 EACH, F. O. B. Artzdale Farm, Woodstock, Va.

Giant Bronze Turkeys — AUGUST POULTS, 50c — T. D. SCHOFIELD, Woodstock, N. H.

Demand **DIAMOND PICK** Meat and Bone SCRAP
100-lb. Trial Bag, **$2.75** freight prepaid to points in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia.
ATLAN MFG. CO.
142-A Logan Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

The Farmer His Own Builder
BY
H. ARMSTRONG ROBERTS
A practical and handy book of all kinds of building information from concrete to carpentry.
PRICE $1.50
For sale by
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street, New York

Summer Care of Growing Pullets

The profits of next Winter's egg business depend largely on the pullets that now occupy the range. Are they receiving a chance to make the most of the free range season, toward developing the vitality and stamina that is so necessary to heavy egg production?

The problems of the poultryman at this season are many and varied, and unless careful attention is given to the range birds, the foundation for future trouble will develop.

An abundance of clean wholesome food and drink must be available at all times. They should have unlimited grass, clover or Alfalfa pasture. Too often our ranges are bare of that soft succulent grass, so much relished by poultry, and instead there remains only a hard woody grass stubble.

Shade is an important factor in growth and protection of the growing pullet. If there is no natural shade on the range, artificial shade should be provided by means of canvas stretched over poles like the fly of a tent. Rows of corn or sunflowers offer excellent shade on the treeless range.

Ample roosting space should be provided and the birds encouraged to roost early in life. Early roosting prevents crowding and allows the individual more freedom of action and better air. Crowding and sweating in the houses without roosts, retards growth and weakens vitality.

Houses should be cleaned and disinfected frequently. Shavings are an excellent material for litter during the Summer months. Guard against possible infection from red mites by painting perches and walls with carbolineum, or by spraying the houses with a mixture of equal parts of crude carbolic acid and kerosene, several times during the Summer.

When more than one house is located in the same field, check up on the number of birds in each house at night and make sure that too many birds do not form the habit of roosting in one house. Plenty of distance between houses, at least 100 feet, and preferably more, will aid in overcoming this evil. Check up on the ventilation and make sure that it is adequate at all times. This is especially important on hot nights, when in addition to regular ventilation, the glass sash in the front of the house should be removed.

Where there are many hatches during a season and several weeks difference in the ages of the various batches of birds, they should be placed on separate ranges or in houses placed much farther apart than usual, in order that the older pullets may not annoy the young ones by driving them from the feed hoppers and thus prevent them from making normal growth.

Protect the growing chicks from hawks, owls, rats, skunks, weasels, cats and dogs. Much trouble from these sources may be avoided by having screened windows and doors to close all openings at night.

A well-grown, healthy and vigorous lot of pullets in the laying house next Fall is your best assurance of poultry profits. A little extra time spent in caring for them while on range is the best possible insurance against disappointment.

SUMNER D. HOLLIS.

Weak Turkeys

What can I do for turkeys about three weeks old that have leg weakness? I have been feeding them sour milk, mash, and water. I have not given them any corn as yet. It may be that they need corn. N. S.

New York.

Leg weakness is not a disease for which one can give a remedy but rather an indication of weakness from some lack in nutrition or disorder. Sour milk is an excellent food for young turkeys, and any mash suited to chicks may well be fed. Without knowing the cause of the weakness in your poults, it is impossible to prescribe a suitable change in management. Corn is not needed to prevent such weakness, but may be fed when poults are old enough to eat it as part of the ration.

If you have not already done so, examine the heads and bodies of these poults carefully for head and body lice. Grease the heads with a little simple grease, smearing it upon the skin beneath the feathers, and use any good lice powder upon the body under the wings and about the tail. Lice are pretty sure to be found if the poults are with hens. If brooded by a hen, use the lice powder freely upon her. And, finally, do not attempt to raise young turkeys where they will come in contact with any other poultry or in quarters that have been used by other fowls. It is practically impossible, as the germs of blackhead are carried in the droppings of hens and few young poults escape infection if allowed access to these droppings or soil contaminated by them. M. B. D.

"I DON'T see why Senator Frost got sore because the *Bugle* announced he was retiring from politics." "Well, the make-up man by mistake put the article under the heading, 'Public Improvements'." —Tit-Bits.

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
A Sensation for Broiler Raisers! We've been doing a lot of experimenting on CROSS-BRED CHICKS. We wanted a new chick, solely to make more broiler money than any chick ever before offered. We have it now!
HALLCROSS BROILER CHICKS
will bring the highest market prices, with a rapid and uniform growth hitherto unknown. Write for details and prices. Regular breed chicks also.
HALL BROS., *Poplar Hill Farm* Box 60 Wallingford, Conn.

"WOLF - Certified" Chicks . . .
LAST CHANCE AT THESE LOW PRICES

	25	50	100	300	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$2.00	$3.75	$ 6.95	$19.95	$32.25	$ 64.00
Barred, White, Buff Rocks	2.50	4.75	8.95	25.95	42.25	84.00
S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds and Black Minorcas	2.50	4.75	8.95	25.95	42.25	84.00
White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons	2.50	4.75	8.95	25.95	42.25	84.00
Jersey Black Giants	3.25	6.25	11.95	34.95	54.75	109.50
Assorted Heavy Mixed	2.00	3.75	7.00	20.00	32.50	65.00
Assorted Odds Mixed	1.75	3.50	6.50	19.00	27.00	55.00

Order direct from this ad—or send for our beautiful catalog giving description of "Wolf-Certified" Quality Chicks, also our 100% delivery and we also guarantee the livability of your baby chicks for ten days after you receive them, we want you to be satisfied. Order today. Send $1 with your order. Chicks shipped C. O. D. for balance.
WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING FARMS, Dept. 16, GIBSONBURG, OHIO

SPECIAL EGG BRED CHICKS
SEND NO MONEY ~ WE SHIP C.O.D.
Rigidly inspected by experts. From high-grade, heavy layers or exceptional stamina and outstanding laying ability. Bred thru generations for vitality and high-egg production. Pure-bred, healthy, carefully selected. 100% alive, postpaid. Cat Free.

	15	25	50	100	300	500
S. C. Eng. Wh. or Br. Leghorns or Anconas	$1.50	$2.00	$3.50	$6.50	$19.25	$32.00
Wh, Buff or Bar Rocks, Wh. or Sil. Wyandottes	1.90	2.50	4.50	8.50	25.00	41.50
S. C. Reds, Black Minorcas, Wh. or Buff Orpingtons	1.90	2.50	4.50	8.50	25.00	41.50
Black Giants, Light Brahmas	2.40	3.25	6.25	12.00	35.50	59.00
Heavy Assorted, All Good Chicks	1.50	2.00	3.75	7.00	20.75	34.50

Reference, First National Bank. ADA BABY CHICK HATCHERY, Route 15, Ada, Ohio.

WENE CHICKS
GROW WENE BROILER CHICKS FOR EXTRA FALL AND WINTER PROFITS
Keep the brooder equipment working. Broilers return quick profits. We're hatching every Thursday throughout year—Wene Cross Breeds, also Reds, Wyandottes and Rocks. 8-10 week old Leghorn Pullets now ready. Write for prices. WENE CHICK FARMS Dept. A VINELAND, NEW JERSEY

JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST
CHICKS 5c and up
White, Black, Buff and Brown Leg., $6 per 100. Rocks, $7. Wyandottes, $7. Light Broilers, $5. Heavy, $6. 21 years in business. Catalog free. 100% delivery.
JOHNSON'S HATCHERY, ICKESBURG, PA.

Barron Leghorn Chicks
From Large Type Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Mated to Pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock. At $7 per 100; $33.50 per 500; $65 per 1,000. Chicks 100% live arrival guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for catalog.
ROBERT L. CLAUSER, Box R, Kleinfeltersville, Pa

PULLETS
Blood-Tested—Bred-to-Lay
S. C. Wh. Leghorns—R. I. Reds
12-Weeks old, also Ready-To-Lay Range grown on clover sod. Write to-day for prices.
Immediate delivery
CANE POULTRY FARM ROSEMONT, N. J.

PULLETS
Barred Rocks and Leghorns
Write for prices
STEEN'S POULTRY FARM
Box 1, Dagsboro, Del.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	Per 100
S. C. White Leghorns—Wyckoff Str.	$6.50
Special Mated—Blood Tested	9.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns—Everlay Str.	7.00
Barred Rocks & R. I. Reds	8.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds	7.00
Assorted Light Breeds	6.00

For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. Orders of 500 or more ½c less per chick. Order direct from this adv. Parcel Post prepaid. Live arrival guaranteed. Circular free.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. Box R McAlisterville, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING QUALITY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Tanc. or Barron S. C. Wh. Legh.	$6.00	$30.00	$60.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	7.00	32.50	60.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	7.00	32.50	60.00

Light Mixed, $5.00—100; Heavy Mixed, $6.50—100
100% live delivery. Postpaid. Circular free.
Clear Spring Hatchery, F. B. Leister, Prop., Box 49, McAlisterville, Pa

PARKS BRED-TO-LAY ROCKS
Pullets and Cockerels, 80c each
America's Oldest and Greatest Laying Strain of Barred Rocks. Records up to 357 eggs in 1 year—148 eggs in 148 days—Laying at 90 days. Customers profits $8.09 per hen. Winners in 40 contests.
J. W. PARKS & SONS Box Y ALTOONA, PA.

"Purebred" BARRED ROCK CHICKS
NOW 7c each — Heavy Mixed 6c each
Prompt service. C.O.D. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
CHAS. F. EWING Rt. 2 McCLURE, PA.

BLOOD TESTED BARRED ROCK CHICKS
Large heavy strain. Live arrival. Weekly hatches.
100—$7.00 500—$33.00 1000—$65.00
SMITH'S VALLONIA HATCHERY, Box 85, NEW BERLIN, PA.

1000 White Leghorn PULLETS ready July 15, 12-13 wks., $1. 100 acre range. Large healthy, from selected stock. Norman Treble, Holly, N. Y.

Chicks BARRED ROCKS S.C.W. LEGHORNS R. I. REDS also hatching eggs Write for prices.
C. C. ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Delaware

Best QUALITY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Tancred Wh. Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$27.50	$50
S. C. Tom Bar'n Wh. Legh.	3.25	6.00	27.50	50
Barred Rocks & R. I. Reds	4.00	7.00	32.50	60
White Wyandottes	4.00	7.00	32.50	60
White Rocks	4.00	7.50	32.50	60

Light Mix., $5.00 per 100. Heavy Mix., $6.00 per 100
100% live del. Post Paid. Order direct.
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box I, McAlisterville, Pa.

HILL SIDE CHICKS — Will Ship C. O. D.
Extra Chicks Free with each order
Tancred Strain S. C. White Leghorns....$6.00 per 100
Parks Strain Bar. Rocks (Per.34D31)...$7.00 per 100
S. C. Reds....$7.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed, $6 per 100; Light Mixed, $5.50 per 100
Special prices on large orders. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. P. P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

English & Tancred Strain	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.13	$3.75	$6.50
Barred Rocks	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00
Light Mixed	1.75	3.00	5.00

500 lots, $2.50 less; 1,000 lots, $10 less. 100% prepaid safe delivery guar. Cash or C.O.D. FREE CIR.
Green Forest Poultry Farm, Box 4, Richfield, Pa.

Maple Lawn Baby Chicks
For Quality and Profit

	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$6.00
Parks Bd. Rocks (P.73C31)	7.00
White Wyan. & White Rocks	7.00

Heavy Mixed., $6.00—100; Light Mixed, $5.50—100
Special prices on large lots
MAPLE LAWN POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Pa.

SEASON'S LOWEST PRICES

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Barred Plymouth Rocks	$2.25	$4.25	$7.75	$38.00	$75
W. Rocks, Reds, W. Wyan.	2.25	4.25	8.00	38.50	75
Heavy Mixed	2.00	3.75	7.00	34.50	68

Postage paid and full delivered count guar. Order now.
For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks ULSH POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY Box R, Port Trevorton, Penna.

QUALITY CHICKS

Tancred Strain	Per 100
White Leghorns	$6.00
Barred Rocks	8.00
S. C. Reds	8.00
Heavy Mixed	7.00
Light Mixed	6.00

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER, Box R, McAlisterville, Penna.

Baby Chicks—$8 per 100 up
Thousands hatching daily. Fourteen breeds. Sent collect. Postpaid live delivery—prompt shipment. STARTED CHICKS priced according to age. Send for folder.
Schoenborn's Hatchery, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

Dr. Romig's Super Quality Chicks

Barred or White Rocks	$7.00—100
White Wyandottes	8.00—100
Heavy Mixed	6.00—100

100% prepaid live arrival. Ship C.O.D.
F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian, - Beaver Springs, Pa.

PAIGE'S QUALITY CHICKS
Bd. & Wh. Rocks, $7-100 Heavy Mixed, $6-100
100% live arrival guaranteed. Postage paid.
GEO. W. PAIGE - - Selinsgrove, Pa.

ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS
Wh. Wyandottes, Wh. Rocks & Bar. Rocks, $7 per 100; Heavy Mixed, $6 per 100. We ship C. O. D. or cash — 100% del. guar.
Jas. E. Ulsh, Box R, Beaver Springs, Pa.

HEARTY CHICKS Hatched in a new Jamesway Incubator Hatcher
Wh. & Brd. Rocks, $7—100, 200 for $13.50; Heavy Mixed, $6-100. Order C.O.D. Less than 100 lots, 1c more. Quality and live arrival guaranteed. Catalogue free.
PEOLA POULTRY YARDS Box 2 Beaver Springs, Pa.

CHICKS C.O.D.—100 Rocks or Reds, $8; Leghorns or Heavy Mixed, $6.50; Light Mixed, $6. Free range. Safe delivery guaranteed. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS C.O.D. 100 Rocks or Reds, $8; Leghorns $6.00; Heavy mixed, $7; Light, $6. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. LAUVER, Box 73, McAlisterville, Pa.

PULLETS—S. C. W. LEGHORNS—Range reared. 12 weeks old and over.
H. T. TILLOTSON, Highland Poultry Farm, King Ferry, N. Y

NICE WHITE WYANDOTTE PULLETS
March hatch, $1.50 ea. Carl Dorn, R. 1, Castleton, N. Y.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

The Divine Office of the Kitchen

"God walks among the pots and pipkins."
—St. Theresa.

Lord of the pots and pipkins, since I have
no time to be
A saint by doing lovely things and vigil-
ing with Thee,
By watching in the twilight dawn, and
storming Heaven's gates,
Make me a saint by getting meals and
washing of the plates!

Lord of the pots and pipkins, please, I
offer Thee for souls,
The tiresomeness of tea leaves, and the
sticky porridge bowls!
Remind me of the things I need, not just
to save the stairs,
But so that I may perfectly lay tables
into prayers.

Accept my roughened hands because
I made them so for Thee!
Pretend my dish-mop is a bow, which,
heavenly harmony
Makes on a fiddle frying-pan; it is so
hard to clean,
And oh, so horrid! Hear, dear Lord, the
music that I mean!

Although I must have Martha hands, I
have a Mary mind,
And when I black the boots, I try Thy
sandals, Lord, to find.
I think of how they trod our earth, what
time I scrub the floor,
Accept this meditation when I haven't
time for more.

Vespers and Compline come to pass by
washing supper things
And, mostly, I am very tired; and all
the heart that sings
About the morning's work, is gone, be-
fore me, into bed.
Lend me, dear Lord, Thy Tireless Heart,
to work in me instead!

My Matins are said over-night to praise
and bless Thy Name
Beforehand for tomorrow's work, which
will be just the same;
So that it seems I go to bed still in my
working dress,
Lord, make Thy Cinderella soon a Heav-
enly Princess!

Warm all the kitchen with Thy Love,
and light it with Thy Peace!
Forgive the worrying, and make the
grumbling words to cease.
Lord, who laid breakfast on the shore,
forgive the word which saith
"Can any good thing come to God out of
poor Nazareth?"
—Cecily W. Hallack.

*

THE following is a standard method for canning pickled beets: Cook young beets just as you would for table use. Slip off skins. Pack into jars. Fill jars with equal parts of vinegar and water, adding salt and a little sugar if desired. Adjust rubber and cover, seal lightly, and process in kettle for one hour, then seal tight. If the vinegar is very strong, use one part vinegar to two parts water.

*

IF THE children seem tired of the between-meals glass of milk, try sprinkling a pinch of nutmeg on top. It is just a little different, and is usually liked.

*

REGULAR campers, especially the Boy Scouts, know how to cook meat like Turkish kabob, by stringing pieces on a pointed stick, and frizzling over a good bed of glowing white hot coals. The stick should be green wood, 18 inches long, and about as thick as the little finger; one end is stuck in the ground so that the stick slants over the fire. Any kind of meat may be cooked in this way. Less common is a combination of cheese and bacon: Cut American cheese into one or two-inch cubes, cover on all sides with bacon, fasten securely with toothpicks or small splinters and place on your stick—taking care that the bacon completely encloses the cheese. Then cook over the fire until the bacon is done to suit you. Have a "pocket-book" roll ready open and buttered—slip the "buried nugget" off the stick into the biscuit and eat at once. We prepare a somewhat similar cheese and bacon dish in the oven. Slices of bread are buttered, and cut into strips or quarters. Each piece of bread is covered with thinly sliced cheese, and a strip of bacon laid over it. It is then put in a quick oven and cooked until the bacon is browned and the bread lightly toasted. This is a favorite supper dish. A variation is to use slices of tomato instead of cheese, laying the bacon over the tomato.

Seen in the Shops

Among girls' camp clothes in one large shop we saw pleated bloomers of chambray, gray, blue, green or tan, for $1.55, in poplin, navy, green or black, $2.25, and storm serge, navy, brown, green or black, $4.25. Fitted bloomers of French serge were $4.75. The sizes were six to 20 years. Much of the clothing especially designed for camp wear is excellent for vacation time in the country.

Waterproof ponchos, black or tan, cost from $2 up. Those which have the opening finished with a close collar that can be fastened up around the neck, together with a waterproof hat, are a necessity for the rumble seat in bad weather.

Large hats of Tuscan straw with velvet crowns have appeared for Summer wear. The crown is draped and the brims curve to give a becoming outline. They are shown in a variety of color combinations.

We noticed one of the large shops which does not sell groceries offers English tarragon malt vinegar for 45 cents a bottle. It is used to acquire a handsome tan without blistering or burning. The vinegar is applied on face, arms, and any other exposed parts, and renewed as it dries. The result is a rich smooth tan without uncomfortable burning. The sellers say that vinegar absorbs the ultra-violet rays of the sun, but we do not know whether science endorses this. At any rate, a tarragon vinegar tan appears to be the fashion.

One of the new Summer fashions is an ensemble of silk crepe and cotton lace. The sleeveless dress is of silk crepe with a yoke of cotton lace, and there is a separate coat of cotton lace. The silk and lace are of the same color, white or a pastel shade. These ensembles cost around $20. There are also ensembles of the cotton lace, both dress and jacket of lace. The dresses are simply made with molded hip and flaring skirt, sleeveless, with a satin slip; the jackets have long sleeves, either close-fitting or with a bell flare. These ensembles cost around $30; they are charming in the pastel shades. We think tea rose pink is especially pretty.

Outdoor showers are among the new Summer comforts. They have a firm base, which can be staked, and a 6-ft. upright with shower ring, the whole being enameled so it cannot rust. Imagine the joy of the children who, clad in their bathing suits, can enjoy such a shower on a hot day! Wherever there is water piped in, such a shower would gladden a farm family, and could be arranged for the comfort of the men coming in from field work. Various department stores offer these outdoor showers for around $2.75 to $3.

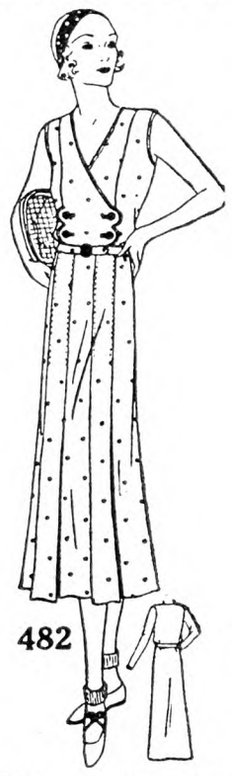
Mesh dresses and mesh stockings have continued very popular this season, and now we see mesh gloves. As they are porous and washable they are very cool. In the favored six-button length, we see them in white, eggshell and brown for $1 a pair.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

292 — Attractive Style. This style is designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36 and 38-in. bust measure. Size 16 requires 3⅝ yds. of 39-in. material with ¼ yd. of 39-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

723 — Slenderizing Model. This style is designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅞ yds. of 39-in. material. Ten cents.



482 — Attractive Sports Frock. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yds. of 39-in. material with 3 yds. of binding. Ten cents.

437—For Tiny Tots. This style is designed in sizes 1, 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1½ yds. of 39-in. material with 3¼ yds. of braid. Ten cents.

Large Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

Raspberries for All

The birds have found the raspberries! So have we! But there are enough for all of us, and some of them will be used in the following ways. Just as humans sometimes "get into a jam," so do raspberries. Here is how they got into a jam betty. Cream together half a cup of granulated sugar with four level tablespoons of sweet butter. Into two cups of raspberry jam mix stiffly beaten whites of four eggs, then add the four beaten egg yolks. Stir all together. Butter a deep pudding dish, lining the bottom with a layer of soft bread crumbs, over which place a layer of the jam mixture alternating with crumbs until the dish is full, having a crumb layer on top. Bake about an hour in a moderate oven, and serve with a fruit sauce made from diluted jam.

You might like to celebrate the month of July with these raspberry fire crackers. Use this rule and they should go off nicely: Make a dough of one pint of flour, three teaspoons of granulated sugar, half a teaspoon of salt, two level teaspoons of baking powder, and enough sweet milk for a dough to roll out. Place on a board, pat out to about half an inch thickness, and with a floured knife make into strips about an inch wide and ten inches long. Roll the strips around small baking powder cans, place on end and bake in a hot oven. When done, carefully remove from the tins, fill with crushed and sweetened red raspberries, and dust with powdered sugar.

For supper try these raspberry tea muffins: Use three level cups of flour, measured after sifting, three level teaspoons of baking powder, three-fourths of a level teaspoon of salt, one-fourth cup of sugar one-fourth cup of butter or other shortening (butter is best), one well-beaten egg, one cup of sweet milk, and one cup of ripe raspberries dusted with part of the flour. Have ready a hot oven and mix the muffins quickly.

Then, next morning, have breakfast raspberries: Into individual sauce dishes heap clean, freshly picked ripe raspberries, and cover them thickly with powdered sugar.

For dinner, make for the family a red raspberry cross bar. Be wise, and make it in your largest pie plate. Make a crust of a scant cup of flour, one-fourth level teaspoon of salt, one-third of a cup shortening, half a teaspoon of baking powder, and the coldest water possible. Oil a pie plate a bit and fit into it an under crust. Mash three cups of ripe red raspberries with three-fourths of a cup of granulated sugar and mix with one beaten egg yolk and two level teaspoons of sifted flour. Fill into the under crust. Roll the remainder of the paste for cutting thickly half-inch wide strips to place across the top of the filled pie, moistening the ends where they meet the rim. Bake in hot oven.

Next day try a raspberry-rice pudding. Make it this way: Stew enough clean ripe raspberries in richly sweetened water (using same amount of granulated sugar as water) to make a heavy syrup. Boil a scant half-cup of washed rice with about one cup of boiling water for 15 minutes. Then add to the rice half a cup of the stewed raspberries and a cup of the raspberry syrup, and cook all together until the rice is tender. Fold in the stiffly beaten white of one egg, set in the icebox to chill, and serve with this custard sauce: Heat to the scalding point in a double boiler two cups of sweet milk. Beat two whole eggs and the one remaining egg white, and add to them one-fourth cup of granulated sugar and one-fourth teaspoon of salt. Add slowly to the scalded milk, stirring constantly until it thickens. Watch, and as soon as it coats the spoon, remove from the fire, let cool, then flavor with half a teaspoon of vanilla. Should it overcook and coagulate, beat the custard hard with a wheel egg-beater until smooth again.

And as raspberry time is sherbet time, let's have one. We'll make it so easily this way: Mash clean ripe raspberries for making one pint of juice and warm it enough so that two cups of granulated sugar will dissolve readily in it. Then cool and mix well with one quart of ice-cold milk and freeze.

Raspberry gelatine whip is very good. This is the rule: Into three tablespoons of cold water place two-thirds of a tablespoon of "quick" gelatine to soften, then add three tablespoons of boiling water. Have ready half a cup of cold raspberries which have been cooked until soft with sugar to sweeten. Combine with the gelatine and place in the icebox to chill and thicken. When about three-quarters thickened, beat with an egg whip until frothy. Then add two stiffly beaten egg whites and one cup of whipped cream. Set in the icebox to chill.

For another supper serve a fresh raspberry layer cake. Make a light "butter cake" of one cup of granulated sugar, one-third of a cup of sweet butter, three well-beaten eggs, a little salt, one teaspoon of flavoring, two cups of sifted flour and two level teaspoons of baking powder. Bake in four "Washington pie" tins. When done, cool, and place between the layers a filling made by crushing lightly one and a half quarts of fresh ripe raspberries with one cup of granulated sugar. Make a meringue and place on top.

For a hot day enjoy this raspberry covered ice: Make a mixture for a vanilla ice cream and freeze it until stiff. With a spoon, carefully line a mold with it, leaving the center to fill in with sweetened, fresh ripe raspberries. Put a layer of the ice cream over the top and place in the freezer to chill for 30 to 45 minutes. Do not freeze. Just chill through.

For another dinner dessert you may try a raspberry cottage pudding. For this mix a batter using one cup of granulated sugar, one-third of a cup of shortening (part butter), one beaten egg, half a cup of sweet milk, one-fourth of a teaspoon of salt, one and three-fourths cups of flour, two level teaspoons of baking powder, and flavoring or not, as you choose. Some do not like flavoring in a cottage pudding. Pour into a shallow baking pan well oiled, and bake 20 to 30 minutes. When done, cut into squares, and serve with ripe raspberries which have been sweetened and lightly crushed. Pour over all this sweet cream sauce: Mix one cup of thick sweet cream with one-third of a cup of top milk and beat to stiffen. Then stir in half a teaspoon of vanilla and one-third of a cup of powdered sugar.

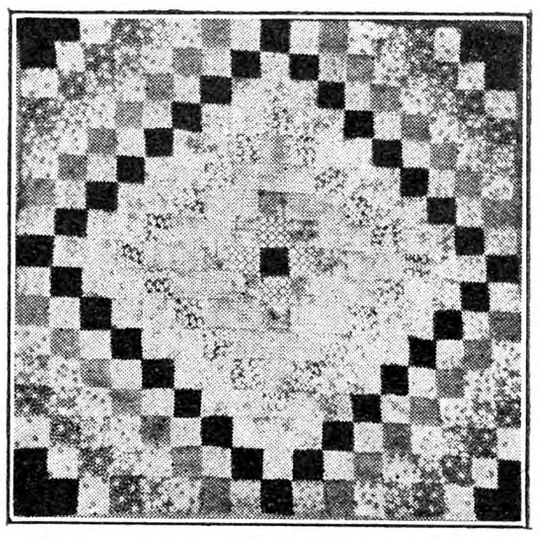
Fresh raspberry tarts are delicious. Try them, and see. And not at all hard to make, either. For them you will want a rich paste. Roll it out, cut bottom and top rounds as for ordinary tarts, and bake. When cool, fill with fresh filling made by mashing one cup of fresh raspberries with three-fourths of a cup of granulated sugar.

Do you know what a tasty and "different" preserve the combination of rhubarb with raspberry makes? You'll like it. To make it, you'll need one quart of fresh ripe raspberries and a quart of rhubarb (not old). Also three pounds of granulated sugar. Cut the rhubarb into half-inch slices, leaving the peel on. Mix together the quart of raspberries and the sugar, mash well and add to the cut rhubarb. Cook slowly, watching to prevent scorching, until thick and clear. Fill hot sterilized jars and seal.

Raspberries and currants together make a fine combination for jelly. If you have never tried them that way, you've missed something good. Use them in this way: Select them when not too ripe, and gather them in dry weather (not after a rain). Take only perfect fruit. Stem, wash and drain equal parts raspberries and currants, place in a preserving kettle and mash. Heat slowly, stirring. When cooked enough to free all juice, take off and strain. Do not squeeze, if clear jelly is desired. Measure the juice, add an equal amount of granulated sugar, stirring to dissolve, heat to boiling, boil hard five minutes, skimming. When two drops hang together from a dipped spoon, the jelly will be nearly done and fit to test on a plate. When done, fill into glasses.

FRANCES BLAKE.

Patchwork Pattern



Mosaic Block—This pattern is chosen to use up the scraps about the house, as many colors and prints are used. This makes a beautiful pillow top by selecting either silks or prints with a silky finish. The blocks for the quilt are joined solidly and this makes a dark and serviceable quilt. One can use fewer colors if desired and have the quilt made to match the colors in a room. Price of pattern is 15 cents. Send all orders to The Rural New-Yorker, New York.

WIVES should remember that the average man is like an egg. If you keep him in hot water, he soon becomes hard-boiled. —Canton Repository.

Tennessee Notes

One is so glad to report lovely weather; sunshiny days, leaves, buds and flowers unfolding, now and then a butterfly swinging along; birds gathering material for nesting, hens clucking, turkeys slipping around, one eye on me and one on the crows.

One has so many things to be thankful for. A dear neighbor decided she wanted a girl from the orphanage at Greenville. Would I go along? Surely —and the 20-odd mile drive was a delight after being cooped up among the hills so many weeks. We started early and carried along a bit of lunch, went by way of Tusculum College; school vans stopping along and carrying the children on to school. Some fertile farms, level valleys, especially near the river; an old-fashioned mill built of brick with a rock foundation, and a great high water-wheel that was slowly turning as the water poured over from the mill race, still furnishing the motive power to grind the farmers' grain.

Many women busy in their yards transplanting or working with flowers. Scarcely a home, no odds how humble, that some attempt had not been made to beautify the grounds. One lovely home had been recently burned down. Such a lovely hedge of boxwood sadly scorched on sides near the house.

Greenville is a clean pleasant city, and the home of a number of tobacco warehouses. We found the orphanage on the outskirts of the city, in sight of the Andrew Johnson Monument. Apprenticed at the age of 10 years to the tailor's trade, taught the alphabet by his fellow workers, and the borrowing of books to learn to read, we would consider now poor groundwork for greatness, but it only goes to prove that true greatness must be born in one or at least I think so. The orphanage is a beautiful place, nice buildings, well equipped, on over a hundred-acre farm which is worked by the larger boys. There are over 200 inmates at the present, ranging from 2½ years to over 21. An epidemic of measles had thrown their schedule a bit out of plumb. At one time there had been 85 patients, some very serious, but there were only five in bed, and one of them for naughtiness. Talk about children! Blue-eyed, gray-eyed, brown-eyed; black, brown, white and auburn haired; low, tall, fat, lean and chubby; all neat and clean, apparently well cared for, and yet —well, I just can get over the sight of so many motherless waifs! But what a grand thing that the love of Jesus in the hearts of humanity has gathered the children in homes to be cared for and taught the better things of life.

The girls are on the second floor; they have a large play-room and a large work-room. Some of the work of the 10-year-olds would shame us older ones. Their tufted coverlets and willow baskets were very nice.

The boys are on the third floor. They, too, have their work and play-room. A number of convalescents were in the play-room. I asked, "Boys, how many of you have had the measles?" They began to jump up from the block building, and say, "All of us that have our shoes on," and there was only one that was not shod. We remained until they came through the hall-way from school at the lunch hour, and then visited the hospital, or one of them rather, as Thelma has been talking nurse's training course, and knew nothing about one. We received permission to go through. One of the nurses went along. It is a grand work, hard to see the suffering, and yet it is something to be able to help.

Returning I tried to see all that had escaped my eyes going down. Tired but happy, supper over, and to bed.

MRS. D. B. P.

Eating Salt with Our Neighbors

After indoor suppers during the Winter, churches and other organizations sometimes wonder what to do during the Summer, to have something "different" and make a little money. As a community "mixer" and also a financial success we had the following supper, arranged as a "progressive supper" (which it might be called if so wished). Our supper consisted of four courses; more could be added if wished. It was served on card tables, four at each table. The tables were set in groups of three around on the lawn, each group of three forming a colony representing some country.

The waiters, one for each table, were dressed in native costume, and the tables were decorated in national colors. Over each table was strung an electric light bulb with color of colonies, making a beautiful color scheme. (This can be done by using thin colored tissue paper over bulbs.) Our tables representing America were especially beautiful and the waiters were "Uncle Sam" and "Miss Columbia." The Japanese tables were also very attractive, with the little Japanese maidens in kimonos and fancy headdress. The Chinese tables had boys with pigtails and pajamas. Then we had for children under 12 years, a long table called "toyland" trimmed in Christmas colors, and the waiters were Mr. and Mrs. Santa Claus and son St. Nicholas.

Then, as almost always, there are some people who can's seem to enter into the spirit of anything "different," and who said they "wouldn't move around to eat," we spread a long table and marked it, "No Man's Land."

Everybody sat down at the advertised time, to the tune of "America," everyone singing. At the end of each course a popular song was sung, and everyone was given a ticket to tell in which country they should eat their next course.

In order to have this a success there should be plenty of kitchen help, so waiters can have their dinners quickly and serve as near all at once as possible. Clean silver and napkins should be on side tables and quickly changed while guests are moving. Salad and pie can also be on side tables.

Our menu was as follows: Fruit cocktail; gelatin salad; fricasseed chicken with baking powder biscuits and gravy; mashed potatoes, peas, tea biscuits; pickles; pumpkin pie, coffee.

Our coffee was served free by a large coffee firm. This supper could be also served inside, but it is a beautiful thing out of doors.

MRS. L. A. R.

Another Use for Worn Stockings

Daughter and I use worn silk or rayon stockings for gloves during the Summer months. They are an excellent protection when picking berries in these days of short sleeves, as the silk or rayon seems to retard the thorns and prevent their scratching. We cut the stockings off just above the heel, which insures a snug fit at the wrist. Then a slit is cut the correct distance up for the thumb and a few catch stitches make the fingers, leaving the tips bare. Attach a safety pin to fasten to the sleeve or, if very particular, a snap. Now we have a cool, washable, neat looking, and inexpensive protection for the arms as well as hands and much more comfortable and convenient than cotton gloves which are bungling things at best, and do not cover the arms. When cold weather comes we use the heavier weave in the same way, slipping them on in the cool of the morning when feeding the chickens or doing Fall work in the garden.

FLORENCE HADLEY.

Oatmeal Cookies

1.—One and one-half cups of oatmeal, one cup sugar, either brown or white, ½ cup shortening, ½ cup sour milk, ½ teaspoon salt, ½ cup raisins or dates, ½ teaspoon soda, white flour enough to make consistency to roll.

2.—One and one-half cups sugar, one cup butter, three cups rolled oats, two eggs, one-half cup sour milk, one teaspoon each cinnamon, ginger, soda and salt, one cup stoned dates, two cups flour. Cream shortening and sugar, add eggs and milk, and then other ingredients. Drop by spoonfuls on greased tin and bake 10 or 12 minutes.

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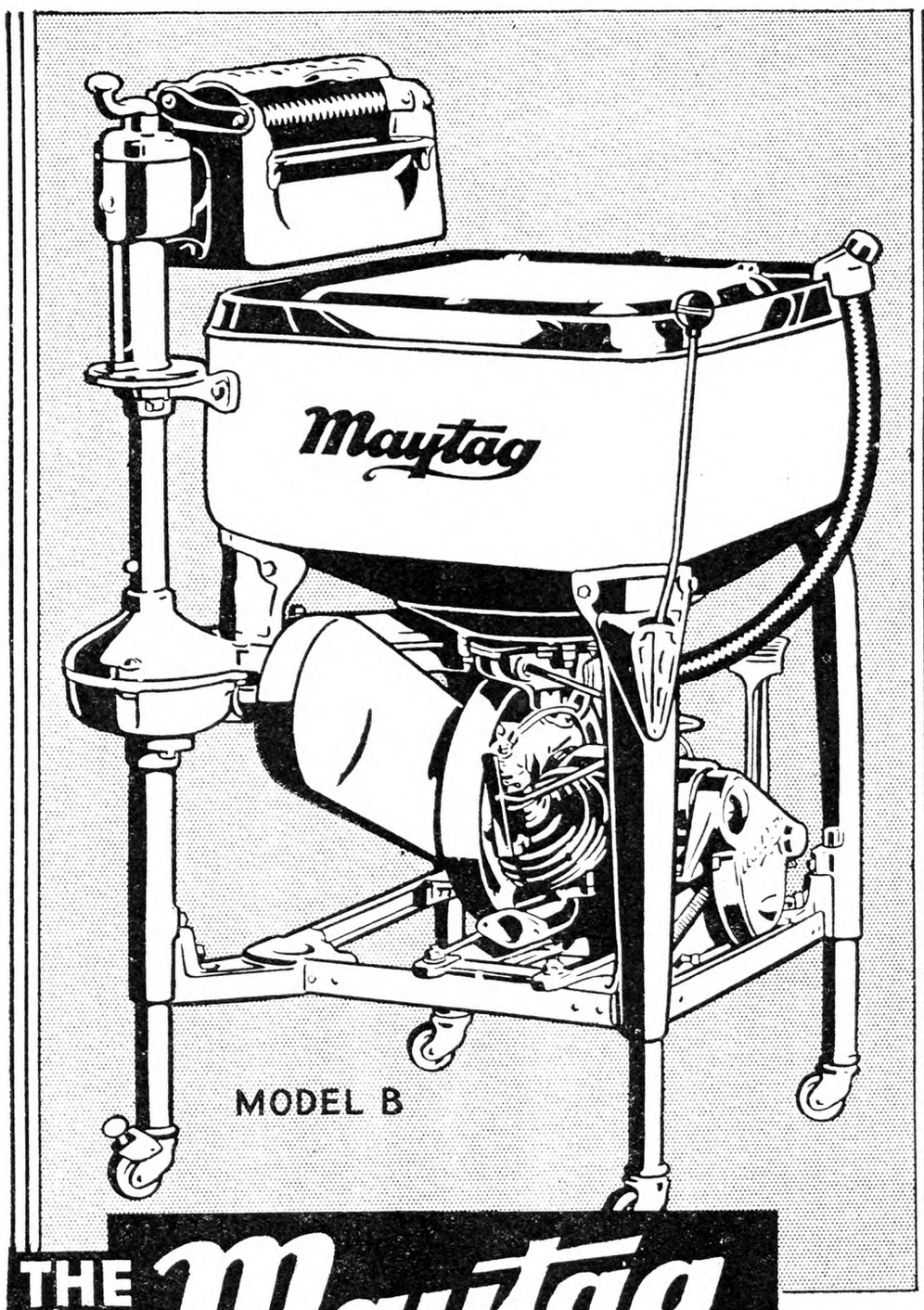

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PUBLISHER'S DESK

I want to express my sincere thanks to you for collecting that claim of $249 against that dealer of Brooklyn on account of eggs shipped to him. You have collected four claims for me in all and your service has been a great help to me.
New York. L. Q.

We received this claim in December, 1929, and have worked on it diligently since. At one time the shipper sent the necessary fees to start suit, but by accepting installment payments, we succeeded in getting the full amount of the claim, though obliged to use the services and collecting expense of an attorney. The debtor had no credit rating that we were able to find, and we advise not to extend large lines of credit to receivers of products unless and until they have shown responsibility for the account. This account has been collected, but it is not always possible to collect accounts of such substantial amounts. Since it was paid we withhold name of the dealer, but will furnish information on request to shippers.

In the past it was the opinion of many people that farmers were the chief victims of clever schemes to separate people from their money. In our experience, however, we have found city people more ready to fall for the smooth-tongued artist than farmers, and have often said so. This story tends at least to confirm our judgment. Last week about 100 school-teachers, physicians, lawyers and students assembled at 43rd Street and Broadway, New York, to start by bus coaches, on a 50-day vacation trip to Yellowstone Park. It was to be a de luxe affair, palatial coaches, high-class hotels, and four counselors to look after the comforts of the patrons of the trip. George Graham, the promoter of the enterprise, was an attractive gentleman with a pleasant manner and a full understanding apparently of the needs of tourists. His prospectus was a gorgeous affair in colors and illustrations, and fine printing. All expenses were to be paid by Mr. Graham. The cost of the trip was $300. No one seemed to think it worth while to inquire about his responsibility for the $30,000 handed over to him. But no bus awaited the assembled tourists. After a little time two detectives appeared and announced that they were looking for Mr. Graham as the District Attorney would like to ask him some questions. He had disappeared from his hotel, and had not been in evidence for a week. The address given in his literature as 11 West 42nd Street proved to be desk room for which he paid $5 a month. Before the tourists dispersed, one of the engaged counselors appeared with a telegram from Mr. Graham saying that the tour was indefinitely postponed. Inquiry made by the detectives revealed the information that no reservation had been made at the hotel at the entrance of the Yellowstone Park where the tourists, according to the prospective, were to be entertained. A bit of irony in the dispatch was the direction to the young girl who received it to "refund checks in full." We are sorry for the disappointed tourists. If Mr. Graham had tried to operate in the country there would have been inquiries to Publisher's Desk, and he would not have been able to get away with this $30,000. But the experience may help some in the professional city classes to revise their estimates of the so-called country "hay seeds."

I leased my farm to an oil and gas company for five years, the first year to be rent free. After that 25 cents an acre per year unless they put down a well. The year was up June 4, and I have not heard of them yet. Can I cancel the lease and lease to another party? C. P.
Pennsylvania.

It will be necessary for you to read the lease carefully and note the stipulation for the payment of rent and the days of grace, if any, before the lease becomes void. It is something of a custom of the lessees to put these leases on the county records. The farm can be sold only as subject to the lease, and it will be necessary to go to the court to have the lease voided on the record. You would run the risk of involving yourself in an expensive lawsuit to lease to a new company before the old lease is legally voided by the court.

I bought three shares of the Financial Service Corporation, George Mainer, president, Bridgeton, N. J., at $50 per share, and received one dividend of $12, but have not heard from them since. Can you tell me about them? H. G.
New Jersey.

Our information is that this corporation was formed in January, 1926, with 200,000 shares, no par value, and authorized to issue $2,500,000 of 8 per cent 20-year debenture bonds. The business was to make personal loans of $500 or less. Our information is that one $1,000 bond and 30 shares of stock were sold as a unit for $1,525. We have not been able as yet to get recent information, but we know no active market for either the stock or the bonds.

I hold a bond of the Colombia, South America, Mortgage Bank, 7 per cent. of 1947. They are quoted at 56½, and for some time have been going down. Do you think there is any chance of my losing? J. J.
New Jersey.

In the unsettled state of South America any security there has an element of risk and speculation. But authorities on whom we rely for this information regard this bank as one of the leading institutions of Colombia. The mortgage bonds are issued against first mortgages on Colombia real estate on what is believed to be a conservative basis. While we never advise speculation in investments, and especially not in foreign countries, from the best information available we would not expect any loss from this venture unless some new disturbance should develop in the country.

I hold a note with a balance due on it of $27 against the Gates Flying Service, Inc. Mr. Gates' address is Gates Flying Service, Inc., Jackson Heights, Long Island, N. Y. The note was for work and service. I went to New York twice and wrote him two letters but have not heard from the letters. Could you collect the claim for me? A. P.
New York.

Mr. Gates promised us to pay this claim, but he has not done so. Wages of a workman is something that we all expect will be paid. A flying service that neglects to pay its workmen leaves something to be desired.

I sent Kadans, Hurwitz Co., 291 Greenwich St., New York, one case of eggs (30 dozen) for which I received prompt payment. I sent another April 3; have written them but receive no reply, and check returned. Can you get it for us in any way? F. H. C.
New York.

This check was for $6.85. It was returned by the bank with the statement that the account was closed. Our letters to the company are returned stating that Kadans, Hurwitz Co. are not at the address and left no forwarding address. The post office cannot deliver the mail. The account seems hopeless of collection.

My husband died this Spring. Our farm was held on a joint deed. Must I have it recorded again in my name at county clerk's office, in order to give a clear title to a buyer? Also he made a will in 1917, leaving everything to me, no children. The personal property consists of stock, tools and like that on farm. Do I have to have this will proved or is it just a matter of form? S. R. H.
New York.

If the joint deed conveys the property to husband and wife as "tenants in the entirety," when one dies the surviving spouse automatically becomes sole owner. If the deed reads, "tenants in common" then each holds one-half interest in the property, and at the death of one that half interest belongs to the estate of the deceased, and in this case where all is left to the widow, it would be necessary to probate the will so that the widow could acquire title to the half interest, and to the personal property as well. But if the husband and wife were "tenants by the entirety," the probate of the will for a little personal property of this kind would not be necessary.

I want to advise you that I have received an adjustment from Lawrence Snow, 2608 North Ave., Bridgeport, Conn, I attached his property and started action and collected my account, but this does not explain or mitigate his action. E. A. B.
Connecticut.

We want to give Mr. Snow credit for making this adjustment.

Snakes on Long Island

Can you give me any information about keeping snakes away from the house or how to destroy them? I have a bungalow on Long Island near Lake Ronkonkoma, and lately have found a few snakes that have been called water moccasins. I believe they are poisonous. E. E. L.

Dr. Raymond Ditmars, Curator of Mammals and Reptiles, New York Zoological Park, to whom this question was referred, replies as follows:

"The moccasin does not appear north of North Carolina. There are only two types of poisonous snakes in Northeastern United States—the copperhead and the rattlesnake. There have been no records of either species occurring on Long Island in over 25 years, and it is a matter of common belief among herpetologists that the island is free of poisonous snakes. Your correspondent has undoubtedly observed a harmless water snake, Natrix sipedon."

An interesting illustrated bulletin on "The Serpents of Northeastern United States," prepared by Dr. Ditmars, may be had for 35 cents from New York Zoological Park, 185th St. and Southern Boulevard, New York.

Indian Tanning

I am a comparatively young subscriber of your interesting paper, but am 72 years old. The question about Indian tan, page 736, interested me. I will give you the origin and process of Indian tan, deer or buckskin.

The Indians in the Adirondack Mountain regions had good hunting for deer, for their meat supply, and the skins they used for mats and clothing. The Indians conceived the idea of tanning the skins with the fat and brains of the deer by mixing fats and brains together. The process is as follows: The raw skins were scraped off with a large strong knife over a half round piece of wood like a stick of cordwood, on the flesh side to clean it of surplus fat and flesh; then the skin turned over and the hair, with the grain, was scraped off clean. Then the skins were ready to receive a good rubbing in on both sides of the mixed fat and brains of the deer. The skins were then rolled up into a bundle and worked and pounded to get the fat into the skins, then partly dried, then pulled and stretched and this process repeated several times. When the fats were absorbed the skins became leathery, and by pulling and stretching, were made soft and pliable, and would not decay when wetted and dried like raw skins.

These tanned skins the Indians would use for making their clothing and snowshoes, strings for sewing their garments, and lacings.

This process was picked up by white men during the Revolutionary War and in Sir William Johnson's time. Since then the process was improved, and the early settlers started to make gloves from Indian tan buckskins, which was the origin of the glove industry of Fulton County, N. Y. I have lived in Gloversville over 50 years, operated a tannery of my own 35 years.

Anyone not experienced in tanning will have quite a job, to make Indian tan leather, like the old, or up-to-date buckskin. GEO. F. TROUTWINE.
New York.

Sears, Roebuck Fur Show

An Alabama farmer, Herman Barker, who lives near Notasulga, won the $2,000 first award in the National Raw Fur Show sponsored by Sears, Roebuck and Company, held in Chicago recently. Mr. Barker's winning entry was a mink pelt and its success in a show that attracted 1,877,042 entries was the result of his skillful preparation of the pelt. Judging was done exclusively on this basis, the intrinsic value of the fur having been of no consequence in the choice of the judges.

Other awards of $500 to E. L. Rice, of Richmond, Me., for a muskrat pelt; third, $250 to George Lucy, of Wheatland, Wyo., for a badger pelt; fourth, $100 to George Cantrell, of Pottsboro, Tex., for an opossum pelt.

In addition, 215 honorable mention awards of $10 each were made to trappers in every State save two, with 11 such awards going to Alaskan trappers. Award money totaled $5,000. The great majority of the 1,877,042 pelts were from farmers and farm boys.

A survey recently made by the Agricultural Foundation of Sears, Roebuck, of which the Raw Fur Marketing Service is a branch, showed that 5,000 farmers in Alaska and the United States are now raising a hundred or more species of furbearing animals.

The 215 honorable mention awards classified by species were: Mink, 29; raccoon, 29; opossum, 27; muskrat, 24; weasel, 23; skunk, 14; wolf, 13; badger, 8; gray fox, 8; red fox, 7; lynx cat, 5; otter, 5; ringtail, 5; civet, 5; beaver, 3; marten, 3; rabbit, 2; white fox, 1; swift fox, 1; wildcat, 1; lynx, 1, and wolverine, 1.

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RNY-7-18-31

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN.

State Master Walter F. Kirk, of Ohio, is justly elated over the fact that the Granges of the Buckeye State have been so prompt in sending in their reports to the State secretary that it has been possible for him to render a perfect report to National Secretary Harry A. Caton for each of the three quarters for the year ending September 30, 1931. The State of New Hampshire has also made a perfect report so far for the year.

Master Kirk also reports that each quarter thus far has shown a gain in membership over the corresponding quarters last year. The Ohio State Grange rewards each subordinate Grange member who brings in 10 new members during the year with a fine gold pin. Every county which makes a new gain of 200 members is awarded a gold medal and a gain of 100 members brings a silver medal. Counties making a gain of less than 100 members are given a bronze medal. There are also some other requirements necessary for being enrolled in these honor groups.

Belmont Grange, of Ohio, recently initiated a class of 28, bringing their total membership to 392. Milan Grange, of Erie County, Ohio, has such good lecturer's programs that an average attendance of 60 per cent is maintained by that Grange. The secret of such good work is attributed to the fact that every member is given something to do, either on a degree team, a membership drive or in lecture contest work by various groups. Mrs. J. E. Miller, the Pomona lecturer of Erie County, says that the Granges of her county have found that it pays to have some worth while, educational topic on every program. Such kind of programs encourage a better attendance, Mrs. Miller declares.

National Master Louis J. Taber, of Columbus, Ohio, is to be the chief speaker at the Sandy Creek fair in Oswego County, N. Y. The date of Master Taber's visit to Sandy Creek is August 20. The Granges of Jefferson County, N. Y., have been giving hearty co-operation to the county committee in charge of the placing of fresh air waifs from New York City in rural homes. County Chairman Ralph O. Spencer, of Watertown, recently visited several Granges in the county, explaining how the work is conducted.

Copenhagen Grange, one of the pioneer Granges of Lewis County, N. Y., recently was favored by a talk by Lieut. McCann of the Malone Barracks of the State Police, in which he explained the various activities of this fine body of men. Assistant Steward Dana P. Waldron, of the New York State Grange, with Mrs. Waldron, visited South Rutland Grange in Jefferson County recently, Mr. Waldron giving an address on Grange achievements. Mr. and Mrs. Waldron reside at Wolcott, Wayne County.

One of the most enjoyable features of the usual Grange program is the community singing, and the old songs are the favorites. This is a feature in which practically every one can join, and a wise lecturer will see that community singing is a regular feature of the program. Much depends on a good leader. Watertown Grange in Jefferson County, N. Y., has a very efficient lecturer and at the last meeting of that Grange a generous portion of the program was devoted to the singing of the old songs, Mrs. C. M. Fink, the lecturer, reading the history of each song as it was sung. Ernest C. Gould, secretary of the Watertown Chamber of Commerce, spoke on "Our Neighborhood Problems." On Saturday, August 1, the members of Watertown Grange will make an auto trip to Canton, N. Y., and, at the invitation of Dean Van C. Whittemore of the Canton State School of Agriculture, will inspect the various activities of the school and its farm.

CIDER AND GRAPE PRESSES, large and small, four sizes of apple graters, pumps, screens, cloths, racks and supplies. Roadside mills $68. Second hand presses. *Catalogue free*
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Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single herdsman, steady and willing worker, for milking herd of 30 registered Guernsey cows; three times a day milking; must be good clean milker, experienced with A. R. work and grade A retail milk; capable of handling help, stock and dairy under superintendent; must start at reasonable wages; advancement with a progressive newly established herd; applications with references and expected wages. Address BERNARD HADANK, Supt., Bonny Brook Farm, R. D. 1, Bradford, Pa.

WANTED—Couple on estate; man for general outside work; woman for laundry, some housework and board gardener now employed; permanent; excellent home; state references, age, etc; fifty per month. P. O. BOX 131, Clinton, Conn.

WANTED AT ONCE, clean, reliable farm-hand; must understand team horses, planting, cultivating crops, house garden, one cow; no liquor; thirty-five month, room, board; steady job right person. R. A. SHEPARD, Route 1, Callicoon, Sullivan County, N. Y.

WANTED—A competent woman for cook in a small Summer hotel; good baker necessary; write capabilities and wages in first letter. TIMOTHY DRISCOLL, Kauneonga Lake, Formerly North White Lake, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

EXPERIENCED MAN for work on truck farm; married with no children preferred; state wages expected and references. HENRY B. BLAUVELT, Ridgewood, N. J.

WANTED—Man on farm by month, good milker, teamster, wages $45. WARD WELCH, R. D. 1, Stamford, N. Y.

WANTED — Experienced poultryman, married, on modern plant, 2,500 layers; man not afraid of work and can produce results; permanent position for right party; five-room cottage, unfurnished, on premises; a man not over 40 with small family; give nationality, experience, reference and wage. ELMHURST FARM, Woodbury, Conn.

WANTED—Experienced married farmer, about 35, no children preferred, take charge small dairy, boarding-house farm; location near Coxsackie; wife good plain cook, excellent opportunity, shares, wages, steady, references. J. SCHEYER, Hannacroix, N. Y.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, Maryland farm, conveniences, experienced cook, good manager, settled, used to country, Protestant; position open late August; state experience, references. ADVERTISER 1242, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM WORKER, must be able to milk; $30 per month; good surroundings. ADVERTISER 1260, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Experienced all-round farmhand, good worker, all-year job, $30 a month with room and board. JOHN BECKER, Callicoon Center, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

POSITION WANTED—Hustling American couple, 33, having disposed large dairy farm desire position farm or estate where efficient, conscientious service is appreciated; good plain cook, neat housekeeper, dairy-maid, poultry-maid; chauffeur, gardener, handy-man, dairyman, teamster, poultryman, etc.; not afraid of work but wages and living conditions must be first-class; full particulars and wages first letter, please. ADVERTISER 1189 care Rural New-Yorker.

RESPONSIBLE MAN wants position, anywhere, as caretaker of shore, country or city unoccupied property; written references. ADVERTISER 1232, care Rural New-Yorker.

CAPABLE AMERICAN woman wants work in country; can keep farm accounts, work in house or outside. Address BOX 211, Madison, Conn.

FARM OR ESTATE working superintendent, finest references; construction, farming, orcharding, maintenance buildings, cars, tractors; moderate wages; 38, American, married. ROY STRONG, New Canaan, Conn.

YOUNG MARRIED man wishes position as caretaker; life experience general farming and estate work; references. ADVERTISER 1234, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM WORK wanted. JOHN R. WEDGWOOD, 22 Leonard St., West Somerville, Mass.

GARDENER, CARETAKER, experienced vegetables, flowers, outdoor, under glass, lawns, shrubs, stock, pumps, maintenance of a well-kept estate; married, go anywhere; references. GARDENER, Box 118, Mineola, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, UNDERSTAND mating, incubation, brooding, culling, egg production, disease prevention; references, 14 years' successful record; married, go anywhere. ADVERTISER 1236, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED HOG-MAN, married, with A-1 reference, wishes position; state details first letter. ADVERTISER 1238, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, college trained, expert incubation, brooding, specialist egg production; capable all branches; desires position; first-class references. ADVERTISER 1241, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN—Couple, 29, no children; seven years' experience, two years' college training; over two years present position in full charge of plant; thoroughly understand the business and can get good results; wife is experienced chamber-maid and waitress; excellent references; please state wages; personal interview desired. ADVERTISER 1243, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, MARRIED, capable, reliable, open for engagement. ADVERTISER 1244, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM ESTATE manager, German, no children; life-time practical experience all branches; anywhere; state wages first letter. ADVERTISER 1245, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED YOUNG single American wants position on estate or dairy caring for small herd or milking; good milker and calf raiser; honest and reliable, good character and references. ADVERTISER 1247, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MARRIED man wishes position as superintendent of small farm or estate; college trained, practical experience with farm crops, all forms of livestock, especially purebred cattle; not a white-collar man. ADVERTISER 1246, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED by married herdsman; long experience; any size herd efficiently handled; excellent references. H. STEWART, Knollwood Farm, Syosset, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN of character and education, age 24, active and healthy, wishes any kind of work on estate or farm; good farmer, mechanic, chauffeur, etc.; living conditions must be first-class; full particulars and wages first letter, please. BOX 744, Warren, Pa.

HUSKY BOY, 16 years, agricultural student, desires work on gentleman's farm in exchange for board and lodging; can drive car, etc. FLEMING, 118 E. 40th St., New York.

POSITION WANTED by married farmer, herdsman, experienced in all branches and use of machinery; best references. ADVERTISER 1255, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MAN wants farm work; good worker, small wages. A. McDONALD, 160 Bleeker St., New York City.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants small farm job; can milk few cows; $20 month. ADVERTISER 1256, care Rural New-Yorker.

MACHINIST-POULTRYMAN wants position, 10 years' experience managing commercial poultry farm, 8 years' experience as an all-around machinist; can furnish references in either position. ADVERTISER 1257, care Rural New-Yorker.

TEACHER WANTS position in rural school, experienced, normal graduate. ADVERTISER 1258, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, 35, DESIRES light work on estate or farm; no experience; board and $10 month. JOHN QUANTE, 10 Van Brunt St., Eltingville, S. I., N. Y.

MAN, GENERAL farmer or test milker in dairy; best references. GEORGE ROACH, Asbury, N. J.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, desires position; 14 years' thorough experience in all branches; references as to character and ability. Answer ADVERTISER 1259, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, 50, SINGLE, wants position, manage farm or road-side market; reference. GUY WELLNER, 1105 Gorsuch Ave., Baltimore, Md.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, desires position; honest, reliable, efficient in all branches; excellent references. ADVERTISER 1252, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER-CARETAKER, 42, SINGLE, chauffeur's license, A-1 references, thoroughly experienced in all branches of gardening; moderate salary. ADVERTISER 1261, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

WANTED—Farm on lake, small acreage in Connecticut or New Jersey; send photos and price and terms. T. R. BAXTER, 595 Madison Ave., New York City.

FOR SALE—A real business proposition; 75-acre fruit farm fully equipped; over 4,000 apple and pear trees in full bearing and perfect condition; not a tree over 20 years old; beautifully located home with all improvements, one-half mile from post office. Write ADVERTISER 1215, care Rural New-Yorker.

48-ACRE FARM, Eastern Shore Maryland, six-room house and barn. Write BOX 65, Federalsburg, Md.

SACRIFICE 9-ROOM improved house, 25 acres, barn, chicken coops, near village. SCHLOSSBERG, Callicoon Center, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

TOURIST LODGE, on Route 20, coast to coast, one acre, 10-room house, newly painted, maple shade; good place for gas station, roadside stand; price $2,100, $500 cash. ADVERTISER 1222, care Rural New-Yorker.

VINELAND, N. J.—Equipped poultry farm, 2½ acres, modern 6-room bungalow. Address ADVERTISER 1231, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXCHANGE RIVER-FRONT 7-room house, modern improvements, town Rosendale, 3 acres; boarders, bathers; income property; for small acreage farm. M. MELL, Rosendale, N. Y.

FOR SALE—In Shenandoah Valley, 11 miles from Winchester, Va., productive smooth limestone farm; also bungalow; both on State-aid road; full particulars on request. G. L. ROTHGEB, Stephens City, Va.

WANTED TO RENT small farm with some stock and tools where work could be had nearby. ADVERTISER 1233, care Rural New-Yorker.

253-ACRE, 50-COW farm on Syracuse to Watertown State road, Oswego County, N. Y.; 100 acres, well-drained, level, fertile tractor-worked fields, 113 acres brook-watered wire-fenced pasture; red and white pine plantation of value; sugar grove; surplus wood and timber; 100 apple trees; two-story, 15-room house, furnace heat, piped water, large porch, shade, shrubs, nice grounds, pleasant view; two tenant houses; telephone and electricity available; new hip-roofed barn 44x102, concrete floor, modern equipment; two silos, other buildings; all in good repair; only $15,000, including this year's hay crop; investigate long-term, easy-payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

RENT—Attractive inn, situated in town on the main highway; $100 month; completely furnished; must be responsible party. BOX 154, St. Michaels, Md.

WANTED—Western New York farm, suitable for potatoes and Alfalfa; give description, price, mortgage, down payment, terms, equipment. ADVERTISER 1235, care Rural New-Yorker.

2-ACRE FARM, sacrifice; 7-room house, garage, poultry house, well water, electricity, etc.; low price, easy terms, act quick. GEORGE W. CUNNINGHAM, R. D. 2, Somerville, N. J.

MADISON COUNTY 165-acre potato, dairy, Alfalfa farm, $5,000. ADVERTISER 1237, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Gas station or site, rent or buy. ADVERTISER 1239, care Rural New-Yorker.

FURNISHED HOUSE, acreage, fruit, chickens; South Jersey; $2,700 cash. ADVERTISER 1240, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Country store, rooms above, detached five-room cottage, four-car garage, gas station corner, acre, choice spot in Ulster County, adjoining water; good business opportunity for hustler. ADVERTISER 1248, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—225-acre farm and dairy in New Jersey. ADVERTISER 1249, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANT TO RENT—Place suitable for boarding farm or tourists accommodations, all improvements. ADVERTISER 1250, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Rent furnished, small country house, grounds, near village and school, 50 miles New York City, $25 monthly, all year; particulars; electricity. A. BOTSFORD, 1006 Nelson Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

GENERAL FARM wanted to rent with option to buy; can do repair work on buildings, machinery; no objection to owner living on place; only honest bargain considered; give full particulars. ADVERTISER 1251, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm with buildings suitable for poultry to rent with option of buying. ADVERTISER 1253, care Rural New-Yorker.

SOMERVILLE, NEW JERSEY — Well-built modern cottage; six rooms and bath, modern plumbing, electricity, heat, telephone; garage; near town; beautiful scenery, high grade; bargain for immediate sale; cash governs price; additional acreage available for small development. ADVERTISER 1254, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Large house, yard, trees, 1,000 fruit; State road; N. Y. folks buy and build, mountain view; boarders. C. B. SNYDER, Ghent, N. Y.

Country Board

LOVELY FARM-HOUSE, good home cooking, improvements; $14-$15. BOX C, Jeffersonville, Sullivan County, N. Y.

LEEDS BROOKSIDE Farm—Bathing, fishing, amusements, 5 minutes village, all churches, German cooking, Gentile ownership; booklet. CHARLES WEISSEL, Leeds, N. Y.

WANTED—Summer boarders in farm-house; plain cooking, clean, modern convenience; Christian; rates $10 per week. MRS. THOMAS SAGER, Vincentown, N. J.

NEAR MANASQUAN Beach, board and room, $15 week. L. W. PRATT, Manasquan, N. J.

BOARDERS WANTED at Mountain View Farm; high elevation with good table, eggs, milk, home cooking; rates $10, children according to age; will board year around. MRS. MATHEW L. OSBORNE, Equinunk, Pa.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY — Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $5.25; 120 lbs., $10. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY—60 lbs. finest clover, $4.80; two or more $4.50; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

NEWTOWN INCUBATOR, double deck, oil burner, 2,400 capacity, used two seasons, for less than half the original cost. F. B. AUSTIN, Milford, Del.

FOR SALE—Bolen's tractor with plow, shield and duck-foot harrows; A-1 condition; price $85. C. E. ZEIGER, R. F. D. 1, Newburgh, N. Y.

WANTED — Garden tractor, any condition. MYERS, care Hastings, Tarrytown, N. Y.

WANTED—Second-hand tractor, must be in good running order, purposely for belt work. Apply SAM GURTNER, R. F. D., Livingston Manor, N. Y.

OUTBOARD MOTOR wanted; state size, condition, price. GARNET SIMMS, Lake, N. Y.

HONEY, CLOVER, 5 lbs., $1; buckwheat, 75c; 10 lbs., $1.40, postpaid third zone. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

PURE HONEY, postpaid, clover, 5-lb. pail, $1; 2 pails, $1.80; buckwheat and amber, pail, 85 cts.; 2 pails, $1.60. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

CIDER PRESS wanted, give particulars. GABRIEL NUTILE, Clintonville, Conn.

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Chevrolet	4.50-20	**5.60**	5.60	**10.90**
Ford	4.50-21	**5.69**	5.69	**11.10**
Ford, Chevrolet, Whippet	4.75-19	**6.65**	6.65	**12.90**
Erskine, Plymouth	4.75-20	**6.75**	6.75	**13.10**
Chandler, DeSoto, Dodge, Durant, Graham-Paige, Pontiac, Roosevelt, Willys-Knight	5.00-19	**6.98**	6.98	**13.60**
Essex, Nash	5.00-20	**7.10**	7.10	**13.80**
Marquette, Oldsmobile	5.25-18	**7.90**	7.90	**15.30**
Buick	5.25-21	**8.57**	8.57	**16.70**
Auburn, Jordan, Reo	5.50-18	**8.75**	8.75	**17.00**
Gardner, Marmon, Oakland, Peerless, Studebaker	5.50-19	**8.90**	8.90	**17.30**
Chrysler, Viking	6.00-18	**11.20**	11.20	**21.70**
Franklin, Hudson, Hupmobile	6.00-19	**11.40**	11.40	**22.10**
LaSalle, Packard	6.00-20	**11.50**	11.50	**22.30**
Pierce-Arrow	6.00-21	**11.65**	11.65	**22.60**
Stutz	6.50-20	**13.10**	13.10	**25.40**
Cadillac, Lincoln	7.00-20	**15.35**	15.35	**29.80**

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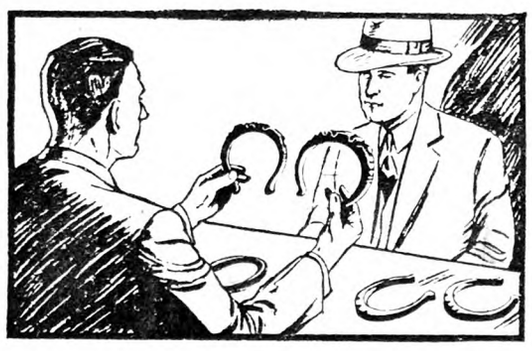

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More Rubber Vol., cu. in.	172	161
More Weight, pounds	16.99	15.73
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More Plies at Tread	6	5
Same Price	$5.69	$5.69

6.00-19 H. D. TIRE

	Firestone Oldfield Type	★A Special Brand Mail Order Tire
More Rubber Vol., cu. in.	298	267
More Weight, pounds	28.35	26.80
More Width, inches	5.98	5.84
More Thickness, inch	.840	.821
More Plies at Tread	8	7
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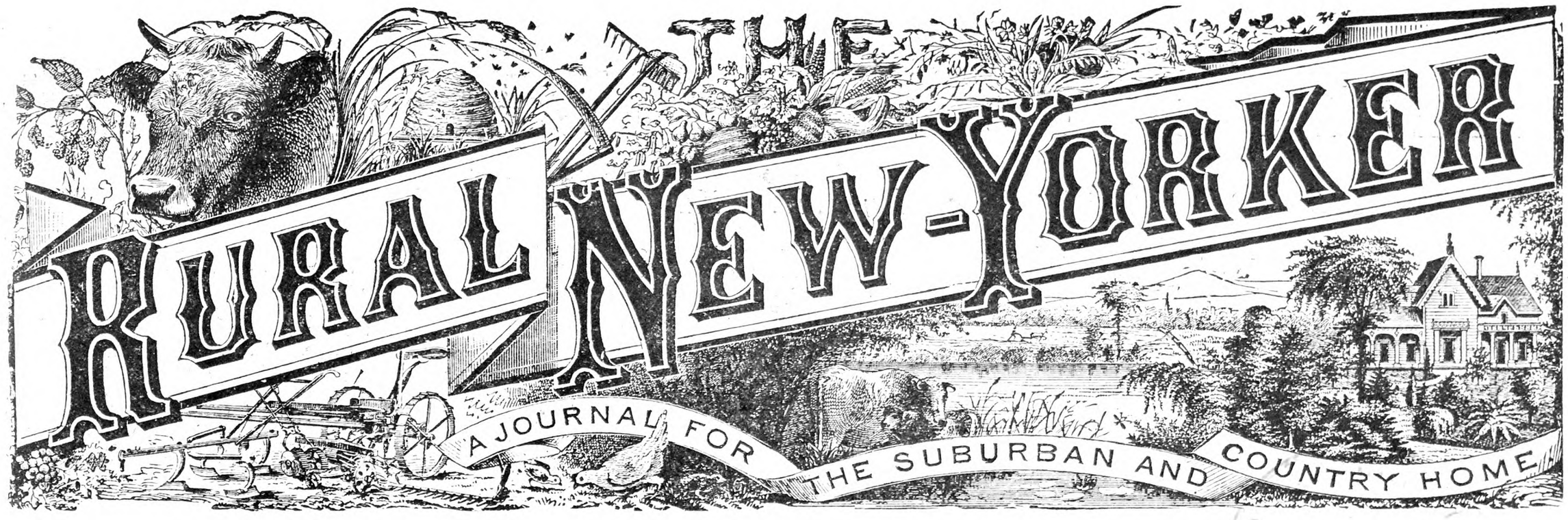

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"We're Coming"

A Day Through the Woods and Waters of Aroostook

By O. B. Griffin

PERHAPS there are few who do not see any of the beauty in the things there are about them, but there are many, without doubt, who see but little where there is a great deal. When a boy in school I was much impressed by a story in one of the readers entitled, "Eyes and No Eyes, or the Art of Seeing." The master in a school for boys sent two lads out a short way apart to spend the afternoon afield. When they returned they were required to tell the school what they saw. One boy thought himself unfortunate in the road he selected for his travel, as he passed through a dull drab countryside and saw nothing of interest. The other boy had a wonderful afternoon which passed all too quickly, almost every moment filled with interesting incidents and views. When questioned as to where they had traveled it was found they had taken the same road. The difference was not in the way they had gone, but their ability to observe the things that lie all about them. Every child may not be trained to be the equal of every other child in their ability to get pleasure and happiness out of the common things around them, but much may be done if the child is taken in hand by the right persons soon enough. From my viewpoint this is the greatest thing in life, to be able to find happiness and comfort for ourselves and others in the life that lies about us.

The greater part of my life has been spent in the place of my birth. I have never gone far afield, so that I am not able to judge of the beauties of this land in comparison with distant lands, but I do know that this one is filled with beauty and wonderfully interesting things and places, of which I have seen but few. I have explored but few of the interesting nooks and places that are not far from my own door.

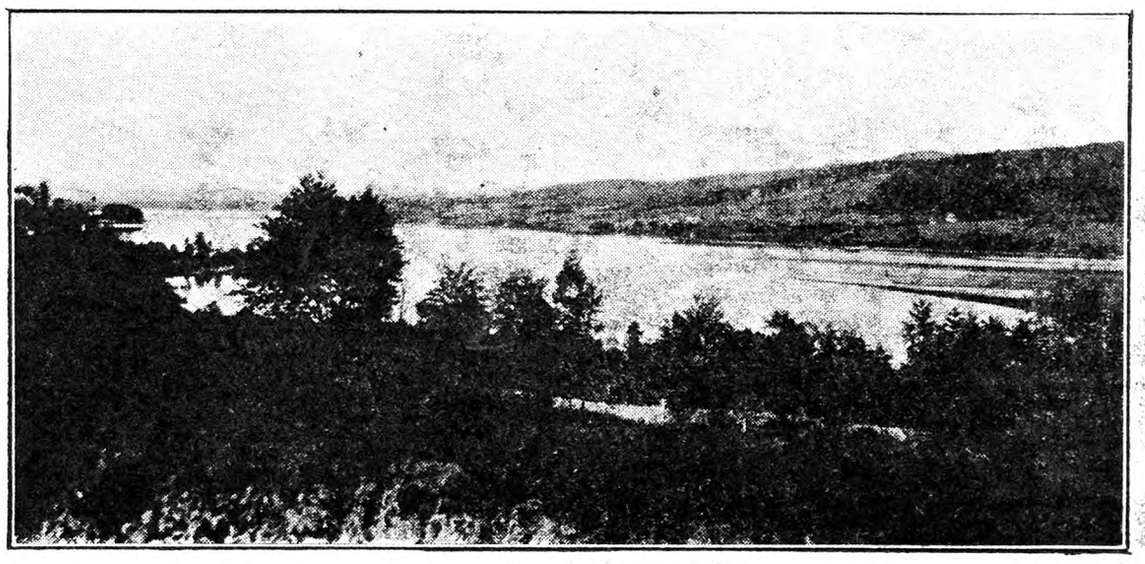
A few days ago my son asked me to accompany him and a neighboring young man on a canoe trip just for the day. To be able to start the canoe we must first drive with the auto a distance of 35 miles to where the neighbor had his canoe. This was mounted on a trailer which was fastened behind the auto, and another drive of 12 miles brought us to the shore of a lake which is about 12 miles long. The morning was not the best for a trip of this kind but the young men were not to be put off once they had decided to go. The ride across country was worth while to anyone who had eyes to behold the beauties of hills and valleys and splendid farms with their fine farm homes all along the way. To those who have never taken a ride through Aroostook by automobile in Summer, let me urge you to do so at the earliest possible moment. Select any of the Summer months, June to October, but it will be difficult to select any one month, as one should have the entire Summer to appreciate the changing landscape and farm scenes.

Arrived at the lake we embarked at once for a trip across the lake some five miles to the mouth of Fish River. The day was rather squally, and Portage Lake can act up in a rather mean way in a squall. I have always been timid when on water if far from shore, and I was not able to get out and walk ashore. To me the canoe seemed a frail thing in which to trust three lives, for in case of a spill the only thing between us and the bottom was one inflated inner tube and our own ability to keep afloat, but unmindful of my anxiety the motor purred steadily on and in 45 minutes we entered the mouth of the river, where I was much more comfortable. The river was not wide, though deep, and I felt certain we could all reach shore unaided if we had to do so. There was really no danger on the river if careful and I enjoyed every moment of the ride from my seat in the bottom of the canoe, with nothing to do but watch the densely wooded shores as they slid past. Here grew many kinds of trees, and plants in the open places, and different birds had their nesting places.

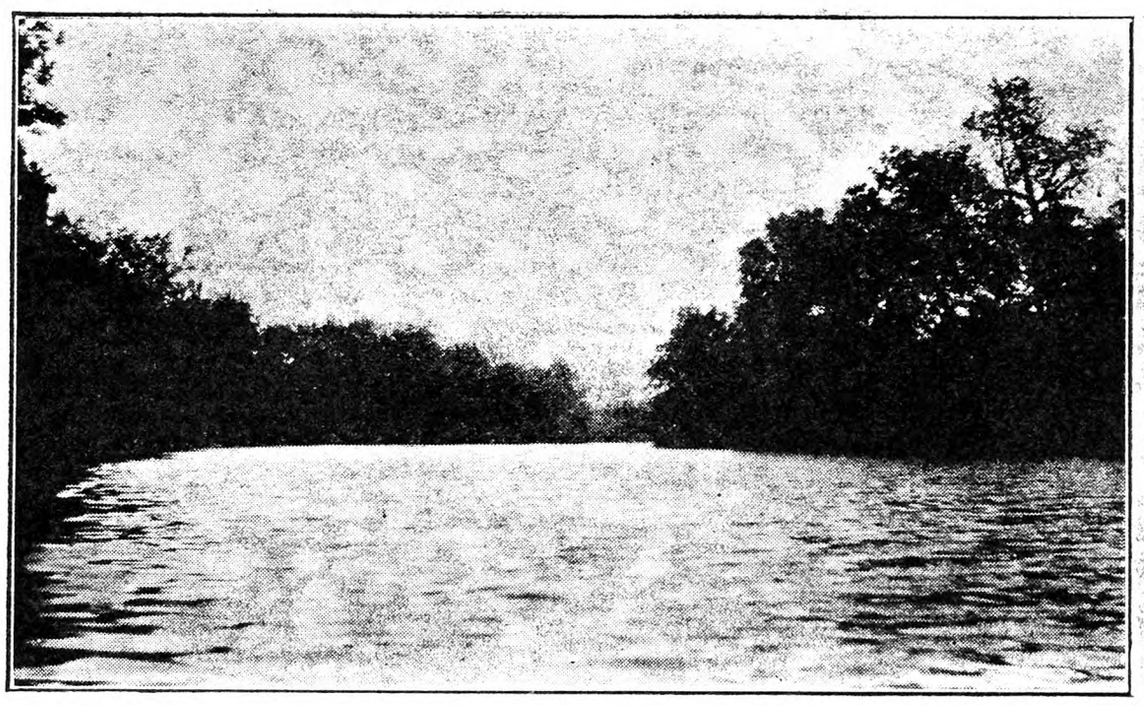
Five miles up the river we made a brief stop at the "Hay Sheds." In the past these were used for the storage of large quantities of hay to be used at the lumber camps farther up river. I think they are still used to some extent but the cookhouse and all were empty and looked like the ghost of a past activity. A few miles farther up the river we made camp for our noonday meal, although long past the noon hour. While the son prepared the dinner I spent the time picking fiddle-head greens. Scattered all along the shores in the open spaces were acres of these delicious forest brakes just ready to be picked. Time was limited, but I secured enough for several meals for the family, and on arrival home the wife put away 10 quarts in glass sealers to be enjoyed when Winter snows cover all green things. That this green is much appreciated by all who are familiar with its delicate flavor was manifest while we were eating our dinner, as a boat passed down river carrying a load, some dozen two-bushel bags filled with them to be sold in the towns. It seemed a pity that so splendid and wholesome a Spring food should grow up and be lost here in a place not easily accessible. I have often meant to try to grow this green in a commercial way, but have never tried. One would need the right soil conditions, and my conditions here at home are not favorable. How good the dinner tasted, for we were all hungry, and eating out of doors, especially in the woods beside a stream or lake, gives flavor to the food.

A boat with two passengers, a guide and a lady from some distant city, passed down river on their way back to civilization from a trip of 25 miles up the river. The guide was using a paddle instead of the quicker and easier way of motor, and we guessed the lady preferred it this way. At least she seemed comfortable and contented as she reclined at ease in the bow of the canoe.

We continued on up river until our watches told us it was time to turn about if we were to cross the lake before night gathered us in. While there was a sameness to each mile of shore, yet every bend and turn brought something new and interesting. Here and there a wild duck took wing or a kingfisher was forced to forego his meal for a time, a muskrat scudded for cover in some of the many habitations along the bank, or a beaver stopped work and hid from view. We were not permitted to see more than the place where he had been at work a few minutes before.



Eagle Lake, One of the Fish River Chain



One of the Quiet Spots Along Fish River, in Aroostook County, Maine

There are many miles of this river, about 25 I believe from its source in Fish River Lake to Portage Lake, then many more miles as it winds its way through Maine forest connecting a chain of great lakes until it finally empties its waters into the St. John at Ft. Kent. What a wonderful trip for those who like the forest, stream and lake, the boating, camping and fishing, for there are many fish in its waters for those who know how to take them. The trip is within the reach of those of moderate means, and yet people cross the ocean to find less pleasure than may be had camping and fishing and living close to nature in the Maine woods.

Our return trip down the river was uneventful except that the can containing our spare gasoline became upset and leaked out most of the gas. The young man who handled the motor said we did not have enough to reach the place of departure. To run out of gas along a traveled highway where filling stations are not far apart may have disagreeable features, but to run out of gas back in the woods miles from the nearest supply, or in the middle of a lake when the waves are in a nasty mood, is sometimes serious. We drained what was left in the gasoline stove, which we carried into the motor tank and still too little for safety. Near the junction of the river with the lake we overtook two young men who had more than they needed, and supplied our wants, refusing any pay. We were required only to pass it on to anyone whom we might encounter in need. This is the usual "spirit of the wild." There are times when one's money is little use to one, but friendships are formed which endure, or the memory of the kind acts come back again to cheer us as the years pass.

I had dreaded the trip back across the lake, fearing we might run into squalls. Out of regard to my feelings the young man at the motor held to the shore pretty close, but at times this was not easy. As the canoe shoved her nose into the waves they would break and the spray would fall back into the boat and in my lap so that by the time we reached shore I was sitting in water in spite of folded blanket. It was a relief to have my feet on terra firma once more. I was fully decided that for a motor canoe for lake travel it should be a sponson; then the danger of filling or capsizing would be largely eliminated. When made safe canoeing in a motor canoe is a delightful way to travel over the surface of reasonably smooth water.

We had no time for fishing, but saw some fine catches taken by others. One man had been able to take all that the law allowed for three days in succession, trout and landlocked salmon. One is not allowed to have in his possession more than 15 pounds of these fish at one time unless one fish weighs more than this, or not more than 25 in number.

Nowhere along the river as far as we traversed was there a sign of human dwelling except at the deserted hay sheds and we understand there is none between the two lakes, but all along the banks was evidence of the lumberman and occasionally a great log rotting back in some lagoon that had been left stranded by falling waters, or had escaped the watchful eyes of the drivers.

We arrived home tired but with new scenes to think about as we went about our work. A few years ago it would have taken several days to traverse the distance overland and by water which we had covered in one, and it would have meant considerable effort of man and beast. Now man has made fuel gas to explode at our command and carry us quickly and safely over land and water and through the air in comfort, and at a speed that would have frightened our fathers or mothers such a short time ago.

Keeping Hens Up All Night

How does the rooster know when to crow, asks a correspondent, referring to the recently advocated practice of lighting the henhouse all night. According to a bulletin from the Ohio Experiment Station (Bulletin 476) this all-night lighting has proven a great help in getting Winter eggs. It is an extension of the idea in morning or evening lighting and its trial came about through the use of natural gas lighting by an Ohio poultryman, who found it impracticable to turn the gas on and off at the necessary intervals, so let it burn. The results were such that the Ohio Station conducted some controlled experiments with all-night lighting and, in the bulletin referred to, gives the following conclusions: The evidence indicates that all-night lighting is the most effective way fully to realize the value of artificial light for Winter layers. The supposed ill effects from unrestricted use of artificial lighting failed to materialize. Pullets or hens so lighted laid more eggs than those without light or with morning light at 4 A. M., though the latter laid more eggs in the Spring. No ill effects upon fertility or hatchability of eggs resulted; the all-night light proved especially valuable in bringing slow maturing, late-hatched or inferior pullets into production; it was effective both for the prevention of a Fall or early Winter molt and bringing about recovery of production in pullets that had started to molt in October. September molted hens with all-night light laid 42 per cent more eggs and consumed 10 per cent more feed from Nov. 13 to March 4 than did a like group of hens without light. A secondary effect was a suggestion of possibilities in prevention of theft when the poultry quarters were lighted through the night.

Both pullets and hens showed remarkable gains in egg production through the Winter, a striking thing being the quick results obtained, two weeks of all-night lighting being sufficient to bring about an increase of production in three groups of backward pullets from 19 per cent to 39 per cent. A fourth group of better pullets laying 40 per cent in November increased to 65 per cent within two weeks and to 75 per cent within four weeks. A fifth group of January-hatched pullets, out of production and molting, so that only two pullets were laying on Nov. 23 when they were given all-night lighting, were practically all laying two weeks later. Their production averaged 63 per cent from this time to April 1. Results with old hens were about equally striking, whether the hens had molted early or late. A comparison was made by purchasing in the Fall 100 of the best pullets obtainable for $1.50 each and a like number of yearling hens at 63 cents each. They occupied divided quarters in the same laying house, the pullets receiving an all-mash laying ration and the hens, up to November 1, whole grain in addition. The pullets were given morning light at 4 A. M. from September 18, the hens on November 1,

were given an all-night light. The yearling hens reached a 50 per cent production on Nov. 16, 7 weeks after they were purchased, and gave an average production up to March 1 of 46 per cent. The pullets during the same averaged 48 per cent, with a 50 per cent greater mortality in the flock. Another test conducted in similar manner on another farm resulted in an average 52 per cent production from November 15 to March 1 for yearling hens, a 45 per cent for the pullets. In both tests, the hens at half the Fall value of the pullets, laid practically the same number of Winter eggs as the pullets with less mortality, and their eggs, of course, were larger and of greater market value. Further advantages over pullet production were the greater value of hens' eggs for hatching and the lessened liability of mature hens to prevalent diseases in younger flocks.

These experiments suggest opportunities for some to purchase good yearling hens in the Fall, place them under all-night lights, obtain a very profitable Winter egg production and then sell them in the Spring before poultry prices drop far. The example of an Ohio poultryman who has kept hens only for Winter production is noted. In the Fall of 1929, he purchased 500 hens for from 49 to 79 cents per head. After an approximately 50 per cent egg production through the Winter, he sold them on the April market at $1.10 each. Here, the increase in market value of the hens paid for their feed during the Fall molt and reconditioning period.

One of the greatest problems confronting the poultry-keeper is the prevention of Fall and Winter molting among his pullets, with consequent loss in production. The all-night light has apparently been most useful of any known methods of preventing premature molting and of hastening recovery after such molting has occurred. Hatchability of eggs in the Spring has been increased, rather than diminished by lighting, but Spring production of lighted birds is less than that of those kept under more natural conditions. This might make it wise for those who must have a large number of hatching eggs in February, March and April to keep a part of their flock without Winter lights.

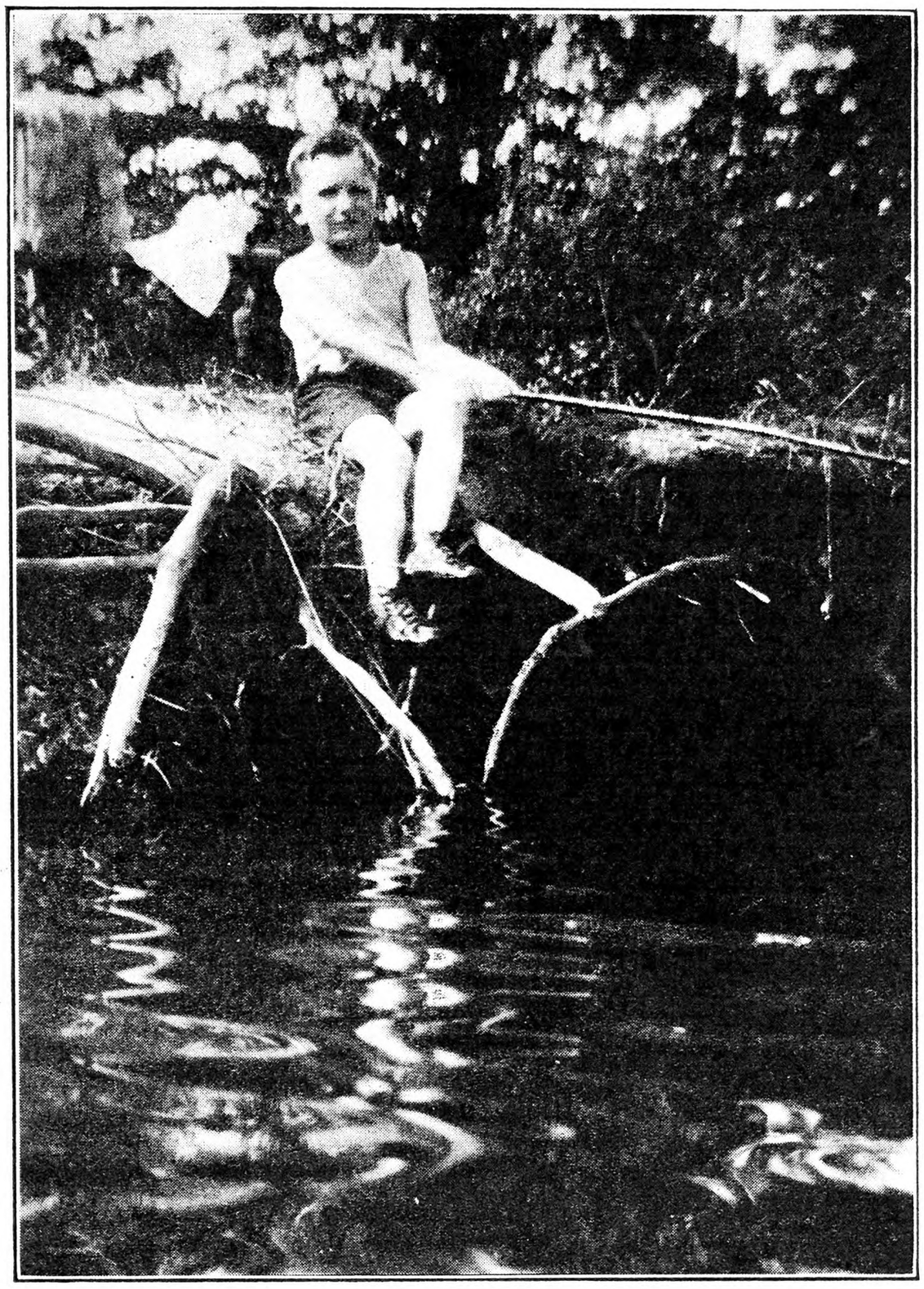
The bulletin discusses at length a number of things that must be considered in all-night lighting if success is to be expected; vigorous, healthy hens in good condition, yearlings to be preferred to two-year-olds; pullets that have laid well but have fallen off in production after July and become available for molt and reconditioning in August and September; the best of the thousands of hens that are displaced by pullets in August and September and go to market then, and even the very early molters, heretofore considered only suitable for early marketing. Hens should be available for premolting and reconditioning from August 1 to September 15, should be properly fed upon a ration containing whole grain and mash and placed in Winter quarters upon the regular laying ration after six to eight weeks of preparation for the all-night light and Winter production. Suitable feeders and ample feeding space must be provided. The revolving reel protected open feeding trough is recommended, two troughs, each eight feet long, being needed for each 100 fowls of the lighter breeds. A dim light is sufficient if the food containers are well lighted and the rear perches are easily seen by the fowls. The kind of light used is immaterial, though electricity is most convenient and safe. A regular supply of warm water is needed during the Winter and best results are to be expected in well-insulated poultry-houses where the temperature can be kept from going below 35 to 40 degrees. Some means of using artificial heat during cold weather is considered desirable.

These experiments at the Ohio Station are of great interest, whatever the final result of the work proves to be. Artificial lighting in some measure has been accepted as of proven value, and all-night lighting may come to replace morning or evening lights alone. The Ohio bulletin should be carefully read before a novice plunges into this method, and the requirements for success should be well considered. There is more to it than merely keeping the hens up all night, much more than a brief review of a bulletin can be made to show. M. B. D.

Notes from the Catskills

Although there seemed to be more cauliflower plants advertised this year than last they seem to have been bought up in a hurry with many people still short and plants hard to find. One grower from whom we bought 2,000 last year, who sold over 20,000, had hardly enough for himself this year. Another who lives beside the State road and advertised plants for sale last year sold all he had to spare last month. A short time ago he had bought 20,000 plants, a few thousands here and there, wherever he could find them. He lost all of his sprout plants; they, like the cauliflower plants having been ruined by maggots after they came up. With us the maggots destroyed the seed although it was treated before being sown.

However, in spite of having been told there were no plants to be had we started out early the morning of June 25 in hopes of finding a few thousands to finish out the field. Shortly after reaching the State road we saw four deer standing in a field near the Little Delaware. We watched them for a few minutes, then they disappeared from view and a little later were to be seen with the cows in the pasture beyond the river. The owners of the farm said they were the first they had seen this year, though they frequently saw two last Summer. Deer have become a nuisance in some localities and, on the Tremperskill, they are said to be so thick that the farmers have to hang lights in their cauliflower fields at night to prevent their being eaten up.



The Fisherman

Our plans were to call on Harvey Hoag, Hawley's, and if he had no plants to go on to Walton. Mr. Hoag not only runs a dairy and grows cauliflower, but sells farm machinery as a side line, and in the Winter turns out thousands of cauliflower crates. He had no plants to sell but my husband was given one of Frank De Silva's cards which advertised 100,000 plants for sale between June 5 and June 25. Mr. De Silva lives on the East Branch, while we were at Hawley's several miles below Delhi on the West Branch, so back to Delhi and across country to Margaretville. Many farmers were cultivating corn and potatoes, a number had begun haying and some were setting cauliflower. Flags and forget-me-nots were in blossom along the brooks and in marshy places, and laurel on the mountains as we neared the East Branch. With two or three exceptions not much cauliflower is grown on the Little Delaware until one nears Bovina. Much cauliflower is grown on the farms along the East Branch as well as up the Plattekill, especially near New Kingston, where the first cauliflower grown anywhere about was raised many years ago.

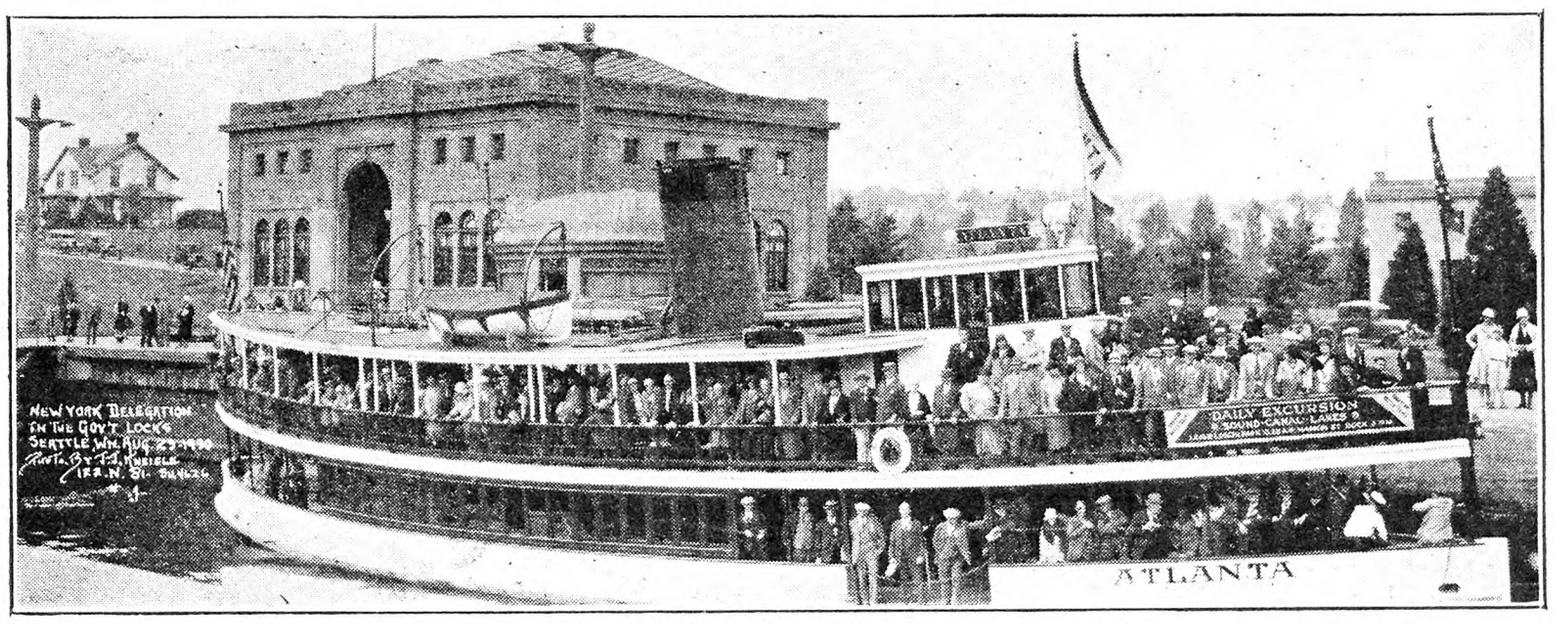
As one goes about the country the attention that has been given to fixing up and improving country places in the past few years is very evident. A great deal of thought and care is given to raising flowers and many charming displays are to be seen, from the first early flowering bulbs to the time that flowers are cut down by the frost.

Mr. De Silva is a man of varied activities. Besides growing plants and raising cauliflower, trucking it to the city, he has a crate factory. On inquiring we learned that the 100,000 cauliflower plants were sold, but a part of a bed in Dr. Reed's backyard yielded several hundred and we had the promise of 2,000 more as soon as they were ready. One is always hearing of backyard gardens, poultry raising, etc., and there was another example of what can be done with a small patch of ground. The plants already sold out of the empty beds must have yielded a nice sum to the owner.

A great many city people spend their Summers in and about Margaretville as well as Arkville and Fleischmanns, farther along the Bushkill. Truckmen from that section come through this part of the country buying poultry and eggs, and furnish a market through the Summer for those products. The boarding business is said not to be so good the past few years, owing to so many city people stopping at tourists inns, or camping-out grounds, for a night or two, then on to another place. The trip through the mountains from Fleischmanns to Ashokan Reservoir is full of interest. There are Summer homes of every description from the tiniest cottage to those that attain almost palatial magnificence. Wayside stands, service stations, camping grounds, parking places and tourist lodgings abound. Outside of Fleischmanns the ascent of Pine Hill begins. The Catskill Trail or turnpike as this route is called, goes through Pine Hill, Big Indian, Shandaken, Allaben and Phoenicia. From Pine Hill on one soon drops down onto Esopus Creek, but even where the valley is broadest there does not seem to be any extensive farming. Fishing is excellent both in Esopus Creek and in the reservoir. We have made the trip but twice and both times in June. On neither occasion did we spend much time at the dam, our destination being Brown's Station, about a mile over the hill beyond. Before the building of Ashokan Dam Brown's Station was a thrifty little community with a grist mill and other activities, but now the creek bed is dry and no water to supply a mill. The former owner received a big sum for being compelled to give up his business. There is a grade of hard, white stone quarried in that section called Esopus flint that is in demand for millstones. After working at cutting this stone all day a man is as dusty as if he had worked in a flour or feed mill. There are many large hotels and Summer resorts, perhaps the most noted being the one at Lake Mohawk.

June left very little to be desired in the way of weather, neither too hot nor too dry; plenty of rain but not too much. There were, however, some unusually severe thunderstorms and considerable damage was done by lightning. Gardens did well, though as yet ours has yielded only radishes, onions and lettuce. In former years we usually put in peas and onions in April, but of late years most of the gardening is done in May—that is the making of it. Last year we tried Brussels sprouts and liked them so well that they are included in this year's garden. LeRoy had a few broccoli, too, and anyone who likes cabbage or cauliflower would enjoy these two vegetables. One nice thing about the sprouts was that they came on so late after so much of the garden stuff was gone. Rabbits ate up a lot of them and the dry weather affected them, still some survived and I gathered them when it was so cold my fingers were numbed. There used to be a great many Brussels sprouts raised and shipped from Bovina, but now only occasionally a man has any. The older boys each have a garden and have sold a few radishes and all their green onions. They will sell some carrots, beans, pumpkins, etc., later probably. The two oldest belong to the 4-H club and take some prizes at the school and county fairs which encourages them in their efforts and makes it more interesting.

Eggs have been as



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low here as everywhere else, perhaps lower. One store offered only 13c, the usual price, however, is around 16c. Today one chain store was paying that and another 17c. Our eggs are shipped, but LeRoy has a small flock and has sold to private customers.

EDNA M. NORTHROP.

News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

As part of the spraying information service extended to orchardists in 52 counties of the State, extension plant pathologists of the Pennsylvania State College examined 15,479 spore apple scab cases in old leaves from February 1 to June 30. During the surveys, it was found that the scab spores matured somewhat slower than in the Spring of 1930 and that by the latter part of June practically all of the spores had been shot from the old spore cases. At the present time, early July, there is nearly 20 per cent more scab infection on the fruit and leaves of unsprayed orchards. Efforts are now being made to check the spread of this disease for this season, using the standard lime-sulphur spray.

The July news letter of the Ohio State Horticultural Society observes that the recent crop report sent in by their members indicates a general heavy fruit crop over that State, probably about equal to that of 1926. In southeastern, southwestern, and northeastern Ohio, a slight increase over the 1926 crop is noted. New acreage has come into bearing since 1926 in southwestern, northeastern, and northwestern Ohio, while in southeastern and central Ohio, the acreage is reported as being about the same. In general, all Ohio fruit crops and practically all varieties are heavier than last year, although Summer apples are lighter in some sections of the State.

The New Jersey State Horticultural Society is planning a fruit tour beginning on September 15, and extending through September 17, which will visit a small portion of southern Pennsylvania, then inspect in turn orchards in Maryland, West Virginia, and Virginia. The plans are still in the making, although it is probable that only one orchard stop will be made in Pennsylvania at one of the orchards of D. M. Wertz, of Waynesboro, Franklin County.

According to *The Mountaineer Grower* for July, officials of the West Virginia Horticultural Society are brooding over a plan to increase the sales and consumption of apples from their portion of the Shenandoah Valley Fruit belt. Said plan calls for "work in a field that is lying wide open and scarcely used now, with great possibilities in getting in touch with the general public." We shall await the revelation with interest.

A British apple exporter and auctioneer observes that the annual per capita consumption of fruit in Great Britain is 82.8 pounds of which 24.6 pounds are apples. He notes that with the June 1 crop forecast of over seven per cent more apples that the 10-year average and with world-wide business conditions at a low ebb, it will behoove every exporting grower to pack only a first class product, also adding that the person who packs "off-grade" fruit is doing himself and the apple industry a great injustice.

Advices received July 11 from the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics state that as the result of an opinion of the solicitor, the Bureau will consider scald, decay, and other deterioration present in apples after they have been in storage or transit as affecting condition and not grade. Evidently something was legally wrong with the Bureau's intended plans whereby no scald would be allowed in the U. S. Apple Grades, unless the apples were packed with oiled paper, when a maximum of two per cent was to have been permitted. Regarding the proposed changes in grades, a conference was held in Washington on July 14. This meeting was composed of delegates selected by the State bureaus of markets, at least in Pennsylvania, and included a grower representative. While the outcome of this conference is not known at the time of writing this item, information will be given as soon as possible. The major changes discussed were: 1. The addition of a U. S. Extra Fancy grade; 2. Changing the present U. S. Fancy so that it is the same as the present U. S. No. 1, but requiring a higher color; 3. Liberalizing slightly the amount of russet permitted in U. S. No. 1 grade.

During the extremely hot weather of early July a Susquehanna County apple grower sprayed part of his apple trees with lime-sulphur. The injury resulting was the severest possible; about one-quarter of the cheek of each apple was soon a leather brown in color. About half of the apples on each tree were affected in this way. The only possible treatment was to thin off the injured fruit hoping that the set remaining would be heavy enough for a crop. At least the burned apples would be useless so that they might as well be removed.

Cherry picking season is bringing the usual long list of injuries and occasional deaths resulting from fruit picking. Even a properly constructed ladder in good condition is dangerous when it is carelessly set up in the tree. Professional firemen are instructed that a little extra time spent in being sure that their ladders are going to stay up under any reasonable conditions is well invested, even in case of a bad fire, when every second counts. Why is it true that so many otherwise fairly careful and intelligent persons will hastily shove up a ladder into a tree and wait until they reach the top to wonder whether or not the ladder will hold, especially when there is not the necessity of fire to drive them at top speed?

At least one Pennsylvanian will probably lose his taste for huckleberries, even if he did regard them rather fondly in the first place. After falling into the toils of the law, the unfortunate man was sentenced to pay his fine of $5 by picking huckleberries and selling them at the prevailing market price of only five cents a quart. With the huckleberries hard to get and a goal of 100 quarts to make, it will not be very surprising if he develops a marked dislike for them from now on.

Gooseberries in central Pennsylvania were burned on the bushes by the intense July heat. This has not occurred often in the past, but when the same thing takes place at Geneva, N. Y., and Vineland, Ont., then it was hot, sure enough.

Here is something new under the sun: Blackcap raspberries did not sell this season to a large restaurant as of yore. Alleged reason: Some of the help were careless, resulting now and then in spilling berries on the seats; lady customers would then sit on the berries, marking their light-colored Summer frocks in a striking but undesirable way. The indignant patrons held the management responsible, expecting a full reparation for the damage. So the blacks are no longer served, although reds are still on the menu.

R. H. SUDDS.

Coast to Coast Tour

Please send me another one of your booklets, "Come With Us to the Northwest Adventureland," also full particulars and cost of same. I want to give it to a friend I am trying to persuade to go on this trip with me. I am asking several questions. 1.—Do you stop at Victoria? That is a city I am so anxious to see. 2.—Where it speaks of side trips, do we have time allowed to make these extra trips if we want to do so? 3.—Can we get a drawing-room if this friend will go with me? 4.—Has drawing-room single beds or berths? 5.—Do we have single rooms with baths at the hotels we stop at? 6.—Do you take this same trip every year?

C. A. S.

New Jersey.

Answering these questions we will say:

1.—Yes, we stop at Victoria for about one hour. You have a chance to see a little of the city even though the time is short.

2.—The side trips are included in the itinerary. Buses await the arrival of the train and you are taken to the particular points scheduled and are brought back to the train ready to go on to the next point. In some cities time is allowed for independent sightseeing or shopping. Directions are given for reaching the train in ample time.

3.—Drawing-rooms will be allotted as far as they go. We still have some left. Compartments are comfortable and a section (upper and lower berth) very fine. We reprint the locations below, showing that two may go in a drawing-room or compartment.

4.—A drawing-room has an upper and lower berth and a settee. If four go in a drawing-room two must sleep together in the upper or lower berth.

5.—Arrangements are made at the hotels for baths and a room will be assigned to a group. Some may have single rooms but all will be accommodated. The Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. will also assign rooms for baths. You will be comfortable we assure you.

6.—This is the same trip we took last year, with a longer stay at Glacier Park and a day at Mt. Rainier in addition. What our next trip will be we cannot say now, but if there is a trip next year it will be equally as enjoyable. Some who went last year are planning to go in 1932. Come with us this year. You will have the time of your life.

As I was on your first R. N.-Y. Coast to Coast Tour last August, and as it was so well arranged, and such great scenery to see in two weeks, and was done so easily, I am trying to persuade some of my friends to go this year. Will you send me about three or four of the booklets?

J. H. W.

New York.

We are glad to send booklets and thank our friend for the good use wade of them. The reservations are coming in fast and it is well to advise us early if you plan to go with us. It is such a worth-while trip you cannot afford to miss it. The time at Glacier Park alone will pay you for the investment.

Will you send your literature covering the Coast to Coast Tour to my niece? She is very much interested and would like to take the trip if possible. My husband has taken THE R. N.-Y. a long time and we think a great deal of it and don't feel that we could get along without it; it is such a help to us in so many ways and so reliable.

MRS. J. A. L.

Maine.

The literature has been sent and we are looking forward to meeting this friend. We are continually reminded of the firm friendships the paper has made these many years and our appreciation is deep and lasting. The help they give us is reciprocated in any way we can be of aid. If any questions come up in reference to the trip, no matter how trivial ,write us and we will reply.

I am intensely interested in the Coast to Coast Tour. I have read all that has been printed in THE R. N.-Y. this year and talked with my friends about it. One old lady said, "If I were only a few years younger I would take that trip." I, too, would go if I were well enough, but I am not, but I might be better another year and able to take it. I would like the literature very much and if not in person, in imagination I shall be with you. I mean to get all the pleasure possible out of the trip even if I can't go. In fancy I shall select my wardrobe and on August 15 I shall be in the Grand Central Depot waiting for the train and getting acquainted with my fellow passengers. You won't see me but I shall be there in spirit. Hope you all have a grand good time and I feel sure you will.

Massachusetts. MRS. I. B. P.

This is a fine spirit. Some of us who have not traveled much have learned a great deal from the information given by friends who have gone to foreign parts and the places are so vivid we almost think we have really seen them, and are able to converse intelligently about them. There is much pleasure derived in following a trip and we are glad this friend has learned the value of it. We wish all could go.

Aphis on New Jersey Vegetable Crops

A warning that aphis, or plant lice, are on the increase in vegetable fields throughout New Jersey comes from C. H. Nissley, extension service horticulturist of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. He reports that some vegetables have been plowed under because of aphis, and that heavy infestations in many fields will cause a reduction in yields. Frequent inspection of crops and prompt control are needed. Aphis will usually be seen on the under sides of the leaves. A delay of a week or 10 days in applying control measures may mean serious losses. Aphis may be controlled by spraying or dusting the under sides of the leaves so as to hit the insects directly. This necessitates the use of drop nozzles, located near the ground, from which the dust or spray can be directed upwards. Dust only on warm, sunshiny days when the temperature is at least 75 degrees Fahrenheit.

Two per cent free nicotine dust is recommended for aphis control. This is made by mixing four pints of free nicotine (50 per cent) with 96 pounds of a carrier made up of 75 per cent hydrated lime and 25 per cent dolomite dust. Effective control can also be obtained with a four per cent nicotine dust (sulfate form), which is made by thoroughly mixing eight pints of nicotine sulphate (40 per cent) with 80 pounds of a carrier made up of 75 per cent hydrated lime and 25 per cent dolomite.

Ingredients for a recommended liquid spray are one and one-half pounds of nicotine sulphate, and six pounds of laundry soap to 50 gallons of water or one-third of a pint of free nicotine (50 per cent) and six pounds of potassium oleate soap to 100 gallons of water. Thirty pounds of dust or 100 gallons of liquid spray material have been found sufficient to cover an acre in one application.

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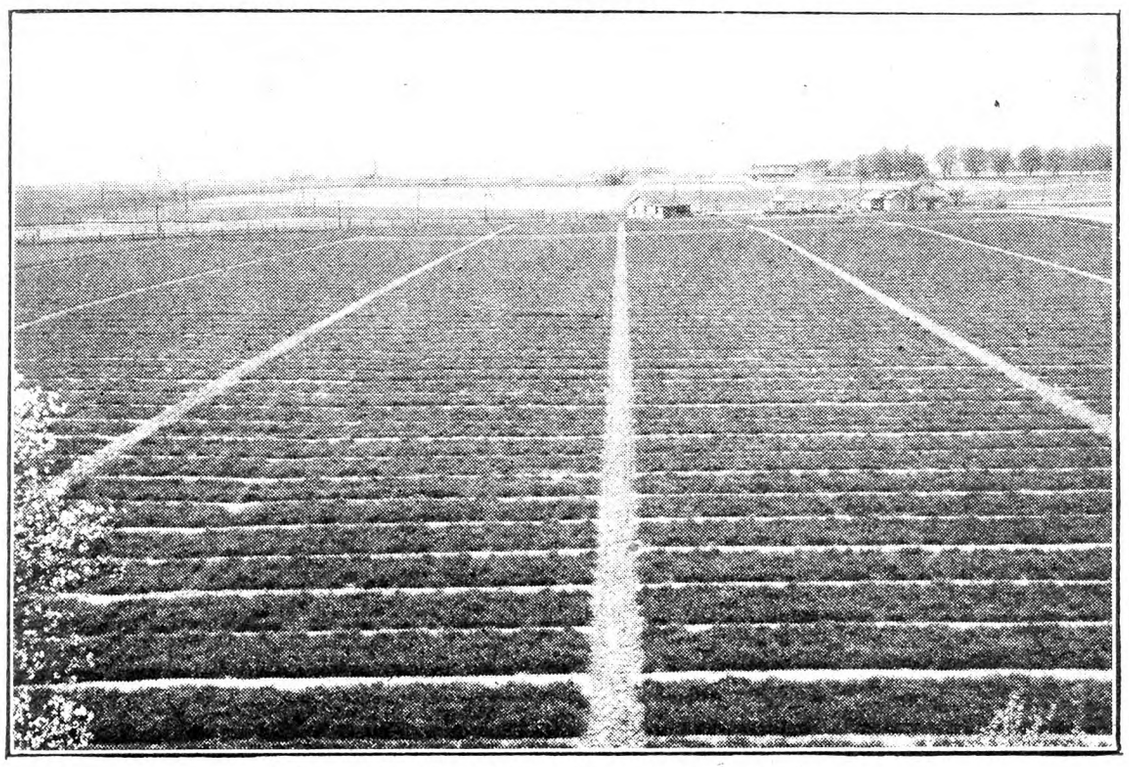
Wheat and Clover Day at Ohio Station

Wheatfield Day, as it used to be called, has been for many years an annual event at the Ohio Station. It is now known as Wheat and Clover Day and was held on June 30 this year. Twenty years ago it was the largest annual event held at the station. It is significant of the trend of the times that special days devoted to dairy interests, poultry improvements and modern orcharding have become paramount.

The Ohio Station originated many years ago some of the best known wheats for the Central States, among them being the Trumbull and the Fulhio, both known for smut resistance and stiffness of straw. The acreage of wheat in Ohio has been much reduced the last few years, with more emphasis placed on high production per acre.

Each year more than 6,000 experimental field plots on the Experiment Station farm at Wooster are devoted to studying the problems of farm management, crop culture and crop improvement. To give as much time as possible in the field, it was decided this year to omit a formal speaking program. Each of the experiments was explained in the field by specialists of the Agronomy Department. The first parties went to the field about 9:30 in the morning, and other parties started out as fast as the visitors arrived.

In the crop variety experiments 48 varieties of wheat are under observation, 11 of these being new varieties from other States and 13 new hybrids and pure line selections from Ohio. A series of 50 different crop rotations which have been followed on the same land for 17 years, each crop in all rotations being grown every year, was explained and exhibited.



Wheat Plots at Ohio Experiment Station

Some other plots shown were: Spring top-dressing of Winter wheat with different kinds and amounts of nitrogen fertilizers, applied at different times; comparisons of concentrated fertilizers with those of the usual strength on wheat and corn; ground limestone applied at different times in a corn, oats, wheat and clover rotation. Besides these, the visitors were interested in the series of oats varieties, many strains of Alfalfa, corn, barley, Red clover, Alsike clover, Sweet clover, Timothy, Soy beans and others.

This is the 50th year of the work of the Ohio Station and many of its fertilizer plots have been carried on without interruption for more than 30 years, of course increasing in value with the years. This year the farmers asked questions as to the feeding value of wheat and what other feeds must be combined with it to make balanced rations for all kinds of livestock and poultry. They were assured that wheat may be successfully used for all kinds of feeding. Many farmers are talking of turning stock into the fields where wheat has lodged seriously, due to excessive rainfall.

A large crowd is expected for Dairy Day on August 14. Perhaps not quite so large a crowd, but fully as interested, will very likely be present for Orchard Day, August 21. C. W. ELLENWOOD.

4-H Boys Plowing Contest

Genesee County, N. Y., 4-H boys had a chance to show just how well they could plow, June 2, at a plowing contest held near Batavia. Ten boys entered, and were divided into two classes, one class for boys 16 and under, and the other class of boys over 16 years.

Prof. B. A. Jennings, of the rural engineering department of Cornell University, instructed the boys, and acted as judge for the contest. Leslie Lamb, of Corfu, N. Y., scored the highest in the class for older boys, and was awarded a two-horse walking plow given by the Wiard Plow Company, of Batavia, N. Y.

James Chapman, 15 years old, of Alexander, N. Y., won in the class for younger boys, and was given a trip, with expenses paid, to the State contest held at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., during Club Congress, June 29-July 3. Both boys competed in the State contest.

Each boy plowed 10 bouts, approximately 150 feet long, striking out one back furrow and completing a dead furrow. Plowing was judged according to the straightness, and quality of the back furrow, the general appearance of the plowed land, the evenness of the furrow ends, the covering of trash, and the handling of teams. About 150 people witnessed all or part of the contest, and were very much interested in the results, for every boy did a very creditable piece of work.

In the State Contest held in Ithaca during Club Congress, the week of June 29, James Chapman scored the highest in the class for boys under 16. Leslie Lamb placed second in the contest held for boys 16 and over.

Last year Genesee County entrants took first in both classes in the State Contest. John Sumner, of Corfu, won in the older boys class, and Kenneth Lamb, of Corfu, won in the younger boys class. Genesee County is proud of the record made both last year and this year, by the 4-H boys, in the State plowing contests. M. J. MERTON.

Batavia, N. Y.

Studies in Lawn Seed

The Connecticut Department of Agriculture has been investigating lawn grasses suitable for the State and makes the following recommendations:

In order that home owners may know the kinds of seeds most suitable for Connecticut lawns under average conditions, the commissioner has prepared a list of the seeds commonly found in good northern lawn mixtures. These mixtures are made up of four groups, namely: basic, nurse, filler and special purpose grasses.

The first group is the basic grasses which are going to eventually make the lawn so special care should be taken to make sure that the mixture contains an ample supply of these seeds. The nurse and filler grasses are temporary, furnishing a cover for the later germinating varieties and at the same time giving some semblance of a lawn during the first year. The special purpose grasses are for unusual soil conditions where it is impossible to have a velvety lawn develop when basic grasses are planted.

The basic grasses include Chewing Fescue, Red Fescue, Colonial Bent, South German Bent, Rhode Island Bent and Kentucky Blue Grass. The nurse grass group include Domestic, English, Italian and Pacey's rye grasses and Red Top. The filler group is largely made up of Crested Dog's Tail, English Blue Grass, Meadow Fescue, Hard Fescue, Orchard Grass, Sheep's Fescue, Timothy and White Clover. Special purpose grasses include Canada Blue Grass, Rough Stalked Meadow Grass, Wood Meadow Grass, Fine Leaved Fescue and Seaside Bent.

The following formulas for good lawn mixtures have been suggested by Leonard H. Healey, deputy commissioner in charge of the seed inspection work. These give the percentage by weight of the various ingredients and are also recommended by the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station at New Haven.

Formula No. 1. — Standard mixture without clover: Kentucky Blue grass 50, Red-top (recleaned) 25, South German mixed bent 10, rye grass 15.

Formula No. 2. — Standard mixture with clover: Kentucky Blue grass 45, Red-top (recleaned) 25, South German mixed bent 10, rye grass 15, White clover 5.

Formula No. 3. — For finest quality turf: Kentucky Blue grass 40, South German mixed bent 40, Red-top (recleaned) 20.

Formula No. 4. — For shaded areas: Meadow fescue 10, Poa trivialis 30, Red fescue 20, South German mixed bent 10, Red-top (recleaned) 10, Kentucky Blue grass 20.

Formula No. 5. — For poor or sandy soil: Red-top (recleaned) 20, Red fescue 35, Rhode Island bent 10, Kentucky Blue grass 15, rye grass 15, White clover 5.

Roadside Flower Selling

There are many farms so located on public highways of large travel where the owners could often take in a few dollars by having some really good cut flowers for sale, and no doubt many practical farmers would like to do so, but the number and varieties of plants and flowers is so extremely large that they are puzzled to know what to grow. It is absolutely necessary if a permanent business is to be established, to sell only such flowers as will keep a reasonable length of time in water after cutting, and of colors that are pleasing to the average customer. Thus it is useless to grow flowers merely because they are new, but have no other merit, and it is much better to grow only the really good sorts of pleasing and attractive color. As a rule it is best to avoid flowers which have a weak stem, or which wilt quickly after cutting and grow those which will stand the comparatively rough handling which they often receive from want of thought or habit. As annuals are often extremely useful and good sellers as cut flowers, a few of those which come into bloom quickly and flower freely may be mentioned here. These are really good and will no doubt please the grower as well as the customer. Seeds of these can be sown outdoors where they are to remain and thus save much work. Antirrhinums or snapdragons have been very much improved the last few years, and many of the varieties, such as Snowflake, the Rose, Golden Queen, etc., make excellent cut flowers and have the advantage of thriving in a dry sandy soil where few things do well. Zinnias also make a good flower for cutting and can be had in pretty little dwarfs or the large giant varieties, and the writer is partial to the pompons as being so well adapted for bouquet work. Asters of the California Giant type are much more attractive than the stiff flowered varieties and can be had in clean bright pink and white that are always good sellers while the dark sorts seldom take well. The annual wallflowers are extremely sweet-scented when in bloom and usually appeal to any one on that account and the colors are peculiar yellow, purple and brown. Didiscus or blue lace flower is excellent for cutting and the color, as its name implies, is one that is usually scarce in most gardens.

Salvia or scented sage is easily raised from seed, and while not a long-keeping flower it supplies a color that is often very useful. Candytuft of the new hybrid sorts can now be had in a large number of colors, and makes one of the most useful of all small flowers. Chrysanthemum carinatum is an easily grown variety of single daisy-like flowers, and the lovely colors and bright rings in the blooms are very attractive; it is an extremely good annual to grow. Nicotiana affinis, as its name implies, is a member of the tobacco family, but it not only has a pleasant odor, but is really attractive and can be had in shades from white to pink and purple. Stocks or gilliflowers are an old standby for those who have moist or rich ground, and the flowers are always sweet-scented. The same can be said of the annual carnations, but not to so large an extent.

The Chinese wool flower is very attractive when in bloom, and as it can also be used as a dried flower has a double advantage. Many other varieties of cockscomb are also useful, and the colors of some extremely brilliant. Arctotis or African daisy is easily grown and very attractive with its shades of delicate blue and white. Calendulas are also useful to those who are partial to yellow flowers and the large yellow mignonette is also useful and a more agreeable color. Centaurea or sweet sultan is often useful as a cut flower, and is a strong grower naturally. This list of good things might be extended indefinitely, but it is hoped this will give the grower a few hints that will lead to a well deserved success.

H. W. HALES.

Joint Deed for Three Persons

Myself and wife and brother-in-law are going to buy a farm. Will you tell me how the deed should be worded so if one should pass away, the property would go to the other two. E. C.

Massachusetts.

One safe way to have the deed read would be "A, B and C as joint tenants, the survivor or survivors to take all."

N. T.

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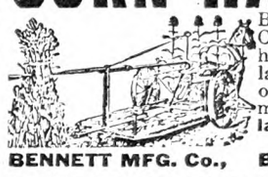

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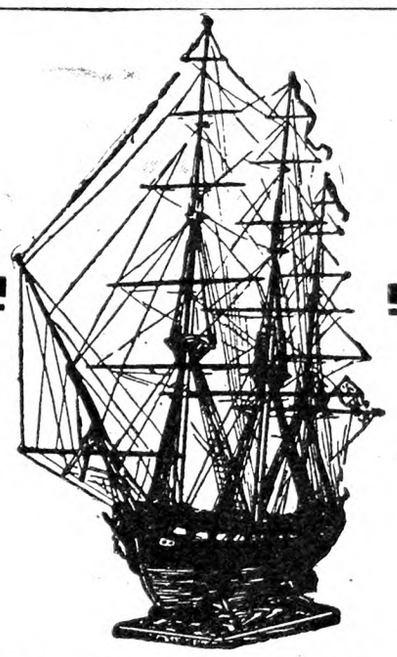

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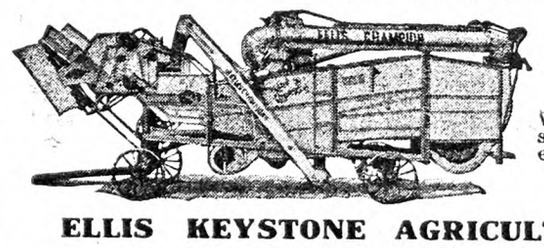

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ON PAGE 794 O. B. Griffin tells of gathering brake or "fiddle-head greens," and mentions seeing sacks full of these greens being taken to market. The plant referred to is of course the large fern called brake or bracken, botanically Pteris aquilina, and the graceful shape of the young fronds as they uncurl accounts for the name of fiddle-head greens, which was new to us. Prof. Sturtevant, in "Notes on Edible Plants," states that the fronds of this fern are used as a potherb in New England, and quotes other authorities who say that the young tender shoots were eaten like asparagus by miners in California, and are also much prized by the Japanese. Another authority states that the roots, boiled, are looked upon as a great luxury by the Indians of Vancouver. In some countries starch made from the roots is mixed with grain to make bread in times of scarcity. The roots of an Australasian variety of brake, Pteris esculenta, formed an important article of food among the Maoris, before the grains and vegetables were introduced from Europe. It is quite probable that there are cases where persons lost in the woods could provide sufficient palatable food to satisfy their hunger by roasting or boiling brake roots, if able to make a fire.

*

NEW Jersey is making a careful investigation of the so-called abandoned farms in the State. These are farms which were in cultivation or orcharding a year ago, but are not now being farmed. Among the reasons found are lack of capital and farming experience, poor roads and inconvenience in school facilities. In many instances city people have bought farms at excessive prices, loading themselves with mortgages which they cannot handle. Other cases are foreigners who lack experience in these types of farming, and fail in spite of hard work on the part of the entire family. In others, land developments and improvements nearby bring enormous increases in taxation. A farmer suddenly finds his land taxed at building lot prices with no increase in its money-making power. It may prove valuable later if he can hold it, but is unable to do so, as he had all he could handle before. There is no doubt about farming being a going business, but buying a farm is a job needing consideration from all sides.

*

OHIO runs an annual poultry tour, conducted by the State University in co-operation with the county agricultural agents. This year it will be July 28-31, making 19 stops in 12 Southwestern Ohio counties where some of the most successful poultry farms in the State are making profits during the present depressed conditions. Farms will be visited having flocks ranging in size from 350 laying hens to over 5,000 birds. Among the other stops of interest are the plant of a company where 18,000 birds are fattened at one time and where 50,000 lbs. of feathers are dried and sold each year, the factory of one of the largest manufacturers of brooding and incubator equipment in the United States, and one of the largest exclusive White Leghorn breeding farms in the country. The tour will go through the following counties: Franklin, Madison, Clark, Champaign, Miami, Shelby, Montgomery, Preble, Butler, Hamilton, Clermont, Brown, Highland, Ross and Pickaway. It may be joined on July 28 at 9 A. M. in front of the poultry building at the Ohio State University, Columbus, or at the plant of the Buckeye Incubator Company, Springfield, at 10:30 A. M. On the second day, July 29, the tour leaves Piqua at 8 A. M., and may be joined at that point. On July 30 the first stop, 8:45 A. M., is at the farm of Lester Coffman, Farmersville, four miles south of Johnsville on Ohio Route 11 west of Dayton. The first stop on July 31, 9:30 A. M., will be at the farm of George Lang, New Richmond, four miles north of U. S. Route 42 at New Richmond. Such a trip helps individual poultrymen to check up on their methods as compared with others. One idea gained may be worth the cost of the trip.

*

The school consolidationists got mad when I stood up in the meeting and told the truth about how I had seen consolidation work out in other places.

THIS remark comes to us from a man in a locality where a whole nest of consolidation propositions is being hatched out. The New York State Rural School Improvement Society has been telling the truth about school consolidation ever since it started work around six years ago. Our friend of cherished memory, Herbert W. Collingwood, great in his thought and purpose toward humanity, was one of the organizers of this society, and until his death an active worker in it. President D. Boyd Devendorf, Secretary A. D. Ostrander, and their colleagues have been doing a creditable job right along, and are entitled to the support of all interested in rural schools.

One of the stock tales peddled about is that there is no purpose on the part of the educational authorities to force consolidation on localities where it is not desired. Sometimes this story is varied by saying that they *cannot* do so if they wanted to. Here is what Mr. Ostrander says about that in answering an inquirer:

The law allows the nearby village by the mere signing up of 15 voters upon a petition which is filed with the town clerk to thus instruct the Commissioner of Education to call a meeting of all of the people in the proposed central school district, who shall meet in one central place and vote upon the question. Thus the village can by its over-balancing numbers practically always compel the country districts to go into the central school plan. We have had repeated examples of this where farmers were literally grabbed by the nape of the neck and set into centralization.

The trouble with the school law is that it is loaded with "jokers" and seemingly reasonable clauses, which mean nothing when the powers that be decide to force consolidation. This whole law with its jokers should be wiped off the slate. The Legislature can do it, and will, when they find that those who are vitally concerned express this concern emphatically at the polls and in legislative hearings.

*

AMERICAN Hortigraphs tells of a successful apple vending business now operating in Toronto. The apples are sold by a slot machine holding 60 fancy quality apples. The machines are visited at least once a day by attendants, to see that they are kept supplied and in order. The apples are visible through a glass front, and in hot weather packages of dry ice are put in to keep the apples cool. It is said that similar machines are working profitably in Vancouver, Victoria and several cities in this country. Any plan that will increase the sale of apples by making them handier to get at is a good thing for apple-growers—and those who eat the fruit.

*

IT IS a common joking remark that in certain very favorable weather one can see pumpkin vines grow by watching them closely. An ingenious motion picture device developed by the government Bureau of Plant Industry makes it possible actually to view the motion of growth. These screen studies, which enable one to see in a few moments on the screen, actual growth which occurred over a period of from three days to a week, were made by the time-lapse machine, designed and built by the late Howard Greene, of the technical staff of the Office of Motion Pictures for the purpose of scientific research. This machine automatically turns on lights, makes exposures, turns off lights, stops action and repeats the performance at intervals ranging from 30 seconds to one hour, indefinitely. The result is time-lapse or accelerated-action cinematography, which shows flowers and plants, and in this case, seeds growing as if by magic, making visible to the eye action that is normally invisible. By knowing the intervals at which pictures were taken rate of growth can be computed accurately. In the study of the germination of Spring vetch, the time-lapse camera recorded growth for six days and nights, making one picture every seven minutes. In a film record of germination of Crimson clover, a frame was taken at three-minute intervals for three days and nights. Crimson clover seeds are about the size of a pin-head. In one screen study the tiny seeds are magnified until 12 of them completely fill the screen and time-lapse photography records growth of the seeds for a full week, one frame being made at five-minute intervals day and night. The film, "How Seeds Germinate," is the outgrowth of tests made for the scientists in the Division of Seed Investigations, to permit them to study growth normally invisible. This film, for educational purposes may be borrowed free, except for transportation, through the Office of Motion Pictures, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Prints, made from the department's negatives, may be purchased at the cost of manufacture, by colleges and others desiring them.

*

WINTERING beef calves is important in Nebraska, and at the Station grounds corn fodder as part of the ration has been under test two years. For the second consecutive year ground corn fodder, full fed, supplemented with 1 lb. daily of cottonseed cake, proved to be the most economical ration in wintering the beef calves. With ground corn fodder valued at $10 a ton, Alfalfa hay $10 a ton and shelled corn 42 cents a bushel, the ration utilizing corn fodder and cottonseed meal produced gains at a cost of $4.81 for each 100 lbs. gain, as compared to $5.48 where calves were allowed Alfalfa, full fed, and shelled corn, 3 lbs. a day. Although the calves on a full feed of shelled corn and Alfalfa produced gains at a cost practically equivalent to that of the ground fodder lot, an acre of fodder produced gains nearly double to that secured by feeding the grain only.

*

A SPECIAL census of horticulture supplementary to the regular census, has been carried on in some States by the National Director of the Census through questionnaires sent by mail. The figures for Delaware are interesting, covering operations in 1929. There are 15 nurseries in the State, containing 1,704 acres, valued with buildings and equipment at $226,983. Sales of nursery stock for the year were $406,493. The 29 mushroom farms, comprising 197 acres, had 497,732 square feet of beds. Total net sales of mushrooms and spawn were $200,787. The mushroom houses are valued at $168,835. There are 60 establishments producing flowers under glass and in the open and vegetables and plants under glass. There are 369,203 square feet of greenhouse, 358,203 being for florists' crops.

*

PROBABLY there is no part of our eastern country so fascinating to most of us as the State of Maine, with its lakes and rivers and primeval forests, its picturesque coast line, and acres of "bluets" along the moist grassy places in Spring. Mr. Griffin, who lives in the great Aroostook potato country, knows the appeal of these north woods and waters, and tells a pleasant story about their day off on Fish River and Eagle Lake, where the waters run ever north. It is a good thing to get away for a day once in a while, and see how nature looks in its really natural dress.

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THE boys and girls have their say this week on the pages devoted to them once a month. Many who started work on these pages in their early "teens" tell us how valuable the training in self-expression has proven in preparation for what we call life's work. It is a good plan to start early in making drawings of what we see and trying to make words do our bidding in expressing the interesting and wholesome things of life. All boys and girls are invited to contribute to these pages. What they send is carefully examined, and the best is printed so far as space permits, consideration being given to the thought behind the work, as well as the work itself. Trying to do our best is a worthwhile job in this, as well as everything else in life.

Brevities

AUGUST 15—that is the day when our Coast to Coast Tour starts.

THAT is a pleasant newsy letter from the Catskills printed on page 795.

NEW Jersey sweet corn is arriving at New York market, the first lots selling at $1 to $2 per 100 ears.

IF THE Mexican bean beetle could only bite like a mosquito, it might be entitled to be called champion all-around pest.

CENSUS reports show that stores selling second-hand goods in New York City do $14,000,000 business annually. Old furniture is the largest item.

AIRPLANES of the 110th Observation Squadron of the Missouri National Guard will display insignia which includes the head of a mule in goggles. The War Department rules that the mule is the traditional animal of the State of Missouri, and as such is entitled to the distinction.

The Evil in the Exchanges

PRESIDENT Hoover has made an appeal to speculators on the grain and stock markets to refrain from reducing prices during the depression by "short selling" on the exchanges. The President justifies "short selling" in normal times, and for the purpose of "hedging" but condemns it at this time. Without naming the offenders he intimated that he knew who they were, and appealed to them to stop the practice.

The President seems a bit over-anxious in his approach to the exchange problem. The strongest appeal made to farmers by Mr. Hoover's spokesmen in the campaign which resulted in his election was the promise to reduce the spread between the producer and the consumer. Nothing has yet been done to make that promise good. Instead the cost of distribution has increased. There is no attempt in the machinery set up by the government to reduce the cost of distribution. In normal times the annual wheat product is estimated to be sold 20 times over on the grain exchanges. The men who sell wheat which they do not own are not gambling for their health. If they did not make a profit out of it they would give it up. They look prosperous. Every dollar they make increases the cost of distribution that much. If the ultimate price to the consumer is based on supply and demand as dealers always insist, then the profits of the 20 resales on the exchanges must come out of the producers. Anyway it increases the cost of distribution. Certainly neither the broker nor the speculator adds anything to its value.

Since it is admitted that "selling short" is an evil at this time of low prices by what logic can the bad practice be construed into a merit in normal times? It is not enough to correct a waste in time of distress. It is abuses in distribution that caused the accumulation of wealth in a few hands and deprived the masses of the power to purchase, and thus brought on the business depression. The exchange is only one of the instruments used in the process of distribution. Even if we were to completely and permanently correct the evil in the exchanges the injustice of the system would survive. Germany is now warning us how thin the ice is under our economic feet. Personal freedom, individual liberty, private property and stability of government, all depend on a thorough overhauling of our system of distribution and the adoption of a plan that will give at least, in a rough way, a fair measure of justice to every producer whether in the shop or on the farm.

Kidding the Public

What is there about this suspension of the European debts? We were told it would create confidence, start everybody spending money, increase farm prices, end the depression, boom stocks, bring back prosperity and save economic Germany. Are these fellows who put hysterics in type kidding us or don't they just know what they are talking about? E. M.
New York.

THE confusion of our correspondent is excusable, because of the mass of incoherent matter printed on the subject, and yet it is a simple story. The European governments owed our government something more than $16,000,000,000. The foreign governments and institutions owed our people for loans through the international banks an equal amount. The annual payments due our government amounted to something like $250,000,000. The interest on the bankers' loans alone would amount to near $1,000,000,000. About $100,000,000 in reparation payments was due France annually. There were also annual payments due Italy, Belgium, Greece and Jugoslavia for war reparations. England owed us about as much as the weaker European powers owed England. Germany and her war allies were the debtor nations. Germany owed the major portion of it. We held nearly one-half the gold of the world. France holds the next largest bulk of gold. We increased our tariffs on imported goods, so that the debtor nations could not send us goods to pay their debts to us. If they paid at all they had to pay in gold, and America and France had the gold. In this situation the other nations just simply could not pay. They had nothing to give us that we would take. When a bank or a business firm finds that it has extended too much credit, it has a choice to drive the debtor into bankruptcy and lose all, or to give him more time. The time policy was pursued with the inter-governmental debt. The American government simply proposed to excuse payments to it for a year if other nations would do the same for their debtors. This has been agreed to, but it did not and cannot produce the miracles promised. England owed us and the weaker nations owed England about the same amount. It was a good bargain for her to be relieved of payments which she is abundantly able to pay to us by merely agreeing to suspend collections on debts due her from others which she may not have been able to collect promptly, if at all.

The private obligations which are largely the amounts due the international bankers and their customers were not included in the moratorium. Therefore when the government suspended payments for a year, the chances were better for the banks to get what was due them.

Nothing could be expected from the suspension of these payments to justify the hysterical promises of the politicians and the bankers. It was really a matter more of necessity than of choice as subsequent developments have shown. Any benefit to the European debtors must of necessity work a corresponding loss to the American people as a whole. Under the circumstances it is a sacrifice that we are justified in making. But the things that have happened are for the most part the direct opposite of what was promised, and if these political and financial leaders wish to retain the confidence of the public in their predictions they had better get rid of the notion that they can "kid" the American public indefinitely. Just now they have a small margin of credibility.

Milk and Cream Imports

THROUGH the courtesy of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce we are able to report the imports of fresh cream and milk into the United States from Canada, and fresh, condensed, evaporated and powdered cream and milk from the Netherlands, by customs districts, during the month of May, 1931:

	CREAM		MILK	
From Canada to	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars
Maine and N. H.	4	9	...	...
Vermont	...	...	704	103
St. Lawrence	...	...	80,471	12,145
Buffalo	310	780	...	...
Dakota	4	6	168	49
Duluth and Superior	13	18	13	6
Total	331	813	81,356	12,303

CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED

From Netherlands to	Pounds	Dollars
New York (Unsweetened)	66,748	4,440
New Orleans (Sweetened)	87,471	4,371
Porto Rico (Sweetened)	3,141	303

The total imports from the two sources are $22,230 for May, 1931.

June Milk Prices

THE net cash price paid for 3 per cent milk per 100 lbs. in the 200-210-mile zone by dealers reporting for June, are as follows:

Sheffield Farms	$1.43
Unity, Buffalo (at farm)	1.76
Dairymen's League	1.04

The League deductions were 6c for certificates of indebtedness and 10c for expenses, making the gross price $1.20.

The net cash prices returned to farmers for 3 per cent milk for June in the Buffalo district, or 400-mile, zone are as follows:

Sheffield Farms	$1.27
Dairymen's League, less certificates	.88
Dairymen's League, including certificates	.98
Unity	1.76

Buffalo is in the 400-mile zone. In this zone a deduction of 16c per 100 lbs. is made for freight charges by the New York City distributors.

Countrywide Crop Situation

July crop reports did not greatly change the previous outlook for a fairly good crop year. The average condition is not yet quite up to usual standard but some improvement has taken place since the reports were put together, because of fairly general rains the first half of July. Acreage of land in crops is a little less this year in the East, and a little more in the West. Many of the gains in acreage are in the less important products, including such lines as peanuts, cow-peas and Soy beans, also sugar cane and hops, all these crops having gained 5 to 35 per cent in acreage. But the increase of 11 per cent in potato planting and 20 per cent in the sweet potato area is of more general importance. Yield of potatoes promises better than average and production might reach close to 400,000,000 bushels. Sweet potatoes, too, are likely to be in heavy supply.

The gains in crop acreage include one very important crop. Corn planting increased 4 per cent and the yield is likely to be about average, which would mean plenty of feed for the larger number of pigs in the Middle West this season. Decreases in acreage include 10 per cent in cotton planting. Southern planters hope this cutting down of the crop area will help the market, but so far, the season has been favorable enough to indicate a good yield per acre and besides, there are the large holdings from the old crop. Important to a section in the Central Northwest is the 15 per cent drop in flax acreage, and the indicated yield per acre even lower than that of last season.

On the whole, the prospects are for rather moderate production of leading crops but a great deal will depend on what happens to the growing grain, cotton, potatoes and fruit during late Summer and early Fall. July reports confirm the expectations of a large apple crop, perhaps 50 per cent more than average in the South and Middle West, but not much more than average in the North Atlantic States, while the Far West may expect a little below average production. This means that the leading eastern and central western varieties will be prominent in the markets the coming season. Pears are likely to be a little more than average in production, although the North Atlantic States will not have as many pears as usual, while the West and South expect large crops. Most of the peach producing States report heavy production and the total is likely to exceed previous crop records. Grapes are expected to show a falling off in production, owing to a 20 per cent decrease in California where the bulk of the market crop is raised, but conditions in the eastern grape-growing States are fully as good as usual. G. B. F.

Trees for the Prairie

A tree-planting plan on a large scale, which will extend over a period of 10 years, has been started in Saskatchewan, Canada. The plan, which will embrace the whole treeless part of the province, is to be started at once, and will entail the planting of over 100 acres of Caragana seed on government nurseries and institutional farms for the purpose of growing seedlings for free distribution among farmers of the province. Next year, it is estimated, between 5,000,000 and 8,000,000 seedlings will be ready for distribution, and these will be given out subject to certain conditions necessary to the growth of a good hedge.

The Caragana is easy to grow, drought resisting, and very difficult to kill once properly established. In 10 years the seedlings properly planted and cultivated, will grow into an ornamental hedge 12 feet high and 10 feet wide, and eventually to a height of 18 or 20 feet. Besides making an efficient wind-break, which will prevent soil drifting to a great extent and also assist in the cultivation of various fruits, the hedge will act as a moisture retainer. The planting of other varieties of trees such as maple, ash, willow, poplar and cottonwood, will be carried on as before.

Notes from Montana

Grass in this section is thin and short, and the recent hot winds have fairly cooked it. Being too late to grow anything for Winter feed the next big problem to be met is the providing of this feed from a source other than our own land. It is not very profitable to buy feed and haul it many miles—as will be necessary—at the present price of 17 cents per pound for butterfat. The present local price of fat cattle is very low. It surely sets one to thinking. There is nothing wrong with this soil if we could only get a reasonable amount of rainfall; in fact I have never seen any soil in the several States in which I have lived, which would produce crops with as small amount of moisture.

It is not only the dry land ranchers, the present conditions are affecting, but it also brings its problems to the irrigating farmer. Along with the dry conditions we have had extremely hot weather and hot winds, the thermometer reaching 102 on June 17. It is a strange coincidence that at this time a young man in the northwestern part of the State died from cold and exposure after being out in a 2-in. snowfall.

During the month of May there were 2,750 men employed on the State highways and the number is steadily increasing. The associated charities are listing unemployed men and women. They are all residents of Billings and many of them have dependent families. Up to the present time there has been less difficulty in placing women than men.

There seems to be an increase in travel as shown by the records at the municipal tourist park. Out-of-State cars are in the majority at the camp and apparently most of the travelers who are using the park's facilities are tourists on vacations, and not transients looking for locations.

The northwestern farmers are being urged to buy home-grown feeds. The Northwest produces more than 95 per cent of all the flax grown in the United States. This is grown as a cash crop and we scarcely realize the value to us of the by-products, linseed meal or cake, as an adjunct to our increasing livestock industry. It being a home-grown product we are helping home industry when we feed it.

Two of the wool pools of an adjoining county have set a flat price of 16 and 18 cents per pound for their 1931 clips, refusing to sell either on consignment or at the price of 12 cents as offered by one buyer.

Montana has a new State law which licenses egg dealers which will promote this industry in the State and prevent deception in the sale of eggs. All handlers of eggs at retail buying and selling an average of 25 cases per month, will be required to take out a license for which the fee will be $5 per year. For dealers buying and selling at wholesale, the license fee will be $20 per year.

I have been requested to tell something of the homes and living conditions in the dry-land districts. These vary from the homes of two humble rooms and a cloth-covered water barrel on the north side of the house, to the house of four or five rooms with running water piped into the kitchen from a spring. Good water is one of the greatest problems the dry-lander has to solve. Many efforts have been made in one locality in this basin to find good water. Holes have been sunk as deep as 600 feet which were either dry or bad water. Lucky is the home which has a well of good water. Often plenty of water is found but not fit for human consumption, and often not even fit for stock. On one place not far from my home a test was made of the water in the well. The report from the chemist was to the effect that in the amount of water a horse would consume in a day would be an ordinary dose of Glauber salts. Geologists claim on one section where great efforts have been made, and much money has been spent to find good water, that they will only find it at a depth of 2,000 feet. The expense of course prohibits this. Those having to haul water dig cisterns, spreading cement directly on the walls of dirt as you would plaster on a wall. I have one neighbor who has lived on one place for 19 years and has hauled every drop of water used.

All dry-landers have an automobile of some age, and a majority have radios of some description. I have one friend who lives 33 miles from town and several miles from the main traveled highway. If I were to take you there over the dusty byway, up hill and down, around corners and through sun-parched pastures, you would no doubt wonder just what you would find at the end of the journey. Soon we would drive up to a nicely painted home of three rooms, bath and large screened-in porch, green lawn (irrigated from a well), trees, flowers and a flourishing small family garden. Running water in the house, electric lights from a home plant, and power washer. It is surely an oasis in a desert. Hospitality you would also find, not only in this home but in the most humble of these homes.

You will hear very little complaint from these people, much less in fact than from the more prosperous appearing irrigating farmers. They draw financial reins a little tighter, the husband finds work of some kind for cash, and they live from the income from cows and chickens and hope for better conditions next year.
Montana. G. V. L.

Live Stock and Dairy

Observations of a Livestock Man Around and Across the Continent

BY R. W. DUCK

Montana

This is the country of high mountains and sheep, sheep, sheep. While Texas has more sheep than Montana, there are now about 4,250,000 head in this State. Montana produced approximately 33,500,000 lbs. of wool last year. It is estimated this year's clip will be at least that much. The average fleece weight per head for the entire United States last year was 7.8 lbs., Montana's average was 8.8 lbs. Smooth bodied Rambouillet ewes are the almost universal type; Hampshire rams crossed on these ewes are the most popular cross here.

"Stiff Lambs" have been causing considerable trouble. The Veterinary Department at Bozeman is investigating this ailment. As a result of their studies the evidence seems fairly conclusive that there are two types or forms of this ailment. These are classified as, 1. Bacterial. 2. Nutritional. They might also be classified as acute and chronic. The bacterial form manifests itself from the seventh to the 12th week and persists. It is a delayed form of navel infection, caused by pathogenic organisms gaining entrance through the navel cord shortly after the lamb is dropped, or through the tail or scrotum at time of docking and castrating. The treatment recommended is preventive. Clean quarters and disinfection will entirely eliminate this form of ailment. The nutritional or acute type is the one which seems to be most common in the East. This type is also designated as the so-called "white-muscle-type." This form manifests itself by a sudden onslaught, and a high percentage mortality. It is still in process of investigation here. From results so far obtained, it seems probable that it might be a deficiency ailment, due to a vitamin and mineral deficit, in the dam's milk. If such is the case it is probably a vitamin A and calcium-phosphorus ratio deficit, or it may involve some entirely new principle. Some of the ranchers report good results by the use of cod-liver oil, they use a daily dose of one teaspoonful, with the affected lambs, and, where it has made its appearance, some are feeding it to the ewes as a preventive measure, and report favorable results. These results are, however, not conclusive. Whether or not the cod-liver oil will cure the ailment it will cause no harm. There is also some evidence on hand leading to the belief that big-head in sheep is primarily caused by poisonous forage.

The Bozeman Station has a wonderful flock of Rambouillets and Hampshires. They have about 25 sale rams in each of these breeds which will be consigned to the Salt Lake ram sale, held the last week in August. Excellent type, big, smooth-bodied Western ewes are selling locally at from $1.50 to $3 per head, and very few moving at that price. If ever there was a time when good breeding ewes could be purchased at a figure which would seem to be exceptionally attractive, and lead to inevitable future profits, that time seems to be right now.

The Huntley Experiment Farm reports at their recent Lamb Feeder's Day that both soft and hard wheat proved more efficient, economical and profitable than barley when fed to fattening lambs with beet pulp and Alfalfa hay. There was no significant difference in feeding value between the hard and soft wheat. The results of three different trials indicated that the addition of cottonseed cake to barley, beet pulp and Alfalfa hay, increased the gains, the cost of gains and the selling price, but not the financial returns. According to two trials the addition of molasses to a ration of barley, cottonseed cake, pulp and Alfalfa, increased the gains, increased the cost of gains, and reduced the profits.

A recent survey made by the Montana Department of Agricultural Economics brought out the fact that present level of sheep and wool prices is causing heavy pressure on operators to reduce costs through a scaling down of costs rates, and possibly also lowering the level of their production. The last means of reducing costs will generally be avoided where possible. Many are now hanging on by their eyelids. It is generally conceded among the sheep men here that 1931 will be the "squeeze year" in the range sheep industry. The average value of range land per acre is from $3 to $6. About one-third of the total investment per head in land is hay and crop land. The present average value of Montana irrigated hay and crop land is about $30.

Before 1905 the sheep ranch income was largely from wool, and the overhead cost was only about one-fourth of the present cost. The Northwestern sheep industry has now shifted to a ewe and lamb basis. This is resulting in breeding away from the old merino type, selecting larger, smoother bodied ewes, and crossing these on mutton type rams. The Hampshire being decidedly the predominant breed used for this purpose. The range flocks now receive a great deal more feed and care than formerly. With this change in system has come higher production costs of both mutton and wool. The low points in the sheep business have been '97, '03, '12, '21, '30 and possibly '31. The peak prices for sheep occurred in '17, '18 and '19. Operators in the western part of the State are slightly decreasing numbers and placing heavy emphasis on producing mutton-type lambs using mutton-type rams for the top-cross. Eastern Montana operators are placing more emphasis on wool. These latter outfits are in a position to reduce their costs more rapidly, as their type of production is less dependent upon the use of large amounts of feed, labor and equipment. It appears to me that lamb producers here are going to move lambs to market in increasing volume and at prices that should take lamb out of the luxury class of meats.

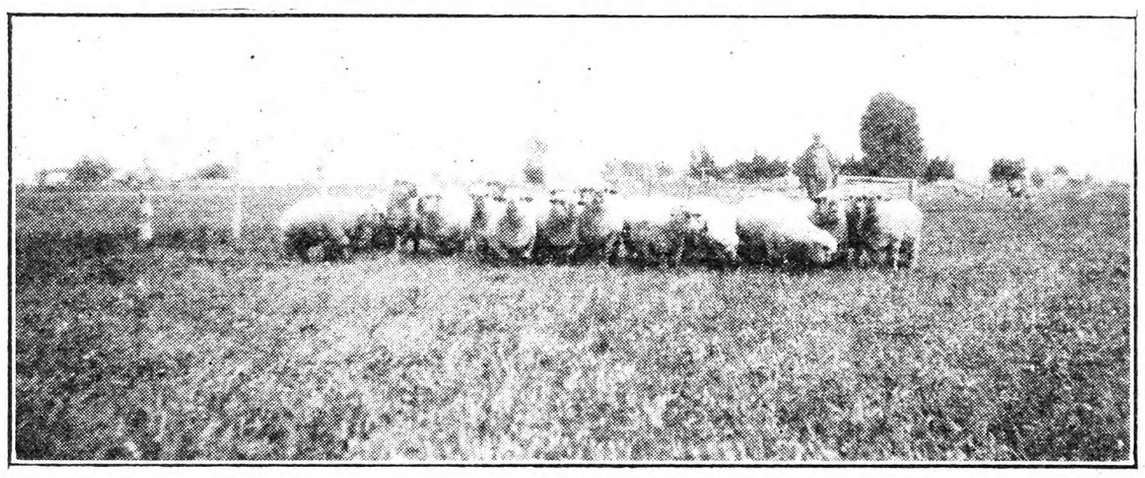
At present the Bozeman Station is investigating the problem of the large range type Hereford bull vs. the more compact, shorter legged, so-called corn-belt type Hereford bull when crossed on range cows. There are three general systems of handling steers here. The first system is grass fattening or pasture fattening, using good pastures or Alfalfa. About 25 per cent of the total steers produced are finished in this manner. When shipped to market about 10 per cent of these are sold to go back in feed lots, usually to the corn-belt feeders. The second system is to grow the steers on the range sending them to market as calves, yearlings or two-year-old feeders, this class covers about 65 per cent of the total steers produced. The third system is to grain finish the steers. About 15 per cent of the total steers are so finished. These latter steers are usually finished on ground barley or wheat and wet beet pulp. A few two and three-year-olds are finished on mixed hay alone. These are usually fed for a gain of about 250 lbs., which requires on the average two and one-half to three tons of mixed hay for this gain. The first calf crop has been produced from each type bull. Probable results are the corn-belt type will be preferable for producing calves and yearlings to finish off; while the range type bull is more suitable for three and four-year-old steers.

In recent tests at the Station here it was found that calves and yearlings cannot be finished for eastern markets on Alfalfa hay alone, as they will classify as feeders when sold on the market. Yearling steers were brought up to a full feed in about 40 days and calves in 50 days. Full feed was on the basis of one and one-half to two pounds of grain for each 100 lbs. of live weight. Mixing oats with barley made for slower gains and less finish than when barley was the sole grain. Rye proved to be too unpalatable for full feeding. It required a minimum of five months to fatten yearlings, and a minimum of six months to fatten calves by full-feeding.

Wild, semi-wild and old worn out horses are so cheap here that some hog feeders buy them to feed to hogs in place of tankage. Experiments here have shown that it pays to feed a protein concentrate or Alfalfa hay or meal or both when hogging down corn. As tankage is high priced and discarded or mustang horses are low priced, a test was conducted here last year comparing horses with tankage as a supplemental feed. The horses cost 69 cents per cwt., while tankage cost $90 per ton. Twenty-nine shotes, with an average initial weight of about 66 lbs. per head, were used in each group. They were placed in the cornfield from Sept. 10 to Dec. 6. The horse and corn fed group produced 189.7 lbs. of pork per acre, and the tankage and corn fed group produced 199.2 of pork per acre.

Recent dry-lot tests, with 50 lb. shotes, comparing barley and wheat, supplemented with tankage, showed that for each 100 lbs. of gain produced the barley-fed group required 364.62 lbs. of barley and 22.5 lbs. of tankage while the wheat group required 24.47 lbs. less grain, and 9.57 lbs. less of tankage to produce a similar gain.

Hogging down corn is increasing in popularity in Montana, as acreage is large and labor is relatively high and scarce



Yearling Hampshire sale rams at the Montana Experiment Station, Bozeman, Mont.

The Hereford bull on the left foreground represents the more compact so-called corn-belt type bull; the bull on the right represents the larger range type bull. The Montana Station has produced the first experimental calf crop from each type. The corn-belt type seems to be best to produce calves and yearlings to finish off, while the range type bull seems more suitable to produce steers desired to be grown to two and three-year-olds

Washing Wool

Would you let me know how to wash sheep's wool at home? MRS. A. W.
New Jersey.

To wash wool, lay the fleece open, and pick out any burs, seeds, bits of hay, or other foreign matter. Prepare a tub of warm soapsuds, and move fleece up and down in it. Repeat this a second time in a tub of fresh soapsuds, then rinse in warm clear water, and remove from tub to drain. Lay fleece on an old sheet and spread out to dry. When thoroughly dry, pick carefully apart, removing any bits of foreign matter that remains. Old-time women went to all this trouble, not in the case of a single fleece, but to provide the wool for family clothing and bedding.

Milk for Poisoned Chicks

We had a little experience which may be of help to someone. A few three-week-old chicks got at some sprayed stuff (arsenate of lead) and when we found them they were flat on the ground with two or three of the smaller ones just toppling over.

We found that milk (fresh) was an antidote, and commenced to get it into them, without great success until we thought of the medicine dropper. Then one opened the mouth and the other filled it full of milk and reached for the next as soon as the milk was sure enough down. We kept this up for a couple of hours or so, possibly every five or 10 minutes at first with longer intervals later, and brought the majority through keeping milk before them all the next day. If the dropper has been used at once I do not think we should have lost any. J. E. P.

These Shorthorn steers were recently fattened on wheat and Alfalfa at the Montana Experiment Station, Bozeman, Mont.

These Rambouillet rams, owned by the Montana Experiment Station, will be sold in the Salt Lake ram sale, to be held the last week in August

New York State Jersey Cattle Club Meets

The annual field day was held at Moordenier Hills, Ira G. Payne, owner, East Schodack, N. Y. About 200 were in attendance. The meeting started about 10 A. M. with a display of 25 head of cattle selected from the herd.

The greatest interest was displayed in two herd bulls—Senior herd Sire Imp. Mabels Golden Double, a proven sire with 10 tested daughters. He was second aged bull at the 1927 Island Royal Show. Junior herd sire, Mouriers Oxford Victor, junior champion of the 1930 New York State Fair and Eastern Regional Show. His dam and two grandams average over 700 lbs. butter.

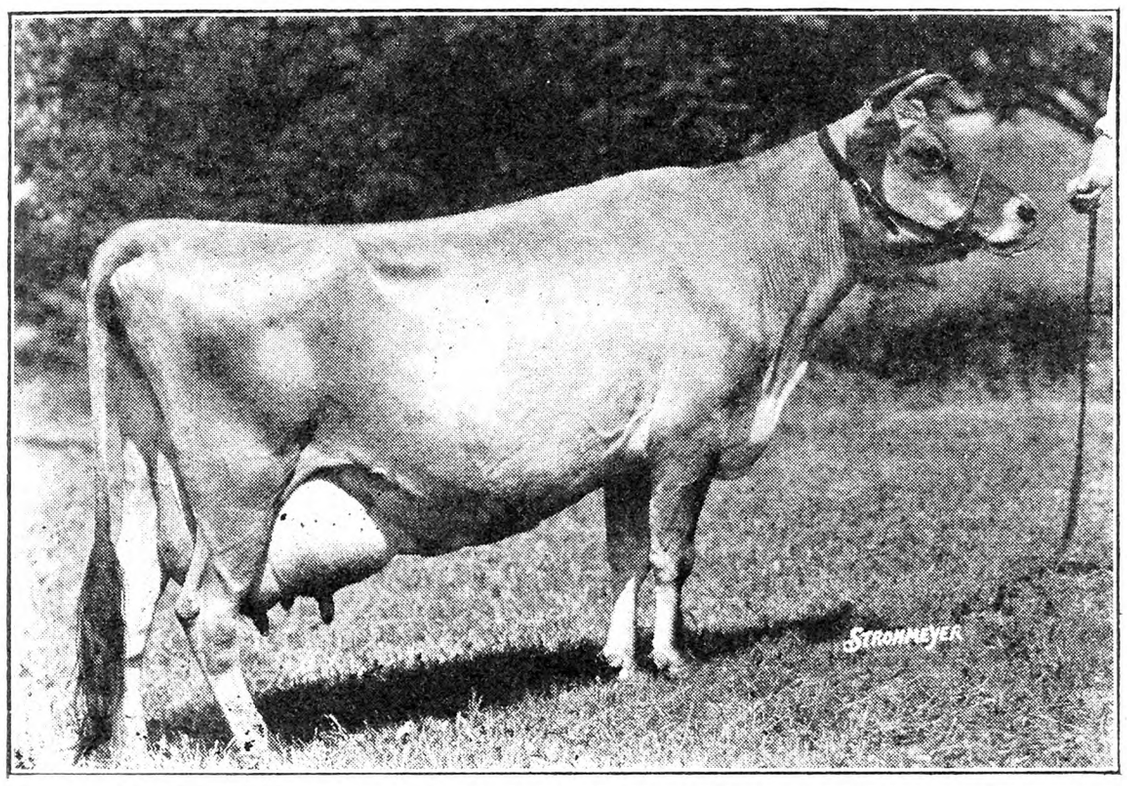
The judging contest of two cow classes caused much discussion. Six imported aged cows in the older cow class were especially uniform and much admired. Edmond Butler, the well-known importer, did the judging, and the winners were as follows:

Aged Cows.—First, ladies, Miss E. M. Werking; first, men, Geo. T. Rich.

Young Cows.—First, ladies, Mrs. W. Wilcox; first, men, D. S. Moore.

Among the prominent guests and speakers were: Geo. W. Sisson, Jr., president American Jersey Cattle Club; C. P. Norgord, assistant commissioner Farms and Markets; L. W. Morley, secretary American Jersey Cattle Club; John W. Sibley, Worcester, Mass.; P. A. Dutton, Meridale Farms.

The local unit of the Rensselaer County Home Bureau served a lunch at noon on the spacious lawns under the trees and as the weather was ideal the day proved very enjoyable and successful.



One of the Moordenier Hills Herd, where the New York State Jersey Cattle Club Field Day was held. Expected Belle is by the well known Island Sire Xenia Sultan 2nd. She made 1,903 lbs. milk and 110.5 lbs. fat in May 1931—second highest cow in C. T. A. in the State of New York. She had a previous record on the Island of Jersey of 9,387 lbs. milk and 547 lbs. butter as a three-year-old in one year. The herd consisting of 24 cows of milking age, for 1929 and 1930, averaged 416 lbs. fat per cow each year with a profit of $184 per cow each year above cost of feed

Ayrshire Activities

Secretary C. T. Conklin of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association states that an increasing number of farmers are appreciating the unusual opportunity of establishing purebred herds on the present basis of conservative values. Recent Ayrshire transactions include the sale of 14 heifers and a bull from Old Forge Farm, Spring Grove, Pa., to J. B. Fishel, prominent baker, of York, Pa., who will use the milk from his recently established herd in the production of quality bread.

Arthur R. Farwell, capitalist, of Chicago, personally selected a carload of heavy producing cows from the members of the Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Club in southwestern New York. These cattle have been shipped to Mr. Farwell's Spinney Run Farm, at Gurnee, Ill., where one of the largest herds of Ayrshires in the Middle West is maintained.

Robert Eno, former Jersey fieldman, and now a breeder of Ayrshires at Honesdale, Pa., reports the sale of 28 purebred Ayrshires during the past year from his Colebrook herd. Ten females and a bull have been selected from the Eno herd by Cocumcussoc Farm, Wickford, R. I., for certified milk trade in the city of Providence. Mr. Eno also furnished a foundation herd for H. R. Noble, of Augusta, N. J.

J. N. Hanner, of Elk Grove, Calif., has purchased the entire El Dorado Ranch herd of H. P. Faye, Ltd., consisting of 60 head of registered Ayrshires. Mr. Hanner, who is one of the leading Ayrshire breeders on the Pacific Coast, has developed a special Ayrshire milk market in Sacramento, which necessitated this addition to his herd.

Mrs. Laura Tufts, of Stratham, N. H., has recently completed the establishment of an Ayrshire herd with cattle selected from the breeders in the vicinity of Concord, N. H. The herds of Mrs. John G. Winant, H. M. Kimball and Sons and Benjamin Stockdale, furnished the nucleus for the herd of Mrs. Tufts.

Carl Dorn, of Castleton, N. Y., has replaced a number of grades in his herd with a shipment of seven purebred heifers from Fillmore Farms, Bennington, Vt.

Robert L. Squires, of Massena, N. Y., has sold a quintette of purebred Ayrshires to Forrest P. Chase, also of Massena, while Everett B. Crowe, of Canton, N. Y., has established an Ayrshire herd with selections from the breeders in St. Lawrence County.

Herbert Dodge & Son, of Frankfort, N. Y., have replaced their grades with a herd of purebred Ayrshire cows. Selections were made from the members of the Finger Lakes, New York and Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Clubs.

Louis Seitz, of Waukesha ,Wis., has shipped five females and a bull to Mexico, and has delivered a trio of heifers to David McLean, of Belchertown, Mass.

Right in Crops After Expiration of Lease

If a tenant has rented a farm for several years by the year, for cash rent, with leases definitely terminating each year March 31, has he any right after he has given up possession and moved to another place, to return three months after his lease has expired to gather the grain grown from seed which he had planted while he held a lease? The present lessee seems to be defrauded of three months use of the land for which he is paying rent if such a right is legal. The farm is in New Jersey. E. H. W.

New Jersey.

The custom has been established, and the cases have supported it, to give the tenant the full benefit of the crops of the year, of which he would otherwise be deprived, as they do not all ripen until after the expiration of the term. The rule does not apply to a Spring crop, as of oats, which is regarded as a product of a second year, unless it is expressly provided for by the lease.

From your letter it appears you come under the latter rule as your lease expired on March 31 and the only crops you could have had at that time were Spring crops. If your lease provided for the privilege of taking away growing crops or your landlord expressly consented to your planting the crops in the Fall or Spring with the understanding he would renew the lease, you may then go back and gather the crops. H. R.

Livestock Sales

July 22.—Heathercrest Dispersal Sale of Ayrshire and Jersey Cattle, Greenland, N. H.

Aug. 6.—Guernseys; heifer sale, Ardna-Clachan Farm, Shrewsbury, Mass.

Aug. 25.—Pomfret Jersey Breeders' Association, 9th Annual Sale, Pomfret Center, Vt. D. H. Rikert, sale manager, So. Royalton, Vt.

Aug. 26.—Holsteins; 30th Earlville, N. Y., Sale. R. Austin Backus, sale manager, Mexico, N. Y.

Sept. 4. — Guernseys; Buena Vista Farm Guernseys, F. P. Choate, Windsor, Vt.

Sept. 21.—Holsteins; First Pennsylvania Capitol Sale, Harrisburg, Pa. R. Austin Backus, sale manager, Mexico, N. Y.

Oct. 1.—Holsteins; Fall Consignment Sale, Bradford County, Pa., R. H. Fleming, chairman, Towanda, Pa.

Oct. 9.—Holsteins; Ulster County Annual Fall Sale, Albert Kurdt, secretary, Kingston, N. Y.

A Buyer's OPPORTUNITY

Never for years could silo buyers get so much value for so few dollars as in the 1931 Grange Silo. Grange SALES have kept up remarkably well. Economies in quantity production, plus lower costs for material, make present prices the lowest in years—to match 1931 pocketbooks. Send for catalog and details.

24-Hour Delivery made possible with our three silo plants, (one at Netcong, N. J.) insures quickest service—no disappointments or delays. Special Bargains on Reconditioned Silos—We have several wood silos taken in trade on concrete silos, at real price savings. Write at once.

New Jersey Dairymen write direct to us at Hackettstown, N. J.

GRANGE SILO CO. HOME OFFICE **RED CREEK, N. Y.**

Roy Stanchions Good as any, better than some. Durable, easily installed, and attractive price. Address Roy Brothers, East Barnet, Vermont

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Foremost Guernseys

All ages, both sexes, real bargains in Bulls two years old and over.

Successor Berkshires

Boars ready for service, Bred Gilts, Fall and Spring Pigs, both sexes.

EMMADINE FARM, Hopewell Junction, (Dutchess Co.,) N. Y.

TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS

BULLS from 1 Month to Serviceable Age from record dams and proven sires. Herd accredited and blood tested. Attractive prices. Exceptional values.

TARBELL FARMS -:- SMITHVILLE FLATS, N. Y.

SON OF FOREMOST'S RAIDER KING and grandson of Mixter Farm Wonder, age 14 months, price $100. Other stock available. Herd accredited and blood tested.

KEYSTONE FARM R. D. 3 East Stroudsburg, Pa.

LAKE DELAWARE FARMS, Delhi, N. Y. Farmer's opportunity to buy Guernsey Bull at farmer's price. Serviceable age. Apply at once.

∴ JERSEYS ∴

FOR SALE Registered Jersey Bull 14 months old. Dam has heavy cream and butter record. For further information inquire at

PALOEL FARM South Shaftsbury, Vt.

Jersey Bull For Sale Registered and Tuberculin tested. Pogis breed—age, 2 years. R. O. Drechsler, Maynard, Mass.

∴ HOLSTEINS ∴

HOLSTEIN BULL—21 months, T. B. tested, $60. George Gano R. 2 Ringoes, N. J.

∴ DAIRY CATTLE ∴

HIGH GRADE & REGISTERED Dairy Cows FOR SALE GUERNSEYS, HOLSTEINS and JERSEYS T. B. and Blood Tested. Fresh and close springers. JACOB ZLOTKIN, Freehold, N. J. Phone 330

∴ SHEEP ∴

Offer 8 YEARLING HAMPSHIRE RAMS Fit to head any flock. Carefully selected from over 100 lambs. $35 and up. D. BUCKLEY, Woodrow Farm, Broadaxe, Ambler, Pa.

REG. HAMPSHIRE SHEEP Few selected Ewe Lambs; Yearling and Lamb Rams. OPHIR FARM - Purchase, N. Y.

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25 Beagles Pedigreed, farm raised, healthy, including thoroughly broken, partly broken pups. 30 day trial. W. Barnard, Sellersville, Pa.

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COLLIE and FOX TERRIER PUPS—Handsome and intelligent. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa

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BEAUTIFUL PEDIGREED MALE COLLIE, 3 months, $15. Fayre Kennels, Swanton, Vt.

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RURAL NEW-YORKER

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∴ SWINE ∴

SPRING PIGS

READY TO SHIP

When starting to raise a Hog why not have one that will please you. A trial order will prove to you how pigs from select stock will grow. I will ship any number C.O.D. My guarantee: 10 days trial, if satisfied keep them, if not return them and your money will be returned. Crating free.

Berkshire and Chester cross or Yorkshire and Chester cross pigs

6-7 weeks old, $3.50 each
8-9 weeks old, $4.00 each

Chester Wh. Barrows, 6 wks., $4.50 ea.

WALTER LUX

Tel. 0086 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass.

Young Quality Pigs

Cheshire and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester

7 weeks old, $3.50
9 weeks old, $4.00
10 weeks old, $4.50

All Husky, Healthy, Fast Growing Stock

MY GUARANTEE—YOU MUST BE SATISFIED. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. If dissatisfied, return at my expense. Crates free.

EDWARD BUNZEL LEXINGTON, MASS. Tel. 0496

Reliable FEEDING PIGS

6-7 weeks old $3.75
8-9 weeks old 4.00
10 weeks old 5.00

Buy where quality is never sacrificed to quantity, we are prepared to supply you with pigs of rugged, fast growing strain from quality boars and sows—Berkshire and Chester cross, and Chester and Yorkshire cross, at above prices, also a few Chester Whites at 8 weeks old $5.00. Will ship C.O.D. on approval, crated free. 10 days trial allowed.

A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass.

LITTLE PIGS FOR SALE —at— RYDER'S STOCK FARM, INC. Lexington, Mass.

Large type Chester White and Poland China crossed, 6 to 8 weeks old at - - - $5.00
Some a little younger and smaller at - - $4.50

Call John Lamont, Lex. 0351 or write to Box 42.

WE ALSO HAVE 50 young thoroughbred POLAND CHINA SOWS, weighing 110 to 140 lbs. at $25 a piece.

CHESTER WHITE & DUROC PIGS

Why not raise well bred pigs? It costs the same to feed them. Either of the above breeds are from well bred fast maturing stock, all from pure bred boars and high grade sows, they will more than please you. All orders filled promptly, C. O. D., F. O. B., Waltham.

8 to 10 weeks old, $4.00 each
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HIGHLAND YARDS - Waltham, Mass.
Telephone 4459-W

Feeding Pigs $4.00 each. Mostly Poland Chinas. Some Chesters Durocs, Berkshires, 6 to 8 weeks, select, crated, castrated and serum vaccinated. Prepay 2 or more, $5.00 each. 10 weeks, over 25 lbs., $5.25, prepaid $6.25. Shoats over 35 lbs. $6.25, prepaid $7.50. C. O. D. or money back guarantee to satisfy on arrival. Also state second choice size and breed wanted. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Del.

Spring Pigs For Sale Chester-Berkshire—Yorkshire-Chester Crossed. 6 to 7 weeks old, $3.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $3.75 each. Crates free. All good feeders. Will ship any number C.O.D. 10 days trial. J. W. GARRITY, 7 Lynn St., Woburn, Mass.

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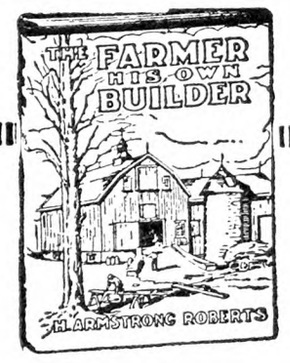
OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES. Pedigreed pigs $10 ea. Easy feeders, quick growers. R. Hill, Seneca Falls, N. Y.



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Pasture's only rival

● No one has yet found a better feed for the dairy cow than good pasture properly supplemented with grain.

But, when scorching, blistering summer days sear pasture lots, and milk production begins to lag, there's just one other vegetable feed supplied by kind Nature that steps in and fills the bill,—

DRIED MOLASSES BEET PULP

supplies the juicy, succulent palatability of fresh green pasture, now so woefully lacking. It's just the thing for supplanting dry, parched pastures. Feed it with your usual grain ration.

There's no other feed anything like it. It's the only succulent, root feed available in commercial form —*there is no substitute for Dried* Molasses Beet Pulp.

Your feed dealer has it—or can get it for you quickly. Get a supply quick! Watch milk production and condition improve.

THE LARROWE MILLING CO.
Box 68, North End Station
Detroit, Michigan

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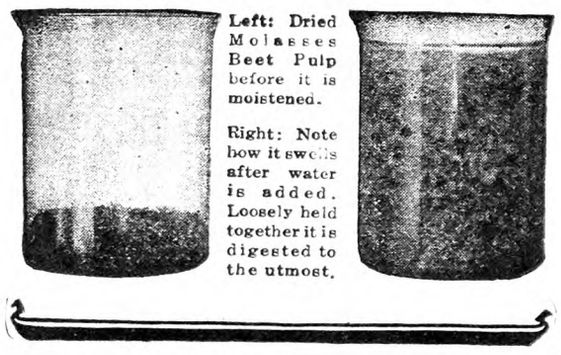
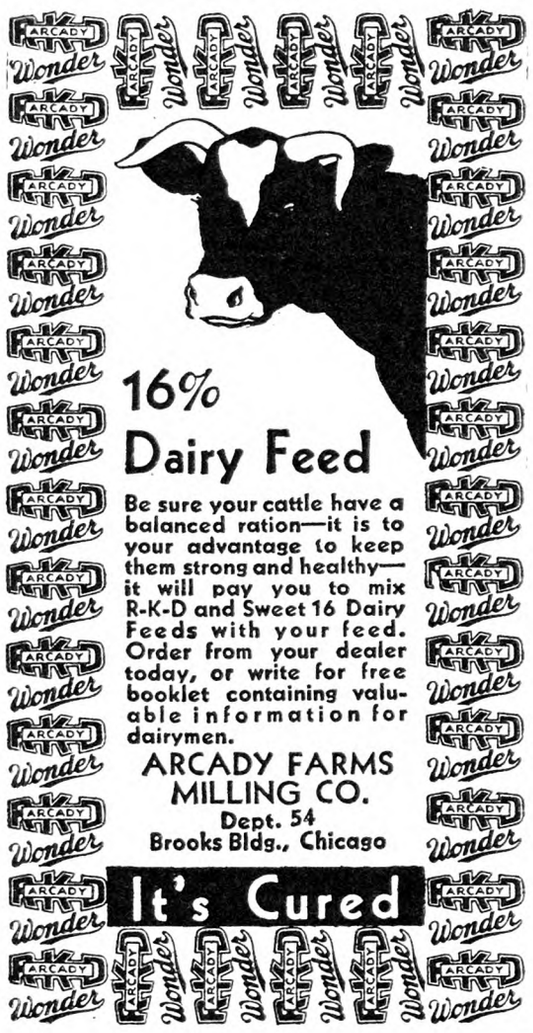


Left: Dried Molasses Beet Pulp before it is moistened.

Right: Note how it swells after water is added. Loosely held together it is digested to the utmost.



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Effective Absorbine quickly relieves muscles, sore and swollen from overwork. Pulled tendons, strains and sprains respond promptly to it. Won't blister or loosen hair —and horse can work. Famous as an aid to quick healing of gashes, sores, bruises. $2.50 a bottle at all druggists. W. F. Young, Inc., 288 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

A Beef Cattle Ranch in the East

Briarcliff Farms, Pine Plains, N. Y., with 4,000 acres of land and 1,200 Aberdeen-Angus cattle, is by far the largest establishment of the kind in the East. Land in that part of Dutchess County produces good hay and pasture, which are essentials in a beef cattle industry. This was previously the Walter Law dairy farm. The dairy buildings have been arranged to suit the needs of the new business, and it has been necessary to build only one new barn where there are box stalls. Angus cattle are hardy, and are kept under as nearly natural conditions as possible. They have Winter shelter, but during the day stay outdoors from choice most of the time. Their feeding racks are set on concrete slabs in the center of yards. Manager W. A. McGregor said that there was no purpose to make this a show, or fancy farm, so far as equipment is concerned. The cattle are, of course, strictly fancy in breeding and quality, but the housing and handling arrangements are such as any farmer who has to consider economy can use. The labor cost in caring for these animals is small. From May to November, they need no attention, except to see that the fences are in order and salt and water available. In Winter feeding hay and silage in these outdoor racks is a short job. One man can care for 100 head.

These cows at Briarcliff are not milked. They produce enough to care for their calves, and remain dry the remainder of the year. They have some milking possibility, but are not kept for dairy purposes, and milking would upset the labor arrangements of caring for a beef herd.

The beef cattle business naturally divides itself into two classes, the commercial and purebred. The commercial herd is kept to raise good feeder calves, which can be sold at weaning time to other feeders or fed out. The calves intended for beef may be from either purebred or grade females, but a purebred bull should always be used. At Briarcliff, the commercial herd is bred in July. A bunch of cows is put in a pasture, and a suitable number of bulls turned in with them. The aim is to get the cows settled during the month, as this brings the calves at just the desired time next Spring. In the purebred business the females must be hand bred instead of in pasture, in order that records may be kept correctly. The study of pedigrees and the best blood lines is as important here as with dairy cattle. Heifers are not bred until 16 or 18 months of age, so as to have them well grown.

As stated before, pasture is considered sufficient for the cows in Summer. Of course, it must be real pasture. The Briarcliff method for Winter is given by Mr. McGregor as follows:

"The basis of the Winter feed should be corn silage wherever it can be economically grown. Three tons of silage and one ton of hay per cow will bring them through Winter in fine condition. Where silage is not available, the cows should have all the hay they will clean up and one pound of cottonseed per head per day should be added to the ration. Good Alfalfa or mixed clover hay is by far the best but not essential. Feed the best hay to the young stock and make the cows clean up the poorer hay, corn stalks, straw and other roughages.

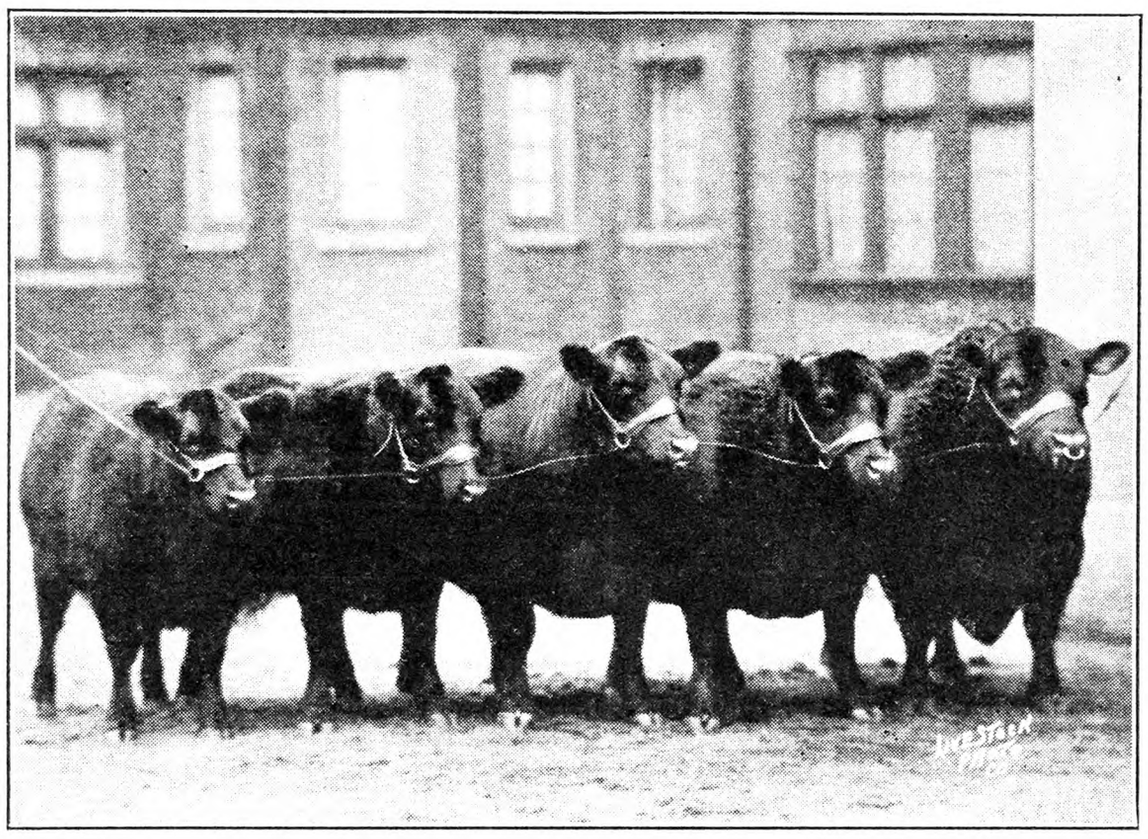
"The bull should have a little grain through the Winter months to keep him in good condition. There is great danger of getting the bull too fat. A ration consisting of 2-3 oats, 1-3 corn or barley is best for the bull fed at the rate of six to eight pounds per day.

"The heifer calves weaned in the Fall should have all the silage they will clean up together with good Alfalfa or clover hay. Three to four pounds of a grain mixture consisting mostly of oats will keep them thrifty and will give them extra growth that will pay well for the grain.

"The calves nurse their mothers until they are six to eight months of age when they are weaned. Calves coming in the Spring are weaned in the Fall and kept separate from the cow herd. If your calves are for sale as feeders, they are sold at weaning time. If they are to be fed for beef, the feeding is started at weaning time."

In a later article the feeding of steers and baby beeves will be discussed

Aberdeen-Angus cattle are hornless, and exceedingly docile in disposition. Even the old bulls are handled without difficulty or danger. W. W. H.



Undefeated aged herd Aberdeen-Angus of the 1930 circuit, including International, owned and shown by Briarcliff Farms, Pine Plains, N. Y.

Agricultural Schools on Wheels

Helping the farmer help himself is an agricultural science developed by the northwestern railroads. It has cost $20,000,000 in the past decade but it has built up a school of from 800,000 to 1,000,000 students. The school or rather schools are rolling ones in the form of special trains bearing such names as "The Cow and Hen Special," "The Low Cost Farming Special," "The Dairy and Poultry Train," "The Junior Livestock Special Train," "The Land Clearing Train," "The Permanent Agriculture Train" and such others as the "Sugar Beet," the "Better Beef" and the "Purebred Sire" trains.

They have been sent out to reach all the farmers and they carried not propaganda for some new theory of farm relief but farm experts from the State agricultural colleges and experiment stations to show the farmers how they could improve their crops and their herds. As a direct result North Dakota now plants 500,000 acres of Sweet clover where 10 years ago only Spring wheat grew. And the grain yield doubles after a rotation of Sweet clover. The annual planting of Alfalfa now is 100,000 acres on land which many said would not grow such fodder until the special train experts proved differently.

Minnesota has more than half a million acres of Alfalfa, where 10 years ago it did not know how to grow such feed. The purebred sire trains came into North Dakota and their income from sheep and wool has jumped from $1,185,000 in 1921 to $5,475,000 in 1928, an increase of 363 per cent. Livestock experts took some hog "samples" along with them. Hog revenues gained from $10,527,000 in 1921 to $32,101,000 seven years later, a 205 per cent increase. Poultry revenues increased from $8,000,000 to $20,134,000 while dairy products brought an increase from $29,137,000 to $49,734,000.

Similar things occurred in Minnesota, Montana, Washington, and throughout the Northwest. The educational work has been carried on through the co-operation of the railroads and the agricultural colleges. In the livestock development program these two united with the Agricultural Credit Corporation and distributed more than 200,000 young breeding ewes and 10,000 dairy cattle on farms in Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana. Half a million dollars worth of purebred sires have been placed on North Dakota farms alone.

"The railroads of the Northwest now spend about $1,000,000 a year in this method of practical education," said W. P. Kenney, vice-president and director of traffic of the Great Northern. "In the past eight or 10 years this expenditure has amounted to not less than $20,000,000. Our purpose is to furnish the farming interests the advantages of the best scientific methods known to agriculture. This sort of education is practical. When we aid the farmer we are helping ourselves. Our expenditures in agricultural education are good investments. Transportation is our business. We can't build that up unless agriculture supplies us with the necessary tonnage. For that reason our interests and those of the farmer are identical. We both want and need more tonnage. Sending out special agricultural and livestock trains is a service offered to our best customers, just as any enterprise supplies service to build up its own business."

The idea of helping the farmer help himself originated back in 1882 when James J. Hill imported the first shipment of Polled Angus cattle and distributed them throughout Minnesota. This shipment of cattle was the forerunner of the educational program the railroads have developed into a successful science. Mr. Hill not only imported purebred stock but he established a farm near St. Paul and there experimented to discover the most practical breeds and to find the most successful method of fattening them. When wheat was selling at 55 cents a bushel in Minnesota he tried feeding it to steers. He bought 70 of them in 1885, fed them the 55-cent wheat and discovered that his wheat netted 82 cents. The results of his experiments were advertised throughout the Northwest. He had distributed thousands of head of cattle and hogs, placing them in selected counties of Minnesota and North Dakota. They were to be used by all the other farmers in the county for breeding purposes.

It is this principle of helping the farmers help themselves that the railroads of the Northwest borrowed and developed into a science. They have organized their own agricultural departments and with the co-operation of the agricultural colleges and the county agents, have gone straight to the farmer with their science. He has adopted it because it has shown him, not theories of agricultural improvement, but the most practical method of bettering his own crops and herds. If Farmer Jones, at Thompson, N. D., raised a good crop of grain and his neighbor got nothing that year but thistles, the experts on these trains show him why he failed, explaining how he can kill those thistles by rotation with Sweet clover. They help him buy some sheep or a few cows to pasture off the clover. And the neighbor learns that while he is performing this crop rotation process the livestock he bought to kill the weeds bring him in an added income. Or, if it is not a problem of thistles, the farmer is shown how he can grow sugar beets successfully or how he can hold up his income with a few head of dairy cows.

One farmer out near Thompson was getting only 14 bushels of wheat per acre, which earned him $720. He tried the Sweet clover rotation, and the year following he harvested 22 bushels per acre from the same field with an income of $1,760. Between the two crops he pastured the Sweet clover with 150 head of sheep, 25 cattle and 16 horses, producing for him $2,100 in revenue.

Operation of these railroad rolling schools of agricultural science is described by E. C. Leedy, agricultural development agent of the Great Northern, in telling of railroad's "better farming special" which spent 10 weeks in Minnesota and North Dakota during the first part of 1930. He has been handling these trains during the past quarter of a century.

"This train," he said, "was equipped to demonstrate the value of livestock, crop rotation and the growing of Sweet clover and Alfalfa to improve soil fertility. The purpose was to aid in promoting permanent agriculture. Instead of spell-binding lecturers the train carried experienced farm experts with exhibits demonstrating how one man succeeded because he adopted scientific methods and why his one-crop neighbor failed. The farmer was shown where he had made his mistakes and given aid in correcting them. This train was visited by more than 35,000 farmers and business men. It was made possible through the co-operation of the county agents along the route traversed and the State agricultural colleges.

"Another unusual experiment was tried a few years ago when land clearing trains were sent out in both Minnesota and Washington to show the most practical and economical methods of blasting stumps and clearing off timber land.

"Many other trains have been sent out, until the railroads of the Northwest have visited every community and established contact with virtually every farmer in their territory. Some emphasized sugar beets, various forms of livestock growing;

(Continued on Page 809)

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

News and prices current during week ending July 18, 1931.

MILK

July: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.41; 2B, $1.66; 2C (milk made into sour cream), $1.41; Class 3, $1.05.

In classes 2A, 2B and 2C, a differential of 5c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat is added to milk testing above 3.5 per cent and deducted for that testing below this point. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 5c per .1 of 1 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.70; Class 2, $1.70; Class 3, $1.10.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.25 @	$0.25½
Extra, 92 score	.24¼ @	.24½
First, 88 to 91 score	.22 @	.24
Seconds	.20½ @	.21
Lower grades	.17 @	.19½
Ladles	.17 @	.20
Packing stock	.10 @	.17
Renovated	.20 @	.21
Sweet fancy	.27 @	.27½
Extra	.26¼ @	.26½
Firsts	.24 @	.26
Seconds	.21 @	.23
Centralized	.17 @	.23½

CHEESE

State—Whole milk, flats, held	$0.21 @	$0.23
Fresh specials	.14 @	.15
Average run to fancy	.13 @	.13½
Wisconsin—Whole milk,		
Flats, 1930 cured	.18 @	.19
Daisies, fresh, fancy	.14 @	.14¾
Young America, fresh	.14½ @	.15

EGGS

Nearby, white fancy (including premiums)	$0.31½ @	$0.32½
Extra	.27 @	.30½
Average extras	.24½ @	.25½
Extra firsts	.22 @	.23½
Pacific Coast	.23 @	.30
Mixed colors	.20 @	.30
Gathered, best	.23 @	.27
Fair to good	.15 @	.19

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.34 @	$0.37
Fair to good	.28 @	.32
Roosters	.12 @	.17
Fowls	.17 @	.25
Ducks	.15 @	.18
Turkeys, Spring	.35 @	.50
Old toms	.25 @	.28
Old hens	.26 @	.32
Argentine	.35 @	.40
Squabs, lb., ungraded	.30 @	.35
Graded	.25 @	.40
Dark, doz.	2.00 @	3.00
Culls, doz.	1.50 @	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Broilers should be fully feathered. The larger breeds should weigh 2½ to 3 lbs. each; smaller breeds, 1½ lbs. each up. The quotation given on broilers is the outside figure for best quality. Under grades and small sizes proportionately larger. The figures are express or truck delivery.

Fowls, lb.	$0.15 @	$0.21
Broiler chickens—		
Large breeds, best		.34
Small breeds, best		.23
Roosters	.10 @	.13
Ducks	.14 @	.21
Geese	.10 @	.12
Rabbits, lb.	.08 @	.16

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$7.00 @	$7.25
Bulls	4.00 @	5.00
Cows	3.50 @	4.25
Calves, best	9.50 @	10.00
Common to good	4.00 @	7.00
Sheep	2.00 @	3.00
Lambs	7.00 @	9.50
Hogs	5.00 @	7.75

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.12 @	$0.13
Good to choice	.09 @	.11
Steers, 100 lbs.	13.50 @	15.00
Bulls	7.50 @	10.00
Cows	7.00 @	11.00

POTATOES

Virginia, bbl.	$1.00 @	$2.50
Maryland, bbl.	2.25 @	2.50
Jersey, 100 lbs.		1.50
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bu.	1.75 @	3.50

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz. bchs.	$1.25 @	$3.50
Beets, 100 bchs.	1.00 @	3.00
Cabbage, bu.	.25 @	.75
Carrots, 100 bchs.	1.00 @	2.00
Cauliflower, bu.	.75 @	2.00
Sweet corn, 100	1.00 @	4.50
Cucumbers, bu.	.40 @	1.25
Eggplant, bu.	1.25 @	2.50
Horseradish, bbl.	6.00 @	6.50
Kale, bu.	.35 @	.50
Leeks, 100 bchs.	1.00 @	2.50
Lettuce, bu.	.50 @	1.25
Lima beans, bu.	1.00 @	4.25
Onions, bu.	1.00 @	1.75
Parsley, bu.	.50 @	1.00
Peas, bu.	1.00 @	3.25
Peppers, bu.	1.00 @	1.25
Radishes, 100 bchs.	1.00 @	2.50
Spinach, bu.	.75 @	1.25
Squash, bu.	.50 @	1.25
String beans, bu.	.50 @	2.00
Tomatoes, Southern, crt.	1.50 @	2.00
Lug	.50 @	2.00
Maryland, crt.	.75 @	2.00
Lug	.50 @	2.00
Virginia, crt.	1.25 @	1.75
Jersey, bskt.	.65 @	1.25
Crate	1.00 @	2.75
6-till carrier	1.50 @	2.75
Repacked, crate	1.50 @	2.00
Carton	1.25 @	1.90
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.50 @	3.00

DRIED BEANS—Jobbing Prices

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$4.25 @	$5.50
Pea	4.50 @	4.65
Red kidney		6.75
White kidney	5.50 @	6.00

FRUITS

Apples, new, bu.	$0.50 @	$2.25
Muskmelons, bu.	2.25 @	3.75
Currants, qt.	.07 @	.10
Huckleberries, qt.	.10 @	.18
Cultivated	.25 @	.40
Blackberries, qt.	.10 @	.14
Gooseberries, qt.	.10 @	.15
Raspberries, pt.	.04 @	.15
Cherries, 4-qt. bskt.	.35 @	.60
Peaches, Ga., crate	1.25 @	3.50
N. C., bu.	1.25 @	2.25
Del. and Md., bu.	1.25 @	3.75
Watermelons, car	245.00 @	585.00

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1	$24.00 @	26.00
No. 2	21.00 @	22.00
No. 3	15.00 @	18.00
Clover mixed	20.00 @	25.00
Straw, rye	21.00 @	23.00
Oat and wheat	12.00 @	13.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$0.70
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.70⅞
Oats, No. 2 white	.37
Rye	.57⅛

Retail Prices at New York

Current prices in public markets

Butter, best, lb.	$0.32 @	$0.33
Milk, grade A, qt.		.18
Grade B		.15
Cream, ½ pt.		.18
Eggs, best, doz.	.36 @	.40
Gathered	.28 @	.32
Turkeys, lb.	.40 @	.55
Chickens	.35 @	.55
Ducklings	.38 @	.40
Oranges, doz.	.40 @	.60
Potatoes, pk.	.20 @	.25
Lettuce, head	.05 @	.10
Cabbage, lb.	.03 @	.05
String beans, lb.	.15 @	.20
Peas, lb.	.20 @	.30

Boston Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

The Boston fruit and produce market held firm throughout the week with prices showing a rather sharp upward tendency. The wool market continued steady with the volume of business probably less than the previous week.

Beans.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native $1.50 to $2, wax and green.

Beets.—Supply moderate, demand fair; 50 to 60c 18 bchs.

Cabbage.—Supply heavy, demand good. Native bu. 50 to 75c.

Carrots.—Supply liberal, demand slow. Calif. bchd. mostly $2.25 to $2.50, poorer lower crt. Native bchd. 50 to 60c.

Cauliflower.—Supply light, demand fair. 50c to $1.75, depending on quality.

Cucumbers. — Supply fairly heavy, demand good. Native h.h., 50 to 60 cukes fancy $3 to $4.50. Medium to No. 1 $1 to $2 std. bu. box.

Escarole. — Supply moderate, demand good. Native 40 to 75c std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supply moderate, demand slow. Native 18 heads outdoor 15 to 40c std. bu. box. Calif. 4 to 5 doz. heads best $4 to $6 crt.

Mushrooms.—Supply limited, demand moderate. Few lots Mass. best mostly $1.50 to $1.75.

Onions. — Supply liberal, demand moderate. Tex. crts. $1.25 to $1.50. Calif. 50-lb. sacks $1.25 to $1.50. Native 75c to $1.25.

Potatoes.—Supplies light, demand light on old stock. Me. 100 lbs. best $1.25 to $1.75 bag. Supplies moderate, demand moderate on new stock. N. C. bbls. $2.25 to $2.50. Va. bbls. U. S. 1 $2.65 to $2.75.

Rhubarb.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native outdoor 50 to 60c std. bu. box.

Radishes.—Supply moderate, demand fair. 40 to 50 bchs. native outdoor 50 to 85c, few $1 std. bu. box.

Scallions.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native 60 bchs. 50 to 85c std. bu. box.

Spinach. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Native 50c to $1 std. bu. box.

Tomatoes.—Supplies heavy, demand fair on best. Native h.h. 12½ to 20c lb. Tex. lugs $1.50. Md. lugs $1.25 to $1.65.

Turnips.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Native purple tops bchd. 50 to 75c 24 bchs.

Hay. — Supplies heavy, demand very quiet, market weak. No. 1- Timothy $25.25. Eastern fine to medium $18.50 to $20.50. Clover mixed, red, $22.50 ton. No. 1 Alfalfa $28 ton.

Butter.—Market steady, creamery extras 24c. Firsts 23½ to 23¾c. Seconds 22½ to 23½c lb.

Eggs.—Market fairly steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras 36 to 38c. White extras 32 to 34c. Fresh eastern 26 to 27c dozen.

Poultry.—Dressed. Supply light, demand light. Fowl 4 to 5 lbs. 25 to 26c; 3 to 3½ lbs. 22 to 23c. Stags 4 to 5 lbs. 21 to 24c. Broilers 29 to 34c. Chickens 44 to 45c. Roosters 17 to 18c lb. Live poultry weak. Fowl 22 to 23c. Leghorns 18 to 20c. Broilers large 26 to 27c; small 22 to 23c. Roosters 14 to 15c lb.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins N. Y. held 22 to 23c. Fresh 14 to 15c. Western held 22 to 23c. Fresh 14 to 14½c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea $5.75 to $6. Calif. small white $5.75 to $6. Yellow Eyes $6.75 to $7.25. Red kidney $10 to $11. Lima, $8.50 to $9 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market remains quite active, little change in quotations.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 25 to 26c; clothing, 19 to 20c; ½ blood, combing, 24 to 25c; clothing, 19 to 20c; ⅜ blood, combing, 21 to 22½c; clothing 19 to 20c; ¼ blood, combing, 21c; clothing, 19 to 20c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 61 to 65c; clothing, 48 to 51c; ½ blood, combing, 51 to 55c; clothing, 42 to 46c; ⅜ blood, combing, 40 to 43c; clothing, 36 to 38c; ¼ blood, combing, 35 to 38c; clothing, 33 to 35c; Terr. fine, combing, 60 to 63c; clothing, 53 to 55c; ½ blood, 55 to 59c; clothing, 47 to 51c; ⅜ blood, combing, 43 to 47c; clothing, 42 to 45c; ¼ blood, combing, 40 to 42c; clothing, 35 to 38c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs. — Supply light, market above steady with last week; demand slow. Bulk of sales $7 to $7.50.

Cattle.—Supply all killing classes light; market weak on cows and bulls; some sales vealers 25 to 50c lower; demand very slow.

Cows.—Common and medium $3 to $5.50; low cutter and cutter $2 to $3.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium $2 to $4.

Vealers.—Medium and choice $5.50 to $8.50; cull and common $3.50 to $5.50.

Sheep.—None.

Milk Cows.—Supply barely normal; market $5 to $10 lower; demand very slow. Choice, head, $110 to $130; good, $80 to $110; medium, $50 to $80; common, $40 to $50.

Buffalo Markets

Eggs are advanced a little in price. The potato market is unsettled, with prices reported to be below cost.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 26 to 29c; tubs, 24 to 25c; firsts, 23 to 24c; undergrades, 23c. Cheese, steady; new flats, daisies, 16c; longhorn, 16 to 17c; brick, 18c; brick Swiss, 20c; limburger, 29c. Eggs, firmer; nearby fancy, 27 to 28c; grade A, 24 to 26c; grade B, 20 to 21c; grade C, 18 to 19c; nearby at mark, 19 to 23c; western, 17 to 18c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, steady; fowls, 19 to 24c; chickens, 33 to 37c; old roosters, 13 to 17c; ducks, 18 to 26c; turkeys, 43 to 45c. Live poultry, weak; fowls, 15 to 20c; broilers, 18 to 25c; old roosters, 13 to 14c; ducks, 18 to 19c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, weak; Del., Transparent, bu., $1.50 to $2; Winesap, western box, $1.75 to $2.25; Delicious, $2.50. Potatoes, weak; Va., bbl., $2.25 to $2.65.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, easy; pea, medium, cwt., $5.25; marrow, $6; white kidney, $7.50. Onions, steady; Tex., yellow, 50-lb. bag, $2 to $2.15; Va., bu. hpr., $1.50; green, doz. bchs., 10 to 15c.

Fruits and Berries.—Cantaloupes, Cal., crt., $2.25 to $2.75; cherries, 4-qt. bskt., 30 to 60c; currants, qt., 7 to 10c; gooseberries, qt., 15 to 18c; grapes, Cal., 24-lug, $2.25 to $3.25; honeydews, Cal., crt., $1.50 to $2.75; huckleberries, 32-qt. crt., $4 to $5.50; lemons, Cal., crt., $8.50 to $10; peaches, Ga., bu., $2; pears, Cal., box, $2.50 to $3; plums, Cal., box, $1.25 to $1.75; black raspberries, qt., 8½ to 11c; red raspberries, pt., 8 to 15c; watermelons, 20 to 60c.

Vegetables.—Beans, green or wax, bu., 75c to $1.25; beets, bu., 75 to 90c; cabbage, bu., 50 to 60c; carrots, doz. bchs., 30 to 35c; cauliflower, bu., $1 to $1.50; celery, doz., $1.20 to $1.35; cucumbers, bu., $1.25 to $1.75; endive, doz., 40c; escarole, bu., 35 to 40c; lettuce, 2-doz. crt., 35 to 60c; mushrooms, 1-lb. carton, 35 to 50c; peas, bu., 60c to $1; radishes, doz. bch., 25 to 30c; spinach, bu., 50 to 60c; tomatoes, 30-lb. lug, $1 to $1.60; turnips, bu., 50 to 60c.

Sweets, steady; maple syrup, gal., $1 to $1.35.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, baled, ton, $16.50 to $17; clover mixed, $16.50 to $17; oat straw, $8.50 to $9; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $13.50; standard middlings, $14; red-dog, $21.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $28; oilmeal, 37 per cent, $28; hominy, $22.30; gluten, $24.10; oatfeed, $8.30; Timothy seed, bu., $5.25; Alfalfa, $15; Alsike, $14.25 to $15; clover, $15.75 to $16.

C. H. B.

Phila. Produce Market

(Supplied by the Bureau of Markets, New Jersey Department of Agriculture.)

Early apples were in fairly liberal supply on the Philadelphia market during the past few days. Demand and trading was good for large-size marks, but ordinary quality offerings moved slowly. New Jersey Transparents brought 15 to 50c per ⅝-bu. basket, while bushel stock from Delaware brought 75c to $1.25. Most sales of Starrs were made at 40 to 75c per ⅝-bu. basket, with poorer stock lower. Delaware Williams Early Reds brought $1 to $1.50 per bushel, while a few sales of Duchess brought $1.25 to $1.75 for large marks. The July estimate of commercial apples production shows a considerable increase in the expected crop for the coming season compared with last year. The total commercial crop for the entire country is placed at 38,363,000 barrels compared with 33,723,000 barrels last year. All the barrel apple States of any importance, with the exception of the New England States show a large increase in the estimated crop. The box apple group, comprising the States of Washington, Oregon and California, show a decrease of 21 per cent in the estimate. The peach market continues to be steady, especially for good stock, which is still scarce. Receipts in Philadelphia from both Georgia and North Carolina were largely of ordirary quality, with a few marks reaching the top quotation of the market. Georgia Hileys, U. S. No. 1, in six-basket carriers brought $3.75 to $4 for good stock, with poor marks down to $3.25. Georgia Carmens sold for $1.75 to $2. North Carolina Hileys were quoted at $3.50 to $4 for best, with wasty stock as low as $1.75. The Georgia peach crop is measuring up to earlier estimates, and it is now thought that the total movement will exceed 12,000 cars. North Carolina is also expected to ship heavier than last season. Blackberries were weaker at the close and most sales were made at $4 to $5 per 32-qt. crate, while huckleberries were slow at $4.50 to $5. Beets and carrots held steady at 1½ to 2½c per bunch. Nearby cabbage was about steady, while cucumbers were dull at 40 to 65c per ⅝-bu. basket. White corn met only a fair demand at $1.50 to $2 per sack of 100 ears, while the best sugar corn brought as high as $1 to $1.25 per ⅝-bu. basket. Onions were in moderate receipt and moved slowly at 50 to 65c per ⅝-bu. basket. Peppers met a fairly good demand at 75c to $1 per crate of New Jersey stock, while North Carolina offerings were steady at 90c to $1.15 per hamper. New York State peas were firm at $2 to $2.25 for best offerings of Laxtons, and good quality Telephones were quoted at $2.50. Tomatoes were in heavier receipt from nearby and the market was weaker at the close. Maryland 20-qt. crates brought mostly $1 to $1.25 for best, while decayed stock sold as low as 35c. New Jersey ⅝-bu. baskets brought $1.50 to $2 for early varieties, while 20-qt. crates sold for $1.25 to $1.75. The white potato market continued in its steady position, and during the past few days prices remained nominal, with best Eastern Shore stock reaching $2 to $2.25 per barrel. Most sales, however, ranged from $2.10 to $2.25, with poorer, heated stock as low at $1.90. The government estimate of production places this year's crop at approximately 396,000,000 bushels, compared with 343,000,000 bushels last year. In analyzing the situation, State by State, it is found that nearly all the important potato production States, show an indicated increase in production at this time. This is especially true of the early and immediate surplus producing States. Among the late States, Maine has a larger indicated crop than last year, and New York and Pennsylvania each have crops much larger than in 1930.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Cold-storage holdings of case eggs are nearly 1,250,000 cases short of last year's holdings at this time. Holdings in the entire country on July 1, were equal to 9,495,000 cases compared with 10,743,000 cases on the same date of 1930. However, frozen eggs show approximately the same holdings of last season. On July 1, of this year, there were 113,413,000 lbs. of frozen eggs held in the country, while on the same date last year, there were 115,000,000 lbs. Receipts of fresh eggs at Philadelphia showed a further decrease for the week ending July 15, totaling 38,000 cases compared with 39,000 the week previous. The market was firm for the limited offerings of fine fresh eggs, with the demand absorbing the receipts readily. Fresh extra firsts brought 24 to 25c, while fresh firsts sold for 19½c. Fresh seconds, were quoted at 17 to 18c per dozen, while fancy selected stock topped the market at 28 to 30c.

Cold storage holdings of frozen poultry in the United States totaled nearly 22,000,000 lbs. less on July 1 of this year than on the same date of last season. The holdings are far below the average for the past five years.

Fryers and roasters in storage are considerably lighter than last season and fowls and miscellaneous poultry are slightly below the figures of 1929. Trading in the live poultry market was generally quiet during the past few days, with fowls meeting a better demand than broilers, which were in relatively heavy supply. Colored fowl brought 23 to 24c, and Leghorn stock sold for 17 to 18c. Fancy Plymouth Rock broilers were quoted at 32 to 33c, while smaller sizes of ordinary quality brought as low as 27 to 29c. Long Island ducks average 17 to 18c for good quality offerings. The dressed poultry market was firm for both fowls and broilers. Ducks and old roosters were also firm and slightly higher at the close. Barrel-packed broilers from nearby brought 33 to 35c for large sizes, while the smaller stock brought 30 to 31c.

HAY AND STRAW

Good quality hay moved readily on the market at firm figures, but the bulk of the offerings were mad up of ordinary stock, which continued to sell slowly. Straight Timothy brought $19 to $20 per ton, while other feeding hay was steady ranged from $15 to $18. The straw market held steady with straight rye at $14.50 to $15.50, and wheat straw was steady at $11 to $12, while oat straw was nominal at $11 to $12.

J. M. F.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, qt., 6 to 7c; milk, special from Guernsey and Jersey herds, qt., 8 to 10c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $200 to $250; cows, fresh milk, grades, choice, $90 to $100; cows, fresh milk, grades, good, $70 to $85; cows, fresh milk, grades, common, $40 to $65; beef cows and bulls, 100 lbs., $5 to $8; sheep, $3 to $4; lambs, $7.50 to $9; veal calves, milk fed, choice, $14 to $16; veal calves, milk fed, good, $11 to $13; fowls, live, lb., 22 to 24c; chickens, lb., 28 to 30c; broilers, lb., 25c; eggs, local, fresh, mixed, doz., 25 to 27c.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 13 to 14c; milk, special, qt., 18c; milk, sold from chain stores, qt., 18 to 20c; butter, farmers' delivery, lb., 35 to 40c; butter, creamery, prints and rolls, lb., 26 to 27c; butter, creamery, cut from tubs, lb., 24 to 25c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 22 to 24c; cheese, part skim, lb., 17 to 18c; cheese, cottage, lb., 10 to 12c; eggs, local, fresh, farmers' delivery, doz., 35c; eggs, local, fresh, sold from stores, doz., 29 to 31c; broilers, native, lb., 40 to 45c; chickens, roasters, lb., 45 to 50c; fowls, heavy, choice, lb., 40 to 42c; fowls, light, common, lb., 28 to 30c; new peas, lb., 8 to 10c; beans, green, lb., 7 to 8c; carrots, bch, 4 to 5c; beets, bch., 4 to 5c.

F. A. C.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 900 to 1,100, good	$7.00 @	$7.60
Medium	5.75 @	7.00
Common	4.75 @	5.75
Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	6.50 @	7.50
Medium	5.50 @	6.50
Heifers, 500 to 850, good	6.50 @	7.50
Common and medium	3.75 @	6.50
Cows, good	4.00 @	4.75
Common and medium	3.00 @	4.00
Low cutters and cutters	2.00 @	3.00
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	4.50 @	5.00
Cutter and medium	3.00 @	4.50
Vealers, milk fed, gd. and ch.	6.75 @	9.00
Medium	4.75 @	6.75
Cull and common	2.50 @	4.75
Calves, 250 to 350, gd. and ch.	5.00 @	7.00
Common and medium	3.00 @	5.00

HOGS

Lt. lts., 140 to 160, gd. and ch.	$7.80 @	$8.15
Lt. wts., 160 to 180, gd. and ch.	7.90 @	8.25
180 to 200, gd. and ch.	8.00 @	8.25
Med. wts., 200 to 220, gd. and ch.	7.25 @	8.10
220 to 250, gd. and ch.	7.25 @	7.85
Hvy. wt., 250 to 290, gd. and ch.	6.65 @	7.35
290 to 350, gd. and ch.	6.25 @	6.75
Pkg. sows, 275 to 500, med. and gd.	4.00 @	5.00
Sl. pigs, 100 to 130, gd. and ch.	7.50 @	8.00

SHEEP

Lambs, 90 down, gd. and ch.	$7.00 @	$9.00
Medium	5.50 @	7.00
91 to 100, med. and ch.	5.50 @	8.00
All wts., common	4.00 @	5.50
Ylg. weth., 90 to 110, med. and ch.	2.00 @	5.00
Wethers, 90 to 120, med. and gd.	1.50 @	3.50
Ewes, 90 to 120, med. and ch.	1.25 @	3.00
120 to 150, med. and ch.	1.00 @	2.50
All wts., cull and common	.50 @	1.25

Ontario County, N. Y.

We have been having hot dry weather the past week, a real record breaker. Many men had to lay off on account of the heat, also horses which were overcome with the heat, but we have had a good rain which was much needed, and the air is cooled off. Haying is on at present and is a heavy crop. The potato bugs are very bad at present. Some spent their Fourth of July in spraying them.

E. T. B.

WHIPPED cream is a delicious addition to many desserts. To give good results, the cream must be well chilled, preferably held at a temperature of 40 degrees for four hours or more. Light cream will not whip well; 30 to 35 per cent fat is most desirable.

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Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

A Sensation for Broiler Raisers! We've been doing a lot of experimenting on CROSS-BRED CHICKS. We wanted a new chick, solely to make more broiler money than any chick ever before offered. We have it now!

HALLCROSS BROILER CHICKS

will bring the highest market prices, with a rapid and uniform growth hitherto unknown. Write for details and prices. Regular breed chicks also.

HALL BROS., *Poplar Hill Farm* **Box 60 Wallingford, Conn.**

Best QUALITY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Tancred Wh. Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$27.50	$50
S. C. Tom Bar'n Wh. Legh...	3.25	6.00	27.50	50
Barred Rocks & R. I. Reds...	4.00	7.00	32.50	60
White Wyandottes.....	4.00	7.00	32.50	60
White Rocks.....	4.00	7.50	32.50	60

Light Mix., **$5.00** per 100. Heavy Mix., **$6.00** per 100
100% live del. Post Paid. Order direct.
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box I, McAlisterville, Pa.

HERBSTER'S PURE BRED CHICKS

Barred Rocks .....$6.00 per 100
R. I. Reds ..... 7.00 per 100
Postage paid. 100% live del. **Herbster's Poultry Farm, Box A, McClure, Pa.**

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100-lb. Trial Bag, **$2.75** freight prepaid to points in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia.
ATLAN MFG. CO.
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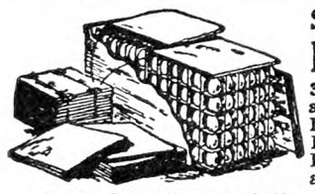

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30 doz. size with flats, fillers and lids. Carriers for both Peaches and Tomatoes Berry Crates, Hampers, Baskets and all other Fruit and Vegetable Containers.

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SAVE CHICKS FROM COCCIDIOSIS

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8,000 selected breeders on our own farm—ALL bloodtested. 15 years disease-free ancestry. 15 years BALANCED BREEDING for outstanding Vigor, Low Mortality, Heavy Egg Production, Large Egg Size, Fast Uniform Growth, Early Maturity. Unequalled "Full Satisfaction" Guarantee on every order. Hatches every week. Write for catalog.
HUBBARD FARMS, Box 156, Walpole, N. H.

JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST CHICKS 5c and up

White, Black, Buff and Brown Leg., $6 per 100. Rocks, $7. Wyandottes, $7. Light Broilers, $5. Heavy, $6. 21 years in business. Catalog free. 100% delivery.

JOHNSON'S HATCHERY, ICKESBURG, PA.

Brookside Quality Chicks
ROCK BOTTOM PRICES

CASH or C. O. D.	50	100	500
Tancred Strain Leghorns	$3.75	$7.00	$32.50
Barred Rocks - - -	4.50	8.50	40.00
R. I. Reds - - - -	4.75	9.00	42.50
Assorted - - - -	3.75	7.00	32.50

Weekly hatches, prompt shipments, parcels post prepaid and safe delivery guaranteed.
BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM
Dept. R E. C. Brown, Prop. Sergeantsville, N. J.

HUSKY BABY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Barred and White Rocks.....	$7.00	$33.50	$65
Heavy Mixed.....	6.00	.....	....

Prepaid live arrival guaranteed
J. A. BAUMGARDNER Box 2 Beaver Springs, Pa.

N. Y. State Egg Contest

Carried on at Farmingdale, Long Island.

Beginning with the report for the present month, the New York State Egg Laying Contest, located at Farmingdale, L. I., will make a practice of reporting the high pens in average weight of eggs.

The progressive breeder is working for satisfactory egg size as well as number of eggs and chick buyers should purchase from breeders whose birds exhibit this characteristic. A White Leghorn entry owned by Leo A. Grouten made first place in the weight class with an average of 26 ounces per dozen for June. Oak Hill Farm's Leghorns were second with 25.87 and Ace Farm with a Leghorn entry was third with 25.77. While this table will replace the lists of awards of certificates, it does not mean that these certificates will not be awarded. They will be mailed to contestants as before, but no mention will be made of the awards in the published reports. It is believed that this will meet with the approval of pen owners.

W. S. Hannah & Sons' Leghorns won first honors for pen production for June with 262 points and 252 eggs; this is at the rate of 81 per cent. Oak Hill Farm with two Leghorn entries placed second and third for the month with 248 points on 230 eggs and 236 points on 216 eggs. Lukert Leghorn Farm was fourth with an entry of Leghorns which covered 235 points on 224 eggs.

Can high producers lay large eggs? If the placings for June be used to answer the question, it will be found that nine out of the 10 leading pens averaged over 24 ounces per dozen in weight of eggs; the 10th one was only one-quarter of an ounce per dozen under the standard.

Codner's White Leghorn Farm's number 11-4 won the highest individual honors for June with 31.95 points on 30 eggs; Oak Hill Farm's Leghorn number 26-3 was second with 31.05 points and 29 eggs; Ace Farm's 23-3 was third with 30.80 points and 28 eggs. A Leghorn, number 13-6 from LaRose Poultry Farm placed fourth with 30.05 points and 28 eggs.

For individual honors to date, Walliceton Farm's R. I. R. pullet number 81-6 increased its lead over Sunshine Farm's R. I. R. by two points. The Walliceton pullet has 241 points on 252 eggs and is thereby in first place. Sunshine Farm's number 79-7 is second with 238 points and 218 eggs. Brown and Mann's Leghorn number 9-0 is a close third with 236 points and 231 eggs; and Pratt Experiment Farm's Leghorn is only one point behind in placing fourth with 235 points and 242 eggs. It is interesting to note that only 10 points separate the first and 10th pullet for points to date.

The Leghorns as a variety turned in the greatest profit above feed cost for the month with $.202 per pullet. The Buff Rocks, however, were high scorers for the month in egg production with 15.7 eggs per pullet to their credit.—D. H. Horton, Head, Department of Poultry Husbandry.

Egg production for June 1931 (30 days):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Leghorns	700	15.2	1.06	2.20	0.95	2.08
Wyandottes	10	6.7	.50	1.10	0.95	2.08
R. I. Reds	110	15.5	1.54	2.82	0.95	2.08
Barred Rocks ..	60	12.7	1.00	2.65	0.95	2.08
Buff Rocks	10	15.7	1.10	3.10	0.95	2.08
White Rocks ..	20	10.5	.70	2.75	0.95	2.08
Av. 910 pullets		14.85	1.13	2.37	....	....

1—Variety; 2—Number pullets; 3—Average eggs per pullet; 4—Pounds dry mash per pullet; 5—Pounds grain per pullet; 6—Moist mash and oats; 7—Milk, oats and cornmeal.

Return above cost of feed per pullet:

	Value of eggs per pullets	Cost of feed	Return above cost of feed
Leghorns	$0.354	$0.152	$0.202
Wyandottes	.139	.123	.016
R. I. Reds	.322	.172	.150
Barred Rocks ..	.264	.158	.106
Buff Rocks	.326	.167	.159
White Rocks ..	.218	.154	.064

High pens to Date to June 30, 1931 (273 days):

	Points	Eggs
W. L.—W. S. Hannah & Sons.....	2,102	2,118
W. L.—Lukert Leghorn Farm.....	2,032	1,992
W. L.—Pratt Exp. Farm	1,880	1,933
W. L.—Farview Pltry Farm.....	1,849	1,840
W. L.—The Jochim Brdg. Farm...	1,841	1,939
W. L.—The Pioneer Hatchery	1,837	1,775
R. I. R.—Sunshine Farm	1,830	1,749
W. L.—Oak Hill Pltry Farm.....	1,811	1,691
W. L.—White Leghorn Farm	1,758	1,734
W. L.—Miller Pltry Farm	1,749	1,796

High pullets to date to June 30, 1931 (273 days):

	Points	Eggs
R. I. Red—81-6, Walliceton Farm.....	241	252
R. I. Red—79-7, Sunshine Farm.....	238	218
W. L.—9-0, Brown & Mann.....	236	231
W. L.—56-0, Pratt Exp. Farm	235	242
W. L.—10-3, Pioneer Hatchery	234	218
W. L.—44-2, W. S. Hannah & Sons...	2.34	224
16-7, Farview Pltry Farm	2.34	233
W. L.—7-7, Lukert Leg. Farm	233	218
W. L.—5-A, Kirkup's Pltry Farm	232	219
R. I. Red—79-1, Sunshine Farm	231	214

High pens in average weight of eggs for June, 1931:

	Av. wt., ozs. per doz.
W. L.—Leo A. Grouten	26.00
W. L.—Oak Hill Farm	25.87
W. L.—Ace Farm	25.77
Farview Poultry Farm	25.73
W. L.—Pioneer Hatchery	25.65
W. L.—Ace Farm	25.63
L. I. Reds—Oak Hill Farm	25.63
R. I. Reds—Sunshine Farm	25.61
W. L.—Oak Hill Farm	25.58
L. I. Reds—West Neck Farm	25.57
R. I. Reds—Sunshine Farm	25.55
Barred Rocks—Mapes Pltry Farm.....	25.54
W. L.—Munja Garden Pltry Farm.....	25.52

Weak Turkeys

I am raising turkeys on screen wire, and would like to know what causes the turkeys to lose the use of their legs. I have several that way. Some of these lost the use of their legs on the screen wire, and some after putting them out on the ground. Some of them weighed nearly a pound. Is there any cure or way to prevent it? H. B.

New York.

Young turkeys that are closely confined, upon wire platforms or otherwise, are likely to suffer from leg weakness unless given plenty of tender green stuff in their ration. If you have not fed this in ample quantity and there is not disease present, the loss of use of the legs that you speak of may be accounted for. Young, tender clover or chopped tender rye or other green stuff from the garden may be fed.

There is no virtue in the wire screen platform upon which the poults are raised in itself. Its use is simply a measure to keep the young turkeys from access to their own droppings or those of other birds. The infection of blackhead is carried in the droppings of fowls, and, wherever these may be picked up by young turkeys, whether in yards or upon the fields, there is danger of blackhead being contracted. The danger grows less with the age of the poults as their resistance increases.

It is well to examine the liver of any poults dying with what appears to be "leg weakness" to ascertain whether or not it displays evidence of blackhead in its spotted condition, or the appearance of discolored spots upon its surface. There is no cure for blackhead. It must be guarded against by hatching and rearing the poults in quarters and upon runs where other poultry has not had opportunity to contaminate the ground.

The green food is essential as a preventive of rickets, as shown in the leg weakness of chicks or poults deprived of it and kept in confinement where they cannot obtain a liberal supply of tender growths. M. B. D.

A City Woman's Poultry Farm

Not long ago my sister and I performed what might be called a "major operation." I had a fine young hen with a badly compacted crop. I tried all the suggested remedies with no success, so we decided to operate.

I sterilized a knife and needle, and we nerved ourselves for the task. I held the hen and my sister made the incision. To our astonishment the hen never winced or even moved but laid in my lap blinking contentedly. We removed an enormous amount of straw and grain, and, after washing out the crop, sewed it up. We kept her in a crate and fed her soft mash for a few days and she was soon well and back with rest of the flock.

Broilers are selling well. Price not so high as last year but they do well. The old hens I sell dressed for 25 cents a pound, yearling hens for 30 cents a pound. As some of the birds weigh five pounds I consider that a good return.

I was interested in a recent article by some keeper of a roadside stand who tried to find some vegetables out of the common to attract customers. I have found beet greens very profitable. They are never sold here in the markets. My customers like the greens with tiny beets as large as marbles and an incredible number of bunches can be obtained from one long row of beets. After all the beets are to be thinned and then one has the beets to sell. This season has been a particularly good one for spinach and peas. I sell a large amount of spinach. It is an easy crop to plant and harvest. Our asparagus has yielded well; no difficulty in selling that. Many people have commented on the size of the stalks from my bed. I am sure that is because it is so heavily fertilized. After the ground is frozen in the Fall I put in chicken manure at least six inches thick all over the bed. That is dug under in the Spring. I also use a large amount of chicken manure on my rhubarb. It makes an enormous growth and the stalks are very tender and juicy.

For some time before I start on a journey, I begin a list of everything which I expect to take with me. Whenever I think of anything I add it to the list so that by the time I am ready to start it is a simple matter to pack. A soon as I have packed an article it is crossed off the list and I start on my journey without that harrowing feeling that perhaps I have forgotten some essential.

EDITH JANE BACON.

Widow's Share of Insurance

I am a widow, and a house in which I have dower right has just been burned to the ground. Will you tell me what proportion of the insurance I should receive, I have a one-third interest as long as I live? I am 81 years old.

New York. MRS. A. C. W.

The American Experience Table of Mortality provides that the value of a life annuity of $1 at the age of 81 is 3.01349. Compute the interest on the full amount at 5 per cent, take one-third of this and multiply by the value we have given above. N. T.

Let Us Open Our Eyes

Stop, look, and listen!

A huge, smoking form moving in the distance. Then the sudden ringing of the crossing bell as it bursts frantically into warning. Cross if you wish, while there is plenty of time, but sudden death is coming up the tracks. I could cross with a full minute to spare.

"Wait!" commanded the 12-year-old redhead.

"We want to see it pass!" explained the eight-year-old in a high voice that revealed how little he could afford to miss the sight. By hurrying on, I might have made myself most unpopular. Parents are clock worshippers, punctual about such trivial things as dinner for the body, and neglecting to provide at all this no less necessary food for the mind, simply because there is no time set. Silly parents.

The locomotive thunders up the track. The screaming bell is justified in its clamor, for the ground trembles and the air quivers at the breath-taking instant of its passing. The great moment is gone too soon. We find ourselves looking wistfully up the empty track, staring at the trail of smoke and steam left in its wake. Then softly and with deep melody of an organ we hear the whistle for the next crossing. Yes, it is gone.

Of all the man-made machines the steam locomotive is the most spectacular. When it shall have been superseded by the cold, expressionless electric locomotive, the world will have lost another romantic figure, and that which was (ask the children) more the fiery dragon of legend than anything it will see in the future. Its very commonness blinds us to this, in these times, when we see a locomotive somewhere every day.

In the ages before there was a printed page, travel was the only way to education, with the camel and the ass as beasts of burden. Then strange hill people mounted on horses poured down from the east and conquered Babylonia in 2000 B. C. They were barbarians, and their rule has left few records, but their coming was an epoch-making event, because they introduced the horse; and as a result the strange new steed spread across Asia Minor, even into Egypt. The change in the method of travel marked out new empires.

And so on, from horses to locomotives—marking the opening of a new epoch. The great black steed that just passed is on his way to make Seattle the metropolis of the United States. This is not yet table conversation, but consider the markets of the new Asia just rousing from the lethargy of centuries, and if you still doubt, ask any railroad man.

The horse was idealized not only as the swiftest means of travel but for his nobility and courage. This great black steed of the railway breathes with duplex air pumps, and weighs 360,000 pounds. His seething digestive process demands coal or oil. When he feels the touch of the hand in the cab, he snorts steam, impatient to go, and paws with all his six-foot drivers when the signal to go is given. Here, too, are nobility and courage, mixed in with the steel by the men who make locomotives.

In the beginning all steel was iron; all iron was a pile of red dirt of which God alone knows the secret. The materials assembled in a locomotive, even at the red dirt stage, are selected with the utmost forethought. Mixed with the true mineral is the false, which is animal matter, descended from the bones of prehistoric animals. Upon the men who separate these depends the fate of humanity on cold nights when speed and necessity become the same thing. Animal matter in steel, even after ages of dust, cringes from the cold, falters, and crumbles. There is no room for weakness in locomotive steel.

And then there are the sweating men, pouring terrible white hot metal, working with death as casually as if he were the clown at the circus; riveters who give up their hearing at the age of 30 as if they had heard all that they wanted to hear. Boiler plate is pegged together with red hot rivets.

The engineer of a locomotive is deserving of chevrons on his sleeve, but he wears blue overalls. We know nothing about him except that he carries an oil can with a two-foot spout, and wipes his hands on cotton waste after he has anointed his steed. But the overalls cannot conceal the bearing of a master, as he takes his seat in the cab. The boiler head at his left is a dim tapestry, lit by the illuminated gauges which claim his first attention. As Edward Yeomans writes in *Atlantic*, "he is like an organist with his keys and stops, and it is great music that will come out of his organ, too."

On the railroad, which has shrewdly begun to turn its curtained berths into "staterooms" called compartments, all the promises come true, for every one . . . . The trip by railroad is by far the best bet, but no one is being told that. The glamour of life at sea makes a fine story, and no one is telling how many sad hours he spent in his stateroom wondering why he came. And do train travellers come home telling how they rode the fiery monster through a marvelous avenue of madly ringing bells and winking lights which heralded its passage through towns? Do they tell of the men in towers who plan the route, conferring in dots and dashes, and turning switches 40 miles away? Do they brag of the marvelous interplay of the block system which forestalls the old-fashioned collision which has gone out of style with new methods. No. Alas, they do not. It was not advertised.

I am turning on the switch, starting the motor, and ambling along a country highway in another modern invention which is cutting the profits out of railroading. Advertising can make people believe almost anything, but I confess to a private notion that though its appointments are neat, and its speed all that can be desired, motor car driving is tame.

It is the railroad train that we stop to watch, and upon which we secretly sigh to travel. Full-grown men and women stop their work to gaze at the passing of Number 2525 in full cry. It is no ordinary steed that is racing by. It is all that is best and most courageous. Man's greatest achievement.

FARM WOMAN.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN.

The Grange quarter ending July 1 indicates that the order is prosperous in spite of some adverse conditions in agriculture. During that quarter 87 new subordinate Granges were organized, also 52 new Juvenile Granges and eight new Pomonas. These gains covered 24 States, which shows how widespread is the growth. For the nine months of the Grange year which began September 30, 1930, there has been an increase of 231 new subordinate Granges, 109 Juveniles and 17 Pomonas. As compared with the corresponding nine months a year ago there is a decided gain, the figures for the previous three months being 160 new Subordinates, 100 new Juveniles and nine new Pomonas.

A feature of the great Eastern States Exposition to be held at Springfield, Mass., this season, is an exhibit by the six State Granges of New England. This territory covers more than 1,600 Granges and about 170,000 members. The exhibit will undertake to illustrate the many changes and improvements that have taken place in rural homes during the past generation. The masters of these six State Granges constitute the committee which has the exhibit in charge.

County Deputy Norman L. Clark of Oswego County, N. Y., has just concluded a most successful series of group Grange meetings in his county, the last of the series being held July 2 in the high school auditorium at Central Square, with about 250 present and 18 Granges represented. A class of 30 candidates were given the third and fourth degrees. State Overseer Raymond Cooper, Pomona Master Ralph Bowering, and County Deputy Clark, were the speakers.

Oswego County has been a most important factor in the history of the New York State Grange. The county furnished the first assistant stewards of the State Grange when it was organized at Syracuse November 6, 1873. They served until 1878. Other Oswego members who served in office in the State Grange were: Mrs. Henry Stone, Ceres, 1880-1882 and lady assistant steward 1882-1884; Mrs. Jennie B. Stone, Pomona, 1886-1888; Mrs. A. L. Sampson, Ceres, 1890-1892; Alice Newstead, Pomona, 1892-1894; P. A. Welling, treasurer, 1896-1908; Mrs. F. E. Alexander, Ceres, 1910-1912; F. E. Alexander, lecturer, 1912-1916! Mrs. F. E. Alexander, Flora, 1916-1918, and lecturer, 1922, she dying in October, 1922; Raymond Cooper, lecturer, 1924-1928, and overseer, 1928-1931, a position he still occupies. In the nearly 58 years of the State Grange's history some member of Oswego County has held a position as officer of the State Grange 43 years of that period. Sixteen of the 38 Granges of the county have been organized more than 50 years. Jefferson County is the only county that leads Oswego in this regard, the number of Jefferson's 50-year-old Granges being 18. Counties having 10 or more Granges with a record of 50 years service are: Wayne, 15; Chautauqua, 14; Steuben, 13; Monroe, 12; Tompkins, 10.

Pennsylvania Egg Auction

The Bucks County Producers' Co-operative Association will start an egg auction in Doylestown, Monday, July 13. County Agent W. F. Greenwalt expects that the 29 members of the group will bring about 100 cases of eggs to the first auction. More than 35,000 laying birds are in the flocks represented.

Raymond Taylor, Newton, is president of the association; Silas Van Horn, Wrightstown, is vice-president, and G. L. Sayre, Doylestown, is secretary-treasurer. W. Atlee Tomlinson, Doylestown, is auction manager, and Ira Connell, Newtown, is auctioneer. The Doylestown auction is patterned after the one at Flemington, N. J. At Doylestown auctions will be conducted on Mondays and Thursdays.

Coming Meetings and Shows

July 21-23.—American Association of Nurserymen, annual convention, Book-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, Mich.

July 20-25.—Connecticut 4-H Short Course; Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn.

July 26-Aug. 1.—Connecticut Senior 4-H Conference, Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn.

July 28.—New York Horticultural Society, Summer meeting, Hitchings Orchard, South Onondaga, N. Y. Meeting followed by tour through Hudson Valley July 29, and to Connecticut orchards July 30-31.

July 28-31.—Farm and Home Week, Massachusetts Agricultural College.

July 30.—Annual Field Day of the Connecticut Jersey Cattle Club at the home of T. M. Savage, Savage Hill, Berlin, Conn.

Aug. 3.—Farm and Home Week, Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn.

Aug. 3-7.—International Baby Chick Convention, Louisville, Ky.

Aug. 5.—Vegetable Growers' Annual Field Day, Waltham Field Station, Massachusetts State College, Cedar Hill, Waltham, Mass.

Aug. 13-14.—Annual Farm and Home Conference, Vermont State College, Burlington, Vt.

Aug. 14.—Dairy Day, Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

Aug. 17-20.—Fourteenth Annual American Country Life Conference, Ithaca, N. Y. For further information address American Country Life Association, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City.

Aug. 19.—Annual Field Day, Mt. Carmel Farm, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn.

Aug. 21.—Orchard Day, Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

Aug. 22-29. — Illinois State Fair, Springfield, Ill.

Aug. 22-29. — Missouri State Fair, Sedalia, Mo.

Aug. 24-26. — Pennsylvania Potato Growers' Association, Potato Exposition, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.

Aug. 27-29.—Seventh National Shade Tree Conference, Boyce Tompson Institute, Yonkers, N. Y.

Aug. 28-Sept. 12.—Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto.

Aug. 29-Sept. 5.—Wisconsin State Fair, Milwaukee, Wis.

Aug. 31-Sept. 5.—Ohio State Fair, Columbus, Ohio.

Sept. 2-4—Middlesex County, Conn., 4-H Club Fair, Middletown, Conn.

Sept. 5-12.—Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis, Ind.

Sept. 5-12.—West Virginia State Fair, Wheeling, W. Va.

Sept. 6-12.—Michigan State Fair, Detroit, Mich.

Sept. 7-12.—New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sept. 7-12.—Maryland State Fair, Timonium, Md.

Sept. 7-13.—New Jersey State Fair, Trenton, N. J.

Sept. 20-26.—Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.

Oct. 3.—Sixth annual Guernsey Cattle Club Show at the Allegheny Country Club Show grounds, Sewickley Heights, Pa. Judge will be W. K. Hepburn, of Fellowship Farms, Anselma, Pa.

Oct. 13-16.—Baltimore Livestock Show, Baltimore, Md.

Dec. 7-9.—American Farm Bureau Federation, annual convention, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 8-10.—Sharon Poultry Association, Annual Show, Sharon, Conn. Secretary Arthur L. Kinsman, Sharon, Conn.

Jan. 18-22, 1932.—Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, Pa.

Drainage Over Land of Another

It is impossible to drain the water from my land until a neighbor opens up a ditch across his land. Is there any way I can compel him to open up a ditch across his farm to drain my field? If so what kind of action should I take?

New York. H. E. M.

There is a proceeding to obtain drainage across the land of an adjoining owner. It will be necessary to follow the statute in this closely and pay such damages as the adjoining owner may sustain by reason of tresspass on his property.

N. T.

HEARTY CHICKS Hatched in a new Jamesway Incubator Hatcher
Wh. & Brd. Rocks, $7—100, 200 for $13.50; Heavy Mixed, $6-100. Order C.O.D. Less than 100 lots, 1c more. Quality and live arrival guaranteed. Catalogue free.
PEOLA POULTRY YARDS Box 2 Beaver Springs, Pa.

PREMIUM CHICKS Barred Rocks....7c; 400 or More at..6c; Heavy Mixed....6c
Safe delivery. Prompt shipment.
LAYWELL FARM HATCHERY, R. 5, BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

BARRON S. C. W. LEGHORN PULLETS
Bred from selected and blood tested hens. Hardy range-grown stock. Priced for quick sale.
Catalogue free
C. M. LONGENECKER Box 50 Elizabethtown, Penna.

CHICKS C.O.D. 100 Rocks or Reds, $8; Leghorns $6.00; Heavy mixed, $7; Light, $6. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. LAUVER, Box 73, McAlisterville, Pa.

Baby Chicks Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds for Fall and Winter broilers. Orders booked now for guaranteed delivery.
ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Delaware

CHICKS C.O.D.—100 Rocks or Reds, $8; Leghorns or Heavy Mixed, $6.50; Light Mixed, $6. Free range. Safe delivery guaranteed. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

1000 White Leghorn PULLETS ready July 15, 12-13 wks. $1. 100 acre range. Large healthy, from selected stock. Norman Treble, Holley, N. Y.

350 S.C.W. LEGHORN Pullets March 25 hatch. Free range, in profit soon, 90c each. B. B. CHASE Wyoming, Delaware

Ducklings—Mammoth Pekins, quality and promptness guar. Write for prices. L. Hamblin, Wilson, N.Y.

BEAUTIFUL TURBITS and BLUETTES 60c each. CAPSTAFF Hohokus, N. J.

PULLETS
Carefully Sorted for Sizes
7000 WHITE LEGHORNS — March hatched, ready to lay. Belle of New Jersey strain, $1.25 each.
3000 WHITE LEGHORNS — 10 to 12 weeks, April hatched, $1.00 each.
3000 WHITE LEGHORNS — May hatched, 85¢ each.
2000 BARRED ROCKS — 18 weeks old, Holterman Strain, $1.35 each.
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English & Tancred Strain	25	50	100
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Extra Chicks Free with each order
Tancred Strain S. C. White Leghorns....$6.00 per 100
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For Quality and Profit

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S. C. W. Leghorns	$6.00
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Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Tanc. or Barron S. C. Wh. Legh.	$6.00	$30.00	$60.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	7.00	32.50	60.00
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Light Mixed, $5.00—100; Heavy Mixed, $6.50—100
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Tancred Strain	Per 100
White Leghorns	$6.00
Barred Rocks	8.00
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Heavy Mixed	7.00
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Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Barred Plymouth Rocks	$2.25	$4.25	$7.75	$38.00	$75
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Heavy Mixed	2.00	3.75	7.00	34.50	68

Postage paid and full delivered count guar. Order now.
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Barred or White Rocks....$7.00—100
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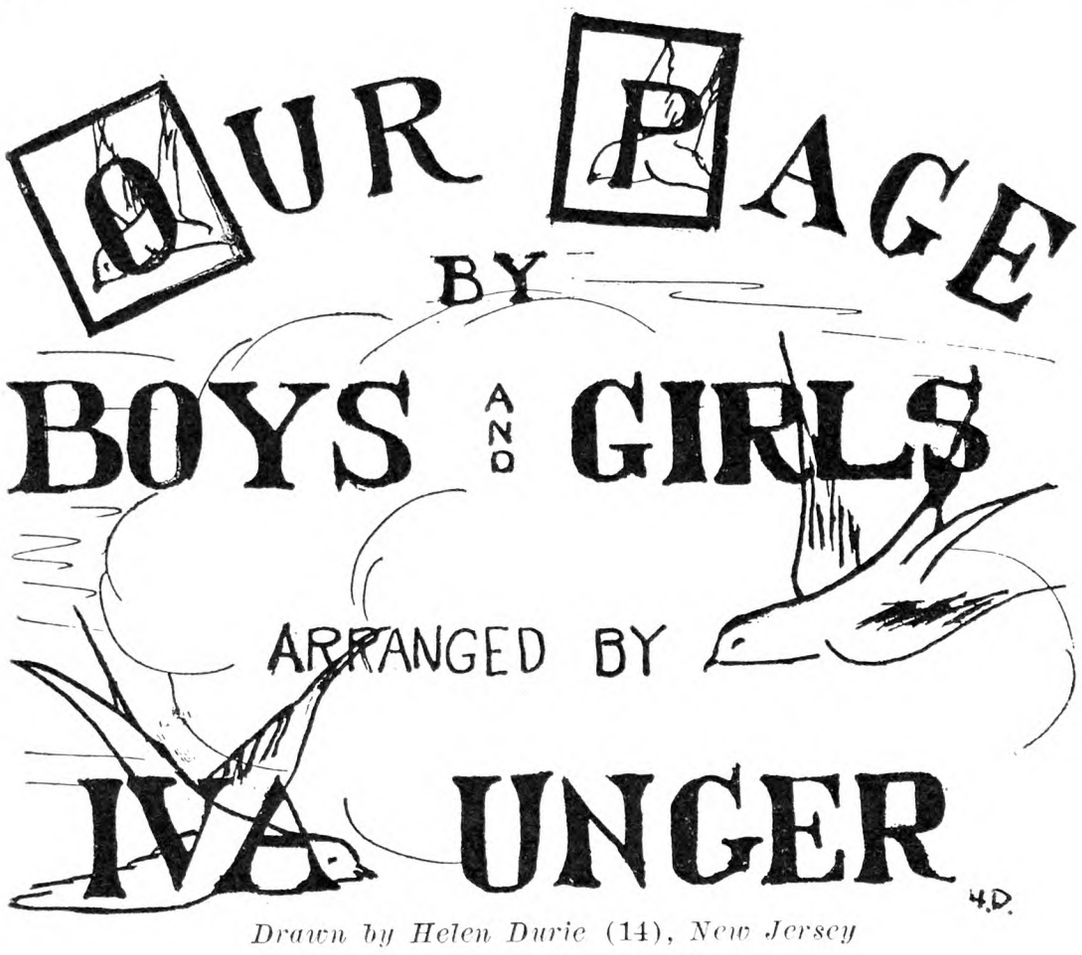
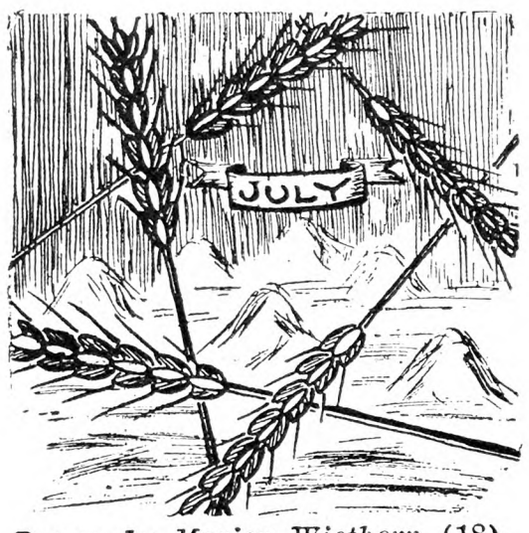


Drawn by Helen Duric (14), *New Jersey*

**"Fragrant mows piled deep with clover,
And sky-winged swallows flashing over."**



Drawn by Marion Wiethorn (18), *New York*

MEMORY VERSE
The Humming Bird

The sunlight speaks, and its voice is a bird;
It glimmers half-guessed, half-seen, half-heard,
Above the flower bed, over the lawn—
A flashing dip and it is gone.
And all it lends to the eye is this—
A sunbeam giving the air a kiss.
—Harry Kemp.

Sent by Clark Allender (17), West Virginia.

Because of the gorgeous color of humming birds, Audubon called them "glittering fragments of the rainbow." The color of the beautiful birds is not due to pigments, but is caused by multitudes of fine lines on feathery surfaces which break the white light into prismatic colors.—C. A.

Drawn by Eleanor A. Weaver (16), *New York*

The answer to last month's "What Am I?" puzzle was "sweet flag." Common as this is, it baffled O. P. readers. There were some things to know about sweet flag, evidently, of which we had never dreamed. This month we are basing the puzzle on a modest little field flower, with a romantic name, and a place in the title of a Scotch folk song. Don't ask for any more hints, please, as I fear that I've given away the secret already.

Whether I am named after the hairs on my style, an animal, or my color and shape, depends on what you call me. I merely point out that I have a strong place in the hearts of mankind, to have earned two names, simple though I am, and not gloriously lovely. I grow abundantly on heaths, or in dry and hilly pastures, on waysides, etc., throughout Britain and North America. I flower in Summer and Autumn.

I am the subject of many allusions in poetry, a slender perennial plant, with a delicate stem six to 14 inches high, sometimes bearing only one flower, but generally a loose panicle of drooping flowers on very slender stalks. My flowers are sometimes white, but usually bright blue, bell-shaped and fully half an inch long. The juice of my flowers yields a fine blue color and may be used as ink. I am a common species of bellflower. What am I?—Adapted and sent by Charlotte Dolly (17), New York.

Enigma No. 1

My first is in bright but not in dull,
My second is in bone but not in skull,
My third is in ounce and also in pound,
My fourth is in valley but not in mound,
My fifth is in poetry but not in song,
My sixth is in able but not in strong,
My seventh is in scheme but not in plan,
My eighth is in kettle but not in pan,
My ninth is in wish but not in weed,
My whole are busy creatures, indeed.
—By Clark Allender (17), West Virginia.

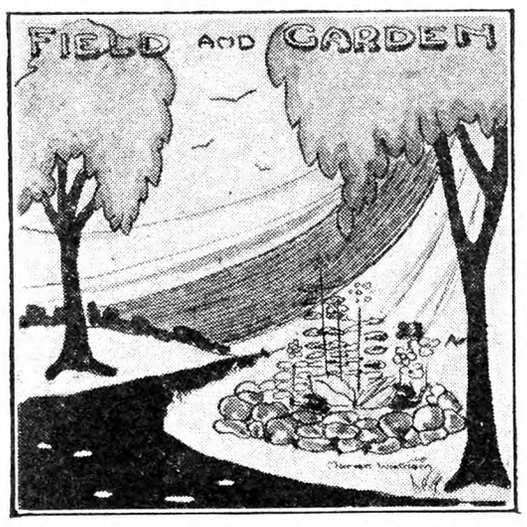
Enigma No. 2

My first is in zoo but not in park,
My second is in sell but not in mark,
My third is in bun but not in dough,
My fourth is in run but not in flow,
My fifth is in cigar but not in pipe,
My whole is an animal with a stripe.
—By John Butler (9), New York.

Riddle

Twenty bells upon a staff,
We never ring—
We sway, not swing—
We are the humming-bird's delight:
Peeping into windows, laugh
All through July.
By ones we die
By ones are born into the night.
—By Charlotte Dolly (17), New York.

The answer to last month's enigma No. 1 was "honeysuckle," and to the riddle, "shadow."

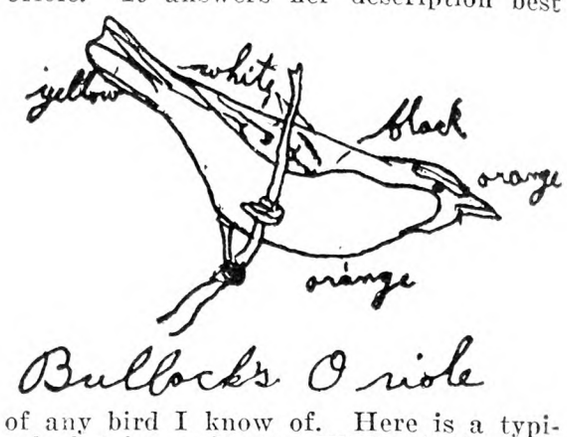


Drawn by Marion Wiethorn (18), *New York*

June 24.—Today I saw something I have not seen once in all these 10 years of living here on this farm. We were working in the potato patch and ran across a turtle, stranded between two rows, scratching its legs fiercely but getting nowhere. For about six inches all around it the ground was slightly hollow from the movement of its legs as though it had been struggling there since the rain last evening. It had a clod of dirt on the bottom of its shell just big enough to hold it clear of the ground so that its claws could not take hold. We scratched the clod off and left it to its freedom.

June 26.—The honeysuckle vine is just great. It is in full bloom now, so it has many visitors. Several evenings in succession I have watched the humming-birds take their fill. — Erma Herschey, Pennsylvania.

I think the answer to Erma Herschey's question about the bird is Bullock's oriole. It answers her description best



of any bird I know of. Here is a typical sketch. — Esther Willis (13), New York.

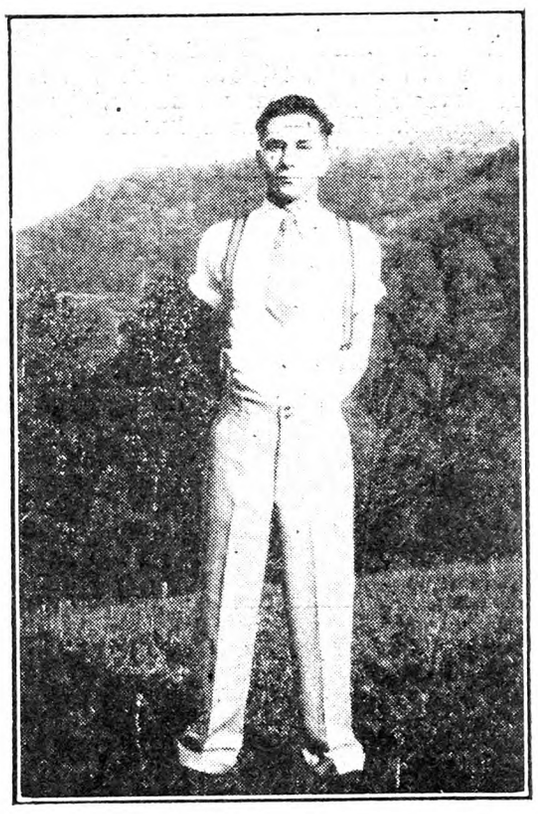
June 29.—This is the time to gather herbs; I have now, nicely bundled and tied, hanging down behind the stove, hardhack and blue clover, the latter of which cannot be beaten for any kind of swelling. In my side window there is a bouquet of headache (is there another name for it?). It is wonderful when one has a headache.—Bertha Wilson, New York.

July 2.—Almost all of the 17-year locusts have died and can be seen lying around on the ground. Sometimes one hears a lone locust utter its long-drawn-out cry which by a stretch of the imagination may sound like "Pharaoh." Considerable evidence of the destruction of these insects is to be seen in the numerous dead twigs on many of the trees where the locusts have "stung" the twigs to lay their eggs.

We have just finished picking a bumper crop of cherries here in Northern West Virginia—the largest in several years. The birds bothered the cherries very little this year, probably because they had all the locusts they could eat. Other insects seem to be numerous this year, too. Hay has just been started here.—Thomas Allender (16), West Virginia.

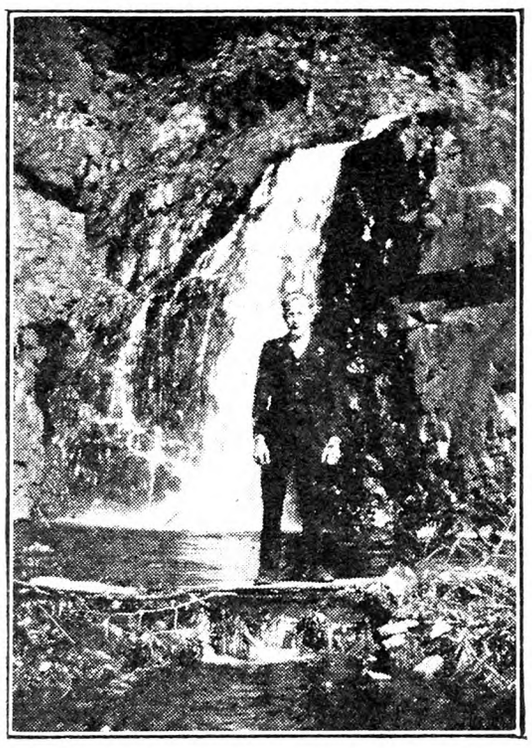
AS OTHERS SEE US

Drawn by Cleo Bradford (18), *New York*



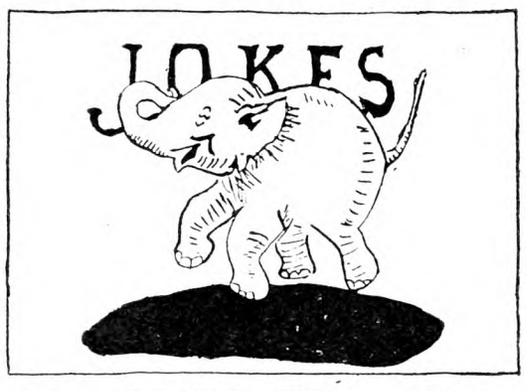
Dear Friends: Since I have often written to O. P., perhaps you will be interested in seeing my photo. This was taken last May, a few days before my graduation from high school.—Clark Allender (17), West Virginia.

Dear Boys and Girls: May I be one of Our Page writers? I like to look over THE R. N.-Y. and read Our Page for boys and girls. Won't someone write to me? I am sending a drawing. — Alice Schulz (9), Maine.



Dear Friends: Am enclosing a photo of myself and Westfield Falls.—Harvey Treichel (17), Connecticut.

Dear Readers of O. P.: This picture was taken in Sutton, Mass. The field back of me was once used as a training field for Revolutionary War soldiers. I have read O. P. a long while, though this is my first contribution. I should like to hear from other boys and girls.—Mavis Thompson (16), Massachusetts.



Drawn by Betty Dickinson (14), *New York*

She was learning to drive. It was along a beautiful stretch of highway, and the telephone line along the way was in the hands of repair men. Suddenly she spied the men climbing the telephone poles.

"Just look at those stupid men!" she exclaimed. "Do they think I never drove a car before?" — Sent by Elspeth Field (12), New York.

"How much did she give?" asked the farmer dubiously.

"She didn't give it," protested the flustered ex-salesman, staring bitterly into the milk pail, "I had to take it away from her."—Sent by Mary Shoop (16), New York.

New York Visiting New Jersey

Leaving narrow, hot city streets the bus took me into a section I had never seen before—the central part of New Jersey. Here I found the country level (so different from my home mountains) with large vegetable farms. How glad I was when I reached my destination to find it was a little farming community with simple, honest folk like those we have back in the mountains!

That is what happened Decoration Day when I left the city to respond to the irresistible call of the fields and woods. I had a fine time swimming, boating and getting sunburned. I also enjoyed seeing a new part of our country. You Jersey boys and girls certainly have a fine State, but somehow I prefer the hills and mountains of New York. It was our mutual friend "Bee Bee Gee" of Connecticut who once wrote to me: "May God give you hills to climb and strength to cilmb them." I can understand what a nice wish it was now! Two things you have in New Jersey were new and interesting to me—your cranberry bogs and the airship hangar at Lakehurst!

I wouldn't have written this except I had been back to nature again. How truly Mrs. Unger wrote when she said, "To really know, understand and write about country life one must live in the country!" So leaving you now I hope to greet you next month from the farm back in the Catskills when I go home for a two weeks vacation.—"The Catskill Mountaineer" (17), New York.

My Diary

Drawn by Jane E. Goddard (16), Ohio

June 22.—Got up at six o'clock this morning and having finished milking (we have milkers now) I proceeded to satisfy the inner man. The sun came up a big red ball and the day promised to be hot. When I came back from the creamery I went to cultivating, and was it hot? I got so hot and disgusted that it seemed as if I couldn't miss any of the corn. It was cooler in the evening and I went riding with a friend, that is, took her riding.

June 23.—Same procedure in the morning and same kind of weather. I took three legions swimming in the afternoon and what a time I had. I put Cicero in charge of them, and what should he do but set the example by diving in and hitting his head on a stone. Another fellow proved too tempting a bait for a snapper, and we had more trouble. Next one got up to his waist in quicksand, but I let him stay there. Some boys with nothing else to do tied the clothes up in knots. There were more minor mishaps, but I shall let those slip.

Afterglow.—The boys can toast bread now, Kidd, but since we have the milkers they are so lazy I can't get them up. Everyone is entitled to their own opinion about my sex. Erma Herschey might tell you I was a "fem" but I don't think Iva Swayer would. Just me.—"Caesar the Second."

June 27. — As this is Saturday the usual cleaning and baking got under way early this morning and was finished by noon. Dinner was over, the dishes were in the cupboards, and I was faced with an afternoon of leisure. I strolled to the attic and got out my old R. N.-Y. pages. I had just seated myself comfortably when a wasp came buzzing by. A jerk of the head and I resumed my reading. Pretty soon it came back. I sat still and waited. It came back a third time and I'll allow if it would just have settled itself for a second one slap of my hand would have sent it to the floor with a spinning head. Instead it only flew on and I thought "If you would fly in that dark alley, I'll slam the door on you and live in peace!" This was no more than thought when another whizzed by. Whew! I surrender! And I grabbed my papers and retreated to my bedroom where I spent the remainder of the afternoon. I looked up the number of contributions I had printed in Our Page and all together I have exactly 21. I hope to have half a hundred published in the years I have to remain.

June 30.—Hay-making has begun so I'll lay aside pen and paper for a few days. We will probably be done in three days as the crop is extra small this year.

The sweet peas that I planted in April are blooming now. So many different colors. Some I've never seen before.—"Wild Rose."

June 28. — Today is Sunday, little diary, but not to mention that I had been to the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln would be unfair to you. The very log cabin in which he was born stands on the same spot housed in a memorial building. There were cars from all over the United States. The people came to visit the birthplace of Lincoln and to drink from the spring that he drank from when he was a boy. In this house is a cane which belonged to Austin Gallaher, who was a boyhood chum of Lincoln's.—"Kentucky Slim."

June 4.—All is discovered! I forgot that the rest of the family read Our Page when I wrote about our feast! And now, for privacy I'll have to desert my dear old name just as I was becoming so fond of it! Maybe I'll write again. Maybe! Bill confessed and so did I and believe me we've been teased about it enough! And here we expected to get a roasting instead. When I'm 20 I'll tell who wrote that old Lupus diary years ago. Until then, farewell!—"Lupus."

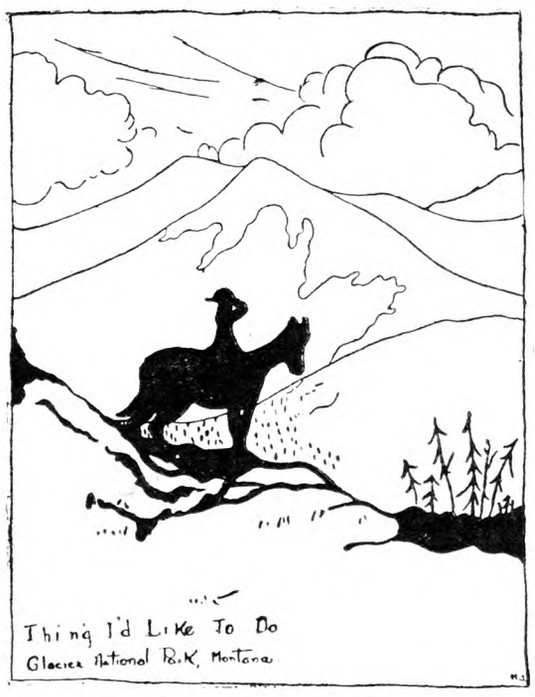
June 29.—Worked until late afternoon and then began to sketch a box (not because I enjoyed it). Stan came this afternoon. He surely does love to talk! Tonight on the spur of the moment we decided to go to the "Biggest Show on Earth." It was fine! Arrived home tired and sleepy.

June 30.—It's been so terribly hot today that I'm very nearly melted. Ooh! Even walking upstairs was actually work until I found that it was cooler up there. Went swimming tonight and it was simply grand! And very cooling. Read Our Page over again tonight and decided I'd send in my diary. I hope there's room!—"Ariel."

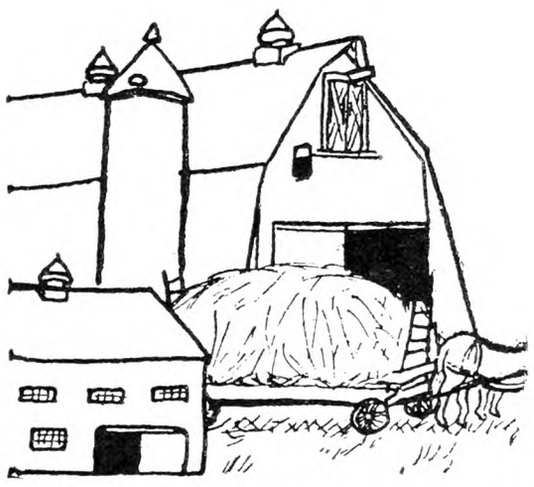
June 24.—Went to see some friends we hadn't seen for a year. It was good to see them again. Had a wonderful ride. It was cool and smooth riding in the new car. There was a terrible accident at the corner. It's getting so that it's not safe driving without a couple of doctors and an ambulance trailing behind.

(Continued on Page 808)

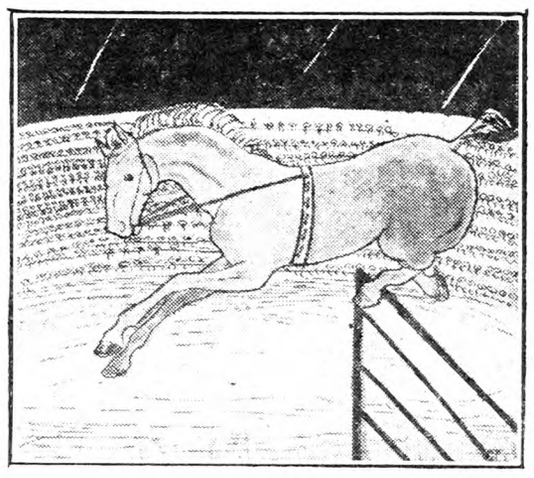
Drawn by Marion Wicthorn (18), New York



Thing I'd Like to Do—By Mary Snow (15), Connecticut

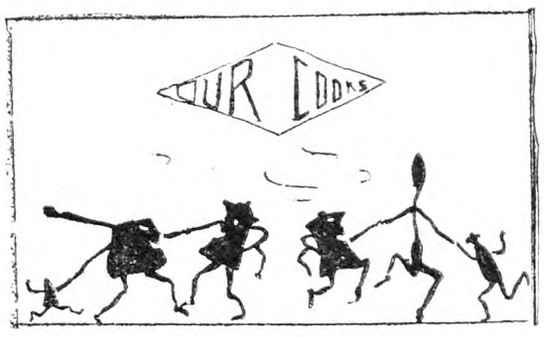


Haying Time—By Cleo Bradford (18), New York



The Circus Horse—By Charlotte Dolly (17), New York

The Naughty Swallow (12), Elspeth Field (12), New York



Drawn by Betty Dickinson (14), New York

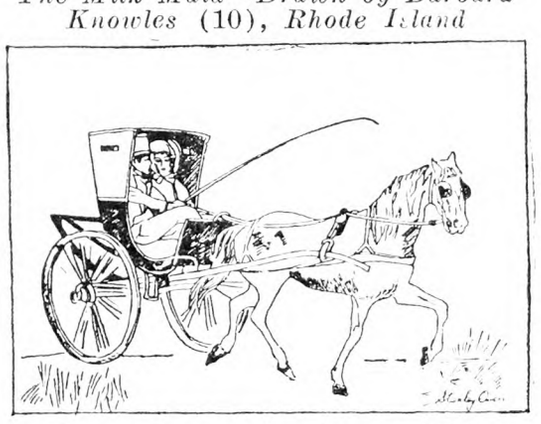
Date Balls.—This candy is very easy to make and you will have as much fun making it as eating it. Take one package of dates and one-half cup of raisins and put both through food grinder. Now form into balls the size of a walnut and roll in granulated sugar until all sides are well coated with sugar. For variety one-half cup of walnut meats may be added, putting them through the food grinder first or else chop them up fine. —Edna Wynick (16).

Portrait of a Cat—By Frances McCall (16), Rhode Island

The Bobolink—By Marion Wicthorn (18), New York

A Cool Spot—By Alice Chew (18), New Jersey

The Milk Maid—Drawn by Barbara Knowles (10), Rhode Island



Drawn by Stanley Brown (18), New York

Original Poems

Drawn by Charlotte Dolly (14), New York

July

The meadow lies far out in the sun
With the humid vapor dancing down;
And a silent, whispering song of the air
That holds us spellbound, waiting there.

The trees sough not, though still and slow,
The tiny leaflets curl and blow;
And the flowers nod in a lazy way,
And nothing seems alive today.

A locust hums, a robin sings,
The vine stirs slyly, by the rings
Of poppies and asters, Delphiniums blue,
By the old gray wall there are marigolds, too.

And Heaven looks down on a scene so fair.
And blesses and leaves
A Summer's day there!
—Bertha Wilson, New York.

To the Mississippi

You are not so great
O, aged Mississippi.
See, we have built bridges
With their feet on your bed.
You hold up the boats,
You are kind to the swimmer,
Your furnish millions with water.
The water caresses the thin
Rainbow colored fish.

I have seen you placid and rippling,
From the high bridge of iron;
Your wide gently moving expanse,
Has held me speechless
When viewed from afar.

Yet when riding the blunt-nosed
Ferry with our car moving
With the gentle motion of the waves,
Made from passing sister boats,
Have found you just as wetting
When splashed upon me as the rain
That falls at a thunder storm.
And in splashes can see just
As beautiful rainbows as shine
In the west after a storm.
—Clarice Gilbert, Wisconsin.

Fleas—A Dog's Soliloquy

(With the usual apologies to Joyce Kilmer)

I think that I shall never see
An insect pesky as a flea.

A flea whose hungry mouth is pressed
Against my weak and scrawny breast.

A flea that looks at me all day
While I must whine and scratch away.

A flea that may in Summer bite
Until we canines yip with fright.

Whose playful bites cause misery,
Who intimately lives with me.
—Carl Prentiss, New York.

Drawn by Marion Wicthorn (18), New York

Our Page This Month

Mop the brow, open the collar, and bring forth Our Page.

And there were days when men and horses retired from the hayfield, with the old motto, "Make hay while the sun shines," completely out of circulation. "Ugh! my elbow sticks down," murmurs one earnest contributor. "We've all been down for a swim," comments another. "Maybe the heat has affected my writing," sighs a third.

But O. P. is all our artists would have it.

May we praise the drawing class of Huntington High School in connection with the work of Eleanor Weaver, Marion Wiethorn and Glady MacLeod? There are teachers, and teachers, of drawing. Our Page witnesses the results, not knowing the name of this teacher but what she gave, and hoping for the day to come when drawing will have more than the dry-as-dust treatment it receives today.

"My highest ambition right now,"

writes Eleanor Weaver, "is to illustrate a book—a children's book in which I can let my imagination have full rein." We are not mistaken in thinking that there are contributors who would write the juvenile which Eleanor would illustrate.

We want to thank Jane Goddard for her "galloping sweep of a railroad train" in the poem "Night." By this touch we ride into the dark. It is word magic, the very nicest description of a train passing that we have ever seen. Clarice Gilbert who lives in Wisconsin where the Mississippi is an everyday sight, takes us there to see it by the way of words.

Mary Snow has started "Things I'd Like to Do." This seems like a good idea. Why not let this thing you'd like to do continue in a series? Fortune permits no one to satisfy all wants. So if you want very much to do a thing, draw it for Our Page. It gives a fine feeling, almost as if you had done it.

Send contributions for August to Iva Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York City, by the fifth of the month. If received later will be held over.

Drawn by Marion Wiethorn (18), *New York*

"Perhaps you remember me as a former contributor to Our Page. You see my school work has been very trying. This last year I attained the position of 'art editor' for *The Mirror* which is our school magazine. The year previous I was an assistant. I'm enclosing some work, and hope you'll receive me back into the fold. Even though I have failed to contribute, my interest has never abated. Some splendid things have been submitted for publication." — Eleanor Weaver (16), Long Island.

"I enjoyed playing that coin game of Clark Allender's. It was hard at first, but I got it after awhile. I also enjoy Jane Goddard's work."—Annie Fenton (12), Maine.

"Who could Rommie be? I don't agree with 'Mysterious.' I think Rommie is Marion Wiethorn. I've enjoyed her work."—Rose Ruzicka (15), New Jersey.

"I like to draw for Our Page so much that I would hate to miss sending in a few sketches every month. To think I should be mistaken for Pembroke. I'm sure I could never write such brilliant epistles as Grace Cullis. Success to her." —Cleo Bradford (18), New York.

"I read Our Page as soon as it came, and then read it again at night. I'll bet 'Kentucky Slim' is William Wilkins, and the mysterious 'Rommie' is Marion Wiethorn. I liked the poem 'Nature' by Bertha Wilson." — Eva Durant, New York.

My Diary

(Continued from Page 807)

June 28.—Made a highly unsuccessful attempt at freezing ice cream. Of course I just would choose a difficult kind for my first try. It made me almost sick to eat it. We finally sent down to the store for some really good ice cream. It will take me some time to get up enough courage to try again. I'm learning to drive a car. Had some interesting adventures while driving today; such as driving over the top of a curb, having the gears stick (not my fault, thank heavens) and scraping the wall in the garage. In spite of all this I'm really not so bad.

June 30.—Worked as usual from seven till 12 in the morning. Went swimming in the afternoon. Swimming wasn't so good. The water was surprisingly unclean, Swam to float, dived twice, then sat on the float till it was time to go back. Looks as if I'll have to give up the old, trustworthy, bay for a more expensive, but cleaner pool. It's rather hard to have an old friend go back on you like that. Took some pictures or rather, brother took them. Hope they come out all right.

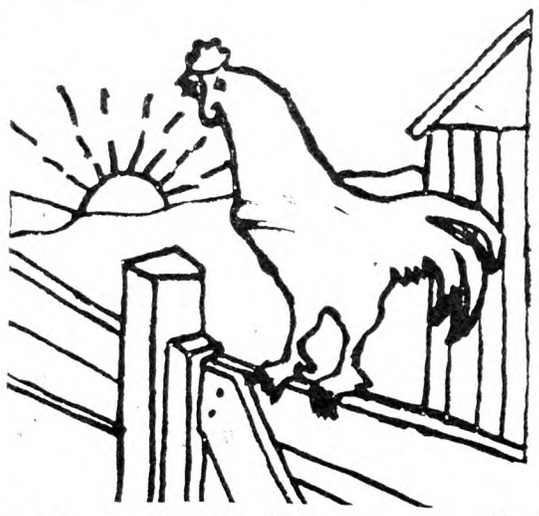
P. S.—The pictures turned out good especially those of me. Ahem! There was also a remarkable one of the kitten standing on its hind legs.—"Sooky."

June 29.—Another blue Monday. Very hot. Too lazy to work much. Went swimming in the creek. For once the water was dandy. Scanned the Boys' and Girls' Page in THE R. N.-Y., which came today. I appreciate the humor that is slipping into the diaries, but is it permanent? I don't agree with "Mysterious" about "Rommie." I rather accuse Eugenia Powers of pulling that one. — "Speck."

June 28.—I was busy writing letters and didn't realize the lateness of the hour until the clock on the mantelpiece began striking 12—midnight. I heard a sound downstairs in the hallway which made me pause and listen. A broom fell over with a clatter, then a soft, hushed stealthy tread upon the stairs. Silence for a minute and then a pail fell off from somewhere. I knew it wasn't a cat or dog because they all had been put out long before this. It wasn't a member of the family, because everyone was asleep and the doors were locked. I got up to investigate, and on opening the door peered out into the darkness, but couldn't see a thing. So switched on a light which revealed the crouching form of a rat that was trying to hide behind a small box that was situated in a corner. I picked up a mop handle that was within reach, aimed and swung it down upon him. The force shattered the weapon into a number of pieces but only struck his tail. He bounded past me to the stairs and yours truly after him. I stumbled, fell, and landed at the foot of them, wrong end up. A lump on the side of my head the size of a pullet's egg that throbbed with pain, a badly stubbed toe that also wasn't feeling right, (I had slippers on instead of shoes) and a few other bruises added to this made me lose the battle. The rat scampered away victorious and was battered up much less than I, but wait until I meet him again, then the real fun will begin. This woke everyone up and believe me—I had plenty of explaning to do for all the noise.—"Silver Asteroide."

June 26.—Went to the woodshed for some wood yesterday and there on a pile of wood sat our cat looking anxiously around as if she saw something under the wood pile. So I went and shoved aside a few chunks of wood to help her catch the mouse, which I thought it was, when out crawls a big brown snake. Wow! Did I scream—oh no, not hardly. I forgot all about the wood I was after.

June 27. — I have been sitting here watching a mother starling carrying tent-worms to her hungry babies. With a worm in her mouth she flies to her nest, sometimes stopping awhile in the locust tree in the front yard, then onto the housetop and finally to her nest, which is under the broken front porch roof. Then a chirping can be heard as if they were all saying, "Give it to me, give it to me" (in bird language of course). Then off she flies after another worm. As ever —"Joybelle."



Drawn by Evelyn Youmans, New York

Another Coin Game

Arrange 16 coins in four equal rows both up and down and crosswise. Be sure to arrange them so that when reading up and down the first row will all be heads, the second row all tails, the third all heads and the fourth all tails. From left to right the rows should red: Heads, tails, heads, tails. The object is to move two coins and exchange them for two others so that when reading up and down as well as crosswise the heads and tails will alternate.

Solution to Coin Game.—Take the second and fourth coins in the first verticle row and moving them around to the other side opposite the second and fourth rows when reading crosswise. Then by pushing the four coins in these two rows to the left into the required positions the puzzle is solved.—Dorothy Safford (16), New York.

Conversation

The exchange of thoughts between two or more persons is called conversation. And because there is no limit to what a person may think there is no limit to the topics for conversation. Some are headed gossip, some are intellectual, and some are light and witty. There seems to be a special time of every day when every single one of us indulges in some one of the three types. Walking on the street you meet a casual acquaintance accompanied by another person unknown to you. You are introduced to Miss Kiljoie. You say, "How do you do?" very pleasantly and then can't think of a word more to add. Right there is when the weather comes in. You hate to mention it again, having already discussed it with at least five persons, but you can't stand in mummy silence like three idiots. So you say, "Isn't this a lovely day after all the rain we've had?" and save the day. The weather comes under the head of light conversation.

The next type of conversation is gossip which ladies used to indulge in over their knitting, but which now may be indulged in anywhere from the breakfast table to the privacy of a subway train, no matter if it's about the President or the O'Gradys in our block. It's still scandal. That's where the tabloids come in. If you don't know any scandal among your friends you may have plenty of others at your tongue's end for four cents, and a half hour's reading. You don't gossip? Three cheers! But quite probably there are times when everyone gossips, and there is really no harm if it isn't malicious and doesn't narrow you. But watch your step.

At night you go to a dinner given in honor of a celebrated author, and that's when you have to be, or pretend to be, intellectual. You compare ancient and modern authors, you speak of "style," "feeling." You admire the satire of Wells, you above all, worship the works of the author present, though you haven't the least idea whether he writes psychological stories or Wild West thrillers. No matter.

What would we do without conversation—so elevating, so amusing, so educational?—"Nile."

Crows

I was sitting and reading a book in the shade of a large oak tree, which was located on the crest of a towering hill fanned by cooling breezes, the afternoon being exceptionally hot. All of a sudden I heard the high-pitched plaintive calls of young crows which seemed to come from afar, but yet heard clearly and distinctly. A gurgling sound followed, and this told me they were being fed. I threw the book down and clambered up the tree. My gaze revealed a large swamp spreading out before me, that was covered over with a growth of young maple trees and had a number of small hillocks scattered around in it, which had tall pines growing on them, and I guessed immediately that the nest was located on one of these. After listening for a few minutes I heard the calls again and then saw a crow alight on a tree, on a hillock that was about two miles away.

On the ground again I put my boots on and headed in a straight course for this particular hillock. Arriving there I wasn't able to see or hear a single young crow. Meanwhile the parents had spied me and were circling above, calling their notes of alarm and warning. They then flew away to another hillock about a half mile away, and continued their cries of alarm, meanwhile being joined by others from all directions until there was a flock of about 40 bewildered old crows, making a great deal of noise but not coming anywhere near where I was.

After scrutinizing the trees again I left for this other spot. My progress was rather slow this time, because of deep pools of water which I had to avoid and so had to make long detours around them. At last I arrived there and began climbing one of the pines. This seemed to rile them all the more and they began swooping down very low above me. They being angrier than ever made me think that I was going to be successful in my quest, but I received a bad disappointment because upon getting far up in the tree the crows ceased their noise and left. Peering among the branches I saw that the tree was devoid of a nest or young crows.

Meanwhile the flock of old crows left for the spot where I had been a short while ago, circling above the same trees, but being less noisy. To my astonishment I saw three young crows rise and join the flock, who then escorted them away.

After thinking for a moment I could see into the whole affair. The old crows had flown to the hillock I was on at present to lure me away from where the young ones were, who remained very quiet while this was going on. I fell for the trick, and this gave them the opportunity to escort the youngsters to safety, and who was it that said crows are not smart?—John Pietroski.

Drawn by Ethel Marshall (16), *Delaware*

The bobolink inhabits the area east of the Rockies and from the Canadian border on the north to the southern part of the United States. As Winter approaches it makes its way toward South America, where the "cold season" vacation is spent.

The bobolink can often be seen in rich grass meadows, perched on the tip of a tree, weed, stalk or even a tall blade of grass. While in any of these favorite positions the breeze may carry to us a well-trained note, which is a wild, sweet, rippling repetition of its name. Or if danger is in the distance a harsh alarm note "chah" will be heard. This alarm note is common to the crow and other members of the blackbird family. Mr. Bobolink does most of his singing, while his mate is on the nest and tending to other domestic affairs. He is a good watchman—his mate leaves the nest at his first warning although she is strongly attached to her home.—Ethel Marshall (16), Delaware.

Farewell Words

Dear Iva Unger: This will be my last visit with you—and I'm going to make it very typical of me and ask you for some more addresses. I enjoy my letters so much and would like to make a few more O. P. friends before I have to leave. If you want to print anything, well, put in what you want to of this:

I got my O. P. issue yesterday and couldn't resist a word or two, seeing that I can't come again. I'm enjoying O. P. more and more every issue. I'm very sorry that Pembroke must get so feeble as to fall behind the diarists—even though I've only seen three or four I've enjoyed every one. I want Marion Wiethorn to know that I enjoy her drawings a lot and watch for them every month. I'll be watching, too, for Lofty Aubrey's appearance—and wouldn't mind a letter from Lofty if the prejudice against girls isn't too strong! I shall miss Pearl Wilfert's drawings and even though I may not know her, I wish her success. She has made a good start.

Before the O. P. family reads this I'll be 20. But before I go I want to tell all you who have been bored by my appearance to get on deck and do your bit. I think O. P.'s just great and I'll read it as long as I can see, even though I shall only have the honor of being one of the many alumnæ. I want to thank everybody for the nice letters I've had, too, and for all that I may get in the future. They sure are appreciated. And just a parting shot at Caesar the Second —I never got my April O. P. till May 12, so I had to wait this long to do any talking back! Faint heart never won fair lady, or a batch of fudge either, Caesar! But I hope you've tried again. Should I ever have bad luck with a batch I might consider sending you some! By the way, if you went to the dance you mentioned in the April issue, I hope they trod on your toes enough to keep you awake! Ouch!

The best of luck to O. P. and I'm really sorry to say good by.—Iva M. Sawyer (19), New York.

Dear Boys and Girls: As my age is nearing 20 years, and it being a rule to join the alumnae at that time, I am sending a word of farewell to Our Page. However, I expect to be a continuous reader as I have been for the past nine years. I have thought about writing many times, but this is the first chance I have taken advantage of for several months. Even though I haven't been a very regular contributor, I am greatly interested in the work of the other contributors and hope they all find success in their line.

I wish to thank Iva Unger, as well as the contributors of Our Page, for the many pen-pals that I have found through the aid of this page. I am sending the best of wishes to you all, and hope to be with you again in that gray month of November, when the alumnæ come home. Au revoir—Audra Carter, West Virginia.

The Scarecrow

What cruel hands transfixed him there
On a pole
In a lonely land,
With unsympathetic corn
Tickling his helpless ribs,
And the rain drenching
Stiff, chill limbs?
I have watched him
With pathos
In the wind
That calls to him
From beyond the hills,
As he twists and writhes and wriggles
To escape
The painful shaft
And answer the urge of the unknown
As others do,
And to wander over the hills
Freely.
Beyond this dreary field
Where he has watched for long;
And I have yearned to free him
For he is so forlorn
And has no heart,
Tattered as he is, and poor,
For such a duty;
And the crows
Circle
Unnoticed.

—By George Abbe, Massachusetts.

A Hand

It was thrown with all the careless grace and abandon possible only to the born artist, over the back of a chair, the most beautiful hand I had ever seen. Light as a snowflake, it gleamed against the warmth of the wood, and left me in an ecstacy of appreciation for its fineness. Long tapering fingers at whose tips gleamed brightly polished nails, drummed leisurely and softly on the back of the chair. The nails seeming to call forth admiration for the general effect and not attention to themselves were cut a perfect oval, while the knuckles were hardly perceptible. The hand was not plump, but still softly padded, and one knew immediately, even at a glance, that that hand was used to doing things efficiently and deftly. Its perfection told of the care and time lavished upon it by its owner. Eyes are the windows of the soul, but this woman's hand was the window of her personality.—"Nile."

Events of the Week

DOMESTIC.—Racketeers serving sentences in Atlanta Penitentiary and other Federal prisons have carried their activities into these institutions, it was disclosed July 11 by the Department of Justice agents who are investigating the bribery conspiracy by which wealthy inmates received transfers from Atlanta to army reservation road camps. By the use in some cases of strong arm methods, the agents revealed, timorous prisoners have been forced to pay gangsters money for protection and special privileges which the latter guaranteed. The racketeers boasted to their fellow inmates of their "stand-in" with turnkeys and petty officials, and promised for sums ragning from small amounts up to $1,000 to use their influence in obtaining favors, unusual luxuries or a let-up in work.

The Federal Parole Board announced July 11 that Edward G. Lewis, convicted in 1928 in the Southern District of California of violating the postal laws, had been paroled, the parole being effective on September 1. Lewis was sentenced on May 1, 1928, to serve five years at the McNeil Island, Wash., Federal Penitentiary and to pay fines of $15,000 and $14,000. He became eligible for parole on May 1, 1930. Lewis paid his $15,000 fine. His parole was conditional upon his refraining from stock promotions.

Immediate shut-down of Kansas oil wells, estimated to number 22,000, was agreed upon by more than 300 independent operators at a conference at Wichita, Kan., July 11, to consider a remedy for low price for crude oil. Speakers declared that present prices of from 10 to 22 cents a barrel posted by purchasing companies were under the cost of production. In joining the producers' strike under way in other States of the mid-continent area, the operators estimated the suspension in Kansas would throw 30,000 men out of work. The wells affected by the shutdown agreement have a daily production of approximately 102,000 barrels, with a potential of more than 200,000 barrels. The suspension will not apply to wells subject to introduction of water. They will be permitted to remain on pump to prevent destruction.

A $3,000,000 lottery syndicate alleged to have operated in Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan and Ohio, was said by police to have been uncovered through a raid at Indianapolis, Ind., July 11 on a printing establishment which resulted in the seizure of tickets and records and the arrest of two men. John Krause, of Indianapolis, was wanted as the reputed head of the syndicate. They arrested H. G. Meister and A. E. Mitchell as agents of Krause. The officers said that tickets for the World Series Syndicate, the Hawthorne Gold Cup Sweepstakes and other syndicates were seized.

C. C. Julian, California and mid-continent oil operator, was arrested July 13 at Oklahoma City, Okla., on a warrant charging fraudulent use of the mails. Arrested with Julian were C. C. (Tex) Boren, associate and personal bodyguard for Julian, and H. D. Topp, accountant for the C. C. Julian Oil and Royalties Company, the affairs of which recently figured in Federal and District Court cases there. The complaints on which they were arrested, signed by Roy St. Lewis, United States Attorney, charged mail fraud in connection with six oil companies promoted there by Julian, alleging that more than $2,000,000 was obtained through the sale of trust certificates in the companies. Julian's bail was fixed at $50,000 and bonds for Topp and Boren were fixed at $10,000 each.

WASHINGTON.—The Postoffice Department, following authorization by the Interstate Commerce Commission to increase the size and weight limits of parcel post packages, is planning "an intensive campaign to make the American people parcel post minded." The first step has been the appointment of parcel post supervisors at 60 of the largest postoffices throughout the country, whose primary function will be to contact the public.

Sentence of Albert B. Fall, former Secretary of the Interior, convicted of accepting a bribe from Edward L. Doheny in the oil lease scandals was changed July 11 to a year and a day to enable him to serve his term in a Western prison. William D. Mitchell, Attorney General, designated the State penitentiary of New Mexico at Santa Fe as the prison. Fall's sentence, which grew out of the fact he was given $100,000 by Doheny, the oil operator, in negotiations for the Elk Hill reserve lease, includes also a fine of $100,000. By serving an extra 30 days in jail and taking the pauper's oath the prisoner will be able, under the penal code, to be released from the fine. Once a wealthy New Mexico land owner, he is now said to be penniless. Should Fall later come into possession of property the government might attach it. Fall will lose his right to vote, under the laws of New Mexico, but in other respects will retain his civil rights as a citizen.

Legislation to restrict speculative trading on grain exchanges again will receive the support of the American Farm Bureau Federation in the next Congress. The bureau has been behind the Capper-Dickinson bill. The measure will be reintroduced next Winter and provides for limitation of any one operator's trading to 2,000,000 bushels a day and his long or short positions to a similar amount. President Hoover's arraignment of speculators who sell short in times of stress has brought demands for restriction.

President Hoover took steps July 14 to dispose permanently of the vexatious Muscle Shoals problem in the forthcoming session of Congress by putting into effect the plan he proposed in the last session when he vetoed a bill providing for government operation of the gigantic Alabama power and nitrate plant. The President suggested at that time that the Muscle Shoals problem should be removed from the realm of American politics, where it has remained suspended for more than 10 years, by creation of a joint commission composed of representatives of the Federal government, agricultural interests and the State governments of Tennessee and Alabama, which are most vitally concerned in proper development of the plant. The commission, Mr. Hoover suggested, could work out a plan for orderly operation of the plant.

New York State led all others in licensed and unlicensed airplanes on July 1, having 1,190, while California, the closest rival, had 1,160 and Illinois was third with 685, the Aeronautics Branch of the Department of Commerce reported July 14. The total, licensed and unlicensed on July 1 was 10,235, or 417 more than were registered on Jan. 1. In licensed aircraft only California was in first place with 974 approved planes, while New York was credited with 965. New Jersey had 193 licensed and 118 unlicensed aircraft on July 1 and Connecticut equipment was divided into 115 licensed and 28 unlicensed planes. Aircraft of all commercial types recognized by the Federal authorities now number 7,458, an increase of 104 since January.

An urgent appeal for Federal funds to aid farmers in grasshopper-ridden areas of South Central South Dakota was sent to President Hoover and Secretary of Agriculture Hyde July 14 by Governor Warren Green. Commissioners of seven counties requested funds to buy food and supplies for inhabitants, feed and livestock and assistance in fighting the grasshoppers. The commissioners reported their small grain was gone and corn facing destruction in many areas. "Grasshoppers have utterly destroyed all crops in 11,000 square miles in South Dakota," the resolution sent to Washington read, "leaving the people without funds to purchase the necessities of life or feed for livestock. Unless Federal aid is given there will be intense suffering among the people themselves as well as rendering them absolutely unable to keep or feed their domestic animals." Doubt was expressed at the office of Secretary Hyde that the Department of Agriculture would be able to re-open government drought loans for South Dakota farmers. No other fund was said to be available either for feed loans or to help eradicate the grasshoppers. Secretary Hyde is on a vacation tour of Western national forests. Governor Green's telegram was referred to the entomology division and the seed loan office. The drought loans recently were re-opened to enable Montana and North Dakota farmers to buy feed for livestock, but at Mr. Hyde's office it was said the loans could not be extended to other States.

Agricultural Schools on Wheels

(Continued from Page 802)

the dairy industry, and every phase of agriculture. Two years in succession, 1925 and 1926, the Great Northern operated a junior livestock special train through Minnesota and North Dakota. It carried the boy-and-girl winners in the 4-H clubs and their animals which won the highest awards at the Junior Livestock show held annually in South St. Paul, Minn. At every station the youngsters showed their ribbon winners and told how they selected, fed and prepared their animals for showing. It was estimated that 75,000 people saw these demonstrations, said to be the most extensive ever attempted in showing the work of the 4-H clubs."

What absolute returns the railroads and the farmers have gained from the $20,000,000 "service" investment can't be estimated. But it is known that during the time the carriers were conducting their school on wheels the four Northwest States, Minnesota, Montana, North and South Dakota, increased their swine herds 31 per cent, sheep 59 per cent, egg shipments 40 per cent and poultry 141 per cent. The farm income of these States climbed from $926,950,000 to $1,579,256,000 and 54 per cent of this increase came from livestock, poultry and dairy products. The number of dairy cows increased by 196,000 while in the other 44 States the gain was 216,000.

H. M. SIMS.

The Bookshelf

If you are looking for a new book for the little ones we would suggest THE ADVENTURES OF MICKEY MOUSE. The children will love it. The pictures are attractive and the text interesting. Price, 50 cents. For sale by THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, New York.

Boys and Girls

RHYMES FROM THE ROCKIES

Observations

Some call it Indian paint brush
This flame of a flower wild—
But to myself I fancy it
A camp fire, fairy-styled.

When Spring brings to the warm hillside
The wild flowers that we treasure,
The fairies light this desert flame
And breath on it with pleasure.

Mountain Vagabond

Lazy, lagging, lizard
With your sleepy eyes,
You act as if no thing on earth
Could mar your paradise.

Where is your home,
You vagabond of boulders?
You jump from underneath my feet
And cause a shiver in my shoulders.

Indolent, carefree, roving fellow
How earned you such a priceless coat,
Of brilliant green and yellow?

Mountain Shadows

Bound by the thirsty silence of the ages,
White sands of desert lands
Like smooth, unwritten pages,—
Stretch far to North and South, while to the West
Cool mountain shadows beckon feeble man to rest.

For did not God know when he planned
This mighty range upon his land,
That sometime man would seek retreat
In canyons cool, from desert heat?
And yet before e'en time began
He sought to carry out his plan,
And caused the earth to slowly heave
And thus a chain of peaks to weave.
So now that time has just begun
We see his task is not yet done—

For always changing, yet the same,
The Rockies in their far-flung fame,
In majesty across the west
Forever beckon men to rest.

—By Florence Swan (16), Colorado

Night

The galloping sweep of a railroad train,
Goes by, and the night is silent again,
Save for small things that take up the song,
As the night goes flying smoothly along.

Her raven wings, and her star-decked gown
Rest high above each city and town,
And her song, as the fresh, young breezes blow,
Comes to the country, lying below,
And all the world quiescent lies,
Soothed by the song from her starry skies.

—Jane E. Goddard (16), Ohio.

July

Oh, hot July!
The flowers downward look when you are here,
And men, perspiring, work in fields of hay.
Oh, bright July,
Your sky is azure blue, 'tis seldom drear,
Your sun shines down relentless, day by day.
Then soon, July,
You've gone; your days pass by so hot and clear,
And then with footsteps fleet you fade away!

—By Prudence Clark (16), Pennsylvania.

Contributors' List

* Marks the names of those whose work appears on Our Page this month.

New York. — Joseph Preniss, Harry James (11), Wilton Emerson (12), Gertude Testrake (13), Bonney Black, Bertha Wilson, Alice Harris (18), *Iva Swayer (20), John Butler (9), Josephine Swanson, Zelda Putnam, *Cleo Bradford (18), Eva Durant, Harold Fox (11), Virginia Fox (12), Ruth Kmeskurn, Blanche Gillham (16), Marjorie O'Donnel (15), Clayton Watson (13), Jeosie Bruck (14), Sara Haight, Charlotte Lucas (9), Doris Butcher, Carl Prentiss, Dorothy Safford (17), *Charlotte Dolly (17), Eleanor Weaver, *Marion Wiethorn (18), Betty Dickinson (15), Helen Gabrys, Homer McCoon (15), Esther Wills, Elizabeth Maier (16), *Elspeth Field (12), Gladys McLeod.

New Jersey. — Dorothy Hunt (12), Frieda Metz (11), Virginia Self, Clarice Cook, Rose Rusika, Jessie DeGroat, Michael Myahaleek (11), Sadie Allen, Mary Dezzatink (12), *Alice Chew (16), Michael Cram (16).

Pennsylvania. — Edna Wynick, Catherine Hartman (8), Erma Herschey, Alden Rowley (16), Claris Rowley (17), Edna Rowley (13), Wilma Krebs (13), Prudence Clark (16).

Connecticut.—Mary Snow (15), Pauline Marcus (12), Henry Missoura (13), Eleanor Dillon (13), Silvio Bedini (14), Helen Waterman (9).

Delaware.—Anna Parlect (12), Manuel Barquee, Randolph Eastburn (12), Ethel Marshall (16).

West Virginia.—*Clark Allender (17), Thomas Allender (16), Audra Carter.

Ohio. — Mary Buchanan (10), Jane Goddard (16).

Illinois.—Marie Entwistle.

Wisconsin.—Clarice Gilbert.

Kentucky.—William Wilkins.

Rhode Island.—Frances McCall (16).

Maine.—Annie Fenton (12).

Massachusetts.—John Pietroskie.

Letters Wanted

Letters to correspondents under this heading or appearing on Our Page should be mailed to this office in care of Iva Unger. Seal and stamp envelope as usual addressing with name and State. Several letters may be sent under the same cover to save postage.

Myrtle Lowrey (12), New York; Marie Entwistle, Illinois; Rose Spindler (19), Nebraska; Clara Lowrey (9), New York; Frances Spindler (15), Nebraska.

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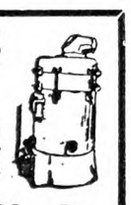

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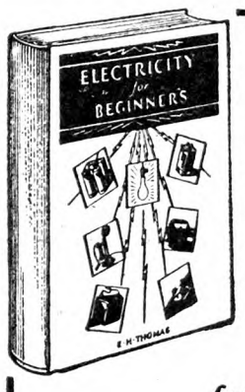

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PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Hundreds of inquiries are answered by mail to one printed here. For your protection we cannot consider unsigned statements.]

Miss Anna Brown, of Chester, Ill., started in the rabbit business about four years ago. She bred Chinchillas, selling the pelts for fur and the dressed rabbits for meat. She did very well. Then she sold rabbits for breeding and contracted to buy back the offspring of the pairs sold at $2 each. In about a year rabbits began to come back so fast—to express it in her own words—they ate her out of house and home. In April last she found herself in a bankruptcy court with a schedule of $39,570 unsecured indebtedness. Her assets were 300 rabbits. The debts were largely due the patrons who bought breeding rabbits, and returned the offspring expecting the contract price. She told the court that the rabbits were as prolific as she expected, but she could not tell whether the rabbits shipped to her were offspring of her stock or not, and the market did not keep pace with the production. It seems that Miss Brown made the promise to "buy back" in good confidence. She kept the promise as long as she could, and finally lost a little property she had acquired to the creditors, but it made a small dent in the schedule of debts. We have always believed that it is impossible to live up to a buy-back rabbit proposition.

About a year ago I got the urge to try to beautify my home, so wrote the Fireside Industries, Adrian, Mich., and sent them $3 which I happened to have at the time. I was to get instructions and pay $3 monthly until a total of $59.50 was paid. Then I was to have premiums listed at $106.20 value. I have paid them $24. These I am to paint or decorate. I have seven children, one an infant and the oldest 12 years. We have no money in excess of the mere needs of the family. I find I have no talent for painting or decorating pottery or other ware, and with the children and the housework I have not the time if I had the talent. I have asked them to stop sending instructions, and excuse me from further payments, but they are not willing to do so. Even the postage is a burden of expense to me. Can you do anything for me? I have nowhere else to turn. I can pay no more now.
Rhode Island. MRS. N. H.

The management of this business has been courteous to us and also to our subscriber. But it insists on the fulfillment of the contract with this good woman who has no talent for the instruction or time for the work. Her seven children seem to need not only her whole time but also the cost of these instructions in the fine arts for which she is now convinced that she has no talent. While contracts of these instructors, or schools, may be legal, and even helpful to those qualified to pursue them, we have always refused their advertising because of the hardships of which the above case is an example.

A, owning farm, sells woodlot to B, giving warranty deed. Later A sells farm to C, giving C warranty deed also of woodlot previously sold to B. All deeds on record. Can C hold woodlot, or what can C do with A? J. H.
New York.

On this record B's title to the woodlot is good. C has bought a woodlot that the seller did not own. His deed gives him no ownership in the woodlot. But he may sue A to recover his loss. If A has property C should recover. But there may be some mistake or oversight, and if so an equitable adjustment should be made to avoid the trouble and expense of a suit.

Will you inform me regarding Robert Slackmann, 101 West 37th St., New York City? He would not send me any caps or hats without my sending the money first. I sent what he asked but I have not received the merchandise and have asked him three times for a refund of my $7.50. He does not answer.
Pennsylvania. I. W. A.

We have demanded return of this remittance several times without results. A suit for the amount involved is too expensive and uncertain. But the information may be serviceable to others.

Clark W. Parker, who was born 69 years ago in a Michigan log cabin, and later a trustee of the Church of the Strangers, and his son, Wyman C. Parker, were sentenced to five years in the Atlanta penitentiary last week in a New York court for use of the mails to defraud and conspiracy in the sale of $1,250,000 of stock of the Automobile Royalties Corporation. The judge told them they were a danger to society. The prosecuting attorney said they had previously organized the Parker Axle Company of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and sold $500,000 worth of the stock in the company without assets. The story is told for the benefit of credulous investors in stock certificates.

In settling an estate, a lien was foreclosed on New York real estate property; do the proceeds of said sale belong to the personal part of the estate or not?
New York. E. J. G.

The proceeds of the sale would go to pay the mortgage and the expense of foreclosure. This part of the estate would be real estate and not personal property.

If a deed reads, "John Brown and Anna M. Brown, his wife, or survivor," could either one deed (give good title) to his or her share of the property, or would both need to sign to give good title? Would the above wording of a deed have the same meaning and hold in the courts in the same way as "John Brown and Anna M. Brown, his wife, as tenants by the entirety"? If a deed reads "John Brown and Anna M. Brown, his wife, or survivor," could any share of the property be used to pay notes or contracts signed by the husband alone?
New York. A. S.

Any wording of the deed that shows the property is held jointly by a husband and wife makes them "tenants in the entirety," even though these exact words are not used, and when one dies the property goes automatically to the survivor. Under this form of deed there is no division of the property. While both live one cannot claim any separate part of it. It is one entire unit held by both. Neither one can give a good title to the whole or any part of it. Both must sign a deed to convey it to another owner. Any debt or obligation of one is good against the whole property. No two parties except husband and wife are eligible to hold property under these conditions. In other cases a fractional part of the property would be held by each party in whom the title rests.

I am inclosing a protested check for $116.38, plus $1.81 protest fees, drawn by Wm. J. Morgan, 580 East 28th St., care T. T. LeBerthen. Mr. Morgan promised to pay the amount in three installments, but failed to do so. I would like to ask you to collect the full amount.
New Hampshire. E. L. H.

We did not find Mr. Morgan at the above address and we have not been able to locate him elsewhere. It is a misdemeanor in New York State to issue a check when there is no money in the bank, but no action can be started until the offender can be located.

In 1926 we bought a farm for $10,500. Under the contract we are obliged to pay the full interest and installments up to $1,100 each year. In good years we could make it, but during the depression and low prices we are hard pressed. We asked the old owner to ease up on the installments, but he is not willing to do it. We have yet $500 to pay on the installments before we get a deed. Can he make trouble for us? K. A.
New York.

Yes. If you are not able to meet the payments he can bring suit for the amount due, and for breach of contract, but since you have shown good faith on your part, we are unwilling to think that he will go to such extremes. In the first place, if he got what seemed a fair price in 1926, the amount yet due is probably all or more than it would sell for now. He would probably have the place back on his hands if he succeeded in dispossessing you. He would gain by helping you do the best you can until conditions improve. In the second place the drop in farm product prices since 1926, changes the whole situation, for you as it has for everyone else, and the old owner would be wise for himself as well as fair to you, if he would make allowances and extend your time for making the payments. That is just what we are doing for the European governments. We hope this vendor will take a similar view.

Do you know if the Consolidated Miners Syndicate of Boise, Idaho, is a safe investment or not? G. H. C.
Vermont.

Our information is that about $60,000 was put into this enterprise, which was all paid out in expenses. The stock is quoted at 10 cents a share and not attractive at that.

The Garden Notebook

For a good many years past I have made a practice of keeping a garden notebook, and I am persuaded that if more gardeners would do something of the same kind the results would be apparent in more satisfying gardens. Of course it takes a little time, and even a little time is not easily spared during the busy garden season. Yet such time is well spent, and a few minutes given to careful note-taking will often save hours or even days of futile labor later, not to mention a possible saving in real cash.

My notebook arose from several unsuccessful attempts to keep diaries, all of which died a more or less natural death from neglect with the advent of busy Spring days. To be a successful diarist one must possess a certain psychology, certain qualities of mind which are apparently lacking so far as I am concerned. A garden diary in particular must of necessity include a lot of useless material if faithfully kept, and it was primarily in recognition of this fact that I evolved my present notebook system in preference to the regular diary.

A notebook is so simple. All I do is jot down anything at all of interest with reference to the garden and its development. For the most part notes are taken when the subjects are at their best, thus a flowering plant is noted when at the height of its blooming period, fruits and vegetables when the crop is ready for use, and so on. Notes are usually brief, consisting of a short description of the plant with special mention of outstanding features. Almost invariably I add the date of sowing or planting and the name of the source from which the stock was received. These details I glean from the wooden garden labels which are placed with each batch of stuff in the garden, and which carry in addition to the above-mentioned details the name of the species or variety. Any appropriate remarks regarding the condition of the plants, or any suggestions for obtaining improved results in the following season (as for instance by earlier or later sowing) are faithfully recorded.

Notes frequently appear dealing with color combinations which appear pleasing or otherwise. Much of the value of my notebook lies in the fact that it not only comprises records of successful plantings and worthwhile plants, but also of plants of less merit and of plantings which have proved either partial or total failures.

Plants seen in other gardens are often mentioned in my book, and when the time arrives to make new purchases a study of these is most helpful. The front pages of my garden notebook serve as an index, and as each note in the body of the book is commenced with the name of the plant dealt with, this same name is entered in the index together with the number of the page upon which the note appears, making the location of any particular reference at a future date the simplest of tasks.

Systematic note-taking of this kind is of the very greatest aid in enabling one to know the plants in the garden intimately. It develops the powers of observation to an extraordinary extent, and the note-taker finds out a great many interesting facts about his plants which might otherwise remain unrelieved. A well-kept garden notebook is one of the greatest aids to good gardening and is a delight to own for it carries with it the personality of the garden and incidentally the personality of the gardener, and thus is a purely individual work dealing exclusively with one particular garden. For these reasons it is a thousand times more valuable than any book on gardening which might be purchased, and I therefore urge all gardeners, both amateur and professional, to get the garden notebook habit. T. H. EVERETT, N. D. H.

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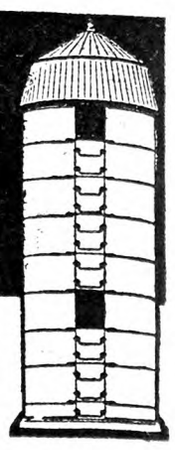

Should your corn fail to mature, happen to get nipped by unexpected frost or become infested with corn borers, ensile it in a Unadilla. Prime, palatable juicy, nutritious feed will result. Don't put off this important matter! Order your Unadilla at once and be all set for any emergency! You can't go wrong in doing this because the Unadilla Silo is not only the strongest built but is the easiest of all to set up and use.

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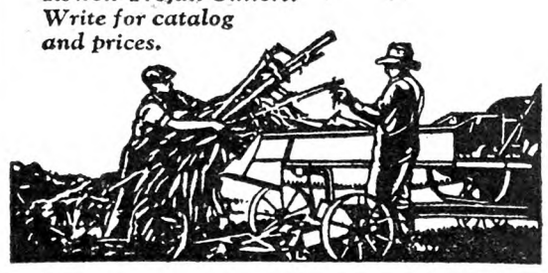

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Write for particulars.

Mosquito Control

The United States Public Health Service has been studying mosquito control in towns and villages. The general plan of attack in city mosquito reduction campaigns is to eliminate as many of the mosquito breeding places by such drainage as is practicable, and to control mosquito production in those that remain by applying kerosene oil or other suitable mosquito larvicide to the water surface at intervals of from seven to 10 days. When village or town campaigns are first started, it is not unusual to find that mosquitoes are being allowed to breed in water containers in as many as one-third of the house yards, and such conditions naturally produce a continuous nuisance.

Wherever there is quiet water, the mosquito will find it; and so it is advisable for the house tenant to make an inspection of the back yard often to see that nothing is left out that can catch and retain rain water. Even if the water is not in sight, so long as it is accessible it will be reached by mosquitoes. They can get to water in a cistern by going down a rain water pipe, even on a two-story house, that leads to a cistern, which they frequently do, and they get at water in cisterns that are not perfectly covered or screened.

There are a few erroneous ideas relative to mosquitoes and their habits that should be corrected. It has often been stated that mosquitoes originate in damp places, that they are wind blown, and that when bats are sufficiently numerous they control mosquito production. None of these statements are true. Mosquities that have originated elsewhere in water will collect in relatively damp shaded places in the daytime; but such are not places of origin. Some types of mosquitoes voluntarily travel long distances with light prevailing winds. With regard to bats, in areas where bats are decidedly numerous mosquitoes propagate close to the bat roosting places and roost in the bat shelters. It is often stated that gold fish are useful as a means of destroying mosquito larvae; but close observation has proved that they are very unreliable and that minnows that feed habitually at the water surface are much more satisfactory for eliminating mosquito larvae.

What is Honey-dew?

I should like to have some detailed explanation of honey-dew, what it is and why it appears periodically? It is in this section the first time since 1914.

West Virginia. O. H. A.

Honey-dew is a sweetish liquid excreted by aphids or plant-lice. If an aphis is examined under a magnifying glass it will be seen that a pair of little tubes or cornicles project from the upper surface near the end of the abdomen. These are called honey-tubes and the honey-dew is excreted from them. Sometimes the insects pump so much sap out of the plants that they void it in tiny streams from the anus, as well as in drops from the honey-tubes. In this case the leaves of infested plants become sticky or glazed with the honey-dew, and in cities we sometimes see the pavement beneath a shade tree wet and slippery with the liquid, where there is a bad aphis infestation. Leaves glazed with the honey-dew quickly develop a black fungus which may kill the leaf by literally choking it to death.

The honey-dew is attractive to bees and wasps, which feed greedily upon it, and even more attractive to ants. The ants protect the plant-lice, colonizing them on suitable plants, and are said to collect aphis eggs, storing them in their galleries over Winter, and taking them where they will hatch normally in Spring. The ants are said to stroke the plant lice in a manner that induces them to yield the honey-dew, and aphis may be called ants' cows, from the relation between the insects.

Whenever honey-dew appears it is the result of an aphis infestation. When ants are seen to be very active upon plants, it is often found that they are "pasturing" plant lice. They are undoubtedly particularly troublesome in spreading root-lice upon corn, strawberries and asters. This strange relation between the ants and plant-lice has been discussed and studied by many eminent entomologists.

Maintenance of Insane Parent

If a person becomes mentally affected, and it becomes necessary to take her to the State hospital, and she has no property or means to pay for care, can her children who are either married or single be compelled to pay for the mother's board and care at such an institution?

New York. R. E.

Children, who are able, after having provided for their own families, are obliged to pay for the care of their parents. We believe that the State of New York never will require this when it will be a distinct hardship to the children. N. T.

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This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—A competent woman for cook in a small Summer hotel; good baker necessary; write capabilities and wages in first letter. TIMOTHY DRISCOLL, Kauneonga Lake, Formerly North White Lake, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced married farmer, about 35, no children preferred, take charge small dairy, boarding-house farm; location near Coxsackie; wife good plain cook, excellent opportunity, shares, wages, steady, references. J. SCHEYER, Hannacroix, N. Y.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, Maryland farm, conveniences, experienced cook, good manager, settled, used to country, Protestant; position open late August; state experience, references. ADVERTISER 1242, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, couple; man to do general farming, wife general housework; references. ADVERTISER 1265, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man on farm by month; good milker, teamster; wages $45. WARD WELCH, R. D. 1, Stamford, N. Y.

CARETAKER, elderly couple, no children, $75 per month, half day off each week; free house, electric light and garden; man must be handy with tools and be general handy-man; Wife must be able to cook and do housework when needed, and also help husband keep up garden and lawns if necessary during Summer; steady employment all year around; references from last employer required. Inquire ADVERTISER 1266, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Middle-aged woman to take care of elderly woman and light housework, on a farm in Sullivan County, N. Y. ADVERTISER 1278, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced single dairyman to handle about 600 quarts raw milk daily; one who understands all modern equipment, Frigidaire, separator, bottling machine, washer, etc.; sanitation and low bacteria count and making of culture buttermilk; state age, experience, references and wages desired including board. ADVERTISER 1273, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED AT ONCE an active man between 45 and 55 years for all-year position; must be reliable, honest, neat with work and handy with tools; small family, garden and some small animals to care for; newly furnished room, board; give references and wages expected in first letter. MOUNTAIN VIEW REST, New City, Rockland County, N. Y.

WANTED—Good home for willing boy on small chicken farm, milker preferred. ADVERTISER 1274, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN, GENERAL housework, small family, good home, $35 monthly and board. MRS. EUGENE EPIFANI, Bethel, Conn.

WANTED—Single man, reliable, for general farm work August 1, all-year around; must be experienced, drive car; $50 a month and board; state age. LESLIE MIKE, 59 N. Main St., Flemington, N. J.

WANTED — Female registered nurse, middle-aged, for a sanatorium for nervous and mental diseases in the country; wage $75 per month; state age, experience and send reference. ADVERTISER 1294, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

FARM WORK wanted. JOHN R. WEDGWOOD, 22 Leonard St., West Somerville, Mass.

YOUNG MARRIED man wishes position as superintendent of small farm or estate; college trained, practical experience with farm crops, all forms of livestock, especially purebred cattle; not a white-collar man. ADVERTISER 1246, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED by married herdsman; long experience; any size herd efficiently handled; excellent references. H. STEWART, Knollwood Farm, Syosset, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, desires position; honest, reliable, efficient in all branches; excellent references. ADVERTISER 1252, care Rural New-Yorker.

REGISTERED NURSE desires position. ADVERTISER 1262, care Rural New-Yorker.

NURSE (REFINED), practical (instructed), convalescents, semi-invalids and other cases; country or city; no objection to travel; reference. ADVERTISER 1263, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED by mother with boy 12, girl 7, Polish, experienced, honest, reliable worker; prefer refined home surroundings to high wages. ADVERTISER 1267, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED American, single, as caretaker gent's country estate; experienced lawns, gardening, poultry, dogs, heating plants; no booze or cigarettes; first-class references. ADVERTISER 1269, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED by single working herdsman, age twenty-five, life experience, understands all branches of dairying; state particulars and wages. ADVERTISER 1277, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as teacher by experienced college graduate holding life certificate; best references. HARRY FRENCH, 199 Saxton St., Lockport, N. Y.

RELIABLE FARMER wants steady position building up run-down farm or take charge of gentleman's farm; wide experience in every way; non-resident preferred; best of references as to character and ability; will also consider position in institution; married, small family; please send particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 1279, care Rural New-Yorker.

TWO YOUNG German couples as caretakers, up-State; ambitious, trustworthy; references; state particulars. JOHN HARBEINTNER, 345 E. 65th St., New York City.

AMERICAN, 40 YEARS old, head game-keeper and poultryman on large estate, wants position August 10, account folks leaving United States; references from present and past employers. ADVERTISER 1276, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN AND WIFE wish position on farm or estate, anywhere. F. PERRIN, 146 Clark St., Portland, Me. F-8326.

POULTRYMAN, MARRIED, capable, reliable, is open for engagement. ADVERTISER 1271, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED POSITION—Dairy barn work, take care cows, good milker, good with stock. GEORGE CRAMER, Box 138, Sidney, N. Y.

GERMAN COUPLE, no children; man perfect in raising, brooding, farming; agricultural graduate; experienced in sickness of animals; also do carpentering and painting; own tools; chauffeur's license; A-1 reference; 5 years one place; wife general housework, garden, poultry. CRUSE, 84 Berry St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MALE COOK, 57, and housework to gentleman or small private family; reference. J. HOFFER, 160 Bleecker St., New York City.

LANDSCAPE GARDENER, single, would like a position, private or commercial; chauffeur's license. ADVERTISER 1270, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position on farm for elderly couple; man to do farm work; wife to do housework. ADVERTISER 1272, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN, SINGLE, desires position; good feeder and cow-man; experienced in clean milk production. ADVERTISER 1283, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED COUPLE, farmer, cook, want work; good home to high wages; reference. DAVID AMERMAN, 75 Fourth Ave., New York City.

YOUNG MAN, 30, German, single, experienced milker, A-1 references; handle all farming machines and tools; chauffeur's license New York; experienced tractor operator; honest, steady, sober, good worker; wants position in good operated farm or private estate; reply to ADVERTISER 1282, care Rural New-Yorker, stating wages.

YOUNG MAN, willing worker, wants position, general farm work; some experience. RICHARD BAYLIS, JR., Box 260, Babylon, N. Y.

CARETAKER-MANAGER, orchards, poultry, animals, flowers, experienced couple, bankers references. D. M. CHAPMAN, Hammonton, N. J.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, eight years' experience, two years on ten thousand-layer plant; one season manager Binghamton branch Kerr Chickeries, Inc. DINSMORE FINLAY, R. 1, Coshocton, Ohio.

MAN, 34, MARRIED, wants any kind of work on farm or estate; mechanic, handy-man, chauffeur's license, etc.; reliable. ADVERTISER 1284, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MAN, 31, carpenter, repairman, painting, cementing, handy-man; own tools; large farm, estate or institution preferred; no liquor nor tobacco; any State; wages nominal. PETER KILDA, 159 New York Ave., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—Position as teacher by experienced normal graduate; best references. ADVERTISER 1285, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, German, wants position; good clean cook and houseworker; large farm preferred. ADVERTISER 1286, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED YOUNG single man, German, wants position on estate or dairy caring for cows and butter-maker, good clean milker. ADVERTISER 1288, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, WORKING superintendent, middle age, married, one child 17, life-time experience; wife will do housework, plain cooking or board help if wanted. JOHN WAGNER, Supt., 341 W. 26th St., New York City.

CAMP CARETAKER, handyman, experienced outdoor life. ADVERTISER 1291, care Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, greenhouse, landscape, livestock, poultry; age 42, English, American citizen. ADVERTISER 1287, care Rural New-Yorker.

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WANTED—Farm or abandoned farm land in Northern New Jersey. ADVERTISER 1280, care Rural New-Yorker.

BARGAIN—$7,000 farm of 50 acres for $3,800, with best of buildings; running water in house and barn; all kinds of farm tools, 2 cows; $1,000 down, balance easy payments. Write ADVERTISER 1275, care Rural New-Yorker.

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Miscellaneous

HONEY—60 lbs. finest clover, $4.80; two or more $4.50; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

OUTBOARD MOTOR wanted; state size, condition, price. GARNET SIMMS, Lake, N. Y.

HONEY, CLOVER, 5 lbs., $1; buckwheat, 75c; 10 lbs., $1.40, postpaid third zone. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY — Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $5.25; 120 lbs., $10. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

WANTED — Garden tractor, any condition. MYERS, care Hastings, Tarrytown, N. Y.

WOULD TRADE new empty honey cans for extracted honey; inquire R. B. BIEMESDERFER, Penryn, Pa.

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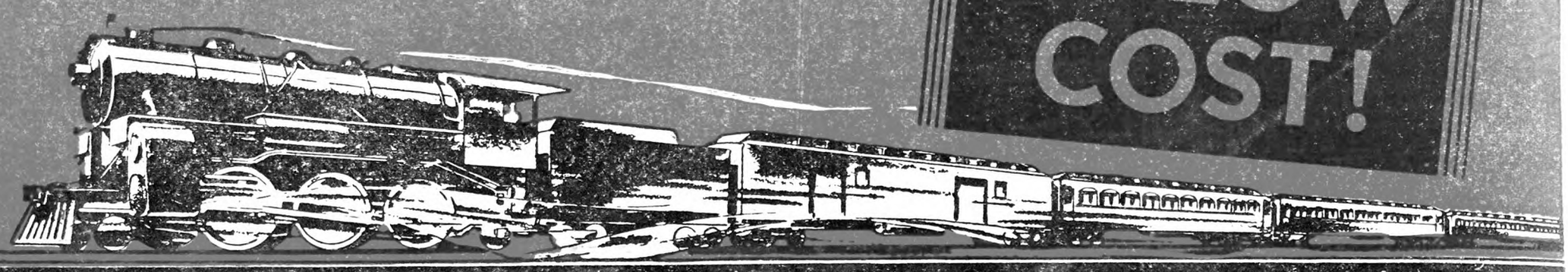

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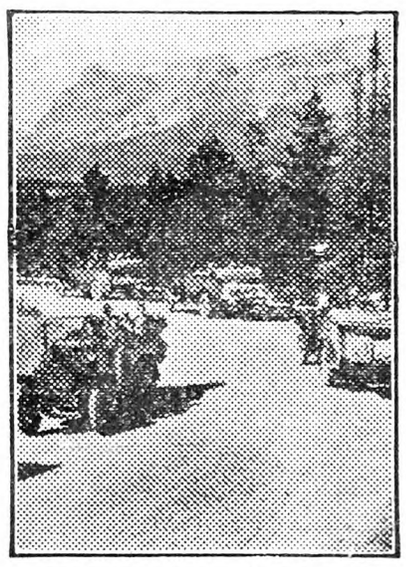

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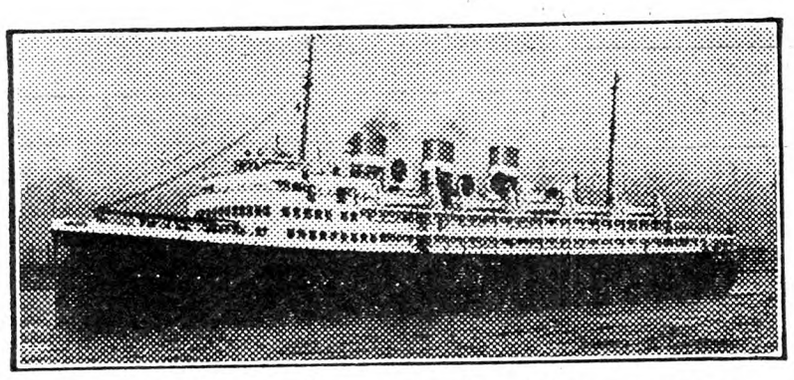

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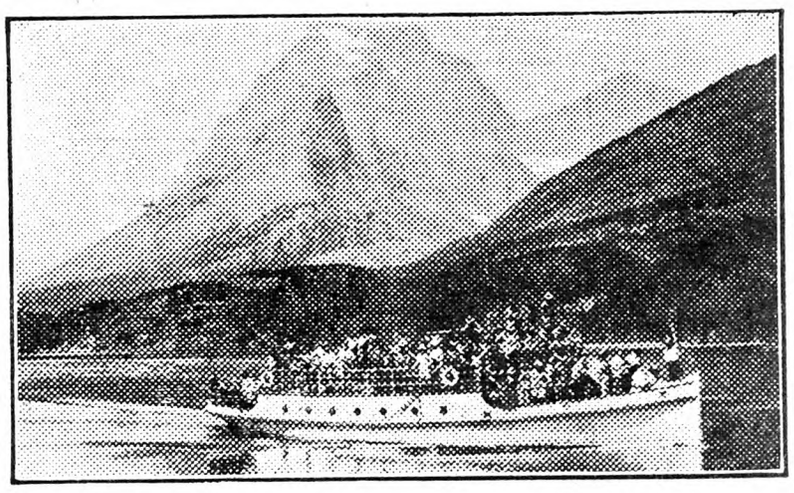

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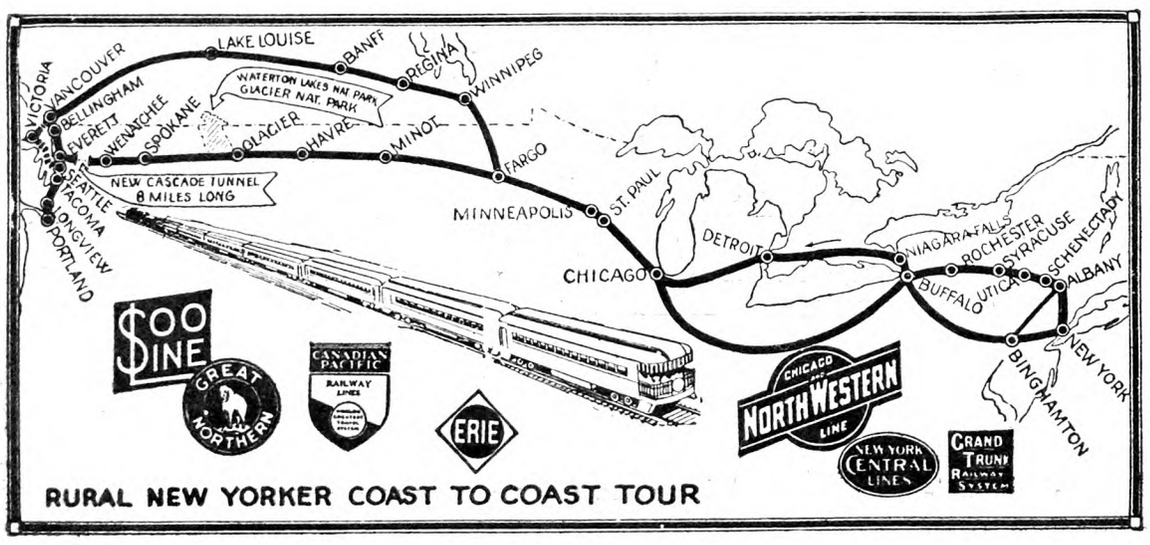

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A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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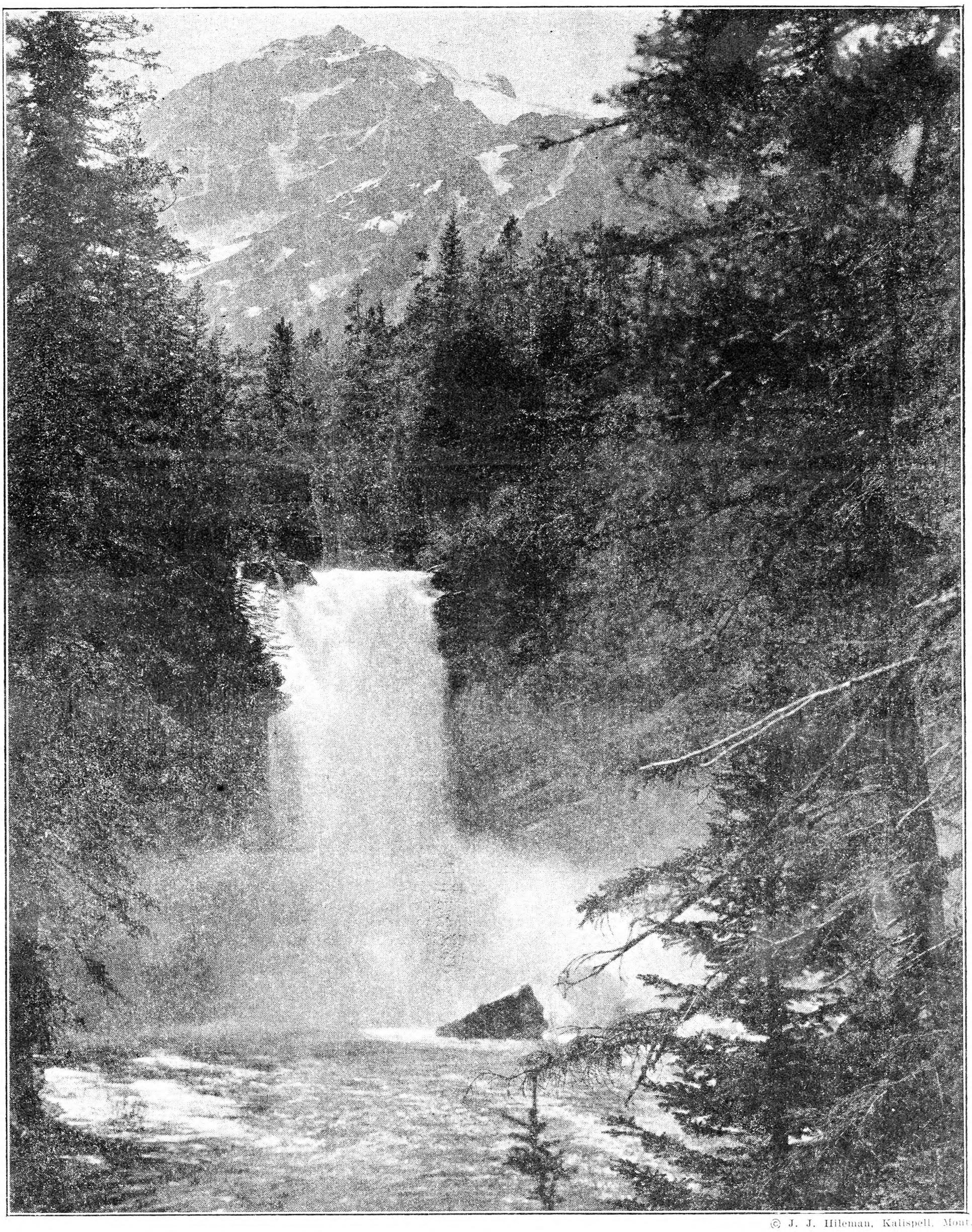


© J. J. Hileman, Kalispell, Mont.

Trick Falls, Glacier National Park

Various Questions About Fruit Culture

Answered by H. B. Tukey

Nitrogen to Set Apple Blossoms

I have four young apple trees. They measure about eight inches in diameter at the trunk. One is a Baldwin, but the other three I do not know. Some branches of these trees have a fair crop of apples on them, and other branches have none. They were all loaded with blossoms, and there was every indication of a heavy crop of apples, but they dropped off some of the branches. These trees look very fine. They appear to be healthy in every way. Can you suggest anything that would help them to bear as they should? They had no apples last year because of the drought.

Montgomery Co., N. Y. D. T.

IT MAY be just as well for you that the trees are bearing on some branches and not on others, because in this way it is not uncommon for a tree to be an annual producer that might otherwise be a biennial yielder if it were to load heavily on all branches in any one year. Baldwin tends to produce in just this way. It is not an uncommon sight in a Baldwin orchard to see some of the branches with dark green foliage and a crop of fruit, while other branches have yellowish-green foliage and no fruit. Other varieties may also behave in this manner. In fact, the spur or the branch which bears consecutive crops is the exception and not the rule. Usually one spur or branch bears one year and a neighboring spur or branch the next time, thus giving the appearance of annual production from the same tree.

The drought probably did not have anything to do with the fact that your trees bore no fruit last year, but it had a great deal to do with the fact that many of the blossoms dropped this year. The heavy drop was due largely to lack of proper food supply at just the time the fruit was setting.

It is for this reason that fruit-growers apply nitrate of soda or some other quickly available source of nitrogen in early Spring, so that the tree may have the nutritive materials present at blossoming and so help to set the crop. If the set of fruit this year does not seem adequate, it would be advisable to apply nitrate of soda or ammonium sulphate just as the buds are showing green in early Spring, at the rate of ¼ lb. for each year the tree has been set. On the other hand, if the trees are carrying a fair load, leave well enough alone. Nitrogen applications under such conditions may cause a heavy set, an overload of fruit, and biennial fruiting, where annual fruiting had been the rule before.

Yellowing and Dropping Cherry Leaves

I am sending samples of cherry leaves from my sour cherry trees, some of them being those which have already dropped, while others are just yellowing on the branch. What is this due to, and what can be done to prevent it? I am afraid that I may lose my crop of fruit.

Ontario Co., N. Y. J. N.

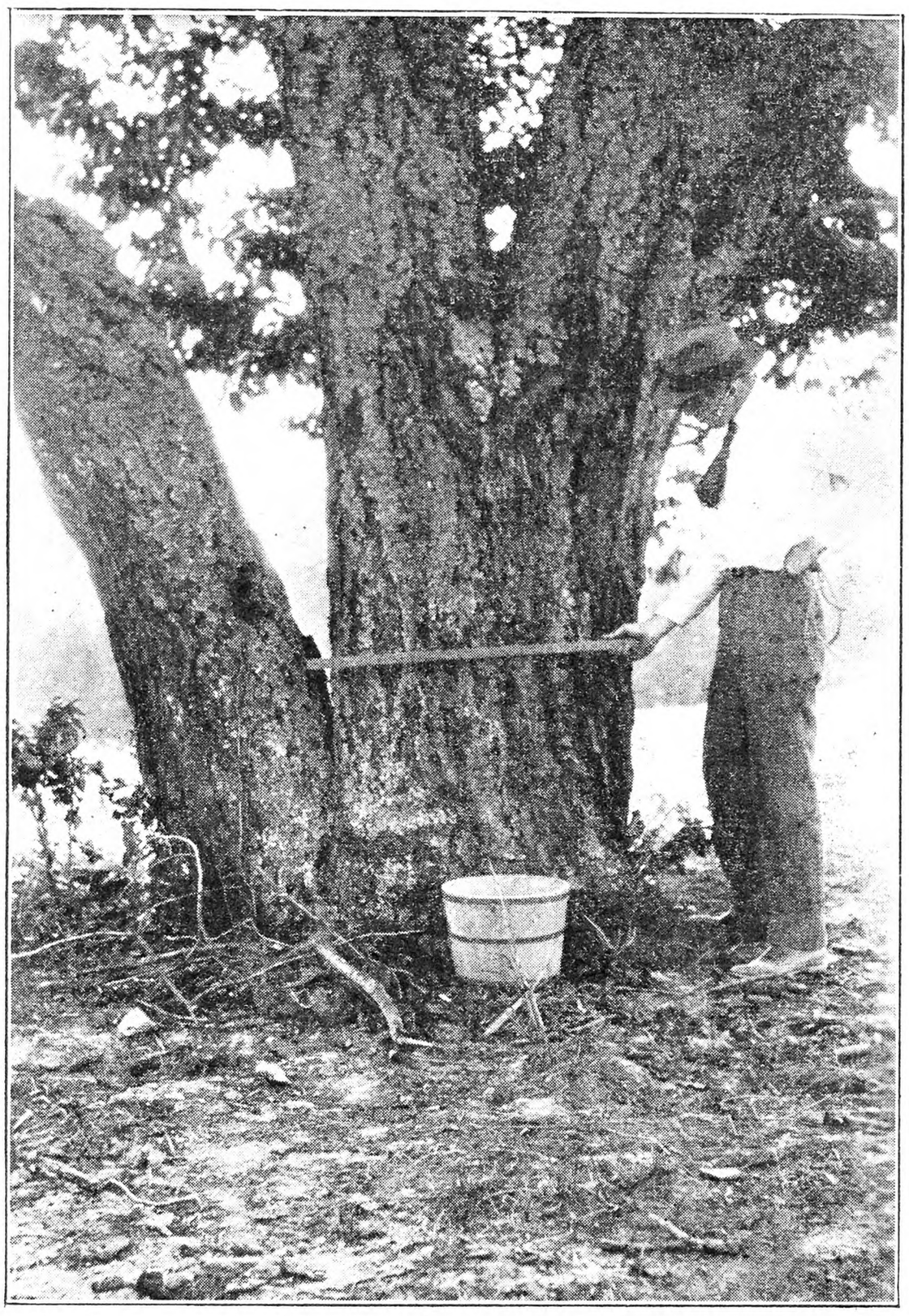
The leaves were typical of many that can be found in cherry orchards throughout Western New York this season. They present an interesting problem, yet one probably not so serious as at first appears. Yellowing is due to two different causes—one a fungous trouble and the other probably dating back to the heavy cropping of last season coupled with the drought.

That there are two factors involved can be seen by anybody who will take a little pains to look critically at the cherry leaves. He will find some of the leaves to have brown spots, showing whitish fungous growth on the under side of the leaves. Some of these leaves he will find to be green and vigorous in spite of the leaf-spot, whereas others will be yellow. It is easy at this point to blame leaf-spot for the discoloration, but further examination will show yellow leaves with absolutely no signs of leaf-spot. The yellowing, then, must be due to some other factor, and the pathologist, for want of a better name, calls the trouble "physiological," which is by way of saying that the ailment is coupled with the condition of the tree, such as cultivation, rainfall, root development, and so on, in contrast to a clear case of fungous trouble as in the case of apple scab.

This physiological yellow leaf trouble of cherry trees is likely to show up early in the season, just as it did during the Spring of 1931. There are those who claim that the trouble is due to last season's drought. The writer leans towards the opinion that an overload of fruit in the preceding season is mostly responsible, although there are some exceptions to this general statement. Possibly it is a combination of the two. At all events it is a lack of proper nutritional balance in the tree that causes the trouble, possibly harking back to poor root development last Fall, due in turn to a drain upon the food reserves of the tree by a heavy crop and droughty conditions. In consequence, leaves that appeared this Spring could not be supplied with proper food materials or with moisture, and they yellowed and dropped. This is exactly what happens to fruit in the successive waves of drops that occur each season to a lesser or greater degree.

What can be done about this type of yellowing is not easy to say, because it depends so much upon the season and the crop—both factors that are not easily controlled, if at all. In general, however, anything that will improve the moisture-holding capacity of the soil, such as humus and green manure crops, and anything that will add to the availability of soil nitrogen, such as applications of nitrate of soda, or ammonium sulphate in early Spring, should help to lessen the yellowing and dropping. Theoretically, too, thinning of the crop by more severe pruning the preceding Winter will also help, but who can guess the Winter before whether he is to have a big crop or not? The more certain help would be to prune more heavily the Winter following a heavy crop, so as to balance the top with the root system, and to make applications of nitrate of soda the following Spring. There is some opinion that splitting the nitrate application, that is, applying half in early Spring as usual, and the other half about the time of full blossoming or a trifle later, will be helpful.

So much for the yellowing and dropping of leaves due to the nutritional condition of the trees. The other factor, namely, leaf spot, is due to a fungus, and is controlled by spraying with lime-sulphur. Applications should be got on ahead of a rain for good results, since spraying is for the most part preventive medicine, not a cure. The recommendation is for a spray of lime-sulphur, one gallon to 40 gallons of water (1) when the shucks are off, (2) when Early Richmond cherries are showing red, (3) when Montmorency cherries are showing red, and (4) again after the fruit is picked. If you are too late this year, better prepare for next, and since maggot in the fruit is just as bad as, or worse than leaf-spot, put 2½ lbs. of arsenate of lead in each 100 gallons of spray for all sprays except the last.



Giant Mazzard Tree (Wild Sweet Cherry) Growing in Virginia, from Which Seed Is Secured for Production of Mazzard Cherry Understocks

A Query About Fruit Tree Seeds

Where can I purchase the following fruit tree seeds: Paradise apple, quince, sand cherry and western sand plum?

Saratoga Co., N. Y. L. B.

There are several seed companies in America who aim to supply the nursery trade with every conceivable want in the seed line, and from them you can secure seed of the sand cherry and of several species of native plum. The picture herewith shows a giant Mazzard tree, really a wild sweet cherry, growing in the hills of Virginia, from which many pounds of seed are secured each year by seed collectors and supplied to the nursery trade for the production of Mazzard seedlings for cherry understocks.

You will understand that all of the seed you mention will not germinate immediately it is procured, but requires a period of after-ripening under moist conditions at a temperature of about 40 degrees Fahrenheit. For apples and pears the time is six to 12 weeks; while for the cherries it is about 15 to 18 weeks. The nurseryman calls this "stratification," in which he mixes the seed with sand and stores it out of doors over Winter, or in his nursery cellar, thus effecting the changes necessary before germination can occur.

If you are thinking in terms of understocks for apples and pears—indeed, your question sounds very much as though you were thinking of dwarf fruit trees—you will find it more economical to give up growing the stocks yourself, rather buying them from some nurseryman at a very nominal rate, $12 to $15 a thousand. And so far as the quince and Paradise stocks are concerned, they are propagated from cuttings and by layering, not from seed, so that for their propagation you must secure an original lot of plants and propagate from them by mounding and by cuttings. Securing the plants from a nurseryman will be much more economical if you desire only a few.

Strawberries in Hill Culture

I have picked up many useful hints from our RURAL NEW-YORKER the last 45 years, and am going to contribute my little experience in hill culture of strawberries in the hope that it may be of help to someone. The only ground available for the purpose was not adapted to strawberries as it was too hard and gravelly, with stones up to three inches in diameter. The plot was one rod wide and 5 5/9 rods long. The plants were set 22 in. apart each way, and made nine rows of 50 plants each. Commercial fertilizer was used freely, and the hand cultivator made its weekly rounds, if not oftener. No runners were allowed to grow except enough to fill in where some of the plants failed to grow. As the purple spot blight is very bad here, I sprayed often with a 4-4-50 Bordeaux mixture; started early this Spring and sprayed until the fruit was well set. For a while it looked as though we would not get any berries, for just so soon as they commenced to color, several old robins and their broods of young ones descended on the patch, and I saw the old ones giving the babies lessons on "how to eat strawberries." I hung three rows of twine the length of the patch, with white cloth streamers about 10 feet apart, and was not bothered any more with those robbers.

The slugs, which are often guilty of spoiling the best berries, I had already trapped under old burlap sacks and fed to the chickens. There were two rows of Gandy, 2½ of Aberdeen, one of Big Joe, one

(Continued on Page 816)

The European Earwig

An Insect Pest that is Rapidly Spreading over New England

By Sumner D. Hollis

The European earwig is an insect pest that is little known throughout the United States, yet it is a pest that slowly, yet surely is spreading each year over greater territory, and before many years the people of the eastern and western parts of the United States will awaken to the fact that their territory is badly infested. As early as 1912 there were three colonies of earwigs located in three widely separated parts of the country; one at Newport, R. I.; one at Portland, Ore., and the third at Seattle, Wash.

The Newport colony was first discovered on an estate at the extreme southern end of the city. By 1915 they had spread to a point 10 miles north, and the territory between was badly infested. In 1925 they were found in Tiverton and in East Providence, about 35 miles from the original colony. Reports received in 1930 show that earwigs have been found in the extreme southern part of Connecticut, in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. It is probable that nearly all of New England is infested to some degree. Due to the habit of the insect of feeding at night and hiding away in the daytime, they are usually not discovered until present in large numbers.

Starting with the egg, a description of the insect and its work is given, that readers may be able to recognize the pest and start control measures, should the insect be discovered in their gardens and farm property.

The Egg

The female earwig lays from 50 to 90 shining white eggs in the ground, the eggs being about one-twentieth inch in length. Forty females were mated and placed in separate cans of soil for observation. One deposited 82 eggs between November 6 and 10. On December 26 a second examination showed that 30 of the females (75 per cent) had deposited eggs. These females do not die at once, but hibernate and in the Spring attend the larvae in their early stages. During the previous year in a few cases eggs were deposited in the Spring, but failed to hatch. Mellow garden with a southern exposure is a favorite place for egg deposition. Many hibernating females and their eggs have been found from two to three inches below the surface of the lawns.

The Larva Stages

The young earwigs or larvae may be found in the ground, or at night on the soil surface about May 5. They resemble the adults in general form, but have no wings and only delicate, simple forceps, or pincers, on the posterior extremity of the body. At first they are pure white, but the color slowly darkens to a delicate olive green which has a peculiar shiny appearance. About June 9 they appear very dusky olive green, or even steel gray, with almost transparent legs and a dull brown head. There are four larva stages which gradually approach the adult in size and color. The change from the fourth larva stage to the adult form takes place about July 18. When first hatched, the larvae leave their underground nests, most noticeable on warm nights, about two hours after dark. They swarm over the ground, but usually stay within two or three feet of the entrance to their nest. On cold nights a few can be found. As they grow older they are active even on cold, wet nights. Young larvae feed on very tender green shoots such as clover and grass, and possibly portions of grass roots. Later they feed extensively on green shoots, such as Lima beans or Dahlia plants. By July 1 Dahlia buds begin to appear and the blossoms of Sweet William and early roses are plentiful. These are damaged greatly by the young earwigs. The bases of the petals and the stamens are eaten and the old taste for green shoots disappears if favorable flowers are near.

The Adult

The adult is rich, reddish-brown, with the wing covers and legs dull yellow brown, and the wings completely developed. From head to tip of forceps, it is about three-fourths of an inch in length. The forceps of the male are curved into a semi-circle or slightly elongated, with a tooth at the point of divergence. In the female the forceps are nearly straight. The adults feed almost entirely on the petals and stamens of flowers, although many other kinds of food, such as clover, grass, terminal buds of Chrysanthemums, and other Fall flowers are eaten. They kill and eat certain unprotected sluggish larvae, dead flies, and the dead or dying of their own species. In late Summer the adults congregate in large numbers in crevices or behind vines, near a good food supply. This concentration of large numbers of earwigs in favorable hiding places is due entirely to the mating instinct.

Hibernation

Adult males seldom live over Winter in Newport, R. I. Nearly all of them die after mating, which occurs in the Fall, before cold weather sets in. An occasional male is found in the ground with a female in the late Fall; these males usually die before Spring. Adult females hibernate in the ground from two to eight inches below the surface. Any well-drained soil is suitable, either in gardens or under the sod of the lawns. In some cases, as has been explained, they deposit eggs just before hibernating, so that this insect passes the Winter in both the egg and adult stages. Emergence from hibernation is dependent on the temperature. In 1916 females did not leave their hibernation quarters until the last week in April. No migration appears to occur in the Spring, except individual search for food. Apparently only a very small percentage of the total number of the adult females is able to live over Winter successfully.

Disagreeable Habits of Concealment

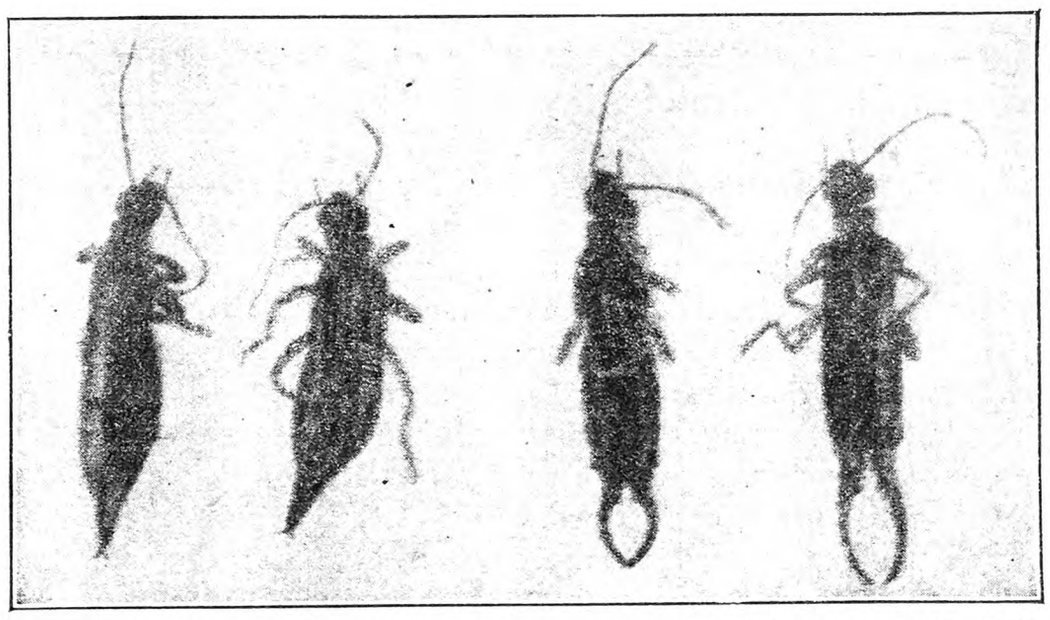
The adult earwigs hide very quickly if disturbed by sudden light or some unusual noise. During the day they hide in any crevice, fold of clothing, or even behind a convenient leaf which offers protection. Thus one finds them in large numbers on the porches, behind the chair cushions, under the rugs and in folds of awnings. On one estate, each morning when the porch awnings were let down, over a quart of earwigs dropped out and were swept up and burned. The writer has seen at least 300 adult earwigs in one of the servants' halls at Newport. They were behind the cushions in the chairs, in folds of lace curtains and even on the table. Bedrooms and bathrooms of the finest houses may be invaded by occasional adults in spite of careful watchfulness and screens. They are decidedly repulsive when found crawling rapidly over the walls or furniture at night. The stories about bodily harm done by these insects are without foundation.

Methods of Dispersion

This species rarely, if ever, spreads by flight; in fact, experimental efforts to induce these insects to use their delicate and complex wings were unsuccessful. Many cases have been noted where adult earwigs have been carried long distances on folds of clothing. Several isolated colonies located at a distance from the main infestation are at points where automobiles frequently stop while their owners walk about the extensive grounds. These insects may be spread while hiding in the packing material or the soil of shipments of plants and general nursery stock. One dead specimen was found by J. J. Pillsbury, Assistant State Entomologist of Rhode Island, in a shipment of plants from Holland. The writer has noted these insects in the Fall between the toes of Dahlia bulbs.

Natural Enemies

A parasitic thread-like worm has caused the death of approximately 10 per cent of the earwig larvae under close observation in the laboratory. This worm lives free in the body cavity of full-grown larvae and adult earwigs. The average measurements of five of these parasites was 3¼ inches by 1/48 inch. Various other parasites are reported as having been reared from this species of earwig in Europe, but at Newport those so far dissected have been free from parasites except in the case of one small unidentified larva and the worm just referred to. Toads eat earwig larvae readily but are not common at Newport. Hens devour adult earwigs ravenously. One hen ate 10 of these insects thrown to her in as many seconds. Under natural conditions these insects are hidden away so carefully through the day that fowls can hardly be considered as economically important in the sense of controlling the insect.



The European Earwig (Forficula Auricularia) Adult females at left, adult males at right.

Control Measures

The earwig can be effectively controlled by the use of poison bait, of which two kinds have proven their effectiveness. One is made with sodium fluoride and bran, the other with bread crumbs and Paris green. Formula for poison bran:

Sodium fluoride, 12 ounces; molasses, two quarts; wheat bran, 12 lbs.; water, six quarts.

Dissolve the sodium fluoride in the water, stir in the molasses. Add this mixture to the bran and mix thoroughly. If this is not enough liquid to wet all of the bran, a little more water can be added, but do not have it wet enough to drip without being pressed.

Paris Green Poison Bait

The use of poisoned bread bait has proved extremely effective. Some authorities report that it gave far better results than any other mixture that was tried. The bait is prepared as follows:

Stale white bread, 16 lbs.; Paris green, 1 lb.; water.

Grind the bread up fine in a meat-chopper and mix the Paris green with it while dry. Stir the mixture thoroughly, slowly adding water enough to make a mixture that will run through the fingers, and one which, when thrown broadcast with some force, will break up into small particles. The addition of cheap honey or molasses to the mixture increases its effectiveness, but is not necessary. This bait should be spread broadcast between dusk and 9 P. M. in gardens and on lawns near vines and shrubs. It should be thrown with considerable force in order to break the bait up into smaller pieces. If the infestation is heavy, or was heavy the previous year, three applications, covering about 10 days, may be necessary. Warm evenings should be selected if possible, as on such nights the larvae are more active.

Directions for Using Poison Bran

The poison bran should be scattered about the ground in the evening just before dark. Early June is the best time for spreading the poison, but some good will result even if used late in the month or early in July. Scatter the bran thinly over all grass plots. By throwing it hard with a wide swing of the arm it can be scattered more evenly and quickly than by simply dropping it from the fingers. More material should be applied around the walls of the house and other buildings, along the edge of the walks, walls, fences and curbing, and around trees, bushes and other objects which are apt to afford a hiding place for the earwigs. Do not sprinkle the lawn for two or three days after spreading the bran, for this washes out the poison. The amount of materials given in the formula is enough for an ordinary city lot, and one treatment properly applied should kill the majority of earwigs within a few days.

Earwigs crawl about at night and if neighboring property is not treated you can expect them back again before the Summer is over. If co-operation is possible, it would be desirable to have everyone in the same block scatter poison on the same evening. If a vacant lot adjoins your property you will be doing yourself a service to poison the earwigs on it if you cannot get the owner to do it.

Contact Sprays

Contact sprays which would burn foliage or would be objectionable near the houses on account of their odor, were discarded. Any spray used on plants when they are in full bloom tends to make the petals of the blossoms fall. A contact spray which has given very good results in experimental work in Newport is made as follows:

Soft potash soap, 30 ounces; water, 96 ounces; nicotine sulphate, 40 per cent, 20 teaspoons.

Dissolve the soap in a little of the water over a fire, then add the rest of the water and the nicotine sulphate. This makes one gallon of stock solution at an approximate cost of 50 cents. Use one part to 22 of water:

Common laundry soap, ½ lb.; water, four gallons; nicotine sulphate, 40 per cent, five teaspoons.

The soap must be shaved fine and dissolved in about one-third of the water, then the rest of the water and the nicotine sulphate are added. This mixture is applied without further dilution and is therefore practical only on a small scale. It does not give as good results as that containing potash soap. Fish-oil soap also was tried in this formula, but burned foliage after several applications.

The foregoing two, being contact sprays, must actually hit the insects, and hit them well or death is not assured. For this reason thorough spraying must be done at night, the insects being hit with a fine mist as they crawl over the plants, vines and grass. To supplement this night spraying it is well to treat with a stream of the same material any crevices where insects are plentiful through the day.

Trapping

Trapping is the chief method of control recommended by European authorities. The earwig feeds at night and hides away in the daytime, crawling into and under any material that offers shelter from the light and sun, therefore, they are very easily trapped, as any material that offers a hiding place makes a good trap.

Flower Pot Trap.—An ordinary 4-in. flower pot makes an excellent trap. Place a little excelsior or hay in the bottom. Stick a sharp stick in the ground and place the flower pot on it, upside down, so that the edge of the flower pot will be just off the ground. The earwigs will crawl up the stick and hide away in the grass or excelsior in the early morning and can be shaken into a pail of hot water or water containing a little kerosene, to kill them.

Bamboo Trap.—Short pieces of hollow bamboo, such as ordinary fishing poles are made of, offer an excellent trap. These may be left about the yard at night and gathered up next morning and disposed of in the same manner as with the flower pot traps.

Newspaper Traps.—A newspaper folded up something like a paper cap or made into a cone may be used as a trap and emptied in the same manner.

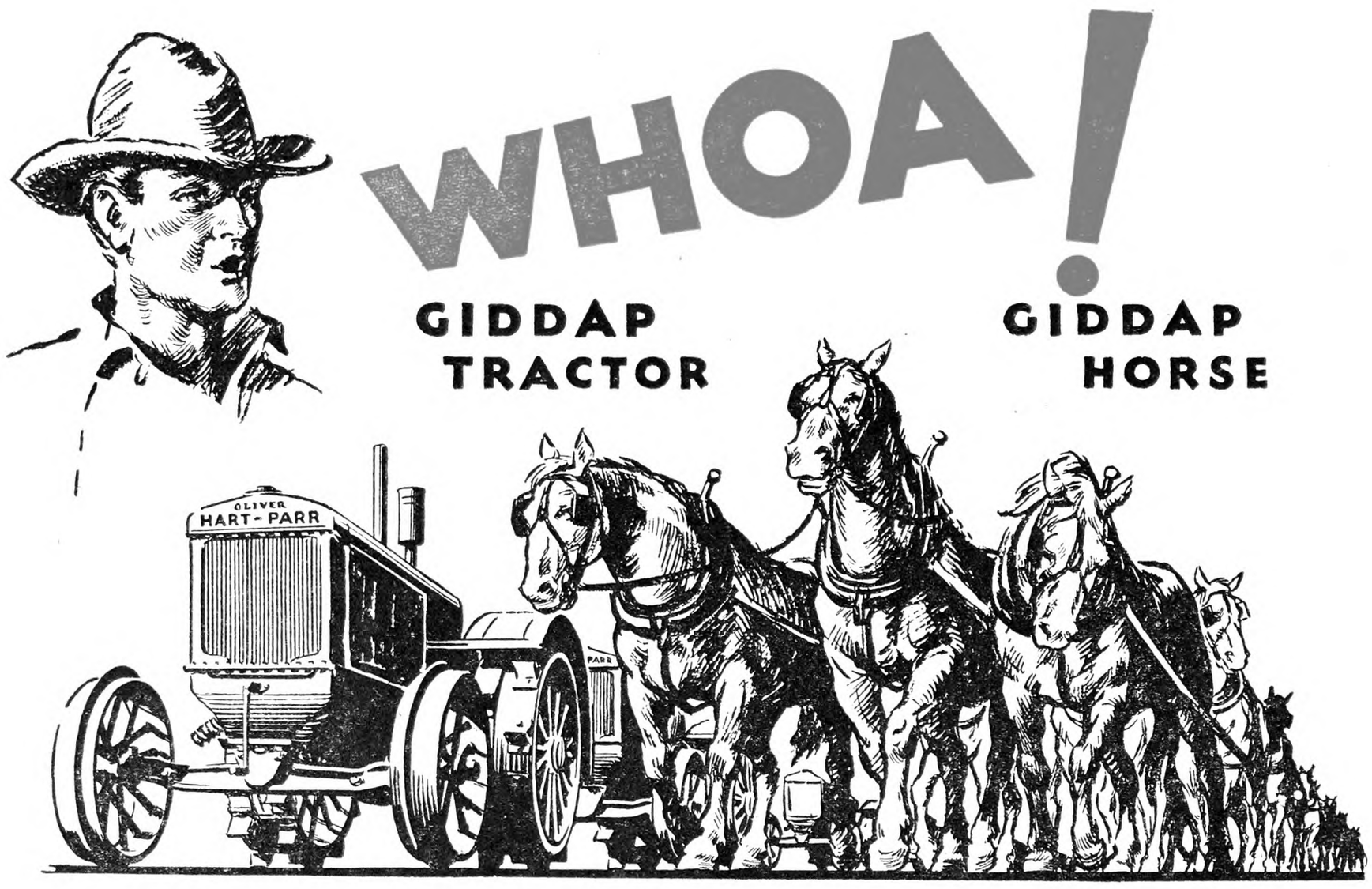
Earwigs will be found in the grass, on lawns, in the gardens and around fences and buildings. They are particularly fond of Dahlias and if there are any earwigs on the premises a Dahlia garden is the most likely place to look for them.

Clean Up

The work of controlling the earwig can be aided very materially by doing away with all trash piles and by eliminating as far as possible their hiding places. Vacant lots in earwig territory should not be allowed to grow up in weeds. Watchfulness and prompt application of control measures will prevent many colonies from being established. Don't think because you live in a section that has never been troubled with earwigs that you are immune. The automobile or airplane that stops in your neighborhood today, may have been in earwig territory yesterday.

Cabbage Maggot

The Colorado Station makes the following statement about this pest: To control cabbage maggots dissolve one ounce of corrosive sublimate (bichloride of mercury) in 10 gallons of water, and pour a half teacupful around each cabbage plant three or four days after they have been set in the field. Three such applications should be made at intervals of a



Let's STOP LOOK and LISTEN

Let's consider this question of farm power.

Should farming be done
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With Tractors?
or With Horses and Tractors?

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Name.....

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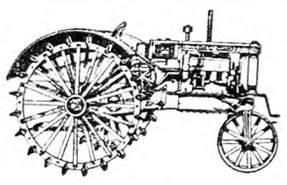
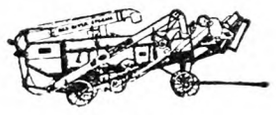
TRACTOR TOOLS

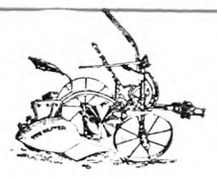


☐ Row Crop Tractor
☐ 18-28 Tractor
☐ 28-44 Tractor
☐ Row Crop Equipment

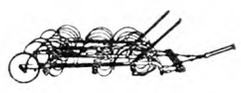


Threshers:
☐ 22x36 ☐ 28x46 ☐ 32x56
☐ Combine
☐ Hoe Drill
☐ Disc Drill
☐ Fertilizer Drill

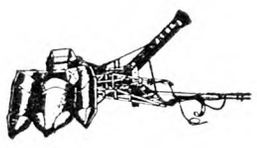
HORSE TOOLS



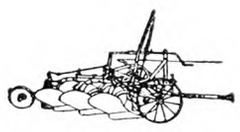
☐ Sulky Plow
☐ Two-Way Plow
☐ Gang Plow
☐ Walking Plow



☐ Quack Grass Harrow
☐ Disc Harrow
☐ Spike Harrow
☐ Spring Tooth Harrow

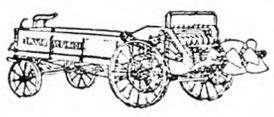


☐ Corn Picker-Husker
☐ Potato Digger



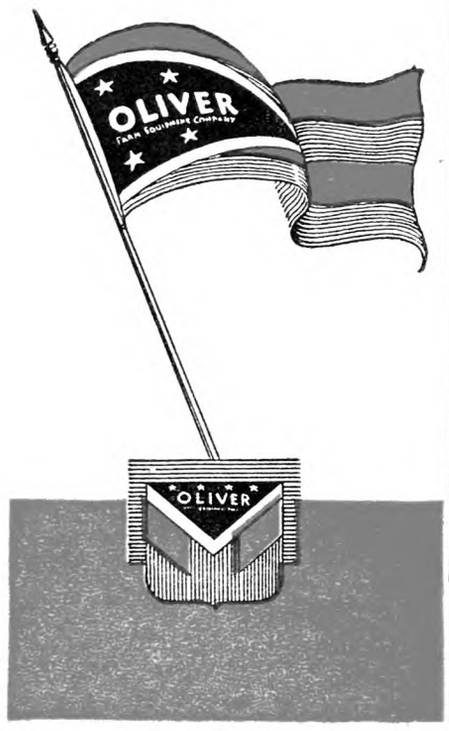
Tractor Gangs:
☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 Plow
☐ 218 ☐ 318 Big Base Plows
Fallovators:
☐ Duck Foot ☐ Spring Tooth
Harrows:
☐ Disc ☐ Spike
☐ Spring Tooth

☐ Hoe Drill
☐ Disc Drill
☐ Fertilizer Drill
☐ Planter and Seeder



☐ Manure Spreader
☐ Farm Truck
☐ Wagon
☐ Potato Digger

RNY-8.



week or 10 days where heavy infestations occur.

Cauliflower, turnips, radishes and many other members of the mustard family of vegetables are also subject to cabbage maggot injury.

Small flies that are the adult form of the pest lay their eggs near the base of the stalks of the plants or on the ground nearby. The eggs hatch in four or five days and the small maggots feed on the stems of the plants just below the surface of the ground.

Fertilizer for Fall Grain and Seeding

What is considered the best fertilizer for Fall grain where one is to seed down?
New York. J. E. N.

What is the "best" fertilizer cannot be stated in a general way. Soils differ widely in their content of plant food, depending on their physical make-up and how they have been handled. In a rotation where clover is used regularly, a fair amount of nitrogen is likely to be found. When the land is handled otherwise, nitrates may be scarce unless there have been heavy dressings of barnyard manure, or fertilizer containing at least 4 per cent nitrogen has been applied to the crops.

Most of our soils are lacking in phosphoric acid, so that any crop, especially one making seed, needs 8 or 9 per cent of this.

Potash gives strength to straw, as everyone knows who has seen grain where a brush heap has been burned. The straw stands straight, with no thought of lodging. Potash is also believed to help nitrogen in getting about in the tissues of plants. The quick action of nitrate of potash suggests this. It is true that there is considerable potash in many subsoils, but that does not help shallow growing plants like grain. Most of their feeding is in the top five or six inches. They need potash there.

Taking everything into consideration, an analysis running 4-8-5, which means 4 per cent nitrogen, 8 phosphoric acid and 5 potash, is not too much for grain where grass is to be seeded. This is not a hard and fast rule, but the result of considerable farm experience and observation. W. W. H.

Strawberries in Hill Culture

(Continued from Page 814)

of Big Joe, one of Dr. Burrill, one-half row of Lucky Strike and two of Mastodon, the latter two everbearers. The blossoms were kept pinched off the everbearers until about July 1, and they gave us some very nice berries, commencing about August 1, being loaded with bloom and berries when it froze up.

The plants having been well fertilized and cared for, and having had the runners all pinched off, were very vigorous when the bearing season commenced this year, and ripened some of the nicest and largest berries I ever saw. One Big Joe weighed 1¾ ounces. The total yield this year for the patch was 246 quarts, and we ought to get quite a few everbearers this Fall. This is at the rate of 7,042 quarts to the acre. I would call that a pretty fair yield, though the extremely hot weather of the latter part of June and the fore part of July seemed to scald a lot of the nicest berries with a white blister, and then they would rot. And that, combined with the purple spot, which again got in its work after spraying ceased, must have cut down the yield of the patch by more than 50 quarts.

However, I am very well satisfied with the experiment which will be continued, but future plantings of Big Joe and Gandy will be 26 or 28 inches apart, as they are such rampant growers that the shorter distance rather crowds them.

A partial test also convinces me that it will pay to mulch thoroughly.

Ontario Co., N. Y. JOHN R. WILLSON.

The Bookshelf

THIRTY YEARS WAR FOR WILD LIFE, by William T. Hornaday, Sc. D. Dr. Hornaday is internationally known as an eminent naturalist, a delightful writer on wild animals and their habits, and an enthusiastic friend and protector of our disappearing wild life. This book discusses the long and often disheartening struggle to protect game birds, fur seals and a variety of other creatures from complete destruction. It is written with the warmth and enthusiasm that make Dr. Hornaday's books so impressive, and it tells a sad story of man's greed and cruelty, in the senseless destruction of the wearers of fur and feather. Wiser laws now offer us some hope, but there is need of ceaseless warfare to hold the measure of protection now won. An important and interesting book for the rural library. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York; 292 pages, illustrated; price $2.50.

News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

The Pennsylvania Federal-State Crop Reporting Service issued its July Fruit Crop Report, in part as follows: "Hail did considerable damage to apples in some orchards in the commercial section of Pennsylvania during June [This is still occurring in mid-July]. The June drop was reported to be quite heavy, but the fruit is mostly of good size and growing nicely. Aphids are very bad in all parts of the State. Commercial growers in the Cumberland-Shenandoah region of Pennsylvania expect 56 per cent of a full crop. Reports from 170 orchardists in all sections of the State indicate prospective apple production, as a percentage of a full crop to be by varieties: All early varieties, 59; Red Astrachan, 51; Early Harvest, 48; Transparent, 56; Wealthy, 65; all late varieties, 59; Jonathan, 49; Grimes, 60; Rome, 39; Ben Davis, 43; Gano, 48; McIntosh, 56; R. I. Greening, 50; Stayman, 50; York, 60; Baldwin, 62; Northern Spy, 49. There was a heavy set of peaches in Pennsylvania this year and thinning is necessary in many orchards although it is neglected often enough. Cumberland-Shenandoah growers expect almost three-fourths of a full crop, with Elberta averaging 79 per cent. Grapes set well in Pennsylvania and there are many berries to the bunch. Some leaf hoppers and berry moth are reported, but are not doing any serious injury."

The first carlot sales of early apples to be reported from Pennsylvania brought $1.25 per bushel F. O. B. for Yellow Transparents. Cherries at the Pennsylvania canneries were bringing four cents per pound for U. S. No. 1's, 3¼ for No. 2's, and 2½ cents for No. 3's in one instance, but in all others reported the top price was 3½ cents. Some of the cherries show hail, but most of the Pennsylvania cherries grading low are doing so because of immaturity. West Virginia cherries are showing much brown rot and considerable sun scald.

The codling moth is causing plenty of damage in at least a few of the southern Pennsylvania orchards; in two widely separated orchards, it was hardly possible to find any apples on the trees about the packing houses which were not at least stung, many of the apples even containing half a dozen worms. The farther away from the packing houses, the less the worm injury. The orchard lug boxes in these packing houses help explain much of this; we dragged down from the stacks enough nests of three boxes each to show that the majority were concealing at least one moth, which promptly flew out into the orchard when disturbed. It is highly probable that screening of the lug storage houses or the adoption of some way of killing the pupating worm in the boxes may be a necessity in some cases. In the Northwest, where the codling moth is even more of a problem, steaming of the lug boxes is now being used to eliminate at least one source of worms.

Speaking about beneficial bugs, the Big Y Bulletin of the Yakima Fruit Growers Association states that in the Wenatchee district of Washington, the "ladybug method" of aphis control has gained such support from orchardists that "the bugs are now quoted at a fixed market price, and a number of people have embarked in the business of supplying them in quantities." Growers who have used them recommend placing the ladybugs about the orchard at the rate of 1,000 to the acre, and assert that their use has helped noticeably in keeping down the aphis population. The bugs are obtained from the hilltops, where they hibernate among the rocks. They are shoveled into sacks and placed in cold storage until they are to be used when they are measured out by an actual count of a definite bulk. They are quoted at a price of $1 per thousand. "Eight million of these ladybugs were released this Spring after eight months hibernation in cold storage to help control aphis in the orchards and gardens of Merced County, Calif."

Peach trees surely are prodigal in the number of fruit buds they form, according to Roy E. Marshall in Michigan Technical Bulletin 116, The Fruiting Habit of the Peach as Influenced by Pruning Practices. "Fruit bud formation is not a limiting factor in peach production. An average mature tree of moderate vigor probably produces at least 25,000 fruit buds. A good yield for such a tree is about five bushels. Theoretically, less than five per cent of the total fruit buds formed on such a tree are enough to produce a crop. In fact, a good crop from trees with 90 per cent killed buds has been reported and experienced fruit growers are generally satisfied if half of the fruit buds survive the Winter and early Spring."

A marked copy of the *Growers' Gazette*, official publication of the North Central Washington Growers' Association and Central Washington Growers' Association in the Northwest, was sent by a Philadelphia friend, who called attention to the following item: "The question, 'Does it pay to thin pears?' is quickly and simply answered by the following list of figures. It shows clearly that a grower can pull off half his crop and still maintain his tonnage. According to a large amount of samples and checks, it takes 10,666 two-inch pears to make a ton, 8,533 2 1/16-inch pears to make a ton, 7,529 2¼-inch pears, 5,819 2⅜-inch pears, 5,333 2½-inch pears, 4,413 2⅝-inch pears, and 3,555 2⅞-inch pears. Exactly one half as many 2½-inch pears make up a ton as compared with a ton of two-inch pears. These are startling figures and something that has not come to the attention of the grower in the past." It is probable that the same situation would be true in general for apples, although no such figures are available. If it were not for the fact that the export markets often prefer the smaller sizes of apples, apple thinning would be a much more important operation in Southern Pennsylvania.

Bulletin 166 of the Georgia Experiment Station, "Cultivated Berries," shows the portions of the day when blackberry flowers open and the fruit ripens. About 66 per cent of the flowers open during the forenoon and 40 per cent of these open between eight and 12 o'clock. While light appears necessary for the proper opening of the blossoms, it has little influence on the ripening of the berries, since about as many berries ripen during the night as in the day. The ripening is fairly uniform during the 24-hour period. Raspberries show somewhat the same response from our observations, although the bulletin does not refer to them, since raspberries are not adapted to Georgia conditions, except in a few of the higher and more northerly parts.

In far-off Montana, where apples are grown in considerable amounts in the Bitter Root Valley in the western part of the State, investigations were started in 1914 to determine why many of the apple trees there were failing to make normal growth; some were dying in a peculiar way. Briefly the situation was as follows: The bench lands of the Bitter Root Valley which were planted to orchards were not very fertile to begin with. Clean tillage was practiced without returning any organic matter to the soil; this resulted in the same ill effects observed in all the orchard sections of the United States. The trees were starved; the soil was actually burned out by continued clean cultivation. Montana Bulletin 241 now urges an intelligent combination of irrigation, fertilizing, and cover crops, emphasizing the fact that without the latter, the first two will not maintain or build up the soil. R. H. SUDDS.

Coast to Coast Tour

In response to some requests we are giving the rates again for the All-expense Second Annual Rural New-Yorker Tour. These rates include all meals, all sightseeing trips and tips. It is a low rate for a high-class excursion.

The all expense rates for THE RURAL NEW-YORKER Tour from New York City and return are as follows:

One person in upper berth	$317.40
One person in lower berth	342.40
Two persons in lower berth (each)	324.40
Two persons in compartment (each)	347.40
Three persons in compartment (each)	334.40
Two persons in drawing-room (each)	364.40
Three persons in drawing-room (each)	347.40
Four persons in drawing-room (each)	334.40

Deduct the following amounts from above rates, if departing from Albany, $5.12 less; Schenectady, $6.07 less; Utica, $10.57 less; Syracuse, $13.63 less; Rochester, $18.25 less; Buffalo, $22.22 less. Correspondingly low rates from your home town upon application.

Children 12 years and over full fare. Rates for children under 12 years upon application.

Send $6.00 as deposit with your reservation.

We want to explain that three in a compartment or four in a drawing-room necessitates that two persons occupy one of the berths together. This is true of two in an upper or lower berth. It is all right for slender people, but for two weeks it might be a hardship. Each one will know how he wants to arrange for his comfort, but we simply mention what might be a drawback and not fully understood.

One friend inquires about taking a small child. We do not think it wise. The constant travel, the change of habits and food and water, might seriously upset a young child. We think a child younger than nine or 10 would be very weary from the constant change and the parents would have a better time if they did not have this worry for fear the child would become ill.

Wenatchee

"Just New Yorkers!" said a member of our party.

For there was a long line of Wenatchee natives waiting to see us get off the train. We didn't know then that they had come to show us through the orchards, but they had 60 automobiles waiting for us. This didn't cost us anything. It was the good-will and co-operation of the business men's association.

We spent the whole afternoon riding through the orchards which in August were bending over props. So heavily laden were the trees with fruit, that propping is a nice business we were told. Every man a professional orchardist, every apple a "Skookum." Seriously, the leading apples out there are Winesaps and Delicious, "Skookum," the trademark.

The mountain landscape, Squaw Saddle Mountain in the distance, and the wonderful yellow color of the lava dust soil, sticks in the memory, but I must not forget to mention the grapejuice that was served us just before we went on. It was not too sharp or strong as sometimes grapejuice is. There was no limit to the amount of the beverage one was offered, though we encountered our limit after the second glass.

New Yorkers had the first big laugh in years hearing of sawdust used in furnaces instead of coal. Ten loads of sawdust, and in Wenatchee you are fixed to stand a hard Winter. There is always plenty of sawdust at $7.50 a load.

Victoria

We were pleased to find that a bus ride through Victoria had been arranged for us. The ship docked for an hour so that we might have this opportunity to see what has been called a typical English city. On the dock was waiting a shipment of race horses from the current fair. Victoria is so withdrawn from the rest of the world that outside influence has hardly touched her. Some famous retired Englishmen have homes here. The effect is most European, and the atmosphere invites one to get out and walk. I would like to go back again.

Vancouver

We took a ride out into the country, thankful that our long stay in Vancouver permitted leisure. The Chinese are said to have a monopoly of the truck farming, though land is owned mostly by the English. It is said that a Chinaman leaves the soil he rents in better condition than when he takes it. Celery, leeks, lettuce and onions looked thrifty, but an expert market gardener from Long Island was not satisfied. Here you own land but it does not own you. A Chinaman does all the work. New York farmers would like to copy. I. U.

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Events of the Week

DOMESTIC.—When Charles Harrington, 30 years old, who gave the address 735 Park Avenue, Hoboken, N. J., was arraigned July 16 in the Homicide Court, New York, in the death of George Kenedeley, 60, of 415 W. Twenty-third Street, after Harrington's car struck him at Ninth Avenue and Thirtieth Street on June 26, a police record revealed that the prisoner was being sought on another homicide charge in Hoboken. It also showed that, since 1916, Harrington had been arrested 12 times for various offenses, serving two terms in Sing Sing for hold-ups, another in the penitentiary for carrying a pistol and having been discharged or received suspended sentences on six other occasions on burglary or larceny charges. Harrington pleaded not guilty to homicide in the death of Kenedeley and Magistrate Renaud committed him to the Tombs without bail.

Three Brooks Field officers and one flying cadet were killed July 16 at San Antonio, Tex., when two planes in which they were riding crashed head-on at an altitude of about 400 feet four miles south of the airdrome. The dead are Major Charles V. Hart, 54, flight surgeon of the field and pilot of one of the planes; Captain Carloss J. Chamberlin, student at the school of aviation medicine at Brooks Field; Lieutenant K. Austin Rogers, 25, flying instructor, and Cadet Endicott Longacre, 24, student in the basic stage at the field. Lieutenant Rogers and Cadet Longacre, in a basic training plane, were returning to the air field to land while Major Hart and Captain Chamberlin had taken off only a few minutes before the crash in a primary training ship. According to officers who saw the collision from the field, the planes locked wings, the terrific impact whirling them almost completely around. They struck the earth 300 yards apart on a farm and were demolished.

Mrs. Angelina Loring Avery, of Willimantic, Conn., youngest of the six surviving "real daughters" of the American Revolution, was 92 years old July 16. Mrs. Avery is the daughter of Solomon Loring, who enlisted in the Continental Army and served as an aide to Colonel Vose, who was stationed with Washington on the Hudson, for two years. She was born in 1839 to the soldier's third wife, when he was 74 years old. A shower of congratulatory postcards from chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution featured her celebration. She is in good health. Mrs. Avery is a descendant of Revolutionary stock on her mother's side as well.

Three bandits held up the Buckley State Bank, Buckley, Ill., July 17, and killed a deputy sheriff in cold blood when their flight, with their loot of $5,200, was halted as their car went into a ditch. Three hours later all three robbers, two wounded, had been captured and every cent of the plunder was recovered. The slayer gave his name as Mulachiski. He had been shot in the head. His companions gave their names as Joseph Bornes and Joseph Lanigan of Chicago.

Two persons were killed and eight injured at Johnson City, Tenn., July 17, as a windstorm blew down several trees under which a crowd attending a road dedication program had taken refuge. Mrs. George Hughes, of Kingsport, wife of the general superintendent of the Borden Mills there, and John Hamilton, Johnson City merchant, were killed. Governor Henry H. Horton and Edwin P. Morrow, former Governor of Kentucky, were among those on the program dedicating the Tennessee link of United States Highway No. 23, extending from the Virginia line to Johnson City.

Three men, two of them identified as Virgil Graber, 25, and George Miller, 20, of North Platte, Neb., were killed when a high wind propelled four box cars from a siding into the path of a Missouri Pacific passenger train at Horace, Kan., July 17. Three others were injured, one perhaps fatally. The victims were sleeping in the side-tracked box cars. Passengers and crew of the train escaped injury.

July 18 an explosion followed by fire occurred in an oil well just drilled at Mt. Pleasant, Mich. The explosion threw burning oil over a crowd of spectators. Eight are dead, and many others injured. State geologists said all laws had been complied with in the drilling and were inclined to blame a backfiring truck. Others, including Sheriff William S. Day, said a bystander had lighted a cigarette. Workers, who were on guard against such a menace, said no match was struck.

More than 100 persons were injured, five severely, when a crowd of men described by the police as members and sympathizers of the National Miners' Union, a Communist organization, invaded and broke up a meeting of the United Mine Workers of America at the Curry baseball field, Canonsburg, Pa., July 19. The clash was the climax of weeks of bitter rivalry between the U. M. W. and the National Miners' Union, its left-wing rival. The two unions have been contending for leadership in the tri-State coal field of Western Pennsylvania, Northern West Virginia and Eastern Ohio, in which a strike is in progress.

The first strictly air freight line to be established in the United States is to be opened within a month by Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., which now operates an air mail, passenger and express service on a daily schedule between New York and Los Angeles. July 20 the first fast mail and express plane scheduled to cross the country in 24 hours, and faster, with mail and express aboard for St. Louis and Kansas City, as well as Los Angeles, left Newark Metropolitan Airport. The air freight service is to be operated on a separate schedule and at first the planes will ply between New York and Kansas City, with intermediate stops to serve the principal cities between the two terminals. The service will be operated nightly, and the first planes are due to depart from each terminal on or about August 1. Three big Fokker tri-motored machines are being transformed from passenger planes to freight carriers. The plan at present is to carry the load for an average tariff of a cent a pound for each hundred miles. It is about 1,100 miles air line to Kansas City, and the big Fokkers will be tuned to make the trip in 11 hours or less.

Two army fliers were killed, two others saved themselves by leaping with parachutes, and a civilian on the ground was injured by falling debris when two service planes, in collision July 20 over Newington, Conn., plunged 1,000 feet to earth, one of them bursting into flames. The two planes, part of a formation of six traveling from Mitchell Field, L. I., to the Pratt & Whitney aircraft plant at East Hartford, crashed as the army group dived to avoid an approaching civilian plane. Wreckage struck Michael Petricelli of Meriden, who was standing near the laundry of the Cedarcrest Tuberculosis Sanitarium. He was taken to the Hartford Hospital suffering from a broken leg and other injuries.

A robber gang armed with machine guns raided the South Side State Bank at Green Bay, Wis., July 20, took $5,000 from the vaults and teller's cages and then shot their way through a detail of policemen who arrived in front of the bank while they were inside. In the battle, Thomas Hawley, chief of police, and Gus Delove and Martin Burke, detectives, were injured.

One of the most extensive and costliest investigations in the history of dry law enforcement resulted July 20 in the indictment by a Federal grand jury at Baltimore of 53 corporations and individuals on charges of conspiracy to divert industrial alcohol into bootleg channels. The indictments came as a climax to an inquiry that began two years ago. In the alleged conspiracy it was charged that companies in several of the large eastern cities, including New York, had a share, while the territory covered by the "ring" whose operations were investigated included Michigan and Ohio. Among the concerns indicted were the United States Industrial Alcohol Company and its subsidiary, the United States Industrial Chemical Company, said to be the largest industrial alcohol company in the country.

Supervisor John F. O'Neill of the Hudson County (N. J.) Police Department issued orders July 21 prohibiting agents of the Federal Department of Agriculture from stopping motorists on the highways of Hudson County to search for evidence of the European cornborer. More than 100 agents of the department have been stopping and searching motor cars. Mr. O'Neill held a conference in his office in Jersey City with Harry V. Hotchkin, a representative of the Department of Agriculture stationed at the Japanese beetle quarantine headquarters in Rutherford, N. J. Mr. O'Neill later announced that he had modified his instructions to permit agents to search motor cars which might reasonably be suspected of transporting corn or vegetables. Mr. O'Neill said that after watching the Federal agents for four hours on the Lincoln Highway he had been convinced that their efforts were not only fruitless but had caused extreme traffic congestion. He said that during the entire time he had watched the agents stop and search automobiles not an ear of corn had been found.

Two Pennsylvania National Guardsmen, members of the 103l Observation Squadron, burned to death when their observation plane hit the top of a tree and crashed to the ground at the edge of the army air depot at Middletown, Pa., July 21. The dead were: Lieutenant Frank A. Johnson, 43, pilot, Philadelphia, and Sergeant Paul W. Dernoeden, 23, Philadelphia, co-pilot and machinist. The plane had been on manoeuvers. Attaches at the air depot said they believed nothing had gone wrong with the plane, but the pilot flew too low in landing.

WASHINGTON. — The Navy has found that its eight new 10,000-ton cruisers roll so sharply in rough water as to interfere with effective gunfire, and has ordered alterations designed to overcome this fault. The defect was discovered in target practice. Changes including installation of anti-rolling tanks and larger bilge keels are now being made on the Pensacola and Northampton at the New York and Norfolk (Va.) Navy Yards.

American suggestions for the financial rehabilitation of Germany were submitted to the seven-power London conference heads of States July 21 by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State and chief delegate of the United States. This was announced July 20, following an all-day conference of President Hoover and four advisers and two telephone conversations between him and Mr. Stimson. Those with whom President Hoover conferred before this announcement was made were Charles G. Dawes, American Ambassador to Great Britain; Senator Dwight W. Morrow of New Jersey, William R. Castle Jr., Acting Secretary of State, and Ogden L. Mills, Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

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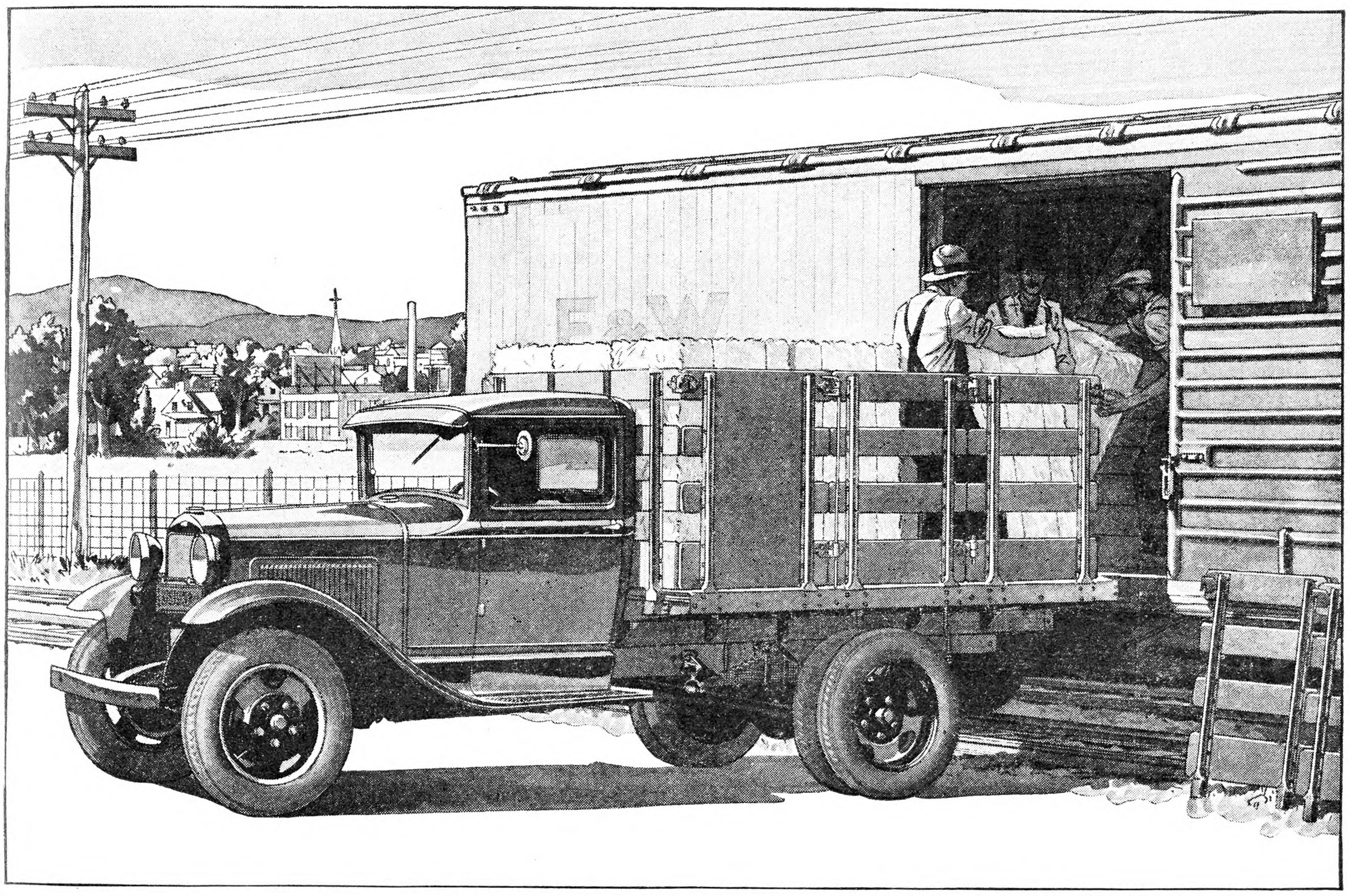

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THE foundation of government — that is the theme of the article by Mr. Stevens, starting this week on page 821. The fundamentals of our government are human rights and equality of opportunity—bedrock on which to build homes and industry and all the varied arts and sciences that develop with national life. Departing from these principles is quite like building on sand—inviting disaster. It is a good plan to think some of these things over, take stock of the present, and find out where we are, where we are going, and what we are doing.

*

THE young people of the 4-H clubs receive considerable money during the year from the sale of products in their project work and in prizes at fairs and shows. An analysis of 200 reports from club members in 30 States made by the government showed that earnings from club activities are utilized in about five different ways. About one-third of those reporting said their earnings were applied to school and college expenses. Personal needs absorbed 17 per cent of the earnings. Another 17 per cent was invested. In most cases the investment was in livestock or other farm property. Twelve per cent went into permanent savings. Home improvements were paid for by 6 3/10 per cent of the money obtained. One club boy said: "Except for $200 from my father and about $700 earned outside, the cattle and poultry and their offspring have paid my way through college." Another boy reports: "Club work has enabled me to build up a purebred Holstein herd, valued at more than $4,000, besides calves sold this year at $1,085." Frequent mention is made of scholarships won to colleges, trips to camps and fairs, and money prizes.

*

TWO years ago we had a call from a man in North Carolina interested in raising cucumbers on a large scale on cut-over land. In this new ground the cucumbers grew with no sign of disease, the chief drawback being an abundance of rattlesnakes squirming around among the vines. In much of our northern country it is impossible to do anything with this crop without thorough and persistent spraying, which must start before disease hits the plantation. With most fungus diseases, protection of the plants from the spores, rather than cure, is the essential. The Geneva, N. Y., Station has been studying the various cucumber troubles. It recommends that spraying begin in July. The disease can be identified by the appearance of violet-colored blotches on the lower side of the leaf and by yellow blotches on the upper surface. Blight usually appears in August and unprotected fields may be completely killed by the first of September. The mildew or blight differs from most other similar maladies of the vegetable garden in that it is just as destructive in time of drought as during a wet season. Growers are urged not to wait for the appearance of blight in their plantings, but to begin spraying with a 3-4-50 Bordeaux the last few days of July, and to repeat the application at least twice a week. In some sections of the State, the more successful cucumber growers spray every other day. After the first three treatments, the spray mixture should be increased to a 6-8-50 combination for best results. For applying the spray three overhead nozzles per row are recommended, and it will probably be necessary to continue spraying through September. However, if the vines are well protected at the beginning of spraying operations and as growth becomes less active, the applications can usually be reduced in number.

PREMIERS and finance ministers of seven great nations met in London last month to find a way to relieve Germany's financial embarrassment. If these nations are as poverty-stricken as their representatives at London said they are, the economic structure of the world must be a wreck, at least in their eyes when called upon to relieve the distress of a neighbor. The world, however, is not so hard up as these political and financial representatives seem to think or as at the time they wanted each other to think. The trouble with these gentlemen is that they cannot see value in anything except when it has a background of gold-disks. The surpluses of wealth in the form of wheat and corn, fruit and vegetables, eggs and poultry, meat and dairy products, have no meaning for them. They are color blind to every commodity but gold. Their business is to make it convenient for people and corporations and nations to get "credit," and credit simply means promises to deliver later definite units of gold. This is true whether the form of the credit is a bank bill or a note, a mortgage or a bond, a book account or a paper dollar. For these "credits" or promises the creditor must pay in definite units of gold. Just now it is estimated that there are probably outstanding more than 1,000 promises to pay for every gold dollar in the world. So no matter how much other forms of wealth a nation or a person has, unless the nation or the person can get his hands on gold, he is bankrupt. This is the system these statesmen and financiers have imposed on the world. They are in London to stave off the revolution their system threatens in Germany. They seem determined to hang on to the system until it produces a revolution of the whole world. Our gold and credit system is the preeminent racket of the civilized world.

*

CATTLE poisoning is not unusual in Summer, and is often laid to weeds—sometimes with reason. Spray waste, paint cans, battery cells and similar unwholesome chemicals, are, however, responsible for most of the trouble. Cattle appear to be fond of lead paint, and a little of it licked out of discarded cans will be fatal. Every waste of this sort should be put out of the way, by deep burial or burning. If thrown somewhere on a heap there is no telling when some animal will unexpectedly get at it. Keeping spray materials in a barn housing livestock is also dangerous. Arsenate of lead is readily eaten by cows, and it too closely resembles lime or wheat middlings to be kept in the same place. Poultry is less likely to eat poisonous stuff, but we knew some that got into a pan of insecticide which had been set down for a few minutes, and ate enough to kill them.

*

THE 1930 census report on farm acreage, value and tenure, and number of livestock is now available. The total number of farms is given at 6,288,648; average acreage, 156.9. The value of land alone is $34,929,844,584; buildings, $12,949,993,774. Value of implements and machinery, $3,301,663,482; average value of land and buildings per farm $7,614; average value per acre, $48.52. As to tenure, it was found that 3,568,394 farms were operated by owners; 2,664,365 by tenants, and 55,889 by managers. Tenantry increased during the decade about 210,000, and 13,000 less are run by managers than in 1920. In individual size, the greatest number, 1,440,378, are between 20 and 49 acres; between 50 and 99, 1,374,965; 100 to 174, 1,342,927. There are 80,620 farms of 1,000 acres or more, and 159,696 from 500 to 999. Small farms, 10 to 19 acres, number 559,627.

In livestock, horses decreased about 6,400,000 during the decade, to 13,383,574. Mules, 5,353,993, showed but little change. Milk cows increased 821,032, to a total of 20,496,329; other cattle decreased 11,369,560, to 54,269,996. Hogs dropped from 59,346,409 to 32,796,958.

*

THE diseases of blackcap raspberries are being studied with great care by the Geneva, N. Y., Station in co-operation with growers and the Erie County Farm Bureau. One point of great importance is to detect the first signs of the trouble, and rogue out affected plants. As the first step in accomplishing the aims of a special appropriation sponsored by the growers and the Erie County Farm Bureau, Prof. L. M. Cooley has been named by the experiment station to work on this particular problem under the direction of Dr. Rankin. Prof. Cooley comes from Ohio where he has been engaged for the past five years in the elimination of virus diseases in extensive blackcap plantings in that State. As a result of expert recognition of the first symptoms and removing such plants immediately the disease content of well isolated plantings has been reduced to less than 1 per cent a year. For severe streak and leaf-curl control the matter of isolation proved to be the most important factor. In Western New York it is expected that successful control will depend upon reasonable isolation from red raspberries, but that black and purple raspberries will not be particularly menacing. About 77,000 disease-free black raspberry plants have been brought into Western New York from Ohio, and will form excellent material upon which to observe the effects of control measures which will be tried out in that area. The plants are growing on about 15 farms and the results of the experiments in control will soon indicate the type of community action that will be necessary in removing existing plantings of high disease content.

*

THOSE running roadside stands where farm products are sold have opportunity to send every customer away with favorable recollection of that particular stand, provided what is sold is of good quality. Something distinctive in the way of labels and signs helps. Such names, suggested by surroundings, as Pine Tree, Big Rock, Mountain View, Valley View, etc., help hold those particular stands in memory. The labels need not be expensive. Plain black and white, such as the local printer can supply, are better than an attempt at colors poorly done. This sort of display of good products brings repeat business from those going back and forth. Permanent customers enable the stand-keeper to figure on what can be sold. Cull fruit or vegetables might better be fed to livestock. But in some cases this is not practical. Any inferior grades that have to be sold should be set to one side and frankly disposed of for what they are. We have seen this done without damage to the remainder of the stand trade.

*

TWO miserable pests are the Mexican bean beetle and the European earwig. Mr. Hollis tells all about the latter on page 815. Those who have never heard of it before are fortunate. Two years ago, on a trip to Newport, R. I., we learned what a nuisance the earwig is, in making havoc with vegetation. The bean beetle, in its adult stage, can fly—hence its rapid spread. Its life cycle is quite like that of the common potato beetle. The wintering over adults lay eggs in Spring, hatching into soft-bodied, yellowish fuzzy creatures with an appetite like hungry pigs. Working on the under side of the leaves they are not readily seen, but as soon as any skeletoned spots in the leaves are noted it is time to get at them, and thorough treatment is needed. For poisoning, magnesium arsenate is used, either as liquid or dust. We prefer dust, as that is readily washed from the beans, in running water, or with a hose. Three parts of the arsenate to five of fine lime or Slug Shot makes an effective dust. The soft ones are injured or killed by contact insecticides. Barium fluosilicate, sold commercially as Dutox, is said to handle them. But the important thing is to start in time, cover thoroughly with the spray or dust, and to keep at it even after the beans are all picked, so as to have as few adults left for next year as possible. Burning all the vines is a good plan where feasible.

Brevities

THESE are the days of huckleberry pie.

LARGE quantities of American lumber are being exported to Japan.

PEACHES or pears baked in an earthen vessel make good eating.

CONTRACTS totaling $129,616,304 for public construction were let during June; $79,811,857 represented highway work in 37 States.

A READER asks how the different families of 17-year locusts got off their schedule so that they appear in different years, if they started from one source.

SUMMER pruning of grapes is not considered a good plan for the East. The sugar content of the fruit is believed to be lessened. The apparent surplus of foliage is necessary.

CALVES and codfish sound like a strange combination, yet the humble cod appears to have picked up value from the ocean in the way of oil. Read what the cod-liver oil did for those calves at the California Station, page 822.

Federal Farm Loan Law

March 1, 1931, I repaid my mortgage loan to the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Mass., not allowing me anything for 25 shares National Farm Loan Association stock, claiming no par value. I took them down to National Farm Loan Association office at Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y., and they would do nothing about it, claiming the stock has no par value. Can you make the collection for me? J. L.
New York.

FEW farmers and apparently no lawyer seems to understand the Federal Farm Loan law. The lawyers are able to get the information for themselves. For farmers we explain.

When a farmer gets a mortgage loan through the Federal Farm Loan system he does two things which he should fully understand:

1.—He becomes a stockholder to the amount of 5 per cent of his loan in the Federal Farm Loan Association of his district.

2.—He guarantees payment of all the loans made through the association in an amount equal to the face value of the stock in addition to the amount paid for the shares.

For example, John Doe gets a farm loan of $6,000. He is obliged to subscribe for $300 worth of association stock. He receives from the Federal Farm Loan Bank $5,700 in cash. He pledges his stock to the association for the payment of the loan. The association buys $300 worth of stock in the bank and pledges it to the bank in security for the loan. If the bank makes a profit it pays a dividend to the association. If the association makes a profit it pays a dividend to the borrowing member on his stock.

BUT:

If one or more of the borrowers of the association defaults in payments, his mortgage is foreclosed. The bank bids it in and holds it or sells it at a loss. Then the bank charges the loss on one or more such farms against the association. The loss then falls on the association. This loss or debt is apportioned against the stockholders in proportion to the amount of stock held by each. The association may make an assessment against all the members to pay a shortage up to the amount of the face value of the stock held by each in addition to the amount first paid in for the shares. In the meantime, if the borrower of the $6,000 wishes to make his final payment, he must pay the full amount due on the mortgage. In that case he would lose the $300, or the assessment, and his stock in the association would be canceled, and if and when the association pays up its debts and has funds it will reimburse the member.

This is the law. Neither the officers of the association nor the bank nor the courts have authority to change it. The association is a corporation. The borrower must be a stockholder in it, and he is held liable for the debts of the association up to the face value of his shares, just as a stockholder of a national bank is held for the obligations of the bank. But when the loan is fully paid, he retires as a stockholder and is not responsible for any future losses of the association.

It is clear that the association has important functions and grave responsibilities. It is important that the stockholders elect responsible and capable officials. They should insist on full and detailed reports and see to it that the property to be mortgaged is fairly appraised, and that installments and taxes are paid with reasonable promptness. In short the association is a co-operative corporation. Its business is to secure loans for its members through the Federal Farm Loan Bank. If it is run conservatively and economically it should pay a regular dividend and redeem the stock when the mortgage matures. But when losses occur there is no way to replace them except through assessments on the members or future earnings of the association. If you have a Federal Farm Loan it is a part of your business to see that the local association is efficiently and economically managed. It is not safe to leave it to George —do it yourselves.

Ohio Dairy Associations Merge

The report of a new merger of dairy associations is given out here in Ohio. It includes the Dairymen's Co-operative Sales Co., of Pittsburgh; the Northwestern Dairymen's Association of Bowling Green, O.; the North Central Dairymen's Association, of Bucyrus, and the Seneca Dairy Co., of Tiffin, O. The new association will retain the name of the Pittsburgh group. It will be the second largest in the United States, with a membership of more than 25,000 dairymen, and will control the milk supply of Pittsburgh, Toledo, Canton, Elyria and possibly of Cleveland.

Overtures were made to include the Ohio Farmers' Co-operative Association which is now in the hands of receivers on account of default in the Federal Farm Board loan. Action on it was deferred to see if it could be included on a clear financial basis.

This indicates a control of the whole supply by the National Dairy Products Corporation. The receipts of milk are falling off fast at country plants.
Ohio. L. W. ALLEN.

What Farmers Say

[We may or may not agree with what is said under this head, but we believe a farm paper should give farmers an opportunity to tell each other what they think, provided it is expressed in polite language. When necessary the copy is edited but the substance not changed. Discuss one subject at a time and not too long.]

What Will the Federal Farm Board Do?

President Hoover in his campaign speech at St. Louis put his finger exactly on the producers' problem—the markets. But like all officials, down to the town supervisor, he sidestepped the issue. It is easy to criticize, but where is your beneficial, constructive program? Here it is: Authorize and direct the Federal Farm Board to establish government-controlled public auction markets in regional cities.

Just as the Federal Reserve banks were established to stabilize our financial system, so these public auction markets would stabilize the prices of farm products and would give the producers prices and reports not controlled by a coterie of speculators. These public auction markets could start with the principal regional products and then develop as their usefulness would demand. This would be no revolutionary change, and would not hurt legitimate business in farm produce, and at the same time would tend to lessen the spread between consumers and producers, as well as giving the producer more money for his products without waiting a generation to try out almost an impractical theory.

The farmers in New York State should be the wealthiest known. They have the greatest produce market in the world but a few hours from their farms.

The executives of New York State have shed buckets of crocodile tears over the poor farmer, but it ended there. That was the easiest thing to do, and it caught suckers.

An illustration will explain: Fruit is one of the principal products in the Ontario district, but go into Buffalo, Rochester or Syracuse and walk through their main streets and buy an apple and you will pay five cents for one, and in most cases it will be an apple grown on the Pacific Coast, but on the same stand you will find bananas grown in Central or South America selling two for five cents.

Is the reason the New York State farmer is frozen out of these home markets, that the transportation companies get from $500 to $1,000 for every car of fruit they haul? It will take more than co-operation of farmers, the panacea of the Federal Farm Board, to change these conditions.

One other example is sufficient. The dairymen of New York State have had a hand-to-mouth existence for the last five or six years, but in 1929 Borden's declared dividends on their common stock of 22 per cent. For the year 1930 their profits were more than 1929, but they issued more common stock so they could declare dividends of only 20.48 per cent on the dollar. And the poor dairyman got another bucket of crocodile tears handed him from his State executives.

Campaign promises and party regularity do not impress one that is bankrupt or nearing that state, and unless the Federal Farm Board has a plan that will bring the producers more money, the parties in power will have to shoulder their responsibility for these conditions. W. C. METCALF.
Wayne Co., N. Y.

Water in the Milk Business

Water seldom gets into the milk can any more through the pump, but water has appeared in the milk business in another way, and it promises to have an important effect on the industry which concerns both producers and consumers. The high tide of watered securities which swept a large number of successful milk distributors of the country into two large holding corporations rolled up on the dairy shores of the Nutmeg State a few years ago and the ebb tide has been reflected in constantly reducing milk returns ever since. It is hard to get accurate prices paid for the plants and good will in these mergers. General information is that prices ranged from a half million to three million dollars. Of course, the certificates cost only the printing. The other part was water, or wind if you prefer the term. The purpose was to gain a monopoly control so that prices could be fixed for both producers and consumers, and the spread made wide enough to pay dividends on the watered stock. Now it is necessary to maintain this profit in order to keep on paying the dividends and to maintain the price of the stock on the exchanges.

No doubt centralization might have reduced the cost of distribution. The elimination of competitions, and duplication of overlapping delivery routes should result in a saving and when you can get the distributor off his guard, he admits that, without reducing wages, the cost of delivery could be materially reduced. But since the brokers and leaders have identified themselves with the distributors the chance of any benefit to producer or consumer from the saving is pretty well lost. What savings there may be will be used to pay dividends on the inflated capital of the consolidated companies.

In many cities pasteurization ordinances gave the larger distributors a big lift and eliminated the small farmer peddlers. But now that large areas supplying some of our cities are wholly free from tuberculosis and most health ordinances will permit the sale of milk from tested herds without pasteurization there appears to be a new opportunity for farmers, either individuals or small groups, to enter the retail field. Already some of the grade A raw milk men are complaining that there is no longer the same keen demand for their product now that so much grade B milk is coming from tested herds.

Just now the grade B producer, owing to surplus deductions, is netting little more than five cents per quart, while the consumer is paying 15 cents for a quart bottle. It is a situation which leaves both sides dissatisfied, and it would not be surprising if there was a move from some quarter for a new deal.
Connecticut. DAIRYMAN.

History as It Applies to the Present

By F. R. Stevens

(Member of the Society of the Cincinnati)

In crises like this through which we are passing, thoughtful men should and do give serious thought to the principles under which we are working, to make sure those principles are sound and correctly applied.

The thought of the world today seems to be on government. Unrest exists in nearly every country of the earth. Kingdoms have fallen, republics have been overturned and yet there is no rest. In this, one of the most stable, prosperous and satisfied nations of the world, there is unrest and insistent demand for change of this and that, and far too often without measuring that proposed action by the standard of the principles which made us great.

During the next year or two the attention of our people will be directed to the principles and lives of Washington and other leaders of his day. Their work in forming the country will be extolled, and the strength and force of the underlying principles of our government instilled into the hearts of our citizens as never before. Therefore the study of these truths is essential now.

When Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, the Declaration of Independence became the charter of a new nation. Later it was supplemented by the Constitution which was drawn as the preamble states, to make the declaration more effective, but not to change it. It is the absolute foundation of our national laws. Let us look at the first few lines—the vital part of that great document: "We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

A study of the dictionaries in use at the time the Declaration was written gives the meaning of the word "liberty" as "freedom of thought, word or action as far as may be without trespassing on the rights of another." "Inalienable" means that it cannot be taken from us by any power. Here lie our personal rights. These are the things for which the Stars and Stripes stand. No constitution has a right to amend them and there they must remain while the American government stands. The great leader of that day recognized these as the foundation of our government. When a Bill of Rights was proposed, as an article during the session of the first constitutional convention, Hamilton replied, "The preamble of the Constitution is a much better recognition of popular rights than volumes of such aphorisms as commonly compose bills of rights." The members of the convention accepted his opinion and it stands as the opinion of the framers of the Constitution.

Jefferson, whose pen wrote the Declaration of Independence, and who differed from Hamilton on many things, agreed with him perfectly in this respect. In his first inaugural address we find these words. "A wise and frugal government will restrain men from injuring one another, and shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement." In other words the object of government is to protect society and nothing else.

Personal liberty was the objective of the Revolutionary War. With that as a basis of government a man may develop his own inherited strength of character and may apply it to business, or pleasure, so long as he does not offend against his neighbor, and may worship his God as he sees fit.

This basis of Americanism is our safeguard of business, body and soul.

As Washington and his army lay encamped on the plains below Newburgh, awaiting the signing of the treaty with England, with the struggles of Bunker Hill, Valley Forge, Saratoga and Yorktown a matter of history, they justly felt that they had made effective the greatest charter a nation ever held. There was some apprehension in their minds that future generations under peculiar stress might try to alter those principles to their own ultimate loss. To take the last possible precaution that this should not happen, Washington and his officers met and formed themselves into the Society of the Cincinnati (named for the Roman general who left his plow to serve his country and his duty done, returned to his farm, asking no honors or favors) the first immutable principle of which was "to preserve inviolate those exalted rights and liberties of human nature for which they had fought and bled and without which the high rank of a rational being is a curse instead of a blessing." In order to make this organization perpetual they provided that as a member died he was to be succeeded by his eldest son, or, in the absence of this, his nearest male heir.

In the firm belief that these great principles are absolutely essential to real government, I plan in this series of articles to point out that wherever our legislators have ignored them, they have failed, and that great successes of governmental action are measured by their observance, and so I will fulfill my duty as an individual member of the Cincinnati and speak for one of those officers who can no longer speak for himself.

Live Stock and Dairy

Observations of a Livestock Man Around and Across the Continent

BY R. W. DUCK

California

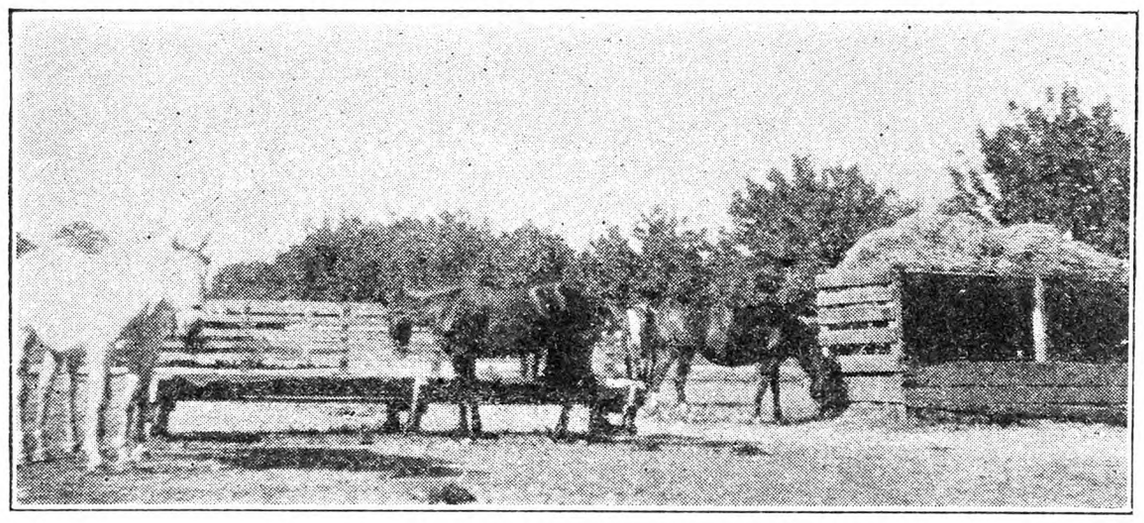
A government remount depot is maintained at the experiment station at Davis, California. Anything in California from one-half acre up is called a ranch, so the ranchers bring in their light mares which are boarded at cost and bred free of charge to a government owned thoroughbred stallion. No restrictions whatever are placed on the sale of these colts. A study is being made of the possible heritable characteristics of bursattee, or as it is commonly called Summer sores in horses. It is probable that in Summer sores there is more than one factor involved in its transmission, in addition to the environmental factor of temperature changes. From the studies, so far conducted, it appears that the prime etiological factor in Summer sores of horses is a genetic one. A stallion which manifests Summer sores has been produced at the University Farm, he is being mated to his own mother, to his half-sister, and to non-related mares in order further to study the possible hereditary factors associated with this ailment. It has been found that Summer sore occurs in the entire absence of the larval worms of flies (Habronema), thus eliminating this theory.

California presents the ultimate in examples of community farming. For example the section in and around Petaluma is devoted exclusively to poultry production. White Leghorns are the only breed carried. Literally thousands of birds are raised here, it purports to ship more poultry and eggs than any other section in the world, and I believe it. About 60 miles north of Davis, one is in the worlds greatest peach belt. Practically all the peaches are canned. Another section will be dairy farming, and others will be grapes or oranges and lemons. Thus it is seen that while California farming in the aggregate is extremely diversified, individually it is intensily specialized.

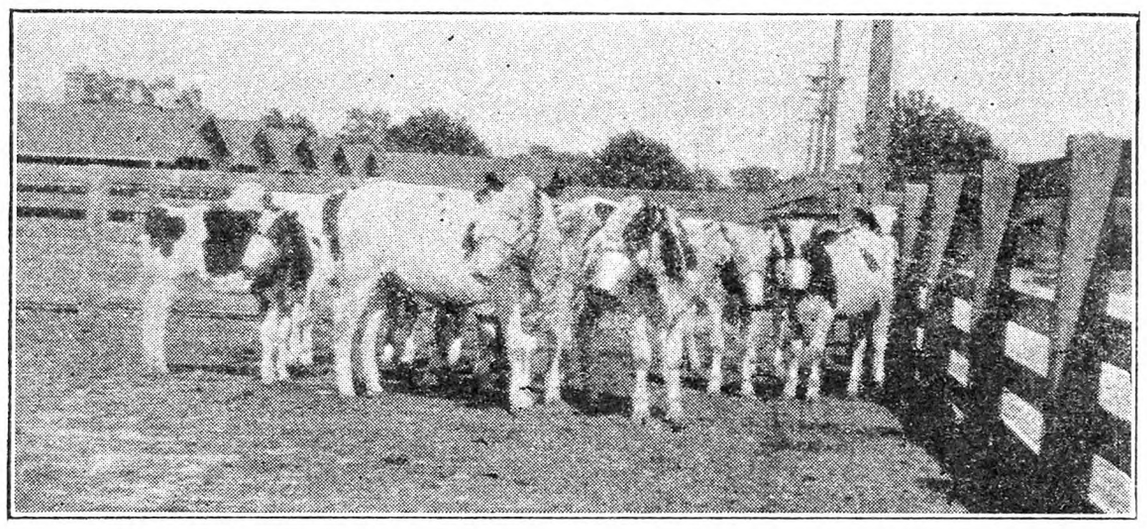
The packers are feeding increasingly large numbers of steers in San Francisco, about four to five hundred thousand head of feeder steers are shipped in annually and finished in the State. Practically 100 per cent of the ranchers finish their own steers, mostly fattening them on grass. A standard daily ration for feed lot yearling steers, on full feed, is about six pounds of Alfalfa hay, 20 pounds of sorgum silage six pounds of rolled barley, and one pound of cottonseed meal. In a recent trial at the station, calves and yearlings were about equal in their efficiency and economy of gain, both showed a distinct advantage in rate and economy of gains over two-year-old cattle.

Hart and Guilbert have for several years been making extensive studies of factors influencing percentage calf crop in range herds. Evidence during the past few years has accumulated showing that failure to conceive is at least in part due to restricted mineral intake with the food, particularly involving calcium and phosphorus. It is also recognized that a deficiency of minerals under range conditions is associated with a low protein intake. In general low mineral content of feed is associated with deficient soil content of the same mineral elements. While this condition prevails in certain range areas a mineral shortage does not apparently play any role in the dairy herd, even when the station test herd dairy cattle were subjected to feeds of known low mineral content. Under no conditions would the standard dairy cow rations approximate the severity of the range system of maintenance.

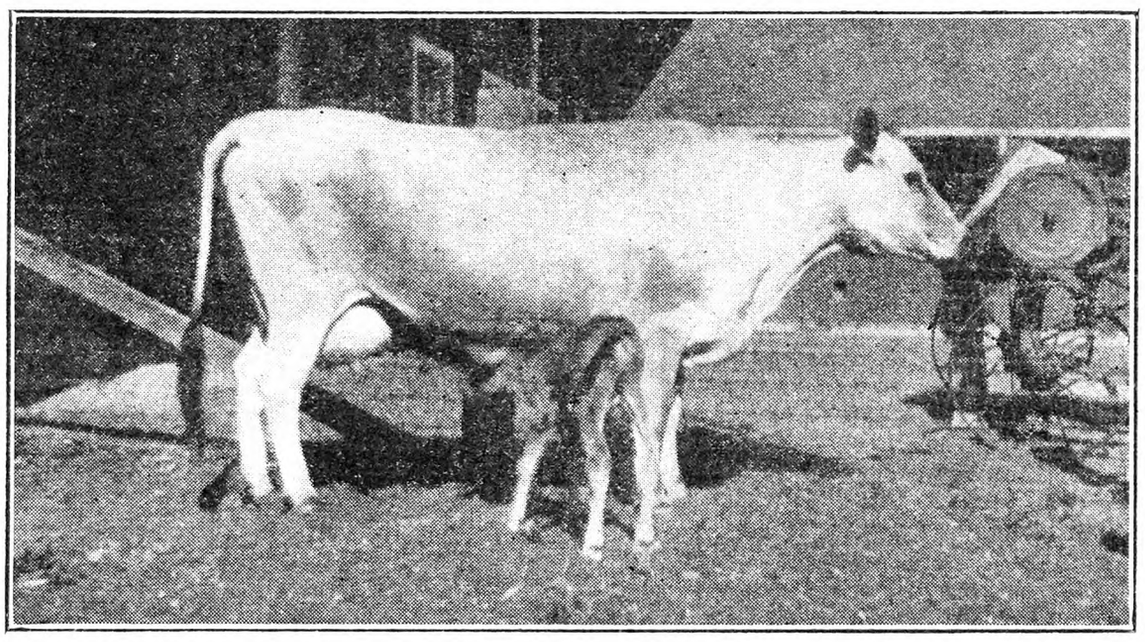
It is advisable to cross a bull that has sired high producing daughters back on his own offspring, and how far may this be carried? To answer this question, Professor Wm. Reagan began an inbreeding experiment with Jerseys 12 years ago at the New Jersey Experiment Station. When he came to California several years ago he brought his accumulated data and all the test cattle with him. This test is now in its 13th year, and involves 80 head of registered Jerseys. Three bulls have been used to produce three strains representing the three types of breeding, viz., In Breeding; Out Crossing; and Line Breeding. The test is so arranged and founded that it will perpetuate itself for generations to come. The fourth generation of continuous sire to daughter breeding has been accomplished, representing an 87.5 per cent concentration of blood. So far results show that there is nothing to indicate that inbreeding is a thing to avoid, provided the individuals used are superior in individuality and performance. A sire that uniformly produced high producing daughters, thus indicating his purity (homozygosity) for fat and production may be safely inbred, crossed back on his own daughters. It is, however, well to mention that few such bulls exist in any breed.



Some of the mares at the Government remount depot which is maintained at the California Experiment Station, Davis, Calif.



These Holstein heifer calves have been raised at the California Experiment Station without using any kind of roughage. They are kept muzzled to prevent eating fiber in any form



This Jersey cow is an exceptionally good individual and represents the third generation of continuous sire to daughter mating. Her calf carries an 87.5 per cent concentration of blood, from the same line of breeding

The California Station is famous for its test cow ration, which consists of the following (all in pounds): Rolled barley, 600; rolled oats, 400; wheat bran, 600; coconut meal, 100; linseed meal, 100; cottonseed meal, 100; Soy bean meal, 100; salt, 25; and spent bone black, 40. The test cows are fed this concentrate mixture, all they will clean up, at milking time. In addition they are fed about five pounds of dried beet pulp, which has been dampened down, just before feeding. The four time cows are fed all the Alfalfa hay they will eat night and morning after milking. From this system the Station has produced one medal of merit Jersey bull. Three of his daughters making medals of merit, two in the triple A class and one in class double A. Two Holstein records of over 1,000 pounds of fat in 365 days were also produced, and a Guernsey record of 20,000 pounds of milk and 791 pounds of fat. While milk retails at 20 cents per quart, producers are only averaging $2 per cwt. due to a considerable State surplus.

While it might seem impractical to test the question of raising calves without using any kind of roughage, it really has a direct and practical application. It has value from a scientific standpoint; permits a study to be made of vitamin requirements; and is actually more economical in some sections, basing feed costs in terms of total digestible nutrients. Bull calves have been raised up to two years of age on concentrates alone with perfectly normal growth and development as long as cod-liver oil was supplied to meet Vitamin A and D requirements. As much as 75 cc daily per head was used. On slaughter tests they showed superiority in quality of carcass. Holstein heifer calves are now being similarly successfully raised. Except at feeding time they are kept muzzled to prevent eating any possible source of roughage.

In California an advanced registry of Rambouillet sheep is maintained. The rules and regulations governing admittance to advanced registry were developed by J. W. Wilson, of the State station, in conference with Rambouillet breeders. These rules require ewes to shear a minimum of 5.25 pounds and rams a minimum of 7.7 pounds of clean or scoured wool in 12 months growth. It is necessary here to shear twice yearly; this is due to the fact that fox-tail grass, burrs and alfileria needles are so prevalent they injure the sheep and interfere with best growth and breeding results. The sheep are generally sheared in late March and August. Some medium wool has been sold this year for 16 cents per pound. A test relative to the influence of the plane of nutrition on the kind and quality of wool has just been completed. It is of particular interest and importance in that it is the first test ever conducted which shows a definite correlation between crimp in fleece and nutrition. Romney wethers were kept on a fattening ration where they made slight gains and then sheared. Later they were placed on maintenance and then sub-maintenance diets. The grease weights of their fleece on the fattening ration were approximately 344 per cent greater than those on the sub-maintenance ration, while the scoured difference was 328 per cent. The crimp, breaking stress and quality of the wool was much superior with the fattening ration.

"Bob" Miller has found from tests that rice bran is a very satisfactory concentrate lamb fattening ration when fed with equal parts of whole barley and with Alfalfa hay as the roughage. On the other hand Elmer Hughes, in charge of swine investigational work, has found rice bran to be inferior to rice polish when used as part of a hog fattening ration.

The most important piece of swine investigational work conducted in recent years is now in progress under Hughes' direction and supervision. It is based on the possible influence of diet as a means of preventing, controlling and curing the dread disease of necrotic enteritis (necro) in hogs. He has taken shotes in advanced stages of this disease, which at six months weighed only 25 pounds and returned them to normal and finished them off as prime carcassed hogs by a change of feed alone. The self-fed ration which produced these results is as follows: Rolled barley, 83 per cent; tankage, 7 per cent; linseed meal, 3 per cent; chopped Alfalfa, 5 per cent; precipiated calcium carbonate, 1 per cent, and salt, 1 per cent; also 1 pound of skim-milk and 1 cc cod-liver oil per head daily. However, groups which did not receive the skim-milk and cod-liver oil also made complete recovery. The above ration contains everything a hog needs for normal growth and development in dry lot. I have just seen two litters of pigs which are on sows fed rolled barley, shorts and salt. These pigs are about six weeks old and are already manifesting symptoms of necrotic enteritis. While the immediate cause of necrotic enteritis is unquestionably a micro-organism found normally in the hogs' intestines, it seems quite reasonable that a lack of essential minerals, vitamines and nutrients with a resultant loss of body and muscular tone could permit this organism to assume pathologic proportions which might be conquered and controlled by supplying any existing deficiencies.

A Guernsey and Berkshire Farm

Up in the rolling country of Dutchess County, N. Y., is Emmadine Farm, famed for Jersey cattle and Berkshire swine. The owner, J. C. Penney, is widely known as a department store merchant, with branches in many cities and towns scattered about the country, and for his interest in the humanities, in church and welfare work. He is also a real farmer, taking an active part in what goes on at Emmadine Farm. It is a large area of land various in type, capable of heavy production in hay, pasture, corn and grain, when well used. On all of the large stock farms I have visited in recent years great emphasis is put on pasture and its improvement, to make it so nearly as possible an all-season crop.

Probably there is no better known man in livestock circles than Emmadine Farm's manager, J. E. Dodge, called familiarly "Jimmy" by a multitude of friends. He came to the East from Wisconsin, and was manager of the Hood Farm, at Lowell, Mass., until it was sold, some time after the death of Mr. Hood. From there he came to Emmadine Farm, nine years ago. Here he has a large and busy job, which is handled with skill, and that type of philosophy, or psychology, or whatever it may be called, that makes the management of a large farm area, with its varied interests, successful. "Making the farm pay" is his aim and usual achievement, even on the "brass tacks" basis of dollars and cents. He finds time for outside interests, such as breeding and looking after a long row of

peonies. I am not sure such things are properly called "outside" of livestock or general farming. They bring one close to nature in its working mood, and it may be quite possible for a man to find, in breeding for improvement in peonies or strawberries, hints that he afterward may apply to livestock problems.

On an auto trip about the farm cows were seen here and there, literally knee deep in pasture. A large amount of livestock makes abundance of manure, and this is used liberally on the pasture. Old fields of upland that had been considered "run out," and impossible from a good pasture standpoint, have responded well to these dressings of manure.

The herd bulls have the run of sizable paddocks accessible at one end to the breeding buildings.

"I think bulls ought to have a little pasture," said Mr. Dodge. Of course this is supplemental to proper feed otherwise, but they surely like the pasture, and these large paddocks in mid-July had grass enough to give them what they wanted, as well as the wholesome outdoor life.

A maternity barn, with ample stalls, and all facilities for cleanliness and disinfection, handles this important matter safely on Emmadine Farm. It is well recognized that curing sick cows and calves by preventing them from getting sick is the only safe way. The cows go through calving normally because they are properly prepared for it by health and handling; and the calves go through their early weeks, and out to pasture without knowing a sick day.

The Foremost family is probably the finest example of Emmadine breeding. The following figures of May production of three of this family show something of its quality:

Foremost's Annabel 155563, 971.6 lbs. milk testing 6.93.

Foremost's Carrie 197793, 1,210.5 lbs. milk testing 5.61.

Foremost's Celia 197799, 917.2 lbs. milk testing 6.17.

"Breeding from the top," is Mr. Dodge's method. This doubtless sounds easier than it is, because just what the "top" may be in mixing the blood of livestock individuals and families, considering stamina, production and conformation, is not determined by a casual look. Here is where experience counts.

A considerable herd of Successor Berkshire swine, ranging from 50 to 300, is kept on this farm. They were busily at work in pasture, their black backs being just visible above the grass. W. W. H.

Ropy Milk

What makes milk ropy when it has stood 12 hours, or when it begins to sour? Is it injurious to use? W. C.
Pennsylvania.

Ropy milk may be the result of something wrong with the cow in the way of mastitis, but in such cases as you mention, it is more likely caused by bacteria in the utensils where the milk is handled or stored, and the cow not responsible for it at all. The germ making this special ropy or slimy milk is a very persistent one and cannot be got out of the pails, pans or other vessels holding it except with very unusual cleaning and scalding. It is quite possible that it may be in the pail or other vessel where you keep the milk, and thus every new lot of milk that is brought becomes affected by the germ left in the vessel. You will know whether this is possible or not. The best plan is to clean very thoroughly and then boil it in water for at least 15 minutes which ought to remove any germ there. Another possibility is of course that the utensils which are on the farm where the milk is made have this same germ.

A sure way to tell whether the cow is responsible or not is to milk some from each quarter of the udder into a thoroughly sterilized glass, then cover to let it stand. After a time you can tell whether the cow is at fault and the special quarter of the udder, if any, that is giving this ropy milk. Of course if it is milk from a herd, this would be more difficult to detect. We do not think it a good plan to use milk of this character. It may be that it is harmless, but it is probable that this is being caused by some harmful germ and we should certainly want to find out just what it is.

Ontario County, N. Y.

We have just had the finest rain of the season. It came down very gentle, so the ground, which was very dry, could take it all in. It seemed to be quite general in this locality, while in an adjoining county they had a severe hailstorm which did an untold amount of damage. The sour cherry crop is not very heavy here and the price is still worse. One grower has to make three grades. The No. 1s have to be five-eighths of an inch, and some of his are sun scalded and have to be dropped. Another grower pays 40 cents for 50 lbs. picked, and receives two cents per pound sold. Corn is making a rapid growth, als oAlfalfa for the second cutting. E. T. B.

Coming Meetings and Shows

July 26-Aug. 1.—Connecticut Senior 4-H Conference, Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn.

July 28.—New York Horticultural Society, Summer meeting, Hitchings Orchard, South Onondaga, N. Y. Meeting followed by tour through Hudson Valley July 29, and to Connecticut orchards July 30-31.

July 28-31.—Farm and Home Week, Massachusetts Agricultural College.

July 30.—Annual Field Day of the Connecticut Jersey Cattle Club at the home of T. M. Savage, Savage Hill, Berlin, Conn.

Aug. 3.—Farm and Home Week, Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn.

Aug. 3-7.—International Baby Chick Convention, Louisville, Ky.

Aug. 5.—Vegetable Growers' Annual Field Day, Waltham Field Station, Massachusetts State College, Cedar Hill, Waltham, Mass.

Aug. 13-14.—Annual Farm and Home Conference, Vermont State College, Burlington, Vt.

Aug. 14.—Dairy Day, Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

Aug. 17-20.—Fourteenth Annual American Country Life Conference, Ithaca, N. Y. For further information address American Country Life Association, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City.

Aug. 19.—Annual Field Day, Mt. Carmel Farm, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn.

Aug. 21.—Orchard Day, Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

Aug. 22-29. — Illinois State Fair, Springfield, Ill.

Aug. 22-29. — Missouri State Fair, Sedalia, Mo.

Aug. 24-26. — Pennsylvania Potato Growers' Association, Potato Exposition, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.

Aug. 27-29.—Seventh National Shade Tree Conference, Boyce Thompson Institute, Yonkers, N. Y.

Aug. 28-Sept. 12.—Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto.

Aug. 29-Sept. 5.—Wisconsin State Fair, Milwaukee, Wis.

Aug. 31-Sept. 5.—Ohio State Fair, Columbus, Ohio.

Sept. 2-4.—Middlesex County, Conn., 4-H Club Fair, Middletown, Conn.

Sept. 5-12.—Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis, Ind.

Sept. 5-12.—West Virginia State Fair, Wheeling, W. Va.

Sept. 6-12. — Michigan State Fair, Detroit, Mich.

Sept. 7-12.—New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sept. 7-12. — Maryland State Fair, Timonium, Md.

Sept. 7-13.—New Jersey State Fair, Trenton, N. J.

Sept. 20-26.—Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.

Sept. 23-25.—Twentieth Annual Flower Show, Westchester and Fairfield Horticultural Society, Y. M. C. A. Biulding, Greenwich, Conn. Wm. G. Ellis, secretary, 61 Grant Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

Oct. 3.—Sixth annual Guernsey Cattle Club Show at the Allegheny Country Club Show grounds, Sewickley Heights, Pa. Judge will be W. K. Hepburn, of Fellowship Farms, Anselma, Pa.

Oct. 13-16.—Baltimore Livestock Show, Baltimore, Md.

Nov. 11-20.—Sixty-fifth annual session, National Grange, Madison, Wis.

Dec. 7-9. — American Farm Bureau Federation, annual convention, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 8-10.—Sharon Poultry Association, Annual Show, Sharon, Conn. Secretary Arthur L. Kinsman, Sharon, Conn.

Jan. 18-22, 1932.—Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, Pa.

Feb. 2-5, 1932. — New York State Grange, annual convention, Albany, N. Y.

Livestock Sales

Aug. 6.—Guernseys; heifer sale, Ardna-Clachan Farm, Shrewsbury, Mass.

Aug. 25. — Pomfret Jersey Breeders' Association, 9th Annual Sale, Pomfret Center, Vt. D. H. Rikert, sale manager, So. Royalton, Vt.

Aug. 26.—Holsteins; 30th Earlville, N. Y., Sale. R. Austin Backus, sale manager, Mexico, N. Y.

Sept. 4. — Guernseys; Buena Vista Farm Guernseys, F. P. Choate, Windsor, Vt.

Sept. 21.—Holsteins; First Pennsylvania Capitol Sale, Harrisburg, Pa. R. Austin Backus, sale manager, Mexico, N. Y.

Oct. 1.—Holsteins; Fall Consignment Sale, Bradford County, Pa., R. H. Fleming, chairman, Towanda, Pa.

Oct. 9.—Holsteins; Ulster County Annual Fall Sale, Albert Kurdt, secretary, Kingston, N. Y.

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PROTECT YOUR COWS
A non-poisonous *modern* spray;
ECONOMICAL
A Light Spray Goes A Long Way
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∴ GUERNSEYS ∴

Foremost Guernseys
All ages, both sexes, real bargains in Bulls two years old and over.
Successor Berkshires
Boars ready for service, Bred Gilts, Fall and Spring Pigs, both sexes.
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BULLS from 1 Month to Serviceable Age
from record dams and proven sires. Herd accredited and blood tested. Attractive prices. Exceptional values.
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LAKE DELAWARE FARMS, Delhi, N. Y.
Farmer's opportunity to buy Guernsey Bull at farmer's price. Serviceable age. Apply at once.

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A prominent U. S. buyer has just taken a carload of 35 head of fully accredited
HOLSTEIN CATTLE
out of Canada. He was very favorably impressed with the good quality of our cattle, their production records, and the reasonable prices prevailing. If you need Fall freshening cows and heifers, let us quote you. Now is the time to buy. Apply
DIRECTOR OF EXTENSION
Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada
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REG. HOLSTEIN CALVES
$10.00 up. Herd accredited.
GEORGE HOAG Shavertown, N. Y.

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CRAWFORD COUNTY, PA.
ALWAYS WAS CLEAN
If you have lost your dairy herd with disease, why not buy clean disease free cows to replace them direct from our farmers? 95% of our farmers never had a reactor at any time. Our entire County has been regularly tested since 1923. You cannot buy an untested cow in Crawford County.
We are not dealers
CRAWFORD COUNTY CO-OPERATIVE DAIRY IMPROVEMENT AND SALES ASSOCIATION
Market House, Meadville, Pa.

HIGH GRADE & REGISTERED **Dairy Cows** FOR SALE
GUERNSEYS, HOLSTEINS and JERSEYS
T. B. and Blood Tested. Fresh and close springers.
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Reg. Hampshire Swine FOR SALE
of best bloodlines obtainable. Visitors to farm welcome.
THISTLE DHU FARMS, Inc.
Blairstown - - - New Jersey

- DORSET and HAMPSHIRE SHEEP -
Offering choice Rams (Lambs & Yearlings) suitable Flock headers or cross-breeding. Ewes, purebred and grades, at prices that will make you money. All stock on approval.
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Arthur Danks, Mgr. Allamuchy, N. J.

Offer **8 YEARLING HAMPSHIRE RAMS**
Fit to head any flock. Carefully selected from over 100 lambs. $35 and up.
D. BUCKLEY, Woodrow Farm, Broadaxe, Ambler, Pa.

REG. HAMPSHIRE SHEEP
Few selected Ewe Lambs; Yearling and Lamb Rams.
OPHIR FARM - Purchase, N. Y.

SHROPSHIRE & SOUTHDOWN **Rams For Sale** $25.00 UP. Guaranteed to please. HYLLMEDE FARM - Beaver, Pa.

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Beagle and Fox Hound Pups Crossed
Extra good stock. E. T. Eckert, East Berlin, Pa.

Cocker Spaniel Pups Males $10, Females $5. Long ears, wavy coats, healthy. Square deal. O. H. RILEY, Franklin, Vermont

COLLIE and FOX TERRIER PUPS—Handsome and intelligent. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa

Pedigreed Collies, Age 6 Mos. TRACY NEISH De Lancey, New York

PED. AIREDALE PUPPIES CROWE POULTRY FARM Stuyvesant, N. Y.

SABLE & WHITE COLLIE PUPS, beauties, males $10, females $5. Oscar Riley - Franklin, Vermont

∴ RABBITS ∴

SPECIAL—35 Rex rabbits, 6 breeding Castorrex does and 1 buck, 13 juniors, 8 breeding Chinchilla Rex does, 3 bucks, 3 juniors, 1 pair breeding Black Rex and 2 juniors. The first $100 gets these or I will sell separately. Cecil E. Fraleigh, Clermont, N. Y.

REG. PEDIGREED CHINCHILLAS, WHITE, GRAY, FLEMISH GIANTS, reasonable. Green Mountain Rabbitry, Montgomery Ctr., Vt.

Rabbits & Supplies Complete descriptive literature. Albert Facey, Jr., 115-D, Valley Stream, N. Y.

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SPRING PIGS
READY TO SHIP
When starting to raise a Hog why not have one that will please you. A trial order will prove to you how pigs from select stock will grow. I will ship any number C.O.D. My guarantee: 10 days trial, if satisfied keep them, if not return them and your money will be returned. Crating free.
Berkshire and Chester cross or Yorkshire and Chester cross pigs
7-8 weeks old, $3.25 each
8-9 weeks old, $3.50 each
Chester Wh. Barrows, 6 wks., $4.50 ea.
WALTER LUX
Tel. 0086 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass.

PIGS - PIGS - PIGS
Free range husky marvelous for their age. If you don't think so don't keep them. Chester-Yorkshire Cross, Chester-Berkshire Cross, Hampshire-Duroc and Poland Cross. Buy in this safety zone on the Golden Rule plan. Oftentimes we've been "penny wise and pound foolish." Let the boys and girls in on the pig proposition. There must be elderly gentlemen back on our farms that would like some good pigs. Don't lose interest. Have some good shoats to cater to. When Fall comes you'll be proud of your achievement. "Don't give up." Handsome young boars for service.
C. DAVIS, Box 11, Concord, Mass.

Young Quality Pigs
Cheshire and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester
7 weeks old, $3.50
9 weeks old, $4.00
10 weeks old, $4.50
All Husky, Healthy, Fast Growing Stock
MY GUARANTEE—YOU MUST BE SATISFIED. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval, If dissatisfied, return at my expense. Crates free.
EDWARD BUNZEL LEXINGTON, MASS. Tel. 0496

Reliable FEEDING PIGS
6-7 weeks old $3.75
8-9 weeks old 4.00
10 weeks old 5.00
Buy where quality is never sacrificed to quantity, we are prepared to supply you with pigs of rugged, fast growing strain from quality boars and sows—Berkshire and Chester cross, and Chester and Yorkshire cross, at above prices, also a few Chester Whites at 8 weeks old $5.00. Will ship C.O.D. on approval, crated free. 10 days trial allowed.
A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass.

LITTLE PIGS FOR SALE
— at —
RYDER'S STOCK FARM, INC.
Lexington, Mass.
Large type Chester White and Poland China crossed, 6 to 8 weeks old at - - - $4.50
Some a little younger and smaller at - - $4.00
Call John Lamont, Lex. 0351 or write to Box 42.
WE ALSO HAVE 50 young thoroughbred POLAND CHINA SOWS, weighing 110 to 140 lbs. at $25 a piece.

CHESTER WHITE & DUROC PIGS
Why not raise well bred pigs? It costs the same to feed them. Either of the above breeds are from well bred fast maturing stock, all from pure bred boars and high grade sows, they will more than please you. All orders filled promptly, C. O. D., F. O. B., Waltham.
8 to 10 weeks old, $4.00 each
Crated Free
HIGHLAND YARDS - Waltham, Mass.
Telephone 4459-W

Feeding Pigs $4.00 each. Mostly Poland Chinas. Some Chesters Durocs, Berkshires, 6 to 8 weeks, select, crated, castrated and serum vaccinated. Prepay 2 or more, $5.00 each. 10 weeks, over 25 lbs., $5.25, prepaid $6.25. Shoats over 35 lbs. $6.25, prepaid $7.50. C. O. D. or money back guarantee to satisfy on arrival. Also state second choice size and breed wanted. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Del.

DUROC REG. **SWINE** All ages for sale. F. M. Pattington & Son, Merrifield, N. Y.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES. Pedigreed pigs $10 ea. Easy feeders, quick growers. R. Hill, Seneca Falls, N.Y.

∴ MISCELLANEOUS ∴

WANTED—Guinea Pigs—State quantity and weight Lambert Schmidt, 1101 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Shetland Pony State age, sex, size and price, etc. Martin H. Jackson, Crompond Rd. & Lafayette Av., Peekskill, N.Y.

EDMONDS' POULTRY ACCOUNT BOOK -:-
Price, $2.00
If you keep only ten or a dozen hens, there will be Satisfaction and Profit in knowing just how the account stands. This book will tell the whole story. The account may be begun at any time, and the balance struck at any time. Simple and Practical.
For sale by
RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th St., New York

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

News and prices current during week ending July 25, 1931.

MILK

July: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.41; 2B, $1.66; 2C (milk made into sour cream), $1.41; Class 3, $1.05.

In classes 2A, 2B and 2C, a differential of 5c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat is added to milk testing above 3.5 per cent and deducted for that testing below this point. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 5c per .1 of 1 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.70; Class 2, $1.70; Class 3, $1.10.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.26 @$0.26½
Extra, 92 score	.25½
First, 88 to 91 score	.22½@ .25
Seconds	.21 @ .22
Lower grades	.18½@ .20½
Ladles	.18 @ .20½
Packing stock	.11 @ .17½
Renovated	.20½@ .21
Sweet fancy	.28 @ .28½
Extra	.27¼@ .27½
Firsts	.26 @ .27
Seconds	.22 @ .24
Centralized	.18½@ .24

CHEESE

State—Whole milk, flats, held	$0.21 @$0.23
Fresh specials	.14½@ .15½
Average run to fancy	.13½@ .14
Wisconsin—Whole milk,	
Flats, 1930 cured	.18 @ .19
Daisies, fresh, fancy	.14½@ .15
Young America, fresh	.14½@ .15

EGGS

Nearby, white fancy (including premiums)	$0.31½@$0.32½
Extra	.27 @ .30½
Average extras	.24½@ .25½
Extra firsts	.22 @ .24
Pacific Coast	.24 @ .31
Mixed colors	.20 @ .30
Gathered, best	.25 @ .28
Fair to good	.15 @ .19

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.34@$0.37
Fair to good	.28@ .32
Roosters	.12@ .17
Fowls	.17@ .26
Ducks	.15@ .18
Turkeys, Spring	.35@ .50
Old toms	.25@ .28
Old hens	.26@ .32
Argentine	.35@ .40
Squabs, lb., ungraded	.25@ .30
Graded	.25@ .35
Dark, doz.	2.00@ 2.50
Culls, doz.	1.50@ 2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Broilers should be fully feathered. The larger breeds should weigh 2½ to 3 lbs. each; smaller breeds, 1½ lbs. each up. The quotation given on broilers is the outside figure for best quality. Under grades and small sizes proportionately larger. The figures are express or truck delivery.

Fowls, lb.	$0.18@$0.24
Broiler chickens—	
Large breeds, best	.33
Small breeds, best	.23
Roosters	.15@ .16
Ducks	.14@ .21
Geese	.10@ .12
Rabbits, lb.	.08@ .18

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$7.00@$7.25
Bulls	4.00@ 5.00
Cows	3.50@ 4.25
Calves, best	9.50@10.00
Common to good	4.00@ 7.00
Sheep	2.00@ 3.50
Lambs	7.00@ 9.50
Hogs	5.00@ 7.75

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.14@$0.15
Good to choice	.10@ .12
Steers, 100 lbs.	13.50@15.50
Bulls	7.50@10.00
Cows	7.00@11.00

POTATOES

Virginia, bbl.	$1.00@$2.25
Maryland, bbl.	1.75@ 2.00
Long Island, bbl.	2.25@ 2.50
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bu.	1.75@ 3.25

VEGETABLES

Beets, 100 bchs.	$1.25@$2.50
Cabbage, bu.	.40@ 1.00
Carrots, 100 bchs.	1.00@ 2.00
Cauliflower, bu.	.75@ 3.50
Sweet corn, 100	1.00@ 2.75
Cucumbers, bu.	.15@ 1.00
Eggplant, bu.	1.25@ 2.25
Horseradish, bbl.	6.00@ 6.50
Kale, bu.	.50@ .75
Leeks, 100 bchs.	2.00@ 3.00
Lettuce, bu.	.50@ 2.25
Lima beans, bu.	1.50@ 3.00
Onions, bu.	.75@ .90
Parsley, bu.	.65@ 1.00
Peas, bu.	1.50@ 3.50
Peppers, bu.	1.00@ 1.75
Radishes, 100 bchs.	2.50@ 4.00
Spinach, bu.	1.00@ 1.75
Squash, bu	.50@ 1.50
String beans, bu.	.50@ 2.25
Tomatoes, Southern, crt.	1.00@ 1.50
Lug	.50@ 1.75
Maryland, crt.	.50@ 2.00
Lug	.25@ 1.50
Virginia, 6-till carrier	1.75@ 3.00
Jersey, crt.	.40@ 2.25
Carrier	1.50@ 2.25
Basket	.35@ 1.35
Repacked, crt.	1.50@ 2.25
Carton	1.75
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.50@ 3.00

DRIED BEANS—Jobbing Prices

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$4.25@$5.50
Pea	4.50@ 4.65
Red kidney	6.75
White kidney	5.50@ 6.00

FRUITS

Apples, new, bu.	$0.40@$2.00
Muskmelons, bu.	1.50@ 4.00
Currants, qt.	.05@ .09
Huckleberries, qt.	.10@ .18
Cultivated	.25@ .35
Blackberries, qt.	.10@ .18
Gooseberries, qt.	.10@ .15
Raspberries, pt.	.04@ .14
Cherries, 4-qt. bskt.	.40@ .75
Peaches, Ga., crt.	.75@ 3.00
½ bu.	.40@ .90
Bu.	1.00@ 2.00
S. C., crt.	1.00@ 2.25
Bu.	1.00
N. C., bu.	1.00@ 1.85
Crt.	1.38@ 2.25
Del. and Md., bu.	.50@ 1.25
½ bu.	.40@ .50
Jersey, crt.	.65@ 1.00
Bu.	.50@ 1.00
Watermelons, car	245.00@585.00

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1	$24.00@25.00
No. 2	21.00@22.00
No. 3	15.00@17.00
Clover mixed	20.00@24.00
Straw, rye	21.00@22.00
Oat and wheat	12.00@13.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$0.66½
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.72¾
Oats, No. 2 white	.38
Rye	.41¼

Retail Prices at New York

Current prices in public markets:

Butter, best, lb.	$0.32@$0.33
Milk, grade A, qt.	.18
Grade B	.15
Cream, ½ pt.	.18
Eggs, best, doz.	.36@ .40
Gathered	.28@ .32
Turkeys, lb.	.40@ .55
Chickens	.35@ .55
Ducklings	.38@ .40
Oranges, doz.	.40@ .60
Potatoes, pk.	.20@ .25
Lettuce, head	.05@ .10
Cabbage, lb.	.03@ .05
String beans, lb.	.15@ .20
Peas, lb.	.20@ .30

Boston Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

The Boston Produce Market has been moderately active with most produce selling fairly well. An unseasonably good demand is noted on the moderately light supplies of native cabbage and spinach. Eggs and poultry have been rather inactive. The wool market continued moderately active on available supplies with slight price advances on some lines.

Beans.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native wax and green $1.25 to $1.50, few $1 std. bu. box.

Beets.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native 18 bchs. 40 to 60c std. bu. box.

Cabbage.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native white $1 to $1.35 std. bu. box.

Carrots.—Supply liberal, demand slow. Calif. bchd. mostly $2.25 to $2.50, poorer lower crt. Native 18 bchs. 50 to 85c std. bu. box.

Cucumbers.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native hothouse or hotbed 50 to 60 cukes best $4.50 to $5.50, poorer low as $1.

Escarole.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native 50 to 85c std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native 18 heads outdoor ordinary 50 to 75c, best 85c to $1 bu. box. Calif. 4 to 5 doz. heads best $4 to $6 crt. N. Y. 24 heads $1.25 to $1.50 crt.

Onions. — Supply liberal, demand moderate. Native yellow 85c to $1 std. bu. box. Texas crts. white $1.50 to $1.75. Calif. 50-lb. sacks $1.25 to $1.50.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderately light, demand steady. Va., bbls., U. S. 1 $2.40 to $2.50.

Raspberries.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand good. Native 10 to 15c pt. N. Y. 10 to 12c pt. Wash. 8 to 10c pt., poorer lower.

Radishes.—Supply moderate, demand fair. 40 to 50 bchs. native outdoor 50c to $1, few $1.25 std. bu. box.

Scallions.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native 36 bchs. 50 to 85c std. bu. box.

Spinach. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Native 75c to $1.35 std. bu. box.

Tomatoes.—Supplies heavy, demand fair on best. Native h.h. 15 to 22c lb. Tenn. lugs $1.50 to $1.75. Md. crts. $1.25 to $2.25. N. J. 20-qt. crts. $1.50 to $2.

Hay.—Supplies heavy, demand very quiet, market weak. No. 1 Timothy $25.25. Eastern fine to medium $18.50 to $20.50. Clover mixed, red, $22.50 ton. No. 1 Alfalfa $28 ton.

Butter. — Market steady. Creamery extras 26c. Firsts 23½ to 25½c. Seconds 21 to 23c lb.

Eggs. — Market firm. Nearby henneries, brown extras 40c. White extras 39c. Fresh eastern 32 to 35c doz.

Poultry. — Dressed. Supply light, demand slow. Fowl 4 to 5 lbs. 24 to 26c; 3 to 3½ lbs. 21 to 22c. Stags 4 to 5 lbs. 21 to 24c. Broilers 29 to 30c. Native 25 to 30c. Roosters 17 to 18c lb. Live poultry steady. Fowl 21 to 23c. Leghorns 17 to 19c. Broilers large 25 to 27c; small 20 to 23c. Roosters 14 to 15c lb.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins N. Y. held 23 to 24c. Fresh 15 to 15½c. Western held 22 to 23c. Fresh 14½ to 15c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea $5 to $6. Calif. small white $5.50 to $6. Yellow Eyes $7 to $7.50. Red kidney $9 to $10. Lima $7.50 to $8 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market fairly active, slightly higher prices noted on some lines.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing 25 to 26½c; clothing, 19 to 20c; ½ blood, combing, 24 to 25c; clothing, 19 to 20c; ⅜ blood, combing, 21½ to 23c; clothing, 19 to 20c; ¼ blood, combing, 21 to 22c; clothing, 19 to 20c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 62 to 65c; clothing, 48 to 51c; ½ blood, combing, 52 to 55c; clothing, 42 to 46c; ⅜ blood, combing, 41 to 43c; clothing, 36 to 38c; ¼ blood, combing, 36 to 39c; clothing, 33 to 35c; Terr. fine, combing, 60 to 63c; clothing, 53 to 55c; ½ blood, combing, 55 to 58c; clothing, 47 to 51c; ⅜ blood, combing, 47 to 51c; clothing, 42 to 45c; ¼ blood, combing, 43 to 47c; clothing, 35 to 38c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs.—Supply light, market firm with a week ago, demand fair. Bulk of sales $7 to $7.50.

Cattle.—Supply butcher cattle and vealers rather light, cows and bulls steady to mostly 50c higher; vealers $1 higher; demand fair.

Cows.—Common and medium $3.50 to $5.50; low cutter and cutter $2.50 to $3.50.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium $3.50 to $4.50.

Vealers.—Medium and choice $6.50 to $9.50; cull and common $4.50 to $6.50.

Sheep.—None.

Milk Cows. — Supply light, market fully steady with last week; demand slightly improved. Choice, head, $110 to $130; good, $80 to $110; medium, $50 to $80; common, $40 to $50.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, qt., 6 to 7½c; milk, special from Guernsey and Jersey herds, qt., 8 to 9c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $200 to $250; cows, fresh milk, grades, choice, $90 to $100; cows, fresh milk, grades, good, $70 to $85; cows, fresh milk, grades, common, $45 to $65; beef cows and bulls, 100 lbs., $5 to $8; veal calves, milk fed, choice, $14 to $16; veal calves, milk fed, good, $10 to $13; sheep, $3 to $4; lambs, $8 to $10; fowls, live, heavy, lb., 22 to 24c; chickens, 28 to 30c; broilers, 24 to 25c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 26 to 27c.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 13 to 14c; milk, special, qt., 18c; milk, sold from chain stores, qt., 11 to 12c; butter, farmers' delivery, lb., 35 to 40c; butter, creamery, prints and rolls, lb., 27 to 28c; butter, creamery, cut from tubs, lb., 25 to 26c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 22 to 24c; cheese, part skim, lb., 17 to 19c; cheese, cottage, lb., 10 to 12c; eggs, local, fresh, farmers' delivery, doz., 36 to 37c; eggs, local, fresh, mixed, doz., 30 to 32c; fowls, dressed, lb., 30 to 35c; chickens, lb., 50c; broilers, lb., 40 to 45c; blueberries, bskt., 15c; sweet corn, doz., 50 to 55c; Summer squash, lb., 10c; potatoes, pk., 28 to 30c; cabbage, lb., 4c; beans, green and wax, lb., 6 to 8c.

F. A. C.

Phila. Produce Market

(Supplied by the Bureau of Markets of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture.)

According to the first crop estimates of the year by the U. S. Department of Agriculture the outlook is for bumper crops of the major commodities. Under the system of farming years ago, when most farms were self-sustaining, this would mean prosperity, but under our exchange system now in vogue, the outlook is not so promising. Heavy supplies and a poor demand mean low prices. The potato estimate places the crop at 396,451,000 bushels which is considerably above the final figure of last season, when a total of 343,236,000 bushels were produced. Among the important potato States, the following have prospects for a larger crop than last year: Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Nebraska. Idaho, Colorado and Kansas have a smaller crop in view. The Eastern Shore of Virginia is now the leading shipping area in the East. The peak of the shipping season has passed, but there are yet a few hundred cars to be moved before the deal closes. The Philadelphia market was rather dull all week, with heavy track holdings, which are generally a good sign in determining the activity of the market. Eastern Shore Cobblers brought from $1.50 to $1.75 per barrel, with poorer as low as $1.35 to $1.45. The season is opening in New Jersey, and early sales of 100-lb. sacks brought $1.50 to $1.75 at New York, with some sales of 150-lb. sacks at $2 to $2.25. The apple crop of the country is expected to be larger than a year ago, due principally to the larger crops in Virginia and West Virginia, and in the Midwestern States. It was these areas that were drought stricken last season, and all crops were short. The apple market continued to be one of quality and best marks moved well, but ordinary and poor offerings were slow at low prices. Various early varieties of New Jersey offerings brought 20 to 40c per ⅝-bu. basket, while some fancy reached 65 to 75c. Bushels of Delaware early varieties sold at 50 to 75c, with some fancy up to $1 to $1.25. Georgia is now entering the important part of its peach deal, as the Belle and Elberta season gets under way. The deal thus far has been rather slow, as supplies have been plentiful and the demand only fair. Hileys sold at $2.75 to $3 for large sizes, while the first arrivals of Belles brought $2.50 to $3 for medium-sized fruit. The watermelon market was firm for good stock, as the hot weather continued to stimulate the demand. Cantaloupes and honeydew melons were weaker, with the bulk of the cantaloupes now coming from Arizona, as the Imperial Valley season closed. Vegetables of all kinds were very plentiful from nearby producing areas. Snap beans were in heavy supply and weak, with most sales at 50 to 75c per bushel hamper. Beets and carrots were slow, while cabbage and cucumbers met a fair demand at steady figures. Onions from New Jersey were in liberal supply and the market was weaker at 75 to 85c per hamper. Lettuce met a fairly good demand, especially the western Iceberg. Most sales of four to five dozen head crates were made at $4.50 to $5. Tomatoes increased in supply and the market dropped sharply over the week-end. New Jersey offerings were very heavy and 20-qt. crates sold at $1.25 to $1.50 for early varieties, with a few Marglobes at $1.75 to $2.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg receipts dropped quite sharply and the market was higher during the latter part of the week. A total of 33,467 cases arrived compared with 38,288 cases during the week before and 35,436 cases during the corresponding week of 1930. Offerings of fresh eggs from nearby flocks were light and the demand readily absorbed the arrivals. Nearby closely selected extras brought 27 to 30½c per dozen, while Pacific Coast whites brought 29 to 31c. Extras were mostly 24 to 26c, while mixed colors were rather slow at 22 to 24½c. Browns were steady to firm, with receipts light and the demand fairly active. Nearby browns were mostly 23 to 28c. Cold storage holdings of case eggs on July 1 in the United States were about 1,250,000 cases short of the holdings on the corresponding date of last year. A total of 9,495,000 cases were in storage this year compared with 10,743,000 cases last year. Frozen eggs are also lighter than last season's holdings totaling 113,413,000 lbs. compared with 115,134,000 lbs. of July 1, 1930.

The live poultry market was fairly active during the week for fowls and large broiling chickens. Receipts were light and demand good. Fowls sold at 23 to 24c for fancy colored, and 17 to 18c for Leghorns. Best offerings of broilers, mostly Plymouth Rocks brought 32 to 33c per lb., with Leghorns at 21 to 22c. Mixed colors were rather dull at 27 to 29c. Old roosters continued slow at 13 to 14c, with poorer as low at 11 to 12c. Ducks were steady, but draggy at 15 to 17c for White Pekins, and 12 to 15c for other breeds.

Trading in the dressed poultry market was slow and the market was dull. Receipts were light and prices for most offerings held steady. Fowls of large size were steady, but other sizes were slow and dull. Broilers met a slow demand and the market was barely steady at 33c for full-feathered offerings. Long Island ducks were steady at 17 to 18c per lb.

HAY AND STRAW

The hay market was quiet during the greater part of the week, and largely in the buyers' favor. Offerings of hay, while light, were fully ample for the light trading. Best feeding hay brought $19 per ton, with mixed hay from $15 to $18. Straw offerings were very light and the market was largely nominal for all grades. Best rye straw sold at $14 to $15 per ton, while wheat and oat straw brought $11 to $12 per ton.

J. M. F.

Rochester, N. Y., Markets

Roots and Vegetables.—Beets, doz. bchs., 25 to 40c; beets, bskt., 40c; broccoli, 8-qt. bskt., 75c; cabbage, doz. heads, 65 to 75c; carrots, doz. bchs., 40c; cauliflower, doz. heads, $1.75; celery, crt., $4.50 to $5; celery, doz. bchs., 75c to $1; cucumbers, h.h., doz., $1.25 to $1.50; green beans, 12-qt. bskt., 75c to $1; green corn, doz., 50 to 60c; green onions, doz. bchs., 20 to 25c; green peas, bu., $1.75 to $2; horseradish, lb., 8 to 10c; kohlrabi, doz. bchs., 50c; lettuce, Boston, head, crt., $1.40 to $1.65; lettuce, curly, crt., 50 to 75c; parsley, doz. bchs., 20 to 25c; peppers, green, 8-qt. bskt., $1; potatoes, new, bu., $1 to $1.15; radishes, 100 bchs., 50 to 75c; radishes, doz. bchs., 10 to 15c; rhubarb, doz. bchs., 25 to 30c; romaine, doz. bchs., 20 to 30c; spinach, bu., 75c to $1.25; Summer squash, doz., 50 to 75c; tomatoes, h.h., bskt., $2 to $2.50; turnips, 12-qt. bskt., 75c; watercress, doz. bchs., 40 to 50c; wax beans, 12-qt. bskt., 65 to 90c.

Fruit.—Cherries, red, sour, lb., 3 to 4c; cherries, red, sweet, lb., 4 to 5c; cherries, black, sweet, lb., 4 to 5c; cherries, white, sweet, lb., 4 to 5c; cherries, Tartarian, lb., 8 to 9c; cherries, Tartarian, bskt., $1; currants, red, lb., 5 to 6c; gooseberries, 12-lb. bskt., $1; peaches, early white, bskt., $1; raspberries, black, crate, $3.50 to $4; rapsberries, red, crate, $6; raspberries, red, pt., 10 to 12c; raspberries, Shaffer, crate, $3 to $3.25.

Live Poultry.—Broilers, lb., 20 to 25c; fowls, heavy, lb., 20 to 23c; fowls, light, lb., 16 to 20c; roosters, lb., 20c.

Butter and Eggs.—Eggs, grade A, in crates, 21 to 22c; eggs, small lots, doz., 25c; butter, country crock, lb., 25c; butter, unsalted, lb., 26c.

Lancaster, Pa., Livestock Markets

(Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending July 18, 1931.)

Market. — Yearlings and light and medium-weight beef steers closing about steady with week's opening prices, weighty bullocks weak to 25c lower, none fiere quotable about $8, bulk $7 to $7.50. Bulls steady; weaker undertone on she stock and cutters; bulk fat heifers $6.50 to $7; beef bulls $5.25 to $5.75; butcher cows $4.50 to $5; cutters $2.50 to $3. Stockers and feeders slow, about steady, most sales light stocker steers $4.75 to $5.50. Calves steady, top vealers $10.

Hogs strong to 25c higher, top 180 to 220-lb. westerns $9.

Receipts for week ending July 18, 1931: Cattle, 40 cars; 16 St. Louis, 5 Kansas City, 4 Virginia, 4 Texas, 3 West Virginia, 2 Omaha, 2 Oklahoma, 1 St. Paul, 1 Chicago, 1 Tennessee, 1 Sioux City; containing 1,021 head, 752 head trucked in from nearby; total cattle 1,773 head, 802 calves, 1,145 hogs, 1,218 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers. — Good, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $7.50 to $8.25; medium, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $6.75 to $7.50; common, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $5 to $6.75; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $7.25 to $8; medium, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $6.50 to $7.25; good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $7 to $7.50.

Heifers.—Choice, 550 to 850 lbs., $6.75 to $7.25; good, 550 to 850 lbs., $6 to $6.75; medium, 550 to 850 lbs., $5.25 to $6; common, 550 to 850 lbs., $4.50 to $5.25.

Cows.—Choice, $4.75 to $5.50; good, $4 to $4.75; common and medium, $3 to $4; low cutter and cutter, $1.75 to $3.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $6 to $6.75; cutter, common and medium, $4.50 to $6; yearlings excluded.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $9.50 to $10; medium, $8.75 to $9.50; cull and common, $6 to $8.75.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 500 to 800 lbs., $6 to $7; common and medium, 500 to 800 lbs., $4.50 to $6; good and choice, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $6.25 to $7.25; common and medium, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $4.75 to $6.25.

Hogs.—Lt. wt., good and choice, 160 to 180 lbs., $8.50 to $9; lt. wt., good and choice, 180 to 200 lbs., $8.50 to $9; med. wt., good and choice, 200 to 220 lbs., $8.50 to $9; med. wt., good and choice, 220 to 250 lbs., $8 to $8.50; hvy. wt., good and choice, 250 to 290 lbs., $7.50 to $8; hvy. wt., good and choice, 290 to 350 lbs., $7 to $7.50; pkg. sows, medium and good, 275 to 500 lbs., $6.25 to $7.

LANCASTER FEED MARKET

Selling Price of Feeds (Cash at Warehouse). —Bran, ton, $24 to $25; shorts, $24 to $25; hominy, $29.50 to $30.50; middlings, $30 to $31; linseed, $36.50 to $37.50; gluten, $32.50 to $33.50; ground oats, $29.50 to $30.50; Soy-bean meal, $37 to $38; hog meal, $33 to $34; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $35 to $36; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $28 to $29; 18 per cent, $31 to $32; 20 per cent, $34 to $35; 24 per cent, $36 to $37; 25 per cent, $37.50 to $38.50; horse feed, 85 per cent, $35 to $36; Alfalfa, regular, $31 to $32; Alfalfa, reground, $33 to $34.

Local Milk Prices

I am giving you some prices on what we are getting for milk around here in Lewis County, N. Y.: Croghan, $1.345 flat; New Bremen, $1.24 flat; Lowville, from 80c up to $1.35 flat.

C. W.

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Work on a Genesee County, N. Y., Farm

For several years it has been increasingly apparent that the foundations and sills supporting the barns on the Cook homestead must be rebuilt or repaired. Work of that nature can be postponed up to a certain point without real risk of irreparable damage, but the time must come when further delay would be false economy. Evidently that time has arrived with these old barns, which have stood so many years without many alterations, excepting the raising of the roofs to form the gambrel or "hip-roofed" type.

With this work in view 24 loads of sand were drawn last December. Carpenters were engaged to start the work after the feeding lambs were sold in the Spring, with the understanding that the job must be finished before haying.

It was very opportune that these carpenters arrived on the scene the day following the most destructive storm that ever visited this immediate locality. Rain, hail and wind combined to work havoc on a small strip less than a mile in width and only a few miles long. Our little hamlet of South Byron and Cook's Corners appeared to be in the center of this storm. Sidewalks and highways were washed out, filling cellars and gardens, leaving the slime and gravel to be removed after the flood had passed away. Sluices were torn out and roads made impassable for a short time because of the water running across or along them. But the greatest damage was done to the farms in this comparatively small area. Fields of beans, potatoes and corn were washed and gullied. The newly planted seed was carried along with the rush of water often into adjoining fields or the creek. Parts of fields were under four or five feet of water. Wheat, oats and barley were knocked down. Alfalfa and clover were flattened, and in many cases covered with muddy water damaging the quality of the hay, which is now being cut.

Of course all field operations on the farms in this neighborhood were at a standstill for several days. Some of the lighter sandy soils were workable in a couple of days, but the heavier soils were hopeless for the remainder of the week.

We were fortunate in having the carpenters arrive at just this time, for it gave us plently to plan and think about besides our losses from the big storm the previous day, and all hands were at liberty to turn in and help get the buildings up on blocking ready for the improvements. Just how long these old sills had lain on the now crumbling walls I do not know. Suffice it to say that nothing had been done to them in the memory of the writer.

Such timbers! All hand hewn from the maple and beech that were cut on the farm. Apparently one object must have been to clear off as much of the forests as was possible, and incorporate them in the framework of the barn. It is stated by those who know the facts, that in the early days instead of going to a lumber yard as we do today and buying our building material, it was the custom to go to the woods with the desired stick of timber for framing in mind, select the tree from the standing timber best adapted to the purpose, fell it, and with broadax, hew it out and haul it to the barn site. This system was followed until the whole frame was assembled and made ready for "the raising." This was always a jolly occasion in which the whole neighborhood participated, particularly attractive because of the varied refreshments served, some of which might not bear inspection under the laws of 1931. But time has told on these old timbers in spite of their size, and they must be removed and repairs made.

Forms were built, and most of the stones used for foundation were put back in the new concrete wall being built. Our imagination told us that many of these huge rocks were hauled into place by ox-team, while now those too large to utilize in the forms will be drawn away with the tractor.

How construction practices have changed in recent years. In place of the old walls, laid up with mortar topped with sills 12 or 14 inches square—some even larger—we now put up forms and pour the concrete, and two layers of 2x10 plank made up a sill equally serviceable, with only a fraction of the labor and material.

What a wonderful thing is this modern cement! We might truthfully say that we are living in a reinforced concrete age, so far as building operations are concerned. A wall put up in this manner will doubtless be far more enduring than the old-fashioned type, and we are hoping that these will last for several generations.

Some other radical changes are also being made. The old silo which served its purpose well for many years was torn down during the preceding Winter, and much of the lumber was cleaned of nails and utilized in the repairs to the barn.

With the substitution of lamb feeding for dairying in our program, we find that silage can very well be eliminated, and that Alfalfa and clover hay give equally good results, with much less cost. Consequently the old silo will not be rebuilt unless conditions arise that will justify it in the future. In its place an additional feeding shed was built, which will provide space for about 100 more lambs, giving us room for about 450 to 500 in all.

The increasing of our lamb feeding proposition and the very low price of wheat suggests the wisdom of holding in storage most of our wheat crop to be fed in place of buying corn, bran, etc., to mix with our barley for a feeding ration. Consequently a new granary holding nearly 1,000 bushels was built, giving us storage room for about 2,500 bushels of grain.

We should not have chosen to make these repairs and alterations at just this period, but there comes a time when delay is not economy in maintaining buildings, and with us that time had arrived. "A stitch in time saves nine" was never more trite than in the case I have described, it was a matter of necessity rather than of choice.

IRVING C. H. COOK.

The Maryland State Egg Laying Competition and Performance Tests

Report for the 36th week. Roy H. Waite, contest suprevisor. College Park, Md., July 13, 1931.

Production went up a little more than one half point in the 36th week of the Sixth Annual Egg Laying Contest being conducted by the University of Maryland Experiment Station, the 860 hens producing 3,270 eggs or 54.3 per cent. Leghorn pens captured all the honors for best pen production for the week.

First honors were captured by the entry of Wm. Park Leghorn Farm, Pa., which produced 57 eggs. Confidence Farms, D. C., took second honors with a 55-egg score. Third place went to the Leghorn pen of Pratt Experiemnt Farm, Pa., its production being 54 eggs. Three pens shared fourth honors, the respective entries of The Joachim Breeding Farm, N. J., Ben W. Jacobs, Pa., and Sterling Farm, Va., each of which laid 52 eggs.

The Rhode Island Red entry of Scott Poultry Farm, Mass., is top pen in the list for total production to date, having a score of 1,986 eggs. Second place is held by the Leghorn entry of Confidence Farms, which has laid 1,975 eggs to date. The Leghorn entry of Samuel P. Swinn, Md., has pushed into third place with its 1,845 egg total, displacing the Mount Hope farm pen, Mass., which is fourth with 1,835 eggs to its credit.

The entry of L. L. Powers, Md., continues to lead in the Barred Plymouth Rock Class with its 1,674 eggs. Among the Miscellaneous breeds the Ancona entry of R. S. Thomas, Pa., is best with 1,397 eggs.

High hen, number 195 in the pen of Walker's Hatchery, Va., has a total to date of 224 eggs. Average individual production is 147.67 eggs.

The Blue ribbon for most eggs produced in the ninth four weeks period ending July 10, went to the Confidence Farms entry, the 10 birds competing in this pen having laid 226 eggs in the 28 days. Second ribbon was captured by the Leghorn entry of Ben W. Jacobs which laid 221 eggs in the same period. The entry of Wm. Park Leghorn Farm, carried off the third prize ribbon with its production of 218 eggs in the four weeks.

In the Standard Count Competition, first place continues in the possession of Kilbourn Poultry Farm, Mich., the Leghorn entry of this farm having laid 1,449 eggs classed as standard size. Second place is held by Whiteacres' Leghorns, Va., which have laid 1,437 standard eggs. The Samuel P. Swinn pen is third with 1,328 eggs rating as standard. Fourth place is held by the Rhode Island Red pen of Scott Poultry Farm, which has produced 1,288 eggs ranging in weight between 23 ounces and up to but not including 28 ounces per dozen in the 36 weeks the sixth contest has operated.

The leading pens in each of the principal varieties:

White Leghorns. — Confidence Farms D. C., 1,975 eggs; Samuel P. Swinn, Md., 1,845; Mount Hope Farm, Mass., 1,835; A. J. O'Donovan, Jr., N. Y., 1,778; Taylor Bros., Pa., 1,767.

Rhode Island Reds.—Scott Poultry Farm, Mass., 1,986 eggs; Globus Poultry Farm, Mass., 1,794; Robert B. Parkhurst, Mass., 1,689.

Barred Plymouth Rocks. — L. L. Powers, Md., 1,674 eggs; K. D. Leather & Sons, Md., 1,563; Broad Acres Farm, Conn., 1,550.

The Maryland Contest operates on a straight count basis—no substitution of records—no selection of highest 10 individuals.

Selling Property of Imcompetent Person

Husband and wife own real estate; deed is in both their names. Wife is in a State hospital, on account of mental trouble, and doctor there said she may never get over it. Can husband let this real estate be sold for taxes, and then bid it in, and in this way get compelte control so he could sell property, and give the buyer a clear title? As it is now, if wife should outlive husband, this property would go to her heirs, after her death, and under the circumstances, husband cannot make a will that would control the disposition of this property.

New York. H. S.

A husband cannot lawfully deprive his wife of her property interests while she is of unsound mind. There is a legal procedure for the sale of the real property of an incompetent person which should be strictly followed. N. T.

GROWTH builds the mold that shapes egg capacity —that determines egg size—laying endurance—egg profits. This mold is frame and body structure. Weak bone construction means stunted birds and lost profits. Good, large, deep broad frames mean healthy, husky birds that turn out their full limit of eggs with no let down in health.

Larro Growing Mash develops every phase of the pullet's growth to the limit. It produces larger frames—healthier, stronger bodies throughout. It brings pullets into production right on the dot—at an early maturity—and with bigger eggs from the start. They're in profitable production in the shortest possible time—and they have the strength to hold to a high egg laying rate.

Larro Egg Mash gets the limit of eggs—regularly. There are no "lay offs" or "time outs". It brings out laying capacities you never dreamed your layers had—it gives you more profit dollars for every feed dollar than any ration you can mix or buy.

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FEEDS THAT DO NOT VARY
FOR POULTRY—HOGS—DAIRY

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SILO BARGAINS

We still have a few wood silos left, taken in trade on concrete silos, and reconditioned, at bargain prices while they last.

But ANY Grange Silo this year will match the 1931 farm purse. Grange Sales and Production have kept up unusually well. Raw materials are lower. Coupled with Grange Quality and exclusive features, it's no wonder wise farmers continue to invest in these Grange money-makers!

3 Silo Plants (one at Netcong, N. J.) insures quickest service—no disappointments or delays.

New Jersey Dairymen write direct to us at Hackettstown, N. J.

GRANGE SILO CO. HOME OFFICE RED CREEK, N. Y.

Letters from the Kentucky Mountains

[The following letters are from a young woman living in the Kentucky mountains, who attended high school in Rochester, N. Y., and then returned to her southern home. She married a young man who works in the mines, and also has a small farm. She is now about 21 years old, and has two little sons. Her brothers are also trying to get an education; they work in the mines, and the elder one teaches school and continues his studies.]

I was so anxious to hear from you again because you seemed to have an interest in my letters and our ways of living, which pleased me very much. It does not seem curious to us—our ways of living—especially to those of us who cannot read and write and have never seen a train nor a town.

It is one and a half miles home, and I have not been able to go to see the family for two months—there is so much to do. I have been living here for three months, and mother has not been to see me. She has 10 boys to work for. She has their laundrying, cooking, housework, and other things to do. But after all she is more able to work than I am. I just broke myself down on these hillsides with a mattock and a hoe. I have not worked outdoors much since I was married; my husband does not let me. He does the outdoor work and helps a lot in the house. The Bible says earn your living by the sweat of your brow. We old Kentucky mountaineers certainly do this.

In the Spring we begin grubbing with a mattock, taking up the small bushes by the roots and cutting down the briars with a hoe. We pile the grubs and briars together, but in different piles, all over the field. When we think they are dry enough to burn, we set them on fire and burn them up. They never burn well enough but what we have a pole about six feet long forked at the end to mend them up. When this is done, we begin plowing, one furrow at a time, which cuts a distance of about six inches. The man stands at the handles. Around and around the hill he goes from morn until night with a gee and a haw. Sometimes the hill is so steep and rough that mule or man can hardly stand up. The mule takes slips, and off the hill he comes, plow-stock and all. Of course he is taken back again and plowed a few rounds and then brought off. After the plowing we dig in whatever we are planting.

I have often hoed corn on the hill so steep that my feet have slid from under me, and I have kept sliding down the hill for 30 or 40 feet before I could stop. We usually hoe corn and other truck three times.

In planting corn we plow the soil twice; lay off in furrows around the hill about four feet wide, and drop the seed in the furrows about three feet apart. We have to wait until the corn is about eight inches high before cultivating, or we will cover it all up below us. About the last of August the fodder is ripe enough to take care of. We pull it off the stalk up to the ear, one blade at a time, and lay it between the stalks to cure. After it is cured we tie it up in bundles. It is carried to a level place where we can dig a hole, put in a post, and stack around the post. Then we cut the top off the corn above the ear. These tops are tied in the same manner and stacked until Winter.

When corn is ready for harvesting, we gather it ear by ear and throw it in piles. It is hauled out on a sled. Rough locks have to be put on the sled to keep it from running away. The fodder is hauled out on the branches of a small tree.

We usually make our garden in the most level place we can find. In it we plant a few potatoes, beets, onions, peas, tomatoes, cabbage, beans, lettuce and so forth. We put our beets and onions in ridges; we sow lettuce in beds about eight feet by four; we sow mustard all around over our garden. We have tender peas; we eat them hull and all.

The way we plant potatoes is to plow the soil twice, lay off in furrows about three feet wide, and plant potatoes along the furrows about 18 inches apart, two pieces in a hill with two eyes in a piece. We hoe three times. At digging time we dig them with a hoe. We dig holes in the ground that will hold 10 or 15 bushels and put the potatoes away in them until Spring. We don't have any cellars, so we depend upon the soil altogether.

My mother put away 300 half-gallon jars of vegetables and fruit in the soil to keep until this Spring.

Farming time began with us in March, people having workings; 18 or 20 workmen get together and work for each other. Some have log-rolling, others clearings, grubbings, plowings, corn-hoeings, fencings, and so forth. They work, talk, laugh and sing. You can hear them a mile away.

The women also are invited to quiltings. They usually make about two quilts in a day. Some quilt, while the others are cooking. The chickens are cooked in a dishpan because we usually do not have cookers large enough. We make a big pan full of dumplings and gravy, also pies, cakes, custards, cook bones of pork and cook potatoes on top of the pork. Lots of vegetables and other things are fixed. Everything is put on the table at once. The dessert and other food are put on the table at the same time. Some are eating chicken while others are eating cake or something else.

On the following night they get their banjo and violin in tune. The boys get their girls and dance all night. Sometimes there are not enough girls, and some of the boys will put on dresses and make girls of themselves. We dance square dances. Eight or 10 make a good dance. The old folks sit around visiting or clapping their hands, keeping time to the music.

I forgot to say that we get our products to market on horseback usually; sometimes in wagons. I live up on a little branch where the owls keep me plenty of company at night. Sometimes you can hardly sleep for them. Old people say it is going to be bad weather.

You will be surprised to hear me say that I have another son. His name is James Alfred. He is six weeks old and is growing very fast.

I have been hoeing corn for the last week. I went to the corn field and planted beans yesterday. We plant beans in the hills of corn, two beans to a hill. I also papered my house. Everybody usually papers with newspapers; very few have wallpaper on their houses.

My husband is hoeing corn on his steep ground today without plowing. The mule cannot stand up and plow. Elmer (the two-year-old) is playing with his dog. He loves a dog better than anything else. I have been washing, and am sitting down to rest and thought I would write while I am sitting down.

I wish you could see the hillside in front of the house. It is covered with daisies.

Times are hard with the people here. Lots are on sufferance on account of nothing being raised last year. Red Cross has been helping the people, but has quit now. There seems to be no money in circulation. A. C. S.

Knott Co., Ky.

Crop Outlook in Virginia

Up to this writing (July 20) crop prospects are favorable, and the yield of most crops is expected to be above the average. Weather conditions during the Spring and Summer were generally favorable for planting, crop growth, and for harvesting small grain and hay. Throughout the State the condition of all crops presents a striking contrast to the outlook at this time last year when the effect of the drought was beginning to appear in earnest.

The seasonable rains have encouraged rapid growth of the corn crop, most fields have been well cultivated, growth above the average for the season, and the crops as a whole have an excellent dark green color. The yield of wheat is above the 10-year average. On good land, the crop will run around 30 to 40 bushels per acre. Wheat of best quality is bringing only 60 cents per bushel.

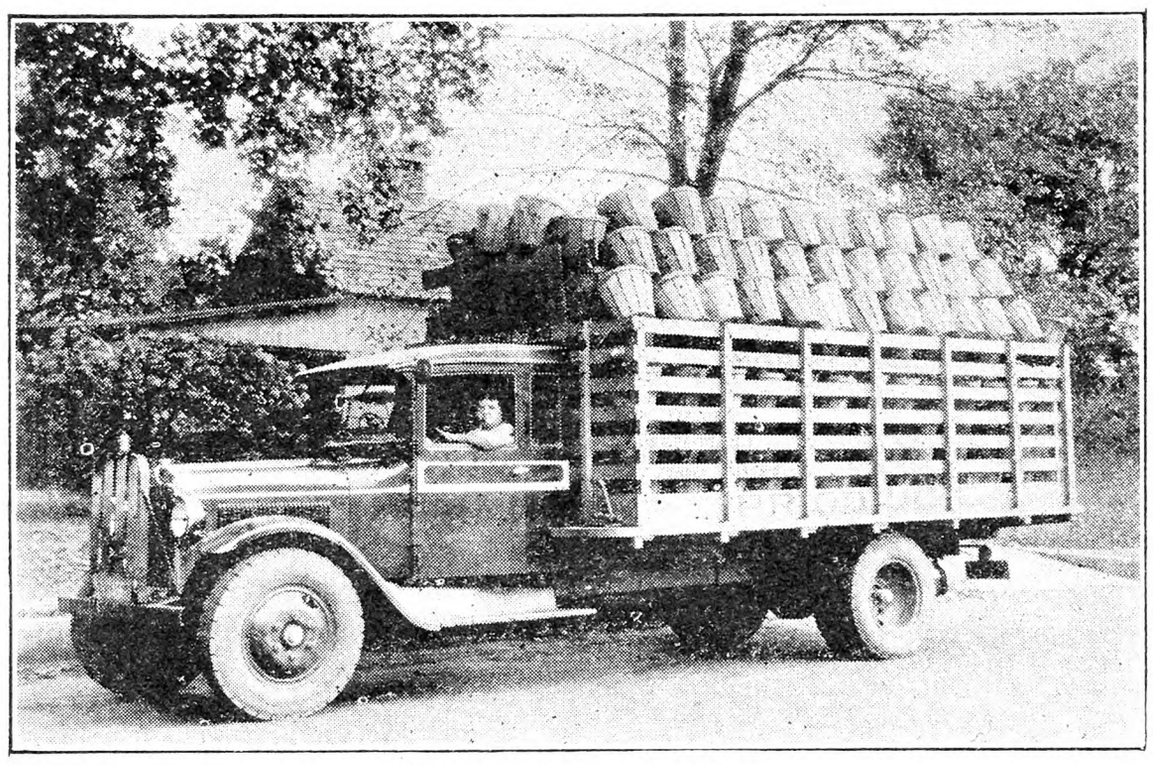
An unusually large acreage of oats was seeded the past Spring, and, as weather conditions were favorable for growth, the yield was at least 50 or 60 per cent larger than in 1930. The Winter oats crop was also fair to good. While there was a short crop of clover for hay, Alfalfa will be above the five-year average, as the frequent rains kept the crop growing rapidly, being ready to cut every four weeks from May 10. The last cut is generally about September 20. I consider Alfalfa the largest hay-yielding crop grown, as we cut it five times during the season, securing each time from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds of cured hay per acre. There was a fair crop of Timothy hay harvested.

Due to the shortage of clover and Orchard grass, the acreage seeded to Soy beans and cow peas was increased. Most pastures are excellent, and are affording ample grazing for all kinds of livestock.

While the acreage planted in early Irish potatoes was greatly reduced the past Spring, the yield was heavier, which will help make up for the deficiency in acreage. Due to the extreme low prices, the crop was harvested and marketed slowly. The harvest is now about over, and prices ranged for Virginia grown potatoes from $2 to $3 per barrel on the New York market. A fair acreage in late or Fall crop has just been planted.

The demand for farm labor increased considerably during June and the first half of July, though the supply was in excess of all requirements. Due to the extremely low price of all farm products, a good many farmers were unable to employ as much labor as desired. It is to be hoped that times will be better from now on. W. H. H.

Prince George Co., Va.



The Truck Goes to Market

Long Acres Does Some Wondering

I wonder why the most apples set on the side of the tree towards the prevailing winds? It would seem that the fierce winds of Winter would blast those buds, or that the Spring winds would blow the pollen through so that the buds on the opposite side would set most, but such is not the case.

I wonder why so many apples drop in June? Is that because the tree decides it is unable to mature so many fruits? An early application of nitrate aids in setting fruits but would a later application help the tree to hold the fruits it sets?

I wonder why the Summers are becoming so unbearably hot here in Michigan, which has been noted for its cool weather and especially cool nights. The State is rapidly losing that reputation. Heat waves on the Plains States, and that odd State Missouri, are common every Summer, but of late years the hot winds and heat waves seem to be migrating towards the East much more than usual. Here in Michigan, we get all our weather from the West. A reading of the forecasts for Western States one day is the reading for us on later days. It is only occasionally that we get an east wind, and that always means a nasty storm of wind and rain.

I wonder why an open Winter is always followed by a plague of various bugs? We did have some storms last Winter when the glass fell away below zero, and terrible wind-driven snow swept across the fields, but evidently the bugs just laughed at that. Rose bugs, aphids, potato bugs, cucumber bugs, cutworms, white grubs, flea beetles, all the various pests which we have with us, seem to be here more abundantly this year than ever before. If we are winning our fight against the bugs, it does not show to any extent this Summer. The theory that a spray-resistant race of bugs is in the making seems to be correct, so it is on the cards to develop some new dope for bugs. Paris green and hellebore are back numbers, but arsenate is also failing and that is our only standard bug remedy now.

I wonder why the milk dealers always cut the price given the farmer as soon as Spring comes, but rarely if ever cut the Spring and Summer price to the consumer? Although this is not a dairy country the fruit men have gone into dairying to some extent in a desperate attempt to make ends meet, but the dealers promptly met this increased supply of milk with a cut in producer price, although consumer price is maintained at the old level.

I wonder what has become of all that leisure time which farmers were to have through use of modern methods? As far as I can see, we work just as hard as ever. By the way, this year saw the greatest demand for horses ever witnessed in this section. Hundreds of horses were shipped in from farther west and sold at high prices.

I wonder why a small active mare will step on more hills of corn when making the turn at the end of the row? She has small feet and is short coupled, yet she tramps down corn at an aggravating rate, while a big, clumsy horse with feet like foot tubs makes the turn and never steps on a hill. There is a great deal of difference in horses getting around the ends of corn rows. The heaviest horse I ever owned could make the turn and never set foot on a hill, but this small mare needs an acre to turn on. I never used oxen on a farm, but did drive a yoke at times as a boy so know that they too are careful about tramping down crops.

I wonder why a woman always stoops over to hoe until her nose almost touches the ground? They all use a hoe that way, but why not stand up the way a man does when hoeing? Which reminds me the wild morning-glory in the corn rows is waiting for me and a hoe, but old Sol is burning down at a 90-degree in the shade clip, so let it wait a while.

I wonder why Eldorado blackberries turn into wild berries so small as to be hardly worth picking? No other variety of blackberry ever did that for me, but I introduced my Eldorados to a grub-hoe last year on that account. Red raspberries this season show a decided tendency to bear all or nearly all of their fruits near the top of the cane, so I am glad I pruned the canes extra long even though they do lean away over with their load of berries.

I wonder why so many people look to the State or national government for help when they themselves make up the State or nation? A little backbone such as we farmers all have goes a long way towards solving our own problems without becoming a leaner on others. But I am through wondering for this time except to wonder why those wild morning-glories grow so much faster than the corn. With corn grafted on wild morning-glory roots, I could have corn ten feet tall by this time with ears as long as my arm. L. B. REBER.

Berrien Co., Mich.

Indian Tan

Replying to the inquiry of E. C., on page 736 as to the process of making leather by the Indian tan method, the Indian method does not produce a real leather, and, on account of the great amount of labor involved, it is not practicable with calf and other hides containing a large amount of animal glue, but it can be used successfully on deer hides, and the product can be made superior in strength to hides from a tannery. I enclose a small sample, partly grained, to show that the homemade product is at least in no way inferior to the tannery product.

After de-hairing by covering with wet hard-wood ashes until the hair slips, thoroughly clean the flesh side of all meat, fat and membrane. This is a tedious job but the final result depends on thoroughness. Soak, drain and scrape several times when you are ready for the tan.

Instead of going out and killing a buffalo or two for his liver and brains with which to do the tanning I would suggest a paleface substitute in the form of an oil emulsion made as follows:

Into a deep pot or kettle put half a cup of animal fat, preferably a mixture of beef tallow and a good grade of fish oil, cod-liver oil is fine. Shave in a little over half a cake of yellow soap, naphtha is what I use. Stir and fry until the soap is all dissolved and very carefully add boiling water, stirring in a very little at a time until danger of foaming and cracking the kettle are over. Then add the full amount, about six or eight quarts. Set off to cool until you can comfortably hold your hands in it. Then drop the hide in and work and squeeze for 15 minutes, cover and leave for 24 hours. Remove, drain, pull and stretch. Wrap up and repeat on the following days until you have "rassled" it into submission. This working while it is slowly drying is what does the trick. When it is dry and you have not succeeded in getting it soft, soak and run it through another emulsion.

Summer hides are the easiest to tan, partly shed out are the worst. Smoking the finished hide lightly improves the quality but not the color. The smoking helps to keep the hide from drying hard after being wet. C. F. ALEXANDER.

California.

Defective Maple Products

I read the articles concerning the making of maple syrup, published recently. Having for many years made maple products in one of Vermont's best sections, I would like to answer some of Mr. Woodruff's questions.

It is generally accepted that sap will sour quicker in metal buckets than in painted wooden ones, as the metal draws the heat of the sun. However, under modern methods the sap is gathered so quickly that the difference is negligible. For best results sap should not stay in the buckets for more than 24 hours, nor be held in any kind of storage tank longer than is absolutely necessary.

Our modern evaporators that boil fast and shallow make by far the lighter colored and better flavored product. Soft maples invariably produce a darker syrup than the rock or hard maples. Dark and poor flavored syrup will result from sap discolored by bark and leaf particles; also by rain and even direct rays of the sun on uncovered buckets. Deep and slow boiling makes a darker syrup, with the caramel flavor. The flavor during the latter part of the season is not as distinctly maple, although the color of the syrup may be about as light as earlier. The important things to remember in producing a fancy qaulity syrup with the real maple flavor, are: Hard maples, cleanliness, and speed from the time the sap leaves the tree until it is syrup. T. L. DOANE.

Franklin Co., Vt.

Countrywide Situation

The general farm markets have been responding to supply, weather and crop prospects together with the disturbing effect of the upset in foreign, political, and financial affairs. The result was that some of the sharp gains in prices during late June and early July were lost later in the month. Business in this country is better in some ways during the worst of the depression, but duller than ever in some other lines. At this time of the year, and at this stage in the hard times, it is not easy to say for sure that conditions are on the mend but the weight of opinion seems to be that slow improvement is taking place, even though some farm products have sold at new low prices not long ago.

Wheat is selling very low on western farms. Corn production will be large. Western farmers are raising more pigs to eat the corn. That means more pork on the market and no great prospect for high-priced hogs, especially so long as export business in pork continues so extremely poor. Less cotton will be raised this year because less land is planted, less fertilizer used, and the season has not been favorable in all sections. On a whole, a fairly good crop seems in prospect from the smaller acreage and so much cotton was carried over that nobody expects a boom in the cotton market. Grain and feeds are likely to remain rather low in price.

Sheep and lambs are selling a little better now but that is not saying very much. At one time this Summer sheep were selling for about the cost of freight. Sheep flocks every year are being culled down more or less on account of low prices but numbers were very large last year and the wool clip is large and of good quality in the United States and in Australia. American mills are using more wool than last year and the tone of the wool market is better than it was not long ago.

The output of milk and butter began to grow less in late June and early July because of hot weather which affected the pastures and the yield of the herds. The official report showed average decrease in production of about a pint per cow, which amounted into large figures when applied to the nation's dairy herds. The price of butter has tended to advance during the past few weeks. According to the usual course of the market, the price would hold close to this level until the usual Fall rise begins in September. Hot weather has helped the demand for milk and cream and ice cream but on account of the general business conditions the demand for dairy products has not increased as much as might be expected when prices are as low as they have been this season. Trade output in Spring and early Summer was only about two per cent greater than it was at the same time last year. The storage holdings are not especially large. Storage men have been cautious on account of losses during the past two seasons.

Cheese has not been selling very well and less of it has been put into storage than at some recent seasons. On the other hand the production of cheese has been decreasing something like 12 per cent compared with last season. No great change in the price of cheese is expected during next Summer.

The usual Summer advance in eggs took place in a slow and hesitating manner but the upward trend seems likely to continue because receipts are lighter than at the height of the season and the holdings in storage are less than the Summer of 1930. The laying flocks are quite sure to be smaller than they were a year ago. The general outlook for the egg market is better than for the average of farm products. The same is true of the poultry market on account of the light hatch and the small holdings in cold storage. The poultry trade seems to expect a satisfactory level of prices this Fall and Winter although, of course, the tendency on chickens is a downward trend next Summer because of the increasing supply as the chickens reach market age, but Fall and Winter receipts of poultry are expected to be much less than they were in 1930. G. B. F.

N. Y. State Egg Contest

Carried on at the State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island, N. Y. Report for week ending July 14.

Work on a poultry farm may comprise minor details too small to mention but it would not be difficult to assume that an organized list of these details might prevent overlooking some small but important work until it was too late to accomplish conveniently. The farm management practice of outlining seasonal operations in other types of farming, where one kind of work may require one or more months to complete, could be used to advantage on poultry farms where the operator has a large number of small jobs to remember.

A partial list for July, August and September is given below:

JULY

Cull hens. House early pullets. Confine hens to fewer pens. Annual cleaning for empty pens. Move brooder houses from bare spots. Start wet mash for hens. Innoculate against chicken pox.

AUGUST

Cull hens. Annual cleaning for empty pens. Clean and oil brooder stoves. Repair or paint laying houses. House pullets. Send application for R. O. P. work. Sow range grasses for new range. Join a poultry tour.

SEPTEMBER

Cull hens. Start lights on hens. Close rear windows in laying houses. House pullets. Clean empty brooder houses. Sow Winter grains for Spring green feed. Sell cull pullets.—C. D. Anderson, manager egg laying contest.

During the 41st week of the ninth annual New York State Egg Laying Contest the pullets averaged to lay at the rate of 48.6 per cent. This is an increase of 2.3 per cent over last week's production and is 6.5 per cent higher than the production for the 41st week of the 1930 contest. The average production per bird for the week was 3.40 eggs and the average for the first 41 weeks was 141.02 eggs per bird. This is 7.85 eggs more per bird than the production for the first 41 weeks of the last contest.

High Pens for the 41st Week.—W. L., Oak Hill Poultry Farm, 64 points, 59 eggs; W. L., Lukert Leghorn Farm, 63, 61; W. L., W. S. Hannah & Sons, 62, 61; W. L., Miller Poultry Farm, 57, 57; W. L., Oak Hill Poultry Farm, 57, 53; W. L., Pratt Experiment Farm, 57, 57; W. L., M. P. Phillips, 57, 54.

High pens in the leading varieties to date:

White Leghorns.—W. S. Hannah & Sons, 2,223 points, 2,234 eggs; Lukert Leghorn Farm, 2,155, 2,108; Pratt Experiment Farm, 1,982, 2,036; The Joachim Breeding Farm, 1,929, 2,029; Oak Hill Poultry Farm, 1,929, 1,799; Farview Poultry Farm, 1,926, 1,912; The Pioneer Hatchery, 1,919, 1,851; Miller Poultry Farm, 1,856, 1,901.

Rhode Island Reds.—Sunshine Farm, 1,919 points, 1,841 eggs; Moss Farm, 1,795, 1,807; John Z. LaBelle, 1,788, 1,854.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Pratt Experiment Farm, 1,726 points, 1,944 eggs; A. C. Jones Poultry Farms, 1,299, 1,397; W. V. Steen, 1,271, 1,364.

Buff Plymouth Rocks. — Far-A-Way Farm, 1,655 points, 1,726 eggs.

White Plymouth Rocks.—Holtzapple Poultry Farm, 1,301 points, 1,349 eggs.

The following are the wholesale market price of eggs in New York City, July 14, 1931: White, 32½c; brown, 30c; medium, 25c. The contest charges four cents per dozen above these prices.

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ROCK BOTTOM PRICES

CASH or C. O. D.	50	100	500
Tancred Strain Leghorns	$3.75	$7.00	$32.50
Barred Rocks - - -	4.50	8.50	40.00
R. I. Reds - - - -	4.75	9.00	42.50
Assorted - - - -	3.75	7.00	32.50

Weekly hatches, prompt shipments, parcels post prepaid and safe delivery guaranteed.
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Dept. R E. C. Brown, Prop. Sergeantsville, N. J.

HILL SIDE CHICKS — Will Ship C. O. D.
Extra Chicks Free with each order
Tancred Strain S. C. White Leghorns....$6.00 per 100
Parks Strain Bar. Rocks (Per.34D31)...$7.00 per 100
S. C. Reds....$7.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed, $6 per 100; Light Mixed, $5.50 per 100
Special prices on large orders. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. P. P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.
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MATTITUCK WHITE LEGHORN FARM
Barron-Hollywood Strain N. Y. State Certified
"THE STRAIN BUILT UP FROM LARGE EGGS"
Trapnested under N. Y. State R.O.P. and B.W.D. Tested Chicks Hatched from Breeders on our own Farm Only
PULLETS 8 Weeks Old to Laying Age on free range ready for delivery
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CHICKS C.O.D.—100 Rocks or Reds, $8; Leghorns or Heavy Mixed, $6.50; Light Mixed, $6. Free range. Safe delivery guaranteed. Circular.
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Prompt shipments and satisfaction guaranteed
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500 lots, $2.50 less; 1,000 lots, $10 less. 100% prepaid safe delivery guar. Cash or C.O.D. FREE CIR.
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S. C. Tancred Wh. Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$27.50	$50
S. C. Tom Bar'n Wh. Legh...	3.25	6.00	27.50	50
Barred Rocks & R. I. Reds...	4.00	7.00	32.50	60
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White Leghorns	$6.00
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	25	50	100	500	1000
Barred Plymouth Rocks...	$2.25	$4.25	$7.75	$38.00	$75
W. Rocks, Reds, W. Wyan..	2.25	4.25	8.00	38.50	75
Heavy Mixed	2.00	3.75	7.00	34.50	68

Postage paid and full delivered count guar. Order now.
For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks ULSH POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY Box R, Port Trevorton, Penna.

HUSKY BABY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Barred and White Rocks	$7.00	$33.50	$65
Heavy Mixed	6.00	....	....

Prepaid live arrival guaranteed
J. A. BAUMGARDNER Box 2 Beaver Springs, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING QUALITY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Tanc. or Barron S. C. Wh. Legh.	$6.00	$30.00	$60.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	7.00	32.50	60.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	7.00	32.50	60.00

Light Mixed, $5.00—100; Heavy Mixed, $6.50—100
100% live delivery. Postpaid. Circular free.
Clear Spring Hatchery, F. B. Leister, Prop., Box 49, McAlisterville, Pa

HEARTY CHICKS Hatched in a new Jamesway Incubator Hatcher
Wh. & Brd. Rocks, $7—100, 200 for $13.50; Heavy Mixed, $6—100. Order C.O.D. Less than 100 lots, 1c more. Quality and live arrival guaranteed. Catalogue free.
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PREMIUM CHICKS Barred Rocks....7c 400 or More at 6½c Heavy Mixed....6c
Safe delivery. Prompt shipment.
LAYWELL FARM HATCHERY, R. 5, BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

PAIGE'S QUALITY CHICKS
Bd. & Wh. Rocks, $7-100 Heavy Mixed, $6-100
100% live arrival guaranteed. Postage paid.
GEO. W. PAIGE - - Selinsgrove, Pa.

ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS
Wh. Wyandottes, Wh. Rocks & Bar. Rocks, $7 per 100; Heavy Mixed, $6 per 100. We ship C. O. D. or cash — 100% del. guar.
Jas. E. Ulsh, Box R, Beaver Springs, Pa.

Baby Chicks—$8 per 100 up
Thousands hatching daily. Fourteen breeds. Sent collect. Postpaid live delivery—prompt shipment. STARTED CHICKS priced according to age. Send for folder.
Schoenborn's Hatchery, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

CHICKS C.O.D. 100 Rocks or Reds, $8; Leghorns $6.00; Heavy mixed, $7; Light, $6. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. LAUVER, Box 73, McAlisterville, Pa.

Baby Chicks Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds for Fall and Winter broilers. Orders booked now for guaranteed delivery.
ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Delaware

DUCKLINGS—White Pekin, 30 or more 20c each delivered by parcel post. This is my 27th year. Earl Seamans Factoryville, Pa.

Ducklings—Mammoth Pekins, quality and promptness guar. Write for prices. L. Hamblin, Wilson, N.Y.

Giant Bronze Turkeys POULTS, August 5 and 12, 50c T. D. SCHOFIELD, Woodstock, N. H.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

The Christ of Common Folks

I love the name of Christ the Lord the
Man of Galilee.
Because He came to live and toil among
the likes of me.
Let others sing the praises of a mighty
King of Kings;
I love the Christ of common folks, the
Lord of common things.

The beggars and the feeble ones, the poor
and sick and blind,
The wayward and the tempted ones, were
those He loved to find:
He lived with them to help them, like a
brother and a friend,
Or like some wandering workman finding
things to mend.

I know my Lord is still my kind of folks
to this good day;
I know because He never fails to hear me
when I pray.
He loves the people that He finds in narrow, dingy streets,
And brings a word of comfort to the
weary one He meets.

My job is just a poor man's job, my home
is just a shack,
But on my humble residence He has never
turned His back.
Let others sing their praises to a mighty
King of Kings;
I love the Christ of common folks, the
Lord of common things.

—George T. Liddell.

*

A STANDARD rule for cheese cake calls for 2 lbs. of pot cheese put through a sieve, 1½ cups sugar, three tablespoons melted butter, three tablespoons cornstarch, three teaspoons vanilla, three eggs, well beaten. Mix all together thoroughly, and put in pan lined with the following paste: Sift 1½ cups of flour with 1½ teaspoons baking powder, one tablespoon sugar, two tablespoons butter, one beaten egg, enough milk to make a stiff dough. After filling crust with the mixture, dust cinnamon over the top, and bake in a steady oven. This is a baker's recipe. We sometimes use more eggs, and omit the cornstarch.

*

WE ARE often asked why canned fruit shrinks and floats to the top of the jar. One cause is too heavy a syrup, which draws out a large portion of juice, and makes the fruit shrink and float to the top; too long cooking makes fruits lose their shape, or shrink, or become lighter than the syrup and float to the top of the jar, says the New York State College. An empty space in the can may be caused by a too loosely packed jar, by an insufficient blanching of the product, by an unsteady pressure during canning; or the petcock of the pressure canner may have been opened before the pressure dropped to zero. The empty space does not mean that the food will not keep well. It does, however, detract from the appearance of the jar and wastes space. Another difficulty the home canner sometimes encounters is a lack of liquid in the jar. This may be caused, the college says, by an unsteady temperature during the processing or by packing the jar so closely that little space is left when the water is added. Although the product will keep, the flavor seems to be better if the food is covered with liquid.

Seen in the Shops

Knitted overalls for beach wear are offered as something really new and exciting. They are very wide pajama-like trousers with a close swiss ribbed top, sleeveless and very low in the back, like a bathing suit. These overalls, knitted of navy blue wool, cost $12.50. The flowered cotton beach pajamas are very cheap now, and they are no longer an exclusive novelty, so the knitted overalls are to take their place.

Long skirts have no standing for street wear; and we are told that the proper length for all street and informal dresses is four inches below the knee. For dress occasions ankle length is preferred, but no one is compelled to drag a billowy skirt unless she prefers it.

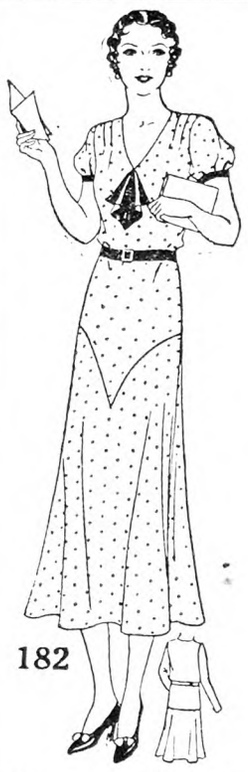
Burnt beige is one of the new colors; we see it used in satin evening dresses. The newest evening dresses are molded like a sheath to the knees, with a rippling flare below, the close fit above being given by pointed gores. As we have only seen these dresses displayed on models we do not know just how the wearer manages to sit down gracefully with such an eelskin fit.

Cornflower blue combined with white is seen in the new dress accessories. In costume jewelry we noted necklaces of large beads, half the string being white and half cornflower blue, the string to be looped twice around the neck. Bracelets to match were half blue and half white. Blue scarves and purses with an all-white costume are very cool-looking. White hats are seen trimmed with cornflower blue velvet. Felt hats were beginning to appear among the new models those broiling days in early July.

Sportettes is the name given by the shops to beach sandals, Algerian striped or white, with crepe rubber soles. We have seen them, either one-strap or oxford, for $2.75. Children's or misses' beach sandals in awning stripes, with crepe rubber soles, were $2.25. These sandals with crepe rubber soles are not only desirable for th beach, but also for rocks and pine needles, which are so slippery for leather soles.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order



182 — For Summer Wear. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅞ yds. of 39-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 39-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

145 — Smart Day Model. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yds. of 39-in. material with ¾ yd. of 39-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

484—Youthful Jacket Dress. This style is designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36 and 38-in. bust measure. Size 16 requires 3⅞ yds. of 39-in. material with ½ yd. of 2¾-in. ribbon for bow. Ten cents.

450—For the Little Girl. This style is designed in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 1⅞ yds. of 35-in. material with 2 yds. of edging and 1 yd. of ribbon. Ten cents.

Our Large Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

Gooseberries Lend Zest

Gooseberries have a place in the sun, and are nothing like any of the other "berry fruits." Even to a well-stocked fruit shelf they are a valuable addition, so here are but a few of the many ways in which we may use them. A fruit "butter" that is different is this:

Ripe Gooseberry Butter.—First start making a syrup of three parts granulated sugar to one part good cider vinegar, skimming off any rising scum as the syrup is making. Select ripe gooseberries with a dark red color on them, remove their blossom noses, leaving their stems on. When the gooseberries are ready, put them right into the boiling syrup to cook. When they have become tender, mix into them cinnamon and ground clove to suit your taste, and continue the cooking, stirring often enough to prevent their catching on. When thick enough for "butter," take off and put into jars.

Then we have gooseberry appetizer, which is rightly named. To make this, take off both stems and noses from 6 lbs. of gooseberries partly turned red (not ripe enough to be sweet). Wash them, place in a preserving kettle, and mash well. Heat them to the boiling point and let them cool a little so as to press through a colander. Return them to the kettle and mix with them seven cups of granulated sugar, three teaspoons of allspice, three teaspoons of ground clove, and six teaspoons of cinnamon. Heat, and when it reaches the boiling point, cook 20 minutes longer, then add two and two-thirds cups of cold vinegar. Stir well, let heat to the boiling point again, then bottle.

If you try this gooseberry lush, you will want to make it again. Here is the magic recipe for it: Choose fully ripened gooseberries. Take off their stems and noses. Wash three cups, mash them well and place them in a saucepan with two cups of granulated sugar, and cook them until thoroughly softened. Then remove them to a glass heat-proof dish. Have ready one and a half cups of boiled custard with which to cover the gooseberries, and when cold, serve with whipped cream piled on top.

And there is no fruit pie that can beat one made with gooseberries. We couldn't miss that, so we suggest it to you. Here 'tis: Wash, stem and nose sound gooseberries, and cook them in a saucepan with enough water to not quite cover, and one cup of granulated sugar to about three good cups of berries, or enough for the sized pie you like. (We like big, generous ones.) When they are soft, allow them to cool while making enough paste for a two-crust pie. When cool, fill the stewed berries into a pieplate lined with a lower crust, dredge over them a little flour, one or two level teaspoons, depending on the juiciness of the berries, and dot over them a teaspoon and a half of sweet butter. Place on the upper crust, and bake in a quick oven. The berries should be ripe ones.

And gooseberry amber is worth having. Make it, using gooseberries when they are just starting to ripen. Wash, nose and stem them, and put them into a preserving kettle with three-fourths of a cup of water for 5 lbs. of fruit. Cook them until tender, then add to them the same weight in granulated sugar, and continue the cooking, stirring often, until they are clear looking and amber colored. When cold, this should be firm.

And for hot Summer days, you'll want to try this gooseberry shrub: For it, you will need ripe red berries, juicy ones. Rub their noses off, but they may be allowed to keep their stems on. Put them in a wide preserving kettle, and crush them thoroughly. Pour in enough real cider vinegar to completely cover them and allow to stand 10 to 12 hours to free the juice. Then place the kettle on the fire and heat slowly to the boiling point. Take off and strain. Measure the juice-vinegar, and add to it an equal amount of sugar, return it to the fire, cook it five to 10 minutes longer, then pour into bottles, and seal.

And gooseberry joker isn't any joke at all, for you will find it very real. This rule makes it: Select only well-ripened gooseberries. Wash, nose and stem four cups of ripe berries and place on the fire in enough water not quite to cover them. Cook them until tender and put them through a colander. Before they cool, mix into them a cup of granulated sugar and one tablespoon of softened, sweet butter. Sweeten about three-fourths of a cup of rich cream and stir it into the fruit just before serving. This is also called gooseberry fool.

For an unusual marmalade, try this gooseberry-rhubarb one: Use two parts gooseberries to one part rhubarb (which mustn't be old or hard). Wash, stem, and nose the gooseberries, put them into a kettle and crush them. Wash and cut into small pieces the rhubarb, being careful to leave the peel on. Put it into the kettle with the gooseberries, also enough water to keep from burning. Cook all together slowly until soft. Then take off and measure, and add three-fourths as much sugar as fruit. Cook, stirring occasionally, for 20 to 30 minutes, until it thickens. Fill into hot, sterilized jars and seal. FRANCES BLAKE.

Canning Chicken

Tender, appetizing canned chicken will help cut the farm homemaker's meat bill and insure a supply of chicken that is ready to serve at short notice, according to Miss Alma Garvin, nutrition specialist in the department of home economics at the Ohio State University. The best way to prepare chickens for canning, she says, is to kill them at least six hours before drawing. The feathers are then removed, and the birds are bled and cooled thoroughly. Next, singe the fowls, wash with soap and water, or dry clean with soda and bran, and draw.

In cutting the carcass for packing, it is a good idea to cut it into two parts, remove the oil sac at the end of the back, cut off white meat on each side of the keel or breast bone, and remove the heart, liver and gizzard from the offal. To pack the jars, she suggests that a drumstick be placed in first, followed by a thigh next to the drumstick. Then place two wings next to the thigh, fitting the elbow of one wing into the other. Place the neck portion in the center of the jar with the rib end down. This serves as a support for the remaining pieces and allows the heat to quickly penetrate to the center of the jar. Next, cover the neck piece with the back, spread white meat on top of back, and fit in the remaining pieces to completely fill the jar. Add two level teaspoons of salt to each quart jar, place jar ring in position and partly seal. The processing period is 3½ hours with the water bath method or 90 minutes in the steam pressure canner.

Before opening jars or cans of canned meat they may be heated in hot water until the fat is melted, so that the meat may be taken from the can without breaking to pieces.

Canned Rhubarb and Sauerkraut

In a recent issue I was interested in directions for canning rhubarb. As my method, handed down from my mother, is even simpler, will pass it on. Simply wash and cut the rhubarb, place in cans, fill the cans with cold water and seal.

The "best-ever" sauerkraut is made similarly: Cut the cabbage fine, place one teaspoon of salt in each quart jar of cabbage, fill with cold water and seal. It is bound to ferment, but do not worry. When opened it will have the very finest color and flavor.

One hardly knows how to proceed with their canning for one authority will advise to invert hot jars of fruit until cold (which I have done for years) and the next day or so, an equally eminent authority will advise fruit will certainly not keep if this procedure is followed; hence I have concluded that canning is like poultry-raising. After wading through pages of information on what you must do to succeed with baby chicks, I was vastly amused at the end of a pamphlet to read these words: "After all is said and done, you must use your common sense to succeed." And so with canning as well as most other things, I imagine. "BUCKEYE MOTHER."

Salad Dressing

I am sending a recipe for salad dressing the way we make it; I have never tasted any that I liked better.

To make it, take one cup of sweet or sour cream (sour preferred), one large tablespoon flour, one egg, one-half teaspoon salt, two tablespoons vinegar. Mix the flour and salt with about half of the cream, beat in the egg, add the rest of the cream and the vinegar. Boil until it thickens, stirring constantly.

We use it on salad made of two cups of shredded lettuce, one cup diced apples and one cup sliced bananas. Another salad is made by using one cup of diced apples, one cup of chopped celery and one-half cup of chopped nut meats; add the dressing.

To make a delicious sandwich filling, mix the dressing with chopped salmon or take equal parts of chopped nut meats and raisins, moisten with the dressing and put a lettuce leaf between each sandwich.

We like to cook our spinach, endive or dandelion until it is tender, drain off the water, and put the dressing on it.

M. F. B.

Whole Wheat Bread

In making whole wheat bread I would say be sure to use a good brand of flour as that is very important. I use the following ingredients: Scald one quart of milk, and add one-half cup dark brown sugar, two-thirds cup Karo syrup, and three teaspoons salt; (I use a teaspoon of a measuring set). Cool, and when lukewarm, add two cakes compressed yeast. Dissolve the yeast, then add about half the flour, beat until smooth, then add the remainder of the flour or enough to make a soft dough that may be handled. Knead until smooth and velvety to the touch (about 15 minutes). It will require about 3¼ lbs. of flour. Place in a greased bowl, then brush top of dough with lard, cover carefully, then set bowl in a pan of water with a temperature of 105 degrees. Elbow can be used for testing temperature if thermometer is not available. In about 2½ hours it will have risen to about twice its size. After this period turn on a lightly floured board, knead five minutes, then divide and shape into loaves. Brush the top with lard and prick rather deeply with a fork. Cover carefully and keep in warm place away from draft. Let rise until double its bulk, which will take about one hour. Bake one hour. Have oven real hot for first 15 minutes, then gradually reduce heat and finish baking. Knowing how to regulate the temperature of the oven has much to do with the success in the making of bread. Experience is the best teacher.

I have used the dry yeast with equal success. In using same I dissolve two cakes of yeast in pint of lukewarm water. Then beat in a part of the flour given in above recipe, cover closely and keep in a warm place over night. In the morning proceed in the same manner as with compressed yeast. I used a pint of evaporated milk but believe raw milk scalded will produce the same result. I have used this during hot weather because of its keeping qualities, but prefer compressed yeast. MRS. L. R. C.

Small Beef Loaf

Two slices bread stirred into one cup hot water, 1 lb. ground steak, one level teaspoon salt, a little pepper, one egg beaten, one-half teaspoon poultry seasoning. Shape into long roll, bake 30 minutes. GRACE A. T. MILLER.

A Woman's Canning Business

"The main thing is to keep up the quality," said Mrs. Hunter. She was speaking of the successful preserve business which she has built up at her home in Northern New Jersey. I first learned about her business from a neat black and gold sign beside the main street. It reads: "Mrs. Hunter's Preserve Kitchen," and a gold hand points to her house.

"There is a woman," I said, "who has solved the problem of farm relief. I must call upon her."

I am a farmer's wife and have long been interested in farm women who earn money at home. When I called upon the Hunters, however, I was somewhat disappointed to find that they are not farmers and grow only a small portion of the things they can. They are able to buy their fruit near at hand, and have specialized in the canning rather than in the growing of it, although recently, at the request of parents of young children, they have begun to grow and can a variety of vegetables. A thousand tomato plants had been set, Mrs. Hunter said, and I could see rows of green corn waving on a knoll behind the house.

At the present time there is an increasing demand for first quality canned goods, particularly for babies. A few years ago no one dreamed of giving spinach and carrots to young children. Now, dietitians tell us, baby must have vegetables daily from the time he is seven months old. Frequently he does not eat when the family does, or he needs a different kind of vegetable, so the mother saves time and fuel if she can open a jar of peas or string beans that she knows were canned fresh in a clean kitchen. No child can possibly dislike vegetables put up in Mrs. Hunter's attractive style.

It was rather by accident that Mrs. Hunter began her business. She had always kept her family supplied with delicious jellies and jams, but it was not until she sold a surplus to a friend that the idea of commercializing her talent occurred.

"You could sell all you could make," the friend told Mrs. Hunter, and straightway began to take orders for her. This was in 1914. By the time the United States entered the war Mrs. Hunter was doing a thriving business.

"But with high prices and the lack of sugar, it was impossible to keep up the quality of our product and sell at a reasonable figure," Mrs. Hunter said.

Rather than sacrifice the quality and lose her business reputation, she gave up preserving. But Mrs. Hunter is not the kind of woman to be beaten. At the close of the war the preserve kettles came out of hiding, the surrounding country was searched for ripe fruits, and the buzz of industry was once more heard on her premises. She got in touch with her old customers, who not only were glad to come back, but recommended her products to their friends. Soon she was doing a larger business than in the pre-war days.

Now hundreds and thousands of jars line the shelves of her big store-room. There are quarts of beet tops all ready for busy mothers to feed their children; pints of little, round, red baby beets for the same purpose; half pints of tempting mixed pickles; little straight jars of chili sauce; tall slender jars of jam and clear, transparent jelly, and little two-ounce jars of the same jam and jelly that are the pride of Mrs. Hunter's heart. She sells these little jars by the dozen and half-dozen to be used as Christmas gifts and bridge prizes. One or two of these little glasses make an ideal addition to a basket of fruit for a sick friend. Mrs. Hunter is sure that this particular line could be increased considerably if she had more time to devote to the selling end.

There was a time when Mrs. Hunter employed an agent to sell her products. She no longer finds that necessary, however, and she does not approve of high-pressure methods. Most of her selling is done by telephone. After Christmas she gets busy and calls up her customers. If they do not give her an order then, they are almost sure to do so later. She says her best advertisement is the little two-ounce jars. She often ships them as far as Florida. When Mrs. Hunter ships by mail or express she pays the charges on orders over $10. Anyone living within 30 miles of her home may have her order delivered by motor.

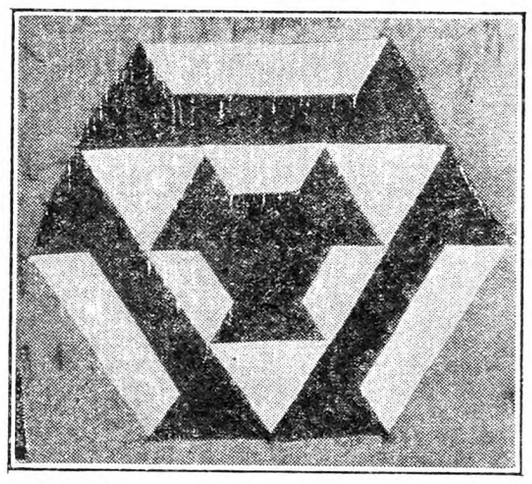
The beautiful hills about her home town bristel with millionaires, but Mrs. Hunter does not find her customers among them. She serves the upper middle class, those who appreciate the quality of her foods and can pay a reasonable price for them. When I say a reasonable price, I do not mean the price one would pay for tinned goods at a chain store. I mean a price consistent with a superior product, carefully prepared, and canned in glass at considerable labor and expense.

Mere production, however, is not all there is to a well-organized business. Mrs. Hunter is a business woman down to the last detail. She publishes a neat price list in folder form. Her letters are written on paper with an attractive notehead printed in Old English lettering with blue ink. To harmonize with this, she uses a blue ribbon on her typewriter. A trim black and white label adorns her jars. Attention to these small details plays a very important part in the selling of her produce.

While Mrs. Hunter has her husband, son and grandson to help her, there are times when she employs as many as six women. Mr. Hunter modestly proclaims himself the office boy and says all credit for the development of the business belongs to his wife.

Although the Hunters have been successful without growing much of the food they can, it seems to me that the logical place to build up a business of this kind is the farm where the fruits and vegetables are produced. A minimum of time would elapse between the gathering and canning of the product, thus insuring the best possible flavor, and practically nothing would be wasted. It is my belief that the farm woman, with the aid of her family, could build up a business like Mrs. Hunter's and get a top price for her fruit and vegetables. I asked Mrs. Hunter's opinion on this point. She said frankly that there would be no profit unless the business were developed on a fairly large scale, and I think she was somewhat dubious concerning the business ability of inexperienced people. But I am optimistic enough to believe that business ability may be acquired. Nearly every farm woman has her own preserving secrets, perhaps an original combination of fruit or a different spice added to pickles. Why not commercialize these secrets? With the farmer to take charge of the growing and gathering of the crops, and his wife to supervise the canning of them, I believe there are plenty of farms where a business like Mrs. Hunter's could be profitably worked up. And Mrs. Hunter's advice must always be borne in mind. "Keep up the quality." RUTH HARLOW ENCK.

Patchwork Pattern



Trials and Troubles. — This is an all-pieced block, and is very pretty when made up in one color and white. The blocks are either joined solidly, or with white blocks, the pieced block being made square by adding white triangular blocks on four sides of the pieced block. This is a very easy block to piece and it can be used to take up the waste scraps about the house, making the blocks different. Pattern 15 cents. Send orders to The Rural New-Yorker, New York.

Illustrated catalog of patchwork patterns and quilting designs, 15 cents.

Letters of an Indiana Farmer

The Spring flower show was held in June, and while there was nothing to compare with the elaboration of some years, the flowers were beautiful, as always, for everybody brings his (usually her) best. And there were a few novelties that might be mentioned.

For the first time, prizes other than ribbons were given. Blue ribbon winners received plants, bulbs or seeds, the gift determined by lot. We have heard of a show where the prizes are vases, and somewhere, small sums of money. Most of us thought we would rather have the money and select our own vases.

Last year I made my first miniature gardens, but there was no class for them, and they entered as table decorations. I had never seen one, but made them by imagination and reading. They were highly artificial, with mirrors for pools, little paper boats and wigwams. This year I was ambitious to have them real, as there was a class for them, and I was put in charge of the entries. Two old-fashioned deep platters furnished the foundation—the kind of platter that would scare the present-day provider who had to fill it with meat. One had a narrow blue edge, the other a wider band of green. I used real sod, cut close with shears, and small vessels of real water, sunk to the depth of the sod, the edges of the pools covered with stones and tiny flowers. One garden had a mound of sand, covered by the sod, with the pool at the top of the "hill." Coral-berry and lilac twigs shaped up pretty well for deciduous trees, and fir and hemlock furnished passable evergreens; tops from tiny cedar trees would have been better, but I couldn't find any. The crowning touch, to my mind, was the use of individual Deutzia blossoms and buds for water lilies, and for lily pads—imagine! —tiny young yellow-dock leaves!

I didn't get first prize, but second and third. The blue-ribbon winner had more details—a little trellis, a bird house, a tiny bench. I have heaps of ideas for the next time! I sent my better one to a shut-in, a victim of rheumatism, thinking it might amuse her for some days. The other is sitting on my flower table, as I hate to tear it up. The flowers and "trees" stay surprisingly fresh in the moist sod, and the grass grows so much overnight that it needs trimming each day.

A small Wardian case drew much attention. It was an old wax-flower cover, and a glass plate made a tight-fitting lid. Tiny vines from the woods, little Begonias, and other things flourished in it, and a Coleus, but I would expect that to grow too big.

The lady who has the show place of the county took prizes on everything that she brought, but I think nobody begrudged them, for her offerings added so much to the display. Then she never enters in many classes—doesn't try to run away with the show.

We went to a poultry clinic last night, held at an elevator in town. It was a commercial project, of course, and many of the recommendations could not be followed in ordinary farm flocks, but we learned some things that we might apply. We have little trouble with young chickens, but a disturbing mortality among fryers and nice hens. It is some kind of paralysis, but I don't believe that the conditions match those of any birds that were posted last evening.

All is quiet in the oil business. It was announced, semi-officially, that 15 test wells would be started in the seven counties involved, at least one in each county, within two weeks, and the time is about up. Nobody will admit that he is excited about it, but it makes an interesting topic of conversation, and geology becomes a popular subject. I have not found my book, but dragged out my father's, which was quite complete in its day, but is rather old. My famous encyclopedia does not furnish much help.

To return to geology; it seems that we are perched on an upheaved section of the very old Lower Silurian rock, like an island surrounded by different later deposits. The size of this island (known as the Cincinnati uplift or Cincinnati arch) seems to be a bit uncertain. This old book shows it as quite small, hardly reaching to our territory. But it is reported to extend farther, in some directions at least. And part of this construction, Trenton rock, is supposed to contain oil and gas. I know that I have picked up, from childhood, fossils that are listed as Lower Silurian—shells and little cow-horn shapes. And I used to have a box of trilobites—I wonder where they went when I moved away? A new interest, like this, will not pay bills and taxes, but it does furnish an "escape" for the weary mind, as good as a movie, probably, and cheaper.

We can rejoice, mostly, in our weather. Although we are still seven inches short in rainfall for the year, it does rain, and we are duly thankful. The wheat has been beaten down badly, and they say the price will be, likewise, but the wheat itself will rise again, to some extent. Rain and wind have beaten off a shower of little apples and peaches, which is another cause for thanksgiving; it needed to be done.

The strawberries are beginning to fail, and the red raspberries to ripen. I shall have yellow sweet cherries for the first time, on a tree 10 years old. There will be blackcaps and blackberries, Hungarian dewberries (a small experiment), then early apples and peaches, a wonderful prospect. I have so many orders for currants that I am beginning to get scared. I don't care to put up any, unless to save a surplus, as I still have juice canned for jelly. Spinach is ready to can, the first vegetable, as I had not enough asparagus. I wonder if Mrs. F. A. S. would not like her canned asparagus better if she did not blanch it? I found, a good while ago, that my sweet, tender peas and young Lima beans were really injured by blanching, and the later U. S. bulletins do not advocate it. Of course greens have to be steamed enough to wilt them, or you can't get enough into a can. Then I pack them hot—no cold dip.

My pet family is increased by Mitzi and her two kitzies. Mitzi belonged to an invalid friend who had to give her up. She is only part Persian, but has the hair and the temperament. She is friendly to all humans, but violently opposed to the other cats, even her own children. She will dash across the room to box them, without any provocation, sharpening her claws in the rug. This place must seem very vast and strange to a town cat, and for my afflicted friend's sake, as well as Mitzi's, I am pleased that she decided to stay. But in spite of being Persian, she is still somewhat Greek to me. E. M. C.

Bacon and Rice

An unusually good scramble can be made as follows: Cut three or four slices of bacon into small pieces, and fry them in a hot pan; add half a cup of boiled rice; stir the bacon through it with a fork. When this is hot break two or three eggs over it, stirring them through the rice with the fork; cook until the eggs are done. MARY REDYNS.

Gooseberry Pie

One quart gooseberries stemmed and tailed, 1 lb. raisins, one quart cold water, 1½ cups sugar, three tablespoons minute tapioca, salt as large as bean, tablespoon butter. Cook raisins 10 minutes in water, add gooseberries, cook five minutes more, add rest of ingredients, stir, cool. Make pies with two crusts. The above makes filling for three pies. F. E. W.

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PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Hundreds of inquiries are answered by mail to one printed here. For your protection we cannot consider unsigned statements.]

The following dispatch has come from the Pacific Coast:

The Federal Parole Board announced July 11 that Edward G. Lewis, convicted in 1928 in the Southern District of California of violating the postal laws, had been paroled, the parole being effective on September 1.

Lewis was sentenced on May 1, 1928, to serve five years at the McNeil Island, Wash., Federal Penitentiary and to pay fines of $15,000 and $14,000. He became eligible for parole on May 1, 1930. Lewis paid his $15,000 fine. His parole was conditional upon his refraining from stock promotions.

Many of our old readers will remember the E. G. Lewis numerous schemes and court experiences years ago in the suburbs of St. Louis, Mo., and later in California. It was estimated that he gathered up $12,000,000 at St. Louis from people in all walks of life in the East, and $23,000,000 total in California. Publisher's Desk gave information which first brought plenty of abuse from some of his deluded victims, but which finally led to a court proceeding which ended his career in the East. A group in Congress, headed by Wm. P. Redfield, of Brooklyn, N. Y., later Secretary of Commerce, defended his St. Louis schemes and attacked the Post Office Department for issuing fraud orders against him. He escaped criminal conviction in St. Louis, but his operations in California sent him to prison on a five-year sentence. If the experience will keep him from further stock promotions the parole will be helpful. Our fight was not against him, but to save the savings of poor people. As usual time has fully justified the fight we waged alone for several years. We do not refer to it here for a vain boast. But in practically every fight we have put up in 50 years for country people, we have had to face strenuous opposition, and it is well that honest people may know that we have the facts before taking up the fight, and that time has justified us in every case. It is not to injure the aggressor in fraud or deception, but through reliable information to help his innocent victims save themselves.

Two assessors came to our place when we were away and raised the assessment. Our house is just a shell. We started to build and are in a jam, and cannot finish for a while. No room in the house is complete, and only two rooms we can live in. We have tried to reason with the assessors but they say they have a right to do as they please. To whom could I report this? E. .

New York.

The assessors are following the old rule of discouraging thrift and improvement. As soon as you make an improvement of any kind it is appraised and added to the previous assessment. The assessors are not so much to blame as the system. But some of them take the rule too seriously. Others are more considerate. Assessors have the right to put their own valuation on property, but they are subject to review by the board of assessors and by the courts. The best way is to reason quietly with the assessors in a request to reconsider the assessment. It may be that they did not see the inside of the house and assumed it was finished. They would usually listen to such an explanation. If not, an appeal may be made to the board of assessors. As a last resort one has the right of appeal to the court, but the expense of a court proceeding makes this remedy in ordinary cases impractical.

According to a study of civil justice by the Institute of Law of Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, 70 cents out of every dollar awarded in judgments in civil cases in the city of New York goes to pay costs of the litigation. In 527 cases studied it cost the plaintiff $67, and the defendant $73.33 to collect the average claim of $201. The cost of the average suit to the city is not given, but the total cost of civil justice in the city is $17,000,000 annually.

After a case is ready for trial by a jury it takes about three months in the Municipal (lower) Courts, two years in the Supreme Court and three years in the City Court to reach trial. Of the 4,279 Supreme Court judgments recorded, only 733 or 17.13 per cent were marked "satisfied," and less than 9 per cent marked "satisfied" from the City Court. So that with the cost of litigation, the uncertainty of recovery, and the failure to collect on worthless judgments, the prospect for the plaintiff in civil cases is reduced to an insignificant average. It is intimated in the report that the result is probably due to the fact that unscrupulous lawyers are willing to take up cases without merit on speculation for a share of the recovery, if any, and thus clog the courts to the detriment of legitimate cases. Because of the expense, trouble and uncertainty we seldom recommend suits, but we frequently have cases for our friends of such sure merit that we do recommend suit, because it is not well to let slow-pay creditors feel that they are always safe in neglecting to pay a farm claim.

The inclosed letter dated June 20, 1931, from the Arizona Corporation Commissioner states that the Mildred Gold Mining Company was dissolved by the Supreme Court of Arizona on June 2, 1924.

As long ago as the date of dissolution and many years since they have been getting money from stockholders. A year or so ago they asked for more money from stockholders, saying they must have it or would be lost. As far as I know they never paid any dividends, but they made many promises. I am quite sure much money has been sunk in this company. H. S.

Connecticut.

These promoting companies are so obviously speculative, and often intentionally devised to collect money on big promises of future profits, it seems that no one would be in danger of loss through them. Yet the evidences of loss keep pouring in on us. Of course it is the inexperienced people who cannot afford it who lose most. We have many sources of information not available to country people, and yet we find it hard to get satisfactory information about such concerns until they go broke. The only safe rule is to insist on exact detailed information satisfactory to a banker. But a safer and shorter course is to refuse to have anything to do with schemes that promise unusual profits.

Will you explain how a mortgage is extended, and what the bond on the mortgage means? A. C.

New York.

The holder does not extend a mortgage by simply accepting interest and a part payment of mortgage on the date of its maturity. He may demand the remainder due with interest to date of payment at any time. Also the owner of the property may offer payment with interest at any time thereafter and cancel the mortgage. The parties, however, may make an agreement in writing to extend the payment of the amount yet due to any future date.

The bond or note is a promise to pay a given amount at a fixed date in the future. The mortgage is a pledge or security to make good the promise. The mortgage is good in itself but when it is pledged to the payment of a bond or note, and the mortgaged property does not sell for enough to satisfy the claim, the remainder may be collected on the bond or note, provided the mortgagor has property that can be attached.

When a farm has a back, undischarged mortgage given by people now dead, and the present owner sells the place to another person, can that farm be taken from the last buyer for those old debts or mortgages? Should the last owner have searched the records? B.

New York.

The purchaser of a farm is not responsible for the debts of the former owner unless the debts have been reduced to a judgment recorded on the public records. The judgment becomes a lien on the property, and the farm may be sold to satisfy the judgment debt.

The old mortgage remains good until it is paid in full with interest to date of payment, and may be foreclosed against the present owner. Certainly the title to real estate should be searched by an attorney before the purchase price is paid and title accepted. We cannot emphasize this precaution too much or too often. Otherwise you pay at your peril. The cost is little compared with the protection and safety.

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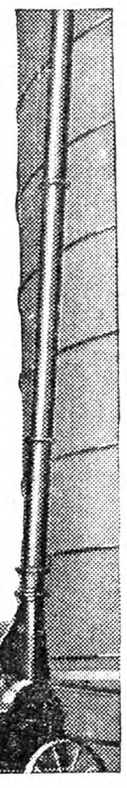

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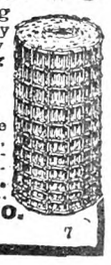

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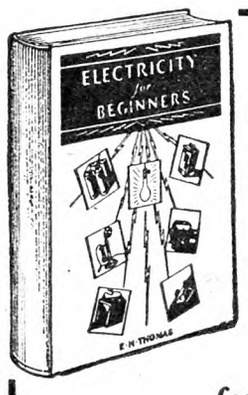

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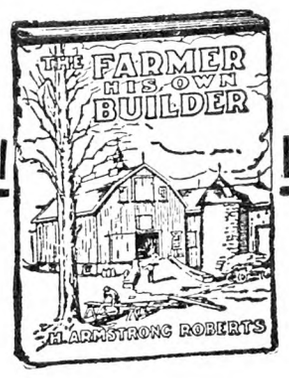

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Complicated Property Transfer

A sold farm to B, and as crop conditions demanded immediate possession, B accepted a contract to clear up certain flaws in title drawn by A's lawyer and signed by both A and wife. B sold to C and transferred contract to him. B gave A chattel mortgage which C assumed. A gave a lawyer commission to clear title, but lawyer quit work because he could get no money from A. What must C do to make A fulfill contract? Can A collect on chattel mortgage when he has not fulfilled his contract? Can C get an injunction restraining A from selling chattel mortgage and from collecting yearly payment and interest until contract is fulfilled. C has just been able to meet payments with no money for lawyer's fee, but does not feel I should go on paying B $100 a year and interest when he does not fulfill his contract. Can B be held with A in this matter or does assigning C the contract let B out? C. H. M.

C cannot restrain A from selling the chattel mortgage. The mortgage is good in the hands of an innocent purchaser. If C got a warranty deed to the property he can insist that it be made good. B probably can be held unless he has been released in the contract. We believe it would be advisable to have a local attorney straighten out this matter. N. T.

Overdue Taxes in New Jersey

Our collector notified a property owner that his property will be advertised for sale for taxes for 1930, due July 1. As I understand the law the property would not be sold for two years. Before this law was in effect our taxes for 1930 would be sold July 1931, the following year. J. T. M.

New Jersey.

The law provides as follows: When any municipal lien, or part thereof, on real property, remains in arrears the first day of July in the calendar year following the year when the same became in arrears, the collector, or other officer charged by law in the municipality with that duty, shall enforce such lien by selling such property in the manner set forth in this act.

From the above it would appear that if you did not pay your taxes for 1930, the collector could sell your property if he so desires any time after July 1, 1931.

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Farm Help Wanted

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, Maryland farm, conveniences, experienced cook, good manager, settled, used to country, Protestant; position open late August; state experience, references. ADVERTISER 1242, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, elderly couple, no children, $75 per month, half day off each week; free house, electric light and garden; man must be handy with tools and be general handy-man; Wife must be able to cook and do housework when needed, and also help husband keep up garden and lawns if necessary during Summer; steady employment all year around; references from last employer required. Inquire ADVERTISER 1266, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Female registered nurse, middle-aged, for a sanatorium for nervous and mental diseases in the country; wage $75 per month; state age, experience and send reference. ADVERTISER 1294, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Houseworker, good plain cook, neat, willing, good home, $50. Address BOX 183, Chappaqua, N. Y.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER and mother's helper, able do simple cooking; pleasant home in suburban residential section; $30 per month; write full details. ADVERTISER 1300, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED MAN, experienced with dairy cattle and capable of caring for 40 head of Guernseys; give references. JAMES L. HAMILTON, Dairy and Farm Manager, Agricultural Experiment Station, Sussex, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—White Protestant, cheerful disposition, by man over 50, and his father; country, no children, 15 miles from New York; home and small salary. Write GEORGE L. WHITTLE, 72 Steamboat Road, Great Neck, N. Y.

RELIABLE, HONEST, single man for work on dairy farm; good milker, all-year job; wages $35 per month with room and board. ADVERTISER 1322, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED POULTRYMAN wanted for commercial poultry farm; state age, height, weight. ADVERTISER 1306, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Sewing matron, single, boys' school, to manage class and able to turn off great deal herself; understands making, except suits, and good mending. W. GRANT FANCHER, Supt., Lawrence, Mass.

Situations Wanted

FARM WORK wanted. JOHN R. WEDGWOOD, 22 Leonard St., West Somerville, Mass.

YOUNG MARRIED man wishes position as superintendent of small farm or estate; college trained, practical experience with farm crops, all forms of livestock, especially purebred cattle; not a white-collar man. ADVERTISER 1246, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, desires position; honest, reliable, efficient in all branches; excellent references. ADVERTISER 1252, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as teacher by experienced college graduate holding life certificate; best references. HARRY FRENCH, 199 Saxton St., Lockport, N. Y.

RELIABLE FARMER wants steady position building up run-down farm or take charge of gentleman's farm; wide experience in every way; non-resident preferred; best of references as to character and ability; will also consider position in institution; married, small family; please send particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 1279, care Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, greenhouse, landscape, livestock, poultry; age 42, English, American citizen. ADVERTISER 1287, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, 25, WITH girl 5, not servant type, seeks respectable home, pleasant kind; farm-raised; anywhere. MRS. MARY MURPHY, care General Delivery, Jamaica P. O., L. I., N. Y.

EXPERIENCED, CAPABLE farmer, married, Protestant-American, 42, one child; fruit, poultry, dairy; willing, dependable, honest; expert mechanic and carpenter, can repair all tools; drive truck and tractor; experienced in year-round orchard work; competent to carry out orders and work for employer's interest; don't use liquor or tobacco; wife experienced on roadside stand and boarders. P. O. BOX 16, Wilton, Conn.

BEEKEEPER WANTS position year round; temperate, reliable, American, 40, married. BOX 55, Southville, Mass.

THOROUGHLY CAPABLE and experienced married man desires position as caretaker or manager of private estate or Summer camp; can take over full maintenance of place including growing crops, livestock, poultry, game birds, etc.; 23 years' experience, highest references from past and present employers. ADVERTISER 1303, care Rural New-Yorker.

PLAIN COOK wants position on large farm cooking for help, full charge. ADVERTISER 1301, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM OR ESTATE manager, experienced all branches, stock, crops, gardening; American, married, 40 years. ADVERTISER 1308, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED HERDSMAN-DAIRYMAN, single, 36, Scotch; 5 years last position, best of references. Apply ADVERTISER 1307, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, MARRIED, capable, reliable, is open for engagement. ADVERTISER 1304, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, MAN experienced gardener and farmer; wife good cook and general houseworker; best reference. GARDENER, care Lapicki, 93 Dale Ave., Ossining, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED DRY-HAND milker, single young man, desires a permanent position on dairy, milking 3 times per day, or a trial in a certified dairy; no tobacco or liquor; state wages. P. O. BOX 486, Lancaster, N. H.

A TEACHER of 14 years' experience desires a rural position for September. ADVERTISER 1313, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED MAN wishes position as caretaker of country estate or farm, capable of farm and garden work, licensed chauffeur; good references; American citizen of Danish birth. ADVERTISER 1315, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, 23, of good character, habits and education, practical experience poultry, truck, small fruit, mechanic, chauffeur, farm or estate. MYRON MORSE, Highland, N. Y.

WANT POSITION—Experienced with farming, poultry, painting and handy with carpentry work; single, middle-aged, trustworthy, sober. Address ADVERTISER 1317, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN AND SON 17 years, good milker, wants position on dairy farm or estate; wife board help; two children school age; Americans, good reference. ADVERTISER 1311, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED BY MIDDLE-AGED American, work by month; good with cows, chickens, garden, flowers, handy; no liquor; good reference. ADVERTISER 1312, care Rural New-Yorker.

DUCKMAN, EXPERIENCED all branches; a first-class incubator man; wishes year-round position; sober, honest, dependable. ADVERTISER 1310, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN, MARRIED, position wanted as manager on a farm, estate or coachman; experienced with saddle horses and farming; honest and trustworthy. ADVERTISER 1309, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION WANTED—Married man, capable taking charge commercial vegetable farm, understands vegetable forcing, private gardening experience also. Address GARDENER, 18 Locust St., Merchantville, N. J.

WANTED—Permanent position on farm with Christian family; age 52; partly deaf; wages moderate. SIMON REES, Y. M. C. A., Jamaica, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN WANTS position, some experience; best references. ADVERTISER 1318, care Rural New-Yorker.

CHAUFFEUR, EXPERIENCED mechanic, handy, any responsibility; steady position with private family in country will be first consideration; Protestant, age 32, good education, willing to be generally useful. R. HALLETT, Scotch Plains, N. J

MARRIED FARMER, experienced, reliable, capable, wants position on modern farm. ADVERTISER 1323, care Rural New-Yorker.

MATURE AMERICAN couple, middle-aged, chauffeur, caretaker; wife general housework; go anyplace. STEPHEN CROWELL, Greenville, Me.

WORKING FOREMAN or dairyman on estate; four years in this place; wish to make change; long experience, steady, reverent, Protestant, married, no children, age 48. ADVERTISER 1324, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN WITH 25 years' experience wants position; married; absolutely competent in any branch of poultry keeping; also experienced raising pheasants and wild waterfowl; can also raise all field and garden crops. R. C. HEMPEL, 20 Edgemere Ave., Trenton, N. J.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE graduate, age 37, single, years of experience with registered cattle, some poultry experience, wants position on registered dairy farm or private estate. ADVERTISER 1326, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM MANAGER, 20 years practical, scientific experience all branches; cattle, dairying, etc.; make own feeds, fertilizers, insecticides, medicants; make waste lands profitable; if not convincing don't hire me. BOX 269, Peekskill, N. Y.

POSITION WANTED—Capable, congenial, well-educated woman, middle-aged, drives car, as companion or instructress; country preferred. BOX 116, Francestown, N. H.

YOUNG MAN of character, age 28, active and healthy, wishes any kind of work on estate or farm; good handy man, chauffeur, etc. ADVERTISER 1327, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED YOUNG man wants job on dairy farm. GEORGE ERHARDT, 174 6th Street, Jersey City, N. J.

WILL GIVE kindest care to aged couple in their own home; best references. ADVERTISER 1320, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE—A real business proposition; 75-acre fruit farm fully equipped; over 4,000 apple and pear trees in full bearing and perfect condition; not a tree over 20 years old; beautifully located home with all improvements, one-half mile from post office. Write ADVERTISER 1215, care Rural New-Yorker.

TOURIST LODGE, on Route 20, coast to coast, one acre, 10-room house, newly painted, maple shade; good place for gas station, roadside stand; price $2,100, $500 cash. ADVERTISER 1222, care Rural New-Yorker.

ACREAGE ON WOODED heights, abundant water, American neighbors, single acre, $600. CHICHESTER FARM, Mahopac, N. Y.

I AM LOOKING for a nice place, about 10 acres, with small stone house, woods, water; New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania; state full particulars and price. ADVERTISER 1298, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or exchange, 38-acre farm, 10 rooms, cellar, deep well, running water, electric lights, telephone; 2 barns, garage, outbuildings, new 20x 105-foot henhouse, electric lights, running water; one acre grapes, fruit; private lake, beautiful view; 2½ miles from Middletown; price $9,500. JOHN THEISS & SONS, Rt. 3, Middletown, Conn.

FOR SALE—Post Road farm, 1,100-foot frontage, 43 acres, 8-room house, all improvements; deep well; 125 apple trees; roadstand, large barn, four new 12x12 colony houses; brooks; price $13,000. JOHN THEISS & SONS, Guilford, Conn.

COUNTRY HOME on Connecticut River; colonial house, 11 rooms, bath, furnace, slate and metal roof barn; one mile from East Haddam. JOHN THEISS & SONS, Guilford, Conn.

FOR SALE—3-acre truck farm, 6 rooms, electric, moderate climate, between Ocean City and Berlin; $1,900. MRS. L. MATHIS, R. F. D. 2, Berlin, Md.

WANTED—Gas station or site, rent or buy. ADVERTISER 1297, care Rural New-Yorker.

IF SOLD BEFORE August 15—Desirable, beautifully located 67-acre State-road farm, half mile railroad and milk stations; five acres strawberries, Columbians, blackberries; 20 tons hay; corn for silo; 2 acres potatoes; brooder-houses equipped for 2,000 chicks; henhouse; 2-car garage; modern 10-room house, furnace; 10 cows, team, farm machinery, household furniture; price $6,500, mostly cash; reason, accepting distant pastorate. CLINTON J. COON, Sheds, Madison Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—30 acres on R-9-W, 1,200 feet frontage, slopes down to river; beautiful; no buildings; $5,975, $500 down; wonderful gas location. ADVERTISER 1299, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUNTRY HOME, 15 acres, 14 rooms, modern conveniences, near State road; photo. R. P. RICHMOND, Valatie, Columbia Co., N. Y.

FARM, OVER 100 acres, some stock, with furniture; $3,000; a bargain. B. HOLZWEISSIG, Fulton Station, Middleburg, N. Y.

WOMAN, EXPERIENCED in all branches poultry raising and dairy farming, wants small farm on shares or salary; for particulars address ADVERTISER 1302, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—140-acre farm, 10 acres timber; never failing spring piped to house and barn; good orchard, good buildings, near school, church and store; on road to be built concrete in 1932, R. F. D. and telephone. A. M. HOWE, R. D. 1, Delanson, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Country store with post office, only store, no competition; sales over $20,000 yearly; in same family over 89 years; good clean stock, nice fixtures; building in perfect repair; low price and terms. CHARLES RICE, 30 Pines, Penacook, N. H. K-43.

FOR SALE—14-acre poultry farm, excellent land, electric lighted street, close to Boston and Providence; 800 R. I. Red hens, house room for 200; one-room camp; everything new and clean; will show good earning; everything bought and sold at door; breakdown of lone owner's health compels sacrifice price $4,000. Write ADVERTISER 1305, care Rural New-Yorker.

OPPORTUNITY FOR couple or adult family wishing start on farm (14 cows); boarding district, Catskills; state ages, experience, etc. ADVERTISER 1328, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—2 acres and house, suitable for poultry or truck farm, cheap; for details write BOX 143, Port Jefferson Station, L. I., N. Y.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—Farm for sale; no agents. W. W. WHITAKER, P. O. Box 59, Station A, New York City.

96 ACRES, RUNNING spring water in house and barn; furnace, bathroom, electricity, telephone; 12-room house, just painted; fruit, berries; State road; stock 20 head, horses and tools of all kinds; mile to town; part down, $11,000. W. B. BULLOCK, Sherburne, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Gas station sites on Harding Highway, State Route No. 48, is also on United States Highway Route No. 40, direct route from Pennsgrove to Atlantic City, one mile from Elmer Borough; fine shade in 2½ or 5-acre plots; easy terms. ELTON J. NEWKIRK, Owner, Elmer, N. J.

FOR SALE—In Rondout Valley, 14 miles from Kingston, N. Y., 80-acre poultry and general farm; plenty water. ADVERTISER 1316, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm, 5 acres good ground, 2 acres wood land, 3-room house, large henhouse, brooder house, garage; buildings all new; for $2,100, $500 cash, $100 a year. E. PETERSON, Seaford, Del.

204-ACRE FARM, 2 houses, one with all improvements; barn for 24 head; running spring water; on State road; write for particulars. FRANK TOTH, Box 61, Arkville, N. Y.

GAS STATION, road-stand, modern home, half acre, near Philadelphia; photo; well financed. ADVERTISER 1321, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Farm and dairy, 290 acres, 23 dairy cattle, 2 horses, full line of machinery, 175 hens, 75 tons of hay and clover, 15 acres of good growing crops, oats, barley, corn, millet and potatoes, a lot of good raw timber, unlimited hard fuel wood, one good apple orchard; barn could hold 35 milk cows, henhouse, horse barn, 10-room house furnished; brook runs through all pasture, never-fail water; 3 miles from good village of New Berlin, 2 milk plants and railroad; might trade for small farm or poultry ranch in or near New Jersey; if interested write BOX 391, New Berlin, N. Y.

SACRIFICE, $2,200, STATE highway, 7 acres, fine grove, garden, fruit, berries, grapes, good house, buildings, water; business site, convenient location. BOX 26, Hannacroix, N. Y.

WANTED TO RENT or buy on easy terms, 50 acres and seven-room house in New York or Connecticut, near a large town, on good road. ADVERTISER 1325, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUMMER HOME and income! dairy farm; splendid investment for group of wage earners with savings. ADVERTISER 1329, care Rural New-Yorker.

173-ACRE, 40-COW, Jefferson County, New York farm, gravel road, village 5 miles, all community advantages, Ontario Lake ½ mile, mail, telephone, grade school, and church close, prosperous section, Watertown, Syracuse easy drive; 90 acres smooth, machine-worked tillage, 40 acres creek-watered pasture, 43 acres woodland, home fruits; attractive spacious house, modern improvements; large dairy barn, concrete stable, storage barn; ½ mile from proposed scenic lake road; $8,500; investigate easy-payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

FOR RENT—Good paying farm, 130 acres under cultivation in Monmouth County near shore resorts, main road, good house and wonderful barns; ready for occupancy January 1; now is the time to see it; only reliable and experienced farmers apply. ADVERTISER 1330, care Rural New-Yorker.

Country Board

BOARDERS WANTED, comfortable rooms, modern plumbing; reasonable rates. BOX 19, West Thornton, N. H.

FARM-HOUSE, IDEAL place to rest, home cooking, large airy rooms, $14. LIKEL, Jeffersonville, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

BOARDERS OR WEEK-END guests wanted in quiet, restful country home; very desirable for middle-aged or elderly people; will board year around. ADVERTISER 1314, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Plain place to board, high elevation, workingman's wife and 9-month-old baby; state terms, particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 1319, care Rural New-Yorker.

COMFORTABLE PERMANENT home, board elderly couples or ladies; terms moderate; phone 6291. MRS. VAN ALLEN, 42 Commonwealth Ave., Middletown, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

HONEY, CLOVER, 5 lbs., $1; buckwheat, 75c; 10 lbs., $1.40, postpaid third zone. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY — Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $5.25; 120 lbs., $10. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Black walnut kernels, 95 cents per lb., P. P. delivered. GLENDALE POULTRY FARM, Dillsburg, Pa.

WANTED — Cleveland tractor, Model K, for parts. JOSEPH RUBESH, Rockland County, Garnerville, N. Y.

HONEY—10 lbs. clover, $1.85; light amber, $1.63; buckwheat, $1.55, postpaid third zone; list free. WIXSON'S HONEY, Dundee, N. Y.

WANTED—Second-hand berry crates in good condition. S. L. PURDIE, Skaneateles, N. Y.

HONEY—New crop, by case, ton or carload; 120 lbs. light amber, $7.92; white clover $10.17 here. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

CAPONIZING DONE, radius 50 miles New York City; write M. SELKOWITZ, 69 Stuyvesant Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY some princess pine, also pine cones. Address GEO. REAGON, 41 Columbia Ave., Lynn, Mass.

WANTED—Pair tractor wheels for model T Ford. EDWIN L. HOUGHTALING, Copake Falls, N. Y.

PURE HONEY, postpaid, clover, 5-lb. pail, $1; 2 pails, $1.80; buckwheat and amber, pail, 85 cents; 2 pails, $1.60. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Fordson tractor, used little, A-1 running order. JAMES MORAN, 31-18 102d St., Corona, L. I., N. Y.

Five reasons for Chevrolet's unexcelled economy

CHEVROLET

Why is it that a car so big, fast and powerful as the Chevrolet Six costs so little to operate and maintain? The answer lies in five outstanding factors of Chevrolet economy:

1. Efficient Engine Design. Every feature of the Chevrolet motor that affects fuel and oil economy has been the subject of specially intensive study and development by Chevrolet engineers. The result is that *20 miles to the gallon* of gasoline is a common experience with Chevrolet owners. And oil expense is practically negligible.

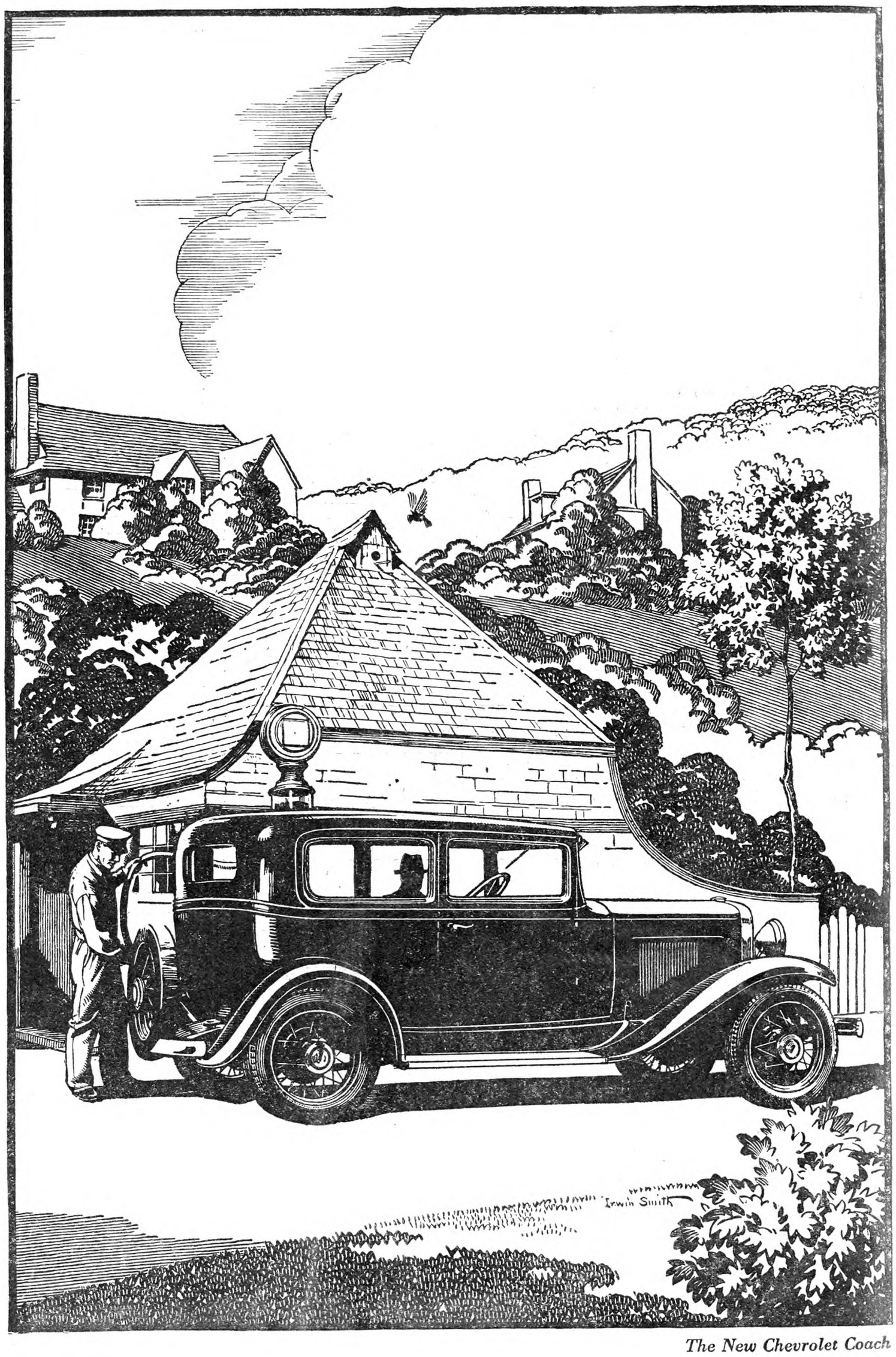
2. Modern Chassis Design. An important reason for Chevrolet's day-after-day dependability lies in its modern chassis design. For example: The heavy 152-inch frame supports the body throughout its length. And Chevrolet's six-cylinder motor minimizes the wearing vibration that can lead to so many repair bills.

3. Excellence of Manufacture. As one example of the care used in building the Chevrolet Six—pistons are matched to within ½ ounce and fitted to less than three thousandths of an inch clearance. Piston pins, too, are allowed to vary in size only 3/10 of one thousandth of an inch and are individually fitted to their bushings. As a result of precision like this, thousands of Chevrolet owners have traveled 20,000 miles or more, without having their motors opened for major servicing.

4. High-Quality Materials. Chevrolet rear axle gears are built of costly 3½ per cent nickel steel. Pistons are bushed with high-grade bronze. Transmission gears and springs are made of chrome-vanadium steel. Brake linings are a special high-quality moulded type. Obviously, a car made of such fine materials *must* last longer and cost less to maintain.

5. Economical Nationwide Service. Over 10,000 authorized Chevrolet service stations offer extremely low flat-rate charges on both labor and genuine parts. *No charge* is made for any of the parts *or the labor* involved in any replacements made under the terms of Chevrolet's liberal Owner's Service Policy.

In addition to all these basic economies, Chevrolet gives you the extra dollars and cents economy of one of the lowest delivered prices on the market. And this original cost can be spread over an extended period of time by means of the liberal G. M. A. C. monthly payment plan.



The New Chevrolet Coach

NEW CHEVROLET SIX

The Great American Value

New Low Prices—Roadster, $475; Sport Roadster (with rumble seat), $495; Phaeton, $510; Standard Coupe, $535; Coach, $545; Standard Five-Window Coupe, $545; Sport Coupe (with rumble seat), $575; Five-Passenger Coupe, $595; Convertible Cabriolet, $615; Standard Sedan, $635; Special Sedan, $650; Convertible Landau Phaeton, $650. Special equipment extra. Chevrolet truck chassis, $355 to $590. Low delivered prices and easy terms. All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan. Chevrolet Motor Company, Detroit, Michigan.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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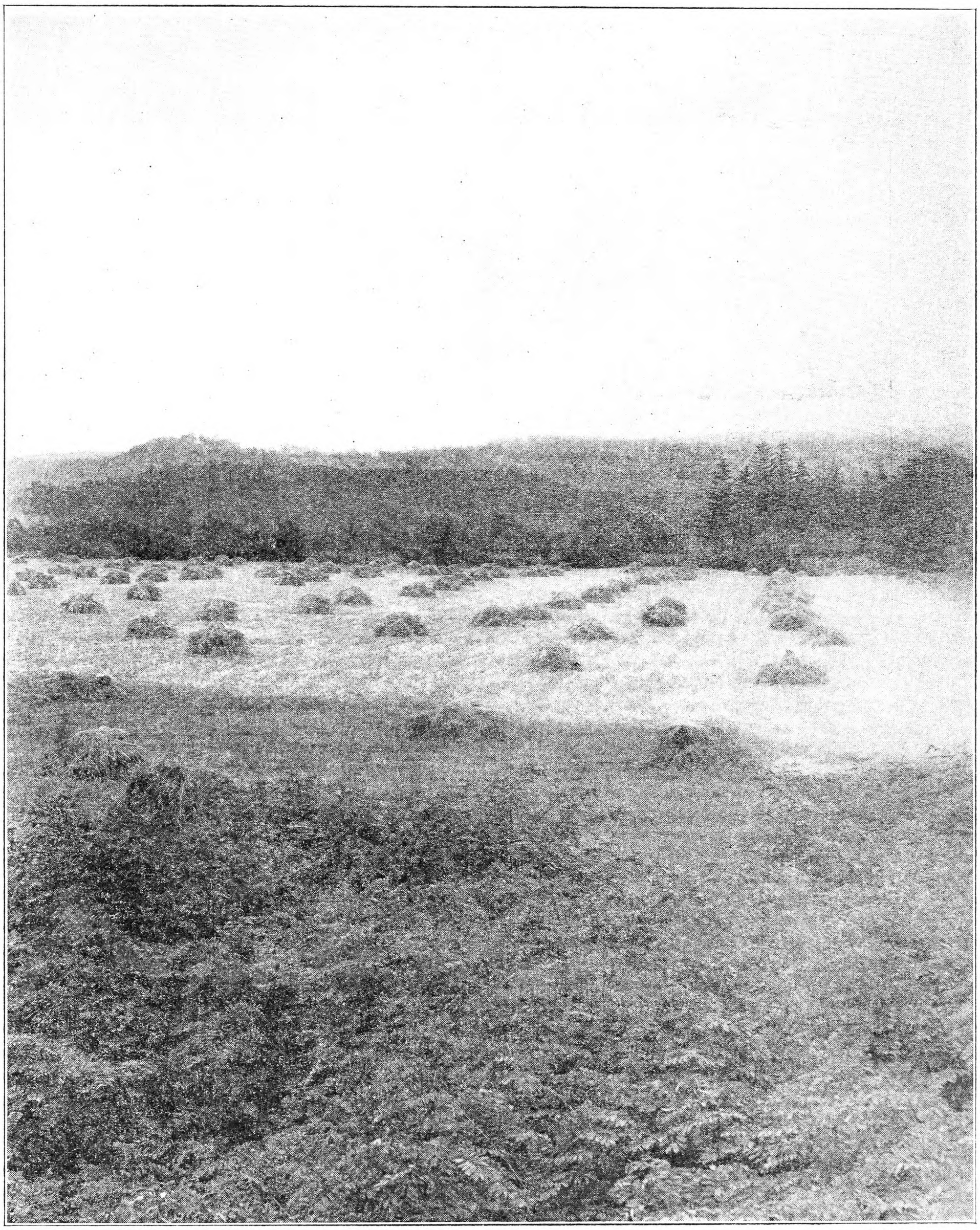


Photo by H. N. Lewis.

Rye Harvest in the Town of Ghent, Columbia County, N. Y.

Some Short Stories From the Farm

English Sparrows and Peas

THE English sparrow has usually been considered a nuisance, and is one of the few birds that is unprotected by law. The writer is not going to champion their protection in cities, because they are unquestionably a nuisance, where they gather in large numbers in vines and other protective places about buildings. But with the passing of the horse on the highways the sparrows have turned their attention to the gardens, and here they are now among our most useful birds, and prominently so because of their numbers, for "many hands make light work."

A brief statement of what they have just done for me may be of interest. I am going into some detail that those who read this may realize just how valuable this generally persecuted sparrow really is. I purchased one peck each of Gradus and Hundredfold, and one-half peck of Lincoln and Alderman peas. The rows were all 150 ft. long. The peck of Gradus planted eight rows, the peck of Hundredfold six rows, and the half-pecks of Lincoln four rows and Alderman three rows; the latter being bushed and grew almost four feet high before blooming.

For the past dozen or more years, the greatest drawback to raising peas has been pea-lice. The early varieties usually get by before the lice are numerous, and the Gradus and Hundredfold had set a fairly good crop before the lice began to get in their work. The lice get into the unfolding leaves and blossoms, and a few lice on the just appearing pod in the blossom stops its growth. The Gradus were injured but little. The Hundredfold being four or five days later had their top blossoms checked. The Aldermans were going to catch it badly, when a considerable flock of starlings attacked them and made a few visits each day. Also the English sparrows, perhaps a half dozen came at first, and then the number rapidly increased until there were perhaps 50. In a very few days the Aldermans were free from the lice, and the starlings were seen no more. The sparrows, however, turned their attention to the low-growing sorts, and before the Lincolns were ready to pick, the English sparrows had made it such poor picking, that they also disappeared. From first to last, a pair or two of chipping and song sparrows were on the job, and one catbird was observed several times.

The result was, almost a full crop of Gradus, perhaps 80 per cent Hundredfold, 50 per cent Lincoln, and nearly a full crop of Alderman. Without the birds' help the result would have been 80 per cent Gradus, 50 per cent Hundredfold, no Lincolns, and a very meager crop of Alderman. This is the third time that the credit for a good crop of peas belongs largely to the despised European house sparrow, which is its proper name. Many people upon the appearance of birds in their peas shoot or drive them away thinking they are after the peas. My experience is that but two kinds of birds trouble peas—purple grackle, commonly called crow blackbird, and crows, if the peas are far from the house.

The starling is very common here, and in my opinion, is a useful bird. The writer has been a close student of birds for 60 years, and 12 years of that time was a taxidermist and collector. Our State bird laws should make no exceptions, but protect all birds, and only those suffering damage should be allowed to kill any kind of bird, for even most of the hawks and owls are beneficial.

Rhode Island. FREDERICK T. JENCKS.

Observations in Central New York

Farmers whom I have recently seen in up-State or Central New York are not doing much complaining of hard times. In a general way these men have dairy farms, not too large, and they are doing their work chiefly with but little hired help, besides they are getting good production per cow. In most cases they are not doing very much cropping although there are exceptions. The number of farmers who are getting 10,000 lbs. of milk to the cow is much larger than I had supposed. It is not, of course, a large percentage of all farmers, but they are found in many communities. Even 8,000 lbs. production is not by any means bad, and there are more of these.

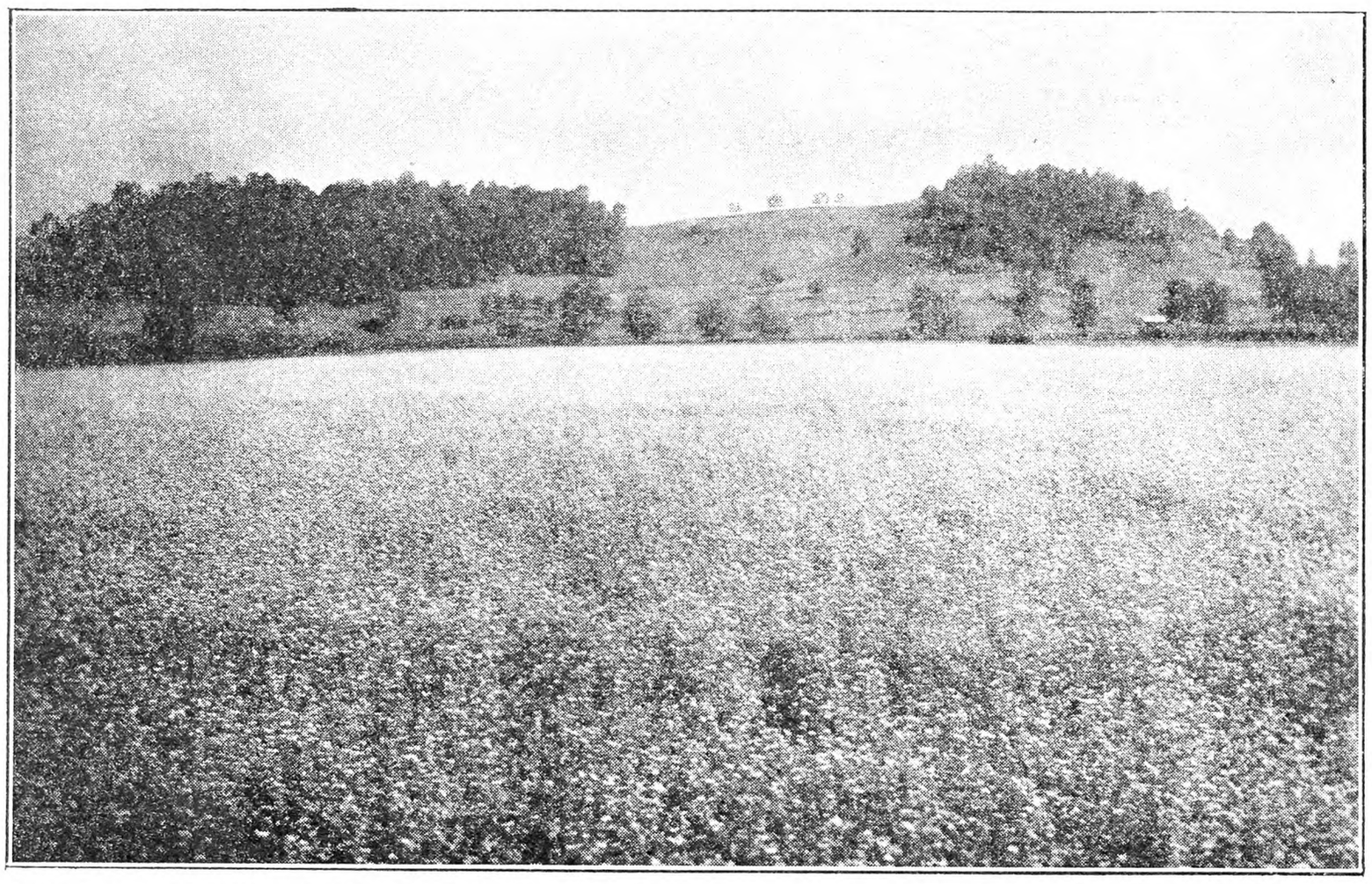
A requisite of prosperity under present conditions is good health and ample physical stamina. Another item is good land, but much land is good if well farmed that when neglected has the appearance of being poor. In choosing a farm, however, the soil, the surface and sometimes the chances of getting produce to market without too much trouble are features not to be overlooked. The ability to accomplish considerable work without too much fatigue, and the will to limit expenditures to a proper degree, are all important items in making for successful farming.

One dairy farmer who is following the plan of limiting expenditures to actual necessity, said this was one of the reasons for the depression, according to the best information he could get, and he determined to save up all the money he could in those rather flush years. He is still limiting expenditures but rather expects to be in shape to buy more machinery before long. Incidentally one may observe that he has been using considerable money in educating his three children.

Then comes the consideration of milking 15 to 25 cows with little or no help. Not every dairyman can do that even with a milking machine. Ten cows that make 10,000 lbs. of milk a year and the care and work all done by the owner, means that he is doing a good deal of work steadily. I have met several such dairymen recently. They are capable of doing the work and they are not discouraged. L.

West Virginia News and Views

This section of the State is just finishing up one of the largest raspberry crops in its history, and yet, in spite of the large crop, prices have been very satisfactory, starting in at 80 cents per gallon, dropping to 60 cents the first week and holding there clear through the season, with very few exceptions. This price with labor and other things down realized more clear money per gallon than when the berries were selling at a dollar or more.



A Buckwheat Field in West Virginia With a Sugar Maple Grove on the Distant Hill. The picture suggests three of the best foods in the world; delicious amber honey from buckwheat blossoms, buckwheat cakes and maple syrup.

Weather was ideal for the crop, rains every few days and hot along with it, and yet the rains were not hard enough to knock off berries, nor was there much rotting of the fruit.

We expected the miners' strike to ruin our markets, but so far they have been better than for several years. Demand has been unusually good for all kinds of fruit and produce. Most prices have been satisfactory with the exception of green beans, which dropped to three cents this last week, and had not been over five for some time, but an overproduction was the cause of this.

Harvest is about done with us; will cut some second cutting of Alfalfa tomorrow (July 20). This is rather early but is in full bloom and right to cut. Wheat crop is the largest in recent years, in fact the State crop report gives us prospects for the greatest crops of all kinds in 10 years. Especially is this true of the corn, apple and peach crops.

Just a few local potatoes are coming on the market and retailing at $1.25 per bushel; early apples at $1.50. We are expecting potatoes to drop below $1 before the main crop comes in and will do well if we average $1 retail for apples.

Three of the Rocky Point children are getting ready to go to 4-H camp this week. We shall be left with only the youngest, and he has already planned to get up with his daddy and help with the work, especially the milking. He hunted up an old cow bell the other day, and had it put on one of the cows, so that she would not be so much trouble to find. I do not know of anything that our children seem to get as much out of as the 4-H work, especially the camping, both county and State. Ours are not old enough yet to go to State camp, but are looking forward to that time.

Barbour County has a permanent camp ground along a good stream of water off the main road, with good rough substantial buildings, and counts it as one of the best investments for the upbuilding of youth in its borders. Barbour was the first county in the country to have real organized clubs, but not called 4-H clubs at the start, and the good thing about it is that the first club organized is still going strong after nearly 20 years, of course not the same members, but succeeding generations, and several State leaders have come from that club.

L. G. ZINN.

A Vegetable Gardener's Notes

It sometimes becomes kind of a game among home gardeners to try to find something which they may grow so their garden will be different from their neighbors. These people might try growing a small planting of Chinese cabbage this Fall. This is a cool season and rather quick-growing crop, and will make plenty of growth for home garden use if it is planted early in August. Chinese cabbage may be used fresh in much the same way as lettuce or endive, but it is most popular as a pot-herb, being cooked like spinach or kale. Most people like this dish very much.

This column has often mentioned that when you are watering your lawn or garden, you should apply plenty of water but should not water too often. Let us venture another suggestion along this line. It seems to be a common thing for gardeners to put a fine spray nozzle on the end of the hose and either hold the hose or fasten it so it will spray in one place for a time. This system is all right but the amount of water that comes out in a fine spray is quite deceiving. If you will try filling a bucket from this fine spray, and then try filling the same bucket with a coarse spray, you will no doubt be surprised at the greater amount of water coming in the coarse spray. If the fine spray is used long enough it will accomplish its purpose, but the danger comes in that it takes so very long to wet the soil thoroughly with a fine spray that the gardener usually stops watering before the job is half completed.

While we are speaking of watering vegetables, here is another precaution. It is most convenient for home gardeners to water their gardens in late afternoon or evening. There is no objection to this time of day for watering most crops but, in a few instances, particularly the case of celery, late evening watering may cause trouble. The spores of late blight need moist conditions on the leaves and need these conditions for several hours for best development. If watering is done just before dark, the leaves stay wet all night and lucky indeed is the gardener whose crop escapes blight under such conditions. The same thing is true of mildew on cucumbers. If the watering must be done in the evening, it would be best not to wet the leaves of the plants. Naturally, it is not always possible to avoid this entirely.

Cabbage worms are present in considerable numbers here but their control does not present a great deal of difficulty. A dust, made by mixing 9 lbs. of hydrated lime with 1 lb. of arsenate of lead, and applied early in the morning when the leaves are moist, will control this insect. This control should be applied before the leaves become badly chewed.

The concerns which put up canned peas present us with a good illustration of how one may be "more scared than hurt." Nearly all canning concerns had to limit their acreage of canning crops this year because so many growers wanted contracts. Now, in spite of the excellent growing season in most places, the canners find that the pea louse has reduced yields to the point where the canned product is going to be only a little more than half of what they canned last year. Of course, the growers are the direct losers, but it looks as though we might be saying "peas is peas" before the coming year is over.

G. J. STOUT.

Pennsylvania.

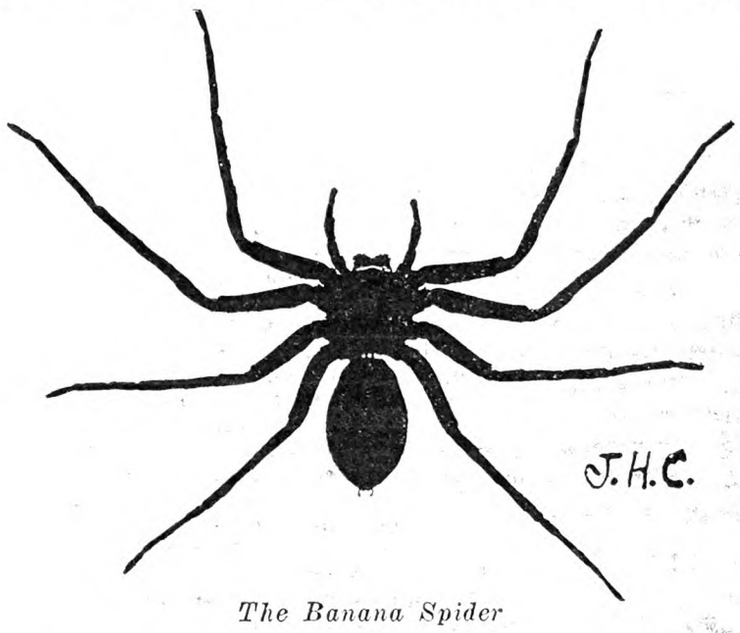
Horticulture in Missouri

Again we are enduring a siege by a drought. Only local showers have prevailed over the Middle States for a number of weeks. Certain small districts have plenty, but the majority are greatly in need of rain, some of them desperately so. Twenty miles from here one can drive over dusty roads and see the corn stricken beyond all hope of redemption. There was an unusually large yield of wheat and oats, with a fair crop of hay. Wages have been cut about 50 per cent, but the cost of living has also fallen. The local mills pay only 38 cents per bushel for wheat and about 25 cents for oats. There should be little danger of starving with all that surplus wheat. Large crops at a low price are better for the farmers than small crops with high prices. Across the river east into Illinois many coal mines have closed down and left small towns without in-

dustry and "visible means of support." Recently we drove through that district. Much of it is a great fruit country. We saw many miles of peach orchards and observed that they were all well cultivated. Apparently the ground was thoroughly disked right up to the trees. Apple trees were hanging full, and I am informed today that good apples are being delivered locally for 25 cents per bushel. Here at home I never saw a better fruit year with less insects. A nursery inspector told me that a diminution in the number of the pests hardest to control, was quite evident as a result of the great drought last Summer. This year arrived inheriting a deficiency of moisture in the soil that has never been refunded. Now with a 1931 drought we shall arrive at the danger line in less time.

The Gladiolus are well cultivated with a fine mulch of soil, but a scorching sun day after day is plainly working damage. Stems are not so long; spikes of bloom shorter, plants stunted in size and vigor. Last year my test of new kinds was a failure; many failed to bloom, some even died and those that did bloom were not good specimens, and unfit for comparison of their real merits. I dread a repetition of such a season. The Dahlias are also growing slowly in a rich soil clean and well tilled, but making slow progress. The first rain will make them jump to recover lost ground. The inspector found red spider on some of them and also on some Delphiniums. I immediately sprayed with Sulfocide and applied tobacco dust to some in addition. My new varieties in a special bed are resisting the dry weather; they are growing very slowly but stockily.

Never have we been blessed with such a crop of plums. The South African plum sent out by the horticultural department at Washington some years ago and christened "Methley" has proved our greatest acquisition in fruits. I have spoken of this plum before. It is purplish in color, red-fleshed, and runs large when tree has a moderate crop. The tree



The Banana Spider

blooms just after the apricot, scarcely ever misses a heavy yield, and ripens with the earliest. This variety has become immensely popular here; our three large trees produced more than 200 gallons. I thought it very doubtful that we could dispose of them, but an ad in our local paper and a price of 15 cents a gallon accomplished the job. I feel grateful to the Methley for bringing us all that trade with orders on the side for peaches and apples. I shall give the exhausted trees a "shot" of nitrate of soda as a needed stimulant. The drought made their burden much heavier. Next Fall the big scope of ground under their limbs will be liberally top-dressed with stable manure. Those bushels of plums, each with its seed and concentrated kernels, removed much fertility from the soil, and this we should restore. I find the early peaches the most profitable; they require less spraying and bring good prices. The Mayflower is our earliest; it is not large but colors a bright red all over, and its earliness sells it. By the time it is about gone and people are ready for something larger and better there come in two varieties that are very satisfactory, Greensboro and Early Wheeler. The latter is a Texas peach and appears to be identical with the peach propagated as "Red Bird," though some contend they are different. The Greensboro is also very similar. These peaches are large and highly colored, and are readily accepted by the grocers. Prices started at $1.50 per bushel, finally sagging to $1.25 and $1. In a strongly competitive market such as we have this year with its abundant crops, rigorously thinning the fruit has proven its value.

Cape Girardeau Co., Mo. L. R. JOHNSON.

A Big Spider "Built Like a Blacksmith"

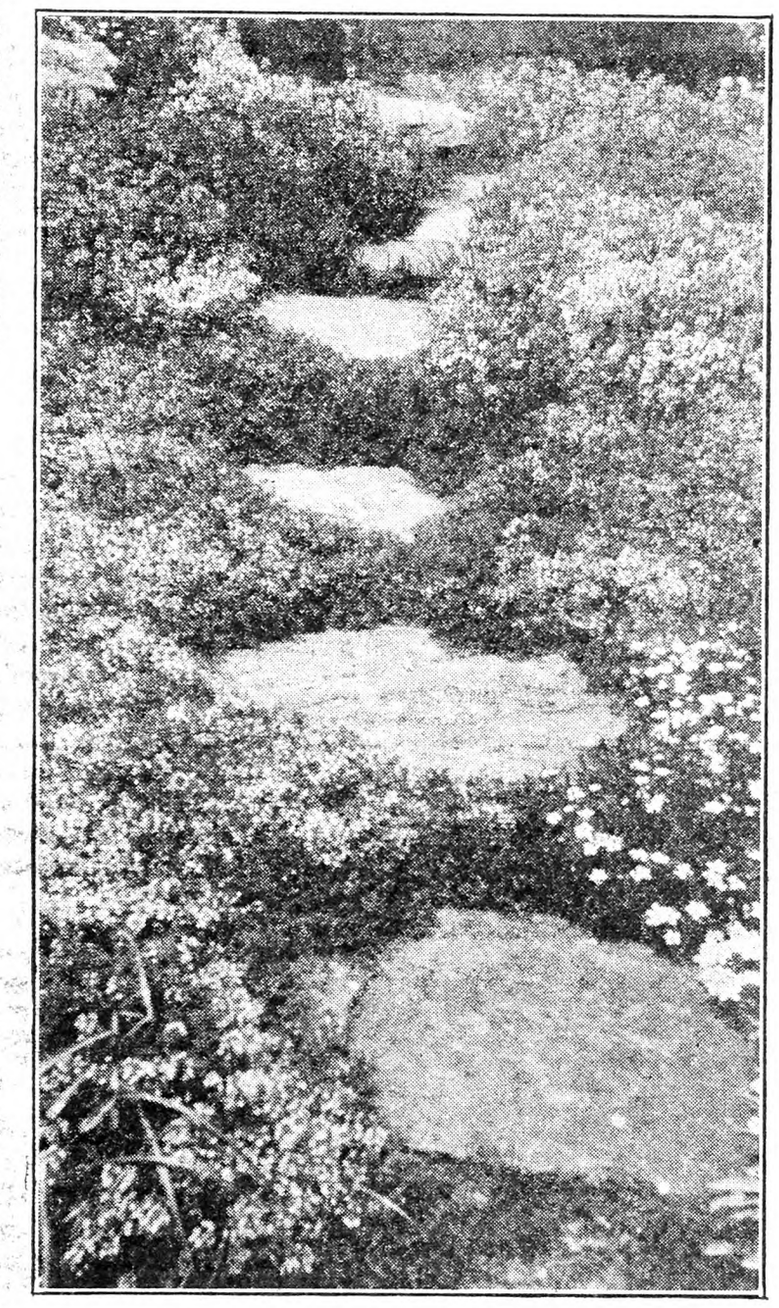
A spider I found in my garden was about two inches long, not quite as broad, dull brownish color, and very stockily built, with thick, heavy, meaty body, and rather short thick stocky legs; a great, strong creature, built like a blacksmith, and such as we had never seen before. We would like to know more about it. J. E. H.

Massachusetts.

The description of J. E. H. certainly brings to mind visions of those large, vicious-looking spiders of the Southwest, generally known as tarantulas. But how a tarantula should suddenly appear in a garden in Massachusetts is something of a conundrum. These creatures occur in this country in the warmer, usually drier portions, mostly in Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and Southern California. These spiders cannot fly, and one of them would never think of walking across the continent. If one of them did get into Massachusetts it certainly found some method of man-made transportation. We are just discovering something of the possibilities of airplanes as carriers of insects over great distances from one locality to another. Could it be possible that one of these big spiders in Arizona crawled into a snug cranny in an airplane and went "hoboing" to Massachusetts where it dropped off in the garden of J. E. H.? In the spider world what a narrative of travel such a journey would make if spiders ever indulge in narratives! Let us make the acquaintance of some of these large spiders, the first of which is not a true tarantula.

One of the spiders that often comes into the Northern States is a large one usually spoken of as the "banana tarantula.' It appears in grocery and fruit stores on bunches of bananas on which the spider has been transported from its native home where the banana is grown. It is a large crab spider with its body about an inch long and a spread of legs of nearly three inches from tip to tip. It is shown natural size in the picture. This creature is not a true tarantula, and although probably harmless it causes a good deal of consternation when suddenly run upon in a bunch of bananas.

Our own tarantulas from the South and Southwest are more interesting. These creatures have long strong legs, and are classed as running spiders. They live in cavities in trees and stumps, beneath stones and logs, or in holes in the ground, from which hiding places they sally forth at night to catch their prey—mostly insects of various kinds. The illustration engraved on wood by the late Mrs.



Thymus Odoratissimus Surrounding Path of Stepping Stones

Anna Botsford Comstock, shows one of our own citizen tarantulas "built like a blacksmith." The illustration alone is noteworthy, because of the skill shown by the delicate graver in the hands of Mrs. Comstock in bringing out the hairy texture of the body and legs. One of my friends in Texas sent me, some years ago, a specimen of this tarantula, or one of a closely related species, which he found in his room one day. He didn't seem greatly disturbed by the presence of the tarantula in his room, but he thought I would be interested in having the specimen. As a matter of fact, I thought the occurrence of the spider in the house was about as interesting as the spider itself. In this connection a few words about the poisonous qualities of these large spiders may be of interest.

Dr. W. J. Baerg of Arkansas University lives near the homes of one of these tarantulas, and has embraced the opportunity to carry out some very interesting and definite experiments regarding their venomous qualities. He first took the precaution to let one of the large females bite a guinea pig on the hind leg. The result was not startling. The leg swelled slightly, but this might have been due to the mechanical injury. "At no time did the guinea pig refuse to use the leg in walking around." Dr. Baerg next induced the tarantula to bite the hind leg of a white rat, good and hard. Here again, the result was not what he had expected from the reports the natives had given him of the deadly nature of these spiders. For a time the rat seemed bewildered, and then lay for a half hour in a quiet state of coma, but in a few hours behaved as if it had entirely recovered. Thus encouraged he induced the tarantula to bite his own small finger on the inside where it was nice and tender. He says, "The sensation of the strike was that of a stab of a pin. This pain, if I may call it a pain, decreased gradually so that two hours after the biting took place no trace of the pain remained. At no time was the finger at all stiff." The next day he repeated the experiment and the tarantula struck the finger violently with her piercing jaws. The result, however, was as before. In about two hours all effect of the poison had disappeared. In the light of these definite experiments it is difficult to believe the wild stories we hear of these spiders jumping on people and causing death in a few hours as a result of their bites. It is true that these tarantulas possess a clear, colorless liquid poison which they inject into the wounds made by their piercing jaws when they bite their prey, for example a grasshopper. Evidently this poison is sufficiently strong to paralyze an insect. Perhaps it would seriously injure a child under certain conditions. Whether the venom is of sufficient strength to injure a grown person seriously is still an open question. There is, however, one poisonous spider in this country, occurring from Pennsylvania southward, which one had best be let alone. That is the "black widow," a much smaller spider than the tarantulas. The writer became familiar with this spider in Mississippi, where it is common, but unless teased and provoked it rarely, if ever, bites.

One would like to speak of those other tarantulas known as trap-door spiders, for they have most interesting and curious habits. But as Kipling says, "that is another story" and must wait. G. W. H.

Thymes in the Garden

The family of thymes is much confused botanically and it is difficult if not impossible to refer many of the forms cultivated in gardens to definite species; indeed it is probable that the number of existing species is considerably smaller than generally supposed, and that many of the so-called species are but variants of a few true species. Be that as it may, there is no questioning of the value of the thymes in all their forms from a garden standpoint. All are familiar with the culinary herb (Thymus vulgaris), an interesting little plant which, apart from its value in the kitchen, possesses very definite decorative merit as a garden plant. It would appear that practically all the thymes in common cultivation are either forms of this or of creeping Thymus serpyllum, a plant widely distributed in nature over Europe, a large part of Asia and Northern Africa, and naturalized in parts of this country.

The Serpyllum forms a low mat-like growth of aromatic foliage, evergreen or at least partially so, the stems rooting into the ground as they run.

A Tarantula from the South

Flowers are borne mostly in June and July, those of the type plant being of a reddish-purple hue, and by reason of their abundance converting the plants into spreading cushions of that color for the duration of the blooming period. Varieties of this species are: Alba, with pure white flowers; Roseus, with pleasing pink blooms; Coccineus and Splendens, both with rich red flowers; Lanuginosus, having the foliage thickly covered with gray woolly hairs, which give to the plant a silvery appearance; Argenteus with silver variegated foliage; Aureus with golden variegated foliage; and Citriodorus (lemon thyme) strongly lemon-scented.

Thymus odoratissimus is kept as a distinct species, but it is possible that this is but a form of Thymus serpyllum. It is taller growing than most of the serpyllum group, and bears pale lavender flowers. The foliage is very strongly fragrant, and for this reason it is one of my favorites for planting near or in the stepping-stone path, where it may occasionally be stepped upon, and its delicious fragrance enjoyed to the full.

Thymus nitidus is a shrubby little fellow with pale lavender-mauve flowers, and is obviously closely related to the common culinary thyme. It does not appear to be absolutely hardy with me here in Southern New York. The thymes succeed well in full sun, and they make no objection at all to a hot dry spot and poor sandy soil, for these reasons they are most excellent subjects for planting between paving stones or in the crevices of a dry wall, while for dry, sunny ledges in the rock garden they are quite unsurpassed. They are also excellent for carpeting over the ground occupied by early Spring-flowering bulbs either in the rock garden or at the front of the border. As a permanent edging a narrow border of thyme is first rate, and for this purpose was much used in old-fashioned gardens.

Division of the plants in Spring or early Fall affords an easy and sure means of increase, or if preferred cuttings can be inserted in a cold frame in the month of August. Thymes are also very easily raised from seed, but once a stock is acquired the first mentioned mode of propagation will most often prove the more satisfactory to the home gardener. The picture shows Thymus odoratissimus thriving beside the rock-garden path at "Hi-Esmaro."

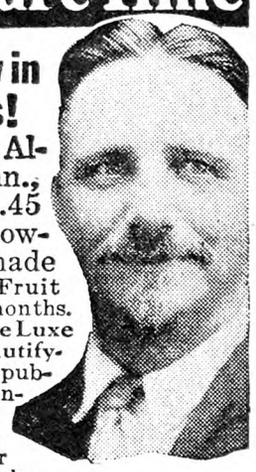
T. H. EVERETT, N. D. H.

Curing the Cow Pea

There are many devices used to cure the green cow-pea vines into hay, such as poles with their partially trimmed limbs to keep the vines from penetrating the mass stacked around poles, or of the open shed with shelves upon which the vines are piled and cured. I have never used these because in my experience they are not needed. I consider cow-pea hay as easily cured as a heavy growth of Red clover.

After a heavy growth of cow peas show some of the earliest pods yellowed they are then in prime condition to be made into first-class hay. I take poles as long as I want the stacks to be in height. I then mow the vines and let them lie until they are well wilted. I do not set the poles into the ground

He Sold $3,125.45 in Just Spare Time



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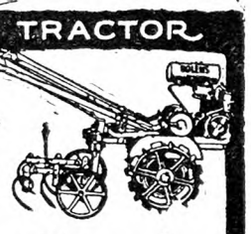

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(singly); around the poles I lay some broken rails or anything to keep the vines off the ground. I then rake the wilted vines around the standing poles as high as I can reach with a fork, and in diameter as a good shock of corn fodder, and top it off with a good forkful of vine. The vines will shed rain perfectly and in a few weeks the vines will be cured completely just as a shock of fodder would be, and can be hauled into barn. I have even put them up on the poles green from the mower, making the stack around pole very small, without their molding, but I would not advise doing so, but let the vines wilt before putting them to poles.

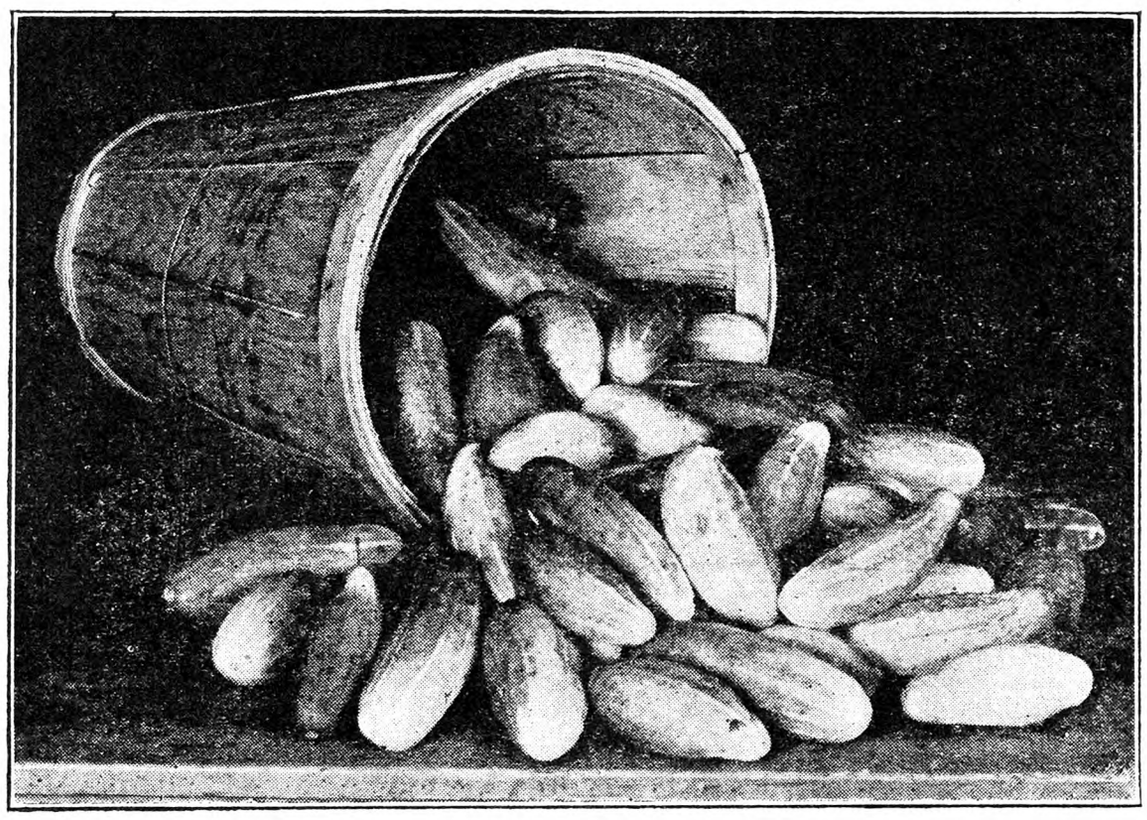
One thing more, cured cow-pea vines will take water readily, therefore stacking them in the open after they are cured, the stack must be topped off with some other hay, which will shed rain.

McDonald Co., Mo. G. WINKLER.

The Cucumber Market Season

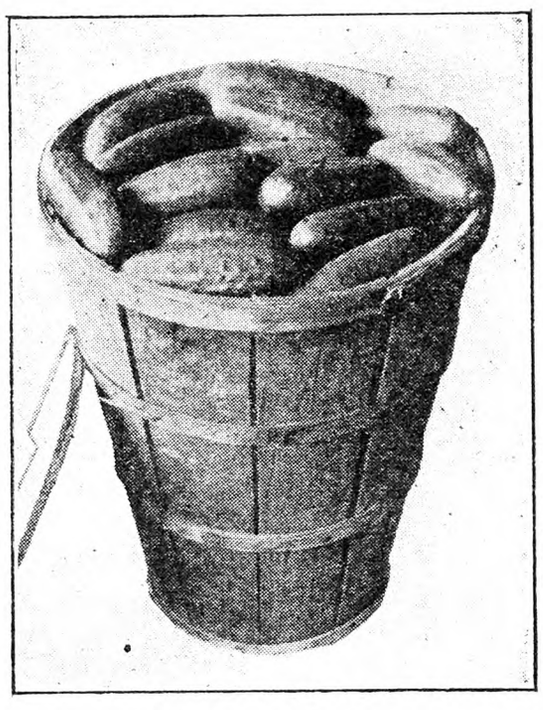
The cucumber is in season in mid-Summer, if ever, and consumers turn eagerly towards its supposed coolness. They buy 100 carloads a day for awhile through the height of the season in July and August.

"Eastern Shore" cucumbers make up about two-thirds of the countrywide carlot supply for weeks at a time, including nearly all the mid-Summer cucumbers shipped to the Middle Atlantic and New England States, besides many loads carried by motor trucks to cities in New York and Pennsylvania.



Too Many Cucumbers of Irregular Shape

The Eastern Shore cucumber acreage centers chiefly around Salisbury, Md. This district supplies nearly 20 per cent of the crop. Besides Salisbury, there are many carloads shipped from Pocomoke City, Rockawalking, and Hebron. The Delaware part of the Eastern Shore section ships cucumbers from Laurel and Seaford. The first shipments were made late in June and marketing was in full swing by the middle of July and was expected to continue several weeks longer. The crop has been doing better since the early rains, and total output is expected to be heavier than last year, instead of less as indicated early in the season.



A Well-graded Hamper

A part of the crop was packed in bushel tubs instead of hampers and through a large part of the season the tub pack was selling higher than the bushel hampers, but prices have been low. A year ago hampers were selling at 65 cents to $1. Some sales as low as 25 cents were taking place this season near the middle of July. The growers sell at local auction. The trouble with the price seems to lie in the slow demand and the prevailing tendency to low prices in the farm produce line, although it appears that vegetable prices as a group compare much better with the prices prevailing a year ago than do the prices of many other farm products.

The production report for July indicated 450,000 bushels for Maryland, compared with 250,000 in 1930. Acreage was the same but yield much better on account of more rainfall at just the right time this season. New Jersey, which follows the Maryland shipping section, has a crop of about the same size as in 1930, with 540,000 bushels forecast in July. Delaware, which ships along with Maryland, has 246,000 bushels compared with 97,000 last year. All together, the mid-season cucumber sections have 40 or 50 per cent larger crops this year which accounts partly for the tendency to lower prices.

New York ships cucumbers somewhat later in the season. Unfavorable weather at planting time spoiled a great many seeds and young plants in the New York producing sections. Those which came up and grew promise to produce fairly well, except for a lack of rainfall in a few districts and considerable damage by insects. A large part of the New York cucumber area is for pickling cucumbers rather than for market stock. The acreage in the State is a little larger than in recent years but the mishaps to the crop may keep the yield down. G. B. F.

The New York State Fair

The 91st New York State Fair will be held at the permanent grounds, Syracuse, September 7-12. At its opening, on Labor Day, Secretary of Labor, William N. Doak, will be guest of honor and make an address.

Tuesday, Farm and Home Bureau Day will witness a great gathering of farmers. Delegations from every agricultural county in the State will be at hand and speakers of National note will address the farmers including Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, of Chicago, Ill. Tuesday marks the awarding of prizes to winners in the 4-H Club Dairy Livestock entries and also the start of Cattle, Sheep and Swine judging.

Grange Day on Wednesday has always been one of the outstanding days of the fair from the viewpoint of attendance and this year will be no exception as State Master Fred J. Freestone, of Interlaken, has planned an unusual program of speaking and singing. A greater number of county Grange exhibits and the first juvenile Grange exhibits represent increased Grange activities at the fair.

Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt will pay his customary visit to the fair on Thursday and will make an address. The program for the Governor includes a personal inspection of all departments.

Machinery, farm products and livestock will be on hand in great numbers. The livestock display will include more than 12,000 animals.

There is parking space for 20,000 automobiles, and, as usual, the State police will handle the traffic.

Reduced fares from all parts of the State will be in force on six railroads, viz.: The Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh, the Lackawanna, Erie, Lehigh Valley, New York Central and West Shore. Throughout the week of the fair, the railroads will sell round trip stopover tickets to the exposition for one and one-half times the regular one-way rate. In addition to that special daily excursions at even lower rates are planned by the New York Central and the D. L. & W.

Repelling Ants; Poison Ivy

Someone asked how to get rid of ants, easily; get 10 cents worth of oil of sassafras. Dip one end of a small rag in it, and place it where the ants gather.

A remedy for ivy poisoning is to gather a bunch of jewelweed, which grows in abundance in damp "woody" soil. Make a tea of it and bathe the affected parts.

New York. A. B.

R. N.-Y.—The staiks and leaves of jewelweed, bruised and rubbed on the affected part, are also said to cure ivy poisoning.

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A History of Grape-growing in the Eastern United States

PART X.

BY F. E. GLADWIN.

Why is it then that the important regions first devoted to the growing of American grapes commercially still hold the same rank as 50 years ago? However important nearness to large markets may be, this alone cannot answer the question, for two of the largest producing areas are situated several hundred miles farther away from one or more important outlets than other localities that have gone out within the past 25 years, while another city that uses large quantities of Concord grapes and can get its supply within 100 miles, yet goes 500 for this fruit. The consumer of Concord grapes has learned to distinguish between the fruit from the various sections, and there is every reason for believing that the differences are real, and that they are more or less indelibly linked with certain conditions peculiar to the localities from which the superior fruit comes. A recent survey of the consumers of native grapes, chiefly Concord, made in three cities of the East, brought out the fact that Concord grapes are preferred from a single State, and that the prospective purchaser asks for such grapes year after year. In this instance the prospective purchaser represents the majority of the consumers interviewed.

Let us now briefly consider some of the characteristics of the regions that still remain the leading native grape-producing areas, and perhaps we will discover the reasons therefor. There can be no doubt that New York is the leading division of the United States engaged in the growing of purely American grapes, hence we will consider the specific areas within this State, and then pass in order to the others and examine them in the same critical manner. The principal area devoted to grapes in New York is a narrow strip, from two to four miles in width, and about 40 miles in length, in Southwestern New York, bordering the south shore of Lake Erie. The land gradually rises from the shore of the lake for about four miles when an abrupt rise or ridge is met. Extending east and west, this ridge forms a barrier between the foreland and upland. At the extreme west it is only about a mile distant from the lake, while at the eastern end of the strip it is four or five miles back from the shore line. Throughout the 40 miles there is a continuous bench which at one time was lake beach, while over parts of this length are two such benches. Since all of the area between the higher bench and the present lake beach were under water at some time, the soils vary greatly in their composition as one traverses the section from the present lake level to the foot of the bounding ridge. With this picture before us, it can be stated that in most instances the ridge, or rather the northern slope of it, is the southern boundary of commercial grape-growing in this famous region. In many seasons the differences of temperature, snowfall, etc., are just as marked between the region to the north of the ridge and that to the south of it as would be encountered in traversing through several degrees of latitude. Occasionally a valley extends back from the Lake Erie Basin through the bounding ridge, and along these the Concord grape ripens in a particularly favorable season several miles farther back. It is believed that there is a flow of the warmer air of the lake plain up these valleys which makes possible a partial success in these outlying areas.

It has long been known that large bodies of water have an ameliorating influence on the temperatures immediately surrounding them. Spring frosts do not occur so late as at points farther in the interior, and the expanse of melting ice retards the starting of grape buds until the season is so far advanced that they ordinarily escape injury from late frosts or freezes. The water of the lower lakes one foot below the surface throughout the month of May shows a temperature of but seven degrees above the freezing point. Usually about the middle to the latter part of July it gradually rises to the atmospheric temperature, and from August till late Fall the temperature of the lake water is several degrees higher than the air temperatures. In September it is three or four degrees warmer, while in late October it is often warmer by six degrees. These ameliorating influences of course vary from season to season. If the Winter has been one of relatively high temperatures and no ice of any considerable amount forms, the retardation of grape buds is at a minimum, but if ice forms over a considerable area of Lake Erie, very rarely are the buds injured from late frosts or freezes. Growth normally starts in the Spring in the region immediately bordering the lake shore considerably later than a few miles inland. And in the Fall, the fruit ripens later the closer to the lake. The warmer air, more or less confined to the lake plain because of the ridge paralleling the lake to the south of it, wards off early Fall frosts and thus gives to the region several more growing days than sections several degrees farther south. It has been repeatedly noted that as the ridge approaches the lake shore, or in other words the narrower the area confined between lake and the ridge, the later the occurrence of frosts and freezes in the Fall. For example, ice may form at one place, while 15 miles to the west and at the same elevation freezing temperature may not occur until several days later. The presence of large bodies of water, as Lake Erie, assures an optimum humidity, and at the same time days are very few during the growing season that the air is not undergoing some motion. With excessive humidity lacking and air currents almost continuous, this region is unfavorable for the infection and spread of vine diseases.

In a considerably lesser degree the soils of this region exert a favorable influence on grape-growing, but nothing near the importance that has been ascribed by earlier writers as being the reason of the extensive development of the industry. The old lake beach soils vary from coarse gravelly loam to a very fine mixture of sand and loam. To the north of the first beach, the soils are Dunkirk silt loam, Dunkirk clay loam, and occasionally sandy loam. Between the two lake beaches similar soils are found, and with the addition of a shale loam. The hillside soils are largely shale loams. All of these types are found in many other sections of New York, still they are not fitted for commercial grape-growing.

All that has been said of the influence of large bodies of water applies to the grape sections of Pennsylvania, and Northern Ohio. The several islands off Sandusky in Lake Erie, being situated several miles from the mainland and surrounded by water, have been famous for the growing of the Catawba for many years. In fact this section of the great lakes area is the sole one in which this variety can be ripened well year after year. Even on the mainland nearby Catawba does not attain the same perfection that it does on the islands. At one time grapes were grown commercially along the south shore of Lake Erie from a point east of Cleveland to Sandusky, and even to the west of it. The topographical features are just as favorable for the growing of Concord in this strip today as ever, but the industry has languished, except over small areas.

The second most important area given to the production of American grapes not only in New York, but in the entire East is the section known as the Finger Lakes region. Here as elsewhere the acreage has gradually diminished within recent years. This lake section enjoys many of the topographic features that are so important in the region of the great lakes, but since the bodies of water are smaller, grape-growing is confined within narrower limits. Here there are several lakes extending north and south, and mostly parallel. The length of these varies from a few to 30 miles. The greatest width of any one of them is not over two or three miles, and all are quite deep. The land rises rapidly from the shore lines. It is along the steep slopes abutting these lakes that the vine has been established. It is worthy of note that the varieties that require the longest season to mature their fruit are planted on the lower levels or nearest the lake, while those sorts that are classed as early or mid-season are on the upper portions of the slope. On at least one of these lakes a line of demarkation is plainly evident that divides the slope into two strips, that nearest the lake will bring Catawba through to maturity, while just above this line it will not ripen, but Concord will. This is one bit of evidence which shows the influence of bodies of water in their relationship to grape-growing. Rarely do grapes ripen well on the elevated benches that separate these lakes. Catawba, Concord and Niagara are the principal varieties grown in the Finger Lakes region. In the region about the Great Lakes and in a lesser degree of the Central New York section, Winter temperatures are more moderate than they are inland, and it is only in an occasional year they get so low that injury to root and cane is serious.

Extending east of the Niagara River and not far from the shore of Lake Ontario, the Niagara grape has been somewhat extensively planted, and in recent years Concord has been added. While the vineyards of this section are located much farther back from the lake than those of the Lake Erie basin, this is largely compensated for by the fact that the ridge or escarpment which lies to the south and extends east and west is much higher than that which bounds the Lake Erie belt. All varieties in the latter section ripen from a week to 10 days earlier than along Lake Ontario's shores, and Winter temperatures are somewhat lower.

Parts of the Hudson Valley, as we have already noted, have long cultivated the vine, and today many acreages of considerable extent are still to be found. The ameliorating influence of the river, which in places is of some width, coupled with a lower latitude, insures good maturity in most seasons. Successful commercial grape-growing is confined rather close to the river banks. The Concord has here become the most important commercial sort. Owing to the fact that many other fruits thrive well in the Hudson Valley, and probably have been more remunerative, the planting of grapes has not kept pace with the loss of many vines from neglect or natural causes.

(To Be Continued)

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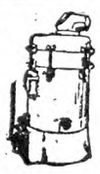

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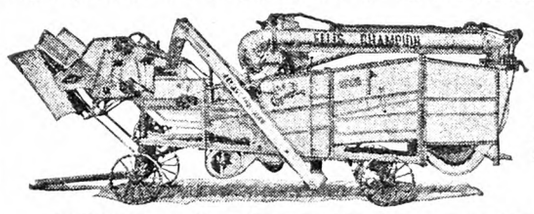

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Last Call for the Coast to Coast Tour

Reservations are coming in, and the space is going fast. We will not be able to accept reservations after August 12, so get yours in early. These warm days make the cool shadows of Glacier Park, the snow-capped Mt. Rainier and the glorious Emerald Lake and Lake Louise more inviting. Make your plans to come with us and send in your deposit promptly. You will have a wonderful time with good friends; you will see our fine northwestern country; our own lordly Rockies; you will be in another country, with all the comforts of home. This is a splendid opportunity to take a vacation trip, and you will store up in your mind memories and scenes that will last a lifetime.

Remember there is no extra expense on this trip. The amount you pay covers everything except any personal purchases you may want to make. There is no tipping of porters; your meals are paid for and your sightseeing trips are arranged and paid for. The porters are careful, conscientious men and will look after you and your wants and help you in any way they can. Your train is your hotel. You will be comfortable and happy.

Send in your reservation today so you can be assured of a place on this great trip to the Pacific Northwest and Canada.

One of our friends writes:

I hope to take your trip in the near future. I enjoy reading of the happy crowd which went last year and those to go this year. I know it is a wonderful trip. I see through their eyes the beautiful wonderlands, marvelous lakes and rivers. There are so many beautiful and interesting places to see in the good old U. S. A. Why go across the seas to see the wonders of the world? Please send booklets to me. MRS. H. M.

New York.

We have sent her the booklet and hope her reservation will come in. The friends last year were so enthusiastic and had such a good time we know you will come back with the same report. Send for the booklet and see for yourself and we know you will want to send your deposit. It must be in by August 12.

Here is what another of last year's friends writes us:

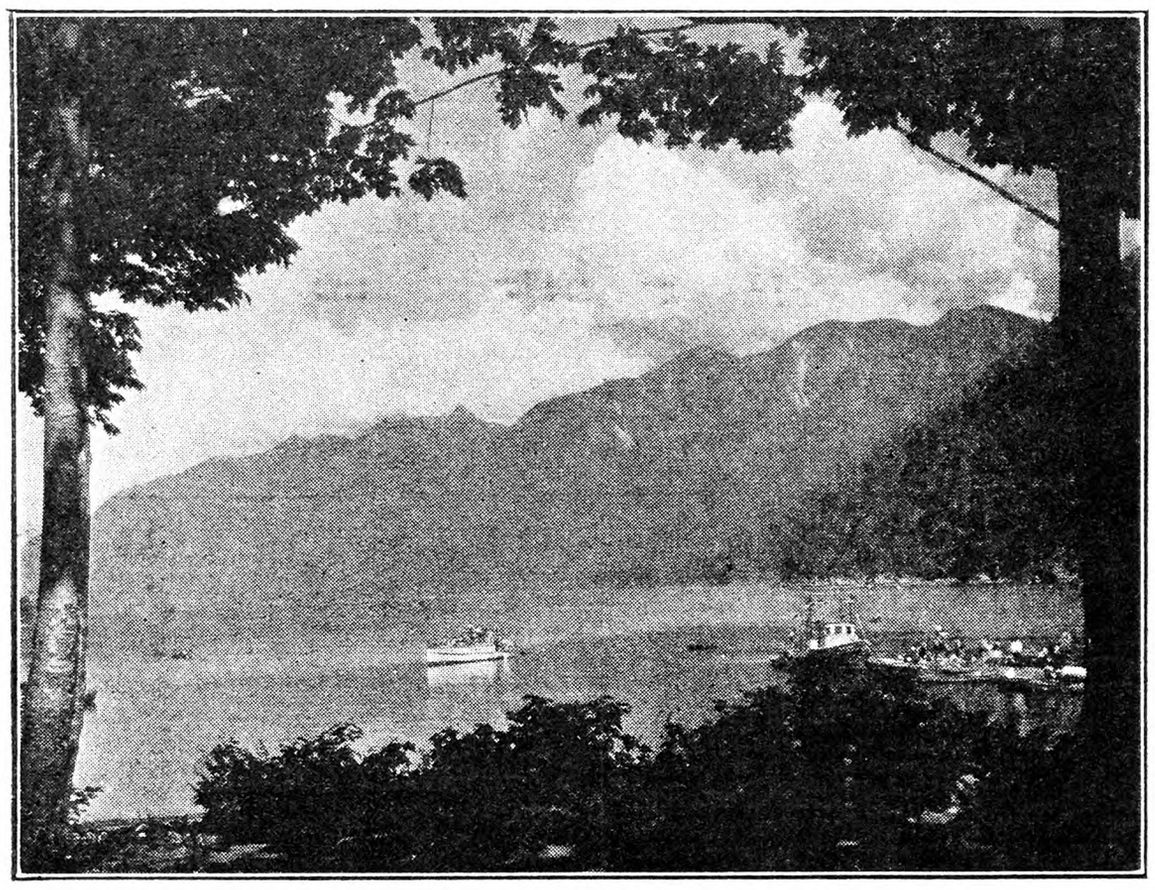
I have been looking over the letters of those undecided on going on your second annual tour. Last year my sister and I were on that list until we got a letter from a friend in California who had traveled a lot and we sent her a booklet. She wrote back by return mail, "Don't miss it" and we didn't. No one on earth can picture to you what you will see. You can't form any idea how wonderful and grand it will be. The best the country affords is at your disposal in every conceivable way. The food will be delicious. I only wish I were going this year. There is no worry, all is looked after so I say to those undecided don't miss it. You will think of me and thank me every day and hour. One who went. J. B. H.

Could any trip promise more than this enthusiasm indicates? Doesn't it make you want to go? Don't miss it. The cost is low and the one expense covers everything. You can almost leave your pocketbook home.

Communication giving route, time, etc., received Saturday, July 18. Enclosed is check for $6, and cross indicating lower berth on sleeper. If nothing happens will be in Chicago and take train as soon as she can take me, so as to be able to go with you at 10:30. Will have check made out for amount required. This is my first excursion. I promise to be good and do as ordered if I can hear you. As ever. R. C. P.

Michigan.

This is a sample of the eagerness with which our friends are sending in their reservations. We will not have many orders, but we are sure our friend will hear them and be glad to comply. This is THE R. N.-Y. family going on a western trip. All are friends and all believe in the Golden Rule and live up to it. It is not me and mine but we and ours. The friendships made last year on the trip are lasting and this is one of the finest results of travel—the friendships you form and the breadth it gives to your own life. Come and try it.



Horseshoe Bay, Vancouver, B. C., on the Line of the Tour

Events of the Week

DOMESTIC. — A hailstorm which swept the northern part of the Connecticut River Valley July 23 razed approximately 3,700 acres of tobacco with a loss estimated at $1,250,000 to $2,000,000. The ruined crops were owned by farmers in the towns of Enfield and Suffield. The tobacco was almost ready for the harvest and cutters already had been hired to start work the next week. Five hundred acres of the ruined crop was in shade tobacco, grown under tents which were hammered down by the hail. The rest was in stalk tobacco, grown in the open.

Private John Schulzel, attached to Fort Hancock, N. J., was bitten by a shark or a barracuda July 24 while swimming in the ocean near the fort. Schulzel, who was not far from the shore, saw a swirl in the water and felt a stinging pain in his left leg. He wasted no time getting ashore, where he found that there was a 10-inch wound in his leg. Three sharks have been seen in the vicinity recently and a shark was killed at Barnegat.

A revival of the ancient rain dance of Northern Saskatchewan Indians, despite the ban by government agents, is reported to have occurred recently. Fields were parched and cattle were suffering in the drought when Chief Buffalo Bow, head of the File Hills Reserve, decided to invoke the Great Spirit. The forty-eight-hour dance, led by six singers in relays, centered about a great tree, on the bark of which a petition for aid had been carved. The Great Spirit seemed to answer, for soon after the mystic rites had been performed, the rain began and continued for two days, July 14 and 15, bringing relief all over Saskatchewan.

James Christopher, 65 years old, of Baldwinsville, N. Y., was fatally injured July 26 when he was thrown to the ground from a hay wagon after the horse had been stung by a bee. The horse's jolt caused Christopher to fall.

John R. Voorhis, grand sachem of Tammany Hall, celebrated his 102d birthday July 27 by going as usual to his office in the Municipal Building, New York City, where he presided at a regular meeting of the Board of Elections of which he is president. At his orders, the meeting was open to the public for the first time since the board's organization.

The sighting of 40 icebergs in one day was reported in a communication received July 27 from Lieut.-Commander N. G. Ricketts of the Coast Guard's Oceanographic Expedition in northern latitudes. The purpose of the expedition is to obtain data through which the annual invasion of the steamer lanes by icebergs may be forecast. The expedition is operating in Northern Labrador waters, far above the transatlantic steamer lanes.

Magistrate Weil reserved decision until July 30 after hearing arguments in Harlem Court, New York, July 27 on an action brought by the State Insurance Department against the International Broadcasting Company and John Traci, its president. They are charged with having violated a section of the State insurance law which makes it a misdemeanor to act in behalf or as an agent for an insurance company not authorized to do business in this State. The State complained that the broadcasting company played phonographic disks containing sales talks for the Mutual Insurance Company of Iowa on machines in its office in New York, for relay to its station at Secaucus, N. J., from which the sales talk was broadcast. The broadcasting company also agreed to forward mail to the insurance company, and was to receive one-third of the first year's premiums obtained through its instrumentality, it is charged.

A bill providing for a five-cent bonus on wheat grown in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta passed the House of Commons at Ottawa July 27. The bill provides that a bonus would be paid on every bushel of wheat grown in 1931 and "delivered to any licensed elevator in the western inspection division, commission merchant, track buyer or grain dealer, as defined by the Canada grain act." The intention of the government is to see that the grain producer receives the five cents, said Premier R. B Bennett. To complaints that the legislation was discriminatory against Ontario and Quebec, the Prime Minister answered that the marketing of the western wheat crop was in itself a costly business and absorbed a great deal of the farmers' return. The Quebec farmer, he said, had a very large home market virtually at his gate.

Bringing the first cargo of general merchandise to be transported direct from Europe to Chicago, the Anna, a 2,500-ton Swedish freighter, moored at the Montgomery, Ward & Co. dock July 27. Since June 25, when she left Antwerp, the steamer crossed the Atlantic, traversed the St. Lawrence waterway and the Welland Canal and come down through the Great Lakes to Chicago. Her arrival was hailed by Association of Commerce officials as an indication of Chicago's potentialities as a seaport.

Carl H. Pforzheimer, broker, of 25 Broad Street, and member of Carl H. Pforzheimer & Co., was charged July 28 in a suit filed in Federal Court, New York, by Nathaniel M. Sullivan, of Denver, Col., with having wrecked the Continental Oil Company of Maine through fraudulent manipulation of that company's stock. Sullivan, suing to recover $239,311.50 with interest from Jan. 15, 1929, which he says represented his entire fortune, charges that the defendant damaged the Continental Oil Company of Maine, which was succeeded in the same year by the Continental Oil Company of Delaware, to the extent of $50,000,000. Sullivan alleged that the company, originally the Elk Basin Petroleum Company, was organized about 20 years ago to obtain and operate oil fields in Wyoming. The plaintiff, according to the papers, invested heavily in the stock of that company, the operations of which increased in scope and value until its name was changed to the Elk Basin Consolidated Oil Company, which later merged with the Mutual Oil Company, which in turn was absorbed by the Continental Oil Company of Maine.

WASHINGTON.—The costliest and heaviest drawbridge in the world has been practically completed by the Federal Government over the Potomac River and will be formally opened next year as part of the George Washington Bicentennial celebration. The greater part of $14,500,000 has been expended on the impressive whitestone span stretching from the Lincoln Memorial to Arlington Cemetery in Virginia. The bridge itself cost $7,500,000 including $950,000 for the huge draw in the centre.

Appeals of independent oil producers for White House action to bar oil imports met with the statement July 23 that President Hoover had no power under the law to set up an embargo merely because of overproduction in domestic fields. The White House announced an opinion by Attorney General Mitchell holding that the facts presented by the producers failed to place petroleum imports in the class of unfair competition described in the Smooth-Hawley tariff act and did not suggest "any conspiracy on the part of the importers to create a monopoly."

The world's largest American flag, weighing more than 90 pounds, needs laundering, and the Postoffice Department began looking around for a swimming pool in which to do the job. The flag, which is 75 feet long and 40 wide, has hung in the court of the Postoffice Department Building for 11 years. It is beyond the help of dry-cleaning, postal authorities said, and must have a good scrubbing if it is to survive. As there is no money available to rent a swimming pool, it was added, whoever offers a tank for the largest Old Glory must donate it free.

The first patent under the plant patent act of May 23, 1930, has been awarded to Henry F. Bosenberg and assigned to Louis C. Schubert, of the Somerset Rose Nursery, both of New Bunswick, N. J. The patent covers "a climbing or trailing rose," the "New Dawn," and the patentable feature is its "everblooming" character. The rose is described as identical with the Dr. Van Fleet climbing rose, except that instead of blooming once a year it blooms successively after the manner of everblooming tea roses. A plant patent gives exclusive right to reproduce, use or sell the invention or discovery throughout the United States for 17 years.

News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

A new free correspondence course in potato growing prepared by E. L. Nixon, research plant pathologist at the Pennsylvania State College, will soon be available, the College has announced. The new course will cover seed selection and care, soil preparation and tillage, harvesting and handling the crop for economical potato production. Various other free home study courses are offered in other subjects. A printed college bulletin containing descriptions of all the courses and other useful information about the work will soon come from the press and be available for free distribution.

Niagara grapes in Pennsylvania are suffering considerably from black rot this season; this variety has a weakness for fungus troubles, which is perhaps its most serious defect. Raspberry cane borers are more numerous than for some time. This is the beetle which makes the two rings or girdles around the tips of the canes, then lays its egg between the girdles. The tip usually wilts which makes the injury conspicuous. If these are broken off at the lower girdle before the egg hatches, the control is simple. If this is not done in time, it will be necessary to remove the entire length of the infested canes to be sure that the larvae inside are included, since they bore down through the pith towards the crown of the plant.

One Pennsylvania grower keeps his spare lumber piled about the trunks of some of his Transparent trees. These boards have not been disturbed for several years. There was not a single worm-free apple on the trees above the boards in spite of frequent and vigorous spraying. The codling moth appreciates any excellent shelter of the nature of a lumber pile so close to its food plants.

The July number of *The Maryland Fruit Grower*, published by the Maryland State Horticultural Society, observes, "This was a season of early cover-crop seeding. The 1930 dry spell showed us the need of moisture-holding capacity for soils. Less cultivation and earlier seeding was the proper procedure this year."

The Salem (Oregon) Cherry Growers' Association, Inc., launched a new line of transportation during the latter part of June when it shipped 600 pounds of Bing cherries via airplane to Denver, where they sold for 55½ cents a pound, the highest price ever received for cherries from the Northwest.

Untimely rains occurring during the ripening period spoiled almost the whole sweet cherry crop of the Northwest. The varieties grown are Bing and Lambert, with Bing in the lead. Bing is an excellent shipper and a fine cherry but rain causes them to crack badly. Lambert, a later ripening variety, does not crack as easily as Bing but is not as good a shipper.

The Washington (State) Box Apple Bureau, Inc., has announced that 81 per cent of the apple tonnage of the principal apple districts of the State of Washington has been signed for the 1931-1932 apple advertising fund. At the rate of one half a cent per box on an estimated tonnage of over 32,000 cars, about $125,000 will be raised to advertise Washington apples in the markets. Only about one-third of the Virginia crop will contribute to the Virginia apple advertising fund, it is estimated. Virginia is attempting to raise $20,000 for the purpose of advertising Virginia apples in the British markets. R. H. SUDDS.

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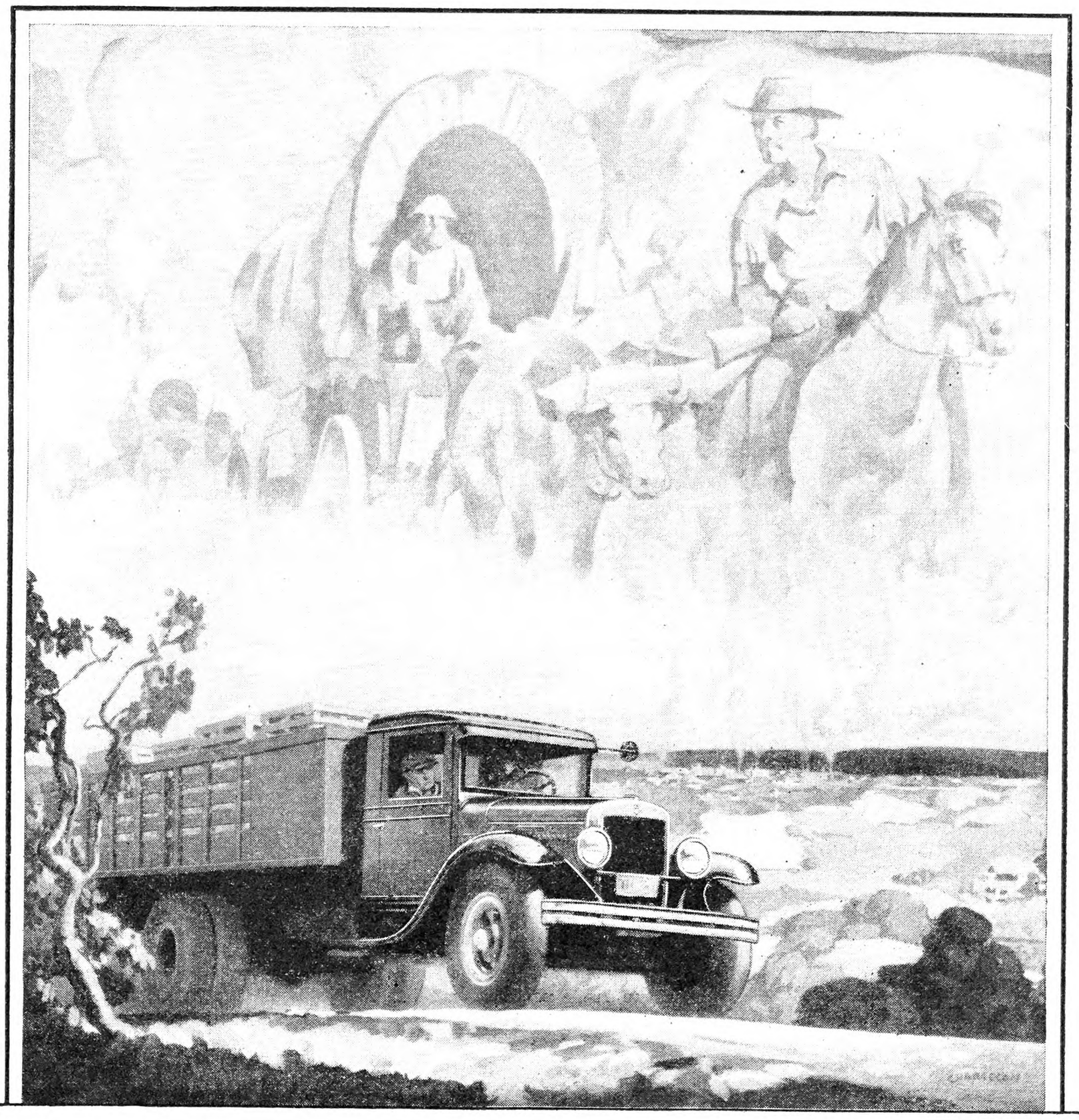

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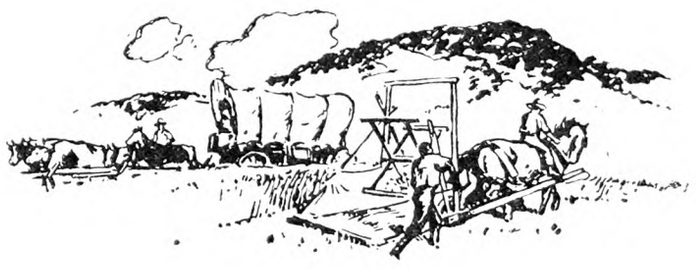
AND THE ROMANCE *Of Transportation*

TRADITION tells that when Cyrus Hall McCormick took his reaper into the field on that eventful day in 1831, and first cut grain mechanically, an emigrant halted his oxen on the Virginia turnpike close at hand and came from his covered wagon to watch the strange scene. Here was the reaper at the beginning of its fruitful career, and here was Transportation . . . *waiting*. Well might it wait! *The destiny of Agriculture waited on that first trial of the reaper—Industry waited on Agriculture—and Transportation, so vital to the world, was waiting on them both.*

In 1831 the vigor of America was clustered along the Atlantic. Only the boldest of the bold had ventured far afield. Thirteen million people inhabited the nation, a population that was centered but sixty miles from the Virginia farm where the dream of the reaper was coming true in the mind of McCormick and under his hand. The wilderness stretched into the vastness of the West. The resources of the future lay toward the setting sun, limitless and mysterious, at once the hope and the hardship of the pioneer.

The first great century of the reaper now comes to a close. Long since has Transportation flung from its feet the leaden clogs. Inspired by progress at every hand, spurred onward by necessity, its step has ever quickened to keep pace with American development. On flanged wheels of iron, on tires of rubber, on land, in air, and upon the sea, the fruits of Agriculture and of Industry are borne to the peoples of all lands.



America is still a land of magnificent distances, but miles and hours are under a new control. Where once the Conestoga wagons and the prairie schooners of our forbears toiled their painful way across the trackless wastes now flows a bewildering traffic, unceasing as the tides, ever increasing. Three million miles of highway provide America with a network of arteries for her restless needs. There is a motor truck in service on the roads for every eight families in this land.

International Harvester's entry into the field of automotive transport was a most logical step. Modern Agriculture, which had risen like a giant out of the elemental day of the reaper, stood in urgent need of better, faster locomotion for its products, and here was new opportunity. As far back as 1899, International Harvester began its work as a pioneer of automotive development in this new field of need and promise. During the early years the Company began centering its efforts on the building of motor trucks—its concern, as always, was with the essential, basic needs of humanity. It survived the blind and uncertain beginnings that mark the genesis of any new industry. It is proud of the steady growth of International truck manufacture that has reached new heights of excellence in the International Trucks of 1931.

Today International Harvester ranks high among the leaders in the production of motor trucks, making a full range of models and capacities to meet all hauling requirements. Today its service to Transportation goes far beyond Agriculture. Three-fourths of its great annual output in trucks is absorbed by Commerce and Industry—a striking demonstration of universal acceptance, a demonstration of the merit in manufacture that grows out of generations of experience.

* * *

It is a hundred years since the McCormick reaper of 1831 stirred the New World into a dynamic awakening. International Harvester, celebrating the Centennial of that event, pledges its material resources, its matchless experience, and the spirit of its present generation to the making of a new Century of Progress.

1831 · CENTENNIAL OF THE McCORMICK REAPER · 1931

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Established 1850

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We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

All Aboard for the Tour

OUR Coast to Coast Tour to the Northwest and Canadian Rockies leaves the Grand Central Station, New York, August 15—two weeks of pleasure and scenic wonders—all done without any bother of looking up time-tables and making train connections. Now is the time to send in your reservation. August 12 is the last day we can receive applications. Spend the last two weeks of August with us on this delightful RURAL NEW-YORKER tour.

*

A NEWS note informs us that the first plant patent awarded under the act of May 23, 1930, covers "a climbing or trailing rose," called New Dawn, which is an everblooming variation of the popular Dr. Van Fleet. Instead of blooming for one period only, it keeps up a succession of flowers, like the other everblooming roses. Otherwise it is identical with Dr. Van Fleet in appearance and character. It is not a new variety worked out by scientific breeding, like the original, but a bud variation or sport. Dr. Van Fleet worked for years, with infinite patience and scientific knowledge, before he developed the beautiful rose that bears his name, but only realized a modest financial return. His unselfish work has done much to beautify the American landscape; the most popular climbing roses sold here are Dr. Van Fleet and Paul's Scarlet, the latter an English variety. These two outsell all other climbing roses in the North. We have been expecting an everblooming Dr. Van Fleet, for we have noticed this character in our own garden, our plants being derived from Dr. Van Fleet's original stock. We gathered second-crop flowers this year July 27, and are planning to propagate from this flowering wood for further test.

*

WE BELIEVE many readers will be interested in that proposition to bring back an old farm outlined on page 834. Heavy debt is what makes such a job a burden and risk. In this case it is not necessary, and there seems no reason why the farm should not get going again at its old job and provide a wholesome home for those boys and their parents. The inquirer promises to tell us how things are going from time to time, and our people will enjoy going along with this family with interest and helpful suggestion.

*

SEVERAL questions are asked about safety in pasturing Sudan grass, and in the use of second crop for hay. We have had no definite reports of damage except where pastured after frost. That is not safe. We should like to have any experience as to the safety or otherwise of second-crop hay, and pasturing after cutting, but before frost. It is probable that cows on short feed might eat too much if put on fresh Sudan after second crop had well started. There is the same danger of overeating with other palatable feeds.

*

POTATOES are one of the large crops in New Jersey, and the State Department of Agriculture, is planning to do everything possible to help the farmers market the crop to best advantage. It has opened an office at Hightstown, in the center of the potato belt. There it will maintain a specialist throughout the digging season to distribute information on market conditions, prices and the movement of the crop. Farmers in nearby counties made use of the service last year and the year before and found it helped them in selling at fair prices and shipping to favorable markets. By telephoning to the office through the Hightstown telephone exchange, growers got this information. The same system will be in operation this year. A representative of the Department of Agriculture in charge will issue information on f.o.b. prices, and prices being paid in the field for sacked potatoes. By keeping in contact with important markets, he will be able to tell growers the various market prices and conditions. In addition to furnishing data through the Hightstown potato office, the department sends to farmers weekly reports on market conditions and prices of various agricultural commodities and distributes such information for publication daily.

*

MANY questions are asked regarding line fences. There is an impression that these matters are covered by law, but this is so in only a general way. A multitude of rulings have been made by lower courts and arbitration boards like the fence viewers of a township covering individual cases. In general it has been held that line fences established by previous owners cannot be abandoned except by mutual consent. That is, one owner cannot refuse to keep a fence in order merely because he is no longer interested in it. The other party has the legal remedy of sending a notice in proper form, after which the fence may be repaired and charged to the owner who has refused to build it. A justice of the peace can prepare such a notice. The type of fence required is one that will turn the stock generally kept in the locality. Where sheep and hogs are commonly pastured, a suitable fence is required. Otherwise an adjoining owner cannot be made to fence against them. In such cases temporary rolls of wire may be set quickly with steel posts, and moved as desired.

*

DISPARAGING comments on our school system usually come from parents or others not directly connected with the business of education, and we were much interested to find an attack on lack of discipline and the new theories taught to pupils in a recent address by Dr. Wm. C. Bagley, Professor of Education at Teachers' College, Columbia University. In a speech delivered at the Horace Mann Auditorium, Dr. Bagley said that by overstressing interest and by tolerating lack of effort by students, the schools must accept censure for political and social laxity. He compared the decreasing crime ratio of France and England with the increased number of crimes here, asserting that while other nations were maintaining a "formal system of eduction" and reducing their prisons, the United States had thrown out discipline from its schools and at the same time increased its prisons. Women teachers, together with the inadequate training of the teaching personnel, were cited by Dr. Bagley as being possible reasons why American education had failed to "turn the crime wave downward." He decried the "almost complete feminization" in the elementary schools, adding that in European schools a larger proportion of the teachers had been men.

"In our country the typical adult citizen spent his elementary school years under a succession of young women teachers, some of them very immature girls, themselves just out of school and remaining in the teaching service for only three or four years at most.

Dr. Bagley declared that "we should recognize clearly that a school system characterized by loose standards and dominated by educational theories that in effect open wide the lines of least resistance are likely to compound rather than to correct such social ills as find expression in our heavy crime ratios, our abnormally high and rapidly mounting divorce rates and the apparently increasing prevalence of political corruption. In some of these schools disrespect and even insolence toward teachers must be tolerated on the theory that the impulses of children must not be represesed. There are signs that the situation is likely to get worse before it gets better."

*

A GRASSHOPPER pest, such as is often reported from South Africa, and sometimes occurs in this country, is doing great damage in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Iowa and Minnesota. In some sections, tracts of as much as 100,000 acres have been cleared of vegetation. Treatment with bran, molasses and poison has killed multitudes. This is dangerous, however, where there is poultry. Other methods used have been scraping them together with machinery into piles where they were burned, and electrocuting with charged wire screens pushed against them with auto power. These creatures, when in large numbers usually appear suddenly. The eggs from which they hatch are laid in late Summer in the soil, and hatch out in early Summer when weather has been favorable. Either this condition does not often occur or the eggs are disturbed by cultivation or enemies. Otherwise there would be more frequent infestations.

*

WHEN to seed for next year's hay crop is a matter of season to some extent. In the North it is necessary to get ordinary grasses like clover and Timothy sown in Spring to amount to anything for hay next year. Grass seeded with Fall grain merely lives over and starts in Spring a little earlier than when sown with Spring grains. The season is longer at both ends in Virginia, and quite different practice is possible, as will be seen by the following recommendations from the State Extension Division:

Grass and clover seeded in late August or early September can be cut as early next Summer as the Spring seedings.

The seed bed should be worked down and in good shape, since this is a big advantage with any crop. Have it free from weeds, well compacted and firm. The hay plants do not do well on a loose seed bed.

It usually pays to fertilize rather liberally at seeding time in order to boost and develop the young plants before freezing weather sets in. Phosphorus is especially helpful in developing the roots and should be used liberally.

In addition to the grass and clover seedings, it is an excellent time to seed Alfalfa. Alfalfa requires plenty of lime, a rich soil and thorough inoculation, in addition to the well-prepared seed bed mentioned.

Preparation of the seed bed is well emphasized. There is a vast amount of grass seed wasted because sown on lumpy or loose soil. The young grass plants are about as tender as garden carrots, and need as nearly a garden seed bed as is practical. One more harrowing will often make a great difference.

*

REPORT of the second year's operation of New York State's motor fuel tax has now been made for the year ended June 30. The net total was about $30,000,000 or $5,250,000 more than last year. Of the net total over $22,770,000 was retained by the State and over $7,500,00 distributed to the various county treasurers and to New York City. Nearly $1,450,000 was distributed to the 57 counties outside New York City on July 10, the date of the last quarterly distribution. It brought the year's total up to $6,072,215.35. New York City received $1,518,053.98 during the year just closed. Refunds during the year amounted to $794,152.61 and the 54,311 claims for refund were audited during the 12-month period. The data on refunds show that the total amount refunded was only slightly over one-quarter of 1 per cent of the gross collections for the year. Road contractors, filing only one-sixth as many claims as farmers, received refunds on 15,400,021 gallons or about 3,200,000 more gallons than the amount refunded the agriculturists. Industrial consumers ranked third in the matter of refunds.

*

THE Oregon Station figures that spoiled Alfalfa hay is worth $8.25 per ton for fertilizer. A mixture of oats and vetch runs slightly less, but is equal to Red clover in nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. In some sections of the State, orchardists are using Alfalfa hay and disking it in their orchard soils for its organic matter and fertilizer value. The reason for making these unusual estimates is the recent long wet spell, which spoiled large quantities of cut grass. Putting it back into the soil in this way is more economical than letting livestock pick it over.

Brevities

A LOT of good things to drink during this hot weather —page 849.

A CLIPPER has now been made that may be run from a milking machine vacuum pipe line.

IN THE Middle West Soy bean hay as a substitute for Alfalfa has worked well in wintering ewes with lamb.

OUR Rhode Island correspondent on page 834 makes out a good case for the European sparrow. Its activity in destroying plant lice entitles it to a place in the sun.

THIS year there have been 31 "combines" reported in New York State grain fields. The area on which they were used is given as 5,171 acres, the charge for cutting and thrashing in the field being $3.10 per acre.

LAST year 20,679,999 lbs. of cherries were put into cold storage in New York State. They keep in excellent condition and are specially desirable for all-the-year-around cherry pies, now generally available in commercial bakeries.

"FARMING is a business that needs more brains applied to it." This is the verdict of a highbrow, who doubtless thinks that he had "struck twelve" when he got off that chunk of wisdom. Then he goes on and lays most of the farmer's troubles to lack of brains. Analysis of his logic shows that brains are not needed in order to find fault with farmers.

Farm Prices and Freight Rates

THE Washington government is getting tangled in its network of wires to maintain the wages of labor during the depression. About a year ago President Hoover called a conference of industrial, financial and labor leaders to Washington to work out plans to overcome the industrial depression. It was understood that the President was opposed to a reduction of wages in the big industries, and that the conference tenatively agreed to maintain the then existing wage scale as far as practical. Recently Representative Condon, of Rhode Island, raised the question of maintaining wages at an alternative of closing down a business that could not be operated at present scale of wages. To this Secretary Lamont wrote that some industries are now "faced with the prospect of closing down altogether, and thus creating more unemployment, or, alternatively, seeking temporary reductions." This seemed to be a reversal of the administration policy. But the next day President Hoover authorized the statement that the original policy of the administration remained unchanged.

In the meantime the railroads are asking permission to increase freight rates 15 per cent. The management of the roads insists that the increase of income is necessary to maintain their labor schedules and other expenses.

The day the President's statement was given out, the directors of the United States Steel Corporation voted to reduce its annual dividend from 7 to 4 per cent, and to reduce salaries. Whether this is to include wages of workmen has not yet been definitely determined. But it is intimated that the wage reduction is a probability unless early Fall conditions show an improvement.

The trouble with attempts by the government to regulate business is that no matter how good the intentions, it can favor one class only at the expense of another. No one who works in big corporate establishments under trade organizations gets any larger share of the wealth he helps produce than he earns. The evidence tends to show that he gets less. But just why should the government protect these big enterprise laborers, including railroad workers, and neglect a far greater number of workers in smaller enterprises? Why should freight rates to farmers be increased 15 per cent to keep up the wages of railroad employes, while the men who work the farms get no protection whatever, but, on the contrary, are obliged to furnish food and raw material to the industries at from 30 to 50 per cent drop in prices? It is admitted that railroads are having their troubles like the rest of us, but they often get more for hauling a unit of a crop to market than the farmer gets for producing it. Sometimes the farmer gets nothing and must pay the freight besides.

If the administration could act as the big father to all industries and all workers and insure to each an equitable share of the products its interference might be helpful. Improvement of laws and administration to that end could well be made more equitable than they now are. But favors of government to one group or another at intervals has never failed in the long run to bring disaster to those who work either in the industries or on the farms.

Speak Up Now

SENATOR Capper has recently said that farmers in the Middle West look to the men in power to improve farm marketing conditions. He broadly intimates that unless something is done the rulers will be replaced through farm votes. This intimation is converted into confident assurances by promoters of political opinions who would like to see a man of their choice as successor to President Hoover. This same view has been expressed in snappy phrases in farm correspondence from the States of New York and Pennsylvania. It is not our purpose to draw any definite conclusions from these expressions of personal opinions. Sometimes citizens vote with more spirit to reprove an officer in power than to reward a candidate with a known record of services. But the next national election is yet 15 months off, and it seems idle to make predictions at this time.

By this time it would seem that the futility of changing from one party to another must be apparent to farmers everywhere. So-called farm relief was the dominating factor in the 1928 campaign. Neither side had any definite plan. The farm planks in the party platforms were vague enough to admit of any interpretation a spokesman cared to read into them. For the last 50 years farmers have swung from one party to the other to punish default or to gain promised legislation. They have had the satisfaction of a temporary triumph. But the difference in results could never be determined without a pair of steelyards. The experiences have been the same whether in State or national elections. When there has been any attempt to make good on pre-election promises by the successful party, the legislation was loaded down with "jokers" which made it futile, if not actually harmful to the farm.

From this long record of experiences we conclude that if farmers of the West look for efficient relief measures from rulers in power or from new rulers which they may vote into power they are foredoomed to new disappointments. No party and no candidate for the Presidency now being considered has any definite farm program. None of them will have a plan that will tie him down to anything for which he can be held responsible.

The time to make up farm demands is now. The spokesmen to formulate them are farmers themselves. Then parties and candidates would approve or disapprove them and farmers could vote accordingly. With the balance of power in their hands they would be sure of the indorsement of one party with a fair chance of winning the approval of both parties and their candidates. We have left this work to parties and politicians for a half century. They have failed us. Economically speaking our backs are now to the wall. Not only so but the plight of the great agricultural industry has broken down the commercial, financial and transportation structures of the country, not to say of the world. Farmers are abundantly able to state their own needs in their own plain, straightforward language. Now is the time. Let us do it ourselves.

The Prices Were Reversed

IN OUR report of June milk prices we quoted League deductions at 6c for certificates of indebtedness and 10c for expense. The correct quotation was 10c for certificates and 6c for expenses, reversing the figures. This was a clerical error which was not discovered in time for correction.

Government Apple Grades

NEW U. S. Standards for Apples have been issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The former grades applied only to apples packed in containers other than the northwestern apple box. The new grades take in northwestern and eastern apples, although the extra fancy grade of the Northwest does not appear in the new standards. The chief differences between the 1931 standards and the former standards are as follows: A new U. S. Hail Grade has been inserted; this is exactly the same in its requirements as U. S. No. 1 except that "hail marks where the skin has not been broken and well-healed hail marks where the skin has been broken shall be permitted provided the apples are fairly well formed." The new grades mention specifically the following defects: Internal browning, internal breakdown, and scald. No visible watercore is now permitted in U. S. Fancy or U. S. No. 1 Drought spot is added, although its interpretation will likely vary in different sections. No unhealed broken skins are now allowed in U. S. Utility. The russeting percentages and definitions have been somewhat changed for clarity. A complete list of the new grades includes U. S. Fancy, U. S. No. 1, U. S. Commercial, U. S. No. 1 Early, U. S. Utility Early, the various combination grades, and U. S. Hail Grade, the new member. While there seems to be some opinion that there were already too many grades before the Hail Grade was added, in general the changes are progressive and tend to clarify the previous standards. It should be emphasized that decay before packing is a defect and definitely places the apples out of grade if it exceeds more than 1 per cent scald, or decay developing after being in storage or in transit affect the condition only, not the grade. Complete information concerning the new U. S. Standard Apple Grades may be secured from the marketing officials in each State.

The Potato Spraying Job

IN THE days of our great-grandfathers, potato culture was mainly a matter of planting, cultivation, digging and picking up. All of these jobs have to be done now, although, in commercial culture, machinery has largely displaced hand work with planters, cultivators, diggers and graders. But on modern potato culture has fallen a task more serious than any our ancestors knew—spraying to ward off disease. Doctoring the bugs is easy, but prevention of the numerous blights is not. Prevention in most cases means keeping the plants covered with some material antagonistic to the spores of the blights, so that, when they touch the leaves they themselves are destroyed, before gaining entrance into the leaf tissue. For blight prevention nothing has been found to take the place of the copper sulphate-lime solution, commonly known as Bordeaux mixture, from the location of its discovery in France.

The standard strength remains, as for many years, in the proportion of 4 lbs. of copper sulphate, and four of lime, dissolved separately and added to 50 gallons of water. There are commercial preparations of these materials with poisons and nicotine, for those who want to buy the combined spray. As the potato plant grows rapidly, and no one can tell just when blight will be on hand, spraying must begin early, and be often enough to keep the new growth covered, even though no heavy rain washes it off.

The common potato bug is handled with arsenicals. The Bordeaux is a deterrent to the flea beetle, but plant lice, not present dangerously every year, must be looked after carefully. Their work is quick and destructive. Nicotine sulphate, Black Leaf 40, a pint to 100 gallons of spray, handles them by contact. Two pounds more of lime, and a soap solution, makes the nicotine stick better.

Side Glances in Columbia County, N. Y.

It has done little but rain here for the past three months, warm rains, cold rains, hard rains, light rains and drizzles, until even the chickens are growing webs between their toes, and the ducks are carrying umbrellas.

The farmers have had a hard time getting their hay into the barn between showers, and as consequence a good deal of it is still uncut even at this late date. The rye is all cut and set up in this part of the State, and a good share of it is being thrashed, straw pressed and sold in the field, thus saving the time and trouble of storing it in the barn and then drawing it out again. The only drawback to this method is that everyone wants to thrash at the same time and there are not enough thrashing machines in the county to meet the demand. Some of the farmers have been waiting two weeks already and the chances are they will have to wait two weeks more before they can get a machine.

Corn looks fairly good all over the county this year, in spite of the wet weather that has prevented the growers from cultivating it as thoroughly as they would have liked. Oats also have made good growth this season and are nearly ready to cut.

Eggs are selling here for 30c a dozen wholesale, and 35c retail; broilers, 22c live weight; July milk, 1½c lb.; best butter, 25c lb.; huckleberries, 12c qt.; red raspberries, 20c; dark red, 15c; sweet corn, 20c doz.

There is some talk hereabout of raising Winter wheat in place of rye next year, for they point out the fact that even though there is no market for it, they can at least feed it to the livestock and poultry, while rye is good for little else than flour. JAMES H. KNAPP.

Foreign Fruit Crops and Markets

In Canada the apple crop is expected to be larger than last year. Present indications point to a larger deciduous crop in Europe as a whole than last year, according to a cable from Fred A. Motz, fruit specialist in Europe for the foreign service of the Department of Agriculture. Apples are not abundant but promise a moderate crop. A very good pear crop is in prospect in most European countries.

The July 1 estimate places the 1931 apple crop in Canada at 3,745,000 barrels compared with 3,166,000 barrels in 1930 and the five-year average, 1925-1929, of 3,182,000 barrels. The increase over 1930 is due to the larger barreled apple crop in prospect in Eastern Canada. The boxed apple crop in British Columbia is expected to be smaller than that of 1930. Scab had been prevalent in some areas of Canada and some have experienced a heavy drop due to the dry weather, but as a whole, the apple crop conditions in Canada are generally satisfactory. The 1931 pear crop is estimated at 340,000 bushels against 437,000 bushels last season. This is accounted for by the smaller Ontario crop this season. The pear crop in British Columbia will be about the same or a little larger than last season.

Present indications point to moderate apple and pear crops in England and Wales. Considerable injury has occurred to the apple crop due to insects, disease and heavy drop of fruit. Indications are that early cooking varieties, Bromley's Seedling and Cox's Orange Pippin will be poor to fair crops and Worcester Pearmain fair to good.

From Saratoga County, New York

I always take interest in reading accounts from the different localities but have seen nothing from this county for some time.

We have had one of the finest growing seasons in a number of years. Farmers are happy over the crop prospects, but prices are low. I think fruit will not be very plentiful. At present we are having heavy rains, the rains hindering the making of hay. Corn and oats are promising.

We are all proud of good crops, but the best one we can raise is a crop of wide-awake citizens and THE R. N.-Y. is just the one to set them right, especially so in that editorial concerning the wiping out of county divisions. The present form of county government has served us well for the past hundred years or more. It is not the present form of county government that needs changing; it is the people. When the farmers arouse and put honest men in office, as I think they will very soon, we will hear less complaint about high taxes and concentrating of county government. Farmers have been good at guarding their liberties in the past and I believe they will be in the future. M. H. D.

Live Stock and Dairy

Observations of a Livestock Man Around and Across the Continent

BY R. W. DUCK.

Wyoming

Where the principal industry of an entire State is sheep-raising it can readily be appreciated that present price levels of mutton and wool are not conducive to an optimistic viewpoint. King Bros., famous sheep ranch at Laramie, Wyo., has been under the same management 45 years. "Joe" King told me while I was there that present prices were the lowest they had ever been forced to take. They had just finished shearing and dipping 18,000 head of Rambouillets and Corriedales. The wool is packed in bags containing about 350 lbs. of wool each. In dipping they use an arsenical dip and run the sheep through a shower spray. About 35 per cent of their flock are Rambouillets and about 65 per cent are Corriedales. The ranch includes 100,000 acres. It requires about four acres of land to carry one mature sheep one year. They have 22 driven wells on the ranch, on the back range there is an average of one running spring every one-fourth mile. During the Summer each herder takes care of 1,250 ewes and their lambs, in the Winter he looks after 2,500 head. The herders have cabins to live in during the Winter. They are furnished a wagon, team, dog, board and $75 per month. Somtimes the herders stay out four months at a stretch, with no company except the dog and sheep.

While it frequently gets 40 and sometimes 50 below zero in the Winter, 20 below is a more common average. It is, however, a dry cold and not disagreeable. Even in the Winter under these extreme conditions it is unnecessary to supplement the range. The wind blows so hard, and the snow is so dry it is just like powder. It blows across the range and leaves it clean, so the sheep can graze. The range grasses have, of course, cured right on top of the ground into nutritious hay. These wind-drifts of snow blow into the canyons and frenquently do not completely melt off during the entire Summer. Everything is frozen solid from November until April. During this time the only water the sheep receive is from the snow which they eat. About 15 per cent of King Bros. lambs are culled in the Fall and fed out. The rest are raised for sale and breeding. Their clip this year was about 200,000 lbs., and was independently marketed. It sold for an average of approximately 14 cents. This is just about equivalent to the tariff on wool.

Wyoming sheep are produced on more of a wool basis than those in Montana, which are more on an ewe and lamb basis. The Rambouillet and Corriedale are therefore the most popular top crosses here. Lincolns are also used. Where the swing is toward a lamb production basis the popular crosses are Hampshires and Southdowns. All of these crosses are made on the so-called native western ewes; these ewes are practically 100 per cent smooth-bodied fine wools, carrying a predominance of Rambouillet blood. The B type Rambouillet is not popular in any of the great sheep-producing States, the sheep-men want a large frame, smooth-bodied C type Rambouillet ram for their top cross, and if purebred or grade ewes are being purchased the C type Rambouillet ewe gets the preference.

The Experiment Station, at Laramie, is now conducting a test with different breeds for top crossing on western ewes. They are using Hampshire, Southdown, Corriedale, Lincoln and Rambouillet rams for this work. The results will be considered from both a mutton and wool basis. The first year's lamb crop has been produced, it will not be possible to consider wool until next Spring. From the lamb production angle they rank Hampshire, Southdown, about the same; with Corriedale and Rambouillets about the same for second place, and Lincolns next. The fact that Wyoming does not have an early range like Idaho, Washington and Montana has necessarily caused them to place more emphasis on wool. The Wyoming lambs are not marketed before September, and are mostly sold as feeders. They constitute a large proportion of our western feeder lambs that are purchased by eastern feeders in the Fall on the central and eastern livestock markets.

The Rambouillet and Hampshire are decidedly predominant in all the range sheep States. Because of this reason these two breeds were made the basis of a series of studies by the Wyoming Station to ascertain the various points of excellence by which judges select prize-winning individuals at the Chicago International Livestock Show. The Rambouillet studies show that champions for the past three years were not above the breed fleece average, and it may therefore be assumed that the deciding factor or factors in their selection for championship honors rested in characteristics other than fleece. The Hampshire studies have just been completed and cover studies of what constitutes a typical Hampshire carcass and fleece, and which points receive the greatest emphasis in the show-ring selection of Hampshires for prize-winning honors. The sheep used in the study include all Hampshires of lamb and yearling age winning premiums in the individual classes at the 1930 International Livestock Exposition, Chicago.

The studies show that the first-place yearling ram yielded the finest, most dense, and highest crimped fleece in his class. The first-place yearling ewe was above average in density and fineness and about average in crimp. None of the ewes were as dense or as fine as the best rams, but one of them, the fourth-place ewe, showed 11.38 crimps per inch of fiber, which was the highest number of crimps in the entire study. The finest fibers in all classes measured 8.84 ten-thousands of an inch in diameter, and the coarsest 12.70. The most dense sample analyzed 13,352 fibers to the square inch, and the least dense 4,044. The greatest number of crimps per inch was 11.38 and the least 6.62. These were all mid-shoulder samples. There was not a dark-skinned sheep in the money at the last International. It seems probable that scale was a point of considerable consequence in the ratings of the judge. The measurement values indicate that in general a sheep that is average in most of its measurements but excellent in some of them is apt to receive a high rating in the show ring. The measurements and ratios that had to do with the rear quarters seemed to be more closely associated with the class ratings than any of the other points. For the most part, the more fine and dense fleeces occurred on the Hampshires placed highest in the show-ring.

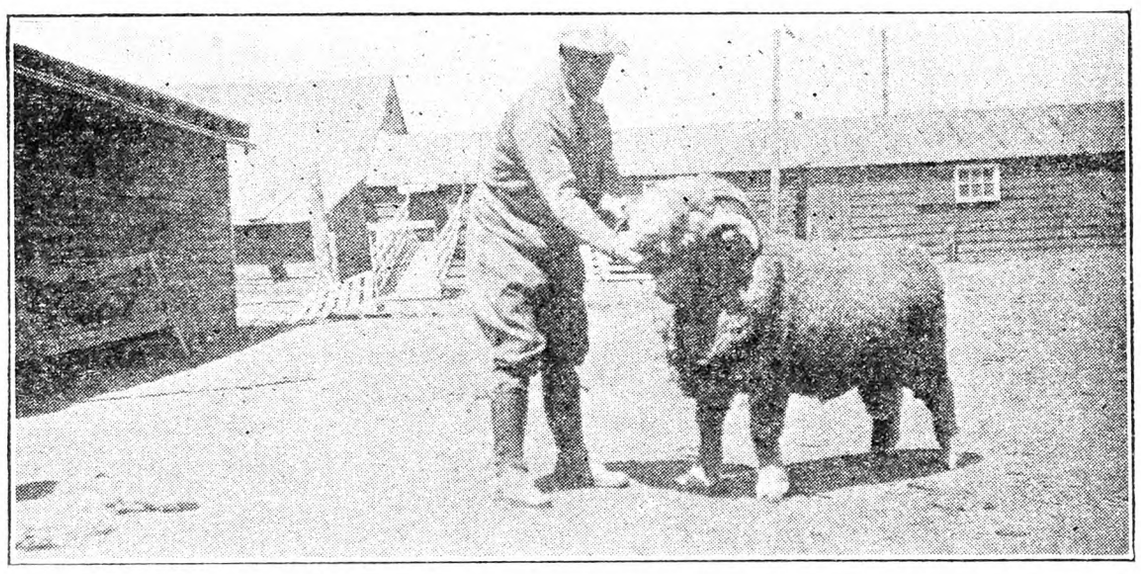
With beef cattle the station is giving its present attention to cost of production, general management and a study of feeding conditions as practiced in the Big Horn Basin. Ideal feeding conditions exist there as the district is plentifully supplied with both cattle and feed. An average daily ration in this section for a yearling steer on full feed is: Wet beet pulp, 70 lbs.; Alfalfa hay, 14 lbs.; barley, 2.5, and cottonseed cake, .8 lb. Thus it is seen western-fed steers run relatively light on the grain ration. The best results obtained the past Winter, where records were kept, was made by H. M. Mortensen, of Cowler, Wyo. His steers had an average initial weight of 668 lbs., and a final weight of 1,070 lbs., made in 161 days. Their average daily ration was: Wet beet pulp, 67.04; Alfalfa, 8.88; barley, 3.83; oats, .57; wheat, .50; cottonseed cake, .76, and corn silage, 6.85 lbs. This was his initial attempt at feeding steers.

The Holley Sugar Company, of Torrington, Wyo., follows the practice of purchasing several thousand head of yearling and two-year-old steers and having ranchers feed them out, using large quantities of their by-products. The steers are fed on contract. Reports are just complete on this year's feeding project. They fed by this system 3,553 steers the past Winter, for an average of 116 days, and an average total gain per head of 269.6 lbs. The total gain so produced was 954,637 lbs., under contract they bought these finished steers for an average of 9.817 cents per pound, or a total of $93,718.56 for the total pounds gained. As these cattle were laid in at eight cents the sugar company will lose between $40 and $50 per head on these steers this season.

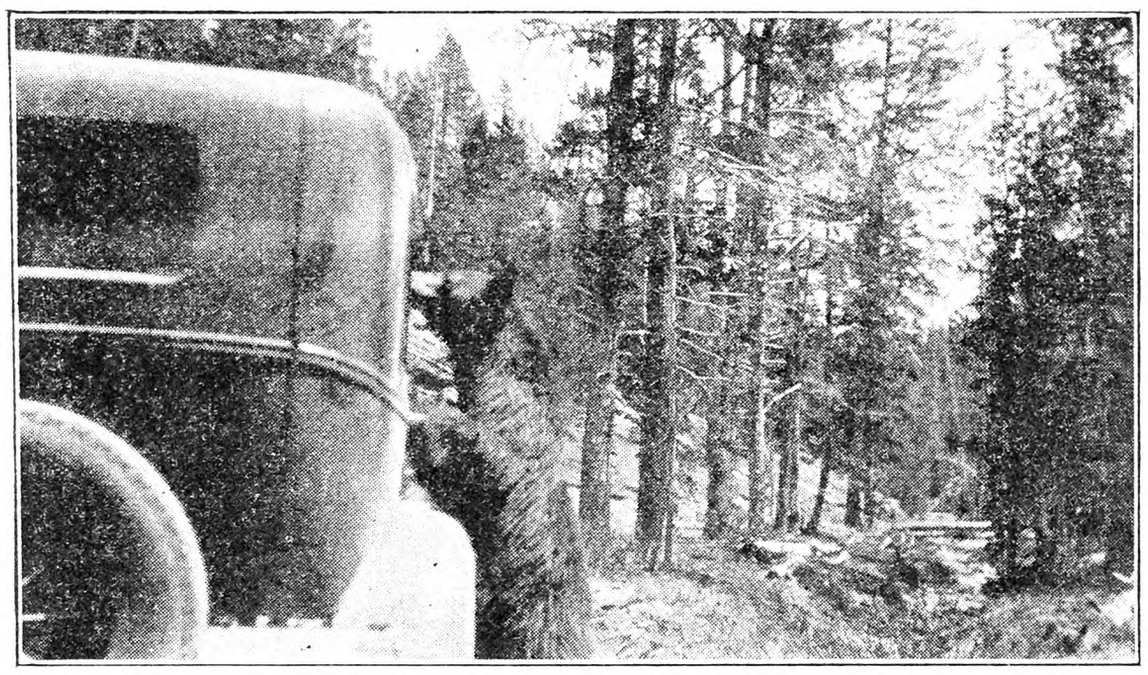
Dairying is decidedly a minor livestock industry in this State. There are, however, about 70,000 head of dairy cattle, mostly Holsteins, in Wyoming. When it is considered that the total population is only about 300,000 it is seen that they are meeting their milk requirements. There is very little bovine tuberculosis, but considerable infectious abortion in the State. Butterfat is selling for about 25 cents per pound.

A recent report shows there are many sections in Wyoming where corn is not adapted. Hog feeders in these sections follow the general practice when corn has failed of disposing of their hogs at a light weight. Such hogs usually sell at a very low price. Recent tests here show that small grains, particularly barley, can be profitably substituted for corn in a fattening ration, when balanced with tankage. Ground native hull barley was worth on the average almost as much as corn on a pound for pound basis.

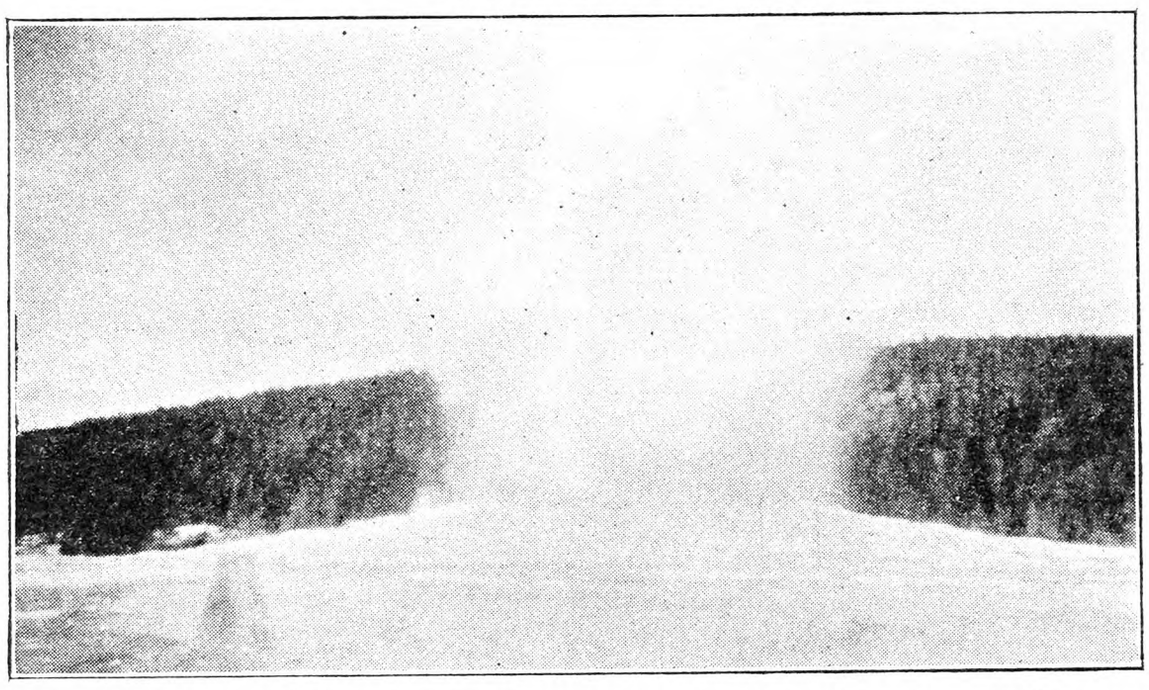
Yellowstone Park is Wyoming's big



"Joe" King holding his prize-winning Rambouillet ram. This ram as a two-year-old on last year's show circuit won first at nine leading fairs.

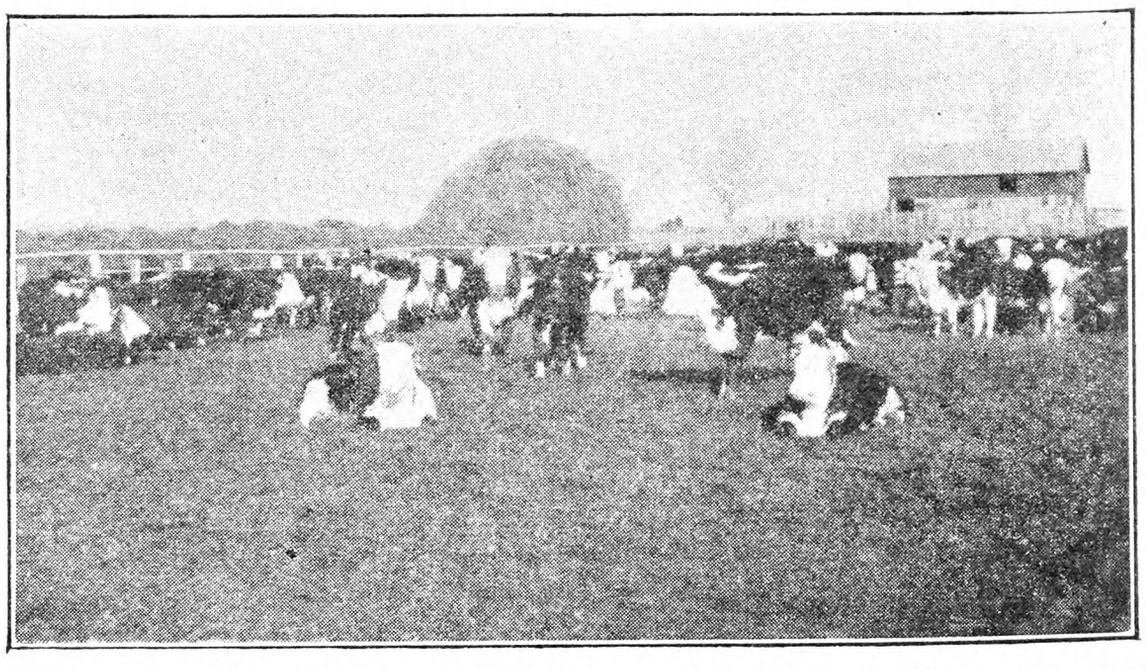


The bears are numerous and friendly in Yellowstone Park. This black she-bear is begging for her dinner.



"Old Faithful Geyser," playing, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming. This geyser while not the highest or most spectacular in the park is noted for the regularity of its play. It plays for about four minutes, at 60 to 80-minute intervals.

Corriedale rams at King Bros., Laramie, Wyo. The ram on the right carries more scale and stretch and represents the type more popular with the western range men. The ram on the left is more compact and blocky, and represents the type more popular with eastern and corn-belt sheep-men.



These yearling Hereford steers were recently finished at Laramie, Wyo., on an average daily ration of 80 lbs. of wet beet pulp, 10 lbs. of Alfalfa, 2.5 lbs. of mixed barley and oats, and 1 lb. of cottonseed cake. They made a daily gain of 2 lbs. per head. Their net market selling price was $7.10.

tourist attraction. While the park does not officially open until June 15, cars are admitted and all the attractions are available weeks before that date. The cabins and hotels are not open, however, and the bus lines are inoperative until the official opening. Trout fishing is permitted after June 1 and is much better in the early season. It is unquestionably the fisherman's paradise. Bears are friendly and numerous, and "Old Faithful Geyser" plays regularly.

Calf Club Work in Eastern Colorado

One of the most important calf club developments within the Ayrshire breed is the recent shipment of two carloads of heifer calves for calf club purposes to farmers in Northeastern Colorado, in Logan, Sedgwick, Phillips, and Adams counties. The calves were furnished by breeders of Southwestern New York and Ohio, and were delivered in two carloads to Sterling and Haxtun, Colo. T. P. Whittaker, representing the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, secured the orders, selected the calves, cared for both carloads in transit and co-operated with the local committee in the distribution of the animals to the club members.

Two years ago the Ayrshire Breeders' Association shipped 50 heifers from New York State to a newly organized calf club in the community around Sterling, Colo. In the meantime these heifers have been well fed, have freshened and have proved a superior lot of milkers, with good udders and teats. Because of the satisfaction from the initial shipment there came the present response.

County Agricultural Agent James E. Morrison, of Sterling; John W. Knifton, Ayrshire breeder of Sterling, and Tom Crist, an enthusiastic leader in the Haxtun territory were responsible for the local arrangements. In addition, H. A. Sandhouse, County Agricultural Agent of Adams County, Colo., was instrumental in placing a trio of heifers in his county. Although funds were available for financing the project through a group of Sterling business men and the Bank of Sterling, a large number of the new owners paid cash for their heifers.

The calves were shipped from Olean, N. Y. and from Polk, O. A total of 44 calves were loaded in the New York State car, which was destined for Sterling, while there were 35 in the Ohio car for Haxtun. The calves in the shipment were a choice lot, representing some very dependable lines of breeding. They were in good thrifty condition when loaded and made the trip with very little shrinkage and no accidents.

New York State breeders who furnished calves were: Mr. and Mrs. Warren Faulkner, Sinclairville; Howard F. James, Sinclairville; G. H. Foster and Son, Cherry Creek; C. G. Hallett, Cherry Creek; Harry Perry, Almond; Neil Clark, Friendship; Charles B. Phillips and Son, Ellicottville; C. H. Bartlett, Kanona; H. O. Dennis, Jasper; W. S. Marsh, Cameron; John P. Atherton, Adrian; Ray Van Skiver, South Canisteo; G. I. Cotton, Est., Friendship; B. E. Berger, Greenwood; I. D. Karr, Almond; McKeen County Home, Smethport, Pa.; Charles H. Near, Horseheads; Charles Anties, Pine City; Harrison B. Toby, Lindly; and S. N. Stimson, Spencer.

4-H Clubs at N. Y. State Fair

Hundreds of boys and girls from all over New York State will be housed in their own building at the State Fair grounds the week of September 7 to 12. The $250,000 structure which was opened for the first time upon the occasion of the 1930 State Fair proved one of the chief points of interest of the entire fair.

In this model structure will be found the exhibits of the youthful farmers, who have met the minimum requirements of the projects for which they are enrolled. These exhibits have been grown, made or prepared by the exhibitors during the current year and are accompanied by labels of certification.

The 4-H assembly at the State Fair has been named Camp Pyrke, after the head of the Department of Agriculture and Markets, and the fair management has provided sleeping and eating quarters for the members during their stay. Camp supervisors will be on duty to safeguard the members while they are in Syracuse, and physicians and nurses will be at hand.

A delightful program has been worked out for the young visitors. An educational tour taking advantage of the facilities of the fair and designed to promote leadership in 4-H club activities has been arranged for the week. Physical welfare activities will also be carried on under the direction of trained leaders. A high spot in the program of the 4-H clubs at the State Fair will be the annual banquet, which this year will be held in the new building.

Wheat for Dairy Cows

At the Ohio Station a ration made up of wheat, three parts; oats, three parts; and one part each of corn, bran, and oilmeal proved just as good as one in which corn was used in place of the wheat. Corn silage and hay furnished the roughage. The cows on the wheat ration produced a little more milk and fat than did those on the corn ration; however, the cows on the corn ration gained more in weight than did those on the wheat ration.

The four highest producing cows in the experiment averaged 50.1 lbs. of butterfat per month on the wheat ration and 48 lbs. on the corn ration. In general, these cows showed the same tendency as the main group in respect to butterfat test and liveweight gains.

Another group of 10 cows was fed over a period of 195 days, October 16 to May 1, a grain mixture consisting of wheat, four parts; oats, three parts; bran, one part, and oilmeal, two parts. Mixed hay was the only roughage. The cows in this group were in various stages of lactation. To all appearances the cows suffered no ill effects from such heavy wheat feeding during the Winter period. The average monthly butterfat production of five cows freshening while on this ration was approximately 42.1 lbs. for the first few months.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Aug. 3-7.—International Baby Chick Convention, Louisville, Ky.

Aug. 5.—Vegetable Growers' Annual Field Day, Waltham Field Station, Massachusetts State College, Cedar Hill, Waltham, Mass.

Aug. 13-14.—Annual Farm and Home Conference, Vermont State College, Burlington, Vt.

Aug. 14.—Dairy Day, Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

Aug. 17-20.—Fourteenth Annual American Country Life Conference, Ithaca, N. Y. For further information address American Country Life Association, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City.

Aug. 19.—Annual Field Day, Mt. Carmel Farm, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn.

Aug. 21.—Orchard Day, Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

Aug. 22-29. — Illinois State Fair, Springfield, Ill.

Aug. 22-29. — Missouri State Fair, Sedalia, Mo.

Aug. 24-26. — Pennsylvania Potato Growers' Association, Potato Exposition, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.

Aug. 27-29.—Seventh National Shade Tree Conference, Boyce Thompson Institute, Yonkers, N. Y.

Aug. 28-Sept. 12.—Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto.

Aug. 29-Sept. 5.—Wisconsin State Fair, Milwaukee, Wis.

Aug. 31-Sept. 5. — Ohio State Fair, Columbus, Ohio.

Sept. 2-4.—Middlesex County, Conn., 4-H Club Fair, Middletown, Conn.

Sept. 5-12.—Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis, Ind.

Sept. 5-12.—West Virginia State Fair, Wheeling, W. Va.

Sept. 6-12. — Michigan State Fair, Detroit, Mich.

Sept. 7-12.—New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sept. 7-12. — Maryland State Fair, Timonium, Md.

Sept. 7-13.—New Jersey State Fair, Trenton, N. J.

Sept. 20-26.—Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.

Sept. 23-25.—Twentieth Annual Flower Show, Westchester and Fairfield Horticultural Society, Y. M. C. A. Building, Greenwich, Conn. Wm. G. Ellis, secretary, 61 Grant Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

Oct. 3.—Sixth annual Guernsey Cattle Club Show at the Allegheny Country Club Show grounds, Sewickley Heights, Pa. Judge will be W. K. Hepburn, of Fellowship Farms, Anselma, Pa.

Oct. 13-16—.Baltimore Livestock Show, Baltimore, Md.

Nov. 11-20.—Sixty-fifth annual session, National Grange, Madison, Wis.

Dec. 8-10.—Sharon Poultry Association, Annual Show, Sharon, Conn. Secretary Arthur L. Kinsman, Sharon, Conn.

Jan. 18-22, 1932.—Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, Pa.

Feb. 2-5, 1932. — New York State Grange, annual convention, Albany, N. Y.

Livestock Sales

Aug. 6.—Guernseys; heifer sale, Ardna-Clachan Farm, Shrewsbury, Mass.

Aug. 25. — Pomfret Jersey Breeders' Association, 9th Annual Sale, Pomfret Center, Vt. D. H. Rikert, sale manager, So. Royalton, Vt.

Aug. 26.—Holsteins; 30th Earlville, N. Y., Sale. R. Austin Backus, sale manager, Mexico, N. Y.

Sept. 4. — Guernseys; Buena Vista Farm Guernsey, F. P. Choate, Windsor, Vt.

Sept. 21.—Holsteins: First Pennsylvania Capitol Sale, Harrisburg, Pa. R. Austin Backus, sale manager, Mexico, N. Y.

Oct. 1.—Holsteins; Fall Consignment Sale, Bradford County, Pa., R. H. Fleming, chairman, Towanda, Pa.

Oct. 9.—Holsteins; Ulster County Annual Fall Sale, Albert Kurdt, secretary, Kingston, N. Y.

Dec. 7-9. — American Farm Bureau Federation, annual convention, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

CHARD and garden beets are closely related, and are both subject to attack by many of the same insects and diseases. Chard is believed to have been one of the earliest vegetables cultivated.

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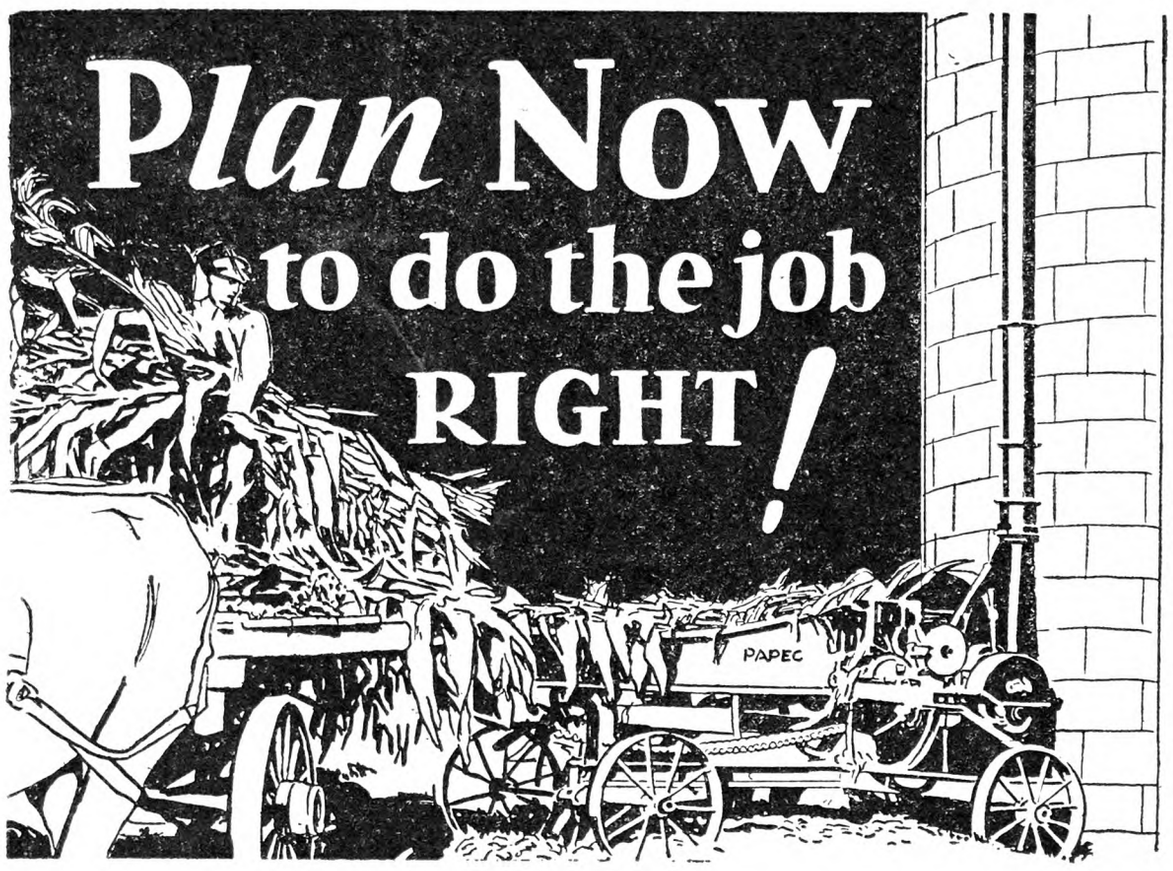

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Maryland Farm and Livestock News

The Maryland Stockmen's Association, of which K. A. Clark, College Park, Md., is assistant secretary-treasurer, sends out once a month a newsy letter of interest and value to Maryland farmers, as well as others in these lines in neighboring States. A few items from the July letter are given below:

It is probable that about all of the entries for the Maryland Litter Contest for 1931 are now in. Though it would be desirable to have a larger number of entries, the 1931 contest promises to be a good one. It will not be at all surprising if some really high records are made by some of the litters, for there are some good litters in the hands of good feeders, and this sort of combination should produce weights that will attract attention.

There is a prospect of a large amount of cheap wheat being available for feeding purposes. Feeders should recognize the fact that wheat needs to be ground for hogs, cattle, or horses, and that it should be fed with care, on account of the fact that it is a highly concentrated feed, with little bulk. As a substitute for corn, wheat has been found to be slightly more valuable than corn, but the need for grinding about offsets the greater value of the wheat. For practical purposes, it may be considered possible to feed wheat at a profit when it sells for no more per pound than corn is worth. Last year a considerable amount of cheap wheat was fed to hogs in Maryland with excellent results so far as rate of gain and character of the carcass were concerned, and at a profit as compared with corn feeding. Feeders cannot afford to lose sight of the fact that wheat should be regarded as a possible substitute for corn, rather than as a substiute for any of the high-protein feeds. Then, it is not so much a question of the market price of wheat as it is a question of the relative price of wheat and corn that should be considered when the question of wheat feeding is being decided. If both wheat and corn are to be fed, it will probably be better to feed them at the same time, rather than to feed only wheat for a time and then only corn, though the matter of convenience may well be given much weight in deciding this point.

Scarce high-priced feed last year and relatively low prices this year have been somewhat discouraging to many livestock producers, especially men who are new to the business. Although some adjustment of production is often advantageous, the man who goes into the business heavily when he thinks that conditions are favorable, and then goes clear out of the business when something occurs to interfere with what he considers satisfactory profits being secured, is not at all likely to become a successful and constructive breeder or feeder of livestock. It is important to adopt a livestock program which will fit well into the farm scheme, and then, with only slight variation, stick to that program year in and year out, without refusing to recognize the need for adapting production to market requirements, particularly with reference to weight, finish, and quality of livestock products.

At about this time of year, livestock often suffers for water. Streams may get low or even become dry; water is needed in larger amount in hot weather and after pasture grass becomes drier; horses at severe work in the fields during hot days need water in large amounts to provide fluid for perspiration; young animals just weaned must depend solely upon water instead of largely upon milk for their supply of liquid, in short, the water problem is always important and often becomes acute.

Careful teamsters will see to it that horses at hard work in hot weather have water often and in generous amount. One extensive, careful farmer has reported that each of his three-horse teams received 20 gallons of water during each half day, in addition to all they wanted at the water tank three times daily. It is no uncommon thing to see a man leave a team hitched to a riding corn cultivator or other implement while he goes to the well for a drink, apparently never stopping to think that his horses need water as often as he does in hot weather, especially if they are at hard work while he is riding in more or less comfort.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

One of the best known of the pioneer Granges of the Empire State is Ogden No. 111, of Monroe County, which, although it has been in existence 57 years, has never had a hall of its own until now. Recently the Grange purchased an abandoned school building and had it remodeled into a Grange hall, State Master Fred J. Freestone dedicating Ogden's new home April 28. This Grange is located at Spencerport. Its master for several years and until recently was Rev. E. L. Tucker, chaplain of the New York State Grange. As Chaplain Tucker was recently transferred to another charge as pastor he was compelled to resign as Ogden's Master. The new or rather reconstructed Grange hall will seat 400 people in its session room and has a stage 22 by 46 feet. Ogden Grange has a membership of 552 and during the month of May a class of 64 new members were admitted to its membership.

A large amount of organization work has been done recently in Virginia and West Virginia and many new Granges added in each State. Six new Granges have been formed in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, and in West Virginia 10 new Granges have been added to the State's roster. The 60th annual session of the West Virginia State Grange will be held at Morgantown Oct. 22-23.

The fact that Wisconsin will entertain the next annual session of the National Grange in November seems to have given organization work a boost in that State. Up to June 1 there had been eight new Granges organized. National Lecturer James C. Farmer has been making a tour of the State, and later National Master Taber will have a series of meetings to stir up enthusiasm and prepare the way for a successful meeting of the National Grange at Madison in November.

Mrs. O. M. Wixon, of Elmira, was the first secretary of the Chemung County Pomona Grange, one of the oldest Pomonas in New York State. Mrs. Wixon is still active in Grange work and is now serving as secretary of Chemung Valley Grange No. 57, one of the oldest subordinate Granges of the Empire State. Mrs. Wixon reports that her Grange recently conferred the third and fourth degrees on a class of 23 candidates, only four of which were adults. Eleven of the class were 14-year-olds.

Mrs. Anna Smith Bliven has recently been appointed as Juvenile Grange Deputy for Chenango County, N. Y. She is the daughter of County Deputy Leland B. Smith. Mrs. Bliven is a member of Oxford Grange, of Chenango County.

Parish Grange, of Oswego County, N. Y., added a dozen new members to its roll as its contribution to Kelley Week. Other similar contributions were reported from various parts of the State, such as 18 candidates by Lenox Grange, of Madison County, and 15 by Leon Grange, of Cattaraugus County.

New York continues its good work in the organization of new Juvenile Granges. Recent additions to the Juvenile list have been: Malta Juvenile Grange, in Saratoga County, by Miss Mildred Peck with Mrs. Cora D. Abel, Matron; Avon Juvenile, in Livingston County, by Mrs. Beatrice M. Kidd with Mrs. Jessie Sheon, Matron; Upton Lake, in Dutchess County, by Mrs. Chester A. Hogan, with Mrs. Iva Fish, Matron; Moravia, in Cayuga County, by Mrs. Stanley Munro, with Florence E. Brown, Matron; Academy, in Ontario, by Mrs. Effie M. Marble, with Mrs. Heber Hyde, Matron; Ulysses, in Tompkins County, by Mrs. Maude Muller, with Fred Horton, Patron, and Mrs. Horton as Assistant; Hebron Valley, in Washington County, by Mrs. W. J. Rich, with Mrs. May White, Matron; Savona, in Steuben County, by Mrs. Nettie Bailey, with Miss Eloise Wellman, as Matron; Salem Union, in Washington County, by Mrs. W. J. Rich, with Mrs. W. J. Rich as Matron; Pike, in Wyoming County, by Mrs. F. C. Gibbs, with Mrs. Clarence Flint as Matron; Perch River, in Jefferson County, by Mrs. George Merrill, with Edna Fluno as Matron; Clinton, in Clinton County, by Juvenile County Deputy E. B. Merrill, with Mrs. Rosella Ryan as Matron; Adirondack, in Essex County, by Olive A. Goff, with Mrs. Elizabeth Jones as Matron. The charter membership of these Juveniles ranged from 15 to 28, Adirondack standing at the head.

In Dutchess County, N. Y., three Grange halls were formerly Quaker "meeting houses," one of them being built in 1777. The latter building was recently purchased by Upton Lake Grange, and was constructed of stone. In spite of having been constructed more than 150 years ago, the building is in excellent condition, its walls of two-foot masonry standing as sturdy as ever. Dutchess has recently added six new Juvenile Granges to its roster. It is one of the big Grange counties, with over 4,000 members. James C. Allen recently retired as County Deputy after serving 12 years with signal success. Fred Pulling succeeded Mr. Allen as deputy.

The new Juvenile Grange Honor Certificates, issued by the National Grange, are now available through National Secretary Harry A. Caton, Coshocton, Ohio. Eighty-five Juvenile Granges have already qualified as Honor Granges.

Opening an Abandoned Road

I bought a farm last year on abandoned road. This road has not been worked in about 20 years, and the town refuses to work it. There is another family on this road that has lived here seven years. We have tried to get it worked but the town board refuses to take it back and work it. I would like to know if there is any way we can get it worked. L. H.
New York.

When you purchased the farm after the road had been abandoned you must have known that you would have to provide the necessary roadway to that farm. If this road has been properly abandoned, and it has become necessary to obtain a private road, a proceeding may be had in court for the opening of a private road. N. T.

Work on a Genesee County, N. Y., Farm

The trials and pests of the modern farmer are legion. New plant diseases are continually being discovered, or possibly more properly speaking, brought to our attention by our plant pathologists. Insect pests are asserting themselves with varying degrees of damage in different sections. Storms visit limited areas with devastating effects in many instances. Floods and drought exact their toll over larger areas reducing yields and inflicting heavy damage and losses in every season. And yet the American farmer carries on, producing more food than the market requires.

An authority stated in a lecture at Cornell University a few years ago that were it not for insect parasites preying on other insects, the human race would be exterminated in short order. At that time the statement was taken with a grain of salt by the writer, but we are in a position now on this farm to take his words a bit more seriously as the following facts will explain.

Among the insects which visit us occasionally with more or less harmful results is the army worm. Their depredations are very local and often confined to a very small area, but they certainly make a clean sweep so far as they go. Just now myriads of these worms are devoting their activities to the fields on the Cook Homestead, first attracting our attention by stripping the lower leaves from our Golden Bantam sweet corn, which is beginning to ear nicely. Upon close inspection we find them emanating from our barley field where they have trimmed the leaves and beards, and some of the heads, from the stalks of barley. They moved out en masse from this field into an adjoining pasture where they left the ground as brown as it would be had a fire scorched the grass. Lawns have been eaten off in the same manner, and just how much more ruin they may effect is a question.

Although they seem to have no appetite for beans, potatoes, tomatoes, cabbage, cucumbers or clover, preferring the grains and grasses, yet they might turn to other plants in case there was not enough of that type to satisfy their needs.

The explanation of their erratic activities is quite interesting. Fifteen or 18 years ago a similar visitation of the army worm caused a great deal of damage on an area approximately a quarter of a mile wide and two or three miles long, not so very far from the present area of infestation.

At that time the late Dr. E. P. Felt, State Entomologist, was called from Albany to investigate and suggest a remedy, if any were practicable, for no one locally knew what they were, whence they came, or whither they were going! His explanation of their presence was interesting. The army worm is always with us in greater or lesser numbers, according to Dr. Felt. It is a brown worm about an inch and a quarter or inch and a half long, a little larger than a match, with a yellowish stripe on each side, running the length of its body. When disturbed they fall to the ground and usually curl up in a circle about as large as a dime. Under normal conditions they are host to a maggot hatched from the egg of the ichneumon fly. These eggs are laid on the back of the worm and can easily be seen if one cares to investigate. As these maggots feed on the fatty tissue of the army worm it becomes weakened but is able to pass into the chrysalis state. Quoting the Encyclopaedic Dictionary "Instead however of a lepidopterous insect emerging, there come forth multitudes of small ichneumons, myriads of chrysalides are thus destroyed." This cycle usually keeps the army worm sufficiently in control so that no real damage is done by them.

But conditions may arise to interfere with this program. In case a section is in the path of a hail storm of sufficient violence these flies may be practically exterminated by the hail, in which case there are not enough eggs laid to hold in check the army worm, and they go on a rampage.

This is just what happened on the area referred to in a previous article where we had a most destructive hail storm. Also in the nearby region, just referred to infested 15 years ago. At the time of the storm we had no thought or fears of the army worm, but here they are, a most conclusive proof of the correctness of Dr. Felt's explanation of their presence several years ago in the adjoining territory.

Their term of life is short, only a few days and they are gone, passing into the next stage of their existence. When if ever they will return in destructive numbers is an unanswerable question, for it will depend upon the weather, and who knows when we will have another hailstorm of sufficient violence to destroy the ichneumon fly, one of our little appreciated allies in the great game of farming.

IRVING C. H. COOK.

Goat's Milk Cheese

The following directions are given by *The Goat World:*

Use equal quantities of evening's and morning's milk and bring to a temperature of 84 degrees Fahr. If using junket tablets for a small quantity of milk take one to two junket tablets, previously dissolved in a cup of pure cold water, to each gallon of milk. If making larger quantities of cheese, use one No. 2 rennet tablet for 100 lbs. of milk, dissolving the tablet in pure cold water with, say a pint of water to four or five tablets. Mix the milk and stir for five minutes. Should this amount not bring about coagulation in 40 minutes a larger quantity of tablets must be used next time.

When the curd shows a clean split, cut it across two ways and divide into cubes. This can be done by first using a knife and then a cream skimmer.

Stir very gently with the hands for 10 minutes, being careful not to bruise the curd, and then bring up slowly to a temperature of 98 degrees Fahr. This process should take, if possible, 40 minutes. Stir gently all the time and continue stirring for 15 to 20 minutes after 98 degrees Fahr. has been reached. Squeeze a little of the curd in the hand. When the particles cohere to form a "rubbery" mass, it is time to run off the whey.

Line a mold of the size desired with butter muslin or cheesecloth, pack the curd in lightly, and, if not more than 2½ gallons have been used, put under pressure (7 to 10 lbs.) for 10 minutes. Turn out the cheese, invert it and put under greater pressure (14 to 20 lbs.) for an hour, turn out and invert again, leave under increased pressure for four hours. For a larger quantity of cheese, increase the pressure.

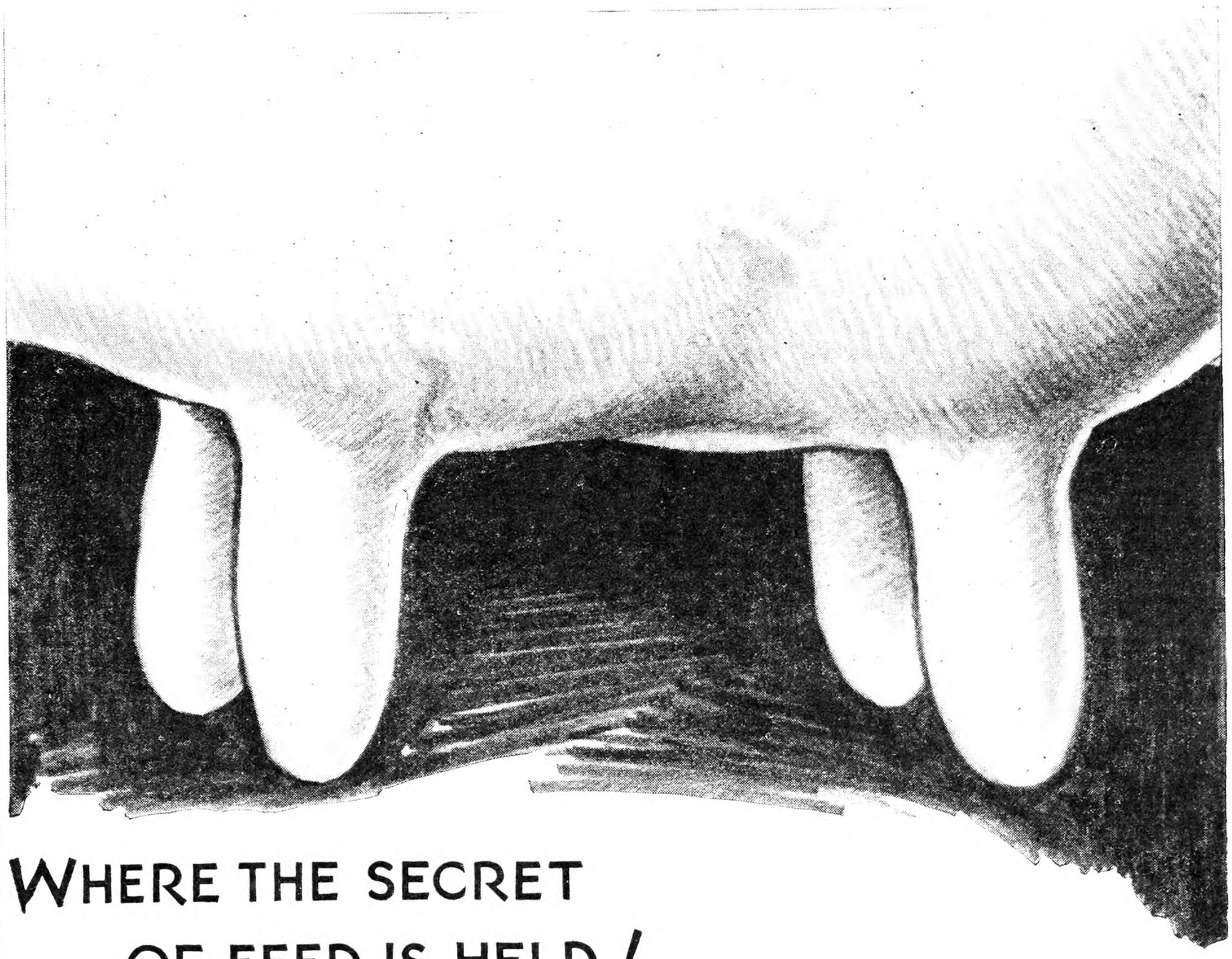
Turn out, remove cloth and trim. In warm weather, leave exposed to the air all night, in cold weather return to the mold and leave without pressure until morning. Rub all over with dry salt. In the evening, turn and salt again. Next morning, dip in brine (1 lb. salt to one gallon water) and put on shelf to ripen. Turn every day. In three weeks it should be ready to use.

Children's Rights in Property

What claim has a grown-up family (mostly married) on joint estate of father and mother? Mother died four years ago. Father married again, but separated from second wife. What share belongs to her? Can father take mortgage on property, or can he sell same if he wishes without family signing off? G. C. C.

New York.

The children have no interest in the property until the death of the father, and he may dispose of the same as he sees fit. N. T.



WHERE THE SECRET OF FEED IS HELD!

THE SECRET...the secret of just what a feed can do is held in the cow's udder! It is there that milk is made...and since milk is made of feed, the udder at milking time can reveal the real worth of a feed. And a good story it is, when Purina Cow Chow is the feed, because Purina Cow Chow is built of the stuff it takes to make milk.

Feed's first job inside of a cow is to nourish her body and her bones. Then, what is left is ready to be turned into milk. Purina Cow Chow is built so there's plenty left to turn into milk. That is why Purina Cow Chow can make milk with fewer pounds of feed. Actually, 88 pounds of Purina Cow Chow will do the job of 100 pounds of ordinary feed. 9 cows fed Purina Cow Chow will produce the same milk as 10 similar cows fed the average feed. These figures come from a recent national farm-to-farm survey of 27 months...a survey of 1,104,151 cows...a survey covering 48 states.

Because Purina Cow Chow is so good you will find that it will get the most out of whatever home-grown feeds you may use to build your ration. Whatever your feed...whatever your feeding problem...Purina Cow Chow is built to do the job. "Doing the job," to the many, many dairymen feeding Purina Cow Chow, means putting milk in the pail for the fewest cents per gallon. Purina Mills, 827 Checkerboard Square, Saint Louis, Missouri.

Because Purina Cow Chow is such good feed you can make 100 pounds of milk with less feed... less money...fewer cows. That means something in these days.

THE PURINA COW CHOWS

BULKY COW CHOW
20% COW CHOW
24% COW CHOW
34% COW CHOW
BULKY-LAS
FITTING CHOW
CALF CHOW

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

News and prices current during week ending August 1, 1931.

MILK

Aug.: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.41; 2B, $1.66; 2C (milk made into sour cream), $1.41; Class 3, $1.05.

In classes 2A, 2B and 2C, a differential of 5c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat is added to milk testing above 3.5 per cent and deducted for that testing below this point. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 5c per .1 of 1 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.70; Class 2, $1.70; Class 3, $1.10.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.25¾@	$0.26¼
Extra, 92 score	.25 @	.25¼
First, 88 to 91 score	.21½@	.24¾
Seconds	.21 @	.22
Lower grades	.18½@	.20½
Ladles	.18 @	.20½
Packing stock	.11 @	.17½
Renovated	.21 @	.21½
Sweet fancy	.27¾@	.28¼
Extra	.27 @	.27¼
Firsts	.26 @	.26¾
Seconds	.22 @	.24
Centralized	.18½@	.24

CHEESE

State—Whole milk, flats, held	$0.21 @	$0.23
Fresh specials	.15 @	16.
Average run to fancy	.14 @	.14½
Wisconsin—Whole milk,		
Flats, fresh	.14½@	.15
Daisies, fresh, fancy	.14¾@	.15½
Young America, fresh	.15 @	.15½

EGGS

Nearby, white fancy (including premiums)	$0.31½@	$0.33
Extra	.27 @	.30½
Average extras	.24½@	.26
Extra firsts	.22½@	.24
Pacific Coast	.24 @	.31
Mixed colors	.20 @	.30
Gathered, best	.25 @	.27½
Fair to good	.15 @	.19

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.34@	$0.37
Fair to good	.28@	.32
Roosters	.12@	.17
Fowls	.17@	.27
Ducks	.15@	.18
Turkeys, Spring	.35@	.50
Old toms	.25@	.28
Old hens	.26@	.32
Argentine	.35@	.40
Squabs, lb., ungraded	.25@	.30
Graded	.25@	.35
Dark, doz.	2.00@	2.50
Culls, doz.	1.50@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Broilers should be fully feathered. The larger breeds should weigh 2½ to 3 lbs. each; smaller breeds, 1½ lbs. each up. The quotation given on broilers is the outside figure for best quality. Under grades and small sizes proportionately large. The figures are express or truck delivery.

Fowls, lb.	$0.18@	$0.24
Broiler chickens—		
Large breeds, best		.32
Small breeds, best		.22
Roosters	.15@	.16
Ducks	.14@	.21
Geese	.10@	.12
Rabbits, lb.	.08@	.18

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$7.00@	$7.25
Bulls	4.00@	5.00
Cows	3.50@	4.25
Calves, best	9.50@	10.00
Common to good	4.00@	7.00
Sheep	2.00@	3.50
Lambs	7.00@	9.50
Hogs	5.00@	7.75

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.12@	$0.13
Good to choice	.10@	.11
Steers, 100 lbs.	13.50@	16.00
Bulls	7.50@	10.00
Cows	7.00@	11.00

POTATOES

Virginia, bbl.	$1.50@	$2.50
Jersey, 150 lbs.	1.25@	2.25
Long Island, bbl.	2.25@	2.50
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bu.	1.75@	3.25

VEGETABLES

Beets, 100 bchs.	$2.00@	$3.00
Cabbage, bu.	.50@	.75
Carrots, 100 bchs.	2.25@	2.75
Cauliflower, bu.	.50@	2.50
Sweet corn, 100	1.00@	3.00
Cucumbers, bu.	.15@	1.25
Eggplant, bu.	1.25@	2.25
Horseradish, bbl.	6.00@	6.50
Kale, bu.	.50@	.75
Leeks, 100 bchs.	1.75@	4.00
Lettuce, bu.	.50@	2.25
Lima beans, bu.	1.50@	3.50
Onions, bu.	.75@	1.00
Parsley, bu.	.50@	.75
Peas, bu.	1.50@	4.00
Peppers, bu.	1.00@	1.75
Radishes, 100 bchs.	1.50@	4.00
Spinach, bu.	1.00@	1.75
Squash, bu.	.25@	1.25
String beans, bu.	.50@	2.25
Tomatoes, Southern, lug	.20@	1.00
Maryland, crt.	1.00@	1.25
Lug	.40@	1.25
Jersey, crt.	.25@	1.75
Carrier	.40@	1.75
Basket	.25@	.75
Repacked, crt.	1.00@	2.00
Carton	1.60@	1.75
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.50@	3.00

DRIED BEANS—Jobbing Prices

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$4.00@	$5.25
Pea		4.50
Red kidney		6.50
White kidney		6.00

FRUITS

Apples, new, bu.	$0.40@	$1.50
Muskmelons, bu.	1.50@	4.25
Currants, qt.	.03@	.08
Huckleberries, qt.	.08@	.15
Cultivated	.25@	.30
Blackberries, qt.	.10@	.18
Gooseberries, qt.	.10@	.14
Raspberries, pt.	.04@	.15
Cherries, 4-qt. bskt.	.25@	.75
Peaches, Ga., crt.	.88@	1.50
½ bu.	.45@	.65
Bu.	.93@	1.25
S. C., bu.	.88@	1.13
N. C., bu.	.93@	1.38
½ bu.	.40@	.60
Crt.	.88@	1.50
Del. and Md., bu.	.50@	1.00
Jersey, crt.	.50@	1.00
Bu.	.50@	1.00
Pennsylvania, bu.	1.00@	1.75
Watermelons, car	155.00@	350.00

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1	$24.00@	25.00
No. 2	21.00@	22.00
No. 3	15.00@	18.00
Clover mixed	20.00@	24.00
Straw, rye	20.00@	21.00
Oat and wheat		11.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$0.64½
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.70½
Oats, No. 2 white	.36
Rye	.48

Retail Prices at New York

Current prices in public markets:

Butter, best, lb.	$0.32@	$0.33
Milk, grade A, qt.		.18
Grade B		.15
Cream, ½ pt.		.18
Eggs, best, doz.	.40@	.42
Gathered	.28@	.35
Turkeys, lb.	.40@	.55
Chickens	.35@	.55
Ducklings	.38@	.40
Oranges, doz.	.40@	.60
Potatoes, pk.	.20@	.25
Lettuce, head	.05@	.10
Cabbage, lb.	.03@	.05
String beans, lb.	.15@	.20
Peas, lb.	.20@	.30

Boston Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

There has been a fairly steady demand for most produce offered at Boston this past week. Cabbage, celery and spinach have been moderately active due to restricted offerings. Moderately heavy offerings of beans showed some weakness but recovered somewhat at the close. Lettuce and onions were in moderate demand. Eggs and poultry were firm. The wool market was fairly active with some price advances noted.

Apples. — Supply moderately heavy, demand good. Native Astrachans drops 35 to 75c. Transparents ordinary 50c to $1; best mostly $1.25 to $1.50; large fancy $1.75 to $2 std. bu. box.

Beans.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native wax $1 to $1.50; green $1.50 to $1.75; poorer low as $1 std. bu. box.

Beets.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native 18 bchs. 40 to 65c std. bu. box.

Cabbage.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native white $1.25 to $1.60 std. bu. box.

Carrots. — Supply moderate, demand good. Calif. bchd. mostly $2.25 to $2.50, poorer lower crt. Native 18 bchs. 50 to 85c std. bu. box.

Cucumbers.—Supply moderate, demand steady. Native hothouse 50 to 60 cukes best mostly $2 to $3, poorer low as $1 std. bu. box. Md. 75c to $1, poorer low as 40c bu.

Escarole. — Supply moderate, demand good. Native 50 to 75c std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native 18 heads outdoor ordinary 15 to 50c, best 60 to 65c bu. box. Calif. 4 to 5 doz. heads best $4 to $4.50, poorer $3.50 crt. N. Y. 24 heads $1.25 to $1.40, few $1.50 crt.

Onions.—Supply liberal, demand moderate. Native yellow, 60 to 85c std. bu. box. Mass. yellow 60 to 90c 50 lbs. Texas crts. white $1.50 to $1.75. Calif. 50-lb. sacks $1.25 to $1.50.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderately light, demand steady. Va. bbls. U. S. 1, $2.25 to $2.50, poorer lower.

Raspberries.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand good. Native 8 to 13c pt. N. Y. 10 to 12c pt. Wash. 5 to 10c pt., poorer lower.

Radishes.—Supply moderate, demand fair. 40 to 50 bchs. native outdoor 50c to $1 std. bu. box.

Scallions.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native 36 bchs. 50 to 85c std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native $1 to $1.35 std. bu. box.

Tomatoes.—Supplies heavy, demand fair on best. Native h.h. 8 to 15c lb. Tenn. lugs 65c to $1.25. Va. crts. 75c to $1.25.

Hay.—Supplies heavy, demand light, market inactive. No. 1 Timothy $25.25. Eastern fine to medium $18.50 to $20.50. Clover mixed, red, $22.50 ton. No. 1 Alfalfa $28 ton.

Butter. — Market steady, creamery extras 25½c; firsts 23½ to 25¼c; seconds 21 to 23c lb.

Eggs. — Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras 40c; white extras 36 to 38c; fresh eastern 32 to 35c doz.

Poultry.—Dressed. Supply moderate, demand good. Fowl 4 to 5 lbs. 25 to 27c; 3 to 3½ lbs. 21 to 23c. Broilers 28 to 30c. Native 25 to 30c. Roosters 17 to 18c lb. Live poultry firm. Fowl 25 to 26c. Leghorns 20 to 23c. Broilers large 25 to 27c; small 20 to 23c. Roosters 14 to 15c lb.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins N. Y. held 23 to 24c. Fresh 15 to 15½c. Western held 22 to 23c. Fresh 14 to 15c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea $5.25 to $5.50. Calif. small white $5.25 to $5.50. Yellow Eyes $7 to $7.50. Red kidney $9.50 to $10. Lima $7.50 to $8 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market moderately active, prices firm to slightly higher.

Grease Basis. — Ohio fine, combing, 25 to 26½c; clothing, 20 to 21c; ½ blood, combing, 24 to 25c; clothing, 19 to 20c; ⅜ blood, combing, 22 to 23c; clothing, 19 to 20c; ¼ blood, combing, 21 to 22c; clothing, 19 to 20c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 62 to 65c; clothing, 50 to 53c; ½ blood, combing, 53 to 55c; clothing, 42 to 46c; ⅜ blood, combing, 41 to 44c; clothing, 36 to 38c; ¼ blood, combing, 36 to 39c; clothing, 33 to 35c; Terr. fine, 60 to 63c; clothing, 53 to 55c; ½ blood, combing, 56 to 59c; clothing, 47 to 51c; ⅜ blood, combing, 47 to 51c; clothing, 42 to 45c; ¼ blood, combing, 43 to 47c; clothing, 35 to 38c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs.—Supply fully normal; market barely steady; demand rather slow. Bulk of sales $7 to $7.50.

Cattle.—Supply butcher cattle and vealers fairly liberal; market mostly steady with a week ago; some sales vealers 25 to 50c higher; demand fair for veal, rather slow for other classes.

Cows.—Common and medium $3.50 to $5.50; low cutter and cutter $2.50 to $3.50.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium $2.50 to $4.50.

Vealers.—Medium and choice $6.50 to $9.50; cull and common $4.50 to $6.50.

Sheep.—None.

Milk Cows. — Supply fully normal; market somewhat irregular; mostly steady with a week ago; demand only fair. Choice, head, $110 to $130; good, $80 to $110; medium, $50 to $80; common, $40 to $50.

Buffalo Markets

Prices on eggs and poultry are firm. Potatoes continue to sell cheap.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, firm; creamery, prints, 29 to 30c; tubs, 25 to 28c; firsts, 24 to 25c; undergrades, 24c. Cheese, steady; new flats, daisies, 16c; longhorn, 16 to 17c; brick, 18c; brick Swiss, 20c; limburger, 25c. Eggs, firm; nearby fancy, 30 to 31c; grade A, 26 to 28c; grade B, 22 to 23c; grade C, 18 to 19c; nearby at mark, 21 to 26c; western, 20 to 21c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, firm; fowls, 19 to 26c; chickens, 30 to 37c; broilers, 28 to 29c; old roosters, 13 to 17c; ducks, 18 to 26c; turkeys, 43 to 45c. Live poultry, firm; fowls, 16 to 23c; broilers, 17 to 28c; old roosters, 13 to 15c; ducks, 17 to 18c.

Apples and Potatoes. — Apples, unsettled; Del., Transparent, bu., 50c to $1.25; Crimson Beauty, $1 to $1.50; Red Astrachan, $1.50 to $1.75; Dutchess, $1.50. Potatoes, steady; Va., bbl., $2; home-grown, bu., 80 to 85c.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, weak; pea, medium, cwt., $5.25; marrow, $6; white kidney, $7.50. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., $1 to $1.15; Cal., yellow, 50-lb. bag, $1.25 to $1.35; green, doz. bchs., 10 to 15c.

Fruits and Berries.—Cantaloupes, Ariz., crt., $1.75 to $3.75; cherries, 4-qt. bskt., 20 to 65c; currants, 4-qt. bskt., 50 to 60c; dewberries, qt., 15 to 20c; gooseberries, qt., 15 to 18c; grapes, Cal., 24-lb. lug, $1.50; honeydews, Cal., crt., $1.25 to $1.75; huckleberries, 32-qt. crt., $3 to $4; peaches, Ga., bu. bskt., $1.25 to $2.25; pears, Cal., box, $3; plums, Cal., box, $1.65 to $2; red raspberries, qt., 8 to 18c; black, qt., 4 to 9c; watermelons, 35 to 75c.

Vegetables.—Beans, green and wax, bu., $1 to $1.25; beets, bu., 65 to 75c; broccoli, 6-lb. bskt., 35 to 40c; cabbage, bu., 35 to 40c; carrots, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; cauliflower, bu., 75c to $1.25; celery, doz., 50 to 85c; corn, doz., 15 to 45c; cucumbers, bu., 75c to $1; eggplant, bu., 90c to $1.50; endive, doz., 40c; lettuce, 2-doz. crt., 60c to $1.15; mushrooms, 1-lb. carton, 50c; okra, 12-qt. bskt., $1 to $1.10; peas, bu., $1 to $2.50; peppers, bu., $1.50 to $2; radishes, doz. bchs., 15 to 20c; spinach, bu., 50 to 75c; squash, bu., $1 to $1.25; tomatoes, 8-lb. bskt., 60 to 90c; turnips, bu., 40c to $1.

Maple products, steady; syrup, gal., $1 to $1.35.

Feeds.—Hay, weak; Timothy, baled, ton, $16 to $17; clover mixed, $16 to $17; oat straw, $8.50 to $9; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $13.50; standard middlings, $13.50; red-dog, $21.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $26.25; oilmeal, 37 per cent, $27.50; hominy, $21.05; gluten, $24.30; oatfeed, $8.30; Timothy seed, bu., $3.50; Alfalfa, $15; Alsike, $13.50; clover, $13.75 to $14.

C. H. B.

Phila. Produce Market

(Supplied by the Bureau of Markets, New Jersey Department of Agriculture.)

Receipts of apples were heavier on the Philadelphia wholesale market during the past few days, and the market weakened except for fancy marks. There continues to be a satisfactory demand for good quality fruit but ordinary stock is being neglected by the trade. Starrs and Transparents in ⅝-bu. baskets brought 10 to 35c, and bushel stock sold for 75c to $1. The cantaloupe market was generally dull, with supplies liberal both from nearby and Western States. Delaware Salmon Tints in flats of 12, sold for 50c to $1, while truck receipts of various varieties from Maryland and Delaware brought $1.25 to $1.50 per standard crate of 45's. The peach market was not very active during the week, due principally to the heavy offerings. Fruit of good size and color moved well, but this formed but a very small portion of the total supply. Georgia Elbertas in six-basket carriers brought $1.15 to $1.40, while North Carolina Georgia Belles sold for $1 to $1.35 per bushel. Various early varieties from New Jersey brought 15 to 40c per ⅝-bu. basket. Huckleberries and blackberries were about steady. String beans moved well, when of good quality and most sales for young tender stock were made at 65c to $1 per ⅝-bu. basket. Lima beans were in lighter supply and the market was firm. New Jersey and Delaware offerings brought $2.50 to $3.50 per bushel. Beets and carrots continued steady at 1 to 2½c per bunch. Corn met a rather slow demand. A considerable amount of the offerings from nearby reached the market in rather irregular quality. Good sugar corn brought $1.10 to $1.25 per sack of 100 ears. Good quality cabbage was scarce and in demand. Eggplants met a fair demand at steady figures. The lettuce market was weaker with New York and New Jersey Big Boston selling for 75c to $1 per crate. The onion market continued dull with nearby bushels yellow bringing 65 to 90c, while boilers brought $2 per 50-lb. bag. The market on New York State peas was slightly stronger at the close with most sales at $3 to $3.25. Peppers of various varieties were in liberal supply. Bullnose from New Jersey brought 40 to 60c, while hot varieties sold for 60 to 80c per ⅝-bu. basket. Tomatoes were in heavy supply throughout the past week and the market was weaker. Demand was generally slow and trading dull except for strictly fancy. New Jersey ⅝-bu. baskets and 20-qt. crates sold mostly from 25 to 50c, while 12-qt. climax baskets brought 15 to 35c. The white potato market was weaker with moderate supplies and a slow demand. Eastern Shore of Virginia is the leading shipper in the eastern part of the country and Kansas is in first place in the Middle West. New Jersey Cobblers sold for $1.75 to $1.80 per 150-lb. sack with a few sales up to $2. Eastern Shore stock brought 90c to $1.10 per 100-lb. sack.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market was rather slow during the past week, due to the hot weather. Trading was limited to strictly fresh eggs, which formed only small portion of the total receipts. A large part of the supply showed heat damage. Fresh extra firsts held steady at 24½c, while fresh firsts sold mostly at 19 to 20c. Fancy candled stock brought 27 to 30½c, while Pacific Coast eggs ranged from 29 to 31c. Receipts during the week dropped to 27,103 cases from 33,467 cases the week before. The out-of-storage movement has now started and dealers are turning to these stocks in preferrence to heat damaged offerings of fresh eggs.

The live poultry market was strictly in the buyers' favor for the past few days. Receipts were moderate, but demand and trading were slow and the market dull. Fowls in fairly liberal supply more than met the trade requirements. Fancy-colored stock sold for 24 to 25c, while Leghorns were steady at 17 to 18c. Most offerings of chickens were of irregular quality, but fancy Plymouth Rocks moved well at 32 to 33c, with a few sales higher. Ducks were slow and weaker at 12 to 15c. Receipts of fresh-killed poultry were light but trading was limited account of the hot weather. Offerings of fowls were ample for the limited demand, and most sales of barreled-packed stock moved at 25 to 27c. Nearby broilers sold for 33c for large, and 30 to 31c for the smaller sizes. Chickens were in light supply and steady. Demand for ducks was slow but prices held steady at 17 to 18c. Receipts of dressed poultry was considerably heavier than during the same week of last year. During the week, 680,903 lbs. were received, compared with 488,643 lbs. last year. Since January 1, Philadelphia has received approximately fifteen and one-half million pounds of dressed poultry. This figure is about two hundred tousand pounds less than for the same period of 1930.

HAY AND STRAW

Offerings of hay were moderate but fully ample for the limited trading on the market. Best feeding hay sold at $19 per ton, with the lower grades ranging from $15 to $18. Straw receipts were very light, and the market was largely nominal. Rye was steady at $14 to $15 per ton, while wheat and oat straw were slow at $11 to $12 a ton.

J. M. F.

Lancaster, Pa., Livestock Markets

(Reported by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending July 25, 1931.)

Yearlings and beef steers scaling 1,200 lbs. down active, strong, compared with week ago 25c higher, no action on weighty bullocks, top-fed yearlings $8.50, best medium-weights $8.10, bulk of sales $7.25 to $7.75, butcher heifers sharing steer advance. Bulls and other she stock steady; cutters about steady; bulk fat heifers $6.75 to $7.25; beef bulls $5.25 to $5.75; butcher cows $4.50 to $5; cutters $2.50 to $3. Stockers and feeders firm, supply light, mostly common and medium-grade light-weights, bulk $5 to $5.75. Calves steady, top vealers $10.

Hogs closing strong.

Sheep steady to strong, top Virginia lambs $9.

Receipts for week ending July 25, 1931: Cattle, 67 cars; 16 St. Louis, 14 Chicago, 12 Virginia; 5 St. Paul, 5 Texas, 4 Kansas, 2 West Virginia, 2 Tennessee, 2 Michigan, 2 Oklahoma, 1 Omaha, 1 Ohio, 1 New Jersey; containing 1,817 head, 695 head trucked in; total cattle 2,512 head, 566 calves, 1,167 hogs, 1,513 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers. — Good, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $7.75 to $8.50; medium, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $7 to $7.75; common, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $5.25 to $7; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $7.50 to $8.25; medium, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $6.75 to $7.50; good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $7 to $7.50.

Heifers.—Choice, 550 to 850 lbs., $7.25 to $7.75; good, 550 to 850 lbs., $6.50 to $7.25; medium, 550 to 850 lbs., $5.75 to $6.50; common, 550 to 850 lbs., $5 to $5.75.

Cows.—Choice, $4.75 to $5.50; good, $4 to $4.75; common and medium, $3 to $4; low cutter and cutter, $1.75 to $3.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $6 to $6.75; cutter, common and medium, $4.50 to $6; yearlings excluded.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $9.50 to $10; medium, $8.75 to $9.50; cull and common, $6 to $8.75.

Feeders and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 500 to 800 lbs., $6 to $7; common and medium, 500 to 800 lbs., $4.50 to $6; good and choice, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $6.25 to $7.25; common and medium, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $4.75 to $6.25.

Hogs.—Lt. wt., good and choice, 160 to 180 lbs., $8.50 to $9; lt. wt., good and choice, 180 to 200 lbs., $8.50 to $9; med. wt., good and choice, 200 to 220 lbs., $8.50 to $9; med. wt., good and choice, 220 to 250 lbs., $8 to $8.50.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 900 to 1,100, good	$7.10@	$7.75
Medium	6.00@	7.10
Common	4.80@	6.00
Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	6.75@	7.75
Medium	5.50@	6.75
Heifers, 500 to 850, good	6.85@	8.00
Common and medium	4.00@	6.85
Cows, good	4.25@	5.00
Common and medium	3.25@	4.25
Low cutters and cutters	2.00@	3.25
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	4.50@	5.25
Cutter and medium	3.15@	4.50
Vealers, milk fed, gd. and ch.	6.75@	8.50
Medium	5.00@	6.75
Cull and common	3.00@	5.00
Calves, 250 to 350, gd. and ch.	5.00@	7.50
Common and medium	3.00@	5.00

HOGS

Lt. lts., 140 to 160, gd. and ch.	$8.25@	$8.50
Lt. wts., 160 to 180, gd. and ch.	8.35@	8.60
180 to 200, gd. and ch.	8.45@	8.60
Med. wts., 200 to 220, gd. and ch.	8.20@	8.55
220 to 250, gd. and ch.	7.60@	8.30
Hvy. wts., 250 to 290, gd. and ch.	7.20@	7.80
290 to 350, gd. and ch.	6.60@	7.30
Pkg. sows, 275 to 500, med. and gd.	4.65@	5.75
Sl. pigs, 100 to 130, gd. and ch.	7.65@	8.25

SHEEP

Lambs, 90 down, gd. and ch.	$7.25@	$9.00
Medium	5.50@	7.25
91 to 100, med. and ch.	5.50@	8.25
All wts., common	4.00@	5.50
Ylg. weth., 90 to 110, med. and ch.	2.00@	5.00
Wethers, 90 to 120, med. and gd.	2.00@	4.00
Ewes, 90 to 120, med. and ch.	1.50@	3.25
120 to 150, med. and ch.	1.25@	2.75
All wts., cull and com.	.75@	1.50

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, qt., 6 to 7c; milk, special, 8 to 10c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $200 to $250; cows, fresh milk, grades, choice, $90 to $100; cows, fresh milk, grades, good, $70 to $85; cows, fresh milk, grades, common, $40 to $65; beef cows and bulls, 100 lbs., $5 to $8; veal calves, milk fed, choice, $14 to $16; veal calves, milk fed, good, $10 to $13; sheep, $3 to $4; lambs, $7.50 to $9; fowls, heavy, live, lb., 24 to 25c; chickens, large roasters, lb., 30c; broilers, av. 2¼ to 2½ lbs., 25c; eggs, local fresh, mixed, doz., 30c.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 13 to 14c; milk, special, qt., 18c; milk, sold from chain stores, qt., 11 to 12c; butter, farmers' delivery, lb., 35 to 40c; butter, creamery, prints and rolls, lb., 27 to 28c; butter, creamery, cut from tubs, lb., 25 to 26c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 24 to 25c; cheese, part skim, lb., 17 to 20c; cheese, cottage, lb., 10 to 12½c; eggs, farmers' delivery, doz., 36 to 40c; eggs, sold from stores, doz., 32 to 34c; broilers, fancy, lb., 40c; chickens, fancy, lb., 50c; fowls, lb., 40c; cucumbers, each, 3 to 4c; cabbage, lb., 3c; potatoes, pk., 25c; beets, bch., 3c; carrots, bch., 3c; blueberries, qt., 15c; raspberries, pt., 15c; sweet corn, doz., 30 to 35c.

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Vineland, N. J., Egg Contest

Report for month ending June 30:

Production for June, 61.51 per cent, 17,022.10 points, 17,236 eggs.

Production to date, 56.98 per cent, 141,602.50 points, 145,309 eggs.

Five High Pens for the Month.—S. C. W. L.—Circle "S" Poultry Farm, 238.80 points, 240 eggs; S. C. W. L.—George Lowry Poultry Farm, Conn., 238.40, 248; S. C. W. L.—Lindstrom Hatchery and Poultry Farm, Mo., 238.35, 237; S. C. W. L.—Alex Baird, N. J., 234.10, 230; S. C. W. L.—New Brunswick Registered Poultry Breeders' Association, Canada, 231.60, 232.

The 10 high pens (by points) through June 30 are as follows: S. C. W. L.—Walter's Prolific Leghorn Farm, N. J., 1,970.70 points, 1,882 eggs; R. I. R.—Burdean Acres, Mass., 1,871.55, 1,900; S. C. W. L.—Ben W. Jacobs, Pa., 1,848.95, 1,830; B. P. R.—Pratt Experiment Farm, Pa., 1,825.45, 1,885; R. I. R.—Scott Poultry Farm, Mass., 1,817.65, 1,847; S. C. W. L.—Fox & Son Poultry Farm, N. J., 1,775.45, 1,687; S. C. W. L.—Vreeland Breeding Farm, N. J., 1,774.20, 1,852; S. C. W. L.—Codner's White Leghorn Farm, N. Y., 1,771.45, 1,831; B. P. R.—H. W. Van Winkle, N. Y., 1,766.40, 1,906; B. P. R.—R. C. Cobb, Mass., 1,750.50, 1,884.

The high pen (by points) in each breed for June is as follows: B. P. R.—Pratt Experiment Farm, Pa., 216.90 points, 220 eggs; W. P. R.—The Hickories, N. J., 136.65, 133; R. I. R.—Burdean Acres, Mass., 208.90, 201; S. C. W. L.—Circle "S" Poultry Farm, N. J., 238.80, 240; S. C. B. M.—Stephen Costa, N. J., 204.45, 193.

High pens in each variety:

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Pratt Experiment Farm, Pa., 1,825.45 points, 1,885 eggs; H. W. Van Winkle, N. Y., 1,766.40, 1,906; R. C. Cobb, Old Pickard Farm, Mass., 1,750.50, 1,884.

White Plymouth Rocks.—Blue Spruce Farms, N. J., 1,428.85 points, 1,439 eggs; The Hickories, N. J., 1,266.95, 1,210; J. D. Eno, N. J., 920.55, 976.

Rhode Island Reds. — Burean Acres, Mass., 1,871.55 points, 1,900 eggs; Scott Poultry Farm, Mass., 1,817.65, 1,847; Edward N. Larrabee, N. H., 1,688.20, 1,713.

S. C. White Leghorns.—Walter's Prolific Leghorn Farm, N. J., 1,970.70 points, 1,882 eggs; Ben W. Jacobs, Pa., 1,848.95, 1,830; Fox & Son Poultry Farm, N. J., 1,775.45, 1,687.

S. C. Black Minorcas.—Stephen Costa, N. J., 1,508.85 points, 1,402 eggs; Jean Joan Farm, N. J., 869.05, 896.

The Mysterious "Leg Weakness"

We have a nice lot of chickens. They weigh from 2 lbs. to 3¼ lbs. dressed, but some of the Plymouth Rock and Rhode Island Reds that weigh 3 lbs. and over cannot walk. F. S.

New York.

Those affected with leg weakness may well be suffering from what is called range paralysis, a mysterious disease that often affects growing birds. Some think that the heavy breeds are more subject to it. It shows itself by sudden loss of use of one or both legs or wings.

The birds flutter along when trying to walk but prefer to sit still. Appetite and appearance remain normal for a short time but emaciation and death usually follow after a few days. The cause of this trouble is not known and no remedy for the condition has been found. Only a few birds in a flock may be affected or losses may be severe. M. B. D.

Ailing Turkeys

My turkeys are droopy and will not eat. They are from four to eight weeks old and they were very healthy until two weeks ago. Then they began to stand around without eating and would die from 10 to 24 hours after they began to droop. I hatched and raised 87. M. S.

New York.

Open one or two of these dead poults and examine the liver. You will probably find it "spotted" or showing areas of discoloration sometimes resembling the skin rot of apples. This, with the symptoms that you describe, will be sufficient to establish the diagnosis of blackhead.

Droopiness is likely to be the first indication of something wrong, this is followed by emaciation, increasing weakness, lack of appetite and perhaps some diarrhoea. The lagging poults are likely to be picked up from the field dead.

There is no cure for this disease. It is carried in the droppings of hens and the only safety for poults lies in quarters that have not been contaminated by other fowls. This means clean hatchers, clean brooders, "new" or uncontaminated ground for a run, and entire protection from contact with the fowls of the barnyard.

In extreme cases, incubators for hatching, clean brooders, with or without wire floors, and enclosed sun porches until the poults are placed out on uncontaminated grass range are required for success.

The most important discovery in recent years in this connection is that the organism that causes blackhead in young turkeys is carried by hens in the egg of the small cecal worm of that fowl. These worms and eggs, harmless to the hen, are distributed wherever she goes. When picked up by young turkeys, blackhead develops. M. B. D.

Probable Coccidiosis

Our six-weeks-old chicks have grown very nicely until a few days ago I noticed blood in their droppings, and now they are dying. M. M.

New York.

A watery diarrhoea tinged with blood in chicks four weeks of age or over is likely to be an indication of coccidiosis with which they have been infected but which does not show itself until a stage is reached when there is sufficient inflammation to cause exuding of blood into the intestinal contents.

Upon opening some of these dead chicks you will probably find that the blind guts attached to the intestines (ceca) have thickened walls and are more or less distended with brown, bloody or cheesy matter. A 40 per cent dried milk mash has been advocated for several weeks feeding when coccidiosis appeared, the idea being that the excess of milk sugar so fed would produce a condition in the intestines inimical to the parasites causing the disease. Any good chick mash with dried milk added to make 40 pounds in the hundred.

Prevention still remains the end to be sought, however, and that is accomplished by keepipng young chicks entirely away from ground that has been run over and contaminated by other fowls and by keeping their food and drink from contamination by droppings. When the disease appears, the damage has been largely done. The cause lies within the droppings of fowls and perhaps some vermin.

Chicks should be raised upon "clean" ground in clean quarters or in some such substitute as a wire-floored brooder with a wire-floored sun porch attached. The object sought in any method is protection of young chicks from contaminated surroundings and the most simple of the methods is hatching and rearing in quarters and upon soil that has not been contaminated by continued use previously by other fowls. M. B. D.

Alternating Yards for Poultry

Have been using four colony brooder houses for raising my young chicks for the past three years, shifting them back and forth across the field each year to new land, but was thinking I could save a lot of work if they could be all placed under one roof with a central heating plant and feed house, with front and rear exits on the brooder house so as to use one-half of the field one year and one-half the next. Do you think it practical to use a central heating plant? What type would you suggest? What is your opinion of wire netting (hardware cloth) on the brooder floors? O. N.

Rhode Island.

The use of alternating yards will at least prolong the period during which chicks can be safely reared upon the same ground and is an old practice of poultrymen. The advantages of a continuous, centrally heated brooder house lie chiefly in saving of ground space and labor in the care of the chicks. A hot water heating plant is usually used and is quite practical. With knowledge of disease prevention now at hand, continuous brooder houses, instead of isolated, movable buildings, are returning to favor.

The use of hardware cloth upon brooder and sun porch floors is a device to prevent disease among young chicks by keeping them out of their own droppings. It may be necessary where chicks are confined to small quarters and, without the wire, would have to be kept upon badly contaminated soil or floors. For this purpose, it is valuable but it has no virtue in itself and is but a makeshift for the sanitation offered without cost by clean grass ranges, where poultry has not been kept sufficiently long badly to contaminate the ground or poultry manure has not been spread.

Where the farm offers clean grass range upon which portable brooder houses may be kept, it is not necessary to adopt devices forced upon the poultryman who must be content with limited quarters that he cannot long keep in sanitary condition without such devices. M. B. D.

First Egg Auction in Pennsylvania

Bucks County, Pa., poultrymen opened the first egg auction in the State at Doylestown, Pa., Monday, July 13, by selling 102 cases of eggs, C. O. Dossin, poultry extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State College, reports. Fancy large eggs sold for two cents a dozen above New York premium quotations and four cents a dozen over Philadelphia prices on extras.

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DUCKLINGS—White Pekin, 30 or more 20c each delivered by parcel post. This is my 27th year. Earl Seamans Factoryville, Pa.

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From Day to Day

Take Care of the Minutes

We are but minutes—little things!
Each one furnished with sixty wings,
With which we fly on our unseen track—
And not a minute ever comes back.

We are but minutes—yet each one bears
A little burden of joy and cares.
Patiently take the minutes of pain—
The worst of minutes cannot remain.

We are but minutes—where we bring
A few of the drops from pleasure's spring;
Taste their sweetness while we stay—
It takes but a minute to fly away.

We are but minutes—use us well,
For how we are used we must one day tell,
Who uses minutes has hours to use—
Who loses minutes, whole years must lose.
—Author Unknown.

*

WE HAVE given many times the "Niagara method" of making grape juice, which is as follows: Sterilize two-quart fruit jars. Into each jar put one quart of grapes, stemmed and washed, and one cup of sugar. Fill each jar full to overflowing with boiling water, seal at once. Move the jar upside down a few times while cooling, so that the sugar will all dissolve. After being stored for a month or two, it will be found that the grapes are mere hollow shells, while the liquid is a rich mild grape juice. One of our readers last year told us how she had improved on this process as follows:

The above method requires plenty of violently boiling water on hand in order that the operation does not drag along too slowly. Hot water requires a hot fire and it occurred to me how pleasant the process of grape-juice making would be if one required only the amount of fire necessary to keep the canner with its two quarts of water at a boil.

The thought fathered the act and we proceeded as for routine canning. Sterilized quart jars—14 of them at a time—were each half-filled with ripe grapes. Three-quarters cup sugar were added to each. The jars were then filled with cold water to the lower part of the neck and the upper wire clamped. They were then placed on racks in the canner and the water bath was kept at a steady boil for one hour. Upon removal the seal was completed.

The color of this product is gorgeous, and the juice has a great deal more body than that procured by the Niagara method. And two members of the family, at least, insist that the grapes themselves are fresh to the taste as when taken from the woodlot.

Seen in the Shops

White lisle mesh stockings were seen for $1.00 the pair. They are the newest fashion in Summer hosiery.

One of the newest silk suits seen is printed satin. This is a European fashion launched this Summer; the satin is a dark color printed in white. Those seen were black and white, brown and white or rust and white; the dresses had white satin collars. The lustrous sheen of the material was very attractive in plain tailored styles. The suits we saw were priced at $39.50.

The early fashion displays of Fall styles do not suggest hard times, for they show luxurious furs, velvets and metallic cloth. Chiffon velvet is a noticeable feature; there are suits of velvet with short coats trimmed with fur, velvet evening wraps and velvet evening gowns. Black velvet leads, but in evening gowns there are also velvets in vivid shades of red and blue. Taffeta is also featured for evening wear. For coats rough-surfaced woolens are favored.

Fall skirts are about an inch longer than last season, the sports dresses being about 13 inches off the ground. The waist line is a little higher.

Ostrich feathers seem to be returning. Ostrich feather boas are offered for evening wear in colors to match the dress, and we see the feathers on some of the new hats. Some of these hats have a derby crown, with a narrow curving or wavy brim. Little fancy feathers or ostrich pompons are used for trimming; one seen had an ostrich feather laid over the top of the crown from front to back. These little hats, which are worn dipping over one eye, are described as Empress Eugenie styles and appear to be supplanting those off-the-face models, which have been unbecoming to so many wearers.

A cedarized chest, covered with washable oilcloth, was seen for $2.97. It was 28 inches long, 12½ inches wide, and 12 inches deep—a convenient container for blankets.

What are called Basque shirts are one of the gay fashions for boating, beach and outing wear. They are copied from the Basque fishermen of Southern France. They have short sleeves and round necks and are of cotton knitted in half-inch stripes horizontally—red and white, blue and white or black and white. Worn with a white skirt they look very smart. We saw them in a popular shop for $1.84.

A simple dishwasher consists of an attachment with tubing, soap container and brushes to fit on the faucet, and a heavy wire rack to fit in the sink. With it one could wash and rinse without ever putting one's hands in the water. The price of the dishwasher complete was $4.95.

Readymade dresses in voile and other thin cottons are made with a very narrow stitched hem at the edge of the skirt—not the deeper hem that the home dressmaker puts in her house dresses. This narrow hem is like the finish given to chiffon or georgette.

How We Use the Pungent Mint

Green Pears.—Have you seen the advertisements of the luscious green creme de menthe pears? We have, and they looked so tempting and we are so fond of mint that we decided right away to make some ourselves, and to make a plenty, so that we could have all we wished. We did make them, and we had such a good time doing it!

We used firm Bartlett pears that would not cook soft; pared and cored them, cutting some in halves and some lengthwise in eight pieces. The small pieces and some of the halves we cooked in an open kettle; the rest of the halves we cooked in the cans. For both we made a syrup of two cups sugar to each cup of water. Then we added green vegetable coloring and peppermint oil. The open kettle method will require more oil and coloring as it evaporates. We used about 30 drops of each for a quart can and 20 drops of each for a quart can of the cold pack. We have found that both oil and coloring vary in strength so that one needs to be guided by taste. The syrup must be strongly flavored for the pears to absorb it. The results from both were good, but each had a different flavor and texture. Those cooked in the pan were more like preserves.

The small pieces we use to garnish ice cream, cream tapioca, cream rice puddings and gelatine desserts. The halves served with whipped cream make a delicious dessert of themselves. They are good in salads, too. We also took plain canned pears, added coloring and green mint to the juice and let them stand 24 hours. These were good, too, and a little different from the others.

We enjoy experimenting with new ideas like this and when the experiments end well we have a real and satisfying thrill. We hope you will try them, have as good luck and like them as well as we do.

Candied Mint.—Last Summer when I was gathering mint from the brook for iced tea, I found so many large beautiful sprays that I wondered if it could not be preserved to use after the brook had frozen. I gathered an armful, washed it well and let it stand until thoroughly dry. Then I picked off the large leaves and tiny sprays. In a large shallow saucepan I put four cups of sugar, ¼ teaspoon cream of tartar and two cups of water and let the sugar dissolve, then boiled it without stirring until it reached the "crack" stage and began to turn color. (If you have a thermometer, let it reach 300 degrees.) I put as many leaves in at a time as possible, turning them with a silver fork to coat them well; then lifted them to buttered plates to dry. When they were hard and dry I packed them in tin boxes. Later they were used in grapejuice, fruitades and ginger ale, on ice cream and desserts served with whipped cream.

To the left-over syrup I added water, cooked it to the soft ball stage, let it cool, beat it until creamy and dropped it by spoonfuls on buttered plates to harden. These were as delicious creamed mints as we ever ate.

Mint Jelly With Pectin. — One cup mint leaves, one cup brown sugar, 1½ cups water, one cup vinegar, 5½ cups sugar, one bottle pectin. Simmer first four ingredients 30 minutes, and strain. Add sugar and green coloring and bring to a boil, then add pectin, stirring constantly. Boil one-half minute. Remove from fire and let stand one minute while skimming. Pour into jelly glasses and seal with paraffin. Sprigs of mint may be placed in the glasses before the jelly is poured into them.

Gelatin Mint Jelly.—Soak one tablespoon gelatin in two tablespoons cold water; cover with one cup boiling water and add ½ cup chopped mint leaves and two teaspoons sugar. Let stand until cool. Put through a sieve and add two tablespoons of lemon juice. Pour into a shallow pan that has been rinsed in cold water and drained. When it is set, cut in cubes.

Mint Variations.—Instead of serving the usual mint sauce with lamb, add two tablespoons of chopped mint leaves to a glass of currant jelly or the juice of one orange and one-third cup chopped mint leaves.

Good to look at and good to eat is a roast leg of lamb garnished with slices or sections of orange and small sprigs of mint.

A dash of paprika added to the usual mint sauce appeals to those who like "hot" things.

A delicious mint sauce is made with one-fourth cup orange juice, one-fourth cup lemon juice and one tablespoon powdered sugar. Let this stand some time before serving.

For those who like a sweeter sauce try one-fourth cup chopped mint, two tablespoons sugar, one tablespoon water, one tablespoon lemon juice.

A little chopped mint added to fruit salads and cocktails gives them a piquant flavor.

Some Sunday night the picnic sandwiches we make are popular with the young folks. We use any kind of cold meat we have—lamb, chicken, beef or pork—chop it, and mix with currant jelly and chopped mint. Sometimes we make the sandwiches "open face." Then instead of adding chopped mint we garnish them with whole mint leaves.

MARY REDYNS.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

759 — Molded Hipline. This style is designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 4½ yds. of 39-in. material with ¼ yd. of 39-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

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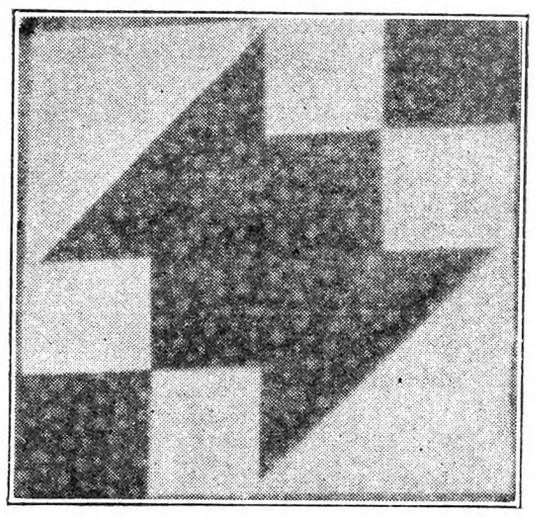
380 — Chic Model. This style is designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36 and 38-in. bust measure. Size 16 requires 5¾ yds. of 39-in. material. Ten cents.

407—Pretty Bloomer Frock. This style is designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2¼ yds. of 35-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 35-in. contrasting. Ten cents. Emb. No. 11024 (blue) 15 cents extra.

Our Large Fashion Magazine 10 cents.

Patchwork Pattern



World's Fair.—This pattern makes a very pretty and attractive quilt when made of one color and white. Directions with the pattern tell how this block must be joined so as to carry out a pretty effect. One can use scraps if preferred. Send 15 cents for pattern. Address orders to The Rural New-Yorker, New York, N. Y.

Catalog of patchwork patterns and quilting designs, 15 cents.

Antique Glass

One can scarcely imagine any article of household use more fragile than glassware, and for that very reason the pieces in existence are doubly precious to their owners. In museums, and occasionally in private collection, one finds lovely pieces of Waterford or crystal which go back to Revolutionary and Colonial days, beautiful and rare, but too valuable for us to collect, so we content ourselves with the pressed glass in lovely shapes and patterns, or some of the etched glass which has survived the vicissitudes of a long life.

At a country auction we once bought for 17 cents what the auctioneer called "a mess of glass." Among the jelly glasses, tooth-pick holders, odd cruet stoppers, etc., we found six little dishes of the cable pattern formerly used for preserves or strained honey and five shallow sauce dishes of the thistle pattern. The latter pattern I duplicated at an antique shop, and paid 75 cents each to fill out the set. Another lucky day brought us some old goblets for a few cents apiece, and a set of footed sauce dishes. The tiny dishes for preserves seem to be found in most of the patterns common to old glass, and are useful for salted nuts. We have a dozen of them in the horn of plenty Sandwich glass. Speaking of this type of glass it is remarkable how much Sandwich glass is left, for the factory was in existence but a few years, and the molds destroyed in the fire which burned the whole works. However, much of the glass advertised as Sandwich glass has no right to be called such, for it is either a rank imitation, or old glass of other origin. True Sandwich is really lovely, clear, flawless and of beautiful, lacy patterns.

Our family has owned for a great many years a set of glass in the diamond design; deeply cut diamonds cover it entirely. A tall covered compote, sauce dishes and spoon-holder are all that remains of the set. Another member of the family owned a similar compote, but she took it to a church supper and it disappeared from the table never to reappear. Not even safe in church if it meets a collector's eyes. I once heard a lecturer boast of finding a rare piece in a cemetery, and she calmly took it, leaving a silver dollar beneath the flowers she dislodged. She evidently believed that "all is fair in collecting, as well as in love and war."

The tall compotes are handsome for fruit, very ornamental. They are not uncommon either, and may be purchased at from $5 to $12. We know a fine one of the thumb print glass which rings when struck like a fairy bell. Others which we have seen are of snake-skin glass, crackle glass or the rarer etched glass. Raised patterns on frosted glass sometimes display log cabin and deer or mythological figures. A footed dish with a snake-skin glass cover bears the word honey on its rim. Bread plates, usually oval in shape, with a sheaf of wheat or horseshoe in center, and the words, "Give us this day our daily bread," around the rim, are fairly common but pretty and useful. A rather unusual plate was sold Centennial year; it bears the Liberty Bell in the center and on the wide rim are the names of the 13 original States and the signers of the Declaration.

One collector has succeeded in accumulating a large and quite complete set of the lion glass; it is of clear glass, but somewhere on each piece is a lion or lion's head of frosted glass. The bell flower pattern is exquisite and very popular.

Salt cellars are interesting and found in many shapes and designs. Candlesticks seem a trifle scarce; the dolphin pattern has been imitated so often one finds it difficult to know originals. Old sugar bowls with covers make excellent candy jars and are often of graceful lines.

Bottles are a chapter all by themselves. Some are very rare and valuable. Old bottles are usually distinguished by the pontil mark on the bottom.

Milk glass is in demand just now and brings a good price. Some colored glass is being collected although much of it is rather ordinary. A State Fair exhibit of glass looked very much like the sort one received as premiums with tea and baking powder back in the early nineties, but if someone likes it and collects it, its value will increase. Any house old enough to boast a pantry is quite likely to contain one or more of these treasures. All of this glass was fairly common at one time but its growing scarcity has made it valuable.

Old glass lamps are often collected to be wired, or some of the larger ones are still used with oil for a soft light in rooms furnished in antiques.

Just look over the top shelves in your pantry and see what you can find.

LUCILE R. DE RIGHT.

ENGLISH garden expert is in error when he says it is extremely difficult to distinguish between weeds and young plants. If it comes up again after you cut it down it's a weed.—Macon Telegraph.

The Cup That Cheers, but Not Inebriates

I like a goblet,
A little glass goblet
Filled to the brim
With tasty fruit punch.
I like another one
Just like t'other one,
Two chairs, and you,
And cookies to crunch.

Well, here's the punch, anyway. Tutti frutti punch is a favorite. To make it, you should assemble the following: Six juicy oranges, six ripe bananas, a dozen lemons, one freshly grated, or one can of grated pineapple, one bottle of raspberry shrub, enough granulated sugar to sweeten, and cold water for mixing as strong as you like. Squeeze the lemons, using the juice only. Do the same with the oranges. Slice the bananas very thinly, mixing all with the grated pineapple, shrub, sugar and water. Set away to chill in the icebox.

Fruit nog made with either pineapple or blackberry is excellent, and is made this way: Beat one fresh egg with two level teaspoons of sugar and a pinch of salt. Add three tablespoons of blackberry or pineapple juice and enough cold water to fill a glass with cracked ice in the bottom.

And doesn't orange soda sound good? It is good, and here's how you can have one: Squeeze the juice from one large orange, mix it with sugar to suit and add a glass of ice water. Stir in quickly one level teaspoon of baking soda and drink while foaming.

Altogether different, yet just as tasty is "little brown jug" with a recipe reading this way: Into a quart of ice water put half a cup of good dark molasses with three teaspoons of ground ginger well stirred into it, and this mixed with one cup of real cider vinegar. Put all into a two-quart jug, shake vigorously, and let stand in the icebox at least an hour (longer is better) to "ripen" before using.

And how would you like a strawberry lemon? This is the rule: One cup of strawberries, or one of canned ones drained from their juice. Mash them and mix with enough powdered sugar to sweeten to taste. Then add to them a cup of cold water. Put all through a sieve, then add the juice of one large lemon and 2½ cups more of water. Mix well, set on ice until serving time. Another strawberry-lemon combination is the simple addition of syrup from canned strawberries to a "straight" lemonade.

Ever try a milk apricot? No? Then try this one: Through a sieve put enough soft pulp from canned apricots to measure two tablespoons. Sweeten with sugar and stir thoroughly into a glass of good sweet milk.

And this is handy for a stock syrup from which to make quickly either a cold or a hot cup of cocoa. (We all know that cocoa made with no cooking is not as fine-flavored as if made by the cooked way. Made by this method, it will always taste right.) Mix two cups of granulated sugar and one of cocoa all together dry. Make it into a smooth paste with part of two cups of cold water. Then add the rest of the water and heat to the boiling point. Boil slowly for 10 minutes, remove, add half a level teaspoon of salt, let cool, put into a jar, and set in the icebox. Use two tablespoons of this to half a pint of good sweet milk for either a hot or a cold drink. With whipped cream on top, this is delicious.

And we may as well make a lemon syrup, too. It is just as convenient to "have on hand." As "straight lemonade" is a favorite, we like a generous supply "on tap." Squeeze the juice from 12 lemons, having first grated the rind from six of them. Mix juice and rind together and allow to stand over night. Make a syrup by dissolving six pints of granulated sugar in six quarts of hot water, letting it reach the boiling point. Allow it to cool some. Strain the mixed rind and juice through a sieve, pressing as much as possible of the oil from the rind through with the juice. Mix well with the cooled syrup. Fill into hot, sterilized jars, and seal. When using add the same amount of fresh ice water.

A simple blackberry punch may be easily had. The syrup from canned blackberries or the juice from freshly crushed and sweetened berries combined with lemon juice and added to ice water is as delicious as it is unusual.

Russian tea has its rightful place, too. Scald an earthen teapot, put into it two teaspoons of green tea leaves and the same of black. Over the tea pour four cups of freshly boiled water and allow to stand on the back of the range for five minutes. Take off, and add lemon juice and sugar to suit the taste. Set in the icebox to chill. Serve with a disk of lemon cut to the center and caught on to the edge of the glass.

An egg nog royale would suit even royalty. You will want to try this: Beat well the yolks of six fresh eggs with half a cup of granulated sugar and stir into one pint of top milk and one pint of heavy cream. Add any desired fruit juice and a few whisks of nutmeg. When all well mixed, fold in the well-beaten whites of the six eggs.

Still another wholesome beverage is lemon pineade which comes forth from this rule: Squeeze the juice from three lemons and mix with one pint of sweetened and crushed pineapple. Make a syrup of half a pound of granulated sugar and a pint of water, letting it boil for 10 minutes. Mix all together, heat to the boiling point, and seal in hot sterilized jars until wanted for serving.

This is really different and is called blackberry mush. It is made this way: Crush two quarts of very ripe blackberries, add to them half a pint of warm water, put on in an enameled kettle and stew slowly until tender. Take from the fire, cool a little, pressing out all the juice possible. For each pint of juice use 2½ cups of granulated sugar, six tablespoons of orange juice and 1½ tablespoons of vanilla extract. Mix this with very thinly shaved ice for a thin "mush."

Some other day try a lemon soda which you'd make by mixing together for a big family six cups of granulated sugar, three ounces of cream of tartar, three tablespoons of flour, dry. Then mix together the beaten whites of three fresh eggs, the juice of one large or two small lemons, and three quarts of water. Combine the two mixtures, place over the fire, let boil about two minutes, then take off and cool, adding flavor to taste. When about to serve, add two tablespoons of the mixture to half a glass of ice water in which half a teaspoon of common baking soda has been dissolved. It will foam to the top of the glass.

And here we have a pineapple pick-me-up. Choose well-ripened, perfect pineapples. Pare and slice them, then cut into small pieces. Do this over an earthen dish, saving all the juice. When ready, dredge the fruit with plenty of powdered sugar and put all into a large pitcher. Pour in boiling water, using a cup for each pineapple. Cover and allow to stand for several hours, occasionally mashing it down in the pitcher. Then set the pitcher on ice. When wanted, strain off the juice into another pitcher, serving in glasses with more sugar and a little cracked ice.

Another fresh mixed punch is this one: Into two quarts of water mix four cups of currant juice (or syrup from canned ones), four cups of raspberry juice, one finely crushed pineapple, the juice from three large oranges, and of three lemons. Mix well, sweeten to taste, and set in the icebox to chill. Serve on cracked ice in glasses.

To pep you up try a lemon egg, which is nourishing and altogether wholesome. Partially beat one fresh egg and put it with lemonade into a shaker, or glass preserve jar (with the top securely fastened). Shake vigorously, pour out into a cold glass, whisk a bit of nutmeg or ground clove over the top, and—there you are!

And apples mustn't be forgotten, so here we have an apple punch: Use four cups of fresh apple juice, or canned sweet cider, the juice of two oranges and of two lemons. Mix this into a sugar syrup made by boiling for 20 minutes 1½ cups of granulated sugar and one quart of water. Seal in hot sterilized jars. Serve with a lemon disk on the glass rim. This will also make a frozen "frappe."

Doesn't pineapple orangeade sound tempting? And well it might. Try it and see for yourself. This rule will make it: Into four cups of water mix the juice from two large oranges, three tablespoons of finely grated pineapple, and three tablespoons of granulated sugar. Set away in the icebox until wanted, then serve on cracked ice in glasses.

Here is a good recipe to use when wishing to make a fruit shrub. Stir one quart of granulated sugar into one pint of good cider vinegar and heat over the fire to the boiling point. Then take it off and pour it over four quarts of ripe, mashed blackberries, raspberries or strawberries. Let stand several hours, stirring occasionally. Then strain, place again over the fire, heat to the boiling point and fill into hot sterilized jars. When serving, dilute with the same amount of ice water.

Ever try a lemon grape drink? It has a taste all its own. Here is a rule for it: Squeeze the juice from four large lemons and mix it with a pint of grape-juice, two cups of granulated sugar, and two quarts of ice water. Serve on crushed ice in glasses.

Last but not least is this rule for pineapple shrub. We think that anything with pineapple in it is good; have yet to find one that isn't. Here it is: Select very ripe and perfect pines. Pare, slice and chop them finely. Place in a clean earthen jar and cover with good cider vinegar. Let stand four or five days, stirring once in a while. Then strain through a sieve, and to every three cups of juice add five cups of granulated sugar. Place on over the fire, bring to the boiling point, cook about 10 minutes, skimming as needed. Remove from the fire, and when cool, put into bottles.

FRANCES BLAKE.

Whole Wheat Bread

This is my favorite recipe for one loaf of whole wheat bread:

One pint thick sour milk, ⅔ cup molasses; stir into it one tablespoon of soda. Sift together one cup white flour, two large cups of whole wheat flour, ½ teaspoon salt, one teaspoon baking powder. Stir together with liquids. Put into greased tin and let stand in a warm place to rise for one hour, then bake for the same length of time. MRS. H. H. H.

GLOBE artichokes, now extensively grown in California, do not come true from seed, so they are usually propagated by means of suckers or off-shoots which develop after the flower stalk dies.

RURAL NEW-YORKER TOUR

ALL ABOOOARD for the Pacific Northwest and Canada. The Rural New-Yorker Special Train leaves New York August 15th with our happy crowd. Will you be there? If you have not decided yet, now is the time to make up your mind. You can't afford to miss this wonderful opportunity to see America's wonderlands under such ideal conditions.

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Folks are still talking about last year's tour. This year's trip will be far more interesting. You'll visit the great cities along the route, primeval forests, large glaciers, Indian Reservations, National Parks. You'll see everything in these lands of endless natural wonders as you travel on these great railroads: New York Central, Grand Trunk, Chicago and North Western, Great Northern, Soo Line, Canadian Pacific and Erie.

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Fill in and mail coupon for new free booklet giving complete information and special low rates. It contains actual photographs of places to be visited along the route. It gives you the day by day travel schedule. Get your neighbors together and make up a regular party for the trip. Don't miss this adventure of a life time at one low cost. Mail coupon now!

DIRECTOR OF TOURS, Rural New-Yorker
333 W. 30th Street, New York City

Please send me your free booklet telling all about the 2nd Annual Rural New-Yorker Coast to Coast Tour.

Name .....

R. F. D. or Street .....

City ..... *State* .....

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Hundreds of inquiries are answered by mail to one printed here. For your protection we cannot consider unsigned statements.]

The enclosed request for shipment came to me. The envelope, containing this letter, was merely addressed to the "Leading Egg Shipper" and I am inclined to feel that the eastern section of the country is being flooded with this particular form letter. I know nothing of this firm, but I do know there is something wrong with quotations of 45 to 55 cents with present New York wholesale quotations on New Jersey premiums at 30 to 31 cents. W. W. K.
Pennsylvania.

Many letters have been received asking the standing of the West Side Commission Company, 367 Westside Ave., Jersey City, N. J. We can find no rating for them and they are not listed in the telephone directories. The prices quoted are 50 per cent above the market. Until this company establishes its responsibility we advised shippers to demand "certified" check in advance.

Would you try to collect the enclosed check given by Ainsworth & Milburn, 15-17 Alvin Place, Upper Montclair, N. J.? They came into my neighborhood and wanted to buy eggs, offering two cents more per dozen than the best local prices. Several of my friends and myself let them have a case apiece and received checks in payment. I received my check back, and since have heard all their checks came back as no good. If you can do anything about collecting same I would appreciate it greatly. L. P.
New York.

I have been a reader of THE R. N.-Y. for a number of years, and never lost a cent because Publisher's Desk would sound a warning just in time. Now, however, I am out of $6.30, because I had listened to my boys instead. The men who gave this check have come to this vicinity to sell vegetables, and in return they bought eggs, veal and, I believe, live poultry. We live away from town and the storekeeper took care of the eggs and afterwards of the check. The price was so low for eggs that I tried this party with one case, and this check is the result. Checks for other folks have come back the same way. Would you try to collect this check for me? C. T.
New York.

Checks were returned with the information that there were no funds in the bank to meet them. We endeavored to locate Ainsworth & Milburn, but our letters are returned with the information, "Left no address." The bank explained that these people were dealers in second-hand automobiles at one time and when they sent out a number of checks and made no deposits, the bank closed the account, and they have no further address for them. We have been unable to locate them through the Post Office Department. The shippers therefore are obliged to charge this up to experience. When strangers come into a neighborhood looking for shipments and offering to pay above the market price, it is advisable to look up their references before making any shipments to them.

Can we get anything out of this stock? My husband is sick and we need money very much; have not heard a thing from this since 1924, when it was transferred. We must have THE R. N.-Y. as long as we live if possible. We enjoy it and look for its weekly visits. L. D.
New York.

The Renewablade Shear Company, Inc., which this question refers to, is no longer in existence, having become inoperative and void March 16, 1927, and proclaimed by the Governor January 1, 1928, for non-payment of taxes.

I find your paper so full of useful information. I make clippings and I often find it necessary to preserve both sides of the pages. A double subscription solves this little problem of pasting.
New York. H. G. C.

This correspondent subscribes for two copies of the paper because he keeps clippings of articles containing information that he desires to have in form to refer to later, and frequently wishes to make a clipping from both sides of page to paste in a scrap-book. When he does not make a clipping from both sides he has one copy of the paper complete. Some readers get the same results from keeping copies whole, and making an index so that the information needed may be readily turned to.

There is a man who owes me for one case of eggs, and I wish you would make him pay me for them. W. D. W.
New York.

Arthur Brand of 63-36 Forest Ave., Ridgewood, L. I., received the shipment and signed for it, but he has disappeared and left no forwarding address. We have not been able to locate him and there is no chance to collect. This must be charged up to experience. Small losses eat into profits and we again urge our readers to ask us before shipping.

In settling an estate a lien was foreclosed on New York real estate property; do the proceeds of said sale belong to the personal part of the estate or not?
New York. E. J. G.

No. The proceeds of the sale would first go to pay the mortgage and expense of sale, and the remainder, if any, would go to heirs to benefit from the real estate. The division of real estate and of personal property rests as at the time of owner's death.

Is it true that there is an estate of $850,000,000 left by President Buchanan and his brother? It is said that some of the property is located in New York City. If there is such an estate I should be interested to know about it. A. E.
New York.

Claims of mythical estates are more or less common. Sometimes lawyers encourage prospective heirs to hope that a share of the estate may be recovered for them. But the rule is that a fee must be paid first to cover time and expense of search. But the property is not discovered. Recently someone has stirred up this Buchanan myth anew. Official search has been made and no trace of any such property found in the records of New York City. Our information is that President Buchanan left property in the State of Pennsylvania under a will which directed the disposition of the estate, and that final disposition of it is soon to be made this year. It is reported that there are many claimants for a share of the property described in that will.

A man dies leaving by will a life interest in his property to his widow and providing that at her death the property is to go to his sister. When the widow dies can her estate come in for a "widow's dower" after having the use of the property during her lifetime? R. H.
New York.

No. The old dower right entitled the widow only to a life interest in one-third of her husband's real estate when he died intestate. In this case the will gave her use of the whole property during her life. This, of course, ended with her death. If the will is in proper form, the entire property now goes to the husband's sister.

I note your reduction in the subscription price. It is a mighty big thing in you to do at this time. I'll send my $2 soon. W. A. M.
California.

More than 40 years ago the present management of THE R. N.-Y. promised its subscribers and friends that it would never become a mere money-making institution, but as it grew and developed, its increased revenues would, in a fair proportion, be shared with them in better service and when possible in lower prices. That promise has been kept in good faith. Many now are new friends who were not born at the time it was made. The business has been run for nearly a half century solely from its own earnings without ever borrowing a dollar for any purpose, and never an unpaid bill carried over the first day of the month. In addition modern equipment has been provided and kept up to date, and a permanent home of its own purchased and paid for in a convenient location. The idea has been to make a prudent provision for the future.

The old Grecian philosophers held that the first duty of an art is to perfect itself. On this principle the doctor must devote himself to relieving pain and saving life. The lawyer to promoting justice. The publisher and editor to revealing truth and furnishing helpful information. The art must, as the philosophers said, support itself. Whatever degree of success THE R. N.-Y. has attained is due, we believe, to an honest effort to adopt this philosophy.

He bought dairy feed at the lowest prices . . . by telephone

A Bell System Advertisement

NEAR West Chester, Pa., lives a farmer who finds his telephone of great assistance in buying feed for his dairy herd. After checking up on prices by calling dealers in nearby towns, he recently decided that it was advisable to buy a large part of his winter's supply at once. The orders were promptly placed. The next day the price of bran advanced, and other grain prices went higher soon afterward. In this one instance a considerable saving was made.

The telephone is equally helpful in making the most advantageous sales of livestock, grain, fruit and vegetables through co-operative marketing associations or local markets. Even when bad weather makes roads impassable, it is always ready to keep up social and business contacts, or summon help in any emergency.

The modern farm home has a telephone that serves faithfully and well, rain or shine.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO. AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES — BELL SYSTEM

The PERFECT CORN HARVESTER

Sold Direct $23.75 JUST the THING for SHOCK or SILO CUTTING

Works in any kind of soil.
Cuts stalks, doesn't pull them.
Cuts 4 to 7 acres a day with one man and horse.
Great labor saver. Sold direct to farmers. Get your catalog NOW—Be prepared. Write:
LOVE MANUFACTURING CO., Dept 251 Lincoln, Illinois

HARDER

Today's low prices on dependable Harder Silos are, we believe, the lowest in modern silo history! **Don't let anyone tell you that you cannot afford a Harder!** Lower prices now prevail on both the pioneer wood stave "Harder" and the cast-stone silo. Get catalog and low prices. Save money by building now.

LOWER PRICES NOW!

HARDER SILO CO., Inc.
Box R-31
Cobleskill, New York

LOG SAWS

BE YOUR OWN BOSS

Be independent, start a wood sawing business, make big money, finest Log and Tree Saw on earth. Easy terms. New low factory prices. *Big FREE catalog.*
Used by the U.S. Gov't.
WITTE ENGINE WORKS
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SAVE MONEY
Use INGERSOLL PAINT
QUALITY PROVED BY 89 YEARS' USE
Made in All Colors—For All Purposes
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FREE to You—INGERSOLL PAINT BOOK—All about Paint and Painting for Durability. Sample Cards, Factory Prices. PREPAID FREIGHT OFFER.
WRITE US TO-DAY and SAVE MONEY
PATRONS' PAINT WORKS, Inc.
Oldest Ready-Mixed Paint Factory in America. Est. 1842
246 Plymouth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HAY BALERS
Built for Capacity
and turn out neat bales of hay or straw. This is a money maker. Write for description and sizes.
A. B. Farquhar Co., Limited, Box 1130, York, Pa.

Ditch Martin
Make Every Acre Pay!
MARTIN cuts ditches—open—tile drainage—irrigation. Terraces to keep rich top soil home, grades roads. 5 Models $37.50 up. Uses animals or tractor. Liberal terms. Write us or see your dealer. Owensboro Ditcher & Grader Co., Inc. Box 34 Owensboro, Ky.

Terrace
10 Day Trial

CORN HARVESTER

Best and fastest machine built. One and two row models. One horse. Carries to shock. Big labor saver. Pays for itself in one season. Worked by 1, 2 or 3 men. No twine. **Great for silage.** Free Trial. Agents Wanted. Write for catalog.
BENNETT MFG. Co., Box 904 Westerville, Ohio

American Fruits
by Samuel Fraser
Invaluable for the farm library. $4.75 postpaid. For sale by **Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St New York.**

Thoughts from Long Acres

Four fields near me give illuminating light upon the fertilizer question. Field one is in oats with no fertilizer. It belongs to a man who came here from Kansas last Fall and knew nothing of that field. Plowing while the soil had its early Spring dampness, convinced him that the soil was rich just as all soil looks rich while wet. Drier weather and hot sun shows up the soil baked hard and almost white, with the oats ranging from six inches to a foot high and heading out. Field two, also in oats, is near the road, and belongs to one of our oldest farmers who has an unspoken rivalry with several of his cronies regarding average yield per acre of small grains on their several farms. To show up great near the road, and to encourage big yield, he used double his usual quantity of fertilizer viz, 400 lbs. instead of 200 lbs. of 6-8-4 fertilizer. His oats are rank green, stand too high as a windy thunder storm will be sure to lodge them, but they will doubtless make a bumper yield. Field three, in oats, had the fertilizer scattered by hand at the rate of 200 lbs. per acre, and shows an amusing variation in height due to uneven scattering. Field four was in wheat last year, but a lot of the wheat winter-killed. Last Spring the owner dragged over those odd spots of dead wheat, scattered fertilizer and sowed oats. The crop was harvested with some difficulty and the field again put in wheat. Now the wheat is heading, but all those spots which were given fertilizer last year show far higher and heavier than the unfertilized portions. I draw the lesson that a moderate amount of fertilizer will pay on oats but an overdose is not only a losing proposition but makes lodging almost bound to occur. To save high-priced hay, we feed oat straw to horses in Winter in this section so that is why some fertilizer will pay. With oats at 32 cents per bushel, the grain alone will not return cost of production plus overhead expenses.

Bearing out my warning about going into cherry raising, come figures from the State which show a total of over 1,800,000 cherry trees in this State with only 44 per cent now in bearing, the remainder young trees to come into bearing. This does include this year's setting, which was extra heavy. Stay out of cherries unless you are especially favored with location, local market and cheap labor at picking time.

Some census figures reveal astonishing things. This county was one of the very few which gained heavily in population in the last decade yet the figures show over 300 fewer farms which have either been absorbed or abandoned during the last 10 years with a consequent heavy drop in rural population. Yet with fewer farms we are producing a surplus of dairy products in this fruit section, so that bottlers have made heavy cuts to producers. It is quite noticeable, though that no cut has been made to consumers yet the bottlers complain of lack of demand. This is in face of the fact that rough feed prices have been higher than ever before, and another hay shortage is in sight because of the failure of last year's seeding.

The cutworm pest is by no means confined to my own farm and garden. It is quite evident that we are paying now for the open Winter with a greatly increased bug population. I still believe that Winter-spread manure mulches the ground so that it does not freeze the bugs which hibernate in the soil near the surface. I shall plow my garden this Fall as late as possible and thus destroy the Winter quarters of countless bugs. I am told that just common bran with nothing mixed with it will destroy cutworms if spread on field or garden. The theory is that the worms fill themselves with the dry bran which swells with stomach moisture and bursts the worm. Maybe so, maybe not, but plain bran did do some good in our garden so that we saved the second planting for other bugs.

The striped cucumber bug was busy making lace curtains out of my pickle row and Calvin's pumpkin vines, but I gave them a dose of dust and away they flew. The same dust went on the beans, tomatoes and cabbage after which the leaves stopped looking like sieves. I use an all-purpose dust and a geared hand duster, but you may mix your own by taking 10 parts hydrated lime to one part arsenate of lead powder, and mixing it well, then shake it on through a burlap sack if you have no duster. Paraphrasing the old hymn, we must fight if we would eat, so fighting bugs is one of our most pressing jobs. If I listened to our County Agent, I would spend nine-tenths of my time spraying, but weeds and quack grass demond attention, especially after it has turned hot enough to bake an iceberg. Corn loves this hot weather but not for me as a little of it goes a long way with me.

Through my local contact with the editor of a daily paper I gently informed the public that the milk dealers had cut the price to the farmers but made no difference in the price to the consumer. Some of the dealers landed on me with a screech, making special trips to this farm to voice angry protests, but ending up in confessing that producer prices had been cut without cutting consumer prices. They had multiple excuses for that condition but someway I retained a hard-boiled attitude on that.

Berrien Co., Mich. L. B. REBER.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL
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Ideal location for Motorists
FREE GARAGE TO TRANSIENTS

Just the hotel for country people. Large light rooms. Quiet, restful and homelike. For men, women and families. Noted for good foods.

Rooms with use of bath - $2.00 and up
Rooms with bath - - - - $2.50 up
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E. C. LEEDY Dept. 30, G. N. Ry. St. Paul, Minn.

2 Farms For Sale One waterfront and one poultry farm
Can be bought on easy terms. Situated on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Apply—
WILLIAM D. RUARK Rt. 3 Berlin, Md.

FARMS FOR SALE — All Sizes All Prices
J. W. HOUCK -:- Central Bridge, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, Maryland farm, conveniences, experienced cook, good manager, settled, used to country, Protestant; position open late August; state experience, references. ADVERTISER 1242, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MAN for general work on small farm; send references and state wages when writing. BOX 154, St. Michaels, Md.

WANTED — Carpenter for gentleman's farm; should have complete set of tools; permanent, year-round place for competent, cheerful worker. ADVERTISER 1334, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED LATER part of August, girl for general housework and plain cooking, some laundry; must be neat, willing, of friendly disposition; good home, own room and bath, suburb of New York; 2 adults, 2 children 6 and 8; start with $60 month. MRS. WERNER LIEB, 2 Askins Place, New Rochelle, N. Y.

WANTED—Good all-round dairy farmer, small family, drive truck and tractor; house and usual privileges; Col. Co., route 22; steady job to right party. ADVERTISER 1342, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man for general farm work, good milker and clean habits essential. BOX 42A, Pittstown, N. J.

WANTED—Married poultryman, on profit-sharing basis, who can furnish his own help; room for two thousand layers; equipped for 1,000 broilers weekly, with batteries and colony brooding system; situated 80 miles from New York City, Orange County, N. Y. ADVERTISER 1351, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

BEEKEEPER WANTS position year round; temperate, reliable, American, 40, married. BOX 55, Southville, Mass.

COUPLE, MAN experienced gardener and farmer; wife good cook and general houseworker; best reference. GARDENER, care Lapicki, 93 Dale Ave., Ossining, N. Y.

DUCKMAN, EXPERIENCED all branches; a first-class incubator man; wishes year-round position; sober, honest, dependable. ADVERTISER 1310, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN, MARRIED, position wanted as manager on a farm, estate or coachman; experienced with saddle horses and farming; honest and trustworthy. ADVERTISER 1309, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN WANTS position, some experience; best references. ADVERTISER 1318, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING FOREMAN or dairyman on estate; four years in this place; wish to make change; long experience, steady, reverent, Protestant, married, no children, age 48. ADVERTISER 1324, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN WITH 25 years' experience wants position; married; absolutely competent in any branch of poultry keeping; also experienced raising pheasants and wild waterfowl; can also raise all field and garden crops. R. C. HEMPEL, 20 Edgemere Ave., Trenton, N. J.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE graduate, age 37, single, years of experience with registered cattle, some poultry experience, wants position on registered dairy farm or private estate. ADVERTISER 1326, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED—Capable, congenial, well-educated woman, middle-aged, drives car, as companion or instructress; country preferred. BOX 116, Francestown, N. H.

FARM MANAGER, 20 years practical, scientific experience all branches; cattle, dairying, etc.; make own feeds, fertilizers, insecticides, medicants; make waste lands profitable; if not convincing don't hire me. BOX 269, Peekskill, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED DAIRYMAN and all-round farm-hand wishes situation. ADVERTISER 1336, care Rural New-Yorker.

CAPABLE MANAGER or herdsman, life-time experience all branches dairy production, testing; age 33, married, 3 children, first-class references. ADVERTISER 1335, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED by young married man as herdsman or manager of estate or commercial farm; life-time practical experience, college training; last place 5 years; references as to character and ability. ADVERTISER 1331, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, 52, CARPENTER, and all-round handyman, wants job on poultry farm; do anything and everything; no liquor or tobacco; $35 per month, room and board. ADVERTISER 1356, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, GOOD cook, Swedish, boy 14, excellent references; good home with adults preferred; salary about $50. MRS. N. ERICSON, 76 Church St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

GERMAN MAN, 31 years of age, wants work on dairy farm, good in repairing machinery. Address KARL EVERSBERG, care Hosensack Store, Hosensack, Lehigh Co., Pa.

HOUSEKEEPER WITH boy 11 wishes position; excellent references. BOX 216, Milford, Conn.

MARRIED FARMER wishes position, dry-hand milker, tractor-man, teamster; go anywhere; available at once. TRACY NUTTER, Westover, Md.

PRACTICAL SUPERINTENDENT wants position on commercial farm or estate, experienced all branches; thorough business training. ADVERTISER 1341, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN, EXPERIENCED in hotel management wishes position as matron in institution or school September 1. ADVERTISER 1340, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, capable of taking full charge of home or inn, wishes position. MAY WILSON, Harvey Cedars, N. J.

THOSE answering advertisements in this department should not send original testimonials, photographs, etc., that the applicant for position wishes returned.

POULTRYMAN, THOROUGHLY experienced, elderly Gentile, wants light work on poultry farm or charge small flock; can board myself. ALLEN WEST, Haddonfield, N. J.

YOUNG MAN, age 23, wants light work on farm; wages no object; Catskills or other territory New York. ADVERTISER 1345, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN POULTRYMAN, experienced, can take complete charge commercial plant; 27 years old; no bad habits, A-1 references; single; willing to work. HERBERT LONGO, 537 18th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARMER, SINGLE, Swedish, 32, wishes position private or commercial, dairyman or general farm work; references; state particulars and wages. IVAN SWANSON, 33 First Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

POSITION WANTED as working superintendent on modern farm; American, middle-aged, small family; strictly temperate, do not use tobacco; life experience in all branches of farming; nine years last place. ADVERTISER 1347, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN wants position on dairy or general farm; no experience but willing to work; state particulars. JOHN HOCK, 104 Elton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MARRIED POULTRYMAN, capable, reliable, is open for engagement. ADVERTISER 1348, care Rural New-Yorker.

A GOOD MAN, American, single, 30, best references, clean character; all-round farmer, good teamster, dry-hand milker; wishes position on estate or farm; $75 month and found. ADVERTISER 1352, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM OR ESTATE working superintendent, finest references; experienced construction, farming, landscaping, orcharding, maintenance buildings, cars, tractors; American, married; moderate wages. ROY STRONG, New Canaan, Conn.

ACTIVE, MIDDLE-AGED man, understanding paper-hanging, painting, cement and carpentry; 15 years' general farming and poultry; desires steady position on farm, estate or institution; no milking; good home preferred to high wages; no liquor; reference. ADVERTISER 1354, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION WANTED—Gardener, all branches, poultryman, dairyman and all-around caretaker of private estate; salary or share proposition; give full proposition in first letter; white, Protestant, American. H. ZAUN, Mont Clare, Pa.

PRACTICAL POULTRYMAN, with experience, desires position, private or commercial plant. L. K. GRUND, 29 Washington Ave., Arlington, N. J.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, desires position; honest, reliable, efficient in all branches; excellent references. ADVERTISER 1355, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

TOURIST LODGE, on Route 20, coast to coast, one acre, 10-room house, newly painted, maple shade; good place for gas station, roadside stand; price $2,100, $500 cash. ADVERTISER 1222, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM, OVER 100 acres, some stock, with furniture; $3,000; a bargain. B. HOLZWEISSIG, Fulton Station, Middleburg, N. Y.

GAS STATION, road-stand, modern home, half acre, near Philadelphia; photo; well financed. ADVERTISER 1321, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED TO RENT or buy on easy terms, 50 acres and seven-room house in New York or Connecticut, near a large town, on good road. ADVERTISER 1325, care Rural New-Yorker.

177-ACRE GRAPE and dairy farm, Chautauqua County, N. Y., on improved road, 2½ miles from progressive village; 88 acres fertile machine-worked tillage, about 20 acres productive vineyard, 37-acre woodlot; spacious home, electricity, free gas; dairy barn, 12-cow stable, wagon house, packing shed, poultry house; buildings recently repaired and painted; $9,000; inquire about this and other Chautauqua County farms offered for sale under easy-payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—53-acre farm, house and barn, some stock; price $2,800; New York State. ADVERTISER 1333, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—80-acre farm, beautiful location, buildings, town water, steam heat, near new State road; correspondence invited. F. L. C., 28 Phillips St., Andover, Mass.

FOR RENT—Excellent 40-acre truck or poultry farm; good spring, running water in house; $25 month. MRS. ANNIE ALEXANDER, Perkiomenville, Pa.

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FOR SALE—House, 5 rooms and bath, nook, double garage. BOX 391, Grace St., Highview Ave., Nanuet, N. Y.

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FOR SALE—100-acre apple orchard, all varieties bearing this year; also 83 acres of apple land adjoining above orchard; all near railroad, in the Winchester apple belt, Shenandoah Valley, Virginia. M. M. ORNDORFF, Strasburg, Va.

85 ACRES, DAIRY and general farm; 9-room house, large barn and other buildings; can sell with or without crops; price $2,000, small amount cash. MRS. JOSEPHINE NELSON, R. R. 3, Cherry Valley, Otsego County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—3-acre farm, small modern home. CAVES, Egg Harbor, N. J.

FOR SALE—145 acres good farm land for sale or exchange; price right. ERNEST BROWN, Portville, N. Y.

WANTED TO RENT small equipped dairy farm, about 15 cows, within 100 miles New York City. F. BLAKE, 139-22 86th Road, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED TO LEASE—Fully equipped dairy farm, retail preferred; modern and well located; A-1 corn and Alfalfa land; will purchase on milk contract. GLEN A. MARTIN, Hamilton, N. D.

100-ACRE DAIRY farm with retail milk route, near county seat; monthly income $400; $12,500; write for particulars. ADVERTISER 1344, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Nice 8-room house, 30 acres, plenty wood and timber, 1,000 chickens; suitable for Summer boarders; sacrifice price $4,800, $2,000 cash down payment; located in Pine Bush, N. Y. Write BOX 178, Slate Hill, N. Y.

FOR SALE—117-acre farm, 4 miles Watkins Glen; large basement barn, 8-room house; $400 down, balance of $3,200 easy payment. ADVERTISER 1346, care Rural New-Yorker.

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SOMERVILLE, NEW JERSEY — Well-built modern cottage; six rooms and bath, modern plumbing, electricity, heat, telephone; garage; near town, beautiful scenery, high grade; bargain for immediate sale; cash governs price; additional acreage available for small development. ADVERTISER 1349, care Rural New-Yorker.

SACRIFICE, LARGE house, near State road, improvements, 15 acres, buildings, orchard, stream; $7,500. KLINE R. D. 3, Freehold, N. J.

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Country Board

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HONEY, CLOVER, 5 lbs., $1; buckwheat, 75c; 10 lbs., $1.40, postpaid third zone. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY — Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $5.25; 120 lbs., $10. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

WANTED — Cleveland tractor, Model K, for parts. JOSEPH RUBESH, Rockland County, Garnerville, N. Y.

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HONEY—New crop, by case, ton or carload; 120 lbs. light amber, $7.92; white clover $10.17 here. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

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WILL ANYONE ship one bushel of green pine cones; state price. ADVERTISER 1332, care Rural New-Yorker.

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THE SMOOTHNESS OF AN EIGHT · THE ECONOMY OF A FOUR

NEW PLYMOUTH

FLOATING POWER

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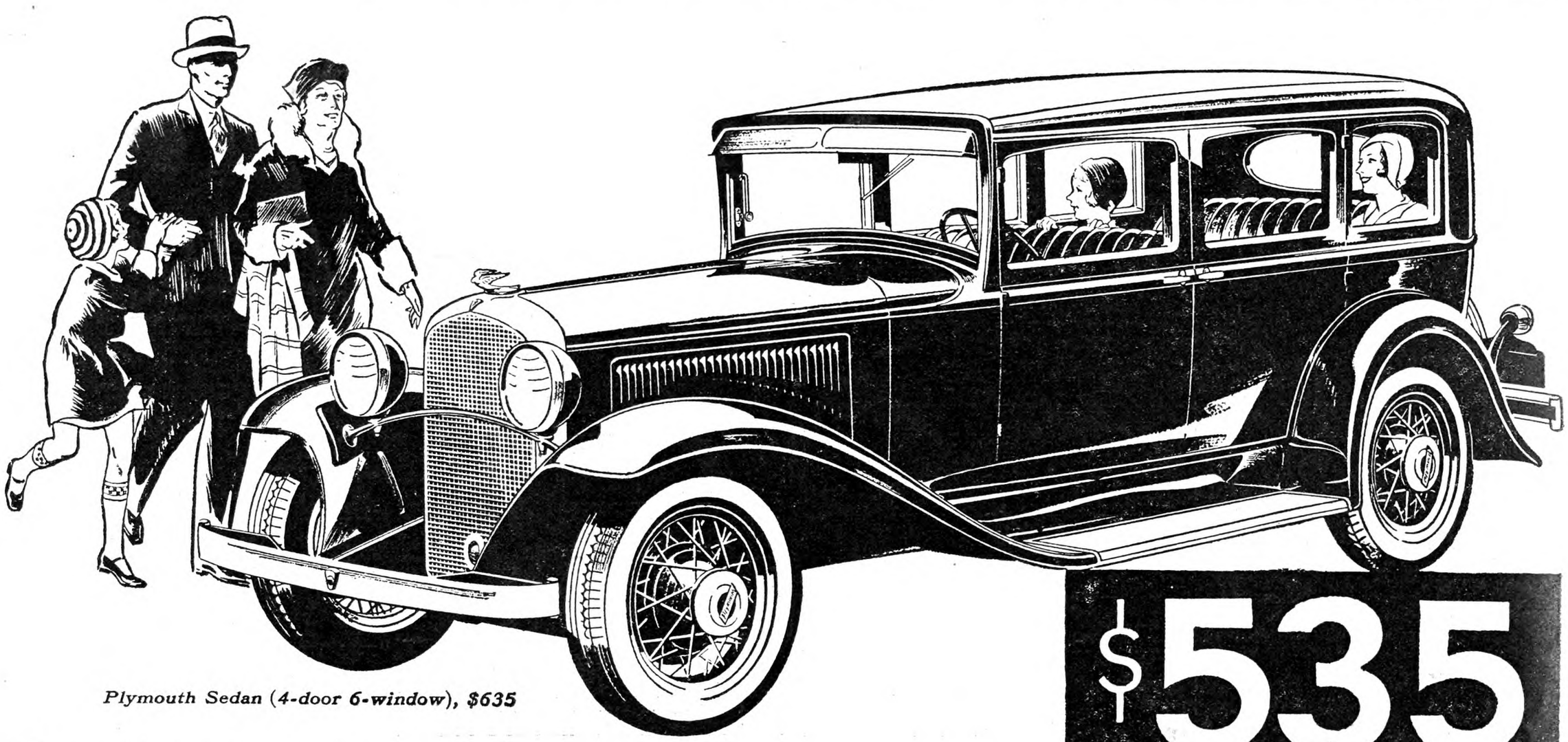

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Chrysler Motors engineers, while designing fine sixes and eights for Dodge, De Soto and Chrysler, have labored unceasingly for the perfected Four, which they have steadfastly maintained to be the ideal car for the lowest-price field.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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Footbridge Near Lewiston, Pa.; Swimming Hole Beside It

Summer Time in Oswego County, New York

VACATION days are slipping swiftly by, and almost before we know it school will be opening again. Sometimes I think the children will hardly know they have had a vacation, there is so much to keep them busy all the time. But perhaps the change of work will be a rest for them in a way. Richard, now 11 years old, has a 4-H club garden this year. This occupied his time after school and on Saturdays before vacation began, and he has taken good care of it since. The county leader visited here the other day and pronounced it "a mighty fine garden—about the best he'd seen," which made the boy feel very proud and happy. He is hoping to have a good exhibit at the county fair. Then he has long been wishing for a bicycle, and we thought if he earned it he would appreciate it more, so several weeks ago he "hired out" to a neighbor to pick berries. The strawberry season came on a little earlier than usual, and he had to miss the first two big pickings, for he was still in school. But he went at it the next week and tried hard to make up. I did feel sorry for him on those dreadfully hot days, when the village boys were sitting in the shade on their front lawns with the hose or sprinkler turned on, trying to keep cool. Then the days when he didn't pick were usually busy ones at home, helping the men with the haying, carrying fresh water and driving for the horse-fork, to say nothing of chores morning and night. Yet when bush berries began to ripen he was eager to go to work again and was anticipating a big check at the close of the season. But alas for the "best laid plans of mice and men!" On the Fourth of July Derrill, the seven-year-old, staged a special celebration by coming down with the real old-fashioned measles, and, of course, in due time Richard contracted it and has been "vacationing" in bed in a dark room, not even able to read, which is his favorite pastime. Meanwhile the berries are right in their prime and the best pickings will be over before he is out of quarantine!

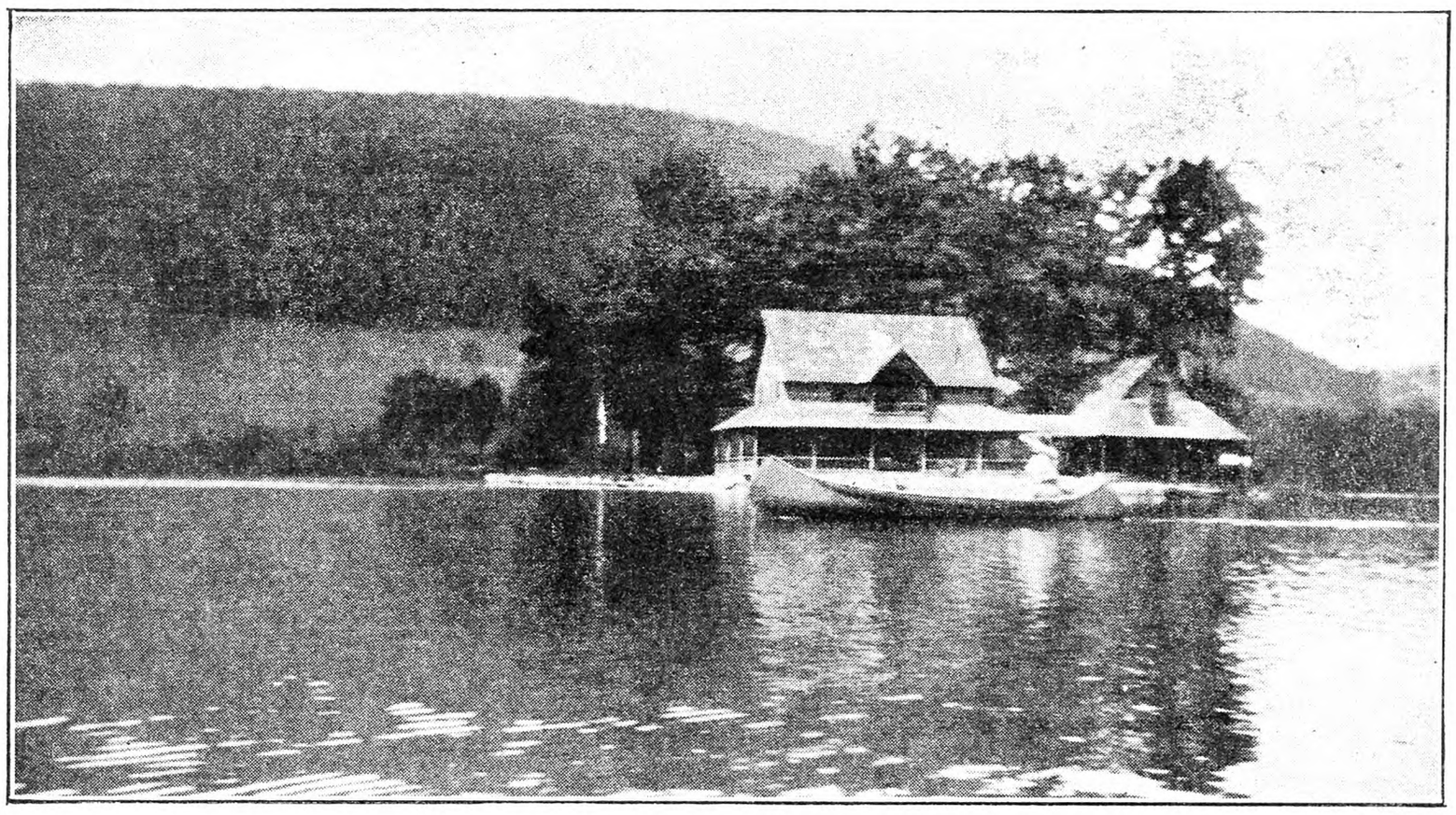
Derrill, now nearly as well as ever again, tries hard to fill big brother's place. He takes the cows away, cantering down the lane on the pony, and picks the berries from our one lone row in the garden. We had a little patch of strawberries for our own use, and he picked nearly all of them, earning money enough to buy himself a "real" watch. It certainly has been amusing to see him keep taking it out of his pocket every five minutes to see what time it is!

Strawberries were a big crop in this section. My father picked over 3,000 quarts from about half an acre, while our neighbor harvested nearly 8,000 quarts from one acre. Bush berries were never nicer, but we are having so many hard showers it is almost impossible to get them picked. Hundreds of quarts will go to waste, as they are too soft to be put into the baskets. My father has about four and a half acres set out to blackcaps and Columbians, and he expected to harvest around 10,000 quarts, but it looks now as if he would stand quite a loss. Like strawberries, the prices have been much lower than for several years past, but the demand is fairly good. The farm is situated on the main highway between Syracuse and the Thousand Islands, and there is heavy traffic on this road. Many cars stop and each day's harvest is usually disposed of before nightfall, and many orders taken. This quick turnover for cash is a great improvement over the old way of selling berries, when they had to be shipped on the train or peddled out.

One has had to can plenty of berries and make jelly from currants, for other fruit will be scarce. There were few cherries here, not more than half a crop in the big orchard of a neighbor, and birds were busy gathering these before they could ripen. This is an off year for apples, and the pear trees are taking a vacation as well. But I read in some paper recently that the peach crop will be unusually large, so no doubt the prices will be low and many will be canned, to add variety to the fruit cupboard. We like especially the peach jam made with pectin.

String beans are ready again for canning and the boys will help me "tip and tail" them and cut them up, so it will not be hard to put up a good supply for Winter. I have tried canning them whole, and they do look nice, and one can put more beans into a can, but it is harder to pack them and they have to be cut up before serving anyway, so I prefer to do it first.

The hot dry weather in June hurried the hay on our farm to maturity and it was necessary to start it much earlier. Half of it was in the barn by July 1, and the rest was put in soon after, 52 loads in all. Rains came on after the Fourth putting an end to what threatened to be a serious drought, and now farmers are having a trying time to get their hay. A neighbor has had 30 loads out in the worst weather imaginable, and it has been soaked through and through. We were, indeed, fortunate to have had such a good time for this work. Only four loads got a wetting. The hay crop is surely a wonderful one here, and we shall have enough this year to carry us through. For several years past we have had to buy a considerable amount, due to damage done to seeding by droughts or grasshoppers. Next year's seeding was, to all appearances, ruined by the hot sun during the dry spell, but these heavy rains may bring it on again. If not, we shall have to reseed this Fall.



Long Lake in Central New York

Oats will be a light crop, and very short. Such a contrast to last year, when they stood five feet high. I never before saw such a beautiful sight at harvest time as that field of yellow grain which almost hid the horses and reaper from sight when it was being cut.

Every spare minute is spent in the flower garden, noting each new flower that opens, pulling the stray weeds, stirring the dirt around the plants after each rain, and planning improvements for next year. I find I have set some things too close together in the perennial bed, and must move the plants farther apart, so they will have room to spread. It seems best, though, on our sandy soil, to have things close enough so as to shade the ground and preserve every bit of moisture. Weeds won't do so well either. In a week or so the whole bed will be a bower of blossoms, but for a time in May and early June it did seem that there would be no plants left to bloom, for the cutworms did so much damage. I dug up and killed dozens of the pests but every morning more precious plants were chewed off. Hollyhocks, especially, had a hard time surviving, as they were cut back two or three times. They are very short and only just blooming now. But I have "high" hopes for them another year, as they will get a much earlier start and will be bigger and stronger plants. An editorial in a June daily paper rather amused me. It stated that while everyone had worried about the heavy Spring rains, fearing nothing would turn out well this year, crops were still looking fine and all one had to do now was to "sit back and watch things grow!" I'll warrant that editor never had a garden, or he would know that is the last thing anyone can do. Between the weeds, cutworms, rose beetles, grasshoppers and dry weather, one is kept on the jump every minute he can spare all the season long.

Another birthday has come and gone, but I don't feel a bit older. I'm thankful to be on the "sunny side" of 35 yet, but the years do go by very fast. This birthday was marked by the receipt of several nice cards and gifts, the chief one being a new teakettle! Derrill, though such a little chap, went into the store alone and picked it out and paid for it out of his own money, without telling anyone what he had planned to do! It is such a pretty one, too, cream enamel with green trim! I was certainly greatly surprised and pleased, as the old teakettle was very much the worse for wear, and had been soldered up twice to prevent leaking. Of course I had a birthday cake, too. No one ever has a birthday here without his own well-decorated cake to mark the occasion!

Picnics are the order of the day now. We have missed two because of the measles, but two more are in prospect, so we shall enjoy them. This will be about the only diversion this Summer for us, as it isn't possible to leave the farm for any length of time. We farmers who are trying to run our farms without hired help do not have many outings. It makes one feel rather envious to know of so many friends who go camping, or on long motor trips, without a care on their minds, while we must keep our noses on the grindstone. What a treat it would be to have a vacation "with pay," such as my brother and wife are now enjoying! They have motored home from Bridgeport, Conn., and expect to have covered 1,200 miles or more before they are back at work again. A cousin and wife from Syracuse have just returned from a 1,200-mile trip into Pennsylvania. A letter from an aunt in Spokane, Wash., tells of a trip to be taken into the Canadian Rockies, to Lake Louise, Banff, etc., and picture postals and folders have arrived since from these famous resorts. Then I read of the proposed R. N.-Y. tour and try to imagine the wonderful scenery these tourists will enjoy, and I feel like Richard did the other day when he heard of some boy friend who had gone camping. He remarked disconsolately, "Some people have all the luck!" He has never been to a real camp like that, and we are hoping to arrange things so he can go to the 4-H club camp in a couple of weeks. So he may yet realize his fondest dreams. Perhaps we, too, may come in a few years to easier times and be able to have a real vacation far and away from the sight of our own chimneys. Meanwhile, this isn't such a bad place to stay and we try to be content. MRS. F. L. B.

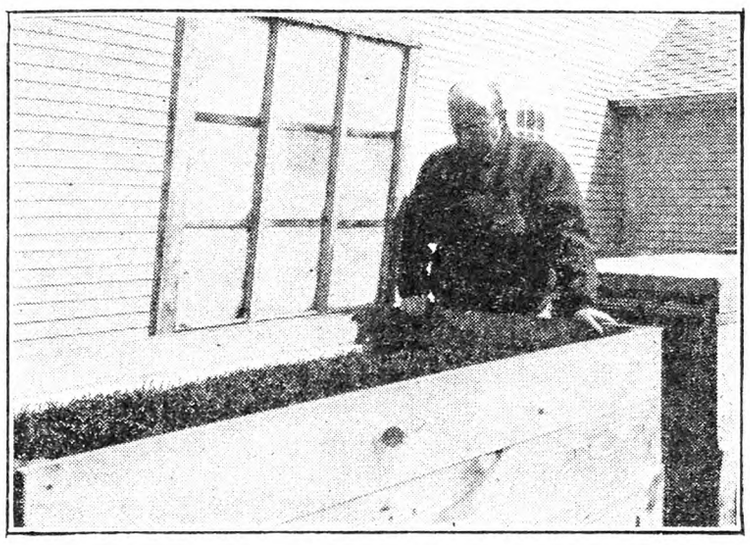
Blueberry Culture in Massachusetts

Blueberry culture is a new industry in Massachusetts, and it is creating considerable interest among many of the fruit-growers. The nearby city markets and the climate are well suited to the needs of the grower. The soil requirements are favorable in many places throughout the State, and the land used is usually unsuited to other forms of agriculture.

Blueberries require an acid soil. They will not do well on a neutral or alkaline soil, such as is the type needed for ordinary field or garden crops. Therefore the prospective grower should take considerable care in selecting his location. It is time and money well spent to obtain a suitable field, and unless it is known to be of the right type of soil, it is very unwise to try to raise blueberries on waste or idle land.

Blueberries seem to grow in soils of a wide

variation, but there are two types of soil which can be recommended with reasonable assurance of being suited for successful blueberry culture. There is the soil adapted for cranberry growing. This land has a top of peat mixed with coarse sand, and a sandy subsoil underlaid with hardpan, usually several feet below the surface. There is the higher land which grows pine and hard woods. The top soil contains several inches of peat, and where there is a constant water supply this type of soil is very favorable for blueberries. If wild blueberries



Blueberry Cuttings Just Started to Root

are growing well on a soil, it is a good indication that the improved blueberries will likewise grow well on that soil.

The preparation of the soil for blueberries is very similar to that of other bush fruits. The land should be plowed and disked thoroughly before planting. Early Spring is the best time to set out the plants, and the grower will find it worth while to plow the land the previous Fall. For the first two or three years the plants should be under cultivation. It is the custom to set the plants in rows eight feet apart and the plants four feet apart in the rows. This method allows cross cultivation for a couple of years, and the hand work is greatly reduced.

Growers in the cranberry section find frequent cultivation the best practice in maintaining their blueberry plantations, but many of the growers around the middle and western part of the State find mulching more advantageous. There are several kinds of mulch which have proved satisfactory. Leaves and shavings are probably used in most cases. This mulch should be three or four inches thick, so as to conserve moisture and suppress the foreign growth.

The New Jersey Station carried on a fertilizer experiment on blueberries and found that nitrate of soda alone applied at the rate of 250 lbs. per acre failed materially to increase the yield, but when a very liberal supply of acid phosphate and potash was added the yield was practically doubled. It is very evident that blueberries require a carefully mixed fertilizer, and probably one of the best formulas we have at the present time is a mixture composed of 125 lbs. of nitrate of soda, 200 lbs. of tankage, 400 lbs. of rock phosphate and 75 lbs. of sulphate of potash. Fertilizer should be applied the second year after planting, giving each plant a small handful and increasing the application as the plants get older. Plants under a good mulch system will not require as much fertilizing as plants under cultivation, but blueberries must be kept growing vigorously in order to maintain large-sized berries, and therefore the grower will have to apply his fertilizer according to the vigor of the plants.

Another very important operation required in growing blueberries is pruning, and if this work is neglected one cannot expect to meet the demand for quality and uniformity in the fruit he is producing for market, especially when the plants get older. In order to prune intelligently one must understand the bearing habits of the blueberry. Fruit is borne on wood of the previous season's growth. The best fruit is borne on vigorous and matured shoots which appear from the base of the plant, or as strong laterals from older wood. If the older wood and weak shoots are thinned out each year a good supply of vigorous new shoots will be available year after year.

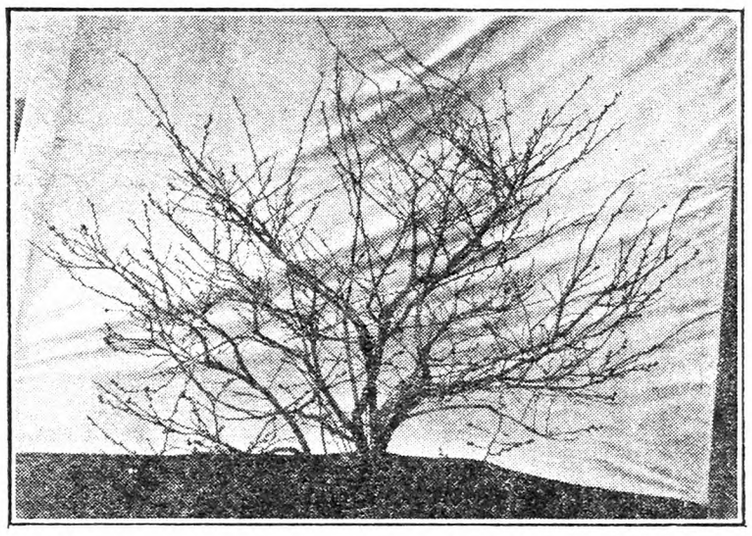
One must also note the number of fruit buds present on the new shoots he has left for fruiting. It is very common to find an over-abundant supply of fruit buds on the ends of the shoots. Therefore these shoots should be cut back until only five or six buds remain, but if the shoots are very vigorous more buds may be left. The best time to prune is just before the sap starts to flow, while the plants are still dormant.

Like all other fruits the blueberry is subject to various pests. Plants grown in the cranberry section seem to be affected the worst, as several of the pests attacking the cranberry also attack the blueberry. There is the cranberry fruit-worm and the grubs of the cranberry weevil, which sometimes do serious injury to the blueberries, but as yet no control method has been worked out for these pests. The caterpillars of the gypsy moth are apt to give considerable trouble, but are easily checked by spraying with arsenate of lead at the rate of 3 lbs. to 100 gallons of water. Cane blight can also be checked by cutting out the affected canes and burning them. Clean cultivation and regular pruning will aid considerably in controlling many of these diseases.

There is no question but what the blueberry industry has been greatly held back because of the difficulty in obtaining plants and the high cost of the plants. Blueberries are usually propagated from cuttings. Although some growers have had a reasonable amount of success in propagating their own plants, it seems unwise for one to try to propagate his own plants unless he is willing to invest considerable time and money to gain the necessary experience.

Cuttings are usually made during the dormant season of the plant from the mature wood of the previous season's growth. Each cutting should be three or four inches in length with several leaf buds. Large suckers with few leaf buds and twigs with fruit buds should not be used. Considerable care must be taken in not allowing the cuttings to dry out at any time.

The cutting bed is made of the ordinary cold-frame type, several feet wide and about eight feet long as shown in accompanying picture. The soil inside the bed is pulverized peat. It should not be so compact as to hold a great quantity of water nor should it be loose enough to allow drying out. The cuttings are usually placed one inch apart in rows



Blueberry Bush Seven Years Old, Before Pruning

about two inches apart and watered frequently enough to retain a very moist atmosphere. The beds need plenty of light, but shades should be put on through the middle of the day. This necessitates putting the shades on about eight o'clock in the morning and taking them off about five o'clock in the afternoon. The cuttings send out a short shoot soon after they are set out and then root growth starts. The rooted cuttings are taken out of the frames in the Fall or Spring and set out in nursery rows for a year before being set permanently. J. S. Bailey has several thousand rooted cuttings growing at the Massachusetts Experiment Station at the present time.

The best varieties on the market at the present time are Cabot, Rubel and Pioneer. Cabot is an early variety, ripening from the first to the middle of July. Pioneer ripens about two weeks later and Rubel ripens several days after Pioneer. All these varieties have excellent flavor, good size, and are good shippers. There are many other varieties which look promising and are recommended for trial. Two or more varieties should be set out together, as blueberries require cross-pollination.

The writer believes that blueberry culture is a very promising industry, not only in Massachusetts but throughout most of New England. Blueberries in Northern New England would probably suffer from Winter injury, but one should gain experience with a few plants before making too great an investment.

WALTER L. CUTLER.

Massachusetts State College.

A Bit of Woodshed Gossip

"Did you see that piece in THE R. N.-Y. by the man from Idaho who told about my great-great-grandfather, the clamshell?" I overheard the hoe ask the potato hook as I stepped out into the woodshed for the morning kindling the other evening. "Yeah," replied the potato hook, "I always thought that there was a little of the clam blood in you; think that you have about reached the limit in your line and that you will never be improved upon."

"Huh! I might expect that from a one-idea'd tool whose single-track mind never carries it beyond a few weeks' work in the potato field in the Fall," said the hoe a little testily.

"There's where you are wrong, neighbor," came back the potato hook. "To be sure I am a specialist"—whereupon I noted a little swelling pride in the somewhat raspy voice—"but our boss is finding out that I can do a better job than you in other things than digging potatoes, lately."

"I have noticed this Summer that, after the Spring planting was over, you haven't had much to do; seem to be taking it kinda easy up here on your nail."

"You're getting quite a heavy coat of tan over your freckles, too."

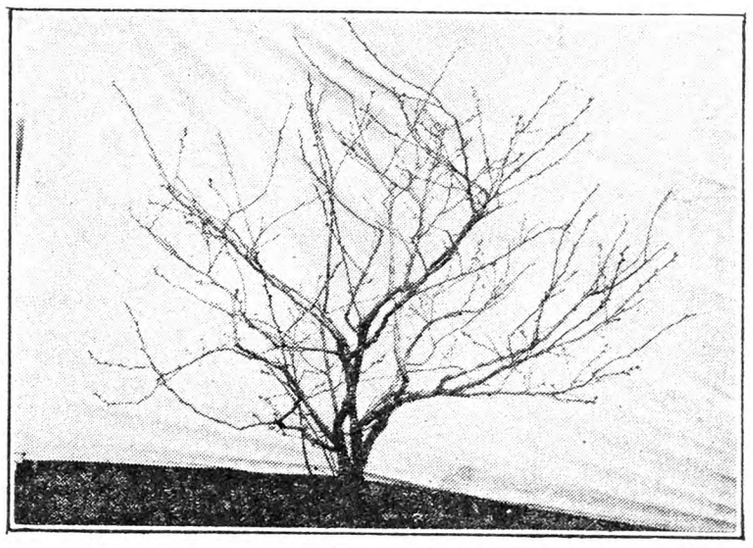
"I've seen you wriggle around and try to attract the boss's attention several times when he came out for an hour's work in the garden before breakfast, but, if he took hold of your handle by mistake, he usually let go and took me down instead."

"You can move more dirt around than I can, I'll admit; so can a shovel, but the boss doesn't seem to care to make holes for the sake of filling them up again this Summer. It's pretty dry and about all that he tries to do is to keep the weeds down and the dirt fine and loose to a depth of several inches."

"Of course you can stir up the ground, but what a fuss you make doing it; bang! you go on every stone and every day or two the boss takes a file out of his overall pocket and tries to save his muscles at the expense of your teeth. Now, me! I don't try to elbow the scythe away from the grindstone in the morning or send the boss out to the shop to look for a file; I am always sharp."

"Sharp," sneered the hoe, "your grandfather was a dibble." Not noticing the interruption, the potato hook continued. "My four round fingers dig into the hard ground so easily that even the super-boss uses me in her flower beds. I don't lift the heavy earth; I simply break through the forming crusts, stir up the dirt so that the moisture coming up from beneath finds its pathway blocked and remains to nourish the roots. I leave the surface level and well fined and the crumbled dirt slips through between my fingers so readily that the boss says he would rather work in the garden than eat, though I haven't noticed his missing any meals lately.

"Oh yes! I know about the weeds; you would think that they would slip through between my fingers and get away. Well, they don't. When the boss comes to a big red-root or a clump of quack, he lifts me up, whacks me down, gives a prying motion to my fingers buried by the side of the weed and loosens up the dirt all about its roots. Then, with a gently coaxing motion, he lifts the weed, bunch of quack or whatever else he is after right out of the ground and lays it between the rows where I can rake it up later. Maybe you can shave off a baby weed better than I can, but I get the big moisture drinkers every time. And their roots come with them; they aren't cut off, to grow again after the first shower. You lost your job of digging potatoes to me long ago and, when more people find out what I can do in the garden before 'tater diggin' begins,



Same Bush Pruned

you are going to have more time to yourself than you have now. I am more than a digger; I am a cultivator, a weed-lifter and a labor-saver whose value few now appreciate.

"Now, now, neighbor, don't get peeved. I know all about your ancient lineage and the honorable way in which you have fought for the betterment of mankind through the years of increasing need for food. I don't want to rob you of any glory; you will remain an emblem of industry, a badge of thrift, but I want you to note that your one idea'd

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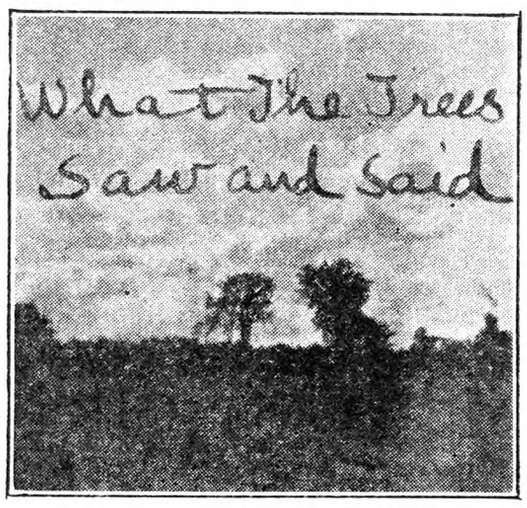
friend is finding uses that many have not thought him capable of and his work is no longer as seasonal as it was. Would you mind handing me that bit of sandpaper? I heard the boss speaking about another blister coming on his hand and I think I know how he got it." M. B. D.



BY MRS. CHARLES MC ARTHUR

CHAPTER I.

The old turkey hen suddenly stood still and uttered a warning k-r-r-r to her little ones, which they obeyed instantly. She sank slowly down in the grass, and each and every little one did the same. From time to time the mother warned them that the danger was not past. A rustling of the grass told them that something was near, and they pressed their little bodies so close to the ground that they became almost invisible.

It was only Mrs. James, their owner, trying to find the turkeys to bring them home, that they might not become the prey of a prowling fox, but they did not know that. Their cunning mother knew that Mrs. James gave her corn to eat, which was very good indeed, but she did not like to be shut up and, anyhow, she felt perfectly capable of caring for her young ones. Mrs. James gave them too much to eat, though she meant to be kind; she was killing them with shutting them up, the mother turkey thought, so they all sat very still.

Mrs. James went on up the hill and sitting down in the shade, heaved a weary sight. "Those wretched turkeys," she said. "They are probably not far away but I cannot find them. I'll sit here awhile, and perhaps they will think I have gone and come in sight." She could not see the beady eye of the old turkey fixed on her through the tall grass, but after a time she heard the warning note, and, locating the sound, soon had the turkey and her brood on their homeward way.

The two old trees on the hill, under whose shade Mrs. James had rested, shook with merriment at the scene. "I could have told her where they were," said the larger tree with a chuckle which shook every leaf and twig. "That is a cute old bird and she has some very obedient children." "It was too bad for them to make poor Mrs. James so much trouble," said the smaller tree. "She is depending on those turkeys to buy the warm clothes her family will need for Winter. It is rather funny though to see them hide every day and to see how they always get caught at last. Turkeys are very stupid birds, my dear, almost as stupid as some people."

High on the hilltop stand these two old trees. Against the skyline they form, with the aid of some lower shrubs and bushes, two very human-looking silhouettes. To an observer with a little imagination they make a huge picture of the head of an old man with bushy overhanging brows and beard facing an old woman with a pointed chin and thin hair hanging down her back. They stand by themselves on the hill overlooking the surrounding farms, and seem to nod gently to each other or shake their heads in heavy disapproval at what they see.

Long years they have stood, through Summer winds and Winter storms. What tales they could tell if they had the power of speech! From the time when they were saplings until now that they are grown big and tall, many changes have taken place in the surrounding country, in its people, and in their ways of living. Probably when the land was cleared they were both too small to be noticed and, when in later years they had grown larger, and the cattle and horses sought their shade, it seemed a shame to cut them down. So there they stand and, as I have looked at them from my window, or from the porch on a Summer evening, they have suggested to me the stories I have written down, most of them taken from real life as I know it or have been told it by the older folks.

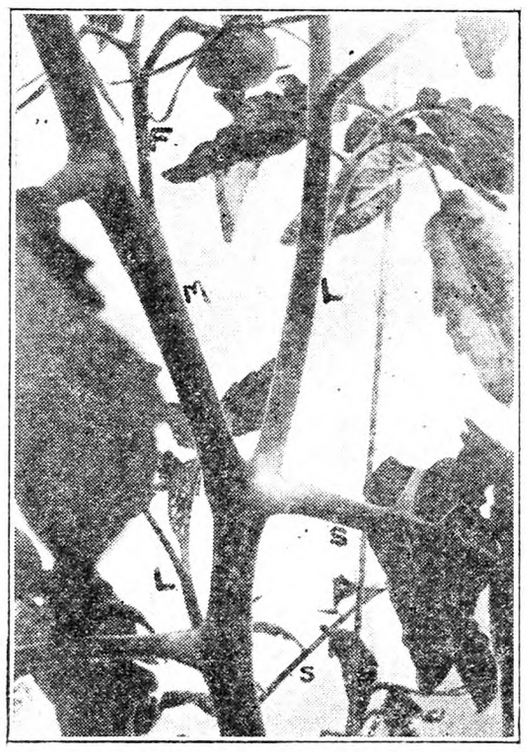
The larger tree which we will call Mr. Tree faces the northeast, and the smaller one which we will call Mrs. Tree, faces the southwest. Their lives are not uneventful, little happenings like what I have described taking place every day, and big things are always going on in the valley, on the hilltop and along the road which passes near. Let us go back quite a few years to the day of the pathmaster and the poll tax.

(To Be Continued)

A Vegetable Gardener's Notes

The growing season of 1931 has been very nearly ideal so far as rainfall is concerned. Reports of plenty of rain, and rarely too much, come to us from all the surrounding States. It is only within the past few days that some of the portable irrigation lines have been set up here. There has been very little use for them yet except to wet down the soil after planting seeds or after setting out plants.

The heavy soils found in many parts of the East present a problem to the user of irrigation, whether it be in a home garden or on a large establishment. It is difficult to get water to penetrate deeply through heavy soil unless the surface soil is kept wet for a long time. There is a growing belief that many troubles, such as pithiness, toughness, insipid taste, and some kinds of rots are really due to the lack of sufficient soil moisture



The Growth of a Tomato Plant

at critical times in the life of the plant. One way to prevent this is to water the crop less often but to do a thorough job of it when this watering is done. Don't assume that just because the top of the ground is mud, the soil is moist down at a depth of a foot. Stick a spade in the soil and you may be surprised to find that the water has gone down only a few inches.

For some time, farm authorities have been talking about solving certain farm problems by increasing the amount produced on each farm and by cutting production costs. As a matter of fact, many of the most successful gardeners have been using exactly this system long before anyone told them to do it. The attitude of one gardener is interesting. He says the so-called "depression" is mostly a "lot of newspaper whooie." When low prices reduced the profits per acre on vegetables, he simply increased his acreage accordingly and cut production costs wherever possible. Here are a few of his crops this year: 10 acres of sweet corn, two acres of peas, 50,000 cabbage plants, 10,000 tomato plants, 10,000 pepper plants, four acres of snap beans, four acres of lettuce part of which is Iceberg, besides smaller areas of many other crops. If everyone tried this system, overproduction would probably destroy all the profits for everybody, but this man's attitude is decidedly different from that of many growers who say, "What's the use of growing that crop, you can't make any profit on it anyway?"

A great many visitors to our greenhouses ask how tomato plants should be pruned when they are trained up on stakes. If they are not pruned, the side shoots or laterals as they are usually called, grow so rapidly that the ground is soon covered and the plants never become very tall. On the other hand, if the laterals are removed the main stem of the plant continues to grow and can be tied to the stake about every foot. Many people do not understand what these "laterals" are. The accompanying cuts are labeled to show the different parts of the tomato vine. "M" is the main stem of the plant. "S" indicates the leaf stems which should be left attached to the main stem. "F" indicates the blossom or fruiting branch which must be left to bear fruit. The laterals are indicated by an "L". It will be noticed that these laterals grow in the axils between the leaf stems and the main stem. It is an advantage to remove these laterals when they are quite small but the plants must be gone over every few days in order to accomplish this. When the main stem has reached the top of the stakes, it is usually cut off so it will grow no higher.

G. J. STOUT.

A Day's Work Plowing

The work a man and team can do in a day is varied by so many conditions that no definite statement can be made, except where similar conditions prevail, then a general average may be given for that farm or locality. What I have to offer on this subject is from many years' experience on a comparatively level farm in Iowa, the soil was loam, easily cultivated, and fertile enough to produce 75 bushels of corn to the acre, annually, under favorable conditions.

One of the basic elements in this discussion is the speed of the team. My observations confirm the belief that the average speed of a farm team, when at work in the field, is one mile an hour, or 10 miles for a day's work of 10 hours. This estimate includes turns at ends and corners of the field. This appears slow when we know that an ordinary man can walk four miles in an hour. The draft of implement and soft ground reduces the speed in the field. Taking this speed for a standard let us see how it controls the amount of work that can be done in a day.

To plow an acre with a 12-inch plow the team must travel four and one-eighth miles. The time to make the trip is four hours and seven and one-half minutes; with a 14-inch plow, three and seven-sixteenths miles in three hours and 26½ minutes; with a 16-inch plow, two and three-quarters miles in two hours and 45 minutes.

When a greater depth than four inches is required three horses are used in the team to maintain the average speed. Our work day in the field was from 7 to 12 A. M., and 1 to 6 P. M. Three acres were considered a good day's work with the plow for two horses. The time required with the three plows mentioned was: 12 hours and 25 minutes, 10 hours and 20 minutes, and 8 hours and 15 minutes.

To plow an acre of corn, rows 44 inches apart, required the team to travel one mile and an eighth. Nine acres was the standard, but it often fell to six when the weather was hot. For binder, mower, seeder or other implement six feet wide, the distance for an acre was 11/16 of a mile, and the average was 14½ acres in 10 hours. For a light harrow, nine feet wide, half a mile to the acre, or 20 acres in 10 hours. A man can, with two harrows fastened together and four horses, drag 40 acres in 10 hours. This is extensive rather than intensive cultivation.

The cost is as variable as the amount of work done, depending on the financial stress of the labor market. The range has been from $2 to $8 a day for man and team. We have obtained as efficient help at the low as at the higher price. It cost 66⅔ cents to plow an acre at $2 a day, and $2 more an acre at the higher price.

WESLEY GREENE.

Ohio.

The Bookshelf

THE VEGETABLE INDUSTRY, by Henry Albert Jones and Samuel Leonard Emsweller. The authors of this book are both attached to the division of truck crops of the College of Agriculture, University of California, and the book is written to supply a needed textbook of high school grade upon this subject. Each chapter is followed by an outline for class discussion, with lists of books of reference. The field covered is extensive, and includes culture, marketing, diseases and insects throughout the United State. We were especially interested in the chapter on the cultivation of globe artichokes in California. Published by the Mc-Graw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York; 421 pages, copiously indexed; 154 illustrations; price $2.25.

How the Tomato Is Pruned

Grape-growing in the Eastern United States

BY F. E. GLADWIN.

PART XI.

There are a few outlying sections of New York in which some commercial vineyards are still existent, but quite often these are subject to extremes of cold, heat and sunshine which makes grape-growing more precarious than in regions near large bodies of water. In Central New York commercial vineyards must have their vines protected from Winter cold, and this is done annually by laying them down and covering with earth.

From the foregoing it is evident that the commercial vineyarding sections of New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, have become such because of certain real topographical peculiarities and it is these same advantages that have kept them in the forefront. While man is capable of changing methods of vine culture in order to meet certain emergencies, he cannot simulate natural land features that are so necessary in the growing of specialized crops. Later a discussion of other commercial grape regions will be attempted.

In the previous articles we tried to show why the four principal grape sections of New York, and certain Ohio and Pennsylvania areas, are adapted for the production of American grapes, and in each instance it has been emphasized that the nearness to large bodies of water wields the greatest influence, and that soils are of secondary importance. We will now pass to a discussion of a few other regions, and briefly point out some of the outstanding features that contribute to success from a commercial standpoint.

The State of Delaware has grown grapes for many years. But within the past 10 years there has been quite an awakening in the industry. The latitude of the State coupled with closeness of the grape section to the Delaware River and Delaware Bay, makes for a long growing season and mild Winters. Over and against these advantages is the high humidity during the Summer months. In consequence the disease problem is quite often a serious one. We are not prepared to state that this latter is the limiting factor, but it no doubt is a deterrent to many who would otherwise engage in grape-growing. The nearness to two or more large markets should be an incentive to at least maintain the acreage at its present level, provided of course growing costs are not in excess of those in other commercial sections.

Previously the Niagara peninsula of Ontario, Canada, has been mentioned as a region that produces many grapes annually. Within recent years practically all the available soils within the confines of the escarpment that extends east and west paralleling Lake Ontario, and the lake to the north of it, have been planted with vines. This region is considerably to the north of the Lake Erie section, but the nearness to a large body of water and a high ridge bounding the area on the south, approximates the topographic features along the southern shore of Lake Erie. However it requires 10 days to two weeks longer to ripen the Concord here than in Southwestern New York. The land features of the peninsula and those of the Niagara region of New York are very similar. In fact the bounding ridge or escarpment traversing each is one and the same, and would be continuous were it not for the cutting through by the Niagara River. The Niagara peninsula is likewise famous for many other fruits, but as long as there exists a demand for American grapes in Canada, they will be grown commercially there for many years to come. Winter temperatures there, while ordinarily somewhat lower than in the Lake Erie section of New York, do not usually cause much injury to the vine.

The commercial grape region of Michigan is located in the almost extreme southwest part of the State, and a considerable part of the acreage is close to the shore of Lake Michigan. The Lawton and Paw Paw portions of industry are somewhat inland, but the lake influence ameliorates the climate so that Concord matures well in most seasons. However more Winter injury occurs in the inland section than in that close to the lake. Vine diseases are more prevalent in the Michigan belt than in the Niagara peninsula, or the regions of New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania. The closeness of the grape district of Michigan to several large cities is of course a decided advantage, and if the surplus of all types of grapes were not so large, Michigan along with most of the sections already mentioned, could because of favorable topographic features, produce profitable crops almost annually. For after all is said, that grape region which is freest from climatic extremes is bound to enjoy the greatest prosperity.

Some American grapes have long been grown in parts of Iowa and Illinois, but the area that is adapted for commercial grape culture is extremely limited in both States. Because of many uncertainties it is probable that planting will not be extended there. Nearness to several large markets is of course an important consideration, but with improved shipping facilities grapes produced many miles away under the best of climate will compete more and more successfully with the smaller producing areas even though they be next door to large outlets.

The largest development of recent years has taken place in southwestern Missouri and northwestern Arkansas. As we have already stated, grapes have been grown for many years in parts of Missouri, but until within recent years they have been largely of the early maturing sorts, notably Moore. Largely through the influence of one of the manufacturers of unfermented grape juice the industry was recently revived in Missouri and given a start in Arkansas. There are no large bodies of water near these regions, and in consequence temperatures fluctuate widely both Summer and Winter. The control of vine disease is also a serious consideration. Both of these States under favorable conditions produce large crops of fine Concords, many of which find their way into the markets of the Middle West and East. The fruit produced in the Ozarks, as this section is best known, ripens earlier than the same varieties in any other region of the East. In fact Carman grapes from Florida and Thompson's Seedless from California are its only competitors.

A few vineyards are still to be found near Cincinnati, but these furnish only a small part of the fruit that this city consumes. The Summer temperatures of this region are rather too high for the best production of the leading American grape, the Concord. On the other hand climatic conditions, in a limited area, are ideal for the production of first quality Catawba, if the mildews and black rot be controlled. Many consumers in Cincinnati still prefer the latter variety if it can be obtained.

From the foregoing statements it is to be seen that many sections of the East can grow and ripen some varieties in some seasons, and that there are but few regions that seem to possess most of the requirements that are necessary to successful commercial vineyarding year in and year out. Grape-growing in the latter has persisted over many years in spite of many vicissitudes, the greatest of which has been overproduction of all grapes, both foreign and native. Many of the newer, promising sections have passed from the picture, because of a lack of those land features which insured fairly uniform crops year after year. This lack coupled with the production of a surplus made the continuance impossible. It is very obvious that a region habitually subject to vine and fruit disease which require for their control four or five spray applications in a single season, cannot compete with another locality where spraying ordinarily can be omitted. Again the section that is habitually subject to late Spring frosts and freezes, thereby destroying a considerable portion of a crop in three years out of five, cannot produce to sell in competition with the region where the chances of frost injury are much less. The section that has a growing season sufficiently long to insure full maturity in four out of five years is in a much stronger position to survive than the one that fails because of early Fall freezes three out of five.

It is not because the individual grower was any better equipped to grow grapes that the older regions are still in the ascendency, nor is it because the newer widely scattered plantings were made on soils poorly adapted for the vine that they have not been able to compete with the already existing sections. The leading commercial grape regions of the North and East are still such, because they have been located amidst surroundings that temper the climate, supply an optimum of air humidity, furnish sufficient air currents that in turn lessen the likelihood of vine diseases, are in belts of moderate Summer rainfall, and receive a fair amount of Summer sunshine. Regions near large bodies of water are relatively free from temperature extremes in Summer or Winter. A long growing season, coupled with a moderate annual rainfall, and freedom from heat or cold extremes, just about sums up the requisites for successful commercial vineyarding in the East and the North.

In concluding this sketch of the rise of grape-growing in the East it should be stated that it is but a fragment of the complete story, which in itself would require several volumes, even though the past 50 years were deleted. Some of the statements of the early history are still controversial, but in the main the authorities consulted are agreed on most points. And with these statements we will terminate this sketch of the beginning and rise of vineyarding in Eastern United States.

Inheritance from Parents

Husband and wife own property and bank account jointly. Husband and wife are made beneficiary of each other's life insurance. They both die, leaving no will. Would their 14-year-old son be sole heir to this property and insurance, or would it be divided among the father's people? B. C. R.

Delaware.

The 14-year-old son will be entitled to all the property in the case you name. We would advise both father and mother to make a will, however, if they are living, for it will probably be necessary to have an administrator or executor before the son will come into full possession of the property. It might also be well to name a guardian for the son named in the will. N. T.

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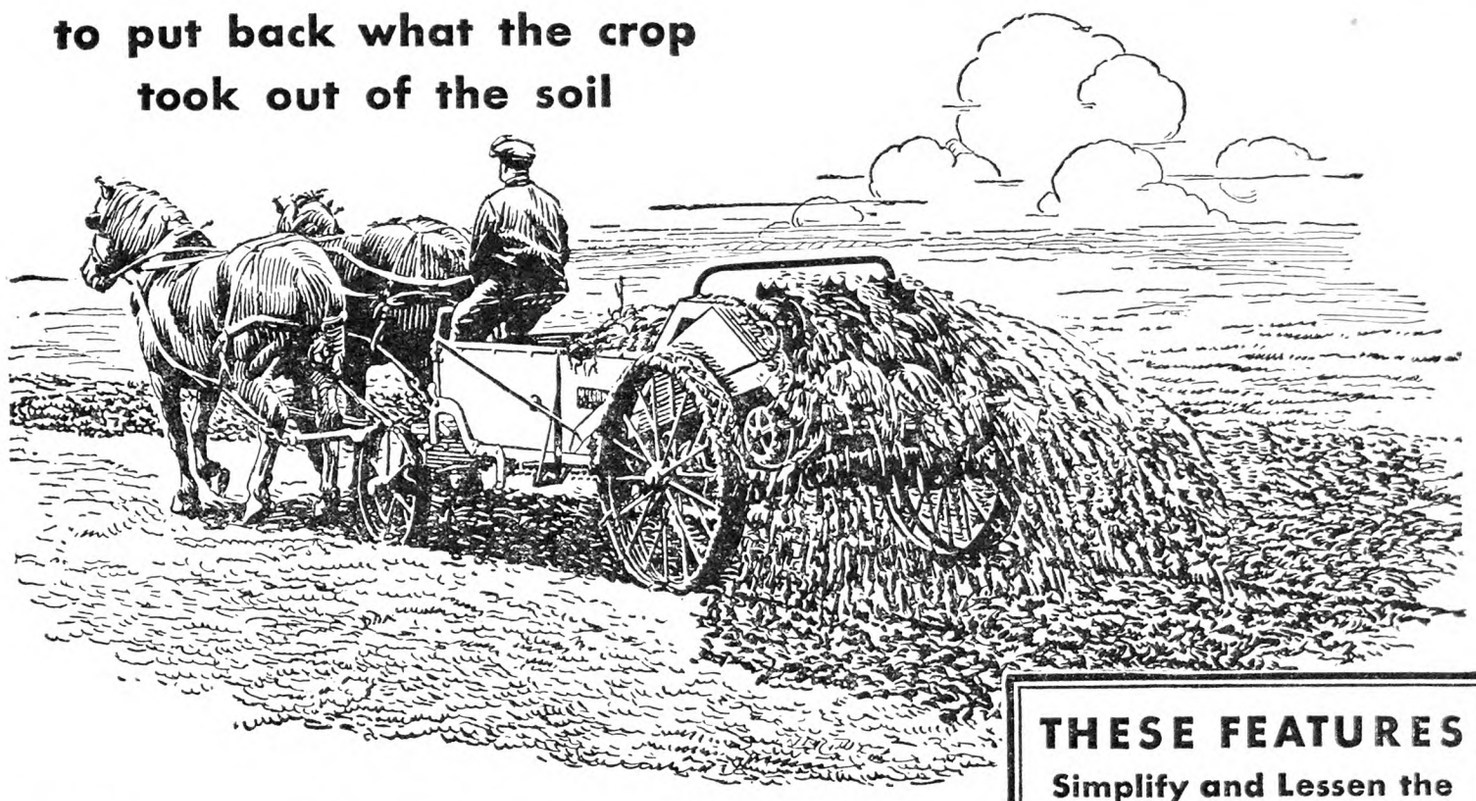

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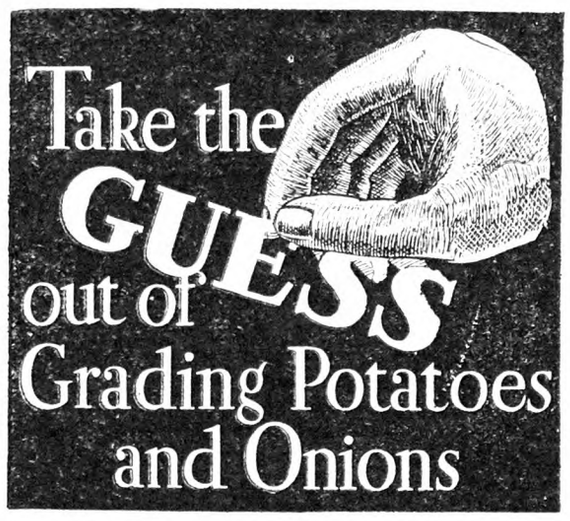

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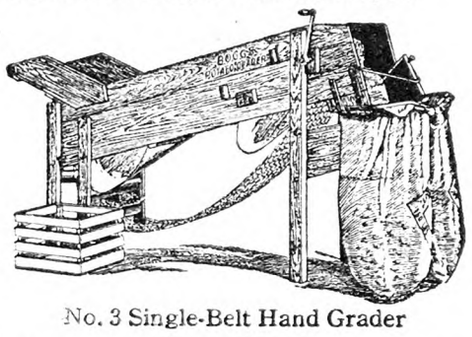

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Events of the Week

GOLD.—The movement of gold from London was arrested last week after the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Bank of France had agreed to extend a credit of $250,000,000 to the Bank of England. The loan was equally divided between New York and Paris. The loan helped soothe European finances not only by checking the shipments of gold but also by the confidence inspired by the demonstration that the three largest financial centers were working together to stabilize international credits. The loan as reported is to bear 3⅜ per cent interest.

TO BUILD.—Last week Ogden Mills, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, laid the cornerstone of the new United States Assay Office in the Wall Street section of the city of New York. The building will cost $2,100,000 in addition to $1,400,000 for the land. This is the initial expenditure in the Federal government's $700,000,000 new building program.

POLITICS.—An old-time government official on a vacation in the West gave it out in Chicago that Calvin Coolidge would respond if drafted by his party without opposition as candidate for the Presidency in 1932. He is probably the one man who would decide the contest before it began. Official Washington did not enthuse over the suggestion, but countered by the assertion that Mr. Hoover is to be the nominee again next year.

Bishop Cannon gave out a statement in which he predicted that Al Smith would be nominated again by the Democrats, and again defeated. The bishop is bone dry.

In a visit to New York the Mayor of Chicago did the unusual thing in admitting that he talked politics in separate interviews with Al Smith and with Governor Roosevelt. The usual thing is to report that in such interviews they make a personal friendly call and talked about the weather and baseball or everything and anything except what both were thinking about. The Chicago Mayor exemplified his political frankness by reporting that Franklin D. Roosevelt is wet enough to satisfy Chicago, but only Al Smith has attained the degree of saturation to fully supply the State of Illinois.

WHEAT AND COTTON. — According to official admissions the Federal government has proposed to sell wheat and cotton to Germany on a two-year credit plan at a moderate rate of interest. This would be equivalent to a new loan to the Reich government. Germany has taken the suggestion under advisement. It is thought, however, that Germany will not need much wheat, but is in need of cotton and copper. The puzzling trick is to sell government-held products in any country without checking the sale of current crops in the same markets.

SOME CHANGE.—Returning from a two months' absence in Europe, Dr. Nicholas Murry Butler, president of Columbia University, in an address to the Summer students said in effect that nationalism as developed and known in the past is destined to give way to an intellectual, economic, political and social co-operation of nations in a peace-loving, liberal-minded and progressive society of nations. Here is something really new under the sun.

NOT COMPLIMENTARY.—Because this is the 150th anniversary of the last battle of the Revolutionary War at Yorktown, a Sesqui-centennial commission has been appointed for a celebration of the surrender and evacuation which ended the war. A tentative program has been worked out. It includes a rehearsal of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis of the British forces to George Washington of the American Army. Objection to the surrender scheme has been made on the ground that it might be offensive to English visitors. After four hours of deliberation the commission postponed decision as to whether or not to delete the surrender scene. The commission seems to be more English than the English themselves.

SALARIES CUT.—Following the lead of the United States Steel board, cuts in salaries have been reported for the Southern Railway System, the New York Central Railroad, and the Delaware and Hudson Railroad. The Canadian National Railways recently made a time reduction without pay. The cuts are said to be 10 per cent for all salaried employes, and the expectation is that it will include wages of labor unless the early Fall shows business improvement.

DOLE IN ENGLAND.—Through Canada we get the information that England is about to build 40,000 homes for rural laborers. The work would take 100,000 out of the unemployed insurance list, and save the government $25,000,000 now distributed as "dole." Aside from the saving on the "dole," however, the project will involve an extra expenditure of $10,000,000.

FIXING PRICES.—The Governor of the State of Wyoming has asked the President of the United States to fix the price of crude oil in the government oil fields of that State at a minimum price of $1 a barrel. High-grade crude oil went as low as 19 cents a barrel and at that time gasoline was selling in the State at 19 cents a gallon. The crude oil later went down to eight cents a barrel.

DECREASE IN EMPLOYMENT.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, reports a decrease of 175,000 in employment records for July. He estimates that 7,000,000 will be out of work next Winter.

BREAD WINNERS.—The Census Bureau puts the number of workers of the country at 48,832,589. Of these 38,053,795 are males and 10,778,794 females. Divided by industries, the number of gainful workers were: Agriculture, 10,482,323; forestry and fishing, 270,125; extraction of minerals, 1,158,064; manufacturing and mechanical industries, 14,317,535; transportation, 4,438,605; trade, 7,537,026; public service (not elsewhere classified), 1,057,904; professional service, 3,425,844; domestic and personal service, 4,812,098; industry not specified, 1,333,065. The number of persons reported as having gainful operations in New York State is 5,528,085, or 43.9 per cent of the population of the State. Of these 4,104,369 were males and 1,418,716 females.

WOOL FRAUDS.—Civil suits for sums totaling $40,000,000 are to be started soon by the government against wool-importing concerns in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, on the ground that they defrauded the government to that amount. This was revealed at Philadelphia July 29 at the United States District Attorney's office. The suits will be the result of an investigation that began in April. The investigation was ordered by the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice following complaints by other concerns and by domestic wool producers. The frauds, it was explained, had their inception in the fact that the amount of duty paid on imported wool is predicated upon the amount of clean wool that can be obtained from the greasy, natural wool that is imported. The frauds, the authorities say, have been going on for eight years, but the $40,000,000 represents the amount lost by the government during the past five years. The statute of limitations prevents suits covering the entire period of the alleged frauds.

A GIANT FISH.—An unusually large ocean sunfish weighing more than 1,900 lbs. was caught July 31 by fishermen of the Bayhead Fisheries, Mantoloking, N. J., who cast their nets from two power fishing boats several miles off shore. The catch was immediately reported to the National Museum of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, which sent three staff members there to mount the skeleton and skin of the fish which was about 35 feet long. The museum experts said it was a regular habitant of the central Pacific Ocean and apparently had swam around Cape Horn. They pointed out that the fish was known for its sluggish habits and estimated that it must have required about two years to make the trip.

INDIAN TREATY TOUR.—Maintaining a record of perfect flying to schedule over most difficult country, the Canadian Indian treaty tour, under direction of the Civil Government Air Operations and commanded by Lieut. Dave Harding, has returned to Ottawa after spending 46 days in the wilds of Northern Ontario and along the southern coasts of Hudson and James Bays. About 4,500 Indians were paid from $4 to $5 each, in accordance with a treaty made with the Dominion Government some time ago. The census of inhabitants of Northern Ontario was also taken.

UTILIZING GRASSHOPPERS. — Farmers of the Colorado grasshopper-infested region have devised a means of turning the destructive pests into chicken feed. With troughs placed in front of automobiles the farmers drive through grain fields. The insects fall into clear water in the troughs. They are poured later into sacks to dry and will be fed to chickens next Winter. One farmer gathered 30 bushels of grasshoppers to the acre by this method of "harvesting."

Summer Notes from Long Acres

Evidently there is much to learn regarding the effect of weather upon fruit production. We naturally concluded that last Summer's severe drought would weaken the trees and prevent the formation of healthy fruit buds, so we gloomily predicted a very short crop for this year. The reverse is the case, as it does seem that every tree in the country bore an amazing quantity of blossom and most of them set very good crops of fruit. The June drop was so heavy that again we predicted no fruit, but now that the fruits are large enough to show up well, we see a very good crop remaining on the trees. I am delighted to see a very fair crop of apples on trees which apparently were dropping every apple. It is apparent that the drought checked wood growth, and thus stimulated fruit bud formation, instead of stopping it. Trees have some very human traits. It is a curious fact that a sick tree will bear a heavier crop that a normal tree. Evidently it realizes its condition and hastens to produce as many seeds as possible in the hope of perpetuating its species. I am always suspicious of a tree which suddenly sets an enormous crop, but shows poor leaf development. Such a tree was apparently dying after producing very many apples, so I cut off all the branches just above the head, leaving short stubs about six inches long. This practice is called dehorning, and is quite common among pear growers, but this was an apple tree. The tree is making a healthy new top this year. Pear trees which develop a reddish tinge on wood and leaves are on their way, especially if twig growth is scant. Dehorning in late Fall or Winter will often result in a new top free from disease. Just what causes this reddish tinge and consequent death—in a year or two—is unknown, but the symptoms are too pronounced to miss. After dehorning, the ends of the sawed-off limbs should be coated with white lead or grafting wax. Do not use paint for this, as the oil in the paint is poisonous to trees.

While the berry-picking was on and the whole family busy from early morn until late evening, the weeds in the garden winked at each other, and remarked, "Here is our chance." So they proceeded to grow with prodigious vigor and speed. Some extremely hot weather and warm showers aided them in their plan. Now the berries are about gone, the evenings are cool again, so I march down to the garden after supper for my annual battle with the weeds. That heavy coat of manure given last Winter encouraged giant pigweeds, tumbleweeds as big as bushels, several kinds of bunch-grass and those beefy "pusleys" which love rich soil. I am highly immune to poison, but there is something about those weeds which makes my hands itch and burn. I am unable to discover which variety does it, but suspect one kind of grass. Those windrows of weeds between the rows make excellent mulching, and the clean garden again delights the eye.

With all our growling over cutworms, cold rains, poor seed and bugs, we still have one of the best gardens we ever had, although a little late on account of so much resetting and replanting. The most aggravating things in the garden are the Lima beans. Originally I planted the bush variety, but the cutworms got them all. Next I replanted with the climbing variety. When they showed runners I went to the woods, cut poles, drove them slanting and tied the tops together. Those beans grew runners a yard long, waved the silly things around in the air seeking a place to climb, but no matter how many times I wound them around the poles, they as promptly unwound themselves and again began their blind waving. I never can remember whether they wind clockwise or counterclockwise, but both kinds failed to stick. Generally I wound up with broken tendrils and strained temper. Hot weather and warm showers has made a tangled wilderness of those climbing Limas, so I no longer attempt to wind.

Reports from midwest and local conditions show the biggest corn crop on record if weather conditions continue favorable. There is an amazing paradox connected with this for it is an old saying that cheap corn means high meat prices, while dear corn results in lowered meat prices so don't imagine that pork chops and steaks are coming down to any extent because of the big corn crop in view. My own little field of corn is a joy to behold with stalks from six to nine feet tall and big ears shooting with many stalks having two ears. An R. N.-Y. friend from beyond Ann Arbor drove down to see me and we had a fine chat. I explained dusting and dusters and he showed me how to make a new hoe so it was mutually profitable.

Berrien Co., Mich. L. BENJAMIN REBER.

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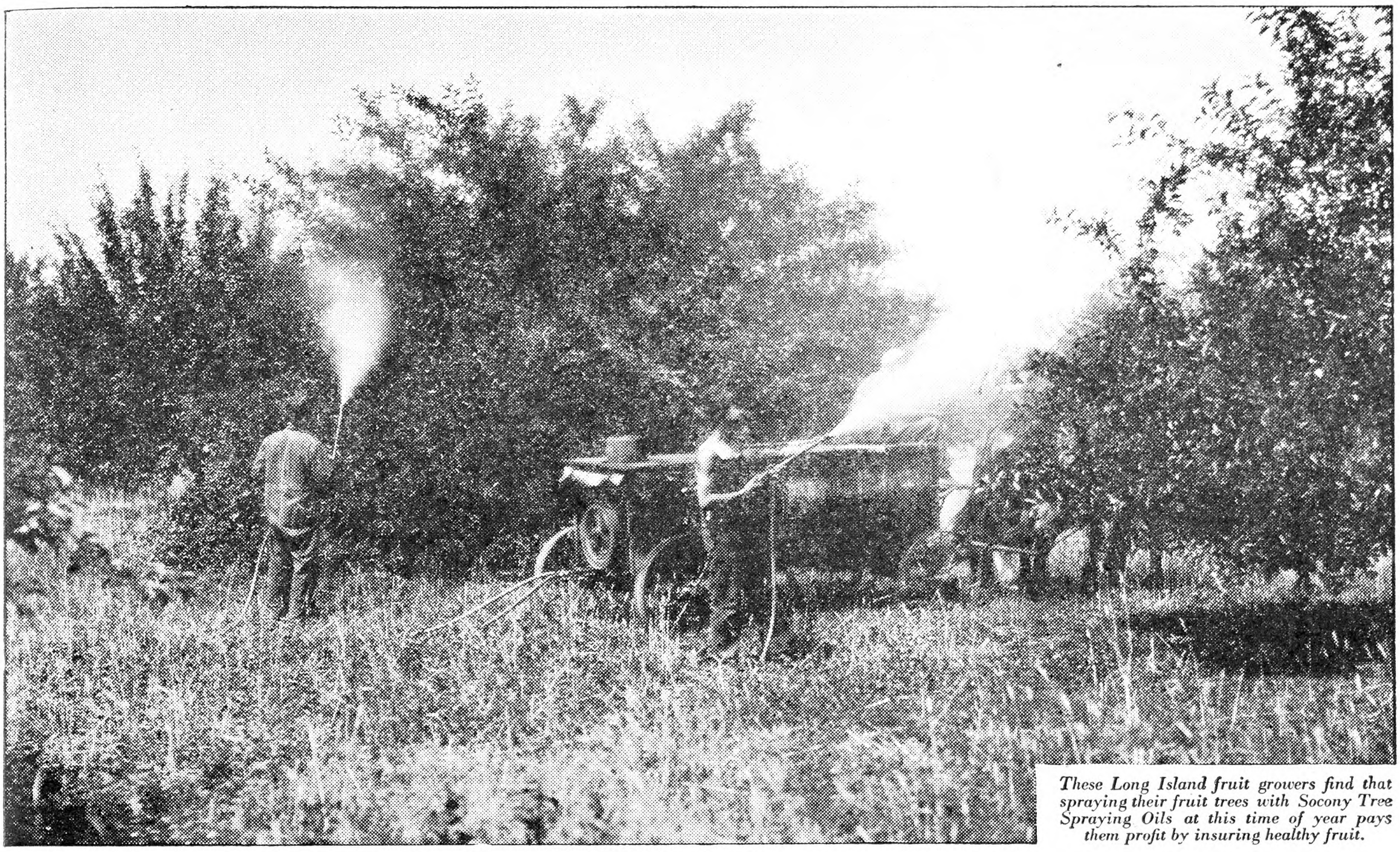

These Long Island fruit growers find that spraying their fruit trees with Socony Tree Spraying Oils at this time of year pays them profit by insuring healthy fruit.

August Spraying INSURES FRUIT PROFITS

...when it's done with SOCONY Tree Spraying Oils

MORE and more New York and New England farmers are insuring their fruit profits by spraying their apple, peach and pear trees in August. They are using Socony Tree Spraying Oils. Mixed with water, these soluble oils form a milky emulsion for use as a spray in the control of various insects and injurious scales—particularly of second brood codling moths.

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- ***Mica Axle Grease,*** for axle lubrication on wagons and farm machinery, is made of the best grease stock and ground mica. It fills the pores and crevices of the axle and forms a hard, bright, smooth coating which reduces friction to a minimum.

How many of these Socony products are helping you on the farm? Leather Dressing . . . Socony Turex Oil (for Diesel and Oil Engines) . . . Socony De-Waxed Motor Oil . . . Socony Disinfectant . . . Parowax . . . Socony Kerosene . . . Socony Special Gasoline plus Ethyl.

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Petroleum Products for the Farm

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Established 1850

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ON THE date of this paper, August 15, THE RURAL NEW-YORKER Coast to Coast Tour to the Northwest and Canadian Rockies is on its way for two weeks of great sightseeing and sociability. This is the finest time of year for such a trip. We shall hear from them from time to time.

*

THE Welfare Council of this city again warns unattached young women that New York is no place to come looking for work. Many girls already in the city are suffering from unemployment and outside additions to their ranks will only add to their difficulties. Many employers here prefer girls who have family or friends in the city, and do not care to engage girls who are strangers from other localities. The Welfare Council says that girls who are strangers to New York should not come here seeking employment unless provided with $25 a week to live on while unemployed. Personal privation brings moral hazards, and confident young girls who seek adventure do not realize what may await them beneath the surface of city life. Popular fiction and the movies are not safe guides when they induce girls to cut loose from home ties and seek to "live their own lives" in the city. Until economic conditions improve we can only repeat the advice, harsh but wholesome, to stay away from New York.

*

ARMY worms, which break out here and there, are reported in Western Pennsylvania. The worms are leaving the grain fields and traveling into corn and other growing crops. Entomologist H. E. Hodgkiss, of State College, recommends plowing a deep furrow across the field in front of the army, with the straight side of the furrow away from the direction of approach. If large numbers collect in the furrow and threaten to crawl out of it, a heavy log can be pulled through to crush the pests and create a dust mulch. Another plan is to scatter poison bait in advance of the army. Enough to cover two or three acres can be made with 20 lbs. of bran, 1 lb. of Paris green or white arsenic, two quarts of cheap molasses, and enough water to moisten the mash. This should be applied in the early evening so that it will not dry out quickly. Of course it will not be safe to use this where domestic fowls are in the fields.

*

Does it make any difference with your garden crops whether you plant in new moon or full moon? I can't believe that there is anything in this but am ready to be shown. F. S. Y.
New York.

PERSONALLY we never believed in this matter of planting in the moon, though we have known many who did almost all of the farm work according to the "moon and signs." As a young man we worked by the month two years for a good farmer whose work was regularly carried on in this way. It might seem that it would have been impossible to fit in jobs so as to keep going all the time, but the "moon and signs" appeared to be very accommodating about this, so that no work was delayed. The turnip seed was sown in the cornfield after sunset, in a certain time of the moon. The after-sunset idea was a good one anyway, for a quick start, as the seed dropped on the mellow ground moist with dew and was itself kept moist through the night. In two or three days the turnips were showing above ground. But, as to the moon, many of our early disbeliefs have been later upset by proof, as witness the airplanes, like birds in number and ability to get about. Perhaps definite proof about the moon's influence on plant growth may drop on us some day.

HARNESSING of water power for generation of the electric current has been going on at a great rate in Canada. The plant at Slave Falls, on the Winnipeg River, makes an additional 96,000 horsepower of electric energy available for the Winnipeg municipally-owned system. The city already has a plant in operation at Pointe du Bois, on the Winnipeg River, which generates 105,000 horsepower. Together, the two municipally-owned plants will supply a great part of Winnipeg's electricity, but the city is also having its power requirements taken care of by two additional installations on the same stream—the Great Falls plant of the Manitoba Power Company with 168,000 horsepower, and the new plant, recently opened, of the Northwestern Power Company at Seven Sisters Falls where 225,000 horsepower will eventually be developed. Construction of the municipal plant at Slave Falls began in 1929. It is designed for eight 12,000 horsepower units or a total of 96,000 horsepower. The power will be carried to Winnipeg over a transmission line 86 miles in length. Hydro-electric power is sold by the municipality at Winnipeg at one cent per kilowatt hour.

*

AT THE recent national conference on rural education in Los Angeles, Calif., Clarence Poe, editor of the *Progressive Farmer*, made the following statement with regard to consolidated schools and the current idea that they must always be in a town or city:

If any school is to reach maximum efficiency in serving country life, it must strike its roots deep into a country environment. I believe we should forever insist that the consolidated school, which country boys and girls attend, should be located in the country. If we are to have an efficiently educated rural citizenship, it must be educated in the things of the country and in the spirit of the country.

Not only must agriculture and allied subjects be taught, but the atmosphere of the school must be rural. Put any consolidated school in a town, and a certain subtle urban spirit will dominate it, and the country boys and girls will likely come to feel that they are in some sense outsiders. Even where town boys and girls attend the consolidated school together with boys and girls from the farms, the building should be located outside the town in a country environment.

And I should add that it will not be a disadvantage but an advantage for the town boys and girls to get at least this much acquaintance with the life and spirit of the country during the formative years. By all means we should demand that the consolidated school be kept in the country.

This is in every respect sound. Many suggestions have been made that at least some New York State consolidations be made on this basis, where cheaper land, affording larger athletic grounds, better light and air, and an environment of nature, now studied in most schools, would be at hand. But the determination that the schools must be "citified" overrules these sensible ideas.

*

SINCE the peach moth reached Western New York, entomologist D. M. Daniel, of the Geneva Station, has been cultivating the various parasites that have been found effective against this pest. There are four of these parasites. One attacks the peach moth eggs, while the other three lay their eggs in the peach moth larvæ, thus bringing about their destruction. The rearing of peach moth parasites was one of the chief occupations of the entomologists during the Winter and Spring months. Eggs of the common grain moth were used for breeding the egg parasites over Winter and for increasing their numbers this Spring, while larvæ of the Oriental peach moth and of the strawberry leafroller were used for rearing the larvæ parasites. This method of setting the peach moth's enemies at work is the only practical control thus far found. Spraying is not effective.

*

EROSION on rolling lands kept in tillage is always great, especially in the South, where the soil is not held tightly in Winter by frost and snow. This is particularly noticeable in soil that was once dark. The vegetable matter, being lighter, is more easily washed away, and this, repeated year after year, gradually brings a change in soil color from dark to light—a bad sign. The Bureau of Soils has been studying this erosion on Texas cotton land, cropped year after year without manure or fertilizer. The change to unproductive subsoil has occurred in 40 years. Of course erosion did not do all of this. The cotton crops removed did part of it, but the work of rain was surprisingly great. Measure of an average slope showed that on a single acre 23 tons of top soil were removed by a single rain, which covered 3,000,000 acres. Our steeper hills of the East suffer even more severely when left bare. Those streams of muddy water running away from there are taking the life of the soil. They are better for pasturage than cropping, and some do surprisingly well at this. The sheep which formerly roamed over all of these lands, left the mark of their "golden hoof," as it has been called, on these pastures.

*

Our best doctor here has given up practice. He is very ill. We need a good doctor in this town. Can you get one to locate here? NEW JERSEY COMMUNITY.

THE above letter comes from a long-established community in New Jersey, easily accessible from New York. We are often asked to help isolated southern or western communities, where facilities for the care of the sick are lacking, but everyone in touch with rural life in our older sections knows that the old-time general practitioner, who did everything from taking out splinters to performing a major operation on a kitchen table, has passed on, leaving a vacancy that often goes unfilled. Hospitalization is not the only answer to this problem. Why are doctors, like school-teachers, so anxious to specialize in the cities? How can we procure more accessible medical care for country people?

*

SIX readers have recently asked us what to do with strawberry beds damaged by white grubs. There is no practical treatment for bad infestations. Where only here and there a plant is wilting from this cause, digging out it and the grub is the remedy. But in bad cases, like those reported, nothing but plowing up and thorough working of the soil will clear out the grubs. It breaks up their living arrangements under ground as well as exposing the grubs and mature May beetles to birds and domestic fowls, which are ravenously fond of them. The worst grub trouble comes from sod or old land. Hence it is a bad plan to set strawberries on such a place. Cultivate it for at least a year. Then plow and harrow several times before setting strawberries there.

*

THE Government Forest Service is starting a nursery in Wisconsin, capable of producing 14,000,000 seedlings a year. There are nine national forest regions in this country. This Wisconsin project is in a tangled area of brushy cut-over land. Trees from the Forest Service nurseries are used almost exclusively for replanting areas burned over before the land was included in the national forests. This year's planting will include about 25,000 acres.

*

REPORTS of 1,030 flouring mills for the 12 months ending June 30 show that 506,527,851 bushels of wheat were ground, making 109,896,684 barrels of flour, and 9,082,339,993 lbs. of offal. An average of 276.5 lbs. of wheat were required for a barrel of flour. These figures are all slightly under the previous year, except that three-tenths pound of wheat more for a barrel of flour was required than in 1929. The highest milling months in both years were August, September and October, and the lowest, June.

*

MANY readers have asked for a serial story. A short one by Mrs. McArthur begins this week, and we shall have others from time to time. We think you will be interested in this tale of what the old trees saw and said. Their picture in the heading makes them very real. And who can deny that, in some way, unrecognized by us, they do know what is going on, and say things to each other that our imperfect hearing fails to catch? "Tongues in trees, and books in the running brooks" are proverbial. Trees were real companions to Mr. Collingwood. He would have liked this story written by Mrs. McArthur.

Brevities

THAT is a newsy letter about Summer time in Oswego Co., N. Y., on page 854.

CORN on the cob, cooked 10 minutes after picked, and "harvest apples" dead ripe on the ground, are part of the farm bill of fare now.

IN CORN irrigation experiments, it is found that more water is needed when sending up tassels and forming silk than at any other time.

NEWSPAPER reports state that a Chicago grain broker operated a "squeeze" deal in July corn that gave him paper profits of $1,000,000. The farmers' profits are not revealed.

"IF IT is not an impolite question I should like to ask how much of this low wheat price is caused by surplus and how much by speculators who want to read a lesson to everybody to keep their hands off from this particular market graft?" No, it is not "impolite," unless the speculators consider it so, but we cannot answer the question.

Rubbing It In

I have been requested by a local group of milk producers here to ask THE RURAL NEW-YORKER for a frank expression of its opinion of the purposes of the Borden Milk Company page advertisement in a recent edition of a farm paper. F. J.
New York.

IT IS hard to tell just what a man has in his mind. We can only judge by what he says and what he does.

For a long period prior to the late war the Borden Company made prices of milk for the New York milk shed and largely dictated the policies of the industry. They always had one appealing practice. The price was low and tyranny was the dairy farmer's description of their conduct. But their check, small though it was, never failed to go out on time. The price always being low was accepted by other dealers with minor exceptions at times. Borden's always coveted a complete monopoly of the industry, and utilized every means, political and otherwise, to that end. They gave out prices for six-month periods in advance from October 1 to April 1.

In the Fall of 1916 dairymen adopted a plan of organization for themselves, demanded a price determined by themselves, fought for it and got just what they asked for. The Borden Company was the last to yield. It was only after all the other dealers had accepted the price that Borden's reluctantly came in. Then they said publicly:

"You win, but the end is not yet. If farmers want organization we will give them enough of it."

Dairymen not only won the price, they brought themselves into one united organization and for the first time began to appreciate their own powers. Within six hours after the milk strike of 1916 was settled Borden officials were laying plans to divide that united organization. It is enough here to admit that they succeeded in dividing the members of the once united organization into groups.

Up to that time there was a small army of distributors in the metropolitan district. Among these were two dozen or more medium-sized distributors, who bought milk direct from farmers at country plants. To some degree they were competitors of Borden's and occasionally paid a premium over the Borden price. By a policy of attrition some of these distributing companies were forced out of the business. The stronger of them were bought out until now the once coveted Borden monopoly is practically complete. In the meantime it has changed its plan of announcing prices six months in advance, and makes its price after the milk has been delivered and consumed. In many places farmers have no choice. They deliver to Bordens or go out of the dairy business. So, too, the smaller distributors having disappeared, local farm-owned creameries have no other outlet.

During the year 1915 the Borden price of 3 per cent milk averaged 3¼ cents a quart. Borden's bottled price to consumers during that year was nine cents a quart. The spread was 5¾ cents. The Borden price to producers now does not vary materially from the 1915 price though in the meantime new and exacting regulations have very much increased the cost of production. But the price of their bottled milk to consumers is now 15 cents a quart, and their grade A in pint bottles runs up to 22 cents a quart. The spread is now six cents a quart (or 11¾ cents) for grade B milk, more than it was in 1915 when dairymen rebelled against the 5¾-cent spread.

In the meantime Borden's paper certificates or shares have increased substantially 2½ times and their annual profits on the increased shares have increased from around 11 per cent to something near 22 per cent. Borden's patrons in Western New York report less than two cents a quart for June milk. Borden's got 15 cents in the city. We do not know how others may regard an attempt to reconcile dairymen to that kind of a record, but to us it seems like rubbing vinegar into a sore spot.

The Borden Company makes its profits by buying milk at a low price and selling it at a high price. Since the advertisement referred to could not increase the price to consumers it may be their purpose to school farmers to continue to sell at a low price. That notion that a little surplus is responsible for a low price and that farmers must produce a "surplus" to hold their market against western milk is a great invention. It costs something to sell that brand of fiction to farmers but it is worth the price—to Borden's.

Local Milk Regulations

Where may I obtain information as to the milk law of New York State? I have been selling milk to people who bring their own containers. The officers told me I would have to stop as there was a law forbidding the sale of dipped milk. I have an accredited herd. I would like to obtain a copy of the law. H. V. C.
New York.

THE law to which you refer is not a statute passed by the Legislature, but regulation of the Health Department. It is embodied in the sanitary milk code, which may be had on application to the State Health Department, Albany, N. Y. It requires all who sell milk to be removed from the premises to apply to the local health officer for a permit. It requires, among other things, that the milk be sold in bottles and that equipment be provided for cooling and bottling, and if the cows are not tuberculin-tested for pasteurizing. The health officer has some little discretion where one cow only is concerned. Raw grade A milk may be sold at the farm in quantities of four quarts or less in containers provided by the customers. This provision would seem to cover the above requirements.

The State health requirements seem needlessly exacting in local communities where producers furnish fresh milk direct from the dairies. The regulations were insisted on by distributors who ship milk from a distance and are obliged to observe regulations not previously required by local producers who deliver their own milk or sell it at the farm. While insisting on strict regulations for farmers who sell fresh milk in their own communities to neighbors who appreciate the quality of fresh milk, the regulations permit cream to be shipped into the State and sold to these same consumers without any attempt at inspection or regulation whatever. In other words, cream comes in which would not be accepted from farmers of the State. While this is permitted a pretense of fairness or justice to home producers cannot be admitted.

Dairy Farmers Fight for Milk Price in Oregon

On the last day of July dairy farmers supplying milk for local consumption went on strike to force distributing dealers to pay more than three cents a quart. The distributors sell for from 8 to 12 cents a quart. This is August 3, and the fight is on hard. Thousands of gallons of milk are being destroyed, and some violence accompanies the procedure. The territory includes parts of Oregon and Clark County, Wash. Trucks were stopped and overturned. Cans of milk were dumped in the streets and deliveries very much curtailed. City supplies are badly depleted. J. W.
Portland, Ore.

Cortland County, New York

Why do we not read more news of Cortland County in THE R. N.-Y.? I do not ask just because I live here, but because, having traveled throughout New York State, and within the past year, throughout parts of other States, including Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan, and a part of Southern Canada, I have noticed very few places where there is such good farm land where farming is so thoroughly practiced, and where the crops are so universally good, as in Cortland County.

Last year we heard a great deal about the terrible drought, yet Cortland County, and the little town of Virgil in particular, had almost nothing about which to complain. A few families had to carry their drinking water, and now and then some farmer drove his team to a neighbor's for a drink of cool spring water at the close of a hot, hard day's work, but that was only inconvenient. Our crops prospered.

This Summer in Southwestern Pennsylvania, farmers told us that they could get little farming done due to the excessive rain, but we farmers in Cortland County continue to put thick, sweet clover into haylofts already bulging, and more than likely will have to make several stacks in the meadow besides.

Statistics say that Steuben County leads the State in the output of potatoes, but Cortland County raises several thousand bushels each year also. When the appeal was made to Cortland County farmers this Spring to send potatoes to the drought-stricken areas, it was among the first to respond with over 5,000 bushels, given by Cortland County farmers.

Our farm buildings, for the most part, are well kept, and adequate to the needs required of them. During the last few years, we notice that an average of one out of three farmhouses is being remodeled, painted, or otherwise repaired each year.

Electric lines have been extended until now electricity is available in all but one or two towns in the county. Little elaboration is required to make clear the enormous advantages electricity holds for both the farmer, his wife, and his children; light, heat, and power, as well as such luxuries as the electric radio. Fully one-half the farm homes of Cortland County now have a radio.

I have not spoken of our greatest industry, dairy farming. But just ask anyone who has ever had a drink of our delicious cool, creamy milk, and you will hear something like this: "Lead me to it!"

Beauty spots? All New York State is filled with unobtrusive, wild scenery. It is sometimes a stranger, who unused to the ever-changing vista, wakes us to the sublime charm of our hills, valleys and streams.

Have I worn out my topic? Why, I have scarcely begun on it! Come and see! NORMA BARNES MASON.

Columbia County, New York, Notes

The sweet cherry season is about over, but sour cherries are being picked. One grower will have 1,500 baskets or more. He is paying 10c a basket of eight quarts for picking; the cost of the basket is 4c.

One grower disposed of his crop locally by inserting the following advertisement in a local paper: "Come and pick your Montmorency cherries cheap." Another advertisement read: "Sweet cherries—Tartarians, 50c for four-quart basket;" these were sold at the fruit farm. One large grower had his crop trucked to New York City market. He paid 12c for picking eight-quart baskets; the baskets cost 5c; the hauling cost 5c; the commission paid was 2c per basket; and the price per basket when sold was 35c, thereby netting the grower 11c for each eight-quart basket. E. A. H.

History as It Applies to the Present

By F. R. Stevens

(Member of the Society of the Cincinnati)

The history of our country cannot be written simply by giving the details of our wars. They were the great struggles that put into actual operation the truths of sound government as worked out by our founders. Of all the governments instituted within known history that of the United States has come the nearest to insuring untrammeled development of the individual, and accounts largely for the millions of strong characters, known and unknown, which in total have made our country great among nations.

Monarchies and communistic governments are basically the same. The kingdoms of the world were organized on an entirely opposite basis. Here the work of the individual was for the "glory of the king." In many cases he had absolute power of death or drafting into the army without the consent of their representatives or themselves, and the power of taxation limited only by the amount his subjects could produce. In addition to this, he was often head of a church, and attempted to direct their spiritual development through the clergy, who were dependent on him for position and support. Such a system could develop human-beings only as a king was wise enough to direct the thoughts and energies of his people in the right direction. As the God-given rights of humans to work out their own destiny began to be felt in the conscience of men, the struggle to obtain that privilege in an unlimited way is a large part of the struggles within nations. In civilized countries the power of the monarch has gradually decreased until the form is the most that is left.

Communistic or its milder sister, socialistic government, is on the same general plan as a monarchy. Here the individual belongs to the state instead of the king. All property belongs to the state and the product of the farms and factory is sold by the state for the public treasury. Here the workers receive sufficient wages to feed and clothe themselves after a fashion, but brains and thrift do not seem to pay any premium over brute force, and there is no incentive for the mastery of individual problems which develop and round out personal character. We have today a striking example of this in Russia. Revolting from the rule of an absolute monarch they created a state more absolute in control of the individual than the czar had ever been. It prohibits individual development, and exercises a more powerful influence in spiritual development than the monarch ever dared exert. The dream of the socialistic state is as alluring as it is false. Like a kingdom it aims to hold the individual as a cog in a machine in order to make the nation efficient. There is a wide difference between efficiency and greatness. Only the thing with a soul can become great, and a nation has no soul. The great experiment being tried in Russia cannot succeed as a permanent institution. Russia may become very efficient, but will never become a nation of great men until the liberty of the individual becomes the object of government.

Pure democracies are the other extreme from monarchies or communism. Here the citizens meet in person to define their laws and elect their officers. This is ideal government and is or was the basis of our government. Our old town meetings and school meetings were little democracies and the real foundation of the political thought of our nation. It is unfortunate for those of the future that the town meeting is gone and the school district gradually weakened by consolidations. Pure democracies are of necessity small and as nations comparatively unimportant.

Ours is a representative democracy or a republic. The voice of the people is not direct but through chosen delegates or representatives. In our cities, counties, States and nation, our chosen representatives may change our laws to suit the changing needs of our people. They may even remodel our constitution from time to time as new problems of our civilization demand. One thing, and only one, is absolutely immutable; that is the inalienable rights of man to fully develop his own life from the inherited God-given powers that are in it. Be the result good or bad, the laws of the land must not interfere, so long as he does not offend against society. This is the principal object of the American government, and when we have strayed from that thought, we have lost.

In Chenango County, New York

As we go north the length of Chenango County from the Susquehanna over the uplands it becomes evident on July 28 that there is still a great deal of hay to harvest. The weather has been catching which has considerably delayed the work. Down in the Chenango Valley there is still grass to cut. Corn is looking well, and oats are in many cases turning. Some are well turned and have been cut. Some are late, and not a few fields are to go for hay. I saw only two pieces of buckwheat even as far north as into Madison County.

As we go north in Chenango and in Madison we find considerable Alfalfa. Not a little of this is seeded with a mixture of Alfalfa, clover and Timothy, but in such cases the Alfalfa is far in excess of other kinds of seed. Another thing that is noticeable is that lime is now needed, where a few years ago it did no good.

I stopped only at the best farms, it is true, but all of these are getting a production of nearly or quite ten thousand pounds of milk to the cow, and some even more than that. L.

Live Stock and Dairy

Observations of a Livestock Man Around and Across the Continent

BY R. W. DUCK.

Utah

Utah has excellent roads, and, in general, is in good financial condition. In spite of low prices, due to their diversified type of agriculture, the farmers are fairly prosperous. An interesting fact is that the total public indebtedness of Utah, including State, municipal and school district bonds, was only 5.5 per cent of the total assessed valuation in 1930.

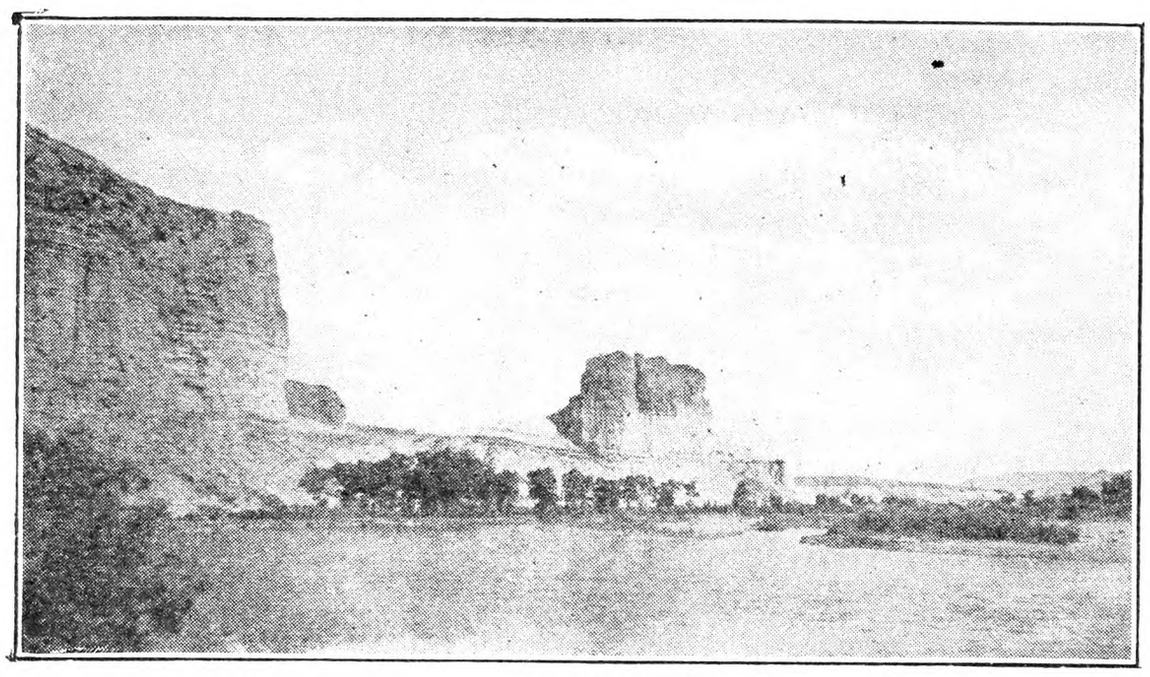
A good many of the smaller towns still adhere to the old Mormon idea of community farm settlements. In the early days this plan was undoubtedly an excellent one. However, it is now proving rather uneconomic, due to the necessity of making long hauls to and from the fields. To obtain a mental picture of this type of centralized farming an excellent illustration is afforded by the town of Wellsville, located about 75 miles north of Salt Lake. About 90 per cent of the inhabitants of this town are engaged in dairy farming. The homes of these farmers constitute the town. Their farms are adjacent to their homes. There are 160 such farms, which are carrying a total of 2,522 head of dairy cattle, mostly Holsteins. This total includes 1,682 head of milking cows. During the past year they sold a total of 11,322,101 lbs. of milk, containing 400,981 lbs. of butterfat. The total receipts for which was $210,114. The total land involved was 12,384 acres, of which 8,396 was dry land, and 3,988 acres was irrigated land. On this land they produced 10,969 tons of Alfalfa hay, with a value of $109,690; oats, 6,062 bushels, with a value of $3,637.20; wheat, 55,254 bushels, worth $55,254 (1929 and early 1930 prices); sugar beets, 7,159 tons, worth $50,113, and 113 bushels of peas, valued at $67.80. This totals $224,288.75. All these crops were fed back except the sugar beets. Leaving out this item, receipts were $35,938.25 above market value of feeds consumed. The average price of butterfat during this time was 52.4 cents, it is now only 29 cents. However, feeds are correspondingly low. In some instances particularly with the grains, feed prices in relation to butterfat price, are even more favorable than when the foregoing figures were tabulated.

This affords a striking illustration of the value of producing feeds. It also shows that in this particular community the ratio between feeds produced and cows maintained is just about at a balance. If any material increase should be made in the cows in this area, it would necessitate purchasing most of the feeds, with a corresponding lowering of profits.

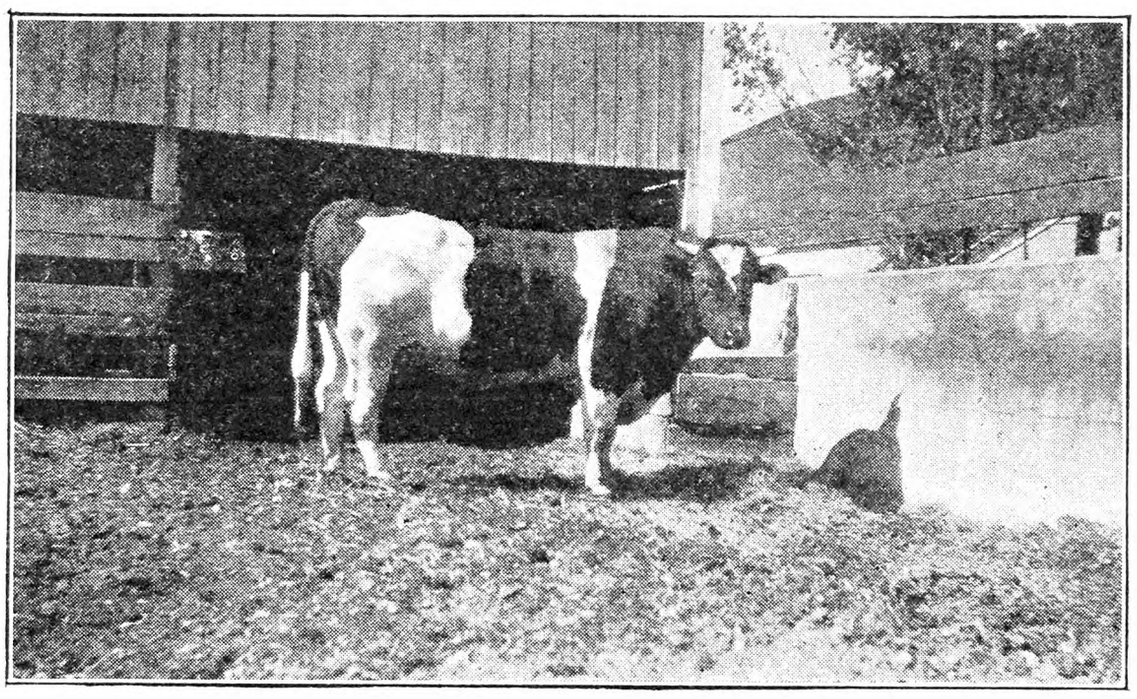
Ninety per cent of the milk produced in Utah is individually marketed. There are approximately 100,000 head of dairy cows in the State, and about 15 per cent of these are in Cache County. This county is so named because it was here that Jim Bridger used to maintain a cache. The Bear River flows through the western part of the county constituting what is called the cache valley, in this area about 10 miles wide by 30 miles long there are about 15,000 dairy cows, practically all Holsteins. This section now maintains five cow-testing associations. The average fat production is 334 lbs. per cow, on about 3,000 cows. There is practically no bovine tuberculosis in the State, but, considerable infectious abortion.

In an actual survey just completed it required 43 cows, with an average annual fat production of 272 lbs., to produce $2,000 above feed costs; while it required only 18 cows with an average annual fat production of 451 lbs. to produce a similar amount above feed costs. It also required 11,696 lbs. of fat marketed in the first group, while with the 18 high producing cows it required the marketing of only 8,118 lbs. of fat. The average, or 272-lb. cows, consumed a total of 246,906 lbs. of Alfalfa hay; the good, or 451-lb. cows, consumed only 121,140 lbs. of Alfalfa. The average group consumed 247,723 lbs. of silage, the good cows 104,184 lbs. The average cows consumed 31,691 lbs. of grain, and required 6,063 days at pasture, the good cows consumed 2,898 lbs. of grain, and required 3,898 pasture days.

The Experiment Station at Logan has just completed five years' work comparing wet beet pulp with corn silage as a source of succulent feed for dairy cows. The test shows on the average it requires approximately 2.5 lbs. of wet beet pulp to equal 1 lb. of corn silage. An average of 5,384 cow-days required 20.7 lbs. of Alfalfa hay, 32 lbs. of corn silage, and 4.4 lbs. of grain to produce an average daily production of 23.4 lbs. of milk, containing .76 lb. of fat. In the beet-pulp group, an average of 5,324 cow-days required 21.1 lbs. of Alfalfa hay, 68 lbs. of wet beet pulp, and 5.5 lbs. of grain to produce an average daily production of 27.9 lbs. of milk, containing .74 lb. of fat. Present local prices are $10 per ton for Alfalfa; corn silage, $4 per ton, average; grain mixture, consisting of barley, oats, wheat and bran, $20 per ton; wet beet pulp, $2.65 delivered.



Cathedral-like Rocks Abound in the Canyons of Utah



Sir Inka May 23d, Holstein Herd Bull Owned by Utah Experiment Station. He is three years old and weighs 1,800 lbs. He was purchased from the Carnation Stock Farms, Carnation, Wis. His get of sire won first at the Richmond Black and White Show, May, 1931.

In the corn-silage group it required 26 lbs. of Alfalfa, 41 lbs. of corn silage and 5.7 lbs. of grain to produce 1 lb. of butterfat, based on present prices this cost 27 cents. The beet-pulp group required 27 lbs. of Alfalfa, 91 lbs. of wet beet pulp and 7.2 lbs. of grain to produce 1 lb. of fat, at a present feed cost of 32 cents.

A test is now in progress at the Utah Station relative to comparing ground barley and wheat, with and without nitrogenous supplements, when fed to shotes in dry lot. Ground barley alone has so far produced only .26 lb. daily gain. Ground barley and tankage has produced .485 lb. daily gain; ground barley and skim-milk powder has produced a daily gain of .924 lb.; ground barley and cottage cheese has produced a daily gain of .884 lb.; and ground wheat alone has produced a daily gain of .438 lb.

A forage test was completed last year comparing ground barley and wheat for fattening shotes. Ground barley and Alfalfa pasture required 358.48 lbs. of barley and cost $5.21 to produce 100 lbs. gain. Ground barley and skim-milk required 353.34 lbs. of barley and 157.3 lbs. of skim-milk, and cost $5.33 to produce a similar gain. When tankage was used in place of skim-milk it required 11.22 more pounds of barley to produce 100 lbs. of gain. However, it required only 18.7 lbs. of tankage, the feed cost was $5.97 per cwt. Ground wheat and tankage required 334.8 lbs. of wheat and 9.3 lbs. of tankage per cwt., gain costing $4.39. The feeds were charged at the following prices: Barley, $1.25 per cwt.; wheat, $1 per cwt.; tankage, $4 per cwt.; skim-milk, 20 cents per cwt. The amount of Alfalfa utilized by the hogs was estimated by cutting for hay the Alfalfa on a similar area joining the hog lots. The Alfalfa not eaten on the hog lots was then cut, and the difference in the yield of the lots was taken as the amount utilized by the shotes. This was charged against them at $8 per ton in computing costs of cwt. gains. There are about 90,000 head of hogs in Utah at the present time.

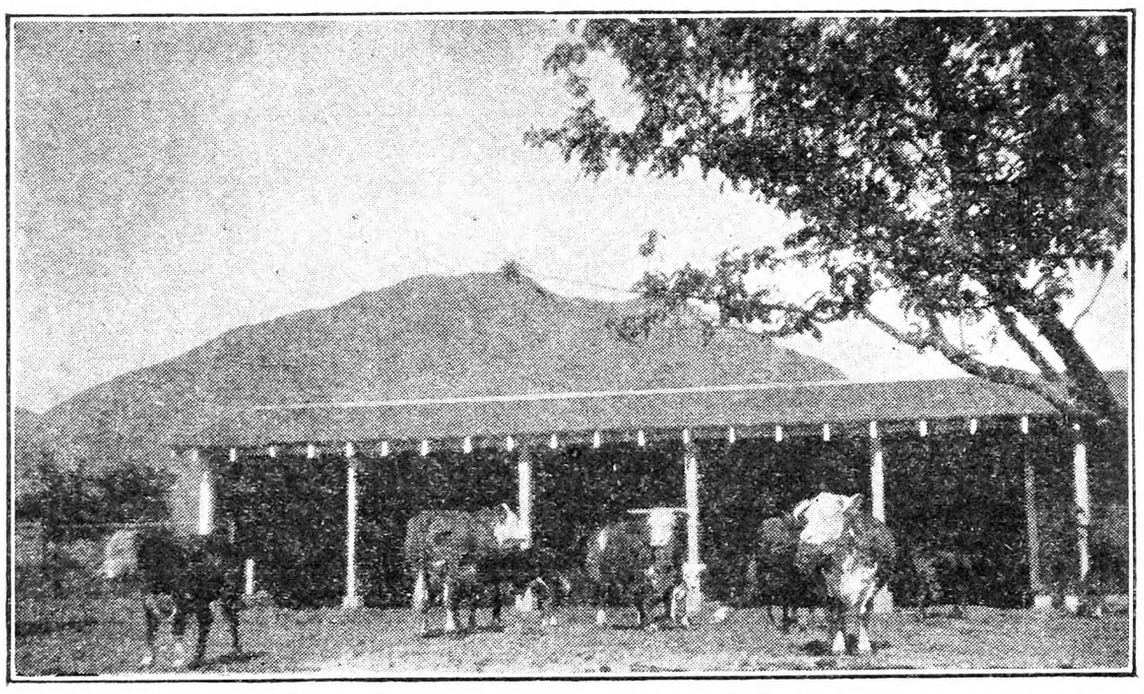
There are about 400,000 head of beef cattle in the State. A hot unseasonal drought is closing its grip on a vast area through this section. The results will be heavily felt throughout the Spring wheat belt. There is no question but that throughout the entire Northwest, which is the important Spring wheat section of the country, the wheat has been seriously damaged. Farmers state that unless heavy rains come soon their crop will be a complete failure. The wheat outlook on June 15 was considered one of the poorest on record. The unseasonal drought has extended also into the wheat belt of Canada.

Junior project work is held in Utah under the name of Future Farmers Club. A report has just been received from one of the club leaders showing that four boys made a total profit of $155.73 from a lamb feeding project, this is an average of 64 cents per hour for the time spent in handling the lambs. The lambs were purchased last October from Colorado, pastured 30 days, then put on fattening rations until February 17, when they were sold. One boy fed 50 head for a net profit of $27.68, another fed 100 head for a net profit of $46.98; while another boy made a profit of $53.02 on a similar number. The other boy made $28.05 net profit from his venture.

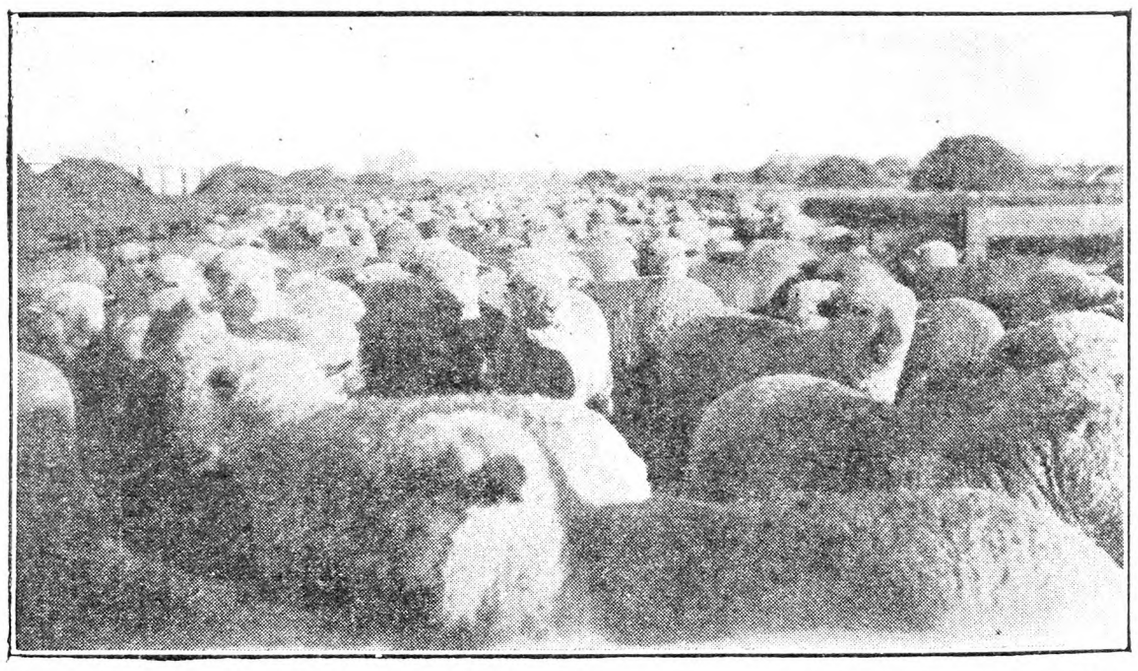
Blood in Milk

What would cause a cow to give bloody milk out of one teat? J. L.
New York.

There are several different causes of blood in the milk from one quarter of a cow's udder. When a large quantity of blood suddenly comes from the quarter and the milk is sound, a blow or other accident may be suspected as the cause and evidence of a bruise, such as redness, other discoloration, heat, swelling and soreness may be found present. The bleeding should soon subside if the udder is bathed several times daily with a mixture of equal quantities of cold water



Hereford Cows and Calves Owned by Utah Agricultural College, Logan, Utah



A group of grade Hampshire lambs finished on an average daily ration of: Wet beet pulp, 5 lbs.; Alfalfa hay, 1.5 lbs.; and barley, 1 lb.

and vinegar or dilute acetic acid. If it persists, the cow should be given a dram of dried sulphate of iron (powdered copperas) twice daily, in feed, or her drinking water should be slightly acidulated with dilute sulphuric acid.

If there is a chronic discharge of blood, along with slimy, clotted, or pus-containing milk, chronic garget (mastitis) is present, and that is incurable. The cow so affected should be isolated and fitted for the butcher. A calf may be allowed to take the milk from the sound quarters, until the secretion is about dried off. Such a cow is a menace in a dairy herd, as the infection may be carried from her to other cows, by the hands of the milker, or teat cups of the milking machine.

The commonest cause of blood in the milk from one quarter of the udder is, however, presence of a growth, like a wart, protruding from the lining membrane of the duct or cavity of the teat. If the growth is just inside the outer opening of the teat, a veterinarian can remove it by means of Hug's teat tumor extractor. That is a hollow, sharp-edged cone of steel fitted onto a small rod sheathed in a tube which has a square-cut collar. The tube is a little larger than a milking tube. When the sterilized instrument has been inserted in the cleansed and disinfected teat, the cone is shoved through or beyond the growth. By manipulating with the fingers through the wall of the teat the growth is now worked between the sharp-edged base of the cone and the shoulder of the teat. When that has been done the rod and cone are pulled downward, so that the growth is caught and squeezed between the cone and tube, and cut off. It often comes out in the hollow cone, when that is withdrawn; if that does not occur, it has to be removed with forceps. For that purpose Lothe's alligator teat forceps are most effective and his alligator scissors may often be used, instead of Hug's teat tumor extractor, to cut off the growth. If the growth is located high it is best to let a calf nurse or to fit the cow for the butcher. A. S. A.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Aug. 13-14—Annual Farm and Home Conference, Vermont State College, Burlington, Vt.

Aug. 14. — Dairy Day, Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

Aug. 17-20.—Fourteenth Annual American Country Life Conference, Ithaca, N. Y. For further information address American Country Life Association, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City.

Aug. 19. — Annual Field Day, Mt. Carmel Farm, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn.

Aug. 21.—Orchard Day, Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

Aug. 22-29. — Illinois State Fair, Springfield, Ill.

Aug. 22-29. — Missouri State Fair, Sedalia, Mo.

Aug. 24-26. — Pennsylvania Potato Growers' Association, Potato Exposition, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.

Aug. 27-29.—Seventh National Shade Tree Conference, Boyce Thompson Institute, Yonkers, N. Y.

Aug. 28-Sept. 12.—Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto.

Aug. 29-Sept. 5. — Wisconsin State Fair, Milwaukee, Wis.

Aug. 31-Sept. 5. — Ohio State Fair, Columbus, Ohio.

Sept. 2-4.—Middlesex County, Conn., 4-H Club Fair, Middletown, Conn.

Sept. 5.—N. Y. State Vegetable Growers' Association at Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station.

Sept. 5-12.—Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis, Ind.

Sept. 5-12.—West Virginia State Fair, Wheeling, W. Va.

Sept. 6-12. — Michigan State Fair, Detroit, Mich.

Sept. 7-12. — New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sept. 7-12. — Maryland State Fair, Timonium, Md.

Sept. 7-13.—New Jersey State Fair, Trenton, N. J.

Sept. 15-16.—New Jersey State Horticultural Society Fruit Tour to Cumberland-Shenandoah Valley. Arthur J. Farley, Secretary, New Brunswick, N. J.

Sept. 20-26.—Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.

Sept. 23-25.—Twentieth Annual Flower Show, Westchester and Fairfield Horticultural Society, Y. M. C. A. Building, Greenwich, Conn. Wm. G. Ellis, Secretary, 61 Grant Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

Oct. 3.—Sixth annual Guernsey Cattle Club Show at the Allegheny Country Club Show Grounds, Sewickley Heights, Pa. Judge will be W. K. Hepburn, of Fellowship Farms, Anselma, Pa.

Oct. 13-16.—Baltimore Livestock Show, Baltimore, Md.

Nov. 11-20.—Sixty-fifth annual session, National Grange, Madison, Wis.

Dec. 2-4.—New Jersey State Horticultural Society Annual Meeting, Atlantic City.

Dec. 7-9. — American Farm Bureau Federation, annual convention, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 8-10. — Sharon Poultry Association, Annual Show, Sharon, Conn. Secretary Arthur L. Kinsman, Sharon, Conn.

Jan. 18-22, 1932.—Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, Pa.

Feb. 25, 1932. — New York State Grange, annual convention, Albany, N. Y.

Livestock Sales

Aug. 25. — Pomfret Jersey Breeders' Association, 9th Annual Sale, Pomfret Center, Vt. D. H. Rikert, sale manager, South Royalton, Vt.

Aug. 26.—Holsteins; 30th Earlville, N. Y., Sale. R. Austin Backus, sale manager, Mexico, N. Y.

Sept. 4. — Guernseys; Buena Vista Farm, Guernseys, F. P. Choate, Windsor, Vt.

Sept. 21.—Holsteins; First Pennsylvania Capital Sale, Harrisburg, Pa. R. Austin Backus, sale manager, Mexico, N. Y.

Oct. 1.—Holsteins; Fall Consignment Sale. Bradford County, Pa., R. H. Fleming, chairman, Towanda, Pa.

Oct. 9.—Holsteins; Ulster County Annual Fall Sale. Albert Kurdt, secretary, Kingston, N. Y.

Southdown Sheep Breeders' Association

After August 5, 1931, address all correspondence for the American Southdown Breeders' Association to Room 203 Agricultural Building, State College, Pa. W. L. Henning is secretary.

In 1929 207,268 hunters bagged 825,723 cottontail rabbits, 36,518 snow-shoe rabbits and 17,465 jack rabbits in New York State, according to the Conservation Department. More cottontail rabbits were killed than any other four-footed animal taken by hunters. No report was made by 420,273 hunters.

∴ GUERNSEYS ∴

For Sale— Small Herd of Excellent
Guernsey Grade Cows
ALL YOUNG AND TESTED
Have been kept for family use on country estate. Am now changing to purebreds. Prices reasonable.
Beechwoods R. D. 3 Bethel, Conn.
J. E. STERRETT, Owner -:- J. R. JACKSON, Supt.

Foremost Guernseys
All ages, both sexes, real bargains in Bulls two years old and over.
Successor Berkshires
Boars ready for service, Bred Gilts, Fall and Spring Pigs, both sexes.
EMMADINE FARM, Hopewell Junction, (Dutchess Co.,) N. Y.

TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS
BULLS from 1 Month to Serviceable Age
from record dams and proven sires. Herd accredited and blood tested. Attractive prices. Exceptional values.
TARBELL FARMS -:- SMITHVILLE FLATS, N. Y.

LAKE DELAWARE FARMS, Delhi, N. Y.
Farmer's opportunity to buy Guernsey Bull at farmer's price. Serviceable age. Apply at once.

∴ SHEEP ∴

- DORSET and HAMPSHIRE SHEEP -
Offering choice Rams (Lambs & Yearlings) suitable Flock headers or cross-breeding. Ewes, purebred and grades, at prices that will make you money. All stock on approval.
TRANQUILLITY & ALLAMUCHY FARMS
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Some a little younger and smaller at - - $4.00
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SPECIAL LIVE STOCK ADVERTISING RATE
The Rural New-Yorker
333 West 30th St., New York

Fitting and Showing Dairy Cattle

BY SUMNER D. HOLLIS.

To many breeders of dairy cattle September marks the start of the show herd on the circuit of local fairs. The thrill of bringing home the blue ribbon, is one of the compensations of breeding fine animals. Added to this is the advertising value of displaying the herd in competition with other herds, before the public, which results in a financial gain in the sale of surplus stock, and the educational value of comparing one's animals with others, under the critical eye of the judge, and profiting by the lessons learned, when planning future breeding operations. The appearance and quality of a herd, as presented in the show ring, comes back as a mental picture to the mind of prospective buyers, when reading follow-up advertising matter, after once having seen the animals on display and is more effective than any amount of advertising matter that is not backed by such exhibition.

With animals in a fair condition of flesh, it is possible to fit them, in a period of two or three weeks, to a point where they may be shown with credit to the owner, in almost any show ring. One of the first things to consider, in getting ready for the show, is the selection of animals to represent the farm. Only such animals as carry a sufficient amount of quality to bring credit to the farm should be considered. Animals of good size for their age will make the most favorable impression. Cows just fresh or about to freshen will show to best advantage. A great deal of attention should be paid to the udder, for the old saying "no udder, no cow," holds true in the show ring, and any discriminating judge will score off heavily for defective udders. Select animals with clean-cut features, well-balanced horns, straight top lines, good middles, and long straight rump with good tail settings. Get the animals into the barn at least two weeks before the show, that they may be accustomed to stall feeding and that they may be worked upon daily.

Whether the animal should be clipped all over depends upon the length of the coat and the time available before the show. With the naturally short-haired animal, better results may often be obtained by daily groomings with coarse sandpaper, fastened on a block of wood. In any event, the ears, face and tail, and long hairs on the udder and under the belly should be clipped. Blankets should be used from the very beginning of the fitting period, to help shed out the old hair and make the short hair lay close to the body. The sweating induced by blanketing in warm weather, helps to soften the hide and improve the handling qualities.

Many preparations are used by breeders to soften the hide and improve the quality of both hair and skin. The first step before applying any preparation is to wash the animal thoroughly a few times with a good lather of castile soap and water. Wet the whole body, using a brush and clear water, then rub on the soap, working it up to a lather, rinse well with tepid water and rub as nearly dry as possible. Following this operation the animal should be heavily blanketed for a few hours, after which the heavy blanket may be replaced by a light wool blanket to keep the animal dry and help lay the hair. After two or three baths, apply a mixture of equal parts of sweet oil, soap liniment and alcohol, or goose grease and sweet oil. These mixtures should take the place of the bath and should be applied two or three times a week, up to four or five days before the show. The mixture should be well rubbed into the skin each time, but always avoid applying it to any part of the animal where there is white hair, as it has a tendency to discolor. A soft brush is always advisable for grooming. Avoid the use of a curry comb except where dirt or dung clings closely and cannot be removed otherwise.

The following items should be given special attention:

The head should be clipped closely, taking care to remove all long hair from the inside of the ears, at the base of the horns and on the face. This will give the animal a much more alert, clean-cut appearance.

The switch should be carefully washed each day and brushed out after washing to develop the greatest amount of spread possible. With white switches it is well to rinse after washing in clean water containing a small quantity of bluing. Braiding the switch in close fine braids for a day or two before the show and then carefully brushing out, just before entering the show ring, will do much to improve the appearance of the animal.

A high polish is desirable on the horns before entering the ring. When beginning the fitting period, scrape down the rough portions of the horns, using a medium file. Follow this by using the edge of a piece of glass and later use fine emery cloth. Be careful not to make the skin sore at the base of the horns, or to rub the horns down to a point where blood will show through. For polishing, mix up a paste of sweet oil, powdered pumice stone and a little alcohol. Apply this mixture to the horn and rub with a woolen cloth. The horns may be protected from scratches and scars by making a sheath of chamois to be slipped on after the polishing.

The hoofs should be trimmed to the desired shape by use of a blacksmith's pincers, followed by a rasp. If badly overgrown it is well to call in the blacksmith to properly shape them. The same polish used for the horns may be applied to the hoofs.

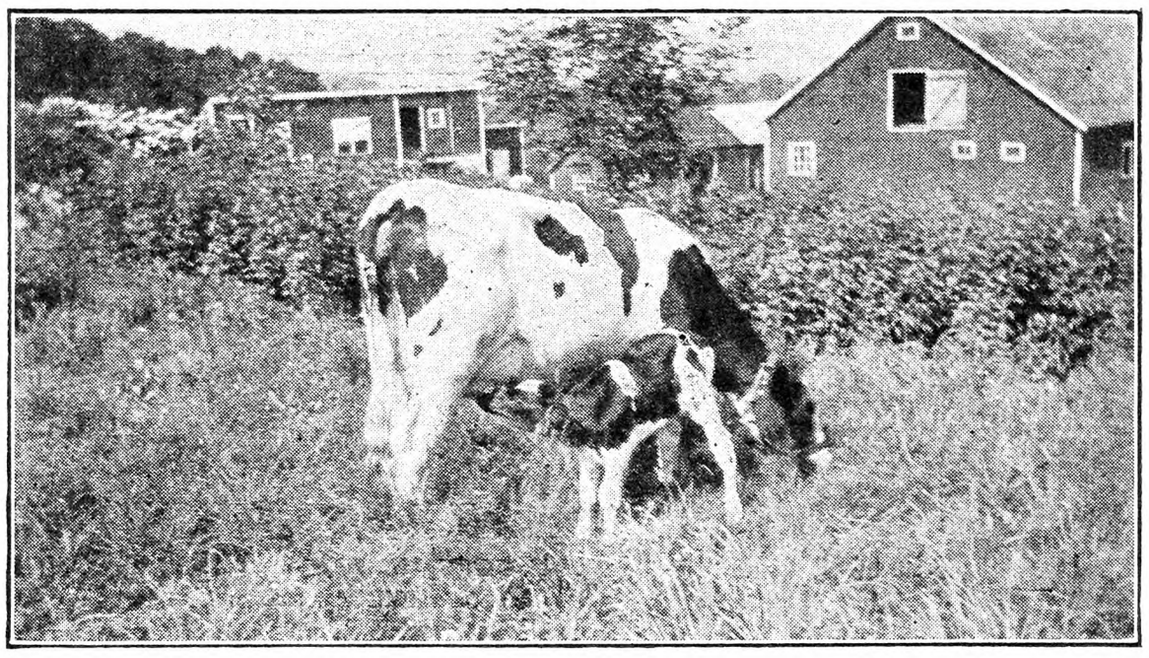
At the beginning of the fitting period it is well to start with a good fitting ration, to get the animal in proper flesh. Such a ration may be made up by mixing equal parts by weight of wheat bran, hominy, oil meal and ground oats. Bran and oats lighten the ration and give bulk, producing a beneficial effect on the digestive system. Hominy helps to put on soft flesh, while oil meal improves the condition of the animal and produces a sleek coat. Good clover or Alfalfa hay and corn silage are important in the fitting ration. The silage should, however, be discontinued a week or ten days before leaving for the show, unless arrangements can be made to provide it while the animals are away from home, otherwise a considerable shrinkage will be the result when the feed in changed.

A great deal of attention should be paid to teaching the animal to lead and stand properly. During the fitting period the animal should be led daily and a considerable amount of time devoted to posing. During these periods it is well to have an assistant step up and place his hands on the animal, that it may become accustomed to being handled without losing its pose. No one thing will quicker disqualify an animal in the ring than flightiness when the judge tried to examine it.

No matter how well fitted the animal, it is well just before the show to do a little clipping. This should always include the tail above the switch, the ears and portions of the face, and in the case of females, the udder. While awaiting the call to come into the ring, look the animal over carefully for little details that have escaped the attention. Be sure that it has a neat, well-fitting halter, that the last rub has been given to the polish on the horns, and that both animal and attendant are as neat and trim in appearance as it is possible to make them.

Get the animal into the ring promptly, in order that it will not be necessary to hurry at the last moment and thus excite the animal. Forget, if possible, that there are other animals in the ring, and give your undivided attention to your animal and the judge. "Keep one eye on the animal and the other on the judge," is an old show-ring maxim and one that it is well to observe. Never relax this vigilance until the ribbon has been awarded, for the slumping of an animal after the attendant thinks the judge has reached a decision, may often cause him to reverse the decision.

Any movement on the part of either animal or attendant should be as graceful as possible. The judge is always watching for defects to be shown in unguarded moments. Watch carefully for instructions from the judge and when given follow them quietly and promptly. Finally, when the ribbons are awarded, do not fail to thank the man that hands it to you, if you win, and do not show a disgruntled appearance if you fail to get the ribbon. Remember that the judge is always in a better position to observe all of the animals than you were, that most judges are honest and place the awards where they honestly believe they should go. Courtesy, politeness and a sportsman-like attitude go a long way in creating a favorable impression in the minds of both judge and spectators.



James A. Clarke, of Stephentown, N. Y., who sends the above picture, says: "Here is a snapshot of one of our herd of purebred Holsteins, Vallevista Segis Doreen and her calf three hours old."

Letters of an Indiana Farmer

Thrashing begins today, on this ring, if the outfit arrives from the next county, and if it doesn't start in to rain. Everybody hopes it will rain, even those all ready to thrash. It has not been so dry as last year, but the ground had never yet been filled with water, and the fearful heat of late June drew off a lot. I never heard of such a time; horses dead all over several counties, the horse population, already small, being sadly depleted. Some were in wheat fields, some plowing corn. What do they do in the hottest parts of the South? I always heard that mules could stand any amount of heat, but some mules died too. Can you remember when city dray horses wore little straw hats, tremendously fetching, with their ears sticking up like decorations? A few men were overcome in the field around here, but mostly the harvesters took things easy in the middle of the day, and nobody died. I spent most of my days in the currant and berry patches, taking two hours nooning on the worst days. I am somewhat of a salamander, and grew quite vainglorious about the amount of heat I could stand; declared that I could shock wheat with the best of them if I were strong enough to carry the bundles. I gained a fine coat of Indian color, rather spotty, however. There was a wonderful crop of currants, and a good demand for them, and as usual, more calls for berries than I could supply. Just as soon as the ground is softened, I want to thin out the mass of my Victory, saving and resetting every suitable sprout. I have been trying red raspberries for nine years, and it is by far the most satisfactory one that I have had. But what can I do for a beastly little sharp-pointed insect that works on the finest berries? They can't be sprayed, of course, when the fruit is ripe. And they don't bother the inferior kinds much.

On the subject of wheat—it begins to look as if we might almost as well give it to the thrashers, and count the raising of it as a pastime. They came down a cent on the bushel, under protest, while the price of wheat, at last report, is about half what it was last year, when we thought it poor enough. (40 cents as this is written.) If everybody could store and feed it, that would be fine, but most of us count on paying bills with it. Bran is not down, and bread, very little, so there we are—not.

It is very sultry. I have been out picking berries, Victory and St. Regis, and some blackberries. Old canes of St. Regis were in bad shape from last year, but the second crop is coming on, and looks quite promising. I have had so little time to cook, and have lived mostly on fruits, bread, and cow-products. This may be partly why I stand the heat so well. The harvesters probably consume much meat and pie; I know they used to when we had them for meals.

Such a lot of canning done already! When I cook at all, there is generally canning. Spinach, beans, peas (not many—they did not do well this year), beets, black raspberries, canned sweet for dessert, yellow cherries ditto, strawberries, red raspberries, and currants in preserves and conserves (wonder what's the difference?) and a little jelly. Now I shall can or bottle currant juice plain, to jell or drink, the same with blackberries, and then there will be a breathing spell, when the beans are done, before tomatoes, grapes, and peaches are ready. I think I shall try drying corn, though I never did. A cousin has offered me her surplus cans—"A dozen or two, yes, maybe three"—which will be quite a help in these pinch-penny times. In this world of imperfect equipment, I rise to praise the little pressure cooker as an unalloyed satisfaction. I read a story once, long ago, about a house that was advertised as having "all the modern imps." The people who took it found that it was well described. The Best Friends are having trouble with their electric washer, and their furnace boiler springs a leak with undue frequency. And I know the uncertain ways of kerosene and gasoline stoves, which are splendid when working, but maddening when they "do not choose to run." Which also reminds me that "Lizzie" is spending this day at "her" doctor's, being operated on for a leaky radiator, a connecting-rod knock, and a dirty carburetor, with some attention to the battery. I have had "her" stop dead in the road, on a narrow culvert, about 10 miles from home, once already this season; and it is not really very much fun. But as long as I have driven, and as little as I know about a car, I have always been blessed with good Samaritans. There must be a lot of them driving, in spite of the number who cause smash-ups and avoid paying for them. My damage case, like my oil fortune, is still waiting.

I meant to mention one hot-weather comfort, when talking about the heat: Linen pillow-cases, made when the great stores of airplane linen were being sold cheaply, have been a boon this Summer. Of course, they could be bought at any time, if one had the money. E. M. C.

Indiana.

Setting an Old Farm to Work

I am going to reclaim an abandoned farm in Allegany County, N. Y. It has good buildings, and a reputation of having been a fine farm. The reason for its having been abandoned is the fact it is about five miles from town on dirt roads. I intend to raise hay, oats, potatoes, and pigs. I have four cows now and will sell no milk. I must go in debt for all tools but not the farm. I have had some practical experience in farming. I have an income of $69 per month exclusive of what I make on the farm. I have two boys, nine and five years of age, and I want them raised on a farm; I was and know what it means. I want your views on the subject and shall want advice from time to time. M. J.

M. J. has a better start than a multitude of others who have dug the good things of life from an old eastern farm. Comments on what he is starting to do are invited from readers who have had experience in this line or observed it with neighbors. It is a good thing for us all to think about. This is the farm referred to in third editorial last week.

Inheritance from Joint Deed

A man marries his second wife January, 1925, in New Jersey. He has a family by the first wife, now dead. The second wife has no children. All the real estate in the State of New Jersey was properly transferred by a title company of New Jersey to the husband and second wife. Have any of the first wife's children, or any other person, any claim to such real estate after death of either one of the contracting parties, namely man or wife. N. B.

New Jersey.

If title to the real estate is held in the name of the husband and his present wife, upon the death of either party the survivor will take the entire real estate described in the deed.

From this, of course, you will see that if the husband should die first, his children by the first marriage, would not be entitled to any part of his property described in the deed, but the same would go to his wife. Now if the wife should die first, the real property described in the deed would go to the husband and this property would be divided equally between his children upon his death. H. B.

Cow Testing in Pennsylvania

C. R. Gearhart, supervisor of cow testing for Pennsylvania State College, reports that 65 associations tested 23,109 cows during June. Of the total number tested, 4,299 produced more than 40 lbs. of butterfat each for the month and 5,403 gave more than 1,000 lbs. of milk each. The Coventry association in Chester County led in number of cows tested; West Chester association was first in number of 40-lb. butterfat producers, and Cumberland No. 1 led in the number of 1,000-lb. milkers with 177.

Dairying in Canada

The output of Canadian dairy factories in 1930 had a value of $127,184,513 of which creamery butter accounted for $57,177,798; factory cheese, $18,105,447; concentrated milk products, $10,039,369 and miscellaneous products $41,861,899. The number of dairy factories in operation last year totaled 2,719 of which 1,200 were creameries, 1,202 cheese factories, 291 combined butter and cheese factories, and 26 concentrated milk plants.

Colorado Cattle Feeding Test

Results of the cattle feeding demonstration at the Myron Stratton Farm near Colorado Springs, Colo., which were observed by about 500 farmers, indicated a distinct advantage for Eastern Colorado farmers who can produce on low priced land the feeds fed during the test.

Seventy-eight head of Hereford steers and heifers were fed 204 days in the demonstration. The cattle and the feed, except the protein supplement, were all raised on the Stratton farm. The feeds produced a very satisfactory gain, an average of 2.21 lbs. per head daily, and a good finish. Feed required and cost per 100 lbs. of grain were:

Cut corn fodder, 686 lbs., at $7.50 a ton, cost $2.57; protein supplement, 33.3 lbs., at $38 a ton, cost 63 cents; ground barley, 119.5 lbs., at 75 cents per 100 lbs., cost 90 cents; corn silage, 411.3 lbs., at $5 a ton, cost $1.03; salt and minerals, one-fiftieth of a pound, cost one cent, making a total feed cost per 100 lbs. of gain of $5.14.

The necessary selling price at the feed lot to break even, figuring a three per cent shrink in weight, was given as $6.90 per 100 lbs., whereas the cattle appraised by Clyde B. Stevens at $7.65 per 100 lbs., based on Denver weight and market.

J. J. Gauld, manager of the Myron Stratton Farm, and W. D. Corley, Jr., prominent stockman, were leaders in making the demonstration possible. R. H. Felts, county extension agent, co-operated in planning the events.

A Prolific Ayrshire Cow

Willowbank Duchess, a 10-year-old Ayrshire owned by Irving Howe, of Pine Ridge Farm, Concord, Mass., gave birth to triplets on May 17, 1931, making a total of six living calves born to her within two years. On May 25, 1929, she produced twin bull calves, which are now heading Ayrshire herds in Massachusetts; a heifer on June 2, 1930; and less than a year later a trio consisting of two bulls and a heifer.

Duchess was bred by Fred Hyde, Huntingdon, Quebec, and was imported by A. H. Sagendorph, of Alta Crest Farms, Spencer, Mass. Her six offspring were sired by Penshurst King, son of Auchenbrain White Beauty 2nd. Willowbank Duchess made a Roll of Honor record of 10,364 lbs. of 4.18 per cent milk, 433 lbs. of butterfat following her 1929 freshening and is getting started on another good record.

Inaccurate Boundary

A had his farm surveyed, and to his amazement discovered that the line crosses a public road and takes in a small portion of B's farm. B has farmed that portion right in with his own field—there is no line of demarkation. Can B claim the land, or does it belong to A as his deed specifies? A has owned his farm 10 years, B has owned his four years, but the particular portion of ground has been farmed by former owners of B's land for years. M. A.

New Jersey.

A has a right to the property according to his survey unless B can show that there has been some mutual mistake made in the conveyance to A and also to himself, B. If the premises that B has been farming have been used by him, adversely, openly and notoriously for a term of 20 years, he can claim right thereto against the claim of any other person. H. R.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN.

State Master Ihde, of Wisconsin, has his force of Grange workers busy along the line in preparation for the coming session of the National Grange next November, to be held at the city of Madison. As an illustration of how things are booming in Wisconsin, one of the Granges, East Ackley, recently initiated a class of 53 members. Several new Granges have been organized during the present year. National Lecturer James C. Farmer, of New Hampshire, also paid a visit to Wisconsin recently and reports great activity among the Granges of the State. Up to May 30 there were eight new Granges organized this year in the State.

National Secretary Harry A. Caton brings the encouraging news that in the first nine months of the present Grange year more new Granges were organized than in the whole of the previous Grange year. For the year ending September 30, 1930, there were 205 new Subordinate Granges organized, 128 new Juveniles and 12 new Pomonas. For the first three-quarters of the present Grange year the record was 225 new Subordinates, 107 new Juveniles and 15 new Pomonas. The corresponding nine months one year ago yielded 155 new Subordinates, 94 new Juveniles and 9 Pomonas.

State Master W. W. Deal, of Idaho, in reporting three new Granges in his State, says that Idaho has set 2,000 new members as the goal for this year, or rather a net gain of 2,000.

The death of George W. Worthen, Master of the California State Grange from 1899 to 1901, occurred recently. Mr. Worthen was the oldest of the living past State Masters of California, 87 years of age. He was a native of Charleston, Vt., and had resided in California since 1876. He was a veteran of the Civil War, and a member of San Jose Grange No. 10.

One of the several agricultural organizations with which the Grange has been closely affiliated is that of the 4-H club. Ever since the founding of this worthwhile movement among the boys and the girls of the farms the Grange has given it most enthusiastic support. Many of these young people who make up the membership of the 4-H clubs will in a few years be leaders in the work of the Grange, the rural church, the Farm Bureau and other kindred bodies. The Grange itself has done much to develop farm leadership and it can well afford to lend its support to all such movements.

The annual meeting of the National Camp of 4-H Clubs, recently held in the city of Washington, has much of interest to Grange membership. During the week of camp the young people were greeted by President Hoover and visited some of the many notable places in the nation's capital. The club members also listened to addresses by prominent agricultural leaders, visited the government experimental farms, at Beltville, Md., and also the governmental experiment gardens. Many of the boys and girls who attended this national camp are members of Granges in their home communities, and doubtless the work of the camp will later be reviewed by these young people during approaching Grange programs. The Granges are bound to receive great help through the work of the 4-H clubs and should do everything possible to promote club activities.

Lancaster, Pa., Livestock Markets

Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending August 1, 1931.

Market.—Grain-fed steers and yearlings active, closing fully steady with week's 25 to 50c advance, grassy and short-fed steers about steady with week's opening prices, none here quotable above $8.25, bulk $7.25 to $7.75. Bulls and she stock about steady, cutters weak, bulk fat heifers $6.75 to $7.25, medium bulls $5.25 to $5.75, butcher cows $4.50 to $5, cutters $2.25 to $3. Stockers and feeders more active on country account, steady to strong, most sales $5 to $5.75. Calves firm, top vealers $10. Hogs fully steady with week's 25c or more advance. Sheep closing weak to 25c lower, top Virginia lambs $9, bulk fair to medium grades $7 to $8, culls and common, $5 to $6.

Receipts for week ending August 1, 1931: Cattle, 114 cars; 29 St. Louis, 17 Chicago, 15 Virginia, 15 St. Paul, 15 Kansas City, 6 Sioux City, 3 West Virginia, 2 Ohio, 2 Pittsburgh, 2 Texas, 2 Michigan, 2 New Jersey, 1 Pennsylvania, 1 Buffalo, 1 Indiana, 1 St. Joseph; containing 3,518 head, 608 head trucked in; total cattle, 4,126 head, 639 calves, 1,250 hogs, 1,071 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers. — Good, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $7.75 to $8.25; medium, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $7 to $7.75; common, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $5.25 to $7; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $7.75 to $8.25; medium, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $7 to $7.75; good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $7.25 to $8.

Heifers.—Choice, 550 to 850 lbs., $7.25 to $7.75; good, 550 to 850 lbs., $6.50 to $7.25; medium, 550 to 850 lbs., $5.75 to $6.50; common, 550 to 850 lbs., $5 to $5.75.

Cows.—Choice, $4.75 to $5.50; good, $4 to $4.75; common and medium, $3 to $4; low cutter and cutter, $1.75 to $3.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $6 to $6.75; cutter, common and medium, $4.50 to $6; yearlings excluded.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $9.50 to $10; medium, $8.75 to $9.50; cull and common, $6 to $8.75.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 500 to 800 lbs., $6 to $7; common and medium, 500 to 800 lbs., $4.50 to $6; good and choice, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $6.25 to $7.25; common and medium, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $4.75 to $6.25.

Hogs.—Lt. wt., good and choice, 160 to 180 lbs., $8.75 to $9.25; lt. wt., good and choice, 180 to 200 lbs., $8.75 to $9.25; med. wt., good and choice, 200 to 220 lbs., $8.75 to $9.25; med. wt., good and choice, 220 to 250 lbs., $8.25 to $8.75; hvy. wt., good and choice, 250 to 290 lbs., $7.75 to $8.25; hvy. wt., good and choice, 290 to 350 lbs., $7.25 to $7.75; pkg. sows, medium and good, 275 to 500 lbs., $6.25 to $7.25.

LANCASTER FEED MARKET

Selling Price of Feeds (Cash at Warehouse).—Bran, ton, $23.50; shorts, $24; hominy, $28.50; middlings, $32; linseed, $37; gluten, $32; ground oats, $29.50; Soy-bean meal, $37; hog meal, $34; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $34.50; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $28.50; 18 per cent, $31; 20 per cent, $34; 24 per cent, $36; 25 per cent, $37.50; horse feed, 85 per cent, $35.50; Alfalfa, regular, $31; Alfalfa, reground, $33.

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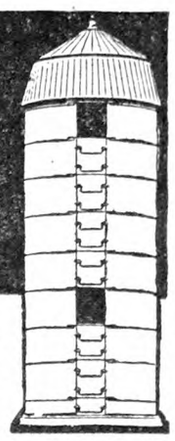

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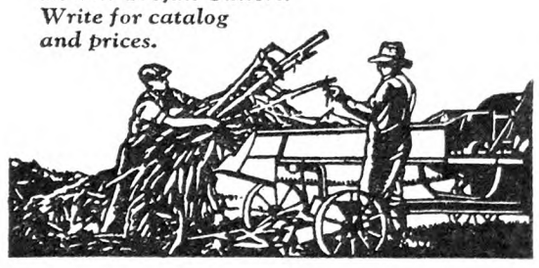

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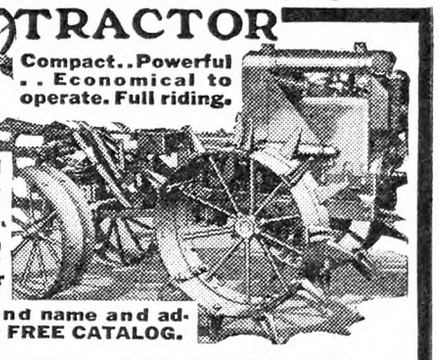

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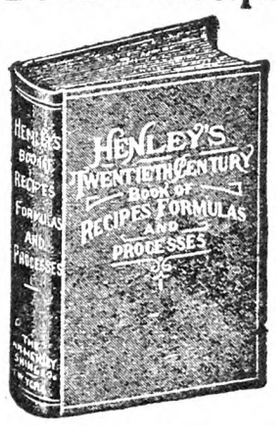

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Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

News and prices current during week ending August 8, 1931.

MILK

August: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.41; 2B, $1.66; 2C (milk made into sour cream), $1.41; Class 3, $1.05.

In classes 2A, 2B and 2C, a differential of 5c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat is added to milk testing above 3.5 per cent and deducted for that testing below this point. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 5c per .1 or 1 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.70; Class 2, $1.70; Class 3, $1.10.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.26½@	$0.27
Extra, 92 score		.26
First, 88 to 91 score	.24 @	.25¾
Seconds	.22¼ @	.23½
Lower grades	.20½@	.21½
Ladles	.18½@	.21
Packing stock	.11 @	.17½
Renovated	.21½@	.22
Sweet fancy	.28½@	.29
Extra	.27¼ @	.28
Firsts	.25 @	.27
Seconds	.22½@	.24½
Centralized	.20½@	.24½

CHEESE

State—Whole milk, flats, held	$0.21 @	$0.23
Fresh specials	.15 @	.16
Average run to fancy	.14 @	.14½
Wisconsin—Whole milk,		
Flats, fresh	.14½@	.15
Daisies, fresh, fancy	.15 @	.15½
Young America, fresh	.15 @	.15½

EGGS

Nearby, white fancy (including premiums)	$0.31½@	$0.33
Extra	.27 @	.30½
Average extras	.24½@	.26
Extra firsts	.22½@	.24
Pacific Coast	.24 @	.31
Mixed colors	.20 @	.30
Gathered, best	.25 @	.27
Fair to good	.15 @	.19

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.34@	$0.39
Fair to good	.28@	.32
Roosters	.12@	.18
Fowls	.17@	.27
Ducks	.15@	.18
Turkeys, Spring	.35@	.50
Old toms	.25@	.28
Old hens	.26@	.32
Argentine	.34@	.39
Squabs, lb., ungraded	.25@	.30
Graded	.25@	.35
Dark, doz.	2.00@	2.50
Culls, doz.	1.50@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Broilers should be fully feathered. The larger breeds should weigh 2½ to 3 lbs. each; smaller breeds, 1½ lbs. each up. The quotation given on broilers is the outside figure for best quality. Under grades and small sizes proportionately large. The figures are express or truck delivery.

Fowls, lb.	$0.19@	$0.24
Broiler chickens—		
Large breeds, best		.31
Small breeds, best		.23
Roosters	.14@	.15
Ducks	.12@	.15
Geese	.10@	.12
Rabbits, lb.		.08

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$7.00@	$7.25
Bulls	4.00@	5.00
Cows	3.50@	4.25
Calves, best	9.50@	10.00
Common to good	4.00@	7.00
Sheep	2.00@	3.50
Lambs	7.00@	9.50
Hogs	5.00@	7.75

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.12@	$0.13
Good to choice	.10@	.11
Steers, 100 lbs.	14.00@	17.00
Bulls	7.50@	10.50
Cows	9.00@	11.50

POTATOES

Jersey, 150 lbs.	$0.75@	$1.85
Long Island, bbl.	2.00@	2.25
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bu.		1.75

VEGETABLES

Beets, 100 bchs.	$2.00@	$4.00
Cabbage, bu.	.50@	.90
Carrots, 100 bchs.	2.00@	2.50
Cauliflower, bu.	.50@	2.50
Sweet corn, 100	1.25@	2.25
Cucumbers, bu.	.25@	1.50
Eggplant, bu.	.25@	1.00
Horseradish ,bbl.	6.00@	6.50
Kale, bu.	.75@	1.00
Leeks, 100 bchs.	2.50@	5.00
Lettuce, bu.	.85@	6.00
Lima beans, bu.	1.50@	2.75
Onions, bu.	.75@	1.00
Parsley, bu.	.50@	1.00
Peas, bu.	1.50@	5.00
Peppers, bu.	.50@	1.25
Radishes, 100 bchs.	1.50@	4.00
Spinach, bu.	1.00@	2.25
Squash, bu.	.50@	1.25
String beans, bu.	.50@	2.75
Tomatoes, Southern, crt.	.15@	.75
South Jersey, handle bskt.	.15@	.40
½-bu. bskt.	.25@	.30
Jersey, 6-till carrier	.35@	1.00
Maryland, crt.	.50@	1.00
Lug	.25@	.75
Up-river, 6-till carrier	1.00@	1.50
Bskt.		.25
Pennsylvania, handle bskt.	.15@	.40
Repacked, crt.	1.00@	1.75
Carton	.90@	1.75
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.50@	3.00

DRIED BEANS—Jobbing Prices

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$4.00@	$5.35
Pea	4.50@	4.65
Red kidney	6.50@	6.60
White kidney		6.00

FRUITS

Apples, new, bu.	$0.25@	$1.50
Muskmelons, bu.	1.50@	4.25
Currants, qt.	.03@	.08
Huckleberries, qt.	.08@	.18
Cultivated	.25@	.35
Blackberries, qt.	.05@	.09
Raspberries, pt.	.06@	.18
Cherries, 4-qt. bskt.	.25@	.75
Peaches, Ga., crt.	.75@	1.25
Bu.	.93@	1.25
Carton	1.00@	1.13
S. C., crt.	.90@	1.13
Bu.	.90@	1.25
N. C., bu.	.93@	1.75
Crt.	.75@	1.25
Pa., bu.	1.00@	1.63
Watermelons, car	135.00@	335.00

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1	$24.00@	25.00
No. 2	21.00@	22.00
No. 3	15.00@	18.00
Clover mixed	20.00@	24.00
Straw, rye	20.00@	21.00
Oat and wheat		11.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$0.65½
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.73⅛
Oats, No. 2 white	.36
Rye	.38½

Retail Prices at New York

Current prices in public markets:

Butter, best, lb.	$0.32@	$0.33
Milk, grade A, qt.		.18
Grade B		.15
Cream, ½ pt.		.18
Eggs, best, doz.	.40@	.42
Gathered	.28@	.35
Turkeys, lb.	.40@	.55
Chickens	.35@	.55
Ducklings	.38@	.40
Oranges, doz.	.40@	.60
Potatoes, pk.	.20@	.25
Lettuce, head	.05@	.10
Cabbage, lb.	.03@	.05
String beans, lb.	.15@	.20
Peas, lb.	.20@	.30

Boston Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

There has been a moderately active produce market at Boston during the past week. Cabbage and spinach were in moderate supply but held firm despite unusually hot weather. Cucumbers, lettuce and tomatoes fluctuated from weak to firm, despite weather conditions ideal for stimulating demand. Eggs and poultry were firm. The wool market was generally unchanged.

Apples. — Supply moderately heavy, demand good. Native Astrachans drops 35 to 75c, large fancy $1 to $1.50. Transparents ordinary 50 to 85c; best mostly $1 to $1.25 std. bu. box.

Beans.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native wax $1.50 to $2.15; green $1.50 to $2.10; shell $1.25 to $2.25 std. bu. box.

Beets.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native 18 bchs. 40 to 65c std. bu. box.

Cabbage.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native white $1.25 to $1.60, poorer $1 std. bu. box. N. Y. Danish few sales $1.75 100 lbs.

Carrots.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native 18 bchs. 50 to 85c std. bu. box.

Corn.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native yellow 50c to $1.25 std. bu. box.

Cucumbers.—Supply moderate, demand steady. Native hothouse 50 to 60 cukes best most $3 to $4, poorer low as $1 std. bu. box. Md. 75c to $1, poorer low as 40c bu. Native outdoor, $2 to $3.

Escarole. — Supply moderate, demand good. Native 35 to 60c std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native 18 heads outdoor ord. 15 to 35c, best 40 to 50c bu. box. Calif. 4 to 5 doz. heads best $4.50 to $5.50 crt. N. Y. 24 heads best $1 to $1.25 crt.

Onions.—Supply moderate, demand moderate. Native yellow 50 to 65c std. bu. box. Mass. yellow 60 to 75c 50 lbs. Calif. 50-lb. sacks $1.50 to $1.75. N. J. 50 to 60c 50 lbs.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native 60 to 85c std. bu. box. Va. bbls. U. S. 1, $2 to $2.50, poorer lower.

Raspberries. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Native best 12 to 18c pt. N. Y. and Me. ordinary mostly 10 to 12c pt.

Radishes.—Supply moderate, demand fair, 40 to 50 bchs. native outdoor 50 to 85c std. bu. box.

Spinach. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Native 75c to $1, few $1.25 std. bu. box.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good on best. Native hothouse 12 to 18c, few 20-lb. outdoor $1.50 to $2.50 ½ box. Tenn lugs $1.25 to $1.50. Md. crts. $1.75 to $2.

Hay.—Supplies light, demand light, market inactive. No. 1 Timothy $23.75. Eastern fine to medium $18.50 to $20.50. Clover mixed, red, $21.50 ton. No. 1 Afalfa $28 ton.

Butter.—Market firm, creamery extras 25¾c. Firsts 23½ to 25½c. Seconds 21½ to 23c lb.

Eggs. — Market firm. Nearby henneries, brown extras 40c. White extras 34 to 38c. Fresh eastern 32 to 35c doz.

Poultry.—Dressed. Supply moderate, demand good. Fowl 4 to 5 lbs. 26 to 28c; 3 to 3½ lbs. 22 to 23c. Broilers 29 to 30c. Native 25 to 30c. Roosters 17 to 18c lb. Live poultry firm. Fowl 25 to 26c. Leghorns 20 to 23c. Broilers large 26 to 27c; small 20 to 23c. Roosters 14 to 15c lb.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins N. Y. held 23 to 24c. Fresh 15½ to 16½c. Western held 22 to 23c. Fresh 15 to 15½c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea $5.25 to $5.50. Calif. small white $5.25 to $5.50. Yellow Eyes $7 to $7.50. Red kidney $9.50 to $10. Lima $7.50 to $8 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market firm, demand good.

Grease Basis. — Ohio fine, combing, 25 to 26½c; clothing, 20 to 21c; ½ blood, combing, 24 to 25c; clothing, 19 to 20c; ⅜ blood, combing, 22 to 23c; clothing, 19 to 20c; ¼ blood, combing, 21 to 22c; clothing, 19 to 20c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 62 to 65c; clothing, 50 to 53c; ½ blood, combing, 53 to 55c; clothing, 42 to 46c; ⅜ blood, combing, 42 to 44c; clothing, 37 to 39c; ¼ blood, combing, 37 to 39c; clothing, 33 to 35c; Terr. fine, combing, 62 to 65c; clothing, 53 to 55c; ½ blood, combing, 56 to 60c; clothing, 47 to 51c; ⅜ blood, combing, 48 to 51c; clothing, 42 to 45c; ¼ blood, combing, 43 to 47c; clothing, 35 to 38c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs. — Supply moderate; market barely steady; demand very slow. Bulk of sales $7 to $7.50.

Cattle.—Supply killing classes barely normal; market on butcher cows and vealers barely steady; bulls firm; demand fairly active for bulls, very slow for other classes.

Cows.—Common and medium $3.50 to $5.50; low cutter and cutter $2.50 to $3.50.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium $2.50 to $4.50.

Vealers.—Medium and choice $6.50 to $9.50; cull and common $4.50 to $5.50.

Sheep.—None.

Milk Cows. — Supply barely normal; market fully steady; few selected choice $140; demand very draggy. Choice, head, $110 to $130; good, head, $80 to $110; medium, head, $50 to $80; common, head, $40 to $50.

Buffalo Markets

Supplies of green corn are large and prices are weak. Potatoes have shown a recent decline.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, firm; creamery, prints, 29 to 30c; tubs, 25 to 28c; firsts, 24 to 25c; undergrades, 24c. Cheese, steady; new flats, 16c; daisies, 17c; longhorn, 17 to 18c; brick, 18c; brick Swiss, 20c; limburger, 25c. Eggs, firm; nearby fancy, 31 to 32c; grade A, 28 to 30c; grade B, 22 to 23c; grade C, 19 to 20c; nearby-at-mark, 23 to 29c; western, 22 to 23c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, steady; fowls, 20 to 27c; chickens, 30 to 37c; broilers, 30 to 31c; old roosters, 13 to 17c; ducks, 19 to 20c; turkeys, 43 to 45c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 16 to 23c; broilers, 17 to 26c; old roosters, 13 to 14c; ducks, 17 to 18c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, easy.; Del., Transparent, bu., 50c to $1.15; Dutchess, $1 to $1.25; Crimson Beauty, 75c to $1.25; Gravenstein, Cal., box, $1.75 to $2. Potatoes, weak; home-grown, bu., 65 to 75c; Va., bbl., $1.75 to $2; sweets, Ala., bu., $2.60 to $2.75.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, weak; pea, medium, cwt., $5.25; marrow, $6; white kidney, $7.50. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., 75c to $1.25; Tex., white, 50-lb. crate, $2; Cal., yellow, 50-lb. crate, $2.10 to $2.25.

Fruits and Berries. — Cantaloupes, Ariz., crate, $1.75 to $3.75; cherries, sweet, 4-qt. bskt., 50 to 65c; sour, 30 to 40c; currants, 32-qt. crate, $2.50 to $3.50; dewberries, qt., 10 to 15c; gooseberries, qt., 6 to 8c; grapes, Cal., 24-lb. lug, $1.35 to $2.10; honeydews, crate, $1.40 to $1.75; huckleberries, 32-qt. crate, $3 to $4.50; pears, Cal., box, $2.65 to $2.85; peaches, Ga., bu., 75c to $2; plums, Cal., box, $1.25 to $2.50; raspberries, qt., 5 to 15c; watermelons, 30 to 75c.

Vegetables. — Beans, home-grown, wax and green, bu., 50c to $1.25; beets, bu., 50 to 75c; broccoli, 6-lb. bskt., 35 to 40c; cabbage, bu., 35 to 40c; carrots, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; cauliflower, bu., 75c to $1.75; celery, doz., 35 to 75c; corn, doz., 15 to 25c; cucumbers, bu., 75c to $1; eggplant, bu., 90c to $1.50; endive, doz., 40c; lettuce, 24 to 30 heads, 35 to 40c; mushrooms, 3-lb. carton, $1 to $1.10; okra, 12-qt. bskt., $1 to $1.10; peas, bu., $1.75 to $2; peppers, bu., $1.50 to $2; radishes, doz. bchs., 20 to 25c; spinach, bu., 75c to $1.50; squash, bu., 50c to $1; tomatoes, 30-lb. lug, 50c to $1; turnips, bu., 40c to $1.

Sweets. — Honey, steady; 24-comb case, $5; strained, 5-lb. pail, 60 to 65c. Maple products, steady; syrup, gal., $1 to $1.35.

Feeds.—Hay, lower; No. 1 Timothy, baled, ton, $14 to $14.50; clover mixed, $13 to $13.50; oat straw, $8.50 to $9; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $13; standard middlings, $12.75; red-dog, $20; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent, $26; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $28; hominy, $20.30; gluten, $24.10; oatfeed, $8.30; Timothy seed, bu., $3.50; Alfalfa, $15; Alsike, $13.50; clover, $13.75 to $14.

C. H. B.

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by the Bureau of Markets, New Jersey Department of Agriculture.)

Peaches from Georgia and South Carolina are dominating the fruit market, and have been for the past two weeks. Supplies have been very liberal. Quality of the offerings this season has been as good as ever came out of the peach belt of Georgia. The sorry part of the story is that demand has been slow and prices far too low to return the growers any kind of a profit. At Philadelphia the best Elbertas, packed 2x1, of good size and color, brought $1.15 to $1.35 with an occasional sale at $1.50 per crate. Bushel stock returned $1 to $1.35 with smaller sizes down to 75c. Belle of Georgia sold slowly at $1 to $1.25 per crate or bushel. Watermelons met a good demand, principally on account of the hot weather. Supplies were liberal from Georgia and the Carolinas. The market held about steady. Thurmond Grays, averaging 26 to 30 lbs. each, sold at $165 to $190 per car. Tom Watsons, averaging 30 to 32 lbs. each brought $260 to $285 per car. Cantaloupes and other types of melons sold fairly well, but supplies on many days were too heavy to clear. California jumbo crates of 45's sold at $3.25 to $3.50, while Delaware and Maryland offerings, now at the height of their season, sold at $1.75 to $2.50 per crate of jumbo 36's. Huckleberries were barely steady, with New Jersey offerings quoted at $3.50 to $4 per crate of 32 quarts. Apples were dull. Supplies were liberal from nearby and only fancy marks reached over $1 per bushel stock. Five-eighths baskets of various varieties sold at 25 to 40c, with some fancy up to 75c. Williams Early Reds, Duchess and some Wealthy are forming the bulk of the offerings at this time.

Snap beans were in liberal receipt and weak. Limas continued to move well, as the dry weather in the southern part of New Jersey has cut the crop to some extent. Bushels sold at $2.50 to $3 with some sales higher. Celery was about steady, although demand was slow. New York two-thirds crates sold at $2.50 to $2.75. Cucumbers and pickles were in more than plentiful supply and the market was dull. Lettuce was steady for good quality offerings, with California Iceberg bringing up to $4.50 to $5 per crate of four to five dozen heads. Onions continued dull, with prices holding to the previous week's level. The New Jersey season is about over, and the bulk of the arrivals are now coming from Massachusetts and other late States. Peppers in very heavy supply. Bullnose met a slightly better demand than the various varieties of hot. New sweet potatoes from Georgia were on the market for the first time this week and sold well at $2.50 to $3 per bushel hamper. Tomatoes were in such heavy volume that values were very hard to determine, and some stock was practically worthless on account of no demand. The potato season on the Eastern Shore of Virginia is about over for this year, and the attention of the potato trade has now turned to the New Jersey and Long Island crops. During the past week the potato market was dull, and prices weakened slightly, as trading was limited. New Jersey 100-lb. sacks of Cobblers brought 90c to $1, while a few sales of 150-lb. sacks brought $1.50 to $1.65.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The recent hot weather has resulted in a discriminating market. Fine fresh eggs sold well, but the trade was careful to buy only eggs free from heat damage. Closely selected extras from New Jersey and other nearby States moved well at 27 to 30½c. Pacific Coast Whites of the best quality topped the market at 29 to 31c. Best browns were barely steady at 23 to 28c. Mixed colors were steady at 23 to 25c. The storage situation is rather slow, although some stock is now going out. The outmovement is running behind that of last year and the outlook is not so encouraging.

Receipts of live poultry were light at Philadelphia during the week. Although the hot weather cut demand to some extent, the fancy and desirable sized birds move out fairly well. Fancy colored fowls sold well at 26 to 27c, while Leghorns were mostly 19 to 20c for the best offerings. Broilers were about steady and full-feathered colored birds brought 32 to 33c. Leghorns were slow at 22 to 23c, with poorer lower. Old roosters were dull at 12 to 13c. Young ducks were in fair demand and brought 15 to 17c, while old birds were mostly 12 to 15c.

Supplies of dressed poultry were moderate and dealers were generally able to clear stocks, in spite of the hot spell, which cut into the demand for all kinds of meat to some degree. Fowls were steady to firm at 25 to 27c for the best marks. Broilers were in fair demand at 31 to 32c, while chickens of the best quality were mostly 32 to 33c. Old roosters were dull at 15 to 17c a lb. Long Island ducks met a fair demand and brought 17 to 18c a lb. with other nearby offerings slightly lower.

HAY AND STRAW

Receipts of hay were light and the market was largely nominal with prices holding to last week's level. Best feeding hay, made up mostly of Timothy, sold at $19 per ton, while the lower grades of mixed hay ranged from $15 to $18 a ton. The straw market was largely in the buyers' favor, and trading was limited. Rye brought $14 to $15 a ton, while wheat and oat straw were quoted at $10.50 to $11.50.

J. M. F.

Rochester, N. Y., Markets

Roots and Vegetables.—Beets, doz. bchs., 25 to 40c; beets, bskt., 40c; broccoli, 8-qt. bskt., 75c; cabbage, doz. heads, 40 to 65c; carrots, doz. bchs., 25 to 35c; carrots, bskt., 40c; carrots, bu., $1.25; cauliflower, doz. heads, $1.75; celery, crate, $3.50 to $4; celery, doz. bchs., 60 to 75c; cucumbers, h.h., doz., 90c to $1; green beans, 12-qt. bskt., 65 to 80c· Golden Bantam corn, doz., 20 to 25c; green corn, doz., 20c; green onions, doz. bchs., 20 to 25c; green peas, bu., $2; horseradish, lb., 8 to 10c; kohlrabi, doz. bchs., 50c; lettuce, Boston, head, crate, $1 to $1.25; lettuce, curly, crate, 50 to 75c; onions, yellow, bu., 85c to $1; parsley, doz. bchs., 20 to 25c; peppers, green, 8-qt. bskt., 60 to 70c; pickles, 8-qt. bskt., 75c; potatoes, bu., 85c to $1; radishes, 100 bchs., 75c to $1; radishes, doz. bchs., 10 to 15c; romaine, doz. bchs., 20 to 30c; spinach, bu., $1 to $1.25; Summer squash, doz., 25 to 30c; tomatoes, 8-qt. bskt., 75c to $1; tomatoes, h.h., bskt., $1.25 to $1.40; turnips, 12-qt. bskt., 75c; watercress, doz. bchs., 40 to 50c; wax beans, 12-qt. bskt., 50 to 75c.

Fruit. — Apples, Maiden Blush, bskt., 60c; Yellow Transparent, bskt., 50 to 60c; blackberries, crate, $5 to $6; cherries, red, sour, lb., 3 to 4c; cherries, Oxhearts, lb., 7 to 8c; cherries, Tartarian, lb., 5 to 6c; cherries, Tartarian, bskt., 60 to 75c; currants, red, lb., 5 to 6c; gooseberries, 12-lb. bskt., 75 to 90c; peaches, Mayflower, bskt., 75 to 80c; pears, sugar, bskt., 50c; raspberries, black, crate, $3.50; raspberries, red, crate, $5 to $6; raspberries, red, pint, 8 to 10c; raspberries, Shaffer, crate, $3 to $3.25.

Live Poultry.—Broilers, lb., 20 to 25c; fowls, heavy, lb., 20 to 23c; fowls, light, lb., 16 to 20c; roosters, lb., 20c.

Butter and Eggs.—Eggs, grade A, in crates, 24 to 26c; eggs, small lots, doz., 30c; butter, country crock, lb., 25c; butter, unsalted, lb., 26c.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, qt., 6 to 7c; milk, special, qt., 8 to 10c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $200 to $250; cows, fresh milk, grades, choice, $90 to $100; cows, fresh milk, grades, good, $70 to $85; cows, fresh milk, grade, common, $45 to $65; beef cows and bulls, 100 lbs., $6 to $9.50; veal calves, milk fed, choice, $14 to $16; veal calves, milk fed, good, $11 to $13; sheep, $3.50 to $4; lambs, $7.50 to $10; broilers, average 2¼ to 2½ lbs., 25c; chickens, roasters, lb., 35c; fowls, heavy, lb., 24c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 30c.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 13 to 14c; milk, special, qt., 18c; milk, sold from chain stores, qt., 10 to 12c; butter, farmers' delivery, lb., 35 to 40c; butter, creamery, prints and rolls, lb., 27 to 28c; butter, creamery, cut from tubs, lb., 25 to 26c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 23 to 25c; cheese, part skim, lb., 18 to 19c; cheese, cottage, lb., 10 to 12c; eggs, farmers' delivery, doz., 40c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 36 to 38c; broilers, lb., 40c; chickens, lb., 50c; fowls, lb., 40c; apples, new crop, lb., 5c; carrots, bch., 4 to 5c; beets, bch., 4 to 5c; cabbage, head, 7 to 8c; potatoes, pk., 22c; peaches, ½ bu., $1.

F. A. C.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 900 to 1,100, good	$7.25@	$7.50
Medium	5.85@	7.25
Common	4.50@	5.85
Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	6.75@	7.50
Medium	5.50@	6.75
Heifers, 500 to 800, good	6.50@	7.00
Common and medium	3.75@	6.50
Cows, good	4.00@	5.00
Common and medium	3.00@	4.00
Low cutter and cutter	1.75@	3.00
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	4.25@	4.75
Cutter and medium	3.00@	4.25
Vealers, milk fed, good and choice	7.00@	9.00
Medium	5.00@	7.00
Cull and common	3.00@	5.00
Calves, 250 to 360, good and choice	5.00@	7.50
Common and medium	3.00@	5.00

HOGS

Lt. lts., 140 to 160, good and choice	$8.00@	$8.50
Lt. wts., 160 to 180, good and ch.	8.35@	8.60
180 to 200, good and choice	8.40@	8.60
Med. wts., 200 to 220, good and ch.	8.10@	8.50
220 to 250, gd. and choice	7.25@	8.20
Hvy. wts., 250 to 290, gd. and ch.	6.80@	7.45
290 to 350, good and ch.	6.15@	7.00
Pkg. sows, 275 to 500, med. and gd.	4.25@	5.50
Sl. pigs, 100 to 130, good and ch.	7.75@	8.25

SHEEP

Lambs, 90 down, good and ch.	$6.50@	$8.00
Medium	5.00@	6.50
91 to 100, medium and choice	5.00@	7.75
All wts., common	3.50@	5.00
Ylg. weth., 90 to 110, med. and ch.	2.00@	4.50
Wethers, 90 to 120, med. and good	1.75@	3.50
Ewes, 90 to 120, med. and ch.	1.50@	3.00
120 to 150, medium and choice	1.25@	2.75
All wts., cull and common	.75@	1.50

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N. Y. State Egg-laying Contest

Carried on at the State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, L. I., N. Y. Report for week ending July 28, 1931:

Rhode Island Reds entered in the ninth New York State Egg-laying Contest continue the good production previously reported earlier in the competition. The average pen production at the close of the 42d week was 1,712 eggs or 171 eggs per bird, which equals the best previous individual average for the whole contest during the complete year, all breeds considered together, and the present group of Reds has nine more weeks to go. Even the lowest pen record of 1,478 eggs is 143 eggs more than the average pen record for last year at the end of the 42d week and is 98 eggs better than any previous 42 week's average pen record in the R. I. Red class.

Sunshine Farm, New York, is owner of the leading Red pen to date, having 353 eggs more than the leading pen a year ago, which incidentally was entered by the same farm. Second high pen owned by Moss Farm, Massachusetts, is leading last year's second place by 171 eggs, while John Z. LaBelle, now third high, has 278 eggs above number three's position in the last contest. Eight of the nine competing pens at the present time are now above the egg record of the leading R. I. Red pen over the same period last year. Each of the five contestants who have entered two or more pens during the past five years have a higher record now than in previous years.

The highest individual Red with a record of 268 eggs at 42 weeks is owned by Walliceton Farm, Massachusetts. This same bird, which has 26 more eggs to her credit than the highest Red at this time last year, has failed to lay on only six days since January 1. Second place is held by a bird from Sunshine Farm with 245 eggs closely followed by a second Walliceton Farm bird with 244 eggs. There are now 21 R. I. Reds which have passed the 200-egg mark compared with only eight birds in this class for the corresponding period a year ago. — C. D. Anderson, Manager Egg-laying Contest.

During the 43d week of the ninth annual New York State Egg-laying Contest the pullets averaged to lay at the rate of 43.7 per cent. This is a decrease of 2.1 per cent from last week's production but is 3.6 per cent higher than the production for the 43d week of the 1930 contest. The average production per bird for the week was 3.03 eggs and the average for the first 43 weeks was 147.26 eggs per bird. This is 8.67 eggs more per bird than the production for the first 43 weeks of the last contest.

High Pens for the 43d Week.—W. L. —The Joachim Breeding Farm, 57 points, 58 eggs; W. L.—Oak Hill Farm, 56, 53; W. L.—Oak Hill Poultry Farm, 56, 52; W. L.—W. S. Hannah & Sons, 55, 53; W. L.—Lukert Leghorn Farm, 53, 53; W. L.—M. P. Phillips, 52, 49; W. L.—M. P. Phillips, 51, 50.

High pens in the leading varieties to date:

White Leghorns. — W. S. Hannah & Sons, 2,333 points, 2,339 eggs; Lukert Leghorn Farm, 2,269, 2,213; Pratt Experiment Farm, 2,087, 2,139; Oak Hill Poultry Farm, 2,039, 1,901; The Joachim Breeding Farm, 2,021, 2,120; The Pioneer Hatchery, 2,009, 1,932; Farview Poultry Farm, 1,998, 1,978; Oak Hill Farm, 1,959, 1,836.

R. I. Reds.—Sunshine Farm, 1,997 points, 1,912 eggs; Moss Farm, 1,857, 1,-865; John Z. LaBelle, 1,841, 1,903.

Barred Plymouth Rocks. — Pratt Experiment Farm, 1,802 points, 2,022 eggs; A. C. Jones Poultry Farms, 1,339, 1,436; W. V. Steen, 1,316, 1,408.

Buff Plymouth Rocks. — Far-A-Way Farm, 1,708 points, 1,780 eggs.

White Plymouth Rocks. — Holtzapple Poultry Farm, 1,348 points, 1,395 eggs.

The weather conditions at the contest plant during the past week have been as follows: July 22, cloudy; July 23, clear; July 24, clear; July 25, clear; July 26, clear; July 27, clear; July 28, clear.

The following are the wholesale market prices of eggs in New York City, July 28, 1931: White, 33c; brown, 30c; medium, 26c; pullets, 21c. The contest charges four cents per dozen above these prices.

Vermont Egg-laying Contest

The first Vermont Home Egg-laying Contest is now approaching its close. September will mark the end of the year. The success of the contest, the object of which is to enable those entered to compare the work of their flocks, assures another similar contest next year. This second contest will begin in October. The contest is in charge of A. W. Lohman of the Extension Service of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, Burlington, Vt.

Results of the contest in June, which brought it into the last quarter, have now been completed.

The five flocks of from 10 to 50 birds having the highest average egg production were the flocks of Louis F. Hahn, Bradford; Thelma Ricketts, Warren; Mrs. William Mobus, Stafford; and Mrs. Kara P. Childs, North Pomfret. The Hahn flock of 32 birds, which led the field, averaged 21.47 eggs per bird.

The high flocks in the class of from 51 to 200 birds were the flocks of Mrs. J. Bellefeuille, Tunbridge; R. D. Robinson, West Woodstock; T. B. Tetreault, Newport; Mrs. M. K. Merrill, Tinmouth; F. B. Randall, Shaftsbury. The flock of 98 birds belonging to Mrs. J. Bellefeuille was high point flock with an average of 26.63 eggs per bird.

In the flocks of from 201 to 500 birds those at the top of the list were the flocks of Fred Leach, Pawlet; R. O. Roy, Winooski; Dorothy Robinson, Sharon; Mrs. H. N. Whitman, Wells River; Paul R. Sanford, Stamford. The Leach flock, standing at high, had 145 birds, with an average production of 20.37 eggs per bird.

High flock owners in the class of from 500 birds up were Harlow Poultry Farm, South Royalton; Harry L. Sherman, Poultney; D. M. Smith, Lyndonville; O. C. Chadwick, Randolph Center; Samuel Whitworth, Warren. The Harlow Poultry Farm, with 748 birds, averaged 19.04 eggs per bird.

Testing Fowls for Bacillary White Diarrhoea

Could we buy and use the necessary things to test our chickens for bacillary white diarrhoea? L. B.
Pennsylvania.

The testing of fowls for bacillary white diarrhoea (pullorum disease) necessitates a laboratory with trained workers, and is not practicable for the poultryman. This test is known as an agglutination test, which means that the germs of pullorum disease in a specially prepared fluid placed in a glass test tube are made to "agglutinate" or clump together when a drop of the blood from an infected chick or hen is added to that fluid. The disease germs have to be added to the test fluid used, which requires laboratory facilities and training.

When a fowl carries this infection and can transmit it to chicks, her blood contains something that will cause the germs in the test fluid to go into a huddle. The blood of a healthy, or non-infected, bird does not contain this something.

As "agglutinate" means to join or stick together, the test is called an agglutination test. It is of value in determining which, if any, hens of a flock are infected and can transmit the infection. If the eggs from the flock are not to be used for hatching, the test is unnecessary and it is not needed if chicks from the flock have not shown infection by bacillary white diarrhoea—now called pullorum disease—in previous hatches.

Once testing a flock is not sufficient for eradication of this infection and, unless purchased birds are from a flock tested a sufficient number of times to eradicate all the carriers present, the purchased birds may bring pullorum disease with them. M. B. D.

Persistence of Blackhead Germs

Read the article on page 787 of your wonderful paper and would like to ask M. B. D. or anyone who can tell me when turkeys can range where hens have been. I have six turkeys 16 days old and they are doing nicely. MRS. P. B. B.
Massachusetts.

It is not known just how long the organism derived from hens that causes blackhead in turkeys will live outside of the fowl's body but it has been found alive after a Winter's freezing and succumbs to sunlight and dryness more rapidly than to cold and moisture.

As a matter of practical precaution, turkeys should not be allowed upon land previously used by other poultry, or on which poultry manure has been spread as fertilizer for a term of years. Most infective organisms of poultry may live for several years in the upper layers of the soil, the exact length of time being indefinite.

Young turkeys are so susceptible to the blackhead organism that they should not be allowed to come into contact with "old" poultry quarters or ground at all. As the amount of infection of ranges once used by hens and the exact length of time during which the sources of infection may remain alive in the soil are unknown, no definite period of safety can be fixed.

You will be wise in keeping your young turkeys entirely away from poultry runs or quarters, raising them in limited confinement if need be, until they are grown. It is a mistake to think that turkeys cannot be raised in confinement, provided only that that confinement does not include exposure to other poultry or hen-soiled ground. M. B. D.

Dried Milk for Poultry

Can you tell me if dried buttermilk diluted 1 lb. to gallon of water is equal to skim-milk at same price for feeding chickens? We find it hard to get skim-milk at all times. MRS. G. G.
New Jersey.

Dried buttermilk or skim-milk, when diluted to the extent recommended by the manufacturers, to make it equivalent in solid contents to fresh skim or buttermilk, is of equal value. In the drying process only the water is lost. When this is restored, the product again becomes liquid skim or buttermilk. The dried and condensed or semi-solid milk products afford poultrymen means of providing milk for their fowls when it would otherwise be unobtainable. M. B. D.

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R. I Reds - - - -	4.75	9.00	42.50
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Dept. R E. C. Brown, Prop. Sergeantsville, N. J.

QUALITY CHICKS

	Per 100
Tancred Strain White Leghorns	$6.00
Barred Rocks	8.00
S. C. Reds	8.00
Heavy Mixed	7.00
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500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
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Best QUALITY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Tan. & Bar. W. Leg.	$4.00	$7.00	$32.50	$60.00
Barred Rocks & R. I. Reds.	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
Wh. Wyan. & Wh. Rocks..	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00

Light Mix., $6.00 per 100. Heavy Mix., $7.00 per 100
100% live delivery. Post Paid. Order direct.
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SEASON'S LOWEST PRICES

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Barred Plymouth Rocks...	$2.25	$4.25	$7.75	$38.00	$75
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Heavy Mixed	2.00	3.75	7.00	34.50	68

Postage paid and full delivered count guar. Order now.
For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks ULSH POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY Box R, Port Trevorton, Penna.

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Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Barred and White Rocks.....	$7.00	$33.50	$65
Heavy Mixed.....	6.00	.....	....

Prepaid live arrival guaranteed
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Demand DIAMOND PICK Meat and Bone SCRAP
100-lb. Trial Bag, $2.75 freight prepaid to points in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia.
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Chicks That Live
FOR FALL AND WINTER BROILERS
All blood tested. Write for details and prices.
KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.
Box 10 Frenchtown, N. J.

Dr. Romig's *Super Quality* **Chicks**

Barred or White Rocks	$7.00—100
White Wyandottes	8.00—100
Heavy Mixed	6.00—100

100% prepaid live arrival. Ship C.O.D.
F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian, - Beaver Springs, Pa.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN **PULLETS**
Free range grown. From selected 2 and 3-yr. old blood-tested breeders. Mar. & Apr. hatched, for immediate del.
THIELMAN LEGHORN FARM Ransomville, N. Y.

April Hatched BARRED AND WHITE ROCK **Pullets**
$1.00 each. MAY REDS 65c each or 60c for the lot of eighty. All these birds are from State tested stock.
JAMES J. CUMMINGS Plymouth, N. H.

HEARTY CHICKS Hatched in a new Jamesway Incubator Hatcher
Wh. & Brd. Rocks, $7—100, 200 for $13.50; Heavy Mixed, $6—100. Order C.O.D. Less than 100 lots, 1c more. Quality and live arrival guaranteed. Catalogue free.
PEOLA POULTRY YARDS Box 2 Beaver Springs, Pa.

Baby Chicks—$8 per 100 up
Thousands hatching daily. Fourteen breeds. Sent collect. Postpaid live delivery—prompt shipment. STARTED CHICKS priced according to age. Send for folder.
Schoenborn's Hatchery, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS
Wh. Wyandottes, Wh. Rocks & Bar. Rocks, $8 per 100; Heavy Mixed, $7 per 100. We ship C. O. D. or cash — 100% del. guar.
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PAIGE'S QUALITY CHICKS
Bd. & Wh. Rocks, $7-100 Heavy Mixed, $6-100
100% live arrival guaranteed. Postage paid.
GEO. W. PAIGE - - Selinsgrove, Pa.

BARRON S. C. W. LEGHORN PULLETS
Bred from selected and blood tested hens. Hardy range-grown stock. Priced for quick sale.
Catalogue free
C. M. LONGENECKER Box 50 Elizabethtown, Penna.

PREMIUM CHICKS Barred Rocks for Winter Broilers. Leghorns hatched on order. Low prices. Safe delivery.
LAYWELL FARM HATCHERY, R. 5, BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

CHICKS C.O.D.—100 Rocks or Reds, $8; Leghorns or Heavy Mixed, $6.50; Light Mixed, $6. Free range. Safe delivery guaranteed. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

Baby Chicks Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds for Fall and Winter broilers. Orders booked now for guaranteed delivery.
ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Delaware

CHICKS C.O.D. 100 Rocks or Reds, $8; Leghorns $6.00; Heavy mixed, $7; Light, $6. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. LAUVER, Box 73, McAlisterville, Pa.

800 WHITE LEGHORN **PULLETS** ready to lay or 3 to 4 months old. Write for prices. B. Struthoff, R. R. 3, Vincentown, N. J.

PARKS BRED-TO-LAY **ROCKS**
Pullets and Cockerels at $1.00 Each and Up
America's Oldest and Greatest Laying Strain of Barred Rocks. Records to 357 eggs 1 year—148 eggs in 148 days—Laying at 90 days. Customers profits $8.09 per hen. Winners in 40 contests. Buy now—have winter layers.
J. W. PARKS & SONS Box Y ALTOONA, PA.

BLOOD TESTED **BARRED ROCK CHICKS**
Large heavy strain. Live arrival. Weekly hatches.
100—$8.00 500—$37.50 1000—$75.00
SMITH'S VALLONIA HATCHERY, Box 85, NEW BERLIN, PA.

"Purebred" BARRED ROCK CHICKS
NOW 7c each — Heavy Mixed 6c each
Prompt service. C.O.D. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
CHAS. F. EWING Rt. 2 McCLURE, PA.

Wanted—MARKETABLE HEN TURKEYS from within trucking distance. State age, weight, price. Marcy Turkey Farm, Lake Placid, New York

DUCKLINGS—White Pekin, 30 or more 20c each delivered by parcel post. This is my 27th year. Earl Seamans Factoryville, Pa.

Ducklings—Mammoth Pekins, quality and promptness guar. Write for prices. L. Hamblin, Wilson, N.Y.

HALF-GROWN WILD MALLARD DUCKS AND RING-NECKED PHEASANTS, $1.50 each. S. B. Kellogg, Greene, N. Y.

GIANT BRONZE **Turkeys** BABY TURKEYS, August 19, 50c. T. D. Schofield, Woodstock, N. H.

EDMONDS' POULTRY ACCOUNT BOOK :-:
Price, $2.00
If you keep only ten or a dozen hens, there will be Satisfaction and Profit in knowing just how the account stands. This book will tell the whole story. The account may be begun at any time, and the balance struck at any time. Simple and Practical.
For sale by
RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th St., New York

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Esau

"God's country!" breathed the city man.
. . . I grinned:
Too often had I watched chill Winter crawl
Corpselike across gray fields; had heard the wind
Shrill drearily through leafless birches tall.
God's country! And I sold it, stock and all—
Green-blinded house, snug harvest barned and binned,
Trim orchard, pine-arched brook. Too late the pall
Tore from my heart, to show how deep I sinned!
And one who long has seen slow seasons fare
To blazon leaves with scarlet splendors rare,
To dress drab clods in ermine spotless white,
To magic, when sweet May enchants the air,
Smoke-silver buds, pink blooms, on branches bare,
Learned—all too late!—the city man was right!

Harold Willard Gleason
in New York Times.

*

BECAUSE certain rare Currier & Ives prints have sold for very high prices, there is a general impression that any of these pictures are valuable. People often write us for a valuation, which we are unable to give, for only a specialist in American prints can give really sound advice. A recent newspaper note from Connecticut dated July 20, makes the following statement regarding an auction sale of the prints:

Currier & Ives prints, in excellent condition, went at bargain prices at Hebron on Saturday within almost a stone's throw of the birthplace of Lorenzo Dow, the one-time famous traveling revivalist.

Carl B. Jones, the town constable, was auctioneer. He knocked down "Winter" in the Currier & Ives famous series, "The Seasons," for $9, and "Summer" for $5. Both were framed.

"Moonlight" brought $4, "Farm Scene" $1.35, "A Pony Sleigh" $2.75 and "A Tavern Table With New Top" $15.50.

*

WE ARE asked to repeat the recipe for mystery pickle, which used to be a specialty with an old-time New York restaurant. It is made as follows: Wash and core one peck of green tomatoes, peel six medium-sized white onions, and remove stems and seeds from nine small peppers. Run all through meat chopper, stir in one-half pint of salt, and let it stand 24 hours. Drain, put on vinegar enough to cover, and cook half an hour. Add one-half pint vinegar, ½ lb. sugar, two tablespoons ground mustard mixed with a little vinegar, two tablespoons celery seed, one teaspoon each of allspice, cinnamon and cloves, and half a pint of grated horseradish. Stir well, and seal in bottles.

*

ONE of our readers asks about using wheat, unground grain, as a cereal. This was formerly a popular farm food; old-time readers have told us the grain was boiled gently for several hours, either wheat alone, or mixed with one-third its bulk of rye, then eaten with milk. It was palatable, wholesome and nutritious. If a million families, throughout the United States, would start the day with a dish of wheat, we ought to make an impression on the surplus.

Seen in the Shops

Japanese coolie coats and pajamas of silk pongee were seen for $1.85 each. They were printed and banded with brilliant colors.

Soap and sponge novelties for children include many quaint and amusing forms that would please the youngsters. For 47 cents each there are cakes of soap in the form of turtles, fishes, monkeys and dogs; for 94 cents a box containing three animals, including elephants and bears. The sponges are cut into the forms of monkeys, dogs and quaint human figures, colored in various styles.

An important point in buying ready-made dresses is to notice whether any white trimming can be removed easily for laundering or cleaning. We were looking at a pretty dress of black and white cotton voile which had a vestee and little triangular cuffs of white piqué. The dress was unusually pretty in design, but we noticed that these piqué trimmings were not applied, but were stitched in such a way that they formed part of the dress. They would be difficult to take out for laundering, and still more difficult to fit in again afterwards—both serious defects in a Summer dress.

We saw beach ensembles, consisting of pajamas and a big floppy hat, made of checked gingham. The ensemble cost $1.95, in sizes from six to 16.

The new shade of brown for stockings is called Tahiti. It is a pretty warm shade of brown, especially attractive in sheer weaves.

Sheer wool is featured for the new Fall dresses. One of the early models had a rippling collar of white piqué, and a piqué pleating outlining the closing down one side. The coat sleeves were finished with piqué pleatings also.

A great many of the large shops have been offering three-piece bouclé dresses, consisting of skirt, waist and jacket, at amazing bargains. These great reductions, however, are always in white and pastel colors, which must be sold during warm weather. The darker colors are not so drastically reduced, as they sell for Fall wear.

We have seen some knitted sports hats that look like a scratch felt, being very closely knitted in the same shapes as the plain felts. Those odd little 1866 shapes in soft straw will no doubt appear among the Fall felts, if fashion does not take another sudden revolution. They are a complete change from the Spring hats that displayed so much bald forehead.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

516—A Smart Tailleur. Designed for sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36 and 38-in. bust measure. Size 16 requires 3¾ yds. of 39-in. material with ⅝ yd. of 39-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

481 — Afternoon Frock. Designed for sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36 and 38-in. bust measure. Size 16 requires 5½ yds. of 39-in. material. Ten cents.

754 — For Smart Juniors. Designed for sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 required 2 yds. of 39-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 27-in. contrasting with 6¼ yds. of binding. Ten cents.

308 — Slimming Lines. Designed for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yds. of 39-in. material with ¾ yd. of 39-in. contrasting and ¼ yd. of 15-in. lace. Ten cents.

Large Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

The Useful Kneeling Pad

A soft rubber pad that may be purchased in any variety store is very handy. Use it to stand on when ironing and your feet don't get so tired. Use it to kneel on when scrubbing or doing any work near the floor. Take it to the garden or flower bed and keep your knees from the dirt and dampness. Get one and you'll soon wonder how you got along without it.

EDNA MAHER.

Remunerative Home Employment

As there is scarcely an issue of THE R. N.-Y. which does not contain some mention of home employment schemes, or an inquiry regarding work which can be done at home to add to the family income, I am relating the experience we have had in such lines.

At the start I think I should explain that I think there being two of us, mother and myself, we have a decided advantage over women who alone must manage their households and undertake any other work. On the other hand, my husband is a carpenter and is frequently away from home for a month at a time or more, and then in addition to the task of caring for our 12-room house, three children all too small for school, doing the sewing and mending for a family of six and cooking and canning the Winter food supply, we have not only the responsibilty but also the actual performance of the barn chores.

I have, at different times, done a good deal of work away from home, largely secretarial or bookkeeping, which really deserves no mention in this article, yet the associations I have formed during those periods have helped to earn a good many dollars here. We have never attempted to make money by any of the advertised schemes which are the subject of so many discussions in our paper, so I am no authority on their merits, although a good many women of my acquaintance make a considerable amount of pin money by the manufacture of wool infants' garments. But they are women with a great deal of leisure time, and I expect the money they earn if figured as actual wages for the time spent, would be too small to tempt a really busy housewife.

But we do a number of things which I am sure any other woman can do, and make comfortable sums, not without a good deal of honest work, however. I have not yet been able to find any easy road to riches. In the first place, we raise chickens. We do not have any extensive poultry equipment, and usually keep through the Winter not more than 25 hens and a rooster. We do not try to sell many eggs, for it takes a lot to supply our family, and in the Spring when the heaviest laying period comes, we are saving eggs to hatch. We hatch what we can with hens, hire some hatched in an incubator, and usually buy from 100 to 200 baby chicks. We have a colony brooder, but we have had best results by keeping the chicks in small groups in open wooden boxes about a yard square, setting them out in the sun during the day, providing of course, shelter in one corner. At night we bring them inside and keep a little fire in the furnace if necessary to keep them warm. I make "bedrooms" from cracker boxes, sewing strips of flannel in the lids so they hang down and help to keep the chickens warm. After about a week or 10 days, we put them out in brood coops on the ground, putting the cracker-box bedroom inside the coop and confining the chicks to a small yard for another week. Even then we bring them in at night if it is cool or rainy, or during the day if it is very wet.

When we have hens hatching, we like to buy about 25 chicks to put with each hatch. Two hens will take care of the chicks they have hatched and the extra 25 with no trouble to us other than feeding and providing a warm dry coop. Mother has always been an advocate of early feeding instead of starving chickens for a day or two. We feed a variety of things to confined chicks, chopped, hard-boiled eggs, commercial starter mash fed dry, little chick scratch grains, chopped green Alfalfa, sometimes a little chopped liver, and grit. We keep sour milk and water in hoppers where they can get it any time. Chickens seem to like a variety of food as well as children. We keep all equipment absolutely clean and disinfect thoroughly and often.

We begin to fatten our broilers the day they are hatched, and never stop until they are dressed. They have all they can eat every day of their lives, with the range of our orchard, often free range, and we get better results than we ever did by feeding smaller rations for a period and then confining for a fattening week or two. Our cockerels usually dress four pounds at four months. We raise Barred Rocks. The pullets are not separated from the cockerels, as the latter are usually killed off before the fowls are five months old, and the pullets begin laying at from five and a half to six months of age. We sell the cockerels, dressed, to a local market, and have regular customers who have bought pullets from us for years. Any surplus is always easily disposed of by inserting an advertisement in the local paper. We usually clear at least $100 in a season on our fowls, though there are discouraging times when epidemics strike and we lose dozens. However, we are always ready to try again when Spring comes round, and it is steady pegging away at the job that makes this money in the long run.

Then we have our garden. Our garden equipment consists of hoes, fencing enough to keep the chickens from the patch, and a hand cultivator which entered its eighteenth season of service this Spring. The garden proper is about 50x 100 feet and contains a row of asparagus and rhubarb nearly the full length. These are perennials and need only fertilizing and a little hoeing each year. In this garden we raise the vegetables we use fresh on the table, our tomatoes, peppers, cucumbers and Summer squash, some flowers of annual varieties, and have the seed rows of cabbage, cauliflower and turnips. As the garden is divided into thirds by the rows of asparagus and rhubarb, it is easy to arrange an alternation of crops in each section, year by year. We reserve a space in the potato field for the transplanted cabbage, etc. We also plant there our field beans, sweet corn and late peas for canning. We also have another patch which is part strawberry bed and part garden overflow. There is always plenty to fill it. Planting is the easiest part. We have been hoping for a year or two to be able to buy mulch paper to save so much cultivation, but so far have not realized our hopes. We use hen manure for garden fertilizer, with nitrate of soda applied to the vines after they are up. We also apply some lime and wood ashes to keep the soil sweet. The refuse from the henhouse contains chaff from the barn and weeds sure do grow.

Last season we had all the fresh vegetables we could use, sold about $40 worth fresh, canned 200 quarts of vegetables and fruit for ourselves and canned over 300 quarts which we sold. The fruits included cherries, plums, raspberries, strawberries, currants, gooseberries, apples and pears. We live almost at the Canadian border, so no other fruits are hardy here except blackberries and some varieties of grapes. We are experimenting with the cultivated blueberries, and think if our patience holds out we shall be rewarded. We have three bushes, now set three years. They have had hard work deciding whether to live or not, are finally starting to grow in earnest.

We use a compression cooker for canning vegetables and meats, but most fruits are put up by the old-fashioned open kettle method, it is so much easier and more generally satisfactory. Pickles, which make a very large per cent of the salable foods, are made by several recipes. Dills are easiest to make and sell very well. Various kinds of mixed pickles come next in popularity, with catsup, etc., at the tail of the list.

After the chickens and garden stuff are out of the way we start another line of work. We have a hand loom for weaving rag rugs. It is a modern steel loom, but not fly shuttle, and we think the rugs we make are firmer and more satisfactory than those made with the other looms. We always have a little custom work to do, but devote ourselves largely to making rugs and pillows of our own materials for sale, and have never been able to supply the demand for them, especially at Christmas time. We make a standard size rug, 30x54 inches, with center of brightly dyed, fast color, and make the ends of a tint of the same color combined with white or black. All are finished with carefully tied fringe. The pillows are woven exactly like the rugs, 18x30 inches, so that doubled they make a pillow 15x18, with heavy fringe at the ends. Sets of a rug and matching pillow are popular for porch use and we sell a good many for gifts. Both are very durable and good-looking, and the work adds from $50 to $75 to our income each Winter.

When Spring comes again we help with the maple sugar making, putting up the syrup and making fancy cakes of sugar and maple cream, again helping to add to the revenue, and we get the brooder-houses ready for the new supply of chicks.

I expect this looks like quite a sizable amount of pin money to some, but it is never too much. A good many times we should like to earn twice as much. But there are only 24 hours in each day, and 12 months in the year, and some of the time must be spent in doing things which do not bring in money. I suppose it seems almost useless to remind some people of the old axiom that a dollar saved is a dollar earned. I guess Benjamin Franklin originally said a penny, but it has been many years since American people have thought much about pennies, and I am not sure that it is not a good thing to have a period of financial drought to remind us that the smaller coins are not excess baggage to be unwisely scattered. At any rate I keep that in mind while I am making the children's clothes, and mending endless holes in socks and stockings. I wonder a good many times if it really pays to mend so much. It is only when I figure the actual wages I am earning in saving a pair of pants or putting new thumbs and palms on mittens that I feel at all gratified.

And last but not least, I do not keep my weary bones up an extra hour at night, after the others are all at rest, merely to keep in practice on my typewriter. I'm hoping of course that the suggestions I make will help others to some of the financial success we have met, but mostly I do it because it is another way to earn a pair of shoes. There are two more old and worn but worthy wise expressions I should like to quote in closing. If you are really anxious to earn money remember where there's a will there's a way, and it was actual necessity which drove us to undertake so much work, so I can vouch for the truth of the saying that necessity is the mother of invention.

BLANCHE W. TRERISE.

Dainties for Picnic Meals In Summer

This is such a glorious sunshineful morning after several days of rain—the gardens and fields need the water but the sun is so welcome—that thoughts turn to picnics and afternoon teas served on a cool porch or out under the trees on a drowsy warm afternoon, when the air is so still that the train on the through line four miles west can be heard plainly as it hastens between Milwaukee and Chicago.

A picnic meal for the evening of which we are very fond has for its main dish cubes of steak (round is good, but sirloin is our favorite) threaded on a green stick with bacon strips between and roasted over a bed of glowing coals. With this we eat lettuce sandwiches made with whole wheat bread, fried potatoes, which have been cooked, cooled and sliced all ready for use early in the day, and left in the refrigerator until time to start, and which are fried over the campfire in a cold-handled steel frying-pan kept only for picnics. Chocolate cup cakes or stone jar molasses cookies, bananas, which are easy to handle and sanitary, being wrapped in nature's own coverings, and lemonade or fruit punch made with ginger ale as a foundation, finish the meal.

The chocolate cup cakes are made by the "muffin method," that is, all dry ingredients are sifted together, and all wet ingredients are mixed, the dry then being added. Recipe: Put into your flour sifter one cup granulated sugar, 1¼ cups bread flour, 2½ teaspoons baking powder, ¼ teaspoon salt and ¼ cup cocoa. Into the mixing bowl put two medium-sized eggs, add ⅓ cup melted butter, ⅔ cup milk and one teaspoon vanilla. I beat with an egg-beater until smooth, then add the dry ingredients which have been sifted together two or three times. Stir just enough to blend well and bake in muffin pans in a moderate oven—350 degrees Fahr.—for 25 minutes. Ice to taste but we enjoy them plain.

Plain or spice cup cakes made by this method are delicious. For the plain cup cakes dry ingredients are one cup sugar, 1½ cups bread flour, 2½ teaspoons baking powder and ¼ teaspoon salt. Wet ingredients are two medium-sized eggs, ⅔ cup milk, ⅓ cup melted butter and ½ teaspoon vanilla. Spice cake dry ingredients are one cup sugar, 1½ cups bread flour, 2½ teaspoons baking powder, and ¼ teaspoon salt. The spices, one teaspoon cinnamon, ½ teaspoon cloves, ½ teaspoon spice and ½ teaspoon nutmeg, are put into a cup and mixed until smooth with one tablespoon hot water and then added to wet ingredients—two medium-sized eggs, ⅔ cup milk and ⅓ cup melted butter.

To make stone jar molasses cookies heat one cup molasses, remove from the fire and stir into it ½ cup shortening and two teaspoons soda. Sift together 2¼ cups flour, one teaspoon baking powder, one teaspoon salt and 1½ teaspoon ginger, and add to the hot molasses mixture. Let cool, and then set in refrigerator to chill. You may let this set over night if you mix it up when you are getting your evening meal. Roll very thin on slightly floured board. I use a piece of heavy cotton cloth instead of a board and find it very satisfactory, and cut with well-floured cooky cutter. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees) for 10 minutes. Remove from pan carefully. When cool store in stone jar.

Our young son likes these cookies with a glass of milk, and so do his playmates when they have been playing hard and come in for a lunch. They also hugely enjoy peanut-butter cup cakes, made as follows: ½ cup shortening and ½ cup peanut butter creamed together, one cup sugar, two eggs, one cup milk. Sift together three cups flour, four teaspoons baking powder and ½ teaspoon salt and add to first mixture. Stir in one teaspoon vanilla and bake in greased muffin pans in a moderate oven for about 20 minutes.

Did you ever use paper cups in your muffin pans when preparing cup cakes to take to a picnic? Or for lunches?

To vary the morning's fruit try this sometime: Peel two oranges and cut from stem to blossom end in eight pieces. Holding in original orange shape cut through the middle. Peel and cut in slices two bananas. Cut into small pieces two slices canned pineapple. Drain well half a cup of pitted, well-sweetened canned cherries. Mix together and set in refrigerator over night. Pour together the pineapple and cherry juices. Serve portions of the mixed fruit as first course for breakfast. With two tablespoons of the chilled juice poured over a portion this will make a palatable fruit cocktail to preface a dinner. Used with a lemon or raspberry flavored gelatine preparation this fruit combination makes a delicious fruit salad dessert. Top with a tablespoon of sweetened whipped cream sprinkled with shredded cocoanut and serve with plain or cocoa sponge cake and ice-cold ginger ale for refreshments at an afternoon gathering one of these Summer days. Mix the cherry and pineapple juice combination with ½ cup lemon juice, ½ cup sugar syrup and ginger ale to taste to make a punch delicious to serve with chocolate cake, chocolate cookies or sponge cake.

Try keeping a jar of sugar syrup made from two cups sugar and one cup water boiled together for five minutes to use to sweeten lemonade, punch, etc. It mixes immediately with liquids—no waiting for sugar to dissolve. ESTELLE M. GARRETT.

Under a Farming Sky

What a thrill we had the other day when a fleet of 12 airplanes passed over this section on their way to join the war maneuvers! Roderic said, "Noise is?" "Oh, it's a truck," I replied and then it grew to a deafening roar. Mark shouted and out we ran to watch the giant birds on their gallant flight. Somehow I never get over the wonder of it, although we see many a plane and at one time, when aircraft was much less common than it is today, two were owned in town. A card announcing the Alumni Banquet came today with the interesting statement that the speech of the evening would be upon aviation. Just think that such a topic should be of nationwide interest!

Another birthday has come and gone. Jean is six, that magical age when they suddenly grow out of babyhood and march away to school. As usual her grandmother made the festive cake, besprinkled with seed candy in rainbow colors, and the top decorated with candy beans. A dear friend contributed pink and yellow rose candle holders and candles too. Two lovely handkerchiefs with their kind messages, peach cotton crepe to be made up and two dresses brought pleasure to her day. One of the dresses is for school, a pretty figured blue shade in bloomer style. The other is a captivating little apron dress, rose gingham with a high waistline and wide tan bands at neck and armholes. She is indeed a fortunate girl to have a grandmother to make such pretty things for her. I often think how hard this grandmother used to work sewing hour by hour for her own daughter, now grown up and mother herself of Jean, Roderic and Douglas, taking endless dainty stitches that this girl might have the fashionable clothes she adored and be presentable for school. Often the garments were made over, but certainly no one knew unless they were told.

The black cherry tree at the corner of the house is just a mass of lacy bloom from its lowest branch to the highest tip. I must coax Mark out to see it; for he has been threatening to cut it down on account of the roof and maybe—sometimes men do relent, you know. Near the black cherry, the lilacs are going by. It seems so good to have flowers in the house again. The children keep me well supplied with fresh bouquets. Giant ferns make attractive floor displays. I have one vase beside the side sitting-room window and another by the arch. Two similar bouquets grace the top of my desk with a low bowl of lilacs between. My favorite vases are of humble origin; one was an olive bottle of unusual shape, two once contained raspberry preserve, one was a glass sugar bowl and still another a small bean pot. Mark thinks my favorite pastime is making something out of nothing. But isn't that a delightful hobby to have?

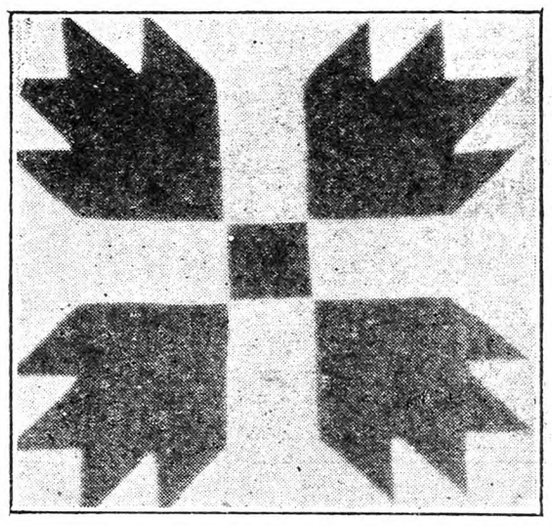
Today a young cousin of our graduates from high school. In my congratulatory letter I wished her all material success and hoped that she would cultivate the gift of happiness, build up all the little resources of joy, mentioning hobbies, pictures, sewing, fancywork, nature study, ways helping toward a full life, in case there are disappointments in the bigger things. So many people are to be pitied who can find no enjoyment in a book, writing a letter or anything apart from excitement. "Poor company for themselves because they have no resources within," described one wise lady. However, those of us on farms learn early the secrets of true happiness.

Baby Douglas spends much of his time in his swing now, and thinks it such fun to jump up and down. He is just as good-natured as ever, and picking up cunning ways and baby talk every day. I have started to embroider a dress for him; the materials hang in a fancy bag over the sitting-room chair, so when a spare moment presents itself and I have on a clean dress for afternoon I can work on a few leaves or a rambler rose. It rests me just to do that.

The tractor-drawn road machine has been working the road past here, and it is a great improvement in front of the house. This has been a genuine April day instead of a June one, and the men out with their hoes and rakes had to dash for cover after every burst of sunshine. I couldn't feel too bad for them though, because the rain will do so much for the garden. How the radishes and lettuce boom now!

MARJORIE MC CLELLAN FLINT.

Patchwork Pattern



Bear's Paws.—This is a pieced quilt that is very pretty and it is easy to make. The quilt from which this pattern was made was in red and white, but any colors may be used, or one can use scraps and have the pieced blocks different. Price of pattern 15 cents. The little quilt pattern catalog is also 15 cents. Send orders to The Rural New-Yorker, New York.

Three Sweet Pickles

Sweet Pickled Cucumber Rings.—One quart sliced cucumbers, two small onions, one large pepper, four pints water, one-fourth cup salt, two cups vinegar, one-half teaspoon mustard seed, one cup brown sugar, one-fourth teaspoon turmeric powder. Scrub cucumbers, after cutting off the ends, slice the cucumbers, onions and pepper, and cover with brine made of the water and salt. After standing three hours drain. Put mustard seed and sugar into vinegar and bring to boiling point, then add vegetables. Bringing these to the boiling point again finishes the process. Add turmeric powder and cool. Place in sterilized jars and seal.

Sweet Pickled Ripe Cucumbers.—Pare and cut cucumbers in half, wash and arrange in layers, and sprinkle each layer with salt, let stand over night. In the morning wash and boil until tender, then make a syrup of 2 lbs. brown sugar, two cups vinegar, two cups water, one-half cup stick cinnamon, one-half cup whole cloves and three tablespoons of mustard seed, then simmer cucumbers until real dark color, and seal in hot sterilized jars, pouring syrup over them.

Sweet Pickled Watermelon Rind. — Take the rind of one watermelon, peel, wash and sprinkle with one cup of salt. Let stand over night. In the morning wash and boil until tender, then put into a syrup made of 2 lbs. brown sugar, two cups vinegar, two cups water, one-half cup stick cinnamon, one-half cup whole cloves and three tablespoons of mustard. Simmer until real dark, and seal in hot sterilized jars. Pour hot syrup over them. NO NAME.

Cucumber Sauce; Celery Relish

We raise our cucumbers or pickles here, early in the Summer, and to be sure to have them when we want to make relish, I can them in weak sweetened vinegar, cutting up the larger ones into chunks and then when peppers are nice and red, I make my relishes. There is no loss, as I can use the same vinegar, adding some fresh and strong. I made the following in April from canned cucumbers and peppers:

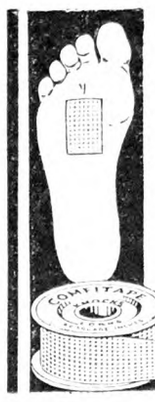
Cucumber Sauce.—Twenty-four medium-sized cucumbers, one quart onions, three bunches celery, three heads cabbage, two heads cauliflower (can be omitted), 12 red peppers. Chop fine—nicer chopped than put through meat grinder. Put one-half cup salt over it and let stand over night. I drain only cabbage and cauliflower as it wastes onion juice, or celery or pepper. Then prepare three quarts vinegar, three pounds sugar, one-quarter pound mustard, half ounce turmeric. Put over the vegetables and boil one-half hour. Makes seven quarts.

Celery Relish for Winter.—This can be made from the outside stalks of celery that are too greeen for eating raw at the table. Two years ago we had so much celery that when we stored it in the Fall, I used the inferior stalks and cooked it a few minutes and canned it, and some that was left at the end of the season tasted just as good the next Winter, when we had a celery shortage: One and one-half cups chopped celery, one teaspoon salt, one-half teaspoon mustard, one-quarter cup vinegar, sugar to taste. Boil vinegar and sugar together, add other ingredients. Cook about three minutes, and put in pint jars. Seal tight.

J. W. B.

Chop Suey

This is an American recipe, substituting accessible material for the oriental ingredients: Pork is suggested for this recipe, although lamb and chicken are just as good. Shred about one and three-quarters cups of cooked lean pork and brown it lightly in two tablespoons of fat. Remove it from the skillet and cook one shredded green pepper and two cups of shredded onion in the same fat for a few minutes. Add the meat to these, with two cups of shredded celery, and two cups of meat broth or thin gravy. Salt to taste. Cover all and simmer the mixture for five minutes. The Chinese use bean sprouts as the main vegetable in this. Mix a teaspoon of cornstarch into a tablespoon of cold water, stir it until it is smooth, add it to the mixture and cook for a few minutes until it thickens. Add to this two cups of sliced raw Jerusalem artichokes or radishes, or one cup of sliced peanuts. Soy sauce is used for flavoring. Four tablespoons are suggested for this recipe, but this may be increased or decreased to suit the family taste. Serve the chop suey with hot boiled rice. Almost any grocery store can furnish soy sauce, but some cooks use tomato catsup instead.



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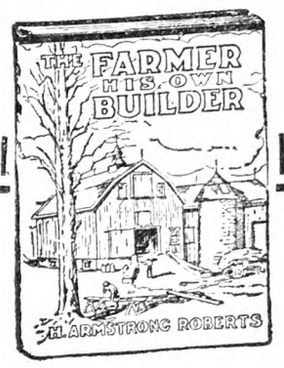

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PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Hundreds of inquiries are answered by mail to one printed here. For your protection we cannot consider unsigned statements.]

Your letter reached me Saturday with check, $70, for settlement of S. Garfinkel. I thank you so much. It comes in so good; can pay my land tax now due since last of December. As you will not accept any pay for your work, next week will send in subscription for some new folks. Again I thank you and God bless you. J. H. S.
New York.

The shipper sent eight cases of eggs without getting returns. Mr. Garfinkel made many definite promises to pay this bill, but did not do so. Later a meeting of his creditors was held and a 20 per cent settlement was offered, which we refused. We were able to get a little better, and the check was received. We refer to this to give added emphasis to our frequent advice to look up ratings and refrain from continuing shipments if payments are not made promptly.

Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, Health Commissioner of New York City, recently cooperated with the National Better Business Bureau in an inquiry as to the effects of the use of eye glasses bought through the mails. In a statement Dr. Wynne said the mail-order eyeglass quack is a serious menace to the nation. It is just as impossible to have eyeglasses fitted by mail as it is to prescribe by mail for an ailing person. To be correctly fitted, eyeglasses should be based on prescriptions to remedy a particular eye or sight defect, and, like all other prescriptions, they should be based on an accurate diagnosis. Yet there are many foolish persons who patronize both medical and optical quacks, and all of these, sooner or later suffer dire results.—Exchange.

Glasses are used to cure defects in vision caused by changes in the mechanism of the eye. To discover the nature of the defect, to measure the degree of it, and to measure the exact factor of glass to correct it, is the work of a specialist. Sometimes each eye requires a different glass. The eye is too important an organ to abuse or neglect. Dr. Wynne does the public a service in calling attention to the danger of patronizing either the medicant or eye quack.

You were good enough to advise me not to invest in securities of a concern I was considering, and I took your advice. But I have several hundred dollars. The savings bank pays only 3 per cent. I wonder if you would advise me of a safe investment paying more. R.
Illinois.

When we can get accurate information to justify a conservative opinion, one can safely decide against a security of doubtful merit. To advise what to buy is to assume a grave responsibility. It would not be difficult to name a security that is perfectly good now. But no one knows for a certainty what it may be worth five years or even one year later. Two years ago many securities were being sold at a premium, which today are worthless.

When you draw interest you get paid for three things: (1) For use of the money. (2) For supervision of the loan. (3) For risk. You should consider three things also in making the investment or loan: (1) Safety. (2) How soon you can get the money back if you should need it. (3) The percentage paid for the use of it. Some of the good savings banks yet pay 4 to 4½ per cent interest. We like them for small amounts especially when a place is required for additional savings. When the accumulations are large enough a mortgage on a farm or home nearby where you know the people and the value of the property, is one of the safest and best securities, for a loan of about one-half its selling value. A bond of a State like Illinois or other political unit within a State is a good security, provided you are well advised in the selection. A person of small means or small savings cannot afford to speculate in promises of large profits. The risk of total loss is too great. The interest on good first mortgages now run from 5 to 6 per cent because you must agree to loan for three or more years. On loans that may be recalled at any time and secured with good ready salable collateral the interest rate has recently been as low as 1 per cent. Safety is the first consideration in wise loans or investments.

Would money held in trust to be placed on real estate mortgages at 6 per cent draw interest from the time of person's death or from time it is invested, and if it should be paid monthly or as the interest is paid on mortgage every six months? H. R.
New Jersey.

A trustee acts in the place of another. He uses his best judgment in handling the trust fund for the benefit of his ward. If he is obliged to hold the fund without interest, his ward gets no income. Therefore, when he places the funds on mortgage, the benefit to the ward begins at the time that the mortgage is placed and the distribution would be made at the time provided for in the deed of trust or will. If no such time is provided it would be reasonable to turn the net income of a mortgage over to the ward as collected. In large estates involving running expense advances may be made monthly or quarterly if the income warrants, but full accounting could not reasonably be expected oftener than annually.

Could you tell me something about the Ocean Tanning Corp., 1 Broadway, New York City? They are selling stock, and a friend wishes me to buy some. They claim to be making shoes of fish skin.
New York. M. J.

We find no rating for this corporation. We already have a surplus of shoes, and facilities exist to make double our present output. It does not therefore seem like a propitious time to start a new shoe factory. Of course, any one person or group has a perfect right to risk their own money in the enterprise, but we could not recommend it to country people who know nothing of the business or of the corporation. When anyone asks you to buy stock or bonds in a corporation it is his duty to give you full and detailed information as to the worth and business of the company. A verified statement of assets and liabilities, together with a profit and loss statement for a number of years is the least information to be furnished. To buy a "pig in a bag" is a small risk compared with the purchase of paper certificates.

An institution in a Western State promises to cure a rupture of my 10-year-old boy by treatment. Our local doctor advises an operation. We wish to avoid an operation if possible. What would you advise? A MOTHER.
New Jersey.

Any person afflicted with a hernia, or rupture, may be relieved by a bandage or truss which must be worn regularly and permanently. In old people after the tissues have become brittle they do not hold the stitches and often fail to unite. In such cases a properly fitted truss is the best that can be done. But of course the injury is permanent. It would not be fair to a 10-year-old boy to send him through life with such an affliction. At his age the injury can easily be repaired by a simple operation. The tissues at his age readily unite and grow strong. By all means take the advice of your local doctors—you owe it to the boy.

On September 23, 1930, I was shopping in New York City. I purchased a fur coat at Sally's Studio, 35 West 48th St., for $65. I paid $40 down and Sally promised to send the coat at the end of three weeks C. O. D. I waited nearly five weeks and no coat arrived. I then wrote them. I received an answer and they asked for description of the coat, the date of purchase and balance due on same. I answered all the questions. They sent a coat by express C. O. D., but there was no "open for inspection" label on the package. The station agent wrote Salley's in this regard and they did not answer. The coat was sent back to Sally's. Can you get the $40 back?
Indiana. MRS. P. O.

Our messenger called and Sally's Studio refused to refund the amount paid but offered to give credit. As the reader had been obliged to buy another coat she was not willing to accept the offer and needed the money. We endeavored to get it, but learn now that the firm has moved and left no address. An attempt has been made to locate them, but we have been unsuccessful. It is hard to lose this money, and the only benefit is to charge one's self with a resolution to deal with established houses.

AUTHORITIES on vegetable plants believe that sprouting broccoli is probably the ancestor of our present improved varieties of cauliflower.

Why Not Try Turkeys?

During the present depression, when everything we undertake seems the very thing we should have stayed clear of, had you thought of turkeys?

We have kept books for four years on our turkeys, and find that each pen of 10 hens and one tom will produce an average of 454 eggs during the months of March, April, May and June. Figuring an 80 per cent hatch, we have as follows:

135 March eggs hatch 108 April poults at 65c each	$70.20
185 April eggs hatch 148 May poults at 55c each	81.40
150 May eggs hatch 120 June poults at 50c each	60.00
97 June eggs hatch 78 July poults at 45c each	35.10
Total	$246.70

However, there are many things to be considered. The person interested in turkeys had better "grow in" rather than "buy in," for the road to success is paved with many difficulties, and the inexperienced grower will have to solve many of his own problems. A few the first season, successfully raised, will be a much bigger reward than two or three hundred started and then lost to dogs, thieves, or disease.

Here in the Ozarks, on top of the hills, where little else will grow, turkeys find ideal background for natural development. They require well drained soil, plenty of shade, and fresh water. With the modern methods of raising in confinement, not much space is required to bring gratifying results.
Missouri. MRS. GEO. C. FOWLER.

Emergency Orchard Irrigation

The larger capacity modern spray pumps offer possibilities for emergency irrigation pumping plants. The drought of 1930 was the cause of many improvised and temporary irrigation projects being established. Some of these, though constructed hurriedly and with little design, functioned well enough to justify the labor and cost of installation under the extreme conditions of that season. Several growers are reported as having successfully used their spray pumps for pumping water to irrigate their orchards.

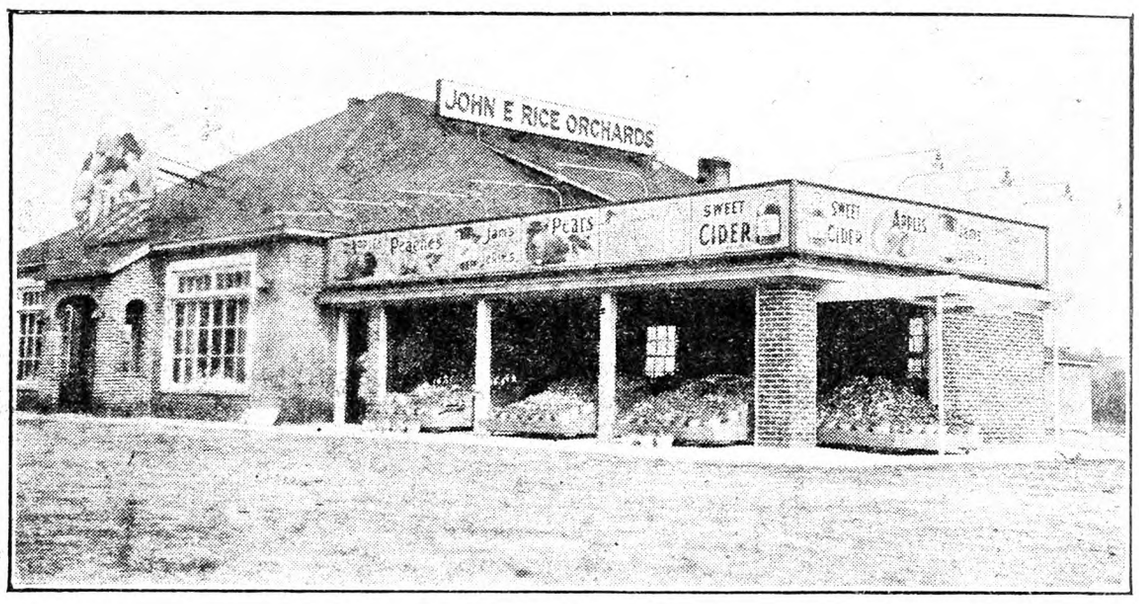
One of the most successful yet simple temporary orchard irrigation schemes in Ohio resulted in the harvest of 6,500 bushels of very fine apples from 700 young trees. The orchard was irrigated for several weeks late in the Summer. Before the water was applied the apples in this orchard were beginning to show signs of loosening on the stems, which was a rather common experience in well laden orchards. In a short time after the irrigation was started the apples tightened on the stem and began to grow. In this case the water (a pond fed by springs) was near the center of the orchard and on the lowest ground. The sprayer with an 18-gallon-a-minute capacity pump was set alongside the pond. The suction hose leading from the spray tank to the pump was disconnected and placed in the pond. A one-inch pipe line was laid from the pump outlet in each direction to the highest point in the orchard. A tee and plug at each joint of pipe were used in the area where the irrigation ditches originated. From the one-inch line short laterals of three-fourths-inch pipes were laid to reach trees that could not receive water from the irrigation ditches leading from the main line.

The cost of labor, pipe, fittings and the operation of the pump, night and day, was $417.30. The pipe and fittings represented about one-third of the total cost. While extreme drought conditions similar to those which prevailed in 1930 may not occur again there are many seasons when irrigation late in the season would pay if the costs were not too high. C. W. ELLENWOOD.

Who Can Beat This One?

For attractiveness, efficiency and simplicity of design you will have to travel a long time to find a roadside stand which will equal the Rice Orchard sales house. It stands on the Boston Post Road between Worcester and the Hub and is a combination of indoor and outdoor selling. Inside of the building is an extensive assortment of canned goods, jellies, honey and such things, while the counters under the cover hold the fruit of various kinds.

On the roof over the entrance at the left is a gigantic painted basket of fruit in natural colors which catches the eye of the traveler as he approaches the stand. Over the open section an attractively painted sign stretches around three sides and it is well lighted at night so that there is no difficulty in pulling in to the ample parking space which surrounds the market place. THOS. H. WITTKORN.



Attractive Farm Stand

Highway Superintendents in N. Y. State

I have been told that a new law covering election or appointments of town highway superintendents in New York State has been made recently. Will you tell me about it? O. H. S.
Chautauqua Co., N. Y.

The question was submitted to the State Highway Department, from which the following reply is received:

"The provision of the Highway Law relative to the election of town superintendent was enacted in the year 1909, and there has been no change.

"There has been no change in the provision of the Highway Law relative to the appointment of town superintendent since the year 1916."—A. W. Brandt, Commissioner of Highways.

Section 41 of the Highway Law provides that, upon written request of 25 taxpayers of any town, properly made and filed, the electors of the town may, at the biennial town election, or a special election, vote to have the town highway superintendent appointed by the town board.

By the same procedure, appointment of this official may be changed to election as before.

Inheritance Through Joint Deed

1.—A and B purchased land valued at about $300, receiving a joint deed. A died, leaving one heir, now deceased, with no heir. B has paid all taxes and been unmolested for 30 years. B is now deceased. What right have B's heirs to the property? 2.—Is a deed not witnessed by a notary legal? E. M.
New York.

1.—If the conveyance was in fact a conveyance to joint tenants and the deed was really a joint deed the survivor takes all the property. If A and B are not husband and wife, the deed would have to state "as joint tenants" to make it a joint deed, otherwise they would hold as "tenants in common" and at the death of A, his heirs would be entitled to his portion.

2.—A deed must be acknowledged before an officer authorized to take the proof and acknowledgement of deeds. N. T.

Countrywide Situation

Crop prospects on the whole are not greatly different from a year ago. There is about the same amount of damage, although the crop troubles are mostly not in the same parts of the country. States of the Middle South and Middle West which raised such small crops last year will have plenty of farm produce to sell this season, even if prices are low. Some parts of the Far West which had big crops last year are suffering from all kinds of pests and bad weather this year. Grasshoppers, scarcity of water for irrigation, frosts, destructive winds and lack of rainfall have produced bad conditions in the western part of the prairie country, the Central Northwest, and some sections of the Pacific Coast region. It is too dry also in some parts of the East, but on the whole the East and South are in better condition this year. Spring wheat will be a small crop but there was so much Winter wheat produced, and so much carried over from last season, that the wheat market prospects are not very good. Oats and other feed grains sold at very low prices this Summer. Corn did a little better because of the small quantity available and the prospect is that the crop will not be as large as expected in some States.

The hay crop may be a little short on account of the western drought. On the whole the conditions that make up the dairy market prospects are possibly a little more favorable than for the average farm products and that is not saying any too much. Prices are low all along the list and about the best that can be said in this direction is that prices of goods the farmers buy have been coming down lately and a good many bargains may be picked up if the buyer has the ready money.

Fruits and vegetables are selling low enough, but on the whole they compare better with pre-war prices than most other products do. The potato crop has the dealers guessing. In August the reports from the upper lakes region looked like a shorter crop because of heat and dry weather. Prices on sales for October delivery began to go up, indicating that dealers expected the Chicago price would be about $1 per 100 lbs. If they are right, late potatoes will sell about as high as the early crop has been selling this Summer and there would be no hurry about digging the potato crop until it has made all the growth and weight it can. But even with some shortage in the Middle West the potato crop, according to last reports, would be plenty large enough for these times.

The apple market prospect hardly looks as good as it did a year ago. Not only is the crop probably larger, but the export demand is likely to be poor, owing to the full production expected in Europe. Besides there was a great crop of peaches, which sold almost as low as apples, and cut into the apple sales severely during the height of the peach season. Markets in the Northeastern States ought to do somewhat better than those in the West and South because whatever light crops there are seemed to be largely in the North Atlantic region, and it may turn out that local markets in those States will afford a good outlet for the home crop at small cost for transportation. Southern fruit-growers have the greatest market problem this year because of the very heavy crop of all fruit, the new tariff regulations, and other restrictions in some foreign markets, and the low prices for fruit in the usual markets for the output of that region.

G. B. F.

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Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Experienced young man, single, for picking peaches and apples. ADVERTISER 1380, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY is offered to neat young girl desiring a high-school education; position offered has one of the finest high schools in beautiful Westchester County; free board and room in return as mother's helper to girl with excellent character references. P. O. BOX 263, White Plains, N. Y.

WANTED — Married man, experienced in all branches of dairy farming; good wages, permanent place, usual privileges. BOX 582, Cobleskill, N. Y.

WOMAN HELPER in small Protestant family; one who will appreciate good home; girl in high school considered. ADVERTISER 1383, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Clean, intelligent married man with family to make grade A milk to supply trade, also oversee farm crops and look after farm and dairy; house furnished with electricity, heat, water and bath; references. ADVERTISER 1382, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married, experienced Guernsey working herdsman; no children; know De Laval milker; must have A-1 references; willing to board helper; state wages. ADVERTISER 1394, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, SEPTEMBER 1 to December 1; state wages, references, religion; situated in country, modern conveniences. MRS. RUEDEMANN, Plainsboro, N. J.

GARDENER, EXPERIENCED, married, no children; seven-acre estate, shrubs, fruit, flowers, vegetables, no livestock; state age, nationality, religion. BOX 75, Bedford, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

POSITION WANTED—Capable, congenial, well-educated woman, middle-aged, drives car, as companion or instructress; country preferred. BOX 116, Francestown, N. H.

FARM MANAGER, 20 years practical, scientific experience all branches; cattle, dairying, etc.; make own feeds, fertilizers, insecticides, medicants; make waste lands profitable; if not convincing don't hire me. BOX 269, Peekskill, N. Y.

AMERICAN POULTRYMAN, experienced, can take complete charge commercial plant; 27 years old; no bad habits, A-1 references; single; willing to work. HERBERT LONGO, 537 18th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRACTICAL POULTRYMAN, with experience, desires position, private or commercial plant. L. K. GRUND, 29 Washington Ave., Arlington, N. J.

WANTED—A place on farm or country estate by a good all-around middle-aged single man, a good place more than big wages; might consider taking a good one-man farm on shares with everything furnished. BOX 252, Inlet, N. Y.

THOSE answering advertisements in this department should not send original testimonials, photographs, etc., that the applicant for position wishes returned.

YOUNG MARRIED man, no children, experienced farmer and jack of all trades. ADVERTISER 1361, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, refined American, not a servant, son 5 years; experienced, dependable, finest references, city, country, conveniences; near school. ADVERTISER 1358, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, age 23, wants light work on farm. ADVERTISER 1359, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING MANAGER, single expert, college trained, expert incubation, brooding, specialist egg production, capable all branches; dependable and conscientious worker; references. ADVERTISER 1357, care Rural New-Yorker.

HANDY-MAN (MIDDLE-AGED), experience in poultry, very industrious, A-1 references. Address ADVERTISER 1363, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, MIDDLE-AGED, understands chickens, handy with tools; wife good country cook; good home to high wages. A. BALDWIN, 35 Kinderhook St., Chatham, N. Y.

SINGLE YOUNG man seeks position on private estate; experienced gardening and farming, drive car; no bad habits; write stating wages, etc. F. PRIOR, Cove Acres, Hadlyme, Conn.

HOLLANDER, MARRIED, wants a job on dairy farm; first-class milker; references; years of experience; small family, one child. JOHAN MOES, Great Meadows, N. J.

EXPERIENCED FARM-HAND wishes work; married, one child; rooms, board preferred to large wages. ADVERTISER 1367, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Rural school by experienced teacher. H. L. FRENCH, 199 Saxton St., Lockport, N. Y.

MAN, MARRIED, wishes position clerk general store; experienced; reference. ADVERTISER 1366, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, MARRIED, Scotch, wishes position with Guernseys or Ayrshires; life-time experience in all branches of dairy and barn work. ADVERTISER 1370, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED by practical farm or estate manager and expert gardener 30 years throughout; experience and knowledge in every branch in farming, breeding and handling of purebred cattle on small or large scale; knowledge of landscape garden and construction work; could bring 3 or 4 of my best farm-hands; wife willing to board men or running boarding-house; highest 15 years' recommendation from my former position; 4 years at present position; at liberty from now on. Address ADVERTISER 1375, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, SUPERINTENDENT, gardener, qualified farm manager, broad experience; married. ADVERTISER 1371, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED FARMER, with 15 years' experience, desires position as caretaker of private estate or farm; capable, energetic, reliable; use no liquor, tobacco or profanity; best references; open September 15. BOX 34, Ghent, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, willing worker, desires employment; six years' poultry experience; 22 years, 175 lbs., 6 feet; chauffeur. ADVERTISER 1374, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN, MARRIED, good butter-maker; state working conditions. ADVERTISER 1377, care Rural New-Yorker.

GAME PROTECTOR, experienced mounted patrolman; vast tracts efficiently guarded day or night. ADVERTISER 1381, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN, SINGLE, 37 desires position; life experienced herdsman, dairyman and general farm-hand; reference. ADVERTISER 1384, care Rural New-Yorker.

SHORT-COURSE MAN, 27, single, desires position as herdsman-dairyman; understands A. R. work; reference. ADVERTISER 1385, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN AND WIFE, no children; man thoroughly experienced farmer and horseman; wife excellent cook and housekeeper; desire position of responsibility on farm or estate where both may be profitably employed; present employer will furnish references. Address ADVERTISER 1393, care Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY MAN, American, of good habits, seeks employment; poultry, garden and lawns; good home with small wage. Address ADVERTISER 1392, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED GARDENER, handy-man wishes position; good references; state salary, particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 1390, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED MAN wishes position on game preserve or on a good farm; no bad habits; good references; no children. W. KNOWLES, New Hackensack, N. Y.

MARRIED POULTRYMAN, capable, reliable, is open for engagement. ADVERTISER 1388, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION AS A HERDSMAN, assistant or test milker; life experience feeding, fitting, showing, calf-raising and all dairy husbandry; single, age 27, no liquors or tobacco; available August 25. ADVERTISER 1387, care Rural New-Yorker.

BARN MAN, Scottish, seeks steady position; married or single; good dry-hand milker, certified or grade A milk; references; no liquor. G. G. GRAHAM, care Geo. Lindley, Alexander, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, agricultural education and experience, capable of taking full charge. ADVERTISER 1386, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED — Herdsman - dairyman, thoroughly experienced in all branches of farming; married, best references. ADVERTISER 1389, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

233-ACRE CROP farms, Livingston County, N. Y., adapted for father and son operation; close to State road and village with all community advantages, mail, telephone; Rochester easy drive; 213 acres fertile, machine-worked tillage, balance pasture and woodland; two complete sets of buildings with silos, storage barns, garages, poultry-house; all good condition; $13,000, or will sell separately; investigate easy-payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

FARM, OVER 100 acres, some stock, with furniture; $3,000; a bargain. B. HOLZWEISSIG, Fulton Station, Middleburg, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE—Florida, for sale cheap, Winter home on lake. BOX 113, Interlaken, Fla.

WANTED — A reasonably priced farm with brook, Western Connecticut or Dutchess County, 8-room house. ADVERTISER 1360, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — 100-acre apple orchard, all varieties bearing this year; also 83 acres of apple land adjoining above orchard; all near railroad, in the Winchester apple belt, Shenandoah Valley, Virginia. M. M. ORNDORFF, Strasburg, Va.

LARGE COLONIAL house on main street in historic Cherry Valley; one of the best tourist or tea room locations on Transcontinental Highway Route 20. RIPLEY HALL, Cherry Valley, N. Y.

WANTED TO RENT, with option to buy, an equipped dairy farm. N. SYLSTRA, R. F. D. 2, Westwood, N. J.

ONE MILE from Ithaca, N. Y., and Cornell University, 30 acres for sale or rent. ADVERTISER 1365, care Rural New-Yorker.

STATE-ROAD FARM, 50 miles New York, about 490 acres, 130 tillable with tractor; 14-room dwelling, bath, steam; 9 buildings alone would cost $30,000 to reproduce; three fine orchards; price $27,500; write for full information. ADVERTISER 1364, care Rural New-Yorker.

$2,000, $300 DOWN buys 22 acres of good land, lays level, no stones, good 9-room house, barn, 100 bearing apple trees; 2 miles to nice village. WILLIAM KOON, Fair Haven, N. Y.

FOR EXCHANGE for farm, new 8-room house in village, all improvements, decorated in panels, oak trim. Address ADVERTISER 1362, care Rural New-Yorker.

815-ACRE DAIRY farm, borders State road, Orleans County, Vt.; village 2 miles; 200 acres fertile, machine-worked tillage adapted for general farm crops and potatoes, 18-room house, electricity, furnace, adapted for two families; large barn, 70-cow concrete stable, modern equipment; poultry-house; two other storage barns; $17,000; investigate this and other Vermont farms; convenient terms. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

232-ACRE ESTATE, two houses, one brick, one stone, two barns, land in high state of cultivation; close to good markets; suitable for any crops, ideal for gentleman's country home; very healthy climate, high and dry; good pheasant, quail and rabbit hunting; mile to church and golf links. THE GRACE GAME PRESERVE, R. D. 4, Harrisburg, Pa.

FOR SALE — 14-acre poultry farm, excellent land, electric lighted street, close to Boston and Providence; 800 R. I. Red hens, house room for 2,000; one-room camp; everything new and clean; will show good earning; everything bought and sold at door; breakdown of lone owner's health compels sacrifice price $4,000. Write ADVERTISER 1368, care Rural New-Yorker.

LEASE AN UP-TO-DATE poultry plant of 3,500 layers, Central Pennsylvania, on share of profits, to qualified poultryman; bond required. ADVERTISER 1369, care Rural New-Yorker.

GAS STATION and chicken farm, 4 acres, 5-room house, city improvements, fine outbuildings; near Smithtown; sell on account of sickness; $11,500; consider exchange. T. CHAMBERLAIN, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.

FOR SALE—180-acre farm, located in New Lisbon, N. Y., Otsego County; for description, write GEORGE CHARITY, R. F. D. 2, Plattsburg, N. Y.

A $20,000 FARM for $8,500, in the heart of the Finger Lakes district; fine large house, steam heat, improved road; excellent buildings, cement floors; no down payment to responsible buyer. Address WILLIAM F. DUNBAR, P. O. Box 965, Rochester, N. Y.

WANT TO RENT poultry farm; experience, character. BOX 101, R. 2, Barto, Pa.

BUSINESS PROPERTY — In Hudson Valley fruit belt, 1 acre, large manufacturing plant of fruit barrels, retailing of various packages; season beginning; modern home, all in No. 1 condition; can also be used for packing house. BOX 23, Clermont, Columbia Co., N. Y.

TO RENT—75 to 100-acre farm with dairy, New Jersey; furnish own machinery and horses; modern conveniences, electric. ADVERTISER 1372, care Rural New-Yorker.

DELAWARE HOME—Seven-room house, outbuildings, 5 acres, on public road facing village and lake, good fishing; lots. ADVERTISER 1373, care Rural New-Yorker.

MADISON COUNTY 165-acre potato, dairy, Alfalfa farm, $5,000. ADVERTISER 1376, care Rural New-Yorker.

101-ACRE EQUIPPED dairy farm, 16 milking cows, horses and machinery; good road, near village; $5,000, $1,000 cash, balance ½ check. RUDOLPH POTISH, Pulaski, N. Y.

WANTED—A farm with 10 or more cows and machinery, monthly cash rent, by reliable farmer. ADVERTISER 1378, care Rural New-Yorker.

SALE—20-acre poultry and fruit farm, in Delaware; good 8-room house, automatic electric pump, running water and electric lights in house, barn and poultry-houses; improved road, half mile to city limits, city schools; market at door; maple shade; bargain if sold soon. Address ADVERTISER 1379, care Rural New-Yorker.

LONG ISLAND, Montauk Highway, two-acre chicken farm for sale or rent with option; six-room residence, all improvements; Winter broiler plant with hot-water heating system, laying-houses, etc.; all buildings with concrete floors, running water and electric lights; wonderful roadstand opportunity; buildings insured for $12,000; owner going abroad; full price for everything $10,000, terms. BOX 214, East Moriches, L. I., N. Y.

FOR SALE—Excellent 64-acre Alfalfa dairy farm, near Auburn, N. Y.; buildings all new; a real home on a good farm. B. G. WEBSTER, R. D. No. 3, Decatur, Ga.

FOR SALE—25-cow dairy farm, 3 miles from milk plant, good farm buildings, near school, on mail route, plenty timber, good water, $2,500; will sell stock and farm equipment at reasonable extra cost. HAYES WELCH, Edmeston, Otsego Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—6-acre poultry farm on State Highway 47, 24 miles from Ocean City, N. J.; 4-room bungalow, chicken houses, double garage, fruit, good truck soil; price $2,175, $125 cash, balance like rent. JOHN OETZEL, R. 1, Elmwood, Ontario, Canada.

15 ACRES, VINELAND section, improved highway, close neighbors, 6 rooms, bath, heat, electricity, telephone, houses for 800 layers, concrete floors, automatic fountains, lights, barn, garage, feed house, good condition, 700 poultry, completely equipped; $6,750 with $2,500 cash; real bargain. MUNDY, Newfield, N. J.

BUNGALOW FOR SALE, new, 5 rooms, tile bath, gas, light, wood-burning fireplace, porch, garage, plot 50x250 ft.; $500 down, price $6,800. JOHN A. KESSEL, 54 East 10th St., Huntington Station, L. I., N. Y.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm, 1¾ acres, attractive 7-room house, all city conveniences; house 800 birds, brooder house, garage, fruit, berries, grapes; five minutes' drive to business center. A. F. HILTS, West Ave., Vineland, N. J.

FOR SALE—90-acre farm, 10-room house, good hunting, Summer home, good springs; $1,600 cash, no agents. ADOLF CAPELLE, Cuddebackville, N. Y.

TOURIST LODGE, on Route 20, coast to coast, one acre, 10-room house, newly painted, maple shade; good place for gas station, roadside stand; price $2,100, $500 cash. ADVERTISER 1391, care Rural New Yorker.

Country Board

WANTED — Log-cabin roomers, camping for clubs or families, 50c per day, meals 50c and up; 1,000 feet elevation, mountain Summer resort; between Lake Hopatcong and Lake Mohawk, N. J. O. REUTER, Rt. 1, Box 32, Andover, N. J.

COME TO WAUKESHA Farm, excellent board, modern improvements, $18 per week. EDITH BARRETT, Pepacton, Delaware County, N. Y.

WANTED—Boarders in village home. Write BOX 47, Clifton Springs, N. Y.

BOARDERS WANTED, comfortable rooms, modern plumbing; reasonable rates. BOX 19, West Thornton, N. H.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY — Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $5.25; 120 lbs., $10. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY—10 lbs. clover, $1.85; light amber, $1.63; buckwheat, $1.55, postpaid third zone; list free. WIXSON'S HONEY, Dundee, N. Y.

HONEY—New crop, by case, ton or carload; 120 lbs. light amber, $7.92; white clover $10.17 here. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

FIVE-POUND PAIL, exquisite new clover honey, $1.25; six pails $6. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

HONEY—60 lbs. finest clover, $4.80; 2 or more, $4.50; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Three thousand feet one and one-quarter inch black iron pipe, 7c per foot, complete with threads and couplings. HALL BROTHERS, Wallingford, Conn.

COLT CARBIDE lighting and cooking plant, in perfect order. R. O. WICKES, R. 1, Cohoes, N. Y.

FINE HONEY—60-lb. can, here, clover, $5.20; two, $10; buckwheat, $4; two, $7.50; 10 lbs. within third zone, $1.75; buckwheat, $1.60. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

PURE HONEY, postpaid, clover, 5-lb. pail, $1; 2 pails, $1.80; buckwheat and amber, pail, 85 cents; 2 pails, $1.60; two 60-lb. cans, clover, $10 here. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

CAR OWNERS *bought more*

Firestone Tires

during May, June and July

than in any like period in History

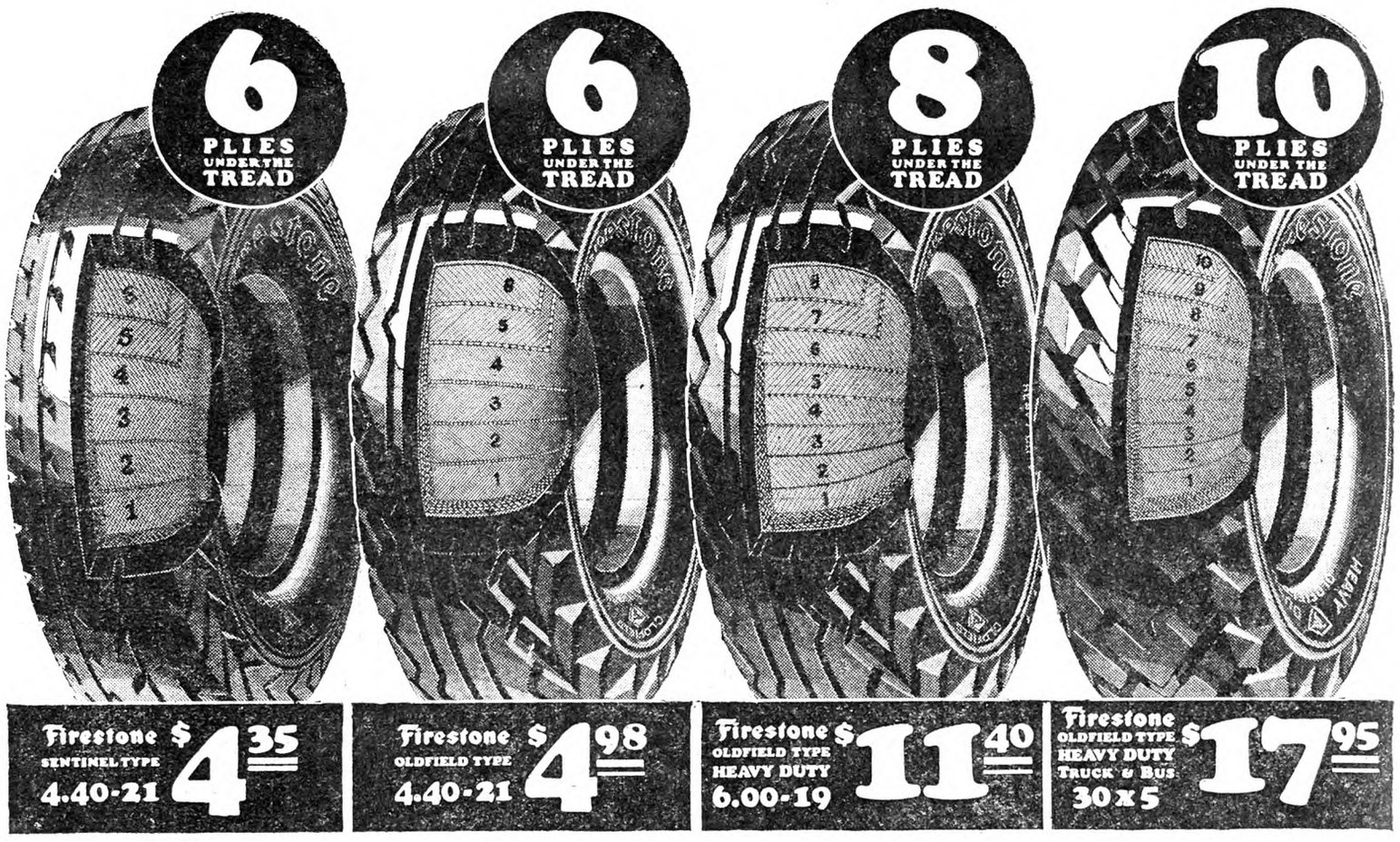
THERE are reasons for this—Firestone is building the *Greatest Tire Values in history*, with the result that Firestone Factories are operating 24 hours a day, 6 days a week, to meet public preference.

This is the year everybody is scrutinizing his purchases. This is particularly true in tire buying because of the many confusing and misleading statements made about tires.

To give car owners the facts, Firestone published comparisons showing quality, construction and prices. Then the public went to Firestone Service Stores and Service Dealers—made their own comparisons with cross sections cut from Firestone Tires—and from special brand mail order tires and others.

When they saw the facts, they bought more Firestone Tires during May, June and July than in any like period in Firestone history.

Let the Firestone Service Dealer show you these Firestone Extra Values and have your car equipped for Safe, Trouble-Free Motoring. *Drive in today.*



COMPARE CONSTRUCTION *and* QUALITY

Firestone Gives You	4.75-19 TIRE		4.50-21 TIRE	
	Firestone Oldfield Type	★A Special Brand Mail Order Tire	Firestone Sentinel Type	★A Special Brand Mail Order Tire
More Weight, Pounds	18.00	17.80	17.02	16.10
More Thickness, Inches	.658	.605	.598	.561
More Non-Skid Depth, inches	.281	.250	.250	.234
More Plies Under Tread	6	5	6	5
Same Width, Inches	5.20	5.20	4.75	4.75
Same Price	$6.65	$6.65	$4.85	$4.85

COMPARE PRICES

MAKE OF CAR	TIRE SIZE	Firestone Oldfield Type Cash Price Each	★Special Brand Mail Order Tire	Firestone Oldfield Type Cash Price Per Pair	Firestone Sentinel Type Cash Price Each	★Special Brand Mail Order Tire	Firestone Sentinel Type Cash Price Per Pair
Ford, Chevrolet	4.40-21	$4.98	$4.98	$9.60	$4.35	$4.35	$8.50
Chevrolet	4.50-20	5.60	5.60	10.90	4.78	4.78	9.26
Ford	4.50-21	5.69	5.69	11.10	4.85	4.85	9.40
Ford, Chevrolet, Whippet	4.75-19	6.65	6.65	12.90	5.68	5.68	11.14
Erskine, Plymouth	4.75-20	6.75	6.75	13.10	5.75	5.75	11.26
Chandler, DeSoto, Dodge, Durant, Graham-P., Pontiac, Roosevelt, Willys-K.	5.00-19	6.98	6.98	13.60	5.99	5.99	11.66
Essex, Nash	5.00-20	7.10	7.10	13.80	6.10	6.10	11.90
Essex, Nash, Oldsmobile	5.00-21	7.35	7.35	14.30	6.35	6.35	12.40
Buick	5.25-21	8.57	8.57	16.70	7.37	7.37	14.52

MAKE OF CAR	TIRE SIZE	Firestone Oldfield Type Cash Price Each	★Special Brand Mail Order Tire	Firestone Oldfield Type Cash Price Per Pair
Buick-Mar., Oldsmobile	5.25-18	$7.90	$7.90	$15.30
Auburn, Jordan, Reo	5.50-18	8.75	8.75	17.00
Gardner, Marmon, Oakland, Peerless, Studebaker	5.50-19	8.90	8.90	17.30
Chrysler, Viking	6.00-18	11.20	11.20	21.70
Franklin, Hudson, Hupmobile	6.00-19	11.40	11.40	22.10
LaSalle, Packard	6.00-20	11.50	11.50	22.30
Pierce-Arrow	6.00-21	11.65	11.65	22.60
Stutz	6.50-20	13.10	13.10	25.40
Cadillac, Lincoln	7.00-20	15.35	15.35	29.80

TRUCK and BUS TIRES

SIZE	Firestone Oldfield Type Cash Price Each	★Special Brand Mail Order Tire	Firestone Oldfield Type Cash Price Per Pair
30x5 H.D.	$17.95	$17.95	$34.90
32x6 H.D.	29.75	29.75	57.90
36x6 H.D.	32.95	32.95	63.70
6.00-20 H.D.	15.35	15.35	29.80

★A ***"Special Brand" tire*** is made by a manufacturer for distributors such as Mail Order houses, oil companies and others, under a name that does not identify the tire manufacturer to the public, usually because he builds his "best quality" tires under his own name. Firestone puts his name on *every* tire he makes.

Double Guarantee—Every tire manufactured by Firestone bears the name "FIRESTONE" and carries Firestone's unlimited guarantee and that of our 25,000 Service Dealers and Service Stores. You are doubly protected.

Firestone Service Stores *and* Service Dealers Save You Money *and* Serve You Better

Firestone

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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Scene in Epping Forest, England

The Last Jag of the Haying

By J. A. Chartully

GROVER, the hired man, remarked "There'll be just one more jag," as he scraped the scattered wisps on the shady side of the hay-rack. The boy's father, atop the load, only nodded. Maybe it was too hot for speech up there in the glare which curved his shadow over the next cock upon which Grover now advanced, after mopping his brow in the load's shade.

He speared the fragrant mass, and with a grunt flipped it up like a grotesque parasol. Returning for the scatterings, he spat—with difficulty—and referred longingly to the "ginger beer spring" and "ice cream mine" which hot weather jest had located somewhere down in the sugar-bush, only awaiting discovery by excavation. "There is a sure enough soda water spring out in the Colorado mountains," he declared as the load started with a creak; "By adding sugar and flavor, it's ready for bottling just as it comes up out of the ground!"

After dividing a wisp between the horses (who radiated heat like a pair of steam-boilers) the boy resumed bunching the short windrows near the wall, but visions of the cool, marble soda fountain in the village were mixed with vivid close-ups of the family pump, climaxed by a cut-in of a lingering, lip-clinging fade-out session with the dipper. Distance even lent enchantment to the tart spears of rhubarb down near the barn bridge.

It was good hay weather—hot and cloudless, but without a breeze, and the locusts promised no change. Grasshoppers scattered ahead of your feet, while the stubble rasped both soles and arches of your shoes. It was late July, so the strawberries and raspberries were gone. Even a green apple would be a relief, but the nearest fruit trees were up on top of the hill in "Lost Orchard," a patch set out years back by some enthusiast and then abandoned to the swarming brush and mosquitoes.

"Finish those cocks and then beat it for the hammock," called the boy's father. "We'll load the other rack and pitch 'em off tomorrow." He set his fork at the orthodox angle and picked up the reins, whereat the load automatically rolled away over the rise, with hatless Grover accompanying its shady side.

Part of the farm was spread out below like a tinted map. The different greens of the grain and potatoes showed between the still different green of the trees, and the corn was above the scarecrow's knees (were he endowed with such superfluous hinges). Drops of perspiration (as the schoolma'am would call it) formed on the hands and forehead and trickled down one's nose and the hollow of the back.

On the last cock, which was in the shade of an elder clump, the boy pillowed his bare head—first removing a spray of Canada thistle which was lurking right where it would have found his neck. Three gnats hung in the air before his eyes, and a fly droned by overhead. A big grasshopper mounted an overalled knee and "chewed licorice" aggravatingly before leaping out of sight. The new cocks loomed ahead in a vista behind which horizon and sky flashed and faded, flashed and faded, as the eyelids sought to shut out the glare.

When the heat finally forced him to arise, the boy's eyes were half-blinded as he left the shade to get his fork, which leaned on the stone fence, and—

Who says there is no more magic?

Over the wall was no longer the green, sloping pasture, but a smoothly paved half-street edged with cement sidewalks and tall, substantial business blocks!

"It must be a lost city like Lost Orchard, or like those cities in 'The Brushwood Boy'," he decided as he studied the strange shop-fronts. Then he gulped and dropped the fork. The corner store's awning proclaimed it to be an ice cream parlor—and several placards shouted "Free Samples Today!" "This beats an ice cream mine or a ginger beer spring!"

A shrill whistle dragged his eyes to the only person in sight. This was a policeman, and he wore a round helmet like the Canadian officers at Niagara Falls—or like the policeman in "The Brushwood Boy." He was now gesturing for cross-street traffic, so the boy climbed the wall (thereby dislodging a stone his great-grandpa had laid while the Sepoy revolt was raging) and scampered across the hot macadam which gave to his heels. It was cooler under the awning and, wiping his sweaty palms on his overalls, he opened the screen door.

Inside were stools, shining faucets and glasses and a whirling fan overhead like a propellor—also Mr. Clark with his white apron and gold-rimmed spectacles, asking "What will you have?" in his usual manner. It took practically no time at all to order, first a bottle of ginger beer to be followed by a mint ice cream soda, these being the coolest refreshments imaginable. And how cool the marble was to the elbows, how cool the sweating stone bottle was to the hand, and how cool the tart, foaming beverage to tongue and throat!

Later, as he spooned the ice cream, he wondered mildly at his old friend's appearance in such a strange place, and finally ventured to ask, and to express his gratitude for the free refreshment.

"Just a little scheme for advertising," said Mr. Clark as the friendly wrinkles deepened about his eyes, "Just a new way to advertise. Ha. ha ha!"

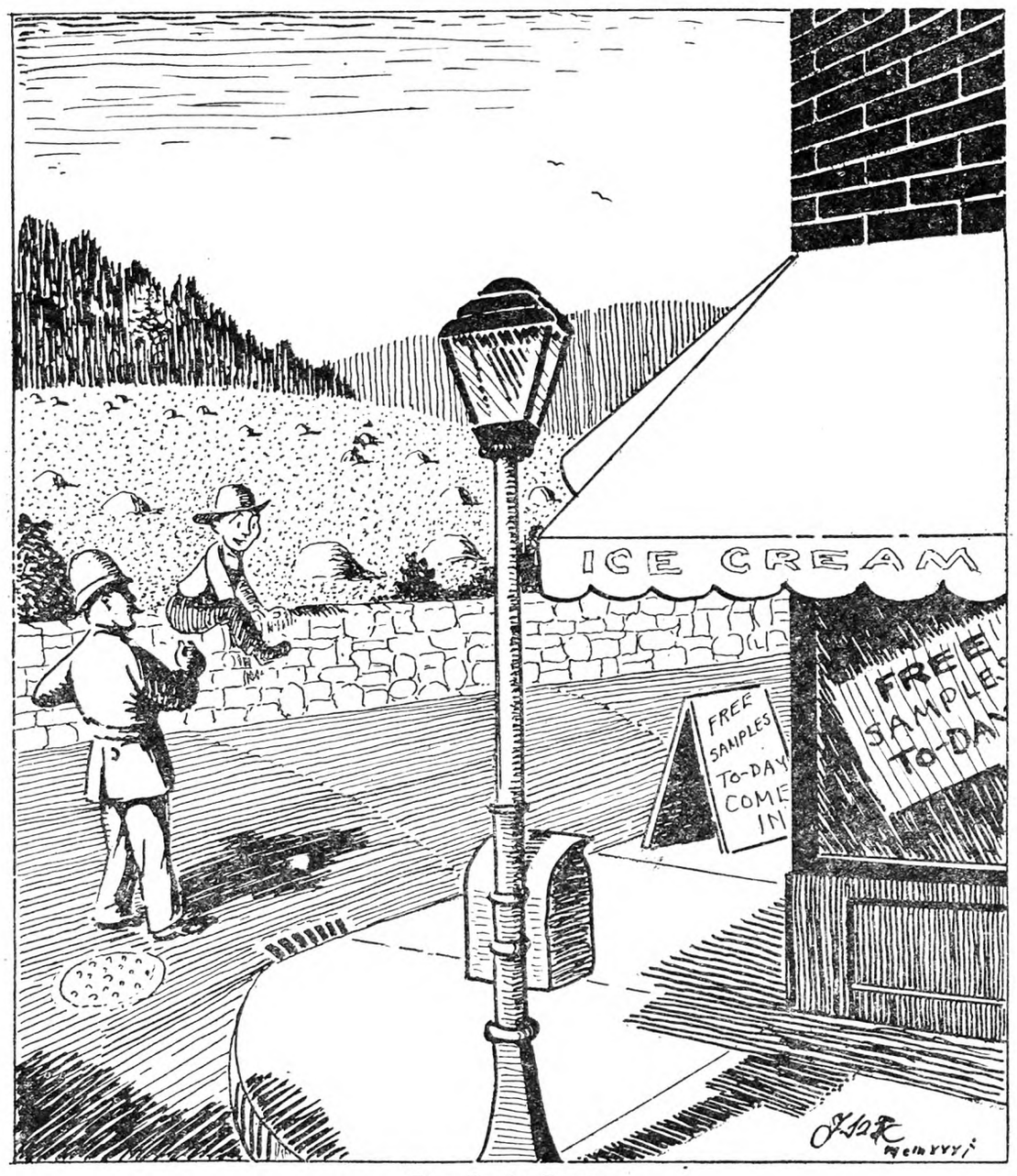
"Ha, ha, ha!"

That echo was Grover's voice, and it added: "Sorry, old chap, but we need your pillow to top off the load. Wake up!"

Our hero sat erect. There he was back in the meadow. Over him towered the last jag of hay and, yes, there was Pa smiling on top of it. A cold nose in his right hand (where recently had nestled the free ginger beer bottle) proved that Shep was supervising the last jag of the haying season. So he got off the cock and blinked his eyes, but could see nothing over the wall save the familiar pasture sloping to the lane where the cows were feeding barnwards.

"Ha, ha, ha!" continued Grover. "We didn't want to spoil your nap until it was necessary. Pick that Timothy out of your neck and get your hat. I'll take the fork. And, say—your mother got back from the village with a case of ginger beer from Clark's and she had me put it in the ice house. Want to ride down? Up ye go! No, you go down the lane, Shep. Go fetch 'em, Shep, go fetch 'em!"

Shep watched the moving load with eyes and ears, and then went through the bars into the pasture. It was hot for walking, but en route was a certain cool puddle quite capable of engulfing a hot dog, and much more refreshing, in his canine judgment, than any ginger beer spring or ice cream mine in creation.



The Boy's Dream

Problems of Overproduction in Apples

Overproduction, underconsumption — these are topics of interest in nearly every industry in such times as these. In industry, particularly, they are being experienced and widely discussed. The fruit industry is being seriously affected along with the field and garden crops.

In the manufacturing business reduction of output and stimulation of the use of the finished product are better understood and more easily accomplished than in horticulture. This is especially true in the case of tree fruits such as apples. Apple-growing is a long-time project. An orchard is planted to supply a demand expected to exist many years hence. The extent of our continent is so vast, the influence of the yields produced in foreign orchards so obscure, the vagaries of climate from year to year so erratic that no one can tell at the beginning of each year within 50 per cent what the yield for the season will prove to be. Likewise, the influence of the yields of other fruits on the demand for apples is so great, and the size and distribution of their yields so uncertain, that the potential demand for apples cannot be foretold with even an approximate degree of accuracy.

The yield of apples for the United States as shown in the statistical reports indicates an average commercial crop of slightly in excess of 30,000,000 barrels or approximately 100,000,000 bushels. To produce a similar amount in any one year it is necessary for at least one of the main producing districts to have a partial crop failure due to adverse weather or an exceptionally heavy crop the preceding year. Occasionally several important districts have crop failures, and an actual shortage follows. In other years all districts come through with large crops and a production of such great size results that consumption, even though stimulated by low prices, and even distribution, is inadequate to dispose of the crop at cost-paying prices, much less at a profit to the average producer.

It is essential to the industry, and economically sound, to have an orchard acreage sufficient to produce in normal years the average requirements of our consumers. In maintaining this acreage it is inevitable that occasional years of actual unusable surplus occur.

The elimination of this surplus so that it may not lower the prices of the marketable volume of the crop, or, better yet, the development of a demand and use for this excess fruit, are of vital interest to all apple-growers and especially to those who live in those sections where annual crops are less certain than in others. Unless and until new outlets are found for the surplus, it is inevitable that a part of a heavy crop, such as the one in prospect for this year, should at some time or place or through some planned or natural means be withheld from or rendered unsuitable for consumption. The natural causes may be insect or disease injury, wind or hail, dropping due to late picking because of a yield of unwieldy proportions, decay before shipment due to lack of attractive terminal or f.o.b. markets, decay due to slow sale while passing through clogged marketing channels, rejection and destruction of low-grade fruit that would be used in years of scarcity, and other causes resulting from the competition of more attractive and economically usable apples. This natural elimination of the surplus is bound to occur in spite of our efforts to harvest and force it on an indifferent public. Much of this fruit is unattractive and of little practical value. Some fine fruit, however, goes to waste each year of overproduction because no attractive market can be found. The storage shrinkage due to holding fruit past its season is always large in such years.

It is obvious that much of this fruit has cost the grower or subsequent owner actual money for picking, packing, packages, storage, transportation, interest, labor, and what not. Its presence statistically in storage and market reports also acts like a gloomy cloud on the horizon, depressing confidence in the trade and the price level of the commodity. From this it would seem that the natural and obvious way to avoid losses in years of surplus apples would be to leave on the trees as many as possible of such apples as cannot possibly find a market that will pay their marketing costs. In some cases whole crops, because of excessive insect, hail or drought damage, are of very indifferent quality, would save the owner money if left untouched unless a by-product market could be found that would more than pay the cost of handling. In others, certain trees might be left unpicked. In many others such fruit as is below grade in size, color or quality, can much more cheaply be left on the tree when picking the desirable fruit than to have it gathered with the rest, requiring all the expense of various handling operations. It is only natural that the owner of such fruit should feel impelled to sell it for what it may bring even though it may net a loss on the amount its handling has cost.

It is often claimed that cull fruit should be sold, so as to provide cheap food for the poor people in our cities who cannot buy anything else. As a matter of fact such apples often cost as much per pound for the edible part remaing after paring and trimming as larger, perfect fruit which has retailed at a higher price. Growers and dealers alike can lighten the cold-storage holdings by refusing to store tree-run apples containing worthless culls. Buyers can also refuse to accept the cull fruit in a tree-run containing it. It may seem futile for an individual or an association personally to attempt to lessen the amount of apples stored by eliminating or refusing to handle cull apples. Still, the combined efforts of many growers and dealers who, unknown to each other, do their part, may result in less pressure and better prices on their markets, and lighter storage holdings reported, resulting in stiffer prices and a better clean-up of the several varieties in their season.

The stimulation of the use of apples by those who use them little or none at all is a more complex and difficult field. Here again, however, the earnest efforts of all interested, exerted in any way possible under the various conditions, will collectively result in the earlier movement of considerable quantities of apples, such added movement being surely reflected in better prices towards the end of the season than would have otherwise obtained.

The best advertisement possible is, of course, to pack and deliver to the retailer such attractive and satisfactory fruit from his point of view that he will be enthusiastic and push his sales of apples rather than other fruits. The existing marketing structure is the survival of the fittest to date and

must be used to the limit of its ability. Where possible, personal contact between grower or his representative and retailer is conducive to better displays and sales efforts on the part of the retailer and the furnishing of more desirable fruit in each case by the grower.

General advertising can only be done profitably by organizations having heavy production and no local, natural markets. Their advertising, however, benefits all other growers in that it increases the use of apples, thus diminishing the amount in storage.

The past year saw a new and tremendously effective method of increasing the use of apples. The permission of the sale of apples on the streets of our cities by the unemployed greatly helped move

Field Day Lehigh County, Pa., Fruit-growers at Trexler Orchards

the burdensome surplus of large apples which were unfit for export or ordinary uses. Its success was the result of a number of economic and psychological factors. The understanding and use of these factors in developing other marketing methods may further help to popularize and increase the use of apples.

The first reason of the instantaneous success of the sale of "unemployed apples" was the sympathetic humanitarian appeal caused by the need of those selling the fruit. The purchase of an apple from one of the eager sellers struck one of the strongest, happiest chords of the human heart; that of being of help to some one in need. Collateral to the first factor was the effective advertising which gratuitously appeared in the appreciative news of the day. Such advertising is of the greatest value. Professional advertisers are jubilant if they can secure press notices and news publicity which will attract widespread interest. It is possible for any grower to do his or her bit in advertising apples by sending news letters to the papers or periodicals which may create or awaken interest in or desire for apples. If some agency of the industry could be a clearing house for such contributions as are worthy of circulation and supply them to all the leading papers of the country the effect would be a noticeable increase in the use of apples.

The second cause of success was the intense salesmanship used in inducing people to buy apples. In the conventional fruit market the apple is but one of many fruits the sale of which brings profit to the seller. His efforts are centered on giving the buyer what he or she desires, be it apple, orange or pear. Our unemployed salesmen were vitally interested in the sale of apples, concentrated on them and helped to arouse the desire for an apple rather than another fruit in the appetite of the passer-by. It is to the interest of the apple-grower to see that his as well as other apples are retailed by people who are interested in the sale of apples rather than other fruits.

The third reason for the success of our street apple vendors was their conspicuous, convenient presence where their potential customers could not help seeing them. Our thoughtless and absent-minded public often buys by the eye rather than because of premeditated plan, though, still, a habit is often formed if a convenient and a continuous source of supply are available for its gratification.

A fourth cause of the success of this method of sales is the quickness with which each package of fruit is sold, each day's supply being completely disposed of, if possible, and the resulting freshness and sprightly, untainted flavor of the apples. In the usual course of sale a reserve supply of fruit is kept in a warm place along with sundry fruits, vegetables and other odoriferous things. The apples bought in the average store are taken home where they often remain in a high temperature or if in the ice box, where they should be kept, subjected to diverting odors. Consequently, the crisp juiciness and sparkling, pristine flavor are disappointingly lacking. Continued regular use of apples under these conditions is often due to conscience prompted by health advice, or loyalty to memories of apples devoured in childhood. With the breakdown of the conventional fear of being seen eating an apple on the street or in public places, the unknown cool lusciousness of an apple fresh from cold storage left an instinctive, compelling urge to try another when next passing the fresh-air counter of the impromptu apple merchant.

A fifth aid in the sale of apples was the moderate price charged for big red or yellow apples. Never before has the public been able to buy such fine apples at such low prices. The average fruit-stand or store, with high overhead and slow sales, must needs ask a high price unless they handle a sufficient volume so as to move their stock quickly and avoid costly shrinkage. Apples having moderate bruises or injuries which are salable the day they come from storage become unfit for sale in a day or so in a warm place. Stores having cool storage space or refrigerators for reserve stock can avoid much of this loss and can afford to sell closer than those lacking this equipment. The retailer who does not lower his price to correspond to the lower costs of bumper crop years is hindering instead of helping to move a larger volume of apples. If this tendency persists in any parts of our markets growers should see to it that the public has an opportunity to purchase apples in such neighborhoods at prices corresponding with the wholesale price level.

Organized advertising of apples by sections is of value to the growers of these sections as well as to all others. Market prices are controlled by the theoretical or probable rate of consumption by the public of the visible or expected supplies. If the trade has confidence that the supply of each variety will be used up in its proper season at a certain price level he can confidently secure his supplies on that basis.

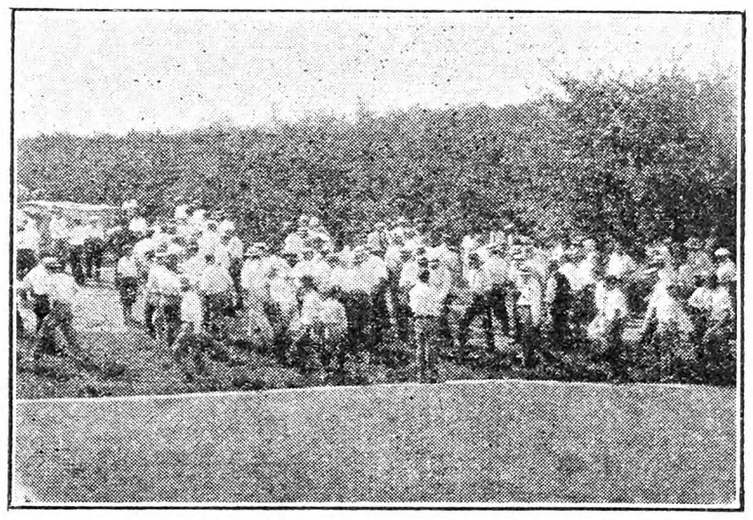
If everyone who is interested in the prosperity of the apple industry will do his utmost to keep unprofitable fruit off the market, and to interest others in the use of apples, it should be possible to eliminate or consume the surplus, which is but a moderate percentage of our normal consumptive demand.

E. STUART HUBBARD.

Fruit-growers' Field Day at the Trexler Orchards

There is no doubt that when any of the so-called Pennsylvania Dutch people set out to do anything, they see that it is properly done. The recent fruit-growers' field day, sponsored by the Lehigh County Horticultural Society, and held at the Trexler Orchards, Allentown, Pa., July 28-29, is no exception. Nothing quite like this had been attempted before in this State by any of the county fruit-growers' societies, so that it was an experiment in a way, but nevertheless, a successful one, if the attendance and interest shown are any standards for judgment.

The purposes of the field day were several. Modern machinery and methods used in fruit-growing were demonstrated with an opportunity for everyone present to ask questions about their own individual problems. The tractor and implement men were each given a chance to show the spectators just how their own machines excelled those of their competitors. Extension specialists from the Pennsylvania State College explained and demonstrated new and approved practices in fruit-growing. Formal speech-making was kept down to the necessary minimum required by such a meeting.



Watching Trexler Orchards Spraying Demonstrations

The event had been given considerable publicity and how the people from all Eastern Pennsylvania did turn out! On July 28, when more than 1,000 persons attended the meetings, county tours from Bucks, Montgomery, Philadelphia, Delaware, Chester, Carbon, Lebanon, Lackawanna, Luzerne and Berks counties, brought large numbers of visitors in their automobiles. On July 29, York, Lancaster, Susquehanna, Schuylkill and Northampton counties, sent a large number to see the program, which was practically the same for both days. The total attendance must have been over 2,000.

Each day was arranged as follows: The morning was spent in sightseeing through the orchards, poultry plant and game park of the Trexler Orchards, one of the show places of Lehigh County, owned by General Harry C. Trexler, of Allentown. The Trexler Orchards are laid out in the excellent fruit country of Eastern Pennsylvania, which is typically very hilly and rolling, yet ideally adapted for fruit-growing. From the summit of one rise, it is often possible to see at least half a dozen similar hills round about. On such a site is situated the Trexler Orchards of 1,600 acres of fruit, including grapes, cherries and nuts, as well as apples and peaches. The White Leghorn laying flock of 6,000 birds is probably the largest in the State. In the 3,000-acre game park are herds of 150 buffalo, 75 elk and 300 deer. Since it is necessary to cover quite a large area to see all this, the visitors were taken through the grounds in successive groups of cars with competent guides to explain the layout and to answer questions. C. S. Bitner, of the Pennsylvania State College, demonstrated proper peach thinning and cultural methods to each group. The remainder of the morning for any particular person was spent in going among the commercial demonstrations and exhibits of machinery, spray materials, picking and packing equipment and supplies, and the like. Of course, there was ample opportunity to renew old acquaintances and to make new ones in the fruit-growing fraternity.

Lunch could be purchased from a firemen's benefit stand on the grounds, although the old-fashioned family picnic basket was perhaps the most popular method of staving off hunger. The Pennsylvania Dutch picnic lunch would be called a large dinner by outsiders; the writer marveled at the enormous amount of contents which one medium-sized basket disgorged but which was not too much for the healthy appetites waiting for them.

At 1:00 the one-hour speaking programs were begun; with one exception, this was the same both days. Chairman B. M. Kleppinger of Hosensack, a well-known fruit-grower, introduced P. S. Fenstermacher, superintendent of the Trexler Farms, who delivered a short address of welcome to the visiting growers, expressing the regret of General Trexler at his inability to be present and describing the growth of the Trexler Orchards from their beginning in 1904 to their present numbers of about 60,000 trees, 16,000 peach, about the same number apple, and the remainder cherry, plum and pear trees. The following speaker on Tuesday was C. R. Swinson, U. S. Department of Agriculture, who gave some interesting figures in presenting his topic, "Relationship of Orchard Practices to Profitable Fruit-growing," production and marketing costs of apple-growing. The Wednesday speaker for the same hour was J. M. Fry, professor of agricultural extension, Pennsylvania State College, who gave the results of his intensive study of the economic conditions of Pennsylvania fruit-growing, explaining the shift from the home orchard to the commercial orchard.

Following the talks the program for each day was identical. R. S. Kirby, of State College, personally conducted spraying demonstrations adjoining the packing house, showing the proper method of using the different types of rods and guns, from the single gun to the large-capacity eight-nozzle "broom" type of rod. Dr. Kirby has made an extensive study of spray rods and guns; his demonstration was followed with interest by the large "gallery." Following Kirby, a five-minute demonstration of tractor and spray equipment by each exhibitor was made. The best parts of this were the actual pulling tests informally staged by the various tractor representatives. A large orchard subsoiling chisel plow furnished the load, while the tractors of equal class took turns in pulling it with the chisel set at different depths. All took it downhill, but going back up the steep grade—there's the rub!

Those interested in grapes, cherries, nut-growing, cider and apple-butter making, were given the opportunity to see these and to ask questions concerning their culture or manufacture. The Trexler storages for fruit, both cold and common, were available for the visitors, as well as the large roadside market which carries on a large business in fruits, potatoes, eggs and other Trexler products.

Reflecting back on the field day, it must be called a great success. President J. Eric Linde and Secretary A. L. Hacker, of the Lehigh Horticultural Society, as well as their committees, deserve much credit for staging such well-planned programs of real value to the fruit-growers of Pennsylvania.

R. H. SUDDS.

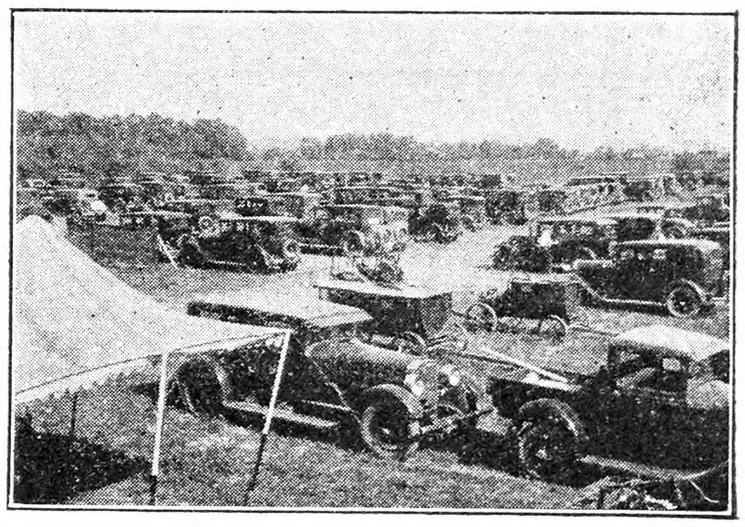
Washington Crossing, Pa.

O. B. Griffin's account of his canoe trip through the Maine lakes and rivers, his reference to the two boys, one who saw and the other who did not see the things of interest along the same route, together with the editorial comment, brought to mind how two alert and wideawake persons can pass over the same route and yet get such different impressions.

In an article on the editorial page of THE R. N.-Y., about the time of the 150th anniversary of the crossing of the Delaware, the late Mr. Collingwood spoke of the country around Washington Crossing, Pa., as dull and uninteresting. Another man, who often visits at Washington Crossing, took a trip through Massachusetts, a favorite section, often written of by Mr. Collingwood, and came back disappointed, thinking there were no comparison between the beauties of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. Both men had seen much of the country, and their opinions were worthy of consideration, yet such a difference.

It is hard for me to think of Washington Crossing as uninteresting. It is in the Delaware Valley, a beautiful State park on each side of the bridge, a fine road along each side of the river, and a picturesque canal with shady green banks a little distance in from the river in each State. Many buildings of Washington's time are still along the river.

The hills and quarries can be seen in the distance



Corner of the Parking Area Trexler Orchards Field Day

a few miles above the ridge. In Pennsylvania those hills have historic interest for at their base are the houses where Washington and other American generals had their headquarters.

Down the Delaware is Trenton, where, after crossing the river, the Battle of Trenton was fought. Still farther down is Penns Manor, and a few miles inland is William Penn's new town (Newtown). Within an hour's drive is the city of Philadelphia and two hours' drive in the opposite direction is New York.

Some of the finest farm land of the East is within a few miles of Washington Crossing, and the farmers there are following the advice of THE R. N.-Y. and are doing it themselves, not waiting for outside help. There are co-operative buying and selling organizations, also independent buyers who

Notice of Hearing for the Promulgation of Standards and Grades for Apples for the State of New York

Changes in the U. S. Standards for apples made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture necessitate the promulgation by the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets of new grades for apples to make the New York State grades in accord with the Federal grades.

Preliminary to such promulgation, a hearing is hereby called by the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, in accordance with Section 158 of the Agriculture and Markets Law, to be held at the office of the Department of Agriculture and Markets, 20th floor, State Office Building, on Tuesday, August 25, 1931, at 1:30 P. M. standard time.

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DIBBLE'S HONOR WHEAT—The best White Wheat.
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The leading standard and everbearing varieties. Also "Howard's Supreme" and Jupiter, the two sensations of the "Strawberry World." Quality plants and prompt shipment.
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POT-GROWN STRAWBERRY PLANTS for August and Fall; Layer Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Asparagus Plants for September and Fall. Catalogue free.
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take any farm product right from the door. It is also possible to have about everything needed delivered from nearby towns. One of the nearby schools furnished the runner-up to the national spelling champion a few years ago, and the valedictorian of a town high school last year was a girl from our local country school.

While Washington Crossing cannot offer woods and lakes as Maine does, it has its attractions that draw thousands of cars from all sections of the country every year. CHARLES M. RANDALL.

Events of the Week

BANK SUIT. — Joseph A. Broderick, New York State Superintendent of Banks, filed suit last week against the 40 directors of the Bank of United States for $60,000,000. The complaint charges that the directors approved transactions intended to benefit themselves, personally, at the expense of the bank; that they voted dividends which had not been earned, and violated the law in attempting to support the price of its stock through affiliated corporations. It also charged that the bookkeeping of the bank was deliberately devised to cover up the condition of the bank and to deceive the Banking Department of the State, its auditors and the superintendent. It is not supposed that anything like the full amount of the claim can be realized. Some of the directors are wealthy. Some are now of doubtful responsibility, and others are said to be bankrupt. In some quarters it was estimated that $5,000,000 is the expected maximum that may be recovered, which would fall far short of the estimated deficit.

DEPORTATION. — In a report to the President the Wickersham Commission severely criticized our system for deportations under immigration laws. The report justified deportation as a means of protection, but characterized procedure in many cases as tyrannic and oppressive. It cited cases where men of foreign birth, after marrying an American woman, were deported leaving wife and family unprotected. During the development of immigration regulations the commission said the authorities of the Labor Department had been allowed to become detectives, prosecutors and judges, three functions which we have never found it safe to vest in any one individual. It suggests that a board of alien appeals be established to hear complaints, take evidence and to administer the law in a spirit consistent with our general conceptions of human rights.

GOLD. — The present information is that Argentina will ship $50,000,000 in gold to New York to pay a loan of this amount due October 1. This was an old loan renewed last year at 5 per cent interest. The Argentina paper unit is the peso, par at 42.45 cents. Just now in New York exchange is down to around 38 cents. In this situation the loan cannot be renewed at a price the Argentina government is willing to pay. This shipment promises to increase our gold holdings beyond one-half of the world gold supply.

COMPULSORY EMPLOYMENT.—At Hartford, Conn., unemployed men who refuse labor offered them by the city and who then apply to the city for charity will be arrested and charged with non-support, William J. Ryan, superintendent of the Public Welfare Department, announced August 5. The action followed reports the unemployed had in some cases refused plain work offered them. Superintendent Ryan said the city wished to help the unemployed retain their self-respect as wage earners and prevent their classification as paupers.

CANADIAN WATER POWER. — Reports from Winnipeg state that plans for the investment of $30,000,000 in water power development and in the construction of pulp and paper mills and a railway line from Gypsumville to the railway of Churchill are under discussion between the Manitoba government and Chicago financiers. The plan would involve the development of a large power plant on the Dauphin River or at Grand Rapids, the construction of pulp and paper mills in the interlake area north of Gypsumville and the building of a railroad to link Winnipeg with Churchill. The railway would tap the Hudson Bay Railway north of Grand Rapids at the northwest end of Lake Winnipeg.

CROSSING FATALITY. — Four children and three adults were killed Aug 6 when their automobile was struck by a Chicago & Eastern Illinois passenger train at Brautt, Ind. The dead are Joseph Sanneman, 45 years old; his wife, Catherine, 42; their son, Anthony, 6; Mrs. Josephine Vieke, 42; her daughter, Lucille Vieke, 5, and the son and a daughter of a neighbor of the Sannemans, Hilda Deem, 3, and Steele Deem, 6. Mr. Sanneman, a farmer near Vincennes, and his wife invited Mrs. Vieke and the children to go for a ride. Apparently he failed to look along the tracks as he drove on the crossing, which is on a prairie that permits a long view.

VOLCANIC ACTIVITY IN MEXICO.—Ten persons were buried under tons of dirt when Mount Tlanapa, heretofore considered a dead volcano, violently erupted Aug. 6, hurling streams of water and mud on houses at its base. It is near Coscomatepec, Vera Cruz. The eruption was preceded by underground rumblings and the opening of a great fissure near the top of the mountain. Reports from San Luis Potosi said relief supplies had been sent to the inhabitants of Villa Guerrero, who took refuge in the hills following inundation of the town by an overflow of the Tamuin River. The reports said the flood nearly destroyed the town, almost all of its adobe buildings having collapsed.

RAILROAD CENTENNIAL.—The centennial of the successful operation of the first passenger train in the United States passed unheralded Aug. 9. It was on Aug. 9, 1831, that the De Witt Clinton pulled out of Albany for the first run on the 17-mile journey to Schenectady. The De Witt Clinton locomotive, built at the West Point foundry, showered the passengers in the coach with sparks on its first trip. The clothing of some of the passengers caught fire. The jolting together of the cars caused so much inconvenience that the passengers finally got off at one of the frequent stops, tore out fence rails and wedged them between the cars as bumpers. Model of the locomotive is in the Grand Central Terminal in New York. Plans are being made for a celebration at Schenectady in September.

A JEFFERSON DEED. — A faded parchment signed by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, deeding 1,000 acres in Ohio to a Revolutionary soldier for "military services of merit," fell from between the pages of an old magazine and into the hands of a surprised book collector at Washington recently. The land grant was dated April 25, 1803, and declared authentic by Congressional Library authorities. Further investigation will be required to locate the 1,000 acres described in the document, but the area was fixed tentatively as lying between the Scioto and Little Miami Rivers in what was once the Virginia Military Tract, now Ohio. The land grant was made to "Captain Larkin Smith" because of meritorious services in the Revolutionary War.

LOANS TO RAISIN GROWERS.—Loans of about $4,000,000 were authorized for California raisin growers Aug. 8 by the Federal Farm Board, which, at the same time, indicated that the Grape Control Board of that State will not ask for further loans immediately. The board announced that funds would be advanced to the Sun-Maid Raisin Growers and the California Raisin Pool, and although no amounts were mentioned, it was learned that the first loan would amount to about $625,000 and the other to between $3,250,000 and $3,500,000.

DROUGHT RAILROAD RATES.—The Missouri Pacific Railroad Aug. 11 applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to establish emergency drought freight rates on livestock from Nevada to points in Utah, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and Colorado and return. The application said the drought made necessary the moving of livestock to places where feed is more plentiful. The request is being held by the commission pending reply of the railroad company to questions regarding rates now in effect.

DEBT MORATORIUM.—The new Hoover plan for the suspension of inter-governmental payments for one year from July 1 was signed Aug. 11 in London. The committee of experts appointed by the governments of Belgium, France, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Germany, Italy and Japan, whose meetings have been attended by a represetative of the United States, reached agreement on that date at the British Treasury. The formal protocol to give effect to the experts' recommendations was signed at the Foreign Office on behalf of the governments mentioned. The governments of Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Greece, India, New Zealand, Portugal, Poland, Rumania and South Africa, also agreed to the recommendations. The protocol provides that reparation payments under the the new plan and also interallied debts due to France, Italy and the United Kingdom, which have been suspended during the "Hoover year," shall be repaid in 10 annual installments beginning July 1, 1933. Interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent is to begin July 1, 1933. The repayment of the annuities and the loans to the German Railway Company through the World Bank are made obligations involving no option of postponement.

Ohio Potato Day

Potato Day at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, is announced by the Department of Horticulture for Thursday, August 20. A series of experiments on seed potatoes from different sources, fertilizers, and rotations, and on the control of insects and diseases will be seen by visitors. It is estimated that the tour through the plots will take two hours or more.

Ohio potato growers who are seeking a smooth-skin, late variety to replace the Russet Rural will be interested in the excellent showing of the Green Mountain, the White Rural, and a new, late strain of Irish Cobbler.

The most extensive work at present is with fertilizers and liming. Subsoiling is being tested for the second year. Non-legumes, as well as several legumes, are being compared as green manures for potatoes. New work has been started this year on the control of the flea beetle. Spraying experiments are being continued.

In the past the potato plots have been labeled for inspection on Orchard Day, but, in view of the increased interest in potatoes, this year a special Potato Day has been set for August 20, the day preceding Orchard Day.

Cumberland-Shenandoah Valley Fruit Tour

The New Jersey State Horticultural Society will make a fruit tour on September 15-17, through the fruit section in the Cumberland-Shenandoah Valley of Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia and Virginia. Orchards and packing houses will be visited at Waynesboro, Pa., Mt. Jackson and Berryville, Va. It is estimated that the cost of meals and lodging for the entire trip should not be over $10. The total distance from Moorestown, N. J. and return, will be about 500 miles.

The committee would like to know as soon as possible the approximate number of members interested in going on the tour. They would also like to know if you prefer to travel by bus or go in your own, or a friend's car. The transportation cost by bus will be between $10 and $12. Please let the secretary know as soon as possible, if you are interested in this tour and how many there might be in your party. ARTHUR J. FARLEY,
New Brunswick, N. J. Secretary.

Ants on Peonies

Ants are attacking my peonies. Are they likely to do much damage? How can I control them? J. P.
New York.

The ants are not really attacking the peonies, though they may do harm, either by carrying disease, or by colonizing plant lice. Ants are often attracted to peonies while the flower buds are forming, because a sweetish sap sometimes exudes at the base of the buds. The ants are very fond of this, and swarm over the plant. Their habit of moving plant lice about and colonizing them upon plants, is often noticeable, but the mature peony does not invite aphis attack, and we may usually find the sweetish juice exuding at the base of flower buds the attraction. The ants are controlled by destroying the main colony. After locating the hill, make an opening in the top with a one-inch rod or similar instrument, and into the opening pour two tablespoons of bisulphide of carbon. Close the hole with a clod of dirt. A large anthill should have the chemical applied in several holes. The fumes of the chemical are heavier than air, and sink down through the galleries of the nest. Bisulphide of carbon is as inflammable and explosive as gasoline, and must be handled with the same care. Cyanogas will also kill the ant colony in their nest.

Westchester and Fairfield Flower Show

The Twentieth Annual Flower Show of the Westchester and Fairfield Horticultural Society, will be held at the Y. M. C. A. Building, Greenwich, Conn., Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 23-24-25. Wm. G. Ellis, Flower Show, Secretary, 61 Grant Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

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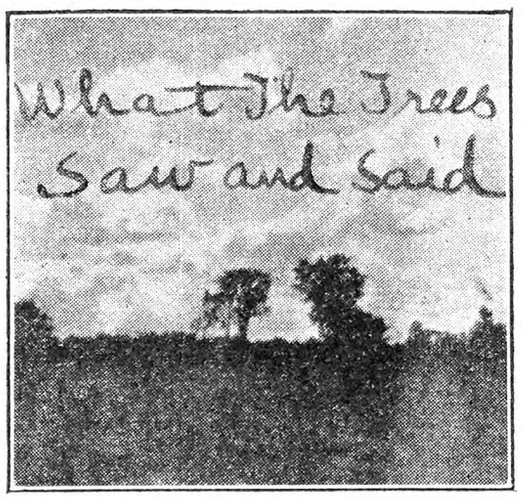


BY MRS. CHARLES McARTHUR

CHAPTER II.

"Is Bill Kane pathmaster this year?" asked Mrs. Wood of her husband one day in Spring.

"Yes," said Frank Wood. "I suppose he will want all the work done on his road as usual, but he won't get it all if I can help it. He has had enough work done there for a while."

For those who do not recall the day when the pathmaster held sway a little explanation may be necessary. Each farm and its owner were taxed a certain amount for road-building and they were allowed to do the work themselves. A man was paid so much a day, a man and a team and wagon so much and they worked until their tax was paid. In each district a man was appointed to direct the work called the pathmaster. It was his right to say where the work should be done and was a privilege abused by some.

Bill Kane lived just across the field from where the two old trees stood on the hill. Bill liked to be pathmaster. Each year he had the men draw gravel and put it on the road which ran past his house. One morning Mrs. Tree quivered with excitement. "What is that loud talk? I wonder if those men over in the gravel pit are fighting," she cried. "Just listen."

"Oh, that is Frank Wood and Bill Kane having their annual dispute over where the road work is going to be done," said Mr. Tree. "I heard Frank telling the other day that he was going to get ahead of Bill this year. Frank will have several more days to work than Bill since he bought that other piece of land and he says he will draw the gravel wherever he likes those days. Bill won't be there, for though he likes to be the boss, he wouldn't put in an hour he wasn't paid for. I rather think Frank will come out ahead," the old tree chuckled.

As the years passed on the method of road building changed and a road superintendent was elected by the people to have charge of the roads of the town. A stone crusher and a huge roller went puffing by one day and were set up on the hill near our two old trees. Stone walls and stone piles from the fields were fed into the jaws of the machine which crushed them into fine stone to be put on the roads in the place of gravel. The big roller went up and down, up and down the road, pressing the stone into the road bed. There was great satisfaction among the farmers. "That road will last for years," they said. "The town will build a few miles each year, and in time the roads will all be improved."

Travel in those days was largely with a horse and wagon and the stone roads were very good for that. There was no mud to wade through as there had been on the old dirt roads. Then the automobiles came, their number and size increasing every year, and the big motor trucks which went thundering past made the earth tremble around our two old trees. The road which had been so smooth began to have holes in it which filled with water at every shower, and each car that went along sent a great splash of water over the fence, carrying with it particles of the crushed stone, making the holes still deeper. "This is getting to be a terrible road," complained the motorists. And so the county officials came and built a wider road and bound it with tar, a much better road they all agreed.

"It will be a regular speedway now," said Mr. Tree. "I hear the State is going to take over this road and make it still wider next year."

"Oh, my goodness!" said Mrs. Tree. "The people are getting speed crazy. I am getting so nervous. Do I imagine that roaring sound?"

"No, my dear, I hear a dreadful sound. What can it be?" said Mr. Tree. Just then some boys ran along crying out, "Look at the aeroplane!" A great bird-like object came roaring close to the tree-tops and when it had passed Mrs. Tree said, "There is a man in it. Is it possible that men will fly like the birds?"

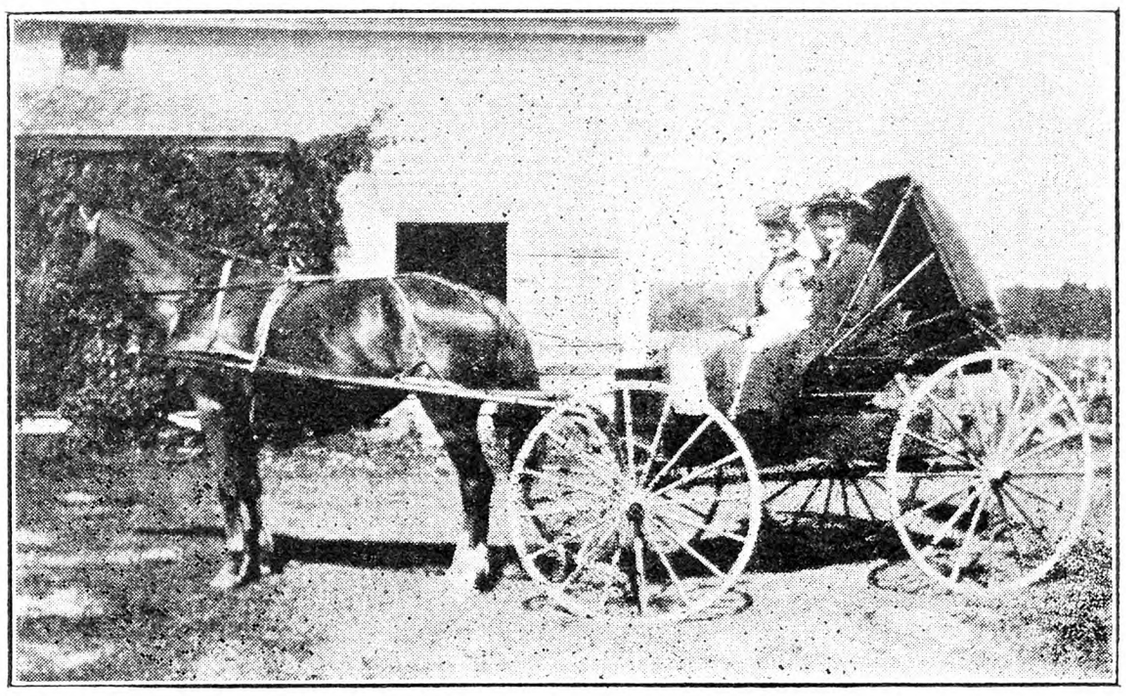
One day a few years later a great silver shape went floating past and on its side in huge letters was the inscription "R-100." "A dirigible from across the ocean," some young men cried as they sped on their way to get a closer view. "Think of that," exclaimed Mrs. Tree. "Soon there will be no need of either roads or ships, if this keeps on. Did you ever think of how many different ways we have seen people travel in the years we have stood here?"

Mr. Tree rustled his leaves, which in a human would have been to scratch his head, and answered slowly, "Well, when I think of it, we have seen a good many changes. I remember when I was a sapling seeing the family over there go to church every Sunday with a yoke of oxen hitched to a lumber wagon. The women folks sat in some chairs they took from the house and the men rode on a board laid across the top of the wagon. They used to be gone all day, took their dinner with them and ate it between the two long sermons they had to listen to. It must have been hard on the youngsters."

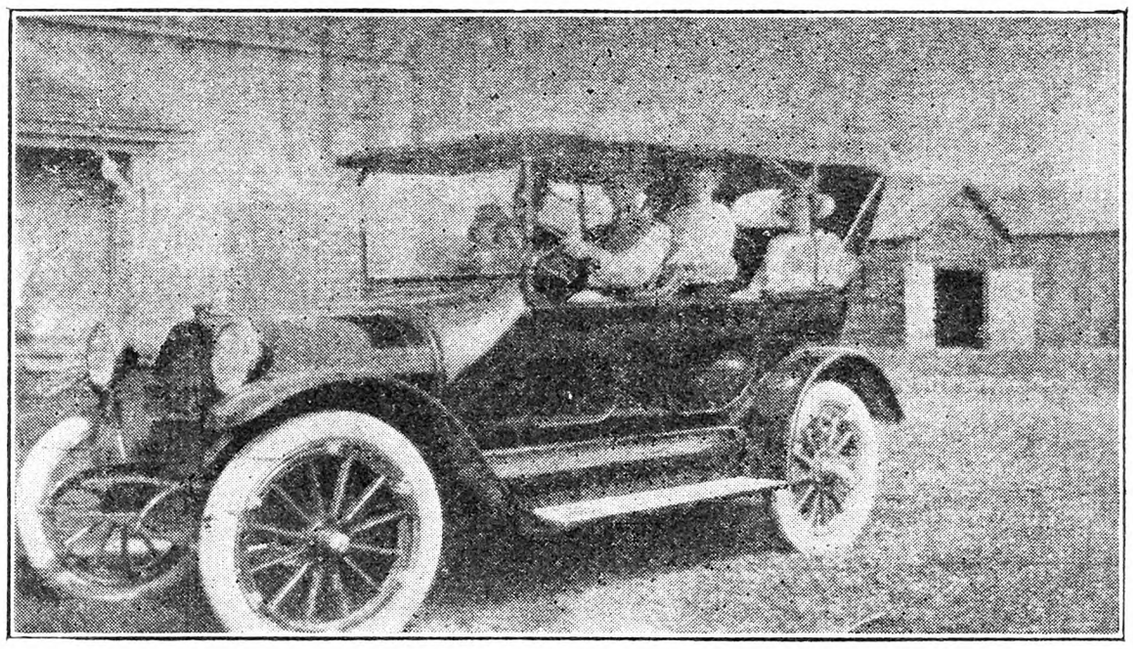
"I guess it was," said Mrs. Tree. "I heard little Ann say that her feet got so cold, hanging down from the high seat as they were, that her father took them in his hands to warm them. There was no fire in the church. It must have been pretty tedious for them all."

"Well, after a while," continued Mr. Tree, "they got some horses and a lighter wagon, a double buggy they called it, with seats for them all. Had to have four seats, for all the family went to church in those days. There were eight children in the family, three boys and five girls. Not many large families like that around here now. One of the boys was the hardest driver I ever saw. I could tell it was their team coming a

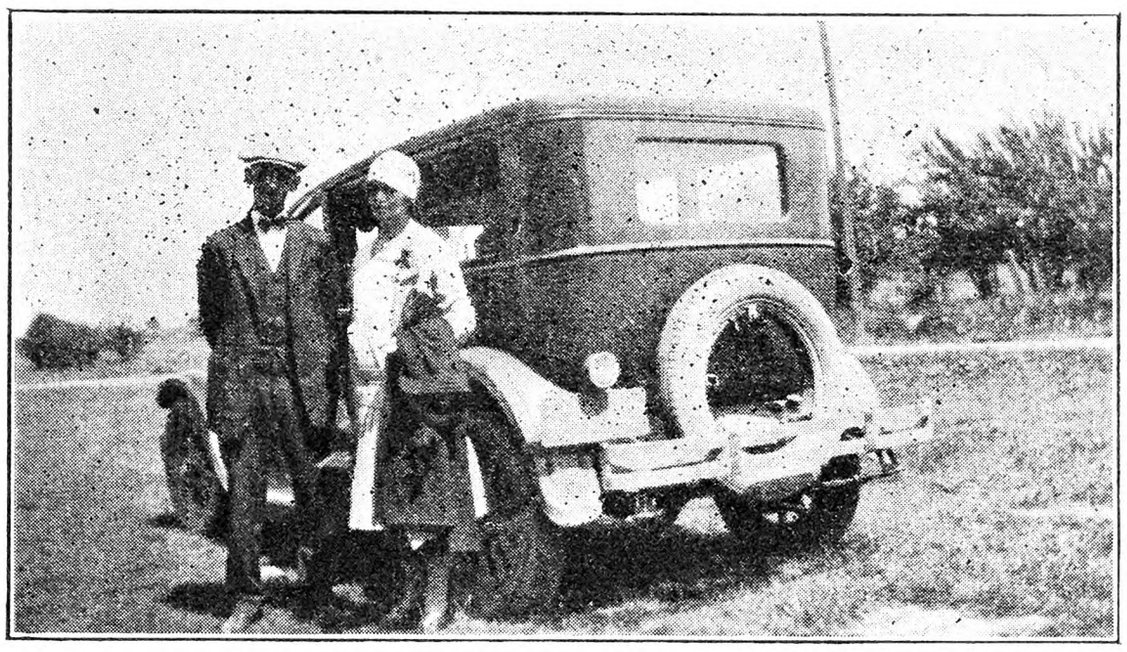
(Continued on Page 883)



Some Years Ago



The First Automobile



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Established 1850

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SEVERAL readers ask whether Alfalfa can be sown now. It is getting a little late for the latitude of New York, but much depends on the weather. If one specially wants to get a piece started, it is a chance worth taking. Assuming that the land is suitable and that ample lime is used, Alfalfa may be sown on properly prepared oat stubble. It is a good plan to let the land lie a few days after plowing, so that weeds may spring up, as they do quickly in August. Then make it in fine condition and firm a little, as would be done with a fluted roller, and put the seed in about half an inch deep, 30 or 40 lbs. of seed per acre. After that about all one can do is to hope for favorable weather when the tender plants are coming up. Blazing sunshine and drying wind at that stage are fatal.

*

AT FIRST thought some may consider Mr. Hubbard's remarks about cull apples, page 874, too sweeping. We have heard arguments on the other side, but observation of a large amount of retail trade convinces us that in seasons of normal production, culls are a pernicious load on the market, and not economic to the "poor people" they are supposed to benefit. It is easy to keep the culls at home for pig feed, where they are really useful, but the damage from too long holding is harder to handle. No one expects this when he stores apples, but a slack market at a time when he knows they should be moving leads him to hang on, with resultant poor condition when they come out. Every Winter and Spring we see sad examples of this—packages of what was choice fruit, with 10 to 25 per cent of decay, and discounted perhaps 50 to 75 per cent of a normal price. Doubtless part of this is unwise selection of varieties to store. Apples are not equal in capacity for safe storage, and this is one of the points that should be uppermost in the thought of one considering storage.

*

ONE of the easiest mistakes a poultryman can make is to grow a lot of good pullets and then upset their usefulness for some time by wrong handling when putting them into permanent laying quarters. The Vermont Station gives some excellent and timely advice by emphasizing careful selection in making up pens about equal in development. The slower maturing pullets left on the range will then grow faster because they are not bossed by the more mature ones. Being chased about and pecked prevents these smaller birds from getting an equal chance at the feed and apparently even breaks their spirit, so that they take for granted that they are underlings and never fully recover. Another point of great importance is that the permanent quarters should be as nearly like the range conditions as practicable, so that the pullets will not feel "strange." Going about, craning their necks and trying to make up their minds where to roost, is a bad sign. They should feel happy and at home. As the birds on range have had airy houses, they should not be closed in too tightly at night. Of course there must be no drafts on the roosting places on cool nights but ample ventilation that will prevent any feeling of "stuffiness" is needed.

*

THE cover picture this week shows a path through Epping Forest, which consists of nearly 6,000 acres of woodland belonging to the city of London. It is a favorite breathing place for Londoners, being easily accessible from the great city. Originally Epping was a part of the ancient forest of Waltham, which long ago covered the whole of Essex. It is now densely covered with hornbeam, beech and oak trees, some of great age. Waltham, an ancient market town on the river Lea, from which our Massachusetts city derives its name, is the site of a famous abbey church. The first historical mention of Waltham was in the reign of King Canute, who died in the year 1036.

*

THE use of Sweet clover in apple orchards is a comparatively new practice. Prof. M. A. Blake, in *New Jersey State Horticultural News*, reports some striking results in the station orchards, with picture showing the clover six feet high among the trees, which were set 14 years ago. Sweet clover was sown in 1929. In 1930, which was very dry, the Sweet clover got four feet high. When the seed ripened in August, the plants were cut and left on the land. The trees in the clover area made a vigorous but slower growth than where tilled, and tip elongation stopped earlier than in the tilled places. The striking results this year are given by Prof. Blake as follows:

The Sweet clover plot was left untilled again during the Spring of 1931 and soon after the trees leaved out a marked difference was noticeable. The vigorous and high nitrogen trees upon the tilled area began to show the effects of the drought of 1930 while the trees in Sweet clover where the land was not tilled in either 1929 or 1930 showed practically no injury and were heavily set with fruit. The trees in Sweet clover are now, July 20, definitely superior to those in the tilled area.

Why were the trees in the Sweet clover sod injured less by the drought than those that were tilled? Probably because the trees had ceased growth earlier, were less vegetative and, therefore, required less water to maintain themselves without injury. Every trained florist knows that an actively vegetative plant is more severely injured if "dried off" too quickly than one that is "hard" when water is withheld.

*

IN A bulletin from the New York State College of Agriculture, Prof. Spencer gives a review of the increased influence of recent consolidations of small milk distributing businesses in the formation of large financially powerful distributing corporations. His view is that large volume, higher standards, trained inspectors and laboratory workers, automatic machinery and the development of large producers' organizations, favored the mergers. In addition he sees the holding corporations buying up unlisted securities of the smaller companies, and then issuing new securities on these assets which could be listed on the stock exchanges, and in this way increasing capital and capital profits. As a conclusion Prof. Spencer observes that "without regard to the intentions of the management of these corporations, the concentration of buying power is a challenge to the bargaining power of producers' groups."

This review gives expression to observations which are familiar to everyone concerned with dairy interests for recent years and which have been expressed in a less formal way. Attempts to gain substantial monopoly of the industry had been persistent before the influences which Prof. Spencer recites had been developed. Some of these factors were invented and inspired by the big concerns for the purpose of increasing the power and prestige of the big distributors with a coveted ambition for monopoly. In the old days they were successfully resisted, but as Prof. Spencer states, the producers' dairy organizations have facilitated the mergers of distributing units. In some instances they deliberately adopted the policy of facilitating and helping finance the mergers.

It has never been demonstrated that the big companies can distribute milk more economically than the smaller concerns, in a fair field of operation With less overhead, personal supervision and equal approach to supplies the small distributor would be a formal competitor of the big distributors. The discouraging thing in the present situation is not the fact that the big corporations dominate the markets from Chicago east, and dictate prices to both producers and consumers which give them in this year of depression, the largest spread in their history, but the fact that everyone in authority seems content with things as they are, and assumes that nothing can be done about it. There is enough profit in liquid milk to give farmers an increase of two cents a quart just now.

*

THESE are the times when thousands of gardens, dooryards and borders are gorgeous with Gladioli. Perhaps no other flower gives so much for the little space and care needed. The Gladiolus is so readily hybridized that new varieties of merit are constantly arising. These matters are especially brought to mind now by the receipt of a box of these beautiful cut flowers from the Minns farm, in Seneca County, N. Y., which is known by the attractive name "Gladacres." On page 654 was printed an article and pictures of the Gladiolus rows at this farm. Among the varieties of special note in this box just at hand are the yellow Golden Dream; Lily White, wonderful in purity of color; Scarlet Princeps; Le Marechal Foch; Jenny Lind; Loveliness; Mrs. Frank Pendleton, and Crimson Glow. The last named, with Lily White, has been used by the Gladacres people to make a "stars and stripes," now in bloom, and more effective than the formal flag often made with tulips. The Gladioli, being taller, move with the breeze and give a realistic appearance of the waving "Star Spangled Banner."

*

AMONG the enjoyable and profitable Summer events, we should put the real "farmers' picnic" well toward the top. It makes a pleasant day's outing, opportunity for sociability, talking things over, and usually there is some important topic discussed in a formal way. Years ago there was always a politician or two on hand to "improve" any spare time, but this is not now so common. One of these real picnics will be held at Lake Salubria Park, Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y., August 22. This gathering is sponsored by the Western New York branch of the Rural School Improvement Society. There will be several addresses and informal discussion of school centralization as it affects rural people. Everybody is welcome at this event. It will be a good place to hear about and talk over this school question.

*

ONION inspection and grading on a large scale is expected to be carried on by growers in the Connecticut Valley onion section of Massachusetts. Meetings of the growers are now being held to attend to this. The Connecticut Valley Agricultural Improvement Committee's sub-committee on onion marketing, composed of Arthur Hubbard, Charles F. Clark, and Clarence E. Beelden, arranged for three meetings, one each at Deerfield, Hatchfield and Hadley. More than 300 growers and shippers attended these three meetings and the growers voted to adopt the Federal grades. About 2,300 acres in the crop are reported in this locality, mainly in good condition.

*

WE ARE sometimes asked how educational films may be borrowed from the government for local use. The Agricultural Department, at Washington, D. C., has a large number of these of various lengths that are loaned for such purposes to responsible persons, the only expense being transportation charge. A list of these films is found in Motion Picture Booklet No. 111, obtainable from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing House, Washington, D. C., for five cents in coin. Some of the subjects covered in these films are: Livestock; wild animals and birds; poultry; crops, their diseases and insect pests; fruits, vegetables; farm engineering; forestry; marketing.

*

WHAT is called the "college aptitude test" will be applied to around 500 who desire to enter State College, Pa., this Fall. These tests, held in 18 cities of the State, on the same day and hour, will be required of all applicants who were graduated lower than the upper two-fifths of their high school classes. Of course the purpose of these tests is to prevent overloading the college with those who, on account of deficient preparation, insufficient purposes, or some other reason, are not likely to carry their course through creditably. This may seem a bit hard for some who, because of defective teaching, or other reason outside of their own ability, are cut out, as lacking "aptitude." But this will not deter those who have real determination for higher education. They will find a way, as hundreds have before them, who have earnestly sought it.

Brevities

THE boy's dream—page 874.

"THY word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path."

TIME to look over the silo filling machinery, to see that all is in order.

THERE are now 98 cities in this country run by hired managers, the same as a business concern is handled.

THE Flemington, N. J., egg auction sold 25,352 cases of eggs for $241,000 in the last 12 months. Surprisingly good prices have been received, often above the New York quotations.

Safeguarding Personal Rights

THE Court of Appeal made an interesting and important decision last week.

Samuel Seabury, as counsel of the Hofstadter committee which is investigating the sources of graft and crime in the city of New York, called William F. Doyle, a former veterinary surgeon, to explain his fees of $1,000,000 for services to clients having cases before the Board of Standards and Appeals. This board is authorized, under the zoning law, to grant exceptions, in its discretion, in locating business in sections where the business would not otherwise be permitted under the general law. Dr. Doyle represented many clients before the board, and his large fees and success before the board have been a subject of criticism. He testified that he had split fees with others, but not with any member of the board. He refused to tell to whom he split fees on the ground that to do so might tend to incriminate him. For refusal to answer questions he was held in contempt and sentenced by the Supreme Court to 30 days in jail. He appealed to the Court of Appeals and the decision is on that appeal.

The committee was appointed by a joint resolution of the Legislature which did not require the signature of the Governor. The court ruled that the provision of the resolution authorizing the committee to grant immunity to witnesses testifying before the committee was invalid. Immunity could only be granted through a bill passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor.

The court held that Doyle could not be prosecuted or imprisoned for refusal to answer any question tending to establish a complete crime of bribery in this case because the committee is not conducting a trial or a hearing. It ruled, however, that Doyle was guilty of contempt for refusing to answer the question: "Did you bribe any public officer?" He must answer whether he has paid any bribe which has been accepted by a public officer. Technically, therefore, Doyle won his appeal against the Hofstadter committee, but is obliged to stay in jail for refusing to answer one question in the record affecting a public officer in which case he is not exempt by statute law. The opinion by Chief Judge Cardozo, says:

> The Constitution of the State provides that no person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself.
>
> The privilege may not be violated because in a particular case its restraints are inconvenient or because the supposed malefactor may be a subject of public execration or because the disclosure of his wrongdoing will promote the public weal.
>
> It is a barrier interposed between the individual and the power of the government, a barrier interposed by the sovereign people of the State, and neither legislators nor judges are free to overleap it.
>
> The appellant is therefore privileged to refuse to answer questions that may tend to implicate him in a crime, unless by some act of amnesty or indemnity, or some valid resolution equivalent thereto, he has been relieved from the risk of prosecution for any felony or misdemeanor that his testimony may reveal. The immunity is not adequate if it does no more than assure him that the testimony coming from his lips will not be read in evidence against him upon a criminal prosecution. The clews thereby developed may still supply the links whereby a chain of guilt can be forged from the testimony of others. To force disclosure from unwilling lips, the immunity must be so broad that the risk of prosecution is ended altogether.

The court explained that by an act of the Legislature approved by the Governor the committee could be empowered to grant immunity from prosecution to any person testifying before the committee. Mr. Seabury has intimated that he would ask Governor Roosevelt to call the Legislature in special session to pass such a bill. The city press is urging the Governor to issue the call. The issue creates a tense situation in the present state of politics. The Republican leaders are ready to pass the legislation if called. The Democratic leaders opposed the appointment of the committee and have not been in harmony with all of its procedure. In some quarters it has been openly charged that the Governor has been lukewarm to the committee in fear of losing the city delegates to the convention next year which will choose a candidate for President. That element of the city press which is always opposed to Tammany except when votes are wanted is telling the Governor that this is his political opportunity and urging him to defy Tammany and furnish the law needed by the committee.

Governor Roosevelt vetoed the first bill passed by the Legislature for the investigation. The joint resolution did not require his approval, but it is the impression now that he will sign a new bill if forced by the Legislature. The Court of Appeals has clarified the constitutional law on personal privileges.

Cotton and Wheat

THE Federal Farm Board has been negotiating through the State Department for the sale of cotton and wheat held by the board to the German government. The suggestion was made through the American Ambassador, with President Hoover's approval, during the early days of July. The details of the offer as to prices and terms of payment were not made public. It was understood, however, that the offer to sell included time credit. About five weeks later the German government made an offer for 600,000 bales of the board's cotton. The offer was not accepted by the board, but a counter proposition was suggested.

In the meantime Germany submitted an offer for a portion of the wheat owned by the board. This also involved a long-time credit. The purpose as reported was that German farmers would export their wheat for cash, and relieve their financial needs by buying the American wheat on time. This offer was also rejected.

After it became known that negotiations were under way, Senators, cotton brokers and wheat dealers from the cotton and wheat States, made vigorous protests to the board and to the President. It was agreed that the sale of this cotton and wheat would destroy the demand and market for the 1931 crops, and further reduce the prices of both commodities. Dealers in other importing countries also object. Other exporting countries intimated that they considered it a discrimination and contrary to existing treaties. It was held also that the sale of the cotton on easy long-time credits would give German manufacturers an advantage over manufacturers in other countries including Americans themselves. How much these protests and threatened retaliations may affect the negotiations is not known outside of official circles, but intimations have been made by Senators that the sales would not be made.

The board is naturally anxious to work off these holdings of cotton and wheat. The producers are equally anxious to keep them out of the way of the present year's crops. But this they cannot do in any event. So long as the world knows these surpluses of cotton and wheat are held by the government they will tend to lower the price of both commodities. We have simply repeated an economic error with a consistent record of disasters the world over. It is rather an expensive experience, but if the board could muster courage enough frankly to tell Congress it made a mistake in framing the law, and admit the failure in a way to prevent the repetition of the blunder for all time, the effect would be worth the cost.

Milk and Cream Report of Receipts at New York and Metropolitan Area for June, 1931

State of Origin	40-qt. Units Milk	Cream	Condensed
New York	2,116,315	157,777	44,660
New Jersey	74,403	1,506	...
Pennsylvania	432,687	28,818	5,850
Vermont	129,823	9,519	547
Connecticut	19,145	545	...
Massachusetts	15,166	48	...
Maryland	9,747	...	...
Ohio	2,731	2,764	...
Delaware	2,686	...	...
Minnesota	...	920	...
Michigan	...	250	...
Indiana	...	1,107	...
Wisconsin	...	600	...
Tennessee	...	610	...
Total June, 1931	2,802,703	204,464	51,057
Total June, 1930	2,963,663	209,868	56,088

New York State furnished 75.5 per cent of the milk, and 77.1 per cent of the cream, coming into the city during June.

Milk and Cream Imports

IMPORTS of fresh cream and milk into the United States from Canada, and fresh condensed evaporated and powdered cream and milk from the Netherlands by customs districts during the month of June, 1931:

From Canada to	CREAM Gallons	Dollars	MILK Gallons	Dollars
Maine and N. H.	10	20	25	11
Vermont	...	...	819	140
St. Lawrence	...	...	129,545	19,625
Buffalo	390	876	...	...
Dakota	...	...	74	22
Duluth and Superior	5	6	...	...
Total	405	902	130,463	19,798

CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED From Netherlands—	Pounds	Dollars
New York, unsweetened	84,561	5,199
New York, sweetened	4,260	320
New Orleans, sweetened	22,200	2,022
Porto Rico, sweetened	4,188	485
POWDERED MILK From Netherlands to—	**Pounds**	**Dollars**
Massachusetts	2,756	375

The total imports from the two sources are $29,101 for June, 1931.

Farmer's School Picnic

THE first annual outing of the Western New York branch of the Rural School Improvement Society, Inc., will be a basket picnic at Lake Salubria Park, Bath, Steuben County, August 22.

The major part of the day's program will center around a thorough discussion of centralized schools, their benefits and defects. Two speakers of State-wide prominence have been secured for the occasion.

Lake Salubria Park is a lovely spot. Boating, amusements and refreshments will be available. Music and games will add to the pleasures. A most enjoyable day has been planned and a large crowd is expected. No entrance charge will be made. All are invited to meet old friends and make new ones.

July Milk Prices

THE net cash price paid for 3 per cent milk per 100 lbs. in the 200-210-mile zone by dealers reporting for July, are as follows:

Sheffield Farms	$1.545
Unity, Buffalo (at farm)	1.76
Dairymen's League	1.22

The League deductions were 10c for certificates of indebtedness and 6c for expenses, making the gross price $1.38.

History as It Applies to the Present

By F. R. Stevens

(Member of the Society of the Cincinnati)

SOME months ago I had a discussion with a friend as to the application of these fundamental truths of government to one of the leading political problems of the day. This man is one of the greatest forces in the nation in molding public opinion. Through a friendship lasting 20 years I have learned to greatly admire his sincerity and force of character and to have a real affection for him. I pointed out that the legislation in question was faulty and bound to fail because in certain respects it violated the personal liberty of the individual and departed from the truths of real government as outlined by our founders. He replied that the real principle of our government was "the greatest good for the greatest number." I will agree with him if he will admit that the greatest good to the greatest number can come only by letting each individual develop his own traits of character under the direction of the home and church, leaving him unrestricted by law in his business and pleasures, but my friend's interpretation of it meant a real dictation by law of personal habits and was the first principle of communism.

If we are to regulate personal habits beyond insuring peace in society, who is to make the rule for the others? Is a majority to dictate personal habits? If so, that is communism. Is a dominant church to dictate them through influence in legislation? If so, that is union of church and state. Neither is at home in this land.

I believe in my church, its dogmas and rituals, as I have a right to. Suppose a majority of our people belonged to this church and decided that the greatest good to the greatest number would come by all being members of this church and would pass legislation to this effect and enforce it through the power of the army and navy. Wouldn't you soon hear the second "shot to be heard around the world?"

I like codfish, and believe it is a good food. I also believe the majority would agree with me in this; therefore let us supply codfish and enforce it by law as an article of diet, for all. What would be the reaction from such a law in this the "land of the free and the home of the brave?"

The greatest good to the greatest number is not the policy of our land. We have many citizens of the highest type whose efforts to relieve human suffering are unthinkingly leading them down this path, and are unfortunately trying to use the government as an instrument for real good in promoting human efficiency and happiness, but every such effort has failed to accomplish its purpose.

The substitution of the government for the church, the home and the personal physician means failure to accomplish its objective. These great forces unhampered by law can direct the thought, strengthen the weak, admonish the thoughtless and encourage the despondent. The government cannot do these things. Even in its well-intended efforts toward charity it fails. Relatives or friends may give to the needy, churches may help the afflicted, even strangers may give of their own to help a person in need, but for the government to tax and take by force of law and give to another, never fully succeeds in its purpose.

> "It is not what we give, but what we share
> For the gift without the giver is bare."

The object of law is to protect society and nothing else.

Live Stock and Dairy

Connecticut Jersey Cattle Club Field Day

Strong incentives to continue the improving of the Jersey herds of Connecticut, stirred by advice and authoritative reports on results of research, were carried away by more than 200 Jersey dairymen and breeders who attended the Annual Field Day of the Connecticut Jersey Cattle Club, July 30, at the farm of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Savage, Savage Hill, Berlin.

There were guests from neighboring States, as far west as California, and as far south as Alabama. All took part in the cattle judging contests and showed keen interest in the auction of heifers consigned from some of the best Jersey herds in the State. Under the old apple trees on the lawn, registration began at 10 A. M. As the groups and families gathered, the peaceful atmosphere created by the natural beauty of Savage Hill was colored with good fellowship.

Appreciation of the fine points of Jersey cattle was gratifyingly displayed, not only by men and women who have dealt with cattle for 40 years or more, and by younger men and women who are starting to develop Jersey herds, but also by children, who showed a real and clear knowledge of the animals. Barbara Calhoun, the 11-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter F. Calhoun, of South Manchester, profiting from what she has learned on the Pitkin and Calhoun establishment, won a ladies' prize in the cattle judging.

The judging contests, with Prof. G. C. White, of the Connecticut Agricultural College in charge, opened the formal program. The cows presented excited much praise. Barbara Calhoun tied with Mrs. A. R. Merrill, wife of Prof. Merrill of the Connecticut Agricultural College, as feminine winners of the aged cows judging contest. In the tie, the recipient of the prize was decided by lot drawn by Prof. White, the award going to Barbara Calhoun. Charles Oliver of South Manchester, won in the men's competition.

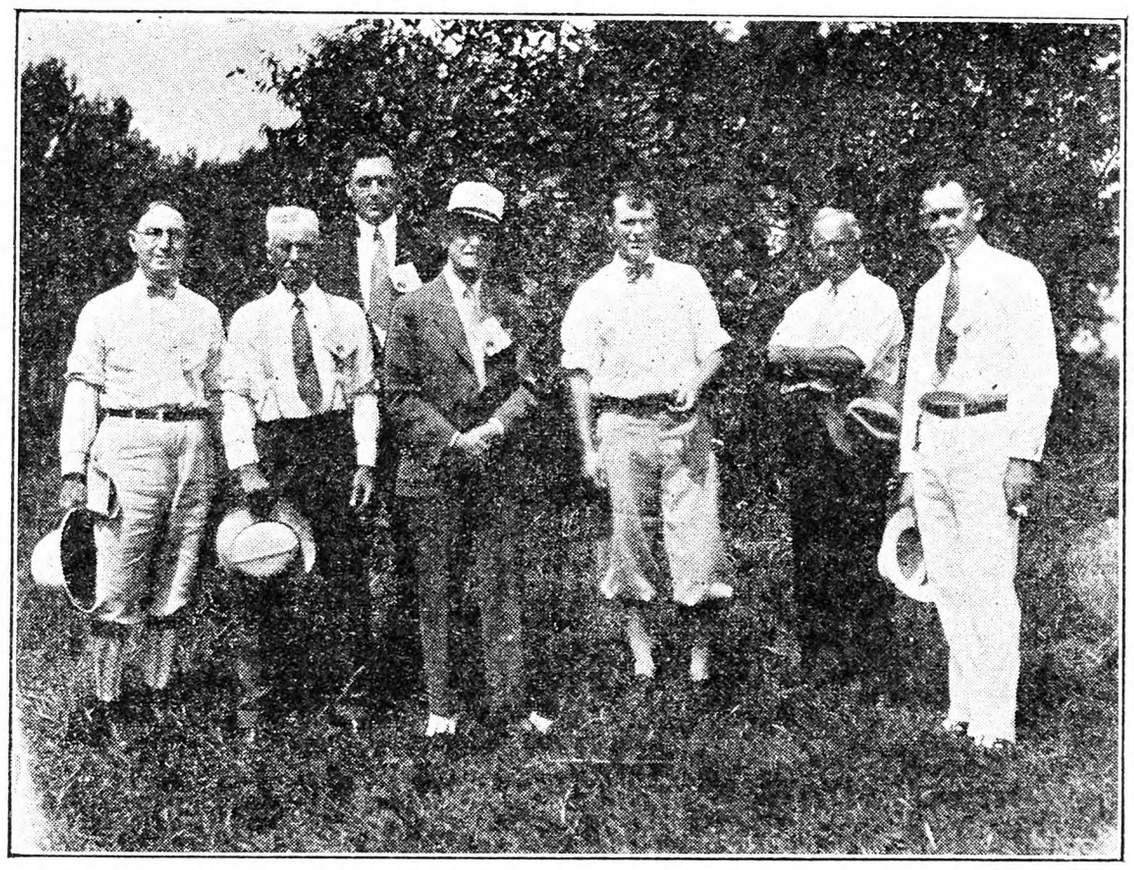
Perhaps as a result of Prof. White's explanation of the reasons for the official placings in the first contest, six people won highest place in the young cows' judging contest, five men and one woman. Mrs. F. Eckart, of Chestnut Hill, received the women's prize. Of the five men tied, Jared Griffiths of Sterling, Smith Holbrook of Seymour, Charles Raisch of Tolland, Ralph Reece of Storrs and Fred Williams of Woodstock, the price was awarded by lot drawing to Charles Raisch.

Following the picnic luncheon, Harry W. Case, of Tariffville, president of the Connecticut Jersey Cattle Club, introduced Lewis W. Morley, secretary of the American Jersey Cattle Club. In his address Mr. Morley stressed the opportuneness of the present time, with prospects of improved conditions, to get ready for an expanded demand for dairy products. The basic consideration, he said, was the ability of the herd to produce. This is the time to weed out the poor producers and to give particular thought to the qualifications of the herd sire. Mr. Morley said Jersey breeders have not given enough thought to the selling of Jersey milk as such, educating the consumers to appreciate the greater nutritive value of the milk identified by the Jersey cream line.

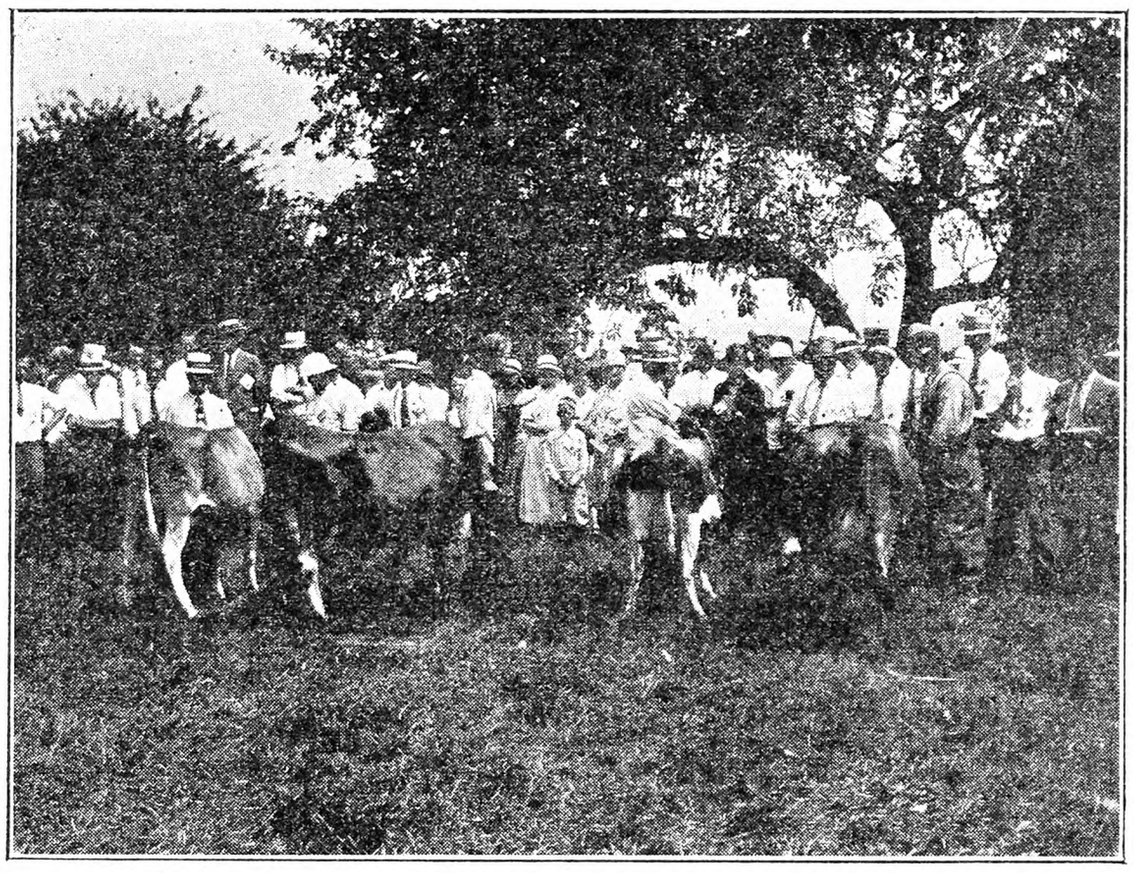
Edmond Butler, of Brook Farm, Chester, N. Y., told of his many importing trips to the native home of the Jersey cow in the Channel Islands, that little island but six miles wide and 11 miles long, to which every registered Jersey cow traces its ancestry.

Instructive results of research were effectively presented by Prof. A. R. Merrill, of the Connecticut Agricultural College, who discussed the relation of the diseases in herds to methods of replacement. Prof. Merrill emphasized the necessity of cleaning up the herd from tuberculosis, abortion and contagious garget. The last has been increasing rapidly, he said, and experiments have shown that it comes most in those herds where there is a constant intermingling with new cattle from other places. However, Prof. Merrill made it clear that this danger is largely eliminated by purchasing from importers and breeders of high standing.

The newly elected president of the American Jersey Cattle Club, George W. Sisson, Jr., stirred the gathering with his enthusiasm for the fine qualities of the Jersey breed and for the service which owners of Jersey cattle render, especially to children, in making available the very best kind of milk. Mr. Sisson urged the conscientious improvement of Jersey cattle through research, the compilation of facts and their application to the problem. "We must know about our cattle, our equipment and our markets," he said.



Officers and Speakers, Annual Field Day of the Connecticut Jersey Cattle Club, Savage Hill, Berlin, Conn., Thursday, July 30. (Left to right) Marcy I Berger of Woodbury, vice-president; Harry W. Case of Tariffville, president; Lewis W. Morley of New York City, national secretary; and George W. Sisson, Jr. of Potsdam, N. Y., national president of the American Jersey Cattle Club; R. E. Norcross of New Haven, assistant county agricultural agent; Prof. A. R. Merrill, Connecticut Agricultural College; and Ralph B. Hemingway of North Haven, treasurer.



Cattle Judging Contest at the Annual Field Day of the Connecticut Jersey Cattle Club, Savage Hill, Berlin, Conn., Thursday, July 30.

Mr. Sisson then explained the use of the word "type" in judging cattle. He said that the standard of type usually followed at shows is the standard of conformation established by the breed association. Type attempts to combine beauty of form with productive ability. But, Mr. Sisson continued, productive ability is definitely proven only by actual performance records. "Three fundamental things are to be watched for in a cow. They are dairy temperament, body capacity and inclination to fill the body, and mamillary development. The animal must be adapted to production. The Jersey breeder is co-operating with something greater and higher than himself. Breeding is not mechanical; it is an art." In conclusion, Mr. Sission stated that to improve Jersey cattle, it is "our business to breed from the upper third of the herd, or even from the upper tenth."

President Case then called on John S. Ellsworth, of Folly Farm, Simsbury, a former director of the American Jersey Cattle Club. Mr. Ellsworth stressed two points, first, the importance of insisting upon getting the whole history of cattle before buying in order to obtain only good cattle, and secondly, the need of awakening the public and also health and State authorities to an appreciation of the real value of Jersey milk, which is worth more per quart than other milk and should be sold for what it is worth.

Prof. G. C. White, of the Connecticut Agricultural College, brought out helpful facts which had been learned from study of the herd at the State experimental station. He stated that as a result of the careful thought being given by wise and practical breeders to herd improvement tests, in many herds the majority of animals now trace their descent back to one preeminent cow.

Following the guest speakers, Ralph B. Hemingway, of North Haven, treasurer, told of the interest of the club in the 4-H movement. The Connecticut Jersey Cattle Club, he said, was the first breed association in the State to award 4-H prizes. In quick response to his appeal, John S. Kingsbury of South Coventry, former president of the club, donated a heifer for a 4-H prize to be given at this year's Durham fair.

With Robert G. Wetmore, of Winstead, chairman of the sales committee, in charge, the auction was then conducted. E. M. Granger, Jr., of Thompsonville, again donated his services as auctioneer, to the gratification of the group of consignors, and the entertainment of the guests. The offerings were beautiful heifers, ranging in age from two months to two years and a half. The successful bids were made not only by Connecticut breeders, but by breeders from outside of the State.

The gracious hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Savage, who considerately opened their house as well as their grounds for the field day visitors, was heartily commended on all sides.

At the close of the program, President Case announced that the 1932 field day would be held at the Berger Farm, Old Litchfield Turnpike, Woodbury.

MARCY L. BERGER, Secy.

Liver Flukes of Sheep and Cattle

BY DR. A. S. ALEXANDER.

When pastured sheep steadily run down in condition, become weak and have dropsical swellings under the jaw it is usual to suspect the presence of stomach worms as the cause, but in some instances liver flukes may be the parasite to blame for the conditions mentioned. It has been thought that flukes are comparatively rare in America, except in certain southwestern sheep raising districts, but lately it has been reported that they are becoming more and more common. Sheep owners should therefore be informed about the matter, so that they may deal with infestations, should they occur, and try, so far as possible to guard their sheep against the parasite.

Some years ago many sheep slipped into Northern Wisconsin gradually became weak and emaciated and eventually died. On examination of the visible mucous membranes of the eyelids and nostrils, which became blanched or pale when the animals are badly infested with stomach worms, yellow discoloration, indicative of absorption of bile from the gall bladder and liver, was observed, but the cause of the condition was not discovered by the local sheep men. One of the emaciated sheep was then sent to the writer and on post-mortem examination he found the liver teeming with flukes. They poured from the ducts when the liver was cut across. It was supposed, or taken for granted at the time, that the imported sheep brought the flukes with them from the Southwestern States. But later we suspected that it is quite possible for sheep on low, wet pastures in Northern Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan to contract the fluke parasite there, irrespective of the imported sheep as carriers of the parasites. Possibly the shipped-in sheep contaminated the wet pastures of the cut-over districts, so that home-raised sheep became infested with flukes. But we think it possible that the parasite may have existed in those parts prior to importation of sheep from districts where the parasite long has been known to exist.

The likelihood of home infestation with flukes was especially suggested to us by the discovery of larke flukes (Fasciola magna) in the liver of a deer shot in Northern Wisconsin. The guide promised us a feast for supper; but on cutting up the liver found several little "liverpools" of stinking brown liquid and in each a pair of large flukes. It seems likely that sheep flukes (Fasciola hypatica) are indiginous to the Northern States, seeing that the great fluke of deer is not uncommon. That large fluke also infests cattle, and the one mentioned as infesting sheep may also infest goats, cattle and occasionally man.

There are a number of interesting things about the liver fluke of sheep which should be better understood by stockmen and we are pleased to be able to report that a drug has now been discovered which has the power of ridding the liver and ducts of the gall bladder of practically all of the flukes that may be located there. Hitherto no remedy has been found. The drug now found effective for their removal is called carbon tetrachlorid and the efficient dose is 16 drops or mimims (1 c.c.) for an infested sheep. The dose of the drug is given in a gelatin capsule, without necessarily fasting the animal before treatment; nor need a physic be given after administering the drug. The drug, in 16-drop doses, may now be bought at a drug store ready for use, in capsules, under the name of "Flukeoids." They are similar to "Nema Capsules," which contain the drug tetrachlorethylene which is effective for removal of the stomach worms of lambs and sheep. These drugs should be in general use where sheep commonly

become infested with flukes or stomach worms.

The life cycle of the liver fluke is one of the most interesting of which particulars are known. The fluke is hermaphroditic, meaning that both sexes are present in the one parasite. One mature fluke produces in the neighborhood of one thousand eggs. The eggs leave the fluke, before the beginning of the embryonic stage of life, and pass to the outer world by way of the bile ducts and intestines, in the feces. If the voided eggs reach water and suitable conditions of temperature are present development of the embryo proceeds and the larva escapes by lifting the operculum or "lid" of the shell. It is then a miracidium, which is a tiny organism provided with hairs or cilia by means of which it swims about. If it does not soon find a suitable host while in this swimming stage it perishes. This host is a small snail into which the larva bores its way by means of a perforating beak on its anterior extremity. In the body of the snail the larva loses its cilia and digestive tube and becomes a sporocyst. That is ovoid in form, tiny in size and becomes filled with germ-cells in five to eight masses. These masses of germ-cells become transformed into five to eight rediæ which are cylindrical in form and have a simple intestine. When well developed the rediæ become actively motile and pass to the liver of the snail where. they continue to increase in size. They contain germ-cells, formed into six to 10 cellular masses which are transformed into so many daughter rediæ or directly into 15 to 20 cercariæ.

The developed cercaria has a flat body with a long actively moving tail. The cercariæ escape from the snail and swim energetically about in the water, eventually finding their way to an aquatic plant or grass stalk. Here the tail is lost and the cercariæ encyst upon the plant as little white points about the size of an ordinary pin-head. The encysted cercaria lives indefinitely on the plant so long as it is well supplied with moisture. When plants bearing these cysts are eaten by grazing animals the cysts, upon reaching the stomach, are dissolved, setting free the parasites which, passing to the intestine, enter the bile ducts and there become mature (Underhill).

The fluke is the mature stage. After laying their eggs the majority of the flukes pass down the bile ducts to the intestine where, under the influence of the digestive juices, they shrivel and die. Approximately 12 weeks are required for the completion of the life cycle of the fluke. Surely that is an interesting history well worth recording and remembering.

New England Sheep Dog Trials

A thousand folks cheered enthusiastically when Prof. Harry Garrigus, president of the New England Sheep and Wool Association, presented Guy Hilton, of Beverly, Mass., with the magnificent sterling silver challenge cup donated by Frederick F. Brewster, of Brookfield Farm, Durham, Conn., and New Haven, as first prize in the annual sheep dog contest, held this year on the athletic field of the Massachusetts State College at Amherst.

Ten dogs were entered this year, and held the interest of the crowd throughout the afternoon. Each dog had to drive six sheep which had never been worked with dogs through three different gates and pen them in a small hurdle within the time limit of 15 minutes to qualify for the prizes offered by the association consisting of $75, $60, $40, $30, $20, $20 and $10.

First out was the workman-like looking dog from High Pastures, Woodstock, Vt., who seemingly was shy of the crowd, and was withdrawn by Shepherd Broderick after a few minutes.

Sam Stoddard, sharp featured Scotch Shepherd, of New Hampshire, with a sharp featured Scotch Shepherd dog gave a fine exhibition, the dog penning in 11½ minutes.

Big raw-boned Joe Pritchard, for the Connecticut Agricultural College, with a young dog that matched him very well in conformation and moved automatically with Joe's stick and whistle without making a false move, drove the sheep in and out the three gates and hurdled them in just 7½ minutes in a beautiful exhibition.

Preston Davenport, of Bradstreets, Mass., with a business-like looking black dog which had a coat like a wolf and suffered badly with the heat, finally, after threatening to quit and call it a day, finished the job very well in 13 minutes.

Reggy Bolt, of Brookfield Farm, Durham, Conn., with whose six months' puppy penned them but failed to get the six sheep through the second gate, gave a fine exhibition and he should be proud of the young dog.

Next came the veteran Sam Stoddard, with his international champion winner in national trials in both Scotland and England, but beginning to show age, gave a beautiful demonstration of co-ordination of minds in dog and man, and penned the sheep in the creditable time of 11½ minutes, which for a 11-year-old dog was exceptionally good.

Reggy Bolt's second pup showed a lot of intelligence and training and should make the best of them, show their stuff in another year. This young dog did the job in 9½ minutes.

Jack Story, with a remarkably intelligent and flashy looking dog from Fillmore Farms, of Bennington, Vt., gave a fine exhibition, penning in 10 minutes.

Luke Pasco, of Wachusett Meadows, Princeton, Mass., made a hit with the crowd, when his handsome black and white shepherd, by his fire and dash, penned a particularly contrary bunch of sheep in 12 minutes flat.

Then out came Guy Hilton, of Beverly, Mass., with a showy black and white collie, who seemed to know just as well, what the job was, as his master, and, working hard, hurdled the six sheep in five minutes flat, taking the grand cash prize and championship trophy.

Each year a larger crowd is at this spectacular event and keen interest is shown by the spectators in the almost human intelligence of these extraordinarily trained dogs.

Following are the prize awards: 1st, Guy Hilton, Beverly, Mass.; 2nd, Joe Pritchard, Storrs, Conn.; 3rd, Reggy Bolt, Brookfield Farm, Durham, Conn.; 4th, Preston Davenport, Bradstreet, Mass.; 5th, Luke Pasco, Wachusetts Meadows, Princeton, Mass.; 6th, Jack Story, Bennington, Vt.; 7th, Sam Stoddard, New Hampshire. PAUL P. IVES.

Livestock Sales

Aug. 25. — Pomfret Jersey Breeders' Association, 9th Annual Sale, Pomfret Center, Vt. D. H. Rikert, sale manager, South Royalton, Vt.

Aug. 26.—Holsteins; 30th Earlville, N. Y., Sale. R. Austin Backus, sale manager, Mexico, N. Y.

Sept. 4. — Guernseys; Buena Vista Farm, Guernseys, F. P. Choate, Windsor, Vt.

Sept. 21.—Holsteins; First Pennsylvania Capital Sale, Harrisburg, Pa. R. Austin Backus, sale manager, Mexico, N. Y.

Oct. 1.—Holsteins; Fall Consignment Sale. Bradford County, Pa. R. H. Fleming, chairman, Towanda, Pa.

Oct. 9.—Holsteins; Ulster County Annual Fall Sale, Albert Kurdt, secretary, Kingston, N. Y.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Aug. 22-29. — Illinois State Fair, Springfield, Ill.

Aug. 22-29. — Missouri State Fair, Sedalia, Mo.

Aug. 24-26. — Pennsylvania Potato Growers' Association, Potato Exposition, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.

Aug. 27-29.—Seventh National Shade Tree Conference, Boyce Thompson Institute, Yonkers, N. Y.

Aug. 28-Sept. 12.—Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto.

Aug. 29-Sept. 5. — Wisconsin State Fair, Milwaukee, Wis.

Aug. 31-Sept. 5. — Ohio State Fair, Columbus, Ohio.

Sept. 2-4.—Middlesex County, Conn., 4-H Club Fair, Middlesex, Conn.

Sept. 5.—N. Y. State Vegetable Growers' Asosciation at Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station.

Sept. 5-12.—Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis, Ind.

Sept. 5-12.—West Virginia State Fair, Wheeling, W. Va.

Sept. 6-12. — Michigan State Fair, Detroit, Mich.

Sept. 7-12. — New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sept. 7-12. — Maryland State Fair, Timonium, Md.

Sept. 7-13.—New Jersey State Fair, Trenton, N. J.

Sept. 15-16.—New Jersey State Horticultural Society Fruit Tour to Cumberland-Shenandoah Valley. Arthur J. Farley, Secretary, New Brunswick, N. J.

Sept. 20-26.—Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.

Sept. 23-25.—Twentieth Annual Flower Show, Westchester and Fairfield Horticultural Society, Y. M. C. A. Building, Greenwich, Conn. Wm. G. Ellis, Secretary, 61 Grant Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

Oct. 3.—Sixth annual Guernsey Cattle Club Show at the Allegheny Country Club Show Grounds, Sewickley Heights, Pa. Judge will be W. K. Hepburn, of Fellowship Farms, Anselma, Pa.

Oct. 13-16.—Baltimore Livestock Show, Baltimore, Md.

Nov. 11-20.—Sixty-fifth annual session, National Grange, Madison, Wis.

Dec. 2-4.—New Jersey State Horticultural Society, Annual Meeting, Atlantic City.

Dec. 7-9. — American Farm Bureau Federation, annual convenition, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 7-12.—Pittsburgh, Pa., Poultry Show, William Penn Hotel. Harry J. Singer, secretary, P. O. Box 447, N. S. Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Will ship one or one hundred C. O. D. Crating free. Ten-day trial.
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Buy where quality is never sacrificed to quantity, we are prepared to supply you with pigs of rugged, fast growing strain from quality boars and sows—Berkshire and Chester cross, and Chester and Yorkshire cross, at above prices, also a few Chester Whites at 8 weeks old $5.00. Will ship C.O.D. on approval, crated free. 10 days trial allowed.
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RYDER'S STOCK FARM, INC.
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Large type Chester White and Poland China crossed, 6 to 8 weeks old at - - - $4.50
Some a little younger and smaller at - - $4.00
Call John Lamont, Lex. 0351 or write to Box 42.
WE ALSO HAVE 50 young thoroughbred POLAND CHINA SOWS, weighing 110 to 140 lbs. at $25 apiece.

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Crated Free
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Telephone 4459-W

Feeding Pigs $4.00 each. Mostly Poland Chinas. Some Chesters Durocs, Berkshires, 6 to 8 weeks, select, crated, castrated and serum vaccinated. Prepay 2 or more, $5.00 each. 10 weeks, over 25 lbs., $5.25, prepaid $6.25. Shoats over 35 lbs. $6.25, prepaid $7.50. C. O. D. or money back guarantee to satisfy on arrival. Also state second choice size and breed wanted. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Del.

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Belgian Horses
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Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

News and prices current during week ending August 15, 1931. Butter 2 to 3c higher.

MILK

August: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.41; 2B, $1.66; 2C (milk made into sour cream), $1.41; Class 3, $1.05.

In classes 2A, 2B and 2C, a differential of 5c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat is added to milk testing above 3.5 per cent and deducted for that testing below this point. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 5c per .1 of 1 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.70; Class 2, $1.70; Class 3, $1.10.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.29½@	$0.30
Extra, 92 score		.29
First, 88 to 91 score	.25½@	.28¾
Seconds	.24 @	.25
Lower grades	.23 @	.23½
Ladles	.19½@	.22
Packing stock	.12 @	.18½
Renovated	.23 @	.23½
Sweet fancy	.31½@	.32
Extra	.30¾@	.31
Firsts	.27 @	.30½
Seconds	.25 @	.26½
Centralized	.23 @	.28

CHEESE

State—Whole milk, flats, held	$0.21 @	$0.23
Fresh specials	.15½@	.16½
Average run to fancy	.14¼@	.15¼
Wisconsin—Whole milk,		
Flats, fresh	.15¼@	.15¾
Daisies, fresh, fancy	.15¼@	.16
Young America, fresh	.15½@	.16

EGGS

Nearby, white fancy (including premiums)	$0.33 @	$0.34½
Extra	.28 @	.32
Average extras	.25½@	.27½
Pacific Coast	.24 @	.32
Mixed colors	.20 @	.31
Gathered, best	.25 @	.27½
Fair to good	.15 @	.19

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.34@	$0.40
Fair to good	.28@	.32
Roosters	.12@	.18
Fowls	.17@	.27
Ducks	.15@	.18
Turkeys, Spring	.35@	.50
Old toms	.25@	.28
Old hens	.26@	.32
Argentine	.34@	.39
Squabs, lb., ungraded	.25@	.30
Graded	.25@	.35
Dark, doz.	2.00@	2.50
Culls, doz.	1.50@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Broilers should be fully feathered. The larger breeds should weigh 2½ to 3 lbs. each; smaller breeds, 1½ lbs. each up. The quotation given on broilers is the outside figure for best quality. Under grades and small sizes proportionately large. The figures are express or truck delivery.

Fowls, lb.	$0.19@	$0.23
Broiler chickens—		
Large breeds, best		.31
Small breeds, best		.25
Roosters	.12@	.13
Ducks	.12@	.21
Geese	.10@	.12
Rabbits, lb.	.10@	.20

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$7.00@	$7.25
Bulls	4.00@	5.00
Cows	3.50@	4.25
Calves, best	9.00@	9.50
Common to good	4.00@	7.00
Sheep	2.00@	3.50
Lambs	7.00@	9.00
Hogs	5.00@	7.75

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.12@	$0.13
Good to choice	.10@	.11
Steers, 100 lbs.	14.00@	17.00
Bulls	7.50@	10.50
Cows	9.00@	11.50

POTATOES

Jersey, 150 lbs.	$1.50@	$1.90
Long Island, 150 lbs.	1.00@	2.00
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bu.		1.50

VEGETABLES

Beets, 100 bchs.	$2.00@	$3.00
Cabbage, bu.	.50@	1.00
Carrots, 100 bchs.	2.00@	2.50
Cauliflower, bu.	.75@	3.75
Sweet corn, 100	1.50@	2.00
Cucumbers, bu.	.50@	1.50
Eggplant, bu.	.25@	1.25
Horseradish, bbl.	6.00@	6.50
Leeks, 100 bchs.	2.00@	2.50
Lettuce, bu.	.85@	6.00
Lima beans, bu.	1.50@	2.00
Onions, bu.	.75@	1.00
Parsley, bu.	.50@	.90
Peas, bu.	1.50@	4.00
Peppers, bu.	.25@	1.00
Radishes, 100 bchs.	1.50@	2.00
Spinach, bu.	.50@	1.75
Squash, bu.	.25@	1.25
String beans, bu.	.50@	2.00
Tomatoes, South Jersey, bskt.	.25@	.65
Crate	.25@	1.00
Jersey, 6-till carrier	.75@	1.00
Maryland, lug	.25@	.60
Bskt.	.25@	.30
Up-river, 6-till carrier	1.00@	1.75
Bskt.	.35@	.75
Pennsylvania, handle bskt.	.40@	.50
Repacked, crt.	.75@	1.75
Carton	.90@	1.50
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.00@	3.00

DRIED BEANS—Jobbing Prices

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$4.00@	$5.35
Pea	4.50@	4.75
Red kidney	6.25@	6.50
White kidney	5.75@	6.00

FRUITS

Apples, bu	$0.25@	$2.00
Muskmelons, bu.	1.50@	2.25
Currants, qt.	.04@	.07
Huckleberries, qt.	.10@	.15
Cultivated	.25@	.50
Blackberries, qt.	.05@	.07
Cherries, 4-qt. bskt.	.20@	.50
Peaches, Georgia, crt.	.85@	1.50
½ bu.	.50@	.60
Bu.	1.00@	1.38
South Carolina, crt.	1.00@	1.25
Bu.	1.00@	1.38
North Carolina, bu.	1.00@	1.50
Crt.	1.00@	1.38
All sections, Hale, bu.	1.00@	2.25
Watermelons, car	135.00@	335.00

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1	$24.00@	25.00
No. 2	21.00@	22.00
No. 3	15.00@	17.00
Clover mixed	20.00@	24.00
Straw, rye	18.00@	20.00
Oat and wheat		11.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red		$0.64½
Corn, No. 2 yellow		.68⅞
Oats, No. 2 white		.35
Rye		.37⅞

Retail Prices at New York

Current prices in public markets:

Butter, best, lb.	$0.33@	$0.35
Milk, grade A, qt.		.18
Grade B		.15
Cream, ½ pt.		.18
Eggs, best, doz.	.42@	.45
Gathered	.30@	.40
Turkeys, lb.	.40@	.55
Chickens	.35@	.55
Ducklings	.38@	.40
Oranges, doz.	.40@	.60
Potatoes, pk.	.20@	.25
Lettuce, head	.05@	.10
Cabbage, lb.	.03@	.05
String beans, lb.	.15@	.20
Peas, lb.	.20@	.30

Phila. Produce Market

(Supplied by the Bureau of Markets, New Jersey Department of Agriculture.)

Fruits of all kinds were plentiful on the Philadelphia wholesale market during the past week. Most of the apples received at the market came from nearby orchards. Five-eighths baskets of various midsummer varieties sold at 25 to 35c, while fancy Wealthies brought up to 60c. Bushel stock was sold at 25 to 75c, with fancy at $1 to $1.25. Cantaloupes were dull, with supplies from Maryland and Delaware more than ample for the trade. Crates of 36s sold at 50c to $1, with some fancy Hearts of Gold at $1.50 to $2. The season for western melons is drawing to a close in the Imperial Valley, and receipts of honey dews and honey balls were somewhat lighter, with the market stronger. Peaches from Georgia and South and North Carolina continued in heavy receipt and the market was barely steady. Crates of Elbertas sold at $1.25 to $1.50, while Georgia Belles were mostly $1 to $1.20. The watermelon held steady, with demand good during the hot spell. Auction sales of watermelons from Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina brought $165 to $205 per car, for melons averaging 26 to 32 lbs. each.

The market on snap beans were stronger, as supplies from neearby were somewhat lighter. Bushels of green sold at 75c to $1, while fancy wax brought up to $1.50. Lima beans were weaker, and prices steadily declined throughout the week. Bushels sold at $1.50 to $1.75, with fancy at $2, and poorer at $1 to $1.25. Beets and carrots were steady at 1 to 2½c per bunch. Cabbage met a fairly good demond and Virginia barrels sold well. Celery was slightly weaker at the close, although fancy offerings brought good prices. Corn sold slowly, as most home gardens now have this product available. Cukes and pickles were stronger at the close, under lighter receipts. Lettuce from California was weaker, although prices of best stock were quite high, and sold up to $7.50 to $8 per crate of four to five dozen heads. Onions were dull and peppers were weak, as supplies were too heavy for daily clearing. Tomatoes were largely in the buyers' favor, and prices were hard to determine. Many sales were made at any price received. Five-eighths baskets ranged from 25 to 40c. Sweet potatoes from the Southern States, now coming on the market sold slowly on a weak market. The white potato market was steady, but trading was slow, on account of the hot weather. The bulk of the supply is now coming from New Jersey, and during the recent hot spell the growers stopped digging in order to escape sun-scald. Sacks of 100 lbs. brought 75c to $1, with most sales at $1, while 150-lb. sacks of Cobblers sold at $1.50 to $1.60, with some sales higher.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Receipts of eggs during the past week dropped considerably, as layings in several large producing areas of the country fell off. A total of 24,856 cases were received compared with 30,315 cases the week previous and 23,422 cases during the corresponding week of 1930. The market during the past week was largely influenced by the weather and the quality of the arrivals. Fine quality fresh stock sold well, but any arrivals showing signs of heat-damage were moved with difficulty at a discount. Nearby closely selected extras brough 28 to 31c, with the market firm at the close. Best Pacific Coast eggs moved fairly well at 30 to 32c. Browns of the best quality were rather slow at 24 to 28c, with some heated stock lower. Mixed colors were dull, and most sales were made at 24 to 26c for extras. Many of the dealers turned to their storage holdings during the week, instead of chancing new arrivals, which might contain some heat-damaged eggs. The storage situation, however, is slow and only a few hundred cases are as yet moving out each day.

The live poultry market was very quiet, principally on account of the hot weather, which curtails consumption of any meat product. Receipts were moderate to light, but fully ample for limited trading. Fancy colored fowls held steady at 26c, but Leghorns were mostly ordinary in quality and the market was down a cent per pound, with most sales at 18 to 19c. Best Rock broilers were steady at 31c, although some poorer stock moved slowly at 28 to 30c. Best Leghorn broilers were mostly 24 to 26c. Old roosters continued weak at 12 to 14c. Ducks were also slow and the market largely nominal.

The condition of the dressed poultry market was largely the same as the live market. Trading was slow, and receipts although no more than moderate were fully heavy enough for the light demand. Receipts during the week equaled 537,147 lbs. compared with 444,026 lbs. the week previous and 421,818 lbs. during the corresponding week of 1930. Holdings in storage at Philadelphia are now heavier than a year ago and the immediate outlook is for a rather dull market. Fowls were steady at 26 to 27c per lb. while chickens were slow at 32 to 34c for the best offerings. Broilers moved slowly at unchanged prices. Ducks were dull and only fancy met any kind of a demand. Long Island stock brought 17 to 18c per lb.

HAY AND STRAW

The hay and straw market was quiet all during the week, with trading limited to the light offerings of top grades. Best feeding hay, made up mostly of Timothy sold at $19 per ton, while other hay ranged from $15 up. Straw was in the buyers' favor and the market was weak. Rye brought $14 to $15, while wheat and oat straw sold at $10 to $10.50 per ton.

J. M. F.

Lancaster, Pa., Livestock Markets

Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending August 8, 1931.

Market.—Strictly grain-fed beef steers and yearlings closing steady with week's opening prices, western grassers and short-fed steers weak to 25c lower, part load choice fed yearlings $8.50, top medium-weights $8.25, bulk $7.25 to $7.75. She stock about steady with week's early decline; bulls and cutters steady. Trading in stocker and feeder division slow, demand centering on light-weight stocker steers at prices about steady, most sales $5 to $5.75; bulk fat heifers $7 to $7.50; medium bulls $5 to $5.75; butcher cows $4.25 to $5; cutters $2.25 to $3. Calves steady with week's 50c advance, top vealers $10.50.

Hogs steady, top 170 to 220-lb. westerns $9.50.

Sheep steady to strong, top Virginia lambs $8, bulk fair to medium $7 to $7.50, culls $5 to $6.

Receipts for week ending August 8, 1931: Cattle, 116 cars; 25 Virginia, 22 St. Paul, 20 St. Louis, 14 Chicago, 13 Sioux City, 6 Kansas City, 5 West Virginia, 4 Tennessee, 3 Michigan, 1 Kentucky, 1 Indiana, 1 Texas, 1 Oklahoma; containing 3,712 head, 512 trucked in; total cattle 4,224 head, 776 calves, 994 hogs, 1,896 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers. — Good, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $7.50 to $8.25; medium, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $6.75 to $7.50; common, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $5.25 to $6.75; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $7.50 to $8.25; medium, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $6.75 to $7.50; good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $7.25 to $8.

Heifers.—Choice, 550 to 850 lbs., $7 to $7.50; good, 550 to 850 lbs., $6.50 to $7; medium, 550 to 850 lbs., $5.75 to $6.50; common, 550 to 850 lbs., $5 to $5.75.

Cows.—Choice, $4.75 to $5.50; good, $4 to $4.75; common and medium, $3 to $4; low cutter and cutter, $1.75 to $3.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $6 to $6.75; cutter, common and medium, $4.50 to $6; yearlings excluded.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $10 to $10.50; medium, $9.25 to $10; cull and common, $6 to $9.25.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 500 to 800 lbs., $6 to $7; common and medium, 500 to 800 lbs., $4.50 to $6; good and choice, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $6.25 to $7.25; common and medium, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $4.75 to $6.25.

Hogs.—Lt. wt., good and choice, 160 to 180 lbs., $9 to $9.50; lt. wt., good and choice, 180 to 200 lbs., $9 to $9.50; med. wt., good and choice, 200 to 220 lbs., $9 to $9.50; med. wt., good and choice, 220 to 250 lbs., $8.50 to $9; hvy. wt., good and choice, 250 to 290 lbs., $8 to $8.50; hvy. wt., good and choice, 290 to 350 lbs., $7.50 to $8; pkg. sows, medium and good, 275 to 500 lbs., $6.25 to $7.50.

LANCASTER FEED MARKET

Selling Price of Feeds (Cash at Warehouse). —Bran, ton, $23; shorts, $23; hominy, $27.50; middlings, $30.50; linseed, $37; gluten, $32; ground oats, $28; Soy-bean meal, $37; hog meal, $33.50; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $33.50; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $28.50; 18 per cent, $31; 20 per cent, $33.50; 24 per cent, $36; 25 per cent, $37; horse feed, 85 per cent, $34.50; Alfalfa, regular, $30.50; Alfalfa, reground, $32.50.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 900 to 1,100, good	$7.25@	$7.50
Medium	5.85@	7.25
Common	4.50@	5.85
Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	6.75@	7.50
Medium	5.50@	6.75
Heifers, 500 to 850, good	6.50@	7.00
Common and medium	3.75@	6.50
Cows, good	4.00@	5.00
Common and medium	3.00@	4.00
Low cutters and cutters	1.75@	3.00
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	4.25@	4.75
Cutter and medium	3.00@	4.25
Vealers, milk fed, good and choice.	7.50@	9.50
Medium	5.00@	7.50
Cull and common	3.00@	5.00
Calves, 250 to 350, good and choice.	5.00@	8.00
Common and medium	3.00@	5.00

HOGS

Lt. lts., 140 to 160, gd. and ch.	$8.00@	$8.40
Lt. wts., 160 to 180, gd. and ch.	8.25@	8.50
180 to 200, gd. and ch.	8.35@	8.50
Med. wts., 200 to 220, gd. and ch.	8.00@	8.45
220 to 250, gd. and ch.	7.35@	8.15
Hvy. wts., 250 to 290, gd. and ch.	6.80@	7.50
290 to 350, gd. and ch.	6.25@	6.95
Pkg. sows, 275 to 500, med. and gd.	4.25@	5.50
Sl. pigs, 100 to 130, gd. and ch.	7.50@	8.00

SHEEP

Lambs, 90 down, gd. and ch.	$6.50@	$8.50
Medium	5.00@	6.50
91 to 100, med. and ch.	5.00@	8.00
All wts., common	3.50@	5.00
Ylg. weth, 90 to 110, med. and ch.	2.00@	4.50
Wethers, 90 to 120, med. and gd.	1.75@	3.50
Ewes, 90 to 120, med. and ch.	1.50@	3.00
120 to 150, med. and ch.	1.25@	2.75
All wts., cull and common	.75@	1.50

Boston Produce Market

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

There have been few important changes noted on the Boston Produce Markets during the past week. Lima beans opened at $4 to $4.50 a bushel, but closed the week draggy as low as $1 to $1.50 due to comparatively heavy offerings from out of State. Apples were comparatively firm with supplies mostly native stock. The wool market was moderately active on some lines, quiet on others.

Apples. — Supply moderately heavy, demand good. Native various varieties ordinary 35 to 75c. Astrachans large fancy $1 to $1.50, few $2. Transparents best mostly $1 to $1.25. Duchess large fancy $1 to $1.50 std. bu. box.

Beans.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native wax $1.50 to $2.10, few $2.25; green $1.50 to $2; shell 75c to $1.50. Lima $1.50 to $2.50 std. bu. box. N. J. $1 to $1.50 bu.

Beets.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native 18 bchs. 40 to 75c std. bu. box.

Cabbage.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native white $1 to $1.50, poorer 75c std. bu. box. N. Y. Danish $1.50, few $1.25 90 lbs.

Carrots.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native 18 bchs. 50 to 85c, few $1 std. bu. box.

Celery.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native 18 bchs. $1.75 to $2.50 std. bu. box.

Corn.—Supply moderately heavy, demand good. Native yellow ord. 50 to 75c, fancy 85c to $1.10 std. bu. box.

Cucumbers.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native hothouse 50 to 60 cukes best mostly $3 to $4, poorer low as $1 std. bu. box. Md. 75c to $1, poorer low as 40c bu. Native outdoor $2 to $3.

Escarole.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native 35 to 75c std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native 18 heads outdoor ord. 35 to 75c, best 85c to $1.10 bu. box. Calif. 4 to 5 doz. heads best $6.50 to $7 crt. N. Y. 24 heads best $2.25 to $2.50 crt. poorer lower.

Onions.—Supply moderate, demand moderate. Native yellow 50 to 75c std. bu. box. Mass. yellow 60 to 75c, few 85c 50 lbs. Calif. 50-lb. sacks $1.50 to $1.75. N. J. 50 to 60c 50 lbs.

Potatoes. — Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native 60 to 85c std. bu. box. Va. bbls. U. S. 1, $2.25 to $2.50, poorer lower. N. J. 150 lbs. $2.25 bag.

Radishes.—Supply moderate, demand fair. 40 to 50 bchs. Native outdoor 50 to 85c, few $1 std. bu. box.

Spinach. — Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native hothouse 5 to 10c, few 12½c lb. Outdoor $1 to $1.50 ½ box. Md. crts. 75c to $1. N. J. crts. 40 to 50c.

Hay.—Supplies light, demand light, market inactive. No. 1 Timothy $25.25. Eastern fine to medium $19 to $21. Cloved mixed, red, $23.25 ton.

Butter.—Market firm, creamery extras 28c. Firsts 25 to 27½c. Seconds 22 to 24c lb.

Eggs.—Market firm. Nearby henneries, brown extras 40c. White extras 32 to 37c. Fresh eastern 30 to 32c dozen.

Poultry.—Dressed. Supply moderate, demand steady. Fowl 4 to 5 lbs., 26 to 28c; 3 to 3½ lbs. 22 to 23c. Broilers 30 to 32c. Native 25 to 30c. Roosters 18c lb. Live poultry firm. Fowl 25 to 26c. Leghorns 20 to 23c. Broilers large 25 to 26c; small 22 to 23c. Roosters 14 to 15c lb.

Cheese.—Market firm. Twins N. Y. held 23 to 25c. Fresh 15¾ to 17c. Western held 22 to 24c. Fresh 15½ to 16½c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea $5 to $5.50. Calif. small white $5 to $5.50. Yellow Eyes $7 to $7.50. Red kidney $9 to $9.50. Lima $7.50 to $8 100-lb. sacks.

Wool. — Market moderately active, demand good.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 25 to 26½c; clothing, 20 to 21c; ½ blood, combing, 24 to 25c; clothing, 19 to 20c; ⅜ blood, combing, 23c; clothing, 20 to 21c; ¼ blood, combing, 21 to 22c; clothing 20 to 21c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 62 to 65c; clothing, 50 to 53c; ½ blood, combing, 53 to 55c; clothing, 42 to 46c; ⅜ blood, combing, 42 to 44c; clothing, 37 to 40c; ¼ blood, combing, 37 to 39c; clothing, 35 to 37c; Terr. fine, combing, 62 to 65c; clothing, 53 to 55c; ½ blood, combing, 56 to 60c; clothing, 47 to 51c; ⅜ blood, combing, 48 to 52c; clothing, 43 to 47c; ¼ blood, combing, 43 to 47c; clothing, 37 to 40c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs.—Supply very light; market mostly 50c higher; demand fairly active. Bulk of sales $7.50 to $8.

Cattle.—Supply all killing classes normal; market slightly irregular; mostly steady; demand slightly improved from last week.

Cows.—Common and medium $3.50 to $5.50; low cutter and cutter $2.50 to $3.50.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium $2.50 to $4.50.

Vealers.—Medium and choice $6.50 to $9.50; cull and common $4.50 to $6.50.

Sheep.—None.

Milk Cows.—Supply barely normal; market weak; some sales $5 lower; demand very slow. Choice, head, $110 to $130; good, $80 to $110; medium, $50 to $80; common, $40 to $50.

Buffalo Markets

Early apples are in large supply and prices are lower. New Jersey cantaloupes are in the market.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, firmer; creamery, prints, 30 to 31c; tubs, 26 to 29c; firsts, 25 to 26c; undergrades, 25c. Cheese, steady; new flats, 16c; daisies, 17c; longhorn, 17 to 18c; brick, 18c; brick Swiss, 20c; limburger, 25c. Eggs, easy; nearby fancy, 31 to 32c; grade A, 27 to 29c; grade B, 22 to 23c; grade C, 19 to 20c; nearby at mark, 23 to 26c; western, 20 to 23c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, steady; fowls, 20 to 27c; chickens, 30 to 37c; broilers, 31 to 38c; old roosters, 13 to 17c; ducks, 19 to 20c; turkeys, 43 to 45c. Live poultry, easy; fowls, 17 to 23c; broilers, 17 to 26c; old roosters, 14 to 15c; ducks, 14 to 17c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, weak; Del. Transparent, bu., 75c; Duchess, 50 to 65c; Red Astrachan, $1.40 to $1.50; Sweet Bough, $1.50; Gravenstein, Cal., box, $1.50 to $1.75; Winesap, $1.75 to $2.25. Potatoes, weak; home-grown, bu., 65 to 75c; Va., bbl., $2.10 to $2.25; sweets, Ala., bu., $1.50 to $1.75.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, weak; pea, medium, cwt., $4.75; marrow, $5.25; white kidney, $6.50. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., 75c to $1; Tex., white, 50-lb. crate, $1.75 to $2; Cal., yellow, $1.25; green, doz. bchs., 15 to 20c.

Fruits and Berries.—Blackberries, 32-qt. crt., $4 to $5; cantaloupes, bu. crt., $1.75 to $2; currants, 32-qt. crt., $2 to $2.50; dewberries, 32-qt. crt., $4 to $5; grapes, Cal., 24-lb. lug, $1.50 to $1.65; honey dews, crt., $1.50 to $1.75; huckleberries, 32-qt. crt., $3 to $5; peaches, 4-qt. bskt., 20 to 25c; pears, Cal., box, $2.25 to $2.50; plums, ½ bu. bskt., 90c to $1; raspberries, 32-qt. crt., $2 to $4; watermelons, 25 to 65c.

Vegetables.—Beans, green and wax, bu., 50c to $1; beets, bu., 40 to 50c; cabbage, bu., 50 to 60c; carrots, bu., 80c to $1; celery, doz., 35 to 70c; corn, doz., 15 to 20c; cucumbers, bu., 50c to $1.25; eggplant, bu., $1.90 to $2; endive, doz., 25 to 40c; lettuce, 2-doz. crate, $1.15 to $1.25; mushrooms, 1-lb. carton, 50c; peas, bu., 75c to $1.75; peppers, bu., $1 to $1.50; radishes, doz. bchs., 15 to 20c; spinach, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; squash, doz., 40 to 50c; tomatoes, 12-lb. bskt., 50c to $1.25; turnips, bu., 40c to $1.

Sweets.—Maple products, steady; syrup, gal., $1 to $1.35. Honey, firm; new clover, 24-comb, $4 to $5; strained, 5-lb. pail, 60 to 75c.

Feeds.—Hay, weak; Timothy, baled, ton, $14 to $14.50; clover mixed, $13 to $13.50; oat straw, $8.50 to $9; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $13; standard middlings, $12.25; red-dog, $19.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $25.25; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $28.50; hominy, $19.30; gluten, $22.50; oatfeed, $8.30; Timothy seed, bu., $3.50; Alfalfa, $15; Alsike, $13.50; clover, $13.75 to $14.

C. H. B.

"So YOU use three pairs of glasses, professor?" "Yes, one pair for long sight, one pair for short sight and the third to look for the other two."—Troy Times.

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Outlet For Always LIVE POULTRY

Ship Your Live Broilers and other Poultry to New York's Oldest Live Poultry House. Established 1883.

WE ARE BONDED COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Returns made daily. Highest prices paid. Our outlet unlimited. Write for quotations, tags, crates, shipping instructions. Holiday calendar free on request.

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NOW is the time to market your broilers

48 YEARS' EXPERIENCE handling live poultry assures you best results. STOCK WATERED AND FED thoroughly on arrival.

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Quotations and stamps or stencils cheerfully given upon request.

WE NEED More New Laid WHITE and BROWN EGGS direct from the farm. Write for shipping cards. Our 85 years service and experience is our guarantee.

ZENITH-GODLEY CO.

171 Duane Street New York City

Connecticut Egg Contest

Carried on at Storrs, Conn. Report for ninth month, ending July 31, 1931.

Despite the unusual heat of the last month and a tendency on the part of a minority of birds to broodiness, coupled with a general decrease in egg production, the 1,000 best birds in the contest laid 132 eggs more than in the month of July last year and 1,382 less than in June of this year.

An accrument of 17,503 eggs during the month of July brings the grand total to 173,252, or an average of 173.3 eggs per bird. This is 4.5 eggs better per bird than the average at the end of July last year. If the birds keep up their good work as well as last year's competitors during the remaining months, an average of 210 eggs per bird for the year is practically certain.

For the fourth month in succession West Neck Farm's pen of R. I. Reds from Long Island has captured not only the blue ribbon in its class, but the highest honors for the month in the entire contest. These hard-working and persistent birds win their glory from large eggs, for laying 14 eggs less than the pen scoring the most eggs for the month, they nevertheless came in at the finish with 258 points, which is three better than the next highest score in points. Parmenter's Red Mount Farm, of Massachusetts, earned the red ribbon for R. I. Reds with a total of 244 points for June.

R. Walter Bishop's pen of Barred Rocks from Connecticut won first prize in its class with a score of 243 points, while L. H. Harvey, of Illinois, gets a blue ribbon for his White Rocks that chalked up 211 points for the month. The winners in the White Wyandotte group scored 195 points and belong to Ebenwood Farm, Massachusetts.

Hollywood Poultry Farm's pen of White Leghorns ran a neck and neck race with J. A. Hanson's birds of the same breed. Both pens scored 253 points in round numbers, but Hollywood's team was slightly ahead in the hundredths column. Tom Barron's pen was crowding in uncomfortably close. The English birds came through with a record of 252 points for the month.

The following is a list of the 10 high individuals for the first nine months:

R. I. Red, 43W, 237 eggs, 255 points; R. I. Red, 520, 232 eggs, 253 points; White Leghorn, 692, 247 eggs, 252 points; R. I. Red, 540, 242 eggs, 251 points; R. I. Red, 403, 231 eggs, 250 points; R. I. Red, 384, 230 eggs, 249 points; R. I. Red, 400, 227 eggs, 244 points; R. I. Red, 405, 251 eggs, 243 points; White Wyandotte, 315, 233 eggs, 242 points; R. I. Red, 387, 219 eggs, 239 points.

The leading pens to date in each of the principal varieties are as follows:

Australorps.—Jerseyland Farms, N. J., 1,942 eggs, 1,875 points.

White Wyandottes.—Jack Wrennall, England, 1,498 eggs, 1,554 points.

White Rocks.—Kalerok Farm, Mass., 1,685 eggs, 1,733 points; E. A. Hirt, Mass., 1,695 eggs, 1,710 points; Collins & Ripper, Iowa, 1,614 eggs, 1,630 points.

Barred Rocks.—James Dryden, Cal., 2,106 eggs, 2,034 points; R. Walter Bishop, Conn., 2,011 eggs, 2,004 points; Pratt Experiment Farm, Pa., 1,957 eggs, 1,838 points.

R. I. Reds.—Donald I Goodenough, Conn., 2,175 eggs, 2,220 points; West Neck Farm, L. I., 1,973 eggs, 2,119 points; Homestead Farms, Conn., 2,084 eggs, 2,087 points; Geo. B. Treadwell, Mass., 2,045 eggs, 2,057 points.

White Leghorns.—J. A. Hanson, Ore., 2,263 eggs, 2,217 points; Tom Barron, England, 2,039 eggs, 2,200 points; Alfred J. O'Donovan, N. Y., 2,186 eggs, 2,167 points; Wene Chick Farm, N. J., 2,087 eggs, 2,165 points; Egg and Apple Farm, N. Y., 2,091 eggs, 2,094 points.

Per Cent Production by Varieties.—40 Australorps and Giants, 55.1; 50 White Wyandottes, 47.4; 130 White Rocks, 46.7; 140 Barred Rocks, 62.8; 280 R. I. Reds, 50.9; 360 White Leghorns, 63.3; 1,000 average all varieties, 56.5.

Hunterdon Co., N. J. Egg-laying Contest

Report for week ending July 28, 1931.

Production for 43rd week, 61.50 per cent, 1,916.75 point, 1,989 eggs.

Production to date 58.76 per cent, 78,824.35 points, 81,714 eggs.

High Pens for the Week.—S. C. W. L.—Taylor Bros., Pa., 58.20 points, 60 eggs; J. B. G.—Jaybeegee Poultry Farm, R. I., 55.95 points, 56 eggs; S. C. W. L.—W. C. Eckard, Mich., 53.95 points, 54 eggs; S. C. W. L.—Leon H. Niece, N. J., 53.60 points, 57 eggs; S. C. W. L.—Willis E. Stryker, N. J., 53.20 points, 50 eggs.

High Pens to Date.—S. C. W. L.—W. C. Eckard, Mich., 2,100.30 points, 2,095 eggs; S. C. W. L.—Willis E. Stryker, N. J., 2,085.80 points, 2,011 eggs; B. P. R.—Pratt Experiment Farm, Pa., 1,963.10 points, 2,119 eggs; S. C. W. L.—Joachim Breeding Farm, N. J., 1,959.30 points, 2,102 eggs; S. C. W. L.—Chas. O. Goeger, N. J., 1,934.05 points, 2,019 eggs.

The matter of "holding pullets back" has attracted considerable attention for the past several years especially in cases where birds were devolping and maturing so rapidly that body weight never did get caught up. There have been numerous ideas advanced for postpoining a pullet's maturity so that body growth could catch up, and the bird would be carrying enough weight to stand heavy production when it did begin.

Feeding whole corn to pullets that are approaching maturity without proper body development is the method used by some poultrymen with fair results. In this case the amount of mash fed is usually cut to a very small figure just so birds will clean it up inside of a half hour or so. Another method used is an endeavor to hold birds back is the continued use of growing mash without any change in grain. This method, however, cannot be relied upon as the growing mash birds will very often come into production as soonor sooner than those given laying mash.

After all this idea of "holding back" is not a natural process. Young stock should have a gradual continuous growth and come into production naturally in a satisfactory condition. Instead of growing them in record time with 2 lbs. at eight weeks, etc., why not be content to use a reliable feed that will tend to a steady, even growth and proper body condition when maturity comes around.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Pratt Experiment Farm, Pa., 1,963.10 points, 2,119 eggs; Valley Brook Farm, N. J., 1,582.60 points, 1,701 eggs; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 1,174.45 points, 1,268 eggs.

R. I. Reds. — Scott Poultry Farm, Mass., 1,810.10 points, 1,821 eggs; Cane Poultry Farm, N. J., 1,743.55 points, 1,758 eggs; Crest Poultry Farm, N. J., 1,722.20 points, 1,684 eggs.

S. C. White Leghorns.—W. C. Eckard, Mich., 2,100.30 points, 2,095 eggs; Willis E. Stryker, N. J., 2,085.80 points, 2,011 eggs; Joachim Breeding Farm, N. J., 1,959.30 points, 2,102 eggs.

Jersey Black Giants.—Jaybeegee Poultry Farm, R. I., 1,456 points, 1,409 eggs; Marcy Farms, N. J., 1,373.50 points, 1,358 eggs.

Miscellaneous.—A. E. Hampton, N. J., S. C. B. L., 1,697.70 points, 1,806 eggs; Lauderdale Bros., N. J., W. W., 1,553 points, 1,670 eggs.

What the Trees Saw and Said

(Continued from Page 877)

mile away. I've seen him go around that corner on two wheels many a time. He was a good driver though, and I never heard of him having an accident though I used to hold my breath to see him go, and I think probably it wasn't very comfortable for the rest of the folks to ride with him.

"Then a few years later they got a top buggy for the boys to take their girls out in, and a cutter for Winter. The horse had a string of little bells on a strap that went round its body and made a nice jingle when he trotted. The family didn't go together so much then, but when they did they went in a sleigh the men had built, a long straight affair with board seats across. It wasn't an easy thing to ride in, especially if there were any pitch-holes in the road. It would throw them all out of their seats when they went into a hole and then throw them back as they went out. By and by they got some bob-sleighs and they rode a lot easier. When the automobiles came, of course, they bought one, and now I hear their boys say that they can't bear to hitch up a horse. I suppose if we live long enough we will see everybody flying. As you say they won't need any roads then and the snow or the mud won't bother them."

"Where will they land?" asked Mrs. Tree.

"Almost anywhere," chuckled Mr. Tree. "They will have to think that out for themselves. Isn't that south wind warm today? You are beginning to look quite green, my dear."

(To Be Continued)

Diarrhoea in Turkeys

Would you send me information in regard to turkeys having bloody diarrhoea?
New York. P. F. MC D.

Bloody diarrhoea in turkeys might result from any severe intestinal inflammation, possibly from coccidiosis, though this disease is less severe and prevalent among turkeys than among chickens.

The common diarrhoea of young turkeys is usually described as being of sulphur yellow color. This is one of the indications of the disease known as blackhead.

To make sure of the diagnosis, a dead poult should be opened and the liver examined. If spotted with discolored patches—spotted liver—one may be reasonably certain that blackhead has been the cause of death and that it could have been prevented only by hatching and rearing the young turkeys entirely away from other poultry or land and quarters that had been contaminated by poultry droppings.

Blackhead is spread through poultry droppings. Young poults should not be allowed ever to come in contact with these in any place, even upon land that has been fertilized with poultry manure. There is no cure for the disease when it is once established. M. B. D.

MRS. THOMPSON (learning to drive): "Henry, that little mirror up there isn't set right." Thompson: "Isn't it?" Mrs. Thompson: "No; I can't see anything but the car behind."—Cincinnati Christian Advocate.

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

A Sensation for Broiler Raisers! We've been doing a lot of experimenting on CROSS-BRED CHICKS. We wanted a new chick, solely to make more broiler money than any chick ever before offered. We have it now!
HALLCROSS BROILER CHICKS
will bring the highest market prices, with a rapid and uniform growth hitherto unknown. Write for details and prices. Regular breed chicks also.
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WENE CHICKS
GROW WENE BROILER CHICKS FOR EXTRA FALL AND WINTER PROFITS
Keep the brooder equipment working. Broilers return quick profits. We're hatching every Thursday throughout year—Wene Cross Breeds, also Reds, Wyandottes and Rocks. 8-10 week old Leghorn Pullets now ready. Write for prices. WENE CHICK FARMS Dept. A VINELAND, NEW JERSEY

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8,000 selected breeders on our own farm—ALL bloodtested. 15 years disease-free ancestry. 15 years BALANCED BREEDING for outstanding Vigor, Low Mortality, Heavy Egg Production, Large Egg Size, Fast Uniform Growth, Early Maturity. Unequalled "Full Satisfaction" Guarantee on every order. Hatches every week. Write for catalog.
HUBBARD FARMS, Box 156, Walpole, N. H.

Chicks That Live
FOR FALL AND WINTER BROILERS
All blood tested. Write for details and prices.
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Brookside Quality Chicks
ROCK BOTTOM PRICES

CASH or C. O. D.	50	100	500
Tancred Strain Leghorns	$3.75	$7.00	$32.50
Barred Rocks	4.50	8.50	40.00
R. I. Reds	4.75	9.00	42.50
Assorted	3.75	7.00	32.50

Weekly hatches, prompt shipments, parcels post prepaid and safe delivery guaranteed.
BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM
Dept. R E. C. Brown, Prop. Sergeantsville, N. J.

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Barred Rocks and Leghorns
Write for prices
STEEN'S POULTRY FARM
Box 1, Dagsboro, Del.

Best QUALITY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Tan. & Bar. W. Leg.	$4.00	$7.00	$32.50	$60.00
Barred Rocks & R. I. Reds.	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
Wh. Wyan. & Wh. Rocks..	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00

Light Mix., $6.00 per 100. Heavy Mix., $7.00 per 100
100% live delivery. Post Paid. Order direct.
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SEASON'S LOWEST PRICES

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Barred Plymouth Rocks...	$2.25	$4.25	$7.75	$38.00	$75
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Heavy Mixed	2.00	3.75	7.00	34.50	68

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Tancred Strain White Leghorns	$6.00
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S. C. Reds	8.00
Heavy Mixed	7.00
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500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
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R. O. P. Breeder—Trapnested 20 Years
"The Strain Bred for Large, Uniform, White Eggs Always"
Official 335-egg hen; R.O.P. average 237.7 eggs; Storrs pen 2,527 eggs. Low summer prices on pedigreed stock with this wonderful breeding. Catalog free.
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Dr. Romig's Super Quality Chicks
Barred and White Rocks .....$8.00—100
White Wyandottes .....9.00—100
Heavy Mixed .....7.00—100
100% prepaid live arrival. Ship C.O.D.
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Cash or C. O. D.
Barred and White Rocks.....$8.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed.....7.00 per 100
Prepaid live arrival guaranteed
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HEARTY CHICKS Hatched in a new Jamesway Incubator Hatcher
Wh. & Brd. Rocks, $7—100, 200 for $13.50; Heavy Mixed, $6—100. Order C.O.D. Less than 100 lots, 1c more. Quality and live arrival guaranteed. Catalogue free.
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ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS
Wh. Wyandottes, Wh. Rocks & Bar. Rocks, $8 per 100; Heavy Mixed, $7 per 100. We ship C. O. D. or cash — 100% del. guar.
Jas. E. Ulsh, Box R, Beaver Springs, Pa.

SECOND-HAND EGG CASES
30 doz. size with flats, fillers and lids. Carriers for both Peaches and Tomatoes Berry Crates, Hampers, Baskets and all other Fruit and Vegetable Containers.
Second-Hand Flats, Fillers and Excelsior Pads.
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Demand **DIAMOND PICK** Meat and Bone **SCRAP**
100-lb. Trial Bag, $2.75 freight prepaid to points in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia.
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Baby Chicks—$8 per 100 up
Thousands hatching daily. Fourteen breeds. Sent collect. Postpaid live delivery—prompt shipment. STARTED CHICKS priced according to age. Send for folder.
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PREMIUM CHICKS Barred Rocks for Winter Broilers. Leghorns hatched on order. Low prices. Safe delivery.
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PULLETS PUREBRED WHITE LEGHORNS
Same bloodlines as my contest pens. May hatch from 2 and 3-year breeders. Large, healthy. 85 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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PULLETS—Trexler S.C.W. Leghorns
12 weeks old, ready to lay, and laying, large type free range stock, hatched from 24 to 26-oz. eggs.
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WHITE WYANDOTTE — Pullets, Cockerels, Baby Chicks Catalog free. Sherman Bowden & Son, Box 195A, Mansfield, O.

DUCKLINGS—White Pekin, 30 or more 20c each delivered by parcel post. This is my 27th year. Earl Seamans Factoryville, Pa.

Ducklings—Mammoth Pekins, quality and promptness guar. Write for prices. L. Hamblin, Wilson, N.Y.

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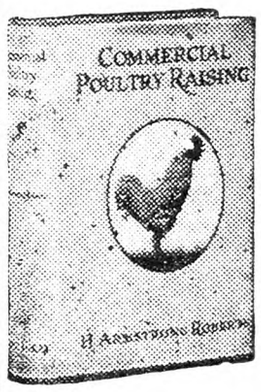

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WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Children Asleep

The night is still, the tides of sleep are flowing
Fluently, tenderly, over, beneath, above
Their delicate limbs and quenching their eyes' bright glowing;
Remote from my care they seem and my brooding love.

I pause beside each bed, bend o'er the little sleepers
With awed, quiescent heart and reverent will,
Raising a prayer that their great angelic keepers
Will watch and guard them, lying so meek and still.

Solemn night's stillness, solemn the starry wreathing
Wherewith the arching heavens are glistening fair;
Naught do I hear but the sound of their gentle breathing
And my gaze is lost in a tangle of innocent hair.

To what far strands or magic isles are you faring,
O little sleepers of mine, o'er what dim seas?
Not only this is the voyage we'll not be sharing,
And you will know more perilous waters than these.

Softly I leave them, alone in the dark night sleeping,
Profound in their trust, lying so meek and mild,
Softly I leave them content, in the perfect keeping
Of a love more mighty than mine, I too a child.
—John Bunker in The Commonweal.

*

WE ARE often asked an opinion on medicines to reduce weight, and our advice is always to leave them alone. Health Commissioner Wynne of New York City recently made some very emphatic statements on this subject. He said in part:

Be warned before taking any pills for weight reduction that are called harmless by the salesman or the advertising. Pills that really reduce your weight cannot be harmless, for they are poisonous. They produce their effect by breaking down the body. They reduce your weight by the same route as a destructive disease might reduce you, and leave you at the end in such a condition that you may never recover. If the pills you hear about are not poisonous, then they cannot produce reduction and are only frauds.

The same thing is true of several soaps and bath salts that are advertised as reducing agents. If a substance were contained in these preparations capable of penetrating the skin and attacking the layers of fat, what effect would they also have on the muscles and other delicate tissues there?

Fat cannot be rubbed away by corrugated rolling pins or similar mechanical tools. The only effect of these appliances is to injure the skin and the tissues.

The only safe and sure way to reduce is to eat less and to exercise more. What you do eat should be properly selected to preserve your health. Every diet, whether for reducing, gaining or holding your present weight, should include a quart of fresh milk daily, at least two helpings of leafy vegetables, preferably uncooked, and some fruit, preferably citrus fruit.

*

AVOCADO pears seem to be reaching the New York market very plentifully this year, and they are quite inexpensive. This fruit is eaten as a salad, usually served with French dressing. It is rich and oily in flavor, and of a buttery consistency when in condition for the table. One of the old names for it is "midshipman's butter." We usually see it cut in half but not peeled, the large seed removed, and the half laid upon a bed of shredded lettuce. The Cubans cut little grooves into the fruit, so that the dressing will permeate the flesh. Some housekeepers rub the flesh smooth, seasoning with salt, pepper and lemon juice, or cut in strips or run it through a fruit press to form strings, which are quite ornamental on a bed of shredded lettuce. We have heard of an inexperienced northerner who ate avocado, unadorned, as a breakfast fruit, and thus formed an unfavorable opinion of tropical luxuries.

Seen in the Shops

Reports of the Paris fashion displays all say that woolen fabrics are given the lead. More woolens are shown than for many previous seasons, so the woolgrowers have reason to rejoice. Rough and diagonal weaves are shown in coats. Some of the new styles in tailored woolens are reported with tight bodices and flaring gored skirts. However, the skirts for street wear are still 12 to 14 inches off the ground. Some evening dresses of wool jersey, trimmed with chenille embroidery and ruches of narrow velvet ribbon, were a decided novelty.

We saw some new Summer handbags of organdy embroidered in beads, not very serviceable, but pretty. Evening bags embroidered in seed pearls (simulated) have been seen in pretty styles from $2.95 to $6.95, much reduced from previous prices. Just now we see a great many bags embroidered solidly in small wooden beads in pastel colors, some of them very pretty. Being larger beads, made more simply in pattern, they are usually lower in price than the simulated pearls.

One pretty dress seen was jade green and white georgette, in narrow stripes. The silk slip under it was of crepe de chine in just the same stripe, but this was made with the stripes running across, instead of up and down. This gave the dress a checked effect, which was really very pretty. The dress was sleeveless, but with a deep cape collar, finished in front with a little bunch of green and white daisies.

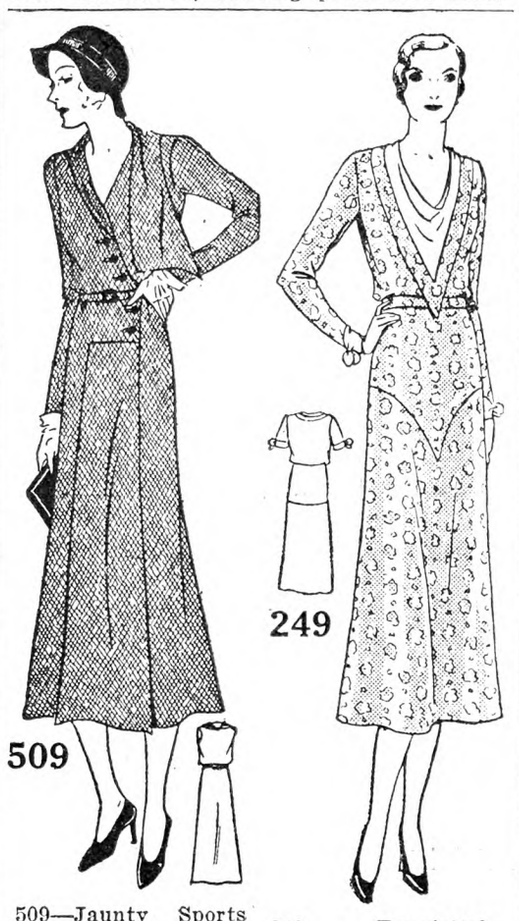
Close little cap-like hats of chenille were seen for $1.95 in a variety of colors. They are becoming to a girlish head, and very practical for sports wear.

Icebox dishes with a close lid are very desirable as they shut in odors which may contaminate other food. The lid sets into the dish, and has a sunken knob or handle, so they can be stacked to save space. They are often quite inexpensive in glass, coming in sets of assorted sizes. In enamel ware, they are durable, unbreakable, and readily sterilized. We saw some in heavy white enamel, size 6x6x3 inches, two dishes for $1; large ones, 12x7x4 inches, $1 each.

Beach coats of terry cloth, to wear over a bathing suit, in a variety of colored stripes were seen in a sale for $1 each. Capes of terry cloth for beach wear, in gay patterns and colors, were $1.95 in the same sale.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order



509—Jaunty Sports Frock. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅞ yds. of 39-in. material. Ten cents.

249 — Exquisitely Feminine. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅜ yds. of 39-in. material with ⅝ yd. of 27-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

451—For Smart Matron. This style is designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅞ yds. of 39-in. material with 1 yd. of 39-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

997 — School Frock. This style is designed in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2¼ yds. of 35-in. material with ¼ yd. of 35-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

Large Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

Summer Brings Peaches

And how would you like some in a souffle? Slice ripe juicy peaches into a dish and cover them with granulated sugar, setting them aside until the juice has been freed. Then drain and arrange the slices in a buttered baking dish. Beat the whites of three fresh eggs with one-sixteenth level teaspoon of salt until stiff and add one-fourth cup of the peach syrup. Pour this mixture over the peaches and bake in a slow oven 20 to 30 minutes. Make a sauce of the remaining syrup and the yolks of the three eggs and serve with the souffle.

On a hot day what would "go" better than a peach sherbet? This is the way to make it: Dissolve one tablespoon of granulated gelatine in a tablespoon of cold water and then in one cup of boiling water. Add to this four cups of cold water, the juice of two small lemons, four cups of granulated sugar, and two cups of ripe sweet peaches that have been finely diced and allowed to stand with half a cup of granulated sugar over them. Mix together well and freeze as usual.

For a pleasant change try these peach fritters: Sift well together one cup of flour, one level teaspoon of baking powder, one-fourth of a level teaspoon of salt and three tablespoons of granulated sugar. Then add one-third of a cup of sweet milk, one well-beaten egg and three ripe sweet peaches cut into dice. Drop by spoonfuls into deep hot fat. Test with a clean straw and when done, drain on paper, sprinkle with powdered sugar and serve hot.

No one could help liking this peach and lemon marmalade. This is the rule: Select nice juicy peaches and weigh out 4 lbs. of them. Remove their skins by dipping into hot water and then in cold. Take out the pits and cut the fruit into thin slices. Add 4 lbs. of granulated sugar, mixing it through the peach slices and let stand long enough to draw out some of the juice. Then place on the stove in an enamel kettle and heat slowly until it boils. Allow it to cook (stirring occasionally to prevent scorching) until a "sample" cooled on a plate shows it has cooked enough. Before taking from the fire, stir into it the juice of two lemons. Then fill into sterilized glasses or jars.

Have you ever tried a salad of sliced peaches and oranges, using a dressing made from the two combined fruit juices?

Luscious is the word for describing hide and seek peaches. Prepare them in this way: Choose peaches that are nicely ripened and cut them into small dice. For every pint of fruit use three-fourths of a cup of granulated sugar shaken over them. Let stand until all the sugar has been saturated with the fruit juice. Then cut sponge cake into neat slices (not too thin) and spread the sugared peaches between layers of the cake. Beat the white of one egg until stiff and add one tablespoon of granulated sugar. Spread the meringue on top of the cake slices and scatter some of the little peach dice into the top of the meringue.

Quite different in the way of preserves is this one of peach and melon: Have the peaches well ripened and the muskmelon just ripe but not over ripe. Mix three cups of thinly sliced peaches, three cups of sliced muskmelon, the juice and grated yellow rind of three lemons with five cups of granulated sugar. Cook in an enamel kettle until thick and clear-looking and seal in hot sterilized jars.

And now for peach dumplings made this way: Sift two cups of flour with two level teaspoons of baking powder and one-fourth of a level teaspoon of salt. Work in with the fingers half a level tablespoon of good butter, and about five-eighths of a cup of sweet milk, or enough to have it roll out easily. Pat and roll to about a half inch thickness and cut into little mats the size of a saucer. In the center of the "mats" place halves of well-ripened peaches which have been pared and pitted. Sprinkle on a little granulated sugar and fold the dough up over, pinching the tops together. Cook in a buttered steamer from 20 to 30 minutes or until done. Serve with vanilla sauce: Mix half a cup of granulated sugar with one level tablespoon of cornstarch. Add one cup of boiling water, stirring constantly. Boil for five minutes, then stir in two tablespoons of good butter, remove from the fire and when cooled a bit, add one teaspoon of vanilla.

Another time serve peach snow, the rule for which reads like this: Pare, pit, and cut into pieces enough ripe peaches to make about two cups and arrange them in the bottom of a shallow glass serving dish. Dissolve two envelopes of granulated gelatine in one and a half cups of boiling water, add about three-eighths of a cup of granulated sugar and one-fourth of a cup of lemon juice well stirred in, and allow to stand until cool. Then beat with a wire whip until foamy, fold in the whites of two eggs beaten stiff, and pour over the peaches in the dish. Set away to chill and firm before serving.

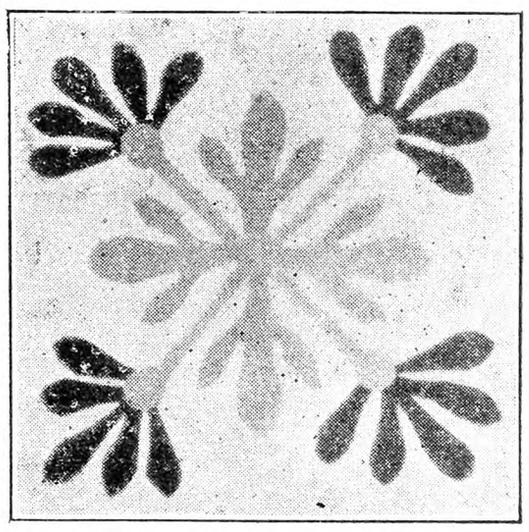
For a relish, try this peach chutney: Remove the skins and pits from two quarts of ripe sweet peaches and cut them into small pieces. Add one cup of good cider vinegar and cook until soft. Chop enough onion to make one-fourth of a cup, to which add one-third of a cup of seeded raisins, two ounces of white mustard seed, one ounce of scraped ginger root, half an ounce of chopped red peppers, one-fourth of a cup of granulated sugar, and one and a half cups more of the cider vinegar. Mix all together well and add to the peach in the kettle. Stir well, heat to the boiling point, and cook for 20 to 30 minutes. Fill into hot sterilized jars and use as a catsup.

And here is a peach crum to serve some day as a pudding: Cut the crust all away from a small loaf of stale bread (saving the crusts in a tight jar for other uses), and "crumb" the bread. Mix into it four tablespoons of melted butter. Put a layer of the buttered crumbs in the bottom of a baking dish, then add about three cups of thinly sliced, soft ripe peaches. Sprinkle over them four tablespoons of granulated sugar, half a level teaspoon of ground nutmeg, the grated yellow rind and juice of half a lemon, and spread over them the remainder of the bread crumbs. Cover, and bake 30 minutes, then remove the cover and let bake longer until the fruit is tender, or about 15 minutes. Serve with whipped cream sauce: Whip two cups of thick sweet cream, add to it the well-beaten whites of two fresh eggs, and enough granulated sugar to sweeten to taste.

For supper, peach tarts are good. This is the way to have them: Sift two cups of flour, one-fourth of a level teaspoon of salt, one-fourth of a level teaspoon of baking powder together, and work in lightly a scant half cup of shortening and enough cold water to moisten. Roll out (not too thin), cut into little rounds, as usual for tarts, and bake in a quick oven. When cool, fill into the centers this "straight" peach jam: Peel and pit ripe soft peaches, cut into pieces, or mash with a wire masher. Weigh, and use three-fourths of a pound of granulated sugar for each pound of peach. Put on the fruit in an enamel kettle and heat slowly, watching and stirring occasionally to prevent burning. Cook for 30 to 45 minutes, then add the sugar, previously heated in a shallow pan in the oven, heat to boiling, and boil five or ten minutes longer. For each three pounds of fruit add the juice of one lemon and cook for five minutes more, then fill into jars or glasses to use when wanted.

If you are fond of spiced peaches this is one way to make them: Dip ripe juicy peaches into hot water, then in cold to help them to shed their skins. Stone, and mash them and for every pound of peach pulp add two-thirds of a pound of granulated sugar and one-fourth of a cup of water or peach juice. In a small piece of clean white cheesecloth place one teaspoon of cinnamon bark, one-fourth of a level teaspoon of allspice, half a level teaspoon of ground clove, one small piece of ginger root, and tie up with a clean white string. Drop the spice bag down into the fruit in the kettle, tying one end of the string to the ear or handle. Cook until thick. If a decided spice flavor is preferred, leave the bag of spice in until the jam is done. If only a delicate flavor of spice is liked, draw out the spice after it has been in the jam a little while. Stir often and watch as jam scorches quickly. FRANCES BLAKE.

Patchwork Pattern



Mexican Rose—This is a very old quilt pattern and the one from which our picture and pattern were made was in green and red, the old-fashioned oil calico being used. Any rose colors may be chosen, however, and either plain gingham or figured prints. Price of pattern 15 cents. Send orders to The Rural New-Yorker. The quilt catalog containing pictures of many pretty old-fashioned pieced and appliqued quilt patterns is also 15 cents.

Farm Sweets

When the June honey is brought in, we extract all the honey from imperfect combs, by draining, just as you make jelly. After you have the combs in the muslin sugar sack, crush or squeeze a bit to aid in opening the cells, and pressure will do the rest. It may take three days, as the dripping is slow. Pour the honey in fruit jars and seal. It may turn to sugar in time, in which case set the jar in hot water until the honey becomes liquid again.

The later, darker honey is made usable by putting combs in pans and heating very slowly, until comb and honey liquefy. Set to cool, and the comb will rise to top and can be removed in a cake. The honey is then sealed in jars. The

flavor is a bit different due to heating, but for baking purposes I like it very much. Our favorite honey cookies are made thus: Two cups sugar, one cup shortening, two eggs, one-half cup honey, one cup sour milk, one teaspoon soda, flour to stiffen. Sift one teaspoon salt and one teaspoon baking powder in flour. Mix in order given. One-half cup cocoa added to flour makes chocolate cookies. For fruit cookies we add sweet dried apples (chopped fine) which have been soaked an hour in warm water. Do not add the liquid if any remains.

The children like honey divinity fudge, or cake icing made thus: Three cups sugar, one-half cup hot water, one-half cup honey. Boil to crack stage and pour over beaten whites of two eggs. Beat until it holds shape, then pour into pans, or form balls. Cup or loaf cakes may be iced with this healthful sweet.

I give little jars of the June honey to my city relatives for Christmas. They use it on waffles.

The honey candy stays moist, and when native nuts are added, your gift boxes may be filled early, and prove very acceptable. MRS. L. R. F.

Midsummer at the Little Brown House

The pessimist said, "There is nothing new under the sun," and the optimist sang, "Every day is a fresh beginning, every day is the world made new." Take your choice.

We have been here 30 years and this is the first litter of puppies on the farm. That is new, isn't it? Happy Dog and the lads are positive there was never anything quite as nice before. One found his voice early, so that is Barkis. How long has it been since you read Dickens? Every Winter I fully intend to renew my acquaintance but even Vermont Winters are too short for everything.

All rugs are of interest to me. I saw one antique fish rug, perhaps a black bass. I wondered if it were made as a souvenir of some special trophy or trip. Oftentimes you know a pet dog, horse, or cat was pictured in a hooked rug. Jack tells of seeing a pet sheep's silhouette on a rug and at one boarding-place was a landscape hooked rug, an outline of Old Stratton Mountain with a golden sunset brightening the sky.

My faith in the present generation was badly shaken a while ago. A neighbor's baby was ill, and the doctor stayed with the family a few hours, watching the little patient. I asked if he didn't think the young mothers of today understood the care of children much better than did their parents and grandparents. He is a thoughtful man and his reply was "No." I confess I was more than surprised and I mentioned the smaller infant mortality.

"If you will eliminate what science has taught us of preventable diseases, diphtheria, scarlet fever and typhoid, the rate is not much different."

Yet, there are health nurses in every school, clinics, lectures, magazines and magazine articles all to help the present young mother far more than any help when my children were small. Just another case of furnishing water to a horse that won't drink.

We friends were speaking of friends of other times and places and some of them had married and parted. An older member of the party suddenly remarked, "It ought to be against the law to bring up one child alone. If a child is alone in a family another should be adopted." Then I at least realized that of the six separated people, five were only children. His idea was that an only child never fully learned to live happily day after day in family life with others of its own age.

Should a nervous woman learn to drive a car? You say immediately and emphatically "Certainly not," don't you?

"Yes, I drive now, and it has helped my nerves more than all my medicine. I know I simply must control both the car and myself."

"It was the same with me. You can't let a car get from under control, you might kill some one," and she serenely drives the car throught a busy city every day. Perhaps it might not help everyone but it was a new slant on the question, and if I wanted to drive even if I were nervous I would conquer myself and the car. That sounds brave; practically I don't drive.

In looking over some old magazines I found something by Bruce Barton to the effect it was part of the white man's burden sometime to "have to build or remeddle." We are "remeddling" the barn. On top of the low price of butterfat came the inspector asking all creamery patrons to make certain improvements. The requirements are simple, just good common sense and just what we wanted to do "some time," but to do it in haying time makes a double burden. Some did not take the instructions in good part, but for instance, the cream separator has always been in the kitchen, and now must be in a little milk house. Already I can see how much neater and larger my kitchen will seem.

This is a great year for visitors. Business is dull, so people can spare a few days. One visitor was an R. N.-Y. reader from New Jersey, so we had a good flower talk. A younger friend came and brought plants of sweet lavender, sweet rocket and hardy geranium. What is this last? From its leaves I wonder if it is a saxifrage.

Another guest was a rural schoolmate who went as a missionary to China 16 years ago, then came a few years in California, and "New England never looked as good to me as it does this year." "East or West, Home is best."

How it rains! It is nothing unusual. It is hot, 90 degrees in the shade, severe shower, and still just as hot. About us have been showers of cloudburst proportions, washing roads and small bridges. Our little railroad was inundated in one place so there was no train that day. And one farmer had about two tons of hay float away when his lower meadow was overflowed. The hay crop is good, and the heat and moisture are good corn weather. Potatoes although good are not as handsome as usual with tops covering the ground. It has been a good season for weeds, bugs and snakes, and Happy Dog has killed six woodchucks on the farm and all the rest of the family have only got six.

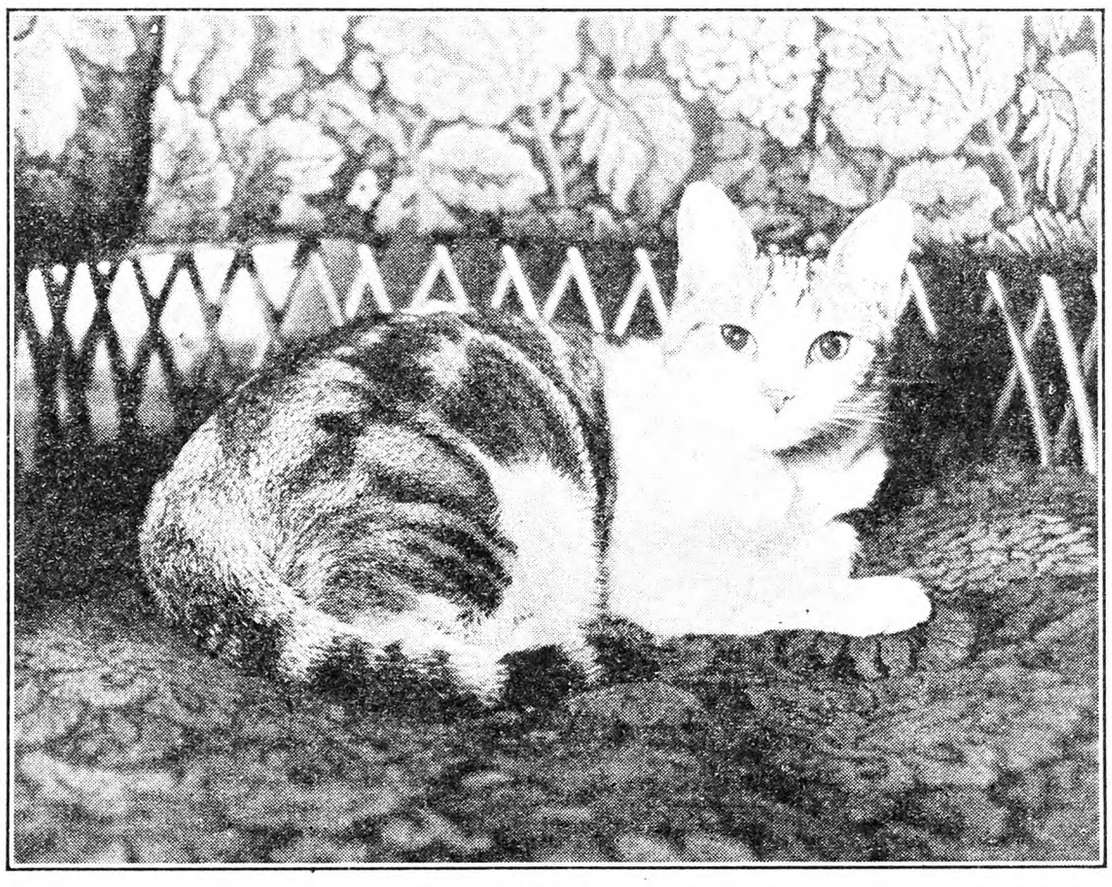
Spotted fawns seem more fearless—various members of the family have seen three different ones. They are the most beautiful of our wild neighbors.

MOTHER BEE.

The Church Gives Another Chicken Supper

Another chicken supper has just been successfully given for our church, and as we are always learning something new each time others may be interested in hearing of this latest one.

Committees were appointed about two weeks in advance. The chairman for the supper appointed a chairman for the kitchen, one for decorating and one for the dining-room; each of these selected her own helpers and made plans together. The chairman also appointed committees to solicit and looked after purchasing the necessary articles. I should like to say that these people were very efficient and to them is due largely the success of the whole affair.



A Household Friend in Fur

The solicitors had copies of all the needed supplies and people not having chicken to donate gave flour, sugar and other articles. The day before the decorating committee arranged chicken wire in which they tucked evergreen twigs and made trimmings of running pine overhead. The next morning they added bunches of pink roses, added baskets of roses in convenient places, and arranged rose and fern bouquets for the tables. The tables were also decorated with fluted strips of pink and green crepe paper, and each table had glass candlesticks with pink candles. Later, when the tables were ready for the guests, the cabbage and pineapple salads, frilled with lettuce leaves, served in glass dishes, and the colored jellies still carried out the color scheme, and made a most attractive setting for the meal to come.

The evening before the supper several people came to dress the chickens. The next day the workers arrived early and were assigned to the previously planned tasks, and all was in readiness the hour the guests were expected. Great heaps of mashed potatoes in agate kettles were set in larger kettles of hot water. The warming oven of the large range was filled with crispy biscuits. The lady who made them told me during the evening that she had no idea how many biscuits she made, but she had used up three sacks of flour and was beginning on the next.

The dark and white meat was placed in separate containers and quantities of everything were in readiness, including gravy.

Each table had a head waitress and a number of helpers, and as many as possible wore white dresses. The tables had the butter, rolls, jellies and salads on them besides the service, omitting plates. These the waitress brought steaming hot after the people were seated, and this is the way they were filled. Helper No. 1 placed on a mound of mashed potato (these are dipped with an ice cream dipper); the next helper placed on dark meat, next white meat, the next broke a biscuit in two and the last dipped the gravy over the potato and biscuits. As the waiters took the plates they placed a sprig of parsley in each potato mound.

The boys passed big trays of cups filled with hot coffee and had helpers to set them at the places. The waitresses had little to do then until this part of the supper was finished, when they removed the plates, brought in the strawberry short cakes, replenished the coffee and filled water glasses. The short cake was prepared much the same as the other plates. One broke biscuits, another dipped berries and added whipped cream, and each plate was sent to the table looking delicious, and every one said they were.

Over a hundred people could be seated at once, and as they arrived at the hall each had a ticket numbered, so it was a case of first come first served, and the fact that we seated around 400 people without any excitement or dissatisfaction showed that this method paid. The crowd was kept upstairs until tables were reset, and only the correct number let down at one time. When these had finished they were let out the lower way, and this also saved confusion.

We were fortunate in receiving liberal donations and lots of help, even the boys turning in to help with the ever-increasing stack of dishes during the evening. Needless to say there was plenty of cleaning up that had to be done the next day, and although there is always a lot of hard work with such an affair, one likes the fun of "rubbing shoulders" with the neighbors and obtaining the much needed funds for an always greedy treasury.

Sometimes our color scheme is yellow and white, and in case of frosty weather Autumn leaves and yellow paper Chrysanthemums are used in decorations. Then apple, pumpkin or lemon pie is served.

MRS. B.

Dill Pickles

1.—This is an old recipe handed down in the family and we still use it. Use cucumbers five or six inches long. Wash them in plenty of water and wipe them dry. Make a brine in the proportion of nine cups of boiled water to one cup of salt. Fill crocks two-thirds full of alternate layers of grape leaves and dill, and cucumbers. Pour the brine over them. Let them stand three days, then pour off the brine and reheat it; when it is cool, pour it over the cucumbers again. Keep the crock covered.

2.—These have excellent keeping qualities. Wash the cucumbers and let them lie in water over night. In the morning pack them in jars, filling the open spaces with dill. Boil together three quarts of water, one quart of vinegar and one large cup of salt. Pour over the pickles while it is hot, and seal jars. These require about six weeks to ripen.

MARY REDYNS.

Combination Preserves

Pear and Grape Marmalade. — Two pounds ripe grapes, 2 lbs. ripe pears. Wash and stem the grapes, cook until soft, put them through a sieve. Add pared and diced pears to grape pulp, and cook until pears are tender; add ¾ cup sugar to each cup of pear and grape, and cook as for any marmalade, or until it gives the jelly test. Pour in sterilized glasses. When cold cover with paraffin. The combined flavor of pear and grape is delicious.

Pear and Fig Jam. — Three pounds pears, 2 lbs. granulated sugar, 1 lb. figs or raisins, or ½ lb. each, juice of one lemon, pinch salt. Pare and dice pears, add sugar and stir until dissolved, add lemon juice and figs, and cook until thick, or until it gives jelly test. Pour into sterilized glasses. When cold cover with paraffin. This is delicious as a cake filling, in filled cookies and in marmalade biscuits.

For marmalade biscuits, use your regular baking powder biscuit recipe. Roll dough half an inch thin, spread with melted butter, then marmalade. Roll and cut in slices about 1½ inches thick. Put in greased tin and bake as usual.

MARY REDYNS.

Auction Notes

An auction is always a place of interest to the lover of antiques, even though the articles sold may be entirely beyond your power of purchase. Such a sale my sister and I attended recently. But it was a beautiful day, and we enjoyed the weather and the crowd, and as we were anxious to learn values and types of furniture, we felt the time was well spent, even though we did not purchase anything. Lured by the unusual offerings there were buyers present from a number of distant cities, and bidding was spirited. Before I quote prices, I want to warn any would-be sellers of old furniture against expecting any such prices for what they may have. As has been said many times before, the value of old furniture depends on many factors. Mere age does not always make it valuable.

To return to the auction. A Chippendale mirror brought $70, a pair of candlesticks $29; five quaint, rush-bottomed chairs, with low, curved backs, were sold for an even hundred dollars. Chests of drawers of mahogany veneer and maple, sold for from $40 to $60. A spice cabinet, none of the dimensions of which exceeded 12 inches, was knocked down to an eager buyer for $45. Many interesting platters and articles of glassware were sold at top prices. One noteworthy offering was half a dozen glass cup plates, reminiscent of the days when it was perfectly good table manners to pour your tea or coffee in your saucer, and careful housewives provided these plantes on which the cup might be set, thus protecting the tablecloth. One woman who stood near me told me she had inherited a half dozen of these little plates, but never knew before for what they had been used by our forefathers. She supposed they were used as coasters for water glasses.

As prices were so high we decided to go home as soon as an interesting pair of tables should be sold. These were made with one drop leaf and the other end curved. When placed together, they made a good-sized dining-table. With the leaf down and set against the wall, they made a lovely sewing or hall table. It was rumored that the owner of these tables had during her lifetime, refused the offer of a thousand each for them. They were beauties by Heppelwhite, made of mahogany with inlaid lines of a lighter colored wood. The bidding started at $100 each and mounted quickly to three times that figure, then bidding became slower, and they were finally sold to a delighted bidder for $390 each.

The second auction we attended was a week later, and as we had a 30-mile drive to reach the place where it was held, we did not arrive until 10 o'clock—one hour after it had started. My sister and I were very anxious to procure a wooden settee that was advertised on the sale bills. A friend of ours has a very lovely one that was anything but beautiful when she bought it. She had the paint removed and repainted it in a creamy tan, striped with fine black lines on the arm and back rails, with a conventional design in pink flowers on the broad top rail of the back, and touches of gilt on the rungs of the back, arms and legs. We have long wanted a similar one for our porch, and not more than 15 minutes after we arrived at the auction, the coveted settee was put up for sale. We looked it over eagerly and found it had the type of back we wanted, and decided if the price was not prohibitive it would be ours. The first bid was a half dollar. Bidding seemed rather listless, and when my sister finally offered $3.25, no one seemed willing to offer more. We waited breathlessly. "Three and a quarter, three and a quarter, I'm bid. Who'll make it a half?" the auctioneer asks. We hold our breath—no one apparently. "Three and a quarter," the auctioneer repeats. "All done? Once! Twice! And sold!" We almost hugged each other right there in public. We seemed to see it already, glistening in its new coat of paint and with cretonne cushions in cream, black and pink, adorning the secluded end of our porch, shut in by vines, inviting to a quiet nap. The only disturbing thought was that we were 30 miles from home, and, decidedly, a settee seven feet in length would not fit into, or on, our car. We decided not to worry, and for once our decision was justified, for we later discovered that a man who lived near us, was at the sale with a truck. He very willingly promised to take it home for us, and charged us only 50 cents!

The purchase of the settee was the high tide of our day, for the afternoon brought many antique hunters and higher prices. But we did purchase a Boston rocker that matched the settee for 75 cents, and a handsome old glass sugar bowl and quaint celery holder were bought for five cents! The sugar bowl with its cover makes a good candy jar, and the celery holder is admirable as a vase.

Our friend with the truck bought a flat-top desk of solid walnut, drawers on each side, and in splendid condition, for $2. A tall secretary desk of burled walnut sold for $8. ELLEN JOHNSTON.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

Just what does stock of "no par value" mean? How can a company issue stock without knowing its par value? Are such stocks sold on the stock exchange? Do you advise purchase of them by farmers of limited means? T. D. B.
Pennsylvania.

When a corporation is organized it must first file a certificate with the Secretary of State stating besides other things the amount of capital employed, the number of shares into which the capital is to be divided and the par value of each. The par value is printed on the face of the share or stock certificate, or the certificate of incorporation may state the amount of capital to be employed and the number of shares of "no par value." In this case "no par value" is printed on the stock or shares. In either case the value of the share depends on the number of shares issued and the property and business in the company. Both kinds of stocks are sold on the stock exchanges. "No par" stock is just as safe as stock with "par value" and no more so. A share represents a fractional part of a business. If a company is capitalized in its charter with capital of $1,000, divided into 100 shares and the full $1,000 is paid in in cash, your one share of stock is worth $10 a share whether "par value" or "no par value." If later the property and business comes to be worth $2,000, then your one share of stock is worth $20. However, if the property later comes to be worth only $500, your one share is worth only $5, and if the debts later equal the value of the property of the company your share of stock is worthless, your original $10 paid for the stock is lost. The farmer with means, small or large, is wise if he refuses to touch stocks as an investment. They may be good one time and no good later. Bankers and brokers watch the prices from day to day and buy or sell as prices go up or down, sometimes at profit, often at a loss. Farmers are not equipped for that game, neither are business men.

When a co-operative organization takes its annual inventory to arrive at a surplus which is used for dividends to its shareholders, must the said organization show a depreciation on their real estate holdings in their audit? I have always been under the impression that real estate holdings are not depreciated until time of liquidation, when said depreciation would come under profit or loss.
New Jersey. F. G.

There is no fixed rule. The Federal and State governments allow a depreciation of 2 to 3 per cent of the value of buildings as an annual deduction, but not on land. When the property is sold, the accumulated depreciations are charged back and the capital profit or loss determined at time of liquidation. This estimates the life of a building from 33 to 50 years. The cost of normal repairs is allowed as expense, but not permanent replacements.

While we know no fixed rule we think it prudent to allow annually a charge for depreciation of building and equipment in co-operative management. It would seem desirable to charge off enough for depreciation to cover the cost during the life of the building and of machinery and equipment. If this is carried as surplus it serves as a reserve fund for replacement later on. Otherwise the original capital would be depreciated.

I desire to know if the Universal Song Service Company is a true, reliable and responsible concern. They guarantee that if my poem does not sell they will return my money. They have accepted my poem, and their offer seems good if they are a responsible firm. L. D.
Florida.

This song service requires you to pay in advance $15 for copyright, $25 for setting the poem to music, and $10 for 25 copies of the music. The government office at Washington charges a fee of $2 for registry of a copyright. Your investment to start is $50. We do not know this "Universal Song Service." We find no financial rating for it, and no business record for it. Since it solicits your $50, and offers you a guarantee, it is its duty to satisfy you of its responsibility or to file statement of its worth where it will be available to their patrons. While passing no judgment on this particular concern because of lack of information, our information is that there is little or no demand for amateur music. Music concerns offering to set amateur poems to music invariably demand cash in advance for the work. We have had experience with many of them, and we never knew the songs to sell or the authors to get their money back. This may be an exception, but until it has furnished evidence of its responsibility, it will be prudent for our author to hold tight to the $50. Since the firm is so sure of the sales, why not take the $50 out of the first returns?

Can you inform me in regard to Plastex Industries, 1085 Washington Ave., New York City? Their proposition is to make plaster novelties and objects of art at home by using rubber molds bought of them. These molds cost from $15 to $30 each. They also claim they will sell goods one makes on 15 per cent commission or buy them outright. I have been a subscriber to THE R. N.-Y. for several years and think it is the "squarest" farm paper published. W. L. P.
New York.

It is difficult to give definite information about a proposition of this kind until the enterprise has made a record, good or bad. If you want novelties for your own use, you can buy all you need for less than the cost of the molds and material to make them. The inducement here, however, seems to be in the hope of selling the product at a profit. If the Plastex Industries will show us where anyone has succeeded in making a profit in this enterprise, we are open to conviction, but in the meantime we could not encourage our friends to hope for success in it.

An owner gave a man authority to build a Summer home on a piece of land commanding a grand view of surrounding country without money or paper to show what he had done. How long must this man occupy it before he could claim it as his own? OBSERVER.
New York.

Of course he is free to claim it now or anytime. It has been pretty generally held that when a person enjoyed undisputed possession of real estate for 20 years he gains right to legal title to it. If this right were disputed by the original owner or his legal successors it would be a matter for a court decision, and there may be evidence to modify the general rule.

Is there a corporation called Ocean Products and Supply Corporation, incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware? If so, what is the value of the stock? J. C. W.
Connecticut.

We find no record of this corporation. It is possible that it has been recently incorporated, and the value of the stock has not been established in any public sales. Any person approached for the purchase of stock is entitled to all the information of the corporation including the cash paid in and the annual statements of earnings and expenses, and a statement of its assets and liabilities. Unless the statements are verified no experienced investor would buy the stock even with these statements, but they would give a basis for inquiry and information on which one could form an opinion as to the stock value. Make it a rule not to buy stock or bonds without knowing the value and earning power of the corporation. There will be risk enough then.

The Brunswick Knitting Co., 16 W. 32d St., New York City, owes me for work since January 8. I wrote to them four times but can get no answer.
New Jersey. MRS. G. E.

The Brunswick Knitting Company is in the hands of a receiver. The business is discontinued, and no encouragement is given for the payment of claims.

A wife has a house and lot in her name. Her husband wants to place a first mortgage on it of about $5,000. She does not want to do so. Can he do it without her consent or her signature? We understand there is a new law.
New York. A. T.

If the property is in the name of the wife only the husband cannot execute a mortgage on it or a deed for it any more than a mere stranger. The new law which went into effect September 1, 1930, is a decedent's law to regulate the disposition of an estate after the death of a husband or a wife. Under this new law either spouse may make a will, but the survivor is entitled to one-third of the estate of the deceased, and when there are no children to an extra allowance.

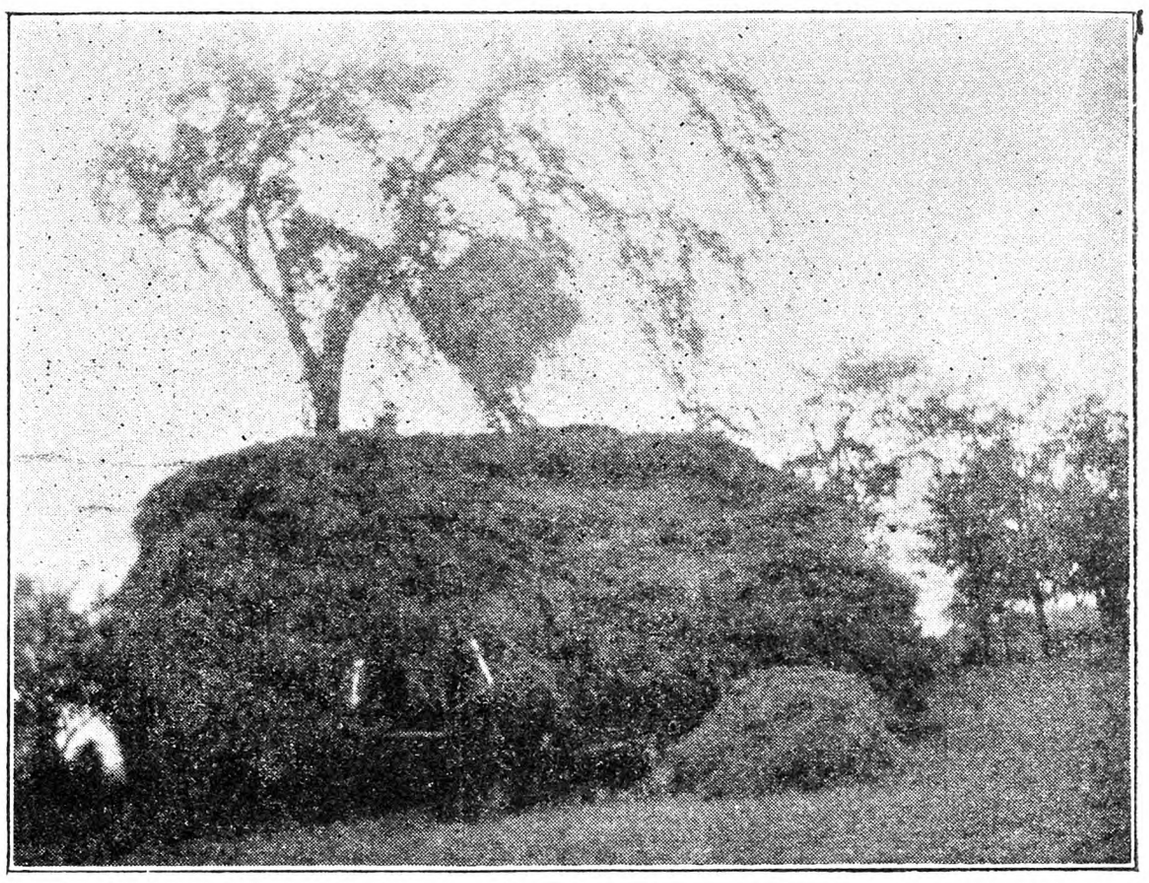
Work on a Genesee County, N. Y., Farm

From time immemorial "haying and harvesting" implied the hardest, hottest and most exhausting work on the farm. For that reason hired help expected and received higher wages during the time when hay and grain were being put into the barn.

In later years, however, the proverbial "Yankee ingenuity" has invented ways and means to overcome a great deal of the drudgery that was necessary at this season.

It is a long cry from the grain cradle which hangs in the peak of our tool shed, now useful only as a relic and a reminder of the days when father worked from sun to sun, to the modern combine which is occasionally seen even in New York State, performing in one operation with a minimum of physical labor, not only the harvesting but the thrashing as well of our grain crops.

It is inevitable that these modern machines employing one or two men, where a score or more would formerly have been required to accomplish the same results, have been the cause of much of our unemployment, and the overproduction of our grains, not only in the United States but in foreign countries where these American made machines have displaced the ancient methods of hand harvesting and the "thrashing floor."



Elm Tree Helps Stack the Hay

So in the securing of our hay crops we see fewer fields dotted with the picturesque haycocks representing time and labor. In their place we notice the side-delivery rake and hay-loader in these same fields, and the barns equipped with tracks and harpoon forks or slings. With horse power or electric hoist, the crops of hay and grain are placed in the mow at the control of the operator. This modern method is a striking contrast to the old way of unloading and pitching back in the mow by hand these major crops of New York State.

Not all of the ingenuity has been applied to the handling of these crops in the barn however. Sometimes we find that there is need for putting up a stock of hay outside, and here again a lot of hard work may sometimes be avoided as was done a short time ago on our farm. Realizing that there was not room enough in the barns to secure our hay and grain crops, we decided that some of our clover and Alfalfa must go into a stack.

Fortunately one of our large elm trees, located in a favorable place by the highway adjoining the hay lot, had so grown that its largest limb—really about one-half of the tree—leaned out over the field. At a height of about 40 feet from the ground a large pulley was attached, through this was passed a regular inch hay rope. This was run through a similar pulley hitched with a log chain to the base of the tree.

Then with a harpoon fork and a horse for power the loads of hay were hauled very easily up to any height, and by swinging these forks of hay over the stack they could be dropped on any part desired. In this manner the writer built a stack about 25 feet high containing 20 loads with no assistance on the stack whatever, and with very little effort, certainly a long way ahead of pitching off by hand and using a staging for "topping off," as has been done in past years.

Another factor that enters in and can be easily appreciated by one who has attempted to pitch off by hand, hay loaded with a hay-loader, is this, they just don't seem to work well together, in other words—if obliged to unload by hand—don't use a loader! But by using the old elm tree and harpoon fork combination, we could also continue to use the hay-loader, each of which saves a lot of the hardest, most tiresome work of the season. IRVING H. COOK.

Control of Fleas

The first thing to do is to get everything thoroughly clean and free from dust, sweeping with a damp mop and using the vacuum cleaner, if possible. Fleas breed in dust and a dusty place encourages them. Frequent mopping with hot soapsuds is very beneficial, going over the floors with an oil mop being also helpful. In addition to this experience shows that naphthalene flakes and insect sprays used everywhere will be exceedingly beneficial. The naphthalene flakes seem to us the best thing that can be used. They should be scattered freely on the floors everywhere and left over night, then swept up the next day. You will find plenty of stupefied fleas which should be swept up and burned. The commercial insect powders of pyrethrum is also efficient and may be puffed around with a powder gun. This would be a good thing to puff into soft furniture or rugs, shaking and cleaning afterwards. During a flea infestation it is far better to keep all the rugs off the floor, rolling them up with lots of naphthalene flakes rolled up in them and to set them aside until the fleas disappear. This gives you a better chance to get rid of them on the floor.

Cat and dog fleas do not get all over the house the way sand fleas do, but of course, pet animals should be attended to. The dogs should be washed with flea soap but you cannot wash a cat with soap of this kind without injuring it severely and making it sick. With a cat you can rub pyrethrum powder into the hair and then brush it out before the animal has a chance to lick it. This will stupefy the fleas which can be gathered up and burned. Dealers in pet stock usually stand the cat on a piece of cotton batting while they use the pyrethrum powder and any fleas that jump out get entangled in the cotton batting. It is also very efficacious to comb the cat with a flea comb which you can get from dealers in pet stock. The fleas can be combed out and dropped in hot water. It should always be remembered that you may wash a dog with flea soap but never use this on a cat for you will poison the poor creature and make it miserable, if you do not kill it.

With the daily use of such repellents as are named, and careful cleaning up, dusting, sweeping and mopping, you can get rid of the insects. These fleas appear in the Summer in seashore or sandy localities. They often appear in a house that has been closed for a week or two, where they have had a chance to breed undisturbed. They may sometimes be trapped in large numbers by laying pieces of sticky fly-paper on the floor, and sweeping towards the paper.

Where dogs or cats live in the house, their beds should be shaken out and cleaned each day. Tobacco stems, laid under a dog's bed, will repel the pest.

OLD lady going up for her first ride in an airplane: "Oh, you'll bring me back all right, won't you?" "Yes, ma'am," replied the pilot, "I've never left anybody up there yet."—Credit Lost.

Private Right of Way

Along the boundary line of my property there runs an old dirt road used by neighbors whose property is shut off from the main road. I understand that this is considered a right of way because of its many years of existence. Can this right of way be used for anything else than passage without first obtaining my permission? If poles have been erected to string wires to the shut-in property without my permission, can I remove them? How many feet is allowed for the width of such a roadway? G. C. L.

New Jersey.

If the party living to the rear of your premises acquired title through an owner who at one time owned both your property and the property in the rear of your premises and later sold off the rear portion without granting a right of way, the property-owner in the rear has an implied right of ingress and egress. While I know of no case which gives them a right to maintain wire for telephone service to the main thoroughfare, still I believe that a court, following present-day progress, would grant them such a right if application were made.

An implied right of way would cover a roadway of sufficient width to go in and out with vehicles such as may be used by the person living to the rear of your property.

Undoubtedly it would be advisable for you and your neighbor to agree upon an established roadway of a definite width so that the title to your property will be definite and that of your neighbor's property also. H. R.

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Rooms with bath - - - - $2.50 up
Suites for 3 or 4 - - - - $5.00 up

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TWO FARMS FOR RENT OR SALE ON EASY TERMS
One with ten-room house, one with five-room house. Other farms for sale near state road. Apply—
WILLIAM D. RUARK Berlin, Md.

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STENCILS TO ORDER TOWNSON, Rialto Theatre Bldg., Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

FARMER, MARRIED, caretaker, small poultry farm, 4 acres, experienced incubators, plowing, cultivating, repairs; cottage, electricity, fuel, garden; state experience, family, wages. ADVERTISER 1397, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, good cook and laundress, fond of children; conveniences; experienced settled woman, used to country for family two adults and two children; forty dollars monthly; references. R. SULZER, R. F. D. 1, Darien, Conn.

WANTED—Young man for three months to help on commercial poultry plant; state wages expected a month with board. W. D. SAWYER, Springdale, Conn.

WANTED—Experienced working business manager for large commercial poultry farm in North Jersey; only high-class, capable man will be considered; outline past experience in first letter, arranging for interview. ADVERTISER 1406, care Rural New-Yorker.

WHITE, PROTESTANT, general houseworker, must be good cook; permanent position and good home. Address THE WHITE OAK FARM, Oak Ridge, N. J.

WANTED—Woman, as willing helper, in small family; neatness and plain cooking essential; good home for right party; write, stating all particulars. G. J. CADOO, Greeley, Pa.

WANTED—Carpenter with knowledge of masonry for gentleman's farm; unmarried; should have complete set of own tools; permanent place for competent, cheerful worker; good room and board. $35 per month. ADVERTISER 1415, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEWORK, GIRL speaking English or German, small family adults. Address BOX 428, Chautauqua, N. Y.

WANTED OCTOBER 1 by widow with two grown sons, woman as economical plain cook and houseworker; light laundry; must be fond of dogs and willing to help in kennels when necessary; must be strong, neat and willing worker; personal references as to character and experience essential; English or Scotch preferred; wages $45, with raise in six months if help in kennel is satisfactory; write fully, with references, to THE MISTY ISLES KENNEL, Bedford Village, N. Y.

WANT A FARM-HAND who can milk, and drive team, also want a carpenter. E. J. MURPHY, R. 4, Potsdam, N. Y.

WANTED—About September 15 a mother and daughter or two sisters to do all the work, including laundry for a family of 5 in the country, 30 miles from New York; pleasant working conditions, all conveniences; must be reliable, good cook and capable; Protestant preferred; no applicants with small children considered. Reply to ADVERTISER 1435, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A capable, trustworthy young woman to do cooking and downstairs work in the country near New York City; must be a good cook and a good worker; pleasant home and good wages; please reply to ADVERTISER 1436, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married man as working farmer, experienced with cows, good milker and understand all kinds of general farm work, and able to drive car; permanent position for right man; prefer man with son old enough to help; wages $75 month, cottage and milk; apply by letter only, giving references, stating age, number in family VICTOR FARMS, Bellvale, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

POSITION WANTED—Capable, congenial, well-educated woman, middle-aged, drives car, as companion or instructress; country preferred. BOX 116, Francestown, N. H.

HERDSMAN, MARRIED, Scotch, wishes position with Guernseys or Ayrshires; life-time experience in all branches of dairy and barn work. ADVERTISER 1370, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED — Herdsman - dairyman, thoroughly experienced in all branches of farming; married, best references. ADVERTISER 1389, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, CAPABLE and dependable, caretaker, gardener, estate or camp; understands machinery, can paint and make repairs; no liquor; best references. ADVERTISER 1396, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED by single man as gardener, farm-hand, milker or caretaker; best of references. JOHN B. McCLAIN, R. F. D., Box 71, West Hurley, N. Y.

WANTED—Position dairy, barn work, to take care cows, good milker, good with stock. GEORGE CRAMER, Box 138, Sidney, N. Y.

CARETAKER POSITION wanted, unoccupied property, anywhere; coast preferred. ADVERTISER 1395, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN (American) desires position as caretaker, understands carpentry, paper-hanging, cement work; no liquor or tobacco. ADVERTISER 1402, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, with child of school age, would like position as housekeeper. ADVERTISER 1403, care Rural New-Yorker.

MOTHER'S HELPER desires work near Newburgh or Middletown. ADVERTISER 1404, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE AMERICAN, age 24, desires position September 1 on estate or farm; no liquor or tobacco; honest and reliable; good milker, drive car; state particulars and wages. BOX 6, Somers, Conn.

MAN, 55, SOME experience on poultry farm desires position; wants good permanent home; wages $15 month and board. ADVERTISER 1401, care Rural New-Yorker.

BACK-YARD BEEKEEPER desires position as helper in apiary, year round; temperate, reliable; references or bonds; American, 40, married. BOX 55, Southville, Mass.

POSITION WANTED as farm manager or herdsman; farm-raised, last 10 years in charge of two of the largest farms and herds of Holsteins and Ayrshires in the East, five years at each place; age 36, married, one girl; employed at present, available November 1; A-1 references; manager. ADVERTISER 1413, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 22 YEARS' experience several breeds, prefer to specialize with Barred Rocks, breeding plant, understand mating for type, vigor, color of stock, increased production, size, color of eggs; conscientious worker, American, age 44. ADVERTISER 1405, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED MAN wishes position as caretaker, experienced gardener, best reference. ADVERTISER 1410, care Rural New-Yorker.

PROTESTANT COUPLE want position as caretakers or helpers. ADVERTISER 1411, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, STRICTLY sober, reliable and thoroughly experienced, wants place where strict attention to business and successful handling of flock is appreciated; go anywhere. A. W. BELL, 315 Penn St., Camden, N. J.

WOMAN WITH 2 children (10 and 11) wishes position; good cook, dependable, congenial, will board children out if necessary. MRS. C. CHASE, East Chatham, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, MARRIED, capable, reliable, is open for engagement. ADVERTISER 1416, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN MAN wants work on dairy farm, good milker, has clean habits. C. KIESSLING, R. D. 2, Pemberton, N. J.

ELDERLY MAN, single, wants position on farm, experienced dry-hand milker, farm-hand. ADVERTISER 1424, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED FARMER with the experience, energy and executive ability to handle any agricultural enterprise, open for engagement; competent, reliable, efficient. ADVERTISER 1418, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM LABORER, single, age 37, no liquor or tobacco, handy with carpenter work, painting and machinery. ADVERTISER 1419, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as working farm manager, Canadian, 35 years, married, one child 10; capable of taking full responsibility; No. 1 references, character and ability; understand dairying from A to Z. ADVERTISER 1421, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 30, SINGLE, college training, 10 years' practical experience, expert all branches; farm bred, conscientious worker. ADVERTISER 1423, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED FARMER-GARDENER, German, single, 30, educated, no bad habits, chauffeur's license, wants position on private estate or modern farm. AECKER, 140 Main St., Brewster, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED, PRACTICAL farmer, capable, willing, dependable, honest, 12 years' experience orchard work, planting to marketing, dairy, poultry, market garden, expert on general repairs on tools and buildings, economical, trustworthy, drive truck or tractor; don't use liquor or tobacco; married, one child; wife excellent cook. P. O. BOX 16, Wilton, Conn.

BUSINESS WOMAN, American, wants place where she can keep 200 hens, keep house for adults for board and room; electricity essential; cook for tourists or tend road-stand. ADVERTISER 1434, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOLLANDER, MARRIED, one child 11, honest, trustworthy, wants position on private estate; experienced painter for out and inside work, also as caretaker, chauffeur and horseman. Address ADVERTISER 1438, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY - POULTRYMAN, MARRIED, desires position gentleman's estate; excellent butter-maker; eggs at all seasons, broilers and roasters; best references. M., Box 126, Great Neck, N. Y.

WOMAN WISHES position as housekeeper for elderly couple; city or country, country preferred. ADVERTISER 1433, care Rural New-Yorker.

RELIABLE SCOTCH farmer, 32, married, would like charge of farm or estate; experienced sheep and all farm stock; willing worker; well recommended; would consider caretaker's job; wife experienced butter-maker. ADVERTISER 1432, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, WITH boy, desires position in country; good home preferred to high wages. ADVERTISER 1431, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MARRIED man wishes position on estate or farm, care of cattle; good references. BOX 44, Johnstown, N. Y.

FRUIT-GROWER, 31, AVAILABLE January 1 as working manager or foreman; industrious, keenly interested in the work, 12 years varied experience in growing and selling fruit; highest references; only moderate wages expected. ADVERTISER 1430, care Rural New-Yorker.

CERTIFIED NURSE, middle-aged, desires position; will care for invalid and light housework. ADVERTISER 1428, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, SUPERINTENDENT, gardener, qualified farm manager, broad experience; married. ADVERTISER 1427, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MAN, experienced in test cow, calf, and milk-room work, desires position. ADVERTISER 1426, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION ON FARM, poultry, dairy or general, by young Protestant man of 20, 4 years' experience; New Jersey preferred. MERRITT W. DOWNER, 409 Ainsworth St., Linden, N. J.

POSITION, GENERAL housework, city or country, permanent; references. ADVERTISER 1429, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM MANAGER, commercial cattle and dairy specialist; 20 years' experience, highest references. BOX 269, Peekskill, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, thoroughly experienced in all branches, desires position; highest references. ADVERTISER 1437, care Rural New-Yorker.

BUSINESSMAN, 50, GENTILE, single, healthy and active, widely traveled and well educated, wishes to settle in the country and should like to hear from owner of estate or any kind of enterprise where his services would be useful; fond of outdoor life, dogs and all animals, also gardening and willing to do any kind of light work; salary of secondary consideration, good living conditions more essential; may later, if mutually agreeable, consider partnership. ADVERTISER 1439, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER OF UNOCCUPIED estate or rent small farm; must be reasonable; particulars first letter. WEISS, 3912 56th St., Woodside, L. I., N. Y.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

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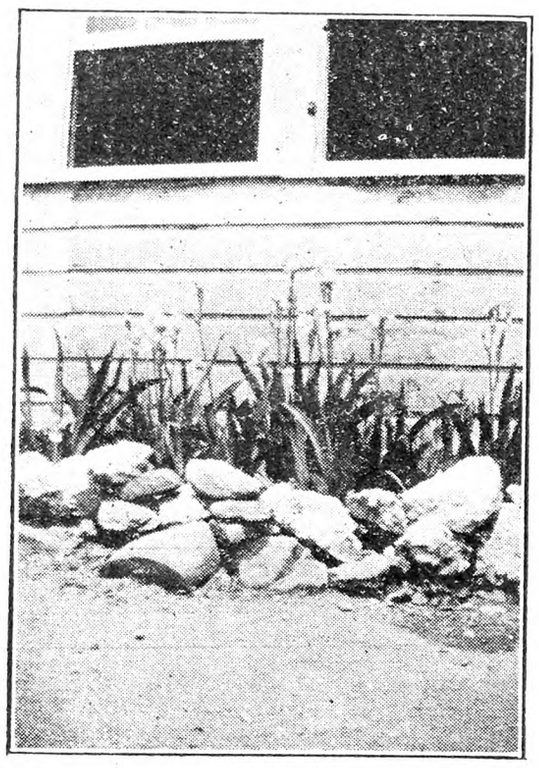
School Gardens

Bare and unattractive school grounds and buildings may be made attractive by the use of a little common sense, quite some labor and a quantity of bulbs and roots. There is room for a flower garden on any school ground, let it be ever so small. If there isn't room, make room.

The picture accompanying this article is of a flower bed made under the most discouraging conditions and amid the most discouraging surroundings. There was no place excepting beside the schoolhouse, and the soil here more nearly resembled cement. The boys spent Arbor Day carting stones to build up a wall about a foot high and then filled it in



The Iris Garden by the Schoolhouse

with soil brought from a bank by the roadside. We then planted them to Iris and Golden Glow. Result, "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

I have found Iris and Golden Glow an ideal combination for this purpose. The Iris blooms in the Spring while the children are still in school, and the Golden Glow is blooming for them when they return in the Fall. I have seen children and teacher work and plant and care for a fine garden of annuals only to have them bloom when they were not there to enjoy them. That is discouraging to children. Tulips, Crocus, daffodils and hyacinths can be used, also peonies, but none will stand the rough usage the Iris and Golden Glow will and repay you with such and abundance of blossom.

In one of these beds made under the windows of a school where there were many little children and a very small school yard, the ground became so hard from their tramping over the beds through the Winter, that I feared for the roots. Spring found them peeping through, and they pushed their way into loveliness through a crust almost as hard as cement. I am not advising this treatment of beds for best results, but it is a difficulty that the school garden often meets with and it is good to know that there are some flowers that will survive it.

Wild flower gardens also offer possibilities. Jack-in-the-pulpit, Trillium, violets, Hepaticas, Anemones and wild geraniums, all lend themselves to transplanting, and as they bloom before the trees are in leaf, may be planted in places that would be too shady for later flowers. Tulips, Crocus, daffodils and hyacinths also offer this advantage.

It is good for the children to have trees and flowers to care for and be responsible for. It gives them a sense of achievement and a feeling of pride in their school grounds and surroundings in general. It may plant a seed that will blossom into more beautiful homes.

New York. M. O. T.

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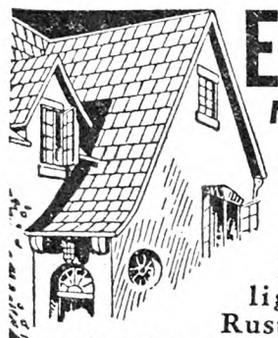

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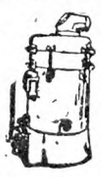

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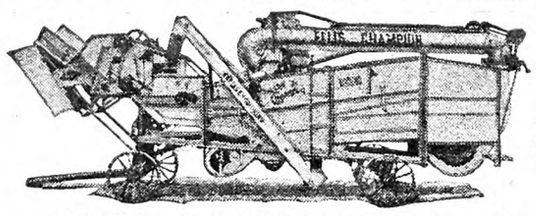

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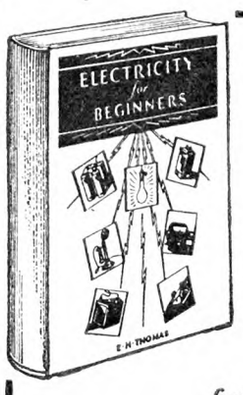

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Mt. Baker National Forest, Washington

Vegetable Diseases Appearance and Control

By C. T. Gregory

THE first step in controlling the diseases of plants is to know what troubles are present. What possible good can it do to spray a plant for disease that is in the soil? For example, cabbage yellows and tomato wilt are both in the soil and enter the plants through the roots. Nothing could be more utterly useless than to spray such plants. If, by some simple rules, one can distinguish the nature of the disease, it may save much work and more disappointment.

Let's take the cabbage as the first example and see how the plant doctor diagnoses the trouble. The first thing we notice is the attitude of the plant. Is it wilted or not? Of course this might be due to a dry soil, but if the soil is moist it is probably due to either black-leg or club-root. Pull up one or two of

Black-leg of cabbage kills suddenly

the plants and examine the roots. If they are rotted and black it is the black-leg, but if they are badly swollen it is the club-root. It is characteristic of club-root, too, that the plants wilt during the day and recover at night.

If the leaves are all yellow, but the plant does not wilt, it is the yellows disease. To make certain split the stem and see if the sap tubes are brown and woody. Sometimes, too, the head will rot off at the stem when affected with the yellows. There is also one-sided development of affected plants.

However, if the leaves develop yellow spots that spread rather rapidly and become dry and papery, and within these papery spots the sap tubes form a black lacework, the disease is black rot. The sap tubes of the leaf petioles and the stem are black.

It just so happens that there is no control for these cabbage diseases once they have gained entrance into the plant. However, the kind of diseases present will make a big difference in the plans for next year. For black-leg and black rot it is necessary to treat the seed by soaking it 30 minutes in water held at a temperature of 122 degrees Fahr. and to plant the cabbage in a different place.

If club-root is present the soil must be limed, using from 5 to 10 lbs. on 50 square feet. Either hydrated lime or finely ground agricultural lime may be used, and make the applications at least 18 months before cabbages again are replanted in the soil.

If the yellows disease is present and is at all abundant the chances of successfully producing a crop of the ordinary varieties of cabbage on the land are very poor. The only safe thing to do is to plan on using one of the resistant varieties, Wisconsin All Seasons, Wisconsin Hollander, Wisconsin Succession, Marion Market, All Head Select, Iacope or Indiana cabbage.

Beans present a somewhat different problem. The blight disease can easily be recognized by the bright yellow spots surrounded by a bright red margin. The pods usually appear as if they had been splashed with rusty iron. Somewhat resembling the blight is another disease known as anthracnose. It can be distinguished by the brown sunken cankers on the stems of the leaves and veins on the lower surface of the leaf. The pod cankers are sunken and almost black.

Practically the only control for either of these diseases is to produce your own seed. Select pods that are not spotted with disease. The seed within them will be healthy. Seed treatment cannot be relied upon because the diseases penetrate too deeply into the tissues. Furthermore, do not plant beans successively in the same place because the germs or the spores will remain alive on the old plant parts for at least a year.

Sometimes the Kentucky Wonder variety is badly affected with a rust. The pods, stems and leaves are covered with brown pustules that ruin the pods for consumption and may kill the plants. Fortunately this disease is not common on other varieties of snap beans, particularly the green-pod varieties.

Another peculiar disease causes the crinkling and distortion of the leaves and the stunting of the plants. This is known as mosaic. It is carried in the seed and about the only practical control is to select seed from healthy plants.

Tomato diseases are not at all difficult to distinguish. When the leaves are spotted with small brown spots and they finally become brown and dry it is the leaf blight. Spraying with 4-6-50 Bordeaux mixture, or dusting with copper lime dust early in the morning, will check this trouble.

When the leaves turn yellow and the plants die it may be any one of three troubles; the wilt, early blight, or lightning injury. Split the stem and examine the internal tissues. If it is wilt the sap tubes will be brown. If it is lightning injury the pith tissues will be destroyed and the stem will usually collapse and be flattened. Moreover, lightning injury will occur in a definite area. The early blight disease will cause a canker on the stem at the ground level.

In any of these diseases there is nothing that can be done to cure the trouble, but if wilt is present remember to plant tomatoes in another place next year.

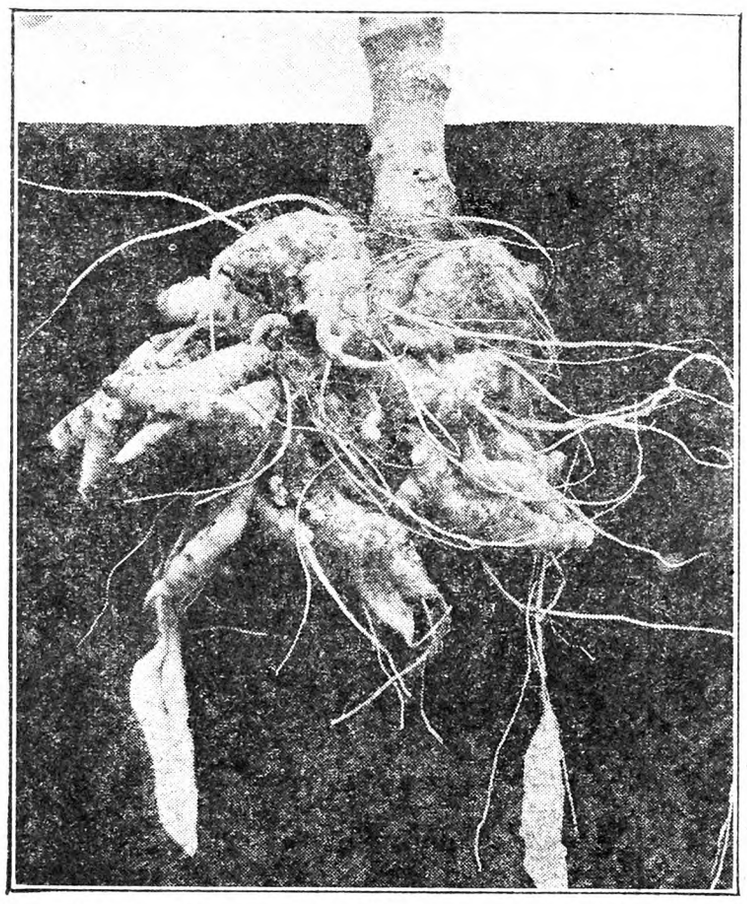
Mosaic in tomatoes has some peculiar effects. The leaves may be variously mottled with yellow and green blotches, but sometimes there is nothing left but the midrib and perhaps one or two of the main veins. This gives the plants a most peculiar appearance. The affected plants are also much dwarfed. Like all these mosaic diseases, there is nothing that can be done for the affected plants. If they are badly dwarfed it would be safest to pull them up and destroy them. In any case do not prune or otherwise handle these mosaic plants, then touch the healthy plants, because this is almost certain to spread the disease.

During hot dry spells the tomato fruit frequently becomes black and flattened at the blossom end. This fruit always ripens early. When this blossom-end rot appears it means that the tomato plants are not getting enough water.

Cucumbers and muskmelons are much alike in their afflictions. When a part of all of the plant suddenly wilts it is caused by bacteria that have been introduced into the stem by the cucumber beetles. But, if the leaves die and turn brown and the stem remains green it is caused by a fungus attacking the leaves. This same disease also attacks watermelons and has just about the same effect. Any of these troubles can be controlled by thoroughly spraying the plants five to seven times with Bordeaux mixture or dusting with copper-lime dust. Care must be taken to apply either the spray or the dust to both the top and bottom of the leaves and the stem. Halfway measures are just about useless against these diseases.

When the cucumber or muskmelon plants are dwarfed and the leaves are blotched with yellow and green and are small and crinkled it is usually due to the mosaic. Sometimes a severe attack of lice will have a similar appearance but in this case the lice can be seen. In the case of mosaic, however, the dwarfing and yellowing of the leaves is not accompanied by any bugs. The cucumbers themselves are also mottled and blotched but the muskmelons do not show any external signs of the disease. In this case the control is to keep down the milkweed and pokeweed in the melon or cucumber patch.

Watermelons are also affected with a wilt disease that appears much like the cucumber wilt. The disease, however, is entirely different. Spraying will



The swollen roots of the club-root of cabbage

have no effect whatever on this wilt, and the only control is to use a resistant variety. What actually happens is the gardener soon finds that he cannot grow this crop. Wilt has made watermelons a thing of the past in many areas. It will remain alive in the soil for at least 10 years, hence the only practical control is to use a resistant variety.

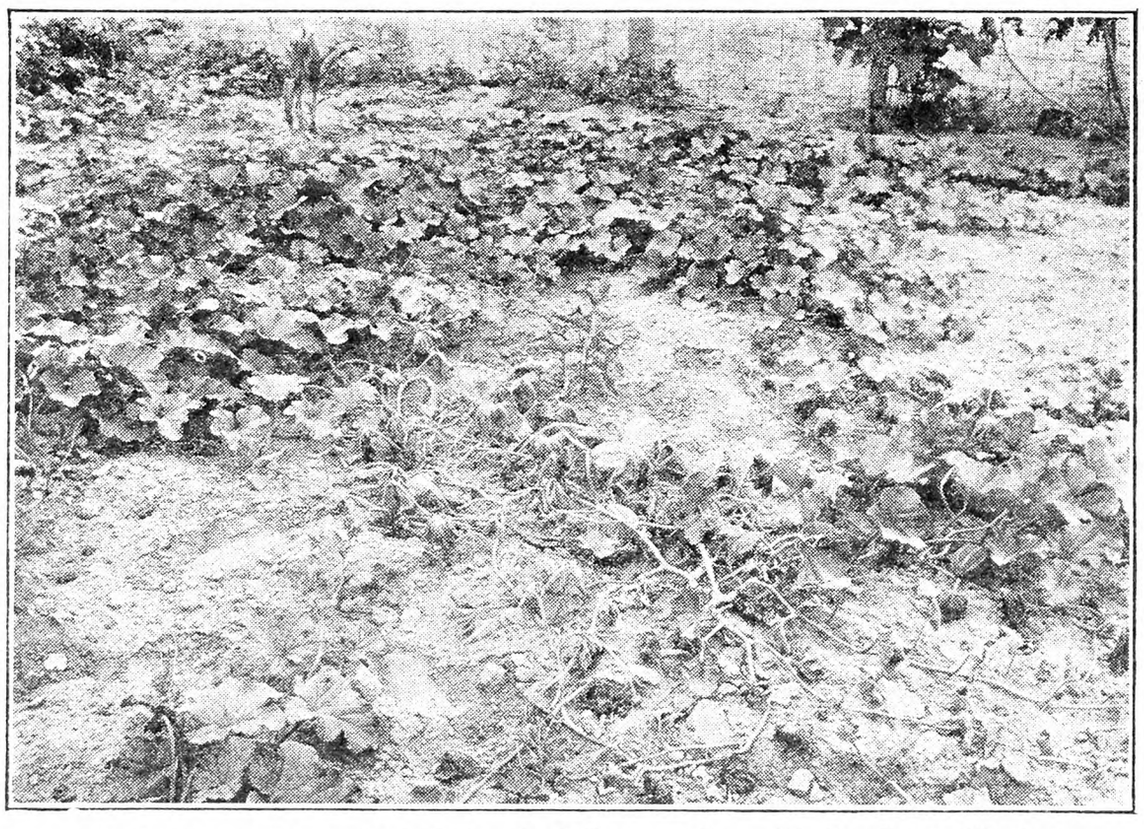
Watermelons should be sprayed with Bordeaux or dusted with copper-lime dust, but do not expect to make any progress with such treatment against the wilt.

When the leaves of potatoes fire along the margin it is due to the leaf-hoppers. This trouble is usually aggravated in hot dry weather, and will be worse, too, when the soil is not fertile. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture 4-6-50 at least once every two weeks is the best control for this trouble.

If the plants turn yellow and die slowly it is probably the wilt. Pull up such a plant and split the stem. If it is wilt the sap tubes will be brownish in color. However, there is another disease that causes the leaves to turn yellow and curl upward. This is the black-leg and can quickly be distinguished by the black rotted roots and underground stem.

For these troubles there is no control during the Summer. The disease is inside the plant and no treatment can be effective.

If the stand is uneven it may be due to at least two causes. Examine the plants or dig up some of the seed pieces and examine them. If the sprouts have started and have been rotted it is due to the black scurf. Usually this disease will also cause brown cankers on the underground stems. It may



Muskmelon wilt can be held in check by spraying with Bordeaux Mixture

Cabbage yellows will ruin this vegetable. Look for the fallen yellow leaves.

cause tuber-like growths to develop on the stems in the axils of the leaves. Seed treatment with corrosive sublimate or hot formaldehyde solution before cutting the seed potatoes is the control for this.

Sometimes, however, when the cut potatoes are planted in hot dry soil, the seed piece will rot before the plant can start. This often causes serious losses in stand. Its control is to allow the cut surfaces of the seed piece to dry before planting. Dusting with sulphur or gypsum dust will often have the same effect.

If the plants are stunted and the leaves rolled the trouble is leaf-roll or mosaic. Where the Summers are hot and dry the leaves are often rolled badly due to the effects of the weather conditions. But, in the cooler potato growing regions, leaf roll and mosaic are easily distinguished. These troubles are only controllable by using disease-free seed. These are obtainable as certified seed and the control of these diseases is one of the principle reasons why such seed almost invariably gives better yields than the common run of seed stock.

Sweet potato wilt first causes the leaves of the plant to turn yellow and finally die. The stem often rots near the ground level. The presence of this disease should be a signal to change the location of the potato field. Moreover, this Fall when the potatoes are dug select the seed potatoes for next year from healthy plants. The best way to be sure the plant is healthy is to split the stems at the crown of the plant. If the sap tubes are white the plant is healthy, but if they are dark brown wilt is present. Store this selected seed in separate hampers.

The black-rot disease may not kill the plant but the potatoes will show large or small blackened areas that are more or less superficial. Ordinarily the flesh beneath these cankers is stained a dark greenish color. The control of this disease begins in Autumn with the selection of clean potatoes, followed by sorting again in Spring and then to treat the seed potatoes with a corrosive sublimate dip or a treatment with one of the organic mercury compounds.

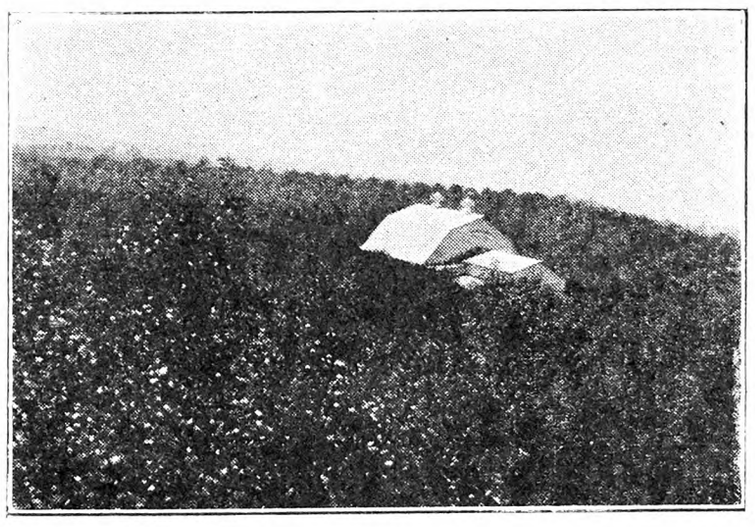
Northeastern Ohio Fruit-growers' Summer Meeting

Eastern Ohio fruit-growers have the custom of making an annual tour of some fruit-growing section or a pilgrimage to some outstanding orchard. Sometimes this tour has been into other States, sometimes to other fruit-growing sections of Ohio. On July 27 the membership of the horticultural societies of Mahoning, Columbiana, Jefferson and Belmont counties converged at Red Ridge Fruit Farm, near Smithfield, Ohio.

This orchard was planted, grown and is managed by Wheeler J. Welday. Several hundred growers were present for this meeting. That section of Ohio of which the counties mentioned are typical is adjacent to the steel manufacturing, mining and pottery industries of the Ohio Valley.

The ordinarily good market conditions for fruit in that section has resulted in the planting of a good many orchards on the hill lands near the cities of Pittsburgh, Youngstown, Wheeling, East Liverpool and Steubenville. Mr. Welday's orchard, as the name indicates, lies mostly on a ridge high above the surrounding country, at the edge of the village of Smithfield. The soil is naturally fairly fertile and has a reddish cast. Smithfield is about a dozen miles west of Steubenville.

The development of this orchard has a touch of romance, such as is often found in connection with western orchards. A great many fruit-growers of the far Northwest started out in life in other businesses, industries or professions, later changing to fruit-growing. W. J. Welday specialized in English in college and after graduation became a professor in the English deparment of one of the large universities in the Middle West. After teaching a few years Mr. Welday decided fruit-growing offered a field more to his liking than teaching, so in 1912 he



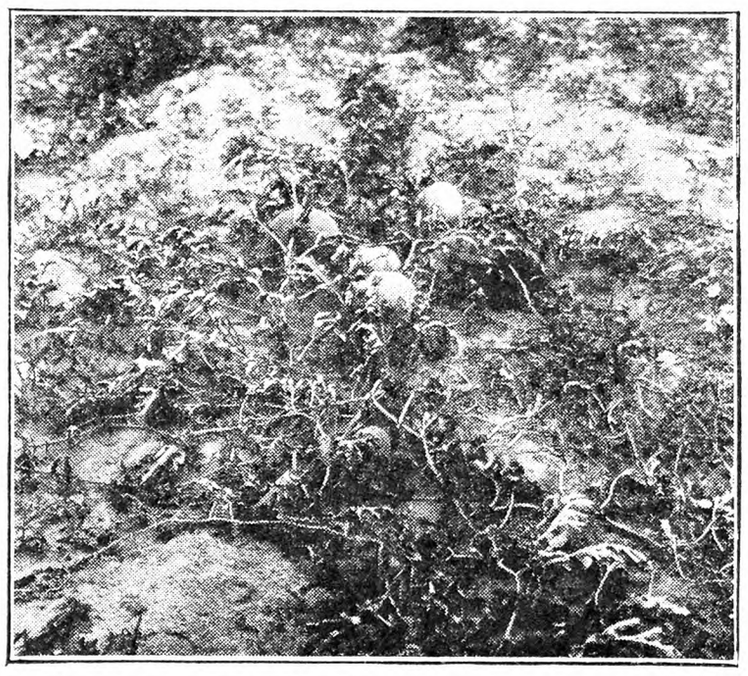
Packing-house in Orchard Setting

planted the first trees in his 75-acre orchard. The site of the orchard is a portion of the old homestead owned by Mr. Welday's father.

Mr. Welday has confined his planting largely to apples. His orchard is known for its specially high-colored and large Rome Beauties. Other varieties of major importance in his orchard are Jonathan, Stayman and Transparent. Mr. Welday is very thorough in all his orchard operations but retains enough of the spirit of amateur horticulture to be interested in new varieties. He has a very fine collection of newer varieties, many of them represented by grafts top-worked on bearing trees. By following this system he is able to get fruit of the newer varieties quickly. Having been unusually successful in top-working trees, Mr. Welday has also used this system to change a considerable number of trees of certain varieties that have not proven profitable for him to more desirable varieties. We have never seen better examples of top-working than can be seen in this orchard.

In the center of the orchard and on the highest ground are located the storage, packing-house and also the central watter supply used in spraying. The present storage has capacity for 8,000 bushels. The walls are of hollow tile construction; the ceiling is insulated with cork. The floor is earth except for a concrete aisle through the center. Apples are stored in bushel crates which rest on strips of wood.

While the storage is not large enough to hold the entire crop, it is ample in most years because many of the apples are sold at picking time. A unique feature of this storage is the auxiliary cooling system used. At one side of the storage an ice bunker is suspended from the ceiling. This box holds three or four tons of ice. Air passing over this ice is driven into the storage by means of a fan and projected through a pipe which can be turned into



Watermelon wilt is not the same as muskmelon wilt. It can only be controlled by a very long rotation or resistant varieties.

all sections. Mr. Welday stated that he could reduce the temperature of the storage within a 24-hour period by 10 to 15 degrees. Fruit-growers who depend on air-cooled storages will appreciate the importance of this reduction of temperature in late September and October. The air inlet to the ice box is from within the storage. Connected with the storage is the packing-house. Over both packing-house and storage there is abundant space for storing baskets and crates. Mr. Welday uses baskets, tubs and paper bags for packages. The Red Ridge orchard is the handiwork of Mr. Welday, who has depended on his own resources and what information he could secure from outside sources. He is active in the work of his State horticultural society and local rural organizations.

Every fruit-grower present thoroughly enjoyed this day in the Welday orchards. Following a tour of the orchards, which are bearing a heavy crop of clean fruit this year, the crowd assembled in the packing-house, where a short speaking program was held in charge of W. H. Mathews of Salem. From the discussion of the men present it was apparent that all of that section, like other fruit-growing sections of Ohio, has the largest crop of fruit ever produced. The crop is exceptionally clean. Most orchards have used the modified spray program developed at the Ohio Station and the finish promises to be very good. C. W. ELLENWOOD.

Marking Potato Hills

I do not know whether suggestion I am giving you is too late for this year or not, but, if so, use it next year.

Wanting some seed potatoes from my most thrifty and healthy hills I was at a loss to know how to mark them so I would know which ones they were at digging time.

The thought came to me to use corncobs, taking a whole one, if small, or, if large, making two pieces of it. I took a basket and went through my patch when they were growing, and, whenever I found a hill that looked healthy and suitable, I took a cob and placed it directly on the hill, taking care it was among the tops on the ground so it would be there when the tops were dead.

When I dig in the Fall I know just what hills were the most healthy and thrifty when growing.

The advantage of corncobs was that one did not need to remove them in the Fall. They do no harm there and they are as permanent as one would want for the purpose.

I marked around 200 hills, giving me about seven or eight bushels, but of course this would vary with the yield. HOWARD SMITH.

Ohio.

Evolution in a Pigyard

It is now five years since we have had any pigs on the farm. The yard, about one-eighth of an acre, just below the pens and cement feeding floor, has been for me an unusually interesting place, since the pigs are gone. This is mostly due to the changes in variety and growth of the various plants and grasses that have occupied the ground as the years go along.

Originally it was a rich gravelly soil with a good many stones of cobblestone size. Abandoned and neglected pigyards are very apt to become an unsightly eyesore. The yard being by the roadside, it was my intention that it should become attractive and of some use as well.

The cobblestones were all raked off and hauled away, so that mowing with a scythe could be well and properly done. It seems to be a fact that an abandoned barnyard or pigyard will harbor about the best assortment of rank weeds and plants of any place we know, and the first year our lot started out to make a good beginning.

The crop the first year was a very thick and complete stand of the common may weed. These were mowed down when in full bloom and all second growth that came on was mowed down later in the year. The second year there was an almost complete stand of motherwort, with a few burdocks; very few may weeds were to be seen. The motherwort was mowed down before the seeds matured, and again all second growth was mowed while green.

The third year we planted two grafted black walnut trees, and trimmed up the few elderberry bushes that had been growing in the yard since before the pigs went away. The third year brought another interesting change. Instead of may weed and motherwort, there was more of a variety. Blue grass was coming on in a few places. Fescue grass occupied a small corner, some few mallows, burdocks and quite a lot of prickly lettuce. Again the plot was carefully mowed twice, and the grass and weeds put around the walnut trees and elder bushes.

The fourth year, 1930, there seemed to be more of a continuation of the plants of the year before with a marked increase in the prickly lettuce and burdocks, and some increase in the Blue grass and fescue grass, and there was a small patch of that rank annual grass called cockspur grass.

This year, now the fifth, the Blue grass and the fescue grass have made the most decided gains, while the prickly lettuce and burdocks are few as compared with last year. The plot has already been mowed twice this year, and it is interesting to see how the Blue grass is steadily spreading, and will probably cover the entire lot in a few years. However, the fescue grass, though an annual, comes in so thickly that nothing else can grow in the corner where it has possession. The elderberry bushes have been trimmed and not allowed to spread, and are well loaded with berries just beginning to ripen. The grafted black walnut trees, one Ohio and one Stabler, are now more than eight feet high, and growing fast. This year we also planted a grafted shellbark hickory in the south part of the lot. The old pigyard is now a pleasing sight, especially to him who has kept the scythe sharp and fought the weeds. E. F. C.

Summit Co., Ohio.

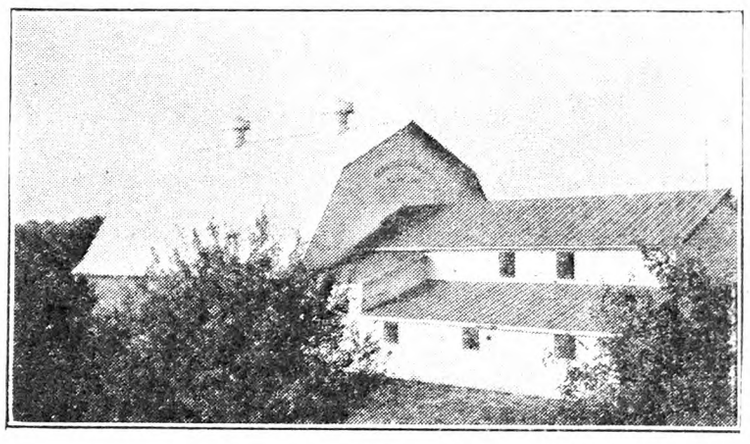
Learning by Experience

I often wonder if there is any occupation which requires more patience and in which one meets with disappointment as a reward for his labors, more than often in farming, especially if one happens to be of an experimental turn of mind.

The pioneer in any new country has much to learn. At first he could not ask others what their experience was because they knew no more about it than did he. The questions had to be asked of the soil and climate with which he had to deal and often asked several times before one could be certain the answer was the correct one. Many times has a very favorable season given one the wrong answer and only after repeated trial and disappointments has the truth been learned.

There are times when one accepts the advice of some one supposed to be an authority in a certain field and after loss of effort and time learns that the one who gave it was not careful enough to take into consideration the effect of climate and soil on plant growth. Many times I recall the words of the late Dr. Charles D. Woods, of the Maine Experiment Station, when discussing soil conditions, what it contained and what needed to be added to mature a profitable crop—"In the last analysis we must ask the soil."

Aroostook has a season long enough in most years to mature a corn crop if the variety is an early one, but when one tries to grow the crop he usually meets with failure. The chief difficulty lies



Nearer View of Apple House

in the fact that our nights are always cool with the exception of a very few in midsummer. Regardless of favorable days the cool nights are too serious a check to overcome. The only remedy is to develop a variety of corn that will thrive in a lower temperature.

What is a serious hindrance to the development of the corn plant is just what the potato plant requires for its development. It seems natural for most men in any line of effort to swing into the lines of least resistance. The farmers of Aroostook have taken advantage of the fact that here is a combination of soil and climatic conditions which enable them to produce larger yields over a large area of a fine quality of tubers than any other large area in the country. On most farms in the district, potato-growing has become a science.

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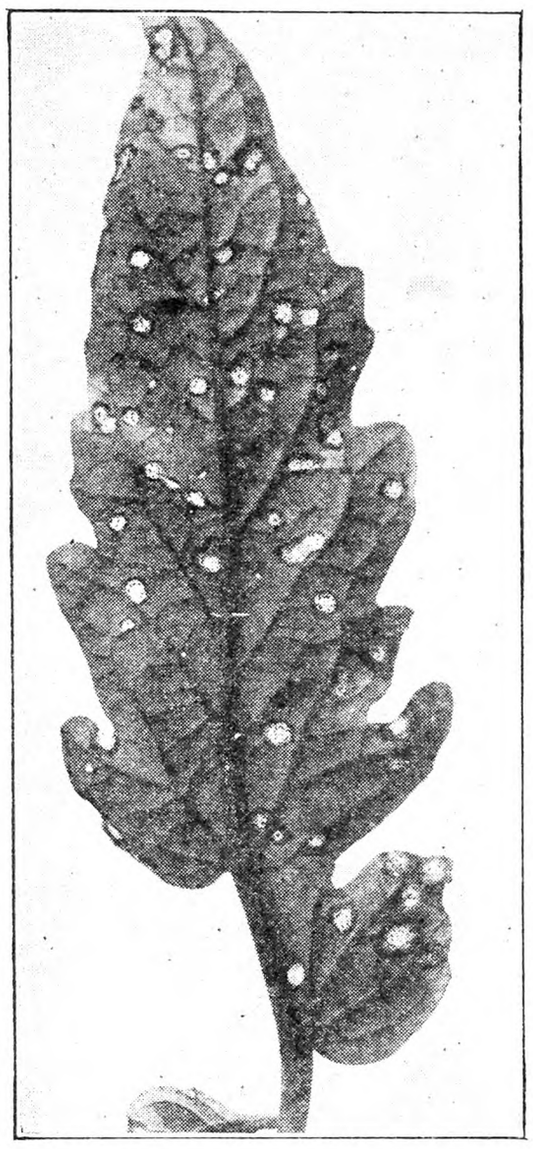
thought one can never say what efforts at corn improvement might do, but nearly everyone likes green corn in season, and it forms a valuable part of the garden diet. There is need for some one to take hold of the matter and develop a strain of corn that will meet the requirements of the colder parts of the United States. For some years I have been able to mature a variety of corn that is very good for table purposes. It can be improved and I am slowly accomplishing this, but our experiment station could do this better than can the individual. There are always a few individuals in every community who are trying to swim against the current. As a rule they receive little sympathy or encouragement and their efforts are apt to be credited to pure contrariness. If they succeed in their efforts it is luck pure and simple; if they fail only what was to be expected by the wise ones. This then is often the reward of the one who would improve conditions for others about them. What then is the reward of those who struggle along new lines of effort, if they succeed? The knowledge that one has contributed to the world's wealth of comfort and happiness, and if they fail, the knowledge that they honestly tried. And honest effort is never lost. It is often possible for another to build on the foundation that the beginner has laid. Even if efforts were along wrong lines they may have shown that this was not the way and the efforts were of value.



The late blight of tomatoes. The small dark spots with black specks in the center of the spot verify the presence of this disease. See page 890.

After years of effort to grow cherries in a small way I find I am nearer failure than ever before. About 20 young trees just coming into bearing seemed doomed. Reason, black knot. The only remedy ever given me for this pest has been to use the knife and destroy every bit of it. But this has proven useless. After cutting out all visible signs of it last season twice this year it is worse than ever. Often I have destroyed the shape of a tree and nearly ruined it, but the next year it is worse than ever. Is there not some cherry that is desirable that will thrive as far north as this, and which is immune to this pest?

I have found trees that are not far away which are not affected to any extent and shall try these but have little faith that they are immune, as I have seen others that were apparently immune for years and then were destroyed by the black knot in a few years. Varieties tried have been Early Richmond, Montmorency, English Morello and a common variety locally known as English or tame cherries.

I have quite a promising crop (small) of grapes in sight and look forward to harvesting eatable grapes this Autumn.

O. B. GRIFFIN.

R.N.-Y.—Black-knot is caused by the disease Dibotryon morbosum spraying with Bordeaux 4-4-50 before buds open in Spring is a deterrent.

Control of Thrips

This annoying insect, which sometimes becomes very troublesome in the greenhouse, is reported as causing damage to a variety of garden plants this year. Roses, Gladiolus and Dahlias are often considerably damaged. The thrips is a very small slender insect, not more than one-tenth or one-twelfth of an inch long; it has narrow wings, short antennæ, and sucking mouth parts. The presence of these insects may be recognized by a whitening of the leaves or shriveling of the flowers where they are feeding. The control method is thorough spraying with tobacco extract. A spray consisting of one teaspoon of Black Leaf 40 to the gallon of water, with an ounce of soap to make it spread and stick better, will control the pest. Some Dahlia growers use a nicotine dust, freely applied. This insect is extremely detrimental to Dahlias, as it attacks the tips of the growth, getting right down into the leaf bud. This retards the growth and induces side shoots, which also become infested. Prompt treatment with tobacco will give relief, but as the insects are often hidden in leaf or flower buds, thorough and repeated treatment is needed.

Summer Cultivation

Too much importance can scarcely be given to the subject of thorough cultivation all Summer for almost all crops and plants of all kinds. It is frequently the practice of some to discontinue the hoeing, weeding and plowing as soon as the hot weather comes on, but this is a great mistake, and particularly so in times of heat and drought. As a rule it can be safely said that the more air you can get intermixed with the soil the better the crops will grow, and a well-tilled soil with loose top surface acts as a mulch in extremely dry weather and keeps the ground in better condition for the plants in every way. It also gives the bacteria which are present in most soils a better chance to work, and this is no small item, as is easily proved by experience. The writer has lately been watering some plants for experiment—one-half with pure cold water from the tap, and the other half from a pool in which aquatic plants and goldfish are kept, and which is therefore warmer and softer by nature. Examination with a microscope shows the water from the pool as containing a large number of infusoria of different kinds and these were of course absent in the city water. Here is a subject that no doubt could be worked up with decided gain by the horticulturist as well as the farmer, as there is little doubt that water and cultivation used in combination with good fertilizers or barn-yard manure will, when combined with constant cultivation, produce the largest crops it is possible to grow, and with the least outlay of time and labor, and this is no small matter to the energetic agriculturist or horticulturist of the present day.

H. W. HALES.

Variegated Geraniums

One of your correspondents refers to the old variegated-leaved geraniums, and wonders why they are now so scarce. I think it is due to the fact that they are not as good growers, and therefore not so suitable as commercial bedding varieties.

There was a sport noted by one of the greenhouse men in this vicinity several years ago, and propagations from this variegated stock seem to be the first I have seen of the variegated geraniums that has the vigorous growth and free-blooming qualities of the standard varieties. I saw a full bed of these recently that struck me as particularly beautiful. The leaves are irregularly striped and blotched with white, some more so than others, and the growth and bloom are as free and full as on the plain-leaved varieties.

The characteristics of the variety seem to be well fixed, and while it is getting to be quite common in our local greenhouses I do not know that any effort has been made to propagate it to any large extent or commercialize on its distinct characteristics as it has been selling at the same prices as common varieties.

Ohio. C. WECKESSER.

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The August Garden

The August garden very definitely reflects the wisdom of the planning undertaken earlier in the season, as well as the well-directed efforts given to the growing of the occupants. If the garden was planted without a thought-out plan it is probable that the present month will reveal weaknesses, while poor cultural practice is also sure to be reflected in the condition of the plants at this trying season. Is the perennial or mixed border as colorful as it should be, or is it mostly filled with early flowering subjects which make a splendid show in May and June and even into July, but are bare of bloom now? Are the annuals you planted kinds which flower freely over a long season, or have you confined yourself to the more fleeting beauties as snapdragons, stocks, Asters and the like, which, while lovely and indispensable are short-lived and must be supplemented by Hunnemannia, Verbena venosa, scabious, Petunias, Zinnias, etc., in the well-balanced plan? Have you succeeded in maintaining a satisfactory succession and variety in the vegetable garden, or have there been times of plenty succeeded by relative scarcity, and lack of pleasing variety? Are your crops clean of bugs and disease ,or did you neglect to spray at the right time or with the correct specific? Has deep spading or plowing and continued hoeing throughout the growing season resulted in vigorous, healthy growth, or are the garden occupants somewhat stunted and weakened through lack of proper aeration at the roots and inability to tap the sources of supply of moisture and food which lie below the top six inches of the soil?

However successful the garden may be it is certain that some mistakes will have been made—mistakes which will point the way for improvements in the future. The season is now too far advanced to do much this year but by a proper system of note-taking we can at least be assured that we shall reap the fullest benefit from the experiences of the present garden season.

The time is opportune to place orders for the bulbs which will be required for Fall planting, both in the outdoor garden and for forcing in the greenhouse or even in the living-room window to supply Winter and early Spring display. Order from reliable sources and expect to pay a fair price for the material selected, for no merchandise purchased for the garden will cause greater disappointment than bulbs of inferior quality. This does not mean to say that varieties should be chosen on the basis of price alone; on the contrary, many of the standard cheaper kinds are equal from the garden point of view to the newer and more expensive varieties, but buy only the best quality bulbs of each variety required. If Madonna lilies are to be planted they should receive attention just as soon as they are to hand. This lily does not produce the stem-roots so common in many members of this lovely genus, and so is not to be planted deeply—the nose of the bulb two inches below the surface is about right. Madonna lilies are by no means the easiest of subjects to transplant from one part of the garden to the other, and if they are succeeding this operation should never be undertaken except from necessity. Should necessity demand early August is the most favorable time to undertake the task.

If you have not yet attended to the pruning of rambler and pillar roses of the cluster-flowered type no further time should be lost. Cut away as much as possible of the old wood which has already produced flowers and tie into position the strong young growths which spring from near the base of the plants, as wood of this nature will produce the finest display of flower next year. If any second-year growths are permitted to remain the laterals which have carried the flowers should be cut back to within one or two eyes of the base. Climbing Hybrid Tea roses will not require pruning at this time; they should receive attention along with the bush roses in Spring.

August affords opportunity to increase the stocks of a great many perennial plants, including many shrubs, herbaceous plants and rock-garden occupants. To accomplish this a cold frame should be prepared by providing a sandy well-drained soil absolutely free of manure or fertilizer, and making this quite level and moderately firm, and then spreading over the surface a half-inch layer of sharp sand. The cuttings when made should be inserted and made firm about their bases, immediately watering well, and covered with a sash shaded from the direct rays of the sun. Until roots are emitted air should be admitted with caution, only a crack being applied in the very hottest part of the day. Watering must also receive very careful attention, for it must be remembered that the cuttings have no roots to take up moisture supplies and an over-dose may easily result in decay. As a rule very little water will be required at this stage, therefore give none unless the soil is dry, but in this eventuality thoroughly soak the whole area. On the mornings and early afternoons of bright days give the cutting frame a very light spray ("mist" would perhaps be a better word) over, but be sure that the moisture will dry off the foliage before nightfall. When it becomes evident that the cuttings are beginning to make roots more air should be gradually admitted until the sash may be left off entirely. Many shrubs, both deciduous and evergreen, can be readily increased in this way. The cuttings should generally be of half-ripened wood, from two to four inches in length, and the base cut cleanly across with a sharp knife immediately below a node. Many shrubs root more freely if it is possible to select short side growths and leave a "heel" of the old wood attached at the base. Cuttings of rock-garden plants will vary from half an inch to four times that length according to variety. Often it will be found possible to obtain these with some small portion of root attached, more especially of those kinds which trail or creep along the surface of the ground. Other herbaceous plants, as Phlox, also root readily when treated in the above described manner, but only in particular cases will the small garden owner find it necessary or desirable to resort to this means of propagation, for such plants lend themselves to division of the root stock.

At this time clumps of the Siberian and Japanese Irises may be divided. Avoid damaging the root system more than is absolutely necessary, and leave several growths to each division if a display is to be expected next year. The Japanese types revel in a moist soil, but the Siberian Iris thrives under much drier rooting conditions. Both require a sunny position. When preparing the soil in which Irises are to be planted incorporate therewith liberal supplies of rotted manure and some bonemeal or superphosphate of lime to assure a sufficiency of the phosphates which these plants must have to insure their best development. While Irises of the Germanica types are better divided immediately after they have ceased flowering, this may yet be done if the task has so far gone neglected; indeed I might well mention by way of illustration that last year I divided a lot of German Iris in the month of October, and they bloomed splendidly this year, apparently not one whit the worse for being planted so late.

The muggy, humid days of August are particularly favorable to the development of mildew, and bad attacks may become evident in hardy Asters, Phlox and subjects of similar nature. One of the best preventives is a spray made by dissolving half an ounce of potassium sulphide to the gallon of water. This spray does not mark the foliage. Potassium sulphide (liver of sulphur) is obtainable from any drugstore. Active measures must be taken to keep under control the many pests which are now troublesome. So soon as the dreaded aster yellows appears uproot the affected plants and burn them. Spray the remainder with a nicotine insecticide to kill the bugs which are responsible for carrying the disease from plant to plant. The black beetle which chews up the expanding blooms of asters is best handled by hand picking and dropping the captured into a jar of salt water or kerosene. This creature is only active for about three weeks, but during this time it is necessary to inspect the aster plants at least once a day, preferably in the morning. A bug which attacks roses in the same way should be subjected to the same control measures. The leaf-hopper which attacks Dahlias is not so easily eradicated, and only by repeated sprayings with a good nicotine insecticide is it possible to effect some measure of control. For black spot on roses Massey dust is probably the best application. Clean cultivation and healthy vigorous stock discourage attack by disease and pest.

Evergreens may be transplanted in late August and where this work is to be done the sites should be prepared as soon as possible. After the trees are in their new locations it is very necessary that they be kept moist at the ball, and a mulch of some suitable material will be found of great advantage in this respect. During spells of hot weather spraying over the foliage with clear water will do much to insure their speedy recovery from the shock of transplanting. Sites may also be prepared for peonies which are to be planted next month. These old favorites are heavy feeders, and as they remain for a long time in one spot it is doubly important that the ground be well prepared by deep spading and the addition of generous quantities of decayed manure. Peonies should be planted with the crown of the plant two inches below the surface. If planted too deeply they frequently refuse to flower.

Attend to such tasks as the removal of dead flowers and the staking and tying of flower garden subjects to insure extended blooming and a neat, satisfying, garden.

Maintain a free circulation of air in the greenhouse, and moisten the pathways frequently to create atmospheric humidity. Pot up Freesias, Oxalis and Easter lily bulbs as they become available. Spray at regular intervals as a preventive as well as a cure for pests and diseases. Plants which have filled their allotted space with healthy roots will benefit immensely from dilute feedings twice or thrice weekly. Cow manure water diluted to the color of weak tea, alternated with weak soot water will be found excellent for this purpose.

Cuttings of Poinsettias inserted now will make useful stock for Christmas display. Poinsettias like a sunny position and must not receive a check by being permitted to dry at the root during their period of active growth. Those other favorite Christmas plants, the Begonias, should be growing freely now. Unlike the Poinsettia they must receive shade from the rays of the sun. Christmas Begonias dislike moisture on the foliage, but demand an atmosphere kept moist by wetting down the floors, walls, benches and other surfaces in the greenhouse in which they are grown. To grow them well they must be potted in a light, rich compost containing an abundance of good leaf mold, and each time they are repotted they should only be given a shift of an inch at a time, from a 4-in. pot to a 5-in. and from a 5-in. pot to a six, and so on.

T. H. EVERETT, N. D. H.

Hydrocyanic Acid Gas for Fumigating

We are often asked about the use of the above gas as a fumigant to control vermin, and always dissuade inexperienced persons from attempting to use this deadly gas.

In a report recently published by the United States Public Health Service, the use of various fumigating materials, particularly hydrocyanic acid gas, is discussed. Hydrocyanic acid gas is a deadly gas. Persons unfamiliar with its use and effect should not expose themselves to it. This report indicates that trained fumigators can handle the most deadly gases with safety, both to themselves and others. It is, on the other hand, quite as true that in the hands of the untrained or careless, many forms of fumigation are a menace to all concerned.

The report emphasizes that fumigating materials, particularly the deadly gases, should be handled only by persons trained in their use and who have the necessary equipment, such as gas masks, to protect themselves as the occasion requires. These gases should never be used without the full knowledge and consent of the local public health or police authorities. Hydrocyanic acid gas should never be used in buildings without combination with a warning gas.

IF THE motor knocks and the body creaks
And the paint is chipped, uncared for;
If the cushions bulge and the chassis squeaks
And the blowouts are prepared for—
If the car is shabby, decrepit, old,
And you wonder what it was made for;
If its many years are so easily told—
Why, the chances are it is paid for!
—Judge.

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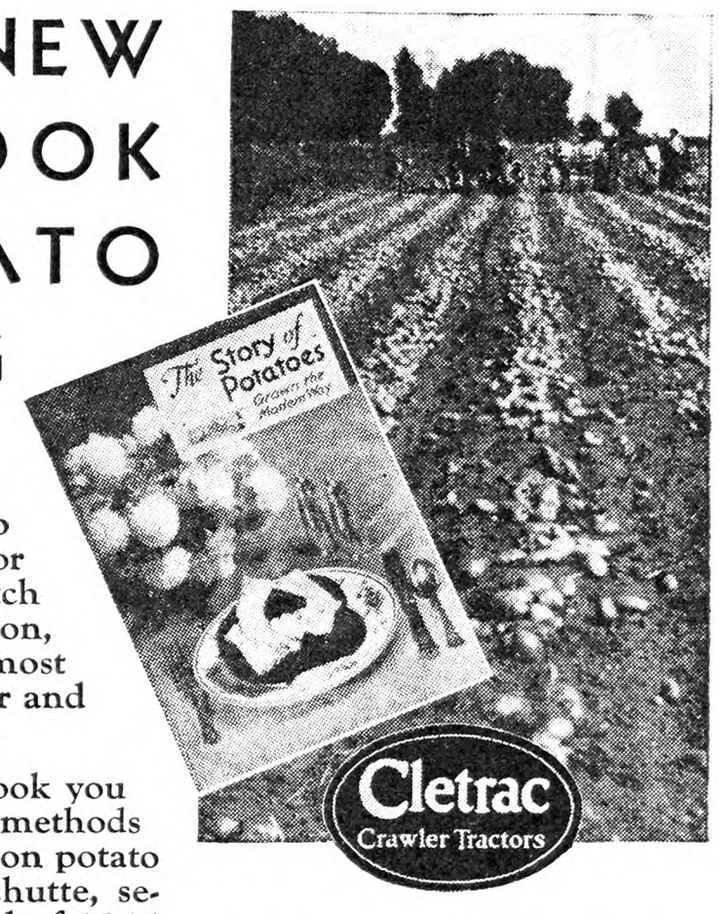

WHETHER you go into potato growing in a big way or plant only a small patch for home consumption, you want to get the most out of the time, labor and land that you invest.

In this interesting book you can learn the exact methods by which the champion potato grower, Mr. L. G. Schutte, secured a certified yield of 1145 bushels of potatoes on a measured acre of ground. You can learn how deep he plows; how he prepares the seed bed; how much seed he uses and how deeply he plants it.

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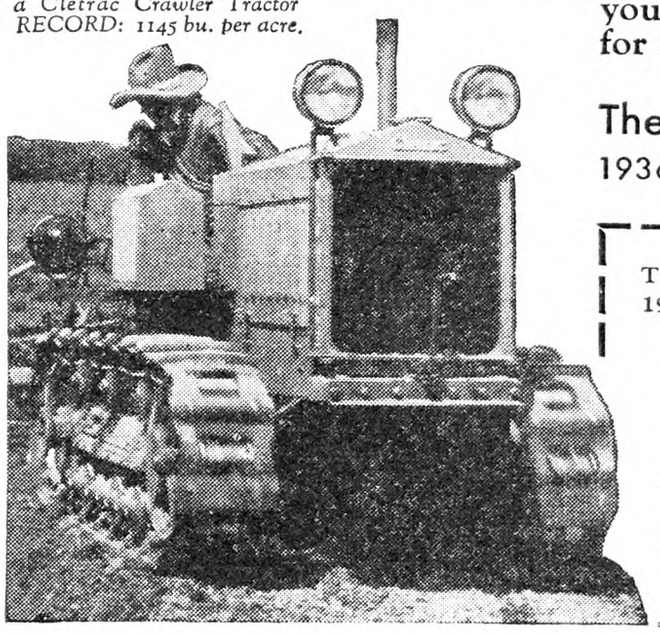

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The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

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We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER tour to the Northwest started on time August 15. There were 146—a happy crowd out for two weeks of sightseeing, recreation and sociability. One of the tourists writes us as follows from Minneapolis:

"It is easy to get acquainted with these people. They are cordial and interesting."

We shall have other reports as time goes on, short bits about what is seen and said. As this is being written they are leaving Minot, N. D., in the wheat country, and starting for Glacier Park, which is the beginning of the great scenic wonders.

*

AT THE four county fairs in Rhode Island in September the State Department of Agriculture will concentrate its efforts on a milk exhibit, featuring Rhode Island grade A milk, and details of milk inspection. It will provide facilities for the testing of milk, so that any farmer wishing to, may bring in samples of the milk from his dairy and have it tested for butterfat and total solids. This service is rendered by the State in order to acquaint both city and country people with the objects and methods of administration of the new State-wide milk inspection act, passed at the last session of the General Assembly. Rhode Island is generally considered a small State, but when one gets there and starts going about it, looking up its varied agriculture, the idea of smallness is soon lost. It is really one of the great States of the Union in agriculture and industry.

*

LIVESTOCK sold very low in midsummer but prices showed a tendency to pick up whenever shipments fell off a little. Usually the livestock market moves up in late Summer because shipments are lighter at that time. For the longer pull, liberal supplies of sheep, lambs and hogs are likely for the next year or so, but conditions are getting into shape for lighter production of all livestock owing to unsatisfactory market conditions. Sheep breeders are getting rid of quite a bit of their breeding stock. Poultry-growers have already culled out their flocks and reduced the hatch of chickens. Hog producers are likely to keep up the number of their herds as long as corn is cheap, because hogs usually afford the best cash disposal of this grain. Dairy products, butter and cheese, were selling better in late Summer because production was cut down by hot, dry weather which at the same time increased the demand for milk in ice cream and fountain drinks.

*

THE Summer potato markets worked into better shape than expected in view of the increased plantings and the good early crop prospects. Early potatoes in the Middle West turned out rather light and of poor quality. The Eastern Shore also dug fewer potatoes than the thrifty vines indicated but there were some eastern potatoes to ship west, thus relieving the pressure on eastern markets at the most critical time. Prices of potatoes, like those of most other products, are far from high. Eastern Shore growers were getting about a cent a pound, but the crop was in demand and found a market which is better than might have happened if potatoes had turned out a heavy yield everywhere. The New Jersey and Long Island crops find room in the market in late Summer. New Jersey potatoes at last reports promised only a moderate yield but the Long Island crop was looking well. The early Minnesota crop seems to have been damaged by rain and hot weather but will compete to some extent. Wisconsin has a great many early potatoes this year. The main crop season is likely to start early this year if the price stays reasonably high. Maine and Wisconsin will start late in the Summer. The crop of late potatoes promises to be somewhat larger than average. The Great Lakes potato region will return to about its usual output and Maine expects a heavy production. The far West will not have as many potatoes as it had last year. Western Burbank potatoes for October delivery in city markets are selling at about $1.50 per 100 lbs. compared with $1.12 for Maine Green Mountains and $1 for midwestern potatoes. The figures suggest that the potato trade expects the main crop to sell for a little less than early potatoes are bringing now. If the growing season turns out too hot or too wet for potatoes there would be perhaps no great surplus crop after all.

*

WE ARE sometimes asked when to gather cones of fir, pine, hemlock, etc., for seed. When the cones are found on the ground they are likely to be open and the seeds out. The collection of these cones is considerable of an industry in New Hampshire. C. S. Herr, extension forester in Coos and Grafton counties, says that a fairly dependable method for determining if cones are ready to be gathered is to cut one through the center lengthwise. If the seed coat is of a brownish color and the meat of the seed is beginning to get firm, the cone is ripe. White spruce cones may be collected from the third week in August until open; balsam fir and white pine, from the first week in September until open; and red spruce, black spruce, Norway spruce, Norway pine, pitch pine, and hemlock from the middle of September until open.

*

DOES a dry Summer do the soil good by resting it? We have heard this statement made, and there seems ground for the belief that drought which prevents the growth of a crop has locked up that amount of plant food for a season. An observing farmer in Virginia, who has been reading THE RURAL NEW-YORKER 50 years, makes the following striking report:

I came to the conclusion years ago that a long hot dry spell in the Summer had a good effect on the soil. Last Summer we had the longest, hottest dry spell ever known by the oldest people now here. It did not end until the growing season was practically over. From the first of March this year to the present date we have had about the normal rainfall, fairly well distributed. And it is the most bounteous season I ever saw.

Wheat yields the largest ever known, fully double the average. Potatoes and garden stuff of all kinds exceptionally good. Hay is a good crop wherever there was a stand. Little clover withstood the drought last Summer.

There are fields of old Blue grass pastures where good crops of hay were cut, something I never saw before. Corn looks good everywhere. "That dry weather last Summer must have had a good effect on the soil," is a common remark.

At one time "Summer fallowing" of the land was largely practiced. A field might be plowed anywhere from two to four times during the season and harrowed at intervals, no crop being grown on it, or Winter grain sown in Fall. Remarkable results sometimes came from this fallowing, not only increased crops the next season, but a seeming addition to the "life" of the soil, the word being used by some in the sense applied to a spirited horse. Quite likely there were some exaggerated ideas about this, but we wonder whether the thorough roasting the land got by being turned up and stirred, while midsummer sun blazed on it, and which it got last year in the all-season burning drought, actually did something to it not yet fully understood. At one time fallowing was practiced at the Rothamsted, England, experimental grounds. Two plots treated the same as to fertility were kept in wheat four years. On one wheat was sown every year and on the other every two years, the ground being fallow the odd year. The two crops from the fallowed plots gave 79 bushels, and four crops from the other plot 66 bushels. The fifth year both plots had wheat after wheat, and with the same yield. Evidently the fallowing did something more than rest the land.

*

LOOKING at the throngs of shoppers in a great city store, the casual observer will think that money must be plentiful in spite of hard times. The expert in sales, however, knows that many women visit department stores merely to pass the time, and that many more who appear to be purchasing, will return or exchange the goods later. According to a recent magazine article the ease with which goods may be returned is one of the most serious leaks in the business. They tell of a woman who ordered 29 dresses on a charge account in a single month, and returned all of them, and of another who ordered the store to send for two spools of dental floss which she wished to return. One store tells of women who buy a dozen hairnets at a reduced price, and then return them separately, one by one, being credited with the higher individual price by which they could make about 40 cents on the dozen! The return of articles which have been used is of course a very common thing. We cannot help contrasting this with the sensible and well-considered buying of country women, who compare goods, quality and price, fit their means to their purchases, and complete the transaction with the least possible trouble on both sides. And, in all seriousness, we think the buying power of the country home may be the final factor in bridging the gap between economic depression and returning prosperity.

*

HERE is a tale about milk sent us by an observing friend. We do not mention the State. It will have a familiar sound to readers in a number of States where the milk situation has been investigated (?):

Dairymen went to the capital and demanded that the Governor make a milk inquiry. I give you one guess as to who was appointed on the committee to make the investigation. Yes, you guessed it, a brace of lawyers, a circuit judge and a banker or two. Why will our executives persist in thinking that farmers are unable to sit in judgment on such a commission? Anyway the commission has heard much testimony, which proved that farmers were producing milk at a loss, unless they charged nothing for their own labor. That is no news, but something may come of it. The trouble seems to be too great a spread between producer and consumer price, and that again is no news. With labor coming down, gasoline for milk trucks at a very low figure, tires at less than half of previous cost and other expenses of distributors away down it would seem logical that producer prices should go up but no as usual. The joker comes in the so-called surplus milk, which again is no news, but we speak of these things because so many readers are not dairymen. The bottlers pay a given price which apparently is fair, but take only a portion of the milk at that price. The rest is called surplus and paid for at ridiculously low prices away below cost of production. Thus the bottler can say publicly that he must pay so much a quart for raw milk while actually he is paying less than half when the joker is understood.

*

THOSE familiar with the diseases of common garden and truck crops will recognize the pictures and descriptions in Prof. Gregory's article on first reading page this week and, if able to do so, will have taken the necessary preventive measures before these things happen. Insects may be handled after they arrive, but disease treatment is prevention rather than cure. When spores of plant diseases have entered the tissues, those plants are gone so far as anything we can do. Sometimes the plants have sufficient resistance and strength of growth to mature a fair crop, but these are the exceptions. There are, however, new farmers, or those who have never had these troubles before, to whom the article and pictures will be useful in showing just what they may expect another year, and how they may prevent the troubles. To these the article will be especially timely. It is easy to tell one about potato blight, or tomato, cucumber and melon diseases, but until he sees these things in his own fields and has them pictured for reference, they may not be recognized. Two years ago, in the Adirondack Country, we found cucumbers and squashes growing without disease, bugs or borers, and the owner was amused at our surprise. That was how they grew every year with him.

*

THERE is some demand for a serial story in THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. We should like to know from readers whether such a feature is desired regularly, and what type of story is preferred. There is a great variety available—fiction, adventure, romance, description, etc. A vast amount of trash, or worse, is printed. We have no purpose to offer anything of this sort to readers, and do not believe our people want it. Will you please give us your ideas and desires about the matter? This will help in selecting what will be worth to readers the space it will take.

Brevities

YES, Summer hangs on pretty well.

NEW York State Fair September 7-12—a good place to spend a day or more.

OUR July exports were the lowest since September, 1914, $183,000,000; imports, $175,000,000.

THE "perfect vacuum" has been found—in the brain cavity of some economists who are telling the farmers what to do.

FOR the coming year the New York City Board of Education has adopted a budget of $146,338,848, which is an increase of $5,953,963 over the preceding year.

A READER found a swarm of bees in his tool house, that had taken refuge in the center of a roll of barbed wire. Perhaps a tempting hive set nearby may induce them to leave their barbed-wire nest.

YES, crab grass is persistent stuff, and tremendously vigorous for an annual that starts late in the season. We do not mean quack, which is sometimes called crab grass, but the annual that walks all over the garden and lawn in midsummer, rooting wherever it touches the ground.

Courage to Do Right

ON AUGUST 12 the Federal Farm Board proposed that cotton-growers destroy one-third of the growing crop. In a telegram to the Governors of the 13 cotton-growing States it recommended that the Governors mobilize the organizations, institutions and farmers of their respective States and plow under every third row of the growing crop. The recommendation came without previous consultation, or warning to the executives of these States. There was some evidence of hesitation and confusion in the minds of some. On the part of several the response was prompt and positive refusal. Others made feeble counter proposals, but a clear majority were soon on record against the plan. In the first place, it was considered impractical in that all cotton States could not be induced to adopt the scheme, and again, even if the Governors all adopted it, no law exists to enforce it, and all individual growers could not be depended upon to comply with the request. Moreover a large part of the growers do not own the land; they are renters. The most that some of them own is a plow and a mule. At the beginning of the planting season they arrange for credit for seed and fertilizer and living expenses to carry them over to picking time. The crop is pledged for these credits. Their seed, their fertilizer and their season's labor are all in the crop now approaching the harvest. It is easy to understand their reluctance to sacrifice one-third of it all in the none too confident hope that the sacrifice would result in a corresponding increase in price.

The scheme is obnoxious to all economic instincts. It is opposed to our old-fashioned notion that there is merit in prudent conservation, and that wanton waste is an economic, if not a moral, sin.

It is easy to understand and sympathize with the board in its anxiety to get the administration, Congress, farmers and itself out of this cotton and wheat predicament. The board is taking the brunt of the blame for a failure for which it is only remotely responsible. The plan was wished on it. It is true, however, that some of the members individually urged it. In principle, both ex-President Calvin Coolidge and President Herbert Hoover condemned it. The history of the world recorded the failure of all similar schemes in the past. Congress heard the calm judgment of hard-headed farmers against it from all parts of the country. But since the truth must best been told, Congress allowed itself to be stampeded by a group of professional promoters who had already reached their limit in the exploitation of farmers, and who saw a new lease of life for themselves in the handling of $500,000,000 of public money. After warning against the very things it contained President Hoover felt the necessity of approving the bill after Congress had passed it. It is quite natural now that he should hesitate to admit its failure. The board must await his decision, and in the meantime its anxiety to work out of the predicament is understandable.

Farmers who could see no hope in the agricultural marketing act fell in with the board and hoped for the best. The only opposition came from expected sources. The board had at its head one of the ablest executives of the country. The law has had a thorough but fair test. It has failed from fundamental causes. It is in for a hard drubbing when Congress meets in December. The American farmer and the American people condemn it. The Administration cannot successfully defend it. If permitted to drift Congress will either repeal the law, or worse yet, add more foolish and disastrous provisions. What is needed now is courage to do the right thing. If the Administration is well advised it will cut loose from the professional self-imposed leaders who threaten it with disaster, and prepare a revision of the law to put the farm organizations on a real co-operative basis under the control of farmers themselves, and devote its functions to a system of marketing that will move the whole farm crop, and by reducing the cost of distribution, return the farmer a fair share of the consumer's dollar.

The Test That Failed

OUR modern system of education got a severe jolt recently in New Jersey. Teachers were needed in the Irvington schools. The superintendent prepared an examination in the elementary subjects to be taught in the schools, including arithmetic and spelling, and 116 persons applied for the positions, but all flunked the examinations. Their friends criticized the examinations as being too difficult and out of date. The Commissioner of Education of the State of New Jersey upheld this view, and in a feeble attempt to justify would-be teachers and the schools under the State Superintendent raised the matter from a local incident to a subject of general discussion. As a result the 10 arthmetic problems on which criticism was mainly directed were published. Nothing was required for the solution of the problems but a little simple reckoning and straight thinking. Fifty years ago the problems would have been answered promptly and correctly by a majority of the 14-year-old pupils of the little red schoolhouses of the country. It is not material whether the problems are not likely to come up in present-day affairs. The real important thing is whether our schools are teaching pupils to compute figures correctly, and to reason accurately. The modern schools which fail in this test do not justify the enormous increase in their cost.

The Stop Order

Is there a law in this State that requires a concrete floor in milk houses used to cool milk that is delivered as grade B raw milk? Does that same law, or any other, require concrete vats to cool milk in, and iron or metal rods to rest the cans and pails on while they are being aired?

It seems to me very expensive to have a milk house with a good wood floor, wooden rest for cans and pails and wooden tubs, to have to tear them all out and change it all over. O. A. S.

New York.

THERE is no State law prescribing these requirements. Boards of health, and city boards, however, have power to make regulations on the theory of preserving public health. This is the most autocratic authority in this whole country if not in the whole world. They make their own regulations which have the effect of law. They are lawmakers, complainants, prosecutors, judges and executioners. They have no power to compel anyone to build the kind of a milk house they like, but they have power to refuse to allow milk to be sold in their jurisdiction and that despotic power often develops a spirit of importance and tyranny in those clothed with authority to enforce the rules. A law authorizing the inspectors to hang an offending farmer on sight would be less effective. Many a dairyman could defend himself against a rope, but he is helpless against the order "stop the milk." The health authorities render much helpful and important service. For that reason, partly in fear, to some extent in our ignorance and largely in a sense of humor the lay public accept the prevailing whims of the health authorities and pay the price. The individual family doctor is too busy in his work of mercy in relieving pain and saving life to give time to political medical deliberations. You never get his opinions of them verbally, but if you are a good observer you get it from his grin.

Seriously these milk regulations have about reached the limit of absurdity. Every city makes its own rules. According to the regulations the citizen of one city is not safe to drink a glass of milk in the city across the river. Some day dairymen will prescribe their own brand and quality of milk, and determine a price for it consistent with its quality.

Delaware Notes

The Kent County Grape Growers' in connection with County Agent Russel C. Wilson, held their ninth annual grape tour recently. They visited the commercial grape-growers in Kent County, mostly around Dover and Wyoming, where there are over 1,000 acres of bearing vineyards. The committee consisting of Ed Willim, John M. Roe, B. B. Chase, Denney Pleasanton, N. W. Taylor and W. S. Short, had arranged a special program at which talks on grape diseases and insect control and other interesting subjects were given by Dr. T. Manns, plant pathologist, and Dean C. A. McCue, of the University of Delaware.

The growers met at the vineyard of B. B. Chase, where they have been conducting fertilization experiment since 1924 to determine the kinds and amount of commercial fertilizers to use to obtain the best results. At the vineyard of C. E. Pleasanton, near Rising Sun, a talk was given by L. L. Williams, assistant entomologist in charge of the insectary, at Camden, Del., on moth control in the grape industry. W. R. Hoden, assistant entomologist, who has charge of the insectary at Bridgeville, Del., discussed leaf-hopper control at the farm of Denney Pleasanton, between Dover and Wyoming, where this experiment is being carried out. Next they met at the vineyards of Ed Willim, W. S. Short, S. J. Hall and George P. Hudson near Dover, where they observed the results of following different spray programs in the control of diseases and insects.

The Greenabaum Bros., at Seaford, and the H. P. Cannon & Son, at Bridgeville, have just finished this past week with the canning of stringless beans, and it is estimated that there will be about 60,000 cases of beans canned in these two local canneries on the western part of Sussex County. Greenabaum Bros. packed around 25,000, while H. P. Cannon & Son packed around 35,000 cases. This year was considered one of the best years in recent years for the stringless beans. Both of the canneries are now ready to start canning tomatoes as several loads have been brought into the factories this week. The opening of the canneries throughout the State for the tomato pack is going to give work to thousands of persons not only in the factories but on the farms where the pickers are employed. There are already hundreds of laborers imported to help pick this crop. The tomato yield this year is estimated to be one-half of normal. K. P. T.

History as It Applies to the Present

By F. R. Stevens

(Member of the Society of the Cincinnati)

AS A BOY I talked with an old lady who told me that with other students in Virginia she stood before their little school and curtesied as General George Washington and his staff passed by. We are about to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of Washington's birth and the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of his victory over Cornwallis at Yorktown, which established the independence of our country. We are a young nation. As a part of the history of civilization we are but a speck in point of time, yet we have accomplished much because the foundation of our country was soundly laid. The struggle for individual personal liberty which our founders perfected in this government has been going on for centuries.

The long slow growth of nations through the merging and overpowering of clans was undoubtedly necessary to the growth of great nations. Education was not general and without this individuals cannot stand alone. Monarchies were necessary during that long period of history which began before we have any trustworthy legends, and ended in the period of enlightenment of which we have definite history in that area about the Mediterranean Sea.

The civilizations of Greece and Rome made one little rift in the clouds of centuries of darkness and gave the world a burst of sunshine to surround the birth of Christ, then quickly passed into the Dark Ages.

Practically our only knowledge of ancient history is that of the kings and their struggles largely with each other. Gradually individuals began to be conscious of their inherent right to develop from within themselves, and to realize that each was born with an inalienable equal right which superseded the right of kings, and there followed centuries where we see the struggles within nations where individuals fought for this right.

The first great victory was won in England nearly 300 years before Columbus discovered America. King John was on the throne. He was about the average in ability and character of the kings of his time, fighting his neighbors, indulging his favorites, taxing his subjects without their consent, caring little for their development, so long as they came forward with men for his army and money for his support. Beyond this he did not care whether the taxes were equitably laid. His orders were enforced by serious punishment, even death without trial. On June 15, 1215, he was called to the field of Runnymede and there faced the people of England drawn up in battle formation. They demanded immediate signature on a great charter of human rights, which they had drawn. Among these demands were the absolute and perpetual right of trial by jury of their peers before punishment for any offence, equalization of taxes as voted by their own representatives, absolute freedom of the church and other vital concessions.

King John did not want to sign this, perhaps he realized that power was permanently passing from kings to individuals, but he looked at that long row of spears pointed toward him and the one baron who stood by him, and knowing that he had no choice, signed the Magna Charta.

Not a blow was struck in the battle of Runnymede but the liberties obtained there have been the safeguard of Englishmen ever since, and they formed the basis of our own Declaration of Independence.

From Steuben County, New York

Another man and I had a free entertainment the other day while working in the oat field. Near the close of cutting the field of grain, flying insects gathered to the center of the piece, and there were at least a dozen swallows circling about making an evening meal of them. Their agility and ability in the air seemed to outrival most any other bird on the wing. Their sudden turns, I expect, are made in order that some flying thing might enter the open beak. No doubt the forked tail is used as a rudder in making a turn, and it serves the purpose well. Another use for the tail is to serve as a brace when alighting on a vertical surface. The man said he had often had them fly between himself and the team and under the lines. They go where something is in the air for them. It is said the level of their flying may indicate the approach of a storm. Of course this level would be governed by the height above ground that insects gather.

In another field of grain were seen five turkey buzzards circling about, in quest of food of another kind. These birds are carrion eaters, and are rivals of the crow. They do not often frequent the latitude of New York, but, like the deer, they seem to be shifting their feeding grounds occasionally. They are endowed with keenness of scent, while swallows are equipped with sharpness of vision. I soon found the object of their quest, a dead rabbit.

After a failure of the wild blackberry crop for several years, the fruit is plenty again, and very fine. A slashing that has been burned is well prepared for the growth of blackberry bushes, and the virgin soil produces plenty of fine ones, provided weather conditions are right. It is a fruitful year anyway. C. M. DRAKE.

Live Stock and Dairy

Observations of a Livestock Man Around and Across the Continent

BY R. W. DUCK.

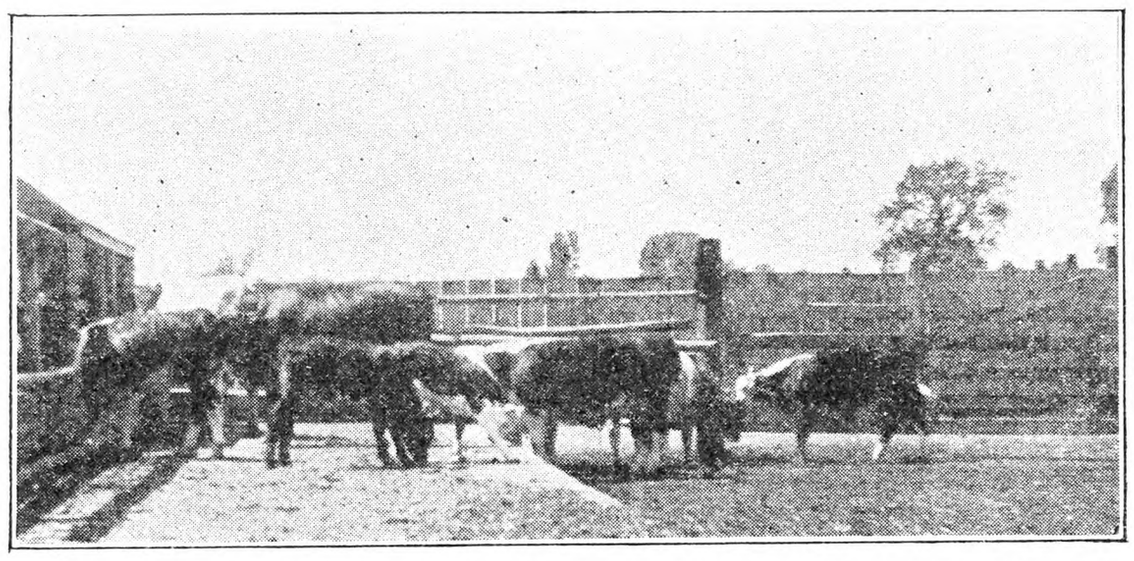
Colorado

A large percentage of the steers raised in Colorado are sold as yearling and two-year-old feeders. The Experiment Station, located at Fort Collins, is encouraging the utilization of home-grown feeds, and particularly beet by-products in fattening cattle. A test has recently been completed to determine the comparative value of cull potatoes, corn silage and siloed beet pulp when fed with a basal ration of ground barley, cottonseed cake and Alfalfa hay. Results show that Hereford steer calves fattened on ground barley, cottonseed cake and Alfalfa hay gained an average of 1.83 lbs. per head daily during a 195-day fattening period. The addition of siloed beet pulp to the basal ration increased the gain, decreased the feed cost $1.52 per cwt. gain, and increased the selling price per cwt. Siloed beet pulp costing $2.29 per ton delivered to the calves showed a feed replacement value of $4.38 per ton fed.

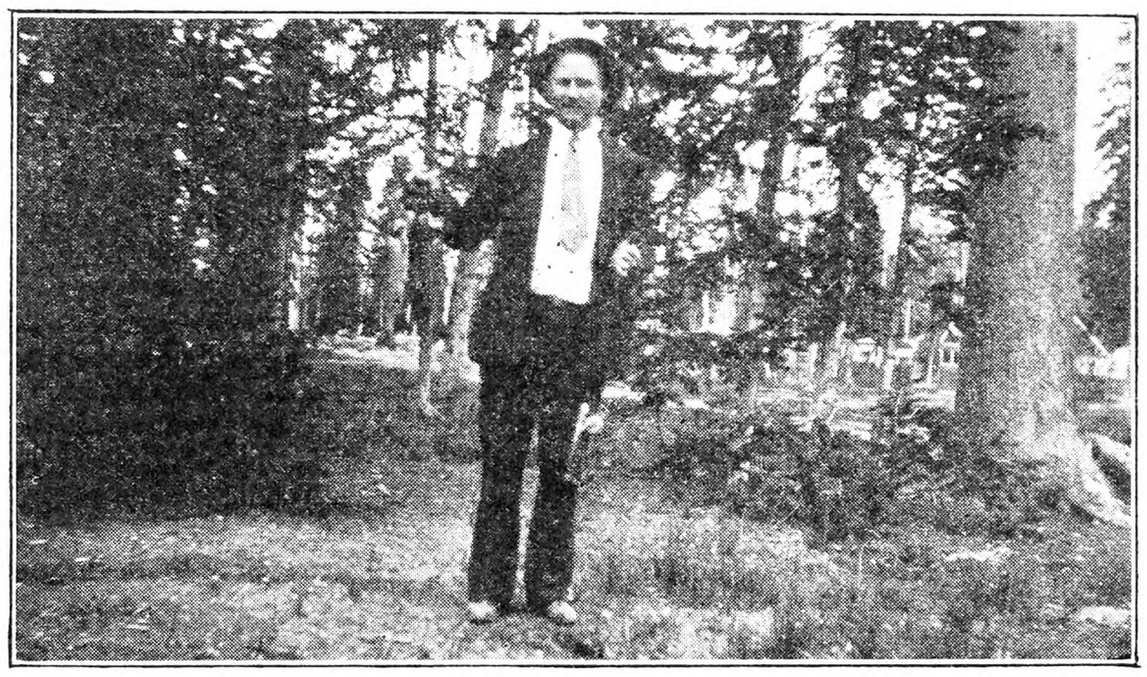
The addition of corn silage to the basal ration increased the gains, decreased the feed cost 25 cents per cwt. gain, but slightly decreased the selling price per cwt. Compared to the basal ration, corn silage showed a feed replacement value of $8.18 per ton. Cull potatoes of rather poor quality added to the basal ration showed a feed replacement value of $3.79 per ton fed.

Another group of steer calves were fed for 177 days and finished on May 22, 1931. These calves had an initial weight of a little over 400 lbs. One group received an average daily ration of ground barley 5.63 lbs., cottonseed cake .98 lbs., and Alfalfa hay 12 lbs. They required 263 lbs. of ground barley, 45.7 lbs. of cottonseed cake and 560.6 lbs. of Alfalfa hay to produce 100 lbs. gain. Their necessary selling price to break even on the transaction was $9 per cwt. The addition of approximately 18 lbs. of corn silage decreased the daily consumption of barley about 2 lbs. and hay about 8 lbs. The corn silage calves required 189.7 lbs. of ground barley, 888.4 lbs. of silage, 49.1 lbs. of cottonseed cake, and 188.3 lbs. of Alfalfa hay for each 100 lbs. of gain. When cull potatoes were substituted, about pound for pound, in place of corn silage, the feed required to produce 100 lbs. gain was, ground barley 175.9; cull potatoes 819.8, cottonseed cake 45.6, and Alfalfa hay 410.7 lbs. While there was slightly less grain consumption there was about double consumption of hay for each 100 lbs. gain produced. The feed value of cull potatoes and corn silage is therefore approximately equal. The necessary selling price to break even in the corn-silage fed group was $8.98 per cwt., and with the cull-potato lot it was $8.83.

An enormous number of lambs are fattened annually in Colorado. Larimer County, in which the State Experiment Station is located, feeds an average of over one million head of lambs annually. Where lambs are shipped for a considerable distance, and fed in large numbers, most feeders find they have considerable death losses, usually occurring after the lambs have been on feed for some time, and seem to be doing nicely. Such losses may be from a number of ailments, however, the Colorado Station is making an intensive study of these factors which cause heavy losses in the lamb feeding lots. Their general conclusions after several years' investigational work indicate that these lambs feed-lot ailments can logically be grouped under two general heads, viz.: (1) Shipping disease and ailments. These will usually manifest thmesleves in from two to four weeks. (2) Feeding ailments. These are primarily caused from overeating grain, and



The Colorado Agricultural College, 1931, prospective steer show-herd. They are being finished on mixed grains and Alfalfa hay.



Prof. Duck with a 45-minute catch of speckled trout, which averaged over two pounds each. They were caught with an aeroplane spinner in Yellowstone National Park

When lambs go "off feed" and are scouring badly, with some deaths several weeks after they have been placed on full feed, and if they are eating a heavy grain ration, particularly corn, their trouble is very probably due to excessive concentrate consumption. The only treatment necessary is to reduce the amount of grain consumed. A peculiar fact about such feeding ailments is, however, that one feeder may be giving his lambs all the grain they will consume and not have the least trouble, while another feeder using exactly the same class of feeds will have his lambs develop sickness, with resultant losses. The veterinary department here has just finished feeding 50 lambs all the corn they would consume. With this excessive concentrate feeding only three lambs out of the 50 died. Thus it is seen that while the only successful treatment where such trouble has appeared is to reduce the concentrates, it presents the paradoxical situation that it cannot necessarily be produced by excessive feeding.

In 1923 an outbreak of diarrhoea occurred in Colorado feeder lambs that assumed such proportions and resulted in such high losses that it was classed as an epidemic. So serious and alarming was the situation that the experiment station staff made an intensive study of the cause. This outbreak was of the paratyphoid dysentery variety. Their studies included over 30,000 lambs, which suffered an approximate loss of 2,000 head. The interesting and significant thing was that in some bunches the loss was very high, while other groups shipped from the same place, and handled in the same sections, the loss was practically negligible.

One group of 5,000 lambs arrived at Edgard, Mont., to be loaded and shipped to Colorado feed lots. It was later ascertained that there were no cars available, and these lambs remained in the yards without feed for about 48 hours before they were loaded on the cars. They then went another additional 41 hours before they were unloaded and fed. The later death loss in this group was 16 per cent, and practically all the lambs suffered from diarrhoea. Another group of 5,000 lambs loaded at the same point and handled in exactly the same manner, except that they were loaded directly on the cars as soon as they arrived at the yards, had very little trouble. The death loss in this group was less than 2 per cent.

While perhaps not so striking this instance was duplicated with other shipments. The buyer is allowed 24 hours shrink, which he is of course anxious to obtain. He is then allowed 28 hours in transit, with an additional eight hours if he cares to exercise a waiver. The station has shown that this is sufficient to precipitate an outbreak of paratyphoid dysentery in lambs if they have become exposed to the infection. To avoid these dysentry losses it is well to avoid long shipments, and if such are unavoidable, see that the lambs are fed and watered as frequently as possible.

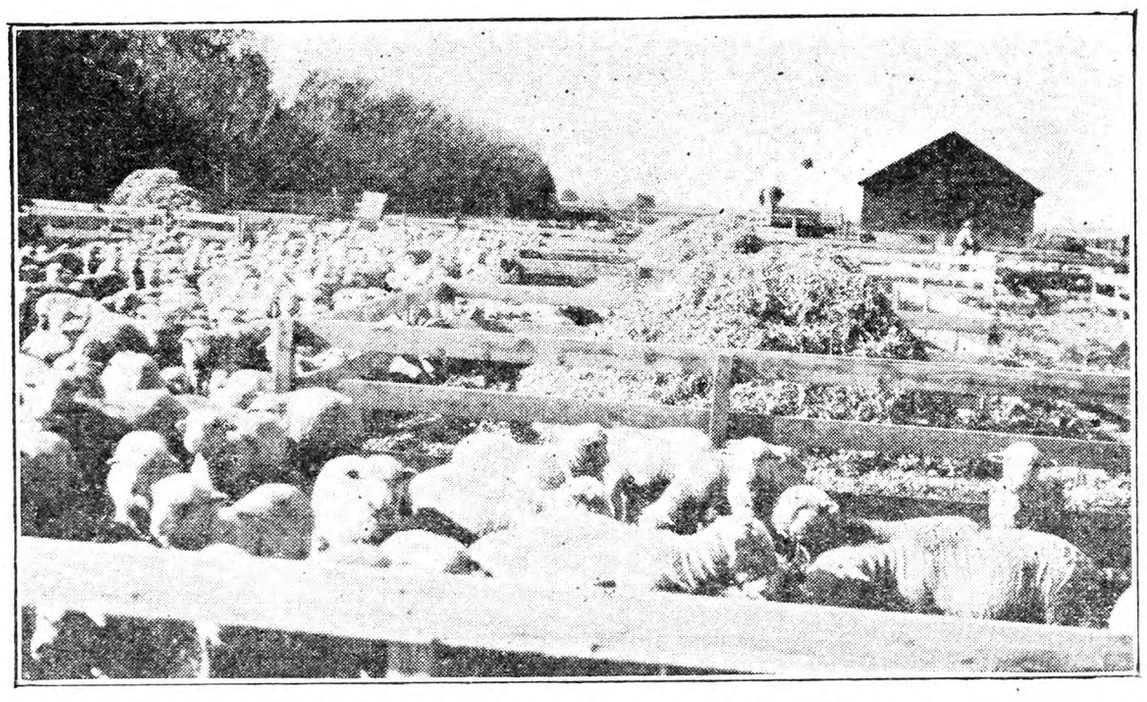
Coccidial dysentery is also a cause of frequent lamb lossees. Where such is the cause, the Colorado Station has found it advisable to remove all grain and Alfalfa hay from the lambs and place them on native hay or grass alone. Timothy hay may be used as a substitute. It would be well to avoid the use of silage in lambs that are scouring.

A test completed here on March 7, 1931, with lambs having an initial weight of 60 lbs. and fed for 98 days showed that with shelled corn at $25 per ton and Alfalfa hay at $8 per ton, it cost $6.67 to produce 100 lbs. of gain with these feeds. With whole barley at $20 per ton substituted in place of corn the cost of a similar gain was $5.72. When cull potatoes sold at $9 per ton were added to the barley ration the cost of 100 lbs. gain was $6.72.

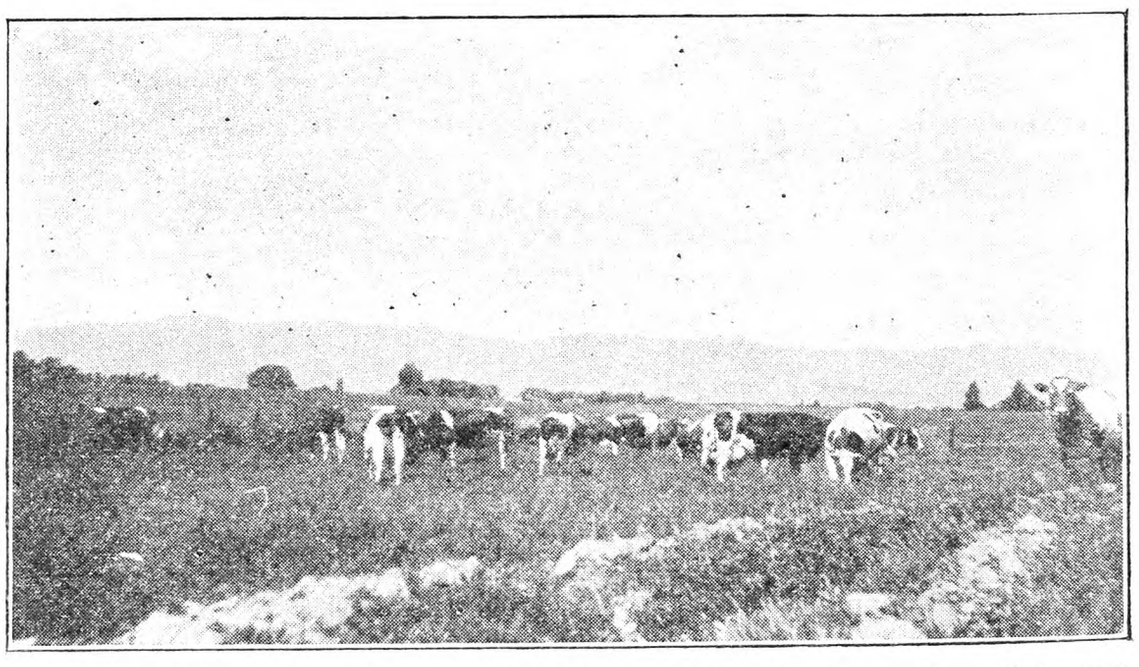
In Colorado the sheep industry is mostly on an ewe and lamb basis, rather than a wool basis. Consequently here again the almost universal system is to use Hampshire rams on smooth-bodied C type Rambouillet ewes. Such a cross produces a wonderful lamb, hardy and growthy, showing a predominance of mutton characteristics and possessing the ability to go in the feed lot and produce maximum efficiency and economy of gain.

The Colorado Station has an excellent hog herd representing the principal lard breeds. Their Duroc herd is especially strong, headed by the Royalist, who was four times grand champion in 1930, and headed the undefeated herd, bred by exhibitor, in America, last year. A recent test here shows corn and millet alone to be very unsatisfactory as a hog fattening ration. This ration is, however, used by a large number of hog feeders. It is deficient in protein, minerals and vitamins. In pigs so fed on test over 50 per cent of them died; none of the others produced normal gains. When tankage was added, normal efficiency and economy of gain was produced. Hog mallow is very successfully used here as a forage crop for hogs.

Holsteins are decidedly predominant in numbers in the dairy herds of Colorado. The station herd consists of about 20 Holsteins and 10 Guernseys. The June, 1931, cream station price for butterfat per pound is 16c. The track price is 20c, and the delivered price is 27c. Milk for fluid use testing 3.8 per cent is $1.57 per cwt. to the producers, and milk for manufacturing use sells for $1.10. There were about 400 cream stations licensed in the State last year, and about 200 dairy product manufacturing plants. These plants are annually producing products with a value of about $25,000,000 based on present prices.



A group of western lambs being fattened on bean straw, Alfalfa hay and barley.



Part of the dairy herd at the Colorado Experiment Station, Fort Collins, Col. Holsteins are the most popular dairy breed in the State.

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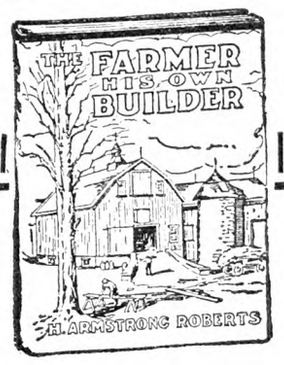

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Lancaster, Pa., Livestock Markets

Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending August 15, 1931.

Market. — Beef steers and yearling closing fully steady with week's 25c advance, top yearlings and medium-weights $8.25, bulk of sales $7.25 to $7.75. Bidding lower on bulls, she stock and cutters, about steady. Stockers and feeders active, fully steady, quality improved, bulk of sales $5.50 to $6.50; bulk fat heifers $7 to $7.50; medium bulls $5 to $5.75; butcher cows $4.50 to $5; cutters $2.25 to $3. Calves fully steady, top vealers $10.50.

Hogs about steady with week's 50c decline, top 170 to 230-lb. weights $9.

Sheep firm, top Southwestern lambs $9, bulk fair to medium $7.50 to $8.25, culls and common $5.50 to $6.50.

Receipts for week ending August 15, 1931: Cattle, 100 cars; 28 Virginia, 13 Chicago, 12 St. Paul, 10 St. Louis, 8 Kansas City, 6 Maryland, 6 Oklahoma, 4 Tennessee, 3 Ohio, 3 Pittsburgh, 2 West Virginia, 2 Pennsylvania, 1 North Carolina, 1 Michigan, 1 Sioux City; containing 2,903 head, 438 head trucked in; total cattle, 3,341 head, 786 calves, 900 hogs, 987 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers. — Good, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $7.75 to $8.50; medium, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $6.75 to $7.75; common, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $5.25 to $6.75; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $7.75 to $8.50; medium, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $6.75 to $7.75; good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $7.50 to $8.25.

Heifers.—Choice, 550 to 850 lbs., $7 to $7.50; good, 550 to 850 lbs., $6.50 to $7; medium, 550 to 850 lbs., $5.75 to $6.50; common, 550 to 850 lbs., $5 to $5.75.

Cows.—Choice, $4.75 to $5.50; good, $4 to $4.75; common and medium, $3 to $4; low cutter and cutter, $1.75 to $3.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $6 to $6.75; cutter, common and medium, $4.50 to $6; yearlings excluded.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $10 to $10.50; medium, $9.25 to $10; cull and common, $6 to $9.25.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 500 to 800 lbs., $6 to $7; common and medium, 500 to 800 lbs., $4.50 to $6; good and choice, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $6.25 to $7.25; common and medium, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $4.75 to $6.25.

Hogs.—Lt. wt., good and choice, 160 to 180 lbs., $8.50 to $9; lt. wt., good and choice, 180 to 200 lbs., $8.50 to $9; med. wt., good and choice, 200 to 220 lbs., $8.50 to $9; med. wt., good and choice, 220 to 250 lbs., $8.25 to $8.75; hvy. wt., good and choice, 250 to 290 lbs., $7.75 to $8.25; hvy. wt., good and choice, 290 to 350 lbs., $7.25 to $7.75; pkg. sows, medium and good, 275 to 500 lbs., $6 to $7.25.

LANCASTER FEED MARKET

Selling Price of Feeds (Cash at Warehouse). —Bran, ton, $22.50; shorts, $22; hominy, $27; middlings, $29.50; linseed, $37.50; gluten, $30.50; ground oats, $28; Soy-bean meal, $36.50; hog-meal, $33.50; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $31; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $27.50; 18 per cent, $30; 20 per cent, $32.50; 24 per cent, $34.50; 25 per cent, $35.50; horse feed, 85 per cent, $33.50; Alfalfa, regular, $30.50; Alfalfa, reground, $32.50.

Livestock Sales

Sept. 4. — Guernseys; Buena Vista Farm, Guernseys, F. P. Choate, Windsor, Vt.

Sept. 21.—Holsteins; First Pennsylvania Capital Sales, Harrisburg, Pa. R. Austin Backus, sale manager, Mexico, N. Y.

Oct. 1.—Holsteins; Fall Consignment Sale. Bradford County, Pa. R. H. Fleming, chairman, Towanda, Pa.

Oct. 9.—Holsteins; Ulster County Annual Fall Sale, Albert Kurdt, secretary, Kingston, N. Y.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Aug. 22-29. — Illinois State Fair, Springfield, Ill.

Aug. 22-29. — Missouri State Fair-Sedalia, Mo.

Aug. 27-29.—Seventh National Shade Tree Conference, Boyce Thompson Institute, Yonkers, N. Y.

Aug. 28-Sept. 12.—Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto.

Aug. 29-Sept 5. — Wisconsin State Fair, Milwaukee, Wis.

Aug. 31-Sept. 5. — Ohio State Fair, Columbus, Ohio.

Sept. 2-4—Middlesex County, Conn., 4-H Club Fair, Middlesex, Conn.

Sept. 5.—N. Y. State Vegetable Growers' Association at Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station.

Sept. 5-12.—Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis, Ind.

Sept. 5-12.—West Virginia State Fair, Wheeling, W. Va.

Sept. 6-12. — Michigan State Fair, Detroit, Mich.

Sept. 7-12. — New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sept. 7-12. — Maryland State Fair, Timonium, Md.

Sept. 7-13.—New Jersey State Fair Trenton, N. J.

Sept. 15-16.—New Jersey State Horticultural Society Fruit Tour to Cumberland-Shenandoah Valley. Arthur J. Farley, Secretary, New Brunswick, N. J.

Sept. 20-26.—Easton States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.

Sept. 21-25. — Sunshine Fair, Cobleskill, N. Y.

Sept. 23-25.—Twentieth Annual Flower Show, Westchester and Fairfield Horticultural Societ . Y. M. C. A. Building, Greenwich, Conn. Wm. G. Ellis, Secretary, 61 Grant Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

Oct. 3. Sixth annual Guernsey Cattle Club Show at the Allegheny Country Club Show Grounds, Sewickley Heights, Pa. Judge will be W. K. Hepburn, of Fellowship Farms, Anselma, Pa.

Dec.2-4.—New Jersey State Horticultural Society, Annual Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J.

Oct. 13-16.—Baltimore Livestock Show. Baltimore, Md.

Nov. 11-20.—Sixty-fifth annual session, National Grange, Madison, Wis.

Dec. 7-9. — American Farm Bureau Federation, annual convention, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

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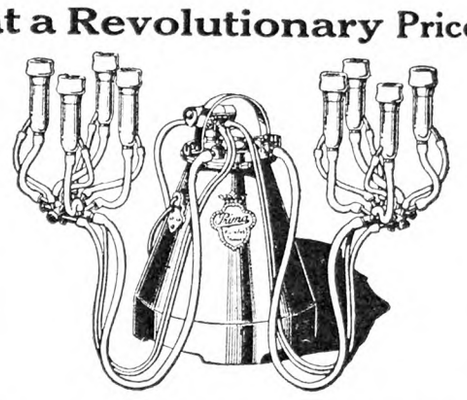

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All ages, both sexes, real bargains in Bulls two years old and over.

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Boars ready for service, Bred Gilts, Fall and Spring Pigs, both sexes.
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BULLS from 1 Month to Serviceable Age
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Farmer's opportunity to buy Guernsey Bull at farmer's price. Serviceable age. Apply at once.

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FOR SALE: SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO ENTER WELSH PONY BUSINESS
Retiring because of absence from country. Five Pedigrees. Welsh Ponies—stallion, eight years; mare in foal; fillies, one and two years; stallion colt, four months. Sold at bargain.
RICHARD MIGEL Monroe, Orange Co., N. Y.

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FERRETS WHITE or BROWN YEARLINGS SPECIAL RAT HUNTERS
Females $5.00, males $4.00. Young stock August sales, females $4.00, males $3.50, one pair $7.00. Will ship C.O.D. Instruction book free. Levi Farnsworth, New London, O.

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PURE BLOOD TOGGENBURG **Buck Kid** five months old — cheap. Oswald Schmiedel, Sayville, L.I.

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BREEDERS or FEEDERS
We do ship pigs that will please you and be advertisements for the kind we ship. They are all weaned before shipping. Chester and Yorkshire cross or Chester and Berkshire cross pigs—
7-8 weeks old - $3.25 each
8-9 weeks old - $3.50 each
Chester White Barrows, 8 weeks old, $4.50 each
Will ship one or one hundred C. O. D. Crating free. Ten-day trial.
WALTER LUX 388 Salem St. Woburn, Mass.
Telephone Woburn 0086

Reliable FEEDING PIGS
7-8 weeks old $3.50
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Buy where quality is never sacrificed to quantity, we are prepared to supply you with pigs of rugged, fast growing strain from quality boars and sows—Berkshire and Chester cross, and Chester and Yorkshire cross, at above prices, also a few Chester Whites at 8 weeks old $5.00. Will ship C.O.D. on approval, crated free. 10 days trial allowed.
A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass.

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— at —
RYDER'S STOCK FARM, INC.
Lexington, Mass.
Large type Chester White and Poland China crossed, 6 to 8 weeks old at - - - $4.50
Some a little younger and smaller at - - - $4.00
Call John Lamont, Lex. 0351 or write to Box 42.
WE ALSO HAVE 50 young thoroughbred POLAND CHINA SOWS, weighing 110 to 140 lbs. at $25 apiece.

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Why not raise well bred pigs? It costs the same to feed them. Either of the above breeds are from well bred fast maturing stock, all from pure bred boars and high grade sows, they will more than please you. All orders filled promptly, C. O. D., F. O. B., Waltham.
8 to 10 weeks old, $4.00 each
Crated Free
HIGHLAND YARDS - Waltham, Mass.
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PIGS FOR SALE
DAILEY STOCK FARM Tel. 1085 Lexington, Mass.
We offer a lot of good choice feeders all ready for the feed trough — Berkshire and O. I. C., Chester and Yorkshire, Duroc and Berkshire crossed.
Barrows, Boars or Sows—
6- 8 Weeks old..... $3.25 each
9-10 Weeks old..... $3.75 each
11-12 Weeks Extras, $4.50 each
Ship any number C.O.D. on approval—no crating charge
Our Guarantee "A Square Deal At All Times"
25c per pig charge on Vt. and Conn. orders for vaccination

Feeding Pigs $4.00 each. Mostly Poland Chinas. Some Chesters Durocs, Berkshires, 6 to 8 weeks, select, crated, castrated and serum vaccinated. Prepay 2 or more, $5.00 each. 10 weeks, over 25 lbs., $5.25, prepaid $6.25. Shoats over 35 lbs. $6.25, prepaid $7.50. C. O. D. or money back guarantee to satisfy on arrival. Also state second choice size and breed wanted. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Del.

Feeding Pigs for sale Chester & Yorkshire Chester & Berkshire
7-8 weeks old, $3.00 each; 9-10 weeks old, $3.50
Sold C. O. D. Crates free.
MICHAEL LUX Woburn, Mass.

DUROC REG. SWINE All ages for sale. F. M. Pattington & Son, Merrifield, N. Y.

OHIO Improved Chester Whites. Ped. Pigs $10 ea. Bred Gilts $35. Due in Sept. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y

100 FEEDING PIGS at $4.00 each—ready now. ROUSE BROS. Dushore, Pa.

∴ SHEEP ∴

- DORSET and HAMPSHIRE SHEEP -
Offering choice Rams (Lambs & Yearlings) suitable Flock headers or cross-breeding. Ewes, purebred and grades, at prices that will make you money. All stock on approval.
TRANQUILLITY & ALLAMUCHY FARMS
Arthur Danks, Mgr. Allamuchy, N. J.

Offer 8 YEARLING HAMPSHIRE RAMS Fit to head any flock. Carefully selected from over 100 lambs. $35 and up.
D. BUCKLEY, Woodrow Farm, Broadaxe, Ambler, Pa.

SHROPSHIRE & SOUTHDOWN **Rams For Sale** $25.00 UP. Guaranteed to please. HYLLMEDE FARM - Beaver, Pa.

For Sale: 5 Grade Hampshire Yearling RAMS $15 each. 2 Reg. Hampshire Yearling Rams $35 each. VERNON TIGER, Gladstone, N. J.

FOR SALE — 50 Young Extra Nice SOUTHDOWN SHEEP. Vernon Tiger Gladstone, N. J.

SHROPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS with size and quality also ewes. Fred Van Vleet & Sons, Lodi, New York

FOR SALE—Registered Lincoln Ram and Ram Lambs. ALICE A. LOSEE Richmond, Mass.

∴ DOGS ∴

FOR SALE—Very Handsome Thoroughbred **Newfoundland Puppies** eligible for registration in A.K.C. Males, $25; females, $20. C. CORNISH, 144 Halsted Street, East Orange, N. J.

Black or Brown **Cocker Spaniel Pups** Best of breeding, males $10, females $5. Satisfaction guaranteed. T. S. Hubbard, Franklin, Vt.

POLICE DOG, BEAGLE and COCKER SPANIEL PUPS Red, Cross Foxes and Male Raccoons
F. E. PIERSON Groton, New York

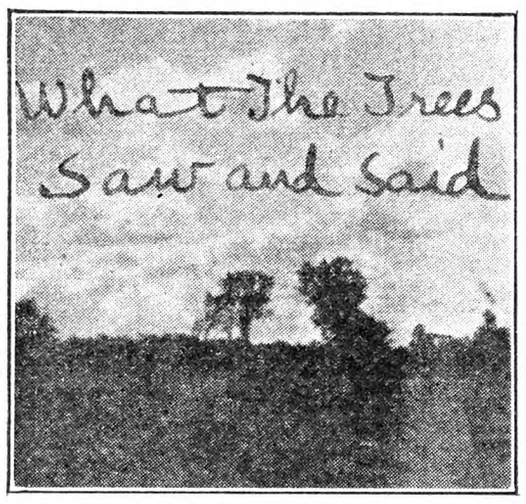
Ped. Fox Terriers Cheapest ever. Best bloodlines. Hunters, watch dogs.
E. H. MORSE - - Zaleski, Ohio

COLLIE and FOX TERRIER PUPS—Handsome and intelligent. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa

Irish Setters Registered, 3 mos. old, $25 up. Satisfaction guar. FARMHOLM, New Paltz, N. Y.

GUINEA PIGS

WANTED—Guinea Pigs—State quantity and weight. Lambert Schmidt, 1101 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.



BY MRS. CHARLES McARTHUR.

CHAPTER III.

THE HOUSE ON THE HILLTOP.

It was when our two trees were young and the surrounding land was being cleared that the house on the hill was built. Heavy timbers were hauled to the clearing, and a small house put up by a strong and determined young man, who brought his bride to the place soon after. There they lived simply and happily together. After a few years little children played about the yard and they came to the two trees with their games. The little girls brought their corn-husk dolls and made a play-house under the shade of the trees with colored stones and moss and flowers for their decorations. The boys used their knives to whittle out bows and arrows, whistles and slingshots. Happy, carefree laughter floated upward, and the trees shook their branches in sympathy and their leaves danced merrily.

The strong young farmer plowed the fields he had cleared, and his wife often labored by his side as they planted or harvested the crops. The land was fertile and they prospered. The wife carded and spun wool and wove cloth for their garments, which she made herself. The rosy-cheeked boys and girls helped with the work and grew strong with the outdoor life and the simple food. Mother had no time for knick-knacks even if she had known how to make them. Corn was taken to the mill where it was ground into meal for porridge. This, with good rich milk, often made a meal for the hungry girls and boys. Wild berries were gathered in Summer, part of them being dried for Winter use. Butter and cheese were made for home use and the surplus traded for sugar, salt and molasses. Home-grown pork and beef and potatoes, along with bread made from wheat grown on the farm and ground at the mill into flour, made up the diet of the farmer. There was always plenty to eat, even if there was a big family.

There was not much money in circulation, and when young Robert had a 10-cent piece given to him he guarded it with jealous care. It was the first dime he had ever seen. His older sister, Jane, had been attending a private school and there she learned to work mottoes on carboard with colored yarn. Robert did not go to school. A great many children did not in those days until they were quite well grown. Time was heavy on Robert's hands some days, and finding some colored wool and cardboard left over from Jane's work, he worked a motto.

"Would you like to go with me today to see Mrs. Wood?" said Robert's mother to him one fine morning.

"May I take my motto to show her, mother?" asked Robert.

"If you want to, you may take it," said Mrs. Kane.

You may have guessed by this time that the strong young man and his wife who lived on the hill were Bill Kane and his wife Ellen. Mrs. Kane and Robert set out on their visit to Mrs. Wood when the morning work was done. They spent the day and when they were returning to their home stopped to rest in the shade of the two trees.

"Mother, why did Mrs. Wood give me 10 cents?" asked Robert, looking at his treasure with loving eyes.

"I do not know, my son," said his mother. "Perhaps it is because she has no little boys now, and she was glad to have you there."

"Has she a lot of money, mother?"

"Well, she has more money than we have, dear," said Mrs. Kane. "She liked your motto, didn't she?"

"She said it was a lovely motto. I like it. Do you mother?"

"It is very nice Robert. Some day perhaps we will buy a frame for it."

"Oh, I will save my 10 cents to buy a frame," cried Robert happily.

"We must go now, Robert," said his mother. "It is nearly supper time and I have to skim the milk and feed the calves."

"I will help you, mother. May I have some cream?"

Bill Kane and his wife Ellen were thrifty folks, especially Ellen. They worked hard and saved enough in course of time to buy more land. This piece of land did not adjoin the home place, but was some distance away.

"Oh dear! What is that terrible noise?" cried Mrs. Tree one Summer day. "There must be something dreadful happening to Ellen Kane."

"Ho! ho! my dear," said Mr. Tree, "that is nothing more than Ellen calling Bill from the other place to come to his dinner. Quite a voice Ellen has."

The old tree shook with silent laughter.

"Nonsense, she could never make him hear so far away. It is all of a half mile to the other place," said his partner.

"Well, here comes Bill anyhow. He must have heard the call to dinner."

The years passed. The boys and girls had grown up and gone to make homes for themselves. Bill liked to be out among people, so he bought a stump puller and a big team of horses and went out to work and left Ellen at home with a hired man, to run the farm. Ellen worked hard. She liked to work, and although she did not spin and weave any more there was always something to do. She made cotton shirts for Bill and kept them snowy white. It was a source of pride to her to always have plenty of clean white shirts for Bill when he came home. She lived for Bill, and while Bill liked to be away among people, still I think he was glad to know that Ellen would be there when he got home. One sad day Bill was brought home mortally injured and Ellen soon followed him to the better land. The little house on the hill knew them no more.

Other families came to the little house to live, one with a big family of boys and girls. The farm was too small, however, for them to make a living such as their times demanded. These little girls brought their dolls to play in the shade of the trees, but their dolls were store dolls and the doll's dresses and the dresses of the little girls were not of homespun. The boys had balls, and their bows and arrows and whistles were not homemade. The public schools had by this time become common, and each day saw the children on their way to school. This family soon moved away, and for a time the house was empty.

One Spring morning there was a stir about the place and the two trees saw an old man and an old woman walking around the house and farm.

"They look sort of familiar to me," said Mrs. Tree. "I must have seen them before."

"I knew them," said Mr. Tree. "It is Ellen Kane's brother and sister. They are very old, but just listen to that man sing."

Uncle Tim, as everyone called him, was of a happy disposition, which he declared had prolonged his life. His sister, Aunt Mary Ann, was soon beloved by the whole neighborhood, and the little house became a pleasant place to visit. The old couple had reached the age where they liked to tell stories of the past, and they had a most entertaining way of telling them. Aunt Mary Ann had a way with flowers and her peonies, roses, lilacs and snowballs were always shared generously with her callers.

One day Uncle Tim startled his sister and the neighbors by climbing to the roof of the barn and walking all over the roof doing some repair work. When scolded by his sister who said a man 85 years old should not attempt such work, he said, "Why, that is nothing. I was all right. There isn't any use of a man sitting down and dying because he is 85." Everyone admired his spirit, but the time comes to all when physical strength fails, and so it came to Uncle Tim, and his cheery song and whistle were heard no more on the hill. Once more the house was empty, Aunt Mary Ann having gone to live with a relative.

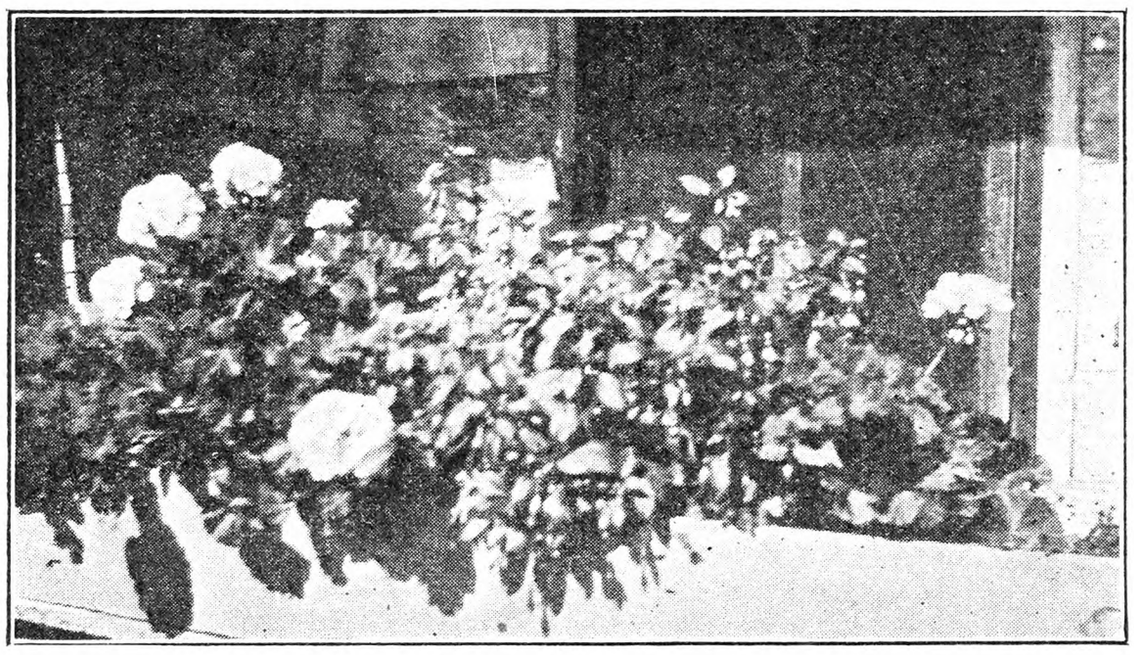
Then came a family from the city, out to try their luck at farming. They were living very happily indeed, when one morning Grandmother filled the cook stove with dry chips, the stove pipe became overheated, and the roof caught fire. The building was all of wood and dry as tinder and though the family and neighbors who quickly gathered fought the flames bravely the house was soon reduced to ashes. Some clothing and furniture were saved but much was lost, and being unable to rebuild, the family was obliged to return to the city and take up other work.

The house has not been rebuilt to this day. The weeds and kindly shrubs do their best to cover the ruins in Summer and in Winter the snow throws a white robe over them. The lilacs and the snowball tree bloom on but there is no one to enjoy their beauty except an occasional passer-by.

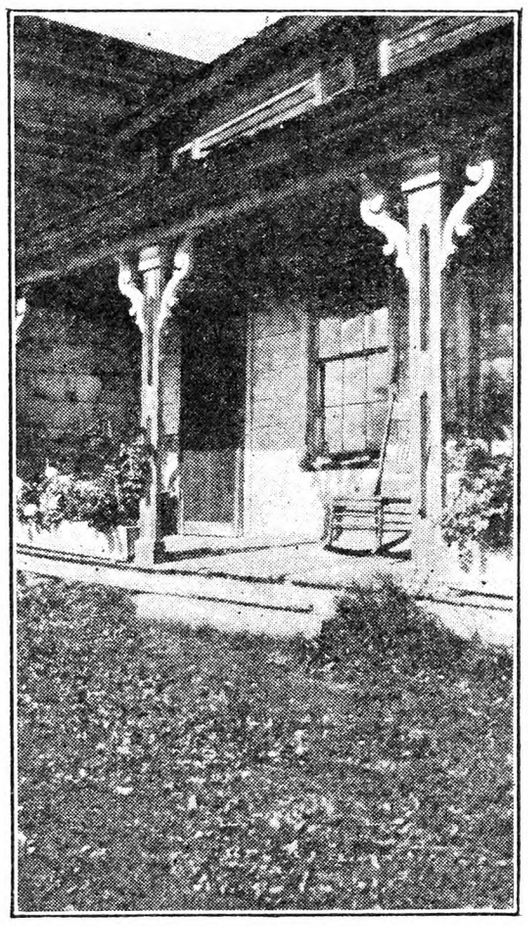
"Our nearest neighbors are gone," said Mr. Tree gloomily.

"Yes, but we have others in the valley, and we can see the church and the district school from here. Think what they mean to us and to the community," said Mr. Tree thoughtfully.

(To Be Continued)



A close-up of the flower box on Aunt Mary Ann's porch. In the center a big purple Fuschia.



Aunt Mary Ann's Porch

Events of the Week

THE HORSE.—At the races in Goshen, N. Y., August 14, for the Hambletonian Stake, Calumet Butler, bred and owned by William M. Wright of Lexington, Ky., won the $50,921 prize over six competitors of the 1928 foals. Keno, owned by John M. Berry of Rome, Ga., won the first of the three heats. Daddy Guy, owned by W. H. Cale of Goshen, the pride of Orange County, and the favorite at the start, unfortunately went lame to the regret of many who had backed him for a winner. The horse is not all that he once was in Orange County, but traditions are being maintained at the Goshen track. The attendance on this occassion was about 12,000 persons.

AUTO ACCIDENTS.—According to insurance reports the number of deaths due to automobile accidents for the first seven months of this year has been 17,800. This is an increase of 5.7 per cent over the same period last year. The daily average is 84 against 79 last year. In New York State alone the fatalities were 1,069 in about the same for corresponding period last year.

UNEMPLOYMENT.—At Atlantic City, N. J., on August 12, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor gave out a statement in which it held that owners and managers of industry in the midst of human distress stand impotent and helpless. It reminded industry that its right to live and to function rests on social sanctions. It proposed a five-day week for private and government employment and that the hours worked per day be reduced to six. It insisted that industry and Government should provide work for all who want it and requested President Hoover to call a national conference of representatives of industry and labor to remedy the unemployment situation.

RETAIL SALES.—According to estimates made by the Census Bureau, the retail trade of the United States amounts to $50,000,000,000 a year. The estimate was made on the basis of available figures for 13 States. For the survey commodities were divided into nine groups. Of the total retail expenditures food took most, or 21.8 per cent of the whole. Automobiles were next with 21.47 per cent. General merchandise 14.03 per cent; clothes 8.03 per cent. The estimate of all retail food is $10,741,147,268. Automobiles, $10,598,158,882; Clothing, $4,007,682,924.

FREIGHT RATES.—Representatives of seven lines of industry including farms, chemicals, fertilizers, leather, confectionery and waste materials, told the Inter-State Commerce Commission that, if permission were given the railroads to increase freight rates 15 per cent, shippers will transport more products by trucks, with the result of millions of dollars loss to the roads. The consensus of opinion of the men speaking for these industries was that the rates are already too high, and that contracts could be made in many cases with a chain of trucks to transport products at less cost.

FORTY YEARS COMING.—When the World's Fair was on in Chicago in the year 1893 rays of light emanated from the star Arcturus. It takes 40 years for light to travel from Arcturus to the earth, so they will reach Chicago just about the time for opening the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago in 1933. By means of a large telescope the light rays will be concentrated in a photo-electric photometer or cylinder which converts the rays into energy. This energy will be used to start the machinery at the Chicago exposition in 1933. Thus the light rays which have been traveling toward us at the rate of 175,000 miles a second for 40-years will furnish the energy to start the machinery to light the 1933 exposition in Chicago. Arcturus is 27,000,000 times larger than our sun.

EXTRA SESSION.—Following the request of Samuel Seabury, counsel to the Hofstadter Committee, which is investigating the New York City government, Governor Roosevelt called a special session of the Legislature to meet in Albany, at noon on August 25. The purpose of the special session is to pass a law giving the Hofstadter committee power to exempt any witness testifying before it from prosecution on the evidence which he discloses. If this law is passed any witness may be assured of exemption. He is then required to answer any question asked by the committee, and if he refuses to answer he may be imprisoned for contempt. It it estimated that the new law will cost more than $10,000.

CUBA.—On August 10 a revolt broke out in Cuba against the government, headed by General Machado, as president. A junta has been established in Cuba with a delegation in New York. In a statement issued by this delegation it is asserted that the purpose of the revolution is the removal of the Machado regime which according to the statement was never legally established and to restore a constitutional government. In the words of the statement the purpose is "to put an end to the government of General Machado, because it is merely a de facto government which illegally went into power in 1928 through several amendments to the constitution of the republic made in an illegal way, as the Supreme Court has held." Two of the most prominent leaders in the insurrection was captured during the first week of the rebellion; but the New York representatives of the junta were not disturbed. They insist that there never can be peace in Cuba while Machado is president.

AT CROSS PURPOSES.—Fruit industries, etc., of San Francisco, Calif., has made arrangements for a loan from the Federal Farm Broad to finance its grape "concentrates" for the coming year. The board is making a survey of the industry before fixing the amount of the loan, which is expected to be about $1,000,000. Last year the board made a loan of $2,000,000, it is understood. The grape "concentrates" are pure fruit juices. When permitted to ferment however, they are converted into wine and the Prohibition Bureau recently interrupted the sale of such products and is now contesting the legality of the sales. Consequently public money is used by the bureau of the government to promote an industry and by another bureau of the same government to defeat it.

RUSSIA.—Soviet Russia started out on its five-year plan under the theory of Karl Marx that each person should work according to his strength, turning the product into the State, and draw out according to his needs. The theory did not work well in practice, and it was changed so as to reward each person for his efficiency, as under the private property scheme. Now another important change has been made in the scheme. Heretofore each person was obliged to carry a card to make purchases at the government stores. The amount he could buy monthly was prescribed on the card. It has now been decided to dispense with the card system by the first of the coming year. It is expected that this will very much increase home consumption and that large quantities of goods will be accumlated to meet the demand following the tearing up of the cards. The new policy is expected to reduce the Russian exports, including wheat.

Notes from the Catskills

A creamery to which my father ships paid $1.10 for May milk, and 85c for June. That was for 3 per cent milk. Out of that he had to pay 20c per cwt. for hauling and 5c per cwt. for dumpage. The latter is a deduction made by the creamery to patrons who are not stockholders in the company. Many creameries run their own trucks and make only a reasonable charge for hauling. When we were taking our milk to the State road, where it was picked up, we paid 6c per cwt. for hauling. Now that a truck comes for it the price is 8c. The farmers living farther back on the hill pay more, the price depending on the distance.

The Meadowbrook Dairy Company at Walton has been sold to the Chenango Ice Cream Company of Norwich.

When the Lake Delaware 4-H members had finished their work last year they were taken on a dairy tour, visiting several noted farms where the leading breeds are kept. They also went through the Mary Imogene Memorial Hospital in Cooperstown. This year the third-year boys went on a trip to Albany accompanied by the County Agent, J. A. Lennox, and local leader, Father Barry. They visited Montgomery Ward's, a cathedral, the State Education Building, the Capitol Building, the Lyon Printing Plant and called on Lieutenant-Governor Lehman. It was a full day for the boys, but one that they thoroughly enjoyed. At present a large number of club members are enjoying camping at the 4-H camp at Frasers. It is situated on the farm of the Hon. John D. Clarke, through whose generosity it was presented to the county club members. When the camp was first opened a few years ago a week at camp, free, was offered the boy or girl who would suggest the best name for it. Camp Shankitunk was the name that won. The week of July 20-25 was older girls' camp, the next week younger girls' camp and the week of August 3-8 the boys have their turn. Finally after that is the week for leaders, teachers and Home Bureau members. Last year the boys who did not attend were invited to spend an afternoon at camp. Father Barry took several boys from the Lake Delaware Club. They spent the afternoon playing ball and enjoying the new swimming pool, then stayed for supper with the campers and thus had a pleasant if brief glimpse of camp life.

The prices paid for live poultry vary considerably. A friend in Downsville disposed of her White Leghorns for 16c per lb. They averaged about 4 lbs. apiece. LeRoy sold a few Reds that he culled to a Delhi butcher for 20c per lb. His averaged nearly 5 lbs. apiece. We find it almost impossible to dispose of Brown Leghorns locally. Occasionally a truckman from the boarding section takes them, but not often. One said that they were too small. They didn't care about buying anything under 3½ lbs., while the Brown Leghorns average about 3 lbs., though we have had some strains that were heavier. We shipped the culls to New York last year and expect to do the same this year. A buyer from the boarding section was paying 26c for eggs this morning.

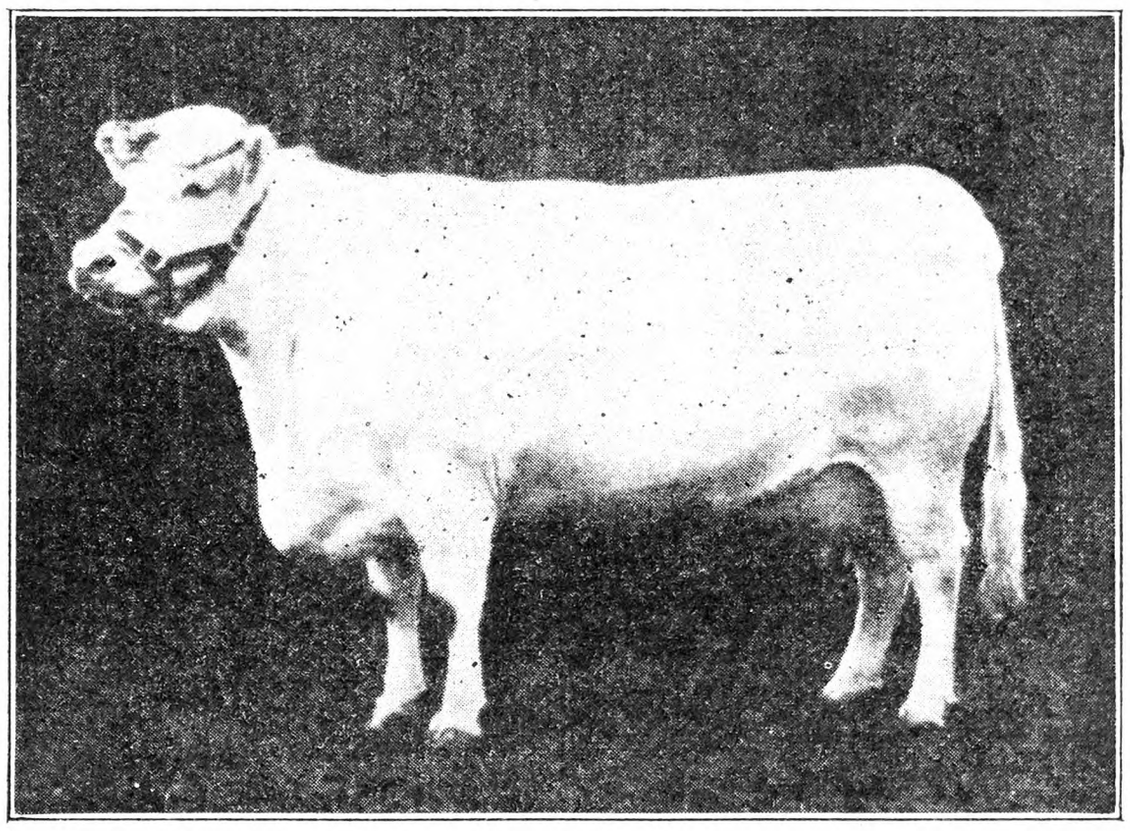
While the Hamden Cauliflower Association will continue to ship in iced cars as heretofore, the Bovina Association will ship by truck, as there was considerable trouble last year about icing cars, getting cars placed, etc. Trucks leaving this section about noon are in New York City in time for the opening of the market at nine o'clock. Trucks are expected to go around and pick up the cauliflower; then it will be reloaded and inspected. Stickers are to be used on the best heads and the best crates are to be labeled. Although labels have been used before, they were sometimes placed on inferior stuff, therefore the chief function of the inspector will be to see that labels are used on the best and the best only.

Last Spring the women of the Margaretville, Hamden and Bovina Associations started an advertising campaign, the object being to increase the demand for the different brands of Catskill Mountain cauliflower. A committee composed of four members from the Margaretville association, three from Bovina and two from Hamden, worked faithfully to get together a collection of recipes which has been printed in book form and can be had for nothing, by writing the Farm Bureau Office at Walton. Beginning August 1 the recipes were broadcast from station WJZ, New York. This is expected to extend over a period of about 10 weeks. To defray the expenses of having the 5,000 copies of the recipe book printed and to pay for the broadcasting each association agreed to pay one cent a crate, using the number of crates shipped last year as a basis on which to make an estimate. As Margaretville association shipped 16,000, the Hamden 14,000 and Bovina 12,000, they had a nice sum to start off with. A Margaretville truckman further increased the amount by a gift of $25. Although shipments are not heavy yet some are being made and prices are said to be very good. It is hoped that as New York commission men are not financing Colorado cauliflower growers this year may have some effect on keeping prices up.

The heavy rains have had rather a bad effect on gardens and fruit to some extent. Peas and cucumbers are turning yellow and are beginning to rot. Wild berries, especially strawberries and huckleberries, were plentiful. It is too early to say about blackberries, and wild raspberries are not found in many localities. We have made an effort at various times to have a supply of cultivated berries, but so far have only partly succeeded. After being located here a year or two we cleared away the remains of an old hog-house and set out a few St. Regis raspberry bushes. Later we extended the patch by setting out several rows from the young plants that sprang up. We had berries, too, and such berries! It seemed to be just the place for them, but lately the canes die out, winter so badly, that we have only a part of a crop. A small patch of blackberries grows luxuriously and looks very promising, but no berries. Some young cherry trees and a grapevine or two are coming on but rabbits pruned the dwarf apple trees to perfection last Winter. The currant bushes seem to be the only thing that nothing disturbs, and that bear a crop every year, and we never get enough of them.

EDNA M. NORTHROP.

Delaware Co., N. Y.



English Shorthorn Cow, White Heather. Reprinted from Farm Live Stock of Great Britain, by Robert Wallace.

A Famous English Shorthorn

The picture taken from Robert Wallace's book "Farm Live Stock of Great Britain," shows the English Shorthorn cow White Heather, four times a first and twice a champion in English shows. Her sire was Merry Manson, and dam Beauty XXIV. At the time this picture was taken she was owned by J. Deane Willis, Bapton Manor, Codford St. Mary, Wiltshire.

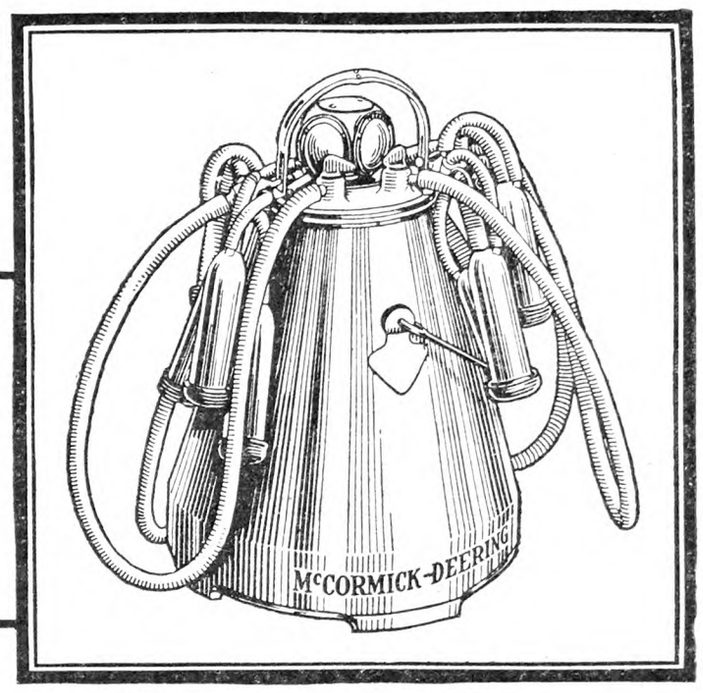
Pure white Shorthorns are rare and held inferior to roans and reds by some breeders. White Heather was excellent in performance as well as good looks.

Raised Corn Bread

One quart milk, 1½ cups cornmeal, one tablespoon salt, one cup sugar, one tablespoon butter, two eggs, one compressed yeast cake. Scald one quart milk, stir in 1½ cups cornmeal. Let stand on stove until thick. Add one tablespoon salt and one tablespoon butter. Remove from stove and when cool add one cup of sugar, two eggs, one compressed yeast cake dissolved in a little water. Knead with wheat flour about 20 minutes. Let rise over night, mold in three loaves and bake when light.

MRS. G. H. J.

Have You Seen the Brand New

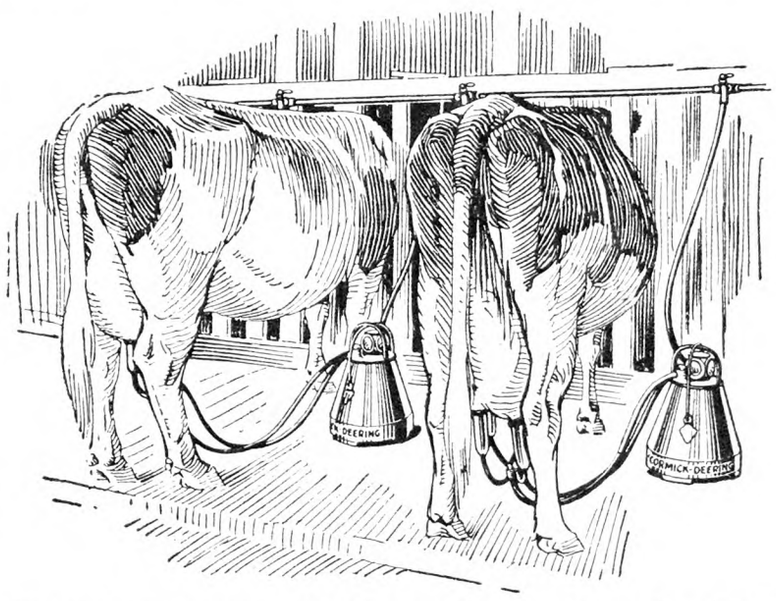


McCormick-Deering MILKER?

ASK the McCormick-Deering dealer to show you the NEW McCormick-Deering Milker in his store now. It will be well worth your while to inspect this modern dairy unit that has been so favorably recommended by hundreds of dairymen who know the meaning of good milking.

They have taken to it because of its design and operation, its remarkable features of sanitation, and the important reductions it effects in the cost of producing milk. It actually saves more than 50 per cent in time and labor for its owners. Every part of this milker is so simple to take apart and so easy to clean that its owners are enabled to produce a high grade of milk with low bacteria count. In addition, the McCormick-Deering tends to increase milk production through its regular, easy, natural massaging action.

The patented pump provides a uniform vacuum to the pulsator, which, in turn, regulates the speed at which the suction and massaging action is applied to each teat. The positive no-oil, no-spring pulsator operates efficiently, regardless of temperature. The two-piece teat-cup assembly [described below] is of the right size, shape, and weight for efficient, rapid milking.



The teat-cup cluster assembly provides a uniform distribution of weight which permits the milking of cows with mis-shapen udders or abnormal teats. The two-piece teat-cup assembly is easy to take apart and clean. It consists of a non-breakable metal shell and a fat-resisting rubber liner which adjusts itself to fit the teat.

Examine closely these and other features of the McCormick-Deering and note the quality and fine workmanship throughout. It is a model of precision and accuracy, backed up by the Harvester Company and its record of 100 years in the manufacture of equipment for the farm. Write us for information.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA (Incorporated)
606 So. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Illinois

"LOWER COSTS MEAN HIGHER PROFITS"

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

News and prices current during week ending August 22, 1931. Eggs 4 to 5c higher.

MILK

August: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.41; 2B, $1.66; 2C (milk made into sour cream), $1.41; Class 3, $1.05.

In classes 2A, 2B and 2C, a differential of 5c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat is added to milk testing above 3.5 per cent and deducted for that testing below this point. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 5c per .1 of 1 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.70; Class 2, $1.70; Class 3, $1.10.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.30	@$0.30½
Extra, 92 score		.29½
First, 88 to 91 score	.25½	@.28¾
Seconds	.24½	@.25½
Lower grades	.23½	@.24
Ladles	.20	@.22½
Packing stock	.12½	@.18½
Renovated	.23	@.23½
Sweet fancy	.32	@.32½
Extra	.31¼	@.31½
Firsts	.27½	@.31
Seconds	.25½	@.27
Centralized	.23	@.28¼

CHEESE

State—Whole milk, flats, held	$0.21	@$0.23½
Fresh specials	.16	@.16½
Average run to fancy	.15	@.15½
Wisconsin—Whole milk,		
Flats, fresh	.15¾	@.16
Daisies, fresh, fancy	.15¾	@.16½
Young America, fresh	.16	@.16½

EGGS

Nearby, white fancy (including premiums)	$0.38	@$0.39½
Extra	.33	@.37
Average extras	.28	@.32
Pacific Coast	.30	@.39
Mixed colors	.28	@.34
Gathered, best	.25	@.28
Fair to good	.15	@.20

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.34	@$0.43
Fair to good	.28	@.32
Roosters	.12	@.18
Fowls	.17	@.27
Ducks	.15	@.18
Turkeys, Spring	.35	@.52
Old toms	.25	@.27
Old hens	.26	@.30
Argentine	.34	@.39
Squabs, lb., ungraded	.25	@.30
Graded	.25	@.35
Dark, doz.	2.00	@2.50
Culls, doz.	1.50	@2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Broilers should be fully feathered. The larger breed should weigh 2½ to 3 lbs. each; smaller breeds, 1½ lbs. each up. The quotation given on broilers is the outside figure for best quality. Under grades and small sizes proportionately large. The figures are express or truck delivery.

Fowls, lb.	$0.19	@$0.22
Broiler chickens—		
Large breeds, best		.27
Small breeds, best		.20
Roosters	.12	@.13
Ducks	.12	@.16
Geese	.10	@.12
Rabbits, lb.	.10	@.20

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$7.00	@$7.25
Bulls	4.00	@5.00
Cows	3.50	@4.25
Calves, best	9.00	@9.50
Common to good	4.00	@7.00
Sheep	2.00	@3.50
Lambs	7.00	@9.00
Hogs	5.00	@7.75

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.12	@$0.13
Good to choice	.10	@.11
Steers, 100 lbs.	14.00	@17.00
Bulls	7.50	@10.50
Cows	9.00	@11.50

POTATOES

Jersey, 150 lbs.	$1.50	@$2.25
Long Island, 150 lbs.	1.00	@2.25
Sweet potatoes, Maryland, bu.	1.00	@1.50

VEGETABLES

Beets, 100 bchs.	$3.00	@$3.50
Cabbagee, bu.	.50	@.75
Carrots, 100 bchs.	2.00	@3.00
Cauliflower, bu.	.75	@4.50
Sweet corn, 100	1.50	@2.00
Cucumbers, bu.	.50	@1.50
Eggplant, bu.	.25	@.75
Horseradish, bbl.	6.50	@7.00
Leeks, 100 bchs.	2.00	@2.50
Lettuce, bu.	.85	@6.00
Lima beans, bu.	1.00	@2.00
Onions, bu.	1.00	@1.25
Parsley, bu.	.75	@1.00
Peas, bu.	1.50	@4.00
Peppers, bu.	.25	@1.00
Radishes, 100 bchs.	1.50	@2.00
Spinach, bu.	.50	@1.50
Squash, bu.	.25	@1.50
String beans, bu.	.50	@2.00
Tomatoes, South Jersey, han. bskt.	.25	@.65
Crate	.40	@1.00
Upper Jersey, crate	.60	@1.00
Nearby, egg and plum crate	.40	@.60
Jersey, 6-till carrier	.60	@1.25
Maryland, lug	.35	@.85
Pennsylvania, bskt.	.25	@.40
Up-river, 6-till carrier	.75	@2.00
Bskt.	.30	@.65
State, 6-till carrier	1.25	@1.75
Repacked, crate	1.00	@2.00
Carton	1.00	@1.60
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.50	@3.00

DRIED BEANS—Jobbing Prices

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$5.00	@$5.25
Pea	4.50	@4.75
Red kidney	6.25	@6.50
White kidney	5.75	@6.00

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$0.25	@$2.00
Muskmelons, bu.	1.50	@2.25
Currants, qt.	.06	@.07
Huckleberries, qt.	.10	@.22
Cultivated	.25	@.50
Blackberries, qt.	.06	@.07
Cherries, 4-qt. bskt.	.20	@.40
Peaches, Georgia, crate	.90	@1.63
Bushel	1.13	@1.50
South Carolina, crate	1.13	@1.50
Bushel	1.13	@1.50
North Carolina, bu.	.85	@2.50
Crate	.85	@2.00
Tennessee, bu.	1.25	@3.00
Virginia, bu.	.25	@1.75
Crate	.75	@1.25
Maryland, bu.	.80	@.90
Jersey, crate or bskt.	.50	@1.50
Pennsylvania, bu. bskt.	.60	@1.63
Watermelons, car	70.00	@205.00

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1	$24.00	@25.00
No. 2	21.00	@22.00
No. 3	15.00	@17.00
Clover mixed	20.00	@24.00
Straw, rye	19.00	@20.00
Oat and wheat		11.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$0.64½
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.63⅛
Oats, No. 2 white	.32½
Rye	.47⅞

Retail Prices at New York

Current prices in public markets:

Butter, best, lb.	$0.33	@$0.35
Milk, grade A, qt.		.18
Grade B		.15
Cream, ½ pt.		.18
Eggs, best, doz.	.42	@.45
Gathered	.30	@.40
Turkeys, lb.	.40	@.55
Chickens	.35	@.55
Ducklings	.38	@.40
Oranges, doz.	.40	@.60
Potatoes, pk.	.20	@.25
Lettuce, head	.05	@.10
Cabbage, lb.	.03	@.05
String beans, lb.	.15	@.20
Peas, lb.	.20	@.30

Rochester, N. Y., Markets

Roots and Vegetables.—Beets, doz. bchs., 20 to 30c; beets, bskt., 40c; broccoli, 8-qt. bskt., 50 to 75c; cabbage, doz. heads, 60 to 75c; cantaloupes, doz., $2.50 to $5; carrots, doz. bchs., 25 to 35c; carrots, bskt., 40c; carrots, bu., $1; cauliflower, doz. heads, $1.75; celery, crate, $2.50 to $3; celery, doz. bchs., 60 to 75c; cucumbers, doz., 50 to 60c; cucumbers, h.h., doz., 90c to $1; green beans, 12-qt. bskt., 50 to 75c; Golden Bantam corn, doz., 15 to 20c; green corn, doz., 15 to 20c; green onions, doz. bchs., 25c; green peas, bu., $1.75 to $2; horseradish, lb., 8 to 10c; kohlrabi, doz. bchs., 50c; lettuce, Boston, head, crt., $1.75 to $2; lettuce, curly, crate, $1.25 to $1.50; lettuce, curly, doz. heads, 50 to 60c; Lima beans, lb., 35 to 40c; onions, yellow, bu., 85c to $1; parsley, doz. bchs., 20 to 25c; peppers, green, 12-qt. bskt., 50 to 60c; pickles, dill, 100, 90c to $1; pickles, small, 100, 40c; potatoes, bu., 75 to 85c; radishes, 100 bchs., 50 to 75c; radishes, doz. bchs., 10c; romaine, doz. bchs., 50c; spinach, bu., 75c to $1; Summer squash, doz., 25 to 30c; tomatoes, 8-qt. bskt., 30 to 40c; tomatoes, 12-qt. bskt., 40 to 50c; tomatoes, h.h., bskt., 40 to 50c; turnips, bskt., 75c; watercress, doz. bchs., 40 to 50c; wax beans, 12-qt. bskt., 50 to 60c.

Fruit.—Apples, Duchess, bskt., 50c; Maiden Blush, bskt., 50 to 60c; Red Astrachan, bu., 50 to 60c; Yellow Transparent, bskt., 50c; blackberries, crate, $5 to $6; currants, red, lb., 5 to 6c; elderberries, 12-qt. bskt., 30c; gooseberries, 12-lb. bskt., 60 to 75c; peaches, Rochester, 8-qt. bskt., 50 to 60c; peaches, Mayflower, bskt., 40c; pears, sugar, bskt., 50c; plums, yellow, 8-qt. bskt., 50c; plums, Japan, 8-qt. bskt., 75c to $1; raspberries, black, crate, $3.25 to $3.50; raspberries, red, crate, $5 to $6; raspberries, Shaffer, crate, $2.75 to $3.

Live Poultry, lb., 20 to 25c; fowls, heavy, lb., 20 to 23c; fowls, light, lb., 16 to 20c; roosters, lb., 20c.

Butter and Eggs.—Eggs, grade A, in crates, 24 to 26c; eggs, small lots, doz., 30c; butter, country crock, lb., 25c; butter, unsalted, lb., 26c.

Buffalo Markets

An over-supply of homegrown products has resulted in lower prices. Butter shows an advance.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, higher; creamery, prints, 32 to 33c; tubs, 28 to 31c; firsts, 27 to 28c; undergrades, 26 to 27c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, brick, 18c; brick Swiss, 20c; old flats, 24c; limburger, 25c. Eggs, steady; nearby fancy, 31 to 32c; grade A, 27 to 29c; grade B, 22 to 23c; grade C, 19 to 20c; nearby at mark, 23 to 26c; western, 22 to 24c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, steady; fowls, 20 to 27c; chickens, 30 to 37c; broilers, 31 to 38c; old roosters, 13 to 17c; ducks, 19 to 20c; turkeys, 43 to 45c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 15 to 22c; broilers, 20 to 28c; old roosters, 14 to 15c; ducks, 15 to 17c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, stronger; unclassified, bu., 50 to 75c; Dutchess, 65 to 75c; Transparent, 75 to 80c; Red Williams, 75c to $1; Sweet Bough, $1 to $1.15; Red Astrachan, $1 to $1.50; Gravenstein, Cal., box, $1.50 to $2. Potatoes, steady; home-grown, 65 to 75c; Va., bbl., $2 to $2.25.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; pea, medium, cwt., $4.75; marrow, $5.25; white kidney, $6.50. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., 75c to $1; Cal., yellow, 50-lb. bag, 85 to 90c; Spanish, 50-lb. bag, $2; Va., yellow, hamper, $1.25; green, doz. bchs., 20 to 25c.

Fruits and Berries.—Blackberries, bu., $3.50 to $5; cantaloupes, bu., $2.50 to $3; Cal., crate, $2 to $2.75; N. J., crate, $1.50 to $1.75; grapes, Cal., lug, $1 to $1.65; honeydews, crate, $1.50 to $2; huckleberries, 32-qt. crate, $3 to $5; peaches, bu., $1.25 to $2.50; pears, Cal., box, $2.25 to $2.75; plums, bu., $1 to $2; watermelons, 30 to 60c.

Vegetables.—Beans, green and wax, bu., 40 to 50c; beets, bu., 40 to 50c; cabbage, bu., 40 to 65c; carrots, bu., 65 to 75c; cauliflower, bu., $1 to $1.25; celery, doz., 35 to 70c; corn, doz., 5 to 8c; cucumbers, bu., 25 to 75c; eggplants, bu., $1.50 to $2; endive, doz., 45 to 50c; lettuce, 2-doz. crate, 75c to $1.25; mushrooms, 1-lb. carton, 50c; okra, Tenn., bskt., 50 to 75c; peas, bu., $1.50 to $2.25; peppers, bu., $1 to $1.50; radishes, doz. bchs., 8 to 15c; spinach, bu., 75 to 90c; squash, doz., 40 to 50c; tomatoes, 20-lb. bskt., 30 to 40c; turnips, bu., 40 to 75c.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, baled, ton, $14 to $14.50; clover mixed, $13 to $13.50; oat straw, $8.50 to $9; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $13.25; standard middlings, $13; red-dog, $19.75; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $23; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $28.50; hominy, $19.30; gluten, $22.50; oatfeed, $8.30; Timothy seed, bu., $3.50; Alfalfa, $15; Alsike, $13.50; clover, $13.75 to $14. C. H. B.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, qt., 6 to 7c; milk, special, qt., 8 to 9c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $200 to $250; cows, fresh milk, grades, choice, $90 to $100; cows, fresh milk, grade, good, $70 to $80; cows, fresh milk, grade, common, $45 to $65; beef cows and bulls, 100 lbs., $5 to $8.50; veal calves, milk fed, choice, $14 to $16; veal calves, milk fed, good, $10 to $13; lambs, $6.50 to $8.50; sheep, $2.50 to $3.50; broilers, lb., 24 to 25c; chickens, lb., 30 to 32c; fowls, lb., 20 to 22c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 32 to 34c.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 13 to 14c; milk, special, qt., 18c; milk, sold from chain stores, qt., 10 to 12c; butter, farmer's delivery, lb., 35 to 40c; butter, creamery, prints and rolls, lb., 31 to 32c; butter, creamery, cut from tubs, lb., 28 to 30c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 23 to 25c; cheese, part skim, lb., 18 to 20c; cheese, cottage, lb., 10 to 12c; eggs, strictly local, fresh, doz., 45c; eggs, sold from stores, doz., 29 to 31c; broilers, lb., 35 to 40c; chickens, lb., 45 to 50c; fowls, lb., 28 to 30c; sweet corn, doz., 15 to 18c; tomatoes, lb., 4 to 5c; onions, lb., 2 to 3c. F. A. C.

Boston Produce Market

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

This week's produce market has been moderately active on all seasonal produce with a comparatively heavy supply from nearby sources. The wool market was less active than for several weeks but prices held firm. Eggs and poultry were generally unchanged with demand good on good quality.

Apples. — Supply moderately heavy, demand steady. Native various varieties ordinary 35 to 75c. Astrachans large fancy $1 to $1.50. Gravensteins best $1 to $1.50, few fancy $2. Duchess large fancy $1 to $1.50 std. bu. box.

Beans.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native wax $1.50 to $2.10, few $2.25; green 50c to $1.50; shell 75c to $1.50; Lima $1.50 to $2.50 std. bu. box. N. J. $1 to $1.50 bu.

Beets.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native 18 bchs. 40 to 75c std. bu. box.

Cabbage.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native white 75c to $1.25 std. bu. box. N. Y. Danish $1.50, few $1.40 90 lbs.

Carrots.—Supply moderately heavy, demand fair. Native 18 bchs. 50 to 85c; cut off $1 to $1.35 std. bu. box.

Celery.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native 18 bchs. $1.50 to $2.50 std. bu. box.

Corn. — Supply moderately heavy, demand good. Native yellow ord. 50 to 75c, fancy 85c to $1.10 std. bu. box.

Escarole.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native 35 to 65c std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native 18 heads outdoor ord. 35 to 75c, best 85c to $1 bu. box. Calif. 4 to 5 doz. heads best $6 to $6.50, poorer $3.50 crate. N. Y. 24 heads best $2, poorer low as $1 crate.

Onions.—Supply moderate, demand moderate. Native yellow 60 to 85c std. bu. box. Mass. yellow 75c to $1.15 50 lbs. Calif. 50-lb. sacks $1.50 to $1.75.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand steady. Native 75 to 85c std. bu. box. Me. 100 lbs. $1.50 to $1.60. Va. bbls. U. S. 1, $2.50 to $2.75. N. J. 150 lbs. $2.25 to $2.40 bag.

Spinach.—Supplies moderately light, demand good on best. Native 50 to 85c std. bu. box.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good on best. Native h.h. 3 to 10c; outdoor 75c to $1.25 ½ box. Trellised 20 to 25 lbs. $1.50 to $2 bskt.

Hay.—Supplies moderate, demand quiet. No. 1 Timothy $23.75. Eastern fine to medium $18.75 to $21.25. Clover mixed, red, $22 ton.

Butter.—Market firm, creamery extras 29c. Firsts 26 to 28½c. Seconds 23 to 25c lb.

Eggs. — Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras 40c. White extras 32 to 37c. Fresh eastern 28 to 31c doz.

Poultry.—Dressed. Supply moderate, demand steady. Fowl 4 to 5 lbs. 26 to 28c; 3 to 3½ lbs. 22 to 23c. Broilers 30 to 32c. Native 25 to 30c. Roosters 18c lb. Live poultry firm. Fowl 24 to 25c. Leghorns 20 to 22c. Broilers large 25 to 27c; small 22 to 23c. Roosters 14 to 15c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea $5 to $5.50. Calif. small white $5 to $5.50. Yellow Eyes $7 to $7.50. Red kidney $9 to $9.50. Lima $7.50 to $8 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market quiet. Demand light.

Grease Basis. — Ohio fine, combing, 25 to 26½c; clothing, 20 to 21c; ½ blood, combing, 24 to 25c; clothing, 19 to 20c; ⅜ blood, combing, 23c; clothing, 21 to 22c; ¼ blood, combing, 21 to 22c; clothing, 21c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 62 to 65c; clothing, 50 to 53c; ½ blood, combing, 53 to 55c; clothing, 42 to 46c; ⅜ blood, combing, 42 to 45c; clothing, 38 to 41c; ¼ blood, combing, 37 to 40c; clothing, 36 to 37c; Terr. fine, combing, 62 to 65c; clothing, 53 to 55c; ½ blood, combing, 56 to 60c; clothing, 47 to 51c; ⅜ blood, combing, 48 to 53c; clothing, 43 to 47c; ¼ blood, combing, 43 to 47c; clothing, 37 to 40c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs. — Supply moderate; market about steady; demand fair. Bulk of sales $7.50 to $8.

Cattle.—Supply killing classes barely normal; butcher cows 50c to $1 lower; bulls barely steady to 50c lower; vealers steady to 50c higher; few prime vealers up to $10.50; demand fair on bulls and vealers; slow for cows.

Cows.—Common and medium $2.50 to $5; low cutter and cutter $1.50 to $2.50.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium $2 to $4.

Vealers.—Medium and choice $7 to $9.50; cull and common $5 to $7.

Sheep.—None.

Milk Cows.—Supply rather light; market barely steady with a week ago; demand slow. Choice, head, $110 to $130; good, $80 to $110; medium, $50 to $80; common, $40 to $50.

Pittsburgh Livestock Market

CATTLE

Steers, 900 to 1,100, good	$7.85	@$8.60
Medium	6.15	@7.85
Common	4.50	@6.15
Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	7.50	@8.60
Medium	6.00	@7.50
Heifers, medium	5.25	@6.65
Common	3.50	@5.25
Cows, good	4.00	@4.75
Common and medium	2.75	@4.00
Low cutters and cutters	1.50	@2.75
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	4.00	@4.50
Cutter and medium	2.75	@4.00
Vealers, milk fed, gd. and ch.	7.50	@10.00
Medium	5.50	@7.50
Cull and common	3.50	@5.50
Calves, 250 to 350, gd. and ch.	5.00	@8.00
Common and medium	3.00	@5.00

HOGS

Lt. lts., 140 to 160, gd. and ch.	$7.25	@$7.90
Lt. wts., 160 to 180, gd. and ch.	7.80	@8.15
180 to 200, gd. and ch.	7.90	@8.15
Med. wts., 200 to 220, gd. and ch.	7.75	@8.00
220 to 250, gd. and ch.	6.75	@7.85
Hvy. wts., 250 to 290, gd. and ch.	6.20	@6.85
290 to 350, gd. and ch.	5.60	@6.30
Pkg. sows, 275 to 500, med. and gd.	3.75	@5.00
Sl. pigs, 100 to 130, gd. and ch.	6.70	@7.25

SHEEP

Lambs, 90 down, gd. and ch.	$6.00	@$8.25
Medium	4.50	@6.00
91 to 100, med. and ch.	4.50	@8.00
All wts., common	3.00	@4.50
Ylg. weth., 90 to 110, med. and ch.	2.00	@4.50
Wethers, 90 to 120, med. and gd.	1.75	@3.25
Ewes, 90 to 120, med. and ch.	1.50	@3.00
120 to 150, med. and ch.	1.25	@2.50
All wts., cull and common	.75	@1.50

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by Bureau of Markets, New Jersey Department of Agriculture.)

Carlot receipts of fruits and vegetables in Philadelphia are lowest during July and August. The big producing areas of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland are all moving large quantities of produce into the Philadelphia market by truck. These sections, having the advantage of low transportation costs compared with more distant States, as well as having a large variety of fruits and vegetables during the Summer months, fairly monopolize the Philadelphia market on all produce except citrus fruits, cantaloupes, apples, peaches and a half a dozen or so vegetables. A few western box apples were received but the market was largely supplied by locally grown fruit, such varieties as Starrs, Wealthies and Gravensteins selling generally 25 to 35c per ⅝-bu. basket, with poor stock selling as low as 15c a basket. Georgia and North Carolina still dominate the peach market. Prices have fluctuated somewhat, but best Elbertas seldom exceeded $1.15 to $1.40, and many sold at 85c to $1 per six-basket carrier. New Jersey has begun on Carmans and Hiley Belles with bushels selling at 50 to 75c. New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware are heavy on cantaloupes, and the demand has been fairly good considering the season. Delaware and Maryland Jumbo's 36's ranged from 75c to $1, a few extra large selling up to $1.25 a crate. California and Arozina have been shipping liberally to the Philadelphia market honeydews and the smaller melon honeyballs. Jumbo crates of 36 honeyballs selling at $2 to $2.50. The first crop of New Jersey blackberries has been marketed and a variety known as the Black Diamond is now being shipped which have been selling on the street at $1.75 to $2 per 32-qt. crate. Huckleberries have been selling generally at $2.50 to $3 a crate, with a few fancy Pennsylvania berries selling at $4.50 a crate. Vegetables have been somewhat irregular, as rains during the week interferred somewhat with the supply. Lima beans were dull with Maryland and Delaware bushels averaging about $1 to $1.25 and green snap beans sold at $1 to $1.25 a bushel. Carrots continued to move fairly well at 1½ to 2½c per bunch, with some New York carrots, baskets, cut and unwashed bringing 60 to 75c. Onions are coming from several districts including Iowa, Massachusetts, New Jersey and also some imports. Massachusetts onions are bringing $1 to $1.10, with some midwestern as high as $1.25 per 50-lb. sack. Colorado peas have closed fairly steady at $1.90 to $2.50 a bushel, with some poor selling as low as $1.50. Idaho and Washington also shipped peas to the local market which brought $2 to $2.75 per hamper. Lettuce was firm with New York crates of Big Boston bringing $1 to $2 a crate as to quality, and considerable quantities of western lettuce were offered which brought $7 to $7.50 per crate of four to five dozen heads. Potatoes have been moving at irregular prices. New Jersey just getting well into the season, with 150-lb. sacks of Cobblers selling at $1.75 to $1.85. There are also some Eastern Shore potatoes still arriving at prices ranging from $1 to $1.15 per 100-lb. sack.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg receipts for the week were a little over 32,000 cases or about 8,000 cases more than for the week previous. The offerings of really fancy eggs were quite limited, as many of the arrivals were more or less heated and such stock was particularly hard to move. Since our last report fresh extra firsts have advanced to 25½c a dozen, and very fancy selected fresh eggs which are candled out for carton trade moved up a cent, selling at 31 to 33c. Fresh firsts in new cases were quoted at 21c and second-hand cases 20c a dozen, while seconds ranged from 18 to 19c per dozen. Cold storage holdings of eggs in Philadelphia were reported at 272,663 cases on August 15, against 314,300 cases a year ago. The cold storage holdings of eggs in Philadelphia were reported at 272,663 cases on August 15, against 314,000 cases a year ago. The cold storage holdings of eggs as of August 1 for the entire United States was officially reported at 9,503,000 cases, or about 1,600,000 cases less than a year ago, and is more than 750,000 cases below the five-year average.

There has been very little change in the prices of live poultry. Prices on fowl were well maintained, best colored stock selling at 25 to 26c, with medium-sizes running from 23 to 24c per lb. Leghorn fowls worked out at 18 to 19c. Desirable sized chickens had a fairly good outlet, Plymouth Rock broilers weighing 3 lbs. or over averaging 29c, and poor stuff ranged downward as low as 25c. Rhode Island Red broilers were quoted at 26 to 27c, and Leghorn broilers at 23 to 24c per lb. Old roosters brought 12 to 13c. There was a fairly active demand for fine heavy dressed fowl, and the market ruled firm, the 5 to 5½-lb. sizes having a preference, these selling at 26 to 27c. Lighter fowl and those averaging 4 to 4½ lbs. sold around 24 to 25c, while smaller fowl ranged from 19c. Unattractive chickens moved very slowly. The desirable size and good quality stock kept pretty well cleaned up, western chickens in boxes ranging from 32 to 34c, while iced broilers in barrels were quoted at 30 to 31c per lb.

HAY AND STRAW

The bulk of the hay offered was undergrade stock, and on such the market was dull and weak. The better grades of hay, however, kept well cleaned up, best Timothy selling at $19 and lower grades at $15 to $17 a ton. Straight rye straw has declined to a range of $14 to $15 a ton. Wheat straw was lower, prices averaging on both wheat and oat straw $10 to $10.50 a ton. J. M. F.

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Besides getting you top prices for your birds, and making prompt returns, our thoroughly trained experts feed and water the poultry completely before selling, so as to hold your transit shrink down to a minimum.
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48 YEARS' EXPERIENCE handling live poultry assures you best results. STOCK WATERED AND FED thoroughly on arrival.
RETURNS MADE DAILY—COOPS SUPPLIED FREE
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WE ARE BONDED COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Returns made daily. Highest prices paid. Our outlet unlimited. Write for quotations, tags, crates, shipping instructions. Holiday calendar free on request.
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American Poultry Association Meeting

The 56th annual convention of the American Poultry Association, at Bay City, Michigan, August 4-7 worked hard and still had time to enjoy the hospitality of the famous old lumber town.

Every State was representedd by delegates, and the convention roll, while not as large in some former years when eggs have been higher and poultrymen more optimistic, was a very true cross section of the wide diversity of poultry interests in this Country and Canada.

Flock certification by the American Poultry Association plan took more time and consumed more midnight oil than any other one thing. This plan provides for the culling and certification of hatchery and breeders flocks by qualified licensed flock inspectors or A. P. A. licensed judges, and is the only universally known and applied method of officially recording poultry breeding quality. A. P. A. certification means the same in British Columbia as it does in Florida, and the middle west hatcheryman, who buys chicks from a New England breeder, certified by the A. P. A. knows just what to expect and what he will get. State accrediting means one thing in one State and another in the next State, perhaps. This leads to confusion and dissatisfaction between seller and buyer.

The A. P. A. plan has been in effect for three years now with constantly increasing interest and confidence in it. Like all new things, the rules have been modified and changed as experience showed the Association where, and there was considerable change made in the administration but none in the principle of the certification plan at this meeting. In future it will be administered from the office of the secretary at Ft. Wayne, Indiana with a supervising director in the field all the time.

A. P. A. inspecting is on standard quality, general health, conditions fo housing, and, in the case of hatcheries, of the hatcheries themselves, or sanitation and business methods. A flock of grade "double A" must be "pen mated," and score not less than 90 points. "A" grade must be free from disqualifications, and score 85 points. "B" grade must score 80 or better, and all grades must be in good health, vigorous, and housed in sanitary buildings. Every bird passed by the inspector must be banded in his presence, with a sealed band, and all birds discarded must have their tails cut off at the same time.

The meeting was called to order on August 4, at the Hotel Wenonah, by John Carroll Jr. director for that district who cordially welcomed the convention and introduced his Honor, Harry J. Nelson Mayor who figuratively presented the convention with the keys of the city. President Harold A. Nourse, of St. Paul, responded for the Association. E. B. Smiley, of Seward, Nebraska, Prof. W. F. Kirkpatrick, of Storrs, Connecticut and George Fitterer, of Chicago, were appointed committee on credentials. Alenander Campbell, of Ft. Wayne, Indiana, Adon A. Yoder, of Mt. Morris, Illinois, and Harry Atkins, of Iowa, were appointed committee on credentials. Alexreport of the Secretary E. B. Campbell, of Ft. Wayne, and Treasuer U. R. Fishell, of Hope, Indiana, showed the association to be in first class condition financially.

D. E. Hale, of Glen Ellyn, Ill., Chairman of the Ways and Means committee, in his report urged the Association to pay strict attention both to the expenditures and sources of revenue. Prof. Kirkpatrick of Storrs Chairman of the committee on education and programs gave a report that more than 15 per cent of the students enrolled in agricultural courses in colleges in this country used the American Standard of perfection published by the Association under copyright, as text books. Walter F. Korne of Pennsylvania director of the second district and chairman of the committee on Legislation gave a report on both national and State legislation affecting the industry and told of plans for the coming year. The Educational programs were well attended and received. The Association passed a resolution sanctioning and commending the plan of awarding special prizes at the Laying Contest at Storrs, on a four point scales of points, in which breed, type and color, number of eggs, size and uniformity of eggs and "livability" of the bird in the pens are each emphasized equally, awarded a grand gold medal for the high pen this year, and voted to make the same offer to each laying contest in this country and Canada.

This is the second year the White Rock breeders have offered a $100 prize at Storrs, and the coming year the Wyandotte men will do the same. Barred Rock and Rhode Island Red breeders are raising a fund for the same purpose, and the American Poultry Association voted to further co-operate by bearing the expense of an authorized A. P. A. judge to score the birds for these special prizes.

There is something lacking in poultry organization when four national organizations meet in annual convention in widely separated localities. The American Poultry Association, The Poultry Science Association, the National Poultry Council and the International Baby Chick Association are all promoting the industry as a whole. What benefits one benefits all. They shocld be held at the same time and place with sectional or topical meetings, and one or more great general meetings with a banquet sometime during the convention, when all branches and interests could sit down with their feet under the table and get acquainted. It will be to the distinct benefit of all concerned.

The annual banquet of the Association was held at the beautiful dining room at the State Park about four miles from Bay city, on the shore of Lake Huron. Harvey C. Wood, manager of the Chicago Colisem Poultry show was toastmaster.

E. B. Campbell, of Fort Wayne, Ind. was elected secretary, and U. R. Fishell, of Hope, Indiana treasurer.

Standing committees were appointed by the president as follows: Finance, H. A. Nourse, St. Paul Minn.; D. E. Hale, Chicago; John Carroll Jr., Bay City, Mich.

Education and statistics, Prof. W. F. Kirkpatrick Storrs, Conn.; Prof. L. E. Card, Urbana, Ill.; Prof. A. C. Smith, St. Paul, Minn.; E. A. Wright, Nashville, Tenn.; J. Wood. Athens, Ga.; Frank E. Buck, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Prem Moore, Boise, Idaho.

Legislation, Walter F. Krone, York, Pa.; Geo W. Sly, Los Angeles, Cal.; W. P. Holliday, Danville, Ill.

Lincensing Judges and Flock Inspectors, E. Smiley, Seward, Neb.; V. O. Hobbs, Kansas City, Mo.; Frank E. Buck, Oklahoma City, Okla.;

Poultry Shows and rules, Harry H. Collier, Tacoma, Wash.; Harvey G. Ward, Danbury, Conn.; Paul P. Ives, New Haven, Conn.; Harvey C. Wood, Chicago, Ill.; E. G. Horner, Springfield, Ill.; P. M. Pierce, Denver Col.; Dr. L. H. Ritzhaupt. Guthrie Okla.; E. I. Hammond, Riverside, Cal.; H. D. Reid, Vancouver, British Columbia; M. C. Wallace, Iroquois, Ontario; George E. Waters, Baltimore, Md.; B. F. Hargis, Umatilla, Fla.;

Market and Transportation: J. Will Blackman, Los Angeles Cal.; John Carroll Jr., Bay City, Michigan; U. L. Meloney, New York City.

Publicity: Frank B. White, Chicago; Paul P. Ives, New Haven, Conn.; Harvey C. Wood, Chicago, Ill.; Sam Althouse, Settlersville, Pa.

Judiciary: Alexander M. Campbell, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Edward A. McCord, Peoria, Ill.

Egg Laying Contests: E. F. Stanton, Chioley, Fla.; H. M. Tucker, Augusta, Me.; Geo. C. England, Inglewood, Cal.; H. A. Nourse, St. Paul, Minn.

Certification: U. R. Fishell, Hope, Ind.; Fred Crosbey, Greenwood, Mo.; P. M. Pierce, Denver, Col.

Affiliated organizations: H. A. Nourse, St. Paul, Minn.; C. I. Bashore, Silver Lake, Ind.; T. E. Quisenberry, Kansas City, Mo.; Dr. S. B. Smith, Cleveland, Ohio; A. G. Phillips, Chicago, Ill.

Standards: E. C. Branch, Lee Summit, Mo.; V. O. Hobbs, Kansas City, Mo.; George Robertson, Ottawa, Ontario.

PAUL P. IVES

Poultry Science Convention

More than 200 college poultry department heads, research workers, poultry extension men, and others met in the 23rd annual convention of the Poultry Science Association at the University of Kentucky, in the beautiful old Southern town of Lexington, on August 10-11-12, Members representing 39 States and provinces attended the meeting and 53 papers were given in the five sessions of the Educational program.

Every subject was covered and the interchange of ideas and new dedvelopments made possible by this meeting should result in much benefit to the industry in general. The program might be criticised as being too crowded with not enough time for discussion, but each paper was sumarized in advance and each member had the abstract before him in a neat note book furnished by the Tobacco By-Products and Chemical Corporation of Lexington.

The Convention was beautifully organized and full credit should go to Dr. J. Holmes Martin and his associates, of the Poultry Department of the University of Kentucky who had things working like clock work all the time. A special committee provided entertainment for the ladies present and on Tuesday afternoon the entire convention was conducted on an auto tour over the famous stock farms of Lexington where have been bred some of the greatest thoroughbred and harness race horses of all time. The romantic tradition of this famous "blue grass" section, the rare beauty of the landscape and the mellow dignity of the beautiful old southern homes made this trip a rare experience indeed. A high spot of this trip was the visit to the 55,000 egg capacity Kentucky hatchery of Mr. Slade.

Officers elected were President, J. G. Halpin, Madison Wis.; Vice-President, F. B. Hutt, St. Paul, Minn.; 2nd Vice-President, D. H. Reid, Texas A. & M. College; Secretary-Treasuer, W. A. Maw, Quebec.

PROF. G. P. Lestrade, of Pretoria University, condemns the South African natives' practice of paying in cattle for wives on the installment plan. Nothing is more calculated to militate against the serenity of marital relations than the consciousness that there are still a few cows owing on the wife.—Punch.

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
A Sensation for Broiler Raisers! We've been doing a lot of experimenting on CROSS-BRED CHICKS. We wanted a new chick, solely to make more broiler money than any chick ever before offered. We have it now!
HALLCROSS BROILER CHICKS
will bring the highest market prices, with a rapid and uniform growth hitherto unknown. Write for details and prices. Regular breed chicks also.
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THERE'S GOOD MONEY IN WINTER BROILERS
Wene Cross-Bred Wyan-Rocks mature 10 to 20 days quicker. Hatches every Thursday. Also straight Rocks, Wyandottes and Reds. 8-10-week-old Leghorn Pullets now ready. Write for prices.
WENE CHICK FARMS DEPT. A VINELAND, NEW JERSEY.

R.I.REDS
8,000 selected breeders on our own farm—ALL bloodtested. 15 years disease-free ancestry. 15 years BALANCED BREEDING for outstanding Vigor, Low Mortality, Heavy Egg Production, Large Egg Size, Fast Uniform Growth, Early Maturity. Unequalled "Full Satisfaction" Guarantee on every order. Hatches every week. Write for catalog.
HUBBARD FARMS, Box 156, Walpole, N. H.

MOSS Farm R.I. Reds
WITH A REPUTATION
won in hottest competition at leading Egg-Laying Contests.
Trapnested—Blood-Tested
Low Summer Prices on Chicks and 10-week-old Pullets—all our own strain. Breeding Cockerels for Fall delivery.
MOSS FARM Box R ATTLEBORO, MASS.

PULLETS
Barred Rocks and Leghorns
Write for prices
STEEN'S POULTRY FARM
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Brookside Quality Chicks
ROCK BOTTOM PRICES

CASH or C. O. D.	50	100	500
Tancred Strain Leghorns	$4.25	$8.00	$37.50
Barred Rocks	5.00	9.50	45.00
R. I. Reds	5.25	10.00	47.50
Assorted	4.25	8.00	37.50

Weekly hatches, prompt shipments, parcels post prepaid and safe delivery guaranteed.
BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM
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FOR FALL AND WINTER BROILERS
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Best QUALITY CHICKS

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S. C. Tan. & Bar. W. Leg.	$4.00	$7.00	$32.50	$60.00
Barred Rocks & R. I. Reds.	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
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Light Mix., $6.00 per 100. Heavy Mix., $7.00 per 100
100% live delivery. Post Paid. Order direct.
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Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Barred Plymouth Rocks...	$2.25	$4.25	$7.75	$38.00	$75
W. Rocks, Reds, W. Wyan..	2.25	4.25	8.00	38.50	75
Heavy Mixed	2.00	3.75	7.00	34.50	68

Postage paid and full delivered count guar. Order now.
For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks ULSH POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY Box R, Port Trevorton, Penna.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN
PULLETS
Free range grown. From selected 2 and 3-yr. old blood-tested breeders. Mar. & Apr. hatched, for immediate del.
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HUSKY BABY CHICKS
Cash or C. O. D.
Barred and White Rocks.....$8.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed..... 7.00 per 100
Prepaid live arrival guaranteed
J. A. BAUMGARDNER Box 2 Beaver Springs, Pa.

Dr. Romig's *Super Quality* **Chicks**
Barred and White Rocks .....$8.00—100
White Wyandottes .....9.00—100
Heavy Mixed ..... 7.00—100
100% prepaid live arrival. Ship C.O.D.
F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian, - Beaver Springs, Pa.

ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS
Wh. Wyandottes, Wh. Rocks & Bar. Rocks, $8 per 100; Heavy Mixed, $7 per 100. We ship C. O. D. or cash — 100% del. guar.
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HEARTY CHICKS Hatched in a new Jamesway Incubator Hatcher
Wh., Brd. Rocks, & R. I. Reds $8-100, 200-$15.50; Heavy Mixed, $7-100. Order C. O. D. Less than 100 lots, 1c more. Quality and live arrival guar. Cat. free.
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Get My New Cut Prices

My New Copper Steel Farm and Poultry Fence greatest improvement in fencing in 50 years! Lasts TWICE as long as ordinary fencing. Saves you HALF. Direct from Factory. I Pay Freight. Easy Payments. Write for new free catalog today.—Jim Brown. [6]
THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO., Dept. 4306D CLEVELAND, OHIO

Demand **DIAMOND PICK** Meat and Bone SCRAP
100-lb. Trial Bag, $2.50 freight prepaid to points in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia.
ATLAN MFG. CO.
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Pullets and Cockerels
Pure Tom Barron, also Tancred-Barron
S. C. White Leghorns
Barred Plymouth Rocks - Buff Orpingtons
Silver Laced Wyandottes
Write for prices
FAIRVIEW FARMS & HATCHERY, Theresa, N. Y.

PINE TREE Pullets — S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS
2,500 April Hatched, now four months old
3,500 early May Hatched, over three months
Immediate delivery, subject to approval. You must be pleased with these good thrifty Pullets from our Special Matings Stock.
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PULLETS
Blood-Tested—Bred-to-Lay
S. C. Wh. Leghorns—R. I. Reds
12-Weeks old, also Ready-To-Lay Range grown on clover sod. Write to-day for prices.
Immediate delivery
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Tancred Strain White Leghorns	$6.00
Barred Rocks	8.00
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Heavy Mixed	7.00
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500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER, Box R, McAlisterville, Penna.

"Purebred" BARRED ROCK CHICKS
$8. per 100, — Heavy Mixed $7. per 100
Prompt service. C.O.D. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
CHAS. F. EWING Rt. 2 McCLURE, PA.

PARKS BRED-TO-LAY ROCKS
Pullets and Cockerels at $1.00 Each and Up
America's Oldest and Greatest Laying Strain of Barred Rocks. Records to 357 eggs 1 year—148 eggs in 148 days—Laying at 90 days. Customers profits $8 09 per hen. Winners in 40 contests. Buy now—have winter layers.
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BLOOD TESTED BARRED ROCK CHICKS
Large heavy strain. Live arrival. Weekly hatches.
100—$9.00 500—$43.50 1000—$85.00
SMITH'S VALLONIA HATCHERY, Box 85, NEW BERLIN, PA.

Baby Chicks—$8 per 100 up
Thousands hatching daily. Fourteen breeds. Sent collect. Postpaid live delivery—prompt shipment. STARTED CHICKS priced according to age. Send for folder.
Schoenborn's Hatchery, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

PAIGE'S QUALITY CHICKS
Bd. & Wh. Rocks, $8-100 Heavy Mixed, $7-100
100% live arrival guaranteed. Postage paid.
GEO. W. PAIGE - - Selinsgrove, Pa.

PREMIUM CHICKS Barred Rocks for Winter Broilers. Leghorns hatched on order. Low prices. Safe delivery.
LAYWELL FARM HATCHERY, R. 5, BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

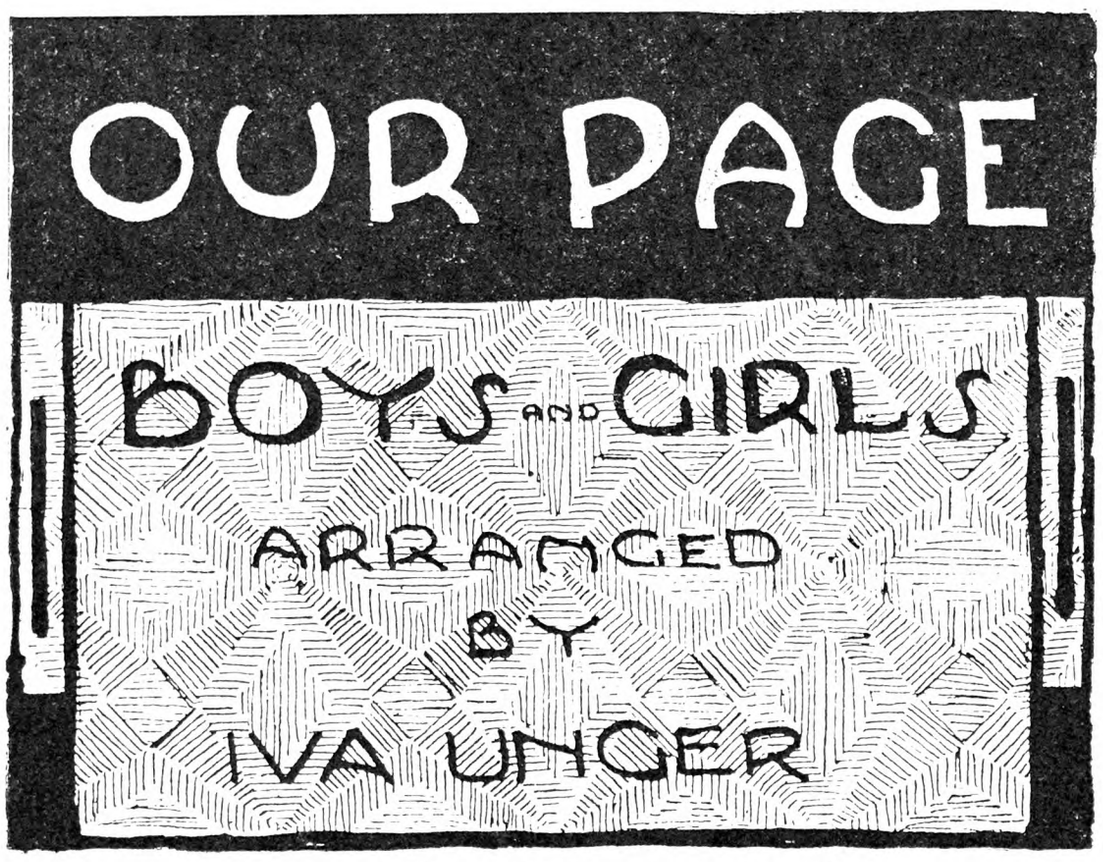
PULLETS--Trexler S.C.W. Leghorns
12 weeks old, ready to lay, and laying, large type free range stock, hatched from 24 to 26-oz. eggs.
TREXLER FARMS Dept. R Allentown, Pa.

CHICKS C.O.D. 100 Rocks or Reds, $8; Leghorns $6.00; Heavy mixed, $7; Light, $6. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. LAUVER, Box 73, McAlisterville, Pa.

Baby Chicks Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds for Fall and Winter broilers. Orders booked now for guaranteed delivery.
ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Delaware

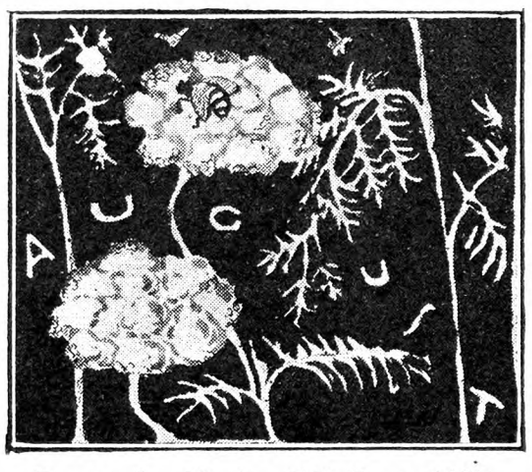
CHICKS C.O.D.—100 Rocks or Reds, $8; Leghorns or Heavy Mixed, $6.50; Light Mixed, $6. Free range. Safe delivery guaranteed. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER, Box R, McAlisterville, Pa.

HALF-GROWN WILD MALLARD DUCKS AND RING-NECKED PHEASANTS, $1.50 each. S. B. Kellogg, Greene, N. Y



Drawn by Marion Wiethorn (19), *New York*

"Brown in the hedges, fields of gold,
Thus the end of Summer is told."



Drawn by Marion Wiethorn (19), *New York*

MEMORY VERSE

August

When here and there the Summer sends
  A dead leaf drifting down,
Then August walks among the corn,
  A gypsy bold and brown.
She wears a cloak of scarlet, made
  From poppy petals gay,
And at her feet their violins
  The strolling crickets play.

She needs no roof above her head,
  The weather is so fine,
But lights her campfires every night
  The glowworms yellow shine;
And all day long she makes the round
  Of cottage gardens old—
Where tiger lilies spread their palms
  To have their fortunes told.

—Minna Irving.

Drawn by Gladys MacLeod (15), *New York*

The answer to last month's "What Am I?" was bluebell, or harebell, and the song referred to was "The Bluebells of Scotland." However, there are bluebells in America, though most of us think of them as natives of the British Isles. See if you can find one! Here in this month's puzzle is another well-known flower, more spectacular, and so recognized by all who have come upon it in its glory at the flowering period.

I am a native of Asia and crossed the seas at bidding of flower-loving Americans, thus becoming popular in the gardens of the West. But generations of coddling at the hands of horticulturists have not served entirely to breed out of me a desire and an ability to shift for myself, so you will see me labeled an "escape" in the botanist's manuals.

I gained a foothold from New Brunswick to Virginia and to Tennessee. I flourish in meadows and along streams, blossoming from June through August, and attaining a stem growth of three to six feet. My flowers are lily-shaped and of a bright orange. I get my botanical name from the Greeks, which proclaims that I am beautiful only for a day. Less attractive as a plant than my pretentious sister H. flava, and odorless, I make up in beauty of my tawny flower what I lack in plant symmetry and fragrance.

My family is a large and cosmopolitan one embracing some 1,300 species distributed over all the sections of the globe. The versatility of my family is great. Some of the species of my family are leek, garlic, onion, tulip, trout lily and hyacinth. Some authorities expand my family to include Trillium, asparagus and asphodels. What am I?—Sent by Erma Herschey, Pennsylvania.

Enigma

My first is in beaver but not in joy,
My second is in junk but not in toy,
My third is in money but not in big,
My fourth is in rowboat but not in pig,
My fifth is in fool but not in youth,
My sixth is in horse but not in truth,
My seventh is in robber but not in high,
My eighth is in golden-rod but not in sky,
My ninth is in pineapple but not in card,
My whole is a creature that works very hard.

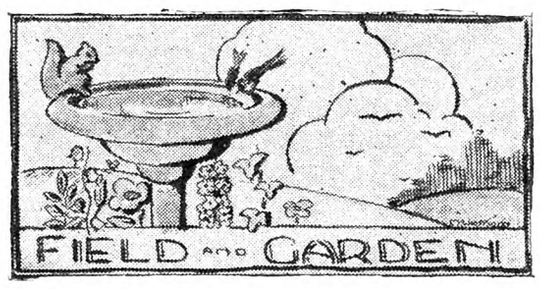
—By Carl Setterberg (9), Connecticut.

Riddle

There are more of us than you can count
For we are everywhere—
Up the hills and down the dale
And here and over there.
Some of us are smooth and nice
Others are bumpy and bad;
We're useful to most everyone
To every lass and lad.

—By Dorothy Brodine (11), New York.

The answer to last month's Enigma No. 1 was "honey-bee," and to No. 2 was "zebra." The answer to the riddle was "hollyhock."



Drawn by Marion Wiethorn (19), *New York*

July 22.—Today I saw a gray squirrel in an old blight-killed chestnut tree near the edge of a wood. As he was very busy collecting the pieces of dead bark from the limbs of the tree, at first I thought that he was eating them, but soon found that such was not the case. He was collecting the pieces of bark in his mouth and then carrying them down near the ground, putting them in between the tree and its bark—where he was constructing a nest.

Wild cottontail rabbits are rather numerous here this year. I saw several, mostly young ones, when I was mowing. As yet they have done but little damage to crops.—Thomas Allender (16), West Virginia.

July 24.—I must tell you about a killdeer's nest in the garden. Not much of a nest—just like a few pebbles, with the eggs on top, they looked so much like stones that it was very hard to see them. They were of quite good size, gray, and speckled darker gray. I was expecting to see the little ones when they hatched out, but as soon as they were a few hours old the old birds coaxed them away and hid them, so I never saw the young killdeers.—Mabel Chaffin, New York.

July 16.—The flowers are doing their best to make our garden like a rainbow. On the outer rim are the Phlox and pinks, which make up the red stripe. The Coreopsis is the orange and yellow stripe, which is next. Green is represented by the foliage of the leaves. Blue is the bachelor's buttons near. And last of all the purple stripe, which is pansies and sweet peas.—Hollis Everitt (14), New York.

Drawn by Marion Wiethorn (19), *New York*

It was a large public gathering. On the platform some one called out: "Is Mr. Smith in the audience? I am informed that his house is afire."

Forty gentlemen leaped to their feet.

"It is the house of John Smith," added the informant.

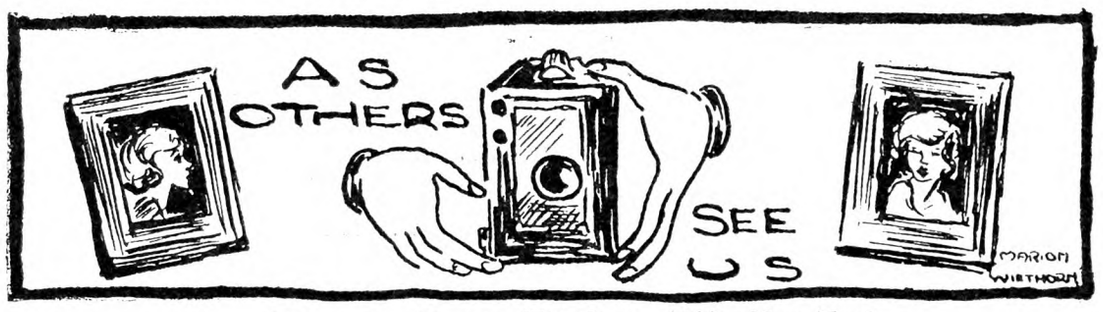
"Thank heaven!" exclaimed one man, resuming his seat.—Sent by Rose Spindler (19), Nebraska.

Teacher: "Why are you always so late to class?"

Pupil: "Because of a sign I have to pass on the way."

Teacher: "And what has the sign to do with it?"

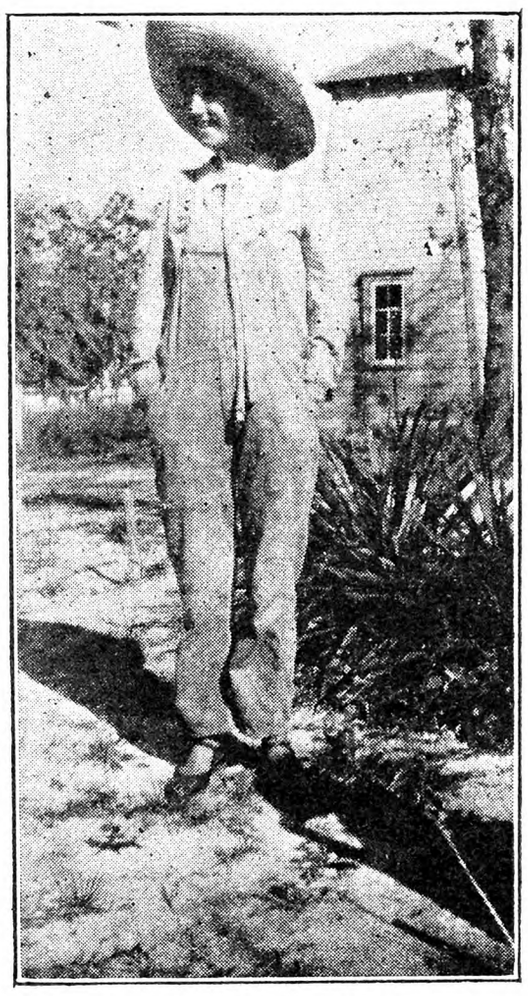
Pupil: "Why it says, 'School ahead, go slow'!" — Elspeth Field (12), New York.



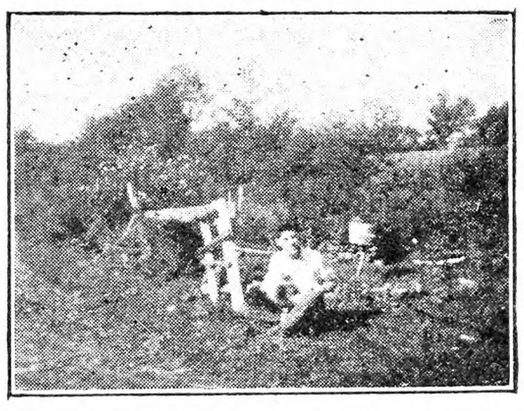
Drawn by Marion Wiethorn (19), *New York*

Dear Readers: This is I. If you want me to write a sequel of the spider story, I shall. I only ended it because I thought it took too much space. My mother and father are as pleased as I, when my work appears. (Even my sister who is only five wants to contribute.) They say it is a wonderful paper. Dorothy Brodine (11), New York.

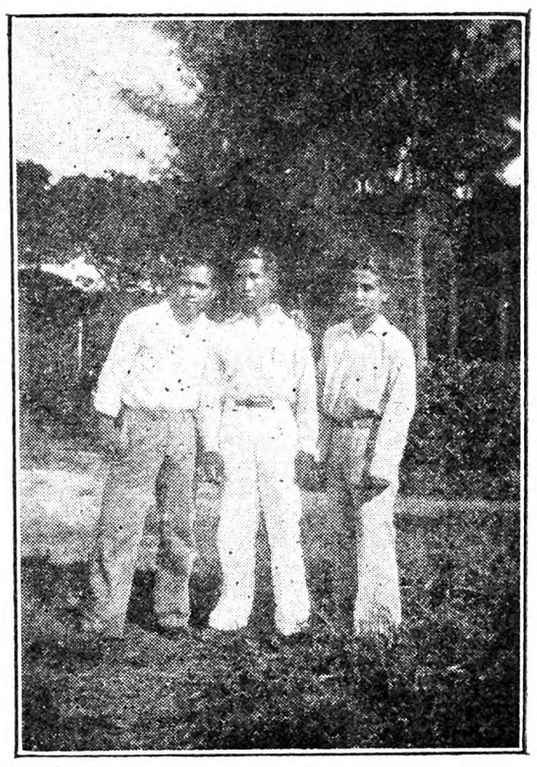
Dear Boys and Girls: I read Our Page every month, and like it very much. I am sending a picture of myself and my sister. I'm the one on the right. I am a soph in high school. I would like to hear from some of you girls and boys.—Frances Spindler (15), Nebraska.



Dear Friends: I have been reading Our Page for some time, and would like very much to have boys and girls my age or older write to me. I enclose a snapshot of an alligator I shot in the lake a few yards from my home, with my own photo.—Ethel Fagan (16), Florida.



Dear Friends: May I join the ranks of contributors to Our Page? It is so cheerful, bright and original. This photo of me shows in the background my small flower and rock garden, in which I also have a lily pond. The dog and two cats are a few of my farm pals. I should like to correspond with writers and artists of Our Page. — Louis Schantz (18), New York.

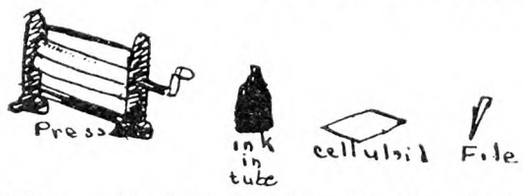


Three Friends from the Philippines

From Across the Pacific

Dear Readers of Our Page: It has long been my intention to write to Our Page, but I had no chance to do so. Since the very beginning when I began to subscribe to THE R. N.-Y. I always see at once Our Page because I am very much interested in those pictures of the different girls and boys stating themselves that they want that somebody shall write to them. So I take the advantage of writing to you.

I am sending a picture of myself and my intimate friends. I would like to join you boys and girls of Our Page I am a junior in the Central Luzon Agricultural School, and am 18 years of age. I want you boys and girls to write to me, especially Helen Hehn and Dorothy Harrison. I am the one in the center of the picture.—Pelagio Valencia, Philippines.



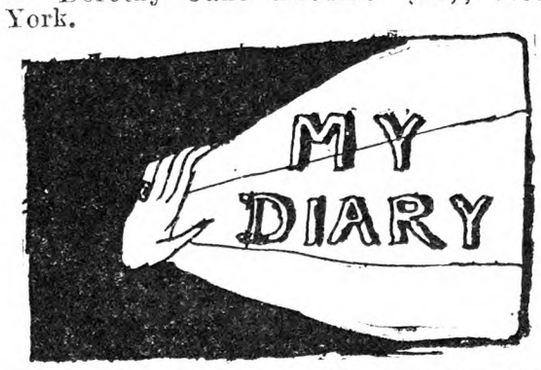
Drawn by Dorothy Jan Brodine (11), *New York*

Etching for Amateurs

Dear Friends: I thought you would like to hear about etching. It is very easy. First you need some heavy celluloid. Then you take a file (mine is made from a nail file) and scratch a picture on the celluloid. The ink you use must be a special kind which I think can be bought at an art store. You then rub

the ink all over your picture (for it isn't liquid) after which you take an old cloth and rub some of it off.

Take a clean sheet of paper and put the celluloid face down, covering it with a pad. The press I use is a clothes wringer. Put your work in as you would clothes and turn it out. You can make as many copies as you want in this way. — Dorothy Jane Brodine (11), New York.



Drawn by Jane E. Goddard (15), *Ohio*

July 23.—Got good and mixed up a cake for ma. Yessir, I can cook though you wouldn't know it to look at me. So I made the cake (she told me what to put in it) and then I got ingenious and made a cake for my dog. It's sort of a queer concoction made out of flour, sour milk, salt and hen feed. Usually one puts in baking soda, too, but I got very ingenious and left it out. I'm wondering if he'll eat it. He usually likes the mess when it turns out well, but will he like it when it's hard enough to break the stove with?

July 24.—He ate it—relished it, as a matter of fact. He had to hold it down like a bone so he could gnaw it. Courageous dog.

July 26.—Upon this day I do place my hand and seal as being a truly remarkable day, namely, the whole family got to church on time. We have a bad habit of going on installments, but today nobody came trailing in after collection. We all sat in the same pew (Oh, remarkable occurrence!) and nobody got up and changed seats during the sermon. I thought the minister was going to mention it in the sermon, but he didn't.

Helped milk tonight. I was sitting on my heels watching the milker do all the work. I speculated on how much better off we are than in the good old days. Unexpectedly the engine stopped, the cows kicked off the cups and bedlam reigned.

Aug. 1.—Hot—me word! 'Twas up to 97 in the shade. Pretty hot and tempers on edge. Had a lot of fun on that account. Ma washed Sis's wool dress and Sis was supposed to iron it. Naturally as it was so hot the kid outdid herself trying to get somebody else to iron it for her. I happened to go in and she was fussing away, mad as hops. She even tried to get me to do it. The dress wasn't very dry and she ironed the hem, put down the iron, put her elbow on the dress, got burned and announced that the water in the hem of that dress was boiling. I laughed and, of course, that didn't help any. Got too hot for me and I got out. I'd rather trust the sun.

Comment: "Mysterious," you're just the stuff detectives aren't made of. How do you suppose poor Jane feels with her guess name all linked up with my nefarious doings? Perhaps she won't appreciate being called guileless, though.—"Rommie."

July 6.—Was kind of lazy this morning and consequently didn't get up very early. Fed the chickens their mid-morning meal. Boy, I sure did enjoy it because the yard was so slippery that I could hardly stand up. This afternoon I plowed up a strip of land in the garden with the hand cultivator and trimmed tomatoes. Afterwards I had a harder job. The juice from the tomatoes came off on my hands and what a time I had scrubbing it off!

July 8.—Fortune smiled on me today. I was exploring the woods in front of our house and what should I come upon but a hen's nest with 14 eggs in it. The eggs were removed and a china egg was put in their place. I do hope the hens won't notice the difference between 14 eggs and one egg and lay somewhere else where we can't find the nest.

July 15.—There! Those pesky hens have gone and done just what I hoped they wouldn't. They didn't lay in the nest with the china egg once. I hunt and hunt for more nests and the hens cackle and cackle, but I couldn't find a ghost of a nest!

Comment: My life seems to revolve around chickens, doesn't it? But it really doesn't as much as it seems. Cheerio, friends, till next time!—"Hollyhock."

July 22.—Muddy water! I had just time to run down to the creek to see how it looked after the storm. This explains the breathless plunge along it instead of in the freshened stream itself, for the ripples invited wading. After deluges of rain that raised the old battling furor and overran placid banks, all sunken in and still by drought, I heard frogs ker-plumphing and ger-rumping, caught a whiff of spearmint, glimpsed the brown sleekness of waving cat-tails, rushing miniature rapids, shallow swiftness, fishy smelly wetness, toadstools pure white, sprung up over night. There was the waving swale grass flattened out under the swell, glossy green and vivid scarlet, minted clumps of breath-taking brightness, pointed spears of blue, yellow, primrose, too, and budded stems of buttercup. Down again we swept, my dog and I, sharing the mood of the tiny river, a part of the ceaseless roar of the depths. A pair of jetty winged water sprites flew from the tide, hovering on the grassy side as if tired of the motion.

Oh, it's good to be alive! To let troubles slip away for the moment with a bobbing stick, around the curve and out of sight.—Belle Dain.

July 27.—Old blue Monday. Slept late, never got up until 9:30 this morning. My lucky day. All the cantaloupes were picked and packed when I got up. I haven't done anything today except read a good book. Went to the firemen's carnival tonight. Came home about 12:30 with a terrific headache.

July 28. — Washed the dishes and helped with the week's washing. The cantaloupes were all picked again this morning, too. We picked again this afternoon. I haven't felt O. K. all day after that headache last night. It is terribly hot and if it doesn't rain everything is going to dry up and blow away. I wish I had "Caesar the Second" here. I bet I could give him something to do here that he wouldn't do in Rome. Maybe he thinks I sleep too late, but I am always up on time to make the cantaloupe carriers and mash my finger.—"Blondie."

July 26. — Mmmm, had roasting ears for dinner today. Can anyone tell me what is better than roasting ears, drowned in golden butter, and sprinkled with salt and pepper? Yum, yum!

July 27.—Went swimming last evening in the lake. The water was warm but the air was kind of cool. We had some inner tubes along. It's fun to sit in them and paddle around. You can use your arms like oars and go any place you want to. I am learning the crawl stroke in swimming.—"The Badger."

July 17.—While working this morning I got a swell sunburn. I can scarcely move my arms. Went swimming in pool in afternoon. Not much fun because my

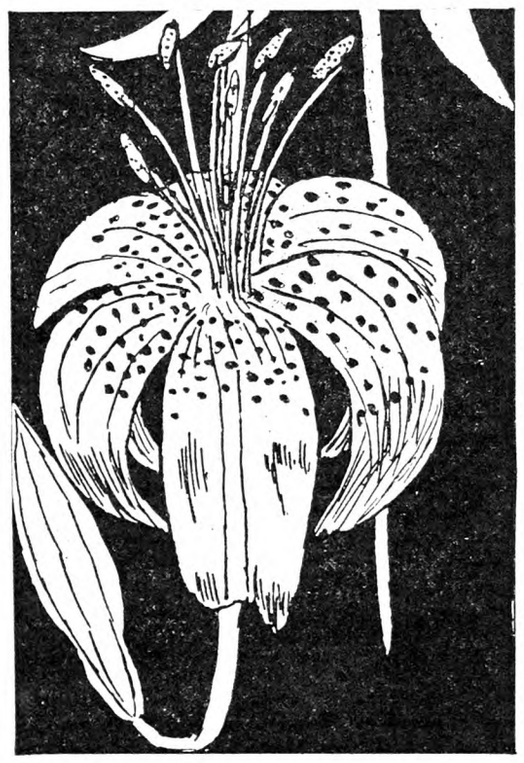
(Continued on Page 904)

PEN AND INK

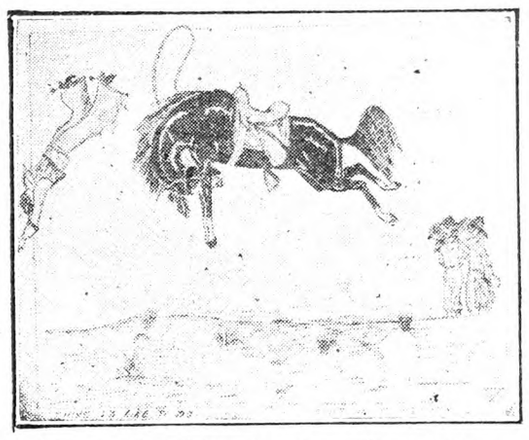
Pen and Ink—By Jane Goddard (15), *Ohio*

Swiss Pasture (The Matterhorn)—By Joseph Prenis (17), *New York*

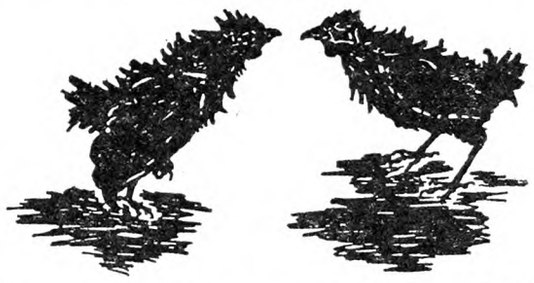
Portrait of the Artist—By Marion Wiethorn (19), *New York*



Tiger Lily—By Frances McCall (15), *Rhode Island*

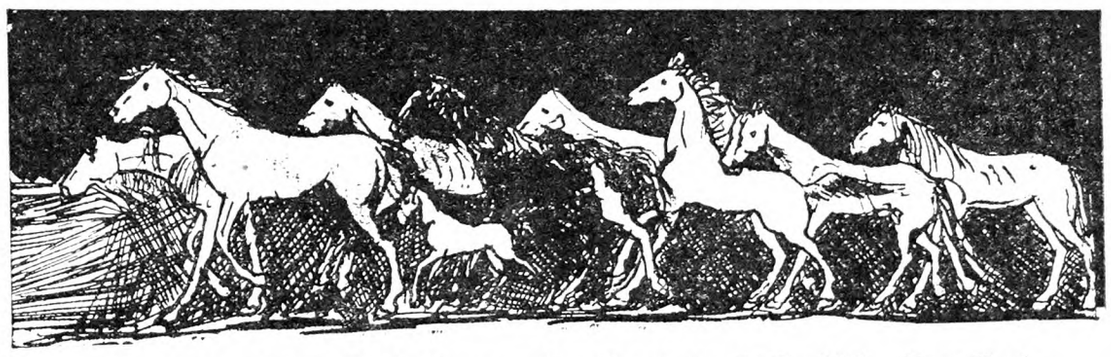


Thing I'd Like to Do—By Esther Collins (15), *Connecticut*



How Dare You!—By Alice Chew (18), *New Jersey*

Down in Mexico—By Conrad Merz (16), *Connecticut*



The Last of the Wild Horses—By Charlotte Dolly (17), *New York*

Drawn by Frances McCall (16), *Rhode Island*

Churning Song

Fairy, fairy, light and wary,
Elf and sprite and goblin hairy,
Would you earn a bowl of cream,
Set while other mortals dream?

Come into the dairy, elves,
There upon the long, stone shelves
Row on row the milkpans stand—
See! the churn is close at hand!

Churn the cream ere break of day,
Ere the moon has gone her way,
You shall have the prize you seek,
Fairy, fairy, hark! I speak!
—By Jane E. Goddard (16), Ohio.

Spare Time

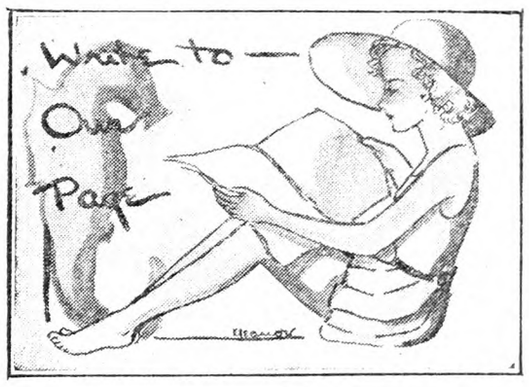
I spend my spare time,
Here in the country
Watching how the ants burrow tunnels
To underground chambers;
Carrying out dirt in their mandibles,
Or hunt the flowers in their
Native habitat and leave them growing.
I watch the woodchuck
Humping hurriedly on his short
Black legs, pausing to bite the honeyed
Head of nodding Red clover.
I have peeped into the scolding
Robins' nest at sky-blue eggs
And later at their naked young.
I have watched the squirrels
Carrying their half-grown young
To a new home, or from a place of danger.
I have quietly watched young snakes
Peacefully sleeping in the sun
And left them sleeping.
This I have done in my spare time.
Pray tell me, what would I do
With my spare time in the city?
—By Clarice Gilbert (19), Wisconsin.

Unfettered

Who would care for all the Autumn leaves that taunt the brook,
Who would care for all the birds that flit from tree to tree,
If they were captive in a dusty treasure chest?
Who would care for all the lovely pines,
Who wave their needles but never sew,
Who would care for all the distant mountains,
Who stretch their peaks to tease the clouds,
If they were imprisoned in palaces lined with porcelain?
Who would care for Beauty, herself
If she were wrapped in silks and laid away?
—By Lois E. Raege (9), New York.

Bean Picking

Don'tcha like to pick 'em
When the sun is good 'n' hot,
An' there ain't no breeze ablowin'
Around your little plot?
It seems as just the minute
That your headin' fer the place,
That great big lazy sun man
Has t' turn his scorchin' face,
And shine the hardest just aroun'
That there little patch o' ground.
Now, evenin's swell fer pickin',
When it's cool, and dusky light,
But then them derned mosquiters
Buzz around—and boy! they bite.
I think that early morning
Would be a corkin' clime,
But gosh! a feller wants t' sleep,
Around vacation time.
—By Geraldine Croes (17), New Jersey.



Drawn by Eleanor A. Weaver (16), *New York*

Our Page This Month

All here, this time.

Yes, as many suspected, our "Rommie" was late last month. The press-room had just closed its doors, and the great rollers had begun to turn, printing Our Page over and over on great sheets of white paper. That is final; all has been done that can be done. Even the industrious linotype machine, with its willing hands waiting to set type, is quiet temporarily. It does the drudgery of printing and is almost never still.

Our Pagers would like to catch sight of the man at the linotype, but it can't be done. Does he laugh over "Rommie"

and the dog biscuit? Does he, as Our Pagers fondly hope, consider it the best part of the day's work to set up Our Page?

Through Joseph Prenis the glorious Matterhorn overlooks Our Page this month. "I like to draw something unusual," writes Joseph. His last two drawings did not appear. One was late, the other a subject that we hesitated to use, but both excellent work. The only person who never fails is the one that never tries.

The first effort to do anything, no matter what, is of little value unless more attempts follow. For instance place two dots six inches apart on your paper. Then try connecting them with a quick, firm stroke of the pencil. Not so good the first time! After 50 lines have been drawn, the stroke is firmer, and the aim is nearly perfect. Do this once every day and see what happens. For this, by the way, is more than a mere example of progress through practice. It is the best known method of developing a sure, even touch with pen or pencil.

And, strange to say, the individual touch which reveals the name of the artist in every line is not acquired by trial and erasure. It pays to throw the eraser away, in fact. When the lines begin to go wrong, stop and take fresh paper, start anew. Learn to get it right the first time. You can learn to sketch action swiftly and with your own original touch which is, of course, different from any other. Some of this is lost with every transference. Only the original drawing possesses the full impress of the artist!

September is the month of cobwebs, corn and apples. I am sorry we have not been able to do justice to the grasshopper, but there are still spiders and crickets, and swallows on the telegraph wires. A poem written in the center of the cornfield is asking to be done. Did you ever lose yourself in tall corn?

Send all contributions to Iva Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York City, before the fifth of the month if intended for September. Work is welcome at any time, but must be held over if received later than the above date.

Rural New-Yorker Cooks

Dear Cooks: Here is a salad recipe which is much enjoyed in our family. This is how you make it: Dice six moderate-sized potatoes; add to one cup cooked peas with juice and three tablespoons mayonnaise. Add this to the diced potatoes. Slice two boiled eggs on the top and sprinkle with paprika. Salt and pepper to taste.—Sent by Elspeth Field (12), New York.

Drawn by Eleanor A. Weaver (16), *New York*

"We are having some very nice weather here. They are beginning to thrash out wheat and barley. Our apple trees are just loaded. I wish I could hear from Kentucky Slim, Lofty Abrey, and all the diarists. I sure like to read every bit of Our Page."—Clarice Gilbert.

"Here is thanks to Esther Willis for answering my question. I am glad to know the name, as I am not well acquainted with that bird. No, Caesar, I don't think you are a girl. I think you are a boy from Delaware by the name of Randolph Eastburn; as I said before, I have my reasons." — Erma Herschey, Pennsylvania.

"I have been sick in bed. I thought I had the measles, but it turned out to be a cold, or so far it has, for I am still feeling far from well."—Lois E. Raege (11), New York.

"Well, I finally drew a picture of myself as you asked me quite a while ago to do. I must tell you that I have turned 19. Just think—that means only one more year for me!"—Marion Wiethorn (19), New York.

"The wild lily in my drawing grows very plentifully here, especially along the banks and in swampy places. It is reddish orange, with black dots, and is very pretty."—Frances McCall, Rhode Island.

"It's always a great pleasure to go through Our Page. I think some of the drawings are really excellent, not considering the ages of the artists. I'm enclosing another poetic effort, all of which I hope will be printed."—Carl Prentiss, New York.

"I've been an enthusiastic reader of Our Page ever since I can remember, and I feel that Jane Goddard, Marion Wiethorn, Charlotte Dolly and other oldtimers are all good friends of mine. By the way, where was Rommie last month? I looked all over Our Page, but nowhere was he, she, or it, to be found."—Barbara Blakeslee (14), Connecticut.

"I think Our Page has grown a lot better since the diarists began writing under other names. I certainly will miss Pembroke for I enjoyed her immensely. The fact that the diaries seem so natural and as if I had known the writers always, was what inspired me to write."—Hollis Everitt (14), New York.

"I have never been interested in drawing because it takes a great deal of patience of which I had but a meager store. I know nothing about drawing and wonder if you could have some of the artists on Our Page write articles on shading and outline that would help beginners like myself. Marion Wiethorn's drawings were wonderful this month."—Elizabeth Maier, New York.

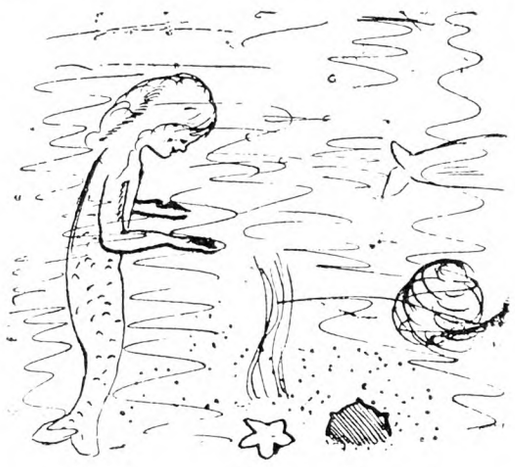
"I feel very badly about the wild horses of the West being destroyed and have drawn this picture of the final roundup in pen and ink, based on imagination and a photo I saw in the gravure section of a newspaper, and taken of an actual group of wild horses being driven up from the plains."—Charlotte Dolly (17), New York.

Mrs. Spider and Her Family

"Here comes the bride!" This was shouted by 694,132,681,063,982 spiders who had gathered in the church to see Kooz marry the lovely Princess of Spiders. And now they were married, yes, indeed. They must be for the preacher had said, "I now pronounce you man and wife," and if he says that one is most certainly married.

If you didn't read last month how the spiders found Aladdin's lamp you know now. Yes sir! that lamp could grant them everything!

Kooz built a beautiful house. It had roses climbing about it and was 96 feet high. That is quite big for a spider. He



also has 967,623,214,989 servants. (They live in a big house one-fourth of a mile away.) So now Mrs. Spider had only 11 children. She built a grand house and they had green flies every day. They had fine times and were so happy I can't really tell how happy they were.

One day they were all swimming in their pool, including Kooz, who had come for a visit, when Susie shouted, "Help!" Well the spiders all rushed to save her. But Susie was caught in a whirlpool. If you don't know what that is I'll tell you. It's a body of water that moves around and around in a circle. If you get caught in it you can't get out for it sucks you down, down into the water. Well, Susie was caught in a whirlpool.

When the spiders got to Susie she was being sucked down into the water. And it was not long before it had caught the rest of the family. A tiny little stream ran from this pool to the ocean. Through this pool they went. The lamp had been left at home well guarded in an iron room with walls three feet thick. So you see that it could do them no good now. Down to the bottom of the ocean they sank. There were all sorts of fishes and queer things. If you want to know the names of a few of the fishes I'll tell you.

There is the goggle-eyed fish for one. Another is the yoodle-coup fish (which is three miles long not counting the tail). Then there is the sawdust-head fish with a tongue three miles long.

For a moment Mrs. Spider stood still. Then she said, "We are in the ocean!"

Along came a lovely mermaid. She picked them up and cried, "You dear things!" She was quite pleased with them. All of a sudden she put them down and darted away.

"What is the matter?" asked Whizz.

Mrs. Spider said, "Maybe the dinner bell rang."

But this was not true. Looking up Mrs. Spider saw the real reason. A queer monster stood before her with open jaws. Soon he would eat the Spider family up. Smacking his lips he opened his mouth.—(Continued next month.)—By Dorothy Brodine (11), New York.

My Diary

(Continued from Page 903)

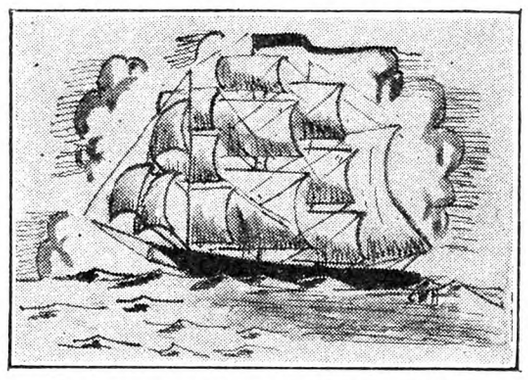
back hurt too much. The outline of the burn doesn't coincide with the outline of the suit and I resemble a half-baked thing.

July 19.—Went to one of the State parks for which Long Island ought to be famous, there are so many of them. Walked around the lake and picked a few of the big blueberries that are just beginning to ripen. The best ones grew in the marshes where no one could get to them without boots. Did some one say that berries had no sense?

Saw something today I've never seen before. All along the shore of the lake sunfish had made their nests in the shallow water. Overhead a man saying that the male fish hollow out the sand with their tails. Be that as it may, in each of these circular hollows was a male. No matter how many people came to watch him he would remain there. If the water was disturbed he would dart away for a moment but return almost immediately to resume his faithful watch. I wonder where the female was all this time? No fishing was allowed in the lake and perhaps that is why the fish were so confident.

Ate supper at a friend's house. Had a good time discussing everything we could think of including mutual acquaintances—gossip, they call it.—"Sooky."

July 27.—Was out raspberry picking and I found a good place to pick where there were quite a lot of berries. So I picked quietly away, when finally I noticed a little squirrel not so far from me. It sat up and picked off a berry from a bush and ate it. It looked so cute sitting



Drawn by Charles Huges (17), *New Jersey*

there on its hind feet and holding the berry in its front paws and nibbling away at it. As soon as it noticed me it ran away.

July 28.—Was out picking raspberries again today and also found about a handful of blackberries. That means raspberries soon to an end when the blackberries start to ripen.

I enjoyed "Silver Asteroid's" experience with the rat. Here's hoping you get the rat next time and without any stumbles, bumps or falls. I see we have another Barbara Knowles on Our Page, and she does quite as well as the other Barbara Knowles with her drawing. I shall be looking forward to seeing some more of your drawings, Barbara.

July 29.—Just had a rainstorm. For awhile it came down good and plenty, and the wind a-blowing for all it could. The men who were fixing the barn roof had to hustle down in a hurry, their hats flying off before they got down off the ladder. One had a merry chase after his. The kittens climbed the screen door trying to get in the house. But by the time everyone was in the house and calmed down the storm was over.—As ever "Joybelle."

July 19.—Something happened today which I'll never forget! Dolly and I went for our first soar in the clouds. Isn't it fine to fly though? I think after that ride I'll turn aviatrix. Only two were allowed at a time and Billy had to wait for a partner. He found one after a while, but she proved too talkative and poor Billy lost most of the views while answering her continual talk. (She was taking her eleventh ride.)

Resolve: I'm going to try to draw before the fifth of every month. Mother always alarms me by warning me of the approach of that day, but I never seem to get anything ready on time.

I think Eva Durant and Rose Ruzicka are wrong about Rommie.—"Snook."

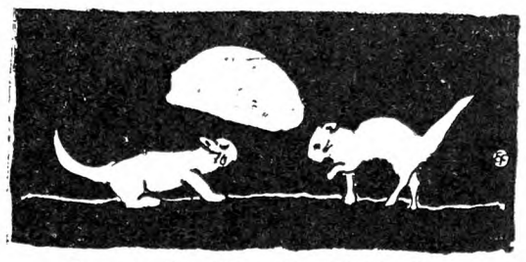
July 29.—Another visit to the "big city," when I spent my hard-earned cash on a pair of shoes and a number of things I didn't need, but enjoy possessing. This evening we cooled off with a swim in the lake. Several of my friends were there, too. Oh, the day was most awfully hot.

July 31.—Got up early this morning, that is, early for me. Worked almost all morning to the combined melodies of washing-machine, piano and the excited war whoops of some of my brother's friends, who had suddenly decided they were wild Indians attacking a prairie schooner. I think they emulated the despairing shrieks of their helpless victims, too. Anyway, that's what it sounded. The afternoon was comparatively peaceful, and so I worked on my book. After that Dick and I talked about the gun we've decided to buy. Went swimming this evening, and took along a picnic supper. Afterwards, came home and pounded out my stuff for Our Page on the typewriter.—"Ariel."

July 25.—I received a box of salt water taffy in the mail today from Atlantic City, N. J. I wish that "Rommie," "Caesar the Second," "Spec" and all the rest of them were here to have some. As a box of salt water taffy is only so big we would have to reach our hands in rather light so everybody could have at least one piece.—"Kentucky Slim."

July 24.—Hello, diary. It was very hot. Helped unload the wheat. I'm going to give some advice. When unloading grain, you should never start to laugh because if you do you are sure to get some thistles in your nose. I felt like sticking moth balls in my nose.

July 27.—Went out in the field to get some apples. They are quite ripe already. Looked very cloudy. In the morning I helped unload the wheat. Had to slide down on a pipe for safety. My kid brother almost laughed himself to death. I wish you diary writers wouldn't pick on me so. Nobody agrees with me about "Rommie" except "Smookie," my dog. How about guessing who's.—"Mysterious."



Drawn by Elspeth Field (12), *New York*

Lucifer

How joyfully he gambols upon the kitchen floor!
What kittenish affection he can at times display,
Though he trys to flirt with Lucy—
That poor old toothless pussy—
He makes a jolly good companion through a very lonesome day.

At night he curls besides me when I feel I'm getting sleepy,
And purrs to beat the band, for still he cannot be.
I regard his cozy posture and the smooth and snore-like sounds,
And I think a thought of envy, for a life so young and free.

—By Flannelfeet (14), Connecticut.

Mountain Viewpoint

Velvet lawns and flowers gay,
Sweet clover fields where cows may stray;
Mountains on whose purple crest,
The bald-headed eagle builds his nest,
Milk-curdled clouds go flaunting by,
Like huge phantoms of the sky;
Meadows rolling with breeze,
Music made by wind-blown leaves,
Winding, molten silver streams;
Sunlight parsleyed on the greens;
Wooded hills and blossomed vale,
Above the strutting sun doth sail;
In the scooped valley—far below
The iron horses whistles blow;
Nearby a scarred cabin hides,
Its smoke ascending to the skies;
In the privet a song-thrush sings,
Its trilled notes like cut-glass rings,
Between the space of humped-up hills,
A vast expanse of shimmering water spills
Frothing from its jowled gap,
A roaring mighty cataract;
How my heart in ecstasy—
O'er leaps the bubbling springs of glee!

—Louis Schantz (18), New York.

Drawn by Gladys MacLeod (15), *New York*

Indian Pipe

This is a curious and delicate woodland flower. Some call it "corpse plant" and others call it "ice plant," but the most common name is "Indian pipe." When held on its side it resembles a pipe. The plant is small and grows in groups all over the woods. It is curious to notice how it pushes up the dried leaves and grows with the leaves resting on it. The whole plant is very delicate and pretty. When walking in the woods people step on it, never noticing its beauty.

Kip

Kip—what a peculiar name! Its origin, though, is anything but peculiar, for it is an abbreviation of the name of that celebrated author, Rudyard Kipling, who had a great fancy for dogs. My grandfather once owned a dog of Kipling's and mine is named after that one.

Kip is not a handsome dog, but there is something in him that touches the heart of every dog lover. He has a white face, which is wonderfully ornamental with whiskers. Everybody thinks he is an old dog because of the whiskers but these he has had from his puppyhood.

Drawn by Gladys MacLeod **(15),** *New York*

His middle name must be "swim" for that is what he does for hours every day. He has a remarkable lung capacity and can stay under water, fetching stones, for an almost unbelievable extent of time. He can dive head first into the water and bring up a stone from a depth of about three feet. For hours he will sit on the shore and watch the little fishes swimming past. He knows he can't catch them.

He knows how to sit up, how to speak for food, how to open and close the door, how to carry packages and other tricks. If anyone lights a match Kip will put it right out. Doing this trick he won a first prize at a dog show in Brooklyn. He loves to hunt and he catches all sorts of small animals. We have had him for six years now, and regard him almost as a member of the family. Whoever said that the dog was man's best companion certainly was right.

Sunset Fancy

The sunset, flinging a scarf of beauty across the blue of the western sky, reflecting its gleaming rays on the glinting golden hair of a girl. Tall and straight as the silvery birch at her side was she, the girl of the purple-gray eyes, expressive eyes, out of which countless generations looked. A flying gleam of the sunset breaking through a low hanging cloud made a halo about her head transforming her for a moment into the very goddess of the forest, throwing into exquisite relief the wonder of the landscape surrounding her.

Little, winding fairy-like paths ran here and there. They were the haunts of the forest folk. A sapphire brook ran its way through the valley. Beyond it the distance lost itself in purple woods. There was a certain wild stillness about it. The shadows deepened in the valley. The mist of night settled itself down over the forest. One by one the stars came out. Suddenly everything stirred to life. The clear liquid notes of the whip-poor-will rang through the night. The crickets chirped their song to the wind.

Silently and mysteriously through the dim pale radiance of the moonlight her beautiful hair shining like a flame, the girl of the purple-gray eyes turned and disappeared into the heart of the forest. —Frances McCall (16), Rhode Island.

I have read Our Page for about half a year, and think it is one of the best pages for boys and girls I have ever read. I live in Texas and perhaps you think it queer that I read a paper so far away from my own State, but I have an uncle in New Jersey who presented my father with this paper for a Christmas present, and it certainly is a well-enjoyed one.

I am interested in drawing, painting, music and poetry. I draw, have never tried to paint, write words and melody of popular songs, play the piano, write poems, and like to write essays, stories and a diary. I will start to contribute as soon as I am able to get my works in suitable form. I live on a small farm covered with all varieties of fruit trees, many grapevines, and beehives. Our farm is surrounded by pine trees and it surely appeals to me greatly. We have chickens, cows and two cats and a dog. Will send a picture of myself and the farm the next time I write. I want to correspond with people all over the United States (boys and girls both). My age is 17 years.—Gladys M. Kuderer, Texas.

Prelude

Hush—it comes—
The twilight settles slowly;
The last bee hums.
The swallow twitters lowly
Under the eaves,
And in the eaves
A robin says goodnight
To light.
Dusk—the firefly
Twinkles over tall, cool grass.
Where by day gold flowers sway
The fairy lightning pass.
Night—the moon, round and still
Touches the river and the hill
With its whimsical light.
Such is the prelude to the night.
—Eugenia Powers (18), Vermont.

CONTBIBUTORS' LIST

* Marks the names of those whose work appears on Our Page this month.

New York.—Carl Prentiss, Enid McClintock (15), Mena Martz (14), Martha Johnson (11), Jennie Cilli, Lucy Weathercup (14), Norma DeLaura, Robert Piszner (16), Virginia Frederick (13), Betty Vinitti (15), Lillian Maasch (19), Anna Holzschuck, Dorothy Dingman, Elizabeth Maire, Ethel Owens (9), Amy Hutting, *Dorothy Brodine, Lawrence Acton, Hollis Everitt (14), Lois Raege, Eileen Roth, Eva Bennett, Teresa Prinzing (16), John Profook (9), Marion Riesert (8), Kathryn Kelly (11), Marion Galatie, Evelyn Hiller, Ethel Greenway (14), Robert Uzner (16), Anita Orfaice (17), Gertude Testrake (13), *Belle Dain, Marie Roberts (18), Bertha Wilheim, Betty Dickinson (15), Martha Twilliger (14), Louis Schantz (18), Ruth Kneeskern, Betty Vinitto, Helena Brown, Eunice Sweet (13), Helen Gabrys, Mable Chaffin, Joseph Prennis, John Butler (10), Constance Vander, Martha Carins, *Eleanor Weaver, *Charlotte Dolly, *Marion Wiethorn (19), **Elspeth Field.

New Jersey.—Eleanor King, Mildred Holme, Louise Helvegal, Marie Hettema, Anna Engle (10), William Engle (8), Mildred Rusika (11), Marion Richardson, Catherine McDonald (15), Alice Chew, Irene Hickman (16), Clara Krouse (12), *Geraldine Croes (17), Minerva Garven, Helen Durie (14), Charles Hugs.

Connecticut. — Esther Collins (15), Barbara Blakeskee (14), Peggy Duncan (9), Carl Setterly (9), Arthur Donaldson (12), Iola Hall, Emily Pomoski, Betsey Leach (7), John DeForest, Silvio Bedini (14), Weltha Scoville (17).

What Are You?
Drawn by Myrtle Duke **(16),** *Delaware*

Pennsylvania.—Prudence Clark (16), Charlotte Farmer (18), Margaret Esslinger (14), Edna Wynick, Robert Russ (11), Edith Russ (13), Marie Potten (11), Loyed Potten (10), Erma Herschey, Ruth Thorford.

Massachusetts. — Dorothy Wright, Mavis Thompson, Frances Feldman (12), Billie Townsend (14), Beryle Wilbur (12).

Ohio.—Gladys Campbell (14), Eleanor Gorshuch (15), *Jane Goddard (16), Milo Scott (17).

Rhode Island. — Frances McCall (16), Doris Biergtor, Judith Holliday (13), Yomne Dinwoods (16).

Vermont.—Bertha Holmes, Gladys Paddorck, *Eugenia Powers (17).

New Hampshire.—Anna Flanders (12), Doris Leach.

Maryland.—Preston Fuller (8).

Delaware. — Myrtle Duke (16), Margaret Cooper.

Maine.—Dorothy Parkhurst (10).

Illinois.—Mary Entwistle, Lois Kutz.

Wisconsin.—Clarice Gilbert.

Florida.—Ethel Fagan (16).

Iowa.—Patricia Hall.

Texas.—Gladys Kuderer (17).

West Virginia.—Clark Allender (17), Thomas Allender (16).

Kentucky.—William Wilkins.

Nebraska.—Frances Spindler (15), Rose Spindler (19).

Letters Wanted

Letters to correspondents under this heading or appearing on Our Page should be mailed to this office in care of Iva Unger. Seal and stamp envelope as usual, addressing with name and State. Several letters may be sent under the same heading to save postage.

Esther Willis (12), New York; Catherine Maasch, Long Island; Bertha Holmes, Vermont; Lowrencine Clark (13), Long Island; Barbara Blakeeslee (14); Patricia Hall, Iowa; Gladys Kuderer (17), Texas; Clark Krause, New Jersey; Lucy Weatherup (14), New York; Peggy Duncan (9), Connecticut; Marie Potter (11), Pennsylvania; Lloyd Potter (10), Pennsylvania; Mary Dicanzio (12).

Drawn by Elspeth Field **(12),** *New York*

Pastoral Parson and His Country Folks

By Rev. George B. Gilbert

TEETER ROCKERS.—The Parson was being shown through a house full of wonderful antiques the other day, and he came upon a rocker the like of which he had never seen—a teeter rocker. On this rocker the rockers were almost flat — neither end lifting more than about half an inch from the floor. As the Parson writes this he is sitting in a rocking-chair. For many years he has ground out what few ideas he ever produced from a rocking-chair. When he was at the divinity school his rocker used to creep about the floor till he put in a big screw-eye and tied a rope to the chair. Thirty years ago a boy's club gave him a rocker and he got up sermons in this chair for very many years, till it was used on the porch and the one rocker got broken, and the glue was gone, and it was headed for the kindling pile. But the Parson had much sentiment about that chair and went at it the other day and fitted on some good rockers he had saved, and then painted it the color of the green on the house—light green—having found some of the paint that was left. It is now good for the rest of his lifetime.

GREAT HORN SPOON.—It is easy to say "By the great horn spoon." But where is the spoon? That's the point. However, the other day the Parson saw the spoon. It is made out of a great horn and was used in the olden times for filling the soap dish by the sink with more soft soap. It showed the usage of many years for that purpose. In these days people give you soft soap by the bucketful, but in those days the soap was made available in the most approved manner. By the way, did you ever notice an angular hook right in the middle of the ceiling of many of these old houses. To hang the lamp on? Oh, no. They had no lamps then. Guess again and then give up. These hooks were to tie the babies to—the creeping infants having a rope about the waist under the shoulder—and was to keep them from crawling too near the fire in the fireplace. A wooden pulley was hung directly onto this hook through which the rope from the baby ran. Thus the length could be adjusted. There was another arrangement I saw the other day that might be of use to some one. A screen before a fireplace is all right, but takes up so much room when you want to place it one side. In fact, most often there is positively no place to put it except in the way. In this house strips of chains, fine chains, had been hung close together in front of the fireplace and when in no danger of sparks or when kindling the fire you push them back from the middle and hook each half back with another chain—just like you would curtains to a window. This kind of chain has a name, but the Parson has forgotten it. It is, however, just like the little chains that come on boys' jackknives. It can be found in hardware stores.

WHO KNOWS.—Down in one of the Parson's churches there is a chair that seems to baffle the wisest. It was in the vestibule about where the sexton or bell-ringer might want to sit. The seat is cut way in so that it is only about half as deep as most chairs. Instead of a seat about 16 inches deep it is only about half that. Some have conjectured that it is a chair for the one waiting on the table to sit in so that he might stand up to do the carving without moving his chair back, and sit down again without having to pull up his chair. But odder than this is the fact that this chair has five legs—one sticking out in back and about three inches shorter than the other four. When you tip back in this chair this leg lets you go only so far. Did anyone ever see a chair like this or knows what it is made this way for? The Parson will try to get a picture of it some time.

QUITE A TRIP.—Yes, George is at home from Minnesota, and his car stands out here on the lawn with "Minn" markers. A friend and roommate came with him, which made the trip much pleasanter. He left on a Monday morning and reached here about four o'clock Wednesday—1,565 miles. It was quite a run. He ate breakfast in Minnesota, dinner in Iowa, supper in Illinois and slept in Ohio. Before sleeping, however, they had covered 650 miles. They went the whole length of Pennsylvania by moonlight and George cannot say enough about the beauty and grandeur of that whole section. Though terrifically hot, the new Ford never attempted boiling at all or drank over a pint of water. George is substituting on the mail route here now for a couple of weeks and will return West again the last of the month. The Parson would like to go out with him and visit again his friends out in South Dakota, and also talk to the boys in George's school. He will plan to do this another year if George again goes back as he now plans to. The Parson has promised to speak for a Grange up in Massachusetts on September 3, so he could not go now. The first Sunday in September is rally day in our school, too.

IF ONLY MORE.—Yes, if we only had more of the spirit of this fellow who has come back with George the Parson thinks there would not be as many empty churches. He is a native of South Dakota, and has known and experienced many of the adventures of the West. One night in midwinter he saw signs of quite a fire some way from town. On inquiry he found it was a big fire built by tramps in an endeavor to keep warm during a bitter cold night. This young man went over to his church—an Episcopal church—and first of all built up a big fire in the stove. Then he went and borrowed an auto from a friend and headed down toward the fire of brush and waste wood. There he found 12 hoboes. He took them all in the car and brought them to the church, got out the church cushions and made them as comfortable as he could. He apportioned fire builders for the different hours of the night, and to the most hard-boiled looking specimen in the lot he said, "Now there are many valuable things in this church, but I trust these men not to touch them. I am putting you in charge here to look after everything." With plenty of wood beside the big box stove he left them. In the morning he scurried about town, got bread, some soup bones and a big kettle, and on that church stove he made a mighty stew and gave them all what might be called a back-log start for the day. He had to fumigate out the church, and kept the windows up all the rest of the week. But nothing had been harmed. Some months after that this minister got a letter. It was addressed to the minister of the church "that looked so and so from the outside and inside." The writer didn't know the minister's name or name of the church. But he got the letter to him. The letter read: "I am the toughest-looking guy that you put in charge of the bunch that cold night last Winter. Use this check about the church in any way you see fit." There was no name signed, no letter of appreciation could be returned. The check was for $75.

FIXING UP. — Mrs. Parson's kitchen has certainly needed fixing up for a long time. It has just run on and run on till it got to be quite unbearable. So Closson this Summer has been doing quite a job there, as he could get the time. After washing the ceiling, it got two coats of a light cream color, considering what we painted the sides. If we did this again the color would probably be a very light yellow. Then the sides got a yellow. The can said yellow and we mixed with equal parts of light gray. This made a yellow that just suited. The trimming, the woodwork, is jade green. The shelves were yellow with the green edge. You don't want too much of such a strong green. The kitchen is very long and not so wide, and through this is a six-foot strip of linoleum, cemented down. What floor is left around the edge is painted a light gray with a dash of green in it which gives it a better shade. The linoleum is a small-square pattern and the colors of the squares sort of mottled and all colors you can imagine. Probably no one has any idea of how this kitchen looks from this description—the Parson certainly wouldn't have himself. This combination is rather striking and when people first see it they are not crazy with admiration, but Mrs. Parson likes it more and more, and we all do.

THAT MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE.—Yes, for the first time the Mexican bean beetle has hit our beans in a small way. In the little garden here by the house, they ate up the leaves of nearly a row, but it did not seem to hurt the bean pods or beans much. Some claim by knocking them off and fighting them with a hoe you can do a good deal. The Parson has seen none of them over in the big field. I have a lot of beans this year, and they will help more than one family through the Winter. But this beetle could be a terrible thing if it gets thicker. Something got on the willows out here by the pool back of the house and nearly cleaned off the leaves. A couple of doses of arsenate of lead discouraged them some. Connecticut needs rain badly now, and our corn is curled up this afternoon. There has been no blight on the potatoes. It looks like a good crop, and probably the price, way below the cost of production.

THE TURNIPS.—The Parson's turnips look good if they could ever get some rain. The aphis did not seem to get them, and he learns if they are sown at the right time, about August 1, they will not have any. Did you ever hear what the old fellow said when they asked him how thick to sow turnip seed? "I take one pinch of seed between the tips of three fingers and walk just as fast as I can and swing my hand just as fast as I can and I never let one single seed get away, and then they are too thick." And what may have been the tightest man that ever lived round here is said to have driven six miles to get one pound of sugar—he never bought but a pound at a time. When he got there he found that sugar had gone up a cent but over in the next town it was still the old price, so he drove over four miles each way and bought the pound over there.

"SPEAKING of animals remembering," said the tall, elderly man, "when I was a boy I once gave a circus elephant a stick of striped candy." "Well?" "After that, whenever that circus was to parade in the town, the barbers had to take in their striped poles."—Boston Transcript.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Hundreds of inquiries are answered by mail to one printed here. For your protection we cannot consider unsigned statements.]

Some months ago, in a little household magazine sent me, I noticed several prize offers. One was for name for coffee, one for a letter describing your favorite song, various other things, with no strings attached in the offer, and all of them sounding like "straight goods." I "bit" on several of these offers. To my disgust, return mail brought me circular letters purporting to be personal, stating that my letter, or suggestion, or article, was so good that the judges had set it aside on the list from which the prize-winners were to be selected, but that, if I wished to double the award, I might do so by sending in so many subscriptions to their paper! I knew then it was simply a swindling scheme, so slick that it probably could run the gauntlet of the law and get by with it. I enclose some of the "dope sheets." There is no use in saying that the unfairness of making such an appeal as they do to the need or ambition of people who enter the contest in an effort to make a few dollars is cruel in the extreme. The contestant is robbed of his dollar, and the prize is, I believe, never awarded. I made a test case of the first one, knowing I was throwing away the dollar, but willing to do it, if I could aid in breaking up the proceeding. They wrote that the prizes would be awarded on a certain date. A week later I sent stamped envelope asking for date of publication of winners, but received no reply. I see no list of winners in the magazine, and I feel justified in assuming that no prizes are given.

If you can do anything about this, I wish you would. Evidently they find it profitable, for it is kept up month after month, and I am anxious, if it is possible, to have the scheme exposed and the public saved from further fleecing. When I sent in the dollar covering the necessary (?) subscriptions I told them that I voluntarily assumed the risk, and that, if some honest contestants did not win those prizes, I was going to turn the thing over to you. I suppose, however, the suckers are simply herded together, and no private letter stands a chance of being read. I'm disgusted that this publisher should lend his name to such a scheme. M. A. D.

Virginia.

Some of these schemes are so innocent on the face of them it is not surprising that an intelligent person like our correspondent should "bite" the first time, but it does seem strange that, when the fake is revealed, many people make "dupes" of themselves by following up so transparent a trick. The periodical publishing business which should be a model for business ethics, in many conspicuous instances, resorted to the lowest form of deceit and trickery to gather small change from inexperienced people. It will continue just as long as enough "suckers" are found to make such schemes profitable. The schemes inevitably fail, but they are continually revived in a new dress.

We would like to know your opinion of Benjamin Baker & Co., Syracuse, N. Y., stockbrokers, who have several branch offices, one in Cortland, N. Y., and another just recently established in New York City. The agent from Cortland called at my house a number of times, soliciting an investment. He shows stock and bonds at 6½ to 8 per cent that he has invested in, and also some of my friends and neighbors. Would it be safe or advisable to draw money from a savings bank which pays 4 per cent to invest in these bonds? A safe investment in my case is absolutely necessary.

New York. E. E. L.

Brokers, as a rule, are not rated in the preference records, and their responsibility is not of enough importance to justify the expense of an investigation because they merely sell you the certificate as it is, and if it should lose in value or become worthless you would have no claim on the broker. Investments promising 6½ to 8 per cent income must be classed as speculative, and from your requirements would not suit your purposes. Stocks paying 6½ per cent today are, to say the least, rare. High-class safe investment bonds pay less than 4 per cent interest. United States and municipal bonds pay less. Savings banks which are able to place money on real estate mortgage at 5 to 6 per cent because they tie the money up for a term of years, yet pay 4 per cent and a few are so situated as to yet pay 4½ per cent. This is not a time to stake risks with speculative investments. Be particularly cautious, when big returns are promised. The truth is no farmer or business man can safely invest in paper certificates representing shares or bond obligations of corporations. They are subject to continuous change, and require constant attention and information and experience beyond the reach of anyone but experts.

There has been a man around here selling gold stock in the Basin Montana, Limited, Company, Butte, Mont. He offers it for $2 a share and one of the directors offers to buy it back in six months at $3 a share. I have not bought any stock and do not intend to do so, but I should like to know about them. C. L.

New York.

We do not find this company listed or rated in any of the sources of information, which means that the stock has no known market value. Of course if it had it would not be necessary to send men to country places to peddle it at $2 a share. The offer of a director to buy it back in six months at $3 a share does not appeal to us. To buy safely on this assurance, you would first want to know that this director has property to make him financially able to keep the promise. Second, you would need to make sure that he would be good for the contract six months later. Third, you would need to have a contract in writing to prove that you relied on his representations when you bought the stock, and further that he received a consideration for his promise. Then if he refused to buy your only recourse would be to a lawsuit to enforce the contract, and before you could start the suit you would be obliged to locate him and serve him with a summons. If this director has financial worth to justify an investment on his promise, he could buy the stock himself and save 50 per cent profit in six months, and he would besides save the expense of salesmen. It is always up to a salesman to show the value of his goods. Since neither the stock nor its value are on record, it will be well to demand to be shown verified statements of profit and loss, and schedules of assets and liabilities before parting with any money for "gold" stock, whatever that term might mean. Then if anyone would like us to do so we will verify the statements.

If I buy a farm for the taxes, when do I get the deed and how? Is a tax deed a good deed? J. R.

New York.

Within one year anyone with an interest in the property at the time of the sale for taxes may redeem it by paying back the sale price plus 10 per cent. There are some technical requirements in the way of notices. The State Tax Commission or State Controller furnishes instruction with reference to them. When these notices are made the State issues a deed giving the purchaser title to the property. There are certain technical conditions that would affect the deed and title for a time after the deed was issued, but the buyer is protected in the law during this period so that the amount paid would be recovered, and after another period of two years, the redemption privilege would no longer exist.

We are offered an electric device to attach to a cold-water faucet to heat water. The price is $3.75. It is claimed that it makes water steaming hot instantly. Do you think it would do as claimed? It sounds too good to be true. S. G. R.

Ohio.

We have not had opportunity to test this device, but "steaming hot water instantly" from a cold water faucet exceeds the limit of our credulity. Our information is that the device is not practical.

I am one of three executors of my mother's will. The estate has been practically settled, but there are two items to which I object. In one case an interest charge has been allowed to which I cannot consent. In the other a legacy for a minor child is held in a local bank where it receives practically no interest. The guardian clerk of the surrogate's court has advised, as I request, that this legacy be deposited in a savings bank at 4 per cent interest for the benefit of the child. But I can make no headway. Can you help me? M. W.

Connecticut.

The surrogate's court has the final say on all legal matters pertaining to the disposition of an estate under a will. When differences arise between executors which they cannot settle among themselves an application may be made to the surrogate for an order to direct performance.

Administration of Estate

Husband and wife own a property jointly. The wife dies first. At the death of the husband (1930) the heirs of the husband (mother and sisters) take possession of property, including personal property, and are now selling it on contract without having an administrator appointed. The parents of the wife paid one or more hospital bills for each of the deceased, during their life-time, but were not even consulted by the husband's heirs after his death. They had no children. How can the wife's parents be repaid? How about the personal property? Can the property be sold without consulting the wife's heirs? J. R.

New York.

The real property descended to the husband at the death of the wife. We have no knowledge as to the ownership of the personal property. If the wife left personal property which was not administered you have a right to apply for an administration of her estate. N. T.

Property Tied Up By Will

Mr. and Mrs. A possess a joint deed to a farm. Their son-in-law B, holds a mortgage against that farm. Mrs. A makes a will and wills the use of her property to her daughter Mrs. B and as much of the principal as may be necessary for her daughter's need or support. At the death of Mrs. A the use of the property is willed to Mr. B (Mr. and Mrs. B have no children) and whatever money is left at Mr. B's death is willed to a certain church fund. If Mr. and Mrs. B outlive Mr. and Mrs. A, could they sell this farm if they wished, and could they sell and use valuable timber trees, which are on the farm?

New York. N. S.

From your question it would appear that the real property went to Mr. and Mrs. B during their respective lives and that neither of them can give title during their lifetime. We would suggest a new will giving somebody a right to dispose of the property if they desired to do so. N. T.

Crops After Mortgage Sale

I am on a farm and work it on shares. It has been foreclosed and is to be sold August 15. I have in all the crops. If it is sold, do I lose my share of crops? N. M.

If the mortgage is foreclosed and you are obliged to move you have to lose what you have planted on the property. N. T.

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Grange News and Doings

A small Grange located in a country town near Worcester, Mass., Holden No. 78, has on its membership roll 10 members in one family, all of whom are past masters of a Grange. They include the father, mother, two sons, two sons-in-law and four grandsons. Of the ten, eight are members of Holden and the other two of nearby Granges. The family recently held a birthday party for the head of the family in honor of his 90th natal day in the town hall at Holden.

Three of the State Masters of New England have been or are now members of the state legislature. Arthur A. Sherman, the new State Master of Rhode Island, has served in both branches of the legislature of his State. State Master John A. Hammond, of New Hampshire, has served in both houses and his wife is now a member of the State Senate of New Hampshire. State Master Harry B. Crawford of Maine has been a prominent member of the legislature of the Pine Tree State. James C. Farmer, lecturer of the National Grange, is also a member of the New Hampshire State Senate. He previously served as master of the New Hampshire Grange, from 1926 to 1928.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Armstrong of Michigan, who are serving as the presidents of the National Letter Carriers' Association and of the Ladies Auxiliary thereto, are also assistant stewards of the Michigan State Grange. Their home is in the town of Nile, Berrien County. Inasmuch as rural free mail delivery was the child of the Grange, it is very fitting that the national associations of letter carriers should be headed by members of the Grange. It was a long, hard fight to secure the establishment of this great boon to the rural communities, but the persistence of the Grange finally won the struggle.

Rural mail delivery is but one of many blessings that the Grange has brought to the people of the farms through the power of organized effort. Other notable achievements of the Grange have been the recognition of agriculture by having a representative in the President's Cabinet at Washington, the teaching of agriculture in the public schools, the establishment of the Public Service Commission, the founding of postal savings banks, the passage of the oleomargarine law, the establishment of experimental stations in many of the States, and some of the largest farm co-operatives owe their organization to the work of the Grange.

National Master Louis J. Taber was the speaker at two of the Northern New York fairs on Thursday, Aug. 20, addressing the Gouverneur Fair in the forenoon and hustling over into the nearby county of Oswego and speaking before the Sandy Creek Fair in the afternoon. Master Taber has occupied the position of head of the National Grange since 1923. But three National Grange masters have held this high position as long. J. H. Brigham of Ohio served from 1888 to 1897, Aaron Jones of Indiana served from 1897 to 1905 and Oliver Wilson of Illinois held the mastership from 1911 to 1919. Master Taber is the thirteenth National Grange Master. The others have been: William Saunders of Washington, D. C.; D. W. Adams of Iowa; J. T. Jones of Arkansas; S. E. Adams of Minnesota; J. J. Woodman of Michigan; Putnam Darden of Mississippi; James Draper of Massachusetts; J. H. Brigham of Ohio; Aaron Jones of Indiana; Nahum J. Bachelder of New Hampshire; Oliver Wilson of Illinois; Sherman J. Lowell of New York.

A COMPOSITOR, out of work, secured a job as waiter. One of his first customers, whom he served with soup, called him back and said: "Waiter, there's a button in this soup." "Very sorry, sir," replied the waiter. "Printer's error—should be mutton."—Irish Independent.

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Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—About September 15 a mother and daughter or two sisters to do all the work, including laundry for a family of 5 in the country, 30 miles from New York; pleasant working conditions, all conveniences; must be reliable, good cook and capable; Protestant preferred; no applicants with small children considered. Reply to ADVERTISER 1435, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A capable, trustworthy young woman to do cooking and downstairs work in the country near New York City; must be a good cook and a good worker; pleasant home and good wages; please reply to ADVERTISER 1436, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER ON FARM, good opportunity, steady man, small salary start. Write J. J. HICKEY, 410 E. 153d St., New York City.

YOUNG WHITE girl to do housework and cooking in family with three small children; $40 to start; send references. MRS. B. M. FYFFE, 211 Union St., Ridgewood, N. J.

SINGLE MAN for general farm and orchard work, year round; no dairy; steady; clean habits; state experience and wages. BOX 12, Linlithgo, N. Y.

SINGLE PROTESTANT man wanted to work in kennel of dogs; experience not necessary; drinkers need not apply; good wages, room and board. JOHN H. HILL, Darien, Conn.

WANTED—Elderly single, sober man, care of small place and one cow; good home, $120 per year. ADVERTISER 1459, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—White, Protestant woman, settled, no incumbrances; excellent cook and baker required; some housework; monthly salary $55; particulars, reference first letter. BOX 217, Smithtown Branch, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Good, all around dairy farmer, good milker and willing worker on the farm for steady job; $30 per month and board. FRED HOUSMAN, Lake Mahopac, N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced boy or man for steady farm work; state wages and particulars. ADVERTISER 1447, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Couple, small estate near Waltham, Massachusetts; man, gardener, farmer, general handy-man, able to drive car; wife, general houseworker, must be good cook; couple willing to help each other out. MRS. HINTON, Woodstock, N. Y.

WANTED BY OCTOBER 1, reliable couple to act as housekeeper and general handy-man; small estate in New Jersey; must like dogs; can give good comfortable home but wages small; state age, ability, wages desired first letter. ADVERTISER 1442, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married man, no children, on small modern dairy farm; must be good milker and reliable worker; steady job; state particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 1472, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY offered to intelligent and honest farmer accustomed to tractor and tractor implements and maple-syrup making; must be married; have good modern home, fully furnished; write full particulars, salary expected, references, etc. ADVERTISER 1455, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Good honest young man for general farm work, one who is not afraid of work, to board with American family; dairying and poultry; Empire milker used; hours 5 A. M. to 6:30 P. M.; room, board and washing furnished; state wages per week or month. ERNEST E. SMITH, Box 208, Yantic, Conn.

WORKING FOREMAN, experienced, married, for general farming, orchard and nursery work; good living conditions; must have good references; give full particulars in first letter. MANALAPAN NURSERIES, Englishtown, N. J.

Situations Wanted

MAN, 55, SOME experience on poultry farm desires position; wants good permanent home; wages $15 month and board. ADVERTISER 1401, care Rural New-Yorker.

BACK-YARD BEEKEEPER desires position as helper in apiary, year round; temperate, reliable; references or bonds; American, 40, married. BOX 55, Southville, Mass.

POSITION, GENERAL housework, city or country, permanent; references. ADVERTISER 1429, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM MANAGER, commercial cattle and dairy specialist; 20 years' experience, highest references. BOX 269, Peekskill, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, thoroughly experienced in all branches, desires position; highest references. ADVERTISER 1437, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN COUPLE, pair of hustlers, not afraid of long hours, desire connection large poultry plant; raised 5,000 alone last year. Address ADVERTISER 1464, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Position by man and wife, good clean workers experienced with all farm machinery; good milker; wife houseworker. ED. FOSTER, Healdville, Vt.

MARRIED POULTRYMAN, capable, reliable, open for engagement. ADVERTISER 1468, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, EXCELLENT cook, no incumbrance, good seamstress, manager; fine reference. ADVERTISER 1466, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYWOMAN, 25 years, absolutely competent in any branch of poultry, incubation. ADVERTISER 1467, care Rural New-Yorker.

WIDE-AWAKE AMERICAN couple, age 39, having sold large farm, desire position; caretakers gentleman's estate; plain cook, housekeeper; chauffeur, gardener, etc. Address ADVERTISER 1463, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED MAN, 26, experienced in all branches of poultry and dairy farming; life experience, honest and hard worker; references. ADVERTISER 1462, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION WANTED—Elderly man and daughter as caretakers; best of references; last place 8 years. JOSEPH MALOY, 331 Linnmoore St., Hartford, Conn.

ACTIVE, MIDDLE-AGED American on private estate or manager for boat club (can furnish good sea-food cook); understands electricity, plumbing, painting, cement, carpentry, motor boat repairs; Long Island preferred; no liquor. ALFRED HURLEMAN, Box 127, Upper Black Eddy, Pa.

AMERICAN, SINGLE, age 45, wants position on dairy farm; would like year-around job; good milker and teamster or would consider corporation dairy where one just milks and takes care of cows; would prefer private room. Address ADVERTISER 1461, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION AS A HERDSMAN, assistant or test milker; life experience feeding, fitting, showing, calf-raising and all dairy husbandry; single, age 27, no liquors or tobacco; available August 25. ADVERTISER 1456, care Rural New-Yorker.

ATTENTION!—Are there any positions for old-fashioned, reliable, hustling, American couple, age 30; have sold large dairy; plain cook, housekeeper, poultry-maid, dairymaid; dairyman, poultryman, teamster, chauffeur, gardener, handy-man; willing to prove ability in 16-hour day. Address ADVERTISER 1465, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG LADY wants position. ADVERTISER 1458, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MAN, 45, wants work, poultry, caretaker, gardener or chores; appreciate good home. ADVERTISER 1460, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, SINGLE, 26, Irish, wishes position, private estate preferred, as teamster or general farm work; good home preferred to high wages; must be steady; good references; available September 1; give full particulars first letter. PATRICK HENNESSEY, care McAuley, Box 107, Leeds, Catskill, N. Y.

GERMAN MAN, 30, experienced gardener, farm work, cheese-maker. ADVERTISER 1444, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED MAN wishes position as caretaker of gentleman's farm or estate; experienced all around man, age 30, good references. ADVERTISER 1445, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED MAN wishes position on farm; can do general farm work and drive truck, also good milker; age 29, good references. ADVERTISER 1446, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man to work on farm; prefers good home to large wages. AUGUST BUFFINGTON, care R. Eckberger, Worthville, Jeff. Co., Pa.

COUPLE, PROTESTANT, American, without children, 35 and 40 years; conscientious workers, best references; man capable farmer; wife capable housework, cooking and children. ADVERTISER 1448, care Rural New-Yorker.

REFINED, MIDDLE-AGED American Protestant desires housekeeper's position in pleasant, modern home; capable, conscientious; please state full particulars, salary. ADVERTISER 1449, care Rural New-Yorker.

STEADY POSITION wanted by boy, 19, farm raised; prefers being with cattle to farm work. ADVERTISER 1450, care Rural New-Yorker.

COOK, 42, PUBLIC or private; son 21, caretaker, milker. ADVERTISER 1454, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED FARMER, life experience with cows and general farming, wants steady work, with rent, moderate wages; ready now; references. JAMES YOUNG, Damariscotta, Me.

YOUNG HANDY-MAN of good habits wishes position as a chauffeur or steady work on a farm; can also do painting and carpentry work. ADVERTISER 1443, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, 30, GERMAN, single, experienced milker; A-1 references, handle all farming machines and tools; chauffeur's license, New York; experienced tractor operator; honest, steady, sober, good worker; wants steady position on good farm or private estate; state wage in first letter. ADVERTISER 1470, care Rural New-Yorker.

A RURAL SCHOOL wanted by an experienced teacher. ADVERTISER 1471, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, GOOD cook, American, wants place, farm or country town; $32 per month. MRS. HARDING, 86 Murray Ave., Goshen, N. Y.

FARMER, VACATIONIST, bachelor, 45, highly intelligent, educated, work 3 days for 6 days' board on your farm; anywhere. CRONAN, Box 11, Station A, Boston, Mass.

FARMER, MIDDLE-AGED, alone, with 40 years' experience, wishes to go in partnership where working manager is needed. ADVERTISER 1481, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A position on estate or farm by a capable married man. ADVERTISER 1478, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, SUPERINTENDENT, gardener, qualified farm manager, broad experience; married. ADVERTISER 1475, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING MANAGER, American, single, college trained, expert incubation, brooding, thorough knowledge dry-picking, dressing, breeding by selection, line breeding, specialist egg production, is open for position; available at once. ADVERTISER 1474, care Rural New-Yorker.

REFINED AMERICAN, married, with family, would like a position as working foreman, herdsman, poultry; understand all crops; farm or private estate; can furnish excellent reference as to character and work. ADVERTISER 1473, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED FARMER-GARDENER, married, small family, wants position as working foreman or caretaker of gentleman's farm; reliable and trustworthy; best of references. ADVERTISER 1479, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, SINGLE, middle-aged, experienced cows, chickens; good references. ADVERTISER 1482, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as maintenance or general repair man on commercial farm or estate; capable of care of buildings, farm implements, etc.; have all kinds of tools, including power wood-working machines; experienced; married, no family; can give A-1 references. ADVERTISER 1483, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, EXPERIENCED, refined, American-Protestant (39), desires position in country home with modern conveniences or companion to couple; permanent with considerate treatment; prefer nearby Connecticut or Westchester County; wages $15 week. ADVERTISER 1485, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE—Eighty acres, improved, on new stone road; $4,000. GEO. L. HOPPES, Salisbury, Md.

90-ACRE DAIRY farm, beautiful location. PETER MEYER, High Falls, N. Y.

WILL SACRIFICE my meat and grocery business in village in Dutchess County, on account of other business interests up-State. ADVERTISER 1422, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXCHANGE MODERN home, all conveniences, 2-acre chicken farm, on main highway, beautiful location; brooder house, henhouse, 2 garages; 25 miles Boston; for larger farm or grist mill and cider mill with some land. ADVERTISER 1457, care Rural New-Yorker.

STATE ROAD residence, 6 acres, every improvement, commuting; honest exchange for up-State farm. RAMMLER, Bardonia, N. Y.

A PRACTICAL FARMER wants a stocked farm for rent or shares; 10 references. FRANK HARDY, R. D. 7, Mt. Carmel, Conn.

WANTED—Farm with lake or swamp land, reasonable; some timber preferred. ADVERTISER 1451, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM FOR sale, Delaware County, good condition; stock, tools; reasonable; must sell. ADVERTISER 1452, care Rural New-Yorker.

I'D LIKE to exchange 2-family frame house, 6-7 rooms, in New Jersey, for small farm in New York State near State road. ADVERTISER 1453, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Village poultry farm of 75 acres, including a sand and gravel bank of $2,000 net income yearly; located on State road near school, churches and factories; two-family house of 14 rooms; all improvements; one flat is rented for $40 monthly. ADVERTISER 1469, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm with boarding house; state all details concerning farm and exact location. JOHN SICKMILLER, 314 E. 159th St., New York City.

FOR SALE—Vermont 10-room attractive house, running water, 60 acres land, garage, barn, fruit trees, pleasant location; $1,200. W. C. BALLOU, Newfane, Vt.

FOR SALE—143-acre farm, suitable for either making milk, horse show farm or gentleman's home; special attractive building and location, near Buffalo. ADVERTISER 1480, care Rural New-Yorker.

CORNER GAS station, house, 4 acres land; price $4,700; reason of selling moving out of State; further information, write MANUEL LEMOS, No. Main St., Raynham Center, Mass.

WANTED—Farm, or roadstand with acreage, moderately priced, on highway with heavy traffic; prefer some fruit and a small stream. ADVERTISER 1477, care Rural New-Yorker.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE, Scotland, desires farm with privilege of renting for period of year before buying; must have good building with electricity in, or available; minimum size, 50 acres. ADVERTISER 1484, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—4 acres, gasoline station, lunch room, fine home, through highway, edge of good town, South Jersey. ADVERTISER 1476, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—In Valley Forge section, 18 miles Philadelphia, 31-acre farm; new 5-room bungalow, conveniences; large barn, stream; front reserved on main highway; buildings on stone road; $7,800. J. O. CALEY, R. 1, Norristown, Pa.

FOR SALE—An established game farm, pheasants and other stock; a real business proposition. BROWN GAME FARM, Fonda, N. Y.

72-ACRE STATE-ROAD fruit farm, Wayne County, N. Y.; all progressive village advantages, ¼ mile from center; 26 acres apples, standard varieties, 4 acres pears, 90 cherry trees; attractive modern home, all conveniences; tenant house, spacious barn, 6-cow stable, poultry house, shop; excellent section; $11,000; investigate easy-payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

Country Board

LAUREL LAKE HOUSE, modern home in Lakewood pines, home cooking, fresh vegetables, plenty to eat, always cool, boating, bathing and fishing, also week-end guests; reasonable. LAUREL LAKE HOUSE, Lakewood, Ocean County, N. J.

WANTED—Paying guests in country home with modern improvements; good hunting and fishing. BOX 141, Downsville, Del. Co., N. Y.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY—60 lbs. finest clover, $4.80; 2 or more, $4.50; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Three thousand feet one and one-quarter inch black iron pipe, 7c per foot, complete with threads and couplings. HALL BROTHERS, Wallingford, Conn.

FINE HONEY—60-lb. can, here, clover, $5.20; two, $10; buckwheat, $4; two, $7.50; 10 lbs. within third zone, $1.75; buckwheat, $1.60. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

FOR SALE—St. Johnsville grain thresher size 3, also Case medium-size thresher. GRANT WOLLABER, Mohawk, N. Y.

MUSKRAT FARM. Owner, STANLEY HAVILAND, Route 3, Freehold, N. J.

BEAUTIFUL SWITCHES made from combings. LILA PRICE, R. R. 2, Canton, N. Y.

"DEPEW'S HONEY"—New clover, 60 lbs., $4.75; 120, $9; light amber, $4.25, $8. LAVERN DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

HONEY — Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $4.50; 120 lbs., $8.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

PURE HONEY—Clover, 5-lb. pail, $1; two, $1.80, prepaid third zone; 120 lbs. light amber, $8, not prepaid. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

WANTED—Second-hand thrashing machine. ADVERTISER 1441, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANT RIPE wild cherries; give price; want large quantity. LAWRENCE, 3632 34th St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

PURE HONEY, postpaid, clover, 5-lb. pail, $1; 2 pails, $1.80; buckwheat and amber, pail, 85 cents; 2 pails, $1.60; two 60-lb. cans, clover, $10 here. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

The Vegetable Garden in Late Summer

It is not often that we look for pearls of wisdom to fall from the mouth of a politicians, but when the Governor of one of our Southern States told his people to feed themselves, he was not far from being wise. Is it not a fact that many of the people of America, even among rural folks, with all facilities for feeding ourselves, depend upon regular trade channels for most of our food? Instead of growing and canning our own fruits and vegetables, instead of supplying our tables with fresh, home-grown produce throughout the growing season, we buy often our canned goods and fresh materials at a store where we contribute a profit to at least half a dozen middlemen.

With these thoughts in mind, it may be profitable to examine briefly a few of the things we can do in August to help us toward the point where we will be feeding ourselves.

Short season crops, such as spinach, radishes, turnips, etc., may be planted during August with very good chances of harvesting a crop. Even though frost catches them before they mature, the loss will be light; no more, at least than the slight cost of the seed and a little time.

Early varieties of turnips, such as Milan or Purple-top Strap-leaf, and almost all of the popular radishes, will make a crop if growing conditions are anywhere near normal. If a cold frame is available, radishes may be planted up to the middle of October.

Spinach is essentially a cool-weather crop, and we must look to Spring and Fall for our harvest. Bloomsdale and Savoy are good ones to plant now or in September for wintering over under a straw mulch for the early Spring crop. Spinach, to be really good, must grow rapidly, and this it cannot do unless the soil is stuffed with fertility.

Kale is a little-appreciated vegetable in America, but is really one of the best flavored of the cabbage family, particularly after it has been sweetened by a few light frosts. Planted now it will not make large growth before Winter, but the small, tender leaves will make delicious boiled greens. The really hardy kinds, like Siberian, can be planted in September and wintered under a mulch like spinach.

Parsley is another much neglected crop in American gardens. Considering the little care that it takes, its habit of perpetuating itself if two or three plants are allowed to make seeds, and the number of uses to which it can be put, it should be a part of every home garden. The best plan to secure vigorous plants is to sow the seeds in rich soil where the plants are to remain. Seeds may be planted now for the Spring crop, and the bed, with a little care, will remain productive for years.

And do not forget the catch crops in the vegetable garden. As other crops are removed, seed the bare spots to rye or any of the other catch crops that have proven themselves adapted to your particular situation and soil. These, plowed under later, not only add humus (a much-needed element) to the soil, but will prevent fertilizing elements from leaching out of the soil. C. W. WOOD.

Michigan.

Peony Notes

I am much interested in peonies, and have most of the old and newer varieties. There are no better white peonies than Festiva Maxima and Mme. de Verneville. One of the newer whites, Frances Willard, is extra choice; always open and is a good cut flower.

Among the pink Mme. Calot is a good bloomer and cut flower. Another good peony in light colors (fading to white) is Caroline Allain; this variety has no rating and is seldom offered in the general list of peony growers, but is a fine cut flower; opens like a rose.

There are three light pinks, extra choice as a cut flower, all sure dependable bloomers. They are La Perle, Lady Alexandra Duff, and Reine Hortense. These three have a good rating and are as good pinks as any.

In reds, Fontenelle, a new red, is good, coming early, good keeper; two others are Meissonier and Grover Cleveland. I hope the above will help someone having plans of raising peonies for cut flowers.

I have Philippe Rivoire, but do not think mine the true variety. I understand there are two varieties sold under this name. La Cygne opened up very well here this Summer, but I have not had it long enough to form any opinion of it. The blooms of Solange were not perfect.

New York. MRS. W. L. MC LAUGHLIN.

Sparrows in Chicken House

Do you know of any means to get rid of a large flock of sparrows that infest my poultry-houses and yards? E. R.

I know of no means of protecting poultry-houses from English sparrows except screening the openings, and none at all of keeping them from the yards. If any readers have discovered a practical method of ridding his premises of this pest, he will confer an appreciated favor by making it known. M. B. D.

"THAT'S a nice new car you have, professor." "Dear me, so it is. I wonder where I got it?"—Passing Show.

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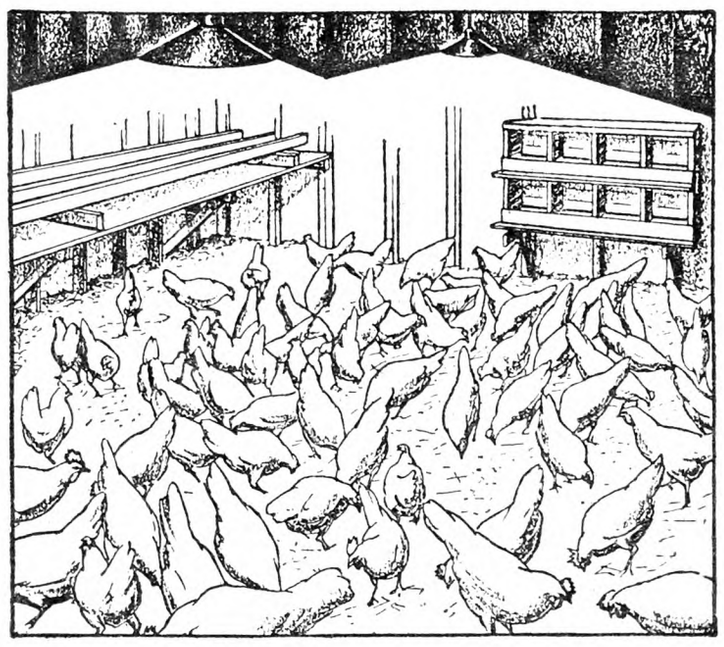

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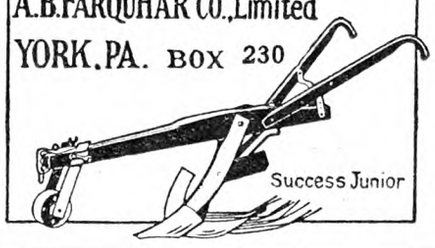

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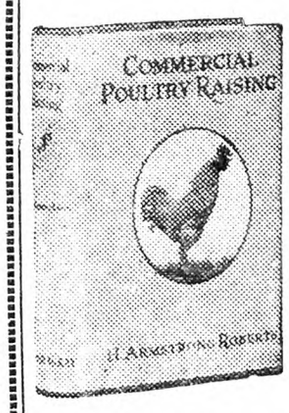

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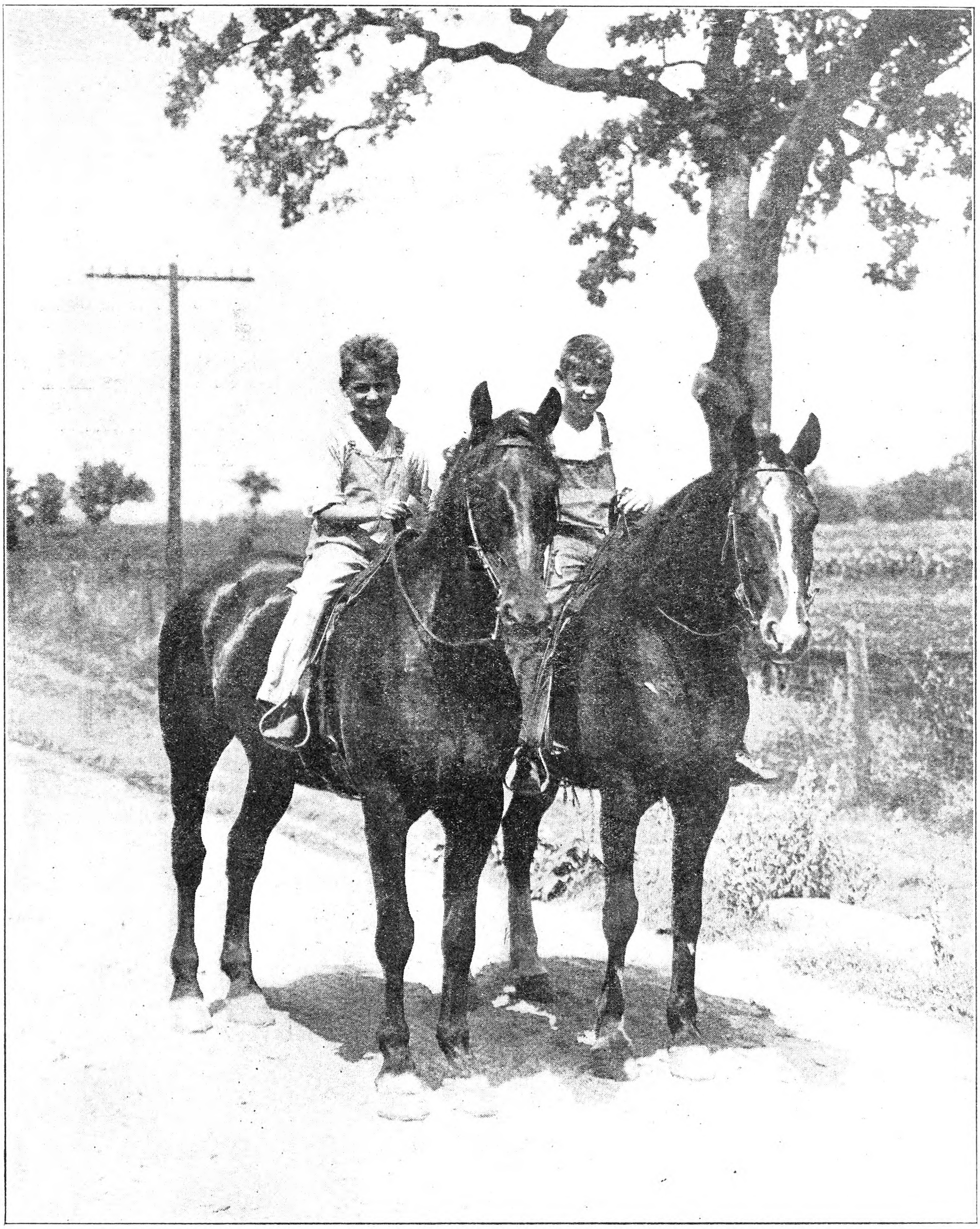
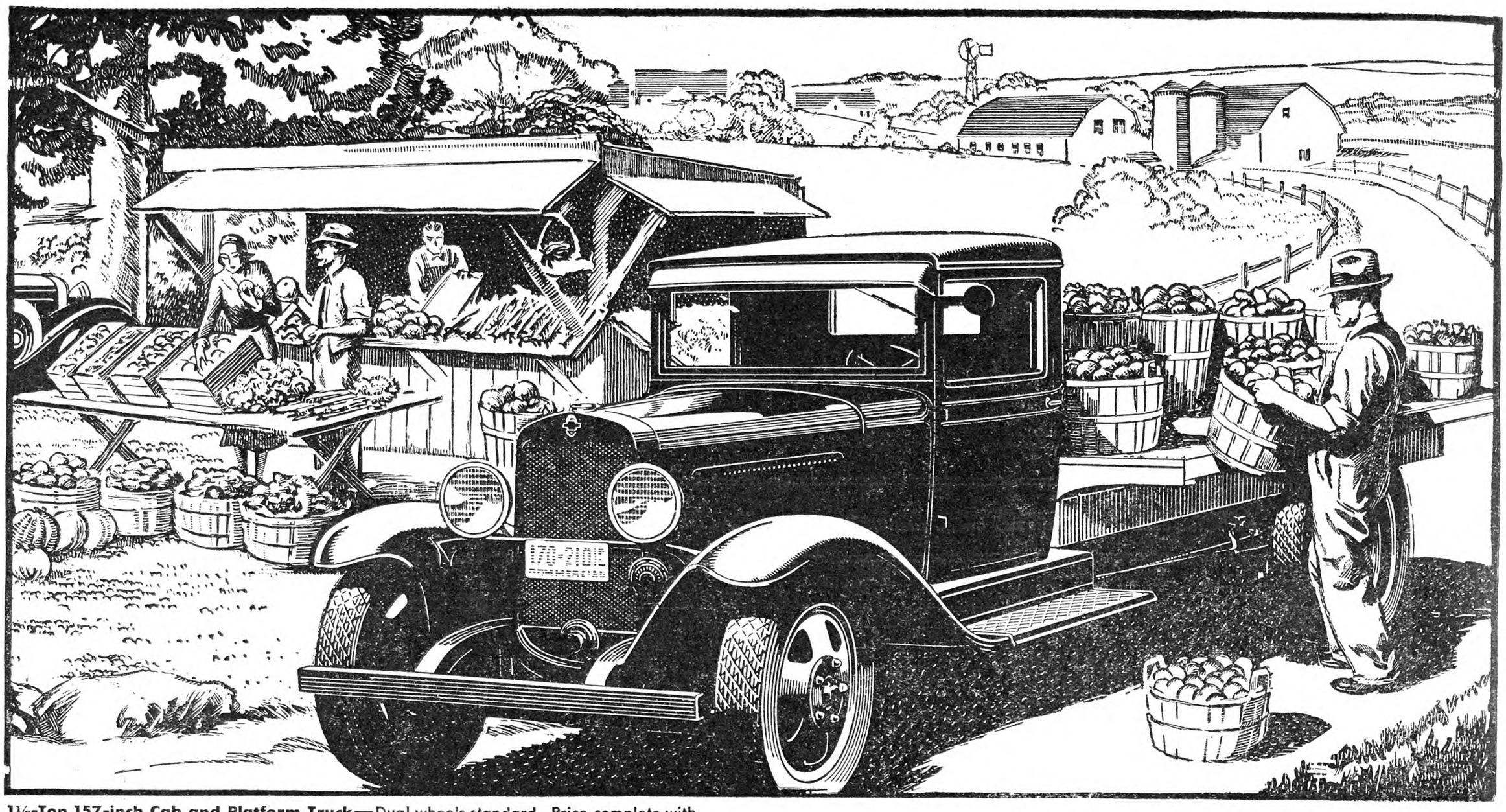


"My Kingdom for a Horse"



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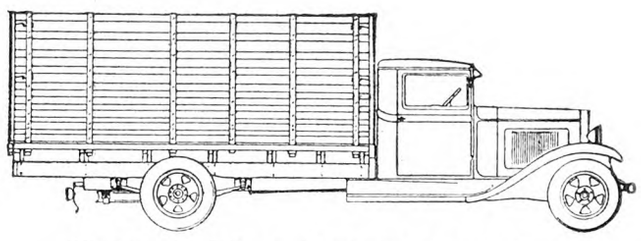

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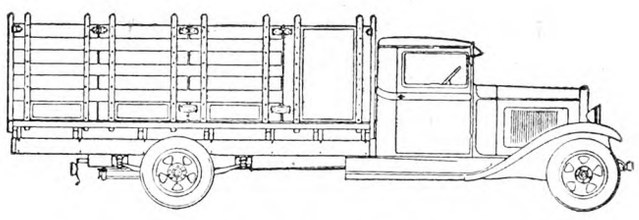

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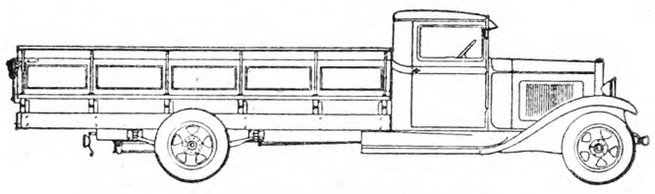

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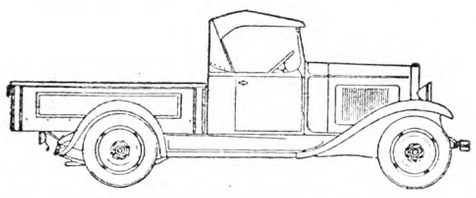

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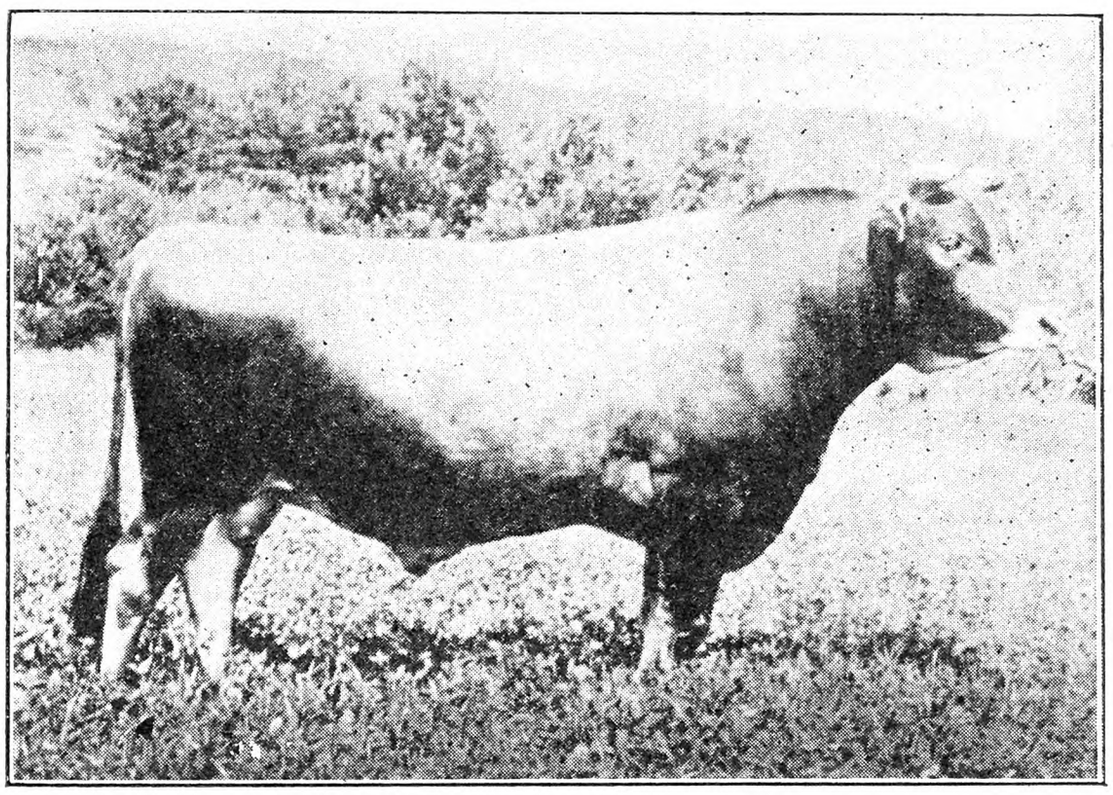
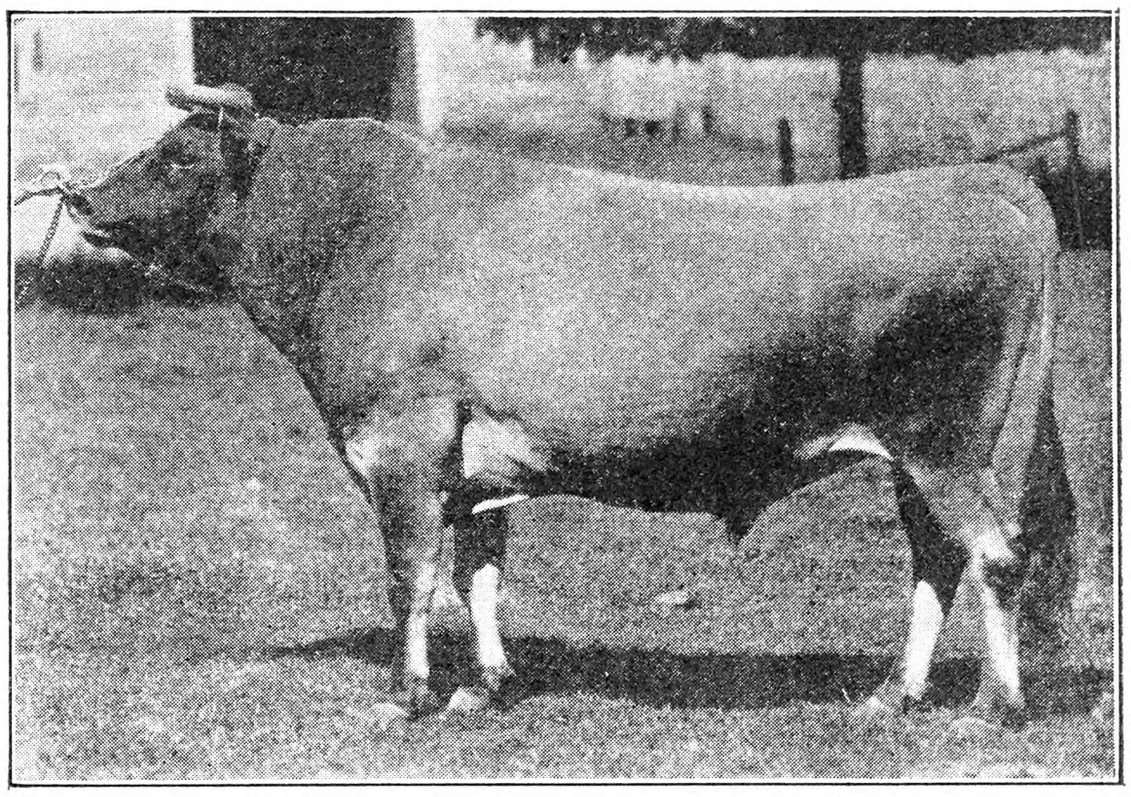
A Study of Four Jersey Sires

IN THIS livestock number of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, considerable space is given to the study of noted families and individuals of the various dairy breeds. Increasing interest in these matters is clearly evident. We get it in correspondence, in talks with practical farmers, and observation of herds where constructive breeding is the aim. The old idea of turning a bull into beef as soon as he got "ugly and hard to handle," destroyed many a dairy sire whose merit was not learned until progeny greatly superior to their dams came into production. Then the owner realized sadly that he had lost the possibility of a string of heifers, greatly increasing the value of his herd, that the bull would have given him in five years more of use.

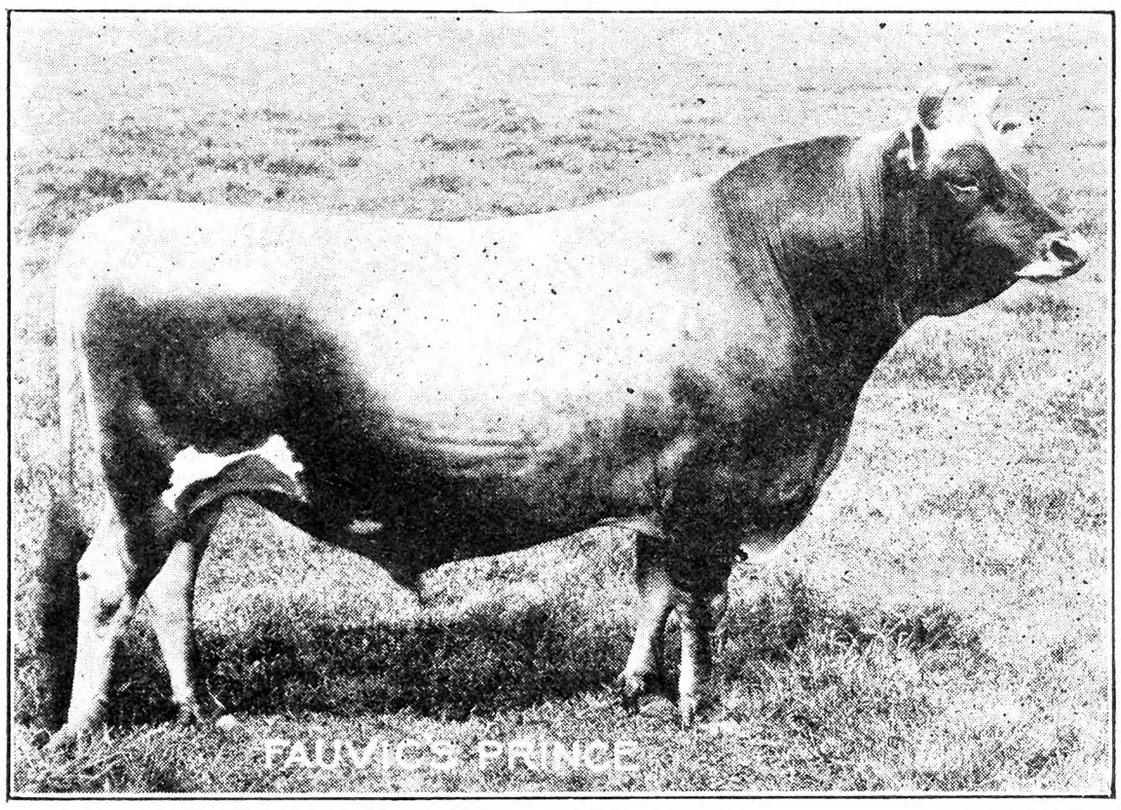
Theories about breeding may or may not be useful. There is no doubt about demonstrated facts. On this page are the pictures of four Jersey sires of more than usual merit, with something about their records. Subsequent pages treat other breeds in a smiliar manner. These are not necessarily the greatest individuals of the breeds, but they are worthy representatives of true greatness.



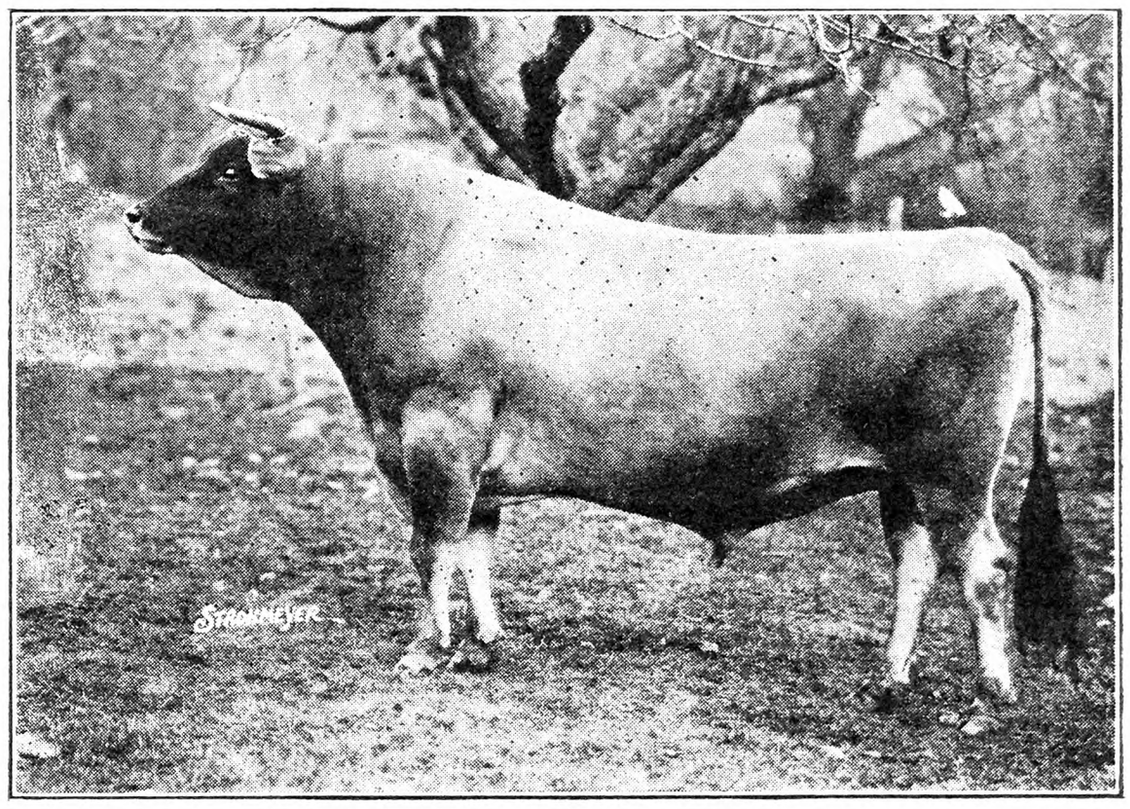
Spermfield Owl's Progress 163331



Pogis 99th of Hood Farm 94502



Fauvic's Prince 107961



Figgis Oxford Noble 205762

Pogis 99th of Hood Farm 94502

Pogis 99th of Hood Farm stands out as undoubtedly the greatest sire of production, not only of the Jersey breed, but possibly of any dairy breed. Born in 1909, he remained as the senior herd sire at the famous Hood Farm breeding establishment at Lowell, Mass., until its dispersion in 1924. During that period of time, he was the most important factor in making Hood Farm the outstanding Jersey farm for production in the entire country. After the Hood Farm dispersal, Pogis 99th of Hood Farm went to Randleigh Farm, of Lockport, N. Y., where he spent his remaining years of life.

Pogis 99th of Hood Farm had a reputation to live up to, for his dam was none other than the famous Sophie 19th of Hood Farm, the local long-distance champion producer of all breeds. The skeleton of Sophie 19th of Hood Farm now stands mounted in the Bureau of Dairy Industry, Washington, D. C. His sire, Hood Farm Pogis 9th 55552 was in turn out of the cow, Figgis, the Grand Champion cow at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904.

To date, Pogis 99th of Hood Farm, has a total of 121 daughters that have completed Register of Merit records. Twenty-two daughters in this country and one more in Canada have completed production records of over 800 lbs. of fat, an accomplishment achieved by no other sire of any dairy breed. Pogis 99th also has 58 sons that have qualified as Register of Merit sires of production. Several of his daughters have at various times held world records and one daughter, Sophie Agnes 296759, was the first cow of the Jersey breed to produce in excess of 1,000 lbs. of fat. Pogis 99th of Hood Farm is one of the 10 Medal of Merit bulls of the breed and in addition he has a son that has also qualified as a Medal of Merit sire.

The Sophie Tormentor family of Jerseys is undoubtedly the most widely distributed family or strain of Jersey cattle in existence at the present time. The family was developed at Hood Farm, most of the animals being direct descendants of Sophie 19th of Hood Farm. In the development of the family, however, her son, Pogis 99th of Hood Farm probably played the most important role and it has been due to his exceptional prepotency in transmitting high production to his progeny that the Sophie Tormentors are so popular, particularly among farmer breeders who must depend upon their cattle to pay their grocery bills.

Fauvic's Prince 107961

Rarely does a sire merit the honor of founding a distinct family during his lifetime. Fauvic's Prince not only achieved this distinction before his death recently, but he has been uniformally credited with being the greatest example of combined show-ring type and production that the breed has ever known. He lived to the age of 17 years and eight months and was in active service until past 16 years. Early in his life he gave evidence of superior conformation, and after several winnings at local shows was purchased by A. V. Barnes, of New Canaan, Conn.

Fauvic's Prince was awarded during his lifetime practically every honor capable of being won by any Jersey bull. In 1919 he was the first prize aged bull at the National Dairy Show. Likewise, his daughters have won many first prize awards at the leading shows of the country. He is also one of the 10 bulls of the Jersey breed that have qualified for Medal of Merit awards. This is the highest award which any Jersey bull can win and is given entirely for outstanding production of his progeny. Three daughters of Fauvic's Prince have on early tests completed records of over 1,000 lbs. of butterfat, a feat not equaled by any other sire of the breed. One of these three daughters, Fauvic's Star, formerly held the milk production record of the breed with a yield of 20,616 lbs. To date, 62 daughters of Fauvic's Prince have completed Register of Merit records. The average production of these records figured to a mature 365-day basis 707.15 lbs. of fat, 13,440 lbs. of milk. Forty-nine of the daughters were out of tested dams. These 49 daughters average 725.38 lbs. of fat, 13,912 lbs. of milk, where as the dams average 605.90 lbs. of fat, 11,129 lbs. of milk. It will be noted that the dams to which he was mated were very high in production, and it is known that the higher the production of the dams, the more difficult it is for the sire to increase or even maintain this yield. However, the daughters of Fauvic's Prince showed an average increase in butterfat production over their dams of 119.48 lbs.

Although, Fauvic's Prince has now passed on, his blood will continue to make itself felt in ever increasing magnitude. The final test of the value of a dairy sire is his ability to improve the breed both in regard to production and conformation. Judged by both of these standards, Fauvic's Prince was not found wanting.

Figgis Oxford Noble 205762

Figgis Oxford Noble represents a combination between the Sophie Tormentors and the Noble strains of Jersey cattle. His sire was the noted bull, Fern's Wexford Noble 172066. Fern's Wexford Noble is generally considered the greatest Jersey sire that ever trod the tanbark having won the Grand Champion at the National Dairy Show for three years. Likewise, a son of his also was the Grand Champion Jersey bull at the National Dairy Show for three years.

Figgis Oxford Noble was bred by the late William Ross Proctor and, during his entire lifetime, has been the senior herd sire in the herd of E. J. Cornish at Cold Spring, N. Y. Mr. Cornish maintains a relatively small herd, and, because of this, Figgis Oxford Noble has been handicapped in his opportunity. To date he has only sired a total of 20 daughters that have reached the age of three years. Of this number, 16 have completed Register of Merit records. Two of these daughters when their records were completed became the world champion cows in their respective age classes, and, at the present time, one of them, Fon Sayda 704373, is again on test with an excellent promise of breaking the record for Junior four-year-olds in the 305-day division. Two daughters have qualified as Medal of Merit cows so that it will not be long until Figgis Oxford Noble himself qualifies for the select circle of Medal of Merit bulls.

His 16 daughters that have completed records show an average mature production of 769.54 lbs. of butterfat, 13,565 lbs. of milk. Thirteen of these daughters are out of tested dams. The average production of these 13 daughters is 793.99 lbs. fat, and the average of their dams was 662.20 lbs. of fat. Although the dams were exceptionally high producers, nevertheless, the daughters of Figgis Oxford Noble showed an average increase in production over that of their dams of approximately 130 lbs. of fat.

(Continued on Page 923)

The "Betty" Family at Penshurst Farm

This is the story of the development of a family of noted cows and of conserving their good qualities over a period of 25 years

To start with a good cow, and then for 25 years breed and develop from this animal a family of good cattle, increasing their numbers, and preserving their good qualities on a uniformly high level is an achievement not credited to the records of many breeders. However, the history of the "Betty" tribe in the Penshurst herd indicates that it is possible to attain this end. In fact, after a quarter of a century of successful effort the "Betty" family is not only one of the most popular at Penshurst, but has also exerted a marked influence on scores of other herds.

It's a long story about Betty and her tribe, but a tale worth telling, for such great cows as Penshurst Berta, "Bridget," "Belva," "Bride ," "Belite," and "Queen Bird," are members of this group—not to mention McAlister's Betty and her daughters, "the 2nd" and "the 3rd," as well as Statesman's Betty's Son, McAlister's Betty's Son and a score of others.

Betty Bell 20929, the progenitress of this tribe, was born April 28, 1899, the property of James Clark, of Campbellford, Ontario, who sold her on January 26, 1906, to Alex Hume. Two weeks later Mr. Hume sold her to Percival Roberts Jr., for shipment to Penshurst with several other Canadian-bred cows. Betty Bell was bred by John Crosby, of Campbellford, and was sired by Marquis of Neidpath, and out of Jenny, of which there is apparently little known. At the time of sale she was in calf to Lord McAlister of Glenora, and three months later gave birth to the heifer, McAlister's Betty, her only registered daughter in this country. In 1910 the latter set the Ayrshire world agog by making 14,208 lbs. of 4.09 per cent milk and 581.41 lbs. of butterfat. Later, as a ten-year-old, McAlister's Betty made the excellent record of 19,189 lbs. of 4.10 per cent milk, 785.80 lbs. of butterfat.

McAlister's Betty gave birth to two sons and two daughters, which were raised to maturity. The daughters were named McAlister's Betty 2nd and McAlister's Betty 3rd. The former was sired by Lessnessock Douglas Monarch, and although she did not make as great a record as her half-sister, she was destined to carry on the maternal line of the "Betty" family through her daughter, Kate's Betty, the dam of the illustrious Statesman's Betty. However, in fairness to Betty 2nd, it is well to mention that she was a great dairy cow and made 10,000 lb. records in her first two lactations. Lightning cut short her career when she was six years of age.

McAlister's Betty 3rd, sired by Auchenbrain Dairy King, was an unusual producer, making a three-year-old record of 13,538 lbs. of 4.14 per cent milk, 560 lbs. of butterfat, winning thereby a French cup; and later making a four-year-old record of 12,797 lbs. of 4.08 per cent milk, 521 lbs. of butterfat.

The sons of McAlister's Betty, named Betty's Son and McAlister's Betty's Son are both advanced registry sires. The former by Auchenbrain Annuity, Imp., is the sire of 29 tested daughters, and is still in service in the Old Forge herd; while McAlister's Betty's Son, sire of 41 tested daughters, is in the Wood Ford herd at Avon, Conn.

As previously mentioned, Kate's Betty, a daughter of McAlister's Betty 2nd and Kate's Good Gift, which was later sold to Pinehurst Farm, was entrusted with much of the responsibility of carrying on this family line. As a three-year-old she made a 10,000-lb. record, and then as a seven-year-old she produced 11,452 lbs. of 4.16 per cent milk, 476.45 lbs. of butterfat, winning an association cup in 1918. However, Kate's Betty acquired her distinction quite largely through her four daughters of which Statesman's Betty, by Netherton Statesman, is undoubtedly the most conspicuous.

Statesman's Betty—A Great Breeding Cow

Statesman's Betty was born on August 9, 1917, and is still alive and well in the Penshurst herd. She has several good records to her credit including a four-year-old record of 12,512 lbs. of 4.17 per cent mlik, 521 lbs. of butterfat, and an eight-year-old herd test record of 10,408 lbs. of milk. In addition Statesman's Betty, in her prime, was a beautiful individual, with an udder of excellent quality and attachment. However, it was as a breeder of good cows that Statesman's Betty has attracted the attention of Ayrshire breeders throughout the country. To her credit are the sextette consisting of "Bridget," "Berta," "Blossom," "Belva," "Berise," and "Champion's Betty," as well as the bulls, Penshurst King Phillip and Penshurst Governor.

Undoubtedly Penshurst Berta has become the most famous of this group of animals. Purchased as a yearling in 1925 for $1,250 by the late W. L. Glatfelter, this heifer has enjoyed the distinction of being probably the outstanding member of the Old Forge herd. In 1926 she was first prize two-year-old at the Maryland State Fair, and, shown at the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition, soon after calving with her udder congested, was placed third. In 1927 he was senior and grand champion at the Maryland State Fair and first prize three-year-old at the Eastern States Exposition. In 1928 Berta won the four-year-old class at the National and came very close to winning the grand championship. In 1929 she campaigned again, winning the grand championship at the Ohio State Fair. In addition, she and her full sister, Penshurst Blossom, won the produce of cow class at the 1928 National.

Notwithstanding these strenuous campaigns, "Berta" has made four herd test records that average over 10,000 lbs. of milk, with an average over 10,000 lbs. of milk with an average test of 4.35 per cent. Two daughters of Berta are in the Old Forge herd, while her son, Keystone's Prince of Old Forge, is now at the head of the Stewart Senft & Son herd, York, Pa.

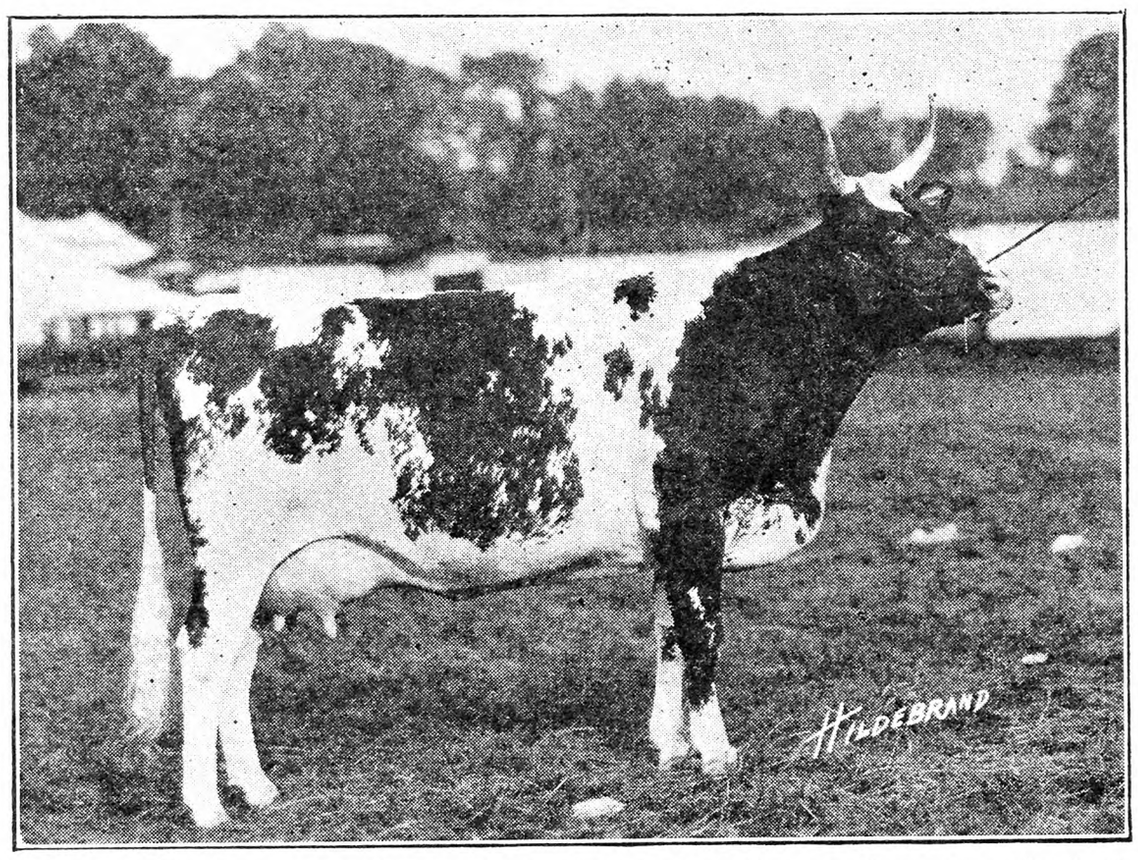
Penshurst Blossom, selected for Old Forge at the same time as her full sister (both were sired by Penshurst Man O'War), campaigned with her sister on the fair circuit and in addition won a French prize cup on her two-year-old record, which was made with a fat test over 5 per cent. Although not quite as pleasing a type as her sister, "Blossom" has every evidence of being a great dairy cow. Sons of hers are in the herds of J. H. Bringman, of Hanover, Pa., and William J. Davis, of Hope, N. J.

Still another full sister to Berta and Blossom is Penshurst Belva, sold to Strathglass Farm, Port Chester, N. Y., where she is regarded as one of the outstanding members of that herd. Her son, Penshurst Bert, heads the George Davis herd at Norristown, Pa., while an excellent daughter is in the herd of Ralph Beaver Strassburger.

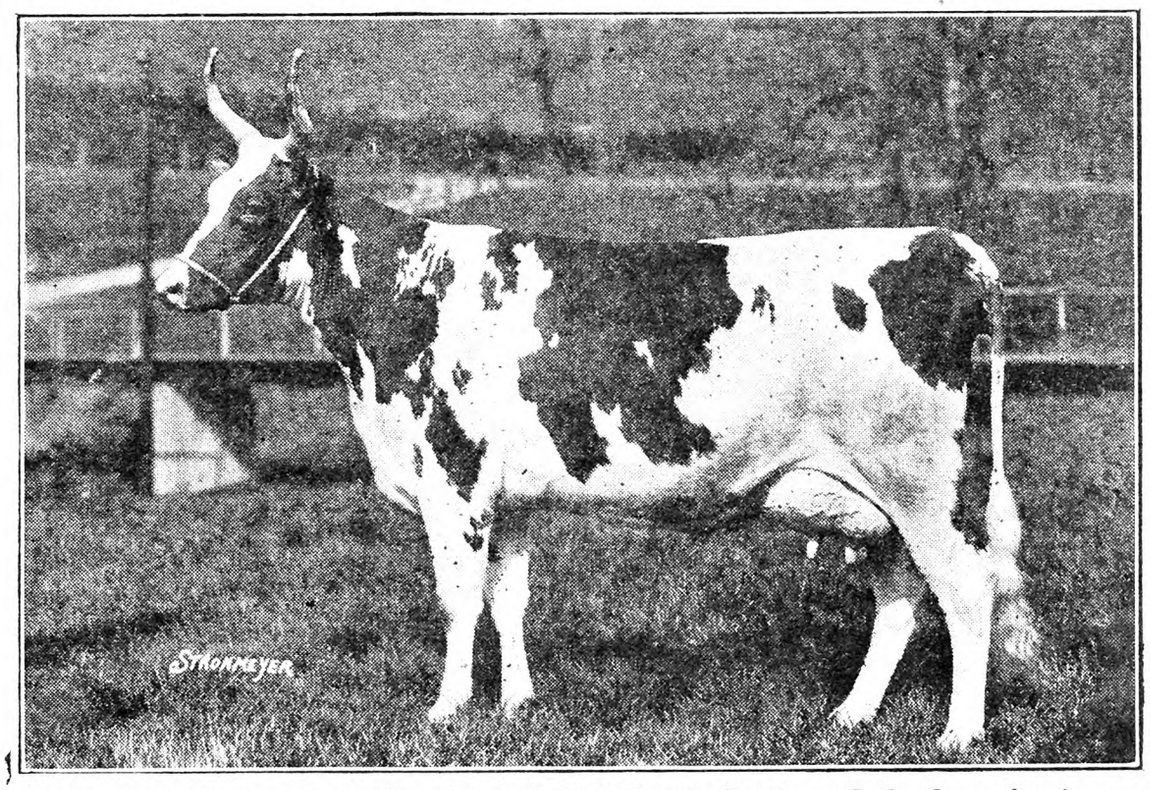
One of the most remarkable daughters of Statesman's Betty is Penshurst Bridget, sired by Kate's Champion of Penshurst. At nearly nine years of age this cow is one of the "tops" at Penshurst. She has four consecutive records over 10,000 lbs. and five records averaging well over that figure—all with particularly high tests. As an individual she is deep and business like, with excellent dairy quality.

Two sons and four daughters have been born to Penshurst Bridget. One of her sons, Penshurst Bridegroom, is at the head of the Vel-Ayr herd of Earl H. Voeller, Grove City, Ohio, where his calves are a particularly attractive lot. Another son, Penshurst Engineer, is now owned by A. Porter Hughes, Pleasant Lake, Ind. The daughters of Penshurst Bridget include three good heifers, "War Bride," "Brenda," and "Charming Bridget," all of which are now retained at Penshurst. "War Bride" has made over 10,000 lbs. on herd test as a two-year-old.

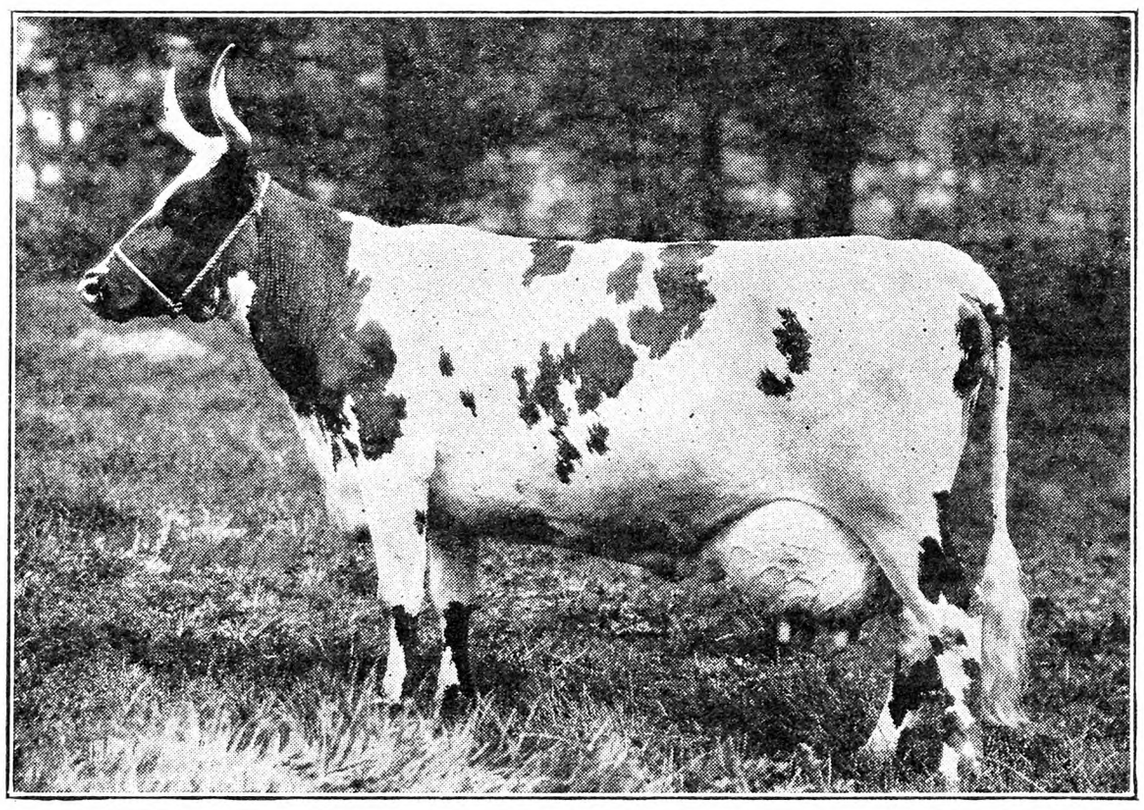
Undoubtedly one of the most useful as well as most attractive members of this select family is Penshurst Queen Bird, a six-year-old daughter of Penshurst Bridget, by Penshurst King. Her daughter, Penshurst Miss Liberty, is now in the herd of Ralph Beaver Strassburger, while her son, Pens-



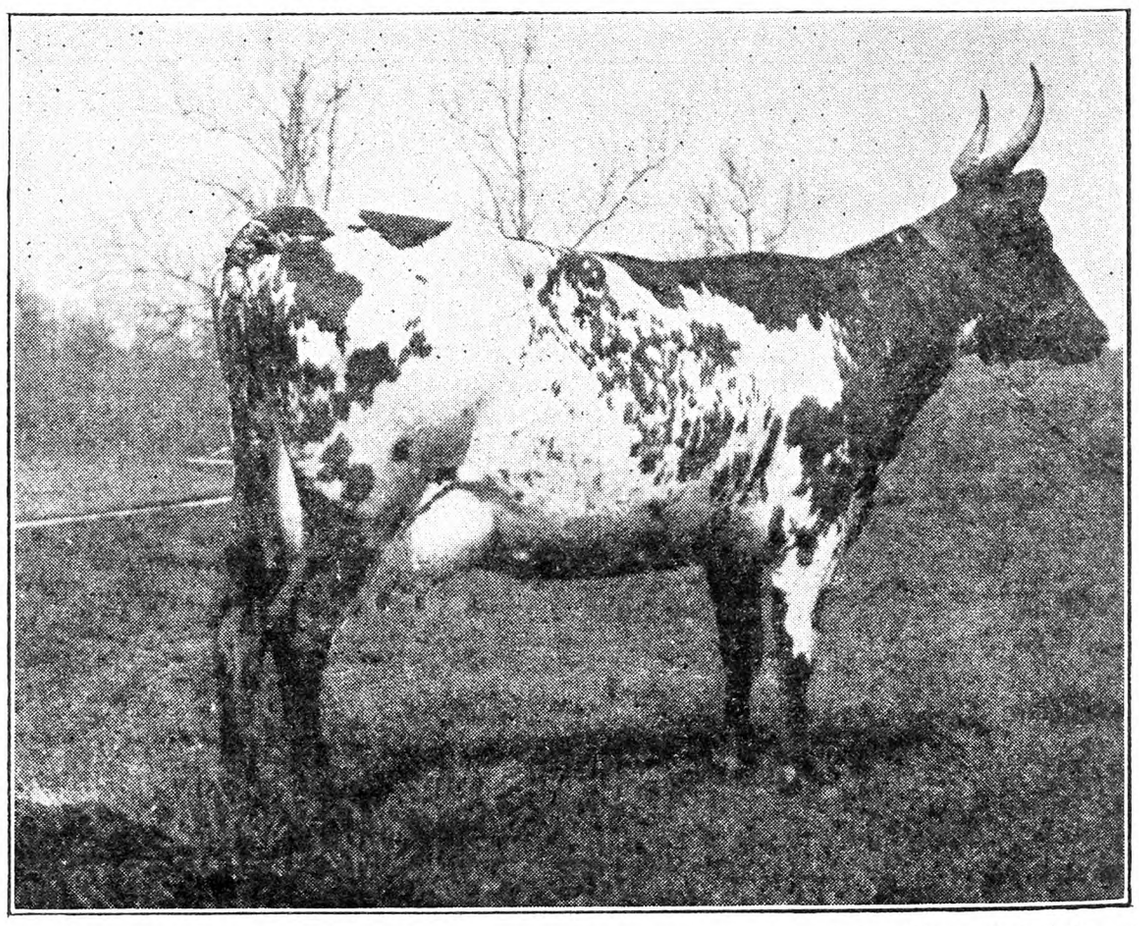
Penshurst Berta, many times a champion, and first prize four-year-old at the National. Her four herd test records average over 10,000 lbs. of milk with an average test of 4.35 per cent. Owned by Old Forge Farm, Spring Grove, Pa.



Statesman's Betty, a granddaughter of McAllister's Betty, and the dam of a famous Penshurst sextette, Berta, Bridget, Blossom, Belva, Berise and Champion's Betty.



Penshurst Bridget, a daughter of Statesman's Betty and a full sister to Penshurst Berta. This cow is the dam of Penshurst Queen Bird, Penshurst War Bride, a 10,000-lb. two-year-old, and Penshurst Bridegroom at the head of the herd owned by Earl Voeller of Grove City, Ohio.



McAlister's Betty (photo as a three-year-old) progenitress of the "Betty" family at Penshurst. She made a three-year-old record of 14,208 lbs. of milk and 581 lbs. of butterfat, and a ten-year-old record of 19,189 lbs. of milk and 785 lbs. of butterfat. All of the superior cows pictured herewith and scores of others are descended from McAllister's Betty.

hurst Man O'War 2nd by Penshurst Man O'War has been recently sold to Strathglass Farm.

Penshurst Berise, the youngest daughter of Statesman's Betty is milking as a two-year-old at Penshurst, while her daughter Penshurst Desire is owned by Adam D. Fasig, of Reading, Pa.

Penshurst Governor, the last calf from Statesman's Betty is an unusually attractive individual and now heads the herd of Elwood S. Dubois, Salem, N. J.

Penshurst King Phillip, the eldest son of Statesman's Betty, was in service for several years in the herd of the Maryland Agricultural College. Quite a number of his sons have been sold into small herds in Maryland.

Kate's Betty Establishes Other Lines

Kate's Betty was also the dam of Kate's Betty 2nd, that was the dam of Penshurst Triple Star, that left some very good daughters in the herd of Pennsylvania Masonic Homes. In fact this bull, although a disappointment on inspection, was quite a successful sire and his daughters have in time been well above the average as breeders and as individuals.

Kate's Betty was also the dam of Keystone Betty, the dam of Lynes Choice of Penshurst, used with success by J. J. Lynes & Sons, of Plainfield, Iowa, and now at the head of the Wenatchee herd of E. W. Van Tassell. His get have made an excellent record in cow-testing association work and have also won high honors in the show circuit. Penshurst Rupert, a full brother to Lynes Choice, is at the head of the herd of John E. Rapp and G. H. Williamson, at Portsmouth, Ohio. Penshurst Allen, another son of Keystone Betty was sold to L. T. Allen & Son, of Brodhead, N. Y. Among the daughters of Keystone Betty was Penshurst Bride, owned by Old Forge and winner of first prize in the two-year-old class at the 1928 Maryland and New Jersey State fairs, and second at the National Dairy Show.

The Progeny of McAlister's Betty 3rd

McAlister's Betty 3rd gave birth to a son, White McAlister of Intervalley that was used by Frank Rumsey, of Buffalo, N. Y. A number of the daughters of this bull were purchased by James Deubler's Sons, and several were sold to Roland W. Taylor for his Treweryn herd, at Gwynedd Valley, Pa. Such cows as Vera of Intervalley, Hugo's Vera of Intervalley 2nd, Valley Forge Vera, became influential in the Treweryn herd. The long lists of their sons and daughters are a glowing testimonial of the prolificacy of this branch of the Betty family. Camela 3rd of Intervalley, by White McAlister of Intervalley, made a four-year-old record of 15,080 lbs. of 4.47 per cent milk and 674 lbs. of butterfat.

Three daughters, Anna Betty, Betty Mischief and Penshurst Betty were born to McAlister's Betty 3rd. All three of these daughters made excellent records. Anna Betty won the association cup and a silver medal on her roll of honor and advanced registry records as a two-year-old of 12,071 lbs. and 13,021 lbs. of milk respectively. Betty Mischief made three records of over 13,000 lbs., while Penshurst Betty made over 12,000 lbs. as a two-year-old.

Anna Betty produced two sons while at Penshurst, and two daughters after she was sold to Fairy Lake Farm. Her eldest son, Betty's Star, was used by E. B. Marquart, at Knowles, Wis., whose herd had the distinction of leading the local cow-testing association for three successive years, making an average of 433 lbs. of butterfat. Penshurst Dairy Champion, a son of Anna Betty, sired but two daughters in the Pennsylvania State College herd. However, one of these, Penstate Bell, won a French prize cup on her two-year-old record of 12,775 lbs. of milk and 501 lbs. of butterfat and was the dam of Penstate Bell's Son used by the first Ayrshire bull association of America, at Coudersport, Pa.

Betty Mischief with her three good records all over 13,000 lbs. of milk was the mother of two daughters and five sons, during the 10 years which she lived at Penshurst. Unfortunately her career was closed with a severe attack of milk fever. One of her sons, Penshurst Best Man, by Penshurst Man O'War, is in service in the Pennsylvania Masonic Homes herd, where he has some very promising daughters. Another son, Penshurst Keystone Mischief, has been used by G. J. Bahnmaier & Sons, of Lecompton, Kan., one of the leading farmer-breeders of the Sunflower State. No less than 14 sons of this latter bull are in service in Kansas.

Penshurst Conqueror, another son of Betty Mischief, by Penshurst Man O'War, was used for a time in the Greenwood herd of Charles D. Scudder, and is now in the herd of Weaver Bros., of Fostoria, Ohio. The fourth son of Betty Mischief was sold to H. O. Emery, of Douglas, Wyo.

The daughters of Betty Mischief named Penshurst Betty Mischief and Penshurst Lady Betty were both good cows. A son of the latter, named Penshurst Brown Prince, is owned by W. J. Smith, of Emporia, Kan. Penshurst Betty Mischief is the mother of Penshurst Tom Sawyer, owned by C. U. Van Wold, of Stratford, S. D., as well as Penshurst Charm in the herd of William Nisbet & Sons, of Richland Center, Wis. Another son, Penshurst Prince Mischief, is in service in the herd of A. M. Wieand, of Quakertown, Pa., where his dam is now owned. In the meantime, Penshurst Queen Betty, a daughter of Penshurst Betty Mischief, is one of the good young cows at Penshurst.

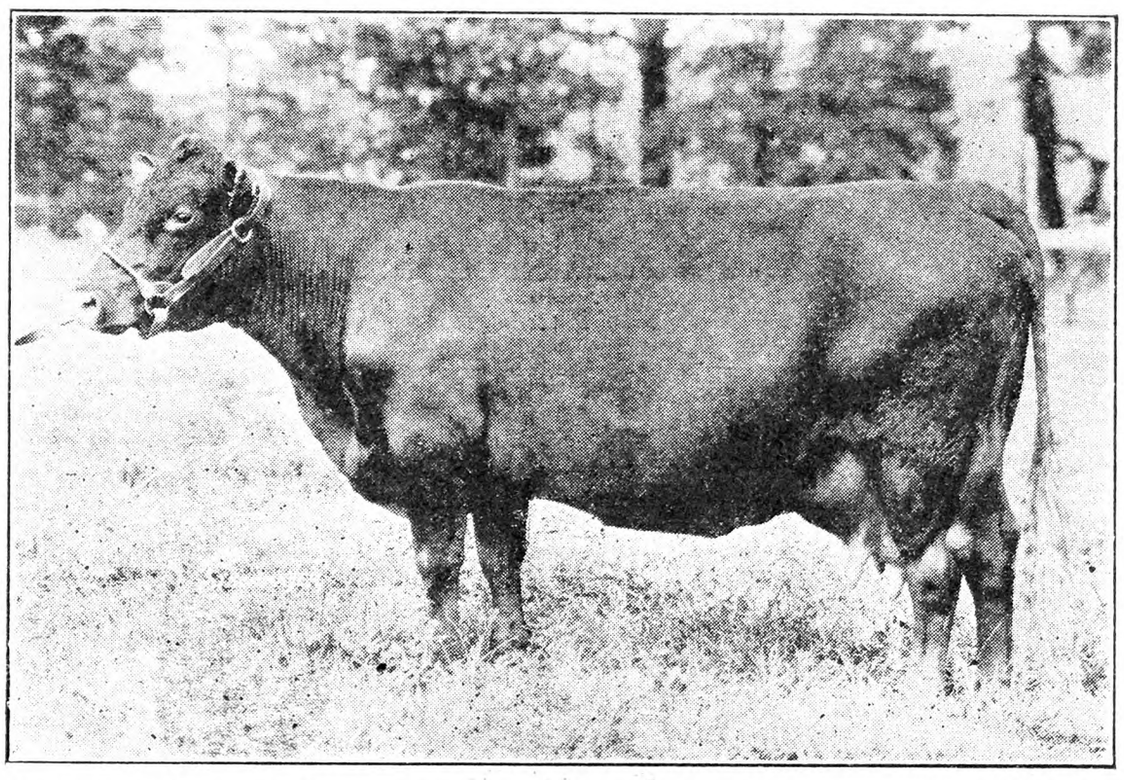
Penshurst Betty, the third daughter of McAlister's Betty 3rd, is the dam of Penshurst Miss Betty and Penshurst Belite. The former is now owned by the Hankey Baking Company, while the latter is undoubtedly one of the best cows in the Penshurst herd. Her size, quality, great depth and good udder make her a popular animal with all who visit the herd, while her consecutive herd test records are proof of her producing ability. Her son, Penshurst Chimes, is getting some very attractive cows in the Oaklea herd of James R. Galbreath, Street, Md. Another son, Penshurst Last Man is still at Penshurst where he is looked upon with much favor.

Penshurst Miss Betty has daughters in the herd of the Pennsylvania State College and Earl Voeller, while her son, Penshurst Cyclone, is owned by A. Korpela, of Lebanon, N. H.

In commenting about this family, Dr. E. S. Deubler, who has had the opportunity of working with its various members and studying their characteristic, states: "Every Betty that I have known is a remarkable producer. Many of them carry the markings of the old cow into the fourth and fifth generation. Many of them are much like her in quality, temperament and habits."

Such is the story of Betty and her family—a noted group of cows. But still greater than the story of Betty is the epochal tale of a breeder who successfully maintained a family of cattle on a high level of individual excellence and production for a quarter of a century. That's a real story.

C. T. CONKLIN.



Red Polled Cow R. L. Josephine 52620. Record, 15,310.2 lbs. milk, 772.12 lbs. butterfat.

The Red Polls

This is an old English breed, whose early home was in Norfolk and Suffolk counties, England. The farmers of these counties used this breed and developed them as dual-purpose animals. They were bred and used in this manner in their native country long years before any attempt was made to establish a herd book for the breed.

The first Red Polled Herd Book was published by H. F. Euren, in 1874. The first importation made to the United States was in 1873. During the eighties and early nineties many importations were made.

The Red Polled Cattle Club of America was organized in November, 1883, the first volume of the American Red Polled Herd Book was published in 1887. There are 42 volumes that have been published, and two more volumes ready for publication. Total number of males recorded to date 55,063 females, 78,658.

The real dual character of this breed will be seen in the picture of the Red Polled cow, R. L. Josephine 52620, low down straight back, deep body, full quarters, well-developed udder, deep full heart, showing constitution.

This cow is owned by Reynolds-Lybrook Farm, Advance, N. C., was winner in 1927 at Forsythe County Fair, North Carolina, in three-day butterfat contest, over all breeds, grand champion North Carolina State Fair 1928, winner over all breeds in 1928 at Danie County Fair, with highest butterfat production of any cow in the county.

Her production in 1930 was 15,310.2 lbs. milk, 772.14 lbs. fat; her average production for last four consecutive years is 11,463.67 lbs. milk, 564.48 lbs. of fat. In 1931, past 13 years of age, for the first 4½ months to date, she has averaged 80.05 lbs. of fat per month. She holds record of highest butterfat producing cow in North Carolina. She was winner of first prize in Red Polled Cattle Club milk tests for years 1928 and 1930. Her half sister, R. L. Lilly Ella 52624, owned in same herd, won first in Red Polled Cattle Club milk test in 1929, and was second to Josephine in 1930 with a production of 17,045.7 lbs. milk, 723.67 lbs. fat.

There have been 903 cows in the Red Polled Cattle Club milk test, including all ages. Their average production is, milk, 8,873.93 lbs; fat, 381.34 lbs.; average test, .04297.

Since 1906 Red Polled steers have been entered in the slaughter test at International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago. In 1922 they won first in senior yearlings, second place in junior yearlings, and in many of the other years winning 3rds, 4ths and up to 8th place in competition with the best of the beef breeds. The lowest dressing percentage Red Polls had in any of the years 61.8 per cent, highest 69.2.

H. A. MARTIN.

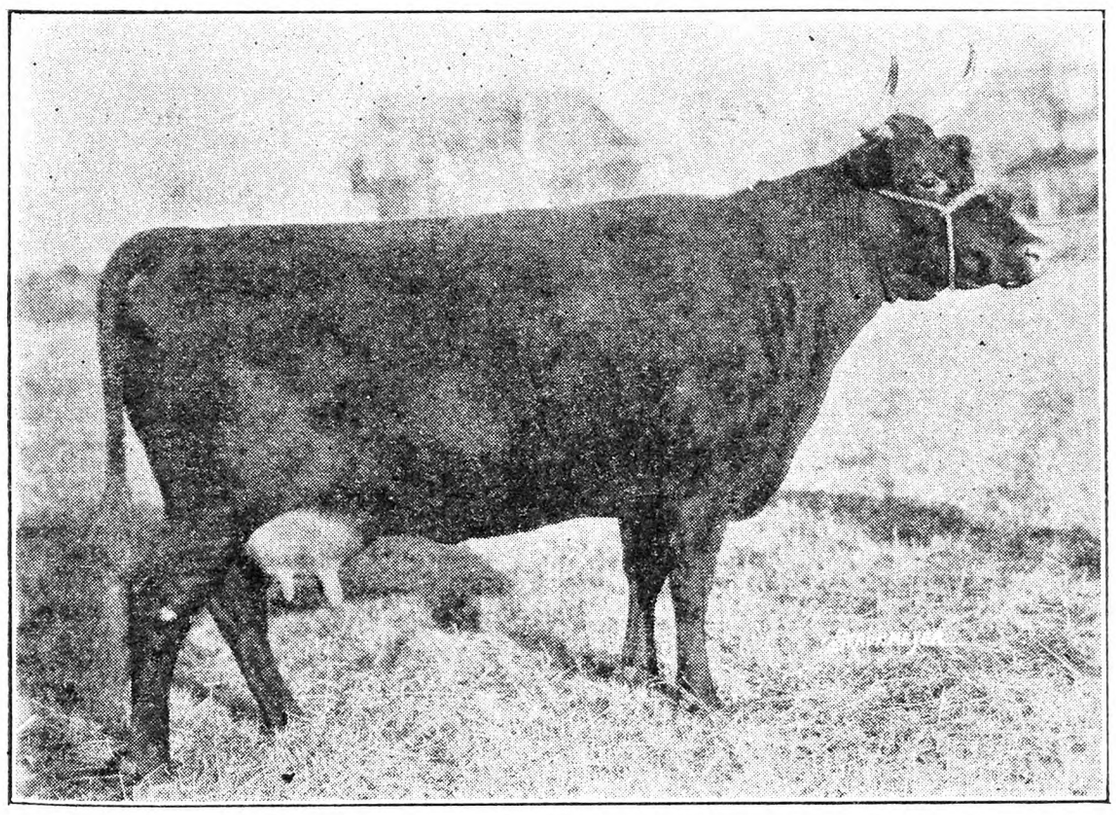
Richland Center, Wis.

Devon Cattle

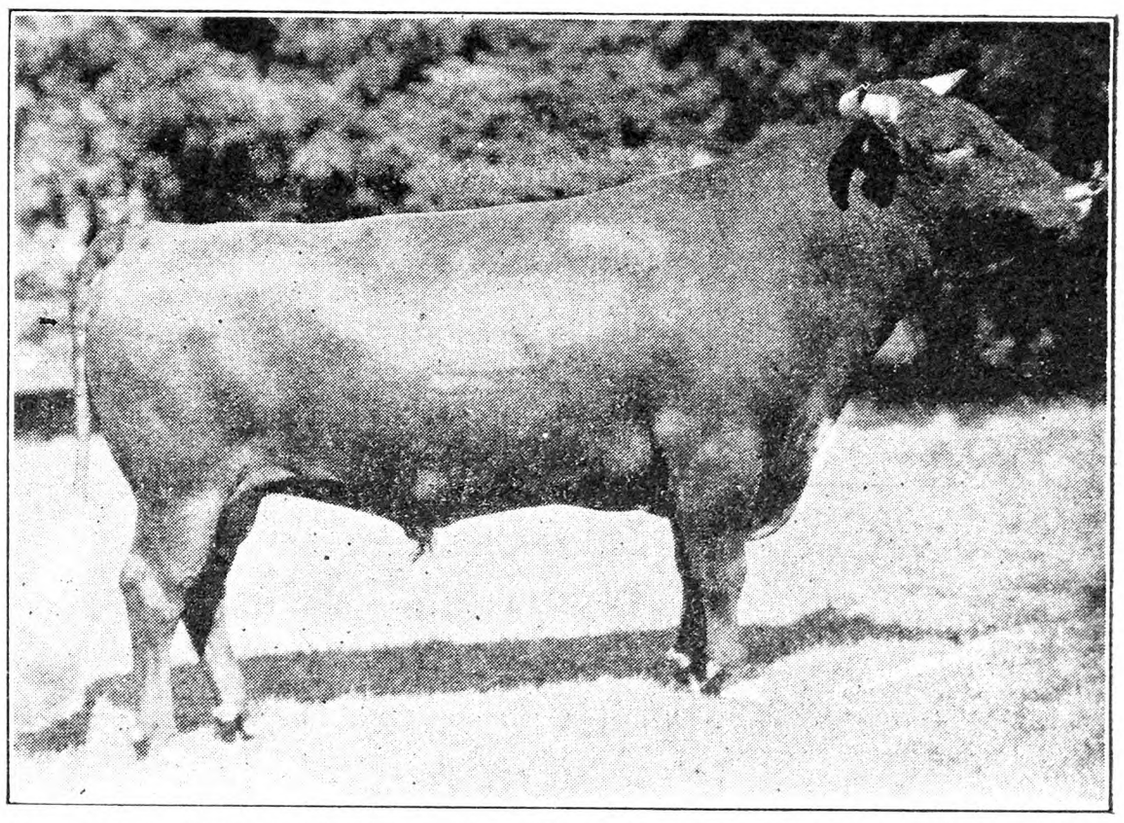
The Devon breed was early on the job in the United States. It served us well, providing milk, butter, cheese, beef and farm power. They filled the whole order possibly better than could any other breed then or since. As our country developed attention was called to other breeds, particularly to special-purpose dairy and beef cattle which were promoted and developed to a remarkable degree for the production of milk and butterfat on the one hand and beef on the other. This movement was greatly accelerated by the enthusiastic co-operation of institute workers, the agricultural press and many other agencies.

The Devon breeders were as a group conservative and failed to take steps to stem the tide until many valuable years were lost, so far as the development of the breed in the United States is concerned. Fortunately this was not true of England and many creditable performances are recorded there both in the dairy field and in beef production.

At the Bath and West Show, Plymouth, England, in 1922, first and second places in dairy production were won by Devons, all breeds competing, while at the London Dairy Show in the year previous, the



Yetive 16237, Devon Cow Owned by Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn.



Batchelder's Delay 9572, Devon Sire Owned by Connecticut Agricultural College.

breed stood second in points carried, the British Friesian only excelling.

In the field of beef production, Devons have many Smithfield championship carcasses to their credit, to say nothing of the breed's remarkable achievements in economical gains, weight for age, etc.

Friends of the breed contend that efficient development and promotion work comparable to that employed by the major dairy breeds, would have put the Devon on a high plane of efficiency in the United States. Fortunately there is some good Devon blood still in the country and very creditable showings have been made at some of the larger New England fairs in recent years.

Dolly Dartmouth on common farm fare on a New Hampshire hill farm made an official record of 14,472 lbs. of milk and 601.8 lbs. of butterfat. While very little official testing has been done, several very creditable records have been made here as well as in England.

Yetive whose photo accompanies this article made 8,797.4 lbs. milk and 371.34 lbs. of fat on two milkings a day and dropped a calf within the year. This cow was twice Grand Champion at the Eastern States Exposition.

The bull, Batchelder's Delay, whose photo is also shown, was Grand Champion five times in 1929-30. He is a son of Dolly Dartmouth and would seem to combine type and production.

There are at least three ranches in California upon which Devon cattle are found to compete favorably with the leading beef breeds in economical beef production.

N. P. Beardsley, of Roxbury, Conn., one of the largest breeders in Connecticut, specializes in matched steers and oxen. These he shows annually at several fairs, including Danbury. Usually there are from 15 to 20 pairs of well-matched steers and oxen tapering from an aged pair at the wheel down to calves, all of which are led by a bull in a single yoke. This string of even colored, dark cherry red cattle with white horns flashing, excites almost as much favorable comment as a six-horse draft team from Chicago. They are always in good condition although carried almost exclusively on grass and hay. Mr. Beardsley sells from the mature end of his string and even in these days of rapid transportation methods, realizes well from such sales.

One of our best known eastern herds is owned by Henry Ford at his Wayside Inn Farm, South Sudbury, Mass. Upwards of 40 head comprise this herd, which is well handled, and in addition to furnishing dairy products for his hostelry, forms an attractive and appropriate part of the equipment of this unusual and most interesting place.

The Devon Club is reorganized. Several importations have been made and the indications are that the breed may yet come into its own in the United States. Certainly they are attractive in appearance, wonderfully good doers under rather adverse conditions and respond readily to good treatment.

The world's greatest livestock country, Great Britain, has the greatest number of breeds of all classes of livestock. We have our several personal preferences and it seems very reasonable that dual-purpose cattle should have a chance in this great land. It is commendable that the U. S. Department of Agriculture is including in its livestock work a study of dual-purpose cattle. H. L. GARRIGUS.

Storrs, Conn.

The Emmadine Farm Foundation Sire

Foremost 39191 was dropped April 15, 1915, and is head of the Foremost Guernsey family. He was sold at auction May, 1916, for $3,000, a record price for age at that time, and later sold as an A. R. sire to Emmadine Farm, Hopewell Junction, N. Y., for $20,000.

Foremost is sire of 65 A. R. daughters:

	Pounds— Milk	Fat
5 daughters average	13,565	733
10 daughters average	13,531	708
15 daughters average	13,003	694
20 daughters average	12,923	679
25 daughters average	12,610	665
65 daughters average	10,924	574

In addition he has 36 producing sons: Five granddaughters averaging 15,033 lbs. of milk, 764 lbs. of fat; 10 granddaughters averaging 13,717 lbs. of milk, 731 lbs. of fat; 5 great granddaughters averaging 14,580 lbs. of milk, 792 lbs. of fat; 10 great granddaughters averaging 13,774 lbs. of milk, 741 lbs. of fat.

Foremost's get have been exceptionally prominent in the larger fairs and expositions of the United States and Canada, winning many first prizes, championships and grand championships, as well as the most coveted honors, first prize get of sire. He has proven his greatness as a breed improving sire with the inherited ability to transmit both increased production and improved type. J. E. DODGE.

The Chedco Farm Guernsey Herd

Chedco Farm is developing a small but select herd of Guernseys, with the sire Cramond Horatius 81664. Horatius is out of Cramond Stalwart 58812 and the famous old cow, Langwater Easter Lily 39289, who gave 13,461.8 lbs. milk and 664.27 lbs. butterfat in Class A when 11 years old.

Cramond Horatius has two daughters who are class leaders namely, Chedco Moonbeam 217484, who made second place in FF with 11,986 lbs. milk and 750.6 lbs. butterfat, and Chedco Josephine 185397, who made ninth place in BB with 12,699.7 lbs. milk and 776.5 lbs. butterfat.

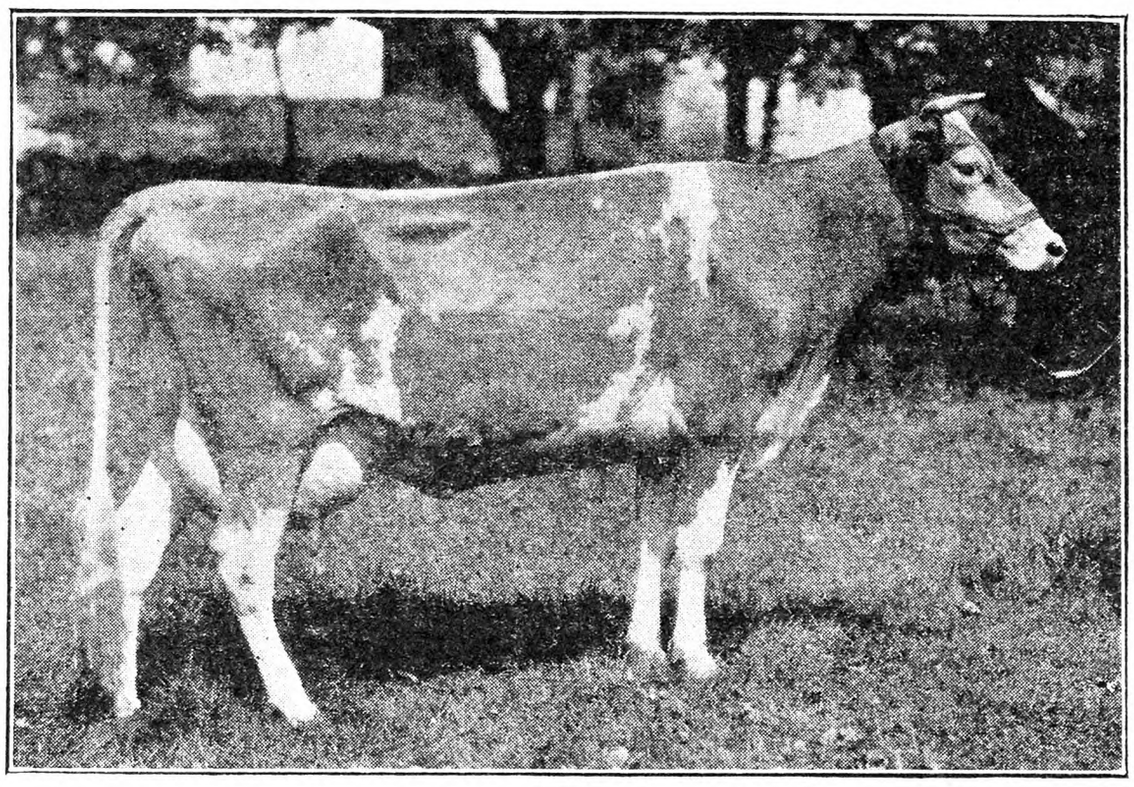
In addition, Cramond Horatius has the following tested daughters:

	Pounds— Milk	Fat
Chedco Helena, Class F	11,150.8	631.8
Chedco Rosamond, Class EE	10,700.3	652.6
Chedco Lady Edith, Class EE	12,162.7	694.4
Chedco Lena, Class E	10,437.5	584.2
Chedco New Year, Class G	10,210.3	629.2

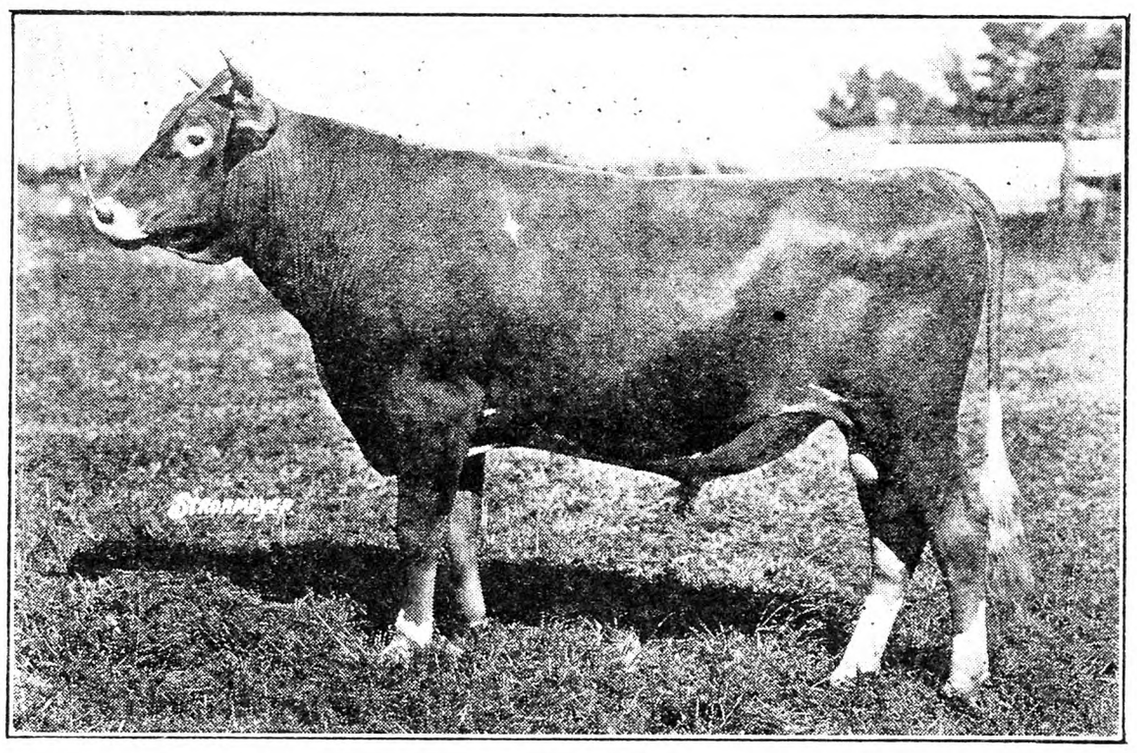
His seven tested daughters have averaged 11,335.3 lbs. milk and 674.10 lbs. butterfat.

Chedco Farm's junior herd sire is Langwater Chedco 147434, who is out of Langwater Pharaoh 97819 and Langwater Gem 122456, who gave 12,500 lbs. of milk and 686.4 lbs. of butterfat in Class D.

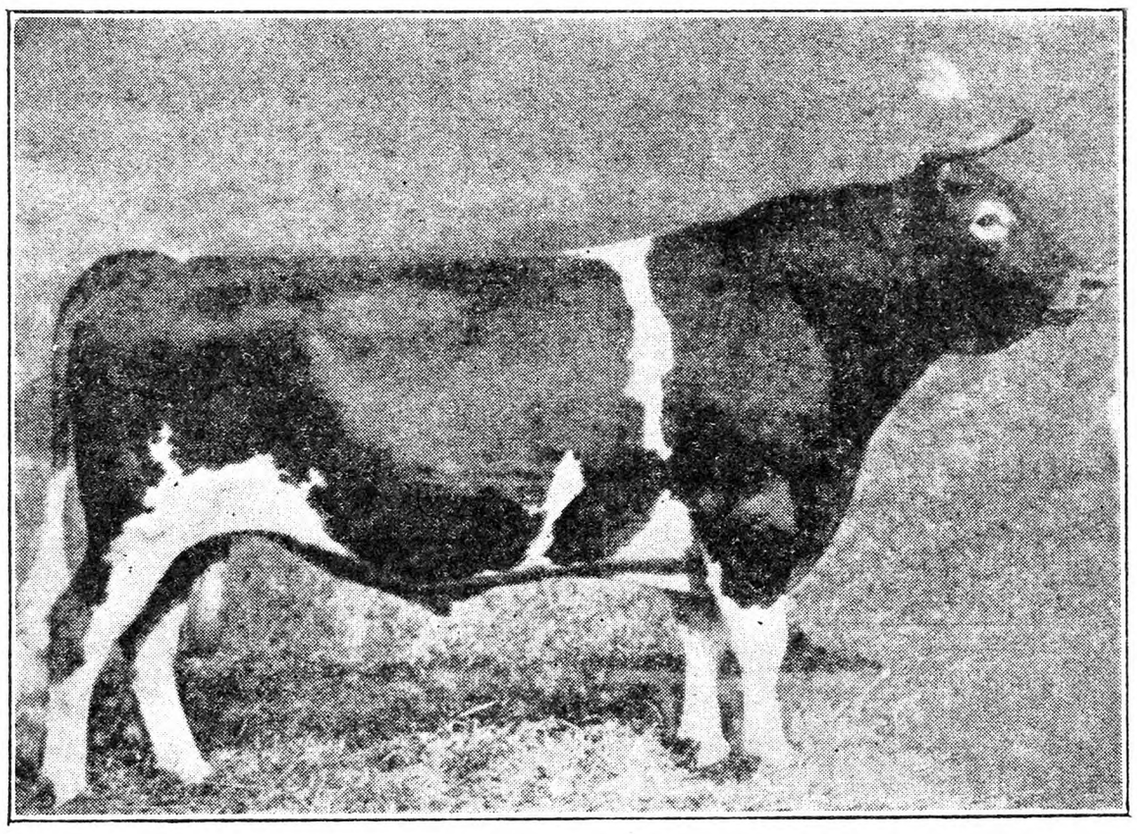
The principal object of Chedco Farm is to improve and better the breed. Visitors are always welcome.



Guernsey Cow Chedco Moonbeam 217484



Guernsey Bull Douglaston King Frederick 161527



Foremost as He is Today

Cayuga County N. Y., Guernsey Club

Since April, 1920, the Cayuga County Guernsey Club has been actively engaged in promotion of the Guernsey cow and the quality product that has been successfully marketed under the seal as "Golden Guernsey Milk."

Cayuga County has been known for some time as the largest Guernsey county in the country. One has only to drive through the beautiful Finger Lakes area and he is astonished at the large number of Guernsey herds he will see. Most of them are small herds, owned by aggressive farmers, who have developed some very profitable and splendid type animals.

Much of the success of the Guernsey cow is unquestionably due to the early purchase of Florham Laddie by Corydon Peck, of Loche, from J. L. Hofer in 1911. A great sire, a son of Ne Plus Ultra and out of the great breeding cow Golden Lassie of Paxtang, he has left his mark throughout the whole of Cayuga County. It is surprising when tracing the pedigrees of cows in Cayuga County how they invariably trace back to Florham Laddie through his many sons and grandsons that have been in service in this county.

The club has staged a showing at the State Fair for a number of years and it has been very successful not only in the show ring but as an advertisement of the county.

For several years the club has not sponsored a sale but this September a Cayuga County sale will be held at Auburn. An exceptionally attractive lot of animals havt been selected all from accredited herds and negative to the blood test for infectious abortion. In some cases the committee has been given a free hand to pick the animal in the breeder's herd. T. M. STAPLES, Secretary.

The Douglaston Manor Farm Herd Sire

The picture shows our herd sire at Douglaston Manor Farm, Pulaski, N. Y., Douglaston King Frederick 161527. This Guernsey bull was first prize at the New York State Fair as a calf in 1929, and was first prize yearling and junior champion bull at the New York State Fair in 1930. He was also first-prize yearling at the Eastern States Exposition last year, and third at the National Dairy Show.

His sire is a double grandson of the famous bull, Langwater Holliston 28055, and his dam is Imported Sea Belle's Bountiful of LeBriquet 239222. This cow is an exceptionally good type and is now making her third consecutive record which we expect to be well over 800 lbs. of butterfat. In 149 days she has produced 8,356.6 lbs. of milk and 389.3 lbs. of butterfat.

Besides her son we also have two daughters of Bountiful in the herd. The sons and daughters of "Frederick" are very promising and we expect him to make a great sire.

K. C. SLY, Herd Manager.

Why Drink More Milk: Is There Any Good Reason for It?

In this day of food propaganda, when each new discovery in the realm of nutrition is promptly made to further the sales of natural or proprietary foods, and no advocate fails to find the elusive vitamin lurking in some corner of his product, it is quite justifiable to ask whether the urging of milk as an essential part of the diet of young and old has sound reason behind it, or whether some hint of commercialism may be detected in the advice given. This is a matter that will bear looking into and, in the looking, not a little justification for the claims in favor of milk has been found.

First of all is a statement from one of our foremost authorities in things pertaining to human health, Dr. Rosenau, formerly of the U. S. Public Health Service. "Milk is our most important food," says Dr. Rosenau in his "Preventive Medicine and Hygiene." That is a strong statement, for "most important" places milk at the head of a very long list of human foods, these including the meats, the vegetables, the grains, fruits, nuts and all other edibles which man has made to contribute to his sustenance. But it is reasons, not statements, that we want just now, and among those mentioned by the authority quoted are these: "Milk is the best single food. It is one of the cheapest of the standard articles of diet and is the most economical source of protein." This was written at a time when milk cost more than it does today. An economical source of protein is something to be desired. Those who feed stock are made quite aware that protein is expensive, though a necessary element in the ration of their producing animals. It is equally needed in our food, as will be shown later.

Going further, Dr. Rosenau says that the peoples who have made the most liberal use of milk as a food have reached greater size, have attained to longer life, have been more successful in rearing their children and have made greater advances in those arts and sciences which we associate with civilization than non-milk-using peoples. Moreover, they have shown more aggressiveness, which we may call pep, and have developed to a higher degree not only race superiority but opportunity for the individual. If this is true, there must be a reason for it, and the reason, Dr. Rosenau believes, lies in the superior nutrition of milk-using folks. To put it in a single statement, the milk-fed are the best-fed, and the best-fed are most advanced in stature, health, length of life and opportunities for development and happiness. This is speaking, of course, of the race, but the race is made up of individuals.

Granting all that is said in favor of the liberal use of milk in the diet, and no one appears to dispute it, we still want to know why milk is superior to any other one food. The truth of the statement that milk contains all the elements needed in the nutrition of the human body is obvious, for we were all sustained upon it during a very important period in our lives and, when sickness demands that the body shall be nourished with the least effort upon the part of limping digestive organs, we turn instinctively to milk as the one food best suited to aid the body in its fight against the forces that would destroy it. Both infancy and illness afford opportunity for a practical demonstration of the fact that there is nothing lacking to make milk in itself a complete food.

It might be assumed from this that milk, a complete food, is sufficient for the nourishment of the adult at active work. This would be going too far. Five or six quarts of milk daily might supply the average adult with all the food solids needed, but it would be a monotonous diet requiring the ingestion of a large amount of water with the solids, for milk is not far from 90 per cent water. Still, our fresh vegetables that we think of as solids, because we have to chew them, may be quite as watery. Onions, bulk for bulk, contain more water than does milk, so do string beans. If the water entering into the composition of other

(Continued on Page 916)

Holsteins Pay at the Pail

Holstein-Friesians are the oldest known breed of cattle. They were first noted in the Kingdom of Holland, and it is from that country of origin that the improved strain now found in America has been developed. Says Motley in his History of the United Netherlands:

"On that scrap of ground, rescued by human energy from the ocean, were the most fertile pastures in the world. On these pastures grazed the most famous cattle in the world. An ox often weighed more than 2,000 pounds. The cows produced two and three calves at a time. In a single village 4,000 kine were counted. Butter and cheese were exported to the annual value of a million; salted provisions to an incredible extent. The farmers were industrious, thriving and independent."

These cattle were noted 2,000 years ago, in the time of the Romans although it is only 47 years ago that the name by which they are known in America was adopted. The name Holstein-Friesian is the result of the merger of two rival Herd-Book Associations in 1885. At that time, the Association of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle (organized in 1871), and the Dutch-Friesian Association (organized in 1876) combined to form The Holstein-Friesian Association of America. The cattle were labelled Holstein-Friesians and are familiarly termed "Holsteins", although "Friesians" would be a more proper designation according to modern authorities. Prior to 1885, they were generally termed "Holsteins".

The first black-and-white cattle to arrive in this country came from Holland, a country of small states united into a kingdom. The were then called Dutch cattle. The best specimens of the foundation stock came from one of these small states called Friesland, and a total of less than 9,000 head were imported previous to 1885. Importations from Europe ceased in 1905, due to disease outbreaks on the continent, and the 2,100,000 head that are now on the books of the Holstein-Friesian Association are largely descended from a total importation of less than 12,000 head.

In Holland, where the black-and-white breed was apparently developed, and has always been known as a dairy breed, rugged size, vigor, fecundity and reproductiveness are essential. Land in Holland is worth from $500 to $1,000 an acre and is better than is much of the land in New York State, yet these cows prove profitable there, and these people produce butter and cheese that sell on the European markets in successful competition with the dairy products of the United States. The secret of their success is an efficient cow, excellent care, co-operation, and the superior quality of the butter and cheese produced.

Although these black-and-white cattle were known as early as 300 years before Christ, it remained for American breeders to issue the first herd-book of any dairy breed in 1872. This was followed by one in the Netherlands (Holland) in 1875. Americans were also the first to establish an Advanced Register or a list of authenticated yields of individual cows.

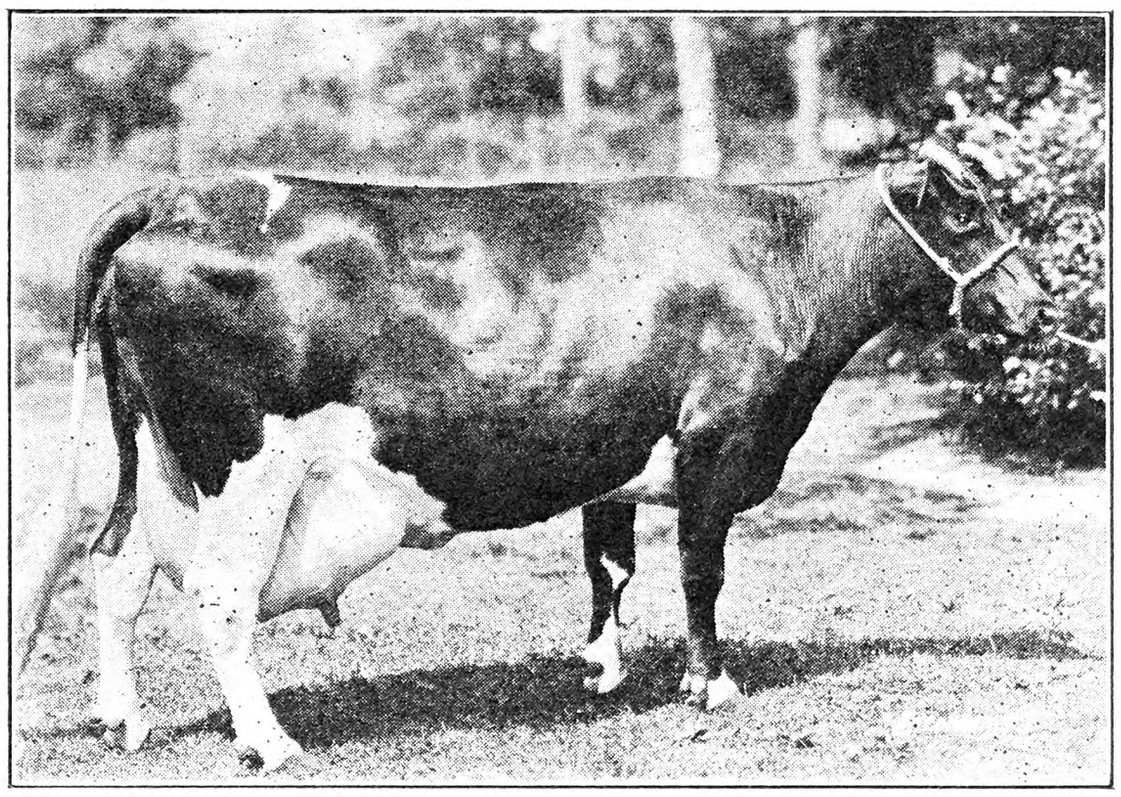
The first Holsteins probably arrived in America between 1621 and 1664, and were established in Eastern New York along the Hudson River and the rich valley of the Mohawk. For many years the cattle of the Mohawk were called Dutch cattle and were esteemed for their superior milking qualities. The first importation of which we have any positive knowledge, however, was more than 100 years later, when six cows and two bulls were sent by the Holland Land Company to their agent, John Lincklaen, of Cazenovia. The blood of these early importations was lost among the native cattle and no attempt to maintain the purity of blood lines was made until just before the Civil War.

Importations of black-and-white cattle were begun by Winthrop W. Chenery of Belmont, Mass., in 1859 and succeeding years. In 1870, there were less than a score of men owning small purebred herds. They formed an association known as the Association of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle and issued their herd-book the following year containing the entries of 59 bulls and 67 cows.

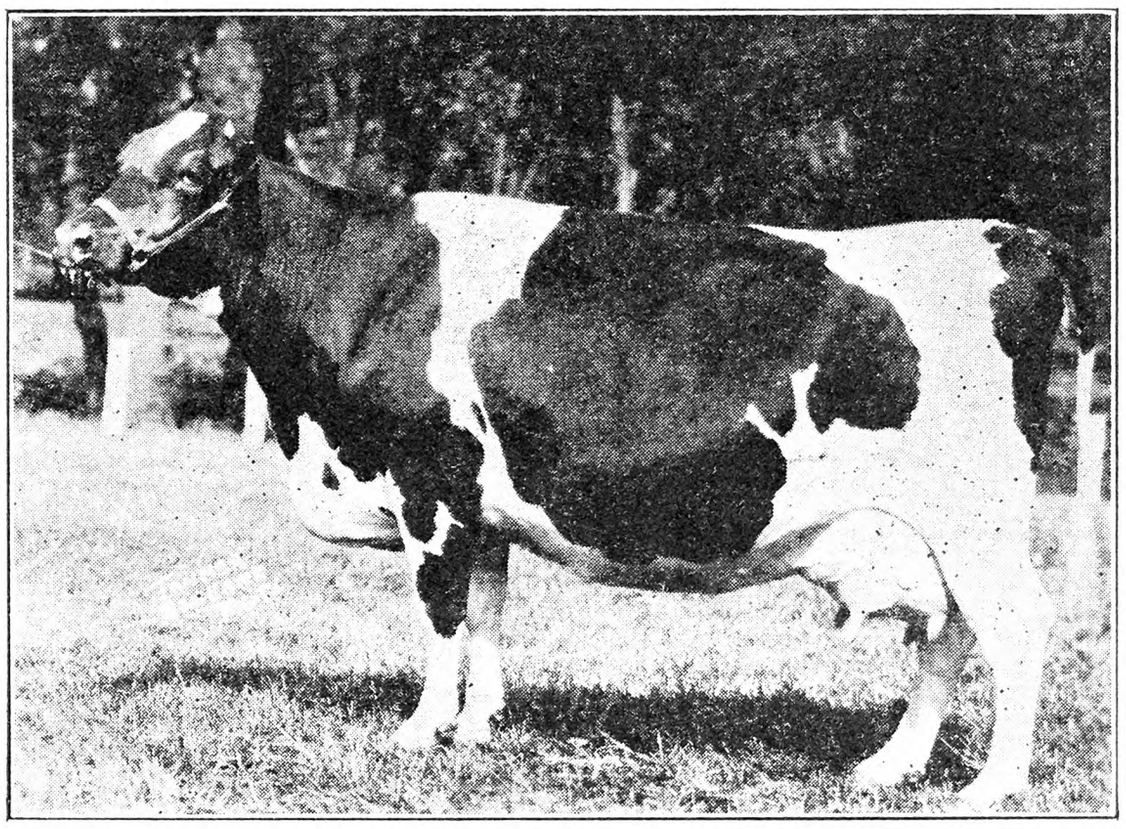
Certain modifications of the Holland Type have resulted in the American Holstein, possibly due to a change in the methods of feeding, the use of concentrates, and to methods of selection. The late Solomon Hoxie, veteran Holstein breeder, states, in answer to the question in 1903: "I think that it (the Holstein) has departed in some degree from the milk and flesh form, the ideal of Holland breeders."

Before the introduction of the black-and-white breed, 3,500 to 4,000 lbs. of milk a year was considered a very high average for a herd. Now the average for the nation exceeds 4,500 lbs. of milk, and Holstein herds that are well-fed and cared for easily average 10,000 to 15,000 lbs. of milk yearly. In fact, the nation-wide average for the first 242 herds of 4,834 cows reported in the Holstein-Friesian Herd Test show an average production of 366.4 lbs. of butterfat in 10,864 lbs. of milk and this is the average for the herd as a whole. In 1930, this average was raised to 371 lbs. of fat per cow.

A daily average of 74 lbs. of milk for 10 days was considered a phenomenal record when made by the cow Texelaar (No. 51 in the Holstein Herd-Book), back in 1866. Now at least 270 Holsteins average more than 74 lbs. of milk daily for an entire year, with a production in excess of 27,010 lbs. of milk in a year, and 120 have records exceeding 30,000 lbs. of milk or more than 82 lbs. of milk daily. The world's record milk producer is a Holstein, with 37,381.4 lbs. of milk or 102 lbs. of milk daily for a year. In fact, 100 Holsteins have equalled more than 100 lbs. of milk daily for seven days and this has been one of the developments of continued testing.



De Kol Plus Segis Dixie, Holstein-Friesian cow, champion of all dairy breeds for butterfat. In 365 days, she completed a strictly official record of 1,349.31 lbs. of butterfat in 33,464 lbs. of milk. She made her record in Canada under the joint supervision of the Holstein-Friesian Associations of America and of Canada when 9-years-old. Her owner was D. Raymond, Vandreuil, Quebec.



Bloodwood Johanna Jewel, the best Holstein-Friesian Cow to compete on the major fair circuits of the United States and Canada during 1930. She was awarded the title "All-American Aged Cow" by a committee of judges that presided at the major shows during the year. She was grand champion Holstein-Friesian cow at the Waterloo Dairy Cattle Congress, Eastern States Exposition, and Maryland State Fair. She is owned by Dunloggin Farm, Ellicott City, Md., and was bred by Ike Blood, Mukwonago, Wis.

The Advanced Registry official records of the breed began in 1893 and, since that date, the progress has been remarkable. The 24 lbs. butterfat cow was unknown for many years, but now more than 1,200 Holsteins in 37 States have exceeded that record and 342 have records exceeding 28 lbs. fat in 7 days.

An outstanding instance of individual production is the record of the Holstein, Traverse Colantha Walker, with a total in nine lactations of 200,114.9 lbs. of milk containing 7,525.99 lbs. of butterfat, which makes her the world's champion living long-distance butterfat producer.

The modern dairy cow is a specialist and it is on the Holstein-Friesian cow that the production of market milk has fallen. In the 30 leading dairy States, 92 per cent of the condensed and evaporated milk, 83 per cent of the creamery butter, 97 per cent of the factory cheese, and 87 per cent of the farm cheese are made from Holstein milk. Holstein herds furnish the bulk of the whole milk supply to metropolitan centers and it is estimated that nearly 80 per cent of the milk entering New York City comes from Holstein cows.

The day of the "family" dairy cow is past. The modern Holstein cow produces enough milk and butterfat for two or more families and, in the really profitable herds, a good Holstein cow could supply all of the families in a small apartment building.

In the past 19 years, the efficiency of the Holstein cow has increased 24 per cent from an average for mature animals on four daily milkings for one year (the only available comparable records) of 560 lbs. of butterfat in 16,000 lbs. of milk to 701 lbs. of butterfat in 20,000 lbs. of milk, the average for the past six years.

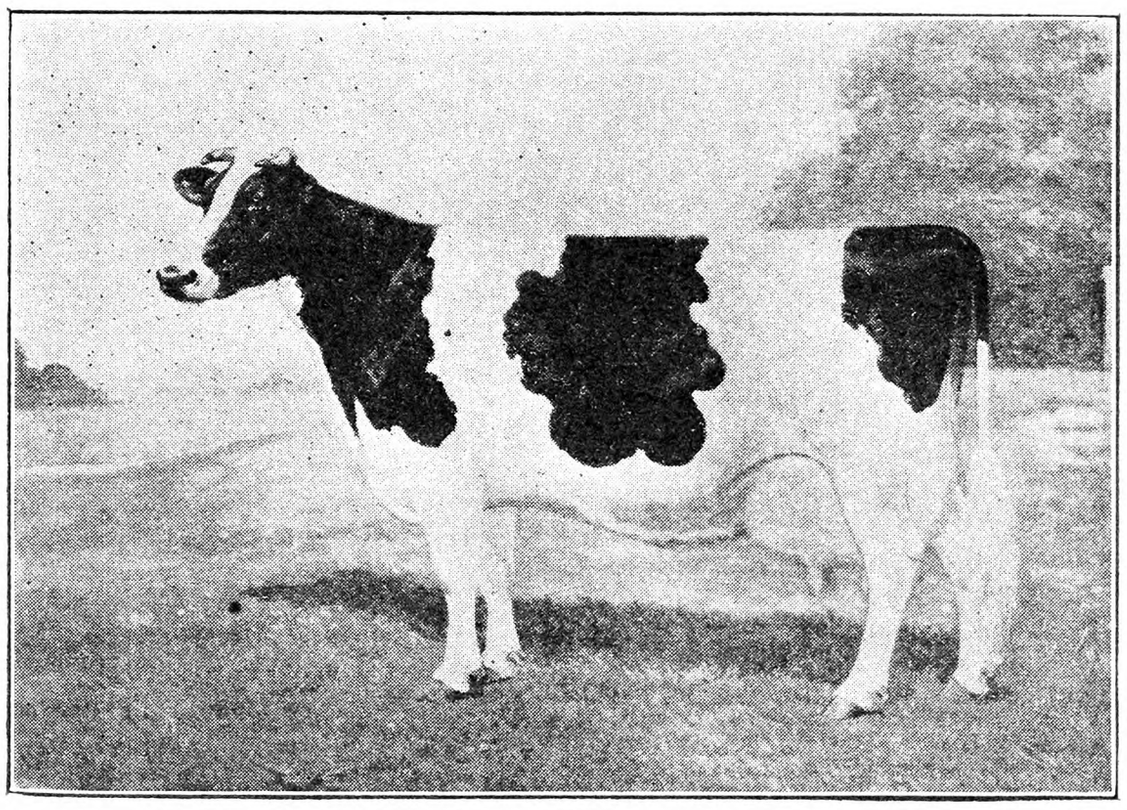
On Advanced Registry test, the 37,039 records of all kinds for 10 months and a year show an average production of 544.95 lbs. of fat in 16,057 lbs. of milk or more than 40 lbs. higher than the average of any other breed.

How efficient is the modern American Holstein, is shown by the fact that one in each 165 yearly records exceeds 1,000 lbs. of butterfat, and that one in each 14 exceeds 800 lbs. of butterfat. There are now 160 Holsteins (201 for all breeds) with 1,000 lb. butterfat records, and 120 Holsteins have milk records exceeding 30,000 lbs. (approximately 3,500 gallons) in one year.

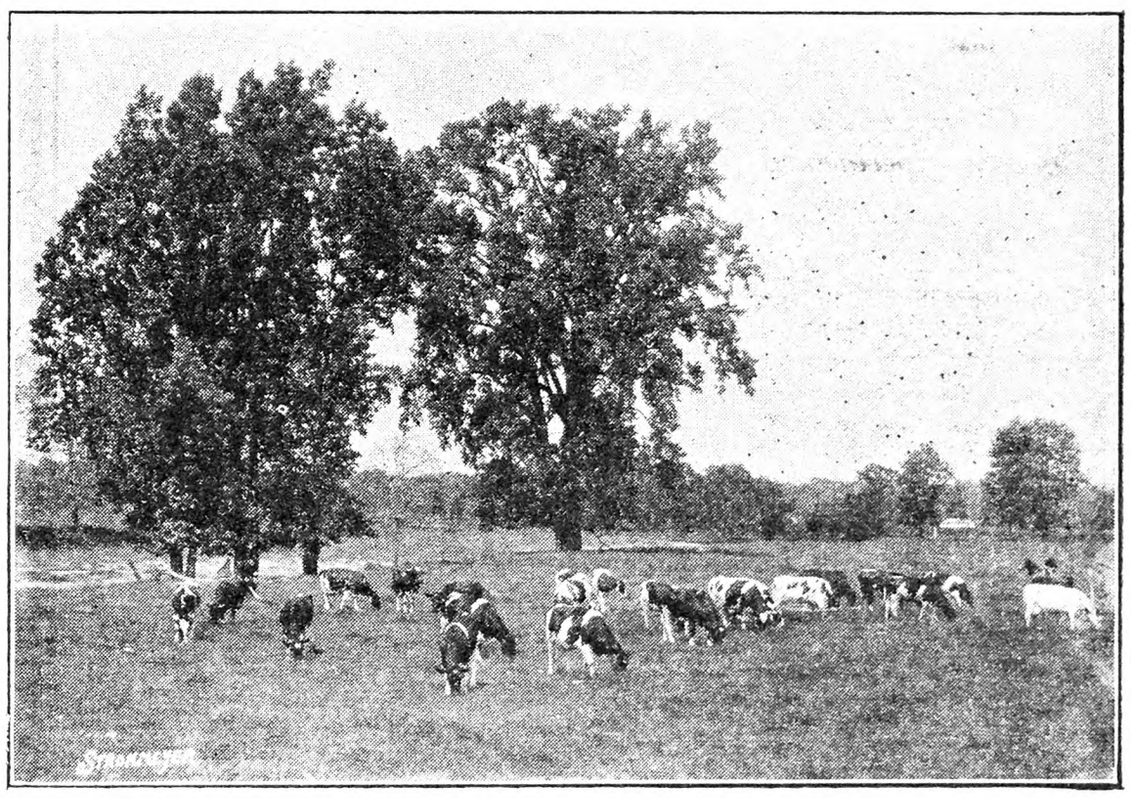
At present, more than 2,144,450 purebred Holsteins are registered in the Herd-Books of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and the 2,000,000th calf was registered on February 4, 1930. The 1,000,000th Holstein was registered late in 1921. On June 26, 1931, the 1,500,000th female and the 644,450th male were registered by The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, total 2,144,450 of both sexes in the books of the Association. Additional registrations of both sexes in the earlier associations that united to form the present national Association bring the total of registered Holsteins, as of June 26, 1931, to 2,164,441.

Approximately 2 males are registered for each 5 females listed in the Herd-Book. Some of the other males are vealed as calves, but a large number of unregistered males go to head grade dairy herds. The 1920 census showed that 57 per cent of the purebred dairy cattle of the nation were Holsteins and that 44 per cent of all dairy animals were of Holstein breeding. Due to the rapid increase in registrations, with more than 100,000 head registered in each of the past 11 years, with no appreciable increase in the total numbers of dairy cattle, it is thought that the 1930 census will show quite an increase. In 1920, there were 10,000,000 cows of Holstein breeding.

Membership in The Holstein-Friesian Association of America has also increased at a rapid rate. In 1920, there were 17,800 living members in The Holstein-Friesian Association of America. In 1931, there are more than 31,000 members, an increase of 13,200 net. W. T. CLEARY.



True Type Holstein-Friesian Cow



Pasture Scene

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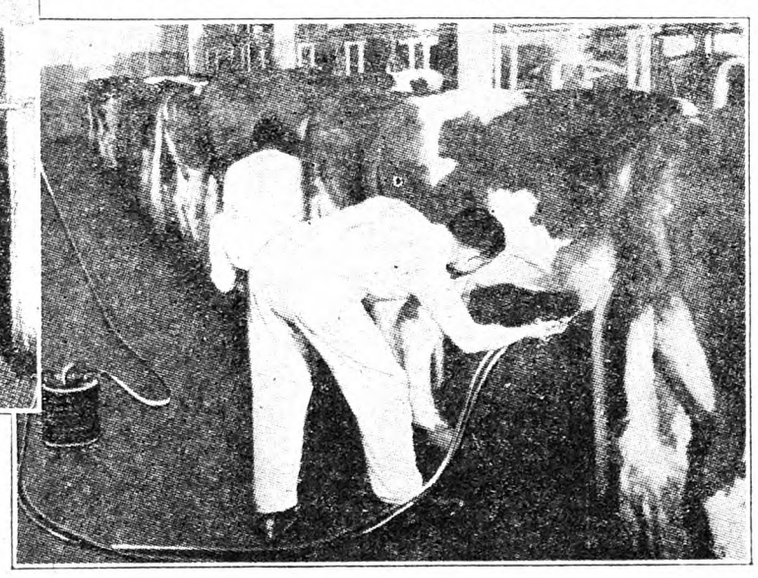

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Besides being one of the best outfits ever made for spraying cows with fly oils, it also makes a speedy one-man outfit for applying whitewash. Also ideal for spraying garden products, shrubbery, etc. Also can be used as a torch with kerosene, making an intense hot flame for burning brush, weeds, thawing out frozen pumps, tanks, or burning mites in poultry houses.

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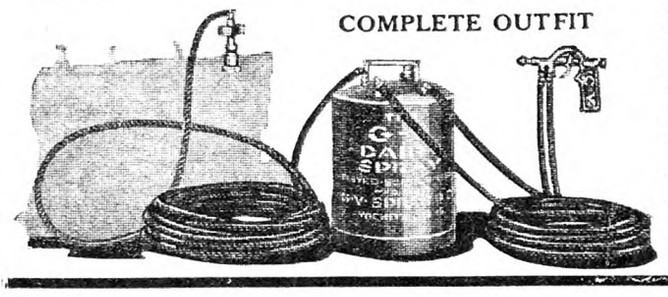

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Why Drink More Milk: Is There Any Good Reason for It?

(Continued from Page 914)

foods could be completely removed, we should be surprised at the diminution in their bulk. However, no one advises the exclusive use of milk by the adult, except under exceptional circumstances, and it is not necessary to attempt to minimize the value of other foodstuffs in order to emphasize that of milk.

Tables showing the amounts of chemical constituents of foods make dry reading, and are usually skipped for something containing more water in its makeup. In placing a value upon milk, it is only necessary to know that it contains the proteins, the carbohydrates and the minerals that we need in our foods, all in form easily digested and assimilated, and that, in addition, those mysterious, unseen elements called vitamins are present. The proteins are the muscle and tissue builders, the repairers of muscle and tissue worn out in action. In our domestic animals, they make up a considerable part of the salable products for which these animals are kept. The milk from the cow, the wool of the sheep and the eggs from hens all require a large amount of protein from food. That this protein is expensive when purchased in feeds is realized by the stockman when he adds the high protein foods to the rations of his animals, the oilmeal, the meat scrap and other feeds of high protein content. That milk is the cheapest source of protein in purchased foods stands in its favor. A table published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture shows a quart of milk to be equal in protein value to seven ounces of sirloin steak, 4.3 eggs or 8.5 ounces of fowl.

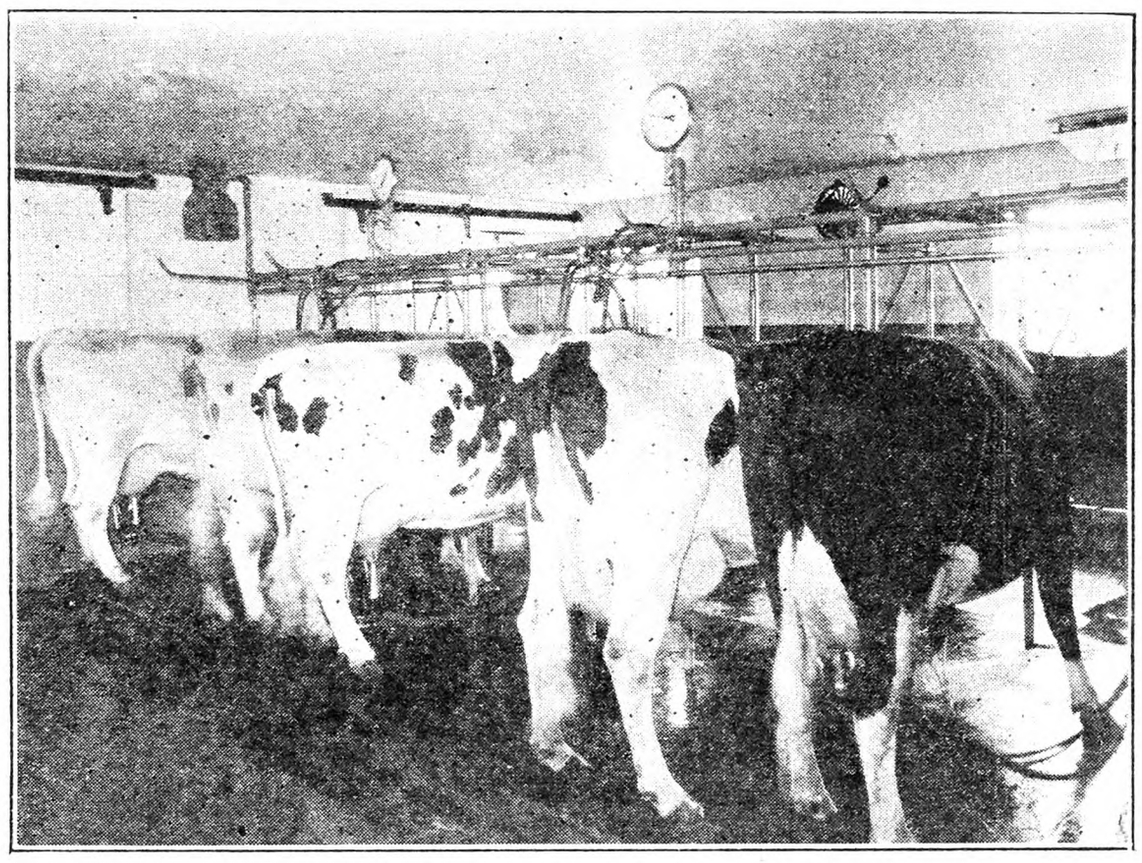
Those elements in food classed as carbohydrates have, as their particular function, the supplying of the energy required for the activities of the body and the maintenance of the body temperature. The never-ceasing action of the heart calls for a constant supply of energy-producing food, as do the other organs concerned in maintaining life and health. The sugar of milk is a carbohydrate, and the milk fat of the cream is rated two and one-fourth times the value of other carbohydrates, a sort of super-carbohydrate. In the oxidation, or burning, of these carbohydrates of foods, the temperature of the body is maintained. The table already quoted in speaking of the protein value of milk gives one quart of milk a carbohydrate or energy-producing value equal to that of 11 ounces of sirloin steak, 8.5 eggs or 10.7 ounces of fowl.

There still remain the minerals of milk to be thought of, small in quantity but of great importance. These two-tenths of 1 per cent of its bulk hold the lime, potash, phosphorus and soda required by teeth, bones and other body structures, all as much needeed as are proteins and carbohydrates. Also small in amounts but vastly important in action are the vitamins of milk; concerned directly in promoting growth and adding to the body's resistance to disease, they may have yet other undiscovered parts to play in nutrition. Vitamins are still the elusive spirits of the chemist's chambers, making their presence known through their actions but keeping steadfastly out of sight. It would seem that the water of milk might be disregarded, since it is more cheaply obtained from a pump, but water makes up a far greater part of all our foods than we are likely to think. Extract all the water from parsnips or green corn and you would have little more solid matter left than milk contains.

The story of milk is not completed with the telling only of its value in sweet, liquid form. Soured milk is finding a place more important than in the feeding of calves and pigs on the farm. Many an infant that has not thrived upon sweet milk is growing robust upon sour milk, milk soured by clean cultures of the organisms producing the lactic acid of that wholesome food. Butermilk and other sour milk drinks are also now found at refreshment counters patronized by adults. Butter and cheese should be credited to milk, since they represent many of its virtues without the handicap of liquid form. There is no other source of the fat needed in a complete diet equal to butter, a peculiarly digestible fat rich in vitamin A, the fat-soluble vitamin sustaining growth and health. The protein and fat of milk are found in cheese, a food less appreciated in this country than in Europe. The protein of milk, too, is found in milk from which the cream has been removed, skim-milk. Strange that skim-milk has never found its well-deserved place as human food. Its value is fully appreciated upon the farm, where livestock must be fed, but it is slow to gain recognition in the human dietary except in the form of cottage cheese, now generally offered at delicatessen and grocery stores. As a source of digestible protein, skim-milk is nearly equal to beef and is far cheaper. A rather odd form in which milk is used is kumiss, a fermented milk originally of Asiatic origin and obtained from mares. It is now made from cow's milk in this country and finds a place in the diet of invalids.

Difficulties in the transportation and keeping of milk have been largely solved by the ingenious manufacturer, who has found ways of removing the greater part of the water from the liquid and sealing the concentrated product in tin cans that will hold it in wholesome condition indefinitely. Whole milk, milk partly or wholly skimmed and cream are now found at the groceries in semi-solid or entirely dry form. The condensed milk of the tins differs from the evaporated milk in having had added to it a considerable quantity of cane sugar. Sugar is a preservative, but the evaporated product is preferred when the added sugar may be objectionable in the use to which the condensed product is to be put. Either will keep indefinitely as long as the can remains unopened, the condensed product much longer after exposure to the air if iced. "Dry milk" has a strange sound, yet the consumer may obtain whole milk, sweet or artificially soured, skimmed or partly skimmed milk or cream, in powdered form. By evaporating the water from liquid milk in a chamber from which the air has been exhausted, called a vacuum pan, a high temperature which would injure the milk need not be used. Milk powder in sealed tins will keep a long time and needs but added water to again become liquid. A pound of the powder will make five quarts of liquid milk of a wholesomeness that makes it suitable for infant feeding. The ice cream and candy manufacturers also find milk powder well adapted to their purposes. Great quantities of skim-milk and buttermilk are now supplied the poultryman and the livestock raiser in both dried and condensed form and have become important sources of the animal protein needed in a complete ration for young and producing animals. A more recent means of transporting milk and one permitting it to be carried long distances in its original liquid form without deterioration is found in the glass-lined, cork-insulated tank. These tanks may be of a size adapted to a motor truck or to a railroad car. The cooled milk is placed in them and the insulation, converting them into enormous vacuum bottles, insures the milk against any deleterious rise in temperature over a long period.

M. B. D.



Milking By Machine in A Massachusetts Barn

Milking by Machine

The picture above shows a familiar scene on many dairy farms where mechanical milkers have been installed. Any available power can be used to run them, such as the commercial electric current, the home electric, or gasoline plant. One person attends to several cows, and the milk is not exposed to stable canditions. This mechanical milking is particularly economic with the large milkers, such as shown in the picture.

The Turner Institute of Research

With the beginning of the operation of the James Turner Institute of Research, on May 15, 1931, the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station became the possessor of the largest institution for research in dairy farming in our Eastern United States. The valuable gift of James E. Turner, of Montclair, New Jersey with its 1,200 acres of tillable and pasture land gives New Jersey an opportunity and a responsibility to make some very worthwhile researches in this important branch of Agriculture. The James Turner Institute of Research comprises five large farms purchased or inherited by the donor, and situated in the extreme northern part of Sussex County, between Branchville and Sussex. The farms known as Belle Ellen Farms are situated at Beemerville. The other farms known as Lusscroft Farms lie to the east beyond Plumsock. Included in the gift of Mr. Turner were 280 head of Guernsey and Holstein cattle.

The Plan of Operation

The basis of operation of this great property as a dairy research institute will be laid around two factors, namely that the number of cattle on these farms shall not be greater than can be supported by the roughage and bedding grown on the farms; and secondly, every attempt will be made to operate the institution in a modern and practical manner. The entire milking unit is being centralized at one point. Sixty stalls were available at the large Belle Ellen barn, at Beemerville, and a remodeled horse barn adjacent to it will now house 60 more. Box stalls have been equipped for about 20 cows thus making it possible to maintain a herd of 130 to 140 milking cows at one time. Centralized operation of milking herds, and decentralized operation of dry stock units and farming operations, seems to have a great possibility as a means of saving labor and making for efficiency in the future. It is hoped that the plan to be instituted at the new branch of the Experiment Station may be a demonstration in dairy cattle management.

As a precaution against disease, and for economy in feeding and management, dry cows will be moved from the milking unit and segregated at what is known as the Valley Farm, located about half way between Belle Ellen Farm and the original Lusscroft Farm and the home of Mr. Turner. The Valley Farm contains 80 acres of tilable and pasture land and may well support 20 or more dry cows and furnish employment to one man in Winter who will feed and manage them. This unit operator will be available for general farm work during the growing season when dry stock would, of course, be turned to pasture.

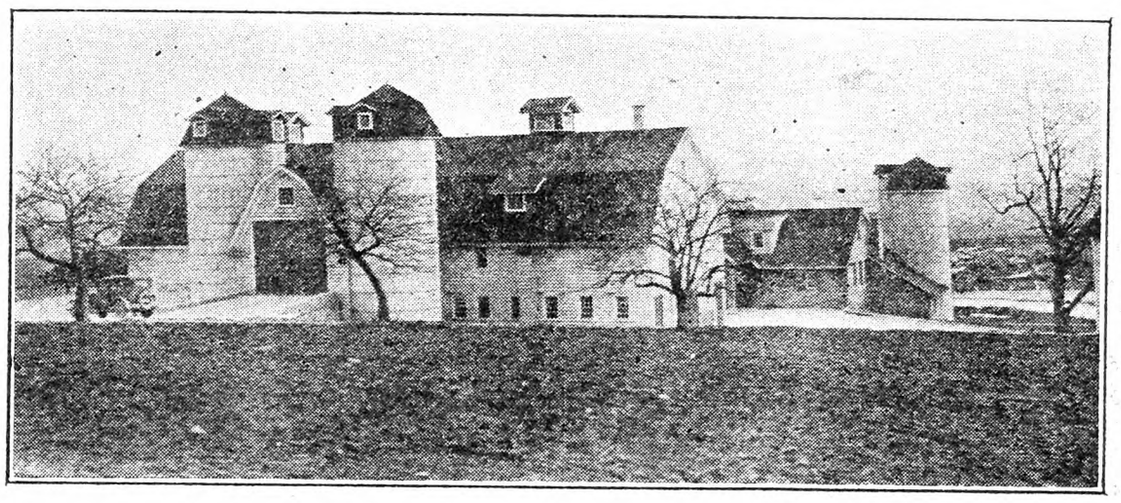
Centrally located between the present barn and the remodeled unit at Belle Ellen Farm, is a square fire-proof structure which will serve as a feed storage unit in its second floor, and which will be occupied by a milking room on the first floor. This milking room, sometimes called a milking parlor, is to be equipped with stalls and mechanical milkers to accomodate eight cows at a time. Milk will flow directly from the combined milker in the central milking room to refrigerated storage tanks, where it will be cooled and stored until ready for delivery to the milk plant. Haymows directly above the cows stabled on either side of the central barn complete the facilities for making this plant an efficient milk producing project.

Near the milking barn is a very modern test cow barn and calf unit, where calves will be grown until four to six months of age. As a precaution against contagious abortion calves six months to a year of age will be moved to Lusscroft Farm where they will be grown in open sheds until bred. Bred heifers should not be allowed to mingle with older cows or other young stock. Therefore, the Meadow Farm, which lies adjacent to the original Lusscroft Farm, will find a very proper use as a place where growing bred heifers may be housed or pastured and may be managed by another caretaker whose duty it will be to feed and manage such numbers as will be needed for replacements in the milking herd. His work will be to take care of another decentralized unit, and be available for general farm work in the growing of roughages. At present the number of young stock is very small, but a plan of growing replacements for the State Institutions of New Jersey has been started.

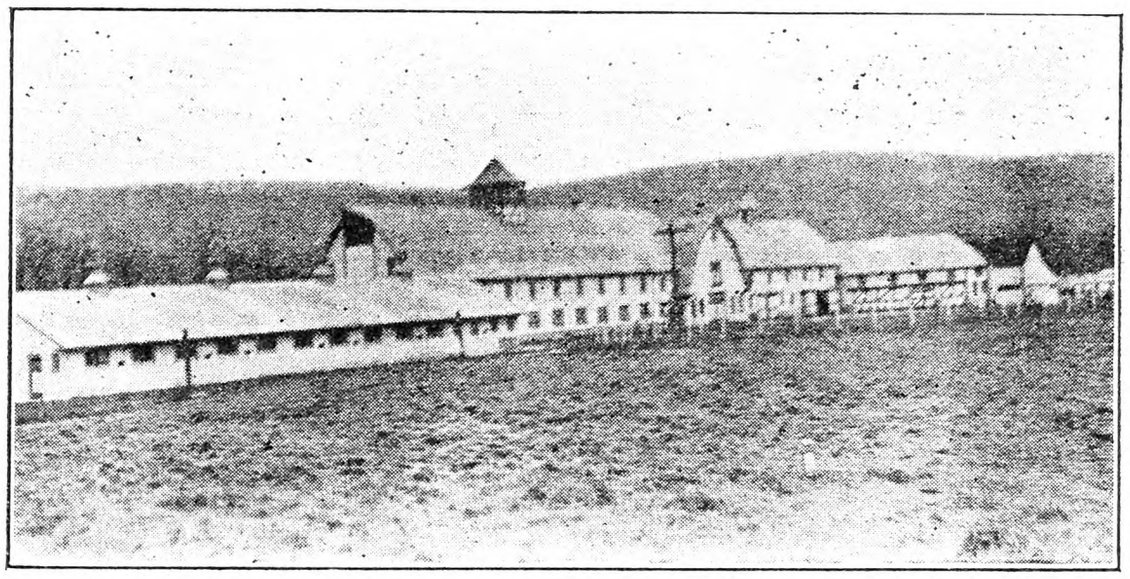
The Wyker Farm, which Mr. Turner recently acquired, and which lies adjacent to Lusscroft, will be used for this purpose. The plan just described clearly shows that the Experiment Station does not wish to compete with Sussex County Dairymen in the production of large quantities of milk, but merely to keep enough cattle to afford some comprehensive breeding and feeding programs, and to develop a rather large system of pasture management research with young animals and milking cows. The Wyker Farm and much of Lusscroft are well adapted to pasture research as the fields are well located and well watered for a system of pasture management according to the European plan of rotation from one small unit to another, and with supplemental fertilization following the pasturing of each unit.

Breeding Experiments

Eastern Dairymen are aware of the fact that the fluid milk market is demanding a product containing a high butterfat. With the distributor willing to pay for



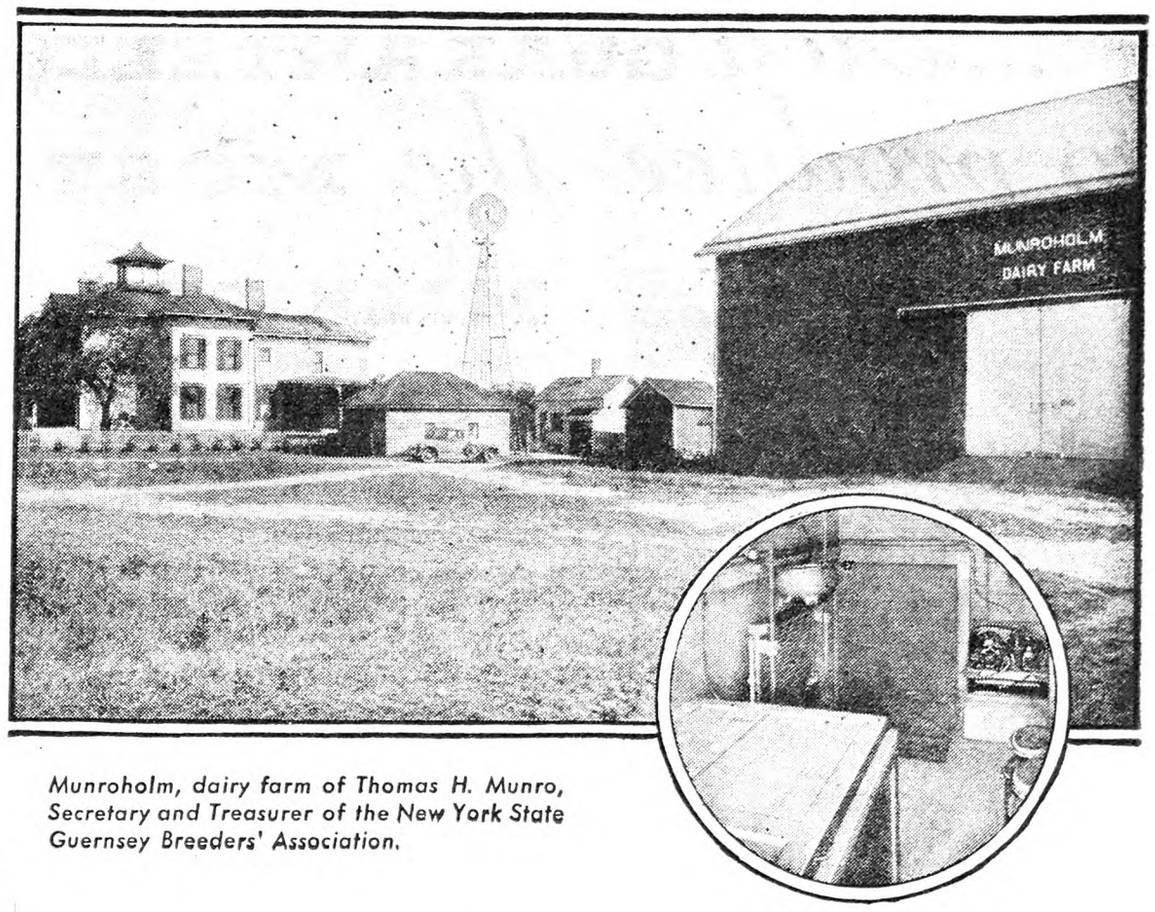
Dairy Barn on Lusscroft Farm, stanchion for 85 cows.



Dairy Barn on one of the Belle Ellen Stock Farms. Stanchions for 175 head of stock—milking cows to be kept on this place.

COPELAND

MILK COOLING EQUIPMENT



Munroholm, dairy farm of Thomas H. Munro, Secretary and Treasurer of the New York State Guernsey Breeders' Association.

"—has almost doubled my income!"

"I have been using Copeland Milk Cooling Equipment with an eight-can Cabinet for three seasons. The equipment has paid for itself in increased income, as, since it has been installed, the bacteria count has been reduced from 12,000 to 5,000. This reduction has been effected by cooling and delivering the milk to the plant always below 50 degrees, and by new milk house equipment. The extra premium received for delivering this grade of Guernsey milk has almost doubled my income. I am now receiving 9½ cents per quart and without this equipment the rate would be 5 cents per quart. Am producing 8 cans per day."

Thomas H. Munro

COPELAND Electric Milk Cooling Equipment is paying dividends to scores of dairymen throughout the country, just as it earns increased income for Thomas Munro. Copeland Equipment does four definite things—all of which contribute to better profits. One: It reduces the cost of milk cooling more than 50%. Two: It eliminates spoilage and rejection. Three: It improves the producer's rating so that he can get higher prices. Four: It eliminates the labor of storing and handling ice.

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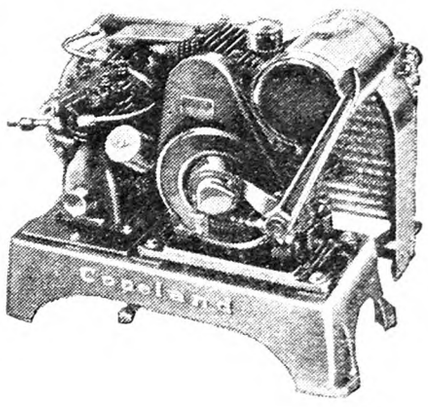
For milk producers situated "beyond the power lines" Copeland offers Cooling Equipment operated by gasoline engine. This type of equipment parallels in performance and economy the results of the electrically operated outfits. Many such systems have been installed in New York State. For complete details ask any Copeland Dealer or write directly to us for our new, free booklet "Milk Cooling Equipment by Copeland."



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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

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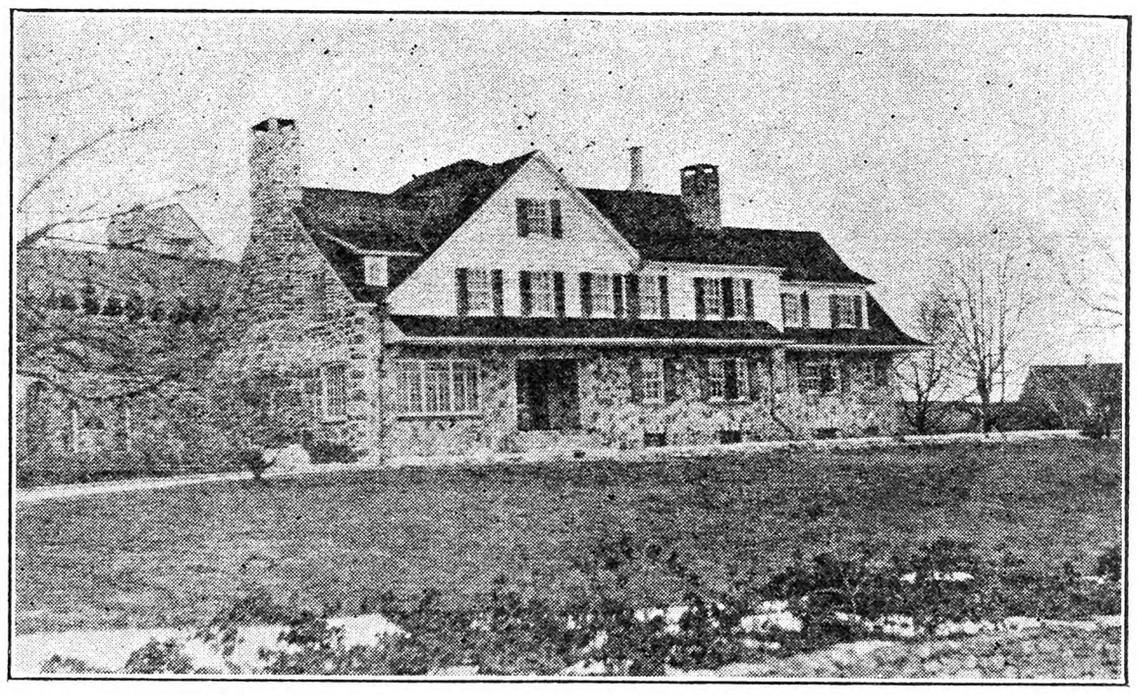
a fair bonus for the cost of producing a milk high in fat, the farmer can afford to attempt to meet market demand. The question has been put to the Experiment Station as to which breeds of dairy cattle should we turn to most economically produce a milk containing 4 per cent of butterfat. The Experiment Station is planning to keep five breeds of dairy cattle, either at the Experiment Station Farm in New Brunswick, or at this new branch in Sussex County. For the present at least attention will be devoted to the breeding of Holsteins and Guernsey cows at the Turner Institute. A study will be made to determine whether a strain of Holstein cattle can be produced which will give milk of a high fat quality without materially reducing the average quantity for the breed. Already a number of high-testing Holstein cows have been added to the original herd. Proven sires with a capacity to sire daughters of high-test have been secured to head up the project. Daughters of these bulls purchased with them will be used in inbreeding and outcrossing experiments over a period of several years, in order that studies may be made to determine if, through rigid selection and a breeding program, enough factors which contribute to a 4 per cent standard may be segregated to form the basis of a high-testing strain of Holstein cattle. To the Guernsey herd will be added proven sires for the conduct of a breeding program which also will involve several years of study.



Turner Home, to be used as a library and sub-station Headquarters.

Studies in dairy cattle nutrition will be started as the whole project progresses. A need is felt for a comprehensive study of the factors affecting the growth and development of replacements in New Jersey. The cost of growing young stock in the East is high because of land values and high priced labor. One finds, however, that growing replacements from one's own herd is a safe way to keep our herds free from disease. A method of bringing our young stock into production at the least possible cost is one deserving of study. Methods of feeding and their relation to disease reproduction and the production of milk of maximum nutritive and therapeutic value are receiving greater scientific attention than ever before. The study of relation of inheritance to disease, milk of low bacteria count, and other properties offers a field for conscientious study. The James Turner Institute with its lakes, streams, forests and its location in a well known geological area offers possibilities for the development of an institution that should contribute valuable information to New Jersey and other eastern agriculture. This Institute for Research is a responsibility, yet it should develop into an institution which shall bring honor not only to its generous donor but to the State of New Jersey.

J. W. BARTLETT.

The Sheep Industry in the Town of Middlesex, Yates Co., N. Y.

I have been asked to write something about the sheep industry in the town of Middlesex. I am glad to do this as sheep have been my favorite brand of livestock for 50 years.

The first flock of sheep I ever owned consisted of 25 yearling fine wool ewes, which I purchased of Lester Adams, a noted sheep man of Middlesex. I gave $100 for the bunch and sold 10 to a Mr. Hardy, of Palmyra, for $100. I thought I was quite a successful sheep man.

I handled fine wools when I began the sheep business. We kept the ewe lambs and sold the buck lambs to be shipped west. A great many fine wool sheep were purchased here and shipped west. The buyers used to cover them with lamp black and oil to give them that black, oily appearance.

The late Edmund Parish, of Naples, said that he went West with a load of sheep. Another man had a load in a leaky car. It rained and the sheep got wet. Mr. Paris said the fellow cried like a baby, and said he was ruined. The rain took the oil and color all off.

My father always was in favor of fine wool sheep and we kept them for a long time. We used to have foot rot and many a time I have sat down with him and handled a flock of 100. It was necessary to pare the diseased foot all off and apply blue vitriol and vinegar. I have seen foot rot destroy the best wether in the flock. Maggots would get in the hoof and, when the sheep would lie down, the foot would come in contact with the body and the maggots got in the sheep.

As wool went down and mutton went up, we gradually got out of the fine wools, and kept grade ewes and used a coarse-wooled ram. I contracted 100 lambs to Charles Gates, of Geneva, for five years, at five cents per pound, 20 years ago. I also have sold to Brotzsky, of Avoca, and C. M. Washburn and L. A. Adams, of Middlesex.

Lambs began to creep up again in 1919, and were 10 cents per pound. We sheep men thought that a good price. They kept increasing in price and reached 20 cents per pound in New York, in war times. One hundred ewes were good for a number of years' wool and lambs at around $15 to $20 per head. George Blodgett, a neighbor, used to say the sheep was his insurance.

Of late, a buyer from Rochester has taken the most of our lambs at good prices until the depression came, when the price dropped about one-half. We look for wool and lambs to come into their own again but we may be mistaken. We shall always stick to sheep—if they do not go down to nothing.

Middlesex is finely located for the sheep industry and has more sheep than any town in Yates County—about 4,000. We have the Middlesex Valley for growing the hay and grain to winter them on, and South Hill to run them on in the Summer. Sixty years ago a great many more sheep were kept in town. Anson Lindsley would plant 50 acres of corn and feed 1,000 sheep during the Winter. Roswell Tyler, Wagar Brother, Lester Adams, and William Fisher were the big sheep men in an early day. Each kept around 300 ewes. The lambs were kept until three years old and the wethers then sold for mutton. The ewes were kept for breeding. The sheep used to be taken to Westy River and "washed" in June. Lester Adams would never wash his sheep but sold the wool unwashed at about 10 cents per pound less. He said it was cruel to throw sheep in the water. That he was right is proven by the fact that no one washes the sheep now. Sheep men new depend on the West to renew the flocks. Smith and Carr, Fenton Wagar, Adams and Jackson, and C. M. Washburn have brought many carloads to town.

Sixty years ago the sheep men here depended on Steuben County for their

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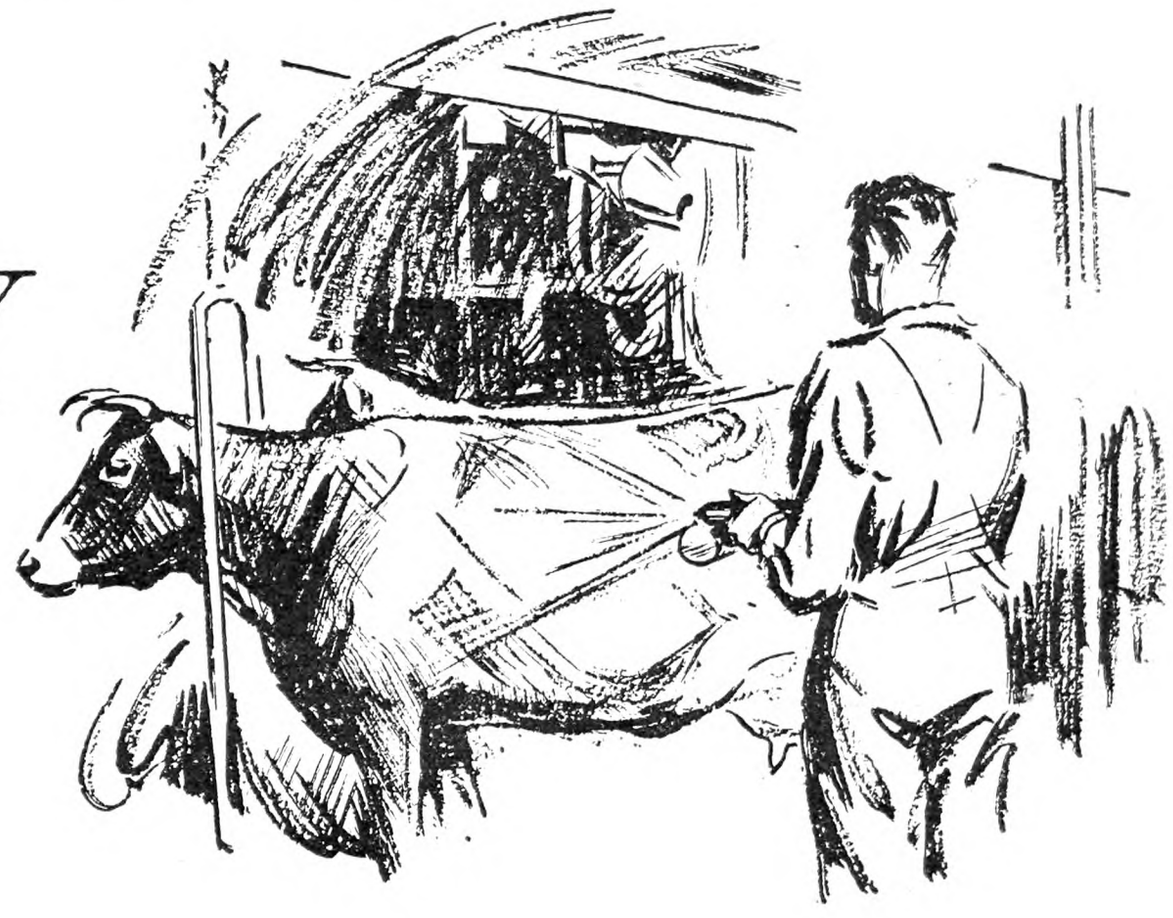

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PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FOR THE FARM

Standard Oil Company of New York

sheep. Simon Smith, Hollis Tyler and Lyman Sheppard (who used to mark his sheep "L. S." place of the seal). Granby Brothers have sold hundreds of sheep in this town.

Nothing will keep up the fertility of a farm like sheep. We have been looking on a field on our farm this forenoon on which we had drawn and thrown sheep manure last Winter. The field was sown to barley and oats last Spring and 200 pounds of acid fertilizer sown to the acre where we put the sheep manure. The grain is down flat after a heavy rain. We have known a good dressing of sheep manure to last 10 years.

If we are to have low prices we must keep our land fertile so that we can get a large yield. Another thing—you have two chances with sheep—wool and lambs—and only one chance on cattle or hogs.

Sheep are easy to fence against and nice stock to care for in the Winter. The late Lester Adams said that the aroma of the sheep fold was conductive to good health.

I might add a few words in regard to the Merino Sheep Industry in this section. I used to attend the annual sheep shearing held at Honeoye, Ontario County. I have stayed all night with John P. Ray. Probably the best Merino sheep man in New York State in his day. I have seen a flock of Merino ram lambs shear 20 lbs. and weigh 140 lbs. each. Ewes would shear 20 lbs. each and rams 40 lbs. I once purchased a Ram of Mr. Ray named Jay Gould for $100. I have kept a flock of sheep out of the rain the year around. The fine wools will have the black oily appearance if kept dry. I have left the wheat field when a shower was coming up to get the sheep in. Pomeroy and Allen were large wool buyers in those days and fine men to do business with.

Here is hoping the women will wear more woolen clothing and that the laborer will have plenty of work so that he can buy more mutton. L. C. WILLIAMS.

The Tunis Sheep

The Tunis is one of our oldest breeds of sheep, having been bred in Tunis, Palestine and Egypt for many centuries, and were first brought to the United States in 1799.

In size they rank with the other medium mutton breeds, but are of distinctive type and color, the face and legs being tan or red, and the wool of adult animal white, like that of other breeds. At birth the lamb's wool is usually a shade of red or tan, like its face and legs, but in the course of a few weeks its fleece changes to white like that of the older sheep.

The Tunis have long ears, which are broad and dropping, their heads are small and seldom show signs of horns, the body is firm well rounded and the flesh of fine quality. Adult rams weigh from 160 to 200 lbs. and ewes from 120 to 160 lbs. The fleece grows from three to five inches long and shears from seven to twelve lbs. annually, the wool grading one-fourth to three-eights blood combing of a desireable market quality.

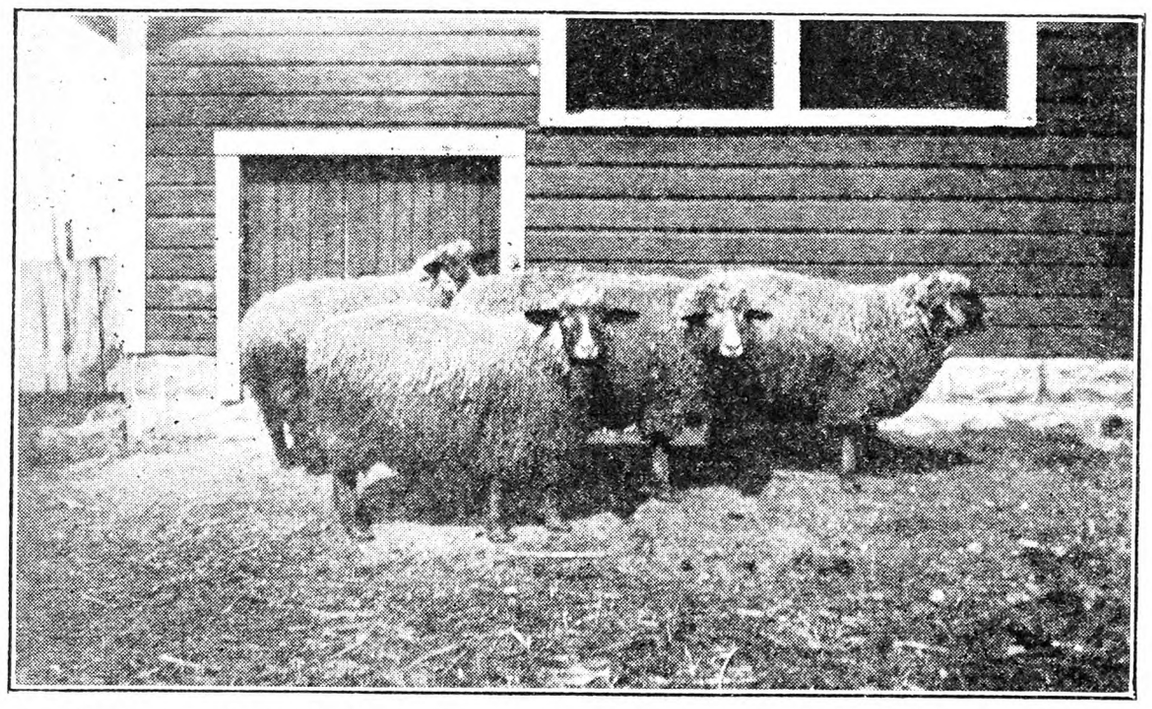
The Tunis excel as producers of Fall and early Winter lambs, the ewes being good mothers and deep persistent milkers, growing their lambs extra well. Although a early maturing breed, the ewes remain useful breeders until 12 or more years old.

The rams of this breed are very active, vigorous breeders and even when used on ewes of other mutton breeds produce lambs of quick growth and superior quality. The Tunis seem more resistant to intestinal worms, have clean noses, a bright, intelligent appearance and strong constitutional vigor.

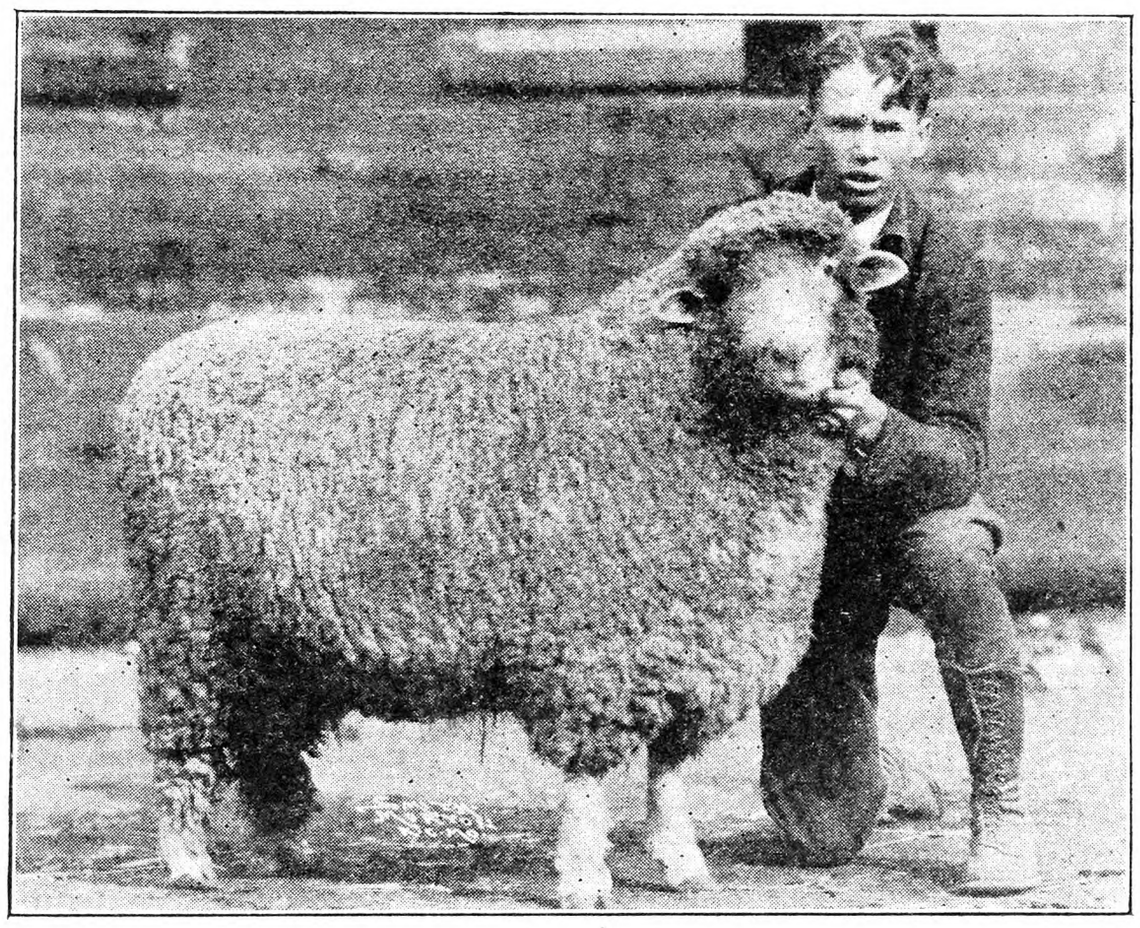
At the great social centers of southern France and Italy, thousands of Tunis lambs are recived each week from Northern Africa to be served as a delicacy at the Cafes and Hotels.

In America the welfare of this breed is looked after by the National Tunis Sheep Registry Inc., Fulton, N. Y. The letterheads of this organization state that it is organized under the Membership Corporation Laws of New York State, to provide and maintain a reliable purebred Registry Association for the Tunis Sheep, and to promote its welfare and merits throughout the United States of America and their Territories. Among those connected with this organization, are such longtime breeders as Ellis, of Maine, Carr of Mich., Moore of Ind. and McPherson, Pennell and Owen of N. Y., each of whom having, in the past, held office in a old association formed years ago for this breed.

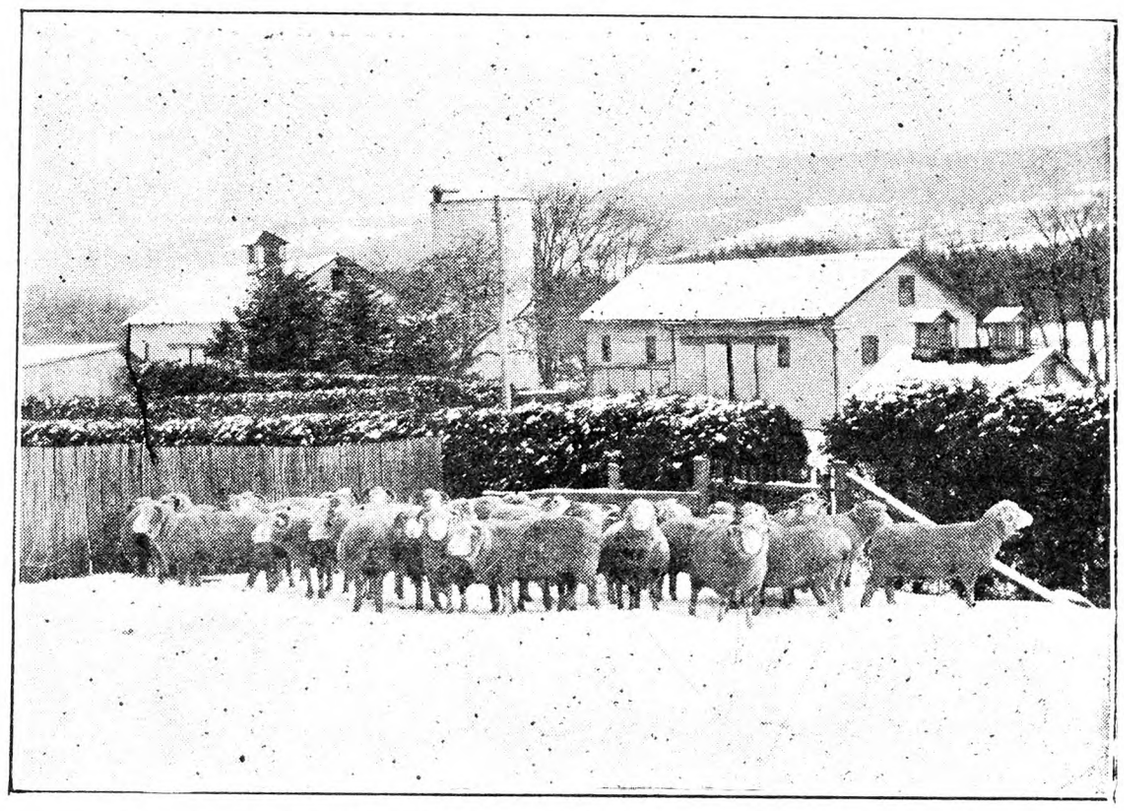
The long life and vigorous health of this mutton breed, together with its readiness to breed for Fall or early Winter lambs, which are ready for market when prices are best, and its quality and weight of wool, make the Tunis a desireable sheep, which is rapidly gaining popular favor. RALPH E. OWEN



Purebred, pedigreed Tunis yearling ewes, registered in the National Tunis Sheep Registry Inc. Fulton, N. Y.



J. W. Whitmore, of Mt. Morris, N. Y. who sends us the above picture, says: "This was the 1929 champion Corriedale ram of United States, and has a wonderful show record. I recently bought him from the University of Wyoming which bred and showed him.



Dorsets in Winter at Tranquility Farm, Allamuchy, N. J.

Events of the Week

WHEAT.—The Federal Farm Board has traded 25,000,000 bushels of wheat to the government of Brazil for 1,050,000 bags of coffee. Negotiations for the deal have been under way for six months. A bag of coffe weighs 132 lbs. and present price is about 8½ cents per lb. The board agrees not to sell the coffee until the Fall of 1932. The ultimate price of the wheat will depend on the price received for the coffee when sold. The board has also agreed to sell 15,000,000 bushels of wheat to China on long credit basis for distribution in the famine districts of the Yangste Valley flood area.

COTTON.—Cotton conference in New Orleans, headed by Governor Long of Louisiana recommended that the Legislatures of the cotton States pass laws to prevent the planting of cotton in 1932. It was provided in the resolution that the law of any one State shall not be binding unless and until similar legislation shall be adopted by three-fourths of the cotton-producing States. A resolution was also adopted urging the Federal Board to buy 8,000,000 bales of cotton at prices above the present market. This cotton is under the plan to be held and allocated among farmers in proportion to their usual production provided the farmer signs a contract not to grow any cotton in 1932. The first recommendation embraced the Governor Long plan and the second that of Senator Caraway of Arkansas. These statesmen take no heed of the calamities caused by the attempts of government to regulate the price of agricultural commodities during the past history of the world.

OIL MERGER.—It is announced that a merger of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the Standard Oil Company of California is being arranged for by the heads of both companies. This merger would represent a capital of $2,400,000,000. This is larger than the $2,000,000,000 United States Steel Corporation, and second only to $3,000,000,000 American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

GANGSTERS' INCOME TAXES.—The Government's campaign against tax-dodging gangsters resulted in the collection of $408,598 delinquent income taxes in July, Robert E. Neely, acting collector, announced at Chicago Aug. 25. Fifty well known gangsters have filed delinquent returns within a few months, Mr. Neely said. The largest individual collection was $225,000 obtained from an unnamed gambler, who compromised his deficiency. He is supposed to be James Hackett, who asserted he was kidnapped and ransomed.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF. — Governor Roosevelt of New York completed Aug. 25, the $25,000,000 emergency unemployment relief program which he expected to announce at a joint session of both houses of the Legislature Aug. 28. The Governor's program, while not disclosed, was said to contemplate raising the relief funds through a special form of taxation. The type of impost to be recommended by the executive in New York City. City officials on the one hand and bankers and industrialists on the others, prepared Aug. 25 for a financial mobilization to meet the situation. The financial leaders and industrial heads, meeting in the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co., decided to organize a citizens' committee similar to the Prosser committee of last Winter to raise and distribute funds along lines to be announced later.

ASHEVILLE BANKER SENTENCED.—Colonel Luke Lea, Tennessee newspaper publisher and former United States Senator, was sentenced at Asheville, N. C., Aug. 25 to serve from six to ten years in North Carolina State Prison upon being convicted of defrauding the Central Bank and Trust Company at Asheville of $1,136,000. Luke Lea Jr., 23, convicted with his father in the trial, was fined $25,000 after Solicitor Zeb V. Nettles had made a plea for him on the grounds of his age and the fact that he was merely doing as instructed by his father. Wallace B. Davis, president of the bank, who already faces a five to seven year sentence in connection with its failure, was sentenced to four to six years in prison. E. P. Charlet, business associate of the Leas, was acquitted by the jury and discharged by the court.

DUCK HUNTING SEASON.—Reduction of this Fall's duck-hunting season to one month was approved Aug. 25, by President Hoover on the recommendation of Secretary Hyde. For New York State (except Long Island) and Connecticut the order will make the season open Oct. 1 and close Oct. 31. For Long Island and New Jersey it will open Nov. 1 and close Dec. 15. No change was made in the bag limit prescribed last year under the United States-Canada migratory game bird treaty. The season was shortened because of the prolonged drought in northwestern United States and in the larger areas of Canada, breeding grounds of the vast flocks of wild ducks, geese, brant and coot, which annually migrate to Chesapeake Bay, its tributaries, Virginia, North Carolina and waterways throughout the United States. Normally the season would be from Nov. 1 to Jan. 15. Last year it was shortened two weeks by Presidential order.

TAX ATTORNEY'S SUIT. — Charles D. Hamel, a tax attorney, of Washington, D. C., former chairman of the United States Board of Tax Appeals and at one time technical adviser to the joint committee of Congress on Federal taxation, is suing the F. W. Woolworth Company in New Jersey for $500,000 for services in obtaining a refund amounting to $2,220,000 for Federal income taxes between 1920 and 1926. The New Jersey suit was disclosed in the Supreme Court, New York Aug. 25, when an injunction application was filed by Davis, Auerbach & Cornell, general counsel for the Woolworth Company, in a suit brought here last March by Hamel against Louis E. Rusch and Webster N. Jackson to recover $50,000 of the $100,000 they were paid by the attorneys for the services during the same period in bringing about a refund of the Woolworth taxes and the withdrawal by the government of a demand for more than $2,000,000 additional tax.

EX-SENTAOR DIES. — Charles Wells Wicks, ex-Senator from Oneida County, N. Y., died at Curtis Point, Me., where he lived for the last three years, on August 25, aged 68 years. Mr. Wicks was a native of Oneida County and represented it in the State Senate from 1914 to 1918. While in the Senate he became chairman of the Agricultural Committee. In 1917 he was appointed chairman of the Legislative Committee to investigate the dairy industry of the State. Senator Wicks was a kindly genial soul, and made a host of friends during his active life in business and political service.

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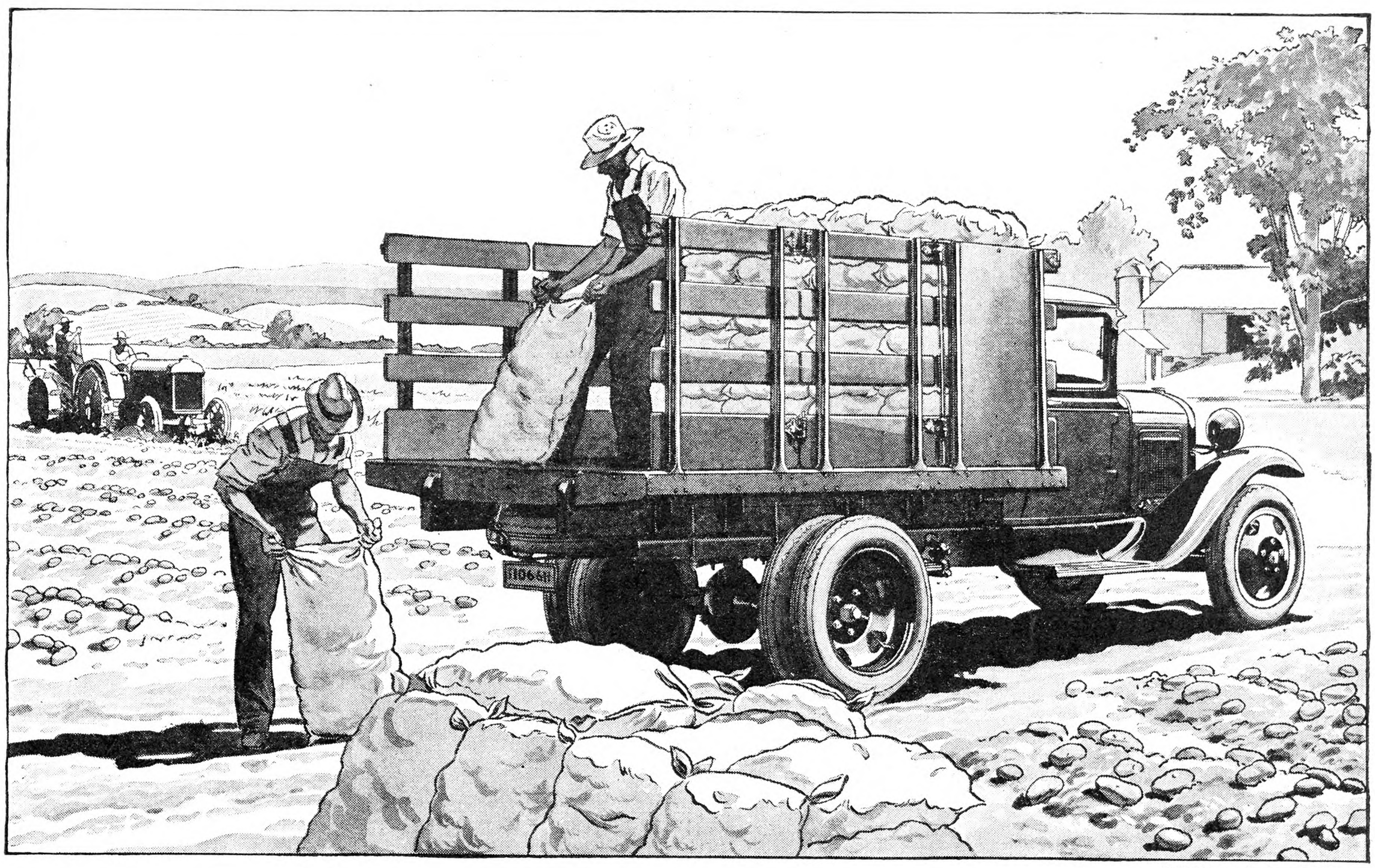

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Rugged simplicity of design throughout is a fundamental reason why the Ford truck gives such long, economical, trouble-free service.

Your local Ford dealer will gladly demonstrate a truck of the type you need. You may purchase a Ford truck on convenient, economical terms through the Authorized Ford Finance Plans of the Universal Credit Company.

150 *miles with a load then back for more, once a day*

A farmer near Traverse City, Michigan, writes that for the past sixty days, his Ford truck has been making one trip a day to a point 150 miles distant, with a capacity load of baled hay. In this short time, the truck has covered more than 15,000 miles — exceeding the average yearly distance that trucks cover in farm service. This is but a single example of how farmers in all parts of the country are using Ford trucks to extend their marketing range . . . doing it at such small additional cost, and in such little extra time that the profits increase with the mileage.

Ford

Thoughts From Long Acres

The final system of grape culture which has been adopted here on Long Acres is a modified clean culture. Absolutely clean culture is practiced by some of our grape growers, never a weed or spear of grass being allowed in the vineyard, but that has its disadvantages chief of which is that all humus is burned out of the soil so that the soil becomes progressively harder to work and less fertile. It does make a vineyard look nice and make picking easier, but is hard on the soil unless a large supply of manure is applied frequently. Manure in the vineyard encourages weed growth, and makes more work for the advocates of clean culture. I tried the clean culture plan but have given it the go by, as the clay loam soil was getting harder and harder.

The plan we have followed for the past three years is to plow towards the rows in Spring, work down the soil to some extent with spring tooth harrow and then let it go for awhile as the berry picking comes on and makes cultivation impossible for lack of time. By the time the berries are gone, the rows have a rank growth of weeds, thistles, Summer grasses such as wild millet and fox tail plus some volunteer clover. Then we plow away from the rows, turning under all that green growth, and hoe under the rows, making the vineyard clean again, so that there is a good circulation of air which aids in retarding black rot and mildew. Thus we are practically turning under a green manure crop every year, and there is a very noticeable gain in fertility, as shown by ranker and ranker weed growth and a pleasing loosening of that hard soil, so that it is becoming easier to work.

This, in my opinion, is much better than absolutely clean culture, but the growth must be turned under to get the full benefit of this practice, as well as getting it out of the way for picking. Leave the growth in for a cover crop means that the rows are wet until nearly noon with dew, and it is difficult to move the picking benches through the weeds. Then too we have our share of Spanish needle weeds, which some call pitchforks, a weed which matures seed which has barbed prongs that stick tight and work through clothing. It is a legume so it si welcome for turning under, but highly unwelcome when leftto grow and make seed before picking time. I have seen them so thick in some vineyards it was impossible to step between the rows without getting stuck full of them.

Black rot and mildew are apparently dependent upon weather conditions as some years we have none, other years a great deal, and this on spraved, as well as unsprayed vineyards. Bordeaux must hit the bunch to do any good as just going along the row blowing it upon the outside of the leaves is wasted effort. I had an odd complaint a short time ago from an R. N.-Y. friend. He wrote that his grapes made too much foliage and too little fruit also that the heavy foliage shaded the grapes so they would not ripen. But heavy foliage is necessary to good grapes, as poor foliage means poor grapes every time. I note that when leaf hoppers injure the foliage to a great extent so many leaves dry up it always means red grape. Red grape is a condition of Concords in which the berries turn bright red but never get blue as they should normally. I note much more red grape in the vineyard which was set with plants procured from New York than from local plants also that the berries are smaller, but that may be due to the land being lower at that point with poorer drainage.

Grapes will be below a normal crop this year in this section as there was much frost damage last Spring but the acreage is large enough to insure a large volume of packages anyway. Reports from California tell of thousands of acres being pulled in an effort to bolster the price. For three years now, grapes have sold in Chicago for the fright on the carloads from California obviously leaving the grower nothing for his work and expense. I do not mean that the whole shipments sold that way but many carloads of wine grapes did sell that low.

I note in the history of grape growing which has been running in the R. N.-Y. that so far nothing has been said of the Champion grape which is extensively planted in this section. It is a fruit of poor quality, black, scraggly bunches, foxy taste having nothing but earliness to recommend it. It comes ahead of Moores and spoils the market for later and much better grapes. I cannot recommend the Campbell either, as it too is of poor quality as grown here, but does have large open bunches, interspersed with many very small green berries. Our season is not late enough for Catawba, and we no longer raise the Delaware to any extent.

There is a nice balance between fruit and cane growth which the expericed pruner learns to observe. Obviously a vine which has made profuse cane growth needs more bearing wood left when pruning while a weak vine needs much closer pruning. Using a standard rule of so many buds to the vine will not do in practice. I have one vine which never fails to make many canes 20 ft. long and I leave four of the best at least 15 ft. long as close pruning on this vine left me little fruit, but much new growth to prune away again. I have an idea that many years ago a former owner buried an old horse in that spot as there is an excess of nitrogen right there. There is an apparent individuality among grape vines as well as trees, and that individuality may be studied at picking time and remembered later on while pruning. Pruning by rule may be all right for the big grower who must do much hiring, but for smaler vineyards it pays to learn your vines, pays not only in dollars but in added interest.

I noticed a twenty ounce apple tree today which had ripened all its apples away ahead of its neighbors but the tree had a sickly look. That tree gets special treatment at pruning time and dehorning next year if not improved.

Calvin has had a slight illness but is busy as a bee now with a new top set for dirt digging and mud pie making which I brought from town today. The rest of use are working hard cleaning up the old farm with some Fall plowing done in the currants and young berry rows. That was a fierce job in the grapes but it is done now. L. B. REBER.

Berrien Co., Mich.

Connecticut Station Field Day

Governor Wilbur L. Cross, of Connecticut talked, informally at the annual Field Day of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, which was held August 19 on the experiment farm in Mount Carmel. It is estimated 450 people attended. "Fruit Pest Control" was the principal topic of the day, and it was discussed by Dr. W. E. Britton, entomologist; Dr. P. Clinton, botanist, and Dr. Philip Garman, assistant entomologist. Prof. S. P. Hollister, president of the Connecticut Pomological Society, discussed their addresses.

A large number of fruit studies is now under way at the experiment farm. The new project is an investigation of the apple leafhopper, for which present spray recommendations are unsatisfactory in Connecticut. The study of apple spray injury to fruit is being continued, and experiments in control of the Oriental fruit moth are under way.

Whipple's Yellow sweet corn in process of inbreeding and crossing to obtain certain desired characteristics was the most important display in the vegetable breeding studies. A test of 20 strains of "Connecticut Station" peppers revealed some remarkably productive and early strains.

Control of the Mexican bean beetle, and native resistance to the pest were demonstrated in extensive variety plantings. A study begun this Summer shows the control of vegetable diseases by various methods.

A demonstration of plowing and cutting for control of the European corn borer was made by the United States Department of Agriculture at the conclusion of the program.

The Connecticut Pomological Society and the Connecticut Vegetable Growers Association joined in the meeting.

News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

The Bureau of Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture, has issued the following memorandum relative to field mouse bait for the Fall and Winter of 1931-32: "Field mice were relatively scarce over most of the eastern range during the past Winter. This Summer is more favorable to their increase and the mice are likely to do considerable damage this coming season, although serious injury is not anticipated. Nevertheless, all orchardists should be warned to kep a sharp lookout for mouse signs in the orchard during harvest time, and, if such signs appear to be abundant, action to control possible damage should be taken. The field mouse poisoned bait from the Biological Survey mixing station in Idaho is now available on the same basis as last year, but with slightly reduced price. This is the standard field mouse bait with a strength of one ounce of strychnine to 12 lbs. of steam-crushed oats. [Note.—This is almost double the strength of last year when one ounce of strychnine was used to 20 lbs. of oats,—this strength did not give a satisfactory kill in all cases,] and is packed for shipment in water-proof, paper-lined burlags. In 25 lbs. bags the price is eight cent a lb. F. O. B. McCammon, Idaho. For the convenience of smaller growers the bait this year will also be put up in 10 lbs. bags. The cost of the bait in the 10 lbs. bags is 8½ cents a lb., F. O. B. McCammon, Idaho. Shipment will be made direct from the McCammon Plant by freight collect. Remittance must accompany all orders and checks should be made payable to 'Rodent Control Station Fund' and should be mailed to this office in Washington, D. C." Fright from idaho takes about a month. R. H. SUDDS.

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2 Arborvitaes, 2 Norway Spruce, 2 Mugho Pines, 2 Douglas Fir
Trees are all 5 to 7 years old, 12 to 18 inches high, nursery-grown, sheared and once transplanted.
COLLECTION NO. 2
8 Evergreens for $2
2 Canadian Hemlock, 2 Silver Fir, 2 White Spruce, 2 Retinispora Obtusa
5- to 7-year-old Trees
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Box 218 Landisville, Lancaster Co., Pa.

A Study of Four Jersey Sires

(Continued from Page 911)

Spermfield Owl's Progress 163331

Spermfield Owl's Progress represents the culmination of over 40 years' breeding by the Sibley Farms, of Spencer, Mass. Very early in this century, Sibley Farms acquired two famous bulls, Spermfield Owl and Interested Prince. The Owl-Interest family as it is known today is directly descendant from these two animals, and of all the descendants probably Spermfield Owl's Progress ranks foremost.

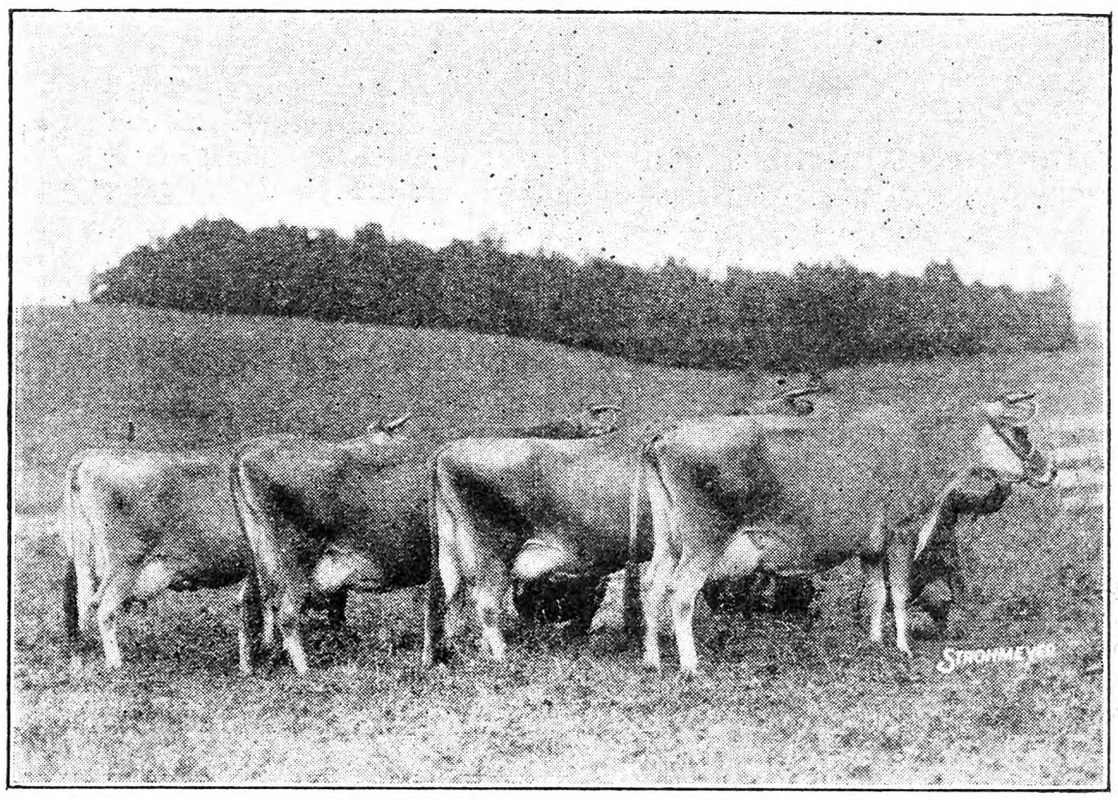
Until his death just recently he was the senior herd sire in the herd of John R. Sibley, of Spencer, Mass. All of his progeny have been born there and have been developed by Mr. Sibley. A large number are still immature but to date 77 have completed Register of Merit records winning a total of 59 medals awarded by the American Jersey Cattle Club for extraordinarily high production. He has qualified as both a Silver and Gold Medal bull and in addition has 10 sons that have qualified as Register of Merit sires. Three of these sons are also Silver Medal bulls.

A Kenrose Farm Jersey

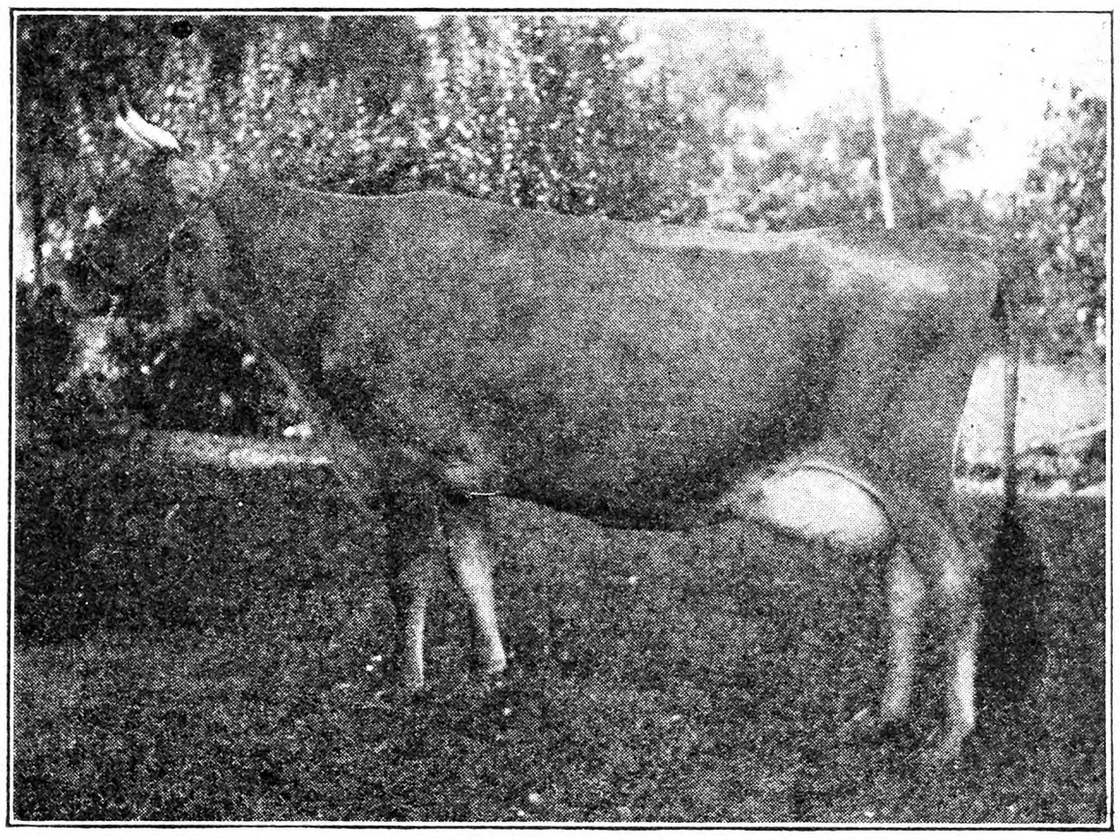
Valmont Pogis Jane 602280, was sired, by Valmont Pogis Torono 159290; Dam, Torono's Valmont Fox 404970. She was born February 6, 1922.

"Jane," Bred by Wm. P. Mix, Schoharie, New York, is a fine rugged cow with lots of Hood Farm blood in her veins. She is rather large for the Island type, but in 1928 was adjudged "Best Cow in Show" at Altamont. This meant competing with some of the best Guernseys in the State.

In May 1930, as a seven-year-old, she finished her first R. M. test on twice-a-day milking. In 305 days she produced 8,005 lbs. of milk and 436.91 lbs. of fat. She is on test at present at Kenrose Farm, W. Berne, N. Y., and bids fair to improve her former record. A worthy daughter of famous ancestors.



The cows in the picture, from right to left, are Dairylike Madcap, with a record of 15,571 lbs. of milk and 960.72 lbs. of fat; Dairylike Ocean Lily, with a record of 16,154 lbs. of milk and 740.73 lbs. of fat; Dairylike Yolande, whose record in Class A is 12,726 lbs. of milk and 752.80 lbs. of fat; and Imp. Dairylike Gem, with a record of 15,405 lbs. of milk and 710.09 lbs. of fat.



Valmont Pogis Jane 602280

Four Daughters of Jersey Sire Dairylike Majesty

Dairylike Majesty imported from the Island by Meridale Farms, Meredith, N. Y., is a representative of the Oxford Majesty family, famous for heavy production. Dairylike Majesty, himself, is the sire of 126 Register of Merit daughters, with an average production of 9,627 lbs. of milk, testing 5.58 per cent and 537 lbs. of fat. These records corrected to a mature age basis average of 10,404 lbs. of milk and 572.28 lbs. of fat, which is considerbly more than the average production of the daughter of any other Jersey sire having twenty or more tested daughters. All of these cows, with the exception of Ocean Lily, have qualified for Gold Medals and Dairylike Madcap for a Medal of Merit.

Dairylike Madcap is the dam of Imp. Doublecap, a Gold and Silver Medal cow, with a record of 13,028 lbs. of milk and 746.97 lbs. of fat at four years of age. She, in turn, is the dam of Primcap, with a record of 10,173 lbs. of milk and 500.34 lbs. of fat, at two years and six months of age.

Genesee Co., N. Y., 4-H Lamb-feeding Club

Lamb feeding has been an important industry in Western New York for years, but for the first time, 4-H club members tried it on a large scale, and in all but one case showed a profit on the work. Feeding lambs for market has proved a profitable enterprise in this section, and furnished a good market for roughage and cull grains, and also helps absorb some of the overhead cost of the buildings. John D. Walker, former club agent in this county, interested a group of boys in the work last Fall, and a carload of western lambs was ordered through a Chicago livestock firm in December. These lambs were choice whiteface Montana lambs and cost $7.40 per hundred at Chicago. The carload of 274 lambs arrived in Batavia, Genesee County on January 9, and were divided among 17 boys, in pens of from 10 to 35. In most cases the lambs were taken by boys whose father had fed lambs, and thereby the boys could get first-hand information on the proper care and feeding.

The average gain per lamb for the four months was 40 lbs. The average cost per pound gain was seven cents, and most boys averaged a gain of $1.12 per lamb.

Robert Miner, of Batavia, fed 35 lambs, and the total gain was 1,135 lbs. at a cost of 7⅔ cents per pound. On this project Robert cleared $27.59, after paying all expenses.

Robert Bradley, of Pavilion, was an-

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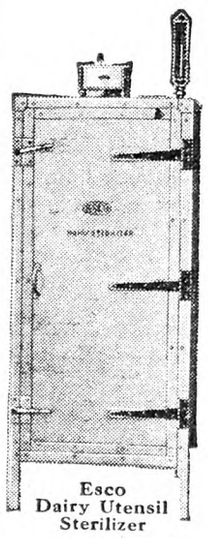

Esco Dairy Utensil Sterilizer

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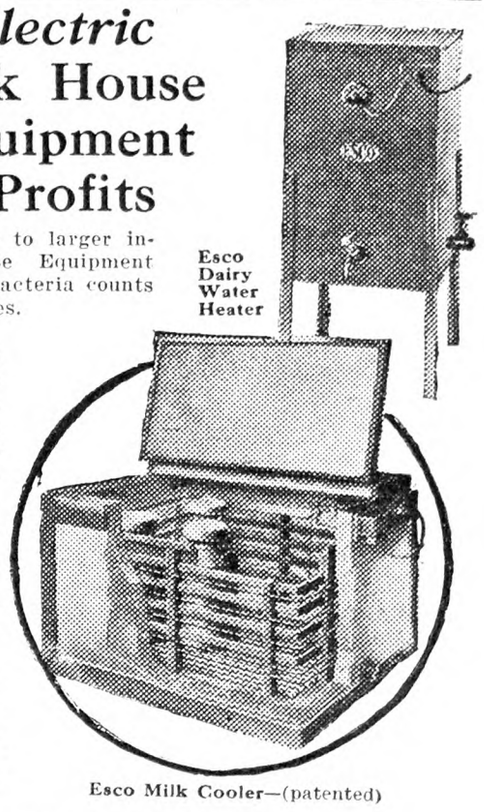

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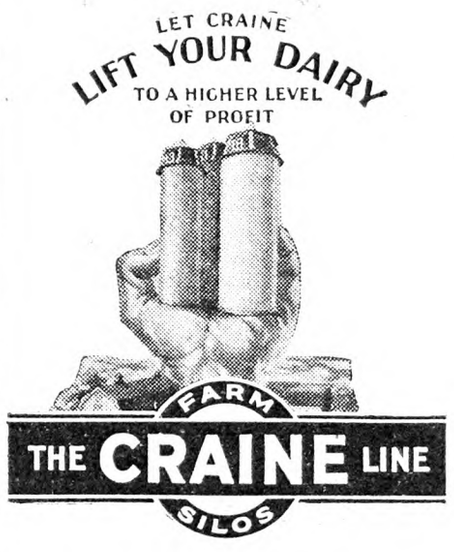

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other outstanding feeder among the 4-H group. His lambs gained 622 lbs., at a cost of six cents per pound. On his pen of 20 lambs, Robert made $49.14.

One of the outstanding points in this project is that none of the lambs died. So many different feeders and the fact that they were inexperienced, makes this an exceptional record. Twelve of these boys were 15 years old, or younger, and of the entire group all but one boy showed a profit on the project.

The Bank of Batavia co-operated with the boys by loaning them the money to purchase the lambs. Most of the lambs were sold on the Buffalo market in April and the first part of May, bringing prices ranging from 8 to 11 cents per pound.

The boys met twice a month, as an organized club, discussed feeding practices, and compared gains. In addition to the county club agent, M. J. Merton, the following farmers helped the boys and kept track of these lambs by occasional visits to their home. Gilbert Prole of Batavia, N. Y., and W. E. Gall of Leroy, N. Y.

We feel this project for 4-H boys of fattening western lambs for market, was very successful. M. J. MERTON.

Brown Swiss—The Farmer's Cow

The eyes of dairymen throughout the country have been opened in the last few years to the merits of the Brown Swiss cow, as indicated by the rapid gain in the number of new herds. Because she is so well adapted to farm conditions she has become known as the "Farmer's Cow." Dairymen like a cow that produces a lot of milk of high quality, one that is an easy keeper, is large and beautiful, is strong and healthy and is gentle. No breed of cattle meets these qualifications better than Brown Swiss.

The conditions under which the breed were developed account for these desireable dairy qualities. The rugged Swiss country has produced an animal with a strong constitution. The Swiss have developed a breed that would produce well on pasture and roughage. The quality of Brown Swiss milk has been a contributing factor in establishing the reputation of Swiss dairy products. The animals of a herd are generally uniform in appearance and produce a well flavored milk, varying but little from four per cent, showing careful breeding extending through many generations. Their uncommonly docile disposition is the result of ages of kind treatment.

The agreeable flavor of Swiss milk coupled with its butterfat content accounts for the large proportion of the Swiss herds in the East producing for Grade A markets. Dairymen are turning to the Brown Swiss to meet the more exacting demands of the milk consuming public.

Unusual hardiness and Longevity is another characteristic f the breed. Perhaps their development under conditions requiring heavy production with little or no grain has had something to do with this. They have a longer period of profitable production than cows of other breeds. Believe and Swiss Valley Girl 10th are the only two cows in the world over twelve years of age to produce 1,000 lbs. of butterfat in a year.

Probably no dairy breed surpasses the Swiss in their ability to retain their flesh under heavy production. Hence they have a good beef value at the end of their usefulness for dairy purposes. One of the profits of the dairy farmer is in the sale of veal calves. The compact blocky build of the Brown Swiss shows up strikingly in the calves. Brown Swiss bulls are so persistent in transmitting their physical characteristics that the square, heavy quarters so necessary to make fine veal show up well in crosses. Swiss calves weigh from 80 to 100 lbs. at birth and 125 lbs. calves are not uncommon.

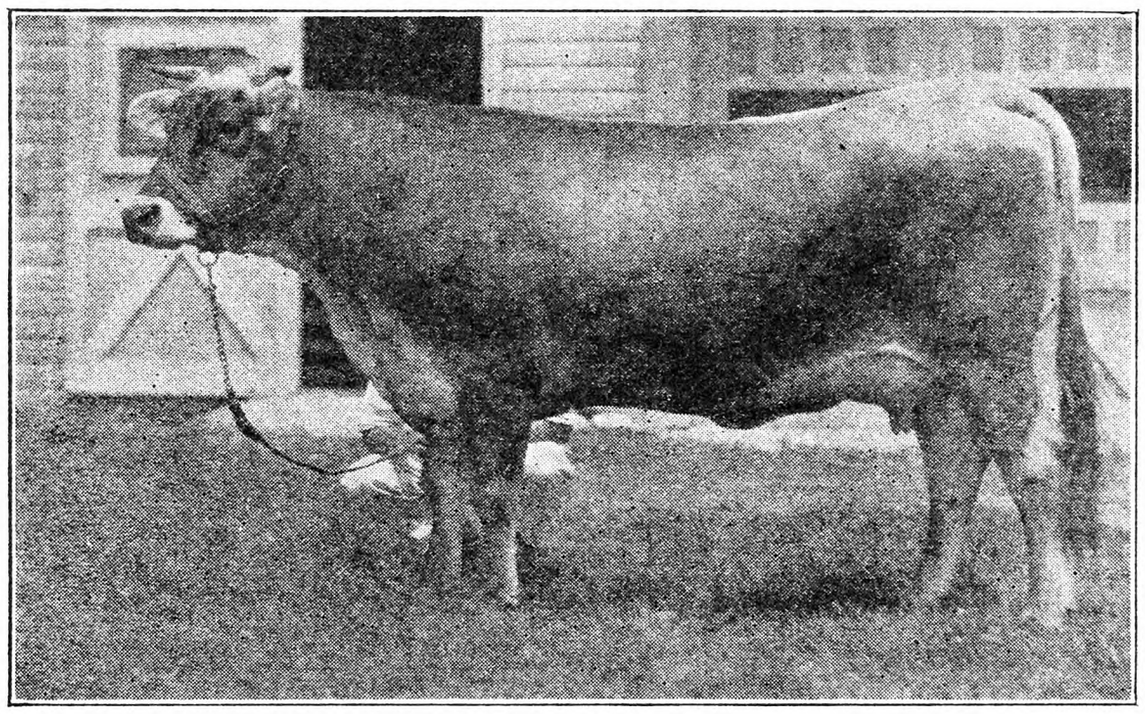
Though the Middle West is regarded as the American home of the Swiss cow, she is gaining rapidly in popularity in the States around New York City. Brown Swiss breeders of New York State within the past year organized to acquaint dairymen with the merits of the "Big Brown Cow" and the general public with the product. J. Frank Zoller, of Schenectady, is president of the State Association, and Earl D. Merrill, Webster, N. Y., Secretary.

The Forest Farms Herd

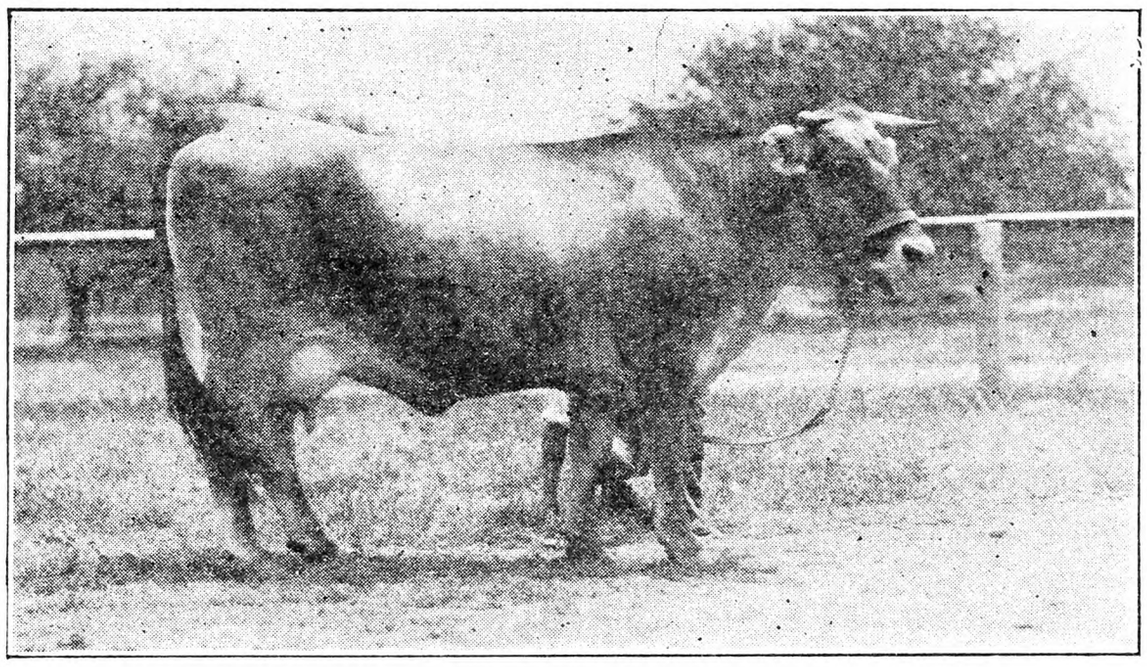
William B. Hale has been building a Brown Swiss herd at the Forest Farms at Webster, N. Y., for 20 years. He started with foundation animals from some of the best herds in the country. Among these were herds owned by Hull Brothers, E. M. Barton, Isaac L. Hunt and Michigan Agricultural College. His efforts have been rewarded with a high producing line of cows. Como, a persistent high producer, heads this line. In her best year in the Monroe County Dairy Improvement Association she produced 21,046 lbs. of milk and 722 lbs. of fat. Her daughter, Caprina last year gave 16,207 lbs. of milk and 578 lbs. of fat. Caprina's daughter, Martha of Forest Farms, in turn has a record in the Dairy Improvement Association of 18,766 lbs. of milk and 656 lbs. of fat. The impressive fact from a breeding standpoint is that every female descended from Como is a higher producing animal than any other members of the herd. A great, great granddaughter to Como was born last December. So Forest Farms now has in its herd five generations in this line of producers.

Stresa II, another member of Mr. Hale's herd has an unusual accomplishment to her credit. She gave birth to five living calves within 24 months—twins, triplets and a single calf.

Mr. Hale has served as president of the Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders Association of America and for years has been interested in advancing the interests of the Swiss cow. E. D. MERRILL.



Brown Swiss Cow Caprina



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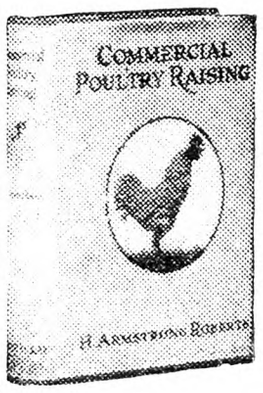

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Can Cooling and Aeration of Milk

J. C. MARQUARDT

In the utilization of fluid milk, composition and flavor are important. The composition standards established by law in New York State are met by the producers of milk for the fluid market. Flavors in milk are controlled mainly by the system of feeding and the feeds used. The absorption of flavors by milk is relatively unimportant. The health of the animals, and the growth of bacteria in milk affect the flavor of the milk.

Although the aesthetic side of milk production is not directly concerned with the public health, it must be considered. That is why the general appearance of property and animals must be considered. For many years the State and municipalities have expended large sums of money to guard the fluid milk supply in this State. Painstaking endeavors to improve the raw supplies during the past 20 years have been successful. However, the job is a continuous one and our efforts further to improve the raw milk supplies must not be lessened.

The common sources of bacteria in milk are the cow's udder, the utensils, and the growth of organisms in the milk. It is quite probable that we have not given sufficient consideration to the organisms which enter the milk supply from the cow's udder. At present a few dairies producing high grade raw milk are considering the normal bacterial content of the milk as drawn from the udder. Under average conditions we have failed to realized the importance of this subject. This is especially true when we think of bacteria of infections associated with the cow's udder. This is not only a problem of public health, but also a problem concerning the health and productiveness of the cow. Our lack of progress in this field has been the result of a lack of simple practical methods of studying bacterial flora of cow's milk as drawn directly from the udder. Our present ways of detecting mastitis in milk are helpful but somewhat speculative. Contaminated utensils contribute to the high bacteria content of milk. This subject has been often discussed and its remedy is self evident.

The proper cooling of milk is a leading factor contributing to low bacteria content. It is necessary to state here that we all think of low bacteria content of milk and high quality as being the same thing. There is a possibility that the importance of low count has been over emphasized from the standpoint of public health. Nevertheless, low count and high quality are regarded as being one and the same thing as many sanitary measures reduce bacterial counts. High count milk, according to Dr. J. D. Brew, of Albany, is largely the result of improper cooling of milk. This brings to our mind the importance of properly cooling milk. The first essential in properly cooling milk is a suitable tank. These tanks in order to be efficient must be insulated. Cooling milk in improperly insulated tanks wastes refrigeration, which is expensive, and does not give sufficiently low temperatures. Insulated tanks may be purchased or constructed on the farm. The majority of factory made tanks are well insulated. A satisfactory tank can be built on the farm provided the builders appreciate the essential details of construction for proper insulation.

The tank must be properly insulated. It must have a capacity of at least two to one water to milk ratio, an overflow must be provided, and the lid must seal perfectly and be insulated also. These details of construction are very satisfactorily given in Bulletin No. 581 of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. This publication contains a list of insulating materials. It describes a metal lining for the tank. The tank can be lined with concrete.

Running water, ice, or a mechanical unit are used for cooling. Ice is preferred to running water. Running water with a temperature about 60 degrees F. is not satisfactory for cooling milk. In this vicinity the temperature of running water from various sources ranges from 38 to 68 degrees F. Trying to cool milk with running water at a temperature above 60 degree F. during the Summer months is not satisfactory, in fact the temperature ought to be below 50 degrees for milk of good average quality. In using ice in well-insulated tanks it is not necessary to crush the large pieces of ice. One hundred and twenty five lbs. of ice are ordinarily required properly to cool six cans of milk in a good tank. When mechanical units are installed, the subject of service should be agreed upon before purchasing. A farmer should not purchase a mechanical unit without provisions for service. The unit will require at least two adjustments each year. The cooling coils may follow the walls of the tank or be concentrated in one section. Capacity of the unit to cool the water quickly is very essential.

There is a wide divergence in opinion dealing with cooling milk in cans or over an aerator. It is our understanding that certain municipalities require one method, while other places require the other. Our work at Geneva has shown that the best results are obtained when milk is cooled in cans without agitation. We do not favor stirring milk in cans or using an aerator.

The bacteria content in mixed milk freshly drawn does not increase during the first two to four hours after it is produced. This is true whether the milk is cooled or not. After four hours bacteria grow very rapidly in milk when the temperature is above 70 degrees F. Bacteria growth takes place at 60 degrees F., and also, but much slower, at 50 degrees F. Growth is markedly retarded at temperatures below 50 degrees F. At 40 degrees F. or below the growth is practically stopped. These points must be considered before can cooling can be properly discussed.

The tank water for can cooling should be below 45 degrees F. In some cases 45 to 50 degrees F. is satisfactory. When the tank water temperature is above 55 degrees F. there is a chance for growth of bacteria. A water to milk ratio of two to one will require facilities to cool the water below 40 degrees F. Ratios as high as four to one are required for tank water temperatures above 40 degrees F.

When milk above 90 degrees F. is placed in a tank of water below 40 degrees F. the milk cools to 60 degrees F. in one hour and to 50 degrees F. in two hours. When the milk is below 80 degrees F., it cools to 50 degrees F. in one hour. Milk as drawn from the cow is at 98 degrees F., but it seldom is at this temperature at the end of the milking period. On very warm days the temperature of the milk at the completion of the milking will range from 90 to 98 degrees F. During the cold weather the temperature of the complete milking will drop below 90 degrees F. At the close of the milking hand-milked milk is usually warmer than machine drawn milk.

We have decided from our work at Geneva that the can cooling of milk without agitation is very desirable. Stirring or aeration offer means of contamingting the milk. To keep farm aerators clean and sterile requires more effort than can be expended in many cases. In can cooling without stirring, the bacteria content of the top milk is higher than that of the lower, or mixed milk. Carefully controlled experiments have revealed that this is not growth. It is a merely physical rising of the fat, bacteria and leucocytes. It occurs in cold milk as well as in the milk which is cooling.

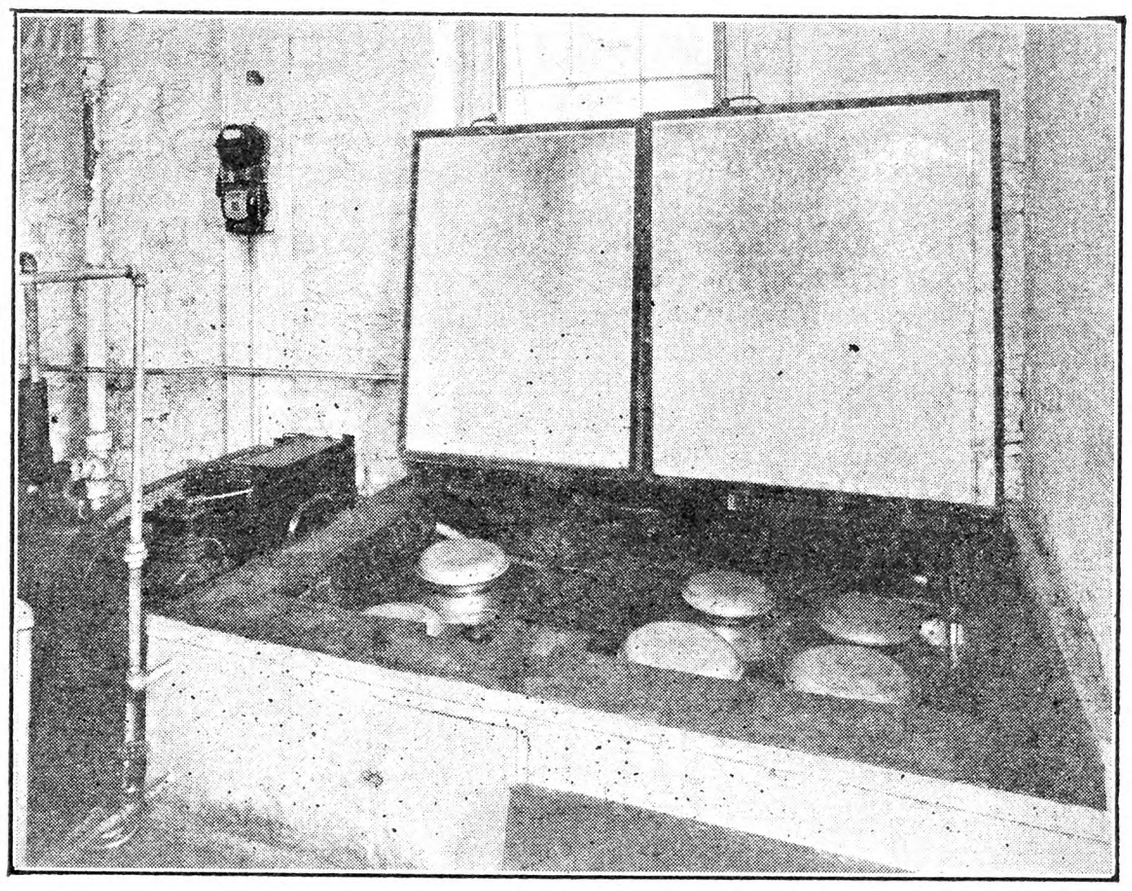
Does aeration produce a better flavored milk than cooling? We are studying this problem. Our information up to date tends to show that aeration does not produce a superior flavor in milk. It should be recognized that milk with bad feed flavors, such as cabbage, silage, etc. is improved by aeration, but the best milk is produced by the prevention of these flavors through feeding such feeds after milking.

A common problem deals with the time of cooling milk. Generally speaking it is desirable to cool milk at once. However, as previously stated, milk has a property which retards bacteria growth for two to four hours after it is drawn. For this reason morning's milk when delivered to a pasteurizing plant less than two hours after it is drawn does not require cooling to hold down its bacteria content. After milk is four hours old its bacteria content increases very rapidly at 70 degrees F. or above. For this reason producers who finish cooling night's milk just before the morning delivery in order to meet the temperature requirement are not delivering a desireable quality milk.

During cold weather many farmers place their cans of milk in the air to cool. It is convenient and easy, but offers some obstacles. Generally speaking the method is not to be recommended. According to experiments conducted at the station, night's milk placed in 10 degrees F. air is satisfactorily cooled and not an excessive amount of ice is formed over night. Partially frozen milk in cans is not objectionable for use. This is especially true when it is delivered to a pasteurizing plant. When a can of milk is one-third frozen difficulties are encountered in sampling. When the temperature of the air is below zero, the cans should be protected after they have cooled for a few hours. A good way to accomplish this is to place the cans in the cold air for two hours, and then place them inside where the temperature is about 32 degrees.

The mistakes with cold air cooling are made when we think of the weather as being wintry and cold, and the thermometer registers 30 to 50 degrees F. Warm milk will require more than eight hours to cool to 60 degrees F. when placed in air ranging from 32 to 40 degrees F. This means a certain increase in bacteria content. Warm milk placed in air as low as 30 degrees F. will not always cool satisfactorily. Producers who have a well insulated tank can usually maintain the milk house during the day so that the water in the tank will be about 32 degrees F. at the time of the night's milking. The cans of milk placed in this water will cool properly and prevent freezing provided the proper ratio of water to milk is maintained. The important point to remember is that milk must be below 60 degrees F. in a short time after it is produced in order to retard bacteria growth. This is true whether the milk is produced during the Summer or Winter months. It is also important to remember that milk quality is maintained to best advantage by cooling to 40 degrees F. or below. Fifty degrees is a temperature at which bacteria grow rather slowly. It is the limit of safety for bacteria growth. It is also the minimum temperature which can be reached in most localities during the Summer months unless ice or mechanical refrigeration is used.

The electric refrigerators being sold for use on dairy farms appear to be practical. The machines require little attention, are reliable, and afford a constant source of refrigeration which requires no special labor at any time.



This picture shows the construction of a tank for cooling milk with an electrical unit. The pipes entering the tank on the left are aerator connections. The aerator was used for the experiment. However, as stated in the article aeration of milk is not recommended under average conditions.

Scotch Ham

Take a large round of beef, remove the bone and put meat in a tub. Rub daily with dry salt for three days. On the third day pulverize a small lump of saltpeter, about the size of a walnut and put it into the liquid that is drawn from the beef; then rub it well with the liquid once a day for two days. Take it from the tub and allow to drip for a few hours; then taking ¼ lb. of pepper and 2 ozs. of allspice, give it two good rubbings, one each day. Boil it and it is then ready to eat. MRS. J. H.

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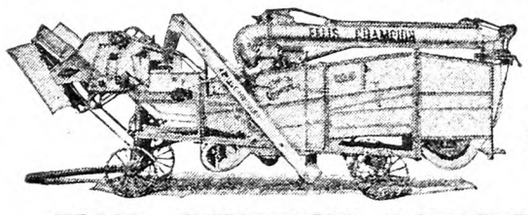

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IN THIS livestock number of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, advocates of the various breeds give reasons for their preferences, plain, straightforward talk about individual animals, families and their production, typical of the work livestock owners and their skilled herdsmen have done. We believe readers will be interested in these articles about the flocks and herds and their work, as well as in the fine line of stock offered in the advertising columns. We have never known a better time to get foundation stock in any of these breeds, or individuals for flock and herd improvement—good for the owner—good for his farm—and good for the neighborhood.

*

IN THE farming of earlier days, livestock had a prominent place. Practically all farms kept cattle, horses, sheep and hogs. Farms of 150 acres would be likely to have 10 cows, enough horses and cattle to do the work, 100 sheep or more, and one or two sows and their litters. That was sound and economic farming for those times. Many still find it so. In all probability, many others in specialized farming would find profit in making an adjustment that would put some livestock back into their farming. Specializing brings in money when crops are normal and prices good, but otherwise it may be "working for nothing and boarding yourself." Livestock products may get low but, with cows and pigs, at least, an important part of the family living is at hand, without store expense. And there is no doubt about livestock being "good for the farm." All animals, as well as sheep, have the "golden hoof," in supplying manure, which in its own peculiar way gives life to the land.

*

THE sowing of Fall grain for seeding down to grass will be the next job on many eastern farms where the rotation of corn on sod, oats or barley on the corn stubble, and rye or wheat with grass seed, is followed. There is something about this practice of our grandfathers that keeps the land in wonderfully fine condition, mellow and ready to work. It does not "run out," as often happens where unwise cropping is carried on. We have in mind two adjoining farms, a little under 200 acres, which for many years were handled in this way. One owner died, and the place passed into the hands of a non-resident, personally unfamiliar with farming, who rented it, driving a close bargain with tenants, who had to take off all they could to make rent and fair wages. In five years the farm's producing power was actually cut down to one-third of its former yield and, after three more years, no tenant would take it at any price, not being able to make a living on it. This was an extreme case, because even non-resident owners usually wake up before such a crisis comes. The good old crop rotation first mentioned, or some modification, with the available manure supplemented with fertilizers, would have kept the land alive and working. When sowing this Fall grain, it must be remembered that the rye or wheat will take out plant food and give nothing back, so under most conditions, fertilizer is needed. The analysis and amount depends on the soil and condition, but 4-8-5, from 400 to 800 lbs., is ordinarily good practice. That will help the grain, and what is still more important, encourage the new seeding, thus completing the rotation cycle with the land in good heart.

*

THE apple market was unexpectedly good in England at the start of the season. Light supplies of early fruit were on hand before the local crop selling was in full swing and there was good sale for such fruit as Williams and Duchess from Maryland, New Jersey and Virginia. Some of these apples sold above $6 per barrel. Bushel packs averaged around $2. General range on barrels was $4 to $6. This good beginning of the market is nothing unusual and seldom lasts long. The standard English early apple, the Worcester Pearmain, seems to be a good crop and other standard varieties are a fair crop. Besides, the American apple imports are likely to be much larger soon because of the shipments on the way. Demand in the mainland countries of Europe is not expected to be brisk because of the good crops in Germany, Austria and other parts of Central Europe, but France has a poor crop of table fruit and may take a good many boxed apples. The fine market quality of the American apples always provides them more or less of a market opening in Europe, even when cheap local apples are to be had in liberal quantity.

*

THE recent change in the British Cabinet brings to our notice a political procedure that seems strange to American eyes. With us, the President's Cabinet is formed from members of his own party, which naturally gives an opportunity to carry out the policies pledged before election. In Great Britain, however, the party in power is not elected for a given term; the sovereign is permanent, but a party that fails to hold the confidence of the people cannot remain in power. The Labor party has weathered many storms, but is now swamped, at least temporarily, by the financial stress existing throughout the country. The result is a coalition Cabinet consisting of four Laborites, four Conservatives, and two Liberals. The Labor Prime Minister, J. Ramsay MacDonald, remains in power, but is bitterly denounced by many of his own party for forming the coalition. The important appointments outside the Cabinet include a Conservative Secretary for Agriculture, and also a Conservative Minister of Labor. It is natural to ask why a party that came into power with such millennial opportunities should fail so utterly to hold the nation's confidence. The most impartial observer cannot fail to see the one great cause—the dole which has not only supported the unemployed, but has directly created the unemployable. Originally designed to stabilize the country during a time of deep distress and unrest, and worked out apparently, upon an economic insurance basis, the government now carries, it is said, 80 per cent of the burden—and it must all come from the taxpayers. The total amount is staggering, and its demoralizing effect may be seen in the result that many cases are reported where a worker refuses employment, because his family receives more from the dole than he would obtain in wages. Those who talk lightly of the possible need for a dole in this country during the coming Winter may well study the words of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Philip Snowden, who is, we think, the greatest man in the Labor party—frail and suffering in body, logical, keen and brilliant in mind:

> Owing to the severe depression in recent years, with the falling off in national income, it has not been possible to maintain the former national expenditure out of income, and undoubtedly in many quarters resort has been made to the old expenditure.
>
> A country, like an individual, cannot keep a solvent position forever if its expenditure exceeds its income and drastic and disagreeable measures will have to be adopted to avert more serious consequences. The whole standard of life and the welfare of all classes of the community are at stake unless this is done.

*

NORTHERN growers of potatoes may fare somewhat better than the producers of the early crop. Shipments have been rather moderate from the mid-season shipping sections. Shippers in the belt of potato territory extending from New York and Long Island west to Wisconsin have been quoting price a little above $1 per 100 lbs. at country shipping points. Often the local markets in the East have taken small lots somewhat above this price level. Growers are fairly confident on the basis of recent crop reports which show country-wide production below average, but there are doubts about the exact crop situation now because the western crop, which suffered the most from drought, has been partly restored by the rains in August, while the same of eastern potato crop is threatened by damage from blight and rot. Just now perhaps the darkest cloud on the crop prospects of Northern New York and New England is the fear of serious damage from potato blight and rot. Some potato districts, especially in Northern Maine, had twice as much rain as they needed, or usually get, during the past month. Vines have grown rank and tender, easy marks for seeds of disease. Otherwise the northern potato crop promises well. There was too much rain in some parts of the South, but on the whole crops are flourishing in the eastern half of the country and on the Pacific Coast, but the mountain and plains region shows conditions somewhat unsatisfactory and generally more rain is wanted there.

*

MAKING Soy-bean hay is likely to be a tough job, if left much later than early September, as weather is then not favorable for the necessary curing. Soy beans are grown extensively in Ohio, and the station, in speaking of them for hay, says:

> They may be cut for hay at any time between full bloom and the time when the leaves begin to turn yellow. The later Soy beans are cut for hay, the higher the yields will be, up to the time when about one-fourth of the leaves are yellow. However, the quality of the hay is much lower and the hay curing more difficult at this stage than when it is cut earlier. The protein content of the leaves and stems decreases and they become less palatable and more woody with age. Furthermore, the larger the Soy beans are in the pods, the greater are the curing difficulties, since the beans dry the slowest of any of the plant parts. Thus, best results will be secured if the hay-making is started the last of August, regardless of the stage of maturity of the crop.

This plant is so valuable for hay purposes that more care than with other hay will pay.

*

THE following note from one of our people on the Coast to Coast Tour shows that all of the good things expected are being realized: "We are here at Mt. Rainier. I am looking out at it—snow-capped and wonderful. The trail up here is through wooded forests and tall spruces. The glacier we visited was brown as a stone. They said it melted away 100 feet last year, as it had been a mild Winter. The streams from the glacier are a dirty sand color and the water as cold as can be. Yesterday we saw Mt. Hood; had a wonderful ride around Portland and Columbia Highway. It is beautiful. The mountains are higher than ours around home, but they are so different. Portland is a fine city—on a hill—and the view is glorious. One would need new adjectives to express the beauty and unusual scenes. Many are planning on going with us next year. The railroads have planned this trip to the last detail and all are happy and satisfied. The government has expended much money to establish and maintain Rainier and it is a splendid park. The road runs along shelves somewhat as Bear Mountain road but far deeper down into wooded gulches and icy streams. Nature in all its grandeur surrounds us. Chipmunks and "Walker's crows" come up and feed out of hand. "Draw on your imagination about this scenery and you will not go wrong."

*

THE grain sold by the better class of seed dealers is usually clean and free from noxious weeds. Using any other kind is not only uneconomic but disastrous. Farmers who sow grain of their own raising or get it from neighbors need to watch this matter carefully. Thrasher-run grain is not likely to be safe without recleaning. The fanning mill, used with some speed, will clean out light kernels and most weeds. M. T. Munn, seed analyst of the State Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., examining seed wheat, taken from drills in the field or from bags of seed ready for drilling in various parts of the State, found many weed seeds and disease spores, much of which could have been removed by proper cleaning. Of the samples tested in the seed laboratory, 35 per cent contained quack grass, with one sample contaminated to the extent of 2,160 quack grass seeds per pound of seed wheat. Cockle occurred in 45 per cent of the samples. One sample contained 19 different kinds of weed seeds, another 16 different kinds, another 14, etc. In fact, only a fourth of the samples had the weed seed content reduced to anything like a satisfactory figure, and only 10 per cent had been cleaned properly for seeding purposes. The remainder were very poorly cleaned, if at all. Practically all of this foul stuff could have been blown out with the fanning mill.

Brevities

SOME worth-while cattle pictures this week.

A LITTLE touch of Fall in the air these mornings.

COLD-STORAGE houses in New York State were holding 16,440,863 lbs. of cream August 1.

"EVERY beast of the forest is mine, and the cattle upon a thousand hills. I know all the fowls of the mountains."

DON'T you wish you were one of those boys on the first page this week? Those are good-looking horses, too.

WE ARE glad to show on page 929, the Wild White Cattle in Chillingham Park, supposed to be the aboriginal cattle of Great Britain.

The Sanitary Milk Code

ON PAGE 932 Dr. Brooks gives dairymen his full technical defense of the Sanitary Milk Code against the complaints of dairy farmers which we have voiced on different occasions. We do not think that the explanations go to the root of the subject. Before this code went into effect, many dairymen had a profitable outlet for milk and cream in their local communities. In many sections the Summer boarders from the city afforded an increased outlet and an increased revenue. In some cases the patrons came with their own vessels for the milk. In other cases the farmer delivered it. In all cases the milk was fresh from the cow. The farmer was under inspection from his own patrons. He was anxious to retain their trade. Patrons knew the milk was fresh and sweet and uncooked. They liked it that way, and their children thrived on it. Nobody made any complaint. Interference or regulation was the last thing anybody concerned wanted.

It was officially admitted at the time the code was adopted that the big distributors had insisted on State regulation of these small producer-distributors. The new regulations took both the joy and the profit out of the business for small farmers who in many cases had succeeded their fathers in the trade. After the code was adopted in Summer-trade sections big distributors shipped in pasteurized surplus milk from distant plants, cut the price and eliminated the local producer. The necessity for the regulations has not been apparent, nor has it been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the local producers or to their patrons.

The Health Department makes a lame defense of foreign cream. It comes from uninspected farms; it is gathered two or three times a week; it frequently ferments, and it comes into New York State and competes with the cream from our farmers which are subject to the most rigid inspection and regulation. It is a matter of public record that the big ice-cream manufacturers put up an argument for foreign cream and got their way. It is equally well known that since the code was adopted the foreign cream found its way unobstructed into liquid consumption. It is idle to explain. The facts have been admitted by high official authority.

Taxation

YESTERDAY I spent around an hour talking with the local assessors in the town of Lima, N. Y., the town in which I was born. Tuesday, August 18, was "Grievance Day." I did not know whether I had any grievances or not as to how the assessors had assessed the property for 1931, therefore appeared before them and looked over the assessment roll. There are three of the Dibble farms in the town of Lima. These farms have been in the family for some time. They are under a high state of cultivation, and Lima is one of the best towns agriculturally in the Genesee Valley. These farms are today assessed for more than they can be sold for. In fact I will be glad to sell any of these three farms for less than the assessed valuation. I put up a strong argument to have these assessments lowered, but I am inclined to believe that my arguments will be of no avail, as the theory is that all farms must be assessed at full value, as well as all other real estate. I take it that the situation in Lima is very similar to that of other agricultural towns in the State of New York, where the assessors are required by the authorities at Albany to assess all real estate at full value.

In looking over the assessment roll I asked the assessors where was the column on the roll for personal property and to my surprise they informed me that there wasn't any personal property assessed in the town of Lima. This rather staggered me for a moment and, asking the reason why, I was told that personal property used to be assessed but latterly when personal property was assessed these people came before them and swore that they did not own any personal property, so that, upon advice from the authorities at Albany, they were leaving all personal property off the assessment roll, leaving the entire burden of taxation on real estate.

In talking with the assessors I also learned that one of them had an old assessment roll of 1868. On that roll personal property was assessed generally as was real estate, and the burdens of government were divided among those who owned personal property and those who held real estate.

In the town of Lima there is a bank and in that bank are several hundred thousand dollars of actual money on deposit, which is certainly tangible personal property. The merchants of the village have well-stocked stores of all kinds of goods which they carry in stock and sell, which is tangible personal property. I presume there are several hundred automobiles owned in the town, which are tangible personal property, besides various other kinds of personal property, all of which isn't even placed on the assessment roll and escapes taxation.

I also find upon investigation that the taxes on the farms are today practically double what they were before the World War, 15 years ago, and the tragedy of it is that the farms on the average are assessed as high as they were 15 years ago and their actual value is only one-half as much. As I figure it our taxes are not only twice as high but they are four times as high as they were, owing to the depreciation in the value of the real estate itself.

The taxes of the present day are very hard for the farmer to pay for the reason that the goods he produces on his farm and sells to pay taxes, are today at the lowest prices in all history. For instance, if a farmer has a tax bill of $200 to pay on his farm, when wheat was $1 per bushel, he could pay his tax bill with 200 bushels of wheat. Today with wheat at 45 cents a bushel it takes 444 bushels. If the farmer with $200 in taxes is producing milk, years ago at four cents a quart, it would require 5,000 quarts. Today at two cents a quart it would require 10,000 quarts to pay the tax bill. If he pays his taxes today with oats, barley, rye, beans or hay, the same proportion will hold true.

EDWARD F. DIBBLE.

West Virginia Farmers Meet

The week of August 10 saw over 200 farmers in camp at the State 4-H camp at Jackson Mills. For three days they talked over their problems, heard good talks by farm leaders, and had a good time visiting, swimming and playing games together.

Under the new organization effected last year the membership in the State Farm Bureau jumped from less than 2,000 to close to 10,000 paid-up members and, if we counted those that in various ways use the bureau, it would run close to 100,000.

Our Wool Growers' Association nets the farmers in it this year a fraction more than 20 cents for their wool, while the buyers were paying 14. The Livestock Shipping Associations has been getting from six to eight cents net for lambs when the buyers were paying five straight. The Potato-growers' Association has put the West Virginia potato on the map and built up a demand far greater than the growers at present time are able to supply and, in most markets, at a slight premium above the market. We are shipping potatoes this season as far west as Detroit. The Dairymen, the Poultry Associations and other commodity groups make up, if all those using and benefiting from these associations were counted, nearly the total farm population of the State, in fact we have in one county about 50 more paid-up members than the census gives the farm population.

The first day of the camp was given over to reports of the various groups, and all reports showed a good growth and a greater loyalty among the farmers.

That night a banquet was given in honor of the County Farm Bureau presidents, at which many of the honor guests spoke of the work in their counties and two nationally known speakers addressed the crowd.

The second day was given to group meetings and to the problems before the various groups at these meetings. Many problems were discussed, some of them settled and others given over to committees to study and report at some future meeting. Plans were made for the coming years for enlargement of the usefulness and service of the various groups.

The third day was taken up with the problems of the Farm Bureau and election of officers for the coming year. In our organization the bureau is the parent of all other organizations among the farmers, so we consider it the most important. The State bureau is controlled wholly by directors elected by the county bureaus, and its business is conducted by officers elected by those directors and by commodity groups.

Although the bureau as a strictly educational and organization has nothing to do with the purchasing or marketing of our crops, its directors are in some cases interlocked with those of the co-operative associations that look after our marketing problems.

If I were to sum up the achievements of the farmers' organizations of the State for the year in a few words, it would be this: They have grown more than in any year in the past; they have built on a more solid foundation than ever before; they have done a far greater business than ever; and the most important, they have learned the value of loyalty in co-operative effort.

Wheat was the best crop for years, yield running from 25 to 50 bushels per acre, with many going over 40. Outlook for corn is the best in years, but the hot weather has favored the corn, and there has been just about rain enough to keep it growing well. Apples are selling in the orchards at 25 cents per bushel, 50 cents delivered and very little demand at any price. Most early apples undersized owing to the trees being too full and lack of moisture. Local peaches starting the market at $1 and more than the market can care for at that price.

L. G. ZINN.

West Virginia.

Milk Inspection

Here in the western part of Cattaraugus County, city milk inspectors are demanding that dairy farmers tear up the wood-floors of their stables and put in cement floors. This is an expense that few feel able to bear this year. The floors are tight and clean. Is this a new regulation?

C. N.

New York.

THE New York City regulations have no such rule. If any dairyman has trouble of this kind, we would be pleased to receive the facts, and the condition of the floors, together with the name of the inspectors.

Would Revise School Laws

I lay no claims to high intellectual endowment. I have had about three years of educational training beyond the rural schools, have taught 22 terms, sometimes as principal of a three and four-room school, and I contend that out of this experience in school work a man has a right to speak on the subject.

I have witnessed an evolutionary movement in school laws for the past 40 years—laws in which every educational crank has had his say. I have never known in this time institute resolutions to be passed without some kick was made at an existing school law. Many of these so-called reformed school laws brought about frequent changes in text books, hamstrung local authority, and added high-salaried positions in the school system. There has been a strong tendency, too, to make a higher institution of learning out of our rural schools than can be accomplished. The real work of the primary school should be to get a thorough knowledge of our common branches, and that can be accomplished by the pupils and a common-sense teacher without so much overhead expense. You can't make a college out of a rural school. You can't pour the sea into a bucket.

Frequent changes in text books have been expensive and, for the most part, barren of good results. We, in West Virginia, have no text books in our rural schools on reading and language as good as McGuffey's readers, Reed and Kellogg's English, and Harvey's grammar.

When local authority was taken away it lessened interest of our people in schools. When trustees were appointed it was no trouble to get men free of charge to accept the trust. Now a custodian is appointed but seldom accepts. The county superintendent, with a board of examiners, by examination were competent to ascertain the qualification of a teacher. Now it is determined by semester hours, and genius plays no part. What does it matter where a teacher gets her qualifications?

Much of school management is by nature local and should not be under so much control by the State.

Some years ago I conceived a plan to plant shrubbery on a schoolhouse lot where I was teaching. I took up the matter with the board of education and finally had a plan for this work submitted to me by a man at the State capital. That man no doubt was paid for that work. The blue print men at the capital have their fees, I had no liking for his plans, and I refused to have anything more to do with it. Work of this kind should be entrusted to local authority and I'm inclined to believe interest would be more manifest if the work is done free of charge.

We have now, as a result of the State assuming too much control of school work, a number of clerks gathering and auditing worthless statistics that have no real value, but adds heavily to tax burdens.

Mineral Co., W. Va. D. W. IDLEMAN.

History as It Applies to the Present

By F. R. Stevens

(Member of the Society of the Cincinnati)

Colonial Virginia was organized on a strictly communistic basis. For a few years after the colony was founded, provisions were sent from Europe, provided from the sale of stock in the enterprise. Wonderful stories of gold, fruit of great size, the delightful climate and harmonious government were sent back home to increase the subscriptions, but, as these wonderful products did not materialize to pay dividends on the stock, provisions ceased and the communistic government went to work.

In planting corn, in felling trees, in repairing the fortifications, even in hunting and fishing the individual was working for the community: Whatsoever he could get by his own toil or trade with the natives went straightway into the common treasury, and the skillful and industrious fared no better than the lazy and stupid. Thus the strongest kind of premium was put upon idleness. Things arrived at such a pass that some 30 or 40 men were supporting the whole company of 200 when President Smith applied the strong hand. He told them frankly that those who didn't work couldn't eat. The strong hand of Capt. John Smith held the colony together for a few years. People in Europe out of work were attracted by the communistic program laid down by the company, and many to their sorrow left for Virginia.

When Smith left the colony in October it numbered 500 souls. When Gates, Somers and Newport arrived in May they found a haggard remnant of 60 all told, men, women and children, scarcely able to totter about the ruined village and with a gleam of madness in their eyes. The strength of that colony had not lain in the individual, but in the State and the head of the State had gone.

For two years they lived on in distress, but in 1620, Sir Thomas Dale was sent as governor. Dale was something more than a strong ruler and merciless judge. With statesman-like insight he struck at one of the deepest roots of the evils which had afflicted the colony. Nothing had done so much to discourage steady labor and to foster idleness and mischief as the communism which had prevailed from the beginning. This compulsory system of throwing all the earnings into a common stock had just suited the lazy ones. Your true communist is the man who likes to live on the fruit of other people's labor. In the early days of Virginia the creature's nature was the same, and about one-fifth of the population was thus called upon to support the whole. Under such circumstances it is wonderful that the colony survived until Dale could come and put an end to the system. It would not have done so had not Smith and Delaware been able more or less to compel the laggards to work under penalties. Dale's strong common sense taught him that to put men under the influence of the natural incentives to labor was better than to drive them to it by whipping them and slitting their ears. Only thus could the character of the colony be improved, and the need for harsh punishment relaxed. So the worthy Dale took it upon himself to reform the whole system. The colonist from being a member of an industrial army was at once transformed into a small landed proprietor with three acres to cultivate for his own use on condition of paying a tax of six bushels of corn into the public treasury, which in that primitive time was the public granary. Though the change was but partially accomplished in Dales's time, the effect was magical. Industry and thrift soon began to prevail, crimes and disorders diminished, gallows and whipping posts found less to do and the gaunt wolf of famine never again thrust its head within the door.

Thus ended the first attempted communism in America, showing clearly that it doesn't flourish on this soil, nor can it flourish permanently anywhere, because it violates the principles of true government.

[In the above the writer wishes to give all due credit to "Old Virginia and Her Neighbors" by John Fiske.]

Dual Purpose Shorthorns

Shorthorns have been the favorite breed in England for many years, where their excellence as milk and beef producers has been recognized. Their popularity is increasing here, and many farms and localities are finding this Milking Shorthorn, dual purpose cow, economic and practical. In the following statement, W. J. Hardy, of Alton N. Y., secretary of the Eastern Shorthorn Breeders' Association, tells about these cattle and what they do.

The pictures on this page explain themselves, and are typical specimens of the breed.

"The Farmer's Cow"

The growing interest in the Shorthorn cow that milks, as shown by the letters requesting information on this breed coming daily to me, proves rather forcibly that the farmer is doing some heavy thinking.

About what? Naturally he is concerned over the pay he is receiving for his labor and feed he is putting into the production of milk. His overhead of feed and labor, to say nothing of his investment otherwise, makes him wonder what he is going to do about it.

I have letters before me from men who are in the dairying business, with close contact to sizable towns where they have market for their milk. Even these men are looking for a way out, especially since the public that have been taught to use milk, demand good quality milk.

They are thinking that a cow that will produce a good flow of four per cent milk and be a marketable animal at best beef prices when turned off would give them a better return. They are on the right track, and, if they would try out for themselves that an animal with fleshing ability along with milk production actually produces her milk more economically, they would then be getting to the real meat of the apple.

No claims are made that the Shorthorn cow will flood the world with milk. But many herds in New York, Pennsylvania and the New England States can show herd averages in excess of 9,000 lbs. per cow including first calf heifers, with a test better than four per cent, so no further proof is necessary as to the ability to produce. I mention this territory particularly because in my field work I have personally visited these herds and have inspected both cattle and records and know whereof I speak. Records all over the United States, Canada, England and other countries will show that the Shorthorn cow holds her own as a profitable farm animal.

If men who have easy access to market are finding themselves with a problem on their hands, what about the so-called every day farmer? Without question the animal that is his best source of income, is the one that can consume his roughage and make weight and growth off grass, in the corn stalks, or around the hay stack in the barnyard. The good Shorthorn cow will drop a calf that will make a feeder that will pay out on farm feeds, give a profitable flow of milk, and, when her turn comes, go to the block at top butcher price. Thus the farmer with Shorthorns can hold his own in either direction. He gets the best price for his milk if he sells it because it is always up to standard and does not have to have two breeds to get by on his grade. If milk prices do not suit and he wants to turn to beef he does not need cows of another breed to raise his calves.

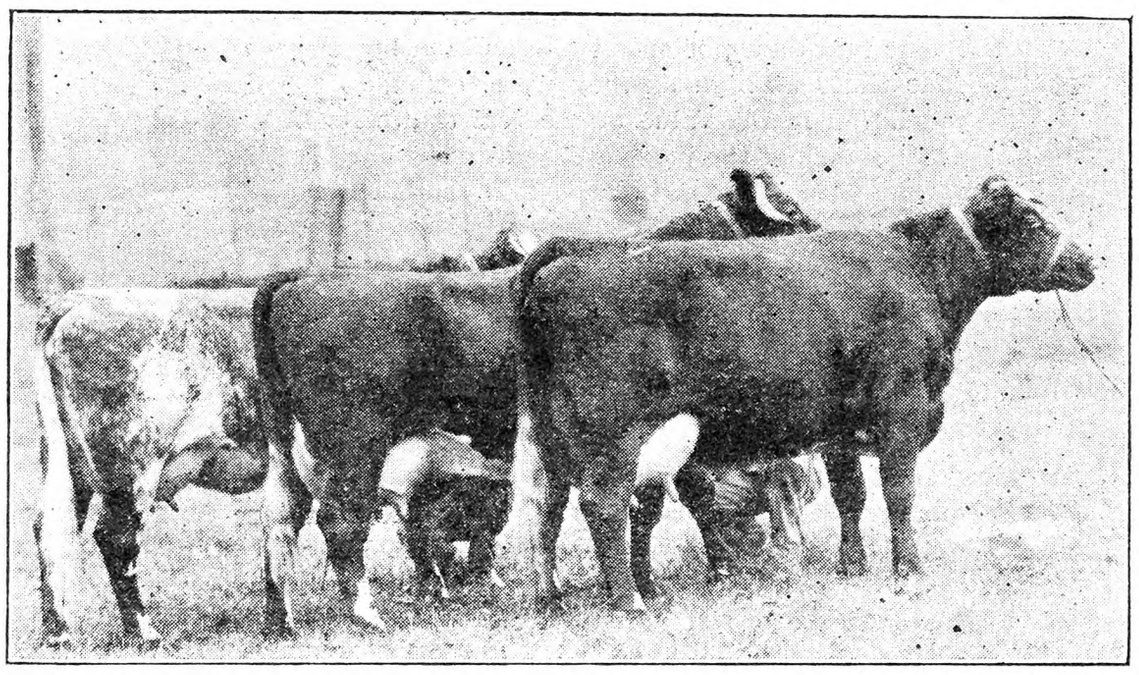
In a herd of any size there is a certain percentage of cows that will go out for one cause and another every year. If it were true that the cow bred for dairy purposes alone gave enough more milk to offset the going out price for beef, the Shorthorn cow will bring, they might be even on that count but, don't forget that calf with the ability to fleshen up that will also mean that the farmer will get better returns for his feed.

The plain truth is, however, that the Shorthorn cow will do her bit with the best of them in the average farm milking herd, and do it on less grain. She is a rugged animal, carries a good coat in Winter, and she can stand the barnyard treatment better than the special dairy cow.

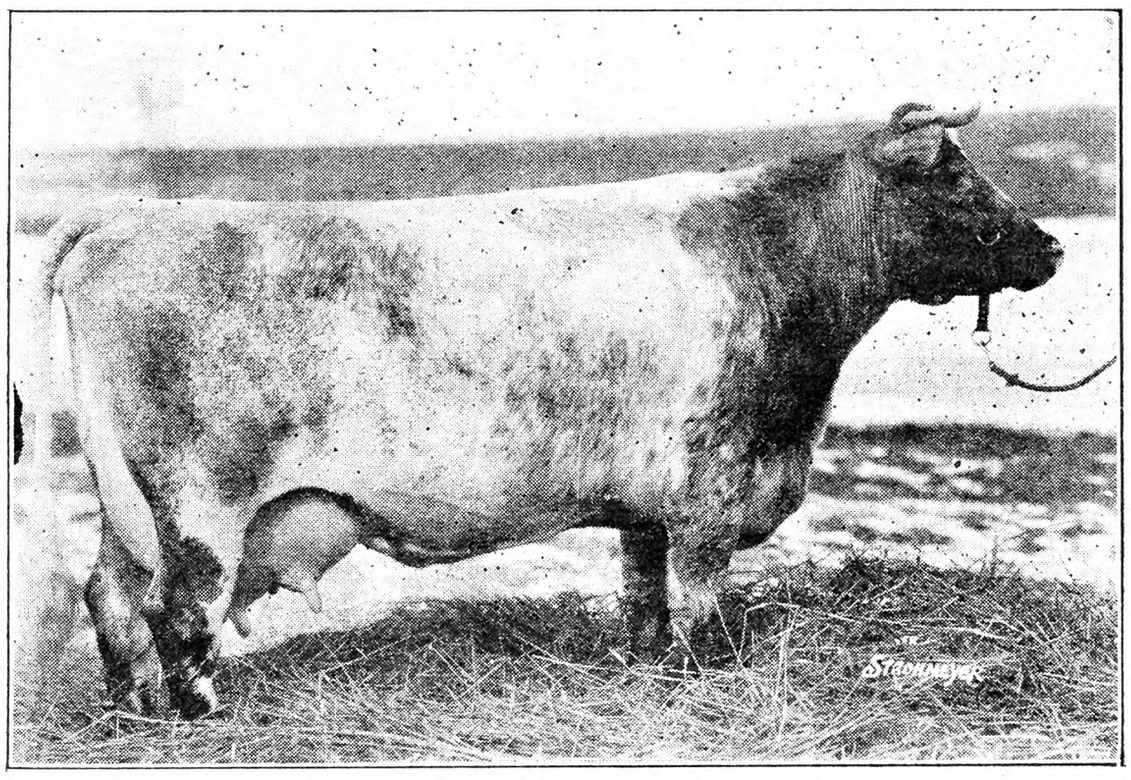
Weather does not affect her production half as much because of her makeup. Did you ever see a bunch of mixed cattle outdoors on a cold rainy day? You will find most of them humped up and looking miserable, but, if there is a Shorthorn in the lot you will find her quite unconcerned and in most cases eating. Those who know and handle cattle appreciate that these are the kind that do their work right through the season. I do not advocate the haystack racket. Any cattle pay for proper care but I do know that the majority of farms are not equipped with the buildings or other necessary things that the thinner skinned animals must have to function at their best. That is why the Shorthorn is so useful to the farmer. She fits into the picture and there are a million farmers yet to learn the truth about this breed so well adapted to their conditions.

Shorthorn breeders are not going to produce simply a milking machine but to those who still say "Ther ain't no sech animal" I might say that the champion butter cow of the world is a Shorthorn with 1,614 lbs. of butterfat from 32,522 lbs. of milk, quality with production it must be admitted. Dozens of Shorthorn cows have records from 15,000 to 20,000 lbs. They are the broad backed, deep ribbed, mellow kind of cattle with udders on them that mean profitable milk production, in plain words Dual-purpose. The future of any breed must rest with the demand, and I feel that we are in safe hands. The honest-to-goodness farmer is the biggest outlet for cattle. The Shorthorn cow that milks fits into his program and will outstay the rest. The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and I say to the Farmer in all sincerity. Investigate the Dual Purpose Shorthorn.

W. J. HARDY.



Milking Shorthorns at Flintstone Farm, Dalton Mass., Donald H. Cande, manager. Three outstanding cows that milk 50 lbs. a day when fresh and have the true dual purpose characteristics.

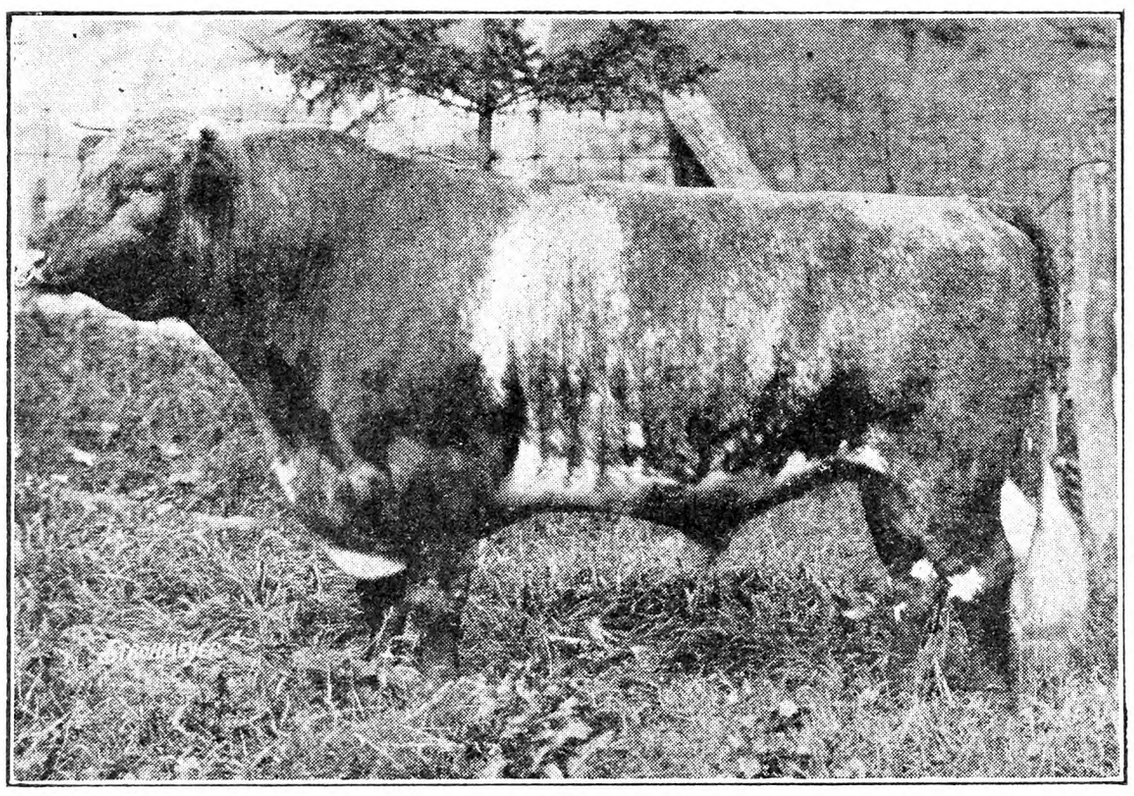


A model Dual-purpose Shorthorn, Bare Fashion Walgrove Farms, Washingtonville, N. Y. She weighs 1,600 lbs.; milk record, 17,027 lbs.; butterfat, 581 lbs.

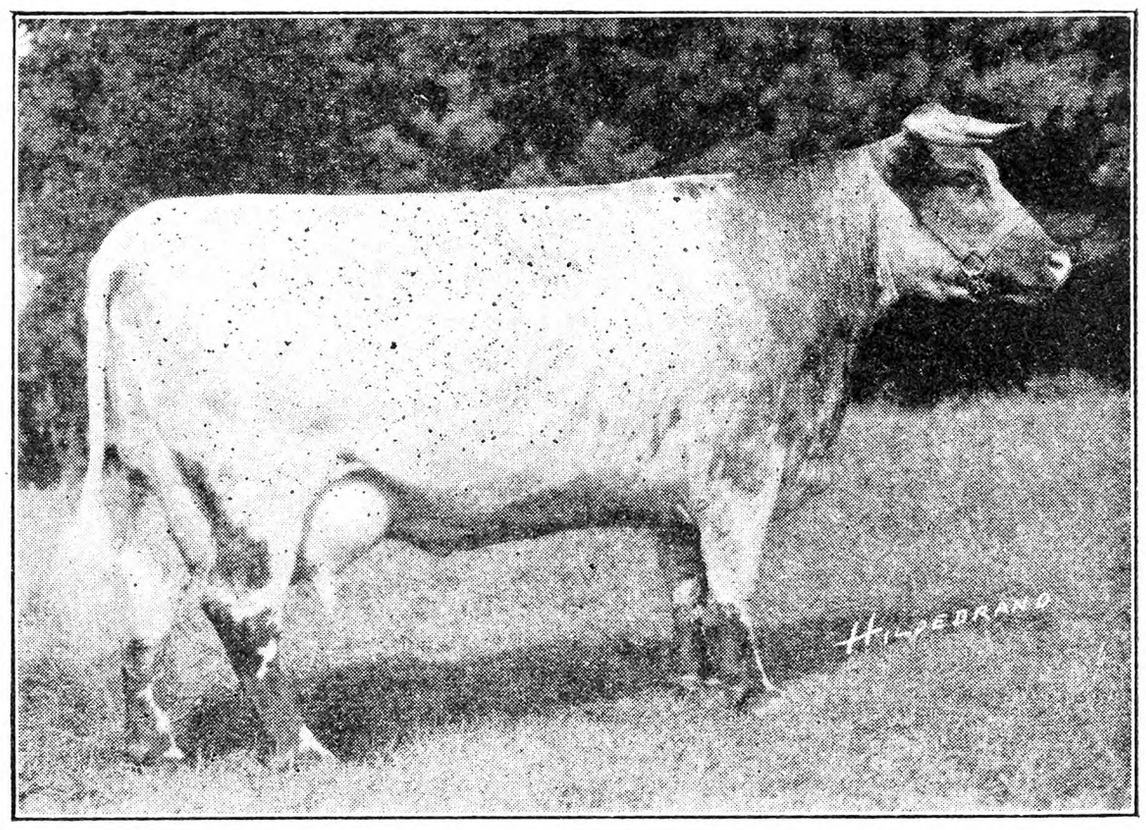
Calving Time Care of Cows

Difficulties and disappointments at calving time and afterward are often due to the fact that the cow was not given sufficient rest as a preparation for birth of her calf. Every dairy cow should be rested for at least six weeks before calving, and a thin cow had better be allowed to rest for eight weeks. We refer to what is generally called the "dry" period, and if a cow is a persistent milker it may be necessary to begin drying her off eight weeks before calving. Failure to dry off the secretion of milk and rest the cow before calving, often causes her to give little or no milk at calving time. Anyhow, if not dried off, she will be likely to give much less milk than she yielded during the previous lactation period. The drying off process should be carefully conducted, else garget, often unnoticed, may occur and partially ruin the udder for sound milk production, or at least greatly lessen milk production. The sucking of a heifer's teats by calves during the early days of life, when they are being fed skim-milk, often induces secretion of milk in the udder, although the heifer has not been bred, and garget is likely to result, or it appears at calving time, and unsound milk, or less milk, is the result. Instantly stop such nursing of the udder by calves, and if it has induced secretion of milk in the heifer's udder, dry it off in the usual way.

The rest period, before calving, is also necessary that the cow may store up in her tissues materials from which milk and butterfat will be manufactured after calving. If there is little or no stored-up milk-manufacturing material in the tissues, there will be little or no milk at calving time, or the milk will be poor in butterfat and soon seriously diminish in quantity. On the contrary, a cow that is fat at calving time, for a while enriches her milk with fat drawn from her own tissues. It may, for a time test as high as 6 per cent of butterfat, but gradually the test lowers until it becomes normal for that cow. Cows that are to be tested often are brought to the calving time very fat, that their milk may be inordinately rich in butterfat, and the amount of butterfat they yield in the year's test may be somewhat increased in that way. But for ordinary commercial purposes, good health and persistency in breeding and milking, it is safer and better to have the cow just in good order at calv-



Bar None Clay Duke, owned by Maurice Whitney, Bar None Ranch, Berlin, N. Y. Bar None Clay Duke was born March 16, 1925. He was Junior Champion of the International Live Stock Exposition that same year; sire of First Prize bull at International, 1928, Junior Champion Bull at N. Y. State Fair and Eastern States Exposition 1929, and sire of Junior Champion heifer N. Y. State Fair 1929.



A milking Shorthorn of truly splendid type, Brookside Lettie 3d, owned by Webster Knight, Natick, Rhode Island.

ing time. She should be muscular, from exercise, and her bowels should be in a normally relaxed condition, from correct feeding and exercise, that she may have as little difficulty as possible when calving. The constipated, fat, sluggish cow often has trouble in calving and her udder, too, is liable to give trouble from congestion or "caking." The thin, weak cow may go down before or after calving, or be stiff and lame, and her milk yield usually is unprofitable. Her calf may also be weak; while that of the inordinately fat cow may be puny and most subject to scours.

Have the cow in good flesh at calving time. If she is on good pasture during the dry period she will need no other feed, unless thin or weak. If the pasture is poor, or if the cow is thin, the feeding of 2 to 4 lbs. of oats, bran and oilmeal daily will be beneficial, and silage or cut green feed should be added to eke out the short grass. Legume roughage is most beneficial. The feeding of concentrates is also necessary, in addition to roots or silage and legume hay, during the dry period in Winter, if the cow is thin and weak, or to get her into good flesh for calving. It never pays intentionally to stint the cow in feed during her dry period, merely as a matter of economy. Over-feeding at that time is bad; underfeeding may be as injurious. Commonsense feeding is most profitable and is sufficient, not excessive, and somewhat laxative in effect.

The cow that has had an attack of milk fever (parturient paresis) at a previous calving will be likely to have another when she calves again, unless given special care. Never pamper such a cow. Keeping her in a hot, badly ventilated stable and there feeding her so heavily that she becomes fat, sluggish and constipated tends to make her susceptible to milk fever. Lack of exercise is another predisposing cause. Have her dried off for at least six weeks before calving, and when she calves let her calf nurse for a week, or do not strip the udder clean, for the first three or four days after calving, but remove enough milk to prevent garget. Giving the cow 10 grains of potassium iodide daily in water for a few days before calving, or giving her iodized salt instead of ordinary salt, will help to prevent an attack of milk fever, and the iodized salt treatment also tends to prevent goiter in her new-born calf. If such salt is not available, give the cow two grains of potassium iodide daily in water for at least the latter half of her pregnancy period, as a preventive of goiter in her calf, or the 10-grain dose daily for 10 days, to help prevent milk fever. Also supply legumes to furnish necessary lime and vitamins, and allow access to salt.

The cow carries her calf for an average of 280 to 285 days and when her calving time approaches should occupy a roomy, cleansed, disinfected, whitewashed and freshly bedded, well ventilated, light pen or box-stall. There should be such calving pens on every large dairy farm, and similar calf pens, to be kept in the sanitary condition we have suggested. Use of such pens lessens likelihood of navel infection and white scours in the new-born calf, and offers less chance of infection of the womb, or udder, occurring in the cow at calving time. Lessen rich feed during the two weeks prior to calving and feed bran, oilmeal, silage or roots, and hay alone, just before calving.

Calving will soon occur after the pelvic ligaments and bones relax, so that a hollow appears on each side of the tailhead. From that time on the cow should be under careful supervision, but on no account should she be given hand assistance in calving, unless that becomes absolutely necessary. It is a dangerous practice to pull out the hind legs and head of the calf as soon as the feet appear. Give nature plenty of time to lubricate and relax the passages preparatory to natural delivery of the calf. It is time enough to give assistance when something evidently is hindering delivery of the calf, and it should be rendered, preferably, by an expert, who will intelligently determine exactly what is wrong and then correctly apply the treatment necessary to set matters right. Removal of the calf by mere brute strength may make disaster.

If the cow is constipated just before calving, a laxative of oil or salts may be given, but it is best to prevent constipation by the feeding of laxatives and enforcement of daily exercise. When the calf is born the cow may be given a drink of tepid water, adding a handful of oatmeal if she is weak. Continue supplying tepid water for two or three days after calving. Bran mashes and a little silage and legume hay may also be fed, but the ordinary ration must gradually be allowed, taking at least 10 days to the process. Oatmeal, bran and oilmeal may gradually be substituted for the bran mashes. It is advised that 4 or 5 lbs. of concentrates may be given the cow on the fourth or fifth day after calving and then increased half a pound every other day until she is on full feed. (Feeds and Feeding.)

It should be understood that the lochial discharge comes away in about 10 days after calving. That is nature's cleaning-up process, and until it is completed, the cow is peculiarly susceptible to catching cold or having garget or digestive disturbances. Naturally, therefore, the cow should be given the best of care until this "second cleansing" has come away. If the weather is cold, the cow should be kept blanketed in a pen. On no account should she be turned out to chill at water-trough or tank, or go on pasture, when the weather is chilly, windy, wet or stormy. Attention at this time will prevent many attacks of garget, indigestion and cold.

Ordinarily, the milk of the seventh milking is fit for human use, but in certified milk dairies it is not permissible to use it earlier than the ninth milking. Usually, the calf may be removed from the cow in 24 hours, and then is less missed. It should nurse for several days, if there has been a tendency to milk fever.

DR. A. S. ALEXANDER.

White Wild Cattle in Chillingham Park, England.

HAVE you ever felt the desire to get out into the peaceful countryside, far from the city pavements, far from the garages and gas stations and everything? Well, it's easy. Just forget to fill up your tank next Sunday and that's where you'll be when you run out of gas! — Judge.

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Milking Shorthorns

Two buckets of 4% milk twice a day and a prime steer or heifer every 12 months.

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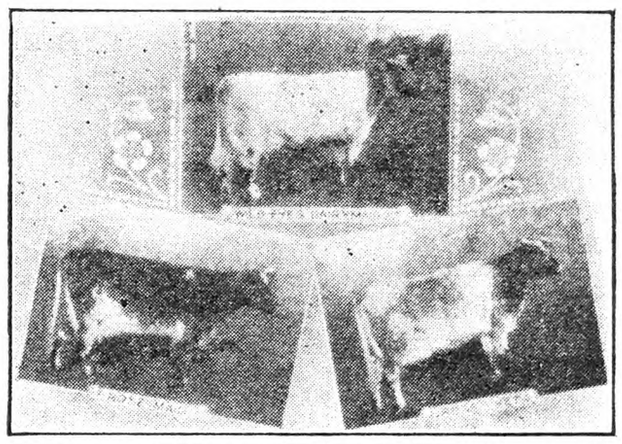
The type that means quality in milk and beef



Do your cows produce economically? How about the butterfat? What prices do you get for those worn-out cows that must go for beef? It will pay you to investigate the breed that fills the bill. It will pay you to purchase the right kind from the reliable breeders as represented by this Association. Now is the time to buy that bull you need.

Full Information and Prices Sent Promptly.

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Founded 1915
Reg. Milking Shorthorns
QUALITY MILK - - PRIME BEEF
The Durham cow of our forefathers
H. E. TENER, Owner Washingtonville, N.Y.

WE OFFER
Dual Purpose
Milking Shorthorn Bull Calves
Capable of winning in any company
Heavy Production Cows
"We are Breeding Better Cattle than We Can Buy."
Greatwood Farm Plainfield, Vermont

Three Rivers Farm
DOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE
FOR SALE—PUREBRED MILKING SHORTHORN **BULL CALF**
Red color, born May 4, 1931. By King of Three Rivers. Dam's record 10,141 M., 414 B. F., out of Proud Mary, who has produced since calving 3,902 M., 158.6 B. F. Accredited herd. Address—
R. L. WILLIAMS, Herdsman
Route 2 Dover, New Hampshire

THE WORLD'S BEST DAIRY COW
is a Milking Shorthorn, official test 1,614 lbs. butterfat yearly. In two months dry she fleshed from 1,680 to 2,128 lbs. Information about Milking Shorthorns and herds of 150 breeders, the best in your territory, in the Milking Shorthorn Journal. 28 months $1.00. Trial subscription, 6 months 25c.
MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY
Box 423 Independence, Iowa

MILKING SHORTHORNS
Bull calves from one month to nine months out of heavy milking cows.
Real Shorthorns at a price you can afford
FLINTSTONE FARM - - - DALTON, MASS.
D. H. Cande, Mgr.

CRAWFORD COUNTY, PA.
ALWAYS WAS CLEAN
Each and every animal in this, the 5th modified accredited area in U. S. has been regularly tuberculin tested by State and Federal Veterinarians since 1923. If you have lost your herd with disease, why risk buying infection by putting in animals with unknown history? 95% of the dairymen in our County never had a reactor in any tuberculin test. We can supply blood-tested cows also. You deal directly with the breeder through our organization. We are a Co-Operative and are not organized for profit, have been in business for 8 years and have the best sales service on earth. Can supply carload lots of Holsteins, Jerseys and Guernseys, purebred and grade. Write us your needs, prices we quote you will be actual, not low to attract you here.
Write us now, we will gladly serve you
CRAWFORD COUNTY CO-OPERATIVE DAIRY IMPROVEMENT & SALES ASSOCIATION
Market House, Meadville, Penna.

HORSES

We Have For Sale
PUREBRED PERCHERONS
That We Have Raised
Matched pairs and colts. Also thoroughbred yearlings and two-year-olds, by the stallions Finn-Lag and Sweep-By. Brood mares with foals at side by these two sires.
One Purebred
ANGUS YEARLING BULL
B. A. BOICE
Route 3 Kingston, N. Y.

ANNUAL FALL PUBLIC SALE
Registered Percheron Mares and Stallions
Wednesday, October 28, 1931
I believe you can get a good one for from $100. to $200.
Write me
W. S. Corsa, Gregory Farm
This family has lived on and operated this farm since 1821
White Hall, Greene Co., Illinois

Owl-Interest Jerseys Bull Calves and Heifers all ages.
Suffolk-Punch Draft Horses Two Imported Stallions at stud
Morgans Two Show Winning Stallions at stud.
UPWEY FARMS South Woodstock, Vt.

Shetland Ponies HARTZELL BROS. SEBRING, OHIO
Weanlings ready. Oldest herd in biggest Shetland Producing County in U. S.

Shetland Ponies for children, also STALLIONS; MARES with colts by side or separate. Prices right. A. B. PORTER PONY FARMS, Atwater, Ohio

Shetland Ponies Mares, matched teams, and geldings, priced low. PONY FARM, Himrod, N.Y.

DAIRY CATTLE

Black and White, and Guernsey
COWS for sale
Can check and blood test for any state. If you want the best, we want your business. We solicit trade from the most critical buyers. 100 to select from. We handle only accredited cows. Write or phone
F. L. PALMER & SON Moravia, N. Y.

HIGH GRADE & REGISTERED **Dairy Cows** FOR SALE
GUERNSEYS, HOLSTEINS and JERSEYS
T. B. and Blood Tested. Fresh and close springers.
JACOB ZLOTKIN, Freehold, N. J. Phone 330

Do You Need Good Cattle? We have them priced to sell.
J. D. MAC RAE Phone 81 Maxville, Ontario, Canada

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Briarcliff Aberdeen-Angus

Highest Quality Show and Commercial Stock

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

IS

THE BEEF BREED SUPREME

Dressing the highest percentage of choice meat of any breed.

Angus cattle are hardy, thriving on pasture, fattening quickly and easily when put in the feed lot. Docile and easy to handle.

Beef will make money for many farmers in the East with Aberdeen-Angus foundation stock from Briarcliff Farms.

Briarcliff Farms, Inc. Pine Plains, N. Y.

∴ SHEEP ∴

REGISTERED
Hampshire Sheep
Few selected Ewe Lambs, Yearling and Lamb Rams.
OPHIR FARM Purchase, N. Y.

SOUTHDOWNS
The excellent quality of our Southdowns is reflected by our large and prominent patronage.
Most moderate prices now prevail
OLD STONEGATE FARM
C. W. Boyd, Owner Falls Church, Va.

Corriedales
The Ideal Sheep
J. H. WHITMORE
Mt. Morris - - - New York

- DORSET and HAMPSHIRE SHEEP -
Offering choice Rams (Lambs & Yearlings) suitable Flock headers or cross-breeding. Ewes, purebred and grades, at prices that will make you money. All stock on approval.
TRANQUILLITY & ALLAMUCHY FARMS
Arthur Danks, Mgr. Allamuchy, N. J.

WANTED--YOUNG GRADE SHEEP in exchange for 6 reg., accredited, 2-year-old Ayrshire Heifers. ARTHUR L. ROGERS Lee, Mass.

Offer 8 YEARLING HAMPSHIRE RAMS Fit to head any flock. Carefully selected from over 100 lambs. $35 and up.
D. BUCKLEY, Woodrow Farm, Broadaxe, Ambler, Pa.

HAMPSHIRE RAMS Several splendid 2-year olds at farmers' prices. Registered, excellent breeding. FOREST FARMS, Webster, New York. Earl D. Merrill, Manager

Farmer's Purebred **Hampshire** Yearling and Two-year old **Rams** by Imported Rams at $35.00, $50.00, $75.00.
J. C. PENNEY -:- White Plains, N. Y.

Blackfaced Scotch Highland **Sheep** The hardiest of all breeds, fine quality mutton. Imported and home bred Rams, Ewes, and Lambs, also registered Southdown Rams for sale. OAK GROVE FARMS, Mechanicsburg, Ohio

FAIRMOUNT Shropshire Registered **Rams and Ewes** Choice Breeding $10 to $25 each. J. E. WATKINS, R. 2, Ithaca, N. Y.

SHROPSHIRE & SOUTHDOWN **Rams For Sale** $25.00 UP. Guaranteed to please. HYLLMEDE FARM - Beaver, Pa.

For Sale: 5 Grade Hampshire Yearling RAMS $15 each. 2 Reg. Hampshire Yearling Rams $35 each. VERNON TIGER, Gladstone, N. J.

Reg. Shropshire Rams For Sale $20 and up
George Cary, 101 West Huron St., Buffalo, N. Y.

20 REGISTERED RAMBOUILLET **EWES, $6 each** RAM LAMBS $10 each
H. P. SHERMAN Alfred Station, Allegany Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE — 50 Young Extra Nice SOUTHDOWN SHEEP. Vernon Tiger Gladstone, N. J.

SHROPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS with size and quality also ewes. Fred Van Vleet & Sons, Lodi, New York

COLBERT FARM'S SOUTHDOWNS—Rams and Ewes. L. M. COLBERT'S SONS, East Chatham, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Reg. Dorset 2-year-old RAM and RAM LAMBS. CARL MALCHOFF - Clyde, New York

REG. SHROPSHIRE YEARLING and TWO-YEAR-OLD RAMS of Butter Breeding. Leroy C. Bower, Ludlowville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—GOOD QUALITY SHROPSHIRE RAM LAMBS. Hansen Bros., Bovina Center, N. Y.

A FEW GOOD BRED, REGISTERED DORSET **EWES** H. C. HILL & SON, Maplewood Farm, Knowlesville, New York

REG. SHROPSHIRE RAMS, Yearlings, 2-Year-Olds, and Ram Lambs. STEVENS BROS. - Wilson, N. Y.

Reg. Cheviot Ram For Sale, $20 J. RUSSELL SMITH Round Hill, Va.

∴ FERRETS ∴

FERRETS WHITE or BROWN YEARLINGS SPECIAL RAT HUNTERS
Females $5.00, males $4.00 Young stock Sept. sales, females $4.00, males $3.50, one pair $7.00. Will ship C.O.D. Instruction book free. Levi Farnsworth, New London, O.

∴ HORSES ∴

SHETLAND PONIES FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES Best quality, breeding, and prices. Wonuka Pony Farm Carmel, New York

ABERDEEN ANGUS
Choice young cows and heifers, Young bulls and tried Sires, 4-H Club steer calves
W. A. Hawley & Son
Wyoming, New York

23 Aberdeen-Angus Cattle
FOR SALE
Including eight cows. Six calves and eight heifers, several good show prospects, also the 25-month-old bull BRIARCLIFF BENDEW K., a grandson of Earl Marshall. This bull is in good fit and would make a good show and breeding bull. His first crop of calves are very promising. These cattle will be sold very reasonable for a quick sale.
KNOLL CREEK FARM - Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

FARMSTEAD Aberdeen-Angus
Offering a group of 18 yearling heifers. Also a few bred 2-year olds and young cows with calves at foot.
Excellent Bulls for sale
FRANK S. HAYDEN Wyoming, N. Y.

Aberdeen - Angus Cattle
Four bull calves, low down, thickset individuals, sired by Barcap Quality, a son of an International Grand Champion. C. C. TAYLOR Lawtons, N. Y.

Reg. Angus Cows and Heifers
CHAS. W. HUNTER R. F. D. 3 Newburgh, N. Y.

HEREFORDS
We are quoting a very attractive price on ten registered cows and heifers. Five have calves by side and are pasture bred. Balance due to calve this Fall and early winter. These would make an attractive foundation herd. We also have for sale eight grade cows, pasture bred. Registered bulls for sale at all times. Herd accredited. Write for details. New England's largest Hereford herd.
See our herd at New York State Fair
BROOKVALE FARM
Windsor, Mass.
Z. M. Crane, Owner Dalton, Mass. S. R. Morrison, Supt. Windsor, Mass.

∴ DOGS ∴

POINTERS Beautiful 8 mos. female, one of the *very best* we ever raised; two nice half-blood pups, 2½ months—Cheap.
BLUE RIBBON FARMS Lorraine, N. Y.

COLLIE PUPS 2 months, nicely marked, Males, $10; Females, $5. COCKER SPANIEL PUPS, none better, Males, $10; Females, $5. Square deal. O. H. Riley, Franklin, Vt.

ENGLISH BULLDOG PUPS
Make real dogs—Males, $15; Females, $10
EDGEWOOD FARMS - Sylvania, Pa.

Irish Setter Pups 3½ months old, Also GREAT DANE PUPS, ready to go October 1st. All A. K. C. eligible. Reasonable. FARMHOLM, New Paltz, New York

Beagles, Foxhounds, Hunting Fox Terriers
Broken dogs and pups. 25 years a breeder here. References from Yukon to Canal Zone. Rockhill Kennels, Barryville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Very Handsome Thoroughbred **Newfoundland Puppies** eligible for registration in A.K.C. Males, $25; females, $20. C. CORNISH, 144 Halsted Street, East Orange, N. J.

SALE: Beautiful English Setter Pups enrolled—world's best breeding. Jas. O. Cooper, Dover, N. J.

POLICE DOG, BEAGLE and COCKER SPANIEL PUPS Red, Cross Foxes and Male Raccoons
F. E. PIERSON Groton, New York

EXCEPTIONAL WHITE COLLIES ROSELAND KENNELS Burkeville, Virginia

WHITE COLLIE AND BEAGLE **Puppies** On approval. Circular. Railway-View Farms, Hastings, N. Y.

25 Beagles Pedigreed, farm raised, healthy, including thoroughly broken, partly broken pups. 30 days trial. W. Barnard, Sellersville, Pa

Black or Brown **Cocker Spaniel Pups** Best of breeding, males $10, females $5. Satisfaction guaranteed. T. S. Hubbard, Franklin, Vt.

BOSTON TERRIER PUPPIES. Registered $15, non-reg. $10 2 and 4 mos. old. MRS. JESSE KEMP, Shinglehouse, Pa.

AIREDALES, WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIERS — Will ship C.O.D. Shady Side Farm, Madison, N. Y.

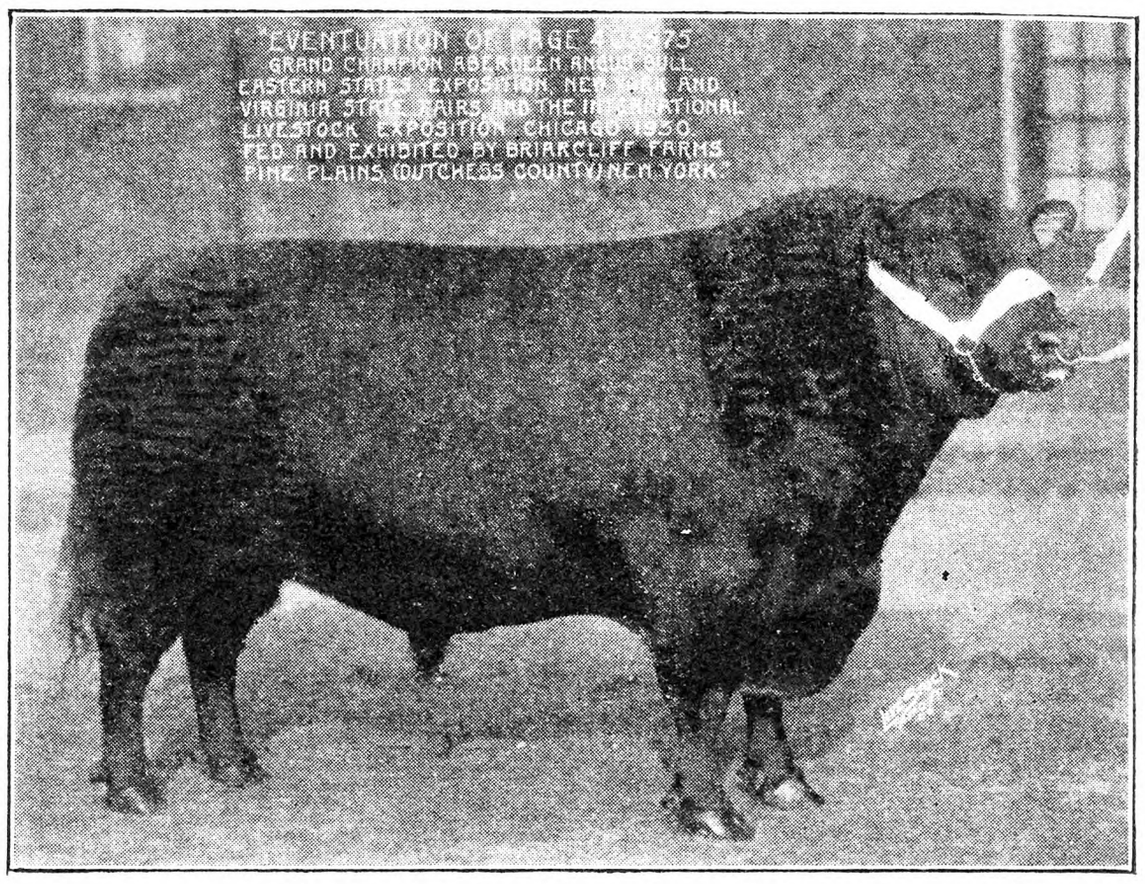
COLLIE and FOX TERRIER PUPS—Handsome and intelligent. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

Aberdeen Angus—Prime Beef

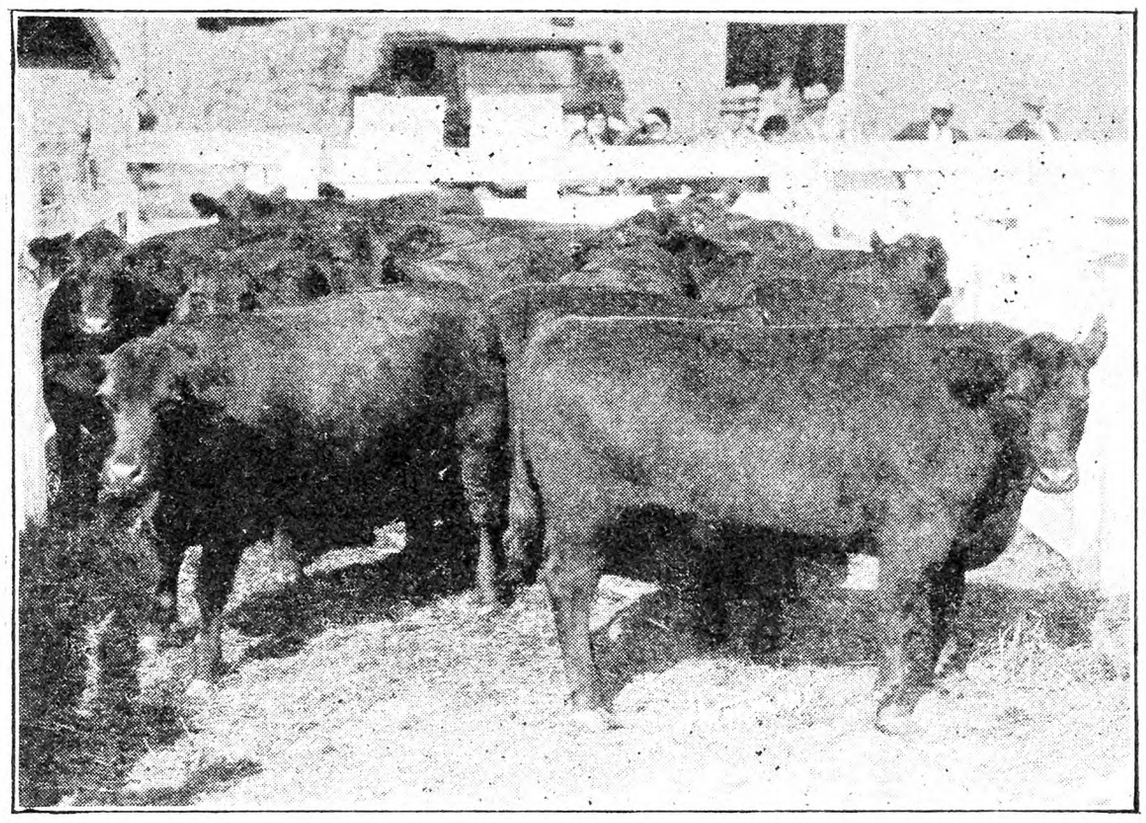
This strictly beef breed is well shown in the pictures below, of animals owned at Briarcliff Farms, Pine Plains, N. Y., W. A. McGregor, manager.

The herd bull Eventuation of Page, is undefeated champion of the breed. The Briarcliff herd comprises 1,200 animals. The large range makes excellent pasture on which this hardy breed thrives.

The second picture shows a carload of prime bullocks exhibited at Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., last year. They are top-notch beef. This breed fits in well on any farm where there is good pasture. It is easy with them to raise some good beef without disrupting one's other live stock plans. This fits on almost any general farm.



Grand Champion Herd Sire Eventuation of Page. Undefeated in 1931.



Prime Bullocks are Briarcliff's Standard, thus meeting the requirements of the most discriminating markets.

Portion of 1930 Lamb Crop—Old Stonegate Farm, Falls Church, Va.

Southdowns in Virginia

The picture shows a few of the Southdown lambs at Old Stonegate Farm, Falls Church, Va. C. W. Boyd, the owner says:

"The Southdown is the oldest of the medium-wool breeds and on that account flocks of the breed are strikingly uniform in their qualities and appearance. Their conformation is ideal for mutton and no breed surpasses them in the estimation of the market. Because of their conformation the weights are large in proportion to the apparent size and they will become fat enough for market while growing. Being of medium size they are more active than larger sheep and better adapted to rolling or hilly pastures. The ewes are good mothers and milkers. With good management the number of lambs raised will average 120 per cent of the ewes bred. The breed is best known for quality of carcass produced.

"The Southdown is readily recognized by its very blocky, low-set appearance. The breadth of the back, thickness of loin, with the plumpness of the thighs and twist are breed points of greatest value. The head is short and broad, and the eye prominent. The fleece is very close, quite fine but often too short to weigh heavily. The face is full, not too long from eyes to nose and of an even mouse color, not approaching black or speckled. The legs show the same color as the face."

Cheshire Swine

Breeds of animals, like races of people, may have their periods of prosperity and decline and perhaps disappear. This is the fate threatening the Cheshire breed of swine, a fate which ought not to be allowed to happen. The Cheshire originated in New York State some 80 years ago. At that time hogs were an important adjunct to nearly all dairy farms, turning skim-milk into meat for the family table and cash for the farmer's purse. With the extension of the condensery and the milk car to wider and wider areas, all this has changed. There is no more skim-milk and no more hogs. The Cheshire was largely a local breed, being especially well adapted to these conditions, and with the changed conditions it has come near being lost.

Granted that a dairy region cannot compete with the corn belt in pork production, it still remains true that many a farm would benefit much by having a home supply of good meat, and many a local market would be only too glad to furnish its customers with high quality fresh pork, hams and bacon. It is just in this field that the Cheshire excels, for its outstanding characteristic is the high quality of its meat. It is a white hog, intermediate in type between the lard and bacon breeds, with fat and lean meat well intermixed, and is unexcelled for home use and local market.

Active, wide-awake breeders are needed to preserve and develop the breed, giving it the place which it is so well fitted to occupy on the eastern farm. There is an opportunity for one or two men in nearly every community to supply the family pig to other farmers of the neighborhood. When once these people have used Cheshire meat they are sure to want it again. At least that is the experience which happens over and over again. Where are these men (or women)? We want them. FRED W. CARD.

Sylvania, Pa.

Mechanical Refrigeration On the Farm

For some time modern appliances have made mechanical refrigeration practical for farm use where the commercial electric current is available. This has added to the efficiency as well as convenience of refrigeration. Now the gasoline engine and accompanying equipment keeps this cooling within reach of every farm, even though remote from a current line. It also makes light, water pumping and various power work available, but what is specially referred to in this article is the cooling apparatus for cans of milk run as a farm unit, independent of a power line. The picture shows one of these installed on a Tioga County, N. Y. farm.

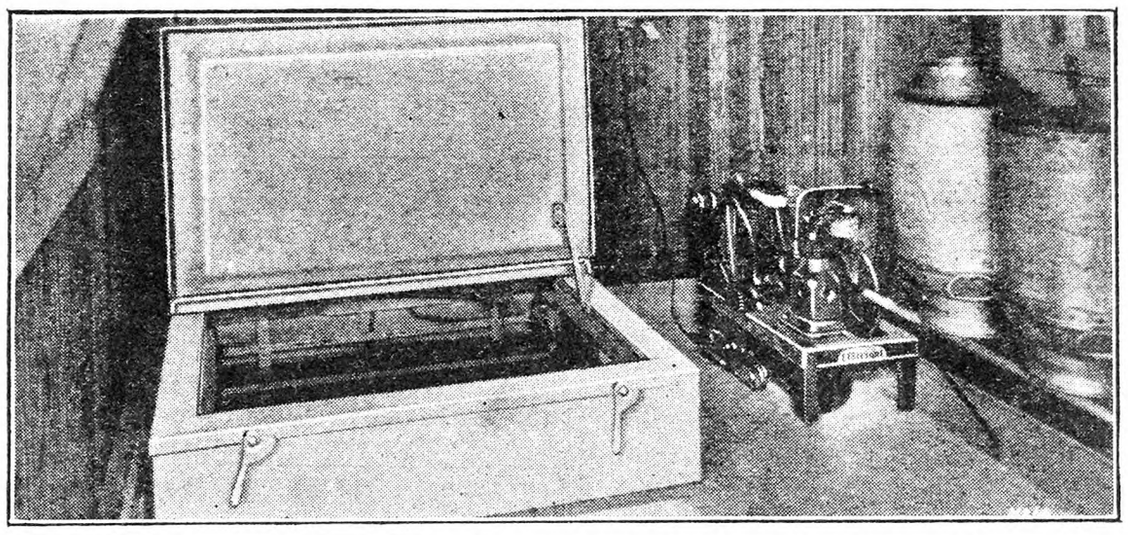
At the Storrs Conn., Agricultural Experiment Station mechanical cooling showed a cost of 10.78 cents per hundred lbs. of milk, against 24 cents per hundred for ice cooling. Even refrigerated motor trucks are being equipped with this new gasoline motor driven refrigeration equipment so as to maintain the desired temperature of milk or other products to be delivered to the market, regardless of the time they may be on the highway, or how hot the weather.

The other picture shows an ice cream wagon used for making long distance deliveries. Others in the country who will benefit from mechanical refrigeration, now made available by the substitution of gasoline engine power for electric motor power, are country hotels, roadside inns, and tea rooms. Summer hotels, Summer schools, Summer camps, and park restaurants, improve their service and attract more patronage. Many farmers in resort areas find it convenient and profitable to cater to tourists and vacationists. The farm home equipped with mechanical refrigeration has much more to offer tourists and others.

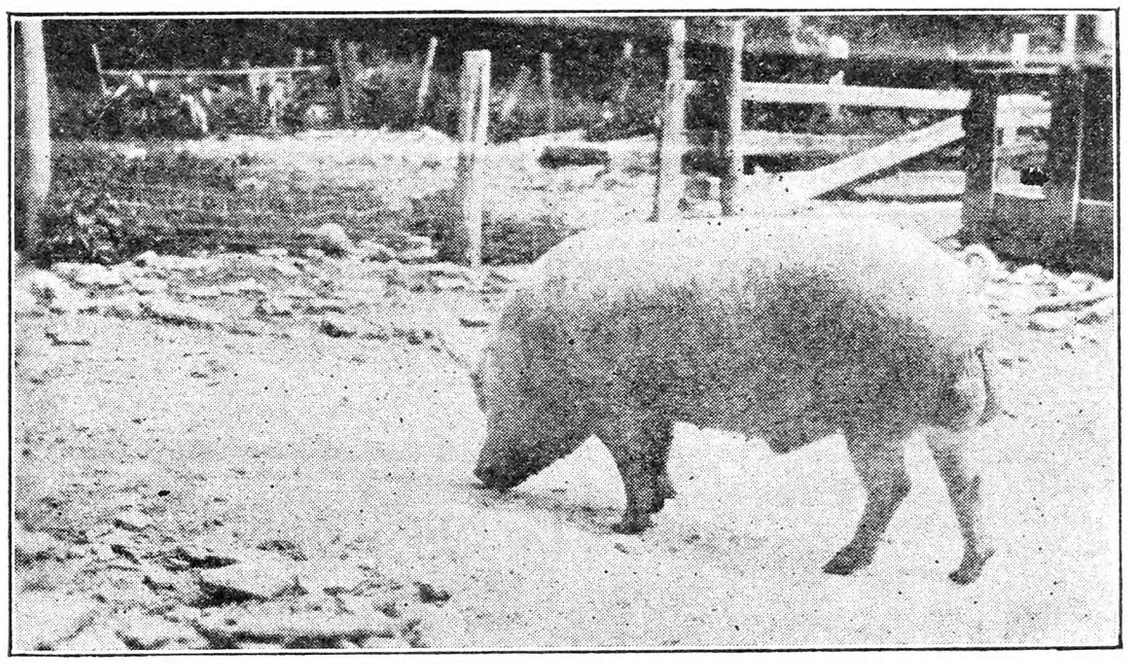
To those who have wished these many years for mechanical refrigeration and given up the hope because power line extensions were slow, this adaptation of the gasoline engine to present refrigeration equipment brings comfort, convenience and contentment—with ice cubes to cool all kinds of delightful drinks, low temperature to preserve and protect food, cleanliness, sanitation, frozen dishes and desserts—wherever they may be located. And when the power line extensions do reach these isolated sections, the gasoline engine can readily be replaced by an electric motor if desired. In other words, the mechanical refrigeration system is the same in either case, and it makes no difference in its operation whether a gasoline engine or an electric motor is used for the motive power.

And the farmer's wife, regardless of how far she may live from cities or power lines, can now have modern Copeland refrigeration in her kitchen the same as the housewife who lives in the city, for the refrigerator in the kitchen can be operated from the main refrigeration system. The rancher in the distant spaces of the West, miles from railroads and electric lines, can also have adequate refrigeration in all its applications, including an ice maker, no matter how large the estate, all operated by a central condensing unit. Mechanical refrigeration has been liberated from the power lines. Another city convenience comes to the country.

Copeland refrigeration equipment operated by gasoline engine power is adaptable for many uses beyond the power lines. Its sturdy construction makes it suitable for refrigerated motor trucks. The Ross Ice Cream Company, of Manistee, Michigan, which delivers ice cream in the northern part of Michigan, maintains a satisfactory low temperature during its long trips by using a Copeland installation equipment with a gasoline engine.



Here is a four-can cabinet with Model Q Copeland condensing unit by a three-fourth H. P. gasoline engine. The equipment is started manually and stopped automatically. It cools three cans of milk at each milking on less than three quarts of gasoline per day.



Cheshire Boar Betherton 6352 at Morningside Farm, Sylvania, Pa.

Livestock Sales

Sept. 4. — Guernseys; Buena Vista Farm, Guernseys, F. P. Choate, Windsor, Vt.

Sept. 21—Holsteins; First Pennsylvania Capital Sales, Harrisburg, Pa. R. Austin Backus, sale manager, Mexico, N. Y.

Oct. 1.—Holsteins; Fall Consignment Sale. Bradford County, Pa. R. H. Fleming, Chairman, Towanda, Pa.

Oct. 9.—Holstein; Ulster County Annual Fall Sale, Albert Kurdt, secretary, Kingston, N. Y.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Aug. 28-Sept. 12—Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto.

Aug. 29-Sept. 5. — Wisconsin State Fair, Milwaukee, Wis.

Aug. 31.-Sept. 5. — Ohio State Fair, Columbus, Ohio.

Sept. 2-4.—Middlesex County, Conn., 4-H Club Fair, Middlesex, Conn.

Sept. 5.—N. Y. State Vegetable Growers' Association at Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station.

Sept. 5-12.—Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis, Ind.

Sept. 5-12.—West Virginia State Fair, Wheeling, W. Va.

Sept. 6-12. — Michigan State Fair, Detroit, Mich.

Sept. 7-12. — New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sept 7-12. — Maryland State Fair, Timonium, Md.

Sept 7-13. New Jersey State Fair, Trenton, N. J.

Sept. 15-16.—New Jersey State Horticultural Society Fruit Tour to Cumberland-Shenandoah Valley. Arthur J. Farley, Secretary, New Brunswick, N. J.

Sept. 20-26.—Easton States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.

Sept. 21-25—Sunshine Fair, Cobleskill, N. Y.

Sept. 23-25.—Twentieth Annual Flower Show, Westchester and Fairfield Horticultural Society. Y. M. C. A. Building, Greenwich, Conn. Wm. G. Ellis, Secretary, 61 Grant Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

SWINE

Registered, Purebred
Hampshire Hogs - Hampshire Sheep
of best bloodlines obtainable
Visitors to farm welcome
Orders taken now for fall pigs—prices reasonable
Thistle Dhu Farms, Inc. - Blairstown, N. J.

BREEDERS or FEEDERS
We do ship pigs that will please you and be advertisements for the kind we ship. They are all weaned before shipping. Chester and Yorkshire cross or Chester and Berkshire cross pigs—
7-8 weeks old - $3.25 each
8-9 weeks old - $3.50 each
Chester White Barrows, 8 weeks old, $4.50 each
Will ship one or one hundred C. O. D. Crating free. Ten-day trial.
WALTER LUX 388 Salem St. Woburn, Mass.
Telephone Woburn 0086

PIGS PIGS PIGS
All breeds, ages, and sizes. Prices are elastic enough so everyone interested can have good pigs. Read what Frank S. Brown of Bethel, N. Y., says. "The pigs you shipped me are the best mail order pigs I ever saw shipped into this community." This testimonial is one of hundreds. Buy your pigs in this halo of safety and feel comfortable. If you don't start right you're in wrong all the way. Remember "Chickens come home to roost."
Beautiful Young Boars
C. DAVIS Box 11 Concord, Mass.

Reliable FEEDING PIGS
7-8 weeks old $3.50
8-9 weeks old 3.75
10 weeks old 4.50
Buy where quality is never sacrificed to quantity, we are prepared to supply you with pigs of rugged, fast growing strain from quality boars and sows—Berkshire and Chester cross, and Chester and Yorkshire cross, at above prices, also a few Chester Whites at 8 weeks old $5.00. Will ship C.O.D. on approval, crated free. 10 days trial allowed.
A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass.

PIGS FOR SALE
DAILEY STOCK FARM Tel. 1085 Lexington, Mass.
We offer a lot of good choice feeders all ready for the feed trough — Berkshire and O. I. C., Chester and Yorkshire, Duroc and Berkshire crossed.
Barrows, Boars or Sows—
6- 8 Weeks old..... $3.25 each
9-10 Weeks old..... $3.75 each
11-12 Weeks Extras, $4.50 each
Ship any number C.O.D. on approval—no crating charge
Our Guarantee "A Square Deal At All Times"
25c per pig charge on Vt. and Conn. orders for vaccination

LITTLE PIGS FOR SALE
— at —
RYDER'S STOCK FARM, INC.
Lexington, Mass.
Large type Chester White and Poland China crossed, 6 to 8 weeks old at - - - $4.50
Some a little younger and smaller at - - $4.00
Call John Lamont, Lex. 0351 or write to Box 42.
WE ALSO HAVE 50 young thoroughbred POLAND CHINA SOWS, weighing 110 to 140 lbs. at $25 apiece.

CHESTER WHITE & DUROC PIGS
Why not raise well bred pigs? It costs the same to feed them. Either of the above breeds are from well bred fast maturing stock, all from pure bred boars and high grade sows, they will more than please you. All orders filled promptly, C. O. D., F. O. B., Waltham.
8 to 10 weeks old, $4.00 each
Crated Free
HIGHLAND YARDS - Waltham, Mass.
Telephone 4459-W

Feeding Pigs $4.00 each. Mostly Poland Chinas. Some Chesters Durocs, Berkshires, 6 to 8 weeks, select, crated, castrated and serum vaccinated. Prepay 2 or more, $5.00 each. 10 weeks, over 25 lbs., $5.25, prepaid $6.25. Shoats over 35 lbs. $6.25, prepaid $7.50. C. O. D. or money back guarantee to satisfy on arrival. Also state second choice size and breed wanted. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Del.

Purebred Berkshire Pigs
2 sows and a boar, 8 weeks old, $30. A few feeders at $6 to $8 each. A few boars ready for service.
GLENWOOD FARMS - - Wrentham, Mass.

Feeding Pigs for sale Chester & Yorkshire, Chester & Berkshire
7-8 weeks old, $3.00 each; 9-10 weeks old, $3.50
Sold C. O. D. Crates free.
MICHAEL LUX Woburn, Mass.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES — The right type. A No. 1, registered pigs, $10 each; unrelated pairs, $20. All bred from easy feeding, quick growing, prolific stock of the best blood lines. A few extra nice Bred Gilts, $35 each. R. Hill - Seneca Falls, N. Y.

BIG TYPE POLANDS High class, registered Pigs for sale. Special prices now—write me G. S. HALL, Farmdale, Ohio

LOW Price on Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Service boars, pigs and bred sows. Champion blood. Must please. C. E. CASSEL, Hershey, Pa.

DUROC REG. SWINE All ages for sale. F. M. Pattington & Son, Merrifield, N. Y.

GOATS

TOGGENBURG and SAANEN FRESH DOES WITH KIDS BY SIDE
Lots of 5 or 10 Does and Buck. To avoid crating will sell cheap in truckloads or cars, by freight. Goats are young, smooth-haired, splendid condition, naturally hornless and have wattles. Inspection invited.
M. J. MALAMPHY Lakewood Stock Farm Cumberland, Md.

The entire herd of **Toggenburgs** owned by H. I. Coggeshall of Wortendyke, N. J., have been bought by E. W. PETERS of Millington, N.J. R. F. D. 2 A Limited Number of Fine Young **Does for sale**

Angora and Milk Goats
Breeding Bucks and Does, and Spring Kids. Some real good ones and some cheap.
Blue Ribbon Farms - Lorraine, New York

PURE NUBIAN BUCKS, Grade Does — Fine stock, reasonable. R. B. LOTT Eatontown, N. J.

RABBITS

100—FLEMISH GIANTS—100
White, Black, and Steel youngsters, 3 to 4 months old. All breeders reg. and ped. 13 to 18-lb. sires and dams. Exhibition and breeders a specialty. Write your wants in first letter. LIVINGSTON RABBITRY
Jonas Hayner, Prop. Livingston, New York

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A Statement from Deputy N. Y. Health Commissioner Paul P. Brooks

I have just read your comment in the issue of the 15th, in response to the inquiry of H. V. C., who said he was not allowed to sell milk at the farm in containers brought by customers because of a "law forbidding the sale of dipped milk."

Except where local regulations provide otherwise, each local health officer may in his discretion, under the sanitary code, issue permits for the sale of milk at the farms in the customer's own containers. This matter has to be left to the discretion of the health officers because conditions vary in different communities. Although it is at times obviously impossible for the health officer, exercising his discretion, to have everyone satisfied, I have heard very few complaints as to the reasonableness of this provision in the code. When the health officer permits the sale of unbottled milk at a farm, if there are protests they come much more frequently from neighbors who are bottling and selling milk than from large dealers shipping from a distance. The latter seem to be less concerned regarding this minor competition.

I wish you would tell us frankly and clearly whether your statement that "the State health requirements seem needlessly exacting in local communities where producers furnish fresh milk direct from the dairies" means that you consider the code requirement unreasonable or feel that all restrictions on the sale of "fresh milk direct from the dairies" should be removed.

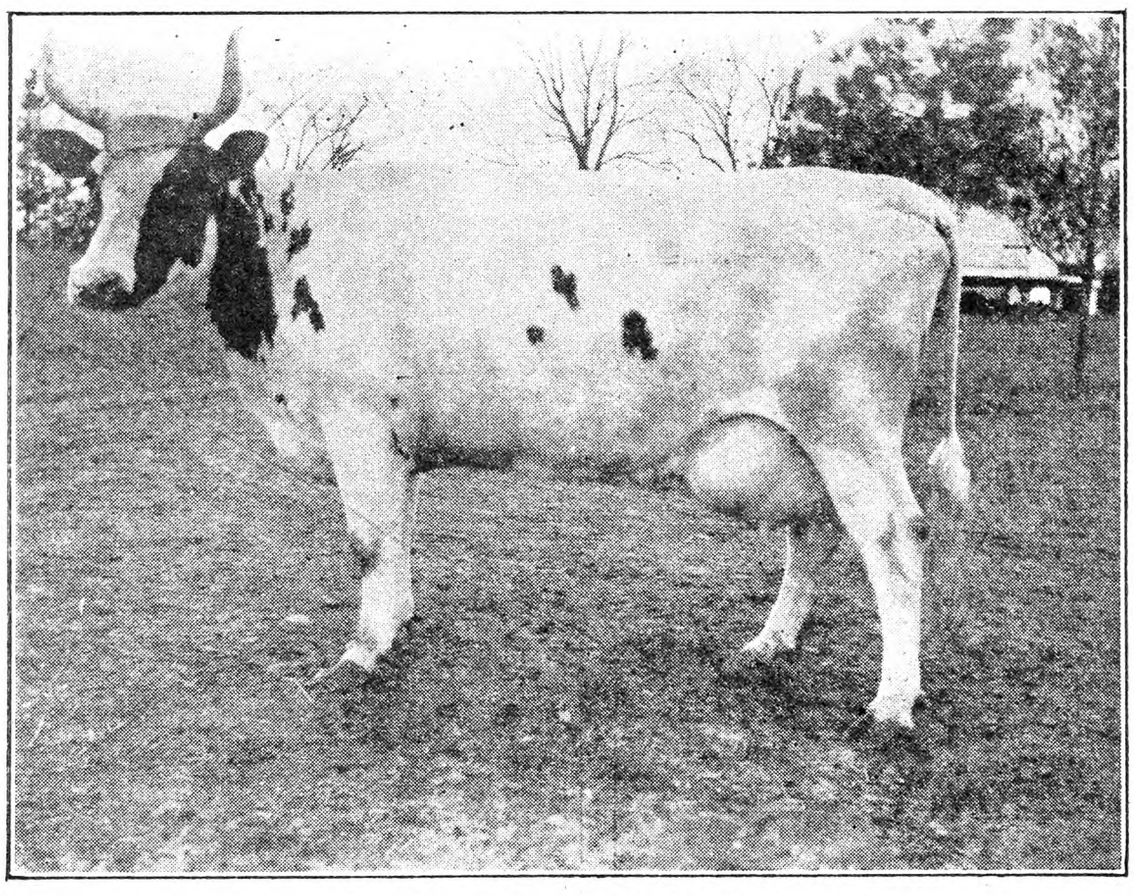
Perhaps you will not mind my saying publicly what I have said to you personally, that we have never been able to understand your apparent inclination, whenever you reply to inquiries, invariably to put the sanitary code regulations in the worst possible light. From our standpoint this is regrettable, considering the wide circulation and influence of your paper, because it simply serves to stir up criticism and dissension and obstruct the work of the health officers—difficult enough under normal conditions—without contributing anything constructive. In spite of our urgent invitations you have never favored us with any constructive criticisms or suggestions. I am moved to revert to juvenile language and ask, "What did we ever do to you?"

There has been a State milk code since 1915. Before it was revised in 1928, two years of study were given to the matter by a committee on which agricultural interests were represented. The committee consulted a large number of dairymen and representatives of dairymen's organizations. We have broadcast through various channels to all interested persons the invitation to let us know if they saw anything in the code which they considered unreasonable or not practical. Every honest criticism or suggestion has received consideration and some have led to changes. We have an advisory committee on which there are two "dirt farmers," one of whom was recommended by the Master of the State Grange. These members are Frank Kimmey, of East Greenbush and Floyd Miller, of Athens. Since this committee was first established practically every proposed change in the milk code and every important recommendation has been considered by this committee and we have always been influenced by its advice. This looks to me like more than a "pretense of fairness."

Now as to cream: You say "the regulations permit cream to be shipped into the State and sold to these same consumers without any attempt at inspection or regulation whatever." If you will re-read the code, including Regulations 24 and 28, it will be evident to you that, so far as "fluid" cream for domestic use is concerned, this is an inadvertant misstatement. Not only are there detailed requirements, but in addressing several hundred health officers at the recent annual conference I definitely advised them not to issue permits for the sale for domestic use of cream other than that from sources within their range of inspection and supervision. With the help of our Advisory Committee we are now working on regulations to be recommended for application to cream for manufacturing purposes. However, as everyone who has anything to do with the matter knows, this is an involved problem in which "more haste" means "less speed." In the meantime all of this cream is pasteurized and the public protected.

Because of fluctuation in supply and demand and the fact that sources of supply are scattered and varying, enforcement of regulations relating to cream is difficult and complicated. So far as I know it is being handled as successfully here as it is on a State-wide basis anywhere in the United States. Fortunately, cream is used in relatively small quantities, mostly by adults, and most of it is pasteurized, so that as a public health problem it is less important than milk. We know the problems of the dairyman, are sympathetic to his interests and are trying to be fair to all concerned.

We appreciate your courtesy in allowing us to put these facts before your readers and again invite constructive comments and criticisms.



Ash Grove Thistle

Ash Grove Thistle

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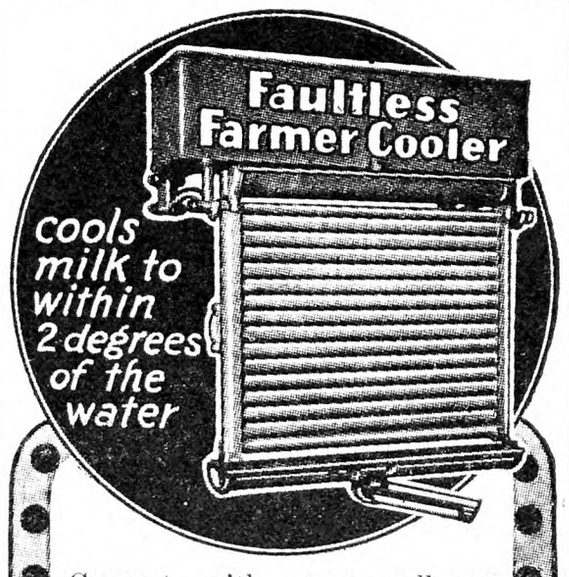

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How Much is a Good Bull Worth?

BY SUMNER D. HOLLIS.

Ten years ago a friend of mine, whose herd was composed of some 20 grade cows and 10 purbreds, purchased a purebred bull, that had been selected after a considerable amount of study of records and pedigrees, with a view to increasing the milk production of his herd. At that particular time the average production of the herd was only a little over 6,000 lbs. per cow.

Heifers, sired by this bull were raised from all except the poorest cows in the herd. Five years later, without purchasing any cows, the average production of the herd was 9,000 lbs, an increase of 50 per cent. directly traceable to the influence of the bull.

My friend was now faced with a new problem. To continue the use of this bull would mean in-breeding, a practice that he had been taught to regard with doubt, so to make room for a new bull, he sold this grand old sire to the butcher, and purchased a young bull having an equally good record of production in his pedigree, to replace him.

Today, after the lapse of another five years, most of the daughters of the old bull have, for various reasons been replaced by daughters of the second bull and the average of the herd has dropped to slightly over 7,000 lbs.

Why such a difference in the production of the daughters of the two bulls? Both bulls were purebred, registered and had production records of equal value in their pedigrees. Both bulls were "good individuals," and would have scored well on the score card of the breed, yet one bull was able to raise the herd average 3,000 lbs. of milk per cow, while the second caused the average to be reduced 2,000 lbs.

For many years, agricultural writers and agricultural colleges have been telling dairymen that the only way to improve production was to use a purebred bull. They are right, absolutely right, for it would be folly to expect to improve production with a grade bull of uncertain qualities, yet the fact stands out clearly that only a relatively few purebred bulls are capable of increasing production beyond the 7,000 or 8,000 lb. mark, and that frequently we find animals having excellent production records in their pedigree, that are unable to transmit those qualities to their offspring.

An excellent example of the difference in the transmitting powers of bulls is given by Professor C. H. Eckles, of the University of Missouri. In 1884 the college purchased four registered Jersey cows and have maintained a record of the production of both dams and daughters ever since. In 1910, or 26 years later, all of the cows in the herd were descended from the original four.

The first bull used in the herd was Missouri Rioter, a son of the famous Bachelor of St. Lambert. This bull left four daughters in the herd, that have a total of 26 lactation periods. The average of these 26 lactation periods as compared with similar lactation periods of their dams, show the following results.

	Dams	Daughters
Average milk yield....	5,380	4,381
Average fat yield.....	234	216

In every case the daughter was inferior to the dam and the result of using this bull was to decrease the production of the daughters 999 lbs. of milk and 18 lbs. of fat, from the records of the dams.

The next bull used was Hugorotus, a purebred bull but without any high class animals in his pedigree. This bull had 11 daughters with a total of 50 lactation periods. The comparison below shows the results.

	Dams	Daughters
Average milk yield....	4,969	4,576
Average fat yield....	231	245

Although a bull with breeding greatly inferior to that of Missouri Rioter, his use resulted in a decrease of only 393 lbs. of milk and an actual increase of 14 lbs. of fat. Six of his daughters were inferior to their dams while five were equal to or better than their dams.

The next bull was Lorne of Meridale, a bull with high records of production in his pedigree. He had 12 daughters with records of 67 lactation periods, a comparison of which follows.

	Dams	Daughters
Average milk yield....	4,559	5,969
Average fat yield.....	221	287

The daughters of this bull show an increase of 1,410 lbs. of milk and 66 lbs. of fat, yet they are but slightly higher in production than the original cows in the herd.

The fourth bull used was Missouri Rioter 3rd, a son of the worthless bull used on the original cows. He had only 3 daughters with records of 15 lactation periods, which compared with their dams gave the following results.

	Dams	Daughters
Average milk yield....	4,775	8,005
Average fat yield.....	238	384

This is an increase of 3,230 lbs. of milk and 146 lbs. of fat.

The fifth bull was Minette's Pedro an animal of excellent breeding with many outstanding animals in his pedigree. He had 20 daughters with records of 66 lactation periods. A comparison with the records of their dams gives the following results.

	Dams	Daughters
Average milk yield....	5,321	5,376
Average fat yield.....	268	271

An increase of only 55 lbs. of milk and three lbs. of fat. Ten of his daughters fell below their dams, while ten made a slight gain.

The sixth bull used was Brown Bessie's Registrar who had five daughters with eight lactation periods. The comparison is made with corresponding periods of the dams.

	Dams	Daughters
Average milk yield....	6,029	4,295
Average fat yield.....	293	217

A decrease in production of 1,734 lbs. of milk and 76 lbs. of fat is noted as a result of this bulls use.

Of the six bulls used only three were capable of maintaining production of the dams, or making an increase, and only one bull out of the six was capable of raising the production of his daughters to a point where they were really profitable cows, and this bull, one that might reasonably be expected to have been a poor animal if judged by the record of his sire. Certainly the selection of bulls by pedigree would have led the purchaser far astray in the case of these six animals.

Naturally the question arises as to how the dairyman is to secure a good bull if selection by pedigree can lead one so far astray? The above should not be interpreted to mean that production records in the pedigree are valueless. Probably in the majority of cases a bull whose ancestors, (particularly in the first and second generation), had records of production higher than the records of the cows with which he was to be mated, would produce offspring with a production greater than their dams, but it is equally true that in a goodly percentage of cases they fail to do so.

The purchase and use of a bull is a serious matter with the dairyman, involving at least three years before it is possible to gain even a slight knowledge of the bulls worth. If he proves to be a bull that can transmit dairy qualities, the dairyman has an almost priceless possession, and one that he should guard carefully as long as the animal is capable of service. On the other hand should the bull prove to be one of those animals that cannot transmit production, he is a liability, and from three to four years of the dairyman's effort have been wasted, together with all the expense attached to raising this bull's daughters.

The answer to the problem is clear. Only the proven sire should be depended upon for the major part of the breeding operations. With proper care and use it is possible to prolong the usefulness of the bull to at least ten years. In some cases it has been done much longer. When the transmitting sire is found he should be retained in the herd and young bulls used on a few cows only, each year until their powers have been proven.

Until a bull has been proven he is an uncertain quantity, he may be a priceless asset or a distinct liability.

The old slogan of "Use a Purebred Bull", still has merit, for the purebred is much more likely to be a productive bull than the unknown grade, but the time has arrived when it is not enough that a bull should be purebred, with a liberal amount of red ink in his pedigree. He should be tried and proven.

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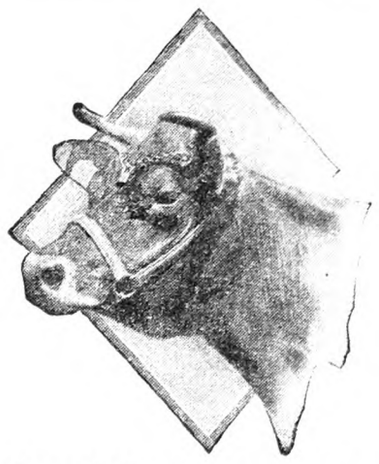

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Factors in Successful Swine and Sheep Production

BY R. W. DUCK

Probably no other phase of the livestock industry has undergone such radical and beneficial changes in the past 10 years as the hog business. The factors involved affect not only the purebred breeders and the big producers, but have a direct bearing on all pork produced at present. The principal factor which has influenced the change in type has been market demand. More and more the market shows a preference for light weight porkers. So extreme is this in some instances, particularly on the Pacific Coast markets, where the top market hog is one weighing around 175 lbs., that old time hog men tell me they now market their hogs at weights they used to consider about proper to start feeding. This, of course, was when the so-called "prime heavy hog" topped the market, and frequently weighed 450 to 500 lbs. Fat backs, clear bellies and lard all had a good market price and this operated favorably, from a market standpoint, to encourage the production of large, fat hogs. Today the housewife wants her pork chops small, and lean. Only a small, hard-carcassed shote, of the proper conformation, can produce such cuts.

While the present type hog dresses a higher percentage of eatable meat, and cuts less fat and waste for the packer, it also has the very important advantage of making the most economical gains for the producer, either in dry lot or on forage. Checking back through various experiment station fattening tests of 10 years ago it required an average of over 500 lbs. of grain, when properly supplemented, to produce 100 lbs. of pork. True, in dry lot tests, some of the low efficiency and economy of gains was due to vitamin deficits, the principles of which were then unknown. However, a considerable factor was the fact that heavier hogs were fed, and their general type as feeders was decidedly below the present average.

A recent test at the Montana Experiment Station in fattening 50-lb. shotes to a weight of about 200 lbs. in dry lot, required only about 365 lbs. of ground barley and 22 lbs. of tankage to produce 100 lbs. of gain; while ground wheat similarly fed required only 340 lbs. of ground wheat and 12 lbs. of tankage. In a test at the Utah Station still further reductions were made on the grain and tankage requirements by the use of Alfalfa pasture. The Kansas Station has found a supplemental mixture of tankage 75 per cent and Alfalfa meal 25 per cent to be superior to tankage alone. Linseed meal proved decidedly inferior to tankage as a supplemental feed. Tankage and cottonseed meal equal parts when used as a supplemental feed with barley, wheat or corn on good forage is more palatable and efficient than any other standard supplemental hog feed. All of the state experiment stations now advocate the use of the self-feeder, either in dry-lot or on forage, and in general advocate the free choice system for balancing the ration.

In my opinion the most important piece of investigational work along pork production lines which has been done in recent years is that now being completed by E. H. Hughes, of the California Experiment Station, relative to the influence of vitamins, minerals and nutrients on preventing and curing necrotic enteritis in hogs. This work shows sows and fattening shotes should have five per cent of their grain ration composed of Alfalfa meal, either in dry-lot or on forage. This is particularly true of shotes, as the small pigs will not consume sufficient forage to ward off this ailment. It is also essential to supply calcium in some form, ground limestone is satisfactory, and, of course, salt. The minerals should be provided in a dry place where they will be accessible at all times. Pigs so fed do not develop necrotic enteritis (necro); afflicted with this ailment shotes will when placed on this system of feeding make a speedy recovery.

Practically every farmer throughout the Corn Belt States raises and fattens off from 20 to several hundred shotes annually. The general system is to carry the brood sows through as cheaply as possible. Corn being the principal crop, and always on hand, most brood sows in the Corn Belt receive a corn alone ration, such a system tends to keep the sows too fat, as well as being deficient in vitamins, minerals and protein. Men who are making a success of the hog business find that sows winter through much more economically on Alfalfa, with a little grain if they are inclined to get too thin. The grain feed should be somewhat increased two or three weeks before farrowing time, so the sows will be in fair condition and on the gain at farrowing time. Ground limestone and salt should also be provided.

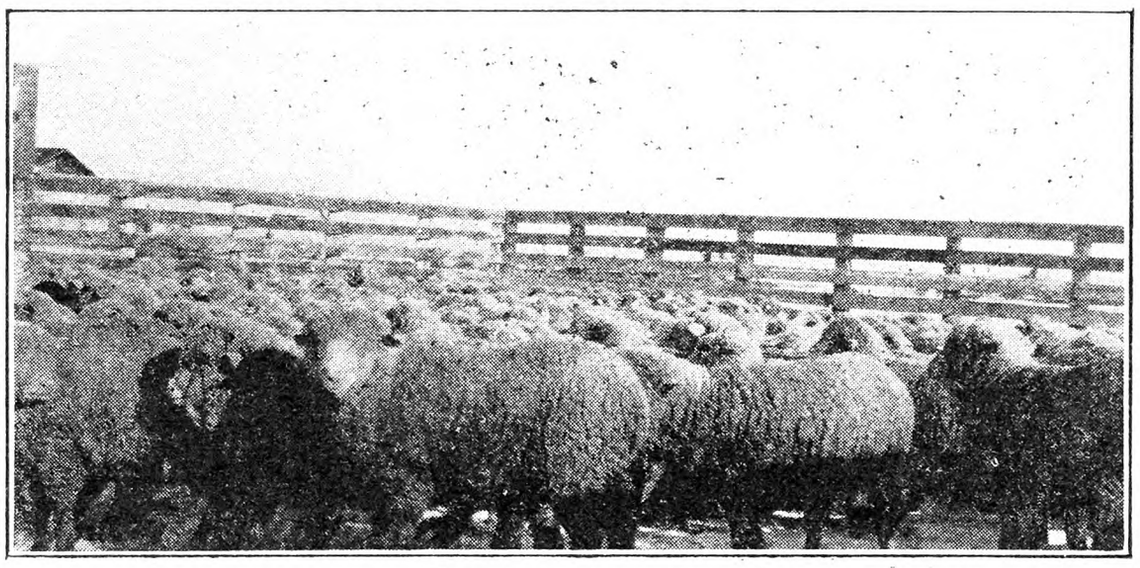
Veterinarians and hog men have found it is better practice to vaccinate the pigs, with the double treatment, against hog cholera, about three weeks before weaning. If vaccinated at this time they will suffer no set-back, and will be immune against hog cholera for life. The pigs should also be castrated before weaning.

At present price levels, ground wheat seems to be the most economical hog feed, particularly where one has raised the wheat. A feeder in southwest Missouri kept cost account on feeding wheat to 25 shotes. These shotes represented the Spring litter from four brood sows. It required just a little under eight tons of ground wheat to bring these shotes up to a delivered weight of 208 lbs. per head. This also allowed a half year's keep on the sows. The local price on this wheat whole was 40 cents per bushel, or 85 cents per hundred ground. This allowed a 15 cent cost per cwt. for grinding. The shotes consumed 500 lbs. of tankage at $40 per ton. Based on these prices the total cost of producing the 5,200 lbs. of pork was $102, including interest, vaccination, and general overhead. The total charge for these latter items was $20.

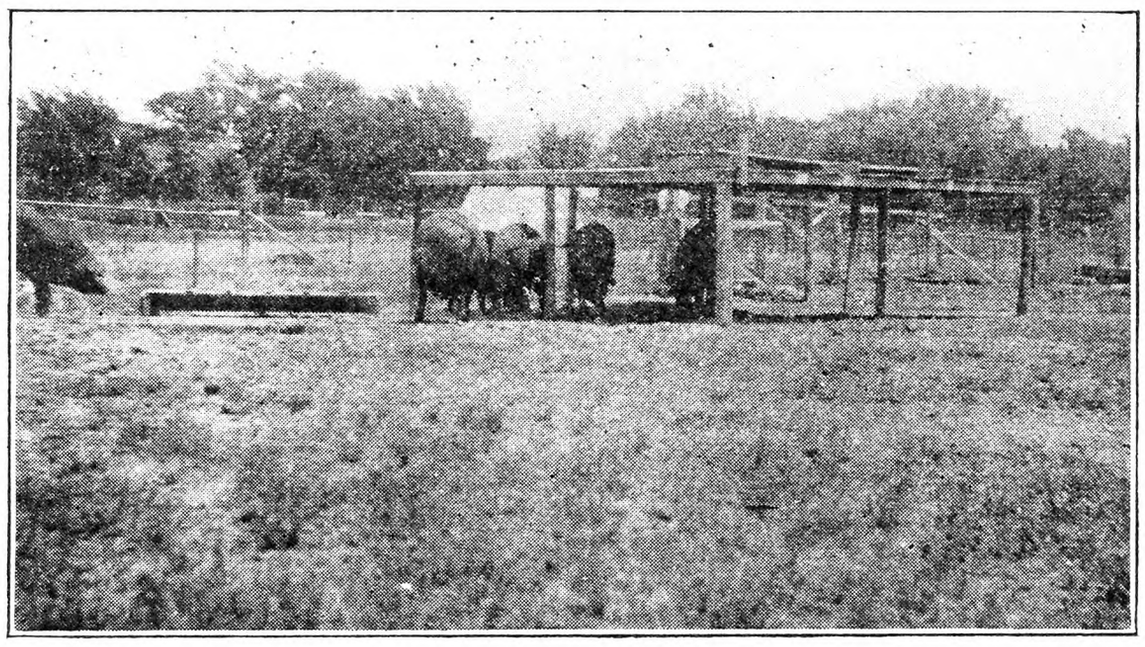
The hogs sold for $6 per cwt., net. The total receipts were $312. Based on rate of gain produced, and deducting charges, this gave a return of $1.05 per bushel for the wheat fed. Considered from the reports of the experiment stations feeding wheat the foregoing figures are remarkably accurate. Based on an average of 340 lbs. of wheat and 12 lbs. of tankage to produce 100 lbs. of pork, wheat has a value of $1.02 per bushel when fed. Wheat middlings (shorts) at 85 cents per cwt. will produce approximately the same margin of profit on six-cent hogs. The question naturally arises, with such favorable margins will the great hog raising States all begin to feed ground barley, wheat or its by-products and so further depress the price of pork. Personally I do not think so, due to the fact that money is extremely scarce, wheat producers have been forced to sell at the market and so have hog men. Ground wheat or ground barley with tankage, Alfalfa meal five per cent, and minerals appears to be a profitable source of marketing these surplus grains.

Sheep men are thinking about a lot of things these days, none of them pleasant. I have just completed a trip through the great sheep producing States of the Northwest, visiting dozens of large sheep ranches and all of the experiment stations. With wool at 14 cents, and fat lambs at seven, certainly this phase of our livestock industry appears at low ebb. While in Wyoming I saw one bunch of about 3,800 head of excellent C type Rambouillet ewes, mostly three and four years old, sell for $1.50 per head. The man who bought these ewes cannot fail to make money with them. I believe it will be the most profitable investment he ever made. The men who are in the sheep business in a really big way consider that 1931 will be the year that will drive to the wall any and all who are over extended in their business. This will force considerable breeding stock on the market, so that the general outlook appears sheep will go some lower before there is any marked improvement. With the forced sale of breeding ewes, many of which will be sold for what they will bring in the open markets and slaughtered, there is certain to be a big shortage in such ewes, particularly westerns, in another year or two. In 1911 and 1913 wool sold about the same as now, while lambs averaged slightly lower. In 1919 lambs averaged over $16 per cwt., then came the slump of 1921, when for the first time in five years lambs dropped below 10 cents per lb. The average price for that year was $9.86 per cwt. The next year, after liquidation had run its course leaving less than 40,000,000 head of sheep in the United States, lambs averaged almost $14 per cwt. By the next year they had advanced another dollar, and from then until the present they have never been below 10 cents. After present forced liquidation has been expended there probably will again be less than 40,000,000 sheep in this country, with a special shortage in breeding ewes. Not for the past 10 years have conditions been so favorable to buy a few good ewes and realize an almost certain appreciation in lamb, wool and mutton values.

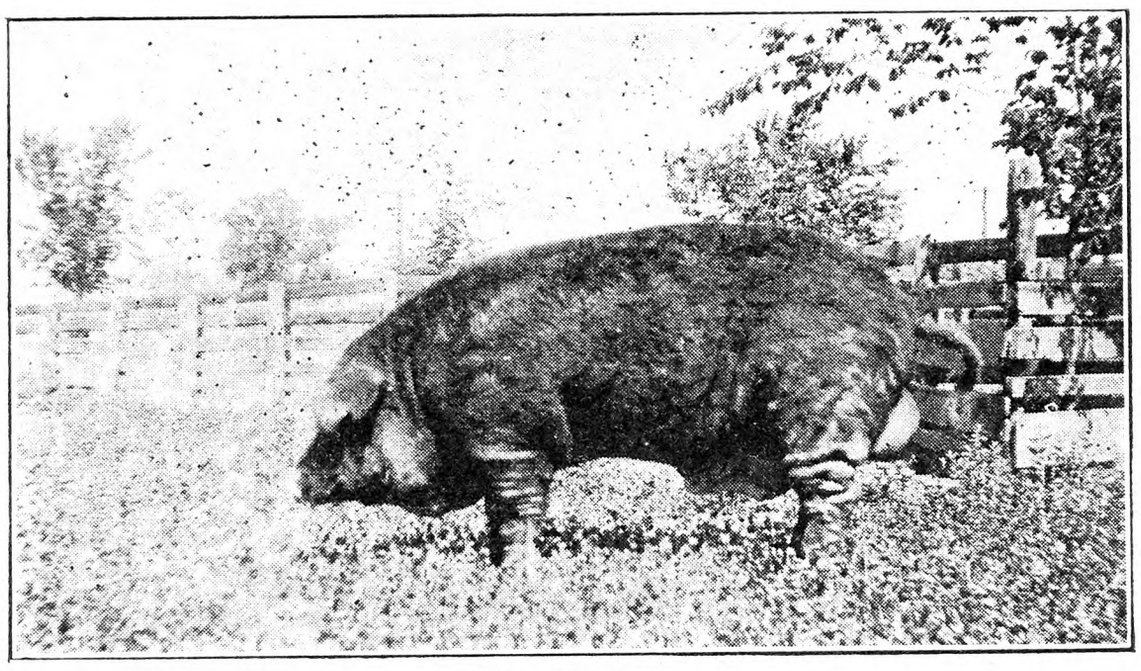
Ewes or rams that carry wrinkles or fleece folds are no longer in demand on the western sheep ranges. Ranchers demand a smooth-bodied individual, with plenty of stretch and scale. Such ewes are then crossed on C Type Rambouillet rams or mutton rams. In some cases long-wool rams are used. When the Down breeds are used the Hampshire is decidedly the favorite. About 40 per cent of the lambs now produced in Idaho, Montana and Wyoming carry a Hampshire top-cross. Such a cross produces a strong growthy lamb, carrying a predominance of mutton type and conforma-



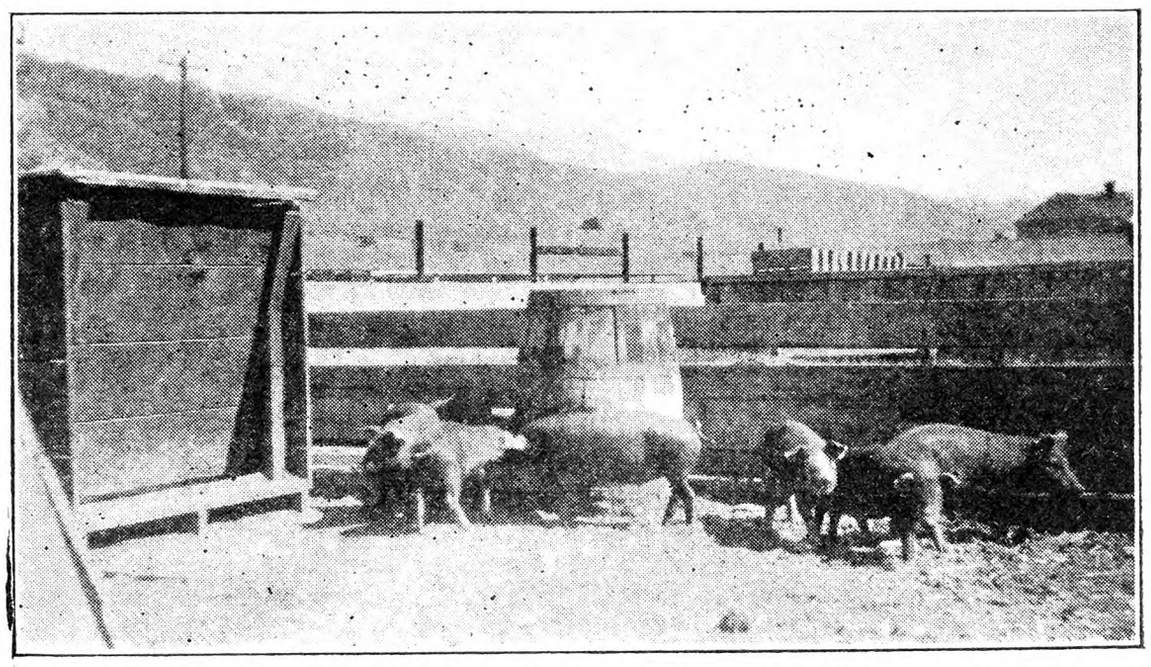
Thousands of Western ewes such as these are now being sold under forced liquidation for what they will bring. Excellent individuals may be purchased for from $2 to $3 per head. At such prices they are certain to prove a profitable investment



Shade is an important item with brood sows in Summer. This cover is well made from old lumber; it is closely fitted so it will not leak



The Royalist
This Duroc Jersey boar weighs 955 pounds, yet he is active and vigorous. He is an excellent representative of desirable type and conformation. He was grand champion at four leading swine shows last year, and also headed the undefeated herd, bred by exhibitor, in America. Owned by the Colorado Agricultural College



The self-feeder simplifies the labor problem, and increases efficiency and economy of gain. These shotes are being finished in dry-lot on ground barley 95 per cent, Alfalfa meal five per cent, and free access to tankage. Salt and ground limestone mixed in equal parts constitute their minerals. They are making an average daily gain per head of 2.08 pounds

tion and a dark face. These lambs go into the feed lots to make excellent gains, and will sell on a par with Eastern produced lambs.

Lamb feeding seems to offer particularly favorable opportunities this Fall. It is, of course, speculative as to what prices will be next Winter. However, the fact remains feeder lambs of good quality can be purchased cheaper than they have been for years. Last Winter the Texas Experiment Station fed different groups of lambs on thrashed milo. This feed is approximately comparable to corn. It required 468.4 lbs. of whole thrashed milo and 380.4 lbs. of Alfalfa hay to produce 100 lbs. of gain. When these feeds were supplemented with cottonseed cake (screenings) it required 389 lbs. of milo, 43.2 lbs. of cake, and 335.5 lbs. of Alaflfa hay to produce the same gain. Corn, wheat or barley would produce about the same gain as milo.

With grain at $20 per ton, cottonseed meal at $30, and Alfalfa hay at $15, the lambs on grain and hay cost $7.53 for each hundred pounds of gain produced; when cottonseed meal is added in the ratio used the cost of gain per cwt. is reduced to $7.05. When it is considered that there is at present about a two-dollar margin between feeders and fat lambs; and that there is a good speculative possibility of some further appreciation in price for finished lambs, as well as utilization for home-grown grains and hay, which can be charged to the feeding project at full market price, it is seen that lamb feeding offers attractive possibilities for the coming Winter.

Ohio's Annual Dairy Day

That dairying is one of the paramount interests of Ohio farmers was evidenced by the large crowd present at the fourth annual Dairy Day at the Ohio Experiment Station on August 14. About 3,000 people, comprising mainly dairy farmers and their families, gathered to learn the Station's latest results in dairy experiments and to hear the talks presented on this occasion. The Ohio Dairymen's Association co-operated in the preparation of the program.

Beginning at 9:30 in the morning, groups were conducted through the dairy barn, and the work with feeding all classes of dairy stock, as well as general care, was explained and new equipment was shown and described.

The morning program was divided into five discussion groups with special session for women included as one of the groups. The division for the women presented talks on the value of dairy products, discussion of ways of eliminating insects around the home and advice on the purchase of fabrics for clothing.

Other groups presented facts on feeding, sterilization of milk, marketing methods and management of the herds from the standpoint of health. All groups were conducted and addressed by members of the Station staff and other leaders in State activities of dairying.

One of the features of the morning program was the cattle judging contest for 4-H clubs and vocational classes. There were 32 teams with four contestants on each team. First and second prizes were awarded in each division. The 4-H clubs and vocational students judged separately.

C. G. Williams, director of the Station, welcomed the guests and talked on the economic problems of dairying, suggesting that the present is a good time to weed out unprofitable cows.

"Every unprofitable cow that goes to the block is a double blessing," he said. "She makes her own personal contribution to the dairyman's profit and in addition makes it possible for her bovine cousins that remain in the herd to increase their profits." Director Williams suggested three "old-fashioned remedies" for the consideration of his hearers:

1.—A better control of production, and especially the amount of produce offered for sale. In 1923, 54,000,000 hogs brought $311,000,000 less money than 41,000,000 brought two years later. This has been repeatedly true of both hogs and cattle.

2.—A reduction in the cost of production. Fewer marginal acres should be under cultivation and there should be larger yields per acre. Fewer dairy cows and more butterfat per cow.

3.—A closer contact with the producer. For large producers remote from markets, this means commodity co-operatives. For many Ohio farmers, quite direct contact with the consumer.

L. L. Rummell, member of the Dairymen's Legislative Committee, explained recent legislation and its effect on the dairymen and farmers of Ohio.

Congressman Charles Brand from the seventh Ohio district was the last speaker on the program. Congressman Brand declared he believel it time for a government investigation to determine whether a milk monopoly exists. "In my experience of 30 years in the milk business there never was a time when the margin of profit for dealers was so great as today," the Congressman said.

During the afternoon program H. M. Doyle, Wooster leader of vocational students, conducted a game and contest period for the youngsters. This plan of taking care of the children too young to take part in the adult program proved as popular as it was last year when much favorable comment was made concerning the plan of allowing parents to give undivided attention to the other activities. C. W. ELLENWOOD.

Beet Pulp for Cows

Is it worth while to feed beet pulp to my cows, after my silage gets low?
Steuben County, N. Y. P. J. S.

Yes, beet pulp is an excellent product for dairy cows, as well as other live stock, fed separately or as an ingredient of other feeds. Formerly it was thought that beet pulp must be soaked before feeding, in order to have the cows get much benefit from it. But the cows have every facility for soaking it after it is eaten, provided they have water when they want it.

Mr. Staff, of the Larrowe Farm, has concluded that "The idea of soaking beet pulp is a sheer fallacy, it has no merit whatsoever unless the cows have no other way of getting water."

He further quotes Prof. R. Boutflour, director of dairy husbandry for England and Wales, who says that in the Boutflour rationing system, carried on at the Harper-Adams Agricultural College, Newport, beet pulp is fed dry, and never soaked.

Thus it would seen that while the beet pulp may be soaked before feeding, if desired, it is no advantage and makes more work.

MODERN day farming requires a special formula for each crop. High-potash fertilizers give you just what your growing wheat requires to become a bumper crop. You can reduce the cost of growing wheat 50 per cent by using only the best seed, putting the land in perfect condition, and, last but not least, use our Special Wheat Producers:

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BEST.....2-12-10—$21.10—Most Potash Pays Most!

Potash derived from European Potash Salts

The 1931 Mortgage Lifters

Which is your picture?

OLDMAN JONES humped his shoulders over his account book and counted the two columns again, but check and double-check as he would, the "cost of production column" every time counted up bigger than the "cash received" column.

At planting time Oldman Jones had read all the sad news in the papers, talked it over with the neighbors, and decided to economize. He bought cheap seed at a little lower price than he would have paid for good, he cultivated his land half heartedly and he skimped on his fertilizer. And he thought his luck was rotten when his crops were poor and his cost of production higher than his selling price, and he saw his hoped-for profit turned into a loss.

But on the next farm Upancomin Johnson whistled a jig tune and his feet did a little clog dance under the table as he totaled up his ledger and found that he had made expenses and had something left over to pay taxes and buy the missus a new winter coat.

Upancomin had read the sad news, too, and thought it over. Prices were low, business was bad, things looked dark. The only hope so far as he could see, was to produce higher grade crops—more yield to the acre—and to hold down the cost of producing a bushel of corn or wheat, or a pound of cotton or tobacco.

So up went his sleeves and he cultivated that land as it had never been cultivated before. He bought good seed and he bought STANDARD FERTILIZERS—fish fertilizer for his tobacco, high potash fertilizer for his wheat—and his crops were bumper ones. Selling prices were down, but nonethe-less Upancomin found that because his goods were better quality, and because he had more stuff to sell at the low prices and because his cost of producing a bushel of wheat or corn, or a pound of cotton or tobacco, had been cut by the larger yield, he'd made a profit on his season's work, while his "unlucky" neighbor took a loss.

Buy our 2-12-6, the mammoth 1932 WHEAT PRODUCER. After many careful experiments in the field, this particular combination of Ammonia, Phosphoric Acid and many other Plant Foods has produced the biggest and best crops of wheat and not only bigger yields, but wheat weighing from four to six pounds more per bushel. We are making a special price as an advertising feature of $17.90 per ton, cash with order, sight draft order bill of lading attached, the price being f.o.b. cars Baltimore.

Why work for nothing? There's a STANDARD FERTILIZER for every crop. They are low in price and high in quality because we hold down the cost of producing and selling and give you the benefit.

Send in your order today to the Standard Wholesale Phosphate and Acid Works, Inc., 1600 Continental Building, Baltimore, Maryland. We'll hold the goods until you want it shipped. Prices may be higher later.

Yours very faithfully,

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GEORGE A. WHITING, President
Baltimore, Maryland

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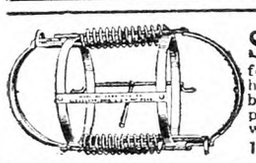

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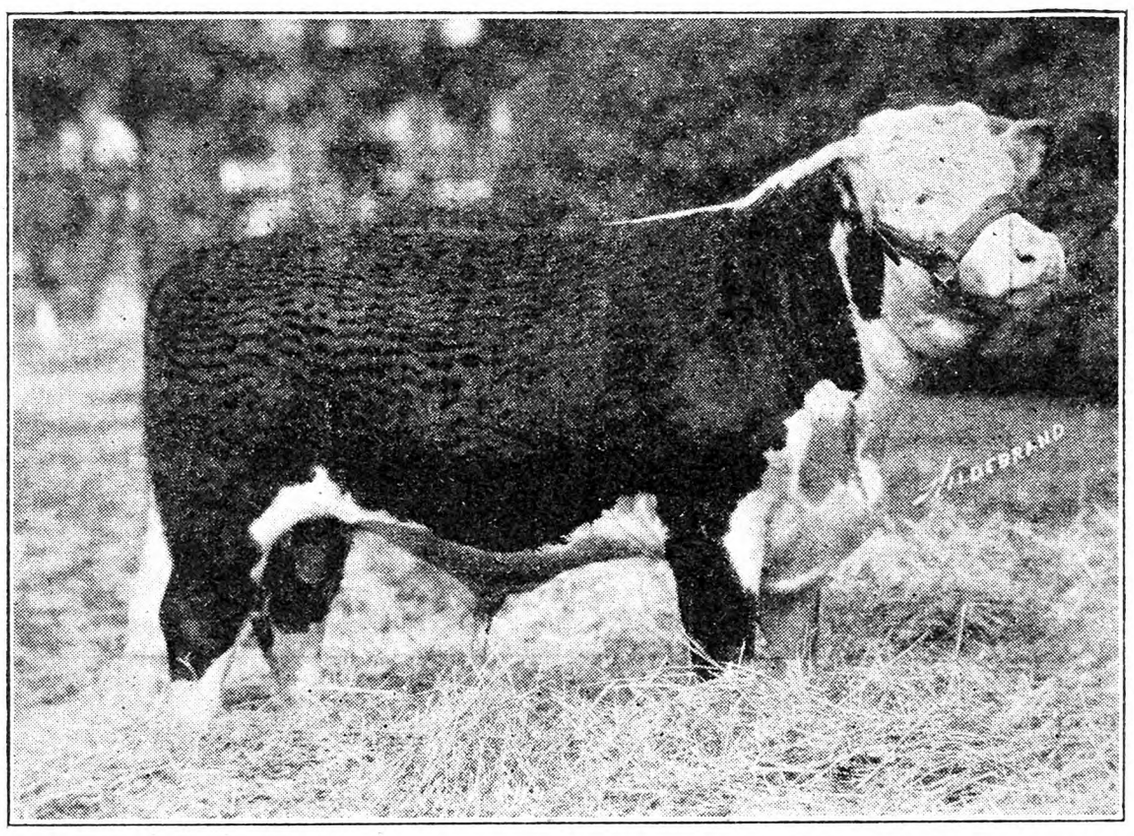
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street, New York

A Glimpse at the Cattle Breeders in Maine

One of the seeming paradoxical statements is to be found in the fact that, while dairy animals on the farms of Maine are being depleted, because of the ruinously low price realized for milk, the number of breeders, herds and registered animals is steadily increasing. Men are coming to recognize the truth of the statement made by the veteran breeder of the State, George Blanchard, of Cumberland Center, "My greatest profit is realized from my medal cows," and the significance of this has set many breeders to seeking after such blood as would insure them equal quality.

Added to this the experiment station has performed a great service through the clubs in stimulating interest in the better bull campaign, and the Maine Central, in running yearly an agricultural train, has distributed in the counties visited, a registered male of superior breeding in exchange for a scrub. This work has had a mighty influence in discouraging the use of inferior males, and results are to be seen in the character of heifers now maturing all through the dairy sections of the State while fresh interest is manifest outside.



Mischief Maker, Jr. Champion Hereford Bull, owned by John W. Natta, Lafayette, Indiana

A Hereford Farm Team in Maine

Especially is this to be seen among the Jersey breeders, where medals have been multiplying fast in recent years. The wisdom of the founders of the herds in earlier days in selecting breeding stock can readily be seen, for the St. Lambert, Rioter and Stoke Pogis and other leading strains of blood laid a strong foundation on which the herds have been built.

When we pass to the Holsteins the same skill and judgment is manifest, and men who have been seeking for 40 years or more to raise the level of production, and especially the quality of product, are seeing the results in herds where their blood has been scattered. If in recent days demand has fallen off because of the depression affecting all departments of industry, the breeders have kept steadily to their purpose and improvement may be seen in the character of their herds.

Years ago Secretary Winslow was emphatic in his declaration that, "Breeders of Holsteins have labored for 200 years to fix the milk producing habit and it is useless to attempt to raise the standard of quality, 3 per cent being accepted as consistent with largest production." Years have passed, and today breeders have, through skill and patient service, uniting the choicest blood from tested herds, gradually strengthened milk production and increased fat content until in many herds 4 per cent has been reached and individuals rank still higher. The honors bestowed by the national association attest the skill of the livestock men of the State who believe in the Holstein cow and have faith in the future for the breed. Somehow the Holstein grips the average man because of size, disposition, hardiness and ability to convert roughage into milk.

In point of numbers the Guernseys rank next in order, and, judging by the medals awarded for production and quality of product the same spirit of progress dominates the breeders. Drawing fresh blood from the very best sources, the stamp of improvement is to be seen in the many herds, and the breeders are constantly reaching after higher standards, testifying to the spirit which governs.

For some reason the Ayrshires have never caught the popular wave here, as have other breeds, yet nowhere can we find animals better fitted for our climate, hardy, healthy and producers of large yields of milk of good quality. No more enthusiastic breeders can be found than among those who find their ideal cow in the ranks of the Ayrshires.

Only here and there will one find either the Belted breed or Swiss, but each has its champions, and records are telling the story of worth. As we move over there comes first the dual-purpose breed, the Milking Shorthorns and, while not so numerous as others, one finds breeders enthusiastic and increasing their herds. Clinging to the original Bates or Cruickshank strains of blood, one held strongly to breedal type and the other to performance, there has followed a type which is proving well adapted to ordinary farm conditions and not only making great steers but making good at the pail. Hardy, rugged, willing workers and good producers, they have a place not to be overlooked in the agriculture of the future.

In Northern Somerset and Franklin counties the breeding of Herefords has claimed attention from many livestock farmers who delight in the beefy type, coupled with willing service on the farm, and with these may be found families scattered over the State, for not all animal lovers are dairymen, and in the diversity there is cause for rejoicing for each class holds its champions. Years ago it was a common thing to see at the State fairs hundreds of yokes of oxen and steers, largely white faces, and buyers from the Boston market were always in attendance to pick up the winners, and march them through the streets of the city before sending to the shambles. Today in the two counties named one will find at the fairs long strings of beef animals, indicating faith in this type of breeding, and among these are some of the best representatives of the breed to be found in the country. Early in the seventies H. C. Burleigh, then of Fairfield, an enthusiastic lover of the white faces commenced trips to Europe and the importation of large numbers from the best herds there. This gave fresh impetus to breeding here. The blood of these imported animals soon gave evidence of the skill of the importer, and buyers came from the West taking many carloads to improve the stock running on the ranches. Another century old breeding farm for Herefords is that of the Underwoods, at Fayette, and from this farm some of the prize-winning specimens have gone to enrich other breeders.

In recent years the Polled Angus have been coming into favor, chiefly through the enthusiasm of one energetic breeder. Gradually they are multiplying among the lovers of the beef type, and promise increase to the good of the State.

One fact well worthy of notice is that in the case of every breed one finds evidence that care and skill have in so many cases been manifest in the selection of breeding stock and, when males have been brought in they have come from long-established families. Only by this could the herds have been built to present standards and justify hope for the future. The level reached through years of patient breeding and skillful selection of fresh blood justifies the claim that the near future will witness a decided increase in honorable mention and medal awards by national associations, for the eyes of the livestock breeders are on the highest levels. They have hitched their chariots to the stars and will continue to climb.

In this cursory glance at the livestock industry of the State of Maine, due mention must be made of the service rendered by wealthy men who have established breeding farms of high-blooded stock and, when the tide of interest waned, scattered over the State blooded animals, older and younger, of great value to the persistent breeder. The service here rendered has insured males otherwise difficult to obtain, and the breeding interests have profited greatly by the planting of these farms and final dispersal of the stock.

As the tide of progress is stirred, through the coming of brighter days, fresh energy will be directed to raising still higher the standard of our livestock and bringing of fresh honors to the breeders who have caught the vision of larger results in the tomorrows before us.

Maine. G. M. TWITCHELL.

Baked Cranberry Beans

One quart beans which have been soaked over night, and parboiled in water containing a little soda, drained and rinsed, ½ lb. fresh side pork, washed and chopped or cut in small pieces, and boiled in a separate kettle while beans are parboiling.

Add to this the beans and salt to taste, also add a sprinkling of pepper and cook until nearly done. Then add two good tablespoons of sugar or molasses as preferred. Pour into buttered baking dish and bake until brown. These beans are most delicious and cranberry beans are preferred for the recipe. MRS. M. T. W.

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

News and prices current during week ending August 29, 1931.

MILK

September: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.41; 2B, $1.66; Class 3, $1.15.

In classes 2A, 2B and 2C, a differential of 5c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat is added to milk testing above 3.5 per cent and added to milk testing above 3.5 per cent and deducted for that testing below this point. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 5c per .1 of 1 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.70; Class 2, $1.70; Class 3, $1.10.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.29	@$0.29½
Extra, 92 score		.28½
First, 88 to 91 score	.25½	@.28¼
Seconds	.24	@.25
Lower grades	.23	@.23½
Ladles	.20	@.22½
Packing stock	.12½	@.18½
Renovated	.23	@.23½
Sweet fancy	.31	@.31½
Extra		.30½
Firsts	.26½	@.30
Seconds	.25	@.26
Centralized	.23	@.27½

CHEESE

State—Whole milk, flats, held	$0.21	@$0.23½
Fresh specials	.16	@.16½
Average run to fancy	.15	@.15½
Wisconsin—Whole milk,		
Flats, fresh	.16	@.16¼
Daisies, fresh, fancy	.16¼	@.16½
Young America, fresh	.16½	@.16¾

EGGS

Nearby, white fancy (including premiums)	$0.38	@$0.39½
Extra	.33	@.37
Average extras	.28	@.32
Pacific Coast	.34	@.36
Mixed colors	.26	@.29
Gathered, best	.23	@.25½
Fair to good	.16	@.19

POTATOES

Jersey, 150 lbs.	$1.35	@$1.75
Long Island, 150 lbs.	.75	@1.90
Sweet potatoes, Maryland, bu.	1.25	@1.50

VEGETABLES

Beets, 100 bchs.	$2.00	@$2.50
Cabbage, bu.	.35	@.50
Carrots, 100 bchs.	2.00	@2.50
Cauliflower, bu.	1.00	@3.50
Sweet corn, 100	1.50	@2.00
Cucumbers, bu.		2.00
Eggplant, bu.	.25	@1.00
Horseradish, bbl.	7.50	@8.00
Leeks, 100 bchs.	1.50	@2.00
Lettuce, bu.	.50	@3.25
Lima beans, bu.	1.00	@1.50
Onions, bu.	1.00	@1.25
Parsley, bu.		2.00
Peas, bu.	1.25	@1.75
Peppers, bu.	.25	@1.00
Radishes, 100 bchs.	1.50	@2.00
Spinach, bu.	.50	@1.25
Squash, bu.	.50	@2.00
String beans, bu.	.50	@2.00
Tomatoes, Jersey, handle bskt.	.25	@.60
Crate	.25	@.85
Nearby, egg and plum crt.	.40	@.60
Jersey, 6-till carrier	.50	@2.00
Maryland, lug	.40	@.75
Pennsylvania, bskt.	.25	@.40
Connecticut, bskt.	.30	@.50
Up-river, 6-till carrier	.50	@2.25
Basket	.25	@.60
State, 6-till carrier	.75	@1.25
Basket		.45
Repacked, crt.	1.00	@2.00
Carton	1.00	@1.60
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.50	@3.00

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$0.40	@$1.50
Muskmelons, bu.	1.50	@2.25
Currants, qt.	.06	@.07
Huckleberries, qt.	.06	@.12
Cultivated	.17	@.40
Blackberries, qt.	.05	@.10
Cherries, 4-qt. bskt.	.25	@.40
Peaches, Georgia, bu.	1.25	@2.25
South Carolina, crt.	1.50	@1.75
North Carolina, bu.	1.75	@2.50
Crate	1.50	@2.00
Illinois, bu. bskt.	1.50	@2.50
Virginia, bu.	.75	@2.00
Crate	.75	@2.00
Delaware and Maryland, bu.	.69	@2.00
Crate	.75	@1.50
Pennsylvania, crt.	.85	@1.25
Bushel	1.00	@2.00
½ bu.	.50	@.65
Jersey, crt. or bskt.	.85	@2.00
Watermelons, car	1.60	@2.40

DRIED BEANS—Jobbing Prices

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$5.00	@$5.25
Pea	4.75	@4.90
Red kidney	6.00	@6.25
White kidney	5.75	@6.00

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.40	@$0.42
Fair to good	.35	@.39
Roosters	.15	@.18
Fowls	.19	@.24
Ducks	.15	@.18
Turkeys, Spring	.35	@.52
Old toms	.25	@.27
Old hens	.26	@.30
Argentine	.33	@.39
Squabs, lb. ungraded	.25	@.30
Graded	.25	@.35
Dark, doz.	2.00	@2.50
Culls, doz.	1.50	@2.00

LIVE RABBITS AND RABBITS

Broilers should be fully feathered. The larger breed should weigh 2½ to 3 lbs. each; smaller breeds, 1½ lbs. each up. The quotation given on broilers is the outside figure for best quality. Under grades and small sizes proportionately large. The figures are express or truck delivery.

Fowls, lb.	$0.19	@$0.24
Broiler chickens—		
Large breeds, best		.27
Small breeds, best		.21
Roosters	.12	@.13
Ducks	.12	@.16
Geese	.10	@.12
Rabbits, lb.	.10	@.20

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$7.00	@$8.25
Bulls	4.00	@5.00
Cows	3.50	@4.25
Calves, best	10.00	@11.50
Common to good	4.00	@7.00
Sheep	2.00	@3.50
Lambs	7.00	@9.25
Hogs	5.00	@7.75

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.12	@$0.13
Good to choice	.10	@.11
Steers, 100 lbs.	14.00	@17.00
Bulls	7.50	@10.50
Cows	9.00	@11.50

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1	$24.00	@25.00
No. 2	21.00	@22.00
No. 3	15.00	@17.00
Clover mixed	20.00	@24.00
Straw, rye	19.00	@20.00
Oat and wheat		11.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$0.63½
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.59½
Oats, No. 2 white	.31½
Rye	.46⅛

Retail Prices at New York

Current prices in public markets:

Butter, best, lb.	$0.33	@$0.35
Milk, grade A, qt.		.18
Grade B		.15
Cream, ½ pt.		.18
Eggs, best, doz.	.42	@.45
Gathered	.30	@.40
Turkeys, lb.	.40	@.55
Chickens	.35	@.55
Ducklings	.38	@.40
Oranges, doz.	.40	@.60
Potatoes, pk.	.20	@.25
Lettuce, head	.05	@.10
Cabbage, lb.	.03	@.05
String beans, lb.	.15	@.20
Peas, lb.	.20	@.30

Rochester, N. Y., Markets

Roots and Vegetables.—Beets, doz. bchs., 20 to 30c; beets, bskt., 40c; broccoli, 8-qt. bskt., 50 to 75c; cabbage, doz. heads, 60 to 75c; cantaloupes, doz., $1.50 to $4; carrots, doz. bchs., 25 to 35c; carrots, bskt., 40c; carrots, bu., $1; cauliflower, doz. heads, $1.50 to $2; celery, crt., $2.50 to $3; celery, doz. bchs., 60 to 75c; cucumbers, doz., 40 to 50c; cucumbers, h.h., doz., 75c; green beans, 12-qt. bskt., 40 to 50c; Golden Bantam corn, doz., 10 to 15c; Evergreen corn, doz., 12 to 15c; green onions, doz. bchs., 25c; green peas, bu., $1.75 to $2; horseradish, lb., 8 to 10c; kohlrabi, doz. bchs., 50c; lettuce, Boston, head, crt., $2 to $2.25; lettuce, curly, crt., $1.25 to $1.50; lettuce, curly, doz. heads, 50 to 60c; Lima beans, lb., 25 to 30c; onions, yellow, bu., 90c to $1; parsley, doz. bchs., 20 to 25c; peppers, green, 12-qt. bskt., 40 to 60c; pickles, dill, crt., 40 to 50c; pickles, small, 100, 20 to 25c; potatoes, bu., 60 to 70c; radishes, 100 bchs., 50 to 75c; radishes, doz. bchs., 10c; romaine, doz. bchs., 50c; spinach, bu., 50 to 75c; Summer squash, doz., 25 to 30c; tomatoes, 12-qt. bskt., 17 to 20c; tomatoes, h.h., bskt., 30c; turnips, bskt., 75c; watercress, doz. bchs., 40 to 50c; wax beans, 12-qt. bskt., 40 to 50c.

Fruit.—Apples, Duchess, bskt., 40 to 50c; Maiden Blush, bskt., 40 to 50c; Yellow Transparents, bskt., 40c; blackberries, crt., $5 to $6; crabapples, bskt., 50c; elderberries, 12-qt. bskt., 30c; gooseberries, 12-lb. bskt., 50c; peaches, Rochester, 8-qt. bskt., 40 to 60c; peaches, Carman, bskt., 35 to 40c; pears, Clapp's Fancy, bskt., 50 to 60c; pears, Sheldon, bskt., 50 to 60c; plums, yellow, 8-qt. bskt., 50c; plums, Japan, 8-qt. bskt., 75c to $1.

Live Poultry.—Broilers, lb., 20 to 25c; fowls, heavy, lb., 20 to 23c; fowls, light, lb., 18 to 20c; roosters, lb., 20c.

Butter and Eggs.—Eggs, grade A, in crates, 28 to 30c; eggs, small lots, doz., 32 to 35c; butter, country crock, lb., 25c; butter, unsalted, lb., 26c.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, qt., 6 to 7c; milk, special, qt., 8 to 9c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $200 to $250; cows, fresh milk, grades, choice, $90 to $100; cows, fresh milk, grades, good, $70 to $85; cows, fresh milk, grades, common, $45 to $60; beef cows and bulls, 100 lbs., $5 to $9; veal calves, milk fed, choice, $14 to $16; veal calves, milk fed, good, $10 to $13; sheep, $2.50 to $3.50; lambs, $6 to $9; fowls, lb., 22 to 24c; broilers, lb., 24 to 25c; chickens, lb., 28 to 30c; eggs, local, fresh, mixed, doz., 30 to 32c.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 13 to 14c; milk, special, qt., 18c; milk, sold from chain stores, qt., 10 to 12c; butter, farmer's delivery, lb., 35 to 40c; butter, creamery, prints and rolls, lb., 32 to 34c; butter, creamery, cut from tub, lb., 30 to 31c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 24 to 29c; cheese, part skim, lb., 18 to 20c; cheese, cottage, lb., 10 to 12c; eggs, local, fresh, farmer's delivery, doz., 45c; eggs, fresh, store's sales, doz., 35 to 40c; fowls, heavy, dressed, lb., 30 to 32c; chickens, roasters, lb., 45 to 48c; broilers, average 2¼ lbs., lb., 40 to 42c; sweet corn, Golden Bantam, doz., 12 to 15c; tomatoes, lb., 2 to 3c; cucumbers, each, 3c; apples, pk., 50c; potatoes, pk., 25c.

F. A. C.

Pittsburgh Livestock Market

CATTLE

Steers, 900 to 1,100, good	$7.85	@$8.60
Medium	6.15	@7.85
Common	4.50	@6.15
Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	7.50	@8.60
Medium	6.00	@7.50
Heifers, medium	5.25	@6.65
Common	3.50	@5.25
Cows, good	4.00	@4.75
Common and medium	2.75	@4.00
Low cutters and cutters	1.50	@2.75
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	4.00	@4.50
Cutter and medium	2.75	@4.00
Vealers, milk fed, gd. and choice	7.75	@10.00
Medium	6.00	@7.75
Cull and common	3.50	@6.00
Calves, 250 to 350, gd. and ch.	5.00	@8.00
Common and medium	3.00	@5.00

HOGS

Lt. lts., 140 to 160, gd. and ch.	$7.00	@$7.50
Lt. wts., 160 to 180, gd. and ch.	7.40	@7.65
180 to 200, gd. and ch.	7.50	@7.65
Med. wts., 200 to 220, gd. and ch.	7.35	@7.65
220 to 250, gd. and ch.	6.80	@7.45
Hvy. wts., 250 to 290, gd. and ch.	6.25	@6.90
290 to 350, gd. and ch.	5.65	@6.35
Pkg. sows, 275 to 500, med. and gd.	3.75	@5.00
Sl. pigs, 100 to 130, gd. and ch.	6.50	@7.00

SHEEP

Lambs, 90 down, gd. and ch.	$6.00	@$8.00
Medium	4.50	@6.00
91 to 100, med. and ch.	4.50	@8.00
All wts., common	3.00	@4.50
Ylg. weth., 90 to 110, med. and ch.	2.00	@4.50
Wethers, 90 to 120, med. and gd.	1.75	@3.25
Ewes, 90 to 120, med. and ch.	1.50	@3.00
120 to 150, med. and ch.	1.85	@2.50
All wts., cull and com.	.75	@1.50

Buffalo Markets

Prices on green corn are the lowest in years. Cucumbers and tomatoes are weak.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, firm; creamery, prints, 33 to 34c; tubs, 29 to 32c; firsts, 28 to 29c; undergrades, 27 to 29c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, 19c; longhorn, 19 to 20c; brick, 18c; brick Swiss, 20c; limburger, 25c. Eggs, steady; nearby fancy, 31 to 32c; grade A, 27 to 29c; grade B, 22 to 23c; grade C, 19 to 20c; nearby at market, 23 to 26c; western, 20 to 24c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, steady; fowls, 20 to 28c; chickens, 30 to 37c; broilers, 31 to 37c; old roosters, 13 to 17c; ducks, 19 to 20c; turkeys, 43 to 45c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 16 to 21c; broilers, 18 to 25c; old roosters, 14 to 15c; ducks, 17c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, weak; Transparent, bu., 40 to 75c; Sweet Bough, 75c to $1.25; Red Astrachan, 90c to $1.50; Golden Sweet, $1; unclassified, 90c to $1; crabapples, $1. Potatoes, easy; Va., bbl., $1.85 to $2.15; home-grown, bu., 55 to 65c; sweets, N. C., bu., $1.60 to $1.65.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, weak; pea, medium, cwt., $4.75; marrow, $5.25; white kidney, $6.50. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., 75 to 85c; Cal., yellow, 50-lb. bag, $1.10 to $1.25; Spanish, 50-lb. bag, $1.75; green, doz. bchs., 20 to 25c.

Fruits and Berries.—Cantaloupes, bu., $2.50 to $3.50; dewberries, N. J., crate, $3.50 to $4; elderberries, bu., 75c to $1; grapes, Cal., lug, 75c to $2.25; honeydews, Cal., crate, $1.50 to $1.90; huckleberries, 32-qt. crate, $4 to $4.25; peaches, bu., $1 to $2; pears, bu., $1.25 to $2.75; plums, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; watermelons, 25 to 40c.

Vegetables.—Beans, green and wax, bu., 50c to $1.25; Limas, qt., 40c; beets, doz. bchs., 10 to 15c; bu., 35 to 40c; cabbage, bu., 40 to 50c; carrots, bu., 65 to 75c; cauliflower, bu., $1.75 to $2; celery, doz., 30 to 60c; corn, doz., 3 to 8c; cucumbers, bu., 25 to 40c; eggplant, bu., $1 to $1.25; lettuce, 2-doz. crate, $1.25 to $1.50; mushrooms, 1-lb. carton, 30 to 50c; peas, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; peppers, bu., $1.50 to $2; pumpkins, bu., 75 to 85c; radishes, doz. bchs., 15c; spinach, bu., 60 to 75c; squash, bu., 75c to $1.25; tomatoes, bu., 25 to 50c; turnips, bu., 40c to $1.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, baled, ton, $14 to $14.50; clover mixed, $13 to $13.50; oat straw, $8 to $8.50; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $13; standard middlings, $12.50; red-dog, $19; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $22.75; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $28; hominy, $18.80; gluten, $22.50; oatfeed, $8.30; Timothy seed, bu., $3.50; Alfalfa, $15; Alsike, $13.50; clover, $13.75 to $14.

C. H. B.

Boston Produce Market

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney of the Massachusetts Deparment of Agriculture.)

The Boston Produce Market has been moderately active during the past week. Native produce is supplying the bulk of demand with vegetable offerings from out of State comparatively light. Apples, beans, cabbage, cucumbers, corn, lettuce, onions and potatoes have sold moderately well. Eggs and poultry have been quite firm.

Apples.—Supply moderately heavy, demand good. Native various varieties ordinary 35 to 75c. Duchess large fancy $1 to $1.50. Gravensteins best $1 to $1.50, few fancy $1.75. Wealthy large fancy $1 to $1.50 std. bu. box. Va. Wealthy U. S. Com. 2½-in. $1.25 to $1.35 bu. bskt.

Beans.—Supply moderate, demand good on best. Native wax $1.50 to $2.10, few $2.25; green $1.50 to $2.25; shell $1.25 to $1.75; Lima $1.50 to $2.50 std. bu. box. Conn. Limas $1.50 to $2 box.

Beets.—Supply moderately light, demand fair. Native 18 bunches 40 to 65c std. bu. box.

Cabbage.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native white 75c to $1.10, few $1.25 std. bu. box. N. Y. Danish best 75 to 85c; poorer lower 90 lbs.

Carrots.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native 18 bunches best 50 to 75c; cut off 75c to $1 std. bu. box.

Celery.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native 18 bunches $1.50 to $2 std. bu. box. N. Y. 2-3 crates rough $2 to $2.50.

Corn.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native yellow ord. 50 to 75c; fancy 85c to $1.25 std. bu. box.

Cucumbers.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native hothouse 50 to 60 cukes best mostly $3, poorer low as $1 std. bu. box. Native outdoor mostly 50c to $1.50, few fancy $2 to $2.50 std. bu. box.

Escarole.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native 35 to 50c std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native 18 heads outdoor ord. 35 to 75c, best 85c to $1 bu. box. Calif. 4 to 5 doz. heads best $6 to $7 crt. N. Y. 24 heads $2 to $3 crt.

Onions.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native yellow 75c to $1 std. bu. box. Mass. yellow 75c to $1.15 50 lbs. Calif. 50-lb. sacks $1.50 to $1.75.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native 75 to 90c std. bu. box. Me. 100 lbs. $1.25 to $1.40. N. J. 100 lbs. $1.40; few $1.50 bag.

Romaine.—Supply moderately light, demand good. Native 12 to 14 heads 50 to 75c std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good on best. Native 35 to 85c std. bu. box.

Squash.—Supply moderate, demand good. Summer 14 to 20c, squash 50 to 85c std. bu. box. Turban $2 to $2.25 bbl.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good on best. Native hothouse 3 to 8c, outdoor 25 to 75c ½ box. Trellised 20 to 25 lbs., 75c to $1.50 bskt.

Hay.—Supplies moderate, demand quiet. No. 1 Timothy $23.75, Eastern fine to medium $18.75 to $21.25, clover mixed, red, $22 ton.

Butter.—Market firm, creamery extras 29¼c. Firsts 26 to 28½c. Seconds 23 to 25c lb.

Eggs. — Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 40c. White extras 32 to 38c. Fresh eastern 30 to 32c dozen.

Poultry.—Dressed. Supply moderate, market firm. Fowl 4 to 5 lbs. 26 to 28c; 3 to 3½ lbs. 21 to 23c. Broilers 27 to 31c. Native 25 to 30c. Roosters 18c lb. Live poultry weaker. Fowl 22 to 24c. Roosters 14c lb. Leghorns 20c. Broilers large 25 to 27c; small 22 to 23c.

Cheese.—Market firm. Twins N. Y. held 23 to 25c. Fresh 16½ to 18c. Western held 22 to 24c. Fresh 16 to 17½c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea $5 to $5.50. Calif. small white $5 to $5.50. Yellow Eyes $7 to $7.50. Red kidney $8.50 to $9. Lima $7.50 to $8 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market slightly firmer. Demand light.

Grease Basis. — Ohio fine, combing, 25 to 26½c; clothing, 20 to 21c; ½ blood, combing, 24 to 25c; clothing 19 to 20c; ⅜ blood, combing, 23c; clothing, 21 to 22c; ¼ blood, combing, 21 to 22c; clothing, 21 to 22c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 62 to 65c; clothing, 50 to 53c; ½ blood, combing, 53 to 55c; clothing, 42 to 46c; ⅜ blood, combing, 43 to 45c; clothing, 38 to 41c; ¼ blood, combing, 38 to 40c; clothing, 36 to 37c; Terr. fine, combing, 62 to 65c; clothing, 53 to 55c; ½ blood, combing, 56 to 60c; clothing, 47 to 51c; ⅜ blood, combing, 50 to 53c; clothing, 45 to 48c; ¼ blood, combing, 45 to 47c; clothing, 37 to 41c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs.—Supply moderate, market about steady, demand fair. Bulk of sales $7.50 to $8.

Cattle.—Supply killing classes barely normal, butcher cows 50c to $1 lower, bulls barely steady to 50c lower, vealers steady to 50c higher, few prime vealers up to $10.50, demand fair on bulls and vealers, slow for cows.

Cows.—Common and medium $2.50 to $5; low cutter and cutter $1.50 to $2.50.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium $2 to $4.

Vealers.—Medium and choice $7 to $9.50; cull and common $5 to $7.

Sheep.—None.

Milk Cows.—Supply rather light, market barely steady with a week ago, demand slow. Choice, head, $110 to $130; good, $80 to $110; medium, $50 to $80; common, $40 to $50.

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What The Trees Saw and Said

BY MRS. CHARLES McARTHUR

CHAPTER IV.

SCHOOLDAYS

"Yes siree Bob, they have moved the schoolhouse, and they have put in some great big new windows so it is just as light as can be and we have plenty of room now for a playground with a nice fence around it. The gate has a lock on it so no one can drive into the yard and break into the schoolhouse and steal our talking machine or anything." Jimmie stopped, out of breath and his sister Lucy took up the story. "Oh, Bob! Just wait 'til you see the new swing and slides we have. They are more fun! We go there to play even when school is not keeping."

"Got the same old desks?" asked Bob.

"I should say not, " replied Jimmie. "We have new single, adjustable desks that we can move around wherever the teacher wants them. We have a fine new set of maps and some new books and we have the nicest teacher. She is just as interested in every one of us. Isn't she Lucy?"

"I guess she is," said Lucy. "What do you suppose we are going to do tomorrow? You would never guess, so I will tell you. We are making a flower bed and we are going to sow some seeds and plant some bulbs, Gladiolus bulbs that mother gave me. Then we have some Spiræa and lilacs to set out too. Then on Arbor Day the men will get some trees and set them out so that we will have some shade on the school ground. You see we couldn't move the trees when we did the schoolhouse, they were too big. Everybody in the district is invited to come for dinner Arbor Day. We will eat at the schoolhouse and teacher is going to make coffee for the grown folks. Yesterday we went to the woods for our nature study class and we saw so many things on the way. Teacher knows all the birds and the names of all the trees and mosses. We stopped and watched some birds making a nest.

"Sounds as though you were having a good time down there," said Bob. "How about the studying! When does that come?"

"Oh, we study, all right, answered Jimmie. "If we get our lessons quickly the teacher often has a surprise for us, so we work hard, you just bet. One week we had worked extra hard she told us she would bring her freezer and make ice cream for our dinner next day. We all wanted to help so we each brought some cream, eggs or vanilla or sugar. I tell you it tasted good with our dinner."

"Well, well, I think I will have to start back to school here again" said Bob, laughing. "You have such good times and the school is so much nicer than when I went there."

"But you can't go after being away at college, Bob. We don't have any big boys like you in school," said Lucy.

"I know. He wants to see the teacher," said Jimmie. "She is coming home with us to supper some night soon, she said. Maybe it will be before you go back."

"Come on, Jimmie, we don't want to be late for school. You know, Bob, we have not missed a day this year or been late but once, and that day we couldn't get through the road until the snow-plow went along," said Lucy!

"How did the teacher get there?" asked Bob.

"She was even later than we were," said Jimmie, "but we started school ourselves and we were all hard at work when she came. Teacher was so pleased that she brought some sugar and made fudge next day."

"What does she do all this cooking on? The top of the stove?" asked Bob.

"Why, we have a nice two-burner oil stove and a regular little kitchenette off one corner of the schoolroom," said Lucy. "You see most schools serve something hot for the children's lunch now. It is nice on a cold day to have a warm bowl of soup, or a cup of hot cocoa is good anytime."

"I want to know that teacher," said Bob to himself as the children trudged away to school.

Bob was having a short holiday from college and had walked part way to school with his younger brother and sister, stopping to rest and visit under the two trees.

When Bob had gone home Mrs. Tree said: "That is a fine-looking young man. He is going to make his mark in the world."

"What makes you think so?" asked Mr. Tree.

"I feel it will be so," said his partner "His parents are fine people and they have given him a good start. I have watched him ever since he was big enough to walk out of doors, and I have never seen a mean thing about him. I have a notion that a child gets the best part of his education before he starts to school. Of course, when children no further than these children do to go to school it is hardly like being away from home. The teacher they have seems to be making the most of her opportunity and makes the school like a second home. I think every time I see those little folks trudging along with their rosy cheeks and their sturdy little feet what a blessing the little country school is. The children are near home, can walk home in the fresh air when their work is done. I hear tell that there are some who would close these schools and build big central schools to which the children would ride in buses, but I hope they will not do that. I feel it would be a great mistake. In a big school they could not possibly have the individual attention that they have right here in their own little school." The old tree sighed and shook her head wisely. She had observed many things in the years she had stood on the hilltop and her judgment was good.

Mr. Tree nodded his shaggy head in agreement and began after the fashion of older humans to talk of the past. "It does not seem long since that little school down there was built, but of course it is a good many years. They used to have private schools before that, held them at some one's house, or at the meeting-house. Each pupil paid so much and the teacher was often the minister, who was glad to take a few scholars to help out with his living. Preachers' salaries were not very big in those days. Then school districts were laid out and schoolhouses built and teachers hired for all the children to have a chance to go to school. The expense was divided among the tax payers of the district. Money was not so very plenty so the teacher got a sum of money and his, or her, board. Probably he didn't get over $20 a month and now they have a law which says a teacher shall not receive less than $20 a week. The teacher boarded around the district, staying so long in a place according to the amount of tax paid. This was not altogether pleasant for the teacher, but he got acquainted with the people. At some places he was welcomed and treated well, sometimes too well for his stomach's sake, but at other homes his coming was regarded as a necessary evil. There were often from 60 to 75 pupils in schools, their ages ranging from 5 to 25. The older boys and girls went only during the Winter terms, so it took them longer to finish. It kept a teacher busy teaching the three R's and keeping order among the big boys. There was only once in a while one who wanted to be a minister or a doctor or a lawyer, and the teacher was always willing to give him help outside. Now it seems as though most of the young folks go to college. The seats were rough plank benches and homemade desks in the first place. I really don't know what those teachers and scholars would think if they could visit the school now. I don't believe these children learn a great deal more than they did, though."

"Times change, my dear," said Mrs. Tree "and we must not sigh for the past. There are some things that do not change, I am glad to observe. People go on living and loving their families, doing good to their neighbors, and helping each other the same as they always did. Right is still right and wrong is wrong and always will be. I know by what I hear that the world is much the same at heart as it ever was. A man who stopped here today quoted two lines of a poem that I liked and which I believe to be true:

" 'God's in his heaven
All's right with the world.' "

(To be continued)

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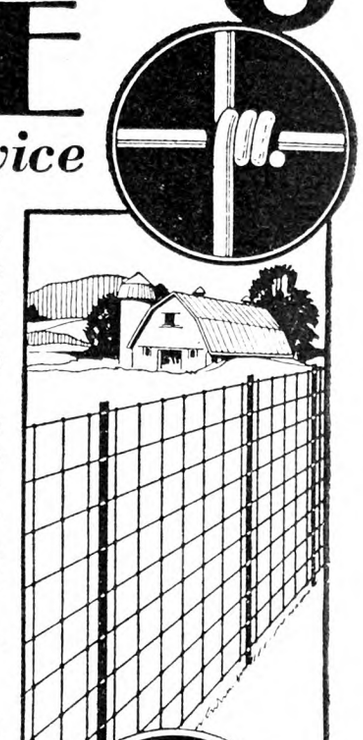

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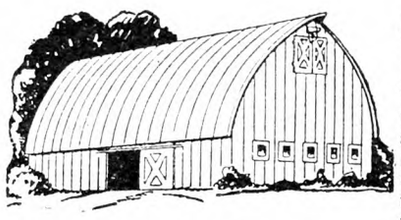

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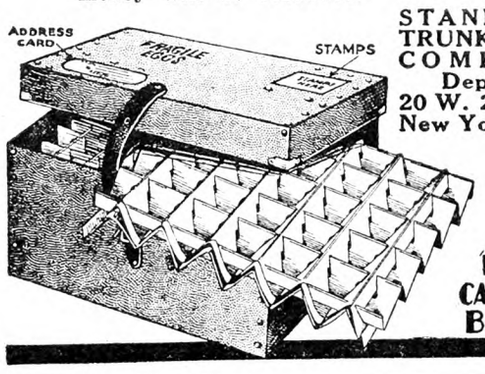

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N. Y. State Egg Contest

Carried on at the State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, L. I., N. Y. Report for 10th month, July, 1931.

A pen of White Leghorns owned by Oak Hill Farm earned 264 points from 245 eggs thus winning high pen for the month of July in the New York State Egg-Laying Contest. This is seven points greater than the number earned by the winner in July of last year. Lukert Leghorn Farm is only one point behind the leader for the month while the W. S. Hannah and Son pen follows in third place with 251 points.

Ace Farm birds produced the largest eggs for the month. The entire production of this pen during the month averaged 25.94 ounces per dozen. This pen is found at the top of the table called "High pens in average weight of eggs." Another pen from Ace Farm with an average of 25.69 ounces per dozen can be found in the table. Claraben Court Farm produced eggs, averaging 25.91 ounces followed by a pen from the Pioneer Hatchery with an average of 25.98 ounces.

W. S. Hannah & Sons continue in the lead for production to date, with Lukert Leghorn Farm and Pratt Experiment Farm in second and third positions respectively as they were last month. During July a pen from Oak Hill Farm climbed from eighth place to fourth place. Sunshine Farm is putting the Rhode Island Reds near the top, as a pen from this farm has been in seventh place for two months.

A bird owned by a Wene Chick Farm made a perfect score for the month and earned 33 points which was the highest number for July. Another Leghorn entered by Brown & Mann, which was second high bird for the month with 32 points, also moved into first place for high individual to date. Her record is now 268 points and 261 eggs with two more months to go.

Many hot days which were very uncomfortable have been recorded at the contest plant since the last monthly report, but the birds have appreciated their unusually cool quarters which have been from three to six degrees below outside temperatures.

Old contestants, who have not already done so, are urged to send in their applications for next year.—C. D. Anderson, Manager Egg-laying Contest.

Egg Production, July, 1931 (30 days).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Leghorns	700	14.2	.91	2.50	1.36	1.87
Wyandottes	10	6.8	1.30	1.60	1.36	1.87
R. I. Reds	110	15.5	1.51	3.44	1.36	1.87
Barred Rocks	60	11.4	.60	2.50	1.36	1.87
Buff Rocks	10	14.2	.90	3.40	1.36	1.87
White Rocks	20	8.8	.80	3.35	1.36	1.87
Av. 910 pullets		14.03	1.46	3.93	....	....

1—Varity; 2—Number of pullets; 3—Average eggs per pullet; 4—Pounds dry mash per pullet; 5—Pounds grain per pullet; 6—Moist mash and oats; 7—Milk, oats and cornmeal.

Return Above Cost of Feed per Pullet.

Variety	Value of eggs per pullet	Cost of feed	Return above cost of feed
Leghorns	$0.369	$0.118	$0.251
Wyandottes	.170	.110	.060
R. I. Reds	.387	.142	.245
Barred Rocks	.285	.113	.172
Buff Rocks	.355	.131	.224
White Rocks	.220	.128	.092

Wholesale Prices for July.

	July 7	Jul. 14	Jul. 21	Jul. 28	Av.
White	$0.31	$0.32½	$0.32½	$0.33	$0.32
Brown	.29	.30	.30	.30	.30
Medium	.24	.25	.25	.26	.25

High Pens for July (31 days).

	Points	Eggs
W. L.—Oak Hill Pltry Farm	264	245
W. L.—Lukert Leghorn Farm	263	247
W. L.—W. S. Hannah & Sons	251	240
W. L.—Pratt Experiment Farm	249	247
W. L.—Oak Hill Pltry. Farm	248	229
W. L.—M. P. Phillips	235	222
L. I. Reds—West Neck Farm	231	212
W. L.—Mattituck W. L. Farm	228	212
W. L.—Miller Pltry. Farm	224	221
L. I. Reds—Oak Hill Pltry. Farm	216	200

High Pens to Date to July 31, 1931 (304 days).

	Points	Eggs
W. L.—W. S. Hannah & Sons	2,353	2,358
W. L.—Lukert Leghorn Farm	2,296	2,239
W. L.—Pratt Experiment Farm	2,110	2,160
W. L.—Oak Hill Pltry. Farm	2,060	1,920
W. L.—Joachim Breeding Farm	2,037	2,136
W. L.—Pioneer Hatchery	2,026	1,948
R. I. Reds—Sunshine Farm	2,013	1,917
W. L.—Farview Pltry. Farm	2,012	1,991
W. L.—Oak Hill Pltry. Farm	1,986	1,862
W. L.—Miller Pltry. Farm	1,967	2,028

High Pullets for July (31 days).

	Points	Eggs
W. L.—69-1, Wene Chick Farm	33	31
W. L.—9-0, Brown & Mann	32	30
W. L.—70-6, Milo L. Palmer	31	29
W. L.—26-3, Oak Hill Pltry. Farm	31	30
W. L.—53-4, Leighton Orchards	30	28
W. L.—60-2, Munja G. Pltry Farm	30	30
W. L.—11-4, Codner W. L. Farm	30	28
W. L.—43-B, Grandview Pltry. Farm	29	31
W. L.—14-7, R. H. Vaughan & Son	29	28
W. L.—26-7, Oak Hill Pltry. Farm	29	27

High Pullets to Date (to July 31, 1931, 304 days).

	Points	Eggs
W. L.—9-10, Brown & Mann	268	261
R. I. Red—8-16, Walliceton Farm	265	277
W. L.—56-0, Pratt Experiment Farm	264	271
R. I. Red—79-7, Sunshine Farm	262	240
W. L.—10-3, Pioneer Hatchery	262	243
W. L.—5-A, Kirkup's Pltry Farm	260	245
W. L.—44-3, W. S. Hannah & Sons	250	247
W. L.—16-7, Farview Pltry. Farm	259	256
W. L.—7-7, Lukert Leghorn Farm	258	241
R. I. Red—79-1, Sunshine Farm	254	235

High Pens in Average Weight of Eggs for July, 1931.

	Av. Wt. Oz. per doz.
W. L.—Ace Farm	25.94
W. L.—Claraben Court Farm	25.91
W. L.—Pioneer Hatcherey	25.88
R. I. Reds—Moss Farm	25.88
R. I. Reds—West Neck Farm	25.83
R. I. Reds—Sunshine Farm	25.76
W. L.—Leo A. Grouten	25.76
W. L.—Oak Hill Pltry. Farm	25.69
W. L.—Roy A. Keute	25.69
W. L.—Ace Farm	25.69

A Broiler Business

I am considering starting in the broiler business with an output of 5,000 broilers per week. Can you advise me what breed of chick would be best marketable? What food would you suggest as to feeding for quick growth within or eight weeks for average 2-lb. broilers? How would I market them through the commission market to be sure of getting my money. J. J. H.

New York.

The heavier breeds of chickens, like the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and R. I. Reds, are most suitable for broiler production, though the White Leghorns make desirable light broilers. The Barred Plymouth Rock has probably no superior as a medium-weight or heavy broiler. Broilers are fed upon the same ration given other chicks of the same age, though they may be finished by adding an extra amount of cornmeal to their food for 10 days to two weeks. Either a home-mixed ration or one of the good commercial feeds may be used. If there are no good facilities for home mixing, it may be advisable to use a standard commercial mash, readily procurable of dealers in feeds.

Only commission houses of known standing should be patronized. They should be houses bonded by the State Agricultural Department. To start in a broiler business with an output of 5,000 broilers weekly is an exceedingly ambitious program, hardly to be recommended to one not acquainted with the details of the work through experience. My advice is to make the start upon a very much smaller scale and to take time to learn the business before investing a large amount of money in it. It is by no means an easy method of making money quickly. M. B. D.

Cookies and Drop Cakes

Molasses Cookies.—One cup sugar, one cup molasses, one cup shortening, ½ cup boiling water with one dessert spoon soda dissolved in it, one egg, one dessert spoon ginger, one dessert spoon salt. Flour to make a stiff dough. Roll thin and sprinkle with sugar. Bake in quick oven.

Molasses Drop Cakes.—Two tablespoons hot water, two tablespoons melted butter, one teaspoon soda, one cup molasses, one egg, ½ teaspoon each of salt, ginger, cinnamon and cloves, two cups flour. Drop on tins and bake in rather quick oven.

Sugar Drop Cakes.—1½ pints flour, two heaping teaspoons baking powder, one cup sugar, one teaspoon salt, sifted all together. Mix in ½ cup lard. Beat up two eggs very light. Add one cup milk to beaten eggs, then add dry mixture and any desired flavoring. Drop on tins and put a few currants on each one. Bake in very quick oven. MRS. C. A. M.

English "Everyday" Cake

Beat together the yolk of one egg, one cup of granulated sugar, and three or four tablespoons of shortening. Add to this one cup of chopped raisins, and three tablespoons of orange juice, with the grated rind of one orange. Work in two cups of flour, in which has been sifted three level teaspoons of baking powder. Combine all this with enough sweet milk to make a batter rather stiffer than for layer cake, and fold in the beaten white of one egg last of all. Grease a cake pan quite heavily, then sift in a little flour and a sprinkling of sugar, coating the bottom and sides of pan before putting in your cake batter; this makes such a nice brown crust. Bake in a moderate oven about 30 minutes. L. S. B.

Favorite Recipes

One-egg Cake.—One cup sugar, butter size of small egg (other shortening may be used), one egg, one cup milk, two cups bread flour, two rounding teaspoons baking powder; one teaspoon vanilla extract. Mix in order as written, creaming sugar, butter and eggs thoroughly.

This one is my "company cake."—One cup butter or lard (or use half of each), two level cups sugar, four eggs, one cup milk, four level teaspoons baking powder, four level cups bread flour, ½ level teaspoon salt. One-half of this amount may be used for small cake. Cream shortening, sugar and beat eggs thoroughly, adding rest in order written, of course sifting baking powder with flour.

Master Recipe for Sugar Cookies. — One cup butter, one level cup sugar, two eggs, one tablespoon water, one teaspoon vanilla extract, one level teaspoon baking powder, enough flour to make a dough and roll out thin on board. Cream butter and sugar thoroughly together, beat eggs until very light, add to creamed mixture, beat well, add water and extract. To ½ cup of flour add baking powder, sift in other ingredients, beat until light, then add enough flour to make soft dough, about two level cups. Turn out on a floured mixing board, knead lightly, roll out very thin, cut out with cooky cutter, bake in quick oven 10 minutes. These cookies will keep perfectly for several weeks and be as good as when baked. One teaspoon crushed caraway seeds or other flavoring extracts may be used if desired.

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Adult Size 3-lb. Birds and Over		Chick Size Under 3-lb.	
50	$1.00	50	$0.65
100	1.75	100	1.00
500	7.00	500	4.50
1000	12.00	1000	8.00

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5-gallon can	$ 7.00
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Of Tested Vitamin Potency and the only Quality, which may be fed safely to poultry and pet stock.
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Barred Rocks	5 00	9.50	45.00
R. I. Reds	5.25	10.00	47.50
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Best QUALITY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Tan. & Bar. W. Leg.	$4.00	$7.00	$32.50	$60.00
Barred Rocks & R. I. Reds.	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
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Light Mix., $6.00 per 100. Heavy Mix., $7.00 per 100
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	Per 100
Tancred Strain White Leghorns	$6.00
Barred Rocks	8.00
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500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
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WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

"Thursday's Child."

Thursday's child was I, and always prone
to sulk and pout a bit.
"Luckless one, 'tis not her fault!" my
grandmother would say.
"The black dog's on her shoulder, sure,
and how shall we get rid of it?
Perhaps, a fresh-baked cooky man will
coax the beast away."

She'd make a man of gingerbread, with
currants for the eyes of him,
And raisins down his vest, arranged all
in an even row—
When he was in the oven (oh, the fra-
grant, spicy smell of him!)
My sorrows would grow lighter—then
fade away—then go!

Grandmother's dead a-many years. God
rest the kindly soul of her,
Who helped to lift the sulky moods of
me, her little lass!
But when the black dog comes these days,
no power of mine can make him
stir,
And ginger cakes have no more power
to drive him off, alas!
—Mazie V. Carruthers,
in New York Times.

*

WE ARE asked how to prepare sweet pickled string beans. The following recipe from New York State is called Mohawk pickled beans: Tip and string fresh green beans; slice lengthwise or leave whole. Boil in salted water until slightly tender, but not soft. Drain carefully; pack in glass jars, and after filling turn upside down on a platter to be sure all water drains out. Then fill to overflowing with boiling hot vinegar prepared as follows: To each quart of vinegard allow one cup sugar, a few mixed spices, and one-half ounce mustard seed. Boil vinegar, spice and sugar together 12 minutes, then pour over beans, and seal the jars. The spices used may be varied to suit the family taste.

*

PICKLED damson plums are excellent as a relish with meat. Our recipe is an old-fashioned one. It calls for three pounds damsons, one quart of vinegar, three pounds sugar, one-half ounce cinnamon, three blades of mace, one-quarter ounce allspice. The plums should be ripe, but not too much so; the bloom is rubbed off with a piece of flannel or a clean cloth, and they are pricked a little with a needle. The vinegar, sugar and spices are boiled together for 10 minutes, then strained and poured over the fruit, in a large basin. Next day the vinegar is boiled again, and again poured over the damsons, and on the third day the damsons themselves are simmered in the vinegar for exactly five minutes. Seal while hot. The original recipe called for "moist" sugar, the light brown sugar that is not now so easy to buy, but we like granulated. This is a rich sweet pickle. Old-fashioned cooks used to pickle damsons by baking them in vinegar. The fruit had the stalks removed, was wiped, and then put in a stone jar in layers, with brown sugar sprinkled between. The fruit was then covered with cold vinegar, covered with a lid, and then baked in a rather slow oven until the plums were tender. When cold a paper was tied over the lid. This did not have their rich syrupy flavor of our modern sweet pickles, but was popular in older days.

We Climbed the Old Plum Tree

I "wonder" if anyone knows the name of a delicious blue plum such as grew years ago by my father's back door. I have never seen one since like it. Of a most beautiful shade of blue, it was, and as sweet as honey, and with a rich yellow meat. It wasn't as large as the Gage plums and was almost perfectly round. I shall never forget its lovely color. Two little girls used to run out every morning the first thing to see if any had fallen on the ground, for those that fell off were dead ripe and always the sweetest ones. Then out back of the house were several Green Gage trees. Those, too, were easy to climb. And during the noon hour, we were sometimes allowed to "invite" some of our school friends to come over and climb those trees and top off their "dinners" as we then called them. Now, back to the plum tree, and some uses for the good fruit it offers.

If you are fond of jelly roll, try this, only it is made with jam. The cake for this we like, as it isn't mostly eggs and a bit of flour, as so many rules for it are. Also, it calls for a little butter which we think improves both flavor and texture. Use a cup of sugar, a level tablespoon of good sweet butter, three tablespoons of sweet milk, two well-beaten eggs, and one and a half cups of flour well sifted with one-fourth of a level teaspoon of salt and two level teaspoons of baking powder. Bake in a thin sheet in a long shallow pan, and when done, turn out, spread with soft plum jam, and roll as for jelly roll. (If the cake is turned on to a clean sheet of thick paper or on to a clean thick towel, the edge may be easily lifted and rolled more successfully.)

And here's the jam: Wash and stone ripe perfect plums and place over the fire in a kettle with enough water to cook them and prevent burning. Let them cook until all are tender, then mash with a potato masher to help them to sift more easily. Then put them through a coarse sieve, and measure. If they are quite tart, use three-fourths of a cup of granulated sugar for each cup of plum pulp. If rather sweet, half a cup of sugar for each one of plum will do. (But it will take longer cooking to reach the setting stage.) Stir the sugar well into the fruit and cook over a moderate heat. When a teaspoon of the plum cooled on a plate holds its shape and doesn't try to venture off into the big wide world, it is right for filling into glasses.

Always it is well to test the degree of acidity by tasting plums before making the syrup for canning. Plums are an acid fruit, and like a generous amount of sugar. One cup of sugar to one of water isn't too much, but three-fourths of a cup makes a very good syrup. We have done them sometimes with only half a cup of sugar to the one of water. In Summers with much rainy or even cloudy weather during the time when the plums (or peaches) are finishing growth and ripening, the fruit will be less sweet at maturity, and so will require more sugar in canning. So "it all depends," and we can accordingly.

Wash the plums and prick them to minimize the bursting. (They will burst some anyway, but pricking helps retard it.) Make the syrup as sweet as you like, put in the plums and let them cook until a clean straw pierces them easily. (We keep a clean hatpin just for testing foods. It is the best thing we know.) Good ripe plums should become tender after boiling five to eight minutes. Judge by their ripeness. Do not let overcook to lose their shape, yet they need to cook in the sweet syrup long enough to become saturated and sweetened and made milder flavored by the syrup. Standing in the jars afterward will help do this, before they are cooled.

Plums, too, combine well with melon in a butter. Prepare the plums as in the foregoing rule, cook, mash and sift them. To each quart of pulp add from one and a half to three cups of soft ripe muskmelon, according to your taste. Add three-fourths of a cup of sugar for each cup of fruit, mix well, and cook until it is thick, and sets when cooled and tested. Stir while cooking.

Jack and Jill is so called because from the one lot of plums a jelly and a jam may be made. Wash and stone ripe plums and cook until very soft. Place in a clean, wet jelly-bag and let drain over night. Next day, measure the juice and add a cup of sugar for each cup of juice. Heat to boiling, watch carefully, and when it has boiled five minutes begin to test. In eight minutes it may be ready to take off. Test on a cold plate and remove if done. The pulp remaining in the jelly-bag may be used again for a jam. Measure and put it back into the same kettle, add a little hot water to keep it from burning, let simmer about 20 minutes, then stir in an equal quantity of sugar, stirring occasionally until it blossoms out into a "jam." Thus you have both jam and jelly from the same lot of plums.

We have something of a different order in plum four-fruit, whose rule is this: Wash and stone ripe sound plums (either red, white or blue). Weigh, and for every 2 lbs. use the juice and grated yellow rind of half a lemon, the same of one orange, 1 lb. of washed raisins (the large dark-seeded kind), and 1½ lbs. of sugar. Mix all well, heat to boiling over a moderate fire, and cook until thick, (stirring as for all thick fruit pulps), and when clear looking, test for "setting." Fill into glasses.

"Beach" plums are the wild plums found so often happily at home near the water at the beaches of the Atlantic Ocean. Wash and stem the little red-blue plums and put them in a clean pan. Dredge a small amount of baking soda over them, pour on some hot water and let them stand for a few minutes while stirring the soda through them. (This to lessen their natural bitterness.) Remove from the water and put into a syrup made of one cup of sugar to one cup of water. Let boil until a straw test shows they are tender. Fill jars as usual. Beach plums make a very piquant jam for serving with meat or fish. For jam, stone them as for other plum jams.

A tasty dessert is this plum toast: Cut bread into slices of substantial thickness in the shape of small "rounds." Beat two fresh eggs and mix with two-thirds of a cup of sweet milk, one-fourth of a level teaspoon of salt and one and a half level tablespoons of sugar. Into this dip (long enough to soak up a bit) the little circular bread pieces and sauté them in half butter and half crisco, turning to sear both sides to a golden brown. As each is done, lift out on to a platter, butter lightly while hot and place on each "round" a good spoonful of stewed plums cooked in a richly sweetened syrup. Dredge over powdered sugar and serve. The stones of the plums should be removed for this dish.

Here is a toothsome, moist layer cake: Make a cake batter of a cup of sugar, a third of a cup of butter, two whole eggs and one egg yolk well beaten, half a cup of sweet milk, mixed with a cup of soft plum jam, a third of a level teaspoon of salt, two-thirds teaspoon each of cinnamon and nutmeg, half a teaspoon of ground clove, two teaspoons of baking powder and two cups of flour. Bake in three layer cake tins. Place between the layers and on top this icing: Boil a cup of sugar with half a cup of water until the syrup "threads," then pour slowly on to a stiffly beaten egg white and beat until smooth. Add half a teaspoon of flavoring and half a level teaspoon of baking powder, mix well and let stand a few minutes before using on the cake.

And plum puffs are worth trying. Here is their rule: Make a rich puffy paste, cut it out by laying a saucer on and running a pointed knife around the edge. Place a spoonful of plum jam in the center and nip together. Brush sweet cream on top and bake about 20 minutes in a "smart" oven.

You will want to make a few candied plums this way: To make the candy dip use a cup of water and four cups of sugar, cooking it into a heavy syrup. Use only perfect plums, not quite ripe. Wash and dry them, leaving half their stems on. (It doesn't matter which half.) Place a few plums at a time, stems up, in the hot syrup, letting them boil for about 10 minutes, then taking out on a platter to drain. On the following day heat the syrup to a boil and cook the plums again for about three minutes, draining out on to a cool platter again. This may be repeated until seven candyings have been done. Then lift out on to a sieve and set in the warm sun until dry, then put away in a jar in layers carefully separated by waxed paper. Keep in some cool dry place.

Try a few plums taken from stewed or canned plums, cut them into tiny dice, return them to a portion of their syrup, and use as a dressing on ice cream.

FRANCES BLAKE.

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Tennessee Notes

A trip to the garden after the recent flood showed cucumber vines washed under; cabbage heads partly submerged, some completely covered with sand and clay. Sweet potatoes washed out and gone, beans and beetles well nigh covered, but we were fortunate enough to have the wheat and hay in the barn, though more than one-third of the tobacco patch is gone and excessive rains through July have prevented the late beans and corn from being planted.

This morning to the berry field; find them rather scarce but several quarts filled. The past three weeks have been spent in hooking a rug. It's real lovely if I did design and make it, with pale flesh pink rose and buds with the lightest of green leaves in center, then black and then pale blue mixed with white in a square. Around square 12 large Autumn leaves, brown and old gold, outside border black and filled in around leaves with light tan and gray in clouded effect. Even if I never realize the worth of the work in a way it's been a pleasure, if it does make shoulder and neck pain. Only time, rags and thoughts are invested, and yes, a bit of hope, too.

Our children's day at the Allegheny went off well; one day it failed to rain. Will surely have to believe that if it rains second day of July there will be a great rainfall the balance of the month.

Dried beans on for dinner; seems funny to be cooking dried beans this time of the season, but one is glad of them. Irish potatoes are fairly good, but though we boil, cream, fry and cook them in many ways, one gets tired of them. Early apples have been plentiful; baked, stewed, fresh and fried—they have been a wonderful help.

Well of all things! Something ran into my ear! Such a shine as I cut; called Lee, dug around and finally ran for the medicine dropper and squirted my ear full of water, and it was only a medium-sized ant! It surely sounded like an elephant what time it was inside of my head. And now that the excitement is over, I think how dreadful if that racket had continued indefinitely.

All things come to him who waits. We have exchanged chestnut logs for sufficient lumber to build a chicken-house. Now if the nails and roof will materialize it will be one dream that has become a reality. Another is for just a glimpse of the ocean before I go away for good. Even as a child I have dreamed of what a wonderful sight it must be. God has let me see His mountains, hills, valleys, prairies, rivers and creeks, and some day I just most know He is going to let me see His oceans, too.

MRS. D. B. P.

The Healthful Tomato Juice

Since tomato juice is one of the necessities of the modern child's diet, and useful also for every member of the family, let us make some. It is easy.

Have the tomatoes ripe and free from blemish, peel or not, as you wish, but be sure to remove stem end and any hard places. Cut and bring to a slow boil to extract juice. Do not use any water. Cook till very soft, strain and return to fire. Have bottles sterilized and set in a pan of boiling water, corks in a pan of boiling water also, paraffin melted. Use a small pitcher to pour juice into bottles, fill within an inch of top of bottle, press cork in, tie on, dip in paraffin while hot, and again when cool, and they will keep.

An easy way to tie corks on is as follows: Take a stout string, tie around neck of bottle, leaving ends long enough to go over top, tie a second string on the opposite side, bring the two different strings up over the top of cork, tie firmly and the cork is secure.

While we are at it let's bottle other juices, apple juice for jellies later, currant juice to use with raspberries and in countless ways; other juices may be bottled as they come along.

Grape juice we can or bottle in the regular way, using plenty of sugar. Wash and stem the grapes, boil till soft, strain and bring to a hard boil, bottle as for tomato juice and you will never be contented with the commercial grapejuice sold in the markets.

When canning there is often a quantity of juice left over; this can be canned and used in many different ways.

C. W. G.

Wayside Marmalade

A delicious marmalade is made by combining wild or frost grapes and elderberries. The grapes should not be too ripe. After stemming the fruit, measure it and use three times as many grapes as elderberries. Barely cover the grapes with water and cook them until tender. Put them through a sieve and add to the berries. Bring to a boil; add three-fourths as much sugar as fruit, and cook slowly until clear. Seal in sterilized glasses. If you wish a conserve add a few nutmeats to each glass just before serving

MARY REDYNS.

Seen in the Shops

Talcum powder scented with citronella is one of the toilet novelties. Citronella repels mosquitoes and gnats, and a dusting of talcum is a comfort in hot weather to children and adults, as well as to babies, so this talcum will cool the heated body and repel mosquitoes, too. It costs 23 cents for the package.

Those little "derby" hats with waved or tilted brim are very plentiful on the streets. Introduced by the more expensive shops at $12 to $18, the inexpensive copies quickly appeared, and are low enough in price to popularize them. When a new model becomes popular it does not usually hold favor for any length of time. There is evidently a change coming in millinery, and we look to see more trimming, and a revolt from the severe outline that has been in vogue so long. The return of the ostrich feather seems assured. We have seen several letters in the newspapers urging women not to use wings, birds or feathers in millinery, the writers evidently believing that song or ornamental birds were sacrificed for this purpose. It will be found, however, that most, if not all, of the "fancy" feathers used in millinery are the dyed or otherwise prepared plumage of domestic fowls. Skilled workers in feathers build up wings and skins in accordance with the forms demanded by the prevailing style, and turkeys, ducks, guinea and roosters cease to be recognizable when transmuted from barnyard fowls to fancy feathers.

One of the Boston specialty shops offers old wooden sap buckets from Vermont for use as waste baskets. They are made with split ash hoops, and doweled splats, one extending up a little above the others like the handle of a Scotch "luggie." They were priced at $7.50 each. Here is a use for another farmhouse antique.

A little "bowler" hat with the shallow derby crown and curving brim was seen in crocheted chenille. It was very light in weight, and only cost $3.

Quick Bread

Here's a new idea for quick bread. Last Winter I found myself with only a two-burner stove and no oven. I used self-rising flour; if you cannot buy self-rising flour you can use plain flour, baking powder or soda and salt. This is the rule I used: Two cups flour, two level tablespoons lard, enough water or milk to make a batter a little stiffer than cake dough. (If you use plain flour that is not ready prepared, you will add two teaspoons baking powder, or one teaspoon soda, according to whether you use sweet or sour milk.) Place enough lard or bacon fat in the bottom of an iron frying pan and pour dough in. Cover. When the dough is good and brown on one side, cut the bread in two and turn. If there isn't enough lard in the pan, put a little more in the pan and brown. By the time the batter is browned on both sides, it should be done through. If you think it isn't done cut a small piece open and look at it. Serve hot with butter or jam as a bread for dinner or lunch or in place of hot cakes for breakfast.

These are some variations of the same recipe I tried and like real well: Cheese Bread.—To the above batter add one-half cup cheese.

Raisin Bread.—To the first batter add one-half or one cup raisins, according to taste.

Bacon Bread.—Instead of placing fat in the bottom of frying pan cover with strips of sliced bacon and bake. Turn as usual.

Corn Bread.—In the place of two cups of flour use one cup flour and one cup cornmeal, two teaspoons sugar. If you do use self-rising flour add one teaspoon baking powder.

The southern way of making hoe cake is to make a batter of the above as for corn bread and then pour in the frying pan so the dough is about one-fourth inch thick before baking. The above rule will make two hoe cakes. MRS. C. B. D.

A Newcomer Meets Good Neighbors

When I came here to Orange Co., N. Y., last October, a complete stranger to the farm I own of about 14 acres, and had been residing here for four days, a lady called and introduced herself to me. She told me that as she intended having a little social event and a gathering of the ladies in the neighborhood, she wished me to attend and become acquainted with them. I was somewhat surprised, and was on the point of saying I was too busy to attend, but on second thought I thanked her for her courtesy and kindness and decided to attend.

I did attend this little gathering and became acquainted with some of the neighbors, and found them to be most kindly and generous, and now, since we have had so many little gatherings during the Winter, they have become my dear friends. We met every two weeks in different houses, and now that the season is over I regret it so much; for many of them will be too busy during the Summer to attend further parties. The Winter passed very quickly, and so now we are busy planting our flower gardens. I have been in the woods and gathered many wild flowers and plants as described in THE R. N.-Y. I have a rock garden with lots of plants in it, some now in bloom.

The fruit trees are in blossom and plant life is taking on the beauties of the Spring season and it is surely glorious. This is, indeed, a beautiful and healthful section. MRS. H. A. D.

Sweet Cucumber Pickles

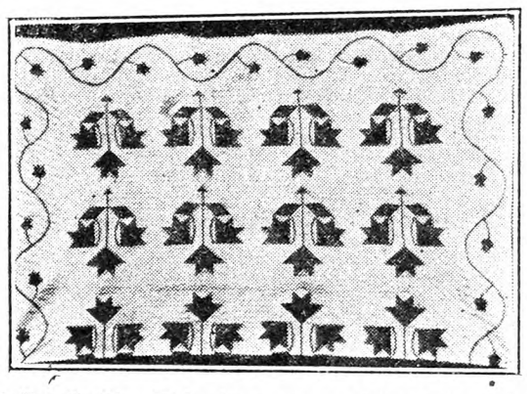
Soak four quarts of small green cucumbers in a strong brine for three days, then drain and cover with fresh water with one tablespoon of alum added, and let soak three days longer, then drain; wipe dry, and cover with weak vinegar; let them simmer in this two hours, then turn into the colander and drain. Make a spice-bag by tying in a piece of muslin one ounce each of cinnamon buds and allspice berries, and one-half ounce of celery seed. Put this in three quarts of vinegar, with one pint of brown sugar, and let heat until boiling hot; pour over the cucumbers, cover, and let stand until the next day, and repeat this for two mornings; the third day cook the liquor until syrupy, add the cucumbers and heat slowly until scalding hot, then pack in glass jars, pour the hot liquor over them and seal.

Baked Peppers

Eight peppers, 1¼ cups cold-boiled ham, measured after putting through food grinder, two good-sized tomatoes, ⅓ cup uncooked rice, ½ teaspoon salt, one small onion. Remove stems and centers from peppers; peel and dice tomatoes; peel and slice onion. Mix all ingredients together, and fill peppers two-thirds full. Stand them in baking pan. Put any left-over filling in pan and add water to half the height of peppers. Bake in slow oven one hour, basting with liquor in pan every 15 minutes. When they are done, lift them to serving dish. Thicken liquor with one tablespoon of flour blended with one tablespoon of butter, and pour over them. We consider peppers stuffed in this way the best we have ever made or eaten. Bacon can be used, but ham gives a better flavor.

MARY REDYNS.

Patchwork Pattern



Tulip Quilt.—This is a very old quilt design and was a keepsake in the home where found. It had never been used. The tulip block is all piecework except the stems of tulips which are appliqued down. Then the border is an applique tulip bed. The quaintness of this quilt is that the tulip buds in border are so different from the pieced tulips in the blocks. The colors are red, yellow and green. Price of pattern 15 cents. Send orders to The Rural New-Yorker.

Catalog of patchwork and quilting patterns 15 cents.

Canning Uncooked Rhubarb

I note on page 624 a recipe for canning rhubarb. I am sending you a simpler recipe. First put all can tops, glass or Mason tops and new rubbers into boiling water. Cut rhubarb into short lengths as for pies, pack in jars, preferably quart size, if rhubarb is to be used for pies. Fill jars with clean cold water, stirring out air bubbles with silver knife. Put on hot rubbers and tops and tighten as much as possible. If old metal tops are used, go over the edge with the back of a knife or a small tack hammer, pounding the edge of top into the hot rubber. Do not try to tighten tops after top is cold as this breaks the seal. Rhubarb put up this way can be used as fresh rhubarb for making sauce or pies, just draining off the water.

If glass top jars are used and the top wire goes down on the top too loosely, take off the top wire and bend it down in the center and then bend back the sides to fit the slots. This makes the top wire fit tighter on the glass top.

MRS. F. A. S.

Patching Up Pa

Probably no woman lives who can truthfully say she really likes to mend overalls, and it is also probable that nine women out of ten who live on a farm have to do the trick and do it often, too. There is no way of adding one bit of glamor to the job, there is nothing poetical or pretty about it, but it has to be done, so the best way is to go at it in a firm and businesslike manner and see what new or better method may be evolved.

Now a patch is no disgrace, unless it is applied in a slipshod and careless manner, and nearly every handmade patch is just that. Take a tip from tailor-made riding breeches and use a sewing machine in mending.

Buy new material for the patches, matching the trousers of course, and have the thread match also, thread of one color costs no more than thread of another, so let's have things in harmony at least; so much for preliminary preparation. When you are ready for the onslaught, rip the trouser leg up the inside seam so it will lie as flat as possible, cut a generous patch, much larger than the worn portion, large enough to go well beyond all thin places; pin or baste this in place, keeping the patch straight with the cloth of the trouser leg, then stitch all around the edge of the patch, making the row of stitches as true as if it were ornamental stitching. When you have stitched around once, make a second row an eighth of an inch from the first row. Turn the trouser leg, cut away the worn part, making square corners, turn the edges in and stitch all around, just as you would do if felling down the trouser to the patch. Make the second row of stitching around to match the outside of the patch, then sew up the leg seam and the job is done. It will look quite tailored, and the whole process takes half the time it would if done by hand, and the results are miles ahead of the old process.

C. B. R.

Peach and Pear Conserve

Peach Conserve.—Pare, stone and cut up 7 lbs. peaches; add 6 lbs. sugar, rind and pulp of four oranges, the juice of one lemon, small bottle or one-half pint of maraschino cherries if you like them. Boil together very slowly until thick, being careful not to scorch. Seal in jelly glasses.

A New Conserve.—Cut in small pieces 1 lb. peaches, add ¾ lb. red raspberries, juice of 1½ lemons and what pulp comes out with the lemon squeezer, 1½ lbs. of sugar. Cook lemon juice with peaches and a little water a few minutes first, then add remainder and cook to conserve consistency. Makes seven or eight glasses. The lemon not only brings out the flavor, but has more pectin than peaches.

Pear Conserve.—Six pounds pears or part apple, 1 lb. figs, 3 lbs. sugar, juice of one or two lemons. Put pears and figs through meat grinder. Cook figs in some of the juice until tender, then add other ingredients, and cook to right consistency. Makes a very good cake filling, and fine on toast or bread and butter.

N. M. C.

Grapeskin Pie; Indian Pudding

Last Summer so many exclaimed over my grapeskin pie that I thought I would send it in this season. I prefer it to any berry pie that is made.

Use Concord grapes. Wash and pulp them, discarding any that are not fully ripe. (The pulp may be used for a bit of jam.) Line pie tin with pie crust, fill with the grapeskins, season and bake same as any berry pie. Use top crust.

This recipe for Indian pudding I have never found in a cook book. Grandmother made it and it has always been a favorite for Thanksgiving and Christmas:

Four quarts of sweet milk, one cup yellow Indian meal, six eggs, one-half pound butter, three crackers rolled fine, one-half cup molasses, sugar, allspice, cinnamon and clove. Heat a pint of the milk; when it boils stir in the meal and let it swell all it will. Then take from the fire and add the eggs well beaten, the crackers, molasses, and sugar and spices to taste, add all but a quart of the milk and put the butter in in small pieces. Bake in a slow oven for five or six hours. After it has baked until it is browned over, stir it all up with a spoon and add a pint of the cold milk and stir it well in, then let it bake until it is browned over again, then stir in the rest of the milk and bake until it is all done through. Raisins may be used if one prefers. Serve hot or cold. When done there should be much whey to it.

MRS. I. H. L.

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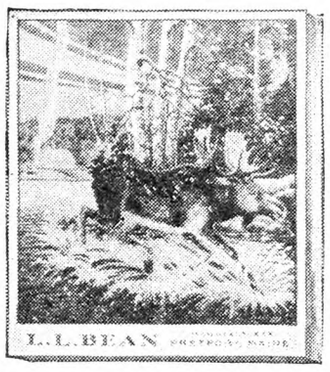

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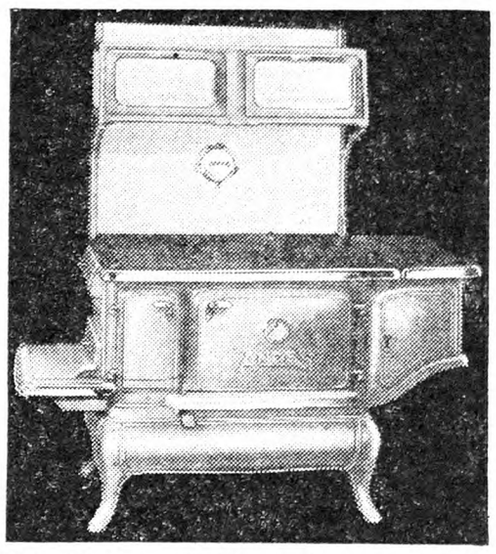

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The best head of each big-game animal listed above, killed and delivered to the Studios for mounting between September 1, 1931 and February 1, 1932, will be Clark-Mounted absolutely FREE. In addition, the cash awards indicated will be paid the winning sportsmen. Write today for full details.
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PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Hundreds of inquiries are answered by mail to one printed here. For your protection we cannot consider unsigned statements.]

Through a banker I invested $2,000 in bonds of a first mortgage on a Philadelphia apartment home. The owner of the house defaulted on interest and the mortgage is under foreclosure. A committee has asked to have the bonds sent them. Will I get all interest and full amount of mortgage? N. D. C.
New Jersey.

Your bonds or certificates indicate that you own a fractional part of the mortgage. The chances are that a liberal bonus was allowed when the mortgage was taken, but bondholders paid full face value for it. In that case the property may not sell for enough to pay expenses and interest and mortgage in full. If not you will get only your proportionate share of the proceeds of the sale. In some cases the loss is very heavy. It is because of these experiences that we do not encourage the purchase of mortgage bonds of this type without an appraisal of the property and full information.

What portion of her father's property will an only daughter inherit in case her father dies without a will, leaving only the daughter of a previous marriage and a second wife? E. K.
New York.

If a second wife dies before her husband and the husband dies intestate, the daughter will receive his entire estate. If the wife survives the husband, she would get one-third of all the property real and personal in her own right forever, and the daughter would get two-thirds.

It has come to my attention, several times lately, that some of my neighbors are going over the State line into Pennsylvania and taking out auto liability and property damage insurance with an agent representing the State Automobile Insurance Association of Indianapolis, with offices at the State Theater Building, Harrisburg, Pa. I find in talking to these people that their premium is much less than we pay in New York State for same insurance. Would you advise if you consider this insurance company reliable and if we residents of New York State would be fully protected in taking auto insurance with them?
New York. J. C. T.

The company referred to has a license to write insurance in Pennsylvania, but not in New York State. The courts in New York State would not recognize a company not licensed in the State. Consequently you would have no means of enforcing a claim in case you should have an accident.

Can you tell me if the C. H. Weeks Nursery Co., Newark, N. Y., is still doing business? In 1928 I bought peach trees which are not as represented. I have written them but get no reply. On a large order the white peaches are a loss to me when I ordered yellow. I do not know yet about the others. C. L. M.
Ohio.

Our information is that this concern is out of business and, of course, there is nothing we can do in the matter. We advise placing orders for nursery stock only with houses of established reputation and known responsibility.

During the early part of July, 1930, I sent $10 to the Lamothe Surgical Corporation, 25 West Broadway, New York City, for a Recto Rotor Dilator. They promised a seven-day free trial and money returned if I did not realize benefits in a week's trial. I received it on July 19, used it from the 20th to 27th. I felt no benefits and returned it on the 28th. Now they refuse to return the money, claiming I kept it longer than seven days. They count from the date they received the order until the day the returned instrument reached them.
Pennsylvania. E. R. R.

In reply to the first letter requesting a refund, the Lamothe Surgical Corporation wrote an appeal on September 3 to continue the treatment and extended the time for three weeks more. This was a form letter which indicates a general policy, but again on September 30 they wrote that the time for trial had expired when application for refund was made and that the money would not be returned. Again they urged to continue the treatment, which was represented to be a "guardian angel to the sick, nervous and afflicted, to soothe pain, drive out disease and to revitalize worn-out tissue." They write us that they received the order on July 14, and that the appliance was returned without their consent on the 29th. This they call "eight days over the allotted trial," which is their excuse for not returning the $10. The case is before the jury—the public.

A man bought a farm for $7,000, paying $1,000 down and agreeing to pay $300 a year after the first year. He paid $300 last year but was unable to pay it this year, but paid interest and taxes and made improvements on the place. Because he has not paid the $300 this year the man who sold the farm claims the buyers broke his contract. Does this man have to lose all he paid in on this place?
New York. ANXIOUS.

On the above statement the buyer is in default on his contract, and the former owner may go into court to enforce his contract. Under the circumstances, however, this would be an extreme measure. In a year of depression the seller should be considerate of a buyer who has shown good faith in every way, but if he exacts the "pound of flesh," he is entitled to judgment within the law.

Valpierre Croney, Syosset, L. I., N. Y., says he has a client whom he believes would make a second mortgage loan on my property, but he wants me to send $30 in advance for an appraisal. He says the total cost of the loan would be 4 per cent. What can you tell us about him? C. H. C.
New York.

We only know that other subscribers have complained that they sent money to Mr. Croney for appraisals in similar circumstances and that they not only never get the loan as promised, but failed to get any explanation from Mr. Croney. He has refused to furnish a statement of his responsibility and, on the record to date, we would advise payment of fee only after the promised mortgage money is in your possession.

I am invited to make a tour to the Adirondacks to cost me $24.75 by the Hollywood Hills Corporation. I think the main object is to sell lots at Hollywood Hills, but I would appreciate your advice. S. S.
New York.

Our information is that the Hollywood Hills Corporation is a land development project, and that the tract of land in Herkimer Co., N. Y., which forms the base of the enterprise was mortgaged for its full purchase price, so that any asset in the land must depend on increments of value. Information is indefinite, but there is enough to discourage enthusiasm on the part of the general public.

I am one of those who were persuaded to buy Greenleaf Publishing Company, Allentown, Pa., shares. I wrote several times to find out why they never paid any dividend, but got no reply. How can I go about it to find out? W. H. B.
Pennsylvania.

The charter of the company was voided by proclamation of the Governor of Pennsylvania on January 1, 1925, for non-payment of taxes. Hence the company is not now in existence.

My father has directed me to send this dollar for renewal of his subscription to THE R. N.-Y. He requests me to tell you that it is the best paper he gets, and that he always counts the days from one issue to another—always sure of something new and interesting and helpful in each succeeding number. He calls it his teacher. We have Summer boarders on the farm and they like it, too. Many of them leave the money to have it sent to their homes when they go. He also tells all our neighbors about the paper and almost every family around here now takes it. Father wants to thank you for all the good advice and help, and to tell you that he hopes to have the dollar for renewal as long as he lives. J. V.
Connecticut.

That is a very gracious letter from the father, and well expressed by his young son. That kind of family team work is probably evident on the farm. THE R. N.-Y. has a good prospect for a subscription from this home for some time to come. It hopes so.

Theo. Brander, of Silver Lake, Ind., sent me a check in payment for poultry which I shipped on his order. The bank returned the check marked "no funds." He does not reply to my letter. See what you can do. J. C. B.
Pennsylvania.

The local bank did all it could to collect on this check. It failed. Credit is not recommended.

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Power Spray Paint Outfit
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OUR PRICE ONLY $27.50 F. O. B. Chicago Illinois

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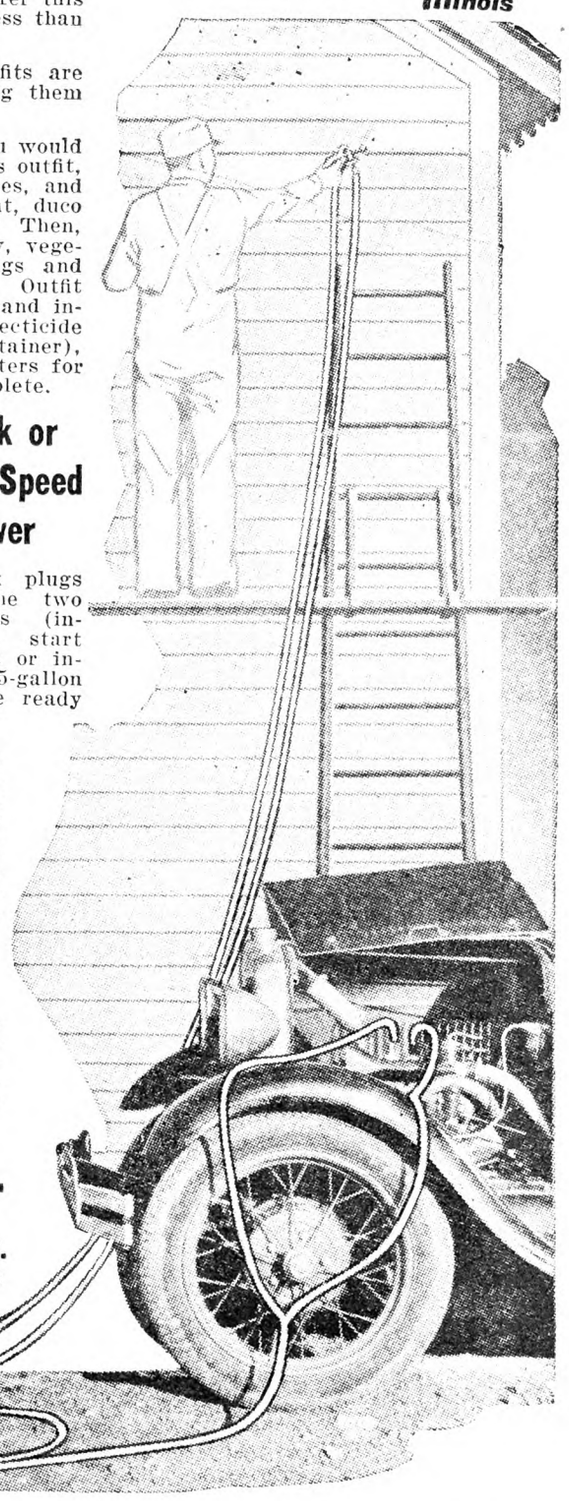
This outfit will pay for itself on the savings you would make in painting one building. One man, with this outfit, can paint as fast as six men painting with brushes, and do a better job and do it easier. Takes less paint, duco or varnish. No paint job too large for this outfit. Then, you can use it for spraying small trees, shrubbery, vegetables, etc. Use it to paint your own buildings and make extra money painting for your neighbors. Outfit comes complete with 60-foot hose, 5 gallon paint and insecticide container (insecticide will not rust container), spray gun, valve adapters for auto—everything complete.

OUTFIT COMPLETE
Consists of this Spray Gun, one 5-Gallon Paint Container, 60 feet of high grade Hose, Valve Adapters for Auto, and Small Paint Container illustrated above for small jobs where large container is not needed. The Spray Gun furnished is one of the best made—it alone retails for $30—more than we charge for the complete outfit.

Any Auto, Truck or Tractor at Idling Speed Furnishes Power

Just remove 2 spark plugs from auto, insert the two auto adjuster valves (included with outfit), start your motor, put paint or insecticide in the big 5-gallon container and you are ready to paint your house or spray your trees, shrubbery, vegetables, small fruit, etc. Ideal outfit for disinfecting and whitewashing interior of barns and poultry-houses. Complete instructions how to mix paint, proper care of gun and hose furnished.



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You take absolutely no risk in ordering this high-grade outfit—it is absolutely guaranteed. Order now—they will go fast at this "give-away" price. We have been advertising in The Rural New-Yorker for the past 8 years and are known for the exceptional bargains. Send check to—

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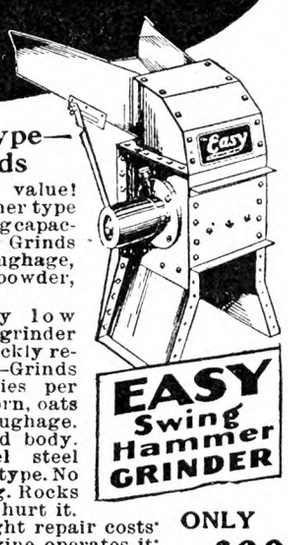

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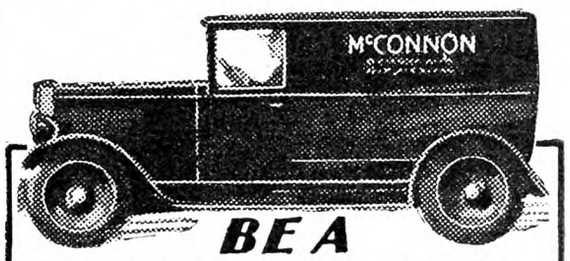

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SPECIAL LIVE STOCK ADVERTISING RATE

The Rural New-Yorker
333 West 30th St., New York

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN.

State Master Freestone is exceedingly proud of the fact that during the three months of April, May and June 136 Granges of the Empire State made a net gain of five or more members. Of these, 75 Granges made a gain of 10 or more members. Oxford Grange No. 894, of Chenango County, heads the list with a net gain of 74 new members. This makes a total net gain for the 136 Granges of 1,799 members. This is an average per Grange of nearly 13 members. This does not include a large number of Granges that have made net gains, but with less than five members. The Grange making net gains of 25 or more members were: Oxford No. 894, of Chenango County, 74; Cortlandville No. 461, of Cortland County, 45; Ogden No. 111, of Monroe, 45; Warsaw No. 1088, of Wyoming, 40; Chazy No. 981, of Clinton, 31; Flemingville No. 1333, of Tioga, 27; Heuvelton No. 947, of St. Lawrence, 27; Highland No. 888, of Ulster, 25; Plattkill No. 923, of Ulster, 25.

In the foregoing honor roll Dutchess County headed the list of counties with eight Granges making a net gain of five or more. Of the 56 Grange counties in New York State, 46 made gains of five members or more. Those counties having three or more Granges on the honor roll were: Duchess, 8; Columbia, 7; Allegany, Clinton, Monroe, Onondaga and Oswego, 6; Delaware, Livingston, St. Lawrence, Tioga and Tompkins, 5; Cattaragus, Herkimer, Jefferson, Oneida, Ontario, Otsego, Schuyler, Steuben and Ulster, 4; Broome, Chautauqua, Chemung, Cortland, Genesee, Madison and Wyoming, 3.

The counties with two Granges on the honor roll were: Albany, Chenango, Franklin, Niagara, Orange, Rensselaer, Suffolk, Washington and Wayne. Those with one honor roll Grange were: Cayuga, Erie, Essex, Lewis, Orleans, Putnam, Saratoga, Sullivan and Yates.

Not only in New York State, but throughout nearly all Grange territory the membership conditions are most encouraging. National Secretary Harry A. Caton brings a heartening report of the number of new Granges organized during the past nine months ending June 30, which is considerably in excess of the report for the corresponding period one year ago. The total of new Granges for the nine months ending June 30, 1931, is 238. This is 33 more than were organized for the whole year ending September 30, 1930. One year ago the three leading Grange States in point of new Granges for the entire year were: Washington 38, North Carolina 33 and Oregon 30. In this year's struggle for supremacy Washington is leading with 31 new Granges. South Carolina is second with 30 and Oregon is crowding close with 29.

Other leaders are: North Carolina 22, Ohio 20, Idaho 17, California 12, Wisconsin 11, Virginia 10, Illinois 9, Michigan 9, Kansas 7, Pennsylvania 6, West Virginia 6, New York 4, South Dakota 4.

When it comes to new Juvenile Granges New York stands far in the lead. For the nine months ending June 30, the Empire State has organized 42 new Juveniles. Ohio, the runner-up, has 18 to her credit, Oregon and Pennsylvania having an even dozen each. The total number of new Juveniles for the nine months is 115. This is close to the total for the whole 12-month period last year, which was 128, of which New York furnished 35 and Ohio 22. Mrs. Susan Freestone, National Juvenile Superintendent, has set the goal for the year at 150 new Juveniles.

Colorado has just organized its second Juvenile Grange. The Matron is Mrs. Ethel Morris Watters, daughter of State Master John Morris. The total number of new Juvenile Granges organized in June was 23, with three reorganizations; 13 of which came from New York State.

September 9 is Grange Day at the New York State Fair. The principal speaker will be Charles M. Gardner, of Springfield, Mass. Mr. Gardner is High Priest of Demeter in the National Grange. The address of welcome will be given by Berne A. Pyrke, State Commissioner of Agriculture. State Master Fred J. Freestone will preside. Mrs. Percy Petitt, chairman of the State Grange Home Economics committee, will tell of the work of her committee.

"ARE you positive," demanded counsel, "that the prisoner is the man who stole your car?" "Well," answered the witness, "I was until you cross-examined me. Now I'm not sure whether I ever had a car at all."—Buffalo News.

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Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

EXPERIENCED COUPLE, wife good cook and assist with housework; man, gardener, handy and occasional driving; must have license; in country, all year around; wages $100; write age and experience. MRS. ALBERT EPSTEIN, Carmel, N. Y.

SINGLE MAN can have lodging and use of poultry buildings in exchange for light services; phone, electricity, water; Jersey. Write ADVERTISER 1514, care Rural New-Yorker.

BOY'S MATRON wanted for children's home, $50 per month, with maintenance; please state qualifications in full, age and religious preference, if any. Address S. J. DAVIS, Jonestown, Lebanon Co., Pa.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY offered to intelligent and honest farmer accustomed to tractor and tractor implements and maple-syrup making; must be married; have good modern home, fully furnished; write full particulars, salary expected, references, etc. ADVERTISER 1455, care Rural New-Yorker.

AN EXCEPTIONAL opportunity for a competetent fruit and vegetable farmer; modern house containing six rooms and bath, also barns, on a 20-acre fruit and vegetable farm in excellent location, Westchester County, may be occupied by a competent farmer with good references, without payment of rent, farm to be run on shares. Apply ADVERTISER 1491, care Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY LADY, able to keep house for business couple, good cook and laundress; no children; good country home and $10 monthly; give full particulars and reference first letter. BOX 500, Slate Hill, N. Y.

AN OPPORTUNITY is open for boy of 18 who can appreciate a good home on farm, no dairy; requires good disposition, courteous, neat and willing; write fully why you think you are the boy. BOX 16, Little Britain, N. Y.

WANTED — October 15 general houseworker, drive car. ADVERTISER 1492, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED AT ONCE, capable farmer, reliable character, work on co-operative basis, 115-acre farm; ½ mile from village, owned by woman; suitable dairying, poultry, other lines, board. ADVERTISER 1487, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN FOR GENERAL housework and small laundry; three adults in family; good home for reliable person; must be experienced; wages $60. Apply to MRS. CHARLES BOONE, Box 26, Wilton, Conn.

WANTED—Woman, under 35 years, to do housework and cooking on a farm; wage $30 per month. R. L. INSCOE, Box 97, R. F. D., Red Bank, N. J.

WOMAN, REFINED, strong, dependable, general housework; attractive country home; 2 adults; $35 monthly. ADVERTISER 1502, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man on dairy farm, good milker; $50 per month and found. BOX 582, Cobleskill, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

FARM MANAGER, commercial cattle and dairy specialist; 20 years' experience, highest references. BOX 269, Peekskill, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, thoroughly experienced in all branches, desires position; highest references. ADVERTISER 1437, care Rural New-Yorker.

A RURAL SCHOOL wanted by an experienced teacher. ADVERTISER 1471, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, VACATIONIST, bachelor, 45, highly intelligent, educated, work 3 days for 6 days' board on your farm; anywhere. CRONAN, Box 11, Station A, Boston, Mass.

EXPERIENCED FARMER-GARDENER, married, small family, wants position as working foreman or caretaker of gentleman's farm; reliable and trustworthy; best of references. ADVERTISER 1479, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM MANAGER, German, married, no children, lifetime experience in all branches of farming, open for engagement. ADVERTISER 1497, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE YOUNG man seeks position on private estate; experienced farming and gardening, drive car; no bad habits; apply stating wages, etc. F. PRIOR, R. D. 4, Otsego, N. Y.

GERMAN POULTRY expert wants position as partner for percentage. FRIEDEL, 355 East 88th St., New York City.

GAME PROTECTOR, experienced mounted patrolman, vast tracts efficiently guarded, day or night. ADVERTISER 1499, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, GOOD cook, American, wants place, farm or country town; $32 per month. MRS. HARDING, Box 98, Goshen, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED GARDENER, age 25 years, German, best references, single. ADVERTISER 1489, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED as manager of estate or farming estate; 14 years last position; wife excellent cook; information on request. HARVEY WOOD, R. F. D. 2, Paterson, N. J.

EXPERT GARDENER and caretaker, middle-aged, married, small family, 20 years' experience in all branches of gardening under glass and outside, also farming; good grower of nursery stock. BOX 427, Yalesville, Conn.

MARRIED MAN, small family, anxiously seeks work, accustomed to cattle and milking; very dependable; wages secondary consideration. ADVERTISER 1488, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN, 40, DESIRES position in New York State with small family or companion to elderly person. ADVERTISER 1493, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, THOROUGHLY experienced, middle-aged, go anywhere. A. W. BELL, 315 Penn St., Camden, N. J.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT, married couple want work on farm; experienced; woman housekeeping; man odd jobs, handy with tools, repairs. BOX 95, West Mansfield, Mass.

POULTRYMAN, MARRIED, capable, reliable, open for engagement. ADVERTISER 1500, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, AMERICAN, desire position; gardener, caretaker; wife, cook; $80. BOX 893, New Milford, Conn.

REFINED LADY wishes position as housekeeper in small family. NELLIE SAUNDERS, R. 1, Meeker Ave., Allendale, N. J.

MARRIED MAN, 45, wishes position as gamekeeper or caretaker of estate; not afraid of work; can furnish best of reference. ADVERTISER 1503, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED married man wants position as herdsman or farmer; understands all branches, making grade A milk, and the care of cattle. ADVERTISER 1504, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN WISHES position as houseworker in small family in modern home. ADVERTISER 1505, care Rural New-Yorker.

MALE TEACHER, college graduate, Christian, lover of rural life, desires school; sympathetic with children; no alcohol or tobacco. ADVERTISER 1501, care Rural New-Yorker.

ATTENTION!—Are there any positions for old-fashioned, reliable, hustling American couple, age 30, who have sold large dairy? Plain cook, housekeeper, poultrymaid, dairymaid; dairyman, poultryman, teamster, chauffeur, gardener, handy-man; willing to prove ability in 16-hour day. Address ADVERTISER 1506, care Rural New-Yorker.

WIDE-AWAKE COUPLE, age 30, having sold large farm, desire position; caretakers gentleman's estate; plain cook, housekeeper; chauffeur, gardener, etc. Address ADVERTISER 1507, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN COUPLE, pair hustlers, not afraid long hours, desire connection large poultry plant; raised 5,000 chicks alone last year. ADVERTISER 1508, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANT POSITION, dairy barn work, to take care cows, good milker, good with stock. GEORGE CRAMER, Box 138, Sidney, N. Y.

MAN, 55, SOME experience on poultry farm, desires position; wants good permanent home; wages $15 month and board. ADVERTISER 1511, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN, AGE 40, thoroughly reliable, life experience poultry, sheep, general farming; like position where good work is appreciated. O'CONNELL, East Jewett, N. Y.

ESTATE OR FARM superintendent, married man (Scotch), desires position charge of estate; 10 years' practical experience estate, farm, garden work; 3 years agricultural college, 3 years manager larger estate in Scotland; references. ADVERTISER 1513, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM ESTATE superintendent, caretaker, exceptional references; carpenter, all tools; experienced orchardist; handle cars, tractor; married, American. ROY STRONG, New Canaan, Conn.

WANTED—A position on a farm, milker and teamster, understand farm work of all kinds; age 45, single, American. ERNEST VANDERBOGART, Ellenburg Center, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE; are you in need of a fully experienced, strictly sober man? Highest references. ADVERTISER 1510, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

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FOR SALE—Vermont 10-room attractive house, running water, 60 acres land, garage, barn, fruit trees, pleasant location; $1,200. W. C. BALLOU, Newfane, Vt.

FOR SALE—An established game farm, pheasants and other stock; a real business proposition. BROWN GAME FARM, Fonda, N. Y.

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285-ACRE DAIRY farm, Delaware County, N. Y.; nice laying farm in good condition, large barn 46x120 ft., with silo, 2 other barns, poultry house, machine shed and 9-room house; running water in house and barn; school bus, milk truck and mail service; convenient to both grade A and B markets; plenty of wood and lots of fruit; price $3,400, $900 down, balance on easy terms or will sell for $3,000 cash if sold before November 1; this is a big bargain; time of depression is time to buy. Address BOX 6, R. F. D. 2, Delhi, N. Y.

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FOR SALE—Fine 100-acre poultry and general farm in the heart of the chicken industry of Delaware now growing big crops and in a paying business; brook water pasture, good buildings; small down payment, balance to suit purchaser; name your terms. E. D. LOPER, Box 251, Georgetown, Del.

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GREENHOUSES AND 8-ACRE modern village farm, 63 miles from New York, at a bargain price; Western Connecticut. Address ADVERTISER 1486, care Rural New-Yorker.

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FARM FOR sale in Monmouth County, N. J.; 109-acre fruit and truck farm; if interested, call or write WM. BROWN, R. D. 1, Box 132, Englishtown, N. J.

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85-ACRE FARM, Canton-Potsdam cement road, modern house and barn, all conveniences; excellent sugar bush, all equipment. ADVERTISER 1509, care Rural New-Yorker.

OLD MAN wants rent or buy small house, 2-3 rooms; give particulars. ADVERTISER 1512, care Rural New-Yorker.

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TWELVE-ACRE TRUCK farm, new modern bungalow, 5 rooms, bath; 2-car garage, building lots; two minutes' walk from New York bus; will sell with or without acreage. EDWARD STOEHR, Owner, Walden, N. Y.

172 ACRES, 10-ROOM house, barns, price $10,800, including herd of registered Jersey cattle. HERBERT WELLS, Southbury, Conn.

FOR SALE—Farm or store in Belleview, Fla.; for particulars write BOX 156, Belleview, Fla.

Country Board

YOUNG MAN wants board on farm, reasonable. E. LeQUORNIK, 10416 126th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY — Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $4.50; 120 lbs., $8.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

FINE HONEY—60-lb. can, here, clover, $5.20; two, $10; buckwheat, $4; two, $7.50; 10 lbs. within third zone, $1.75; buckwheat, $1.60. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

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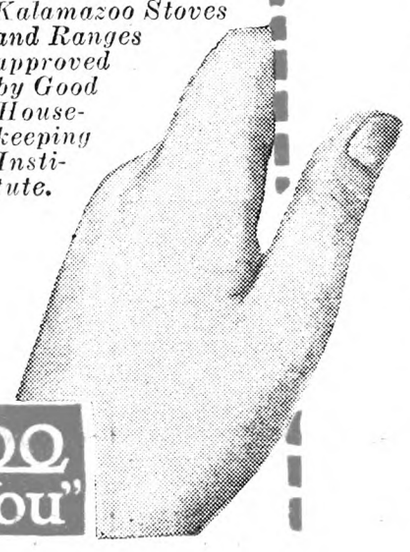

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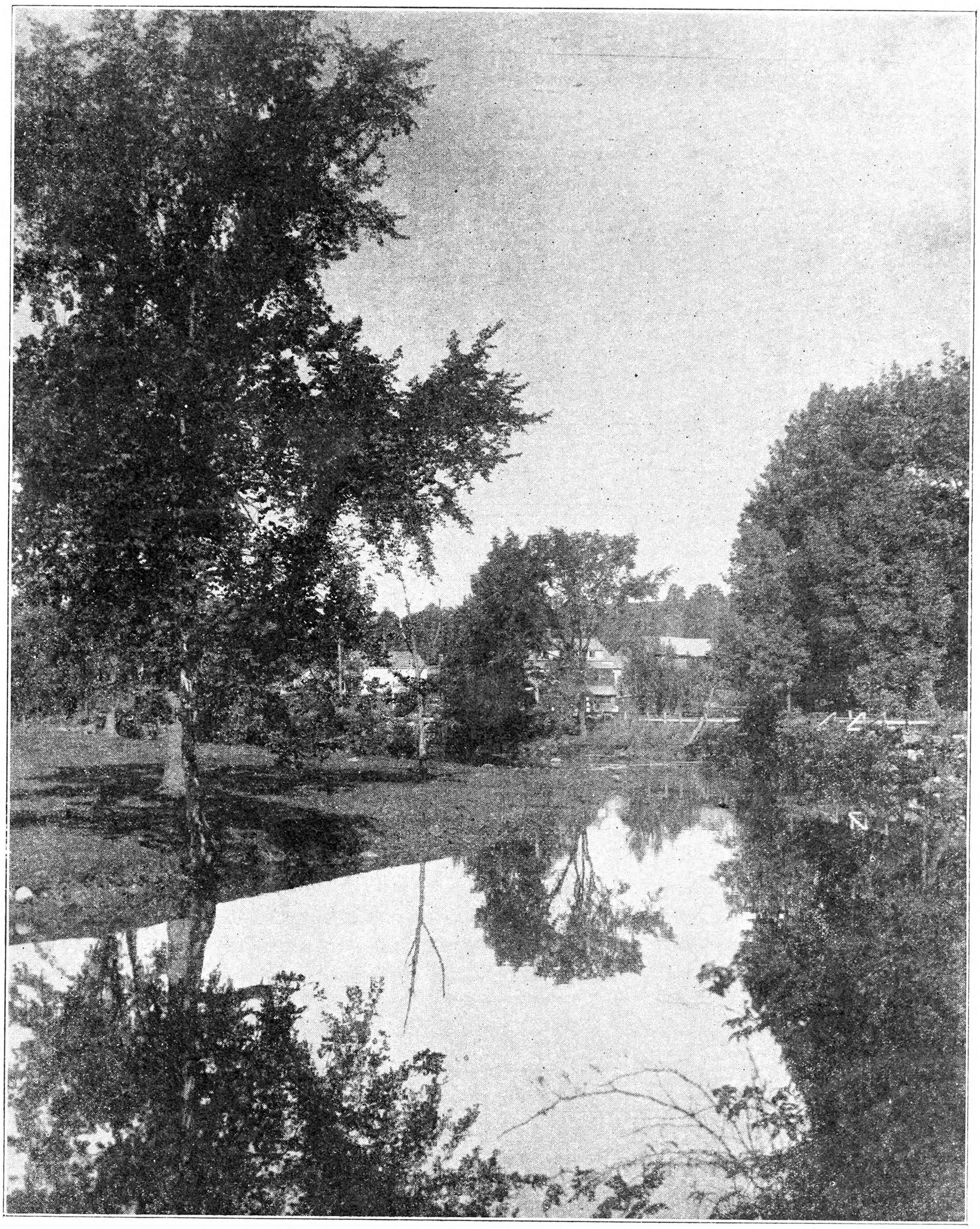


Along the Berkshire Trail Near Northampton, Massachusetts

Farm Barns for the North Country

By Robert H. Smith

UNTIL about 1850, barn planning and construction required but little thought. Lumber was plentiful and low in cost, making it of little consequence to plan economically. Small herds were kept, and the cows were indifferent milkers. Spring freshening was the rule and Winter dairying, as a business, was practically unknown. Most families were content with enough milk for their own use during the Winter months and almost any shelter that would furnish the cow with some protection from storms and cold was satisfactory.

About this time the first milk train was run to New York from one of the southern counties and a market opened for Winter milk. This market has gradually increased and the territory from which milk is taken has widened, until we in the North Country are included in it, and Winter milk production has become one of our chief industries.

Along with the increased consumption of milk has come a more general knowledge relating to it and its production, creating a demand for better quality. Boards of health have set up standards of cleanliness that must be met if the milk is to be accepted and distributed in the territory under their control. Clean milk is required. While clean milk can be produced in practically any stable if sufficient care is taken, it cannot be done economically unless a suitable barn and equipment are provided. Where conditions make the production of wholesome milk difficult, the labor cost is too high and it cannot be produced at a suitable profit. Present low prices make this particularly true. A convenient barn and equipment are necessary to make dairying a financial success.

On the other hand a barn may have too much invested in it, be too elaborately equipped, to permit the production of milk at a profit at the prices obtainable. The interest on the investment and the expense of upkeep is too great. Somewhere between the extremes mentioned must lie the ideal barn—a convenient, practical barn, not excessive in cost and one having all of the essentials without the frills. While low cost construction is highly desirable, economy in this respect should not be carried to the point where it will affect economy of upkeep or operation. The cost of building comes but once while the costs of upkeep and operation continue over a long term of years.

Conditions vary so that a standard or type barn cannot be selected and recommended for all cases. We cannot point to a certain barn and say this is best for all farms. In practically every case the barn must be individually planned to meet certain existing conditions, either of the land surface or of operation or both. However, a rectangular barn 34 to 36 feet in width and as long as is needed to provide the necessary room, seems to be in most general favor where a new barn is being built, and this shape can be adapted to meet most conditions. A barn of this kind, when covered with a gambrel roof, provides convenient stable room and mow space at the lowest cost per animal, can be easily lighted and permits the best arrangement of the herd.

The dairy barn should stand with the long dimension placed north and south. This permits sunshine on both the east and west sides and also the south end at some time during the day. Sunshine is beneficial in a stable as it tends to make it warm and dry, and ample window space should be provided. The New York market requires a minimum of two square feet of window opening for each 600 cubic feet of space in the stable and usually four square feet of glass are recommended for each animal stabled. With the usual building width and spacing between cows, this is equivalent to approximately one square foot of glass to every 15 square feet of floor space. While sunshine in the stable is highly desirable, too great a glass area should be avoided as it causes the stable to cool rapidly at night. The chief purpose of the windows is to admit light, thus making the stable a more convenient and pleasant place to work in. In a well-lighted stable dirt is more easily seen and a cleaner stable results. Windows placed with the top near the ceiling and with the long dimension up and down will admit the most light.

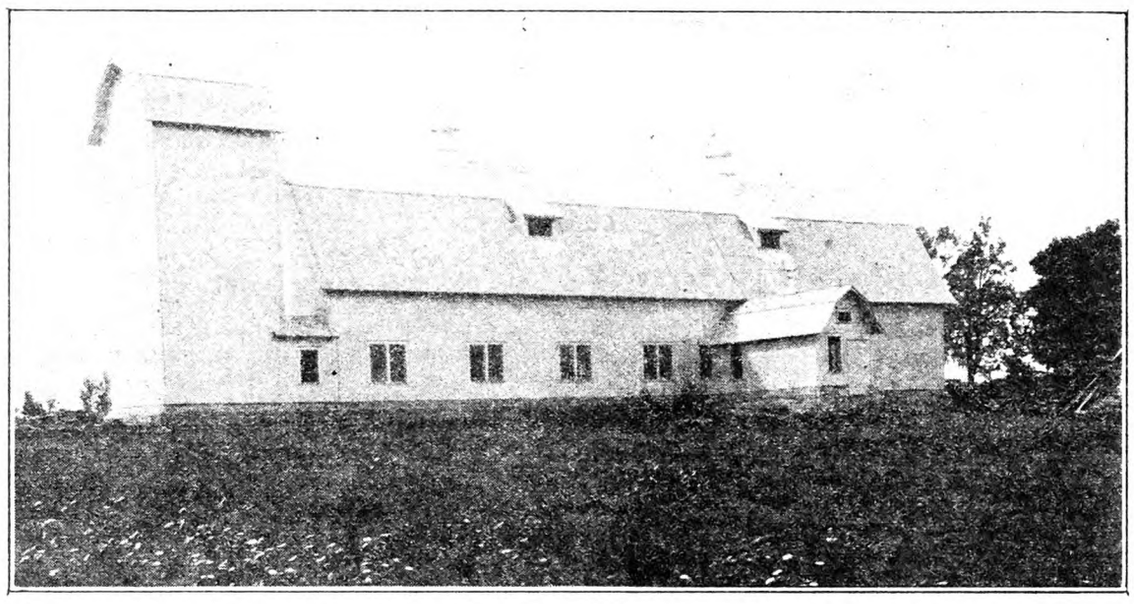
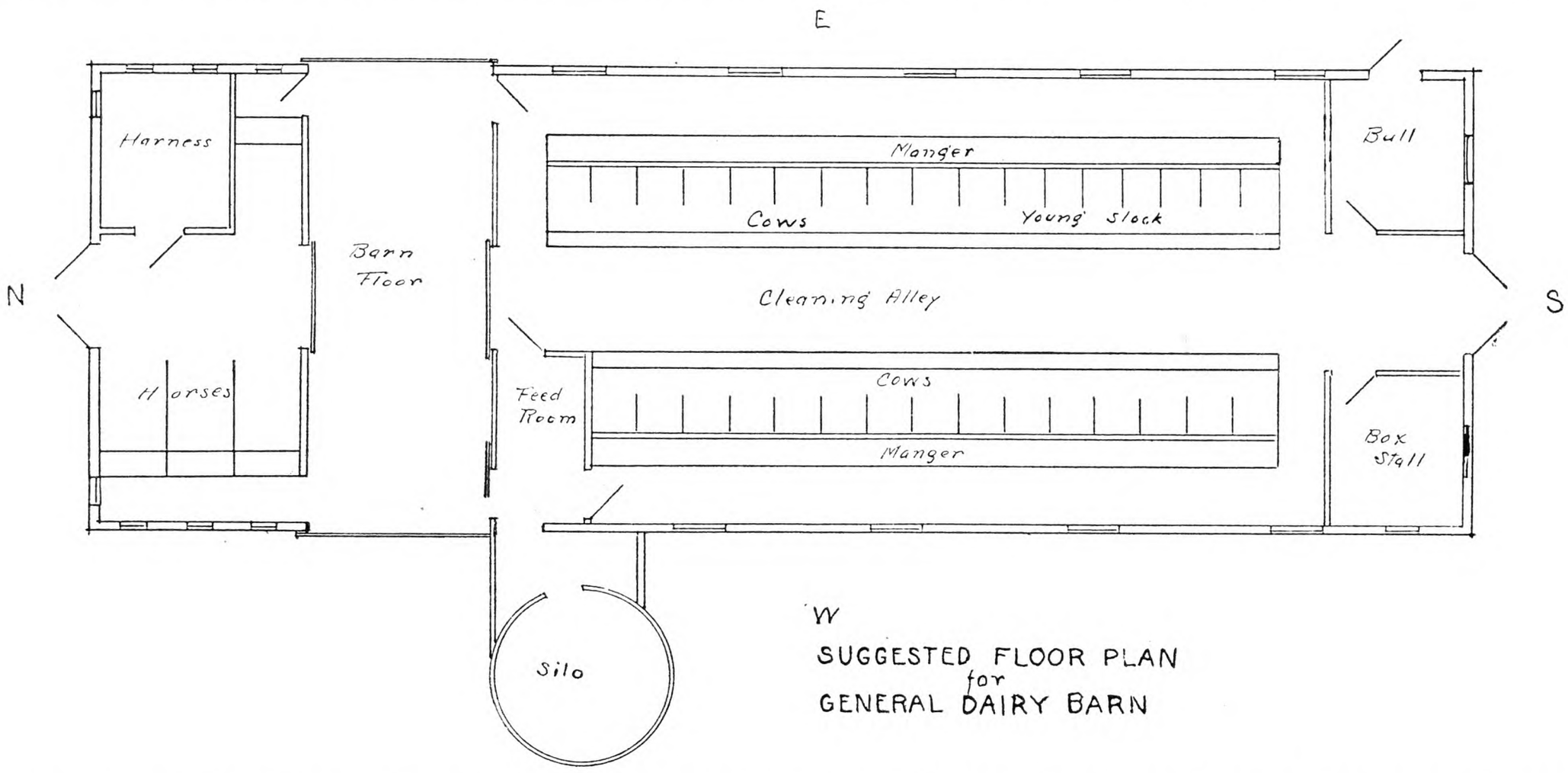


Fig. 1. Modern Dairy Barn on the Farm of Claude Tracy, Rensselaer Falls, N. Y. The frame of this new barn is of the heavy timber type and was made from trees cut in the farm woodlot and timbers taken from the old barns which were torn down.



SUGGESTED FLOOR PLAN for GENERAL DAIRY BARN

Unless timbers are already at hand in the shape of trees growing on the place or in the frames of existing old barns that are to be torn down and replaced by a more up-to-date and convenient structure, plank frame construction, similar to that used in house building, will be found the lowest in cost. This type of framing also permits the most open mow construction and the most convenient stable arrangement. There are no posts or timbers in the way. However, where old timbers are available and the plank framing must be purchased, the heavy timber type of framing may be desirable. By careful planning it may be made convenient and strong and a fine appearing barn result from its use. (Fig. 1.)

Warm construction is necessary. Our Winters are cold and temperatures of from 20 to 30 degrees below zero are not uncommon. Having temperatures as low as this to contend with, and at the same time the possibility of a stiff wind searching out every crack and crevice, the necessity of a warm, tight side wall is apparent. The stable temperature should not fall below freezing, in fact the minimum temperature should be a few degrees above freezing, because of the exposed water pipes and the comfort of the cow. The wall construction to the height of the stable should consist of matched lumber well fitted and nailed. This should be covered with a good grade of novelty siding and a durable building paper placed between them to secure tightness. Particular attention should be given to securing a tight joint about the windows as there is usually a considerable cold air leakage here.

For the sake of economy, convenience and warmth hay storage should be provided over the stable. If a tight mow floor is provided there can be no objection to storage of hay in this way. The hay stored in the mow acts as a blanket which prevents the escape of heat from the stable below, it is in the most convenient place to feed from and storage space is provided at the expense of side wall only. The necessary depth can be estimated closely by allowing 500 cubic feet of space per ton of hay. Wall covering above the stable may be of novelty siding only, as warm construction is not required here. The inside stable walls should be smoothly ceiled, both for warmth and to permit easy cleaning also.

Every new barn should be placed on a well-drained site and provided with a solid foundation that extends well below frost. This is needed to prevent heaving and sagging of the building. An excellent foundation can be provided by digging a trench to the required depth and filling it with concrete. If this is done with farm labor the cost need not be great, as the portion of the wall below ground can be at least one-third field stones. The importance of the foundation should not be under-estimated. A solid foundation and a tight roof add years to the life of a building.

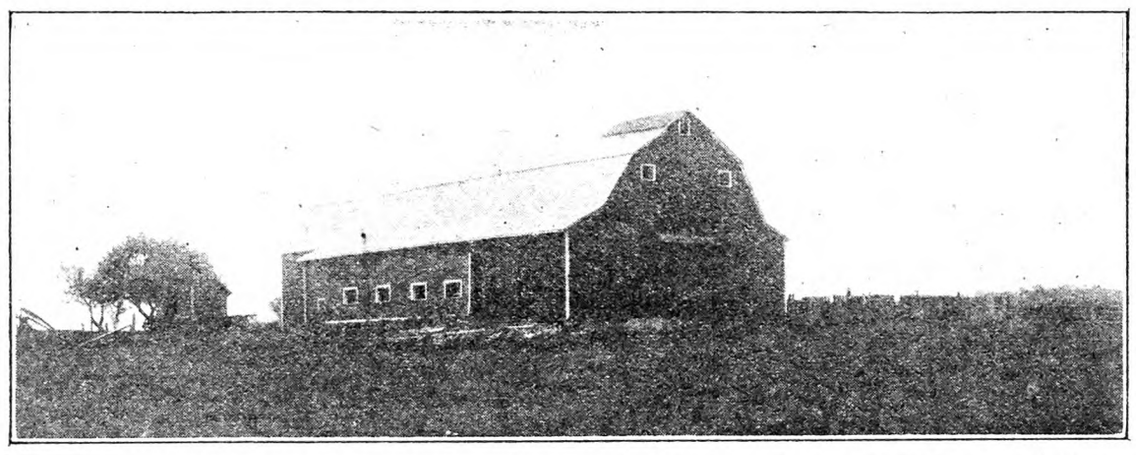


Fig. 3. An old barn may be modernized and its capacity increased by building a lean-to on each side and covering the whole with a gambrel roof.

Concrete, also, is the most practical material for stable floors. It is durable, non-absorbent and easily cleaned. It is at present strongly recommended by the New York Health Department for this purpose. The cost of a concrete floor is reasonable. Good quality gravel can usually be obtained on the farm and, where this is the case, a four-inch stable floor can be laid at a cost of about six cents per square foot for the cement used. The desirable qualities of concrete and its low cost recommend it to the dairyman.

A suggested floor plan is shown in Fig. 2. A driveway, at least 14 feet in width, separates the horse stable from the cows and provides a place for unloading hay and for thrashing. A grain room located beneath the mow and at one side of the barn floor makes a very convenient arrangement for handling the ground feeds used during the Winter. The truck can be driven onto the barn floor and the

sacks rolled directly into the grain room beside it. Here the ration can be mixed and made ready for feeding. The silo is placed beside the driveway on the west side of the barn. It is convenient here and because of its location cuts off very little light. The silo has been kept from the end of the barn as this place is wanted for a door, and the side location gives a better opportunity for building an addition to the barn if, in later years, it is found desirable to increase its size. The cows are faced outward in the sketch plan shown and a cleaning alley eight feet in width left between them. This arrangement has much to recommend it—it is easier to keep the stable clean, it reduces the cost of equipment, provides wider doors for the animals to pass through and requires fewer outside doors to permit the escape of heat.

A number of different roof coverings are available, many of them good. Taking price, ease of application, appearance, durability and protection into consideration however, the better metal roofings seem best to meet the requirements. In addition to protection from the elements a good metal roof prevents the escape of fire from beneath it and does not catch from embers falling upon it. When properly grounded at the corners a metal roof provides lightning protection and when it is remembered that lightning is said to cause one-fourth of our farm fires the importance of this is easily seen.

In a stable built tight and warm to conserve heat, ventilation must be provided. During the day a dairy cow throws off great quantities of moisture in her breath and, unless this is removed, the stable walls will become wet and decay set in, shortening the life of the building. Several manufacturing companies sell efficient equipment for this purpose. Cornell University and the U. S. Department of Agriculture each publish a bulletin covering the construction of a ventilating system, which may be had on request.

Help in planning dairy barns may be obtained from the State universities and from the various companies making stable equipment. The suggestions that have been given are for new construction. Not many of us have the opportunity of building a new barn. Most of us are using barns that were built years ago. A barn, if well built, has a long life and many farm barns are being used for dairying that were planned and built for a different purpose or for dairying under widely different conditions. It is much more difficult to remodel such an old barn satisfactorily than it is to plan and build a new one, but in a great many cases their convenience and the profit secured from them, due to lessened labor cost, could be increased by making a few simple changes arrived at by careful and systematic planning.

Of the minor changes possible, providing new doors and passageways with ladders at convenient points, will perhaps save the most time and effort. A rough sketch of the floor plan with the routes marked on it that are followed in doing the chores will be helpful in planning these changes. Where the barns consist of several small buildings more or less widely scattered it may be found possible to combine some or all of them under one roof thus lessening the time and effort required in caring for the stock. The separation of buildings is done to secure fire protection. This is usually more fancied than real as fire is quite likely to travel from one building to another. The extra time required to do the chores in buildings so arranged will usually pay for fire protection in the form of insurance if devoted to useful work.

Many old barns are 26x36 feet in size. This seems to have been standard some 50 or more years ago and for that time it was no doubt satisfactory. A floor running crosswise cut the barn into two shallow mows which were convenient for hand filling. With the coming of the horse fork a long, narrow mow is more satisfactory. To meet this new condition it is sometimes possible to place two of these old barn frames crosswise on a new foundation, build between them to secure the length desired and cover the whole with a new gambrel roof. This will give greatly increased and more convenient storage room, and at the same time permit better stable arrangement. In other cases lean-tos may be added to the sides of the barn to give the required stable width and the gable roof replaced by a gambrel roof to make room for more storage above (Fig. 1).

In practically every case a careful study of the situation by means of a rough plan sketched on a large sheet of paper will show where some simple and inexpensive changes may be made that will make the barn a more pleasant and convenient place in which to work. No changes should be attempted until this is done. An evening spent with paper and pencil planning the barn and analyzing the steps in doing the chores will prove both pleasant and profitable. Remember, a mark placed on the plan is easily erased but a partition put in the wrong place is difficult to remove.

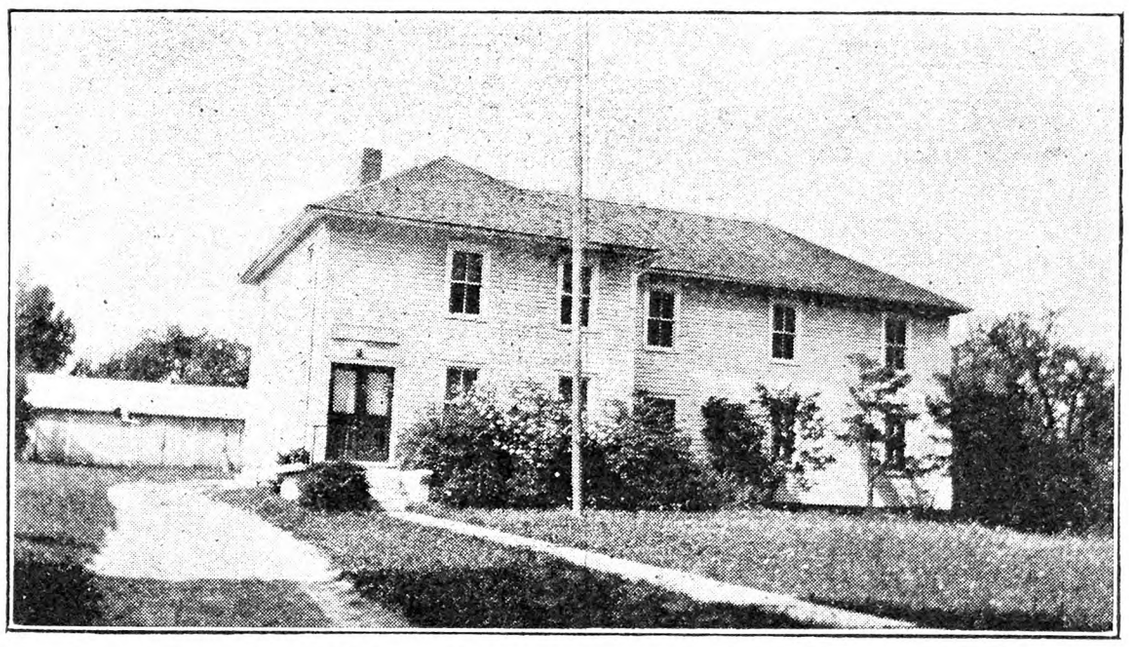
A Community Party

Recently we attended a most unusual community party at Jacksonville, a little town in the Finger Lakes region of New York. The main purpose of this unique gathering was to welcome the 35 new families who had come to the vicinity within the past year. Among other good results achieved was the genuine enjoyment of the older residents in meeting the newcomers and the discovery that all the social organzations of the village could work together harmoniously when they have a common interest.

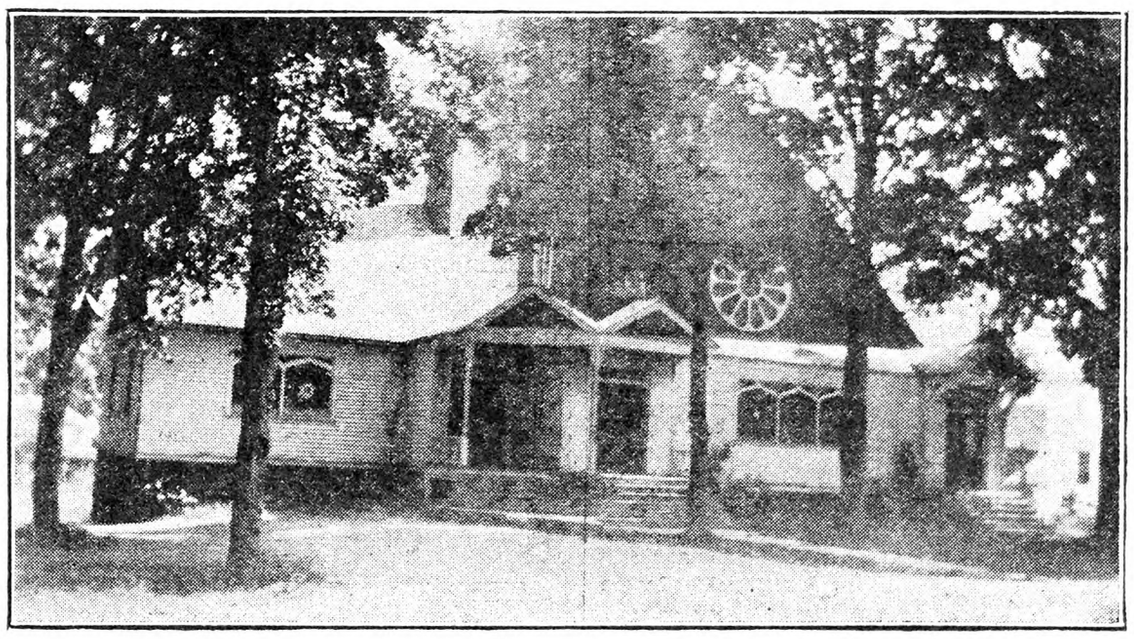
Jacksonville is a village of only about 100 inhabitants, but the community includes 280 families living in seven surrounding school districts, all within a radius of three miles of the town. For this occasion the church and Sunday school, the Grange, the Farm and Home Bureaus, the W. C. T. U., the schools and the Boy and Girl Scouts, all combined together to make the affair a success.

The happy idea of giving a party to welcome the newcomers originated with the wife of the young minister, who serves the one community church. After some general discussion delegates from each of the various organizations were chosen and several meetings were held to work out all details carefully. A man from each school district was appointed to make a census report of all the new families in his district. These were given a special invitation to the party and in each case a near neighbor was asked to bring them, thus eliminating the dread that we all have of entering a strange place alone.

The party started in the basement of the church, and by eight o'clock about 200 people had assembled. They were met at the door by a number of "old-timers" who made the necessary introductions and found seats for everybody. Each newcomer was given a slip of paper on which his or her name was written, and this was worn throughout the evening. The church orchestra furnished music and the meeting started with the singing of "America."



Grange Hall at Jacksonville, N. Y.



The Community Church—a Social Center

A roll call of the new residents was then taken, each one standing in response to greetings from the audience.

Leaders from each of the organizations then spoke briefly of their activities and plans for the coming year, giving a cordial invitation to anyone interested in their work to join with them at their first opportunity. It was brought out that their church school is somewhat unusual, as they have a two-hour session each Sunday morning for the elementary department, thus allowing the very young children to take part in a program which they can understand, while their parents are attending the regular service. Another outstanding idea is the sending of cars each Sunday morning for the children who have no other means of transportation to Sunday school.

Next the audience went upstairs to the main auditorium of the church, where a brief worship service of music was given. After this they went across the road to the Grange all, where a delicious cafeteria supper of sandwiches, salad, cake and coffee was served, each woman, other than the specially invited guests, having been asked to contribute sandwiches and either a salad or a cake.

There was plenty of time for visiting, and everyone seemed to have a good time. One of the new families had recently moved from a Western State, and they must have found here in the East the same cordiality with which their own beloved West welcomes strangers.

It was interesting to note the reasons why these people come to this locality at this particular time. Of course there were the usual number of farmers who had changed their location in the Spring, either as tenants or having purchased or exchanged farms. Others were living in the country and commuting to their work in the near-by city. There was one college professor and several other professional men who had retired and expected to spend the remainder of their lives in the country. Another man had come here to establish a tea-room and antique shop; others were running filling stations and roadside stands. As in other places the depression had been a contributing factor to the increase in population, for unemployed men from the city had found rent much cheaper in the country, and were living in farmers' vacant tenant houses, thus proving that if given time people will gradually work out their financial problems satisfactory. Others, who had, perhaps, long contemplated building, had taken advantage of lower prices and wages and were building attractive new homes.

As for the results of this very pleasant evening; probably it is too early to estimate properly what has been accomplished besides establishing a cordial, kindly feeling between these new neighbors and the old residents. However, we have been told that a follow-up meeting has been held at which the heads of the various organizations made plans for a correlated program of increased community activities, trying to arrange the work and time of meeting so that activities might not overlap, thus giving each organization its proper place in the social life of the community. ELIZABETH TOWNSEND.

A Farmer Talks Things Over

When we came to this farm two years ago one of the first things I bought was a new rope hay-loader. This year I have put 77 loads of hay in the barns alone, pitching much of it over the big beam and doing my own mowing away, as we could not afford to hire help. Visitors helped a little. If I had not had the loader I would have been in an awful fix. I use a wide short hay-rack, and do not move the hay any more than necessary to get the load on. I am now doing the harvesting with the same equipment.

In regard to milk, it seems to me, the distributor ought to go 50-50 with the producer, each paying half the expense of transportation and making what they could. Competition is the life of all trade, and I do not like monopolies, even in farm produce. What gets me is to see an intelligent, hard-working family have hardly more than the bare necessities of life, while some lazy loafer will live in luxury and never do enough productive labor to buy himself a decent straw hat. Are some of us becoming economic slaves and moral cowards?

As I was driving the mower one hot day this rhyme of what the horses were thinking came to me:

Just a few more days to cut the hays,
And the hard work will be over.
We'll eat off the ground and run all round,
In the herd's grass and the clover.
We'll drink from the brook and sleep in the nook.
In the shade down in the glade.

I guess I would better quit now and clean up my gun to kill these pheasants that lived off my grain field all Summer, the next time an open season comes in. H. A. B.

Essex Co., N. Y.

A Farm Women's Market

After our children all married and went to homes of their own, "Dad" and I spent one Winter down in the Rio Grande Valley. We liked it so much that we bought a few acres of ground, built a small comfortable house, and now every Fall we go there and stay until it begins to warm up at home. Last Spring, about the last of April, as we were hurrying northward something went wrong on our car. It proved to be a broken axle. We were within three miles of the town of Enid, Garfield Co., Okla. Presently a car came along, stopped and offered assistance. The owner (I shall call him Mr. Brown) suggested that I go in with him, and my husband stay with the car until a wrecker came out. It was nearly noon, and as we had eaten a very early breakfast I asked Mr. Brown where we could find a good restaurant, saying that I would go there and wait for my husband. I had noticed that our friend had several packages in his car that looked like cakes or dishes of food. He told us that there were many good places in Enid to eat, but that this was Saturday morning, and the Federated Farm Women's Clubs held their weekly sale on this day. He offered to take me there, in fact, he said that was where he was headed for, and that we could get almost anything to eat, and of the very best quality.

As we neared the city I noticed many improvements since we had gone through there in the Fall. The Enid city water analyzes 97 per cent pure, which I remembered from a previous visit. After ordering the wrecker car, we drove up to an imposing building, the City Auditorium or Convention Hall. Going up the broad steps we entered the lobby, and such a sight as I beheld! All around the walls were booths with tables and counters stacked high with most tempting food. The manager of the market, Mrs. Dan Jenkins, a fine-looking, intelligent and efficient business-farmer woman, told all about this wonderful farm women's market.

Six years ago the home demonstration agent of Garfield County with some of her staunch supporters, launched this idea. There are 50 farm women's clubs in this county. They each meet every two weeks. Once a month their programs arranged for them by the home demonstration agent; the other

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If you prefer to save the ears and make shredded stover, be sure to ask the McCormick-Deering dealer about the *new 4-roll McCormick-Deering Steel Husker and Shredder* — a brand new machine with combination snapping and husking rolls, increased capacity, and many other new improvements.

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Wm. Belt	1.00	4.00	7.00
Chesapeake	1.00	4.00	7.00
"Townking"	1.00	4.00	7.00
Washington	1.00	4.00	7.00
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"Howard's Supreme"	2.00	6.00	10.00
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PLANT NOW! 20 PEONY, $2.00; 20 IRIS, $1.00 20 BLUE SPRUCE, $2.00
Cassel Nursery - Mantua, Ohio

meeting, they make their program to suit themselves.

All of the supplies for the market are bought wholesale by the manager, and those having booths are given the same price. This is for paper plates, paper cups, containers, oiled paper, twine, etc. Individuals as well as clubs may have booths. Certain women specialize in one or more products. My friend, Mrs. Brown, for instance, makes nothing but creole meat loaf. She has kept account of the meat bought and made into these delicious loaves, and last April she had sold over a ton, by actual weight. Mrs. Warren Green specializes in custard pies in the Winter and ice cream in the Summer. A beautiful white-haired woman had angel-food cake—the texture of one which she had cut was perfect. I asked her if she could tell me, at the present prices of eggs, sugar and flour, just what one cake cost her. When I went back to get her figures she told me the total cost was 27½ cents. She sold her cakes for $1 each.

One young girl had nothing but chickens. Live ones sold, at that time, for 30 cents a pound for friers, with an extra charge of 25 cents for dressing them, if the customer wished. Then there were trays of chicken all cut up, ready to cook, that sold for 85 cents a tray. Besides these were all kinds of breads, cinnamon rolls, noodles, oatmeal cookies, ginger cookies, cakes, pies, butter, buttermilk, cottage cheese, kraut, pickles, relishes, baked beans, potato salad, macaroni and cheese, guaranteed infertile eggs, and sweet cream.

Several small tables are near one side of the room, where one can eat a lunch. We were given a paper plate, knife and fork, spoon and paper napkin, and started down the line, cafeteria fashion. Before we had gone half way, it looked as though we would have to borrow some sideboards for our plates. Good hot coffee, with cream and sugar, could be had for five cents a cup. These prices are not big—not like the prices in the delicatessen shops of our large cities, but they afford these farm women a larger profit on their farm products, teach them the art of salesmanship, and promote community spirit. MABELLE C. FLINT.

Grant Co., Okla.

The Tourists Have Returned

The second RURAL NEW-YORKER Coast to Coast Tour is over, and we are all back at our every-day tasks, which somehow seem easier because of the wide visions we have acquired and the beauties of the country stored up in our minds. Next week you will see how we looked in a group and a copy will be sent as soon as they are received from the photographer. We miss the hearty greeting of:

Hail hail the gang's all here;
We have THE RURAL spirit now.

This was a spirit that was not just brought out in verse but each individual entered into the good comradeship, the friendliness and co-operation of a family group. I want to thank all the good friends for the very kindly letter given me signed by the entire party. I appreciate it more than words can tell but one could not do less than her utmost when each and every one was so courteous, full of good cheer and ready to lend a helping hand. M. G. KEYES.

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SEPTEMBER 12, 1931

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4 Sitka Spruce, 2 Norway Spruce, 2 Chinese Arborvitae, 2 Biota Orientalis.

Field-Grown Stock, 250 Acres

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HARDY AZALEA (Nudiflora) — A handsome early free-flowering, deep pink species; very profuse and showy. A beautiful variety. Very hardy, Blooming age. Each $1.10

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Delphiniums, Dark Blue and Light Blue; Columbines, all colors; Oriental Poppies, flowers 8 inches across, different colors; Double Hollyhocks, beautiful colors; Shasta Daisies, Yellow Daisies; Hardy Carnations, 6 colors; Painted Daisies, Gaillardias, Sweet Williams; Foxgloves, different colors. Orders Must Amount to $1.10 or more.

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Evergreen Dept. 65 EASTON, PA.
Add 25c for Packing and Postage

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RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th St., New York

Questions About School Matters

[Answered by A. D. Ostrander, Secretary New York State Rural School Improvement Society, Knowlesville, N. Y.]

Transportation for Academic Pupils

The district school here had a special school meeting to see if they would furnish transportation for the academic pupils. The vote was against it. Now some are trying to force the district to pay. C. B.

New York.

The law regarding transportation has inserted the clause that the district shall transport the academic puplis where necessary. According to the ruling of the Commissioner in this matter, the meaning of this is to apply where the parents are unable financially to transport their own children and the law is not meant to apply where the parents are able to do so. Parents must not try to avoid their own duty by the children in the matter of education but where they are unable financially then the duty falls upon the district. Similar questions are coming up often and, if transportation is ordered, then these parents must make affidavits of their inability to provide for their own children.

The Centralized Schools

I would like to know how long the centralized schools have been in operation in New York State. Have any of them been run on the original tax rate, that is, the tax rate before they centralized? Are the centralized schools considered a success? Are they required to go to each house and get the children or do some of the children have to go to some way station on the road or the bus?

New York. B. D.

Central schools in New York State were authorized about the year 1914, however, the large financial aid from the State for these schools was not made a part of the statute until 1925. This financial bait was added to the law apparently in hope of inducing the villages to seize upon this method of getting a lower tax rate at the expense of the country dweller and farmer, who was already supporting the business men of the village by spending his money with them.

If your question of a successful central school applies to bigness then most of the central schools come under that caption. For some villages have even proposed as soon as the voting is over to build a school which includes a swimming pool.

When you ask if the central school has ever been run on a tax rate as low as the original or previous one, you must realize that the central district is made up of a number of districts which before centralizing had a variety of rates. Some districts were able to carry on a more economical program than others, and some received less State aid than others. Also until three years ago the State funds for rural schools were very meager. Now any district having one teacher receives from the State the difference between a four mill tax on full valuation and $1,500. So there is little need for any such district to have a heavy tax rate.

These centralizations are usually put over with a brass band effect, high-power salesmen are scheduled to speak at banquets to which a chosen number are invited, and, when these are sold for central schools, they are relied upon to act as leaven among their neighbors.

Have you ever seen a flock of sheep find a gap in the fence inclosing their pasture, and when one goes through all rush for the opening after the leader, anxious to get outside? Thus the busy ruralite is taken in by those he has trusted and who should by reason of their position be telling the truth instead of misleading him. The rural resident must arouse himself, take the wheel and drive his own auto, see his legislative candidate and lay the facts before him, refuse to support him unless he will work in the next Legislature for home rule in your school district on the matter of centralization.

A change of the law is the only safe remedy for rural people. The New York farmer is entitled to the same justice which the Wisconsin farmer and his neighbor receives and by use of organization, he will get it. "You must do it yourself." Rural people can and will do this job themselves. No one needs to tell them that a central school board must run their school for them. It is preposterous.

The busses are not always sent to the various houses for all the children but many are compelled to walk to the main road to meet the bus. We know of a case where a 14-year-old girl was compelled to wait for a delayed bus nearly two hours, resulting in an illness resulting in death. The district was obliged to settle. But of course that did not restore the child's life.

Those Sweet Potatoes

On Page 778 I note what T. R. Hazzard has to say about the deterioration of the sweet potato. I can hardly take issue with him for the reason he is an inquirer. I wish to say for his benefit and others, that the right varieties of sweets are as palatable as his epicure taste desires. I speak now of the potato known as the Gold Skin. Years ago growers knew nothing to any extent of keeping this potato, now, wherever sweets are grown to any extent, kiln houses have been built where growers or dealers store their potatoes, hoping for favorable markets to arrive. At the same time they have sensed varieties of long keeping qualities have an inferior taste. I wish to say while the Nancy Hall is a moist potato, its popularity is on the increase.

Maryland. F. E. L.

News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

"There was a big scarcity of peaches in Harriburg markets in August, and hucksters stated that only the most undesirable ones were obtainable; these selling at fancy prices, so great was the demand," says a Harrisburg report. Since Pennsylvania peach growers may not believe that this is true for 1931, we hasten to add the actual date,—1881, just 50 years ago.

Revision by the Interstate Commerce Commission effectually lowering freight rates on Florida vegetables and fruits is said to be one of the most promising developments for that State since the Mediterranean fruit fly was brought under control. It is also of considerable importance to Northern residents, unable to go to Florida for the Winter season, who would like to keep on eating Florida midwinter vegetables at reasonable prices. Increased production and improved transportation and handling methods have helped sell the Southern garden products and strawberries at fairly low prices for the last few years. The new rates indicate that the readjustment will be of considerable benefit to the Northern consumers.

Some moderate degree of publicity seems to be attending the fact that some of the members of the University of Southern California's 1931 football team have contracted to take over the entire crop of a large California apple orchard. It is said that the boys will locate customers for the crop, then pick, pack, and deliver the fruit. Besides plenty of hard work, both in the production and marketing ends, the experience will be at least as valuable as that which they might acquire as policemen, icemen, hod carriers, and the like.

For the second year in succession, a New York State pomologist will judge the apples at the Pennsylvania Farm Show at Harrisburg, January 18-22. Gilbert Peck, Extension Service, Cornell University will place the ribbons this year. His selection has met with the approval of all who know him. Dr. L. H. MacDaniels, also of Cornell University, judged the Pennsylvania apple exhibit last January.

In view of an estimated peach crop of 600,000 bushels in Maryland and of the necessity of increasing consumption to a point where this surplus could be marketed, Dr. T. B. Symons, Director of the University of Maryland Extension Service, called a meeting in Baltimore on August 10, to consider this question. Representatives of the Baltimore Association of Commerce, chain stores, independent grocers, hotel and restaurant men, commission men, dairies, and women's clubs and men's business clubs were present, as well as county agricultural agents and home demonstration agents from the fruit growing counties. It was decided to put on a two weeks' publicity campaign in Baltimore as well as in the towns of Maryland. In Baltimore, the chain stores, and also 1,864 independent grocery stores will advertise and stock Maryland peaches. Restaurants will feature peaches and cream. Bakeries and ice cream companies will carry peach specialties. Posters, radio talks, exhibits of peaches and peach canning in department stores, and free booklets of peach recipes will be used. Short talks will also be given before business men's clubs. The date of the active campaign was August 17 to September 1. This is said by its leaders to be no price-fixing campaign, but rather an attempt to move the large crop.

The August 10 crop report of the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service observes for Pennsylvania, "There will be a large crop of apples and peaches, but in many apple orchards the fruit will be of poor quality. In some sections pears will be an enormous crop. In some localities there were so many cherries that many went to waste. The outlook for grapes in the Erie Belt is very promising." R. H. SUDDS.

IN HER school essay on "Parents," a little girl wrote: "We get our parents at so late an age that it is impossible to change their habits." — Boston Transcript.

Let DYNAMITE improve your farm 2 WAYS!

1 USE DU PONT AGRITOL FOR FIELD CLEARING

DYNAMITE works efficiently and quickly to improve your farm and make it pay you more.

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The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

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ON BOTH of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER Coast to Coast Tours, calls on the tourists were made here and there by those who had formerly lived in the East, took THE RURAL NEW-YORKER with them when they went away, and looked on these tours as visits from old friends. The following is an interesting incident of the last tour: Mrs. L. A. Stanley, of Seattle, 81 years old, moved to Seattle from New Hampshire 25 years ago and has had THE RURAL NEW-YORKER since. She read about the trip and had her son drive her down 50 miles to Seattle so she could see those RURAL NEW-YORKER people. She wanted to see what New York people looked like now. Her son took some pictures of the boat and people and she said she would treasure them.

*

TWO great agricultural expositions of the East are at hand—New York State Fair, at Syracuse, this week, and the Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., September 20-26. Together these make a great motion picture of our agriculture and domestic arts. The Springfield event features livestock, with an exhibit of around 3,000 purebred animals. At both of these shows, increased space will be given to boys' and girls' clubs and their work with livestock and other industries. They will be good places to spend a day or more, seeing what the farm does, the machinery it uses, meeting old friends and making new ones, and in general having the good time that farm families know how to get in an outing.

*

PRESIDENT Hoover has proclaimed the week of October 4 as Fire Prevention Week, and solicits "the assistance of each citizen to help lessen the loss, needless waste and suffering from fires largely preventable." Few of us realize the enormous proportions of fire losses in the United States. Last year the direct property loss by fire in this country was estimated to be nearly $500,000,000, an increase of $40,000,000 over 1929, while deaths and injuries resulting from fire exceeded 35,000 in 1930. Insurance authorities state that at least 15,000 persons suffer death by fire in the United States every year. It is pitiable to remember, as we must, that the majority of these deaths are due to carelessness alone. On the farm, fire is especially terrifying, because help is usually remote, and inflammable material is always present. In the city, where business houses are compelled to hold fire drills and observe certain precautions, help is close at hand, but even under these conditions fire is a menace. Why should not the farm household have a monthly fire drill? Let every member of the family know what to do when an alarm sounds; have fire extinguishers placed at strategic points, and have means of exit from the upper floors separate from the stairways. Keep strangers out of the barns, and have some handy bell or gong to arouse the neighbors. Then having done all that is humanly possible to avert danger, remember that insurance may seem an extra expense, but it pays when the unforeseen happens.

*

"OF COURSE most of those questions are made up at the desk," remarked one of our friends, reading the popular column of answers to questions in a great daily paper. We explained that there was no reason to make up fictitious questions, for every newspaper or magazine that holds the confidence of its readers receives thousands of letters requesting personal advice in every line of human endeavor. And how pathetic some of these letters are! They come from lonely people, from those who are poor, isolated, or lacking in educational opportunities, and they come in equal number from persons whose circumstances are in every way comfortable, but who feel that they must have an impartial opinion to re-enforce their own judgment. We have always felt that the opportunity to help others in this way is a sacred trust, to be used with discretion and, we may say, with sympathy and reverence. And how many lifelong regrets may be avoided by an impartial judgment that points out the right course in any matter of human conduct!

*

THE prospect for eggs is rather good. Conditions remain much as they were in midsummer. Production is lighter than it was a year ago and is expected to continue so because of smaller numbers of the laying flocks. Storage holdings are below average, and consuming demand is fairly good. Except for the prevailing low level of prices in so many other products, the egg market might be expected to enjoy a spell of sharply rising prices. As the situation is, the market seems likely to show the usual upward tendency during the Fall months. A weak point is the tendency of consumers to cut down expenses wherever possible and anything like extremely high prices for eggs would be sure to bring about a sharp falling off in the demand. Markets for such products as eggs are sensitive in hard times. Poultrymen are not likely to stint in feeding their flocks so long as feed prices continue low. Liberal feeding tends to stimulate the general level of production. Lack of confidence among the storage people is also a drawback in the market position. They seem willing to sell their holdings at almost any price that shows a small profit, because they are still feeling the effects of the severe losses of last season. This flood of storage holdings at every little rise in the market tends to keep prices down. Poultry markets have been acting well most of the time this Summer but receipts have shown the usual tendency to become larger at this time of year and the markets began to give way considerably near the first of September, with declines of two to four cents a pound on medium-weight dressed chickens. Arrivals at some of the large markets in August were greater than usual and the demand was not any too active. It seems that farmers concluded chickens were selling at better prices than most of their other products and they have been taking advantage of the opportunity to sell all the chickens they could spare. Prices are still about as high as they were a year ago.

*

A NEW fruit warehouse has just been put into use at the Canadian National Railway terminal in Montreal, where 70 carloads of perishable fruit and vegetables can be handled daily. Two sets of railway tracks with capacity of 50 cars are at the sides of the building, and 1,200 feet of paved platforms accommodate at one time 150 trucks for city delivery. The new warehouse, a three-story fireproof structure, including basement, is 638 feet long by 76 feet wide. The sales, or first floor, is laid out to allow the proper display of fruits and vegetables to prospective customers, and is heated by 20-unit blowers, thermostatically controlled, which will maintain an even temperature. The second floor contains offices, auction rooms and cafeteria. Sixty-three units of office space are provided, and the fruit auction room has seating capacity for more than 200 dealers. This warehouse is one of the facilities now being provided in the new terminal on which $50,000,000 is eventually to be spent.

*

WHEN the eastern fruit-grower feels that his heart is too heavy with its load of horticultural grief, he should listen in on some of the multitude of worries besetting his citrus-growing brethren in South Africa. *Foreign Crops and Markets* says that pest control is the greatest problem facing the South African citrus-grower. Several scale insects are the most prevalent but can be controlled; the Mediterranean fruit fly and several worms are much worse, and cause heavy annual losses. Poor citrus prices in 1929 rendered many growers unable to fumigate in 1930, so many of the trees have been killed by the scale, and what fruit there is is mostly unfit for export in these cases. Several fungus diseases are prevalent, with trees attacked by one of them being subject to destruction by law. Water supply is always a problem in South Africa and ranks with pests as a limiting factor in fruit production. Rains are irregular and in many instances the supply is totally inadequate. If normal rains do not fall, the cover crops are very injurious to the trees under their conditions. On the other hand, if cover crops are not grown, the soils, already low in organic matter, become still worse. Mules, not tractors, are chiefly used in the groves. Tractors are generally regarded as too expensive to operate with high fuel costs and few trained mechanics, spare parts are hard to obtain and a breakdown means the loss of much time. Very little knowledge of citrus growing, lack of capital and poor results in general with the navel orange in the Transvaal contribute some more. So our eastern fruit-growers may realize that they have no monopoly on difficulties.

*

WHAT is known as the "lesser peach borer" is quite troublesome at times. This creature works on the trunk and limbs above ground, instead of merely around the collar as with the common borer. After three years tests in orchards at Fort Valley, Ga., the Agricultural Department has found that one pound of paradichlorobenzene, dissolved in two quarts of cottonseed oil, gives very good control when painted on the trees. Only those areas known to be infested should be coated. Spraying it on is not satisfactory. It needs to be brushed on with some force. The best time for use is in April or October. Corn oil, linseed oil and several mineral oils were also tried as a substitute for cottonseed oil as a carrier for the paradichlorobenzene, but none gave as high mortality. There was no discernible injury to the trees from any of the treatments.

*

THE volume of building construction reported by 4,082 firms in 25 cities showed 55,029 on the pay roll for the week ending July 15, the payment for that week being $1,629,052. Washington had the highest number employed, 10,628, with weekly payments of $322,651, or an average of $30 each. Cleveland was the next, $222,158 for 6,208 employes, and St. Louis next, $160,021 for 4,443.

*

CROP conditions continue favorable throughout nearly all parts of the Eastern and Southern States although it was feared that too much moisture in some districts would cause decay of potatoes and fruit. Up to recent date, reports of this kind were not alarming. Midwestern sections, especially the States around the Upper Great Lakes, still feel serious effect of the drought which has injured grain, potatoes and onions, as well as pasture and fodder crops. Considering the farming territory as a whole, the average conditions prevailing early in August seem to have been maintained, resulting in promise of fairly good total production.

*

A READER in the habit of giving the hogs some dishwater, reported the death of several. Investigation showed that a form of soap powder noted for taking hold, had been used. He stopped use of this dishwater swill and the trouble ceased. We have often spoken about the danger from such materials in hog feed, and now repeat the warning. Some of these washing powders appear to be rank poison when swallowed. Dishwater is not good hog feed anyway.

Brevities

ABOUT 40,000 men are employed in the oyster industry of this country.

DURING the week ending August 15, 194 creameries in this country made 6,503,888 lbs. of butter.

THE annual volume of sales of one mushroom association in Pennsylvania is $2,500,000 yearly.

OUR wool imports during July were 12,987,115 lbs. Among the items were: Carpet wool, 11,882,239 lbs.; clothing, 387,122; combing, 704,647; mohair, etc., 12,907.

THE German wheat crop is expected to be about 166,845,000 bushels, or 27,000,000 more than last year. The Canadian estimate is 225,000,000 bushels, divided as follows: Manitoba, 24,000,000; Saskatchewan, 102,000,000; Alberta, 99,000,000.

CRICKETS in the house may be poisoned with ground-up carrots or potatoes sprinkled with Paris green, or with bran moistened with sweetened water and mixed with Paris green, or they may be trapped in shallow vessels containing sweetened water.

THE walrus in Canadian waters is now protected. No one is allowed to kill them except for food, and the number in any year is limited to seven for Eskimos and four for whites. The walrus is an important food for the Eskimo and his dogs. All kills have to be reported to the Canadian mounted police.

Give Private Property a Chance

EVERY problem has one big comprehensive principle and many minor divisions which may be worked out either to help or to hinder a proper solution of the main issue. The one great human problem in the material field is an equitable distribution of wealth in the form of wages, interest, economic rent and profit. This fundamental principle and its sub-divisions may be expressed in the following formula:

I.—Economic distribution of wealth.

1.—The variation of the value of the gold dollar.

2.—Unregulated corporate power.

3.—Speculative exchanges.

4.—Manipulation of produce markets.

5.—Subsidies by government.

6.—Public extravagance.

7.—Unequal taxation.

Every person born into the world is entitled to standing room on the earth, and to a share of the gifts of land and nature to sustain life. As population increased and civilization developed it became evident that the production of wealth, both in the form of raw material and finished products, could be facilitated by a permanent tenure of land to the farmer, and an organization of capital by the manufacturer, and employment for labor. Society took upon itself the duty of devising a plan for dividing the wealth produced in a fair and equitable way between the individuals who produced it. This was intended to reward each person according to his part in production. It is what we have come to call the institution of private property. This organization of society has unfortunately come to be called "capitalism." It is an unfortunate term because it is misleading.

Our system of private property has never had a fair chance. The seven sub-divisions enumerated above have all been used to defeat it. Economists who have made a study of the subject estimate that 4 per cent of the people of this country control 80 per cent of the wealth. These people now have more than they can use, and the income of the masses has decreased until they are unable to buy the great mass of commodities which we call a surplus. Because of this condition we are in a business depression. Our financial, industrial and political leaders are trying to end the depression by superficial expediencies. They have enjoyed the benefits of subterfuges which have focussed a large part of the wealth and income of the country in their hands, and they are unwilling to go back to fundamental principles, and permit a division or distribution of wealth fairly among the producers of it, including themselves. They may continue to defeat the cause of justice for a time yet, but ultimately the old institution of private property must have a chance. With a fair share of the wealth going to each producer on the basis of time and skill devoted to it, our farms will feed the world and no person will go cold, unclad or hungry.

Ohio Farm at Auction

I attended the sale of a farm at auction yesterday that was somewhat interesting. The sale was conducted by the Virginia Joint Stock Land Bank. The farm had been acquired by the Land Bank people through default of payments on a loan. The farm was of 234 acres, fairly good buildings and location, situated in Williamsfield Township, Ashtabula County, on the old State road.

The farm had been well advertised by placards along the highways for miles around. A crowd of several hundred people were present and the sales people gave away quite a number of small presents. Everyone present was invited to make his guess on the price the farm would bring. The auctioneer threw candy right and left through the crowd and with wisecracks and acrobatic gestures opened the sale. The bidding started at $5,000, and bids were slow and hard to get. A bid finally was made of $5,700, and the farm was sold at that price. The buyer was a Cleveland woman. The prize of $5 in gold for the closest guesses of the selling price of farm was divided between two boys of about 14 years each. They both guessed the exact price of $5,700.

When an old abandoned farm such as this one was can be sold for $5,700 under the hammer, it seems to brace us up just a little with the feeling that farms and farming have not yet all gone entirely to the dogs. The farmer may not be jingling much money in his pockets but he knows where his next meal is coming from and that he has a place to stay nights, and he always has a job. L. W. ALLEN.

Ohio.

Side Glances in Columbia County, N. Y.

The Columbia County farmers are enjoying a between season breathing spell this last week of August. The rye and oats are in the barn and, with the exception of a little second crop Alfalfa, the hay is all cut and stored away at last. It will be two weeks before the corn is ready to cut, and even longer until the buckwheat is ripe.

Crops as a whole look better this year than they have for a long time. It was very warm and very wet through the Spring and Summer, a combination that has made even our stony hillsides produce good yields. Barns are bulging with hay and many have had to stack it for lack of room. Oats are very good, and corn already stands eight and ten feet high. Buckwheat also has made a wonderful growth this year, so I guess our livestock will live high next Winter. Speaking of buckwheat it seems as though everyone is raising it this year. A few years ago a buckwheat field was a rare sight in this part of the country, but now almost every one has a field of it.

Another thing that is being raised more extensively in this county than ever before is sweet corn, some of which is sold at roadside stands, some to the local stores, and the remainder is shipped by truck to the larger cities and sold at the public market. Sweet corn is selling here from 60 to 70c a hundred wholesale, and from 15 to 20c a dozen retail. Egg prices are still climbing and at this time are bringing 40 and 45 cents retail. Carman peaches sell for 50 cents a basket, and radishes for 5c per bunch.

The Columbia County Fair is to be held at Chatham this year as usual, beginning on Labor Day, September 7, and lasting six days. The posters say it will be bigger and better than ever this year. J. H. KNAPP.

Maine State Fair

Nobody would call the Maine State Fair, at Lewiston, a minature Eastern States Exposition, but there is some similarity this year, in that for the first time in history there is to be held on the State fair grounds in this city an encampment of the 4-H agricultural club boys and girls.

Such an encampment has been a feature of the exposition at Springfield for some years. Maine boys and girls to the number of 112 with their leaders have been attending the Massachusetts exposition for some time.

New officials are at the head of the Maine State Fair which is this year celebrating its 75th anniversary. President L. M. Carroll, of Norway, has been a regular attendant at the Eastern Exposition, at Springfield, for he is one of the trustees of the Maine building there. He has seen what a wonderful time the 4-H club members have had, ever since former Governor R. O. Brewster started the first 112 Maine boys and girls there.

Through Mr. Carroll and the other trustees, an invitation was extended to State Club Leader Lester H. Shibles, at Orono, to make an encampment at the Lewiston Fair this year. Mr. Shibles came to Lewiston, conferred with Trustee H. S. White, who is the agricultural representative, also with County Agent C. L. Eastman, who is the nearest local 4-H club man. He drew plans for the layout that was necessary. These plans were acceptable to Arthur L. Deering, Extension Service Director, and now work has started in preparation.

So on September 6 and 7 boys and girls from every county in Maine will come to Lewiston for the four days of the fair. Permanent structures were desired for the visitors but this was not possible this year, so the youngsters will live in tents. One large tent will be over a cement floor so there will be a dry place for an assembly room in case of rain.

With Mr. Shibles will be assistant State leader, Miss Mildred Brown, and plenty of men and women leaders to take care of the boys and girls. It will require 10 tents to house and care for them all. They will be fed in the tents and will have special ones for dormitories. Special programs of work and play are planned for every day.

On Tuesday, September 8, Governor William Tudor Gardiner will give a talk to the boys and girls and another speaker will be W. G. Hunton, of Portland, under whose guidance, financed by the State Chamber of Commerce, the 112 Maine boys and girls go to the Eastern States. Mr. Shibles is having some of the larger boys arrive on Saturday before the opening and clear up the grounds. In the matter of building the cement floor, providing lights and water, there has been good co-operation on the part of the Lewiston Chamber of Commerce, the city officials and interested citizens.

Besides the regular fair attractions the Maine State Fair will have a work horse parade for which a purse of $200 has been provided by Dwight E. Edwards, of Auburn, a prominent horse dealer. Some of the best draft show horses in the State are expected to compete.

The sheep exhibit at the State Fair this year will be especially good, because beside the so-called "farm sheep" there are two flocks of extra good ones coming. The Berwick flock of W. I. Cummings will show at Lewiston, and then go to the Eastern States at Springfield. V. W. CANHAM.

Chautauqua County, N. Y., Notes

Haying is over, the farmers had much difficulty trying to cure it and rush it into the barn, between showers. The crop was large and of good quality, selling from $6 to $10 in the field. A large part of the oats are cut, but frequent rains seriously hindered the drying process. Those who have already thrashed report a light yield. The weather all through the Summer has been ideal for corn, which is unusually good.

String beans, the farmers' salvation here the past few years, proved very disappointing this season. The local cannery limited each of its growers to 1½ tons per acre; consequently the farmer found that when his beans were at the peak of production, his quota was filled and the remainder of the crop must be allowed to ripen for seed, as there was no sale for it. The price for wax beans ranged from two to three cents per pound, as compared to four cents last year, while the green Refugees averaged from two to four cents. When the price of the seed, fertilizer and picking is deducted, many find they did not "break even," to say nothing of the labor involved in planting, cultivating, etc.

Green tomatoes are quoted at $30 per ton, but a large percentage will not meet the qualifications, so must be left on the plants to ripen. Cherries were abundant and many orchards were left unpicked, due to the extremely low prices offered. Plums, peaches and apples, too, promise to be bumper crops, and there seems to be abundance for the coming Winter. We hear much talk (mostly pessimistic) as to the price of grapes this Fall, but we will know more about it when the harvest is over. Champion, one of the earliest varieties here, is ripening fast.

Sweet corn is offered on the local market at 8 to 10c per doz.; tomatoes, 75c per bu.; potatoes, 75c per bu.; onions, $1 per bu.; blackberries, 12c per qt.; eggs, 30c per doz.; Spring chickens, live, 20 to 23c per lb. The price of butter is improving slowly. Creameries are paying 30c per lb. for butterfat.

Two deer were seen in the neighborhood recently. It is very seldom that they wander so far from their native haunts. R. P. C.

Taxation

There is no possible excuse for the orgy of spending money, which the State of New York has been going through for the past 10 or 15 years. There is no excuse for the extravagance in State, county and town expenditures of the past decade at least. Among our extravagances is the construction and maintenance by this State of the Barge Canal, which has cost us millions and millions of dollars. A bond issue was floated to build it, and we, as taxpayers, are paying this bond issue and eventually we will have to raise the funds to pay the principal. It is also costing us an enormous sum each year for maintenance and up to the present time, I venture to say, that not 100 farmers in the State have received any direct or indirect benefit from the construction and maintenance of the Barge Canal.

I believe in good roads. Good roads throughout a State are an asset to any and every farmer who uses them. The State of New York has done wonderfully well in the construction and improving of roads throughout the State, as main arteries of traffic, and for years good work has been done in connecting these main arteries of traffic with other roads as feeders, but in the last two years of general depression, 1930 and 1931, the State of New York is guilty of gross extravagance in destroying roads that were already built that were still good for many years of service, and replacing them with wider and more expensive roads, which cost an almost untold sum, which the taxpayer of the State has to pay.

We have a main traffic highway through New York, connecting Albany with Buffalo, on which there is very heavy traffic. Sections of road, miles in extent, which were good for five or 10 years yet with ordinary annual road repairs, which cost but little, have been torn up and destroyed and wider concrete roads built in the place of it with an expense of from $50,000 to $60,000 per mile, or as high in some places of $100,000 per mile. These main traffic roads are not used to any great extent by the people of the State as compared with the amount of through traffic over them. One section of the road here was slated for construction this year, but deferred, is hard and good enough for 10 years. I know of other stretches of the road that have been torn up and rebuilt that could be carried through another five years with ordinary annual road repairs.

As I understand it, the theory of this road construction was for the purpose of employing labor, but on talking with the contractors who are building the roads I understand the labor is a very small part of the construction of a typical State road today. It is beyond my comprehension that in this time of depression, people at the head of our State government and Legislature composed of members of both of the prevalent parties can be so shortsighted as to spend these millions of dollars when we have not the ability to pay.

I was brought up by a good hard-headed, successful farmer father, who taught me to live within my income and not to buy anything that I could not pay for. That was good training. It has stood by me all through life. In times of stress the only thing for an individual or a State or a nation to do is to economize, and any State or any nation that spends money like drunken sailors in this day and age will surely come to grief.

I suggest that the State of New York set an example to the counties and the towns by reducing the expenditures for 1932 back to where they were 10 years ago. That would reduce taxes.

Personal property in New York State exceeds the value of real estate. A way can be found to ferret it out of hiding, and if compelled to pay its share, the tax on real estate would be cut in two.

A farm assessed for $10,000, with a $6,000 mortgage, the owner pays the tax not only on his $4,000 equity but also on the $6,000 which is invested in the farm by the money-lender. That can hardly be called fair.

I do not expect everyone to agree with me in every detail. My hope is that every farmer will think for himself and tell his Senator and Assemblyman what he thinks about taxation, in the hope that something may be done at the next session of the Legislature to relieve the oppressive tax burden on the farms of the State. EDWARD F. DIBBLE.

What Farmers Say

[We may or may not agree with what is said under this head, but we believe a farm paper should give farmers an opportunity to tell each other what they think, provided it is expressed in polite language. When necessary the copy is edited but the substance not changed. Discuss one subject at a time and not too long.]

Wealth for a Few

Thomas Campbell, overlord of 95,000 acres in Southern Montana, said recently: "I could take hold of four 160-acre farms in Nebraska, Kansas or Iowa, and merge them into one farm, and make money. Right away I'd get rid of four superintendents at $1,800 each, and hire one superintendent—a college man—at $3,000. Only men with plenty of capital or credit can go into farming and make a success of it."

Campbell says he'd "make money" by thus merging farms. In this little phrase, "make money" lies the secret of the failure of agricultural America. Nowadays the farmers of America want to make money. They are not satisfied with a plain, good living from the farm. By corraling thousands of acres of land, as Campbell has done, and as Henry Ford proposes to do, and by employing much farm machinery and few men, a few farmers become rich at the expense of dozens of families who could have made a living on the land occupied by these few men. Mergers, monopolies and chain enterprises in general are bad enough, and time and again have caused revolutions in nations, but farm mergers and monopolies cut the vital cord of a nation. Thomas Campbell says he would get rid of four superintendents and hire one in their places. By so doing he would bring it about that, as regards these superintendents, the same area of land that once supported four families would, by Campbell's scheme, support only one family—or one college man.

The reason why China is the greatest agricultural country in the world is that men are able there to support families on small tracts of land. But America cannot become a great agricultural country, as it ought to be, and a country of large population, if men are able, or are permitted, to control large areas of land. For such men do not seek to further the welfare of their fellow men, or to bring about an increase of population, but seek wealth at the expense of their fellows. CHARLES HOOPER.

Idaho.

Live Stock and Dairy

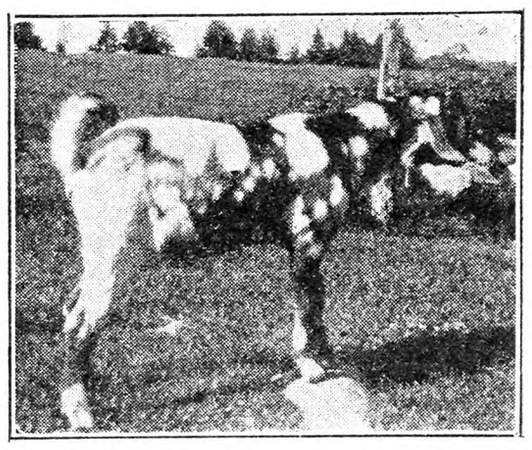
A Talk About Milk Goats

As the numbers of milk goats increases in this country, there is likewise a demand for information regarding their care and keeping, their early origin, etc., which the beginner needs, if he or she is to become successful. A multitude of questions coming to us each month proves the demand for such knowledge, and while most of these questions have been answered before it may not be amiss to repeat some of them.

The milk goat, as we know her, had her early origin in the Swiss mountains, the moist climate of England, and from the Oriental countries, from whence the Nubian breed is derived. While a large proportion of the milking does which are found spread over a wide margin of the United States are grades, there are likewise many herds of purebreds scattered through out every State in the union.

As we speak of the "Swiss" breeds, the Toggenberg and the Saanan come to our minds. These two are the varieties bred in Switzerland. The Nubians are from the Orient. However, the latter which America has today are not imported from that country, but come to us only from the British Isles. There are two registration societies which keep the records of our milk goats. One is The International Nubian Breeders Association, at Lo Jolla, California, and the other the American Milk Goat Record Association, with office at Vincennes, Ind. The Nubian Milk Goat Association is a specialty organization and has to deal only with the registration of Nubian goats and their grades; the other Association deals with all breeds and their grades.

Those who have animals which it is desired to register can obtain blanks from either society free for the purpose. Instructions for such registry will be found on the reverse side of the application blank which states plainly what is required when a goat is offered for registry. When such application has been received by the Secretary—if the same is accepted—a certificate of registration is sent to the owner.



"Adirondack King," an outstanding individual of the Nubian breed. He was three months old when snap was taken. The beautiful Nubian goats come in all colors or combinations of color—black, white, spotted or golden ton. Their original home is Nubia, Upper Egypt, Abyssinia, and adjoining countries. Only a handful have ever been imported to America.

We do not think the registration of grade animals should be encouraged, in fact such grade stock when registered are often confusing, and gives rise to the belief that an owner has purchased a "purebred" simply because the animal is recorded. The term "American purebreds" is another confusing one and not generally understood. Just what this means is that an American purebred goat is an animal bred up from common ancestry by the use of a purebred registered herd for five continuous generations.

That beginners may understand more clearly this definition as we understand it, we give an illustration as follows: A breeder selects a female goat of any variety, mixed blood, common stock or what-not; this doe is bred to a purebred registered buck (it may be a Nubian, a Saanan, or a Toggenberg sire) the offspring of this mating is one-half bred; then to this half-bred goat is mated another purebred buck of the same breed as the first, which gives us a three-fourth bred; the mating is thus continued each year using always a registered sire of the same breed until five continuous crosses have been made; this results then in what is termed 31-32 blood, or what is meant as "American pure."

Females from such matings can then be registered as American pure and are no doubt just as good for all domestic purposes as are the goats which can boast of a straight ancestry on both sides tracing only to importation. Bucks of the 31-32 cross can never be registered as purebreds and are worthless for any purpose in breeding where one has a purebred herd.

It must be remembered that back a few generations all breeds of goats probably had a common ancestry, and what we now know as "purebreds" are *made* breeds derived by selection to meet a required standard until they now breed true to type, color etc. We think in view of these facts, and also for the reason that the Nubian is an English production, (made up from a handful of Oriental animals crossed upon the native goats of England that the scope of American genius is just as great as any other) and that any or all of our milk goats which have had five continuous crosses to a pure sire might well be entitled to registry as pure, both bucks and does. It would not matter how many generations a breeder might follow up his line of breeding, using only these pure bucks. As the matter now stands, the native or grade blood that is in them would never be completely elimniated, so long as the doe line did not trace directly to some individual coming to our shores from some other country; it might not matter again whether or not she was known to be pure, so long as she could trace her lineage back to importation.

As I understand it, some of the early goats brought here of various breeds did not have a pedigree to accompany them, nor a certificate of registry; I may not have the correct information upon this subject, but if I am not in error—or, if I am right, why then should not our own so-called "American purebreds" which have had five crosses to a pure sire be entitled to just as pure a pedigree as were those coming to use from some unknown sourse? Just because some of these animals can boast of that lovely joy ride across the big duck pond, does not mean that they are any better or any purer, than are those bred here.

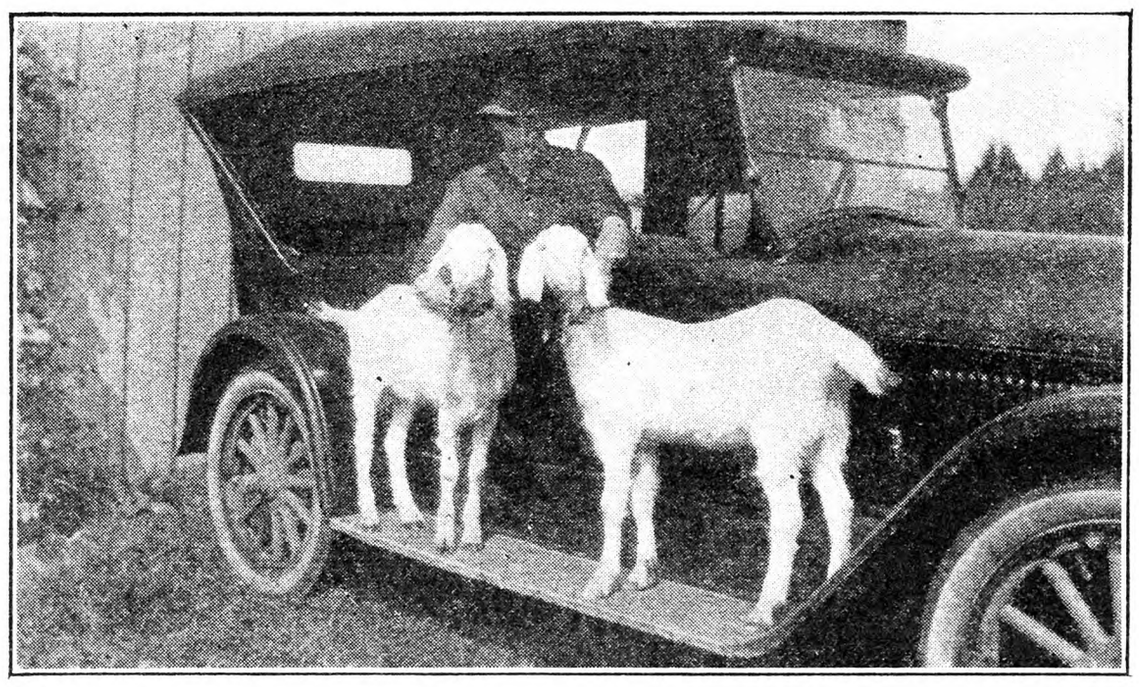
The Nubian milk goat as we know her in this country today is a remarkable animal. She is the largest of all the milking breeds. She is beautiful to look upon, with her extremely long drooping ears, Roman nose, large well sprung udder and immense teats. Nubians, too, are hardy as we have proved for many years breeding them here in the northern part of New York State where severe Winters and extremely deep snows compel them to prove their hardihood or perish. Coming as they do originally from the hot parts of the old world, one might naturally suppose that they would be tender. This is what happened to the English breeders when the first Oriental goats landed there; it was found that these few purebreds could not stand the moist climate of that country, and so the English fanciers, in their efforts to preserve these wonderful qualities already established in their Oriental home through thousands of generations, without the infusion of outside blood, found that the animals would not go on with the perpetuation of their race without the addition of some other blood.

The late Baroness Burdett Coutts was one of the pioneer breeders of the Nubian, and she, along with others, crossed the few Nubians of Oriental origin upon the Native goats of England, thus producing what later was termed the "Anglo Nubian," but in after years as the Nubians found a stronghold in America, the word "Anglo" seems to have dropped. We believe that the goats here today are just as near to the original ancestors, as are the goats which any country—save the Orient—can send us, and we also know that, under the leadership of many skilled American breeders, all three breeds have increased both in size and milk giving qualities until few countries can produce animals better or equal to those found here at the present time.

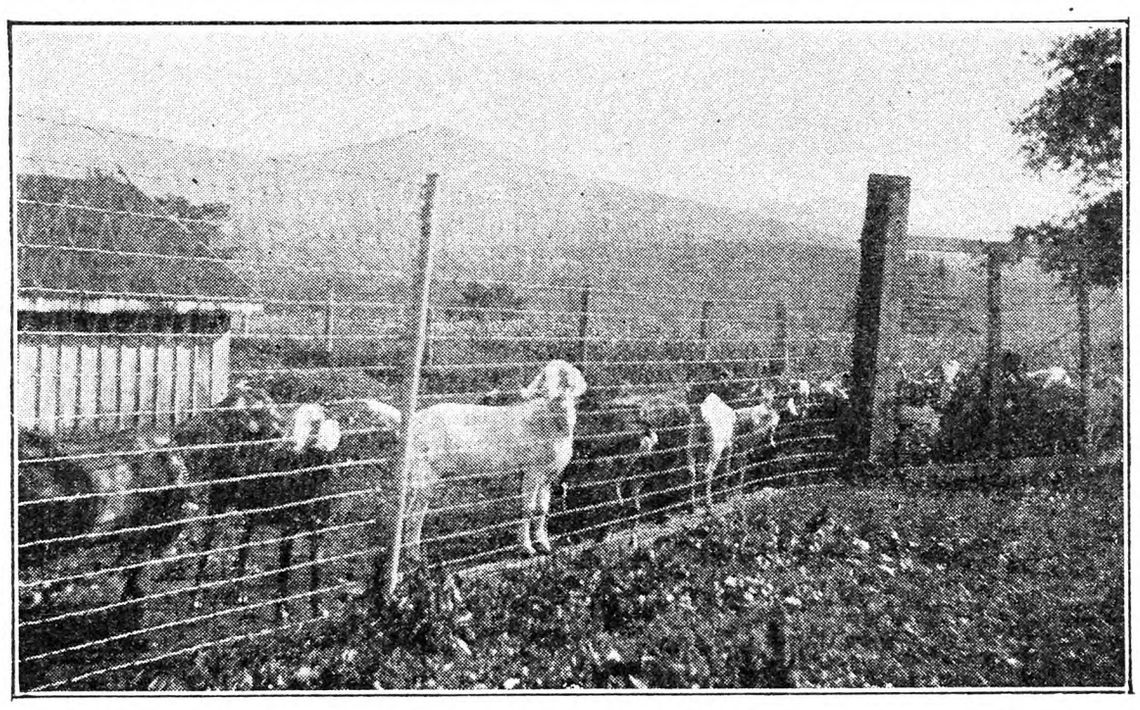
To some who are wont to tell us that all breeds of our milk goats carry grade blood, we are not going to deny this, nor have we a desire to enter into any controversy. Yet if they will reflect and look toward the Jerseys, Guernseys, Holsteins, the Shropshires, the Dorsets, and the Southdowns; the Chester whites, and the Berkshires, and a thousand other so-called pure breeds, they will find just as surely that all these breeds are made and not born. They are the product of man, derived by careful and special selection to meet certain and definite ends. There is no getting past the fact that Noah did not carry them into the Ark two by two—not as we know them today anyway.

The cattle breeders in this country have had a longer time to put their herds to the top than have the goat breeders, yet the fact that the milk goat has advanced more in he past 10 years than she ever did before is highly gratifying to the goat people, give us 10 years more with the milk goat—judging by present records—and you will see one of the highest specialized products of the American farm.

WILLET RANDALL.



We used to call them "hitch-hikers" because they were always ready for a ride.



"Milking Time." Quietly at sundown the herd stands at the gate waiting to be milked. The Nubian goats are as gentle as lambs. They take their turn jumping upon the milking bench and stand quietly without confusion. They are intelligent and beautiful as well as useful. The high dry range in background is 3,000 feet above the sea.

Pasturing Sudan Grass

Sudan Grass is an annual belonging to the sorghum family. It is grown quite extensively around here for hay but does not make very good hay as the stems are too woody. It grows from five to seven feet high here in southern Michigan and is cut just as it is seeding well. Second growth comes on rapidly and makes excellent pasture. I have not known any bad results from pasturing this second growth but one caution is necessary.

All of the members of the sorghum family, including Sudan grass, develop prussic acid in the stems after the stems have been frosted. This acid is one of our most deadly poisons so the second growth should never be pastured or cut for hay after it has once been frosted. I have known cattle to die from eating second growth corn which sprouted from cut hills in Fall, and later was frosted, and corn is much milder than Sudan grass. Sudan grass is an emergency hay crop which may be planted as late as July 1, but its feeding value is much below the clovers and barley equal to Timothy. It is quite noticeable around here that men rarely plant it the second time and almost never the third time. It is very hard to mow on account of the coarse stems and does not adhere like other hay so difficult to handle with a pitchfork. For late Summer pasturing it is ideal but be sure to remove the stock as soon as the growth is frosted. It is quite tender so a light frost will kill it. Yes, I have grown it, but once was enough.

L. B. R.

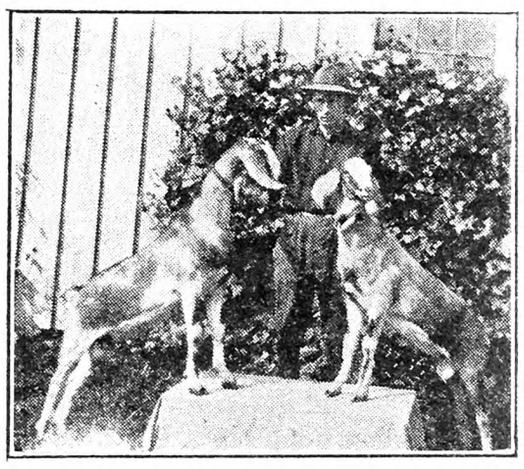
Berrien Co., Mich.

Some Colorado Guernsey Records

Seven new official production records for Colorado Guernsey dairy cows have just been established by individuals in the purebred Guernsey dairy herd owned by Robert and Catherine Roemer, who live near Fort Collins. These records were made between November, 1930, and May, 1931.

In addition to breaking seven State records in butterfat production, the cows in the Roemer herd recently broke all Colorado herd records with an average production of 582.1 lbs. of butterfat per cow for the past year. The seven new records for yearly production have been made by the following cows:

Elderon's Fair Maid, in the aged cow class, five years old or over, produced 15,435 lbs. of milk containing 763.1 lbs. of butterfat.



Twin Nubian buck kids "Trim and Jackie." Note the slick soft coat, Roman nose and wide pendulous ears, all of which are typical of the best pure Nubians. These bucks were exported to South America when eight months old.

Cherub's Mable of Elderon, in the class from 4½ to five years old, gave 15,176 lbs. of milk containing 712.8 lbs. of butterfat.

The Elms Lassie, four to 4½-year-old class, produced 11,908 lbs. of milk containing 641.5 lbs. of butterfat.

Anita's Star by Masher Regent, 2½ to three-year-old class, broke the State record for cows of her age class in the Guernsey breed and set a new record for all Guernsey cows, carrying calves the full period, except mature cows. She produced 13,235 lbs. of milk containing 539.2 lbs. of butterfat.

Commodore's Winnie of the Elms, in the aged cow class, set a new record in the dairy-herd-improvement division, with a production of 12,206 lbs. of milk containing 543.3 lbs. of butterfat.

Golden Cloud's Golden Lassie, in the two to 2½-year-old class, established a record of 11,357 lbs. of milk containing 644 lbs. of butterfat.

The two highest records for the breed in the State were made by mother and daughter, Elderon's Fair Maid and Cherub's Mable of Elderon. Elderon's Fair Maid is now 11 years old.

Making Good Silage

E. J. Perry, extension dairyman of the New Jersey Station, gives the following sensible advice about filling the silo:

Since air must be present before silage can mold or rot, the surest way to preserve this roughage is completely to exclude air from it. This cannot be done unless the silage is wet. Corn cut when the ears are in, or just before, the dough stage contain enough moisture to permit packing in the silo. This packing will exclude air. Corn cut when it is ripe, as shown by dead leaves, requires watering as it is put into the silo.

Tramping of the silage is unnecessary when the silo is to be refilled. The silage will settle of its own weight, and more can be added at intervals of a few days. If the entire crop is to be ensiled at once, however, it should be tramped in the silo to expedite packing, and to make possible the storing of the maximum amount.

SWINE

LITTLE PIGS FOR SALE
— at —
RYDER'S STOCK FARM, INC.
Lexington, Mass.
Large type Chester White and Poland China crossed, 6 to 8 weeks old at - - - $4.50
Some a little younger and smaller at - - $4.00
Call John Lamont, Lex. 0351 or write to Box 42.
WE ALSO HAVE 50 young thoroughbred **POLAND CHINA SOWS**, weighing 110 to 140 lbs. at $25 apiece.

Reliable FEEDING PIGS
7-8 weeks old $3.00
8-9 weeks old 3.50
10 weeks old 3.75
Buy where quality is never sacrificed to quantity, we are prepared to supply you with pigs of rugged, fast growing strain from quality boars and sows—Berkshire and Chester cross, and Chester and Yorkshire cross, at above prices, also a few Chester Whites at 8 weeks old $4.00 Will ship C.O.D. on approval, crated free. 10 days trial allowed.
A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass.

CHESTER WHITE & DUROC PIGS
Why not raise well bred pigs? It costs the same to feed them. Either of the above breeds are from well bred fast maturing stock, all from pure bred boars and high grade sows, they will more than please you. All orders filled promptly, C. O. D., F. O. B., Waltham.
8 to 10 weeks old, $4.00 each
Crated Free
HIGHLAND YARDS - Waltham, Mass.
Telephone 4459-W

PIGS FOR SALE
DAILEY STOCK FARM Tel. 1085 Lexington, Mass.
We offer a lot of good choice feeders all ready for the feed trough — Berkshire and O. I. C., Chester and Yorkshire, Duroc and Berkshire crossed.
Barrows, Boars or Sows—
6- 8 Weeks old..... $3.25 each
9-10 Weeks old..... $3.75 each
11-12 Weeks Extras, $4.50 each
Ship any number C.O.D. on approval—no crating charge
Our Guarantee "A Square Deal At All Times"
25c per pig charge on Vt. and Conn. orders for vaccination

BREEDERS or FEEDERS
We do ship pigs that will please you and be advertisements for the kind we ship. They are all weaned before shipping. Chester and Yorkshire cross or Chester and Berkshire cross pigs—
7-8 weeks old - $3.00 each
8-9 weeks old - $3.50 each
Chester White Barrows, 8 weeks old, $4.00 each
Will ship one or one hundred C. O. D. Crating free. Ten-day trial.
WALTER LUX 388 Salem St. Woburn, Mass.
Telephone Woburn 0086

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ALL BREEDS, SIZES, AGES
Let me send you some real pigs. You've wanted some but hesitated. Have some good pigs, some hens, a good cow or two, then you can "live in the house by the side of the road" and feel comfortable. If the farms stop grass will grow in the streets of New York City.
Send for Price List, Please
C. DAVIS Box 11 CONCORD, MASS.

Feeding Pigs $4.00 each. Mostly Poland Chinas. Some Chesters Durocs, Berkshires, 6 to 8 weeks, select, crated, castrated and serum vaccinated. Prepay 2 or more, $5.00 each. 10 weeks, over 25 lbs., $5.25, prepaid $6.25. Shoats over 35 lbs. $6.25, prepaid $7.50. C. O. D. or money back guarantee to satisfy on arrival. Also state second choice size and breed wanted. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Del.

Feeding Pigs for sale Chester & Yorkshire Chester & Berkshire
7-8 weeks old, $3.00 each; 9-10 weeks old, $3.50
Sold C. O. D. Crates free.
MICHAEL LUX Woburn, Mass.

DUROC REG. **SWINE** All ages for sale. F. M. Pattington & Son, Merrifield, N. Y.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES—A No. 1 pigs, $10 each. Reg. free. Pairs no akin. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N.Y.

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ENGLISH BULLDOG PUPS
Make real dogs—Males, $15; Females, $10
EDGEWOOD FARMS - Sylvania, Pa.

POLICE DOG, BEAGLE and COCKER SPANIEL PUPS Red, Cross Foxes and Male Raccoons
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AIREDALES, WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIERS — Will ship C.O.D. Shady Side Farm, Madison, N. Y.

COLLIE and FOX TERRIER PUPS—Handsome and intelligent. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

BEAUTIFUL PED. MALE COLLIE PUPPY 4 months, $50. Fayre Kennels, Swanton, Vt.

Boston Terriers JAMES HOWLAND Walton, N. Y.

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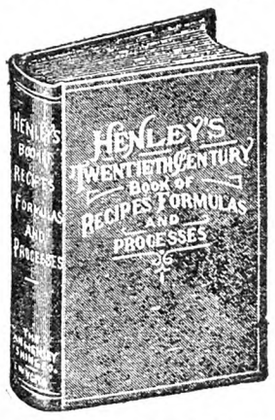
REG. BLACK YEARLING STALLION
Carnot and Laet breeding, ton type, $250. Large registered black yearling filly, $250. Black weanling stallion, Laet breeding, ton type, $125. Black weanling filly, Laet breeding, $125. Pair high-grade Percherons, own brothers, matched, two and four years, $325.
PUREBRED O. I. C. PIGS, world's grand champion strain, either sex, $10.
VERNON LAFLER MIDDLESEX, N. Y.

Henley's Twentieth Century Book of Recipes and Formulas



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PAINTS, GLUES, CEMENTS, TANNING, DYEING, SOAP MAKING, ELECTRICAL AND CHEMICAL WORK, ETC.
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Making a Barbecue

How to prepare one of these old-time feasts is thus described by the National Live Stock and Meat Board:

Dig a trench about 40 inches deep and three feet wide; the length of the trench will depend entirely upon the quantity of beef to be barbecued. A trench 10 feet long will accommodate about 400 lbs. of beef and one 15 feet long, 600 lbs. Throw the dirt back out of the trench far enough so there will be sufficient room to walk around the trench conveniently.

Start a fire on the bottom of the trench with kindling. Gradually add larger pieces of wood and keep the fire burning as rapidly as possible until a bed of live coals 15 to 18 inches thick has accumulated in the bottom of the pit. Hard, dry wood should always be used for the fire. The pieces should not be too large. It is necessary to see that the chunks of wood are all thoroughly burned so that they will char. To accomplish this an iron rod with a hook on the end is very convenient. If the chunks are not sufficiently burned to break into coals they should be thrown out of the pit. Level the coals off as evenly as possible. About three hours is usually required to get a sufficient bed of coals.

A sufficient amount of sand should be available to cover the bed of coals about 1½ inches thick. This should be clean, fairly coarse sand and must be dry. While the fire is burning, it is easy to dry out the sand and have it hot when the time comes to put it on the fire by using a piece of sheet iron over one end of the trench. It is important that the sand be put on the bed of coals just as quickly as possible after a sufficient amount of coals has been obtained.

The quantity of beef to be barbecued should be cut into chunks of as near 20 lbs. each as possible. Wrap and tie each piece in two thicknesses of cheesecloth and one thickness of burlap. Old gunny sacks will answer this purpose if clean. Have the beef cut and wrapped and at the trench by the time the fire is ready. Spread the sand on the coals as quickly as possible and without any delay place the wrapped pieces of beef on the sand.

The trench must be covered and sealed as quickly as possible after the beef is placed in it so that there will not be any loss of heat. The most convenient covering is a piece of sheet iron but, if this is not available, boards may be used. All cracks should be tightly sealed with either mud or sand so that none of the steam will escape.

The beef should be placed on the fire about 10 hours before the time it is to be served. However, if placed on the fire earlier it will do no harm for, after 10 hours, the heat from the bed of coals has died out and it will not hurt to leave the beef in the trench. It is not necessary to turn the beef while it is being cooked and the trench should not be opened until time to serve. Two good carvers can carve the beef as fast as it can be conveniently served. After carving it may be salted to suit the taste, but no sauce or other seasoning is necessary.

The amount of beef required depends largely upon the generosity of those serving, but it is safe to figure that 100 lbs. of beef will serve 300 persons.

Livestock Sales

Sept. 15-17. — Dispersal Jerseys and Holsteins, Lime Ridge Farm, Poughquag, N. Y.

Sept. 21. — Holsteins; First Pennsylvania Capital Sales, Harrisburg, Pa. R. Austin Backus, sale manager, Mexico, N. Y.

Oct. 1.—Holsteins; Fall Consignment Sale. Bradford County, Pa. R. H. Fleming, Chairman, Towanda, Pa.

Oct. 9.—Holstein; Ulster County Annual Fall Sale, Albert Kurdt, secretary, Kingston, N. Y.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Aug. 28-Sept. 12—Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto.

Sept. 5-12.—Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis, Ind.

Sept. 5-12.—West Virginia State Fair, Wheeling, W. Va.

Sept. 6-12. — Michigan State Fair, Detroit, Mich.

Sept. 7-12. — New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sept. 7-12. — Maryland State Fair, Timonium, Md.

Sept. 7-13.—New Jersey State Fair, Trenton, N. J.

Sept. 15-16.—New Jersey State Horticultural Society Fruit Tour to Cumberland-Shenandoah Valley. Arthur J. Farley, Secretary, New Brunswick, N. J.

Sept. 20-26.—Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.

Sept. 21-25. — Sunshine Fair, Cobleskill, N. Y.

Sept. 23-25.—Twentieth Annual Flower Show, Westchester and Fairfield Horticultural Society. Y. M. C. A. Building, Greenwich, Conn. Wm. G. Ellis, Secretary, 61 Grant Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

Oct. 3.—Sixth annual Guernsey Cattle Club Show at the Allegheny Country Club Show Grounds, Sewickly Heights, Pa. Judge will be W. K. Helpburn, of Fellowship Farms, Anselma, Pa.

Oct. 13-16.—Baltimore Livestock Show. Baltimore, Md.

Nov. 11-20.—Sixty-fifth annual session, National Grange, Madison, Wis.

Dec. 2-4.—New Jersey State Horticultural Society, Annual Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J.

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AT THE GREAT
EASTERN STATES EXPOSITION
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
September, 20-26

Livestock Coliseum and Horse Show Arena

Make your plans now to attend this year's great EASTERN STATES EXPOSITION. New York Police Band, afternoon and evening, Sunday, September 20. Mighty fireworks spectacle, "The Awakening" and Springfield Horse Show every evening. Breath-taking Automobile and Harness Races. Circus Acts and Vaudeville. Three million-dollar livestock show with 3,000 purebred animals. 1,500 Boy and Girl Club Champions. State buildings and exhibits. Fruit, Vegetable, Flower shows. Visit Storrowton, a New England Colonial Village. Industrial and Machinery exhibits. Miles of attractions to see and enjoy. Hundreds of special features. The one big event of the year. Make your plans to attend now.

Free Automobile Tourist Camp on Grounds
Reduced Rates on All Railroads

TICKET INFORMATION
Reserved seats for Horse Show, Light Harness and Auto Races and Fireworks Spectacle "The Awakening" now on sale. Prices: Horse Show, $1.00; Harness Races, chair seats $1.25, reserved seats $1.00, General Admission 50c; Auto Races, chair seats $1.50, reserved seats $1.25, General Admission 75c; Fireworks Spectacle, "The Awakening," reserved seats $1.00; unreserved section grandstand 50c, children 25c. Mail orders given prompt attention.

NEXT TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY
September 15, 16 and 17, 1931
COMPLETE DISPERSAL SALE
LIME RIDGE FARM, Poughquag, N. Y.
A. E. HUNTLEY, Manager
(18 miles east of Poughkeepsie -:- 7 miles west of Pawling)
150 JERSEYS -:- 150 HOLSTEINS
Federal accredited; Purebreds and Grades; all ages; negative animals.
Catalogs on request to farm—sale under management of
S. B. SISSON'S SONS, Auctioneers Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

GUERNSEYS

Foremost Guernseys
All ages, both sexes, real bargains in Bulls two years old and over.
Successor Berkshires
Boars ready for service, Bred Gilts, Fall and Spring Pigs, both sexes.
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TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS
BULLS from 1 Month to Serviceable Age
from record dams and proven sires. Herd accredited and blood tested. Attractive prices. Exceptional values.
TARBELL FARMS -:- SMITHVILLE FLATS, N. Y.

LAKE DELAWARE FARMS, Delhi, N. Y.
Farmer's opportunity to buy Guernsey Bull at farmer's price. Serviceable age. Apply at once.

ABERDEEN ANGUS

23 Aberdeen-Angus Cattle
FOR SALE
Including eight cows. Six calves and eight heifers, several good show prospects, also the 25-month-old bull BRIARCLIFF BENDEW K., a grandson of Earl Marshall. This bull is in good fit and would make a good show and breeding bull. His first crop of calves are very promising. These cattle will be sold very reasonable for a quick sale.
KNOLL CREEK FARM - Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

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Crawford County, Pa.
CLEAN DISEASE FREE COWS
Many loads of cows that we ship to buyers who demand the blood test have no reactors at all. It is not necessary to buy two loads to get one of negative cows. Springers and fresh cows, all dairy breeds, purebred and grade always available. We can supply the most particular. Write us your needs today, we quote actual prices, not low to get you here.
CRAWFORD COUNTY CO-OPERATIVE DAIRY IMPROVEMENT & SALES ASSOCIATION
Market House, Meadville, Penna.

HIGH GRADE & REGISTERED **Dairy Cows** FOR SALE
GUERNSEYS, HOLSTEINS and JERSEYS
T. B. and Blood Tested. Fresh and close springers.
JACOB ZLOTKIN, Freehold, N. J. Phone 330

GUINEA PIGS

WANTED—Guinea Pigs—State quantity and weight. Lambert Schmidt, 1101 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

RABBITS

Rabbits & Supplies Complete descriptive literature. Albert Facey, Jr., 115-D, Valley Stream, N.Y.

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- DORSET and HAMPSHIRE SHEEP -
Offering choice Rams (Lambs & Yearlings) suitable Flock headers or cross-breeding. Ewes, purebred and grades, at prices that will make you money. All stock on approval.
TRANQUILLITY & ALLAMUCHY FARMS
Arthur Danks, Mgr. Allamuchy, N. J.

CHEVIOT RAMS *For Sale*
We are offering 16 head of registered rams at farmers' prices, also a few ewes.
H. T. POTTER - - Corsica, Pa.

FAIRMOUNT Shropshire Registered **Rams and Ewes** Choice Breeding
$10 to $25 each. J. E. WATKINS, R. 2, Ithaca, N. Y.

Farmer's Purebred **Hampshire** Yearling and Two-year old **Rams**
by Imported Rams at $35.00, $50.00, $75.00.
J. C. PENNEY -:- White Plains, N. Y.

Offer 8 YEARLING HAMPSHIRE RAMS Fit to head any flock. Carefully selected from over 100 lambs. $35 and up.
D. BUCKLEY, Woodrow Farm, Broadaxe, Ambler, Pa.

FOR SALE – 30 SHEEP, 20 SPRING LAMBS
Mostly Hampshire Grade. OZIAS D. BAKER, Mapledale (Dry Brook), Ulster County, N. Y. Near Arkville, N. Y.

***For Sale*–45 Breeding Ewes,** 1 Yearling Reg. Cheviot Ram or will exchange for reg. Cheviot. A. R. BELL, High Falls, N. Y.

SHROPSHIRE & SOUTHDOWN **Rams For Sale** $25.00 UP. Guaranteed to please. HYLLMEDE FARM • Beaver, Pa.

REG. SHROPSHIRE YEARLING and TWO-YEAR-OLD RAMS of Butter Breeding. Leroy C. Bower, Ludlowville, N. Y.

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COLBERT FARM'S SOUTHDOWNS—Rams and Ewes. L. M. COLBERT'S SONS, East Chatham, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Four Registered Hampshire EWES and One RAM. Keikout Farms Nassau, N. Y.

FERRETS

Will ship C.O.D. Instruction Book Free
FERRETS for killing rats, hunting rabbits and other game. Males, $3.50. Females, $4.00. Pair, $7.00. Yearling Females, special rat catchers, $6.00 each.
W. A. PECK, New London, Ohio

FERRETS WHITE or BROWN YEARLINGS SPECIAL RAT HUNTERS
Females $5.00, males $4.00 Young stock Sept. sales, females $4.00, males $3.50, one pair $7.00. Will ship C.O.D. Instruction book free. Levi Farnsworth, New London, O.

GOATS

PURE NUBIAN BUCKS, Grade Does — Fine stock, reasonable. R. B. LOTT Eatontown, N. J.

PURE BLOOD TOGGENBURG **Buck Kid** five months old — cheap. Oswald Schmiedel, Sayville, L.I.

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

News and prices current during week ending September 5, 1931.

MILK

September: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.41; 2B, $1.66; Class 3, $1.15.

In classes 2A, 2B and 2C, a differential of 5c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat is added to milk testing above 3.5 per cent and deducted for that testing below this point. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 5c per .1 of 1 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.70; Class 2, $1.70; Class 3, $1.10.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.29½@$0.30
Extra, 92 score	.28¾@ .29
First, 88 to 91 score	.26 @ .28½
Seconds	.24½@ .25½
Lower grades	.23½@ .24
Ladles	.20 @ .22½
Packing stock	.12½@ .18½
Renovated	.23 @ .24
Sweet fancy	.31½@ .32
Extra	.30¾@ .31
Firsts	.27 @ .30½
Seconds	.25½@ .26½
Centralized	.24½@ .28

CHEESE

State—Whole milk, flats, held	$0.21 @$0.23½
Fresh specials	.16½@ .17
Average run to fancy	.15½@ .16
Wisconsin—Whole milk,	
Flats, fresh	.16 @ .16¼
Daisies, fresh, fancy	.16¼@ .16½
Young America, fresh	.16½@ .16¾

EGGS

Nearby, white fancy (including premiums)	$0.38 @$0.39½
Extra	.33 @ .37
Average extras	.28 @ .32
Pacific Coast	.34 @ .36
Mixed colors	.30 @ .34
Gathered, best	.25 @ .27
Fair to good	.16 @ .19

POTATOES

Jersey, 150 lbs.	$1.40@$1.60
Long Island, 150 lbs.	.50@ 1.75
Sweet potatoes, Maryland, bu.	.50@ .90
Jersey, bu.	.50@ 1.75

VEGETABLES

Beets, 100 bchs.	$2.00
Cabbage, bu.	.40@ .50
Carrots, 100 bchs.	2.00@ 2.50
Cauliflower, bu.	1.00@ 3.00
Sweet corn, 100	1.50@ 2.50
Cucumbers, bu.	.50@ 2.00
Eggplant, bu.	.40@ .75
Horseradish, bbl.	7.50@ 8.00
Leeks, 100 bchs.	1.50@ 2.00
Lettuce, bu.	.50@ 3.25
Lima beans, bu.	2.00@ 4.00
Onions, bu.	1.00@ 1.35
Parsley, bu.	.75@ 1.00
Peas, bu.	2.75@ 3.50
Peppers, bu.	.25@ 1.50
Radishes, 100 bchs.	1.00@ 1.50
Spinach, bu.	.50@ 1.75
Squash, bu.	.50@ 1.75
String beans, bu.	.50@ 2.25
Tomatoes, Jersey, handle bskt.	.40@ .60
Crate	.40@ 1.25
Nearby, egg and plum crt.	.40@ .50
Jersey, 6-till carrier	.75@ 1.50
Up-river, 6-till carrier	1.00@ 2.25
Basket	.30@ .75
State, 6-till carrier	1.25@ 2.00
State, lug	1.40@ 1.50
Repacked, crt.	1.00@ 2.00
Carton	.70@ 1.60
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.50@ 3.00

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$0.40@$1.50
Muskmelons, bu.	1.50@ 2.50
Huckleberries, qt.	.10@ .28
Blackberries, qt.	.08@ .15
Cherries, 4-qt. bskt.	.25@ .40
Peaches, Virginia, bu.	.50@ 1.00
Crate	.75@ 1.13
Delaware and Maryland, bu.	.35@ 1.25
½ bu.	.40@ .70
Crate	.35@ 1.25
Jersey, crt. or bskt.	.35@ 2.00
½ bu.	.30@ .50
Pennsylvania, bu. bskt.	.75@ 1.00
Up-river, mixed varieties, crt.	.75@ 1.00
Watermelons, car	135.00@250.00

DRIED BEANS—Jobbing Prices

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$5.00@$5.25
Pea	4.75
Red kidney	6.00@ 6.10
White kidney	6.00@ 6.25

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.40@$0.42
Fair to good	.35@ .39
Roosters	.15@ .18
Fowls	.19@ .23
Ducks	.15@ .18
Turkeys, Spring	.35@ .50
Old toms	.25@ .27
Old hens	.26@ .30
Argentine	.28@ .37
Squabs, lb., ungraded	.25@ .30
Graded	.25@ .35
Dark, doz.	2.00@ 2.50
Culls, doz.	1.50@ 2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Broilers should be fully feathered. The larger breed should weight 2½ to 3 lbs. each; smaller breeds, 1½ lbs. each up. The quotation given on broilers is the outside figure for best quality. Under grades and small sizes proportionately large. The figures are express or truck delivery.

Fowls, lb.	$0.19@$0.25
Chickens, large breeds, best	.27
Small breeds, best	.18
Roosters	.14@ .15
Ducks	.17@ .18
Geese	.10@ .12
Rabbits, lb.	.10@ .20

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$7.00@$8.25
Bulls	4.00@ 5.00
Cows	3.50@ 4.25
Calves, best	10.00@11.50
Common to good	4.00@ 7.00
Sheep	2.00@ 3.50
Lambs	7.00@ 9.25
Hogs	5.00@ 7.75

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.14@$0.15
Good to choice	.10@ .13
Steers, 100 lbs.	14.00@17.00
Bulls	7.50@10.50
Cows	9.00@11.50

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1	$23.00@24.00
No. 2	20.00@21.50
No. 3	13.00@15.00
Clover mixed	20.00@24.00
Straw, rye	18.00@19.00
Oat and wheat	11.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$0.63⅜
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.60⅞
Oats, No. 2 white	.33
Rye	.49¼

Retail Prices at New York

Current prices in public markets:

Butter, best, lb.	$0.33@$0.35
Milk, grade A, qt.	.18
Grade B	.15
Cream, ½ pt.	.18
Eggs, best, doz.	.42@ .45
Gathered	.30@ .40
Turkeys, lb.	.40@ .55
Chickens	.35@ .55
Ducklings	.38@ .40
Oranges, doz.	.40@ .60
Potatoes, pk.	.20@ .25
Lettuce, head	.05@ .10
Cabbage, lb.	.03@ .05
String beans, lb.	.20@ .25
Peas, lb.	.25@ .35

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, qt., 6 to 7c; milk, special, qt., 8 to 10c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $200 to $250; cows, fresh milk, grade, choice, $90 to $100; cows, fresh milk, grades, good, $70 to $85; cows, fresh milk, grades, common, $45 to $65; beef cows and bulls, 100 lbs., $6 to $9.50; veal calves, milk fed, choice, $14 to $16; veal calves, milk fed, good, $11 to $13; sheep, $2 to $3.50; lambs, $5.50 to $7.50; broilers, lb., 24 to 25c; chickens, lb., 32 to 35c; fowls, lb., 22 to 24c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 30 to 34c.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 13 to 14c; milk, special, qt., 18c; milk, sold from chain stores, qt., 10 to 12c; butter, farmers' delivery, lb., 35 to 40c; butter, creamery, prints and rolls, lb., 34 to 35c; butter, creamery, cut from tubs, lb., 29 to 31c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 25 to 29c; cheese, part skim, lb., 18 to 19c; eggs, farmers' delivery, doz., 45 to 49c; eggs, local, fresh, sold from stores, doz., 40 to 44c; broilers, lb., 38 to 40c; chickens, lb., 45 to 50c; fowls, lb., 30 to 32c; apples, bu., 60c to $1; corn, Golden Bantam, doz., 10 to 15c; celery, bch., 10 to 12c; beans, shell or green Lima, lb., 7 to 8c; spinach, new crop, pk., 28 to 30c; pears, ½ bu., $1; plums, ½ bu., $1.

F. A. C.

Rochester, N. Y., Markets

Roots and Vegetables.—Beets, doz. bchs., 20 to 30c; beets, bskt., 40c; broccoli, 8-qt. bskt., 50 to 75c; cabbage, doz. heads, 60 to 75c; cantaloupes, doz., $1.50 to $4; carrots, doz. bchs., 25 to 35c; carrots, bskt., 40c; carrots, bu., 75c; cauliflower, doz. heads, $1.50 to $2.50; celery, crate, $2.50 to $3; celery, doz. bchs., 60 to 75c; cucumbers, bu., 25 to 30c; cucumbers, h.h., doz., 50 to 75c; green beans, 12-qt. bskt., 40 to 50c; Golden Bantam corn, doz., 10 to 15c; Evergreen corn, doz., 12 to 15c; green onions, doz. bchs., 25c; green peas, bu., $1.75 to $2; horseradish, lb., 8 to 10c; kohlrabi, doz. bchs., 50c; lettuce, Boston, head, crate, $2 to $2.25; lettuce, curly, crate, $1.25 to $1.50; lettuce, curly, doz. heads, 50 to 60c; Lima beans, lb., 25 to 30c; onions, yellow, bu., 90c to $1; parsley, doz. bchs., 20 to 25c; peppers, green, 12-qt. bskt., 40 to 50c; peppers, red, 12-qt. bskt., 75 to 90c; pickles, dill, crate, 40 to 50c; pickles, small, 100, 20 to 25c; potatoes, bu., 60 to 65c; pumpkins, doz., $1.50; radishes, 100 bchs., 50 to 75c; radishes, doz. bchs., 10c; romaine, doz. bchs., 50c; spinach, bu., 50 to 75c; Summer squash, doz., 25 to 30c; tomatoes, 12-qt. bskt., 17 to 20c; turnips, bskt., 30 to 40c; watercress, doz. bchs., 40 to 50c; wax beans, 12-qt. bskt., 40 to 50c.

Fruit. — Apples, Duchess, bskt., 40 to 50c; Maiden Blush, bskt., 40 to 50c; Yellow Transparents, bskt., 40c; blackberries, crate, $5.50; crabapples, bskt., 50c; elderberries, 12-qt. bskt., 30c; gooseberries, 12-lb. bskt., 50c; peaches, South Haven, 8-qt. bskt., 50c; peaches, Rochester, 8-qt. bskt., 50 to 60c; peaches, Carman, bskt., 25 to 40c; pears, Clapp's Favorite, bskt., 50 to 60c; pears, Sheldon, bskt., 50 to 60c; plums, Bradshaw, 8-qt. bskt., 60 to 75c; plums, yellow, 8-qt. bskt., 50c; plums, Japan, 8-qt. bskt., 75c.

Live Poultry.—Broilers, lb., 20 to 25c; fowls, heavy, lb., 20 to 23c; fowls, light, lb., 18 to 20c; roosters, lb., 20c.

Butter and Eggs.—Eggs, grade A, in crates, 28 to 30c; eggs, small lots, doz., 32 to 35c; butter, country crock, lb., 25c; butter, unsalted, lb., 26c.

Boston Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

Nearly all produce has sold moderately well at Boston during the past week. Apples have been in heavy supply with price weakness resulting. Celery and cucumbers have sold slowly. Potatoes weakened slightly. Offerings of tomatoes were moderately heavy and prices suffered accordingly. Eggs and poultry were firm. The wool market was quiet with prices generally unchanged.

Apples. — Supply moderately heavy, demand good. Native various varieties ordinary 35 to 75c. Gravensteins best mostly 75c to $1.25, few large fancy $1.50 to $1.75. Wealthy large fancy $1 to $1.50 std. bu. box. N. J. Wealthy U. S. Com. 2½-in. mostly 50c bu. bskt.

Beans.—Supply moderate, demand good on best. Native wax and green 75c to $1.50, few $1.75; shell $1.50 to $2.50; Lima $1.50 to $2.50 std. bu. box.

Beets.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native 18 bchs. 40 to 65c std. bu. box.

Cabbage. — Supply moderate, demand fair. Market weaker. Native white 60c to $1, few fancy Danish $1.10 to $1.25 std. bu. box. N. Y. Danish best $1 to $1.15, poorer lower 90 lbs.

Carrots.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native 18 bchs. best 50 to 75c; cut off 50 to 85c std. bu. box. N. Y. cut and washed mostly 50c bu. bskt.

Celery.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native 18 bchs., $1.25 to $1.75, few $2 std. bu. box. N. Y. 2-3 crate, no sales noted.

Corn.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native yellow ord. 50 to 85c, fancy $1 to $1.25 std. bu. box.

Cucumbers.—Supply moderate, demand poor. Native outdoor mostly 50c to $1, few fancy higher std. bu. box. N. Y. 50 to 60c, pickles $1.25 bu. bskt.

Escarole.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native 35 to 50c std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native 18 heads outdoor 35 to 75c, few 85c std. bu. box. Calif. 4 to 5 doz. heads $4.50 to $5 crate. N. Y. 24 heads best $2.50, poorer $2 crate.

Onions.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native yellows 75c to $1 std. bu. box. Mass. yellow mostly $1, few $1.10 50 lbs. N. Y. $1.10 to $1.15 50 lbs.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native 75 to 85c std. bu. box. Me. 100 lbs. $1.10 to $1.20; N. J. 100 lbs. $1.25 to $1.35 bag.

Romaine.—Supply moderately light, demand good. Native 12 to 14 heads 50 to 75c std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good on best. Native 35 to 75c, few 85c std. bu. box.

Squash.—Supply moderate, demand good. Summer 14 to 20 squash 50 to 85c std. bu. box. Turban $1.75 to $2.25 bbl.

Tomatoes. — Supplies moderately heavy, demand good on best. Native hothouse 2 to 4c, outdoor 25 to 60c ½ box. Trellised 20 to 25 lbs. 25 to 75c, few $1.

Hay. — Supplies moderately light, demand fair. No. 1 Timothy $21.25; Eastern fine $16.75; clover mixed, red, $20 ton.

Butter.—Market firm, creamery extras 28¾c. Firsts 26 to 28½c. Seconds 23 to 25c lb.

Eggs. — Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras 42c. White extras 36 to 40c. Fresh eastern 32 to 34c dozen.

Poultry.—Dressed. Supply moderately light, market firm. Fowl 4 to 5 lbs. 26 to 28c; 3 to 3½ lbs. 21 to 23c. Broilers 26 to 31c. Native 25 to 30c. Roosters 19 to 20c. Live poultry weaker. Fowl 22 to 24c. Roosters 14c lb. Leghorns 20c. Broilers 22 to 25c.

Cheese.—Market firm. Twins N. Y. held, 23 to 25c. Fresh 16½ to 18c. Western held 22 to 24c. Fresh 16 to 17½c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea $5 to $5.50. Calif. small white $5 to $5.50. Yellow Eyes $7 to $7.50. Red kidney $8.50 to $9. Lima $7.50 to $8 100-lb. sacks.

Wool. — Market quiet. Demand moderately light.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 25 to 26½c; clothing, 20 to 21c; ½ blood, combing, 24 to 25c; clothing, 19 to 20c; ⅜ blood, combing, 23c; clothing, 21 to 22c; ¼ blood, combing, 22c; clothing, 21 to 22c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 62 to 65c; clothing, 50 to 53c; ½ blood, combing, 53 to 55c; clothing, 42 to 46c; ⅜ blood, combing, 43 to 45c; clothing, 38 to 40c; ¼ blood, combing, 38 to 40c; clothing, 36 to 37c; Terr. fine, 62 to 65c; clothing, 53 to 55c; ½ blood, combing, 56 to 60c; clothing, 47 to 51c; ⅜ blood, combing, 50 to 53c; clothing, 45 to 48c; ¼ blood, combing, 45 to 47c; clothing, 37 to 41c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs.—Supply about normal, market mostly $1 lower, demand very slow. Bulk of sales $6.50 to $7.

Cattle. — Supply slaughter cattle and vealers about normal, market very weak and draggy on all classes, cows and bulls weak to 50c and $1 lower; vealers 50c and $1 lower, demand generally poor.

Cows.—Common and medium $2 to $4, low cutter and cutter $1.50 to $2.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium $2 to $3.50.

Vealers.—Medium and choice $6 to $9; cull and common $4 to $6.

Sheep.—None.

Milk Cows. — Supply light, market about steady with last week, few selected choice $140, demand very slow. Choice, head, $110 to $130; good, $80 to $110; medium $50 to $80; common, $40 to $50.

Phila. Produce Market

(Supplied by the Bureau of Markets, New Jersey Department of Agriculture.)

Best quality apples and pears held steady during the past few days on the Philadelphia wholesale fruit and vegetable market. Wealthies from nearby sections in ⅝-bu. baskets sold for 25 to 40c, while various other varieties brought 50 to 75c, with a few extra fancy higher. Grapes from the Hudson River Valley were slightly lower, while the seedless varieties from California were somewhat firmer, due to a better demand. Cantaloupes were in relatively heavy supply, and the market was weaker. Maryland standard crates of 36's brought 25 to 40c with a few higher. Honey-balls and honey-dews were about steady with few price changes. Peaches were in heavy supply with fair demand and the market barely steady for strictly fancy yellow stock; white varieties moved slowly at lower prices. Movement out of New Jersey is at its peak and New York and Pennsylvania offerings were also heavier than the week previous. Good quality Elbertas brought 25 to 40c per ⅝-bu. basket, with a few fancy higher. Among the citrus fruits, lemons met a good demand due to the return of some hot weather and prices advanced. The quality of the offerings of string beans and Lima beans varied considerably, with the result that the price range was correspondingly wide. The best beans sold well at 90c to $1.35 for both round and flat string beans, while Limas were mostly $1.50 to $2 per ⅝-bu. basket. Cauliflower was in liberal receipt both from the West and from the Catskill section, and the market was somewhat lower. Cabbage was also in heavy supply and sold slowly at steady figures. Celery was in relatively light receipt and brought higher prices. Good quality sweet corn continued to arrive in moderate amounts and prices were steady for the top grades. New Jersey sacks of yellow brought 75c to $1.25. The quality of the lettuce receipts from nearby was irregular and price quotations hard to determine. California Iceberg sold for $4.75 to $5.25 per crate of four to five dozen heads. New York State Big Boston was mostly $1.75 to $2 per crate of two dozen heads. The white potato market held about steady with supplies light, but increasing from the late producing sections. New Jersey 100-lb. sacks brought $1 to $1.05 with a few sales higher. Sweet potatoes were in heavier supply from Virginia, and prices declined sharply from the high prices of the beginning of the season. Tomatoes were in lighter receipt as the season is over in some sections, and the market worked itself higher. New Jersey ⅝-bu. baskets sold for 30 to 50c for good quality offerings with a few as high as 75c, while poor fruit continued dull at 15 to 25c.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Fresh eggs of fancy quality continued to be scarce on the market during the past week. Demand was fairly active and absorbed the limited offerings at steadily advancing figures. The season of light receipts and higher prices is now at hand, and from this time until after Thanksgiving producers will look for better figures for their products. Fresh extra firsts maintained the price level of last week and most sales were made at 24½c per dozen. Fresh firsts were sold for 21c per dozen, while fresh seconds were mostly 18 to 19c per dozen. Some of the undergrades still continue to show heat damage. Receipts were heavier than the week before and totaled 30,089 cases for the week. Storage stocks are lighter than a year ago, and with the out-of-storage movement taking place the market for storage marks is ruling firm.

Live poultry continued in light receipt and the market was steady to firm. Demand and trading was only fair, but the light supplies were moved without much difficulty. Colored fowl brought mostly 27c per pound, while Leghorns were quoted at 17 to 18c. Leghorn broilers were mostly ordinary quality and met a slow demand at 25 to 27c per pound. The dressed poultry market was also slow with demand limited largely to fancy stock. Large fowls continued to move fairly well but ordinary quality marks were slow. Chickens were in plentiful supply for the limited trading and most sales were made at 36 to 38c per pound. Old roosters held steady at 15 to 18c while ducks brought 18c for fancy young stock.

J. M. F.

Events of the Week

Dole and Taxes.—The new English government has arranged for a $400,000,000 credit (loan), one-half of which goes to France and the other half to America. From a statement made by Thomas W. Lamont of the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co., it appears that the American share of the credit will be furnished by 110 American bankers headed by J. P. Morgan & Co. This $200,000,000 will be available to the British government at any time, but it will not be drawn at any one time and the whole of it may never be drawn. The credit arrangement runs for one year. The English government will issue bills, similar to our treasury bills, and these will be purchased by the syndicate of American banks as issued.

For the $200,000,000 French loan, the English government will immediately issue $100,000,000 of one-year English government bonds, and these will be sold through the French banks on behalf of the English government. The interest rate will be 4½ per cent. The other $100,000,000 portion of the French credit will be in the form of a French banks' loan.

The purpose of the loan is to stabilize the sterling exchange which has recently been weak in foreign exchanges. This means to maintain the pound sterling (the English money unit) on a gold basis. The immediate need of the loan has been caused by the enormous cost of the "dole" system adopted by the recent Labor government of England, and the difficulty of raising sufficient funds by taxation to meet the government expenditure including this large unemployment fund. The present coalition government by co-operation of the three political parties is for the purpose of correcting the condition by cutting down expenses and imposing new taxes to balance the expense budget.

A New Law.—The New York Legislature at the special session passed and the Governor signed the bill to empower the Hofstadter Committee to exempt witness testifying before it from prosecution on testimony so revealed. With this exemption the witness is required to answer questions by the committee's attorney. If he refuses to do so, he may be sent t ojail for contempt.

More Graft Probes. — Governor Roosevelt has opened the door for the New York Legislature to investigate government in the up-State cities and local jurisdictions. There has been some political sparring on both sides as to just what localities are to be investigated. Leader Macey of the Republican State Committee made a comprehensive suggestion to investigate crime and graft wherever it is found, and this is probably the direction the legislation will take. In the meantime Controller Treman in the regular work of checking up on local financial affairs has discovered some substantial irregularities in Columbia and Monroe counties, and caused the funds which disappeared to be replaced.

Unemployment. — The Governor of New York has recommended a fund of $20,000,000 to be spent by the State for relief of the unemployed. He suggests that the money be raised by a 50 per cent increase of the State income tax of either the year 1930 or 1931. The State leaders of both parties are agreeable to the suggestion in principle and the project will probably be put through in some form. Here again there is some differences as to details. The Governor wants the privilege of appointing a special commission to handle and disperse the funds. The legislative leaders want the exacting State authorities to handle it. All of which indicates that there is more in the project than a mere desire to feed the unemployed.

High Legal Fees. — It appears that the legal expense of the State Banking Department in the closing of the Bank of United States already amounts to $300,000. The chief counsel has received $100,000 and his first assistant $50,000. The expenses come out of the assets of the bond, and, of course, ultimately out of the depositors, who, if the bank is liquidated, may get less than 50 per cent of their deposits. It just seems that the State could find competent attorneys to do such legal work at a more reasonable expense. While such expenses are permitted State efficiency leaves much to be desired.

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CHAS F. EWING Rt. 2 McCLURE, PA.

HUSKY BABY CHICKS
Cash or C. O. D.
Barred and White Rocks.....$9.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed..... 8.00 per 100
Prepaid live arrival guaranteed
J. A. BAUMGARDNER Box 2 Beaver Springs, Pa.

ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS
Wh. Wyandottes, Wh. Rocks & Bar. Rocks, $9 per 100; Heavy Mixed, $7.50 per 100. We ship C. O. D. or cash — 100% del. guar.
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PREMIUM CHICKS Barred Rocks for Winter Broilers. Leghorns hatched on order. Low prices. Safe delivery.
LAYWELL FARM HATCHERY, R. 5, BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

Baby Chicks—$8 per 100 up
Thousands hatching daily. Fourteen breeds. Sent collect. Postpaid live delivery—prompt shipment. STARTED CHICKS priced according to age. Send for folder.
Schoenborn's Hatchery, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

PURE BRED CHICKS Barred Rocks.... 8c R. I. Reds..... 8c Mixed..... 7c
100% live delivery guaranteed. Cash or C. O. D.
Herbster's Poultry Farm, Box A, McClure, Pa.

Giant Bronze Turkeys
High-Grade Show and Utility Stock of excellent type and color, more than two thousand young birds from which to make your selection. Visit us if you can—or let us select the birds you need for next year's breeding.
ASH GROVE FARMS Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Ventilating Henhouse

I have several henhouses of various sizes that I would like to ventilate. The smallest is 360 square feet of floor space, and the largest is 1,000 square feet. These are well built. Will ventilation alone keep the coops dry in cold weather or is artificial heat necessary?
New York. W. T.

The best method of ventilating these poultry houses will depend upon their construction. If of the ordinary type, long and narrow, it is probable that what is called the open-front system will be best. This consists in making all walls but the front air tight and having sufficient window openings in the front, with a southern or southeastern exposure, to effect an interchange of air that will remove surplus moisture from the building. There is no definite amount of opening to be prescribed, perhaps from one-fourth to one-third of the front open, with cloth covered frames that can be raised to keep out driving storms. The tendency is always to have too little, rather than too much open space, with a view to saving interior warmth.

It should be remembered that it is not warmth that the fowls need but a reasonably dry atmosphere and that a cold, dry air is far preferable to a moist warm one. Absolute dryness is not to be expected unless the number of fowls is small for the space occupied, but there are few buildings that cannot be kept sufficiently dry by the open-front method. Artificial heat is a great help in keeping a building dry but it has never come into great favor, largely because of the increased expense and also because it should not be needed in a properly-built poultry house. An amount of heat that will prevent extreme drops in temperature within the building is helpful but most poultrymen get along without it.
M. B. D.

Infectious Bronchitis

I have been raising chicks for the last five year, and every year when they are about six weeks old, they get something like a cold in their head, and gasp for breath. I don't lose many of them, but they never quite recover from it as the old hens have it. Do you think they get this from the soil, as I have them on the same ground each year? I have it plowed, and seeded each Fall, after the pullets are in Winter quarters. I am particular about cleaning the brooder house and drinking dishes. Could this be infectious bronchitis? H. K.
New York

Infectious bronchitis is a disease of such severity that it is hardly to be suspected where only a few chicks are afflicted, even though some of the symptoms may be alike. Your chicks may suffer from a milder form of bronchitis following colds, and perhaps accompanied by a fungus growth within the air passages.

Open the mouths of a few choking chicks and look for cankers at the entrance to the windpipe or in the mouth. If found, remove them with a swab and paint with tincture of iodine. The young chicks should be kept in quarters away from the older fowls and in quarters either not used by other fowls or thoroughly cleansed before the chicks are placed in them.

Roupy germs from old birds may occasion disease in the young chicks. Even though runs are plowed each year, the soil may in time become so infested that simple plowing will not destroy its danger.

Where ground becomes so saturated with disease germs that it can no longer be used safely, raised wire floors of hardware cloth, upon which the chicks are kept, are now used but this is a precaution that should not be necessary if uncontaminated ground can be utilized and is to be advised only in cases of necessity. The annually recurring trouble with your chicks suggests the necessity of separation of young and old fowls and the use of clean ground for the growing stock.
M. B. D.

Feeding Moist Mash

We have about 300 hens. About a month ago we received about 170 or 180 eggs each day. Now we only get 70 to 80. When we give them mash and scratch they do not eat that half as fast as they use to. Some of them are going on neck molt. T. Z.
New Jersey.

It is the practice of many poultrymen to begin the feeding of a moist mash in addition to the regular supply of dry mash kept before the hens when the mid-Summer slack in production begins. The regular mash is moistened with skim-milk or water and given in late afternoon in amounts that will be consumed within 15 or 20 minutes. The idea is to increase the amount of mash eaten by the hens and so to maintain production as long as possible. This moist mash does not replace the hopper or trough-fed dry mash, but is given in addition to it.
M. B. D.

NEBRASKA reports that grasshoppers ate the hardwood tongue out of a farmer's wagon. Wouldn't it be cheaper to offer them some of the new wheat? — Dallas Journal.

Beat the Molt, Start Eggs Coming

4. WHAT OTHER ADVANTAGES DO YOU FIND IN FEEDING PRATTS POULTRY REGULATOR? Any comments will be appreciated. (Check those advantages you notice in Regulator-fed birds)
Better appetites and digestion ..... yes
Greater fertility in hatching eggs ..... yes
Less loss from disease ..... yes
More Eggs from the same feed ..... yes
Better quality eggs ..... yes
More pep and vigor in the birds ..... yes
Quicker moult ..... yes

NOTE! $2 worth for $1 See Coupon

"Yes to Everything" says this feeder of 5000 white Leghorn Hens and 5500 baby chicks

"Does Regulating shorten the molt," we asked Zeller's Poultry Farm of Ohio. "Yes," was the reply. And "Yes!" was the reply to six other questions about increased egg production and flock health. See for yourself the answers above, just as we received them.

Don't expect the most eggs if you don't Regulate. It takes only two pounds of Pratts Poultry Regulator per 100 pounds of mash. And regardless of what mash you feed, the vegetable tonics and food minerals make a world of difference. Especially in the molt. Regulating provides extra minerals to build feathers. The tonics make birds feel peppy again—gets them back to lay while egg prices are high.

Special offer to demonstrate the remarkable power of Pratts Poultry Regulator. $2.00 value for $1.00. Take any lot of run-down hens, free them of worms by using Pratts N-K Capsules, and then add Regulator to their feed and watch it tone and build them up into profitable layers in a jiffy. Everything you need—$1.00 worth of Poultry Regulator and $1.00 worth of N-K Capsules—$2.00 worth of goods—*both for one dollar—use the coupon.*

Pratts Poultry Regulator

$2.00 Worth for $1.00
$1.00 Worth of Poultry Regulator AND A $1.00 Package of PRATTS N-K
(nicotine and kamala) Capsules for worms
Present this coupon with $1 to your dealer or mail to the Pratt Food Company, Dept. 182, Philadelphia, Pa. You receive: Two 4-pound packages Pratts Poultry Regulator AND one $1 carton Pratts N-K Capsules. $2 value for $1. (Prices are slightly higher in far west.)
Name .....
RFD..... Town..... State.....
GOOD ONLY IN U. S. A.
Note to Dealers: Honor this coupon when signed and presented with $1 for two 4-pound packages Pratts Poultry Regulator and one $1 size Pratts N-K Capsules. Mail coupons to Pratt Food Company. They will be redeemed immediately with new merchandise.

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
A Sensation for Broiler Raisers! We've been doing a lot of experimenting on CROSS-BRED CHICKS. We wanted a new chick, solely to make more broiler money than any chick ever before offered. We have it now!
HALLCROSS BROILER CHICKS
will bring the highest market prices, with a rapid and uniform growth hitherto unknown. Write for details and prices. Regular breed chicks also.
HALL BROS., *Poplar Hill Farm* Box 60 Wallingford, Conn.

Chicks That Live
FOR FALL AND WINTER BROILERS
All blood tested. Write for details and prices.
KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.
Box 10 Frenchtown, N. J.

Brookside Quality Chicks
ROCK BOTTOM PRICES

CASH or C. O. D.	50	100	500
Tancred Strain Leghorns	$4.75	$9.00	$42.50
Barred Rocks	5.50	10.50	50.00
R. I Reds	5.75	11.00	52.50
Assorted	4.75	9.00	42.50

Weekly hatches, prompt shipments, parcels post prepaid and safe delivery guaranteed.
BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM
Dept. R E. C. Brown, Prop. Sergeantsville, N. J.

QUALITY CHICKS

	Per 100
Tancred Strain White Leghorns	$6.00
Barred Rocks	8.00
S. C. Reds	8.00
Heavy Mixed	7.00
Light Mixed	6.00

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER, Box R, McAlisterville, Penna.

HEARTY CHICKS Hatched in a new Jamesway Electrically Controlled Incubator. Wh., Brd. Rocks, & R. I. Reds $9-100; Heavy Mixed, $8-100. Cash or C.O D. Write for prices of 600 & 1000 lots. Quality and live arrival guar. Cat. free.
PEOLA POULTRY YARDS Box 2 Beaver Springs, Pa.

Baby Chicks Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds for Fall and Winter broilers. Orders booked now for guaranteed delivery.
ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Delaware

Dr. Romig's Super Quality Chicks

Barred and White Rocks	$8.00—100
White Wyandottes	9.00—100
Heavy Mixed	7.00—100

100% prepaid live arrival. Ship C.O.D.
F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian, - Beaver Springs, Pa.

SEASON'S LOWEST PRICES

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Barred Plymouth Rocks	$2.50	$4.75	$9.00	$43.50	$85
W. Rocks, Reds, W. Wyan	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	90
Heavy Mixed	2.25	4.25	8.00	38.50	75

Postage paid and full delivered count guar. Order now.
For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks ULSH POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY Box R, Port Trevorton, Penna.

PAIGE'S QUALITY CHICKS
Bd. & Wh. Rocks, $8-100 Heavy Mixed, $7-100
100% live arrival guaranteed. Postage paid.
GEO. W. PAIGE - - Selinsgrove, Pa.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS
Free range grown. From selected 2 and 3-yr. old blood-tested breeders. Mar. & Apr. hatched, for immediate del.
THIELMAN LEGHORN FARM Ransomville, N. Y.

PULLETS—Trexler S.C.W. Leghorns
12 weeks old, ready to lay, and laying, large type free range stock, hatched from 24 to 26-oz. eggs.
TREXLER FARMS Dept. R Allentown, Pa.

Pullets S. C. WH. LEGHORNS—10 weeks and up. Reasonable prices. Range raised Circular. Bungalow Poultry Farm, C. H. Chandler Monmouth Jct., N. J. Phone Plainsboro, 628

100 FINE WHITE LEGHORN APRIL HATCHED PULLETS starting to lay at $1.50 each. Good Cockerels same price.
JAMES J. CUMMINGS Plymouth, New Hampshire

CHICKS C.O.D. 100 Rocks or Reds, $9; Leghorns $6.50; Heavy mixed, $7.50; Light, $6. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. LAUVER, Box 73, McAllisterville, Pa.

When you write advertisers mention The R. N.-Y. and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Whatever Is, Is Best

I know as my life grows older,
And mine eyes have clearer sight—
That under each rank wrong, somewhere
There lies the root of Right;
That each sorrow has its purpose,
By the sorrowing oft unguessed,
But as sure as the sun brings morning,
Whatever is—is best.

I know that each sinful action,
As sure as the night brings shade,
Is somewhere, sometime punished,
Though the hour be long delayed.
I know that the soul is aided
Sometimes by the heart's unrest,
And to grow means often to suffer—
But whatever is—is best.

I know there are no errors,
In the great Eternal plan,
And all things work together
For the final good of man.
And I know when my soul speeds onward,
In the grand Eternal quest,
I shall say as I look back earthward,
Whatever is—is best.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

*

THE spread of infantile paralysis this Summer caused the New York Health Department and the Academy of Medicine to send out the following information, in response to five questions frequently asked:

1.—What is infantile paralysis? A disease due to a filtrable virus which attacks the nerve cells supplying muscles; degeneration of these nerve cells causes paralysis.

2.—How severe is the present outbreak? From one-fourth to one-third as severe as in 1916; individual cases are less severe and the mortality rate less than half as high.

3.—What steps should parents take to protect their children from contagion? Keep them from crowds and from homes where there is sickness.

4.—What are the symptoms? Drowsiness, fever, headaches, vomiting and usually stiffness of the neck; followed usually a few days later by inability to move some set of muscles or an extremity.

5.—What should be done for a child attacked by it? Call a physician if the symptoms are shown.

*

PEPPER hash is always a popular relish. It calls for 12 sweet green peppers, six large or 12 small onions, 1½ cups sugar, three tablespoons of salt, one pint vinegar. Remove seeds from peppers and chop. Pour boiling water over them. Then put on cold water, let come to boiling point and drain. Add onions chopped, sugar, salt and vinegar. Bring to boiling point and put in jars and seal.

*

ACCORDING to the United States Public Health Service, some of the leading nutrition experts in the country have summarized a man's normal dietary needs, in order to enjoy health, as follows: One quart of milk, two salads, two liberal helpings of the leafy portions of green vegetables, one helping of any meat, and two eggs. He may add to this anything within reason that his appetite demands, including a liberal supply of bread, butter, fruit and various vegetables. It should be remembered, however, that if we eat more food than we need, the body stores up part of the excess as fat, and continued overeating leads to unsightly deposits of fat in the body. On the other hand, an insufficient amount of food leads to emaciation, even if all of the necessary dietary factors are present. We must, therefore, watch the quantity as well as the quality of the food we eat.

Seen in the Shops

All the shops are featuring brown shades for Fall wear. This includes all the shades from beige to the very dark shade called negre. The darker browns are often trimmed with beige or café au lait. One rich shade is called caroub. Brown velvet and brown satin are both appearing in afternoon dresses. The new brown felt hats often have a bright-colored fancy feather, coral, green or orange.

New satin dresses show diagonal lines in the yokes, and dolman sleeves with hand fagoting.

A fur-lined tweed coat with a big raccoon collar is ideal for the girl at college, or for comfort in country life. Very pretty coats cut with slenderizing lines lined with sable-dyed rabbit, the raccoon collar very large and full, were offered in August around $60, in misses' sizes, the colors brown, tan, green and blue.

The bandy-cap for sports wear is one of those close little hats so popular with young girls. Made of jersey, with a contrasting band to be worn twined around it, or separately for a tennis band, these little hats were seen for $2.95 in a great variety of colors. This fashion comes from England.

We noted a new Fall dress of silk crepe which had a braided collar made of silk and transparent velvet bands which fell in cowl drapery in front. A brown dress had a collar of brown velvet and red and eggshell silk. A black dress had a collar of black velvet, green and white silk.

Next in popularity to brown and the always fashionable black is green in a deep rich shade called highland green, which is rather similar to what we used to call hunter's green. We see this green combined with plaid, and also little green hats that are suggestive of Scotch caps. The Empress Eugenie, who claimed Scotch as well as Spanish ancestry, introduced Scotch styles and colors when she was France's arbiter of fashion.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

129 — Tailored Chic. Designed for sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38 and 40-in. bust measure. Size 16 requires 3½ yds. of 39-in. material with ½ yd. of 35-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

815 — For the Fall. Designed for sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yds. of 39-in. material with ¾ yd. of 39-in. contrasting and 5½ yds. of binding and ½ yd. of 1¼-in. ribbon. Ten cents.

510—Slimming Lines. Designed for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅜ yds. of 39-in. material with ⅝ yd. of 39-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

998 — For Smart Juniors. Designed for sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 yds. of 39-in. material with ½ yd. of 35-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

New Fashion Catalog, 10 cents.

Oiled Cucumber Pickles

Peel and slice cucumbers as for serving. For 50 medium sized cucumbers make a dressing of one cup of olive oil, half a cup of white mustard seed, half a cup of black mustard seed, one tablespoon celery seed, and one quart of vinegar. Sprinkle the sliced cucumbers with salt, and let stand over night. In the morning drain the cucumbers, put in a jar, and cover with the dressing. No cooking is required. If liked, one pint of onions, sliced thin, may be added. The onions are salted with the cucumbers in alternate layers, the mixture being drained in the morning just the same as the cucumbers alone.

A Progressive Garden Party

In our little village church we have a wideawake Sabbath school class called the "Forward Movers," which prides itself on introducing at least one new idea into the community each year. Sometimes we surprise ourselves and produce an idea even oftener than that, but we never intend to over-exert ourselves, and we feel that something exceptionally spicy once a year will meet with greater enthusiasm and get better results than a number of more ordinary features appearing at shorter intervals. It is possible that our successful idea of two years ago may contain a usable suggestion for some other small organization, so I pass it on.

It was a "Progressive Garden Party," and was so enthusiastically received that, by special request, we repeated it last year. To our great satisfaction we made more money on our second occasion than on the first. We also met with so many requests to make it an annual affair that we think we will, but if we do we shall try to introduce some little variation and surprise each time.

We have our ticket office in front of the church and the party starts from there in a train of from anywhere to 10 or 20 automobiles. Of course the automobile service is always donated by members of the class and their friends. This last year our tickets consisted of pretty little button-hole bouquets, which were pinned on each guest as he paid his fare of 50 cents. Then we had several very attractive young girls ready to lead the way to the waiting automobiles. As soon as the cars were all filled a signal was given and the procession started.

We have varied the season of our excursion each year, which in itself gives variety and, of course, we visit different gardens each time. The first year we went in rose time. This year it was when the Iris was at its best, and our first call was at the garden of the champion Iris grower of the village. She was a gracious hostess and took a keen delight in pointing out the 60 or 70 different varieties which are her joy and pride. Incidentally the hostess frequently makes a number of sales of roots, bulbs or seeds, and sometimes she donates a part of this money to the class which is, of course, greatly appreciated.

The excursion this Summer was especially directed to the rock gardens of the village. We have had quite an epidemic of these lately, and we took our party to some of the prettiest. I really think the rock garden craze is going a little too far. Some gardens I know which used to be lovely, so simple and dignified, with no crowding or jarring note, and with the emphasis on the lovely flowers, have been spoiled by the addition of elaborate rock gardens and pools which take up so much room that there is no place left for restful open spaces. I think the owners will soon tire of these elaborate artificial features, and go back to the older, simpler order, but the lost labor and expense is unfortunate.

One of the happiest features of our trip this year was our visit to a Catholic school which has beautifully landscaped grounds. There has not always been an entirely friendly relationship between the various religious organizations in our town, the more shame to us, but thanks to growing intelligence and broad-mindedness all around, the friendly feeling is growing fast, and such little exchanges of neighborliness as this help it mightily. We were all able to gain a great deal of practical information and some splendid ideas for planting from what we saw, and what we were told by the "Brother" in charge of the grounds. Several said the visit to this one garden was worth the entire price of the trip.

We visited seven gardens during the afternoon, and at the last stop the hostess, with the help of several members of the class, had prepared seats in the garden where we had delicious afternoon tea. Of course, we had to eat in relays, but that was easily arranged. The hostess led some of the guests through the garden while the assisting ladies served tea to others. Then places were exchanged and finally car after car drew up, gathered up its passengers and rolled away.

The committee gave a deep sigh of satisfaction and gathered together for another cup of tea as financial returns were reported and plans were suggested for another year.

"Let's have it in blossom time next year," said someone.

Our village is in a large fruit belt, and in blossom time it is like fairyland.

"Let's go in October," saird another, "and visit Mother Nature's own gardens on the hillsides and in the valleys."

Both suggestions were so good we scarcely know which to take. If we go in blossom time we shall serve tea indoors. If we go in October we shall make a woodland picnic of it. That will be more work, of course, but will be something quite new and different for those who take the trip, since many of them are older people who do not have cars, and to whom a personally conducted excursion is a real treat.

ELIZABETH BALDWIN.

A Sheaf of Gleanings

It was again my privilege to attend the Farm Women's Camp, from which I returned June 19. My sister and I were only ones from our town. The general camp routine was as in previous years, but camp was held in a different place, which was more interesting if one likes a change. This camp was across the lake from where we were last year. The cottages are set in the woods, dotted around here and there, and seemingly as much a part of their surroundings as so many giant mushrooms. Nearly all are built on the same general plan, with two bedrooms, bathroom and living-room, and small square porch under the roof. The living-rooms have stone fireplaces and are made cozy with gay curtains, rugs and wicker furniture. To all cottages, wide winding paths are cut through the ferns and woods plants. These paths were a delight to me because I always loved a cow path. One cottage larger than the rest is called the Castle. To this we were assigned with 10 other women, and such a jolly bunch! Life there was a continuous round of laughter. Old campers and new were together there, but all had the true camp spirit which makes us all put camp down on our year's program as something that can't be missed. We had several interesting and helpful talks, and most pleasant evening programs, two of which were a children's party and a costume party. Five campers acted upon the suggestion of one, and wrote camp songs which were used as a part of Friday's program on Visitors' Day, and which perhaps will be sung from year to year. The water did not lure me this year. There was a long steep hill to the lake shore, from where a motor boat transported the swimmers to the bathing beach. I preferred sitting with a book on a piazza that overlooked the lake. We had a bacon bat one night at the artistic stone fireplace by the shore, and afterwards an hour of song. It was a week full of recreation and inspiration, and now pleasant memories of this camp mingle with anticipation of another one next year.

The "book wagon" visited us one day and I took from it two books, "Mountain Verities," by Zephine Humphrey, and 'Dipper Hill," by Anne Bosworth Greene. I am reading the former which I find intensely interesting. And I wonder why? I think because it is written so intimately of simple things, vital things of life. It is the type of book I would like to write (but I know my limitations). The other one will be a book in the same class. It adds to the interest to know that these authors have homes in our own State.

Husband has been called to court again but this time county court. He isn't there so much as he is going and coming. One day I went with him and he wasn't drawn on the jury, so we came home via Rutland. The high lights of this trip were a restaurant dinner and a tour of the 5-and-10, for we are not making weekly trips to the city this year. A dinner in a restaurant? Oh, yes, I know we can't afford it! The 5-and-10 is a "snare and a delusion." It is a snare because it catches me in a net of temptation to buy (only 10c, you know) and a delusion because some things that appear to be bargains do not prove to be entirely so, and when I count up the total cost of purchases I discover that it amounts to much more than I could possibly have afforded in any other store. Nevertheless, the snare always catches me. There are several counters that you cannot drag me by—the dish counter, the stationery counter, the book counter, the jewelry counter and the picture counter. I found this day quite a treasure in a picture as I think. The coloring is good and it is a picture full of action. I found also a picture of "The Gleaners," and Lois is delighted with it for her room. I shall always buy pictures—it is something that I just cannot help doing.

You remember I spoke of sending "a gift a day" to a sick club member. At a club meeting we wanted to send her some message and we hit upon the idea of editing a little paper. We found this most interesting, and the paper is something she wants to keep always. It is named it "The Busy Booster Bugle." We took little items about the meeting and ourselves and wrote them up in true newspaper style with big flaring headlines. A baby was present and the headline read, "Helen Johnson Makes Debut in Society." One member told of finding a pie mislaid in the refrigerator (when not in actual use). This news suggested the caption, "Memory Failing—Age Given as Cause." One member had gone to another's home to borrow coffee before anyone was up. No one was the wiser until she returned the coffee. This was rich material for a paragraph entitled, "Case of Grand Larceny." Another member told of the breaking of a pyrex cake dish because one of the family was so excited over the prospects of a picnic supper. It had been packed in a precarious position at the top of the basket. Behold the heading, "Picnic Supper a Smashing Success." There were sprinklings of poetry and even two cartoons, one of "Busy Booster Husbands" (ours is the B. B. Club). Just try the idea out sometime and I'm sure you'll give yourself a heap of fun and the recipient will enjoy it more than much that costs money.

On Children's Day we took the babies to church and they behaved quite as we hoped they would. Betty is still reluctant about stepping off alone. Beth has been promoted to a crib. She had grown so tall that she had to lie "on the bias" in the basket.

We had 14 to dinner yesterday. My sister's family from town, and a little cousin who was visiting there came upon our invitation. A mess of peas the like of which (for size) they had never

seen before was the attraction of our part of the meal. They brought a freezer of ice cream for dessert. We often eat together, but it is always a company affair. And how much nicer this plan is, than the old-fashioned way which was necessarily more or less burdensome.

SUE BILLINGS.

We Indulge in Ices

Let's shut our eyes to the luscious fruits for a bit, put our conscience in our pocket, hide the preserving kettle in some very dark place, and enjoy an orgy of ice-cream making. We will then return to our fruit canning with renewed energy and keener interest. If you haven't a freezer that does its own freezing (no crank turning) then the ordinary kind does all right, just as it has for years past. A good family size holds four quarts, and any smaller amount may always be made in it, if desired. For general use, three parts cracked ice to one of rock salt is used. Pack ice and salt down firmly and fill in enough to come up a little higher than the contents of the can, which should never be more than three-fourths full, as freezing expands the measure. Replenish salt and ice as they melt and settle, being very careful that no salt or salty water gets into the can. The more salt used, the sooner the freezing will be accomplished. When "done," clean around the can cover, removing cover and dasher, place the clean cover back on, with the axle-hole closed with a clean cork stopper, repack with ice and salt, cover with a thick heavy cloth or blanket, and allow to set several hours to improve flavor and texture.

Which of these many varied recipes will you try for yours? So many delectable ice creams have plain vanilla for a base, we will look over a number of rules for making just that. They follow:

Guernsey Vanilla Ice Cream or Philadelphia Ice Cream.—This is an all-cream mixture, simple to make, and as fine as any cream. Scald four cups of thin cream, stir into it seven-eighths of a cup of sugar, a pinch of salt, and let cool. Then add three teaspoons of vanilla and freeze. Allow to stand to ripen nicely before serving.

This recipe may be chosen when you haven't the quart of cream, and half milk may be substituted. It will be just as nourishing, as two eggs are added. Heat two cups of cream and two of sweet milk to the scalding stage, add one level teaspoon of cornstarch mixed in a little cold milk, and an eighth of a teaspoon of salt, and cook until it thickens, then stir in two fresh eggs well beaten and one and a fourth cups of sugar. Cook just a bit, then take off, cool and stir in two and a half teaspoons of vanilla. Freeze.

Short of cream, and with but one egg in the pantry, then you needn't worry, for here is a recipe made for just such an emergency: Heat one cup of cream and three cups of milk to scalding, stir in two-thirds of a tablespoon of flour mixed with a little milk, one-fourth of a teaspoon of salt, and cook until it becomes thickened. Then add two-thirds of a cup of sugar, one fresh egg beaten, and let cook just a wee bit, remove from fire, add four teaspoons of vanilla when cool, and put into the freezer.

Supposing you have quantities of milk that is not very rich, and you have a nice big flock of hens, and so have plenty of eggs. Then this recipe was made for you: It calls for all milk, no cream, and plenty of good fresh eggs, and it is good, too. Heat five cups of fresh milk to scalding, stir into it three-fourths of a tablespoon of flour and one-fourth of a teaspoon of salt dissolved in a little cold milk, and cook until it is thickened. Beat three fresh eggs and one and one-fourth cups of sugar and stir into the milk, letting cook a little, then take off, cool and flavor with 2½ teaspoons of vanilla. Freeze as usual.

Here is a different one that is rich and very good: Heat four cups of cream and one cup of milk to scalding point, beat four egg yolks with one and one-eighth cups of sugar and one-fourth teaspoon of salt, and mix into the heated cream, letting it cook a few seconds, remove, cool, add three teaspoons vanilla.

A tasty dressing for a vanilla ice cream is chocolate sauce: Melt one square of chocolate, stir it into a cup of hot milk, add a teaspoon of melted butter, a third of a cup of sugar, and a shake of salt. Add half a teaspoon of vanilla when cold. Pour over the cream for each serving.

Our druggist says that chocolate ice cream outsells all other flavors with his trade. We like it, too, so will put it in. Here's an all-cream one. Heat four cups of good sweet cream until it shows wrinkles around its eyes, add two squares of chocolate melted in a fourth of a cup of hot water and one and one-eighth cups of sugar. Cool, and stir in two teaspoons of vanilla.

Here is one with eggs and a little gelatine: Scald two cups of sweet milk, add one and a third cups of sugar, one-fourth teaspoon of salt, four tablespoons of melted chocolate rubbed in a little milk, and two beaten eggs, and cook part of a minute, or until it thickens a little, stirring. Take off and add three teaspoons of soft moistened gelatine, cool, and when partly frozen, fold in four cups of cream and finish the freezing.

Now for a coffee custard one; this has eggs and no cream. Heat to boiling point four cups of milk and one cup of good strong coffee. Add one and one-fourth cups of sugar, one-fourth of a teaspoon of salt and three teaspoons of cornstarch dissolved in a little cold milk, and cook until thick. Add four nice brown eggs well beaten, cook a bit longer, cool and freeze.

And here is one made with tea: Scald four cups of thin cream with three-fourths of a cup of strong tea infusion. Beat four fresh eggs with a cup of sugar and a shake of salt, add to the cream, cook until thickened (but not long enough to coagulate the eggs), remove from fire, cool and freeze.

We must have a lemon ice cream in this list, for everyone likes it, so here is this one: Let the sliced rinds of five lemons stand in their juice long enough to flavor a little, then drain them out, strain the juice, mix in 2½ cups of sugar, and add to four cups of cream (not heated).

Put on a quart of water with the rinds of six oranges and of one lemon and cook enough to flavor a little, then remove the rinds, put in two cups of sugar, boil three minutes for a syrup, add the juices of oranges and lemon and, when partly frozen, fold into the mixture three stiffly beaten egg whites. And you will have a fine orange ice.

Now try a peach-lemon ice cream. Guess we'll add some orange, too. We will take four oranges, two lemons and three canned or freshly stewed peaches. Mash the peaches until fairly fine, mix them with 2½ cups of sugar, two cups water (or of syrup, if canned ones), then with the lemon and orange juice and lastly with two cups of rich cream, and freeze.

Pineapple-orange custard you will find smacking good. This is the rule: Scald a quart of rich milk, add to it two tablespoons of cornstarch (level) dissolved in a little milk, an eighth of a teaspoon of salt and cook until it thickens. Then add three well-beaten eggs, cook a few seconds, cool and stir into it the juice of three oranges mixed with a cup and a half of sugar and a can of crushed pineapple. Freeze.

Here's an apple ice cream: Cook tart apples until soft, sift and measure two cups of the pulp. Let the rind of one lemon soak in the juice of two lemons to flavor a bit, then add the juice with two cups of sugar to the apple and mix with a quart of scalded and cooled cream. Beat two egg whites and mix in last. Freeze.

Doesn't walnut ice cream sound tempting? You'll like it. And you make it this way: Make a syrup by boiling together a cup of sugar with half a cup of water for a few minutes and when cold, stir it into four cups of cream. Chop a third of a cup each of English walnuts, almonds and filberts, add half a teaspoon of salt, two teaspoons vanilla, and half a teaspoon of almond extract and stir all into the syrup-cream mixture and freeze.

And strawberry ice cream is too good to leave out. Here is the recipe: Drain the syrup from a pint of canned berries and mix it with two cups of heavy cream and three-fourths of a cup of sugar. Mash the canned berries and add to the above, saving out a few whole ones to stir in last. Freeze.

Banana ice cream is rich and luscious, and this fruit is procurable over a long season. For this, scald, until it skims over a bit, five cups of cream, add a shake of salt and one and a third cups of sugar and stir well. Take the skins from five firm ripe bananas, scrape off any outer fiber, and mash to a smooth pulp with a wire masher. Stir in the juice of a large lemon and mix with the sweetened cream. Freeze as usual.

Doesn't macaroon ice cream make you think of parties? It's good enough to serve at the daintiest one. We know you will like it. To make it, crumble with a rolling-pin one dry sugar cooky and enough dry macaroons to make one and a third cups of macaroon crumbs. Mix them with seven-eighths cup of sugar, one-eighth teaspoon of salt. Then stir three-fourths teaspoon of almond extract and the same of vanilla into four cups of rich cream, combine all, and freeze.

Now for a cafe parfait, whose recipe runs thus: Dissolve a cup of sugar in one and one-eighth cups of hot strong coffee, let cool, and add one and one-eighth cups sweet milk and a bit of salt. Whip two cups of heavy cream and beat the others into it. Pack in a mold, letting stand three or four hours. (Do not freeze a parfait by turning in freezer, as in ice creams.)

Some fine day try a maple mousse by this: Dissolve three teaspoons powdered gelatine in two tablespoons cold water, add a cup of hot maple syrup and stir over ice until cool and thick. Into this, fold the "whip" from four cups of cream, put in a mold, pack in ice and salt, equal parts, let stand three hours.

O you frozen pudding! Everyone likes that. Rule: In three cups scalded milk cook three teaspoons cornstarch, wetted in cold milk, a cup of sugar, an eighth teaspoon salt until thick. Stir in three beaten eggs, stir a bit, remove, cool and add, well chopped, one-fourth cup raisins, one tablespoon almonds, one tablespoon cherries, half a cup of preserved fruit, and a little Canton ginger, or any fruit desired. Freeze, but not too hard.

We must have an orange frappe, too. Here's one: Make a syrup of four cups of water and two cups sugar, cool, add two cups strained orange juice, juice of two small lemons, and freeze.

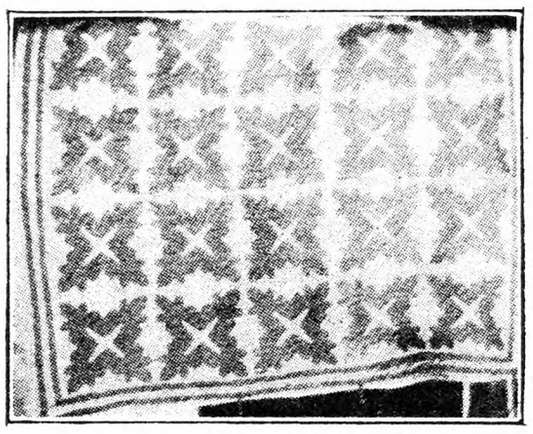
Rich and delicious is this coffee mousse: Beat the white of an egg, mix in a cup of sugar, pour into a cup of hot strong coffee. Cook till thick, cool, add two cups cream, one teaspoon vanilla, pack in ice for five hours.

Don't skip marshmallow parfait: Mix one tablespoon powdered gelatine in a little cold milk, then into one cup hot milk, add two-thirds cup sugar, stir over ice until it thickens, fold in one and three-fourths cups whipped cream, 12 fresh marshmallows cut in bits, and chopped candied cherries and nut meats, (to suit), previously soaked in grape-juice and one teaspoon vanilla. Pack in ice for four hours.

Cocoa mousse begs to be tacked on, so our heart weakens: Dissolve two tablespoons cocoa in a little boiling water, add rich milk for a pint, stirring in a cup of sugar. When cool add a pint of whipped cream, two teaspoons vanilla, pack in ice and salt for three hours.

FRANCES BLAKE.

Patchwork Pattern



Oak Leaf.—This pattern was made from a quilt that is 66 years old. The leaves are made of a leaf green and appliqued upon white muslin. The quilt we photographed was all in one piece, that is the muslin was not cut into squares but made the size the quilt was to be and the appliqued blocks placed in regular position. However, one can make the blocks as for another quilt and then join them. The border is made of strips of the green and white. Price of pattern 15 cents. The quilt pattern catalog is also 15 cents. This contains 63 pictures of old-time patchwork and applique quilts. Send orders to Pattern Department, Rural New-Yorker, New York.

Four Favorite Pickles

Pasadena Relish.—Fifteen ears Golden Bantam corn, one quart tiny cucumber pickles (or very small cucumbers chopped), two quarts diced ripe tomatoes, one pint onions sliced thin, six sweet red peppers, one quart cider vinegar, 1 lb. granulated sugar, ½ cup salt, two teaspoons each of celery salt and mustard seed, one large bunch of celery, ½ teaspoon turmeric powder. Remove husks from corn, drop into boiling water as you husk it. Let stand 10 minutes, drain and shave finely from cob. Chop tomatoes quite fine, run onions through food chopper, seed peppers and chop. Wash cucumbers, cut celery very fine, heat vinegar, dissolve sugar, add vegetables. Cook quickly till corn is tender, add salt and spices. Can quickly in hot cans.

Beet and Onion Pickles.—Allow one dozen tiny cooked beets to a pint jar, and for five pint jars, make a mixture as follows: Cook for 10 minutes three cups small white onions in hot water, and drain. Heat one quart best cider vinegar, one cup liquid beets were cooked in, 1⅓ cups sugar. Add drained onions to this, cook till onions are tender. Add two tablespoon salt, put a few onions in each jar, fill with beets, pour over boiling syrup and seal with good tops and rubbers.

Diet Beet Pickles.—Use very small red beets, pull off top, not too close, to avoid "bleeding." Wash and cook in slightly salted water till beets are tender. Drain and dip in cold water, rub off skins. Heat just to boiling point one gallon best cider vinegar, one teaspoon each of cloves, allspice and cinnamon (ground), ⅓ cup salt. Stir till salt is dissolved. Put warm beets in cans, add ½ teaspoon saccharin to vinegar. Pour over beets in cans to overflowing. Put on tops and rubbers and seal. Do not add saccharin till taken from stove.

Mixed Pickles. — Small green string beans, tiny yellow string beans, small tender carrots. Wash and scrape carrots, dice them in cubes. Wash, string beans. Use the small kinds, and do not cut them. Cook in separate kettles till tender. Drain and fill glass cans with equal parts of each. Make a syrup of one cup brown sugar, one cup granulated sugar, 1½ cups vinegar, one cup water. Add two sticks cinnamon broken small. While syrup is cooking put in each can one or two peppercorns, one teaspoon white mustard seed. Pour boiling syrup over vegetables to overflowing and put on rubber and tops. Seal and store in a cool dark closet. Use slightly salt water when cooking beans and carrots.

MRS. J. L. WAUSER.

Heavenly Hash

Six pounds crabapples, 6 lbs. sugar, 2 lbs. raisins, one pint vinegar, two teaspoons cinnamon, two teaspoons cloves, three oranges, cut up. Heat it all together and add the apples; cook for one-half hour, and seal in glasses.

MARJORIE COLBY.

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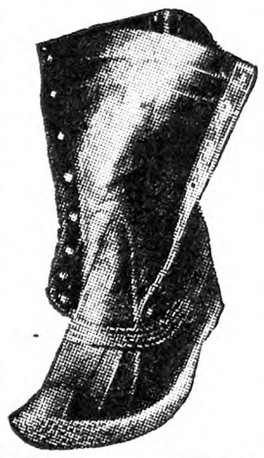

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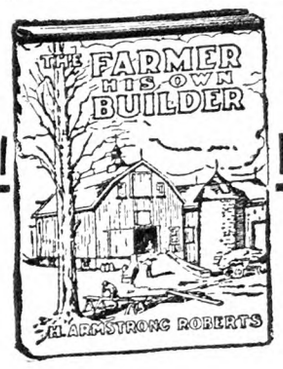

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Farmers who have had small sums to invest, and who have been attracted by the interest rate offered on bonds based on real estate mortgages, will be interested in the indictment of W. J. Moore, head of the American Bond and Mortgage Company, on an alleged fraud involving $58,000,000. The indictment was filed August 25 and contains 16 counts alleging fraud and 17 charging conspiracy. The indictment charges that the appraisals were exaggerated; that the net income of the properties mortgaged was misrepresented; that the principal of construction bonds was not withheld to complete construction as promised, and that bonds were sold after the owners had defaulted in payments. Buildings on which bonds were sold are listed as follows:

Albion Shore Hotel, Chicago	$365,000
Barton Apartments, Detroit	200,000
Broadway and 104th St., Apts., New York	850,000
Cadillaqua Apts., Detroit	160,000
Carolyn Park Apts., Mamaroneck	200,000
Central Park View Apts., New York	1,325,000
Carlton-Plaza, Detroit	600,000
Churchill, Chicago	930,000
DeLancey-Clinton Commercial Bldg., and Theaters, New York	1,250,000
Dwight Manor Apts., New York	585,000
Twenty East Cedar St. Apts., Chicago	1,475,000
Engineering Bldg., Chicago	3,500,000
Garden Court Apts., Chicago	200,000
Graemere Hotel, Chicago	1,800,000
Harbor View Apts., Chicago	900,000
Hudson Towers, New York	2,600,000
Jackson Towers, Chicago	1,600,000
Leverich Towers, Brooklyn	2,500,000
Lincoln Drive Apts., Philadelphia	1,750,000
Lincoln-Robey Bldg., Chicago	900,000
Martinique, Chicago	275,000
Miles Bldg., Detroit	1,425,000
New Whittier, Detroit	2,500,000
Ontario Mercantile Bldg., Chicago	165,000
Orville Court Apts., Detroit	190,000
Park Central Apt. Hotel, New York	10,500,000
President Monroe Bldg., New York	1,075,000
Pingree Park Apts., Detroit	130,000
Roosevelt, St. Louis	575,000
Sherman Apts., New York	1,600,000
Sherwin, Chicago	825,000
Spruce, Philadelphia	525,000
Sunny Court Apts., Chicago	150,000
Whitehall, Palm Beach	3,000,000

It is alleged that all of these are in default and, according to the attorneys, the bondholders will receive from 10 to 50 per cent on the dollar invested in them. It is because of this danger that we have been obliged to advise against any investment in such bonds unless the property was properly appraised and the mortgage did not exceed a fair risk for the property.

Miss Elba Benson, Ridgefield, Conn., was held for the September term of the Superior Court on August 19 on a charge of procuring money under false pretenses on a scheme which it is alleged she advertised to secure a partner in her chicken farm. Five complaints were entered against her. Charles H. Anderson, of New York, testified he had paid the woman $1,950 on the scheme. The others parted with sums of $2,000, $1,000, $950 and $100 respectively. The police said the woman operated under several aliases and had locked mail boxes at four different offices. The hearing was held in a local court with postal inspectors present.

I saw your reference to joint deeds, "tenants in the entirety" and "tenants in common." Our deeds read, John Doe, and Mary Doe, his wife. Is this correct or could children or brothers come in for a share at the death of one?
New York. THE WIFE.

Where it has been made clear as in the above case that the joint owners are husband and wife the construction is that they hold the property as "tenants in the entirety," and at the death of one the survivor automatically gains title to the entire property. To avoid any possible dispute, however, it is well to write it: "John Doe and Mary Doe, his wife, as tenants by the entirety."

If you have not already received the information, I wish to advise you that during the month of July the Raisin Brook Packing Company of Dundee, Mich., went into receivership. F. A.
New York.

This was one of the concerns selling breeding rabbits and contracting to buy back the product.

Two years ago I took a farm on shares for five years, believing that the lessor was the owner, as it had been in his family back to his grandfather, to son and this grandson. It now appears that this grandson has had a running lease of the farm, but is not the owner. It is claimed on behalf of the owner that $700 is due on rental, but the grandson says he has a counter claim. Now in case he does settle the claim, what is my position? Can they compel him to move, and if so with whom do I divide the proceeds of the farm as rent? T. C. A.
New York.

The grandson will be wise if he comes to an agreement with the owners provided he can make fair terms with them. Then your positions would not be changed.

The settlement would be wise for the owners, too. Otherwise they would be obliged to bring a suit for rental due and for possession of the farm. He could then put in his counter claim. A suit of this kind would take considerable time to determine. You could not be disturbed unless and until the court ordered a dispossess. Your lease, if verbal, would terminate with the dispossess of the grandson or at end of your present year, depending on circumstances not revealed in your letter, but in any event you would be entitled to your growing crops and to the privilege of making a lease with the new owner.

What guarantee has a depositor of getting his money out of a national bank which is a member of the Federal Reserve Bank? B. E. B.
New York.

The only guarantee a depositor has is the assets of the bank. Sometimes a bank may be short of ready money and yet have good assets well in advance of its obligations. In this case it is, of course, solvent. In such a situation the Federal Reserve Bank is in a position to advance cash on the good assets and the bank is then in a position to pay depositors. If, however, the present assets of the bank are less than the obligations, the bank is insolvent, and the Federal Reserve Bank assumes no responsibility for its member bank. The stockholders, however, are liable to an assessment equal to the par value of their stock and in case of liquidation this is some protection to depositors. The notes issued by the bank for circulation as money are protected by deposits with the United States Treasury. There can be no losses from national bank circulation of notes and, except for recent years, taken as a whole, losses by depositors in national bank failures have been little, and yet always a regrettable hardship to those to whom the losses come.

In 1918 coming from the army, I bought five lots on installment payments from the City and Suburban Land Trust. I made final payment November, 1922, and received warranty deed, which I had recorded. Later a whole tract of land, including my lots, was subject to a foreclosure suit by a previous owner. The foreclosure title was recorded later than my deed. Can the foreclosure judgment give my lots to the old owner? If so, have I any claim against anybody?
Connecticut. G. A. F.

The old owner evidently sold the tract to the City and Suburban Land Trust subject to a mortgage which covered the whole tract. Then it was cut up into lots and your lots were a part of the tract and subject to the mortgage on the whole acreage. The mortgage came ahead of your title. The title acquired by foreclosure is good, and your deed is worthless. Before making first payment you should have had the records searched. When you found that your lots were mortgaged you would not have signed the purchase contract. You have a claim against the City and Suburban Land Trust on the "warranteed" deed. If it is solvent you should be able to recover the value of your lots through a suit. We advise never to buy land without a careful search of title.

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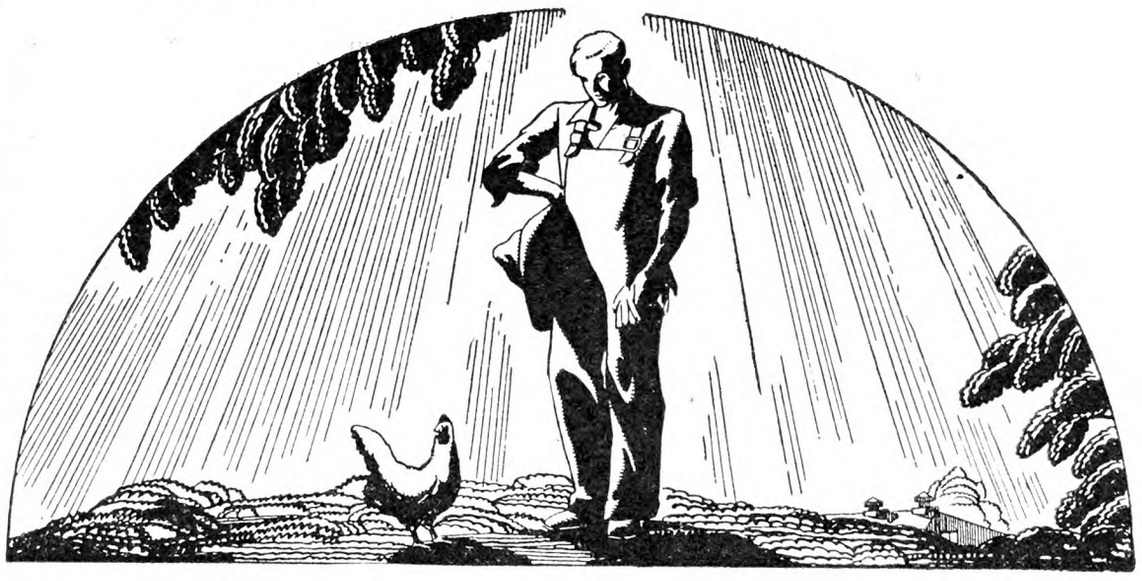

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Wooden Houses Attacked by Termites

Termites have been found in widely separated points in New Jersey, according to W. C. Krueger extension service engineer of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. These insects tunnel their way through the wood of buildings, honeycombing the timbers. Where infestations have been severe, even the studdings, floors and sides of wooden buildings have been reduced to mere shells by these industrious workers.

One method of attacking termites is to saturate the wood building materials with termite resistant oil or a wood preservative such as creosote. Another method is based on the knowledge that termites build and maintain enclosed communication tunnels from the infested building to the soil, where the pests go for moisture necessary to life. Damage from termites can be stopped by destroying these tunnels and preventing the construction of new ones. To prevent the construction of communicating tunnels, remove from the basement and around the house all pieces of wood that touch both the ground and that part of the house above the stone or concrete foundation. Set all supporting posts on a slab of concrete that is at least four inches above the solid concrete foundation slab. Grade stakes and wooden spreaders in walls and construction forms, if in place, often are used by termites to tunnel their way to a wooden structure. They should be removed as soon as their purpose is served.

The removal of all waste timber under unexcavated portions of wooden buildings also is advised. Where wooden stairs contact the ground, a concrete platform, completely breaking the contact between stairs and the earth, should be placed. If it is impossible to allow a wide margin of stone or concrete foundation between the earth and the wooden parts of the house, a copper or zinc strip, set into the concrete and extending out from it as a flanged shelf, will bar termites. Such a strip is desirable in all construction. Steel window sash, particularly in the basement, should replace wood. Dense concrete is essential to termite exclusion because the pests have been known to tunnel through the porous kind. These insects can penetrate lime mortar by dissolving it with their saliva.

THE KID: "Pop, how soon will I be old enough to do as I please?" The Old Man: "I don't know. Nobody has ever lived that long yet."—Troy Times.

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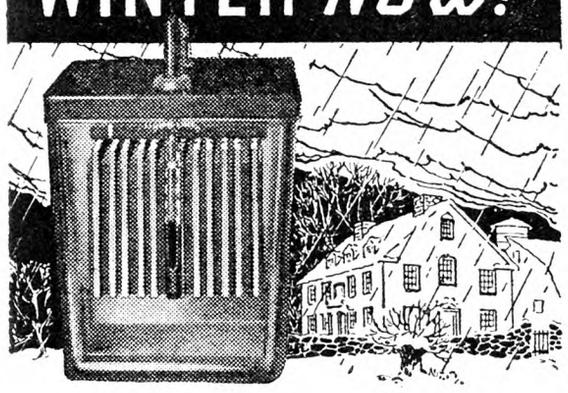

Don't let cold weather catch you with your light plant batteries lacking in power and "pep." Get summer performance and service all winter with a new set of Westinghouse Batteries *at sharply reduced prices.* Six sizes and types—special hydrometer cell with each set—Planté models sold under 10-year adjustment guarantee.

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LAND OPENINGS Farms in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. Improved farms, new land at sound investment prices. Write for FREE BOOK and details.

E. C. LEEDY Dept. 30, G. N. Ry. St. Paul, Minn.

STENCILS—STAMPS TOWNSON, 277 Main, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Oats Straw AND ALL KINDS HAY for sale. Carloads. James E. Dante, Jr., Cobleskill, N. Y

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—A white man and wife, not more than two children, September 15; man to care for two cows, two horses, 100 chickens and approximately 20 acres of land, half in lawn and pasture, remainder in garden 1½ acres, orchard ½ acre, and forage crops; situated in Lancaster County, Virginia, on the Rappahannock River; a good house furnished with electric lights and bath, one-half of eggs, butter and milk during eight months; owner occupies main house four Summer months, vegetable garden, young chickens, eggs and milk must be then available; wages $60 per month. Apply by letter or telephone to I. H. FRANCIS, 1520 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa., with references

BOY'S MATRON wanted for children's home, $50 per month, with maintenance; please state qualifications in full, age and religious preference, if any. Address S. J. DAVIS, Jonestown, Lebanon Co., Pa.

MOTHER'S HELPER, good girl or elderly woman, plain, country, near Kingston; no hard work. ADVERTISER 1520, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Woman, 25 to 45, good plain cook, general houseworker; some care year-old baby; two adults in family; good wages and home to right party; references required. Address ADVERTISER, P. O. Box 92, Cherry Valley, N. Y.

WANTED—Elderly woman to do housework on a farm; four in family. ADVERTISER 1519, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Reliable, refined, middle-aged woman as working housekeeper in modern home of family of three; to be considered as one of family; wages forty dollars per month. ADVERTISER 1538, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN, THOROUGHLY experienced in handling clean milk; married man preferred; must have first-class references. Address ADVERTISER 1553, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL OR WOMAN, white, for general housework, small family, good home; $40; send references. MATTISON, 118 Union St., Montclair, N. J.

WANTED—Experienced gardener, single; one who understands horses, cows and poultry; in replying give age and nationality. MRS. A. H. MATHEWS' FARM, R. H. Jansen, Supt., Brewster, N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced poultryman, private estate; furnished apartment; wife board help; references. ADVERTISER 1548, care Rural New-Yorker.

LADY, ELDERLY, Protestant, is offered kind home and moderate wages in exchange for light housekeeping in country. ADVERTISER 1551, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL WANTED—About 17 or 18, to help in care of good modern American home near New York City; unusual opportunity for advancement; must have experience in housework, ironing and care of healthy child; $20 to $25 monthly at start, advancement later; enclose your recent snapshot. Address ADVERTISER 1552, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, thoroughly experienced in incubation, battery brooding, egg production; one who can get results. Apply IDEAL POULTRY FARM, Springfield Road, Mountainside, N. J. Westfield 2-1629.

Situations Wanted

ORCHARDIST DESIRES permanent connection with good orchard or fruit farm, preferably one where some direct marketing may be done; has 12 years well-rounded experience, including all phases of production, handling labor, advertising and both wholesale and retail selling; also familiar with livestock, general farming and truck growing; age 31, good health, hard worker, small family, best of references; available January 1; due to keen interest and wide experience in such work should be able to both reduce expenses and increase income; willing to consider any type or size proposition. ADVERTISER 1530, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM MANAGER, commercial cattle and dairy specialist; 20 years' experience, highest references. BOX 269, Peekskill, N. Y.

FARMER, VACATIONIST, bachelor, 45, highly intelligent, educated, work 3 days for 6 days' board on your farm; anywhere. CRONAN, Box 11, Station A, Boston, Mass.

EXPERIENCED GARDENER, age 25 years, German, best references, single. ADVERTISER 1489, care Rural New-Yorker.

MALE TEACHER, college graduate, Christian, lover of rural life, desires school; sympathetic with children; no alcohol or tobacco. ADVERTISER 1501, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE; are you in need of a fully experienced, strictly sober man? Highest references. ADVERTISER 1510, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, SUPERINTENDENT, gardener, qualified farm manager; married; broad experience. ADVERTISER 1526, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, 50, MECHANIC, with several years' farm experience, not able to do heavy work, desires place on farm to work and be useful in exchange for a home; no liquor or tobacco. ADVERTISER 1525, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED FARMER, with the experience, energy and executive ability to handle any agricultural enterprise, open for engagement; competent, reliable, efficient. ADVERTISER 1523, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, AMERICAN, Protestant, married, life experience with thoroughbred stock, good buttermaker, best reference. ADVERTISER 1546, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG COUPLE, no children, likes to have position on a farm or estate; Holland nationality; good milkers and good workers. ADVERTISER 1522, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER-GARDENER; English; private place; 8, 5, 4½ years' references; wife work at anything. E. GREEN, 142 East 45th St., New York City.

YOUNG MAN would like position as under gardener or a chance to work with florist or nurseryman. W. D. S., Box 198, York Village, Me.

CARETAKER, MIDDLE-AGED, single, on private estate; will take interest, try to please owner; good character; appreciates clean place. ADVERTISER 1540, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, 55, WANTS work only on poultry farm; wages $15 month, board; no farming or milking. ADVERTISER 1541, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY MANAGER, single, American, college trained, expert incubation and brooding; thorough knowledge breeding, breeding by selection, line breeding, dry picking, dressing, caponizing, turkeys, ducks and waterfowl; specialist egg production; moderate salary; references. ADVERTISER 1542, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN, PROTESTANT, business woman, 40, educated, reliable, unencumbered, as home assistant (not servant) or secretary-companion; anywhere; immediately; references. ADVERTISER 1528, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, MARRIED, capable, reliable, open for engagement. ADVERTISER 1533, care Rural New-Yorker.

ABLE-BODIED, intelligent, English-American, single, 28, painting, caretaker, etc.; adaptable and responsible; anywhere. ADVERTISER 1534, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN would like a position as housekeeper. Address BOX 8, South Edmeston, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED FARMER-POULTRYMAN, single, 27, educated, clean habits, drives, conscientious worker, references, wants work on estate or modern farm. JOHN McCLEERY, 140 Main St., Brewster, N. Y.

AMERICAN WOMAN desires position general housework, cooking; $40. BOX 893, New Milford, Conn.

WOMAN WITH boy 11 desires a position on farm; understands all kinds of farm work. ADVERTISER 1539, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED as manager of estate or farming estate; 14 years last position; wife excellent cook; information on request. HARVEY WOOD, R. F. D. 2, Paterson, N. J.

WANTED POSITION—Dairy barn work, to take care cows, good milker, good with stock. GEORGE CRAMER, Box 138, Sidney, N. Y.

HOLLANDER, REFINED, educated, good housekeeper, cook, experienced; hotel, secretarial work, typist; excellent references. ADVERTISER 1544, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN-DAIRYMAN wishes position; seven years last place. 260 W. HUDSON ST., Elmira, N. Y.

DRESSMAKER, EXPERT, wishes position in private family, willing to do part housework; excellent references. ADVERTISER 1545, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER GENTLEMAN'S estate, middle-aged American, married, long experience with livestock, poultry, gardening, etc.; excellent reference. ADVERTISER 1547, care Rural New-Yorker.

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER for a reliable party on a farm by lady 35; good cook. Write to ALICE M., General Delivery, Middletown, N. Y.

AMERICAN, 27, WISHES farm work, some experience, prefer Cortland County. ADVERTISER 1550, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

MUSKRAT FARM. Owner, STANLEY HAVILAND, Route 3, Freehold, N. J.

90-ACRE DAIRY farm, beautiful location. PETER MEYER, High Falls, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Vermont 10-room attractive house, running water, 60 acres land, garage, barn, fruit trees, pleasant location; $1,200. W. C. BALLOU, Newfane, Vt.

IDEAL SMALL farm, 12 acres, two-story, six-room house, two porches, barn, garage, chicken house, etc.; close State highway; good markets; 5 acres blackberries; good income; one acre assorted orchard, balance trucking; price $2,500, half cash. J. M. GROSVENOR, Delmar, Del.

TOURIST LODGE, on Route 20, coast to coast, one acre, 10-room house, newly painted, maple shade; good place for gas station, roadside stand; price $2,100, $500 cash. ADVERTISER 1498, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM FOR sale in Monmouth County, N. J.; 109-acre fruit and truck farm; if interested, call or write WM. BROWN, R. D. 1, Box 132, Englishtown, N. J.

TWO 5-ACRE poultry farms, one with housing for 1,000, the other for 3,500; sell either very reasonable. Address OWNER, Box 158, R. D. 3, Vineland, N. J.

FOR SALE—Farm or store in Belleview, Fla.; for particulars write BOX 156, Belleview, Fla.

5-ROOM BUNGALOW, garage, near Asbury Park and beach; modern improvements; price $3,000, terms $500 down, balance mortgage. ADVERTISER 1524, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm on highway, within 150 miles New York City; suitable tourist traffic, poultry raising; house, modern conveniences; moderate price; state particulars. KEARNEY, 215 Haverford St., New Brunswick, N. J.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—30-acre farm, $100 down, balance $15 month; good 8-room house, barn; fine chance for private fish pond; price $1,500. E. FIFIELD, Quincy, N. H.

123-ACRE DAIRY farm, Chenango County, N. Y.; State road ¼ mile; fine village 4 miles; Binghamton and Norwich, easy drive; 50 acres tillage; 63 acres pasture; 10 acres woodland, small sugar bush; pleasant eight-room house; spacious dairy barn, 28-cow concrete stable; silo; milk house; buildings recently repaired and painted; price $2,500; investigate easy-payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

HOME, CHICKEN farm, 23 miles New York, 3 blocks station, 6 rooms, bath, hot-water heat, gas, electric light, city water; about one acre; 1,000 hens; paying business; $5,000 cash required. Owner, NEIL BROWNE, P. O. Box 385, Hillsdale, N. J.

WANTED—Gas station or site, rent or buy. ADVERTISER 1517, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Village poultry farm of 75 acres, including a sand and gravel bank of $2,000 net income yearly; located on State road near school, churches and factories; two-family house of 14 rooms; all improvements; one flat is rented for $40 monthly. ADVERTISER 1521, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM FOR SALE, bargain. BERNARD CLASSEN, Highland Lake, N. Y.

FLORIDA HOME wanted in exchange for free and clear New York State farm in good condition. ADVERTISER 1516, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—60-acre timber farm or exchange for Leghorn pullets or milking cattle. Write ARCHIE M. CHAPMAN, Ellicottville, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY a milk route. ADVERTISER 1527, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—125-acre farm, on State road, in heart of Del-Mar-Va; 7 acres in strawberries; will sacrifice for immediate sale; $1,000 cash, balance on easy terms. A. J. DASHIELL, Fruitland, Md.

SACRIFICE SALE, Vineland, N. J., four-acre poultry farm, fully equipped, stock included; five-room modern bungalow, on main highway; owner leaving State. ADVERTISER 1529, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED TO RENT or buy, easy terms, small poultry and garden farm, all equipped; electricity, water in house; good road. ADVERTISER 1531, care Rural New-Yorker.

100-ACRE FARM with retail milk route in county seat; stocked and equipped; over $400 receipts; $12,500, little cash needed. ADVERTISER 1532, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A 10 to 15-acre farm with house in good condition in New York State; Westchester, Putnam or Dutchess County; full particulars; reasonable. ADVERTISER 1535, care Rural New-Yorker.

WILL EXCHANGE for farm a modern home, all conveniences, near large city, in large town. Write ADVERTISER 1537, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm suitable for potatoes, some stock and chickens, with lake or swamp; prefer some timber; state full particulars and lowest price. ADVERTISER 1554, care Rural New-Yorker.

WILL SACRIFICE, sell or rent 2-acre farm, 5 dwellings, all furnished and improvements, main road, mile from village; Roscoe, N. Y. ADVERTISER 1543, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Large colonial house on main street in historic Cherry Valley; one of the best tourist or tea-room locations on Transcontinental Highway Route 20. RIPLEY HALL, Cherry Valley, N. Y.

FOR SALE or rent, new bungalow and 4 acres; two poultry houses; in South Jersey. S. HAMPTON, 746 Collingwood, Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—Eighteen-room house on corner of main line, has river front with riparian rights; good location for an inn, dancing, bathing or boating; 12 miles from Philadelphia, Pa.; one of the busiest locations in Burlington County, New Jersey; price $10,000, worth double. ADVERTISER 1549, care Rural New-Yorker.

Country Board

WANTED—Boarders in comfortable farm home (Pennsylvania), yearly guests, any age, also find a real home. ADVERTISER 1518, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY — Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $4.50; 120 lbs., $8.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

FINE HONEY—60-lb. can, here, clover, $5.20; two, $10; buckwheat, $4; two, $7.50; 10 lbs. within third zone, $1.75; buckwheat, $1.60. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL SWITCHES made from combings. LILA PRICE, R. R. 2, Canton, N. Y.

PURE HONEY—Clover, 5-lb. pail, $1; two, $1.80, prepaid third zone; 120 lbs. light amber, $8, not prepaid. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

CHOICE RASPBERRY honey, 5-lb. pail, $1.15 postpaid. LYMAN APIARIES, Rt. 1, Northampton, Mass.

SLEEP ON FRESH-PICKED balsam pillow filled with the sweet breath of the Adirondacks; helpful in asthma and hay fever; excellent gift for sweethearts and friends; refreshing for sick-room and shut-ins; cretonne cover, 2½ lbs., $1.35, postage paid; remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, No. 2, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

"DEPEW'S HONEY"—New clover honey, 60 lbs., $4.75; 120, $9. LAVERN DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

2,400-EGG NEWTOWN, double-deck, oil and gas heat, $150. H. L. WHITTENBERGER, 118 E. 10th St., Erie, Pa.

EUREKA POTATO digger, six-foot tractor hitch, mechanically perfect, little used; list price $140, for quick sale at $50. WAKE ROBIN VINEYARD, North Salem, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED—Power take-off for front of model T Ford. E. H. GOLDSMITH, Wilton, Conn.

WANTED — Second-hand corn fodder cutter, either hand power or knife style; give full particulars and price in first letter. JOS. L. PETRAK, R. D. 2, Ellwood City, Pa.

FOR SALE—Eastern Shore No. 1 sweet potatoes, $1 per bushel hamper; $3 per barrel; during September and October; f.o.b. Painter. G. W. WARREN, Painter, Va.

USED HARNESS cheap. H. SIMMS, Goshen, N. Y.

NO. 46 BUCKEYE electric 16,128-egg incubator, like new, by original owner; cheap for quick sale. H. L. WHITTENBERGER, 118 E. 10th St., Erie, Pa.

PURE HONEY, postpaid, clover, 5-lb. pail, $1; 2 pails, $1.80; buckwheat and amber, pail, 85 cents; 2 pails, $1.60; two 60-lb. cans, clover, $10 here. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

Autumn Chores in the Orchard

When these notes are printed the main apple harvest will be just around the corner. It will be possible to estimate within reasonable limits the total production and probable quality. This is the time to make a final check-up of the equipment and materials needed to expedite picking, grading and marketing.

Receptacles for picking, whether bags, baskets or buckets, should be repaired and replacements supplied. The importance of care in picking, to prevent bruising and stem punctures, cannot be overemphasized. Flexible, well-greased springs on truck or wagon used for hauling apples from orchard to packing-house will also reduce the amount of bruising.

Growers who sell to consumer or retail stores should now be able to determine what style and size of packages are likely to be most conducive to sales this season. Observation of the general trend of the size and package of apples most popular during the late Summer will give some hint as to the probable demand for the immediate weeks ahead.

Investigations of retail apple sales show the close relation between the general economic conditions of a community to the size of package of fruit most in demand. Peck and half-peck baskets, and the carton having capacity for a dozen apples, will be more popular than in past years, especially on the roadside or orchard market.

Paper bags of various sizes on which may be printed the brand or trademark and farm name are each year being more widely used. They are especially serviceable for customers who haul their fruit away in automobiles. Baskets of different styles or color are used by some growers to differentiate grades.

Light but sturdy ladders facilitate picking. Every ladder should be inspected for broken or weak rungs and side rails before the harvest gets under way. Steel shoes on the bottom of each side rail add safety and efficiency to the ordinary type of fruit ladder. The foregoing are just a few of the matters which if given consideration early may possibly save time and worry later.

Ohio. C. W. ELLENWOOD.

Pasture Treatment in Delaware

We are rotating our pasture fields and find it good practice. The trouble is we have so much orchard grass and as soon as it gets warm it gets tough and the cows won't eat it any more. Most of the fields are too hilly to be plowed and we were thinking which way would be the best to get some good grass or clover started in these fields so we could use them next Spring again. We intend to lime and fertilize our pastures next Winter. What grass mixture could be harrowed in next Spring, or how would Sweet clover do if broadcast on top in February? We are planning to have some emergency pastures for July and August. We read a lot about Sudan grass; does it really make such a wonderful pasture for milking cows and is there any danger of poisoning stock? We heard that the second growth had some kind of acid in it which was poison for cows. Would wheat sown in Spring, or oats and barley sown late in May or the early part of June make good pasture? F. S.

Hockesson, Del.

The easiest way to control orchard grass in a pasture when it gets tough is to clip the pasture. This operation will start a second growth and also give the other grasses that may be present a chance to come on.

Any reseeding you may do will require that you give the pasture a rest so that the new grasses have an opportunity to get started. I much prefer to seed the grass seed in the Fall and the clover seed in the early Spring. If you can take the cattle off the field now, disk the field, lime it, and harrow it and reseed it with Timothy, 4 lbs. Kentucky blue grass, 4 lbs. and with Canada blue grass 2 lbs. per acre and then in the early Spring add 4 to 6 lbs. of white Dutch clover seed, you ought to get a good pasture next Summer.

If you prefer, you can broadcast Sweet clover on your land in February but you should lime the pasture first and inoculate the seed prior to seeding. This procedure plus the clipping of the field occasionally and the manure and fertilizer applications you mention may be the more economical method for you to follow.

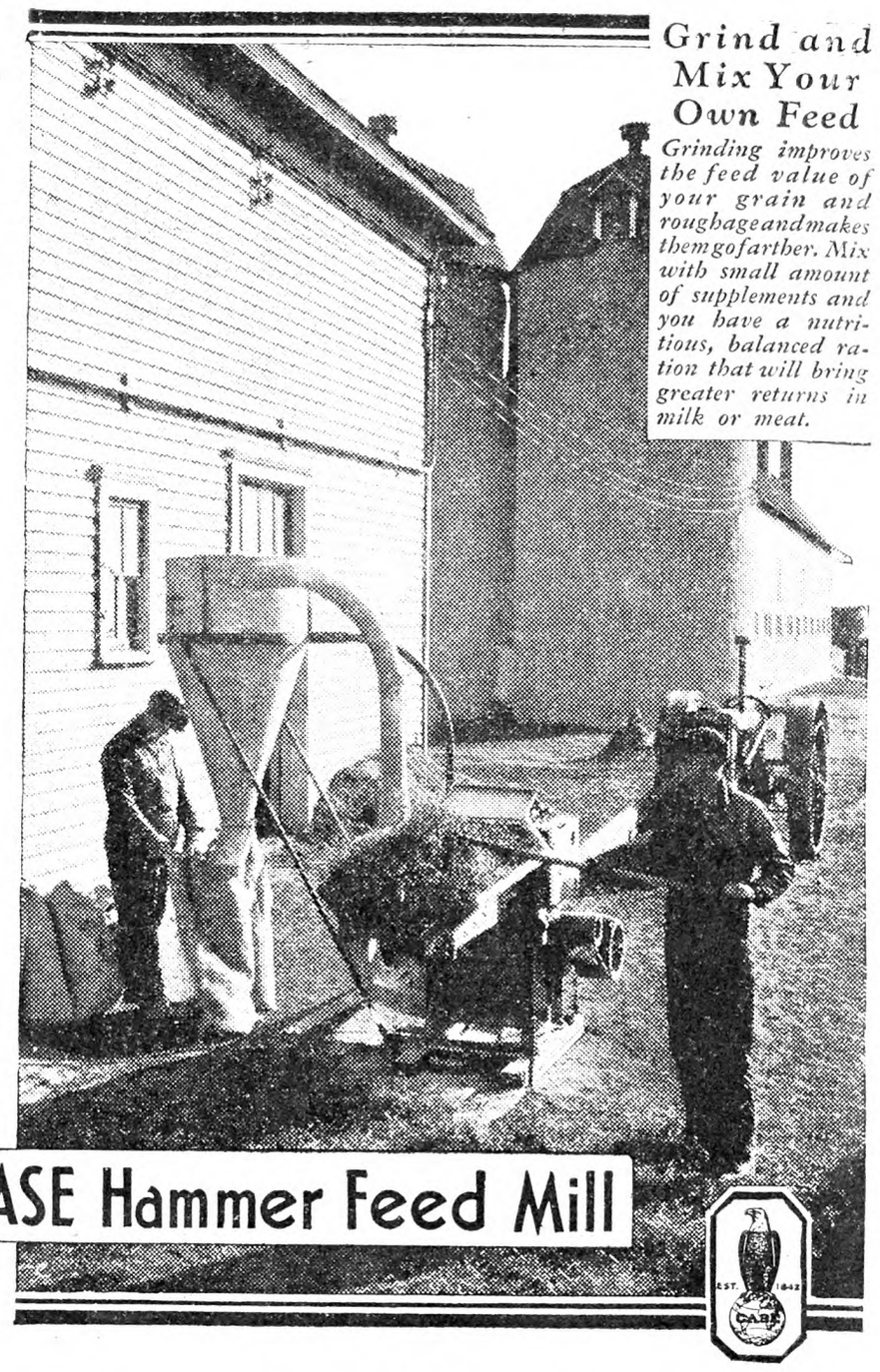
Wheat, oats and barley do not make much growth during the Summer months and I don't believe they will make much Summer pasture. They will make some early pasture if sown at their proper dates.

Most authorities state that the danger from poisoning from Sudan grass is very slight. It should not be pastured after the first Fall frost because of the increased danger of poisoning. Sudan grass and Soy beans make a better emergency pasture than will Sudan grass alone.

GEORGE L. SCHUSTER, Agronomist.

FATHER (examining his son in general knowledge): "Now, Sammie, name the four seasons." Sammie (after much thought): "Salt, mustard, vinegar and pepper!"—Kensington News.

Save on your feed costs



Grind and Mix Your Own Feed

Grinding improves the feed value of your grain and roughage and makes them go farther. Mix with small amount of supplements and you have a nutritious, balanced ration that will bring greater returns in milk or meat.

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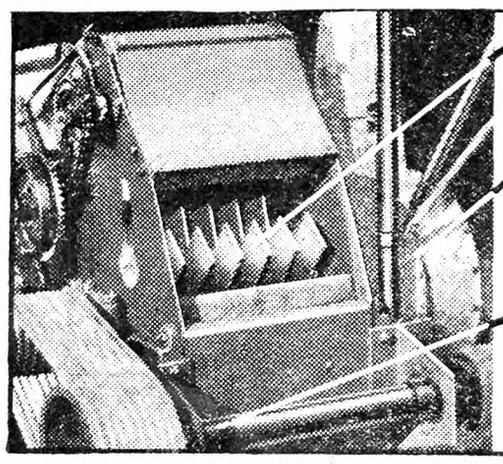
IT PAYS to grind at home and feed the crops you grow to milk or meat producing animals. You can always have fresh feed, of known ingredients, balanced exactly to meet your requirements. With only high protein supplements to buy, your cash outlay for feed is greatly reduced. You can grind at your own convenience—with the least effort and expense—and make your grain and forage crops pay bigger returns.

Especially is this true of the new Case Hammer Feed Mill. It has many new advantages. For instance, two governors on the feeder. One regulates the volume of material going in. The other stops the automatic feeder should the hammers slow down below proper grinding speed. The effect of this new and unusual feature is *smoother feeding, bigger capacity* and *better grinding* with *less power.*

Swiftly rotating, balanced hammers quickly crack and crush the material to the desired fineness. These hammers are of the straight type, of heat treated steel, semi-rigidly mounted. This is the simplest known method, free of complicated parts—assuring long service.

Simplicity stands out in every part of the mill. The large blower fan is mounted directly on the cylinder shaft, doing away with an extra drive. Another feature is the speed jack with its trouble-free, multiple V-belt drive. This allows the use of a larger pulley and puts an end to excessive belt slippage.

These and many other features in the new Case Hammer Feed Mill result in low-cost grinding of home grown feeds and roughage. You can make bigger returns both on your crops and feeding operations—especially this year. Send at once for the illustrated booklet offered in the coupon. Do it today.



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Sold on a Money-Back Guarantee. Insist upon K-R-O, the original Squill exterminator. All druggists, 75c. Large size (four times as much) $2.00. Direct if dealer cannot supply you. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.

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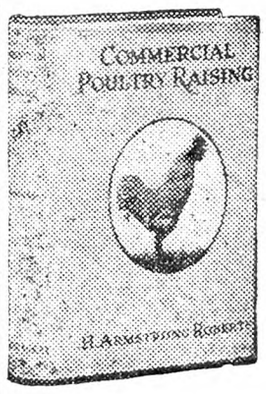

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A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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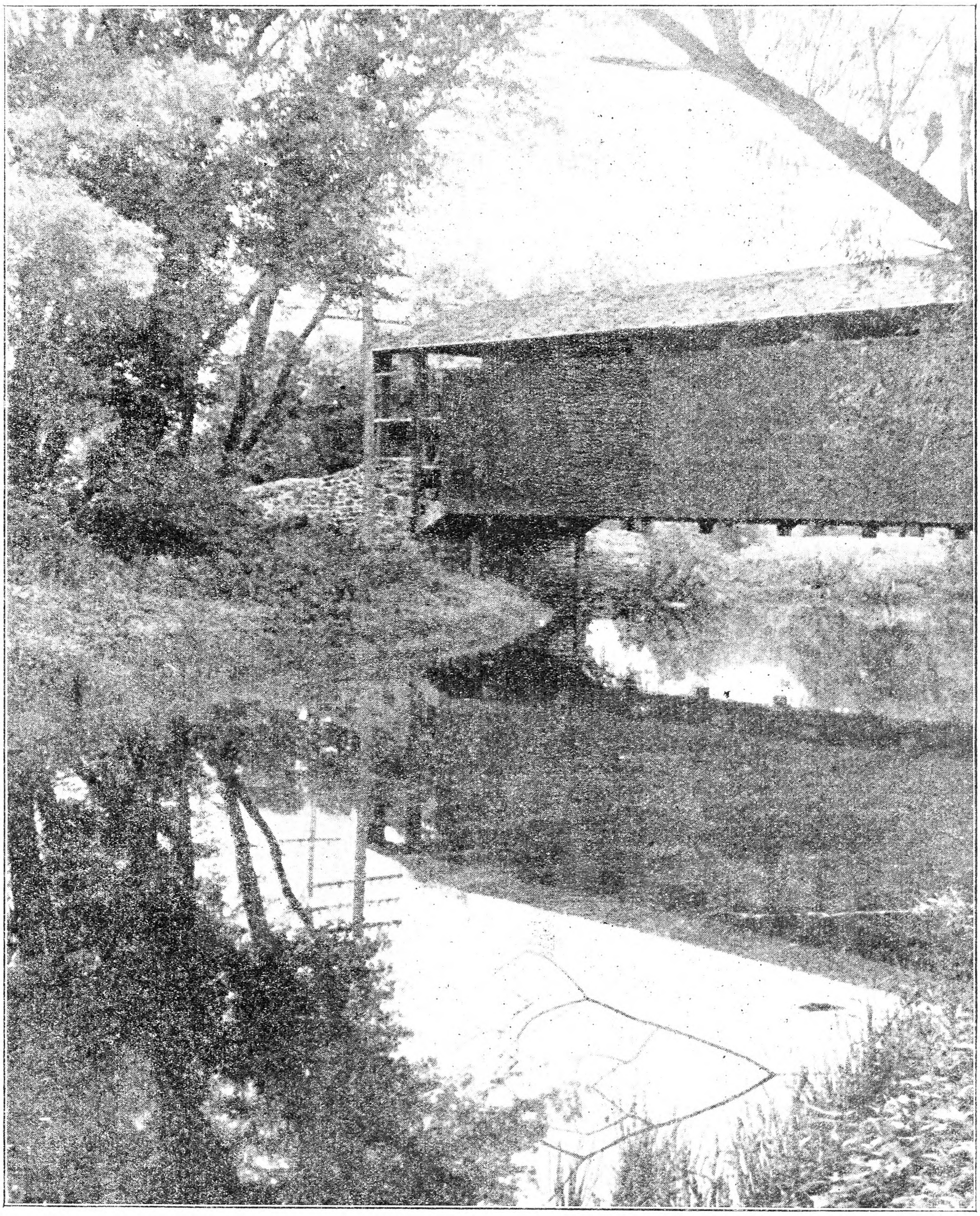


Photo by G. J. Stout.

Old Bridge Near Battlefield at Gettysburg, Pa.

Farm News from Here and There

A Farm Picnic in New York State

SENECA County farmers enjoyed their annual picnic at Cayuga Park on an ideal day in late August. Grangers and Farm Bureau members usually include about the same families, so under the joint title of County Farm Bureau, Dairymen's League and County Grange, the farmers and their families assembled in this beautiful State Park for a holiday. Cool breezes fanned the tables located in such abundance beside the lake, and over the hilltops that separate numerous glens and gentle sloping gullies. Such pleasing glimpses of the play of light and shade upon the water caught the eye! Giant trees cast liberal shade everywhere, and the numerous fireplaces provided opportunity for any desired hot picnic dish or drink. Convenient waste containers made it easy and inviting to leave the grounds as clean and wholesome as we found them.

This one of our many beautiful State parks that are centered in the Finger Lakes region, has no wild or rugged glimpses of nature, and since the water is so shallow it is peculiarly pleasant and safe for the many farm boys and girls who covet the up and down running on the slopes, or the wading, bathing and boating. The beach is sandy, and the greenery of the water plants relieves the surface of the water of a disturbing glare.

The Farm Bureau manager, Mr. Dalrymple, and the Grange Deputy, Mr. Patrick, provided many games and interesting diversions for old and young on this festal day. Barns groaning with their deposit of wheat and hay and the markets therefor that made the farmers gasp with dismay after such long hours of sweat and toil in planting and harvesting, were forgotten for this day. The oldest were as young as the youngest in their eager delight as they joined in the games or as they watched from seated or standing positions where nature had provided a way for each one to see. The boys and girls had potato races and bag races and those sports in which many might join in a rivalry of good spirits and exercise. Two balloons, rather larger than a man's head, had been suspended from a wire and several women lined up to try each her luck at marring the complacent smile that the countenance of each balloon wore. The weapon, a rolling-pin, usually went wildly over, safely under, or around those bobbing smilers, but two women, either from practice in household military operations, or from playing ball on the country school team, hit those smiles but altered them not.

As one of the most interesting contests, two perfectly gentle, big Holstein cows had been transported by truck to the grounds. While other events on the sports program were being played, these bovines just chewed their cud in perfect oblivion of the crowds. They were just as calm and unconcerned when two business men of Seneca Falls played the clown in a one-act comedy. One clown even pretended to pump the milk from the cow by manipulating the tail. Bossy didn't care. She must have recognized the memory of a farm boy's gentle hand even in this clown. Then two very capable "milkmaids" occupied the center of the stage. Strong, capable performers were these "maids" and the cows obeyed their touch. The "stage" was a knoll and the "reserved seats" were other knolls so conveniently located as to make it possible to keep the audience from occupying the stage. The contest had a winner but those two farmers' wives were capable milkers and the margin was close. When the real milking time approached families assembled and rode home in the many cars which had been provided ample free parking space. Through the rush of canning in the kitchen and wheat sowing and late Alfalfa haying in the field, many a smile and lighter step will accompany a memory of that day spent beside the lake, beneath the trees, with friends and neighbors of this farming region. Play is recreation of mind, body and soul, and such a day is time well spent from the grind of repetition in the daily duties on the farm. A high school band, in smart uniforms of white and light blue, played at intervals for the audience and so gave charm to the occasion. MRS. E. R. MINNS.

Prosperous Chautauqua County, N. Y.

It is August 25, and we are enjoying beautiful weather. Whoever said that "hot weather in August makes corn grow robust" told the truth. It has been a wonderful season for corn and other vegetation, with plenty of rain and sunshine, and now corn stands over nine feet in height and just beginning to head out. The leaves have lost none of their luster and dark tinge, nor are there any apparent signs of weakening growth. What makes the appearance of corn so striking is the evenness of its growth throughout the entire patch, and beauty of nature's good work as one gazes over it all.

Oats turned out a good crop this year; the farmers here are averaging 50 to 60 bushels to the acre.

Rye also showed well this season. That golden grain almost hid the reaper and horses from sight. Rye had an exceptionally good season, with a light Winter and fine Spring.

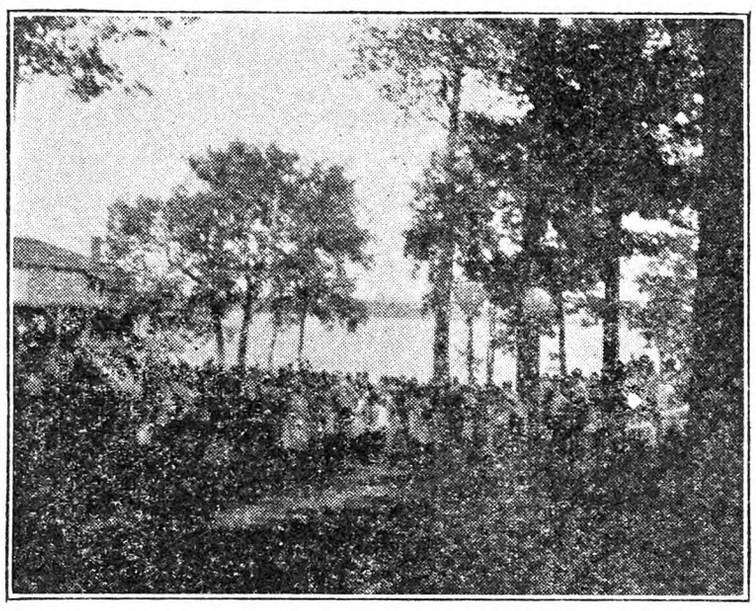
Tomatoes, this Summer, have progressed rapidly both in plant growth and fruit bearing. The abundant rain and sunshine have been perfect for this leading crop. However, the price of tomatoes has not been as good this Summer as last. So far we have noted a 25 per cent price reduction on tomatoes. We are now hoping that that will be the limit. Last Summer tomatoes averaged $1 a bushel. This year the average is 75 cents and a little lower. Grading and inspecting of truckloads of tomatoes at the canning factories are very strict.

Green beans yielded a great crop this year, but very few were picked due to the poor prices paid by the buyers. Beans average a 50 per cent price reduction compared with last Summer. Last season beans averaged $5 per 100 lbs., and this year only $2. It didn't pay to pick them.

Cow Milking Contest

Our largest and most important crop is the Concord grape, which has won international fame for its luscious juice, which is pressed and shipped by our local grapejuice plants. We certainly have some fine juice plants in Chautauqua County. If you drive along Route U. S. 20 you will note the beautiful vineyards on both sides of the highway. You will also notice our juice plants which are always opened for tourist inspection. Then, too, you will note the bottled grapejuice sold along the highway by the different road-stands. It is not strange to see how fast these bottles sell.

The grape crop this season is the best we have had in years. To begin with we started the season right and early. It seemed as though we had a good spell of rain just when we needed it most, and so all we had to do was to send in our order and in that manner it came to us. It has been just great to notice how lavishly nature has fed us this Summer which makes it all a source of satisfaction and comfort to farmers who are making a living through honest labor during this economic depression. If we only had good prices, says every farmer. But then what is all this talk about? If that's the way some people feel about it, is there any use of weeping? Let's cultivate the gifts of happiness that is all around us every day and within us, and build up all the resources of happiness including nature study, for in nature are the true secrets of permanent happiness. If we can do this I know it will help us to forget that there exists an economic depression in this country. ANTHONY A. JOY.



Glimpse of Cayuga Lake, and Rolling-pin Balloon Targets

A Poultrywoman in Europe

In one week I have crossed Switzerland from Berne to St. Moritz. I have a contented feeling of well-being in Switzerland, everything is so fresh and clean, so green and so beautiful. Much rain makes the mountains look as if they were covered with green velvet; flowers grow luxuriantly, and the vegetable gardens are a joy to behold. Long practice has made the Swiss perfect in handling tourist trade. The trains are all run by electricity, and are clean and comfortable. The guards or conductors look very trim in their immaculate uniforms and I was amused to find that the little line of white which finishes the straight collar of their uniforms is made of white beads. There are three classes of travel; first, second and third. I am traveling third, and have one of the tourist tickets which are good for eight days and permit me to travel everywhere and anywhere in Switzerland during that time. These tickets can be used for the boat as well as on the trains. The hotels are good and food is excellent and reasonable in price. My only complaint is that the amount is far too generous. It is somewhat disconcerting to be confronted with a soup bowl holding about a quart of soup for the first course. In every town there is a bureau of information where we can obtain information about trains and what is interesting in the locality.

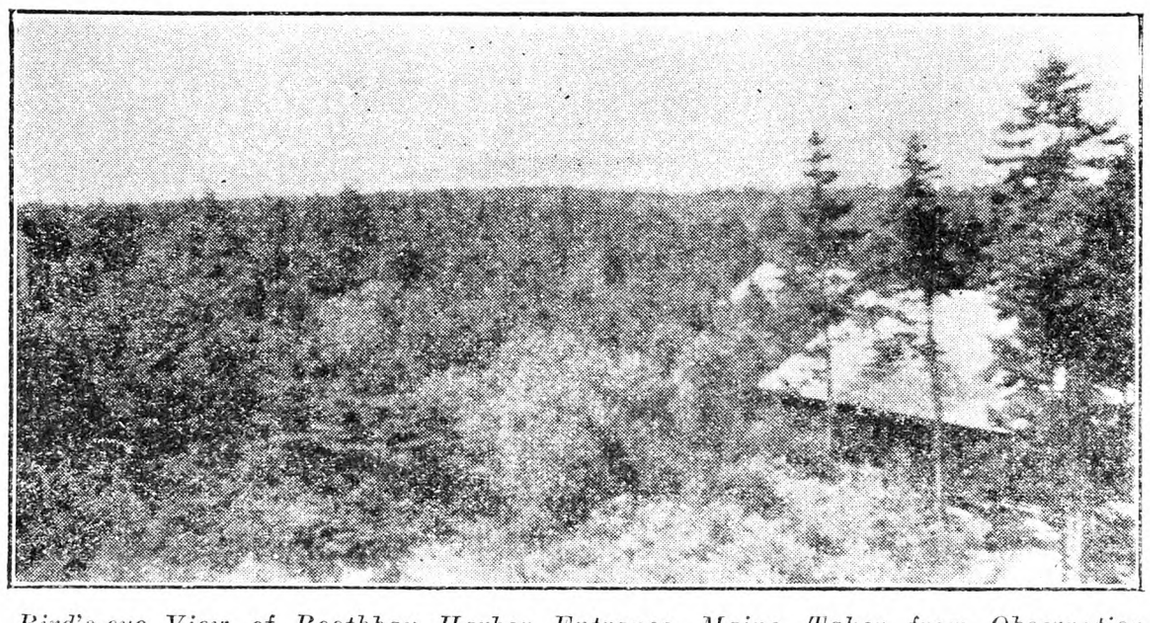
Berne is a most interesting old city. The famous bears are kept in pits in a park where there are always people watching them. Carrots and apples can be bought to feed to them, and it soon becomes evident that they much prefer apples to carrots. I saw much wonderful scenery as I crossed Switzerland. It is impossible to describe. I had one boat trip from Thun to Interlaken. Many of the Swiss lakes are very narrow, more like rivers, and one has a fine view of the mountains which rise abruptly from the shores of the lake. At Meiringen I took the postal motor coach over the Grimsel Pass. These motor coaches are fine ones with expert drivers. They have to be as there are many hair pin curves. At Gletch we saw the Rhone Glacier, that river of ice from which the great river Rhone starts. The glacier is brilliantly blue in places. My next stop was Andermatt, high in the Alps, and a favorite place for "trampers." One sees them everywhere with their belongings strapped to their backs; many couples, whole families, Boy Scouts and parties of little girls in charge of teachers, all walking and seeing Switzerland inexpensively. St. Moritz, my last stop in Switzerland, is a famous and fashionable resort, as popular in Winter as Summer. The morning I left the mountains were covered with fresh snow, and it was so cold we had steam heat in the car. The journey to the Italian border was a most beautiful one. The towns became more and more Italian in appearance—no more wooden chalets with gay flower boxes. In their places were stucco houses with tiled roofs. This is a great grape country, the hillsides were terraced with grapevines. There were many peaches and pears. Fruit is cheap and I am glad, for I have not had very much. I took the boat on Lake Como to Menaggio. Como is considered the most beautiful of the Italian lakes. Mountains rise from its banks and beautiful villas are everywhere. I rested here a few days before going on into Italy.

EDITH JANE BACON.

Fair Days in Oswego County, N. Y.

Fair days were indeed fair here throughout the seventy-fourth annual exhibition of the Sandy Creek, Richland, Orwell and Boylston Agricultural Society, the only fair now held in Oswego County, and known throughout this section as the "Sandy Creek Fair." The ideal weather and the excellent attractions offered this year brought out an unusually large crowd, about 12,000 people being in attendance during the four days. This speaks well for a little community fair after 74 years. Many strangers have inquired how it is that this fair is still going strong, while so many larger fairs, even those put on by county organizations, have been discontinued. I believe it is because the fair here has become a sort of institution and of late years an "old home week" as well, when friends come back for a visit and the grown-up sons and daughters return to the old home town for their vacations. Then, too, a glimpse into the halls filled to the doors with well-arranged exhibits shows that much of the deep interest in the fair manifested by our forefathers in the early years of its existence has been preserved in the hearts of the present generation. When the people cease to be interested in the competitive display of the products of their labors, and when they no longer have ties to bind them to the old home town, the fair will die out. I hope it will not be in my time, for as far back as I can remember, the Sandy Creek Fair has been to the Summer season what Christmas was to the Winter time—a long-anticipated joy that was over and gone all too soon after it started.

We drove over to the grounds each afternoon, as it is less than three miles from our farm, and in the few moments that it took us to motor to the spot I wondered if my children could possibly be getting half the thrill out of "going to the fair" that I did as a child. We lived only five miles away, but we went in a "democrat wagon" with the team spanking along at a fair pace, and the road lined with all sorts of rigs, from shiny top-buggies to three and four-seated wagons and "canopy



Bird's-eye View of Boothbay Harbor Entrance, Maine, Taken from Observation Tower; Island in Background Is Squirrel Island, Two Miles Distant

tops." Later on when we acquired a "surrey," we felt quite genteel as we rolled along among the other open-topped vehicles, many of them getting rather shabby with their pounding over the rough roads. This year I do not remember having seen one "rig" go by, nor did I see any horses tied to the fence anywhere. One can scarcely tell one's own neighbors as they speed past, and the grounds are reached so soon after starting out that there is little time for the eager anticipation that we children experienced in the long drive with the horses. Still I suppose the youngsters do get a big "kick" out of it all since they cannot know what they have missed!

Two local residents, Abner Stevens and Merwin Salisbury, both past 80 years of age, have attended every Sandy Creek Fair since it was established in 1858, surely a record hard to beat. They were present as children at that first fair of all, when two tables set in a grove, accommodated all the exhibits. One table held the agricultural displays, the other the ladies' fancywork. These men have seen the fair grow through the years until now there are large grounds and several fine modern buildings, one or two new ones having been added quite recently. This year one of the greatest improvements yet was made by the installation of a broadcasting device with amplifiers at the judges' stand. Every feature was announced over this, and the band music and speeches could be heard in all parts of the fair ground, and it certainly made the whole program much more enjoyable for everyone.

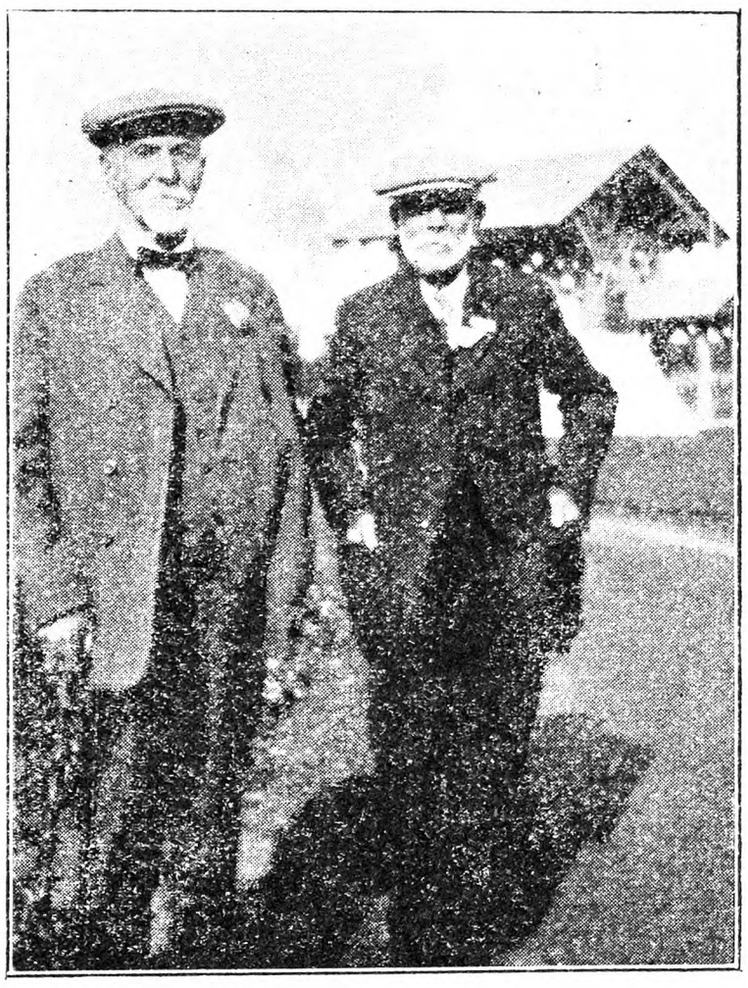
The original fair society, which comprised only four towns in Oswego County, has since been enlarged to include nine other towns, some of them being in Jefferson County. This year for the first time exhibitors were limited to residents of these two counties, thus encouraging local competition, and keeping the fair premiums within fair territory. While the exhibits were perhaps not so numerous, they could be displayed to much better advantage, and I could not see but that every hall was well filled with exhibits. In the agricultural hall the only noticeable lack was that of fruit, both fresh and canned. There were so few apples, pears or plums on display.

Only two Granges had booths this year, but they showed a great deal of painstaking effort in their arrangement. The local Grange won first, a novel effect having been achieved by arranging the canned fruit in the center in pyramid form, above which was placed a soft rosy light which seemed to make each jar glow and sparkle. Every available space was filled in with fresh fruits, vegetables and grains.

There were but two individual farm booths, though some years there are several. One was entered by a neighbor who had a very attractive exhibit of farm products. All sorts of grains, fruits, vegetables and canned goods were in evidence, and the booth was arranged in the open style so often seen at the State Fair in the Farm Bureau exhibits.

I had the pleasure of winning a few prizes in the canned goods exhibit, one of these being a first prize on canned ham. I wasn't surprised for it seems as if we never had such good ham as this year. In the baked goods exhibit I entered a "best decorated cake" and won the blue ticket, also. So many birthday cakes each year have given me plenty of practice with the decorating tubes, and it was just fun to trim up the cake with pink frills and dainty flowers.

More than 200 4-H club boys and girls entered exhibits in the various divisions. We were more especially interested in the garden exhibits, as Richard entered a display, which won a prize. He was disappointed not to have been able to win first, but we did not expect it, as his potatoes were not very large and tomatoes not yet ripe. But at least he did his best and one cannot always be first. He had



Two of Our Tourists

some fine onions, and the Swiss chard was good. He was proud of his row of Gladioli, and took a big bouquet along with his exhibit.

I was interested, too, in the school exhibit, for Derrill had several items in a conspicuous place. His class had a garden project and he took a sunflower for his share. A nature chart was also shown, with different insects brought by the children, and his contribution was a full-grown locust, also the discarded skin of a locust. He had several papers and stories, too, in the exhibit.

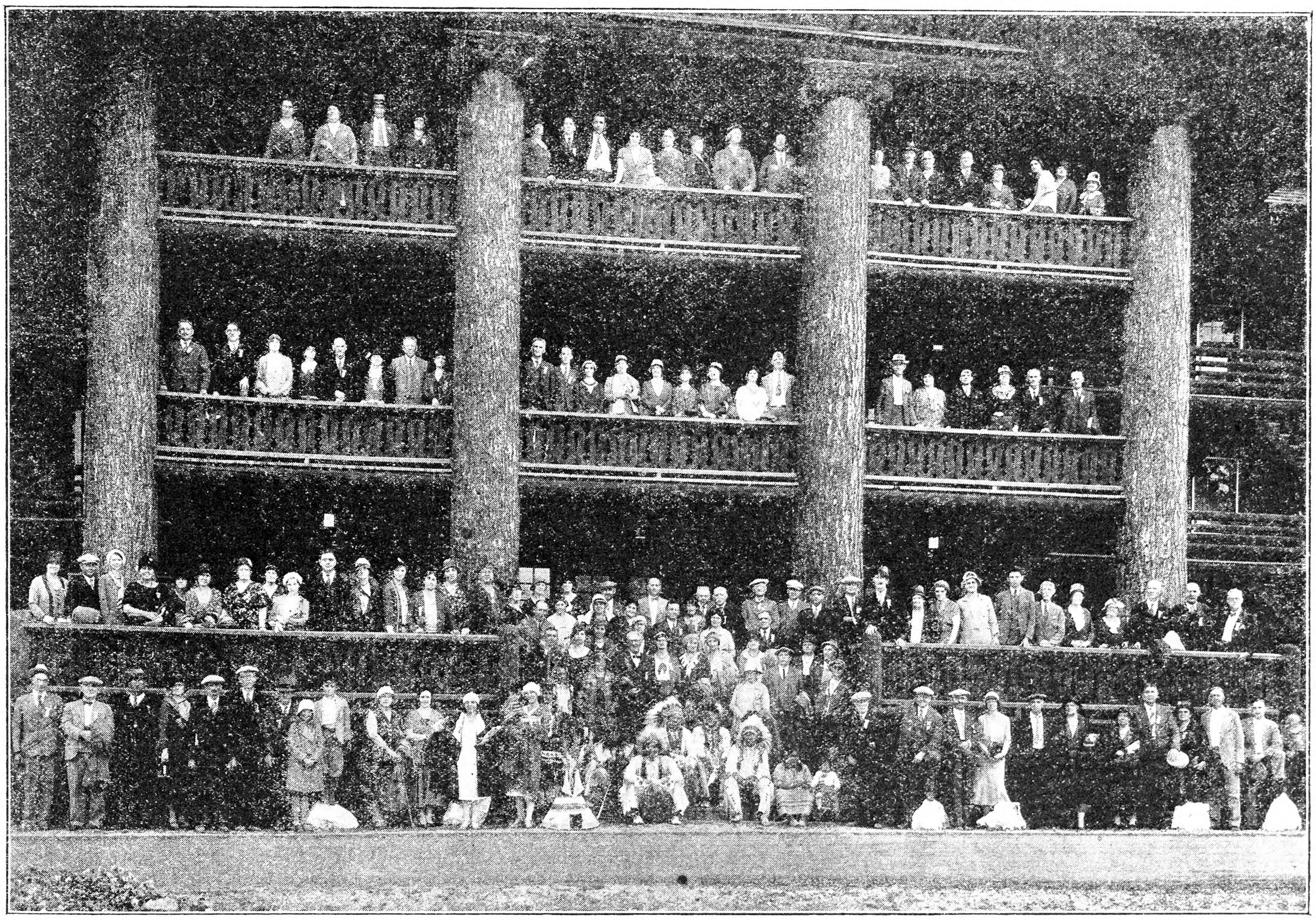
The men-folks, and the boys, too, of course, visited the livestock exhibits, pony rings, etc., but I made a "bee line" to the floral hall, where I should have been contented to spend most of my time. The big room was one great posy bed, almost every kind of flower being represented. The finest display was that of Gladioli, as we have a man in town who makes a business of raising all the choice varieties. Every shade and color was included. One in particular drew my attention, a pure waxy white bloom, so large as to closely resemble a Calla lily. Some wonderful roses also were admired, and the ruffled Petunias! I ordered two dozen plants to be delivered to me next Spring by the woman who grew the lovely blossoms. I decided, too, to have a row of annual Phlox. The ones on display were gorgeous, all combinations of colors. I won first on a bouquet of Cosmos, in competition with four other bouquets. This was the only floral exhibit I could make as my hardy Phlox was too far gone, and the nasturtiums did not bloom freely just at that time. Many beautiful potted plants were shown, an orange tree with 11 ripe oranges and several green ones on it, a fine "lily of the Nile," which I had never seen before, and a curious plant of the cactus variety called "Texas rose." The leaves of this were a rosette of grayish green, outside of which the blossom spikes grew up and drooped over, with small rosy blossoms opening up along the spikes. This won first in the class of "any other plant not listed." It would take a whole page to describe the beautiful flowers alone, so I must leave them and go on.

Many were interested in the antiques, a new class of exhibits recently added to the premium list. I won a few prizes here, on old wearing apparel and fine embroidery and an old mortar and pestle used by my great-grandmother.

We must needs watch the glass-blower in the hall as he fashioned tiny lamps, etc., and farther on I was intrigued by a set of fancy vegetable cutters to dress up salads, etc. A great many of these sets were sold. Think of the fancy dishes the people will be eating hereabouts from now on—my family included. Yes, I bought one!

The races were not in my line but I did enjoy seeing the troopers who gave a rodeo on the first two days of the fair. This consisted mostly of trick riding with the horses at a gallop. They performed very difficult feats and one rider was badly hurt during the second day's entertainment. The horses were beautiful, all matched.

The third day was Grange Day, when the National Grange Master, Louis J. Taber, visited the fair and gave an address. He was escorted to the stand by the band and a parade of very attractive Grange floats, which he helped to judge. The first prize was awarded a float drawn by a team of horses, and which displayed a stanchioned cow and a man milking her, and nearby a woman churning. Some of the other floats were much more attractive and really showed a great deal of work, but Mr. Taber said, "A fine team and an old cow can't be beaten!" All the other floats were on trucks. The second prize-winner, our local Grange, showed a log cabin made of cornstalks, and a small boy sawing wood with an old bucksaw nearby, while a little girl played with a rocking horse farther back. A sign placed above read, "The Farm's Best Crop." Mr. Taber gave an interesting talk and stated among other things that he believed the present farm situation can be remedied largely through educa-



The Rural New-Yorker Coast to Coast Tourists Photographed at Glacier Park, Montana

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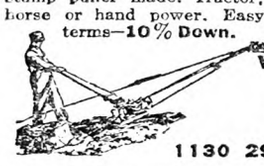

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tion, organization, co-operation, and sound business program.

The grand-stand attraction between races were good and everyone enjoyed the clown act. The children had to see it every day. The clown had a high platform, to the top of which, after much manoeuvering, he would manage to climb, taking along a chair. In this he sat down way at the top and then would rock back and forth, until the whole platform swayed dangerously. The crowd would hold its breath while he perched there, going through his "monkey shines." Finally, each time, the whole thing would go over, chair, clown and all, but he would alight on his feet and turn a couple of somersaults, never hurt a bit. It certainly delighted the youngsters.

The Little Country Theater presented six one-act plays under the auspices of the Oswego County Home Bureau. We think these plays about the best entertainment to be found on the grounds. Even the children enjoy them. They are clean and wholesome and very well directed. Then there must be rides on merry-go-round and Ferris wheel, and ice cream cones and milk shakes (which were so delicious those warm days) and all the rest of what goes to make up a fair. But at last it is over, and we are getting settled down into the regular routine again, with only a stick or two of taffy and a shrunken balloon to remind us of the days of pleasure. Richard, for the first time, did not want a balloon this year. It came to me as a shock that he is growing up. How soon childhood days are over!

Now we hear on all sides a remark that has become a byword in this community, "The next thing after the fair is 'bank the house for Winter.'" The early twilights do give warning of the passing of Summer, but we shall have many wonderful Autumn days yet to enjoy!

MRS. F. L. B.

The Indian Pipe

While on a ramble in the neighborhood of Monticello, N. Y., I found a wild flower, sent herewith, of peculiar form and shape. I have never seen one like it. What is it? R. K.
New Jersey.

The flower sent for name was the Indian pipe, or ghost flower, botanically Monotropa uniflora, a strange relative of the heath family. It is a clammy, white, parasitic plant, deriving its nourishment from roots and decaying vegetation. It is usually found deep in shady woods, generally near rotting trees, and it quickly withers and blackens after being gathered and exposed to sunlight. The stem is thick, translucent, white, and without leaves, except for scaly bracts that take their place. The white or flesh-tinted flower droops over in a nodding position. It is not uncommon in dense pine or oak woods. There is another variety, Monotropa Hypopitys or false beech-drops, with small vase-shaped red flowers, which is found in dry woods, where it grows over the roots of oaks and pines.

There is another parasitic plant called beech-drops which draws its sustenance from the roots of the beech tree only; an interesting plant, botanically, but not as noticeable as the Monotropa.

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Scarlet Geraniums in Grass

Many highly educated people go into ecstasies over some particular color scheme or combination, knowing that the surroundings or complementary colors are just right, and produce the proper general effect, while others are probably just as much pleased, but often cannot tell the reason why. The writer well knows what a struggle the geranium growers had for many years trying to breed out the so-called "zone" in the double scarlet geranium leaf and when at last it nearly disappeared how much brighter the flowers seemed. There are probably no two colors which produce such striking contrasts and yet in perfect harmony as a vivid scarlet and bright green. This has been brought to notice by planting some double scarlet geraniums so they have the appearance of growing in grass. One color in this case sets off the other to so great an advantage that it is noticeable at once, and it gives not only a striking and brilliant effect but a pleasing one. The ancient Egyptians centuries ago thoroughly understood this, and while they used the most striking and brilliant colors imaginable there was always a harmony and pleasing effect that is certainly not surpassed even if equaled by colorists of the present day. Lay a few double scarlet geraniums right in the grass, or grow them so as to emphasize the green background if you want a brilliant effect. Brilliant scarlet harmonizes well with a light or lemon yellow, but don't try a deep yellow in a scarlet combination.

H. W. HALES.

The Coast to Coast Tour

Just for a record we give a brief resume of the 1931 Coast to Coast Tour, which was enjoyed by 146 of our subscribers and their friends. The first detour from the train was at Detroit, an industrial city, and what was of great interest was Greenfield Village, Ford's American village about which we have read so much. It will be a splendid monument to Mr. Ford's industry when completed. The replica of Independence Hall in Philadelphia was perfect and beautiful; the other buildings unique, but exactly as they appeared in their original homes. Minneapolis and St. Paul, two busy cities with lakes right in their midst. A short stop at Harve and a raid on the dime store when it was closing caused some excitement in the town, and it was here we saw our first Indians. The town had what they called the largest tree in the State and it was about like one of our ordinary maples.

Next stop was Glacier, and words fail —they failed many times—the grandeur of the mountains and the beauty of the lake made a day of absolute perfection. The busses whirled us along over the mountain roads, and we had fine views on every side that stretched out mile after mile to snow-capped mountains, and in the valleys shepherds were herding their flocks in grassy fields. At times they looked like toy animals. Mountains five to ten thousand feet high towered above us on all sides—they appeared to be formed by horizontal lines of stratal rock, white, gray, yellow and red. One wondered what upheaval caused them; what centuries made them so sublime; there were veritable castles and cathedrals and even apartment houses outlined by the rocks as the peaks raised their heads above the timber line. A ride of perhaps 30 miles took us to the head of Lake St. Mary, which we must cross to get to the Going-to-the-Sun Chalet. The lake was like a sapphire gem—all shades radiated from it and the mountains were mirrored in its lucid waters. The hour's ride across it was a never-to-be-forgotten joy. We could see no chalet—only the lake and mountains; there could be no way around, but a little nearer we saw a narrow space leading into the upper lake and a short ride brought us to shore. Back of the Going-to-the-Sun Chalet were the shining snowy mountains with glaciers sending down streams of water, or so high up in the mountain that the water seemed not to flow. One could ask no more than to spend an endless space of time gazing on these many glaciers, topped with ice and snow, banded with colored stone—trees, rock and sand, and their feet in the clear blue waters. The return trip gave us opportunity to feast our eyes again and we remarked nature has done nothing grander than this. The return by bus to the hotel, the interesting pow-wow by the Indians and a gorgeous sunset completed the day. The trip to Going-to-the-Sun was one of the pictures stored in our minds never to be forgotten.

A tour of Spokane gave us a good idea of the city, which is one of great beauty. Bouquets were presented to the ladies and the Chamber of Commerce welcomed us cordially. Wenatchee, the apple country, was a fine sight, and must be wonderful at apple-blossom time. The trees are all trimmed low and were full of fruit, peach as well as apples and some prunes; 25,480 carloads of apples were shipped last year, 740 boxes weighing 50 lbs. to a box. The crop this year will yield as much. The irrigating system was new and interesting, and well worked out to cover the orchards. Longview contains one of the largest lumber mills in

the country. When this was included in our itinerary I thought no one would want to see a lumber mill, but my apology is offered to the mill and the town. It was fascinating and it was hard to leave. The secretary of the Chamber of Commerce was good enough to conduct the party personally and the whole process was ably explained. A tree goes in whole, is analyzed and cut to best advantage; nothing is lost and even the chips and shavings are utilized for fuel or pulp for making paper. The town is eight years old and is a thriving, busy city, beautifully laid out. The Gladioli farms were a thing of beauty and a joy forever; acres of them in all shades and fine large blooms. Roses were everywhere. In the lobby of the hotel were some interesting paintings by Joe Knowles depicting the Conquerors of the Trail—covered wagon to airplane.

Portland, the city of roses, was charming and again we had bouquets given us and a greeting by the Chamber of Commerce. Not many cities have roses growing on the edge of the sidewalks unmolested. The location of the city is very fine and the views wonderful. The ride over Columbia Highway and the many falls, the view from Crown Point, were pictures wonderful to behold. Tacoma was another thriving city with roses and other flowers everywhere in profusion, and larger than our home flowers. The mountain ash lined the streets and grew in the yards; also dogwood trees, and it was surprising to see the new flowers and the dogwood berries on the same tree. The Olympic Mountains and Mt. Hood were always in the background, high and lofty and snow-capped on the highest peaks. The ride out to Rainier through the Rainier National Park was inspiring. The Douglas firs were thick along the way; 150 to 300 feet high, straight and stately they stood. We passed glaciers, mountain lakes and waterfalls; went over steep places and rode along the edge of precipices, round and round the mountain until we were about 8,000 feeet high, only to find Mt. Rainier towering over us 6,000 feet higher. A mountain of snow and ice and a volcano, but it must be extinct, for surely it would smother in an attempt to erupt through the ice and snow. Some walked up to the snow line; others rode but brought back snowballs, and it was curious to handle a snowball in August. Pictures and descriptions do faint justice to the subject of Rainier which is truly called "The mountain that was God." It is awe-inspiring and a day none will forget. Seattle is a busy, thriving city and again we were greeted cordially by the city and presented with flowers. It is a fine town and showed much enterprise, and residential sections were homelike and beautiful with flowers and trees in great variety and profusion. The bus and boat trip around the city, the ride through the locks, gave opportunity for an extended acquaintance with the city. The markets were as attractive as any florist shop.

The boat from Seattle to Vancouver was a delightful change and the sail very enjoyable. The stop at Victoria gave us a picture of a charming English town. Mrs. Pendray's garden was the quaintest with its boxwood figures in the shape of elephants, buffalo, chicken, rabbit, goose and many others. This with Butchart's Sunken Gardens were the show places. After leaving Victoria and going to Vancouver it was like going from home to the office to work in a bustling city. We were cordially welcomed by the officials of the city and enjoyed the visit. Will we ever forget the switchback at Field? It was one of the thrills of the trip. If any were alarmed they simply kept it to themselves and now it is a memory, but it was exciting to back up a steep place and get on the higher level. Emerald Lake had just the right name—green and limpid—another place we longed to stay for a while, but we were on our way to Lake Louise, passing through the Yoho Valley and seeing wonderful scenery. Lake Louise is an exquisite painting—a gem changing color from blue to green, amethyst to green again — ever changing and beautiful even through the rain, and at the back the Victoria Glacier—white and glistening and reflecting the rays of the sun, and in the rain the glacier still shining through. Many peaks surround the lake and to sit and gaze and drink in the beauty is all one could ask. The grounds around the hotel are laid out with magnificent specimens of flowers and the contrast from the glacier above and the flowers at its feet is wonderful. Banff is a picture of greater vista—you look down the Bow Valley and see the Bow River and falls and the grassy plains in the foreground, and the glacial mountains on all sides—grim and yet friendly; peak after peak lifting its head into the sky with a charm and beauty beyond compare. We sit speechless before the wonders nature exhibits.

Regina and Winnipeg gave us brief views of Canadian cities followed by Chicago, with its busy atmosphere, and then Niagara Falls with all its own beauty, and it looked good to the travelers. Down the beautiful valleys we wound our way from Buffalo, late, tired, but happy, filled with so much of wonder and beauty it will take weeks to really assimilate it and longer, but the sights will linger ever as a fine view of a great country. The following week-end gazing at our Hudson River Valley along the foothills of the Catskills, the beauty of it brings a feeling of content and a wish that those in the West might see our wonderful scenic East.

M. G. K.

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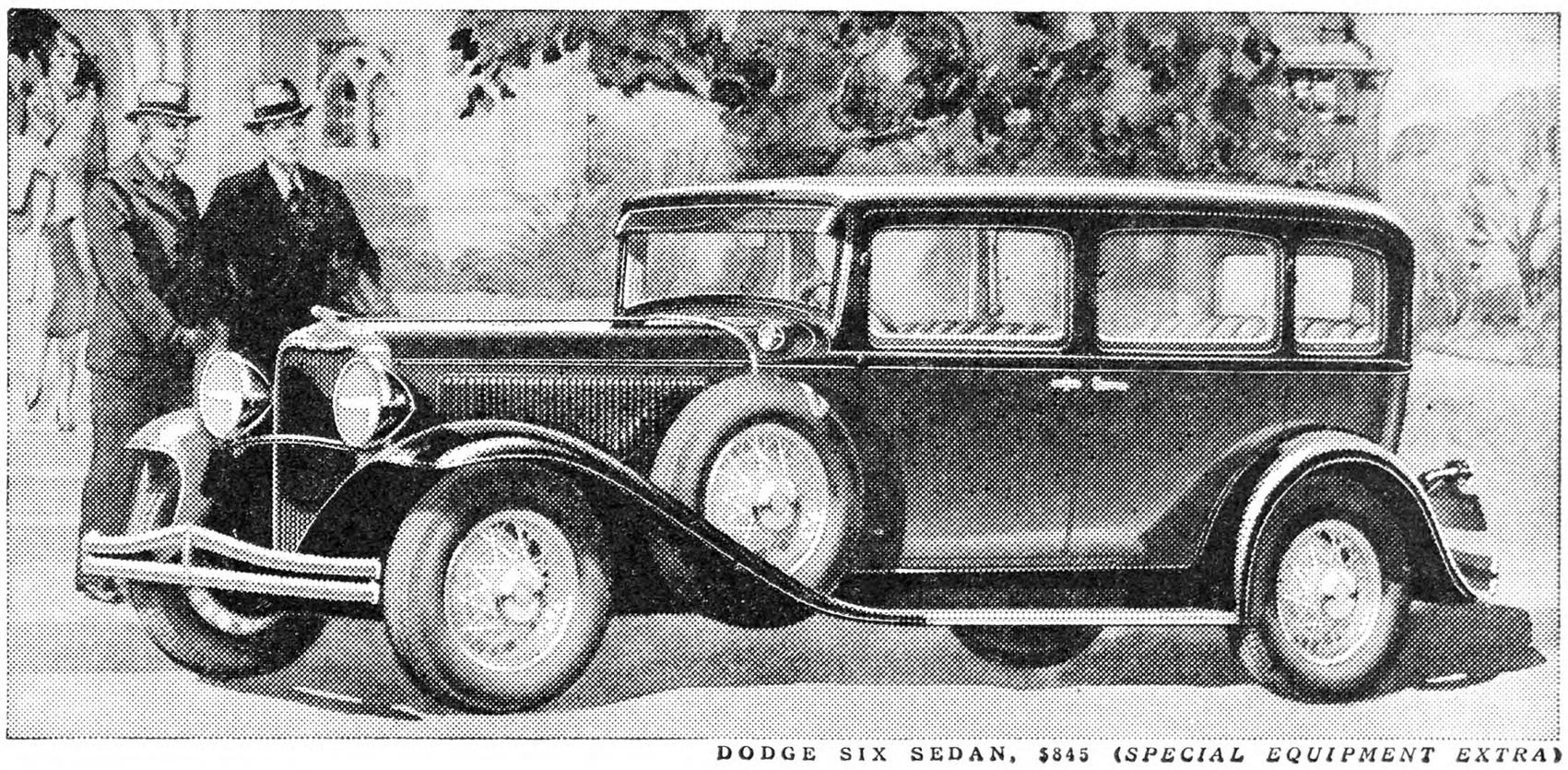

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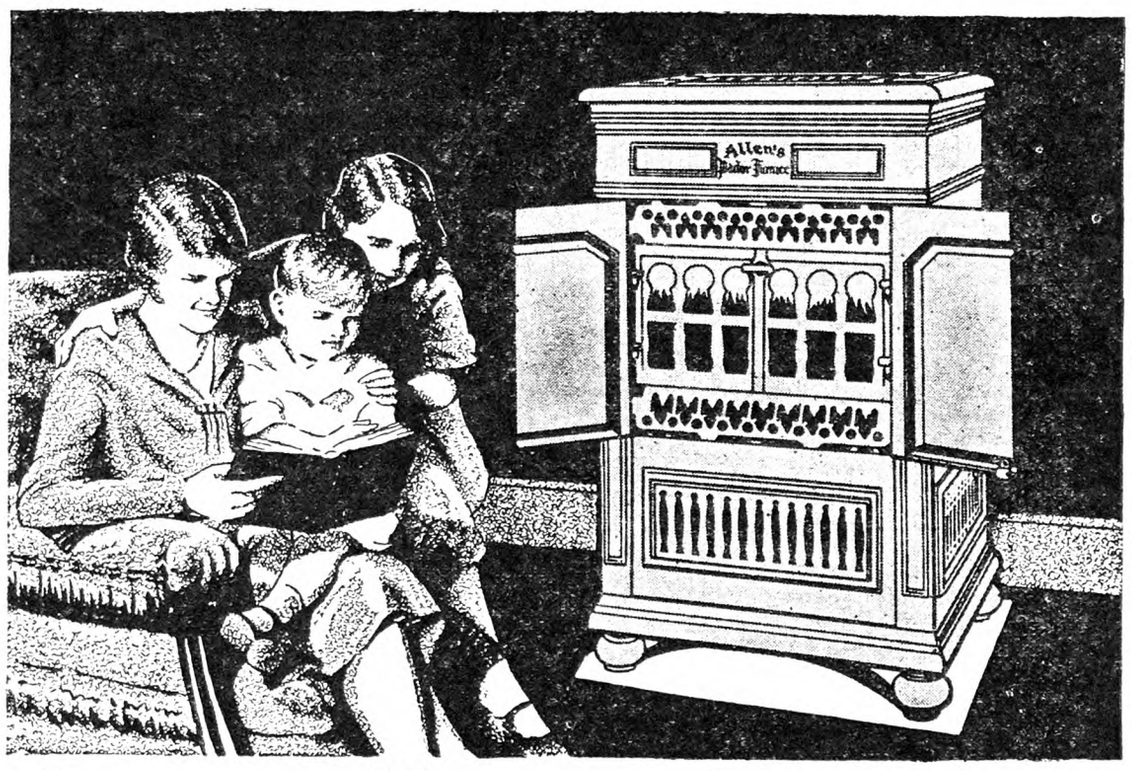

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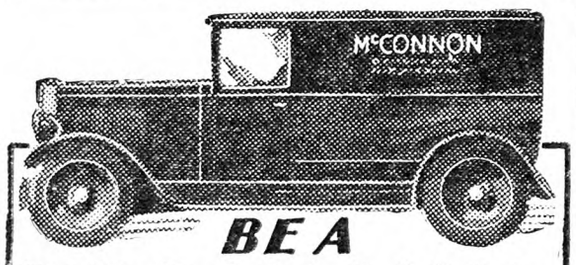

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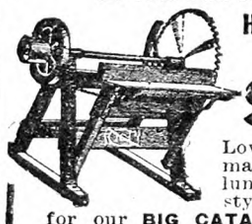

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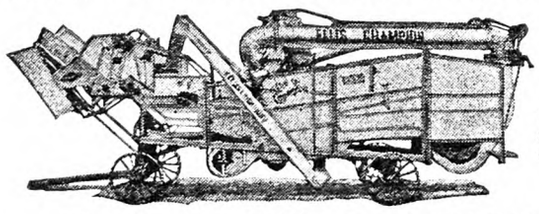

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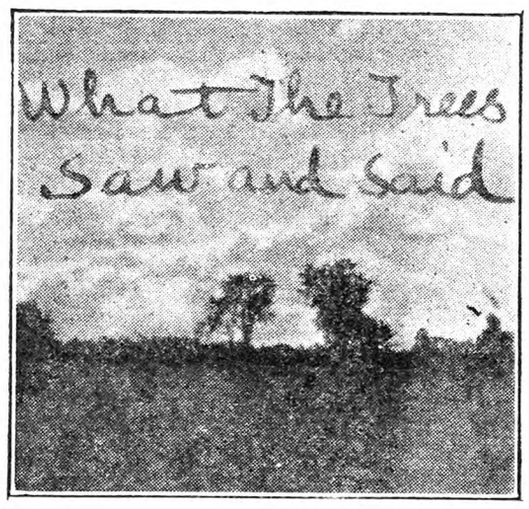

BY MRS. CHARLES McARTHUR.

CHAPTER V.

A TRAGEDY.

It was growing dark one Summer night when the old mother turkey and her young ones, who were now about half grown, came stepping slowly down the road and flew over the fence near the two old trees on the hill. They had wandered far, after the manner of turkeys, and when night approached, were a long way from home. The grasshoppers were so thick and tasted so good that it took a long time for the mother turkey to get her brood started, and then after she thought they were all on the way she had to turn back to get one who had lingered behind and was now calling lustily as he felt himself alone. This meant the same thing must be done over for all the turkeys followed back into the field eating grasshoppers all the way. The old turkey was tired, and she turned and looked at the fence, thinking it would be a good place to roost for the night. She knew they were not very far from home, where good Mrs. James would give them corn, and would also shut them up, but she decided not to go any farther that night. Perhaps they would go down and get some corn in the morning, or perhaps they would go right back to the field where there were so many grasshoppers. She felt very capable, this fond and foolish turkey, of looking after her family. Hadn't Mrs. James always been interfering with them ever since they were hatched? If she, their own mother, had not persisted in running away with them at every opportunity they would not be the fine big birds they are now. Some such thoughts as these may have passed through the old turkey's head as she hopped up on the fence and was followed by her obedient family. There was some pushing and scolding among the youngsters, who each wanted a place nearest to their mother, but finally all their heads were tucked under their wings and they slept in the quiet night. Occasionally, one of the young ones lost his hold on the fence and awoke with a frightened peep, each time being reassured by a low call from his mother.

"I can't get to sleep for thinking of those turkeys," said Mrs. Tree. "The moon is so bright that anyone can see them plainly."

"Nobody will touch them unless it is that old fox over the hill. She may be out looking for a meal," replied Mr. Tree.

In a den of rocks near the woods lived a family of red foxes. The mother fox was not as large as a medium-size dog, reddish brown in color, with a long sharp nose and a bushy tail almost as long as her body. The four little foxes were just like her in every way but size. The father fox had gone away one day and never returned, leaving her to provide for the family, and it was getting to be a problem. This night she went out early but could find nothing, so she came back and curled up by the little ones for some rest. The hungry young ones gave her no peace or rest, and just as the sky was beginning to show signs of light in the east she rose and started off in another direction. As she skulked along among the brush by the fence she seemed almost a part of it, so silently did she move. All at once her head went up and she stopped. Her keen nostrils had caught a scent, and she went forward again even more cautiously than before, until she could see the old turkey and her 12 young ones. Three apiece for the young foxes, and the old turkey for herself. What a find? Here was food for two or three days if the children were not too greedy. They were getting so big. Standing still she craftily thought out the best way to do it. It would be best to get the old one first and the rest would be easy for the young turkeys would not go far without their mother. Slyly the fox crept upon the unsuspecting, sleeping turkeys, made a quick leap which brought down the mother and stifled her startled cry with her cruel teeth. At the first sound the young ones flew in all directions and sat still where they landed and waited for their mother to call them when the danger was past. There the sharp-nosed fox found them and carried them one by one and placed them with the rest of the dead turkeys by the fence. When she could find no more she began the task of carrying them home to the family. With great cunning and thrift she piled the plunder in a hole in the rocks nearby the den where she lived and when at last she had brought in the last turkey and given it to the family for breakfast the sun was just rising and there was not a trace of the tragedy which had taken place under the trees.

Mrs. James, who was counting on those turkeys to buy warm clothing for Winter, spent many weary hours searching for them. She never knew what became of the turkeys, but the old trees knew. Yes, and the moon knew, but none of them could tell.

(To Be Continued)

As We Go Along

Summer has passed quickly here in Norther New Jersey. The heat was more than comfort demanded at times, but we came through it in good spirits. Doubtless one reason for this was the abundant rain. Things kept growing. The same heat with drought would have brought depression of feelings.

It has been great weather for weeds in most places, giant pigweed, redroot and poke, high as a man's head. Redroot is a bad pest in the garden, but I let some grow as pasture for blister beetles, which eat it in preference to beans and other garden stuff. I knock down and tread on as many of these insects as I can find, but the redroot keeps them busy between times. Another bad weed, but a true ornamental, is Commelina. With its glossy green abundant foliage and beautiful sky-blue flowers it is fine covering for a bank, but is out of place near the garden. I permit a patch of it 10 feet square to grow, and know of nothing more attractive at this season.

In mid-August I sowed nine feet of choice pansy seed. I believed the seed to be good, so seeded it thinly, in the row. Apparently it is nearly perfect in germination. As soon as ready it will be transplanted, a fussy but not difficult job, and there should be a lot of good plants in Spring, ready to bloom quickly and keep on. This is a strain of seed from a Massachusetts grower with good reputation.

A large bed of perennials was also sown, but are not showing much. Among them are: Helenium, Pyrethrum, sweet rocket, Anthemis, Thalictrum, yellow columbine, Michaelmas daisy, Tunica Saxifraga, Platycodon, monkshood, Centaurea Montana, Lythrum, foxglove. The idea of raising these things from seed is attractive, but I have never had much success with them, generally because the sun of late August dried them out when I was not about to do watering. This time the bed is in partial shade —perhaps too much.

Sweet corn is at its very best, with more coming on. This fresh from the stalk, is true ambrosia. No matter how plentiful it is never commonplace. Of course there is a difference but, in these days of improved varieties, there is little excuse for growing poor quality corn, in the home garden or commercially.

The peace and quiet of a Sunday afternoon now in the wild garden is refreshing. Plants of Phlox, growing where they will, weave their colors in with the sunbeams and shadows and green of intervening shrubbery. A seedling grapevine in the tangle has reached into a tree, and clusters of the ripe fruit are hanging there, not found by the rot and fruit moth. Robins and bluejays are flitting about, a yellow jacket helps himself to a piece of apple I have been sampling, and a neighbor's tiger cat, having eaten two ears of my sweet corn, is sleeping on the outdoor table where these notes are being written.

W. W. H.

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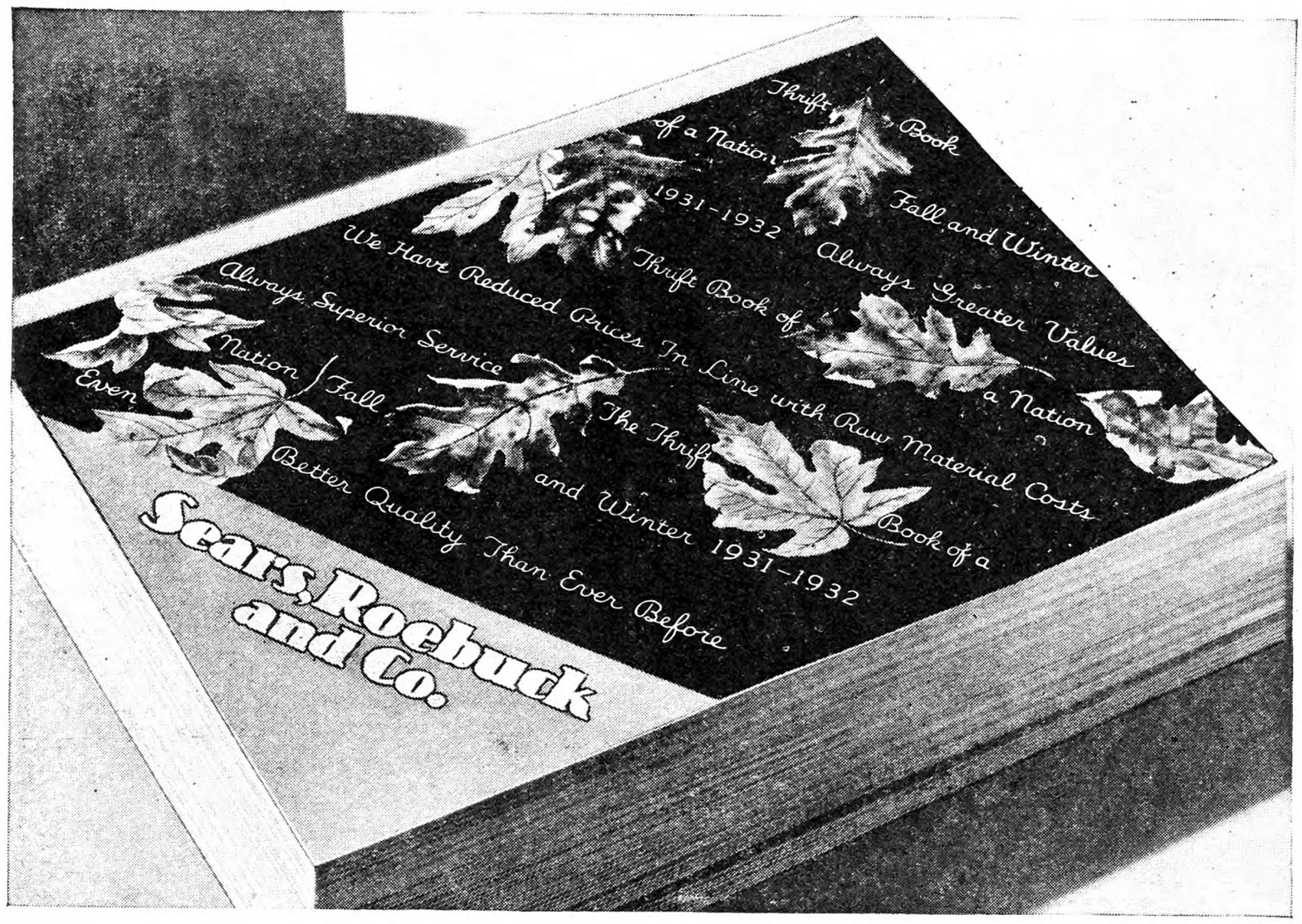

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A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

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We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

ON THE great New York State Fair, held at Syracuse September 7-12, the agriculture of the State was written large—not so much in words as in terms of farm products, livestock, poultry, domestic practice and art, implements of farming, and the farm families themselves. Youth has been woven into the fabric of the fair in a way that a former generation would have thought impossible. The 4-H clubs' work and exhibits increase in volume and productive value year after year. It is coming to be taken for granted that the boys and girls can handle these farm projects with skill as well as enthusiasm. Notes on various phases of the fair will be given another week.

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THE Pennsylvania game code provides that possession of a deer, elk or portion of either animal without head attached shall be evidence that such animal was killed unlawfully. In the Monroe County Court, Judge Samuel E. Shull, in a ruling discussing a conviction, said of this law:

Section No. 706 is a type of legislation which has had considerable growth in the past score of years and is of a type which, to the mind of the court, is a menace rather than a support or help in maintaining a peaceable and orderly community of good government. Summary conviction should be resorted to only either in trivial offenses involving small penalties which would not be a menace to the liberty of citizens in poor circumstances, or where the delay necessarily incident to a trial by jury might be a menace to the good order of the community, as in cases of disorderly conduct.

The case in question involved the meat and skin of a deer found without a head in possession of the person summarily fined. He had given a neighbor the head, and this was produced at the hearing, but without effect. Judge Shull's conclusions were:

The real offense of this section is that it delegates power to a game prosecutor which, if exercised at all, should have been exercised in definite form by the Legislature, for a government is presumably a government of laws and not a government of men. The very idea that one man may be compelled to hold his liberty or any material right either essential or incidental to the enjoyment of life and liberty at the mere will or caprice of another, is intolerable in any country where freedom prevails, for indeed it is the very essence of slavery itself, and Section No. 706 at this act vests in the game protectors discretion without prescribing a uniform rule of action.

*

A FEDERAL license for doing a produce business is needed in some cases apparently not understood by dealers. The government has ruled that individuals or firms in potato shipping sections who make arrangement with large handlers to work with them, either on joint account or on a brokerage basis, must obtain licenses under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act. The impression has become prevalent among those so employed that their activities are covered by the license taken out by the receiving firm. In many instances where the Department of Agriculture has asked such individuals to explain why they were operating without licenses, the explanation has been offered that their principals had informed them that no license was necessary. During the last potato season, the department notified all receivers who were known to have such arrangements with individuals in shipping sections, that their agents must have licenses. Salaried employees do not come under the provisions of the act. If a man works for a firm on a salary and brokerage combined, and the arrangement is such that he is a bona fide employe, he is not subject to a license. However, the arrangement understood to have been entered into by some firms whereby they pay buyers $1 a month plus $15 a car brokerage, is not considered by the department as constituting the buyer a bona fide employe. The facts regarding each such arrangement must be submitted to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., to determine whether or not the buyer will require a license. The penalty provided by the act for engaging in business without a license is a maximum of $500 for each offense plus a maximum of $25 for each day the offense continues.

*

VARIOUS reports come to us regarding possible danger to livestock from eating Sudan grass under certain conditions. All agree that it should not be fed or pastured after it is frozen. The government has been investigating this matter and finds that chokecherry, black cherry, such plants as Sudan grass, velvet grass, sorghum and Johnson grass have been found to develop prussic acid when their growth is retarded by drought, frost, wilting or trampling. Under normal conditions prussic acid is not found in any of these plants. Once animals have eaten plants containing prussic acid, there is little that the stockman can do. The poison acts quickly and very often the affected animals will die within half an hour. In some cases it has been found advisable to mow pastures believed to be unsafe and allow the cut grass to dry thoroughly before pasturing. Although green sorghum, velvet grass and others that have had their growth stunted, are dangerous, the acid usually disappears when the crop is made into hay. Sorghums in the Southern States rarely develop prussic acid poisoning, but those in the North are subject to it although the exact reason for this is not known. The sorghums and Sudan have this poisonous tendency to a marked degree. Flax is also dangerous if it is frozen before ripening fully. In the Northwest, in the flax-growing regions, livestock men have been warned against the danger of animals eating flaxseed or straw from plants that do not reach maturity.

*

REPORTS from Switzerland are that soldiers on long marches have been encouraged this year to use milk. The commander said the experiment had been highly successful. The soldiers used the milk freely. He said the men who drank it were not ill, and did not fall out of the ranks in the hottest weather as they formerly did, when they drank water, lemonade and beer. When the writer was a young man he frequently worked in the harvest fields with sturdy mature men who drank cider, beer and applejack. Before the day was over oftentimes the men taking these stimulating beverages were forced to the shade—"bushed." Our drink was buttermilk, diluted with a little water. The boys and men who confined themselves to this liquid were always good to the end of the day. The experience has been repeated in many places as well as in the Swiss mountains.

*

TWO destructive peach diseases of unknown cause are "yellows" and "little peach." As they are both contagious, it would appear that some germ, thus far undiscovered, is responsible, although some authorities believe a condition rather than a disease is responsible. The important point, however, is that it is incurable, and other trees get the trouble. Destroying the trees without dragging through the orchard is the remedy. A. J. Farley, of the New Jersey Station, gives the following descriptions of such affected trees:

Trees with curled, dwarfed or yellow leaves should be viewed with suspicion, especially if leaves of adjoining trees of the same variety are vigorous and green. Unless borers or root injury are responsible for leaf damage, infected trees should be marked for immediate removal.

Fruit of trees infected with "little peach" never reaches normal size and it ripens several days later than fruit of the same variety on healthy trees. Fruit of trees infected with "yellows" usually ripens earlier than the fruit of healthy trees and it is inclined to be bitter. It is not essential that growers be able to distinguish between these two diseases, since removal of the trees is recommended as the control for both diseases. Do not take chances with trees that have not responded to good orchard management because in all probability such trees are diseased and should be removed before the infection spreads to adjoining trees.

*

IN THE North, oats are a Spring-sown crop, but in the Middle South and lower they are grown successfully with Fall seeding. Reasonably early sowing is necessary, by September 20 in the coastal sections of Virginia and the Carolinas. Farther south seeding may be done up to October 15, and just north of the Gulf Coast, any time in October.

*

THE New Jersey Board of Agriculture has decided to revive next Winter the sale of apples by tht unemployed throughout the State. The board agreed a plan should be worked out to provide New Jersey apples for sale by jobless men at prices permitting a profit for each equivalent to a daily wage. We do not know how far the sales of apples by the unemployed last Winter affected the crop throughout the United States, but it unquestionably made the people generally "apple conscious," and provided the most spectacular advertising this excellent fruit has ever received. It was not only easy to buy apples everywhere—it was hard not to buy them. We hope life will not be so hard for the apple sellers this Winter, but we also hope that it will be possible for every citizen to become an unofficial member of the Apple Consumers' League.

*

THE Vermont home egg-laying contest has proven so popular that it will be continued next year, the new contest starting October 1. Ninety flocks were enrolled the past year, and the indications are for more the coming season. The object is to give every flock owner opportunity to test his birds under State supervision, A. W. Lohman, of the State Agricultural College, Burlington, being in charge. The monthly report, issued to all members of the contest, gives in detail the figures for all flocks entered. The flocks are shown by key numbers and only the names of the five highest flocks in each class are published.

*

I have had a great many destructive insects in the garden this year. Is there anything that can be put on the ground and worked in, to lessen the pests another season? J. J. H.
Pennsylvania.

LIME is distasteful to many creatures and, if the soil needs it, some may be put on and worked in. This will not amount to much, however, in insect destruction. Sprays and dusts through the season will have to be depended on for this purpose. Many insect pests winter in the trash left on the garden, however, and clearing up and burning all of this stuff will do away with many of the hibernating pests. We dislike to advise burning anything that will help add to the vegetable matter the garden needs, but there is sometimes enough gain in pest destruction to warrant the practice.

*

APPLE scab has kept growers of McIntosh on the jump this year. This is an important variety in New Hampshire, and Extension Horticulturist, C. O. Rawlings, thus describes the fight commercial growers have been putting up:

Thoroughness and timeliness have been the watchwords of the commercial growers. They have endeavored to break the spray into as fine a mist as practical and then to cover every bud, leaf and fruit on all branches. Under such spraying the trees have not received excessive amounts of spray, but have had ample material applied to the extent that spray dripped from the foliage.

The growers carefully watched the bud and growth development, also, and timed their sprays to advantage. They believed that timing is so important that, when the buds were ready, several orchardists kept their sprayers going in the face of approaching rain, allowing but 15 or 20 minutes for the spray to dry.

We have similar reports from McIntosh growers in other localities. It shows that apple growing has become a matter of science, sense and work.

*

THE woodpecker's search for grubs in exposed wood sometimes leads him into strange complications. Telephone companies report that the boxes on poles are often attacked by these birds with such success that the short circuiting of lines sometimes occurs. Just what the woodpecker thinks when he strikes this new kind of electric grub is not known. Linemen have found that painting these boxes white is the best protection. Boxes painted green were quickly attacked by the birds.

Brevities

YES, buckwheat is good for hens in Winter.

RUMANIA is expected to have 228,650,000 bushels of corn this year, or 75,000,000 more than last year.

FARMS in this country last year used 1,779,940,000 kilowatt hours of electric current costing $46,187,000.

IT NOW seems probable that television will eventually develop ways of seeing through fog, lessening the menace of ocean travel.

THE production of wheat, in 34 countries reporting, is placed at 2,992,280,000 bushels, which is about 150,000 less than the previous year.

IN JULY, 1,034 mills in this country reported grinding 45,357,853 bushels of wheat, making 9,852,246 barrels of flour and 802,333,699 lbs. of offal. On the average 276.2 lbs. of grain were required for a barrel of flour.

A GEORGIA peach-grower who shipped 16 carloads of peaches says that his returns, after all charges were paid, were $3,023.82, while the railroad received $5,110.37 on the shipment. The railroads are now asking higher rates.

All for the Babies

THE move is on again to stop the sale of loose milk in the stores of New York City, and require all milk used for liquid purposes to be sold in bottles. This scheme has broken out at frequent intervals for the past 40 or 50 years. So far it has always been defeated. This time the regular procedure to put something over is being followed. It comes in a way to indicate a determination to put it across this time. The means known to accelerate public opinion and to prepare the people for it are being employed. A public organ advocates it as it were to express a demand for it. A committee of celebrated gentlemen and scientific experts is appointed to study the problem and to make a recommendation. Finally a public official to receive the favorable report and approve it, unless the public protest is strong enough to stop it. This affects only the poorest people of the city, and under the present program will put it in operation before the people affected find a form of united expression. It will affect farmers, too, by increasing the cost of distribution and reducing the consumption of milk, but the individual producer today is as helpless as the individual consumer.

There has never been any demand from either consumer or producers for this regulation. No practical reason for it has ever been shown. In the districts where loose milk is sold at prices from 3 to 10 cents a quart below the bottled prices the birth rate is higher and our recollection is that the rate of child mortality is lower than in the sections where bottled milk is exclusively sold.

It is an open secret that the two big corporations that deliver practically the whole supply of bottled milk in New York desire this regulation. They would be less than human if they did not. The milk sold in bulk is about one-half the city supply. If the regulation includes it all, the extra cost to consumers will probably exceed $20,000,000 a year. It is reasonably sure to reduce consumption. Not only so, but the new scheme will hand the two big corporations a virtually complete milk monopoly.

Dole for the Rich

Up here we hear about the rackets in New York. They go some if they outdo our highway workings up here in Niagara County. Now that Governor Roosevelt wants $20,000,000 to help unemployment, and some of it at least is to be spent on public works, it is an opportune time for him to see what is already being done with the State money being spent on roads here under State control. He will find some of it spent to correct mistakes and neglect already paid for. I have seen six men and a State truck changing the location of a sign 3x3, and the operation was repeated six times last year. Inspectors pass over the roads and never look at them in fear that they would not overlook the defects.

The most pertinent fact is that poor unemployed men do not get the jobs. Well-to-do and wealthy men have their trucks on the roads and work by the day. These men work as they please. The greatest wear of their tools comes from leaning on them. If they are going to spend more State money let them forget politics, stop dole to the rich, and give a chance to the unemployed.

New York. T. Y.

Producer and Milk Rules

Every word of what you say on page 895 about boards of health is plain truth. The local board of health has been trying for two years to drive me out of business. After complying with every other reguiation, their last rule is that everyone handling milk must submit to a medical examination. They take a record of the color of your eyes and hair, your weight and height and date of birth. Then they want the health record of everyone in the whole family. What the color of one's eyes or hair has to do with the sanitation of milk must be remote, to say the least. I do not object to reasonable health regulations, but these rules and methods of inspection afford ample opportunity for discrimination, not to say graft. A milk producer is helpless, if they make up their minds to get him. PRODUCER.

New Hampshire.

Capital and Labor

Labor, which is the service of individuals to industry, and capital, which is the wealth employed to produce more wealth, should go hand in hand, as one is absolutely dependent upon the other.

Occasionally we see articles in the press headed: "Capital Versus Labor," or "Labor Versus Capital." Such a heading should never be used, as there should never be any controversy between the two. Without capital there could be no hired labor of any kind, and without labor there could possibly be no profits accruing to capital. It is a fundamental fact that capital could not employ labor for any length of time, unless capital could make a profit from the labor so employed.

Before the World War, labor was much lower than it is at the present time. Capital and labor, as a rule, worked in harmony. Capital obtained its just deserts and labor also was paid a fair rate for the work performed. The World War and the few years succeeding it turned this situation topsy-turvy, and the matter has not been straightened out yet. Organized union labor advanced the charge for its services to such a point that everything produced by labor had to sell for extremely high prices, much higher than ever known before in the history of this country.

It is needless to say that the United States and the world at large is passing through the most serious period of depression known to history, certainly for 50 years of my time. Capital under existing conditions is not receiving the amount of income it is entitled to and labor organizations strenuously oppose lowering to any extent whatever the existing high wages that have been prevalent for the last 10 to 15 years. One of the most absurd, absolutely foolish and unfair propositions of the Summer is the one put forth by President Green of the American Federation of Labor, in that he is calling upon all employers to guarantee to their employes permanent positions, steady work, for the next six months or a year at least, without any lowering in the prices paid to labor. This is so absurd that on the face of it, for the life of me, I cannot see how a man of Mr. Green's intelligence can expect any employer to agree to such a proposition, as it would or might prove financial suicide. No employer can guarantee, at the present time, steady jobs at existing wages.

Strange as it may seem, the authorities at Washington are taking the same position, urging employers in every way not to lower wages on anything that is manufactured or produced. To say that this is playing politics, catering to the labor organizations, is putting it very mildly. The hue and cry is that we must not lower the standards of living once established since the war. This is all nonsense. I would like to see everybody in America driving his own automobile, provided that he can afford to own a car and maintain it, but the facts of the case are, there are probably a million cars at least being driven by people on a horse-and-buggy income, and the sooner this country gets down to the principle that the country as a whole, and individuals, live only as they can afford to live, conditions will soon begin to better themselves.

Wages can be lowered without any injury to the worker. A recent statement just out from the pen of Roger Babson, who is one of our greatest statisticians, reads: "The average price of basic industrial commodities is 27 per cent below last year, and 4 per cent below pre-war days. Farm products are even lower, registering 28 per cent below a year ago and 12 per cent under the pre-war average."

Even at the comparatively low prices prevailing before the war the farmers were fairly prosperous, because they could employ labor at a reasonable price, could purchase all their implements and tools needed at a fair and just price, and could make repairs at a right price, but today the conditions are changed. With wheat at the lowest price ever known in America, oats, beans and potatoes at prices below the cost of production, we farmers are paying twice as much for labor today on our farms as we were before the war. We can buy shingles to re-roof our buildings as cheaply as we could before the war, but if we hire a carpenter to put these shingles on our buildings that carpenter wants $1 an hour at least, when before the war he worked for from $2 to $2.50 for a 10-hour day.

If we wish to purchase any farm implements we pay $225 for a harvester or binder, which we could purchase before the war for $110. Steel, canvas, paint and the wood that goes into the manufacturing of a harvester can be bought for less money today than before the war, and the difference in the value is in the higher price paid for labor, not only skilled and common labor but the salaries paid to the white-collar men of the manufacturers.

There isn't a single thing that the laboring man needs to purchase today for his absolute necessities but what he can buy for less money than a year or two ago and in fact, on the average, the prices for necessities of life are down to a pre-war basis, or below, and labor is earning from twice to four times as much on the average as before the war.

The farmer, the producer of foods of all kinds, is the sufferer. Take just one item—milk—as an illustration! The farmer producing milk, here within 16 miles of Rochester is getting hardly enough to pay for even milking the cow and preparing it for market—around two cents a quart. It is selling in Rochester at nine cents and the driver of the milk truck delivering the milk is being paid $42 a week, besides a commission, or $2,184 a year. This laborer is investing nothing but his ability of driving a truck and setting milk bottles on back porches. The farmer who produces the milk has his investment in the farm. He has to work early and late, milking his cows, making crops to feed them, and is there a dairy farmer in the State that sees $2,184 this year, profit, for the product of his labor and capital?

If at the present time the farmer could buy the things that are necessary for him to buy at the same prices he could buy these necessities for when prices were low 15 or 20 years ago, the farmer would not be on the way to losing his farm, as a good many thousands of them are.

As a remedy for the existing conditions with so much unemployment I would like to see wages lowered throughout the country to correspond with the farmer's income at current prices from the labor given to the production of crops on the farm.

If capital and industry would unite in reducing the prices on all manufactured goods as they could do with low labor costs, there would be an increased consumption of everything that is manufactured or produced In our industrial plants in America capital is entitled to its just reward, but that reward should not exceed the returns for farm capital.

The railroads are howling for a 15 per cent increase in rates. This would not be necessary if the highly paid officers of our railroads were compelled to work for what they earn, and the different railroad brotherhoods were paid what they were paid 20 years ago when farm products were at or about present levels. It does not seem just to me for a locomotive engineer or a conductor working eight hours a day to draw down a salary of wages for one year, more than a farmer working 12 to 16 hours a day gets for five years of hard labor. E. F. DIBBLE.

Production and Exchange in Ohio

My Soy beans and Sudan grass were a great success. Some of the Sudan grass was almost eight feet tall. It was the heaviest crop I ever mowed with a mowing machine. Eggs are now retailing at 28 to 30 cents a dozen here. We are selling peaches at 75 cents per bushel at farm, and trading peaches for wheat bushel for bushel. We made 30 loads of hay this season from about the same acreage we made 11 loads last year.

My returns from the Dairymen's Co-operative Sales Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., for July were, 2,390 lbs. base at $1.785, $42.66; 587 lbs. surplus at 74 cents, $4.34; total, $47. Testing fee was 30 cents and hauling $2.53, total $2.83, leaving net return $44.17 or $1.48 net per 100 lbs. for 2,977 lbs. The test reported was 2.95, the lowest I ever received. June it was 3.3 with a larger flow of milk.

I have the record of a producers' report from the Cleveland market, 2,586 lbs. base at $1.58, $40.86; 948 lbs. surplus at 78 cents $15.19; total $56.05. Deductions were, tester 40 cents, dues 56 cents, cooling $1.40, total $2.36. Net returns $53.69 or $1.18 per 100 lbs. for 4,534 lbs. This test was 3.3.

Dairymen from District No. 7, embracing East Liverpool, Wellsville, Lisbon, Ohio, and Chester and Newell, W. Va., have protested against the price of 85 cents per 100 lbs. paid for surplus milk in July for use in manufacturing ice cream. A year ago the price was $1.80. A conference on the subject is promised.

Ohio. L. W. ALLEN.

Rural School Picnic at Lake Salubria, New York

The first Farmers' School Picnic was held August 22 at Lake Salubria Park, Lake Salubria, Steuben Co., N. Y. As we entered the grove a picture of the little red schoolhouse swinging in the breeze took us back in memory. I thought of the many times I had come here (it was known as Wilkes' Grove, then) to Sunday school picnics. Lake Salubria is one of Steuben's many beauty spots.

After a basket lunch to which everyone did full justice, Mr. Baker, of Arkport, introduced the speakers of the day. A. D. Ostrander, of Knowlesville, secretary of the Rural School Improvement Society, was the first one, giving an excellent address. He said that the people who are working for consolidation do not talk to the town people about it very much, for the exponents of centralization are sure of the town people. The country people will have to help build new schoolhouses, the busses used to carry the children to school will have to refuel, re-tire, etc., all bringing more business to the towns.

It was in 1917 that the first move toward this end was started in what was known as the town board system, which only lasted about six months. Sherman J. Lowell, State Grange Master, was very active in helping to have this law repealed and the rural schools returned to their old system again.

In 1925 the next move which was called the Committee of Twenty-one was launched. Mass meetings were held and 21 counties organized to fight against this movement.

In 1927 the Rural School Improvement Society was incorporated. All funds received in contributions from school districts and individuals are used to fight against consolidation. The paper, "The Little Red Schoolhouse," is printed by the society in order that the truth may be known about these various consolidations and attempts.

Mr. Ostrander read a part of the by-laws of the Rural School Improvement Society. One important and outstanding one was, "To awaken the rural people to the need of fighting against additional taxes," and centralization would mean extra taxes. A convention of this society is held every year in early Winter. It is probable it will be held in Syracuse this year. Everyone interested is invited to attend. He said we were supposed to be free-born citizens, but the rural people are fast becoming slaves. Washington's army did not lick Cornwallis by saying, "Well, I guess they are going to put it over on us anyway; there's nothing we can do." They licked them by fighting and fighting hard.

Mr. Baker urged all present to join the organization and then introduced Dr. Selden, dean of Hill Crest College, Lundy's Lane, Pa. Dr. Selden commented on the beauty of the spot which had been chosen for this picnic, and said he always liked to talk to people who wanted to do what was right, and he believes it is right for the already tax-burdened farmer to kick on any more taxes. He told of one instance in his State where a county superintendent had been wildly enthusiastic to have all the schools in his county consolidate so that he could have the honor of being the means of securing the consolidation of more schools than any other superintendent. Dr. Selden said this superintendent was later declared mentally unbalanced. Anyone must be wrong in his head or somewhere to put a little personal glory ahead of the welfare of the children.

Dr. Selden said when Harvard University was founded it was founded to train men for the ministry, and some rich men's sons for upper crusts. Doctors secured their training by riding with an older doctor and lawyers studied with older lawyers. Now a doctor must go to college two years before he can even commence to study medicine. He said when this law was passed one of the best doctors in his neighborhood had to leave his practice and go back to school. While the present time needs the best doctors, lawyers, dentists, etc., yet the cost of their education makes it necessary for them to charge so much that the poorer class can only afford to employ them as a last resort.

Dr. Selden said when the Puritans first settled here the Indians urged them to select only the best ears of corn for seed. It was nearly 200 years before the American farmers heeded this advice, and in selecting their school leaders they were doing the same, using, in too many cases, men as leaders with nubbin ideas, big cob, small kernel and bad, wormy cob ideas. The time has passed when we have any right to accept anything but the best for our school leaders. The graded school has many drawbacks, said Dr. Selden, as it curbs the child's individualism.

As it was getting towards supper time and I had quite a long drive I had to leave before the close of his interesting talk. Several meetings have been held in different parts of the county and it is hoped will have some effect in preventing the destruction of the little red schoolhouse of old Steuben.

MRS. C. W. ALDERMAN.

Data About Steuben County, New York

The principal business here is dairying. The bulk of the milk produced is for fluid milk consumption the year around but a part of it is manufactured during the Summer. This means that prices for milk here are about the same as they are in other parts of the New York milk shed. The principal cash crop is potatoes. Steuben is one of the largest potato producing sections in New York State. We grow all the grain crops.

The average growing season is about 120 to 130 days and the annual rainfall is about 16 inches. This is about normal for New York State.

Wages are from $30 to $45 per month for single men and perhaps $40 to $60 for married men.

WM. STEMPFLE, Farm Bureau Manager.

Live Stock and Dairy

Internal Parasites of Sheep and Hogs

Sheep and goats are susceptible to infestation from a large number of different kinds of worms. It has been established at the Oregon Experiment Station that at least five of these cause scours. Four are grouped as thread worms, while the fifth is a flat worm. The layman should have a general idea of the life history of the various parasites, so far as it influences their control and eradication. However, with the numerous and ever-increasing numbers of pests the farmer is compelled to combat it is not practical to consider the more technical details but rather to confine our efforts to a consideration of the symptoms, cause, prevention and treatment of the more common and serious parasites.

In the East and Central West by far the most common and serious intestinal infestation is caused by the so-called sheep stomach worm (Haemonchus contortus), while in the West the most common worm is the small stomach-worm (Ostertagia ostertagi, Ostertagia circumcincta). Both types are found only in the fourth or true stomach. This is the one which joins the intestines. The worms lay eggs which pass out in the droppings. These hatch out and serve as the source of infestation.

To prevent contamination of pastures it is necessary to treat the animals at regular intervals. Rotation of pastures, and not allowing lambs to follow ewes on pasture are also sources of control. The fact remains, however, that conditions frequently prevent rotation and late lambs necessarily will have to follow their dams. Sheep stomach worms are no discriminators. I have seen heavy infestations on many of the largest and successful sheep establishments in America.

Fortunately treatments have now been discovered which are quite satisfactory if properly administered. All old-time sheep men can remember when we used to give gasoline and milk. This treatment probably killed more sheep than stomach worms, but, I suppose we felt we had to do something and that was the treatment generally advocated. This was followed a little later with the copper-sulphate or bluestone treatment. Bluestone is fairly effective against the common stomach worm, however, it did not prove satisfactory at the Oregon Station in recent tests against the small stomach worm, which is one of the principal causes of scours in western sheep.

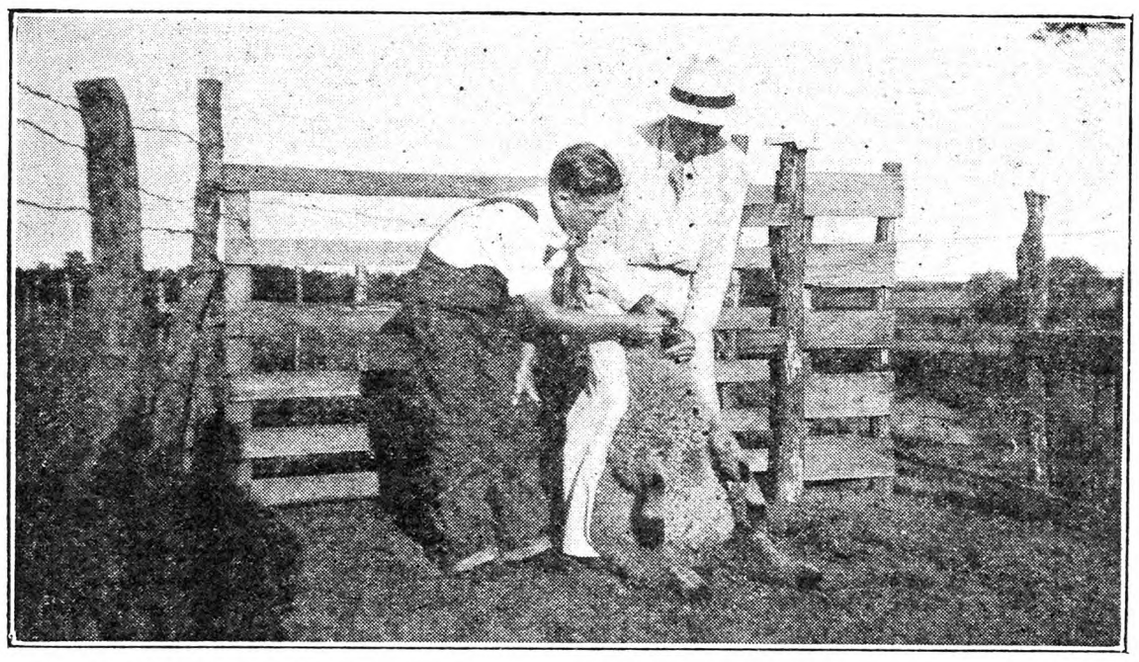
Nicotine sulphate, also sold commercially under the name of "Black Leaf 40" was next shown by the Connecticut Station to be very effective against the common stomach worm (Haemonchus contortus). Lugols iodine solution has also been found to be good. However, none of these proved effective against the small stomach worm. The latest and by far the most successful treatment yet discovered in destroying all types of stomach worms as well as the small worms of the small intestine is by the internal administration of tetrachlorethylene.

It must be remembered that any treatment that will destroy worms is more or less poisonous, and should be properly administered in correct dosage. Tetrachlorethylene while highly efficient as an anthelmintic is only slightly poisonous. I have recently completed a tour of about 20 experiment stations in the various States, and find that about two-thirds of them are now using this drug in treating their sheep and goats for worms. Commercially this drug is put up in various-sized gelatin capsules. It is sold under the trade name of Nema Worm Capsules, and may be obtained at any local drug store. The usual dose for a mature sheep or goat is a 5cc (80 minims) capsule.

In administering the treatment the sheep may be allowed to stand on all fours in a natural position, or it may be set on its rump, being very careful not to tilt the head back, and thus prevent swallowing. The capsule is placed at the root of the tongue preferably with some type of balling-gun, and the animal tilted forward allowing it to swallow in a natural manner. Some men have trouble in administering the capsules. If a capsule breaks it will not injure the animal provided none of the contents get down the wind-pipe and thence on the lungs. If the animal struggles and a capsule should break, tip the sheep forward immediately and place it on its feet.

Western ranchers have found that sheep or goats running on infested pastures should be treated twice, preferably in the Fall. The first treatment is usually given about the time of the first Fall rains, and the second about four weeks later. In flocks which are badly infested the tetrachlorethylene treatment should be given weekly for three or four times.

In treating any kind of internal parasites in any class of livestock it is absolutely necessary to starve the patient for at least 24 hours prior to administering the treatment. This eliminates a considerable portion of the contents of the stomach and intestines and permits the drug to come in contact with the worms without decreasing its efficiency by excessive dilution. Food should also be denied the animal for 12 hours following treatment.



Administering tetrachlorethylene worm capsule to a sheep. Some prefer to allow the sheep to stand on its feet in a natural position. Care should be exercised not to tip the head back too far, or the animal cannot swallow.

D. Elliott Hyatt, a vocational agricultural student, and 4-H club boy, of Adrian, Mo., and some of his porkers on which he is showing a nice profit. He attributes considerable of his success with hogs to keeping them free from worms.

Leading investigators are unanimously of the opinion that at the present time internal parasites of hogs cause as great an annual loss to pork producers as hog cholera. In fact "Abe" Weaver, of the Missouri Station, and Elmer Hughes, of the California Experiment Station, state that their investigations and observations over a period of the past 20 years has convinced them that if we gave more attention to keeping our hogs free from worms a great many of the ailments which cause our hog men heavy loss would materially decrease.

The McLean County System will greatly lower worm infestation, involving as it does clean, sanitary quarters, washing the sow's udder with warm soap and water prior to farrowing, to prevent the little pigs getting the worm eggs when they first nurse, and later hauling them to pasture known to be free from infestation. This system has accomplished wonderful results where it has been religiously practiced. It involves, however, a high percentage of the human equation, and will therefore be difficult to successfully introduce in all communities.

The large round worm in hogs can be detected if properly fed pigs are not gaining and still seem to have good appetites. If the infestation is sufficiently heavy some deaths will occur. A post-mortem will definitely establish the cause. Look carefully throughout the small intestines. These worms are about as thick as a lead pencil and eight to 14 inches long. They will sometimes become so numerous they will plug up the intestines, thus causing the food, particularly grain, to lie in the stomach and sour. This will then act as a poison. Such pigs may present some of the external symptoms of hog cholera, particularly showing some splotched areas along the belly. The worms also throw off a poison. If handled to any extent this poison is so powerful it will cause the skin to become inflamed, and the hands to swell.

The lungs will probably be filled with small thread-like worms. These may be mistaken for lung worms. However, they are only one stage of the large round worm. They may be present in such numbers as to cause serious damage to the lungs. The resultant lesions are quite serious if they are very numerous. Thumps, and a hacking cough, are two of the most sure symptoms of round worms in young pigs. The essential thing to remember is that the hog round worm passes one stage of its life in the lungs, and an entire freedom of worms in the intestinal tract does not necessarily mean the animal is not infested. The small worms in the lungs cause an irritation with frequent coughing, when the worms have reached a certain stage they are coughed up and again swallowed, after which they develop to maturity in the intestines.

Treatments for worms in hogs have been varied and until recently only fairly satisfactory. One of the old stock remedies was spirits of turpentine. Some still use it today. Experimental tests have shown it to be practically useless, in fact it may cause serious injury due to its effect on the kidneys, and as an irritant to the intestines. Tobacco and various minerals have also been extensively used. They are partly effective if given correctly and in proper dosage. Another treatment which has many advocates, and for years was the best known medicine, was the old calomel and santonin mixture. Both are powerful and dangerous drugs. It was very essential to give specific dosages, although some would mix up a quantity with the feed, with frequent fatal results.

The internal administration of chenopodium (wormseed oil) has now largely superseded the calomel and santonin treatment. It is much more efficient and far less dangerous. It has, however, the decided disadvantage of requiring individual doses and administration. This is a much more difficult job with hogs than with sheep. Anyone who has ever caught up from 75 to several hundred husky shotes weighing from 50 to 125 lbs. each and given them capsules or a drench knows it requires skill, patience and a strong back. In spite of all that can be done the pigs will struggle and in giving a drench, particularly oil, some is very liable to get on the lungs, with its usual fatal results.

If chenopodium, commonly called wormseed oil, is used it should be preceded by a drench of one to two ounces of castor oil. This will eliminate the worms when the oil stupefies them. They may be mixed and given together as one drench. I have always found, however, that in spite of all that can be done there will be considerable of the drench spilled. It is necessary that the chenopodium be given in definite amounts to be effective. A shote from 50 to 100 lbs. requires 2cc while a mature hog will require 4 to 5cc. I have therefore found it better to give the chenopodium in capsule form. Even after considerable starving, pigs will not consume chenopodium when it is placed with the feed.

The only medicine I have seen that seems to have overcome this difficulty is one called General Hog Liquid. The active principle used is chenopodium, however, it is in combination with other drugs which when placed on whole oats is not unpalatable to pigs. They will readily consume the mixture, thus eliminating the hazards above mentioned. The ease and safety of administration are exceedingly important where more than a very limited number of hogs are involved. The beech wood creosote contained in this medicine stops the reverse peristalsis (vomiting) which is almost always induced when chenopodium is used.

R. W. DUCK.

Colorado Cow Testing

Dean Besse, tester for the Pueblo County, Colo., Dairy-Herd Improvement Association, reports two bulls whose daughters are now producing more than their dams, as a result of the quality transmitted to these daughters by their sires. Twelve daughters of Columbine Piebe Changeling 2nd each averaged 410 lbs. of butterfat a year, while their dams averaged only 334 lbs., an increase of 76 lbs. of butterfat. This improvement was made on the State hospital herd.

Four daughters of Fayne Mercedes Columbine produced an average of 515.5 lbs. of butterfat each in a year, exceeding their dams' production by an average of 123.5 lbs. This was in the Joe Gersick dairy herd. Fayne Mercedes Columbine is a son of Columbine Piebe Changeling 2nd.

Dairying in South Dakota

Readers in the East will be interested in the following statement from Extension Dairyman G. Heebink, Brookings, S. D.:

"Many dairy herds here will have to be brought through the Winter on wild hay, corn fodder and stover, and other roughages inferior in feeding value to legumes such as Alfalfa. During an average Winter feeding season of eight months, from two to two and one-half tons of dry roughage will be required if one is also feeding silage. If not feeding silage more dry roughage will be required—from three to five tons per cow. A cow will profitably consume about 3½ tons of silage in an eight-month feeding period.

Grain should be fed according to milk production, allowing 1 lb. of grain to 3 or 4 lbs. of milk. At this rate of feeding, one should provide about three-fourths of a ton of concentrate mixture per cow. Heifers and calves require less, depending on their age and size. In a general way one might figure that the feed for one cow will take care of two heifers or three or four calves.

"When the roughage is of poor quality it is necessary to supplement it with

feeds high in protein. A concentrate mixture of 400 lbs. of ground corn, 200 lbs. of wheat bran, and 300 lbs. of linseed oilmeal, if fed at the rate of 1 lb. to 3 lbs. of milk will provide a satisfactory concentrate ration to feed with wild hay, corn stover, and similar roughages.

"As to relative cost of different concentrate feeds for dairy cattle: When oats cost 25 cents per bushel, one can get the same feed value from barley at 45 cents per bushel, corn at 53 cents, speltz at 35 cents, wheat at 55 cents and rye at 53 cents."

Silver Medal Jersey

High production records completed by three of the cows which he sired have recently won the American Jersey Cattle Club silver medal award for Sophie's Pogis 99th's Boy, a purebred Jersey bull now heading the dairy herd owned by Dr. Austin Flint, Millbrook, N. Y. The silver medal is awarded only to those bulls of the Jersey breed which have three daughters whose butterfat yield in official production tests is sufficiently high to win a similar medal, these daughters to be from different dams.

The three cows whose high yields won the silver medal award and qualified Sophie's Pogis 99th's Boy for the medal, were bred by William B. O. Field, Lenox, Mass., and made their production records in his herd. Sophie's High Lawn Thelma produced 490.14 lbs. of butterfat, 7,867 lbs. of milk in a 305-day test started when she was only one year and eight months of age. High Lawn Pogis' Daisy, another, in 305 days yielded 452.58 lbs. of butterfat, 7,564 lbs. of milk. Her test was started when she was two years of age. Pogis Amy of High Lawn, the third silver medal cow, produced 486.61 lbs. of butterfat, 6,919 lbs. of milk in 305 days. She was started on test when in two-year-old form.

Sophie's Pogis 99th's Boy, the new silver medal sire of these three cows is a son of the noted bull Pogis 99th of Hood Farm, one of the ten bulls of the Jersey breed to win the medal of merit, highest medal award of the American Jersey Cattle Club. More than 120 cows sired by Pogis 99th of Hood Farm have completed production records and 15 of his sons have won medals.

International Live Stock Exposition

This, in connection with the grain and hay show, will be held at Union Stockyards, Chicago, Nov. 28-Dec. 5.

The preliminary classification for the 1931 show is now ready for distribution. It will be mailed free on application to the International office at the Chicago Stockyards, R. H. Heide, manager. There will be more breeds of sheep in the 1931 competition than ever before, and a number of changes have been made in the swine classification which it is thought will improve this feature and be of interest to prospective exhibitors in that department.

Entries will close for the individual livestock classes November 1; for the International Grain and Hay Show, November 10, and for the carload lots of cattle, sheep and swine, November 21.

Lancaster, Pa., Livestock Markets

(Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for the week ending Sept. 5.)

Market. — Beef steers and yearlings closing about steady with week's early 25c decline, top medium-weights $8, best weighty steers $7.90, bulk of sales $7 to $7.50. Bulls steady to weak. Stockers and feeders in liberal supply, fair country demand, most sales $5.75 to $6.50, top $7. Bulk fat heifers $6.50 to $7.25; medium bulls $5 to $5.75; butcher cows $4 to $4.50; cutters $2.25 to $3. Calves steady to strong, top vealers $11, few selects held higher.

Hogs fully steady, top westerns $8, bulk local feds $7.25 to $7.50.

Sheep steady, medium to good lambs $8 to $8.50, culls and common, $4 to $5.50.

Receipts for week ending Sept. 5: Cattle, 178 cars; 34 Virginia, 32 St. Paul, 22 Chicago, 19 Sioux City, 13 Omaha, 11 West Virginia, 11 Tennessee, 10 St. Louis, 9 Kansas City, 6 Maryland, 2 Iowa, 2 Kentucky, 2 Pittsburgh, 2 Michigan, 1 Pennsylania, 1 Ohio, 1 New Jersey; containing 5,408 head, 238 trucked in; total cattle, 5,646 head, 731 calves, 1,549 hogs, 945 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $7.75 to $8.50; medium, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $6.75 to $7.75; common, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $5.25 to $6.75; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $7.75 to $8.50; medium, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $6.75 to $7.75; good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $7.75 to $8.25.

Heifers.—Choice, 550 to 850 lbs., $7 to $7.50; good, 550 to 850 lbs., $6.50 to $7; medium, 550 to 850 lbs., $5.75 to $6.50; common, 550 to 850 lbs., $5 to $5.75.

Cows.—Choice, $4.75 to $5.50; good, $4 to $4.75; common and medium, $3 to $4; low cutter and cutter, $1.75 to $3.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $6 to $6.75; cutter, common and medium, $4.50 to $6; yearlings excluded.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $10.25 to $11; medium, $9.50 to $10.25; cull and common, $6.25 to $9.50.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 500 to 800 lbs., $6.25 to $7.25; common and medium, 500 to 800 lbs., $4.75 to $6.25; good and choice, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $6.50 to $7.50; common and medium, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $5 to $6.50.

Hogs.—Lt. wt., good and choice, 160 to 180 lbs., $7.50 to $8; lt. wt., good and choice, 180 to 220 lbs., $7.50 to $8; med. wt., good and choice, 200 to 220 lbs., $7.50 to $8; med. wt., good and choice, 220 to 250 lbs., $7.25 to $7.75; hvy. wt., good and choice, 250 to 290 lbs., $7 to $7.50; hvy. wt., good and choice, 290 to 350 lbs., $6.75 to $7.25; pkg. sows, medium and good, 275 to 500 lbs., $5.75 to $6.75.

LANCASTER FEED MARKET

Selling Price of Feeds (Cash at Warehouse). — Bran, ton, $22.50; shorts, $22.50; hominy, $26; middlings, $28; linseed, $37; gluten, $29; ground oats, $26.50; Soy bean meal, $32.50; hog-meal, $33; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $29.50; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $26.50; 18 per cent, $29; 20 per cent, $31.50; 24 per cent, $33; 25 per cent, $34; horse feed, 85 per cent, $32; Alfalfa, regular, $30; Alfalfa, reground, $32.

Livestock Sales

Sept. 15-17. — Dispersal Jerseys and Holsteins, Lime Ridge Farm, Poughquag, N. Y.

Sept. 21. — Holsteins; First Pennsylvania Capital Sales, Harrisburg, Pa. R. Austin Backus, sale manager, Mexico, N. Y.

Oct. 1.—Holsteins; Fall Consignment Sale. Bradford County, Pa. R. H. Fleming, Chairman, Towanda, Pa.

Oct. 9.—Holsteins; Ulster County Annual Fall Sale, Albert Kurdt, secretary, Kingston, N. Y.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Sept. 15-16.—New Jersey State Horticultural Society Fruit Tour to Cumberland-Shenandoah Valley. Arthur J. Farley, Secretary, New Brunswick, N. J.

Sept. 20-26.—Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.

Sept. 21-25. — Sunshine Fair, Cobbleskill, N. Y.

Sept. 22-25.—Union County Agricultural Society, Lewisburg, Pa.

Sept. 22-25.—Wayne County Agricultural Society, Honesdale, Pa.

Sept. 22-25.—Sullivan County Agricultural Society, Forksville, Pa.

Sept. 22-25.—Gratz Agricultural and Horticultural Association, Gratz, Pa

Sept. 22-26.—Lehigh County Agricultural Society, Allentown, Pa.

Sept. 23-25.—Twentieth Annual Flower Show, Westchester and Fairfield Horticultural Society. Y. M. C. A. Building, Greenwich, Conn. Wm. G. Ellis, Secretary, 61 Grant Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

Sept. 24-26. — Green Township Community Association, Cookport, Pa.

Sept. 28-Oct. 3. — Columbia County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Sept. 29-Oct. 1.—Union Agricultural Association, Burgettstown, Pa.

Sept. 29-Oct. 2.—Bedford County Agricultural Society, Bedford, Pa.

Sept. 29-Oct. 3.—Lehighton Fair, Lehighton, Pa.

Sept. 29-Oct. 3.—Doylestown Fair Association, Doylestown, Pa.

Oct. 3.—Sixth annual Guernsey Cattle Club Show at the Allegheny Country Club Show Grounds, Sewickly Heights, Pa. Judge will be W. K. Helpburn, of Fellowship Farms, Anselma, Pa.

Oct. 6-10.—York County Agricultural Society, York, Pa.

Oct. 7-10.—Lycoming County Fair Association, Hughesville, Pa.

Oct. 13-16.—Baltimore Livestock Show, Baltimore, Md.

Oct. 19-21.—Venango County Farmers and Fruit Growers, Oil City, Pa.

Nov. 11-20.—Sixty-fifth annual session, National Grange, Madison, Wis.

Nov. 16-17.—Annual meeting N. Y. State Rural School Improvement Society, Syracuse, N. Y. Fuller notice later. Everyone invited.

Dec. 2-4.—New Jersey State Horticultural Society, Annual Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J.

Dec. 7-9. — American Farm Bureau Federation, annual convention, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 7-12.—Pittsburgh, Pa., Poultry Show, William Penn Hotel. Harry J. Singer, secretary, P. O. Box 447, N. S. Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dec. 8-10. — Sharon Poultry Association, Annual Show, Sharon, Conn. Secretary Arthur L. Kinsman, Sharon, Conn.

Jan. 18-22, 1932.—Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, Pa.

Feb. 25, 1932. — New York State Grange, annual convention, Albany, N. Y.

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AT A NEW LOW PRICE
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Successor Berkshires
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BULLS from 1 Month to Serviceable Age
from record dams and proven sires. Herd accredited and blood tested. Attractive prices. Exceptional values.
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HIGH GRADE & REGISTERED Dairy Cows FOR SALE
GUERNSEYS, HOLSTEINS and JERSEYS
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We are offering 16 head of registered rams at farmers' prices, also a few ewes.
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Farmer's Purebred Hampshire Yearling and Two-year old Rams
by Imported Rams at $35.00, $50.00, $75.00.
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Offer 8 YEARLING HAMPSHIRE RAMS
Fit to head any flock. Carefully selected from over 100 lambs. $35 and up.
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Mostly Hampshire Grade. OZIAS D. BAKER, Mapledale (Dry Brook), Ulster County, N. Y. Near Arkville, N. Y.

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FOR SALE REG. SHROPSHIRES—Choice rams and a few ewes; foundation imported.
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SHROPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS with size and quality also ewes. Fred Van Vleet & Sons, Lodi, New York

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WANTED 5 or 6 HEAD ANGORA DOES
Will purchase more if price is right. Must be sound in every respect.
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Large type Chester White and Poland China crossed, 6 to 8 weeks old at - - - $4.50
Some a little younger and smaller at - - $4.00
Call John Lamont, Lex. 0351 or write to Box 42.
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Reliable FEEDING PIGS
7-8 weeks old $3.00
8-9 weeks old 3.50
10 weeks old 3.75
Buy where quality is never sacrificed to quantity, we are prepared to supply you with pigs of rugged, fast growing strain from quality boars and sows—Berkshire and Chester cross, and Chester and Yorkshire cross, at above prices, also a few Chester Whites at 8 weeks old $4.00 Will ship C.O.D. on approval, crated free. 10 days trial allowed.
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Why not raise well bred pigs? It costs the same to feed them. Either of the above breeds are from well bred fast maturing stock, all from pure bred boars and high grade sows, they will more than please you. All orders filled promptly, C. O. D., F. O. B., Waltham.
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Barrows, Boars or Sows—
6- 8 Weeks old .... $3.25 each
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Ship any number C.O.D. on approval—no crating charge
Our Guarantee "A Square Deal At All Times"
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BREEDERS or FEEDERS
We do ship pigs that will please you and be advertisements for the kind we ship. They are all weaned before shipping. Chester and Yorkshire cross or Chester and Berkshire cross pigs—
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Will ship one or one hundred C. O. D. Crating free. Ten-day trial.
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All breeds, ages, sizes. This is a personal message to you. The standard and quality is gauged by the continued and increasing patronage of discriminating buyers. The many pleasant testimonials are an award of merit which you pig buyers have bestowed upon me. These are very encouraging. I treasure them highly. Tell me the breed, age and type of pig you wish—I'll describe what I have accurately—no substitutes.
Spring pigs are beautiful shoats now. Handsome boars for service. Time to breed those sows soon.
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Feeding Pigs $4.00 each. Mostly Poland Chinas. Some Chesters Durocs, Berkshires, 6 to 8 weeks, select, crated, castrated and serum vaccinated. Prepay 2 or more, $5.00 each. 10 weeks, over 25 lbs., $5.25, prepaid $6.25. Sheats over 35 lbs. $6.25, prepaid $7.50. C. O. D. or money back guarantee to satisfy on arrival. Also state second choice size and breed wanted. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Del.

Feeding Pigs for sale Chester & Yorkshire Chester & Berkshire
7-8 weeks old, $3.00 each; 9-10 weeks old, $3.50
Sold C. O. D. Crates free.
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OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES—A No. 1 pigs, $10 each. Reg. free. Pairs no akin. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N.Y.

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Carnot and Laet breeding, ton type, $250. Large registered black yearling filly, $250. Black weanling stallion, Laet breeding, ton type, $125. Black weanling filly, Laet breeding, $125. Pair high-grade Percherons, own brothers, matched, two and four years, $325.
PUREBRED O. I. C. PIGS, world's grand champion strain, either sex, $10.
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Shetland Ponies for children, also STALLIONS; MARES with colts by side or separate. Prices right. A. B. PORTER PONY FARMS, Atwater, Ohio

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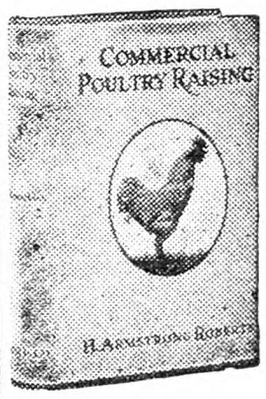

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Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

News and prices current during week ending September 12, 1931.

MILK

September: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.41; 2B, $1.66; Class 3, $1.15.

In classes 2A, 2B and 2C, a differential of 5c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat is added to milk testing above 3.5 per cent and deducted for that testing below this point. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 5c per .1 of 1 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.70; Class 2, $1.70; Class 3, $1.10.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.31½@	$0.32
Extra, 92 score		.31
First, 88 to 91 score	.26½@	.30½
Seconds	.25 @	.26
Lower grades	.24 @	.24½
Ladles	.20 @	.23
Packing stock	.13 @	.19
Renovated	23½@	.24½
Sweet fancy	.33½@	.34
Extra	32½@	.33
Firsts	.27½@	.32
Seconds	.26 @	.27
Centralized	.24½@	.29

CHEESE

State—Whole milk, flats, held	$0.21 @	$0.23½
Fresh specials	.16½@	.17
Average run to fancy	.15½@	.16
Wisconsin—Whole milk,		
Flats, fresh	.16 @	.16½
Daisies, fresh, fancy	.16½@	.16¾
Young America, fresh	.16¾@	.17

EGGS

Nearby, white fancy (including premiums)	$0.38 @	$0.39½
Extra	.33 @	.37
Average extras	.28 @	.32
Pacific Coast	.34 @	.36
Mixed colors	.30 @	.34
Gathered, best	.25 @	.27
Fair to good	.16 @	.19

POTATOES

Jersey, 150 lbs.	$0.60@	$1.60
Long Island, 150 lbs.		1.50
Sweet potatoes, Maryland, bu.	.60@	.85
Jersey, bu.	1.50@	1.75

VEGETABLES

Beets, 100 bchs.	$2.00@	$3.00
Cabbage, bu.	.40@	.50
Carrots, 100 bchs.	1.50@	2.50
Cauliflower, bu.	1.00@	3.00
Sweet corn, 100	1.25@	2.25
Cucumbers, bu.	.50@	2.00
Eggplant, bu.	.40@	.75
Horseradish, bbl.	7.50@	10.00
Leeks, 100 bchs.	1.75@	2.00
Lettuce, bu.	.50@	3.25
Lima beans, bu.	2.00@	4.00
Onions, bu.	1.00@	1.35
Parsley, bu.	.75@	1.00
Peas, bu.	2.75@	3.75
Peppers, bu.	.35@	1.25
Radishes, 100 bchs.	1.00@	2.00
Spinach, bu.	.50@	1.25
Squash, bu.	.50@	1.75
String beans, bu.	.50@	2.25
Tomatoes, Jersey, bskt.	.50@	.90
Crate	.60@	1.75
Nearby, egg and plum, crt.	.50@	.85
Jersey, 6-till carrier	.50@	1.75
Up-river, 6-till carrier	1.00@	3.00
Basket	.30@	1.75
State, 6-till carrier		2.25
Crate	1.50@	2.00
Basket		1.00
State, lug	1.50@	1.75
Maryland, lug.	.65@	.75
Pennsylvania, bskt.	.50@	.65
Mass. and Conn., ½ bu. box	.50@	.75
Western, lug	1.50@	1.75
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.50@	3.00

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$0.40@	$2.25
Muskmelons, bu.	1.50@	2.50
Huckleberries, qt.	.10@	.20
Cherries, 4-qt. bskt.	.30@	.50
Peaches, Ind. and Ill., bu.	1.25@	1.75
Del. and Md., ½ bu.	.20@	.40
Bushel	.50@	1.25
Jersey, crt. or bskt.	.50@	1.75
½ bu.	.25@	.60
Pennsylvania, bu. bskt.	.50@	1.75
Up-river, mixed, crt.	.60@	1.25
Bushel	.50@	1.25
N. Y. State, bu.	.90@	2.00
Pears, Clapps, bu.	.50@	1.63
Bartletts, bu. bskt.	.50@	1.75
Seckel, bu.	.50@	2.00
½ bu. bskt.	.60@	.85

DRIED BEANS—Jobbing Prices

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$5.00@	$5.25
Pea	4.50@	6.00
Red kidney	5.75@	6.00
White kidney		6.00

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.40@	$0.42
Fair to good	.35@	.39
Roosters	.15@	.18
Fowls	.19@	.26
Ducks	.15@	.19
Turkeys, Spring	.35@	.50
Old toms	.25@	.27
Old hens	.26@	.30
Argentine	.28@	.36
Squabs, lb., ungraded	.25@	.30
Graded	.25@	.35
Dark, doz.	2.00@	2.50
Culls, doz.	1.50@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Broilers should be fully feathered. The larger breed should weight 2½ to 3 lbs. each; smaller breeds, 1½ lbs. each up. The quotation given on broilers is the outside figure for best quality. Under grades and small sizes proportionately large. The figures are express or truck delivery.

Fowls, lb.	$0.16@	$0.25
Chickens, large breeds, best		.27
Small breeds, best		.20
Roosters	.14@	.15
Ducks	.17@	.20
Geese	.10@	.15
Rabbits, lb.	.10@	.20

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$7.00@	$8.25
Bulls	4.00@	5.00
Cows	3.50@	4.25
Calves, best	10.00@	11.50
Common to good	4.00@	7.00
Sheep	2.00@	3.50
Lambs	7.00@	8.50
Hogs	5.00@	7.75

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.14@	$0.15
Good to choice	.10@	.13
Steers, 100 lbs.	14.00@	17.00
Bulls	7.50@	9.50
Cows	9.00@	11.50

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1	$23.00@	24.00
No. 2	20.00@	21.50
No. 3	13.00@	15.00
Clover mixed	15.00@	22.00
Straw, rye	19.00@	21.00
Oat and wheat		11.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$0.63¼
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.60½
Oats, No. 2 white	.32¾
Rye	.49⅞

Retail Prices at New York

Current prices in public markets.

Butter, best, lb.	$0.34@	$0.36
Milk, grade A, qt.		.18
Grade B		.15
Cream, ½ pt.		.18
Eggs, best, doz.	.42@	.45
Gathered	.30@	.40
Turkeys, lb.	.40@	.55
Chickens	.35@	.55
Ducklings	.38@	.40
Oranges, doz.	.40@	.60
Potatoes, pk.	.20@	.25
Lettuce, head	.05@	.10
Cabbage, lb.	.03@	.05
String beans, lb.	.20@	.25
Peas, lb.	.25@	.35

Buffalo Markets

Potatoes and cabbage show a lower tendency. Dairy products are holding about steady.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 32 to 33c; tubs, 28 to 31c; firsts, 27 to 28c; undergrades, 26 to 27c. Cheese, firmer; new daisies, 19c; longhorn, 19 to 20c; brick, 18c; brick Swiss, 20c; old flats, daisies, 24 to 27c; limburger, 25c. Eggs, steady; nearby fancy, 33 to 34c; grade A, 29 to 32c; grade B, 22 to 23c; grade C, 19 to 20c; nearby at market, 20 to 30c; western, 20 to 24c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, steady; fowls, 20 to 28c; chickens, 30 to 37c; broilers, 28 to 31c; old roosters, 13 to 17c; ducks, 19 to 20c; turkeys, 42 to 43c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 16 to 23c; broilers, 20 to 26c; old roosters, 14 to 15c; ducks, 19c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, weak; Duchess, bu., 50 to 60c; Wealthy, 60c to $1; Maiden Blush, 40 to 60c; crabapples, 75c to $1.25. Potatoes, weak; home-grown, bu., 45 to 55c; N. J., 150-lb. bag, $1.75; Va., bbl., $1.75 to $2; sweets, N. C., bu., $1 to $1.25.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; medium, cwt., $4.75; marrow, $5.25; white kidney, $6.50. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., $1 to $1.25; yellow, 50-lb. bag, $1.10 to $1.20; pickling, bu., $2.50; green, doz. bchs., 20 to 25c.

Fruits and Berries.—Cantaloupes, bu., $1 to $1.50; elderberries, bu., 50c; grapes, 20-lb. lug, 80c to $1; Cal., lug, $1.50 to $2.25; honeydews, crate, $1.50 to $1.65; huckleberries, 32-qt. crate, $4 to $4.25; peaches, bu., 35c to $1.50; pears, bu., 50c to $1.25; plums, bu., 50c to $1; prunes, bu., $1 to $1.50; watermelons, 30 to 40c.

Vegetables.—Beans, green and wax, bu., 50c to $1; beets, bu., 25 to 40c; doz. bchs., 10 to 15c; Brussels sprouts, qt., 25c; cabbage, bu., 35 to 50c; carrots, bu., 65 to 75c; cauliflower, bu., $2 to $2.25; celery, doz., 30 to 60c; corn, doz., 5 to 8c; cucumbers, bu., 25 to 50c; eggplant, bu., 60 to 90c; endive, doz., 50 to 60c; lettuce, 2-doz. crate, $1 to $1.25; mushrooms, 1-lb. carton, 30 to 50c; okra, Tenn., bskt., $1 to $1.25; parsnips, ½ bu., $1 to $1.25; peas, bu., $1.65 to $1.75; peppers, bu., 75c to $1.75; pumpkins, doz., 75 to 85c; radishes, doz. bchs., 10 to 15c; spinach, bu., 50 to 60c; squash, bu., 25 to 75c; tomatoes, bu., 25 to 40c; turnips, bu., 40c to $1.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, baled, ton, $14 to $14.50; clover mixed, $13 to $13.50; oat straw, $8 to $8.25; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $13.50; standard middlings, $13; red-dog, $19; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $21.50; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $27.50; hominy, $18.30; gluten, $21.50; oatfeed, $7; Timothy seed, bu., $2.35; Alfalfa, $14; Alsike, $9.75; clover, $12 to $12.25. C. H. B.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, qt., 6 to 7c; milk, special, qt., 8 to 9c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $200 to $250; cows, fresh milk, grades, choice, $90 to $100; cows, fresh milk, grades, good, $70 to $85; cows, fresh milk, grades, common, $45 to $65; beef cows and bulls, 100 lbs., $5 to $7.50; veal calves, milk fed, choice, $14 to $16; veal calves, milk fed, good, $10 to $13; lambs, $7 to $9.50; sheep, $3 to $4; broilers, live, average, 2½ lbs., lb., 24 to 25c; chickens, live, for roasters, lb., 28 to 30c; fowls, live, heavy, lb., 20 to 22c; eggs, mixed, local, fresh, doz., 32 to 34c.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 13 to 14c; milk, special, qt., 18c; milk, sold from chain stores, qt., 10 to 12c; butter, farmers' delivery, lb., 35 to 40c; butter, creamery, print and rolls, lb., 32 to 34c; butter, creamery, cut from tubs, lb., 30 to 31c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 25 to 29c; cheese, part skim, lb., 18 to 20c; cheese, cottage, lb., 10 to 12c; eggs, farmers' delivery, fresh, doz., 48 to 50c; eggs, store sales, fresh, doz., 42 to 45c; broilers, fancy, lb., 40 to 42c; chickens, lb., 48 to 50c; fowls, lb., 30 to 32c; apples, pk., 20 to 25c; pears, bu., $1.75; sweet corn, doz., 10 to 12c; potatoes, pk., 23 to 25c; tomatoes, lb., 2 to 3c. F. A. C.

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by the Bureau of Markets, New Jersey Department of Agriculture.)

The relationship between supplies arriving on the market and the price is clearly shown in the condition of the Philadelphia market during the past week compared with previous weeks. Receipts of several products are now becoming lighter and the price has strengthened comparatively. Tomatoes of the best quality were in moderate supply and the market for best stock was higher at the close. Best offerings of five-eighths baskets sold at 60 to 85c, with a few sales higher, and ordinary stock at 30 to 50c. Peppers were also in lighter supply after the holiday and the market was steady to firm, with bullnose and various varieties selling at 15 to 25c per five-eighths and 25 to 35c per bushel. Sweet potatoes have as yet reached the market in small quantities only from New Jersey and the trade has not taken hold, with the market dull as a result. New Jersey offerings in five-eighths baskets sold at 90c to $1.15 for yellow, and 75 to 85c for yams. The bean market was one entirely of quality. Best offerings from New Jersey moved well, but Virginia offerings were slow, because of the rather ordinary quality. Five-eighths baskets of green snap beans moved at 90c to $1.35, with a few fancy $1.50. Bushel stock from nearby areas sold at $1.50 to $1.75, with a few sales reaching $2. Wax were mostly ordinary and sold slowly at 50c to $1 per five-eighths bushel. Limas were in good demand at the close, with receipts considerably lighter than for several days. Best bushel hampers moved at $2.50 to $3, with some extra fancy at $3.25. Cauliflower was steady, but trading slow. Celery was also steady, and two-thirds crates from New York State moved at $2.50 to $3. Corn moved fairly well, when fancy and 100 ears, in sacks sold at 75c to $1.25. Cucumbers were barely steady and bushels from New York State sold at 40 to 50c, with pickles at 75c to $1. Lettuce took a sharp drop, as receipts of Iceberg were heavier from California. Crates of four to five dozen heads sold at $4.75 to $5.25, with a few fancy up to $5.50 and $5.75. New York crates of two dozen heads, Big Boston, sold at $1.75 to $2. Onions moved very slowly and the market was weaker at the close. New York and Massachusetts 50-lb. sacks, yellows sold at $1 to $1.10, while Ohio and Indiana 50-lb. sacks, were mostly $1.10 to $1.25. The potato market continued very dull and under a slow demand no improvement took place during the past week. Street sales of New Jersey five-eighths bushel baskets brought 40 to 45c, while 100-lb. sacks sold slowly at $1 to $1.05, with poorly graded stock at 75 to 90c. Apples continued slow and prices were largely nominal. Peaches continued in heavy receipt and the market was weak. Cabbage was weaker and 100-lb. sacks of domestic type sold slowly at $1 to $1.25.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Receipts were light during the past week, and the fairly good demand readily absorbed the moderate offerings. The best quality receipts were firm, but some of the lower grade was a bit draggy at times. Closely selected extras from nearby flocks sold at 33 to 38c, while Pacific Coast whites brought 34 to 37c a dozen. Extras were steady at 28 to 32c, while firsts were steady, but nominal at 26 to 29c. Browns moved fairly well, and best offerings sold at 28 to 31c. The storage situation remained unchanged during the week, with some of the trade turning to their storage holdings rather than buy advancing priced eggs on the open market.

Fancy poultry closed in a firm position as the demand for the coming Hebrew holidays readily absorbed the moderate arrivals on the market. Fowls, especially heavy breeds were firm, and the best Plymouth Rocks brought 28c, while ordinary moved at 24 to 26c. Chickens were also in good demand and heavy springers sold well at prices ½c over last week's high. Other live poultry was in fair demand, but ordinary offerings were rather dull. Ducks brought 16 to 18c, with lighter birds as low as 14 to 15c.

Receipts of dressed poultry were light during the week, and the market was steady to firm with demand fairly active. Fowls were in light receipt and best offerings sold at 27 to 30c. Chickens showed some irregularity in quality and the market was rather hard to define. The best marks sold well, but ordinary birds were largely in the buyers' favor. Old roosters and ducks were in fair demand and the market held steady. Old roosters sold at 15 to 18c, while Long Island ducks moved at 18c. J. M. F.

Boston Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

Trading has continued moderate on the Boston Produce Market during the past week and supplies have cleaned up quite well each day. Apples, cabbage, lettuce and potatoes were less active at lower prices. Poultry and eggs were firm throughout the week. The wool market was generally unchanged aside from some increased buying in some lines.

Apples. — Supply moderately heavy, demand good, market steady. Native various varieties ordinary 35 to 75c. Gravensteins best mostly 75c to $1.25, few large fancy $1.50 to $1.75. Wealthy large fancy $1 to $1.50. McIntosh large fancy $2 to $2.50 std. bu. box. N. J. and Va. various varieties 25 to 75c bu. bskt.

Beans. — Supply moderate, demand fair on best, market weak. Native wax and green 50c to $1.10; shell $1 to $2; Lima $2.50 to $3.50, few fancy $4 std bu. box.

Beets.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native 18 bchs. 40 to 65c std. bu. box.

Cabbage.—Supply moderate, demand fair, market weak. Native white 50 to 75c, few fancy Danish $1 std. bu. box. N. Y. Danish 50 to 75c 90 lbs.

Carrots.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native 18 bchs. 35 to 65c, cut off 50 to 85c std. bu. box. N. Y. cut and washed, few sales, mostly 50c bu. bskt.

Celery.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native 18 bchs. $1.25 to $1.75 std. bu. box. N. Y. 2-3 crts., few sales $3.

Corn.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native yellow ord. 75c to $1, fancy $1.25 to $1.35 std. bu. box.

Cucumbers.—Supply moderate, demand poor. Native outdoor mostly 50c to $1, few fancy higher std. bu. box. N. Y. 50 to 75c, pickles $1.25 bu. bskt.

Escarole.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native 35 to 50c std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native 18 heads outdoor 35 to 65c std. bu. box. Calif. 4 to 5 doz. heads $3 to $4 crt. N. Y. 24 heads 35 to 75c crt.

Onions.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native yellow 75c to $1 std. bu. box. Mass. yellow mostly $1, few $1.10 50 lbs. N. Y. mostly $1.10 50 lbs.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native 75 to 85c std. bu. box. Me. 100 lbs. mostly $1, few $1.10 bag.

Romaine. — Supply moderate, demand good. Native 12 to 14 heads 35 to 60c std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good on best. Native 35 to 75c, few 85c std. bu. box.

Squash.—Supply moderate, demand good. Summer 14 to 20 squash 25 to 50c, few extra fancy 75 to 85c std. bu. box. Turban $1.75 to $2.25 bbl.

Tomatoes. — Supplies moderately heavy, demand good on best, market firm. Native hothouse 3 to 6c, outdoor 40 to 75c, few $1 ½ box. Trellised 20 to 25 lbs. 75c to $1.25 bskt.

Hay.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. No. 1 Timothy $21.25, eastern fine $16.75, clover mixed, red, $20 ton.

Butter.—Market firm, creamery extras 31c. Firsts 27½ to 30c. Seconds 24 to 27c lb.

Eggs. — Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras 42c. White extras 36 to 40c. Fresh eastern 32 to 34c doz.

Poultry.—Dressed. Supply moderate, market firm. Fowl 4 to 5 lbs. 26 to 28c; 3 to 3½ lbs. 21 to 23c. Broilers 25 to 31c. Native 25 to 30c. Chickens 3 to 4 lbs. 25 to 29c; 4 lbs. 33c. Roosters 19 to 20c lb. Live poultry firm. Fowl 22 to 24c. Roosters 14c lb. Leghorns 20c. Broilers 22 to 25c. Chickens 3 to 4 lbs. 22 to 23c; 4 to 6 lbs. 25c lb.

Cheese.—Market firm. Twins N. Y. held 23 to 25c. Fresh 16½ to 18c. Western held 22 to 24c. Fresh 16 to 17½c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea $5 to $5.50. Calif. small white $5 to $5.50. Yellow Eyes $7 to $7.50. Red kidney $8.50 to $9. Lima $7 50 to $8 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market quiet, demand slightly improved.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 25 to 26½c; clothing, 20 to 21c; ½ blood, combing, 24 to 25c; clothing, 19 to 20c; ⅜ blood, combing, 23c; clothing, 21 to 22c; ¼ blood, combing, 22c; clothing, 21 to 22c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 62 to 65c; clothing, 50 to 53c; ½ blood, combing, 53 to 55c; clothing, 42 to 46c; ⅜ blood, combing, 43 to 45c; clothing, 38 to 41c; ¼ blood, combing, 38 to 40c; clothing, 36 to 37c; Terr. fine, combing, 62 to 65c; clothing, 53 to 55c; ½ blood, combing, 56 to 60c; clothing, 47 to 51c; ⅜ blood, combing, 50 to 53c; clothing, 45 to 48c; ¼ blood, combing, 45 to 47c; clothing, 37 to 41c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs.—Supply light, market steady with last week, demand slow. Bulk of sales $6.50 to $7.

Cattle.—Supply killing classes light, market weak and draggy on all classes, demand extremely quiet.

Cows.—Common and medium $2 to $4; low cutter and cutter $1.50 to $2.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium $2 to $3.50.

Vealers.—Medium and choice $6 to $9; cull and common $4 to $6.

Sheep.—None.

Milk Cows. — Supply rather light, market weak with some sales of all classes $5 lower, demand very slow. Choice, head, $110 to $130; good, $80 to $110; medium, $50 to $80; common, $40 to $50.

Countrywide Situation

The eastern half of the country is faring rather better this season. Most of the severe drought has been west of the Mississippi and prices are especially low in that part of the country because of distance from markets and absence of local demand.

Even a short crop of some products does not always save the market price. California grape-growers actually have a light production for the first time in many years but prices have been low, not more than half the values which used to be obtained during the grape boom a few years ago.

Eastern farmers are suffering from low prices, but the crops have been good, even better than usual in some of the States, although weather damage has not been lacking. Hay was a good yield but in some districts harvesting was slow. Some of the grass was cut too late and was further damaged by the rains. The East is not a grain country but those who planted the small grains this year raised a large crop despite the spell of unusually hot weather in midsummer. Corn is all set for a big crop. There will be plenty of hay and silage for eastern dairy herds this Winter. Potatoes, cabbage and other market side lines are expected to do well if blight does not get started seriously. Field beans promise to yield better than last season. The fruit crop is large, altogether too large some growers think—but the East can handle a big fruit crop better than any other section because there is a market there at some price. A great deal of fruit is trucked to market by the growers themselves at small cash expense for transportation and selling. The trucking system is increasing every year. More growers of fruits and vegetables are doing their own trucking and more traveling dealers are picking up supplies by truck. Vegetables, fruits, eggs, chickens and other produce are carried to New York from producing districts fully 200 miles away, in some instances.

The growers have need of every means of saving this year with apples, peaches, grapes and other fruit selling to show not much margin above harvesting and packing. There is considerable low-grade fruit this year because weather interfered with spraying. It is likely that the best fruit will find consumers. The greatest problem will be to market the heavy crop in Virginia and West Virginia. That region is a little too far away to truck out much of the crop. Export demand is expected to be limited this year, although, so far, the southern apples have met with satisfactory markets in England, but soon the exports will increase and English apples will be on the market in quantity. Farther north, the Baldwin apple will be in heavy supply, but competing varieties promise moderate production. The pear crop so far is not giving much trouble. Pears have started at much higher levels than peaches or apples in New York and Southwestern Michigan. Peaches have been low throughout the season and supplies are likely to continue large until the heavy crop in Western New York is out of the way. Then the apple and pear markets will meet less extreme competition. G. B. F.

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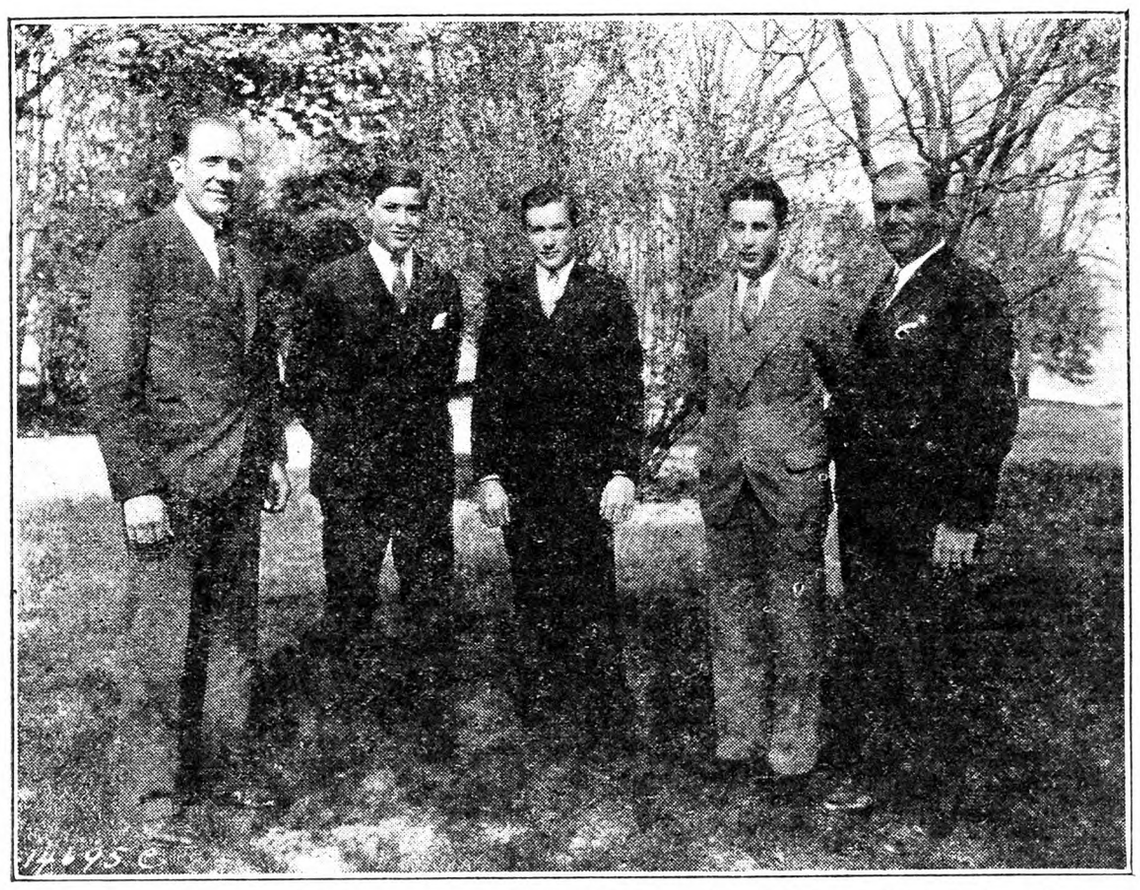
4-H Club Boys from United States Win International Judging Contest

Highest honors in judging dairy cattle were won by a team representing the United States at the international contest held at Warwick, England, in connection with the Royal Live Stock Show. A team from Northern Ireland ranked second and England's team was third.

For the last 10 years the team winning first place in the dairy cattle judging contest held at the National Dairy Exposition each year has been awarded the honor of representing this country in the international contests. That honor for this year went to a team from Maryland, by virture of winning the national contest in St. Louis last October, in which teams from 26 States competed. Those making up the team are shown in picture.

Teams from the United States have won first place in six out of ten of the international contests since the competition began. This is the fourth time a Maryland team has represented this country and the third time a team from that State has won. Other States which have represented the United States are, Illinois, 1924; Iowa, 1925 and 1927; Nebraska, 1928; Oklahoma, 1929 and 1930.

In winning the contest this year, the Maryland team scored 1,917 points out of a possible 2,160. The team from Northern Ireland had 1,812 points, and the team from England had 1,779 points. In addition to winning highest award as a team, William Chilcoat made highest individual score for all contestants, Charles Clark was second, and James Johnston was sixth.



American Winning Judging Team at Royal Live Stock Show, Warwick, England. They are, left to right: H. M. Carroll, County Agent, Harford County, Md.; James Johnston, Baltimore County; Charles Clark, Harford County; William Chilcoat, Baltimore County; and H. O. Barker, Maryland Extension Specialist in dairying.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN.

Several Northern New York Pomonas held their third quarterly sessions the first week in September. Among them was that of the St. Lawrence County Pomona Grange, which met with Scotch Bush Grange on the shore of Black Lake. Addresses were given by Assemblyman Rhoda Fox Graves, County Deputy Albert W. Hull, and County Treasurer C. M. Tait. Glenn Streeter won the county spelling contest and will represent St. Lawrence at the State spelling contest at Ithaca in February. The Pomona went on record in favor of an appropriation by the Legislature for additional equipment for the Canton State Agricultural School, including a new assembly hall. The Pomona will also have a committee at the coming highway bill hearing soon to be held at Ogdensburg. Reports from the various Granges of the county proved one of the best features of the session.

Star Grange No. 9 of Jefferson County, N. Y., whose hall was destroyed by fire August 25, will rebuild on the same site, where the original hall was erected in 1883. Star Grange was organized August 7, 1873. Great Bend Grange of Jefferson County, whose hall was burned about a year ago, will dedicate their new hall September 24. State Master Fred J. Freestone will preside at the dedication ceremony.

In preparation for the annnual session of the National Grange, to be held at Madison, Wis., in November, the Ohio State Grange has planned a series of sixth degree meetings to be held in October. The schedule of these meetings includes Wilmington Oct. 13, Defiance Oct. 14, Kent Oct. 15 and McConnelsville Oct. 16. The regional declamation contests will also be combined with these degree sessions. The annual session of the Ohio State Grange will be held at Sandusky Dec. 8-10.

State Master Walter F. Kirk, of Ohio, spent the second week in August among the Granges of Kansas, in company with State Master Cogswell of Kansas. Overseer George Hastings of Pennfield Grange in Lorraine County, Ohio, has had a perfect attendance record for 14 years in his Grange. Master E. A. Brandt of Ridgeville in the same county has a perfect record of nine years, and Merton Coe, lecturer of the Lorraine County Pomona, has a perfect record for seven years.

The total Grange membership of Ohio on Aug. 1 was 73,869. This is a gain in membership over the same period last year. The total includes reports from 797 Granges, with 39 Granges not reporting. The largest report is from Licking County, where the membership reported is 3,740, with a fully paid up membership also. The county has 28 Granges. Thirty counties show a net gain in membership.

Two remarkable records for long service in the Grange are furnished by James Lenton, of Vermont, and Morgan L. Rogers, of New York. Mr. Lenton is a member of historic Green Mountain Grange No. 1 of Vermont, the first Subordinate Grange organized in New England. Mr. Lenton joined the order in Canada in 1875, being a charter member of Thorton Corners Grange, near Toronto. He claims the honor of being the oldest Canadian Grange member now living on this side of the border. His official service began in 1902 and has continued with little interruption since. Mr. Lenton is 85 years of age. He has been a seventh degree member since 1913. Mr. Rogers, of North Norwich, Chenango County, N. Y., has served as steward of the Chenango County Pomona for 35 years continuously. On the 35th anniversary of his service the Pomona presented Mr. Rogers with a gold-headed cane. He is 79 years of age and has been a member of his Pomona for 42 years. He is the only living charter member survivor of the Pomona, which was organized Feb. 8, 1889.

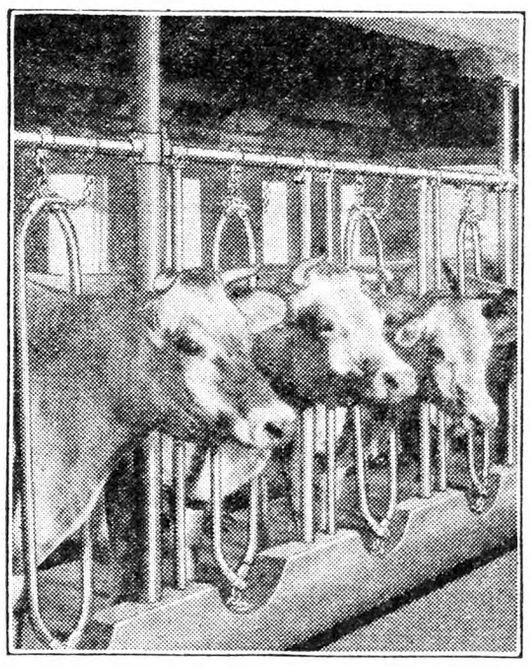
A Tested Method of Curing Meat

For 100 lbs. of hams, weigh out 3 lbs. salt, 2 ozs. saltpeter, 2 ozs. black pepper, 6 ozs. sugar. Mix thoroughly. When the hams are well cooled lay the hams on the table and sprinkle some of the salt on the skin, and rub it well. Turn the ham and salt the meat side. Lay the ham on a table (do not lay them on top of one another). The next day go over them the same way as the first time. If the hams weigh 25 lbs. or more go over them the third time. Let them lie for 15 to 18 days, then hang them up and smoke them with green hickory or hard maple wood.

To cure bacon, cut the side meat into pieces four or five inches wide. Pack in barrel or crocks, set up on edge. For 100 lbs. of bacon, weigh out 6 lbs. salt, 1 lb. sugar, 4 ozs. saltpeter. Put all in a kettle with enough water to dissolve the salt. Heat till all is dissolved, let cool, then pour over bacon. Add enough water to cover bacon. Leave in brine four weeks and wash off the bacon with warm water, then smoke. ADAM BROBST.

Ohio.

Check Your Winter Barn Equipment Needs on This List



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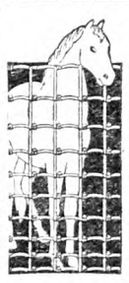

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You, of course, want to feed a mash that will return you the greatest profit over feed cost, one that will give you all the extra eggs possible. So it is highly important to choose a mash of proved reputation, one not only containing all the needed egg-making ingredients but a mash that is made by a mill with facilities for cleaning, blending and manufacturing those ingredients into the finest possible product.

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It's the fairest offer ever made to a poultryman. And right now when lowest production costs are so necessary should be a good time for you to avail yourself of this opportunity. Better see your B-B dealer now.

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Events of the Week

STATE OFFICIAL TROUBLES. — Charges of the misuse or the mismanagement of the State insurance funds and "racketeering" by department officials were filed with Governor Roosevelt against Miss Frances Perkins, State Industrial Commissioner, and the only woman member of the Governor's Cabinet. The petition asked the Governor to appoint a Moreland Act commissioner to investigate the State Labor Department. The complaint was filed by the Accident Prevention and Safety League, Inc.

ABUSE IN RELIEF FUND.—The administration of the unemployment fund provided by the city of New York is already under charges. One owner of property assessed for $59,200 in the Borough of Richmond, and furnishing an income sufficient for a living, was found working as an emergency laborer; 51 women were employed as emergency clerks, and 41 men had been assigned to clerical work although listed as cleaners. Those improperly employed have been dismissed and it is ordered that relief work must be limited to heads of families found to be in need. The 51 women dismissed as clerks, however, will be returned to jobs as cleaners. Because of "the charges of misuse of the employment fund," Acting Mayor McKee directed the Department of Welfare to investigate the 15,000 relief jobs in the whole city. This will require the employment of 75 additional inspectors to the 22 already employed, or 97 in all. It is expected that the investigation will reduce the list by the retirement of many who do not need the work and will be ashamed to have the facts known that they applied for relief work which they did not need.

WHEAT ON CREDIT.—President Hoover announced last week the sale of 15,000,000 bushels of wheat to China to be paid for in 1934, 1935 and 1936. It is to be used to feed the refugees in the flood-stricken areas of China. The deal had been under negotiations for some time on account of credit arrangements. It is understood that 30,000,000 persons in Yangtse River section are destitute and that credit was extended under the circumstances that would hardly be expected in normal business transactions.

PRISON LUXURY. — Albany has just opened a new county jail. It is capable of housing 450 prisoners, and cost $1,000,000 in addition to the 230 acres of land surrounding it. On this basis, allowing 4½ persons to a family, each family in the State should have a house costing about $12,000 to be as well cared for as these prisoners. Each prisoner will have a room 8x6 with and 8-ft. ceiling, sanitary plumbing and electric light. Many of the people who work for an honest living and pay taxes to build, equip and maintain such prisons cannot afford the luxuries furnished these convicts.

LANDMARK BURNED. — Mount Gulian, the old Verplanck stone and wood mansion, on the east side of the Hudson River in Dutchess County was totally destroyed by fire on September 5. The damage was estimated at $100,000. It was one of the half-dozen oldest houses in the county. During the Revolutionary War this was the headquarters of Baron Steuben. Just across the river to the west at Newburgh is the headquarters of Washington. Mount Gulian was built by the Dutch in 1731. The Verplancks received a patent from the Holland government for a large part of the land of Dutchess County, and acquired this property soon after it was built, retaining it in the family ever since. Oil-soaked rags were discovered in the rear of the house leading to the conclusion that the fire was of an incendiary origin. An eccentric Negro is under suspicion.

FARM LABOR AND WORLD COURT. — Louis J. Tabor, Master of the National Grange was quoted last week, together with the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor, and the American Bar Association, in favor of ratification of the World Court protocols by the United States Senate at the session which will open in December. All the organizations feel that it is a step towards the relief of the depression, and a long stride towards world peace.

CASH BONUS.—The Federal Administration has been worried over the demand of the American Legion for a full and immediate redemption of the World War Veterans' adjusted service certificates. The total face value of the certificates issued amounts to $3,365,341,400. About $1,206,000,000 has been advanced on them as a result of previous legislation, and more than $2,000,000,000 would be required to meet this new demand when Congress meets in December. President Hoover is openly opposed to the proposal. The Treasury already faces a deficit of the present year of $1,500,000,000, and extra gratuities of this character would necessitate extra bond sales. The Legion holds its convention in Detroit on September 21 and the question is sure to come up there. The membership is more than 1,000,000, and a resolution in favor of the cash bonus would have an effect on Congress.

BURNS COFFEE.—The government of Brazil has imposed a tax of 10 shillings a bag on coffee exported. This tax is to be used for the purchase of high-grade Santos coffee, and coffee so purchased is destroyed under the supervision of the National Coffee Council. The law went into effect in June and in three months 770,000 bags of coffee were destroyed by council after being purchased by the tax money. During the year ending September 30, 1931, the Brazilian government burned 1,250,000 bags of coffee. Each bag contains 132 lbs. It is estimated that in all nearly $10,000,000 was destroyed in an effort to remove the surplus. The attempt of the Brazilian government to control the price of coffee through a state monopoly has been as disastrous as the English government's attempt to control the price of rubber, and the American government's futile attempt to fix the price of wheat and cotton. When a responsible government encourages growers to believe that a high price for a crop will be maintained the growers fall to and produce a surplus. This would be expected from a common-sense point of view. It is demonstrated over and over by experience. It must be that statesmen never read industrial history. If they do, we can only conclude that they smother convictions for the votes of those who rely on the government to fix prices on the commodities they produce.

WORLD COURT.—By a vote of eight to seven the World Court at the Hague on September 5 declared the proposed customs union between Germany and Austria illegal because it is inconsistent with existing treaties signed at Geneva October 4, 1922. Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State of the United States, voted with the minority. The customs union was a proposal to reduce tariff customs between the two countries and otherwise to increase trade. Since the proposition was submitted to the World Court, the necessity of new financing in both countries changed conditions materially, and it was reported that the scheme would be abandoned at any event.

WORK FOR ALL.—The people in Pickens Co., Ga., have worked out a plan of relief for the unemployed. No money will be distributed, but public work will be provided building roads and otherwise. Every man able to work will be offered a job, and he will be paid in food and clothing. Funds are to be raised by popular subscription. The county has 14 militia districts and two citizens of each district will direct the work.

SELLING CREDIT. — Secretary Mellon has sold $800,000,000 worth of long-term bonds to draw interest at 3 per cent and $300,000,000 worth of treasury notes to mature in one year to draw interest at 1 per cent. These bonds were issued on September 15. The national debt will then be $17,329,000,000. On June 30, 1930, it was $16,185,000,000, the lowest since the World War. The increase since to the present time is $1,144,000,000. This increase of indebtedness is due to increasing national expense and decreasing revenues. Uncle Sam is spending more than his income, and in these long-term credits is shifting the burden to future generations. American farms are financed on a sounder policy—the expenses are kept within the income. Since the war governments have been reckless spenders. If they escape ultimate bankruptcy, they must learn the farm system of finance.

Feeding Capons

I would like to know how and what to feed capons. I have about 55 Rhode Island Reds, and Barred Rocks, three months old. F. S.
New Jersey

Capons are not fed differently from other young fowls of like age, being given the ordinary grains and mashes, with plenty of green stuff, oyster shell, etc. If they can be raised upon good range, the cost of feeding will be materially lessened and a better opportunity for profit afforded.

When ready to finish for market, an extra amount of corn is given and a special fattening ration may be used. Now, they should be given the ration suited to promoting good growth upon which they have been brought to caponizing age. Because they are capons, they do not need special feeding. M. B. D.

Chicago Coliseum Poultry Show

This will be held December 1-6. The plans cover standard poultry, bantams, turkeys, waterfowl, pigeons, rabbits, hatchery flocks, baby chicks, 4-H clubs' exhibits and State judging teams, mid-western intercollegiate judging, dressed poultry, educational and fox and fur.

Numerous national and sectional meets of the poultry, bantam, pigeon and rabbit specialty clubs will be held. The American Poultry Association, and the International Baby Chick Association have taken booths. The National Poultry Council will hold its Winter meeting the same week, with sessions on general topics open to the public.

Premium lists will be mailed October 12. The secretary is Harvey C. Wood, Room 1900, Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.

Corn Pudding

For those of you who have never made corn pudding just try one soon—you'll probably want to make two or three. Simply cut corn from cobs, beat eggs with it, add salt, pepper and milk, bake slowly a couple of hours. I know this sounds rather indefinite, but the stage of the corn and the number of your family will govern the proportions, and if you have ever baked custard you will know how to proceed as this is a custard-like affair. A big spoon of sweet butter improves it.
MRS. B.

Maryland Egg-laying Contest

Report for the 43rd week. Roy H. Waite, contest supervisor, College Park, Md., August 31, 1931.

Production again increased during the 43rd week of the egg-laying contest conducted by the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, the 860 competing birds increasing their lay by 50 eggs in the week to a total of 2,879, which is 47.82 per cent of a perfect score. This production percentage represents a gain of 1.38 points over the performance during the 42nd week. The production gain during the past two weeks corresponds in a general manner with an increase which occurred in the 1929-30 contest after the end of the severely warm weather in the Summer of 1930, this unseasonable increase not appearing in any of the Maryland contests prior to that date. Reports at hand from both the Maine and Storrs, Conn., contests, tell of similar production gains during recent weeks of this year.

The Confidence Farm pen, District of Columbia, a Leghorn entry, leads the contest with 2,353 eggs, and the Red pen of Scott Poultry Farm, Massachusetts, is second with 2,203 eggs. Third and fourth positions, respectively, are held by Leghorn pens, the entries of Samuel P. Swinn, Maryland, with 2,145 eggs, and Mount Hope Farm, Massachusetts, which has produced 2,107 eggs to date. The Leghorn pen of Ben W. Jacobs, Pennsylvania, trapped enough in the week to raise its total to 2,075 and displace the A. J. O'Donovan, Jr., New York, entry from fourth position on the honor roll for the breed.

A production of 1,947 eggs to date by the L. L. Powers, Maryland, entry continues that pen in first place in the Barred Rock division, while the Ancona entry of R. S. Thomas, Pennsylvania, leads the miscellaneous group with 1,585 eggs.

High honors for the week went to the pen of Pratt Experiment Farm, Pennsylvania, which placed 53 eggs in the trapnests. The leading Confidence Farm pen took second position with 52 eggs. Two pens tied for third and fourth honors, the entries of W. W. Kirby, Maryland, and G. G. Dickinson, Virginia, both producing 51 eggs. All leading pens this week were of the Leghorn breed.

The star performer of the contest is No. 194, owned by Walker's Hatchery, Virginia, which hen, however, produced only four eggs this week, bringing her total to 265 eggs. This is her lowest production for a seven-day period since her arrival at the contest. At present four other birds are close behind the leader with 262 eggs. Average individual production is 172.07 eggs.

The leading pens in each of the principal varieties:

White Leghorns. — Confidence Farms, D. C., 2,353; Samuel P. Swinn, Md., 2,145; Mount Hope Farm, Mass., 2,107; Ben W. Jacobs, Pa., 2,075; A. J. O'Donovan, Jr., N. Y., 2,073.

R. I. Reds. — Scott Poultry Farm, Mass., 2,203; Globus Poultry Farm, Mass., 2,061; Robert B. Parkhurst, Mass., 1,991.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—L. L. Powers, Md., 1,947; K. D. Leather & Sons, Md., 1,837; Broad Acres Farm, Conn., 1,793.

A Poultryman Speaks of the Warmed Laying-house, and We Indulge Suppositions

Two friends who keep poultry upon a commercial scale in Yates Co., N. Y., have some very modern equipment. Aside from some old buildings rigged over for the hens, they have a large, dome-roofed, automatically ventilated laying-house with insulated walls and provision for artificial heat by means of hot-water pipes extending from a small stove in the feed room along the rear wall of the layers' compartment beneath the droppings boards. Another building, a reconstructed barn, has a window ventilating front, but, in addition, a small ventilating fan placed in one wall near the ceiling. This fan may be operated when the room is closed to expel the moist air of the interior and permit its place to be taken by dry air from the outside; it is of the type used in office and factory buildings and, as the electric current costs but four cents per kilowatt hour at this farm, its operation is inexpensive. The Winter temperatures in these buildings may be kept from going down to an undesirable level and freezing combs or checking egg production through discomfort. The genial proprietor-operators give their friends the impression that they feel that their lines have been cast in pleasant places and also that they are keen business men.

A note recently received from one of these friends will be of interest to others, and I quote the following, "I read your article about all-night lights some days ago and have just received and read the bulletin from Ohio. Their reports agree with my own observations about heat; that is, we have fine results up to the first of March. I notice that they have little to say about the advisability of going back to old times and letting the Winter eggs go for the sake of late Summer eggs. From my records, our highest price in 1930 was 61 cents on October 10. Thereafter the price was in the middle fifties until November and, by December, it was down around 30 cents —I am writing from memory. If the Winter peak of prices is going to come earlier and be less pronounced, all these schemes for increasing Winter egg production will have to be closely analyzed, for the margin of profit may be small or non-existent and the extra expense involved far from justified. It may be better policy to get fewer and larger eggs and cut the costs of feeding and housing."

Now suppose that we suppose, quietly to ourselves, for we don't want to be accused of being reactionaries and ungrateful for the instruction that has enabled us to get two eggs from the nest that produced but one before, or two bushels of potatoes from the row that previously yielded but one—suppose that we suppose, I say, that we actually turned back to old times and became satisfied with a production that did not make everything eatable that we had to sell so cheap that only those who produced it need go without other necessities. What would happen? Would we start all over again; compete with each other to the limit to raise bigger and better crops and again see prices fall below any possible profitable level?

Would the cotton-grower be advised to plow under every third row to hold down an expected surplus? Would a Farm Board attempt to peg the price of wheat to save the western farmer from disaster? Would the fruit-raiser leave his cherries on the trees because the cost of picking would cancel any profit? Would the dairyman be told one month that he must buy more feed and increase his production in order to save his market from western competition and the next month that a surplus from the dairies of his unorganized neighbors had made it necessary to cut down his monthly check? Suppose that we stopped swelling out our chests and singing "The Farmer Feeds Them All," and changed our song to "The Farmer Has to Wear Shoes, His Family Has to Be Clothed, His Children Educated, His Dentist and Doctor Paid, His Hospital Bills Settled, His Worn-out Equipment Replaced, and His Taxes Met." Would we sit quietly by while the government expended millions of our money to irrigate and place under production unneeded acres of arid land? What would we do? M. B. D.

Cannibalism

What causes our Leghorn pullets to pull feather and eat them? They also pick them off the ground at times. When they were baby chicks they picked one another's backs badly. Our mash contains 18⅔ per cent protein, divided equally between powdered buttermilk, fish-meal and meat scraps, with the regular proportion of millfeeds. C. S.

New Jersey.

The taste of the freshly pulled quills doubtless incites to feather pulling, and the picking up of feathers, dead grass and other indigestible materials is an indication of a depraved appetite. True enough, "depraved appetite" is but a convenient phrase behind which actual lack of knowledge is hidden, but we have to have such phrases to satisfy our desire for names of things. The fact that the thing itself remains unknown doesn't bother us much if we have a name for it. Just why fowls and other animals crave unsuitable and indigestible food at times, and that this craving may remain unsatisfied after the supposedly lacking elements are provided, may be explained by saying that they have a depraved appetite—and there you are.

Domestic fowls are not exclusively vegetarian in their choice of foods by choice; they want animal food in addition. This seems strange in view of the fact that their mouths are not equipped by nature for meat eating or their feet for holding and tearing flesh. However, these parts do serve well for picking up grubs and worms and, at some previous stage in their existence, they may have had teeth and claws.

If your mash does not contain salt, add it in the proportion of about a half pound to the hundredweight. A soverign remedy for cannibalism in the flock is to hang up a piece of salt pork where the fowls can pick at it. This works well when it works. It fails, like other soverign remedies, when it don't.

Giving a flock its liberty out of doors is the surest method of doing away with cannibalism that I know of. Close confinement with overcrowding and idleness tempt to such vices and the birds tempted usually fall. The ration fed seems to have little or nothing to do with it; even feeding raw and bloody meat is unlikely to stop the practices which it would seem to make unnecessary for the satisfaction of any depraved appetite.

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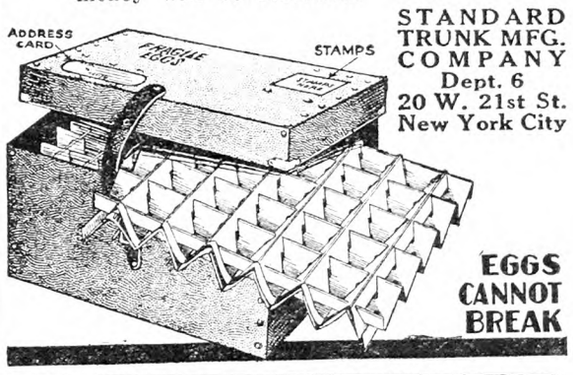

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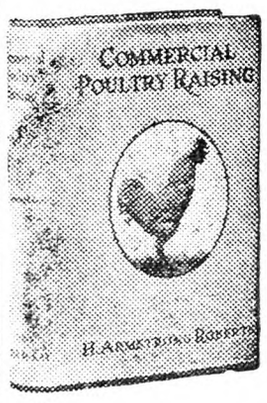

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WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

"Bide a Wee, and Dinna Fret"

Is the road very dreary?
Patience yet!
Rest will be sweeter if thou art aweary,
And after the night cometh the morning cheery;
Then bide a wee, and dinna fret.

The clouds have silver lining,
Don't forget;
And though he's hidden, still the sun is shining.
Courage! Instead of tears in vain repining,
Just bide a wee, and dinna fret.

With toil and cares unending
Art beset?
Bethink thee how the storms from heaven descending
Snap the stiff oak, but spare the willow bending,
And bide a wee, and dinna fret.

Grief sharper sting doth borrow
From regret;
But yesterday is gone, and shall its sorrow
Unfit us for the present and tomorrow?
Nay; bide a wee, and dinna fret.

An over-anxious brooding
Doth beget
A host of fears and fantasies deluding;
Then, brother, lest the torments be intruding,
Just bide a wee, and dinna fret.
—S. E. G., in Leisure Hour.

*

THE newspapers in this city recently reported, we think, the meanest woman upon earth. She was a so-called welfare worker who investigated the cases of widows receiving a pension for the support of their dependent children. This "investigator" extorted money from these poor widows, under threat of reporting them unfavorably to the pension authorities, in which case they would lose the aid, and might even have their children taken to an institution. It is only fair to say that this "unjust steward" was not a city or State official.

*

SEVERAL readers ask us to repeat the recipe for Mrs. Conroy's chili sauce, which we gave four years ago. It calls for one large peck of ripe tomatoes, one pint vinegar, one quart ripe peaches, one quart ripe pears, one quart Spanish onions, 1 lb. brown sugar, 18 green peppers, 18 red peppers, one bunch celery, one tablespoon ground ginger, one tablespoon mustard, one tablespoon cinnamon, two ounces mixed spices put in a bag. Peel tomatoes, and cook for two hours. Peel and slice onions, peaches and pears, removing stones and cores. Add all these other ingredients to the tomatoes, boil two hours longer, and seal in jars while hot.

Seen in the Shops

With the Empress Eugenie, the Renaissance, and the Victorian hats, quills, plumes and fancy feathers have returned. Curving ostrich quills for those jaunty little velvet hats were seen for $2.95, while a pheasant quill, curved to fit the outline of those up-on-one-side styles in sports models is 75 cents. Small mercury wings are 75 cents. Spanish coque feathers that curve down into the neck are 75 cents, while a beautiful ostrich fancy that curves up at the back and sweeps down at the side is $3.50. There are little fancies that are quite cheap, suitable for sports hats, but one can give all sorts of prices for them. The sudden change in millinery means work for a good many people who have been passing through many lean years.

Crayon dolls are queer little wooden figures, gaily painted, that enclose several bright-colored crayons for children's use. They would delight the juveniles, and were seen in great variety for 54 cents each.

Rubberized sets consisting of little hat, coat and umbrella were $4.95, in sizes two to six. They were patterned in gay plaids, and would delight the small wearer.

Among new costume jewelry we saw large aluminized wooden beads, priced at 97 cents to $1.39, according to the length of the string. Some had colors mingled with the metal finish.

Sales of sheets and pillow cases have been very favorable to the housewife's pocketbook this season, and it has been a good time to stock up. Pillow cases 36x45, which is a good standard size, have been 27 to 34 cents each; sheets from 89 to $1.29 each, the latter being the large double bed size.

In the recent china sales, very pretty waffle sets were seen for $1.69. They consisted of batter pitcher, syrup pitcher and tray, both pitchers having lids. They were in solid colors, leaf green or primrose yellow, the pitchers having handles and knobs of black, the tray being finished with a black line.

And Pears Are Ripe

Pears are such "good mixers," with their mild dispositions and quiet temperaments. They seem to fit in most anywhere. Even that cool Winter pear, the Vicar, will come down from his tall tree and rub elbows with that commoner, the turnip, in a "boiled dish." And when he appears at the table, he seems quite happy, for he always comes out of the dinner kettle with pink rosy color. The early little Doyenne pear is good, and being the first to ripen, is the more appreciated. It is best when eaten while firm, as it gets mealy when over-ripe. The delicious Bartlett is a favorite with us and is so fine canned. The Seckel, too, stands high in our favor. The "improved" one, called Worden Seckel, is larger, and is a very desirable pear, but is not always easy to find at the nurseries. Beurre Bosc is that large late pear so richly flavored for table use, although it cans, too, all right. Flemish Beauty is fine raw or cooked, and is so sweet and mild-flavored we have canned it sometimes with no sugar at all. It asks so little sugar.

These are "salad days," so let's try a pear fruit salad. Peel, core and cut in long strips two firm, ripe pears. Take the peel, seeds and fibrous portions from one grapefruit and one orange and cut into sections or smaller pieces, as desired. Arrange on crisp lettuce with half a cup of canned, or cold stewed and sweetened peaches (halves or pieces), and serve with any favorite dressing, or with this fruit salad dressing: Heat in double boiler to boiling one-fourth cup of orange juice, one-fourth cup of grapefruit juice and the same amount of peach syrup. Mix a third of a cup of sugar with a little pepper, salt and mustard. Add gradually two beaten eggs and combine with the hot juice. Cook, stirring, until it thickens. Don't overcook. Take from the fire, set into a dish of cold water, beat until smooth, and when cold, fold in half a cup of whipped sweet cream.

For a different pear salad, peel, core and slice or cube three large, or four small firm ripe pears, arranging in a dish of crisp tender lettuce and sprinkle with sugar. Remove seeds and fiber from three ripe oranges, cut the sections into pieces of uniform size, distribute over the pears, also sprinkling with sugar. Peel and slice one firm ripe banana and arrange over the orange and pears. (No sugar for the banana.) Over all strew one large cup of grated pineapple sweetened, or canned crushed pineapple. Serve ice cold with any preferred dressing.

Try this easily prepared pear and cheese salad: Select ripe, tender pears, peel, carefully core, and fill the core cavities with sour milk cheese and place on a bed of crisp lettuce. Serve with a fruit dressing or French dressing.

Then pear-celery salad is appetizing. Use chopped celery and firm ripe pears cut into cubes and sprinkled with sugar. Combine and place in the bottom of a mold and pour over them a lemon gelatine. When firm and cold, place on fresh lettuce and serve with a mayonnaise dressing.

Another is pear-cocoanut salad: In a shallow baking pan, brown in a slow oven half a cup of shredded cocoanut. Peel, quarter and core firm ripe pears and roll each quarter in the browned cocoanut. Place two sections of pear on a lettuce leaf for each person. Serve ice cold with any dressing.

For supper, try a pear omelet made this way: Heat three gills of milk with butter the size of an egg in it; beat well five fresh eggs with a teaspoon of salt and add one level tablespoon of flour mixed with a little cold water. Turn the heated milk over the eggs and thickening, stir in one and a half cup of diced pears (fresh ripe, or drained canned), and bake about 15 minutes in a buttered pan in a hot oven.

Now for a pear pudding with cream: Heat to scalding three cups of sweet milk. Mix four level teaspoons of cornstarch with a third of a cup of sugar and a fourth teaspoon of salt; moisten with a little cold milk, and mix into the hot milk, stirring until it thickens. Let cook, stirring occasionally, for about 20 minutes, remove, and add three-fourths teaspoon of vanilla and three stiffly beaten egg whites. Mix well, chill, and before serving add one and a fourth cups of fresh ripe, or canned, pears cut into small pieces. Serve with sweet cream.

Frozen citrus pear is worth trying: From a pint of canned pears drain the syrup and add enough water to make one and a half cups in all. Squeeze the juice from one large orange and half a lemon and add to the pear syrup. Mix well, and when about three-quarters frozen, stir in three-fourths cup of canned pears cut into small pieces. Pack in ice for two hours.

For a change try a pear custard: Beat the yolks of four fresh eggs and mix well with half a cup of sugar. Cook in a double boiler just two minutes, then take off and gradually stir in two cups of grated, fresh ripe pears. Put into a glass baking dish and cover with a meringue made of the four stiffly beaten egg whites and powdered sugar. Brown in a "cooling" oven.

Chipped pear is a fine relish always. Here's the rule: Peel, core and cut firm, ripe pears into thin strips. To 4 lbs. of pear use 3 lbs. of sugar strewn on them in layers and left over night. Next morning add three cups of water, the juice and rind of two lemons cut into small pieces and an eighth of a pound of preserved ginger. Cook until clear, avoiding scorching.

A pear whip cake filling: Beat the white of one egg very stiff, add a fourth cup of sugar, and grate into it two firm ripe pears.

Pear Compote: Peel and quarter eight firm, ripe pears and stew until tender in water to barely cover them. Drain out the pears. Make a syrup of equal parts sugar and pear water, add the juice of two lemons and the grated rind of one and cook the pears five minutes in it; then remove them to a mold or dish. Dissolve an ounce of powdered gelatine in a little cold water, stir it into the hot syrup, heat to a boil and pour it over the pears. Serve with cream.

Pear pudding with fruit sauce will grow out of this recipe: Put into a pudding dish four cups of stewed and sweetened, or canned, pears. To the juice add two cups of sweet milk, four well-beaten

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

623 — Smart Jacket Suit. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 4¼ yds. of 39-in. material with 1⅞ yds. of 39-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

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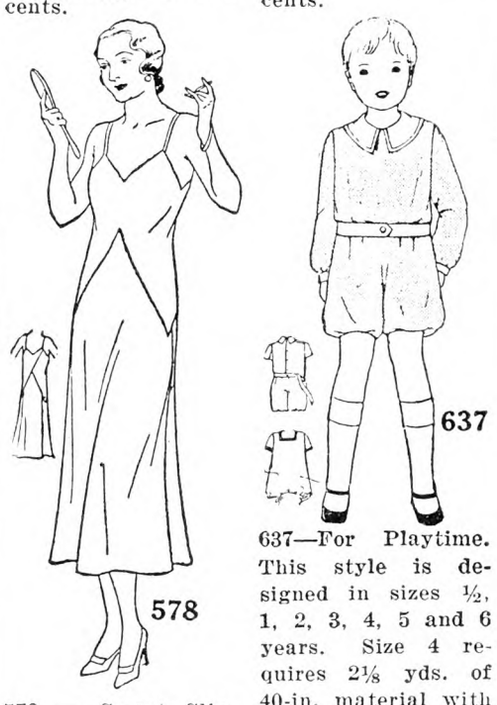

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New Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

eggs and one tablespoon of melted butter. Sift one teaspoon baking powder, a fourth teaspoon of salt, half a cup of sugar and a cup of flour together, and combine with the other ingredients. Beat, and pour over the drained pears in a dish and bake until the batter is done. Serve with fruit pudding sauce: Mix one teaspoon of cornstarch with half a cup of sugar and then with one tablespoon of soft butter. Stir this into a cup of hot fruit syrup and cook until it thickens.

For a different "ice" try this pear sherbet: Dissolve one tablespoon of instant gelatine in a cup of boiling water, mix with one quart of cold water, the juice of one large lemon, and 2 lbs. granulated sugar. Cool, and add two cups of canned or sweetened fresh pears that have been mashed to a smooth pulp. Freeze as any sherbet.

Here is a pear marmalade made this way: Use ripe pears, but not over-ripe. Peel, core and cut into small pieces enough to make 4 lbs. Mix in 4 lbs. of granulated sugar and cook slowly for two hours, watching and stirring to prevent burning. Then add the juice of two lemons. Let heat to the boiling point, fill the glasses, and seal.

Cinnamon pears are delicious. Try them this way: Place slices of stewed and sweetened (or canned) pears in a shallow, buttered baking dish and pour over them half a cup of pear syrup with the juice of half a lemon well mixed into it. Cover the pears with soft crumbs, sprinkle with a little cinnamon and plenty of brown sugar, dot all over with bits of sweet butter and bake until the top is browned. Serve with lemon sauce: Beat the white of an egg until very stiff and add one cup of powdered sugar, beating it in well. Then stir half a teaspoon of lemon extract into two tablespoons of scalded milk and beat all together for several minutes with an egg whisk.

For a good pear preserve, this is rich and nice: Have pears a little under-ripe so as to be firm enough to keep their shape throughout the entire process. Peel and halve them and drop quickly into a deep bowl or jar of salted water, using a tablespoon of salt for each quart of water to help them retain their fresh color. Make a rich syrup, using as much sugar as water. Cook the pears in the syrup about six minutes, then lift them out with a slatted spoon and arrange them neatly in hot, sterilized jars and fill with hot syrup from the kettle. Partly seal, and "process" for 20 minutes in a hot-water bath, take from canner, and seal at once.

Seckel pears are excellent in a sweet pickle and may be done this way: Have the pears smooth and perfect (no crooked or deformed ones), and not so ripe as to be at all soft. For 6 lbs. of pears use 3 lbs. of brown sugar, 2 oz. of stick cinnamon and sugar, and boil for 15 minutes. Wash and peel the pears and remove the blossom ends, leaving the stems on. Stick two whole cloves into each pear, and cook a few at a time in the syrup until tender when pierced. Place in scalded jars and pour the boiling syrup over them.

Ginger pear is a tasty conserve with recipe reading thus: Peel and chop enough firm ripe pears to weigh 4 lbs. Press the juice from two lemons after grating the yellow rind from one of them. Cut finely 4 oz. of preserved ginger and mix with the lemon and five cups of sugar in one cup of water and put the whole on the fire and bring to boiling. Then put in the chopped pears (draining them out of a bowl of salted water) and simmer (stirring to keep from scorching) for long enough to make it thick.

Did you ever have syrup left over in the kettle when canning peaches? Try using it for canning pears. It will make a far richer preserve than any plain pear could. And the color will be a fine dark red. Just heat the syrup left from the peach canning, put in the pears and cook as usual.

And have you "done" pears with pineapple? Whatever amount of "pine" there happens to be on the shelf will improve the pear, but half-and-half we like best. Cook the pears as usual for preserving and stir in crushed pineapple last thing, bringing all to boiling before filling the jars.

Try this, too, some day: Peel, halve and core large perfect pears of uniform size and shape, arrange them in two long rows on a platter, and set in the ice box to chill thoroughly through. At serving time, take them out, and place little round balls of pistachio ice cream in the core hollows with a plump red maraschino cherry tilted on top. 'Twill look perfectly scrumptious and will taste so, too. (Don't peel long befort serving time, or they will be apt to discolor.)

FRANCES BLAKE.

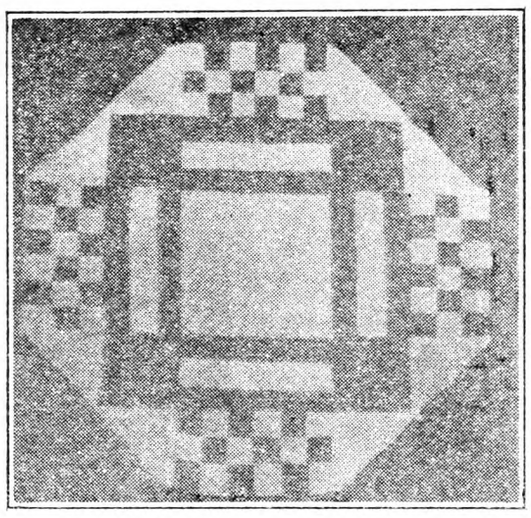
Canned Corn and Corn Relish

From now until frost the fortunate ones of us will be enjoying one of the most delicious of all vegetables—sweet corn. We have bushels of corn each year, and I can a great deal for Winter use. I very seldom have a can spoil, and whether that is good luck or good management, I don't know. But I will tell you some important points. First, corn should be just right, not too young and never too hard. It must be fresh. Corn kept over night or several hours cannot be canned with the best results. I use a large enamel roaster with an inside tray. The cans are not covered with water in this, but it can be kept boiling continually. I boil the corn on the cob five minutes and put in cold water to cool. Then cut from cob and put in cans with one-half teaspoon salt and fill cans with hot water, put on rubber and snap one wire. Corn may be put in cans on cob and processed a little longer, but half-gallon cans must be used and I consider it a waste of can room. I process mine 90 minutes. Then snap down other wire and cool. The cans must be good and the rubbers, too. I use old rubbers for open-kettle canning but use new ones, thoroughly washed to remove grit, for cold-pack canning. One can of spoiled food would buy several new rubbers. I always put cans on in cold water and bring to a boil to temper the glass and sterilize them before I put the corn in.

Each year I make lots of corn relish. We all enjoy it so much. Here is the recipe: 3 qts. green tomatoes, one head cabbage, 1 pt. small onions, one bunch celery, one large head cauliflower, five large carrots, five large cucumbers, one large red pepper, 18 ears of corn. Chop tomatoes and cucumbers and drain. Chop cabbage, peppers, onions and celery. Cook cauliflower and cut in small pieces. Cook corn and cut from cob. Cook carrots and dice them. Do not cook onions, cabbage, tomatoes, peppers, cucumbers or celery. Dressing: 2½ quarts vinegar, 2½ lbs. brown sugar, four tablespoons flour, ½ cup salt, one tablespoon turmeric. Mix and bring to a boil, add vegetables, bring all to a good boil for a couple of minutes, and can while hot. This makes several quarts. The recipe may be varied slightly to fit your supply. More carrots or cabbage may be used and cauliflower or celery omitted. Ground cayenne pepper may be used (a very small amount on the end of a teaspoon) in place of the red pepper. Field corn, if tender, can be used, but a little more sugar must be added. Sweet corn that is a bit too hard to can is all right for this.

EDNA MAHER.

Patchwork Pattern



Golden Gate.—This is a very pretty quilt when made in golden yellow and white. It is quite simple to piece but makes a very elaborate and attractive quilt. Price of pattern 15 cents. The little quilt catalog of old-fashioned quilt patterns is also 15 cents. Send orders to The Rural New-Yorker, New York.

Something from Nothing

If an old worn-out oil stove doesn't come near being nothing what does? But it can be made into an article very useful and good to look at by using a little work and ingenuity.

A two-burner stove may be made into a telephone stand, a radio stand, a plant stand, or magazine holder, with little expense. It also makes a nice little table to hold books and typing materials, and it is just the right size to hold a large open dictionary or encyclopedia on the top, while the reference books are piled on the two lower shelves. Also it can become a fern stand with Begonias on the lower shelves. Some have two shelves beside the top, and some only one.

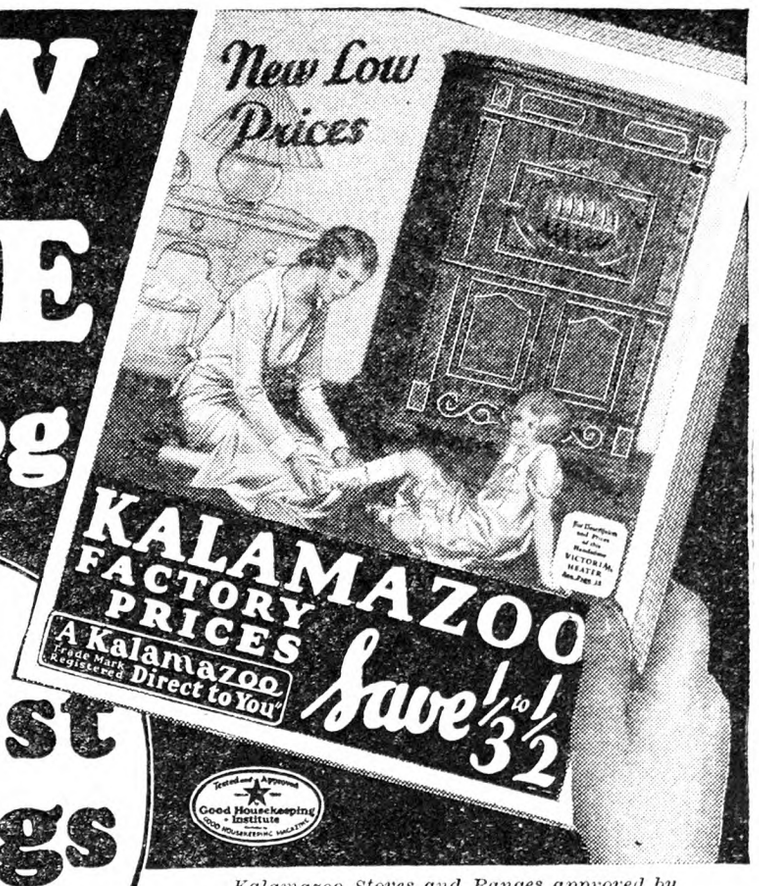
Remove the reservoir and all the lamp and oil fixtures, leaving only the frame and shelves. Clean and sandpaper it all. Remove the grates on the top and fit a piece of wood or tin in the places that they occupied, making a whole top. Paint it all over with a good paint that harmonizes with the other furnishings. It may be dull green for plants, or gilded with gold paint if used for magazines under a lamp in a dark corner near a davenport. It may be decorated by fine lines of a contrasting color if desired. And you may paint your monogram or initial on the end of the stove if you like. Bright dark red is pretty on gold color and white or gold on green. After it is dry give it two coats of good varnish, and after that is dry put a pretty cover over it and no one would ever suspect it was an old oil stove.

A three-burner stove makes a nice little kitchen table. Cover the top with inlaid linoleum corresponding in color with the rest of the kitchen. Fit it closely and cement it on with cement that is used with linoleum.

A four-burner stove that has outlived its usefulness, makes a very good place for the children's books and playthings after it has been beautified, or it may be made into a very acceptable plant stand, to stand on the porch or on the lawn, if it is one with a high shelf and back. If it is finished with a good quality of outdoor aluminum paint, it will stand all sorts of weather very successfully.

MARY S. HITCHCOCK.

NEW FREE Catalog



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Kalamazoo Stoves and Ranges approved by Good Housekeeping Institute

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Your name on the coupon below brings you a FREE copy of this new catalog of KALAMAZOO-DIRECT-TO-YOU Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces. It saves you ⅓ to ½ on your new cook stove or heating equipment, because it quotes you factory prices at *sensational reductions.*

Prices Lower Than Ever—31 Years of Quality

Make your selections direct from factory stock at the *Biggest Savings in Years.* Kalamazoo prices are lower—far lower than ever—but Kalamazoo quality, famous for 31 years, is rigidly maintained. This is the year to buy wisely. That means buying direct from the factory—eliminating all unnecessary in-between costs.

Only $5 Down on Anything—Year to Pay

Mail the Coupon Now! You'll see 200 styles and sizes—more bargains than in 20 big stores. *Only $5 Down on any Stove, Range, or Furnace, regardless of price or size.* A Year to Pay. 800,000 Satisfied Customers have saved ⅓ to ½ by mailing this coupon. "We saved $50," says C. T. Harmeyer, Ansonia, O. "I saved from $50 to $75 by sending to Kalamazoo," writes W. B. Taylor, Southbridge, Mass. "No one will ever be sorry they bought a Kalamazoo," says Cora M. Edwards, Berryville, Ark., who has had one 22 years.

New Ranges in Lovely New Colors

Don't miss the new Coal and Wood Ranges, new Combination Gas and Coal Ranges—new colors and new improvements. *Look for the ranges with the new Utility Shelf—they're lower, much lower in price, and so attractive!* The President is a modern new Coal and Wood Range. Your choice of Pearl Gray, Ivory Tan, Nile Green, Delft Blue or Black Porcelain Enamel in all ranges. Colors to match every decorative scheme. Colors that start you dreaming of a beautiful kitchen. Colors as easy to clean as a china dish. Also Gas Stoves, Oil Stoves, Household Goods.

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If you are interested in a modern furnace-heating system actually planned for your home, mail coupon. It's easy to install your own furnace (pipe or direct heat)—thousands have. We show you how. A Kalamazoo furnace increases your home's value — makes it more livable, more comfortable, more healthful. Only $5 down.

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Use your Kalamazoo for 30 days, FREE. Every Kalamazoo carries a 5-year Guarantee Bond on materials and workmanship. $100,000 Bank Bond Guarantee of Satisfaction. You are fully protected—you risk nothing.

Tremendous buying power enables us to buy raw materials at the lowest possible prices. Selling direct from the factory—we are able to give you this year as never before, *absolute rock-bottom Factory Prices.* Kalamazoo is a factory. You can't beat factory prices at any time—more especially this year.

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All stoves and ranges are shipped from Kalamazoo, Mich., or Utica, N. Y., warehouses, if you live east, within 24 hours. Furnaces, 48 hours. No delay. Safe delivery guaranteed. Mail the coupon now for this sensational new book.

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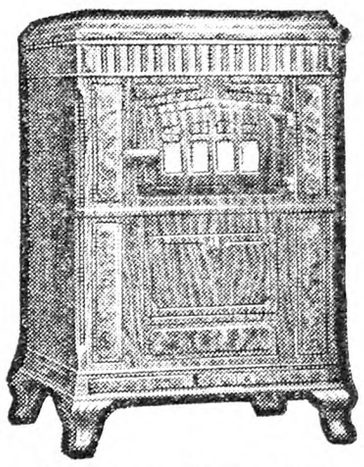
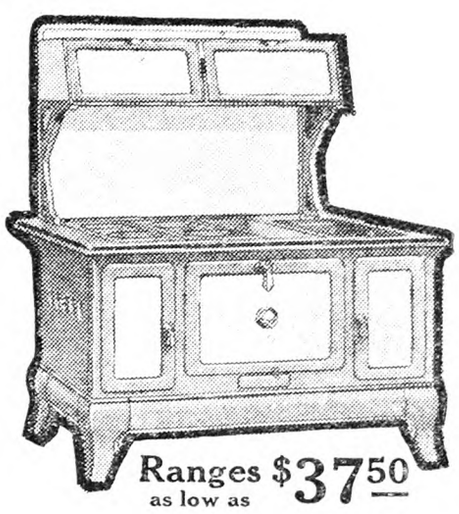
161 Rochester Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Warehousing and shipping points: Utica, N. Y. and Kalamazoo, Mich.

"A Kalamazoo Direct to You" Trade Mark Registered

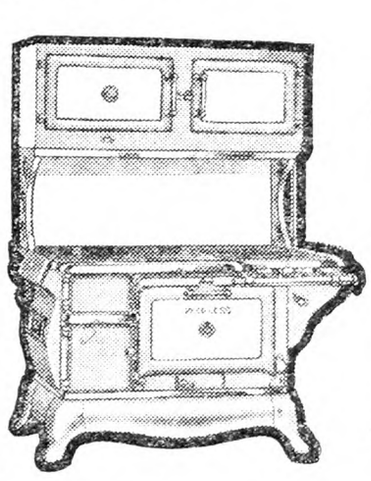


Heaters as low as $24.15



Ranges as low as $37.50

Furnaces as low as $57.85



800,000 Satisfied Customers Have Saved Money by Mailing This Coupon

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Pipe Furnaces ☐
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Washing Machines ☐

Put an (X) in column at left to indicate articles in which you are interested.

KALAMAZOO STOVE CO., Mfrs.
161 Rochester Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Dear Sirs: Please send me your FREE Catalog.

Name .....
(Please print name plainly)

Address .....

City .....*State* .....

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Hundreds of inquiries are answered by mail to one printed here. For your protection we cannot consider unsigned statements.]

This story comes from Schoharie Co., N. Y.: A stranger called on Mrs. William George on a small farm near Schoharie the last day of August, representing himself as an eye doctor. He said her glasses were no longer suited to her, and she should have her eyes fitted. He then revealed to her that being an eye doctor, he happened to have glasses to suit her needs, that the regular price was $42.50, but he would let her have them for $27.50.

Having received the money he then told Mrs. George that a famous optician, Dr. Rush, had just performed an operation nearby, that he was yet in the neighborhood, and he would call Dr. Rush to see that the glasses were an exact fit. Dr. Rush said Mrs. George had a serious eye trouble and would have to have an operation that would cost $2,500. When Dr. Rush went to his car for a book, and during his absence, the stranger persuaded Mrs. George to arrange with Dr. Rush to perform the operation in the house. This was arranged at a cost of $850. The money was drawn from a savings bank in Albany, and Dr. Rush went through some form of an operation, revealing a film which he claimed to have removed. He managed to get the money in cash. Mrs. George had some pain in one eye later but she was not sure that it was due to the alleged operation or to crying over the realization that she had been swindled. This is a modification of an old trick. We repeat it as a precaution for any of our people who may be approached. Any approach of the kind should be promptly reported to the nearest police authorities.

My mother took *Moore's Rural New-Yorker* when printed in Rochester, N. Y., and I have had THE R. N.-Y. to read most of the time since—70 years. It is like an old friend. You sure do help the farmers in many ways and one is in reducing the price during the depression.
New York. W. C. D.

We confess to a pride in the friendship of these old friends. W. C. D. takes us back to the time THE R. N.-Y. was 11 years old. His good mother may have been a charter member of THE R. N.-Y. family when the first issue was printed in 1850. No other farm paper in America has been published for so long a period in unbroken weekly editions. We know of no other in the world. It is these constant friends who have made it possible.

Can you tell me if a person selling wearing apparel through the New York rural districts has to have a license, State or county? Would such a license cover the smaller cities and towns of the State? J. S. W.
New York.

No State license is required to sell wearing apparel in rural districts. Municipalities, however, have authority to enact ordinances requiring peddlers to obtain licenses to sell in the cities or villages, but these ordinances do not extend to rural districts.

Some years back I bought a piece of property in Massachusetts. To please my wife I put the deed in her name. We both worked to pay for it. She is now an invalid. She wants the property to go to the children. What right would I have in it if I survived her? FATHER.
Massachusetts.

In Massachusetts, as now in New York State, the surviving spouse gets one-third of the property both real and personal left by a husband or wife after all debts are paid. The children get the remaining two-thirds in equal parts. If one of the brothers or sisters died leaving issue, the children get the parent's share. A wise practice in such cases is to take title in property in the name of both husband and wife as tenants by the entirety, so that at the death of one the property goes to the survivor without further legal action. The survivor is then protected during his or her lifetime, and property may be willed to the children, or if the survivor dies intestate it would go to them anyway.

I made a re-lease last November with the owner of a farm which I occupied at the time to November 1, 1931. It was not in writing but my wife and another person were present at the time and heard the conversation. The owner has since died. Now the executor claims I have no lease and has ordered me to vacate. I have crops planted and growing. Can they put me off? If I have to leave now shall I lose the crops or would I be able to collect damages for the loss of them? Please advise me what I can do.
New York. B.

A verbal lease for one year is just as good as a written lease. The writing anyway is only a definite proof of the verbal agreement. You can prove your verbal lease by your own testimony and by two witnesses. The administrator has no way to prove that you have no lease. If you pay your rent as agreed with the owner, the administrator cannot disturb you until November 1, 1931. You are entitled to the benefits of quiet possession during the term of the lease. You need pay no attention to the notice to vacate. The only thing the administrator could do is to bring a suit to test the validity of your lease. You have ample proof that the lease exists and is good. He probably thinks you do not know your rights, and hopes to induce you to vacate by a bluff. He cannot even bring a suit without the consent of the surrogate, and no surrogate is likely to give consent for any such proceeding. It is important that farmers, whether tenants or owners, understand their rights and obligations in such matters.

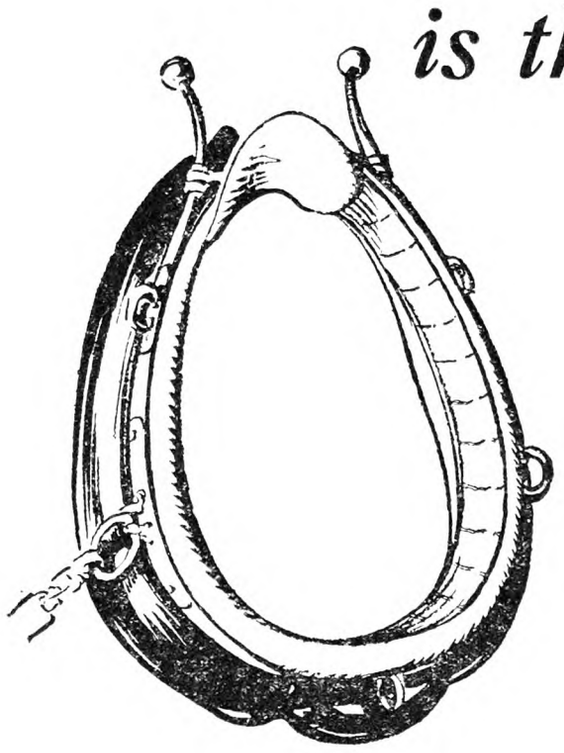
An old run-down farm joins our place. It has had no buildings on it for the past 15 years. The land is wild with no fences. The owner lives in the city, but happened to be here today and forbade children to cross the property or to pick huckleberries on the premises. They also ran across one of our cows which got over the line and drove it home and told us to keep it off the property. Would you tell me if they can enforce the above orders? C. C.
New York.

Yes, the owner of the wild lands can sue you for trespass if you go on his land or permit your children or cows to do so. The judgment for trespass when proved is six cents. To maintain his case, however, as to the cows, he would be obliged to put up his share of the line fence between your lands and his. If he could prove damage, such as loss of crops, or value of huckleberries, he would be entitled to a judgment for the actual damage in dollars and cents that he could prove before the court and jury.

During the era of prosperity a young chap came out of the West to Wall Street. Before the slump of 1929 he passed as a "wizard" with six millions. No doubt his story inspired many a young man and young woman to draw savings from the bank and make the venture in stock speculation. How much of the boasted millions of our young hero was in book values and how much in his own personal appraisals does not matter. He had an apartment in the fashionable section of the most popular avenue. In luxury, it was in keeping with his reputation as a wizard of finance. After the slump an installment furniture van removed the furnishings of the apartment back to the warerooms of furnishing houses. Later our young "wizzard" of finance organized what he called an investment pool alleging that Al Smith and Chairman Raskob were back of it. One credulous investor gave him $30,000, and another $35,000 for the pool. In the court Smith and Raskob testified that they did not know the wizard and had never heard of the pool. Our financial hero was held under bail for trial on a charge of fraud. Now comes forward a trusting woman who complains that the promoter of the pool induced her to invest $25,000 while he was under indictment awaiting trial. The story justifies our repeated assertions that city people are more gullible than the countryman. A clever schemer sometimes puts his trick over in the country, but no crook could go through the publicity of arrest, indictment and bail bond in a county court, and yet be able to go out and sell a $25,000 gold brick to a farm woman, anyway not with farm prices on the present level.

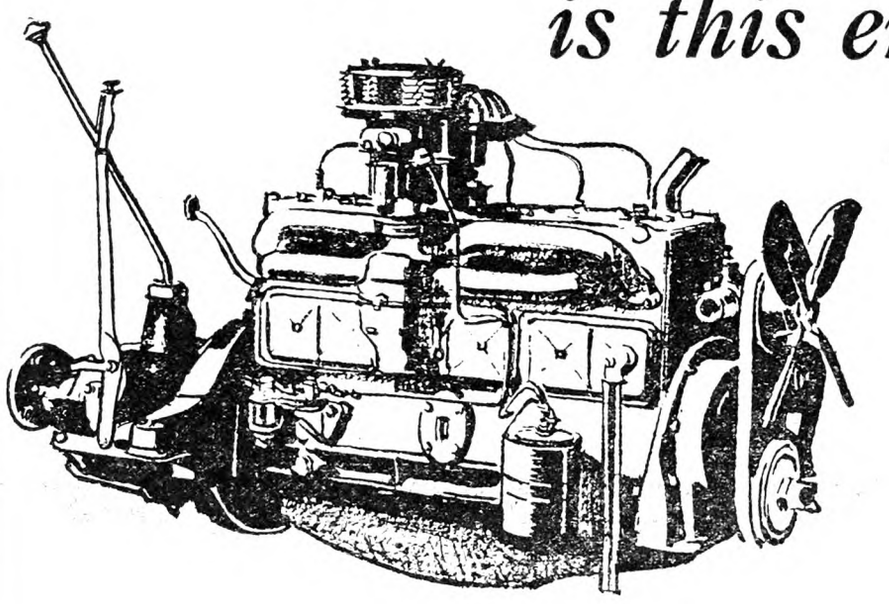
CUSTOMER: "I'd like some rat poison, please," Clerk: "Will you take it with you?" Customer: "No, I'll send the rats over after it."—Credit Lost.

How Powerful *is this harness?*



As powerful as the horse you put in it

How Powerful *is this engine?*



As powerful as the gasoline you use

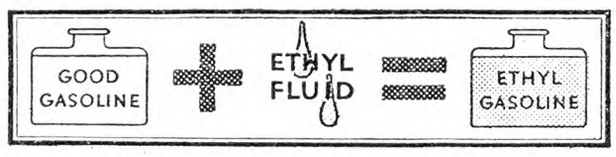
PUT a fine draft horse in your harness and you will get a lot more power than an ordinary work horse can give you. Put Ethyl Gasoline in your engine and it will give you more power, more speed, and greater economy than you have been getting with ordinary gasoline.

Ethyl Gasoline is more than *good* gasoline; it is *good* gasoline *plus* Ethyl fluid.

Inside the engine, the Ethyl fluid *controls combustion*. It prevents the uneven explosions that waste the power of ordinary gasoline, causing harmful knock and overheating. It develops power with a smoothly increasing pressure that brings out the best performance of *any* engine.

That is why Ethyl Gasoline gives *more* power and does it with less noise, less vibration, and less wear and tear on the engine. That is why the engine that uses Ethyl goes in the repair shop less often and gives you more service per dollar spent for upkeep.

Already a million farmers have found that Ethyl Gasoline is a help and an economy. Give it a trial yourself and it will prove that it is the most economical motor fuel you can buy by the year. Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, New York City.



The active ingredient used in Ethyl fluid is lead.

©E. G. C. 1931

ETHYL GASOLINE

In the Finger Lake Country

Summmer is actually slipping over the rim. It has been a season of intense heat and little rainfall. Although vegetation has received enough rain to grow abundantly, the springs and lake are gradually lowering, showing that the season has been too dry.

The gardens are furnishing delicious vegetables at this time, for both table and can. The corn, due to the long hot days, has grown high, out of the reach of small animals, and, we hope, pheasants. There are not so many apples or pears in the lake section this year, although peaches are proving a heavier crop than usual and selling for the lowest price in years, the best and largest at $1 per bushel. Grapes are a heavy yield.

As the purple Alfalfa blossoms fall beneath the mower, buckwheat comes into bloom, and patterns the countryside with white. And the bees hum back and forth in this, their business season.

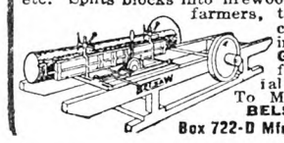
And so with the harvest do we welcome the other signs of autumn. Bass and perch from the lake. The cricket who has slowed his song to the tempo of the cool evenings. The katydid chorus from the willows at sundown. This insect affords an interesting study for young botanists. It is known as the long-horned grasshopper is pale green in color and feeds upon the green foliage of willows and elm trees. The song that sounds so like ka-ty did is produced by rubbing the wings and wing coverings together.

Lastly the white country school houses are being opened and aired.

Seneca Co., N. Y. ELLEN C. RICHARD.

ONE-MAN SAW MILL— LESS THAN $150

Makes lumber, shingles, cross ties, fence posts, laths, fruit and vegetable crates and boxes, dimension blanks for furniture, etc. Splits blocks into firewood. Needed by farmers, timber owners, contractors. Pays for itself in a week, or on one job. **Guaranteed.** Sold direct from factory. **Write today** for Special Offer and **Free Book** "How To Make Lumber."



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70th St. — BROADWAY — 71st St.
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Ideal location for Motorists
FREE GARAGE TO TRANSIENTS

Just the hotel for country people. Large light rooms. Quiet, restful and homelike. For men, women and families. Noted for good foods.

Rooms with use of bath - $2.00 and up
Rooms with bath - - - - $2.50 up
Suites for 3 or 4 - - - - $5.00 up

LAND OPENINGS Farms in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. Improved farms, new land at sound investment prices. Write for FREE BOOK and details.
E. C. LEEDY Dept. 30, G. N. Ry. St. Paul, Minn.

TWO FARMS FOR RENT OR SALE ON EASY TERMS
One with ten-room house, one with five-room house. Other farms for sale near state road. Apply—
WILLIAM D. RUARK Berlin, Md.

CARD & GAME TABLES Special folding table, hardwood with lacquer finish, checker board top $2.00, camel grain top $1.50, postpaid within 3rd zone. S. E. SMITH, Cooks Falls, N. Y

YARN COLORED WOOL FOR RUGS
$1.15 lb. Knitting yarns at bargain. Samples free.
H. A. Bartlett, (Mfr.) Box 7, Harmony, Me.

Oats Straw AND ALL KINDS HAY for sale. Carloads. James E. Dante, Jr., Cobleskill, N. Y

HOMES WANTED
There is no greater charity than to offer a home to a friendless, deserving boy between the ages of twelve and sixteen years. This is REAL CHARITY and we earnestly solicit the co-operation of Catholic families (New York State only.) Address PLACING OUT BUREAU, 415 BROOME STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Elderly woman to do housework on a farm; four in family. ADVERTISER 1519, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, MIDDLE-AGED, white, Protestant, no children; keep house for three; all conveniences; one who prefers good home to high wages. ADVERTISER 1560, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Woman of good character, 35 to 40 years of age, who is a good clean tidy housekeeper and loves a nice pleasant home, to keep house for man and wife and from one to two girls; must be a good cook and able to take care of laundrying for man and wife; all modern conveniences; located 3 miles out of town on State highway; wages $20 per month with board and room; situation permanent; those answering this ad. will give reference and particulars in first letter; no children considered; no colored applicants considered. GEORGE W. KEMP, Manager of Bountiful Ridge Nurseries, Princess Anne, Md.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN to cook and housekeep for men on farm and be generally useful; $15 month and board. TOMLINSON, Southampton, N. Y.

FIVE MEN, handy carpentry, plumbing, painting, masonry, etc., for steady Winter work Long Island; must have carpenter tools; board and $30 month. ADVERTISER 1579, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, NO CHILDREN; wife plain cook; man experienced with cattle; for farm near Princeton, N. J.; would eventually consider single man if well qualified; write full particulars and salary expected. ADVERTISER 1595, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED FARMER, small family, experienced in all branches, for modern dairy farm, 120 acres, near Albany, N. Y.; grade A milk; able to take full responsibility; preferable with own help; moderate wages or shares or profit sharing; state age, habits, references and all particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 1590, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

MALE TEACHER, college graduate, Christian, lover of rural life, desires school; sympathetic with children; no alcohol or tobacco. ADVERTISER 1501, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE; are you in need of a fully experienced, strictly sober man? Highest references. ADVERTISER 1510, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, REFINED, with child 6, wishes good home near school; $4 or $5 a week; best reference. ADVERTISER 1558, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as manager or herdsman on dairy farm; have agricultural school training and well-rounded experience including retail milk business. ADVERTISER 1556, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE YOUNG man seeks position on private estate; experienced farming and gardening, drive car; no bad habits; apply stating wages, etc. F. PRIOR, R. D. 4, Otego, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED FARMER-GARDENER, married, wants position on private estate; best of references. ADVERTISER 1568, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED MAN, open for engagement October 1, as herdsman; capable of feeding and caring for large milking herd and A-1 farmer; understands all farm machinery and good tractor man; desires to connect with one who can offer a position of responsibility; best of references. ELMER S. LEARNED, care Choite Farm, Accord, Ulster County, N. Y.

MAN, SINGLE, 30, clean, no booze, open October 15; general, dairy, modern farm; references; $35 to $40 month. H. S. CODDINGTON, Fraser, N. Y.

TEACHER, EXPERIENCED, normal training, best of references, desires rural position. BOX 118, Breesport, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, MARRIED, 14 years' experience in all phases of the business, especially pedigree breeding, wants position as manager of commercial egg or breeding plant; qualified to produce results. ADVERTISER 1562, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG WOMAN wants situation, mother's helper or general. Apply ADVERTISER 1557, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, SINGLE, middle-aged, experienced cows, chickens; good references; state wages. ADVERTISER 1582, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, GARDENER or handyman; married, no children; American; not afraid to work; use no alcohol or tobacco; excellent references. E. WINTERS, JR., Stony Brook, L. I., N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER, REFINED, Protestant, middle-aged woman, unencumbered, desires position in adult family, in Westchester County; good plain cook, no laundry; $50 per month and maintenance. ADVERTISER 1581, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED DAIRYMAN wants position on private estate or dairy farm; prefer place where milking machinery is used. ADVERTISER 1577, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MAN, 27, German, wants position on private estate or any country place as second chauffeur and useful helper; New York licensed. ADVERTISER 1578, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, GERMAN, age 48, 20 years' experience, private American household; good references; husband special handy; wages $90-$120; steady position; loyal treatment. ADVERTISER 1576, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED—Young married couple, Americans; man, gardener, chauffeur; wife, cook, waitress or housework; would consider farm or estate job for man only; experienced; references; go anywhere; state wages. ADVERTISER 1575, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A one-man job on private estate or dairy job; age 36; best of references. ADVERTISER 1574, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, BUSINESS and poultry courses, experienced all branches; references; foreman, manager. ADVERTISER 1573, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG, SINGLE, experienced American wants position in dairy or charge of small herd; good milker, calf raiser; honest and dependable; good references; state wages. ADVERTISER 1572, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED as housekeeper; first-class reference; state wages. MRS. A. GLARTMANN, R. 1, Box 19, Kingston, N. Y.

FARM SUPERINTENDENT will be at liberty on and after September 1; capable of handling a large proposition; 35 years' experience in all branches, 15 years on last farm; family consists of wife; no habits of any kind. Address FRANK P. DECROW, Holliston, Mass.

CARETAKER, HORSEMAN, farmer, single, age 40, Swedish. EMIL BRONSON, Box 175, Armonk, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, COLLEGE trained, single, years of practical and technical experience in all phases of poultry farming; excellent references from noted agricultural authorities. ADVERTISER 1571, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED by a married man for general farming or hotel work; two children school age; would consider good home with small wages. E. M. POWERS, Hartwell Ave., Littleton, Mass.

POULTRYMAN, MARRIED, capable, reliable, open for engagement. ADVERTISER 1593, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED AUTOMOBILE mechanic, painter, wants position on country place; willing to do any kind of work. ADVERTISER 1585, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN AND WIFE, no children; man thoroughly experienced farmer and horseman; wife excellent cook and housekeeper; desire position of responsibility on farm or estate where both may be profitably employed; present employer will furnish references. Address ADVERTISER 1598, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, 55, WANTS position poultry farm, no farming or milking; wages $15 month and board. ADVERTISER 1594, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, MIDDLE-AGED, wishes position with private family, city or country; A-1 chauffeur, mechanic, gardening and poultry raising and butler work, and first-class handyman in carpentry work; kindly send answers to ADVERTISER 1596, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN WITH 25 years' experience wants position; married; absolutely competent in any branch of poultry keeping; also experienced raising pheasants and wild waterfowl; can also raise all field and garden crops. R. C. HEMPEL, 20 Edgemere Ave., Trenton, N. J.

REFINED, MATRONLY woman of broad, general experience and special training in dietetics and psychoanalysis is ready to serve as matron, attendant or tutor in institution or in wealthy home; genial, adaptable, capable; references. ADVERTISER 1599, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, AGE 30, married, no children; experienced, reliable, conscientious worker; go anywhere. BENTON FERGUSON, care Kolb, Vineland, N. J.

ACTIVE, SETTLED farm woman desires position as caretaker; experienced with chickens, outdoor work; wages $60 per month. ADVERTISER 1592, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED, AMERICAN orchardist and gardener, wants estate position, or will go in with fruit farm owner, to dispose of produce direct to consumer; plan explained in interview. ADVERTISER 1591, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER—American, married, two children, desires position as caretaker; thorough experience with all lines of farming, also flowers, trees and birds; references. T. STAPLES, South Hamilton, Mass.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, incubator, battery man, wants position; 20 years' experience egg production, range, broilers, etc. BOX 453, Flemington, N. J.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

MUSKRAT FARM. Owner, STANLEY HAVILAND, Route 3, Freehold, N. J.

FOR SALE—Vermont 10-room attractive house, running water, 60 acres land, garage, barn, fruit trees, pleasant location; $1,200. W. C. BALLOU, Newfane, Vt.

FARM FOR SALE, bargain. BERNARD CLASSEN, Highland Lake, N. Y.

FLORIDA HOME wanted in exchange for free and clear New York State farm in good condition. ADVERTISER 1516, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED FARMER with stock and equipment wishes empty farm, 60 to 100 acres, within 60 miles of New York City; $500 down payment, easy terms; near main road; write full details to ADVERTISER 1563, care Rural New-Yorker.

GREENHOUSE AND 8-ACRE modern village farm, 63 miles from New York, at a bargain price; Western Connecticut. Address ADVERTISER 1561, care Rural New-Yorker.

TO BUY—30 to 50 acres with buildings on hard surfaced road, suitable for poultry raising; must be bargain. O'CALLAGHAN, Highfields, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

17-ACRE TRUCK farm for sale; crops, tools, 1 team, 1-ton truck, 5-room house, barn; price $3,000. L. M. EINHART, Ferndale, Pa.

FOR SALE—General store, stock, fixtures, a new building; established 31 years, in thriving town; no opposition to speak of; $20,000 proposition; for quick sale $13,000; sickness cause for selling. Write ADVERTISER 1555, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, improvements, also tenant cottage 5 rooms, porches; garage, large barn, chicken houses, 60 acres; high elevation; price $10,500; near Danbury, Conn. ADVERTISER 1564, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—in Orlando, "The City Beautiful," Florida, furnished cottage, high elevation, within 4 blocks high and grammar school; garage; $4,800; paved street, cement sidewalk, modern improvements. L. GOODRICH, 287 Newton Road, Haverhill, Mass.

133-ACRE DAIRY farm, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., 4 miles from college town, 80 acres fertile machine-worked crop land, 43 acres creek-watered pasture, 10 acres woods, some timber, 1 acre in orchard; pleasant nine-room house, shaded lawn; dairy barn with 25-cow stable; small storage barn; all buildings in good repair; this excellent farm $6,000; investigate easy-payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—36-acre farm, Saratoga State road, all improvements, great opportunity roadstand, garage; sell, sacrifice, or rent; particulars ADVERTISER 1567, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Ontario County village home, electricity, some fruit; cheap for cash. ADVERTISER 1566, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—60-acre timber farm or exchange for Leghorn pullets or milking cattle. Write ARCHIE M. CHAPMAN, Ellicottville, N. Y.

RELIABLE YOUNG married man, honest and sober, wants to rent small poultry and potato farm, with stock and equipment. ADVERTISER 1565, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—40 acres clear level land on cement highway; 1 mile from large town. L. A. ARNOLD, Princess Anne, Md.

WANTED ON ROUTE 9, house and gas station, or gas station site. ADVERTISER 1559, care Rural New-Yorker.

NOTED PHYSICAL culturist having large clientele wants a real country place with natural surroundings suitable for a health center; give full particulars; owners only. ADVERTISER 1583, care Rural New-Yorker.

RENT SMALL farm or country home; must be within commuting distance New York City; reasonable; state details and improvements. ADVERTISER 1570, care Rural New-Yorker.

OWING TO DEATH my farm that pays profits every day in the year is offered stocked at a bargain price. It is in Orange County, 55 miles from New York City; five miles from Newburgh 30,000; on concrete highway; house of 12 rooms, all improvements; barn with 40 Jamesway stanchions; creamery Frigidaire equipped; all machinery that can be used on farm; 45 head grade Guernseys, 2 horses, 300 poultry; barns packed with hay, corn to fill silo; milk sold to dealer at 12c quart in bottles; place is wonderful prospect as building proposition; buyer must have $20,000 for down payment; no trades; it is a good farm and well located. Address ADVERTISER 1584, care Rural New-Yorker.

SEVEN-ACRE GAME farm for sale. $1,200, terms cash. E. H. MILLER, Hillsdale, N. Y.

220 ACRES, GOOD road near mouth Annamessex River, 50 tillable, rest pasture and muskrat land; 7-room colonial house and buildings; fine shade on lawn; trapping, sheep and cattle raising; best duck shooting; $4,500. BOX 87, R. D., Fruitland, Md.

WILL SACRIFICE my meat and grocery business, in village in Dutchess County, on account of other business interests; up-State. ADVERTISER 1580, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Small farm in New York State, about 60 to 75 miles from New York City; must have good water; write thorough description; will pay cash. D. CURTIS, 117 West 57th St., New York City.

FARM FOR SALE—400 acres, stock and tools, well wooded and watered; on macadam and State road; three miles from town. P. STONE, Hancock, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Fifty-acre level farm on concrete road, near town, large woodlot, fruit, berries; $4,000. ADVERTISER 1597, care Rural New-Yorker.

MOST INDEPENDENT section in the U. S. A.; 14-acre farm, one mile from Ocean City, Md.; pasture for six head of cattle seven months; demand for milk the year round; six-room bungalow, cow barn with stanchions for 12 cattle, chicken house, garage and other outbuildings; good schools and churches. A. B. BURRIS, Salisbury, Md.

WANTED—Farm, 30 to 100 acres, on highway, suitable boarder or gas station, electric; send location, distance to school, photo; must be cheap; not more than 90 miles New York City. ADVERTISER 1589, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Small farm for poultry business with small down payment. ADVERTISER 1588, care Rural New-Yorker.

CHICHESTER FARM, Mahopac, N. Y.; housekeeping rooms in farmhouse; steam heat, electricity, gas stove; permanent or week-ends. ADVERTISER 1587, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT — Sixteen-acre equipped poultry farm, vicinity Lakewood, N. J.; small apple orchard; 1,200 capacity laying houses, incubators, colony houses; seven-room house, improvements. ADVERTISER 1586, care Rural New-Yorker.

Country Board

WANTED TO BOARD in country for Fall and Winter, elderly couple or two ladies; bath, electricity. ADVERTISER 1569, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY — Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $4.50; 120 lbs., $8.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

PURE HONEY—Clover, 5-lb. pail, $1; two, $1.80, prepaid third zone; 120 lbs. light amber, $8, not prepaid. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

CHOICE RASPBERRY honey, 5-lb. pail, $1.15 postpaid. LYMAN APIARIES, Rt. 1, Northampton, Mass.

SLEEP ON FRESH-PICKED balsam pillow filled with the sweet breath of the Adirondacks; helpful in asthma and hay fever; excellent gift for sweethearts and friends; refreshing for sickroom and shut-ins; cretonne cover, 2½ lbs., $1.35, postage paid; remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, No. 2, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

WANTED—Power take-off for front of model T Ford. E. H. GOLDSMITH, Wilton, Conn.

FOR SALE—Eastern Shore No. 1 sweet potatoes, $1 per bushel hamper; $3 per barrel; during September and October; f.o.b. Painter. G. W. WARREN, Painter, Va.

USED HARNESS cheap. H. SIMMS, Goshen, N. Y.

PURE 1931 CROP maple syrup in gallon cans, prepaid, $2.50 second zone; $2.62 third zone. F. J. CHAMPLIN, Jefferson, N. Y.

FRESH WHITE eggs for sale from a reliable producer of 1,600 layers. J. H. McCLELLAND, Stamford, N. Y.

FINEST CLOVER honey, 5 lbs., $1; 10, $1.75, delivered third zone; 60 lbs. clover, $5; amber buckwheat, $4; clover comb, 24 sections, $4.50; mixed buckwheat, $4, not prepaid. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

HONEY—60 lbs. finest clover, $4.80; 120, $9; buckwheat or amber, $4; 24 sections clover comb, $4, not prepaid; 10-lb. pails, clover comb, $1.75 postpaid; extracted, $1.75; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HAND-CARVED COLONIAL post beds, pineapple designs, made on order, mahogany or walnut. MRS. J. W. McLEOD, Rowland, N. C.

PURE HONEY, postpaid, clover, 5-lb. pail, $1; 2 pails, $1.80; buckwheat or amber, pail, 85c; 2 pails, $1.60; write for quantity prices. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

WANTED—Used tractor, crawler type, in good condition; state price. JOHN SAFT, 22 Quincy St., Passaic, N. J.

DELICIOUS GOLD-SKIN sweet potatoes, $1 per hamper, f.o.b. EDWIN BRICKERT, Delmar, Del.

HONEY—Our finest, 5-lb. pail, clover, $1; 2 pails, $1.75, postpaid; 60-lb. can, $4.80; 24 combs, $4.50, here; satisfaction guaranteed. KENNETH CARRINGTON, Homer, N. Y.

WIXSON'S PURE HONEY; interesting delivered prices; send for our lists before you buy. WIXSON'S HONEY, Dundee, N. Y.

PURE VERMONT maple syrup direct from farm, $2.65 gallon, delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARM, 224 East Ave., Burlington, Vt.

444

FEATHERY BISCUITS

. . . . . prove that the "balanced" flour is the most economical flour!

The discovery of "balance" in flour is saving American women thousands of dollars! It enables them to bake without waste! Read about these amazing baking tests, which give you an idea of how Pillsbury's Best, the "balanced" flour, can reduce your baking costs:

37 bags of Pillsbury's Best were bought from 37 grocers, scattered from Maine to California. They were mailed to the home economics department of one of New York's leading universities. 12 biscuits were baked from each bag. The method and results were closely checked by Good Housekeeping Institute. Every one of the 444 biscuits was perfect—uniform in texture, grain, flavor, and shape!

Then one big bag of Pillsbury's Best was used to make bread, cake, pies, muffins, and shortcake. Every one turned out as perfectly as though Pillsbury's Best had been milled especially for each of these foods!

Think of being able to bake with machine-like regularity, without a single failure to waste your precious shortening, milk, eggs, fuel, etc.! Think of the money you can save if everything you bake turns out perfectly, day after day, month after month! Pillsbury's Best simply can't cause a baking failure, because it is scientifically "balanced"—the most important discovery in half a century of flour milling! Even today some flour is made from only one kind of wheat—whatever is produced by a near-by crop. Sometimes it's all right — sometimes it isn't. Not so with Pillsbury's Best. Pillsbury's Best is "balanced". Made of a scientific mixture of many different kinds of wheat, "balanced" according to an exclusive Pillsbury formula. As a result, Pillsbury's Best does better baking, and does it *every time,* saving you time, trouble, and money!

You might think a flour that is "balanced" in this way would cost more than an ordinary "good" flour. It doesn't. You pay the same price for Pillsbury's Best—*but it's worth more,* in cold dollars and cents. Be sure you get it!

Here's the biscuit recipe used in the above tests:

2 Cups Pillsbury's Best Flour
½ Teaspoon Salt
4 Teaspoons Baking Powder
5⅓ Tablespoons Shortening
⅔ Cup Milk

Sift dry ingredients together, and work shortening into mixture with knife. Add milk, stirring constantly with knife. Knead dough on lightly floured board for one minute. Roll to ½ inch thickness and cut out with floured biscuit cutter. Bake for 12 minutes at 425° F.

PILLSBURY FLOUR MILLS CO.
General Offices, - - Minneapolis, Minnesota

The "balanced" flour

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
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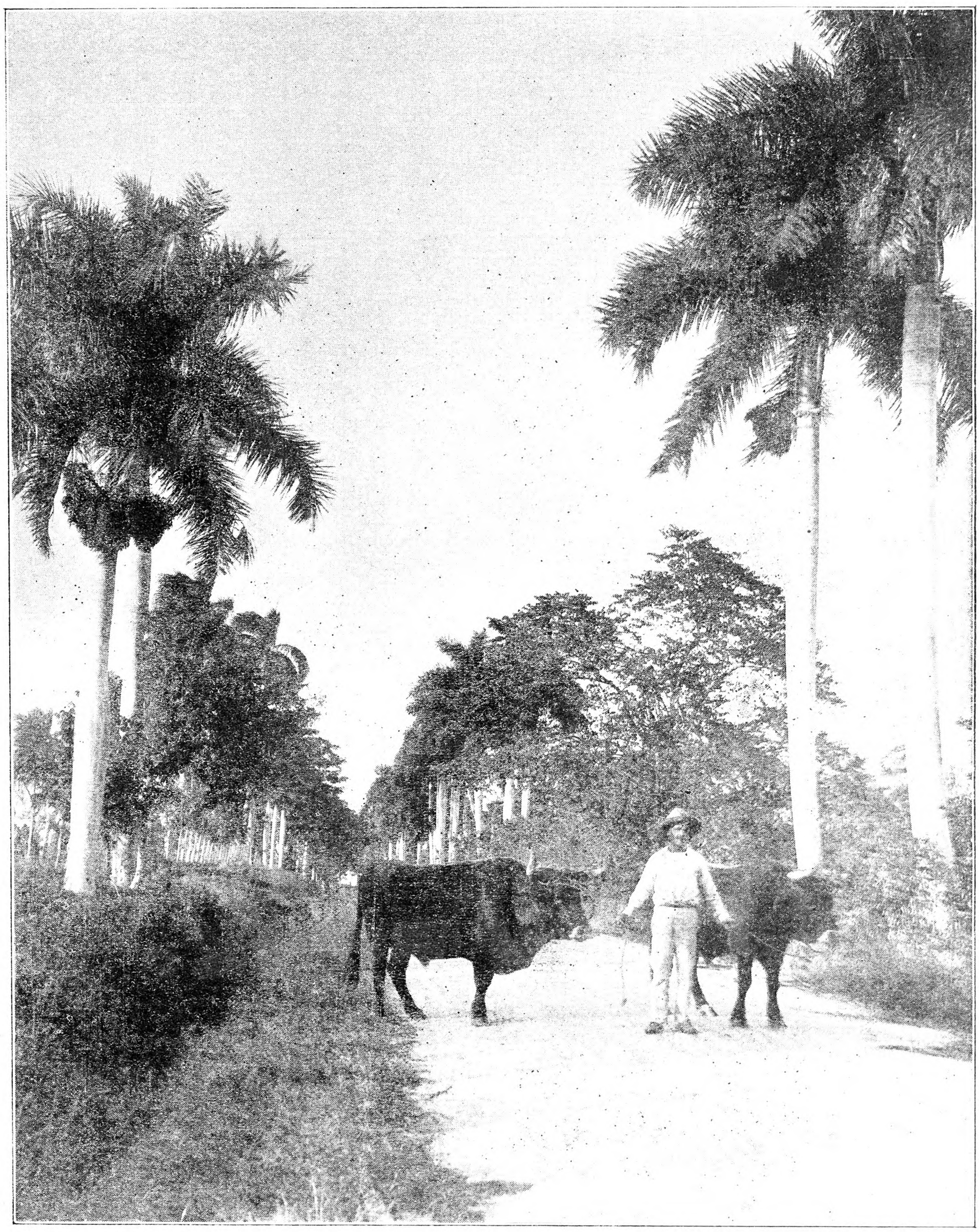


The Countryside in Cuba

Recollections of a Lost Farm

By M. B. Dean

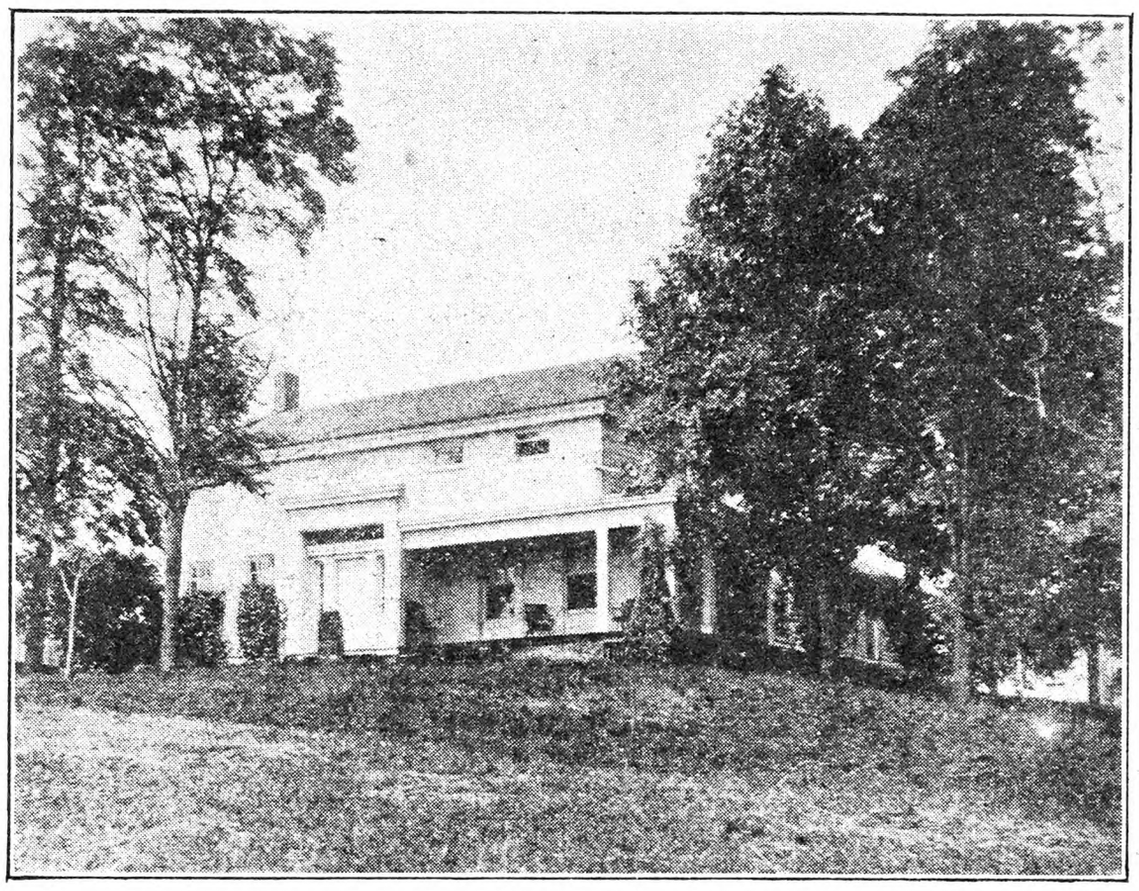
IT WAS lost around 40 years ago. I have visited the place where it used to be, and the farm I knew isn't there. It lay upon the top of a hill overlooking the maples that half concealed the homes in the village beneath. Down the road a way might be seen the white spires of the village cemetery. Some one had named the farm "Valley View Farm;" Cemetery View Farm would have been a better name but for that reluctance which people show in speaking of the place of quiet rest after a long and toilsome day. Visitors standing upon the front porch usually exclaimed, "What a wonderful view you have." We were prepared for that and were ready to reply with a spontaniety somewhat dulled by frequent repetition, "It is pretty, isn't it?"

I like still better another name by which the farm was known, "The Old Put Pinney Place." There is something in the alliteration here but more in the human touch which that name gives to fields and fences. "Put" was doubtless the neighborly contraction of Putnam, a name in those days more often than now given to boy babies in memory of the New England soldier-farmer who conceived that one way to keep the wolf from the door was to follow him into his lair and shoot him by the light of a torch. I never knew "Old Putnam" of the farm nor, of course, his Revolutionary namesake but the labors of the former were still evident in rotting pine stumps of huge size in the pasture, and tumbling stone walls between fields.

In the days of which I speak, there was a spring brook and a small dam under the hill. A wheelwright's shop, dating back to the early settlement of the valley, stood by the dam and "Old Zip Coon," the last of that shop's lone workers, was closing his active days in the making of beehives. When, finally, his lathe and band saw stopped and he laid down the fiddle that had earned him his nickname, the water undermined the dam and the shop door was left to sag half open. A muddy trickle replaces a lost pond. With the passing of such lone workers, the village dreamed of a wagon factory that should employ many hands and bring business and prosperity to the valley. That factory came and went; the village is still the place of quiet homes, sending out into the world a product of those homes of far greater value than anything its shops could have made had they more than realized the hopes of those who vainly imagined a noisy town where quiet and wholesome life reigned.

A little beyond the spring brook lay the main stream of the valley, on its bank a cider mill. During the off season for cider, the mill's owner made grain cradles by hand. Those were even then only supplementing the drop reaper and, in any event, could hold no interest for those of us who found the cider mill providentially placed half way between the farm and the district school; a circumstance that lightened feet that otherwise might have dragged on the road to school or back to farm chores. The "big dam" supplied the power here. Just off its apron was the deep hole that only the big boys dared dive into. Above was a shallower pond and the real swimmin' hole. The water there became "just like dishwater" about as soon as the snow went off in the Spring, in all probability warmed by hot springs that ceased to flow with the ageing of the earth and the desertion of the pond by those who now lift themselves stiffly from bathtubs, by which no one stands with a handful of soft mud and a jeering "Will ye go in ag'in, Mr. O'Finnegin?" No Scout Master taught swimming there. Instruction was self-imposed. It was there that we learned that we could keep our heads above water by paddling, dog fashion. With the ability to breathe and the confidence thus gained, we essayed sweeping movements of the arms and imitated the leg movements of frogs. It was long, however, before we could so synchronize both as to make the movements of the legs much more than what might have been considered graceful salutes to Neptune. Nevertheless, the deepest water has never since held any other terror for the graduates of that swimmin' hole than the possibility of failing strength before support was reached.

An aged tree or two still mark the site of the old orchard, but the splendid hickories that lined the road up the hill are gone, sacrificed, perhaps, at some time to a need more pressing than that felt for landscape beauty. But, while need was never absent from that farm home in the time of which I write, that sacrifice was forbidden by one whose love for the trees and the flowers was undiminished by the slowly failing eyesight that finally shut them from view. The big early sweet apple tree, trunk and limbs smooth scoured by boots and trousers, has been followed into memory by the Red Astrachan and the other later sorts. That orchard was sprayed only from the clouds hanging over it and the worm that issues from the egg of the codling moth was accepted as part of the primeval curse. The Winter cellar was never empty of apples. On the bench by the side of the bins there was a yearly strife between the vinegar cask and a down-turned and smudgy tumbler over which should get the last of the contents of the new cider barrel. There were doubtless many misgivings over that barrel of Fall-made cider, in which, wise men said, lay the devil's kindling wood.



The House Atop the Hill

If I could find that farm, I should know it by a big, rambling barn; horse and cow barns connected by sheep and tool sheds, the whole forming an L to protect the yard from cold north winds. Modern conveniences would be few, but there would be a big barn door in which one could sit in the early evening and talk with the hired man and the neighbor who has come over to borrow the two-seated democrat to take his family to a funeral. There would be much discussion over the running out of the Early Rose potato and the merits of the Beauty of Hebron beginning to supplant it. My inherited faith in the principles of the party with which I should vote would be strengthened by pre-election discussions with neighbors of the same mind, and I might join in depreciating the lack of judgment of another neighbor, employing a physician who couldn't doctor a sick cat for me.

Through the opened feed windows, I should see the bobbing heads of the horses and hear them stamp as they munched their hay. Hens boasting a little of the blood of every worthy breed would be straggling in to their roosts and, by looking behind the old cutter or under the stored mowing-machine, I might find enough eggs to take to the village grocery and trade for a pound of mixed Rio, Mocha and Java, ground medium fine. I should know the farm, too, by the fact that science had not laid a cold hand upon nature and ordered the rule of thumb displaced by the exact findings of the laboratory and test plot. It would be an old-fashioned farm because the Old Put Pinney Place was an old-fashioned farm.

The Horticultural Exhibits at the New York State Fair

By H. B. Tukey

The steady improvement in the quality of the New York State Fair that has been apparent the past five or six years, continues. This year the horticultural display was especially large and filled the building to capacity. There were 50 barrels of apples entered in competition, 102 packages other than barrels, and the finest lot of grapes that have been seen in nearly 10 years. It may have been the season that had something to do with it. There were others who contended that since a man could not find a market for his fruit he took the trouble to display it where before he would not have bothered!

Due credit must also be given to the Farm and Home Bureaus for their excellently arranged and attractively displayed features. The educational value that must come from the present type of exhibit in which each separate organization takes a special line of thought to develop is hard to estimate, but one cannot pass down the line of booths without catching the central thought and carrying it with him. It is a splendid method of presentation, and has done much to make a visit to the fair worth while.

For example, to step away from the horticultural exhibits for a moment and turn to the Home Bureau exhibits, here is a booth by the St. Lawrence Home Bureau showing dishwashing in all its conveniences, tricks and improvements. Suffolk County shows a model booth at a county fair; Onondaga shows a community market; Orleans displays the use of flowers in the home; Oneida tells about child development; Ontario shows children's clothing; Madison discusses weight control; and Orange treats the subject of the becoming costume. The only reason for mentioning this method of presentation is that the fruit, flower and vegetable exhibits might possibly try to carry something of it over into their own displays—aiming at certain definite centralized thoughts, not just making collections of everything available.

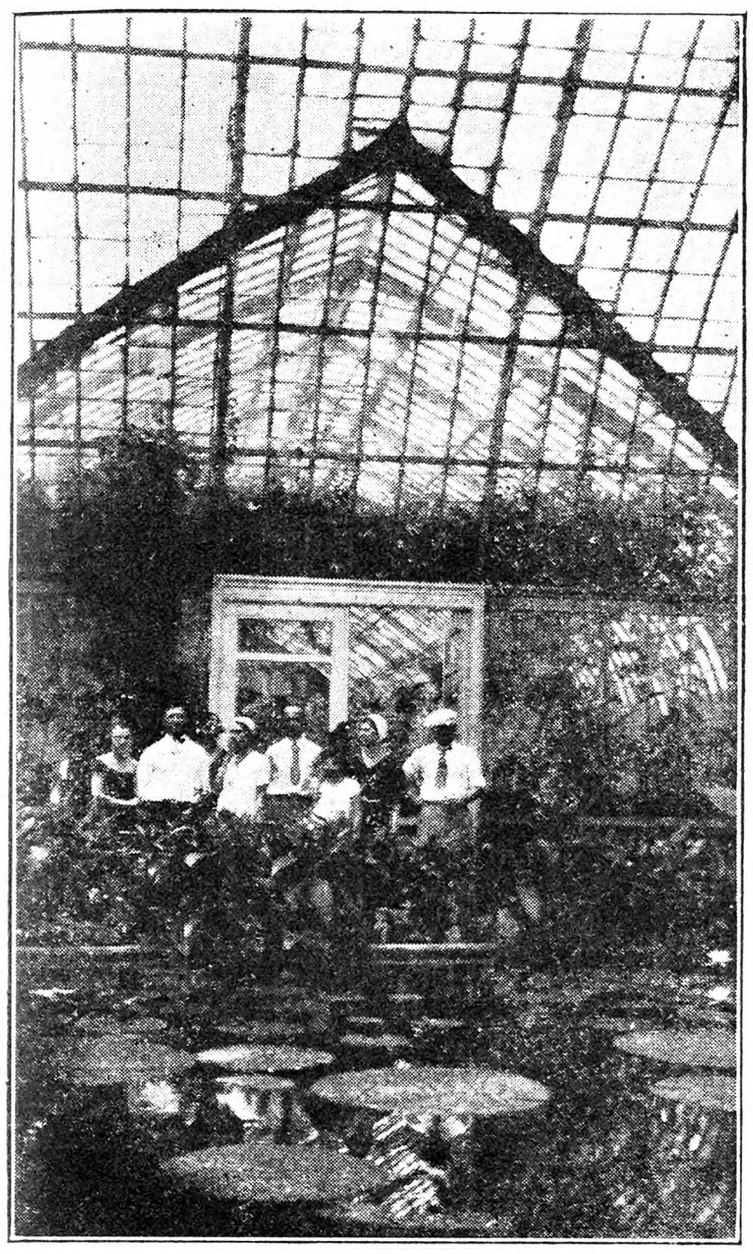
That the trend is towards just such an improvement was shown by the fine exhibit of the combined Albany-Schenectady Farm Bureaus with a display of factors in the successful roadside stand; Jefferson-Lewis with a presentation of reforestation; Chautauqua-Cattaraugus-Erie showing the profits and loss in dairying, and Schuyler-Seneca featuring grapes in the fresh state, as juice, and in jellies and jams.

H. D. Farnsworth, of Yale, N. Y., took first prize in the collection of 50 apples, showing some splendid Rhode Island Greening. Dan Mills, of Sodus, N. Y., following in his father's footsteps, took first in the farm collection against M. G. Hurd, of Clintondale, who was second; K. B. Lewis, of Red Hook, who was third, and E. E. Calman who was fourth. In the Farm Bureau fruit exhibits, Dutchess County took first, Ulster second, Schuyler third, Yates fourth, and Cayuga fifth.

Grapes, as has been said, were especially fine this year. A plate of Sheridan was on display in the individual plate entries which was all that one could ask in a new variety. Sheridan is the new black grape that has recently come to attention as an improvement over Concord. Its season—a trifle later than Concord—is against it, but the fine size of the cluster, large beautiful berries, compactness, high quality and firmness of the skin are certainly good features. Cortland, too, showed up very well, while Early McIntosh indicated that it had sufficient size and color to make it a worth-while acquisition.

The exhibit of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva covered a variety of educational features. Among them were the methods to use in making good catsup, clarification of

fruit juices by the new enzyme process, orchard fertilizer and soil drainage problems, steps in the production of a new variety of apple from the blossom to the seed and the resulting fruiting tree, and varieties and types of fruits, vegetables and nuts. Among filberts the Barcelona and the Du Chilly varieties looked especially good. The vegetable display featured the series of fruit books now being prepared by the station, giving colored illustrations, descriptions of types, and general characters. Another interesting attraction was the evidence of the importance of place distribution of fertilizers, it being shown by living plants that the placing of the fertilizer in contact with the seed or just below it was harmful, whereas the application a half inch on either side of the seed and two inches below the surface gave best results.



The Conservatory With Tropic Vegetation

Live insects in cages, working on their favorite host plants, was another interesting exhibit, showing the asparagus beetle, the curculio, the pear psylla, the squash bug and so on. Completing the various lines of work under way at the station was a booth showing methods of milk inspection, and two calves the offspring of superior breeding lines.

The possibilities in the fair were shown by an artist's conception of the future. In it, the present Horticultural Building is given over to the arts. A new Grange Building replaces the old one, and at the far end of Empire Court and looking back the length of the grounds is the new Horticultural Building with refrigerator cases for fruits and vegetables, and other modern improvements. A new administration building, a woman's building, and a new hospital stand across the court from the Grange Building—all in all a very fine prospective arrangement.

The God Pan, in Schenley Park

A Visit to Western Pennsylvania

"You won't see anything in Pittsburgh but smoke," sneered one of the young members of the family, when he heard that I had planned to visit this city, which lies so interestingly at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, as they unite to form the Ohio.

Well, it happened that when I did see Pittsburgh, it was during the week-end of the Glorious Fourth. The factories, which give it the name of the Smoky City, were all closed, and from the character of its site, a very charming and unique picture was presented to me. Going into the city from Sewickley, one of its loveliest suburbs, the visitor finds a variety of scenery equal to that of Scotland.

Pittsburgh is simply saturated with history. It began to be prominent during the Seven Years' War, when England and France fought for its possession, and George Washington commenced his brilliant campaign. There is not very much evidence today of the struggles which decided the Anglo-Saxon character of the country, as numerous factories now take the place of the old Fort Duquesne, known today as The Point, but in a remote corner stands an old blockhouse erected in 1763 by Colonel Boquet, one of the British commanders of Fort Pitt and in the Municipal Hall, a stone bearing this officer's inscription is in the wall of the staircase to commemorate the erection.

The day was pleasant, so we decided to stay out of doors as much as possible. The junction of three streams, a picturesque valley, precipitous hills; on the other hand, factories, narrow streets, high buildings, church steeples, colleges. Where could one find a greater contrast?

Overlooking the Monongahela River is Schenley, the first city park of 422 acres, 400 of which were given to the city by Mrs. Mary E. Schenley. This was the spot where we decided to linger, and this is certainly a place where one can keep cool in Summer. Go with us first to the lily pool, a glimpse of which is shown in one of the pictures here and, if you hover over the lilies for a while, they will tell you their secret of overcoming the heat.

Then walk a little farther, where some children are swimming in a fountain, Neptune, the god of the sea, stands protectingly near and, as you draw closer to it, you will feel the soft cool spray of the water, as it issues from the trident on his shoulder. Another god, Pan, may be seen nearby, too, but as the sun's rays began to be felt, we made a rather short visit with him, hastening on to the conservatory.

What a haven of rest awaited us there! Palms and banana trees recall the tropics and make one's eyes misty, but alas, our time is up. We must hurry to get the bus that will whirl us away in safety to our home in old New York.

Is there anything to be seen in Pittsburgh but smoke? I'll say there is. E. G.

Vermont Growers Study Big Orchard

The fruit-growers of Vermont under the auspices of the State Horticultural Society, held their annual orchard meeting in the 250-acre orchard of B. C. Buxton, at Middletown Springs, on August 27, the occasion being the 35th anniversary of the society. About 300 people assembled, a number considered large for a rainy day.

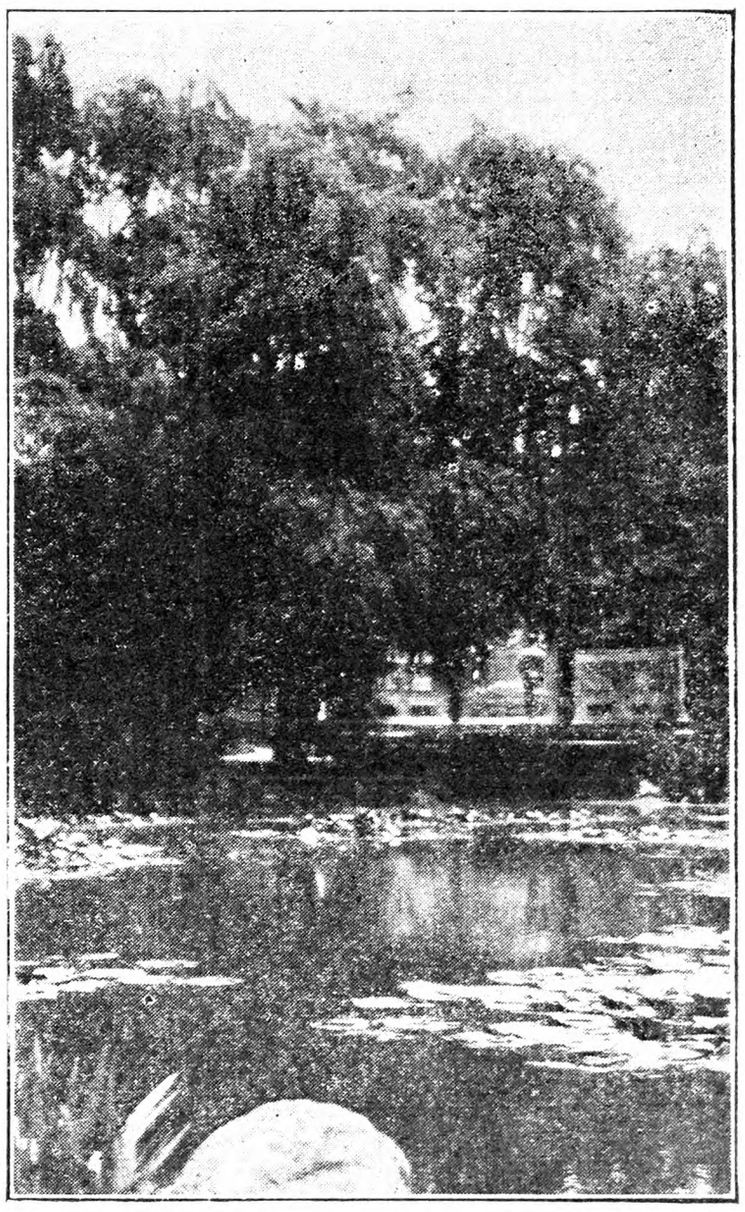
The Buxton orchards comprise plantings of 18,000 trees on hill town areas. The varieties are McIntosh, Northern Spy and R. I. Greening, in nearly equal numbers, and a few other varieties which are useful as cross pollinators. Plantings on this commercial orchard were begun in 1914, and continued with some irregularities till the present time. The last plantings were made in 1930, when 1,000 R. I. Greenings were put out to make up the 18,000 that now comprise the orchard.

The development and management of the orchard was explained by T. J. Lewis, the superintendent, who said that much of the land was once a poor pasture, but now put to profitable use where large crops of fine apples are produced. Lewis said the first crop of 400 barrels came in 1920, and that rapid increases occurred in 1930, when there were 12,000 barrels, and in 1931 a crop of 17,000 is estimated. Different fertilizers have been used, generally a mixed goods containing nitrogen, phosphorus and potash has been employed. Cyanoid has been tried, and calcium nitrate was found to be effective in giving size to Greenings and to keep them green till th eharvest. When asked about spraying, Lewis said the trees had five dust applications and four sprayings. The orchard was 100 per cent free of scab, none being found by the visitors. There has been no hail injury in the Buxton orchard.

Children Swimming in the Fountain

Rodents, deer and mice were the subject of remarks by E. M. Mills, district leader in rodent control, of the Biological Survey of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Mr. Mills said that during the past two years New England orchardists have used over 19,000 lbs. of Federal poison bait for the control of mice in orchards. His report showed that 215,000 trees had been treated, of which number only 300 were injured by mice. The past year's experience indicates excellent control with the government bait.

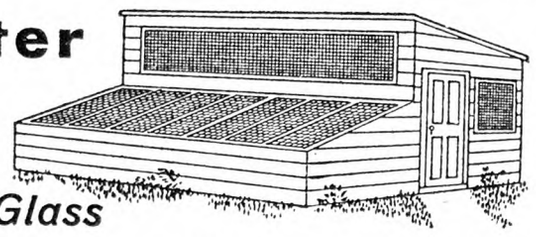
Improved mouse bait, now available at a smaller



The Lily Pool

No Piece of Vimlite Has Ever Failed to Give Complete Satisfaction

Prepare for Winter with VIMLITE



The Tested Flexible Health Glass

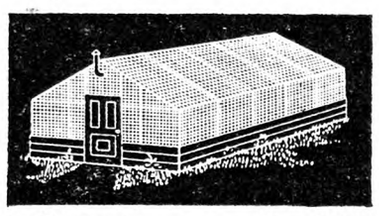
Cut a few extra window openings in your laying house, cover them with Vimlite . . . then watch your hens respond with bigger, firmer-shelled eggs. This simple, inexpensive way to offset low egg-prices is being followed by poultrymen everywhere. Lighter, brighter laying houses increase egg production, put summer-time health in your flock all winter long.

VIMLITE Advantages

Vimlite's double-thick coating passes sun's ultra-violet rays, keeps houses warmer, admits more light. Vimlite is frost-proof, rust-proof, weather-proof. Coating will not break or drop out. May be permanently installed vertically, inclined or flat and left exposed all year. No other transparent glass substitute is recommended for such service.

Write today for FREE blueprints of Vimlite Greenhouse, sample and illustrated folder.

Don't compare Vimlite with short-lived glass substitutes. Vimlite is light in weight, yet a square yard will support a man's weight. Long tests have proved that weather won't destroy its glass-like coating no matter what position the material is placed in. Write for FREE sample and illustrated booklet.



Build this big, roomy 17 x 12½-foot Vimlite Greenhouse complete for less than $100.00. Any handy man can erect it in a few hours, following our FREE blueprints.

Keep your table supplied with fresh lettuce, radishes, tomatoes, etc., all winter. Sell your surplus to neighbors. Write for FREE blueprints and samples.

New York Wire Cloth Co., 342 Madison Ave., New York

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EXTENSION **LADDERS** COMPLETE WITH ROPE and LOCKS

ANY LENGTH 26 CENTS PER FOOT

WINDLASS 75c EXTRA WE PAY the FREIGHT

HARDWOOD RUNGS - BEST MATERIALS

A. L. FERRIS. BOX 245 INTERLAKEN, N.Y.

Hardy Flower Plants for September and October Planting.

Hollyhocks, Canterbury Bells, Delphiniums, Foxgloves, and 261 others. Will live outdoors in winter and bloom next summer. *Catalog free.*

HARRY L. SQUIRES Hampton Bays, N. Y.

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Fall 1931 Price List contains prices cheaper than ever before. Newest varieties. Everything for Farm, Garden, and Lawn. Write—

ALLEN'S NURSERY & SEED HOUSE Box 11 Geneva, Ohio

Strawberry Plants for September and October Planting. Leading Varieties.

Also Raspberry, Blackberry, Grape, Asparagus Plants. *Catalog free.*

HARRY L. SQUIRES - Hampton Bays, N. Y.

GLADIOLI Our list, with very low digging time prices, sent upon request. FIRTHCLIFFE GARDENS, Pearl River, N. Y.

PEONIES — *Ask for Our List* — Jacob D. Spiegel, Norma, N. J.

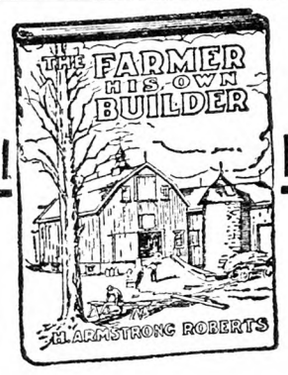
Baby Blue Spruce 3 years. 100 prepaid, $5. Free catalog. Cassel Nursery, Mantua, O.

Edmonds' Trapnest Sheets

This new Trapnest Record in pad form is handy to write on and keeps the records clean. Good quality paper; 24 monthly sheets, keeping the records of 108 hens two years.

Price $1.00 Postpaid

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W.30th St., New York



The Farmer His Own Builder

BY

H. ARMSTRONG ROBERTS

A practical and handy book of all kinds of building information from concrete to carpentry.

PRICE $1.50

For sale by

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

333 West 30th Street, New York

10 EVERGREENS for $1.10

WE SHIP DURING September, October and November

Three to five-year-old trees. 12 to 15 inches high

4 Sitka Spruce, 2 Norway Spruce, 2 Chinese Arborvitae, 2 Biota Pyramidal.

Per 100 $8.00

Field-Grown Stock, 250 Acres

THESE PRICES GOOD FOR SEPTEMBER ONLY

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2 Norway Spruce, 2 Arborvitae, 2 Scotch Pine, 2 Sitka Spruce, 2 Biota Orientalis. Trees are 1 to 2 feet high. Per 100..... $15.00

FREE—Any $1.10 selection from this ad FREE with each order of $5.50 or over. Order direct from this advt.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

5 years old, two trees $1.10

8-9-year-old trees, 3 times transplanted, extra bushy and nicely shaped, each..... $1.10

JAPANESE BARBERRY, 10 to 15 in., $5 per 100—18 to 24 in., $10 per 100

CALIFORNIA PRIVET HEDGE, 12 to 15 in., $3.00 per 100

RHODODENDRONS

(Maximum Rosebay), Pinkish white flowers, (Catawbianse) flower reddish purple, (Carolimanum), dark pink. Three plants, 1-1½ ft. high $1.10

FLOWERING SHRUBS, 25c EACH

2 ft. high. Weigela Rosea, Bridal Wreath, Golden Bell, Pride of Rochester.

Hardy Oriental Poppies

Rare collection, flowers 8 inches across, beautiful colors, of rich brilliancy; 18 roots . . $3.50

These roots must be planted this Fall to bloom next Spring and each year.

We Ship During September

FIELD-GROWN STOCK 2 years old, Blooming Age..... 10c each

Delphiniums, Dark Blue and Light Blue; Columbines, all colors; Oriental Poppies, flowers 8 inches across, different colors; Double Hollyhocks, beautiful colors; Shasta Daisies, Yellow Daisies; Hardy Carnations, 6 colors; Painted Daisies, Gaillardias, Sweet Williams; Foxgloves, different colors.

Orders Must Amount to $1.10 or more.

BARGAIN PRICE LIST FREE on Rock Garden Plants, Rock Garden Evergreens and Shrubs.

The FISCHER NURSERIES

Evergreen Dept. 65 EASTON, PA.

Add 25c for Packing and Postage

Maloney's

Montmorency Cherries

Low growers' prices on this best variety of sour cherries. Fruit sells better than any other. As developed by Maloney, Montmorency Cherry Trees are clean, disease-resistant, less affected by wet weather, bear generously. Fruit ships beautifully. Canners and housewives pay top prices for this big, tasty, handsome cherry. Bargain prices on upland grown choice trees, budded on best whole branched root French Mazzard and Mahaleb stock.

Other Fruit Tree Values

Pears, Plums, Peaches, Quinces, Apricots, Apples. We specialize on superior McIntosh and Cortlands. All GUARANTEED. Write for Fall Folder now.

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155 Main St., (Since 1884) Dansville, N. Y.

cost them last year is recommended for use again this Fall. Mills stated that pint or half-pint milk bottles are preferred containers, but that tin cans or wooden stations with zinc tops may be used. The poison bait is the only way to control the pine mice species and it is also effective against the common mouse. He stated that a 25-lb. bag contains sufficient poison for protecting 500 trees. Mills urged growers to send their order to the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation, 657 Main Street, Waltham, Mass., in order to insure prompt delivery of the product for the latter part of October.

T. J. Lewis, superintendent of the orchard, reported success in clearing his orchard of mice by use of oil burners which can be used to destroy grass near the trunks and burn out the nests of mice under the trees.

A question box was conducted by W. A. Stalker, successful fruit-grower of Shoreham. Most of the discussion centered upon the desirability of securing the services of a fruit specialist and one well-trained as a plant-disease man to give full time to the problems of the fruit-growers of the State. This subject was discussed at length and from many angles and was brought to culmination by a resolution authorizing appointment of a committee to see about securing a State appropriation for an orchard expert.

Questions were raised about prices to be paid for pickers and packers and it appears that a fairly uniform rate would be obtained throughout the State. Thirty cents per hour was the more common price reported. There was discussion of new taxation rate on orchard lands and it was urged that the committee which has been studying this problem in the Eastern States for the last two years continue this work with the idea of securing suitable and remedial legislation at the next meeting of the State Legislature.

Radio advertising of apples was explained by Prof. W. R. Cole, of the Massachusetts State College, who is secretary of the Massachusetts Fruit-Growers' Association. Prof. Cole said that he had canvassed the growers in New England States and that practically all of the States had agreed to adopt the plan. He hoped to raise about $5,000 for conducting weekly broadcasts portraying the merits of orchard fruits. The plan is to popularize the apple in this way for 24 weeks beginning in September. Prof. Cole said that the time of this broadcast would be 11:15 each Tuesday.

There was a lot of discussion as to the value of advertising New England apples, but the consensus of opinion seemed to be it would be very much worth while and steps were taken to raise a few hundred dollars in Vermont to be merged with funds from other States to take care of the expense of broadcasting New England apples.

The subject of cleaning apples was described and demonstrated by Mr. Thayer, representing the Bean Manufacturing Company, of Lansing, Mich. Mr. Thayer stated that apples which carried spray stain or which were dusty or had become slightly soiled as windfalls, could be cleaned and made quite attractive by the use of wiping machines or by the use of a 2 per cent bath of hydrocloric acid. There was a Bean Wiping machine in operation a considerable portion of the day which was the subject of much interest to the visitors.

The modern packing house at the Buxton orchard, studied during the lunch hour, was filled with interesting visitors. An apple-sizing machine was on display. Many growers were interested to observe the declining roll-ways which allowed apples to pass from the entrance of the packing house to the grading table by gravity.

The trip through the orchard was taken by auto in view of the large size of the orchard and the desire of people to see a large portion of the extensive plantings.

Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Buxton and Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Lewis, with their assistants, were the hosts of the day, and served baked bean and salad lunch to the many visitors, much to their delight and appreciation.

The officers elected for the ensuing year consisted of A. O. Ferguson, Burlington, president; Prof. M. B. Cummings, Burlington, secretary; E. S. Clark, Vergennes, treasurer, and the executive committee consisting of E. H. West, of Dorset; O. M. Amidon, of Halifax, and R. R. MacRae, of Castleton.

The affairs of the society appeared to be in good shape and the treasurer reported funds sufficient unto the needs, so that the future of the society seemed assured. The point was made that is was desirable to maintain the organization at full strength so as to have influence in the Legislature and to do such progressive work as the society is able to perform.

M. B. CUMMINGS.

A School Comment

Your comment on page 895, "The Test That Failed" is so pertinent that I desire to commend you. The system of licensing teachers now used is so inadequate that very often candidates are passed whose knowledge of the practical subject matter is sadly deficient. Generally speaking, while the cost of our schools has increased from six to ten times, the quality of instruction is materially lower than it was 40 years ago.

New York. A. D. ELLER.

The 1931 Tour

We were fortunate to have some musicians on the trip, and D. S. Wakeman, of Vestal, N. Y., composed the following song which we sang at all times and on all occasions to the tune of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic:"

Tour Party in Pullman Car Brahms, Car F

We are on the Rural Special
And we're bound from sea to sea;
We are very very happy and as joyous as can be,
We have seen the mighty Rockies
Which are grand we'll all agree,
As we go rolling on.

CHORUS

Glory, Glory, Hallelujah,
Glory, Glory, Hallelujah,
Let us sing the happy chorus,
As we go rolling on.

We have left behind our troubles,
And new friends we hope to find,
As we rest our weary bodies
And refresh our tired minds.
A more joyful vacation would be hard to find,
As we go rolling on.

We wish to thank the Rural
For arranging for this trip;
There is not a thing to bother us,
Not even to a grip.
It will give us pleasant memories
While we sail our little ship,
As the years go rolling on.

There was another that was heard from time to time:

Hail hail the gang's all here;
We've got the Rural spirit,
We've got the Rural spirit,
Hail hail the gang's all here,
We've got the Rural spirit now.

And the Rural spirit was aboard the train and the kindly friendship of one to another was felt by all.

If anyone has snapshots to spare I would be glad to have some to use.

M. G. KEYES.

News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

Lancaster has planned a community canning bee for the purpose of providing food for needy families during the coming Winter. The Lancaster County Food Conservation Committee sponsored the plan to convert surplus vegetables and fruit, ordinarily wasted, into emergency supplies. Under this plan, farmers will donate their surplus crops; unsold products at the Lancaster city markets will be collected. The fruit, vegetables and other produce will be collected in a large warehouse, from which distribution will be made to those who volunteer to can the products. Canning will be done in church kitchens, community centers, and among neighborhood groups. Jars will be provided by donations.

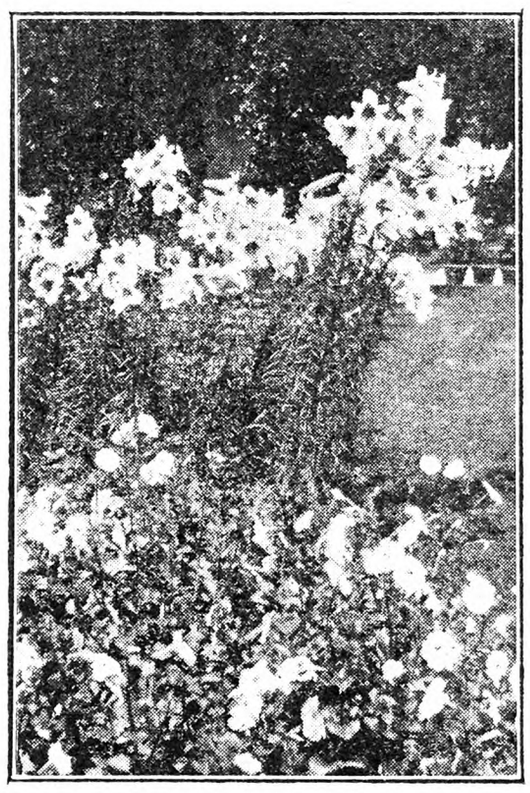
One of the features of the annual two-day festival of the Cannstatter Volksfest Verein held September 8 and 9 at Schutzen Park, Philadelphia, is the huge column of fruits and vegetables towering

(Continued on Page 986)

The September Garden

The month of September affords ideal conditions for the making of a new lawn or the renovating of established turf. At this time grass seed germinates readily, and quickly makes a growth of sufficient strength to withstand the rigors of Winter and start again in the Spring long before Spring-sown seed is above the surface. Labor spent in making the soil conditions right is a wise investment, for once a lawn is established it is, or should be, a permanent feature, and there is no opportunity basically to improve the texture of the rooting medium, although surface feeding will of course receive attention from time to time. With this in mind it will be appreciated that improvement in soil texture, drainage, etc., should be given primary consideration, while the addition of fertilizer is secondary to these. A satisfactory lawn is an impossibility on waterlogged ground, therefore if such conditions prevail steps must be taken to get rid of the superfluous moisture, either by laying tile drains or other means. Under certain conditions the addition to the soil of a reasonable quantity of sand will do much to improve drainage, while humus also helps in a like manner, but more of this important soil-improver later.

The area to be seeded should first be carefully graded and all hardpan subsoil, etc., which is sometimes found on the surface (or oten covered over with a veneer of top soil) after builders have finished, must be removed and replaced with a more congenial rooting medium. Then the whole should be dug deeply, and well loosened up. Humus in the form of well-decayed manure, leaf mold or the commercial material which may be purchased in large or small quantities from houses



A Fine Group of Regal Lilies

dealing in garden supplies, should be added in liberal quantities, while a moderate dressing of fertilizer as bonemeal or pulverized sheep manure may be incorporated in the top three or four inches. The fertilizers supply plant food, while the humus improves the texture of the soil, holds moisture and also retains for future use any surplus fertilizing material of a soluble nature which may be later added in the form of top-dressings.

After the ground has been roughly prepared it should be allowed to settle for a few days, and then the surface must be raked until a very fine tilth is obtained, all stones being removed during this operation of course. It is usually wisest to select one of the special grass seed mixtures prepared by all reliable seed houses than to attempt to compound one's own, and if conditions of shade, soil and location are made clear to the seedsman he is in a position to offer reliable advice as to the best mixture for the job. At least 5 lbs. of seed to every thousand square feet of surface will be required when seeding a new lawn, and somewhat more can with advantage be sown where a quick effect is desired. If turfs (grass sod) are procurable it is an excellent plan to lay this as a boundary strip where verges are required, and all very steep slopes (as to terraces) must be sodded in this manner.

Choose a quiet day for the actual seed-sowing, for it is impossible to obtain an even distribution in windy weather. With the same object in mind it will be found helpful to divide the seed into two equal portions, and to sow one of these while walking across the area in one direction, and then to sow the remainder while walking crossways to this. After sowing rake the seed lightly in, then roll in two directions with a moderately heavy roller, or on small areas or in confined spaces the surface may be patted firm with the back of a spade. To insure good germination this firming of the surface soil is of great importance. In the majority of cases it is unnecessary to water the newly sown lawn at this season of the year, but if a spell of very dry weather is experienced while the seed is germinating it will prove helpful to apply water in the form of a fine spray. When the grass is a few inches high it should be topped with a sharp scythe. The mowing machine should never be used for the first cutting of newly sown grass.

Evergreens can be transplanted at this time with a minimum of loss if the work is carried out with proper care. Lift them with as large a ball as possible, avoid allowing the roots to dry out, make holes of sufficient size to permit of easy accommodation of the whole ball of roots, and break up the under soil. When the tree or shrub is in position fill in around the roots with good soil, and ram firmly as the filling proceeds, finishing in a depression around the stem or trunk, and then give a very thorough soaking with water. During spells of hot dry weather an occasional spraying over with clear water will do much to enable them to overcome the shock of transplanting. Privet hedges may receive their final shearing for the year towards the middle or latter part of the month.

Where it is planned to plant new herbaceous beds or borders the preparatory work should be got under way without delay. It is important that this be done in a thorough manner, enriching the soil and loosening it up to a depth of at least 10 inches, and at the same time picking out all large stones and the roots of perennial weeds. The soil should be allowed to settle some before planting is done, and if, in the meantime, a crop of healthy young weeds appears on the surface it affords excellent opportunity to clean the ground by running the hoe through them while they are yet small. Place orders for the plants you will require for the new border after making a careful selection from the catalogs of reputable firms. Your garden notebook should prove invaluable in aiding in making the right selection of material. Remember that herbaceous perennials produce the best effect when planted in groups rather than as single specimens. Even in the smallest border it is a good rule never to plant less than three of a kind together. In many cases five plants in a group will look better, and in more pretentious plantings broader groupings are advisable.

Lily bulbs for Fall planting should be ordered now, and they are best planted just as soon as they are received from the dealer. Some lilies such as Lilium Henryi, L. tigrinum, L. regale, L. candidum, L. speciosum and L. pardalinum can with advantage be given a place in the herbaceous or mixed border. Of these L. candidum differs from the remainder in that it should be planted with the nose of the bulb but two inches beneath the surface. Unlike most lilies, this species does not produce roots from the stem, hence there is no need for deep planting. Liliums candidum and L. regale usually do better when planted in groups without any ground cover, but the remainder of the above list thrive best when interplanted with an early flowering herbaceous plant of not too rampant growth. For this purpose I find Spiræas (Astilbes) and the lovely bleeding heart splendid. Probably the easiest and one of the most beautiful of all lilies is the glorious regal lily (Lilium regale) and a few of these should find a place in every American garden. Like most members of the genus, the bulbs of this aristocrat like to stay put, and if left undisturbed will increase in vigor from year to year, even small bulbs proving entirely satisfactory if given time. In the garden here we have regal lilies planted three years ago, many of which have produced five or six good flowering stems during the present season, and last year we had two stems, one bearing 33 and the other 32 perfect blooms. Just another pointer; when planting bulbs of lilies the danger of loss from decay is minimized if a handful of sand is placed beneath each bulb at planting time, so that a dry cushion of this material is provided for the fleshy bulb.

Writing of lily bulbs brings to mind that the important task of ordering other bulbs should not be delayed longer. Hyacinths, tulips and Narcissi; what garden can dispense with these for Spring display? Then attention should be given to the small members of the bulbous subjects. Snowdrops, Scillas, Crocuses, grape hyacinths, Winter aconites, Fritillarias, dog's-tooth violets, Camassias, Spring snowflakes and glory-of-the-snow are all lovely when appropriately used. Some can find a place as ground covers beneath planting of shrubs, as for instance a carpet of clear blue Scilla italica beneath a bed of golden yellow Forsythia. All can be used with good effect in the rock garden, and in addition to the above mentioned subjects the tiny tulip and Narcissi species are most appropriate among other rock plants.

In the greenhouse department all will be busy during the month of September. Everything seems to commence to grow more freely after the passing of the excessively hot and humid weather we experience in the preceding month. Chrysanthemums will now be taking more water and after the buds have formed feeding may begin, using weak liquid cow manure alternated with soot water and occasionally varied by the use of an approved proprietary fertilizer. Tying and disbudding must receive attention as required. Carnations will require a little more discretion in the matter of watering and without being permitted to suffer they are best kept on the dry side to encourage a ramifying root growth and remove danger of stem rot.

During the present month sow seeds of Cyclamens, Primulas and Cinerarias, also a good selection of those annuals which

A little message about a book about a bank and the coupon that brings it to you . . .

HERE'S the little book the banker wrote and here's the big bank the banker wrote the little book about. And way down, deep, deep down at the bottom of this ad is the coupon that brings you the little book about the big bank that the banker wrote about. If you live outside of Albany, that's the Capital City of New York State, you know, you'll be very interested in reading this book. So you should make good use of the coupon. You can cut it out with a knife or pair of scissors, or tear it out. Fill it in, mail to us and the book will be sent you by return mail. It's free and there's absolutely no obligation attached. Of course, it's only fair to tell you what the book is all about. Well, to begin with, it's about money and interest on money and the difference between just interest and interest compounded quarterly. 4% compounded quarterly is quite a lot more than just 4% and it's more than 4% compounded semi-annually. This bank, a "Mutual" Savings Bank, pays the big generous rate of 4% compounded quarterly. And that's a lot of interest when you consider the safety and ready availability of your money. The booklet tells all about that and gives you definite figures and it tells why your money is so safe . . . safer than a safe . . . and so certain sure of generous interest return in a Mutual Savings Bank. It tells, too, how to bank by mail. Simplest thing imaginable. Simple as A B C No red tape. Just a safe, easy way that enables you to take full advantage of this generous 4% interest return, this absolute safety and all the facilities and conveniences of this 62 year old savings institution. Just the same as though you lived right here in Albany. Mail the coupon today for your copy of the little book about the big bank the banker wrote about. It's free, it's illustrated, it's interesting. Here 'tis . . . the coupon . . . fill it in and get it right in the mail box today . . . now, if you will. You'll be real glad you sent for it.

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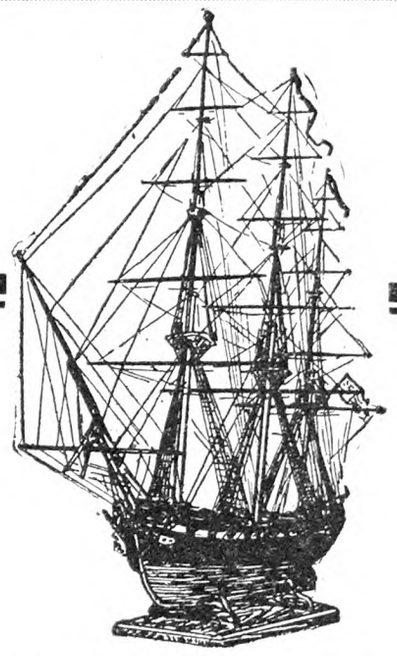

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will do so well in a 45 to 50-degree house either grown in pots or planted out in the benches. Included in this category are Salpiglossis, larkspurs, Clarkias, Godetias, annual Chrysanthemums, Nicotinias, Leptosyne, Linarias and many others. Sow in a light compost containing a good proportion of humus and sand.

The propagation by means of cuttings of most of the half-hardy perennials used in the Summer garden should be undertaken now. I refer to heliotropes, geraniums, Fuchsias, Ageratum and Verbenas where it is desired to perpetuate a favorite or named stock. Clean, firm, half-ripened growths are best for propagating purposes, and the cuts should be made just below a joint with a very sharp knife. Trim off the lower leaves and insert firmly in the sand. I find that careless propagators frequently disregard the importance of making the cuttings firm in the rooting medium, with consequent loss. The base of the cutting should rest on the bottom of the hole without any pocket of air beneath.

Continue to plant Freesias in batches to provide a succession of blooms. Early tulips and hyacinths intended for forcing purposes should be potted, or planted in flats as soon as they are obtainable, for to obtain success with these it is imperative that the receptacles are well filled with good healthy roots before they are introduced to any forcing conditions. This rule also applies of course to Narcissi. T. H. EVERETT, N. D. H.

News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

(Continued from Page 984)

toward the sky, a symbol of thanksgiving for the abundance of crops. More elaborate and spectacular this year than ever, the shaft arose 50 feet in the air, announcing to the world in letters made of tiny white onions that it was erected by the Cannstatter Volksfest Verein, which in Philadelphia dates back to 1873. Tomatoes, apples, grapes, sweet potatoes, squash, peppers, corn, pineapples, lemons, oranges, bananas, pumpkins—virtually all fruits and vegetables that grow at this season—were used to build the imposing column, which took almost a week to build. It was crowned by a tall sheaf of wheat and the shield of the United States, made of white onions, red peppers and blue grapes; the same plan was repeated around the base of the tower. According to legend, the section of Southern Germany in which Cannstatt is situated was visited by a famine several centuries ago, resulting in the death of hundreds of people. When a good harvest year at last followed, the people arranged a festival of thanks to God, and the king sent word to the farmers asking that they donate some of their crops to the poor. That was done, and in token of appreciation, the people erected a column of fruit and vegetables to show their gratitude for help in time of need. Ever since that day, the festival has been held in Cannstatt, and for the last 58 years, a similar festival has been held in Philadelphia. The proceeds are always donated to various institutions in that city.

The "Peachtime in Maryland" campaign conducted by the extension service of the University of Maryland received co-operation from the Maryland hotels and restaurants. Some of the latter which ordinarily get more for their desserts advertised peach pie, peach cake or peach ice cream, at 10 cents a serving.

The 54-page Bulletin 483, "Factors Affecting Fruit Setting 1. Stayman Winesap," issued by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, O., gives the results of rather extensive studies as to why the Stayman Winesap, in common with the other members of the Winesap group, are less dependable in producing full commercial yields than other varieties, such as Rome, Jonathan and Wealthy. The variation in fruitfulness shown by these varieties indicates that fruit setting is the cause rather than a failure of fruit-bud formation. The bulletin shows that the failure of Stayman to set fruit is due to three things. The heavy first drop of Stayman is caused by the competition among the different blossoms of each cluster this variety suffers from this to a marked degree. In the second place Stayman has a very low degree of self-fruitfulness, requiring pollinizers such as Gallia Beauty, Delicious, Golden Delicious, Grimes Golden or Jonathan. The third cause of the poor yields in Stayman is a peculiar condition occurring in the blossoms which is a natural weakness of this variety but which may be overcome in part by feeding and handling the trees in accordance with the best orchard practices.

A new and delicious type of frozen fruit product has been developed by experiments in the U. S. Department of Agriculture; this offers new possibilities for the utilization of various fruits, according to Dr. F. C. Blanck, in charge of the food research division of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils. Experiments in the bureau's laboratory of fruit and vegetable chemistry at Los Angeles, Calif., states Dr. Blanck, have included peaches, apricots, plums, cherries, pears, raspberries and strawberries. By pulping the pitted fruit, adding a sugar syrup of proper concentration, mixing it very thoroughly, and then freezing it at very low temperatures, department chemists have developed what is said to be a frozen-fruit product with a remarkably smooth texture and with the full retention of the original flavor, making it suitable and acceptable for direct consumption. If the results measure up to their present promise, this new type of frozen product will offer a new outlet for the fruit-grower and packer, besides furnishing the ice cream manufacturer and soda fountain operator with a new and highly desirable fruit base, as well as a new frozen fruit for direct consumption in the frozen state. R. H. SUDDS.

A Vegetable Gardener's Notes

During the week of August 24, the Potato-Growers' Exposition was held at Pennsylvania State College. Although it did not establish a record for attendance, it was estimated that about 1,200 people visited the exhibits or attended the meetings which were held for their benefit. Of particular interest was the exhibit of machinery for the handling of potatoes. All of the newest developments along this line were placed in a large tent on the College grounds. During the afternoons, this machinery was taken into nearby fields and demonstrated under actual conditions. This equipment included dusters, sprayers, plows, cultivators, harrows, potato diggers and various sizes and makes of tractors.

During the three days of this meeting, a newspaper called the "Spud News" was published daily in order to keep the people posted on what was happening at the exposition. Other expositions might well take a tip from this procedure. Often people have had the feeling when attending large meetings that they would like to know just what is really going on and what is going to happen next. Unless some such "official organ" as this newspaper gives a good report, much escapes our notice.

The harvest of early potatoes has not been particularly satisfactory in this section this year. It seems to be a common belief that early potatoes, if properly grown, will give as good yields as the late crop but there are good reasons why this is not true. It has been shown that tuber formation in the potato takes place much more rapidly when the days are 12 hours long than when there are 15 hours of light each day. The potato is a comparatively cool season crop. The past Summer has been very hot, and yields of early potatoes have been moderate and quality fair. It is too early to know just how the late crop is going to turn out but it is a safe guess that they will be better than the early ones.

Entomologists tell us that there have never been so many squash bugs in these parts any season since they can remember. Peculiarly enough, after they have become numerous, there is very little that can be done to save the squashes. The bugs can be "hand picked" in a small patch but, when as many as 50 bugs have been seen on one squash fruit, it is futile to try to pick them from a half acre field. In one squash field, one whole side of the patch has been completely killed by these insects and it is only a matter of a few days until the rest of the vines are dead.

We are often asked many questions as to why certain vegetables did not keep in storage. Probably the onion is one of the most common offenders along this line. The greatest source of loss in stored onions comes from rot in the "neck." This is best prevented by paying particular attention to the harvesting processes. The waxy skin of the onion is quite effective in preventing the entrance of decay organisms, provided that skin was not punctured during harvest. If the skin is perfect, decay usually enters through the neck of the bulb. If the tops are still green when the onions are pulled, these tops should be allowed to dry down before they are cut off the bulbs, otherwise a fresh cut is left at the top of the bulb. The tops should be removed during weather when the neck can dry down quickly and at least one inch of the neck should be left on the bulb. No one thing will cause rot more quickly than cutting off the stem too close to the bulb, thereby exposing the flesh of the onion. If the bulbs have not been injured and if the stem is thoroughly dry before storing, onions may be kept well in storage temperatures of about 32 degrees. A fairly dry storage room is best.

At present, one of the delicacies in our garden is the Table Queen squash. This variety is also known as the Des Moines or Acorn squash. Although the fruits are not much larger than a large Wolf River apple, the quality reminds us of the old saying that "good things are wrapped up in small packages." These squashes have a green, corrugated skin which feels much like a washboard. When one of these fruits is cut in two and the seeds removed, one-half makes one good serving to a person. It is baked in an oven and served with butter. G. J. STOUT.

Events of the Week

OBITUARY.—Nathan T. Pulsifer, died at the family homestead, Houghton Farm, in the Pleasant Valley section of Orange Co., N. Y., on September 10, at the age of 79. Mr. Pulsifer was a business man of varied experiences and distinctive capabilities. He started his business career in the woolen business in New England where he was born. He became manager of the Oakland Paper Company, of Manchester, Conn., and when it merged with the American Writing Paper Company, he continued his connection with the business for some years. In the meantime he became president of the Valentine Varnish Company, and devoted himself to the manufacture of varnish. For many years he was vice-president of the Outlook Publishing Company, and for several years during the 90's he was associated with the publication of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION. — Senator Borah, of Idaho, has made a sensible suggestion. He proposes a five-year holiday in naval construction for the five great powers, including the United States, England, France, Japan and Italy. The people of all these countries are harassed by taxation. Their naval strength is ample. They need no more ships. To continue the building race would not contribute to the safety of any of them. The United States is selling bonds to meet current expenses. This is passing our expenses on to future generations to pay. All nations are staggering under the load of taxes. The sensible thing is to stop this needless naval expense.

WHEAT SOLD. — The Federal Farm Board reports a sale of 7,500,000 bushels of wheat to Germany to be paid for December 31, 1934, the account to draw 4½ per cent interest. Payment is guaranteed by the German government. The price was based on quotation for the day of sale, which was 49½ cents per bushel. This makes a total of 45,500,000 bushels sold by the board for export. The total amount purchased by the board in its unsuccessful attempt to control the price has not been officially stated. It has been estimated variously from 200 to 300 million bushels.

GRAFT MONEY.—Complaint has been made that sites for the building of public schools in New York cost the city more than the land is worth. The corporation counsel has held hearings on the subject. Last week a banker testified that the Board of Education refused to buy lots at $650 each which he would willingly have sold for $550, but after he had sold them to a corporation, the board paid $827 a lot, netting a profit to the corporation of $16,066, which came out of the city. It was developed that an examinier in the office of the president of the Board of Aldermen and an assistant secretary of the Board of Education are stockholders in the corporation that made the profits. The cost of lots for school purposes has been a city scandal for a generation at least. If the highly paid high-up officials are unfamiliar with the facts, the city and the State have been paying "too much for their whistles."

CITY SCHOOLS.—The State Education Department has asked Governor Roosevelt to recommend to the Legislature now in special session an appropriation of $50,000 to conduct an investigation as to the efficiency of the public school in New York City. An organization criticized the schools last Spring on the ground that pupils are not receiving proper instructions. The president of the city Board of Education asked an investigation by the State Superintendent. A formal investigation at a cost of $50,000 would be time and money wasted. The purpose is official justification, not service to the children. With the millions already spent for education in the city and State, one capable educator should be able to visit the schools, observe the type of instruction given, examine pupils and in a few weeks give more practical information than $50,000 will ever develop. Investigations are getting to be monotonous and expensive. Everyone familiar with the New York City schools knows now that for practical results they are a failure. If the State Superintendent does not already know the facts a $50,000 investigation will not enlighten him.

DUTY FIRST.—Old England has produced some statesmen capable of sacrificing personal political considerations to serve the nations of the country as a whole. It is well known that the late Labor government was defeated because the Labor Premier, Ramsay McDonald, proposed to cut government expenses, including the dole, and increase taxes to meet the deficit in the annual expense. To meet the financial crisis the King called the leaders of the three political parties with McDonald as premier as a coalition government to balance the budget or which is the same thing, to make the national income equal the outgo. Cuts in the expenses have been made from 10 per cent of the dole fund to 20 per cent on official salaries. School teachers were reduced 15 per cent, road funds, defense and pensions were cut approximately $150,000,000. With an increase in some taxes the deficit of the present year was turned into an estimated surplus of $7,605,000, and the estimated deficit of next year of $857,500,000 is converted into an estimated surplus of $7,500,000. Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who belonged to the Labor Cabinet, stuck by his post in the new Cabinet and with Premier McDonald incurred the displeasure of his old associates in the Labor party. As the financial crisis is now over at least for the present, the coalition Cabinet will be dissolved, and a general election will be held. The Labor leaders threaten that McDonald will not be re-elected because of the dole cut. The necessity furnished a test of character. He called it the most disagreeable act of his life, but friend of labor as he is, he acted on his sense of duty, and has earned the admiration of the world.

TAX APPRAISALS.—The State Department of Taxation and Finance estimates that an injustice of $150,000,000 is imposed on real estate taxpayers in the State of New York annually. The remedy suggested is to assess all real estate at full value. It is true that some counties carry a lower valuation than others, and in general the valuation on farm property is comparatively higher than on city and village property. The value of property depends on its earning power. But assessors have no way of knowing the income. They are up against custom, and local influences. The theory is that appraisal must be the price that would be paid by a willing buyer and accepted by an owner, but the assessor has no access to this information. The State deliberately helps shield this information. If the law required that every conveyance should plainly state the exact compensation, the rule of willing buyer would be helpful. In New York City there are many instances of discrimination, by which favorites get low assessments, but as a whole today real estate is assessed for more than it could be sold for. Authorities no doubt encourage lower assessment for some than for others, but they want money and assessments are forced up to the limit. After all the one way to reduce taxes is to reduce expenses, and during the last decade our official leaders in New York State have been obsessed with an orgy of spending. It is time to call a halt.

TROPICAL HURRICANE. — Sept. 10 a hurricane and tidal wave struck Belize, British Honduras, resulting in heavy loss of life, estimated at 1,000 to 2,500. Among them were American citizens. Most of the buildings in the city of 13,000 were destroyed. Damage is estimated at $7,500,000. A second hurricane caused two deaths, unroofed many houses and caused floods in San Juan, Porto Rico. This storm moderated over Santo Domingo. Relief was sent to Belize by airplanes and shipping; there was immediate need of food, medicines and water. The American Red Cross and American Navy were ordered by President Hoover to co-operate in the relief work. It was necessary to burn wreckage in the devastated areas which included bodies which could not be recovered, as their was danger of an epidemic resulting from unsanitary conditions.

MINNESOTA FIRES. — Fires sweeping through brush and timber country in Nortern Minnesota caused three deaths, destroyed 65 homes and left 300 persons homeless Sept. 11. At least six persons were burned seriously, and many other settlers and homesteaders, including women and small children, escaped only by fleeing to cellars, wells, lakes and streams as the flames devastated the region. The known dead and injured were from the cutover country, near Grygla, Marshall County, in North Central Minnesota. Three of the more seriously burned were taken to a Thief River Falls hospital. About 150 of the homeless are from the Grygla region, where 30 homes were destroyed along with barns, crops and livestock. A second major fire occurred in Lake of the Woods Country, along the Canadian border. There 20 settlers were burned out, with more than 100 persons homeless. A third serious fire was on Ludlow Island, a strip of high land in a swamp about 10 miles north of Red Lake. At least a dozen homes burned on the island, including that of a forest patrolman.

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Fight the Housefly Now

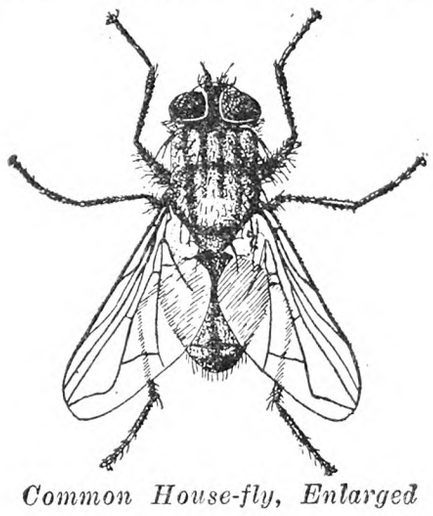
BY GLENN W. HERRICK

I wonder if the readers of THE R. N.-Y. have heard of the man who enthusiastically stepped up to a lunch counter, and with great anticipation of having something he very much liked, said, "Give me a piece of that huckleberry pie?" The waitress languidly waved her hand over the pie and said, "Shoo-fly! That isn't huckleberry pie, that's apple pie." No one has ever recorded what the man said or did. Had I been that man I should have walked out of the lunchroom and never again would have tried to eat in any restaurant which harbored house-flies and left the food uncovered and exposed to such unclean insects. For the house-fly has been called the insect "that never wipes its feet" but I call it the fly that is always wiping its feet" and thereby hangs a tale of trouble and sometimes woe.

Eggs of House-fly Laid in Horse Stable

The house-fly has two flat, sticky pads on each foot, and it has six feet. It doesn't take very much knowledge of arithmetic to determine that each house-fly carries about with it wherever it goes, 12 flat, sticky pads which are the most admirable organs imaginable for picking up and bringing into the house all sorts of dirty, disease-producing germs. Moreover, flies do pick up these germs, for the house-fly breeds and lives in horse stables, cow stables, pigpens and worst of all, many times, in the filth of outdoor toilets, just the very places in which thousands, nay millions, of dirty germs exist.

It seems almost useless to remind you that house-flies carry the germs of typhoid fever, also of children's dysentery, and have been shown experimentally, at least to carry the bacilli causing cholera. Moreover, they are suspected of picking up the bacilli of tuberculosis, for they often feed on sputum which they find on sidewalks and pavements. We are justified in looking at the house-fly with a large degree of suspicion and repugnance.

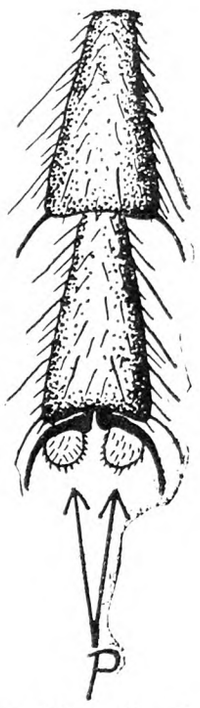


Common House-fly, Enlarged

A few figures just here are of interest. Once upon a time two bacteriologists of the Connecticut Experiment Station collected 414 house-flies from various places —cow stables, horse stables, pigpens, etc. —and actually counted the bacteria on the feet and bodies of those flies. This can be done very accurately with the refined modern methods of work with the microscope, but without explaining how, it will suffice to say that each one of those flies carried on its feet and body, on a average, about one and one-quarter million bacteria, or as we say, germs. In addition to the habit house-flies have of carrying germs they have another important characteristic. That is, the house-fly is a restless insect, always traveling about, and coming from its filthy breeding grounds directly into our kitchens and dining-rooms. When once within the house it begins to investigate everything. It walks over the butter, chases across the mashed potatoes, sips around the edges of the cream pitcher, sucks up the sweet bits from the sugarbowl and hurries away to investigate everything on the table. In addition, please remember that everywhere it steps it wipes off some germs from its feet, for you recall it is the fly that is always wiping its feet. The next time you see a fly on the dining-table at dinner time just use your imagination a bit and try to estimate the number of germs it has flung around here and there wherever it has seen fit to walk. Then just suppose some of these germs were typhoid-fever bacilli! If I were going to have a fly in the house I'd keep it in the parlor and not in the dining-room. It is best, however, to prevent house-flies just as far as possible from entering our homes.

In the first place, cow stables horse stables, pigpens and similar places should be kept so clean that house-flies will find no rotting organic material in which to breed. Manure should be drawn out weekly, at least, and spread in the fields, or it should be stored in fly-tight pits until it can be removed. The cracks in stable floors may be treated with borax to kill the maggots in them. All outdoor toilets should be made as fly-tight as possible, and in addition the pit should receive frequent and heavy applications of lime or dry ashes. The number of flies developing around the premises should be reduced to the minimum.

In the second place, the windows and doors of the dwelling-house should be carefully screened. Every possible effort should be made to keep whatever flies may appear out-of-doors, from the house.



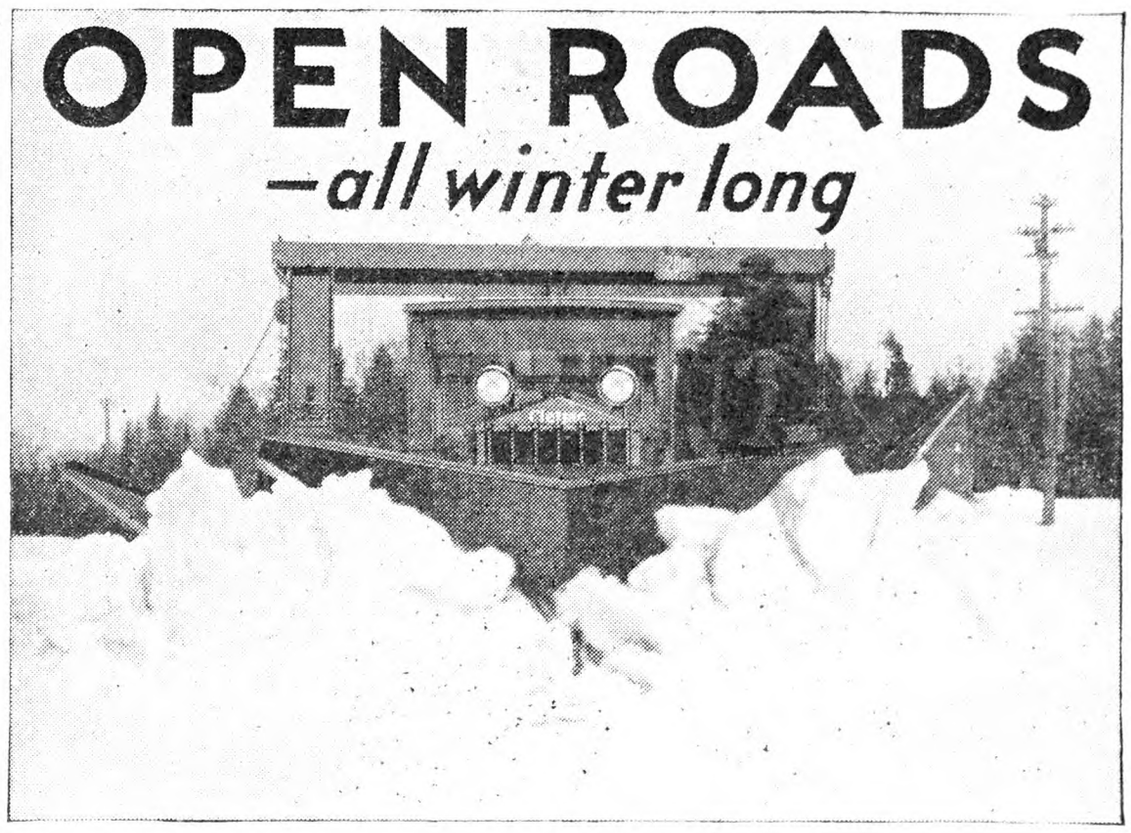
Foot of House-fly; P, the two sticky pads between claws, greatly enlarged

It is too much to hope that all house-flies will be eliminated, and too much to hope that all of them will be prevented from entering dwellings. Therefore certain measures become necessary which will destroy the flies after they enter.

Flies delight to alight on a cord or similar object hanging from the ceiling of a room. Therefore, spools of long narrow tanglefoot strips suspended from the ceiling are usually more efficient in catching flies than the flat sheet of tanglefoot paper, and are less liable to get in the way. A dining-room can be cleared in an afternoon of flies, by drawing all of the window shades down tightly except one which should be left up five or six inches. A saucer two-thirds full of equal parts of milk and water with a teaspoonful of formaldehyde, commonly known as formalin, added, should then be set on the ledge in the light left by the partly drawn shade. The flies will be attracted to the bait and all in the room will soon be killed.

A very satisfactory way to rid a kitchen over night of house-flies is by the use of fresh pyrethrum. It must be fresh. At night, all of the doors and windows of the kitchen should be closed; the fresh powder (it is harmless to human beings) should then be sprinkled over the stove, on the window sills, tables, and in the air. In the morning flies will be found lying around dead or stupefied. They may then be swept up and burned.

Some years ago one of my colleagues gave me a cartoon of a man driven into a state of frenzy from the annoyance caused by the flies in his room. He had become goaded into a wild fighting mood, and was hurling anything he could lay his hands on at every fly he could see. Underneath the picture ran the legend "You should kill flies as you would snakes." Perhaps no better advice can be given regarding these filthy, annoying, dangerous household insects.



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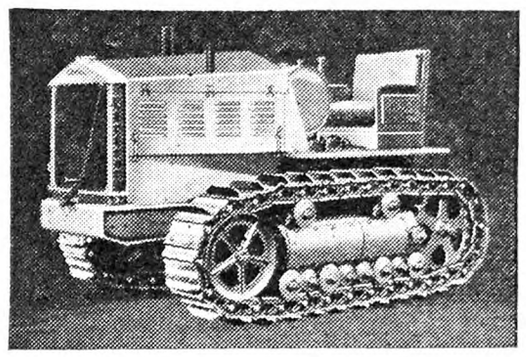

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"A SQUARE DEAL"

We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

SELLING farm products at auction in Southern New Jersey has been going on four years. Sales of about $1,250,000 worth of fruits and vegetables without the loss of a penny in bad debts are reported by Howard Sheppard, president of the Cedarville Co-operative Marketing Association, covering the period of four years of operation. Sales this year are expected to exceed those of 1930 by at least $135,000. The association demands proof of financial responsibility before allowing any buyer to make purchases, and buyers who cannot furnish such proof must have brokers act for them. Dwight M. Babbitt, who as Cumberland County agricultural agent was active in organizing the Cedarville Auction Market, says that this co-operative, the first of its kind to be organized in New Jersey, has steadily increased its business because farmers have found the auction method of selling brings them higher prices. Belief that they were not getting market value for their produce under the old system of shipping on consignment led the farmers to set up their own auction block.

*

A GRANGE encampment and fair was held at Center Hall, Pa., recently. This Grange encampment was begun at that place about 50 years ago and it is a treat to visit such a neighborly gathering. People from all over the county pack up the few necessities for a week's stay and rent a tent on the fair grounds where they may live until the fair is over. In spite of all talk of hard times, the committee had to purchase 50 more tents to take care of the campers this year. There were altogether about 500 tents in use and, allowing four persons to each tent, it means that there were around 2,000 camping there. The tents are arranged in named avenues just as in a city and the streets and tents are electric lighted. All of the amusements common to a county fair as well as the exhibits of livestock and produce were within a five minutes' walk of the tents. A playground was provided for the youngsters and they made good use of it. The spirit of neighborliness was particularly noticeable among all the people there. It was simply one grand picnic. Some other communities might well copy after these people who have kept alive such an institution among themselves for half a century. It is certainly something for them to look forward to after a long Summer of hard work.

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THE turkey industry is increasing quite rapidly in New Jersey, since methods have been learned for prevention of the destructive blackhead disease. This year there will be a turkey field day October 10. Ellwood Douglass, Monmouth County agricultural agent, at Freehold, is chairman of the field day committee. The tour will start at 10:30 A. M. from the farm of Edward Broomwell, near Woodstown, where more than 500 Bronze turkeys will be seen. A flock of more than 1,000 White Holland turkeys will be seen on the farm of James Rugh, Bowentown. The third will be at the farm of Mrs. Frank App, Shiloh, to see 300 Bronze turkeys, to have a luncheon of turkey sandwiches and coffee, and to hear talks by authorities on turkey growing and marketing. It is aimed to organize a State turkey association.

*

ONE of the striking features at the N. Y. State Fair was an exhibit of 20 purebred Ayrshire cows, stanchioned facing each other in the center of the Dairy Building. In the same room was a platform where these cows were milked regularly with machine, and each cow's production of milk and butterfat recorded daily on a card beside them. At first, as might be expected, there was a little shrinkage in production, owing to their being moved, but they soon became used to the crowds and new surroundings, attending strictly to business, and their milk flow moved on to normal. It was an admirable exhibit of cows at work and attracted great attention.

*

THE Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets is this year urging apple-growers in the State to use low-grade fruit in some way so that it will not appear on the market and compete with the abundance of better-grade products now available. Pennsylvania has a State law that requires all closed packages in which apples have been packed to carry the name and address of the packer, the variety of apple contained, the size of the package and the minimum size of the fruit. The law also requires that the apples on the face of the package be a fair representation of the fruit in the balance of the container. This law is compulsory on all apples packed in closed packages within the Commonwealth. This law does not require the compulsory use of the official standard grades but all apple-growers and packers are encouraged to use these grades as the basis for classifying their product.

*

RHODE Island is making a good showing in control of the European corn-borer. Agricultural Commissioner Harry R. Lewis reports regarding the important crop of sweet corn the percentage of infested plants for the entire State showed a reduction from 46 per cent last year to an average of 24 per cent this year. Infestation of the ears of corn was reduced from 10 to 6 per cent. The infestation in Providence County was reduced from 31 in 1930 to 20 per cent; Kent County, from 43 to 37; Washington County, from 29 to 24. Bristol County was the only one that showed an increased infestation as compared to 1930. In that year there was 40 per cent infestation and this year it jumped to 56 per cent, due to the lack of thorough clean-up work. Tiverton, Portsmouth and Middletown, three of the largest corn-growing areas in Newport County, showed a plant infestation ranging from 18 per cent in Middletown to 10 per cent in Portsmouth, and only .4 per cent in Tiverton. The greatest reduction of plant infestation occurred in Newport County, where an 85 per cent infestation in 1930 was reduced this year to 12 per cent. The conclusions are that a clean crop of early sweet corn can be raised and harvested with the necessary precautions to make a thorough clean-up of all corn stubble and plant debris in the Fall, and getting rid of all weeds in and around the cornfield. Cleaning up the corn stubble alone is not sufficient. If weeds are left an increasing amount of infestation occurs the following year. When disturbed in its natural habitat in a desirable host plant, the borer often leaves its host and seeks refuge in other vegetation. Removal of all cornstalks from the field for later shredding or burning is one of the most effective means of control. The stalks should be cut off at ground level, thereby leaving no stubble.

*

A READER sends some Alfalfa stems, asking what the yellowish tendrils wound around them are. This is dodder, one of the worst parasitic plants, and capable of destroying Alfalfa. It is an annual, coming from seed in the ground or brought in with the Alfalfa seed. It germinates in the soil, but draws from it practically no food. Very soon it starts winding about any plant on which it can feed, drops connection with the earth and takes its living by suction from the host plant. Wherever a patch of dodder is found, it should be destroyed by cutting the Alfalfa close to the ground and burning it. A gasoline or kerosene burner is very quick and useful in disposing of these dodder patches. It must not be permitted to go to seed. Badly infested fields are best turned into cultivated crops, though sometimes very close pasturing after cutting will help. If any attempt is made to take off a thoroughly doddered crop, it should be fed on that field to prevent spreading the seed to other fields. Dodder is readily detected in Alfalfa seed and, if one is not sure about it, the seed may be submitted to the State station seed analyst or the same official at the Government Agricultural Department, Washington. All of the better class of seedsmen use great care in examining the seed for dodder, so that there is practically no risk of getting it from these dealers. Any yellow spots seen in a clover or Alfalfa field should be destroyed at once.

HOW soon will a cow pay for her cost of raising? K. S. Morrow, New Jersey extension dairyman, figures that it requires approximately two years of milk production for a good cow to pay off the charge against her for rearing or purchase. Thus the cow is usually four years old before she is square with her owner, and whether or not she will be a highly profitable cow depends on how many years she continues to return a good profit over the cost of her maintenance. He finds that one 10-year-old cow will produce as much profit above all expenses as three cows that are kept in the herd until only six years old, assuming the average yearly production is the same for all animals. If the cows freshen at two years of age, the dairyman would have to milk three cows for four years to equal returns from one cow milked for eight years. Care of the three cows requires 50 per cent more labor. The investment in cows and feed is also 50 per cent more than is necessary for one high producer. Of course when a cow declines in production to a point where she no longer is a profitable producer she should be sold regardless of age. Record keeping is necessary to determine this.

*

WE ARE told of a small boy whose school work included a composition upon weeds, which he began with this truthful statement: "Some weeds are bad, and some are very bad, but all weeds are plants you don't want." This is an entirely truthful assertion as regards weeds in general, and some of them are not only "plants you don't want," but are actively dangerous. The coarse, ill-smelling jimson weed is not really ugly; its purple trumpet flowers are rather handsome, and its thorny fruits are picturesque, but it is dangerously poisonous, and should be eradicated wherever seen. It does not warn one by contact poisoning, like poison ivy, but cases are reported where children have been fatally poisoned by eating the seeds. Yet, in the hands of a skilled physician, it has considerable medical value. It is easy to overlook an unknown plant that may later become a dangerous pest, and we think every farmer should try to know the plant vagrants that invade his property. There are books and bulletins that depict noxious weeds, with discussion of their control, and such information is a necessary part of the farm equipment. A vacant and neglected farm shows us how quickly the jungle will submerge tillage and culture.

*

ALL interested in rural schools, who can arrange to do so, should plan to attend the annual meeting of the N. Y. State Rural School Improvement Society, Syracuse, N. Y., November 16-17. This society was organized for service to rural school patrons. It tells the truth about the rural school situation, has no axes to grind or fads to nurse. It is worthy of financial and moral support. President Devendorf, Secretary Ostrander and their colleagues, have given their time and effort to this work, at great personal sacrifice and without pay. Everything it does is open and aboveboard and this annual meeting will be the same way—a clearing house of the truth about school matters. In propaganda floating about in the press we find the statement credited to the State Education Department that they are making no effort to urge country people into centralized schools unless they desire them. Perhaps taking four or five outlying districts by the collar and dragging them into a town school does not come under the head of "urging." Come to this annual meeting of the school society and learn the truth. Meanwhile, Secretary A. D. Ostrander, Knowlesville, N. Y., will furnish facts about forced consolidation to anyone who wishes them.

Brevities

EGG prices are picking up a little.

WE USE about 350,000,000 gallons of ice cream in this country yearly.

DR. DEAN'S recollections of an old farm (page 982) will touch a soft spot in the thoughts of many persons past middle age.

AND don't forget to eat apples as a source of Vitamin B and Vitamin C. This fruit also adds needed bulk to the food.

PRELIMINARY reports of the New Jersey cranberry crop give an estimate of 138,000 barrels, as compared with 144,000 barrels shipped last year.

CANADA'S new seaport at Churchill, on Hudson Bay, has been opened for wheat export. Two ships are loading. This port accommodates the northern wheat provinces.

LONG Island, N. Y., has been long famous for vegetables, as the following note from the first issue of the *New York Times*, September 18, 1851, will show: "We were shown the other day, a tomato raised by Mr. Frederick Rowland, of Hempstead, which measured 22½ inches around, and weighed 2 lbs. 3½ ozs."

Give Private Property a Chance

WE FELT great hope in the discussions of our social order during the Labor Day week end. Nearly a dozen men of note stressed the need of a fair distribution of wealth. They included three United States Senators, two college presidents, one Chicago lawyer, and several ministers of the gospel. We have been harping on this subject for several decades, and rarely before had a word of encouragement from these sources. It seemed as if there was a studied and general purpose to avoid the discussion as if it were a tabooed subject, and likely to hurt the feelings of those who are getting more than their share. The holiday demand for a reform in our system of distribution therefore seems like a spontaneous public recognition of a fundamental principle. To quote but one—Senator Davis, of Pennsylvania:

Realizing that our farmers and wage-earners constitute an overwhelming majority of our population, it is logical to believe that national prosperity cannot be attained unless both classes obtain a fair and square share of the distribution of the wealth they produce.

Every move made to curtail the buying power of these classes will further retard the sound revival of brisk business and industrial conditions. Hence, our economic system for the distribution of our national wealth should be revamped, in compliance with the ethics of the Golden Rule, so that our farmers and wage-earners can earn more, spend more, buy more and use more.

Moreover, I believe that sound ways and means could be found for this revision of our economic system, entailing no real financial hardship upon the part of industry or its stockholders.

The very foundation of our economic structure is the production and distribution of wealth. We excel in production. We have failed in distribution. This failure is evidenced in the admission that the great bulk of the wealth of the country is in the control of only 4 per cent of the people; that the unemployed population numbers 6,000,000, growing larger daily; that prices of commodities like farm products subject to free competition are comparatively the lowest in history; that we have 50 per cent of the gold of the world, and banks bulging with idle money and yet a low circulation of currency; that manufacture is at a standstill; that we have a surplus wealth of products; that small merchants are is despair; that the great mass of consumers have lost their purchasing power, and in consequence we are in a severe and long-drawn-out business depression with no end in sight.

Public debts of every government, large or small, have been multiplied. Salaries of officials and public employes have increased by jumps and bounds. Expensive public undertakings are an official boast. Taxes have increased in some instances to ten times their former level. Some industries are favored over others. Practical monopolies are created and maintained by government favor. Group workers are encouraged and assisted to maintain high wage schedules while industry lags, creating unemployment and leaving unprotected workers idle and helpless. In this situation there is no consistent level of prices. The costs of many supplies required on the farm are yet at or near the peak, making a low cost of production impossible, while prices of farm products are on the pre-war level.

The most discouraging thing about the situation is the smug contentment of the statesmen and leaders who have worked the country into this state of affairs. So far their one concern has been, in their own words, to "preserve the present social order." They tell us periods of depression are inevitable and we must get used to them. They have no vision of a revised social order that would make such an equitable distribution among those who produced wealth that there could not again be a distress of workers while the granaries and warehouses of the country are burdened with wealth.

Relief of the destitute is imperative. But dole will never correct these social and economic defects. Why make paupers of American citizens? Why keep our farm producers and the great mass of our wage-earners always on the brink of a financial precipice? To take away from them a fair share of the wealth they produce, to make poverty their continuous lot, are acts of rank injustice. Then in old age and in times of distress to dole out to those unashamed to beg the scant means of existence is no redress for the original deliberate and premeditated steal. The indications tell us that dole under one disguise or another to the unemployed is the only way to preserve the present order. Bless their innocent souls, we do not want to preserve the present order of them! The present order must be changed. We must find a way to keep the social promise that every person will share equitably in the things he or she helps produce. Now that the orators are coming to the rescue we hope that the executive and legislative leaders will join in and modify the existing order to the extent that producers may have and enjoy of their own right their rightful share of the wealth they create.

Work of the Farm Board

Reviewed by a Farmer

The Federal Farm Board came into existence over two years ago, not at the request of President Hoover, who was opposed to it in fact and in principle, but at the request of a number of farmers in the West who honestly felt that farming needed some kind of relief at the hands of the Federal government, and believed that a Federal Farm Board composed of intelligent men, and wisely managed, would be a benefit to the farmers of the United States. Many of the people who were in favor of the establishment of the Farm Board also asked for the debenture plan, which was rejected by Congress, and the Farm Board was finally authorized, the members of which were to be appointed by President Hoover. They were empowered to have a revolving fund of $500,000,000 to be taken from the Treasury of the United States and used for the benefit of the farmers of the United States as the members of the Farm Board saw fit. In other words, the members of the Farm Board, as they were appointed, were responsible to no one, and they could do exactly as they saw fit with the $500,000,000 of the public money intrusted to their care.

In 1929 the board advanced wheat, as I remember it, from $1.27 to $1.29 down to $1.17 per bushel. In 1930, the board advanced from 80 to 85c, and even in some few cases 87c per actual bushel.

Last Winter, in an address at Rochester, a member of the Federal Farm Board explaining the operations of the board said: "This money advanced for wheat is distributed through some 2,400 co-operative grain growers' associations throughout the West." Complying with his suggestion he was asked: "How many bushels of wheat does the Farm Board now own?" and the reply was: "The Farm Board does not own a bushel of wheat." I understand that the operation of the Farm Board with the growers is this: The Farm Board loaned to the growers through the co-operative associations during 1929 from $1.17 to $1.27 a bushel on the wheat and during 1930, 80 to 85c per bushel of wheat. This wheat was stored in elevators, was insured, the cost of the storage had to be added to it monthly, and the money eventually was to be returned to the Farm Board by the co-operatives, through the growers when the wheat was sold.

Now last Winter, according to the above, the Farm Board did not own a bushel of wheat. During this Summer, however, the public press has persistently stated that the Farm Bureau does own wheat, and now after the sale of 40,000,000 bushels of this wheat to Brazil and China, the press reports that the Farm Board still has on hand over 200,000,000 bushels of wheat.

When President Hoover appointed the members of the board we expected good results, and what have we got? The members of the board have spent money and advanced money to almost any kind of a co-operative association, good, bad and indifferent, with a lavish hand. They have accumulated this hoard of wheat at two and three times the value of the wheat at the present time, and when this wheat is actually sold and paid for, as I understand the workings of the board, this money should be returned by the co-operative associations to whom it was furnished and eventually by the growers who received it at the time, and in thousands of cases the money cannot be returned, and it will be a dead loss to the people of the United States.

The Farm Board evidently has this 200,000,000 bushels of wheat on hand in spite of the fact that one of the members claims that they did not own any, and they do not seem to know what to do with it. From the public press we learn that they have just traded, not sold, 25,000,000 bushels of good American wheat to Brazil for 1,275,000 bags of coffee. No provision of any kind was made by the Farm Board in this "swap" to have our American wheat carried in American vessels, providing earnings for our ships and employment for our seamen. Immediately after the deal was made Brazil placed an embargo on flour from the United States, thereby preventing our mills, which employ labor, from handling this wheat and converting it into flour, before shipping it to Brazil. This "swap" of wheat for coffee is like trading jack-knives "unsight and unseen." The United States has traded off 40,000,000 bushels of wheat for an old broken jack-knife in the guise of Brazilian coffee. Wheat is a necessity for man and beast. Coffee is a luxury. Coffee is worth today from only 8 to 8½c per lb., and to add to the foolishness and childishness of this trade the Farm Board has agreed to hold this shipment of 1,275,000 bags of coffee in New York and keep it off the market until some time in 1932, and it is a well-known fact, established recently in the laboratories, that coffee deteriorates in value and loses some 45 per cent of its aroma when exposed to the air. What will our broken jack-knife be worth when it is put on the market a year hence?

Just a few days after this Brazilian trade it was announced that the Farm Board had sold 15,000,000 bushels of wheat to China to feed the famine-stricken Chinamen, but the Farm Board is not to be paid for this wheat, however, until 1933, 1934 or 1935, nor is any provision made whatever for carrying this wheat to China in American vessels, manned by American seamen. Can you beat it?

The Farm Board has advanced money freely to the cotton associations in the South for the past two years and cotton today is down to 5c per lb., worth about one-half what it was when the board began advancing money on previous crops. The country is threatened with a large crop of cotton this year, and what does the Farm Board do? They send a telegram to the Governors of 14 cotton-growing States asking them to use all of their influence and power if necessary to have the cotton-growers of each State plow under every third row of cotton, which is now reaching maturity, and harvest only two-thirds of their crop. Of course this proposition was properly frowned upon, and was not accepted by any one of the cotton-growing States.

I was told the other day that if this idea of getting the cotton-growers to plow under every third row of cotton went into effect, a proposition was to be made to the Governors of the large potato-growing States that each potato-grower should leave every third row of potatoes undug and only harvest two-thirds of the crop that is now approaching maturity. Does any sane man expect any potato-grower to do any such thing after he has spent from $60 to over $100 per acre to produce a crop of potatoes?

We have too many bureaus and too many boards. Our government is too paternal and too meddlesome. We have Farm Bureau agents, and skilled, trained agriculturists, who have been sent out through the United States during the past dozen years to teach us poor farmers how to produce maximum crops. Skilled, trained agriculturists went through all the grain-growing States showing the farmers how to get more bushels and better quality of grain per acre. The cotton-growing States have their Farm Bureau agents and trained specialists teaching them to grow more pounds of cotton per acre. Now after we have grown more potatoes per acre, until our potato price is down at the present to about one-half what it costs to grow a bushel of potatoes, and now that we have grown more wheat per acre, until wheat is down to one-half what it costs to grow a bushel of wheat, and now that we have grown more cotton per acre until our cotton is down to 5c per lb., which is much less than it costs to produce it, we are called by another government agency to plow under every third row of our cotton crop, to curtail our acreage of wheat, and we are warned by the government authorities that we are growing too many potatoes. If this is to continue much longer, with boards and bureaus galore, God help us! In my opinion what the farmer needs more than anything else just now is to be let alone and not meddled with by boards and bureaus. If the politicians will keep out of this mess and leave us alone we will come out all right as we always have in the past.

Now what the actual truth is about about the Farm Board, no one knows except the Farm Board, and they will not tell. I would suggest that, at the coming session of Congress the Farm Board be abolished and that we, as a government, take our losses like men before any more of this $500,000,000 is wasted. They started out in good faith and I give credit to every member of the board for hoping he could do something for the benefit of the farmer, with the money intrusted to him, but the absolute failure of the Farm Board, conforms with all other things of the kind throughout all history. England attempted a rubber campaign and tried to boost the price of rubber beyond its value, with the result rubber collapsed and is today at the lowest price of all time. Brazil tried to control the price of coffee and hold the price above its actual value with the result that the coffee pool was a fizzle and failure and coffee is at the low point. The Farm Board tried to boost the price of wheat and cotton, and wheat and cotton have produced the lowest records this Summer for all time. Isn't it possible that people will learn from what has gone before? There is an old saying that history repeats itself, and it has been proven by the fizzle and failure the Farm Board has made in the handling of this vast fund of $500,000,000.

There is an old law that is as old as man, and that is the natural law of supply and demand. It fixes the prices of all commodities and any man-made board or bureau cannot alter it.

EDWARD F. DIBBLE.

Cream and Milk Imports

THROUGH the courtesy of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce we are able to give an exact record of the imports of fresh cream and milk into the United States from Canada, and fresh, condensed, evaporated and powdered cream and milk from the Netherlands, by customs districts, during the month of July, 1931.

	CREAM		MILK	
From Canada to—	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars
Maine and N. H.	10	18	...	...
Vermont	...	...	1,438	215
St. Lawrence	...	...	1,438	290
Buffalo	290	673	...	...
Dakota	3	4	114	33
Total	303	695	2,990	538

CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED

From Netherlands to—	Pounds	Dollars
New York, unsweetened	129,744	7,816
New York sweetened	8,499	628
New Orleans, sweetened	38,728	2,240

MILK POWDERS

From Netherlands to—	Pounds	Dollars
Massachusetts	33,069	4,200

The total import from the two sources is $38,502 for July.

August Milk Prices

THE net cash prices paid for 3 per cent milk per 100 lbs. in the 200-210-mile zone by dealers reporting for the month of August are as follows:

Sheffield Farms	$1.665
Dairymen's League	1.37
Unity, Buffalo, net at farm	1.76

The League deductions were 10c for certificates of indebtedness and 6c for administrative expenses making the gross price $1.53.

Report of Milk and Cream Receipts at New York and Metropolitan Area for August, 1931

State of Origin	40-qt. Units Milk	Cream	Condensed
New York	2,055,889	130,357	39,437
New Jersey	52,045	1,255	...
Pennsylvania	481,252	18,886	8,215
Vermont	129,257	3,925	525
Connecticut	16,508	520	...
Massachusetts	11,482	45	...
Maryland	9,154	...	...
Ohio	1,295	1,911	...
Delaware	2,215	...	...
Minnesota	...	600	...
Indiana	...	1,374	30
Tennessee	...	2,102	...
Illinois	...	400	...
Total, August, 1931	2,759,097	161,375	48,207
Total, August, 1930	2,763,126	148,725	47,467

New York furnished 77.2 per cent of the milk and 80.7 per cent of the cream coming into the city during August.

Live Stock and Dairy

Observations of a Livestock Man Around and Across the Continent

BY R. W. DUCK.

Kansas

Kansas is harvesting the largest wheat crop it has produced in years. The yield varies from 20 to 50 bushels to the acre. It will average about 30. On June 25, the Copeland Co-operative Elevator, a member of the Equity Union Grain Company, of Kansas City, established a new world's record for handling wheat in one day. The amount of wheat which passed over the scales in this one day was 78,-840 bushels. The Equity elevator has a one-half million bushel capacity. The Canadian and Northwestern wheat crop is almost sure to be considerably below normal this year. Kansas farmers, therefore, feel if the government's stabilization wheat is kept off the market for the present they will be able to receive a fairly good price for this year's crop.

The Dan D. Casement, Juniata Farm, located near Manhattan, Kans., affords a wonderful object lesson in successful and practical methods of feeding cattle and hogs for market and show. Mr. Casement has found it pays to handle only the best type cattle and hogs in the feed-lot. Poland-China-Duroc crossbred shotes make up most of the feed-lot hogs, while Herefords are the breed of beef cattle carried. His Hereford steers were the best I saw on the entire trip.

The Kansas Station has done some valuable work relative to determining values of dry-lot and pasture fattening steers. Yearling steers were wintered well, and grazed without other feed from May 1 to August 1. One group was then placed on bluestem grass pasture and fattened, and another group was placed in dry-lot and fattened. Still another group was full-fed from May 1.

It was found that grazing from May 1 to August 1 and then full feeding 100 days produced as much finish as full feeding 150 days after May 1. An average of 4.35 lbs. more grain was produced from each bushel of grain fed to the yearlings grazed May 1 to August 1, and then full fed 100 days, than from each bushel of grain fed to the yearlings full fed 150 days ater May 1.

The cattle on 100 days full feed in dry-lot after August 1, consumed more grain, and yet required less grain to produce 100 lbs. gain than the cattle full fed on grass, in spite of heat, flies and other factors that are supposed to be more troublesome in dry-lot than in pasture feeding. The pasture-fed cattle were appraised by cattle buyers at $1 less per cwt.

Three years' work was completed on May 23, 1931, relative to determining the question of using corn silage as the entire roughage portion of a cattle fattening ration. The average of these tests shows that silage alone, when properly supplemented with calcium is entirely satisfactory. The Kansas Station used ground limestone to supplement the silage. Steer calves with an initial weight of about 350 lbs. fed for 180 days, received an average daily ration per head of, shelled corn about 8 lbs., cottonseed meal 1 lb., corn silage 1 lbs., and ground limestone one-ten of a pound. The ground limestone may be sprinkled over the silage at feeding time. Another group received about the same amounts with no limestone, while still another bunch received a similar ration except Alfalfa hay was fed at the rate of about 2 lbs. per head daily. The silage alone group, which received a limestone supplement made the cheapest and most rapid gains. As this represents three years' work with large numbers of steers the results seem conclusive that cattle may be successfully finished on silage alone for roughage provided they receive a calcium supplement.

Creep feeding beef calves is an important part of cattle feeding. Bruce Saunders, of Holton, Kans., and Fred Morgan, of Alta Vista, Kans., averaged over $40 net per cow in recent feeding by the creep method. This system provides a means whereby calves following cows may have free access to grain at all times. The most common equipment used here is a self-feeder surrounded by a fence that will allow the calves access and exclude the cows. Early calves so fed and handled are sufficiently fat and heavy to command top market prices from packers at weaning time. The Kansas Station, however, recommends that they be further full-fed for from 30 to 90 days after weaning. It is essential to use only early calves with creep feeding. This is due to the fact it is essential to teach the calves to eat grain before the cows go on pasture, and also to the fact that early calves will develop considerably more weight and finish at relatively little more than cost than late calves. The creeps and feeders must be located where the cows and calves stay most of the time. The feeders must never become empty, dirty, sour or wet. Smaller units are most suited to this form of baby beef production. Any standard concentrate rations are suitable for this type of feeding.

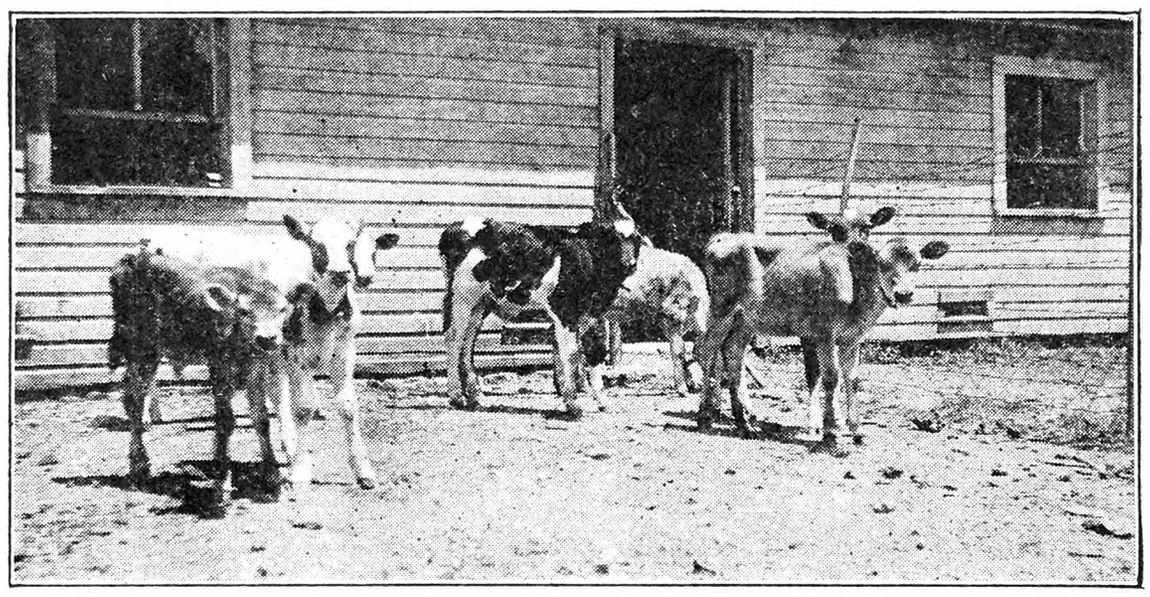
Holsteins predominate in the dairy herds of Kansas. The station herd consists of 149 head, representing all four breeds, with 63 cows in milk, giving an average of 10,389 lbs. of milk and 407 lbs. of fat yearly. Their herd ration consists of 400 lbs. corn chop, 200 lbs. wheat bran, 50 lbs. cottonseed meal, 50 lbs. linseed oilmeal, 7 lbs. steamed bonemeal, 7 lbs. salt and 7 lb. ground limestone; corn silage and Alfalfa hay make up the roughage end.

Work is now in progress relative to the influence of phosphorus deficiencies on dairy cows. A progress report on the phosphorus studies indicates that when the phosphorus content of the blood was less than one-fourth normal it was followed by certain symptoms which seem indicative of a phosphorus deficit in the ration. These symptoms almost always are accompanied by a marked and constant desire of the animals to gnaw and chew boards and fences. In addition to an abnormal appetite, there will be a loss in weight, and general unthrifty appearance, in spite of adequate intake of protein and total nutrients. A phosphorus deficit seems to be influenced by the type of soil on which, particularly, the roughage end of the ration is produced. Thus it can be seen that where phosphorus deficit symptoms become manifest straws or other roughage from another section may correct the trouble. The colts at the Nevada Stock Farm, Reno, Nev., previously reported as board gnawers, even on excellent pasture, and corrected by keeping oat straw before them in racks were very probably a case of phosphorus deficit rather than a lack of fiber.

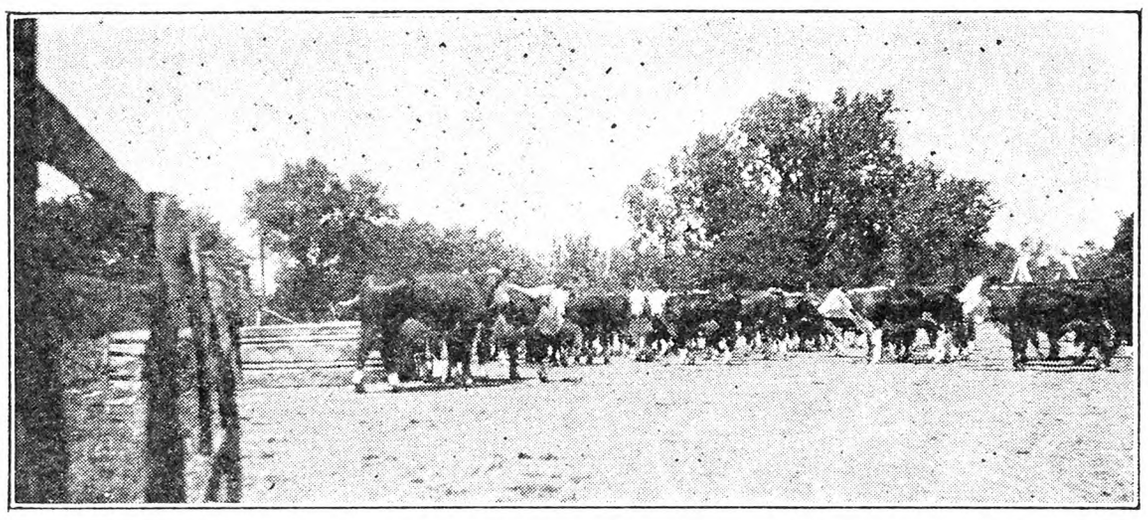
Another interesting progress report at Kansas concerns the sugar content of cow's blood and her milk sugar content. The tests show there is no co-relation between the amount of blood sugar and the amount of milk sugar. Even when heavy doses of glucose were administered direct into the blood stream, no change was produced in the percentage of lactose present in the milk, there was also no influence on the percentage of milk yield or percentage fat or solids other than fat.

The sheep situation in Kansas divides itself into two general considerations, viz.: 1.—Feeding western lambs; 2.—Care and management of the farm flocks. Most of the western lambs fed in this State carry a predominance of Rambouillet blood. The Hampshire top-cross lamb is just beginning to manifest itself. Feeders say this type lamb will present a new proposition in feeder lambs as this type lamb will be more growthy and tend to finish off at heavier weights. It seems, however, that a Hampshire top should at least produce a lamb that will finish off and fatten as readily as a straight Rambouillet lamb. Western feeders report these Rambouillet-Hampshire cross-bred lambs to be excellent feeders and that they finsh at desirable lamb weights. Most of the farm flocks are grade medium wools, using a mutton ram to produce market lambs.

Recent tests at the Kansas Station show that the best way to feed tankage to fattening shotes is to let them have free access to the tankage in a self-feeder, when it is used as a supplement to standard grains. A protein mixture of tankage 75 per cent and Alfalfa meal 25 per cent, produced about the same daily gains as tankage and Alfalfa hay self-fed separately, with a more economical gain, due to the saving made through the consumption of less tankage and less waste in the Alfalfa fed. Linseed oilmeal was not as palatable and resulted in smaller grain consumption with lower gains. A protein mixture of equal parts of tankage and cottonseed meal for fattening shotes on forage was the most efficient supplement used. Due to heavy consumption it appeared this was a very palatable mixture for the pigs.

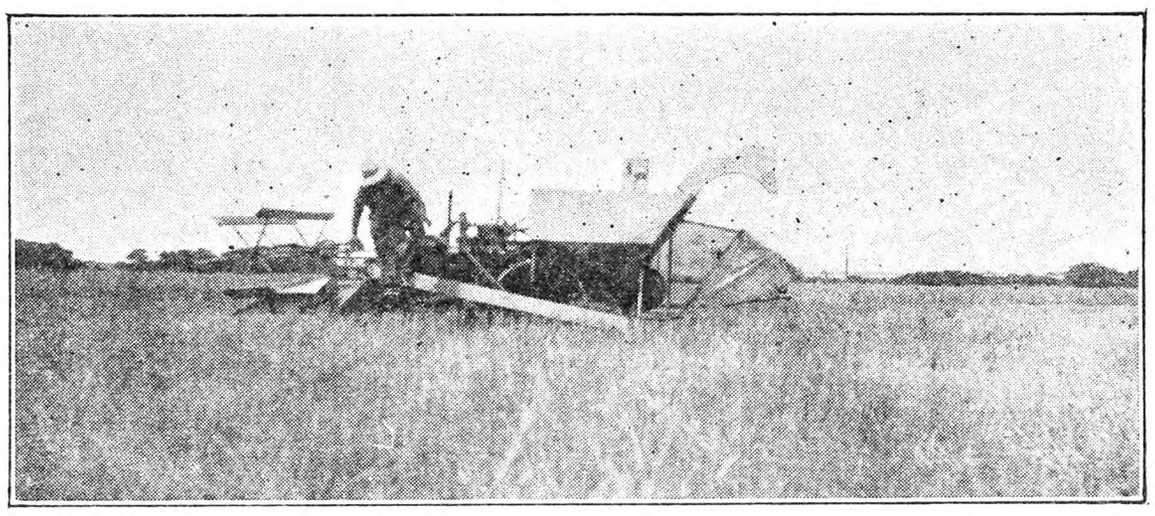


The dairy calves at the Kansas Experiment Station are all raised in dry-lot on skim-milk, silage, Alfalfa and a grain mixture consisting of three parts, by weight, of corn, one oats, one bran, one oilmeal, and 3 per cent salt.



Hereford Steers in the Feed-lot at Dan D. Casements, Juniata Farm, Manhattan, Kansas.

The Dorset Horn Flock at the Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kansas.



All types of combines are used in the Kansas wheat fields. This year's crop is one of the largest ever produced.

Supplementing Poor Roughage

In the Northwest roughage for wintering cattle is a problem. At the Ardmore Experiment Station in South Dakota yearling steers made an average gain of 75 lbs. per head during the Winter when fed a daily ration of 10 lbs. of oat straw and 5 lbs. of Alfalfa hay.

Stockmen who have no Alfalfa or clover hay to mix with their poor quality roughage may supplement their roughage with cottonseed cake. Breeding stock will stay in better condition and a more economical ration may be made by the use of small quantities of such feeds along with poor quality roughage. Cottonseed cake may be fed at the rate of 1 lb. per head daily to mature cattle and half as much to steers being maintained. One ton of Alfalfa hay can be replaced by 430 to 500 lbs. of cottonseed cake when fed with straw to mature cattle. Cottonseed cake should not be fed to young calves, hogs or horses. Linseed oilmeal can be used for such classes of stock.

Trenton, N. J., Fair

This fair, held the week of September 7, was, as usual the Fall event in New Jersey—a wide line of the product of farm, flock and herd, and days devoted to special interests.

On Tuesday Governor Larson, Senate President Joseph G. Wolber, of Essex; Senator Albert R. McAllister, of Cumberland, chairman of the Joint Legislative Appropriations Committee; Circuit Court Judge Francis B. Davis, of Woodbury; Samuel T. Atchley, president of the Trenton Fair Association, and Commissioner William J. Ellis, of the State

SWINE

LITTLE PIGS FOR SALE
— at —
RYDER'S STOCK FARM, INC.
Lexington, Mass.
Large type Chester White and Poland China crossed, 6 to 8 weeks old at - - - $4.50
Some a little younger and smaller at - - $4.00
Call John Lamont, Lex. 0351 or write to Box 42.
WE ALSO HAVE 50 young thoroughbred POLAND CHINA SOWS, weighing 110 to 140 lbs. at $25 apiece.

Reliable FEEDING PIGS
7-8 weeks old $3.00
8-9 weeks old 3.50
10 weeks old 3.75
Buy where quality is never sacrificed to quantity, we are prepared to supply you with pigs of rugged, fast growing strain from quality boars and sows—Berkshire and Chester cross, and Chester and Yorkshire cross, at above prices, also a few Chester Whites at 8 weeks old $4.00 Will ship C.O.D. on approval, crated free. 10 days trial allowed.
A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass.

CHESTER WHITE & DUROC PIGS
Why not raise well bred pigs? It costs the same to feed them. Either of the above breeds are from well bred fast maturing stock, all from pure bred boars and high grade sows, they will more than please you. All orders filled promptly, C. O. D., F. O. B., Waltham.
8 to 10 weeks old, $4.00 each
Crated Free
HIGHLAND YARDS - Waltham, Mass.
Telephone 4459-W

PIGS FOR SALE
DAILEY STOCK FARM Tel. 1085 LEXINGTON, MASS.
Choice, carefully selected young feeders. Chester and Yorkshire, Duroc and Berkshire, O. I. C. and Berkshire crossed. Barrows, boars or sows.
6- 8 Weeks old .... $3.00 each
8-10 Weeks old..... $3.50 each
12 Weeks Extras.... $5.00 each
Ship any number C. O. D. Vaccination 25c a pig extra if required. Our Guarantee "A Square Deal At All Times"

Feeders of Quality
Why not get a pig that will please you when going to raise a hog? No pigs shipped except No. 1 stock, the kind that grow fast. Yorkshire-Chester cross, or Chester-Berkshire cross. Will ship 1 or 50 pigs C. O. D. 8 to 9 weeks old at $3 each, and if not satisfied in 10 days, return pigs at my expense. Crating free.
WALTER LUX 388 Salem St. Woburn, Mass.
Telephone Woburn 0086

Feeding Pigs $4.00 each. Mostly Poland Chinas. Some Chesters Durocs, Berkshires, 6 to 8 weeks, select, crated, castrated and serum vaccinated. Prepay 2 or more, $5.00 each. 10 weeks, over 25 lbs., $5.25, prepaid $6.25. Shoats over 35 lbs. $6.25, prepaid $7.50. C. O. D. or money back guarantee to satisfy on arrival. Also state second choice size and breed wanted. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Del.

Feeding Pigs for sale Chester & Yorkshire Chester & Berkshire
7-8 weeks old, $3.00 each; 9-10 weeks old, $3.50
Sold C. O. D. Crates free.
MICHAEL LUX Woburn, Mass.

DUROC REG. SWINE All ages for sale. F. M. Pattington & Son, Merrifield, N. Y.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES—A No. 1 pigs, $10 each. Reg. free. Pairs no akin. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N.Y.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS—Fall pigs ready. A. M. KENNEL, R.3, Honey Brook, Pa.

DOGS

1 BEAGLE with A. K. C. Papers. Born March 21.
1 FOXHOUND—Eight months old, not broke.
B. C. HADDEN - - Grahamsville, N. Y.

Hounds all kinds, full broke on trial—*write* PETER LASCO Forest City, Pa.

COLLIE MATRON Yearly Income $95 to $200 at Least.
Color: Sable and White. Nicely marked. Registered. Price, $25.00. W. GELSER, Warsaw, New York

ALL KINDS HUNTING HOUNDS on Trial. Write for prices. Blueticks, Blacktans, Redbones and Walkers. RAMSEY CREEK KENNELS, Ramsey, Ill.

POLICE DOG, BEAGLE and COCKER SPANIEL PUPS Red, Cross Foxes and Male Raccoons
F. E. PIERSON Groton, New York

PEDIGREED GERMAN POLICE PUPS—Special price for 10 days. Males, $8; Females, $5. Pedigrees furnished. Shipped on approval. S. F. STOKE - Marydel, Md.

AIREDALES, WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIERS — Will ship C.O.D. Shady Side Farm, Madison, N. Y.

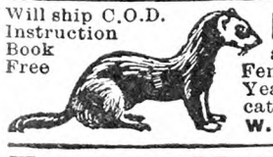
COLLIE and FOX TERRIER PUPS—Handsome and intelligent. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

Collie and New Foundland Pups Maidie G. Putnam Grafton, Mass.

WHITE SPITZ PUPS Males—$10. A. HUBBARD, R. 3 - Oswego, New York

FOR SALE—Registered Coonhound Beagle Pups—Trade Irish Setter for gun. DAVID WOOD, Stony Creek, N. Y.

FERRETS



Will ship C.O.D. Instruction Book Free
FERRETS for killing rats, hunting rabbits and other game. Males, $3.50. Females, $4.00. Pair, $7.00. Yearling Females, special rat catchers, $6.00 each.
W. A. PECK, New London, Ohio

FERRETS WHITE or BROWN YEARLINGS SPECIAL RAT HUNTERS
Females $5.00, males $4.00 Young stock Sept. sales, females $4.00, males $3.50, one pair $7.00. Will ship C.O. D. Instruction book free. Levi Farnsworth, New London, O.

FERRETS—White or brown, male or female, young or yearlings. Special ratters. THOS. SELLARS, New London, O.

RABBITS

RABBITS $1.00 each up—according to age, size, weight, in New Zealand, White or Chinchilla. Prompt shipment. Live delivery. Sent collect. Write for folder.
SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

Rabbits & Supplies Complete descriptive literature. Albert Facey, Jr., 115-D, Valley Stream, N.Y.

GOATS

FOR SALE Herd of 11 Females Full Blooded **Nubian Goats** and 1 Buck for sale. Must be sold. White Farms, Cairo, N.Y.

For Sale—Large, Hornless, Pure **Toggenburg Buck Stable Goat** $20.00. Have others. S. J. SHARPLES, Center Square, Pa.

TOGGENBURGS Yearlings, mature milkers, grades, cheap. Circular on request. E. W. PETERS, R. F. D. 2, Millington, N. J.

Department of Institutions and Agencies, spoke at the formal dedication of the new State Building at the fair grounds.

The attractiveness of the exhibits as well as the decorative effects of the new State Building have received much favorable comment and Superintendent Richard S. Taylor praised the co-operation of the officials of the State departments in making the display possible. Previously separate booth displays of the State institutions from the department exhibitions, but the grouping of all the institution booths and department exhibits in the new building gave the visitors a better opportunity to judge the merits of the work of the institutions and departments.

Among the special exhibits of livestock, the 4-H Club Swine Show may be mentioned. The grand championship award for the best Berkshire sow in the 4-H Club Swine Show, and the special sweepstakes award of the N. J. Junior Breeders' Fund, was won by Joseph W. Griner, of Bordentown, with an entry named Brigadier Mistress. Glendon Bell, of Salem, won the championship award for the best Berkshire boar with Modern Ideal 3rd.

Charles Ireland, of Cream Ridge, won both championship awards in the Poland-China classes. His Creator's Maid was named the best sow, and his The Redeemer 2nd was selected as the best boar.

William Ireland, brother of Charles, won the grand championship Duroc-Jersey award with Brother Bill. Melvin Bailey, of Quinton, won the award for the grand champion Duroc-Jersey award with Mento Stilts Sensation.

In the Chester White classes, the two championship prizes were won by George L. Shimp, of Salem. His Woodstown Rainbow was named the best boar, and his Woodstown Beauty was selected as the best female.

The five cash prizes offered by club members with the best record books on their swine projects were announced as follows: Joseph Griner, first; Alex Hill, Jr., Quinton, second; Francis Boroca, Bordentown, third; Russell McClure, Sewell, fourth, and Donald Sooy, Salem, fifth.

Awards in the swine show were made by Professor W. C. Skelley, animal husbandman of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, who praised the quality of the stock shown by the club members. R. C. Noble, Salem County 4-H Club Agent, acted as show superintendent.

Wants State Milk Inquiry

Norman Thomas, the popular Socialist leader, has written Governor Roosevelt requesting that the Governor send a special message to the Legislature now in extra session urging the appointment of a commission to investigate the State-wide condition of the milk situation. As a reason for this request Mr. Thomas points to the virtual monopoly of the milk business by two corporations whose profits are respectively 22 and 23 per cent. He said that the consumer or the farmer get no advantage of either competition or monopoly, and insists that the report of the investigation should be available for the regular session of the Legislature that suitable laws may be enacted for the benefit of the industry.

Livestock Sales

Sept. 21. — Holsteins; First Pennsylvania Capital Sales, Harrisburg, Pa. R. Austin Backus, sale manager, Mexico, N. Y.

Oct. 1.—Holsteins; Fall Consignment Sale. Bradford County, Pa. R. H. Fleming, Chairman, Towanda, Pa.

Oct. 2-3.—Milking Shorthorn and Chester White swine, Chesterfield Farms, Chesterfield, Mass.

Oct. 6-7.—Holstein sale, Earlville, N. Y. H. Austin Backus, Sale Manager, Mexico, N. Y.

Oct. 9.—Holsteins; Ulster County Annual Fall Sale, Albert Kurdt, Secretary, Kingston, N. Y.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

WALGROVE HERD
Founded 1915
Reg. Milking Shorthorns
QUALITY MILK - PRIME BEEF
The Durham cow of our forefathers
H. E. TENER, Owner Washingtonville, N. Y.

Milking Shorthorn Bulls, Calves to serviceable age. Extra good type, well grown; also females. Write or come and see them. E. E. LAFLER, R. 8, Penn Yan, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS

31ST EARLVILLE SALE
175 Registered Holstein Cattle
October 6-7, 1931
Earlville Sale Pavilion - Earlville, N. Y.
Over 100 fresh cows and close springers and 20 bulls ready for service, from high record dams.
Mostly from Accredited Herds—Many negative to the blood test. Write at once for catalog to
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sale Manager
Mexico, N. Y.

GUINEA PIGS

GUINEA PIGS $1.00 each up—according to age, size, weight, in solid or mixed colors. Prompt shipment. Live delivery. Sent collect. Write for folder.
SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

WANTED—Guinea Pigs—State quantity and weight. Lambert Schmidt, 1101 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dried Beet Pulp

the universal feed

Dried Beet Pulp is fed from Maine to Florida—from New York to California—in all climates—under all conditions. It is the *one* feed that should be on every farm. It's universally good—and universally indispensable because it aids digestion and makes all other feeds used with it work harder.

Segis Pietertje Prospect, Carnation Milk Farms, Seattle, Washington, holder of world's record 37,391 lbs. milk, ate 2,061 lbs. Beet Pulp during her record year. Breeders of pure-bred animals insist on having Dried Beet Pulp. Valuable herds are never without it. Breeders know Beet Pulp is a builder of health—a guarantee of highest milk production. What is indispensable for them is *good* for every dairyman.

Today's low prices on Dried Beet Pulp make it your greatest opportunity for increased profits.

See your feed dealer or write

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
Dept. R-10 Detroit, Michigan

Dried Beet Pulp

BIG AUCTION SALE
High Grade Stock and Farm Equipment
At 10 A. M. Oct. 2nd and 3rd at Chesterfield Farms
Chesterfield, Mass.—One Mile from P. O.
23 HEAD OF CATTLE—Registered Milking Shorthorns and Grades—
8 young cows, 3 bulls, 2 yoke steers, 7 bred heifers and 1 heifer calf.
Over 150 Thoroughbred Chester White Swine—
all ages; boars, sows and gilts—some fine show prospects.
FARM IMPLEMENTS BOTH TRACTOR AND HORSE DRAWN
Send for complete list. Luncheon served.
H. J. CLOSSON, Owner, 80 Broad St., Boston, Mass. - WILLIAM B. AVERY, Auctioneer.

GUERNSEYS

Foremost Guernseys
All ages, both sexes, real bargains in Bulls two years old and over.
Successor Berkshires
Boars ready for service, Bred Gilts, Fall and Spring Pigs, both sexes.
EMMADINE FARM, Hopewell Junction, (Dutchess Co.,) N. Y.

TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS
BULLS from 1 Month to Serviceable Age
from record dams and proven sires. Herd accredited and blood tested. Attractive prices. Exceptional values.
TARBELL FARMS -:- SMITHVILLE FLATS, N. Y.

LAKE DELAWARE FARMS, Delhi, N. Y.
Farmer's opportunity to buy Guernsey Bull at farmer's price. Serviceable age. Apply at once.

FARMERS OPPORTUNITY
GUERNSEY BULL CALF—2 weeks old. Dam's record over 500 lbs. fat. Price, $50. Also 2 SHROPSHIRE RAMS—2 and 3 years old. Price, $20 each.
LAKE DELAWARE FARMS - Delhi, N. Y.

DAIRY CATTLE

CRAWFORD COUNTY, PA.
5th MODIFIED ACCREDITED AREA IN U. S. A.
We have several herds, some purebreds, some grades, for sale at attractive prices. For a dairyman who can use cows in all stages of lactation they will prove a bargain. Also plenty of ready cows, all breeds, purebred and grade. Freight rates per 36-ft. car to northern half New Jersey, New England States and Southeast New York, $70.40.
Write Today for Honest Prices
CRAWFORD COUNTY CO-OPERATIVE DAIRY IMPROVEMENT & SALES ASSOCIATION
Market House, Meadville, Penna.

HIGH GRADE & REGISTERED **Dairy Cows** FOR SALE
GUERNSEYS, HOLSTEINS and JERSEYS
T. B. and Blood Tested. Fresh and close springers.
JACOB ZLOTKIN, Freehold, N. J. Phone 330

10 Choice Grade Holstein & Guernsey Fresh Cows
WM. R. PRICE - - - TIMONIUM, MD.

SHEEP

Corriedales
The Ideal Sheep
J. H. WHITMORE
Mt. Morris - - New York

- DORSET and HAMPSHIRE SHEEP -
Offering choice Rams (Lambs & Yearlings) suitable Flock headers or cross-breeding. Ewes, purebred and grades, at prices that will make you money. All stock on approval.
TRANQUILLITY & ALLAMUCHY FARMS
Arthur Danks, Mgr. Allamuchy, N. J.

CHEVIOT RAMS *For Sale*
We are offering 16 head of registered rams at farmers' prices, also a few ewes.
H. T. POTTER - - Corsica, Pa.

FOR SALE Registered **Shropshire Stock Rams**
2-six year old Butter Rams, 4-two year old, 2-three year old, 1-four year old. C. G. BOWER, Ludlowville, N. Y.

Reg. Shropshire Rams For Sale $20.00 and up
George Cary, 101 West Huron St., Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE REG. SHROPSHIRES—Choice rams and a few ewes; foundation imported.
WILLIAMS FARMS, Windy Row, Peterborough, N. H.

Offer 8 YEARLING HAMPSHIRE RAMS Fit to head any flock. Carefully selected from over 100 lambs. $35 and up.
D. BUCKLEY, Woodrow Farm, Broadaxe, Ambler, Pa.

REG. SHROPSHIRE YEARLING and TWO-YEAR-OLD RAMS of Butter Breeding. Leroy C. Bower, Ludlowville, N. Y.

SHROPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS with size and quality also ewes. Fred Van Vleet & Sons, Lodi, New York

GOOD DELAINE YEAR RAMS—Blood tested. Rock Cockerels cheap. F. H. WILKINS - Edinburg, Va.

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

News and prices current during week ending September 19, 1931.

MILK

September: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.41; 2B, $1.66; Class 3, $1.15.

In classes 2A, 2B and 2C, a differential of 5c per .1 or 1 per cent butterfat is added to milk testing above 3.5 per cent and deducted for that testing below this point. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 5c per .1 of 1 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.70; Class 2, $1.70; Class 3, $1.10.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.34½@$0.35
Extra, 92 score	.33½
First, 88 to 91 score	.27½@ .33¼
Seconds	.25½@ .26½
Lower grades	.24½@ .25
Ladles	.20 @ .23
Packing stock	.13 @ .19
Renovated	.23½@ .24½
Sweet fancy	.36½@ .37
Extra	.35 @ .35½
Firsts	.29 @ .34½
Seconds	.26½@ .28
Centralized	.25½@ .30

CHEESE

State—Whole milk, flats, held	$0.21 @$0.23½
Fresh specials	.16½@ .17
Average run to fancy	.15½@ .16
Wisconsin—Whole milk,	
Flats, fresh	.16 @ .16½
Daisies, fresh, fancy	.16½@ .16¾
Young America, fresh	.16¾@ .17

EGGS

Nearby, white fancy (including premiums)	$0.42 @$0.44
Extra	.35 @ .41
Average extras	.28 @ .32
Pacific Coast	.34 @ .42
Mixed colors	.30 @ .34
Gathered, best	.25 @ .26
Fair to good	.16 @ .19

POTATOES

Jersey, 150 lbs.	$0.50@$1.50
Long Island, 150 lbs.	.60@ 1.60
Sweet potatoes, Maryland, bu.	.50@ .75
Jersey, bu.	1.00@ 1.25

VEGETABLES

Beets, 100 bchs.	$2.00@$4.00
Cabbage, bu.	.75@ 1.00
Carrots, 100 bchs.	3.00@ 3.50
Cauliflower, bu.	1.00@ 2.00
Sweet corn, 100	1.50@ 2.00
Cucumbers, bu.	.50@ 2.00
Eggplant, bu.	.25@ .90
Horseradish, bbl.	6.50@10.00
Leeks, 100 bchs.	1.50@ 3.00
Lettuce, bu.	.50@ 4.25
Lima beans, bu.	2.00@ 4.00
Onions, N. Y. State, yellow, 100 lbs.	$2.00@$2.25
50 lbs.	.90@ 1.15
Orange Co., yellow, 50 lbs.	.85@ 1.10
100 lbs.	1.75@ 2.15
White, 50 lbs.	.75@ 1.25
Massachusetts, yellow, 100 lbs.	2.00@ 2.10
50 lbs.	.90@ 1.10
Indiana, white, 50 lbs.	1.00@ 1.35
White, 25 lbs.	.65@ .75
Yellow, 50 lbs.	.75@ 1.10
Michigan, yellow, 50 lbs.	1.00@ 1.10
Ohio, white, 50 lbs.	1.00@ 1.15
Parsley, bu.	.75@ 1.00
Peas, bu.	2.75@ 3.75
Peppers, bu.	.25@ 1.00
Radishes, 100 bchs.	1.00@ 2.00
Spinach, bu.	.50@ 1.00
Squash, bu.	.50@ .75
String beans, bu.	.50@ 2.25
Tomatoes, Jersey, bskt.	.25@ .75
Crate	.50@ 1.50
Nearby, egg and plum crt.	.50@ .90
Jersey, 6-till carrier	.50@ 1.50
Up-river, 6-till carrier	1.00@ 2.75
Basket	.25@ .85
State, crate	1.25@ 2.25
Basket	.50
Lug	1.10@ 1.45
Western, lug	.75@ 1.75
Repacked, crate	1.25@ 2.00
Carton	1.00@ 1.60
Basket	1.00
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.50@ 3.00

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$0.40@$2.00
Muskmelons, bu.	1.50@ 3.00
Huckleberries, qt.	.08@ .18
Peaches, Jersey, crt. or bskt.	.25@ 2.00
½ bu.	.60@ 1.50
Pennsylvania, bu. bskt.	.60@ 2.00
Crate	.60@ 1.50
Up-river, crate	.50@ 2.00
½ crate	.50@ .75
Bushel	.50@ 2.00
½ bu.	.25@ .60
N. Y. State, bu.	.45@ 1.13
½ bu.	.25@ .60
Connecticut, bu.	1.25@ 2.25
½ bu.	.40@ .55
Pears, Western, box	1.35@ 4.00
California, Seckel, box	3.38@ 7.00
Prickly, box	.25@ 1.65
Delaware, Kiefer, No. 2, bu.	.50@ .75
Eastern, Clapps, bu.	.50@ 1.75
Bartletts, bu. bskt.	.50@ 2.00
Seckel, bu. bskt.	.50@ 1.75
½ bu. bskt.	.60@ .85
Virginia, Seckles, bu. bskt.	1.25@ 1.75

DRIED BEANS—Jobbing Prices

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$4.75@$4.85
Pea	4.25@ 4.35
Red kidney	5.50@ 5.75
White kidney	6.00

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.34@$0.36
Fair to good	.30@ .33
Roosters	.12@ .17
Fowls	.19@ .27
Ducks	.15@ .18
Turkeys, Spring	.35@ .50
Old toms	.25@ .27
Old hens	.26@ .30
Argentine	.28@ .37
Squabs, lb., ungraded	.25@ .30
Graded	.25@ .35
Dark, doz.	2.00@ 2.50
Culls, doz.	1.50@ 2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Broilers should be fully feathered. The larger breed should weigh 2½ to 3 lbs. each; smaller breeds, 1½ lbs. each up. The quotation given on broilers is the outside figure for best quality. Under grades and small sizes proportionately large. The figures are express or truck delivery.

Fowls, lb.	$0.16@$0.25
Chickens, large breeds, best	.27
Small breeds, best	.20
Roosters	.14@ .15
Ducks	.17@ .20
Geese	.10@ .15
Rabbits, lb.	.10@ .20

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$7.00@$8.25
Bulls	4.00@ 5.00
Cows	3.50@ 4.25
Calves, best	10.00@11.50
Common to good	4.00@ 7.00
Sheep	2.00@ 3.50
Lambs	7.00@ 8.50
Hogs	5.00@ 7.75

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.13@$0.15
Good to choice	.10@ .12
Steers, 100 lbs.	14.00@17.00
Bulls	7.50@ 9.50
Cows	9.00@11.50

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1	$20.00@21.00
No. 2	17.00@18.50
No. 3	13.00@16.00
Clover, mixed	15.00@22.00
Straw, rye	18.00@20.00
Oat and wheat	11.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$0.63⅝
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.61⅜
Oats, No. 2 white	.34½
Rye	.55⅜

Retail Prices at New York

Current prices in public markets.

Butter, best, lb.	$0.40@$0.42
Milk, grad A, qt.	.18
Grade B	.15
Cream, ½ pt.	.18
Eggs, best, doz.	.45@ .48
Gathered	.30@ .42
Turkeys, lb.	.40@ .55
Chickens	.35@ .55
Ducklings	.38@ .40
Oranges, doz.	.40@ .60
Potatoes, pk.	.20@ .25
Lettuce, head	.05@ .10
Cabbage, lb.	.03@ .05
String beans, lb.	.20@ .25
Peas, lb.	.25@ .35

Boston Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

Most produce has displayed unusual price weakness on the Boston market during the past week. This has been largely due to the less active demand evident on most offerings and to coincidental increases in supply on some items. The wool market continued quiet although prices were slightly firmer on a few lines.

Apples. — Supply moderately heavy, demand good on good stock, market steady. Native various varieties ordinary 35 to 75c. Gravensteins best mostly 75c to $1.25, large fancy $1.50 to $1.75, few higher. Wealthy large fancy $1 to $1.25. McIntosh large fancy $2 to $2.50 std. bu. box. N. J. various varieties 50 to 75c bu. bskt.

Beans.—Supply moderate, demand poor, market draggy. Native wax and green 25 to 75c; shell 50c to $1.50; Lima $3.50 to $4, few fancy $4.50 std. bu. box.

Beets.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native 18 bchs. 40 to 65c std. bu. box.

Cabbage.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native white 50 to 75c, few fancy Danish $1 std. bu. box. N. Y. Danish mostly 1c lb.

Carrots.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native 18 bchs. 35 to 65c, cut off 50c to $1 std. bu. box.

Celery.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native 18 bchs. $1.25 to $1.75, few $2 std. bu. box. N. Y. 2-3 crts. few sales $3 to $3.25.

Corn.—Supply moderate, demand slow, market quiet. Native yellow ord. 50 to 85c, fancy $1 to $1.25 std. bu. box.

Cranberries.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Mass. ¼-bbl. crts. $1.50 to $2, few higher.

Cucumbers.—Supply moderate, demand poor. Native outdoor mostly $1 to $2.50, few best $3 to $4 std. bu. box. N. Y. cukes and pickles, no sales noted.

Escarole.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native 20 to 40c std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native 18 heads outdoor 35 to 65c std. bu. box. Calif., 4 to 5 doz. heads, $2.50 to $3 crt. N. Y. 24 heads 25 to 75c crt.

Onions.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native yellow 75c to $1 std. bu. box. Mass. yellow mostly $1 to $1.10 50 lbs. N. Y. mostly $1.10 50 lbs.

Peaches.—Supply moderately heavy, demand slow, market weak. Elbertas native 25 to 75c 16-qt. bskts. Pa. 50 to 75c bu. bskt.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand steady. Native 65 to 85c std. bu. box. Me. 100 lbs. mostly 90c to $1 bag.

Romaine.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native 12 to 14 heads 25 to 50c std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good on best. Native 35 to 50c, few fancy 65 to 75c std. bu. box.

Squash. — Supply moderate, demand good. Summer 14 to 20 squash 60c to $1 std. bu. box. Turban $1.75 to $2.25 bbl.

Tomatoes. — Supplies moderately heavy, demand good on best, market firm. Native outdoor 40c to $1 ½ box. Trellised 20 to 25 lbs. 75c to $1.50 bskt.

Hay.—Supplies moderate, demand quiet. No. 1 Timothy $21.25; eastern fine $16.25; clover mixed, red, $20; Alsike $21.25 ton.

Butter.—Market firm, creamery extras 33c. Firsts 28½ to 32c. Seconds 25½ to 28c lb.

Eggs. — Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 43c. White extras 35 to 40c. Fresh eastern 32 to 35c doz.

Poultry.—Dressed. Supply moderate, market firm. Fowl 4 to 5 lbs. 26 to 28c; 3 to 3½ lbs. 21 to 23c. Broilers 25 to 30c. Native 25 to 39c. Chickens 3 to 4 lbs. 24 to 28c; 4½ lbs. 31 to 32c. Roosters 18 to 19c lb. Live poultry firm. Fowl 24 to 25c. Roosters 14c lb. Leghorn 21 to 22c. Chickens 3 to 4 lbs. 23 to 25c; 4 to 6 lb. 25c lb.

Cheese.—Market firm. Twins N. Y. held 23 to 25c. Fresh 17 to 18½c. Western held 22 to 24c. Fresh 16½ to 18c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea $5 to $5.50. Calif. small white $5 to $5.50. Yellow Eyes $7 to $7.50. Red kidney $8.50 to $9. Lima $7.50 to $8 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market quiet. Demand slightly improved.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 26 to 27c; clothing, 20 to 21c; ½ blood, combing, 24 to 25c; clothing, 19 to 20c; ⅜ blood, combing, 24 to 24½c; clothing, 21 to 22c; ¼ blood, combing, 22 to 22½c; clothing, 21 to 22c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 65 to 67c; clothing, 50 to 53c; ½ blood, combing, 53 to 55c; clothing, 42 to 46c; ⅜ blood, combing, 44 to 46c; clothing, 38 to 41c; ¼ blood, combing, 38 to 40c; clothing, 36 to 37c; Terr. fine, combing, 62 to 65c; clothing, 53 to 55c; ½ blood, combing, 56 to 60c; clothing, 47 to 51c; ⅜ blood, combing, 50 to 53c; clothing, 45 to 48c; ¼ blood, combing, 45 to 47c; clothing, 37 to 41c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs.—Supply light, market mostly 50c higher, demand fair. Bulk of sales $7 to $7.50.

Cattle.—Supply killing classes barely normal, market on bulls and vealers weak, cows mostly 50c lower, demand very slow for all classes.

Cows.—Common and medium $1.50 to $3.50, low cutter and cutter $1 to $1.50.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium $2 to $3.50.

Vealers.—Medium and choice $6 to $9; cull and common $4 to $5.

Sheep.—None.

Milk Cows.—Supply rather light, market weak and draggy, some sales $5 to $10 lower, demand very slow. Choice, head, $110 to $130; good, $80 to $110; medium, $50 to $80; common, $40 to $50.

Lancaster, Pa., Livestock Markets

(Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending September 12, 1931.)

Market.—Beef steers and yearlings slow, closing weak to 25c lower than week's opening prices, none here quotable above $8.25, early top medium-weights $8, bulk to sell $7 to $7.50. Bulls weak to unevenly lower, lightweight dairy breeds usually sold as stock bulls being diverted to killer channels due to government restrictions. She stock and cutters about steady, bulk fat heifers $6.50 to $7.25; medium bulls $5 to $5.50; butcher cows $4 to $4.50; cutters $2.25 to $3. Stockers and feeders fairly active on country account, fully steady, most sales $5.75 to $6.50, choice kinds around $7. Calves steady, top vealers $11.50. Hogs about steady. Sheep steady, good to choice lambs $8 to $8.50.

Receipts for week ending September 12, 1931: Cattle, 183 cars; 35 Virginia, 25 St. Louis, 29 Sioux City, 18 Chicago, 16 St. Paul, 16 Kansas City, 12 Tennessee, 7 Omaha, 5 West Virginia, 5 Pennsylvania, 3 Texas, 3 Colorado, 2 Ohio, 2 Vermont, 1 Kentucky, 1 North Carolina, 1 Indiana, 1 Pittsburgh, 1 Michigan; containing 5,520 head, 158 head trucked in; total cattle 5,678 head, 787 calves, 1,591 hogs, 1,032 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers. — Good, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $7.50 to $8.25; medium, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $6.50 to $7.50; common, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $5 to $6.50; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $7.75 to $8.50; medium, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $6.75 to $7.75; good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $7.75 to $8.25.

Heifers.—Choice, 550 to 850 lbs., $7 to $7.50; good, 550 to 850 lbs., $6.50 to $7; medium, 550 to 850 lbs., $5.75 to $6.50; common, 550 to 850 lbs., $5 to $5.75.

Cows.—Choice, $4.75 to $5.50; good, $4 to $4.75; common and medium, $3 to $4; low cutter and cutter, $1.75 to $3.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $5.50 to $6.75; cutter, common and medium, $3.50 to $5.50; yearlings excluded.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $10.75 to $11.50; medium, $10 to $10.75; cull and common, $6.50 to $10.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 500 to 800 lbs., $6.25 to $7.25; common and medium, 500 to 800 lbs., $4.75 to $6.25; good and choice, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $6.50 to $7.50; common and medium, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $5 to $6.50.

Hogs.—Lt. wt., good and choice, 160 to 180 lbs., $7.25 to $7.75; lt. wt., good and choice, 180 to 200 lbs., $7.25 to $7.75; med. wt., good and choice, 200 to 220 lbs., $7.25 to $7.75; med. wt., good and choice, 220 to 250 lbs., $7 to $7.50; hvy. wt., good and choice, 250 to 290 lbs., $7 to $7.50; hvy. wt., good and choice, 290 to 350 lbs., $6.50 to $7; pkg. sows, medium and good, 275 to 500 lbs., $5.75 to $6.50.

LANCASTER FEED MARKET

Selling Price of Feeds (Cash at Warehouse).

Bran, ton, $22.50; shorts, $23; hominy, $24.50; middlings, $26; linseed, $36.50; gluten, $29; ground oats, $25.50; Soy-bean meal, $32.50; hog-meal, $32.50; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $28.50; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $26.50; 18 per cent, $29; 20 per cent, $31.50; 24 per cent, $33; 25 per cent, $34; horse feed, 85 per cent, $32; Alfalfa, regular, $29.50; Alfalfa, reground, $31.50.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can delivered, qt., 6 to 7c; milk, special, qt., 8 to 10c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $200 to $250; cows, fresh milk, grades, choice, $90 to $100; cows, fresh milk, grades, good, $70 to $85; cows, fresh milk, grades, common, $45 to $65; beef cows and bulls, 100 lbs., $5.50 to $8.50; veal calves, milk fed, choice, $14 to $16; veal calves, milk fed, good, $10 to $13; sheep, $2.50 to $3.50; lambs, $7 to $9.50; broilers, lb., 24 to 25c; chickens, lb., 33 to 35c; fowls, lb., 20 to 22c; eggs, mixed, local, fresh, doz., 34 to 36c; peaches, bu., $1 to $1.25; tomatoes, bu., 50 to 75c.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 13 to 14c; milk, special, qt., 18c; milk, sold from chain stores, qt., 11 to 12c; butter, farmers' delivery, lb., 35 to 40c; butter, creamery, prints and rolls, 33 to 35c; butter, cut from tubs, lb., 30 to 32c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 25 to 29c; cheese, part skim, lb., 18 to 19c; eggs, fresh, farmers' delivery, doz., 46 to 50c; eggs, fresh, sold from stores, doz., 42 to 44c; broilers, lb., 35 to 40c; chickens, lb., 45 to 50c; fowls, lb., 29 to 35c; apples, lb., 4 to 5c; sweet corn, doz., 10 to 12c; spinach, pk., 15c; peppers, green, lb., 4 to 5c; peppers, red, lb., 15 to 18c; onions, pickling, 50-lb. bag, 60c. F. A. C.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Sept. 20-26.—Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.

Sept. 21-25. — Sunshine Fair, Cobbleskill, N. Y.

Sept. 22-25.—Union County Agricultural Society, Lewisburg, Pa.

Sept. 22-25.—Wayne County Agricultural Society, Honesdale, Pa.

Sept. 22-25.—Sullivan County Agricultural Society, Forksville, Pa.

Sept. 22-25.—Gratz Agricultural and Horticultural Association, Gratz, Pa.

Sept. 22-26.—Lehigh County Agricultural Society, Allentown, Pa.

Sept. 23-25.—Twentieth Annual Flower Show, Westchester and Fairfield Horticultural Society. Y. M. C. A. Building, Greenwich, Conn. Wm. G. Ellis, Secretary, 61 Grant Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

Sept. 24-26. — Green Township Community Association, Cookport, Pa.

Sept. 28-Oct. 3. — Columbia County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Sept. 29-Oct. 1.—Union Agricultural Association, Burgettstown, Pa.

Sept. 29-Oct. 2.—Bedford County Agricultural Society, Bedford, Pa.

Sept. 29-Oct. 3.—Lehighton Fair, Lehighton, Pa.

Sept. 29-Oct. 3.—Doylestown Fair Association, Doylestown, Pa.

Oct. 3.—Sixth annual Guernsey Cattle Club Show at the Allegheny Country Club Show Grounds, Sewickly Heights, Pa. Judge will be W. K. Helpburn, of Fellowship Farms, Anselma, Pa.

Oct. 6-10.—York County Agricultural Society, York, Pa.

Oct. 7-10.—Lycoming County Fair Association, Hughesville, Pa.

Oct. 13-16.—Baltimore Livestock Show, Baltimore, Md.

Oct. 19-21.—Venango County Farmers and Fruit Growers, Oil City, Pa.

Nov. 11-20.—Sixty-fifth annual session, National Grange, Madison, Wis.

Nov. 16-17.—Annual meeting N. Y. State Rural School Improvement Society, Syracuse, N. Y. Fuller notice later. Everyone invited.

Dec. 1-6. — Chicago Coliseum Poultry Show. Secretary Harvey C. Wood, Room 1900, Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 2-4.—New Jersey State Horticultural Society, Annual Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J.

Dec. 7-9. — American Farm Bureau Federation, annual convention, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 7-12.—Pittsburgh, Pa., Poultry Show, William Penn Hotel. Harry J. Singer, Secretary, P. O. Box 447, N. S. Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dec. 8-10. — Sharon Poultry Association, Annual Show. Sharon, Conn. Secretary Arthur L. Kinsman, Sharon, Conn.

Jan. 18-22, 1932.—Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, Pa.

Feb. 25, 1932. — New York State Grange, annual convention, Albany, N. Y.

Boys and Girls

CONTRIBUTOR LIST

* Marks the names of those whose work appears on Our Page this month.

New York.—Philip Pendleton, Helen Winters, Robert Higgins (18), Phyliss Syring, Elma Johnson, Amos Hall, Gwendolyn Smith, Ruth Fitch (12), L. Procerpine (17), Hollis Everitt (14), Esther Davenport, Harvey Schoonmaker (14), Harold Avery, Magdalene Steward (14), Marion Collins (12), Alice Richards (15), Teresa Prinzing (17), *Marion Wiethorn (19), W. Wilkins (17), Mary Lippa (11), Elizabeth Lippa (9), Ruth Geiser (16), Marion Fitch (16), Bonnie Black, Jacques Weinburg, Constance Vander (10), Dorothy Syon (9), Elizabeth Maier, Leona Laskey, Louise Jenkins, Helen Gaybrys (16), Carl Ratsch, Doris Gallon (19), Merva Mertz, Willis Fether (14), Carl Prentiss (15), Dorothy Vander, Norma D'Lauro, Marion Quinn (15), Gladys McLeod (15), Winnifred Morley (17), Dorothy Brodine (11), Tilly Bausch (16), Lucy Weatherup.

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Kentucky.—William Wilkins.

Indiana.—Richard Whelan (16).

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District of Columbia.—Helen Brandstatter.

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Hens With Infectious Bronchitis

I have a pen of about 125 White Leghorn hens; two pens of about 300 yearling hens, and one pen of about 225 April-hatched White Leghorn pullets. Within the past week something has broken out in the whole flock which causes them to wheeze and gasp for breath. At times it seems as if it will choke them to death. E. M. V.
Luzerne Co., Pa.

Your flock is evidently suffering from bronchitis in an epidemic form, quite possibly that form known as infectious bronchitis. Bronchitis in fowls does not differ materially from the same disease in other animals, including the human. In mild form, it is a "cold on the lungs;" in severe types, it may be fatal to many of the fowls attacked. The difference between the types may be recognized by the differing severity of the symptoms, ranging from such symptoms as would be ascribed to a common cold to those showing the severity of the inflammation of the bronchial passages by the choking, coughing up of bloody mucus and greater prostration.

Infectious bronchitis is apt to appear suddenly in the flock, run a rather short course and disappear. It is likely to cause many deaths. The reason for such attacks is not known, though the nature of the disease makes it evident that it is due to a germ communicable from one fowl to another.

Mild forms of bronchitis subside after a short time if the flock is given good care; this consisting chiefly in keeping it in dry, clean quarters, free from irritating dusts, and supplying an abundance of fresh air that does not sweep over the birds in the form of cold drafts. Like colds in humans, colds in fowls tend to spontaneous recovery and any measure that is taken to "cure" them gets the credit after recovery occurs.

No specific treatment of real value seems to have been discovered for infectious bronchitis. The usual measures of adding permanganate of potash to the drinking water, filling the air with fumes from some coal tar or other disinfectant and even giving the individual birds capsules of ammonium preparations designed to loosen the viscid discharge are recommended, but it is noticeable that that are recommended with the statement that they may do good, rather than with any confidence in their effectiveness.

As in other forms of bronchitis, the living conditions of the flock should be made favorable for recovery; fresh air without direct drafts, clean quarters, simple and good food, care to keep utensils clean and removal of affected birds from the flock. Recovery may be expected if the birds are vigorous and possess natural resistance to disease; there is no known remedy that will cure others.

Infectious bronchitis is likely to strike quickly and perhaps disappear as quickly; the fact, however, that you do not describe the trouble in your flocks as showing bronchitis in the very severe form is favorable to a hopeful outlook, rather than indicating a probability that your losses will be serious. M. B. D.

Grading Laying Flock Units

Prof. W. C. Thompson, of the New Jersey Station, says that the difference in the rate of maturity is the basis upon which pullets might well be graded in laying flock units as they are put in Winter laying quarters. This difference in the time when pullets begin to lay may be taken as a fairly dependable measure of egg production capacity, especially if the pullets are of the same general line of breeding and have been reared under somewhat uniform conditions.

Pullets that begin to lay several weeks before others in the same flock are usually the best layers. Since it is in this early maturing group of birds that future breeders will be found, the poultryman should place blue leg bands on these precocious birds so that their Winter egg production may be carefully checked.

In grading pullets further, the poultryman probably will have to make a second classification of birds that will not lay until three to five weeks later than the early maturing birds. This will leave another group of pullets that cannot be expected to lay until six to nine weeks later than the early-maturing birds. These late-developing pullets are usually an uneconomical group .

Washington Pie

Two eggs, ½ cup sugar, ½ cup sifted cake flour, one teaspoon vanilla. Separate the eggs, beat the whites stiff, add half the sugar and beat well. Beat the yolks until lemon colored, add the rest of the sugar and beat well. Combine the two mixtures and beat five minutes; add the vanilla and quickly cut and fold the flour. Bake in two layer tins.

Filling.—One-half cup milk, two egg yolks, two teaspoons cornstarch, two tablespoons sugar, one teaspoon vanilla. Cook this to a thick smooth cream over hot water, and allow to cool a little before spreading on the cake. Over the top, ice with the following: One teaspoon soft butter, one cup confectioner's sugar, one square chocolate melted; moisten with hot coffee as needed to spread. This cake will not soak, and be fully as good the second day, if there is any left.
MRS. H. E. W.

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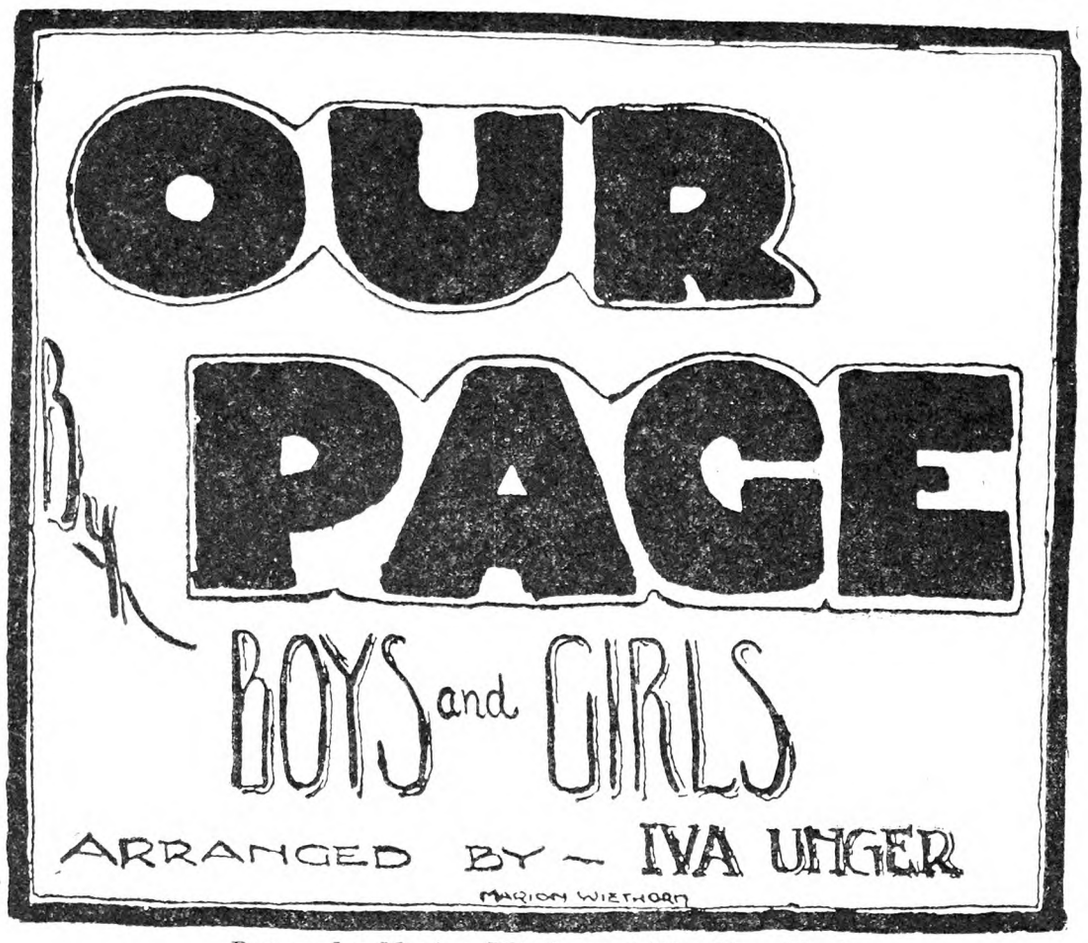


Drawn by Marion Wiethorn (19), *New York*

**"The sunflower's disk turns toward the ground;
Seedstalks bend as seeds grow plump and browned."**

Drawn by Marion Wiethorn **(19),** *New York*

MEMORY VERSE

The Pasture

I'm going out to clean the pasture spring;
I'll only stop to rake the leaves away
(And wait to watch the water clear, I may)
I shan't be gone long—you come, too.

I'm going out to fetch the little calf
That's standing by the mother. It's so young,
It totters when she licks it with her tongue.
I shan't be gone long—you come, too.
—Robert Frost.

Silver

Slowly, silently, now the moon
Walks the night in her silver shoon;
This way and that, she peers, and sees
Silver fruit upon silver trees;
One by one the casements catch
Her beams beneath the silvery thatch,
Couched in his kennel like a log,
With paws of silver sleeps the dog;
From their shadowy cote the white breasts peep
Of doves in a silver-feathered sleep;
A harvest mouse goes scampering by,
With silver claws and a silver eye;
And moveless fish in the water gleam
By silver reeds in a silver stream.
—Walter de la Mare.

Sent by Clark Allender (17), West Virginia.

Drawn by Frances McCall (16), *Rhode Island*

The answer to last month's "What Am I?" was "tawny day lily." Also a familiar sight along roadsides is the tiger lily, a native of China, of which some species are found native in United States marshes with a six-foot stalk, and reflexed orange flowers, spotted with black. The nature puzzle for this month is based upon an insect of which we often hear, but know little of by actual acquaintance.

I am an insect. Quick to resent a trifling affront; on the slightest provocation I will sting you, for nature has given me a stinger. My name has become a synonym for snappishness and peevishness. However, it is only in defense of my home that I offer harm to mankind.

My nest is made of a paper-like substance, produced by mixing into a pulp, with our saliva, small particles of woody fiber torn from trees by our powerful jaws, called mandibles. This is shaped by us into the form of an acorn. As the nest is enlarged new paper is made for the purpose, the whole nest being enclosed in the last-made envelope, and the inner ones are removed to give place to combs. Paper making is a great part of our industry, as the combs are also made of a similar substance. In tropical countries, these nests are sometimes six feet long, but in the temperate zone they range from the size of an acorn to that of a pumpkin. Built under the projecting eaves of a building, under a fence rail or attached to a rafter, the nest grows until the approach of Winter, when only a few of the females survive, seeking refuge in some crack or crevice. Sometimes I try to hide in clothing, but there I am not wanted. Do you know my name?—Sent by Claris Rowley (18), Pennsylvania.

Enigma

My first is in rise but not in fall,
My second is in summon but not in call,
My third is in swim but not in sink.
My fourth is in chain but not in link,
My fifth is in conceal but not in hide,
My sixth is in shame but not in pride,
My whole is a signal of dame Autumn.
—Clark Allender (17), West Virginia.

My first is in good but not in bad,
My second is in boy, but not in lad,
My third is in black but not in white,
My fourth is in day but not in night,
My fifth is in enigma but not in riddle,
My sixth is in horn but not in fiddle,
My seventh is in road but not in street,
My eighth is in sour but not in sweet,
My ninth is in gold but not in lavender,
My whole is a flower that blooms in September.
—By Barbara Blakeslee (14), Connecticut.

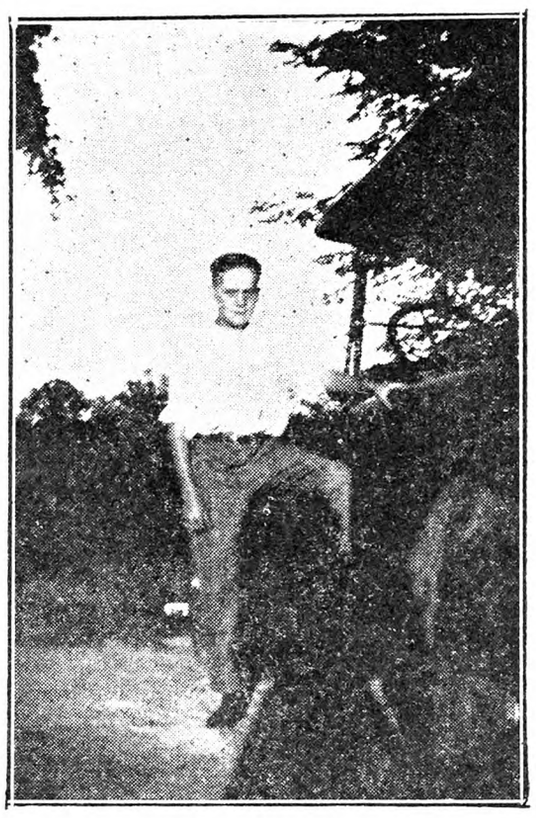
Riddle

My skin is as striped as a tiger's
But I am not fierce—
I am meant to be eaten,
Yet—save your tears.
It is by being eaten
That I and my kind live,
For my four black children
Conquer liberty as I give.
—By Charlotte Dolly (17), New York.

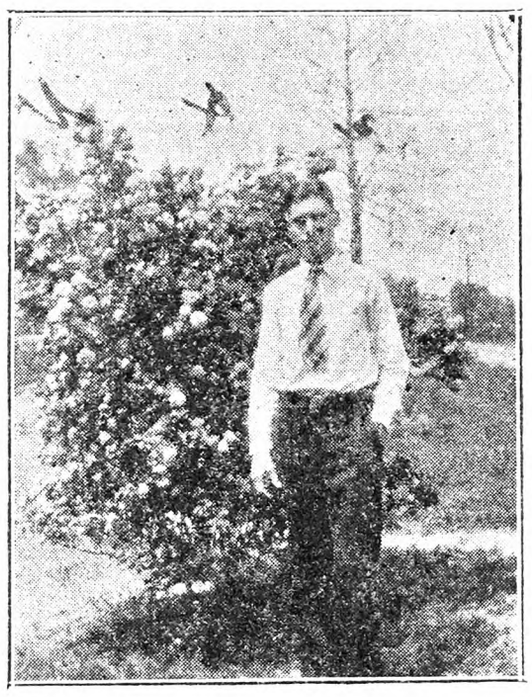
The answer to last month's enigma was "bumblebee" and to the riddle was "roads."

As Others See Us

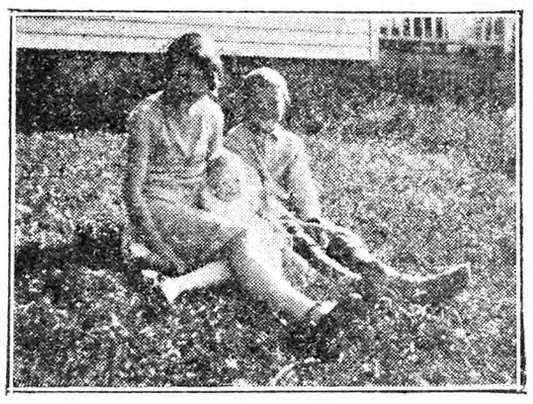
Dear Boys and Girls of Our Page: I am enclosing a picture of myself and my girl friend at our Wilson Line boat wharf. I am the taller one. I would rather play on the organ in our church than eat. It is a medium large organ. Won't some of you contributors please write to me? Best wishes—Grace Clark, Delaware.



Dear Friends: I would like to join Our Page. I have been a reader for five years and I have enjoyed it very much. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls of Our Page. — Frank Armstrong (16), New Jersey.



Dear Boys and Girls: I have taken THE R. N.-Y. only a short time, but have become interested in Our Page, and wish to make my first contribution. Am sending my photo. Would like to hear from other boys and girls.—Richard Whelan (16), Indiana.



Dear Readers of Our Page: I am sending a snapshot of myself and my two brothers. I certainly enjoy reading O. P. and the only fault with it is that there is not enough of it. I would like someone to write to me.—Merva Martz (14), New York.

Evergreens

Monarchs for centuries old and grand,
Like sentinels throughout the land,
So tall and straight against the blue,
Whispering lullabies all night through,
All of the evergreens bring to me
Thoughts of immortality.
—By Elizabeth Townsend (19), Massachusetts.

Drawn by Helen Durie (14) *New Jersey*

Sept. 2.—There are many signs of approaching Winter. Though it is far away, the songs of the frogs are stilled and toads are beginning to burrow into the ground. I dug up three yesterday while working in the potato field. Snakes are more numerous than ever around the ledges, basking in the warm early Autumn sunshine, they knowing that this is their last opportunity to partake of one of the pleasures that all reptiles like. The incessant song of the whip-poor-will is stilled because he has gone to warmer climes, and I already miss his nightly song and will, until I hear him again, which will be next Spring.—John Pietroski (17), Massachusetts.

Sept. 1.—Early this Spring I planted some hyacinth beans at the garden fence. You should just see them. They are white and lavender and grow in long bunches. They look like sweet peas, only much smaller; some of the bunches have beans on them now. The beans are

round and somewhat flattened, and of a dark color when dried. Will send a little sketch of how they look now. — Erma Herschey, Pennsylvania.

Sept. 2.—There is a black and yellow spider on a vine back of our house. I have been watching him for the last few weeks. It is interesting to see him grow. He has a beautiful web. I think there is nothing as pretty and dainty as a spider's web. One time I blew on him to see what happened, and lo, he fell off, but when I looked the next time, there he was at his old place, waiting for a silly fly to come so he could lure her into his nest.

The snapdragons are beautiful now. We have all colors. We have some outside in the garden and some in the greenhouse. Those in the greenhouse are much more delicate and smell sweeter than those outside. Asters are in their prime. There are black bugs which eat the flowers off, but my brother has kept them away so far.—Elsie Mae Springer (18), Pennsylvania.

Drawn by M. Gelletly (14), *Maryland*

"Those firemen must be a frivolous set," commented Mrs. Dumpling. "I read in the paper that after the blaze was under control firemen played all night on the ruins. Why didn't they go to bed like sensible folks instead of romping around like cats?"—Sent by Clark Allender (17), West Virginia.

Mr. Binks was busily engaged with a spade in the mud beside the car when a stranger hailed him.

"Stuck in the mud?" he asked.

"Oh, no!" replied Mr. Binks cheerily, "my engine died here, and I'm digging a grave for it."—Sent by Elspeth Field (12), New York.

The Mountain Camp

As beautiful as the ever blue sky above,
Nature, man's Spring of life and love.

She tries to soothe and appease,
Where the artificialities of life cease.

Sympathizer with man in his lassitude
Enlightens him in her harbors of quietude.

The glory of existence, spiritually teaching, or taught,
In an enraptured sense of thought.

—By John Pietroski.

Drawn by Beryl Wilbur (12), *Massachusetts*

Aug. 13.—Rainy today. Just sort of dull and dismal generally. Did a lot of work on my drawings; also wrote and wrote. This evening I looked over my collection of college catalogs (planning the future!). I had the strangest dream last night. All mixed up, but nevertheless rather pleasant.

Aug. 16.—We were over by the river today, high on one bank, surrounded by thickets of white pine and oaks. Dodo and Bum slid down the bank in a place where it wasn't so steep and ended by going so fast that they started miniature avalanches. They wandered around on the narrow flats for awhile, and then started the ascent. They climbed and crawled, hanging onto roots and tree trunks and bushes and rocks. Ted and I sat on the edge of the bank and tossed green acorns at them and set the squirrels scolding in the huge oak tree beside us. We went swimming later. It was fine.—"Ariel."

Aug. 24.—Had to churn today. I thought the butter was never coming. The time seemed endless even though I was reading some exciting stories in the *St. Nicholas Magazine*. But my arms will be stiff tomorrow from the exertion!

Aug. 26.—Spent most of the forenoon in town. Got THE R. N.-Y. today. Enjoyed it immensely, but I especially liked the "Churning Song" by Jane Goddard. I wish the fairies would churn our cream so I wouldn't have to do the job. Tonight I mowed the back lawn. My sister declared the grass was too long and that I didn't have strength enough to mow it. Can you beat that?

Aug. 27.—Rainy this morning. Nothing very exciting happened today except that I got in trouble for forgetting to take a dozen eggs to a neighbor. My sister was in such a hurry to have me take her letter that I forgot all about the eggs. This is all for now, little diary. Au revoir.

Afterwords—I don't agree with Erma Herschey as to who Caesar is. However, I, too, think he is a boy.—"Hollyhock."

Aug. 28.—The skies wept rain in the morning but it cleared up in the afternoon enough to get up a load of wood. Then the plum tree was loaded and groaning to be picked, so I picked a 12-quart pail and that's not saying how many I ate. It probably was 13, unlucky, as I felt afterwards. Our cantaloupe vines hang full with real golden nuggets, sweet as honey. Rommie, you sure have them guessing. Keep up the good work.

Aug. 29.—Ho hum, diary, I hated to get up before Old Sol was even shining, but what else when the alarm just won't shut itself off? Up to find it cloudy again. Fed my flock of hens, a terrible job, as I have eight of them. So tired out I could hardly eat my breakfast. My kid brother went peddling, so up to me to play his part, picking the pears and corn. A wet job that was, too. I was well drenched when finished. Well, diary, can't wear my welcome out!—"Freckles."

Aug. 30.—Today Billy got the use of our car and we had a rare old time! Altogether we covered over 140 miles. On the way home I got out and Billy started the car too quickly and the wheel went over my foot. Boy, did it hurt! Mother thought my foot was broken and I was surely glad it wasn't!

Aug. 31.—I've had an awful day, staying off my sore foot. It was awful watching everybody swimming and diving and me sitting still. I never knew I'd miss my foot so much before.

Sept. 1.—September—that means vacation's end. How I'll miss this old spot! We've all grown so fond of it during the last two months. The thought of sitting still in school almost sickens me, but then it will all be so new again.

Sept. 2.—Billy and some of the boys gathered an awful pile of railroad ties and built a fire near the river on the rocks. At night they started it, and did it burn? Nearly everybody went over. (I didn't because my foot hurt.) Several of them went swimming and then warmed themselves with the fire. After that they sang and fooled while the fire kept blazing. It was a pretty sight from this side of the river. How I longed to be over there!—"Snook."

Aug. 16.—Mrs. Rat (it might be a Mr.) has become an awful pest. During the past week he has helped himself to a loaf of bread, a hunk of salmon, a chunk of cheese, a few slices of ham and two eggs, but how did he carry away the eggs without breaking them? Your advice please, Mr. Scientist. After all of these depredations of his, I decided to watch for him tonight and get him if possible. At 10 o'clock I took a flashlight, went downstairs in the hallway, opened the kitchen door slightly (I imagined I could already see a pair of beady eyes looking at me), and took up my patient vigil. I waited and waited, but without results, and was about to give up when a faint sound put me instantly on the alert. I strained my ears for more sounds and my efforts were rewarded. I heard a faint tread going towards the pantry door (I had left it open on purpose), and after I had not heard him any more I began to get impatient and flashed the light on the spot where I had heard him last and there he was on a shelf in the pantry helping himself to a fine lemon pie. I make a quick rush for him. He seeing me coming thought it was time to move and bounded past me. (I bet he thought of me as being mean and rude to be going through such a procedure and interrupting his feast.) I searched for his place of exit and after much creeping and crawling I found it, being under the sink where the drain pipe comes up through the floor. With a hammer and a piece of tin and a few nails I fixed up the spot. What will he do now? We'll wait and see. Time will tell.—"Silver Asteroide."

Aug. 25.—Hurrah! We're all through moving. Write about your ideal spot. We have it now. Fresh mountain air, a rushing mountain stream that must be just chuck full of trout, stone walls, abodes of chipmunks, squirrels and woodchucks, big trees and the sky! And the big, old house! Everything is perfect at last. Yes, I can draw here, and write.

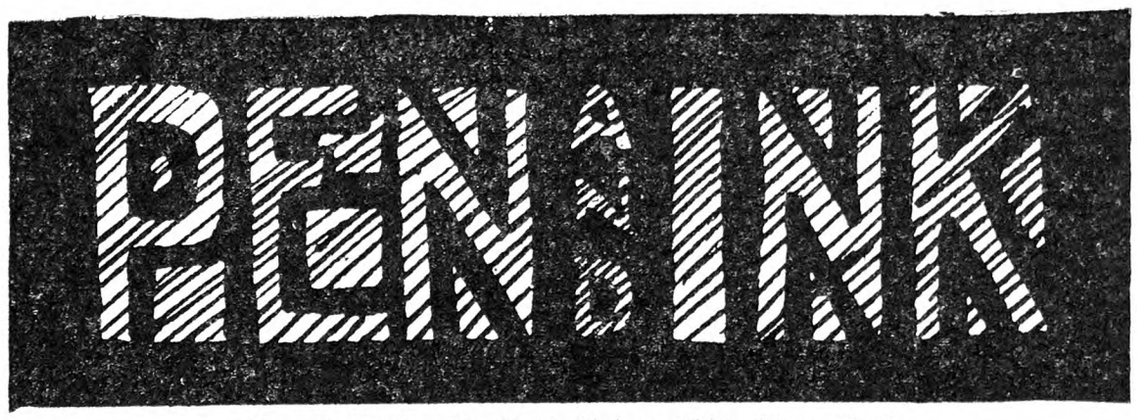
Aug. 26.—Can anything be more delicious for breakfast than trout, done to a turn by Mandy's skillful hand? What fun it was to catch them and how I surprised the folks! What a morning! The mist fled up the ravine and left the valley crisp and sparkling. Spent nearly the whole day just exploring and found one delight after another. It's going to take me forever to record them with pen and ink.—"Enthused."

Aug. 27.—Took an all-day picnic. What fun! Why is it that you always eat more on a picnic than any place else? Someone got me to eat a pickle that was so hot my throat was almost scorched. Got home rather late and had to dry the dishes after supper. All I ask for now is a cool, soft bed.

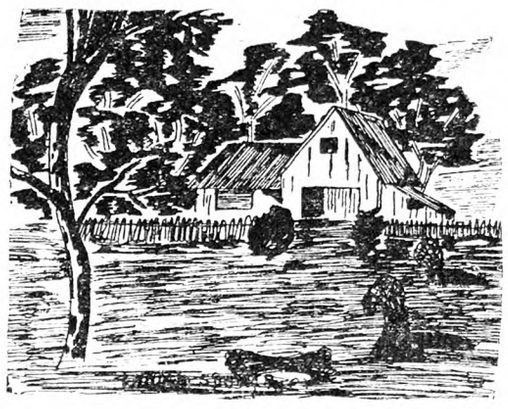
Aug. 28.—Drove to the beach and had a good time swimming and diving. I'm getting to be rather a good diver what with backs, jacks and swans. Hit the water wrong a few times and one of my legs is stiff and bruised. Saw a swimming exhibition this evening. It was good; those people did marvelous dives.

Aug. 31.—If you ever want to know how many dogs there are in your town and who owns them, just ride around on

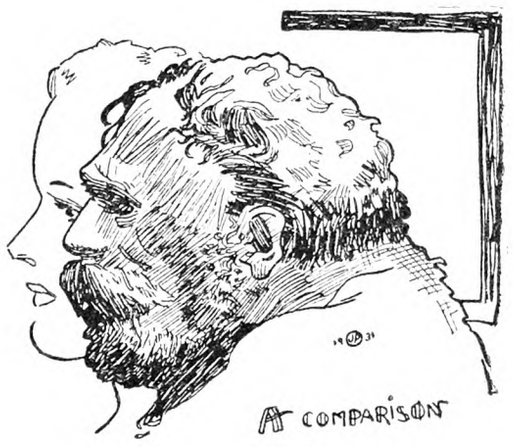
(Continued on Page 996)



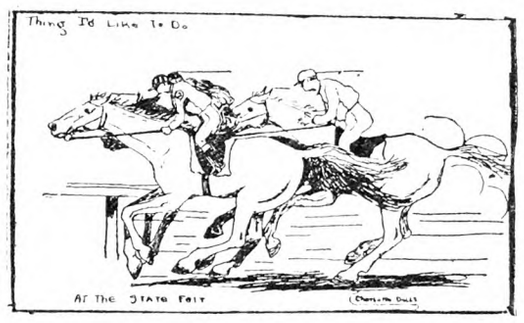
Pen and Ink—By Ruth Geiser (16), *New York*



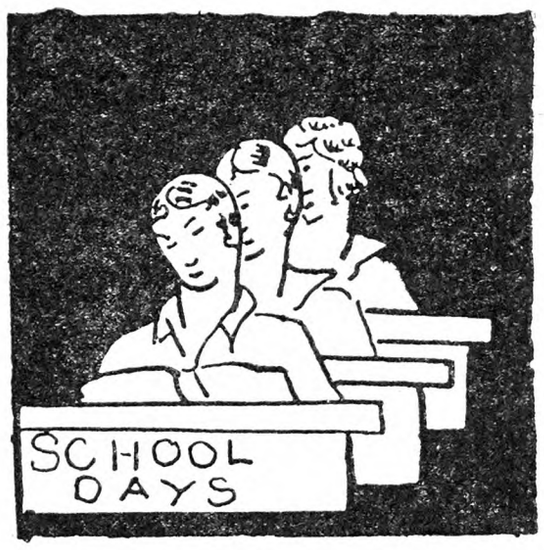
Indian Summer—By Margaret Decker (17), *New Jersey*



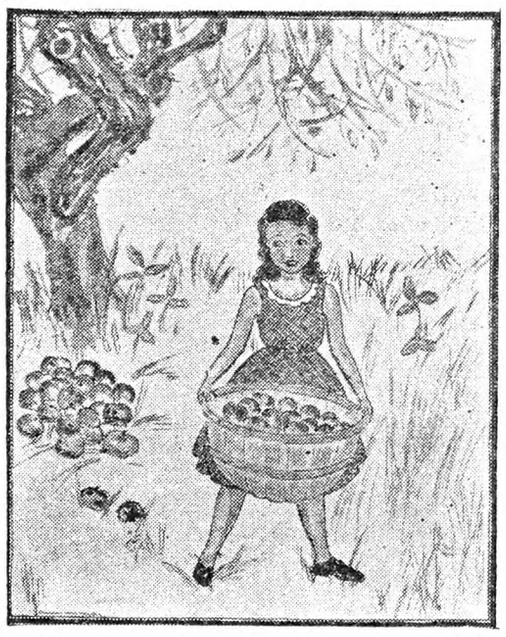
A Comparison—By Joseph Prenis (18), *New York*



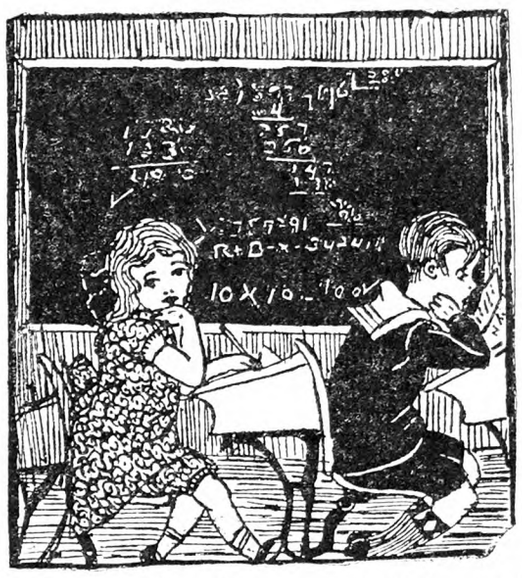
Thing I'd Like to Do—By Charlotte Dolly (17), *New York*



School Days Again!—By Elda Matchulet (17), *Connecticut*

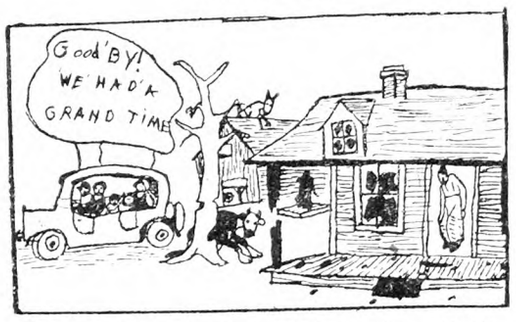


Apples—By Marion Wiethorn (19), *New York*



Arithmetic—By Frances McCall (16), *Rhode Island*

Raccoon—By Elsie Stroley (13), *New Jersey*



Drawn by Stanley Sidorowicz (13), *New York*

Drawn by Marion Wiethorn (19), *New York*

September

Here lies idle the golden loom,
With warp of silver and woof of rose,
The spinning wheel no longer whirs,
And the crimson window-drapery blows.

The pans gather dust by the chimney side,
Where the soul-warming, scarlet fire is gone,
Those white hands will return with the Spring,
But I'm here by the hearth, alone.

Who can solace and comfort me,
For Summer has left my small domain,
Taking my heart with her fleeting smile,
Oh! tell me! Will she be back again?
By—Jane E. Goddard (16), Ohio.

A Field of Corn

A horde of green-clad soldiers
With pennants flying free
Is marching ever onward,
Its spears a tossing sea.

Erect and proud in splendor,
Each line precisely formed;
So pleasing to the shining eye,
The heart is quickly warmed.

A soothing wind is breathing
Its scent of soil and field;
The silent army quivers,
Its arms now sway and yield.

A soft and restless rustle
Arises toward the sky;
Once more the army wakens
Again it marches by.
—Carl Prentiss, New York.

Wishing

I wish I were a kite.
I should love to fly
Up in the misted sky,
With a ghost of a Summer's wind
Playing around my head.

If I were a kite
I should break the straining cord
And sail away o'er all the world
And swallows would be my friends
If I were a kite.
—By Marie Hettema (15), New Jersey.

September

'Tis September!—Oh! September—
And the goldenrods are golder
Than they ever were before.

Summer's going—Summer's going;
And the silver nights seem colder
Than they've ever been before.

Hark! ye blue hills! Hark! ye blue hills!
In my heart's an awful ache,
Ye must come and cheer me now.

Hark! ye flowers! Hark! ye flowers!
You can go for here's September,
With her bright red leaves and all.

I'll not cry, nor mourn, nor sorrow,
I'll get up and smile today;
For I have a bright September—
Tho' Summer's going soon away.
—Marie Hettema (15), New Jersey.

Drawn by Alice Chew, New Jersey

Our Page went to the State Fair at Syracuse.

There we found the art exhibit as usual, but our friend Carl T. Hawley, the painter, was not in charge. Prof. Hawley has a class in Syracuse University, but is interested in the amateur work being done on Our Page. We learned with much concern that he is at present engaged in regaining his health after months in the hospital, and will not be back until about February.

So Our Page fluttered in the hands of an interior decorator who had no opinions to offer, and passed on down to the spelling bee. There we saw 50 boys and girls taking the initial test, 50 words written. A gentleman with gray hair was giving out the words. "Complaint," he said, and "periodical," and "agreement." He gave each word clearly, stood back on his heels for a moment, and then repeated it carefully, but up came a hand.

"Is 'complaint' a noun or a verb?" Fancy an Our Pager asking that!

No matter how clever or learned you are, there is one word somewhere that will trip you. A great many hands went

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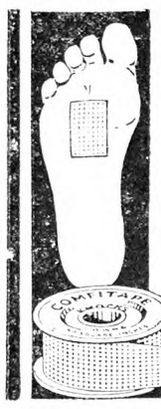

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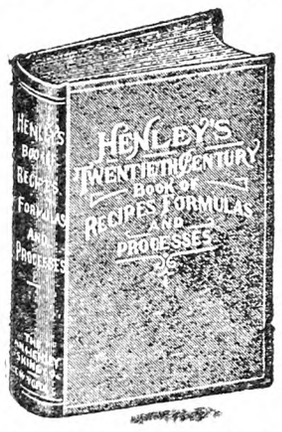

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up when the word "arctic" came along. Some people have learned to pronounce it "art-ic," and that was very confusing to those who say "ark-tic." But it was a zone, and that helped everyone.

At last there were only three spellers left of the 50 who began. We wrote down those last fatal 25 words, with them. The word "delinquency" appeared twice on the list, so really there were only 24. And then while the teachers were looking over the papers we talked with each of the three girls, for only girls were left. We talked with Miriam Woodhull longest, for she knows Our Page. And yes, it was soon told, it was she who was to be the year's champion speller. She is not one to get "stuck up" over a thing like that, though. Did we invite her to send a line to Our Page? We did. She has lived in the country most of her life.

Isn't Carl Prentiss's marching army in the "Field of Corn" a vivid picture? Whenever we hear corn rustling we shall think of his "Once more the army wakens." Memory verses are made of such material without pomp or praise. "Jay" is shaking crab apples and promises to be more regular, having been faithful all along, we are told. Caesar Second excused himself last month on account of a trip to Niagara Falls. There's a tip for the diarist hunters.

Send October contributions before the 5th to Iva Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York City. Though welcomed at any time later arrivals must be held over.

Drawn by Gladys McLeod (15), *New York*

Dear Cooks: Here is a recipe which our family likes very much. It is called Harvard beets. Boil six medium-sized beets. Skin and cut into thin slices or cubes. Then pour over them this sauce. Mix one-half cup vinegar, one tablespoon cornstarch, one-eighth teaspoon salt, and one cup sugar together. Mix and boil for two minutes. Pour over beets and mix enough so that the sauce is mixed through the beets. Serve cold.—Sent by Elspeth Field (12), New York.

My Diary

(Continued from Page 995)

a horse. All the dogs in town seemed to be after me this evening and their masters after them. I was never so surprised in my life before. I escaped without injury only because the usually frisky horse for once kept her dignity and didn't bolt. —"Sooky."

Aug. 19.—Did quite a lot of reading today. Was painting in the afternoon. I include myself as painted. I'm not an expert. Maybe Rommie is. Had our lights fixed after being a week without them. Wrote a letter to a friend. Also made a drawing for Our Page. Helped unload oats. The last load, too. Didn't have much room to move around while unloading it. Kid brother laid down and took life easy. I think boys are the limit; that is, I—I—don't mean all of them. Threw all the bundles on the hired man. He later preached me a sermon about how the young folks should treat the old folks. Had my mind on something else.

Aug. 27.—Got R. N.-Y. today. Looked to see if my work appeared. Yessir, it did. I enjoyed it very much this month. Drawing by Alice Chew was good. It reminds me of my brother and me.

Comment.—I didn't quite "catch on" the remark Rommie made about me. You'll get a black eye with yours truly wagging behind.—"Mysterious."

Aug. 31.—First—a sense of irritableness. Radio? Turn it off! Heat? Slightly. At last—folks home from trip calculated to weary shopkeepers. (Why women go shopping beats me.) Much chatter. Increasing irritation. Ice cream. Momentary respite. What's this? Doesn't taste good! Apprehensive glances of family. Open antagonism. Clear sharp speech. Snippy answer. Hasty retreat to room. Gloomy soliloquy. Mosquitoes all night. And heat. Morning. Can't talk. What a throat. Trip to doctor's. Provoking man. Give him a cold look, somewhat spoiled by distasteful disinfectant. Silent on way home. Read. Family having corn on cob for supper. Hunger. Hesitation. "Oh no, I'm not hungry," in superior answer to question. Sunday. What a queer red under the tan—doctor calls. (Private opinion best private.) Hold me back! Scarlet fever. One, two, three, four weeks in a stuffy room. Nothing to do. No reading. Fifth week. Allowed out on porch. Sixth week. Freedom again. Doctor. If I thought before, I know now —no college for at least two months. High-hatted indifference. Underlying anger. Venting it on wheel. Never mind what I'm thinking. Why corrupt your pages? I'll get even. See if I don't. Sorry I missed writing for August issue of Our Page though. Good-by, college. Au revoir dairy.—"Kipling."

Aug. 31.—The last day of August and Summer soon will be over. I have looked all over the paper for Caesar but I can't find him. Has anybody seen him? I guess maybe it was too hot for him to write, or maybe he was a little lazy. Now I don't know whether he likes to be called lazy or not, and if he doesn't appear next month we surely will think he is lazy. My grandmother has been telling me that yellow-meated watermelons are very good, and I would say that they would not taste good to me because they are not red inside. As luck would have it, we cut a watermelon and it turned out to be a yellow-meated watermelon. I took one taste and grabbed the largest piece, so you know how it must have tasted.—"Kentucky Slim."

Aug. 25.—Ho-hum, didn't do much of anything today but practiced on my bugle. Thought I was getting on fine with the taps when Sis came in and asked me what I was grunting about. Well, I don't think some people know how to appreciate music. Did the chores tonight in the rain. My clothes got so soaked I looked like a tramp.

Aug. 26.—Went in swimming today with some chums. They swam out and told me to follow. In doing so the undercurrent caught me and I would have swallowed half of the pond if one of them hadn't pulled me out.

Aug. 27.—Mother made some rye bread and told me to watch it while it baked. I sat down and started to read. An hour later I jumped up to look at it. Opened the oven door and a burning odor came out. The poor bread was so hard and brown it looked like a brick (not quite so hard). Sis told me I was worse than King Alfred. He has my sympathy now. —"Larry."

Aug. 27. — THE R. N.-Y. came today and contained Our Page. Soon I hope to be included in the "our." Once again I'm resolved to write, come what may. Thinking it over, that's what I've said every time. I wonder if there's a way to make people keep their resolutions. I'm writing under difficulties here. Tully is discoursing on the wonderful animals in his picture book and right this minute is compelling me to recite the sad tale of Humpty Dumpty to him. Another command—"find a 'chine" which means hunt up an automobile for him. Ah me! Wotta life. Just remembered. Couple of weeks ago a friend and I went walking. We got as far as the gate when we caught a glimpse of a huge, lop-eared hound. Anyhow, I guess it was a hound. We froze in our tracks. So did the dog. Then he commenced to become friendly with friend's dog. She turned on me and yelled, "What'll I do?" I got across the gate somehow and yelled back, "How should I know?" She came very swiftly across the still closed gate and we whistled and hollered for our purp until one of us got an idea. (I don't remember who.) We'd chase the long-faced mutt away. He went—fast—at the first volley of sticks and stones and yells. And we breathed once again. Comments.—This is my first attempt at exposing my heart in public; I hope it's all right because it's hot off the diary of this diarist. Since diarists take pen names, I suppose I ought to also. There is already a Kentucky Slim. Shall I be Connecticut Fat? Nope, I guess not. We'll let it go at "Soph."

Postscript, Codicil or whatever it is you add to a diary: We all know Rommie's feminine, but who is he? Also, why?

Aug. 23.—Sunday, the blissful day of rest? Judge for yourself. I woke this morning to the tune if a horrible nightmare probably due to an over-supply of butternut fudge with most of the shells left in. The details aren't necessary, but a furious "gentleman cow" was pursuing me around a tree trunk. Went to church. Late as usual. This afternoon we crossed the river and drove down on the other side, admiring our property and making sarcastic remarks about the sterile acres we ordinarily look at. I got quite puffed up. Then we made a call and I got deflated in a hurry. In the midst of an entirely foreign conversation Mrs. X— remarked "Don't you think Rommie looks like Cousin Lucy Somebody-or-other?" I groaned. Though hardened by constant contemplation of my style of beauty I prefer that it should not be discussed particularly in comparison with the female species. The picture was produced. The mater looked at it. "Same type of face," was her verdict and then they tried to find a possible relationship. I got a look at Cousin Lucy Somebody-or-other. She is an unsightly person in leg-of-mutton sleeves and a dog-collar belonging to the nineties. She wears glasses. Her nose is large (I suppose that's where the resemblance came in). Her chin is invisible. The double chin covered it up. Woe is me! I was sad and silent all the way home. They asked me if I was sick. I said "yes!"

Aug. 27.—Got the ol' kid sore at me now sure. She was fooling around the kitchen getting under my feet and I was so starved that I "actually got the water for dinner without being asked!" She got in my way five times while I was crossing the kitchen. The last time she grabbed me by the belt and I dumped half a pitcher of water down her neck for easy payment ($5 down and the rest in one installment). Was she sore? For the rest of the week I shall have to watch closely for traps and pie beds and such things.

Aug. 31.—Family reunion—entirely unplanned. The honorable uncle and his family came first; then the aunt arrived with another uncle and two cousins in tow. And they ate up all my fudge. I got it out to fill up the uncle who was looking slightly sour. It did my heart good to see him brighten up, but I hated to see it go.

Sept. 2.—September is here with all its bright blue weather (only I guess that goes with October). The kids started school Monday. Caught Job today. When I let the hens out at noon I lay in wait and grabbed him just as he came through the door. Did he squawk and kick! I carried him into the house and got his leg-band off. It was too tight. The mater kicked because his feathers fell out and the pater didn't appreciate his dirty feet. So there you are, nobody satisfied except Job who strutted away looking very pleased with himself, probably because once again he has escaped the ever-threatening chicken pie.

Comment. — All apologies for being late! Do you suppose Frances McCall ever wrote "Violet?" Just another supposition! I heard that the great "Jay" was returning to his throne as a diarist. 'Spose he will?—"Rommie."

Drawn by Marion Wiethorn (19), *New York*

"I should like to correspond with some boy or girl in Gregg shorthand. I am 14 years old, and was in third year high school last year. I like to sew and cook and read. Enjoy reading Our Page every month."—Ruth Kneeskern, New York.

"Our Page was great last month, even though my drawing was not there. Pleased to see the portrait of our artist. I admire all of her drawings. Hello, Rommie! What became of Job?"—Erma Herschey, Pennsylvania.

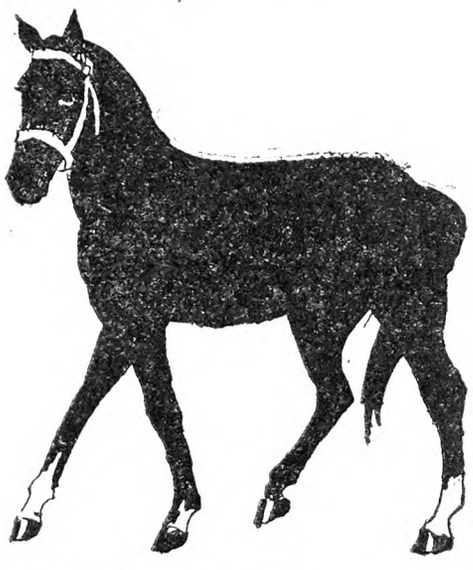
"I see Snook isn't trying to keep her name a secret. Did she forget or is she kidding us? She said, after her ride in the airplane she's deciding to become an aviatrix. She's given us a little tip on her identity. But we have far to go and to guess what girl. Here's luck to Hollyhock for finding hens' nests."—Charlotte Farmer, Pennsylvania.

"Tuesday I finished another plate of blocking-in drawings in 'The Figure in Repose' in my art course. Some time next Winter I'll reach the pen and ink drawing section. After that you can expect better pictures and captions from me, I hope."—Jane Goddard (15), Ohio.

"Ive managed to work myself into another poetical mood, and below you'll find the somewhat doubtful result. Sorry you couldn't find room for my poem last month. Perhaps you'll be able to use it next Summer." — Carl Prentiss, New York.

"I have read Our Page for more than two years and I certainly do appreciate it. This is the first time I ever wrote Our Page. The happiest moment to me is when I spy THE R. N.-Y. in the mail box. Marion Wiethorn is an excellent drawer and so are the rest. I hope some of the boys and girls will write to me."—Velma Dusbabek (15), Oklahoma.

"I enjoyed especially the drawing of Indian pipe by Gladys MacLeod. I think those are the loveliest of woodland plants —yet so rare. Once we found some; that was long ago. We took a couple home and tried waxing them. Though I've looked through the woods many times since for those straight white little pipes I've never found any again. I'm sending a drawing and a couple of poems of my own concoction." — Marie Hettema (15), New Jersey.



Drawn by Robert Piszner (16), *New York*

Drawn by Carl Ratsch, New York

September Twilight

Twilight in September seems changed from that of midsummer. Evenings are longer and cooler, and day ends with a trace of vigor and interest.

Summer sunsets were in bare, hot skies, but as the day draws to a close in this first Autumn month the farmer comes from the harvest fields with sweat cooled by a swift western breeze. The dull green, fading leaves rustle and birds are seldom heard. The dull, gray clouds in the west are suddenly brightened by all the colors of the rainbow in a thousand variations and as the sun sinks in all its golden beauty behind the black, distant mountain lights begin to dot the refreshed valley below. People are indoors more now and some evenings a bit of fire feels good in the living-room fireplace.

Then as the sun in all its glory fades, darkness creeps o'er the landscape. Books, games and the radio are more enjoyable now that after supper jaunts and swims are discontinued! Now as the sun is gone the stars begin a brighter twinkle and the full moon creeps majestically over the mountains in the east to begin the first beautiful evening of September. —Carl Ratsch, New York.

Mrs. Spider and Her Family

Wider and wider the monster opened his mouth. Then with one gulp he swallowed them all.

"Dear me," said Mrs. Spider. "What shall we do?"

"I don't know," said Susie. "We had better wait until the monster digests us."

"But I don't want to be digested," cried Mrs. Spider.

Just then they heard a loud noise as though a hundred cannons had been fired off at once.

"What is it?" screamed Lotta.

"What's that?" asked Mother Spider.

So Whizz went up to the monster's tongue (almost) and then back. Then they heard the noise again.

Mrs. Spider was so frightened that her spectacles fell off. "Oh the world is ending," she cried.

"No, it isn't," said Whizz. "It's this monster snoring."

"Well he certainly made enough noise," said the spider as she put on her spectacles.

"I wonder what kind of an animal this is?" asked Lotta.

"It's a Phondus Blondus," said Zip. "It has 40 rows of teeth, top and bottom."

"Well it certainly has enough," said Susie.

"The Phondus Blondus is asleep," said Whizz, after a pause. "Maybe we can climb out of his mouth."

"We can try," said Zip. So they climbed over the 40 rows of teeth and jumped out. Then they ran 694,328,940 miles from the Phondus Blondus.

They saw some lovely mermaids dancing. They had shining pearls in their

hair and rubies on their fingers.

Just then Lotta looked up. She screamed so loudly that it could be heard 4,962,381,140 miles away. But what she saw I must wait to tell you next month. —Dorothy Brodine (11), New York.

Some Nature Notes

Snapping turtles will starve to death when out of their native element. Even when the most tempting food is placed before them they must be provided with water of sufficient depth, so they can submerge completely in order to be able to swallow their food.

The sexes of the spiders of the family Epeiridae differ greatly in size, and a while ago a certain naturalist made some interesting comparisons of the relative proportions of the two sexes and says that the same dimensions applied to the human races would result in a man six feet in height and weighing 155 pounds, married to a woman 70 to 90 feet in height and weighing 200,000 pounds!

The spider crabs of Japan are the largest of all crustaceans. It is claimed that specimens have been caught whose front pair of legs measured 22 feet from tip to tip, but the largest specimen in any collection is said to be the British Museum.

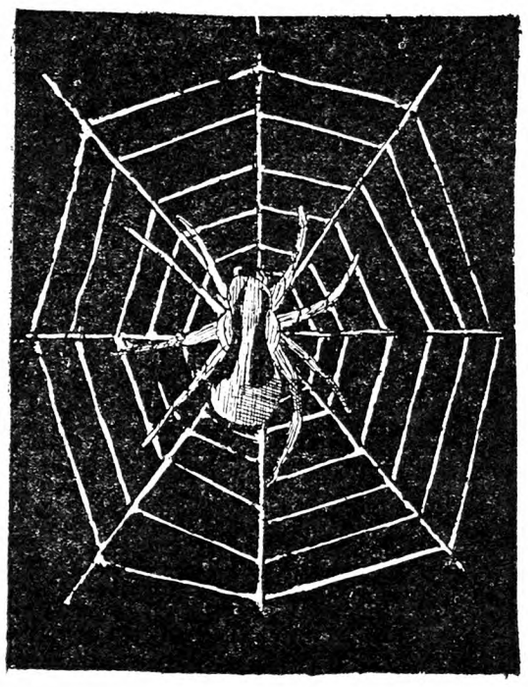
The Northeastern United States boast a much larger number of large and showy species of butterflies than California. I know this from a comparison of lists of species from four different sections of California with those of this part of the country.—"Eudamus."

Spiders

Few spiders have achieved the distinction of a common name. The favored ones are conspicuous because of their size, web building ability, brilliant markings, or some striking habit. Many families of spiders, however, have been provided with names which describe their habits or peculiarities. In the family Attidae are spiders whose short, stout legs are fitted for jumping, and the name "jumping spiders" have been given to this group.

Wolf spiders are common and may be found running over the ground, hiding beneath stones or living in little tunnels or turrets sunk straight in the earth. Some of the tunnel builders construct a sort of watch tower around the mouth of the tunnel and from this point watch for passing insects from which they get their name "turret spiders." When full grown they reach a length of about seven-eighths of an inch. The general color is reddish brown obscured by a covering of gray hairs.

When the warm sun of late March reaches the chill of the damp burrow, the turret spider stirs, stretches her legs and ventures forth and up to the daylight. When the young spiderlings hatch in July they climb to the mother's back. The mother gives them a sun bath when



the weather is fair, keeping a constant lookout against passing enemies. If forcibly removed from the burrow the young scatter like a covey of partridges. But the mother rushes to the attack, fore legs over head, jaws widely spread and lunges foward with a viciousness that is startling.

I am not writing this because I am exactly fond of spiders, in fact I rather like to keep my distance, but when watched or studied they are found interesting. — Frances McCall (16), Rhode Island.

Know Your Watch?

1.—What season of the year do you note in the watch?
2.—What parts of the human body?
3.—What part of the face indicates many?
4.—What is a sign of bondage?
5.—What will most interest the physician?
6.—What indicates what the average person does six days of the week?
7.—What part of the flower does it contain?
8.—What sign of honesty do you find in many watches?
9.—What expressive of courage?
10.—What is found that can never be first?
11.—What does it have that infest cattle?
12.—What does it have that waits for no man?
13.—What that belongs to us?
14.—What is found that we see in a wax collection? — Rose Spindler, Nebraska.

In the Cornfield

A poem in the cornfield?
  Let's rush right out and see!
Oh, what a lovely place
  This turned out to be!

The crows know all about it.
  Are they more wise than I?
I must be a scarecrow,
  'Cause now they're flying high.

And wl at is this, I wonder?
  A 'coon track, sure's you're born!
It looks to me, Miss Unger,
  There's more'n a poem in the corn.
—Louise Jenkins, New York.

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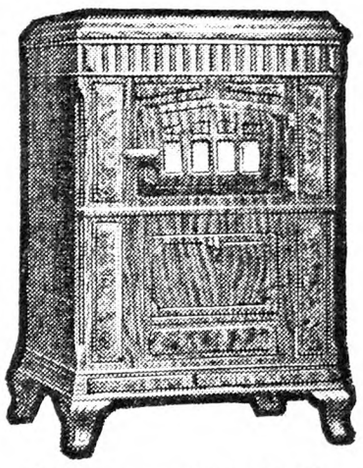

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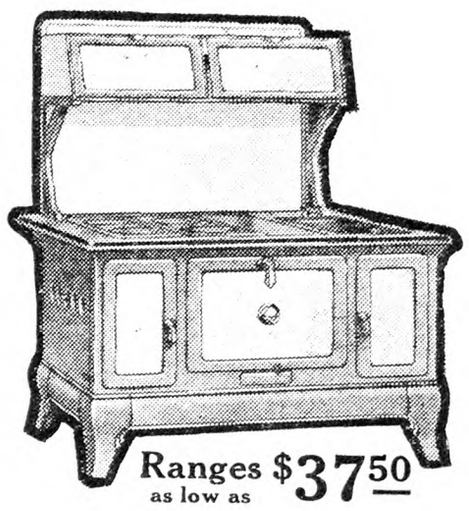

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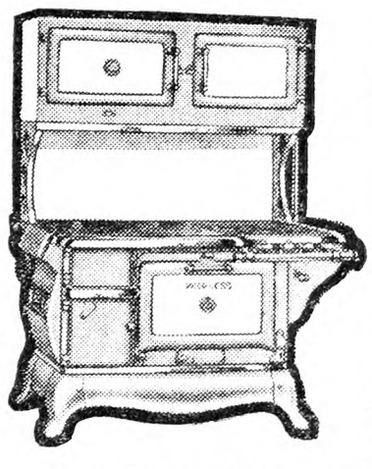

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Put an (X) in column at left to indicate articles in which you are interested.

KALAMAZOO STOVE CO., Mfrs.
161 Rochester Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Dear Sirs: Please send me your FREE Catalog.

Name .....
(Please print name plainly)

Address .....

City .....*State* .....

PUBLISHER'S DESK

Would you advise me about buying a lot in Forest Hills, Long Island? The lots are sold through the "Young plan," and the people are taken on a bus to view the property. The name of the land is "Thornycroft" and the price of a lot is $20,000, but each lot is divided into 40 units, each unit costing $500. The name of the promoter is the Forest Hill Development Corporation, having an office in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under that title. W. C. L.
New York.

This is clearly a real-estate promotion. Before anyone could intelligently decide on the value of the plot or of any one of its units, it would be necessary to know just where the plot is located at Forest Hills, what the land is worth in acreage, what improvements have been made if any on the plot, in the way of roads, sidewalks, sewers, gas, etc.; whether or not the sellers have a good title, and whether the plot is under mortgage. Then it is necessary to know what demand exists for the units, what it would cost to build on them, and what rent could be secured after the home is built.

To go out and get these appraisals, legal searches and general information, would probably cost us from $300 to $500, which, of course, makes it impractical.

We do not have the information about this particular development, and for that reason make no estimate of the value of the plot or of the units. This we do know: Real estate in New York City and on Long Island is not now in active demand. A large part of it is mortgaged for more than it could be sold for now. Foreclosures are taken in by the mortgagors. Building is at a standstill. There are more houses than can be rented at a price to cover interest, taxes and expenses. Income on real estate is generally on the decline. Anyone buying lots now would have a prospect of holding them and paying taxes and assessments on them for years to come. If the lots are located with city improvements and the buyer is in position to build a home to live in with an assured income, that is a matter of his own good judgment, but it will be costing him more today than he would pay in rent for a similar place. For a man or woman out of the city to buy suburban lots for an investment is to buy trouble and pretty surely substantial losses. Suburban lots sold under development projects have formed the basis of many small financial tragedies.

We have a bill for $63.38 against G. Zanetti, 244 East 106th St., New York City. D. M.
Long Island.

We have had this debtor traced by our representative and the Post Office Department, but have not been able to locate him. He left without leaving an address.

An agent of the Francis Art Institute, Registered, 245 West 34th St., Suite 204, New York City, came to me last September and asked permission to enlarge a picture I was attached to. He said they wanted to do very good work on it for me to advertise themselves in my neighborhood. I asked him if they did it for nothing, and he told me it was a $35 job, but all I had to pay was for the material, $3.98; nothing for their labor as they charged that on to advertising and I got the benefit, for they only made the offer to a few people in a town and they knew I would be so pleased I would show the picture to all my friends and get them a lot of work they could charge a high price for. I gave him my mother's picture. The enlarged picture they delivered was terrible looking. Then he said that was only the proof and it would look lovely if I let them frame it, and the artist would touch up the face and because their own satisfied patrons brought them more business than if they spent a lot for advertising, they would give me a frame worth a lot more for only $15.98, and if I gave them all the money then they would take off 10 per cent or I would have to give them a $5 deposit on account. I had only planned to pay $3.98 altogether but I had some money saved for my Winter coat and I thought it was an opportunity to get a nicer picture than I could ever afford and it would be for their interest to have me pleased and show it and tell everybody about Francis Art Institute, so I selected a frame from a big book the agent had and gave him the full amount he asked so he said I saved the discount and had nothing more to pay. Then a little before Christmas the picture came with $1.78 more to pay collection from Chicago and I could have screamed in agony when I saw my dear 80-year-old dead mother with bright pink-painted cheeks and blue eyes like a girl on a calendar and a very tinny looking frame, not the one I ordered at all. I sent it back to them and I had enclosed letter in reply, nothing since and now they don't answer my letters. It cost me more than I should have spent and I have nothing to show for my money since last September. M. L.
New York.

On December 19, 1930, the Francis Art Institute wrote the correspondent that the portrait had been rectified and placed in the frame selected and would be sent her within a few days. We have been unable to get any redress for her whatever.

1.—If a man dies leaving a second wife and a child by his first wife, what part of his property will his second wife hold? 2.—If a man dies leaving a second wife and a child by his first wife, can the second wife hold household goods, especially if she helped buy them all?
New York. C. B.

1.—The law does not recognize any difference between the first wife and the second wife, nor between the children of the different marriages.

2.—Under the new law, if a husband dies without making a will, but leaving a wife and children, the surviving wife is entitled to one-third of his property, both personal and real estate, and the residue in equal portions to the children.

We have noticed in your Publisher's Desk some very fine things, and although you are always correct, we believe that you are a little tardy upon one thing, where you state the following: "It will be well to keep the satisfaction (discharge of mortgage) paper and file with your deed." The way we think proper is that in as much as one would own a farm some time before his mortgage was paid, he should not hold his deed that long without recording. We are of the opinion that as soon as a deed is delivered, it should be recorded with the county clerk. We have had several serious things happen where a deed has not been filed, but has been lost, and in one case the grantors had died, so you could see the result. We still consider THE R. N.-Y. is correct. W. & B.
New York.

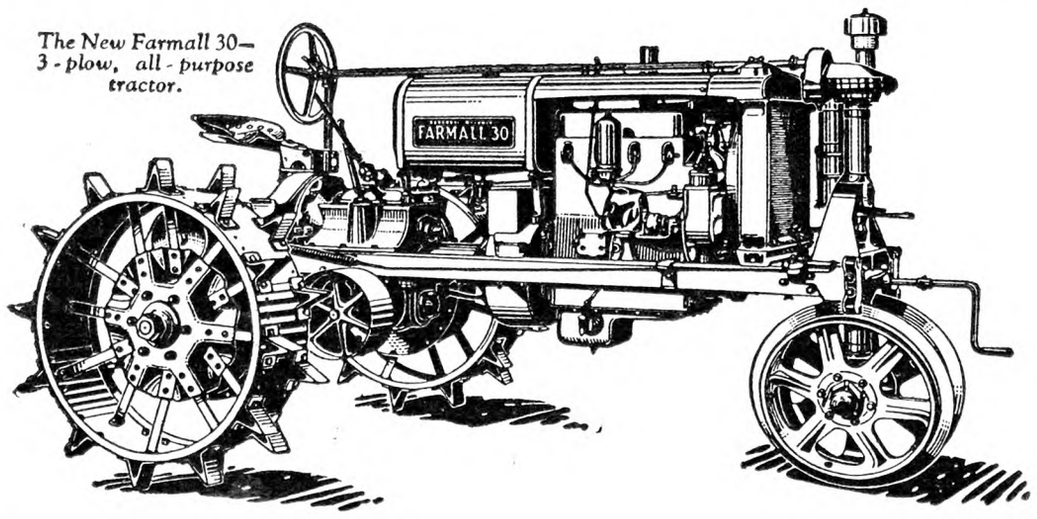
We evidently did not make ourselves understood. Of course, a deed and mortgage and satisfaction of mortgage should be recorded just as soon as they can be delivered to the county clerk's office. What we desired to suggest was that after recording the deed should always be kept in a safe place, and that it would be well to file the satisfaction of mortgage with it. We failed in this instance in not making the instruction plain as we always hope to do, and we thank our good friends for the check which helps us to clear it up.

We won—the Raisin Brook Packing Company, of Dundee, Mich., has closed its doors. The office here at Warren, O., has been closed for about six weeks, when their office manager flew by night and left bills amounting to over $2,000. A few people are thanking me for talking them out of buying Raisin Brook rabbits. But others said I was just a sorehead. They hate to have anyone ask them if they have Raisin Brook rabbits because they don't want anyone to know they were "gypped." D. K.
Ohio.

When this friend told us the Raisin Brook Packing Company wanted to sell him rabbits at $25 each with a contract to buy back the progeny for 10 years, he wrote us for information and advice. He showed our letter to his neighbors to save them from loss and was threatened with a libel suit. It is nothing new to Publisher's Desk that many people insist on being victims of visionary schemes, but that our friends are saved many losses makes the effort worth while.

A and B are husband and wife and have property made out in a joint deed by entirety. If A gets B to sign a deed to somebody else, apparently a buyer, can that buyer turn the property back to A in his name alone, and would it be legal?
New York. C. E.

The husband and wife may convey the property to a third person. This person may then legally convey it to the husband or to the wife or to any other person. If, however, A should induce B to sign off under misrepresentations and fraud could be proved to deprive B of her property the courts would probably restore B to her rights in the property. Any dispute of this kind would involve large expense and family estrangements which should be avoided.



The New Farmall 30—3-plow, all-purpose tractor.

Ready Now—McCormick-Deering Farmall in Two Sizes: 2-Plow and 3-Plow

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER announces a new addition to the Farmall System of Farming — the Farmall 30, which is a new 3-plow model of the original McCormick-Deering Farmall. Its design follows closely the original successful Farmall, which, since its introduction in 1923, has revolutionized power farming. It offers the same wide range of versatility. It has the power to tackle the big jobs and do them easily and quickly. It removes the last obstacle to Farmall ownership on every well-managed farm.

Every power farming requirement is successfully met with one or the other of these two Farmall models. Make your choice according to your needs; the original Farmall pulls a 2-bottom plow and the new Farmall 30 pulls a 3-bottom plow with equal ease. See these two Farmall models at your first opportunity . . . on display at the McCormick-Deering dealer's store.

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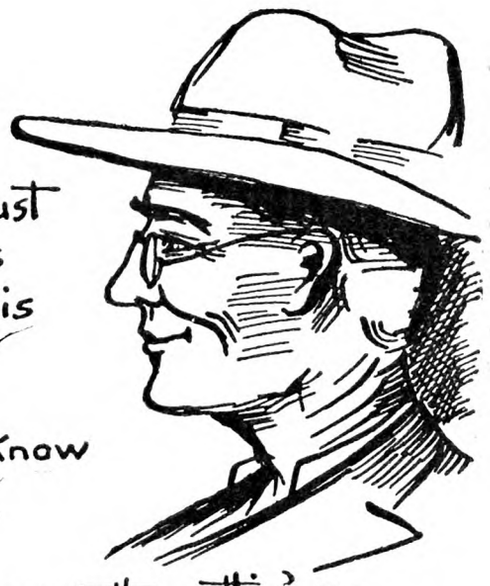
FARMALL 2-plow and 3-plow Tractors

If It Isn't a McCormick-Deering, It Isn't a FARMALL

NEIGHBOR DAVE SAYS—



"Mebbe Farm Relief aint just workin' right, but Bill claims he sees relief in sight — his city relations is gettin' ready t' go back home.
An' its a big relief t' know your fences is all right, too.
You know that fence wire without any coatin' wouldn't be worth puttin' up.
Th' fence with th' most coatin' an' th' best coatin' is bound t' last th' longest. That's just sense.
Leadclad fence has got seven times as much coatin' as ordinary fence, an' th' coatin' is lead.
Figure it out yourself. I'd like t' send you a copy o' "Sin and Rust".—Might be interestin'.
Or I'll send you th' catalogue.
Just write to NEIGHBOR DAVE at th' Leadclad Wire Co., Moundsville, W. Va.
P.S.—Write tonight.

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70th St. — BROADWAY — 71st St.
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Ideal location for Motorists
FREE GARAGE TO TRANSIENTS

Just the hotel for country people. Large light rooms. Quiet, restful and homelike. For men, women and families. Noted for good foods.

Rooms with use of bath - $2.00 and up
Rooms with bath - - - - $2.50 up
Suites for 3 or 4 - - - - $5.00 up

LAND OPENINGS Farms in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. Improved farms, new land at sound investment prices. Write for FREE BOOK and details.
E. C. LEEDY Dept. 30, G. N. Ry. St. Paul, Minn.

WILL BUY limited number of 1913 issues in good condition of The Country Gentleman, Farm Journal, Capper's Farmer, Farm & Fireside, Successful Farming, Farmer's Wife. State name of magazine, date of issues, and price wanted in return letter. Address: BUREAU OF EDITORIAL RESEARCH, 250 Park Avenue, New York City.

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for the coming hunting season, 75c per doz., postpaid
Complies state law.
KENWORTHY FEATURE SERVICE
45 N. Division St. Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Several Turner's New Poney Saw Mills
Only $200. Regularly sold for $458. Write for literature. W. D. Maischoss, 56 Washington Street, Buffalo, N.Y.

Oats Straw AND ALL KINDS HAY for sale. Carloads. James E. Dante, Jr., Cobleskill, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED — Experienced poultryman, single; twenty-five hundred capacity plant; must be capable to take charge. W. D. VAN FLEET, New Hartford, N. Y.

MAN WANTED—Capable plain cooking for young business couple, care chickens, responsible; state wages and experience. ED DACHS, Amityville, L. I., N. Y.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN to assist in general work in farm boarding house; references required. STRATHGLASS FARM, Port Chester, N. Y.

POSITION BY SINGLE, middle-aged man, to assist in caring for aged couple; farm bred, honest, temperate, agreeable; absolutely dependable any duties assigned; small wages agreeable if good home surroundings. ADVERTISER 1607, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Neat, middle-aged woman for general housework, small family, every convenience; in village; wages $30. P. O. BOX 165, Farmingdale, New Jersey.

HERDSMAN, SINGLE, for farm making grade A raw milk; must furnish references; in answering state wages desired. ADVERTISER 1608, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married man for farm, year round, small wages; some experience in stock raising; house, garden, wood, fruit; no bad habits; reference required. GEORGE BRAY, Catskill, N. Y.

FARM COUPLE to care for small farm for Winter; all improvements; man good with cows, hens, apples, wood; wife cook for owner; all-year arrangement if satisfactory; address with references. E. BRIDGES, Box 111, Hopkinton, Mass.

WANTED—Farmer, single, on farm in Connecticut; fifty dollars month, board. ADVERTISER 1609, care Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK, cooking and laundry, 3 adults, all conveniences; $32 per month. MRS. CREVELING, R. F. D., Scotch Plains, N. J.

SUPERINTENDENT FOR estate, Northern Westchester County; must know flowers, cattle and mechanics; write giving full details. ADVERTISER 1625, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN, MARRIED man with small family preferred; must be active and thoroughly experienced in the handling of clean milk and have first-class references; no milking. STRATHGLASS FARM, Port Chester, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER, WORKING, to wait on table, must have had some experience; clean downstairs front part, answer bells, clean silver, make salads, wash small napkins; family of five; no cooking; no servants need apply; considerate treatment; Long Island, 50 minutes from New York; salary $80. ADVERTISER 1627, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Poultryman, reliable, handy, able to build chicken house; good home, $25 per month and board. S. RAUHE, Box 15, R. D., Feura Bush, N. Y.

RELIABLE, INTELLIGENT girl, 25-35, fond of children, clean housekeeper, able to care for 3-year child, cook tasty meals and run modern 4-room apartment in town of 135,000, adjoining New York City; right girl treated as one of family; $45; references required. ADVERTISER 1631, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, SMALL family, experienced in all branches of farming on modern dairy farm; 120 acres, near Albany, N. Y.; grade A milk, able to take full responsibility; wages, shares or profit sharing; state age, habit, references and all particulars in first letter; do not apply if you have discontinued farming any length of time. ADVERTISER 1636, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG WOMAN, settled habits, refined, for housework and waiting in family with two children living in country, Washington, D. C. or Florida, Winter months; no cooking; position suitable normal school graduate or teacher fond of children and capable advancement to responsibility of mother's helper. BOX 60, Claverack, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER, FROM 20 to 40 years old, in a convenient home; 2 in family. HAROLD STOVER, Rt. 2, Freeville, N. Y.

WANTED — Reliable middle-aged woman for general housework, must be good plain cook and used to country; wage forty dollars. Address VOLLER, Brown's Mills, N. J.

WANTED — Protestant American housekeeper, middle-aged, neat, capable, good cook; no encumbrance; used to country; well recommended; modern country home; state salary. BOX 107, Little Common, Mass.

WANTED—Single man, willing worker, not a manager, dry-hand milker, for small dairy; one who prefers a home rather than high wages; Protestant preferred; answer by letter; state wages. ADVERTISER 1645, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

POULTRYMAN, MARRIED, 14 years' experience in all phases of the business, especially pedigree breeding, wants position as manager of commercial egg or breeding plant; qualified to produce results. ADVERTISER 1562, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG WOMAN wants situation, mother's helper or general. Apply ADVERTISER 1557, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, COLLEGE trained, single, years of practical and technical experience in all phases of poultry farming; excellent references from noted agricultural authorities. ADVERTISER 1571, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED as housekeeper; first-class reference; state wages. MRS. A. HARTMANN, R. 1, Box 19, Kingston, N. Y.

MARRIED FARMER, life experience in all branches of fruit farming, capable of handling position of working foreman; references. ADVERTISER 1605, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN MAN wants job on dairy farm, good in repairing machinery. ADVERTISER 1602, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANT POSITION, dairy barn work to take care cows, good milker, good with stock. GEORGE CRAMER, Box 138, Sidney, N. Y.

HONEST, RELIABLE man, age 22, wants position, chauffeur, auto mechanic, good milker, farm experienced. JOHN I. LUCAS, Mount Road, Pemberton, N. J.

DAIRYMAN, SINGLE, desires position; good feeder and cow-man; Holstein, Guernseys; milking three times a day is preferred. JACOB GROOT, Box 119, Washington, R. I.

SINGLE WORKING herdsman, test cows, milker. RICHARD STAGER, R. 1, Chadds Ford, Pa.

COMPETENT FARM manager desires position, thoroughly experienced in all branches, especially cattle, horses and dogs; no liquor; wife a fine New England cook and housekeeper; can assist if wished. ADVERTISER 1604, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOULD LIKE work on poultry farm; some experience; best references. ADVERTISER 1603, care Rural New-Yorker.

PROTESTANT AMERICAN woman, 45 years old, competent invalid's nurse, long experience, quiet, conscientious worker; best references. NELLIE COTA, East Middlebury, Vt.

A MARRIED POULTRYMAN, thoroughly competent in every phase of the game, capable of taking complete charge, seeks connection either commercial or private estate; excellent references. Address S. W. FIELDING, 380 East 155th St., New York City.

SWISS-AMERICAN couple, one child, wish position on estate; poultryman, farmer, handyman; wife part-time housework; $75. ADVERTISER 1613, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED MAN wants work on milk route, milk house or chauffeur, caretaker of estate; best reference. ADVERTISER 1614, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED POULTRYMAN, capable, reliable, open for engagement. ADVERTISER 1615, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM MANAGER, married, small family, college training, supplemented by ten years' experience with purebred cattle and dairy farm management; thoroughly experienced in all branches of dairy business; exceptional references as to character and ability from past and present employer. Address ADVERTISER 1616, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG GERMAN carpenter and handyman, all around, wishes position on farm or private estate. WERNER MILLER, 88-07 51st Ave., Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, BUSINESS and poultry courses, experienced all branches; references; foreman, manager. ADVERTISER 1617, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, GERMAN, age 48, 20 years' experience, private American household; good references; husband special handy; wages $90-$120; steady position; loyal treatment. ADVERTISER 1618, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Work, farm, New York State preferred; American man of 50; good home; no milker; no tobacco. ADVERTISER 1619, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm work by American couple with son of 16 in high school; good home; New York State preferred. ADVERTISER 1620, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, AMERICAN, 45, single, experienced, good character, reliable, understand caretaking, gardening; shares or salary; references. ADVERTISER 1622, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, 20, Protestant, wishes position within 100 miles of New York, preferable on poultry farm; will work for small wages and board. ADVERTISER 1623, care Rural New-Yorker.

AS WE ARE discontinuing testing and reducing size of our herd, we will no longer require the services of a herdsman and wish to recommend our present herdsman to anyone needing an experienced, capable cattleman; qualified to take full charge of any herd and get results; for further particulars address WHITE FARMS, Cairo, N. Y.

FARM MANAGER, estate superintendent, technically trained, 14 years' experience in all branches, planning and erecting of buildings, retail dairying, care of lawns, roads, etc., breeding, A. R. O. work; take any size farm to build up or operate profitably. Apply under ADVERTISER 1628, care Rural New-Yorker.

PRIVATE CHAUFFEUR, good caretaker, careful driver; Protestant, married, aged 40; licensed 14 years; city or country; no alcohol or tobacco used; wife willing to assist; honest, steady, reliable, capable; good references; personal interview; home-like place, considerate treatment to extreme high wages. L. A. ECKLER, Fort Plain, N. Y.

MAN, CARPENTER, 53, wants job on poultry farm; build, repair, paint and other work; use no liquor or tobacco; $35 per month, room and board. ADVERTISER 1643, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, SUPERINTENDENT, gardener, qualified farm manager; married; broad experience. ADVERTISER 1629, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION, COOKING, refined, strong, dependable woman, 54, Protestant, neat, mild; references exchanged; state wages, given. ADVERTISER 1630, care Rural New-Yorker.

SAW FILER desires position or other work. F. P. JONES, R. 2, Trenton, N. J.

GROOM, 33, WISHES position; experienced with horses and dogs; well familiar with different breed; have completed agricultural school course; dependable and sober; best references. ADVERTISER 1632, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, 55, WANTS work, only poultry farm; wages $15 month, board, no farming. ADVERTISER 1634, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED FARMER, with the experience, energy and executive ability to handle any agricultural enterprise, open for engagement; competent, reliable, efficient. ADVERTISER 1635, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN, AMERICAN, age 26, single, experienced, desires position; state salary. ADVERTISER 1637, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, 28, IRISH, good milker, wants position; references. ADVERTISER 1638, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, 33, Protestant, needs work; some experience with poultry, poor milker; anxious to learn; state wages. ADVERTISER 1639, care Rural New-Yorker.

VEGETABLE, GREENHOUSE grower and gardener, married. Address GARDENER 18 Locust St., Merchantville, N. J.

AVAILABLE FARM manager who produces results, qualified all lines dairy farming; college trained, practical experience. ADVERTISER 1642, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, GARDENER, farmer, experienced in all branches; wife good cook; best of references. ADVERTISER 1644, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, GENTLEMAN'S estate, middle-aged, 2 children; long experience with livestock, poultry, gardening, etc.; excellent reference. PATRICK DONEGAN, Rt. 1, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

MUSKRAT FARM. Owner, STANLEY HAVILAND, Route 3, Freehold, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE, bargain. BERNARD CLASSEN, Highland Lake, N. Y.

FOR SALE—40 acres clear level land on cement highway; 1 mile from large town. L. A. ARNOLD, Princess Anne, Md.

WANTED ON ROUTE 9, house and gas station, or gas station site. ADVERTISER 1559, care Rural New-Yorker.

WILL SACRIFICE my meat and grocery business, in village in Dutchess County, on account of other business interests; up-State. ADVERTISER 1580, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Small farm in New York State, about 60 to 75 miles from New York City; must have good water; write thorough description; will pay cash. D. CURTIS, 117 West 57th St., New York City.

WANTED—Gas station or site, rent or buy. ADVERTISER 1600, care Rural New-Yorker.

FLORIDA BARGAIN—5-acre citrus grove, 5-room bungalow, garage. BOX 14, Interlachen, Florida.

WILL SACRIFICE 200-acre dairy farm, one of the best in Westchester County, well equipped; 12-room house, modern conveniences. JAMES POLLOCK, North Brookfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—110-acre poultry and general farm, on concrete road; near Dover, Del.; fully stocked and equipped; 1,600 layers; implements and buildings in perfect condition; electricity and running water; attractive house with modern improvements, partly furnished; bank, post office, railroad, etc., in town, with market at door; must be seen to be appreciated. ANTHONY HLOUSEK, Hartley, Del.

SIX-ROOM house, store and gas station, with other outbuildings, equipped with electric lights; 1¼ acres strawberries; opposite high school; on Salisbury-Ocean City road; for further information, write MAURICE WHITE, Pittsville, Md.

130-ACRE FARM, four miles from Ithaca, overlooking Cayuga Lake; cement road; electricity, bath. Address MRS. A. H. ROGERS, 509 North Cayuga St., Ithaca, N. Y.

FOR SALE — 311-acre farm, one mile from creamery, State road and store; a money-maker for right party; easy terms. GEORGE BRAY, Catskill, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Gas station and store and overnight cabins, on State road, in farming and boarding-house section; come and see it. GEORGE BRAY, Catskill, N. Y.

FOR RENT — Sixteen-acre equipped poultry farm, vicinity Lakewood, N. J.; small apple orchard, 1,200 capacity laying houses, incubators, colony houses, seven-room house, improvements. ADVERTISER 1586, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—100 acres consisting of meadows, pasture, standing timber, or timber only; Pennsylvania. ADVERTISER 1606, care Rural New-Yorker.

RENT BY NOVEMBER 1, fruit and general farm, 65 acres, bearing peaches and apples; good income; cash rental. LIPMAN FRUIT FARM, Tikesville, Mercer County, N. J.

80-ACRE FRUIT farm, $8,000; write particulars. ADVERTISER 1601, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Ten acres, ten-room house, all improvements, three-room cottage, good barn, garage, all kinds fruit, houses for seven hundred chickens; suitable chicken farm or development; splendid location, good road, one mile off State road; Rockland County. ADVERTISER 1611, care Rural New-Yorker.

220 ACRES, GOOD road, mouth Annamessex River, 50 tillable, rest pasture and muskrat land, 7-room colonial house, buildings; fine shade on lawn; trapping, sheep and cattle raising; best duck shooting; $4,500. BOX 87, R. D., Fruitland, Md.

78-ACRE VILLAGE farm for sale; electric, equipped, stocked. ADVERTISER 1624, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED TO RENT small place suitable for poultry; New York State; American; location where work is obtainable. ADVERTISER 1621, care Rural New-Yorker.

36-ACRE FARM on State highway in Barre, 3 minutes to village, 30 acres tillage, large barn with 20 ties, 8-room house with furnace, bath, town water, electric light, land and buildings in very good shape; must sell to settle estate. O. A. ANDERSON, Admr., Barre, Mass.

WANTED—Farm near Fishkill, low rent. ADVERTISER 1626, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED TO RENT—Fully equipped farm with option of buying by fully experienced farmer. ADVERTISER 1633, care Rural New-Yorker.

FIVE-ROOM HOUSE, six acres of land, one cleared, also farm for sale; half mile from State road; cheap. BOX 113, Pocomoke City, Md.

I'D LIKE to exchange 2-family house, Dover, N. J., for bakery or some other business or farm; house is in first-class condition, has all modern improvements. Inquire, H. SCHWARZ, 28 Third St., Dover, N. J. Tel. 794-J.

58-ACRE POULTRY and truck farm, 15 miles Atlantic City; good eight-room house, barn and garage; poultry houses twenty by eighty-two, twenty by twenty; brooder house twenty by fifty; five colony houses, three range shelters, feeders, waterers, brooder stoves, metal nests; horse and farm tools; good orchard; price seven thousand; building and loan mortgage thirty-three hundred, balance cash. ADVERTISER 1640, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—5-acre farm on traffic road, New Jersey; small down payment, balance monthly; no agency. ADVERTISER 1641, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Farm, good house, two barns, henhouse, bath and water system; near college, State ceramics, and agricultural schools; State road. S. B. BOND, Alfred, N. Y.

FOR SALE—25-acre Florida truck farm, two houses, artesian well; 3½ miles from shipping platform; 1½ acres of strawberries; bargain, easy terms. CHESTER GREEN, Madison, O.

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FINEST CLOVER honey, 5 lbs., $1; 10, $1.75, delivered third zone; 60 lbs. clover, $5; amber buckwheat, $4; clover comb, 24 sections, $4.50; mixed buckwheat, $4, not prepaid. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

HONEY—60 lbs. finest clover, $4.80; 120, $9; buckwheat or amber, $4; 24 sections clover comb, $4, not prepaid; 10-lb. pails, clover comb, $1.75 postpaid; extracted, $1.75; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

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Treatment of Iris

The article on the "July Garden," page 777, by T. H. Everett, gives advice for the treatment of the soil in the case of root rot in Iris; to prepare the new bed by giving a generous application of acid phosphate. Does this mean an application of 100 per cent acid phosphate or one of the commercial fertilizers such as colloidal phosphate containing 22 per cent acid phosphate, or a superphosphate of 16 per cent strength? In the case of Iris borer, after treating the roots would an application of acid phosphate be beneficial, or what other means can be taken to kill borers before they start their work? MRS. J. P. H.

Maine.

Acid phosphate is just another name for superphosphate and is distinct from the colloidal phosphate. It is obtainable in different grades containing varying percentages of soluble phosphate which is the chief yardstick we use when measuring the relative values of phosphatic manures. Superphosphate containing 16 per cent soluble phosphate is well suited for dressing land in which Irises suffering from root-rot are grown. The fullest benefit from the use of superphosphate is only obtained if a sufficiency of lime is present in the soil.

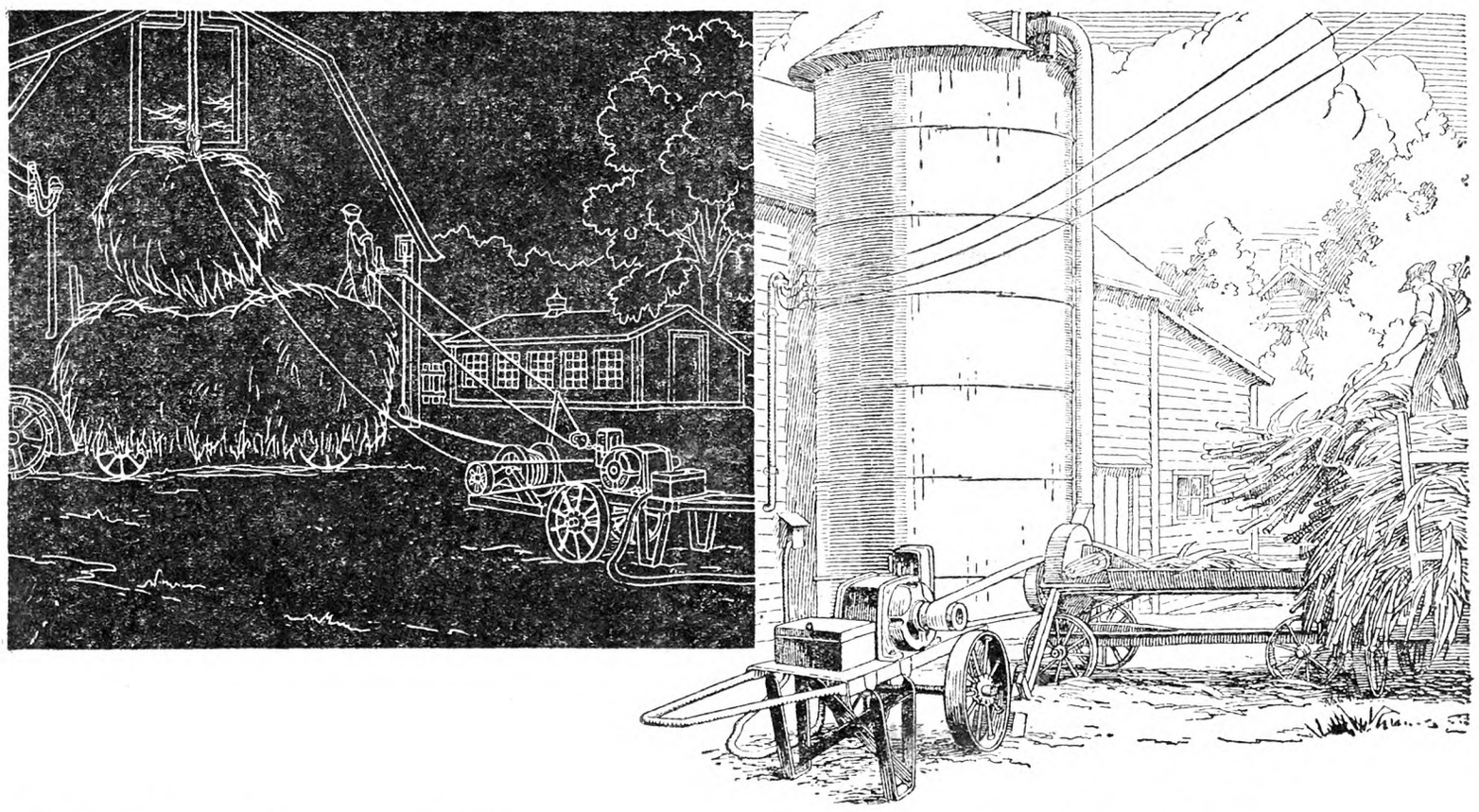
The following information regarding the Iris borer was obtained from the authorities at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden: "There are different things that may be done to control the Iris borer. The treatment depends a great deal on the extent of the Iris planting. In May one may observe the earliest effects of the young larvæ on the leaves and, if there are only a few plants in one's garden they may be examined carefully, the young larvæ located and crushed long before they reach the rhizome. In extensive plantings this, of course, is out of the question. In July the borers are attaining their full size and beginning to pass into the pupa stage. If the Irises are dug up, divided, thoroughly cleaned out and reset at this time, practically all of the borers may be killed. Undoubtedly the transplanting and cleaning up in July or, at latest, early August, is very effective in keeping the borers down. More effective still is the method of burning over the Irises in early Spring, some time in March when the dead leaves are sufficiently dry. All one needs is sufficient fire to burn out the old dead leaves. The addition of a very small quantity of dry grass may help in keeping the fire going. This method kills the eggs and thus prevents the borer from getting a start in the current season. Care must be taken to avoid too hot a fire, otherwise the rhizomes may be somewhat injured. From our own experience, however, we observed practically no injury whatever to the plants even though a rather hot fire ran over them. The burning method has another advantage in that in a very short time a man can clean up a large plantation of Iris and get it in good shape for the current season. Of course for two or three weeks it does not have a very good appearance, but it rather quickly recovers. This method certainly saves a tremendous lot of labor in cleaning out the Iris clumps. It cannot of course be applied where the fire may do damage to other plants. Even in the case where the Irises are planted more or less among shrubs a light fire might possibly be kept under control."

I would say that after treatment for Iris borer the superphosphate treatment would aid in building up the plant's resistance to attacks from the root-rot disease, which frequently seems to gain admittance through the wounds made by borers. T. H. EVERETT, N. D. H.

Aspidistra Variegata

This valuable plant is not so much grown as it should be by the amateur as it not only makes a fine plant for the outdoor porch or garden in Summer, but its extreme hardiness and the broad white stripes in the leaves render it a fine ornament to the living-rooms all the year round. To those who do not know it would say that it resembles Aspidistra lurida in many respects, but like many other variegated leaved plants does not grow quite so strongly. The leaves have the same tough and leathery texture as the all-green variety and the flowers also have the same peculiarity of forming just under the surface of the soil, and as the flowers are very curious this feature alone commends it to all who know it. Being a native of China and Japan it possesses an Oriental character in more ways than one, and it is generally found in growth to be slow but sure. It is probably its slow growth that has prevented its more general cultivation, but the owner of a good specimen will probably have something that will not only last a lifetime, but prove a source of pleasure that increases with the years. It is easily grown in good light soil and the writer generally adds a small amount of wood ashes to the potting soil in order to assist the variegation. Be careful, however, not to use too much, as it only needs a trace to produce the best results. Grow in as small pots as possible, and only repot when really necessary, as this tends to keep the plants in the best condition, and do not repot or disturb the plants any more than necessary. A good leave-alone policy with careful attention to watering and keeping the leaves sponged off occasionally is all the attention that is required, and it will well repay the owner for the care given to it.

H. W. HALES.



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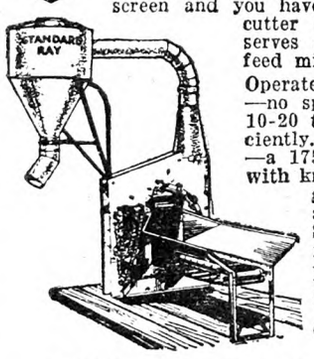

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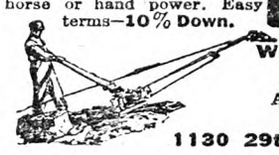

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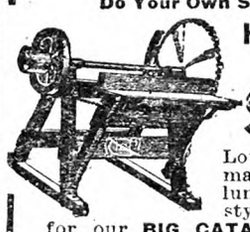

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A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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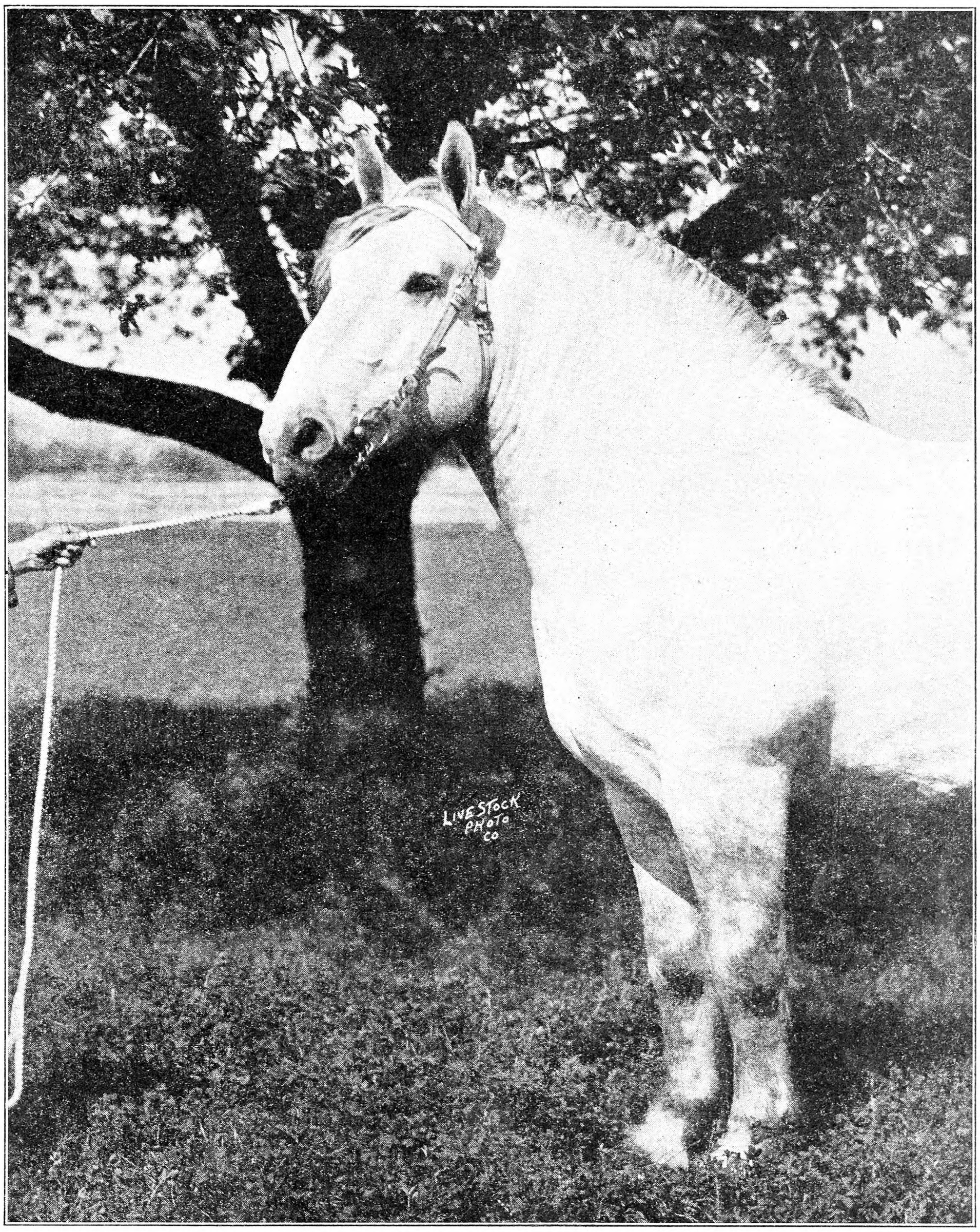


Good to Look at and Good for Work

Farm News From Here and There

Random Thoughts from Long Acres

THIS is the time of year when I start the day right with half of a chilled muskmelon preceding the ham and eggs. Creamed carrots, cabbage salad, succotash, new potatoes, all this right fresh from the garden, make dinner time a feast with little cost.

Isn't it odd that just when you are wheeling a load on the old wheelbarrow with both arms in use, a mosquito lunches on the back of your neck, flies explore your elbows and a varied assortment of bugs choose that precise moment to make excursions up your nose? When that old Italian artist laid aside his brushes long enough to design and build the first wheelbarrow he sure conferred a real blessing on mankind. Few have had the privilege of viewing his wonderful works of art, but millions have made use of his invention, without knowing that an artist of surpassing genius designed it. My own is homemade all but the wheel, long and broad, so that it is in use to wheel up a daily load of sweet corn fodder for the cow, bushels of cucumbers for pickles, loads of plums and apples from nearby trees, and an occasional ride for the baby.

The corporate farming proposition does not scare me a bit, even though the latest is that chain stores are about to engage in truck farming on a large scale to furnish their stores with fresh produce. Let them try it, and learn a much needed lesson. Every man to his own business without trying to beat the other fellow at his, is a mighty good principle. The reason corporate farming does not scare me is easily told. We farmers have long become accustomed to work for nothing. It is not right, of course, but we are hardened to it. By that I mean that we never can allow ourselves regular wages for our time because, if we do, nearly every crop will be produced at a loss. Imagine a dairyman charging against the cost of milk the hours he puts in at union wages; imagine a grain farmer doing the same; a fruit farmer is in the same fix.

As an example, I worked all day gathering and packing a small crop of plums, and cleared just 40 cents on the sale. The boys and I worked two hours to pick and pack a crate of cherries and cleared just 99 cents. Tomatoes are selling now at 20 cents for a 12-quart basket, and the basket costs eight cents. So you get my meaning in saying that we cannot allow union wages for our time, or we should have to consider ourselves going broke rapidly, when, as a matter of fact, we make a living, have a dollar or two most of the time, and are much better off than we usually think.

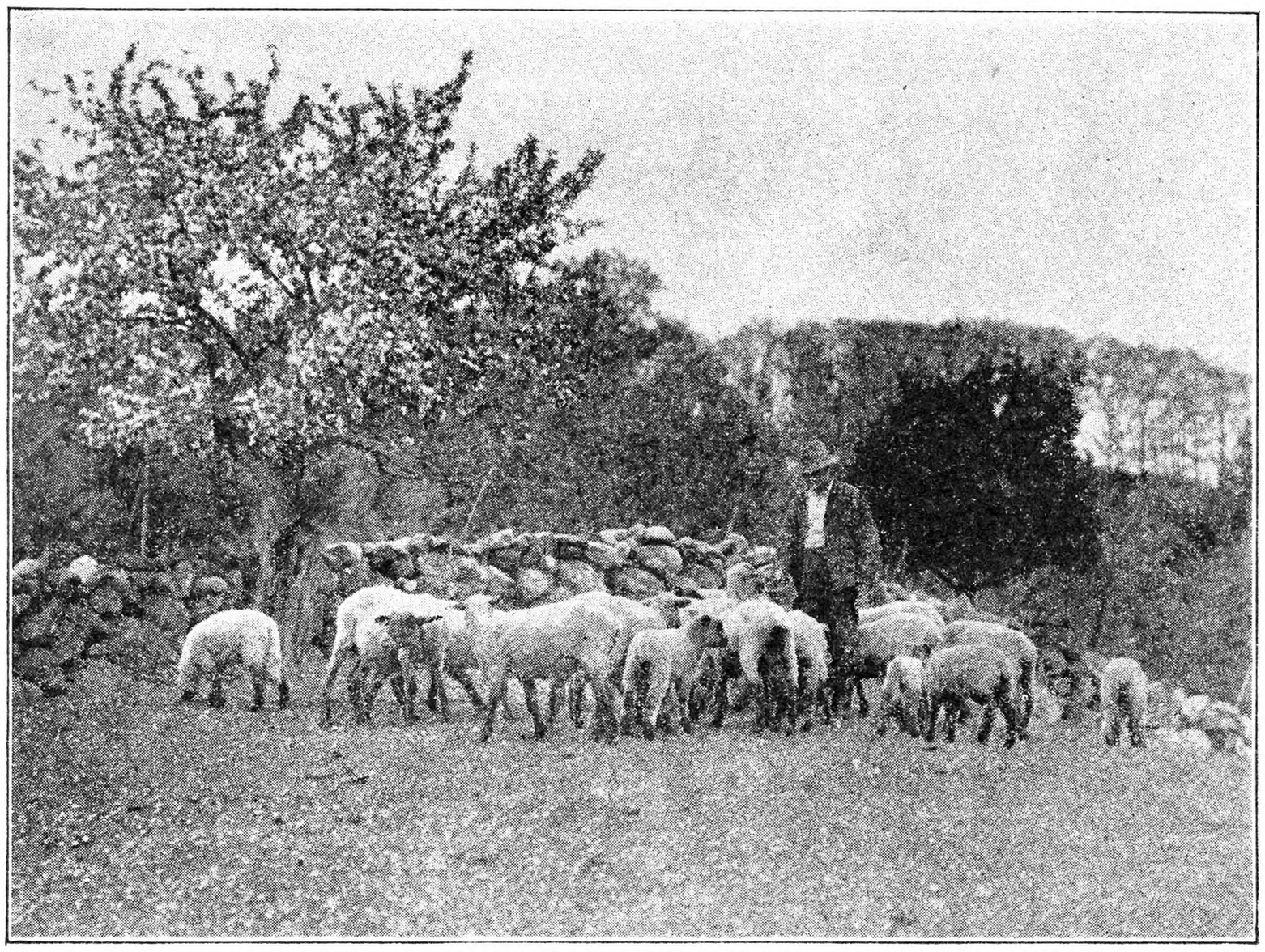
Imagine though those corporate farms with a big pay roll for hired help. When pay day rolls around and the boss informs the help that he cannot allow them any wages and show a profit on the farm, there will be a pretty kettle of fish. That is exactly what will happen. Either very low wages will be paid and cheap help hired, which will mean inefficiency and loss, or a better grade of labor will be hired at higher wages, which will mean that the books will balance in the red.

Under present conditions in agriculture there are mighty few farms which can allow union wages for all time used in producing a crop, and yet show a profit. Note, too, that corporations figure as costs or expenses, interest on the investment, depreciation at a 10 per cent rate and other overhead items which we regular farmers rarely figure in. Obviously a thousand-dollar tractor will be a junk heap in time, so depreciation must be considered in figuring the cost of a crop which was produced by means of that tractor. The same is true of all farm tools and farm animals which are used in producing a crop, but how many of us dare figure this in the cost sheet? Land depreciation must be figured, also, as a crop takes a certain percentage of soil fertility which must be returned in the shape of manure, fertilizer or turned-under green crops.

I by no means advise a farmer to arm himself with pencil and paper and figure the real cost of a crop including all these things, for if he does he is sure to learn that he is producing crops at a loss, and that will depreciate his courage. We are hardened to the idea of working for nothing; that is, not allowing ourselves union wage rates for our time, but we must set off against that the many real advantages we have, even though they are somewhat intangible, incapable of being figured in dollars and cents. For instance, I am giving the children a priceless heritage of health through open air, sunlight, fresh food, plenty of milk and room to run as they will, roam the woods and fields close to nature, while learning countless things they could never get out of books. You should see Calvin and the baby, brown as berries, straight as arrows, digging in the soil with tiny spade and pail, making wonderful things, pausing only long enough to grab another apple or plum. You should see Lewis, nearing his 15th birthday, and also nearing six feet in height, handling the plow better than his dad, and storing up strength to carry him along through life. You should accompany the boys trapping woodchucks, spying out nut trees, making fishpoles, digging out springs, all the varied things in which the heart of a boy delights. Can you measure these things by the dollar rule? And myself, well, if I feel like quitting work for a while to study a strange bug or light up my pipe while I look over the news, there is none to say me nay, no boss to cast a baleful eye when I lean on the fence to chat with a neighbor who is working in the adjoining field. Just imagine doing that if you were working on a corporation farm under a boss! Right now there are weeds to mow but they will not run away, and the sun is hot.

School time again, and the usual morning rush with four lunches to pack amid seeming confusion. "Where is my clean shirt?" "Tie my tie, will you?" "Who had the comb?" "Where is the shoe brush?" "What became of my algebra paper?" We have a car now and Pop runs it as though he was born at the wheel, but the pesky things are not for me with my weak eyes, and anyway I hanker not to rush and roar around the country. Next Summer I plan to revisit the old circuits where Dad preached and I spent my early boyhood, where a dear loved baby brother rests in God's acre, which I have not seen for 40 years. Childhood is the golden age, the farm is the gold. L. B. REBER.

Berrien Co., Mich.



Grandfather Salts the Sheep

Wyoming County, N. Y., Notes

The first week of September brings bean harvest to the fore once more. This year brought better weather conditions for the growth of beans and as a result it is a foregone conclusion that the yield will be in excess of that of last year when the nation-wide drought took a serious toll of the local bean crop.

Plenty of warm weather with but a very few cool nights coupled with an adequate amount of rainfall has provided an old-fashioned Summer for the growing of beans. Bean stalks bearing 50 or more pods are being found in many fields. A Castile farmer displayed one stalk of marrows with 105 matured pods. In most instances the vines are exceedingly heavy and yields of 30 bushels per acre are expected by some farmers.

As Wyoming County is one of the heaviest producers of beans in the State, a good bean crop means an increase in farm financial returns. As wheat prices were the lowest in many years, the farmers need a good bean crop with fair prices to make their year's work show some profit.

The wheat crop as a whole was the best in years, yields of 40 bushels or more per acre once more returning to the front. However, the low prices of 45 to 50 cents a bushel did not provide the farmers with any excess amount of cash. A yield of 40 bushels to the acre only returned about $20, and out of that amount must be deducted cost of fertilizer, labor and thrashing. With these items deducted it may be seen that the net return per acre was exceedingly small.

The potato crop should be large as the weather has been favorable. The crop at present looks prosperous and, with satisfactory prices, should net a good profit. However at present it is evident that prices will not be as high as those of last year.

For some strange reason the oat crop was way below that of last year. Good growing conditions prevailed this year as compared to the very dry weather of last year and yet the 1930 crop was far superior in both yield and quality. That is something hard to fathom.

The writer has never seen such a healthy crop of corn as the present year has brought forth. Fields of silage corn appear as forests and the ears are of extraordinary size. It brings to mind the story of "Jack and the Beanstalk." Cornstalks 14 and, yes, even more feet, in length are common. State corn growth resembles that of silage corn of other years. There is no question but what the corn crop will be an immense success.

There has been an abundance of fruit this year. Apple harvest has already begun with the picking of the earlier varieties. There is a bumper crop this year, all varieties apparently bearing well. There is some uneasiness concerning prices, however. Some fear that trouble may be experienced in marketing some varieties. H. B. P.

Virginia Crop Conditions

Regular Autumn temperature with ample showers and sunshine favored crops and farm work generally in the Old Dominion the first week in September. Pastures are fairly good. Cotton and peanuts look promising, and more corn will be made in this State than in 20 years. It is ideal weather for cutting corn and saving top fodder. Most vegetables are plentiful and some fallowing is done for wheat and Winter oats.

While there are some good crops of sweet potatoes, the crop upon an average is not so good, as there has been too much rain for this crop during the last half of August which caused too much vine growth and but few potatoes. Rain also caused tomatoes to rot badly.

Cutting and curing of tobacco is well under way with a fair crop. Marketing of peaches is about completed and apple gathering commenced. The yield is heavy but the fruit averages poor. Apples, $1 to $1.25 per bushel; peaches were very cheap, from 75c to $1.25 per bushel; sweet potatoes, $1 to $1.25 per bushel; eggs, 25c; wheat, 45 to 50c per bushel; corn, 60c; oats, 35c; pork, 6½ to 7c; veal, 8 to 9c; lamb, 8 to 10c; beef, 3 to 5c. The above prices are what we farmers get. W. H. H.

Prince George Co., Va.

The Horticultural Exhibits at Rochester Exposition

It is a pity that two such fine agricultural displays should need to occur on the same dates within such a short distance of each other; namely, the Rochester Exposition at Rochester, and the New York State Fair at Syracuse, N. Y. Both have selected the week of Labor Day as the proper time to hold a fair, although it must be admitted that the Rochester Exposition has opened on Labor Day for 21 years, whereas the State Fair began operating on this date in 1930. Certainly the present arrangement works a hardship upon exhibitors of horticultural products, and certainly it has cut into the quality and character of the exhibits at both places. Of course there are the arguments about weather, school, earliness of the season, lateness of the season, Labor Day, attendance, and all the rest, but service to agriculture must in the final analysis settle the question, and the sooner the better for all concerned.

But to return to the horticultural exhibits at the Rochester Exposition, held September 7 to 12, the quantity of fruit was not quite up to that of a year ago, yet the general quality was exceptional. There was scarcely a plate entered that did not merit commendation. Anyone who has had a hand in judging or displaying fruit will know that such a statement means really fine fruit.

Again another year the honors were largely divided between C. H. Mills, of Sodus, N. Y., and M. G. Hurd, of Clintondale, N. Y.—Western New York vs. the Hudson River Valley, so to speak. Color and number of varieties favored the Hudson River Valley, while trueness to type and freedom from blemishes favored Western New York, yet one would

say that commercial production in these two sections is just the other way around.

The farm collection was won by Mr. Hurd, with a well-balanced exhibit of plums, grapes, peaches, apples and pears. For plums were Burbank, representing the Japanese kinds; Shropshire, representing the Damson type; and Italian Prune for the Domestica or "prune" type. Among grapes, Concord was shown as the standard commercial blue grape, Niagara as the standard white variety, and Delaware as the standard for red varieties and for quality. Peaches offered Rochester as an early, yellow-flesh, high-quality sort; Champion as the standard of excellence among white-flesh kinds; Early Crawford for early, mid-season, yellow-flesh varieties of quality, and Elberta for the variety of the trade.

The selection of pears included Clapp Favorite for earliness, Bartlett for midseason, Seckel as the standard of quality, and Bosc for Winter use. Apple varieties numbered Wealthy for a Fall sort, followed by McIntosh, Cortland, R. I. Greening, Baldwin and Roxbury Russet. There is a good opportunity for discussion as to the the merits of the varieties included in this farm exhibit, but in general it is an excellent assortment, and one hard to improve upon. Northern Spy or Newtown in place of Roxbury Russet might be considered a better choice.

Rhode Island Greenings were especially fine. This is a Greening year, and the fruit displayed showed the fact. Cortland, too, came into active competition, with many entries. Again the hand of Mr. Salisbury, of Phelps, N. Y., was in evidence—this time in the barrel and bushel exhibits of Granges, in which the wideawake Grange of Phelps carried off first prize in both classes. Knowlesville Grange was second in the barrel exhibit and third in the bushel exhibit, while the Webster Grange took second in the bushel class and third in the barrel class. The best plate collection was won by the Knowlesville Grange, with Webster Grange second, and Greece Grange third.

The vegetable displays were also of unusually high quality. Many visitors were so impressed by the quality of stuff shown that they made inquiries as to where in New York State it was possible to purchase such produce. The problem of distribution still stands as one calling for solution. Irondequoit Grange took first prize in the Grange collection of vegetables, and Greece Grange was awarded second.

As for the flowers, never have they been so beautiful. In place of the many vases of cut flowers—often wilting or dropping—special attention was given to natural plantings. In consequence there were to be seen some very fine rock gardens, a bed of butterfly Coleus, a garden of cockscomb, some pretty Gladioli, Dahlias and annuals. Add to this the black and green velvet, a few mirrors, some polished nickel, and the effect is hard to imagine any finer.

H. B. TUKEY.

4-H Boys and Girls at The State Fair

See the exhibit of fine yearlings and calves in the 4-H tent, of course, but don't miss the exhibit of fine boys and girls, the future backbone of this nation, which is going to need a spine, say 20 years hence.

Maybe you will go in to see the young stock and come out having seen only the calves. If you put on your best patronizing air, reserved especially for the younger generation, it is certain that you will be shown only the calves. Most of the girls and boys are as capable of estimating human beings as they are livestock, and insincerity is as apparent to them as a bandage on a sore thumb. They very politely pretend not to notice. A fair exchange is no robbery, is it?

I saw them on Tuesday, the day when judging begins in the Coliseum. A few minutes under the judge's eye either make or break a record, and so all aids to beauty attend! On this day, anxious looks are turned on sleek fur coats, stumpy undeveloped horns and hoofs that have been polished until they might well reflect a grin on the judge's face. All the braids must come out of the tails, and the crinkles must be brushed out until every calf and yearling boasts a fly whisk of spun silk. Horses have manes to beautify, but cows have only tails, alas!

Charges shrewdly brought out into the open space at either end of the tent are inspected in the critical revealing light of early morning sunshine. And then if Susie has untidy shanks after a night in the sawdust, it's hie for soap and water, and perhaps talcum powder.

Svend Futtrupp, Delaware County, would attract attention anywhere. He is near six feet for all his youth, being built tall and slim, Lindbergh type, dressed in white duck trousers. He is serious, too, and did not smile when I told him that such a name as Svend should be run into print somewhere. It is Danish, but the real thing, and distinguished even in this foreign land. He was perhaps too busy controlling the calfishness of Rosy who had grown impatient of scrutiny. The fresh cool morning smelled good to Rosy. She preferred to believe that she was at liberty in the barnyard at home, not a young Holstein about to be shown in the Coliseum. And wouldn't that be just the time for a photographer to step up!

Monnie's Bonnie, a Guernsey, was being washed in soap and water and liked it. Her mother went to St. Louis, so she had a reputation to sustain, though her fine manners were more likely due to age and continual training. Dorothy Onderdonk, Ontario County, is entering her as a junior yearling, "and seven cows at home are mine," says 14-year-old Dorothy, confessing, too, that she likes to read boys' books best. The girl holding Bonnie's head is Marie Cook, of Baldwinsville, who is 16, with long flaxen hair. Marie had a calf here last year.

John Boos, of Chenango, and his friend were going over a large Shorthorn yearling. She was a beauty; her coat shone like polished copper, and her tail brush had been fortunately created white by nature. John had taken full advantage of this effect and it outdid the corn silk in pure sheen. But there were a few odd touches to be given the horns. John is a natural showman, and aside from knowing calves, can play a violin. "I like mechanics, too," said he. "Motorcycles."

"Radio, too?" I suggested.

"No. Motorcycles."

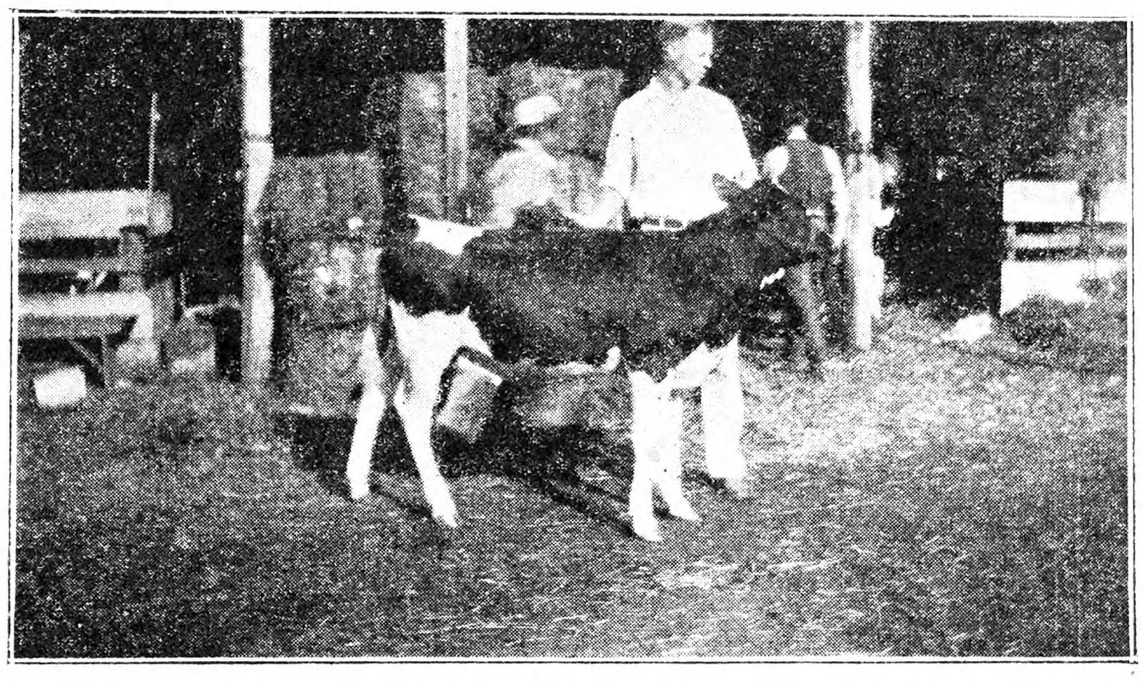
Most of these young people have been attending high school from some country environment. If there is any better combination than art and science and a home in the hills, I haven't run across it. Living in full consciousness of the laws of nature gives these lads and lassies a reserve that appears like experience. Indeed it is that.

Cows, they assure you, are much like people. Cows are the real thing, always themselves no matter who is looking. Horses, now, put on a lot of style just for looks. Yes, animals are like people.

When I went back later, I found that John Boos had a reserve championship, a third prize, and stood third in showmanship.

"Here's yer soap," said one to another, hitting a pail of water with a bar of laundry soap on a long shot, right in the middle of the water. The water did what water usually does.

IVA UNGER.



Rosy and Her Tall Owner

The Winter Vegetable Garden

Food produced on the farm will probably mean more to the farm family this year than it has during the past decade, and time spent in its production will, generally speaking, bring better returns than almost any other way it can be employed. This means that we must make the cold frames work to the limit right up to the end of the season. Do not let an inch of frame space remain idle a single day as long as a crop can be kept growing in it. And after cold weather makes frame work impracticable, not a few vegetables can be produced indoors. It is with the latter phase of garden work that these brief notes are chiefly concerned.

It is not only possible but it is practicable as well to have fresh rhubarb from January until time for the outdoor crop. I have followed the practice for years, and find it one of the tastiest of Winter foods. Before the ground freezes permanently, dig the required number of clumps and store them in a shed or any place that is readily available, and at the same time permit thorough freezing of the roots. The number of clumps needed will depend largely upon the size of the family. In our case where there are now two at home, three or four clumps are sufficient. Handled correctly, they give repeated cuttings and keep the table supplied from mid-January onward. The preliminary freezing mentioned is essential to good forcing.

After the roots have been thoroughly frozen they are ready to be started into growth. A furnace-heated cellar is a good place for the forcing operations. In fact, any room where a growing temperature can be maintained may be used. Place the roots in a box large enough to take them without undue crowding, fill in the intervening spaces with any good soil, and wet them down thoroughly. If they are placed in a light position, it is well to invert a light-proof box over the planting to insure a blanched stem. No more attention is required afterward other than to supply moisture and a growing temperature.

Asparagus may be handled in a similar manner, and will produce an even better product than that grown outdoors in Spring. Strong, two or three-year roots of either of the foregoing will give good results.

Witloof chicory is another Winter crop as easily produced as either of the foregoing. It is easier, I believe, for a small box in the living-room will produce a number of delicious salads. Dig the roots before freezing weather and store as recommended for rhubarb. When it is desired to start forcing operations, trim the roots to even lengths, cutting off all side shoots, and place them quite close together in a deep box. Fill the box with a good, light soil so the crowns of the plants are covered, and handle as in the case of rhubarb, including the blanching feature. Chicory is one of the most delicious and nutritious of salads, and might well form a part of every gardener's activities.

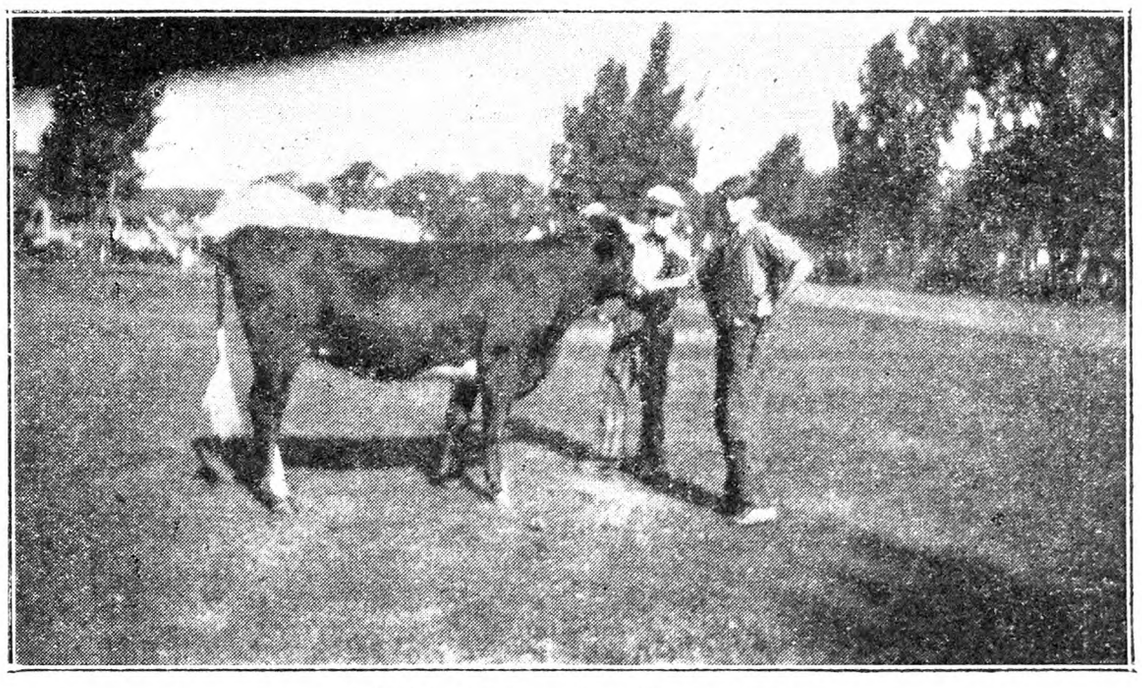
If you grew your own onion sets for use next Spring (and no garden is self-supporting unless this work is done at home), a few of them forced in a large flower pot will form an appetizing morsel any time during the Winter. Fill a 6-in. or 8-in. pot with soil, and press the sets into the soil as you would for outdoor culture. The sets may be placed as closely together as possible, for they require just a short time to reach edible size and need little nourishment. Two such pots kept working continuously should keep the average family supplied through the Winter months. A sunny, kitchen window is a good place for the pot of onions. Chives may be handled in the same way.

Garden cress has never been a popular crop in America, yet it might well form a part of every window garden. There are a number of plants known as cress, Lepidium sativum being the one now under consideration, seeds of which may be had from most seedsmen, or a supply of seeds is not difficult to produce at home. Its great use in Winter gardening is for garnishing and to combine with lettuce. At our place, we like it particularly well as a sandwich filler. Thin slices of bread are toasted and buttered, and cress leaves placed between them. This cress has a delightful pungency possessed by few other plants. Sow the seeds quite thickly in a flat or wide, shallow pot of any light soil, covering lightly. They will germinate within three or four days and be ready for use within a fortnight or such a matter. Shear off the entire plant just above the ground when ready for use.

Parsley is another plant that should find a place in every window garden. It is not only useful for garnishing and seasoning throughout the Winter months but it is ornamental as well. Pot up well-grown plants, anytime before freezing weather, using a good rich soil and handle like any pot plant.

Michigan. C. W. WOOD.

Monnie's Bonnie Receives Her Morning Bath



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Oriental Peach Moth Parasites

The Connecticut Station, at New Haven, has just made its final shipment of Oriental peach moth parasites, bringing the total distribution this Summer to orchards in this State, to 11,500,000 Trichogramma and 10,000 Macrocentrus.

Production of the Trichogramma, or parasite that destroys the peach moth egg, was double this Summer what it was in 1930. That was the first year of the project to supply growers with parasites to combat the most costly insect pest in the State.

The 11,500,000 Trichogramma were reared on grain moths provided by an infestation in 24 bushels of wheat. These parasites were distributed in the egg stage, glued to cardboard disks and mailed special delivery in quart ice cream containers. The disks are hung in the trees and the parasites fly off. Last year ants and other insects destroyed some of the eggs, so this Summer a method of enclosure in paper bags was devised. It is believed that by this means 90 to 98 per cent of the eggs mailed, hatched into the "flies" and escaped into the orchard.

Dr. Philip Garman, in charge of the parasite laboratories, and his assistants, John C. Shread, W. T. Brigham, and J. F. Townsend, are engaged in studies of the problem in the hope of increasing production and solving problems of distribution.

Marketing the Apple Crop

Notwithstanding your orchard may be small or strictly for home use, yet you may have a surplus which should be marketed to the best advantage.

The marketing of the apple crop commences with the picking. Apples produced right, gathered at the right time and in the right way, handled in the right manner, and finally packed in the right containers, I find will always command the highest market price. The degree of ripeness should always be considered first. Most all of us know when an apple tastes best and in what condition it should be but, when an apple is allowed to remain on the tree until that time, it is too ripe for best results in shipping or storage, on the other hand, many apples are gathered too green, a fault as bad as the other. Immature apples will be lacking in both taste and appearance and therefore the top price cannot be expected. The purchaser is interesteed in knowing just what the fruit is going to look like when it comes out of storage about the holidays, and even in late Winter and early Spring. He is not going to run a risk on a lot of immature apples, for he knows that they will deteriorate in storage. But he does not want too ripe fruit. While the appearance may be there, it is certain to break down in storage.

Proper gathering from the mechanical standpoint is the second consideration. Stock that is going into storage must be free from bruises, skin breaks and any other defect which will make against its keeping quality. Every wound or scratch is a point of entry for the organisms that cause decay. A few infected apples mixed in a barrel of first-class stock may cause the entire loss of the barrel. If you are gathering apples see that each one is carefully handled, so as not to bruise or injure it in any way. If you are hiring pickers, see that they are careful.

As fast as the apples are gathered they should be moved into common or cold storage. Remaining in piles in the orchard for several days will often do more toward ruining a quantity of fine apples than as many months in cold storage. Make it a rule to carry the apples out of the orchard promptly and grade and pack and store as promptly as possible.

The market that comes to the orchard in automobiles and trucks is not very particular as to the package, just so it is convenient. They want full weight and quality stuff, and the right prices but, so far as packages are concerned, baskets, boxes and even sacks are satisfactory. Your wholesale market will be more particular. You will have to furnish the kind of package the trade demands. It may be a box, barrel or basket. Always try to give your market what it desires, for then it will be far more likely to give you just what you wish—a fair price for your apples.

No matter how clean your fruit, or how carefully it has been handled, it will have to be properly graded in order that a quality pack, uniform throughout, may be put up. Even the surplus from a small home orchard should be graded. You may figure that this will take too much time and labor, and in the long run there will be no extra profit from it. A trial will convince you nine times out of ten. When a customer sees a basket or box containing apples of all sizes, large and small, partly colored and fully colored, he has the unhappy faculty of seeing only the poorest specimens of the lot. If, however, fruit of reasonably near the same size and color is placed in one lot, and different grades in different lots, even the poorer of the lot will show up better by the elimination of close contrast of extra fine stock in the same package. If you wish to secure the best prices year after year, you must grade closely. One can generally find a good market for cull stock, provided it is sold as such but, when small or cull fruit is mixed in with the quality grades, it will be difficult to get return orders. It is surprising to note how a man's reputation becomes established. Your customers may try anything once, but I find it is only the well-graded and honest pack that brings the first-time customer back, and makes him a steady customer. There is a motto that hangs in the grocery store that I patronize that is worth while for your marketing efforts: "We'll go a long way to get a new customer, we'll go farther to keep him."

A tight pack can be obtained in the barrel by thorough shaking without the necessity for over-filling. It is very common to note a barrel being over-filled. This is usually done to insure a tighter pack, but it does not accomplish its purpose. It often insures bruised fruit.

A barrel that has been properly racked or shaken, requires but little pressing, and the apples will be but slightly above the top of the barrel or where the head should be when fitted. For a tight pack shake the barrel every time a half bushel is put in. In this way the apples will not settle, and your pack will not become slack in storage or transportation. The above is my 50 years' experience in marketing apples, potatoes, onions, etc.

W. H. HARRISON.

Prince George County, Va.

Peaches in Northern New Jersey

We are now in the midst of the peach harvesting season. After waiting patiently for the first crop, we feel satisfied that all our labor to make returns worth while has not been in vain.

Before setting out the trees we carefully selected a site which has proven to be ideal for peaches. Our orchard is located on a southern slope (not a steep hillside), gradual enough not to endanger the roots from drying out in times of drought. The lower quarter of the slope was not planted as this section seemed susceptible to frost.

The soil is of medium loam texture. The trees were planted 20 feet apart in the Spring, because of the fact that the roots are so sensitive to the action of freezing and thawing that they may be readily injured during the Winter.

Our buying public desires a large, highly colored, high quality, freestone peach. For this reason we selected the Elberta, Cumberland and Belle of Georgia varieties.

The trees were carefully pruned from the start, and special emphasis was placed on low heading to facilitate easy picking and more effective spraying. We have always followed the practice of clean cultivation which in the opinion of the majority of peach-growers in this section has proven to be most effective in securing proper growth of the trees and fine-quality fruit.

When the fruit is harvested, the pickers are equipped with cotton gloves to prevent finger-nail scratches and other wounds, as bruised products will decay easily and rapidly. After picking, the fruit is rushed to market. Roadside stands are plentiful in this section, and they furnish us with an open market for our quality product which offers good returns. The fruit is packed in clean, new baskets, well topped, evenly colored, graded and unblemished; the fruit sells itself.

S. F. P.

Morris Co., N. J.

Some Tourists Send Comments on 1931 Coast to Coast Tour

Saturday night we gave the local 4-H club a description of our trip in the little red schoolhouse, only now it is white. Mrs. Piper managed the pictures and I did the talking. Our little community turned out in toto, I think, and with one exception the audience did not sleep very loud. As we drove through the familiar scenes on our way to Charlestown that Monday morning we took a unanimous vote, that while the West was more grand, more awe-inspiring, New England was more homey, more livable, and in a way with its fertile valleys, wooded hills, which in Fall flame out with such gorgeous colors, is more beautiful than anything we saw. However this second annual RURAL NEW-YORKER Tour from coast to coast was such a pleasant one, and our home on board the train so comfortable, so free from care and so liberal in its charges, that should there be a third Coast to Coast Tour, our inclinations would be to secure reservations at once. From our point of view we had nothing to criticize but everything to praise.

FRANK PIPER, M. D.

Massachusetts.

I consider the early morning ride through the Washington Market district an interesting part of the trip. This afternoon I gave a talk and showed the pictures I had about our trip to our local garden club. Many of the members take THE R. N.-Y., and wanted to hear from one who had gone on the tour, and I don't see how they can manage not to go themselves next year. I explained how well planned and well conducted it was, the friendly spirit of the members and the hearty co-operation of railroad men and the various hospitable welcomes and cheerful service rendered. The outdoor part interested me more than the cities, and there was no end to my delight in the colors and flowers, trees, lakes and mountains, and the ever-changing rivers. Mount Rainier will stand supreme in my memory as a perfect day in a place of marvelous beauty and majesty, and the whole ride from Vancouver to Banff was almost more wonderful than a mere human can comprehend.

New York. JULIA T. EMERSON.

It will give me great pleasure to look over the many things I have to remind me of our grand trip. I have taken other trips, but the Coast to Coast Tour was the best planned and best carried out of any trip I have ever had. It was the first time I have been on a trip that someone did not find lots of fault. I have never enjoyed a trip as I did the Coast to Coast Tour and hope to go with you again some time. ALICE C. BURR.

Virginia.

I wish I could write something regarding the flora of the various sections we visited, but I fear I am not equal to it. I did enjoy every moment of our tour, but did not realize how much I was seeing and learning until I got home and lived it all over. I spent two very pleasant days in New York and decided to give myself one more thrill and fly home! It was my first long flight, and I am glad I had the experience.

FANNIE L. DEMAREE.

Washington, D. C.

This year will surely be known as a "banner year" because of THE R. N.-Y. Coast to Coast Tour. We all enjoyed everything so thoroughly; sightseeing, train, hotels and last but not least the 150 friendly folks who will be big boosters for the third annual tour. No one can appreciate how big and wonderful our United States is until they cross it as we did. Thanks to THE R. N.-Y. which made it possible to see so much at such a reasonable sum. We are looking forward to 1933, when perhaps you will decide on a tour to California conducted on such a splendid plan as this one was.

MISS N. SCARR, MISS I. E. DEMAREST,
New Jersey. MRS. J. M. DEMAREST.

Will Mr. Wood Please Reply?

Recently I received a letter from P. S. Wood referring to my article on post treating which appeared in THE R. N.-Y. last Spring. He failed to give any post office or State address in signing the letter. Unfortunately the envelope in which the letter came has become separated from the letter itself so that I have no means of answering Mr. Wood's letter.

J. A. COPE.

Extension Forester, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

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Harvesting the 1931 Bean Crop

September 15 finds us in the midst of bean harvest in Western New York. Many farmers have been impatient to get their grain thrashing done, so that the barns might be emptied to make room for the bean crop. By this time practically all of the grain is either in the granary or has been drawn to market and the large strawstacks in the barnyards tell us that thrashing is over. And we are ready to refill our barns, more or less, with this later crop.

From all the information we can gather the New York State beans promise to be about as profitable as any of the staple crops grown in this end of the State this year.

Authorities differ in their opinion on the prospects for the bean market later on. Some who have been in the Michigan bean section claim that the vines are not well podded and the pods are not well filled, while some others take the opposite view. All agree, however, that there are very few good beans west of Michigan, and that the best yields will probably be found in Western New York. We hope so, for we need something to encourage us in our market prospects. At present the market price seems to be strong at three and a half cents per pound on a hand-picked basis.

In the memory of many of us, beans were all pulled by hand, and our backs almost ache now as we think of that slow laborious method of harvesting them. Like most other farm operations, great improvement has been made in the handling of this crop from a labor standpoint.

It would have been considered an impossibility 10 years ago, to grow and harvest a crop of beans without a horse entering the field after planting time. Yet that has been done in some instances. The cultivator attachment on the tractor has enabled us to keep our beans in excellent condition this season, and comparatively free from weeds. Some are going still further and are using the bean puller attachment as well, but practically all of the beans are being harvested with the two-horse bean puller, which pulls two rows at a time, leaving them in a single row or swath at the center of the two rows.

One of two methods is followed after the pulling operation; either they are forked up in bunches, containing a good forkful, to be thrown on the wagon by hand after curing, or else they are raked together into windrows with a side-delivery rake, and then loaded with a hay loader. The first method is more commonly practiced but, if the field is quite free from weeds, the side-rake and hay-loader combination is very efficient, and saves much time and labor. Here is where we appreciate a field clean from weeds.

Quite frequently the mistake is made of making too large windrows. If the beans have grown a good crop of vines, two swaths or windrows as the puller leaves them, actually four rows of beans as they grow, is about the best-sized windrow for the hay-loader to handle well but, if they have not made a good growth, a wider strip may be cleared.

Usually slings are preferred for unloading, since they clean up the bottom of the load from the wagon rack better than the harpoon fork, but occasionally the fork is used. However, a good many loads are still being pitched off by hand—a rather hard, dusty job.

We always hope for good weather during bean harvest. It is even more important than during grain harvest, for upon weather conditions depends much of the loss due to hand picking or "shrink." Often these bunches or windrows of beans must be turned several times to allow the sun and air to dry them out and prevent the damaged or spotted beans from cutting down the price paid the grower, for beans are always bought on an hand-picked basis.

In order to shorten the time required to cure or dry this crop after pulling, most of us wait till the beans are thoroughly ripe before pulling, by that time the leaves have all dropped off, the pods are white and the beans themselves are hard. The tendency to shell under these conditions, during the process of pulling, may be overcome by using the puller early in the morning, and late in the afternoon, avoiding the middle of the day, for at that time they will shatter badly, and considerable loss will result.

There seems to be no definite rule as to the best time to plant beans, sometimes the early planted, latter part of May, yield the best, and then again beans planted as late as July 1 may yield better, but danger of frost before ripening is against these later plantings.

Around June 10 seems to be the most popular planting time, and with 90 to 100 days for the growing season, we feel fairly safe from killing frosts before they mature. I. C. H. COOK.

Genesee Co., N. Y.

Summer in the Rockies

Although a little slow in arriving, our present Summer has been full of pleasure, and a lot of hard work that gives us a feeling of "well done" at the close of a full day. Ranch work and duties have been many and varied. Up before five o'clock, with poultry to care for, eight to 10 cows to be milked, the same number of calves to be fed, several orphan lambs to be fed from bottles, the milk to be separated, makes what many folks would consider a day's work, all before breakfast. The hired man, whose job it is to irrigate, has attended to the water while the others are doing their morning chores. After a hearty breakfast of oatmeal, fried potatoes, bacon, eggs, fruit, hot biscuits and coffee, all line out on their separate work for the day. No ranch worker would last long on a breakfast of toast, orange and coffee.

The irrigator almost lives with the water, for he prides himself on getting every inch of the ground thoroughly soaked. Some of the fields are pretty badly infested with gophers, and as the water drives them out of their holes they are dispatched by a blow with the irrigator's shovel. He often gets eight or nine in a day. Before any field work can be begun the other two men have to feed the 64 head of hogs that are summering in an inclosed rye field. After this chore the actual field work begins.

We have several acres in oats and barley, in several fields and one fallow field that will soon be seeded to small grain and will furnish Fall and Spring pasture for the 50 head of cattle, several horses and sheep.

While the men are attending to their work we two women—my daughter-in-law and I—are busy, too. It is no small job to keep up a nine-room house, do the work for a family of seven, raise over a hundred turkeys, the same number of chickens, take all the care of a big garden and truck patch and care for "oceans" of flowers. Company! I wonder sometimes if anyone else has any, we have so much. Some only stay for a meal or two, some for a few days, and some for months. We often have eight or nine beds occupied and 12 to 14 people at the table. Dishwashing seems almost endless and the week's wash consists of 150 or more pieces.

Owing to late frosts fruit is not very plentiful, but we got cherries just for the picking, from a kind neighbor, and canned 36 quarts. Our own raspberry patch has furnished several quarts for canning and fresh berries three times daily for the table. Wild currants, gooseberries and service-berries were a short crop on Cannon Creek, but we got several pints of nice jams and jellies from them. Best of all they give us an excuse for getting out among the flowers, birds and trees.

How I do enjoy a day at the creek! With a fishing rod, a sack that contains a can of bait, a knife, and a sandwich or two in a pocket, I light out for a day of solid enjoyment, as soon as the breakfast dishes are done. The trail is rough and rocky, but many wild flowers are nodding to me as I pass. A couple of humming-birds warn me by their flutterings and fussy noises that I am near their nest. I try to locate it, but they are so terribly alarmed that through pity I go on my way and leave them to resume their family cares. Later in the day, farther up the creek, a mother grouse flies up from almost under my feet. Several of her babies come out from nowhere, seemingly, with their little inch-long tail feathers spread out like little fans. The mother tries to draw my attention to her sadly crippled condition, all the time trying to lead me farther away from her babies. After getting rid of me the father grouse, who has left all this trouble to his mate, flies to the top of a tall spruce tree and acts as a sentinel. I can hear him telling his family that the terrible monster has left the country and that there will be no further danger with him on guard.

Two minks, almost jet black in color, cross an open space within a few feet of me. They seem to know that I am harmless.

Of course, to "save my face," I've got to do some fishing, and so whenever I find a likely-looking spot I put a fresh worm on my hook and try my luck. If a good-sized trout takes the hook it just sits back and sulks, and lets you wonder whether you have caught a fish or a snag. If a little trout no longer than your finger gets on, then the whole creek is churned and turned upside down. Seven inches is the legal length, so the little nuisance is gently unhooked and put back in the water, advised to "wait till he gets a little bigger." There are so many beautiful flowers and plants that out comes the old knife, and by the time I start for home several nice clumps are reposing in my sack to be added to those already growing in my wild flower bed. The wild fruits are picked into a separate container and I look like an Indian squaw on the move when the evening shadows warn me to hit the trail for home.

The fish are fried to a crisp for supper, so all get to share a little in my pleasant Summer's day. Other members of the family take their turn while I stay at home.

They were fortunate enough to locate a humming-bird on her nest containing two eggs about the size of fair-sized beans. A couple of weeks later they found two wee birds in the nest and the proud mother allowed them to touch herself and her babies.

Our crops are very good. We have 75 or 80 tons of fine Alfalfa hay stacked, and will have another good cutting, but not so heavy. Oats and barley are still quite green, but promise an excellent yield. Our hottest weather is over, and soon we must bid adieu to our Summertime in the Rockies. MRS. P. U.

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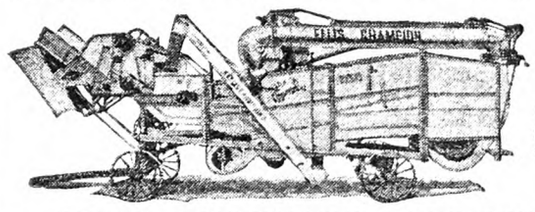

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Unusual Plants for the Perennial Border

Hardy herbaceous perennials are everyone's plants, and have their place in every garden scheme. For the most part they give a minimum of trouble and bloom freely each year without demanding an excessive amount of attention. Then again, they are usually easy to propagate by means of division of the rootstock, so that once a stock of any particular kind is acquired it is a simple matter to raise more for the embellishment of the home garden or for distribution amongst one's gardening friends.

When mention is made of perennials, our thoughts immediately turn to such well-tried favorites as Delphiniums and Phlox, peonies, Iris, and other popular kinds which are listed in almost every seed and nursery catalog. In addition to these there is a very considerable variety of plant material which is seldom or never found listed in catalogs, rare species which are little known, but which are often of considerable merit, and well worthy of a place in the border. Much satisfaction is to be had from raising these lesser-known perennials from seed, and the results are usually better than when the more common kinds are so raised, for in the case of these latter the probability of securing anything better or even as good as the selected varieties which are propagated commercially by vegetative methods is remote. During the past few years I have raised a very considerable number of perennials from seed and it is my purpose here to tell of some of the more lovely and interesting of those actually handled.

Of several cinquefoils I place Potentilla Warrensi first as a border plant. It has attractive bright green foliage, and many erect branching stems to two feet in height. During the latter part of May, throughout June and well into the following month it produces a wealth of single, rich golden yellow buttercup-like flowers, each 1½ inches across, and of good substance and form. Although the individual flowers are but short-lived the plants are always gay owing to the profuseness with which they are borne. Potentilla Warrensi is of vigorous habit and associates well with Salvia pratensis to produce a pleasing color combination. Another good cinquefoil is Potentilla Hopwoodiana, of rather looser habit than the foregoing, and with double or semi-double blooms of a deep chrome-yellow merging to crimson in the center of the flower. The flowers are one inch in diameter and the plants about 20 inches in height. This species also blooms in June and July.

A glorious little hawkweed for the front row in the border is Hieracium villosum, with clear yellow flowers 1½ inches in diameter and resembling in general appearance a much refined dandelion. Especially attractive is the gray-green foliage covered with long silky white hairs, a feature which is pleasing throughout the season. The plants do not exceed a foot in height, and unlike many of the hawkweeds never become rampant or encroach upon the territory of their neighbors. The flowers are borne during the first two weeks of June and are delicately fragrant. This plant seems to succeed best when afforded light shade from the direct mid-day rays of the Summer sun.

Iris species are easily raised from seed. One of the most worthy we have raised in this way is Iris Bulleyana, which flowers at the same time as the Sibirica types and which in many respects it resembles. Iris Bulleyana is of laxer growth than Sibirica and its varieties, and has flowers of rich, velvety purple, with golden-yellow markings on the falls—a color unknown in Sibirica or Orientalis hybrids and varieties.

The Cynoglossums are popularly referred to as houndstongues. One of the finest members of the genus is native of the Himalaya regions, Cynoglossum nervosum. Growing to a height of from 2½ to three feet it bears a wealth of pure gentian-blue flowers in spreading panicles throughout June. The foliage is of bold appearance and adds to the decorative qualities of the plant.

A lovely perennial poppy is Papaver pilosum, having flowers from three to four inches in diameter, of a delightful orange-apricot hue, the petals delicately crimped like rumpled silk, and lustrous towards the centers. A peculiar feature of this poppy is that the stems are branched so that each carries several flowers. The foliage and stems are a quiet gray-green and the whole plant is softly hairy. Papaver pilosum blooms in late May and June, and does best where given a little shade from the most penetrating rays of the sun.

Pentstemon unilateralis is native of Western America and is to my mind one of the most glorious members of a splendid genus, valuable alike for the border or for use as a cut flower. During June it sends up three foot high stems of bloom, the individual flowers being set close to the stem and facing in the same direction in much the same fashion as Gladiolus. The trumpet-shaped flowers have expanded mouths, and are about three-quarters of an inch in length and about the same distance across the mouth. In color they vary somewhat from purest blue to clear mauve and various combinations of these. All are beautiful, and they blend well together. Especially good forms are readily propagated by means of cuttings taken in August or by division of the old plants.

Delphinium cashmerianum is a well worth-while subject hailing from far-off Kashmir. It is, of course, less magnificent than the towering hollyhock types of Delphiniums which we are apt to take as our standard of excellence in this day and age, but in a different way it excites interest and adds refinement and elegance to the border it graces. The flowers are borne in rather loose branched panicles, the inside of the flower is rich violet, the outside of a more somber hue, the general effect of the flowers when viewed from the distance being smoky-violet. Another interesting Delphinium species is D. tatsiense, with small gentian-blue flowers carried in much branched panicles. Both of these Delphiniums attain a height of a little more than two feet. D. cashmerianum commences blooming in early June and is closely followed by D. tatsiense.

The above are but a few of the many interesting things we have raised from seed; others less common or perhaps not quite so well adapted for use as border plants have been passed by. Representative of these are a great many Dianthus species, Anemone sylvestris, Aquilegia species, Linums in variety, various Achilleas, Veronicas, Alyssums, Heleniums and a host of others.

How to raise these plants from seed? Nothing easier. Sow either in August or early September in a cold frame or even in a shaded border in the open garden, or from February to April if a greenhouse is available. The greenhouse has no particular advantage other than that a few kinds may show flower the first season when raised in this way. The soil in which the seeds are sown must be sweet and pleasantly friable, containing a generous proportion of humus and a fair amount of sand. It should be well watered before the seeds are sown. Cover the seed to approximately its own depth and keep the surface of the ground moist and shaded until the seedlings appear, taking care not to wash the surface when applying water. So soon as the seedlings are up let them have the benefit of full sunshine unless they are of a kind known or thought to be shade-loving. When they are big enough to handle transplant them into the open garden in nursery rows a foot apart and about six inches between the plants, or if preferred they may be transferred to cold-frames and wintered therein. If the open ground method is followed it is advisable to cover with a light covering of salt hay after the ground is well frozen. A considerable number of perennials do not show their full worth the first flowering season, and especially is this true of Spring-sown plants.

Where to obtain the seed? Well, there are several seedsmen in this country listing an extensive selection, and when these are exhausted an even wider selection will be found in the catalogs of various European houses. Then there are in this country a number of collectors of native plant material who supply seeds of the plants found in their localities, and last but by no means least are the various botanic gardens which annually send out a list of seed which is to be distributed among their members. In becoming members of these botanic gardens one assists a worthy scientific cause and at the same time gains much of material benefit in the way of bulletins and sometimes plant material. T. H. EVERVTT, N. D. H.

Beauty for the Taking

We go far afield for beautiful shrubs and plants, searching catalogs and when traveling keeping a lookout for the new and interesting in flowers and shrubs and decorative vines. Sometimes in our zeal we overlook very beautiful wild things growing on our own farms.

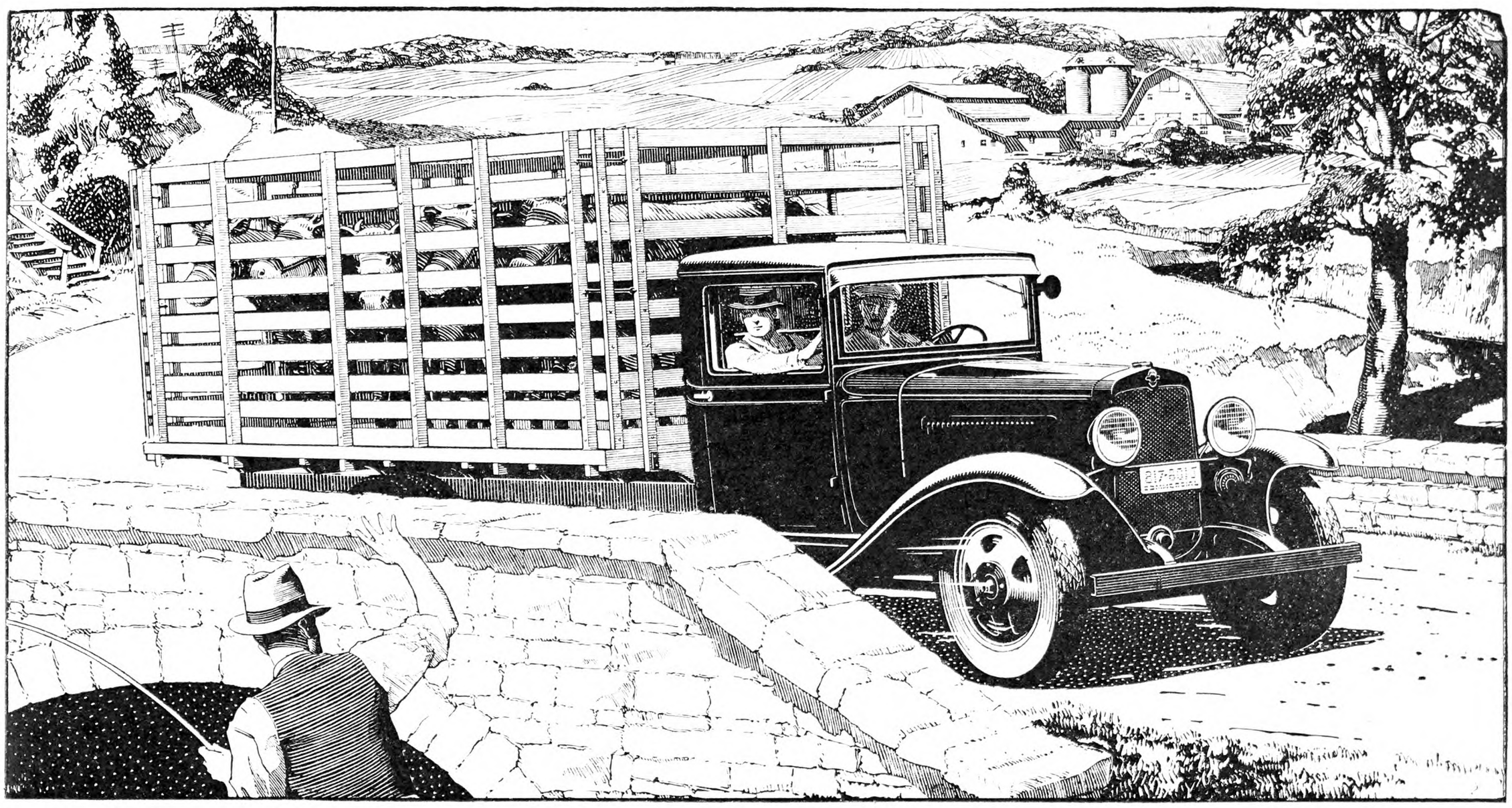
If the flowers of sweet Viburnum (sheep's haw, or sweet elder) were rare and costly florists would be enthusiastic over the great panicles of clustered blossoms having the tint of old ivory and the beautiful delicacy of equisite lace. Grown as a hedge the shrub effectively screens unsightly objects, is free from vermin, and when it is heavy with fruit, attracts many birds. We grow it in the poultry yard where it furnishes shade and the berries are greedily eaten by the fowls. The rich soil helps it produce cymes of bloom a foot in diameter. We combine the flowers with pink roses for lovely bouquets.

The wild white virgin's bower, Clematis Virginiana, is worthy of cultivation as a decorative vine as it is hardy, a rapid grower and not particular as to location.

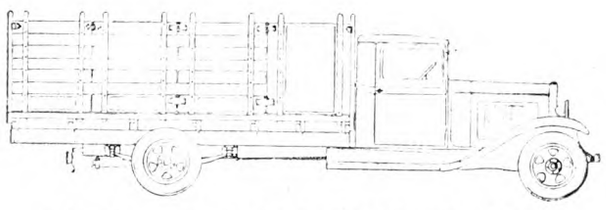
Several times of late I have seen a sumac growing on a lawn. There is a suggestion of the Orient in the long leaves and when the foliage turns to crimson in Autumn and is crowned with spikes of wine-red seed clusters it seems to have gathered to its heart all the warmth and color of long Summer days and flung them out to brighten frost-touched landscapes.

Dogwood, mountain pink, laurel, forget-me-not, honeysuckle, Trillium—these are nature's offerings, and we need no landscape architect in order to use them about the homestead to hide unloveliness or make beautiful the lawns and lanes about our homes. M. C. S.

Pennsylvania.



1½-Ton 157-inch Stock Rack Truck—Price complete with Chevrolet cab and body **$830,** dual wheels standard. With 131-inch wheelbase **$730,** dual wheels optional $25 extra.



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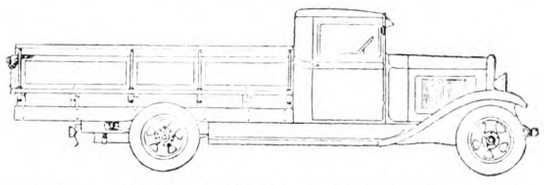

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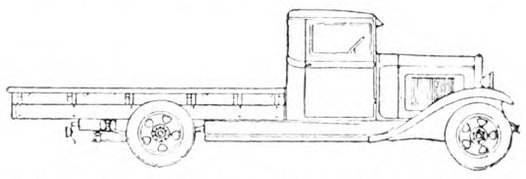

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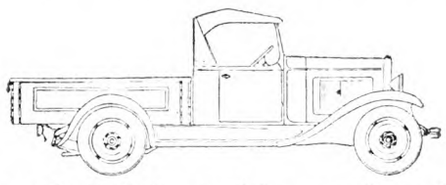

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In classes 2A, 2B and 2C, a differential of 5c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat is added to milk testing above 3.5 per cent and deducted for that testing below this point. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 5c per .1 of 1 per cent.

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Extra, 92 score		.33
First, 88 to 91 score	$0.26 @	.32
Lower grades	.24½@	.25
Ladles	.20 @	.23
Packing stock	.13 @	.19
Renovated	.23½@	.24½
Sweet fancy	.35½@	.36
Extra	.34½@	.35
Firsts	.28½@	.33½
Seconds	.26½@	.28
Centralized	.25½@	.28½

CHEESE

State—Whole milk, flats, held	$0.21 @	$0.23½
Fresh specials	.16½@	.17
Average run to fancy	.15½@	.16
Wisconsin—Whole milk,		
Flats, fresh	.16 @	.16½
Daisies, fresh, fancy	.16½@	.16¾
Young America, fresh	.16½@	.17

EGGS

Nearby, white fancy (including premiums)	$0.42 @	$0.44
Extra	.36 @	.41
Average extras	.29 @	.35
Pacific Coast	.34 @	.42
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Fair to good	.16 @	.19

POTATOES

Jersey, 150 lbs.	$0.75@	$1.40
Long Island, 150 lbs.	.60@	1.60
Maine, 180 lbs.	1.60@	1.80
Sweet potatoes, Maryland, bu.	.50@	.90
Jersey, bu.	.75@	1.25

VEGETABLES

Beets, 100 bchs.	$2.00@	$3.00
Cabbage, bu.	.75@	1.25
Carrots, 100 bchs.	2.00@	3.00
Cauliflower, bu.	1.00@	2.75
Sweet corn, 100	1.50@	2.00
Cucumbers, bu.	.50@	2.00
Eggplant, bu.	.35@	1.00
Horseradish, bbl.	6.50@	8.50
Leeks, 100 bchs.	1.50@	2.00
Lettuce, bu.	.50@	4.50
Lima beans, bu.	2.00@	3.00
Onions, N. Y. State, 100 lbs.	1.50@	2.15
50 lbs.	.75@	1.10
Orange County, 50 lbs.	.50@	1.00
100 lbs.	1.50@	2.10
White, 50 lbs.	.50@	1.25
Massachusetts, yellow, 100 lbs.	2.00@	2.10
50 lbs.	.90@	1.10
Indiana, white, 50 lbs.	.50@	1.15
Yellow, 50 lbs.	.75@	1.00
Michigan, yellow, 50 lbs.	.90@	1.00
Ohio, white, 50 lbs.	1.00@	1.10
Idaho Valley, yellow, 50 lbs.		2.00
Parsley, bu.	.50@	1.00
Peas, bu.	2.75@	5.75
Peppers, bu.	.25@	.75
Radishes, 100 bchs.	.50@	1.50
Spinach, bu.	.35@	1.00
Squash, bu.	.50@	1.25
String beans, bu.	.50@	2.25
Tomatoes, Jersey, bskt.	.35@	.75
Crate	.50@	1.25
Nearby, egg and plum crt.	.50@	.75
Jersey, 6-till carrier	.50@	1.50
Long Island, 6-till carrier	1.25@	1.75
Pennsylvania, bskt.	.40@	.60
Com., ½ bu. bskt.	.60@	.75
Up-river, 6-till carrier	1.25@	3.00
Basket	.40@	.85
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.50@	3.00

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$0.25@	$2.00
Muskmelons, bu.	1.50@	3.25
Huckleberries, qt.	.10@	.20
Peaches, Jersey, crt. or bskt.	1.00@	2.25
Pennsylvania, bu. bskt.	.75@	2.75
Up-river, ½ bu.	.40@	.75
N. Y. State, bu.	.50@	1.50
½ bu.	.35@	.90
Pears, Delaware, Keifer, bu.	.50@	1.25
Eastern, Clapps, bu.	.50@	1.75
Bartletts, bu. bskt.	.50@	2.00
Bosc, bu. bskt.	1.00@	1.50
Seckel, bbl.	3.00@	4.00
Bu. bskt.	.50@	2.00
½ bu. bskt.	.50@	1.00
Virginia, Seckel, bu. bskt.	.75@	1.50

DRIED BEANS—Jobbing Prices

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$4.00@	$4.25
Pea	3.75@	4.00
Red kidney	5.50@	5.75
White kidney	5.75@	6.00

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.34@	$0.36
Fair to good	.30@	.33
Roosters	.12@	.17
Fowls	.19@	.28
Ducks	.15@	.18
Turkeys, Spring	.35@	.50
Old toms	.24@	.27
Old hens	.26@	.30
Argentine	.28@	.36
Squabs, lb., ungraded	.25@	.30
Graded	.25@	.35
Dark, doz.	2.00@	2.50
Culls, doz.	1.50@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Broilers should be fully feathered. The larger breed should weigh 2½ to 3 lbs. each; smaller breeds, 1½ lbs. each up. The quotation given on broilers is the outside figure for best quality. Under grades and small sizes proportionately large. The figures are express or truck delivery.

Fowls, lb.	$0.20@	$0.27
Chickens, large breeds, best		.28
Small breeds, best		.22
Roosters	.14@	.15
Ducks	.16@	.18
Geese	.13@	.14
Rabbits, lb.	.10@	.20

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$7.00@	$7.60
Bulls	4.00@	5.00
Cows	3.50@	4.25
Calves, best	10.00@	11.50
Common to good	4.00@	7.00
Sheep	2.00@	3.00
Lambs	7.00@	8.50
Hogs	5.00@	6.40

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.13@	$0.15
Good to choice	.10@	.12
Steers, 100 lbs.	14.00@	15.50
Bulls	7.50@	9.00
Cows	9.00@	10.00

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 2	$18.00@	20.00
No. 3	13.00@	17.00
Clover, mixed	15.00@	22.00
Straw, rye	18.00@	20.00
Oat and wheat		11.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$0.65½
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.57½
Oats, No. 2 white	.34½
Rye	.55⅜

Retail Prices at New York

Current prices in public market.

Butter, best, lb.	$0.40@	$0.42
Milk, grade A, qt.		.18
Grade B		.15
Cream, ½ pt.		.18
Eggs, best, doz.	.45@	.48
Gathered	.30@	.42
Turkeys, lb.	.40@	.55
Chickens	.35@	.55
Ducklings	.38@	.40
Oranges, doz.	.40@	.60
Potatoes, pk.	.20@	.25
Lettuce, head	.05@	.10
Cabbage, lb.	.03@	.05
String beans, lb.	.20@	.25
Peas, lb.	.25@	.35

Boston Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

There has been a moderate amount of business activity on the Boston Produce Market during the past week. Some price weakness has been prevalent on such commodities as celery, lettuce, onions, potatoes and tomatoes. String beans dropped to the season's low and moved very slowly. Th epoultry and egg market were firm.

Apples. — Supply moderately heavy, demand good. Native various varieties ordinary 35 to 37c. Gravensteins best mostly 75c to $1.25, large fancy $1.50 to $1.75, few higher. Wealthys large fancy $1 to $1.25. McIntosh large fancy $2 to $2.50 std. bu. box. Me. Wolf River $2 to $3 bbl.

Beans. — Supply moderate, demand fair on best, market inactive. Native wax and green 25 to 75c; shell $1 to $2; Lima $2.50 to $3.50 std. bu. box.

Beets.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native 18 bunches 40 to 65c std. bu. box.

Cabbage.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native white 50 to 75c, few fancy Danish $1 std. bu. box. N. Y. Danish mostly 1c lb.

Carrots.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native 18 bchs. 35 to 65c; cut off 50c to $1 std. bu. box.

Celery.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native 18 bchs. mostly $1 to $1.50, few fancy $2 std. bu. box. N. Y. 2-3 crts. few sales $1.50 to $2.50.

Corn.—Supply moderate, demand slow, market quiet. Native yellow ordinary 50 to 85c; fancy mostly $1 std. bu. box.

Cranberries.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Mass. ¼-bbl. crts. $1.25 to $1.75.

Cucumbers.—Supply moderate, demand poor. Native ordinary 50c to $2.50, best mostly $3 to $5 std. bu. box. N. Y. cukes 75c to $1.25; pickles $2 to $3 bu. bskt.

Escarole.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native 20 to 40c std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native 18 heads outdoor 35 to 60c std. bu. box. Calif. 4 to 5 doz. heads $1.50 to $3 crt. N. Y. 24 heads 25 to 75c crt., poorer lower.

Onions.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native yellow 75c to $1 std. bu. box. Mass. yellow mostly $1 to $1.05 50 lbs. N. Y. mostly 90c to $1 50 lbs.

Peaches.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Elbertas native 50c to $1 16-qt. bskts. Pa. 75c to $1.50 bu. bskt. N. Y. poor 50 to 75c bu. bskt.

Potatoes.—Supply moderate, demand steady. Native 65 to 85c std. bu. box. Me. 100 lbs. mostly 80 to 90c, few Green Mts. 90 to 95c bag.

Romaine.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native 12 to 14 heads 20 to 40c std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Native 15 to 40c std. bu. box.

Squash.—Supply moderate, demand good. Summer 14 to 20 squash, 60c to $1, few $1.25 std. bu. box. Turban $1.75 to $2.25 bbl.

Tomatoes. — Supplies moderately heavy, demand slow, market weaker. Native outdoor 25 to 85c ½ box. Trellised 20 to 25 lbs. 75c to $1.50 bskt.

Hay.—Supplies moderate, demand quiet. No. 1 Timothy $21.25; eastern fine $16.25; clover mixed, red, $20; Alsike $21.25 ton.

Butter.—Market firm, creamery extras 33c. Firsts 28 to 32c. Seconds 25½ to 27½c lb.

Eggs. — Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras 43c. White extras 35 to 41c. Fresh eastern 34 to 36c doz.

Poultry.—Dressed. Supply moderate, market firm. Fowl 4 to 5 lbs. 26 to 28c; 3 to 3½ lbs. 21 to 23c. Broilers 25 to 30c. Native 25 to 30c. Chickens 3 to 4 lbs. 24 to 28c; 4½ lbs. 31 to 32c. Roosters 18 to 19c lb. Live poultry firm. Fowl 23 to 25c. Roosters 15c lb. Leghorns 20 to 21c. Chickens 3 to 4 lbs. 22 to 24c; 4 to 6 lbs. 25 to 26c lb.

Cheese.—Market firm. Twins N. Y. held 23 to 25c. Fresh 17 to 18½c. Western held 22 to 24c. Fresh 16½ to 18c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea $5 to $5.50. Calif. small white $5 to $5.50. Yellow Eyes $7 to $7.50. Red kidney $8 to $8.50. Lima $7.50 to $8 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market inactive, prices slightly weaker.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 25 to 27c; clothing, 20 to 21c; ½ blood, combing, 24 to 25c; clothing, 19 to 20c; ⅜ blood, combing, 23½ to 24½c; clothing, 21 to 22c; ¼ blood, combing, 21½ to 22½c; clothing, 21 to 22c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 63 to 67c; clothing, 50 to 53c; ½ blood, combing, 53 to 55c; clothing, 42 to 46c; ⅜ blood, combing, 44 to 46c; clothing, 38 to 41c; ¼ blood, combing, 38 to 40c; clothing, 36 to 37c; Terr. fine, combing, 60 to 63c; clothing, 51 to 53c; ½ blood, combing, 55 to 58c; clothing, 47 to 51c; ⅜ blood, combing, 50 to 53c; clothing, 45 to 48c; ¼ blood, combing, 45 to 47c; clothing, 37 to 41c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs.—Supply light; market about steady with a week ago; demand slow. Bulk of sales $7 to $7.50.

Cattle.—Supply butcher cattle about normal; vealers in light supply; market on vealers fully steady with some sales slightly higher; cows and bulls weak with a week ago. Demand fair for vealers; very slow for cows and bulls.

Cows.—Common and medium $1.50 to $3.50; low cutter and cutter $1 to $1.50.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium $2 to $3.50.

Vealers.—Medium and choice $6 to $9; cull and common $4 to $6.

Sheep.—None.

Milk Cows.—Supply barely normal; market barely steady with last week; demand poor. Choice, head, $110 to $130; good, $80 to $110; medium, $50 to $80; common, $40 to $50.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Butter and Eggs have lately advanced. Home-grown produce is moving in good volume.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, firm; creamery prints, 37c; tubs, 35c; firsts, 31 to 33c; undergrades, 29 to 30c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, 19c; longhorn, 19 to 20c; brick Swiss, 20c; brick, 22c; limburger, 25c. Eggs, firm; nearby fancy, 38 to 39c; grade A, 30 to 33c; grade B, 22 to 26c; grade C, 19 to 20c; nearby at market, 20 to 30c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, steady; fowls, 19 to 27c; chickens, 30 to 37c; broilers, 25 to 30c; old roosters, 15 to 17c; ducks, 19 to 20c; turkeys, 42 to 43c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 16 to 23c; broilers, 19 to 25c; old roosters, 14c; ducks, 16c; geese, 12c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, weak; Maiden Blush, bu., 25 to 35c; Wealthy, 40 to 60c; Golden Sweet, Gravenstein, 50c; Twenty Ounce, 60c; crabapples, 60c to $1.40. Potatoes, easy; home-grown, bu., 40 to 50c; Va., bbl., $1.50; N. J., cobbler, 150-lb. bag, $1.75; sweets, Md., hamper, 75c to $1.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, weak; pea, medium, cwt., $4.25; marrow, $5; white kidney, $6.25. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., $1.25; yellow, 50-lb. bag, 75 to 90c; Spanish, crate, 50c; pickling, ½ bu., $1.10 to $1.25; green, doz. bchs., 20 to 25c.

Fruits and Berries.—Cantaloupes, bu., 25 to 75c; cranberries, 25-lb. box, $2.25; elderberries, bu., 50 to 60c; grapes, 12-qt. bskt., 30 to 40c; honeydews, Colo., crate, $1.25; peaches, bu., 35 to 50c; fancy peaches, bu., $1.50 to $2; pears, bu., 75c to $1.75; plums, bu., 75c to $1.25; prunes, bu., 65c to $1.25.

Vegetables.—Beans, green and wax, bu., 25 to 75c; beets, doz. bchs., 10 to 15c; bu., 25 to 40c; cabbage, bu., 25 to 40c; carrots, bu., 50 to 60c; cauliflower, bu., 50 to 60c; celery, doz., 40 to 60c; corn, doz., 6 to 7c; cucumbers, bu., 40 to 75c; eggplant, bu., 65 to 75c; endive, doz., 30 to 35c; kohlrabi, doz., 30 to 35c; lettuce, 2-doz. crate, 40 to 50c; mushrooms, 1-lb. carton, 30 to 45c; okra, Tenn., bskt., 50 to 75c; parsnips, ½ bu., 65 to 75c; peas, bu., $1.25 to $3.50; peppers, bu., 50c to $1; radishes, doz. bchs., 15 to 20c; spinach, bu., 25 to 50c; tomatoes, bu., 25 to 35c; turnips, bu., 40c to $1.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; new clover, 24-section case, $2.50 to $3.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, baled, ton, $14 to $14.50; clover mixed, $13 to $13.50; oat straw, $8 to $8.50; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $13.50; standard middlings, $14; red-dog, $18.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $20.50; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $27; hominy, $17.30; gluten, $18.50; oatfeed, $7.50; Timothy seed, bu., $2.25; Alfalfa, $14; Alsike, $9.75; clover, $11 to $11.25.

C. H. B.

Rochester, N. Y., Markets

Fruit.—Apples, Gravenstein, bu., 75c; Twenty Ounce, bskt., 60c; Wealthy, bu., 90c to $1; Wealthy, bskt., 60c; Wolf River, bu., 90c to $1; Wolf River, bskt., 40 to 50c; crabapples, bskt., 40 to 50c; grapes, Concord, 8-qt. bskt., 40 to 50c; grapes, Delaware, 8-qt. bskt., 60 to 70c; grapes, Moore's Early, 8-qt. bskt., 50 to 60c; peaches, Elberta, 12-qt. bskt., 25 to 30c; peaches, Elberta, bu., 60 to 65c; peaches, Hale, bu., 75c; pears, Bartlett, bskt., 40c; pears, Clapps Favorite, bskt., 35 to 40c; pears, Seckel, bskt., 40c; pears, Sheldon, bskt., 35 to 40c; plums, Japan, 8-qt. bskt., 30 to 35c; prunes, French, 12-qt. bskt., 50 to 60c; prunes, German, 12-qt. bskt., 40 to 50c.

Live Poultry.—Broilers, lb., 20 to 25c; fowls, heavy, lb., 20 to 23c; fowls, light, lb., 18 to 20c; roosters, lb., 20c.

Butter and Eggs.—Eggs, grade A, in crates, 32 to 35c; eggs, small lots, doz., 35 to 40c; butter, country, crock, lb., 25c; butter, unsalted, lb., 26c.

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by the Bureau of Markets, New Jersey Department of Agriculture.)

Supplies of fresh fruits and vegetables were heavy at the Philadelphia market during the past few days. Demand was slow, as it has been during the greater part of the year, because of curtailed purchasing power on the part of the consumer. Prices for many lines of produce held steady, but trading was draggy. Apples were in liberal supply, and the market was dull. Only the best marks reached $1 a bushel, with most sales of the varieties now being harvested bringing 60 to 75c. Barrels are as yet in very light receipt, and sales have been too few to obtain values. Crabapples from New York State in fairly heavy supply and the market was weak with bushels of various varieties selling at $1 to $1.50. The hot weather again helped the cantaloup situation and the market was firm. The peach market was dull, with storage stocks moving slowly at low figures. The demand and consumption of peaches seems to have been completely saturated, as the season now drawing to a close has seen heavy supplies since the beginning of the Georgia deal. The season has been one of great disappointment both to the farmer and the dealer.

The string bean market continued to rule firm for fancy offerings and weak for ordinary and poor quality marks. Best green sold well at 60 to 65c per ⅝-bu. basket, while light receipts of wax were steady at 40 to 60c. The Lima bean market was also one of quality, with receipts light, and the bulk of the arrivals were of ordinary condition. Best marks moved readily at $2.50 to $2.75 a bushel, with poorer marks at $1.75 to $2. Beets were steady, while carrots were stronger. The demand for cabbage was fairly good, with red meeting a ready outlet for pickling purposes at this time of the year. Cauliflower was about steady, but trading was only fair. Colorado is now supplying the bulk of the offerings, with some coming from the Catskill Mountain section of New York. Celery was dull, and corn and eggplants were slow and the market barely steady. Cucumbers moved well when fancy but liberal supplies of peppers moved slowly at low figures. Most sales of the latter were made at 20 to 25c, with some fancy red at 35 to 40c a ⅝ basket. Onions were in fairly heavy receipt. The market was dull with large-sized stock moving better than the picklers. Sweet potatoes were in heavy supply, with Virginia forming the main source of the receipts at this time of the year. Barrels of Jersey type brought $1 to $1.15. Maryland and Delaware bushel hampers were mostly 40 to 50c, with a few fancy reds at 65 to 70c. The white potato market was also dull and unsatisfactory. The New Jersey season is now about over, and Long Island stock is forming the bulk of the offerings. Sacks of 100 lbs. Cobblers brought $1 to $1.15, with poorly graded stock at 80c.

HAY AND STRAW

Buyers held the upper hand in the hay market during the week, and prices held barely steady for all grades. Best feeding hay sold at $18 a ton, while other hay ranged up from $14. Straw was in very light supply. Demand and trading were slow and the market draggy. Best rye sold at $13.50 to $14.50 a ton, while wheat and oat straw moved at $10 to $10.50.

J. M. F.

Lancaster, Pa., Livestock Markets

(Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending September 19, 1931.)

Market slow, draggy on beef steers and yearlings, closing prices about steady with Monday's decline or 25 to 50c lower than week ago, no choice offerings, bulk of sales $6.75 to $7.25. Bulls closing about steady, weaker undertone on she stock and cutters, bulk fat heifers $6.50 to $7; medium bulls $5 to $5.50; butcher cows $4 to $4.50; cutter $2.25 to $3. Stocker and feeder trade fairly active on country account, steady with Monday's 25c decline, most sales $5.25 to $6. Calves steady with week's early 50c downturn, top vealers $10.50, few selects $11. Hogs steady to weak. Sheep steady, good and choice lambs $8 to $8.50.

Receipts for week ending September 19, 1931: Cattle, 201 cars; 48 Virginia, 35 St. Paul, 26 Sioux City, 22 West Virginia, 17 Kansas City, 15 Chicago, 13 St. Louis, 7 Tennessee, 6 Kentucky, 4 Pittsburgh, 3 Omaha, 2 Maryland, 2 Michigan, 1 Buffalo; containing 6,065 head, 254 trucked in; total cattle, 6,319 head, 987 calves, 2,257 hogs, 506 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $7.50 to $8.25; medium, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $6.25 to $7.50; common, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $5 to $6.25; good, 1,100 and 1,300 lbs., $7.50 to $8.25; medium, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $6.50 to $7.50; good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $7.50 to $8.25.

Heifers.—Choice, 550 to 850 lbs., $7 to $7.50; good, 550 to 850 lbs., $6.50 to $7; medium, 550 to 850 lbs., $5.75 to $6.50; common, 550 to 850 lbs., $5 to $5.75.

Cows.—Choice, $4.75 to $5.50; good, $4 to $4.75; common and medium, $3 to $4; low cutter and cutter, $1.75 to $3.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $5.50 to $6.75; cutter, common and medium, $3.50 to $5.50; yearlings excluded.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $10.25 to $11; medium, $9.50 to $10.25; cull and common, $6.50 to $9.50.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 500 to 800 lbs., $6 to $7; common and medium, 500 to 800 lbs., $4.50 to $6; good and choice, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $6.25 to $7.25; common and medium, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $4.75 to $6.25.

Hogs.—Lt. wt., good and choice, 160 to 180 lbs., $7.25 to $7.75; lt. wt., good and choice, 180 to 200 lbs., $7.25 to $7.75; med. wt., good and choice, 200 to 220 lbs., $7.25 to $7.75; med. wt., good and choice, 220 to 250 lbs., $7 to $7.50; hvy. wt., good and choice, 250 to 290 lbs., $6.75 to $7.25; hvy. wt., good and choice, 290 to 350 lbs., $6.25 to $6.75; pkg. sows, medium and good, 275 to 500 lbs., $5.50 to $6.25.

LANCASTER FEED MARKET

Selling Price of Feeds (Cash at Warehouse).—Bran, ton, $22.50; shorts, $23.50; hominy, $25; middlings, $26; linseed, $36.50; gluten, $27.50; ground oats, $26.50; Soy-bean meal, $32; hog-meal, $32.50; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $28; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $26.50; 18 per cent, $29; 20 per cent, $31.50; 24 per cent, $33; 25 per cent, $33.50; horse feed, 85 per cent, $33; Alfalfa, regular, $29.50; Alfalfa, reground, $31.50.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, qt., 6 to 7c; milk, special, qt., 8 to 9c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $200 to $250; cows, fresh milk, grade, choice, $90 to $100; cows, fresh milk, grades, good, $70 to $85; cows, fresh milk, grades, common, $45 to $60; beef cows and bulls, live, 100 lbs., $6 to $8; veal calves, milk fed, choice, $14 to $16; veal calves, milk fed, good, $10 to $13; lambs, $7 to $10; sheep, $2.50 to $4; broilers, average 2½ lbs., lb., 25c; chickens, live, large, lb., 30 to 32c; fowls, live, heavy, lb., 20 to 22c; eggs, mixed, local, fresh, doz., 34 to 36c.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 13 to 14c; milk, special, qt., 18c; milk, sold from chain stores, qt., 11 to 12c; butter, farmers' deliverey, lb., 35 to 40c; butter, creamery, prints and rolls, lb., 32 to 34c; butter, creamery, cut from tubs, lb., 30 to 31c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 25 to 29c; cheese, part skim, lb., 18 to 20c; cheese, cottage, lb., 12 to 15c; eggs, farmers' delivery, doz., 48 to 52c; eggs, local, fresh, mixed, store sales, doz., 44 to 46c; eggs, western, fresh, store sales, doz., 25 to 29c; broilers, fancy, lb., 40 to 42c; chickens, lb., 45 to 50c; fowls, lb., 30 to 32c; apples, Wealthy, lb., 4 to 5c; pears, pk., 50c; cauliflower, head, 25 to 30c; potatoes, pk., 21 to 23c; cabbage, lb., 3 to 4c.

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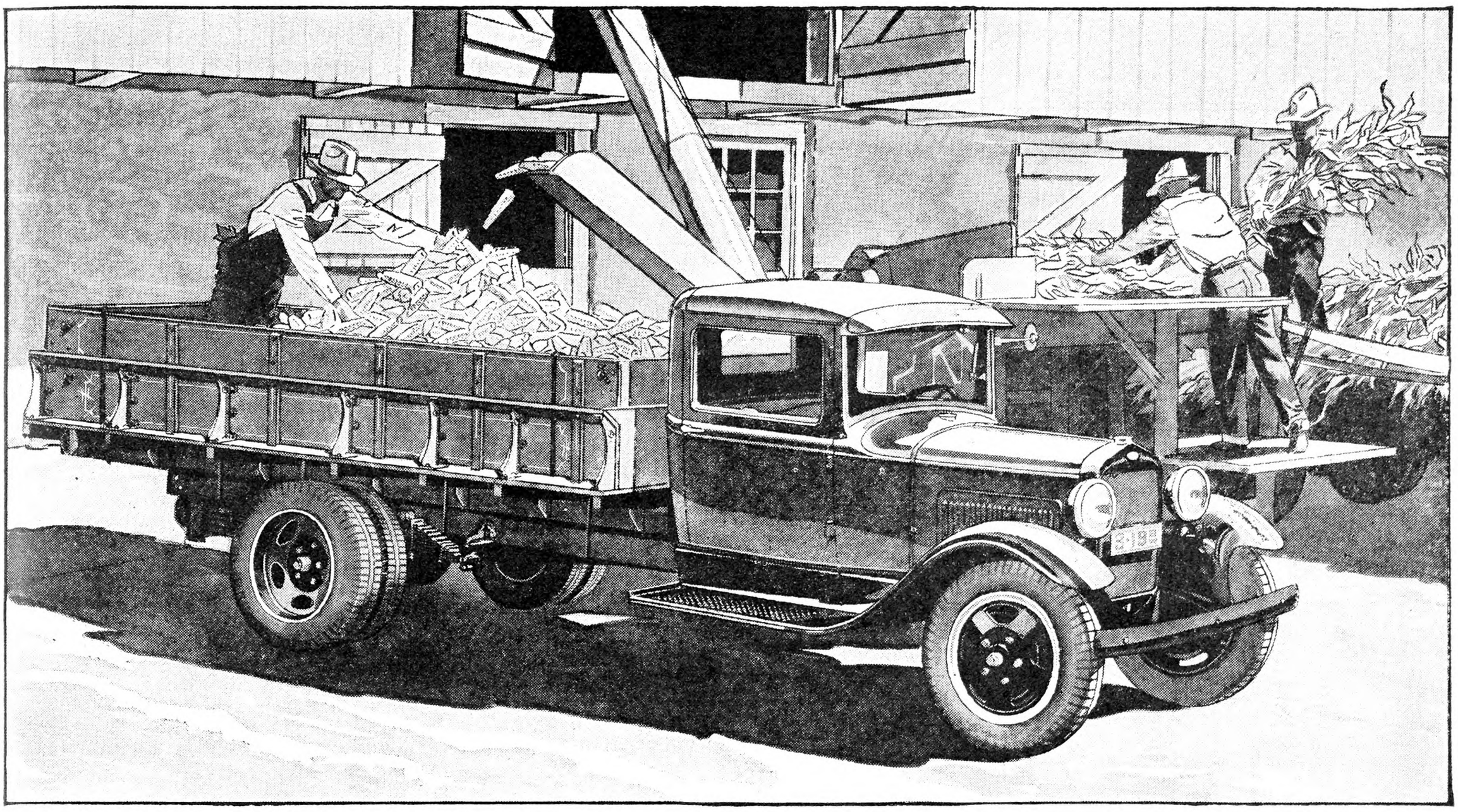
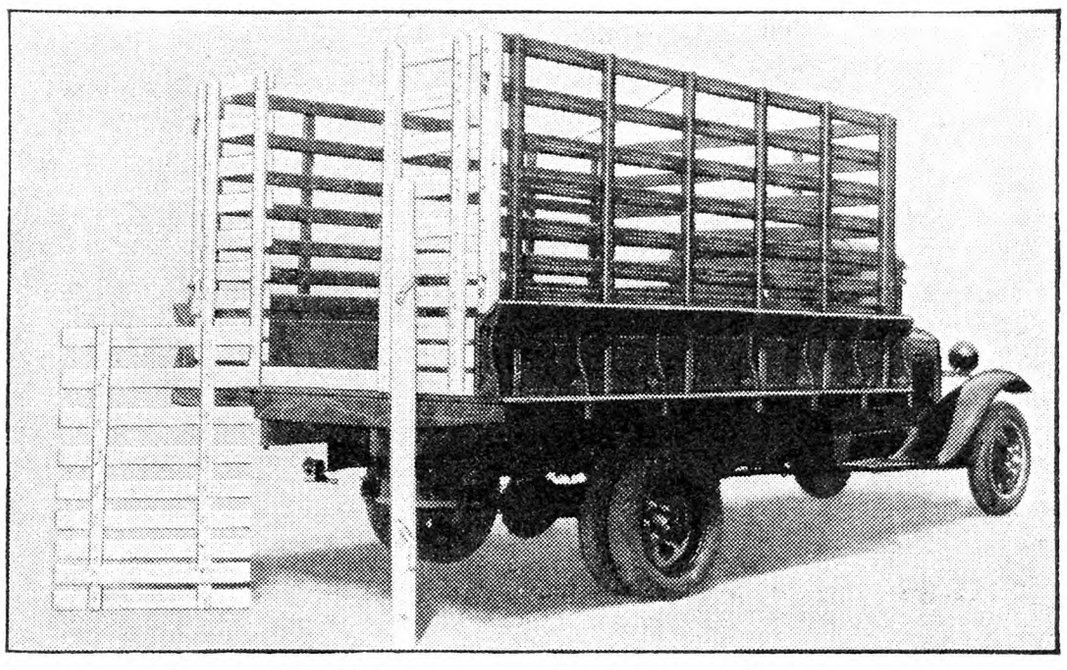


Farm body with grain-sides

THINK of the many hauling-tasks there are on a farm throughout the year . . . then think how many more of them could be done with a truck — quickly and easily — if you had just the right truck for each purpose.

Here is a single Ford unit which combines the different body-types that every farm needs. It is a unit designed for *all* the hauling on and around a farm. It is low in price, like all Ford products, and it enables a farmer to speed the work and lower the cost of producing and marketing his crops.



Farm body with cattle-racks

The foundation-unit for this truck is a ruggedly built, general-purpose body with low sides and wide flare-boards. The construction is of specially prepared wood, thoroughly braced. Provision is made for mounting either extension grain-sides or cattle-racks. As a grain-body, this unit is equipped with extension-sides which rise 26 inches above the floor, providing unusually large capacity. The extensions fit into sockets passing through the flare-boards and into the floor, and are held by strong tie-rods. A high tail-gate is included, with a small door for shovel-handling of grain. This body is completely flax-tight.

As a cattle body, the unit is equipped with strong cattle-rack sections which fit into the same sockets as the grain-sides. The sliding tail-gate at the rear is 36 inches wide, and can be completely removed or fixed at any desired height. The exceedingly wide body (7 feet) permits loading cattle crosswise. The cattle-racks are made entirely of hardwood and are rigidly braced.

The new Ford farm-truck is available with 131½-inch or 157-inch wheelbase, single or dual rear wheels, and high or low rear-axle gear-ratios. There are many other Ford types, including stake-trucks, and light-delivery cars. All cost little to buy and will give long service at low cost. Your Ford dealer will gladly help you with your hauling-problems.

Ford

ASK YOUR DEALER ABOUT THE IMPROVED FORDSON TRACTOR

The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

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"A SQUARE DEAL"

We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

THE Washington administration regrets that the big industries have begun to cut wages just at the time that the end of the depression is only a few days off. For two years President Hoover has at frequent intervals seen a return of prosperity just around the corner. There is a sort of vague allusion that the administration and labor leaders have kept up wages and maintained the high standard of living. The same brand of philosophy has been applied to the price of farm crops. The leaders and officials get away with it in the news press, but the workers know that the wage fund has been cut 40 per cent. The rate per hour has been the same but they get four days work instead of six days and a part of the wage goes to the organization for expense and help to the idle. The result has been to keep up a high cost of production against falling prices. This has all resulted in closing industries and increasing the number of the unemployed. The working farmer does not take the political effect so seriously as some people think. They get caught in a system at times and are forced to make the most of it, but they balked the horse that was to plow under every third row. Farmers have always known that it would not take long to eat up the farm and equipment (their capital) without work and production and saving in hard times. Capital in industry would soon be consumed, too, if the cost of production long exceeded the return from the products when sold. Not only the purchasing power of union labor but of unorganized labor and purchasing power of all producers including farmers, unorganized workmen and the necessary and worthy white collar class must be maintained as well as union labor, to insure a stable economic system.

*

THE Eastern States Exposition, held at Springfield, Mass., September 20-26, was, as usual, the greatest livestock show in the East, heavily featuring beef and dual-purpose animals as well as strictly milking breeds. Livestock has always been an important part of New England farming, and in the last quarter century many large and improved herds have been established by men who have worked faithfully toward ideals in breeding for both conformation and production. As before, this show evidenced intense interest in New England, the type of feeling always shown in the country's industry and its perils in Revolutionary times and every war period since. The purpose of the New England States to work out together their problems of peace as well as war is sound, and expositions like this one help materially in figuring out these things. Another week more will be said about this great show in general and some of its special features.

*

THE week of November 9 has been designated as National Wool Week. It is designed to awaken popular interest in wool products generally; manufacturers are planning for wool displays in the cities, featuring wool fabrics and woolen clothing of all classes. Such displays should not be confined to the large cities; every sheep-raising district should endeavor to bring the virtues of wool before the community. Fashion is with the flocks this year, for the new fabrics known as transparent woolens are featured as the newest mode, and there were never before so many beautiful textures and designs in wool as fashionable materials now displayed. During the past Summer cotton saw more varied uses than ever before, but now Winter is at hand, and some prophets predict a cold one. A new woolen blanket for every household, and a new woolen gown for every wardrobe, would seem an appropriate celebration for National Wool Week.

*

WE ARE now getting the good out of 1,000 bunches of grapes bagged early in the season. It was quite a job, and out of the question in a commercial way, but for a moderate quantity around the garden is plausible. The grapes in the bags are clean and free from damage by berry worm and rot. The tops of bags must be folded over closely, or the pests will get in through small openings. A variety of superior quality fruiting with us for the first this year is Caco. This is a hybrid of Catawba and Concord, which seems to us better in quality than either of its parents. It is red, like Catawba, has a compact bunch of moderate size, is nearly as sweet as Delaware, and is ripening ahead of Concord.

*

"WE FORGET that there is such a thing as 'dull times' on the farm," says a Maryland friend after telling us about some of the family pleasures. Farmers as a whole seem to exemplify the method of the homely philosopher who said that when he was weary, sad or discouraged, he "just kept on keeping on." It is this spirit that keeps many a rural community from giving way to the wholesale pessimism that, unfortunately, grips the city masses at the least obstacle in their smooth pathway. Such a great basic industry as agriculture naturally suffers, but seed time and harvest shall not fail, and our farm cellars, barns and woodsheds show that even with a lean purse, comfort may still prevail. It is difficult to feel entirely pessimistic as we smell the spicy fragrance of the Fall pickles and preserves, or look over the sunny farm landscape "when the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock."

*

COLD-STORAGE holdings in this country, September 1, are reported at 104,675,000 lbs. of butter, 270,330,000 dozen eggs, 68,792,000 lbs. of cheese, and 43,059,000 lbs. of poultry. The butter, eggs and cheese are under last year's holdings at this time, poultry slightly in excess. The Eastern Central States, which include Chicago, are far in excess of any other region in storage of butter and cheese. The Middle Atlantic, including New York, lead in eggs and poultry.

*

ALL reports from the fairs this year show increased interest in 4-H club work. In Ohio more than 33,000 of Ohio's 42,000 4-H club boys and girls took part in the county fairs of the State. Representing over 3,000 4-H clubs, these boys and girls attended achievement days, took part in judging contests, exhibited some of their products, conducted demonstrations and in other ways forwarded the cause of this rural youth movement. Among the projects represented at the county fairs were those dealing with agricultural engineering, beef cattle, clothing, corn, dairy, entomology, flowers, foods, forestry, home furnishing and poultry. The clothing projects were most popular this year with a total enrollment of 18,731.

*

A FAVORITE trick of produce dealers is to cut the price or decline payment on the ground that the stuff arrived in poor condition or was not otherwise up to standard. Under State law the shipper is rather helpless for lack of prosecuting power. The Federal Perishable Commodities Act may provide redress on interstate shipments where the case is clear. In a recent instance prosecuted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, damages amounting to $1,143.34 were secured for a Delaware shipper from a Pennsylvania produce concern. The complainant sold a carload of tomatoes at the agreed price of $806.30, and a carload of cucumbers at the agreed price of $337.04. The cars were accepted by the respondent, but the purchase price not paid. The respondent claimed that the condition and quality of the commodities did not comply with the sale specification, but did not file a formal answer in the case and the claim was based upon the testimony of the witnesses at the hearing. The parties did not clearly specify in writing what kind of tomatoes and cucumbers were to be furnished, and from consideration of the record as a whole it appeared that the respondent failed to establish breach of sale contract specifications on the part of complainant. The Secretary therefore concluded that the respondent failed, refused and neglected truly and correctly to account to the complainant covering the purchase price of the tomatoes and cucumbers in question, thereby violating Section 2 of the act, and ordered that the complainant is entitled to an award of damages against the respondent in the total sum of $1,143.34, and that the facts constituting the respondent's failure truly and correctly to account should be published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics as provided by the law.

*

AN INDIANA farmer reports a striking case of profitable results from sanitary methods with sows and pigs. In 1930, under old methods, he raised an average of five pigs each from 20 sows. Eight months were required to fatten them to the market weight of 200 lbs. each. This year the same sows, under strict sanitation average eight pigs per sow, and at the age of 5½ months 32 of these pigs averaged 201 lbs. and were marketed. The methods used were to have the sows in clean farrowing pens, moving them on clean pasture when two weeks old, keeping them there at least four months. This avoided all loss from internal parasites, which ordinarily cause serious damage.

*

WEEDS along fence rows and around gardens are the wintering places of many pests. The crop of curculio and various borers, bugs and beetles in Spring can be lessened materially by clearing out such harboring places in Fall. It is common belief that weeds are immune to insect and fungus attacks, but any observant person can learn that this is not true. We often find insects and molds hard at work on weeds. The kerosene burners now available are handy and quick for going along fences and into corners to clear out the weeds and bushes and the pests they carry. In parts of Europe, long intensively cultivated localities may be found where weeds have been exterminated. We have known some gardeners here who did the same thing.

*

TELEPHONE poles are often damaged by borers and other insects unless treated with some preservative. Termites and carpenter ants are particularly destructive in the South, where creosote is largely used as a preventive. In creosoting southern pine poles, 100 to 250 poles are placed in a huge cylinder. Its ends are then bolted on to permit the running-up of high pressures. The oil is at a temperature of approximately 200 degrees, and the treatment continues for several hours, until the poles become well impregnated with the oil. Chestnut and cedar poles are given open-tank treatment. Fifty or more poles are stood on end, and first hot and then cold creosote oil is run into the tank. The hot-cold process is used because the fibers of the wood will contract when subject to cooling and draw in the oil.

Brevities

GRASSHOPPERS are reported damaging large areas in Argentina.

THE Iowa Station finds Soy-bean hay of value in wintering brood sows.

"HAPPY is the man that findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding."

NO MATTER what her pedigree, an inferior individual pullet is not worth keeping.

"FRUIT butter" is good stuff to eat in Winter—and a good way to handle some surplus fruit at ripening time.

THE fishing industry of Canada last year operated 698 canneries, curing establishments and reduction plants.

SOME experts recommend removing all twigs of apple and pear trees, damaged by fire blight, in the Fall. These prunings should be taken from the orchard and burned.

THE corn ear-worm is reported a serious pest in some localities this year, three or four worms in every ear. They should all be destroyed, as this will lessen the number of next year's adults.

STUDIES at the Ohio Experiment Station show that flowers of the Stayman apple are especially susceptible to frost, and for this reason new plantings should only be located on the most frost-free sites.

THE cabbage worm is increasing in New Jersey. The State station recommends a poison dust made by thoroughly mixing 1 lb. of calcium arsenate powder or lead arsenate powder with 4 lbs. of lime and 4 lbs. of a high-gluten wheat flour.

England Suspends Gold Payments

ENGLAND has suspended gold payments; at last England is face to face with the necessity of seriously considering an equitable distribution of wealth to those who produce it.

The English economic system is based on the theories of the specialist. She bought her food and raw materials largely from other countries, and sold them manufactured products. From the profits she built a strong merchant marine with a navy to dominate the oceans, and set up insurance and other financial service in foreign countries. Her labor was cheap. Her lands were largely taken up by big estates. Agriculture was neglected. She was on a free-trade basis because she wanted cheap food and cheap raw materials and cheap labor. With these she could compete with manufactured goods anywhere. London became the financial clearing house of the world. England grew rich on world trade. It was the creditor nation of the world.

In time other countries began to manufacture goods and compete with England in world trade. They put up tariff walls against imports. At the same time labor unions demanded higher wages, war enormously increased her internal debts. Foreign capital was called home and credit bought in foreign countries. Exports began to decline. Manufacturers were obliged to lay off operators, creating a large unemployed class to be supported by dole from the public treasury. Taxes were increased, and income from debtors abroad declined or failed entirely. Balances owed other countries had to be paid in gold, and expenses exceeded income, leaving a large deficit. Large credits from America and France failed to protect England's supply of gold, because other countries began to demand gold payments, and uncertainty on the part of English people, induced some of them to withdraw gold through one device or another.

In the meantime England had a more or less social labor government. Labor refused to reduce wages of its workers, and established a dole or relief from the public treasury to the unemployed. The financial and business element demanded support of the gold standard. It desired to reduce wages, the dole and public expenses. Labor in effect wanted to tax the rich (capital) to maintain industry, the unemployed and government. In this crisis there was nothing to do but suspend gold payments except for contracted foreign obligations.

This move is temporary. It will give time for thought. England suspended gold payments, like the other European countries, during the war from 1914 to 1925. France revalued her franc at about 20 per cent of its former value when it resumed the gold standard. England restored the pound to its former value in 1925. The French policy decreased the purchasing price of the franc and increased prosperity and commodity prices. The English policy increased the purchasing power of the pound, decreased prices, and had its share in the causes of the present crisis. It is thought now that England will reduce the value of the pound—its money unit. The American bankers and financiers who have always pictured disaster to follow any interference with the gold standard give out reassuring interviews now that the English suspension of gold payments is nothing to cause alarm, and on the contrary it may work to the good and be the beginning of the end of the depression. That bankers' admission should be worth billions to the world. It will be if an honest attempt is now made to devise a plan for a fair distribution of wealth to all who contribute directly or indirectly to its production. This plan of necessity must provide a money unit of practically unchanging purchasing power.

In Defense of Loose Milk

SAMUEL UNTERMYER, the celebrated New York lawyer, has been retained by the Wholesale Milk Dealers' Association, which is opposing the proposal to prohibit the sale of loose milk in New York City. Based on a letter by Mr. Untermyer to Health Commissioner Wynne, the *Herald-Tribune* says that Mr. Untermyer charges that Borden's, Sheffield and Dairymen's League are attempting to "put over" on the public a long-cherished monopoly in the sale and distribution of milk. The *Herald-Tribune* continues:

Total elimination of independent dairymen would result from such a monopoly, Mr. Untermyer said, and the public would face an increased price burden of $46,000,000 a year in this vicinity.

The letter sets forth that dealers have charged that drivers for the big bottled milk companies, notably Borden's and Sheffield, are resorting to unfair business methods of "stealing trade" from the wholesale dealers by taking advantage of the present "chaotic situation" brought about by attack on loose milk.

In warning of an impending monopoly Mr. Untermyer said that "the fact that every consumer of loose milk will thus be forced to pay from four to seven cents a quart more than he now is paying is not the least of the perils of such a combination—it would be able at will to tax the public as much as it chose."

Farmers in Revolt

TIPTON, Iowa., Sept. 22.—Farmers here in Cedar County are in a mild state of rebellion against the authorities because of a dispute over the tuberculin test of cattle. This dispute has existed since 1929, when the law was passed establishing the injunction method of enforcing the tuberculin test. After a 24-day trial in the regional courts, Judge Keppler decreed that the law was unconstitutional but the higher court later reversed the decision.

Last week 65 State officers went to the farm of J. W. Linker to protect the State veterinarians while making the test. They were repulsed by a group of 200 farmers armed with clubs and pitchforks. Some of the veterinarians were bruised and several of their car tires were deflated with pitchfork prongs. As a result of this conflict State troops were called out and 2,000 of them are in camp in the Cedar County fair grounds. Martial law is threatened in the county as soon as the troops are ready for it.

The test is to be resumed the latter part of the week, and while everything is quiet, large delegations of sympathetic farmers from Des Moines, Keokuk and Lee counties have come to give moral support, if no more, to the farm resistants. Some observers are of the opinion that the farmers will not further resist, but others report farmers feeling in an ugly mood and think they will not submit without resistance. Farmers insist that the law was passed at the behest of the veterinarians and bureaucratic influences. They insist that Judge Keppler's decision was sound and that their constitutional rights were invaded by the reversal of that decision on the technical legal ground that the Legislature had authority to pass such a law, irrespective of their individual rights. They do not object to the removal of diseased cows. Their complaint is against the test, which they insist causes abortion in their herds; that it fails to identify the cattle worst affected, and that it brands as unfit, cattle that are perfectly healthy. Farmers are banded together in an association, the purpose of which is to prevent the testing.

Governor Dan Turner, who authorized the use of the troops, is hurrying home from Washington, D. C., in the hope of quieting the situation. H. C.

Young Lawyer Needed

ONE of our friends from an eastern county of New York State appeals to us to find a young lawyer who will stand investigation, to locate in his village. We have suggested that he pick up a promising boy from his local schools, and educate him in the law, but he replies that they cannot wait. They need a young lawyer in the location at once, with some experience. They say $10,000 worth of work awaits him now and more to follow. This seems like an opportunity for some competent young lawyer. If any such are interested we will be glad to make the connection for him.

Special Fruit Report for September

New York State Statistician, R. L. Gillett, makes the following statement:

The United States total apple crop, forecast at about 223,000,000 bushels, is made up of yields larger than last year in nearly all sections of the country, except the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Washington, Oregon and California, and a few minor States. Should this crop materialize, it would be about 28 per cent larger than the average production during the five years 1925 to 1929. On the other hand, the commercial crop, as forecast on September 1, would be only about 19 per cent larger than the average production during the same period. In years of heavy production, there is frequently heavy abandonment in noncommercial sections and of low-grades and drops in commercial sections.

The New York crop, while promising heavy production in some of the important commercial areas, now appears to be about average, for the State as a whole. The heavy Baldwin crop and the possibility of large-sized fruits in the light set of Greenings would offer the possibility of increases, should weather during September and early October be unusually favorable for development. It seems probable that the total crop in the four Lake Ontario counties will be somewhat above last year. In the counties immediately south of them, present prospects are not so good as a year ago, while the Hudson Valley appears to be distinctly under last year. However, the percentage of the total crop which will be Winter apples is higher than in any other year since 1926. Expressions of opinion from commercial growers indicate that the proportion of the crop to grade U. S. No. 1 will be comparable to the low-quality crop of 1929 and 1927, although, of course, weather will be an important factor. The following are averages of September 1 reports:

	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927
U. S. Grade No. 1	40	49	40	45	37
U. S. Grade No. 2	29	27	29	27	30
Below No. 2	31	24	31	28	33
Totals	100	100	100	100	100

Larger grape crops in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio are offset by a smaller Michigan crop, so that the totals for these four important States together are 204,430 tons this year, compared with 198,900 tons last year and 170,356 tons the five-year average. Other States growing mainly American-type grapes total about 92,412 tons, compared with 78,657 tons last year and 77,116 tons the five-year average. The striking feature of the grape situation, however, is the very light California crop. Table varieties of grapes, forecast at 217,000 tons, are 50 per cent of the five-year average; raisin varieties, 780,000 tons, 61 per cent of five-year average; wine varieties, 359,000 tons, 82 per cent of the five-year average. There has been considerable abandonment of California grapes in past years. The New York crop is forecast at 93,450 tons, compared with 76,670 tons last year and 75,312 tons the five-year average. United States, 1,652,842 tons this year; 2,459,557 tons last year; 2,403,072 tons five-year average.

The New York peach crop is estimated at 2,175,000 bushels, compared with 2,158,000 bushels last year and 1,846,000 bushels the five-year average. The crop in Michigan is heavy, totaling 1,780,000 bushels, compared with 629,000 bushels last year and 941,000 the five-year average.

New York pears, 1,375,000 bushels this year; 3,168,000 last year; 1,991,000 the five-year average. United States, 24,114,000; 27,577,000; and 22,123,000 respectively.

Central New York and Eastward

Along up the Susquehanna, from Southern Chenango County to Colliers, and then up the Charlotte into Schoharie County, gives one some idea of changes in latitude even in short distances. Below Richmondville we crossed over the divide into the valley of the Cobleskill Creek which flows into the Mohawk. At the start we found oat harvest over with and much of the thrashing done. A few had commenced filling silos before the end of August, corn being forward and an excellent crop. As we proceeded north, oats were still to be cut in some places and we even found a few farmers at the haying. Of course all along there were those who were cutting second crop and an occasional man ready for the third cutting of Alfalfa. The higher altitude undoubtedly had something to do with a slightly later season. Crops everywhere are excellent, but in thrashing it is found that yields of grain are not very good. Some estimated as low as half the yield of a year ago.

On considerable of Schoharie County where we went there is limestone and limestone soil, which adds greatly to the ease of growing Alfalfa. Doubtless this is hardly a fair sample of the usual season, but one could wish that all the dairy sections could grow Alfalfa and clover with the ease that much of that tract seems to grow it. Down in the Chenango and Delaware country it is necessary to do a lot of preparatory work to make a success of Alfalfa, and it can then be successful only on the soils that are usually well drained. After all I don't know that those farmers in that favored area are more successful that the Delaware County men. It may be, as one Delaware County dairyman once told me, that adversity is good for a man. Then Delaware County has certain advantages in soils that some other sections do not have. At the Meyers farm at Barnerville, and at the Grey farm at Springfield Center, to the west in Otsego County, where we stopped, and presumably elsewhere, they have too much Alfalfa this year, barns full and the third cutting about ready. Mr. Meyers pulled off some of the third growth that is fully two feet tall. We, in Chenango, can scarcely get more than two cuttings, and it will hardly do to cut it much after September 1. L.

Ontario County, N. Y.

We are having what seems to be another drought. The growing crops are much in need of rain. There are many indications of rain but they all fail. Scarcely any plowing done yet for wheat; it would be impossible to do any plowing at present and do a good job. The acreage for wheat will be smaller than usual. The yield per acre this year is good but the quality is very poor. Wheat at a large mill near by is being bought for 38 cents per bushel. Bakers' bread costs 10 cents per loaf; one bushel of wheat will make 40 loaves of bread. Where is the consistency of such dealing? Times need lot of adjustment; it takes over five bushels of wheat to pay for one day's work at $2.50 per day which they have or else will not work.

This part of the State has been well represented by stockmen who motored in two cars recently to the Far West and purchased several carloads of horses, colts, cows, heifers and three loads of steers.

There is no market for apples. A neighbor has fine Duchess apples that were sprayed and well taken care of, but are a drug.

Wheat, 45c; oats, 17c per bu. It costs five cents per bushel for thrashing and $2.50 per day to harvest them. E. T. B.

From Tolland County, Conn.

Potatoes in Connecticut are selling around 30 cents a bushel cheaper than last year. Prices range as low as 80 cents a bushel for best quality. Crop reported about average. Lack of rainfall affected the crop throughout the State. The unemployment situation has hurt market gardeners, who report prices low and demand fallen off. Peaches fairly plentiful; prices slightly lower than last year. Depression seems to have prompted many families to can more fruit than usual, to provide for Winter. This makes a lively market for peaches, which sell at roadside stands for anywhere from 40 to 90 cents a peach basket, depending on quality and size. Elberta freestones are still on the market.

The State and county 4-H club leaders, feeling it would be unwise to have a Statewide gathering of boys and girls in early September because of the infantile paralysis situation, decided to postpone the State 4-H club exhibit to have been held in Durham in September. It will be held October 23 and 24. C. B. KNIGHT.

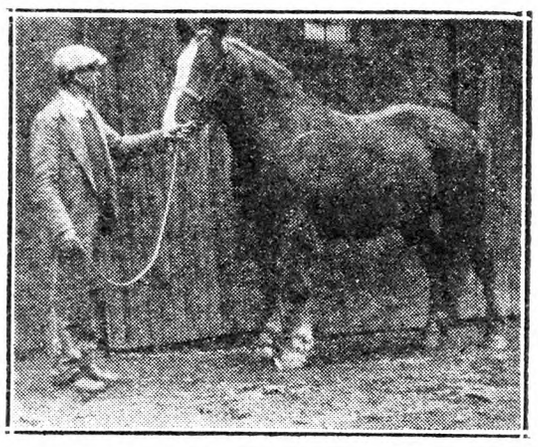
Live Stock and Dairy

Livestock at the 1931 N. Y. State Fair

BY R. W. DUCK.

The New York State Fair annually attracts one of the best and largest sheep exhibits in the United States. Present facilities for housing both sheep and swine are inadequate. The number of animals exhibited could be greatly increased if housing space were available. The management hopes that another year will see the new sheep barn completed.

The fine wools were represented with the largest entry ever exhibited at the New York Fair. Competition was close, with outstanding sheep from various parts of the United States being exhibited in the Merino, Delaine and Rambouillet classes. Exhibitors in these classes included Clarke Wellman, Perry, N. Y.; Stephen B. Whitaker, Penn Yan, N. Y.; R. D. Sly, Wakeman, Ohio; Woodbine Farms, Gambier, Ohio; W. M. Staley & Son, Marysville, Ohio; George Deeds, Pataskala, Ohio; J. E. Denison, London, Ohio; and Waldo Barron, Slippery Rock, Pa. Most of the Merino classes were won



One of the prize-winning draft horses from the J. J. Collins' stables, Syracuse.

by Staley & Son, with Sly a close second.

The Delaines presented closer competition, particularly in the C Delaine classes. In this class Walker, of Woodbine Farms, won first and champion on his aged ram. Woodbine Farms also headed the yearling ram class. Staley won the ram lamb class, and also the aged ewe class. Sly won the yearlings, and Woodbine Farms the lambs.

The Rambouillet ram classes were extremely strong. Both B and C types were shown. Competing in the same class they present a difficult problem. The purple was won by Staley on his aged ram, Staley also won first on yearlings, while Denison won the lamb class. In the ewe classes Wellman won first and champion on his yearling. He also won first in the aged ewe class. Barron won the lamb class, with an outstanding ewe lamb of considerable promise. Whitaker was a consistant prize winner on his good Delaines.

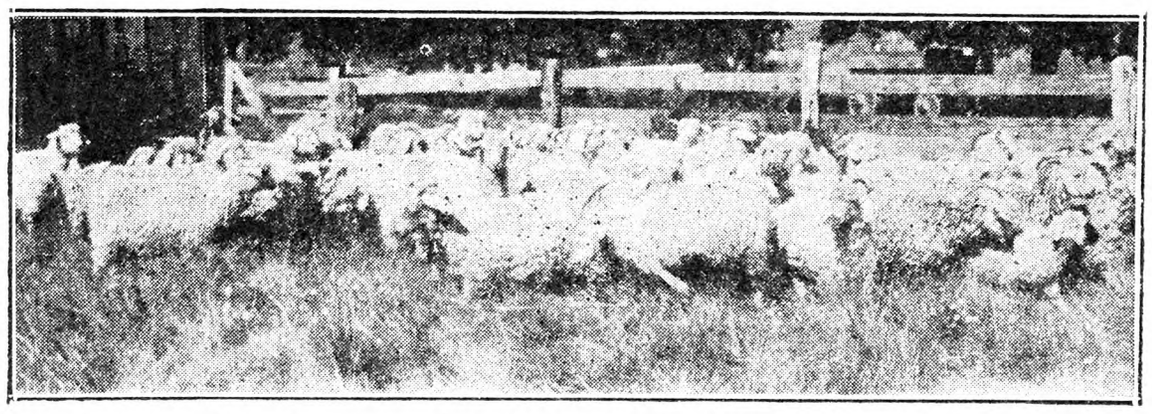
The Karakul Fur Sheep Farm, of Fayetteville, N. Y., dominated the Karakul classes, with Curtis Miller, Deansboro, N. Y., and Wind Crest Farms, Canastota, N. Y., affording close competition, and ranking second and third respectively.

J. F. Walker, of Woodbine Farms, Gambier, Ohio, and his champion Delaine ram at the 1931 N. Y. State Fair.

The Medium Wools presented a particularly numerous and strong showing especially in the Down breeds. J. A. Duffy, Lafayette, N. Y., won champion on his aged Oxford ram, and also showed the first prize pen of lambs. Cecil Jackson, East Aurora, N. Y., won the champion ram in the Dorset section, and the Hob and Nob Farm, of Francestown, N. H., showed the champion ewe. Ralph E. Owen, Fulton, N. Y., won most of the classes in the Tunis division, including Champion ewe. Iroquois Farms, Cooperstown, N. Y., and W. S. Hutchings, Coldwater, N. Y., divided first honors in the Shropshires, with James S. Morse, Levanna, N. Y., and Francis P. Olney, of Manlius, affording close competition. Sheep classes were judged by Prof. R. W. Duck, Graham Walker and J. Dunkin.

New York, while not ranking as a large pork production State, nevertheless afforded one of the most interesting features of the fair in its annual swine show. This year's exhibits greatly outnumbered those shown for the past three years. There is a marked tendency in all the lard breeds to swing rather away from the extreme upstanding big type hog, and to place the winning ribbons on those hogs that are shorter legged, wider and deeper in the hams, loin and body. This is the type of hog that our eastern farmers have always preferred. It is indeed gratifying to see their convictions vindicated, not only here, but this situation is being duplicated at every swine show of any importance throughout the various other State exhibitions.

In the Berkshire classes Maple Lawn Farms, Groveport, Ohio, showed the champion boar and sow. J. W. Vanaisdall Jr., Burgin, Ky., won both championships in the Chester Whites, with Thomas A. Hollier, Skaneateles, N. Y., winning several prizes on his good Chesters. The Saint Amour Co., Mortonville, Pa., carried off the purples against strong competition in the Poland Chinas. The Hampshire classes were largely dominated by Frank C. Oren, Wilmington, Ohio. The Durocs presented some interesting and close classes: Lawn View Stock Farm, Groveport, Ohio, won grand champion boar, with Willard Gunnels, Elmer, Mo., winning grand championship honors in the sow classes. The J. P. Williams cup, which is offered as a special trophy for the best pen of three barrows under six months of any breed, was won by George E. Case, Syracuse, N. Y. The hog classes were judged by Prof. R. Hinman and Harry Harpending.



The Angoras made an interesting exhibit at this year's fair.

There is a marked tendency at fairs this year to swing away from hogs showing too extreme leg and scale, and place the winning ribbons on hogs medium in leg, bone, and carrying noticeable depth, with the thickness in the hams, loin and body, such as the barrows in this illustration.

The coveted honor of owning the first-prize pen of Oxford lambs was awarded to J. A. Duffy, Lafayette, N. Y. on these four lambs.

The outstanding feature of the cattle show was the greatly increased numbers and interest in the Aberdeen-Angus classes. This was particularly true in the 4-H club entries. In Dutchess County there are now 73 members of the 4-H raising Angus cattle. They have been showing their cattle for several years at the Eastern States Exposition, and have been consistant winners. However, this was the first time they have exhibited their cattle at the New York State Fair. Oakley Thorne, of Briarcliff Farms, Pine Plains, N. Y., has sponsored and encouraged the formation of these boys' and girls' beef clubs. A significant feature of their work is the fact that practically all of the members raising these good black beef calves have been able to show a profit on their transactions. H. H. Tozier had charge of this work in Dutchess County. The 4-H club entries were the largest ever exhibited. All tents were full and overflowing.

Francis P. Oley, Manlius, N. Y., won on his Hampshire sheep; Wendell Wicks, Oxbow, Jefferson County, made his usual excellent showing in Ayrshires, winning grand champion in the 4-H section, and third in the open classes. This will be his last year at the fair as a 4-H club member, as he will be over 21 before next year's fair time. All 4-H and Young Farmers' Club members were the guests of the State Fair Commission and were housed in the new Boys' and Girls' Building in comfortable quarters.

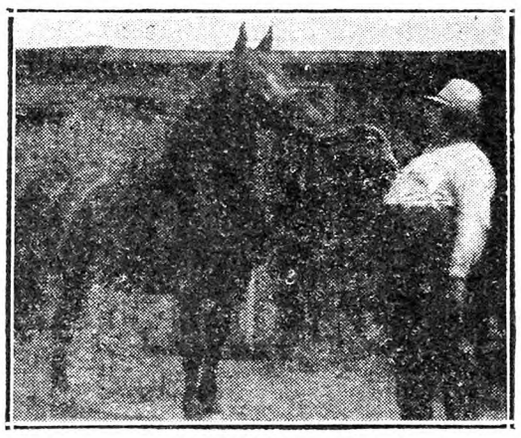
McLaury Bros., Portlandville, Otsego County, recently purchased from R. M. and J. H. Stone, Marcellus, the Holstein cow, Auburn Summit Mildred, which won the Alasa Farms' trophy and $50 first prize in the special three-day butterfat contest at the fair, with a total record of 204 lbs. of milk and 7.007 lbs. of fat. The cows were milked thres times daily

A. A. Genereaux & Son made their excellent showing in the Hereford steer classes. Their steer Buster 2036, a Domino breed Hereford, was awarded the purple. This steer was extremely good throughout, he was especially deep and full in the hindquarter. Most fairs now either have or are working to incorporate rules disqualifying animals which have had "ties" removed by the knife, or which have been "filled" or "plugged." It was gratifying to note that the cattle in the beef classes were shown in their natural condition with respect to fleshing and hide condition. The Canadian National at Toronto now has a ruling that prizes will not be awarded to cattle which show scars or other evidence of having been doctored or tampered with in order to improve their show appearance.

At the last Winter meeting of the New York sheep breeders, leading sheep men and exhibitors went on record as favoring fewer and more stringent rules. It was advocated that those which were ignored should be dropped, among these was one to the effect that any sheep stubble-shorn, oiled or blackened, should be excluded from the show. As all sheep exhibitors know, particularly in the fine wools, the enforcement of such a rule, which had been on the books for years, would have resulted in the exclusion of at least 90 per cent of the sheep shown. So the rule was dropped. But, here was the peculiar reaction, there was less oiling, blacking and long fleeces than has been seen for the past seven years. The present tendency is to get away from any extreme or marked artificialty in the show ring. This is a healthy sign and should be encouraged by breed associations, fair boards and judges. Exhibitors will recall that at one time the situation became so extreme in the coloring of Hampshire sheep it became necessary for the breed association to stop paying specials in order to curb the practice. Hampshires are no longer colored, and the present exhibitors would be the last to return to such a practice.

The horse-pulling contest had a large number of entries, and drew a record crowd. For teams under 3,000 lbs. the dynamometer was set at 2,000 lbs. This would be the same as a team starting a 25,960-lb. load on a smooth, level road. Twelve of the 15 teams entered made the required pull of 27 feet. The draft was then increased to 2,500 lbs., which equals a load of 32,460 lbs., only three of the 12 remaining teams made the required 27-foot pull. The weight was then brought up to 3,000 lbs. Fighting like bull-dogs a gray Belgian team owned by Otto Spiesz made the longest pull, defeating the 1930 champion team owned by Leo McGinnis, of Athol, Mass.

J. J. Collins, Syracuse, N. Y., won



"Uncle" Jim Collins and one of his prize-winning Percherons.

first in mares suitable for breeding purposes. Frederick J. Wyant, Ensenore, N. Y., placed second, and J. L. Sears, Baldwinsville, was third. Hylmede Farms, Beaver, Pa., showed the grand champion Belgian stallion in their senior stallion, Range Line Major, and also champion mare on Peaches. Oscar J. Brown, Sabarama Farms, Baldwinsville, won a stallion championship and six firsts on pure-bred draft horses other than Percheron and Belgian.

In the pulling contest for teams over 3,000 lbs. the Black Fox Co., Williamsburg, Mass., team Ben and Jack placed first pulling an equivalent of 24 tons, which beat last year's record made by a team from the Adrian Stables, Williamsville, which were second this year. The pulling contests were under the direction and supervision of Prof. M. W. Harper, of Ithaca.

Twin Oaks Farm, Morristown, N. J., won the Jersey bull championships. Lippitt Farm, a Providence, R. I., dairy, won the senior and grand champion Ayrshire bull classes. Webster Knight,

J. A. Duffy, Lafayette, N. Y., and his champion Oxford ram at the 1931 N. Y. State Fair. This ram was considered to be one of the best representatives of this breed ever exhibited.

Providence, R. I., won senior bull, junior bull, grand champion bull and junior champion female in the Milking Shorthorn classes. The senior and grand champion female was won by Frank M. Smith, Springfield, N. Y., in the same section.

Kentucky Sheep Sales

The principal sheep sales in the State of Kentucky are held under the auspices of the Kentucky Accredited Purebred Sheep Breeders' Association. This is an organization of purebred breeders, whose flocks meet certain standards of requirement and are annually inspected and tattooed.

This year, owing to adverse conditions, only three sales were held—Lexington, Louisville, Madisonville. Five sales were held last year and eight are planned for 1932. The Lexington sale of the association is probably the best established auction sale of purebred sheep east of Salt Lake City, and annually attracts a large number of out-of-State buyers. Last

∴ HEREFORDS ∴

HEREFORDS

We are quoting a very attractive price on ten registered cows and heifers. Five have calves by side and are pasture bred. Balance due to calve this Fall and early winter. These would make an attractive foundation herd. We also have for sale eight grade cows, pasture bred. Registered bulls for sale at all times. Herd accredited. Write for details. New England's largest Hereford herd.

BROOKVALE FARM
Windsor, Mass.

Z. M. Crane, Owner, Dalton, Mass. S. R. Morrison, Supt., Windsor, Mass.

∴ GUERNSEYS ∴

Foremost Guernseys

All ages, both sexes, real bargains in Bulls two years old and over.

Successor Berkshires

Boars ready for service, Bred Gilts, Fall and Spring Pigs, both sexes.

EMMADINE FARM, Hopewell Junction, (Dutchess Co.,) N. Y.

TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS
BULLS from 1 Month to Serviceable Age
from record dams and proven sires. Herd accredited and blood tested. Attractive prices. Exceptional values.
TARBELL FARMS -:- SMITHVILLE FLATS, N. Y.

FARMERS OPPORTUNITY
GUERNSEY BULL CALF—2 weeks old. Dam's record over 500 lbs. fat. Price, $50. Also 2 SHROPSHIRE RAMS—2 and 3 years old. Price, $20 each.
LAKE DELAWARE FARMS - Delhi, N. Y.

∴ HOLSTEINS ∴

31ST EARLVILLE SALE
175 Registered Holstein Cattle
October 6-7, 1931
Earlville Sale Pavilion - Earlville, N. Y.
Over 100 fresh cows and close springers and 20 bulls ready for service, from high record dams.
Mostly from Accredited Herds—Many negative to the blood test. Write at once for catalog to
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sale Manager
Mexico, N. Y.

IF IN NEED of Fall Freshening **Cows or Heifers**
you can buy Purebred Holsteins in Canada at very reasonable prices. The present offering consists of several carloads of big, deep-bodied cows, fully accredited and bred for heavy production. Let us quote you on your requirements. Apply Director of Extension, Holstein-Friesian Association, Brantford, Ontario, Canada.

∴ JERSEYS ∴

For Sale: 2 Purebred Jersey Calves
1 bull, 1 heifer. A. Bullock - Burlingham, N. Y.

∴ BROWN SWISS CATTLE ∴

Reg. Brown Swiss Cattle C. M. ROBINSON, Conneaut Lake, Pa.

DAIRY CATTLE

HIGH GRADE & REGISTERED **Dairy Cows** FOR SALE
GUERNSEYS, HOLSTEINS and JERSEYS
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JACOB ZLOTKIN, Freehold, N. J. Phone 330

T. B. TESTED, REGISTERED AND GRADE Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey and Ayrshire **Springer Cows**
1st and 2nd Calf Heifers. Reasonable prices. Can supply any breed of cattle. LEWIS H. FURGASON, Windham, N. Y.

10 Choice Grade **Holstein & Guernsey Fresh Cows**
WM. R. PRICE - - - TIMONIUM, MD.

∴ ABERDEEN ANGUS ∴

FOR SALE
6 Angus Cows and 4 Calves
Also Yearling Dorset, Southdown and Suffolk Rams of the best quality. KNOLL CREEK FARM, Hopewell Jct., N. Y.

∴ SHEEP ∴

- DORSET and HAMPSHIRE SHEEP -
Offering choice Rams (Lambs & Yearlings) suitable Flock headers or cross-breeding. Ewes, purebred and grades, at prices that will make you money. All stock on approval.
TRANQUILLITY & ALLAMUCHY FARMS
Arthur Danks, Mgr. Allamuchy, N. J.

FOR SALE Registered **Shropshire Stock Rams**
2-six year old Butter Rams, 4-two year old, 2-three year old, 1-four year old. C. G. BOWER, Ludlowville, N. Y.

FINE and COARSE WOOL **BREEDING EWES** —in— Carlots or less.
Reasonable prices. LEWIS H. FURGASON, Windham, N.Y.

Offer 8 YEARLING HAMPSHIRE RAMS Fit to head any flock. Carefully selected from over 100 lambs. $35 and up.
D. BUCKLEY, Woodrow Farm, Broadaxe, Ambler, Pa.

FOR SALE REG. SHROPSHIRES—Choice rams and a few ewes; foundation imported.
WILLIAMS FARMS, Windy Row, Peterborough, N. H.

REG. SHROPSHIRE YEARLING and TWO-YEAR-OLD RAMS of Butter Breeding. Leroy C. Bower, Ludlowville, N. Y.

SHROPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS with size and quality also ewes. Fred Van Vleet & Sons, Lodi, New York

Sell Your Surplus Stock

MANY breeders have found that a little advertisement on this page is a sure way of finding customers for any stock they have for sale. You can tell 250,000 farmers and breeders about your stock with an advertisement on this page. Tell these 250,000 readers about the stock you want to sell and you will find that many of them are looking for just what you have for sale. Write for our

SPECIAL LIVE STOCK ADVERTISING RATE

The Rural New-Yorker
333 West 30th St., New York

year nearly half of the offering was sold to out-of-State breeders, and this year close to a third of the rams offered in the sale went to other States.

The average at this year's sale was slightly better than $30, which was nearly $13 under last year's average and $20 under average that prevailed during the five years preceding, as the first Lexington sale made an average of $50 over last year.

About two-thirds of the offering in the Lexington sale this year were Southdowns, while Hampshires predominated at the other sales. The association annually plans on disposing of 500 to 1,000 rams through these auction sales. In addition to the ram sales the association will this year inaugurate a Fall sale of registered ewes. This sale will be held at Lexington late in October.

Richard C. Miller, Lexington, Ky., is secretary of the Kentucky Accredited Purebred Sheep Breeders' Association.

A Practical Milking Parlor

One of the features of the Eastern States Exposition attracting special attention was the milk combine shown by the De Laval Separator Co., and Sibley Farms, of Spencer, Mass. This is a commercial herd of purebred Jerseys established in 1887, now numbering 250 accredited animals. The milk sells to family trade now at 21 cents per quart.

Eighteen of this herd had been brought to the grounds for use in this milking exhibit. They were the following, ranging in age from two years and five months to 7½ years:

Dora's Interested Rosette, Owl's Oxford Primrose, Fauvic's Gamboge Iola, Spermfield Owl's Priceless, Owl-Interest Superb, Owl-Interest Pupil, Owl-Interest Pompous, Spermfield Owl's Plucky, Victoria Annabelle, Owl-Interest Parody, Spermfield Owl's Platinum, Owl-Interest Portia, Fauvic Owl's Rosalind, Darling's Owl's Domino, Owl-Interest Pom Pom, Owl-Interest Prank, Killingly Owl Molly, Fauvic Owl's Veda.

The yearly production of these cows is 214,863 lbs. of milk and 11,612.02 lbs. of fat.

This milking parlor, as it is called, is a row of tandem stanchions on a platform. In front are the milking machines, which are adjusted on each cow when staunchioned. The attendant watches the machines, which are of magnetic pulsation control. The milk flows directly into glass jars, hanging on scales, so that the weight is noted. Then a lever empties these jars, the milk flowing by vacuum process into the adjoining cooling room. After cooling in Esco electric coolers, the milk is bottled without exposure of any kind.

By this system one man can milk from 25 to 40 cows per hour, outside the stable. It is a practical development in modern milk sanitation, taking the entire milking, and milk handling process away from possible stable contamination. Outside of the milking machines and coolers, which are required anyway in mechanical milking, the expense of constructing this milking platform is not necessarily large. Steel stanchions of the approved type, a railing and the necessary lumber, are all of the essentials.

There is a decided gain in convenience for the milker, as the cows are alongside him, and above, so that he does not have to stoop, and can always see just what he is doing, which is more difficult when he has to get down under the cow in the stall. W. W. H.

Milk on Western Coast

The fight of the housewives of San Francisco for a reduction in the price of milk to correspond with the price reduction in other commodities has taken an unusual turn. The dealers granted the reduction, but passed it on to the producers, who put up a fight on their own account. For one thing some of them organized to distribute their own milk. The chain stores took a hand, and a price war between them and the dealer-distributors resulted. Retail prices went below the cost of production, but a truce was arranged so that prices were fixed at 8c a quart at stores and 10c delivered at homes. This is 3c below the former scale of prices.

The women won, but they were not satisfied. The Housewives' League started an investigation of their own. Miss Frances V. Meeker, its president, reported that "If ever a state of slavery existed, it exists now among dairymen producing milk for San Francisco. They are in poverty and misery and helplessness in the hands of distributors." As a result the consumers have agreed to pay the former price of 13c a quart, but demand that the producers receive a sufficient portion of it to enable them to maintain a decent standard of living. Dealers receive 7c out of the consumers 10c, leaving the producer 3c. Farmers estimate that the cost of production in their territory is 6½c and that 6c covers all costs of distribution to the homes.

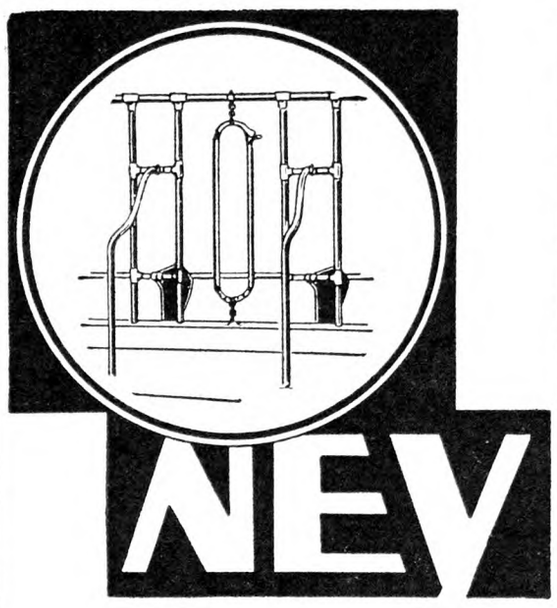
Livestock Sales

Oct. 1.—Holsteins; Fall Consignment Sale. Bradford County, Pa. R. H. Fleming, Chairman, Towanda, Pa.

Oct. 2-3.—Milking Shorthorn and Chester White swine, Chesterfield Farms, Chesterfield, Mass.

Oct. 6-7.—Holstein sale, Earlville, N. Y. H. Austin Backus, Sale Manager, Mexico, N. Y.

Oct. 9.—Holsteins; Ulster County Annual Fall Sale. Albert Kurdt, Secretary, Kingston, N. Y.



Can a Cow be Coaxed to give more milk?

EVERY farmer knows that a cow produces more milk when she has the right handling. Ney Stalls give cows more freedom . . . more contentment. They help averages to rise, and lower the cost of production. For over 50 years Ney has worked to supply farmer and dairyman with labor-saving and cost-reducing tools and equipment . . . Ney equipment gives more years of actual, profitable use.

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Established 1879 • Canton, Ohio

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The complete Ney Line includes stalls, stanchions, waterbowls, pens, litter carriers, haying tools including hay carriers, hay forks, hay knives, pulleys, and hardware specialties.

Do Not Take Worm Loss
[*worms "Heavy Eaters" of profit*]

FREE 2 Illustrated Worm Bulletins
Practical, helpful information on removing worms from Livestock and Poultry.

Save Your Profits!
USE
NEMA WORM CAPSULES
TO KILL STOMACH WORMS, LARGE ROUNDWORMS, HOOKWORMS *in* SHEEP, HOGS, DOGS and FOXES
Safe—no long, costly setback—Easy to give, exact dose—Dependable, a Parke-Davis Product. "Thieving worms" are not tolerated in well-managed Herds.
Drug Stores Sell Parke-Davis Products
For free bulletins address
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DETROIT, MICHIGAN

∴ DOGS ∴

FOR SALE
BEAGLE HOUND & PUPPIES
4 males, 3 mos. old, $15 ea. 3 females, 3 mos. old, $10 ea. 1 female, 5 mos. old, $35. 1 female, 7 mos. old, $35. 1 female, 2 years old, broken, $50. 1 female, with litter of 6 puppies, $45, not trained. Several others for sale. Write your wants. EDWIN WELLS - Maybrook, N. Y.

Pedigreed White Scotch Collies
3 mos. old. Males, $15. Females, $10. COW DOGS. C. O. D. E. BEESMER, Box 56, R. 2, Kingston, N. Y.

COLLIE PUPS 2 mos. Sable, with white markings. Males, $10. Females, $5. On approval. O. H. RILEY, Franklin, Vt.

Hounds all kinds, full broke on trial—*write* PETER LASCO, Forest City, Pa.

Brown Cocker Spaniel Pups Best of breeding—Males, $10.00. Females, $5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. T. S. HUBBARD - Franklin, Vt.

Male Foxhound Nicely started, from best dogs in Co., $25; approval. Pups, $10. O. H. RILEY, Franklin, Vt.

POLICE DOG, BEAGLE and COCKER SPANIEL PUPS Red, Cross Foxes and Male Raccoons
F. E. PIERSON Groton, New York

COLLIE and FOX TERRIER PUPS—Handsome and intelligent. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

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Will ship C.O.D. Instruction Book Free

FERRETS for killing rats, hunting rabbits and other game. Males, $3.50. Females, $4.00. Pair, $7.00. Yearling Females, special rat catchers, $6.00 each.
W. A. PECK, New London, Ohio

FERRETS WHITE or BROWN YEARLINGS SPECIAL RAT HUNTERS
Females $5.00, males $4.00 Young stock Oct. sales, females $4.50, males $4.00, one pair $8.00. Will ship C.O.D. Instruction book free. Levi Farnsworth, New London, O.

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LITTLE PIGS FOR SALE
— at —
RYDER'S STOCK FARM, INC.
Lexington, Mass.
Large type Chester White and Poland China crossed. 6 to 8 weeks old at - - - $4.50
Some a little younger and smaller at - - $4.00
Call John Lamont, Lex. 0351 or write to Box 42.
WE ALSO HAVE 50 young thoroughbred POLAND CHINA SOWS, weighing 110 to 140 lbs. at $25 apiece.

Reliable FEEDING PIGS
7-8 weeks old $3.00
8-9 weeks old 3.50
10 weeks old 3.75
Buy where quality is never sacrificed to quantity, we are prepared to supply you with pigs of rugged, fast growing strain from quality boars and sows—Berkshire and Chester cross, and Chester and Yorkshire cross, at above prices, also a few Chester Whites at 8 weeks old $4.00 Will ship C.O.D. on approval, crated free. 10 days trial allowed.
A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass.

CHESTER WHITE & DUROC PIGS
Why not raise well bred pigs? It costs the same to feed them. Either of the above breeds are from well bred fast maturing stock, all from pure bred boars and high grade sows, they will more than please you. All orders filled promptly, C. O. D., F. O. B., Waltham.
8 to 10 weeks old, $3.50 each
Crated Free
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Choice, carefully selected young feeders. Chester and Yorkshire, Duroc and Berkshire, O. I. C. and Berkshire crossed. Barrows, boars or sows.
6- 8 Weeks old .... $3.00 each
8-10 Weeks old..... $3.50 each
12 Weeks Extras.... $5.00 each
Ship any number C. O. D. Vaccination 25c a pig extra if required. Our Guarantee "A Square Deal At All Times"

Feeders of Quality
Why not get a pig that will please you when going to raise a hog? No pigs shipped except No. 1 stock, the kind that grow fast. Yorkshire-Chester cross, or Chester-Berkshire cross. Will ship 1 or 50 pigs C. O. D. 8 to 9 weeks old at $3 each, and if not satisfied in 10 days, return pigs at my expense. Crating free.
WALTER LUX 388 Salem St. Woburn, Mass.
Telephone Woburn 0086

Feeding Pigs $4.00 each. Mostly Poland Chinas. Some Chesters Durocs, Berkshires, 6 to 8 weeks, select, crated, castrated and serum vaccinated. Prepay 2 or more, $5.00 each. 10 weeks, over 25 lbs., $5.25, prepaid $6.25. Shoats over 35 lbs. $6.25, prepaid $7.50. C. O. D. or money back guarantee to satisfy on arrival. Also state second choice size and breed wanted. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Del.

Feeding Pigs for sale Chester & Yorkshire, Chester & Berkshire
7-8 weeks old, $3.00 each; 9-10 weeks old, $3.50
Sold C. O. D. Crates free.
MICHAEL LUX Woburn, Mass.

DUROC SWINE All ages for sale. F. M. Pattington & Son, Merrifield, N. Y.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS—Fall pigs ready. A. M. KENNEL, R.3, Honey Brook, Pa.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES—A No. 1 pigs, $10 each. Reg. free. Pairs no akin. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N.Y.

∴ GOATS ∴

FOR SALE Herd of 11 Females Full Blooded **Nubian Goats**
and 1 Buck for sale. Must be sold. White Farms, Cairo, N.Y.

For Sale—Large, Hornless, Pure **Toggenburg Buck Stable Goat**
$20.00. Have others. S. J. SHARPLES, Center Square, Pa.

TOGGENBURGS Yearlings, mature milkers, grades, cheap. Circular on request. E. W. PETERS, R. F. D. 2, Millington, N. J.

∴ HORSES ∴

Annual Fall Public Sale
REGISTERED PERCHERON MARES and STALLIONS
Wednesday, October 28th, 1931
Write me. W. S. CORSA, Gregory Farm, Whitehall, Greene Co., Illinois

Reg. Percheron Stallion Coming three—perfectly broken, proven sire, $350.
Two Mares, sisters, coming three and four, perfectly broken; 1 with foal by side, $250. Other in foal, $200.
WESTOVER FARM Tel. 44 BOLTON, MASS.

Shetland Ponies for children, also STALLIONS; MARES with colts by side or separate. Prices right. A. B. PORTER PONY FARMS, Atwater, Ohio

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RABBITS $1.00 each up—according to age, size, weight, in New Zealand, White or Chinchilla. Prompt shipment. Live delivery. Sent collect. Write for folder.
SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

Rabbits & Supplies Complete descriptive literature. Albert Facey, Jr., 115-D, Valley Stream, N.Y.

GUINEA PIGS

GUINEA PIGS $1.00 each up—according to age, size, weight, in solid or mixed colors. Prompt shipment. Live delivery. Sent collect. Write for folder.
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By Herbert W. Collingwood
THIS is the first serious attempt to interpret the peculiar and adventurous life of the hard-of-hearing.
Beautifully bound in cloth. 288 pages
Price $1.00, Postpaid.
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
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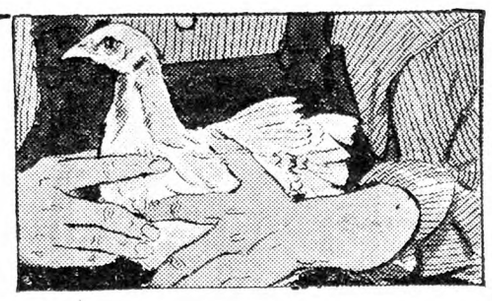
CULLING *time* *is* **WORMING** *time*

—but watch out for Stale Wormkillers



CULLING time is the ideal time for worming. You handle the birds anyway. It's easy to slip an N-K down each throat.

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Always 100% Fresh

Here's the finest quality of Nicotine and Kamala, kept 100% fresh when you use them. A special airtight coating preserves the worm-killing power of N-K Capsules indefinitely. Nicotine and Kamala in Pratts are *always* fresh and potent.

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For Chickens and Turkeys

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Enclose money order or stamps, indicating size and quantity desired. We pay postage.

Adult Size 3-lb. Birds and Over		Chick Size Under 3-lb.	
50	$1.00	50	$0.65
100	1.75	100	1.00
500	7.00	500	4.50
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HALLCROSS BROILER CHICKS

will bring the highest market prices, with a rapid and uniform growth hitherto unknown. Write for details and prices. Regular breed chicks also.

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PALE AMBER **U. S. P. COD LIVER OIL**

Of Tested Vitamin Potency and the only Quality, which may be fed safely to poultry and pet stock.

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30 GALLONS, $29.25, F. O. B. N. Y.

Money back if not satisfied

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QUALITY CHICKS

	Per 100
Tancred Strain White Leghorns	$6.00
Barred Rocks	8.00
S. C. Reds	8.00
Heavy Mixed	7.00
Light Mixed	6.00

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.

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HEALTHY—PEPPY BABY CHICKS

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Barred Plymouth Rocks	$2.50	$4.75	$9.00	$43.50	$85
W. Rocks, Reds, W. Wyan	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	90
Heavy Mixed	2.25	4.25	8.00	38.50	75

Postage paid and full delivered count guar. Order now.

For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks ULSH POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY Box R, Port Trevorton, Penna.

RELIABLE CHICKS

Purebred Barred Rocks and Reds for Fall and Winter Broilers. New Low Prices.
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RELIABLE HATCHERY, Inc., Box 532, New Brunswick, N. J.

PREMIUM CHICKS Barred Rocks for Winter Broilers. Leghorns hatched on order. Low prices, Safe delivery.

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PURE BRED CHICKS

Barred Rocks	$10.00—100
R. I. Reds	10.00—100
Mixed	8.50—100

100% live delivery guaranteed. Cash or C. O. D.

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3,000 S.C.R.I. Red Pullets Ready to Lay

Noted for high egg production, vigor and size. Trapnested stock. REDBIRD FARM - Wrentham, Mass.

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PULLETS Barron White Leghorns Only 500 four mos. old, 400 six mos. old.

Bishop's Poultry Farm, Rt. No. 2, Box 20, New Washington, Ohio

WHITE WYANDOTTE — Pullets, Cockerels, Baby Chicks Catalog free. Sherman Bowden & Son, Box 195A, Mansfield, O.

BROWN & WHITE LEGHORNS (both combs)—347-egg. Australorps. Bd. Rocks. Cat. V. F. FULTON, Gallipolis, O.

FOR SALE 5 Mos. Old BARRED ROCK PULLETS JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

Extra Fine White Leghorn **Cockerels** 100% Tancred. $2 each. EDWIN BRICKERT, Delmar, Del

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"The Strain Bred for Large, Uniform, White Eggs Always"

Official 335-egg hen; R.O.P. average 237.7 eggs; Storrs pen 2,527 eggs. Low summer prices on pedigreed stock with this wonderful breeding. Flock vaccinated, subcutaneous method. Catalog free.

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Dr. Romig's *Super Quality* **Chicks**

Barred and White Rocks, **$9.00**—100. White Wyandottes, **$10.00**—100. Heavy Mixed, **$8.00**—100. 100% prepaid live arrival. Ship C.O.D.

F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian - Beaver Springs, Pa.

Baby Chicks—$8 per 100 up

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HEARTY CHICKS Hatched in a new Jamesway Electrically Controlled Incubator. Wh., Brd. Rocks, & R. I. Reds $10-100. Heavy Mixed, $9-100. Cash or C.O.D. Write for prices of 600 & 1000 lots. Quality and live arrival guar. Cat. free;

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HUSKY BABY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.

Barred and White Rocks	$10.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	9.00 per 100

Prepaid live arrival guaranteed

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ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS

Wh. Wyandottes, Wh. Rocks & Bar. Rocks, $10 per 100; Heavy Mixed, $8 per 100. We ship C. O. D. or cash — 100% del. guar.

Jas. E. Ulsh, Box R, Beaver Springs, Pa.

Poultry Parasites and Their Hosts

Dr. F. R. Beaudette, of the New Jersey Station, makes the following statement about this matter:

The earthworm carries at least one tapeworm of the fowl, and the dung earthworm may be a passive carrier for both cecal and large roundworms. Chickens, pheasants, quail and turkeys can be infested with gapeworms by feeding on earthworms from infested premises. A slug is the intermediate host of a common tapeworm of chickens, the common housefly is known to carry three species of tapeworms, and a snail carries still another.

The dragonfly is concerned in the lifecycle of another fluke of the oviduct of fowls.

The so-called strawberry worm of the true stomach of chickens, pigeons and quail is acquired through eating either of two species of grasshoppers that also carry the gizzard worm of chickens and turkeys, and another species of gizzard worm of quail and grouse.

Dung beetles carry a roundworm that infests the crop and esophagus of chickens and turkeys, and another species of the dung beetle harbors a tapeworm. Any one of three species of ground beetles serve to complete the cycle of another tapeworm.

In addition to the fowl, turkey and pigeon, such game birds as quail, ruffed grouse and Hungarian partridges are infested with a parasite of the true stomach which uses two species of sow bugs to infest another host. Another parasite of the true stomach in quail, turkeys, prairie chickens and the sharp-tailed grouse is transmitted by a cockroach. Still another species of cockroach acts as an intermediate host for two species of roundworms of the eye of chickens. And finally, a termite in South Africa has been found to carry a roundworm of chickens. Some of the parasites mentioned are very common, and in time the others will undoubtedly become more common.

Feed Cost for Various Breeds

I am interested in your poultry department and like to read the egg contests. They are very interesting to me. Is there an account of the difference in the cost of feeding 100 Plymouth Rocks and 100 White Leghorns? F. S. M.

Ohio.

Yes, it costs more to feed Plymouth Rocks that it does to feed Leghorns, if both are well fed. This is to be expected; there is considerably more to a fowl of one of the large breeds than to one of the smaller.

An interesting comparison of feed consumption and cost in different pens of pullets is given in the last report of the Farmingdale contest. In this contest, the White Leghorns ate 84.58 lbs. of food each, this including milk, while the Barred Rocks consumed 92.01 lbs., or practically 7½ lbs. more in the case of the Rocks. The total feed cost of the Leghorns was $2.17 per bird, that of the Rocks $2.34.

However, the Leghorns showed the lowest market value per bird at the end of the year and produced only 15c more in the value of the eggs laid. The Leghorns laid $5.72 worth of eggs each; the Rocks $5.57 but, adding the excess in meat value of the pullets at the end of the contest, the returns above feed cost were in favor of the Rocks. In comparing meat values, the Rocks were credited with 6c per lb. over the Leghorns, or a value per pound of 24 and 30c respectively. This contest ran for 11 months and seven days.

An interesting statement in this connection, credited to Prof. Thompson of the New Jersey Experiment Station, is that a Leghorn will consume about 74 lbs. of food per year at a cost of approximately $2.24. There need be no surprise at any discrepancy in statements as to amounts of food consumed by hens. Feed costs, too, are constantly varying, even in the same locality. M. B. D.

Handling and Incubating Eggs

At the recent baby chick convention, at Louisville, Ky., H. A. Bittenbender, of the Buckeye Incubator Co., gave a striking address on "Recent Experiments in Incubation."

Considering the kind of eggs used, he mentioned five factors causing low hatchability:

First, inbreeding, or too close breeding; second, improper inspection; third, definite lack of vitamin D; fourth, lack of vigor and vitality; fifth, keeping eggs too warm. He found a difference of 30 per cent in hatchability between the poorest and best flock of any certain breed.

As to handling the eggs before incubation, he said: "We have found more eggs that have been injured because they have been kept too warm than too cool. In any weather about 68 degrees, it is hard to get an egg that has not been kept too warm."

Four important points were mentioned in incubation: First, number of times of turning; second, ventilation; third, temperature; fourth, moisture.

Eggs turned four times a day instead of two brought 5.6 per cent more marketable chicks, although from identical flocks and incubated under the same condition. There were fewer dead germs in the eggs on the 18th day. There were fewer pipped and dead embryos. The chicks hatched were of a higher quality and weighed more per 100 chicks.

Regarding ventilation, he said, "We have found that there is a definite relationship between ventilation, temperature and moisture, and there must be a positive, direct movement of air at all times. You must have a positive, direct movement of air.

"As to temperature you have to supply heat until the 18th day. After that it is not so much a problem of supplying heat; it's more a problem of getting rid of that heat. That is where the question of ventilation comes in and why ventilation is so closely tied up with temperature. Proper ventilation is not only a question of getting the right amount of oxygen to the eggs. It is also a question of taking away the animal heat.

"After the 19th day the principal object is to get that chick out of the shell. We must provide the proper movement of air to take away the excessive heat that is given out from that chick during the last three days. How much ventilation you are going to need depends entirely upon how much heat is there, how many embryos you have, how well developed they are, how large your hatch is going to be, how high your room temperature is, and so on.

"We believe that ventilation from the 19th to the 21st day is a very important problem. We believe the more accurately it is handled the stronger your chicks are going to be."

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN.

National Secretary Harry A. Caton is optimistic regarding the outlook for the Grange. In a recent letter he reports 271 new Granges organized, as compared with 189 for the corresponding time one year ago. He also reports New York State as leading all the States in new Juvenile Granges organized for the year, with 45 to the credit of the Empire State. Maine leads in the number of Honor Granges and Ohio in the number of Juvenile Honor Granges.

The winners in the finals of the Grange singing contest at the New York State Fair at Syracuse were: Solo, Mrs. Walter Love, of Bowmansville, Erie County; duets, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Adams, Norfolk, St. Lawrence County; quartets, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Carpenter, Mrs. Charles Ward and Joel Carpenter, of Dutchess County.

Charles M. Gardner, editor of the *National Grange Monthly* and the High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange, was the speaker on Grange Day at the New York State Fair. Mr. Gardner, in speaking of the agricultural situation declared that "All we want is an equal opportunity to solve our own problems and to achieve our own ambitions. We don't need to have things done for us, if we can but have the opportunity to do our own work." As some of the most urgent needs of agriculture he outlined the following: "Let's have an honest tariff, just taxation based on the ability to pay, more and better farm-to-market roads, extension of electrical facilities to the rural areas, adequate educational opportunities for our children. Give the farmer a rest from official interference; give him a chance to work out his own problems, develop his own organizations and American agriculture will attain to the level where it belongs faster than any amount of legislative scheming could get it there."

Few counties of New York State have been more loyal to the Revolving Scholarship Fund of the State Grange than Lewis County. Each year the Pomona makes a gift to the fund of $100, and at the September Pomona, held at Copenhagen, this gracious contribution was again recorded. A pleasant feature of the session was the presentation of the American Legion cup, awarded to the Pomona, to County Deputy Edward F. Linstruth. This was in appreciation of Deputy Linstruth's most excellent work among the Granges of the county.

A committee was appointed by the Lewis Pomona to co-operate with the Farm Bureau in sponsoring 4-H club work in the county. Prof. William White, of the Canton State School of Agriculture, who spoke before the Pomona on the subject of education for the boys and girls of the farms, strongly commended the work of the 4-H clubs. Prof. White urged that the Pomona establish a scholarship fund for the Canton Agricultural School in memory of the late Herbert E. Cook, who served at one time as the first dean of the school. Mr. Cook was well known and beloved and was a prominent farm institute conductor for many years. A committee consisting of M. M. Lyman, O. F. Ross and A. M. Seymour, was appointed to investigate and report at the Pomona's December session. County Deputy George Merrill, of Jefferson County, who attended the Mid-Atlantic lecturers' conference, held at College Park, Md., in August, told of the work of the conference. Mrs. C. J. Murphy, of Copenhagen, won the Pomona's county spelling contest. The December Pomona will be held at Lowville.

Events of the Week

CHAIN BANKS. — Financiers and captains of industry who have been obsessed by the lure of "bigness" in banking and business are beginning to realize that there is an economic limitation to big industries. The Trans-Atlantic Corporation, organized in 1928 to control a chain of banks from California to New York, is said to be in the way of dissolution. A. P. Giannini and his two sons, the prime movers in the enterprise, are said to be replaced now by other interests. Giannini first organized the Italian Bank of California, later called the Bank of Italy. This later got control of the Bank of America and other units between New York and California. It is reported now that the Trans-America Corporation will relinquish control of these banks.

INDEMNITY FOR REACTING CATTLE.—The Bureau of Animal Industry reports that the Federal government has cut the amount of indemnity to be paid for cattle reacting to the tuberculin test from $75 to $50 for purebreds, and from $35 to $25 for grades. Other changes in the regulations provide that no cattle over two years of age unregistered at the time of approval shall be paid for on the purebred basis. No compensation shall be paid to any owner for cattle classified as tuberculous or paratuberculous unless such cattle react to the tuberculin or johnin test, or reveal lesions of disease upon autopsy. No payment shall be made for any cattle in a herd if there is substantial evidence that the owner or his agent has in any way been responsible for any attempt to obtain indemnity funds for condemned cattle unlawfully or improperly.

WAGE REDUCTIONS.—The U. S. Steel Corporation has announced a reduction of 10 per cent in wages of its laborers to take effect October 1. It affects approximately 2,200 employes. A reduction was made in the organization officers and employes some time back. The Bethlehem Steel Corporation announces a downward revision of wages at the same time affecting 50,000 employes. General Motors Corporation announces a readjustment of salaries of employes effective October 1, ranging from 10 to 20 per cent downward. The U. S. Rubber Company announced that it would go on a five-day week on October 1, affecting every salaried employe including the president and other officers. The number employed is 25,000. The present hourly rate of wages is not to be changed, but the men will have only five days' work a week.

THE PRESIDENT ADDRESSES THE LEGION. — President Hoover went to the American Legion meeting at Detroit and in a brief plain speech told its members the condition of the United States Treasury. Many revenues have decreased. The revenue from the income tax has fallen off to an alarming extent. Expenses are exceeding income, and a large deficit exists for the present year. It will be much larger next year unless expenditure is checked. The country, he said, is bearing all the taxes now it can safely stand. It is a fallacy to assume that the rich can be taxed without effect on all. It would not take long on that policy to use up the capital of the country, close the factories, increase the number of unemployed and destroy industry. He warned his hearers to make no mistake by assuming that the plain common people could escape their share of any tax imposed by the government. The government, he said, could stand its present burdens, but no more. He likened present conditions to a state of war and asked them to help win this war of the depression. It had been reported that the Legion would pass a resolution requesting full advance payments on the adjusted compensation certificates. President Hoover did not directly appeal to the members not to approve such a request, but he made it plain that the government was in no position to assume an additional $2,000,000,000 at this time.

TRUCKING FROM CALIFORNIA. — In a test run to determine the feasibility of establishing a transcontinental motor-truck freight service a truck of the Southern California Freight Lines, Ltd., arrived at New York Sept. 16, from Los Angeles loaded with oranges, lemons, butter, eggs, figs, watermelons and other perishable foodstuffs. Arriving at City Hall it was met by Major William F. Deegan, Tenement House Commissioner and chairman of the Mayor's reception committee, and other city officials, to whom some of the fruit was presented. The director of the shipment, said that although the running time had been only 5½ days, much delay had been caused by bad roads, washouts and the necessity of making long detours to avoid weak bridges. The truck is equipped with a refrigerator and with its trailer, has a loading capacity of 68,000 lbs. The forward and rear vehicles are connected by telephone, and there are sleeping accommodations in each.

SHELL LIME FROM LABRADOR.—Carrying out plans of a company, financed largely by Newfoundland capital, to develop the natural resources of Labrador, the steamer Eleanor Bolling sailed Sept. 19 with 50 men and necessary machinery to take marine shell from Hamilton Inlet, St. John's. The Eleanor Bolling, which was supply ship of the Byrd Antarctic expedition, is one of several vessels chartered to convey cargoes to St. John's, where equipment for screening the product and preparing for markat has been installed. The sun-bleached shell deposits, which have lain on the foreshore of Hamilton Inlet for ages, are said to be almost 100 per cent lime, valuable for poultry feeding and horticultural purposes. First shipments are expected early in October.

CANADA'S "TROPICAL VALLEY."—Back from a 1,000-mile trip to the mystery spot of Northern British Columbia, Dr. J. Norman Henry and party of Philadelphia told at Edmonton, Alberta, Sept. 21, of having explored the "tropical valley," reports of which had lured the party to the Gemoe region. Any beliefs that the valley was mythical were exploded by Dr. Henry, a retired Philadelphia doctor and former college mate of Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways. For two days the party camped in the valley. They found it was three-quarters of a mile in length and honeycombed with hot springs. They bathed in the craters and springs and found in some spots the water was too hot for human beings to stand. Despite a bad fire which swept through the valley and destroyed much of the plant life, some good specimens for botanical purposes were obtained. The valley was located in the mountains near the junction of the Racing and Toad Rivers, about 400 miles northward of Fort St. John. An Indian guide named Charlie McDonald, member of the Grand Lake tribe, was credited by Dr. Henry with leading the party to the valley.

TRANS-ATLANTIC AIRMEN SAFE. — Picked up after floating for 148 hours on the wave-buffeted wreckage of their Lisbon-to-New-York plane, three foreign fliers were safe Sept. 21 aboard the small Norwegian motorship Belmoira. The rescue of the two daring German airmen and a Portuguese sportsman, who had been given up for dead, was reported to the outside world by wireless after they were due in New York. First came a message from the Belmoira saying the wreckage of a plane had been sighted about eight miles off Cape Pine, a treacherous section of the Newfoundland coast. Later advices told of the finding of Willy Rody and Christian Johanssen, the Germans, and their Portuguese companion, Fernando Costa Viega.

TEXAS COTTON CURTAILMENT LAW.—Texas led the way for the South Sept. 22 in cotton curtailment with a new acreage reduction law designed to bring to farmers relief from over-production and low prices, when Governor Sterling signed the measure. Enforcement of the law would be left to county and district attorneys, assisted by inspectors of the State Commissioner of Agriculture. They are empowered to file injunction suits against farmers failing to abide by its terms, the penalty being from $25 to $100 per acre. Governor Sterling and members of the legislative committee which drafted the Texas law telegraphed Governors of nine other cotton States asking that they assemble their Legislatures immediately to enact similar statutes. The telegram was sent to the Governors of Georgia, Alabama, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina and North Carolina. South Carolina and Louisiana have passed bills to prevent the planting of any cotton in 1932.

Coming Farmers' Meetings

Sept. 28-Oct. 3. — Columbia County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Sept. 29-Oct. 1.—Union Agricultural Association, Burgettstown, Pa.

Sept. 29-Oct. 2.—Bedford County Agricultural Society, Bedford, Pa.

Sept. 29-Oct. 3.—Lehighton Fair, Lehighton, Pa.

Sept. 29-Oct. 3.—Doylestown Fair Association, Doylestown, Pa.

Oct. 3.—Sixth annual Guernsey Cattle Club Show at the Allegheny Country Club Show Grounds, Sewickley Heights, Pa. Judge will be W. K. Helpburn, of Fellowship Farms, Anselma, Pa.

Oct. 6-10.—York County Agricultural Society, York, Pa.

Oct. 7-10.—Lycoming County Fair Association, Hughesville, Pa.

Oct. 10. — Monmouth County, N. J., Turkey Field Day. Chairman, County Agent Ellwood Douglas, Freehold, N. J.

Oct. 13-16.—Baltimore Livestock Show, Baltimore, Md.

Oct. 19-21.—Venango County Farmers and Fruit Growers, Oil City, Pa.

Nov. 11-20.—Sixty-fifth annual session, National Grange, Madison, Wis.

Nov. 16-17.—Annual meeting N. Y. State Rural School Improvement Society, Syracuse, N. Y. Fuller notice later. Everyone invited.

Dec. 1-6.—Chicago Coliseum Poultry Show, Secretary Harvey C. Wood, Room 1900, Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 2-4.—New Jersey State Horticultural Society, Annual Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J.

Dec. 7-9. — American Farm Bureau Federation, annual convention, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 7-12. — Pittsburgh, Pa., Poultry Show, William Penn Hotel. Harry J. Singer, Secretary, P. O. Box 447, N. S. Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dec. 8-10. — Sharon Poultry Association, Annual Show, Sharon, Conn. Secretary Arthur L. Kinsman, Sharon, Conn.

Jan. 5-8, 1932.—Delaware State Poultry Show, Milford, Del.

No ultra-violet sun-rays—cold houses—less eggs!

The ultra-violet sun-rays can't get through glass. You get fewer eggs and poor quality eggs. Your laying houses are cold. The glass becomes broken.

Few ultra-violet sun-rays—short life—less eggs!

Cloth windows collect filth and dust. They get torn—give you cold damp houses. They shrink and pull loose. Costly to use! And you get only a few of the ultra-violet sun-rays.

Long life—more ultra-violet sun-rays—more eggs!

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FREE FOOD
that gives you more eggs
don't throw it away!

From the sun comes a free food that gives you more eggs, high-quality eggs and greater poultry health. Don't let your windows bar out the valuable, ultra-violet, sun-ray food nature gives you free of charge.

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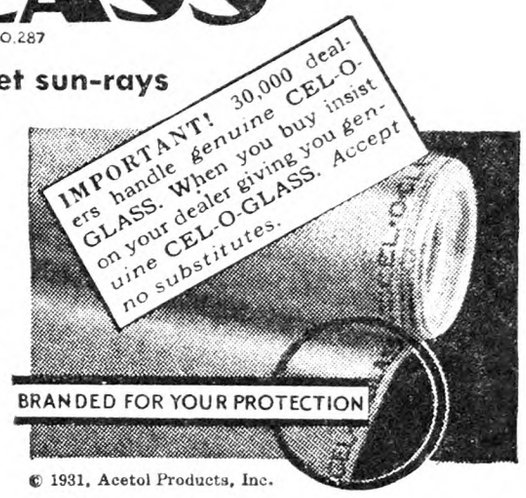

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By Herbert W. Collingwood

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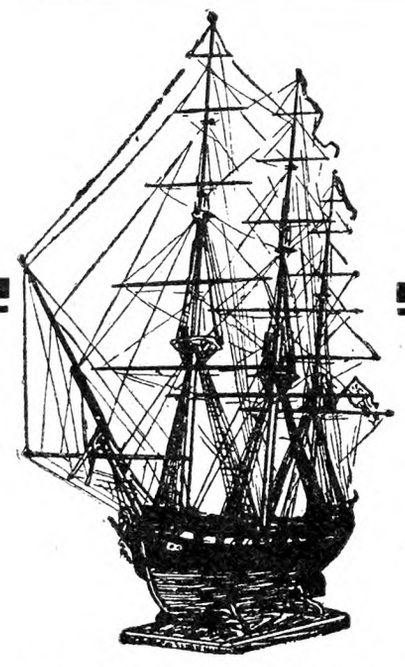

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WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Life's Mirror

There are loyal hearts, there are spirits brave,
There are souls that are pure and true;
Then give to the world the best you have,
And the best will come back to you.

Give love, and love to your life will flow,
A strength in your utmost need:
Have faith, and a score of hearts will show
Their faith in your word and deed.

Give truth, and your gift will be paid in kind,
And honor will honor meet;
And a smile that is sweet will surely find
A smile that is just as sweet.

Give sorrow and pity to those who mourn,
You will gather in flowers again
The scattered seeds of your thought outborne,
Though the sowing seemed but vain.

For life is the mirror of king and slave—
'Tis just what we are and do;
Then give to the world the best you have,
And the best will come back to you.

—Mary Ainge de Vere
("Madeline Bridges") 1844-1920.

*

HERE is a standard recipe for English scones: Sift together two cups of flour, three teaspoons of baking powder, a teaspoon of salt, and three tablespoons of sugar. Add three tablespoons of fat and mix in very lightly. Beat two eggs until they are light, and add half a cup of milk to the beaten eggs. The eggs and milk should be added slowly to the dry ingredients, mixing to form a soft dough. Put the dough on a floured board and roll into a sheet half an inch thick. Cut the dough into two-inch squares and fold them over, making them triangular. Brush with milk, dust with sugar, put on greased pan and bake in a good oven about 25 minutes. They should be a delicate brown. Split and butter, and serve hot.

*

THE candy-making season is approaching, and we might try the following recipe for pralines from "Aunt Sammy's Radio Recipes." It calls for four cups of sugar, one teaspoon salt, two cups cream, three cups pecan nut meats. Make a syrup with three cups of the sugar, the salt and the cream. Melt the other cup of sugar slowly in a heavy skillet and stir constantly until caramelized. Into it pour all the syrup at one time, and stir constantly and rapidly. Then boil the mixture without stirring to the soft ball stage. Pour into a flat pan and cool. Beat until it becomes creamy, and add the nuts. Drop by spoonfuls on waxed paper to form flat round cakes.

*

ONE of our friends in the West Indies is using his surplus milk to make candy. He boils the milk with sugar, making apparently something like our fudge, and he would like suggestions for improving his product. Anything that makes use of milk is an interesting subject to farmers and dairymen. We should be glad to receive recipes for homemade milk candies of proved excellence.

Seen in the Shops

Plaid peasant rugs, imported from Europe, are woven just like our American rag rugs, but are patterned in gay plaids and stripes. Size 30x56 inches was priced at $3.89. Our home rug weavers might be interested in trying for these effects.

Fingertip towels are smaller in size than what are called guest towels, and are made of fine linen with decorations of embroidery. We saw a number of pretty styles recently priced from 19 to 79 cents while the guest sizes were 39 to 89 cents.

Going into the millinery section of a great department store the first week in September we saw a crowd that seemed rather surprising for these hard times. They were all trying on hats with intense absorption; a great variety in the new styles was being offered at a price under five dollars. It was amusing to see large, stout, determined-looking women experimenting with those jaunty little shapes that are worn coquettishly over one ear; many of them are only suitable for fresh young faces, but of course all sorts and conditions of women will insist on wearing them. We noticed some little tricorne shapes edged with a small velvet ruff, and having a frilly velvet muff to match. A good many of the new dresses are trimmed with velvet, or made entirely of velvet.

Balloon sleeves, leg of mutton sleeves, and all sorts of elaborately trimmed sleeves are shown with the new Fall styles. One reason for them is that the larger sleeves make the waist look slimmer, a suggestion needed with the higher waist line. However, these elaborate sleeves are not comfortable or convenient under a coat, and the early Fall styles of coats were not designed for large dress sleeves, except in thin silks, so we think there will be some modification that suggests elaboration without the size.

Shampoo capes, rubberized, are to be worn for protection while the hair is being washed. They cost 47 cents in a large department store.

Favorite Pickles

Cucumber Pickles, via Cherry Leaves.—Pack scrubbed 3 or 4-in. cucumbers in a crock in single layers, using three or four thicknesses of cherry leaves, between them. Cover with a brine made of one cup of salt, one cup of vinegar, and 1½ gallons of water, making sure the salt is thoroughly dissolved. Cover with a weighted plate and let stand 10 days. Then drain, wash and heat, just to the boiling point in equal parts vinegar and water to cover. Drain, and cut crosswise in ⅜-in. chunks and pack in sterilized jars. Pour over them a hot syrup made of 2½ cups of sugar boiled with two cups of vinegar and three tablespoons of mixed spices, and seal. Let stand several weeks before using, and the only trouble with them will be "not enough of them."

A New Corn Relish.—Eight cups tender corn fresh scraped from the ear, four cups chopped green peppers, one cup of chopped red peppers, one cup of chopped celery, ⅓ cup of salt, three cups of sugar, five cups of vinegar, two tablespoons of mustard seed. Boil all very gently 40 minutes, or until tender, stirring often. Pour into hot jars and seal. Don't use corn that is too hard.

Ice Water Pickles. — Good for the pickles that get a little larger. I grow the Japanese cucumbers, and even the large ones do not have coarse seeds in them. Soak cucumbers six or seven inches long in very cold, or ice water for five hours. Then cut lengthwise into chunks, without paring. Pack very closely in jars with three sticks of celery and three small onions to each quart jar. Boil together one quart vinegar and one cup sugar, ½ cup water and ⅓ cup salt, pour over the cucumbers and seal.

Mixed Pickles.—Cook separately until tender one quart carrots cut in half-inch slices, one quart tiny cucumbers, one quart small onions, one quart cauliflower florets, one quart red and green peppers cut in pieces. Drain. Pack in jars and pour over the vegetables a boiling hot dressing, made of two scant quarts vinegar, four cups brown sugar, two tablespoons mixed spices, and seal.

MABEL G. FEINT.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

476 — Smart Sports Suit. This style is designed in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 1¾ yds. of 40-in. material for blouse and 1 yd. of 36-in. material for trousers and ⅜ yd. of 36-in. lining. Ten cents.

501 — Man's Shirt. This style is designed in sizes 12½, 13, 13½, 14, 14½, 15, 15½, 16, 16½, 17, 17½, 18, 18½ and 19-in. neck measure. Size 15½ requires 3½ yds. of 36-in. material. Ten cents.

327—Sports Blouse. This style is designed in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2½ yds. of 36-in. material. Ten cents.

250—Flannel Nightwear. This style is designed in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2½ yds. of 36-in. material. Ten cents.

Fall and Winter Fashion Magazine, 10c.

More Interior Decoration

At this time of the year we're all busy with harvesting and canning, but I've been housecleaning. My little bungalow did not look as I wished it did, so I bought new paper from a paper mill (very reasonable), paint at a wholesale department and got busy. I bought a package of muresco and now, exactly five days later, my ceilings are snow white, the walls are newly papered in bright flowery sunfast paper, the woodwork, which is natural wood, has had a warm sudsy bath, also the furniture, which also received a coat of either varnish or paint. The curtains are white and soft and ruffly — the old coverings off everything covered, are replaced with lovely sunfast chintz, and new linoleums cover the floors. All the windows have over-drapes of either chintz or rayon brocade, which was all very inexpensive.

I bought new linoleums of superior make at second-hand stores, the chintz at a department store at 50 cents a yard. The linoleums were $2 and a larger one $2.50.

I got cottage sets of fast color, dotted voile at 50 cents the set. The chintz was 35 cents a yard and for double doors I bought sun-fast reversible linen-like cretonne at 49 cents a yard.

I painted an old sideboard sunshine yellow for the dining-room, trimmed chairs with the same color, added two chairs, both rockers from old-fashioned bedroom sets, cane seats and backs, both with cushions and back covered with floral chintz. I have a double window in that room at which I hung the old ruffled white voile curtains, but this time I left them straight instead of tie-back. There are rayon overdrapes of rose.

My table is square with a beautifully polished top, so this was not touched, only added a lovely centerpiece of linen; then a big bowl of asparagus plumes and the first Gladiolus of the season with annual Gypsophila and three or four Coreopsis. It made a beautiful centerpiece for the table.

My desk was varnished and stands in a nook beside the built-in china closet. Beside each rocker stands a pretty inexpensive bridge lamp, and at the double window in the center, is the reed fernery, full of plants. At each farthest side of the double window is a hanging pot with ivy geraniums.

The living-room was a plain room also. I have a piano across one corner and two doors prevent more furniture at that end of room, which is small and is not, I find, square. It is 10x14 ft. Beside the end window on each side I have a small wicker chair, both rockers, covered with the sun-fast cretonne. Under the window is a small davenport couch made by means of a ruffled couch cover and a half dozen sofa pillows, into a window seat. On one side of the rocker beside the double door is a magazine rack, opposite is the bridge lamp; by the other rocker is a smoking stand. In the front of the room is another double window in front of which is a long narrow mahogany table where I have a painted shade on a silver metal lamp base. At various positions on the floor are small scatter rugs of bright patterns. At the windows are marquisette ruffled tie-back curtains of old blue with the cretonne overdrapes. These two rooms are very charming and my friends praise my work loudly, so I am doubly pleased. The whole cost, including every article of expenditure, totals for both rooms, exactly $9.10.

JEAN WINSLOW.

For the Preserve Closet

When my canned goods are ready, they are labeled with 1931, and taken down cellar to their Winter apartments in a cute little brick house where lots more jars are stored. The "brick house" is just that. It is about 7 ft. square, built of brick, with shelves along the walls, and all whitewashed inside. It has a door and boasts a real lock. A little "preserve room," planned out by the farm woman who built this house, and much appreciated ever since. Into its calm security will go other jars to join the community there. Yet they are at home almost any place, so long as it is cool and dry and dark. And for your own preserve cache some suggestions are given. Some may be familiar, others may prove quite new, but every one of them is good, and worthy of a trial. Here they come:

Apricot-pineapple preserve is made this way: In water to cover, place enough dried apricots to make 3 qts. When completely "plumped," drain off and measure the water, then place it with the apricots in a kettle over the fire. When thoroughly heated, stir in as much sugar as there is water in the kettle. Cook gently until the fruit is tender when tested with a straw, then add two large cans (quarts) of sweetened crushed pineapple, mixing it all in well. Heat the mixture, remove, fill into hot sterilized jars and seal. (Fresh apricots could be used instead.)

Huckleberry Sauce. (Open kettle way).—Pick over, wash, drain and measure the berries. Allow one-sixth cup of water and one cup of sugar for each quart of the berries, put all into a kettle, heat to the boiling point, let boil 12 to 15 minutes, then fill into sterilized jars (to overflowing) and seal. Warm pack way: Fill fairly hot sterilized jars with berries drained from a good warm wash water, shaking the jars to settle well. Pour slowly over them a hot syrup made with whatever degree of richness you like. One

part sugar to one of water makes a good sauce for Winter use. Less sugar may be used, if desired. Place the jars on the rack of the canner in "medium hot" water, and "process" 20 minutes after boiling starts.

I have never yet found anyone who doesn't like citron preserve. Have you? So that shall have a place here. Cut open a citron melon and remove all seeds and core. Cut up into strips, peel thinly, and cut again into pieces about two inches long. Weigh and put it on in just enough water to cover, cooking it until tender. If wanted beautifully clear (like mother used to make), use as much sugar as citron by weight, but three-fourths as much sugar will give a nice preserve. Drain the water from the citron, add the sugar, and fresh water in a proportion of one cup water for every 3 lbs. of fruit. When nearly done, drop in one very thinly sliced lemon for 3 lbs. of citron, and cook until clear, filling into sterilized jars. If desired, a small piece of ginger root may be added at the same time the lemon slices are put in. We prefer it without the ginger.

If you have elderberries, try some jellied, done this way: Use berries that are not over-ripe, pull them from their stems, and wash thoroughly. Wash and mash in a kettle the same amount of under-ripe grapes. Add the elders and enough water to come only half way to the top of the fruit. Cook well, then take off and drain in a bag as for any jelly. Measure the juice and put it on in a kettle with the same amount of sugar stirred in until dissolved. Boil until it sets when tested on a plate. Put into glasses.

Pumpkin preserve is rich and tasty. This rule will give you some: Cut a good pumpkin into quarters, remove the seeds and fiber, and pare as thinly as possible. Cut it into short thin slices and place in a kettle in layers with sugar mixed well through it, using 1¾ cups of sugar for every cup of pumpkin. Allow it to stand over night. Next day take out the pumpkin, leaving only the sweetened juice in the kettle and put it over the fire to heat. Cook the syrup to the "thread" stage, then put in the pumpkin, also thinly sliced lemon, using one lemon for each 2 lbs. of fruit. Cook, stirring frequently to prevent burning, and when it is thick and clear looking remove, and put into sterilized jars.

To give you rosy cheeks, eat spiced carrot conserve done this way: With a vegetable brush scrub nice smooth carrots (not old hard ones) until perfectly clean (no soil in any crevices). Grate and measure them, allowing a cup of sugar for each level cup of carrots, scattering it evenly through them in layers and letting it stand over night. Next day squeeze the juice from one lemon for every four carrots (medium-sized). Strain the juice and add it to the carrots in the kettle. Mix together one teaspoon of cinnamon, half a teaspoon of clove, and three-fourths of a teaspoon of allspice, and stir well into the carrot. Boil gently, stirring as needed, to prevent burning. Test when it has been cooking for about an hour. When thick, fill jars.

Another health-giver is carrot-apple-peach preserve by this rule: Use, as for the above rule, good smooth carrots, washing them very clean. Cut into very thin slices. Pare and core good tart apples and cut also into thin slices. Measure, and use the same amount as carrot. For each cup of carrot use one-half cup of thinly sliced, fresh or canned peaches, the juice of one-half lemon, and three-fourths of a pound of sugar. Combine all, mixing well together, and put on to heat over a moderate fire. Simmer slowly, stirring occasionally, until it begins to thicken and look clear. When done, put into jars as usual.

And carrot combines most successfully with orange. See if it doesn't in this marmalade: Carefully cleanse smooth carrots, chop them, or cut into small pieces, measure and put on in a kettle with just enough boiling water to insure against burning on. Cover, and boil until tender. For every three medium-sized carrots use two oranges and one small, or one-half a large lemon. Slice the fruit just the thinnest you can, discarding all seeds (look out for the tiny ones). Measure, and put into the kettle with the carrot, leaving in any water there may be. Measure out by even cupfuls two-thirds as much sugar as mixture, put it into the kettle and stir thoroughly. Cook over a slow fire until clear-looking and thickened. This is nice put into jelly glasses for use on toast or hot breads for breakfast.

Here is another toothsome one in rhubarb-pineapple-orange marmalade: Use either raw rhubarb or that canned in cold water. Have it tender and cut into small pieces. (If raw, cook it until soft.) Put it on to heat with one pint of crushed, sweetened pineapple for each two quarts of rhubarb and the juice of two large thin-skinned oranges. Add, mixing it in well, three-fourths as much sugar as fruit mixture, and cook for about 30 minutes, stirring often. This, too, is nicest in glasses.

And this is "different," a green muskmelon preserve, made this way: Choose a good-sized melon that is under-ripe, not really green, but firm, and not soft. Cut open, remove the seeds and fiber, cut into sections of a convenient size, and carefully pare off the green outer rind. Then cut into short strips, place in an earthen bowl, cover with weak brine (1½ level tablespoons of salt to one quart of water) and let stand over night. In the morning pour off the salt water. Make a syrup by boiling one part sugar to one of water, using a quantity sufficient for covering the melon. Wash and slice very thinly two good-sized lemons and put into the syrup with the melon. (If a bit of spice flavor is desired; it can go in then. We like it without.) Cook until the mixture is soft.

If your melons get past the right stage for the above recipe, don't feel sorry, but just take this one instead, as it calls for ripe melons in ripe muskmelon butter: Use them good and ripe, cut open and remove the seeds and soft fiber. Cut into slices and pare off the green outer rind. Put into a kettle with just enough water to keep from burning and cook until soft. Then take from the kettle, drain if necessary, and press through a coarse sieve. Measure the strained pulp, and for every quart use half a cup of sugar and the strained juice of half a lemon. A little cinnamon may also be added, if liked. Cook, stirring often, as it scorches easily. When thick, as for fruit butters, take off and fill into jars.

If your "musks" didn't do well this year, and you happen to have a watermelon, then rejoice, and try this, calling for one medium-sized ripe one: Wash, dry and cut into quarters. (Carefully remove the red-ripe part for eating raw.) Then cut the melon rind into uniform slices about two inches long and one-half an inch wide, and drop them into salt brine to cover them, using one level tablespoon of salt to each quart of water. Let stand over night. Next day, take the melon pieces out and put them over the fire to cook for five minutes in water with two pinches of alum dissolved in it. With a long-handled skimmer lift them out into a bowl. Make a rich syrup, using 1½ cups of sugar to one cup of water in sufficient quantity to cover the melon well. Slice two lemons "paper-thin," removing all seeds, and put with the drained melon pieces (with a bit of spice, maybe) into the hot syrup. Cook over a moderate fire until clear looking and tender, when pierced with a straw. Fill jars.

Barberry jelly is another one for your shelf, made this way: Pick the "barbs" while there are yet some green ones among them, as green ones help make it "jell." Their little wiry stems may be left on. Wash them well, and place over the fire in water to reach two-thirds the way to the top of them. Let boil until thoroughly cooked through, then take off, fill into a jellybag and let drip over night. Measure the juice, put it on to heat, and let boil for 10 minutes. Have an equal amount of sugar heated in the oven in a shallow, enameled pan (watch and stir occasionally or it may scorch) and add it to the boiling barberry juice, stirring it in until dissolved. Boil a few minutes, perhaps five, skimming off any rising scum, and test for the setting stage. When done, fill into glasses.

FRANCES BLAKE.

Patchwork Pattern

The Dutch Boy.—This pattern is used for a child's quilt or for a pillow top for the nursery. It is unique made up in the regular Dutch colors or other colors may be used. Price of pattern 15 cents. The quilt pattern catalog 15 cents. Send all orders to The Rural New-Yorker, New York.

Clam Fritters

The following batter is used for clams, oysters, fruit or any other fritters. Yolks of two eggs, beaten well, half cup of milk or water, one tablespoon melted butter or olive oil, one cup of flour, or enough to make a drop batter, one saltspoon of salt. When ready to use, add the whites of eggs, beaten stiff. Drain and dress clams, chop, and add to batter. Drop by spoonfuls into hot fat to fry.

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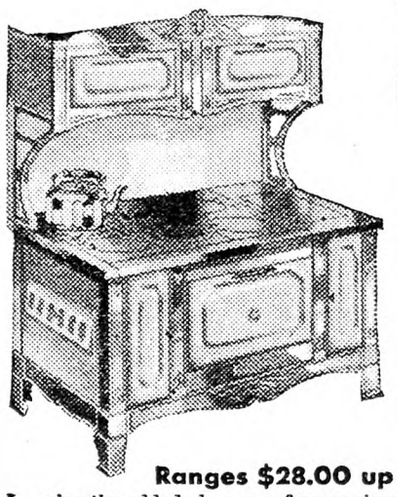

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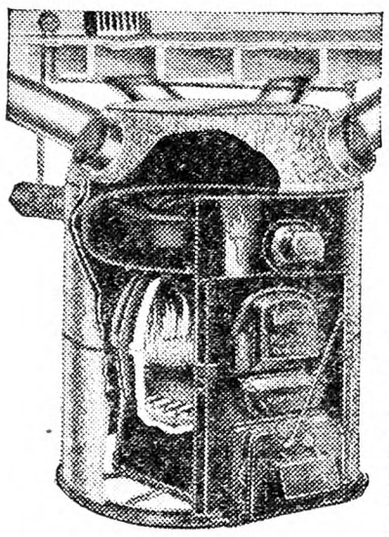

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PUBLISHER'S DESK

In case of a man's death where he leaves no will, but there have been children, none living, what share of his property would the wife receive? If husband should survive would he receive the same of wife's property? T. H. R.
New York.

If an intestate leaves no living children, no father or mother, and no sisters or brothers, the widow takes all of his estate. If the intestate leaves a widow and a mother or father, the widow takes one-half and the mother or father one-half; if the intestate leaves a widow, a father and a mother, the widow takes one-half and the mother and father each one-quarter; if the intestate leaves a widow and brothers and sisters (or their descendants), the widow receives one-half of the estate plus $2,000, the residue is distributed among the brothers and sisters who survive the intestate and the descendants of those who shall have preceded him per stirpes—which means that all the children of a brother or sister who has died would receive the father's or the mother's share between them.

These rules apply to the estate of a wife as well as to the estate of a husband.

I bought a dog from N. E. Collins, R. 4, Fort Scott, Kans., on a 30-day trial, with guarantee that if not satisfactory the $35 which I paid for the dog would be refunded. I returned the dog, but he has not refunded the $35. Can you get it for me? F. C.
Connecticut.

Failing to get this refund direct we put this in the hands of our attorneys. Their Kansas correspondent reports that the claim is absolutely worthless. Collins has been in the penitentiary. He has no property, has been frequently arrested, and has now left that part of the country. It is important to remember that a guarantee is no good unless the person making it is trustworthy and responsible. The bigger the rogue as a rule the stronger the guarantee he is willing to make. The responsible man hesitates to promise too much. The faker has nothing to lose. He promises whatever is necessary to get the money. Many of our friends rely on the guarantee without knowing whether the man making the promises is responsible. When strangers without established credit promise too much it is time to be suspicious.

There is an outfit that carried an advertisement in a florist paper of Texas. They style themselves the Danube Farms, Long Island, N. Y., 120 73rd St., Ozone Park. They advertised Mastodon strawberry plants for $8.50 per thousand and five weeks ago I sent them a check for $8.50. They very promptly cashed the check but did not answer my letter to them. I am wondering if you could help me out in this. The florist paper refuses to do a thing. The parties got my money without even thanking me for it. F. N.
Texas.

Our letter addressed to this concern has been returned by the postmaster with the information that the concern is out of business. We regret that under the circumstances there is nothing we can do.

A man claiming to represent the Rochester Tourist Home Association, 1763 Genesee St., offers to sell us a "tourist" sign and cards for $15, with the idea that because of so many unsatisfactory homes offered to tourists it has become necessary for the reliable ones to indicate their standard by a particular sign. Maybe so. Our letter to above address has been returned. J. P.
New York.

Country people who wish to attract and accommodate tourists by the use of road signs will probably do better to go to a sign painter and get what they want. The complaints and reports are that concerns making a specialty of the work promise other forms of advertising which either is not furnished in good faith or has no effect.

Could a will written by the testator without any witnesses be legal? Is real estate in both our names (husband and wife) all right? We have it on our deed like this: "John Doe and Mary Doe, his wife." If one has no will at all how about the personal property that both worked for? We have two children.
Pennsylvania. H. D.

The real estate so held passes automatically to the survivor.

To legally dispose of personal property of an intestate, it is necessary to have an administrator appointed by the surrogate court. To avoid the expense and to protect the interests of members of the family the husband should make a will, and the wife also, provided she has property in her own name. A simple will may be drawn by the testator, but it would cost little to have it drawn by an attorney, and be reasonably sure that it would be accepted for probate. But in any case it must be signed by two witnesses who understand that the instrument is a will.

The Federal Trade Commission has ordered Diel Watch Case Company, Inc., New York, to discontinue selling watch cases which are stamped with the phrase "Rolled Gold Plate" or words of like import, and from using that phrase in advertising watch cases unless the cases contain not less than three one-thousandths of an inch in thickness of gold on the outside. The company refrained from contesting the proceeding, and consented that the commission make and serve upon it an order to cease and desist from the violation of the law alleged in the complaint.

I am very much in need of home work, but I cannot afford to be the victim of anyone "fishing for suckers." Would you tell me if the Acme Specialty Company, Pawtucket, R. I., pays for work done at home? W. E. M.
West Virginia.

There is one safe rule to follow with work-at-home schemes. If they want you to send money in advance for something which they promise to send you, make up your mind that they want to sell you something that you would not buy if they did not tell you that you would get paid for working on it. We have never been able to find anyone who received pay for painting cards for this company.

The Penn Animal Industries, Inc., York, Pa., offers to exchange stock in that company at $5 a share for breeding rabbits, and then take all the offspring we could spare at 30 cents a pound. Have they any rating? G. H.
Maine.

We have been unable to find any financial rating. A commitment to pay 30 cents a pound for rabbits is a pretty liberal proposition, but before becoming excited over it, we suggest that the corporation be requested to file statement showing responsibility for the commitment.

Would you give us information regarding annuities, and if they are the same for men and women? L. M.
New York.

In effect annuities are the same as paid-up life insurance. You tell the company how old you are and the income you want to provide for yearly. Then they estimate from their mortuary tables the average number of years you have to live. They do not know how long you may live, but they know the average. They tell you how much you are required to pay down in one sum to entitle you to the annual payments you want. The payment will be more or less in proportion to the amount paid in at once. The payments stop at your death. If you live beyond the average some one else will die sooner. You can get the exact terms from any of the old-line responsible insurance companies or their agents.

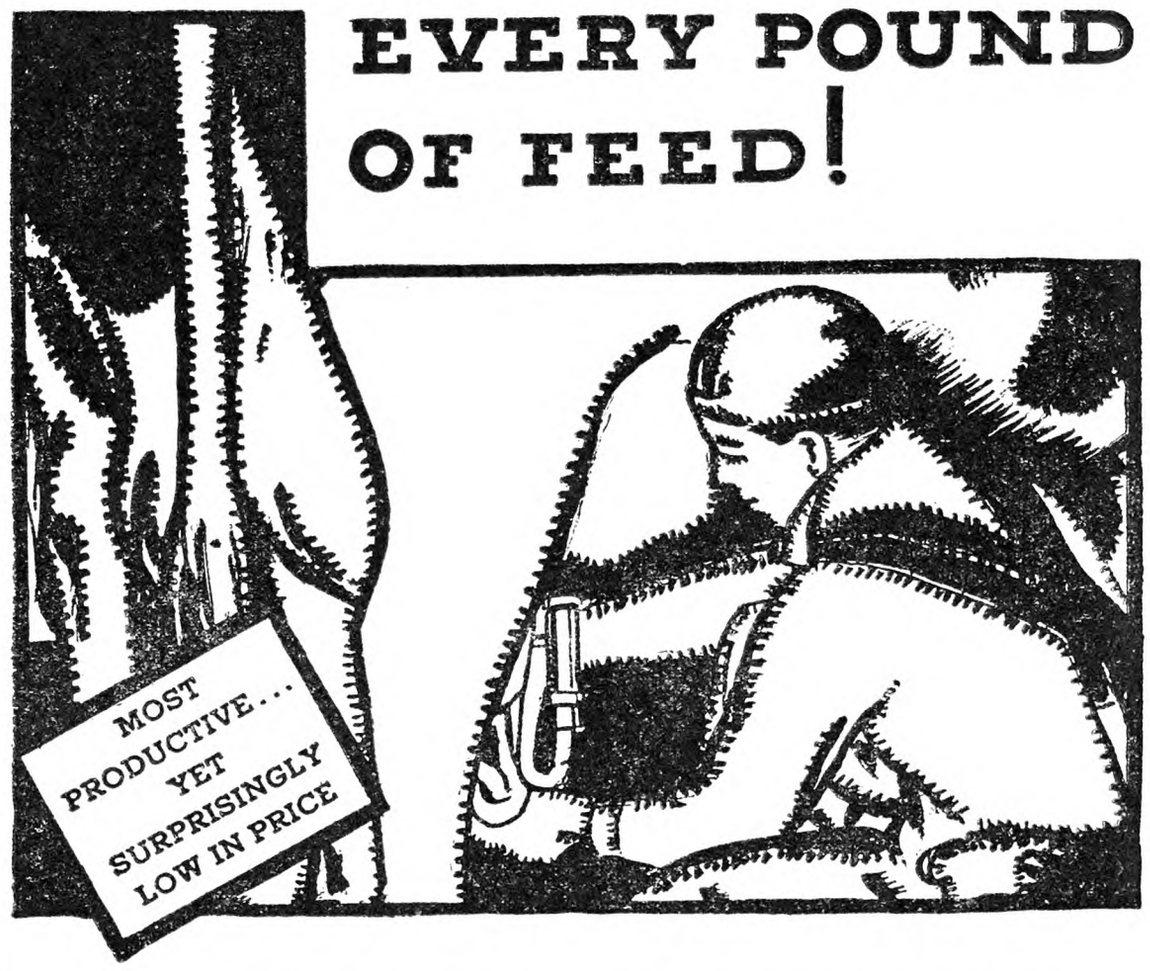
The early part of May a neighbor engaged some of his Leghorn hens to I. J. Bernstein, Haddon Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa., who was representing to be president of Rose Meade Farm, at Elyria, Ohio, and the chickens were to be delivered there. The letter stated that he wanted as many as 1,000 hens, and as I had the same breed as my neighbor, and he had not enough of his own, he asked me if I wanted to sell mine. They were to be $1 apiece and cash at the farm. He had 556 and I had 273. After the chickens were unloaded the manager gave us sight drafts on the Penn Trust Bank at Pittsburgh. The drafts came back to us.
Ohio. L. W. H.

Our letters to I. J. Bernstein, Haddon Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa., have been returned by the post office with the information that he moved and left no address. If any of our friends have any information as to the ownership of Rose Meade Farm at Elyria, Ohio, we would appreciate the information. The present location of Mr. Bernstein would also be helpful.

Harvey Oree has been absent from his home since July 24. Any information about him will be greatly appreciated by Mrs. H. Oree, Marcellus, N. Y.

PROFIT at today's milk prices demands

MOST MILK from EVERY POUND OF FEED!



TODAY'S narrow margin between milk prices and production cost makes the Bull Brand money-back guarantee of most milk per feed dollar mean more than ever before. It can help you put your dairying on a more profitable basis.

Back of B-B Dairy Ration are years of testing against other feeds and constant improvement in productiveness and health-giving qualities. Back of it, also, is one of the largest and most modern mills, with facilities for taking our proved, perfectly-balanced formulas and developing them into feeds of highest quality and absolute uniformity. For without a reliable and competent manufacturing organization and accurate equipment, *formula by itself means little.*

Your reputable B-B dealer offers you B-B dairy feeds with the guarantee that they will give you the most milk per feed dollar and also gives you the privilege of trying them on one or two cows for 30 days. If you don't find that B-B increases production and improves the cow's health, bring back the empty bags with your figures and your dealer will return your money.

It's the fairest offer ever made and comes at a time when lower cost milk production is a subject worth considering. Better see your B-B dealer now.

MARITIME MILLING CO., INC., BUFFALO, N. Y.

AND FOR THAT NEW CALF, THERE'S NOTHING BETTER THAN B-B CALF MEAL

B-B DAIRY RATION

M 171

Don't let horses suffer . . . *Reach for* ABSORBINE

For 38 years farmers have relied on Absorbine, when strains and sprains threaten lameness. Brings quick relief to sore, swollen tendons and muscles. Aids healing of ugly gashes, sores. No blisters, no lost hair, no lay-ups. Famous for economy. $2.50 a bottle—all druggists. W. F. Young, Inc., 288 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

BE A WAGON MAN!

WE FURNISH CAPITAL A great, responsible, successful, 40-year-old company now makes this surprising offer to honest men. Invest no capital! Let us start you in this permanent business that YOU own and control for yourself. Extend credit to your friends and customers when you please. Become the authorized McConnon Dealer and handle the complete McConnon line—no red tape and no division of line. Only a certain number of these "no-investment" propositions are open. Each offers a good living with a chance to put some money in the bank every week. Write today. Address McCONNON & COMPANY, Desk AL-8210, WINONA, MINN.

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL

70th St. — BROADWAY — 71st St.
NEW YORK CITY

Ideal location for Motorists
FREE GARAGE TO TRANSIENTS

Just the hotel for country people. Large light rooms. Quiet, restful and homelike. For men, women and families. Noted for good foods.

Rooms with use of bath - $2.00 and up
Rooms with bath - - - - $2.50 up
Suites for 3 or 4 - - - - $5.00 up

LAND OPENINGS Farms in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. Improved farms, new land at sound investment prices. Write for FREE BOOK and details.

E. C. LEEDY Dept. 30, G. N. Ry. St. Paul, Minn.

HOMES WANTED

There is no greater charity than to offer a home to a friendless, deserving boy between the ages of twelve and sixteen years. This is REAL CHARITY and we earnestly solicit the co-operation of Catholic families (New York State only.) Address PLACING OUT BUREAU, 415 BROOME STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

AVOID NORTHERN WINTERS—Buy 26 acre village place in North Central Florida, 1,000 ft. frontage on paved highway, with a good 4 room bungalow. Price $2,600, $200 cash, balance as rent. Also in Clearwater, Florida, near St. Petersburg, good 6 room bungalow, bath and electric lights, garage, lot 4,000 ft. Price only $1,600, easy terms. **Charles G. Woodbridge Co., 77 Central Ave., Lynn, Mass**

EXTRAORDINARY FARM BARGAIN—½ mile village, 4 miles Middletown. 90 acres; 3 houses, 8 rooms, 6 rooms, 4 rooms; 15 head cow barn—**$5,000.** MEOLA & MEOLA, Middletown, New York

Is Your Income Satisfactory?

Mr. Farmer, why worry? You can build permanent profitable business selling Whitmer Quality Household necessities to friends. Experience unnecessary. We teach you free. Many Whitmer dealers make $50 up weekly. Write today for Farmers' Every-Day-Pay-Day-Plan.

The H. C. Whitmer Co.
109-F Market Place, Baltimore, Md.

Oats Straw AND ALL KINDS HAY for sale. Carloads. James E. Dante, Jr., Cobleskill, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Honest, middle-aged man, American; can milk, drive car, likes hunting and fishing; prefer man that wants good home with low wages. W. J. ABRAMS, R. D. 1, Hawley, Pa.

WANTED—Laundress; boys' school; state experience first letter; for particulars, COUNTY SCHOOL, Lawrence, Mass.

WANTED—Single man for cow barn, understand feeding and milking; state age, wages and reference from last place. HIGHLAND DAIRY FARM, Owego, N. Y.

MARRIED COUPLE, no children, both good milkers, wanted on dairy farm on State road, in the village of Augusta, Sussex County, N. J.; steady position, moderate wages, references. ADVERTISER 1656, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Couple, no children, on farm in Connecticut, milker-farmer and drive car; wife cook; one hundred month, board. ADVERTISER 1657, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE-TEST COW milker, eight cows, 3 times daily, modern Guernsey farm, Central New York; applicant must be experienced, excellent dry-hand milker, and interested in making big records with purebred Guernsey cattle. Address ADVERTISER 1658, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man to work on modern poultry farm; state wages and full particulars in first letter. O. UGHETTA, R. R. 2, Somerville, N. J.

WANTED FOR work in tourist camp, young woman of neat appearance, able to do plain cooking and willing to live in country; this is permanent position. ADVERTISER 1681, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED MAN to milk small herd three times daily; house, all improvements, near schools and stores, Northern New Jersey; interview will be necessary; state wages. ADVERTISER 1680, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED, PERMANENT, woman to do general housework, cooking and laundry; state salary wanted in replying. MRS. R. ROSS, Box 224, Ramsey, N. J.

FARMER, MARRIED man; state age, experience; fruit and poultry particularly; family, references, wages wanted. ADVERTISER 1668, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farmer, married, will pay monthly wages, house rent free, privileges; apply stating terms expected to ADVERTISER 1666, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED AT ONCE horse-shoer, carpenter and farm mechanic. BEECHMONT FARMS, Billings, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

YOUNG WOMAN wants situation, mother's helper or general. Apply ADVERTISER 1557, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, COLLEGE trained, single, years of practical and technical experience in all phases of poultry farming; excellent references from noted agricultural authorities. ADVERTISER 1571, care Rural New-Yorker.

COMPETENT FARM manager desires position, thoroughly experienced in all branches, especially cattle, horses and dogs; no liquor; wife a fine New England cook and housekeeper; can assist if wished. ADVERTISER 1604, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOULD LIKE work on poultry farm; some experience; best references. ADVERTISER 1603, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED TEAMSTER and general laborer, all kinds work; honest, reliable, no bad habits, references. E. A. LIBBY, T. W. Bibbins, North Chatham, N. Y.

A MARRIED POULTRYMAN, thoroughly competent in every phase of the game, capable of taking complete charge, seeks connection either commercial or private estate; excellent references. Address S. W. FIELDING, 380 East 155th St., New York City.

YOUNG FARMER, Danish, single, age 29, wishes steady position on estate or farm; experienced with every kind of farming; please state wages. ADVERTISER 1649, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED by dairyman on private estate, good butter-maker. ADVERTISER 1647, care Rural New-Yorker.

CAPABLE WOMAN wants housekeeping or housework in small family; state wages. ADVERTISER 1654, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED, milking, barn or dairy work, by clean, single, American. BOX 50, Verona, N. J.

RURAL SCHOOL by experienced teacher. HARRY FRENCH, Potsdam, N. Y.

POSITION WANTED by an American, married, as farm foreman or dairyman. HARVEY R. QUIMBY, New Canaan, Conn.

POULTRYMAN WANTS change, 20 years' experience, trained in incubation, brooding, batteries, laying stock, breeders; commercial or private estate where results count; 10 years in two positions; American, single, age 43. ADVERTISER 1659, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MAN, used to estate work, good dairyman, wants job where a future is assured; also consider a job in a greenhouse although not wholly experienced; a living wage to start. ADVERTISER 1660, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG WOMAN, reliable, general housework; references. LILLICE FREEMAN, Angels, Pa.

AMERICAN, 23, experienced in general farming, good dry-hand milker, desires work on dairy or poultry farm; also qualified tree surgeon; good references; state wages. ADVERTISER 1661, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED POULTRYMAN, capable, reliable, open for engagement. ADVERTISER 1662, care Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY COUPLE, refined, honest, dependable, wish caretaker's position. Address 3 JAMES ST., Windsor Locks, Conn.

SINGLE, AMERICAN, 40, thoroughly reliable; life experience poultry, sheep, general farming, like position where good work is appreciated; would consider working farm on shares. O'CONNELL, Windham, N. Y.

YOUNG MARRIED man, age 27, no children, wants position; have had experience as caretaker, watchman, chauffeur and boatman; can operate tractor or truck; handy at repair work and painting; can furnish best of references. ADVERTISER 1663, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, GARDENER, caretaker, liberty November 1; age 50, small family; handy with tools; consider old farm south of New York on small salary and shares. BOX 512, Succasunna, N. J.

HORSEMAN, SINGLE, 38, desires work, horse breeding establishment or private stable. ADVERTISER 1648, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER AND FARMER, married, experienced in dairy, poultry and general farming; good references. ADVERTISER 1679, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, MARRIED, either commercial or private; understand advance registry work, making clean milk and butter; can come well recommended. ADVERTISER 1678, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED COUPLE want position on country place; wife housekeeper, cook; husband handy-man; first-class mechanic; state particulars. ADVERTISER 1672, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE DESIRES private position; cook, housework, butler, special handy; 20 years' experience, good references, age 48, German; wages $80 to $100; steady, excellent home, board. ADVERTISER 1677, care Rural New-Yorker.

NEAT, COMPETENT American woman desires housework, cooking; state wages. ADVERTISER 1676, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED BY A COUPLE, work as herdsman or poultryman, understanding general farming also; have two children, ages 12 and 14. EDWARD POWERS, Hartwell Ave., Littleton, Mass.

WILLING DANISH man wants position on farm; able to milk and do general farm work; excellent references. CHRISTIAN PEDERSEN, care Selvik, 764 48th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG HOLLAND woman, dependable, speaks little English, good seamstress, houseworker, fond of children, seeks position; country preferred; wages not principal object. ADVERTISER 1675, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED COUPLE wishes position on farm; best of reference. ADVERTISER 1674, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED CARPENTER-FARMER, married, two school children, wishes position on gentleman's estate; wife help if needed. ADVERTISER 1673, care Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY MAN wants position poultry farm, no milking; wages $10 month. ADVERTISER 1671, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING MANAGER, single, college trained, American, age 32, expert in incubation, brooding, complete knowledge breeding, culling, caponizing, dry picking, dressing, specialist egg production, desires position where initiative, honesty and thorough training will produce results ADVERTISER 1667, care Rural New-Yorker.

NOW OPEN and ready for engagement, manager, skilled in the branches of commercial dairying, having achieved fame and honor with A. R. work, desires position; smallest details constantly observed. Apply ADVERTISER 1665, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

MUSKRAT FARM. Owner, STANLEY HAVILAND, Route 3, Freehold, N. J.

FOR SALE—100 acres consisting of meadows, pasture, standing timber, or timber only; Pennsylvania. ADVERTISER 1606, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—Unusual chance for first-class tenant, Maryland farm of 120 acres, modern buildings, 42 stanchions, cement floor, James equipment, cow barn, tile silos, tile milk house, horse barn, garage, etc.; 20 acres in Alfalfa. ADVERTISER 1652, care Rural New-Yorker.

Have You a Farm For Sale?

If you want to sell or rent your farm, try a little advertisement in this column. More than 250,000 farmers read THE RURAL NEW-YORKER each week. Some of these readers are looking for just the kind of a place you have to offer. Tell these readers about your property and you will probably find a quick customer for it. Many readers report quick sales from these little classified advertisements. It is worth your while to give it a trial. Just write a brief description of your property, count the number of words and figure the cost at eight cents for each word. Send cash, check or money order with your order. Advertisements of real estate agents and dealers are not accepted for this department.

RENT BY NOVEMBER 1, fruit and general farm, 65 acres, bearing peaches and apples; good income; cash rental. LIPMAN FRUIT FARM, Tikesville, Mercer County, N. J.

80-ACRE FRUIT farm, $8,000; write particulars. ADVERTISER 1601, care Rural New-Yorker.

GREENHOUSE AND 8-ACRE modern village farm, 63 miles from New York, at a bargain price; Western Connecticut. Address ADVERTISER 1646, care Rural New-Yorker.

SELL, EXCHANGE, rent, $10,000 house, nine rooms, conveniences; $5,000 building and loan first mortgage; will trade equity $5,000 for small acreage or bungalow near lake. ALBRIGHT, Monsey, N. Y.

WANTED—Farm, 100 more or less acreage, about 150 miles from New York State; lowest price in first letter. F. STRICKER, 104-48 88th Ave., Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.

160-ACRE FARM, cows and retail milk route in Bradford, Pa.; owner. ADVERTISER 1653, care Rural New-Yorker.

150-ACRE, 30-COW dairy farm, Cattaraugus County, N. Y.; 1½ miles community advantages, good schools and markets; electric power line on farm; nearby lake, boating, bathing and fishing; telephone; milk truck and mail service; 86 acres fertile tillage, 56 acres creek-watered pasture, 8 acres fuel wood; attractive 12-room house, cool porch, piped water, furnace; three spacious barns, concrete stable, other buildings; all necessary repairs recently made; priced low at $8,000; investigate long-term, easy-payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—On State road, 6 acres land, free gas, good 9-room house, basement, cellar; good location for roadstand; electricity available. Address OWNER, P. O. Box 85, Shinglehouse, Pa.

FOR SALE—Two fruit and truck farms in high state of cultivation of 38 and 60 acres in size, located near Riverside, N. J., 12 miles from Philadelphia. ADVERTISER 1655, care Rural New-Yorker.

FRUIT OR POULTRY farm wanted. O. SALLEY, 490 Tremont St., Taunton, Mass.

VINELAND—Town home and poultry farm, $7,000, easy terms, exchange. OWNER, Rt. 6, Box 30, Vineland, N. J.

$1,800, $200 DOWN buys 22 acres in Cayuga County, all tillable; good 9-room house, 2 barns, 100 bearing apple trees; a mile to village. WILLIAM KOON, Fair Haven, N. Y.

RENT—300-acre farm in Central New York; time of occupancy can be adjusted with present tenant; barn for 34 cows, lofts now filled; owner will aid in liberal manner to right man; open only for 3 years or more; stock and machinery necessary; write for details. ADVERTISER 1664, care Rural New-Yorker.

RIO GRANDE VALLEY, Hidalgo County, Tex., farm; owner will sell 10 acres now in cotton, no buildings, suitable for truck or citrus fruits; especially adapted for Winter home while growing truck and developing citrus orchard. MRS. A. G. SINGLETARY, New Roads, La.

105-ACRE FARM, 10-room house, in New York State, exchange for a home or small farm; write to JOHN TOLEDO, Box 255, Powhatan Point, Ohio.

TOURIST LODGE, chicken farm, store 14-15, suitable for any kind of business; Route 20, Albany-Syracuse; price $2,200, $500 cash. LUTHER SNIDER, Carlisle, N. Y.

SEVEN-ACRE GAME farm for sale, $1,200, terms cash. E. H. MILLER, Hillsdale, N. Y.

PRICED TO SELL, modern, established, growing, permanent business, netting increasing, substantial large income; suitable for any honest, industrious party; closest investigation invited. Address ADVERTISER 1650, care Rural New-Yorker.

TWO GOOD farms for sale or rent; 100 breeding sheep, two horses. Address ANNA F. ROHLAND, Narrowsburg, N. Y.

FIVE-ROOM HOUSE for sale, over an acre, on a poor road but near a good one; convenient to bus and railroad; 30 miles from New York; $2,500; also 2 miles from this place I own a woodlot, 2½ acres, not on any road but with 12-foot right-of-way to a good road about 200 feet away; $800; terms cash. ROBERT WYLDE, New City, Rockland County, N. Y.

WANTED—Farm, not less than 30 acres, plenty wood, New York State, up to 80 miles from New York City. O. WEBER, 447 E. 88th St., New York City.

SALE OR EXCHANGE for New York State farm, modern equipped poultry and truck farm, New Jersey, twenty-six acres; electric, telephone, running water, on good road; stock, fruit and wood; for more information write owner. ADVERTISER 1670, care Rural New-Yorker.

25 ACRES LEVEL, good land, 4-room cottage, outbuildings, just off paved road, near Delmar, Del.; sacrifice $1,100. ADVERTISER 1669, care Rural New-Yorker.

$100 DOWN BUYS 125-acre farm with good buildings; fine location, wonderful view, in heart of White Mountains; ideal poultry and dairy farm, with lots of wood and growing timber; bargain at $2,500. E. FIFIELD, Quincy, N. H.

EQUIPPED DAIRY farm for sale; bargain; down payment $2,500. DIVEN, Galway, N. Y.

WANTED — About 5 acres within 100 miles north or west of New York City on or near bus line; good 6-room house, bath, electric, running water, barn or garage; price must be low; state distance depot. CAMP, 603 Academy St., New York.

FOR RENT — Gas station and small poultry plant with bungalow, whole or separate; on 9-W route, Albany-New York; a paying proposition for right party. GEO. BRAY, Catskill, N. Y.

WANTED—Rent farm, some poultry equipment, directly on highway, with bus New York, close to village; electricity, telephone; 35 miles; lowest figure; American Gentiles. BOTSFORD, 1006 Nelson Ave., New York.

WANTED TO HIRE farm with full equipment or profit-sharing basis with option of buying. Address P. O. BOX 300, High Bridge, N. J.

FOR SALE—2 farm plots, 5 acres each, near Middlebush, N. J., no buildings. MRS. L. G. WINANS, Route 2, Belmar, N. J.

Country Board

WANTED TO BOARD in Virginia home, near Washington, D. C., elderly couple, or 2 ladies; semi-invalids welcomed; correspondence invited. E. V. MATTHEWS, R. 1, Box 33, Vienna, Va.

BOARDERS WANTED—Elderly couple or two ladies, in country, for Fall and Winter; bath, electricity. ADVERTISER 1651, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Boarders during October in country home; electricity, bath. MRS. F. E. FISHER, Williamsville, Vt.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15, prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY — Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $4.50; 120 lbs., $8.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

FRESH WHITE eggs for sale from a reliable producer of 1,600 layers. J. H. McCLELLAND, Stamford, N. Y.

FINEST CLOVER honey, 5 lbs., $1; 10, $1.75, delivered third zone; 60 lbs. clover, $5; amber buckwheat, $4; clover comb, 24 sections, $4.50; mixed buckwheat, $4, not prepaid. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

HONEY—60 lbs. finest clover, $4.80; 120, $9; buckwheat or amber, $4; 24 sections clover comb, $4, not prepaid; 10-lb. pails, clover comb, $1.75 postpaid; extracted, $1.75; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

WIXSON'S PURE HONEY; interesting delivered prices; send for our lists before you buy. WIXSON'S HONEY, Dundee, N. Y.

PURE VERMONT maple syrup direct from farm, $2.65 gallon, delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARM, 224 East Ave., Burlington, Vt.

"DEPEW'S HONEY"—New clover honey, 60 lbs., $4.75; 120, $9. LAVERN DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Farquhar saw mill, 24-in. Monarch attrition mill; two 12 and 14-in. belts; very cheap. F. C. OLES, Spencertown, N. Y.

BLACK WALNUT meats, $1.15 per lb.; fresh cracked, free from shells. GLENDALE POULTRY FARM, Dillsburg, Pa.

WE WANT to buy, within 100 miles of Paterson, N. J., first-class apples; McIntosh, Van Dine, Pippins and Baldwins, in any quantity; mail full details to M. FLIPSE, R. F. D. 3, care Bogert's Farm, Paterson, N. J.

FINE HONEY—60-lb. can, here, clover, $5.20; two, $10; buckwheat, $4; two, $7.50; 10 lbs. within third zone, $1.75; buckwheat, $1.60. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

SELL OUR five-pound pails new honey to neighbors, liberal commission, free samples. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

HONEY—Our finest, 5-lb. pail, clover, $1; 2 pails, $1.75, postpaid; 60-lb. can, $4.80; 24 combs, $4.50, here; satisfaction guaranteed. KENNETH CARRINGTON, Homer, N. Y.

DELICIOUS GOLD-SKIN sweet potatoes, $1 per hamper, f.o.b. EDWIN BRICKERT, Delmar, Del.

CHRISTMAS WREATHS of Vermont's beautiful Princess Pine; a big, gorgeous 17-inch diameter wreath, delivered to you any date you wish, for one dollar; smaller sizes accordingly; early orders are especially solicited. L. H. GALE, South Londonderry, Vt.

PURE HONEY, 5-lb. pails, postpaid, third zone, clover, pail, $1; two, $1.75; four, $3.25; buckwheat and mixed, 10 cts. per pail less than clover; write for quantity prices; sample 10 cts. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

PORTABLE SAWMILL complete with three saws, boiler, engine, edger, trimmer and cut-off saws; all in good shape; $500. IVON R. FORD, McDonough, N. Y.

"MIXED FLOWERS" honey, light as clover, 5-lb. pail, 85c; 10-lb., $1.50, postpaid. LYMAN APIARIES, R. 1, Northampton, Mass.

HONEY, DELICIOUS clover, 5 lbs. postpaid, $1.10; 10, $1.70; 60 lbs., $5; f.o.b. WHEELER & TURVERY, Ionia, N. Y.

RASPBERRY HONEY, 5-lb. pail, $1.15, postpaid. LYMAN APIARIES, R. 1, Northampton, Mass.

FOR SALE—Jamesway 2-deck, hot-water, 2,160-egg incubator; used once; perfect condition; $350. E. H. JOREL, Paramus, N. J.

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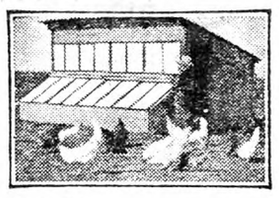

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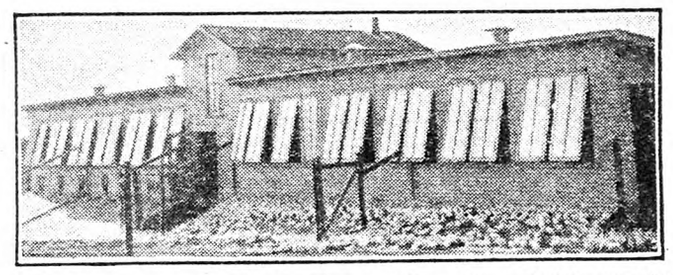

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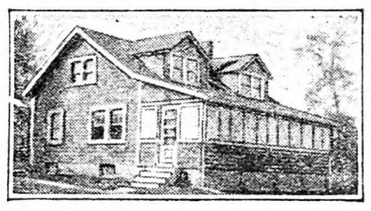

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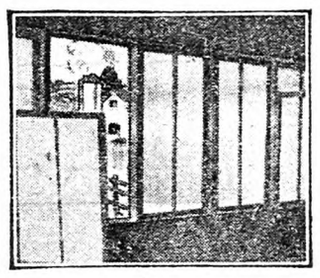
See Baby Thompson of Poskin, Wis., getting his daily sun bath through Flex-O-Glass.



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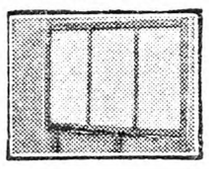

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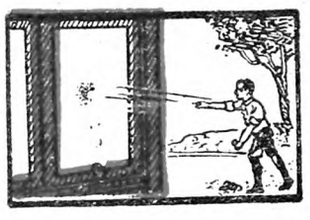

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Unlike ordinary glass Flex-O-Glass withstands hail, and is stone proof. Poke it—bang it—it still remains unbroken.

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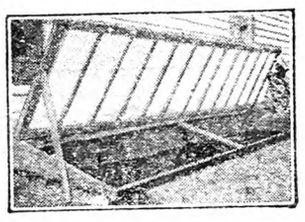

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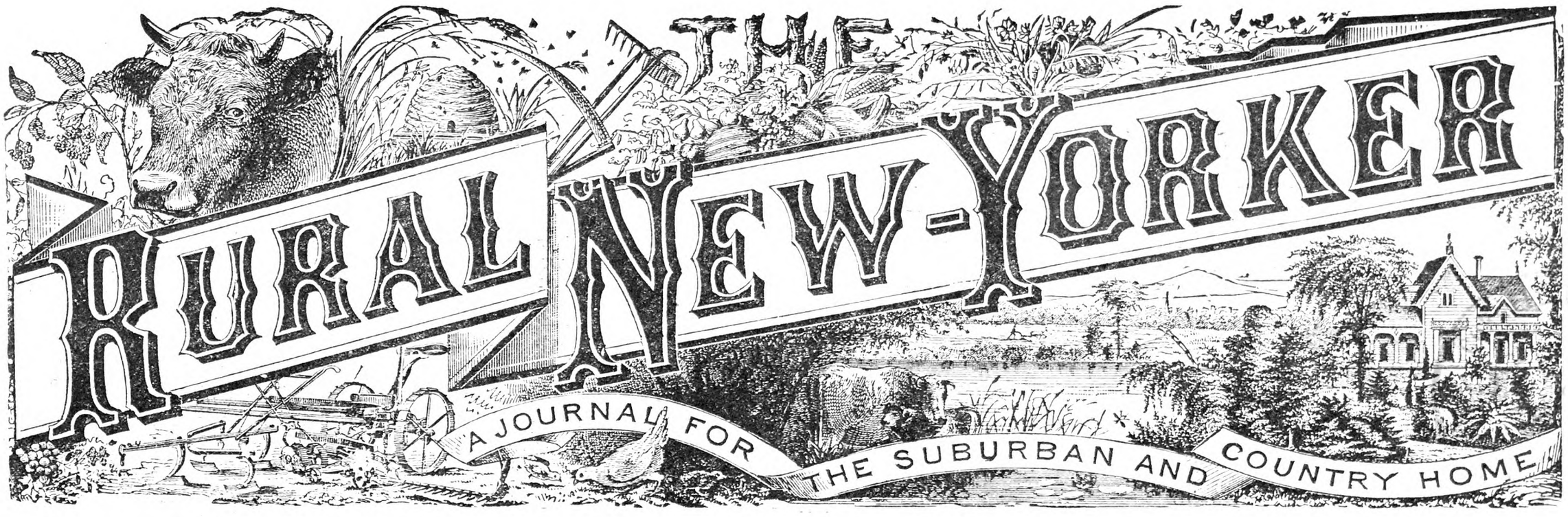

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Singing Falls, in Columbia County, N. Y.

Silver Skates—And Leaden Skies

By J. A. Chartully

THE first thing the children heard that morning was the comfortable drumming of rain on the porch roof, below their respective windows. It was a polite rain which fell almost without a slant, blurring the hill, pattering on the dooryard maples and washing foliage and fruit in the orchard. In the kitchen was Shep, drying out by the stove with one eye on the high chair which Mary Theresa still occupies at mealtime. Raindrops raced down the window-panes and twisted the garden outside. "It's just what we want," declared Grover, the hired man, as he brought in an armful of beech and swamp maple, first ousting from the wood-box the big blue cat who yawned, stretched each leg separately and regarded the breakfast bacon with eyes whose pupils were exclamation points. "It's just what we want," repeated father later as, at the window, he watched the whole farm revelling in the downpour; "South wind, so it'll last all day."

"Then you can read us some more 'Hans Brinker'," suggested the boy as he finished his third glass of milk and started for the book. But his plan was postponed until after dinner by a parental plea of too many rainy day jobs lined up. This book interested the children, Mary Theresa being particularly anxious to find out when the silver skates would actually appear.

Now, however, both donned waterproofs and boots, and accompanied their father barnwards, taking pains to splash conscientiously through all puddles and noting that both spout and handle of the pump were dripping gratuitously. First came a tour of the henneries, whose inmates (smelling like fowls dipped for picking) included Blanche, the White Rock and her partly-feathered progeny who had abandoned the woodyard for dry quarters. The bright straw in the scratching pens seemed to generate synthetic sunshine which was periodically deserted by the restless singers for the drizzle outside where the ducks bustled about. The possibility of an extra meal woke the hogs and they rushed out of their thatched shelter.

The sound of the pedal-grindstone in the barn basement proved that father was sharpening mower-knives for the last Alfalfa crop. He was by the door where spray from outside helped wet the stone, while the horses munched and stamped in their stalls. Upstairs were tall mows, scaffolds and swing-beams asking to be mounted and explored, also the full bins and a surplus on part of the granary floor, cool and soothing to the fingers and offering the foundation for wheat gum.

Pretty soon the truck was heard below, and the clash of milk cans, and then father's and Grover's heads came up over the floor-edge by the stairs. They began to sack a grist, first opening the big doors. Thereupon several sparrows (who had been milling about the track and gable windows) went out as Shep came up the bridge, shook himself, turned around a few times and curled up in the litter. A fog, rising off the lake, hid the hill. When father told them that a fog was the same as a cloud, Mary Theresa said that this cloud was going back home up in the sky. Pretty soon the children, tiring of their play limits in the mows, dashed down the bridge and into the kitchen whence they were "shooed" out to fetch in the mail "with both hands, remember!"

"There, he has left Mr. Vanderpelt's paper here," said mother when there were more wet bootmarks on the kitchen linoleum. "Don't you want to take it down the road to his box?" Shep appeared outside, overjoyed to meet them and the maple sugar they were munching. Father was retiring down cellar to clean and lay the furnace against cooler weather, and Grover was washing harnesses in the stable door. He used a jet black soap but doubted if it were the brand used by pickaninnies for their baths.

Corn, Alfalfa, late potatoes, buckwheat and cabbage were growing in the rain which spattered back off the macadam road wherein wayside trees and Shep were reflected upside down. "It looks like a frozen canal," said the boy; "Let's play it is, and we're Hans and Gretel Brinker, skating with the mail!" So they took a day's wear out of their new boots by a rod of laborious "skating."

"Father's going to read some more 'Hans Brinker' after dinner," panted the boy as they stopped for breath; "Don't you wish we were over in Holland where the Dutch are?"

Mr. Vanderpelt was out fishing, as a sovereign remedy for his rheumatism, but his wife was making cottage cheese in the big kitchen. "Yes'm, thanks," said the boy thickly. "It's funny you giving us Dutch cheese when we're playing we're Dutch children. You know Grover says,

"'Dutch cheese or cottage cheese—
Cottage or Dutch.
What is the difference, please?
Surely not much!'"

"Well, we're Dutch descent," said the hostess. "Enders' great-grandfather spoke it, but his wife was Scotch-Irish and wouldn't let the children learn it for fear of a brogue, and my folks really inherited an estate over there if we had our rights. This State used to be 'New Amsterdam,' you know, and New York City was 'New Amsterdam.'" Then she showed them a long gun that had come over from Holland, also a big Bible printed with pretty black letters. Interesting bits of history followed and before they left the old lady remembered that Mary Theresa's mother was also of Dutch descent, although the "Van" had disappeared from her maiden name.

Therefore, as they trudged happily homewards through a drizzle illuminated with the prospect of at least two more meals before bedtime, the boy felt that his pedigree entitled him to a liberal ration of "Hans Brinkler" that noon. He was also proud of being descended from Hans' sturdy, tolerant compatriots who founded his home State and furnished a share of the substantial qualities which won its imperial title.

Mary Theresa was also thinking. She was comparing the attractions of silver skates and wooden shoes—especially during rainy weather.

The Rainy Day

Questions About Insects

Answered By Prof. Glenn W. Herrick

A Cricket and a Millipede

I am sending you two specimens which are frequently seen in this section. I would like some information as to the names and habits of the insects.
New York. J. H.

Of the two specimens sent by J. H., one was a snowy tree-cricket while the other was a common millipede or thousand-legged worm.

The snowy tree-cricket is one of a group of crickets which live in shrubs and trees, and have light green bodies and wings instead of black ones, like the common ground crickets with which we are all familiar. This particular species which J. H. sends is called the snowy tree-cricket because its body and wings are very pale green and more nearly white than the others of this group. Indeed, its scientific name is niveus, which is the Latin for "snowy."

The tree-crickets are of particular interest because they are undoubtedly the greatest singers of the insect world; and it must be said, at once, that the males are the musical members of the family and make all of the noise. Just how the females assert themselves we are unable to say, but certainly not by becoming noisy. The singing of these crickets is done at night, or occasionally on dark, cloudy days. Their songs begin at dusk and continue until dawn. From early August to late October the night air seems almost bursting with the shrill, continuous trilling of the tree-crickets. The songs come from all directions, yet it is difficult to locate any particular singer. The snowy tree-cricket is the most conspicuous and best-known singer of the group. Its song has been described as a series of high-pitched trills, rhythmically repeated throughout the night. It is best illustrated, perhaps, by the words, treat—treat—treat. The pitch varies with the temperature of the air. On an average Summer evening it is C, two octaves above middle C, while on a real warm evening it may reach D. It is certainly a remarkable fact that all of these crickets in any given locality come to chirp in unison for soon after their individual songs start in the evening each one gets in time with the other, and a mighty chorus of song develops and continues through the night. Yet these insects are without vocal cords or voices. Their singing is done by the vibrations of the front wings in the same way in which the well-known black ground crickets produce their shrill songs. With patience and persistence, by advancing slowly step by step, one of these shrill singers can be located in its hiding place under a leaf on a rose or other bush and the manner in which the song is produced can be seen.

The milipede sent by J. H. was fully three inches long, with a hard, brown, cylindrical body about as large as a lead pencil and with two rows of short legs, nearly 200 in number. These millipedes are harmless to human beings, for they are vegetarians, and live upon plant tissue. Some of these smaller species are injurious at times to potatoes, and often eat into heads of cabbage and lettuce, and bore into melons, squashes and other vegetables when the latter are in contact with the ground. This large one seldom occurs in enough numbers to do damage.

Why these animals need 200 legs and how they manipulate them when crawling it is impossible to determine. The legs seem to move in waves, but the movement is too swift to see the order in which the legs follow each other. Some years ago an English savant tried to determine the order in which the legs of a centipede, which are not half in number of those of a millipede, moved. He gave it up and concluded that if the animal had to study the question itself it would get hopelessly confused. In conclusion, he wrote the following verse:

A centipede was happy quite
Until a toad in fun
Said, "Pray which leg moves after which?"
This raised her doubts to such a pitch,
She fell exhausted in the ditch,
Not knowing how to run.

The Giant Hornet

I am sending some bees which nest in the side of our house. They were in large numbers. We noticed that they were peeling the bark off the lilac bushes. Would you tell us what kind they are and any other information about them? We have never seen bees as large and of this kind before. Are they harmful or useful to us? C. S.
New York.

Some time within the last two decades, a large hornet (Vespa crabro) from Europe found its way into this country, evidently coming through the port of the city of New York. The hornet has now spread into Connecticut and New Jersey and has gone up the Hudson River Valley. It is slowly working outward in all directions from New York City and probably, in time, will become common over a wide territory. It has a dark brown body marked with conspicuous orange-yellow areas on the posterior half of the abdomen and on the head. It is the largest hornet in this country, for the body of the worker is an inch in length, while the body of the queen is nearly 1½ inches long. She would certainly prove a worthy foe if she should decide to attack.

This hornet is the "bee" which our correspondent, C. S. finds with its nest built in the side of his house. The nest is usually built within a cavity in a tree or a stump, although the hornet will take advantage of almost any convenient hollow opening sheltered from the rain. The nest is built of dark paper made partly, at least, from the bark gnawed from branches of lilac, birch and other shrubs and trees. This habit of girdling the branches often brings serious injury to the shrubs. In the case of lilacs, for example, the portions of the twigs beyond the girdled part often die and the bush may become considerably disfigured.

It has been suggested that spraying the branches of the lilacs with arsenate of lead, 3 lbs. to 50 gallons of water, would prevent the hornets from gnawing the bark and perhaps kill some of them. In addition, the insects may be destroyed by treating the nest with carbon bisulphide. The hornets may be watched during the day and the opening to the nest through which the insects come and go may be located. Then after dark, in the early morning, one can pour the carbon bisulphide into the opening or force it in with a syringe. The amount to use will depend on the location of the nest. If the cavity, as in the walls of a house, is large, a larger quantity of the liquid should be used. If it is possible for C. S. to find the opening to the nest and to force the liquid into the cavity I would suggest that he use a teacupful or even more.

It should be remembered that carbon bisulphide is inflammable and explosive, and great care should be taken in handling it. In doing the work after dark one should not use a lantern or candle and should not be smoking a pipe or cigarette. Indeed, no fire of any kind should be near the liquid. An electric flashlight would probably be safe if the light were turned on before going to work so that no spark would be developed. Even then, the flashlight should not be held too close to the liquid.

It is a comfort to know that the nest will be entirely deserted this Fall, for all of the worker hornets and the male hornets will die. Only the large queens, perhaps half a dozen (I do not know how many are produced by this hornet), will live over the Winter. Each one of these queens will hide away somewhere in a protected nook where she can sleep through the long cold months of our Winter season. Each one that lives through will find a cavity somewhere next Spring and start an entirely new nest. Perhaps, not one of them will come back to the old cavity in the walls of the house. It would be well, however, to stop up the opening along in November or December so that there would be no chance of a queen building another nest in the same place next year.

Tulips in the Garden

To me the most pleasant time of the year is tulip time. Nature has no more brilliant or beautiful flowers than tulips, and a well-kept bed of either mixed or solid colors is a joy to all flower lovers. With the possible exception of Gladioli they have the widest color range, varying from the white of Diana to the almost black of La Tulipe Noire, with hundreds of beautiful combinations. I have a Holland catalog which lists 458 named varieties, nearly all being of different colors or combinations of colors.

The ease with which they may be grown is another point in their favor. If planted right no one should fail with tulips. They are planted at a time when weeds are through growing. They begin to grow and are in bloom before most weeds have realized that Spring has arrived.

Now is the time to plan for next Spring's display. Select your varieties and order the bulbs while the dealer's stocks are large. Many growers plant in October. I prefer November. The best tulips I ever grew were planted the second week in December. It is best, however, to plant in November, as the ground may not be found in condition for later planting.

The place selected for the tulip bed should, of course, be in a spot where they will show to advantage. A sunny position is best, although I have seen beautiful tulips in partially shaded locations. The beds should be raised three or four inches in order to insure good drainage, which is essential to best results with all perennials. Bonemeal or well-rotted manure should be thoroughly mixed with the soil before planting. Some say that manure is injurious to bulbs, but I have used well-rotted manure for years, and have found no cause to discontinue its use.

Plant the large bulbs six inches deep and the smaller ones a little shallower, measuring from the bottom of the bulb. Six inches apart, not more, will insure a good showing. Rows should be about a foot apart. A mulch of leaves or straw is beneficial. The roots will grow during the Winter and in early Spring the sprout will push through the ground and the coloring bud will herald the approach of tulip time, the first great floral display of the season.

The first tulips of Spring are the single early varieties, growing from seven to 15 inches in height. Their brilliancy is unsurpassed by any of the tulip family, and their hues are in great variety.

The double early tulips are a little later than the single, have heavier blossoms, and are longer lasting. They grow from seven to 12 inches in height, and in many desirable shades. To me they are much more satisfactory than the singles.

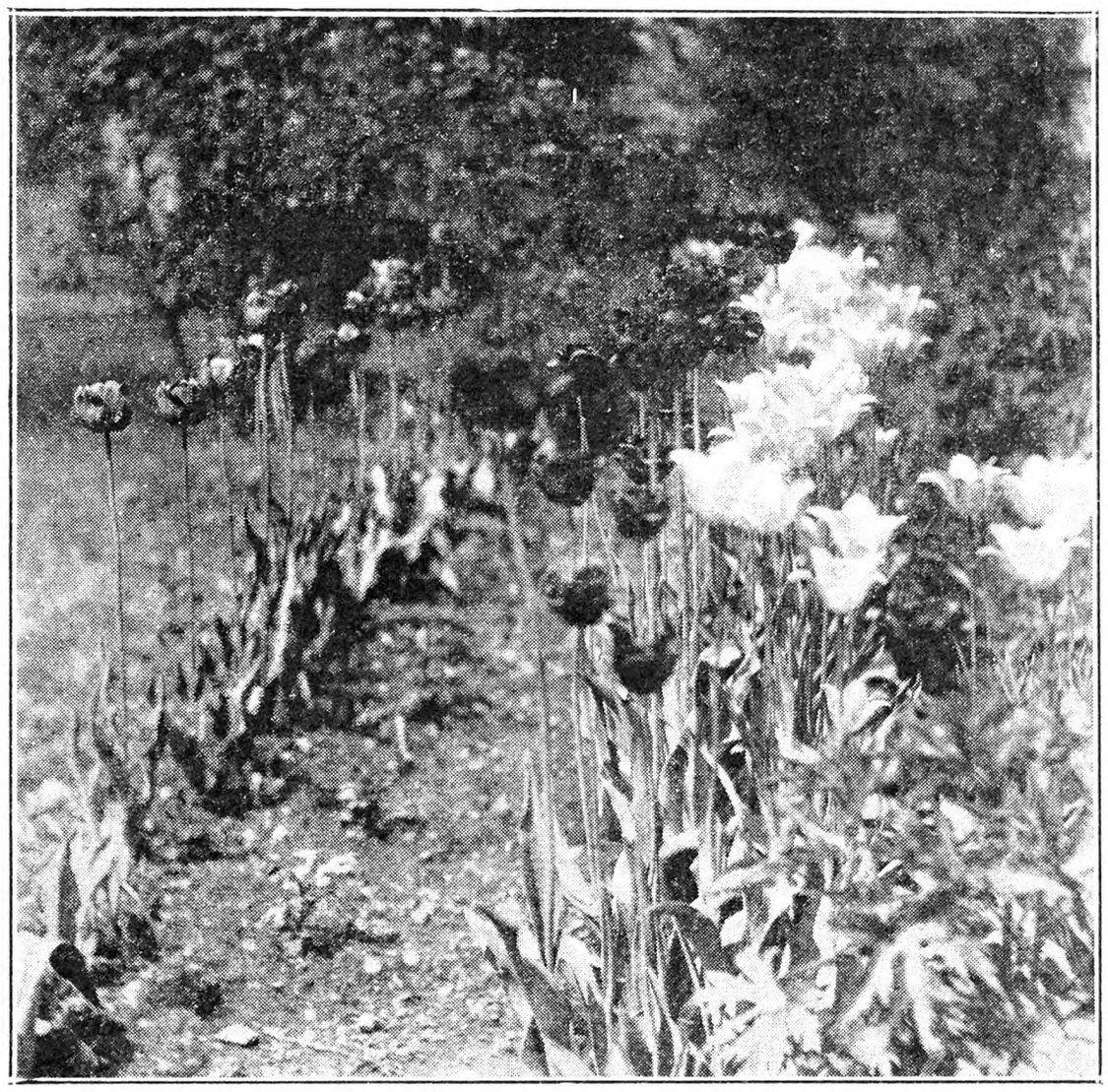
Darwin tulips, however, are the favorites. Long stems, up to 36 inches, large blossoms, vivid coloring, long period of bloom, and nearly all shades but yellow, make them the most satisfying of the tulip family. Inglescombe Yellow is generally listed as a Darwin, but is a Cottage variety. Late Cottage, sometimes called May-flowering tulips, are not quite as large as the Darwins, but are very desirable, and contain most of the brilliant shades and colorings found among tulips.

Dutch Breeder tulips bloom at about the same time as the Darwins and Late Cottage, and are large size and usually longer lasting. They run mostly to rich bronzes and purples, and to some are the most beautiful of all.

Parrot tulips have fringed and corrugated petals and are wonderfully variegated. They are large and showy, and very lovely and interesting. There are many other varieties, including the Old Dutch Bybloems and Bizarres, the Mendel, Triumph, Lily Flowering and Bunch Flowering.

What is your favorite color or shade? It can probably be found in Holland's favorite flower. I have three favorites, one of which is Picotee, otherwise known as Maiden's Blush, a Late Cottage tulip. This comes in bloom with petals a pure white with delicately tinted edges. Each day the pink edging broadens until by the time the petals are ready to fall they are half pink. My next favorite is a Dutch Breeder named Louis XIV, a large flower of a rich, bronzy purple on a long, strong stem. My third choice is Farncombe Sanders, a large, rose-colored Darwin, also a favorite with many other growers.

Pride of Haarlem, another rose-colored Darwin, is worthy of a place in any tulip collection. Rev. H. Ewbank, a lilac with lavender shading, Clara Butt, pink, and Prince of the Netherland, scarlet, are good Darwins. Grenadier, orange scarlet, and John Ruskin, yellow and pink, are among the good Cottage tulips. In the Breeder tulips, Apricot, bronze-buff, and Velvet King, deep purple, are good. The above tulips and many other good ones are inexpensive and may be purchased from most seedsmen. Dutch Breeder bulbs are usually a little higher in price than other varieties.



Picotee at Right, Louis XIV next; Pride of Haarlem left. Chrysanthemums between rows

Inglescombe Yellow at Right

Planting the centers and edges of the beds with different, but harmonious shades will produce striking and beautiful effects, being sure to get the tallest in the center or back, and that all varieties are of the same blooming season. However, mixed plantings will usually result in harmonizing shades and, even though not all of the same blossoming season, will be a pleasure to the grower.

Within a few weeks after the petals fall the plant dies, usually the latter part of July, and the bulbs should be dug and stored in a cool, dry place until planting time. Many people, however, leave the bulbs in the same place for years with fair results. If dug every two years better blossoms and stronger stems will be obtained.

If it is desired to plant other flowers in the tulip beds immediately after the tulips are through blooming, they may be dug while green, being careful not to break the tops off, as they break easily. Heel them in in a shady location until the tops are thoroughly dead. They may then be dug, cleaned and stored until planting time.

Many varieties can be brought to bloom in the house during Winter. Your dealer should be able to tell you which is best for that purpose. Plant three to six in a pot, according to the size of the pot. Water them and place in the cellar where they will not freeze. Do not let them dry out, and in about six weeks bring them up. A temperature of about 55 degrees is best. With good care they will bloom in late March or early April.

Order or purchase your bulbs now. Prepare the bed so that it may be planted in November. If the soil is a little wet at the time of planting it will do no harm. Then during the dark, gloomy days of Winter picture in your mind the vivid, dazzling display of beautiful flowers to be yours from early Spring until the advent of the first June rose. F. S. HOLMES.

Ohio.

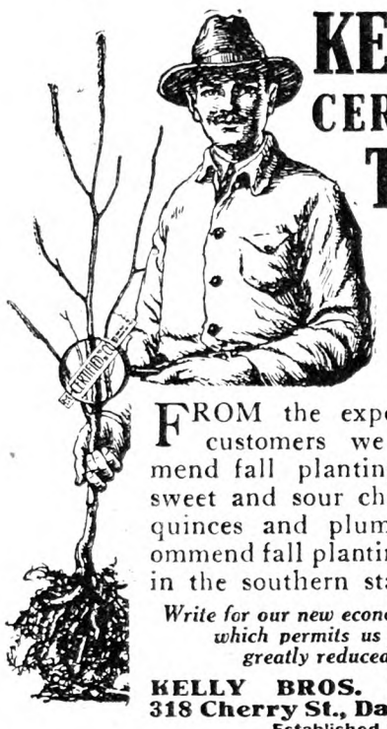
Letters of an Indiana Farmer

Thrashing drags on endlessly. This week might see the end of it, if there is no rain, but then there are still oats to be handled. We haven't any. We got 39 cents a bushel for wheat, but on one day it was as low as 36 cents. Everybody who had a place for it, and any money to run on, stored it. I had little room except for the seed wheat, but tightened up some hog coops, the kind on sled runners, and put 30 bushels in each (all I thought the floor would stand) for feeding. Then one day when thunderheads piled up around the horizon, and the mercury was flirting with the hundred mark, I labored to reinforce the roofs with patent roofing, as the men were away. It hasn't rained since! I have done about as strenuous man-work as I did in the year that I stayed alone, except for the milking, and there isn't much of that now anyway. Charles leaves at 6 A. M., and seldom gets back much before 7 P. M. They seem to thrash later every night. The engine and teams swept gaily on from here, and left gates and gaps open all over the farm. It would have been all the same, I suppose, if there had been nobody here who could attend to them. A cut in the fence, over on the main highway, had to be fixed before the cows could be turned into the hayfield. I was glad to be able to do it, wondering, though, meanwhile, why men hate so badly to close gates after themselves.

The branch dried up last week, and it became my business to pump water for the Jerseys, 11 of them, large and small. It is a real satisfaction, because they appreciate it so, and I know how they need it, by the amount I drink. They lift their heads, 'way out in the field, when they hear the pump start. It can be heard quite a distance. Then they start, too, faster and faster, till they come up the hill on a gallop, with their tongues hanging out, as if they would perish in another minute. Then such pushing and butting for precedence—just like humans! If I can brace myself, leaning back against one of the bigger, less buttable cows, I keep right on pumping. But if they insist on getting under the pump handle, they get no more water until they straighten out. I rather enjoy it if my side doesn't hurt; last year, with my damaged ribs, I could not have done it. But I am so glad to have plenty of water to pump. I think no day passes that I am not consciously, definitely, thankful for splendid water wells. After all, oil is not a real necessity of life, though one might think so, to look at the highway on Sunday.

One of the near neighbors lost a nice cow this Summer, from what seemed to be acute garget, cause unknown, but suggested as possibly an injury, or something eaten. Within a week or two we heard of another. I knew it might destroy the use of the udder, but did not know that it could poison the whole system of the cow. I think Bella was lucky, or I was, that her hurt was in the flesh outside the gland.

Since I began this letter, it has rained, enough to stop thrashing for another week. They began again yesterday, and it rained again last night. Only two more jobs on this ring, besides one of oats. I was at an elevator yesterday when some wheat was coming in, and the manager found some of it sprouted. I am having wheat ground for cow feed. I can take two bushels of my wheat, pay nine cents a bushel for grinding, and have 120 lbs. of a more complete feed, for less than the price of 100 lbs. of bran. That seems funny, but there are still funnier things than that. There is the matter of breakfast food. I'll admit being addicted to a corn preparation; at the cheapest store, it costs one cent an



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ounce. A little figuring reveals that I am buying corn at the rate of $8.96 per bushel! Wheat in the porridge preparations brings around $7 a bushel, in fancy forms much more; in one, $36 a bushel! The manufacturers will claim, no doubt justly, that the cost of the grain is a tiny part of their expense, the rest being processing, packaging, advertising and distributing. But the grain itself is all that is of value to the body of the eater. Why wouldn't farmers be poor, if they sell wheat at 36 cents and buy it at $36? Plain bran costs a fraction over one cent a pound; my friends buy it in boxes for a cent an ounce.

Naturally, we cannot eat grains unprocessed, and I doubt if it is economical to keep them cooking six or eight hours, except in the few months when constant fire is needed anyway. But why wouldn't a pressure cooker make wonderful porridge? A pause for a peep into the direction-book: I find that whole wheat will cook in two hours at 15 lbs. pressure, cracked grains in much shorter time. I'm going to try it. And as to those food prices—I'm not blaming town people, or anybody who has a large enough income, earned or unearned, to justify purchase of whatever he wants. But it is a topsy-turvy situation that the political economists of my college days could not have imagined.

Peaches and tomatoes are now adding to the luxury of the table, but fattening the purse not at all, as they are dirt cheap. Nevertheless, I hope to can more than a year's supply of peaches, for the crop is so uncertain, and my varieties are so fine. Rochesters are breaking down the trees, in spite of propping, and we all pronounce them the best of the earlies. Early Elbertas seem unreasonably small, but good for butter. There are only two scrawny trees of Hiley left. So many of my peach trees winter-killed, before the orchard was drained, that I hardly know what kinds are left, without consulting the chart. But I think there are still several Niagaras, Hales and Krummel Octobers—terrible small, hard and green, but maybe they will make peaches yet. One big yellow cling seedling near the house is very hardy, and usually produces. Clings are a vexation—but do you know how to seed them in passable shape for canning? Cut around the equator, instead of a meridian, twist the halves slightly, and one will come off, then the seed can be removed from the other with a spoon. This works better if the peach is not too soft. I didn't discover it—Best Friends learned it from their brother. E. M. C.

Orchard Seedlings

The Food and Drug Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has advised that growers may state on the outside of the standard apple barrel that the barrel contains 3¼ bushels, declares *Virginia Fruit*. A number of the large orchards of that State, it continues, are buying a rubber stamp prepared to this effect, feeling that dealers and buyers of Virginia apples should be advised of the actual content of the barrel.

The horticultural societies of West Virginia, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Indiana, Iowa, New Jersey and possibly some others, are attempting to persuade apple-growers in their respective States to keep from packing and offering for sale fruit below U. S. Utility in grade. So far as Pennsylvania is concerned, this effort will amount to very little, partly because of the flood of unsprayed and ungraded apples which come in from the neglected farm orchards every Autumn, and partly because human nature is the same here as elsewhere—almost any grower offered even a quarter for culls without the package will sell them as fresh fruit instead of as by-product materials. He will usually neither know nor care what such sales will do to his own or his neighbor's future markets, using the unwritten rule fitting such a procedure, Look out for today and tomorrow will take care of itself!

This country's export trade in apples has mounted rapidly in the last seven years until last year the shipment to foreign ports reached a total market value of $28,700,000, according to *Commerce Reports*. The port of New York alone handled the shipping of apples amounting to $16,300,000. As *American Hortigraphs* remarks, this dwarfs to insignificance the 20,000,000 apples (about $360,000) that were sold on the streets of that city during the first six weeks of the emergency peddling by the unemployed. That number in itself is not insignificant, it continues, since it provided a worth-while outlet for the apple producer, when combined with the sales in other cities.

While we are quoting figures, here are a few more concerning the apple industry of the State of Washington: The annual value of the boxed apple industry of that State is about $60,000,000, of which amount $22,000,000 goes for transportation, $15,000,000 for the producing payroll, $6,000,000 for lumber and boxes, $2,500,000 for storage charges, $1,500,000 for paper, $500,000 for nails and hardware, and $350,000 for printing.

Where do some of the export apples from the West Coast go? Last year, among other places, they went to Finland and the Fiji Islands, to New Zealand and Egypt. Hamburg, Germany, ranked first with 2,500,000 boxes, Rotterdam, The Netherlands, second, and London, third.

In Beaver, Pa., during mid-September, occurred an incident which astonished the Pennsylvania press: There were three peach trees standing side by side; two of them bear peaches like all respectable peach trees should. Number three insisted in bearing "large yellow and pink plums," with "seeds rough, like peach seeds," so the headlines, "Peach Tree Bearing Plums." Somebody had nectarines and did not know what they were; nectarines are simply smooth-skinned peaches.

Many Pennsylvania cities, boroughs and communities are busy putting up fruit and vegetables for the needy this Winter. The fruit or other produce is gathered free from sources possessing too much of it; donations of cans or jars and sugar are requested. Then some organization takes charge of preserving and canning the material. Several rather small groups have put up a surprisingly large amount of fruits and vegetables.

Hoosier Horticulture, a monthly publication issued by the Indiana Horticultural Society, gives the following recipe for cleaning out spray tanks: "For a 200-gallon tank slush two gallons of kerosene around with a can, being sure that the entire surface is covered. Add enough water to cover the agitator and then start the engine. Add 4 or 5 lbs. of sal-soda or Wyandotte powder and turn one spray gun into the tank, spraying the inside thoroughly. Drain and flush with clean water." The same publication also observes that 25 farmers of McCracken Co., Ky., paid off their Federal farm loans with proceeds from the 1931 strawberry crop.

Loans of about $4,000,000 were authorized for California rainsin-growers August 8 by the Federal Farm Board. The Grape Control Board of that State announced that funds would be advanced to the Sun-Maid Raisin-Growers and the California Raisin Pool.

Dr. C. E. Sando, of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has obtained a new chemical, ursolic acid, from the waxy coating of apple skins, a Federal report states. Ursolic acid is a resinous powder which has some possibility of use in increasing gloss and water resistance of lacquers made from cellulose, and of slowing down the drying of these lacquers so as to allow better brushing and spreading, which surely is needed, as all attempting to apply these lacquers with a brush know very well. Dr. Sando found most ursolic acid in skins of Arkansas Black, Delicious and Grimes, while lesser amounts were found in Transparent, R. I. Greening and York skins. If demand warrants, about 500,000 lbs. of this new chemical could be obtained annually in this country from apple skins from canning-house refuse and apple drying plants.

R. H. SUDDS.

Some Comments on the 1931 Coast to Coast Tour

We received the photograph and think it is a very good picture of the group. We want to express our appreciation to both THE R. N.-Y. and the Great Northern Railroad and to you for sending the picture. There were so many items of interest and wonderful scenery that impressed us. We did enjoy the tour through the Wenatchee orchards given us by the kindness of the Wenatchee Chamber of Commerce. We did enjoy every minute of the trip.

New Jersey. MR. AND MRS. J. D. RYAN.

We have been so enthusiastic over our trip that many are inquiring about same. If there are any of the little tour books left we would greatly appreciate having one, as that would be the quickest way of showing the route and method used on trip, and we would also prize it as a reminder of the good times we had at the various places. GIDEON H. CHRISTY.

New York.

I wish to take this opportunity to express to you my sincere appreciation for the delightful trip that I have just been privileged to enjoy. My husband and I both had a wonderful time, and we want you to know it. The trip was wonderfully planned and very well carried out, and your friendliness helped a great deal to make it a success. RUTH M. COIT.

Connecticut.

We want to thank you for sending us the group picture. It is just splendid. It seems as if we knew them all. And your good review of our trip is so much better than we can tell it. My paper is getting borrowed and read and I want to keep it. I would like four or five to send away. Several near here say they are going next year, but there isn't a place you could go that would compare with the trip of this year. MRS. GEO. BODLE.

New York.

As I enjoyed myself so much on your Coast to Coast Tour this year I feel like sending my special thanks. I was glad THE R. N.-Y. had put the tour on and that it had been my pleasure to have gone on it. I want you to feel that I am thankful to you for I am sure I would not have seen our country's great Northwest had it not been for the feeling of confidence I hold for THE R. N.-Y. I had never traveled to take a sleeper before.

While our train was going through North Dakota I could not help feeling sorry for the farmers of that State, as it has been so dry there that the wheat was only about one-third the height it should be. Conditions there make a man from the East think that he still has something to be thankful for, even though potatoes, which are our principle crop, are only 40 to 50 cents per bushel. Since getting home several here have asked me how they could take this tour another year, as they had not read THE R. N.-Y. I tell all that inquire that if you take on this tour another year I am sure it can be arranged. As to the beauty and wonder of the mountains I tell everyone they will have to see for themselves. I have many things to think of as a result of this tour, and shall think of them often with a great deal of satisfaction. It seems to me everyone after years of work and saving should be entitled to a trip of this kind to see some of the wonderful sights of our country.

New York. HAROLD P. HALLOCK.

We wish to thank you for THE R. N.-Y. tour party picture. It was a surprise to us. Mrs. Holloway joins me in thanking. It was one of our most enjoyed trips and food for afterthought among the many we have taken.

New York. JAMES HOLLOWAY.

Your good letter of September 2, enclosing mail that came to the special train for me after I had left it, received with thanks. I visited my relatives in Chicago before starting south which was September 1, then stopped over in Terre Haute, Indianapolis, Evansville, Nashville, Montgomery, New Orleans and Houston, arriving home September 7, fresh and wishing I could continue on one or two more similar tours. Your watchful kindness through all of the trip, I am sure, was very much appreciated by all others as well as by myself.

Texas. W. C. KINSMAN.

The trip could not have been planned any better to show us the "high spots," and it will always be a memorable one to us. My thoughts are always about the scenery, etc. When THE R. N.-Y. has another tour in some other direction I hope I'll be able to go; it is the best way to travel. E. L. SAUMENIG.

Maryland.

Dr. L. L. Van Slyke

Dr. Lucius L. Van Slyke, for 38 years chemist and research worker at the Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station, died September 30, aged 72. Dr. Van Slyke was well known to our readers and to agriculture in general.

When the inspection analysis laboratories at the Geneva Station were established Dr. Van Slyke was placed in charge. In this post he had charge of all the analyses in connection with the operation and enforcement of the State feeding stuff, fertilizer, insecticide and fungicide laws. He had a large share in forming and interpreting these laws.

In addition to his station duties he wrote many books and articles on subjects connected with agricultural chemistry.

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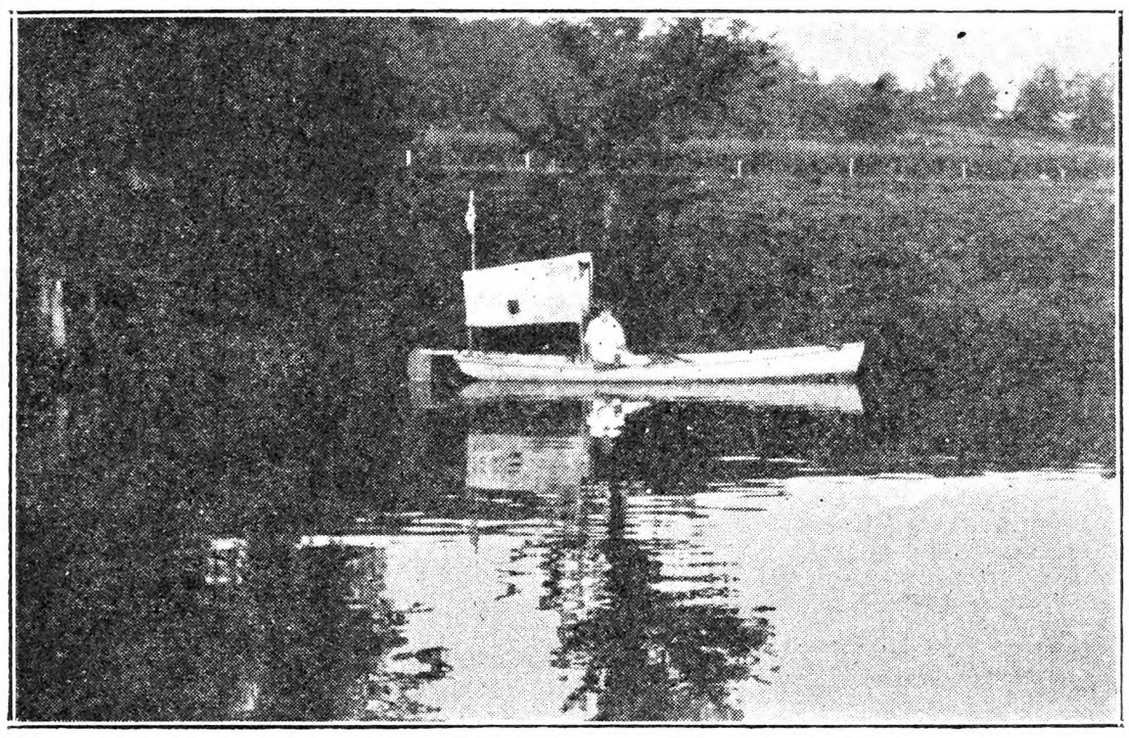
Pastoral Parson and His Country Folks

By Rev. George B. Gilbert

GOOD IDEA.—Did you hear how the big fish lived in the little pool? You see, it was like this: A couple of fellows went fishing one day in a rather small brook, and they came to a pool that had a fish in it altogether out of proportion in size to the depth of the pool. How could such a big fish live in such a pool? So they decided to watch the big fellow a while. Soon they noticed that he had one red eye and one green eye. He would remain perfectly motionless in the pool and close the green eye and open the red eye. As the little fishes came swimming about they would see this red eye and immediately put on the brakes and stop. When a large number of them had so stopped right in front of him, he would close the red eye and open the green eye. Upon this signal all the little fishes would dart forward right into the big fish's mouth.

THE POLLYWOG.—I presume there is a picture to go with this story of "Ta" about the canvas top. No sooner was he out of school last June than he began to talk of fixing up this old boat—he and his boy friend of the same class in school. They must have got some idea from the pictures of gondolas in the geography, such as are used in Venice. This boat has been the supreme object of his thought and concern many days all Summer. It had to be caulked up, as it leaked like a sieve. The boys have had free access to hammer, nails, saw and a brand-new set of bits that the Parson has wanted for years and years, and just got round to buy. The boy has done very well, indeed, about taking care of the tools and wiping the bits and greasing them and putting them in their case. How else is he to learn except from experience? Some people lock up the tools from the children, but the Parson has never done that. You can reason with a child wonderfully. He can see how a nail dulls a saw, and what a job it is to sharpen it, and how a rusty bit will not work. What with a rack to put your feet on and a place for tools there was much done on this old boat that does not show in the picture.



Ta in the Pollywog

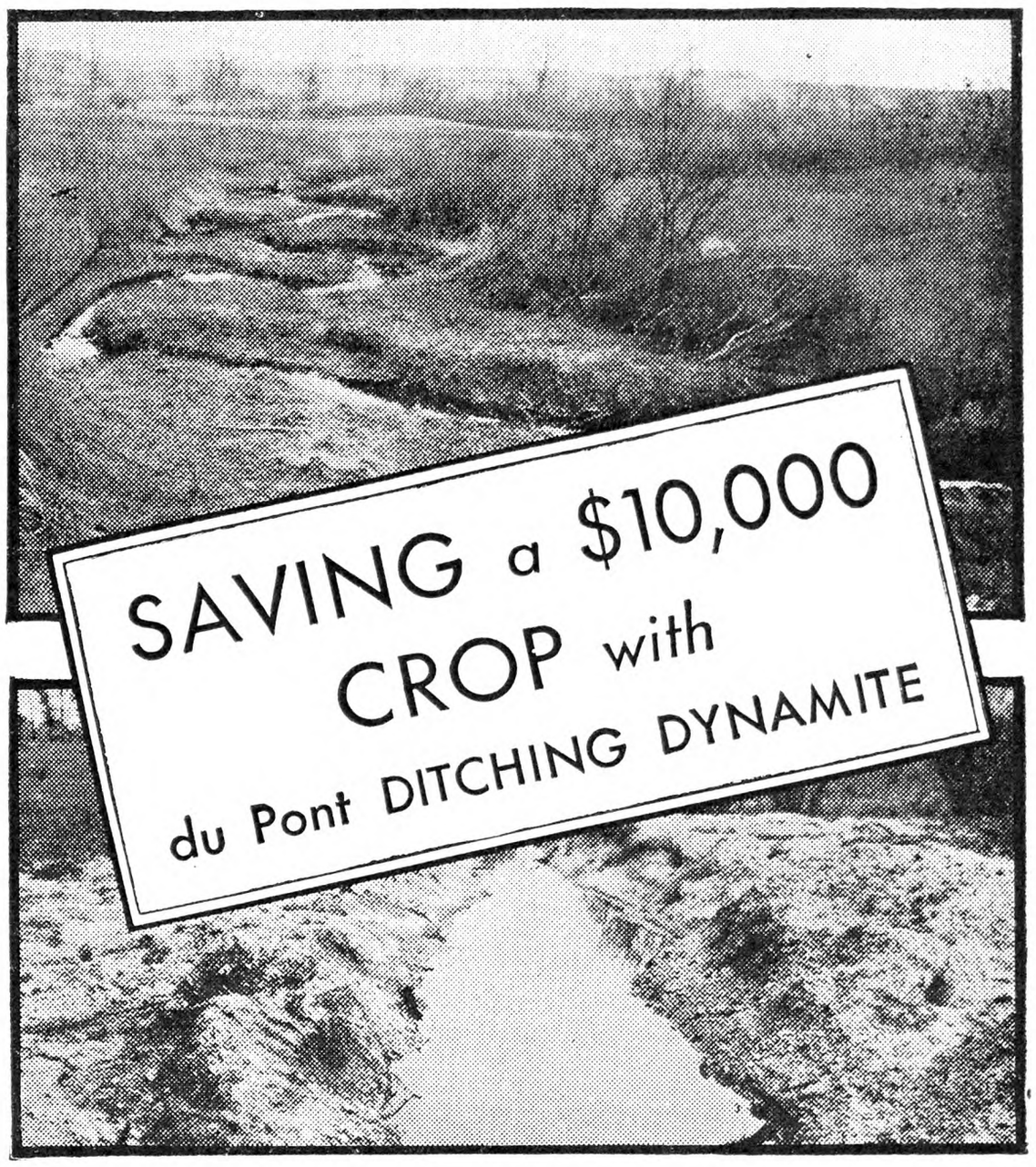
THE CLUB. — We got another boat much smaller than this, the "Tadpole," and what with these two and the little half barrel, the "Bullfrog," they have so much fun. Charles decided to have a yacht club. As his friend's name was Milton it was named the "Milta Yacht Club," and "Two Cents a Ride." Two signs to this effect are tacked to the ice house. Sit agreed to be treasurer of the club and the total receipts so far have mounted up to something like 10 cents. Small boys about the neighborhood have received various jobs in connection with the club as anchor puller, water bailer (this last most important), and got their pay in free rides. But yesterday, school began and other interests will take the place of all this. No one in the family has made any jest of this roof or its windows, and we have all tried to be just as sympathetic and interested in this venture as the boy himself.

THE GOOD THINGS.—The Parson for some time has made it a point to tell of good deeds and kind sayings in his sermons, and not forever be talking about the dreadful sins of the world and depressing things of life. Next Sunday he plans to tell them about an old man, most 80, who lives up in Maine or down in Maine, which is it? He has children living in Massachusetts and Connecticut and, having in years past, invested all his earnings in that best of all banks, nature's bank, the bank of our own making, the 13 children he had brought up. So he had been casting about for a chance to ride down this way. A couple in another town happened to hear this and sent word to him to ride down with them, as they were coming to Connecticut. They had never seen this man, and though their car was a runabout and this man weighs 196 pounds they took him in most cheerily and started out. Soon they had much trouble with the car, had to wait at a garage till nearly five o'clock in the afternoon. Arriving in Connecticut around three o'clock in the morning this couple went some 19 miles out of their way to bring this man to the town where his daughter lived. He did not know where in the town she lived, and it being still dark he urged this couple to go on now to their town and destination and when morning came he could inquire where to go. Nothing doing. They declared they would stay by him till they landed him on the doorstep wherever he wanted to go. Without a wink of sleep all night, these utter strangers to him, sat right there in the car till daylight and people began to get up, and then they found where the daughter lived and landed her father on the step as they said they would, and drove off merrily and chipper as a grig—whatever that is.

ANOTHER CASE.—The other night a family left one of the Parson's socials and started off to carry the daughter to another city where she works, and then they were to come back home. It was quite a long way, and about half way there the car broke down. They walked to a phone—phoned home about the trouble. At home they phoned a farmer neighbor's house. One of the grown boys there, dressed, got his car out, went and found these stranded folks, carried them on to the city, left the girl, came clear back, towed the car a long way to a garage, then brought the family to their home and then went on to his home, and it was just about time to begin chores, and all done without thought of pay or price of gasoline, and cheerful as a grig, too.

MENDING BELTS.—Did you know you could buy a metal coupler or whatever you would call it and fix a belt together in about a minute? "Steel-grip" lacing is its proper name. It costs only about a cent an inch. The time the Parson has spent lacing old belting and the vexations attendant thereto would make quite a showing. A man was helping us cut some corn in the silo and the belt broke and we jumped in a car and went in and got one of these things, and the machine was probably running again in 20 minutes. Of all the things the Parson loves to do, cutting cornstalks in any shape by power, whether dry or green, and sawing wood by power, stand first. Just because he had to do these things so much as a boy when he wanted to be playing. Yes, we cut some corn in the silo which we haven't done for years, but it gets it out of the way, and four head of stock may be able to eat it off fast enough after the cold weather, with the aid of the sheep. Up in old Vermont where the Parson was for a few days a couple of weeks ago, the shift is away from the silo, with all the extra help and cost the farmer turns to more and better hay with an abundance of clover. The Parson's brother was getting less than three cents a quart for his milk at the door. Of course the whole thing works in a circle —the cheaper is milk, the less grain is bought and the more grain is left on their hands out West, while the eastern farmer rushes for more clover and Alfalfa. He never will buy as much grain again.

GEORGE RETURNS. — Yes, George has gone back to Minnesota and arrived there safely. What wonderful things these autos are. He left here in Connecticut on a Monday morning and stayed four hours in New York and then got to Washington, D. C., before midnight. They stayed one day there and then started on west by way of Pittsburgh. He is troubled some with hay fever, and a letter yesterday said he had been treading down silage for a parishioner all day, and as the corn was very dry it gave him quite a bad attack. The friend who came with him had had experience in puttying windows and did a big job on the house windows. We must now get to painting them. Painting the main body of a



Above: The winding stream which overflowed to imperil the crop.
Below: The present channel after du Pont Ditching Dynamite was used.

IF you have drainage work of any kind that needs to be done on your farm . . . you can cut many hours off your working time . . . avoid a lot of unnecessary drudgery . . . and save money . . . by using DYNAMITE!

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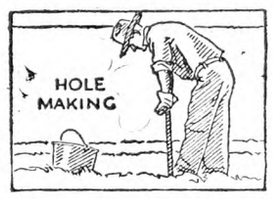

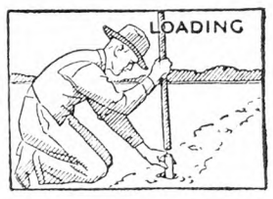

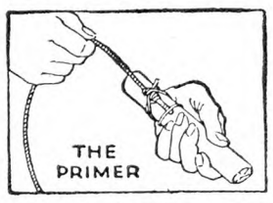

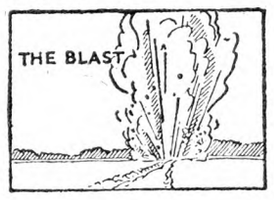

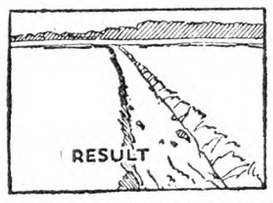

*Name on request.

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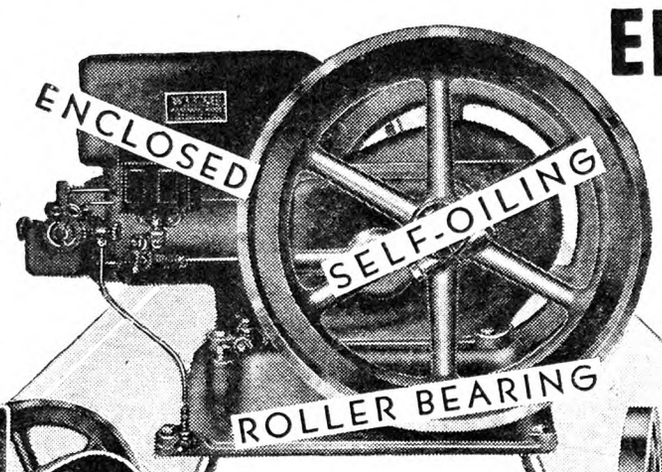
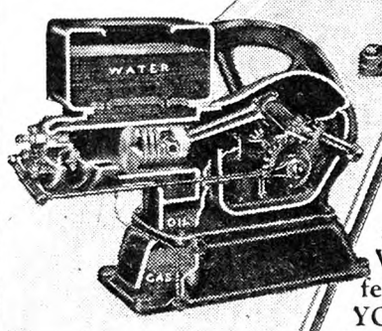
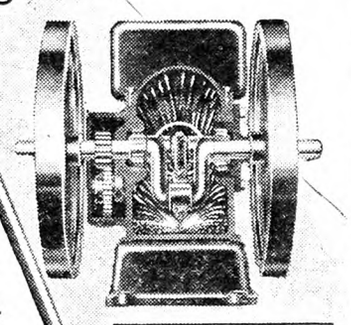
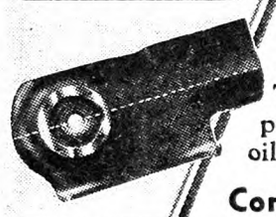




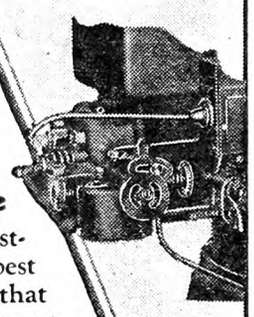
Cutaway view showing important features of this self-contained power plant.



Cutaway view showing improved oiling system. Note separately enclosed gears, also self-oiled.



Note center line construction, cross bored at right angles for perfect balance. As strong above the line as below it.



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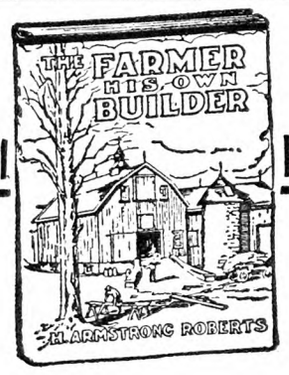

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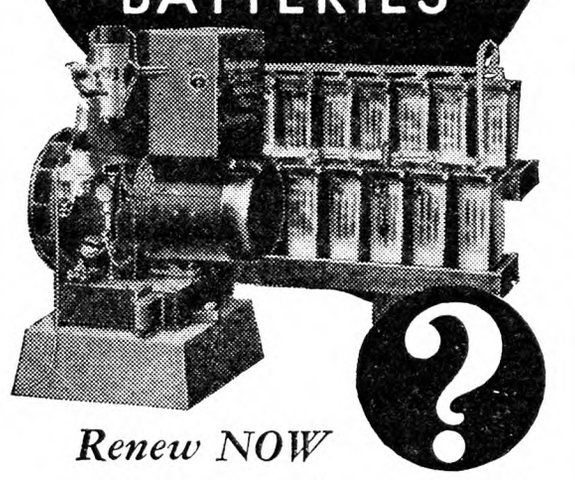

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house isn't so bad, but the blinds are a "hang-on" job and the windows are the worst proposition of all. Last time we painted the house two years ago, we never got to the windows at all. The blinds are rather old and many of the fasteners gone, so we only paint one side and then screw them right to the building. Last time we gave them a good coat of regular lead paint and then two coats of green on purpose for blinds—light green—and they have held their color fine. Putting the brushes in a pail of kerosene, the brushes hung on a wire put through a hole bored in the handle, is a great racket. The brush keeps good and the kerosene gradually cleans the paint all out.

THAT ALFALFA.—For the first time in seven years, we made a third cutting of part of the Alfalfa. With so much rain and heat this year, stuff would grow up to your knee and be ready to cut in just about four weeks. We may turn the cows in some on the two acres of what is left. Raisers claim that if not eaten off too close nor the cows left in too late in the Fall so that it will have a chance to start up, it will not only not hurt the stand but actually thicken it up and does it good. There is a fine stand where we had corn this year. We plan to run the drag over the ground when it is frozen and break off and smash up the butts on account of the corn-borer.

LIME SPREADING.—Everyone who has tried it knows what a job it is to spread lime by hand, such heavy stuff and so dusty. The Parson has been there more than once. But he saw a clever thing the other day. A man—a city boarder at that—had rigged the regular manure spreader of the man where he stayed so that it seemed to do the trick perfectly. He wound common two-inch chicken wire around the "thrower" or whatever you would call it, then put a thin layer of some kind of barnyard fertilizer on the floor of the carrier to keep the lime from sifting through and the lime seemed to be spread to perfection. This was rather an old-style spreader to be sure—and it might not work on the modern type; the Parson doesn't know.

SCHOOL AGAIN.—As the Parson writes Charles has come home from school, and the Parson will go up and mow some green Alfalfa for the cows. On account of the infantile paralysis, most of the schools have postponed opening for two weeks, but luckily there has been very little of that around here. Old Home Day went off fine down in the old country church. The former minister, 91 years old, spoke as well as he ever did—it seemed almost better—and the 200 people gathered there left us over $50 to help keep going during the year. There were over 60 cars and they all had to go over more than three miles of back country dirt roads to get there. Of course many of them groan bitterly over these roads—and then come again next year. The Parson again carved the huge watermelon furnished by a former attendant of the old church, as he does each year, standing at the head of the long row of tables. Positively it was the biggest melon the Parson ever saw in his life, and positively there seemed to be the most cordial feeling at the reunion this year the Parson ever saw. Quite likely the watermelon was the chief cause of the whole of it—who knows?

Winding Up the Garden

It is again time of year to think of storing the Winter vegetables. The main canning is done and the root crops and cabbages are maturing during these last warm Fall days.

Formerly the pea vines with their little crop of aftermath peas which always develop after the Fall rains, were fed to the pigs, together with the ill-formed cucumbers, the spotty tomatoes and the little late ears of sweet corn, while the small carrots and turnips were a special treat to the cows. Those things aren't wasted around here any more. At this time of year I like to can the especially tasty things to brighten those dismal days when Spring seems to stand still; when the Winter vegetables are gone and the first Spring greens and asparagus not yet in sight, when we find it so hard to plan appetizing meals without patronizing the grocer's shelves.

I make vegetable soup, of which my family is especially fond. I buy a small beef stew piece if we do not happen to have meat available on the farm at the proper time. A piece costing around 50 cents is about right. Cook the meat until it drops from the bones, in plenty of water. The meat may then be chopped or finely divided with a sharp knife. Put in broth in a large kettle. I use the bottom of our big double roaster, as it has such a large heating surface and the knobs on the bottom hold it away from the fire to prevent easy scorching. The vegetables which are added raw are as follows: One quart each of potatoes and carrots cut in dice, a small turnip finely cut, two large onions chopped, two quarts sliced ripe tomatoes, two heads of celery, a cup or more of corn cut from the cob, two cups of Lima or other tender beans, peas if you have them, half a green pepper chopped, and one or two sweet potatoes cut fine are a nice addition. Season well with salt, pepper, Summer savory and a couple of bay leaves. Bring to a boil, fill sterilized cans to the neck and process an hour in a compression cooker at 10 lbs. pressure.

All of these vegetables may be decidedly second quality goods which are neither salable nor suitable for other means of storage. My soup always keeps perfectly. I often add some cooked cereal just before putting into the cans, such as rice, pearl barley or macaroni. Even though macaroni is well cooked before putting it into the soup it will swell unbelievably under pressure and some allowance should be made for this if much is used. This soup makes a very hearty meal, if it is boiled well after opening and added to about double its quantity of hot milk. We like to serve baked dumplings—simply tender dropped soda biscuits—with it.

Then there are the late beans which are in danger of being spoiled by frost unless some special measures are taken to save them. Perhaps to some it seems a waste of time to can beans when there are plenty of dry ones, but there are several arguments in favor of doing so. In the first place the entree beans such as Limas, red kidney and cranberry, the kinds which are served as a vegetable instead of baking, have a much finer flavor when canned green than can be obtained from the dried beans. I have not had much experience with canning baked beans, but I am going to try some this Fall if my supply of cans holds out, as there are a good many big green pods on our vines that are worth saving. I have never yet seen the time when I could not exchange dry beans at the grocery store for sugar and flour and the other commodities which it seems necessary to buy. Perhaps if beans are not so salable this Fall, they can be sold for seed next Spring. At any rate I'm going to save all I can. I bring the shelled beans to a boil in water to cover, dip into hot cans, add a teaspoon of salt and one of sugar to each quart jar and more hot water if necessary. Process 40 minutes at 10 lbs. pressure. Some I put with beef prepared exactly as for soup, season highly with salt, pepper and chili powder, allowing three cups of beans to one of beef, fill the cans to the neck with the hot broth and process one hour at 10 lbs.

There are many varieties of pickles which use up the garden odds and ends. An excellent recipe for mixed pickles which is neither sweet nor sour is as follows: A quart of ripe cucumber dice, from which of course the peelings and seeds have been removed, a quart of tiny green ones cut in half, or larger ones cut fine if these are not available, two quarts each of green and ripe tomatoes cut fine, a quart of tender corn cut from the cobs, a quart of sliced string beans, a pint of diced onions, a half dozen peppers, these may be green or red or both, a pint of coarsely chopped celery. Stir a half cup of salt well through the mixed vegetables and let stand several hours or over night. Drain well, put on the stove with three cups of mild vinegar, a rounding cup of brown sugar and a half cup of white mustard seeds. Cook until the vegetables are tenderd and can. This relish is easy to make and sells well if one cares to make pickles for sale. A head of cauliflower is also good in this pickle.

A couple of years ago I parted with a quarter, which purchased a can of salad vegetables. Now I can my own. The can I bought contained potatoes, carrots, peas, Lima beans and corn, all neatly cut to convenient size. I use all of those things, and also celery and string beans. Put the combined raw vegetables on the stove to heat with plenty of water to cover. When boiling, dip into hot cans, add a teaspoon of salt to each quart and sterilize at 10 lbs. pressure for an hour. The commercial canned vegetables have one advantage over the home canned; they may be served directly from the can, while ours must be boiled for at least 15 minutes after opening, but what a difference in cost and flavor!

May I add my recipe for salad dressing? It is original. Put one cup of mild vinegar in the top of a double boiler to heat. Mix well one tablespoon each of flour and sugar, a teaspoon each of ground mustard, salt and white pepper, add gradually a cup of rich milk or thin cream and when smooth, add two beaten eggs and stir into the hot vinegar. Stir until it thickens. Curdling at first will do no harm. Take from the fire and beat in from one to two cups of salad oil, depending on your taste. This is fine for the vegetable salads, or macaroni. For potato salad try using half dressing and half tomato catsup for a new flavor. This dressing is quite highly flavored, but by thinning with whipped cream in equal parts it goes very well with most fruits. It is wholesome and delicious, and you are acquainted with its ingredients. It is the dressing which influences the popularity of salads and I think this will prove a favorite.

BLANCHE W. TRERISE.

Who Knows this Apple?

Will some of the fruit correspondents send the name of an apple which grows in many of the Vermont orchards. The tree has a very gnarled and scrubby appearance. But the apple has a most pleasing flavor. A. B.

New York

Perhaps same reader will recognize the apple, from this description of the tree.

"THE cost of maintaining destructive pests on the average farm is $104 annually," says the American Research Foundation. But this, we understand, does not include picnickers from the city. —Judge.

What the Trees Saw and Said

BY MRS. CHARLES McARTHUR

CHAPTER VI—RECREATION

It was some years ago when our trees on the hilltop were not so old that one frosty morning in October Mr. Tree shook his yellow leaves impatiently and gave a mighty yawn.

"I hardly had a wink of sleep," he cried indignantly. "Such a noise I never heard. Those hop-pickers down the road won't be able to work much today after the way they carried on last night."

"They were having a dance in the hop-house before they put the bins in for the hops," said Mrs. Tree. "They do that to get acquainted, I suppose. The young folks were coming from all around to the dance, so I heard Mary James tell Robert Kane the other day. They did have a jolly time, I am sure, and if they are a little slow today they will make it up tomorrow and work all the better for the good time. Young folks will get together, you know. That singing school they had at the schoolhouse last Winter made a place for them to go, and the spelling bees, too, and maybe they learned a little something about music and spelling. I liked to listen to their gay singing and laughing as the great sleigh-loads of young people passed here. Of course there is lots of visiting going on every Winter and that is very pleasant for old and young. I suppose that will soon be beginning again. It always seems to me that it is a lot of work for the women folks to have a big load, or perhaps two, drive in to spend the day."

"I think they like it," said Mr. Tree. "It gives them a chance to prove what good cooks they are, and to show off the fancywork and the quilts they are making."

"Speaking of quilts," said his partner, "I wonder if those quilts on the line down at Mrs. James are new ones or are they those quilts of her mother's she is airing. It looks like her mother's basket quilt from here. I heard Mary James say they were going to have a quilting next week. Perhaps Mary is going to be married, she is about old enough. They will have the girls and women to quilt all day and then the men and boys will come in the evening and they will play games and dance. I like to see people having a good time as they seem to have around here. I heard Frank Wood inviting the Kane family to a husking bee at his place next Friday night. Frank has a good crop of corn, well eared, and he wants some help to husk it, I presume. That will be some more fun for the boys and girls. They will have a jolly time when they all get together in the big barn. Some of the young men will try to see who can fill his basket first, and they say they work like everything if the girls are watching. Then if they find a red ear they can kiss all of the girls. Is that the way of it? I do not remember, but I know they have a merry time, and that they all like to go. When they have worked long enough Mrs. Wood will send out word for them to come to the house for lunch. There they are given a plate loaded with apple and pumpkin pie, big crusty doughnuts, sandwiches and probably two or three kinds of cake or cookies. There is coffee for those who wish for it and great pitchers of sweet cider which disappear rapidly. The girls are busy waiting on the men and boys. They may not be as good at husking corn as the boys, but they are at home at this job, and the coffee or cider will taste much better if poured by a rosy-cheeked lass." The many colored leaves of Mrs. Tree's dress rustled gently in the Autumn breeze as she stopped speaking and looked serenely about her at the homes which were in sight from the hilltop where she had stood all of her life. They were her family, all the family she had, and she loved them.

The years passed. They brought changes of many kinds to the people but to the two old trees the seasons came and went each year in the same way, and had it not been for the human life about them they might have been dull at times.

"The young people of today seem to enjoy dancing just as much as they did years ago," said Mr. Tree one cold Winter morning, as he shook the icicles from his bushy brows and beard. "It was almost morning when they went home past here, I suppose they had been to the dance in the Grange Hall. Don't they have those parties rather often?"

"I presume every two weeks does not seem very often to them," said Mrs. Tree. "As far as dancing is concerned, folks have always danced and they probably always will. When the music plays it just seems natural to keep time to it with your feet, and having a partner makes it more interesting. I always feel like dancing myself when I hear the boys play on their banjos and violins."

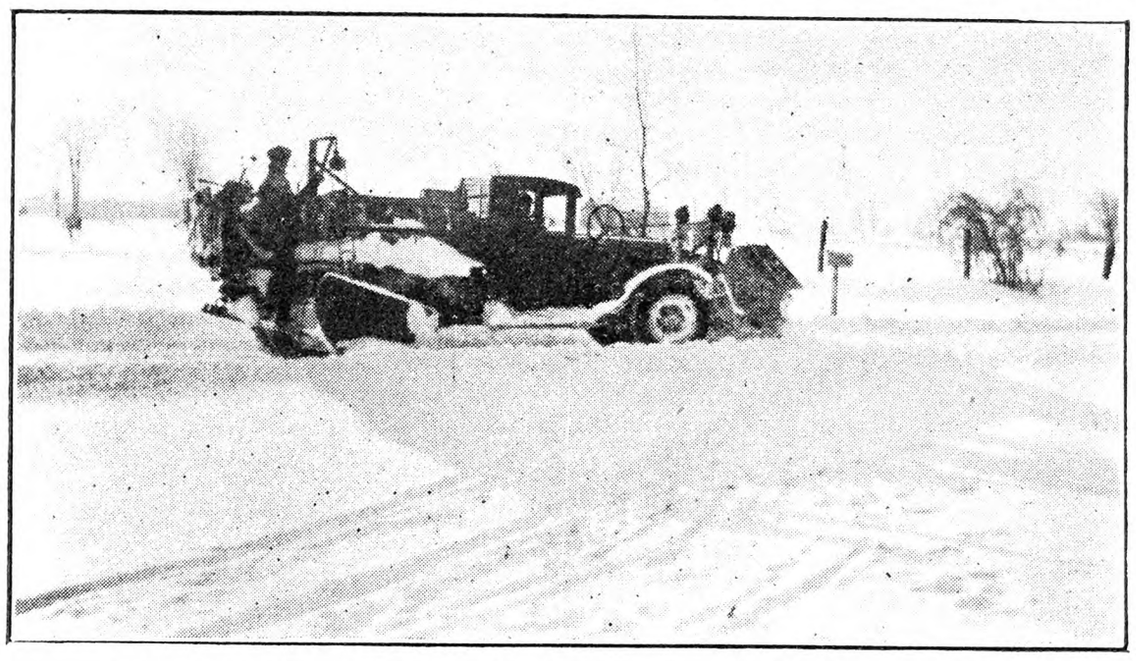
"You always take the side of the young folks, don't you?" said Mr. Tree with a chuckle.

"Well, I try to remember that I was young once myself and liked a good time, though I never got very far away from you. I hear the older folks of the Grange go to the parties and see that all is carried on in an orderly way and I think that is as it should be. I heard the boys and girls telling what a good time they had at the church social the other night. They played games, did stunts and sang rounds and songs, so I guess they can enjoy other things besides dancing. Now that the snowplow keeps the roads open they can have something for amusement real often at the church or the Grange and keep the young people out of mischief. It all helps to make the country a good place to live."

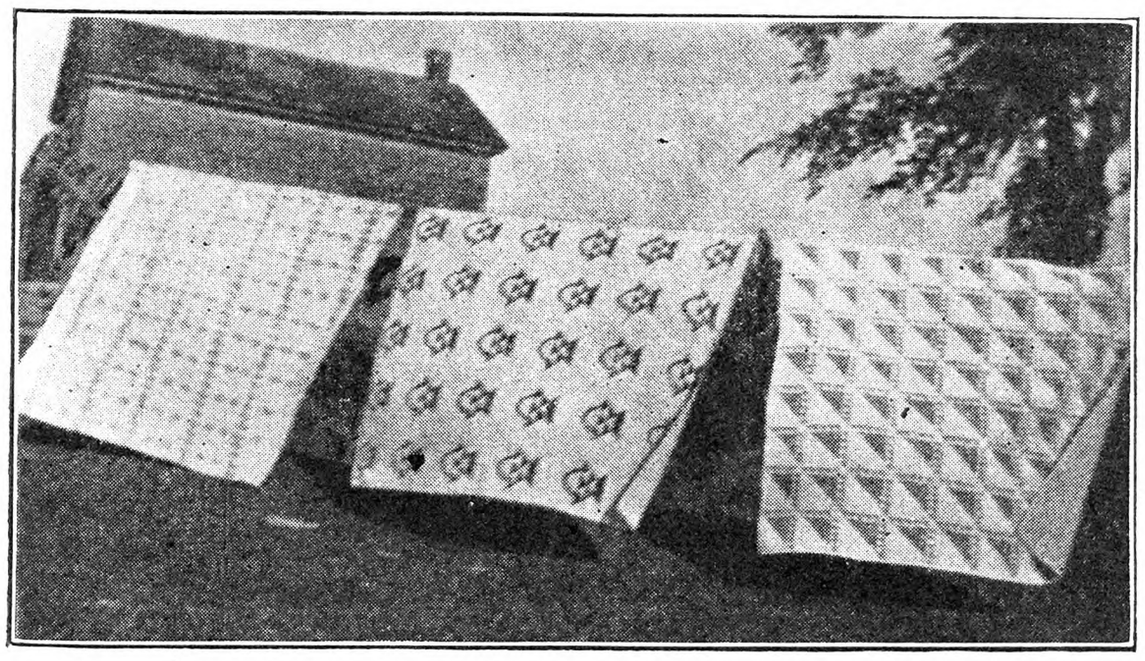
"Living in the country is not what it was when we were young," said her partner. "I am glad you have always stayed near me through all the years. Those telephone and telegraph wires strung on the ugly bare poles carry messages to the farm homes from all over the world. The R. F. D. brings newspapers, magazines and letters to their homes daily. The radio and the phonograph give the farmers the finest music in the world as he sits beside the fire in his easy chair.

"It surely is a wonderful age we are living in," said Mrs. Tree. "If we are spared another 25 years what changes shall we see?

(To Be Continued)



The Snow Plow That Kept the Roads Open for the Grange Parties



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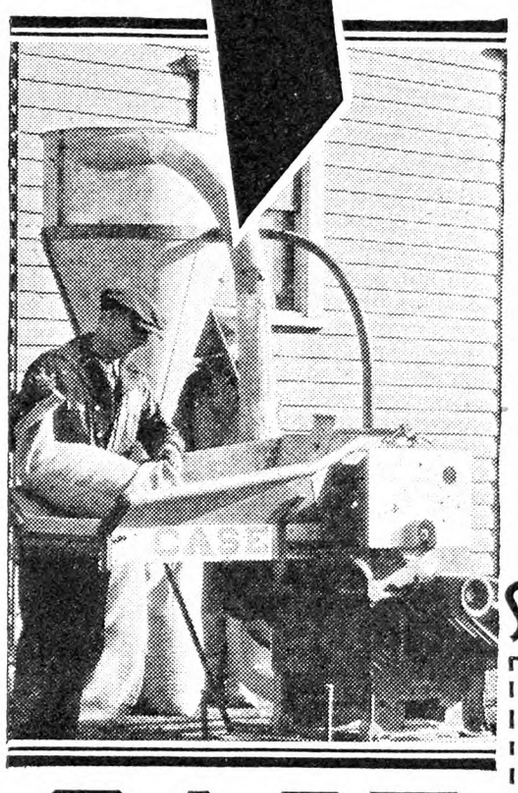

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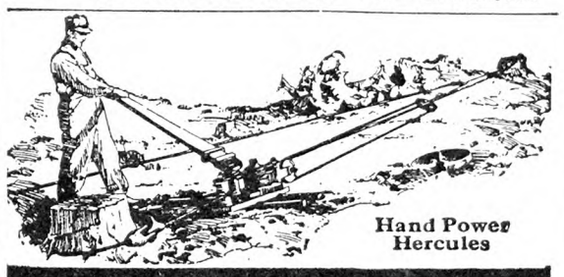

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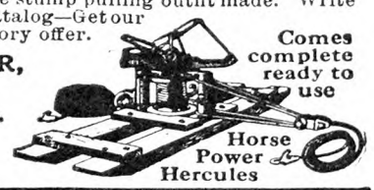

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ALL of us who were brought up in the country, and have reached middle age or beyond, clearly remember "rainy days" in childhood on the farm. Many of life's experiences have been forgotten—the round of the year's work; the hot Summers and cold Winters; the excitement of Presidential campaigns, so stirring at the time; fishing trips; and even the annual journey to the circus. But the details of those rainy days remain clear in memory, and are pleasant to recall. Our first page article this week lists some of them, and we can add to it personal recollections as we see fit. One in particular is a sidehill pig pasture, containing many trees of seedling sweet apples, their dropping hastened by the wind and rain, the 10 pigs running about to get the mellow apples as they fell. With the clover and soft corn, they made pork also worth remembering.

*

THE experience of other States in enforced school consolidation is of interest to rural school patrons in New York State who are trying to save some of their local schools. Below we give extracts from a letter written by Senator John E. Cashman, of Wisconsin, to Miss Idah Van Housen, of New York, showing what the situation was in Wisconsin, and how it was remedied by vigorous action of the people:

I can fully appreciate your problem with respect to rural schools in New York State and the difficulty you have defending your rights against enforced consolidation. We had the same problem in Wisconsin until we repealed the law by the use of which the department of public instruction was enforcing consolidation of rural school districts into large centralized institutions against the wishes of the people concerned.

The department was making use of an old alteration statute and a system of appeals which provided that any person conceiving himself to be aggrieved with the action taken by the trustees of any village or the school board of any district or districts might appeal to a certain county committee of education and then any person conceiving himself aggrieved by the decision of the committee in the matter might appeal to the State superintendent whose decision was final except in an appeal taken on a writ of certiorari. This would not go to the merits of the case at all, the scheme being to get the matter finally before the State superintendent whose policy was consolidation of the rural schools into centralized institutions located in villages or cities.

In the 1923 session of the Wisconsin Legislature, we succeeded in repealing the statute under which such great injustice was being worked against our rural people, and the old law providing for a vote on the matter of consolidation of school districts is the method under which such consolidation may now be had.

There is no good reason why the rural schools should be abolished and the children transported to centralized schools in villages or cities. The fundamental subjects can be just as well taught in the country school as in any village or city. There are many good reasons why the children of the farmer at this tender age should not be sent away from home in buses or other vehicles to villages and cities. The Wisconsin Legislature rose to the occasion and repealed the law under which this injustice was being enacted against the farmers. Now if the people of rural districts, in conjunction with the trustees of villages wish to consolidate, they may do so under the democratic way of a vote of the people. The rural schools have produced splendid results in the past; they will continue to do so in the future if the people know what is best for them and stand united against interference.

Here is something worth thinking about as election time is at hand. What Wisconsin did New York State can do with united action on the part of those who want to save the rural schools.

*

FARMERS who have firewood or other woodlot products for sale beyond local needs are often puzzled to know what is a fair price to ask or expect. K. E. Barraclough, New Hampshire Extension Forester, is taking a practical method of looking over the situation in the State, and telling farmers what is to be said about the market for these woodland products. He is making a tour of the State, spending a week in a county. His schedule for October and November is: Cheshire, week of October 12; Carroll, week of October 19; Sullivan, week of October 26; Hillsborough, week of November 2; Rockingham, week of November 9; Merrimack, week of November 16. This gives opportunity for all interested farmers to get the latest advice and information.

*

THE Canadian apple estimate of September 1 places the 1931 crop at 3,634,000 barrels, an increase of 5,000 barrels over the August estimate. Last year's crop amounted to 3,411,000 barrels. The average for the years 1926-1930 was 3,270,000 barrels. All of the increase over last year is found in the eastern barreled apple area. The British Columbia crop stands at 3,437,000 boxes against 4,322,000 boxes last year. In England and Wales, apples are expected to make a light crop. Continental European apple and pear crops, however, continue to show favorable prospects, with considerable improvement over last year.

*

IS THE farm a factory or a home? Our fathers believed it to be the latter. A multitude who live on the land still consider it so—and make it so. But it has become the fashion with those who "talk big" in what they conceive to be economics to condenm farms that do not produce on a factory basis. Let us recall the history of one of these so-called "marginal" farms, and see what it did in production and the building of character. Its career, as we have its record, started 70 years ago—130 acres, 50 fairly rolling, workable for cropping, 80 woodland and hills. A tall, resolute young man and his wife bought the farm for $1,800, having only $1,000 saved from hired man's wages to pay down. A small old house, barn and hog house were all of the buildings. There they lived 63 years. Meanwhile the tillable land was improved by piling up the stones into fences, draining wet spots, and running a crop rotation by which the soil grew better rather than poorer. Ten to 15 cows and 100 sheep lived on the pastures. The woodland was skilfully used, furnishing not only fuel and fences but timber for the massive frames of the commodious house and large barns that slowly replaced the old buildings. This farm family was saving but not miserly. It is a matter of record that they always "lived well" and worked with no undue hurry. Church and charity were well considered. Belated travelers were welcomed with overnight hospitality. As the four sons grew to manhood, three established farm homes of their own, and the ancestral home, from its savings, was able to advance the needed money for their start.

This is no unusual occurrence. In kind, and to greater or less degree, history has duplicated it many times in New York, the New England States, Pennsylvania and many other States. Are such records written on the land and on life worth while?

*

WHEN is a Winter apple fit to pick? This is often a puzzle even to experienced fruit men. There must be a time when it is just right from the standpoint of ripeness combined with keeping quality. Prof. G. W. Peck, of New York State College, concludes that normal size for a variety is a good indication of its ripeness, though this will vary with seasonal conditions, vigor of the trees, and the load of fruit. As premature picking reduces total volume of the crop, harvesting should be delayed as late as is consistent with sound practice and experience. The surface color of the red varieties increases in amount as the apple advances to maturity and for a given orchard its characteristic shade of color should be allowed to develop. The ground color of a fruit is leaf green, and as this color changes to a pale or light greenish-yellow, the fruit should be harvested. Deep green ground color indicates immaturity, while yellow, orange or creamy-white ground color indicates over maturity. Ease of separation from the spur, although not a definite indication of the proper state at which to harvest, is of value. McIntosh and some other varieties, some seasons, tend to drop readily before desirable size and color are attained. Spy, King, Rome and others will usually hang until they may become over-mature for best keeping quality. Although fruit should be harvested before serious dropping occurs, it should not be picked when appreciable numbers of spurs are broken or stems pulled out. The color of the seed coat is of little practical value in determining the right time for picking apples. It has been found that Baldwin reaches proper stage for harvest an average of 15 days after the seed coats have turned dark brown, and Winesap 40 days. Apples should be harvested at the hard ripe stage. If immature or over-ripe, keeping quality in storage is seriously impaired.

*

IN SPAIN the new government is taking measures to compel normal farm crop production, particularly of wheat and corn, which are imports. The law requires that the mayor of each locality, in co-operation with the rural police, shall constitute a committee to determine what farms are not operated, as season and crop require and according to the standards of a good farmer. On the advice of State agricultural experts, a plan of operations for backward farms is worked out and presented to the farm operator. The police are empowered to enforce observance of the prescribed program. Where the operator so desires, and has the evident ability, he may be designated as the State expert, or may engage a private specialist to formulate the operations program. Where non-co-operation is encountered, the local committee may engage labor to work the farm, billing the operator for the costs incurred. In addition to seeing that losses from faulty cultural methods are reduced to a minimum, the committee also will secure complete harvesting of all crops. The farm operator is allowed two days' notice to adopt the plans of the expert before the committee takes charge of the farm. The attitude of the government is that the new measures can reduce agricultural unemployment and reduce the import requirements in agricultural products. The new control of Spanish farm operation so far has not been applied to increase acreage directly. It expressly states that supervision shall cover only those lands already under cultivation and makes no provision for the utilization of virgin land. An influence on acreage is exercised, however, as current sowings cannot be reduced. Compulsory sowings can be ordered in regions where abandonment of acreage would be reflected in unemployment of agricultural workers. It is provided further that there shall be no change in the percentage distribution of the various crops on each farm.

*

AFTER January 1 next dealers in domestic animals in Pennsylvania will have to be licensed by the State Department of Agriculture. There are some exceptions as follows:

(1) Any duly incorporated agricultural co-operative association in its dealings with its members. (2) Any person, association, co-partnership or corporation who or which does not handle in the aggregate more than 100 animals in any one license year. (3) Any person, co-partnership, association or corporation who or which by dispersal sale is permanently discontinuing the business of dairying, breeding, raising or feeding animals. (4) Any butcher or packer who receives animals exclusively for immediate slaughter. (5) That part of the business of a farmer which consists of buying or receiving animals for grazing and feeding purposes and the sale or disposal of such animals after the grazing and feeding period.

This law was passed by the last General Assembly of the State. License must be applied for before December 1 this year. No fee will be charged.

*

INCREASING interest is being shown in the farm show to be held at Harrisburg, Pa., the week beginning January 18, next. The fame of this show, the main building of which covers nine acres, has spread to many States, so that business interests connected with farming are arranging to be on hand. But what impressed us most last year was the magnitude of the exhibits from Pennsylvania alone, and the interest shown by the farm families attending. It was no casual crowd, but a vast moving throng intent on reading the farm record of the year.

Brevities

FIRST frost in Northern New Jersey September 29.

MR. CURRY, page 1034, says a word for some of the good old hens.

STRANGE sort of hornet Prof. Herrick tells about on page 1022.

PUMPKIN pie is on the table, and pancakes knocking at the season's door.

PORK production in Germany is increasing the number of swine in the country September 1 being 24,400,000.

PENNSYLVANIA has 476,056 licensed dogs; 15,400 uncontrolled dogs have been destroyed by police officials so far this year.

JOHN GREDIG, of Rio Grande County, Colo., has just dug 64,144 lbs., or 1,069.06 bushels of Bliss Triumph potatoes from an acre—a world record for the variety.

FEDERAL meat inspection was established in this country in a systematic way 25 years ago. Since then 1,600,000,000 animals have had inspection before and after slaughter.

A Stabilized Dollar

OUR monetary system is one of the main props supporting the economic structure in which our national wealth is unfairly distributed. The basis of our financial system is gold. Our unit is the dollar. It consists of 25.8 grains of standard gold. Besides this standard money, Congress has authorized national banks and the Federal Reserve banks to issue notes which pass from hand to hand as money. In addition we have gold certificates, silver certificates, silver dollars and subsidiary coins. All of these are of equal value with gold because the government redeems them in gold on demand.

Gold is a commodity. It is subject to the law of supply and demand like other commodities. Money has no price because the price of other products is expressed in terms of money or dollars. Money, however, has value, and its value is the volume of other products one can get for a dollar or 25.8 grains of gold. If the supply of money exceeds the supply of commodities, prices will be high. If, however, the supply of money is low prices will fall. Conversely the purchasing price of the dollar increases when prices fall and decreases when prices rise. When commodity prices fall 50 per cent the purchasing power of the dollar doubles. This doubles the burden of debts, interest and taxes. The ever varying value of the dollar keeps us alternating from a hectic fever of speculation when the volume of money in circulation exceeds the need of trade, to a state of fear and panic when the volume of circulation is less than trade requirements, causing falling prices and unemployment and business depression.

The rewards of production are distributed in terms of wages, interest and rent. The portion going to each of these three divisions is determined by the captains of industry, financiers and capitalists. Since these groups control the volume of money in circulation they control the rise and fall of prices, and convert speculation into a means of certain profit to themselves. In the present instance they carried their advantage too far. They took for themselves more than they could use. They doubled the purchasing price of the dollar, and destroyed the purchasing power of labor by causing unemployment, and of the farms by increasing the power of the dollar and decreasing the price of products. They now have things to sell but few have the money with which to buy.

When it is suggested to regulate the volume of currency to stabilize the dollar, the gold men screech "cheap money" and "inflation!" They ignor the point. Cheap money and inflation alternate with dear money and depression. Both are evils, and should be avoided. There is a proper ratio between the amount of money in circulation and the volume of trade. That ratio can be determined, and maintained so that prices of commodities can be kept on a comparatively level basis, and neither debtor nor creditor will be cheated in payment of time loans or in the performance of contracts.

The government gathers the prices of commodities and publishes index numbers showing the average price and the increase or decrease of the marketing power of the dollar each month. The records go back for some years. By taking the average prices of commodities for a period of years as a basis, these prices can be maintained by the increase or decrease of the currency, the increase or decrease of the rate of interest and in other ways. This regulation of the value of money and the stability of commodity prices may not alone result in a fair distribution of wealth, but it would knock the main prop out from under the structure of unequal distribution.

Congress has power to regulate the value of money. It did not exercise the power itself or impose it on the Federal Reserve Board, but gave the board a sort of implied authority, which it has used only in a general way at long and irregular intervals. No time should be lost now in providing for this regulation through a special agency or in a mandatory direction to the Federal Reserve System.

Loose Milk Warming Up

FORMER Health Commissioner, Louis I. Harris, in a public statement, declined to appear before the commission on loose milk because he alleged that Henry Beakes, one of the members of the commission, had deliberately developed a scheme to bootleg milk into the city at the time that Dr. Harris was Commissioner of Health. The C. H. Beakes Creamery, at 206 East 12th Street, Manhattan, he said, had made a connection with the Hilber Dairy Company, 348 Railroad Avenue, Hackensack, N. J. Through this combine Dr. Harris said milk and cream for sale and resale were shipped into New York in violation of the health regulations. Members of the Beakes Company admitted under oath in June, 1927, that the Beakes Company had participated in securing bootleg cream, and had shipped it into New York under the cover of furniture vans to escape inspection. Henry Beakes, who is connected with the Dairymen's League, and now a member of the committee which is probing the loose milk situation, was the secretary of the Hilber Dairy which supplied the bootleg cream.

Dr. Harris said further that he resigned from the Department of Health because he could not have a free hand, beyond certain narrow limits, in enforcing the regulations of the department. He said he was prevailed upon to accept the position of general director of all the subsidiary companies under the National Dairy Products Company on a plan which proposed to give him authority to improve hygienic conditions in the plants. He was not, he said, permitted to do the work. He was hamstrung and confined to playing a nominal role and, after demanding a showdown, he found that the pledge was just a means of getting him out of the Department of Health, because his efforts to correct abuses in the milk industry made him unpopular with the members of the trade, whom he had found it necessary to discipline. He had knowledge, he said, of conditions in some of the plants of the company employing him that were most unsanitary, the details of which would make interesting reading. Conditions, he said, were far from what is expected as the normal standard.

At the time of the development of the bootleg milk trade in New York City, during the time that Dr. Harris was at the head of the Board of Health, he stated that during the season of short supply in the Fall of 1927, practically all of the dealers in the city had distributed bootleg milk.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel of the wholesale milk dealers protested to Health Commissioner Wynne that the personnel of the loose milk committee were prejudiced. He pointed out the connections of eight members of the committee to show their relations to the two big bottle milk dealers, the Health Department of city and State, and other institutions. These relations he insisted disqualified them to pass on the question of the quality of loose milk. In consequence the committee has been revised.

It is rumored in the trade that threats have been made to reduce the price of bottled milk in the loose milk districts until the loose milk distributors are driven out of the business. Evidence is accumulating that the purpose is to eliminate the loose milk trade and perfect the monopoly of city distribution, reducing consumption and making producers and consumers more helpless than ever before.

League Mortgages Plants

THE Dairymen's League has borrowed on bond and mortgage $4,000,000 from the Federal Farm Board. The rate of interest is 2⅜ per cent per year. One of the properties covered by the mortgage is the old Levy milk plant at Avenue A and East 19th Street, New York City. It is understood that separate mortgages will be issued and filed in the public records of the counties in which they are located, to make up the total amount required by the Federal Board to secure the payment of principal and interest on the loan. The mortgage on the New York plant is issued in trust to the Bank of Manhattan Trust Company.

From Eastern Connecticut

Apples are scarce, with exception of a few favored orchards and onion crop suffered for lack of rain. The onions in this section of the State run small. Egg prices are rising, averaging 45 to 50 cents for strictly fresh. Peaches are fairly plentiful, and sugar, in spite of considerable increase in canning remains around five cents a pound, fruit cans higher than a year ago. Potatoes were dug early and a fair crop reported, farmers fearing to allow them to remain in ground because of wireworms and grubs. Prices are low.

McIntosh apples are coming into the market and of fair quality, bringing up to $2.50 a bushel. Indications of frost brought many tomatoes into market.

A number from this section plan to attend the annual two-day session of the Vermont Ayrshire Club to be held October 5-6. The Ayrshire breed is popular hereabouts, being considered hardy and producers of the desired quality of milk for market. C. B. KNIGHT.

Tolland Co., Conn.

What Farmers Say

[We may or may not agree with what is said under this head, but we believe a farm paper should give farmers an opportunity to tell each other what they think, provided it is expressed in polite language. When necessary the copy is edited but the substance not changed. Discuss one subject at a time and not too long.]

Local Government Approved

I heartily commend you for your recent criticism of Gov. Roosevelt's proposals for still further consolidation and centralization of government. They were ill-advised, unwise and dangerous to the welfare and liberties of our rural population. You did well to call attention to this flagrant mistake and so ably and clearly to expose fallacy and point out its dangers. We must be on our guard in this matter. We cannot be too active and vigilant in opposing it. Already we have been shorn of a great portion of our rights to local self-government.

Reason warns and all experience proves that the farther government is removed from the people the greater opportunity it affords for fraud and graft, and the more costly, oppressive and tyrannical it becomes.

The people should be continually warned. They are being bombarded with specious propaganda and debauched and demoralized by so-called State aid. They are not only being misled and deceived but also baited and bribed, for State aid is nothing but camouflaged bribery. By these means they will make the State supreme. We will more and more look to the State for support of local institutions and more and more will the State intrude in local affairs. And always and ever the paymaster is boss. R. W. S.

Pennsylvania.

Taxes Compared

I have read Mr. Dibble's articles in recent issues of THE R. N.-Y. with much interest. I think this subject of taxation is the most important matter we farmers have. About 22 years ago I came to Livingston Co., N. Y., from Illinois. We get the weekly paper from there. It contains the full assessment of the township. Their taxes are all collected by the county treasurer and the tax rate last Spring was $8.50 per $1,000. My rate here was $18.50. In Hemlock it was $24.50 and in Livonia $33 per $1,000. J. S. S.

New York.

Approves Small Freeholds

I am taking this opportunity to write to you on a subject "Wealth for a Few" in your September 12 issue. I surely agree with Mr. Hooper, the author. Unless America becomes more democratic, so far as farm ownership is concerned, "wealth for a few" and crowded city dwellings for many will hold sway. Corporation farming plans are against the principles upon which this country was founded. D. B. B.

Ohio.

Ranches Rich Men's Toys

The American farmer need not worry about the bonanza farms. Manufacturers may succeed in mass production in the factories, but a different law controls production on the farm. It is my understanding that Tom Campbell, the so-called Montana wheat king, balanced his books in red ink at the end of the first year and that the greatest benefit to his backers was the saving in the amount of their income tax. Mr. Campbell's experience in Montana wheat-raising is no encouragement to those who would create a monopoly in wheat production.

I was superintendent of a 48,000-acre ranch in the southern part of this State for a number of years and the balance was always written in red—loss. I knew a rich Chicago publisher who owned a ranch in Ventura County who always balanced his annual accounts in red, and a wealthy sporting-goods dealer from the same city who kept down his income tax with losses on his ranch in the same county. I am familiar with similar experiences of a half dozen other ranch owners in California. I was assistant superintendent of one of them for two years. It was the largest diversified farm in the world. It fed 50,000 hogs on Los Angeles garbage. The losses depleted the capital and the ranch was sold for acreage value. If one could get the true state of affairs of these big farm undertakings instead of the figures put out for publicity, I venture to assert that not one in ten of the large ranches are profitable undertakings. Farms operated on the factory plan with hired help and hired management have never been a financial success within the range of my experience.

California. OBSERVER.

Potatoes in Prince Edward Island

The potato crop in Prince Edward Island this year is only a half crop. It is the poorest in a decade. This fact was only discovered September 1 when growers began to dig a few for local demand and suddenly found their fields blasted and black. At some time near the end of August this blight came suddenly upon nearly every field.

We all thought up to the sudden appearance of the black and blighted fields at the end of August, that the crop on the island was good. The growth and foliage were fine—a 200-bushel crop, at least, was generally admitted. There is a large acreage this year, and the crop is sound, no rot showing thus far, which may help matters some were there a price. The result of this year's growth is a surprise to all. The grower, himself is one of the most surprised men, thinking all Summer, as normal growth progressed, that he was going to have a fair average crop.

Spraying with Bordeaux was lax this year. For the past two years growers found that spraying was an unnecessary work, for there was no blight, and patches sprayed several times were no better than plots unsprayed. Seventy-five bushels of Canada No. 1 marketable will be considered good here this year. One grower whose field I visited last week said that only one top in three has marketable potatoes under it, about four marketable, while the other three tops have one or two marketable and the rest small.

There are a few well-cultivated and fertilized fields that will yield 100 bushels marketable, and there are again fields, not well-cultivated and fertilized, that will scarcely yield 50 bushels to the acre. I was in one of the latter class today.

As to prices, there are so far none. Dealers, however, state that they cannot see how they can pay more than 15 cents per bushel for table stock and about 30 cents for certified. Growers will not listen to this, and certainly none will haul or ship at 15 cents a bushel—better leave them in the fields. There were contracts last Winter and Spring made by some growers at 40 cents a bushel for seed and 25 to 30 cents for table. Most of those contracts, however, were for fertilizer and not cash. J. A. M.

Live Stock and Dairy

Observations of a Livestock Man Around and Across the Continent

BY R. W. DUCK.

Missouri

The Missouri Experiment Station, located at Columbia, Mo., has been conducting tests for the past three years relative to economy in raising draft colts to three years of age. One group of Percheron colts was fed a liberal grain allowance, while another group was fed a limited amount of grain, approximating one-half the amount fed the liberal grain group. The average total feed per colt from birth until they were three years old and put to work was 54.81 bushels of corn, 99.93 bushels of oats, 1,534.84 lbs. of wheat bran, 2.33 tons of Alfalfa hay, and 564 pasture days for the liberal fed group. Those receiving a limited grain ration consumed 28.31 bushels of corn, 49.54 bushels of oats, 792.76 lbs. of bran, 2.88 tons of Alfalfa hay, and 564 pasture days. The corn, oats and bran were fed as a mixture in the ratio of 2-2-1. The pasture was good Blue grass. The rate of growth, thrift and general health was about the same in both groups. Based on present prices of feeds the liberal fed group was raised to the age of three years at a total feed cost of $86.45, exclusive of pasture. The limited grain group was produced to a similar age at a total feed cost of $60.87, exclusive of pasture.

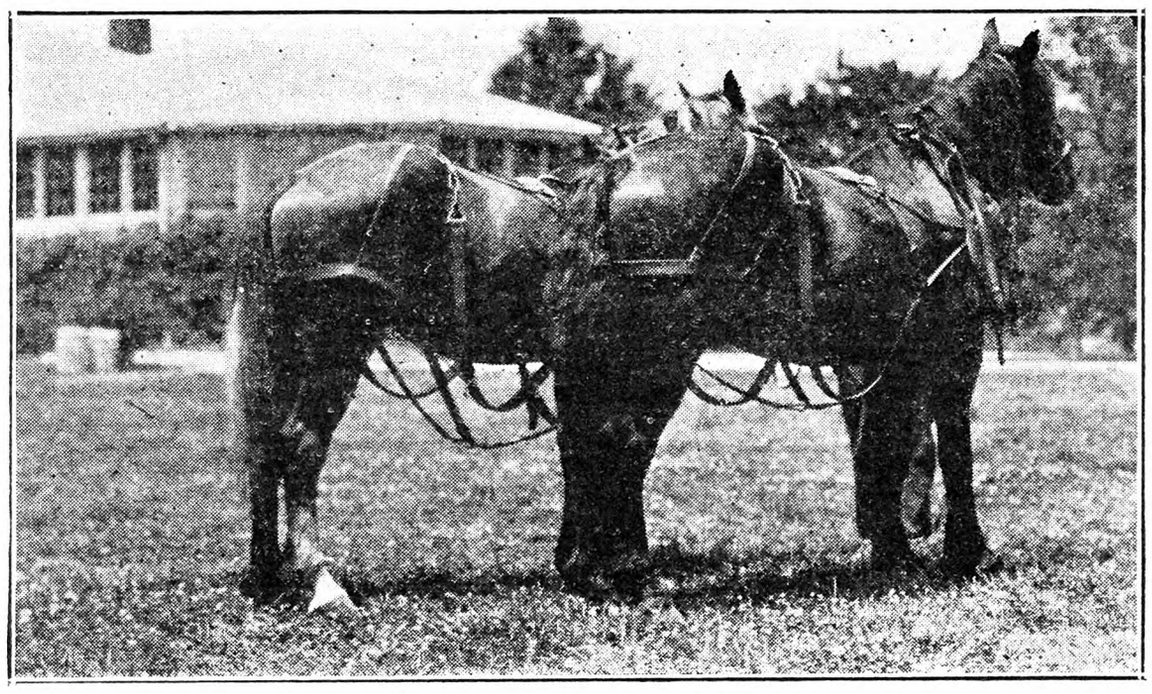
The important question for steer feeders this coming Winter, who intend feeding wheat is whether they shall feed wheat to steers as whole grain or as ground wheat. It is one of those questions which cannot be answered either yes or no, but requires qualification, and will vary with several factors. To answer this important question the Missouri Station last Winter conducted extensive tests using Hereford yearling steers. As a result of this experiment it was found that steers getting either ground or whole wheat required longer and more skillful handling to get them on full feed than corn-fed cattle. After being on full feed there was a much greater tendency for the ground wheat steers to go "off feed," than there was with those fed whole wheat. They were slowly brought back to full feed, but at no time did they ever consume over 11 lbs. of grain per head daily. The steers had an initial weight of about 500 lbs. and were fed for a period of 112 days. Cottonseed meal was used as a supplement to the wheat and fed in the ratio of 1 to 10. Alfalfa hay constituted the roughage. The whole wheat steers at times consumed as much as 22 lbs. of wheat per head daily without going "off feed." Their average consumption for the period was 14.4 lbs. Hogs followed the steers. The whole wheat group produced a pork credit per steer of 45.5 lbs., while the ground wheat group produced only 4.7 lbs. The greater consumption of grain in the whole wheat group produced a better finish, which caused them to sell for 75 cents more per cwt. The economy of gain was, however, greater in the ground wheat group. They required 152.3 lbs. less wheat to produce each 100 lbs. gain.

Thus the relation between ground and whole wheat when full fed to fattening steers presents the rather paradoxical situation of ground wheat producing a greater efficiency and economy of gain per cwt. but, due to the fact that cattle can and will consume larger quantities of whole wheat, with resultant higher finish and selling price, and increased pork credits, the profit per cwt. and per head will probably be greater when whole wheat is fed. The Missouri-fed steers last Winter returned a profit of $2.15 per cwt. gain for the whole wheat steers, and $1.58 for the ground wheat fed group. The ration between price of feeder steers and price of wheat appears more favorable now than last year.

Sni-A-Bar Farms, located near Kansas City, in co-operation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Missouri Experiment Station, has for several years conducted tests to determine the best methods of management, and the best rations for Spring and Fall steer and heifer calves which are to be fed out for market at an early age. Recently three lots of steer calves consisting of 12 head each, and one lot of eight heifer calves were fed different rations in creeps. These calves were from high-grade Shorthorn cows and sired by a purebred Shorthorn bull. The creeps were located near the water tanks to bring them to their feed more regularly. If they did not go to the creeps they were driven until they became accustomed to them. After about four months they were weaned and placed in dry lots, where they were fed twice daily, on the same rations they had been fed while nursing. Their roughage consisted of corn silage and Alfalfa hay.

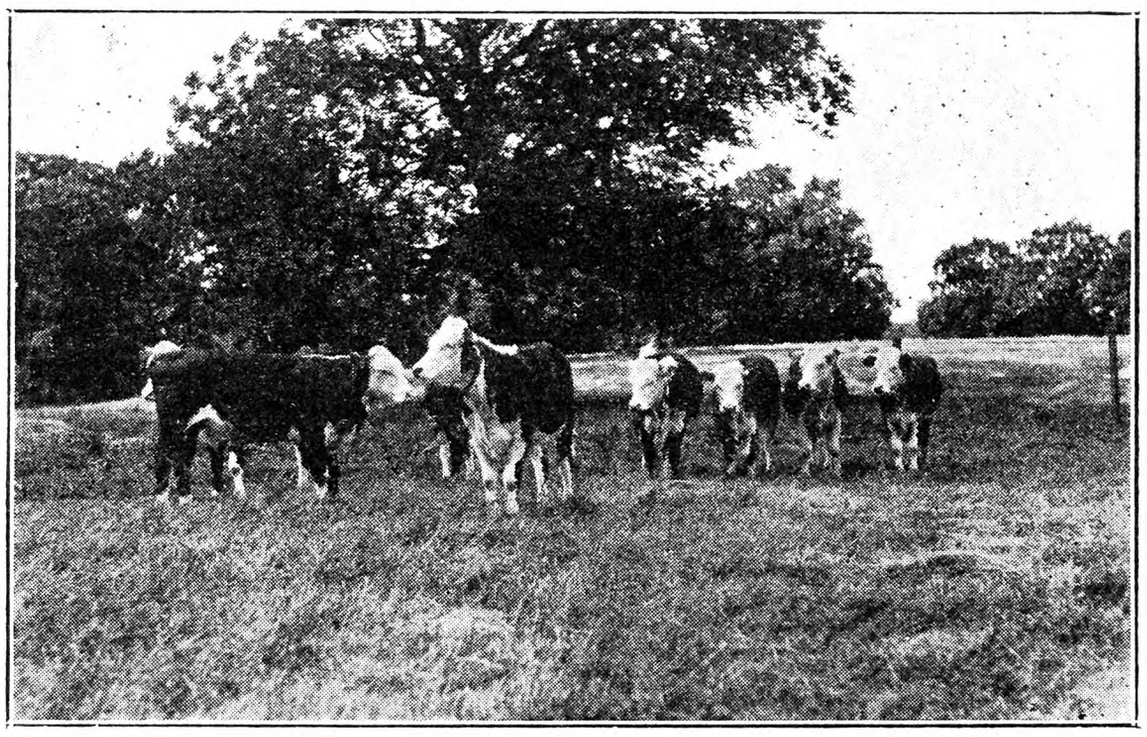
One group received shelled corn; another eight parts shelled corn and one part cottonseed cake; another group received two parts shelled corn and one part oats; while the heifers received eight parts shelled corn and one part cottonseed cake.

The addition of cottonseed cake increased the feed consumption but did not increase the gains or the selling price. The addition of whole oats increased the feed consumption but resulted in less gain per head, and resulted in a lower selling price of 50 cents per cwt. The heifers consumed more grain than the steer calves, but gained slightly less. When finished they were valued at the same price as comparably fed steer calves. The steer calves fed shelled corn alone made a return for the keep of the cow of $49.91 per head.



These Percheron colts were fed a limited grain ration from birth to the age of three years. They weigh approximately 1,400 lbs. each. Based on present prices, exclusive of pasture, their total feed cost per head was $60.87.

Some of the Good Dairy Heifers at the Missouri Experiment Station



These yearling Hereford steers at the Missouri Experiment Station are being fattened on Blue grass pasture. They weigh about 700 lbs. per head, and are consuming 17½ lbs. of grain daily. This consists of shelled corn eight parts, and 43 per cent cottonseed meal one part by weight. Their present daily gain per head is 3 lbs.

The public now prefers smaller cuts of beef, this market preference has resulted in corn-belt feeders turning their attention to feeding calves with an initial weight of 350 to 500 lbs. Range-bred calves have made satisfactory slaughter condition at the Missouri Station when full fed grain and roughage for 186 days in dry lot. Similar calves fed half a grain ration and roughage during the Winter and then full fed on pasture are fat enough for slaughter after 75 days of full feeding.

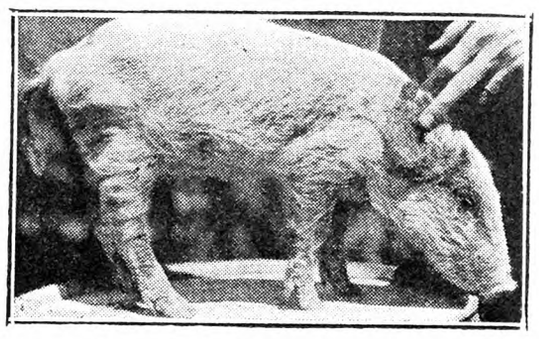
Prof. L. A. Weaver, of the Missouri Experiment Station, is one of our leading authorities on all phases of pork production. He believes there is a period in a young pig's life for the first 30 to 60 days following weaning time when a feeder could well afford to give a little extra time, care and attention to feeding. Practically all our swine feeding investigational work has been based entirely on production. Prof. Weaver has just completed an experiment in which he tested different supplemental feeds for pigs following weaning, to note the effect on their general health, growth and subsequent gains. The supplemental feeds used in the ratio of equal parts were as follows: Tankage, linseed oilmeal, dried skim-milk, liver meal and Alfalfa meal. This was used for varying periods from 28 to 74 days as a supplement to shelled corn. At the end of these periods the different groups were changed over to the old Trinity or Trio Mixture, consisting of tankage three, oilmeal one and Alfalfa meal one part by weight.

It was found that 28 days was sufficiently long to use the supplement in question. Pigs so fed gained .11 more per head daily than those on the regular feed. At the close of the 112-day test the shotes in the 28-day group weighed an average of 208.13 lbs. per head, while those on the standard supplement weighed only 195.78 lbs. All lots were self-fed a mineral mixture consisting of equal parts precipitated calcium carbonate, di-calcium phosphate and salt. The nutrition department has found that brood sows continuously kept in small dry lots, even when they have access to sunlight, given all their known nutrient, mineral and vitamin requirements, and sufficiently exercised, will still produce weak and unthrifty pigs.

Prof. Warren Gifford, of the University of Missouri Dairy Department, has recently completed an extensive analysis of the progeny performance of Holstein-Friesian sires. This has been published as Missouri Research Bulletin No. 144. I would strongly recommend all dairymen to obtain a copy of this publication, which is issued free. Gifford has made a long and careful study of bull indices. In my interview he stated he was firmly convinced the dam's record has very little if any significance in calculating a given index of the grand-sire on the dams' side is much more likely to prove to be correct than to use any of the various formulas now advocated which take into consideration the dam's record, unless she has six or more proven daughters.

Another important conclusion of Giffords which seems well founded on many records is that the first 10 or 15 daughters sired by any bull will closely approximate his index for all subsequent daughters. In other words if his first 10 daughters are averaging about 200 lbs. of fat on a maturity basis, all the rest of his daughters will be very close to this average even though he is bred to much higher producing cows. At the present time practically 90 per cent of our bulls are sold on the record of their dams. A much more accurate gauge of their transmitting possibilities is the record of their sires.

Dr. C. W. Turner, of the Missouri Station, is now engaged on an exceedingly important and interesting piece of work dealing with hormones. He has isolated several of the hormones, and produced them in crystalline form. He has great hopes of the practical possibilities of a hormone which he has obtained from the anterior-pituitary gland. With it he has been able to greatly stimulate lactation and increase production.



The effect of lack of pasture for brood sows on subsequent litters. The sow which farrowed this pig and its litter mates which were similarly affected was properly fed all known necessary nutrients, minerals and vitamins, but was kept continuously in a pen with a concrete floor.

Eastern States Exposition

On the week of September 20-26, the 15th annual exhibit was held on its permanent grounds, Springfield, Mass. The grounds are large and the buildings so commodious that they are not uncomfortably crowded, even with a great attendance. It is a good place to spend a day or two looking over the best in livestock and other forms of agriculture, industrial and domestic art and the yearly increasing activities of the 4-H and other boys' and girls' work. No gambling devices or doubtful shows are permitted.

Four States, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, have permanent buildings on the grounds. Other localities are represented in the exhibits, but it is primarily a New England exposition.

There were 27 exhibitors of Holsteins, showing 179 individuals. All except five were New England exhibitors, there being two from New York and one each from Maryland, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

Twenty-one exhibitors showed 153 Jerseys. They were from Vermont, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Jersey, New York and Connecticut.

Ayrshires numbered the same as Jerseys, both in count of individuals and those exhibiting. The Glen Campbell Farms, Dundas, Ontario, Canada, sent 19 and R. R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Quebec, 17. Ayrshires have a strong following in Canada.

In the Guernsey class 18 farms showed 124, from Massachusetts, Nova Scotia, Connecticut, New York, New Hampshire and Ohio.

Four Brown Swiss farms sent 66 animals from New York, Ohio and Massachusetts.

Fifty-two Devons were shown by five exhibitors. The college, at Storrs, has kept a pure herd of these, so long a New England specialty, and several other breeders have taken pride in doing the same.

Milking Shorthorns numbered 115, from 15 herds. Another division of Beef Shorthorns had 87 from nine herds. The latter came from Ohio, Tennessee, Indiana, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New York and West Virginia.

Herefords have been making a considerable place for themselves in New England farming. Their ability to rough it and turn pasture land into beef has appealed to many breeders, and others who still use oxen have found Herefords good working cattle. Seven farms showed 70 of this breed.

Aberdeen-Angus, once considered a western breed only, has increased largely here in recent years. There were 94 of these beef animals in the general exhibit from 13 farms.

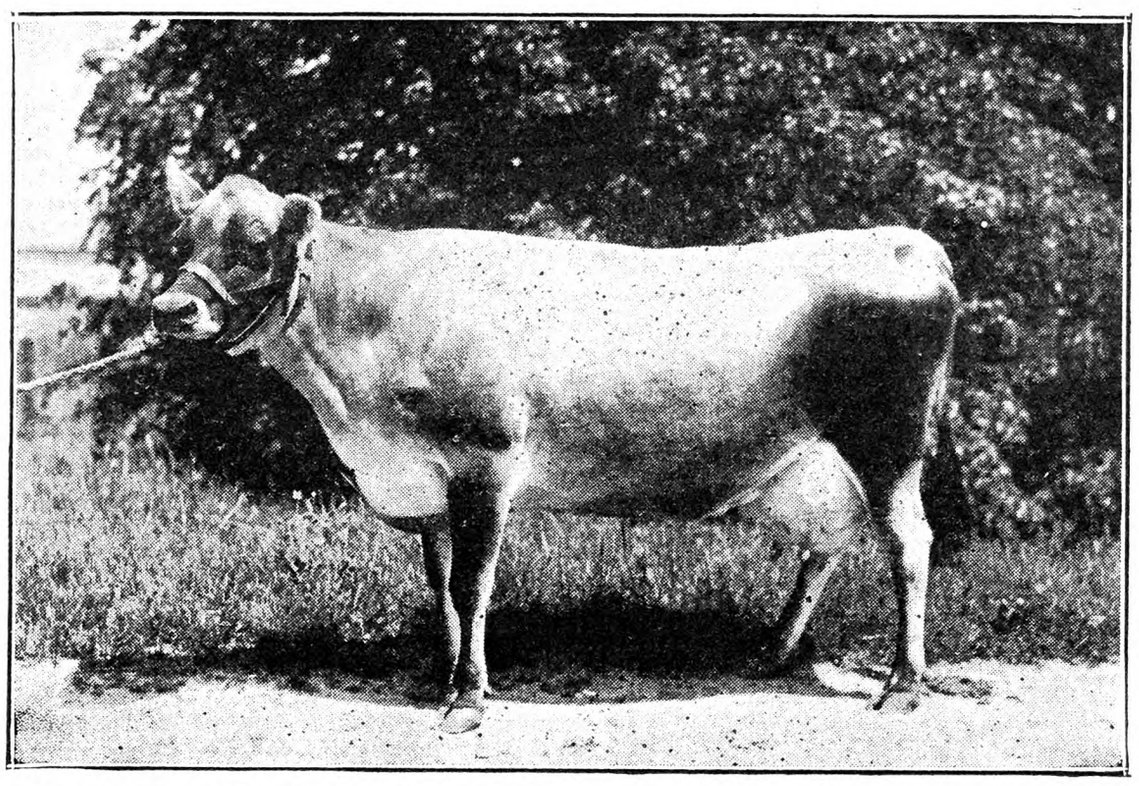
The foregoing review does not include the boys' and girls' entries in baby beef clubs, in which there were 68 exhibitors. The boys and girls also showed projects in most of the dairy breeds.

Grand champion of the show was Ayrshire cow Iroquois Sally Winters, milking 60 lbs. per day, from Lippit Farm, Hope, R. I.

One unique feature was four special

stalls labeled "Famous New England Ayrshires." The one from New Hampshire was occupied by Carston Bridesmaid Imp, sent by Gov. and Mrs. John G. Winant, of Concord, N. H. Vermont was represented by Vis Alice, the cow that walked to the St. Louis Exposition in 1929, entered by Vermont Industrial School, Vergennes. In the Massachusetts stall was Alta Crest Spicy Queen 3rd, from N. S. Sills, Topsfield, Mass. The Rhode Island stall contained Harleyholm Kirsty, Lippit Farm, Hope, R. I., and Connecticut, Bellefonte's Dorcas Exchange, A. H. Grant and Son, Melrose, Conn.

I met a man well informed on livestock in a practical way, who was starting the rounds of the cattle buildings, with the idea of noting a few that seemed to him of special merit. He asked me to go with him, and the following picked out while on that tour were certainly good stock. This was before the judging had been done, so we were not influenced by blue ribbons, but by the animals themselves.



Mio Queen 631834, Highest Producing Jersey in Ohio Experiment. Average monthly production (seven months), 1,043 lbs. milk and 50.9 lbs. fat, test 4.88 per cent. Per month: On corn ration, 1,059.6 lbs. milk, 50.9 lbs. fat, test 4.80 per cent. On wheat ration, 1,009.8 lbs. milk, 50.8 lbs. fat, test 5.03 per cent.

Milking Shorthorns: Bull, Bar None Topsy's Model 151239, Bar None Ranch, Berlin, N. Y.; bull, Model's Prince 2nd 1601816, Webster Knight, Natick, R. I.; bull, Natick Hero 1684892, Webster Knight; bull, Flintstone Searchlight, Flintstone Farm, Dalton, Mass.; cow, Model's Beauty 1518924, Webster Knight; Neralcam Duchess 4th 243541, Alexander Maclaren, Buckingham, Quebec, Can.; heifer, Natick Lettie 1684897, Webster Knight, Natick, R. I.

Holstein, bull, Wisconsin Tritomia Piet. Orms. Lad 618933, Wisconsin Board of Control, Madison; bull, King Priebe of York 37th 495261, H. E. Robertson, York, Pa.; bull, Dutchland Colantha Change Johanna 479864, Frank P. Knowles, Auburn, Mass.; bull, Floss Rag Apple Pontiac 843388, Mrs. W. S. Kellogg, Derby, Conn.; cow, Osborndale Miss Bess Homestead 1466655, Mrs. W. S. Kellogg.

Jersey, bull, Fern's Ashley Noble, Twin Oaks Farm, Morristown, N. J.; cow, Boutilliere's Crimson Fan, Pioneer Farm, Black Hall, Conn.; cow, Dandy Belle 37696, John Luchsinger & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; heifer, Blonde Volunteeress 851599, Elm Hill Farm, Brookfield, Mass.; heifer, Imp. Chiltern Wonderful Lass 941015, Twin Oaks Farm, Morristown, N. J.

Guernsey, bull, Caumsett Uproar 137479, Unkamet Farm, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; cow, Lelah's Fanita 277096, Emmadine Farm, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; heifer, Foremost Hiawatha 341835, Emmadine Farm.

Aberdeen-Angus, bull, Briarcliff Revolution 2nd 477784, Briarcliff Farms, Pine Plains, N. Y.; heifer, Stroops Mabel M 22nd 443032, Redfield Proctor, Proctor, Vt.

On page 1013 last week was mentioned the milking parlor exhibit. In the Industrial Arts Building, a full line of dairy machinery and feeds was shown, and outside the various implements for power, thrashing, tillage, etc., some in operation on the land.

Another time something will be said about the sheep, swine and horses.

W. W. H.

Wheat for Dairy Cows

At the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station it was found that wheat could replace corn pound for pound to the extent of one-third of the grain mixture. The wheat ration was just as palatable as the corn ration, and so far as could be determined, it was without any harmful effect. The average butterfat production per cow per month was 40 lbs. on the wheat mixture and 38 lbs. on the corn mixture.

The four highest producing cows averaged 48.4 lbs. of fat on the wheat mixture and 48.9 lbs. on the corn mixture. This is an average for the seven months of the experiment. The two rations were alternated between two groups of cows every 75 days. Alfalfa hay and corn silage were the roughages fed. The grain mixtures were made up as follows:

Wheat Mixture. — Wheat, 300 lbs.; corn, 100 lbs.; oats, 300 lbs.; bran, 100 lbs.; linseed oilmeal, 100 lbs.

Corn Mixture.—Corn, 400 lbs.; oats, 300 lbs.; bran, 100 lbs.; linseed oilmeal, 100 lbs.

Other cows at the Ohio Station were fed continuously for seven months on a grain mixture containing 40 per cent wheat. This group received only mixed hay as a roughage. The production of these cows was approximately normal. They also appeared to be in a normal state of health. These results would indicate that it is safe to feed wheat to dairy cows.

C. F. MONROE.

Livestock Sales

Oct. 6-7.—Holstein sale, Earlville, N. Y. R. Austin Backus, Sale Manager, Mexico, N. Y.

Oct. 9.—Holsteins; Ulster County Annual Fall Sale, Albert Kurdt, Secretary, Kingston, N. Y.

Oct. 14.—Holsteins; Carryon Lakes Farm, 1½ miles north of Accord, Ulster Co., N. Y. R. Austin Backus, Sale Manager, Mexico, N. Y.

Oct. 28.—Registered Percheron mares and stallions; W. S. Corsa, Gregory Farm, Whitehall, Greene Co., Ill.

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Make $75 to $125 a week with a FORDS Portable Hammer Mill

We'll start you in the Feed Grinding Business right in your own neighborhood—a business that will pay you profits of $75 to $125 every week. Fords Portable Hammer Mill grinds more feed in less time than any other Hammer Mill. It grinds corn, oats, wheat, small grain, alfalfa, hay, straw, soy beans, corn stalks—anything that can be used for feed. Farmers pay you same price as they pay at mill—you save them time and the trouble of hauling to and from mill.

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AT A NEW LOW PRICE

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TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS
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R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Manager
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∴ SHEEP ∴

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FOR SALE REG. SHROPSHIRES—Choice rams and a few ewes; foundation imported.
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REG. SHROPSHIRE YEARLING and TWO-YEAR-OLD RAMS of Butter Breeding. Leroy C. Bower, Ludlowville, N. Y.

SHROPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS with size and quality also ewes. Fred Van Vleet & Sons, Lodi, New York

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JENNIE OTTMAN, Carlisle, N. Y.

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Founded 1915
Reg. Milking Shorthorns
QUALITY MILK - PRIME BEEF
The Durham cow of our forefathers
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Some a little younger and smaller at - - $4.00
Call John Lamont, Lex. 0351 or write to Box 42.
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8-9 weeks old 3.50
10 weeks old 3.75
Buy where quality is never sacrificed to quantity, we are prepared to supply you with pigs of rugged, fast growing strain from quality boars and sows—Berkshire and Chester cross, and Chester and Yorkshire cross, at above prices, also a few Chester Whites at 8 weeks old $4.00 Will ship C.O.D. on approval, crated free. 10 days trial allowed.
A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass.

CHESTER WHITE & DUROC PIGS
Why not raise well bred pigs? It costs the same to feed them. Either of the above breeds are from well bred fast maturing stock, all from pure bred boars and high grade sows, they will more than please you. All orders filled promptly, C. O. D., F. O. B., Waltham.
8 to 10 weeks old, $3.50 each
Crated Free
HIGHLAND YARDS - Waltham, Mass.
Telephone 4459-W

PIGS FOR SALE
DAILEY STOCK FARM Tel. 1085 LEXINGTON, MASS.
Choice, carefully selected young feeders. Chester and Yorkshire, Duroc and Berkshire, O. I. C. and Berkshire crossed. Barrows, boars or sows.
6- 8 Weeks old .... $3.00 each
8-10 Weeks old..... $3.50 each
12 Weeks Extras.... $5.00 each
Ship any number C. O. D. Vaccination 25c a pig extra if required. Our Guarantee "A Square Deal At All Times"

Feeders of Quality
Why not get a pig that will please you when going to raise a hog? No pigs shipped except No. 1 stock, the kind that grow fast. Yorkshire-Chester cross, or Chester-Berkshire cross. Will ship 1 or 50 pigs C. O. D. 8 to 9 weeks old at $3 each, and if not satisfied in 10 days, return pigs at my expense. Crating free.
WALTER LUX 388 Salem St. Woburn, Mass.
Telephone Woburn 0086

Feeding Pigs $4.00 each. Mostly Poland Chinas. Some Chesters Durocs, Berkshires, 6 to 8 weeks, select, crated, castrated and serum vaccinated. Prepay 2 or more, $5.00 each. 10 weeks, over 25 lbs., $5.25, prepaid $6.25. Shoats over 35 lbs. $6.25, prepaid $7.50. C. O. D. or money back guarantee to satisfy on arrival. Also state second choice size and breed wanted. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Del.

Feeding Pigs for sale Chester & Yorkshire Chester & Berkshire
7-8 weeks old, $3.00 each; 9-10 weeks old, $3.00
Sold C. O. D. Crates free.
MICHAEL LUX Woburn, Mass.

REG. Hampshire Hogs—Nat. Championship bloodlines. Prices reasonable and include registration and vaccination all ages available. THISTLE DHU FARMS, Inc., Blairstown, N. J.

DUROC REG. **SWINE** All ages for sale. F. M. Pattington & Son, Merrifield, N. Y.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS—Fall pigs ready. A. M. KENNEL, R.3, Honey Brook, Pa.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES—A No. 1. Pigs, $9. Pedigrees free. Pairs no-akin, $17. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

GUINEA PIGS

GUINEA PIGS $1.00 each up—according to age, size, weight, in solid or mixed colors. Prompt shipment. Live delivery. Sent collect. Write for folder.
SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

WANTED—Guinea Pigs—State quantity and weight Lambert Schmidt, 1101 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

∴ FERRETS ∴

Will ship C.O.D. Instruction Book Free

FERRETS for killing rats, hunting rabbit, and other game. Males, $3.50 Females, $4.00. Pair, $7.00. Yearling Females, special rat catchers, $6.00 each.
W. A. PECK, New London, Ohio

FERRETS WHITE or BROWN YEARLINGS SPECIAL RAT HUNTERS
Females $5.00, males $4.00 Young stock Oct. sales, females $4.50, males $4.00, one pair $8.00. Will ship C.O.D. Instruction book free. Levi Farnsworth, New London, O.

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

News and prices current during week ending October 3, 1931.

MILK

September: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.41; 2B, $1.66; Class 3, $1.15.

In classes 2A, 2B and 2C, a differential of 5c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat is added to milk testing above 3.5 per cent and deducted for that testing below this point. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 5c per .1 of 1 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.70; Class 2, $1.70; Class 3, $1.10.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.34
Extra, 92 score	$0.34½@$ .35
First, 88 to 91 score	.27½@ .34
Lower grades	.25 @ .25½
Ladles	.20½@ .23½
Packing stock	.13 @ .19
Renovated	23½@ .24½
Sweet fancy	.37½@ .38
Extra	.36½@ .37
Firsts	.30½@ .36
Seconds	.28 @ .29½
Centralized	.26 @ .30

CHEESE

State—Whole milk, flats, held	$0.21 @$0.23½
Fresh specials	.16½@ .17
Average run to fancy	.15½@ .16
Wisconsin—Whole milk,	
Flats, fresh	.16 @ .16½
Daisies, fresh, fancy	.16¼@ .16¾
Young America, fresh	.16¼@ .17

EGGS

Nearby, white fancy (including premiums)	$0.47 @$0.49
Extra	.41 @ .46
Average extras	.33 @ .40
Pacific Coast	.34 @ .46
Mixed colors	.30 @ .38
Gathered, best	.27 @ .29
Fair to good	.16 @ .19

POTATOES

Jersey, 150 lbs.	$1.25@$1.35
Long Island, 150 lbs.	.60@ 1.60
Maine, 180 lbs.	1.70@ 1.80
Sweet potatoes, Maryland, bu.	.50@ .90
Jersey, bu.	.75@ 1.10

VEGETABLES

Beets, 100 bchs.	$2.00@$2.50
Cabbage, bu.	.75@ 1.25
Carrots, 100 bchs.	2.00@ 3.00
Cauliflower, bu.	1.00@ 3.00
Sweet corn, 100	1.25@ 1.75
Cucumbers, bu.	1.00@ 2.00
Eggplant, bu.	.25@ .75
Horseradish, bbl.	6.50@ 9.00
Leeks, 100 bchs.	1.50@ 2.00
Lettuce, bu.	.50@ 4.00
Lima beans, bu.	1.50@ 2.50
Onions, N. Y. State, yel., 100 lbs.	2.00@ 2.35
50 lbs.	1.00@ 1.25
Orange Co., yel., 50 lbs.	.50@ 1.15
100 lbs.	1.25@ 2.15
Massachusetts, yel., 100 lbs.	2.00@ 2.15
50 lbs.	1.00@ 1.15
Midwestern, white, 50 lbs.	.75@ 1.35
Yellow, 50 lbs.	1.00@ 1.25
Idaho and Wash., yel., 50 lbs.	1.75@ 2.00
Parsley, bu.	.50@ 1.00
Peas, bu.	2.75@ 6.00
Peppers, bu.	.25@ .90
Radishes, 100 bchs.	2.00@ 2.50
Spinach, bu.	.40@ 1.00
Squash, bu.	.50@ 2.25
String beans, bu.	.50@ 2.50
Tomatoes, Jersey, bskt.	.75@ 1.13
Crate	.85@ 2.25
Nearby, egg and plum crt.	.65@ .85
Nearby, egg or plum carrier	.75@ 1.25
Jersey, 6-till carrier	1.50@ 2.50
Up-river, 6-till carrier	1.00@ 3.00
State, 6-till carrier	2.00@ 3.00
Basket	.75
Lug	1.45@ 1.85
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.00@ 3.00

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$0.40@$2.25
Muskmelons, bu.	1.50@ 2.50
Huckleberries, qt.	.10@ .20
Peaches, Jersey, crt. or bskt.	.50@ 2.00
Pa., bu. bskt.	.50@ 1.00
Up-river, crate	.50@ 1.50
½ bu.	.25@ .75
Bushel	.50@ 1.00
N. Y. State, bu.	1.00@ 1.50
½ bu.	.40@ .75
Cal., box	.75@ 1.50
Pears, Wn., box	.75@ 4.30
En., Kiefer, bu.	.75@ 1.25
Clapps, bu.	1.00@ 2.00
Bartletts, bu. bskt.	.75@ 2.25
Anjou, bu.	.75@ 1.50
Bosc, bu. bskt.	1.00@ 2.00
Seckel, bbl.	3.00@ 5.00
Seckel, bu. bskt.	.75@ 2.25
½ bu.	1.20@ 1.50

DRIED BEANS—Jobbing Prices

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$3.75@$4.25
Pea	3.75
Red kidney	4.75@ 5.00
White kidney	5.75

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.34@$0.35
Fair to good	.30@ .33
Roosters	.12@ .16
Fowls	.19@ .27
Ducks	.15@ .18
Turkeys, Spring	.35@ .40
Old toms	.25@ .28
Old hens	.28@ .33
Argentine	.28@ .35
Squabs, lb., ungraded	.25@ .30
Graded	.25@ .35
Dark, doz.	2.00@ 2.50
Culls, doz.	1.50@ 2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Broilers should be fully feathered. The larger breed should weigh 2½ to 3 lbs. each; smaller breeds, 1½ lbs. each up. The quotation given on broilers is the outside figure for best quality. Under grades and small sizes proportionately large. The figures are express or truck delivery.

Fowls, lb.	$0.20@$0.25
Chickens, large breeds, best	.25
Small breeds, best	.20
Roosters	.12@ .13
Ducks	.16@ .20
Geese	.13@ .14
Rabbits, lb.	.10@ .20

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$7.00@$7.90
Bulls	4.00@ 4.75
Cows	2.00@ 4.00
Calves, best	10.00@11.50
Common to good	4.00@ 7.00
Sheep	1.50@ 2.50
Lambs	7.00@ 8.00
Hogs	5.00@ 6.25

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.13@$0.15
Good to choice	.10@ .12
Steers, 100 lbs.	14.00@18.50
Bulls	7.50@ 8.00
Cows	9.00@10.00

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1	$20.00@21.00
No. 2	18.00@20.00
No. 3	13.00@17.00
Clover, mixed	15.00@22.00
Straw, rye	18.00@20.00
Oat and wheat	11.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$0.64⅞
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.55
Oats, No. 2 white	.32½
Rye	.52¾

Retail Prices at New York

Current prices in public market.

Butter, best, lb.	$0.40@$0.42
Milk, grade A, qt.	.18
Grade B	.15
Cream, ½ pt.	.18
Eggs, best, doz.	.45@ .48
Gathered	.30@ .42
Turkeys, lb.	.40@ .55
Chickens	.35@ .55
Ducklings	.38@ .40
Oranges, doz.	.40@ .60
Potatoes, pk.	.20@ .25
Lettuce, head	.05@ .10
Cabbage, lb.	.03@ .05
String beans, lb.	.20@ .25
Peas, lb.	.25@ .35

Buffalo Markets

Cooler weather has brought about an advance in eggs, while most fruits and vegetables are firm.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, firm; creamery, prints, 37c; tubs, 35c; firsts, 31 to 33c; undergrades, 29 to 30c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, 19c; longhorns, 19 to 20c; brick Swiss, 20c; brick, 22c; limburger, 25c. Eggs, higher; nearby fancy 39 to 40c; grade A, 31 to 34c; grade B, 22 to 26c; grade C, 19 to 20c; pullets, 22 to 25c; nearby at market, 18 to 33c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, easy fowls, 19 to 28c; chickens, 30 to 37c; broilers, 24 to 30c; old roosters, 15 to 17c; ducks, 19 to 20c; turkeys, 42 to 43c. Live poultry, fowls, 15 to 24c; broilers, 19 to 25c; old roosters, 14c; ducks, 16 to 20c; geese, 12 to 16c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, weak; Wealthy, bu., 40 to 75c; Gravenstein, 50c; Wolf River, Twenty Ounce, 60c; Greening, 50 to 90c; McIntosh, 50c to $1.25; crabapples, 75c to $1.50. Potatoes, easy; home-grown, bu., 40 to 50c; Va., bbl., $1.50; N. J., cobbler, 150-lb. bag, $1.65 to $1.75; sweets, Va., bu. hpr., $1.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, weak; pea, medium, cwt., $4; marrow, $4.50; white kidney, $5.50. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., $1.25; yellow, 50-lb. bag, 75 to 85c; Cal., Spanish, 50-lb. bag, $2; pickling, ½ bu., 75 to 85c; green, doz. bchs., 20 to 25c.

Fruits and Berries.—Cantaloupes, bu., 50c to $1.50; cranberries, 25-lb. box, $2 to $2.25; elderberries, bu., 65 to 75c; grapes, bu., 50 to 75c; Cal., 24-lb. lug, $1.05 to $1.50; honeydews, Colo., crate, $1.25; peaches, bu., 35c to $1.25; pears, bu., $1 to $2; plums, bu., 75c to $1.25; prunes, bu., $1 to $1.25; quinces, bu., 75c.

Vegetables.—Beans, wax and green, bu., 50 to 75c; beets, bu., 25 to 40c; doz. bchs., 10 to 15c; broccoli, 6-lb. bskt., 25 to 30c; cabbage, bu., 25 to 40c; carrots, bu., 50 to 60c; cauliflower, bu., 25 to 40c; celery, doz., 30 to 60c; cucumbers, bu., 25 to 75c; eggplant, bu., 65 to 75c; endive, 2-doz. box, 50 to 60c; lettuce, crate, 35 to 75c; mushrooms, 1-lb. carton, 30 to 45c; parsnips, ½ bu., 65 to 75c; peas, bu., $3.25 to $3.50; peppers, bu., 50c to $1.50; radishes, doz. bchs., 15 to 20c; spinach, bu., 25 to 50c; tomatoes, bu., 35 to 40c; turnips, bu., 40c to $1.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; new clover, 24-sec. case, $2.50 to $2.75.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, baled, ton, $14 to $14.50; clover mixed, $13 to $13.50; oat straw, $8 to $8.25; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $12.50; standard middlings, $12.75; red-dog, $19; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $18.50; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $26; hominy, $17; gluten, $17.50; oatfeed, $7.50; Timothy seed, bu., $2.35; Alfalfa, $14; Alsike, $9.75; clover, $11 to $11.25.

C. H. B.

Boston Produce Market

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

Few important price changes have been noted at Boston during the past week. Apples and peaches were firmer with the latter enjoying substantial price advantages as supplies lightened. The wool market was reported as practically stagnant due to foreign exchange uncertainties. Butter, eggs and poultry were firm.

Apples.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native various varieties ordinary 35 to 75c. Gravensteins best mostly $1.25 to $1.50, few fancy $1.75 to $2. Wealthys large fancy $1 to $1.25. McIntosh fancy $1.50 to $2.50 std. bu. box. Me. Wolf River $2 to $3 bbl.

Beans. — Supply moderate, demand good on best. Native wax and green 75c to $1.50; shell $1 to $2; Lima $2.50 to $3.50 std. bu. box.

Beets.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native 18 bchs. 35 to 50c std. bu. box.

Cabbage.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native white 50 to 75c, few fancy Danish $1 std. bu. box. N. Y. Danish best mostly 1c lb., poorer lower.

Carrots.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native 18 bchs., 35 to 65c; cut off 50 to 90c std. bu. box.

Celery.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native 18 bchs. white mostly $1.25 to $1.50, few fancy $2 std. bu. box.

Corn.—Supply moderately light, demand slow. Native yellow ordinary 50 to 85c; fancy mostly $1 std. bu. box.

Cranberries.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Mass. ¼-bbl. crts. $1 to $1.50, few $1.75.

Cucumbers.—Supply light, demand good. Native ordinary $1 to $3.50, best mostly $4 to $6, few extra fancy $7 std. bu. box.

Escarole.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native 20 to 40c std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native 18 heads outdoor 35 to 65c std. bu. box. Calif., 4 to 5 doz. heads best $2.50 to $3.50 crt. N. Y. 24 heads 50c to $1 crt.

Onions.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native yellow 75c to $1 std. bu. box. Mass. yellow mostly $1 to $1.25 50 lbs. N. Y. mostly $1 to $1.05 50 lbs.

Peaches.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Elbertas native 50c to $1 16-qt. bskts. Pa. 75c to $1.50 bu. bskt. N. Y. best $1.50 to $1.75, poorer lower bu. bskt.

Potatoes.—Supply moderate, demand steady. Native 65 to 85c std. bu. box. Me. 100 lbs. mostly 80 to 90c, few Green Mts. 90 to 95c bag.

Romaine.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native 12 to 14 heads 25 to 50c std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand slow. Native 25 to 40c, few 50c std. bu. box.

Squash.—Supply moderate, demand good. Summer 14 to 20 squash $1 to $2 std. bu. box. Turban $1.75 to $2.25 bbl. Blue Hubbard $1.25 to $1.75 bbl.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native outdoor 75c to $1.50 ½ box. Trellised 20 to 25 lbs. $1 to $2 bskt. Green 75c to $1.25 std. bu. box.

Hay. — Supplies moderate, demand limited. No. 1 Timothy $19.50. Clover mixed, red, $19.50; Alsike $19.50 ton.

Butter.—Market firm, creamery extras 33½c. Firsts 28 to 32½c. Seconds 26 to 27½c lb.

Eggs. — Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras 44c. White extras 38 to 42c. Fresh eastern 35 to 37c doz.

Poultry.—Dressed. Supply moderate, market firm. Fowl 4 to 5 lbs. 24 to 28c; 3 to 3½ lbs. 21 to 23c. Broilers 24 to 30c. Native 25 to 30c. Chickens 3 to 4 lbs. 23 to 27c; 4½ lbs. 29 to 30c. Roosters 18 to 19c lb. Live poultry firm. Fowl 23 to 25c. Roosters 15c lb. Leghorns 20 to 21c. Chickens 22 to 26c. Leghorns 20c. Roosters 15c lb.

Cheese.—Market firm. Twins N. Y. held 23 to 25c. Fresh 17 to 18½c. Western held 22 to 24c. Fresh 16½ to 18c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. $4.50 to $5. Calif. small white $4.75 to $5. Yellow Eyes $6.50 to $7. Red kidney $7.50 to $8. Lima $6.50 to $7 100-lb. sack.

Wool. — Market very inactive, prices unchanged.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 25 to 27c; clothing, 20 to 21c; ½ blood, combing, 24 to 25c; clothing, 19 to 20c; ⅜ blood, combing, 23½ to 24½c; clothing, 21 to 22c; ¼ blood, combing, 21½ to 22½c; clothing, 21 to 22c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 63 to 67c; clothing, 50 to 53c; ½ blood, combing, 53 to 55c; clothing, 42 to 46c; ⅜ blood, combing, 44 to 46c; clothing, 38 to 41c; ¼ blood, combing, 38 to 40c; clothing, 36 to 37c; Terr. fine, combing, 60 to 63c; clothing, 51 to 53c; ½ blood, combing, 55 to 58c; clothing, 47 to 51c; ⅜ blood, combing, 50 to 53c; clothing, 45 to 48c; ¼ blood, combing, 45 to 47c; clothing, 37 to 41c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs.—Supply about normal; market mostly 50c lower; demand very slow. Bulk of sales $6.50 to $7.

Cattle.—Supply killing classes barely normal; cows steady to 50c higher; some sales good cows $4 to $4.50; bulls and vealers mostly steady; demand generally improved.

Cows.—Common and medium $2 to $3.50; low cutter and cutter $1.50 to $2.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium $2 to $3.50.

Vealers.—Medium and choice $6 to $9; cull and common $4 to $5.

Sheep.—None.

Milk Cows.—Supply light, market fully steady with last week; demand fair. Choice, head, $110 to $130; good, $80 to $110; medium, $50 to $80; common, $40 to $50.

Pittsburgh Livestock Market

CATTLE

Steers, 900 to 1,100, good	$6.75@$7.25
Medium	5.25@ 6.75
Common	4.00@ 5.25
Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	6.75@ 7.25
Medium	5.15@ 6.75
Heifers, 550 to 850, medium	4.65@ 6.25
Common	3.25@ 4.65
Cows, good	3.85@ 5.00
Common and medium	2.75@ 3.85
Low cutters and cutters	1.50@ 2.75
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	4.25@ 4.75
Cutter and medium	2.75@ 4.25
Vealers, milk-fed, gd. and ch.	8.50@11.00
Medium	6.25@ 8.50
Cull and common	3.50@ 6.25
Calves, 250 to 350, gd. and ch.	6.00@ 8.50
Com. and med.	3.00@ 6.00

HOGS

Lt. wts., 140 to 160, gd. and ch.	$5.15@$5.55
Lt. lts., 160 to 180, gd. and ch.	5.45@ 5.80
180 to 200, gd. and ch.	5.70@ 5.90
Med. wts., 200 to 220, gd. and ch.	5.75@ 5.90
220 to 250, gd. and ch.	5.60@ 5.85
Hvy. wts., 250 to 290, gd. and ch.	5.40@ 5.70
290 to 350, gd. and ch.	4.85@ 5.50
Pkg. sows, 275 to 500, med. and gd.	3.25@ 4.00
Sl. pigs, 100 to 130, gd. and ch.	4.40@ 5.00

SHEEP

Lambs, 90 down, gd. and ch.	$5.75@$7.75
Medium	4.50@ 5.75
91 to 100, med. and ch.	4.75@ 7.75
All wts., common	3.25@ 4.75
Ylg. weth., 90 to 110, med. and ch.	2.25@ 5.00
Wethers, 90 to 120, med. and gd.	1.50@ 3.50
Ewes, 90 to 120, med. and ch.	1.25@ 3.00
120 to 150, med. and ch.	1.25@ 2.50
All wts., cull and com.	.50@ 1.25

Coming Farmers' Meetings

Oct. 6-10.—York County Agricultural Society, York, Pa.

Oct. 7-10.—Lycoming County Fair Association, Hughesville, Pa.

Oct. 10. — Monmouth County, N. J., Turkey Field Day. Chairman, County Agent Ellwood Douglas, Freehold, N. J.

Oct. 13-16.—Baltimore Livestock Show, Baltimore, Md.

Oct. 19-21.—Venango County Farmers and Fruit Growers, Oil City, Pa.

Nov. 11-20.—Sixty-fifth annual session, National Grange, Madison, Wis.

Nov. 16-17.—Annual meeting N. Y. State Rural School Improvement Society, Syracuse, N. Y. Fuller notice later. Everyone invited.

Dec. 1-6.—Chicago Coliseum Poultry Show, Secretary Harvey C. Wood, Room 1900, Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 2-4.—New Jersey State Horticultural Society, Annual Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J.

Dec. 7-9. — American Farm Bureau Federation, annual convention, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 7-12. — Pittsburgh, Pa., Poultry Show, William Penn Hotel. Harry J. Singer, Secretary, P. O. Box 447, N. S. Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dec. 8-10. — Sharon Poultry Association, Annual Show, Sharon, Conn. Secretary Arthur L. Kinsman, Sharon, Conn.

Jan. 5-8, 1932.—Delaware State Poultry Show, Milford, Del.

Jan. 13-17.—Madison Square Garden, N. Y., Poultry Show.

Jan. 18-22, 1932.—Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, Pa.

Jan. 18-23. — Farm Products Show, Harrisburg, Pa.

Feb. 25, 1932. — New York State Grange, annual convention, Albany, N. Y.

Events of the Week

A Promise of Peace.—Last week Premier Laval and Foreign Minister Briand, of France, visited Berlin and paid their respects to President Paul Von Hindenburg, of Germany, who 13 years ago was chief in command of the German troops invading French soil and fighting their way towards Paris. In the meantime many changes have taken place in both countries whose relations have been strained for a century. France has a quarter of the gold of the world in her vaults and her war-torn soil and bomb-shattered churches have been pretty well restored, Germany is in the midst of an economic crisis. Both countries have come to realize that strife and hatred and warfare have promised much but delivered only misfortune and sorrow. They come together now in the interest of mutual peace, and commerce. The success of the mission is the one hope for the beginning of restored confidence and returning prosperity to Europe. Hatred is often capitalized but it never paid a dividend. Peace and friendship are always fruitful.

$50,000,000.—When Ella Virginia Von E. Wendel died recently she was supposed to be the last survival of the Wendel family. The fortune of $50,000,000 had been built up through several generations on the policy of always buying but never selling New York City real estate. The old red brick house at Fifth Avenue and 39th Street still stands as a curiosity to sightseers. As there were supposed to be no heirs, the will bequeathed the property largely to charitable institutions. Recently Rose Deu Stanbury, of Vicksburg, Miss., discovered that she is next of kin to the Wendel family and has retained Samuel Untermyer to contest the will. Miss Stanbury is reported to be 64 years old, and does not know what she could do with all the money if she gets it. If she succeeds in getting it, she may feel sure of many advisers.

Gold.—Denmark, Norway and Sweden dropped the gold standard on account of the action of England in suspending gold payments. Holland, Belgium, Italy, Siam, Letvia and Germany announced that they would maintain the gold standard.

Not to Run.—In a magazine article last week ex-President Calvin Coolidge said that he would not be a candidate for President in 1932, and expressed his approval of a second term for President Hoover. Many people feel that Mr. Coolidge is the one man who, if nominated, would take the results of the next election out of the realm of doubt. There was considerable suggestion that the Republican convention draft him for the service. Mr. Coolidge must have been aware of this sentiment. Four years ago while he was in the White House, there was speculation as to nomination for another term. He stopped it with the, "I do not choose to run" statement. In 1931 his position is made equally emphatic.

Relief Fund. — Governor Roosevelt has made the following appointments to administer the $20,000,000 State relief fund voted by the late special session of the Legislature: Jesse Isidor Strauss, president of R. H. Macy & Co.; Philip J. Wickser, of Buffalo, an insurance man and banker; John Sullivan, president of the State Federation of Labor. The $20,000,000 will be collected next year through a 50 per cent increase in the State income tax.

The Dangerous Bull.—Rev. Frank Hawley, retired clergyman, 72 years old, was killed by a bull on a farm at Brookfield, near Danbury, Conn., on September 26. The bull was tethered to an iron crowbar by means of a chain. Mr. Hawley approached him with some ears of corn in his arms. The bull broke the chain and attacked the clergyman, knocking him down and rolling him over and over on the ground. A neighbor came to his rescue and stunned the bull with blows from the crowbar and stones, but the bull recovered and attacked Mr. Hawley again. Farm hands came with clubs and pitchforks and drove the bull into the barnyard. Mr. Hawley died on the way to the hospital without recovering consciousness.

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Milking Shorthorn Year Book

Volume 16 of the Milking Shorthorn year book is ready for distribution and a copy may be obtained free by writing to the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, 13 Dexter Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill., publishers of the book.

In addition to the records of 544 Shorthorn cows whose records were received during the year ending June 1, 1931, the volume contains a record of the year's show-ring achievements of Milking Shorthorns, list of Record of Merit bulls, rules governing Entry into Record of Merit List and other interesting information about Milking Shorthorns.

Including the records in this volume, there are 4,928 records for Shorthorn cows of all ages in the Record of Merit, whose average annual milk production is 8,452.2 lbs.; and 4,237 records for cows of all ages whose average annual fat production is 334.08 lbs. with an average test of 3.94 per cent.

This volume contains 544 milk records averaging 8,355.8 lbs. and 516 fat records averaging 329.03 lbs., with an average test of 3.93 for cows of all ages. Fifty-three of these are Class A, 307 Class B, 42 Class C, 6 Class AA, 128 Class BB, and 18 Class CC.

The 554 records came from 26 States and Canada as follows: New York, 83; Iowa, 74; Wisconsin, 50; Minnesota, 46; Massachusetts, 31; Indiana, 30; Illinois, 29; Washington, 28; California, 26; Pennsylvania, 23; Connecticut, 18; Michigan and Ohio, 15 each; Rhode Island, 13; Kansas, New Hampshire and Vermont, 9 each; Oklahoma and Virginia, 6 each; Maine and North Dakota, 5 each; Missouri, 3; Colorado, Kentucky and New Jersey, 2 each; Montana, 1, and Canada, 14.

In the number of Class A records, New York and Canada each sent 14; Massachusetts, 9; Ohio, 8; Virginia, 6, and Colorado and Wisconsin sent 1 each. The 307 Class B records originated as follows: New York, 58; Wisconsin, 32; Illinois, Iowa and Washington, 27 each; Minnesota, 25; California, 19; Pennsylvania, 16; Connecticut, 11; Indiana, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont, 9 each; Michigan, 7; Rhode Island, 6; Maine, 4; Kansas and Ohio, 3 each; New Jersey and North Dakota, 2 each, and Kentucky and Missouri 1 each. The 42 Class C records came from the following States: Iowa, 10; Indiana, 7; Kansas and Wisconsin, 4 each; New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, 3 each; Connecticut, Michigan and North Dakota, 2 each, and Colorado and Washington, 1 each. The 6 Class AA records came as follows: New York, 3; Connecticut, 2, and Massachusetts, 1. The 128 Class BB records came from the following: Iowa, 33; Minnesota, 21; Massachusetts and Wisconsin, 12 each; Indiana, 9; California and Rhode Island, 7 each; Michigan and Oklahoma, 6 each; New York, 5; Illinois, Kansas and Missouri, 2 each; Connecticut, Kentucky, Maine and Pennsylvania, 1 each. The 18 Class CC records originated as follows: Indiana, 5; Iowa, 4; Pennsylvania, 3; Connecticut, 2; Montana, North Dakota, Ohio and Wisconsin, 1 each.

The high fat record in this volume was made by Walgrove Dairy Queen 1197152, owned by H. E. Tener, Washingtonville, N. Y., her Class B record being 16,163.7 lbs. of milk and 659.94 lbs. of fat. Betsy Ann 930683 owned by W. I. Gelston, East Haddam, Conn., leads all other cows in this volume in milk yield with a Class B record of 18,832.2 lbs. of milk and 606.78 lbs. of fat. Her record a year ago was 18,648.5 lbs. of milk and 611.91 lbs. of fat.

Sarah 574074 owned by Innisfail Herd, Davis, Calif., is the oldest cow to make a record for this volume. Starting at the age of 13 years, 4 months and 25 days, she made a Class B record of 13,584.6 lbs. of milk and 475.16 lbs. of fat. The youngest cow to qualify for the Record of Merit list was Abbie Anders 1536828, owned by R. R. Clampitt, New Providence, Ia. Starting a Class B record at the age of 1 year, 7 months and 11 days, she made 5,358.6 lbs. of milk and 229.59 lbs. of fat in 12 months.

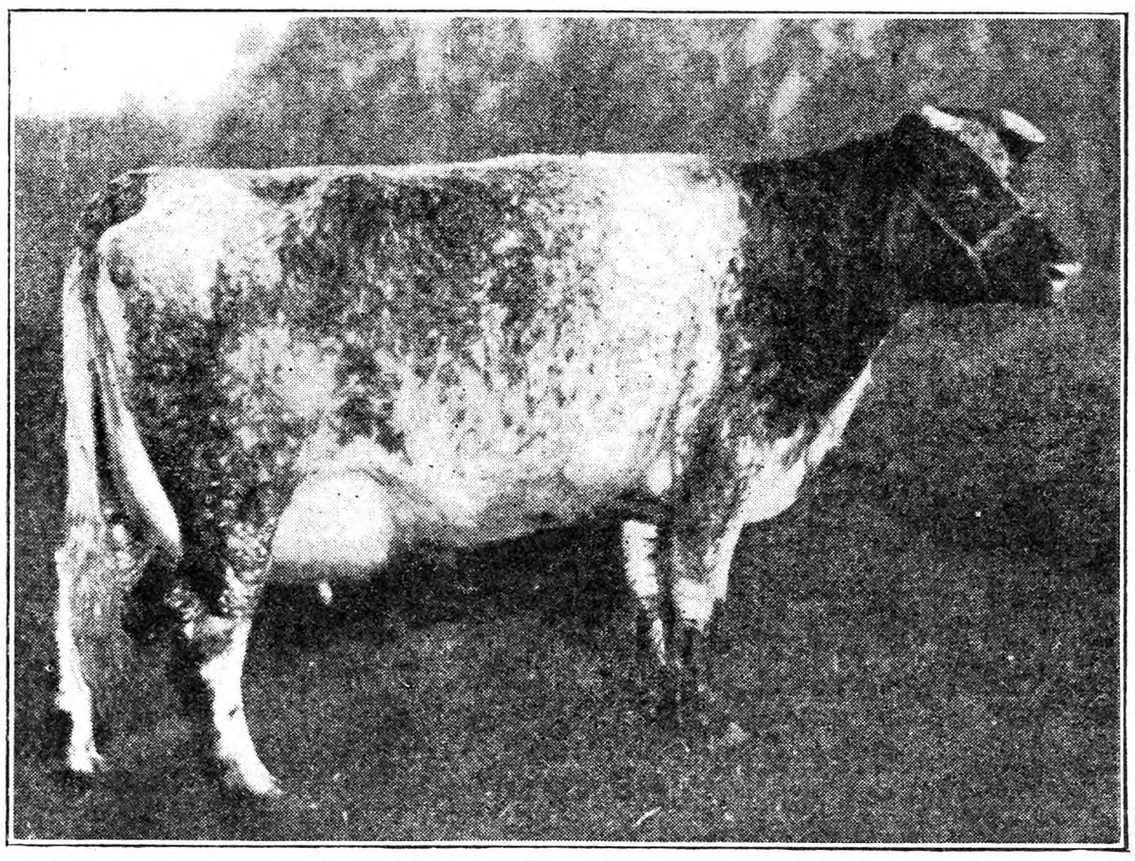
Of the 544 records 191 are for mature cows; 42 for cows between 54 and 60 months of age; 37 between 48 and 54 months; 41 between 42 and 48 months; 62 between 36 and 42 months; 79 between 30 and 36 months; 76 between 24 and 30 months; and 16 between 18 and 24 months.

Walgrove Dairy Queen 1197152 mentioned in a preceding paragraph leads the mature cows in fat production and Betsy Ann 930683 whose name and record appear in the same paragraph leads the same class in milk yield.

Senior four-year-olds are headed in fat production by Canyon Creek Dorothy 1651054, owned by F. W. Jones, Golden British Columbia, with a Class A record of 12,712 lbs. of milk and 578.65 lbs. of fat. Victoria Lady 9th x1405401, owned by W. C. Wood, Pendleton, Ind., leads this same class with a Class B record of 13,027.6 lbs. of milk and 476.70 lbs. of fat.

Among the junior four-year-olds, Red Bracelet 2nd 1413492, owned by E. O. Wagner, Elgin, Ia., leads in both milk and fat yield with a Class B record of 11,563.4 lbs. of milk and 450.23 lbs. of fat.

Roan Missie 1470920, owned by Irvin Doan & Sons, Croswell, Mich., leads the senior three-year-olds in both milk and butterfat with a Class B record of 12,928.4 lbs. of milk and 495.95 lbs. of fat.



One of the Good Type Milking Shorthorns

A new class leader was uncovered among the junior three-year-olds. Peggy of Wolhurst 1428647, owned by Frank E. Kistler, Littleton, Colo., leads in her class in this volume in both milk and fat yield with a Class A record of 15,739.7 lbs. of milk and 570.63 lbs. of fat, which is a new high milk record for a junior three-year-old Shorthorn cow.

The senior two-year-olds in this volume are led in both milk and fat production by Nancy of Two Pines 1583913, owned by Philip B. Adams, Monroe, N. Y., with a Class B record of 10,985.8 lbs. of milk and 421.94 lbs. of fat.

Junior two-year-olds are headed in fat production by Pansy 1570514, owned by Ross Fleischhauer, Mulberry, Ind., with a Class B record of 9,572.2 lbs. of milk and 417.87 lbs. of fat. In milk yield, the class is led by Walgrove Butter Girl 1479725, owned by H. E. Tener, Washingtonville, N. Y., with a Class B record of 10,736.1 lbs. of milk and 369.03 lbs. of fat.

The high senior yearling in fat production is Ramona 1582114, owned by James A. Carroll & Son, Janesville, Wis., her Class B record being 7,419.7 lbs. of milk and 335.20 lbs. of fat. In milk yield, this class is headed by Daisy's Dairy Maid 1563446, owned by S. A. Green & Son, Castalia, Ia., with a Class B record of 8,056.6 lbs. of milk and 306.04 lbs. of fat.

In this volume there are, 1 record over 18,000 lbs. of milk, 3 over 16,000, 4 over 15,000, 9 over 14,000, 13 over 13,000, 29 over 12,000, 54 over 11,000 and 97 over 10,000.

Among the 4,964 records of Shorthorn cows that have been published there are, 1 over 21,000 lbs. of milk, 3 over 20,000, 3 over 19,000, 11 over 18,000, 14 over 17,000, 37 over 16,000, 59 over 15,000, 99 over 14,000, 170 over 13,000, 309 over 12,000, 559 over 11,000 and 1,019 over 10,000.

J. L. TORMEY.

Creamery Butter Report

Our production of creamery butter for the eight months ending with August was 1,154,026,600 lbs., and increase of 15,574,600 over the same period in 1930. August production was 608,000 lbs. under August, 1930. As usual, Minnesota by far led all other States, its output for the month being 21,537,100 lbs. Iowa was next with 16,387,900; Wisconsin, 12,928,100; Ohio, 8,347,100; Missouri, 7,015,600; Nebraska, 6,697,500.

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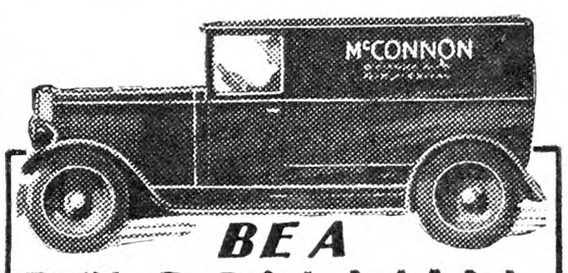

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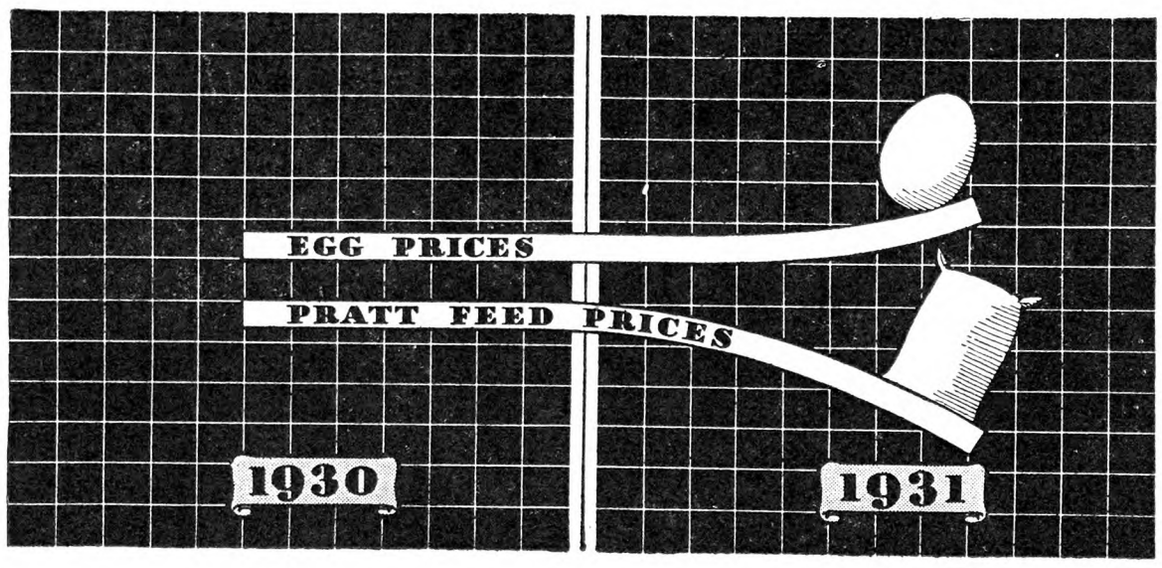

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The Good Old Hen

Because I am interested in knowing just how long a good hen is good, and because I like to breed from those hens having the longest productive life, I have kept some female members of my flock longer than their allotted years of profitable productivity. From time to time I have had interesting old "sisters" in my flock that have done more than sit around and eat. I have been watching a group, none of which had laid less than 200 eggs in their first year of laying, but for some that "first year" is ancient history, for some pipped the shell four years ago, a few were hatched in 1925, and one celebrated her seventh birthday in April, 1931. Some of them wore out before the breeding season of 1931 started—I know that now. Many have held up in a most satisfactory manner and have earned their right to sit in the breeding committee another year.

The oldest hen in the group completed her seventh year of laying on September 1, 1931, with a year's record of 127 eggs. During the breeding season of 1931 she laid 14 eggs in 21 days, and from those 14 eggs 12 husky chicks were hatched. In 1925 when she closed her first year of laying with a record of 224 eggs, she didn't attract much attention — there were better records in the flock. But she was kept because it was the rule to keep all the hens that had laid 200 eggs in the year if they seemed vigorous and worthy of a place in a breeding pen. The next year she laid 177 eggs, and the third year 199 eggs. She is still a pert old hen; she doesn't look her years. When I work in the nests around her, not infrequently she reaches around and gives me a vigorous peck to tell me she is still on the job. She is known simply as hen No. 884.

Never again will hen No. 440 be honored by admission to the breeding yard. She, too, was hatched in 1924, and during the first three years of her life laid 612 eggs. She descended the scale of laying in a very orderly manner. In May, when her seventh year was two-thirds gone, she had laid but 50 eggs.

No. 553 is a fine old matron of the vintage of 1925. She has had a grand and glorious past. She followed a record of 224 eggs with 208 eggs, records that put her in the double 200-egg class, a distinction not won by many hens. On September 1, 1931, she completed her sixth year with a record of 184 eggs. Hereafter she shall be honored with a nest next to 884's! I trust the "nesting" will occasion no social unrest in my henhouse.

No. 419 was the "lame duck." She wasn't any good last year, but I kept her for sentimental reasons. She had the honor of having laid the egg that hatched "Lady Lindy." The truth is "Lady Lindy's" star performance seemed to go to the old lady's head. Hatched of distinguished parents in 1924, her sire being the son of a well-known family of 300 "eggers," and her dam directly descended from imperial Leghorns of 250-300-egg standing, she belonged to the elite. There she had laid 267, 207 and 161 eggs in three consecutive years, and held the highest three-year record in my flock. As soon as her daughter, "Lady Lindy" came home with honors, she seemed to assume that her duty was done, and proceeded to rest on the laurels she had won. In the breeding season of 1930 she laid only one egg. On April 10, we sent her abroad by way of the meat market.

"Lady Lindy," hen No. 367, was hatched in 1926. Her ideas on egg production are more cosmopolitan than those of most of our hens; she has had the advantage and "culture" that comes with travel. In the Fall of 1926 she went to the egg-laying contest conducted by the University at Fayetteville, Ark., and a year later brought home an official record of having laid 291 eggs; 149 of which she had laid in 149 consecutive days, and never an egg weighing less than two ounces. That contest gave her the degree R. O. P. She preened her fine feathers very contentedly, particularly after Arthur Brisbane had referred to her as a "gold mine." She has been a steady, persistent performer in the trap nest. From September 1, 1930, to September 1, 1931, she laid 177 eggs. She has presented a fine line of sons to the world, but few daughters have ever been hatched from her eggs. Four of her sons were shipped from our farm, in July, 1930, to Timeteo Marcellan, Saragossa, Spain.

In my flock of good old hens, none is better than hen No. 762, hatched in 1927. Her first year's record of 236 eggs was made in the egg-laying contest at Fayetteville, Ark. She and hen No. 749, with a first year's official record of 250 eggs, were among the "rejects" left us after Dr. R. F. Foster, of St. Louis, had selected the five best hens from our two contest pens for Mr. Marcellan, of Saragossa, Spain. In the year ending September 2, 1931, No. 762 laid 196 eggs and No. 749 laid 154 eggs.

After eight years' experience in trapnesting our S. C. White Leghorns, I am convinced that many a good hen may be held profitably several years. I have found profitable long-distance layers more often among those having laid 200 to 250 eggs in their first year. The hen that lays more than 250 eggs in her first year seems to "burn out" quicker.

It is interesting to follow the good hens. Sometimes there is a disappointment when an old hen is held, but generally the results have been gratifying to me. Here are a few of the records selected at random from my books:

Hen's No.	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	6th year
5	212	171	173	130	...
7	224	186	159	97	...
10	240	149	...	...	...
20	134	177	...	...	...
72	254	188	124	...	...
79	155	171	168	...	...
103	253	199	170	...	...
201	245	188	131	116	...
229	213	171	150	122	...
263	208	168	138	149	...
346	199	172	193	...	...
402	218	208	155	...	...
418	259	42	...	...	...
448	199	234	187	...	...
352	292	116	...	...	...
473	240	217	128	...	...
538	208	205	...	...	...
509	218	151	*	*	131
515	210	*	*	*	110
542	233	170	*	*	119
643	265	170	...	...	...
648	243	186	...	...	...
600	210	166	*	*	106
701	185	194	131	...	...
742	211	69	...	...	...
753	212	77	...	...	...
794	232	174	...	...	...
821	250	106	75	...	...
863	255	104	153	...	...
850	251	172	121	...	...
889	231	158	152	...	...
907	252	184	...	...	...
926	205	202	...	...	...

*Not trapped again until sixth year.

Benton Co., Ark. WM. R. CURRY.

Poultry at N. Y. State Fair

The 367 exhibitors showing 8,398 specimens of land and waterfowl, pigeons, rabbits and cavies, broke all records for size and quality for the New York State Fair Poultry Show at Syracuse.

The quality of the birds was excellent. Breeders have learned that inferior specimens are out of place at Syracuse and entry fees are simply thrown away on poor birds. There were immature specimens. The second week in September is early to expect full maturity, especially in the Asiatic and English varieties. Many birds were shown not in full feather. But poor specimens from a breed standpoint and birds in poor health were not there.

The showing of the Asiatic varieties indicates their coming back to popular favor—167 single birds and 26 pens were shown in Brahmas, Cochins and Langshans. The majestic beauty of these great birds and their sterling qualities as Winter layers and table fowls, deserves the attention of those keeping poultry for family use. George J. Lowell, of Massachusetts; Charles A. Sibley 3rd, of Connecticut; Dana Brownell, of Vermont; Justin Southwick, of Massachusetts; Earl P. Yaple, and Ed A. Todd, of Connecticut, all showed fine specimens of Langshans, Brahmas and Cochins.

Leghorns led the show in number of entries and Judge Arthur Schilling furnished further impetus to the increase in popularity of Leghorns as exhibition birds by penalizing over refinement in comb, body and bone and in putting "up" a sturdier, more useful type as called for in the new Standard of Perfection. Prof. "Dick" Graham, of Guelph; G. O. Hall and L. M. Hurd, of Cornell; and George Robinson, of Alfred, N. Y., did as much for the breed in the production classes by favoring the standard type over the coarse headed monstrosities which have in some former years been favored at this show. Consistent, level-headed judging of Leghorns by both production and standard judges (and there ought to be no such distinction) will improve the breed by emphasizing standard type and doing away with the fads that have hampered the breed so much in the last few years.

Reds were splendid. Both in the open and production classes there was intense even color, rectangular, deep bodies, true to type and of good size. No breed has improved as fast in uniformity and breed type in the last few years as this.

White Rocks were a surprise. Here again standard type was very much in evidence. Many specimens shown in the production classes would have been at home in the open classes and vice versa. There should never be two classes in a poultry show. The Standard of Perfection describes every characteristic of a production bird in the commercially significant varieties and, if the judges would interpret this book correctly, there need be no other guide to judge by. The converging of the two types of Leghorns, Rocks and Reds at Syracuse this year, as shown by the awards of the judges, shows this plainly.

The production classes under the superintendency of "Bob" Ogle of the State College of Agriculture were the best in years. There were 1,223 specimens on exhibit with quality teeming in every specimen shown.

Prof. James E. Rice's "breeder balance" was very much in evidence all the way through and with the growing tendency of production judges to stress breed type, size and constitutional vigor in placing the awards this department should improve in importance and attractiveness until the time when all specimens at this and other shows will be judged with the same measuring stick.

Connecticut. PAUL P. IVES.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN.

This is the time of year when the Revolving Scholarship Fund of the New York State Grange has the most calls for loans, says Secretary Harold M. Stanley, in charge of the fund. This is due to the beginning of the college terms. Secretary Stanley's last annual report showed gifts to the fund during 1930 amounted to $3,851.46. During that year loans were made to students amounting to $8,600. The amount paid back into the fund by students who had completed their college courses was $1,160. Last year the call for loans was so great that the committee having the loans in charge was compelled to restrict the loans to $100 each. At one time there were 33 applications for loans on the waiting list.

In speaking of the urgent need for support to the fund, Secretary Stanley says: "If we could only in some way impress upon every Grange in our State the opportunity that their Scholarship Fund offers them to spend their efforts in a real upbuilding project for the benefit of their own young folks, we feel that it would never be necessary to hold up any application because of lack of funds."

St. Lawrence County heads the list of counties of the Empire State in the number of Grange contributing to the State Grange Revolving Scholarship Fund during 1930, 18 of its Granges adding their gifts to the Pomona Grange's generous contribution of $125, making the county's total gift $242 for the year. Fifteen Granges from Onondaga County gave a total of $206.77. Gifts were received from 50 of the 56 Grange counties of the State. Twenty-four Pomona Granges were listed as giving to the Scholarship Fund. The largest Pomona investors were: St. Lawrence, $125; Lewis, $106; Cortland, $75; Genesee, $61; Seneca, $56.82; Allegany, $44.73; Monroe, $42.50; Tioga, $25; Jefferson, $25.

Albany County, where the New York State Grange holds its next annual session February 2-5, 1932, has five Granges and 531 members. The session will occur during the meeting of the State Legislature. The Magic Gavel of the New York State Grange, which has been making a tour of the State during the past five years, will end its journey next January and Deputy Ray R. Lent, of Columbia County, will have the honor of returning it to the State Grange when that body meets in the city of Albany next February. The Magic Gavel has been instrumental in adding several thousand dollars to the Revolving Scholarship Fund of the State Grange since its presentation by Miss Elizabeth L. Arthur in 1927. The Scholarship Fund was originally established in 1924, succeeding the plan of the Cornell Scholarships given each year by the State Grange. The first Magic Gavel was presented by Miss Arthur, when she was State Grange Flora, to her own Lewis County Pomona Grange June 3, 1926. This gavel made the rounds of the Granges of Lewis County and with such success that Miss Arthur later conceived the idea of presenting a similar gavel to the State Grange to aid the work of raising funds for the State Grange Revolving Scholarship Fund. These gavels were made by Romeyn Hough, of Lowville, who also made the original gavel with which the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew opened the Chicago Exposition in 1893. The Magic Gavel, which has nearly completed its wonderful mission, was given to the State Grange by Miss Arthur at the annual session held at Jamestown in 1927. It began its travels in Chautauqua County, home of Fredonia Grange No. 1, the first Subordinate Grange ever organized. The Magic Gavel was made from 50 native New York State woods.

The new hall which Great Bend Grange of Jefferson Co., N. Y., has erected to replace the building destroyed by fire about a year ago was dedicated Sept. 24 by State Master F. J. Freestone. On the following day Master Freestone dedicated a new hall for Brushton Grange, in Franklin County, and the next day a third hall for the week, the home of Brighton and Harriettson Grange, also in Franklin County.

Feeding Young Turkeys

Is this formula a good feed for young poults: 20 lbs. middlings, 20 lbs. bran, 30 lbs. oats, and 10 lbs. charcoal? Is muriatic acid a preventive of blackhead?

Maryland. H. M.

The mixture lacks corn meal and animal protein food, such as meat scrap or milk. Young poults need the same kinds of foods that chicks do, and perhaps the most simple way of providing these is to feed a high grade commercial chick food. The old ideas as to turkey feeding have been displaced by the modern practice of feeding the poults any ration that would be good for chicks of the same age. They need the grain foods, the meat and milk, the mineral elements and the green foods that contribute to the health and growth of chicks, and there need be no mystery about compounding a suitable ration for them.

Muriatic acid will not cure or prevent blackhead, a disease which is incurable after it is established, and is to be prevented by hatching and rearing the poults entirely away from anything that has been contaminated by poultry droppings, even ground upon which poultry manure has been spread as fertilizer. Hatching in clean incubators and rearing in clean brooders upon ground that has not been run over by other poultry for several years, and protecting the growing poults from contact with hens, are the measures best adapted to disease prevention. The organisms that cause blackhead are found in abundance in the droppings of other poultry. Young poults must be kept from contact with these if they are to escape infection. The secret is simple; its carrying out is not always easy but the needed precautions must be observed if young turkeys are to be raised in any numbers. M. B. D.

Delaware Poultry Show

The fifth annual Delaware State Poultry Show will be held in the Community Building and in the Armory, Milford, January 5-8, 1932. This show is conducted by the Delaware State Poultry Association, in co-operation with the Delaware Fanciers' and Breeders' Association, Extension Service of the University of Delaware, the State Board of Agriculture, and a committee of business men of Milford.

A poultry show committee has been appointed, which consists of the superintendents of the various departments, and these poultrymen will work in co-operation with the committee of Milford business men, in making this exhibit one of the most successful events of its kind ever held in this section of the country.

The show will include both exhibition and production departments, baby chicks, broilers, eggs, record of performance, and voctaional agricultural exhibits. H. S. Palmer, Newark, Del., is secretary.

New Jersey State Poultry Convention

This important convention will be held at Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J., Ostober 14-16.

Topics of some special addresses are as follows:

The Importance of Winter Egg Production Records as a Criterion of Selection, by Prof Willard C. Thompson, New Brunswick, N. J.

Infectious Leukemia—What It Is and the Trouble It Causes—What Can Be Done About It, by Dr. E. L. Stubbs, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

What Hard Times Have Taught Us, by Hon. H. R. Lewis, Providence, R. I.

The Economic Significance of the Better Pullet Campaigns—What Are Better Pullets? by H. L. Shrader, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Feeding and Managing Laying Flocks for High Egg Yields, by Prof. W. F. Kirkpatrick, Storrs, Conn.

Incubation Problems of Today, by H. A. Bittenbender, Cleveland, Ohio.

Observations on the Marketing of Eggs, by Hon. William B. Duryee, Trenton, N. J.

The Urgent Problems of Poultrymen in the Northeastern States, by Prof. James E. Rice, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

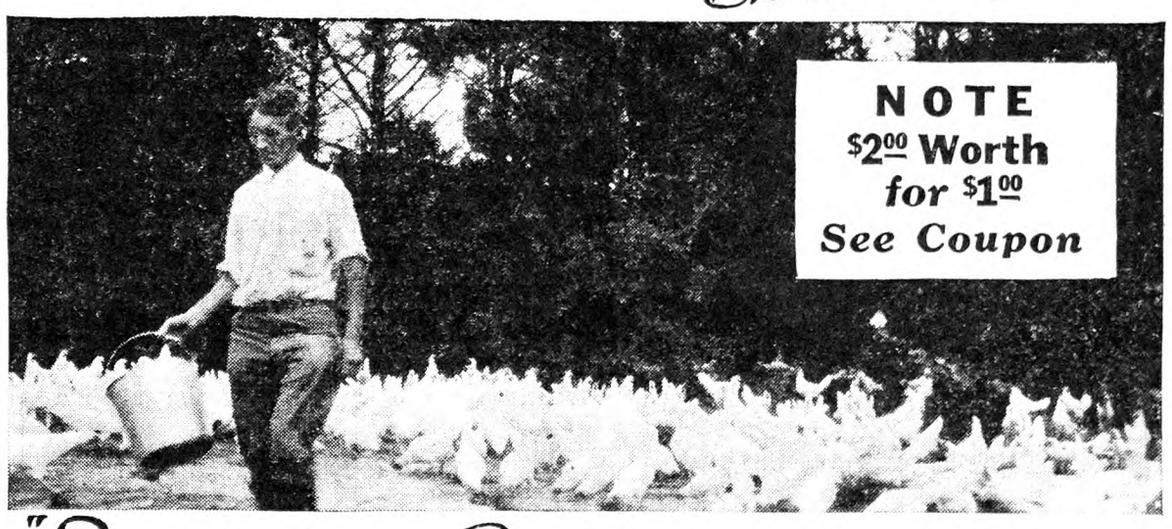
Frank Markarins, Risley, N. J., is president of the New Jersey Poultry Association, and Leslie M. Black, of New Brunswick, secretary.

Tea-room Beef Loaf

A handsome as well as savory meat loaf is made as follows: Use 2 lbs. beef ground fine, ½ lb. pork sausage, two cups boiled potatoes ground fine, one medium-sized onion, one teaspoon salt (or more), ½ teaspoon pepper, ¼ teaspoon nutmeg if liked, two eggs beaten. Mix thoroughly, form in two loaves, shape in bread tins, then turn out into baking pan. Cover top and sides of loaves with coarsely ground bread crumbs, patting them down on the meat. Pour over all a can of tomato soup. (If it is tinned soup dilute as for serving.) Cover meat and pan with heavy waxed paper. Bake 1½ hours in moderate oven, basting with the liquid every 15 minutes. Add a little water if needed. This loaf will remain moist for a week or more, and will slice without breaking. GRACE A. T. MILLER.

"Better Than Money in the Bank"

E. L. Littlefield



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It's as simple as ABC. Regulator *supplies nine food minerals* needed if hens are to keep up in body weight, health, and lay the most eggs. It also provides *natural* vegetable tonics that keep hens toned-up, on top of their feed, with the pep to scratch and cackle all day long. Poultry farms have nearly doubled egg production by Regulating.

Special offer to demonstrate the remarkable power of Pratts Poultry Regulator. $2.00 value for $1.00. Take any lot of run-down hens, free them of worms by using Pratts N-K Capsules, and then add Regulator to their feed and watch it tone and build them up into profitable layers in a jiffy. Everything you need—$1.00 worth of Poultry Regulator and $1.00 worth of N-K Capsules—$2.00 worth of goods—*both for One Dollar*—use coupon.

Pratts Poultry Regulator

$2.00 Worth for $1.00

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Present this coupon with $1 to your dealer or mail to the Pratt Food Company, Dept. 183, Philadelphia, Pa. You receive: Two 4-pound packages Pratts Poultry Regulator AND one $1 carton Pratts N-K Capsules. $2 value for $1. (Prices are slightly higher in Far West.)

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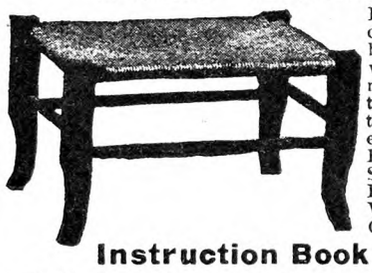

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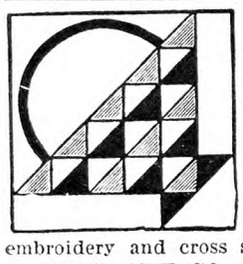

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WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

A Song of Early Autumn

When late in Summer the streams run yellow,
Burst the bridges and spread into bays;
When berries are black and peaches are mellow,
And hills are hidden by rainy haze;

When the goldenrod is golden still,
But the heart of the sunflower is darker and sadder;
When the corn is in stacks on the slope of the hill
And slides o'er the hill the striped adder;

When butterflies flutter from clover to thicket,
Or wave their wings on the drooping leaf;
When the breeze comes shrill with the call of the cricket,
Grasshopper's rasp, and rustle of sheaf;

When high in the field the fern leaves wrinkle,
And brown is the grass where the mowers have mown;
When low in the meadow the cow-bells tinkle,
And small brooks crinkle o'er stock and stone;

When heavy and hollow the robin's whistle
And shadows are deep in the heat of noon;
When the air is white with the down o' the thistle,
And the sky is red with the harvest moon.

—Richard Watson Gilder
(1844-1909).

*

HERE is a question that will interest many of us:

Would some one who has made and sold jelly at a way-side stand tell how much an ounce should be charged, not allowing for container or packing? For instance a six-ounce glass? INQUIRER.

We are sure some of our friends will answer this.

*

CANNED chicken soup is a great help to many housewives in enabling them to vary the usual Winter menu. The following method of canning is recommended by Mary A. Dolve, extension nutritionist at South Dakota State College: Simmer the ribs, neck, breastbone, wing tips, shoulder blades and back until the meat will come clean from the bone. This requires one hour at 15 lbs. pressure in the steam pressure cooker. Rinse the bones with boiling water and chop the meat up fine. Fill the cans with the meat and liquid to within one-half inch of the top and process in a pressure cooker at 15 lbs. pressure for one hour, if they are quart cans. Noodles may be added to the chicken soup. The product should be put into hot jars while as near the boiling temperature as possible. If the soup is cooked in an open kettle a longer boiling is required, and if processed in the water bath the soup will require one hour and a half, instead of an hour only. Many women still can successfully in the water bath, though teachers in household economics usually give their recipes for the pressure cooker.

*

HERE are the 10 health hints for school children given by Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, Commissioner of Health of New York City:

Have your child examined by the family doctor.

See that he has the required health certificate.

See that he is immunized against diphtheria.

See that he is vaccinated against small pox.

See that his teeth are in good condition.

See that his feet are fitted with proper shoes.

See that his clothing fits comfortably.

See that he has a nourishing noon-day meal.

See that he has a lunch in the afternoon.

See that he gets one quart of milk every day.

Seen in the Shops

"What the well-dressed child will wear," may be studied in the school outfits now offered by the department stores. We noticed one outfit consisting of a navy chinchilla coat, dress of wool jersey in navy, green or brown, and a smart little beret with a feather. This three-piece outfit, in sizes 6 to 14, cost $10. Another $10 outfit for the school girl, sizes 6 to 16, consisted of a corduroy or plaid skirt, with a printed blouse, a leather jacket and a leather beret to match—colors red, navy, green or brown. Girls' knitted suits with cardigan jackets and matching berets, sizes 8 to 16, cost $5.75. School clothes for girls nowadays are really sensible and practical, as well as smart.

Among Fall colors are Afrique, a dark brown, malaga, a deep wine shade, admiralty blue and kiltie green. Gloves, of suede and glace kid are offered in shades to match the costume.

Glass bangle bracelets, worn in twos, threes or more, are a novelty. They cost 50 cents each, and come in colors that harmonize with the new Fall shades.

Among the new fabric gloves are gauntlets fitted at the wrist with tucks. In seven-button length they are priced at $1.65.

We noted in one department store a useful mailing case that would be a convenience to the collegian who sends clothing home to be laundered, or indeed for any regular mailing purposes. It was made of heavy fiber, shellacked, with metal reinforcing at corners, heavy web strap, leather handle and reversible address card; size 20 inches; price $2.34.

We saw one of the new coats that certainly went back a generation for its style, for it had a short cape of Persian lamb that fitted snugly over the shoulders, with a high flaring collar around the neck. A large flat muff of the Persian lamb went with it. This was a black. We again see some of the colored coats trimmed with gray krimmer.

Rubber bands are a convenience that should be found in every desk. We see, at the stationers' and department stores, boxes of rubber bands in assorted sizes and a variety of gay colors, which are attractive to use in wrapping small packages.

Among the better Fall hats soleil is especially featured, its soft sheen going as well with velvet as with cloth. We saw one little soleil hat trimmed with a satin ribbon tied at the back, and an aluminum rose near the front. Aluminum appears both in millinery and in costume jewelry this Fall, sometimes attractive, and sometimes rather suggestive of Christmas tree ornaments.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

772 — Straightline Frock. This style is designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¾ yds. of 39-in. material with ¼ yd. of 16-in. contrasting for vestee. Ten cents.

761 — Pin Tucks. This style is designed in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¾ yds. of 39-in. material with ⅛ yd. of 39-in. contrasting for bow. Ten cents.

751—Molded Bodice. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅛ yds. of 39-in. material with ⅞ yd. of 27-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

778 — Conspicuously Smart. This style is designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1½ yds. of 39-in. material with ½ yd. of 27-in. contrasting and ¼ yd. of 35-in. dark material. Ten cents.

Fall and Winter Fashion Magazine, 10c.

September Days at the Little Brown House

Labor Day has come and gone. We celebrated by laboring as usual. The boys are in school again; this time they are being transported to the village three miles away, as there are but six in our district to attend school this Fall.

It is 92 degrees under the porch this afternoon and we are using up the fast ripening sweet corn in corn and cabbage relish. We can sympathize with Mrs. D. B. P. about her garden, only ours was flooded on one side in June. It took out the tomatoes and cucumbers, so it means makeshift pickles and relishes, but sweet apples, grapes and pears are plentiful and there will be beet and cabbage relish, too. Blueberries were abundant and so were blackberries in some places, and everyone is after everything that will can for Winter. I especially enjoy hearing the pride of the young housekeepers in their well-filled canning closet. Two of them who have been married about two years had over a hundred quarts canned long ago, and they were fully as elated as they used to be over a well-filled dance program.

Still another showed me her lily pool and "I dug and cemented it myself." She did a fine job, too. I like young people with ambition to accomplish things, and in this, instead of believing our young folks are all going to the bow-wows, I believe they are progressive. Hard times are beneficial although we deplore the necessity of them. I have mentioned before my fondness for Jerome K. Jerome's essay on "Evergreens." In this he says, "In the old, earnest times, war made men staunch and true to each other. Chivalry, Reverence and Loyalty are the beautiful children of ugly War. But, above all gifts, the greatest gift it gave to men was staunchness," so these hard times (and hard times seem to be sequence of almost every war, according to history) are bringing out better qualities in our young people, making them more thoughtful, ambitious and generous.

But writing sermons is not in my line. The boys were moving part of the roof on a fallen barn where they were haying, and found a nest of adders. A new neighbor in tearing down an old shed found two large adders between the roofing paper and the roof boards, and a son has found several adders on the farm he has rented. We are all willing to live and let live and help live, but while we are told to spare the snakes, we do know they rob birds' nests and catch small birds and frogs. There are many who believe if an adder finds a cow lying down it will suck milk; if the cow gets up the adder hangs on and bites. We have heard of three cows losing one quarter because of an injured teat, and in each case the owner said it was caused by snake bite. What does anyone really and truthfully know about it? It seems as if someone must have witnessed it some time.

There seems to be an abundance of gray squirrels this Fall, and it will soon be the open season for them and the partridge or ruffed grouse. The squirrels are so tame and pretty it seems a pity to kill them, but in time they would become too numerous. One had a race up hill with our Ford the other day.

It seemed as if three grown cats and two kittens were too many, but one day they brought eight mice, and six mice last evening. They have caught numerous squirrels and three rats recently. Needless to say the cats stay, but why so many rodents and "varmints" of all kinds?

Riding along recently we scared up a deer with a fine set of antlers. He was feeding peacefully with a small herd of cows.

What is the prettiest flowering perennial for this time of the year? This was asked me a few days ago, and my answer was Phlox, but what else? Hydrangeas are good, but enough is enough even of any thing as free flowering as they. I am in love with the perennial sunflower, Helianthus multiflorus. It blooms a little later than the Rudbekia, Golden Glow and the flowers are better in every way. Each year we love the hardy Asters, especially Mrs. Raynor, better, and the hardy Hibiscus is beautiful. I saw the rose-colored turtle-head, Chelone, in bloom for the first time and I have added that to my must-haves. There were two big clumps of it in the garden and the individual flowers were both larger and rosier than I had expected. It was one of the plants that needs to be grown in masses, as well as the dragon-head, Physostegia. I thought I didn't care for mine, until it became a mass. Now I want it massed in front of purple hardy Asters.

Heleniums are a must-have in the Fall garden and the red-hot poker is a bright, bright gleam. First we were taught to call this Tritoma and now Kniphofia. The only purple Fall flower except As-

ters that we have in the garden is the hardy Verbena venosa. It was sown last Spring and is now in full flower and very attractive. We are trying Fall planting of Doronicum, Lychnis alpina and Alyssum saxatile as well as columbine, and have some fine little plants started. MOTHER BEE.

Prunes for the Preserve Closet

The following recipes for doing up fresh prunes come from Oregon:

Canned Prunes.—Use Italian prunes that are thoroughly ripe. The stones may be left in or removed as desired. Pack the jars with prunes and fill with syrup, made with four cups of sugar and six cups of water. Process the jars in boiling water for 30 minutes. Petites and other sweet varieties of prunes are also good canned if some fruit acid, such as a slice of lemon or a little lemon juice, is added to each jar.

Prune Conserve.—Combine 2 lbs. of halved Italian prunes with the grated rind of one orange and the juice of three. Measure, and heat slowly to the boiling point, then add two-thirds of its measure of sugar and cook 45 minutes. Add two cups of shredded walnuts and cook to the jelly test—10 or 15 minutes. Pour it into sterilized glasses, cool and cover with paraffin.

Canning Liver and Bacon

I have just been on the committee collecting material for our Grange booth at our county fair. My work was collecting the canned products, jellies, pickles, etc. I always knew lots of things were canned, and supposed I canned meat in about every "cannable" form, but I found two home-canned meat products I had never heard of. They were liver and bacon. Knowing how tired a family gets of the healthful liver during the butchering season, and also having experienced the problem of caring for bacon as the warm weather comes on, I thought perhaps other farmers' wives might be glad to hear of these two ways of caring for meats.

The liver, my good sister Granger told me, was just about the best canned meat product she had, and this is how she did it: She sliced the liver, browned it in the frying pan, packed it in the cans and poured some of the grease over it; then processed it one hour in the hot water.

Another sister said that canning bacon was the easiest thing in the world, and this is the way she told me: Slice the bacon as for frying (she took hers to the market and had it sliced), pack firmly in cans, pour melted lard over the top, and seal; no cooking at all. Next Winter I shall try both of these.

MRS. WARREN FILKINS.

Autumn in Ohio

School days are with us again, and a new experience will arise in our family circle; that of the first child going away to college in another State. So it will be a mingling of pride and sadness to us to see our red-haired, 17-year-old Margaret depart for the Michigan State Normal at Ypsilanti. Doubtless one of her first acts will be to look up the records of her mother there in the years 1908 and 1909. But, of course, we shall not be cheerless with two in high school, four in the grades and two little ones still at home. We just returned from Michigan, where we went to bring home the two boys who spent their vacation with their grandmother there. They have had no rain there, and everything looked brown and sere. Here in Ohio we are having almost an over-abundance of rain, making tomatoes crack open, and I'm fearing for our potatoes. We are about a mile south of the lake road that follows the shore of Lake Erie, where a Federal road is now being built, or rebuilt, at great expense (judging by the men, surveyors, steam shovels, etc., on the job) to accommodate three cars abreast, while in the southern part of this county (Lorain) the dirt roads are impassable by motor during Winter and Spring.

BUCKEYE MOTHER.

Harlequin Jelly and Jam

The various fruits combined in harlequin jelly blend into a flavor both subtle and delicious. Many combinations can be made, according to the fruit one has, and quantities can be varied. They afford opportunity to experiment. Recipes used one year can be varied the next, each change resulting in a little different flavor. The simplest is a "two-tone;" pears and plums cooked together are delicious. Equal quantities can be used. If one uses more pears than plums a jam is more satisfactory on account of the lack of pectin in the pears.

A "foursome" combination calls for 1 lb. of apples, 1 lb. of pears, 1 lb. of peaches, 1 lb. of plums, and 3 lbs. of sugar. Proceed in the usual manner for jelly or jam.

This is an unusual one: One peck Baldwin apples, four quinces, one quart cranberries. Remove stems and blossom ends from apples and remove cores from quinces. Cut fruit in quarters and barely cover with water. Cook slowly until tender. Strain through a jelly bag. Boil juice 20 minutes; then add an equal quantity of sugar; boil until it sheets. Pour into sterilized glasses and when cold cover with paraffin.

Here is a "sixsome:" 12 peaches, five quinces, eight pears, three apples, three lemons, eight plums. For jam use ¾ lb. sugar to 1 lb. of fruit.

Another calls for 25 peaches, 1 lb. of grapes, 10 plums, one pineapple, one orange, ¾ lb. sugar to 1 lb. of fruit. Red plums and white grapes give a beautiful color.

Nut meat can be added to these. We add nutmeats to our conserves when we are ready to serve them. Sometimes nutmeats that are fresh when used develop an unpleasant flavor after being added to the hot fruit.

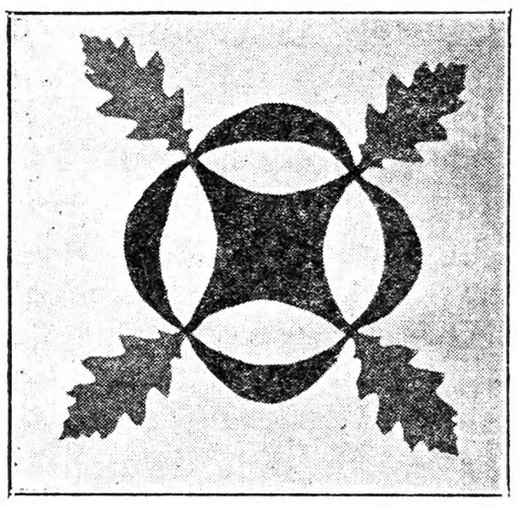
Many recipes for jams and conserves read, "Mix sugar and fruit and let stand over night." But that results in a darker color. We like to cook the fruit until nearly done before adding the sugar. We think this method gives a better-colored jam. MARY REDYNS.

Combination Rhubarb Conserve

We use the late crop of rhubarb for making conserves, the following being our own combination, which is highly approved by competent judges: Two quarts cleaned and finely cut rhubarb, two quarts water, one cup finely chopped carrot, one lemon, three large oranges or four medium-size, one cup chopped peanuts, ½ teaspoon ginger, six cups sugar.

Free the oranges and the lemon from seeds, cut finely and add to the rhubarb with the rest of the prepared ingredients except the sugar, let boil slowly for 30 to 45 minutes, then add the sugar and boil until it thickens when cooled. It is always necessary to use an asbestos plate during the last half hour. The finished product tastes like a first cousin of orange marmalade and is fine to use with all breakfast hot breads. A. H. B.

Patchwork Pattern



California Oak Leaf.—This applique pattern was taken from a quilt made in the old-fashioned colors of green and red. It was very beautiful in those colors, yet any other color may be used with the green. Price of pattern 15 cents. The little quilt pattern catalog is also 15 cents. Send all orders to The Rural New-Yorker, New York.

A Home Clambake

One of our readers asks how to prepare a home clambake. The following instructions were given by one of our readers:

She had a couple of steamers to cook it in, the kind with copper bottom kettles, with other tin containers that stand up in tiers above it, and she said it helps considerably to have hot water ready and keep plenty in the lower container. For 12 people she used 12 broilers, weighing about 1¾ lbs. each, 250 clams, 12 large Irish potatoes, 12 large sweet potatoes, 12 ears of sweet corn and a pound of frankfurts.

She finds 10-cent scrubbing brushes the handiest things to scrub the clams and potatoes with.

In the first compartment she placed all the clams; in the second compartment she placed a square of cheesecloth and all the potatoes. She also lined the third compartment with cheesecloth and placed the chicken, well seasoned with salt and pepper, and the frankfurts on top of the chicken. The fourth and last compartment held the sweet corn covered with celery leaves.

After it began boiling she steamed it 1½ hours, and it was all nicely done. Anyway one could test it during the cooking by lifting any of the containers off and trying the chicken or potatoes. She served the "bake," or what should be styled "steam," on large platters and trays, picnic style, out of doors, and as appropriate accompaniments rolls, brown bread, two kinds of salad, celery, sliced tomatoes, pickles, pie and coffee.

While she has never tried using a wash boiler she says no doubt if one had a canning rack to set in for a false bottom by placing the things in same order with a layer of cheesecloth under the chicken it could be fixed quite satisfactorily.

Pepper Hash

Wash and dry five large green peppers, remove seeds and chop peppers quite fine; chop fine a good-sized hard cabbage, and add to peppers. Add two tablespoons brown mustard seed, three tablespoons salt, and enough good cider vinegar to cover the whole. Stir well together and seal in bottles.

SAVE MONEY

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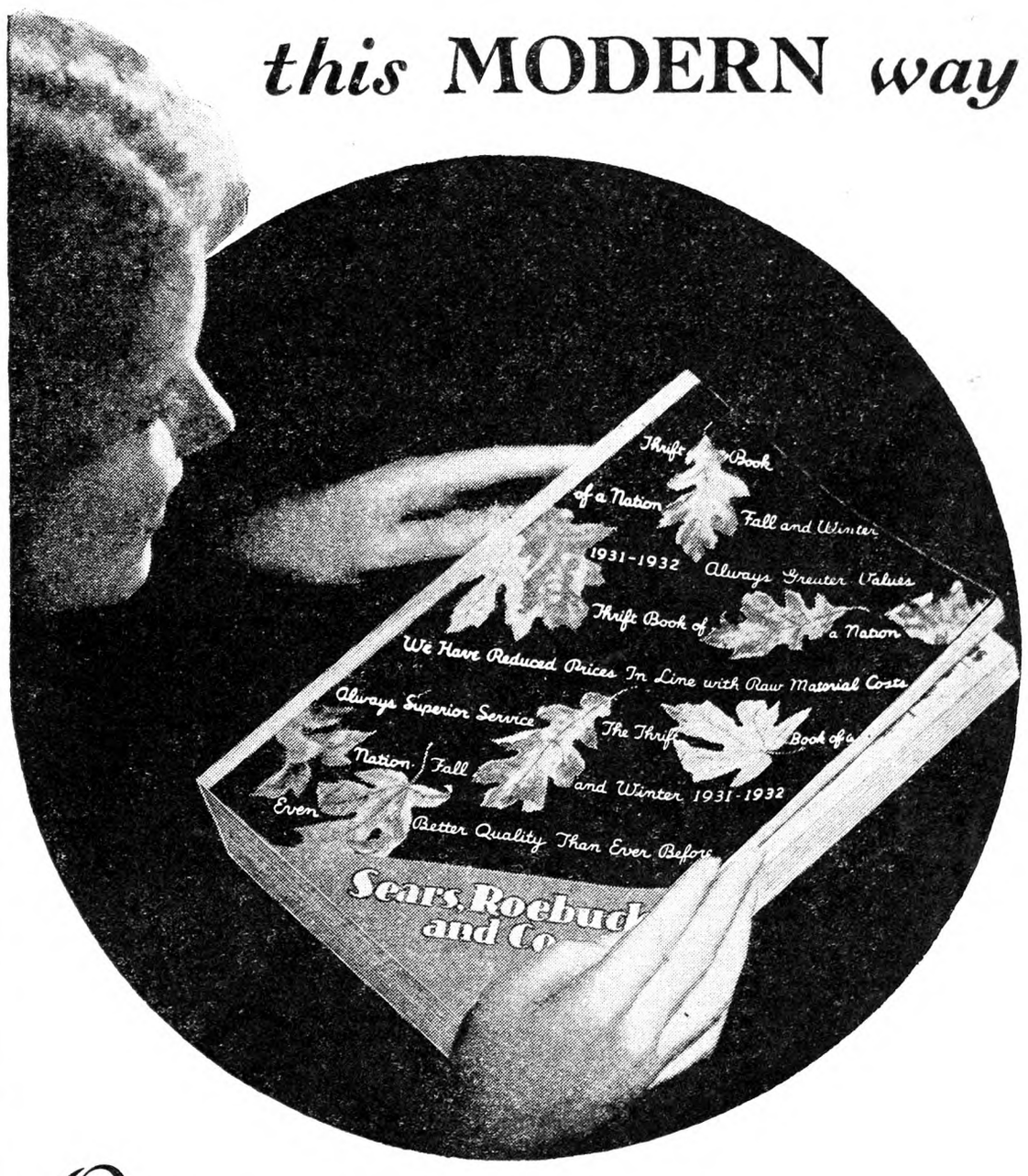

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PUBLISHER'S DESK

A check for $40 was given for a board bill. Eight banking days later the bank failed. The check could not be collected. Can holder of the check demand new check or cash for the $40. L. C.
New York.

The payee must cash the check within a reasonable time. If he fails to do so he cannot enforce the drawee to make it good, but he would share in any dividends paid depositors. There is no fixed rule as to the time to cash in on a check. Every case depends on the circumstances. Eight days may be reasonable in one case, but not in another. Some years ago we had an interesting experience. Dairy farmers in Crawford Co., Pa., received their milk checks on a local bank from Rieck-McJunken & Co., of Pittsburgh, on Sunday. The bank closed on Thursday. Nearly $4,000 worth of the checks had not been cashed. The company refused to make them good, holding that the farmers had time enough to make the collection. They sent us the checks for collection. We brought suit, got judgment in the local court and after two years won in the higher court. Every dairyman got his money, except one who had two checks, one of which was a month old. Our contention was that while it might be unreasonable to hold a check four days in a city, it was not so for farmers whose milk was carted by creamery trucks, in bad weather when they could not get to town frequently. The argument won, but we advise cashing a check promptly.

I, too, am a victim of the Financial Service Corporation, Bridgeton, N. J. My experience has cost me close to $500. The concern is now in the hands of a receiver, Hon. Harold Simandl, Newark, N. J. The receiver wrote several times that settlement would be made in short time. I wrote the Attorney General and he replied that the activities of the company were found to be fraudulent and so decreed by the court. He gave me good advice for the future, which the experience makes unnecessary. These crooks were allowed by the authorities to operate in this State for four years under the cloak of a corporation sanctioned by the State. A little vigilance and discipline would probably keep such rogues away from country districts. Can you get any information from the receiver?
New Jersey. C. W. S.

We have asked the receiver for the information, but have not received it. The closing up of a concern of this kind involves a good deal of detail and legal technicalities, all of which take time, but this has been under way now for a year or more, and it would seem that creditors are entitled to know what progress has been made towards a settlement. The indications give no promise of a substantial dividend.

Daryl Doran, literary agent, of Chicago, advertised most plausibly in the *Writer's Digest* to sell stories on a 10 per cent commission, inclosing a warm recommendation from *Writer's Digest* with his first letter. As I had settled in a country community and out of touch with the story market, I sent him a couple of stories for sale. He praised my stories highly, promised to collaborate and sell them to the "Quality Group." Then he proposed his yearly contract for $40 paid in advance. I had already sent him $7 to guarantee postage on manuscript. His collaboration turned out to be a joke. It consisted of six words crossed out of one paragraph. He kept none of his promises, and also failed to return my $47 for which he rendered no service whatever. Can anything be done? As I have sold many stories and received good pay for them I know my work to be salable.
Georgia. H. H.

We did not expect any redress or refund of money on this complaint, and we got no surprise. The $47 has not been refunded. When sales agents of anything, from farms to stories, demand a fee in advance on any pretext whatever, our advice is to pull the purse strings a little tighter and burn the correspondence.

A food store company is reported ready to build a chain store here. They are selling stock on monthly payments of $5 each. They sell only five shares at $10 a share. Any information you can give would be appreciated. SUBSCRIBER.
Connecticut.

The company referred to has a fair rating and a good grade of credit. But we have never been able to see why anyone should buy stock in a store for the privilege of buying goods in it. Many stores are glad to have you buy the goods. Of course there are two purposes. First, the buyers furnish capital, and the company does not have to pay interest on it unless a profit is made. Second, a small stockholder is likely to trade at the store to make it possible to pay him dividends, and may pay more than the goods would cost him elsewhere. Some of these companies are successful, and pay dividends. Others fail and stockholders lose the money paid for stock.

Can you tell me the standing of the Copper Chief Mines Company, said to have mines at Bouse, Ariz.? They are trying to sell stock here. H. H.
Connecticut.

We do not find this company listed or rated in any of the sources of information to which we have access. When unlisted mining stocks are sold by canvassers, the agent should be required to present a statement sworn to, showing assets and liabilities, also its earnings and expenses, and profit or loss balance. Without this information you cannot form an opinion of the value of the stock. But unless you are familiar with such statements and know how to interpret them, the safest course is to refuse to consider a purchase.

I bought a farm in my name. I also am insured and have a bank account in the same name. But I am also known by the first syllable of the name which is very long. Do you think it proper for me to vote in the short name? The bank accepts checks so signed. B. W.
Delaware.

We would advise the use of the regular name, not only for voting but also in all business matters. If it is desired, it is an easy matter to have the name legally changed by a court. Then, of course, the short name could be taken and used regularly.

Is a stockholder in a bank liable to depositors if it closes its doors, and if so, how much? A. B. C.
New York.

If a bank fails and depositors are not paid in full, out of the assets of the bank, the stockholders are responsible up to the face value of their stock.

I am about to change a mortgage to a new lender. Shall I need a lawyer? When the old mortgage-holder receives his money should I ask for a receipt and the mortgage papers? M. R.
New York.

You should have a satisfaction certificate drawn by a lawyer and signed and acknowledged by the old mortgagee before a notary. You will also need to have a new mortgage drawn by a lawyer, and executed by you. You should file the satisfaction paper with the county clerk at once to have the old mortgage cancelled on the record. The county clerk and the lawyer will look to you to pay the fees. They are not large. If this is done you will not need a receipt but you should keep the old mortgage and bond. You could save expense by taking an assignment of the old mortgage and an extension agreement.

A husband and wife hold a joint deed of farm and bank account. The husband died. Twelve years later the wife dies, leaving a will, bequeathing the property to a church. I want to ask two questions: (1) Was any inheritance tax payable at the time of the husband's death? (2) Is the farm to be sold by the executor or by the lawyer or turned over to the church? R. H.
New York.

One-half the value of the property at the time of the husband's death was subject to the State inheritance tax, but the first $5,000 is exempt from the tax.

Under the present law not more than one-half an estate may be willed to charity. The property would be sold by the executor. One-half the proceeds would go to the church and the other half to the next of kin of the wife.

In November, 1929, we sold our farm in Allegany Co., N. Y., and took a second mortgage on it. The Land Bank of Springfield, Mass., held first mortgage. The party to whom we sold the farm did not keep up the payments or interest and the Land Bank foreclosed the mortgage and sold the farm for less than their mortgage. Is there any way we could get our money or even part of it? We need it very badly for payments on our farm here. N. L. P.
New York.

In this case, your claim would be entirely wiped out and there is no way by which you could recover any part of your investment in the second mortgage. We are sorry that you have met this loss, but under the circumstances there is nothing that can be done about it.

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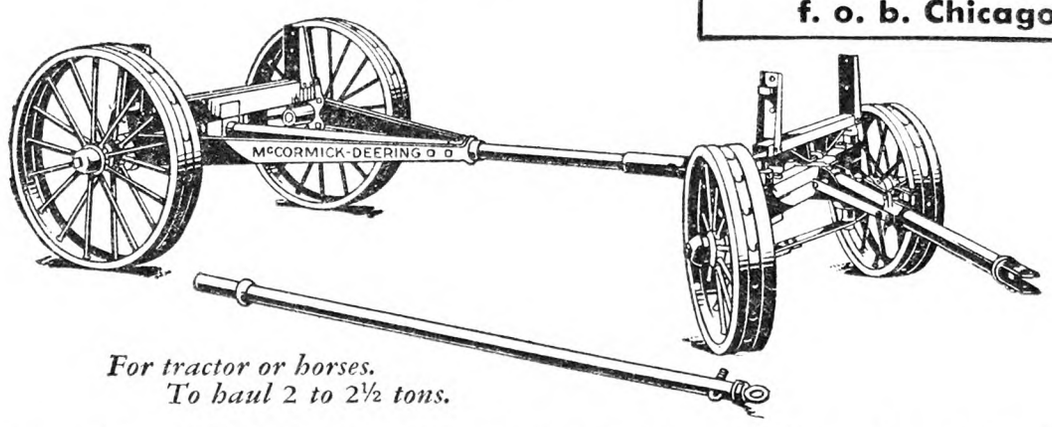

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Mrs. Rorer has compiled cookery books containing recipes that have been fully tested and will be found helpful. They are the result of her years of study and practical experience.
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W. 30th St., New York

Preparing Motor Power Machinery for Winter

The following instructions for attention to farm motor power before Winter are worth saving for reference:

Cooling systems should be thoroughly cleaned and tightened after which a satisfactory anti-freeze solution should be put in.

Drain the systems by disconnecting the lower hose. This is necessary because the small drain cock will not permit the passage of large rust fakes or other foreign substances.

Re-assemble the lower hose connections and tighten the clamps after which pour one quart or more, according to the size of the cooling system, of kerosene into the empty system along with a standard brand of cleaner. Kerosene is a penetrant and will loosen rust in places not reached by water or the regular cleaner compound.

Fill the system to within four inches of the top of the overflow pipe and run the motor at medium speed. A blanket or other covering should be thrown over the front of the radiator to cut off the air from the fan so the motor will heat quickly. The motor should be kept running until it reaches a temperature of about 180 degrees but must not exceed 200 degrees.

After the motor has reached the required temperature stop the engine, remove the cover, disconnect the lower hose again and drain the entire system. The amount of rust and scale which will pour out will be surprising.

Fresh water must now be shot through the entire system and this is best accomplished with compressed air. However, if no such equipment is available a strong pressure with the regular hose will serve. It is important that the water and air be applied in the opposite direction to the customary flow of water. This is known as power flushing. This is done by placing the nozzle of the hose at the open connection at the bottom and directing the flow up through the radiator and down through the block.

Care should be taken not to use too high a pressure in the power flushing as the radiator may be damaged. The radiators are tested for eight pounds but as high as 40 may be used for a few seconds at a time. The radiator cap must be on securely through this operation and the thermostat removed.

After the power flushing has continued until the water runs clear with no trace of rust, the flushing equipment may be removed, the hose connected and, after tightening the clamps, the system is to be filled with clear water and the required amount of anti-freeze solution.

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Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Man to work on modern poultry farm; state wages and full particulars in first letter. O. UGHETTA, R. R. 2, Somerville, N. J.

WANTED—Single, middle-aged man, in first-class dairy; must be good milker, experienced test cows; reference required. ADVERTISER 1688, care Rural New-Yorker.

STRONG, WILLING woman for general housework, outskirts village in Putnam County, two in family; must be good cook, neat waitress; no laundry; wages $60 and maintenance; send copy references. ADVERTISER 1687, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man for general farm work; must be good milker and teamster; steady, reliable, of good habits; state wages, experience, ability and references, age, height and weight. ALFRED LESH, New Canaan, Conn.

SINGLE MAN wanted to run a fruit farm; must know how to trim, plow, spray, milk, and raise vegetables; must know how to drive a truck, machine; no other need to apply. ADVERTISER 1698, care Rural New-Yorker.

RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman for general housework, neat, good plain cook; modern country home; 40 miles from New York; three adults; $35 monthly; no furnace work. ADVERTISER 1701, care Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY WOMAN in good health, good plain cook and ironer as housekeeper for business couple; only those interested in permanent, pleasant country home need reply; $12 monthly; state full particulars. BOX 29, Ridgebury, N. Y.

DAIRYMAN WANTED—Single, for Guernsey herd, A raw milk; state experience as cowman and feeder; give references. ADVERTISER 1704, care Rural New-Yorker.

WILLING YOUNG woman, general houseworker, all year. P. O. BOX 104, Woodridge, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

GERMAN GARDENER, 27, single, thoroughly experienced, wants position on estate or farm; best references. GEORGE HERMAN BRUHN, Box 247, New Canaan, Conn.

POULTRYMAN, COLLEGE trained, single, years of practical and technical experience in all phases of poultry farming; excellent references from noted agricultural authorities. ADVERTISER 1571, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOULD LIKE work on poultry farm; some experience; best references. ADVERTISER 1603, care Rural New-Yorker.

HORSEMAN, SINGLE, 38, desires work, horse breeding establishment or private stable. ADVERTISER 1648, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm or estate to manage, share basis, college, years experience in developing, construction, marketing, business methods. ADVERTISER 1684, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as helper in poultry plant by partly experienced man. Write P. POLIZZOTTO, Rt. 3, Seaford, Del.

YOUNG MAN, German, wishes position on farm as all-around man, especially good at gardening. W. STEPHAN KLEIN, 104 6th St., Hoboken, N. J.

TRUCK FARMER, experienced, wants position for himself and wife doing housework; can furnish first-class references. Write JOHN S. ADAM, care Harbor State Bank, Fourth Avenue at 9th St., New York City.

MAN, 26, AUSTRIAN, life-time experience in general farming, willing worker, wishes steady position. ADVERTISER 1695, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—November 1, steady position on estate or farm; man single, 45, steady, sober and honest; experienced in poultry raising, orchard work, tractor operating and repairing, general farming and truck farming, also golf course work and general repairing and mechanical work; no milking; reference. FRANK SWAIN, Clarkhurst, East Hampton, Conn.

LADY, GERMAN, well educated, 45, wants position as housekeeper; good cook and sewer; likes animals; country only. MRS. SCHLITT, Cold Spring, N. Y.

WOMAN, WHITE, good cook, wants position, hotel or private; reference; with daughter attending high school. Care RAY BEEBE, Newark Valley, N. Y.

MAN, 34, WANTS work; teamster, milker or poultry; references. ADVERTISER 1694, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN, SINGLE, 30 desires position on estate or farm; best references. GEORGE HERMAN BRUHN, Box 247, New Canaan, Conn.

AMERICAN, 28, MARRIED, 2 small children, dependable, honest, no liquor, expert poultryman and some experience with other livestock, tools, farming and machinery; well educated and capable of taking entire charge of farm or estate; must have good house, own furniture; salary secondary object. ADVERTISER 1690, Rural New-Yorker.

FARM OR ESTATE manager, married, life-time experience in all branches, wants position where ability to produce results will be recognized; unquestionable references. ADVERTISER 1689, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position by married herdsman, experienced in taking charge of 50 head, expert milker, also makes butter; wife willing to cook or work; excellent references; Hollanders, no children. ADVERTISER 1691, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER JOB wanted on a farm; age 39 years, strong, not a servant type; can run a large place, knows the boarding business. MRS. IDA OWENBROOK, Spotswood, N. J.

WANTED — Postion as caretaker on country gentleman's estate by Hollander; best references. C. B., care John De Oude, 137 Lyon St., Paterson, N. J.

GARDENER, SINGLE, wishes position on estate, care flowers, vegetables, one or two cows, some chickens, furnace; best references. ADVERTISER 1697, care Rural New-Yorker.

HEAD GARDENER and farmer, single, 37, experienced flower, shrub, vegetable, etc.; capable, all-around, drive car; A-1 reference. P. HALAT, 65 Traverse Ave., Portchester, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, with aunt to keep house, wishes position; experienced with chickens, dry-hand milker, painter, electrician, furnace, handy, chauffeur's license; good references. JOHNSON, Route 3, Califon, N. J.

AMERICAN, 22, CHAUFFEUR, handy with truck and tractor, good teamster, milker, neat appearance; wages forty-five month. ADVERTISER 1699, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM MANAGER with training and experience, economical milk production, any grade, breeding, marketing and accurate farm records; qualified to handle your farm successfully. ADVERTISER 1702, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, BUSINESS and poultry courses, experienced all branches; references; foreman, manager. ADVERTISER 1700, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTS work in the country, understands poultry; references. ADVERTISER 1703, care Rural New-Yorker.

GAME PROTECTOR, experienced mounted patrolman, vast tracts efficiently guarded day or night. ADVERTISER 1716, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN AND WIFE, no children; man thoroughly experienced farmer and horseman; wife excellent cook and housekeeper; desire position of responsibility on farm or estate where both may be profitably employed; present employer will furnish references. Address ADVERTISER 1714, care Rural New-Yorker.

RELIABLE FARMER, single, American, 30, clean character, best references; experienced with certified and grade A milk; dry-hand milker, good teamster; wishes position on farm or estate; please state wages. ADVERTISER 1713, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAID, 40, WISHES home, small wages, 11½ years present place; farm home. ADVERTISER 1712, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, 32, MARRIED, small family, college trained, thoroughly experienced in all branches of cattle business, feeding for production, A. R. work, calf raising, fitting for sale or show ring, production of certified milk; excellent references from present and past employers. Address ADVERTISER 1710, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, GARDENER, farmer, life experience in all branches; American, 45, married, small family; 16 years present position; references. ADVERTISER 1707, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, EXPERIENCED, trustworthy worker, desires position as assistant to manager on large commercial plant or private estate. L. K. GRUND, 29 Washington Ave., Arlington, N. J.

RELIABLE, INDUSTRIOUS woman wants place as housekeeper; experienced with chickens. ADVERTISER 1705, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

MUSKRAT FARM. Owner, STANLEY HAVILAND, Route 3, Freehold, N. J.

FOR SALE—100 acres consisting of meadows, pasture, standing timber, or timber only; Pennsylvania. ADVERTISER 1606, care Rural New-Yorker.

TOURIST LODGE, chicken farm, store 14-15, suitable for any kind of business; Route 20, Albany-Syracuse; price $2,200, $500 cash. LUTHER SNIDER, Carlisle, N. Y.

SEVEN-ACRE GAME farm for sale, $1,200, terms cash. E. H. MILLER, Hillsdale, N. Y.

PRICED TO SELL, modern, established, growing, permanent business, netting increasing, substantial large income; suitable for any honest, industrious party; closest investigation invited. Address ADVERTISER 1650, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—2 farm plots, 5 acres each, near Middlebush, N. J., no buildings. MRS. L. G. WINANS, Route 2, Belmar, N. J.

229-ACRE, 40-COW capacity dairy farm, Madison County, N. Y., two miles thriving village, full advantages; convenient Syracuse markets; 80 acres tractor fields, of which 50 acres seeded to Alfalfa; 120 spring-watered pasture, 29 acres fuel wood; attractive 14-room house, shaded lawn, piped water, tenant house; 106-ft. hip roofed concrete basement barn, tie-ups 40 head; barn No. 2 20x100; buildings recently repaired; opportunity for partnership; price $10,000; investigate long-term, easy-payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—Three acres, a home easily made into beauty spot, on new paved road. M. S. WEBER, Rt. 4, Delsea Drive, Vineland, N. J.

WILL EXCHANGE residential plot in village of Hempstead, Long Island, for small farm; Maine preferred. ADVERTISER 1683, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Modern home in exchange for good farm in Central Maine, modern improvements. ADVERTISER 1682, care Rural New-Yorker.

ALL-YEAR RENTAL — Eight-room dwelling, barn, henhouse, garden, unfailing wells, electricity, on highway between Califon and Gladstone, N. J.; immediate possession. Call, O. M. KAGAN ESTATE, R. F. D., Califon, N. J.

35-ACRE BOARDING farm, 16-room house, all improvements, spring water, timber land; price $8,000. E. SPAHR, Roscoe, N. Y.

FOR SALE—130-acre farm, four miles from Ithaca, overlooking Cayuga Lake; cement road, electricity, bath. Address MRS. A. H. ROGERS, 509 North Cayuga St., Ithaca, N. Y.

FOR SALE—155-acre Bradford County dairy farm producing grade A milk, 35 acres timber land, about 60 acres crop land, balance pasture, mostly tillable; 10-room house with furnace and gas lights; 2 barns, stanchions for 27 head cattle; located 3½ miles from village, ¼ mile improved road; plenty water and all kinds fruit. L. R. PALMER, Ulster, Pa.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm on State road, 29 acres, smooth land, trout brook, near village; electricity. BOX 15, Scotland, Conn.

WANTED—First-class poultry farm, New Jersey or Southern New England; give complete description and price. ADVERTISER 1693, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM WANTED—Fifteen acres, good buildings, electricity, Western Connecticut, to exchange for suburban house, all improvements, in Mamaroneck, N. Y.; equity six thousand dollars. ADVERTISER 1692, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Farm of 100 acres in town of Pomfret, Vt., with fertile soil, 75 tons of hay in barn, 21 head cattle, 16 milking cows in early Fall, milking machine, good spring water to house and barn; good neighbors; good trout brook on farm; five minutes' walk to school, good roads, on R.F.D. Address H. J. SHEPARD, R.F.D. No. 2, South Royalton, Vermont.

FOR EXCHANGE, in Warren, Ohio, 12-room brick house, good location, all improvements; will trade for farm from 25 to 100 acres. Write JOHN KRUPA, 162 N. Dorrance St., Kingston, Pa.

MILK BUSINESS, centrally located, fully equipped, population 30,000. Write H. HARRIS, Groton, N. Y.

WANTED—A small farm, vicinity of Red Bank, N. J.; must have plenty of good water; give full details. ADVERTISER 1685, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or rent stock farm fully equipped. ADVERTISER 1686, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Farm of 90 acres, 30 miles west of Baltimore, land rolling, heavily timbered, good buildings, close to school and church, within half mile of stone road; farm well watered, numerous springs; price $5,500. W. G. RUNKLES, 185 Oakland St., Trenton, N. J.

TO RENT WITH option to buy country cottage, five acres land, 70 miles from New York; good water supply; modern conveniences not necessary. ADVERTISER 1696, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—345-acre farm in the Champlain Valley, town of Addison; seven miles from Champlain Bridge, improved road; good 10-room house, modern Jamesway barn 126x34, slate roofs, two silos, all painted; drilled well, automatic pressure system; electricity, electric refrigeration, milking machine; milk sold to grade A plant; will carry 45 head; herd accredited; 20 acres Alfalfa; hard and soft timber; complete with stock and full line tools; $16,500. ERWIN CLARK, Vergennes, Vermont.

THIRTY ACRES, five wood, balance plowing, new stucco bungalow; favorable terms to right buyer. M. W. KITCHIN, Felton, Del.

WANTED—A small farm, New Jersey, give full information; no agency. ADVERTISER 1715, care Rural New-Yorker.

FLORIDA—12-acre lake front farm, close in; 7-room house, barn, equipment, poultry; price $1,500. LOCK BOX 113, Interlachen, Fla.

WANTED TO RENT, farm, 100 or more acres, within 10 or 15 miles of Middletown, N. Y.; must be reasonable. ADVERTISER 1711, care Rural New-Yorker.

GAS STATION, very attractive dwelling, roadstand and grounds, excellent trade; can be increased; best brands gas, business too hard for elderly owner; Philadelphia vicinity; priced low at $12,500, cash required $3,000; photo, description. ADVERTISER 1709, care Rural New-Yorker.

100-ACRE FARM with retail milk route in county seat; stocked and equipped; receipts $400; $12,500, little cash needed. ADVERTISER 1708, care Rural New-Yorker.

3-ACRE POULTRY farm, situated on Boston Post Road, 95 miles from New York City, an ideal location; attractive nine-room house, all improvements; outside buildings practically new, includes large barn, laying house 25x80, and several brooder houses; 450 laying hens; well established retail market; tourist accommodations; $10,000 cash necessary. ADVERTISER 1717, care Rural New-Yorker.

RENT 4 FURNISHED rooms, improvements, farm, low rental, Winter, adults. PARK, Park Ridge, N. J.

FARM WANTED to be used as Summer camp for boys, always under supervision, within 100 miles of New York; prefer small lake or running water and some woodlot; write full particulars. ADVERTISER 1718, care Rural New-Yorker.

RENT BY NOVEMBER 1, fruit and general farm, 65 acres, bearing peaches and apples; good income; cash rental. LIPMAN FRUIT FARM, Titusville, Mercer County, N. J.

Country Board

SMALL CHILD to board. ADVERTISER 1706, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15, prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY — Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $4.50; 120 lbs., $8.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

FINEST CLOVER honey, 5 lbs., $1; 10, $1.75, delivered third zone; 60 lbs. clover, $5; amber buckwheat, $4; clover comb, 24 sections, $4.50; mixed buckwheat, $4, not prepaid. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

HONEY—60 lbs. finest clover, $4.80; 120, $9; buckwheat or amber, $4; 24 sections clover comb, $4, not prepaid; 10-lb. pails, clover comb, $1.75 postpaid; extracted, $1.75; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

WIXSON'S PURE HONEY; interesting delivered prices; send for our lists before you buy. WIXSON'S HONEY, Dundee, N. Y.

PURE VERMONT maple syrup direct from farm, $2.65 gallon, delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARM, 224 East Ave., Burlington, Vt.

FINE HONEY—60-lb. can, here, clover, $5.20; two, $10; buckwheat, $4; two, $7.50; 10 lbs. within third zone, $1.75; buckwheat, $1.60. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

SELL OUR five-pound pails new honey to neighbors, liberal commission, free samples. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

PORTABLE SAWMILL complete with three saws, boiler, engine, edger, trimmer and cut-off saws; all in good shape; $500. IVON R. FORD, McDonough, N. Y.

"MIXED FLOWERS" honey, light as clover, 5-lb. pail, 85c; 10-lb., $1.50, postpaid. LYMAN APIARIES, R. 1, Northampton, Mass.

HONEY, DELICIOUS clover, 5 lbs. postpaid, $1.10; 10, $1.70; 60 lbs., $5; f.o.b. WHEELER & TURVERY, Ionia, N. Y.

RASPBERRY HONEY, 5-lb. pail, $1.15, postpaid. LYMAN APIARIES, R. 1, Northampton, Mass.

WANTED—Sectional incubator, 3 decks, 6,000-eggs or over. VESSEY BROS., Rehobeth, Md.

WANTED—Small hay baler, iron work must be good. H. MITCHELL, Buchanan, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Eastern Shore No. 1 sweet potatoes, $1 per bushel hamper; $2.50 per barrel; during September and October; f.o.b. Painter. G. W. WARREN, Painter, Va.

GEESE FEATHER pillows, antiques. VIOLA HUNTING, Schoharie, N. Y.

WANTED—15 tons second-cutting Alfalfa hay; must be good quality; state price f.o.b. Greenwich, Conn. VICTOR CLOSE, R. 2, Greenwich, Conn.

PURE HONEY clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.80; buckwheat, 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., $1.40; postpaid third zone; send for price 60-lb. can. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Cattle and poultry beets. GEORGE DUCKETT, Skaneateles, N. Y.

HONEY — Pure clover, 60 lbs., $4.80; 25-lb. pails, $2.75, here; 5-lb. pail, 90c, prepaid. SPENCER BAIRD, Fayetteville, N. Y.

PURE HONEY, 5-lb. pails, postpaid, third zone, clover, pail, $1; two, $1.75; four, $3.25; buckwheat and mixed, 10 cts. per pail less than clover; write for quantity prices; sample 10 cts. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

DELICIOUS GOLD-SKIN sweet potatoes, $1 per hamper, f.o.b. EDWIN BRICKERT, Delmar, Del.

"DEPEW'S HONEY"—Clover, $7, $7.50 and $8 per 120 lbs.; mixed, $6 to $7; full details on price list. LAVERN DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

SLEEP ON FRESH-PICKED balsam pillow filled with the sweet breath of the Adirondacks; helpful in asthma and hay fever; excellent gift for sweethearts and friends; refreshing for sick-room and shut-ins; cretonne cover, 2½ lbs., $1.35, postage paid; remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, No. 2, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

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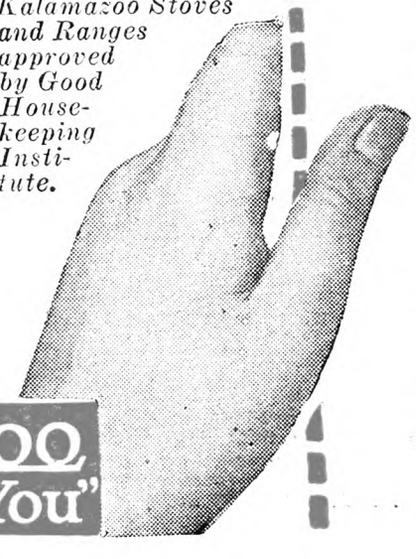

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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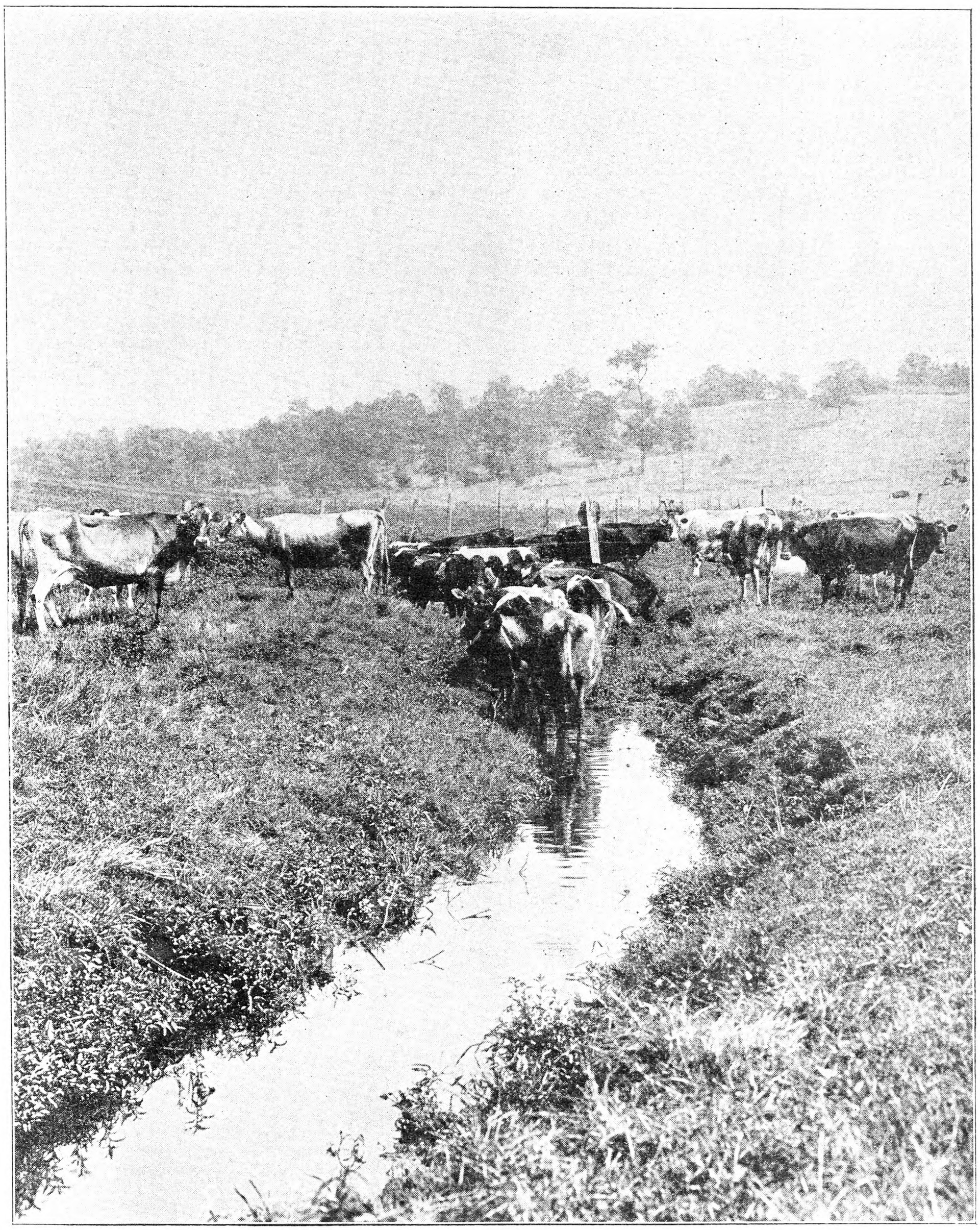


Pasture in the Fox River Section of Illinois

Sights on a June Trip to the South

By E. Stuart Hubbard

TRAVEL, with the glimpses we may get of other people and neighborhoods than those we know, is one of the major joys of life. The broadened point of view gained by seeing something of how others live and meet the problems of life under varying conditions, the observation of new or different ways of doing things, and often the confirmation of our belief that our homes and circumstances are such as we may be thankful for; these, added to the sheer joy of going somewhere, anywhere, give to journeying, be it near or far, a glamor of anticipation and a store of remembrance which nothing else can furnish. The experience of other travelers is often of interest and help to those who derive pleasure from travel. I hope that this account of a pleasant trip and thoughts resulting from it may be of interest to others.

Each June, when the strenuous campaign of spraying and tillage is well along, I journey southward to visit my father in my old home in Florida. This year I joined with two young men from Georgia, who were also homeward bound, and drove down through some of the most beautiful and interesting scenery I know.

Starting from Poughkeepsie at 4:20 A. M. June 4, we crossed the new bridge and sped southward through the intensive fruit belt which covers the west bank of the Hudson and soon changes into the broad, open dairy country of Ulster and Orange counties. Through the growing light of dawn the checkered fields of corn, grown a few inches tall; the gray fields of heading rye and the cow dotted pastures sped by. The low lands were shrouded in scab-breeding mist, while the hills stood out clear against the glowing sky. Crossing the mountain we dipped down into a sea of white fog which filled the valleys, hiding the Delaware and the city of Port Jervis with its many steel tracks and smoking locomotives.

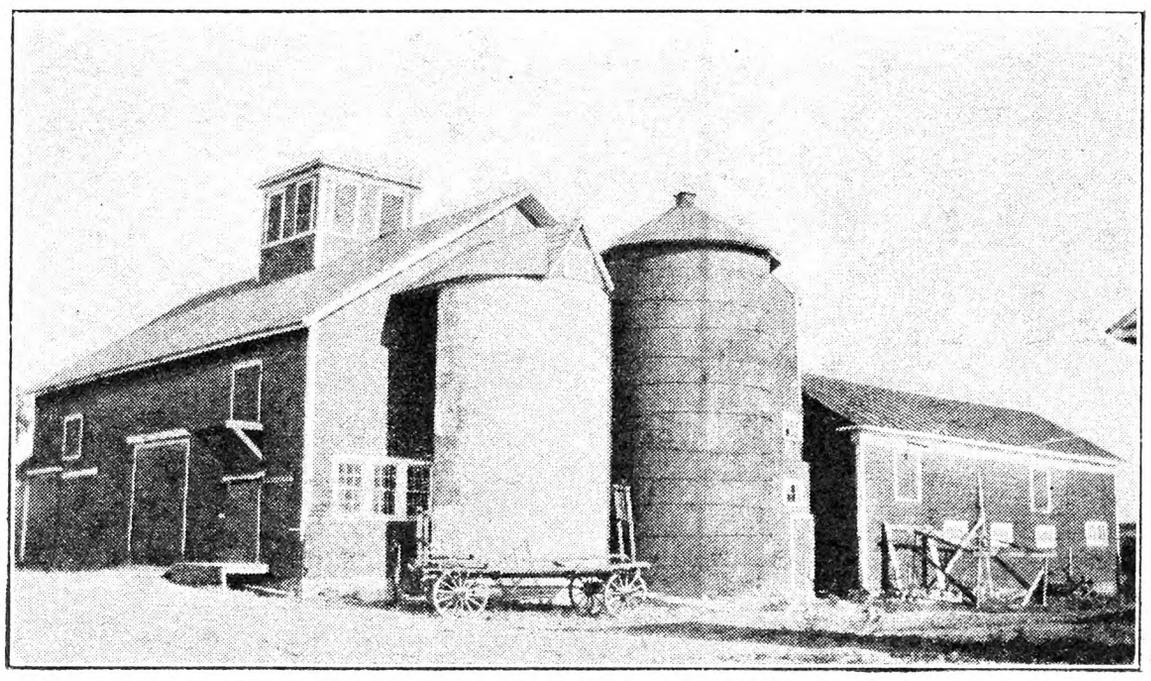
After crossing the Delaware we soon covered the straight, level stretch between the mountain on the right and the mist-covered river, flanked by fertile meadows, on the left and turned northwest into the mountainous coal region of Pennsylvania. The ease and speed with which one can climb, twist, descend and glide up, over, down and through these towering mountains and deep, narrow valleys is a tribute to the genius of our road builders. Picturesque Mauch Chunk clinging to the edge of the rushing river, Lansford, Tamaqua and Pottsville, with their business blocks, churches, schools and miners' homes, reflected the air of industry and labor. The great piles of refuse from the collieries bear record of the tremendous toil required in the removal of this useless rock so as to make possible the much greater task of filling the endless number of cars with the coal required to maintain our civilization. Even the schoolgirls tripping to their classes reflected the local tone by wearing neat black dresses with white sleeves and guimpes. This country is so mountainous and rugged that only occasional fields, pastures or garden patches cut into the scrubby forest growth.

After driving along the valley between this double ridge of mountains the northern ridge ended. We found ourselves rolling swiftly down into a fertile plain bounded on the south by the other ridge which swept on in towering majesty until cut by the wide, rapid Susquehanna near Harrisburg. The ride along this mighty river was thrilling. The huge freight engines roaring through the valley by our side snaking long trains of coal-filled cars from the mines; the rushing river just below; the increased auto traffic; the remains of an old canal, often partly filled by the highway; the towering mountain on our left, combined to create a sense of motion, power and historic romance rarely experienced.

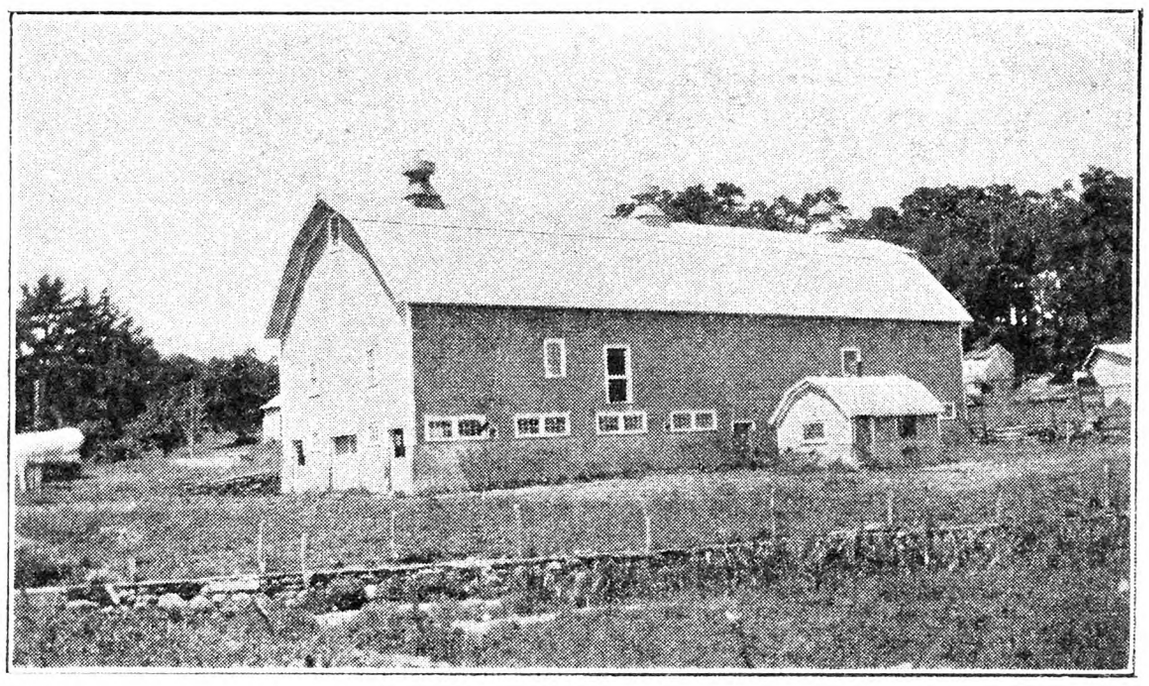
Harrisburg furnished a refreshing lunch and welcome respite. Starting on our way we crossed the river by one of the many bridges, and found ourselves passing through a beautiful, fertile farming country. The thrifty German stock which settled and developed this district adopted a type of barn which must be ideal for the climate and type of farming practised, as it is in universal use through this part of Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia and the Shenandoah Valley. By building a masonry basement some five to seven feet narrower than the upper storage part, a less costly foundation and stable are provided. This supports a large, lofty frame hay or grain barn rising flush from the masonry of the ends and north or west side but overhanging the east or south side to provide shelter for stock.

In Virginia a modification of the Pennsylvania barns often appeared. The frame barn would extend as much as a foot beyond the basement wall on the ends and side not used as a shelter. The basement for shelter was sometimes of frame construction. Unlike the New England barns, these are situated some distance from the dwellings. The houses are compact and roomy, mainly of stone or brick, the yards neat and businesslike. The fields are neatly fenced, cleanly tilled or pastured, stone walls few, the landscape giving a more open and thrifty effect than the brush-lined stone walls so often seen in New York and New England. One can see why several Pennsylvania counties have led the nation in farm values in the past. We saw many dairy herds; many fields of corn were being cultivated. The most interesting thing to me was the many beautiful fields of wheat, billowing in the breeze, for several hundred miles, even far down in Virginia. Evidently these States believe they can compete with western farmers and freight rates and grow wheat. After leaving the Hudson Valley it was remarkable how few apple and peach orchards were passed, until outcrops of limestone appeared. From near the Maryland line, on through Hagerstown, Md., Parkersburg, W. Va., and the Shenandoah Valley far down into Virginia, orchards were seen near and far.

Dairy Barns on a Southern Farm



General Purpose New York State Barn



Successful Dairy Barn in Dutchess County, N. Y. Note large hay storage and well-lighted basement.

Many of the orchards showed scattered trees weak in foliage or partly dead; some entire orchards looked sick and tired, others healthy and vigorous. This condition suggested the effect of the drought last year. Repeated haphazard inquiry yielded conflicting opinions. A garage man said that a few trees in dry places were hurt, but that a heavy crop was expected; a grocer, that growers reported to him that their trees were badly hurt, they would have few apples and they did not know how they could manage to buy their groceries. A small grower on a dry ridge showed large maples and poplars in his dooryard, formerly vigorous, now entirely or partly dead and thinly leaved, the result of the drought. The apple trees in his orchard had bloomed heavily, setting some fruit. The new growth, from one-half to two inches long, was scanty and weak. He feared many of these trees would die. An orchard better located or cared for showed three to seven inches of new growth, a fair set of fruit, most of the trees of good color but much eaten by canker-worm or some other caterpillar. Another grower, near Lexington, Va., said a bumper crop was expected and little damage had resulted from the drought. From these conflicting reports and observations it can readily be seen how difficult it is to rely on hearsay for accurate crop forecasts. Careful estimates made by trained experts experienced in each district can more nearly foretell the probable crop than the casual, inexpert guesses of many local men.

One of the most beautiful features of this route is the mountain range. All the way down from Mauch Chunk, Pa., to near the Georgia line a chain of lofty mountains, sometimes disintegrating into scattered peaks or isolated giants, guard our left flank. To the right the mountain chain is less regular or imminent, sometimes crowding close upon us, forcing us to mount its sides and thread our way through its passes. It may then slip away, unnoticed, and become a hazy part of the distant horizon.

At home we left the rambler roses in early bud. The Virginias welcomed us with glowing streamers and masses of varicolored roses and festoons of fragrant honeysuckle. Wild Azalea and laurel occasionally brightened the luxuriance of the Spring woodland. The honeysuckle, however, was most enjoyable, doing its lavish best to fill the air with subtle or heavy perfume, and to cover the scars left on the roadside by man's destructive machinery. As darkness approached we chose Roanoke, Va., as our goal for supper and a night's rest. This fine southern city, we reached at 8:45 P. M., just 555 miles from home.

Next morning, after a welcome sleep of seven hours, we started on at six o'clock, winding our way through the mountains on across the Virginia line into North Carolina over perfect roads. It is interesting to note that clay and sand are the most obvious materials from which Dixie's soil is formed. From the white, sandy coast, across its level, alluvial plains, even to the tops of many of its highest mountains, the grit of sharp sand covers beds of clay, sometimes thinly, sometimes deeply. This is one reason why so much of the South has been so little known except to those who live in its many heretofore isolated sections. In drought or flood the sand or clay from which the roads were made forbade rapid, easy travel. Until very recently even main roads have been virtually impassable to autos. With the coming of macadam and concrete and its use in welding together a network of main connecting trunk roads, it has become possible for outsiders and natives alike to pass quickly from one section of the South to another, and to come and go east, north or west at will, quickly, comfortably and inexpensively. This revolution in the ease of moving from place to place will do more to awaken and develop the South than anything one can imagine.

This combination of fine sand and dense clay can be made to produce bountiful crops if kept loose, absorbent and friable with humus. When overworked by continuous tilled cropping without stable or green manure it becomes arid or baked, depending on the amount of clay, and falls low in productivity, even when chemically fertilized.

The main crops of the South below Virginia have been tobacco, corn and cotton. Commercial dairying in conjunction with these crops is negligible. The growing of beef is mainly on woodland pastures. Little stable manure is available except for gardening. Tillage is by mule power; plowing is shallow; grass and weeds, worked under in plowing haphazard and inadequate to supply humus. There are scattered exceptions where experiment stations or natural intelligence, progressiveness and observation have introduced new methods, machinery and rotations. We passed some fine fields of rye, oats and wheat on farms clearly demonstrating in soil, crop and building conditions the benefit of different management from that in general practice.

Northern North Carolina is the Piedmont tobacco district with Winston-Salem its metropolis. We soon crossed through this beautiful, hilly country. Many nature lovers, here as elsewhere, have built their homes in shady dale or on commanding hill beside the modern highway.

With the appearance of King Cotton in the fields it seemed that we were surely in the real South, at last. The familiar mule and his dark chauffeur had already become a common sight. Mill towns, large and small, demonstrated the new industrial trend in the South, as did the frequent power lines which link the abundant water power to the busy cities. Charlotte proved to be a large, flourishing city,

Kannapolis the most attractive and artistically planned and maintained of factory towns, Gastonia with its many mills and peaceful homes did not seem like the stage of heated labor troubles. At Spartanburg we had lunch and soon were rolling on towards the Georgia line. King's Mountain and other isolated peaks reared their picturesque summits high above the surrounding, rolling country.

Soon after crossing the bridge into Georgia we saw what we realized to be the first farm tractor since we entered the Southern States. This one was drawing a binder harvesting a fine field of oats. The reaper on a near-by farm was drawn by mules. Of course there were undoubtedly other farm tractors on some of the places we passed. However, the fact that none was visible in such fine weather, as well as the general type of land culture, is a strong indication that modern farm machinery plays a smaller part in production in the eastern cotton belt than in any other part of the country. In many cases it is undoubtedly true that the mule is the only practical, economical power. The hilly nature of the land causes severe erosion of the sandy clays, especially when in good tilth. To prevent this the slopes must be carefully terraced by plowing permanent ridges at frequent levels around the face of the hills. Curved furrows often indicate good farming. There are, also, many level areas which can be farmed with motor power and more modern machinery.

When we were passing through the beautiful checkered fields of corn in Pennsylvania we noticed that each hour's progress brought us to taller corn. We naturally expected that this change to older corn would continue, so that each State as we traveled south would show an advance in growth over the preceding one. To our surprise we found no noticeable change in the corn, even in Georgia. The high elevation of our route, the cold clay soil and a late season in the South had held back the growth and planting of crops so that little difference existed.

Our first acquaintance with clay-surfaced roads was made when we reached the end of the new concrete and were detoured for 30 miles before reaching Athens, Ga. Fortunately for us the roads were dry and therefore smooth, wide highways. Had it been raining, fast traveling would have been impossible.

At 6 P. M. Friday, after covering 975 miles of splendid roads in 37½ hours actual time we reached our destination. A refreshing plunge quickly removed the dust of eight States and left us fresh and ready for a supper such as only mothers can prepare when welcoming home their long absent boys.

At the close of this stage of my journey a few outstanding questions appear for careful pondering.

What possibilities unknown and unthought-of may arise from the marvelous development of roads and machines?

How can there be labor shortages on farms in the future when strong young men, eager to work, can secure for a song a machine capable of carrying them from an area of drought or depression 500 or 1,000 or 2,000 miles, if necessary, to one where their labor is needed?

With the introduction of new methods, crops and machinery into remote and backward districts by natives who have sallied forth and seen the productive results modern, scientific farming can secure, who can foretell what shifts of centers of production of various crops may occur?

The South is largely peopled with the purest Anglo-Saxon stock of any part of our country. That her people are virile and sturdy is demonstrated by the splendid athletes who represent her in every line of sport. The natural restrictions of slow local and costly rail transportation have tended to discourage travel and the exchange of ideas and ideals which it invariably creates. Who can tell how increasingly large a part the young manhood of the South will play agriculturally and industrially in the future?

How can markets be found for all the products the awakened South can so readily produce?

If machinery is used to displace man and mule power now employed, what use can be found for the land now producing fodder, or what task for the worker?

Time alone can, and will, unfold the answer to these questions.

Mammoth Clover for Hill Land

Ed Kesselring, of Chemung Co., N. Y., grows Mammoth clover on his hill land in preference to Medium Red clover. For several years Mr. Kesselring has been studying this question of relative values of Red and Mammoth clover and is now pretty well convinced that Mammoth clover has an important place on his farm.

Much of Mr. Kesselring's farm lies a considerable distance back on the hill from his farm buildings. This makes it difficult to get a great deal of the manure on the fields on the hill section of the farm. Mammoth clover grown on these fields of rather low fertility produces a good hay crop while Medium clover is uncertain and often makes a rather low yield. Mammoth clover is usually 10 days to two weeks later than the Medium variety and therefore is ready to cut about the same time as Timothy.

The other factors for success with clover besides the choice of variety are just as essential with Mammoth clover as with Medium. All clover should be inoculated, especially on hill land where a crop of clover is grown at rather long intervals in the rotation, and some superphosphate should be used. Mammoth clover responds to superphosphate in many cases fully as much as it does to the use of lime.

After several years' experience with Mammoth clover Mr. Kesselring has come to the following conclusion: Mammoth clover is not coarse when grown on land to which it is suited. It is not suited to rich bottom land or soils that have been heavily manured. When sown on hill land Mammoth clover makes a growth somewhat like the Medium variety does when grown under good conditions.

L. H. W.

They Thought He Was Crazy

A number of years ago, J. C. Hollenbeck, of Berrien Co., Mich., paid an even thousand dollars for a three-weeks-old Guernsey bull. His neighbors shook their heads while sorrowfully telling one another that J. C. must have lost his mind. This scribbler might have joined the chorus if he had not remembered an experience of his own.

I was attending the Summer session of a Midwest college. Cows were selling at around $40. I read that a sale of purbred Jerseys was to be held in that town, and Dad had no cow. I had $50 to spare and determined to surprise Dad by buying him a good cow. My $50 was in small bills, and made quite a roll in my pocket, as I started for the sale that Saturday morning.

After considerable palaver, the sale began. A cow was led forth which just suited me. The auctioneer asked for bids and I was just about to start the bidding at $25 when a man near me bid $300. In less than a jiffy the bids had reached $700, and a few minutes later the cow was sold for $1,100. My $50 roll was shrinking in my pocket until it reached the diameter of a toothpick as I left. So when I heard the story of J. C. Hollenbeck and his $1,000 calf I just grinned and awaited developments.

Rural New-Yorker Booth at Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass. Our representatives in charge, left to right: Carl Brandt, C. G. Beaver, O. L. Seaberg, G. K. Clark.

I went to vist Mr. Hollenbeck the other day and listened as he completed the tale of that bull calf. In the first place, that calf was a blue-blooded aristocrat of Guernseydom for his dam had won grand championship at the Eastern States Exposition. Mr. Hollenbeck had made a start in purebreds by buying two cows which were imported direct from the island of Guernsey and wanted a sire to match. Homestead-Athenian, that was the calf's name in the registry book, is now senior sire in the Hollenbeck herd of 37 purebred Guernseys, with every one of the herd directly descended from those two original cows and old Homestead. But that is only a small part of the story. One daughter of Homestead, Susie of Oronoko, sold as a five-year-old for $2,200. Another daughter sold as a young, unbred heifer at $600, while any number of young bulls have been sold at from $300 up. Even during the past year in depressed times, the sale of young stock has gone right on.

The herd has paid its way independent of breeding stock sales, by producing high-class milk every day which goes to a local bottler and distributor. Guernsey milk is high in butterfat content, besides being rich in color, so a premium has been paid for milk from this herd. In addition, the residue from the stables has enriched that rather hilly farm of 123 acres until it has reached a high state of fertility. There were two big silos and 25 acres of corn ready for filling them with corn to spare. The corn measured from 12 to 14 feet in height and the average for this county is about seven feet in a good corn year. There were 1,100 bushels of spelt in the granary, while another huge bin held oats and Canada peas, which had been grown and thrashed together. The spelt, oats and peas, were to be ground together with ear corn for those cows supplemented with silage. There were 75 tons of Alfalfa hay in the two big barns for roughage. No doubt some fancy financier could have figured overhead such as interest on investment, depreciation, taxes, insurance, etc., and made it appear that Mr. Hollenbeck was losing money with his dairy herd, but the facts remain that he has paid for his farm —land in this county is valued at $125 an acre and up—has excellent buildings which are kept painted and neat, built a big home with all conveniences, installed his own electric light plant and has something laid by for rainy days.

Homestead-Athenian, the baby calf of long ago, is old Homestead now, but still a grand old sire of magnificent proportions. He trotted across the paddock to rumble a greeting which might have meant, "Howdy do, nice day isn't it?" But appearances were against that, as he lowered his massive head and pawed the dirt. I preferred to think he was asking me to come in with the intention of helping me out again with speed and dispatch. He is slated for retirement or sale to avoid inbreeding, while a yearling bull is being groomed to take his place, but old Homestead will retire with the reputation of having made money for his owner, even if he did cost $1,000 as a calf.

One of the most pleasing things about that farm was the extreme cleanliness of the barns. The concrete-floored stables were spotlessly clean and dry. Fresh lime is sprinkled on the stable floors every morning after the cows are turned out. The lime dries up all wet spots and drives away flies. The cow stable was not screened and it was a warm day, but there was not a fly to be seen.

There is a prevailing idea that a dairyman is a slave to his work with never a moment he can call his own. The Hollenbeck family take daily, weekly and monthly periodicals, and read them, too. They have a radio and a big car, and make use of them, so there must be some time left for relaxation. It isn't a millionaire's show place, but just a regular farm built up from very humble beginnings by a born and raised farm boy with very little capital to start with. Mr. Hollenbeck was born in a log house only a mile away, and has never made a dollar outside of farming. That $1,000 paid for that bull calf meant sacrifice, but it has paid.

I contemplate the peach crop which failed to pay expense of picking, the grape crop which is selling very low, the plums which lost me money, the berries and currants which sold for less than half of last year's prices. Did we get off on the wrong foot here on Long Acres? Are we barking up the wrong tree? Well, we can't all go into purebred dairy cows, or into milk production, so we shall just carry on, but it is refreshing to find a farmer who is making money in these days.

Berrien Co., Mich. L. B. REBER.

Thoughts from Hillandale, Maine

We have just had a unique observance of Old Home Week, only it was Old Home Week End. In previous years we have used the major part of the week, so that the annual event has been so crowded with the varied activities that it almost required a machine to operate it. There were committees within committees, until it was with difficulty that we could watch the wheels go 'round. Another item was the expense, which left little financially, besides the expense required in human energy. In fact we were exhausted. Various suggestions were offered to overcome the heavy drain but nothing was done until a local woman of native resourcefulness made a suggestion that sounded both sensible and workable.

On Saturday afternoon a social get-together was planned at the Grange hall, which adjoins our public playground. At the supper hour the Ladies' Circle, which is the oldest aid organization in the town, served an old-fashioned baked bean supper at a nominal price, so that whole families could come and enjoy themselves and enjoy the meal. One family numbered 28 had 24 at one table. The others were too tiny to go to the table. Following this came the event of the day. In anticipation of the hour, those who had old group pictures, photos, tintypes, daguerreotypes and the like had loaned them, so that stereopticon views were made. These were thrown on the screen and a brief statement, or a resumé, if of an historical event, was given to bring out the worth-whileness of the picture. In effect it was an entrancing method of presenting local history.

There were times when tears were very near the surface and hearty applause rang out many times during the evening. Many caught their breath as the "Old Doctor" (his son now 67 lives nearby) was before them natural as life. Then as the teacher who instructed the youth for 40 years, appeared on the screen, how the children enjoyed viewing her corkscrew curls and quaint bonnet. Everyone had heard stories of her native wit and keen resourcefulness, so they enjoyed the glimpse of her frank face. The boys and young men gave vent to their expressions of pleasure when the six-horse team loaded with slate was thrown on the screen. While they have been regaled with stories of the mighty exploits of the drivers in those days, yet few had ever seen such a picture. It portrayed very vividly the methods of transportation before the railroad went through. Then the stage coach! What stories of mud, flood and snowbanks with sleet storms are centered about it.

The picture of an old cabinet-maker who turned his attention to violins in his last years brought pleasant memories to many "rounding forty" for he retained a youthful spirit until the last. To enumerate each picture is impossible—the first town house, the old schoolhouse, the covered bridge, the church before remodeling, the Calliopeans (a baseball team that never was defeated), and the old-time band. In all there were about 60 pictures, besides the fact that there are enough already

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5 years old, two trees $1.10
8-9-year-old trees, 3 times transplanted, extra bushy and nicely shaped, each.....$1.10

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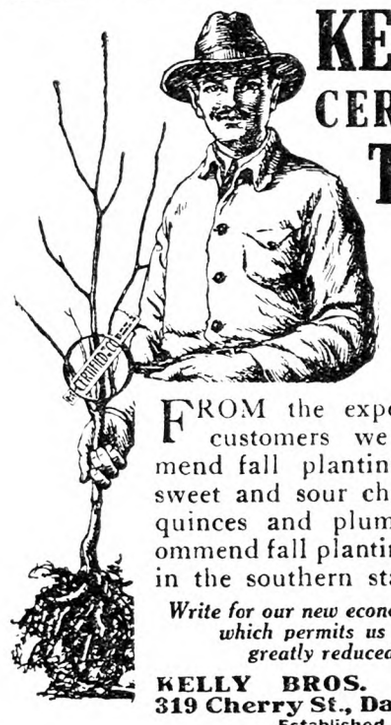

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FROM the experience of our customers we can recommend fall planting for apples, sweet and sour cherries, pears, quinces and plums. We recommend fall planting for peaches in the southern states only.

Write for our new economy plan catalog which permits us to sell at greatly reduced prices

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furnished for at least one more evening.

The music was an enjoyable feature. The program was all of old-time music. The opening number was by a local girl dressed in an old-fashioned hoopskirt gown, holding one of the old style long music books, as she sang, "Silver Bells of Memory." During the picture of a former pastor, "Go forth ye heralds, go proclaim," was played; the old hotel, called for, "There was a tavern in our town;" the view of the church, "I love thy church, O God;" a snow scene with a man seated behind a noted roadster caused all to break forth in "Jingle Bells;" the old schoolhouse, "Tell me the tales you delighted to hear, long, long ago;" a river scene with a boat and occupant, "Row, row your boat." At times there were special numbers; at times merely instrumental renditions of appropriate selections, while frequently the audience took it up with a will.

It proved to be a most enjoyable evening. The children were captivated by it. Summer visitors and guests of the local families all declared it to be one of the most worth-while programs they had enjoyed in years. One group declare they will drive 300 miles to see the next one if we put it on this Fall.

There was no service held in the church Sunday morning. This gave the opportunity for the family dinner and made it possible for the women to attend the service in the afternoon when a former pastor spoke. The choir was increased by former members who heartily entered into the spirit of the hour. There were special numbers by the visitors which were a real treat to all present. This closed the celebration, leaving a benediction before the farewells were said. What a joy there was as friends greeted friends in the vestry and on the lawn.

Old Home Week End is now an established custom, for it permits people to stay longer if they wish and we are able to enjoy their visit more.

The flower show by the Farm Bureau recently exceeded our expectation. Last Spring interest was aroused among the school children, a promise being given that there should be an exhibit with prizes or awards. We faced a lack of room for the display, and funds for prizes. These were overcome. Interested parties offered surplus bulbs and seeds and a little money came in to buy some choice bulbs which will be distributed later. A barber allowed his shop to be used one afternoon for the display! It surely indicates "where there is a will, there's a way."

The interest was surprising but gratifying, for there was a marvelous display of choice blooms and plants. The children were keenly interested. It was fortunate that no two exhibited the same variety so there was a prize for each child!

Among the older people there was keen competition. One man had 19 varieties in his collection, and a woman ran him a close second. Much ingenuity and artistic ability was manifest in the arrangement of the exhibits which had to be made in plain glass containers or fruit jars. The children were allowed more freedom as they arranged table decorations, centerpieces and the like. An old-fashioned nosegay arranged by a 10-year-old girl brought forth much favorable comment. The effort has proven worth while. The lawns, yards and gardens all show the interest. The church lawn has three flower beds, which outline the driveway for the cars and make a much more attractive appearance. A lovely vine covers the old retaining wall at the rear of the lot. The woody growth has been cut away, and in general there is a tidy yard. The former residents who have been back on a visit mention the improved appearance of the whole place.

We have profited by our mistakes so that our next display will not be so crowded and more systematic, but after all we have made a beginning, have aroused interest and now shall go on with our work. MRS. K.

Orchard Seedlings

Something to think about is contained in a recent news letter of the Virginia State Horticultural Society. While this issue contained but a few paragraphs all on the topic of the export market for apples, the same line of thought may well be applied to the domestic market situation. This communication is worth while quoting in part: "On Monday of this week (September 21) England renounced the gold standard with the result that today the pound sterling has dropped to $3.495 U. S. money (September 25). This means that apples selling for one pound in England will have to absorb approximately $1.40 depreciation in exchange. What the outcome may be no one can foresee but in all probability it will restrict the sale of U. S. apples in England. The Continent cannot be depended upon to take any extra amount of apples that may be diverted from England without depressing the markets. The English market on Wednesday the 30th will no doubt indicate what may be expected of it in the future. Should the export outlets for apples become greatly restricted it is almost certain that our domestic markets cannot consume this year's crop without staggering. Under the circumstances as they now appear it would seem strongly advisable not to pack unclassified and only utility with some color. Slight defects with color will sell better than fruit with no color. This society does not wish to play the role of an alarmist. It is, indeed, hard to urge growers not to try to sell that which they have produced, but if too many apples of all grades arrive in the markets the result will be a duplication of what happened to the wheat, cotton, peach and other commodity markets this season."

"Sure, you can get into the football game this Fall for apples; 14 bushels of them will buy you two tickets," says the University of Missouri Athletic Department. A nearby fruit-grower, who also was a football fan, seems to have asked that question of the director of athletics of that university. The director has announced that fruit, vegetables or "anything" will be acceptable.

A short time ago, a few miles by wagon over dirt roads was the usual market haul. Then came motor trucks and fast hard roads, with common distances of better than 100 miles run on schedule time. And just the other day the efficiency of electrical refrigeration for motor trucks hauling farm produce long distances was tested in an experimental shipment of 40,000 lbs. of fruits and vegetables from Los Angeles to New York. Both car and trailer were cooled electrically, a so-called "dry zone" thistle fluff from Africa being used as an insulation material.

A few years ago there was a marked tendency of buyers to discriminate in price against fruit from orchards that had been fertilized with nitrate of soda, the buyers claiming that the use of nitrate of soda alone resulted in the production of apples much more prone to break down and certain other troubles. The Department of Horticulture of the Ohio Station undertook a careful study to determine just what there was to this nitrate breakdown idea. Now Bulletin 479 from that station, entitled "Nitrate Fertilization and Keeping Quality of Fruits," says that while nitrate fertilization was found to decrease the coloration of the fruit, resulting in greater scald in storage, there has been no consistent relation between the fertilizer applications and the amount of decay or breakdown in the orchards under study. It was particularly pointed out that no amount of nitrate of soda used (up to 14 lbs. per tree per year) induced or brought about breakdown of the fruit. The usual beneficial effects to growth and yield of the trees followed the use of nitrate of soda. Oiled wraps as they were used in this experiment decreased the scald to almost nothing.

"Peach Rejuvenation Studies in Maryland," is the title of a new bulletin from Maryland Station. In the work reported in this publication, old devitalized peach trees received several types of rejuvenation pruning, including heavy dehorning, moderate pruning, partial dehorning, light pruning and no pruning. Following the pruning, the trees were given good cultural treatment, annual applications of fertilizers, paradichlorobenzene for borer control, and thorough spraying. All trees respond with increased growth and fruiting, but there were marked differences in response. Of the methods studied, moderate rejuvenation pruning was clearly the most desirable of all the pruning treatments. The trees produced a greater amount of desirable bearing wood and fruit earlier, the fruit was of good size, the tree was lowered to a suitable height, and growth and fruiting were maintained. Heavy dehorning was unsatisfactory as a rejuvenation pruning method. Delayed production of bearing wood, relatively low yields, and a dwarfing of the trees were the main defects of this method. Partial dehorning likewise gave relatively poor results, some of which were low yields, weak or no growth on the dehorned stubs, and a poorly shaped tree. Light pruning, although followed by good yields, did not lower the trees in height, and much of the fruit was small. Trees receiving no pruning gave unsatisfactory results. The trees were not lowered in height, thus making picking and other operations more costly, and there was a high percentage of small unsalable fruit in most years. R. H. SUDDS.

Notes from Southern California

This is principally a citrus-growing section having been reclaimed from the desert only about 40 years ago. But what a difference these few years have made! Instead of the barren gray or red stretches of sand, green citrus orchards stretch as far as the eye can see. These are interspersed with beautiful homes of many colors, the red tile roofs and white stucco of the Spanish type predominating. Nearer the mountains are grainfields, also orchards of deciduous fruits.

Water has been and is the big problem. At first it was brought in open ditches from the mountains, but now nearly all of these are being replaced by covered ones, so that as little as possible of the precious liquid will escape. Everything has to be artificially watered. Each grower owns water stock in some mountain reservoir, and gets so many inches per share for irrigating. The last few years the increasing acreage and the diminishing amount of rainfall has cut down on the number of inches allowed, so that many people not owning wells have to rent water at around 50 cents an inch (approximately one square inch flowing at normal pressure for 24 hours). Wells cost from $5,000 up to be drilled and equipped with electric pumps, and then if the growers can afford the expense of drilling there may not be water below their own land. Some people think the Boulder Dam project will help to settle the water question, but very few cities are going in for it, as the price of the water seems prohibitive. Los Angeles will probably get the greater share of what is allowed through here. Rain falls during the Winter months but for the last few years this has not been enough to replace what was used the previous Summer, consequently the mountain lakes are gradually being used up. Last year the total rainfall was scarcely 14 inches.

This is the land of sunshine and warm weather. Summer really began June 21, when the temperature went above 90 degrees. In July and August not a day was below that, several over 100 degrees and the highest 107 degrees. But that isn't so bad as in the Imperial Valley, where it gets even higher than 120 degrees. Our nights are cool, usually below 70 degrees, and with a good night's rest it is easier to face the next day.

Fruits and vegetables are cheap and plentiful. Cherries sold from six to 15 cents a pound, depending on the variety. They are sweet and free from worms, the sour ones not doing well here. Apricots sold for ½ cent per pound. These are the prices at the ranch and you pick them. One rancher told us that the dryers paid six cents per pound for the fruit dried and each pound of dry fruit required 5 lbs. of fresh fruit. At this price many cannot afford to thin or irrigate; thus the fruit is small and of inferior quality. There is a long season for peaches. The freestone varieties are sold for table use. Clings are preferred for canning because they keep their shape better and have a clearer syrup.

The ranchers here have their troubles, as many I think, as the eastern farmers. In the Winter frosts are not infrequent and it is necessary to heat the citrus groves. Then there are dry winds and too strong winds as well as too early a bloom that affects a crop. The groves have to be treated for citrocola and scales by spraying, dusting, fumigating, etc. Then there is always a Spring drop. Irrigating must be done at just the right time so the trees do not get too dry Some years the prices pay expenses and sometimes it means just red ink. The greatest acreage is of navel oranges. They are about the size of an egg now and won't be really good to eat until next February or a little later. There is only a medium set of fruit this year. The Valencias are just delicious now, so juicy and sweet. They have been picking them for several months and it will be October anyway before they are finished. Then they begin picking the navels which are very sour and hard, the color being brought out by sweating. But then the easterners must have oranges for Christmas. Grapefruit is not so plentiful as Imperial Valley and Texas raise a superior quality. They are bringing only about 2½ cents a pound now. There are only a few lemons here.

Figs are ripe. How good they are peeled and cut with sugar and cream. Some dry them, but we prefer to make jam by cooking the cut figs, skins and all, in a little water with about an equal weight of sugar added. MRS. A. O. R.

San Bernardino Co., Calif.

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STRAWBERRY PLANTS
Aug., Sept. and Fall delivery
The leading standard and everbearing varieties. Also "Howard's Supreme" and Jupiter, the two sensations of the "Strawberry World." Quality plants and prompt shipment.
New lower prices on request
E. W. Townsend & Sons, 25 Vine St., Salisbury, Md.

RED RASPBERRY PLANTS—Ready for fall planting—100 Cuthbert, $3.00; 1000, $25.00. 100 Herbert, $4.50; 1000, $40.00. 100 Redpath Latham, $5.50; 1000, $50.00. Strawberry Plants—100 Howard 17, $1.00; 1000, $7.00. 100 Dunlap, $1.00; 1000, $6.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. GLENN THOMPSON, Johnson, Vt

21 varieties hardy, gorgeous colored Iris, the garden's superior beautifiers, including Seminole, the world's best dark red, all labeled and postpaid for only $1. Floral Booklet FREE. A. B. Katkamier, Macedon, N. Y.

PLANT NOW! 20 PEONY, $2.00; 20 IRIS, $1.00 20 BLUE SPRUCE, $2.00 Cassel Nursery - Mantua, Ohio

12 TULIP BULBS for 10c and a list of fruit growers, names and addresses. ZILKE BROS., Baroda, Michigan

Montmorency Cherry Trees 4 to 6 ft. at $19.50 per 100. Attractive prices on all other fruit trees. ZERFASS NURSERIES, Inc., Dansville, N. Y.

PEONIES — Ask for Our List — Jacob D. Spiegel, Norma, N. J.

BOXWOOD is profitable to raise as well as ornamental. Well rooted plants. $1.20 dozen, delivered. MAX NURSERY - Mineral, Virginia

Baby Blue Spruce 3 years. 100 prepaid, $5. Free catalog. Cassel Nursery, Mantua, O

EXTRAORDINARY FARM BARGAIN—½ mile village, 4 miles Middletown. 90 acres; 3 houses, 8 rooms, 6 rooms, 4 rooms; 15 head cow barn—$5,000. MEOLA & MEOLA, Middletown, New York

Edmonds' Trapnest Sheets
This new Trapnest Record in pad form is handy to write on and keeps the records clean Good quality paper; 24 monthly sheets, keeping the records of 108 hens two years.
Price $1.00 Postpaid
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W.30th St., New York

West Virginia News and Views

The second West Virginia Country Life Jubilee is a matter of history and will be remembered as a greater success than the first one. The thought in the minds of the promoters of the first jubilee was to give the people something to take the place of the fairs that had degenerated into nothing but gambling dens and, although we had no definite ideas of just what we wanted to do, we went ahead with the idea that country people liked to do things, that they liked to play, and to visit with each other.

So the program calls for some activity going on all the time. It is not something brought from the outside but something that the people put on themselves, and the wonder of it is the enthusiasm with which folks enter into such things. Folks that never were known to do any public entertaining, when they get the spirit of the crowd, will surprise their closest friends with their latent talent along various lines.

The most valuable thing that has so far come out of this type of fair is the bringing out the local talent enabling the country folk to be able to entertain themselves, and among the hill folk this is their only salvation for a satisfying life. Unless we can bring back in these hills an understanding of life and a better philosophy of life, we cannot hope to keep the younger generation in the hills, and when the hills of this nation are drained of all their population and it has drifted to the cities and the plains, this nation will lose one of the greatest sources of its strength, that of the mountain folk.

The jubilee was not much different from the one last year only held on a larger scale, with the exception of the feeder calf show and sale. This show attracted thousands of those interested in livestock. Calves were entered in the Spring for this show and certain requirements had to be met to make a calf eligible. The calf must be born after the first of the year, must have a purebred sire, must be halter-broken and weaned before the show and must have been fed grain as a supplement to its mother's milk. Although there had been several of these sales in other parts of the State, this was the first in this section.

We had 120 calves for the first sale and prices were very satisfactory, considering the prices similar calves are bringing back on the farm. They are selling from $15 to $25, but only the very best bringing the top figure, more of them falling below $20. The calves at the sale brought from $27.50 to $41.50, the top being 22 head of Hereford steers. They were bought by the State Livestock Association, and will be held and shown at the Baltimore Calf Show this Fall.

The value of this kind of a show is not so much in the increased price the farmers get for their calves, as in the lessons they learn about just what constitutes a good calf, and the demand that there is for real good feeder calves. There were buyers from as far as Oklahoma. In fact one herd of calves was bought and shipped to Oklahoma. One buyer from the West offered $50 per head for 11 of the top calves, showing that if we will grow the right kind of stock there is a sale for it at paying prices. These sales are being held and sponsored by the Agricultural Department, Extension Department, and the Livestock Association, in furtherance of the State program of more purebred beef cows on every farm.

The exhibits of the various counties portraying the work in their counties was very interesting; two of them in particular are worth mentioning. Barbour County showed by pictures and exhibits the history and growth of the 4-H club work in the county and, of course, the State, for it has been pretty much the same in the whole State. With us it began back in 1911 with the corn club and was looked after by the superintendent of public schools, with the main object in view of better seed corn. In a few years it spread to potatoes and later to pigs and chickens, with at present the many projects, and the teaching and training along the fourfold life. This was pictured first by a painting of the first corn show held in the county with exhibits showing the type of corn grown in that day. Then the next period was shown by a painting of a country scene, showing the boys' and girls' corn and potatoes projects, also their pigs and chickens, picturing also the organization period, for, so far as we can learn, Barbour has one of the oldest organized clubs in the country. The third period was a painting of our county 4-H camp, and exhibits of the many projects now carried on by the thousands of our boys and girls. They were pictured by a huge four-leaf clover the fourfold life of the club boy, with exhibits illustrating each leaf. No one could study this exhibit without going away with a better understanding of what the club work is meaning to the country districts.

Another, Marion County, showed a large revolving wheel representing the Farm Bureau, and each spoke some of the work sponsored by the bureau, a very plain picture of just what the bureau stands for and is doing. With a background of a quiet country scene this wheel slowly revolved all the time giving those studying it the story in pictures and exhibits on each spoke division the many things that the bureau is doing.

Over 7,000 folk attended the third day was the estimate of those in charge, a much larger attendance than last year. This is a small attendance figured by some of the crowds attending the eastern fairs, but for a beginning and for a small State it was good.

We have been having plenty of rain lately in this section. The first time waters have been out of bank for two years occurred last week. Potatoes were almost a failure. Most fields will not pay for the digging at the price they are bringing now. Corn is the best crop for years, and fruit of all kinds going to waste in the orchards. The very best apples are selling for 50 cents per basket, and no demand at that price.

Barbour Co., W. Va. L. G. ZINN.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

The many friends of former National Master Sherman J. Lowell will be saddened by the news of his serious illness at his home in Fredonia, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. Mr. Lowell was to have been one of the speakers on Grange Day at the N. Y. State Fair in September, but illness prevented his being present. Mr. Lowell is also a Past Master of the New York State Grange and a former member of the Federal Tariff Commission, to which he was appointed by President Coolidge.

Perhaps in no State is the Grange so strongly represented in the State government as in Pennsylvania. Governor Pinchot has been a member of the order for many years. His Secretary of Agriculture in the State administration is John A. McSparren, a former Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange. Former State Master Philip H. Dewey occupies the position of Secretary of Internal Affairs. John H. Light, the present secretary of the Pennsylvania State Grange, is also the managing director of the big State Farm Products Show at Harrisburg. Secretary Light also is in charge of the legislative work of the State Grange at Harrisburg.

Mrs. Kate B. Ellis, of Fairfield, Me., has held the office of deputy of the Maine State Grange continuously for a period of 32 years. She has served as deputy under five State Masters. She has also served as Master of her own Subordinate Grange, lecturer of her Pomona Grange, in Somerset County, for five years, and as Ceres of the Maine State Grange. She has also served as State chairman of women's clubs of Maine for the past four years. She also heads the Home Economic Division of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

State Master Fred J. Freestone announces a new Grange in Delaware County, organized by County Deputy Wilbur L. Cleveland. The name of this new Grange is Davenport Grange and Harry Hebbard is its first Master.

Three new Juveniles have been recently organized in New York State. They are: Dryden Juvenile Grange No. 202, of Tompkins County by Mrs. Maude Muller, Juvenile Deputy of that county, with Mrs. Pauline Ballard as Matron, and Joseeph Brownell as Master; Altmar Juvenile Grange No. 203, of Oswego County, organized by Mrs. Norman L. Clark, Juvenile Deputy, with Mrs. Hollis Ellis as Matron, and Horace Field as Master; Corfu Juvenile Grange No. 204 by Mrs. Helen Keller, Juvenile Deputy, of Genesee County, with Mrs. Bruce Gordon as Matron.

State Master F. J. Freestone recently dedicated a Grange hall for West Urbana Grange No. 1496, of Steuben Co., N. Y. West Urbana is one of the newer Granges of the Empire State, having been organized six years ago by Murray Thompson, then county deputy. The new home of this thriving Grange is a remodeled church building, purchased by the Grange.

The following New York State Granges have been recently added to the honor roll of those which have made a net gain of five or more members during the Grange year ending September 30, 1931: Norfolk Grange, of St. Lawrence County and Twin Valley, of Broome County, were tied for first place with 23 members each. The others were: Hamilton, of Madison County, 21; Johnsonville, of Rensselaer, 18; Loonenburg, of Greene, 11; Chatham, of Columbia, 10; Orwell, of Oswego, 10; Sandy Creek, of Oswego, 10; Pleasant Valley, of Steuben, 10; Wilton, of Saratoga, 9; Ulster, of Ulster, 9; Cayuga Lake, of Cayuga, 8; Lake View, of Essex, 8; Chateaugay, of Franklin, 8; Clinton, of Clinton, 7; Scottsburg, of Livingston, 7; Somerset, of Niagara, 7; Medina, of Orleans, 7; Big Creek, of Steuben, 7; Jasper, of Steuben, 6; Mt. Tremper, of Ulster, 6; Fly Creek, of Otsego, 5; Ovid, of Seneca, 5; Bath, of Steuben, 5; Lisbon, of St. Lawrence, 5.

Bob Lee says:

I claim a farmer can still make a profit . . . yes, at these low prices. And one way to do it is to grow your own feed and get the most out of it with a LETZ ROUGHAGE MILL

HERE'S what Bob Lee means when he says to get the most out of your home-grown feed by using a Letz Roughage Mill:

Grain when fed whole and roughage when fed in the sheaf or the bundle are wasted by stock. A lot of the grain goes right on through them without being digested. And much of the hay and fodder is nosed aside.

The Letz Mill crushes and grinds all grains (oats, ear corn, snapped corn, barley, wheat, milo) to just the right size for stock to clean up. It cuts, recuts, and grinds all roughage (shock fodder, sheaf grain, hay, etc.) until every leaf and stalk and stem is made palatable. And it mixes this roughage and grain into an economical ration that can easily be fed right in the feed troughs. The Letz Mill does all of these jobs at once. Or, if you wish, it will do any two at a time or each one separately.

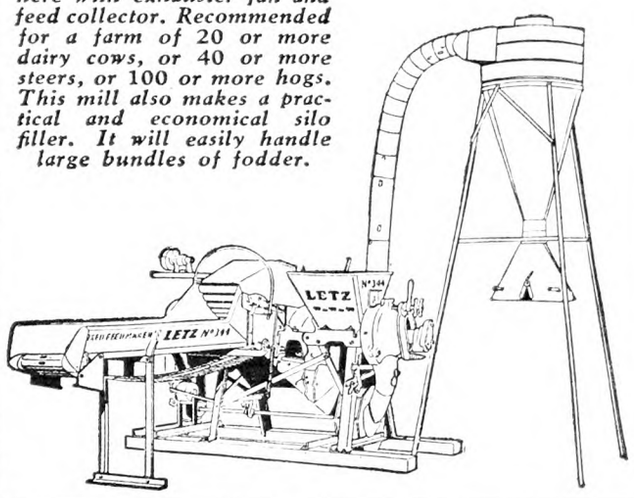
The Letz Mill will make *your own* home-grown feed go farther. It will save you from putting out good money for a lot of extra feed. It will reduce your cost of production and make it possible for you to make a profit even at these low prices, just as Bob Lee says.

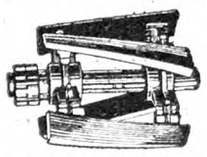
Have a Letz dealer let you try a Letz Mill. It will sell itself to you!

ALL IN ONE MACHINE

Cuts, grinds, mixes—does one at a time, any two at a time, or all three.

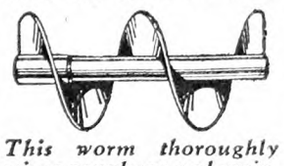
Letz Roughage Mills are built in four sizes to meet the requirements of any size farm. The Letz 344 is shown here with exhauster fan and feed collector. Recommended for a farm of 20 or more dairy cows, or 40 or more steers, or 100 or more hogs. This mill also makes a practical and economical silo filler. It will easily handle large bundles of fodder.





These sharp knives cut and recut roughage.

Burrs like this grind roughage and grain — crush and grind ear corn.



This worm thoroughly mixes roughage and grain.

What a hundred thousand farmers say the Letz Roughage Mill will do

1. Increase the feeding value of home-grown crops a fourth to a half by recutting, grinding and mixing them into palatable rations.
2. Make home-grown feed go farther and save the expense of buying extra feed.
3. Enable a farmer to feed a fourth to a half more stock on the same number of acres.
4. Reduce the cost of producing milk and meat 25 to 50 per cent.
5. Cut the cost of farm work through fewer operations and less labor at feeding time.

LETZ AMERICA'S LEADING FEED MILL

FREE . . . A booklet that tells who Bob Lee is and how to balance rations from home-grown grains. And another booklet that tells all about the Letz Roughage Mill. We will send them to you . . . free . . . if you will just fill out this coupon. There's no obligation attached to this free offer.

LETZ MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 1034 East Road, Crown Point, Indiana

My name is _____

My mailing address (or R. F. D.) is _____

City _____ *State* _____

I am now feeding _____ *Dairy cows* _____ *Steers* _____ *Hogs*

_____ *Sheep* _____ *Horses.* *Horse-power of my engine is* _____

SASH

Size 3 ft. x 6 ft., *not glazed* . $1.55
Painted, two coats white *not glazed* 1.85
With double thick glass . . 4.00
Crating Extra on glazed sash only

The quality product of America's largest hotbed sash mill. Genuine tidewater gulf red cypress, select grade. Joints blind, well mortised, tight-fitting. No knots or checks. Smooth finish and sides absolutely parallel to prevent gaps that let cold in.

Pure white lead paint applied by a process that fills all corners, etc. Double thick glass bedded in special putty of our own grinding.

These sash are extra strong to stand any weather for years without rotting, weakening or paint and putty chipping. Easily the best you can buy. 25 other sizes to select from. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Low price also on greenhouse construction material or complete erection, including heating boilers, piping and benches.

METROPOLITAN GREENHOUSE MFG. CORP.
1877 Flushing Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BANK BY MAIL

Send coupon for this interesting Banking by Mail booklet.

4%

The NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF ALBANY, N. Y.

National Savings Bank
Albany, N. Y.

Please send me your Banking by Mail booklet.

Name _____

Address _____

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

News and prices current during week ending October 17, 1931.

MILK

October: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.41; 2B, $1.66; Class 3, $1.25.

In classes 2A and 2B a differential of 5c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat is added for that testing above 3.5 per cent and deducted for that testing below this point. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c per .1 of 1 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.70; Class 2, $1.70; Class 3, $1.10.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy		$0.36
Extra, 92 score		.35
First, 88 to 91 score	$0.27½@	.34
Lower grades	.25 @	.25½
Ladles	.20½@	.23½
Packing stock	.13 @	.19
Renovated	.24½@	.25½
Sweet fancy	.37½@	.38
Extra	.36½@	.37
Firsts	.31 @	.36
Seconds	.28 @	.30
Centralized	.26 @	.30½

CHEESE

State, fresh specials	$0.16½@	$0.17
Average run to fancy	.15½@	.16

EGGS

Nearby, white fancy (including premiums)	$0.49 @	$0.51
Extra	.43 @	.48
Average extras	.35 @	.42
Pacific Coast	.40 @	.50
Mixed colors	.41 @	.45
Gathered, best	.34 @	.35
Fair to good	.16 @	.25

POTATOES

Jersey, 150 lbs.	$1.25@	$1.35
Long Island, 150 lbs.	.65@	1.50
Maine, 180 lbs.	1.60@	1.75
Sweet potatoes, Maryland, bu.	.35@	.85
Jersey, bu.	.40@	1.00

VEGETABLES

Beets, 100 bchs.	$2.00@	$2.50
Cabbage, ton	15.00@	20.00
Carrots, 100 bchs.	1.50@	2.50
Cauliflower, bu.	1.00@	2.75
Sweet corn, 100	1.25@	1.75
Eggplant, bu.	.25@	.75
Horseradish, bbl.	6.50@	7.00
Leeks, 100 bchs.	1.50@	2.50
Lettuce, bu.	.50@	4.50
Lima beans, bu.	1.50@	2.50
Onions, N. Y. State, yel., 100 lbs.	2.00@	2.50
50 lbs.	1.00@	1.30
Orange Co., yel., 50 lbs.	.50@	1.15
100 lbs.	1.25@	2.15
White, 50 lbs.	.50@	1.15
Massachusetts, yel., 100 lbs.	2.00@	2.15
50 lbs.	1.00@	1.15
Midwestern, white, 50 lbs.	.75@	1.40
Yellow, 50 lbs.	1.00@	1.25
California, Val., 100 lbs.	2.35@	2.40
50 lbs.		1.25
Parsley, bu.	.50@	.75
Peas, bu.	2.75@	4.00
Peppers, bu.	.25@	.85
Radishes, 100 bchs.	2.00@	2.50
Spinach, bu.	.25@	.75
Squash, bu.	.50@	2.00
String beans, bu.	.50@	2.00
Tomatoes, Jersey, bskt.	.30@	.75
Jersey and L. I., crt.	.75@	1.75
Nearby, egg and plum crt.	.65@	.90
Jersey and L. I., carrier	.75@	2.00
Pennsylvania, bskt.	.20@	.60
Up-river, 6-till carrier	1.00@	2.50
Bskt.	.40@	.85
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.50@	3.00

FRUITS

Apples, So. and En., bskt.	$0.40@	$2.00
Sn., and En., bbl.	1.25@	6.00
Eastern, carton	1.25@	2.00
En., box	1.50@	3.00
Wn., box	1.20@	2.85
Muskmelons, bu.	1.50@	2.50
Huckleberries, qt.	.10@	.20
Crabapples, En., bu. bskt	.50@	2.00
½ bu. bskt.	.25@	1.00
12-qt. bskt.	.25@	.75
Peaches, Jersey, crt. or bskt.	.75@	2.50
Up-river, crt.	.75@	1.75
Bushel	.75@	1.50
N. Y. State, bu.	1.50@	2.25
Pears, En., Kiefer, bu.	.50@	1.25
Clapps, bu.	1.00@	2.00
Bartletts, bu. bskt.	.75@	2.00
En., Anjou, bu.	.75@	1.50
En., Bosc., bu. bskt.	1.00@	2.00
Seckel, bu. bskt.	.75@	2.25
½ bu.	.50@	1.25
Huckleberries, qt.	.15@	.35
Grapes, Up-river, bskt.	.30@	.35
Wn. N. Y., 12-qt. bskt.	.28@	.33

DRIED BEANS—Jobbing Prices

Marrow, 100 lbs.		$3.50
Pea		3.50
Red kidney		4.50
White kidney	$5.50@	5.75

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.32@	$0.34
Fair to good	.28@	.30
Roosters	.11@	.15
Fowls	.19@	.26
Ducks	.15@	.18
Turkeys, Spring	.35@	.40
Old toms	.25@	.30
Old hens	.28@	.30
Argentine	.28@	.35
Squabs, lb., ungraded	.25@	.30
Graded	.25@	.35
Dark, doz.	2.00@	2.50
Culls, doz.	1.50@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Broilers should be fully feathered. The larger breeds should weigh 2½ to 3 lbs. each; smaller breeds, 1½ lbs. each up. The quotation given on broilers is the outside figure for best quality. Under grades and small sizes proportionately large. The figures are express or truck delivery.

Fowls, lb.	$0.20@	$0.25
Chickens, large breeds, best		.19
Small breeds, best		.14
Roosters	.11@	.12
Ducks	.14@	.16
Geese	.13@	.15
Rabbits, lb.	.10@	.20

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$7.00@	$8.00
Bulls	4.00@	4.75
Cows	2.00@	4.00
Calves, best	10.00@	11.00
Common to good	4.00@	7.00
Sheep	1.50@	2.50
Lambs	6.50@	7.00
Hogs	5.00@	6.25

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.13@	$0.14
Good to choice	.10@	.12
Steers, 100 lbs.	14.00@	19.00
Bulls	7.50@	8.50
Cows	9.00@	11.00

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1	$20.00@	21.00
No. 2	18.00@	20.00
No. 3	13.00@	17.00
Clover, mixed	15.00@	22.00
Straw, rye	18.00@	20.00
Oat and wheat		11.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$0.64
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.52
Oats, No. 2 white	.33
Rye	.53⅜

Retail Prices at New York

Current prices in public market.

Butter, best, lb.	$0.41@	$0.43
Milk, grade A, qt.		.18
Grade B		.15
Cream, ½ pt.		.18
Eggs, best, doz.	.48@	.52
Gathered	.30@	.45
Turkeys, lb.	.40@	.55
Chickens	.35@	.55
Ducklings	.38@	.40
Oranges, doz.	.40@	.60
Potatoes, pk.	.20@	.25
Lettuce, head	.05@	.10
Cabbage, lb.	.03@	.05
String beans, lb.	.20@	.25
Peas, lb.	.25@	.35

Lancaster, Pa., Livestock Markets

(Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending Oct. 3, 1931.)

Market.—Beef steers closing strong to 25c higher than Monday or about steady with last week's closing prices, top weighty steers $8, medium-weights, $7.75, bulk $6.25 to $7. Bulls, she stock and cutters practically unchanged, bulk fat heifers $6.50 to $7, medium bulls $5 to $5.50, butcher cows $4 to $4.50, cutters $2.25 to $3. Stockers and feeders active throughout week, closing steady with week's early 25c decline, bulk of sales $4.75 to $5.50. Calves steady, top vealers $11.

Hogs about steady, top westerns $7.

Sheep slow, unevenly 25 to 50c higher, medium to good lambs $7.50 to $8, choice $8.50.

Receipts for week ending Oct. 3, 1931: Cattle, 214 cars; 56 Virginia, 40 St. Paul, 38 West Virginia, 32 Sioux City, 26 Chicago, 12 Tennesee, 4 Omaha, 2 North Carolina, 1 Kentucky, 1 Michigan; containing 6,490 head, 269 trucked in; total cattle 6,759 head, 935 calves, 2,358 hogs, 606 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $7.25 to $8; medium, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $6.25 to $7.25; common, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $5 to $6.25; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $7.50 to $8.25; medium, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $6.50 to $7.50; good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $7.50 to $8.25.

Heifers.—Choice, 550 to 850 lbs., $6.75 to $7.25; good, 550 to 850 lbs., $6.25 to $6.75; medium, 550 to 850 lbs., $5.75 to $6.25; common, 550 to 850 lbs., $5 to $5.75.

Cows.—Choice, $4.75 to $5.50; good, $4 to $4.75; common and medium, $3 to $4; low cutter and cutter, $1.75 to $3.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $5.50 to $6.75; cutter, common and medium, $3.50 to $5.50; yearlings excluded.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $10.25 to $11; medium, $9.50 to $10.25; cull and common, $6.50 to $9.50.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 500 to 800 lbs., $5.75 to $6.75; common and medium, 500 to 800 lbs., $4.25 to $5.75; good and choice, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $6 to $7; common and medium, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $4.50 to $6.

Hogs.—Lt. wt., good and choice, 160 to 180 lbs., $6.25 to $6.75; lt. wt., good and choice, 180 to 200 lbs., $6.50 to $7; med. wt., good and choice, 200 to 220 lbs., $6.50 to $7; med. wt., good and choice, 220 to 250 lbs., $6.50 to $7; hvy. wt., good and choice, 250 to 290 lbs., $6.25 to $6.75; hvy wt., good and choice, 290 to 350 lbs., $5.75 to $6.25; pkg. sows, medium and good, 275 to 500 lbs., $5.25 to $5.75.

LANCASTER FEED MARKET

Selling Price of Feeds (Cash at Warehouse).—Bran, ton, $22; shorts, $22; hominy, $24.50; middlings, $26; linseed, $35.50; gluten, $25.50; ground oats, $26.50; Soy-bean meal, $32; hog-meal, $32; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $25; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $26.50 18 per cent, $28.50; 20 per cent, $31; 24 per cent, $32; 25 per cent, $33; horse feed, 85 per cent, $32; Alfalfa, regular, $29.50; Alfalfa, reground, $31.50.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Grapes are in liberal supply and prices are a little easier. Apples are about steady.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 37 to 38c; tubs, 35 to 36c; firsts, 28 to 34c; undergrades, 28 to 29c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, 19c; longhorn, 19 to 20c; brick Swiss, 20c; brick, 22c; limburger, 25c. Eggs, firm; nearby fancy, 39 to 40c; grade A, 33 to 37c; grade B, 22 to 26c; grade C, 19 to 20c; pullets, 22 to 25c; nearby at market, 18 to 35c; western, 24 to 27c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, steady; fowls, 19 to 28c; chickens, 30 to 32c; broilers, 24 to 30c; old roosters, 15 to 17c; ducks, 19 to 20c; turkeys, 42 to 43c. Live poultry, unsettled; fowls, 15 to 22c; springers, 17 to 24c; old roosters, 14c; ducks, 17 to 20c; geese, 12 to 16c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Gravenstein, bu., 50c; Wolf River, 60c; Greening, 50 to 60c; Wealthy, Twenty Ounce, 50 to 75c; McIntosh, 50c to $1.10; Delicious, Va., bu., $1.50 to $1.75; crabapples, $1.15 to $1.50. Potatoes, weak; home-grown, bu., 40 to 45c; N. J., 150-lb. bag, $1.65 to $1.75; sweets, N. J., bu. hamper, $1 to $1.40.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, weak; pea, medium, cwt., $4.25; marrow, $4.50; white kidney, $5.50. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., $1.25; yellow, 50-lb. bag, 75 to 85c; Spanish, crate, 18 heads, 50c; pickling, ½ bu., 75 to 85c; green, doz. bchs., 20 to 25c.

Fruits and Berries.—Cantaloupes, bu., 75c to $1.35; cranberries, 25-lb. box, $1.85 to $2; grapes, 12-qt. bskt., 25 to 40c; Cal., lug, 90c to $2; honeydews, Colo., crate, $1 to $1.50; peaches, bu., 40c to $2; pears, bu., 75c to $1.85; plums, ½ bu., 40 to 60c; prunes, bu., $1.30 to $1.85; quinces, bu., 50 to 75c.

Vegetables.—Beans, green and wax, bu., 65c to $2; beets, bu., 25 to 40c; doz. bchs., 10 to 15c; Brussels sprouts, qt., 20 to 25c; cabbage, bu., 35 to 40c; carrots, bu., 50 to 60c; cauliflower, bu., 75c; celery, doz., 40 to 60c; cucumbers, bu., 40c to $1; eggplant, bu., 65 to 75c; kohlrabi, doz., 30 to 35c; lettuce, 2-doz. crate, 40 to 50c; mushrooms, 1-lb. carton, 30 to 45c; parsnips, ½ bu., 65 to 75c; peas, bu. hamper, $3.50 to $3.75; peppers, bu., 50c to $1.25; radishes, doz. bchs., 15 to 25c; spinach, bu., 30 to 40c; tomatoes, bu., 50 to 75c; turnips, bu., 40c to $1.

Honey.—24-section case, $2.50 to $2.75.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, baled, ton, $14 to $14.50; clover mixed, $13 to $13.50; oat straw, $7 to $7.50; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $12; standard middlings, $12; red-dog, $17.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $17.25; oil-meal, 34 per cent, $25.50; hominy, $16.80; gluten, $17.50; oatfeed, $7.50; Timothy seed, bu., $2.35; Alfalfa, $13.50; Alsike, $9.25; clover, $10 to $10.25.

C. H. B.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, qt., 6 to 7c; milk, special, qt., 8 to 9c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $200 to $250; cows, fresh milk, grades, choice, $90 to $100; cows, fresh milk, grades, good, $70 to $85; cows, fresh milk, grades, common, $45 to $65; beef cows and bulls, 100 lbs., $5 to $8; veal calves, milk fed, choice, $14 to $16; veal calves, milk fed, good, $10 to $13; lambs, $6.50 to $9; sheep, $2.50 to $4; broilers, average 2½ lbs., lb., 24 to 25c; chickens, lb., 30 to 32c; fowls, heavy, lb., 20 to 22c; eggs, local, fresh, mixed, doz., 44 to 46c.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 13 to 14c; milk, special, qt., 18c; milk, sold from chain stores, qt., 11 to 12c; butter, farmer's delivery, lb., 35 to 40c; butter, creamery, prints and rolls, lb., 34 to 38c; butter, creamery, cut from tubs, lb., 32 to 33c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 25 to 29c; cheese, part skim, lb., 18 to 20c; cheese, cottage, lb., 12 to 15c; eggs, farmers' delivery, fresh, doz., 50 to 52c; eggs, store sales, fresh, doz., 45 to 48c; broilers, fancy, dressed, lb., 30 to 32c; chickens, lb., 40 to 45c; fowls, lb., 28 to 29c; apples, McIntosh, best, lb., 7 to 8c; apples, Wealthy, cooking, lb., 4 to 5c; grapes, 18-lb. bskt., 45 to 50c; peppers, sweet green, lb., 4 to 5c; peppers, sweet red, lb., 6 to 7c; pumpkins, pie, each, 8 to 10c; potatoes, pk., 18 to 20c.

F. A. C.

Events of the Week

OBITUARY.—Dwight W. Morrow, U. S. Senator from New Jersey, died Oct. 5, 1931, at his home in Englewood, N. J., aged 58 years. Mr. Morrow was the son of a college president, was a well-known lawyer, banker and ambassador to Mexico, and had served one year in the Senate. He rendered service in establishing harmony in Mexico. He was a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Company. His last public appearance was on Oct. 4, at a dinner where he made an earnest appeal for generous help to charitable work. In the home at the time of his death were Mrs. Morrow, his daughter, Elizabeth Morrow; Mrs. A. M. Scandrett, a sister of the Senator, and Mrs. Scandrett's daughter, Mrs. Lucien Greathouse, and a few close associates. Another daughter, Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, is in China with her husband.

Sir Thomas Lipton, died at his home, October 3, 1931, at the age of 81 years. He started as a grocer, and his first venture was a store with two or three articles but he later concentrated on tea. To America he is endeared by his gallant manner of accepting his losses in the yachting contests. It was his ambition to recapture America's cup for England, and when Shamrock V was defeated a cup was presented to him by loving friends for his spirit of true sportsmanship.

CONFERENCES. — Premier Laval and Foreign Minister Briand, of France, went to Berlin to talk finance with the German financiers and statesmen. Later Marquess Reading, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of England, went to Paris to discuss financial affairs. Now Premier Laval has accepted an invitation to come to Washington to discuss financial affairs with President Hoover. We have so many financial conferences that the financiers have not had time to discover that the drastic reduction in the circulation of money in America has caused a steady decline in prices of securities and commodities, income and wages. France found a way to overcome the danger of declining prices. It is to be hoped that he will tell President Hoover how it was done.

HIGH-PRICED LAND. — The land on which the new post office building for downtown New York City will be erected was assessed for $789,000. The government paid $1,792,000 for it. This price is 125 per cent above the assessed valuation by the city appraisers. Some people think that the Federal government knows how to run business.

A GOLD FIND.—A gold find has been reported near Las Vegas, N. M. The report says the ore yields gold to the value of $5,000 a ton, and that a rush of prospectors is on for the Hidden Forest Mountain range where the lode is said to be located with dimensions of 37 feet wide and 900 feet long. If the story proves to be true, we venture the hope that the gold may be kept out of our Federal Reserve bank vaults.

EASTERN RAILROADS.—A plan for the consolidation of eastern railroads into four great systems was presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission October 3. It involves 43,000 miles of trackage and an investment of $10,000,000,000. An effort to reach an agreement has been under way for ten years. The new system would be designated as follows: Baltimore and Ohio system, Chesapeake and Ohio system, Pennsylvania system and New York Central lines. These systems, if the plan is approved, would include the feeding lines in their territory. The New England territory is excluded, except that the New York Central lines would include the Boston and Albany which it already controls. It would acquire the Lackawanna and the Ulster and Delaware.

OBJECTION TO ST. LAWRENCE CANAL.—The proposed Federal investment of $500,000,000 in the St. Lawrence River Canal project would leave the New England coast as barren of shipping as it was when the Plymouth Colony was founded, according to Mayor Cornelius F. Burns, of Troy, N. Y., who addressed 900 delegates to the annual convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association at Boston Oct. 5 in advance of the opening session. Canalization of the St. Lawrence, Mayor Burns declared, would mean the scrapping of America's greatest inland waterway channel, the New York Free Barge Canal, which represents a State expenditure of $180,000,000, and would divert from eastern ports not only increased Canadian commerce but much of the Great Lakes activity which ought to reach tidewater via the Hudson River and New England outlets. Indicating the allied interests of New England ports and shipping centers of New York State, Mayor Burns also warned against the projected allocation of New England railroads to trunk-line carriers serving ports more favored than Boston as detrimental to New England interests.

PACIFIC OCEAN FLIGHT.—Two shoeless American aviators, Hugh Herndon Jr. and Clyde Pangborn, first men ever to make a nonstop flight from Japan to the United States in a heavier-than-air machine, made a spectacular landing at Wenatchee, Wash., Oct. 5, after flying 4,600 miles in 41 hours and 13 minutes. They won a $25,000 prize from the Japanese newspaper Asahi. The fliers failed to equal the world's receord for distance flights, slightly more than 5,000 miles, set last Summer by Russell Boardman and John Polando, in a flight to Turkey from New York. The 4,600 miles is the second longest distance flown by man in a plane.

FARM BOARD OFFER REJECTED. — An offer of the Federal Farm Board to sell for cash or on credit to relief organizations, from its surplus holdings of wheat and cotton for relief of distress this Winter, has been rejected as impractical by President Hoover's organization on unemployment relief. The organization's committee on administration of relief, which met for the first time Oct. 5 refused to sanction adoption of the offer by the national welfare agencies with which it is co-operating. Other relief proposals discussed included a War Department offer to make available certain of its supplies of blankets and cots for relief work.

PROPOSED BANK POOL. — The credit structure, with wide authority to put idle capital at work for economic recovery, was outlined by President Hoover Oct. 6 at an epochal White House conference with members of Congress. The details were not immediately disclosed, but in one well-informed quarter they were said to be: Creation of a $500,000,000 corporation, to be known as the Emergency Credit Corporation, authorized to loan at its discretion to any financial institution. Subscription of the stock of this corporation, in whole or in part, by the Treasury Department. Supervision of the corporation by a board of five directors, with government officials authorized to serve. Authority for the Federal Reserve Board to rediscount all of the corporation's obligations. In effect, the new institution would operate much as the War Finance Corporation did in the war years. The proposal is designed to circumvent some of the restrictions which now hamper credit by permitting the liquidation of credits frozen in bank vaults, and at the same time to stimulate public confidence and draw from its hiding places many millions of capital.

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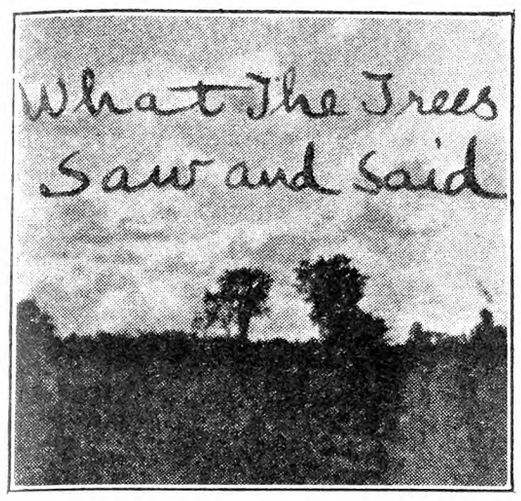


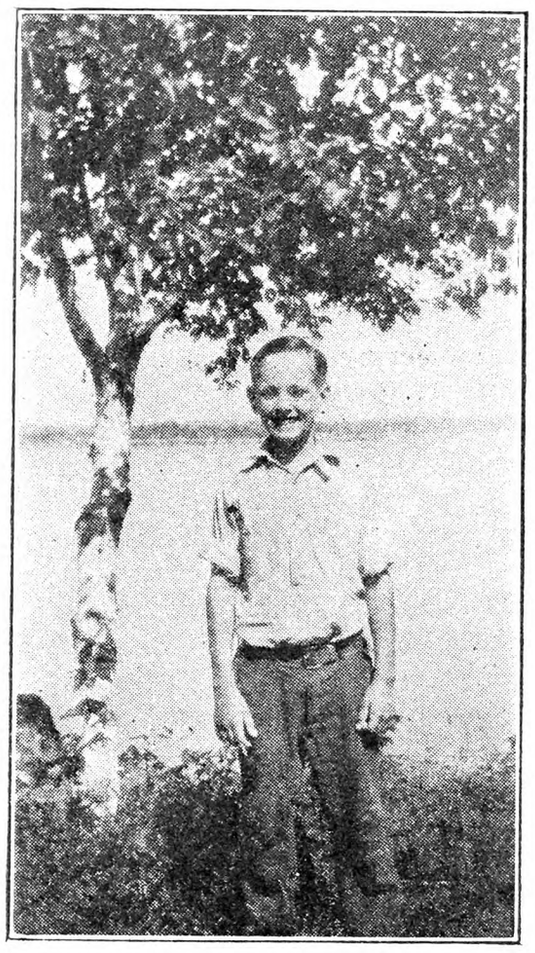
BY MRS. CHARLES McARTHUR.

THE COONS GOT AWAY.

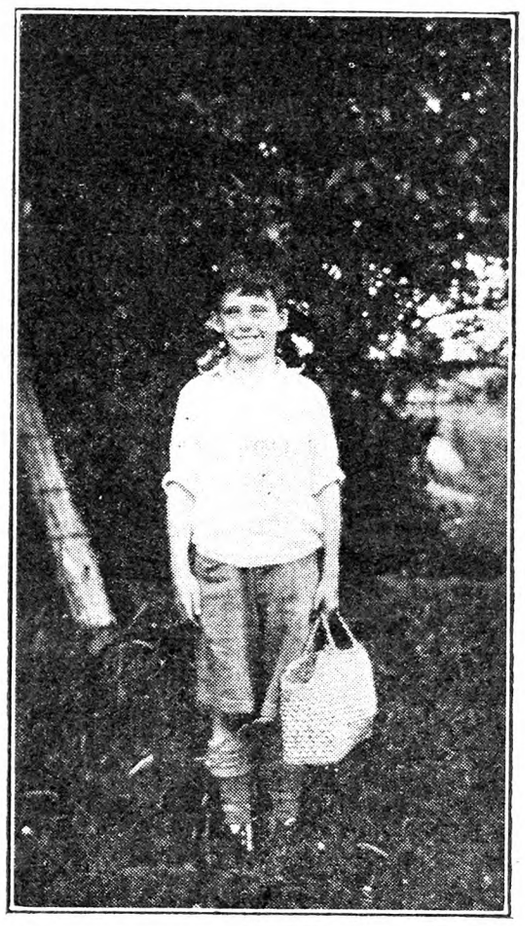
CHAPTER VII.

The human race is not the only one that likes change and travels to find it. Mr. and Mrs. Coon had quite as many homes as the average millionaire. They would stay awhile in one and then one day the urge for travel would seize them and they would set out for another of their homes, which was usually another hollow tree. It might be that they would go but a short distance, and it might be several miles. The trip I am speaking of took them nearly all night, and when they reached the place they snuggled down in the bed of dry leaves and moss, which was the only furnishing they ever had in any of their houses, and had a long nap.

Late in the afternoon they were suddenly awakened by a great thumping and bumping on the outside of their hollow tree, and they clutched each other in terror. What could be climbing the tree? It was an old stub which had broken over about 15 feet from the ground, and there were no limbs, so it was a pretty hard climb for anything but a coon or some such animal. It was only a moment until they heard the sound of voices which told them it was no animal that they knew trying to climb the tree.



He is glad the coons got away.



The other boy is glad the coons got away.

The boys were on a hunting expedition. They had started out with their .22 rifle and a few shells to see what they could find and after sitting on the fence by the road under the two trees on the hilltop talking about the game that used to be in the country they went on over to the woods across the road, not so much with the hope of seeing any game as to put in the time in a pleasant way and place.

Suddenly Donald started forward. "Look Mark! I believe these are coon tracks here in the soft earth," he cried. "That is just what they are," said Mark, excitedly. "Let us follow them if we can." On they went coming to the little footprints every little while until finally the prints led to the hollow tree. The bark on the tree was rough and on it they found some of the yellow and brown hairs from the coons' coats.

"The old stub must be hollow at the top," said Mark. "Can you climb up and see, Donald? I will give you a boost."

With much effort and a mood of laughter and noise Donald managed to reach the top at last and peered into the depths of the hollow. When his eyes grew accustomed to the dimness he was very much excited to see two pairs of eyes glowing at him 15 feet below.

"They are there," he shouted. "Hand me up the gun."

"Pshaw, it's empty," replied Mark.

"Well, load it then and be quick. I can't stay here much longer," said Donald.

"Sorry, pal, but I guess you used up the last shell we had shooting at that target," answered Mark. "I can go to the house for more shells if you want to stay here and watch."

"All right," said Donald, "but I shall have to come down. I can't hang on here any longer."

It was growing dark in the woods and the time seemed very long to Donald as he sat at the foot of the hollow tree. Surely Mark must have stopped to eat supper or he would be back. Thought of supper made Donald very hungry and the more he thought of it the more hungry he became. He had not heard a sound from the coons and decided they had gone to sleep. They would probably stay right where they were until morning, reasoned the hungry boy. Why not go home and get his supper, too?

Two little pairs of ears heard Donald rise to his feet and walk noisily away among the dry leaves and two little pairs of eyes watched from the top of the hollow tree until he had passed out of sight. Then the two little furry bodies slipped noislessly down the tree trunk and started off in the opposite direction to their home in the tamarack swamp several miles away. They traveled very fast until the danger, they felt, was far behind them, then they stopped to visit a cornfield where they found the corn was just right and helped themselves to all that they could eat. A short rest and they were on their way again. The sun was just rising when they reached the tamarack swamp and the hollow high up in a big tree just big enough for the two of them where no boy could ever climb. They were very tired indeed, and slept soundly until nightfall, when an old owl startled them from their sleep by calling a gloomy "Hoot! Hoot!" just outside their doorway. They sat up and looked around, then realizing that they were in a safe place lay down and slept until morning.

When the boys had eaten their supper they decided to go back that night and get the coons, so armed with plenty of ammunition, a flashlight, a rope and accompanied by their dog Ted they made their way to the hollow tree. On their way they discussed whether they would shoot the coons or take them alive to sell to a zoo. They had not come to any conclusion when they reached the hollow tree. It would all depend on how the coons acted, Mark said. As Donald was the one who had climbed the tree before and knew how it was done, he once more tackled the job, which was far from easy. Reaching the top he threw a beam from the flashlight into the deep hole and was chagrined to find it empty.

"They've gone, the smart little rascals! They must have heard me go home," said Donald.

"We may as well go home then. There is nothing else to do. The coons are a long way off by this time, or I miss my guess," said Mark.

They tramped along the homeward way in silence until they came to the fence under our two old trees. This just seemed to be a natural stopping place, and they sat on the top rail for awhile thinking. Finally Donald said, "Do you know, Mark, I am rather glad they got away. They had the brightest eyes I ever saw."

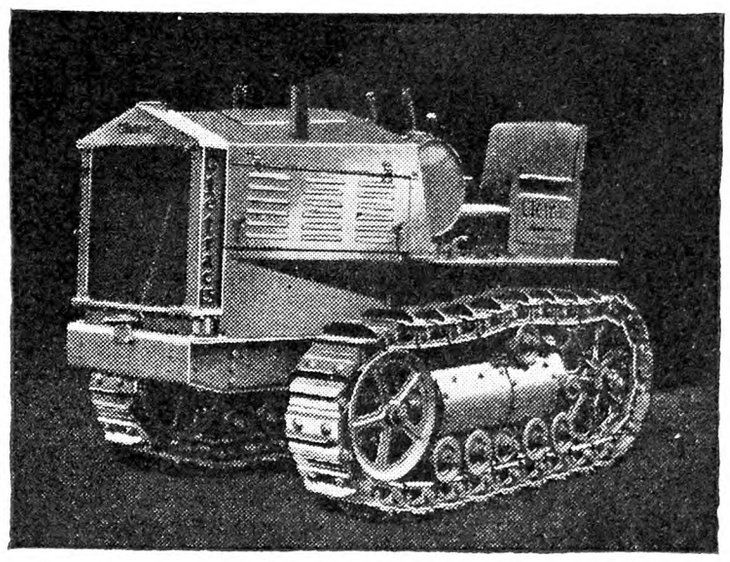
"Well, I guess they will have a better time running around the woods than they would in a zoo. They don't do much harm except to eat a little corn. Do you think it is going to rain tomorrow?" said Mark, slipping off the fence. "Let's get home and to bed."

Chili Sauce

Peel and chop fine one large onion, six large ripe tomatoes, one green sweet pepper and one small hot chili pepper. Add one cup of vinegar, one tablespoon salt, two teaspoons brown sugar, one teaspoon each of ground ginger, cinnamon, cloves and black pepper, and half a grated nutmeg. Boil slowly until thoroughly cooked, put in small jars or jelly glasses, and seal when cold.

MODERN

to the minute—



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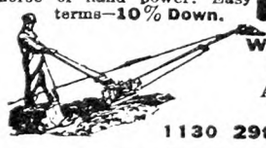

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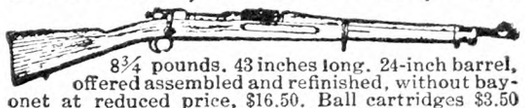

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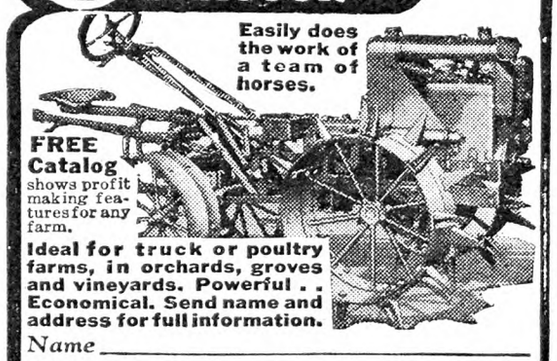

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THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

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THAT Country Life Jubilee in West Virginia, described by Mr. Zinn on page 1045, shows a very practical way of getting together and getting things done. They have combined business, pleasure and education in a way that makes a well-balanced farm program. Perhaps the strongest feature of all is the emphasis put on 4-H clubs. The remarkable work of these boys and girls at the fairs this year shows that, instead of being "coming farmers" as has been said previously by those who wished to speak encouragingly, they have already come very near to the full stature of farmers, at least in livestock accomplishment. The space allotted to this particular feature in the Fall shows has been overflowing.

*

APPLES are a good crop in the East and South, and will bring in some money. Prices are low enough, but still the standard apple varieties are selling better than peaches sold at the height of the season. The English apple markets started off stronger than expected, when the early arrivals sold at from $4.50 to well about $6 per barrel. Not much was expected from the foreign markets this season on account of the good apple crop in Central Europe, but the American apples have acquired a reputation in the market and may find a fairly good outlet even under severe competition. Prices here always depend somewhat on the export markets. Many countries have been placing new restrictions on apple imports. Argentina requires every apple to be wrapped in paper, even in the barrel pack. England shuts out all but the better grades during the first part of the season and some other countries in Europe have increased the restrictions and tariff on fruits. The apple deal in Western New York is slow in getting under way. Early marketing was confined to Fall varieties such as Duchess and Wealthy, through September, and most prices have been made on standard kinds like Greening and Baldwin. A few sales in the city markets showed a range of prices from $2.50 to $4.25 per barrel. Much of the basket pack sold from 75c to $1, including apples from different sections. New York growers will have probably half a million barrels of apples more than last season and the country-wide crop is five million bushels greater, the increase being wholly in the East and Middle West. Virginia and West Virginia have big crops of good apples and will compete strongly unless the export trade takes a large share of the production.

*

HOW the desire to overcome one difficulty may lead to another is explained by the Michigan Station in referring to field mouse control at the cost of Winter injury to the same trees which were saved from mice. Ordinarily, naturally and properly, mounding and wrapping are done when apple picking is finished. Unfortunately, however, these operations often involve clearing grass away from the trees, and the grass is often removed just before the ground freezes. Grass in the orchard tends to check tree growth and ripen the wood but, when it grows close to the tree trunk, it keeps the bark of the lower trunk moist and retards ripening at that point. As a compensation, during Winter it acts as a protection, and trees standing in sod are not very likely to suffer from collar injury. When therefore, the grass is removed in late October and early November, the tree is deprived of this protection and left in a susceptible condition for Winter injury. The best plan is to remove the grass in early September, whatever the method of mouse control to be adopted. This permits the ripening of the tissues at the collar before there is danger of late injury from freezing. What grass may grow between this time and late October does not ordinarily retard ripening and is easily removed just before cold weather sets in.

*

WHERE the grade of a lawn is altered, it is not uncommon to see a tree which is being slowly smothered by an additional depth of soil over its roots. In one case recently brought to our notice, a rather uncommon ornamental tree was suffering severely because adjacent grading had raised the level of the soil over its roots to a depth of between two and three feet. We forget that roots require aeration, as well as food and water, and that the tree cannot thrive if it is smothered in this way. The authority asked for an opinion in the above case said he knew only two ways to save the tree; it must be dug and lifted to the new soil level, or a pit must be formed around the trunk, reaching down to the original level, this being walled up and fenced. We have seen choice shade trees protected in this way, where there had been a change in the street level. We think, wherever there are choice trees, it is wise to consider landscape plans that do not involve a considerable change in grade.

*

PEACH markets have continued disappointing to all growers from New York to California. A large quantity of New York peaches went into cold storage in hopes of finding conditions a little better after other peaches were out of the way. Michigan has the only other large peach crop at this season and Michigan growers are rushing the crop to market because warm weather caused the fruit to ripen fast. Some of it became too soft for shipment. Michigan growers in late September were getting 25 to 75 cents a bushel, averaging perhaps a little over 50 cents, compared with 45 to 60 cents in Western New York. Some growers, unable to handle the peaches, have been allowing buyers to pick them from the trees on payment of 25 cents a bushel.

*

ACCORDING to newspaper reports, the Worth County Fair at Sylvester, Ga., does not depend upon money in paper or coin for its admission fees; it has gone back to a system of exchange and barter. Admission fees, expressed in farm commodities, are as follows:

Cotton Seed.—Adults, 16 lbs.; children, 6 lbs.
Shelled Corn.—Adults, 25 lbs.; children, 10 lbs.
Peanuts.—Adults, 20 lbs.; children, 8 lbs.
Fresh Eggs.—Adults, one dozen; children, five eggs.

Well, why not? Money is a symbol, but these farm products are the real thing.

*

WHAT is a fair price for buckwheat? This might seem an easy question to answer, but it comes to us every year and is one of the most difficult. Buckwheat is not sold widely, as is the case with wheat, corn and oats. Its great use is for flouring purposes to make the "pancake timber," which works in so well for Winter breakfasts. The by-product works well in dairy rations, and some whole buckwheat is used for hens, but in the main the price is set by what the mills making buckwheat flour will pay. Buckwheat is usually quoted at so much per 100 lbs., instead of bushel. We have one local report now of 70 cents per cwt., and shall be glad to hear from others as to just what buyers and mills are talking and what farmers think about the situation. Perhaps that will help to thrash and winnow out the buckwheat price situation.

*

THE Eastern States Exposition, at Springfield, Mass., has not specialized in horticulture. Individual exhibits of apples and other fruits are left to the various New England State fairs, which are more convenient for the exhibitors. The mass exhibit of apples at Springfield, however, was remarkable, a vast bank of New England's red and green varieties, numbering several thousand. It showed the magnitude of the apple industry of these Eastern States as could be displayed in no other way.

*

THERE is still plenty of time to sow the great cover crop of our Northern States, the rye, which, coming up quickly, will make top and firm root growth that will live through Winter and make a dense mass to turn under in time for planting cultivated crops next Spring. Not being a legume, it supplies only a small amount of nitrogen, about one-half per cent, but does put a mass of vegetable matter in the soil, greatly needed in these times when stable manure is scarce. Below the latitude of Philadelphia, where Crimson clover will survive Winter, that is the ideal cover crop, making a large growth in the cool weather of Fall if sown around the middle of August. Rye has the advantage of sticking to the ground when sown so late that it barely comes up, and starting growth before the "growing season" really opens in Spring.

*

When is the best time to plant fruit trees, Spring or Fall? G. Y.
Pennsylvania.

EITHER time will work. There may be decided advantage in Fall planting, if the ground does not freeze early. Trees thus planted will get good root hold in Fall and be better established for Spring growth than those set then. It is largely a matter of convenience and when the trees are most readily got in good condition. One necessity for planting at any time is to tread the soil firmly around the roots. This may be even more essential with Fall than Spring planting.

*

THE question of pasturing Alfalfa in Fall is often brought up. This is a matter of condition and, to some extent, of locality. Farmers to whom the crop or locality is new will do well to look closely at the methods of any of their neighbors regarding this matter. The South Dakota Station makes the following recommendation:

Fall pasturing of Alfalfa fields should not be practiced unless there is a foot or more of growth and then only judiciously. Allowing the plants to build up a reserve of sugars and starches this Fall will enable them to better survive the Winter and produce a strong growth next Spring.

There is no doubt that considerable Alfalfa is damaged by overworking it when young. Like a full-grown horse, it has great possibilities when strongly rooted, but needs to have a chance, the same as a colt.

*

FARM fires in New Jersey are estimated to cost $1,000,000 per year. The chief cause is lightning and, as a protection, proper rodding is recommended. Years ago the "lightning rod agent" was a by-word for concentrated swindling and humbug. Many of the rods sold then were worthless, in addition to the extravagant prices charged. In recent years scientists and rod manufacturers have got together in the development of rods that really protect. These cables, made from many strands of high conducting power, put on substantially, are real building insurance. The rods are fastened directly to the buildings, the old glass insulators formerly thought necessary being no longer used. Next to lightning, the New Jersey Agricultural Department finds oil lamps, lanterns and inflammable waste most dangerous. Combustion from damp hay causes some fires but not many. Except in the case of Alfalfa, which appears to ignite most readily of hay, few farmers will house hay damp enough to be a menace. Leaving it on the wagon over night, and throwing loosely on the mow the next day is good practice.

*

MRS. McARTHUR'S story of "What the Trees Saw and Said" has brought many favorable comments. Naturally some like it better than others, and doubtless some would like more thrills and sentiment. But for those who look at these everyday occurrences other than superficially, the touch of nature that "makes the whole world kin" is clearly evident. We all rather like those boys on page 1047 a little better because they felt glad afterward that the coons got away after all.

Brevities

ELECTION time is right around the corner.

FROST is hanging off well—plenty of sweet corn October 10 in Northern New Jersey.

IN CANADA last year, 3,617,345 tons of wood pulp were made for paper by 81 mills.

THE South Dakota Station recommends thorough spraying of potato storage cellars with formaldehyde, one pint to 30 gallons of water, before the potatoes are put in.

READERS often write us regarding copies of the *Ulster County Gazette* of January 4, 1800, which are in their possession, and which they believe valuable. The chief of the periodical division of the Library of Congress believes that the only original copy now existing is the one in that library. It has often been reprinted.

C. F. TALMAN, librarian of the United States Weather Bureau, is collecting words relating to the weather. His encyclopedic weather dictionary, when completed, will contain about 15,000 weather terms, including slang, dialect and scientific names for weather phenomena. Each definition now is filed on a card and the cards are in daily use as references for the scientists of the Weather Bureau and others.

Our Foreign Finances

WHEN the World War broke out in Europe this country sold the Allies war materials and food on credit. Our government loaned the money to England, France, Italy and Belgium, and these countries used it to buy the materials and foods to the amount of a good many billions of dollars.

Later we went into the war with the Allies. It cost us something like $35,000,000,000. After the war our international bankers, allured by a big rate of interest and liberal bonuses, loaned several billions to Germany and its industries.

Europe still needed our materials and foods. We sold them more than we bought of them, so that we had interest and installment payments and a balance of trade coming to us annually. Since the tariff wall shut out their goods, they could pay us only in gold. They did so until their gold ran short.

It became evident that the European countries could not pay our government and the bankers, too. Our government postponed payments for one year on the debts due it, but not on the debts due the bankers. This concession by the government increased the chances of the bankers to get their money. No one will consider this advantage to the international bankers an accidental circumstance.

Many believe that the one-year moratorium was a breaking of the ice for a five-year period next year, and a complete wiping out of the government's claim later on. Some of our economists tell us to forget the war debt now. They justified it on the economic theory that we must build up the prosperity of the people of Europe, so that they may be able to buy our exports. If we take this advice we can hardly deny that we have acted the part of "easy marks." We furnished the war materials and food for Europe through trade channels and paid ourselves for it out of our own national treasury. We loaned several billions through our banks, making in all probably $20,000,000,000. We spent $35,000,000,000 on our own account to help the Allies win the war, and yet pay interest on $17,000,000,000 of it. A part of it will be a legacy for our children. On this score we certainly cannot feel very proud of our bargain.

If we want to increase the purchasing power of consumers we have a fertile field here at home. We have 50,000,000 workers. They would gladly spend $10,000,000,000 more than they now do if their wages were increased to make it possible for them to do so. We have 30,000,000 people on American farms who are entitled to an increase of $12,000,000,000 a year on their income from capital and labor. They could spend this amount annually for 50 years and their improvements and equipments would yet be short of complete. Why not build up the purchasing power of our own workers and farmers that they may share in our $84,000,000,000 of domestic trade instead of spending so much to build up purchasing power in Europe that is as free to go to Russia as to us? It will be time enough to follow our international traders and bankers to Europe after we have fairly rewarded the workers in our own industries and restored the prosperity of our neglected American farms.

The Balked Horses

FOR two years President Hoover has been seeing a prosperity wagon in the distance but it never got to us. In the meantime the roads have grown rutty and rough. Now apparently Mr. Hoover has reached the conclusion, suspected by many plain citizens, that some one has been balking the horses. What the President has said privately to the financial drivers of those promising prosperity coaches can only be conjectured. But from the polite report of his conference with leading members of Congress last week one gets the impression that he made it known that his patience is about exhausted and he wants those vehicles to come through without any more jerking on the reins or interference with the horse power.

In effect he told the bankers he wanted them to stop hoarding money in their vaults, to ease up on their credits, and put their money in circulation in a way to start the wheels of industry and restore the confidence of the people in their institutions. He asked the big banks to create a fund of $500,000,000 to help regional banks to serve their patrons and local communities, even though the stock exchange has hammered the selling price of securities below their intrinsic worth. He also told the legislators that he would recommend changes in the Federal Reserve law to liberalize the regulations of the reserve banks that the resources and privileges of these banks may be used to relieve the distress of member banks and business in time of stress.

We could have wished that the President had gone a bit further and promised a recommendation to Congress that it provide a mandatory authority either in the Treasury Department or in the Federal Reserve system to regulate the value of money and prevent the fluctuations in the purchasing power of the dollar. The whole discussion indicates that the President and financiers now recognizes the necessity of this provision, and it will probably be adopted if the influences of the speculators in credits can be overcome.

The Loose Milk Dispute

DURING the week there was a milk tumult in the city over the suggestion from one source that if the sale of loose milk were prohibited bottled milk could be sold through the stores at 12 cents a quart, and a report from another source that the two big corporations were planning to sell bottled milk at 12 cents a quart as a gesture to induce the city to prohibit the sale of loose milk, and later restore the present prices. This purpose was denied by both companies, and assurance given that no reduction in the price of milk to consumers would or could be made unless farmers reduced their prices to the dealers.

The city civic committee issued the statement that bottled milk could be sold through the stores at 12 cents a quart. Without revealing any proof, this committee adopted the theory that loose milk is injurious to health, and on that assumed hypothesis it demanded that the sale of loose milk be prohibited. Another comfortable assumption was that farmers must continue to produce milk at present prices.

To all appearances the drive against loose milk has about died out, and the feeling in the trade now is that the proposition is defeated at least for the present.

Lucius Lincoln Van Slyke

COMING close as it does upon the passing of Dr. Whitman H. Jordan, director of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, the death of Dr. L. L. Van Slyke at Geneva, N. Y., on September 30, calls attention again to the contributions of science to agriculture, and particularly to a small band of men who by their ability and strong personality shaped policies and developed support before an incredulous public.

Born at Centerville, N. J., January 6, 1859, he took up chemistry as his major work, graduated from the University of Michigan, joined the faculty of the University of Michigan, became government chemist in Hawaii, and finally in 1890 became associated with the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station as chief chemist, a post which he held until his retirement in 1928. In his 38 years of service for New York State he became an authority on dairy chemistry, particularly in cheese-making and in milk protein studies. In addition he organized and directed the feeds and fertilizer inspection service of the State at a time when farms were at the mercy of feed and fertilizer companies, and thus was largely instrumental in bringing the feed and fertilizer standards of the country to their present high level.

A record of his activity is seen in the 130 bulletins and circulars which carried his name as either author or co-author, various journal articles, and four books, namely, "Testing Milk Products," "The Science and Practice of Cheese Making," "The Chemistry of Milk and Milk Products," and "Fertilizers and Crops."

Like so many men of active mind and large personality, his contribution to the science of agriculture was only one phase of his activity. The other major field was his church. For 40 years he served actively in the First Presbyterian Church, of Geneva, N. Y.—for 35 years as an elder—and was always a leader in foreign missions and in any enterprise that held high moral purpose and required strong moral courage. He stands out as a man of unquestioned character and clear, vigorous, righteous thinking and living.

It is unique and satisfying that these two major fields to which he devoted his entire time and energy should find in his two sons two men of ability to carry on the work that so interested their father, namely, Dr. Donald D. Van Slyke, biological chemist for the Rockefeller Institute, and Rev. Lawrence P. Van Slyke, missionary to Mexico.

H. B. TUKEY.

Cream and Milk Imports

THROUGH the courtesy of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce we are able to give an exact record of the imports of fresh cream and milk into the United States from Canada, and fresh, condensed, evaporated and powdered cream and milk from the Netherlands, by customs districts, during the month of September, 1931:

	CREAM		MILK	
From Canada to—	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars
Maine and N. H.	23	48	...	...
Vermont	1,510	3,020	494	73
St. Lawrence	...	...	66,000	9,761
Buffalo	400	829	...	...
Dakota	6	6	95	29
Duluth and Superior	24	36	28	14
Totals	1,963	3,939	66,617	9,877

From Netherlands to—	Gallons	Dollars
New York (fresh cream)	100	287

CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED

From Netherlands to—	Pounds	Dollars
New York (unsweetened)	74,830	4,426
New York (sweetened)	9,445	733
Florida (sweetened)	14,400	653
New Orleans (sweetened)	67,424	3,491

The total import from the two sources is $23,406 for September.

Report of Milk and Cream Receipts at New York and Metropolitan Area for September, 1931

State of Origin	40-qt. Units Milk	Cream	Condensed
New York	2,052,495	126,461	35,433
New Jersey	56,703	1,364	...
Pennsylvania	468,089	13,317	6,735
Vermont	114,647	4,433	...
Connecticut	18,935	499	...
Massachusetts	11,813	84	...
Maryland	10,029	231	20
Ohio	1,380	1,640	...
Delaware	3,654	...	...
Minnesota	...	300	...
Indiana	...	3,572	1,098
Tennessee	...	634	...
Wisconsin	...	430	...
Total, Sept., 1931	2,737,745	152,965	43,286
Total, Sept., 1930	2,932,139	139,653	41,866

New York State furnished 74.9 per cent of the milk, and 82.6 per cent of the cream, coming into the city during September, 1931.

Along the Susquehanna River

Down across Broome County, then Susquehanna County, Pa., and on along almost the length of Lackawanna and up to Wyoming again, on a trip the first of October gives one some idea of changes due to latitude, elevation and soil conditions.

There was not the marked difference in the forward state of corn harvest for the silo that I had expected. None of the way did we find corn all harvested but it was nearer the end in our Southern Chenango County than elsewhere.

Corn is a good crop all the way, but on some of the upland in Broome County that we crossed, also in Susquehanna and in the mining region the growth is not so tall, nor were ears as well developed. Most otner crops except cabbage are harvested. Hay crop good all the way.

Land values in the mine region, where the land is good, seem to be a bit higher than land of similar quality with us. Their markets for crops have generally been better than ours, but their milk markets are no better so far as I could learn. There appeared no evidence of frost any of the way. L.

From Ontario County, N. Y.

We are having ideal weather for the harvesting of beans of which there is a very large acreage. Market is slow.

Cabbage is moving very slowly, and prices are low, $5 at the kraut factory, and $6 for shipping. The yield is not heavy.

Some are pressing hay, receiving $8 for Timothy, and $10 for Alfalfa. Some are cutting the third crop of Alfalfa. Potatoes will be a light crop hereabouts.

Eggs have gone to 36 cents per dozen. Live pork is six cents per pound, lambs are 6½ cents per pound. E. T. B.

Countrywide Situation

The East has rather increased its season's advantage over the West in the development of early Autumn. The drought still drags along in the upper plains States, and the mountain region, but the East and South had considerable rain, also some good harvest weather, and the eastern crops are better than most of those in the West. The East has better pastures, too, which made it possible to produce a great deal of milk and butter while western production was falling off and the price advancing. So far as getting through the Winter comfortably is concerned, the South and West are pretty well off with plenty of feeding material and home raised produce of all kinds in contrast to farms in some regions which depend on special crops that have not sold well this year.

As for prices of most products, there is not much to choose in one part of the country or another. Almost everything is selling low. Western grain, hogs and sheep went to record low prices, but so did southern cotton, corn and peaches, and many of the northern fruits and vegetables. There are bright spots in all regions. Western cattle have done fairly well in the market. For months, the average price per 100 lbs. was only $1 or so under the price of a year ago. Eastern butter, eggs and chickens have sold at decent prices after the first part of the season. With store feed at half price of last year, the cash cost of production has been cut down sharply. Potatoes seem to be selling too low, considering the short western crop but they may do better later in the season. It seems out of line that potatoes should sell in Northern Maine at the beginning of the season for about one-third the price in September, 1930, when the country-wide crop of late potatoes is only a little larger than that of last season and may turn out still lighter owing to the western drought, which is still in force in some States. G. B. F.

Live Stock and Dairy

Observations of a Livestock Man Around and Across the Continent

BY R. W. DUCK

Illinois

Illinois now produces more Soy beans than any other State. Soy bean production has expanded more rapidly than outlets for the crop through commercial and feed channels have developed. For the past ten years the demand for seed has practically determined the price for our entire annual crop. Such, however, is no longer true. Increased acreage has shown the necessity of finding an outlet through utilization as a livestock feed. The extent to which Soy beans can be used primarily as a cash crop depends apparently upon the expansion of industrial uses for Soy-bean oil, as well as upon more general appreciation of the feeding value of the meal. Considerable attention is therefore being given by the Illinois Experiment Station located at Urbana, to feeding trials with all classes of livestock relative to Soy bean utilization.

Soy-bean oilmeal fed at the rate of about 1 to 8 as a supplement to shelled corn to steer calves for 200 days produced an average daily gain of 2.36 lbs., when corn silage and Alfalfa hay constituted the roughages. Whole and ground Soy beans were about equal in efficiency and economy of gain. Both ranked below the meal-fed calves. Soy-bean meal proved superior to cottonseed meal in efficiency and economy of gain.

Complaints have been received at the station that Soy beans produce undesirable flavors in milk and cream. Repeated tests, however, show that the feeding of Soy-bean hay in large amounts as the sole roughage had no detectable effect on the flavor of milk, cream or butter or skim-milk. This was also true when the hay fed was moldy. When ground Soy beans formed 10 to 25 per cent of the grain mixture and clover hay the roughage, the flavor of the products was not affected, but when the higher proportions of beans were fed, the body of the butter was slightly gummy. These findings have also been recently confirmed by tests at the South Carolina Station.

A large part of the feeding value of the Soy-bean plant is found in the leaves, and these as well as the seed may be used if the crop is harvested for hay. Both experimentally and practically Soy-bean hay has proven suitable for all classes of sheep. Fed to breeding ewes, Soy-bean hay has given results at the Illinois Station equal to those obtained with Alfalfa. Lambs from a group of ewes fed only Soy-bean hay until after lambing were equal in size and vigor at birth to lambs from ewes fed only Alfalfa hay. There was also no noticeable difference between the ewes in general health, thrift and milking qualities. The ewes fed Soy-bean hay were given an average of 3.77 lbs. per head daily, of which 15.2 per cent was refused. The Alfalfa lot was given 3.12 lbs. per head daily, of which only 1.7 was left as waste feed. Tests recently conducted at the Iowa Station produced practically similar results.

Any general comparisons that are made between Soy-bean hay and Alfalfa hay can be only relative approximations, since there are great differences in the varieties of Soy beans that may be used for hay. Digestion trials at the Illinois Station show that with the exception of fat, all the nutrients of Alfalfa hay have a higher co-efficient of digestibility than those of Soy-bean hay.

Due to our hold-over, and the harvesting of a very large 1931 wheat crop we have again, for the present at least, the unusual situation of wheat selling below corn. The corn belt will produce an exceptionally good corn crop this year. Until last year corn had not sold above wheat since 1894, with the exception of November, 1917, when the price of wheat was pegged at $2.20 per bushel, and corn was selling at that time for $2.29 per bushel. This condition has resulted in livestock feeders using wheat as a considerable part of the fattening ration. The Illinois Station has found from tests that for fattening steers, substituting ground wheat for one-half of the corn ration resulted in more rapid gains than corn alone. It also lowered the cost of gains, increased the selling price of the cattle, and returned a greater net profit. A grain mixture of equal parts shelled corn, ground wheat and ground oats proved slightly better than equal parts of corn and ground wheat, and considerably better than a ration of straight shelled corn.

The college herd milk testing 4 per cent was retailing for 12 cents per quart during August. Chicago and St. Louis constitute the two big outlets for Illinois milk. The Chicago basic milk price was $2.15 per cwt. for 3.5 per cent milk. In St. Louis only about 46 per cent of their milk supply is fluid, while the Chicago fluid milk supply is around 85 per cent. Chicago therefore furnishes a much better market for the Illinois producers.

A new test cow mixture has just been formulated at the Illinois Station. It will be used with all their test cows this coming Winter. It is made up as follows, on a percentage basis: Barley, 5; corn, 5; corn gluten feed, 10; corn gluten meal, 5; linseed oilmeal, 10; molasses, 10; oats, 17.5; Soy-bean oilmeal, 10; wheat, 5; wheat bran, 20; bonemeal, 1; and salt, 1.5. All grains in the mixture are ground or crushed. This figures to about 19 per cent protein.

The Illinois Station strongly emphasizes the importance of proper balancing the ration, supplying proper feeds in sufficient quantity, meeting the bulk, variety, suitability and palatability requirements, and in this way supplying needed vitamins and minerals, except where certain special requirements are necessitated such as salt, rather than the unrestricted use of minerals and condiments. Sanitation is stressed, particularly with reference to hogs.

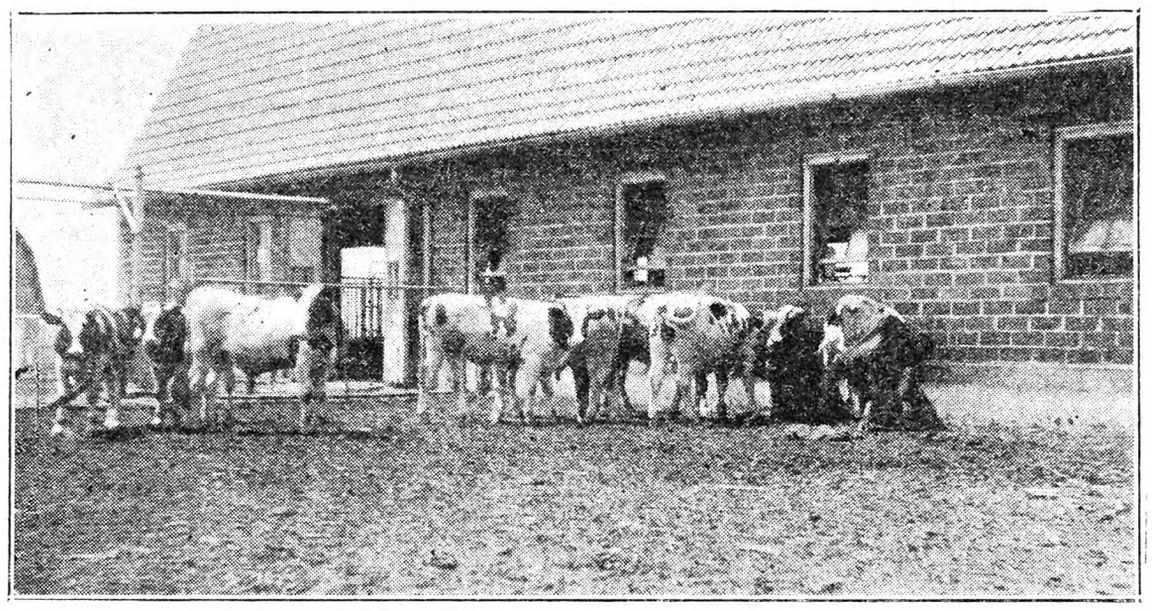
Prof. W. E. Carroll, in charge of swine investigations at Illinois, states that the value of mineral supplements in swine has been given more attention by investigators during the last few years than any other question in the whole realm of swine feeding ever received in so short a time. At the speed with which the subject has been developed it is only natural that some differences of opinion should arise concerning certain details.

This conflict of opinion has placed the man who actually feeds hogs in an unfortunate position. From all sides, by salesmen, through extension, Farm Bureau and over the air, he is bombarded by a constant stream of advice calculated to make him feel that additional minerals in the ration is the main corner stone of the hog business, and all that is necessary to keep his hogs in perfect condition. Usually he has neither the time nor inclination to distinguish between generalities, and the experimental results which do, and those which do not, apply to his specific conditions.

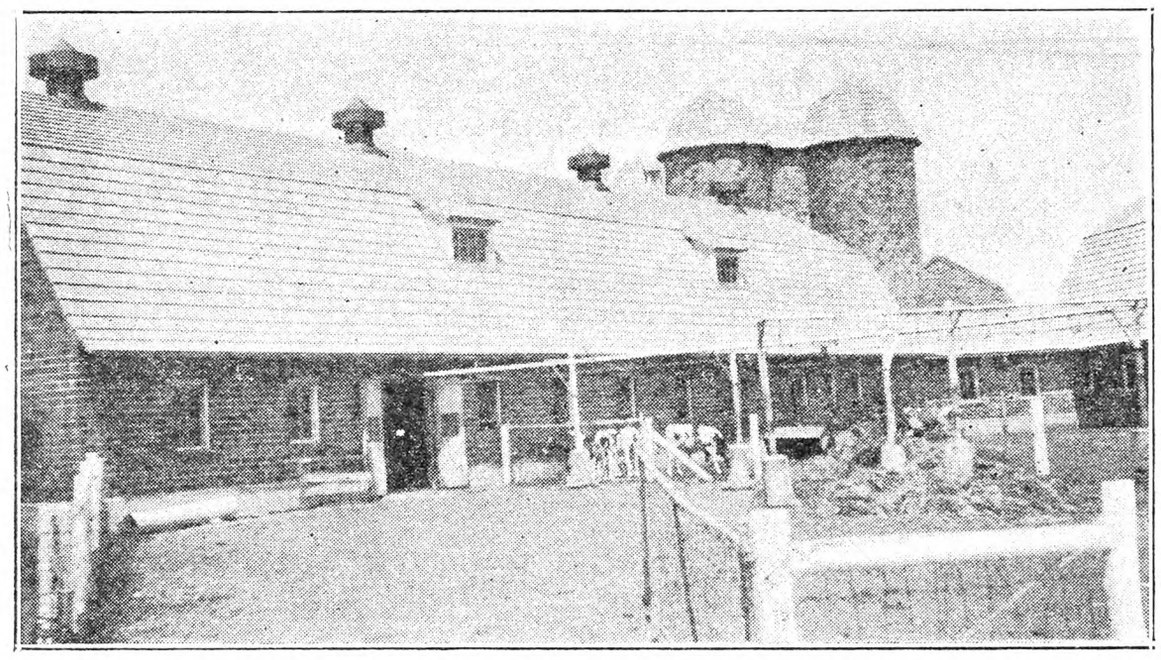
Minerals never have and never can be substituted for sanitation, proper rations in sufficient quantities, good breeding practice, and good management, any one of which, if applied, will give greater net returns than any mineral mixture ever concocted. Common salt is always essential, and should be kept before the hogs at all times. Forage will usually supply all the other essential vitamins and minerals except calcium. Where grain is being fed the addition of 5 per cent Alfalfa meal will supply most requirements. If leg weakness is manifesting itself it will pay to add 3 per cent precipitated calcium carbonate or ground limestone to the ration. Where goiter and hairless pigs are appearing about .03 of either potassium or sodium iodide should be added to each 100 lbs. of mineral mixture. The simplest and most efficient and economical mineral mixture yet devised is one which Carroll recommends and is made up as follows on the basis of parts by weight: Ground limestone, 2; steamed bonemeal or spent bone black, 2; and salt, 1.

Different protein levels are in process of investigation. A 9, 12 and 15 per cent level is being used with different groups. The 9 per cent group had made as much gain as the higher levels during the first few weeks which the test had run. Another interesting test, which was started on June 17 was in regard to feeding whole or ground oats to fattening shotes. The supplemental self-fed feed was the old trinity mixture (tankage, linseed oilmeal and Alfalfa meal). Ground corn was fed at the rate of 2.5 per 100 lbs. liveweight, with whole oats self-fed. This group had averaged 1.21 lbs. daily gain per head on August 6. Another group similarly fed, except that the oats used were ground, had made an average daily gain of 1.48 for the same period.

Previous work recently completed justified the conclusion that oats of good quality make up approximately one-third of the ration without materially reducing the rate of gain, or increasing the feed requirement for a unit of gain. When fed to the extent of approximately one-half the ration it did reduce the rate of gain and increase the feed requirements per unit of gain. When oats were fed in the ratio of 1:2 with corn it was fully three-fourths as valuable as corn per pound. When fed in equal amounts with corn it was only two-thirds as valuable as corn per pound, without considering the slower rate of gain, when fed to fattening hogs.



Sale Bull Calves at the Illinois Station. Only the best individuals are retained, based on individual merit and breeding records.



One of the Main Dairy Barns, With Its Battery of Silos, at the Illinois Experiment Station

New York 4-H Exhibitors at Eastern States Livestock Show

Not a single State headed off the New York 4-H Jersey exhibitors. Thomas Stowell, of LeRoy, showed the first-prize senior calf and the grand champion Jersey. In the same class John Luchsinger, of Syracuse, won second, and Thomas Stowell won third on another calf. Millard Blakeslee, of Baldwinsville, Onondaga County, showed the first-prize senior yearling, while John Luchsinger had first on his junior yearling Jersey and second on his senior yearling. The New York group of five Jersey females won first which included an American Jersey Cattle Club special award.

The New York 4-H Holsteins won a first, second, fifth and sixth. They were exhibited by Clarance Van Anden, of Dutchess County; Wilson Plankenhorn, of Dutchess; and Jean McLaury, of Otsego County. Donald Sheldon, of Dutchess County, exhibited two Guernsey heifers. These heifers won heavily having brought back over $50 in premiums for the Dutchess 4-H Guernsey member.

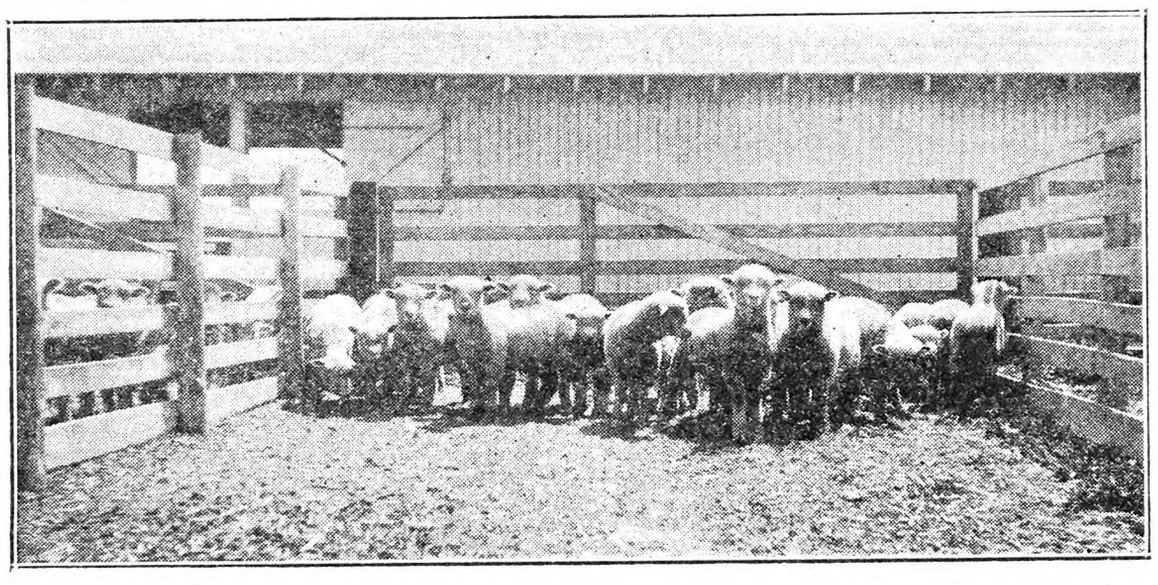
In the dairy judging contest, Thomas Stowell, of LeRoy, Genesee County, was second high scorer. He was followed, however, very closely by Robert Snider and William Green, of Onondaga County, by Russell Marion, of Tompkins, and Wilbur Bull, of Jefferson County. Because of the fine record in judging dairy cattle, these boys will represent New York State in the National Dairy judging contest to be held at St. Louis on October 12.

In the 4-H sheep show at Springfield, New York had one exhibitor. Arthur L. Traver showed first and second-prize ewe lamb, the first and second yearling ewes, the second and fourth aged ewes, and the first-prize aged ram. Arthur owns pure-bred Shropshire and Southdown sheep and is rapidly coming to the front with his 4-H sheep project.

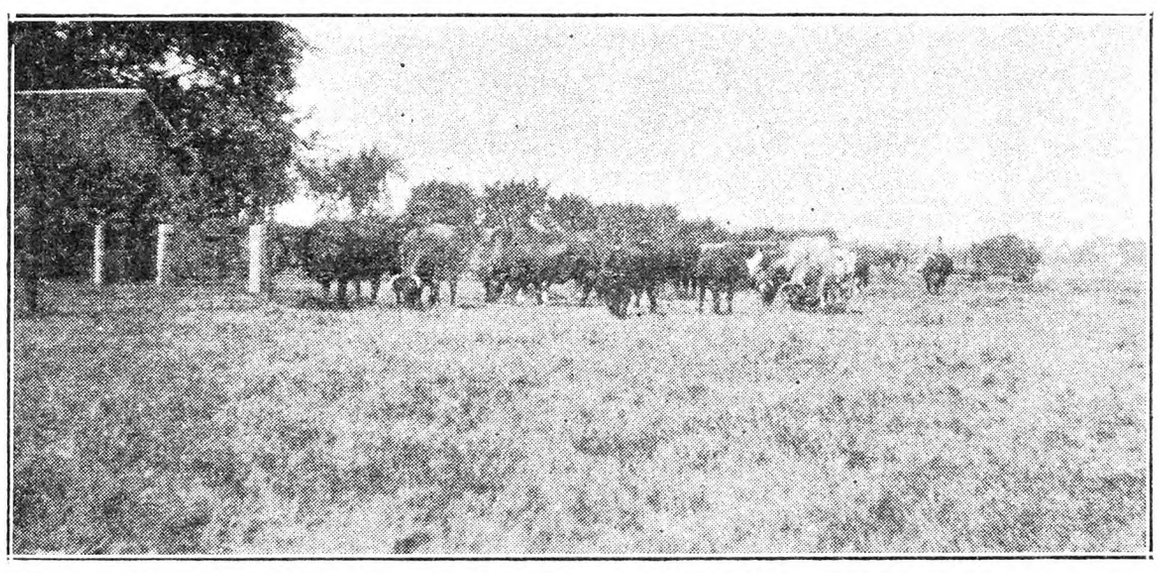
The Eastern States Baby Beef Show and sale was unsurpassable. New York piled up the greater number of all the prizes and sold their steers at higher prices than anyone had anticipated. The Dutchess County baby beef members showing the best group of five steers, had the best judging team and won all the prizes in the halter making contest.

The first class to be led into the ring for observation by Judge Kennedy, of Iowa, was a group of 16 heavy-weight Angus steers. Here are the 10 winners in the class: Leslie Hanson, Millerton, N. Y., on Uncle Abe of Thorndale; Esther De Palma, Feeding Hills, Mass.; William Hilpertshauser, Millerton, N. Y.; Charles Tucker Jr., Stormville, N. Y.; Clayton Brower, Ancramdale, N. Y.; Harold Hamilton, Millerton, N. Y.; Jerome Davis, Stormville, N. Y.; Mary Lown, Rhinebeck, N. Y.; Francis Kelley, Pine Plains, N. Y.; Earl Robinson, Suffield, Conn.; and Ernest Hilpertshauer, Millerton, N. Y. The winners from New York State belong to the Dutchess County 4-H Baby Beef Club, which is under the leadership of William Pew, of Briarcliff Farms, and H. H. Tozier, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The second class included 18 light-weight steers. Again the Dutchess baby beef showmen won many honors and prizes. The winners in this class were: Mary Lown, Rhinebeck, N. Y., on Black



At the Illinois Station lambs from a group of ewes fed only Soy-bean hay until after lambing were equal in size and vigor to lambs from ewes fed only Alfalfa hay.



Part of the beef breeding herd at the Illinois Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill., consisting of Angus, Shorthorn and Hereford cows. They keep fat on Blue grass

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PRICES RIGHT. Can save you money.
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The W. R. HARRISON CO.
Manufacturers Massillon, Ohio

∴ SHEEP ∴

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We must move some Yearlings, 2 Year Olds, Rams and Ewes. **SPECIAL PRICES $30.00 EACH AND UP.** These are from our best Imported and Commander (the $1,000 Ram) breeding. Send your order with funds or visit the flock and take away your selections.
EMMADINE FARM, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

FINE and COARSE WOOL **BREEDING EWES** —in— Carlots or less. Reasonable prices. LEWIS H. FURGASON, Windham, N.Y.

Offer 8 YEARLING HAMPSHIRE RAMS Fit to head any flock. Carefully selected from over 100 lambs. $35 and up.
D. BUCKLEY, Woodrow Farm, Broadaxe, Ambler, Pa.

For Sale—18 Mo. Old Dorset Ram eligible to registration. Price, $30. LAMINGTON LODGE FARM, Whitehouse, N. J.

FOR SALE REG. SHROPSHIRES—Choice rams and a few ewes; foundation imported. WILLIAMS FARMS, Windy Row, Peterborough, N. H.

REG. SHROPSHIRE YEARLING and TWO-YEAR-OLD RAMS of Butter Breeding. Leroy C. Bower, Ludlowville, N. Y.

SHROPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS with size and quality also ewes. Fred Van Vleet & Sons, Lodi, New York

COLBERT FARM'S SOUTHDOWNS—Rams and Ewes. L. M. COLBERT'S SONS, East Chatham, New York

FOR Sale—GRADE DORSET RAM LAMBS—$10.00 each. VERNON H. TIGER - Gladstone, N. J.

DAIRY CATTLE

HIGH GRADE & REGISTERED **Dairy Cows** FOR SALE
GUERNSEYS, HOLSTEINS and JERSEYS
T. B. and Blood Tested. Fresh and close springers.
JACOB ZLOTKIN, Freehold, N. J. Phone 330

T. B. TESTED, REGISTERED AND GRADE Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey and Ayrshire **Springer Cows**
1st and 2nd Calf Heifers. Reasonable prices. Can supply any breed of cattle. LEWIS H. FURGASON, Windham, N. Y.

Good Milking Cows for Sale
6 Holsteins — 2 Jerseys — 2 Holstein Heifers
MARY IMMACULATE SCHOOL - Ossining, New York

∴ DOGS ∴

IRISH SETTER PUPPIES
Pedigreed, finely bred. MEIER PINEKNOLL FARM, Noxon Road, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

BROKEN Rabbit and Pheasant Females, $20.00. 1 Beagle, ship C. O. D. on 6 days trial. Cocker Spaniel Pups, 2 mos. Females, $7.00. Dogs, $12.00. Thoroughbred. B. C. HADDEN - Grahamsville, N. Y.

Toy Fox Terriers Also Toy black and tan Rat Terriers. Weight from 5 to 9 pounds at maturity. ARTHUR SECHLER, R. F. D. 2, Ransomville, N. Y.

POLICE DOG, BEAGLE and COCKER SPANIEL PUPS Red, Cross Foxes and Male Raccoons
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WORLD'S LARGEST HOUND KENNELS offers Quality Hunting Dogs. Sold cheap. Trial allowed. Literature free. Dixie Kennels, Inc., B-64, Herrick, Ill.

COLLIE and FOX TERRIER PUPS—Handsome and intelligent. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

Broken Beagles Registered, 13 and 14 inches. GROO, 35 Nye Ave., Newark, N. J.

COCKER SPANIEL PUPS—Brown. Males, $10; females $5. On approval. Echo Farm Kennels, No. Sheldon, Vt.

∴ HORSES ∴

Reg. Percheron Stallion Coming three—perfectly broken, proven sire, $350. Two Mares, sisters, coming three and four, perfectly broken; 1 with foal by side, $250. Other in foal, $250. WESTOVER FARM Tel. 44 BOLTON, MASS.

Shetland Ponies for children, also STALLIONS; MARES with colts by side or separate. Prices right. A. B. PORTER PONY FARMS, Atwater, Ohio

Bob; Craighton Abrams, Feeding Hills, Mass.; Robert Rymph, LaGrangeville, N. J.; James Hamilton Jr., Millerton, N. Y.; Okleigh Hamm, Elizabethville, N. Y.; Jonathan Pulling, Arthursburg, N. Y.; Donald Morrell, Warehouse Point, Conn.; and John Lockwood, Cromwell, Conn.

The champion steer, "Windsor Domino 16th" was shown by Henry Rhinehart, of Stephentown, N. Y. The Reserve Champion, "Uncle Abe of Thorndale," by Leslie Hanson, of Millerton, the highly commended steer "Black Bob" by Mary Lown, of Rhinebeck, and the commended steer "Briarcliff Lad" by Esther DePalma, of Feeding Hills, Mass.

Of the 56 steers shown, 34 were Angus, 20 were Herefords and two were Devons. The Angus outsold the Herefords and Devons per pound and in general made a little stronger showing than the white-faced cattle.

Buyers lent exceptional support to the boys' and girls' baby beef sale. The champion, reserve champion and highly commended steers were purchased by the First National Stores, of Boston. Seventy cents bought the champion, while 77 and 42 cents bought the reserve and highly commended steers of the show.

H. A. WILLMAN.

Orange Co., N. Y., Milking Shorthorns

Orange Co., N. Y., has long been known for its excellent herds of Milking Shorthorn cattle. Some 20 years ago, H. E. Tener established a herd of this breed at Washingtonville, N. Y. Walgrove Farms, the name Mr. Tener gave to this country estate has long meant quality in Milking Shorthorns.

Naturally from this herd many other good breeding plants have sprung up, and it is a great sight today to visit the really good herds of these good "farmer's cattle" that may be seen in just a few hours' time in the near vicinity of Walgrove Farms.

To mention some that may be seen in a couple of hours, there is in addition to the Walgrove herd of 145 head, the great breeding herd at Torohill Farms, also at Washingtonville, where there are 135 head. The Cedar Cliff herd of some 50, owned by A. D. Jessop, at Florida, N. Y., just a few miles away are a fine example of just how Shorthorns mean profit on an average farm on average farm care. Mr. Jessop says: "We don't keep our cows, they keep us."

Philip B. Adams, several years ago, established the Two Pines herd, at Monroe, N. Y., by the purchase of the best that could be found. Excellent records have been made on the good young cows purchased, but they have bred on, and Two Pines herd have bred leaders in their class in production. For the past few years they have been found heading the lists of cows producing 40 lbs. of butter and better as published by the association.

On November 7 the entire two Pines herd will be dispersed and in addition there will be consignments from the Walgrove herd and Torohill herd, making this an Orange County sale that should mean much to farmers who want 4 per cent milk profitably produced, with the raising of steers that will make gains on home-grown feeds and the cast-off cows that will realize best butcher price.

Alton, N. Y. W. J. HARDY, Secretary.

"MY WIFE," said the pessimist, "makes me wipe my feet on the mat every time I enter the house." "Then," said the optimist, "you ought to be thankful you are not a centipede."—Whitley Chronicle.

∴ RABBITS ∴

RABBITS $1.00 each up—according to age, size, weight, in New Zealand, White or Chinchilla. Prompt shipment. Live delivery. Sent collect. Write for folder. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

Closing Out Sale! White, Black, Steel and Checkered. FLEMISH GIANTS; also Dutch White and Black Belted. JONAS HAYNER, Prop., Livingston Rabbitry, Livingston, N. Y.

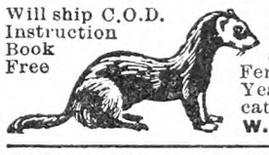
FRENCH LOP-EARED RABBITS FOR SALE. Heavy weights, imported (3) strains. ANTHONY GRUBER, Box 106, East Islip, L. I., N. Y.

70 Rex Rabbits of high quality.... $5.00 each. A. LINDEMAN, R. 1, Box 105-C, Catskill, N. Y.

Rabbits & Supplies Complete descriptive literature, Albert Facey, Jr., 115-D, Valley Stream, N.Y.

∴ FERRETS ∴

Will ship C.O.D. Instruction Book Free



FERRETS for killing rats, hunting rabbit, and other game. Males, $3.50, Females, $4.00. Pair, $7.00. Yearling Females, special rat catchers, $6.00 each. W. A. PECK, New London, Ohio

FERRETS WHITE or BROWN YEARLINGS SPECIAL RAT HUNTERS
Females $5.00, males $4.00 Young stock Oct. sales, females $4.50, males $4.00, one pair $8.00. Will ship C.O. D. Instruction book free. Levi Farnsworth, New London, O.

FERRETS Singles, mated pairs or dozen lots. Price list free. Catalogue 10 cents. C. H. KEEFER & CO., Greenwich, O.

FERRETS FRANK'S FERRET FARM New London, Ohio.

GUINEA PIGS

GUINEA PIGS $1.00 each up—according to age, size, weight, in solid or mixed colors. Prompt shipment. Live delivery. Sent collect. Write for folder. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J

Buy It Now AT LOW PRICE!

Stock up! It won't spoil!
DRIED BEET PULP STAYS YOUNG!

If you think today's Dried Beet Pulp prices are right (*they are now the lowest in 25 years*) you don't need to be afraid to fill your storage to the roof! Stock up! Dried Beet Pulp will keep every bit of its unequalled succulence and palatability for months—years if need be! Rats, Mice, Moths, Mites and Weevils won't touch it. It won't go rancid or sour. It will keep sound and sweet, wholesome and palatable *indefinitely!*

Dried Beet Pulp is fed regularly in more than 100 State Institutions and Experimental Stations in 20 States east of the Rockies. North, South, East and West, men in charge of valuable animals *won't risk a day* without the health protection it gives their stock. It's good for *all* animals! Stock up—Dried Beet Pulp won't go "bad"! Dried Beet Pulp *Stays Young!*

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Nov. 7th 45 head | ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. SALE OF QUALITY MILKING SHORTHORNS | Nov. 7th 45 head

Sale at 1 O'clock P. M. at Two Pines Farm, Monroe, N. Y.

Comprising the ENTIRE DISPERSION of TWO PINES HERD owned by Philip B. Adams, Monroe, N. Y., so well known for the wonderful achievements made in the production of class leading animals.

Cows with records from 15,000 to 18,000 lbs. are listed in this offering with such class leaders as Marydale 3rd, Mary Maid, Nancy of Two Pines, Brookside Roan Queen and many others.

Added to this great lineup, Walgrove Farms and Torohill Farms are consigning young cows and heifers carrying R. of M. lineage all the way through their pedigrees, making this offering doubly attractive, especially for the prospective breeder, to lay in foundation animals from proven ancestry.

Sale will be under the management of the Eastern Shorthorn Breeders' Association who will execute commissions for any who wish to avail themselves of this free service.

For catalog and full information write—EASTERN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, ALTON, N. Y.
BURRITT B. ALLEN, Auctioneer, Ravenna, Ohio. W. J. HARDY, Sales Manager, Alton, N. Y.

THIRD ANNUAL SALE
DUARD STOCK FARM AYRSHIRES
Property of W. G. & C. W. McLean
Waterville, New York
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21, 1931
at 11 A. M.
75 ---HEAD REGISTERED--- AYRSHIRE CATTLE 75

This draft consists of some 30 cows, many freshening during fall and winter, balance heifers, many due early this fall. In addition we offer our great herd sire, Penshurst Master Builder, he by the great proven sire, Penshurst Man O'War. Some 50 daughters of this sire are included in the sale. These daughters are great future matrons. Several of his daughters now in milk are producing over 2,000 pounds per month. We also offer several daughters of Penshurst Master Bob, a son of Penshurst Grand Master, out of the great cow, Sir Robert's Maddalena with six records over 10,000 pounds.

HERD FULLY ACCREDITED AND NEGATIVE TO ABORTION

JAS. BASSETT, AUCTIONEER, Waterville, N. Y.
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FRITZLYN FARMS' **Guernseys**
HERD ESTABLISHED IN 1898
One hundred head, all bred on the farm but some Imported cows and Senior herd sire. Upland's Good Gift 77253, A. R. sire and show-ring winner, and sire of winners. Herd accredited and negative. Foundation animals for sale; cows, heifers and bulls out of A. R. dams. Special price on several bulls ready for service.
Write for Full Description
FRITZLYN FARMS - PIPERSVILLE, PA.

TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS
BULLS from 1 Month to Serviceable Age
from record dams and proven sires. Herd accredited and blood tested. Attractive prices. Exceptional values.
TARBELL FARMS -:- SMITHVILLE FLATS, N. Y.

FOR SALE **GUERNSEY BULL CALF** registered, 9 mos. Well grown, nicely marked. First prize bull calf at Mineola L. I. fair. A real bargain, $75.00. H. C. CRAFT, Glen Cove, L. I., N.Y.

LAKE DELAWARE FARMS, Delhi, N. Y.
Farmer's opportunity to buy Guernsey Bull at farmer's price. Serviceable age. Apply at once.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

WALGROVE HERD
Founded 1915
Reg. Milking Shorthorns
QUALITY MILK - PRIME BEEF
The Durham cow of our forefathers
H. E. TENER, Owner Washingtonville, N. Y.

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Cattle For Sale!
Reg. Holstein Bull, Lime Ridge Priam, No. 477,664, son of Septosegis. DUTCHESS FARMS, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

FOR SALE—15 Holstein Heifers and 1 Bull. Coming 2 years. Registered and T. B. tested. F. C. ILLIG, Box 75, Ilion, New York.

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Jersey Bull Calves 2 five months old, from the excellently bred disease free herd of THE NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Geneva, N. Y.

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LITTLE PIGS FOR SALE
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RYDER'S STOCK FARM, INC.
Lexington, Mass.
Large type Chester White and Poland China crossed, 6 to 8 weeks old at - - - $4.50
Some a little younger and smaller at - - $4.00
Call John Lamont, Lex. 0351 or write to Box 42.
WE ALSO HAVE 50 young thoroughbred POLAND CHINA SOWS, weighing 110 to 140 lbs. at $25 apiece.

PIGS FOR SALE
DAILEY STOCK FARM Tel. 1085 LEXINGTON, MASS.
We offer choice, carefully selected feeding pigs.
6-7 weeks old at . . $2.75
8-9 weeks old at . . 3.00
12 weeks old at . . 4.50
Ship any number C. O. D. on approval. No charge for crating. Our Guarantee: "A Square Deal At All Times."

Reliable FEEDING PIGS
7-8 weeks old $3.00
8-9 weeks old 3.50
10 weeks old 3.75
Buy where quality is never sacrificed to quantity, we are prepared to supply you with pigs of rugged, fast growing strain from quality boars and sows—Berkshire and Chester cross, and Chester and Yorkshire cross, at above prices, also a few Chester Whites at 8 weeks old $4.00 Will ship C.O.D. on approval, crated free. 10 days trial allowed.
A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass.

Feeders of Quality
Why not get a pig that will please you when going to raise a hog? No pigs shipped only No. 1 stock, the kind that grow fast. Yorkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Berkshire cross. Will ship 1 or 100 C.O.D. Pigs 7 to 8 weeks old $2.75 each; 8 to 10 weeks old $3 each; Chester White barrows, 8 weeks old, $4 each; and if not satisfied in 10 days return pigs at my expense. Crating free.
WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St. WOBURN, MASS.
Telephone Woburn 0086

Chester White, Duroc & Poland China Pigs
Let us select your pigs from any of the above breeds for your future breeding stock or feeders. We can ship you pigs, any sex, for breeders or feeders from high-grade stock and good litters that will more than please you. Now is the time to get some of this well-bred stock at a low price.
8 to 10 weeks old, $3 each C.O.D., F.O.B. Waltham. Crated Free
HIGHLAND YARDS - WALTHAM, MASS.

Feeding Pigs $4.00 each. Mostly Poland Chinas. Some Chesters Durocs, Berkshires, 6 to 8 weeks, select, crated, castrated and serum vaccinated. Prepay 2 or more, $5.00 each. 10 weeks, over 25 lbs., $5.25, prepaid $6.25. Shoats over 35 lbs. $6.25, prepaid $7.50. C. O. D. or money back guarantee to satisfy on arrival. Also state second choice size and breed wanted. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Del.

Feeding Pigs for sale Chester & Yorkshire Chester & Berkshire
7-8 weeks old, $3.00 each; 9-10 weeks old, $3.00
Sold C. O. D. Crates free.
MICHAEL LUX Woburn, Mass.

REG. Hampshire Hogs—Nat. Championship bloodlines. Prices reasonable and include registration and vaccination, all ages available. THISTLE DHU FARMS, Inc., Blairstown, N. J.

DUROC REG. **SWINE** All ages for sale. F. M. Pattington & Son, Merrifield, N. Y.

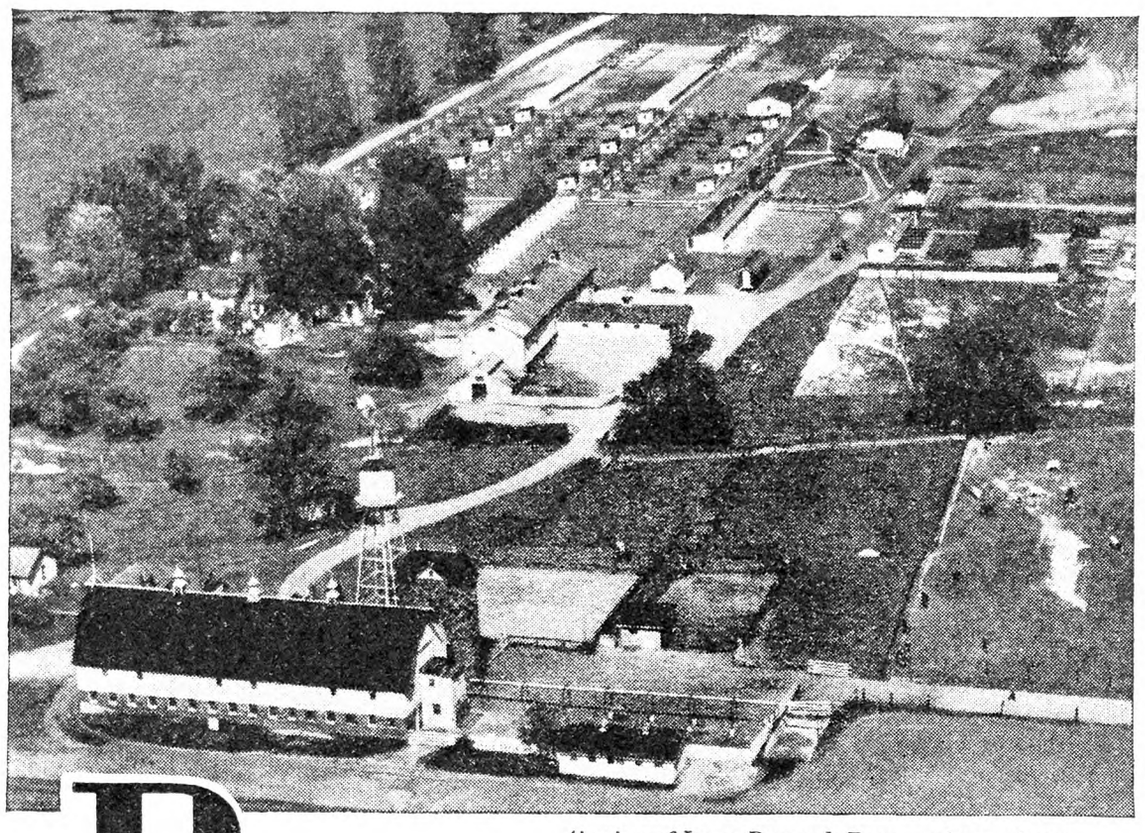
SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS—Fall pigs ready. A. M. KENNEL, R.3, Honey Brook, Pa.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES—A No. 1. Pigs, $9. Pedigrees free. Pairs no-akin, $17. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

∴ GOATS ∴

TOGGENBURGS Yearlings, mature milkers, grades, cheap. Circular on request. E. W. PETERS, R. F. D. 2, Millington, N. J.

For Sale—Large, Hornless, Pure **Toggenburg Buck Stable Goat** $20.00. Have others. S. J. SHARPLES, Center Square, Pa



Air view of Larro Research Farm—where science works in overalls—building feeds on facts.

Building feeds on facts!

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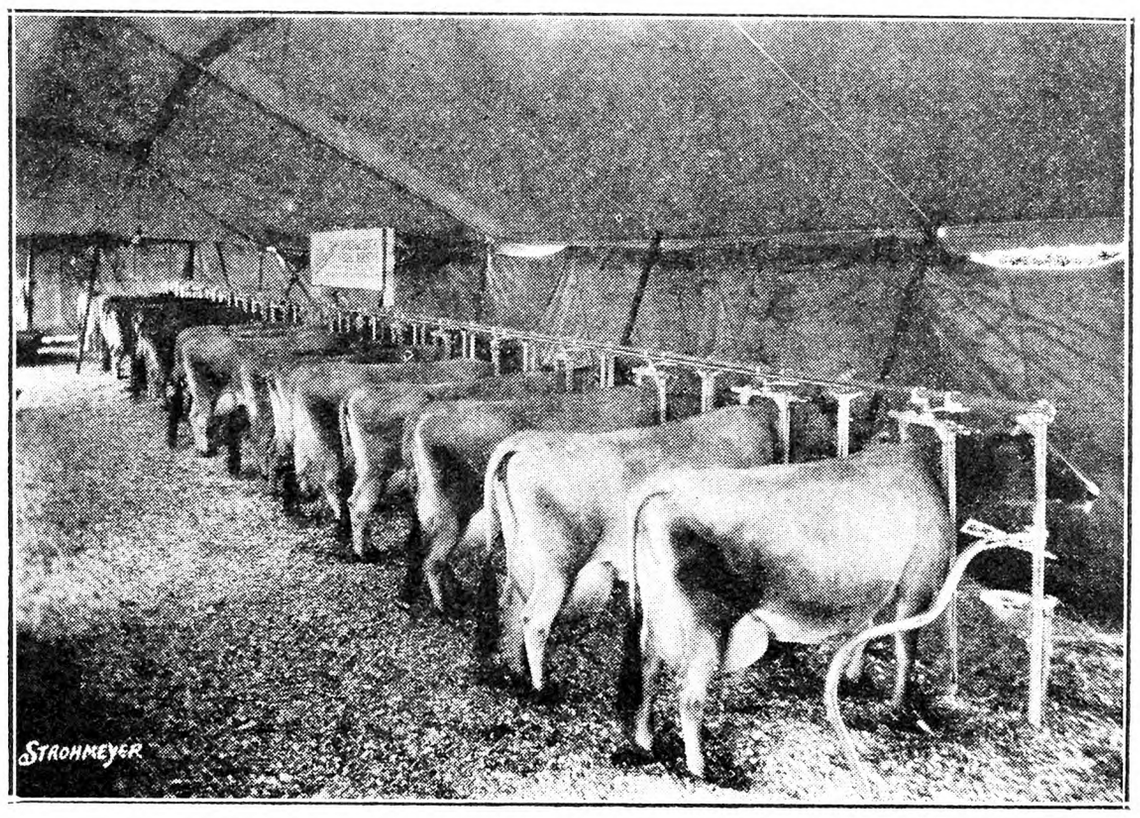
The Eastern States Exposition

PART II.

On page 1013 mention was made of the exhibit of 18 purebred Jerseys from Sibley Farms, Spencer, Mass., and the DeLaval combine milking room. Below are shown pictures of these cows and the milking arrangement. As will be noted, the cows when on the stanchion platform are at just the right height for the milker to stand comfortably when adjusting the milking machines and watching their operation, by the magnetic pulsation process. The milk flows into glass containers which hang on scales, so that every cow's production is seen, and then by vacuum pipe goes to the cooler without exposure. It is a practical arrangement for clean milk handling, without frills.



Part of the Sibley Farms' Jersey Herd Used in the Milking Demonstration

Some further facts about the baby beef exhibit and sales are given by Wm. H. Pew, of Briarcliff Farms, Pine Plains, N. Y.

"Fifty-six 4-H club steers averaging 950 lbs. in weight were sold at public auction at this exposition on September 22, at an average price per pound liveweight of 19.22c. The 21 Aberdeen-Angus steers exhibited by the Dutchess County members sold for an average of 21.25c per pound. The total number of Angus steers in the exhibit was 35, shown by the boys and girls from all over the East, and brought an average of 20.57c per pound; 19 Hereford steers brought 17.28c per pound. The five steers winning the Oakleigh Thorne trophy for the best group of five steers exhibited by one county sold for an average of 32c per pound. These were exhibited by five boys from Dutchess County, N. Y., this making the second time this trophy has been won by our Dutchess County members. It requires winning it three times before it becomes permanent property of the club.

"Briarcliff Farms exhibited the grand champion Aberdeen-Angus bull of the show, Briarcliff Revolution 2nd, and the grand champion female, Briarcliff Blackcap 16th, the grand champion steer over all breeds, Briarcliff Porterhouse, and the grand champion herd over all breeds; also won the banner for premium breeder.

"If it were possible to bring about a change of dates in the New York State Fair it would be the means of strengthening the Syracuse show very materially. A circuit starting at Ohio, continuing to Michigan and to Syracuse and Eastern States, would be an especially fine arrangement. As it is now there is no circuit in the East, making it impossible for breeders as a whole to enjoy a decent circuit for shipment. I mentioned this, thinking that it might be possible to work up sufficient sentiment to bring about a change that would bring to the New York State Fair highly creditable cattle and give New York a show of which it is worthy."

In numbers of sheep shown Shropshires led, with 108, from nine exhibitors, as follows: F. Ambrose Clark, Iroquois Farm, Cooperstown, N. Y.; Clare Gilbert, Pleasant Lake, Ind.; Earl E. Guthery, Marysville, O.; W. S. Hutchings, Coldwater, N. Y.; Hyllmede Farm, Beaver, Pa.; W. S. Martin, Plainfield, Vt.; Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Mass.; Wachusett Meadow Farm, Princeton, Mass.; Sidney M. Williams, Peterborough, N. H.

Cheviots came next with 80 from eight: William I. Cummings, South Berwick, Me.; J. A. Curry, Hartwick, N. Y.; Fenton-Brook & Hurlwood Holstein Farm, Great Barrington, Mass.; High Pastures, Woodstock, Vt.; Hob & Nob Farm, Francestown, N. H.; W. S. Hutchings, Coldwater, N. Y.; Wayne Postle, Centerburg, O.; A. F. White, Hornell, N. Y.

Seven Southdown breeders showed 76: W. C. Hutchings, Coldwater, N. Y.; Hyllmede Farm, Beaver, Pa.; Earl Jenkins, Ashley, O.; John D. Larkin, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.; Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Mass.; W. T. McCoy, Mercer, Pa.; Mountain Farm, Colrain, Mass.

Dorsets numbered 72 from nine: Brookfield Farm, Durham, Conn.; Harold D. Bailey, Suffield, Conn.; Marshall F. Cheesman, Ellenburg Depot, N. Y.; Fenton-Brook & Hurlwood Holstein Farm, Great Barrington, Mass.; J. B. and J. R. Henderson, Hickory, Pa.; Hob & Nob Farm, Francestown, N. H.; Cecil Jackson, East Aurora, N. Y.; Lauxmont Farms, Wrightsville, Pa.; Mount Hope Farm, Williamstown, Mass.

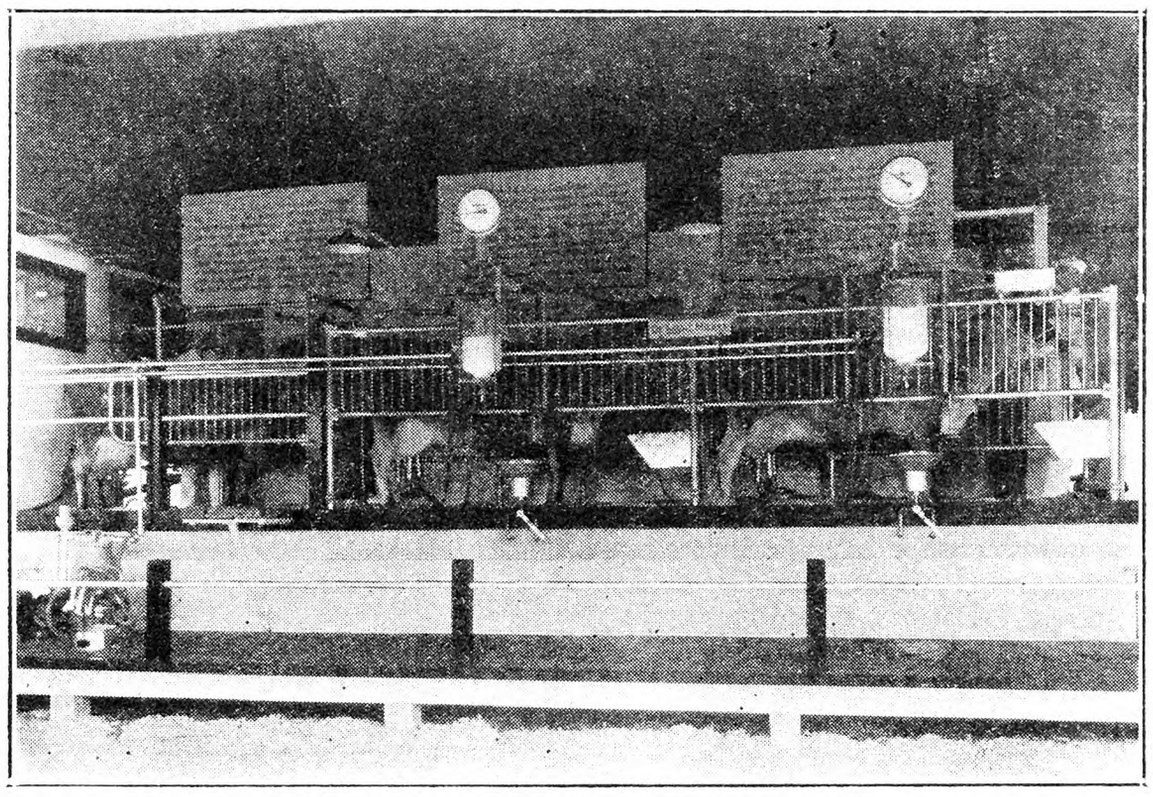
Hampshires numbered 53 from five: H. H. Cherry, Cedarville, O.; D. F. McDowell, Mercer, Pa.; Fred W. McDowell, Fredonia, Pa.; Ophir Farm, Purchase, N. Y.; Saint Amour Co., Mortonville, Pa.

There were 30 Oxfords from three exhibitors: Marshall F. Cheesman, Ellenburg Depot, N. Y.; J. A. Duffy, Lafayette, N. Y.; D. F. McDowell, Mercer, Pa.

Eighteen Cotswolds were shown by two: H. L. Cunningham, Cooperstown, N. Y.; D. F. McDowell, Mercer, Pa.

There was only one exhibitor of Suffolk sheep: Hob & Nob Farm, Francestown, N. H., sending 10.

This made a total of 447 sheep from nine States, all but two being in the East. The numbers in each class do not necessarily represent the popularity of the various breeds for the entire country,



The DeLaval Electric Combine Milker in Operation at Eastern States Exposition, Spring field, Mass.

as many breeders are not represented except at local shows.

Duroc, with 128 swine from nine exhibitors, led. Others in order of numbers, were: Poland China, 99, from eight exhibitors; Chester White, 91 from six; Hampshires, 49 from three; Berkshires, 48 from five. W. W. H.

Handling the Breeding Mare and Colt

[The following written by W. S. Corsa, of Whitehall, Ill., for the American Pad and Textile Co., is so full of valuable suggestions for farmers that it is reproduced here.]

What follows is not a scientific treatise. It is merely a few suggestions from one farmer to another based upon 25 years of operating a fairly large farm using horses, and I might say mares exclusively, for farm power. I seldom keep a gelding on the farm after he arrives at salable age.

Mares should be bred so that, as far as possible, the colts will not arrive during the heaviest crop work, when every work animal is needed in the field. Here we prefer them to come some time before or soon after the corn is planted. Where a number of mares are in use, some of them may well be bred to have their colts in the early Fall.

Mares are more apt to settle after the coming of the Spring grasses. Mares should be bred when they are gaining in condition. They should be neither thin or rundown, as they frequently come out of Winter following a hard season's work. Overly fat mares are difficult to get in foal. For them, moderately heavy, but regular work will be the best tonic to clean up their sluggish system. It is the one big medicine for such a mare.

Breed the fillies when they are three years old. Having started them on their way as brood mares, it is very important, if you wish them to be regular brood mares, and have colts every year and not every other year, that you make quite sure they are settled in foal. Indeed this is the first important move in handling any mare for the purpose of raising a colt.

If possible breed the mare just before she goes out of season. More mares settle safely when bred at that time than when bred in the early part of their heat period. If a mare has just had a colt, you will breed her on the eight or ninth day after foaling. Don't neglect or put off this breeding date, for she will settle more surely on that date than on any of the breeding dates in the immediately following 62 days. Having bred the mare she should be brought back four times to make certain that she is in foal. Here is where the majority of failures occur in getting colts. The mares are not brought back, as they should be, after they are bred. The period dates for trying the mares back have an almost uncanny relation to the mystic number seven. The mare should be tried back on the 21st, the 28th, the 42nd and the 62nd day after being bred. A mare may refuse on the first three of these periods and then on the 62nd day will breed.

After a mare has been bred, it would be most favorable if she could be led to a box stall and left there a few hours, perhaps over night. But most mares have to be brought more or less distance to be bred. In that event take the mare home slowly and quietly. Don't hurry her. Take a little time. Don't trot her. After all is done, accidents will occasionally happen. If a miscarriage occurs, it seems the better practice not to rebreed the mare soon thereafter. Give her proper attention and plenty of time to recover. Breed her to time the arrival of the resulting colt at a different season of the year from that of the lost colt. That is to say, if the trouble befell a colt due to arrive in the Spring, arrange for the arrival of the succeeding colt in the Fall.

Mares should be taken out of field work two weeks before the colt is born and should not be returned to field work for two weeks thereafter. As the time draws near for the expected arrival, in the daytime keep the mare in a nearby grass lot where she is likely to be under frequent observation. Under kindly weather conditions, a clean grass lot is a favorable place for the reception of the youngster. If the mare is to foal in barn or shed, the space for her should be large enough for safety and convenience and not so large but that it can be kept clean and disinfected. Space about 20x20 is very good.

A mare doesn't always foal the date she is due, which is practically 11 months after she was bred. She may foal a few days before or several days later than her due date. Within this time is when most colts are saved or lost. Very watchful waiting is then necessary. The sinking just forward of the hip is the first indication, but the udder is the quick sure sign. When the milk arrives you would better stay up or with bed near the mare. When the colt has been delivered, immediately remove any membrane that may be over the mouth, and a little handslap will help to get the baby breathing at once. Apply iodine, or antiseptic powder to colt's navel. Let the colt and mare lie quietly as long as they will. Both have been through an exhausting strain. Let them rest. But stay around and, when the mare gets up, see that the colt sucks. Be patiently persistent. The colt may suck at once, or it may take a few hours. It's that first early drink of the mother's milk after foaling that plays the most important part in properly moving the colts bowels to get rid of those hard little lumps. Observe the colt carefully for those first baby droppings. If these are not passed promptly, that is, within a few hours, there will be likely to be plenty of trouble.

Play safe and help the colt by a syringe injection of glycerine, or table mineral oil, or even warm slightly soapy water. The job is never complete until you feel sure the lumps have all been passed. If the colt occasionally strains, it's a pretty sure indication that another injection is required.

While you are attending the colt, observe the mare critically to see that the afterbirth passes from her completely. If there is any doubt have the veterinarian come promptly and clean the mare. Incidentally, whenever calling a veterinarian, call him in time to give him and yourself and the subject a fair break.

With us this first day's care of the colt calls for treatment to prevent navel ill. With all possible sanitary care, navel infection may occur. The distressing sight of the colt's swollen joints indicate that he will soon pass out, or, if he pulls through, he is likely to be of little value. Navel ill is one of the major losses to be prevented in raising colts. To a great extent, it can be done. This is the way. First a clean place at birth; second, treating the navel to heal and disinfect; third, a couple of shots of navel bacterin, the first a few hours after foaling, the second shot three days later. Administering navel bacterin is a job for your veterinarian, and is the best insurance I know. I can't remember when we had our last case of navel ill on Gregory Farm, but I can remember when we were always afflicted with that trouble and loss, before we made it a rule promptly to treat each colt with navel ill bacterin.

With the colt two weeks old, and all going well with mare and foal, the mare may go back into harness. She should come into her work gradually and for a time be relieved if possible, of grinding exhausting work. When the mare is at work, keep the colt at home. Don't let the colt follow the mare in her field work and so make a nuisance of itself and wear itself down. The colt is better off in a box stall. To take away that lonesome feeling, give it a handful of oats, crushed, if possible, or a bit of bran to nibble. This practice should be continued increasing the feed gradually as the growing youngster seems to need and make use of the feed. At night the mare and colt should be turned out to grass. Avoid if at all possible turning them out with the general bunch of work stock. That is sometimes a pretty rough place for the little fellow.

Probably nine out of ten colts, while not stunted in growth, are underdeveloped from lack of feed. The best growing feed that a little colt can have is its mother's milk. Feed the mother generously and especially so if the mare is also doing farm work, and again with foal. She is doing work three ways all at the same time. If she keeps in good flesh you are doing your part well.

The trying time for any baby is when it is weaned. This is particularly true for a colt if he loses the attention of his owner, as well as the care of his mother. For most colts this occurs along in the early Fall. A cold rain and wind hits him. In a few days he begins to run at the nose. If this does not promptly develop into a case of fatal influenza, it is at least likely to give you a rundown colt for all Winter. Before this can occur, increase the colt's resistance to such troubles by treating him with anti-influenza bacterin. This is good insurance.

We must bring the colt to a year old and put him out on grass without loss of growth and condition. To do this there is one more important thing to be done and this you can do yourself. But do it in time. On a warm day in the Fall, rub the colt's skin with coal-tar-creosote dip, diluted as for general use printed on container. Two applications will about rid the colt of lice. He must not come out of Winter a long-haired thin, lousy colt. Fortunate is the colt that has a good mother. Twice fortunate is the colt that also has a good master.

Horses, like men, are made in their youth. Obedience, self-control, respect for others, fearlessness, industry, develop and grow under kindly but firm training in the youngster's early formative days. The colt should know the feel of the kindly hand over his head and down his legs and round his feet. Accustom him to the halter; for him this is his "yes" and "no" that is to go with him through life. The earlier the colt understands the halter means "come with me" or "stay where you are," the better for all concerned. At latest the colt should be well halter-trained by the time he is weaned. Don't make the mistake of using an old frail halter just because you are handling a little colt. Such a halter is likely to break and almost at once you have a bunch of bad habits in that colt's head. A colt trained at the end of a stout rope lead on his halter will probably need no more than a string to hold him when he is grown up.

Bearing in mind all that must be done for any colt, one's eyes are opened to the importance and value of a good brood mare. Try to acquire or develop one real brood mare. Then keep her and, if possible, keep her best fillies, which should be better than their dam. If they are, don't make the mistake of selling the dam before the fillies have proved their transmitting ability in their offspring. This one real brood mare can keep an ordinary sized farm constantly supplied with farm power. She is the sort that con-

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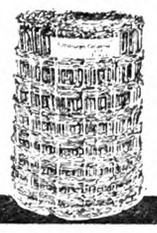

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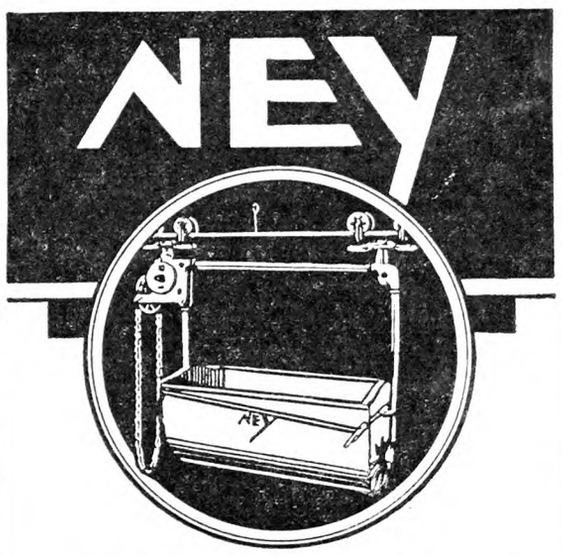

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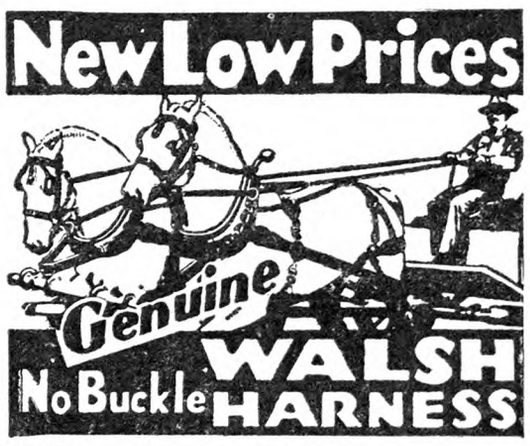

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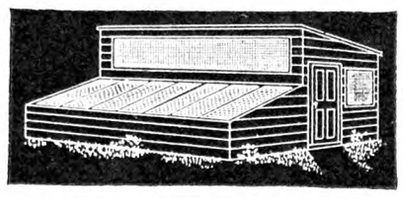

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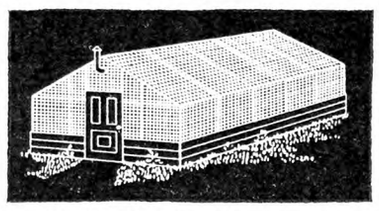

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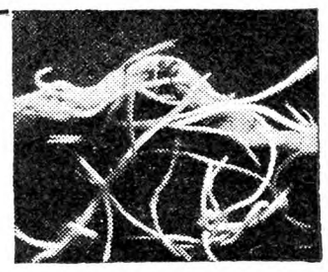

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from State tested breeding stock and free from disease, $1.00 ea. **James J. Cummings, Plymouth, N. H.**

Chicks That Live

FOR FALL AND WINTER BROILERS

All blood tested. Write for details and prices.

KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.
Box 10 Frenchtown, N. J.

CLOVERDALE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
R. O. P. Breeder—Trapnested 20 Years
"The Strain Bred for Large, Uniform, White Eggs Always"
Official 335-egg hen; R.O.P. average 237.7 eggs; Storrs pen 2,527 eggs. Low summer prices on pedigreed stock with this wonderful breeding. Flock vaccinated, subcutaneous method. Catalog free.
CLOVERDALE POULTRY FARM
F. J. De Hart, Prop. R. D. 1, Cortland, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTE — Pullets, Cockerels, Baby Chicks Catalog free. Sherman Bowden & Son, Box 195A, Mansfield, O.

ceives readily and regularly, usually at the first service. Naturally she seems to avoid the mishaps that befall other mares. She brings her baby into the world fairly easily and without undue labor or assistance. She suckles abundantly. Her commissary department has the general appearance of that of a good milk cow—udder, milk, veins and all. She is likely to be a long-time milker. When her colt is weaned, the udder of the dam must have care and attention. Milk her out by hand a couple of times a day and then once a day until her udder is soft and flabby and she is dry.

Don't let any tempting offer separate such a mare from you. If the pressing necessity arises to "sell something," find that something elsewhere. Such necessites constantly arise on a farm. And they always will. Looking backward, these situations have been met and frequently so by the sale of the offspring of this good mare. Establish her and her family on your farm as a permanent and dependable source of income and service. Consider her transmitting ability as a worthy item in the legacy to your children.

Maryland State Egg-laying Contest

Production continued to ease off in 47th week of the sixth annual egg-laying contest being conducted by the University of Maryland Experiment Station at College Park, the 860 hens under competition producing 2,311 eggs or 38.39 per cent of a perfect lay. Leghorns captured all the honors for best production for the week. Two pens shared first and second honors, the respective entries of Confidence Farms, District of Columbia, and Ben W. Jacobs, Pennsylvania, each of which turned in a pen record sheet with a 51 egg total. Third honors went to the entry of George B. Ferris, Michigan, which produced 44 eggs. Fourth place resulted in a tie, the respective entries of W. W. Kirby, Maryland, and Samuel P. Swinn, Maryland, producing 43 eggs each.

The Confidence Farms' entry continues to lead the contest for most eggs produced to date, having a total of 2,575 eggs laid in the 47 weeks the contest has operated. This pen has five more weeks to go to the end of the contest and needs but 27 more eggs to equal the best previous pen record for the Maryland contest. The R. I. Red entry of Scott Poultry Farm, Massachusetts, holds down second place with a score of 2,346. The Leghorn entry of Samuel P. Swinn, Maryland, is in third position with 2,331 eggs. Fourth place is in the possession of Ben W. Jacobs, his Leghorn entry having produced a total of 2,267 eggs.

In the Barred Plymouth Rock division, the entry of L. L. Powers, Maryland, continues in the lead with its lay of 2,111 eggs. The Ancona entry of R. S. Thomas, Pennsylvania, is best in the miscellaneous class, being credited with 1,675 eggs.

A new high hen has pushed into first place number 263 in the Cresston Park Poultry and Supply Co., entry from Maryland, having broken away from the tie in which she was entangled in the 46th week to hold forth exclusively in her own right, her total to date being 289 eggs. Average individual production is 184.23 eggs. This figure is well above the average for preceeding contests but is slightly below the best previous record made in the fourth contest.

The leading pens in each of the principal varieties:

White Leghorns.—Confidence Farms, D. C., 2,575; Samuel P. Swinn, Md., 2,331; Ben W. Jacobs, Pa., 2,267; Sterling Farm, Va., 2,248; Mount Hope Farm, Mass., 2,241.

R. I. Reds. — Scott Poultry Farm, Mass., 2,346; Globus Poultry Farm, Mass., 2,200; Robert B. Parkhurst, Mass., 2,120.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—L. L. Powers, Md., 2,111; K. D. Leather & Sons, Md., 2,016; Broad Acres Farm, Conn., 1,935.

Connecticut Egg Contest

Carried on at Storrs, Conn. Report for 47th week, ending September 25, 1931:

On the basis of points scored, five birds in the Storrs contest have now passed the 300 mark. They include four R. I. Red pullets bred by the Enfield High School, of Connecticut; West Neck Farm, of Long Island; Donald I. Goodenough, of Connecticut; and Harold G. Colt, of Connecticut. The fifth member of this elite group is a White Leghorn from Oregon.

The two top teams in the contest are still at each other's throats. R. I. Reds from Connecticut, that led the entire list of 100 pens for many long weeks, slipped back into second place two weeks ago by the tinest margin of a single point. Last week the Pacific Coast pen of Leghorns from Oregon, squeezed the Reds for another point. Obviously a two-point lead is no margin of safety. Anything but, when one remembers that the average scores of these two pens is exactly 2,600 points each.

With the single exception of the opening week last November, egg production in the Storrs contest ran above the 50 per cent level until this, the 47th lap or with only four more rounds to go. The total production for all pens was 3,413 eggs, or a yield of 48.8 per cent. This is a drop of 110 eggs as compared with the previous week, but 348 more than was laid in the corresponding week last year.

In spite of the gradual and almost foregone let up in egg yields, many pens are still doing their full duty. No less than eight teams came through last week with an average production of 75 per cent, as compared with a general average of 48 and a fraction.

White Leghorns entered by Richard L. Slosson from New York, led the way last week with a lay of 58 eggs that exactly measured up to the rules and therefore scored precisely 58 points. Barred Rocks bred by James Dryden, of California, showed up with a tally of 57 points to rank second for the week.

Egg and Apple Farm Leghorns from New York ran third for the week with a total of 56 points. Two other pens of Leghorns entered by Leo A. Grouten, of Connecticut, and Robert L. Montgomery, of Connecticut, tied for fourth place with Deaterly Poultry Farm's pen of Barred Rocks from Pennsylvania. These three teams scored 54 points each.

The leading pens to date in each of the principal varieties are as follows:

Australorps. — Jerseyland Farms, N. J., 2,222 eggs, 2,149 points.

White Wyandottes. — Jack Wrennall, Eng., 1,782 eggs, 1,848 points.

White Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, Mass., 1,970 eggs, 1,997 points; Kalerok Farm, Mass., 1,872 eggs, 1,928 points; Collins & Ripper, Iowa, 1,878 eggs, 1,904 points.

Barred Rocks.—James Dryden, Cal., 2,518 eggs, 2,475 points; R. Walter Bishop, Conn., 2,383 eggs, 2,375 points; Pratt Experiment Farm, Pa., 2,298 eggs, 2,178 points.

R. I. Reds.—Donald I. Goodenough, Conn., 2,545 eggs, 2,599 points; West Neck Farm, L. I., 2,376 eggs, 2,539 points; Geo. B. Treadwell, Mass., 2,354 eggs, 2,379 points; Homestead Farms, Conn., 2,352 eggs, 2,354 points.

White Leghorns.—J. A. Hanson, Ore., 2,651 eggs, 2,601 points; Wene Chick Farm, N. J., 2,479 eggs, 2,578 points; Tom Barron, Eng., 2,394 eggs, 2,543 points; Egg & Apple Farm, N. Y., 2,510 eggs, 2,523 points; Alfred J. O'Donovan, N. Y., 2,519 eggs, 2,501 points.

Weekly Summary.—Total for the week, 3,413 eggs, 3,449 points; total to date, 201,719 eggs, 198,321 points; best pen for the week, 58 eggs, 58 points; best pen to date, 2,651 eggs, 2,601 points; average pen total to date, 2,017 eggs, 1,983 points.

Per Cent Production by Varieties. — 40 Australorps and Giants, 53.6; 50 White Wyandottes, 37.7; 130 White Rocks, 34.8; 140 Barred Rocks, 57.5; 280 R. I. Reds, 44.2; 360 White Leghorns, 55.4; 1,000 average all varieties, 48.8.

Gloucester Co., N. J., Poultry Association to Hold 18th Annual Poultry Show

The Gloucester County Poultry Association of New Jersey, at its monthly meeting at the Woodbury City Hall, centered on the poultry show to be held November 26-28 at the Gloucester City Hall. It promises to be a great show, so send along your entries. In conjunction with this show the South Jersey meet of the New Jersey American Bantam Association will take place. A large number of cups and special prizes will be awarded, as well as the regular prize money. Judging the bantams will be that well-known breeder and exhibitor, Bruce Lentz, of Bowansdale, Pa. Judge for the utility and standard varieties will be Mr. Wolsiffer, of Millville, N. J., who is also well known to chicken fanciers. For entry blanks and premium list write to show secretary, James F. Donohue, 404 Queen St., Woodbury, N. J.

Henhouse Ventilation

I have a henhouse 39x24 ft., 10½ ft. to ridgepole, 7 ft. in front, 5 ft. rear. Would it pay me to put wallboard for a ceiling, say 7 or 8 ft. high, or what would it be best to do to keep it warm? I have a ventilator under the dropping boards, going out the rear side. Do I need one on the roof? The front is all open. J. P. B.

Massachusetts.

Except in the Summer time, the open front should be sufficient to ventilate this building and a rear opening through which the wind could blow would be detrimental. A roof ventilator is of no value where the front is kept sufficiently open for ample ventilation, and it should be kept open all of the time. A ceiling would improve this building by cutting down the air space to be warmed and, still better than a ceiling, would be overhead stringers from plate to plate, loosely floored to hold straw above. A straw loft, while having some disagreeable features, adds considerably to warmth and dryness of the interior. Moreover, it is cheap. M. B. D.

THE chief constable of a small English town was also an expert veterinary surgeon. One night his telephone bell rang. "Is Mr. Blank there?" said an agitated voice. Mrs. Blank answered yes, and inquired: "Do you want my husband in his capacity of veterinary surgeon or as chief constable?" "Both, madam," came the reply. "We can't get our new bulldog to open his mouth, and —there's a burglar in it."—Boston Transcript.

Preparing Smoked Fish

In reply to your inquiry on the way to smoke fish, the following is a simple and effective method:

Clean fish by removing the head, then open fish by cutting down the back, full length along one side of the backbone. After cutting, the fish can be laid open and the entrals removed. Wash the carcass clean, place in container and sprinkle with common, coarse salt; one-half ground stock salt is good for the purpose. Use enough salt to just cover the fish lightly. Leave in the salt six to 12 hours and then remove, wash off any excess salt, and hang in smoke-house and start smoking immediately. The smoking can continue 24 to 36 hours, according to the density of the smoke. Almost any of the following hardwoods can be used for the purpose. I have used hickory, maple, apple, dogwood, wild cherry, hazel and willow. The use of willows makes a very light colored product. The other woods give a reddish brown color that is often desired.

After smoking, the fish should be thoroughly cured by placing a stove in smoke-house and keeping a warm temperature until curing is accomplished. The curing process is important and can be determined only by trial.

If desired a stove can be kept in the smoke-house and use for smoking purposes by removing the pipe, and later for the purpose of curing the fish.

The preservation of the fish will depend on degree of dehydrating effected by the cutting process. If the fish is cured until bone dry it will keep a long time. If the fish is cured with only a portion of the moisture removed, it will be necessary to inspect the fish frequently and if any mold occurs it must be removed and a light smoking applied, also the fish must be placed so that each piece is exposed to adequate ventilation, otherwise spoilage will occur.

The entire process is a matter of experimentation for the beginner. The salting process will be provided by the size of the fish and the degree of saluity desired. Small fish should not be left in the salt as long as the larger fish.

If live fish are available they should be bled immediately after killing, by cutting the main artery at the foot of the skull, or at the end of the body near the tail; also the scales can be removed by scraping in the usual manner. It is better not to skin the fish. If desired the back bone can be removed by cutting on each side of the vertebrae.

Skamania Co., Wash. J. M. J.

Coming Farmers' Meetings

Oct. 13-16.—Baltimore Livestock Show, Baltimore, Md.

Oct. 19-21.—Venango County Farmers and Fruit Growers, Oil City, Pa.

Nov. 11-20.—Sixty-fifth annual session, National Grange, Madison, Wis.

Nov. 16-17.—Annual meeting N. Y. State Rural School Improvement Society, Syracuse, N. Y. Fuller notice later. Everyone invited.

Nov. 26-28.—Gloucester County, N. J., Poultry Association, annual show, Woodbury, N. J.

Dec. 1-6.—Chicago Coliseum Poultry Show, Secretary Harvey C. Wood, Room 1900, Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 2-4.—New Jersey State Horticultural Society, Annual Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J.

Dec. 7-9. — American Farm Bureau Federation, annual convention, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 7-12.—Rochester, N. Y., Fanciers' Association Poultry Show at Convention Hall. E. G. Jones, Secretary-Treasurer, Box 472, Rochester, N. Y.

Dec. 7-12. — Pittsburgh, Pa., Poultry Show, William Penn Hotel. Harry J. Singer, Secretary, P. O. Box 447, N. S. Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dec. 8-10. — Sharon Poultry Association, Annual Show, Sharon, Conn. Secretary Arthur L. Kinsman, Sharon, Conn.

Jan. 5-8, 1932.—Delaware State Poultry Show, Milford, Del.

Jan. 13-17.—Madison Square Garden, N. Y., Poultry Show.

Jan. 18-22, 1932.—Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, Pa.

Jan. 18-23, 1932. — Farm Products Show, Harrisburg, Pa.

Feb. 25, 1932. — New York State Grange, annual convention, Albany, N. Y.

Fighting the Flies

After reading Prof. Herrick's article on flies I would like to add my experience in fighting this pest.

This Summer we added a porch to our house, in place of an old one. The new one was screened in. The screen door was taken from the door going in the kitchen-dining room, and placed at the entrance of the porch. We used four-foot copper, 16 gage screen. Now we have hammock in one end, glider swing in other, and with rockers, small table and rug on floor—it was a place to take comfort, both day and evenings.

But the back door which went in to the "well house" seemed worse than ever. We had multitudes of flies. The shed was open at one end from roof to ground. We battened the cracks, made a concrete drain, put in a small window hole covered with screen, put up 2x6 to hang the screen door on and one for it to shut on, covered the remainder of the space with wide screening from roof to ground, killed the flies, and were then all fixed to keep the flies out. While this is no thing of beauty it is a great help in doing my work.

The expense was less than $2, screening $1.35, one sack of cement and the nails. Of course every one thinks the screened porch is very nice, but the screened well house is a great help.

New York. M. M.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, published weekly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1931.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared John J. Dillon, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Publisher of The Rural New-Yorker, and that the following, is to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:
Publisher: John J. Dillon, Port Chester, N. Y.
Editor: John J. Dillon, Port Chester, N. Y.
Managing Editor: W. W. Higgins, Maywood, N. J.
Business Manager: John J. Dillon, Port Chester, N. Y.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

Rural Publishing Co., 333 West 30th St., New York, N. Y.
John J. Dillon, Port Chester, N. Y.
W. A. O'Brien, 170 Vermilyea Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Julia Dillon, Montgomery, N. Y.
Agnes Dillon, 443 West 147th Street, New York, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting is given also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is ——. (This information is required from daily publications only.)

JOHN J. DILLON, Publisher,

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of September, 1931.

(SEAL) FRED STRAHAN.

Notary Public, Queens County, Queens Co. Clerk's No. 2625, Register's No. 2707. Certificate filed in New York Clerk's No. 916, Register's No. 28682. Commission expires March 30, 1932.

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisments of Subscriber's Exchange will be found on page 1059.

HONEY, FINE quality, clover, 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., $1.60; buckwheat, 75c and $1.55, postpaid; 60 lbs clover, here, $4.40; 120 lbs., $8.40; satisfaction or money back. M. E. BALLARD, Roxbury, N. Y.

VERMONT HONEY, clover-basswood, 5-lb. pail, $1, prepaid. H. M. WOODCOCK, Vergennes, Vt.

FOR SALE—Eastern Shore sweet potatoes, two dollars barrel, cash with order. R. U. LeCATO, Painter, Va.

HONEY—Either clover or buckwheat in 5-lb. pails delivered in third zone at 75c; satisfaction or your money returned. E. G. CORNWELL, Mansfield, Pa.

HAND-PAINTED CHRISTMAS cards, 16 for $1. THE PINES, Tunkhannock, Pa.

FOR SALE—Western New York State apples, Baldwins and Greenings, bushels or barrels. H. L. GARRETT, Lyndonville, N. Y.

INCUBATOR, MAMMOTH Wishbone, hot-water, 12 compartments, 5,000 capacity; used only four times, fine condition; to be taken down and removed by buyer; price $200. PAUL AYRES, Box 175, Rockville Center, L. I., N. Y.

HONEY—Our finest, 5-lb. pail clover, $1; 2 pails, $1.75, postpaid; 60-lb. can, $4.80; 24 clover combs, $4, here. KENNETH CARRINGTON, Homer, N. Y. Satisfaction guaranteed.

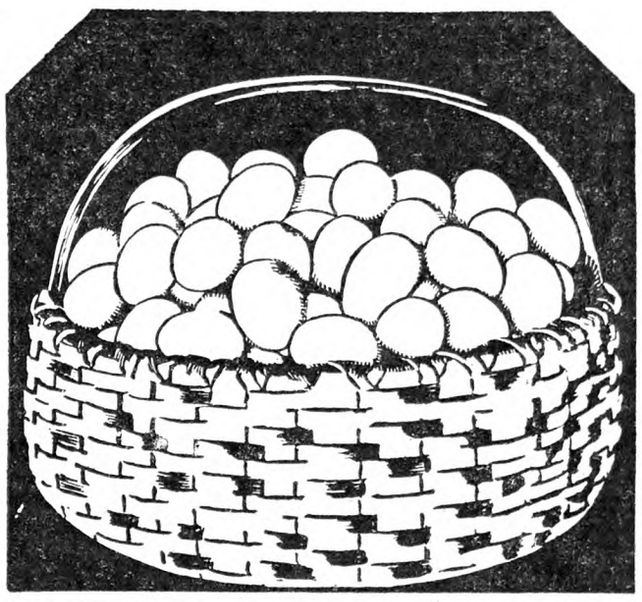
PURE HONEY, 5-lb. pails, postpaid, third zone, clover, pail, $1; two, $1.75; four, $3.25; buckwheat and mixed, 10 cts. per pail less than clover; write for quantity prices; sample 10 cts. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

WANTED—Quotation 10 bushels fancy table potatoes, Delawares preferred. BOX 315, Billerica, Mass.

POULTRY

Ready-to-Lay and Laying
White Leghorn Pullets
Hollywood-Hanson strain. From blood-tested flocks, sired by R. O. P. males..... $1.50 each
J. GUY LESHER - - Northumberland, Pa.

EARLY Hatched Ringneck Pheasants and White Silkie Bantam Cockerels. Lamington Lodge Farm, Whitehouse, N. J



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YOU can easily find a cheaper laying mash than Bull Brand for those new pullets of yours. Or, if you choose, you can feed them on a higher priced mash than B-B. But you cannot feed a mash that will give you as many eggs per dollar of feed cost as B-B will, which is just another way of saying that B-B is the most economical laying mash that you can use.

A strong statement, of course. But the basis of an unqualified money-back guarantee.

Back of this remarkable feed are years of testing against other feeds on our experimental farm and constant improvement to better its quality and productiveness. Back of it, also, is a mill with facilities for taking our proved, perfectly-balanced formulas and developing them into feeds of highest quality and absolute uniformity. For without the proper manufacturing organization and accurate equipment, *formula by itself means little.*

This is why your reputable B-B dealer can sell B-B Poultry Feeds with the guarantee that they will give you more eggs and keep your flock in the health necessary for sustained production. Your dealer further offers you the privilege of trying B-B feeds in one or two pens for a 30-day period with the understanding that if they don't increase egg production, you can bring back the empty bags with your figures and he will return your money.

It's the fairest offer ever made to a poultryman. And right now, when lowest production costs are so necessary, should be a good time for you to avail yourself of this opportunity. Better see your B-B dealer now and let B-B start to increase your margin of profit.

MOST PRODUCTIVE... YET SURPRISINGLY LOW IN PRICE

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M-170

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FAST-GROWING BROILER CHICKS—PRODUCTION-BRED LEGHORN PULLETS
Wene Cross-Bred Wyan-Rock Broiler Chicks mature 10 to 20 days quicker. Hatches every Thursday. Also straight Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes. Leghorn Pullets, all ages. Write for prices or call at our Farms.
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PALE AMBER U. S. P. COD LIVER OIL
Of Tested Vitamin Potency and the only Quality, which may be fed safely to poultry and pet stock.
5 GALLONS, $6.75—10 GALLONS, $13
30 GALLONS, $29.25, F. O. B. N. Y.
Money back if not satisfied
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Demand DIAMOND PICK Meat and Bone SCRAP
100-lb. Trial Bag, $2.50 freight prepaid to points in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia.
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QUALITY BROILER CHICKS
Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes. Bred for fast uniform growth. New low prices. Prompt shipments.
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For Sale—100 Barred Rock PULLETS March hatched, laying 50%, $2 ea. OTTO HAMMERSCHMIDT, Hillsdale, N.Y.

FOR SALE 5 Mos. Old BARRED ROCK PULLETS JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

KHAKI-CAMPBELL DUCKS—Pairs, $3.50; trios, $5.00 satisfaction guaranteed. F. WICKWIRE, Minerva, Ohio

S. C. BR. LEGHORNS—25 Pullets—25 Yearling Hens, $47.50. CHAS. RHOADS - Douglassville, Pa.

FOR SALE Narragansett Turkeys EARL BROWN, Chaumont, N. Y.

Marvelous Invention Does the Week's Wash in a Hour!

Mr. C. H. Canfield of Syracuse, New York, has invented an attachment that instantly converts any wash tub into an efficient washing machine. This attachment, appropriately named TRUAID WASHER, washes a tub of clothes in 5 minutes —does the week's wash in an hour or two. And it washes clothes CLEAN — they're absolutely snow-white when they're hung on the line. For TRUAID actually removes the dirt that is deeply imbedded in the meshes of the fabric. It does this by forcing the suds right through the weave of the cloth. Clothes last longer too, because

TRUAID does not pound, agitate, twist or tear them. Your most delicate pieces can be safely trusted to TRUAID.

The TRUAID WASHER has made the back-breaking wash-board a thing of the past. You need no longer bend over a tub until you are exhausted. You need no longer coarsen and redden your hands with hot, soapy water. With a TRUAID you can sit on a chair and do your washing in absolute comfort. TRUAID is so simple to operate that a child can use it.

Clip coupon below for my 30-day trial offer and booklet which tells why thousands of women praise TRUAID WASHER every wash day.

Mr. C. H. Canfield, Pres., Handy Washer Co., 2430 E. Fayette St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Kindly send me FREE booklet which tells how TRUAID WASHER takes the work out of wash day.

Name .....

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Warmth and Style in an Indera FIGURFIT Slip

A prominent department store buyer said, "Since women have learned of the warmth and comfort an Indera Figurfit (Coldpruf) Knit Slip gives, we are selling less outerwear."

These smart, form-fitting slips are just ideal for cold weather wear. They keep you as warm as toast, yet may be worn underneath your best dress—there's never a bulge or wrinkle. They cannot crawl around the hips or bunch between your knees. And the STA-UP shoulder straps always stay up.

Ask your dealer to show you the Indera regular models and the new sport model in all wool, rayon and wool, rayon and mercerized, cotton and wool, all cotton in a variety of fast colors. Inexpensively priced. Write for FREE Indera Style Folder No. 254.

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THE PERFECT GUM
THE FLAVOR LASTS
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Good and Good for You.

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Corns and Callouses yield at once to the wonderful medication in this thin, comfortable adhesive silk. You walk, play, dance in comfort. No more nagging foot pains. New

Medicated Silk Adhesive

absorbs all hard growths without injury to healthy flesh. Antiseptic, healing. Big spool, 60 square inches. Send $1.00 and if not satisfied after trying get full refund.

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To Paper a 10x12 Room Complete
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A. F. DUDLEY, 50 N. 2nd St., Phila., Pa.

Edmonds' Trapnest Sheets

This new Trapnest Record in pad form is handy to write on and keeps the records clean Good quality paper; 24 monthly sheets, keeping the records of 108 hens two years.

Price $1.00 Postpaid

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W.30th St., New York

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Autumn Mist

What other eyes are watching now
  The white mist's ebb and flow,
For whom the night brings bitterness
  And dawn recurring woe?

For them the high stars gleam too cold
  To light a world with trust;
The golden glory of the sun
  Withers their hope to dust.

And yet, the slow, sweet evening hours
  A remedy prepare
Of subtle, potent essences
  That deaden fear and care.

Whence does it come, the age-old charm
  Which glides through throbbing veins,
And all unnoticed, conquers grief
  Till only peace remains?

Question not overmuch the source!
  It springs—and close at hand:
A dead leaf's fragrance on the wind
  Can soothe the soul's demand.

—Mary L. Eglinton
in New York Times.

*

WE HAVE given methods of preparing cooked tomato juice, now so popular. One of our friends uses the fresh juice throughout the tomato season. It is pressed out with a reamer, like orange juice, strained, and then seasoned with a pinch of sugar, a little salt, and a dash of catsup. She thinks this superior in flavor to the cooked juice, and easily prepared. Tomato juice being one of the things ordered in a reducing diet, it is in great demand at the restaurants.

*

WHAT is the difference between a pickle and a relish? A nutrition specialist says that a pickle is a product made up of whole or large pieces of vegetables and fruit, while a relish is the product cut into fine pieces or ground up.

*

IN PREPARING a meal for some public affairs, such as a church or Grange supper, many good housekeepers find it troublesome to extend their home recipes to serve a large number. It is not difficult, however, to note how many servings are provided by one's regular rule, and then multiply by this. The department of home economics of any State experiment station will always give information in these lines; these departments are accustomed to working out recipes in quantity. We recently obtained a recipe for date and orange whip, to serve 54 persons, which would be a delicious dessert for a public supper. It calls for 3½ quarts of lemon jelly, two cups of chopped walnuts, two packages of chopped dates, 3½ quarts of orange jelly, and some orange coloring. Fill 54 sherbet glasses half full of cooled lemon jelly, add dates and walnuts, and chill while preparing the orange jelly. Add enough orange coloring to deepen the color of the orange jelly; when partially set, whip until fluffy. Pour the orange jelly over the lemon jelly containing the dates and nuts, and chill. Serve with whipped cream garnished with a slice of orange and bit of date.

Seen in the Shops

The interior decorators and drapery departments are using cotton materials in great variety. For children's rooms, not only the regular chintzes, cretonnes and toiles are used, but also calico and gingham. One example, intended for a boy's room, had curtains and couch draperies, including cushions, of red and white print, while one large armchair was upholstered in blue and white check gingham. The effect of the whole was very gay and pretty, and certainly suitable for a boy's room.

Velvet will be a very important fabric this Winter—it is to be used for dresses, suits, wraps and hats. Transparent velvet remains at the head in this country, and the fabric has been so greatly improved that it is no longer perishable, being easily restored by steaming. Velvet evening dresses are to be extremely in the mode, long, but simply made. They tell us that the French manufacturers have even succeeded in making a waterproof velvet that may be used for raincoats, but we have not yet seen this marvel.

We see blouses of canton crepe trimmed with smooth galyak fur. One of bright red crepe had a band of black galyak around the bottom, the shawl collar being edged with the fur also. Fur is being introduced in hat trimming, and we are told that fur toques will probably return.

Most of the large department stores now feature what are called semi-made dresses, which are cut in standard sizes and partly made, all the work required being to sew the side seams, set in the sleeves, and finish the hem. One often has to do as much as this to make a completely ready-made dress fit. We saw some pretty semi-made dresses of lightweight wool, figured or black, for $6.95.

Wyndhurst Notes

I wish I could make a real word painting of the picture which lies before me this afternoon. I have come out under the trees to read and write a little till it is time to help with dinner. Ever since I was a small child this group of trees has been a refuge for me. A spruce and a hemlock point to the deep blue of the sky, and even in Winter I love to spend a few minutes here on the bench. People smile and look a little sorry for me when I tell them that trees talk to me, but it is true. Trees tell me many things, and their words are always wise and kind, and after a little time with them I can live a truer and better life. "Thanatopsis" has always been a favorite with me, for truly under the open sky one comes near to God.

Teck is sleeping under a clump of Forsythia near at hand; to be out of doors with his family is much to his liking. Nearer the house young Cousin Dorothy and neighbor Elizabeth are climbing a giant spruce, and their happy voices add to the pleasure of the afternoon. The wind sings softly in the treetops and fans me as I write. Even an artist would find it hard to name all the shades of green before me; the ash, maples, larch, horse chestnut, the many shrubs and the grass all show a different tint. A big sugar maple is showing a gold cast, for its leaves are already telling that Fall is coming. Off in the distance is the sound of the silo cutter, while near at hand is the whir of the cicada.

The children just ran up to show me how dirty they were; hands and middies, which were clean a short time ago, are black now, but hands and middies wash, while minds and bodies have got something worth keeping always. In a few days they will be in school, so fast has the Summer gone. It will be new for the school bus to stop for a child from Wyndhurst, but Cousin Dorothy will spend the Winter with us and attend school. No more seeing the bus go past before one is downstairs; now we will get up early to get a little girl off to school.

I have been going over the garden results these last few days and find some things good and some bad. I do not believe that there is a blight, rust, mildew, insect or bug going which has not paid me at least a short visit this season; even the Japanese beetles have come, and while they were few this year I suppose in a few years we will be overrun with them.

Our sweet corn has been fine. We had a very early kind to start with, and are still going strong. There has never been a time since the middle of July that we have not had as much as we could use for our large family, and Sister-One has some put up. Lima beans are more vine than beans, and peas were not much good. Tomatoes were a little late, but are very good. They sell for about 30 cents a basket, so I am glad we only raise them for ourselves. A few strawberries August 26 made a change. Apples are not very plenty but where sprayed are good. Peaches are fine, but Wyndhurst does not have any trees now, though as you can buy them for from 25 to 50 cents a basket it is really not worth while to spend much time on trees.

The flower garden is a thing of joy. Since March 25 I have had something in bloom, and will have till hard frost. The Gladiolus have been and still are beautiful. I measured one bloom the other day and found it was six inches from petal to petal tip. Of course most of them are not that large. Asters began to bloom the last week in August, and are very fine. The aster beetle bothers a little, but one spraying and hand picking seems to be keeping them in check. Zinnias were never so big and such clear colors. They have had plenty of water all season. A wonderful Datura bloomed the other day, or rather evening. It is a deep cream and very double, and so sweet. I like the night-blooming plants, and have had much pleasure from the moon vines. Each evening there are seven or more big white blooms filling the air with their odor. The big night moths seem almost crazy over them. It is breath-taking experience to watch them open. Some morning-glories are as fine in their way. A white double one was new to me.

Annual larkspur has been good. I have not grown it before, but shall again. It was very little trouble, and has a wide range of colors, and keeps well in water. The herb bed has been attractive. I am drying some of them for Christmas gifts. The new roses have all done well and have all bloomed a number of times. The water garden fell by the wayside from a number of causes, but better luck next year, when I shall try it again. The blue spruce seedlings are coming on, though they are far from being big trees. There are so many things in the flower line one feels like talking about that it is hard to stop. The flowers seem like children, as each one has its likes and dislikes, and grow all the better for a bit of petting.

I sold enough seedling plants in the Spring to pay for all my flowers. Next Spring I plan to do much more along this line. I have a number of perennial seeds in cold frames now. I am sure I can sell all I do not want for myself in the Spring.

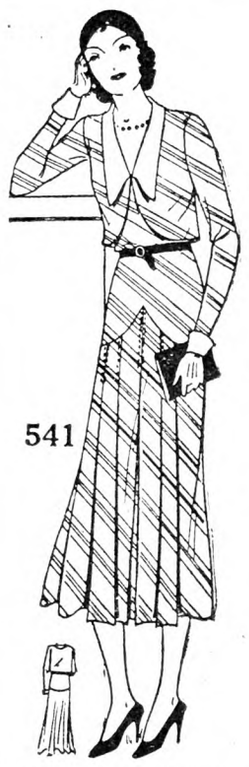
The bird bath materialized at last. It cost 45 cents for a pan which the birds would not use, and a package of morning-glory seed. A big earthen flower-pot dish did please the birds, and they have had many a fine bath. One little song sparrow seems to like a dip before he goes to bed at night. I hope to make a feeding station out of it in the Winter, as I am sure that most of the birds that use it will stay through the Winter.

Life has gone on much the same at Wyndhurst this Summer. There have been the Summer boarders, some nice and some so-so. There is to be no new barn at present, as barns cannot be built without money. It is no fun to look at ruins all the time, though the walls look much the better for a coat of whitewash. In some way it is a relief not to wonder if the barn is going to burn. Two fire pictures are hard to forget. Some people say they would never build on the same spot again, for where there have been two fires there will be a third. I have told some of them that if I believed that I would build a pasteboard barn and burn it down at once. People are queer things.

THE EX-TEACHER OF WYNDHURST.

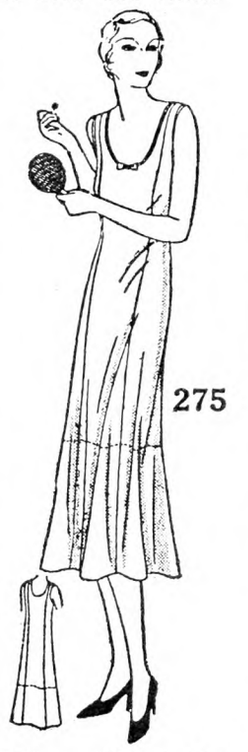
The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order



541 — Very Smart. This style is designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38 and 40-in. bust measure. Size 16 requires 3¾ yds. of 39-in. material with ⅝ yd. of 35-in. contrasting and a leather belt. Ten cents.

566—Jaunty Model. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅞ yds. of 39-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 18-in. lace. Ten cents.



275 — Fitted Costume Slip. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅛ yds. of 35-in. material with 2 yds. of binding. Ten cents.

889—Youthful Frock. This style is designed in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 yds. of 39-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 35-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

Fall and Winter Fashion Magazine, 10c.

Vegetable Hash

One sweet pepper, one small onion, one tomato (good size), one small ear of corn, ½ cup bread crumbs. Chop onion and pepper rather finely, fry in shortening until cooked, add bread crumbs and cook until crisp. Add corn which has been boiled and cut off the cob and chopped tomato. Mix well, adding pepper and salt to taste. Put into serving dish and if liked fried bread crumbs may be sprinkled over the top. This proportion is enough for one person. A. E. F.

The Farm Kitchen Rejuvenated

Farm women spend long hours in the kitchen. There is never a morning but something must be baked, with the concurrent retinue of dishes to be washed. Hot Summer days are canning days, when the fruits of the garden go down into the cellar for Winter. And many Winter days see pork and beef and chicken put down for Summer. The circle is endless.

But what real psychological help a cheerful kitchen can be! It actually becomes fun to do the old, wearisome tasks in a colorful, clean kitchen. Sometimes it is a long wait, as it was with us, but we conquered in the end. Perhaps it was because I commented upon the fact that so much energy and money was going into the barn one Summer that the next Spring I got my turn at it. It began with the floors.

Our floors in the dining-room and kitchen had been deplorable for a long time, being hard pine of ancient vintage and hard usage. We "swapped" a heifer with a contractor for new oaken floors in these rooms. Then we waited and pondered our refrigeration for the coming hot weather. We had usually cut and stored ice in February, but we needed a new ice box, and when was there ever a man cheerful to tug out ice by lantern light at 10 o'clock at night after a long day of haying? Ice was a struggle from May to September, if it lasted that long! So our long-dreamed-of luxury, an electric refrigerator, came into being in our kitchen. How many steps it saves! No more pans of milk to be slopped down steps and into a back-shed ice box. Always at your elbow, the swing of the shining white door, and what desserts are put into its freezing compartment in the morning and forgotten until supper time on a hot day! And plenty of ice cubes for everything!

With the new iceless refrigerator, the ancient need for the coldness of the pantry became obsolete. Now it became a superfluity. It jutted out in a corner of the room, and the kitchen was thereby smaller. A few well-aimed rips and crashes and it was nothing but some dust and a pile of sheathing. And what a large kitchen there was made!

For a price, the carpenters came back and built me cupboards above and below to store my pots and pans that lay exposed to the world on their open shelves. I kept intact my broad working shelf before the window that looked out into the old apple trees. The old cupboard I had lifted up to the ceiling to give me room beneath for my tins for doughnuts, sugar and cookies, which I painted Chinese red and labeled their contents in India ink.

The cream color of the walls was smoked and stained. A journeyman painter, who wandered along looking for work, took over the job of refinishing it between days of haying weather. I had him paint walls and ceiling a jade green. The whole room is finished with sheathing; the cleanest and most satisfactory of kitchen walls. The wainscoting below was varnished and this we left as it was. The rupture on the ceiling where the pantry had joined hands with the kitchen the carpenters had finished in beam effect and this we varnished.

The old paint on the pantry window and cupboards we removed and sandpapered, and treated to a coat of ground color. Then the cupboards and drawers were done in the same green as well as a corner closet for my brooms, the lack of which I had always bewailed.

With my red paint pot, I outlined the clothes bars on the wall, the dipper, wash basins, etc. The hired men scarce knew whether to wash up or not. The chairs and cabinet I did emerald green and the latter had its cupboard in tulip yellow as well as the small electric stove upon it. The rungs of the chairs and table legs and stool were red, too, and a yellow and green oilcloth was before the men at meals.

My curtains were flour bags, dyed bright yellow, short, to be out of the way, and they tied up perfectly with the yellow oilcloth along the sink shelf. A scarlet bowl of nasturtiums in their reds and yellows, sits atop the green and yellow cabinet. My bread box and scales are yellow, my kettles that are exposed, are red. I have a green and yellow linoleum upon my work shelf, and some green and yellow cans that I painted, atop the broom closet. My kitchen's a cheerful thing and I hate to go out of it for a minute. My kitchen is a young thing again.

Now I am waiting for another plug on my work shelf for one of those electric beaters. I can do simple ironing there, too. Next year one of the new fast electric ranges will be at my elbow. And for the hard usage of the farm kitchen, there is green and yellow and tan linoleum laid on my new floor.

To paraphrase the spider and the fly, I ask, "Won't you walk into my kitchen?" FRANCES STOCKWELL LOWELL.

Tennessee Notes

How true the words that "the days are swifter than a weaver's shuttle." Of a morning I have plans for the many tasks that await my busy hands, but the receding sun in the western horizon finds a number yet undone. Sometimes too weary for words, I sink down on the steps and let my eyes take in the beauties of the glowing west. I find comfort in the hazy clouds that are tinged with gold; sometimes they assume fanciful shapes. I see an azure ship in a sea of gold; almost I can fancy fair faces peer out, and then sometimes it is low, heavy clouds, dash and rush, lightning and thunder, winds arise, the trees are shaken, bent and beaten, the rain rushes down.

A needed rain is coming down now with a regular deluge; dark clouds and heavy thunder that makes the house shake and earth vibrate. Thelma has gone to try to sell a tufted bedspread; no doubt she is water-bound somewhere. Lee and a neighbor are working on a machine to saw shingles, Mr. P. gone to see how Cecil is coming on; their share of sickness has been rather heavy. I have been framing a rug, but must wait for help to stretch and nail the corners. Some quilt tops and comforts waiting for cotton and lining. A braided rug is in process of making. Weasels so bold they help themselves to chickens in daylight. Foxes have caught a number of the young turkeys. MRS. D. B. P.

Salad Plate

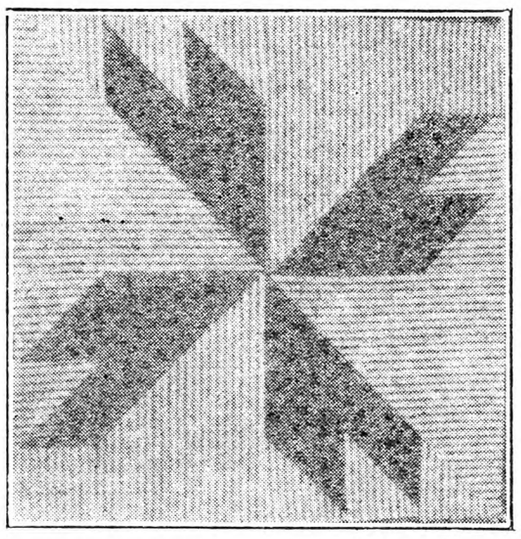
One of my friends returned recently from spending a time in another State, and she described a dish popular there that is new to us. It is especially appropriate for hot weather and is called salad plate.

Simply place lettuce leaves on plates for each person and arrange cold vegetable on them. She said they look most attractive when fixed in rows across, though they maybe arranged as fancy delicates. A row of sliced cucumbers, edges overlapping, and a row of tiny radishes, a row of beets or whatever you have; cold boiled egg, sliced with those patent slicers, is also added. The salad dressing is served separately. These salad plates with rolls, a beverage and cookies make a delightful meal with few dishes left to wash.

And when preparing these vegetables earlier in the day, or when making mixed pickles, for those vegetables which have to be boiled, do you make short cuts by using the same kettle over as far as possible? We wouldn't cook our string beans, peas and beets together, but they go very nicely in rotation and the rest of the stove is left for baking, ironing or heating dishwater.

Our favorite salad is composed of tomatoes predominating, cold boiled eggs, onions and cucumbers, all sliced, with pepper, salt, mustard and vinegar to taste, but it is greatly improved with what you have of the following added, but always the above mixture anyway; nasturtiums, celery, peppers, cayenne, just a little, and olive oil. Maybe this does not sound so good, but try it; you'll use it as a stand-by. Nice for picnics, carried in cans if kept cool. MRS. B.

Patchwork Pattern



Crow's Foot.—This is one of the very old quilt patterns. This may be used in one color and white or the blocks made of scraps, each one different. The pieced blocks are joined with white. Price of pattern is 15 cents. Illustrated catalog of quilt designs is also 15 cents. Address orders to The Rural New-Yorker.

Rosy Baked Apple

Core and peel medium-sized apples that will keep their shape when cooked, like Jonathan. Cook the peelings and core in water to cover 10 minutes, and strain the water from the peelings, which contain the best flavor and the minerals of the apple. For every cup of the juice add ½ to ¾ cups of sugar, and six red cinnamon candies to each apple. Cook to a thick syrup, add the peeled apples, placing all in a glass baking dish, cover, and place in a moderate oven for 10 minutes. Remove cover, turn the apples, and bake until done. Chill, and serve with whipped cream. MABEL G. FEINT.

Cucumber Relish

Two quarts green cucumbers peeled, seeds removed and chopped, measuring after chopping; six medium-sized onions, chopped and drained one hour. Add 1 lb. sugar, ⅛ teaspoon cayenne pepper, one dessert spoon black pepper, three tablespoons salt, one quart vinegar. Mix all together thoroughly, and seal in cans without cooking.

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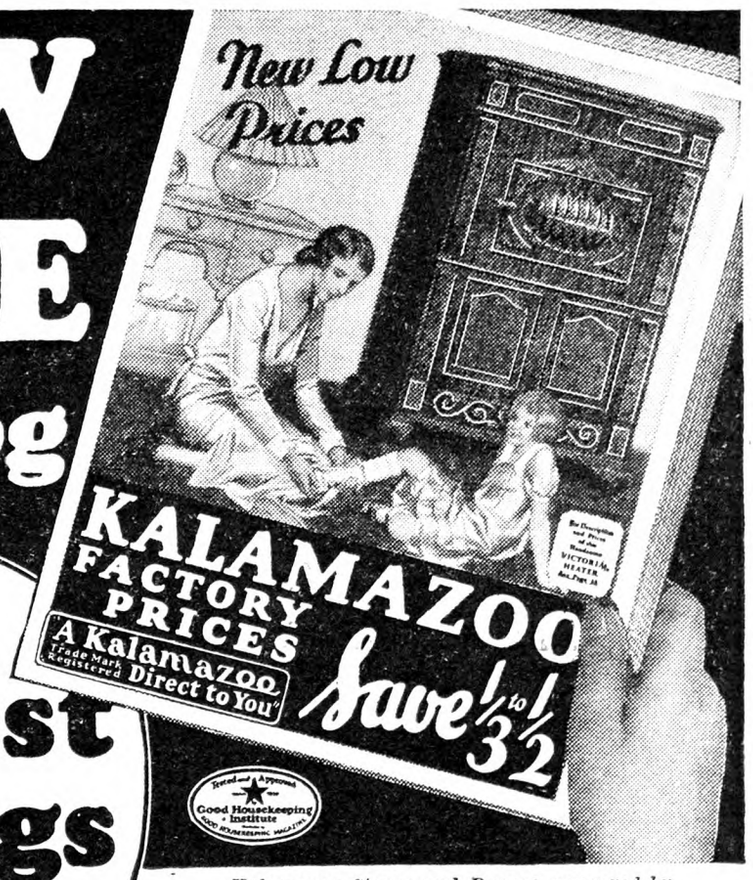

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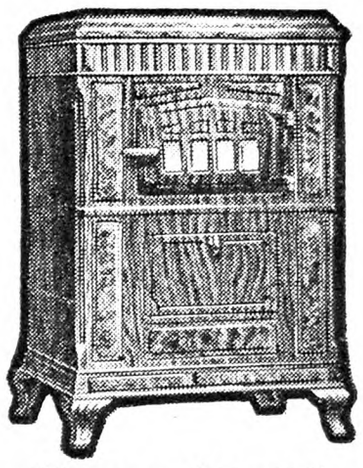

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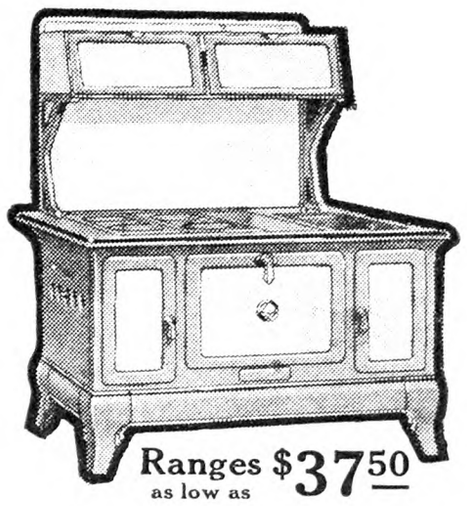

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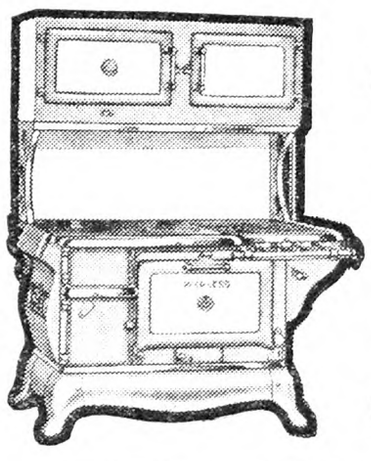

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PUBLISHER'S DESK

I was very much pleased yesterday to receive from the Railway Express Agency a check for $110, as payment in full of my claim for breeding birds which were damaged in shipment to Flying Horse Farm, South Hamilton, Mass., last Winter. I know it would have been impossible to collect this without the great assistance which you have given me, and I want to express to you my thanks and appreciation for your help. I know it is not your policy to receive payment for this service which you render for your subscribers. On the other hand, I appreciate so much your help that I would be glad to do anything I could to extend the influence of THE R. N.-Y. If you will send me the list of subscribers here I shall be glad to pay for a number of trial subscriptions to other people who, I am sure, would be interested in your good paper. R. W. B.
Connecticut.

A shipment of prize birds valued at $800 were sent by express and insured for careful handling. They were exposed to severe weather after extreme heat and colds and pneumonia developed, and the shipper lost birds valued at $110. The claim was declined on the ground that no negligence was apparent, but further investigation showed that the birds were taken from the warm express car and placed on a cold station without protection, and the express agency sent check for the amount due. We appreciate the generous response made by R. W. B. and are glad to have been of help to him.

I shipped to the Reliant Supply Co., 6 Varick St., New York City, 3,191 lbs. gross weight of extracted honey at five cents per pound, less the freight to New York City, March 11, 1931; amount $132.68 net. I cannot get a settlement with them. Will appreciate it very much if you can help me on this.
New York. D. G. M.

Our attorneys report: We have had dozens of claims against this debtor under various trade names, and none of which has been collected. The guiding genius of this is Herbert Geil. There are a good many judgments outstanding against him, and he has been examined in supplementary proceedings very often. The District Attorney's office has also investigated his manner of doing business. A judgment would be worthless. The case is, of course, hopeless.

I am a taxpayer and went to pay my tax a year ago last January. Collector said my name was not on the book, so no charges, but this year, January, they doubled my tax, adding the year omitted. I have been told they had no right to do so. The budget for the amount had been made out in full for our town. Is it right, and who has the extra money collected? If I should refuse or fail to pay they would sell my place. There are other names left off this year. My next door neighbor is one. What should we do? I have paid it all, but it is easier for me to pay each year. It amounts to about $80 a year. S. P.
New York.

The failure of the collector to give you a tax bill one year would not relieve you from payments of the tax later. Since the tax was not paid it would probably become a lien on the property, and the property could be sold for the taxes. When paid, of course, it would go to the tax fund and not to any person. From this record it would seem that the town officials are either careless or incompetent. The most effective remedy in such cases is to elect new officials, but occasional mistakes will occur in all human affairs. It is the repetition of the same mistakes that constitute the unpardonable sin.

I have just inherited $3,500 and am anxious to invest it safely with as large an income as possible. I have been advised that U. S. Steel, American Telephone and Telegraph, and General Electric, are all safe. Any information you may give will be much appreciated.
Delaware. W. A. E.

This friend is well advised on desirable stocks, but of course they have all suffered in price during the decline. If one wanted to invest in stocks, this is about the best line he can select. At the same time we do not advise farmers to invest in stocks for the reason that the farmer is not in a position to watch the market and the progress of the company represented by the stock. Bankers and financiers are in daily touch with these concerns, and if there is any indication of decline, they sell and get out, while the farmer knows nothing about the decline of value until it is out in the stock market and prices have dropped. This is always a consideration in buying stocks.

The United States bonds and municipal bonds of high character pay low interest but are substantial. Sometimes where a person is acquainted in a neighborhood and knows the value and the people, he is able to make an investment in real estate occupied by the owner, and where the mortgage does not exceed 50 per cent of the value of the property, it makes a very good investment because the rate of interest is good and if the mortgage is made from only one to three years, it ought to be an entirely safe investment. The loan is also under personal supervision. We suggest safety first in preference to high interest rate. Beware of more than regular rates.

I have a mortgage coming due soon. I have paid interest and installments and made $3,000 worth of improvements during the six years since I bought the farm. Owing to the depression I find it hard to pay interest, taxes and installments. The holder of the mortgage does not seem willing to forego the installments, and he may foreclose. If you can offer any suggestions I would be grateful. If I have to lose the property, would it be better to deed it over than to go through foreclosure? H. F.
New York.

With your past record, it seems that the mortgagee would be willing to continue the loan while you pay interest and taxes and keep the place up by improvements during these depression times. Land in your section is likely to increase rather than decrease. Our suggestion is to get an extension of the mortgage if possible. If not, make a persistent effort to get the money elsewhere. There is pretty sure to be someone in the neighborhood who would be glad to take the mortgage at the legal rate of interest. If you fail, a real estate broker may be able to get it for you. He would charge a commission, but the service would be worth it in this case.

It would take two or three months to foreclose and there would be considerable expense. If you deeded it over, the mortgagee would save this time and expense. You would lose the use of the place for the two or three months. He would probably be glad to make you an allowance, but we hope you will be able to avoid the foreclosure by his renewal of the mortgage or a replacement of it elsewhere.

George Graham Rice, who has been serving a sentence in Atlanta Penitentiary for a conviction for mail fraud in the sale of Idaho Copper stock, came up to New York last week and made a motion before the court for the return of his "sucker list" of 600,000 names and addresses, all card-indexed. The government contends that Rice's income from 1925 to 1928 inclusive, was $25,000,000. He is under indictment for neglect to file an income report for 1925, when, according to the contention of the government, the tax should have been $436,000. If Rice succeeds in getting the "sucker list" returned to him, and the government succeeds in inducing him to file reports, he should be a great comfort to the Federal Treasury in these times of deficits.

Some time back a supposed great friend of my mother got me for $1,500 in stock of the Dickenson Cord Tire Corporation. He wouldn't give me time to write you before I invested. Of course I lost. Recently a man came from Philadelphia and offered me $10 a share for the stock, but only on condition that I buy an equal number of shares of Van Dyke Chemical Company. I did not bite, but would like to know what you think of his company. J. C. B.
New York.

This is an old trick of promoters. They make you a cash offer for a worthless certificate provided you buy something else and pay in cash more than the other property or stock is worth. The Van Dyke Company has a nominal rating, but the stock has no known public market.

Can wages be collected after standing 11 months if the employer is worth it in property? R. B. W.
Pennsylvania.

Yes; any debt for wages or other things is good for six years and may be collected during that time if the debtor is responsible, but of course if he refuses to pay the only way to get it is to sue him for it and get a judgment, and sell his property at his expense.

NEIGHBOR DAVE SAYS-

"When folks hear a knock nowdays they aint sure whether its th' wolf at th' door, or just another peddler.
But Bill says that us folks that's been around a good while knows that every streak o' lean is generally got a streak o' fat right next to it.
An' I reckon a good many o' th' folks is o' th' same mind, an' they aint goin' t' let th' place go t' rack an' ruin like as if th' world was comin' to an end. Been gettin' good many little orders for Leadclad fence an' roofin' this Fall.
They aint big orders, for th' folks is havin' t' buy careful, but they're gettin' th' best while they're at it, for that's bein' thrifty an' savin'.
Leadclad has seven times as much coatin' as ordinary fence, an' its lead. That's why Leadclad lasts so long in th' weather. Drop me a line an' I'll send you th' catalog
P.S. Just drop me a card tonight

NEIGHBOR DAVE
at The Leadclad Wire Co.,
Moundsville, W.Va.

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CIDER Presses, Graters, Screens, Pumps, Rack Cloth, Supplies. Catalog free. Palmer Bros., Cos Cob, Conn.

Hay For Sale Timothy, Clover, Alfalfa for dairy trade. Reference First Nat'l Bank, Tully, N. Y. JAMES KELLY, 139 Friscoe Ave., Syracuse, N.Y.

FOR SALE! Several 25 Clyde 1-4 Horse Power used ELECTRIC MOTORS in perfect running condition. H. L. GARRET, Lyndonville, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

DAIRYMAN WANTED—Single, for Guernsey herd. A raw milk; state experience as cowman and feeder; give references. ADVERTISER 1704, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—General farmer, good milker, pay monthly, house free; state wages. BOX 434, Cherry Valley, N. Y.

WANTED — Housekeeper, about middle-age; must be used to country; no objection to one child. Write BOX 89, R. F. D. 1, Cazenovia, N. Y.

WANTED NOVEMBER 15, married man for herdsman: must understand feeding for production and be a good calf man: no A. R. work; state wages and full particulars in first letter. WHITE FARMS, Cairo, N. Y.

WANTED—Single man for poultry farm; must be interested in poultry; $40 month and board; references necessary. ADVERTISER 1722, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED ON DAIRY farm in country, single gardener, experienced vegetables and flowers; work all year, Winters care for small greenhouse and help in dairy barn; give experience, age, nationality and reference, also wages expected. ADVERTISER 1734, care Rural New-Yorker.

PROTESTANT COUPLE, wife for cooking and general housework; man handy inside and outside, able to drive car; family of six; one hour from New York; references and full particulars in first letter; comfortable room and board and $80 per month; permanent. ADVERTISER 1733, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Elderly woman, farm raised, plain cooking, cleaning; two in family; permanent home; references required. MRS. H. E. H. CHIPMAN, Wildwood, East River, Conn.

WANTED—Man on farm by month at once; good milker, teamster; wages $30 and board. WARD WELCH, R. D. 1, Stamford, N. Y.

WANTED—Elderly man or couple can occupy furnished house for six months, rent free; give references. Address ELM RIDGE FARM, Pennington, N. J.

WANTED—On 300-acre farm in Montgomery County, Md., married man, no children; experienced; monthly wage, house rent free, privileges; apply giving terms and references to ADVERTISER 1746, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A married man to work on dairy farm, also help around a sawmill, cart logs and wood part time; must be steady and reliable, used to work; house furnished; references required. BOX 269, Caldwell, N. J.

WANTED—Single herdsman for Holstein herd; must have some experience with A. R. O. work, fitting for show and willing to do three-time milking; personal interview requested. Apply to Joseph O. CANBY, Greenwood Farm, Hulmeville, Pa.

WANTED—Boy between 14 and 16 as helper on milk route and chore boy; state wages. JOS. O. CANBY, Greenwood Farm, Hulmeville, Pa.

YOUNG MARRIED American, under 36 years, with not more than three children, for work on dairy farm in Rockland County; must be good milker and have driver's license, neat appearance and at least one year in high school; references as to honesty, sobriety, etc.; wages $65 per month, cottage, milk, firewood; permanent position with advancement for good man. ADVERTISER 1751, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man for farm work, 25-35 years old; wages $35 per month; steady position. ADVERTISER 1750, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

FARM OR ESTATE manager, married, life-time experience in all branches, wants position where ability to produce results will be recognized; unquestionable references. ADVERTISER 1689, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position by married herdsman, experienced in taking charge of 50 head, expert milker, also makes butter; wife willing to cook or work; excellent references; Hollanders, no children. ADVERTISER 1691, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER JOB wanted on a farm; age 39 years, strong, not a servant type; can run a large place, knows the boarding business. MRS. IDA OWENBROOK, Spotswood, N. J.

POULTRYMAN, BUSINESS and poultry courses, experienced all branches; references; foreman, manager. ADVERTISER 1700, care Rural New-Yorker

COMPETENT SUPERINTENDENT wishes position on a gentleman's estate, by middle-aged man, grown daughter; furnished cottage; commuting distance New York; years of successful experience livestock, butter-making, poultry-raising, farm crops, fruits, vegetables, flowers, shrubs, tree moving, grading, road-building, etc.; best of reference; personal interview requested. D. W. DEVINE, 52 East Park Ave., Long Beach, N. Y.

NOW OPEN and ready for engagement, manager, skilled in the branches of commercial dairying, having achieved fame and honor with A. R. work, desires position; smallest details constantly observed. Apply ADVERTISER 1720, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED as caretaker, horseman, farmer; age 40, Swedish, single. BRONSON, Box 175, Armonk, N. Y.

POSITION WANTED by single, middle-aged man to assist in caring for aged couple; farm bred, honest, temperate, agreeable, absolutely dependable any duties assigned; small wages agreeable if good home surroundings. ADVERTISER 1725, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, wants work on farm. ADVERTISER 1723, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, YOUNG, single, 7 years experience all phases incubation to pedigree breeding; can also do carpentry, concreting, plumbing, electric wiring, etc., about farm, handle any job large or small. E. A. KELLER, 163 Clarencedale, Youngstown, Ohio.

BUTTER-MAKER AND milk-house man desires position; will consider small herd, on commission basis; single, American. ADVERTISER 1728, care Rural New-Yorker.

MANAGER FOR the past 7 years of the C. A. Kammire farm, scientific farming and care of Shorthorn, Durham cattle; open for a proposition end of November; specify wages and details in first letter; married, two sons 7 and 10 years of age; correspondence address, BOX 57, Kill Buck, N. Y.

ESTATE SUPERINTENDENT, experience in England and this country in agriculture and horticulture. RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, Centerport, L. I., N. Y.

GERMAN MAN would like work on dairy, also good planter; have clean habits; write anytime. Address G. ADELS, New Town Road, Wartondike, N. J.

FARMER, 29, SINGLE, wants temporary position till December; experienced milking, teaming, drive; anything considered; reference; state wages. ADVERTISER 1735, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED COUPLE wants work on farm; private estate; wife cook; state wages. GUSTAVE ROBERTSON, care Bliss, Shelburne Falls, Mass.

SINGLE MAN, experienced cow-feeder and milker; best reference. CHARLES PELKINGTON, 100 East Ave., New Canaan, Conn.

EXPERIENCED YOUNG single American wants job in dairy-estate, or herdsman; good milker, calf-raiser; dependable, references; state particulars. ADVERTISER 1731, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED MAN, small family, good habits, experienced all branches farming and dairying, capable of taking charge; good references. S. O. LAWTON, Sterlington, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED DAIRYMAN wants position on private estate or dairy farm; references, no bad habits; married, one child. JOHN HOOMANS, R. F. D. 1, Bound Brook, N. J.

HORSEMAN, SINGLE, 38, desires work, horse breeding establishment or private stable. ADVERTISER 1730, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER WISHES caretaker's position; practical experience vegetables, flowers, fruits; life-long experience in all work on well-kept estate; understand care cows, horses, poultry; honest, reliable, middle-aged, no children; best reference. ADVERTISER 1729, care Rural New-Yorker.

RURAL SCHOOL by experienced teacher. HARRY FRENCH, Potsdam, N. Y.

WANT POSITION dairy barn work to take care cows, good milker, good with stock. GEORGE CRAMER, Box 38, Sidney, N. Y.

FARM AND ESTATE manager of exceptional ability and integrity with a long record of economical, systematical and profitable management, who has made a 100-acre estate and a large poultry farm profitable during the past 20 years, and reduced expenses by more than one-half on a diversified country estate; a temperate, hard working, efficient, practical and technically trained American of 41, well versed in all branches of estate and farm work, who handles men to advantage and has no children; at liberty November 1. SUPERINTENDENT, care Box 5, West Orange, N. J.

GERMAN MILKER wants work on dairy farm; good planter; write any time; clean habits. GEO. ADELS, 3198 9th Ave., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

POSITION WANTED on estate, working farmer, gardener and caretaker experience; references; married, two children, one school age; a place near school; steady, dependable, positively no alcohol; wages secondary; available November 1. ADVERTISER 1744, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE WANT job, farm. ANDERSON, 229 East 124th St., New York.

SITUATION WANTED—Experienced herdsman, single, dry-hand milker, temperate, no bad habits, honest and dependable. WALLEY R. ELLSWORTH, R. D. 3, Factoryville, Pa.

GERMAN-AMERICAN WANTS position; can do general farm work, milk; 24 years old; $35 per month. FRANK GIEL, 435 Court St., Elizabeth, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER, MIDDLE-AGED woman, not servant, desires position; good cook, capable full charge, pleasant modern home; references; state salary. ADVERTISER 1736, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, MARRIED, capable, reliable, wishes position vicinity New York. ADVERTISER 1738, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, single, Irish, wants position watchman, caretaker or light work; handy, trustworthy, long reference; state wages, full particulars; free immediately. ADVERTISER 1737, care Rural New-Yorker.

REFINED AMERICAN woman wishes a nice home, light work or as companion to lonely lady; a good home in preference to wages. ADVERTISER 1741, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN, single, willing worker, little experience, wants to learn farming on small farm; no bad habits; small consideration. ADVERTISER 1743, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, 50 YEARS, wants job, small place, 1 or 2 cows, chickens, chores, or road-stand, gas station. ADVERTISER 1747, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, 50, SINGLE, wants work on small place in Massachusetts or Connecticut, with good home, or would rent small farm or take on shares. ADVERTISER 1748, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, GERMAN, desire permanent position on modern dairy farm; thoroughly experienced in all branches of farming; have milked test cows; wife good cook and housekeeper; good living conditions necessary; good references. ADVERTISER 1749, care Rural New-Yorker

HOLLAND COUPLE, reliable; wife plain cook, housework, laundress; man houseman, handy repairman; seek position country. NOBACK, 334 River St., Hoboken, N. J.

MAN OF CHARACTER and education, in the fifties, active and healthy, acquainted with care of garden, horses, chickens and cows, no milker, drives cars of either type, handy with tools, carpentry, piping, tinsmithing, painting; uses neither tobacco nor liquor; expects $60, board, lodging, church privileges (Protestant). C. WALDRON, Box 83, R. D. 2, Westwood, N. J.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

MUSKRAT FARM. Owner, STANLEY HAVILAND, Route 3, Freehold, N. J.

PRICED TO SELL, modern, established, growing, permanent business, netting increasing, substantial large income; suitable for any honest, industrious party; closest investigation invited. Address ADVERTISER 1650, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Farm of 100 acres in town of Pomfret, Vt., with fertile soil, 75 tons of hay in barn, 21 head cattle, 16 milking cows in early Fall, milking machine, good spring water to house and barn; good neighbors; good trout brook on farm; five minutes' walk to school, good roads, on R.F.D. Address H. J. SHEPARD, R.F.D. No. 2, South Royalton, Vermont.

FOR EXCHANGE, in Warren, Ohio, 12-room brick house, good location, all improvements; will trade for farm from 25 to 100 acres. Write JOHN KRUPA, 162 N. Dorrance St., Kingston, Pa.

WANTED—A small farm, vicinity of Red Bank, N. J.; must have plenty of good water; give full details. ADVERTISER 1685, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or rent stock farm fully equipped. ADVERTISER 1686, care Rural New-Yorker.

RENT BY NOVEMBER 1, fruit and general farm, 65 acres, bearing peaches and apples; good income; cash rental. LIPMAN FRUIT FARM, Titusville, Mercer County, N. J.

GREENHOUSE AND 8-ACRE modern village farm, 63 miles from New York, at a bargain price; Western Connecticut. Address ADVERTISER 1719, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Stocked poultry farm in New York or New England, near large town, with retail trade, preferred; require complete details and pictures. ADVERTISER 1721, care Rural New-Yorker.

$4,900 BUYS 65-ACRE farm, 125 miles from New York City; new buildings worth $9,000; electric lights. ADVERTISER 1726, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXCHANGE 6-ROOM house, all improvements, in Maywood, N. J., $4,500 equity, for nice honey farm in New York, Maryland or Virginia. ADVERTISER 1724, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—For retiring farmer or small poultry raiser, ¾ acres, 8-room house, garage, complete bath, hot water, electricity, telephone; perfect road; fruit; good markets; $2,700, easy terms. Owner, C. W. WESSELL, Spinnerstown, Pa. Mail address, R. 2, Quakertown, Pa.

FOR SALE—Two 5-acre poultry farms, all new buildings, located in Tuckahoe, 3 minutes from State highway, bank, school, church, hotel; 10 miles from shore; 7-room houses, chicken houses 20x100, 2-car garages; electricity, running water in all buildings. A. GRUBER, Owner, Tuckahoe, N. J.

WANTED—Modern stocked dairy farm, rent or shares, option to buy; main highway, 100 miles New-York. ADVERTISER 1732, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXCHANGE, IN CALIFORNIA, 10 acres, 5-room house, large chicken equipment, for farm or home. A. TAYLOR, Bloomingburgh, N. Y.

WILL SELL my home in Florida, beautiful lake view location, Lake Iola. H. C. NATHE, R. 2, Dade City, Fla.

225-ACRE, 40-HEAD dairy and Alfalfa farm, mostly registered Holsteins, 4 large horses; fully equipped, on State road near Syracuse; two miles to high school; tenant house; mail route; electric lights, gas line in front of house; all stock, tools and crops included in sale; reason for selling failing health. Owner, WILLIAM P. BAKER, R. F. D. 1, Chittenango, N. Y.

FOR TRADE—320-acre grain and stock farm, in Weld County, Colo., for small chicken farm; prefer New York or adjoining States. JOHN ASPING, Bridgewater, Conn.

BUILDING OCCUPIED as store, offices and dwelling; net sale price $9,000; Building insured for $9,000; tenants pay $70 month rent and wish to remain; located in center of main street in good New Jersey town; 10 miles east of Trenton, 50 miles south of Newark; terms or cash. Write LOCK BOX 657, Trenton, N. J.

153-ACRE FARM, 4 miles from Oneida Lake, Oneida County; good buildings, good land, beautiful grove, $3,800; buildings alone worth $5,000. J. E. ARMSTRONG, Federal Building, Albany, N. Y.

EIGHT-ROOM house and eleven acres of land for sale. MRS. MAGGIE DUNLAP, Eldred, N. Y.

CHICKEN FARM, tourist inn, shop 14-15, Route 20; $2,200, $500 cash. L. SNIDER, Carlisle, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Furnished tourist inn, 13 rooms, two baths, hot-water heat, hard-wood floors, electric, running water; on State road; also gas station, lunch room; over 500-foot front; 400 bearing fruit trees; 2 large barns, 2 poultry houses; excellent condition; 12 acres; outhouses; all-round money-maker; $20,000 for quick sale; Columbia County. ADVERTISER 1742, care Rural New-Yorker.

VINELAND, N. J., COUNTRY home and poultry farm for sale reasonable; pleasant, nearly new 5-room bungalow, all improvements; 2 acres healthful pine woods; fast growing section, good neighbors. ADVERTISER 1739, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A 5 to 10-acre farm on Long Island; house must be in good condition, on main road, within commuting distance of New York; state full particulars; reasonable. ADVERTISER 1740, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm on State road, ten or more acres, suitable chickens, within 100 miles New York City; house with modern improvements; state lowest price, full particulars. MRS. KEARNEY, 215 Haverford St., New Brunswick, N. J.

FOR SALE—37-acre farm, 5½ acres good strawberries, 7-room house, 4-room chicken house, 2-room brooder house, barn, garage and other outbuildings; for further information, write WILLIE WHITE, Pittsville, Md.

FOR SALE—Milk business, centrally located, fully equipped; population 30,000. Write H. HARRIS, Groton, N. Y.

147-ACRE FULLY equipped dairy farm and creamery, established 50 years, selling cream to Reading ice cream manufacturers; all buildings first class condition; 30 cows, 6 horses, complete stock of implements; owner killed in accident; mortgage accepted. H. W. KEMP, Bally, Berks Co., Pa.

FOR SALE—Cottage in pretty village, vicinity Hudson River, N. Y. Central, Route 9; excellent condition, electricity, village water available; $2,750. ADVERTISER 1745, care Rural New-Yorker.

18 ACRES, MARYLAND, 4-room bungalow, barn, etc.; 3½ miles Washington-Baltimore Boulevard; $1,200, $700 cash. Address P. O. BOX 48, Beltsville, Md.

65 ACRES ON STATE road, ½ mile to bustling village, best markets; Alfalfa soil; electric and telephone by house; 8-room house, two barns, stock, tools, crops; $3,200, half cash M. F. STEWART, 2420 S. Salina, Syracuse, N. Y.

FRUIT FARM, lease; New York, 70 miles from city, in heart of fruit belt; hundred acres; private lake, wood land; 1,000 ft. altitude; ten-room house in excellent condition; electricity; around 300 producing trees, 300 young trees, small fruit, twenty tons grapes this year; all implements, 2 horses, 1 cow; excellent resort; will lease very reasonably. ADVERTISER 1752, care Rural New-Yorker.

Country Board

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR small week-end parties, beautiful country village, modern home, Albany Turnpike, Hartford 12 miles. Write BOX 58, Canton, Conn.

GOOD HUNTING in Catskills; rooms, home cooking, running water and bath at ELLIOTT FARM, Greenville, N. Y. Phone 40-F-21.

BOARD AND ROOM for hunters. RUSTIC TAVERN, Phoenicia, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15, prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY — Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $4.50; 120 lbs., $8.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY—60 lbs. finest clover, $4.80; 120, $9; buckwheat or amber, $4; 24 sections clover comb, $4, not prepaid; 10-lb. pails, clover comb, $1.75 postpaid; extracted, $1.75; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

FINE HONEY—60-lb. can, here, clover, $5.20; two, $10; buckwheat, $4; two, $7.50; 10 lbs. within third zone, $1.75; buckwheat, $1.60. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

"MIXED FLOWERS" honey, light as clover, 5-lb. pail, 85c; 10-lb., $1.50, postpaid. LYMAN APIARIES, R. 1, Northampton, Mass.

HONEY, DELICIOUS clover, 5 lbs. postpaid, $1.10; 10, $1.70; 60 lbs., $5; f.o.b. WHEELER & TURVERY, Ionia, N. Y.

RASPBERRY HONEY, 5-lb. pail, $1.15, postpaid. LYMAN APIARIES, R. 1, Northampton, Mass.

WANTED—Sectional incubator, 3 decks, 6,000-eggs or over. VESSEY BROS., Rehobeth, Md.

PURE HONEY clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.80; buckwheat, 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., $1.40; postpaid third zone; send for price 60-lb. can. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Cattle and poultry beets. GEORGE DUCKETT, Skaneateles, N. Y.

HONEY — Pure clover, 60 lbs., $4.80; 25-lb. pails, $2.75, here; 5-lb. pail, 90c, prepaid. SPENCER BAIRD, Fayetteville, N. Y.

DELICIOUS GOLD-SKIN sweet potatoes, $1 per hamper, f.o.b. EDWIN BRICKERT, Delmar, Del.

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Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 1055.

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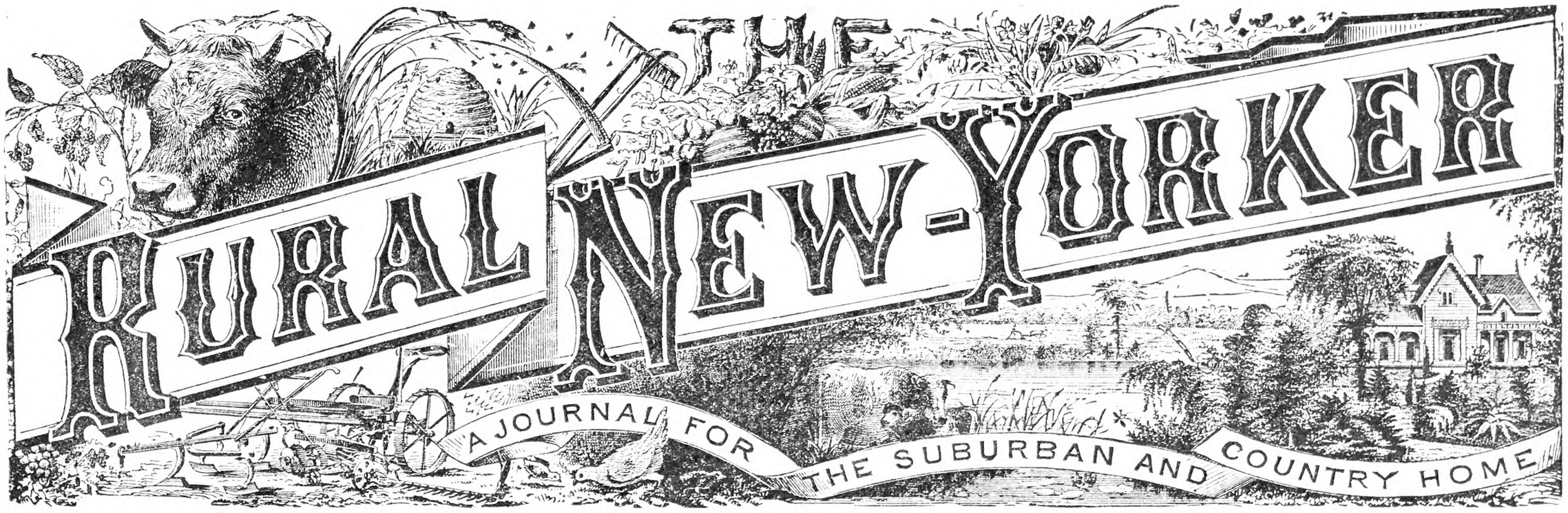

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Nubble Light, York Beach, Maine

What the Fruit Show Judge Sees

By H. B. Tukey

IT IS a curious turn of events that, with low prices for fruits, the competition at the various expositions, fairs and shows around the country becomes keener. It seems that when people cannot dispose of their products so easily, they have a little time —or take a little time—to enjoy some other features of the fruit business, with the result that they take a plate of their best fruit to the nearest competition. Add to this the fact that a single plate of five apples may bring $20, that a collection of 100 plates may win $60, or that a single barrel may be worth $20, and you have the answer to the increased interest in display fruit that the last few seasons have seen.

Judging fruit is not quite like umpiring a ball game. If the runner is safe at second, he is safe; and that is all there is to it. He is either safe or he is out, and there are no shades of interpretation. Contrast this with fruit judging. There may be 20 plates of Baldwin apples entered in the Baldwin class. One plate may have high color, another may be more typical in shape for the variety, another may be more uniform but off-type, another may carry a minor blemish but may be otherwise the best plate in the exhibit, and so on. Which shall be first? Shall color outweigh size? Shall uniformity count more than type? Shall a minor blemish throw that plate out entirely?

Yet with all of these fine points to consider, it is seldom that there is any complaint regarding the judge's decisions, for the reason that judging has become enough standardized that any judge who knows fruit and who will take the trouble and time to judge the fruit solely on its merits without regard to the entry numbers, will find himself giving first place to the same plate 99 times out of 100.

Of course there is now and then an exhibitor who wants to know—and is entitled to know—why the judge placed a plate of fruit the way he did. Usually the judge can answer that question to the exhibitor's satisfaction. Perhaps the plate of pears that looked perfect when it was placed on display found a worm emerging from one of its five fruits by the time the judge reached it, due to the warm weather. Or perhaps the barrel of Rhode Island Greening had a half dozen Northwestern Greening mixed in—entirely unbeknown to the exhibitor, but there nevertheless. More often, the fruit that was thought to be Baldwin was really something else, the exhibitor's alibi being that he bought the trees from a nurseryman for Baldwin, but obviously that does not make it a Baldwin. A proper explanation made, the exhibitor goes away thoroughly satisfied and with the promise that next year he will not make that mistake.

Strangely enough it is not the high-class, most keenly competitive fairs and classes that cause the judge trouble; it is the smaller exhibits, where any old thing may be found on display. At a big fair where large prizes are offered, there are usually four or five plates of especially fine fruit entered, and the other six or eight of noticeably inferior qualities may be discarded with scarcely a glance. That leaves four or five plates of fine clean fruit to compare one with the other. Even among this number there will likely be one outstanding plate in form, size, color, quality and freedom from blemish. That plate goes over to one side to receive the blue ribbon. Among the remainder the competition is close, but here is an apple with a tiny sting or a touch of scab that throws it out of competition, while another plate lacks uniformity. From the remaining two a second and third must be chosen. It takes a long time to find any differences, but gradually there emerges the fact that three of the five apples on one plate have the long stems characteristic of fruit that has been borne on lateral blossoms of the cluster, and the other two have short stems like fruit from the central blossom in the cluster. Accordingly uniformity of type determines the choice, and the plate with dissimilar type fruits gives way to its competitor for second place.

At the smaller fairs, however, the judge's troubles are many. Probably there is not an outstanding plate in the entire lot entered in a given class. Perhaps every single plate has a blemish that might throw it out of the running in first-class competition. Yet the management feels that there should be some award made or the exhibitors will not show up another year, and there will be no fruit display. The job, then, is to judge a slight scab spot against a minor insect sting, and try to decide which is worse; to compare some over-size Greenings free from blemish with a plate of more typical, and more uniform, but slightly blemished fruit. It is like comparing the Alps and the Rockies—they simply defy comparison, yet a decision is called for.

There is still another serious trouble, and that is the variety question itself—and this is a confession. In a big fair the judge can be pretty certain that most of the plates in a class are true to name for the variety, and anything that does not look like the others is probably wrongly named. In the small fair, however, there may not be a single plate true to name in a given class, and the judge has to rely upon his memory and a firm conviction when he throws every single entry out of the competition, and awards no prize in a certain class, for the reason that no entry is really of that variety!

Exhibitors often ask what special character counts most in making the award. The answer is that no two decisions are exactly alike. Theoretically a typical score card evaluates the various points as follows: Form 15, size 15, color 25, quality 20, freedom from blemish 25.

"Form" refers to shape and type. Delicious should be conic, with five points or crowns, not a squatty type. Rome should have a rather long stem, a smooth broad cavity at the stem end, and the fruits sloping off evenly, smoothly and rounding towards the calyx end, with a small, symmetrical calyx. Fall Pippin should have an open calyx. Tolman Sweet may well have a line running down the side of the apple part way. Baldwin should be of a blocky, short-stem type, not the roundish-conic, long-stem type often seen. Shoulders are typical of the Delaware grape. Empire State has a long stem. The Clairgeau pear has a stem often lipped and set at an angle.

The blocky, short-stem type of apple, in general, is the result of the setting of the terminal flower in a cluster, since the other flowers in the cluster have longer stems or "pedicels" than the central one. Since Baldwin more frequently sets the central or first-opening blossom in the cluster, most Baldwin fruits are of the short-stem, blocky type. On the other hand, Rome Beauty sets a high proportion of the lateral, or late-opening, flowers in the cluster, so that Rome fruits are very frequently of the long-stem, more conic, type. Pears, curiously enough, are just the reverse from apples in the order in which the flowers in the cluster bloom, since it is the lateral blossoms in the cluster which open first and which have the shorter stems, and the central one which has the longer stem and opens last.

"Size" means good size for the variety, not the largest specimens that can be found. To be sure, Wolf River is a large apple, and good-sized fruit is typical for the variety, but excessively large, or overgrown specimens are out of place. Rhode Island Greenings, too, may well be of good size, since the trade prefers a good-size Greening. Fameuse, however, is normally a small or medium-size fruit. Rome Beauty and Twenty Ounce, likewise, may be larger than, for example, Jonathan.

"Color" also refers to good color for the variety, not necessarily the highest possible color. Rhode Island Greening, for example, is preferably a clear green apple, not one with a pronounced blush.

"Quality" refers to that something which anyone familiar with it can feel and know, but explain with difficulty. It is apparent in all well-grown and well-selected fruit. It is a "snap" that marks the fruit and puts it in a class by itself. The judge usually calls it "finish," but he shows it to you; he does not try to describe it.

"Freedom from blemish" is self-explanatory, only that there are all degrees of blemish, ranging from a wormhole and severe scab spots to minor stings, superficial sooty blotch fungus, a misplaced calyx lobe, or a limb rub. Severe insect and disease troubles automatically throw an entry out of the competition in the better fairs, most managements abiding closely by the rule that inferior fruit deserves no prize. On the other hand, a misplaced calyx lobe, a broken stem, or a limb rub are not considered of great weight—unless the competition is keen. Everything else being equal, however, the plate with the limb rub will not receive first prize.

And that is why it is so difficult to say just what item counts most. Suppose there are two plates similar in form, size, quality and freedom from blemish, but differing in color for the variety, or for the season of the year. In this particular case, then, color may swing the scale and be the deciding factor. Quite by contrast, here may be two other plates which are similar in everything but form. This time form decides the award.

Although the table of points drawn up by the management of the exposition aims to give the exhibitors some basis upon which to work in the selection of their fruit, yet there is one factor running through each item in the table, which totaled probably outweighs all others, namely, uniformity—uniformity of form, uniformity of size, uniformity of color, uniformity of quality. More and more this is being recognized as an essential for successful competition. So closely is this point watched that a judge will place the apples in a line stem end up and squint along the top and the sides to catch anything out of line. Then he will turn them blossom-end up and do the same thing, noticing closely for uniformity of color. It is at this end that a seemingly good plate shows up badly, for the reason that many exhibitors overlook the fact that a judge looks at all sides of an apple, not just at the tops as they sit on the plate.

In the barrel and basket classes, the scoring is somewhat different from the single plate exhibits. A typical score card is as follows:

Fruit.—Form, 10; size, 10; color, 20; quality, 15; freedom from blemish, 20; total, 75.

Package.—Material, 6; finish, 4; total, 10.

Packing.—Facing, 8; tailing, 5; pressing, 2; total, 15.

It will be noticed that the fruit itself counts 75 points on the basis of 100, whereas the package counts only 10, and the packing 15. In nine cases out of ten the award will be made upon the quality and uniformity of the fruit in the package. Only seldom is it that the competition is so close that final decision rests with the package itself. So long as a package is clean and serviceable, there is little that can be counted, and as a matter of fact there are few exhibitors who are going to the trouble of putting up a fancy barrel of apples without making sure that they have a thoroughly satisfactory package.

Collections of fruit cause the judge the greatest difficulty, for the reason that he has so many factors to weigh and so many varying points to carry in his mind at one time to balance one against the other. A typical score card for collections is as follows: Quality, 40; commercial value, 20; arrangement and appearance, 20; choice of variety, 10; nomenclature, 10.

This sounds simple enough as something to work with, but here are two entries in the market apple class of five plates each. One entry consists of excellent plates of McIntosh, Rhode Island Greening, Northern Spy and Wealthy, and only a fair plate of Baldwin. The other comprises excellent plates of Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening, McIntosh, Tompkins King and Northern Spy. Which is better? Probably the latter, because although the first assortment carries with it an arrangement according to season as well as having in Wealthy a better general market apple than Tompkins King, yet the quality of the fruit outweighs these considerations. Now carry the idea further and have a class of 20 varieties, and try balancing Fameuse against Jonathan, Twenty Ounce against Wealthy, and Fall Pippin against Yellow Newtown. Probably before a judge makes a decision in such a class he scores each plate and checks off similar and dissimilar varieties in each collection, finally evaluating the collection upon range of season, desirability for the purpose specified on the entry blank, and general popularity.

There are some interesting bits of psychology that appear now and then in the exhibits. All through the plate exhibits at one fair, the writer repeatedly met plates of apples the skin of which had been scraped in places. Usually it was at the calyx end, and looked very innocent. It seemed like a severe measure to throw all such plates out of competition, yet in fairness to the other plates entered by other competitors it was necessary, for how did the judge know what had been scraped off? As it turned out, the plates that had been discarded because of the scraped spots belonged to the president of the fair, but he was man enough to confess that he had scraped off blemishes—probably scab! He never tried it again.

Then there will be a plate of Pitmaston Duchess entered for Bartlett in mid-Winter, entered deliberately in the hope of fooling the judge, because Pitmaston Duchess is not a common variety, and although it looks exactly like Bartlett it is otherwise quite dissimilar, lacking the flavor of Bartlett and keeping much longer. J. H. Hale and Elberta peaches are very often picked off the same tree, and any green peach will fool the judge in almost any peach class in mid-Summer, when peaches are the size of walnuts. The curious thing is that some exhibitors will show five small green peaches in all of half a dozen classes, thinking that the judge will not notice that they all look alike! But by and large the exhibitors are prompted to compete as much by pride as by any financial gain, and they try honestly and painstakingly to win the prize in all fairness.

Exhibitors should make it a point to watch the judge at work, see what he is looking for, and upon what he is basing his decisions. They should consult with him afterwards as to why he placed the entries as he did. There need be no fault-finding in such a spirit, because a wise judge always has definite reasons for his placings. Someone might ask him, you see! And so the next time you are inclined to criticize the judge for his decision, remember that probably you have not seen all that he saw, and probably if he had the opportunity to show you the reasons for his decisions you would agree with him.

Bulbs for the Window Garden

Of all the flowering plants which can be grown in a window garden none is easier to do or brings more certain results than the various types of Spring flowering bulbs, as hyacinths, Narcissi, tulips, etc. Every lover of flowers should grow at least a few of these to brighten up the home during the duller months. Children receive a great deal of pleasure and instruction if they are given a pot of their own, and are allowed to plant and care for it, and to watch the developing leaves and flower buds expand under the influence of warmth, moisture, light and air. As the month of October affords the best opportunity for making a start with these subjects a few pointers as to the "how" of the matter might be of interest to readers at this time.

Soil in which bulbs are planted should not be rich, for the flower is already formed within and awaits only the call of favorable environmental conditions to blossom forth; indeed, as is well known, hyacinths grow well in special glasses so made that the base of the bulb is about a quarter of an inch above the water level and the roots grow in nothing but water in which a few pieces of charcoal have been dropped in order to keep the water sweet. Narcissi, as the Chinese sacred lily, are frequently grown in sand or pebbles and water, and all bulbs may be grown splendidly in a mixture of granulated peat moss and lump charcoal. If ordinary soil is to be used let it contain a goodly proportion of sand and a fair amount of humus or leaf mold. Put some broken crocks or some coarse cinders in the bottom of each pot and over this a few coarse leaves to prevent the soil seeping through and clogging up the drainage. The soil or peat-moss compost which is placed beneath the bulbs should not be pressed too firmly, otherwise there is a decided tendency for the bulbs to lift, as the roots commence to grow from the base. On the other hand, the compost placed above the bulbs should be made quite firm to counteract this tendency. The larger bulbs, as hyacinths, Narcissi and tulips should be planted with the nose

of the bulb just protruding above the surface. Smaller kinds, as Crocus, may be planted so that they are covered to a depth of about one inch. In all cases the soil should be reasonably below the level of the pot to allow for subsequent watering.

Hyacinths should be planted singly in 4 or 5-in. pots, three in a 6-in. pot or several together in larger pans (a pan is a shallow flower pot; those known as three-quarter pans are best suited for hyacinth culture). When planted in pans the bulbs should be so placed that there is about half an inch of clearance space between them. The above remarks apply to the large flowering bulbs. The earliest flowering of the hyacinth tribe are the Roman hyacinths and as these bulbs are small in size they can be accommodated comfortably four in a 5-in. pot. The next earliest to flower are the prepared miniatures or so-called Dutch Romans, and these can be placed three in a 5-in. pot.

Narcissi are best accommodated in 6 or 7-in. pots or in three-quarter pans. As the bulbs of the different varieties vary very considerably in size, the number required to a given size of receptacle also varies. They should be planted so that the bulbs almost touch each other. This means that with a large kind like King Alfred not more than six or seven good bulbs will be required for a pot 7 in. in diameter, whereas 10 or possibly more of Poeticus would be needed to fill a like-sized pot.

Tulip bulbs do not vary so much in size with the variety. Early single and double-flowering kinds do very well when planted five in a 5-in. pot or when planted in pans and just given clearance room between the bulbs, but the taller-growing kinds, as Darwins and Breeders, are much more satisfactory when put in fairly large pans, allowing the same distance as advised for the earlies.

Crocuses, Scillas and all small bulbs should be planted in 6-in. half-pans, the bulbs almost touching.

After planting water well and then they must be stood for a few weeks where they can make roots under cool growing conditions. This is of the utmost importance, for if forcing is attempted before a vigorous root system is formed naught but failure and disappointment will ensue. The best plan of all is to place the pots and pans of bulbs out of doors and cover them with 4 in. of sand or sifted coal ashes, and there to leave them until they are filled with healthy roots and an inch or so of stout shoot is showing above the surface of the soil in the pot. After the sand or ashes is frozen to a depth of an inch or so a layer of straw or hay should be given to prevent further freezing. An alternative to this method is to place them in a cool, dark, frost-proof cellar or outhouse until they are advanced as indicated above.

It is best to accustom the bulbs to light and warmth gradually, not subjecting them to the temperature of the average living-room for a week or 10 days after they are removed from the sand, and protecting for a similar period from direct sunlight by throwing a sheet of paper over them. Never allow the rooting medium to become dry, for such a condition will frequently cause "blindness" or non-flowering. Provided the pots are well drained and the bulbs are well rooted there is little fear of over-watering. Always apply water in the forenoon when required, and see that it is tepid. Bulbs do best in a sunny window.

While October is the best month for planting most bulbs they can also be planted to the end of November with success, but of course will not be ready for flowering so early. Always purchase the best bulbs obtainable. Cheap stock is rarely satisfactory. With the exception of hardy Narcissi, none of the forcing bulbs is worth keeping after they have flowered, and these are only of use for planting in the open garden, for they will not force a second year. T. H. EVERETT, N. D. H.

Notes from a Colorado Friend

On page 952 was an article about the herd of Guernseys and their records, of Robert Roemer, near Fort Collins, Colo. I took up my telephone book and looked him up. He is of Irish descent, a bright young man of 30. He lives on the river about three miles southeast of town, on a bottom farm, one of the oldest in Larimer County.

He came in to see me, and we had an hour's chat. I told him I brought the first Jersey blood into Colorado in March, 1873—a bull calf six months, and a half-blood heifer. The bull was imported in dam from Island of Jersey. The heifer was bred in Muscatine, Iowa.

I was born and brought up in New Hampshire and like to see what the Yankees are doing in old New England where we had to shoot the beans into the ground in order to make a crop. We have hundreds of miles of land here without a hill steep enough to slide down even if there was snow on it. We have to go up a thousand feet before we can make a snowball. But we can see snow 75 miles southeast 365 days a year on Long's Peake, 14,250 feet above tidewater.

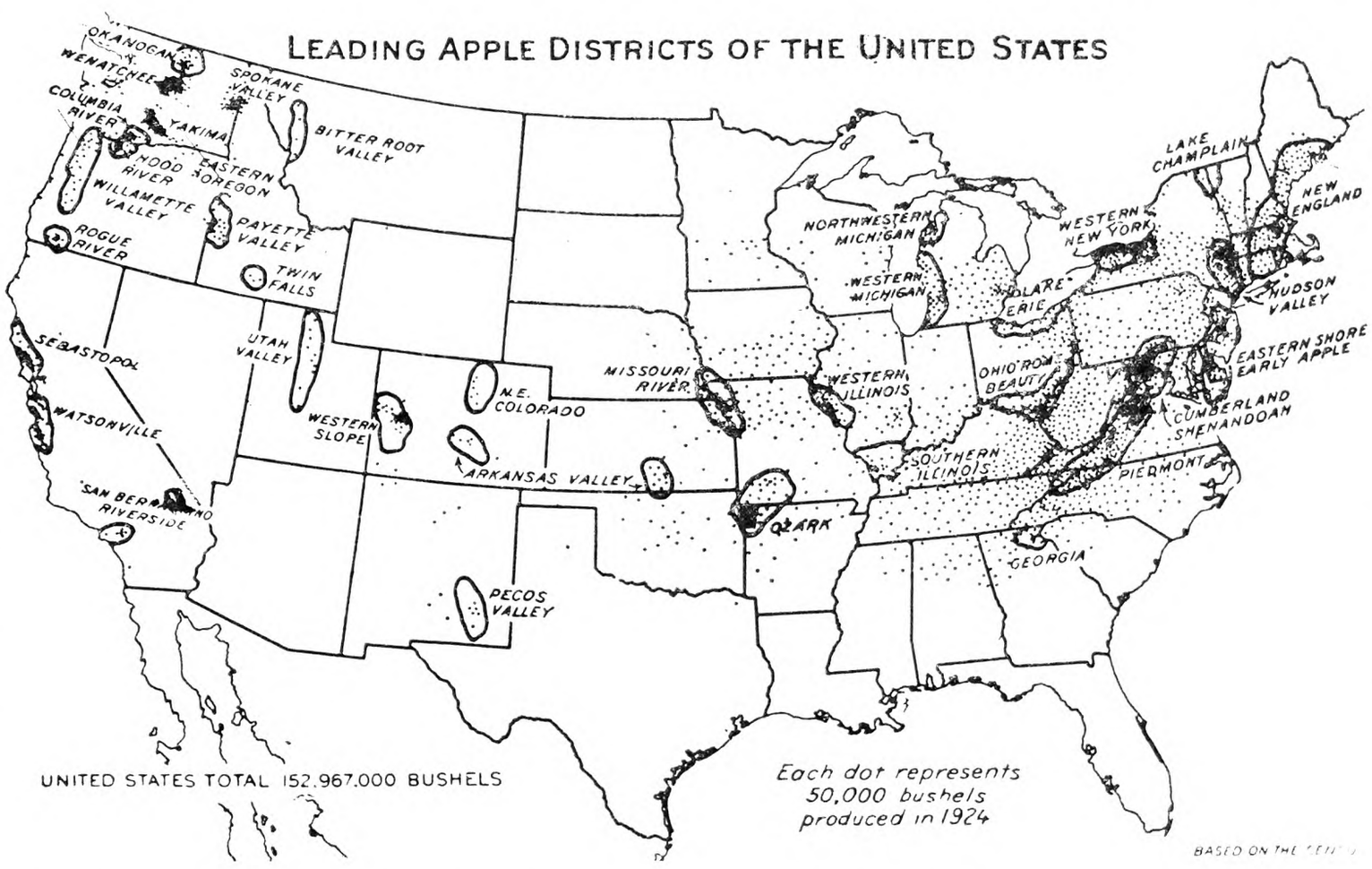
The crops in Colorado are bountiful, though this year our water supply is the least in 60 years. I know, because we had lived here 60 years June 20, 1931. R. Q. TENNEY.

Apple Map of United States

The geography of apple culture in the United States may be studied in different ways, but two easy and simple ways to do it is to follow the crop-reporting figures of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and study a map of the apple district of the country. The data and the map that are in this article will enable one to use both methods, and thereby get a good idea of the geography of apple production. The figures and the map have been made up from government data and furnish a fund of information.

The prospects for the United States commercial apple crop is now expected to total 38,933,000 barrels compared with 33,723,000 barrels harvested last year and 32,571,000 barrels, the average production of the five years 1925-1929. In New York State the prospects increased about 3.5 per cent over the estimate for August 1, while other States, for the most part, show only small changes.

In New England the outlook on September 1 was for a crop of commercial apples totaling 1,435,000 barrels, compared with 1,496,000 barrels expected a month ago, 2,470,000 barrels the record crop harvested last year and 1,844,000 barrels the five-year average 1925-1929. This prospect is 42 per cent less than the crop harvested last year and 22 per cent below the five-year average. Apple crop prospects declined in the Southern New England States and show only small changes in the Northern New England States during August. The large crop harvested last year is an important factor in causing the small crop this year, particularly for such varieties as Baldwins.



The Baldwin apple crop in New England is extremely small and will be approximately equal to the light crop obtained in 1927. McIntosh apples are a comparatively good crop and only slightly less than the crop harvested last year for New England as a whole.

Present conditions in the barrel apple States, outside New England, forecast a crop 68 per cent greater than the light crop harvested in 1930, and nearly 44 per cent above the five-year average.

The commercial apple forecast for September 1, 1931, was as follows:

	Production in Barrels		
States	5-Yr. Average 1925-1929	1930	Forecast Sept. 1, 1931
Maine	506,000	623,000	450,000
New Hampshire	225,000	288,000	164,000
Vermont	165,000	147,000	154,000
Massachusetts	642,000	1,016,000	449,000
Rhode Island	57,000	77,000	58,000
Connecticut	249,000	319,000	160,000
N. E. Total	1,844,000	2,470,000	1,435,000
New York	4,521,000	5,375,000	4,758,000
Pennsylvania	1,100,000	1,150,000	1,732,000
Illinois	1,059,000	936,000	2,050,000
Michigan	1,216,000	1,045,000	1,692,000
Missouri	482,000	283,000	999,000
Virginia	2,718,000	1,300,000	4,200,000
West Virginia	1,334,000	680,000	1,877,000
Idaho	1,550,000	1,500,000	1,580,000
Washington	8,611,000	11,355,000	8,442,000
Oregon	1,294,000	1,600,000	1,228,000
California	1,691,000	2,174,000	1,778,000
U. S. Total	32,571,000	33,723,000	38,933,000

M. B. CUMMINGS.

More About Sudan Grass

A few weeks ago a Michigan reader gave a discouraging criticism of the value of Sudan grass. He repeated what has often been said, and what cannot be said too often, that Sudan grass cannot be pastured after it is frosted. I can see that he has fallen into the same error as many others in letting it grow too large before cutting. Consequently it is coarse and woody.

I saw Sudan grass this Summer that was not less than nine feet in height with stems as large as a man's finger. That would not make feed of any kind. For any purpose Sudan should be cut before heading out. At that time the protein content is higher than when headed out, and it is more tender for either hay or green feed.

On well fertilized loamy and well-drained soil three crops a year may be cut whether for hay or Summer feed to supplement a poor pasture. As a succulent Summer feed I have never seen cows eat anything else, not even corn, with as much relish. There should always be seed enough put on the ground so the stems will be fine, but one must also remember that on rich ground there may be 20 or more stems from one seed and there have been known to be as many as 50.

So far as hay is concerned it is not superior to Timothy, only that it is more palatable and if cut before the heads shoot out one can get five or six times the usual yield of Timothy.

Where Sudan grass is chiefly valuable is as a succulent Summer feed to supplant a failing pasture and I wish I could always have an acre or two for that purpose. GEO. H. DAWES.

Jefferson Co., N. Y.

From Northern St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

During the Spring and early Summer, we had an abundance of rainfall and quite a number predicted a cold, wet Summer, with nothing in the line of "crops" except plenty of hay. However, a long, hot, dry spell followed and, aside from a very few light showers, both days and nights were dry and warm.

In spite of so much dry weather, crops that were planted early, are very good. There is plenty of hay everywhere—early grain is good, but that sown rather late, is very short.

In the middle of April we had about ten days of real Summer weather, so we planted our sweet corn, popcorn and part of our potatoes. There were a few frosts afterward, but they did no harm, as the seedlings had not put in an appearance. We had sweet corn (Golden Bantam) on the market shortly after the southern sweet corn appeared, and it was an extra good crop. The stalks were literally loaded with ears as were the popcorn stalks.

The potatoes are ready to dig now, but potatoes we planted about three weeks later, appear to be a failure.

At present (early September) farmers in this section are harvesting their corn and, for the most part, cutting it in silos for Winter consumption. There have been no frosts as yet, but the nights are beginning to be quite cool.

If the prices for farm products, particularly milk, would take an upward trend, the residents of Northern St. Lawrence County would have very few reasons to complain. MRS. EDWARD J. TIERNEY.

In Livingston County, New York

October finds little to complain of in Livingston County, so far as farming conditions are concerned. The past Summer has been especially favorable for crop purposes. There have been no destructive periods of drought, but sufficient rain has fallen to furnish good growth. Hay was a heavy crop, Alfalfa being specially productive.

The yield of wheat was unusually large per acre, but a smaller acreage was harvested than for many years. Farmers here in Western New York consider wheat a very dependable crop to seed down to clover, but because of low price, they are sowing only as many acres as they need to put into clover, to carry on their crop rotation.

Oats produced yields well up toward the heavy crop of 1930, and fine weather during both wheat and oat harvest made the securing of these crops possible in good time, and with a minimum of labor.

The bean crop in Livingston County, and in the bean sections of the neighboring counties, will be the heaviest, and will produce the largest yields per acre in many years. In spite of low prices, the bean farmers will come into their own this year.

More farmers than usual are thrashing from the field, beans as well as wheat and oats, thus saving one handling of the crop in a busy season. Some crops are stored for higher prices but most farmers prefer to move the beans and wheat directly from the thrasher to market. This, too, saves labor as well as shrinkage.

Prices are at low levels. Wheat sold in August at 45 cents per bushel, and the prevailing price now is 50 cents; no market yet for oats. Beans have been marketed at $2.75 per cwt. for marrows and yellow eyes, and $2.50 per cwt. for pea beans.

Prices for hay are low. Best Timothy is hard to sell at more than $10 per ton baled and delivered

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Strong, vigorous, healthy plants now ready for shipment for summer and fall planting. New lower prices —"Howard's Supreme" and "Jupiter" "the sensations of the strawberry world" now within reach of every strawberry grower. Plants set now will yield lots of berries for next spring.

Prices—	100	500	1000
Premier (Howard's 17)	$1.00	$4.00	$7.00
Blakemore	1.00	4.00	7.00
Aberdeen	1.00	4.00	7.00
Aroma	1.00	4.00	7.00
Big Joe	1.00	4.00	7.00
Wm. Belt	1.00	4.00	7.00
Chesapeake	1.00	4.00	7.00
"Townking"	1.00	4.00	7.00
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Mastodon, everbearing	2.00	6.00	10.00
"Howard's Supreme"	2.00	6.00	10.00
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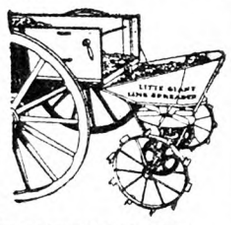

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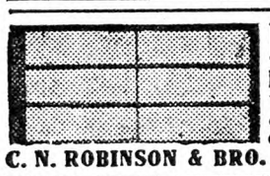

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GLASS - - - $1.90 Per Box
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RED RASPBERRY PLANTS—Ready for fall planting—100 Cuthbert, $3.00; 1000, $25.00. 100 Herbert, $4.50; 1000, $40.00. 100 Redpath Latham, $5.50; 1000, $50.00. **Strawberry Plants**—100 Howard 17, $1.00; 1000, $7.00. 100 Dunlap, $1.00; 1000, $6.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. **GLENN THOMPSON, Johnson, Vt**

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BOXWOOD is profitable to raise as well as ornamental. Well rooted plants. **$1.20** dozen, delivered. **MAX NURSERY - Mineral, Virginia**

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at car, with prices for lower grades in proportion. Alfalfa is in better demand at around $12 per ton baled.

While prices for farm produce are very low, yet nature stepped in and did her best to make up the deficiency. In many cases yields are so bountiful that farmers will get more money per acre than when the yield was less and price higher.

S. E. H.

Orchard Seedlings

NATIONAL APPLE WEEK, OCTOBER 31 TO NOVEMBER 6, INCLUSIVE.

This is one of the greatest weeks in the year for the apple industry; this year the observance of the week is more essential than ever. Railroads, schools, horticultural societies, State agricultural officials, the press, steamship lines, chambers of commerce, growers, shippers and receivers have done remarkable work during National Apple Week for many years. Each section, State, distributing market or other agency should make their own plans best suited to their particular conditions and desires. We do not attempt to suggest any one specific plan except, do not overlook gifts of apples to charitable institutions and to schools, if possible. The interest of the schools is tremendous. Remember the children and those who are in public or private institutions. (From a letter sent to the above-mentioned organizations by the International Apple Association.)

VIRGINIA APPLES ON THE AIR

The Virginia State Horticultural Society is taking to the air over several radio stations to advertise Virginia apples like the New Englanders have done with their apples. Fifteen-minute programs will be given every Friday evening from October 9 to November 27 from Station WHAS, Louisville, Ky., WJAX, Jacksonville, Fla.; and also the first night, October 9, only over WRVA, Richmond.

MCINTOSH AND DELICIOUS APHID RESISTANT

The New Jersey State Horticultural Society says that many fruit-growers in New Jersey have noticed that the plant lice damage is noticeably less severe upon such varieties as McIntosh and Delicious. Plant lice cannot make much progress upon mature, well-developed leaves, or upon twigs and shoots which have completed growth. The more succulent and actively vegetative the tree, the more favorable are the conditions for the aphids. Under soil conditions favorable to the growth of Delicious in New Jersey, the variety tends to develop rather thick, leathery leaves, and a relatively small number of soft suckers and shoots after the last of May or the first of June.

300 ANSWER AD. FOR APPLE PICKERS

W. E. Miller, Muddy Creek Forks, York Co., Pa., advertised for men to pick apples in his orchard. He needed eight men, but nearly 300 applied for work.

WEALTHY DROPS BRING 75 CENTS AT NEW YORK

A North-central Pennsylvania grower, who has an orchard very near the New York State line, was agreeably surprised to receive 75 cents a bushel for a carload of drop Wealthy which were shipped to New York City. The apples were all perfectly sound, however, and had a bright, attractive finish with plenty of color. As the Virginia State Horticultural Society has suggested, a reasonable amount of defects are preferable this year to a lack of color.

PRUNES PARTIALLY DRIED ON TREES

In at least one Pennsylvania orchard, the 1931 crop of prunes was partly dried on the trees by the 1930 drought in spite of the fact that the 1931 rainfall has been normal. The soil where these particular trees stand is not very deep, and the moisture supply depleted by last year was never replaced, causing the 1931 crop to show at least 30 per cent of shriveled fruit of poor quality. These same trees had a light crop last year and those few prunes matured as usual. This is in line with the fact that many forest trees apparently untouched by the 1931 drought are dead or dying now.

R. H. SUDDS.

Magnolias from Seed

My two specimens of Magnolia Soulangeana and M. Lennei have set heavy crops of seeds this year. Would it be worth while to attempt to grow such seeds? Are there any particular methods necessary to cause germination?

Connecticut. T. B. K.

Magnolia seed usually germinates readily if not dried out over Winter. When fully ripe, gather and put in a vessel with just enough water to cover. Stir occasionally and in a few days the red pulpy covering will be softened so that it can be rubbed off the black seeds, and washed out. The seeds seem to have an oily coating that appears to interfere with germination, and it is advised to mix the seeds with wood ashes to remove this. The seeds may be sown in Autumn, immediately after gathering, covering the bed with leaves over Winter, which gives the conditions under which they grow naturally. If it is desired to hold them until Spring before sowing, the seeds must be kept moist.

Bees in Chimney

I am asking your advice concerning a swarm of bees in my chimney. I would like to drive them out, not to hive, but just to get them out of there without killing them, before Winter, as I use the chimney then. A. E. L.

New York.

To get bees safely out of a chimney when once they have established their home there is not a simple task for one not used to handling bees, nor is it a difficult task for the professional beekeeper if the chimney is easily accessible. One will need to devise ways and means for each individual case as what would be best in one case might be difficult in another.

If it is only a question of getting rid of them they may be killed by sulphur fumes. If there is an opening at bottom of chimney, place a shovel of live coals there and on these quickly sprinkle a half pound of sulphur, closing opening immediately. If a stove or fireplace is used, there should be no one in house, as fumes enough would escape to be troublesome if not dangerous. The house can be aired out afterwards. At the time the sulphur is thrown on coals, there should be some one at top of chimney to throw a cloth of some sort over it so that fumes will not escape too quickly from chimney.

It would be better to remove bees and combs and save them. If not too difficult to get at they would repay the trouble, perhaps many times over. If near the top of chimney some device may be constructed and fastened to the end of a pole that could be lowered just below the cluster and combs, then held solidly against the brick and drawn upward bringing combs and bees. If the bees have had time to build their combs completely across the opening this plan is not as easy but can be carried out by first pushing some of the combs loose at one side.

Before attempting to disturb the cluster they should be smoked thoroughly by building a light smudge at bottom of chimney, using rotten wood, old rags or other suitable material and covering top of chimney as mentioned above until bees do not resent being disturbed. Even then those not used to bees should wear a veil and gloves.

If this method is not practical for the case to be handled, the bees should be located in the chimney and enough brick removed just above the cluster, if convenient, if not, below, so that combs and bees may be taken out through the opening. This is a job for one familiar with handling bees but may be done by anyone not afraid to undertake it if care is used.

When bees once establish their domicile they will not be driven from it by any ordinary means but will perish there unless removed to some other location. In removing, the new location must be so fixed, or the bees so handled, that they will accept the new home and as they fly out for the first flights, mark the spot and return to it. In some cases many bees may return to the old location but they will often leave after a few hours and go back to new location. They cannot establish a colony again unless the queen (mother) is with them or there be combs left with young larvæ or eggs.

Maine. O. B. GRIFFIN.

How to Know Poisonous Mushrooms

Only one group of poisonous mushrooms, the Amanitas, occurs in abundance in New York, whereas there are hundreds of edible forms to be found in the fields and woods, says F. C. Stewart, botanist of the State Experiment Station at Geneva, and an authority on mushrooms. Mushroom lovers should learn to recognize the Amanitas just as they recognize poison ivy or other obnoxious plants, says this authority, so that they can enjoy the edible kinds without fear of unpleasant consequences.

"Three of the essential characters of the poisonous Amanita are white gills and spores, a collar or ring in the upper part of the stem, and a cup or sheath at the base of the stem," says Mr. Stewart. "They are not poisonous to touch. The Amanitas are in season from July to late in the Fall."

Mr. Stewart also reviews in Circular 82 of the Geneva, N. Y., Station on "How to Know the Mushrooms and Toadstools," which may be had free of charge upon request to the Geneva officials, the several popular "tests" for determining whether or not a mushroom is safe to eat. None of these tests is reliable, he says, the only safe method being positive knowledge of what one is eating. Among the better edible sorts listed as especially common are the morels, the ink-caps, shaggy mane, uncertain hypholoma, bricktop, the velvet-stemmed Collybia, the oyster mushroom, the fairy ring, and the giant puff-balls.

Mr. Stewart offers to identify mushrooms sent to him, provided they are carefully packed in a fresh condition. Most of the 500 or more kinds that grow wild in New York woods and fields are edible, or at least do not cause illness, he says, and all mushroom lovers are urged to learn to know the few common kinds so well that they cannot mistake the poisonous sorts for edible species.

Winter Care of Water Lilies

How can pond lilies be kept over Winter for replanting the following Spring, especially the tropical varieties?

Wisconsin. A. A. C.

Tender water lilies are kept over Winter in tanks or tubs in a greenhouse. For hardy species, cover the pool with boards, and pile on leaves or litter, or take up the roots and bury in a sheltered place.

Delaware Notes

John R. Francis, of the Lisbon Point Farm, near Blackbird, started seeding his wheat the latter part of September and is considered as the first one in the State this season. Very few farmers plant their wheat until there are several frosts which are supposed to kill the Hessian fly.

The digging of sweet potatoes which started the latter part of September is progressing rapidly. Some fields are averaging around 350 five-eighths baskets to the acre. The general average is around 300 baskets per acre which is considerably above normal and very remarkable. In some instances local farmers have dug as high as 400 baskets per acre. Sweet potatoes at this time are very low, some selling for 20 cents per basket, while a large number of the farmers have contracted with local brokers for 50 cents per basket.

To farmers who are considering the planting of tomatoes next year it is now recommended that they plow their land this Fall on which they intend to plant tomatoes. Investigations show that leaf blight spot diseases are widely distributed and can occur on any number of plants. They live through the Winter on dead tomato plants and most any kind of weed and on plant organic matter of almost any description which is left above the soil. Fall plowing not only helps destroy the different disease which may be on the surface but also gets the soil in excellent condition for the future crops.

K. P. T.

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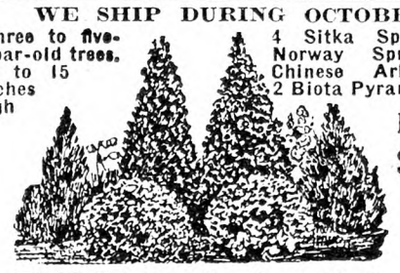

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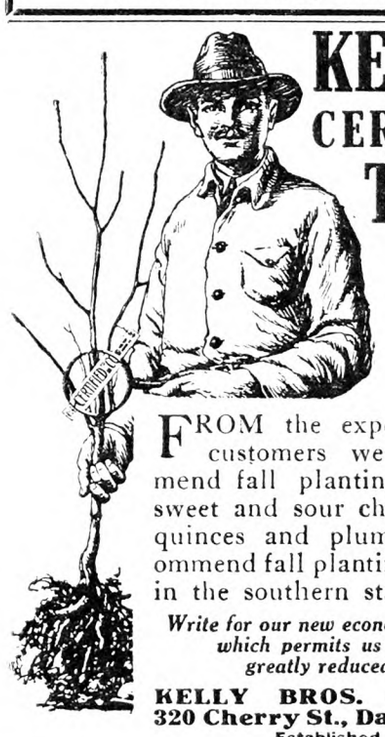

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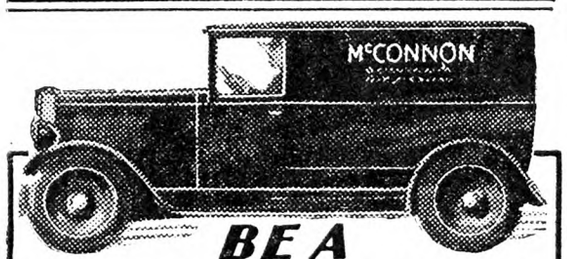

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Pastoral Parson and His Country Folks

By Rev. George B. Gilbert

ALL ARRANGED.—Did you hear about the Harvard student that had such great success in arranging his course of study? He had been over to the office or whatever was the right place to go, and came back with a beaming and smiling countenance. "I have picked out a wonderful course," he cried. "It is so arranged that I never have to get up before 10 o'clock in the morning or walk up more than one flight of stairs." And isn't that just about as much as college means to an enormous number today? It is largely the name of the thing, and to tell people that your daughter or son is attending such an institution. The instructors in institutions complain of this bitterly. The Parson is on the town school board here, and on the committee for transportation. Such a time as he does have, and such a time to know people's disposition and to lose his faith in human nature if he doesn't look out. The most common complaint is: "Of course my child can walk now all right, but what is he going to do when cold weather comes?" The Parson is old-fashioned enough to think he could walk all the better on a good cold bracing morning. Of course if a girl is going to wear spike-heeled slippers and no rubbers, much less warm arctics, and sheer silk stockings, it probably is dangerous to walk. If properly dressed the walk is the best thing in the world for them, and the Parson has found one woman in the last two months that actually said so.

HIS LINE.—The Parson heard a story yesterday that wasn't so bad. A minister was riding on the cars with several other men and it came about they were all salesmen or "runners." They talked long about the firms they represented and at last turned to the minister and asked him what firm he was working for. "Why, I work for the firm of 'Lord and Church'," he said. Well, now, they had never heard of that firm. "Is it a big concern?" they asked. "Yes," he said, "it is a very big concern, indeed. It has branches in every country in the world and a very great many of them." They milled this over for a while and then asked: "What is your line? What do you sell?" The minister thought a minute and answered, "Why I sell notions." Now that wasn't so bad, was it? Really the minister is trying to get bad notions out of people's heads, if possible, and putting better notions in if he can. As the Parson heard a big man say the other day, "Too long have the young people been rather justified in regarding ministers as fire extinguishers running hither and yon to throw water on the life and spirits of youth."

DR. SOCKMAN.—In fact the man that said this was none other than Dr. Ralph W. Sockman who takes the place of Dr. Cadman in broadcasting during the Summer. Speaking of the radio inclines the Parson to say that it is certainly foolish for people to be forever laying the troubles of the church to all sorts of new inventions. Many can remember how in the old days the bicycles were ruining the churches. Many a preacher nearly screamed his head off denouncing them. Then the autos came along. But an auto can take people to church as well as from church. How many churches could get along five minutes today without them? Certainly none of the Parson's could. Now they lay many things to the radio, but the Parson believes it is doing no end of good. What a boon to sick people and shut-ins.

"TENDERLY CALLING." — The Parson was up in Massachusetts the other night speaking for a Grange at a "Neighborhood Night." He stayed with a dairy farmer over night just out of Worcester. When we came down in the morning, passing through the sitting-room he noticed an apparently very sick and feeble boy lying on a couch there. He spoke pleasantly to the boy—perhaps 14 years old—but he seemed too weak to talk. He moved his big beautiful eyes and smiled a bit. "He has been sick for several years," his mother said. "Some kind of paralysis. He used to be able to feed himself, but now he cannot do that any more. He loves the radio each morning, and I will turn it on for him now if you do not mind." Then we had the morning devotional service and then came on Cheerio. During the service period one of the hymns that was sung was "Jesus is tenderly calling thee home." Could anything have been more touching than that beautiful hymn and that dear boy there with the beckoning from the other home so near? Then his mother came in to give him his breakfast. "We need a hair cut, don't we John (we'll call his name that), and you know," she went on to say to the Parson, "John's such a help to all of us here. He furnishes the brains and eyes for us all. He lies here and watches where we put things—hats or mittens or papers or letters—and then when we forget where we put them and go hunting about, he can just tell us right off the bat where they are." So poor Johnnie, who cannot even lift a hand, feels that he is a real part of that household, doing his part and taking his place till the Great Home Calling gets nearer still.

A NOTION.—The Parson spoke of notions, and perhaps the greatest notion of all is to get people to feel at the present time that they are a real part and parcel of this great world, with a real work to do, a real accomplishment to bring about, and a real joy in it all. In all ages, there have always been some people, many people, who sooner or later wonder what life is about, what it is all for. The greatest work of the church may well be to make people feel that even in this mechanical age they can each and every one play a very definite and important part in shaping this old world.

THINGS.—Coming into Worcester that morning the Parson's attention was called to what is considered the finest house in New England. Note not the finest home but house—there is a great difference. As we talked about and looked at this house, it certainly came home to the Parson how the overworked desire for things, for possessions, and for show, will work its own terrible havoc. It seemed that this house with its mile of front on one street and its enormous enclosing stone wall cost, when things and labor were cheap, some three-quarters of a million dollars. All the glassware used about the house in the bathrooms and elsewhere was actually cut glass. What's more, all the hardware, all the door knobs, except about the kitchen, were actually gold-plated. No wonder that crankshafts for autos used to cost so much, for it was in making these that this fortune was piled so high. However, it could be said of the man who built this piece of folly that he never really lived in it to enjoy it a day, for as he was standing around supervising moving in the furniture he caught cold, had pneumonia and died. He had a son, but cut glass and gold-plated door knobs are not much on forming real manhood, and this son was said to have been dissipated, went to Europe and he, too, got pneumonia and died. Thus did the family come to an end and the house, like the throne of Belshazzar, was passed on to another.

GOOD TIMES.—If we could all learn how a big good time cost so little money. The other afternoon the Parson took some home-grown pork and a couple of loaves of bread and a little cocoa and a big skillet and two long irons, and an old big coffee pot, and on the way down in the country he gathered up two boys and seven eggs at one place and then he got three boys and some apples and some corn and some sugar at another place. Then he stopped at another place where he found two more boys and some butter and some tomatoes and some milk, and best of all we found a big rocky place up back of the house with a magnificent view across a valley, and up to this rock we all climbed with the last two boys' father and mother and one of the boys' sisters who happened along. We built a fire between some big stones, put about two feet apart and we roasted the corn and boiled the cocoa and fried the eggs and fried the apples and we ate pretty much the whole thing up except the irons and the frying-pan, and we hurled the corncobs into the wood, and what a good time we all had! Goodness!

Plants with Scented Leaves

Many gardens are deficient in having no pleasant scented "greens" for bouquet and cut flower work, and yet there is nothing more easily grown and when once a stock has been obtained it will be a constant source not only of pleasure but of profit to the grower. At the head of these plants I place the rose-scented geranium, as it is not only a good strong grower but the odor is one that is pleasing to almost everyone. Another is the lemon verbena (Aloysia citriodora) with its pleasant lemon-scented leaves and delicate lavender flowers, and a spray of this is often enjoyed if added to a cup of "afternoon tea." Then there is the English lavender and by this is meant the real Lavandula vera and not the spike lavender of the European continent. Another good scented plant is the Dr. Livingstone or skeleton-leaved rose geranium, which is similar to the rose geranium, except its having the so-called skeleton leaves.

Myrtus communis or shrub myrtle is a shrubby growing plant with dark shiny leaves and pleasing perfume and is much grown as a house plant in some parts of Europe. There are a large number of other plants with scented foliage such as rosemary, southernwood, etc., but the odor of these is not so universally liked as those mentioned above. They answer a good purpose, however, as a change or novelty and are worth trying by those who like them. There are many other plants likewise that would be well worth a trial in the flower garden or grounds. Thus the lemon-scented thyme is not only good in this respect but is extremely useful sometimes as a delicate flavoring for culinary purposes; it is a low-growing plant with handsome yellow-edged leaves.

H. W. HALES.

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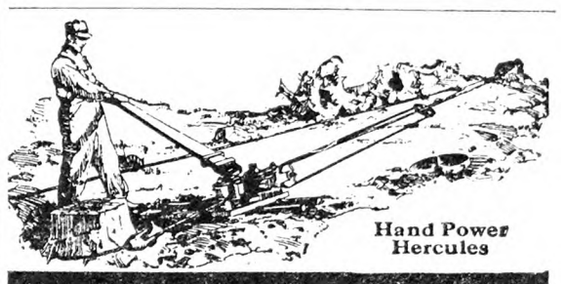

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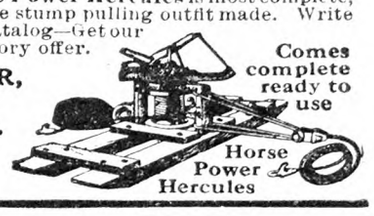

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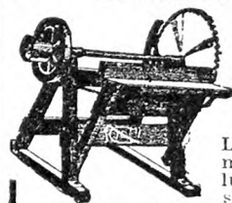

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A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

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We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

NUMBER 2, one of the six amendments to the New York State constitution to be voted on at the November election, is to make it possible for the Governor to appoint members of the Legislature to State jobs. The provision that "no member of the Legislature may receive civil appointment by the Governor" was written into the constitution in 1821. It has been a part of the fundamental law of the State for more than a century. Previous to its enactment it was common knowledge that the votes of members of the Legislature had been influenced by appointments to civil positions by the Governors. The custom had developed to a State scandal. The opportunities for abuses are evident and numerous. We have quite enough of corruption in public places now. In this off year of political interest it is worth while to go to the polls especially to vote against Amendment No. 2.

*

GREAT preparations are being made for the National Grange meeting to be held this year November 11-21 at Madison, Wis. Because of the central location it is expected that the attendance will be unusually large, with around 3,000 candidates for the Seventh Degree, the highest in Grange ritualism. One of the high points in the Madison convention will be the public meeting held on Saturday evening, November 14, which will take the form of a reception tendered by the Madison Association of Commerce to the visiting Grange members, with the principal address given by Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin. At five o'clock on Friday afternoon, November 13, during the interim between two Seventh Degree classes, Governor Phil LaFollette, for many years a member of the Grange, will be welcomed and address the delegates. Among the subjects for consideration by the National Grange are the Export Debenture Plan, which the organization will again bring forward, the necessity of a rigid tax reduction program, local, State and Federal; and rigid enforcement of the national prohibition act.

*

IN FORMER years we have mentioned the rodent control work directed by Ernest M. Mills, New England representative of the Bureau of Biological Survey of the U. S. Department of Agriculture with headquarters at the Amherst, Mass., experiment station. This year the rat campaign starts Friday, October 30. The material used will be red squill, mixed with any attractive bait. Red squill is a substance which is deadly poison to rats and mice but is harmless to other animals and to humans. Bait for this work, at 50 cents for three cans, is available from the extension service in Massachusetts counties. In previous years, great rat destruction has resulted from this plan of setting a day when everyone will be at it. Friday seems an appropriate day for killing rats.

*

SHIPMENTS of stocker and feeder cattle into the 11 Corn Belt States, which in July and August were much larger than in corresponding months of 1930, fell off rather sharply during September. The government estimate of such cattle inspected through markets for shipment into the Corn Belt in September was about 12 per cent smaller than in September last year and were the second smallest for the month in 10 years. The decrease was due to the much smaller shipments this year than last into the States west of the Mississippi River. Shipments into the States east of the river were considerably larger than last year. For the three months, July to September, shipments into the Corn Belt this year were about 13 per cent larger than during these months in 1930, but were 5 per cent smaller than the five-year average shipments for these months. Last year the shipments during these three months were the smallest percentage of the six months, July to December, shipments in 12 years. The small shipments of stocker and feeder cattle in September reflected the small supplies of cattle received at stockyard markets during that month. Receipts at seven leading markets in September this year were 15 per cent less than in September last year and were the least for the month in at least 15 years. Records from four leading markets covering the kinds and weights of stocker and feeder cattle shipped show that during the three months, July to September, calves and cows and heifers were smaller percentages of the total this year than last, and steers correspondingly larger. Of the steers there was a considerable increase in the percentage under 700 lbs. and a decrease in the percentages in all the different weight groups over 700 lbs. Reports from the different feeding States indicate that the volume of cattle feeding this coming Winter will reflect the feed situation. In States where corn production this year is relatively large feeder shipments are on a considerably larger scale than last year, but where corn production and other feed supplies are short feeder shipments have been reduced.

*

A STREET railway expert, addressing the National Safety Congress at Chicago recently, stated that the nation's appalling record of automobile fatalities and injuries is due to the lack of any plan to follow up the "accident-prone" driver and either cure him or take him off the streets. We now have a record of 33,000 motor vehicle deaths annually, which is one-third of the total annual number of accidental deaths in the United States. One very great danger in automobiling is an overcrowded car. Young people are ready to say "The more the merrier" when a number of friends crowd in together, forgetting that anything that distracts the driver, or crowds him out of his proper place, is dangerous. In one case under our observation, where six or seven young people were crowded into a small car, the resulting accident cost three lives. There is an old-fashioned proverb that is still worth remembering when operating a motor vehicle: "It is better to be safe than to be sorry."

*

THE government is actively working with New England farmers in Fall clearing up for corn-borer control. The work is carried on co-operatively with the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration and the Bureau of Entomology, and has been under way for about two months. R. B. Gray, senior agricultural engineer, who has been supervising corn-borer control machinery investigations, recommends the short-handle hoe for work in rocky fields and in small fields where it is not possible to operate a binder. Low-cutting is recognized in most of the New England States as an important control measure. It is applicable to fields where it is not proposed to plow. A field must be plowed if the stalks are not cut close to the ground. The European corn-borer lives not only in cornstalks but in the coarse stems of more than 200 varieties of plants, including vegetables, field crops, flowers and weeds. New England, especially east of the Connecticut River Valley, is known as the two-generation area, because in this region two generations of moths are produced each year. In the region bordering Lakes Ontario and Erie, only one generation appears annually. The most effective control of the borers is by mechanical means. All cornstalks, cobs and refuse should be destroyed before May 1, each year, by plowing under completely, by clean burning, or by feeding to livestock directly from the fields as silage or as finely cut shredded material. Corn-borer information stations are maintained at South Norwalk, Conn., and Berkeley, Mass.

*

FOR 50 years Pennsylvania State College has maintained a series of soil fertility plots, the oldest in continuous existence in this country. At the anniversary celebration this year, Dr. S. W. Fletcher referred to the great importance of lime in maintaining most soils in good condition, as specially shown by these experimental plots. He said:

The benefits of liming were slight during the early years of the experiment but have been more and more in evidence as it neared the half-century mark, because of the increasing acidity of the soil on the unlimed plots. Lime alone has not maintained soil fertility. Only when lime has been applied with commercial fertilizers or manure has it been profitable. The value of liming in correcting soil acidity and thus making possible a heavy growth of clover and the grasses, which are the main source of organic matter in the rotation, has been particularly marked. Ground limestone applied at the rate of two tons an acre every two years and burned lime applied at the same rate every four years have given practically equivalent returns.

The term "worn-out" soils is often used in referring to land that has been misused or neglected. Dr. Fletcher handled this idea as follows:

The Pennsylvania experiments, and similar research in other States, show that if farm soils are properly handled they are indestructible; that the so-called "worn-out" soils of certain sections of our country are merely the result of careless farming; that there is no good reason why the farm lands of the United States should not be fully as productive 2,000 years from now as they were when first brought under the plow.

This is what every observant farmer knows, who has taken a reluctant field and brought from it a practical response with tillage, "lime and phosphorus," and the other things that go with that program.

*

WITH the approach of cooler weather there is a temptation to close up the henhouse more tightly than conditions warrant. That is about the worst thing that could be done. Cracks or other openings opposite the windows should be closed, so that the roosting hens will not have to sit in a draft, but an open front is right for most of our Fall weather and, in fact, a good share of the Winter, except when the wind is blowing strongly from that side. Cool air will not hurt the hens; a closed house, with the resulting dampness, will.

*

SPRAYING for apple scab prevention is about the most exacting job McIntosh growers have. E. J. Rasmussen, spray specialist of the New Hampshire Station, where McIntosh is an important variety, states the case emphatically as follows:

Too many orchardists failed to take seriously the fact that spraying must be done exactly on time to be effective. They thought they could put it off a few days without that making any difference. Now, because they know they sprayed a sufficient number of times, they are wondering why their crop is too scabby to rank as New Hampshire fancy grade. Spraying must be carried on, even in the face of approaching rain. Spray dries in about an hour. Spray on the exact day the job should be done, regardless of flood, fire or grandmother's funeral.

This is a hustling program, but seems to be necessary to save scab-susceptible varieties in a troublesome season like that just passed.

*

WHEAT ground in the eight months of this year, by 1,034 mills in this country, totaled 322,344,325 bushels, making 69,985,541 barrels of flour, and 5,754,610,039 lbs. of by-product. The average wheat required per barrel of flour was 276.4 lbs. These figures represent a reduction of 20,000,000 bushels of wheat milled by these concerns for the same period last year.

*

GOOD fences are an asset to the farm. There is satisfaction in knowing that livestock is going to stay where it is put, and that strays will be kept out. This assurance means money in the pocket, as well as avoiding the nuisance of chasing after animals that are out of place. A well-fenced farm also offers added inducement if sale is desired. There is nothing more discouraging to a prospective buyer than ramshackle fences. Even though the land may be good, he immediately sees a lot of troublesome and expensive work in getting it fenced. Formerly our chestnut woods supplied plenty of durable material for rails and posts. But the chestnut is gone, and the labor to get it out too expensive anyway. In place of the rail fence we now find increasing use of woven wire and steel posts, quickly put up, holding the stock and doing away with the old fence harbor for weeds and bushes. Defects in the wire making of a score or more years ago have been overcome, so that present-day wire fence is lasting.

Brevities

FALL is a favorable time to apply ground limestone to plowed land.

YES, legumes are good for the farm, and thus good for the farmer. Every crop rotation should include one of the clovers.

THE Japanese beetle continues to spread. It has now appeared as far apart as Charleston, S. C., and Cleveland, Ohio.

DO NOT let Mexican bean beetles live on the vines, even after the beans are gone. Pulling the plants carefully and burning will take care of a large number that otherwise would be on hand for egg laying in Spring.

A USEFUL bulletin is "Construction of Chimneys and Fireplaces," Farmers' Bulletin 1649, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The information given, if applied when building a new house, or reconstructing an old one, will prevent much discomfort from chimneys that refuse to draw.

Banks Have no Alibi

BANKERS, politicians and the press have turned to scolding people who hoard money in safety boxes or in hiding places in the home. They estimate that $1,000,000,000 is so stored and out of circulation. If this money were on deposit in the banks it would furnish a basis for $10,000,000,000 of bank credit. What these advisers say about the economic loss to the nation, to the banks and to the individuals who own it is all too true, but are they themselves not to blame for it?

During the period of prosperity they declared a new order of things. The old notions of principle and ideals and work were to be no more. The new order was push and confidence and credit and profit. Small things were despised, only big things were worth while. Nothing could stop American progress for those with confidence and courage to plunge and speculate. Many people took the advice seriously. They began to invest and speculate and spend. The banks furnished money and credit at interest rates. Prices rose, trade was brisk. Men staked their all in the game and counted their profits in millions—in book profits.

Agriculture had already been deflated. Prices of farm crops were cut in two. Farm values fell off in proportion. No one cares. To warnings came the reply that in the new order American industry could prosper without the farms. Then suddenly came the financial policy of general deflation. Credit was stopped. Money was taken out of circulation. Prices dropped. More margins were called for. The last available dollar was put in. The banks and the speculators and the gamblers had the money and securities. In that tragedy men and women lost fortune and home. Many in despair ended it all with their own hands. Some perished in the new struggle. Others fought on, and managed again to save a little. Now they are chided by their old preceptors for want of confidence. They are again advised what to do with their savings.

In the meantime the deflation process has gone right on with persistent momentum. Banks have failed with a billion dollars of depositors' money tied up and out of use. Nobody knows what bank may go next. Prices of commodities and securities, and real estate continue to decline. Money is the only thing that has increased in value in two years. It increases because the supply in circulation is less than the demand for trade. The bankers complain that this money in hiding depletes the circulation. It does. So does $1,000,000 tied up in the closed banks, and the millions of idle money in the vaults of sound banks. The Federal Reserve banks have a margin for $150,000,000,000 of circulation and we have gold enough to double the circulation now based on it, and yet be well within the legal limit. No sound bank will loan a dollar unless it believes that the borrower has resources to pay it back. Why demand that prudent people loan their money to a bank which for all they know may be insolvent at the time? It is not enough that most banks are safe. All deposits should be safe.

Let the banking system set the example. When the captains of finance forego their speculative, money-making privileges and use these many billions of resources to furnish a sufficient circulation of money for the needs of trade, and to stabilize the purchasing power of the dollar, confidence in the financial system will be restored, and the American people will return that petty million dollars to the banks. The way to win trust is to merit confidence.

Official Changes

GEORGE G. ROYCE, who has been for some time head of the Board of Farm Information, has been appointed New York City Director of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. Dr. A. E. Albrecht, who has held the position for several years, has become professor of marketing in the College of the City of New York. Mr. Royce is a former St. Lawrence County farmer, and yet retains his farm interests there. He will make good in any work he undertakes.

Hospitals Use Loose Milk

MAURICE E. BIEDERMAN, of the Kings and Queens Milk Dealers' Association, reports that he has made a recent survey of the hospitals of the city of New York and finds that they all buy and use loose milk in exactly the same way as loose milk is handled in the stores of the city. The hospitals buy their milk in cans on contract from the lowest bidders, and dip it out of the cans as used. They have bought from many different dealers and have had no complaint of the quality of milk delivered. There has never been a case of infection of a patient in any of these hospitals because of the use of loose milk, and the inference is that if the doctors who run these hospitals find loose milk healthful and nutritious, it is fair to assume that it is good food for any consumer.

A Farmer in the City

SECRETARY Arthur M. Hyde, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, was the honor guest of the Advertising Club of the City of New York on October 14. Secretary Hyde has a well-developed sense of humor and a ready supply of anecdotes to give spirit and interest to a mid-day speech. The theme of his address was the theory that fear and lack of faith and confidence are the sole causes of the depression. The laws, the economic system, the financial system and administration of all these functions are all right, and need no change. We have all the wealth of field and mine and factory that we ever had. The only thing we lack is faith and courage and confidence. He thought these would be restored by President Hoover's bankers' pool for the liquidation of frozen bank credits.

The one feature of the address inconsistent with this theory was a very accurate and eloquent description of the agricultural deflation during the last 10 prosperous years for industry, and the recital of the effects of this deflation of agriculture on industry and trade and commerce, culminating in the general depression and the present economic muddle.

This statement of fact and logical conclusion seemed to be inconsistent with the theory that the depression is a thing of the mind alone, and the law and system and procedure need no change. It carried the plain inference that the forty millions of people on the farms had been discriminated against during the 10-year period when the prices of farm products and the value of farm property were drastically decreased by forces beyond farmers' control, while at the same time industry, cheaply fed by the farms, was enjoying the most prosperous period the world had ever known. The speaker did not attempt to harmonize this inference with his contention that no change in law or custom or economic system is needed.

Secretary Hyde is a finished after-dinner speaker. His humor and eloquence command the approval and applause of his audience. It is a privilege to hear him. But one could not help but wish that as a member of the national cabinet and head of the Agricultural Department he had made it clear that he did not regard the decade of farm depression, which he so eloquently described, as an unavoidable fatality, but rather the effect of a definite cause which it is the duty of society and government to correct.

September Milk Prices

THE net cash price paid for 3 per cent milk per 100 lbs. in the 200-210-mile zone by dealers reporting for the month of September are as follows:

Sheffield Farms	$1.82
Dairymen's League	1.45

The League deductions were 10c for certificates of indebtedness and 6c for administrative expenses, making the gross price $1.61.

New York State October Crop Report

Supplied by N. Y. State Agricultural Statistician, R. L. Gillett:

Weather has been favorable for ripening of crops and harvest operations, with the result that earlier estimates of New York State crops are being generally confirmed, and in some cases exceeded, with few decreases occurring. The warm Summer hastened maturity of most crops, while freedom from killing frosts through September allowed even late-planted crops to ripen.

The green condition of the potato vines, and freedom from late blight, made rapid growth possible during early September, until checked by the heat wave in mid-month. The up-State crop improved materially.

Field beans ripened well, and favorable harvest weather assures an excellent crop. Buckwheat, of which New York is a leading producer, is also excellent.

There were serious losses of peaches due to the hot weather which hastened ripening so rapidly that the heavy crop could not be absorbed by the markets. The same is true of early apples, such as Duchess and Wealthy.

Cabbage was adversely affected by the hot weather, with lowered yield prospects. The only part of the cabbage crop still susceptible to improvement is part of the late Danish crop which is harvested in late October and early November in Western New York.

Apples, especially outside the commercial belts, have deteriorated, due to the effects of fungous and insect injury earlier in the season. Grapes promise an excellent crop of good quality.

The corn and hay crops are both heavy, assuring an abundance of rough feed for livestock. The production of oats and barley is light.

The following table gives the estimated production as a five-year average and preliminary for 1931:

	5-Year Average	1931
Corn, equivalent bushels	22,761,000	22,673,000
Spring wheat, bu.	168,000	180,000
Oats, bu.	32,845,000	26,506,000
Barley, bu.	4,629,000	4,300,000
Buckwheat, bu.	3,799,000	3,412,000
Potatoes, bu.	27,614,000	30,510,000
Tobacco, lbs.	1,260,000	1,248,000
Tame hay, tons	6,700,000	6,096,000
Alfalfa hay, tons (included above)	534,000	607,000
Dry beans, bu.	1,198,000	1,763,000
Domestic cabbage, tons	.....	80,000
Danish cabbage, tons	.....	183,000
Onions, bu.	.....	2,460,000
Apples, total, bu.	24,979,000	23,191,000
Apples, commercial, bbls.	4,521,000	4,503,000
Peaches, bu.	1,846,000	2,325,000
Pears, bu.	1,991,000	1,375,000
Grapes, tons	75,312	93,450

Creosote Oil for Repelling Deer

Of importance to orchardists who are habitually troubled with deer injury is the announcement that E. M. Mills, Federal orchard pest expert for New England at Amherst, Mass., has discovered the value of creosote oil as a repellent for deer in orchards where these pests are more or less a regular menace. The method consists in taking a piece of cheesecloth or other cotton cloth about four inches wide and about two feet long, folding it once lengthwise and rolling it up lengthwise as though it were being used in bandaging a thumb. Take the roll and tie it at each end with string so that it will stay rolled. Then pour one tablespoon of creosote oil onto the end of this rag doll; this should saturate the "infant," which may then be suspended from a branch of a tree and let hang there throughout the Winter. At least once during that time, the rag doll should be resaturated with the creosote oil which volatilizes so slowly and emits such a foul odor that the deer are said to be repelled. The creosote oil can be secured at most local hardware, drug or paint stores; its cost is about 25 cents a pint. One pint should be enough for about an acre of trees. To use the dolls, suspend them from a branch of the trees as early as the first of November. Put one on each tree if deer are known to be abundant and troublesome, or one to every three or four trees if the danger of deer damage is more remote. If only a limited number of the dolls are to be used, these should be placed on the side of the orchard approached by the deer. This method is said to have been in use for two or three years in an experimental way and apparently has been very effective.

R. H. S.

Maine Pomological Society

The Maine State Pomological Society is making a decided change in its meeting for 1931. In all the years that this society has been having Fall exhibits the meeting places have been in cities in Central or Western Maine and for many years they have alternated between Lewiston and Portland. In conjunction with the pomological show is held that of the Maine Dairymen's Association and the Maine Seedsmen's Association, and in recent years the Maine 4-H club members have had their exhibits.

The big change this year is in going to Aroostook County, the home of fine potatoes and a lot of good cattle. The place will be Caribou and there is no doubt but that this famous county will be lavish in hospitality. Of course the fruit will go mostly from Western Maine, shipped there and set up in the exhibits. Much of the butter, cream and milk will go from Central Maine, and most of the small seeds, but there is ample wheat, oats, barley and corn grown in Aroostook County to make good exhibits.

Each society will have a day for its program when matters of interest to that branch of the industry will be discussed.

Tuesday will be pomological day. Wednesday the dairymen will have their meeting; Thursday the seedsmen will provide the program. The local Chamber of Commerce is making arrangements for entertainment. The sum of $2,500 is available for prizes. The dates are November 10-12. The Maine Central Railroad and Bangor & Aroostook are providing two cars to transport apples and seed entries from Central Maine to the exhibition.

The officers of the Pomological Society are, President, A. K. Gardner; vice-presidents, F. C. Sturtevant and H. W. Peck; secretary, E. L. White, Bowdoinham; treasurer, T. E. Chase, Buckfield; executive committee, S. L. Painter, H. P. Sweetsir, L. K. Lee.

Dairymen's Association: President, C. E. Luce, vice-president, M. A. Clark; secretary, H. M. Tucker, Augusta; treasurer, C. M. White, Augusta; trustee, H. J. Shaw, Sanford.

Seed Improvement: President, E. H. Jones; vice-president, Fred P. Loring; secretary, E. L. Newdick, Augusta; treasurer, C. M. White, Augusta.

V. W. CANHAM.

From Tolland County, Connecticut

Tobacco farmers had an unusually heavy crop, with no damage in this section by hail although crop in some sections of State was hail cut. Charcoal fires are maintained in many sheds to eliminate pole sweat which has not made appearance as yet. No prices are reported yet.

Poultry is retailing at low prices, Rhode Island Reds, dressed, around 30 to 35c; Leghorns, dressed, retailing around 40 to 45c; eggs retailing at 45c. Potatoes lowest in 15 years. Prices are quoted at from 50 to 65c bushel. Good prices of last year led many farmers to go into potatoes, with resulting low prices. Crop of fine quality. Recent early frosts hit tomatoes, sending prices up, 40 to 50c peach basket.

Lima beans in brisk demand at around $4 bushel; green beans selling from $1.25 to $1.50 per bushel. Apple crop reported spotty. Some orchards hung full, others with scarcely an apple. This is especially true of Baldwins. Gravensteins are about off the market, prices ranging around $1 a bushel. Prospects of a fair crop of Russets. Grapes moving at 50 to 60c a half bushel for Concords. Hay crop is very good, early rains helping. Best quality reported around $20 ton, but with few takers. Field corn very good crop and silos all filled at this writing.

C. B. KNIGHT.

Live Stock and Dairy

The Sunshine Fair at Cobleskill, N. Y.

The Cobleskill Fair, in Schoharie Co., N. Y., known throughout the State as the "Sunshine Fair," held its 56th annual exhibition during the fourth week in September. The leaders spared no effort to make it a social event of a high moral standard, as well as a sound business concern. Here the farm families find inspiration, new ideas and a change from the round of duties connected with the farm and home. Some come to the fair to be amused by the attractions, others to meet friends and relatives, but all have the pleasure of this "Old Home Week."

Schoharie's best of the different breeds of cattle, Holstein, Jersey, Ayrshire, Brown Swiss and Shorthorn, compete for the generous prizes. Exhibitors make an effort to present a creditable showing of their herds. As usual Holsteins predominated. Without regard to age or pedigree, high butter content producing cows were in an earnest race to obtain the $50 prize offered in this competition. An expert was present at each milking during the specified time, who attended to the weighing of the milk and the collecting of such data as seemed desirable. The samples were tested by the Babcock method and the rewards given accordingly. The prize was divided into four parts. The first was awarded to Grover C. Guernsey, the second and third to Hager Rickard & Son, the fourth to Stanley Rickard, all owners of Holstein herds. The two cattle buildings were filled to capacity. A fine herd of Ayrshires were on exhibition in a tent near the other buildings.

The breeds of sheep represented were, Merino, Southdown, Cotswold, Hampshire, Shropshire, Oxford, Rambouillet and Dorset. Foremost in number were the Shropshires.

Among the swine were, Duroc Jersey, Chester White and O. I. C., mixed breeds and fat hogs for market purposes.

Patrons from all parts of the county were favorably impressed by the good judgment shown in the arrangement of fruit, vegetables, and various farm products. All departments of these colorful exhibits were of unusual excellence. A notable improvement in all parts of the fair was the name of the article written on the entry tag and the claim check.

The New York State School of Agriculture, Farm Bureau and five Granges presented displays of much interest. The School of Agriculture showed farm management and bees, the study of dairy products and increasing herd efficiency; meteorology and soil testing; a table of State school fruit; photographs of the boys' basket ball and football teams; the girls' basket ball teams; poultry exhibit and the home economics and teacher training displays. Director L. W. Crittenden and his assistants represented vividly the work of the three departments of the State school, the home economics, the teacher training and the agricultural courses.

The Schoharie County Farm Bureau is gratified with the showing made by the 4-H boys and girls. In the canning club there were 90 entries and in the potato club 74 entries. The work was well done and showed the interest which the boys and girls have in trying by their care and labor to produce results. The value of the agricultural fair is demonstrated in this building alone. The displays make for advanced farming and help toward elevating this calling. The boys and girls feel encouraged and find inspiration which will help them to be better farmers than their parents, and also helps them to realize that a farm may be a very good place to live.

Five Granges displayed booths of fruit, dairy products and homemade articles. Interest in these groups attracted much attention. Each year exhibitors lay their plans to make a good showing and each Grange had an excellent display. Variety of color and plumage, of name, of origin and diversity in size and shape marked the poultry show. Each fowl appeared determined to make more noise than its neighbor and there was much gossiping among them.

Special illumination and amplification was installed for the proper setting of the night fair, held four evenings during the week. The attendance was not concentrated into two days, but was scattered through the week, although the weather was uncertain. All announcements for the roof garden performances and the races were given a clear reception and the grounds were well occupied each evening. The fairy-like appearance of the attractions of the midway with the myriad lights gave an impression of mystery and magic.

The display of stoves, farm machinery, refrigerators and other household and farm equipment was of more than usual interest. The automobile show was housed in a large tent and it brought to visitors the latest models turned out by national manufacturers.

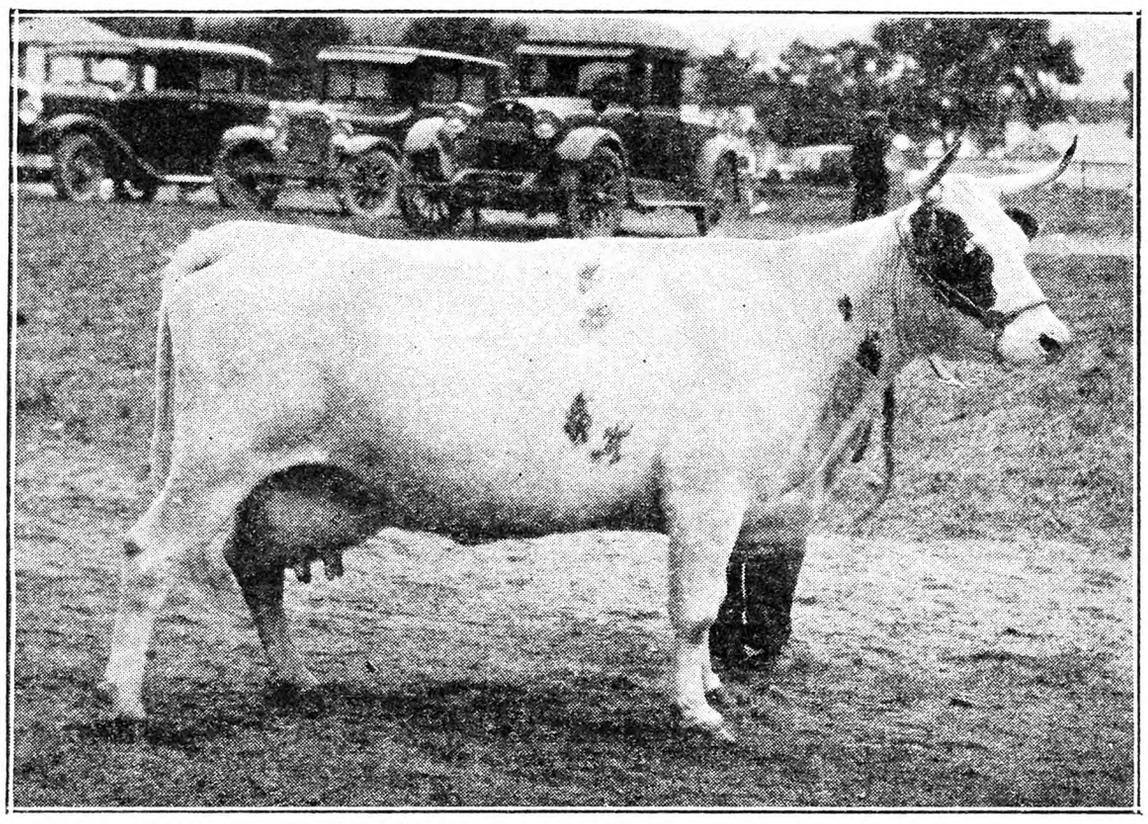
Among the special displays this year is the County Library exhibit, erected by the Extension Division of the New York State Library. The working plan of a county library with its traveling truck, which stops and leaves books at the rural schools, churches, Grange halls, stores or homes, serves the entire county, and a trained librarian is employed.

Floral Hall houses the domestic department and a visit to this building showed that Schoharie County housewives were interested in arts and crafts. A new collection of needlework, crochet, knitting and sewing give evidence of the clever work done through the Summer. Interest in the culinery department was shown in the canned fruit, jams, jellies and canned vegetables.

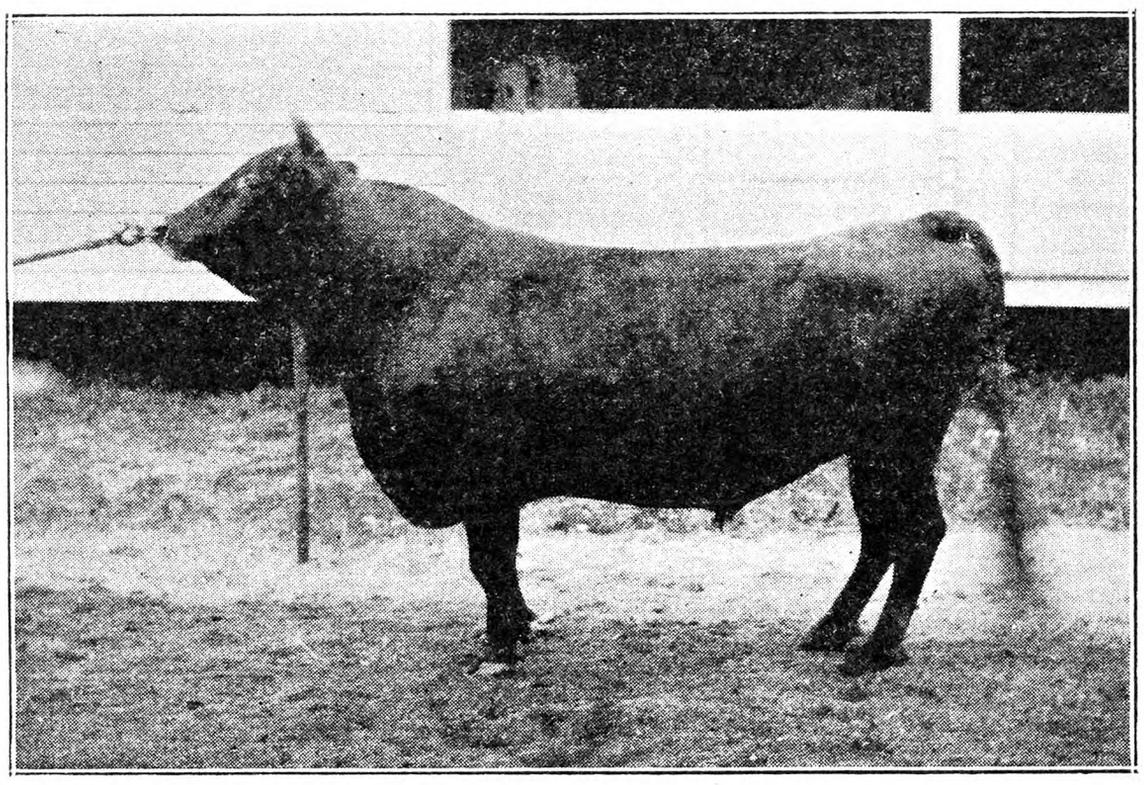
The florists' display of plants and flowers were a most attractive feature. In the amateur class was a most prolific showing in the abundance of classes specified.

Troop C of the New York State troopers again presented a remarkable exhibition of horsemanship. The intelligence of the horses was demonstrated. Their fine and well groomed appearance was much admired. Confidence in their owners was very evident. Nearly 150 horses were entered for the races. Finer horses have never been on the fair grounds nor have more expert drivers guided their animals around the track. The Blue Ribbon parade marked the high spot of the exhibition. The closing of the show occurred at Friday noon. Thoroughbreds and a fine showing of draft horses marched proudly past the judge's stand, at the same time every effort was made by the owners of fine breeds of cattle to have their stock present a meritorious appearance. Some animals amble along oblivious of attention while others seem to sense the admiring glances of spectators. The young stock furnish amusement by their antics as they pull their owners about and out of line.

JESSIE ROCKEFELLER.



Ayrshire Exhibited by M. S. Myers, Barnerville, N. Y.



Creme O'Gold, First Prize Jersey Exhibited by Pierre Mix, Schoharie, N. Y.

Millet for Livestock

Will you give information on feeding millet to cattle and horses? W. H.
New York.

The question in fattening cattle today is largely one of economy of gain, rather than efficiency of gain. In fattening beef cattle, millet silage was tested at the South Dakota Experiment Station a few years ago with favorable results. The steers fed on millet silage and oilmeal made an average daily gain of 1.82 lbs. per head for a 120-day feeding period. The type used was Tambov S. D. No. 85, which is a red-seeded variety of the proso type. The labor required to produce a ton of millet for the silo was much less for corn. It was cut with a grain binder when about 90 per cent of the seed was ripe. The South Dakota Station advise the feeding of some grain to secure maximum gains, as millet silage is not as rich in nutrients as corn silage.

Millet straw has a feeding value about the same as oat straw. It contains about 44 lbs. of total digestible nutrients in each 100 lbs. of straw, and has a nutritive ratio of 1 to 43. Most of the millets grown in the United States are the so-called foxtail millets. In the Northwest I find there is an increasing tendency to grow the proso or hog millets, these have a large spreading head and large seed. In the Dakotas millet ran from 20 to 30 bushels of seed per acre. Both kinds of millet carry slightly over 75 per cent total digestible nutrients.

The South Dakota Station, at Brookings, has done more experimental work with feeding trials using the millets than any other State station. Their Bulletin No. 97 gives results from using hog millet grain as compared with corn for producing baby beef. The calves on hog millet seed and clover hay made an average daily gain per head of 1.5, while comparable steers fed corn and clover hay gained 1.8 lbs. It is concluded that under these conditions the millet had a feeding value of approximately three-fourths that of corn. The quality of the meat in the millet-fed group was not as good as those fed corn due to the fact the fat was softer, however, the carcasses of both lots graded as very desirable beef.

Fed to dairy cattle, millet silage is inferior to good corn silage, for the same reasons as given for beef cattle. The seed would also have the same feeding value for dairy as for beef cattle, except it might have the added advantage of adding some variety to the concentrate ration. If grown for hay millet should be seeded thickly, and cut in the early blossom stage. It is suitable for sheep or cattle, but it is not so palatable as Timothy.

Millet hay is not suitable for feeding to horses, particularly if it is cut late, or after it has seeded. If fed as half of the roughage for horses, it can be used with satisfactory results, provided it was cut early. Otherwise it has an injurious effect on the horses' kidneys. The feeding of the millet seed would be objectionable for the same reason.

Millet seed then may be fed satisfactorily to cattle, sheep and hogs, although its feeding value is below corn. At proper price levels it might be more profitable to feed than other grains. If millet seed is fed it should be ground. R. W. DUCK.

Grinding Grain and Roughage

In some cattle feeding sections, notably the central Corn Belt States, an abundance of corn will be available this year. In other sections, particularly the Southwest and Northwest, drought has been so severe that it has reduced such feed crops as corn far below average production. In general, the hay crop is lower this year than average and a saving of such roughage must be made to carry through this feeding season.

In feeding areas where corn and other feed crops are abundant, every effort should be made to use these feeds efficiently and to waste none of them. The past and present year's drought have shown feeders that feed crops saved from previous years may enable them to get through the season safely. Practically all feed crops can be stored and saved from one year to the next, with little or no loss.

Wheat, during the past year, has been found to give even better results for fattening cattle than the same amount of corn. Unground wheat is not so much relished by cattle and is fed with considerable waste. However, in feeding tests at experiment stations, coarsely ground wheat has been found to give excellent results with fattening cattle and to return a price, when so fed, of more than double its market value.

While many feeders have made a practice of feeding whole ear corn or shelled corn to fattening cattle, at the Minnesota Experiment Station, it has been found in repeated tests, that coarsely ground ear corn is the most efficient way to feed this grain. Compared with shelled corn, ground ear corn resulted in decided feed savings for fattening cattle.

Not only can feed savings be made by grinding these common feed grains but at the Ohio Experiment Station, it was also found that decidedly better results could be obtained by the chopping or coarse grinding of hay and corn fodder for fattening cattle. In tests at this station a third was added to the value of Alfalfa hay and corn fodder by coarsely grinding or chopping these feeds for steers.

The tests, as well as feeders' experiences show that efficient methods of feeding and careful preparation of home-grown feed crops, can result in net profits for the cattle feeders this year, even though market cattle values are down.

Lancaster, Pa., Livestock Market

(Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending Oct. 10, 1931.)

Market. — Beef steers and yearlings closing about steady with week's opening prices, week's top on medium-weights and weighty steers $7.75, none here today quotable above $7.25, bulk of sales $6.25 to $7. Bulls steady, fat heifers weak to 25c lower, other she stock and cutters steady; bulk fat heifers $6 to $6.50; medium bulls $5 to $5.50; butcher cows $4 to $4.50; cutters $2.25 to $3. Stockers and feeders fairly active on country account, numerous loads 1,050 to 1,200-lb. half fat Virginia steers going to feed lots, bulk 600 to 800-lb. weights $4.75 to $5.50. Calves closing 25 to 50c lower, top vealers $10.50.

Hogs steady to strong, top westerns $7.

Sheep weak to unevenly lower, good and choice lambs $7.50 to $8.

Receipts for week ending Oct. 10, 1931: Cattle, 222 cars; 72 Virginia, 46 St. Paul, 36 Sioux City, 19 West Virginia, 17 Tennessee, 11 Chicago, 7 St. Louis, 4 Omaha, 3 Kansas City, 2 Ohio, 2 New York, 1 Kentucky, 1 Texas, 1 Colorado; containing 6,568 head, 262 trucked in; total cattle 6,830 head, 804 calves, 2,959 hogs, 1,090 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $7.25 to $8; medium, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $6.25 to $7.25; common, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $5 to $6.25; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $7.50 to $8.25; medium, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $6.50 to $7.50; good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $7.50 to $8.25.

Heifers.—Choice, 550 to 850 lbs., $6.50 to $7; good, 550 to 850 lbs., $6 to $6.50; medium, 550 to 850 lbs., $5.50 to $6; common, 550 to 850 lbs., $5 to $5.50.

Cows.—Choice, $4.75 to $5.50; good, $4 to $4.75; common and medium, $3 to $4; low cutter and cutter, $1.75 to $3.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $5.50 to $6.75; cutter, common and medium, $3.50 to $5.50; yearlings excluded.

Vealers. — Good and choice, $10 to $10.50; medium, $9.25 to $10; cull and common, $6.50 to $9.25.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 500 to 800 lbs., $5.75 to $6.75; common and medium, 500 to 800 lbs., $4.25 to $5.75; good and choice, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $6 to $7; common and medium, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $4.50 to $6.

Hogs.—Lt. wt., good and choice, 160 to 180 lbs., $6.25 to $6.75; lt. wt., good and choice, 180 to 200 lbs., $6.50 to $7; med. wt., good and choice, 200 to 220 lbs., $6.50 to $7; med. wt., good and choice, 220 to 250 lbs., $6.50 to $7; hvy. wt., good and choice, 250 to 290 lbs., $6.25 to $6.75; hvy. wt., good and choice, 290 to 350 lbs., $5.75 to $6.25; pkg. sows, medium and good, 275 to 500 lbs., $5.25 to $5.75.

LANCASTER FEED MARKET

Selling Price of Feeds (Cash at Warehouse). — Bran, ton, $21.50; shorts, $21.50; hominy, $24; middlings, $25.50;

MILKING SHORTHORNS

WALGROVE HERD
Founded 1915
Reg. Milking Shorthorns
QUALITY MILK - PRIME BEEF
The Durham cow of our forefathers
H. E. TENER, Owner Washingtonville, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

Best Time To Buy
Hampshire Sheep and Berkshire Hogs
We must move some Yearlings and Two Year Old Rams; also Ewes all ages. Special Prices on Rams, $25 each and up. These are from our very best Imported Breeding. Send your order with funds or visit the flock at White Haven, North Street, White Plains, N. Y., and take away your selections. Berkshires, all ages, both sexes. EMMADINE FARM, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

∴ SHEEP ∴

FINE and COARSE WOOL **BREEDING EWES** —in— Carlots or less. Reasonable prices. LEWIS H. FURGASON, Windham, N.Y.

Offer 8 YEARLING HAMPSHIRE RAMS Fit to head any flock. Carefully selected from over 100 lambs. $35 and up. D. BUCKLEY, Woodrow Farm, Broadaxe, Ambler, Pa.

Hampshire Ram Lambs 130 lbs. from Rambouillet ewes $12 ea. One 2 year Rambouillet ram. H. C. BEARDSLEY, Montour Falls, N. Y.

FOR SALE REG. SHROPSHIRES—Choice rams and a few ewes; foundation imported. WILLIAMS FARMS, Windy Row, Peterborough, N. H.

20 Splendid Rams Several breeds. Priced at the bottom. Write your wants. TOWNSEND BROS., Interlaken, N. Y.

FOR Sale—GRADE DORSET RAM LAMBS—$10.00 each. VERNON H. TIGER - Gladstone, N. J.

REG. SHROPSHIRE YEARLING and TWO-YEAR-OLD RAMS of Butter Breeding. Leroy C. Bower, Ludlowville, N. Y.

SHROPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS with size and quality also ewes. Fred Van Vleet & Sons, Lodi, New York

∴ DOGS ∴

Golden Sable and White **Female Collie COW DOG** 1½ years. A real farm and cattle dog, $22.50. COLLIE PUPS—males, $10; approval. O. H. RILEY, Franklin, Vt.

Toy Fox Terriers Also Toy black and tan Rat Terriers. Weight from 5 to 9 pounds at maturity. ARTHUR SECHLER, R. F. D. 2, Ransomville, N. Y.

IRISH SETTER PUPPIES
Pedigreed, finely bred. MEIER PINEKNOLL FARM, Noxon Road, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Irish Terrier for Sale Good watch dog. Cheap. SACKETT LAKE HOUSE - Monticello, N. Y.

POLICE DOG, BEAGLE and COCKER SPANIEL PUPS Red, Cross Foxes and Male Raccoons F. E. PIERSON Groton, New York

WORLD'S LARGEST HOUND KENNELS offers Quality Hunting Dogs. Sold cheap. Trial allowed. Literature free. Dixie Kennels, Inc., B-64, Herrick, Ill.

Male Shepherd Skunk and Coon **DOG** 2 years old, $30.00. O. H. RILEY, Franklin, Vt.

COLLIE and FOX TERRIER PUPS—Handsome and intelligent. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

COCKER SPANIEL PUPS—Brown. Males, $10; females $5. On approval. Echo Farm Kennels, No. Sheldon, Vt.

GENUINE Dachshund Puppies—Famous Rabbit Dog. Male, $35. GUSTAV A. JESCHOR, Westside, Guilford, Conn.

Cocker Spaniel Pups Males, $10. None better. O. H. Riley, Franklin, Vt.

∴ RABBITS ∴

RABBITS $1.00 each up—according to age, size, weight, in New Zealand, White or Chinchilla. Prompt shipment. Live delivery. Sent collect. Write for folder. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J

NEW ZEALAND WHITES HENDRICKSON Richmondville, N. Y.

Rabbits & Supplies Complete descriptive literature, Albert Facey, Jr., 115-D, Valley Stream, N.Y.

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Will ship C.O.D. Instruction Book Free

FERRETS for killing rats, hunting rabbit, and other game. Males, $3.50, Females, $4.00. Pair, $7.00. Yearling Females, special rat catchers, $6.00 each. W. A. PECK, New London, Ohio

FERRETS WHITE or BROWN YEARLINGS SPECIAL RAT HUNTERS Females $5.00, males $4.00 Young stock females $4.25, males $3.75, one pair $7.50. Will ship C. O. D. Instruction book free. Levi Farnsworth, New London, O.

FERRETS Singles, mated pairs or dozen lots. Price list free. Catalogue 10 cents. C. H. KEEFER & CO., Greenwich, O.

FERRETS FRANK'S FERRET FARM New London, Ohio.

∴ HORSES ∴

FOR SALE—Shetland Ponies, $350. 4 Good Mares heavy in foal. 1 Stallion. CORRO-SPONDENT FIENDS AND CURIOSITY SEEKERS LAY OFF. Parties that mean biz. PONY FARM - Cortland, Ohio

∴ GOATS ∴

Reg. Saanen Buck at stud RISDON Millington, N. J.

EDMONDS' POULTRY ACCOUNT BOOK :-:
Price, $2.00

If you keep only ten or a dozen hens, there will be Satisfaction and Profit in knowing just how the account stands. This book will tell the whole story. The account may be begun at any time, and the balance struck at any time. Simple and Practical.
For sale by
RURAL NEW-YORKER
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linseed, $35; gluten, $25.50; ground oats, $26; Soy-bean meal, $32; hog-meal, $31.50; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $24.50; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $26; 18 per cent, $28; 20 per cent, $30; 24 per cent, $31; 25 per cent, $32; horse feed, 85 per cent, $31; Alfalfa, regular, $29.50; Alfalfa, reground, $31.

Wintering Heifers

The Winter of 1931 and 1932 is probably going to witness in some herds some very sparse feeding of young stock. It is going to be a serious mistake to feed young animals so poorly that they will be stunted. Recent experiments have shown, however, that if the proper feeds are given, body growth is maintained, and heifers from 10 to 20 months will not suffer if they are not kept fat. In order to keep heifers growing, a good legume hay and corn silage should at least be fed. It is unwise to think of wintering heifers through on corn stover and a poor grade of hay. If the stover is shredded, however, the heifers will eat some of it and the rest can be used as a bedding.

Yearling heifers will do very well if wintered in a three-sided shed, provided racks are arranged under the shelter where they will have access to the hay and silage. Growing them in groups in an open shed seems to promote fully as good growth as when the young animals are kept in stanchions. The dairyman should be cautioned against putting his young stock on to a roughage diet too early. The above recommendations are for well-grown animals, 10 months or over. In order to have young heifers able to come through on a roughage diet, they should receive at least 2 lbs. of grain a day from four to 10 months of age. Again when they are within three months of calving they should be given a liberal grain ration, depending, of course, upon the physical condition of the heifer. The amount of feed may vary from 2 to 5 lbs. daily. J. W. B.

Connecticut Jersey Cattle Club

The annual meeting of the Connecticut Jersey Cattle Club, will be held Saturday, October 31. Meet at Waranoke Farm, South Manchester, at 10:30 A. M., for view of Pitkin and Calhoun herd. Then on to Autumn View Farm, near Bolton Notch, for view of John E. Kingsbury's herd. At 1 P. M. dinner will be served at the Coventry Grange Hall, to be followed by reports of officers and committees, and election of officers for the coming year. Moving picture films, "Famous Jerseys," "Cow Judging Demonstrations." The Jersey public is invited. Marcy I. Berger, Woodbury, Conn., is secretary of the club.

Fore Milk for Calves

J. F. Ritz, of Bradford Co., Pa., has made a practice for the last five years of milking the fore milk in a separate pail to feed the calves. Mr. Ritz's experience in the cow testing association has shown him that the fore milk tests low in butterfat. His calves seem to do well on this fore milk. As a matter of fact Mr. Ritz is known among his neighbors for his ability to raise fine calves.

About 10 per cent of the fore milk is used in this way. Two or three times during recent years Mr. Ritz has had the cow tester check carefully the butterfat content of the milk so used. It has always tested under 1 per cent. He finds that milk that would otherwise test about 3.5 has been increased in its butterfat content so that his average test for the year has been from 3.8 to 4 per cent. A little figuring has shown him that he has actually received more money for his milk for the last four years because of this practice of feeding the fore milk to the calves. L. H. W.

Livestock Sales

Oct. 21. — Ayrshires; Duard Stock Farm, Waterville, N. Y. J. G. Watson, Sales Manager, Brandon, Vt.

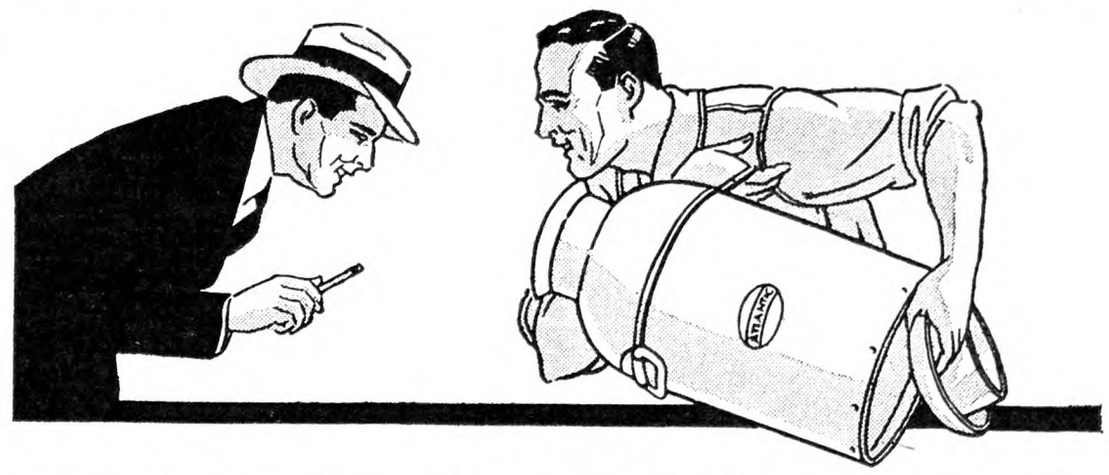
Oct. 27.—Aiyukpa Guernseys owned by William H. Williams, Lyon Mountain, N. Y., at the Eastern States Exposition Grounds, Springfield, Mass.

Oct. 28.—Registered Percheron mares and stallions; W. S. Corsa, Gregory Farm, Whitehall, Greene Co., Ill.

Nov. 7. — Milking Shorthorns, Two Pines Farm, Monroe, N. Y. W. J. Hardy, Sales Manager, Alton, N. Y.

Nov. 11-12.—Holsteins. Allegany-Steuben Sale, Angelica, N. Y. James A. Young, Secretary.

Dec. 1-2.—Holsteins, Earlville, N. Y. R. Austin Backus, Sale Manager, Mexico, N. Y.



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Inside and outside, Atlantic Milk Shipping Cans are given an extra heavy coating of pure pig tin, to prevent metallic taste and to avoid rust. The sheet metal is extra heavy; so are the reinforcing bands—to overcome denting. All sanitary features are included without sacrifice of the rugged durability that has made the Atlantic label famous for quality.

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ATLANTIC STAMPING CO.
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, U. S. A.
LONG-WEAR ATLANTIC METAL-WARE

Nov. 7th 45 head | ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. SALE OF QUALITY MILKING SHORTHORNS | Nov. 7th 45 head
Sale at 1 O'clock P. M. at Two Pines Farm, Monroe, N. Y.
Comprising the ENTIRE DISPERSION of TWO PINES HERD owned by Philip B. Adams, Monroe, N. Y., so well known for the wonderful achievements made in the production of class leading animals.
Cows with records from 15,000 to 18,000 lbs. are listed in this offering with such class leaders as Marydale 3rd, Mary Maid, Nancy of Two Pines, Brookside Roan Queen and many others.
Added to this great lineup, Walgrove Farms and Torohill Farms are consigning young cows and heifers carrying R. of M. lineage all the way through their pedigrees, making this offering doubly attractive, especially for the prospective breeder, to lay in foundation animals from proven ancestry.
Sale will be under the management of the Eastern Shorthorn Breeders' Association who will execute commissions for any who wish to avail themselves of this free service.
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T. B. TESTED, REGISTERED AND GRADE Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey and Ayrshire **Springer Cows** 1st and 2nd Calf Heifers. Reasonable prices. Can supply any breed of cattle. LEWIS H. FURGASON, Windham, N. Y.

Good Milking Cows for Sale
6 Holsteins — 2 Jerseys — 2 Holstein Heifers
MARY IMMACULATE SCHOOL - Ossining, New York

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GUINEA PIGS $1.00 each up—according to age, size, weight, in solid or mixed colors. Prompt shipment. Live delivery. Sent collect. Write for folder SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J

WANTED—Guinea Pigs—State quantity and weight. Lambert Schmidt, 1101 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SWINE

Registered Hampshire Pigs
2 mos. old for sale. IRA A. BUTTERS, Pt. Pleasant, N. J.

FOR SALE—2 Good Berkshire Males
ready for service, $25 each. SAM YODER, R. 1, Salisbury, Pa.

REG. Hampshire Hogs—Nat. Championship bloodlines. Prices reasonable and include registration and vaccination, all ages available. THISTLE DHU FARMS, Inc., Blairstown, N. J.

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SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS—Fall pigs ready. A. M. KENNEL, R.3, Honey Brook, Pa

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES—A No. 1. Pigs, $9. Pedigrees free. Pairs no akin, $17. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

SWINE

LITTLE PIGS FOR SALE
—at—
RYDER'S STOCK FARM, INC.
Lexington, Mass.
Large type Chester White and Poland China crossed, 6 to 8 weeks old at - - - $4.50
Some a little younger and smaller at - - $4.00
Call John Lamont, Lex. 0351 or write to Box 42.
WE ALSO HAVE 50 young thoroughbred POLAND CHINA SOWS, weighing 110 to 140 lbs. at $25 apiece.

PIGS FOR SALE
DAILEY STOCK FARM Tel. 1085 LEXINGTON, MASS.
We offer choice, carefully selected feeding pigs.
6-7 weeks old at . . $2.75
8-9 weeks old at . . 3.00
12 weeks old at . . 4.50
Ship any number C. O. D. on approval. No charge for crating. Our Guarantee: "A Square Deal At All Times."

Reliable FEEDING PIGS
7-8 weeks old $3.00
8-9 weeks old 3.50
10 weeks old 3.75
Buy where quality is never sacrificed to quantity, we are prepared to supply you with pigs of rugged, fast growing strain from quality boars and sows—Berkshire and Chester cross, and Chester and Yorkshire cross, at above prices, also a few Chester Whites at 8 weeks old $4.00 Will ship C.O.D. on approval, crated free. 10 days trial allowed.
A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass.

Feeders of Quality
Why not get a pig that will please you when going to raise a hog? No pigs shipped only No. 1 stock, the kind that grow fast. Yorkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Berkshire cross. Will ship 1 or 100 C.O.D. Pigs 7 to 8 weeks old $2.75 each; 8 to 10 weeks old $3 each; Chester White barrows, 8 weeks old, $4 each; and if not satisfied in 10 days return pigs at my expense. Crating free.
WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St. WOBURN, MASS.
Telephone Woburn 0086

Chester White, Duroc & Poland China Pigs
Let us select your pigs from any of the above breeds for your future breeding stock or feeders. We can ship you pigs, any sex, for breeders or feeders from high-grade stock and good litters that will more than please you. Now is the time to get some of this well-bred stock at a low price.
8 to 10 weeks old, $3 each C.O.D., F.O.B. Waltham. Crated Free
HIGHLAND YARDS - WALTHAM, MASS.

Feeding Pigs $4.00 each. Mostly Poland Chinas. Some Chesters Durocs, Berkshires, 6 to 8 weeks, select, crated castrated and serum vaccinated. Prepay 2 or more, $5.00 each 10 weeks, over 25 lbs., $5.25, prepaid $6.25. Shoats over 35 lbs. $6.25, prepaid $7.50. C. O. D. or money back guarantee to satisfy on arrival. Also state second choice size and breed wanted. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Del

Feeding Pigs for sale Chester & Yorkshire Chester & Berkshire 7-8 weeks old, $3.00 each; 9-10 weeks old, $3.00 Sold C. O. D. Crates free.
MICHAEL LUX Woburn, Mass.

Good Pigs and Shoats Weaned pigs, $3.50 ea. C. O. D. Castrated, vaccinated, crated. Shoats over 35 lbs., $5.50 ea. All breeds. State 2d choice. Stanley Short, Cheswold, Del.

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

News and prices current during week ending October 24, 1931.

MILK

October: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.41; 2B, $1.66; Class 3, $1.25.

In classes 2A and 2B a differential of 5c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat is added for that testing above 3.5 per cent and deducted for that testing below this point. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c per .1 of 1 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.70; Class 2, $1.70; Class 3, $1.20.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy		$0.36½
Extra, 92 score	$0.35 @	.35½
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.28 @	.34
Lower grades	.25 @	.26
Ladles	.21 @	.24
Packing stock	.13 @	.19
Renovated	.24½ @	.25½
Sweet fancy	.37½ @	.38
Extra	.36½ @	.37
Firsts	.31 @	.36
Seconds	.28 @	.30
Centralized	.26 @	.30½

CHEESE

State, held specials	$0.16½ @	$0.17
Fresh, special	.15½ @	.16
Fresh, fancy	.14½ @	.15
Young America, fresh	.16 @	.16½
Single daisies, fresh	.15½ @	.16¼

EGGS

Nearby, white fancy (including premiums)	$0.49 @	$0.51
Extra	.43 @	.48
Average extras	.36 @	.42
Pacific Coast	.40 @	.50
Mixed colors	.41 @	.45
Gathered, best	.36 @	.39
Fair to good	.17 @	.30

POTATOES

Jersey, 150 lbs.	$1.00 @	$1.35
Long Island, 150 lbs.	.60 @	1.40
Maine, 180 lbs.	1.50 @	1.65
Idaho, 100 lbs.		2.40
Sweet potatoes, Maryland, bu.	.50 @	.85
Jersey, bu.	.25 @	1.00

VEGETABLES

Beets, 100 bchs.	$2.00 @	$2.50
Cabbage, ton	10.00 @	16.00
Carrots, 100 bchs.	1.50 @	2.25
Cauliflower, bu.	.50 @	2.50
Eggplant, bu.	.25 @	1.00
Horseradish, bbl.	6.50 @	7.00
Leeks, 100 bchs.	1.50 @	2.50
Lettuce, bu.	.50 @	4.25
Lima beans, bu.	1.50 @	2.75
Onions, N. Y. State, yel., 100 lbs.	2.00 @	2.25
50 lbs.	1.00 @	1.25
Orange Co., yel., 50 lbs.	.50 @	1.15
100 lbs.	1.25 @	2.15
White, 50 lbs.	.50 @	1.15
Massachusetts, yel., 100 lbs.	2.00 @	2.15
50 lbs.	1.00 @	1.15
Midwestern, white, 50 lbs.	.75 @	1.35
Yellow, 50 lbs.	1.00 @	1.25
California, Val., 100 lbs.	2.35 @	2.40
50 lbs.		1.25
Washington, yel., 50-lb. bag	1.65 @	1.75
Parsley, bu.	.50 @	.75
Peas, bu.	2.25 @	3.75
Peppers, bu.	.25 @	1.00
Radishes, 100 bchs.	2.00 @	3.00
Spinach, bu.	.25 @	1.00
Squash, bu.	.50 @	2.00
String beans, bu.	.50 @	3.00
Tomatoes, Jersey, bskt.	.25 @	.75
Jersey and Long Island, crt.	.50 @	1.25
Jersey and Long Island, 6-till car.	.50 @	1.75
Nearby, egg and plum bskt.	.50 @	.75
Pennsylvania, bskt.	.25 @	.50
Up-river, 6-till carrier	.75 @	2.50
Basket	.25 @	1.00
Repacked, crt.	1.00 @	2.00
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.00 @	2.50

FRUITS

Apples, So. and En., bskt.	$0.40 @	$2.00
Sn. and En., bbl.	1.25 @	6.00
Eastern, carton	1.25 @	2.00
Muskmelons, bu.	.85 @	3.00
Huckleberries, qt.	.15 @	.35
Crabapples, En., bu. bskt.	.50 @	2.00
½ bu. bskt.	.25 @	1.00
12-qt. bskt.	.25 @	.65
Pears, En., bu.	.50 @	2.25
Grapes, Up-river, bskt.	.35 @	.40
Wn. N. Y., 12-qt. bskt.	.35 @	.40

DRIED BEANS—Jobbing Prices

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$3.40 @	$3.50
Pea		3.35
Red kidney		4.50
White kidney	5.40 @	5.50

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.32 @	$0.35
Fair to good	.28 @	.30
Roosters	.11 @	.15
Fowls	.19 @	.24
Ducks	.16 @	.18
Turkeys, Spring	.35 @	.40
Old toms	.25 @	.30
Old hens	.28 @	.30
Argentine	.28 @	.34
Squabs, lb., ungraded	.25 @	.30
Graded	.25 @	.40
Dark, doz.	2.00 @	2.50
Culls, doz.	1.50 @	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Broilers should be fully feathered. The larger breeds should weigh 2½ to 3 lbs. each; smaller breeds, 1½ lbs. each up. The quotation given on broilers is the outside figure for best quality. Under grades and small sizes proportionately large. The figures are express or truck delivery.

Fowls, lb.	$0.20 @	$0.24
Chickens, large breeds, best		.24
Small breeds, best		.17
Roosters	.14 @	.15
Ducks	.14 @	.16
Geese	.13 @	.14
Rabbits, lb.	.10 @	.20

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$7.00 @	$8.00
Bulls	4.00 @	4.75
Cows	2.00 @	4.00
Calves, best	10.00 @	11.00
Common to good	4.00 @	7.00
Sheep	1.50 @	2.50
Lambs	6.50 @	7.75
Hogs	5.00 @	6.00

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.10 @	$0.12
Good to choice	.09 @	.11
Steers, 100 lbs.	17.00 @	18.00
Bulls	7.50 @	8.25
Cows	9.00 @	12.00

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1	$20.00 @	21.00
No. 2	18.00 @	20.00
No. 3	13.00 @	17.00
Cloved, mixed	15.00 @	22.00
Straw, rye	17.00 @	18.00
Oat and wheat	11.00 @	12.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red		$0.66⅝
Corn, No. 2 yellow		.53
Oats, No. 2 white		.34
Rye		.53⅛

Retail Prices at New York

Current prices in public market.

Butter, best, lb.	$0.42 @	$0.44
Milk, grade A, qt.		.18
Grade B		.15
Cream, ½ pt.		.18
Eggs, best, doz.	.48 @	.52
Gathered	.30 @	.45
Turkeys, lb.	.40 @	.55
Chickens	.35 @	.55
Ducklings	.38 @	.40
Orange, doz.	.40 @	.60
Potatoes, pk.	.15 @	.20
Lettuce, head	.05 @	.10
Cabbage, lb.	.03 @	.05
String beans, lb.	.20 @	.25
Peas, lb.	.25 @	.35

Boston Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

A moderate demand has been noted on most fresh produce offered at Boston during the past week. Price weakness was evident on cabbage, cranberries, peppers, potatoes and spinach. Onions were firmer. Eggs were slightly higher while poultry weakened somewhat. The wool market was very quiet, partly because of strikes in woolen mills.

Apples. — Supply moderate, demand steady. Native various varieties ordinary 50c to $1. Baldwins best $1 to $1.25. Gravensteins best mostly $1.25 to $1.75, few fancy $2 to $2.25. McIntosh fancy $1.50 to $2.50 std. bu. box. Me. Wolf River $2 to $3 bbl. Va. Delicious U. S. 1 90c to $1.15 bu. tub.

Beans. — Supply moderate, demand good on best. Native wax and green $1 to $2, few fancy higher. Shell 75c to $1.75. Lima $1.50 to $2, few $2.50 std. bu. box. N. J. flat green 35 to 50c bu. hamper.

Beets.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native 18 bchs. 35 to 60c. Cut off 75c to $1 bu. box.

Cabbage.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native white 50 to 75c std. bu. box. N. Y. Danish best mostly 1c lb., poorer lower.

Carrots.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native 18 bchs. 35 to 75c. Cut off 75c to $1 std. bu. box. Colo. crate bchd. few sales $1 to $1.25.

Celery.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native 18 bchs. white mostly $1.25 to $1.75, few fancy $2 poorer $1. Pascal few sales $2 to $2.50 std. bu. box. N. Y. 2-3 crt. $2 to $2.50.

Cranberries.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Mass. ¼-bbl. crts. best $1.25 to $1.40, poorer $1.

Lettuce.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native 18 heads outdoor 25 to 65c std. bu. box. Calif. 4 to 5 doz. heads best $3 to $3.50, poorer lower crate.

Onions.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native yellow 75c to $1.25, few $1.50 std. bu. box. Mass. yellow mostly $1.10 to $1.35 50 lbs. N. Y. mostly $1.10 to $1.25 50 lbs.

Peppers. — Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native various varieties 25 to 75c std. bu. bskt.

Potatoes.—Supply moderate, demand steady. Native 65 to 85c std. bu. box. Me. 100 lbs. Green Mts. 75c, few 80c bag.

Romaine.—Supply moderately light, demand fair. Native 12 to 14 heads, 25 to 50c, few 60c std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supply moderately heavy, demand fair. Native 15 to 35c std. bu. box.

Squash.—Supply moderate, demand good. Turban $1.75 to $2.25 bbl. Blue Hubbard $1.25 to $1.75 bbl., mostly 2c lb.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native outdoor 50c to $1 ½ box. Trellised 20 to 25 lbs. 50c to $1.50 bskt. Green 75c to $1.25 std. bu. box. Hothouse native 5 to 10c lb. Ohio 50c to $1 8-lb. bskt.

Hay. — Supplies moderate, demand limited. No. 1 Timothy $19.50. Clover mixed red $18.50; Alsike $19.50 ton.

Butter.—Market firm, creamery extras 35½c. Firsts 29 to 34c. Seconds 26½ to 28½c lb.

Eggs. — Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras 48c; white extras 42 to 46c; fresh eastern 38 to 40c doz.

Poultry.—Dressed. Supply moderate, market steady. Fowl 4 to 5 lbs. 22 to 27c; 3 to 3½ lbs. 20 to 21c. Broilers 22 to 29c. Native 25 to 30c. Chickens 3 to 4 lbs. 21 to 25c; 4½ lbs. 27 to 28c. Roosters 15 to 16c lb. Native chickens 25 to 32c. Live poultry weak. Fowl 20 to 22c. Leghorns 18c. Chickens large 20 to 22c. Leghorns 18c. Roosters 12c lb.

Cheese.—Market firm. Twins N. Y. held 23 to 25c. Fresh 17¼ to 18½c. Western held 22 to 24c. Fresh 16¾ to 18c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea $3.75 to $4. Calif. small white $4 to $4.50. Yellow eyes $5 to $5.50. Red kidney $5 to $5.50. Lima $6.50 to $7 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market quiet. Demand light. Prices slightly weaker.

Grease Basis. — Ohio fine, combing, 24 to 25½c; clothing, 19 to 20c; ½ blood, combing, 24c; clothing, 19c; ⅜ blood, combing, 23 to 24c; clothing, 21c; ¼ blood, combing, 21 to 22c; clothing, 21c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 61 to 63c; clothing, 48 to 51c; ½ blood, combing, 52 to 54c; clothing, 42 to 45c; ⅜ blood, combing, 42 to 45c; clothing, 38 to 40c; ¼ blood, combing, 37 to 39c; clothing, 35 to 36c; Terr. fine, combing, 58 to 61c; clothing, 50 to 52c; ½ blood, combing, 54 to 56c; clothing, 47 to 49c; ⅜ blood, combing, 48 to 50c; clothing, 42 to 45c; ¼ blood, combing, 43 to 45c; clothing, 37 to 41c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs.—Supply fully normal; market mostly $1 lower; demand slow. Bulk of sales $5.50 to $6.

Cattle.—Supply killing classes fairly liberal; butcher cows and bulls mostly 50c lower; vealers fully $1 lower; demand only fair.

Cows.—Common and medium $2.50 to $4.50; low cutter and cutter $2 to $2.50.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium $2.50 to $4.

Vealers.—Medium and choice $7 to $10; cull and common $5 to $7.

Sheep.—None.

Milk Cows. — Supply fully normal; market mostly steady with a week ago; demand slow. Choice, head, $120 to $140; good, $90 to $120; medium, $60 to $90; common, $50 to $60.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Poultry prices are easier. Most produce is stronger, because of light near-by offerings.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, firm; creamery, prints, 39c; tubs, 37c; firsts, 31 to 35c; undergrades, 29 to 30c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, 19c; longhorn, 19 to 20c; brick Swiss, 20c; brick, 22c; limburger, 25c. Eggs, firm; nearby fancy, 40 to 42c; grade A, 34 to 39c; grade B, 22 to 26c; grade C, 20 to 22c; pullets, 24 to 26c; nearby at market, 26 to 37c; western, 24 to 30c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, weak; fowls, 17 to 27c; broilers, 23 to 29c; old roosters, 15 to 17c; ducks, 19 to 20c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 13 to 20c; springers, 16 to 22c; old roosters, 13c; ducks, 16 to 19c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Gravenstein, bu., 50c; Greening, Hubbardson, 50 to 60c; Wealthy, Twenty Ounce, 50 to 75c; Tallman Sweet, 60 to 75c; Baldwin, Banana, 65 to 75c; Opalescent, 80 to 90c; McIntosh, 50c to $1.50; Va., Delicious, $1.50 to $1.75. Potatoes, weak; home-grown, bu., 25 to 40c; N. J., 150-lb. bag, $1.65 to $1.75; sweets, N. J., bu. hamper, $1 to $1.10.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, weak; pea, medium, cwt., $3.25; marrow, $3.50; white kidney, $5.50. Onions, firm; home-grown, bu., $1.35; yellow, 50-lb. bag, $1 to $1.10; Spanish, crate, $2.50; green, doz. bchs., 20 to 25c.

Fruits and Berries.—Cantaloupes, bu., 50c to $1; cranberries, 25-lb. box, $1.50 to $1.85; grapes, 12-qt. bskt., 25 to 30c; Cal., lug, $1 to $2; peaches, bu. 35c to $1; pears, bu., 50c to $2; prunes, ½ bu., 50 to 75c; quinces, bu., 50 to 60c.

Vegetables.—Beans, green and wax, bu., $1 to $2.75; beets, bu., 25 to 40c; doz. bchs., 10 to 15c; Brussels sprouts, qt., 12½ to 16c; cabbage, bu., 25 to 40c; carrots, doz., 15 to 20c; cauliflower, bu., 50 to 75c; celery, doz., 40 to 60c; cucumbers, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; eggplant, bu., 60 to 75c; endive, doz., 35 to 50c; escarole, bu., 40 to 50c; lettuce, 2-doz. crate, 50 to 75c; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., 40 to 75c; peas., Cal., bu., $3.25 to $3.50; parsnips, ½ bu., 65 to 75c; peppers, bu., 25c to $1; pumpkins, bu., 35 to 40c; radishes, doz. bchs., 15 to 25c; spinach, bu., 35 to 40c; squash, bu., 25 to 50c; tomatoes, bu., 25 to 60c.

Honey.—New clover, 24-section case, $2.50 to $4. C. H. B.

Pittsffield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, qt., 6 to 7c; milk, special, qt., 8 to 9c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $200 to $250; cows, fresh milk, grades, choice, $90 to $100; cows, fresh milk, grades, good, $70 to $85; cows, fresh milk, grades, common, $45 to $60; beef cows and bulls, 100 lbs., $6 to $8; veal calves, milk fed, choice, $14 to $16; veal calves, milk fed, good, $10 to $13; lambs, $6 to $9; sheep, $2 to $3.50; broilers, average 2½ to 2¾ lbs., 25c; chickens, large, lb., 30 to 32c; fowls, lb., 20 to 22c; eggs, mixed, local, fresh, doz., 45 to 48c.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 13 to 14c; milk, special, qt., 18c; milk, sold from chain stores, qt., 11 to 12c; butter, farmers' delivery, lb., 40 to 45c; butter, creamery, prints and rolls, lb., 37 to 41c; butter, creamery, cut from tubs, lb., 35 to 36c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 25 to 29c; cheese, part skim, lb., 18 to 20c; cheese, cottage, lb., 12 to 15c; eggs, farmers' delivery, large, white, doz., 55 to 58c; eggs, farmers' delivery, small, pullet, doz., 35 to 38c; eggs, store sales, local, fresh doz., 48 to 50c; eggs, store sales, western, fresh, doz., 29 to 31c; broilers, large, fancy, lb., 40 to 42c; chickens, roasters, lb., 45 to 50c; fowls, lb., 28 to 30c; apples, fancy, eating, lb., 7 to 8c; apples, cooking, lb., 4 to 5c; cauliflower, each, 18 to 25c; quinces, lb., 12 to 15c; spinach, pk., 15c; potatoes, pk., 18 to 20c. F. A. C.

Ontario County, N. Y.

We had our first frost, which did no damage to speak of, on October 11. Water is still scarce. Many have to draw it for stock.

It was my misfortune to be in an auto wreck recently because of a careless driver who gave no signal by hand when he made a left turn. Fortunately no one in our car was hurt, but the car was wrecked and I was deprived of attending a meeting to which I was a delegate.

Six weeks ago my daughter was injured on a narrow bridge by a reckless driver who could not wait where traffic was being held up, but pulled out and came head foremost into the car in which she was riding. Since then one of my sons was riding in a car and was hit by a car driven by an intoxicated man. No one was injured, but the car was wrecked. All of these were cases of sheer recklessness. E. T. B.

Coming Farmers' Meetings

Nov. 11-20.—Sixty-fifth annual session, National Grange, Madison, Wis.

Nov. 16-17.—Annual meeting N. Y. State Rural School Improvement Society, Syracuse, N. Y. Fuller notice later. Everyone invited.

Dec. 1-6. — Chicago Coliseum Poultry Show, Secretary Harvey C. Wood, Room 1900, Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 2-4.—New Jersey State Horticultural Society, Annual Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J.

Dec. 7-9. — American Farm Bureau Federation, annual convention, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 7-12. — Pittsburgh, Pa., Poultry Show, William Penn Hotel. Harry J. Singer, Secretary, P. O. Box 447, N. S. Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dec. 8-10. — Sharon Poultry Association, Annual Show, Sharon, Conn. Secretary Arthur L. Kinsman, Sharon, Conn.

Jan. 5-8, 1932.—Delaware State Poultry Show, Milford, Del.

Jan. 13-17.—Madison Square Garden, N. Y., Poultry Show.

Jan. 18-22, 1932.—Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, Pa.

Jan. 18-23. — Farm Products Show, Harrisburg, Pa.

Feb. 25, 1932. — New York State Grange, annual convention, Albany, N. Y.

Events of the Week

AUTO FATALITIES.—In the first nine months of this year 24,000 people were killed in the United States in automobile accidents. The fatalities average about 90 every day. Of this terrible slaughter of human lives New York State contributed 1961, which was an excess of 4.86 per cent over the same period for 1930. It was the largest loss of life from automobiles in the country. California, Pennsylvania and Ohio were next on the list in above order.

WAR IN THE ORIENT.—From all appearances China and Japan are in a state of war over Manchuria. The League of Nations is trying to restore the appearances of peace between them, and our State Department has expressed its approval of the League in interfering, and promised its co-operation. Both China and Japan are members of the League of Nations. It presents one of the most troublesome international problems of the world for those who are trying to avoid war as a result of national disputes.

SUBURBS GAIN.—The Census Bureau calculates that 30.6 per cent of the people of the 95 cities with 100,000 or more population each live outside the city limits. The population of the 95 districts is 54,589,972, which is 44.5 per cent of the States. The population of the suburbs of these 95 cities is growing more rapidly than the centralized parts of the districts or cities. Good roads and automobiles probably contribute to this change.

STABLE CURRENCY.—The Pan-American conference at Washington last week went on record as favoring a world conference for the purpose of renewing the use of silver as a monetary standard that the American countries stabilize their units of money to guarantee normal commercial values and a flexibility in circulation medium to correspond with the cost of living. The world is beginning to wake up to the need of a stable currency.

FARMERS IN REBELLION. — Five hundred farmers stormed the New London jail in Henry County, Iowa, broke the doors and released Ronald Hart, 20 years old, who had been arrested for jeering the National Guard in a dispute over cow-testing. Two other farmers were arrested and taken to the Henry County jail at Mount Pleasant. Soldiers with a machine gun accompanied the veterinarians who were proceeding to test the cows of one of the farm leaders. A group of 150 farmers stopped them. The commander of the squad ordered the soldiers to charge the determined farmers with pointed bayonets. The armed soldiers dispersed the groups of farmers and other citizens. The testing of cattle was deferred at least until the following week.

GOLD AGAIN DROPPED. — Three more countries abandoned the gold standard last week. Finland suspended gold payments and at the same time raised the discount rate from 8 to 9 per cent. Northern and Southern Rhodesia also dropped the gold standard and adopted the sterling currency. These are two rich gold producing states of South Africa. No gold or silver coin may be exported except $25 for travelers. The bulk of their exports and imports are with England, and this trade probably largely accounts for the suspension of the gold standard and the adoption of the English pound.

COTTON REDUCTION.—Both houses of the Arkansas Legislature Oct. 8 passed their own cotton acreage reduction bills, each bill being patterned after the Texas law to limit next year's crop to 30 per cent of the land in cultivation this year, and then heard chairman James C. Stone of the Farm Board urge a uniform cotton law in the South. The Senate and House passed a concurrent resolution asking the Governors of all cotton-growing States to appoint legislative committees to meet jointly and agree upon a plan. The respective assemblies would be obligated to enact into law the plan adopted by the conference. The house then adopted a joint memorial asking the Arkansas Congressional delegation to sponsor a bill to curb short selling on stock and commodity exchanges.

In Mississippi the Senate divided on an amendment to a penalty clause in a bill providing for reduction of acreage similar to the Texas plan and when action was deferred Senator Roberts, co-author of the measure, predicted it might eventually be left to the next Legislature.

PIGEON'S LONG FLIGHT. — The long-distance flight record was claimed Oct. 9 by Carrier Pigeon No. 1303, which came back to the familiar roost of John P. Lehrer's back yard at Elmont, Long Island, from Venezuela, more than 2,200 miles, Oct. 9. No. 1303 disappeared last February from Venezuela, where it was used by the Venezuela Speculating Company to carry messages into impenetrable country where the company's geologists are seeking oil fields. Lehrer noticed it pecking about in his back yard with his other pigeons to learn later that it had come from Venezuela. Officers of the U. S. Signal Corps at Fort Monmouth, N. J., site of the largest training school of the corps, said the flight of No. 1303 was undoubtedly the longest flight in carrier-pigeon history.

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Sterilizing Poultry Ground

Is it necessary to sterilize a field once used for a chicken range before putting more chickens there? The field I have in mind is on a rather steep hillside and is at this time used for a chicken range, there being now one house on it and about a thousand chickens ranging over five or six acres of land. It is now contemplated to erect another chicken house and allow the chickens to range on this hillside. The question has come up whether it would be safe to range chickens on this land, now covered with grass and, if it is necessary to sterilize the entire lot, what material should be used and how should it be applied. J. F. D.

Massachusetts.

Land used as a poultry run will become saturated in time with poultry parasites that make it a source of danger to healthy fowls. The length of time required depends upon such factors as number of fowls given the use of it, character of the soil, cultivation and vegetable growths. Unless the plot used is crowded by its occupants or the soil is of such a nature as to hold the poultry discharges upon the surface, it is likely to take several years for contamination to become dangerous.

Where a "hillside"—this term suggesting a number of acres of ground—is used for a poultry run it is likely that a considerable term of years will be needed to badly infest the soil from the droppings of the fowls upon it. If the soil is of an open nature and the sun and air have ample opportunity to bring about natural disinfection, a longer period of use than otherwise may be expected to be safe. Cultivation, with the turning up of the soil to the sun, will also prolong safe use.

The natural inference from your description is that this hillside should not be a dangerous run for more chickens than already use it, but this depends upon how long it has been in use and the number of fowls kept upon it. I know of no practicable method of sterilizing such a plot of ground; it's a big contract.

M. B. D.

Probable Range Paralysis

I have a flock of Jersey Giants; have always been perfectly healthy. They are now three months old, weigh 4½ lbs. Lately some of them have trouble walking, the next thing they cannot walk at all, just flounder around. They continue to eat, do not look at all sick, and in the end have to be killed. B. V.

Maryland.

It is very likely that these three-months-old chickens are suffering from range paralysis, a mysterious disease that shows itself by sudden loss of use of legs or wings or both in what seem otherwise to be perfectly healthy birds. The appetite is usually retained for a few days and the cockerel or pullet shows no evidence of disease other than the inability to walk or perhaps to fly. The heavy breeds are thought perhaps to be more susceptible to this trouble than the lighter ones but none are exempt. Mature fowls in Winter quarters are sometimes affected. The cause is unknown and I know of no remedy. Not all birds attacked succumb, though death is the rule after a short time. M. B. D.

Scratch Grains for Hens

I have cracked corn, wheat, buckwheat and oats. What proportion of each should I give to laying hens for a good scratch ration with laying or growing feed. G. W. T.

Maine.

Corn is usually made at least one-half of the scratch grain, and the balance divided between the other available grains. It is not necessary to use any definite proportions, availability and cost having as much to do with the kind of grain used as anything. Two parts of corn to one of wheat is frequently fed but, when wheat is cheaper than corn, the proportions might as well be reversed. While corn is probably the best single grain and can be fed alone with a laying mash, a mixture is likely to be cheaper and as good, if not better.

Some grains are not as palatable to hens, evidently, or else their appearance is distasteful, for they will be discarded when a choice is given. Hens, like humans, eat with their eyes. If given a grain to which they have not been accustomed they are likely to view it with great suspicion. Even whole corn may be refused by hens that have long seen nothing but the cracked grain, though they have been fed upon that. Hens that have had no wheat in their ration will usually refuse to eat it until they have become accustomed to its appearance or, perhaps, taste.

It would be an interesting thing to know whether the sense of taste is developed in fowls to the same degree that it is in other animals. As they do not chew their food and swallow grain before any part of it can be dissolved in the mouth to release flavors, taste would not seem to us to play any great part in their choice, yet the preferences of fowls for certain foods are marked.

If the grains you mention were at hand, I should make up the scratch grain of one-half corn, one-fourth wheat and one-fourth buckwheat and oats mixed. If the oats are refused, leave them out of the scratch grain, using ground oats in the mash. There is no magic in this formula and it can be varied without injuring in any way its value.

As a matter of fact, the whole grains fed in scratch mixtures do not differ widely in their food value. Buckwheat and oats contain a great deal of fiber, which may account for the very usual advice to feed two parts of corn and one of wheat as the scratch mixture. It is not common to see buckwheat advised as part of the poultry ration, probably because it is not universally raised and is more valuable for human food. Nevertheless, to farmers who have it in their bins it becomes a valuable Winter poultry food.

M. B. D.

State Aid for Rural Schools

I write you regarding rural school tax rate. I am trustee for our rural district and it is my duty to make out the tax list. I understood from a previous article that the Legislature passed a law regarding a four-mill tax on real valuation after the third year, provided $1,300 was raised and spent by the district the first year, $1,400 the second year and $1,500 the third. We spent $1,559.55 last year. The State-aid was $945.05. Can you inform me as to what amount of State-aid can we depend upon this year? I have appealed to our district superintendent who says that there was no such law passed. How is the amount of State-aid apportioned? H. B. W.

New York.

You are correct in your interpretation of the law which was passed in 1929 and added to the laws of 1925 as an amendment. I will quote verbatim from the statute, Article 18, Paragraph 491, No. 3:

The Commissioner of Education shall apportion and pay at the same time and in the same manner as other public school moneys are apportioned and paid under this article to each district employing but one teacher for the school year ending July 31, 1930, the sum of $1,400 less the amount of a four-mill tax on each dollar of the actual valuation of the taxable property of the district; and for the school year ending July 31, 1931, and for each school year thereafter the sum of $1,500 less the amount of a four-mill tax on each dollar of the actual valuation of the taxable property of the district. The amount apportioned to each such district under this section shall not be greater than the amount of the excess of the total expenditures for school purposes in such district above the amount which would result from a tax of four-mills on each dollar of actual valuation, provided, however, that no district shall receive less than $425; such actual valuation to be determined in the same manner as provided in this section.

If your district superintendent says there is no such law, either that official is ignorant of the law and is unfit to fill that position now held, or is making such a statement to keep you and the other rural people in the dark as to their rights under the law. We have found the latter to be the case where there was a movement to get the country districts to centralize. By making a heavy local tax the theory and promise of a lower tax can be advanced if the district will but agree to centralize. However, the advantages so-called under the central school system are later to be found far less than the disadvantages, so much so that the consolidations in the West have been abandoned and the one-room school systems are being re-established.

Country people of New York State are not in the ignorant class and such attempts as are pictured above will not long be tolerated. The facts about central or consolidated schools are rapidly coming to light and the worm is turning. The people of our State have had more than enough. The educators or those who masquerade as such cannot long expect to carry on their program serenely. The Legislature also is seeing the light. It will soon refuse to longer compel country people to accept the mandate of those who are pressing this central school plan upon the already heavily burdened taxpayers under the guise of increased educational advantages and "it is being done for the boys and girls." Far better for the boys and girls if the department would insist upon the exorbitant amount of State-aid now lavished upon central school districts (which even then does not reduce taxes but increases them), being used to assist the country people to rebuild their schools where necessary, and, in addition, train teachers in the country for rural school training, with the idea in mind of building up this never as yet excelled school system, when properly conducted and assisted by equitable State funds.

In figuring your State-aid, find out the ratio of your local assessment to that of the State valuation and then after ascertaining your full valuation figure the four-mill tax on that. This amount, less the amount which the State deducts from your public money for the teachers' retirement fund, with a few other small deductions which can only be estimated from your last year's books, will when taken from the $1,500 give you a close estimate of the amount of the public money which should be due your district. This is not infallible since the department at times runs short of funds, especially for rural schools and then it may fall short of the actual amount due.

This can only be corrected by a change of the law which will remove from the department some of its arbitrary power now held to dictate these matters.

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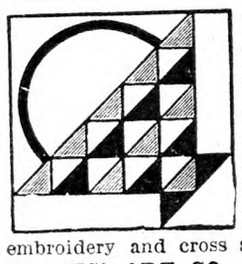

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Loving or hating, nothing can last.
Each pathway leads to the dust and mold—
Oh, what is it all when all is told?

What is it all? A grassy mound
Where, day or night, there is never a sound
Save the soft low moan of the passing breeze
As it lovingly rustles the silent trees;
Or a thoughtful friend, with whispered prayer,
May sometimes break the stillness there.
Then hurry away from the gloom and cold—
Oh, what is it all when all is told?

What is it all? Just passing through—
A cross for me and a cross for you;
Ours seem heavy while others are light,
But at last God maketh all come right.
He "tempers the wind" with His loving care,
Knowing the burden that each can bear.
Till He changes life's gray to His heavenly gold—
Ah, that is all when all is told!

—Teresa Beatrice O'Hare.

*

WE NOTICED recently the death of Dr Charles Asbury Stephens, aged 86 years, at Norway, Maine, where he was born, and where he lived most of his life. Many readers of the older generation, to whom the *Youth's Companion* was a household friend, will remember the many stories Dr. Stephens contributed to that publication, with which he was connected for more than 40 years. It has been estimated that his work would fill more than 70 volumes of 300 pages each. Some of the following titles were well known: "Camping Out," "Left on Labrador," "Off to the Geysers," "Lynx Hunting," "Fox Hunting," "On the Amazon," "The Moose Hunters," "The Knockabout Club." It is not so generally known that Dr. Stephens also wrote several books on biological subjects. He received his education at Bowdoin College and Boston University, where he received his M. D. degree in 1887.

*

WE ARE told that "Reading in the Home" will be a popular project with the 10,000 members of home extension clubs in South Dakota during the coming year. Each club will discuss the reading material which should have a definite place in the rural home, and club leaders will receive training in the subject from a director of the State Free Library Commission. There never was a time when good reading was more needed, or pernicious reading more prevalent. Every mother needs help in forming good reading habits in her family. To be instructed in this line is quite as important as to know how to nourish childish bodies or to fatten the turkey crop.

*

ONE of our readers asks us what is meant by caramel sauce, used in a variety of dishes. Caramel is sugar melted and browned almost to the burning point, and caramel sauce is made by melting a cup of granulated sugar in a heavy iron skillet; then add three-fourths of a cup of hot water, and simmer for 10 minutes.

Aunt Martha's Treasures

It was one of those spells of weather that keep the children indoors so long that their resources for amusement come to a frayed end. Hopefully they turned to Aunt Martha for an idea.

"Did I ever show you my treasure box? No? Then you shall see it this minute. Really they are nature's treasures; all I did was to collect them. Some I found in Florida and others in California and some in Maine. Where did I find them, Ralph? On the seashore and in the woods. Come and see them right now."

Soon the younger children were busy making a set of dishes with the acorns and shells; hemlock and pine cones made cocoa and coffee pots. A razor clam-shell was the bread knife. Sue discovered how many of the golden jingle shells had a tiny hole in their delicate surface. "Do you care, Aunt Martha, if I make holes in a few more of these? Then I can string them and have a necklace and bracelet for my big doll." By using an awl with care Sue had presently made a "set of mermaid finery" as mother said.

"Don't you want to get out your water colors, Nancy? I've an idea about these smallest shells from Miami. Somehow they look like flower petals and buds to me. See that dainty periwinkle sort? Let's see if we can't try making a design and glue them to cards." Nancy had enjoyed tinting Christmas cards with her paints, Aunt Martha knew. Now with a little encouragement she began to make flower-like patterns with the iridescent shells, glued them to the cards, and with her paint brush added stem and leaves.

Meanwhile Sue was sorting the remaining shells. "Here's one that looks for all the world like a sunbonnet! Do you suppose I could make a card like a "Sunbonnet Baby" on it? My chum's little sister is just crazy about the picture. She has a birthday next week and that would be a lovely birthday card.

After supper Brother Tom was persuaded to write a rhyme for Dot's birthday. He and father were interested in what the children had been doing on this indoor day. Tom was surprised at the variety of the shells, and began to try to make animals of them; first a turtle, wired under its shell. The youngsters were so pleased that he tried a duck with penny shells for feet, "rowboat shells" for the body and a periwinkle for the head. He covered the wire with a bit of worsted and the duck looked jolly. Then father made a mother hen and her chicks. Then Tom made herons and flamingoes to remind Aunt Martha of Florida. When there were no more shells that suggested the shape of animals he found he could make caricatures by using what was left. This sent the younger children to bed full of chuckles. Mother chose the clamshells for plates for fish salad. Nancy selected the prettiest pairs of scallops as covers for needle books.

"Listen to the sea! You can hear it singing to the sand," said Sue, as she held a conch to her ear. "Let's keep all these to remember the ocean by," as she arranged the whelk and conch shells on the table. "Here are some clamshells, too small for plates but just the right size for pin trays. Nancy, you could paint some pictures of the sea on them, couldn't you?"

The next day, as the children looked into the corners of the treasure box, they found some Eucalyptus buds that still smelled refreshing. "Couldn't we string them if we soak them first? Then they'll not be too hard for the darning needle to go through. Where's the awl, Sue, that you used to make holes in those yellow shells? Let's hang some of these strings like a curtain at the window of the doll house. Then whenever we touch them it will smell good."

In the very bottom of the box Nancy found some bits of seaweed wrapped up in "sea lettuce." Aunt Martha said: "Why not float them and see how they look? They were the loveliest ocean lace when I found them."

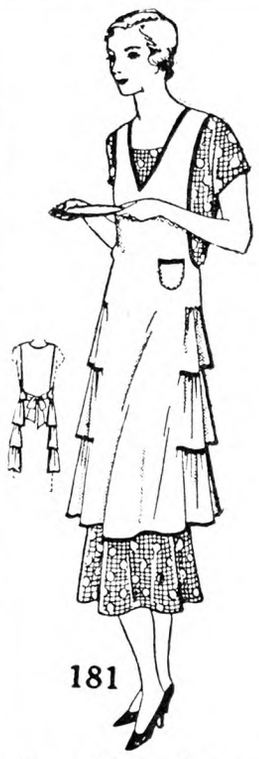
"Do you suppose we could float them on cards and let them dry? Wouldn't that be fun to do?"

Aunt Martha and mother lingered that evening downstairs when everyone else had gone to bed. On the mantel and table were all the "something out of nothing" the children had made during the spell of indoor weather. "Your treasure box is empty, but how ingenious these things are, Martha. And how the children do love to make and contrive." With a smile Aunt Martha said, "I expect we're meant to make and contrive, don't you? And why not begin early to have the fun?"

FLORENCE REEVES.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order



181—A Frilly Apron. This style is designed in sizes small, medium and large. The medium size requires 2¼ yds. of 39-in. material with 13 yds. of binding. Ten cents.

549 — Pretty and Simple. This style is designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38 and 40-in. bust measure. Size 16 requires 3 yds. of 39-in. material with ½ yd. of 39-in. contrasting for cuffs and vest and ⅜ yd. of 39-in. contrasting for sleeve-bands and collar. Ten cents.

759 — Youthful Smartness. This style is designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 4⅞ yds. of 39-in. material with 1⅛ yds. of ribbon for bow. Ten cents.

588 — For School Wear. This style is designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2¾ yds. of 35-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 35-in. or wider contrasting. Ten cents.

Fall and Winter Fashion Magazine, 10c.

Seen in the Shops

We saw some nightgowns from Paris made of lovely soft wool albatross, pink, sky blue or white. They were very dainty, hand scalloped and hand embroidered. With half sleeves they cost $5.95, and with long sleeves $8.95 each. Of course one can always buy readymade nightgowns of outing flannel, high neck and long sleeves, at a moderate price. The albatross gown is especially desirable for a delicate or aged person.

Some of the very newest knitted sports suits have a ribbed, waled or corduroy weave. Diagonal rib or wale is especially new and smart.

"Curtain ring" clips in sterling silver are offered for wear on hats, frocks or shoes. They are simply round polished rings, 1 in., 1¼ in., or 1½ in. across, with a clip back. They cost $1.95 each. Sometimes the set of three is used to trim a blouse.

We noted some bronze book ends recently in the covered wagon design, showing wagon and horses, which were very pretty. There were also book ends in the elephant design for the same price, which was 79 cents.

Plaid baby blankets for the carriage were of thick soft wool, either all-over tartan, or a center of dark blue or tan with a plaid border, finished with fringe like a shawl. They were warm, practical and pretty, and cost $2.95 each.

Ribbon has come back once more, and is used for trimming hats or dresses. Ciré ribbon appears on many hats, in bows and bouquets of loops; velvet ribbon is very popular and we see some dresses with a bow at the back, giving a bustle effect.

Fancy metal belts are worn with Fall frocks and most stylish of all is aluminum, which gives the brillancy of silver without its weight.

Jigsaw puzzles have come into vogue again. Some of them are very complicated; they range all the way from 100 to 1,000 pieces, and cost from $1 to $10.

Economical Hot Suppers

Whether it is because the children have been at school all day and must have their most nourishing meal at night, or because father has been working outside during the afternoon and needs a good warm supper, or just because it is cold weather and the salads and light dishes that were so delectable in Summer do not appeal to us now, at any rate the housewife is daily confronted with the problem of a hot, appetizing supper, easily digested, as economical as possible.

Probably potatoes are the most available, the most used and the most abused of foods, and so I shall give them first consideration. The easiest method of preparation is of course baking them in their jackets, and served hot with butter or cream, a salad of fresh fruits or vegetables and cookies or cake, they make a supper fit for a king. But try occasionally peeling them, washing and drying carefully, rolling in melted bacon drippings, butter or cooking oil, placing in a dripping pan, sprinkling with salt and pepper and baking to a delicate brown. Sometimes with baked potatoes I serve a gravy made as follows: Blend a heaping tablespoon of flour with as much softened butter in a bowl, pour over boiling water, stirring constantly until the proper constency is reached, add salt, pepper and a tablespoon of very finely minced onion.

Potatoes which must be served reheated need not always be "warmed up." Scalloped potatoes are universally served. Some prepare them with crackers and some prefer flour. I use both. I line the bottom of a buttered baking dish with a thick layer of crumbs, cover with a layer of sliced boiled potatoes, sprinkle with salt, pepper and minced onion, dot with butter and sift flour over the whole. Repeat the layers of potatoes, seasonings

and flour until the dish is nearly full, using a layer of cracker crumbs instead of flour for the top. Add sufficient milk and bake. For a two-quart dish I use about two heaping tablespoons of flour, a medium-sized onion, one-eighth pound of butter and a pint and a half of milk.

Creamed potatoes are easier to fix, do not require the time nor heat in cooking and allow for greater variety of flavors. Dice a medium-sized boiled potato for each member of the family. Place milk on the stove to heat in a frying-pan, allowing ½ cup for each person. Over the diced potatoes sift flour enough to thicken the milk as you would for gravy. When the milk is boiling, stir in the floured potatoes, stir a few minutes until smooth and thickened, add butter generously, season to taste and serve very hot. A handful of chipped beef broken into small pieces may be added with the potatoes or salt codfish which has been well freshened. We like especially well the addition of finnan haddie or smoked halibut. A few bits of cold boiled ham are good, and so are pimentoes chopped fine. Sometimes I use grated cheese.

Going back to the preparation of raw potatoes, there are prospector's potatoes, a real treat to the taste but so easy to get ready. Cover the bottom of a frying pan with slices of bacon and fry until nearly done. Remove to the back of the stove and slice on enough raw, peeled potatoes to satisfy your family. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and perhaps you will want to add some butter. Pour in boiling water, just enough to keep the potatoes from sticking to the pan while they cook tender. Cover and cook gently until done. They should be in perfect slices, tender and permeated with the bacon flavor. And last but not least, my children love potato soup. I do not strain it as the cook books say to do, but slice in half a good big potato for each of us, add plenty of minced onion and butter, cover with water and boil until very tender. Add a cup of rich milk per person, bring almost to the boiling point and serve with plenty of crackers or croutons, which are simply thick slices of bread, buttered on both sides, cut in dice and browned in a slow oven. This is not a fancy dish, but it is filling, and we like it.

I have not said anything about accompanying dishes. We use very little meat for supper, but thin slices of meat loaf or boiled ham add to the meal. We often have eggs. I like them best baked or shirred. For baking I butter a pie tin, break in the desired number of eggs, nearly cover with rich milk, dot with butter and bake until the whites are well set. For shirred eggs, put two cups of milk in the top of a double boiler, when hot break in five eggs, and when the whites are milky white begin to stir gently with a fork or slotted spoon. Continue stirring after the yolks are broken until the mixture becomes thickened. Add butter and seasonings and serve.

We try to be very economical with our cooking and in the purchase of foods, but I confess to one extravagance. We always have in the house some fresh fruit and usually celery or lettuce, or both. And I'm not sure at that, that it is extravagant, for we have not had a hard cold in the family for three years. I think it is more due to diet than any other one thing. BLANCHE W. TRERISE.

Milk Candies

PART I.

To make these candies in large quantities, use pounds of sugar and pints of milk instead of cups and double the other ingredients.

Caramels cut easier if after marking them in squares, they are taken from the tin, then cut with a long sharp knife, using the full length of the knife. Let them stand about three hours, then wrap in paraffin paper.

In cooking fudges, wipe down the sides of the pan with a damp cloth on a silver fork to prevent its being grainy or sugary, and do not stir while it is cooking. Let the mixture cool a little after removing from the fire before beating for a smooth product.

Orange Cocoanut Fudge.—Four cups white sugar, two cups milk, one tablespoon butter, two teaspoons grated orange rind, one cup grated cocoanut. Dissolve sugar in milk; cook to soft-ball stage; add butter and orange rind; remove from fire; let cool five minutes; beat until creamy, add cocoanut and pour into a buttered pan. When cool cut into squares.

Maple Nut Creams. — Dissolve 1 lb. maple sugar in one cup milk; cook until it forms a soft ball in cold water. Beat until it shows signs of creaming; add ½ cup butternut meats quickly and pour into buttered tin. One must work rapidly as this thickens quickly.

Chocolate Cocoanut Fudge.—Two cups white sugar, one cup brown sugar, two cups milk, two squares grated chocolate, pinch of soda, one teaspoon vanilla, two teaspoons butter, two-thirds cup grated cocoanut. Dissolve sugar and soda in milk, add chocolate and cook to soft-ball stage; add butter and vanilla. Let cool a few minutes; beat until creamy; add cocoanut; beat thoroughly and pour into buttered pan.

Marble Fudge.—This requires two people to finish, one to beat each kind. Ingredients needed are three cups granulated sugar, three-eighths cup corn syrup, 2¼ cups milk, three tablespoons butter (for a richer fudge use half cream), three squares chocolate, 1½ teaspoons vanilla. Dissolve sugar in syrup and milk and cook to soft-ball stage (236 degrees). Remove from fire; add butter and vanilla. Pour one-half of mixture over melted chocolate. Let it cool a little. Then beat both mixtures until creamy. Put a little of each kind at a time in a buttered pan to give a marbled effect. When nearly cold cut into cubes.

Marshmallow Fudge.—Four cups granulated sugar, two cups rich milk, one-fourth teaspoon salt, one-fourth cup butter, four squares chocolate, two teaspoons vanilla, ½ lb. marshmallows. Dissolve sugar in milk over a slow fire. When mixture boils, wash down sides of pan with a damp cloth on a fork, to prevent its sugaring. Cook without stirring to soft-ball stage (236 degrees). Add butter, salt and chocolate, and let it boil up, then remove from fire. Let cool a little, then add vanilla and beat until creamy. Pour half in a buttered pan, then cover it quickly with halves of marshmallows and pour the rest of the fudge over the marshmallows. A quicker way, but the finished fudge is not as attractive, is to add the marshmallows and vanilla to the fudge as soon as removed from the fire, and beat until fudge is creamy.

Raisin Penuche.—Melt two tablespoons of butter in saucepan; add 1½ cups brown sugar, a few grains of soda, 1½ cups white sugar and one cup rich milk. Heat slowly while sugar dissolves. Cook to soft-ball stage. Cool five minutes; add one-half teaspoon vanilla, a few grains of salt and beat until creamy, then add one-half cup chopped raisins and one-half cup chopped nutmeats. Turn into buttered pan. Cut in squares.

Cocoanut Orange Loaf. — Four cups white sugar, two cups milk, one-fourth cup light corn syrup, one-third cup butter, 1½ cups cocoanut, 2½ teaspoons grated orange rind. Combine sugar, milk and syrup; cook slowly till sugar is dissolved. Cook to soft-ball stage (236 degrees); add butter, orange rind and cocoanut. Let it stand until lukewarm. Beat until thick and creamy. Pour into buttered platter and knead smooth, then form into small loaves about 1¼ inches in diameter. Roll in cocoanut. Let stand several hours. Then cut in slices. Slices can be wrapped in paraffin paper.

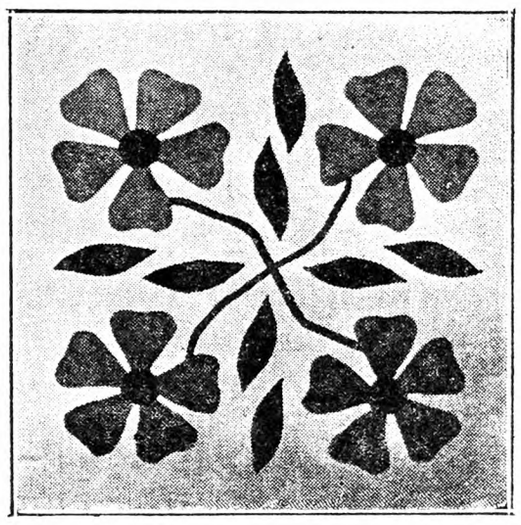
Raisin and Nut Loaf. — Two cups white sugar, one cup whole milk, one cup raisins, one cup nut meats; hickorynuts or pecans are best. Dissolve sugar in milk and cook until it hairs; remove from the fire and beat hard. Just before it sugars add nuts and raisins. Form into a loaf, wrap in a damp cloth and leave until it hardens. Cut in slices when desired. This keeps well. Dates or figs can be used instead of raisins or the three fruits combined are good.

Chocolate Pralines.—Brown one cup granulated sugar in a saucepan; add one-half cup hot milk and stir until dissolved. Add three cups granulated sugar and 1½ cups cream. Cook to soft-ball stage (236 degrees). Add two squares of melted chocolate and one teaspoon vanilla. Beat until creamy; add three cups pecan meats and beat until thick enough to hold its shape, then drop by spoon on waxed paper.

Burnt Orange Fudge.—One-fourth cup white sugar, three-fourths cup hot milk, two cups white sugar, pinch of salt, one-half cup cream (or one-half cup milk, one tablespoon butter), one teaspoon grated orange rind, three-fourths cup nut meats. Brown the half cup sugar in a saucepan; add three-fourths cup hot milk, and stir until it is dissolved. Add rest of sugar and milk, and cook to soft-ball stage. Add a few grains of salt and orange rind; beat until it begins to cream, then add nut meats and pour into a buttered pan. When cool, cut in squares.

MARY REDYNS.

Patchwork Pattern



Forget-Me-Not.—This is a most beautiful applique quilt. The flower petals are in light blue, the leaves green and the center yellow, in close imitation of the flower it represents. Price of this pattern is 15 cents. The little quilt pattern catalog also sells for 15 cents. Send all orders to The Rural New-Yorker, New York.

Lemon Syrup

The grated rind and juice of three large or four small lemons, two cups of sugar, two cups of water. Boil 12 minutes. Keep in a cold place and when lemonade is needed add two tablespoons to a glass of water, more or less according to taste. A. E. F.

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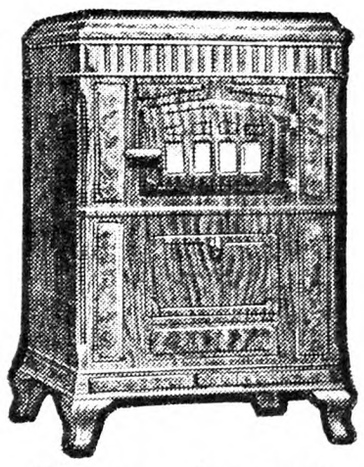

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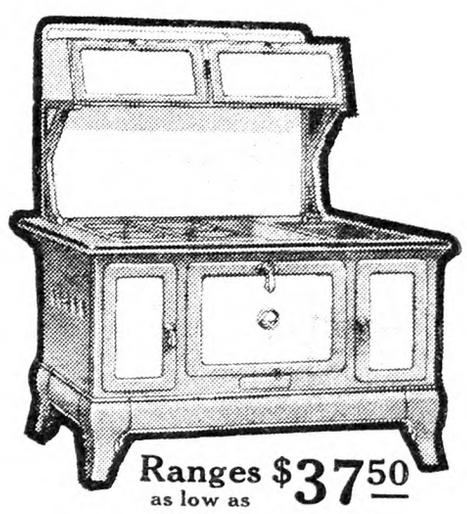

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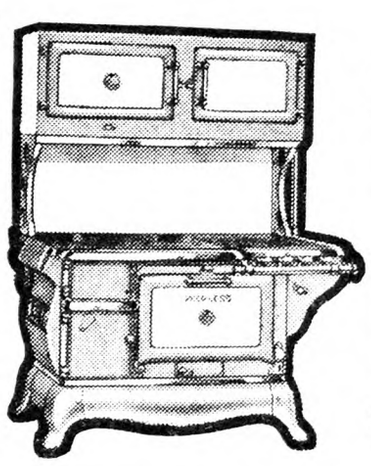

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PUBLISHER'S DESK

Harry I. Goldhurst, former head of Kable & Co., who ran a "bucket shop" in New York, has been granted a parole to take effect April 15, 1932. He pleaded guilty to an indictment of fraud two years ago and was sentenced to serve five years in Atlanta penitentiary. He gets off in half time. Besides, he had been removed from the penitentiary to a prison camp near Washington. There were rumors at the time that through the influence of Bishop Cannon and other powerful patrons, Goldhurst was given a light sentence and promised a parole if he pleaded guilty, and saved his patrons the publicity resulting from appearance at a trial. Whether there was any truth in the rumors or not, the sentence was short. The removal to a camp prison was lenient, and the parole has been granted to a particularly reprehensible swindler. Senator Glass reveals a record in the case that reflects no credit to the officials representing the Federal Department of Justice.

Morris Rosner, former director of the National Land Value Refunding Company, was arrested on a charge of grand larceny in a stock-selling scheme in which the public is said to have lost more than two million dollars. The affairs of the company have been under investigation for two years by Federal and State authorities. The company was incorporated in Florida in 1926 with a capital of 20,000 shares preferred stock par value of $100, and 400,000 shares of common stock no par value. The company proposed to insure holders of undeveloped land against depreciation at a premium of 1 to 1½ per cent. It is alleged that land owners were promised that their land would be repurchased at the end of 10 years for the amount paid for it at least. Complaint against the stock-selling methods of the company was made some two years ago to the United States Attorney, but it was reported investigation showed nothing wrong. It is alleged that the company's claim of assets of $6,000,000 in contracts was false and its $2,000,000 schedule of assets was also false. The only assets were some office fixtures, furniture and a small amount of cash. The Assistant State Attorney General said the National Land Value and Refunding Company had no assets at the time he began the investigation, and he obtained an injunction preventing sale of the stock.

We had inquiries about this company back in 1927, and advised our readers then that we saw no possibility of profit for them in the proposition and we considered it decidedly speculative.

I read in some paper about the Brand Farms, P. O. Box 167, New Orleans, La., dealers in rabbits, and I sent for the booklet telling how they sold the rabbits. I received the book, and they seemed very good to me. I wrote and received several letters from them, so I sent them $214 for three Ermineux rabbits. I waited for several weeks and received no reply so I wrote them again and finally they sent me the hutches which I was to get free. Later I got a letter saying that they had shipped some rabbits, as they could not furnish me with Ermineux, and that instead of keeping me waiting any longer they sent me 10 different kinds, none of which I ordered. I refused them and with that order they charged me $15 for the hutches. It was on account of the $15 that I refused what rabbits he sent. I wrote another letter and have not received any answer. Is there any way I can get my $214 back from such a man? W. B.
New Jersey.

We wrote a number of letters to the Brand Farms and our first letters were evidently delivered to them, but our later ones are returned with the information that they moved and left no address, and the Post Office Department is unable to locate them. We are sorry our subscriber has to charge such a large amount up to experience, but his experience shows the wisdom of taking a little time to get references before sending money.

We are enclosing a check, one of three, that was returned by our bank marked "protested." We would appreciate it very much if you could give us a line on this firm. Duane Produce. P. B.
New Jersey.

Our information is that A. Sperling and H. Sperling operated the Duane Produce at 207 Duane St., and that there are many similar protested checks out against them, but it has been impossible to locate them. This $25 must be charged to experience. The Duane Produce Co., Inc., at Beaver St. and Broadway, New York, state they are in no way connected with the firm.

I read THE R. N.-Y. when it was *Moore's Rural New-Yorker*, published in Rochester, and have had it in the house for many years. We like it to read, and as an advertising medium also find those who advertise are to be depended on. W. A. A.
New York.

A commendation of this kind more than repays us for the work we do to make our columns worthy of our guarantee.

Through an advertisement I bought an electric clock from Majestic Electric Clock Co., East Chicago, Ind., guaranteed for five years. When I received same it would not work. I returned it stating these facts. After waiting three weeks for the clock I wrote and asked why it had not been returned to me. The letter came back marked "refused." Is there anything I can do to get my money back?
New York. C. P.

We are informed that the concern is out of business, and location of individuals is not known. We see no prospects of recovering this money. It is important to remember that a "guarantee" is worthless if the people who make it are not responsible.

If a bank holds a chattel mortgage on personal property to secure payment on a note, payments to be made monthly, if the interest is kept up every month, and a payment made on the principal, can the bank come on and foreclose? Could they take anything except what the mortgage called for, that is the stock, etc., that is mentioned in the mortgage?
New York. E. J.

So long as the payments of interest and principal are made regularly, and the whole obligation paid when due, the bank cannot foreclose on the mortgage. The note is the evidence of the debt. The mortgage is security for the payment of it, but when the note with interest is paid, the mortgage becomes null and void. The bank is just as much held by the terms of the agreement as you are.

A mortgage executed 10 years ago has come into my possession. I am willing to renew the mortgage but have had no experience in the precedure. Should the mortgagor or I attend to the legal matter? A SUBSCRIBER.
New York.

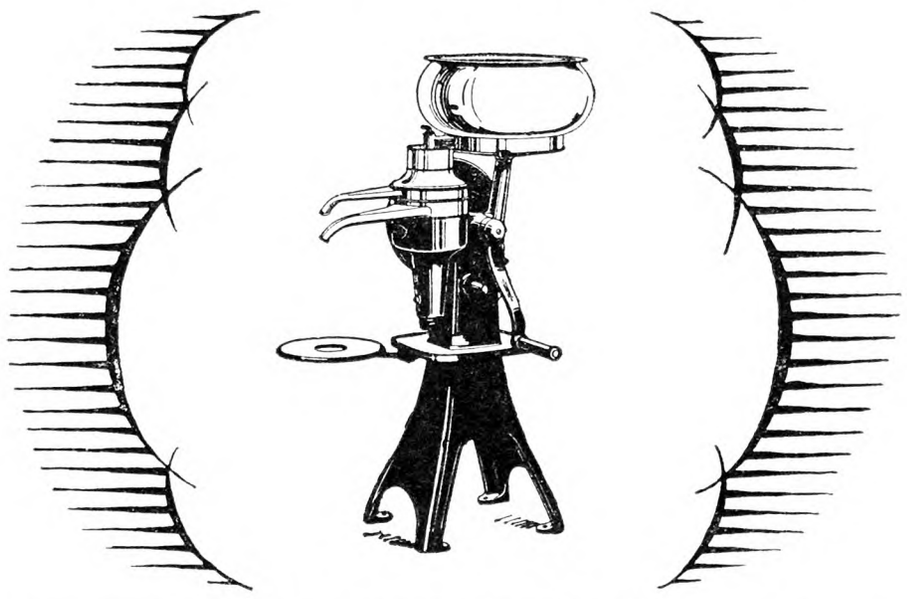
The usual procedure is to have an attorney prepare an extension agreement to be executed by both the mortgagor and mortgagee extending the mortgage for a term of years. The mortgagor pays the lawyer's fee. The agreement should be filed in county clerk's office. The object of the extension agreement is to fix the rate of interest, if change is made, and particularly to fix the time of payment. The original mortgage is good, but after the maturity date, payment may be offered or demanded at any time.

Inquiries continue to reach us about the value of old coins, old manuscripts and antiques generally. There has been lots of fiction and irresponsible publicity about the demand and value of such things. Occasionally they have some value, but as a rule while they may have a sentimental value for the owner, to others they are regarded as so much junk. Of course the fakers who want to sell books with lists of old coins, stamps, etc., with alleged prices, lead one to believe that fortunes are wrapped up in these old things, but they are looking for a fee. Beware of them. Genuine pieces of old furniture by noted craftsmen have a fair value, and certain rare coins are valuable, but it requires an expert to appraise them.

A man and wife are separated but not divorced. The only home he ever provided was a furnished room and scant meals, but paid for nothing else. He is now at leisure, so wife cannot claim support. Wife has a legacy left by a member of her family and wishes to buy a small home. Is it possible for her to own property without husband having any claim upon it after her demise? H. R.
New York.

Under the laws of this State, if a wife dies intestate, a husband is entitled to one-third of the property of his wife, after her death. This includes both real estate and personal property; and in certain cases where there are no children and no parents of the deceased wife, he would be entitled to a larger portion and, in some cases, to all. Even if she made a will, the husband would be entitled to one-third of the estate. The wife could create a trust, donating the property to one or more relatives, but retaining the use of it during her own lifetime. Under such a disposition no other heir or spouse would share in her estate.

McCORMICK-DEERING CREAM SEPARATORS
are cream savers



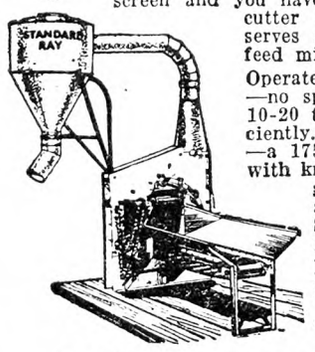
A McCORMICK-DEERING Cream Separator is the best insurance you can get against loss of butter-fat. Babcock tests prove the McCormick-Deering to be the *closest-skimming* cream separator on the market. It saves all the cream, regardless of the temperature of the milk at the time of skimming. Women appreciate the easy-running qualities of the McCormick-Deering and the ease with which it can be taken apart and cleaned.

Both the separator and the McCormick-Deering Milker are saving time and labor on thousands of farms, and many owners report an increase in dairy profits through their use. It will be worth your time to investigate these machines. The McCormick-Deering dealer will be glad to demonstrate the cream separator and milker for you. Catalogs sent on request.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY of America (Incorporated)
606 So. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Illinois

3 IN ONE
A FEED GRINDER
AN ENSILAGE CUTTER
A HAY CHOPPER
ALL-IN-ONE *with*
STANDARD RAY HAMMER MILL

A combination of knives and powerful hammers gives this grinder high capacity on all feeds—wet or dry. Simply remove the screen and you have an efficient ensilage cutter and silo filler. Also serves as a hay chopper and feed mixer.



Operates at 2000-2500 R.P.M.—no speed jack required. A 10-20 tractor will run it efficiently. Only one moving part—a 175-pound rotor equipped with knives and hammers does grinding and furnishes airblast for elevating. S. K. F. bearings. Alemite lubrication.

High capacity grinders in three price ranges. Write for literature and catalog.

SHERMAN & SHEPPARD, Inc.
119 W. 57th St. New York, N. Y.

SEE *this Sensational Machine at your Dealer*

Cash Prizes for BIG GAME HUNTERS
FREE Clark-Mounting

No entry fee. In case of a tie, duplicate awards will be made to all in the tie.
Alaskan Moose, $125. Canadian Moose, $125.
Caribou, $75. Mountain Sheep, $75.
White-Tail Deer, $100.

The best head of each big-game animal listed above, killed and delivered to the Studios for mounting before February 1, 1932, will be James L. Clark-Mounted absolutely FREE. In addition, above cash awards will be paid the winning sportsmen. Internationally known judges. Write today for details.
The James L. Clark Studios, Inc.
705-715 Whitlock Avenue, New York

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Use INGERSOLL PAINT
QUALITY PROVED BY 89 YEARS' USE
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Oldest Ready-Mixed Paint Factory in America. Est. 1842
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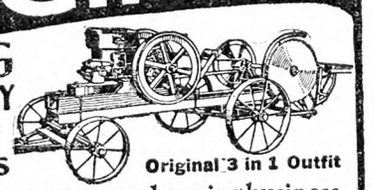

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Be independent, start a wood sawing business, watch the money roll in. Use the portable engine year round, pays for itself. Money saving prices, direct from factory. *Big FREE Catalog.*
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4897 Oakland Ave. KANSAS CITY, MO.

PATENTS
Time Counts in Applying for patents. Send sketch or model for instructions or write for Free book "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, 5031 Security Savings and Commercial Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Edmonds' Trapnest Sheets
This new Trapnest Record in pad form is handy to write on and keeps the records clean. Good quality paper; 24 monthly sheets, keeping the records of 108 hens two years.
Price $1.00 Postpaid
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W. 30th St., New York

Rochester, N. Y., Poultry Show

This will be held at Convention Hall, Rochester, Dec. 7-12. Admission to the public will be free.

This year the management will try out a new idea. Instead of giving prize ribbons, they will give out certificates to every winner. Every bird that is entered before being placed in the exhibition coop will be leg-banded with a sealed band that is numbered. These band numbers will be recorded in the secretary's entry book, and as the awards are made, that band number will be printed on the certificate with the number of birds in the class, the breed and color. If there were 15 or 20 birds in the class, wouldn't you imagine that a certificate showing that many were in the class and a winner and signed by the secretary would appeal to the exhibitor more than just a mere ribbon?

Then again we will have the court of honor that proved so successful in other years, staged to the winners' advantage, suitably decorated. The exhibitor will be given all the publicity possible. A section of the show room will be fitted up as a lounging room for all exhibitors which will be headquarters for the New York State Poultry Association and the show managers' section of the American Poultry Association.

The pigeon, rabbit and cavy departments point to a decided increase, especially in the rabbit and cavy department.

A partial list of the poultry judges are, A. O. Schilling, W. G. Zimmer, C. M. Christian and Claude Lillie, with two more to be selected later. The superintendents in charge of the different departments are, Poultry, Bert Baker; Pigeons, Gordon Parker; Rabbits and Cavies, Bert Hatmaker, with Ernie Jones general manager. This year's show will close at 6 o'clock Saturday night instead of 10 o'clock, and every bird should be cooped and ready for the out shipment by 11 o'clock.

The entries will close November 16 and, if you are interested in this great show, where you will have plenty of competition, write E. G. Jones, secretary, P. O. Box 472, Rochester, N. Y., for a premium list and one will be mailed you.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL
70th St. — BROADWAY — 71st St.
NEW YORK CITY

Ideal location for Motorists
FREE GARAGE TO TRANSIENTS

Just the hotel for country people. Large light rooms. Quiet, restful and homelike. For men, women and families. Noted for good foods.

Rooms with use of bath - $2.00 and up
Rooms with bath - - - - $2.50 up
Suites for 3 or 4 - - - - $5.00 up

LAND OPENINGS Farms in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. Improved farms, new land at sound investment prices. Write for FREE BOOK and details.
E. C. LEEDY Dept. 30, G. N. Ry. St. Paul, Minn.

PIPE SECOND HAND
Guaranteed suitable for all practical purposes with new threads and couplings, sixteen feet and over, cut to your requirements, also Boiler Tubes. New Fittings. PFAFF & KENDALL, 104 Waydell St., Newark, N. J

Hay For Sale Timothy, Clover, Alfalfa for dairy trade. Reference First Nat'l Bank, Tully, N. Y. **JAMES KELLY, 139 Friscoe Ave., Syracuse, N.Y.**

FOR SALE! Several **25 Clyde 1-4 Horse Power** used **ELECTRIC MOTORS** in perfect running condition. **H. L. GARRET, Lyndonville, N. Y.**

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Elderly woman, farm raised, plain cooking, cleaning; two in family; permanent home; references required. MRS. H. E. H. CHIPMAN, Wildwood, East River, Conn.

GOOD HOME and board offered a cheerful Christian woman in return for her company with lady living alone. MRS. M. A. LOWE, 19 Crescent Ave., Salamanca, N. Y.

PARTNER WANTED on large dairy and truck farm with stock and tools; American, no children; no investment. A. CORNELL, Stuyvesant, N. Y.

WANTED—Middle-aged or strong elderly Protestant woman, keep house elderly couple; good home, small salary; give qualifications and salary expected. BOX 105, Shelter Island, N. Y.

WANTED MALE, must understand sawmill wood, lumber forming and machinery; all equipment furnished fifty-fifty basis; this is an unusual opportunity for the right man; give all information and references of yourself first letter. ADVERTISER 1771, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN AND FARMER, good milker, married, take full charge farm; Somerset County, N. J. ADVERTISER 1774, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man and wife with no children in the family, free from the use of tobacco, to become manager and matron in a school for boys; middle-aged country people, members of a church and of good habits desired; for full information write to CHAS. F. JOHNSON, Kis-Lyn, Pa.

COUPLE FOR modern country home; woman to do cooking and help care for two children; man must be temperate and good farmer. JOHN H. MURPHY, JR., R. D. 6, Troy, N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced farm-raised man for general farm work; kind treatment and a good home. W. A. JONES, Hillsdale, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

HOUSEKEEPER JOB wanted on a farm; age 39 years, strong, not a servant type; can run a large place, knows the boarding business. MRS. IDA OWENBROOK, Spotswood, N. J.

HORSEMAN, SINGLE, 38, desires work, horse breeding establishment or private stable. ADVERTISER 1730, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER WISHES caretaker's position; practical experience vegetables, flowers, fruits; life-long experience in all work on well-kept estate; understand care cows, horses, poultry; honest, reliable, middle-aged, no children; best reference. ADVERTISER 1729, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, 50, SINGLE, wants work on small place in Massachusetts or Connecticut, with good home, or would rent small farm or take on shares. ADVERTISER 1748, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, MIDDLE-AGED woman, Protestant, refined, unencumbered, desires position in adult family; good plain cook, no laundry; good home appreciated; $50 per month. ADVERTISER 1756, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED FARM foreman wants position on farm or estate, experienced, all work pertaining to either; references; personal interview. BOX 28, West Lincoln, Vt.

POSITION WANTED by young married man, age 22, as dairyman; good dry-hand milker and butter-maker; experienced in breeding and handling of cows. LEONARD MERTE, R. D. 2, Greenwich, Conn.

EXPERIENCED, RELIABLE farmer wants a position on farm; salary reasonable; will give reference. JOHN A. COCHRANE, care B. M. Maycumber, Preble, N. Y.

WANT POSITION dairy barn work to take care cows, good milker, good with stock. GEORGE CRAMER, Box 38, Sidney, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, married, two children, American, experienced practical farmer, desires an opening on good farm or gentleman's estate; salary or shares, possibly purchasing later; prefer north of New York. ADVERTISER 1757, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED COUPLE, with energy and ability; wife excellent housekeeper, good cook; husband competent farmer, dairyman; honest, reliable, efficient. ADVERTISER 1760, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE YOUNG man, experienced, steady, honest, reliable; no bad habits; desires position as creamery man, delivering, or test cow milking; send details in first letter. ADVERTISER 1762, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—December 1, by married man, manager's position; experienced in general, fruit, poultry farming; 18 years present position; best references. ADVERTISER 1764, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—By married man, work on poultry farm; life experience; best reference. ADVERTISER 1766, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, MIDDLE-AGED, understands chickens, good at repairing; wife good cook and housekeeper; no cows; small wages. A. BALDWIN, Box 449, Woodridge, N. Y.

GARDENER, SINGLE, wishes position on estate; care flowers, lawns, shrubs, furnace, can drive car; best references. ADVERTISER 1767, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOLLAND COUPLE, English speaking, looks for position as butler-gardener and cook-housemaid; splendid references; prefers suburbs. LETTER D, P. O. Box 331, Hoboken, N. J.

MARRIED POULTRYMAN, capable, reliable, wishes position vicinity New York. ADVERTISER 1770, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANT A GOOD caretaker's job; honest, reliable, colored; good worker; New York or Jersey; lots reference. JOHN MANUEL, Box 137, Cedar Grove, N. J.

WANTED WORK by middle-aged American on poultry farm preferred; good home. ADVERTISER 1773, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED, POULTRYMAN, thoroughly competent hatching and rearing young stock, fine producer, seeks connection commercial or private estate; excellent references. Address S. W. FIELDING, 380 East 155th St., New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER, CHILD'S nurse, age 28, experienced, references; city or country; $40 monthly. ADVERTISER 1777, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN WITH 25 years' experience wants position; married; absolutely competent in any branch of poultry keeping; also experienced raising pheasants and wild waterfowl; can also raise all field and garden crops. R. C. HEMPEL, 20 Edgemere Ave., Trenton, N. J.

SITUATION WANTED—Educated, married man, 50, best of references, desires responsible position; permanent; can keep books. Address ADVERTISER 1778, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED COUPLE wants position on farm, both good milkers; wife experienced cook, willing to do anything; no high wages expected. ADVERTISER 1779, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED as manager of livestock breeding establishment or estate; married man, 33 years of age; thoroughly experienced with all breeds cattle and horses, advanced registry work, fitting for show and exhibiting, production and marketing of certified milk and by-products; best of references from prominent breeders and business men. ADVERTISER 1782, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN CARPENTER, tools, 35, single, wishes position as carpenter, handy-man, all around man. R. ROLLE, 40-19 29th St., Long Island City, N. Y.

GIRL DESIRES housework in country or city; four years' experience; references. ADVERTISER 1783, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, GOOD cook, conscientious, reliable. ADVERTISER 1786, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, 27, livestock, gardening, pruning and farming. ADVERTISER 1784, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED on estate, working farmer, gardener and caretaker experience; references; married, two children, one school age; a place near school; steady, dependable, positively no alcohol; wages secondary; available November 1. ADVERTISER 1785, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

MUSKRAT FARM. Owner, STANLEY HAVILAND, Route 3, Freehold, N. J.

PRICED TO SELL, modern, established, growing, permanent business, netting increasing, substantial large income; suitable for any honest, industrious party; closest investigation invited. Address ADVERTISER 1650, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or rent stock farm fully equipped. ADVERTISER 1686, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR TRADE—320-acre grain and stock farm, in Weld County, Colo., for small chicken farm; prefer New York or adjoining States. JOHN ASPING, Bridgewater, Conn.

EIGHT-ROOM house and eleven acres of land for sale. MRS. MAGGIE DUNLAP, Eldred, N. Y.

CHICKEN FARM, tourist inn, shop 14-15, Route 20; $2,200, $500 cash. L. SNIDER, Carlisle, N. Y.

142-ACRE, 20-COW dairy farm, Cortland County, N. Y.; State road through farm; large village with all advantages few minutes' drive; 55 acres fertile, machine-worked tillage, 80 acres never-failing creek-watered pasture, 7 acres woods; attractive 10-room house, acetylene gas; good dairy barn, 30-head concrete stable, storage barn, ell; buildings in good condition; $4,000; investigate easy-payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

WANTED TO RENT dairy farm with stock in New York State with option to buy. ADVERTISER 1755, care Rural New-Yorker.

WHO WANTS a productive 200-acre farm in Wayne County, N. Y., bargain, investigate. ADVERTISER 1754, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—165-acre farm in Albany County, on State road, all under cultivation, cut 150 tons of hay and Alfalfa a year; 500 fruit trees; barn for 60 head of cattle, 160 by 40 ft. all latest equipment; two large silos, running water; tenant must furnish cattle and landlord will buy milk produced the year around; a good proposition for right party. ADVERTISER 1753, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM OF 173-ACRES, with stock and tools, Ontario County; intersection two main highways; dairying and general purpose; 20 miles Rochester; heavy traffic; ideal for gas station and tourist business; owner. F. S. BROWNLEE, Geneva, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Village home, good condition, large garden, water, Summer colony, church, school, 15 miles to Utica. ADVERTISER 1759, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM WANTED—Fifteen acres, good buildings, electricity, Western Connecticut, to exchange for suburban house, all improvements, in Mamaroneck, N. Y.; equity six thousand dollars. ADVERTISER 1758, care Rural New-Yorker.

25 ACRES LEVEL fertile soil in grape region; hard road, near town, some furniture; $800, only $200 down. ADVERTISER 1761, care Rural New-Yorker.

SALE OR EXCHANGE 2 acres with house, garage, henhouses, for dairy farm. ADVERTISER 1763, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Equipped farm on shares or rent, privilege buying; years of experience; best references; proposition must be in line with present conditions and prices. ADVERTISER 1765, care Rural New-Yorker.

NEW 7-ROOM bungalow with electric and two acres of land on Bridgeton-Millville Pike, ¼ mile out of city limits. DANIEL WEBSTER, R. D. 6, Bridgeton, N. J.

EXPERIENCED FARMER wants dairy farm on shares; write full details. SERVAAS VERBIEST, 17 Hopper St., Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE—Farm, 160 acres, on concrete road, 5 miles Newburgh, 55 miles New York City; all stock and machinery; all improvements; electricity; 40 Guernseys; milk sold 12c in bottles; $20,000 cash required. Address ADVERTISER 1772, care Rural New-Yorker.

120-ACRE FARM with buildings, near Lake City, Fla.; large bearing pecan trees. BOX 69, Route 5, Lake City, Fla.

FOR SALE—5 acres, paved road, 1 hour Philadelphia or shore, consolidated schools; large chicken house, 2-car garage, 6-room and bath bungalow, running water, electric lights all buildings, gas and sewage system, fireplace and hot-water heat; established fruits and shrubbery. ADVERTISER 1768, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—27-acre fruit and poultry farm, all conveniences; center of Adams County; a money-maker; write for particulars. O. C. RICE, Biglerville, Pa.

EQUIPPED STATE road, dairy farm for sale or exchange. BOX 13, Sheds, N. Y.

WILL SELL cheap, new modern five-room bungalow, two acres good ground, on main road near Lakewood and naval air station. H. VOGT, Whitesville, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE — 83 acres, stock and tools, crops; State road; good buildings; near city, high school, college, $8,000, $4,000 cash. F. A. PARKS, Allegany, N. Y.

SMALL COUNTRY place for sale or lease; high land near New Haven, fine roads, all improvements, large modern chicken coops. BOX 50, Bethany, Conn.

WANTED—Poultry farm, Long Island, on Montauk Highway; no stock or equipment. ADVERTISER 1775, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED TO RENT — Small farm vicinity Peekskill to Fishkill, N. Y., near school and State road; 3 to 5 acres, good outbuildings and house of 7 rooms or more, with electric and good water supply. E. BRANDT, 2604 Bainbridge Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

EXCHANGE HOUSE, all improvements, worth $7,500, mortgage $4,400, on Staten Island, for dairy farm, $2,500, cash $600. ADVERTISER 1776, care Rural New-Yorker.

144 ACRES, MAIN State road, nice buildings, beautiful lawn, fine opening for stand, garage, tourists, poultry; sacrifice $4,000. A. ECCLESTON, R. 1, Williamstown, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Colonial house, two acres land on Boston Post road; suitable small farm, roadside stand, tourist cabins, etc. Address BOX ONE FIFTY-EIGHT, Guilford, Conn.

100-ACRE FARM with tools, level land, near Howes Cave; fruit trees, etc.; price $3,500; sell, rent or share. JARKOVSKY, Middleburgh, N. Y.

WANTED—Small tourist farm on 9-W, within 125 miles New York; give full details. ADVERTISER 1781, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Small place, 5-10 acres, good house, wood, water, 50-75 miles from New York City; cash payment; must be a bargain; state full details and price. E. SACHS, 511 Park Ave., West New York, N. J.

FOR SALE — To close estate, general store; ideal for man and wife; two tenements; for particulars write MARION SHERMAN, Williamsville, Vt.

FOR SALE or to rent, 60-acre farm, 1,000 sugar maples, 35 apple trees; no house, five farm buildings; in Corinth, N. Y. MRS. WORTHINGTON, Coudersport, Pa.

Country Board

BOARD AND ROOM for hunters. RUSTIC TAVERN, Phoenicia, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15, prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY — Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $4.50; 120 lbs., $8.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY—60 lbs. finest clover, $4.80; 120, $9; buckwheat or amber, $4; 24 sections clover comb, $4, not prepaid; 10-lb. pails, clover comb, $1.75 postpaid; extracted, $1.75; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

FINE HONEY—60-lb. can, here, clover, $5.20; two, $10; buckwheat, $4; two, $7.50; 10 lbs. within third zone, $1.75; buckwheat, $1.60. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

PURE HONEY clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.80; buckwheat, 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., $1.40; postpaid third zone; send for price 60-lb. can. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Cattle and poultry beets. GEORGE DUCKETT, Skaneateles, N. Y.

HONEY — Pure clover, 60 lbs., $4.80; 25-lb. pails, $2.75, here; 5-lb. pail, 90c, prepaid. SPENCER BAIRD, Fayetteville, N. Y.

SLEEP ON FRESH-PICKED balsam pillow filled with the sweet breath of the Adirondacks; helpful in asthma and hay fever; excellent gift for sweethearts and friends; refreshing for sickroom and shut-ins; cretonne cover, 2½ lbs., $1.35, postage paid; remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, No. 2, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

HONEY, PURE and good, 6 lbs., $1.20, prepaid third zone. L. H. LINDEMUTH, Lehmaster, Pa.

EVAPORATED SWEET CORN—Send for free sample and price list of this famous evaporated sweet corn. C. F. HOSTETTER, Bird-in-Hand, Pa.

HONEY, FINE quality, clover, 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., $1.60; buckwheat, 75c and $1.55, postpaid; 60 lbs. clover, here, $4.40 120 lbs., $8.40; satisfaction or money back. M. E. BALLARD, Roxbury, N. Y

HONEY—Either clover or buckwheat in 5-lb. pails delivered in third zone at 75c; satisfaction or your money returned. E. G. CORNWELL, Mansfield, Pa.

HAND-PAINTED CHRISTMAS cards, 16 for $1. THE PINES, Tunkhannock, Pa.

FOR SALE—Western New York State apples, Baldwins and Greenings, bushels or barrels. H. L. GARRETT, Lyndonville, N. Y.

INCUBATOR, MAMMOTH Wishbone, hot-water, 12 compartments, 5,000 capacity; used only four times, fine condition; to be taken down and removed by buyer; price $200. PAUL AYRES, Box 175, Rockville Center, L. I., N. Y.

WIXSON'S PURE HONEY; interesting delivered prices; send for our lists before you buy. WIXSON'S HONEY, Dundee, N. Y.

HONEY, DELICIOUS, clover, 5 lbs., postpaid, 90c; 10, $1.60; 60 lbs., $5, f.o.b. WHEELER & TURVERY, Ionia, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Strictly pure maple syrup, $1.75 gallon to third zone. SAM YODER, R. 1, Salisbury, Pa.

BLUE HEN incubator for sale, 10 section, double deck; practically new, used one season. COOK'S HATCHERY, 43 Annabelle Avenue, Trenton, N. J.

ALFALFA HAY for sale, prices low; would like to hear from prospective buyers. D. C. CAMPBELL, Camillus, N. Y.

PURE 1931 CROP maple syrup in gallon cans, prepaid, $2.50, second zone; $2.62 third zone. F. J. CHAMPLIN, Jefferson, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Robbins electric incubator, 17,000-egg capacity, also Newtown incubators, 4,800 and 2,400-egg capacity. SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM, A. H. Fingar, Hudson, N. Y.

CAR OF OAT and wheat straw, $8.50 per ton f.o.b. GEO. BOWDISH, Esperance, N. Y.

"DEPEW'S HONEY"—Price list quotes attractively on clover, buckwheat and mixed. LAVERN DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

WANTED—Fordson tractor, good condition, for cash. Write ADVERTISER 1769, care Rural New-Yorker.

SELL OUR five-pound pails new honey to neighbors liberal commission; sample 10 cents. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

RASPBERRY HONEY, 5 lbs., $1.15; early Summer "mixed flowers," 5 lbs., 85c; 10, $1.55, postpaid. LYMAN APIARIES, R. 1, Northampton, Mass.

FOR SALE — Antiques, old books, Barker's checker player. S. A. WALES, Limerick, Me.

PURE HONEY, 5-lb. pails, postpaid, third zone, clover, pail, $1; two, $1.75; four, $3.25; buckwheat and mixed, 10 cts. per pail less than clover; write for quantity prices; sample 10 cts. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN.

One of the most progressive Granges of New York State is South Rutland Valley Grange, of Jefferson County. For many years this Grange has held a fair, with a wide range of exhibits of the yields of the farm, garden and household. This year's fair was one of the most successful of the series. Farm Bureau Manager E. C. Masten and Home Bureau Manager, Miss May Truman, officiated as judges. This Grange's Juvenile unit won first prize among the Juveniles of the State at the Syracuse State Fair on its exhibit. This is the home Grange of County Deputy George E. Merrill and former County Deputy Elon O. Andrus, at one time president of the State Association of County Deputies.

Mexico Grange, in Oswego Co., N. Y., boasts of a record in attendance of its officers. For eight meetings of the Grange this year every officer was in attendance. At a recent meeting of the Grange a class of 11 was initiated. Mexico Grange has over 300 members. Oswego County has six Granges with over 300 members, the largest being Lower Oswego Falls, with 527 members.

Silas Wright Grange, of Canton, St. Lawrence County, one of the pioneer Granges of New York State, recently held a harvest festival, followed by a sale by auction of a large amount of contributed farm produce, the proceeds, over $30, being given for child welfare. Silas Wright Grange now has a membership of 395, having made a net gain of 20 members for the year ending September 30. This Grange bears the name of former Governor Silas Wright, who was a resident of Canton.

The characteristic generosity of members of the order was shown by members of Kirkland Grange, of Jefferson Co., N. Y., recently, when one of its members who had lost his barn and contents in an electrical storm was given several loads of hay by his fellow members of Kirkland Grange. This Grange bears the name of Robert Kirkland, its organizer, who was for many years secretary of the New York State Dairymen's Association and also one of the dairy inspectors of the State Agricultural Department.

County Deputy E. F. Linstruth, one of the most efficient deputies of New York State, is a member of Riverbank Grange of Lewis County. Deputy Linstruth was recently presented with a beautiful silver cup by Lewis County Pomona in appreciation of his service to the Granges of the county. Riverbank Grange is remodeling its hall, one of the improvements being the addition of quarters for the meeting of their Juvenile Grange.

Thousand Island Grange, of Jefferson Co., N. Y., is mourning the death of Austin J. Shaw, a 15-year-old member who was killed by being struck by an auto truck just two days after he had received his third and fourth degrees in the Grange.

Ohio has 816 Subordinate Granges. Its State Grange Master is Walter F. Kirk. Its annual State Grange session will be held at Sandusky December 8-10. The State has about 80,000 members. At the coming State Grange session at Sandusky gold pins will be awarded to seven lecturers of the State who have qualified by securing 10 or more new members during the past year. The winners are: Mrs. Blanche Mower, of Howland Grange; Nell Brackett, of Hanover Grange; Effie Young, of Goshen Grange; Ollie M. Parker, of Alexander Grange; Mrs. John Welsh, of Fairfield Grange; Mrs. Grace Pebbles, of Hinchley Grange, and also lecturer of Medina County Pomona; and Christena Lieber, of Twin Valley Grange, and also lecturer of Preble County Pomona. It will be noted that all these winners are sisters of the order. Ohio has one member who has a perfect Grange attendance of 14 years. He is Overseer George Hastings, of Pennfield Grange, Lorraine County. The State also boasts of one woman who has been a member of the Grange for 63 years. She is Mrs. John Moore, of Montezuma Grange. Mr. and Mrs. Moore celebrate their golden wedding anniversary on October 25.

A letter received from County Deputy Clyde M. Lowell, of Fredonia, N. Y., under date of October 5, reports that his father, former National Master Sherman J. Lowell, shows a slight improvement in his condition.

DEPENDABILITY

A WORD

THAT GREW OUT OF A FACT

GIVE THE WORLD a new thing, and the world will immediately find a new word to describe it.

Dodge Brothers put a certain quality into a motor car. And suddenly, everywhere, people were talking about Dependability.

You won't find Dependability in the dictionary. But any owner of a Dodge car can tell you exactly what it means.

Dependability means sureness in performance—the certainty of knowing that a car will always do exactly what you expect it to do.

Dependability means long life . . . because no mechanism can be consistent in performance unless it is well designed and soundly put together of fine materials.

Dependability means economy that is more than price-deep . . . the kind of economy that results from low maintenance expense, minimum service costs, slow depreciation.

Dependability means satisfaction . . . the assurance that your pleasure in the beauty and performance of your car will not be marred by trouble and expense.

For fifteen years, Dodge dependability has been amplified, refined, improved.

It reaches its fullest and finest development in the beautiful and spirited Dodge Six and Dodge Eight of today.

DODGE BROTHERS

Others may claim, Dodge will DO . . .

Dodge reprints the above advertisement, and will reprint it again from time to time, both as a pledge and as a reminder . . . a pledge that the fine traditions of Dodge Dependability shall ever continue . . . a reminder that though others may copy the word, "Dependability", the word means little without the fact.

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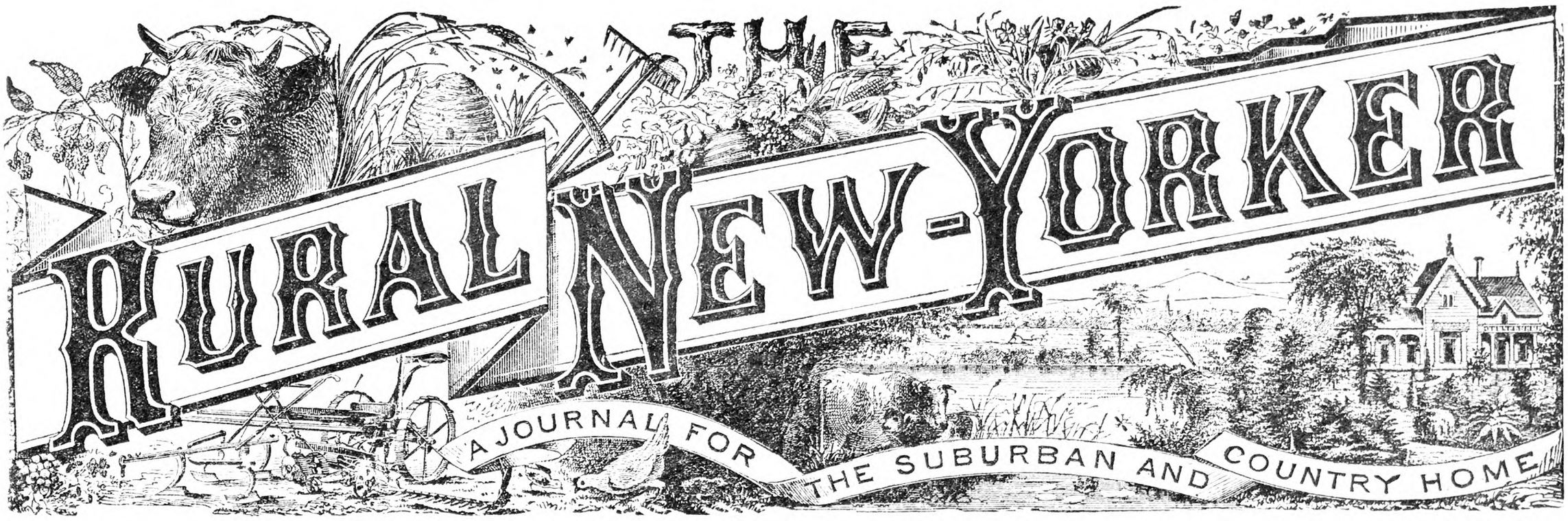

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Ausable River in the Adirondacks; Whiteface Mountain in the Distance

Corn and Soy Bean Day at Ohio Station

THE annual Corn and Soy Bean Day at the Ohio Experiment Station was held September 10. Emphasis was placed upon the most economical system of fertilization of corn. A series of experiments with corn planters equipped with new fertilizing attachments has been run at this station for about three years. The proper placing of fertilizers with relation to the corn plant is giving interesting results.

Much work has been done with inbred and hybridized corn in the effort to produce high-yielding sorts. Discussions of their economic importance were given at the meeting by G. H. Stringfield, associate agronomist in charge of corn breeding. Hybrid corn is produced by crossing unlike plants. Hybrids between varieties offer little promise in corn improvement, but hybrids between selfed lines offer considerable promise, both as to higher yields and as to producing corn better able to withstand specific adverse influences, such as the European cornborer and disease.

Livestock men were interested in seeing the several varieties of silage corn and in learning of their relative feeding value. A field demonstration of modern machinery was given, showing the harvesting of corn for the silo.

L. E. Thatcher, associate agronomist in charge of field crops at the Ohio Station, in discussing the advisability of substituting Soy beans for wheat in the rotation, said:

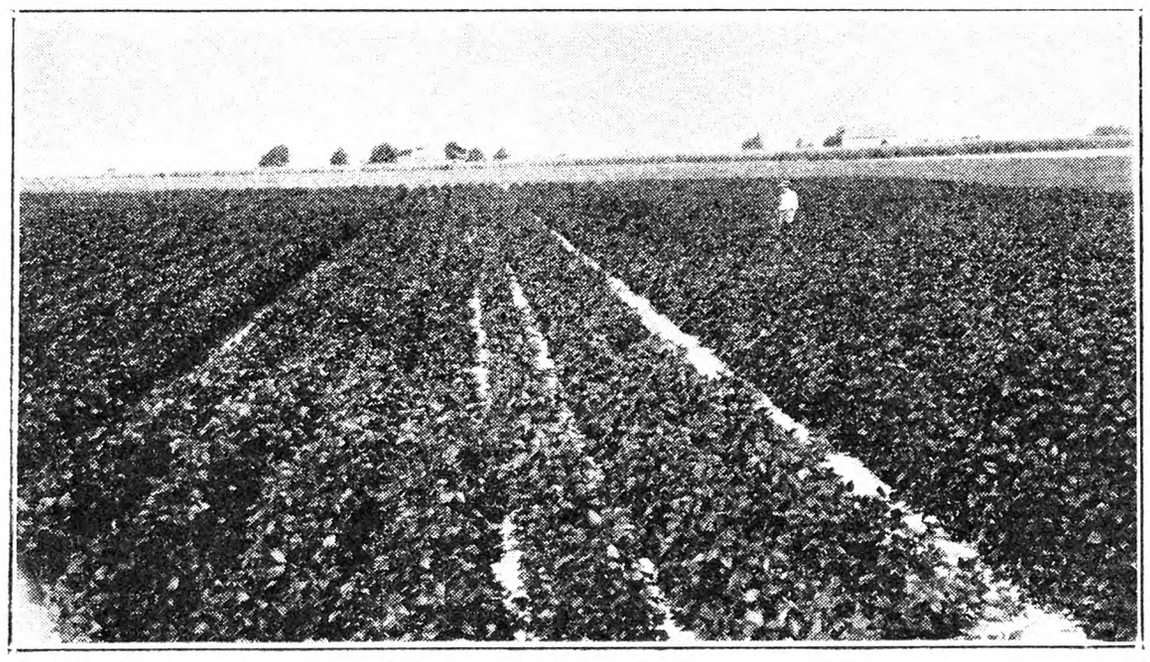
"We generally find that wheat will outyield Soy beans for seed when conditions are favorable for wheat; that is, where yields of wheat may be expected to average 25 to 30 bushels per acre. Under these conditions wheat will outyield Soy beans 40 to 60 per cent. On marginal lands or thin soils where wheat yields are likely to be poor, Soy beans may be expected to yield about an equal number of bushels with wheat. The substitution of Soy beans for wheat of course depends largely upon the market price of the crop. When there is a surplus of Soy beans and Soy bean products so that the present crop of seed is being produced at prices considerably below the cost of production, 35 to 40 cents per bushel (present price of seed), the production of Soy beans for seed would cost as much or a little more than wheat.

"Another drawback to the substitution of Soy beans for wheat," continued Mr. Thatcher, "is the difficulty of working them into a rotation. Wheat is used largely as a nurse crop for clover, and the labor of preparation of the seed bed and the sowing of wheat comes in the Fall, which makes a better distribution of labor. This would not be the case with Soy beans. If economic conditions improve and Soy-bean products are in demand, as will be the case if the paint industry improves (Soy-bean oil is used in paints) we may expect some improvement in the price of beans."

A discussion of liming materials and a field demonstration of their value in growing crops, including the common legumes on soils of varying degrees of acidity, was led by E. E. Barnes, associate agronomist.

An exhibit of commercial cultures for inoculating legumes and a field demonstration of their use was of interest. Another exhibit included seed of various kinds of Soy beans, and inbred and hybrid ears of corn. Ways of storing seed corn and equipment for testing it for moisture and germination were also shown.

Soy beans are now an established crop in many parts of Ohio. Not so long ago they were used with some apprehension as a new crop. In the past 10 years they have proven their worth as soil builders when used as green manure plowed under. Their value as feed for all kinds of livestock is now unquestioned. Bulletin 452, by W. L. Robison, of the Ohio Station, gives the results found in feeding Soy beans and Soy-bean oilmeal to pigs.



Field of Soy Beans at Ohio State Experiment Station

A Maine Farmer Visits Some Neighboring States

By C. W. Ellenwood

PART I

When a boy in school, the study of geography and history was never a hard task. I liked to follow the outlines of States, rivers and lakes and, in my imagination, climb the mountains of far-distant ranges. I tried to compare all these with those that were within my range of vision. I dreamed that some day in the distant future I would travel in some of those far lands and see for myself what they were like, that I would stand on the ground made sacred by the blood of those who died that our country might be established, and endure an undivided country, a united people.

My first attempt did not get me outside of New England, but in the State of Rhode Island I was able to stand near the spot where Roger Williams landed on Rhode Island soil when banished from the Massachusetts colony, and for a few moments the white man's handiwork disappeared and the Indians were all about me, as the lone boatman's canoe grated on the pebbles of the river's shore, and I tried to interpret the looks on those stolid faces as they greeted him. I lay on the same spot and drank from the same spring that had often quenched the thirst of King Philip, and I stood beside that old stone mill and tried to make it tell me why it was there and when it came.

Later I stood in the cradle of liberty and visited Old South Church, stood under the elm where Washington took command of the small body of patriots called the Continental Army, and visited other historic spots, but it was not my privilege to see much of those many States which make up our common country.

I came back to my native State and began the work of making a home. It seemed slow and at times tedious labor, but each year and day brought its share of compensation, as the years slipped by, and they have been happy years, though we have been forced to give up and go without many things that it seemed would have added to our comfort and happiness.

For years I had planned to visit the farming sections of New York State and Pennsylvania, as I have always felt that within the borders of these States, somewhere, lay the spot where I would have liked to make my home, had I begun there. Not too far north, not too far south, but where I might grow fruits that I was not able to do up here under the Great Dipper, and still be able to grow those things which were adapted to this climate.

Like the dreams which we all dream, mine have not been realized as the years passed. We were obliged to put off the date of starting our trip, and each year we were older and the possibility of never seeing these States was getting nearer and nearer. This year we are facing one of the most unprofitable seasons, not a very good time to select for the trip that had long been postponed when possibly every dollar would be needed for other things, but over night we decided we would have that trip. What money we had was ours, and we would not have to cause others any embarrassment, but any denial would be on our own heads.

Hurriedly the plans were made. The son who was to drive for us went over the proposed route and figured that it could be made in the 10 days which we felt was all the time we could spare. It would mean driving 235 miles each day, or averaging that distance. Not much time for sightseeing by the way or opportunity to talk with those we met. However we must do this or give up seeing some of the places we should be near, and might not ever see if we missed them.

When we left home the morning of August 27 most of Aroostook's grain crop was cared for. We had had a quick growing season. The harvesting of the great potato crop would begin about the middle of September. All along the way of our first day's travel we met men riding in all sorts of autos and trucks, on motorcycles and afoot, facing into the north in hope of securing work in the potato fields of Aroostook. Some of these were men, and there were women not a few, who were willing and able to work, while others were plainly the shiftless type.

Our first night was spent in a private camp on the shore of McQuoit Bay, a part of Merrymeeting Bay, a spot where in 1849 a ship was built and launched for a trip around Cape Horn to the gold fields of California. She did not reach her intended destination, but that great unknown port to which so many ships have gone. One item of our morning meal was a box of fine strawberries of the Rockhill variety. These were contributed to our menu by our old friend, E. A. Rogers, who was picking a good crop, and has succeeded in growing several thousand plants.

Passing the next day across the State of New Hampshire and most of Vermont, we camped in the Green Mountains at an altitude of 2,200 feet, where we might have had a fine view had not the mountain mist obscured it. We could now understand why these mountains were called the Green Mountains. They are wooded to the peaks. We found the growth here on these mountains very similar to that at home, except that there was more pine growing with the maple and beech, or near them. We would have liked more time for a closer study.

The ride down out of the mountains to Bennington was full of interest all the way. The great pipe lines which brought water down out of the mountains for a hydro-electric plant were of interest, but the natural scenery was what we will remember longest. There seemed little attempt at farming until we were well over toward the New York line, but some farms and homes tucked away among the hills that reminded us of the stories of the Green Mountain Boys and their intrepid leader, Ethan Allen.

Entering New York State a little above Troy, we began a wonderful drive for all of us, of 375 miles across the great State of New York by way of Schenectady, Syracuse and Geneva to Niagara Falls. The ride carried us through the farming section. We seemed riding along the top of a plateau rising high out of a deep valley, much of the time. At either side extending for miles, and reaching up to the great hilltops, were mile after mile of farming land and farm homes. I had expected to find these ridges and hills, but they were of greater extent and higher than I had expected. The strong features which seemed to stand out most prominently to us were these great ridges and high hills, the absence of stone or bowlders, and the stone walls familiar in parts of New England, and the lack of water. We assumed that there was water down in those valleys, but crossing the entire State in two ways we saw few large rivers, few streams or brooks and not a spring where we could fill our water bottle, or a place that looked like good drinking water. It seemed to us the water was not as evenly distributed as in Maine. We did take into consideration that it was apparently a dry time, as we were informed it was.

The soil appeared to be well adapted to the use of improved farm machinery, but on the whole the crops did not look as if they received the intense cultivation and heavy application of fertilizers that is the common practice in my county. I did not wonder at this when I learned the prices farmers were receiving for crops produced, and the high taxes paid.

We thought we knew about how the great waterfall would look when we reached Niagara, but no picture we had seen or description given had conveyed to our minds the stupendous grandeur of this wonder of nature. We will not attempt a description of our impressions. It must be seen to be appreciated.

We had planned to visit the grape section around Canandaigua, but we reached there too late in the day, but we visited some growers at Hammondsport where we saw one field of seven acres of grapes, mostly Concords and Niagaras which were just beginning to ripen. This was the largest field we saw but presume there were larger ones. This farm was owned by a man who was born in Poland. His vineyard was well cared for and was bearing a full crop. He, with his wife and children, did most of the work of pruning, tying, harvesting and packing the crop. It was evident that all even to the smaller children worked hard. I suspected that they went without many things that American-born families would not like to do without.

From here our journey to the capital of our country was across New York through the Genesee Valley where the wheat was being thrashed, and we were told selling for 45 cents a bushel. The outbuildings and barns on many farms were painted red. This was quite a contrast to our own section where there was no uniformity of color. We desired to spend a day among these farmers and learn of their problems, but time would not permit. Passing out of New York into Pennsylvania and down over the Susquehanna Trail into Maryland we saw some wonderful scenery and some fine farms and orchards.

O. B. GRIFFIN.

(To Be Continued)

New York State Apples

Many inquiries have been made since Apple Week last Fall as to why New York State apples were not put on sale in New York City on the street corners rather than apples grown and packed in competing States in the Northwest. This question was rightfully raised, as New York City is the logical market for a large part of New York State's apple production. The putting on sale of western boxed apples on the street corners of New York City was largely the result of the activity of Joseph Sickler, of the New York City Apple Week Committee of the National Apple Shippers' Association, he seizing the opportunity of hooking up the street-corner sale of apples with the unemployment situation, and "Help the Unemployed" was the placard that accelerated the sale of western apples on the street corner. The movement of the popular retail size of apples was greatly increased. *Why not New York State apples?*

The answer was and is easy. There was such a small supply of New York apples available that were packed of the size and quality that were required for this trade, that if the sale of New York apples had been started, the supply of desirable sizes would have soon been used up. To illustrate: The last of December, 1930, it was proposed that New York apples be given a chance at the street-corner market in New York City, and a number of large New York State apple producers, who I thought might possibly have apples packed or could pack them from stocks that they had on hand, were written to and the proposition placed before them. They, with two or three exceptions, replied that their apples were already packed, and it would be impossible now to separate out the proper sizes and grades; that it would not pay to do so. Four thought

something might be done. One of them suggested that 20,000 bushels of locally packed 2¾-inch up Baldwins could be used, but quoted a price on them at that time of fully 75 cents per bushel over the market. Further, a 2¾-inch apple would hardly have been large enough. A 2⅞ or 3-inch apple was the size desired. These packages of 2¾-inch Baldwins contained many apples that were 3¼ to 3½-inch in size, which were desirable for street-corner trade.

One grower and dealer who sells his own and other growers' apples stated that he could supply all demands for New York State apples proper for this trade that would ordinarily come to his store in New York City. I believe he sold quite large quantities of New York apples to this trade.

Another Central New York grower stated that he would be glad to pack up quite large quantities to supply this trade, provided there was an actual demand for them. This man did have his McIntosh and Northern Spy apples on the street corners for sale during late February and March.

The actual situation has been that comparatively few eastern or New York State apples have been sold on New York City street stands during the past two years. During a visit to New York City in early March, I did find several localities where New York State McIntosh apples were being sold in this way, and I interviewed about 20 of the so-called "unemployed" who were selling this variety. They were of the unanimous opinion that sale had increased when this variety was offered, and that the seller offering McIntosh had the edge on his competitors selling Winesap, Rome Beauty or Spitzenburg at neighboring stands; and the two men I found selling New York Northern Spy made the same statement. They all, however, stated that it was very difficult to get a continuous supply of evenly graded packages of these varieties, as to size or grade. But the enthusiasm of the salesmen handling McIntosh and Northern Spy apples impressed me greatly and it is my firm belief that if eastern apple-growers want to take a large part of the metropolitan district trade for dessert apples sold by stands for the period between October 1 and April 1, this can be done with the McIntosh and Northern Spy varieties. The thing that the eastern grower will have to do, however, is to grade and pack them as this trade demands.

What are the demands? Apples uniform as to size, grade and color so that there is little or no choice between the different individual apples in the package. In my opinion, McIntosh when packed for this trade should be packed either Fancy or No. 1, as to color, and that the No. 1 apples should be up to Fancy in other respects except color. They must be handled so as to practically eliminate all noticeable bruising and packed and delivered in packages in which bruising at time of packing or afterwards when in transit is practically eliminated.

If McIntosh is to supply this trade for a long period, fruit probably must be picked twice at least, for color, stored promptly within 24 hours of picking, and packed out direct from storage at time of distribution. This will give the consumer a firm, tender, snappy, juicy, high-flavored McIntosh, that once tried will hold the dessert market against any apple shipped in from any other apple-producing section. Size wanted will vary for different years but I believe that this dessert trade will take all sizes, the retail price depending on size, from one, two or three for five cents, to two for 15 cents, or three for 25 cents; however, probably the very large sizes will be discriminated against as to per-package price.

The general store family trade will probably always prove a good market for variable sizes and is a distinct trade from the purely dessert, stand or street-corner trade type.

What kind of package? I don't know, but believe that a committee should study, decide and report. The carton egg filler type is good but often does not store well. But this objection is that cartons are often slack packed and often do not contain more than 30 or 31 lbs. of apples, whereas a Northwestern box contains approximately 40 lbs., and a bushel 45 lbs. Certainly the packing of smaller apples in a standard egg-filler type carton than the carton was built for, when practiced by the packer, is the same crooked practice as over-facing the top of a package.

Further, McIntosh cannot be packed and stored for three, four, five or six months without some loss from decay, this varying with the quality of the original crop, the care in picking, handling, packing, and the promptness of placing in cold storage. Probably a large part of this loss is due to stem punctures and fingernail cuts. Proper storage temperatures will not entirely prevent it. Some Fall-packed cartons shipped to New York City in refrigerator cars immediately after picking and packing, and cold stored in New York City, were examined by me when brought out for sale in early March. About 10 per cent of the apples were showing rot, and the commission merchant was obliged to condition all packages before selling same. Some cartons had crushed down in storage and contents were bruised. Practically all cartons rattled when shaken, showing that apples in cartons were undersized. Needless to say such a poor pack will never compete with the western box apples. I saw other carton packs evidently repacked from an original barrel pack. Size was uniform but the bruised and stem punctured condition of many of the apples was unsatisfactory.

New York and New England can get this trade if they wish to do so. Is it worth while? I think it is, even if there is not much financial profit at the start during the period the best methods are being worked out. Possibly we should look for red types of McIntosh. The variety is very variable in this respect and color is worth money in the consuming market. This also applies to Northern Spy and possibly some other varieties grown in the East. It is not as important on green or partially red varieties largely grown for culinary use, although even then color usually receives a premium except on Rhode Island Greenings.

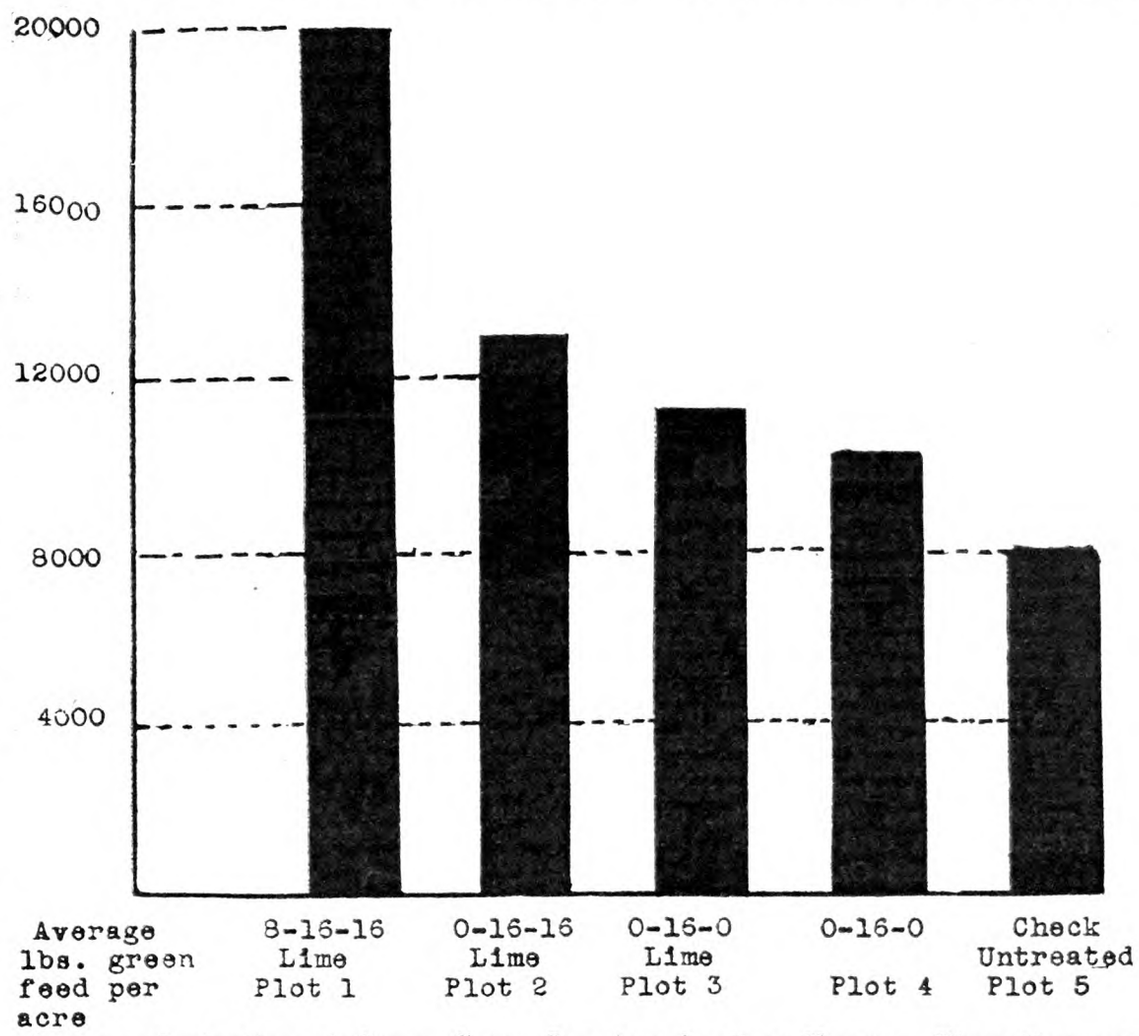
I believe that the slogan "New York State Apples for New York City Consumers" might well be emphasized in the metropolitan area, but growers must do their part in furnishing these apples to the consumer as he wants them. B. D. VAN BUREN.

Director, Bureau Plant Industry, New York Department of Agriculture, Albany, N. Y.

Rhode Island Pastures Made Profitable

That old and run-out pastures can be made profitable, without plowing or reseeding, has been successfully demonstrated in Newport County. A three-year demonstration on three representative farms, has just been brought to a close, and shows clearly that, by adequate fertilization alone, the yield of pasture grasses may be increased from two to three times the yield on unfertilized pastures.

Early in 1929 the farms of R. H. Beattie, in Tiverton, Elmer E. Sisson, in Middletown, and George Howland, in Jamestown, were selected as having representative farm pastures. The sod in each case was beginning to break down and patches of moss showed at frequent intervals. The grass on each of the pastures was mostly Rhode Island Bent, a low-yielding grass of rather poor feeding quality. One-half acre was measured off in each pasture and subdivided into five plots of one-tenth acre each. Each plot was given a different fertilizer treatment at the following acre rates:



Average Production of Green Grass Per Acre for three Years on Three Newport County Farm Pastures—Years 1929, 1930, 1931

Plot 1.—600 lbs. per acre 8-16-16 fertilizer and one ton lime.

Plot 2.—600 lbs. per acre 0-16-16 fertilizer and one ton lime.

Plot 3.—600 lbs. per acre 0-16-0 fertilizer and one ton lime.

Plot 4.—600 lbs. per acre 0-16-0 fertilizer and no lime.

Plot 5.—Check plot left untreated.

Fertilizer materials were applied separately according to the above analysis on April 1, 1929 and, before the cattle were turned out, one end of the tenth-acre plots was fenced off to prevent grazing. Within this enclosure the grass was harvested three times each year and carefully weighed. The figures were then worked out to give the yield on an acre basis. The average of the results secured for the entire three-year period on the three farms show the following weights in pounds per acre, of green grass for each year of demonstration:

Plot 1.—Complete fertilizer plus lime.....20,044 lbs.
Plot 2.—Phosphorus, potash and lime.....13,629 lbs.
Plot 3.—Phosphorus and lime.....11,650 lbs.
Plot 4.—Phosphorus only .....10,788 lbs.
Plot 5.—Check, untreated ..... 8,450 lbs.

There was a decidedly consistent increase for each of the fertilizer treatments, over the check, as each chemical element was added to the fertilizer. During the extremely dry season of 1930 the completely fertilized plot remained green much longer than the others, and was first to recover after the drought. It is also interesting to note that on Plots 1 and 2, in spite of the fact that no reseeding was done, the character of the grass changed gradually over the three years and, at the end of the period, contained a large percentage of clover. A small amount of clover appeared on Plot 3, but none on Plots 4 and 5.

Nitrogen at the rate of 250 lbs. per acre or the equivalent of nitrate of soda, was applied to Plot 1 in 1930 and again in 1931, the application being made about April 1. No fertilizer was applied to any of the other plots after 1929. The cost of the lime, phosphorus and potash can, therefore, be divided over the three-year period at an annual charge made for nitrogen. Based on the price at the car, in this locality, for the different fertilizers the materials would be about as follows: Nitrogen in either nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia $60 per ton; phosphorus in 16 per cent superphosphate $20 per ton; potash in muriate of potash $50 per ton, and hydrated lime at $10.50 per ton. The annual cost per acre, based on these prices and applications would be: Plot 1, $15; Plot 2, $7.50; Plot 3, $5.83; Plot 4, $2 and of course no charge would be made on Plot 5.

Using the above as average costs and the yield increase as previously given, 11,594 lbs. of green pasture grass on Plot 1 cost $15. Assuming that an average producing dairy animal will eat 100 lbs. of grass daily, this increase would feed one cow for 116 days or very nearly four months at a cost of 12.9 cents per day. To feed the same animal in the barn on a normal hay and grain ration would cost approximately 25 cents per day or a total of $29 for the same period. On this basis the $15 investment in fertilizer, furnishes feed at one-half the cost of barn feeding, and materially reduces the labor bill, as the cow does her own harvesting.

The three years' results in Newport County demonstrates clearly that the fertilization of pastures is a profitable investment and that it should be conducted on a sufficiently large area to provide an abundance of pasture for the herd from about May 1 to late September. Cattle on good pasture, naturally waste a large amount of feed by trampling, unless special precautions are used to prevent this waste. To secure the maximum amount of feed from the pasture, fencing into small areas that will supply about a week's feeding is necessary. The cattle should then be rotated from one area to another as soon as the grass has been fed down close, and not returned to the first area until the grass is about four inches high. Such management of pastures, together with fertilization, will result in lower cost of milk production and increased profit to the dairyman.

SUMNER D. HOLLIS.

The October Garden

In the vicinity of New York City the first frosts may be expected with the coming of October, and in anticipation of these all half-hardy subjects required for Winter blooming or for stock purposes should be taken into the greenhouse by the first of the month. Those not fortunate enough to know the pleasure of owning a greenhouse may yet extend the season of their gardening activities by taking a few carefully selected plants from the Summer garden, potting them, and using them in the window garden. Geraniums, Begonias, heliotropes and Lantanas may all be used for this purpose. Success is dependent upon the exercise of extreme care in the lifting and potting operation. If possible the plant should be cut around with a spade a week or 10 days before potting, thus minimising the check received from lifting bodily from earth. Unless the ground is quite moist the plants should be well watered the day previous, and when they are dug every effort must be made to preserve the ball of fibrous roots with as little damage as possible. Place in a pot just large enough to take the roots without crowding and pack around with a sweet, light potting compost consisting of about equal parts good soil, sand and leaf mold or humus. Water well after potting, and keep shaded and if possible in a rather "close" atmosphere for a few days. With reasonable care in a light window such plants will continue to give much satisfaction over a long period.

Immediately after the visitation of the first killing frost certain clearing-up tasks will demand attention. Dahlias, for instance, must be lifted and the roots dried somewhat before storing in dry sand or peat moss for their dormant period. See that the tubers are correctly labeled with the names of the varieties and that these labels are securely attached. Gladioli also, which have not yet been lifted, should be taken up now and be well ripened in the sun or under a sash light prior to cleaning off and storing for the Winter. Montbretias are best stored in sand or they may be planted in frames and left until the Spring. Cannas should be lifted at this time, and it is advisable to leave as much soil as possible adhering to their roots, allowing this to fall away naturally as the roots dry. Other tender tuberous or bulbous rooted subjects which require taking from the ground and placing in their Winter storage quarters include tuberoses, Tigridias, Caladiums and tuberous-rooted Begonias. Tropical water-lilies should be removed to a cellar or frost-proof outhouse so soon as their leaves are blackened with frost. They should be watered freely at first, but the supplies should gradually be decreased until they are well ripened and thoroughly dried off.

Annuals killed by the frost will require uprooting and the perennial plants should be cut over so that all browned and decaying stems and foliage are removed. Stakes taken from the borders should be graded according to length and tied into neat bundles of convenient size. In short, a general clean-up of all beds and borders should be undertaken. Where bulbs for Spring flowering are to be planted this Fall the ground should be made ready as soon

as possible by spading or forking over and incorporating a dressing of bonemeal therewith. The same preparation will suffice for spaces in the mixed border where foxgloves, Verbascums, pinks, Siberian wallflowers and such biennials are to be put. We have found that such subjects do far better when planted in their flowering sites in the Fall than if left in nursery rows and transplanted in the Spring. In regions where somewhat milder Winters prevail than hereabouts, pansies, Polyanthus and English daisies also are better for Fall planting.

The present is an excellent month in which to divide and plant herbaceous perennials, make new borders and renovate those which have become overgrown and crowded. Every border devoted chiefly to plants of this class should be made over every third year, for with but few exceptions perennials begin to degenerate in the quality of bloom they produce after this period. Where herbaceous perennial plantings are at all extensive in comparison to the size of the garden or to the labor available it is wise to lift and replant one-third of the area each year rather than attempt the whole at any one time.

Certain perennials, as gas plant, peonies and Oriental poppies resent being disturbed at the root and should not be moved unless quite necessary; nevertheless where new borders are to be made these can be planted without fear of loss. Last year a gardener located close by planted peonies in November, and they lived and flowered well this Spring, while here at "Hi-Esmaro" we were forced to plant a large quantity of German Iris in October and these also did remarkably well. Not that I would recommend these dates as standard practice for planting such subjects but I am merely pointing out that if a new border is to be created practically anything can be planted with safety at this time.

The procedure in making over a border is as follows: First, all the plants except those known to resent disturbance are carefully lifted with the aid of a spade and are laid in a spare piece of ground, the roots being well covered with soil to prevent drying out. They are labeled either with name of variety or at least with name or kind and color of flower to facilitate proper arrangement when replanting. A goodly layer of rotted manure and a dressing of bonemeal is then spread over the surface. Should ordinary manure be unobtainable substitute shredded cattle manure (obtainable from dealers in seeds and horticultural sundries), or commercial humus and pulverized sheep manure may be used in place thereof. Spading should be done in a most thorough manner so that the soil is turned over to the full depth of the tool; that is to say at least to a depth of 10 inches. Bury all weeds and keep the surface level as the work proceeds, and after this task is completed allow the ground to settle for a few days before planting. If not already done prepare some sort of plan of the border to be. Pleasing arrangement means much, and it is far easier to move plants about on a paper than in the border itself. When making the plan bear in mind the height and flowering season as well as the color of each variety. Some attention should also be paid to the sun or shade requirements of each. Of first importance in securing a good effect is to remember to group the plants in a bold, convincing manner. Single specimens of many kinds dotted about give a "spotty," unsatisfying appearance and produce a planting lacking in character and worth, yet this indiscriminate "spotty" planting is the most serious fault of most amateurs. Never less than three plants of a variety, and preferably five or more, should be planted in each group, the actual number being governed to some extent by the width and length of the border. This does not mean of course that all the groups in any particular planting should consist of the same number of individuals, but rather that large groupings will predominate in extensive borders and the reverse in those of more modest proportions. Then again, in a general way tall-growing kinds will find their place at the rear and those of dwarfer growth at the front, but to avoid a too set and studied appearance, here and there a fairly tall subject may be brought to the front and recesses of lower growing things may run to the rear.

It is not possible to have a particularly colorful year-round border by the use of perennials alone, for the majority do not remain in bloom for long. This defect of the perennial border is best overcome by converting it into a mixed border with areas left vacant for annuals, Spring-flowering bulbs and bedding plants. These spaces should vary in size and shape as do the perennial groups.

With the plan at hand mark out on the surface of the ground the relative position of each group, and then proceed with the actual planting. When dividing large clumps of perennials select for replanting only the strong, vigorous portions from the outsides. Small pieces having three or four healthy shoots are to be preferred to larger divisions. Plant firmly and if the ground is at all dry water well upon the completion of the job. Complete the task by raking out footmarks and leaving all neat and tidy. Later a Winter covering of salt hay or similar material must be applied, but do not fall into the mistake of putting this on too early; wait until the ground is well frozen. T. H. EVERETT, N. D. H.

(To Be Continued)

Ontario County, N. Y.

We have just had the heaviest fall of rain in a long time, after three white frosts, but need much more before we can do Fall plowing.

Some are husking corn in the field this fine weather.

Winter apples are being picked, a short crop hereabouts and a poor market for them. They are buying cabbage at the kraut factories for $4 per ton, and it has to be trimmed very closely. There has grown on the outside a green leaf and under this is a brown dried leaf which is very hard to get off. One man was seven hours in putting on a load.

Hay buyers are very shy this Fall. They don't know you when they meet you on the street. E. T. B.

Columbia Co., N. Y., Notes

Our first ice of the season came October 1 when a thin coating formed over water in the poultry drinking dishes.

A buyer of lambs only offered $6 a head to a farmer in this place. As the farmer had very nice lambs he made a bargain with the buyer to pay 16c a pound dressed, and have them butchered on the farm. They weighed from 85 to 105 lbs. alive, and when dressed the weight was about half of the live weight; the farmer gained by the deal as there were only a few that weighed less than 100 lbs. The same farmer received 16c a pound for his wool. Another farmer sold his lambs to a buyer for 6c a pound live weight. His weighed heavy, and he averaged over $6 apiece also.

Several fruit-growers advertise their apples in local papers this season. There are various prices for the apples. In one instance buyer can pick his own for 25c a bushel, and buyer furnishes container. Another grower offers Baldwins, Greenings and Spies for 35 to 50c a bushel and purchaser furnishes container. One grower sells Spies and Baldwins 50c a bushel including container; these are first-quality drops. Another sells hand picked second grade Baldwins 25c a bushel, without container.

At the cider mill custom grinding daily at 4c a gallon, in barrel lots. Cabbage is sold in the field for 2c a pound. Farmers sell butter to private customers for 33c a pound, and young roosters, live weight, for 30c per pound. E. A. H.

Orchard Seedlings

Cherries Fairly Profitable

It appears as if the only fruit that has made consistent returns for Pennsylvania fruit-growers this season so far is the sour cherry. While even these were not gold mines, they stayed on the right side of the books, especially when they were in such condition as to grade U. S. No. 1. More sour cherries are going in within Adams and Franklin counties this year. The 1931 Pennsylvania sour cherry pack, according to the agricultural statistician at Harrisburg, was 700,000 lbs. canned and 3,000,000 lbs. cold packed.

Apples Canned

The apple canneries in South Central Pennsylvania are helping increase the love and respect with which the York Imperial growers hold that variety by refusing, at least, in some instances, to buy any canning apples this year except Yorks. Stayman and others do not interest them at all. Even those Yorks being canned as apple sauce and quartered apples are at least U. S. No. 1 Canners in grade.

Small Apples

The Mountaineer Grower from West Virginia states, "There is a comparatively small amount of U. S. No. 1 stuff. Not over 30 per cent of the crop in this section, it is estimated, will make this grade and be packaged." A little further on it continues, "We have plenty of little apples to supply all foreign demands. Back in 1929 there were not enough little apples to fill foreign sales contracts, and some exporting firms lost, after having contracted to deliver the little fellows. But enough effects of last year's drought have held over to produce plenty of them this year, in spite of one of the finest growing seasons in memory."

Making Labels Stick

If you are using the sort of labels that must be glued onto the package, and are having trouble in their curling up around the edges, *The Mountain Grower* recommends that the paster swing his paste brush around the outside of the pasting surface with the first swing of the brush away from the paste-pot, while it is full of paste. In this way, plenty of paste is put on the outside edges, where it is needed, and the dryer brush mops over the center, giving it sufficient to hold. For export use, however, nothing can beat a bold, clear stencil—it cannot be torn off the package.

Roadside Market Association

According to advice from the Ohio State Horticultural Society, it has been proposed that an incorporated association be formed among the owners of roadside and farm markets in Ohio, with the following objectives: 1.—To encourage good business practices among its members. 2.—To identify the markets of its members by means of standard signs. 3.—To promote sales through dissemination of sales ideas, advertising suggestions, favorable publicity, display suggestions, etc. 4.—To improve the grade and pack of products offered by its members. 5.—To improve the type of buildings and stands used by its members through suggested plans and layouts. The association proposed "shall be a non-profit organization sponsored by at least seven Ohio agricultural societies. Membership shall be limited to Ohio residents who shall agree that not less than three-fourths of the produce sold in their markets shall have been grown in Ohio, and not less than one-half shall have been produced by the member." The suggested membership fee is $10, entitling him to continuous membership without further fees or dues.

Identifying Apples

The Hoosier Horticulture observes that the horticultural department of the agricultural college of Indiana has identified more apples this Fall than any year for a long time. The same is probably true for Pennsylvania. Sometimes it seems as if all the seedling trees in the State are bearing this year and the owners are sending in samples of all for some sort of a name.

Pennsylvania Fruit Crops

The Federal-State Crop Reporting Service, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, released on October 10 the report on Pennsylvania crops, as of October 1. The condition of the apple crop in this State has changed very slightly since September 1; the percentage of a normal crop is now predicted as 73 per cent, compared with 50 per cent for October, 1930, and the 10-year average of 52 per cent. Grapes are now rated as 88 per cent in Pennsylvania, a few points higher than in September, compared with 67 per cent for October, 1930, and the 10-year average of about 72 per cent. Accompanying the report was the following paragraph on fruits in Pennsylvania: "Where the trees are overloaded, apples are below normal in size and are dropping badly. It has been too warm at night for apples to color properly. (This condition has improved greatly since the report was assembled, and now color is at least normal.) Aphis, codling moth, and scab have reduced quality in some orchards. Peaches were an enormous crop of excellent quality and thousands of bushels were not harvested. Pears are better than an average crop. Grapes in general are yielding much better than last year. Warm nights have delayed coloring." Grape harvest began in Erie County on October 1 on an average. R. H. SUDDS.

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OCTOBER 31, 1931

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From the Mailbag

Apple Blossoms in Fall

I am sending a box of buds and flowers of my apple tree which is in bloom. What is the meaning of this? R. D.
Rensselaer Co., N. Y.

This sometimes happens, although not very common. In some cases small green apples actually form from these late flowers, but this could occur only when the Fall was very late. As a rule, these late blossoms are killed by frost or if any apples set from them they are killed when very small.

No one knows exactly why these out-of-season blooms come, but undoubtedly it is an effort of the tree to reproduce itself; a check in growth during the season because of dry weather or some unfavorable condition of the tree, so that nature urges it to bring forth blossoms which when normally carried out would make seeds and thus save the species from extinction. Nature's effort with these late apples is futile in the North. If something happened to kill all of the blossoms of the normal season, this second blooming might occur. Such cases have been reported.

Origin of Baldwin Apple

Who originated the Baldwin apple and where? E. W. B.
Ohio.

The Baldwin was a chance seedling on a farm near Lowell, Mass., in 1740. It was known locally and grafted into neighboring orchards for around 40 years and afterward came to the attention of a Colonel Baldwin who had it propagated and more widely spread. That is where the name came from. The original tree was still alive in 1817, so the sturdy quality of the variety came naturally.

Transplanting Wild Maples

I have quite a number of maple trees in our meadow 10 or 12 feet tall. They are nice trees and I do not like to see them destroyed, but do not want them. Do you think anyone would buy them for shade trees. M. B. J.
New Jersey.

Those maple trees, if they are the right kind for shade trees, might be sold to some one. They are not considered so desirable, however, as nursery-grown trees, one reason being that where they grow wild in this way, the root system gets very widespread so that trees of this size may have a troublesome lot of roots to get out and be badly mutilated in transplanting. Where grown in a nursery row, the tendency of the cultivation is to force a more compact root system so that the trees are more easily taken up. The best plan would be to find somebody in the neighborhood who was looking for trees of this sort and who would take them.

Pigeon Grass

Wild grass, called pigeon grass, has big roots, spreads out and kills all the vegetables in the garden. It goes to seed and scatters all over. The land where it is is plowed up every Fall and they cannot get rid of it. M. B. L.
St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

This is the yellow foxtail also called Summer grass and wild millet. In grain fields, surface cultivation or disking to prevent the stuff going to seed is one method of treatment. Another, where there is enough of it, and the soil is dry enough, is to burn over the stubble which will kill a vast amount of these seeds.

It is quite thoroughly spread about in all of our northern country, but is sometimes an impurity in grass seeds and before sowing any clover or similar seed, it should be examined to see whether it contains this stuff. If a field containing a lot of it goes to seed and cannot be burned over, it is really better to let it stand than to disk or plow it under those conditions, because that merely plants a large part of the seed where it will be saved and ready to come up the next year. Where plowed under a little of the seed will get down deep enough so that it cannot get out, but a large amount will get just barely covered so that it is in ideal condition to come up next Spring. The great thing is to prevent it from going to seed or burn the seed if that cannot be helped. While the ground is bare birds eat the seed in Fall and Winter.

Value of Wood Ashes

I have tried several times to get a stand of Sweet clover on two of my fields that have been in grass for several years, but have run out. I have limed quite freely and have inoculated the seed but the results have been spotty and meager. I have not plowed or disked but have sown the seed on the ground in the Spring. I notice, however, that on certain spots where brush has been burned, leaving a small quantity of wood ashes, a thick stand of Sweet clover has almost immediately followed. Can you tell me how I can supply commercially the elements which the ground evidently needs and which are apparently contained in the ashes? J. H. R.
Pennsylvania.

Wood ashes contain 1 to 2 per cent phosphoric acid, 4 to 6 per cent potash, and from 20 to 30 per cent lime compounds. These ingredients all appear to be in good form for the use of plants, and wherever a brush pile is burned that spot shows clearly in the bunches of grass and grain.

The ashes bought for fertilizer purposes do well if reasonably pure and unleached, but nothing appears to take hold quite equal to those burned on the ground.

If your land is inclined to be acid, or even neutral, heavy liming is needed. One man who failed with two tons of ground limestone per acre, tried three tons, and got a good stand of the Sweet clover. You can tell by testing part of the land with heavy liming whether that is what is needed. Also try a little better preparation of the soil before seeding. Sweet clover often grows when seeded as described, but not always.

Making Pork Sausage

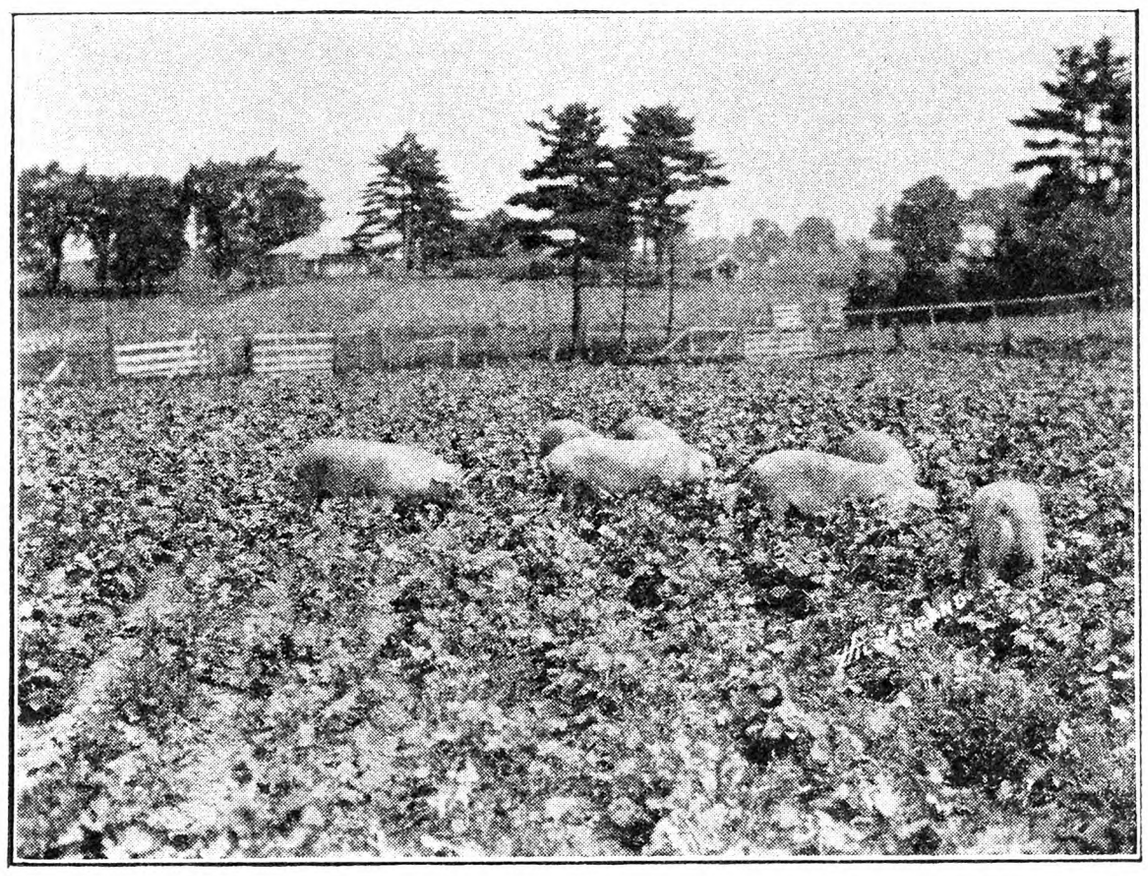
How can I make a good quality of sausage? H. F.
New York.

Good pork sausage may be made as follows: 65 lbs. fresh lean meat, 35 lbs. fat, 1¾ lbs. salt, 2 ozs. fine sage, 1 oz. ground nutmeg, 4 ozs. black pepper.

Cut the meat into small pieces, mix and add the seasoning, and then put through grinder, using the small plate. After it is well ground, mix thoroughly to be sure that it is uniformly seasoned. No water should be added if the sausage is to be stored away in bulk. If it is to be stuffed in casings a little water may be necessary to soften the meat so that it will slip easily into the casing.
W. W. H.

Bacon Muffins.—One cup flour, ¾ cup cornmeal, two tablespoons bacon drippings, dash nutmeg, four teaspoons baking powder, ½ teaspoon salt, one egg beaten light, one cup evaporated milk, 2 to 4 tablespoons sugar, two slices cooked bacon chopped in bits. Mix and sift dry ingredients. Add bacon and mix; add egg and milk, stirring until well blended. Add shortening and other ingredients beating vigorously. Pour into hot well-buttered baking pans, and bake 25 minutes in hot oven, (about 450 F.). Served with bacon, eggs and coffee this is a recipe which reflects glory, on the cook. SARAH J. DUNNE.

WE HAVEN'T any really constructive suggestions for the cure of our national tendencies to leave the narrow path, but sometimes we think that an amplifier for the voice of conscience wouldn't do any harm.—Boston Herald.



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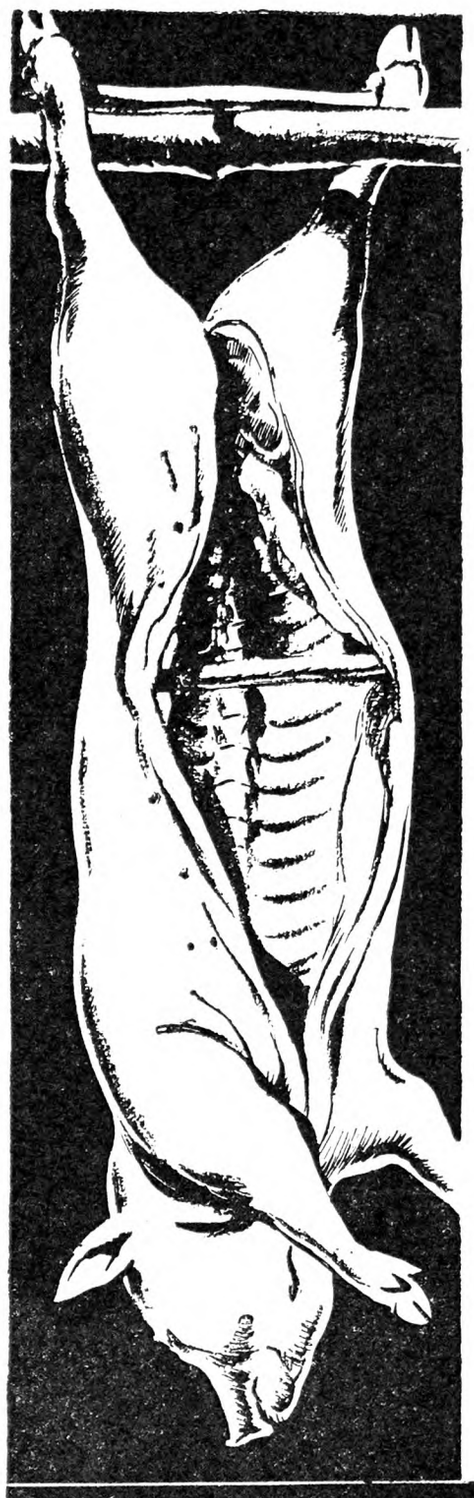

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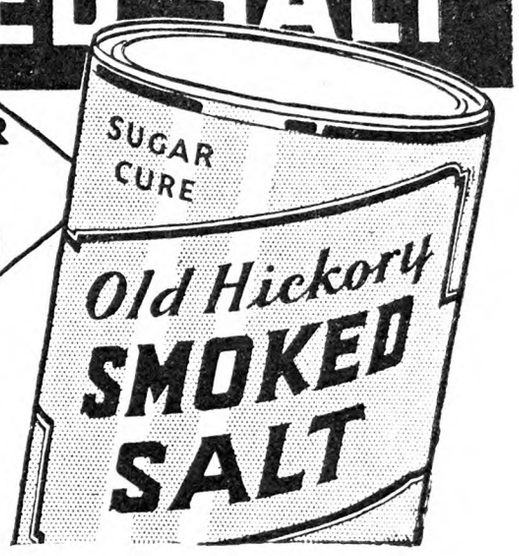

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The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

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THE New York State Rural School Improvement Society will hold its ninth annual convention in the Convention Chamber, Mizpah Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y., November 16-17. This is the place to learn just what the truth is about the rural school situation, and to get going for the active work of Winter. President D. Boyd Devendorf, of Amsterdam, N. Y., will be on hand. Singing, led by Mrs. McArthur, reports by officers, committees and delegates, addresses by James G. Greene, first president of the society, F. H. Selden, of Lundy's Lane, Pa., well-known worker for rural school welfare, and others, will be features of the meeting. In the evening of November 16 there will be a banquet at the Mizpah, followed by a delegates' hour and business council. Secretary A. D. Ostrander, Knowlesville, N. Y., has had a busy season, and will have a report of great interest. Attend this meeting if possible.

*

WITHIN the span of one man's life we have passed from flickering gaslight and labor-making kerosene to the bright clear glow of the electric light. And how much that means in the daily labor of housekeeping! With the extension of power lines and home plants we see a future in which the farm without electric light will be rare. We think the venerable Edison himself must have felt surprise, at times, at all the comforts he brought forth, as though he had indeed the magic power of Prospero. Light, heat, power and water are the four great needs of the home, and modern inventions bring them all within the walls of a country house. We hope that coming years will bring the modern comforts within the means of every farm household.

*

MR. VAN BUREN'S appeal for wider sale of New York State apples in the metropolitan area is well worth considering by apple-growers and packers in the State, some of whom may find it convenient and economic to seek trade of this character. Some are now doing so with profit, especially with Spy and McIntosh, and we see no reason why Baldwin should not stand high in the dessert class. It does have the quality when properly grown, ripened and handled. Cartons and boxes are packages for apples that look better than ordinary. Barrels and baskets are better for anything else. Consumers in the city have been educated to buy apples largely by the eye. Doubtless they may also be educated to take other apples that are "better than they look." Many already know the "Good Old Baldwin." Others will need to be told about it. Everyone knows Northern Spy, but it grows creditably in so few places that there are seldom many offered. Considerable of the McIntosh already brings fancy prices much of the season. But this matter of New York State apples for New York consumers is worth figuring on, as Mr. Van Buren suggests.

*

THE law to regulate the produce trade through licenses has been in force more than a year. Fully 16,000 produce dealers have taken the Federal licenses required by the law and about 2,000 complaints have been received against the dealers. Just about half the complaints hinged on failure of dealers to accept and pay for shipments which had been sold to them. This kind of trouble is a very old one. When the car of potatoes arrives there is usually no argument if the price has gone up while the shipment was on the way, but if the price went down meanwhile, as often happened during the past season, the buyer is tempted to find all sorts of excuses for refusing to take the goods. Under the law, all such disputes, if the parties cannot reach agreement, may be referred to the Department of Agriculture. About one in six of the complaints claim that the receiver did not make proper returns for shipments and some cases that have been examined show that the dealer had sold at one price and sent the shipper returns based on a lower price. Many of the complaints were settled by mutual agreement. Sometimes the dispute hinges on the exact meaning of a trade term. A local dealer sold a carload of potatoes as "today's shipment." The carload arrived two days late. The price had gone down by that time and the buyer refused to take the shipment. The Secretary of Agriculture backed his refusal to take the potatoes when it was found that the shipment had not been put together early enough to catch the train, and there was no train next day, which was Sunday. It was decided that the trade term "today's shipment" meant that the goods must be ready for the train. Many a trade term that has given much trouble in the past is being cleared up by official ruling and the dealers and shippers are watching their step rather carefully.

*

PROF. R. C. COLLISON, soil specialist at N. Y. State Experiment Station, Geneva, is making a study of orchard soil fertility. He finds that the proportion of roots to tops varies greatly in different plants, ranging all the way from 5 per cent in rye to as high as 33½ per cent in Red clover and Alfalfa. Some of the beneficial things that roots do are to leave in the soil plant-food elements which have accumulated in the roots during the growth of the plants; to absorb plant food from the lower depths of the soil and bring them to the surface and also to carry plant food from the surface to the lower depths; to make channels for drainage, which may be especially valuable in soils with impervious subsoils; to add to the organic matter in the lower soil depths; and to mix organic matter in the soil thoroughly by their habit of growth. Much of the benefit from leguminous cover crops in the orchard is undoubtedly due to their very extensive root systems. Figures obtained in experiments at Geneva show that for cereal crops, such as wheat, barley and oats, nearly all of the roots are to be found in the upper 30 inches of soil. In the case of Alfalfa, however, more than 40 per cent of the roots are below the 30-inch level, while 15 per cent of the Red clover roots are found below 30 inches. Thus it is evident that the amount and distribution of the roots of a crop are important things to consider in selecting cover crops for orchards. If, as some experiments indicate, phosphorus and potassium when applied in fertilizers are absorbed and retained by the surface layers of soil, deep-rooting legumes may take some of these materials to the lower root zones of the fruit trees.

*

ONE of the high spots in the recent Baltimore livestock show was the exhibition and sale of the carload of 20 Hereford feeders shipped by the West Virginia Livestock Co-operative Association, and winning Grand Championship of the class. Ex-Governor H. M. Gore, of Clarksburg, W. Va., a farmer and stockman, was in the ring with these young cattle, beautiful specimens of the breed, wonderfully uniform in marking and type. He gave a brief history of them and their assembling. They were picked up in various parts of the State where they had been developed, some by children, some on large farms, and others the careful work of old men, practically retired from active farming, but taking pleasure in bringing up these young Herefords to the degree of perfection their experience made possible. "We hope they will all find good homes," said Governor Gore, "and any brought back here next year as fat steers will require something unusually good to beat them." It was an interesting picture and tribute to the skill of breeders of the past and present generation in the agriculture of that great State.

*

WATER for the farm barns, so that the cows and other stock can have all they want and when they want it, is now possible and economic. In hilly country, ample water supply may often be had from springs by gravity, or lifted by hydraulic rams. In other cases, gasoline or electric, or combined systems, make pumping from wells entirely practical for the supply of large numbers of animals, and modern appliances regulate the supply for individual drinking cups. This matter is worth looking into before Winter arrives. With dairy cows the convenience and increased production from a satisfactory water supply during Winter are likely to overweigh by far the cost of the equipment.

*

MANY things can happen to fruit trees during Winter. Harold Robertson, Extension Pomologist of the New Jersey Station makes the following useful recommendations to prevent such damage:

Fill in depressions about the base of each tree, since the freezing and thawing of water which collects in such depressions cause a loosening of the bark. A mound of soil around the trunk of each tree, packed thoroughly to a height of six or eight inches, will prevent water from collecting. Rabbits, mice and other rodents that are sheltered by the cover crop, grass or weeds allowed to grow in an orchard after cultivation is stopped, seriously damage young fruit trees. Remove vegetation, after it is killed by frost, for an area of not less than three or four feet in diameter around the trunk of each tree.

These remarks apply to New Jersey, where there is not usually much snow. In other locations of heavy snowfall, stamping this down around the trunk is a useful plan. Otherwise some rodents may work under a collar of snow and girdle the tree.

*

MANY persons think of Kansas as mainly producing corn and wheat. The following figures from the last census give some idea of the State's other resources: Broom corn, 13,946,431 lbs.; sorghum harvested for grain, 10,655,820 bushels; apples, 1,307,848 bushels harvested; peaches, 256,040 bushels harvested; pears, 255,923 bushels harvested; grapes, 9,177,412 lbs. harvested; strawberries, 4,455,175 quarts. In dairy lines, 326,192,822 gallons of milk were produced, 52,763,213 being sold as whole milk. Cream sold as butterfat amounted to 57,133,252 lbs., and 12,826,714 lbs. of butter were made on the farms.

*

THE State road authorities of Pennsylvania have taken over 20,000 miles of township road, which added to the 13,000 miles of State highway, makes 33,000 miles under State control. An appropriation of about $100,000,000 has been made for this work. A careful survey of local road material for improving these township roads is under way. In many localities there is abundance of stone to make mud-proof foundations and gravel for finishing. Foundation is what is lacking in many country roads.

*

BLACK knot in plums and cherries cannot be controlled by any system of spraying. This is an infectious disease, the spores of which may be blown around for several months. Badly infested trees should be burned. Others may be saved by cutting out and burning the knots. Keeping watch of the trees so that the knots may be caught when small is the best plan. This does not take long and is a sure job.

*

HOME and friends are attractive words, though words cannot express fully the thought behind them. Most of us would put home first in thought—perhaps rightly. But there is in friendship a quality more appealing than that of home, which we have and rather take for granted. We *find* friends, and there is joy and satisfaction in the surprise of finding them. These things were in mind recently when spending a night in the farm home of friends. Crackling wood, as the boy of the family tended the sitting-room fireplace; dancing flames and shadows; talk, casual, personal and intimate, while the clock marched on toward 11; and then the friendly quiet of sleep—all pleasant to have in memory.

Brevities

SOME of the city pet shops advertise that they dry-clean cats. Imagine the indignation of the old barn cat, if subjected to such an experience.

NEAR Raymond, Alberta, Canada, 12,000 acres in sugar beets yielded 110,000 tons. Last year the factory there produced 26,000,000 lbs. of sugar.

DAMAGE by uncontrolled dogs to Pennsylvania livestock and poultry in the nine months ending October 1, amounted to $40,427.68, or about $5,000 less than the previous year.

THE British Columbia Ayrshire Breeders' Association recently shipped 50 purebred animals to Hong Kong, China. The Holstein association has a standing order for 10 cows per month from China.

THE highest yield in the history of the New Hampshire 300-bushel potato club was produced this season by John R. Jackson and Son, Colebrook, who raised 506 bushels per acre on their farm which is located on a high plateau completely circled by the White Mountains of Coos County. The record for the club was previously held by Burton A. Corbett, Colebrook, whose potatoes made 504 bushels in 1927.

Farm Co-operation

ASHLER HOWARD, a Canadian grain dealer, told the grain and feed dealers' association, in an address at the convention at Houston, Texas, that the Canadian wheat pool had cost farmers in Western Canada $100,000,000, and estimated that the Federal Farm Board would cost American farmers a loss of $300,000,000. He charged it all to the failure of co-operative marketing.

It is, of course, fully understood that grain dealers, speculators in farm products and middlemen generally have always been opposed to the principle of co-operative marketing. They have always had a free hand in the produce markets, and they naturally want to hold on to the monopoly. They make the most of the failure of the Canadian wheat pool, and the failure of the Federal Farm Board in wheat and cotton operations. They gloated in the same way over the failure of the long line of Sapiro organizations that stretched some years ago from Maine to California, with a disastrous arm into the tobacco and cotton fields of the South. The middlemen persist in associating these tragedies with co-operative marketing.

The truth, however, is that co-operation repudiates all of them. Not a single one of these adventures was either organized or conducted on co-operative principles. Hence their failures, and their tragedies form no basis for a criticism of co-operation. They were all organized under the inspiration of promoters and middlemen who wanted to side-track co-operation and to defeat its great promise of success.

The one distinguishing fundamental of farm co-operation is farm control of the machinery of co-operative marketing. Its purpose is to increase farm prices. Co-operation was devised to give farmers themselves machinery or organization to check the greed and tyranny of the middlemen; to reduce the spread between producer and consumer, and to return to the farmer a fair share of the consumer's dollar. They proposed to organize into local groups, and then affiliate these groups into one strong marketing or selling unit. They had tried marketing as individuals through middlemen for a half century; now they proposed to do it themselves. Where they adhered to these principles and followed this procedure they were successful. Then the partnership between promoters and middlemen started their whirlwind of centralized organizations in which the farmer stayed home and did the work while the white-collared promoter allied himself with the old middleman system and handled the cash. Our Canadian orator says these operations have failed. They have failed. He calls their manipulations co-operation. But farmers had no control of them and consequently they were not co-operative.

Men who want to defeat the purposes of a farm enterprise cannot be trusted to direct it.

State Amendment No. 3

A COMPARATIVELY small but active group of promoters of public policy in this country are determined to put agriculture on the mass production basis. They want to remove line fences; to encourage corporate farming in large acreage for machinery operation, and to remove and destroy the small freeholders. Unless a man has large capital and demonstrated ability to make profits they would deny him a foothold on the land. The scheme is nation-wide, but in New York State it is now focused and disguised in a proposition for the referestation of farm land. At the election next week voters are asked to put an amendment into the constitution which would direct the Legislature to make appropriations for the next 15 years to aggregate $20,000,000 for the reforestation purposes. Whether the people of the State liked the work as it progressed or not, whether the Legislature approved or not, whether farmers liked it or not, there would be no redress. The Legislature would have no choice but to obey the fundamental law of the State. Nothing like it has ever been proposed before. The people and the State are asked to commit themselves for 15 years in advance to a proposition from which they have no escape. One argument for it is that it will afford game prserves for hunters. Farmers in the region affected will not be impressed with prospects of overflowing game. Another argument is that it is non-partisan. This very year we have an experience of non-partisan fraternity in the selection of 12 new Supreme Court judges for the Long Island district under a law passed at the last session. The scandal is already so offensive demands are being made to call a special session to repeal the law. That waste lands should be planted to trees is unquestioned. That planting by individual owners is desirable will hardly be questioned. That planting by the State in large waste spaces is a good public policy is not denied, but this policy of edging the small freeholder off the land where the future citizens should be raised is quite another proposition. This is no time to saddle the State with another $20,000,000 of indebtedness. If the expenditure is desirable, the Legislature can make appropriations from year to year, without herding the people for 15 years in a tax-pound.

Surely there are people favoring this policy who do not realize that the ultimate aim and the ultimate effect is to create two classes in this country —wealthy landed gentry and impoverished peasants. They heed not and care not that the small farm freeholder created our great institutions and established the greatest nation the world has ever known. Those who understand its far-reaching and sinister effects will, we believe, go to the polls next Tuesday and vote against proposed Amendment No. 3.

Milk Meeting Notes

AT THE Chenango County Dairymen's League meeting in Bainbridge, on October 17, President Sexauer said that of all the milk sold by the League only 36 per cent sells as fluid milk, and 64 per cent in the lower classifications, and he thought 60 per cent was all that was being sold as Grade A of the milk that received the premium for Grade A. Because of a decrease in the demand and an increased production a degrading of some of the plants may be necessary which might affect the Oxford section. He expressed the opinion that we would never see 16-cent milk in New York City again. According to the release, "Mr. Sexauer did not seem very hopeful that milk prices would long continue at their present high level as compared with other agricultural products."

Complaint was made that New York dairymen have been paying $100 for $30 cows in Wisconsin.

Notes from Cattaraugus County, N. Y.

Up to October 6 we had no frost, and in spite of very few rains in September the water supply is good. Corn had time to ripen, while in many neighboring fields the ears were so numerous that the owners went through ahead of the binder and picked corn for feeding also. One neighbor has 200 bushels in his granary, in a locality where we think only silo corn can be grown in ordinary seasons.

In our community the dearth of ready money has made it an easy job to find men to help who are willing to take their pay in apples or potatoes, both of which are a good crop. One man living in a nearby city, whose rent is paid by the town because he has no regular work, has worked for several weeks at a nominal price of $1.50 per day, taking vegetables instead of regular pay. He has a battered old car which, however, seems to do good service, for he is always at work early in the morning after having driven a good 12 miles, and so far he has earned enough to keep his car running and his family supplied with wholesome food. We read that the city would not furnish help to men who operated cars, but we feel that in a case of this kind they should be allowed to keep them, since they actually reduce the amount the city would have to furnish for the family if the father had no way to get out to the farms.

After a great amount of neighborhood agitation we did finally get nearly one mile of good road built out toward the hill, and even the children who are to travel it to high school look forward with less dismay to the coming of bad weather. When we were told, a few days ago, that the money was nearly gone, five men whose farms lie upward and beyond the end of this new road, agreed to donate three days work each with a team to complete the work so well begun; and although one of the five lost a horse, leaving him without a team he could send, the others are now furnishing the team work while the men who work by hand are being paid out of the small remaining portion.

Farmers whose barns and milk-houses have been recently inspected, and many repairs and alterations ordered without a compensating increase in the milk check, may take what comfort they can from the fact that the milk plants themselves are beginning to complain at the multiplicity of the demands made upon them. One large plant whose score sheet we glanced over had a score of items listed which would cost, so the manager stated, something like $200. Milk-houses on farms must now be lined with matched lumber and painted. No barns are allowed to have plank floors in any part of the milk stable. Straining rooms just outside the barn doors are to be universal where milk-houses are not very close to the barn, and many other requirements are now met with, so that milk may be cool and clean. Their demands this Fall seem to point toward the ultimate necessity for each farmer to purchase a refrigerating plant where it is impossible to put up ice in Winter, but certainly if they do impose such expensive appurtenances on us they should begin by first allowing us a price for milk which will make it possible to pay for the things demanded of us without depriving our children of schooling, clothes and decent housing to purchase them. E. A. C.

Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.

Home Rule for Rural Schools

My suggestion is that the trustees of every district, and all interested in rural schools, write an open letter, first to the Assemblyman who is now in office if he is again a candidate for re-election, asking him what he has done in the past for us in the matter of home rule for schools, and what he will undertake to do in the future about getting home rule bills reported out of committee, and working for such measures, when they are out, and have that open letter printed in the most important paper in that assembly district. If the reply of the candidate is not satisfactory, then a letter could be written to the opposition candidate, asking him what the voters could expect of him, if they elected him.

Farmers should be urged to support the candidate who will work for us in these matters, regardless of usual party affiliations, for the reason that, unless we center our activities on one problem at a time, we scatter our energies and do not get anything done. I have just written such an open letter to the Hon. Horace Stone. MARTHA VOORHEES.

Onondaga County, N. Y.

R. N.-Y.—This is a good suggestion and the time to get at it is right away. Mr. Collingwood had a saying at such times, "Lick a stamp for the farmer's rights," which came right to the point. Do it now!

Massachusetts Apple Grading Law

In view of the increasing importance of Massachusetts as an apple producing State, and because her shipments of this fruit to the West and South and to foreign countries are becoming an important factor in the industry, it is of interest to note that she has just adopted a new apple-grading law. This new law became effective July 14 and is on the books because the producers themselves want it there. That it has not been forced upon them by other interests, is amply demonstrated by the fact that the essential phases of the new law received the unanimous endorsement of growers at the January meeting of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association.

More than a year was devoted to the new legislation by a committee of fruit-growers, assisted by representatives of the distributers and by members of the State College and Department of Agriculture. Numerous meetings and public hearings were held at which arguments for and against the various proposals were given due consideration. The result was this new law which contains many changes from the previous law with revisions to meet new marketing conditions.

Maximum flexibility to meet any emergency is provided by the provision that the Commissioner of Agriculture is authorized to establish grades and prescribe rules and regulations. In the previous law the grades were a part of the law and could not be changed or amended except by legislative action. Such changes were difficult, due to the necessarily ponderous workings of legislative machinery. The new law provides that the Commissioner of Agriculture may make changes to meet altered conditions. It also requires the Commissioner of Agriculture to conduct a hearing relative to establishing, amending or modifying the official grades if petitioned to do so by 50 or more growers producing an annual aggregate of not less than 100,000 bushels of apples. The grades so established shall include grades identical with the United States grades. This recognition of the United States grades is new and meets the wishes of many within the State, especially in certain sections, who have been dissatisfied with conditions previously existing.

The use of grade terms is made optional exectp on apples to be exported; such packages must be marked with some appropriate official grade and with the name and address of the packer, the name of the variety and the minimum size. The law provides two sets of grades including five Massachusetts grades and eight United States grades. The Massachusetts grades are: Massachusetts Extra Fancy, Massachusetts Fancy, Massachusetts Combination A, Massachusetts B, Massachusetts Unclassified. The United States grades are: U. S. Fancy, U. S. No. 1, U. S. Commercial, U. S. No. 1 Early, U. S. Utility, U. S. Utility Early, U. S. Hail Grade, U. S. Unclassified. The requirements for each grade are stated in detail in the regulations but would require too much space to permit their inclusion here.

The new law provides growers an abundant choice of grades and is believed to meet every requirement of the trade. A grower may use any Massachusetts grade or any United States grade. He may use both grades on the same package provided the fruit conforms with the grades used. He may market his apples without the use of any grade designation provided they are to be sold in this country. The use of private brands or labels is made more practicable than formerly by the simplification of the required markings. This provision will be greatly appreciated by growers who have had much success in building up a profitable business by packing quality fruit to be sold at premium prices.

The provision making over-facing or "deaconing" illegal applies to all types of packages, open or closed, whether graded and marked or not. This prohibition against overfacing, which was first written into the old law several years ago, did a great deal for Massachusetts growers in establishing the confidence of the trade in Massachusetts apples and opinion was unanimous that it should be retained in the new law. The Massachusetts Apple Grading Committee which sponsored this new law devoted exhaustive effort to insure its meeting the requirements of the industry and is rightly entitled to the sincere thanks of everyone interested in the production and distribution of Massachusetts apples. Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, Commissioner of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, has called the attention of interested parties to the fact that the department is merely the legal agent designated by the Legislature to administer the law and desires their sincere co-operation in order that it may be of the utmost benefit to all. W. E. MALONEY.

Eastern Connecticut News

One of the features of the State market was the firmness of eggs. A two-cent advance was made by Connecticut Newlaid Fancy, Newlaid Medium and Special Pullet eggs at all principal market centers, and the general tone of the egg market so far has remained exceptionally firm. The large fancy Connecticut Newlaid Fancy bring around 52c. If the buyer is willing to accept a smaller egg, a 19-ounce pullet egg selling for 32 to 35c is in the market. Tone of live poultry market improving, but demand for poor stock is off.

No. 1 Baldwin apples bring $1 to $1.25; McIntosh, fancy, $2 to $2.50. Potatoes are as low as 50 to 60c bushel. Celery is now strong in the market and bringing for 12-stalk bunch, 75c to $1; onions, $1 to $1.25 bushel; parsnips, washed, $1.30 to $1.50 bushel; turnips, bushel, 50c to $1; cabbage, bushel, 60 to 90c.

Connecticut beekeepers' association celebrated 40th anniversary in Hartford past week with extensive program of speaking and a dinner. Many prominent beemen from Connecticut and adjoining States were present at all-day session.

Stafford, which in pre-colonial days was focal point for Indians who came to drink water of its famous springs, was the gathering place of thousands the past week during the three days of 63rd annual exhibition of Stafford Springs Agricultural Society. Monday, Columbus Day, was a record day, 20,000 attending.

Tolland County, Conn. C. B. KNIGHT.

Live Stock and Dairy

Light Horse Families, Breeds and Types

BY R. W. DUCK.

The lighter types and breeds of horses have returned to their one-time popularity. The only fairs that are a financial success and attract large crowds are those which make horse racing a main attraction. Interest in this sport of kings apparently never wanes. The New York State Fair this year introduced running races for the first time with exceptional success. This type of races will probably be used in the future, with an extension of time to attract the better stables.

The successful county fairs are giving more attention to the light-horse classes. The Orange County Fair, at Middletown, where I judged horses this year, had 38 classes of horses competing for a little over $1,000 in prize money. A number of years ago Roger H. Lillard, secretary of the American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association, said before an audience, of which I was a member: "Whenever the flute-like notes of a Patti or a Melba are replaced by the tinpan symphony of the canned musical instrument, then and not until then will the American Saddle Horse disappear in the gasoline tinged wake of the automobile." After years of mechanized travel Secretary Lillard's statement has been fully substantiated. Prices have never been better for good saddle horses. However, they must have the necessary form, action, bone quality, symmetry and breeding to be in demand and bring top prices.

Increased use and popularity of light horses have caused frequent inquiries to be received relative to breeding and type. Controversy was frequent and bitter in the old days relative to respective merit, importance and admissibility in the various stud books of certain individuals. Irrespective of likes and dislikes the fact remains that all of the breeds of light horses trace back in more or less degree to the Thoroughbred, and they in turn have their foundation in Oriental or Arabian sires introduced into England during the early part of the eighteenth century, which were used on the lighter-type English mares. The "General Stud Book of Great Britain" is used to record Thoroughbred horses in Great Britain. It was established in 1808, and is therefore the oldest livestock association in existence. The American association registers in American Jockey Club, New York City.

The early history of the Arab horse is to considerable extent one of legend. Unquestionably these horses were, and still are capable of great endurance, and of covering long distances in minimum time under adverse conditions. One of the most frequently quoted, relates the origin of the Keheilet Ajuz family, which means the mare of the old woman. This legend says, one time over two thousand years ago an Arab chieftain was being pursued and hard pressed by a member of an enemy tribe. As he stopped briefly for a rest, the mare which he was riding, gave birth to a foal. Very shortly afterward he mounted the mare, and rode her hard into his camp. He was forced to leave her new-born filly foal behind. However, not long afterward the colt appeared in the camp, and became the pet of the old tribal women. From this filly foal later descended the most famous equine Arabian families of today.

The Thoroughbred stallion Eclipse who died in 1789 at the age of 25 years was a direct descendant of the Darley Arabian, who was imported into England in 1706 by a Mr. Darley. Eclipse is considered by most authorities to be the greatest Thoroughbred sire that ever lived. Certainly he was one of the most important early or foundation sires. He was not only a great race horse himself, winning as he did 11 King's Plates, but he also sired 334 winners of important races.

The American or Five-Gaited Saddle Horse; the Standard Bred or The American Trotter and Pacer, as well as the Heavy Harness Breeds, carry considerable Thoroughbred blood. All of these in turn trace through the Thoroughbred to Oriental, Arabian or so-called "hot-blooded" foundation stock. A brief examination of the important foundation sires clearly establishes the close relation of the foundation sires of the light breeds. One of the most prominent and important foundation sires of the Hackney was a stallion named the Original Shales (699), he, too, is a direct descendant of the Darley Arabian. Jary's Bellfounder (55), another important early Hackney sire was the sire of the Charles Kent mare, who was the dam of the great Hambletonian 10. The American Trotter and Pacer or so-called Standard Breds register in the American Trotting Register. Horses with a mark of 2:25 for the pace, or 2:30 for the trot are eligible to register. As a matter of fact few horses today are registered on performance, but are sired by registered stallions, and out of registered mares. There are several variations relative to the entry rules, but in all cases the fundamental basis of registry is time performance as stated.

There are numerous so-called families represented in this breed. This is also true of practically all breeds of livestock. These families are established by some individual who has proved a great performer, as well as a prolific producer of outstanding individuals. In most breeds of horses family names follow the sires side. The principal Standard Bred families include the Pilots, established by Pilot who was foaled in 1828. The Hambletonians established by Hambletonian 10, also sometimes referred to as Rysdyk's Hambletonian, due to the fact that a Mr. Wm. M. Rysdyk once owned him. He purchased this greatest of all Standard Bred sires from Jonas Seely, of Orange County, N. Y., together with his dam for $125.

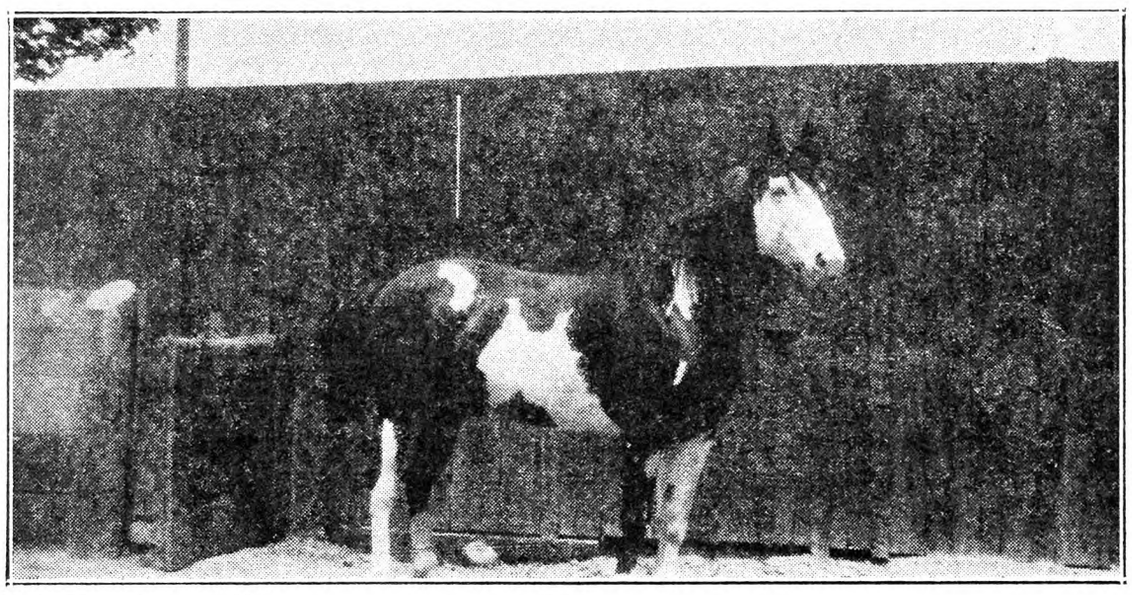
Then there are the Mambrinos, from Dutchess County, N. Y. The Clays, the Hals and the Morgans. The latter traces to its founder Justin Morgan. He did not die until 1821, living to be 28 years of age. The Morgans now maintain their own registry, and are also eligible to register in the American Trotting Registry. The Morgans, while not as speedy as the Hambletonians, have great stamina, endurance, symmetry and beauty of form. Many of the best Hunters carry considerable Morgan blood. Qualified Hunters now carry papers certifying to their attainments issued by the American Hunt Club. Such papers are not certificates of registry or certificates of pedigree, nor do they purport to be.

The American or Five-Gaited Saddle Horse was produced by selection for type and performance. Ten stallions, many of them carrying Thoroughbred blood were selected for their individual excellence and ease of gait to establish a saddle type. They were used on the easier gaited mares, mostly of unknown breeding, that were being ridden in Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee. The two principal blood lines of this breed are the Denmarks and the Chiefs. On both his sire and dams side Denmark, the founder of this popular blood line, traces to the great Thoroughbred sire Eclipse; while Harrison Chief, the founder of the Chief strain, traces to Mambrino and Imp. Messenger, who also appear in the pedigree of Hambletonian 10.

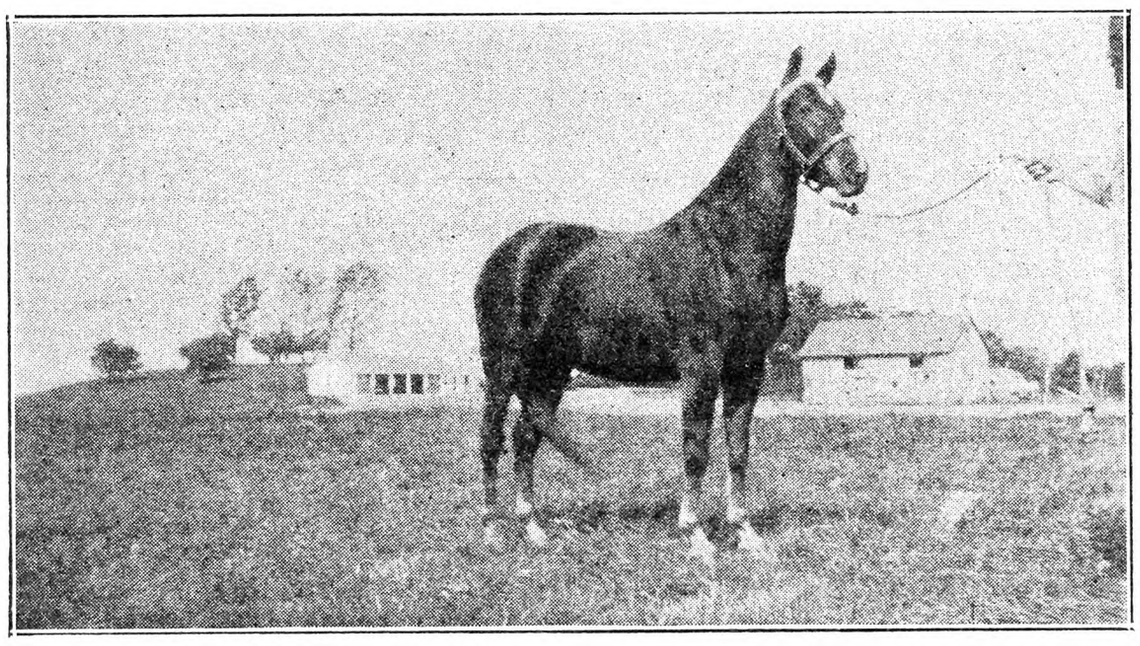
Thus it is seen the original fountain heads of the light breeds of horses are closely related. However, their marked difference in type and performance today has been produced by careful selection and training. From the beginning the breeders of the Five-Gaited Saddle Horse have bred for ease of gait and beauty of form.

Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, of Avon, N. Y., whose breeding operations with Thoroughbred horses in the Genesee Valley have become nationally known, said at a recent livestock breeders' meeting that three essential points must be observed in growing and developing horses; these are: (1) Proper feed; (2) establish confidence at an early age; (3) worm the colts. The colts at the Wadsworth estate are weighed monthly. They are kept gaining from weaning time. The average gain per head for all colts for the past five years was 45 lbs. per month during the Winter months. The highest gain was 62 lbs. for the first month after weaning. After the pasture season the foals will almost have doubled their weaning weight. As a coming four-year-old they will gain an average of 150 lbs. during the year. At maturity they will weigh from 1,150 to 1,400 lbs., or a trifle heavier. One of the heaviest four-year-olds weighed at 1,435 lbs.; he stood 16.2 hands high, carried 8½ inches of bone, with a heart girth of 79 inches. Mrs. Wadsworth considers eight inches of bone ample. The measurement is taken at the narrowest point of the cannon below the knee. The quality of bone is more important than size. It should be flat and clean.

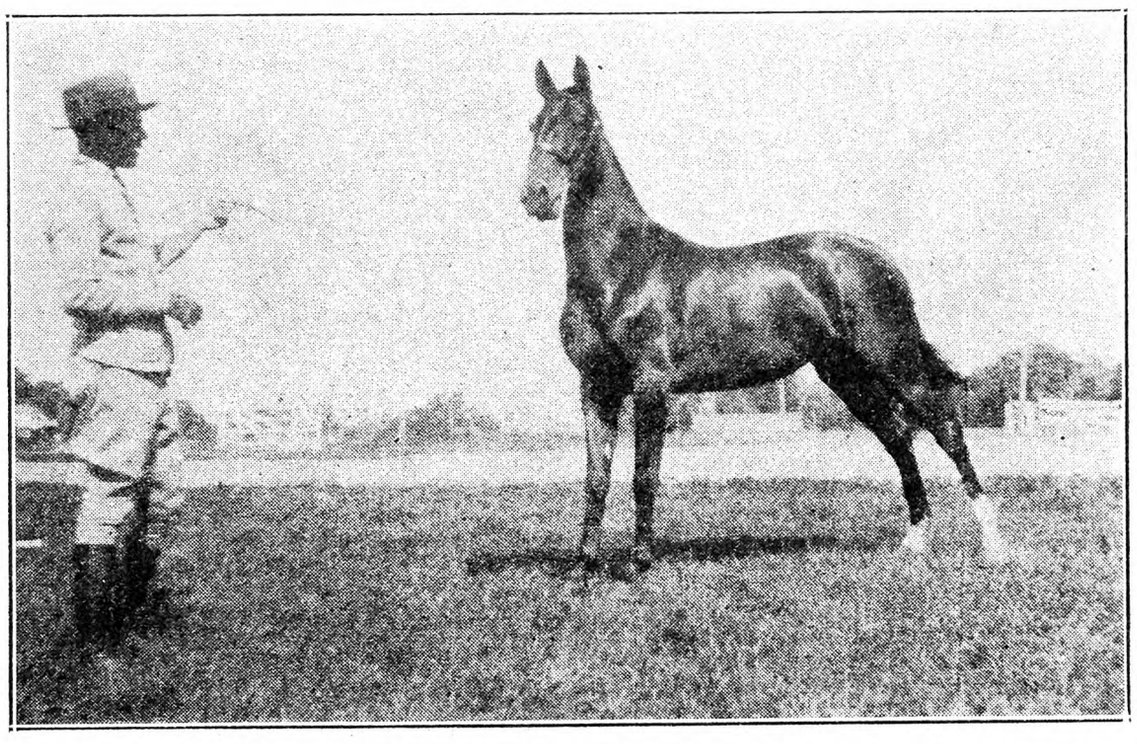
A rule of thumb is used in feeding the colts. They are fed as many quarts of oats per day as they are months old. However, this is used as the minimum amount to feed. If the colts will clean up more they are fed all they will eat. A yearling colt, will on the average eat about 14 lbs. of Alfalfa, or mixed hay, 12 quarts of oats and three or four quarts of wheat bran. They should be fed three times daily. For their evening feed the Wadsworth colts are fed whole oats which have been soaked for the entire day and fed in proportion with bran. To this is added one pint of molasses, and one tablespoon of cod-liver oil. Their horses are all registered Thoroughbreds or the so-called "half-bred" horses. These latter are grade Thoroughbreds, they may have two or more top crosses and still be called half-breds. The Wadsworth stables have provided a profitable source of breeding for the mares of the Genesee Valley farmers. These lighter or medium-weight mares bred to the Thoroughbred stallions have without exception produced "half-blood" colts which when properly grown and halter broken, have had a steady and profitable demand from purchasers seeking good material for prospective hunters, jumpers and saddle horses.



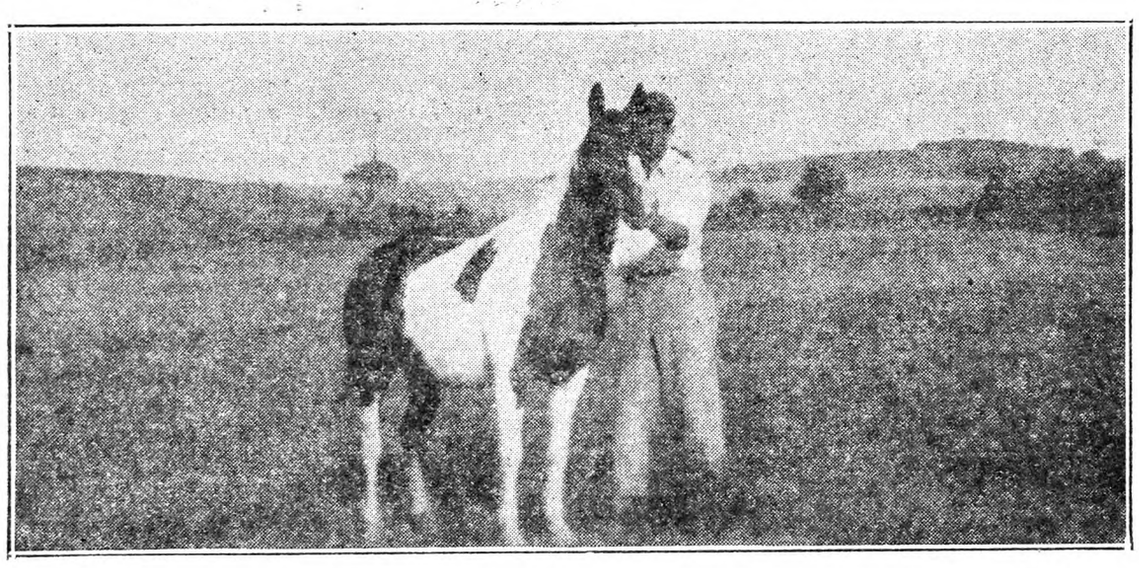
A Half-blood Pinto Thoroughbred Stallion Owned by George Wingfield, at the Nevada Stock Farm, Reno, Nev. This stallion has proved to be a great sire to cross on range mares. He exemplifies power and symmetry.



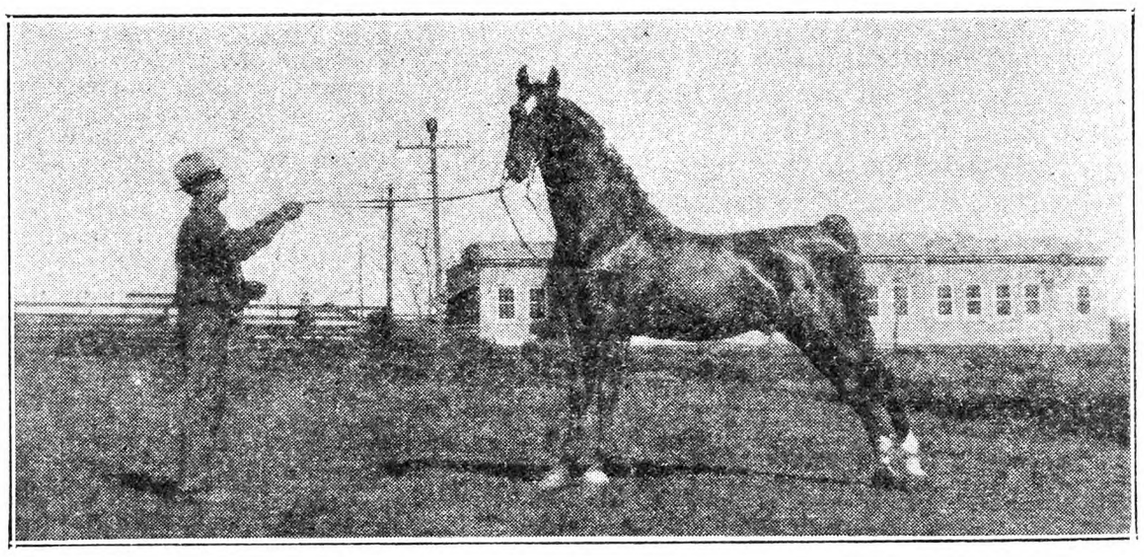
A Registered Morgan, Showing the Symmetry and Power Possessed by This Breed.



"Whenever the flute-like notes of a Patti or a Melba are replaced by the tinpan symphony of the canned musical instrument, then and not until then will the American Saddle Horse disappear in the gasoline-tinged wake of the automobile."



A wide variety of markings are carried by the so-called calico paint, piebald or skewbald ponies and horses.



An American or Five-Gaited Saddle Stallion, Liberty Loan 8151. Owned by the Texas A. & M. College. Sold as a three-year-old for $6,500. Denmark breeding.

Baltimore Livestock Show

The annual Fall show and sale at the Baltimore stockyards was held this year October 13-16. As usual it featured fat stock, and was a strictly business event, though this did not make it less interesting as a show. Without doubt it is the greatest show of fat stock in the East.

In number of entries, Virginia led, with 111; West Virginia, 86, and Maryland, 52. To one unacquainted with the farming of the Virginias, the volume and quality of their fat stock and feeders sent there would be a surprise. West Virginia has some of the most skilled Hereford breeders in the country, and a wide-awake State livestock association, as may be seen from the fact that the carload of 20 Herefords, under 550 lbs. were grand champions in class, competing with good western stock, and sold in the ring at $11.20 per cwt.

There were approximately 2,000 head of cattle entered, in carloads, trios and individual classes.

Some of the prize-winners were:

Department A—Class 2

Carload of 15 Head of Steers or Heifers Weighing Under 1,100 Lbs.—T. H. Ingwersen, Chicago (judge). First, Dan D. Casement, Manhattan, Kan.; second, Sni-A-Bar Farms, Grain Valley, Mo.; third, Briarcliff Farms, Pine Plains, N. Y.; fourth, John K. Martin & Sons, Troy, Ohio.

Department B—Class I
Fat Cattle, Southeastern District

Carload of 15 Head of Steers or Heifers Weighing Over 1,100 Lbs.—Judges: William F. Schluderberg, C. S. Morris and Raymond Heinz, all of Baltimore. First, G. W. Miley, Moorefield, W. Va.; second, Campbell & Cassell, Wytheville, Va.; third, S. A. Smith, Clarksburg, W. Va.; fourth, R. W. Miller, Hawlin, Va.

Class 2

Carload of 15 Head of Heifers or Steers Weighing Under 1,100 Lbs.—First and second, Saint Amour Farms, Mortonville, Pa.; third, F. H. T. Walton, Forest, Va.; fourth, P. B. Bird, County Agent, Marion, Va.

Champion Carload of Fat Cattle, Open Classes.—Dan D. Casement, Manhattan, Kan.

Champion Carload of Fat Cattle, Southeastern District. — G. W. Miley, Moorefield, W. Va.

Grand Champion Carload of Fat Cattle.—The Saint Amour Farms, Mortonville, Pa.

Reserve Champion of Fat Cattle. — Dan D. Casement, Manhattan, Kan.

Department F—Class I
Feeder Cattle

Carload of 20 Head of Hereford, Shorthorn or Angus Steers or Heifers Weighing Under 550 Lbs.—Judges: J. M. H. Claggett, Berryville, Va.; L. W. Hill, Locust Dale, Va.; Norman Warfield, Florence, Md. First, Benjamin T. Creech, Morgantown, W. Va.; second, Arthur Monk, Philadelphia, Pa.; third, Frank Anderson & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; E. C. Wunder, Baltimore.

Class 2

Carload of 20 Head of Hereford, Shorthorn or Angus Steers or Heifers Weighing 550 Lbs. and Not Over 850 Lbs. — First and second, Mid-West Livestock Company, Sioux, Iowa.

Grand Champion Carload of Feeders. —Benjamin T. Creech, Morgantown, W. Va.

In boys' calf club steer and heifer classes, there were 59 entries, 31 Angus, 16 Shorthorn and 12 Hereford. The winners were as follows:

Department E
Boys' Calf Club Steers or Heifers

Judges. — C. S. Morris, Baltimore; Raymond Heinz, Baltimore; L. I. Case, State College, Raleigh, N. C.

Class 1.—Herefords, first, P. E. Bird, County Agent, Marion, Va.; second, P. E. Bird, County Agent, Marion, Va.; third, J. C. Coiner, County Agent, Staunton, Va.; fourth, Morgan Rogers, Bridgeport, W. Va.; fifth, Jack Butler, Warrenton, Va.

Class 2.—Shorthorns, first, D. Skaggs, Lewisburg, W. Va.; second, J. C. Coiner, County Agent, Staunton, Va.; third, P. E. Bird, County Agent, Marion, Va.; fourth, J. C. Coiner, County Agent, Staunton, Va.; fifth, J. H. Parker, Junction, W. Va.

Class 3.—Angus, first, Thomas Anderson, Marion, Va.; second, Green Brothers, Markham, Va.; third, B. A. Rucker, Jr., Warrenton, Va.; fourth, Green Brothers, Markham, Va.; fifth, G. W. Miley, Moorefield, Va.

Other departments of cattle were:

Department C
Three Steers or Heifers, Open to All

Judges.—T. H. Ingwersen, Chicago; L. I. Case, State College, Raleigh, N. C.

Class 1. — Briarcliff Farms, Pine Plains, N. Y.; second, St. Amour Farms, Mortonville, Pa.; third, Green Brothers, Markham, Va.; fourth, E. L. Preston, County Agent, Warrenton, Va.

Grand Champion Trio of Steers or Heifers.—Briarcliff Farms, Pine Plains, N. Y.

Department D
Individual Steers and Heifers, Open to All

Judges.—William Schluderburg, Baltimore; George Weisinger, Pottsville, Pa.; P. C. MacKenzie, State College, Pa.

Class 1.—First, Briarcliff Farms, Pine Plains, N. Y.; second, Briarcliff Farms, Pine Plains, N. Y.; third, St. Amour Farms, Mortonville, Pa.; fourth, Briarcliff Farms, Pine Plains, N. Y.

Grand Champion Boys' Baby Beef Steer or Heifer. — Thomas Anderson, Marion, Va.

There were two carload entries of 50 fat hogs weighing 150 to 180 each; six entries of five fat hogs 150 to 180; four entries of five weighing 180 to 225; and eight in the individual barrow class, 150 to 225. These were judged as follows:

Department G

Judges. — Joseph Kurdle, Baltimore; Lloyd Corkan, Baltimore; Will R. Harvey, Jr., Corbett, Md.

Class 1.—Fat hogs: Carload of not less than 50 head of fat hogs weighing 150 to 180.—First, Sni-A-Bar Farms, Grain Valley, Mo.

Class 3.—Pen of five fat hogs weighing 150 to 180 lbs.—First, Sni-A-Bar Farms, Grain Valley, Mo.; second, Ira C. Daub, Hagerstown; third, William J. Hines, Brighton, Md.

Class 4.—Pen of five fat hogs weighing 180 to 225 lbs.—First, Sni-A-Bar Farms, Grain Valley, Mo.; second, Wilm E. Talbott, Clarksville, Md.; third, Guy Nelson, Jr., Monkton, Md.

Class 5.—Individual barrow weighing 150 to 225 lbs.—First, Sni-A-Bar Farms, Grain Valley, Mo.; second, Ira C. Daub, Hagerstown; third, William J. Hines, Brighton, Md.

Grand Champion Carload of Fat Hogs. —Sni-A-Bar Farms, Grain Valley, Mo.

Grand Champion Pen of Five Fat Hogs.—Sni-A-Bar Farms, Grain Valley, Mo.

Reserve Champion Pen of Five Fat Hogs.—Sni-A-Bar Farms, Grain Valley, Mo.

Grand Champion Barrow.—Sni-A-Bar Farms, Grain Valley, Mo.

Reserve Champion Barrow. — Ira A. Daub, Hagerstown.

Fat lambs comprised four classes, rated thus:

Department H

Judges. — Wilbur Plitt, Baltimore; George Shannon, Jersey City; P. C. MacKenzie, State College.

Class 1.—Fat lambs, carload of not less than 50 lambs.—First, G. C. Dixon, Bayard, W. Va.; second, W. M. Shiflet, Waynesboro, W. Va.; third, Ritchie County Livestock, Harrisville, W. Va.; fourth, G. C. Dixon, Bayard, W. Va.

Class 2.—Pen of 15 fat lambs.—First, Ritchie County Livestock, Harrisville, W. Va.; second, Greenbriar County 4-H Club, Lewisburg, W. Va.; third, Ritchie County Livestock, Harrisville, W. Va.

Class 4.—Individual fat lambs.—First, Ritchie County Livestock, Harrisville, W. Va.; second Ritchie County Livestock, Harrisville, W. Va.; third, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.

Class 3.—Pen of three fat lambs.—First, Ritchie County Livestock, Harrisville, W. Va.; second, Ritchie County Livestock, Harrisville, W. Va.; third, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.

Grand Champion Carload of Not Less Than 50 Lambs.—G. C. Dixon, Bayard, W. Va.

Grand Champion Pen of 15 Fat Lambs. —Ritchie County Livestock, Harrisville, W. Va.

Grand Champion Pen of Three Fat Lambs.—Ritchie County Livestock, Harrisville, W. Va.

Grand Champion Individual Fat Lamb. —Ritchie County Livestock, Harrisville, W. Va.

The auction room at the stockyards is well arranged for quick work in getting the stock into the ring, and out when sold. Special interest was shown in sale of the grand champion carload of Hereford feeders under 550. This was a wonderfully uniform lot. Ex-Governor H. M. Gore, of West Virginia, a farmer and livestock man, was in the ring with these feeders, and told how they were picked up from many parts of the State by the Livestock Co-operative Association, representing the breeding skill and quality stock of the best farmers in the State. These feeders brought $11.20 per cwt.

The grand champion individual barrow, sent by Sni-A-Bar Farms, Grain Valley, Mo., sold for 15 cents per pound.

The following commission firms at the Union Stockyards, Baltimore, handled the stock: C. Driver & Co., Hopkins Commission Co., Myers & Houseman, Fisher, Maxwell & Co., Culler Commission Co., Davis Commission Co., E. A. Blackshere & Co.

It was a show and sale worth seeing and evidently worth while from a business point of view. W. W. H.

∴ RABBITS ∴

RABBITS $1.00 each up—according to age size, weight, in New Zealand White or Chinchilla. Prompt shipment. Live delivery. Sent collect. Write for folder SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J

100 Chinchillas Does bred $3.00 each. Four Registered Chinchillas Does $5.00 each. HUDSON VALLEY RABBITRY LIVINGSTON, N.Y.

NEW ZEALAND WHITES HENDRICKSON Richmondville, N.Y.

Rabbits & Supplies Complete descriptive literature, Albert Facey, Jr., 115-D, Valley Stream, N.Y.

REG. PEDIGREED CHINCHILLAS, WHITE, GRAY, FLEMISH GIANTS, reasonable. Green Mountain Rabbitry, Montgomery Ctr., Vt.

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JERSEY BULLS Overstocked. Chance of a lifetime. Farmers Prices. Everyone from Register of Merit dams with records of over 500 lbs. of fat. Also a few nice females. Herd fully accredited. A. F. PEIRCE, Box 67, Winchester, N. H.

∴ GOATS ∴

Goats for Sale SAANENS, TOGGENBURGS & NUBIANS Bred to freshen early; also registered Bucks for sale and at stud; including Angoras. STROH'S GOAT FARM • • • MILFORD, PA.

Nov. 7th — 45 head — ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. SALE OF QUALITY MILKING SHORTHORNS — Nov. 7th — 45 head

Sale at 1 O'clock P. M. at Two Pines Farm, Monroe, N. Y.

Comprising the ENTIRE DISPERSION of TWO PINES HERD owned by Philip B. Adams, Monroe, N. Y., so well known for the wonderful achievements made in the production of class leading animals.

Cows with records from 15,000 to 18,000 lbs. are listed in this offering with such class leaders as Marydale 3rd, Mary Maid, Nancy of Two Pines, Brookside Roan Queen and many others.

Added to this great lineup, Walgrove Farms and Torohill Farms are consigning young cows and heifers carrying R. of M. lineage all the way through their pedigrees, making this offering doubly attractive, especially for the prospective breeder, to lay in foundation animals from proven ancestry.

Sale will be under the management of the Eastern Shorthorn Breeders' Association who will execute commissions for any who wish to avail themselves of this free service.

For catalog and full information write—EASTERN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, ALTON, N. Y.

BURRITT B. ALLEN, Auctioneer, Ravenna, Ohio. W. J. HARDY, Sales Manager, Alton, N. Y.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

WALGROVE HERD Founded 1915

Reg. Milking Shorthorns

QUALITY MILK - PRIME BEEF

The Durham cow of our forefathers

H. E. TENER, Owner Washingtonville, N. Y.

BAR NONE RANCH MILKING SHORTHORNS

Ten Cows Freshening

Drive over and pick out bull calf at lowest possible price

MAURICE WHITNEY Berlin, N. Y.

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TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS BULLS from 1 Month to Serviceable Age from record dams and proven sires. Herd accredited and blood tested. Attractive prices. Exceptional values. TARBELL FARMS -:- SMITHVILLE FLATS, N. Y.

FOR SALE REGISTERED **GUERNSEY YEARLING BULL** Dam has record of over 700 B. F. A grandson of Langwater Africander. A. R. Price ..... $75 Also 1 Registered Dorset Ram. Born in Feb. Good size and excellent type. Price ..... $25 ALFADALE FARMS - - ATHENS, N. Y.

LAKE DELAWARE FARMS, Delhi, N. Y. Farmer's opportunity to buy Guernsey Bull at farmer's price. Serviceable age. Apply at once.

DAIRY CATTLE

T. B. TESTED, REGISTERED AND GRADE Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey and Ayrshire **Springer Cows** 1st and 2nd Calf Heifers. Reasonable prices. Can supply any breed of cattle. LEWIS H. FURGASON, Windham, N. Y.

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Hampshire Sheep and Berkshire Hogs

We must move some Yearlings and Two Year Old Rams; also Ewes all ages. Special Prices on Rams, $25 each and up. These are from our very best Imported Breeding. Send your order with funds or visit the flock at White Haven, North Street, White Plains, N. Y., and take away your selections. Berkshires, all ages, both sexes. EMMADINE FARM, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

∴ SHEEP ∴

FOR SALE Registered Shropshire rams and ewes. Leading prize flock in Maine, also Lincoln rams. CHESTER HAMLIN, EAST WILTON, MAINE

FINE and COARSE WOOL **BREEDING EWES** —in— Carlots or less. Reasonable prices. LEWIS H. FURGASON, Windham, N.Y.

Offer 8 YEARLING HAMPSHIRE RAMS Fit to head any flock. Carefully selected from over 100 lambs. $35 and up. D. BUCKLEY, Woodrow Farm, Broadaxe, Ambler, Pa.

SUFFOLK and LINCOLN **Rams, Lambs and Yearlings** $15.00. H. J. LUND . - Albion, N. Y.

FOR SALE **REG. SHROPSHIRE RAMS and EWES** Priced at farmer prices. C. M. MacNaught, Bovina Center, N.Y.

FOR SALE REG. SHROPSHIRES—Choice rams and a few ewes; foundation imported. WILLIAMS FARMS, Windy Row, Peterborough, N. H.

Hampshire Ram Lambs 130 lbs. from Rambouillet ewes $12 ea. One 2 year Rambouillet ram. H. C. BEARDSLEY, Montour Falls, N. Y.

20 Splendid Rams Several breeds. Priced at the bottom. Write your wants. TOWNSEND BROS., Interlaken, N. Y.

REG. SHROPSHIRE YEARLING and TWO-YEAR-OLD RAMS of Butter Breeding. Leroy C. Bower, Ludlowville, N. Y.

SHROPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS with size and quality also ewes. Fred Van Vleet & Sons, Lodi, New York

SHROPSHIRE Rams, Ewes and Lambs—Best breeding, very cheap, on approval. E. W. WILCOX, Crosby, Pa.

FOR SALE—10 Purebred Southdown EWES. Not registered. VERNON H. TIGER Gladstone, N. J.

∴ DOGS ∴

WANTED Wire-Haired, Smooth-Haired Fox Terriers, Pomeranians, and Boston Bull Puppies from 5 to 8 wks. old. N. Y. ZOOLOGICAL EXCHANGE, 2558 Briggs Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

English Bulldog Puppies Female - $10 Males - $15 Prepaid. FRANK MAKLEY - Covington, Pa.

WANTED **Young Broken or Partly Broken Sheep Dog** ARTHUR L. ROGERS - - - LEE, MASS.

ENGLISH BULLDOGS For sale Puppies—male and female. Registered. PERCY ALDERSON, 8 Bircheliff Ave., Toronto, Ont, Canada.

WORLD'S LARGEST HOUND KENNELS offers Quality Hunting Dogs. Sold cheap. Trial allowed. Literature free. Dixie Kennels, Inc., B-64, Herrick, Ill.

POLICE DOG, BEAGLE and COCKER SPANIEL PUPS Red, Cross Foxes and Male Raccoons F. E. PIERSON Groton, New York

COLLIE and FOX TERRIER PUPS—Handsome and intelligent. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

English Setter Bitch well-bred 2 years, old. FIELD . Somers, Conn.

SWINE

LITTLE PIGS FOR SALE — at — RYDER'S STOCK FARM, INC Lexington, Mass.

Large type Chester White and Poland China crossed, 6 to 8 weeks old at - - - $4.50
Some a little younger and smaller at - - $4.00

Call John Lamont, Lex. 0351 or write to Box 42.

WE ALSO HAVE 50 young thoroughbred POLAND CHINA SOWS, weighing 110 to 140 lbs. at $25 apiece.

Reliable FEEDING PIGS

7-8 weeks old $3.00
8-9 weeks old 3.50
10 weeks old 3.75

Buy where quality is never sacrificed to quantity, we are prepared to supply you with pigs of rugged, fast growing strain from quality boars and sows—Berkshire and Chester cross, and Chester and Yorkshire cross, at above prices, also a few Chester Whites at 8 weeks old $4.00 Will ship C.O.D. on approval, crated free. 10 days trial allowed.

A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass.

Chester White, Duroc & Poland China Pigs

Let us select your pigs from any of the above breeds for your future breeding stock or feeders. We can ship you pigs, any sex, for breeders or feeders from high-grade stock and good litters that will more than please you. Now is the time to get some of this well-bred stock at a low price.

8 to 10 weeks old, $3 each C.O.D., F.O.B. Waltham. Crated Free

HIGHLAND YARDS - WALTHAM, MASS.

PIGS FOR SALE

DAILEY STOCK FARM Tel. 1085 LEXINGTON, MASS.

6-7 weeks old . $2.50 each
8-9 weeks old . 2.75 each
11-12 wks. extras 4.00 each

Buy all you can of these good feeders at this unusual low price. We offer choice, carefully selected Berkshire & O. I. C., Chester & Yorkshire, Duroc & Berkshire crossed—Barrows, boars or sows. Ship any number C. O. D. on approval. No crating charge. Our Guarantee: "A Square Deal At All Times."

Feeders of Quality

Why not get a pig that will please you when going to raise a hog? No pigs shipped only No. 1 stock, the kind that grow fast. Yorkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Berkshire cross. Will ship 1 or 100 C.O.D. Pigs 7 to 8 weeks old $2.75 each; 8 to 10 weeks old $3 each; Chester White barrows, 8 weeks old, $4 each; and if not satisfied in 10 days return pigs at my expense. Crating free.

WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St. WOBURN, MASS. Telephone Woburn 0086

Feeding Pigs for sale Chester & Yorkshire Chester & Berkshire 7-8 weeks old, $3.00 each; 9-10 weeks old, $3.00 Sold C. O. D. Crates free. MICHAEL LUX Woburn, Mass.

Good Pigs and Shoats Weaned pigs, $3.50 ea. C. O. D. Castrated, vaccinated, crated. Shoats over 35 lbs., $5.50 ea. All breeds. State 2d choice. Stanley Short, Cheswold, Del.

Poland China Service Boars . . $20.00 PIGS, $12.00 Immuned and papers free. H. J. LUND, Albion, N. Y.

REG. Hampshire Hogs—Nat. Championship bloodlines. Prices reasonable and include registration and vaccination. all ages available. THISTLE DHU FARMS, Inc., Blairstown, N. J.

FOR SALE—2 Good Berkshire Males ready for service, $25 each. SAM YODER, R1, Salisbury, Pa.

DUROC REG. **SWINE** All ages for sale. F. M. Pattington & Son, Merrifield, N. Y.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS—Fall pigs ready. A. M. KENNEL, R.3, Honey Brook, Pa

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES—A No. 1. Pigs, $9. Pedigrees free. Pairs not akin, $17. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

100 FEEDING PIGS at $4.00 each—ready now. ROUSE BROS. Dushore, Pa.

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Milk Fever and Congested Udder

DR. A. S. ALEXANDER

Many dairymen seem to be of the opinion that milk fever (parturient paresis) need no longer be considered a very serious menace in their herds, as an affected cow will quickly recover when her udder has been pumped full of air by means of a bicycle pump or other simple inflating apparatus. That is an erronous and dangerous conclusion, and has led to many tragedies in dairy cow stables. The inflation treatment has been carelessly applied, so that some cows have been killed, and the udder of many ruined by mastitis (garget), caused by germs introduced by nonsterilized instuments, used on udders that have not been carefully cleansed and disinfected. The inflation treatment really is potentially dangerous unless due care is taken.

It will surprise many dairymen to learn that too forcible distension of the udder, done even with carefully sterilized inflating instrument, may occasionally, rupture a blood vessel in the udder, so that air is forced into the blood stream and so cause death of the cow. Here is a case in proof of that, published in a Swedish journal: A cow down with milk fever became very restless or uneasy during the inflation of her udder with air. After the two front quarters had been inflated the treatment was discontinued for 15 minutes, on account of the distress of the cow. The treatment was then renewed, with the result that the cow had another attack of violent jerking and kicking, followed by sudden death. The post-mortem examination disclosed pronounced emphysema of the lungs and along the back and between the kidneys, air having entered there. There was emphysema (distension with air) the thickness of an arm, in the connective tissues, which extended to the vessels leading to the udder. Air had plainly been pressed into the body by the inflation. Air entering the heart tends quickly to cause death. Evidently, therefore, inflating of the udder, in milk fever, should be very carefully done. One cannot afford simply to pump the udder full of air as quickly as possible and with great force, as he would do an automobile tire or football. Good judgment is required, based upon experience, to make the treatment safe and effective; therefore, it is best when possible, to have it done by a veterinarian.

Cleansing the udder and teats, and perfect sterilization of the milking tube, small rubber tube and inflating pump, are also imperative, as it might be as well to let the cow die as to have her recover from milk fever, suffer an acute attack of germ-caused mastitis and, consequently, be useless ever after for sound milk production.

It is true, too, that for some unknown reason certain cows fail to recover promptly from milk fever, when given the udder inflation treatment, even in most expert fashion. In these cases recovery may, however, take place if the veterinarian resorts to the new treatment of injecting into the jugular vein an appropriate dose of calcium gluconate. This calcium treatment has given good results in many instances, there being now no doubt in the minds of scientists, that calcium deficiency in the cow, is at least a strongly contributing cause of milk fever. The calcium injection treatment has not, however, superseded the udder inflation treatment, which promises to remain the standard method of treating milk fever; but it is wonderfully effective in certain cases, which the veterinarian can diagnose, and which would not be likely to recover from air inflation alone. It seems probable that a combination of the air inflation treatment and the calcium treatment may be considered advisable in most cases of milk fever; but further experimentation will be necessary to decide the exact value of the calcium treatment. That treatment can be given only by a trained veterinarian, whereas, in an emergency, the dairyman may succeed in the application of the air inflation treatment.

Method of Treating Milk fever

When the udder of a cow down with milk fever is to be inflated with air, it should first be milked out clean. Then it should be washed clean with soap and warm water and the teats disinfected with a five-per cent solution of carbolic acid or coal-tar disinfectant, taking special care to include the openings of the teats. The cow is then laid on her side, preferably with a clean rubber sheet under her udder. Now, by means of a carefully cleansed and disinfected milking tube, small rubber tube and air-injecting syringe or pump, each quarter of the udder, in turn, beginning with the quarters on the under side of the udder, is carefully pumped full of air, until distended, but not "tight as a drum". If the cow shows any uneasiness during the treatment, imflation should instantly be discontinued and the calcium gluconate treatment given by the veterinarian. That possibly may save the cow. When all of the quarters have been inflated, if the air treatment is continued, the tips of the teats should be dented inward a few times, to cause retention of the air. Tapes need not be tied on the teats. Now blanket the cow, if her temperature is below normal, and keep her propped upon her chest. If allowed to lie upon her side, bloating occurs, feed is regurgitated, gets into the windpipe and may cause fatal mechanical pneumonia, after consciousness returns and paralysis subsides. In addition to inflation of the udder, the veterinarian may give hypodermic treatment with strychnin sulphate, or atropin sulphate, to hasten recovery.

Help the cow up, when she becomes conscious, and support her until steady on her feet. Then allow tepid drinking water; but do not give feed to the cow or strip her udder clean until at least 12 hours have elapsed. If the cow does note rise in 4 to 5 hours, repeat the entire inflation treatment. That is also necessary when the cow suffers a relapse a few hours after apparent recovery. In such cases, however, the veterinarian may prefer to apply the calcium treatment.

An attack of milk fever that happens to occur shortly before calving, as it sometimes does, should be treated in exactly the same way as one occuring just after calving.

Congestion of the Udder

Just before and at calving time the cow's udder often becomes enlarged, tense and hard. Dairymen often call that "caked bag"; but the condition does not constitute garget. It is a natural, or physiological condition and properly is termed congestion, hyperemia, engorment of the udder with blood, preparatory to the secretion of milk. It is most noticeable in the heifer, toward the end of her first pregnancy. If not properly treated acute congestion may run into inflammation and garget. In severe cases, the swelling of the udder may be accompanied by dropsical or edematous swellings of the nearby parts. Often such swellings, which are doughy when pressed with the finger tips, run forward to the navel or beyond, and may extend high between the hind legs. If fluid is found present in the udder it may be blood-stained serum, or bloody milk. When blood is present pressure in the udder has ruptured tiny blood vessels. In most cases the edema, and the blood in the milk, subside when the veins again perfectly perform their function and swelling of the udder goes down. Chilling or bruising of the congested udder, or the application of irritating liniments, lotions or ointments, tends to aggravate the condition.

As tendency to excessive congestion of the udder, before calving, is enhanced by heavy feeding of a protein-rich ration, and by lack of exercise, removal of these contributing causes will lessen the likelihood of a heifer or cow developing that condition. If it occurs, despite these precautions, the ration should be further reduced, exercise increased and excretion stimulated by the administration daily of four to six ounces of Glauber or Epsom salt in water. Local treatment consists in thoroughly massaging the udder and neighboring swollen parts, several times daily. This is facilitated and made more effective by anointing the palms of the hands with lanoilin, vaseline or unsalted lard. In severe cases, also strip away a little of the contents of the udder. Freely apply warm melted lard or soft soap, after the last rubbing.

When the congestion persists, after calving, milk the cow three or four times daily and, each time, foment the udder with hot water. Then wipe dry with a soft cloth and, in the evening, massage it with a mixture of one part each of pure

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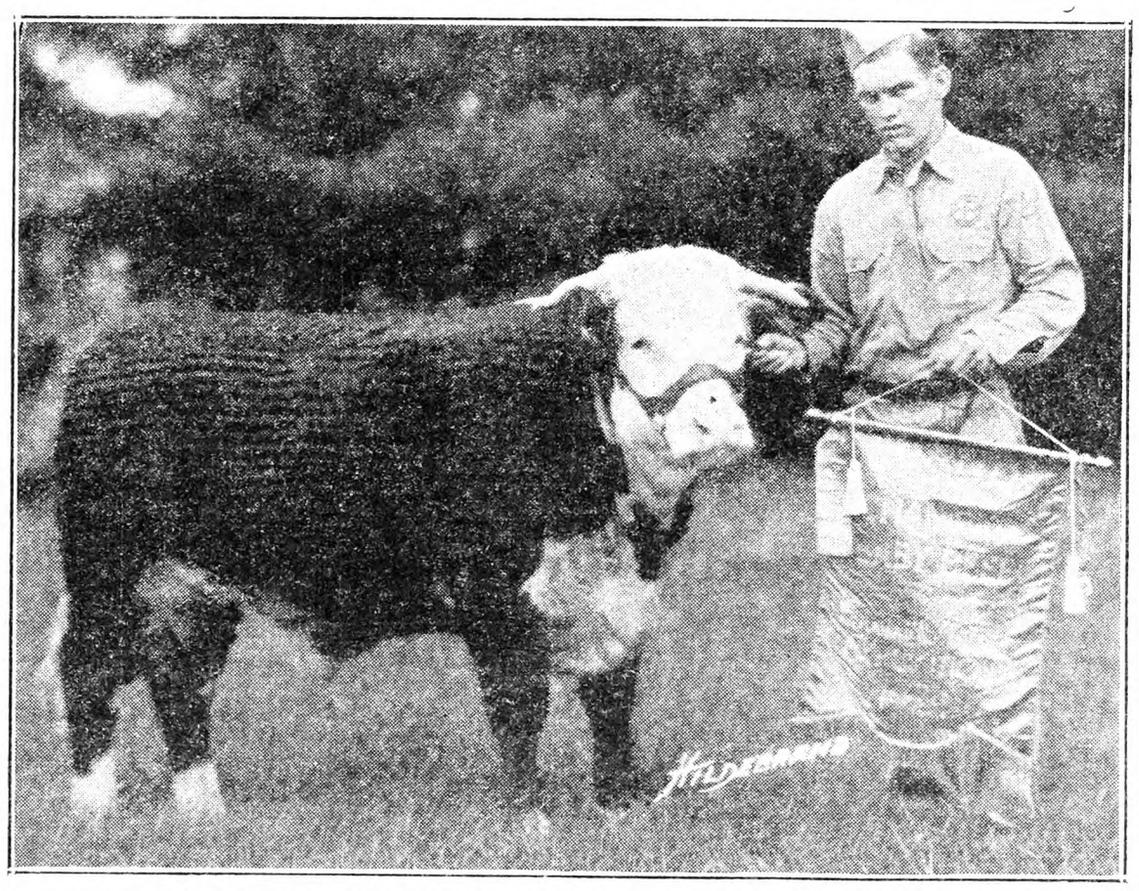
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street New York City

turpentine and fluid extracts of belladonna leaves and poke root, and eight parts of lard or sweet oil. If the cow has been heavily fed, or is quite fat, or is at all constipated, administer 12 to 16 ounces of Glauber or Epsom salt and one-half to one pint of raw linseed oil, in 3 pints of thin, warm gruel. Follow with 2 to 4 drams of powdered saltpeter, twice daily, dissolved in drinking water. The veterinarian may prefer to give a hypodermic injection of an alkaloidal purgative drug. Enforce walking exercise, several times daily to stimulate circulation. Prevent chilling, bruising, or i any way irritating the udder. Great care must be taken, when administering a drench of salts, not to let any of it run into the windpipe and lungs, as fatal mechanical bronchitis or pneumonia may result.

4-H Champion Baby Beef at Eastern States Exposition

I am sending picture of the 4-H club baby beef grand champion steer at the Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., for 1931. This steer was awarded the highest honor in competition with 34 Angus, 24 Herefords and 2 Devons.



Grand Champion 4-H Baby Beef Steer at Springfield, Mass.

He was exhibited by Henry Rhinehart, of the Berkshire County Baby Beef Club, and was bred at the Brookvale Farm in Windsor, Mass. Incidentally he is a full brother one year younger to the grand champion Hereford bull of the show, Windsor Domino 5th, exhibited by the Brookvale Farm. This steer was sold to the First National Stores for 70 cents per pound live weight.

S. R. MORRISON.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN.

One of the largest increases in membership made during the past year by any New York Grange is that of Mexico Grange, of Oswego County, which shows a net increase of 53 for the Grange year ending September 30. Mexico Grange now has a membership of 342. This enterprising Grange also excels in several other features, especially in its average attendance and in the attendance of its officers. At eight sessions during the year every officer was present. It had an average attendance last year of 59, and it has been an honor Grange two years.

State Secretary Frank J. Riley, of the New York State Grange, suggests a school or conference for the benefit of Grange secretaries. That this might be held in connection with Farmers' Week at Cornell University each year in February, is the idea of Secretary Riley. He would have the subordinate Grange pay the expenses of its secretary in attending these conferences, which would be in charge of the State secretary. If a State-wide conference should not be found advisable, Secretary Riley suggests that regional conferences would be found very profitable. Regional conferences for masters and lecturers have been held for several years. The secretaries might be included in these conferences also.

National Master Louis J. Taber has been named by President Hoover as a member of the national unemployment committee, which is headed by Walter Gifford, president of the American Telephone Company. National Master Taber makes the suggestion that every Grange appoint a chairman who will have charge of the collection of surplus food from the members of his Grange, to be forwarded through the local welfare agencies to the towns and cities where there is dire need for food among those out of work. With the abundant crops of fruits and vegetables this season, Master Taber believes many cases of distress may be relieved through the generosity of the people of the farms.

The New England lecturers' annual conference was attended by 733, the registration being divided between the various States, as follows: Massachusetts, 231; Connecticut, 187; Rhode Island, 110; New Hampshire, 83; Vermont, 59. The conference was held this year at Storrs, Conn. Next year's conference will be held in Maine. The New England lecturers have been holding these annual meets for 20 years, the sessions being held in August at one of the State agricultural colleges. The conference continues four days. The programs were arranged by the six State Grange lecturers of New England. These loyal workers are: Rhode Island, Mrs. Florence F. Sutcliffe; Maine, Allison P. Howes; Connecticut, Mrs. Sarah L. Curtis; New Hampshire, William J. Neal; Massachusetts, Mrs. Margaret A. Sarre; Vermont, Guy B. Horton. The masters of the New England State Granges also were in attendance, with the exception of State Master Sherman, of Rhode Island, who was detained at home by illness. Among those who addressed the conference were National Master Louis J. Taber, Editor Charles M. Gardner of the *National Grange Monthly*, National Lecturer James C. Farmer, President McCracken, of the Connecticut State College of Agriculture, State Master Tolles, of Connecticut State Grange; Prof. W. R. Gordon, of the Pennsylvania State College; and Prof. Charles A. Wheeler, a former State lecturer of Connecticut. The following were elected as officers of the conference for the coming year: President, Allison P. Howes, Maine; vice-president, Mrs. Florence M. Sutcliffe, Rhode Island; secretary-treasurer, William J. Neal, New Hampshire; historian, Guy B. Horton, Vermont.

Every Grange secretary should report to the State secretary the name of every member of the order who has been enrolled in the Grange continuously for over 50 years. These Golden Sheaf members, as they are termed, will be suitably honored by the National Grange and also by their State Granges. Application blanks may be obtained from National Secretary Harry A. Caton at Coshocton, Ohio, or of your State secretary. The National Grange will soon issue to all such duly qualified 50-year members beautiful certificates of honor.

A Rye Crop on Long Island

Rye on Long Island is rarely grown for the grain, but for cover crops following potatoes and corn, as well as some other crops.

On the farm of Max Gruber, near Manorville, Long Island, a crop of mature rye was harvested this year. The growth was somewhat unusual as some of the rye stalks measured seven feet and more, a good average being over six feet. The area of the field was about 35 acres, and was harvested by using a binder.

Mr. Gruber reported a total yield of 740 bushels, averaging about 21 bushels per acre. The soil was not fertilized for the rye crop, but the cauliflower crop preceding received about the usual fertilization given that vegetable. The field at harvest time was an exceedingly interesting sight.

G. A. H.

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There isn't room here to tell you of years of testing against other feeds and the many improvements that have brought B-B Dairy Feed to its present standard of productiveness. Nor room to tell you of how B-B buyers search the markets of the world for the quality of ingredients demanded by us, how the B-B laboratories keep up constant tests to insure absolute uniformity and how the feed is graded, cleaned, blended and manufactured in our huge mill where special machines have been designed and built by us for any processes that standard equipment cannot perform to our exacting satisfaction.

What interests you is the fact that your reputable B-B dealer offers you B-B dairy feeds with the guarantee that they will give you the most milk per feed dollar and also gives you the privilege of trying them on one or two cows for 30 days. If you don't find that B-B increases production and improves the cow's health, bring back the empty bags with your figures and your dealer will return your money.

It's the fairest offer ever made. Better see your B-B dealer now.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

333 West 30th Street :-: New York City

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

News and prices current during week ending October 31, 1931.

MILK

October: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.41; 2B, $1.66; Class 3, $1.25.

In classes 2A and 2B a differential of 5c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat is added for that testing above 3.5 per cent and deducted for that testing below this point. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c per .1 of 1 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.70; Class 2, $1.70; Class 3, $1.20.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.35½@	$0.36
Extra, 92 score	34¾@	.35
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.28 @	.33½
Lower grades	.25½@	.26
Ladles	.21 @	.24
Packing stock	.13 @	.19
Renovated	.25½@	.26
Sweet fancy	.37½@	.38
Extra	.36½@	.37
Firsts	.31 @	.36
Seconds	.28½@	.30½
Centralized	.26 @	.30

CHEESE

State, held specials	$0.16 @	$0.17
Fresh, special	.15 @	.15½
Fresh, fancy	.14 @	.14½
Young America, fresh	.15½@	.16
Single daisies, fresh	.15¼@	.15¾

EGGS

Nearby, white fancy (including premiums)	$0.49@	$0.51
Extra	.43@	.48
Average extras	.36@	.42
Extra firsts	.30@	.35
Firsts	.26@	.28
Undergrades	.24@	.25
Nearby mixed medium	.31@	.37
Mixed pullets	.26@	.28
Peewees	.24@	.25
Pacific Coast	.40@	.50
Mixed colors	.41@	.43
Gathered, best	.36@	.38
Fair to good	.17@	.30

POTATOES

Jersey, 150 lbs.	$1.25@	$1.35
Long Island, 150 lbs.	.65@	1.60
Maine, 180 lbs.	1.00@	1.75
Idaho, 100 lbs.	2.15@	2.35
Sweet potatoes, Maryland, bu.	.40@	.65
Jersey, bu.	.50@	1.00
Beets, 100 bchs.	$2.00@	$2.50
Cabbage, ton	18.00@	20.00
Carrots, 100 bchs.	2.00@	2.50
Cauliflower, bu.	.75@	2.75
Celery, doz.	.40@	.90
Eggplant, bu.	.25@	1.00
Horseradish, bbl.	6.50@	7.00
Kale, bu.	.50@	.65
Leeks, 100 bchs.	2.00@	3.00
Lettuce, bu.	.50@	3.75
Lima beans, bu.	*1.50@	2.50
Onions, N. Y. State, yel., 100 lbs.	1.50@	2.50
50 lbs.	.75@	1.40
Orange Co., 50 lbs.	.75@	1.35
100 lbs.	1.75@	2.40
White, 50 lbs.	.50@	1.25
Midwesterns, white, 50 lbs.	.75@	1.35
Yellow, 50 lbs.	1.00@	1.40
Mid. En., yel., 100 lbs.	2.00@	2.50
Parsley, bu.	.60@	1.00
Peas, bu.	2.25@	4.00
Peppers, bu.	.25@	1.25
Radishes, 100 bchs.	1.50@	2.50
Spinach, bu.	.25@	.85
Squash, Hubbard, bbl.	.75@	1.75
String beans, bu.	.50@	3.00
Tomatoes, Jersey, bskt.	.35@	.65
Jersey and L. I., crate	.35@	1.00
6-till carrier	.50@	1.50
California, lug	1.50@	2.25
Repacked, crate	1.50@	2.50
Carton	1.50@	1.75
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.00@	3.00

FRUITS

Apples, So. and En., bskt	$0.40@	$2.00
Sn. and En., bbl.	1.50@	6.00
En., carton	1.25@	2.00
Muskmelons, bu.	1.75@	4.00
Peaches, N. Y., bu.	1.75@	2.25
Cranberries, bu.	1.00@	1.75
Crabapples, En., bu. bskt.	.50@	2.00
½ bu. bskt.	.25@	1.00
12-qt. bskt.	.25@	.65
Pears, En., bu.	.50@	2.50
Grapes, Up-river, bskt.	.35@	.45
Wn., N. Y., 12-qt. bskt.	.35@	.40

DRIED BEANS—Jobbing Prices

Marrow, 100 lbs.		$3.75
Pea		3.75
Red kidney	$4.25@	4.40
White kidney		5.75

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, Fancy, lb.	$0.32@	$0.34
Fair to good	.28@	.30
Roosters	.11@	.15
Fowls	.19@	.24
Ducks	.16@	.18
Turkeys, Spring	.30@	.40
Old	.25@	.30
Argentine	.28@	.33
Squabs, lb., ungraded	.30@	.35
Graded	.25@	.40
Dark, doz.	2.00@	2.50
Culls, doz.	1.50@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Broilers should be fully feathered. The larger breeds should weigh 2½ to 3 lbs. each; smaller breeds, 1½ lbs. each up. The quotation given on broilers is the outside figure for best quality. Under grades and small sizes proportionately large. The figures are express or truck delivery.

Fowls, lb.	$0.22@	$0.26
Chickens, large breeds, best		.24
Small breeds, best		.17
Roosters	.15@	.16
Ducks	.14@	.16
Geese	.13@	.15
Rabbits, lb.	.10@	.20

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$7.00@	$8.00
Bulls	4.00@	4.75
Cows	2.00@	4.00
Calves, best	9.00@	10.50
Common to good	4.00@	7.00
Sheep	1.50@	2.50
Lambs	6.50@	7.50
Hogs	5.00@	6.25

DRESSED MEAT

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.10@	$0.12
Good to choice	.09@	.11
Steers, 100 lbs.	15.00@	17.50
Bulls	7.50@	8.25
Cows	9.00@	11.00

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1		$20.00
No. 2	18.00@	19.00
No. 3	14.00@	16.00
Clover, mixed	13.00@	20.00
Straw, rye	16.00@	17.00
Oat and wheat		11.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$0.69¼
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.55⅛
Oats, No. 2 white	.34¼
Rye	.56

Retail Prices at New York

Current prices in public market.

Butter, best, lb.	$0.43@	$0.44
Milk, grade A, qt.		.18
Grade B		.15
Cream, ½ pt.		.18
Eggs, best, doz.	.48@	.52
Gathered	.30@	.45
Turkeys, lb.	.40@	.55
Chickens	.35@	.55
Ducklings	.38@	.40
Orange, doz.	.40@	.55
Potatoes, pk.	.15@	.20
Lettuce, head	.05@	.10
Cabbage, lb.	.04@	.06
String beans, lb.	.20@	.25
Peas, lb.	.25@	.30

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, qt., 6 to 7c; milk, special, qt., 8 to 9c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $200 to $250; cows, fresh milk, grades, choice, $90 to $100; cows, fresh milk, grades, good, $70 to $80; cows, fresh milk, grades, common, $40 to $65; beef cows and bulls, 100 lbs., $5 to $7; veal calves, milk fed, choice, $14 to $16; veal calves, milk fed, good, $10 to $13; lambs, $6.50 to $8.50; sheep, $2 to $3; hogs, $7 to $8; broilers, average 2¼ to 2½ lbs., lb., 25c; chickens, fancy, lb., 30 to 32c; fowls, heavy, lb., 20 to 22c; eggs, local, fresh, mixed, doz., 46 to 48c.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 13 to 14c; milk, special, qt., 18c; milk, sold from chain stores, 11 to 12c; butter, farmers' delivery, lb., 40 to 45c; butter, creamery, prints and rolls, lb., 34 to 38c; butter, creamery, cut from tubs, lb., 32 to 33c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 25 to 29c; cheese, part skim, lb., 18 to 20c; cheese, cottage, lb., 12 to 15c; eggs, farmers' delivery, fresh, doz., 55 to 58c; eggs, store sales, local, fresh, doz., 48 to 50c; broilers, fancy, dressed, lb., 30 to 32c; chickens, fancy, dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; fowls, lb., 28 to 30c; apples, fancy, eating, lb., 7 to 8c; apples, cooking, lb., 3 to 4c; cauliflower, each, 20 to 25c; potatoes, pk., 17 to 20c; spinach, pk., 15 to 17c. F. A. C.

Boston Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

Buying activity on the Boston Produce Market has centered principally around apples, cabbage, celery, onions, potatoes and spinach. Other produce has been somewhat less plentiful with few important price changes noted, except on beans, which advanced in price.

Apples. — Supply moderate, demand steady. Native various varieties ordinary 50c to $1. Baldwins best $1 to $1.25. Gravensteins best mostly $1.25 to $1.75, few fancy $2 to $2.25. McIntosh fancy $1.50 to $2.50 std. bu. box. Me. Wolf River $2 to $3 bbl. Va. Delicious U. S. 1 90c to $1.25 bu. tub.

Beans.—Supply moderately light, demand good on best. Native wax and green $1 to $2.50, few fancy higher. Shell $1 to $2. Lima $1.50 to $2.50 std. bu. box. N. J. flat green 50c to $1 bu. hamper.

Beets.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native 18 bchs. 35 to 60c. Cut off 75c to $1 std. bu. box.

Cabbage.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native white 50 to 75c std. bu. box. N. Y. Danish best mostly 1c lb., poorer lower.

Carrots.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native 18 bchs. 35 to 75c. Cut off 60 to 90c std. bu. box. Col., crts., bchd., few sales $1 to $1.25. N. Y. cut off few sales 75c bu. bskt.

Cranberries. — Supply moderately heavy, demand fair. Mass. ¼-bbl. crate $1 to $1.25.

Cucumbers.—Supply light, demand fair. Native ordinary $2 to $5, best mostly $6 to $6.50 std. bu. box.

Escarole.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native 25 to 40c std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native 18 heads outdoor 50 to 65c, few 75c std. bu. box. Calif. 4 to 5 doz heads best $3 to $3.50, few $4, poorer lower crt.

Onions.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native yellow 75c to $1.25, few $1.50 std. bu. box. Mass. yellow mostly $1 to $1.25 50 lbs. N. Y. mostly $1.10 to $1.35 50 lbs.

Peppers. — Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native various varieties 25 to 75c std. bu. bskt.

Pears.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native various varieties ordinary $1 to $1.50. Beurre Bosc and Seckels fancy $1.75 to $2.50 std. bu. box.

Potatoes.—Supply moderate, demand steady. Native 50 to 75c std. bu. box. Me. 100 lbs. Green Mts. 75c, few 70c bag.

Romaine.—Supply moderately light, demand fair. Native 12 to 14 heads, 50 to 75c std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supply moderately heavy, demand fair. Native 25 to 35c, few 40c std. bu. box.

Squash.—Supply moderate, demand good. Turban $1.75 to $2.50 bbl. Blue Hubbard $1.25 to $1.75 bbl., mostly 2c lb.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native outdoor 50c to $1 ½ box. Trellised 20 to 25 lbs. 50c to $1.50 bskt. Green 75c to $1.25 std. bu. box. Hothouse native 6 to 10c, few 12½c lb. Ohio 50c to $1 8-lb. bskt.

Hay.—Supplies moderate, demand limited. No. 1 Timothy $19.50. Clover mixed, red, $18.50; Alsike $19.50 ton.

Butter.—Market firm, creamery extras 35½c. Firsts 29 to 34½c. Seconds 27 to 28½c lb.

Eggs. — Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras 50c; white extras 44 to 48c. Fresh eastern 40 to 44c dozen.

Poultry.—Dressed. Supply moderate, market about steady. Fowl 4 to 5 lbs. 22 to 27c; 3 to 3½ lbs. 19 to 20c. Broilers 22 to 26c. Native 21 to 25c. Chickens 3 to 4 lbs. 21 to 25c. 4½ lbs. 27 to 28c. Roosters 15 to 16c lb. Native chickens 25 to 32c. Live poultry firm. Fowl 20 to 22c. Leghorns 18c. Chickens large 22 to 23c. Leghorns 18c. Roosters 12c lb.

Cheese.—Market firm. Twins N. Y. held 23 to 25c. Fresh 17¼ to 18½c. Western held 22 to 24c. Fresh 17 to 18c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea $4 to $4.25. Calif. small white $4 to $4.50. Yellow eyes $5 to $5.50. Red kidney $5 to $5.50. Lima $6.50 to $7 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market quiet. Demand light. Prices slightly firmer.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 24 to 25½c; clothing, 19 to 20c; ½ blood, combing, 24c; clothing, 19c; ⅜ blood, combing, 23 to 24c; clothing, 21c; ¼ blood, combing, 21 to 22c; clothing, 21c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 61 to 63c; clothing, 48 to 51c; ½ blood, combing, 52 to 54c; clothing, 42 to 45c; ⅜ blood, combing, 42 to 45c; clothing, 38 to 40c; ¼ blood, combing, 37 to 39c; clothing, 35 to 36c; Terr. fine, combing, 58 to 61c; clothing, 50 to 52c; ½ blood, combing, 54 to 56c; clothing, 47 to 49c; ⅜ blood, combing, 48 to 50c; clothing, 42 to 45c; ¼ blood, combing, 42 to 44c; clothing, 37 to 41c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs. — Supply rather light, market fully steady with last week, demand fair. Bulk of sales $5.50 to $6.

Cattle.—Supply all killing classes moderate; market fully steady; some sales cows and bulls slightly higher, demand fair.

Cows.—Common and medium $2.50 to $4.50; low cutter and cutter $2 to $2.50.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium $2.50 to $4.

Vealers.—Medium and choice $7 to $10; cull and common $5 to $7.

Sheep.—None.

Milk Cows.—Supply barely normal; market fully steady with last week, some sales better grades about $10 above quotations; demand fair. Choice, head, $120 to $140; good, $90 to $120; medium, $60 to $90; common, $50 to $60.

Coming Farmers' Meetings

Nov. 10-12. — Maine Pomological Society, Maine Dairymen's Association, Maine Seedsmen's Association, Caribou, Me.

Nov. 11-20.—Sixty-fifth annual session, National Grange, Madison, Wis.

Nov. 16-17.—Annual meeting N. Y. State Rural School Improvement Society, Syracuse, N. Y. Fuller notice later. Everyone invited.

Dec. 1-6. — Chicago Coliseum Poultry Show, Secretary Harvey C. Wood, Room 1900, Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 2-4.—New Jersey State Horticultural Society, Annual Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J.

Dec. 7-9. — American Farm Bureau Federation, annual convention, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 7-12. — Pittsburgh, Pa., Poultry Show, William Penn Hotel. Harry J. Singer, Secretary, P. O. Box 447, N. S. Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dec. 8-10. — Sharon Poultry Association, Annual Show, Sharon, Conn. Secretary Arthur L. Kinsman, Sharon, Conn.

Dec. 9-11.—Second annual landscape school, Ohio State University, Columbus, O.

Jan. 5-8, 1932.—Delaware State Poultry Show, Milford, Del.

Jan. 13-17.—Madison Square Garden, N. Y., Poultry Show.

Jan. 18-22.—Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburgh, Pa.

Jan. 18-23. — Farm Products Show, Harrisburgh, Pa.

Feb. 25.—New York State Grange, annual convention, Albany, N. Y.

Events of the Week

SCRIPT FOR CASH. — Brazil has suspended cash payments of interest on $500,000,000 of external debts, owed largely to England and the United States. It is explained that the action of the Brazilian government is due to the difficulty of acquiring foreign exchange for the payment of the obligations in the markets where the interest coupons are payable. The interest will be paid for three years in script which will bear interest at 5 per cent. The amount of the debt held in this country is estimated to be $152,800,000.

REBELLION. — A dispatch from Baltimore, Md., of October 17, says that George Robertson, a Baltimore County farmer, sold a truckload of vegetables to a Baltimore dealer at 15 cents a bushel. When he returned with another load, the dealer offered him 12½ cents. Mr. Robertson refused. The dealer shrugged his shoulders, but the farmer drove to the police station, had the people of a needy district called and distributed the entire truckload of vegetables to these. The spirit of the colonial Boston tea party yet lives in the people of the American farms. Some day they will rebel against exploitation, and organize a system of distribution under their own control that will return them a fair share of the consumer's dollar.

TAX DODGING.—Al Capone, the much-discussed Chicago gangster, was convicted by a jury of farmers for failure to make income reports and for dodging income taxes. The jury deliberated eight hours and brought in a conviction on five counts. The maximum penalty would be 17 years in jail and $50,000 fine. The judge charged the jury that if it believed from the evidence that Capone had a gross income of $5,000 or more, the mere fact that he might have derived the income from an illegal occupation or illegal source, would not exempt him from filing a return and paying a tax. At the trial it was testified that Capone wore $5 ties and $27 shirts. He bought $8,000 worth of diamonds and had a meat bill in Florida of $6,500. All such expenses indicate a taxable income. It is easier to escape conviction on racketeering than for dodging tax payments to Uncle Sam.

WAR CLOUDS. — The council of the League of Nations and the American government are trying to prevent war between Japan and China over disputes in Manchuria. Our government is not a member of the League, but the League Council invited the participation of the American government. Japan objected, but the invitation was accepted. Japan now withdraws the objection but has declined to comply with the League's request that Japanese troops be removed from Chinese territory beyond the concession zones. With the League and America acting in concert, if Japan refuses to observe peace suggestions, it will be in a position of defiance of the rest of the world. That would not be a comfortable position for any nation.

INDICTMENTS. — The Federal Grand Jury in Washington, D. C., filed indictments against Bishop James Cannon Jr., of Virginia, and Miss Ada L. Burroughs, on charges of concealing campaign gifts in the last Presidential campaign. It is alleged that Bishop Cannon, as chairman of a campaign committee, and Miss Burroughs as treasurer, failed to report contributions totaling $65,300 by E. C. Johnson, of New York City. Bishop Cannon issued a vigorous denial.

BANK INDICTMENTS.—Joseph A. Broderick, State Superintendent of Banks, and 28 directors of the Bank of United States, now closed, were indicted for neglect of duty in the management of the bank. The Superintendent of Banks was charged with neglect in allowing the bank to remain open and to receive money from innocent depositors after it had become insolvent. Six out of 34 directors were not indicted, but no explanation of the exemption was made. All the indicted officials pleaded not guilty, and were placed under bond. It has been suggested that Superintendent Broderick resign pending trial, but he announced that he had no intention of doing so, and promised a complete defense. Governor Roosevelt has been requested to remove Mr. Broderick, but the Governor refused and expressed confidence in the superintendent, whom he appointed in 1929.

RAILROAD RATES. — The Interstate Commerce Commission denied the request of railroads for a flat increase of 15 per cent in freight rates. It suggested, however, that the roads might apply for specific increases on designated commodities. The commission gave a list of the products suggested for increases, but limited the increase in such cases to 10 per cent of the old rate, and to be limited to a definite period to enable the roads to meet their fixed interest payments as they became due. This concession is estimated to increase the revenues of the roads from $100,000,000 to $125,000,000. It was conceded only with the proviso that the extra earnings be pooled, and distributed among the roads which fail to earn their interest charges, in proportion to their deficiencies. To profit by these concessions of specific rates the roads must file an acceptance by December 1.

DEATH OF EDISON.—Thomas Alva Edison, one of the most noted inventors of the world, died at West Orange, N. J., Oct. 18, aged 84 years. He was born at Milan, Ohio, his parents, descended from Revolutionary stock, being in modest circumstances. He was largely self-educated, but owed much to his mother, who had been a school teacher. From 1868, when Thomas Alva Edison received his first patent for the electrical vote recorder and through the years when he invented the phonograph, the incandescent electric lamp and the motion picture camera, no less than 1,150 patents were issued to him. His inventions have covered practically all fields of science and bespeak the prodigious working capacity and inventive genius of the man. While a complete list of Mr. Edison's work has never been recorded, his assistant, William H. Meadowcroft, who also was historian of the Edison Pioneers, has compiled a series of the most notable achievements in the inventor's life.

YORKTOWN SESQUICENTENNIAL. — The President spoke at the celebration held at Yorktown, Va., Oct. 19. Many eminent persons were present at the brilliant pageant, which reproduced the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to General Washington. General Pershing and Marshal Petain, who attended as envoy of the French government, received honorary degrees from the College of William and Mary.

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Helpful Hints on Turkey Raising

Can you give us some information regarding turkey raising? We live in Essex Co., N. Y., and are anxious to start a profitable turkey farm but we know very little about the line. If business picks up we want to get a small farm and start in next Spring. We have very little money and must, if possible, raise most of their feed. What do they eat, or does it all have to be bought? We want to know whether it is cheaper to keep the hens during the Winter and hatch eggs, or buy new poults each Spring? E. J. W.

New York.

If you have no mature turkeys to start with, you may be able this Fall, to purchase at reasonable prices several turkey hens and a male of the breed you wish to raise. If so, do not take undersized culls but insist upon having well grown, vigorous pullets of this year's hatch, or hens hatched last year. Size for the breed, good health and vigor are essential. Four or five hens and a male will make a good breeding pen for next year, though a male may be mated to a much larger number.

If turkeys are as cheap as last Fall, this will probably be the most economical way to get started, though hatching eggs or young pullets may be bought in the Spring, if preferred.

It is needless to say that the male used to head the pen should also display good size and other evidences of good health and a vigorous constitution. The breed may be any one of several; the Bronze is probably the favorite generally, but the Bourbon Red and the White Holland follow closely and several other less common varieties are excellent. Quality is more important than variety; the market makes no distinction between breeds. Mature birds are wintered economically, living chiefly upon whole corn and with little protection from cold or storms. A tree is frequently the only shelter.

Do not be afraid of the bugbear of inbreeding if you select for breeders only first-class specimens, male and female, of the variety chosen or available. It is the inbreeding of the unfit that causes ultimate trouble. The use of the physically unfit to avoid inbreeding is a far greater menace to success and the practice of selling the best for the early market and keeping over the culls for breeders on the following year has probably led to much of the prejudice against mating males and females of the same flock.

If given opportunity, the hens will make nests about the premises in the Spring, though they may be tempted by the use of covered barrels in suitable places if they are allowed their liberty. Their nests should be found and the eggs removed daily to the cellar, where they should have daily turning until taken out for hatching. A turkey hen will lay a clutch of from 10 to 20 eggs before wishing to sit and, if then confined for a few days away from her nest, should again produce a clutch of lesser number. She might repeat the production again. By thus breaking up the first broody periods more eggs are obtained for hatching in other ways.

The eggs may be hatched under hens, the mother turkey or in ordinary incubators, the latter two methods being the best. The sooner that they are set for hatching the better.

The common hen is the greatest enemy that the turkey has, responsible for more deaths of young poults than all other causes combined. Blackhead is really hen poisoning. Hens and turkeys cannot mix with safety to the turkeys; the droppings of the hens contain the organisms that kill turkeys. Poults dying from blackhead do not always have blackheads; so the name is not a good one. Hen-itis, meaning an internal inflammation for which the common hen is responsible through her droppings, would be a better. Do not attempt to raise turkeys until prepared to keep the young wholly apart from your other poultry and off from ground contaminated by the droppings of other fowls. Your hopes in the Spring will be dashed before Fall if you do, no matter what the early outlook is.

If the turkeys are hatched under hens that have had three powderings for lice while sitting at weekly intervals, the poults should be taken from the hens and raised artificially. They may be raised in brooders as well as chickens are, though with some variation in management and with greater precautions against such troubles as bunching and smothering. If raised by the mother turkey, keep them away from the hen yard or ground over which hens have run. If hatched by incubators, after a four weeks' heating, they may be placed in ordinary brooders and given an outdoor run upon a board or concrete platform that may be kept clean by frequent sweepings. This platform does not need to imitate a meadow in size but should have at least the area of the brooder floor. It is more a means of getting the poults out of doors into the sunlight than a parade ground.

Still safer than a platform is a raised floor of ¾-in. mesh hardware cloth, upon which the poults stay while out of doors. This keeps them out of their own droppings, as well as away from possibly contaminated soil. It looks like hardship but it isn't. Some use such a false floor in the brooder as well. If it isn't used strict cleanliness of the brooder floor should be observed. Always keep in mind that it is what goes into the mouth that kills young turkeys and you cannot control their mouths. You can keep some things from them. After being half grown, poults are more resistant to hen-itis than while younger and may more safely be given their liberty over the fields.

Feed the poults as you would well-reared chicks. The fact that only a small part of the flocks annually hatched have been in the habit of reaching maturity has led to some marvelous conclusions as to what saved these survivors, anything a little out of the ordinary that was done must certainly have been the secret of success. Turkeys are raised by the hundreds now, instead of by dozens. A flock of several thousand is no rare sight and the old superstitions are going overboard. Incidentally, prices aren't what they were.

Finally, it is doubtful if it is advisable to try to start a "turkey farm" with the idea of making that practically the sole business. There is very much about turkey raising that cannot be obtained from books; small, but important, kinks that must be acquired through experience. No adviser can foresee all the difficulties and problems that will inevitably come up throughout the season. The successful meeting of these is the guarantee of success.

Those who have had experience with other poultry will find the special requirements of turkey raising not difficult when they are appreciated; the greater the experience the better. The chief advance in the art of recent years has come about through the discovery that blackhead is an infection acquired from common hens. This knowledge has revolutionized turkey raising and seems likely to remove the turkey from the class of Thanksgiving luxuries, available only to the well-to-do.

It is quite possible, too, that turkeys, through years of struggle against it, have achieved a comparative immunity to blackhead that it now saving them. Turkeys sold in 1930 at prices that were very disappointing to those who raised them. If equal success in their rearing continues, this fine and distinctive American meat fowl will again become a common food upon our tables, to the joy of the consumer but with a somewhat different feeling upon the part of the turkey raiser. M. B. D.

Lumps on Hen's Foot

In our flock of hens one has a growth on the foot. The disease starts in the form of little lumps about the size of a pea between the toes, next the ball of the foot swells. W. C. P.

Pennsylvania.

Hens are subject to corns, callouses and abscesses upon the feet, due doubtless to the vigorous use which they make of these appendages in the search for food. This use, together with the nature of the material in which they frequently scratch, makes it strange that they do not suffer more frequently from some sort of infection. Hard corns are easily distinguished by their appearance and they do not usually seem to give the fowl much discomfort.

An infection of the foot may result in an abscess, in which case, there will be a soft, fluctuating swelling, hot and with the appearance of a boil anywhere. Tuberculosis of the joints may also cause similar appearances.

Corns and callouses need no treatment; a soft abscess may be opened with a sharp blade and its contents evacuated. If the affected one has sufficient monetary or other value to make such treatment worth while, an abscess may be frequently syringed out with some mild disinfectant solution and kept bandaged until recovery. Surgical treatment of this kind is hardly warranted by the value of an ordinary fowl. M. B. D.

LITTLE GIRL (to playmate): "So long, Elsie, momma's giving a party and I gotta go home and make precocious remarks."—College Humor.

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HEARTY CHICKS Hatched in a new James-way Electrically Controlled Incubator. Wh., Brd., Rocks & R. I. Reds, $10-100. Heavy Mixed, $9-100. Cash or C. O. D. Write for prices on 1000 lots. Quality and live arrival guar. Cat. free. PEOLA POULTRY YARDS Box 2 Beaver Springs, Pa.

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Drawn by Marion Wiethorn (19), *New York*

"Different indeed this life might be,
If Columbus never had crossed the sea."

Drawn by Marion Wiethorn (19), *New York*

MEMORY VERSE

Vagabond October

October is a vagabond,
Clad in a robe of red;
He wears an orange handkerchief
Loose-tied about his head;
His sandals are of green-tipped gold
Of nut-brown is his hair;
And when the wind blows through the trees
He pipes a gypsy air.
—Louise Hughes.

Sent by Dorothy Safford, New York, and Claris Rowley, Pennsylvania.

Autumn Tints

When the Autumn equinoctial
Blankets earth with rain and cold,
Clears and freezes as a warning
That the year is getting old,
Then all nature seems conspiring
To put on a masquerade,
Starting with the scarlet sumac,
Ending with the fallen shade.

Golden sunset, bloodshot moonrise,
Skies of every tint and hue,
Break the sameness of the gray days,
And monotony of blue.
Poplars furnish brilliant yellows;
Maples, shades of rich old gold;
Oaks contribute many bronzes,
Here and there a crimson bold.

Black the furrows of late plowing,
Green Alfalfa growing near,
Purple wild grapes make a showing
As their leaves then disappear.
Nature dons her crown of glory
In a brilliant afterglow,
Bows and yields to Winter weather
With its coat of ice and snow.
—Alson Secor.

Sent by Clark Allender (17), West Virginia.

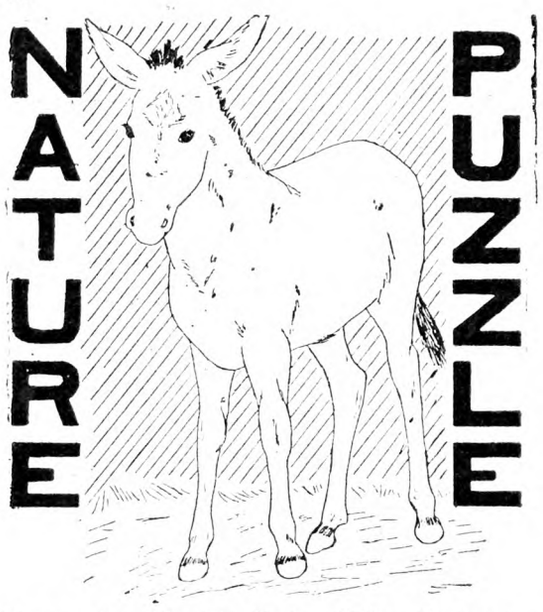
Enigma

My first is in quick but not in slow,
My second is in finger but not in toe,
My third is in paddle but not in row,
My fourth is in come but not in go,
My fifth is in sorrow but not in woe,
My whole a delicious Autumn drink.
—By Clark Allender (17), West Virginia.

Riddle

Columbus saw us and he said,
"The land is come, full speed ahead."
Now a-wing, and now a-sea,
From both fish and fowl we flee,
Escape the dolphin, outwit the albatross.
The warm blue gulf stream, floating moss
That rides the wave, I call my friends,
And tell the traveler that his journey ends.
—By Charlotte Dolly (18), New York.

The answer to last month's enigma No. 1 was "sumac, and to No. 2 was "goldenrod." The answer to the riddle was "apple."



Drawn by Myrtle Duke (16), *Delaware*

The answer to last month's "What Am I?" was "hornet," an insect, which though clever at paper-making, is not shrewd enough to prepare for Winter. Insects often seem lacking in invention. They live through a certain program regardless of what special need arises. However scientific their attitude seems, it is after all not the result of reasoning, but due to clockwork that nature has installed within them. They all do the same thing in the same way, according to their kind. This month's puzzle is based on a flower that opens in October.

I am a native of Mexico. All the varieties in cultivation, more than 2,000, are derived from two species. Few plants manifest so strong an inclination to sport and produce new varieties as I. I was brought to Madrid by Spanish botanists in 1789, and soon introduced into England, but I did not become well known there until 30 years after. My name was given in honor of Dahl, a Swedish botanist. My tuberous roots are in use as food in Mexico. It was at one time attempted to introduce them as food into Europe but the taste is nauseous to European palates and even cattle do not readily eat them. My tubers must be taken up in the Fall in northern country where the frost cuts down the plants in the very midst of their flowering. My flowers vary in size according to variety from three inches across to eight inches. Some are double, some single and colored in all shades of blue, red and yellow. My plants are about four feet in height and consist of more than one stalk. You see me every day in some October garden. What am I?—Sent by Charlotte Dolly (18), New York.

Drawn by Claris Rowley (18), *Pennsylvania*

The accompanying sketch is a nest of baby turtles just hatched. We found them in our field near the woods. There were five of them, each about the size of a quarter. That was something new to me for I never saw so small a turtle. We made a number of visits to the nest. About a week after we found them they were gone.

Drawn by Erma Herschey, Pennsylvania

The Fall work is in full swing. The nights are so cool and silvery. By the time this reaches Our Page our work will be almost done.—Erma Herschey, Pennsylvania.

I wonder if any other of Our Page readers raised a hollyhock that produced 18 spikes, with 57 blossoms on each spike? The air is growing colder, and again we must prepare for old man Winter. He has sent his messenger boy, Jack Frost, to let us know that he is on the way. The trees have shed their leaves; the ground is covered with their brilliant colors. Thrashing machines are making their way through the country. As the feed grows lower in the calf lots, and the air feels real frosty, the calves will put their heads over the bars and blat to tell you that they want to be put in the barn. Boys and girls make their way to the hickorynut tree on the hill, and the butternut tree down by the creek (the squirrels are there, first) for nuts to store in the attic. What a variety of things there are in the cellar! Here are rows and rows of canned goods, rich red cherries and spiced pickles, everything good. Look at the barrels of apples, the cabbage, the turnips and carrots—the bin of potatoes.

The chunk stove has not long ago resumed its duty. Fire is one of the greatest comforts at this time of year. The wood racks are going out to haul loads of wood to store in the woodshed for Winter fuel. There is a lot of work to be done at this time of year. But get ahead of the weather man, and watch for the first snowstorm! — Written by Claris Rowley (18), Pennsylvania.

Drawn by Martha Cairns, New York

"Johnny," asked the teacher, "What are the principal zones?"

"There are two principal zones," replied Johnny. "The masculine and the feminine; the masculine is the temperate and intemperate; feminine is the frigid and horrid."—Sent by Lucy Weatherup, New York.

Mrs. Styles (on return from church): "Did you notice the beautiful pink dress on the woman sitting in front of us this morning?"

Mr. Styles: "Er—no. I'm afraid I was dozing most of the time."

Mrs. Styles: "Well, a lot of good the service did you!"—Sent by Rose Spindler, Nebraska.

Drawn by Marion Wiethorn (19), *New York*

Dear Cooks: Here is another way to make apple pie. Make the crust and place apples as for any pie. Then take one cup brown or white sugar, and one cup sour or sweet cream, two tablespoons flour, one-half teaspoon nutmeg. Stir up and pour over apples, then put on a lattice top crust and bake slowly. This is most delicious. — Elspeth Field (12), New York.

To October

O, red and yellow Autumn leaves,
In all your splendor glowing,
How can you know my spirit grieves
For tender green things growing?

How can you know the sharp regret
For Springtime's gentle breezes?
How can you know they linger yet,
Although a flower appeases?

How can you guess my backward looks
To tender leaves of green;
And woo me from the flowery brooks,
To north winds sharp and keen.
—Alice Marie Richards (15), New York.

Drawn by Eleanor Weaver (16), *New York*

Sept. 15. — County fair. Noise, gay colors, flashy men and painted women, silly girls and crying children, side-show barkers, monkeys, apples-on-sticks, hot dogs and sausages, candy and what-nots! Nothing more exciting within miles. Prize cattle especially large this year. Praying mantis on exhibit. Heard they'd been imported, and then again that they were not. Not usually found in New York State.

Sept. 16.—Saw wedding; another in a few days. Beautiful and not too mournful as weddings are inclined to be. Preserving time. Peeled peaches until my face threatened to be permanently puckered. The fuzz makes chills run down my spine. On and off a worm would waggle his inquisitive out of some hole and be promptly thrown into the waste pail. Kachooee!! Hay fever! My eyes are all watery and my nose is twice its usual size, which is pretty big for a nose!

Sept. 23.—School again! Have to write to Our Page before I get too much homework. Almost all of the old crowd back. Most are pretty well tanned and much healthier looking than last May. Fall is here, it seems. A gale is blowing against which one can scarcely stand. I love the wind more than anything about nature. You get more of the feeling of flying by standing on a hill with a strong wind blowing against you than you do in an airplane—I know by experience. There's something about the wind that breathes romance and adventure. The west wind comes from the plains and mountains, the east wind from the sea, the north wind from the land of ice, and the south from the wilds of unexplored South America. They whisper tales of cowboys, sailors, Eskimos, Indians and cannibals. My heart goes out on the wind, and like a sailboat is blown on all over the earth to new and strange lands of adventure and mystery. Wistfully, "Sooky."

Sept. 26.—Mother cut her thumb badly while cutting cabbage for kraut so it was up to me to make the bread today. Strange to say, I had wonderful luck with it. Such a lovely brown crust. Won't someone pat me on the back, please? But mother told me just how to go about it so why shouldn't I have luck with it. We had a light frost here on September 24, but it didn't hurt anything except the leaves on the cucumber vines. They were all hanging down like wet dishcloths in the morning. So Friday mother was busy gathering in her tomatoes and what cucumbers she could find in the garden, and also cut the pumpkins off the vines and in the evening I took the pumpkins down the cellar. We haven't had any frost so far since Thursday and all that work done for nothing now. Too bad.

Sept. 28.—THE R. N.-Y. arrived today and I enjoyed Our Page as usual, but lost the thrill of seeing any of my work on it this month. My fault though. I think the answer to Barbara's enigma is "goldenrod." I will wait and see if I am right.

Now then, Silver Asteroide, why did you have to spoil the poor rat's fun? The rat may die of a broken heart with no more cake and lemon pie for his supper, unless he plays a trick on you and finds another way to enter the pantry, which most likely he will. You telling about your adventures with the rat reminds me of one time during haying time a small rabbit ran out just ahead of where father was cutting hay. Father got off the mower and caught the rabbit and brought it to the house. Towards evening we missed it and although we hunted most everywhere for it we could not find it. We then thought the cat got it. For three days we never saw nor heard a thing of it. Then in the afternoon of the fourth day I was sitting in the living-room reading when I heard a queer noise around the desk. Thinking it was a rat I pulled out all the drawers of the desk and to my surprise in one of the drawers I found the rabbit all huddled up in one corner. It got in from the back of the drawer. That would have been the last place I'd ever thought of looking for it. Knowing poor bunny was about starved I let it out to its freedom, but took it far enough away from the house so the cats could not get it.—"Joybelle."

Sept. 17. — Back to college! Imagine my embarrasment! To think that I should return to my alma mater in such a plight! We took the back seat out of the car and packed the junk in the back, all in nice and solid. At the last moment mother decided to go, too. So Rommie must ride in back with the junk, so doubled up like the handle of a folding automobile jack I sat down on a roll of bedding. Finally I persuaded the family that Sis could stand a little jouncing, so in she went after considerable discussion.

She simply curled up and actually slept, all of which proves that a little person is much more comfortable. We ate lunch on the bank of a glum-looking river and the wind worked hard trying to blow us into it. And then I again mounted the throne and sailed triumphantly into town. Did I feel "so big" riding on a trunk in the rear!

Sept. 21-22-23.—Changed my courses: (same entry for all three days. I beg your pardon! I changed it twice on the twenty-third!)

Sept. 24.—Being a little more "flush" than Sis is at the present time I accompanied her on a grand shoe hunt. Ever play that little game? All you need is a pair of very small feet, a decided lack of cash, about nine shoe stores and a desire to have a pair of shoes. (The last is in deference to the psychology in this illustrious college.) She wanted sport pumps—and didn't get 'em. I was highly amused. Went star-gazing tonight. No stars in sight.

Sept. 25.—Talk about the indecision of "wimmin." I changed my course again!

Sept. 28.—A red-letter day! Prof. shaved his whiskers. He came to English II this morning looking as usual, beard and all. He discoursed on some sweet old Saxon customs—such as riding up to a neighbor's door and thrusting a spear through him and vanishing into the night. The neighbor, fatally wounded, if he conducts himself at all properly, props himself up against the wall, plucks out the spear head, observes that it is of a new and broader model, speculates wittily on the new style in spear heads, and so, apparently happy, dies. I confess that I was more fascinated by the beard than by the story. And then came metamorphosis. This noon I was eating at the lunch counter with Sis, when I heard a voice—that of my beloved Prof. ordering five-cent sandwiches. I did not turn around. Why waste motion when I knew who it was? But of course Sis did. I heard her gasp and then Prof. X laughed. I turned around—between first hour and noon he'd lost his whiskers. They say that a certain freshman was responsible for it. He, she or it wrote a theme on "My Professor's Whiskers." Prof. read it and went home and shaved. Then he came back and read it to his class—thereby fixing it so the insult was on the head of the department instead of himself.

Oct. 1. — Strolled outside tonight to wake myself up. Was I rewarded for my righteous effort to study until midnight? I'll say! There was the most gorgeous review going on, the whole northern sky was filled with light—streaks weaving in twisted streamers across the sky like Norse warriors of another age all clad in flashing green armor and moving through a splendid review in the land of Valhalla! Even after it faded to just a cloudy glow in the north—the light shining from their halls of feasting—I watched, hoping that they would march again. No use. It must have been the grand finale of the reviews that I saw. Romantic again. Beowulf had a bad effect on you, Rommie. I haven't seen Our Page this month, so I will add that silence does not give consent—necessarily—to any socks concerning my blameless identity!

P. S.—Mother sent THE R. N.-Y. so late that I got it today. What's this I see? A brand-new diarist who has the nerve to tell me that I'm a girl. My word! I think he knows more about it than I do.—"Rommie."

Sept. 28. — Say! does anyone know what it is to catch roosters that would put partridges to shame for wildness? Anyway the dog and I got one of them and I was about to get another one when he slipped under the fence. In my hurry to get on the other side I became entangled with a hoe. The first thing I knew there was six feet two of me on the ground, in fact all of me. Because there is only six feet two inches of me. You can imagine how I looked in the entanglement. When I got up the rooster was gone.

Afterwards.—When this is in print I shall not be in the fair State of Kentucky. I will send a farewell note before I leave.—"Kentucky Slim."

Sept. 28. — Whoopee, old diary, "I'm sitting on top of the world." This morning I made marmalade for the first time and it came out perfect. I used those little yellow tomatoes.

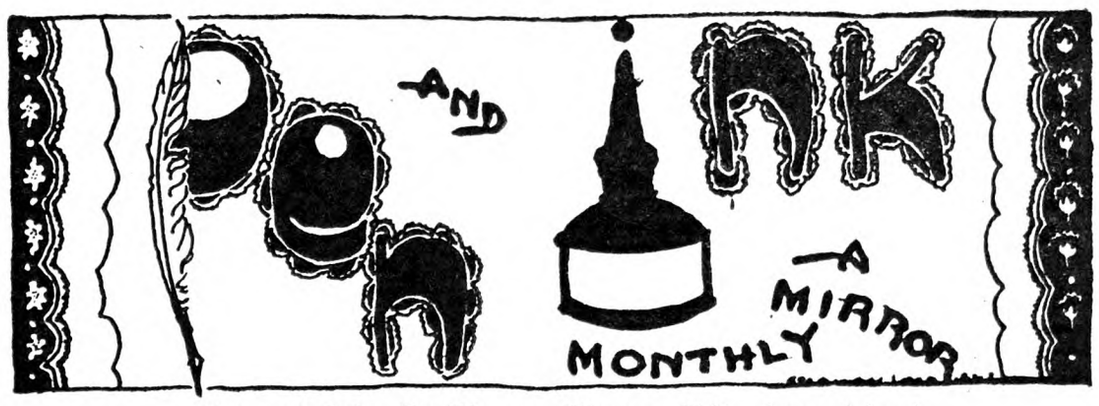
Sept. 29.—Rushed today to get things in. Frost predicted for tonight. Feels like it (that night 10 P. M.). Instead of writing necessary letter I am trying to think who Rommie can be—but I'm up against a stone wall. Maybe something will show who he or she is, only time will tell.—"Acorn."

Oct. 1.—Well, gentle diary, I'll spill the bad news first. Bad for Latin students anyway. I've completed my text on the conquest of Niagara Falls and Canada. I've made it especially hard for your pleasure and there is no "pony" to translate it either. However I will give you a brief resumé at the end of this drab diary. I took the morning off from school and in the afternoon listened to a world series game. Hurray for our side!

Oct. 2. — Friday and school again. There is a football game this afternoon with DuPont, an ancient enemy. The game was 7-7 tie. Tough luck, Caesar. A blocked kick in the first quarter and 7 points scored. Went into Newark tonight and went with some boys to a girl friend's house to dance.

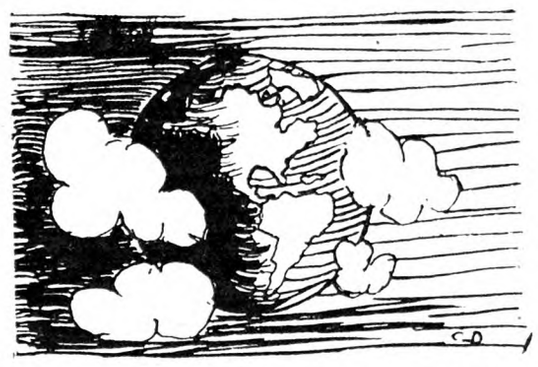
Oct. 3.—Another football game today. Delaware won 27-0. Went to the show in the evening and saw Bert Wheeler.

Afterglow.—Hoping you're not bored I'll sketch my latest conquest. The great offensive started on Sept. 14. After marching about three and one-half miles the first enemy was in sight. It proved to be the Trigs. After about a week's siege they were surrounded and taken. Still pressing in foreign countries, English fell without a struggle, so did Civics a few days later. The next morning we were beset by the Physics who were reinforced by the Chemistrians. We were forced to retreat and only by the brilliant strategy of Cicero was a rout averted. After resting awhile three fresh legions arrived and we began an attack. We slowly drove the enemy back, but when we got to the river, Fair Mark, we could drive them no farther. We finally made peace with them and . . . but never mind, my good (?) friends, your teacher will see if you know what happened next.—"Caesar the Second."

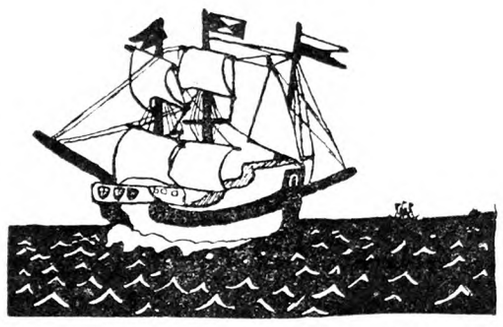


Pen and Ink—By Eleanor Weaver (16), Long Island

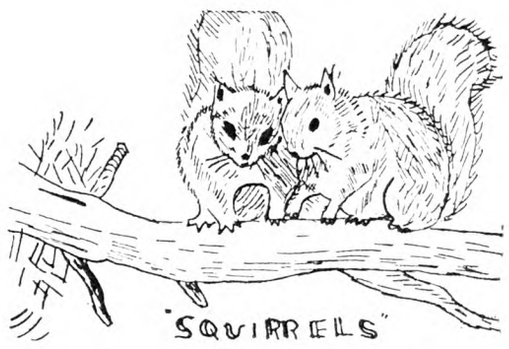
Maple Leaves—By Alice Chew (18), New Jersey



The New World—By Charlotte Dolly (18), New York

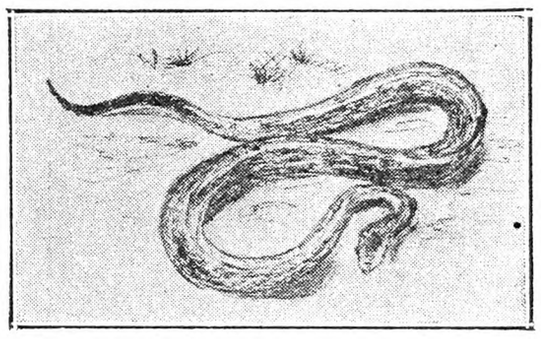


The Santa Maria—By Vera Gull (12), New York

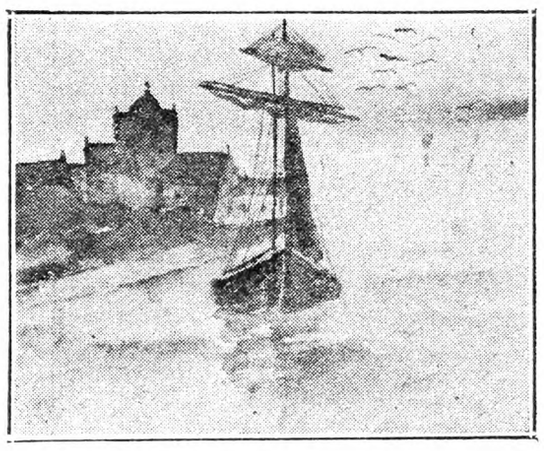


Squirrels—By Frances McCall (16), Rhode Island

A Cricket—By Beryl Wilbur (12), Massachusetts



De Kay's Snake—By Elsie Stroley



Drawn by Frank MacFarland, Maine

October—By Marion Wiethorn (19), New York

A Riddle

I have a head, a little head,
That you can scarcely see;
But I have a mouth much bigger
Than my head could ever be.

That seems impossible you say;
You think 'twould be a bother?
Why, no! My head is at one end,
My mouth's way at the other.

I have no feet, yet I can run,
And pretty fast 'tis said;
The funny thing about me is,
I run when in my bed.

I've not a cent in all the world,
I seek no fortune's ranks;
And yet it's true that, though so poor,
I own two splendid banks.

I've lots of "sand," yet run away;
I'm weak yet "furnish power,"
No hand or arms, yet my embrace
Would kill in half hour.

You think I am some fearful thing,
Ah, you begin to shiver;
Pray, don't, for, after all, you know
I'm only just a ——.
—Laura Belle Hopkins (16), Delaware.

Drawn by Helen Durie (14), New Jersey

Autumn Morning

The poplar trees are laughing—
And laughing is the white birch tree;
The poplar trees are dancing,
For the wind's so gay—you see.

The clouds overhead are smiling,
And the bright sun grins merrily,
For the poplar trees are dancing,
And the wind's so gay you see.
—By Marie Hettema (16), New Jersey.

The Mystic Visionary

"A dream! 'Tis folly," spake the king,
He scorned Columbus' plea;
"How can you say that you can sail,
The unknown Western Sea?"

"But stay!"—far-seeing queen, thou art
Immortal for those words—
Engraven on a nation's heart,
That speech o'erruled her lord's.

The mystic visionary—he,
Who found a world unknown;
He dared to brave the Western Sea,
He won a world' renown.

Columbus—name emblazoned found,
Upon Columbia's heart—
Our pulses race, our spirits bound;
We honor thee apart.
—By Alice Marie Richards (15), New York.

Aurora Borealis

As shorter grow the Summer days
And cooler creep the nights,
My eyes are thrilled by Autumn's haze
And shimm'ring Northern Lights.

What magic 'neath the polar skies
Sends forth that ghostly glow?
What strange and awesome power lies
Within that land of snow?

In silence, weird with pulsing life,
Is reared its bright display;
So far from sorrow, sin and strife,
There nature holds its sway.

When gone are cold and sleet and snows
And Spring perfumes our nights,
I pause among my earthly woes,
And think of Northern Lights.
—By Carl Prentiss, New York.

Drawn by Elspeth Field (12), New York

Our Page This Month

Have you looked at the photographers? Lofty should never have sent us that photo. Of course it may get smudged in the engraving, but as I see it here, well—take another look at that photo, will you?

Yes, Our Page is doing its own book reviews. Something new to have boys and girls asked for their opinion on what's being offered. But after all, who is expected to read them! Here is a chance to say what we like and to tell what bores us. The publishers are interested.

I've been told that Mrs. Kent, the author of "Douglas of Porcupine" was the kind of child who put fiddler crabs in the nurse's bed. She used to climb trees, and wore her brother's suits and had her hair cut like a boy's when most girls had long braids. The island which she describes in this book was the greatest thing in her life. She spent all her Summers there until she was 12 years old. In fact there has never been a time that some of her family have not been there since her grandmother and grandfather went to the island in a sailing vessel just after the Civil War. The real island is called "Iron Bound."

Don't forget, Alumnae, that our birthday comes next month, and that we are expecting a scratch of the pen from you saying what you are doing, where you are, and if you still read us. The birthday cake will need 12 candles.

We should thank Clarice Gilbert for a real thrill, after peeping down at our world ages hence, and seeing what she sees. B-r-r! This really is a splendid poem, and Our Page is proud to have it. Strong stuff!

November is the Pilgrim month. I hope we have some special drawings and articles about them and their first landing. That first fire on the shore ought to inspire some of the poets. This will be a good time to revive your interest in the cooking department. We rather overlook the fun that comes from being able to say, "This is the cake that Jane God-

dard makes, or the candy that we learned from Stanley Brown." Why not more of these favorite recipes?

Meanwhile, Alumnae, the mailbag is hung out, wistfully yawning. The message need not be long. Send all contributions to Iva Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York City, before the 5th of the month if intended for November, as mail received later must be held over. Contributions are welcome at any time.

Drawn by Marion Wiethorn (19), *New York*

"I just finally got through reading Our Page and the work is great for September, even though my poem was not in. The drawings by Marion Wiethorn are gorgeous. I enjoy them very much. Also the poems 'Wishing' and 'September' by Marie Hettema. The reading of them was great. And 'Evergreen' by Elizabeth Townsend." — Antoinette Enick, Pennsylvania.

"I'm glad you liked the raccoon. My idea I got from a live one I saw the day before in a cage on a fox farm. I have never seen them eat apples, but this one was very fond of raisins and lump sugar. It was very funny to see him eat it. I enjoy much to go out in nature and study about various birds and animals. I have tried to draw a snake, and find it is not so easy. Well, I must study. Have some manner of a 10-minute quiz in history tomorrow. I am taking Latin this year and astronomy among other things. Astronomy is heaps of fun."—Eugenia Powers, Vermont.

"There is nothing I like better than to write book reports. We had a lovely teacher for English who taught us how to review and not 'report' books."—Eleanor Weaver (16), Long Island.

"I get many a laugh out of Rommie's diary every time it appears." — Elizabeth Townsend (19), Massachusetts.

"Spelling is my strong point. I can't do a simple equation in algebra but I can spell 'metamorphosis' right on a biology paper. Do you really read these letters? If you don't you won't know anything about this and won't say anything; if you do you'll be hurt after reading this one. What shall I do? Now I'm in one of those 'picklements' which occur so frequently among high school students."—Ethel Seidman, Connecticut.

"I missed sending in my contribution for the September page but will not fail to do so this time. I was on a three-weeks vacation in August and that is why I forgot to send in. Thought about it a few days too late. O well, the page got along just as well without me, but just the same I lost the thrill of seeing my work in it." — Edna Wynick (16), Pennsylvania.

"I think September's page was one of the nicest and most interesting I have seen for six months. The only trouble is I don't get to see it often enough. Marie Hettema's 'Wishing' and 'September' appeal to my poetic sense. Her ability betrays the budding, open-minded, spirited poet. I think we poets should become acquainted with each other so we can exchange constructive criticism and opinion on poems and various forms of poetry."—Carl Prentiss, New York.

"Our Page was splendid this month—really! I mean the drawings and the diaries; Jane Goddard's poem was beautiful, and the one about the field of corn by Carl Prentiss. I mean to send in a contribution every month now. Really—it's such fun to be an Our Pager."—Marie Hettema, New Jersey.

The Maple

Simple, little maple tree,
  Thy life is but begun,
With thy six small Summers
  Softened by Summer sun.

Now Autumn winds are blowing,
  And oft there shyly creeps,
A quaint and dexterous artist,
  O'er hill and vale, and steeps.

And in thy mounting top
  I spied this very morn,
One little, crimson leaflet,
  Brightening the world forlorn.
—Bertha Wilson, New York.

Wishin' I Were

Oh gee! If I could only be
A great diarist like Rommie,
Or a wonderful artist born
Like Marion Wiethorn.
And say! It would certainly would be fine
To be a writer like Dorothy Brodine,
And tell about terrible monsters of the sea,
Making readers all fidgety.
And oh! to be a poet! One like Carl Prentiss,
None of his poems would I miss.
But goodness gracious me!
Everything I cannot be—
So at present I'll first ask, with
Politeness due my age
If I may be a member and contributor to Our Page?
—Rose Schaefer, New York.

Mrs. Spider and Her Family

Lotta continued to scream and this so frightened her poor mother that she took to her legs and was soon out of sight.

But who do you think had caused this commotion? None other than Cousin Tillie Spiderweb. Lotta had screamed because she was so surprised to see Tillie.

"Why Tillie, how did you get here?" asked Matilda.

"Well," began Tillie, "I was sitting on a rock by the ocean watching the sun sink into the heavens now golden with the evening twilight. The waves lapped the shore while the—"

"Oh, don't be so poetic!" screeched Matilda.

"All right then. Well, anyhow, all of a sudden a monster—"

This reminded Natalie too much of the phondus blondus and thinking he was coming back she—not waiting to hear the rest—took to her legs as her mother had done.

"A monster," continued Tillie, "of a wave washed me off the rock, so here I am."

"Yes, but where has ma gone?" asked Susie.

"And Natalie?" questioned Whizz.

"Yes, where can they be?"

And all this time poor Mrs. Spider was lost!

"I must send a telegram to Kooz's wife, the princess, and tell her of the plight we are in," she said.

So the spider children's mother walked into a large tunnel. There was a fish seated at the table.

"I wish to send a telegram,' 'she said.

"Where to?" asked the fish.

"To Princess Corrine, 49 Insane Street, Spiderville."

Then Mrs. Spider gave the message.

"Sixty-two pence," said the fish.

"Oh, dear, I haven't even a penny with me, but you can take my hood."

"No, give me your specs.'

"But I cannot see without them."

"Neither can I," said the fish. "I have very bad sight. I am sadly in need of spectacles."

"Oh, well, take them," she said.

The fish snatched them and departed. But much to her grief, Mrs. Spider found she could not see a thing without them. All of a sudden she went bump into something.

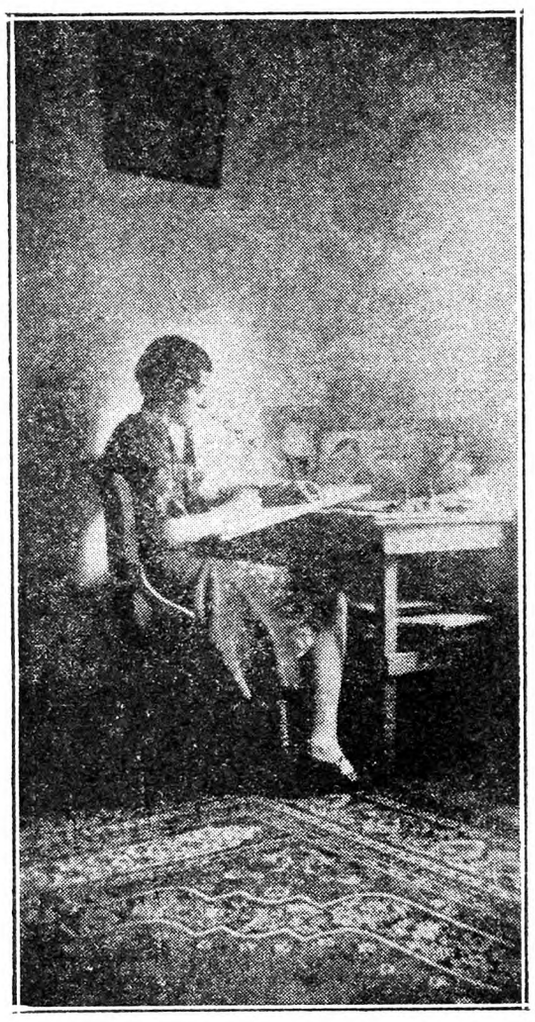
"Now, I've got you," cried a gruff voice. — Dorothy Brodine (11), New York.

(To Be Continued)

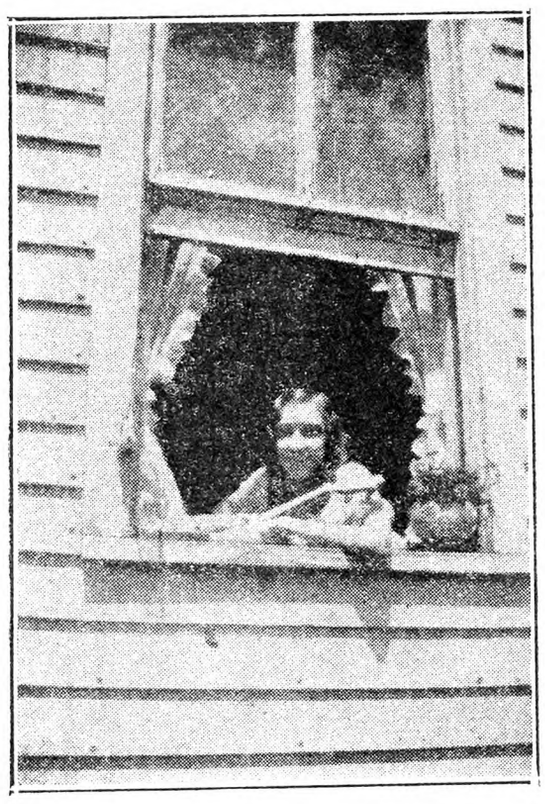
"Know Your Watch" Answers

1.—Spring. 2.—Face and hands. 3.—Numbers. 4.—The chain. 5.—Case. 6.—Works. 7.—Stem. 8.—Open face. 9.—Metal. 10.—Seconds. 11.—Ticks. 12.—Time. 13.—Hours (ours). 14.—Figures. —Rose Spindler, Nebraska.

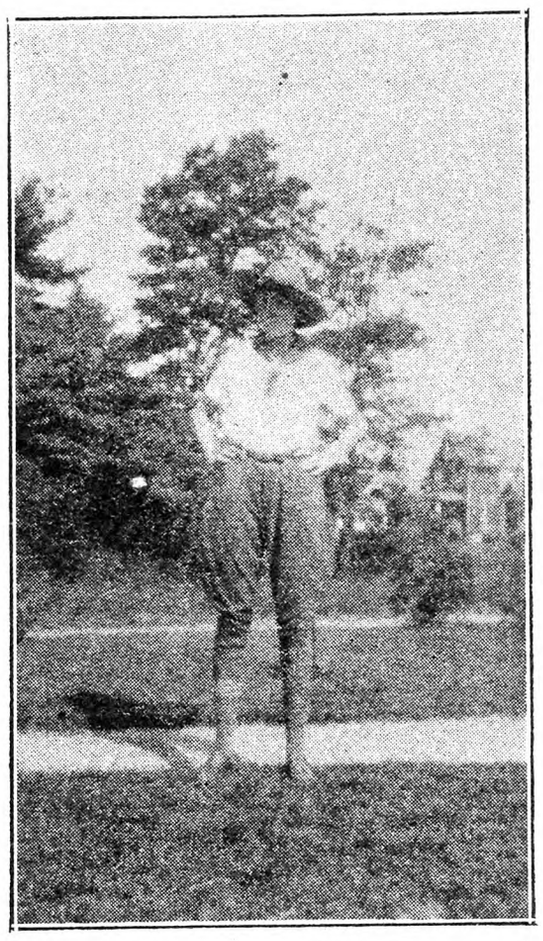
Drawn by Marion Wiethorn (19), *New York*



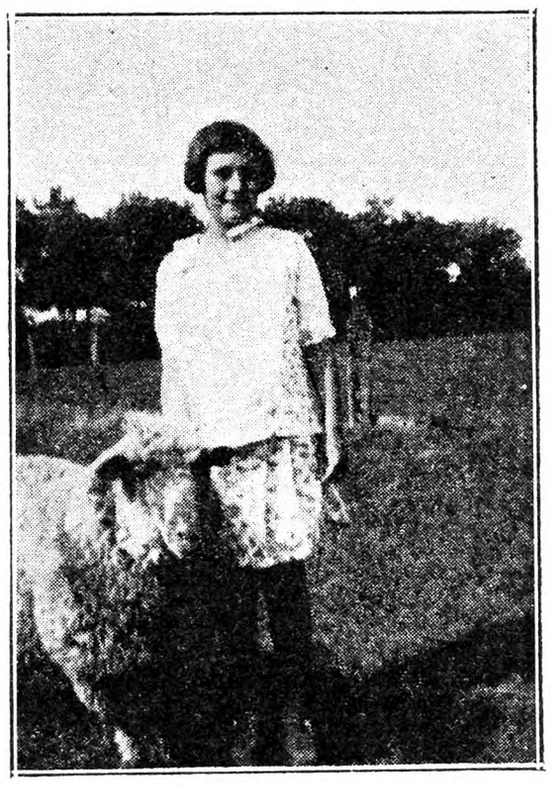
Dear Boys and Girls: This is a snapshot my sister took while I was drawing. I must say again that it is a pleasure to draw for Our Page. I have graduated from high school and now my wish is to go to art school.—Marion Wiethorn (19), Long Island.



Dear Readers: I'm sending a photo of myself. We're getting ready to start west. Wish me luck. The doctor's not sure I'll be able to make it. When you read this I'll be near the Painted Desert, and how I'll welcome the sight of THE R. N.-Y. in a strange land. A devoted Our Pager.—Bonnie Black, New York.



Dear Folks: All hopes are gone now for I'm sendin' a snapshot, and when the boys and girls see this, they'll say, "What an uncivilized savage that Lofty is!' Did you ever see the likes of him for a badger? With no hopes just at present, I be—Lofty Abry.



Dear Boys and Girls: I am a steady reader of Our Page. I live in the country on a 10-acre farm. This is a picture of me and my pet lamb. I am in the sixth grade at school and would like to hear from some of the boys and girls of my age.—Dorothy Lyon (9), Long Island.

Drawn by Eleanor A. Weaver (16), *New York*

Douglas of Porcupine

"Douglas of Porcupine" is a brother-sister book—full of pep, fun and adventure that make a tale so enjoyable and fascinating to both boys and girls. And this book is intensely interesting; it compels you to read—to go on a bit, a bit further, further—to the merry—very merry—end. You'll enjoy the tangle of affairs the Douglas family is in—owning Porcupine and an old, old house of a long-ago Douglas as a Summer home, the tale of that long-ago Douglas and his pirate friend and best of all treasure—plausible treasure.

The atmosphere of this book is delightfully homelike and, unfortunately, this calm serene attitude that Louise Andrew Kent has employed almost suffocates the excitement that must attend treasure if plain, ordinary human nature is to be considered.

But pouff! when the reader loves his book he lives it and makes it as he sees. —By Eleanor Weaver (16), Long Island.

Drawn by Beryl Wilbur (12), *Massachusetts*

Contributors' List

* Marks the names of those whose work appear on Our Page.

New York.—*Dorothy Brodine (11), Bonnie Black, Helen Gabrys, *Eleanor Weaver (16), Teresa Prinsing (17), Alice Richards (15), Carl Ratsch, Dorothy Safford (17), Lucy Weatherup, Rose Schaifer (16), Bertha Wilson, Elizabeth Maier, *Marion Weithorn (19), Vera Gull (12), Martha Carins (16), Mildred Hallock, Wanda Marble, Virginia Harrington (13), Polly Thompson, *Elspeth Field (12), Douglas Thompson, Gerda Rutwell (16), *Charlotte Dolly (18), Anna Schnieder, Leona Laskey (12), Gladys McLeod, Iona Welker.

Pennsylvania. — Claris Rowley (18), Erma Herschey, Antoinette Enick, Edna Wynick (16), Gertude Rasey (16), Eugenia Towley (15), Elizabeth Young (17), *Elsie Stroley.

New Jersey. — Alice Chew, Sadie Hettema, Marie Hettema, Leslie Batter, June Valentine (11).

Vermont. — *Eugenia Powers (18), *Eulalie Powers (19), Judy Northrup, Hester Carver (12), Norma Bailey (17).

Massachusetts. — Beryl Wilbur (12), Elizabeth Townsend, Virginia Higgins (15), Thelma Little.

Connecticut.—Ethel Seidman, Josephine Willard (9), Margaret Fish (12), Silvio Bedini.

Delaware.—Laura Hopkins (16), Grace Clark, Ludia Byler, *Randolph Eastburn.

Rhode Island.—*Frances McCall.

New Hampshire.—Louis Welsh Barbara Jones (10).

Virginia.—Maelyn Emerson (7).

Indiana.—Mary Fletcher (12).

Nebraska.—Rose Spindler.

Kentucky.—*William Wilkins.

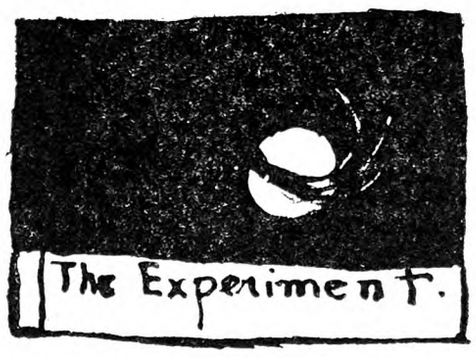
West Virginia.—*Clark Allender (17).

Missouri.—Helen Hunt (9).

Letters Wanted

Letters to correspondents under this heading should be mailed to this office in care of Iva Unger. Remember that unstamped envelopes cannot be mailed.

Weltha Seorvilly (17), Connecticut; Margie Blake, Pennsylvania; Frank MacFarland (15), Maine; Eleanor Gill, Massachusetts; Shelia Thompson (11), Beatrice Desroches (11), New York; Mildred Hallock (13), New York; Wanda Marble (12), New York; Gladys Paddock (18), Vermont; Margaret Araz (11), New Jersey.



Drawn by Elspeth Field (12), *New York*

God is a great chemist;
His experiment was the world.
He reached out His hand
And took millions of things,
Minute, whirling things,
Each intent on its own orbit
But each colliding and bumping the other.
These he fashioned, joined and sorted,
Made the all and everything,
Made them from the whirling elements.

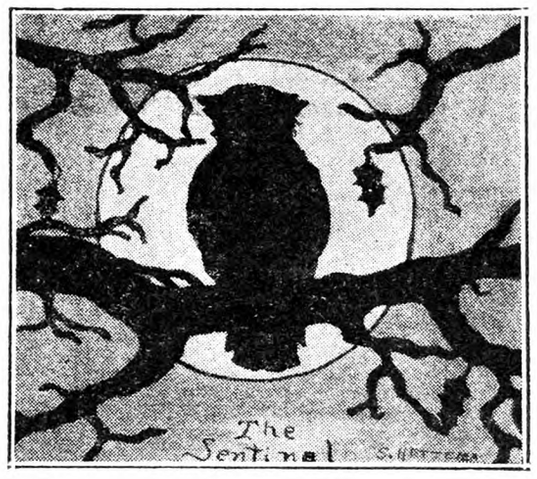
We have read that the Great Chemist
Made us from the dust of earth.
This same dust he made from electrons
Made it from whirling elements.
Thus was man made from the dust
From these whirling minute things.
He fashioned birds and fruit and flowers.
Fashioned this earth and all upon it.
He fixed the fragrance in the flowers,
The heat in fire, the cold in ice;
He set the smoldering love in man
For country, hearth and fireside.

Man marveled at the wonder
Of a tiny object—a seed
That burst open, thrust out
Leaves and roots, grew
Before his astonished eyes
To bear blossoms and fruit
And tower above the head.
Marveled that the lowly grass
Cushioned his head and yet
Covered the whole earth
With greenness and food.

Yet, when, after millions of centuries,
The molten sun burned a hole
In the gray ceiling of the world
And looked upon the dreary scene,
The black naked trees shivered
As the mist dripped from the branches
Forming pools and puddles underneath.
Gold gray walls and dark chimneys
Spitefully spitting greasy smoke
From hidden fiery recesses
Seemed to bound the world.
Soil and seed forgotten,
Man so ended the experiment.
—Clarice Gilbert.

October Afternoon

October is the real month of Autumn. Leaves fall as little breezes come in and out of the branches. The colors of the woods—gold, orange, pink and red—have faded to dull yellows and browns. The



Drawn by S. Hettema, New Jersey

trees themselves seem to change. Smooth, gleaming, flawless bark has turned into shaggy, coarse surfaces. The only live vegetation seems to be the sentinel-like spruces and pines on the knoll in the distance.

Skies are bright and a cold blue. Brooks and creeks run idly over pebbles and around huge stones. The water looks cold and tired; it is filled with fallen leaves. People are going to the fields for the last of the harvest, into fields that look wilted and dead. The afternoons are sometimes warm, but some nights the frosty hand of Winter touches the fields and woodlands—leaving them silvery-looking in the morning sun.

It seems that the cobwebs in Summer's dull, aching head have been swept away at last by the clear, blue, beautiful days of October! — Carl Ratsch (17), New York.

The Twenty Mark

Dear Iva Unger: The time that I dreaded most has come at last—when I must bid farewell to Our Page and its associates and write my "obituary." These years that I have been a member have indeed been pleasant ones and oh, the friends I've made! I know it will be impossible to greet every member as an individual—those whom I call personal friends, having carried on a correspondence with them, and other prominent and less famous friends. I take this opportunity to greet each one of you as a whole. Keep up your good work and carry on the name of Our Page in bigger and brighter letters where we alumnae have left off. Perhaps I should not say "we" alumnae, for I realize I have played a very small part in making it the page it is. But just to have the privilege of calling myself only a member is enough for me and I am content to leave the places of honor to someone more deserving of it.

I am glad that I can say good-by in this beautiful month of October. It really is beautiful in the mountains now. I am taking a two weeks' vacation now from my usual duties as chief cook for the family, and am enjoying myself to the utmost here in the Pocono Mountains of Pennsylvania. It is the first real vacation I've ever had. As our train wound slowly through the mountains on the way to New Jersey, at times I caught glimpses of a valley studded with homes, fields, forests and, now and then, the silver of a stream or lake. I was thankful then that I was traveling alone, so that my reminiscences could not be broken by someone too blind to observe the beauty of nature.

Well friends, with best wishes to Iva Unger and every one of you, I'm saying good-by and good luck now and always. —Iona F. Welker (20), New York.

Milk and Fat Production Vary

A dairyman writes, "When a cow is guaranteed to produce 4 per cent milk and after a month of production her milk tests 3.6 per cent fat, can you tell me if I am not feeding properly?"

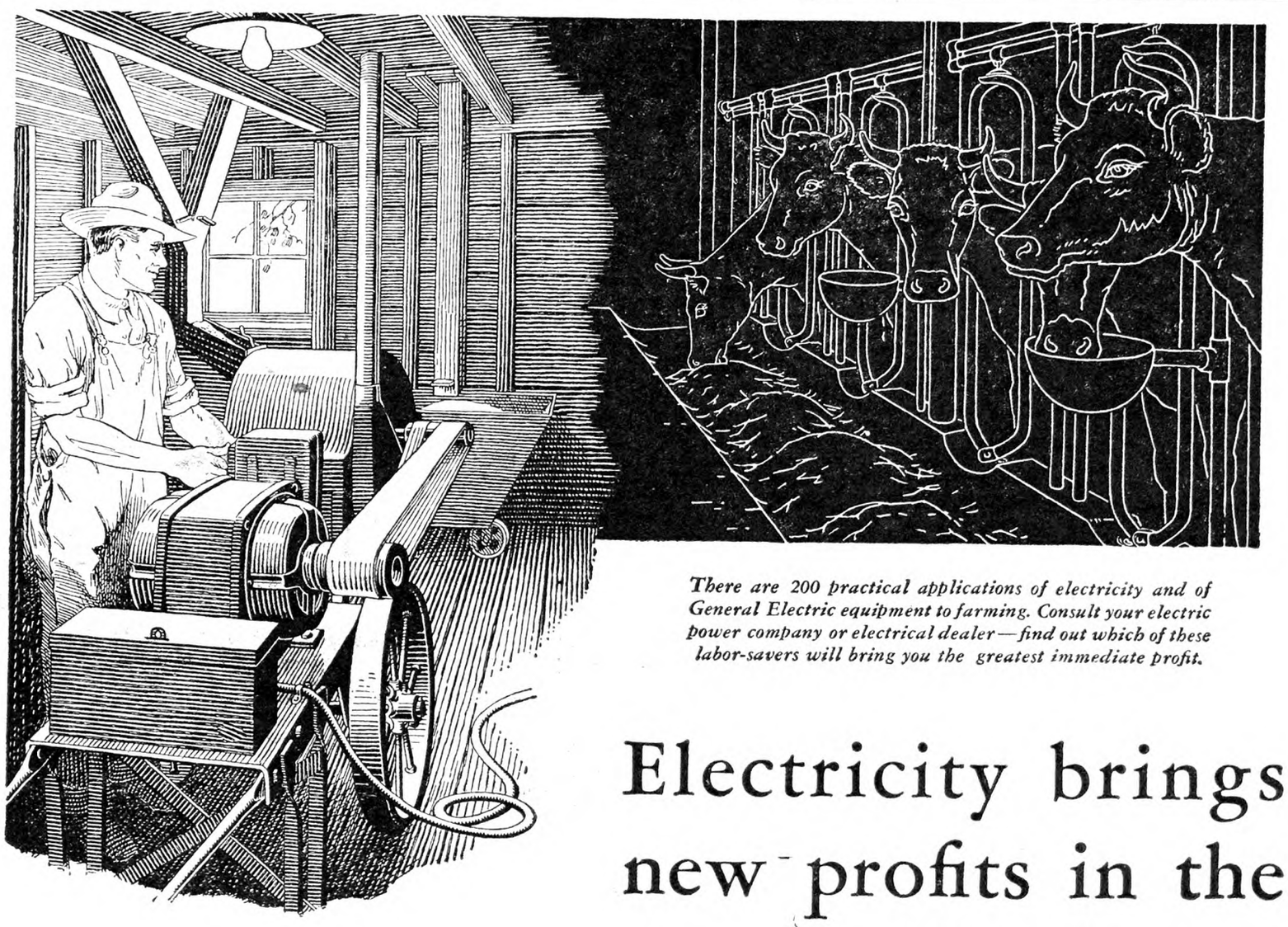
In the same letter he writes, "What do we mean when we speak of a 40-lb. cow?" Many a purchaser has been very much disillusioned when he finds that the cow recently purchased from a dealer fails to come up to expectation. He wonders whether the dealer lied to him or whether the fault lies in his management of the new cow. In a great many instances cows bought from drovers are those that have not been the best in a herd in some other State and the owner has been willing to part with them because they brought down the average of his herd. On the other hand the dealer may not be at fault and the change in locality, the change in roughage, a different grain ration or the lack of a proper rest period before freshening may be one or several of the causes of disappointment.

At the present time a high milk test seems to be one of the essentials for the milk dealer in holding his trade, and he is putting the problem of producing a high-testing milk right back on the farmer. Thus we are hearing these days a lot about Holsteins with a high test, or grades that will tend to bring up the butterfat average of the low-testing herd.

The general tendency in the production of fat in milk is to follow a curve which begins with a definite fat test and gradually decreases from one-half to a whole per cent until about the middle of the lactation period when there begins a steady rise to the end of that year's production. A cow which tests 4 per cent the first month after calving may test near 3 per cent three months later. She may, however, soon begin to increase her fat percentage and, when the yearly pounds of fat are averaged against the total production for the year, it will be found that this cow had a yearly average of 4 per cent of butterfat. The dairyman in the market for high-testing cows should see to it that the guaranty upon which he buys is based upon a year's production, and not on any one month's. Herds which average 4 per cent or approximately that test will usually be found to have cows in all stages of lactation. Therefore, the fresh cows and the ones that are drying off tend to balance the low averages of those that are in the middle of the lactation period. One can then have a 4 per cent herd and still have a number of cows that are testing less than 4 per cent.

The same principle as applies to the percentage of fat is equally true in the production of milk. A 40-lb. cow should be one which will average 40 lbs. of milk for a lactation period of 300 days. Usually, however, the cow dealer in speaking of a 40-lb. cow is thinking of the production of the animal when fresh. Forty pounds is not very high for a large Holstein. On the other hand it would be a very fair production for one of the Channel Island breeds. Forty pounds a day would be the equivalent of 12,000 lbs. of milk for a normal lactation period. While this is much above the average, there are a good many cows in the Holstein breed which will produce this amount. If a dairyman were in the market for cows, he would be buying but a very ordinary Holstein if he based his purchase on a 40-lb. standard, that is unless the 40 lbs. meant a yearly average. Seldom is this the case, however. Cows which have been disappointing during their first year's production may greatly surprise their owner when they freshen a second time. A year under new management, a good rest between milking periods and allowed to freshen in good condition, may not only increase the second year's milk production but the average per cent of fat as well. It is often surprising how a disappointing cow during one year will improve when she freshens the second time. J. W. B.

Creamed Onions.—Prepare medium-sized white onions. Pour boiling water over them in a saucepan and boil five minutes. Drain and cover again with boiling water, cooking until onions are soft but not broken. Add salt just before they are done. Drain, cover with medium white sauce and garnish with parsley.



There are 200 practical applications of electricity and of General Electric equipment to farming. Consult your electric power company or electrical dealer—find out which of these labor-savers will bring you the greatest immediate profit.

Electricity brings new profits in the DAIRY

WITH a G-E motor-driven grinder, operating automatically, a fresh supply of ground feed can easily be maintained at a cost below other methods. A General Electric motor will fill the silo at a lower cost than it can be done in any other way.

With electricity and General Electric equipment there is new efficiency and economy in pumping water, cooling milk, baling and hoisting hay, elevating grain, shelling corn, milking, and in bottle washing.

There are dozens of new valuable applications and time savers—the G-E Sunlamp to aid in keeping the herd healthy, electric clippers, electric insect traps, ventilating fans, and water heaters.

One farmer says:—"For less than a cent's worth of electricity I now grind a bushel of shelled corn or barley. The fine grinding of oats costs me less than 2 cents a bushel, and for a little more than 3 cents I can grind a bushel of alfalfa through a 3/16-in. screen."

Another farmer says:—"An electric water system supplies fresh water to the cows by means of drinking cups, increasing the milk flow 20 per cent. The electric milking machine makes it possible for one man to do the milking in an hour, where previously it took three men to do it in the same time."

If your dairy is not completely electrified, it will pay you to investigate the various electric aids to greater profit.

Send for our new booklet, "Electric Helpers for the Farm." Address Room 313, Building 6, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Join us in the General Electric Farm Program from WGY, Schenectady, every Friday evening at 8:30 o'clock (Eastern Standard Time) and in the General Electric Program every Saturday evening over a nation-wide N.B.C. Network

95-838

GENERAL ELECTRIC

SALES AND ENGINEERING SERVICE IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Hundreds of inquiries are answered by mail to one printed here. For your protection we cannot consider unsigned statements.]

Would you see if you could collect the money for this check I am mailing you from C & R Quality Eggs, 2272 Arthur Ave., Bronx? I have written to this man several times. He only gives me false promises. This check as you will see has been returned to me; no funds in bank. Times are hard with us; $25 is a big loss to me. W. K.
New Jersey.

We have often read your page under Publisher's Desk, but have never before had occasion to use your paper in this respect. We have shipped eggs for several years to New York. We shipped B. M. Davis, 2675 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., a case of eggs which came to $7.68. Not receiving remittance for same we wrote him and received a promise to pay. Since then we have written him two letters but receive no reply. We were wondering whether you could help us collect this account? It isn't so much the amount as the principle of the matter involved. A. J. S.
New York.

Will you see if you can collect the enclosed bill against Mrs. W. Tillman, 518 E. 84th St., New York, for me? I have written to this person but get no answer. This bill is for $4 for egg shipped some time back. W. F. H.
New York.

We have made every effort to locate the above three debtors but without results. Two have moved and left no address. The shippers are obliged to charge these amounts to profit and loss. Such losses are hard for small producers to stand, and eat up the profit of many hours of labor. To save loss investigate the responsibility of people desiring your goods before you ship. It means money in pocket in the end.

About a week ago a man came to my door with a basket on his arm. He handed me a box of Super Suds free and wrote Colgate's address on the center of it and said, "If you mail this you will get a rubber apron free; just mention the shade you want." Then he showed me soap he was selling. "Dr. Dade's medicated skin soap." It is supposed to be a 75-cent article. He sold it for 50 cents, and if you took three boxes it was $1. After I had sent for the apron I received the following letter. I thought it a good idea to mail this to you.
New York. MRS. R. S.

We print the letter received for the information it contains:

Your request for a premium in connection with Super Suds carton trademark which you sent in has been referred to this department.

We regret to inform you that you have been the victim of an impostor. None of our products is sold by agents from house to house, and they are only sold through regular outlets, such as grocery stores. We have never had any offer such as you suggest, and regret more than we can tell you that you have been imposed upon.

We are doing everything possible to apprehend this man, and if he should call again, please notify the writer by wire collect. COLGATE-PALMOLIVE-PEET CO.

We hope our other readers will spread the warning.

Could you tell an old subscriber a few facts about the New England Automobile Club? The address is 6 Church St., New Haven, Conn. They claim to be an insurance company for automobiles.
Connecticut. E. L.

We find no references for this company and the literature we have examined convinces us that it is in the nature of a service contract scheme to which we have referred many times. We find no financial rating for them. The service contract is not an insurance.

Check for $57.95 from Long Island Railroad received. We wish to thank you for services rendered in this matter. Kindly send us bill for charges if any. I wish to take a yearly subscription for your valuable paper. Send one bill for such. J. C. M.
New York.

After considerable correspondence and conferences we were able to get the railroad to adjust this claim. It covered a shipment of a carload of potatoes on which a bill of lading had been issued. Night seals were put on the car but in spite of that the car was broken into and some of the potatoes stolen. The railroad contended that they were not responsible, but we felt they were at fault, inasmuch as protection was not afforded after seals were placed. We made a compromise adjustment because there was no definite way to establish the exact number of potatoes that had been taken. We are glad to send a bill for the subscription but we make no charge for our help in getting the payment from the railroad.

Three years ago we purchased a farm on a contract. We went ahead building up the run-down buildings and farm and raising a new dairy. Now as we have bought the needed machinery and made the necessary repairs and are just ready to go ahead and pay on the principal we are met with the depression prices and can see no other way but to move out, letting the farm go back. The owner, not satisfied with the improvements (which he as well as all the neighbors admit have improved the farm fully a thousand dollars), plans to keep our furnace and new milking machine and every possible thing he can. We have a brooder-house built on runners, the lumber for which we bought and many cords of wood cut and in the log. Just how much of these things can he hold, by law? Can we sell the contract as long as we meet all obligations of the contract? A. R.
New York.

You have a perfect right to sell the contract if you can do so. It may be provided in the contract itself, however, that it can be sold only at the consent of the owner and in that case, consent would have to be asked, but the courts would not justify the owner in unreasonably withholding consent.

All improvements that are fastened permanently to the building or to the ground would become a part of the property and if you abandon the contract, you would lose them unless there is something to the contrary in the contract. Anything that is not attached permanently to the property is considered "personal property" and can be removed. Your chicken-house on runners would belong to this class. To move at this time after making improvements would seem like a hardship in a state of depression of this kind, and it may be that an understanding with the owner might result in modifying the contract in a way to make it possible for you to continue on the place. Many contracts that were made during the flourishing times are now impossible to carry out at this time and owners are modifying the terms because of the new conditions.

George R. Cook, a representative of the Chicago Portrait Company, of Chicago, was recently found guilty in an Ohio court of assault on Jerry Bergolatter, and was fined $15. The trial disclosed that Mrs. Bergolatter paid Cook $15 for two portraits, one of which was to be free. After receiving the money Cook undertook to remove the portrait from the frame. Then Mr. Bergolatter appeared and a dispute arose during which Cook struck Mr. Bergolatter with a pair of pliers on the head. This is simply another form of the trouble that usually develops when women buy a portrait, and afterwards discover that they are required to buy a frame.

I noticed an inquiry in your department, September 5 issue, about Hollywood Hills Corporation, Herkimer Co., N. Y. Having been the first to invest in like development, in the same region of the Adirondacks, namely Grey Lake Park, my experience may be helpful. I put out $1,500 cash and have not been able to secure even a deed to plot. I visited both of these developments on June 20 of this year, and they are both at a standstill. A new company has taken over the Grey Lake Development and I had hoped they would give me some consideration for my $1,500 as I can ill afford to lose my savings, but they will not even acknowledge receipt of my letters. Would be very grateful if you could advise me how to go about securing deed for plot. A. P. B.
New York.

If the new concern acquired title through foreclosure it is doubtful if you could successfully demand a deed of your plot now, but if the new company assumed the obligations of the old concern, and if you have proof of your contract and payments, you may be able to get your deed through a lawsuit, but is the lot worth the trouble and cost?

The receiver for the John Lewis Childs Seed Company, Floral Park, N. Y., is Howard A. Fluckiger, Far Rockaway Boulevard, Mineola, L. I., N. Y. Those who have accounts against this concern should file their claims promptly, so that they will share in whatever assets there may be.

REDUCE MILK LOSSES

Cut the bacteria count, cool milk electrically

85% of the cause for high bacteria count in milk results from improper cooling. Few springs or wells are cold enough the year round. Cutting, hauling, storing, cracking and packing ice is back-breaking labor.

Here's work for an electric milk cooler! No matter what the weather outside—it automatically keeps milk at a safe, under 50° temperature. The cost? Averages 3 cents a can!

Build your own tank this winter. Write us or ask our Rural Service Representative for complete specifications.

RURAL SERVICE DIVISION

NIAGARA HUDSON

Albany *Syracuse* *Buffalo*

Filled Bran Tea Cakes

Two-thirds cup butter, ¾ cup brown sugar, one egg, 1⅔ cup white flour, ½ teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon soda, ½ teaspoon baking powder, 1¼ cups bran, ⅜ cups sour milk or buttermilk. Cream butter and sugar, add the well-beaten egg, then add the bran to the flour sifted with dry ingredients alternately with the milk, beaten well. Drop scant teaspoons on a cooky sheet about three inches apart, flatten to thin cooky shape. Place generous helping of filling on each and then cover with another coating of dough. Bake in quick oven for eight minutes, 400 degrees Fahrenheit.

Filling.—One cup dates cut in pieces, one cup brown sugar, ¼ cup water. Cook in double boiler until thick, cool before using. You may use any kind of bran or pastry flour. We like them very much, and am sure all our readers will like them, too. MRS. ELIZABETH R.

Whole Wheat Bread

Following is the recipe I use for whole wheat bread, and we think it very good: One cake compressed yeast, 1½ cups lukewarm water, 1½ cups milk scalded and cooled, three tablespoons brown sugar, three tablespoons shortening, melted, 7½ cups whole wheat flour, 1½ teaspoons salt.

When soft yeast or starter is used in place of compressed yeast use only one cup of water and one cup of milk, and about 1½ cups yeast. Dissolve yeast and sugar in lukewarm liquid. Add shortening, salt, then flour gradually, adding enough to make dough that can be handled. Knead thoroughly, being sure to keep dough soft. Place in well-greased bowl, cover and set in a warm place to rise for about two hours. When double in bulk turn out on kneading board, mold into loaves. Let rise till light; bake one hour. MRS. M. E. H.

Raised Doughnuts

One egg, one cup sugar and ½ cup lard; beat well, add one pint liquid yeast and enough flour to make like soft bread dough. Let rise second time, roll and cut. Let rise until light, fry in deep, hot fat and roll in pulverized sugar while still warm. MARY G. BUHRMAN.

Livestock Sales

Oct. 27.—Aiyukpa Guernseys owned by William H. Williams, Lyon Mountain, N. Y., at the Eastern States Exposition Grounds, Springfield, Mass.

Oct. 28.—Registered Percheron mares and stallions; W. S. Corsa, Gregory Farm, Whitehall, Greene Co., Ill.

Nov. 7. — Milking Shorthorns, Two Pines Farm, Monroe, N. Y. W. J. Hardy, Sales Manager, Alton, N. Y.

Nov. 11-12.—Holsteins, Allegany-Steuben Sale, Angelica, N. Y. James A. Young, Secretary.

Dec. 1-2.—Holsteins, Earlville, N. Y. R. Austin Backus, Sale Manager, Mexico, N. Y.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL
70th St. — BROADWAY — 71st St.
NEW YORK CITY

Ideal location for Motorists
FREE GARAGE TO TRANSIENTS

Just the hotel for country people. Large light rooms. Quiet, restful and homelike. For men, women and families. Noted for good foods.

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Rooms with bath - - - - $2.50 up
Suites for 3 or 4 - - - - $5.00 up

LAND OPENINGS Farms in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. Improved farms, new land at sound investment prices. Write for FREE BOOK and details.
E. C. LEEDY Dept. 30, G. N. Ry. St. Paul, Minn.

Hay For Sale Timothy, Clover, Alfalfa for dairy trade. Reference First Nat'l Bank, Tully, N. Y. JAMES KELLY, 139 Friscoe Ave., Syracuse, N.Y.

2 Poultry Farms for Sale 1 with 1,000 laying hens. 1 waterfront farm for sale. *Apply* WILLIAM D. RUARK - Berlin, Md.

CANARIES Hartz Mts.—guaranteed singers. **$3.90. Parrots, Goldfish, etc.**
JAMES REALE, 55 W. Broad St., Westerly, R. I. Tel. 2736

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

GOOD HOME and board offered a cheerful Christian woman in return for her company with lady living alone. MRS. M. A. LOWE, 19 Crescent Ave., Salamanca, N. Y.

WANTED—Single man, 25 to 35, for general work in grade A Holstein herd and around farm; present neat appearance, kind to cattle; boozers and cigarette fiends not wanted; wages fifty dollars and board. ADVERTISER 1788, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—First-class herdsman on grade A farm, age between 30 and 50; must be good worker and capable of taking charge of herd of 100 head; give full particulars in first letter. A. C. PETERSEN, Inc., 246 Park Road, West Hartford, Conn.

WANTED—Experienced poultryman; must understand battery brooding, egg production, broilers and raising geese. ADVERTISER 1816, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man who understands the manufacture of cream cheese. MORRISON FARM PRODUCTS CO., 541 West 22nd St., New York.

Situations Wanted

FARMER, 50, SINGLE, wants work on small place in Massachusetts or Connecticut, with good home, or would rent small farm or take on shares. ADVERTISER 1748, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED, POULTRYMAN, thoroughly competent hatching and rearing young stock, fine producer, seeks connection commercial or private estate; excellent references. Address S. W. FIELDING, 380 East 155th St., New York City.

POSITION WANTED as dairy farm manager, or dairyman; college trained; experienced. ADVERTISER 1789, care Rural New-Yorker.

ORCHARDIST, 12 YEARS' experience, desires place as working manager or foreman of fruit farm; small family, sober habits, good references. ADVERTISER 1793, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED FARM-HAND, good milker, with first-class references, wants job; age 29. ADVERTISER 1798, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED POULTRYMAN, capable, reliable, wishes position vicinity New York. ADVERTISER 1797, care Rural New-Yorker.

FULLY EXPERIENCED young man wants work as teamster or on farm; good milker, truck driver; references; no bad habits; state wages. ADVERTISER 1796, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION WANTED — Herdsman-dairyman, American, single, Protestant, temperate, middle-aged, early riser; experienced feeder, calf-raiser, dairy, A. R. test, specialize in champions; four years present herd, Ayrshires; common veterinary; references. ADVERTISER 1802, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER-FARMER, married, experience in all branches of farming and gardening; best references. GARDENER, 249 Fairfield Ave., Stamford, Conn.

MANAGER OR HERDSMAN—Assure best results from your farm; hire a man qualified by training and experience to supervise the work. ADVERTISER 1810, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Job as shepherd, 10 years' experience, good references. ADVERTISER 1800, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, MARRIED, middle-aged, sober, honest, competent in all branches, wishes position; A-1 references; salary or share basis. CONSHORS, 206 Orange Ave., Cranford, N. J.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, 52, understands care and management of chickens; wants a position on a poultry farm or estate; good vegetable gardener; can do farm work. JOHN J. FLAHERTY, care W. E. Flanagan, Cochecton Turnpike, Newburgh, N. Y.

DAIRYMAN, YOUNG man, single, first-class butter-maker, good dry milker, best of references. ADVERTISER 1803, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, MIDDLE-AGED, desires position, natural cook; references; state salary. ADVERTISER 1805, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED HERDSMAN, good calf raiser, single, Scotch, 34, best of references. Apply ADVERTISER 1806, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, MARRIED, 37, commercial experience, capable, reliable, understands general farming, upkeep private estate; chauffeur's license; excellent reference. ADVERTISER 1808, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN, AGE 30, 6 years in country, expert in general dairy and poultry farming; can handle any machinery; wants year around work or Winter; state wages. ADVERTISER 1809, care Rural New-Yorker.

THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, married American dairyman and farmer, with own help, will lease, one to three years, or buy on contract, equipped dairy or general farm; present income not of first importance, but will consider if place has possibilities. ADVERTISER 1819, care Rural New-Yorker.

GAME PROTECTOR, experienced mounted patrolman; vast tracts efficiently guarded day or night. ADVERTISER 1818, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN PRACTICAL nurse desires care semi-invalid or housekeeper, elderly couple. Address CAPABLE, 800 Tower Ave., Hartford, Conn.

SINGLE MAN, 35, wishes position caretaker, gardener, small place, milk one or two cows; have chauffeur's license; Danish, clean and sober; no bad habits; consider good home; please state wages in first letter. THEO. MORTENSEN, care Y. M. C. A., 356 West 34th St., New York, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, agricultural education and experienced to take full charge. ADVERTISER 1815, care Rural New-Yorker.

NURSE GRADUATE, middle-aged, desires position; reasonable wages; reference. ADVERTISER 1814, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, 33, single, desires position; good milker; last situation four years. ADVERTISER 1813, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Position by experienced farmer-gardener, married, 40, no children, references. ADVERTISER 1812, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, American, capable, reliable; 14 years' experience; references; ready now; anywhere. ADVERTISER 1811, care Rural New-Yorker.

WILLING DANISH man wants position on farm; able to milk and do general farm work; excellent references. CHRISTIAN PEDERSEN, Danish Mission, 130 Prospect Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

MUSKRAT FARM. Owner, STANLEY HAVILAND, Route 3, Freehold, N. J.

FOR TRADE—320-acre grain and stock farm, in Weld County, Colo., for small chicken farm; prefer New York or adjoining States. JOHN ASPING, Bridgewater, Conn.

Have You a Farm For Sale?

If you want to sell or rent your farm, try a little advertisement in this column. More than 250,000 farmers read THE RURAL NEW-YORKER each week. Some of these readers are looking for just the kind of a place you have to offer. Tell these readers about your property and you will probably find a quick customer for it. Many readers report quick sales from these little classified advertisements. It is worth your while to give it a trial. Just write a brief description of your property, count the number of words and figure the cost at eight cents for each word. Send cash, check or money order with your order. Advertisements of real estate agents and dealers are not accepted for this department.

EIGHT-ROOM house and eleven acres of land for sale. MRS. MAGGIE DUNLAP, Eldred, N. Y.

CHICKEN FARM, tourist inn, shop 14-15, Route 20; $2,200, $500 cash. L. SNIDER, Carlisle, N. Y.

WHO WANTS a productive 200-acre farm in Wayne County, N. Y., bargain, investigate. ADVERTISER 1754, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM OF 173-ACRES, with stock and tools, Ontario County; intersection two main highways; dairying and general purpose; 20 miles Rochester; heavy traffic; ideal for gas station and tourist business; owner. F. S. BROWNLEE, Geneva, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Farm, 160 acres, on concrete road, 5 miles Newburgh, 55 miles New York City; all stock and machinery; all improvements; electricity; 40 Guernseys; milk sold 12c in bottles; $20,000 cash required. Address ADVERTISER 1772, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—27-acre fruit and poultry farm, all conveniences; center of Adams County; a money-maker; write for particulars. O. C. RICE, Biglerville, Pa.

EQUIPPED STATE road, dairy farm for sale or exchange. BOX 13, Sheds, N. Y.

SMALL COUNTRY place for sale or lease; high land near New Haven, fine roads, all improvements, large modern chicken coops. BOX 50, Bethany, Conn.

WANTED TO RENT—Farm with option to buy; must be ready for occupancy February or March 1; within 30 miles New York City. ADVERTISER 1787, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or rent, two and one-half-acre farm at Medford, L. I., on main line of Long Island R. R.; modern five-room bungalow, running water, electricity; rent $30; sale $5,500, easy terms. 47 MEADOWBROOK ROAD, Hempstead, N. Y.

BARGAIN, 2 VILLAGE lots, spring water, pond, superb location. BOX 41 Highview, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Lunch-room, on main road, in small village; good proposition for man and wife; reason for selling ill health. ADVERTISER 1790, care Rural New-Yorker.

289-ACRE DAIRY and fruit farm, adaptable for father and son; Cayuga County, N. Y.; villages and cities within easy drive; 140 acres rolling fertile crop land, 74 acres spring-watered pasture, 75 acres in valuable woodland; two good houses, large modern barn, concrete cow stable, silo, two other barns and poultry houses; 10 acres good orchard, standard varieties; will divide; price $9,000 complete; investigate easy-payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

SELL 6-ROOM cottage, modern, 1 acre, or rent, $35. M. SPRINGER, New City, N. Y.

WANTED—10 to 20-acre tract (private bungalow use) with small stream, nothing inferior, price cheap; state lowest terms, description; Central Eastern New Jersey preferred; no dealers. ADVERTISER 1794, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUNTRY STORE business wanted in New York, Connecticut or Massachusetts; give all details in first letter. N. I. M., 104 College Avenue, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Vermont, 6-room attractive house, well built, good for Summer or Winter use; running water, garden, garage, electric lights, telephone; well-shaded porch; price $1,300. W. C. BALLOU, Newfane, Vt.

FOR SALE—30-acre farm, ½ mile from thriving town in South Jersey, 20 miles from Philadelphia, on main highway; 10-room house, all improvements; barn, chicken houses, garage for 3 cars; 600 apple trees, 150 peach, all bearing; land suitable for development; one of the finest homes in South Jersey; will sacrifice for quick sale; photographs if interested. ADVERTISER 1799, care Rural New-Yorker.

PLEASANT COUNTRY home, ideally located, buildings in good repair, land in high state of cultivation; for further details communicate with JOHN D. RUE, Allentown, N. J.

160 ACRES, 80 level loam tillage, on cement interstate highway, heaviest traveled road in the East; fine buildings, electric, mail, telephone; 18 head tested cattle, horses, hens, 75 tons hay, machinery; milk check every month; excellent for refreshment, oil, ice business; $8,500, half cash. MRS. W. J. MOORE, R. 3, Pulaski, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Large farm, good and adequate buildings, modern improvements, large tile silo; will carry 40 cows and other stock; timber and woodlot; no stock or tools; located near Tully Lakes on improved road; centralized school; price $15,000, terms reasonable. ADVERTISER 1795, care Rural New-Yorker.

40-ACRE RIVERSIDE farm, equipped, electricity, furniture, for Western New York farm or city property. WILLIAM BRYAN, Woodstock, Va.

135-ACRE FARM, Central New York; 40-acre meadow, pasture, maples, fruit, timber; price $600. ADVERTISER 1801, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm suitable for small dairy and poultry, located in Northern New Jersey or Orange County; state details; no agents. ADVERTISER 1804, care Rural New-Yorker.

$1,800, $200 DOWN buys 22 acres in Cayuga County, all tillable; good 9-room house, 2 barns, 100 bearing apple trees; a mile to village. WILLIAM KOON, Fair Haven, N. Y.

FOR SALE—15-acre farm, 6-room house, 2 henhouses, other out-houses for 3,300; easy terms; Vineland. ADVERTISER 1807, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANT TO RENT, if suitable buy, country home, few acres land, improvements; New Haven or Litchfield County; send details. P. O. BOX 144, Lyme, Conn.

160 ACRES at $50 per acre; half timber, balance excellent land in high state of cultivation; situated on Maryland's famous Eastern Shore, where Winters are mild. ADVERTISER 1817, care Rural New-Yorker.

STOCK AND GRAIN farm, containing three hundred and forty acres, laying nicely, some dandy bottom land, nice resident, well located; sacrifice price, easy terms; also includes stock, tools and machinery. C. H. REYNOLDS, Spotsylvania, Va.

WANTED—Small village farm to rent with option to buy in Central New England or up-State New York. Address, GELLENDRE, 251 West 72nd St., New York.

Country Board

BOARDERS WANTED—Virginia home, near Washington, D. C. MRS. MATTHEWS, R. 1, Box 33, Vienna, Va.

WANTED—Hunters to board; farm near Whiteface Mountain; $15 per week, including garage; improvements. HARDY FARM, Wilmington, N. Y.

ELDERLY MAN or couple, good home and care. BOX 77, Elkins, N. H.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR hunters, beagles furnished. RADIO FARM, Stamford, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15, prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY — Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $4.50; 120 lbs., $8.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY—60 lbs. finest clover, $4.80; 120, $9; buckwheat or amber, $4; 24 sections clover comb, $4, not prepaid; 10-lb. pails, clover comb, $1.75 postpaid; extracted, $1.75; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

PURE HONEY clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.80; buckwheat, 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., $1.40; postpaid third zone; send for price 60-lb. can. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Cattle and poultry beets. GEORGE DUCKETT, Skaneateles, N. Y.

HONEY — Pure clover, 60 lbs., $4.80; 25-lb. pails, $2.75, here; 5-lb. pail, 90c, prepaid. SPENCER BAIRD, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HONEY, PURE and good, 6 lbs., $1.20, prepaid third zone. L. H. LINDEMUTH, Lehmaster, Pa.

EVAPORATED SWEET CORN—Send for free sample and price list of this famous evaporated sweet corn. C. F. HOSTETTER, Bird-in-Hand, Pa.

HONEY, FINE quality, clover, 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., $1.60; buckwheat, 75c and $1.55, postpaid; 60 lbs. clover, here, $4.40; 120 lbs., $8.40; satisfaction or money back. M. E. BALLARD, Roxbury, N. Y.

HONEY—Either clover or buckwheat in 5-lb. pails delivered in third zone at 75c; satisfaction or your money returned. E. G. CORNWELL, Mansfield, Pa.

INCUBATOR, MAMMOTH Wishbone, hot-water, 12 compartments, 5,000 capacity; used only four times, fine condition; to be taken down and removed by buyer; price $200. PAUL AYRES, Box 175, Rockville Center, L. I., N. Y.

WIXSON'S PURE HONEY; interesting delivered prices; send for our lists before you buy. WIXSON'S HONEY, Dundee, N. Y.

HONEY, DELICIOUS clover, 5 lbs. postpaid, 90c; 10, $1.60; 60 lbs., $5; f.o.b. WHEELER & TURVERY, Ionia, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Strictly pure maple syrup, $1.75 gallon to third zone. SAM YODER, R. 1, Salisbury, Pa.

BLUE HEN incubator for sale, 10 section, double deck; practically new, used one season. COOK'S HATCHERY, 43 Annabelle Avenue, Trenton, N. J.

ALFALFA HAY for sale, prices low; would like to hear from prospective buyers. D. C. CAMPBELL, Camillus, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Robbins electric incubator, 17,000-egg capacity, also Newtown incubators, 4,800 and 2,400-egg capacity. SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM, A. H. Fingar, Hudson, N. Y.

"DEPEW'S HONEY"—Price list quotes attractively on clover, buckwheat and mixed. LAVERN DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

RASPBERRY HONEY, 5 lbs., $1.15; early Summer "mixed flowers," 5 lbs., 85c; 10, $1.55, postpaid. LYMAN APIARIES, R. 1, Northampton, Mass.

FARM BOY or girl, over 12 years of age, who is eager to get an education. ADVERTISER 1792, care Rural New-Yorker.

BEAUTIFUL SWITCHES made from combings. LILA PRICE, R. 2, Canton, N. Y.

FINEST CLOVER honey, 60 lbs., $4.50; amber or buckwheat, $4; clover comb, $4.50; mixed buckwheat, $4, 24 sections, not prepaid; 5 lbs. clover comb or mixed, $1.25; 5 lbs. extracted, white or dark, $1; 10 lbs., $1.75, third zone. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

ST. ALBANS' shredder wanted. RAND, Tilton, N. H.

DELICIOUS GOLD-SKIN sweet potatoes, 75c per hamper, f.o.b. EDWIN BRICKERT, Delmar, Del.

HAND-PAINTED CHRISTMAS cards, 16 for $1. THE PINES, Tunkhannock, Pa.

PURE VERMONT maple syrup direct from farm, $2.65 gallon, delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARM, 224 East Ave., Burlington, Vt.

WANTED—Centur tractor, fully equipped; must be in perfect condition. LUSTGARTEN'S POULTRY FARM, R. D. 3, Paterson, N. J.

PURE HONEY, 5-lb. pails, postpaid, third zone, clover, pail, $1; two, $1.75; four, $3.25; buckwheat and mixed, 10 cts. per pail less than clover; write for quantity prices; sample 10 cts. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

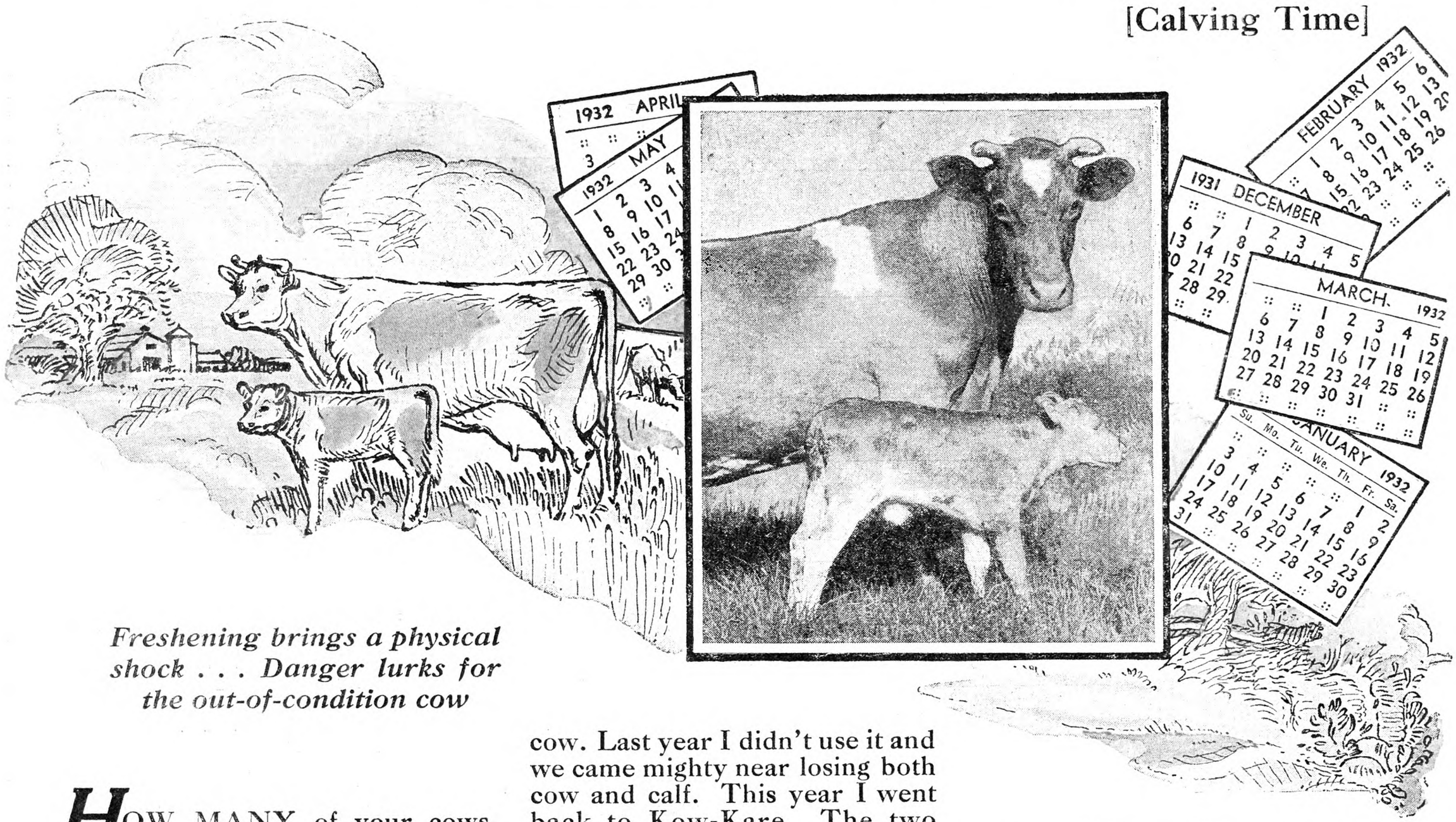
PURE VERMONT clover honey, 5-lb. pail $1; amber, 85c, prepaid to third zone; also comb honey. J. H. CLARK, West Pawlet, Vt.

USED NEWTOWN incubators, small or large, single, double or triple deck or sections; seven Royal chick storage brooders; fully guaranteed. JUSTA POULTRY FARM, Southampton, N. Y.

Beware! . . . every cow has her

DANGER MONTH

[Calving Time]



Freshening brings a physical shock . . . Danger lurks for the out-of-condition cow

HOW MANY of your cows will freshen this month? Can you afford to hazard their health and their future productive vigor by allowing them to shift for themselves? Sidestep the worry of DANGER MONTH.

Thousands of dairymen are doing it with enthusiastic success. **KOW-KARE**—fed with the regular ration for several weeks before and after freshening—works wonders in promoting healthy vigor in the organs where the burden and shock come heaviest. A healthy cow and a vigorous calf are a large return for a very small investment in common-sense aid at this critical time. A single can of **KOW-KARE** will treat the average cow through her danger period.

Hundreds of cow owners write us just such letters as this one from E. C. Bricker, Jerome, Idaho:

"I used Kow-Kare two times with fine results on a 500 lb. butterfat cow. Last year I didn't use it and we came mighty near losing both cow and calf. This year I went back to Kow-Kare. The two year old heifer and eight year old cow came through the calving period with no trouble at all, very perfectly, not even a 'bellow', and all cleaned up within an hour. I intend to keep using Kow-Kare."

KOW-KARE is a highly concentrated blend of Iron, the great blood tonic, plus potent regulating drugs, herbs, and minerals, designed specifically to support the overworked functions of milch cows. It will save you many worries in helping your cows to freshen easily and without disorders.

When cows ail, get off feed or let down on milk yield, add **KOW-KARE** to the regular ration to build up the depleted organs of digestion and assimilation and avoid many expensive breakdowns.

It pays many times over to use **KOW-KARE** liberally to keep every cow SAFELY working full-speed-ahead.

DANGER MONTH

Calving time marks the origin of many costly and troublesome cow ills. A staggering list of infectious diseases attack when bodily health is at low ebb. If the cow's power of resistance is built up equal to the task of creating and holding normal immunity, many of your fears about breeding weakness, retained afterbirth and garget are needless.

SEND FOR FREE DAIRY BOOK

New edition, handsomely illustrated, filled with reliable advice for the cow owner.

Dairy Association Co., Inc.,
Dept. 8, Lyndonville, Vt.

Please send me your free 36-page treatise on diseases and ailments of dairy cows.

Name _____

Address _____

KOW-KARE, in $1.25 and 65c sizes

is sold by all feed, drug and general stores or by mail postpaid if your dealer is not supplied

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Inc.,
Dept. 8, Lyndonville, Vermont

KOW-KARE

Concentrated medicinal regulator

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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Good Outlook for Pumpkin Pie

Turkey Day in Southern New Jersey

By D. M. Babbitt

NEW Jersey Turkey Day, in Cumberland and Salem counties, held October 10, was the best of the four annual gatherings of turkey-growers in New Jersey. The day was different in several respects from the three previous turkey gatherings. First, the 200 turkey-growers from all parts of the State, and from the neighboring States of Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania, visited three turkey plants where slightly different practices were followed, instead of devoting the entire program to one farm, as was the custom in previous years. Second, the subject of better marketing of turkeys occupied an important place on the program; third, the guests were treated to a delightful luncheon of turkey sandwiches, dressing, cranberry sauce and coffee by the hostess; and fourth, the turkey-growers of New Jersey became organized.

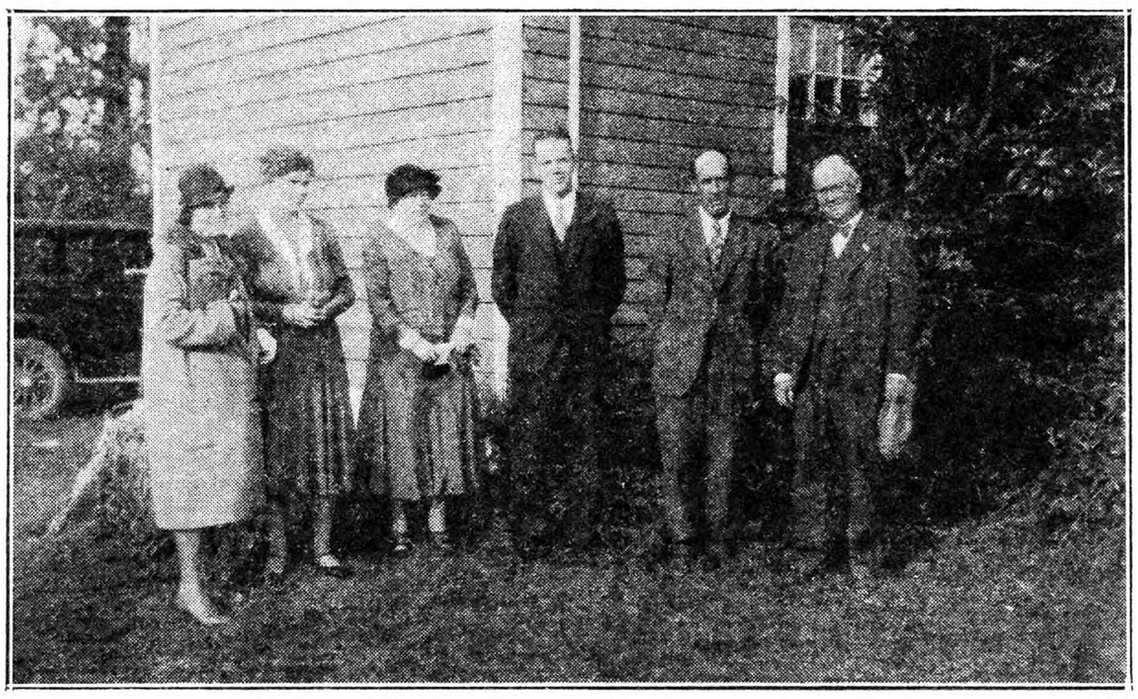
Undoubtedly the most important part of the whole day's program was the move to band the turkey producers of the State together for the benefit of the industry. After the lunch the turkey-growers were called together by the chairman of the temporary organization, Ellwood Douglass, County Agent of Monmouth County, who explained that there had been interest shown on the part of many of the leading turkey-growers for a turkey society. The opinion was expressed as unanimous in favor of such an organization and immediate action was taken. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. A. E. Reid, Monmouth County; vice-president, Samuel Lippincott, Burlington County; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Frank App, Cumberland County. Two members of the executive committee at large were selected—James Rugh, of Cumberland County, and Mrs. Raymond Dongess, of Burlington County, were chosen for these offices. Harry Lloyd, of Sussex County, was selected delegate at large to the State Poultry Association, the organization with which the new turkey society will be affiliated.

The afternoon program, which took place at the farm of Mrs. Frank App, at the conclusion of the tour, consisted of an address by Sidney A. Edwards, Chief of the Bureau of Markets of the State of Connecticut. Mr. Edwards gave the turkey-growers a complete picture of the method being employed by turkey-growers of Connecticut in marketing their turkey crop. The Connecticut growers, in co-operation with growers from other New England States, follow a plan of labeling their product and advertising it co-operatively. This policy, according to the speaker, has resulted in a keener demand for the fresh New England product. The method of labeling the turkey assures the consumer that he is receiving a quality local product, and not a western product shipped many hundreds of miles. The speaker explained the merits of the local product, stating not only the New England turkeys, but New Jersey turkeys as well, possess better quality meat. This factor, together with the item of freshness, makes the local product sell readily if properly advertised.

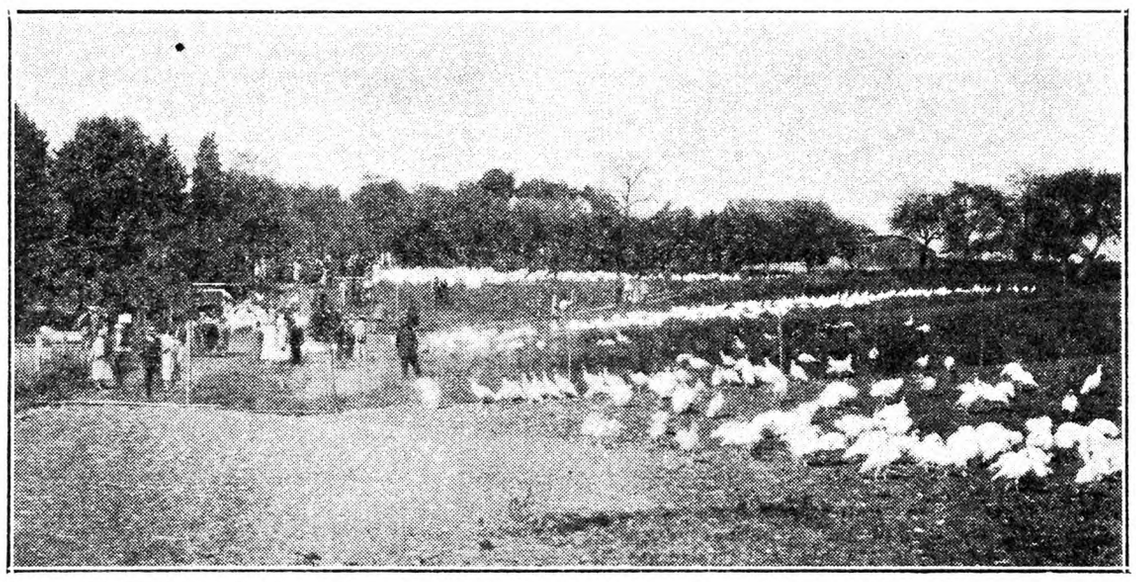
The executive committee of the newly formed turkey society was keenly interested in the program outlined by Mr. Edwards and took immediate steps to adopt some similar plan for New Jersey. A meeting of the executive committee will be held in the near future for this purpose.

The turkey-growers listened with interest to the experiences of Mrs. Frank App in raising turkeys. After a complete outline of ways and means of rearing turkeys used on her farm many questions were put to Mrs. App, and an interesting discussion followed her presentation of the subject. One of the most interesting parts of Mrs. App's talk was the reference to her experience this Spring when she reared her flock of a little over 300 turkeys by starting them in confinement, where light, heat and ventilation were completely controlled. Although the turkeys on this plant were started in the latter part of May and June, the growth of the flock was such that the birds were as large as April-hatched stock.

The tour began at the farm of Edward Broomell, at Woodstown, where 500 Bronze turkeys grown this Spring were shown. From here the party went to the farm of James Rugh at Bowentown. The flock of a little more than 1,000 White Holland turkeys made a splendid appearance and the turkey-growers kept Mr. Rugh for over a half hour answering questions about his methods. The tour concluded with a visit to Mrs. App's flock, where the lunch was served by Mrs. App and Mr. and Mrs. Rugh.



Officers and Director of New Jersey State Turkey Society. Left to right: Mrs. Raymond Dongess, executive committee, Burlington County; Mrs. Frank App, secretary-treasurer, Cumberland County; Mrs. A. E. Reid, president, Monmouth County; Samuel Lippincott, vice-president, Burlington County; James Rugh, executive committee, Cumberland County; Harry Lloyd, delegate to State Poultry Association, Sussex County.



J. L. Rugh's Flock of 1,000 White Holland Turkeys Being Inspected by 150 Persons on New Jersey State Turkey Day Tour and Meeting.

Travois vs. Wheelbarrow

Reading Brother Reber's "Random Thoughts from Long Acres," and his encomiums on the old wheelbarrow, has impelled me take up my pen in defense of the travois.

The travois is indigenous to the United States and not an Italian importation. It is simple to construct and needs no wheelwright. Mr. Reber made his own wheelbarrow, all but the wheel. The travois needs only two poles and a rope. I have one made from a convenient crotch of an apple limb, an old auger handle bolted to the end, and a large size discarded washtub wired in the center. That machine I have used to clean out my horse barn for years. I will guarantee to haul as big a load of manure on my travois as Mr. Reber can on his wheelbarrow.

I will acknowledge that I am rash in making this statement as my main objection to the wheelbarrow, in fact my hatred of that tool, was caused by just such a fool challenge. Two of us were started by our foreman on the ranch I rode for in '86 digging a cellar with a wheelbarrow to move the dirt. We got trying to see who could wheel the biggest load up the inclined plank. My back gave way first, and I could not even turn over in bed for six weeks. My back is a little weak today and, when it hurts me, I cuss all wheelbarrows.

With my travois I dig my toe calks in, and away she goes. That is hand power, but when one ties those two light tough poles on each side of the saddle of his cow pony, right to the horn, and gets up on top to hold the horse down, what a load he can pull!

Did Brother Reber ever see what a mixture of a load, sometimes as big as a haystack, an Indian squaw can get on a travois? I have hauled many a load of hay myself that way. No one in Montana ever used to be without a horse and saddle. He could burn the poles down if he did not own an ax. A rope was a necessity. No investment for a wagon or harness, no wear and tear, and no responsibilities. I have built a log dugout, hauling the logs with a rope from the saddlehorn, built a barn the same way and hauled up enough wild hay to winter a horse, cover barn and house, and all with a travois.

I once saw 48 oxen hitched to an ammunition wagon stuck in a mudhole in South Africa. When they all pulled together the cable broke, when they did not the load stayed right where it was. Thirty of us mounted troopers got off our horses, waded in up to our waists and carried that ammunition to dry land.

Crossing old "Powder River" one day with a wagon and team with a mowing machine and horse rake on board, I got stuck in a quicksand. Horses and wagon were sinking very fast. A round-up wagon accompanied by 10 cowboys came into sight going up the river. A yell brought the 10 riders over, loosening up their ropes as they came. Throwing their loops on any part of the wagon handy, they let out a yell, and each horse straining on the rope round the saddle horn out we all came a-flying. Slipping their ropes loose the cowboys loped after the wagon, and in a few moments were out of sight. I often in my mind see the two pictures, 50 men, 50 horses and 48 oxen, sweating in a mud hole half a day, thermometer 118 in the shade, and the other 10 minutes' experience in the "Powder River" quicksand.

The old stock saddle with a double cinch, and the cow pony, Indian or otherwise, for any kind of ranch work, even to pulling a plow in a pinch, has never been appreciated in the East as it has been in the West, and the old Indian travois has hardly been heard of. When I am hauling my manure out I have one great advantage over Brother Reber. I can at least let go with one hand to swat a fly, and Brother Reber acknowledges that he cannot. He is chained to his wheelbarrow. H. C. B. C.

Montana.

A Maine Farmer Visits Some Neighboring States

PART II

In places the hills were very steep, so much so that it seemed trees would not be able to obtain soil enough to make a growth, but they were wooded to the top. Surely no one need be cold in these sections for lack of wood. Down the Susquehanna Trail we dropped mile after mile with natural beauty on either side and along the roadside men had planted and were planting in the steep banks and crevices of the rocks, trees and shrubs still further to add to the beauties of the road and cover the scars on the face of Mother Nature which man had made. We stopped at a roadside stand where beautiful peaches were offered at 50 cents a bushel, and across the road were the heavy-laden trees, well cared for and a beautiful sight for those who had only seen a few individual trees. It seemed a pity that we in Northern Maine, who would eat peaches, must pay 65 cents for a four-quart basket. Does anyone believe that a system of transportation and distribution which forces the grower of farm produce to sell at a loss and demands of the consumer a price which limits the individual to a small quantity, or forces him to go without, is best or necessary? Later in Virginia we talked with men who said they were unable to get even 25 cents for their peaches at the orchards.

We camped for this night almost on the historic field of Gettysburg, after we had spent altogether too short a time amid these scenes hallowed by the devotion and blood of those who here fought to preserve the Union, and gave their lives that the Union of States might live. We felt grateful that these scenes were preserved, that we and others for years to come may walk amid them and consider the sacrifice of those who died here, and our own obligations as citizens of a united country. As we stood by the spot where sleep those who here gave their lives, the lines of that beautiful poem came back to me with closer meaning, "Under the one the blue, under the other the gray."

The time in Washington was all too short. We must, of course, visit the Capitol, the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial. We had always wanted to visit the Smithsonian Institution, the National Museum, and we spent a few hours there. Here we could have spent days instead of hours. To look on Lindbergh's "Spirit of St. Louis" seemed to be the thought uppermost in the minds of all who visited the museum and aircraft building. Surely here was material for hours of study, for those interested in aircraft development. What strides have been made in such a short time. The steps by which we have advanced from the horse to the automobile were no less interesting.

We saw but little of what was here for us to see, but we did not miss the honey-bees which lived within their glass house amid all their strange surroundings and traveled their long glass tunnel to the open air, flying out over the city in search of nectar and pollen. Apparently they were contented and produced a surplus above their needs.

On leaving Washington for our home State we had planned to visit the great metropolis, but we were all getting a bit tired, and the son had driven all the way, not feeling quite safe with his father at the wheel. Not feeling quite normal, he dreaded the traffic of the great city, and we gave up seeing it at close range and followed up the Hudson on the west side to Bear Mountain Bridge, thus keeping out of some of the heaviest traffic of this center. At this bridge we met with our first hold-up, a toll of $1.10 to pass over, but we did not regret that we had come this way. It was, indeed, a wonderful view from this bridge and in the vicinity, where a roadway had been blasted from the side of the mountain high above the river. I am sure we enjoyed this crossing more than we should passing under the river through the tunnel. We had crossed two great bridges in Pennsylvania where we were

surprised at the small toll, five cents at one bridge and 10 cents at another. Bear Mountain Bridge looked like a gold mine for those who controlled it.

We were soon entering the State of Connecticut, and in time passed through the tobacco-growing sections where the tobacco barns stood as plentifully as the grain barns of other sections. Here the soil looked fertile and well cared for, and the farm homes prosperous. To one who never learned to "use the weed" and has no desire to do so it seemed a shame to use such good soil for such a useless crop. A little farther on we bought fine cantaloupes, which were much more to our liking and health. We found several up-to-date roadside farm markets in this section which were doing a splendid job disposing of their products direct to the consumer. In some instances they were trying to get a fair price plus the middleman's profits. This we are sure is a mistake. There appears to be a disposition on the part of many at these wayside places which cater to the traveling public to charge much more than a reasonable price. At one place, a very pretentious one, we were charged 20 cents for a pint of milk. Quite a spread between producer and consumer here.

In so far as possible on this trip we used the roadside cabins for our night stop. We found some difficulty in locating camps at times and in some cases stopped at homes where they put up tourists. We were fortunate in finding nice homes, but we much preferred the privacy of our own camp where we could maintain something of our home atmosphere. Some of these camps are nicely arranged and furnished with comfortable beds and other conveniences of home. We could remain in the seclusion of our own cottage or be neighborly and chat with our neighbors about us. Maine seems to have adopted the idea of tourist camps to a much greater degree than any other section through which we passed. At Old Orchard, a few miles from the beach, a Danish village has been reproduced, including the church. These are adapted for the tourists' use and appear to receive a liberal patronage from those able to use hotels if they wished to.

We found at Washington, just on the outskirts of the city, camps built and operated by the national government. A store and restaurant were conveniently located, large filling station with an opportunity to select the gas or oil one preferred, telegraph and telephone accommodations and large modern and sanitary arrangements with shower baths for the patrons of the camps. Here one could obtain a roomy cottage, a tent or just a space on which to erect his own camp. Here were encamped tourists from many States. I think most of the States were represented, but so far as we observed ours was the only Maine car on the grounds. We found some beautiful farm homes and fine-looking farms in the sections of Maryland through which we passed. While we found it much warmer in Maryland and Pennsylvania than at home when we left, we did not mind the change seriously.

When we arrived home after our 10-day absence we found that buyers were only offering 50 cents a barrel for potatoes, five cents a peck; approximately one cent for three pounds. O. B. GRIFFIN.

Maine.

Notes from Vermont

We have had such glorious weather it has seemed almost wicked to work. It has been a time just teasing us to loaf and invite one's soul. But here in Vermont we know snow falls sometimes or many times in November, so the work of harvesting goes merrily on. Perhaps potatoes rank first as a crop, although of late more and more corn has been grown. Potato fields that were properly sprayed and dusted are as a whole yielding well and no rot, although this year much depended on the location of the field. June was a fairly wet month, and many fields were too wet. A hot, dry Summer followed, and on other fields the crop suffered so there are few bumper yields, but quality is excellent. Probably the price most commonly asked is 75 cents a bushel, although we hear of 50, 60 and 80-cent potatoes. It has been a great year for corn and we hear tall stories, silage corn 15, 16 and 18 feet tall, and well eared, and some fields ripened good seed corn. The flint varieties ripened well and no killing frost until October 9, two weeks later than usual. Fruit, except apples, has been abundant, plums and pears bore full and although we are not in the peach belt they were cheapest they have been at any time in my memory.

The cream check came today and butterfat was 32 cents for September. That looks better than the 17¼ cents paid for June. We, and several others, kept our cream at home and feasted on milk, cream and butter, and cut down our meat bill.

We know farmers in other localities are hard hit by low prices, but today pastry flours were only 41 cents an eighth barrel sack, the cheapest in our 30 years of housekeeping. Lard was 10 cents, salt pork 11 cents, sugar low and all groceries cheap. Thirty years ago Jack was getting $10 a week, and that was a 10-hour day, six full days in a week, and he was receiving big pay then. Now labor receives $2.25, $2.50 to $3 for nine hours and they can't live on that and pay their bills.

Despite the hard times, our little town of about 600 inhabitants records several improvements. A new farmhouse is being built to replace one that burned two or three years ago, three other houses at least have been thoroughly remodeled, and at least two new silos have been erected, not too bad considering "there is no money."

There has been much commiseration for the Vermont hill towns, and marginal farms. I give the girl investigators due credit for all their work. They were shocked at the small income of these places, but they failed to comprehend that these little farms produced a greater proportion of the family's living. Personally we know of sections devoted to one-crop farming, milk producing for example, where few if any vegetables are produced, except a "patch of potatoes" and no meat is raised.

On the little farm there is nothing paid out for labor and the vegetables, fruit and meat are all home-grown, and this is never reckoned on the cash income. One year our garden products, if purchased at regular prices, would have cost us $300, and many farmers do even more gardening.

The fern industry is injured by the general depression, and only 1¼ cents paid for the bunch of 25 ferns. Nevertheless people are glad to pick, and the fern storage being nearly full buying will cease soon.

I see in tonight's paper that our nearest large town is asking for donations of clothing and blankets, and already much town aid has been given the needy. So far the marginal towns have been more fortunate, even if some advise that our homes should be bought up and left to reforest. There is a commendable spirit of helping each other, and many an exchange of fruit and vegetables, calling to mind the old days when most purchasing was bartering. Our latest was exchanging other products for a pair of White Pekin ducks. It does seem good to hear their loud but happy greetings. The quackless breeds have no charm for me. I wouldn't give a cent for a duck to keep if he wasn't the possessor of a good big voice.

Lately we learn of one farmer marketing his turkeys by week-end turkey dinners. So far from 35 to 50 guests are served at each meal.

After we have been urged to use bright colors to pep up our kitchens, comes the cry that blue will be the popular color for kitchens again and probably we will do like a flock of sheep, follow the leader. But what about the kitchens equipped with green ranges, oil stoves and cabinets and all at the price of much skimping and planning? Must they all go to the scrap heap? Recently we visited a cleverly remodeled house and I asked, "How could you plan it all?" and out came a scrap-book of colored interiors, many of them from the magazine advertisements. "This idea came from here." "These cupboards from this view." I had been laughed at for my numerous scrap-books and here I had found a kindred spirit.

This is a misty evening and we need rain; the woods are dry and bird and squirrel hunting is with us; deer season next month. Many think in view of the hard times that hunters should be allowed to get both sexes of deer this year.

MOTHER BEE.

A Pennsylvania Friend's Roses

My roses were very wonderful this year. They climbed up into the pear tree and ran along the terrace. There were multitudes, and I never before saw them so lovely.

Several years ago I started this rose garden, and have had great pleasure watching it from year to year. It is an achievement to bring roses to such perfection here, for the Winters are cold, and likely to kill the bushes.

The pictures do not do justice, but give some idea of the quantity of bloom. The terrace is a fine sight, laurels and Rhododendrons covered with blossom in season. MINOR H. KEYES.

Wayne Co., Pa.

A Poultrywoman in Europe

In the mountains near Nice lies Grasse, that interesting city of Provence which for hundreds of years has manufactured perfumes. There are 35 of these factories, and 60,000 acres are planted to supply them with flowers. The flower harvest lasts for nearly the entire year. In February violets are picked, then come hyacinths and jonquils. May is the month of roses and orange blossoms. Mignonette and carnations are gathered in June, the jasmine lasts from July to October, and it is said that 10,000,000 of these blossoms are gathered every year to supply the demand for this perfume. Tuberoses are gathered in September.

The picking is done by women and girls. We were not fortunate enough to see the flowers being gathered, but we did visit one of the factories and had the process explained to us by some very charming young Frenchwomen employes of the factory. There are two processes by which the perfume is extracted from the blossoms. The slow or cold method was formerly the only one, but is now used only for extracting jasmine, tuberose and hyacinth.

In the cold method a layer of fat (part beef and part pork) is spread on a sheet of glass. The flowers are placed on this and fresh ones are added each day. The process requires three months. At the end of that time the fat is heated and alcohol added, after which the fat is cooled to the freezing point and drops to the bottom of the receptacle, the essence remaining on top. The lard or fat is used in manufacturing soap, and the essence after several refining processes, is ready to be mixed with alcohol and bottled. We were shown the essence, a purplish substance thicker than molasses. We were told that it requires one thousand pounds of blossoms to produce one pound of essence.

For the quick method the blossoms go through a process of distillation. The spent blossoms are used for manure. We were finally shown the finished product; perfumery in bottles of all shapes and sizes, also toilet water, soaps and facial creams and face powder. It would be difficult to resist buying some of these fascinating things and we didn't. However, they were very reasonable in price.

I was sorry not to see more of Grasse, which contains much of interest. It was the birth place of Fragonard, the great French painter. When the revolution broke out in Paris he fled to Grasse to escape the guillotine. He did escape it, and died in poverty many years later, neglected and almost forgotten.

One other interesting experience in that never-to-be-forgotten day was the drive to Gourdon, a tiny stone village perched precariously on the edge of a cliff, and so high above us that when the guide said we would drive there I gasped in amazement. We did it though. The road wound round and round and up and up, and finally we were there. The 150 inhabitants are descendants of the original settlers and speak a kind of patois. They lost seven boys in the great war and their school has nine pupils. We wandered around this quaint, very ancient little place, enjoying the superb views, and the scent of lavender was in the air as bunches of it were offered for sale everywhere. We were told that lavender honey was delicious, but we were not fortunate enough to taste any.

As we drove back to Nice through vineyards loaded with grapes we had beautiful views of the Mediterranean Sea. EDITH JANE BACON.

Illinois.

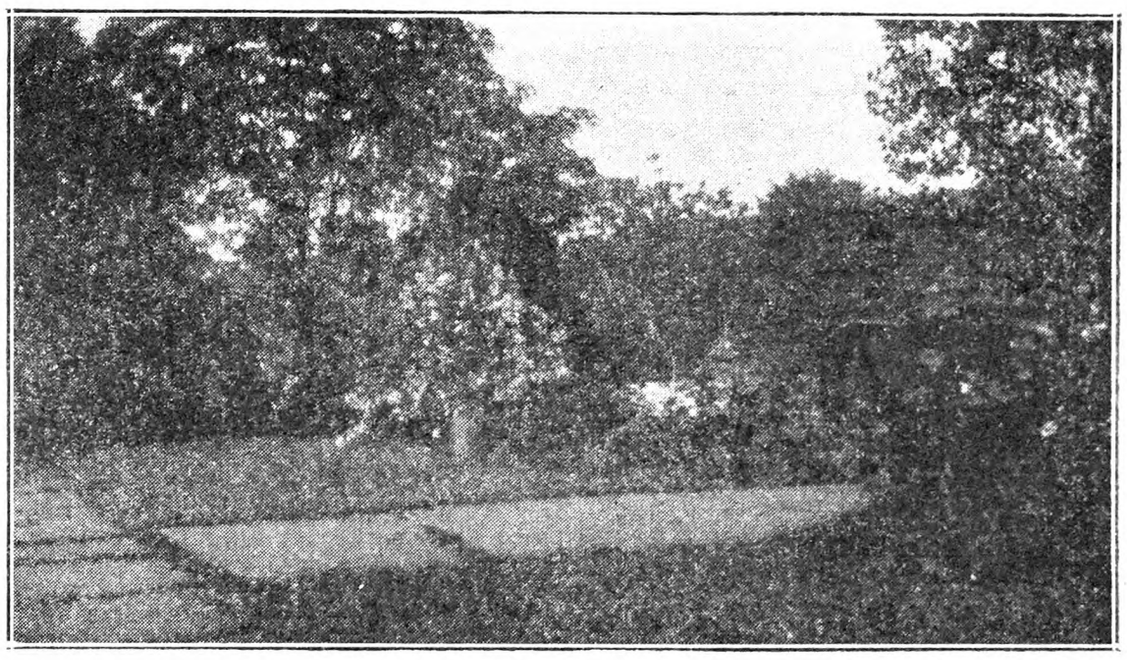
An Appreciation

The article by the Pastoral Parson in the October 10 issue brings back a lot of pleasant memories of a section of Connecticut which is the most beautiful in the country; a well-watered rugged country with fertile meadows and fine pastures, marked out by gray stone walls, laid up by a patient, hard-working lot of men who took this land away from the Indians and the wilderness.

There is also a memory of one of my first socials. How clear the sign for it stands out in my mind! It read something like this, "Open air social at the Shailerville school grounds. Ice cream free. George Gilbert." The evening was beautiful, and after a walk of about two miles we waited impatiently for the arrival of Mr. Gilbert, but I am afraid the free ice cream was uppermost in our minds. At last he came and the meeting started. What happened after that is rather hazy, but I guess we boys were not any too well-behaved, which is a chronic ailment with most small boys.

That was the first meeting, and many more followed, sometimes in the old town hall, which has since burned after a hundred years of service, and

Climbing Roses in a Pennsylvania Garden



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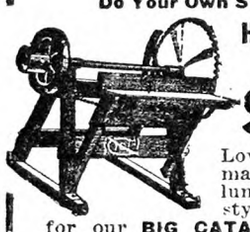

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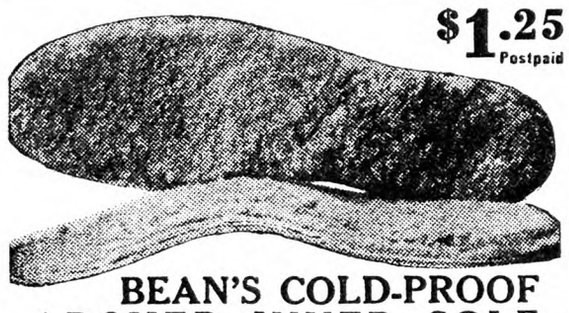

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in different schools and halls. To appreciate this man and his family it is necessary to live in that region where every year he takes on more burdens and responsibilities. Several churches that would now be closed are kept going by him, and lately a union of five churches scattered over a large territory was accomplished.

His article speaks of an old pastor of 91 years of age and a gathering in a church that is held annually. This old man, who is still carrying on at 91, built up and held a congregation in a small backwoods church that until a few years ago was so far off the beaten path that it was a real effort to get to it, and as a young man he walked 18 miles every Saturday night from the town where he worked to his home in order to preach in this church, and after services he walked back to his rooming-house in the distant town to be at his work on Monday morning.

Every year folks come for miles to the church to take part in an Old Home Day, and to shake the hand of the Rev. Mr. Knowles, who in truth is the Grand Old Man of the Connecticut River Valley. These men set a standard for work and faith that is seldom found in large places of worship, and a stranger is sure of a hearty welcome and a friendly handclasp from their congregations. It is a pleasure and a wonderful experience to have heard these men and to understand how real and vital their work is in these communities. JAMES WILLIAMS.

Orchard Seedlings

VIRGINIA GROWERS MAY GO OVER SEAS

Plans are under way, according to *Virginia Fruit*, for an "orchard to export market tour" by a group of Virginia growers under the auspices of the Charlottesville-Albemarle County Chamber of Commerce. It is proposed that a delegation of commercial growers from Virginia shall accompany a ship load of fruit from Hampton Roads to Liverpool and tour the English markets and probably those of France and Germany. As may be guessed without too much difficulty, the purpose of the tour is to advertise Virginia apples abroad and to acquaint producers with the problems of the export trade and to afford an opportunity to study the handling of Virginia apples in transit. The tentative plans are for sailing from Norfolk to Liverpool during the second week of November, accompanying several thousand barrels of the aforesaid Virginia apples. The English fruit exchanges are said to have welcomed the proposed visit at such a time.

NEW GRADE BOOKLET AVAILABLE

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets, has just issued the free booklet, "Official Grades for Farm Products in Pennsylvania." This includes those for apples cannery apples, cabbage, American bunch grapes, peaches, tomatoes, canning tomatoes, wheat, poultry flocks, hatcheries, baby chicks. The size is 3½ by 6 inches, making it easy to carry in the pocket—which was not a virtue of the former large-sized grade sheets.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPULSORY GRAPE GRADING LAW ENFORCED

While Pennsylvania has had a compulsory grape grading law on the books for three seasons, it has not been really enforced until this year. Growers living up to the law were instrumental in securing the full co-operation of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets, the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, and the State Police. The announcement was made earlier in the season that the law was to be made effective, and it was. State Police stop the trucks, where necessary, and the accompanying inspectors look over the cargo to see if the packages have on them the name and address of the grower or packer, the variety, the net weight or volume of the contents, the U. S. grade (or the unclassified mark). Many truck-drivers with grapes will not leave inspection points until they have their certificate to display. One arrest has been made under the act.

EASTERN ORCHARD PESTS IN 1931

The *N. J. State Horticultural Society News* laments, "Were orchard pests ever more troublesome than in 1931? Plant lice, codling moth and leaf hoppers head the list and that is long enough." Pennsylvania can agree with that, at least in districts. Leaf hoppers were very severe on grapes from New Jersey to Virginia, and were so numerous on some Virginia apples that removal of their residue by washing was absolutely necessary in order that those apples pass inspection for export.

YAKIMA VALLEY PEACH-GROWERS SAVED BY ADVERTISING

Peach-growers of Yakima Valley, Washington, had a remarkable demonstration of the effectiveness of advertising under most adverse circumstances during the season just closed, says *Better Fruit*, Pacific Coast fruit monthly. They had the largest crop ever grown to dispose of under very discouraging conditions. Unfavorable tariffs barred them out of Canada, which had formerly been one of their best markets, and tremendous crops in the East and South made long-distance shipments extremely hazardous. In the face of all these conditions it seemed hopeless to dispose of their crop at any price. However, by concentrating their advertising efforts on the markets of the Pacific Northwest, they were able to sell their entire output at "a much better price than seemed possible at the beginning of the season."

MORE PENNSYLVANIA APPLE CARLOADS INSPECTED THAN SHIPPED

Considerably more carloads of Pennsylvania apples have been inspected so far this season than have been shipped, showing that they are going into cold storage, which is a fact. Cold storage facilities are nearly all reserved much ahead of the usual time; growers are not selling in many cases but are storing their apples in the hope that things will pick up later on after the flood of apples from the neglected orchards are off the markets. The cars are inspected before storage for the reason that decay or scald developing after storage or transit in previously inspected fruit affects condition only, while similar deterioration which cannot be shown to have developed in storage or transit affects the grade. Therefore the previous inspection to show the condition before shipping or storing, even though a scalded apple is always a scalded apple and a rotten apple is always bad, so far as the consumer is concerned. If you do not believe this, ask your Bureau of Markets or fruit inspector. R. H. SUDDS.

Propagation of Boxwood

Cuttings of boxwood are taken in early Spring or Fall, ripe wood being used. In sections where the Winters are mild the cuttings are usually set in the Fall. A Long Island correspondent who has had a long experience advises cuttings 12 in. long; do not strip off leaves. Set in rows deeply, leaving only two or three inches above ground, and plant firmly. The ground should be good garden loam, well tilled. Give a covering of litter during Winter, and leave the cuttings undisturbed for two years.

Another correspondent gives us the following experience:

"I planted the sprigs in March, before sap runs. Cut sprigs about 7 in. long, strip leaves off about 4 in. Make the ground pretty hard and damp, take spade, dig a trench 4 in. deep, having the back square. Lay sprigs in, bent at bottom, cover with soil, and tramp down hard. Keep rather damp so the ground does not dry; no use planting in sandy bottom. When I was a boy 16 years of age I planted a good many yards at home where I now live and own, and I never lost a sprig."

Ontario County, N. Y.

We have just had a hailstorm. Some of the hail was as large as hickorynuts. It was accompanied by rain and high wind.

The past week was very fine for Fall work. Some are shaking off their apples and selling them to the evaporator for 30 cents per cwt. One of our best orchardists gets 40 cents for picked fruit and the buyer draws them. E. F. B.

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The October Garden

PART II

That rock gardens are in vogue everyone connected with horticulture must know. There is no better time than the present in which to begin the construction of such a feature. Rock gardens fall into two main divisions, the natural and the constructed. Both possess advantages and both disadvantages. The former type are often of more pleasing appearance, but the built garden when properly executed permits of the cultivation of a far wider range of plants. If one is blessed with a good natural outcrop this can be cleaned off, pockets of good soil introduced, and suitable material planted. Where a rock garden is to be constructed some thought should be given as to its location. This should be in an open position away from the roots of trees or hedges, yet if possible where some shade from the strongest mid-day sun is received, although this latter is by no means essential, especially if watering can receive attention during the Summer months. A slope of not too severe a character affords a splendid opportunity as a rock-garden site. The stone used should be such as is found locally, nicely weathered pieces being selected. Harsh crystalline stone should not be used, nor should freshly quarried material. So far as possible the stone should be of even character, so that the pieces may be placed together to simulate a natural outcrop, each appearing as a part of the whole. Place the stones with the natural grain running in one direction, preferably at a slight angle to the horizontal, and avoid at all costs sticking them about at regular intervals or on end like the almonds in a cake. At least 12 inches of good soil, containing an abundance of small stone and grit, should be available on all parts of the garden and this same compost should be well packed around each rock as it is placed in position. During the placement of the rocks arrange pockets and fissures to accommodate the various kinds of plants which are to be grown. Nature in her kindest mood must be the guide of the rock-garden builder. Not all natural rock outcrops are beautiful or worthy of emulation, but if one can locate and study the formation of some of the really pleasing natural "rock gardens" such as exist so commonly in New York State much of help and value may be learned. When building a rock garden "true art is to conceal art" and the nearer to this ideal we can come the greater the success of our efforts. Even the small feature of this kind can look convincing when properly handled.

Deciduous shrubs and trees may be transplanted during October. Prepare good-sized holes for the reception of the roots and break up the bottoms well. Take particular care that the roots are not permitted to dry out at all during the process. Make newly planted trees secure to stakes, or wire to pegs in the ground, to prevent disturbance by storms. Many shrubs will benefit from a mulch of old rotted manure applied at this time, lilacs especially responding to this treatment. Roses may be planted with safety until the end of the month and I am firmly convinced that Fall-planted rose bushes do better than Spring planted material. Of course it is necessary to protect them during the Winter months.

Bulb planting should be pushed forward with all expediency, taking advantage of every fine day to complete this important task. Narcissi should be planted just as early as they are obtainable and any not yet in the ground should receive first attention. Lilies also should be planted as soon as they are received from the dealer. As some of the Japanese varieties do not arrive in this country until late in the season, the sites where these are to be planted should be covered heavily to keep out the frost until planting time. Tulips are best left as late as possible before the ground actually freezes, as mice are far less likely to cause trouble if this plan is followed. All the smaller bulbs, as Muscari, Scillas, Crocus, snowdrops and Winter aconites may be planted at this time.

Collect all falling leaves and compost them, either by making into a pile or by burying them in a pit and covering them with a little soil. This produces one of the most valuable of all forms of humus—leaf-mold, useful alike for pot plants or in the garden.

Show me a greenhouse which at this season is not crowded to capacity and I will point out to you the work of a poor gardener, for what with the usual greenhouse crops and the quantity of material grown out of doors during the Summer time and wintered under glass bench space is surely at a premium. However, within a very short time relief will come as the Chrysanthemums come into bloom and are cut down. The "mum" house should be kept just as cool and airy as possible for the Queen of Autumn Flowers will not tolerate an atmosphere at all muggy. Spray them once a week or every 10 days until the color of the flowers begins to show with a nicotine insecticide as a preventive measure.

Continue to insert cuttings of various bedding plants until the required number is made up, and pot on as soon as they are rooted in the sand. Pot and box up bulbs of tulips, Narcissi, hyacinths and lilies intended for forcing purposes. Sow seed of annuals in variety for Spring blooming in the greenhouse. Pot on any Cyclamen, Cinerarias or Primulas which may require a move at this time.

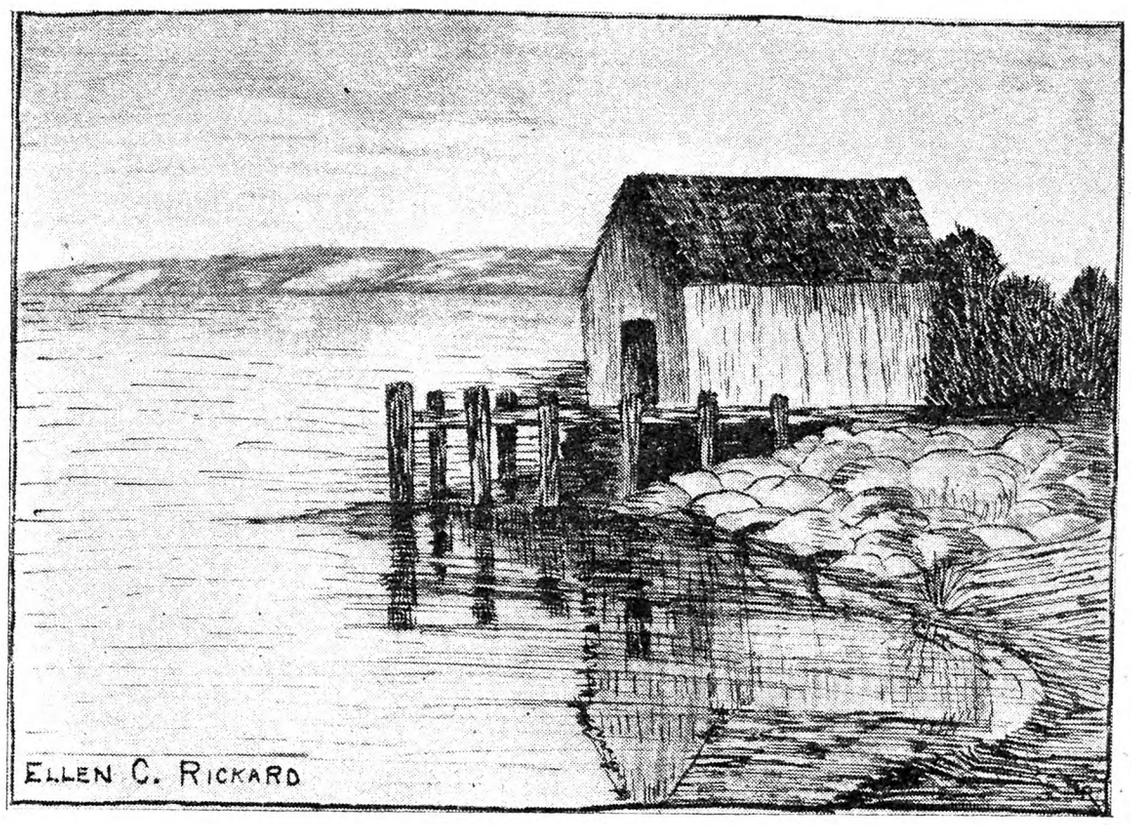
T. H. EVERETT, N. D. H.

Propagating the Rubber Plant

Will you tell me how I can slip a rubber plant? I have tried to slip about 15 shoots but have no luck with them.

New York. MRS. G. D.

A simple method of propagating the rubber plant is by mossing. A branch is selected with ripe wood, or in the case of a lanky old plant with a long bare stem, the top may be rooted and cut off, in either case making use of a cluster of leaves that will make a well-shaped young plant. Make a slanting cut upward half way through the stem with a sharp knife. Slip in a match or other small stick to hold the wound open. Then wrap sphagnum moss around it. You can get a little sphagnum moss from a florist or seedsman; it is common in many swamps. Make a knob of moss about as big as one's fist. Tie in place with string, and keep moist, but not dripping wet. In a few weeks many new roots will have formed in the moss above the cut. Then the moss can be removed, the stem severed at a point below the roots, and the new plant potted in the usual way. The operation is best performed where there is a moist atmosphere which remains around 70 degrees, so that a kitchen is quite favorable for the work. Cuttings which are detached from the plant require bottom heat in a propagating bench, so this method is not advised where there are no greenhouse facilities.



Along the Lake in Seneca County, N. Y.

Care of Tender Hydrangea

How should house Hydrangeas be treated in the Winter? Should they be stored in a cellar or not? What should one do to make them blossom in Summer? What kind of soil do they need?

New York. MR. M. B.

The tender Hydrangeas may be moved to a frostproof cellar late in Fall, after the leaves have fallen, and kept rather dry until Spring. They are then repotted in fresh soil, and the growth of the previous year cut back to one or two pairs of buds. A suitable soil is a mixture of loam, decayed leaf mold and sand, with some dry cow manure and a little bonemeal added. During Summer these Hydrangeas require a liberal supply of water, and while developing their flowers occasional liquid manure is helpful. Sometimes these plants are set in the open ground during Summer, then lifted late in Fall with a large ball of earth, and stored in a cold frame or cellar.

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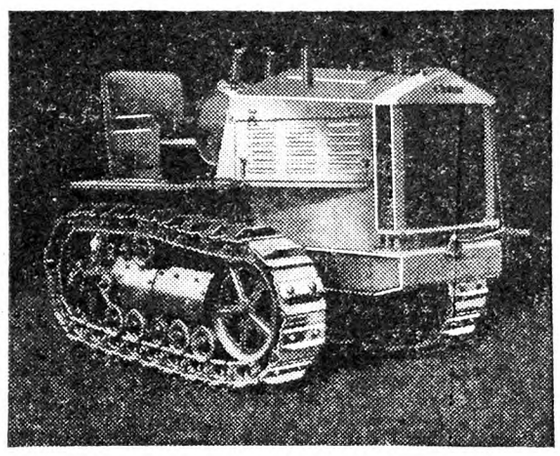

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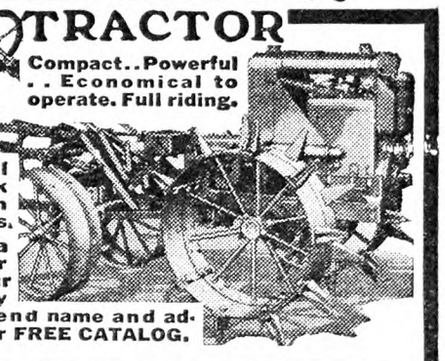

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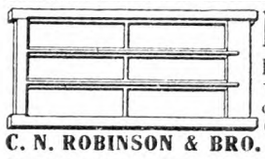

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A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

Published weekly by the Rural Publishing Company, 333 West 30th Street, New York

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AT THE International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, November 28-December 5, there will be an extensive grain and hay show, entries for these exhibits closing November 10. B. H. Heide, Union Stockyards, is the manager. Elimination contests have been held in several States, and the best samples in the State shows will be forwarded to Chicago in a group to compete for the highest honors of the year. Official representatives will be sent to the grain and hay show from many of the States and provinces to take personal charge of unpacking the samples, displaying them, and returning them to the exhibitor if requested. Samples of small grains and seeds will be weighed and classified by experts of the Federal Grain Supervision, and the competitive awards will be placed by authorities recommended by the agricultural colleges and crop improvement associations of ten leading States and provinces each year. At the coming show Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Minnesota, will furnish the corn-judging committee, and Michigan, Wisconsin, Montana and Canada, the small grains judging committee. Additional classes have been provided at the coming show for corn of the "utility" type, both in the adult and junior contests, and an unusually strong showing of this type is anticipated.

*

OUR friend R. Q. Tenney, of Colorado, sends us report of the potato record of John Gredig, of Del Norte, Colo., who this year dug 64,144 lbs., or 1,069.06 bushels of Bliss Triumph potatoes from an acre. Further particulars about this yield and how it was grown are given below by A. A. Goodman, Rio Grande County Agent, who was on hand when the potatoes were dug and weighed:

Good seed, a well prepared seedbed and late digging, which allowed the potatoes to fully mature, had much to do with the high yield. Mr. Gredig obtained his yield on black bottom land that had been in lettuce in 1928, 1929 and 1930, and that had been in native hay previously for 20 years. Last Fall he plowed the land to a depth of 10 inches. He used a plow with a pulverizer attachment, which left the soil in a fine condition. Last Spring the land was double disked and harrowed once before planting and again afterwards.

Bliss Triumph is a variety scarcely known in the East at present, except as it is received in the early crop from the South, but we have noted before its enormous cropping qualities in the West. By inheritance it has the right to be a heavy yielder, one of its parents being Peerless, a variety of a former generation, noted for turning out a great many potatoes, but so poor in quality that even the growers did not save them for their own use. Its other parent, Early Rose, was, and still is, noted for excellence, and evidently gave that characteristic to its progeny. Bliss Triumph was introduced in 1878 by B. K. Bliss & Sons, prominent seedsmen of those days.

*

THE people of Amarillo, Texas, have decided to make 1932 "Tulip Year," and citizens are asked to plant tulips in all available spaces. The local garden club, with the help of other organizations, has purchased 11,000 bulbs to beautify the city, and there is every reason to expect a gorgeous show of color next Spring. This seems to us a delightful idea; tulip bulbs are inexpensive, and even a small garden can make a fine show. With everyone planting these bulbs, there will be a mass of dazzling color that will certainly put Amarillo on the map. We have often thought how effective community planting may be in a country district. For some distance along one railway line running out of New York there are masses of Dorothy Perkins roses, which are wonderfully effective in bloom. We have heard that this planting was started by a flower-loving engineer, and continued by the railroad company. A country community where everyone displayed masses of Dorothy Perkins along the fences, or some other equally showy rose, or long rows of lilacs or other flowering shrubs, or sheets of early tulips, would fix its name and location in the public mind. A community of flower lovers is sure to be a progressive one, and a general interest of this sort will hold them together in other things. Why not give more thought to the harmony of the community landscape?

*

A FEDERAL judge at Trenton, N. J., made the decision recently that while it is legal for Japanese beetles to walk upon the highway, it is a punishable offense to give them a lift. In other words, a hitch-hiking Japanese beetle is an illegal guest, and anyone who gives him a ride becomes subject to legal penalties. In the case in point, six men were fined for transporting grass seed which was capable of carrying the insects. The fines imposed aggregated $250. There is no doubt that many noxious insects are hitch-hikers, but as the Japanese beetle flies freely it undoubtedly travels extensively on its own power. This is a good time to remember that dead weeds and crop remnants form congenial Winter resorts for many undesirable pests, both insects and diseases. All gardeners will agree that garden wastes, rotted down, provide valuable humus, but there are many cases where burning such wastes destroys much future trouble and we must look elsewhere for humus. The ashes are of course valuable.

*

THE joint statement issued by President Hoover and M. Laval, Premier of France, as a result of their conference at the White House, reveals little more on the face of it than the fact that the heads of two of the great nations had talked over world problems and understood the views of each other on international affairs. One gathers from the statement, however, that their conversations focused on three problems: intergovernment debts, world peace and the gold standard. On the first two of these subjects France has held very positive views from the start which differed from the Administration at Washington. Our position was that debts of nations were entirely separate from reparation payments or the war damages which the defeated Central Powers owed to the invaded countries of Europe because of the destruction of property. We asked no reparations for our expense in the war, but demanded that the loans made by our government to the several European governments be repaid. That position, however, was practically abandoned last July when President Hoover proposed a suspension of payments on war debts. We had proceeded on a policy of agreements between the world powers; France insisted the political relations of the European governments should precede disarmament and economic problems. M. Laval seems to have won our consent to this view, and as France occupies a leading position now in Europe it is up to her to work out this policy, and we are wise in giving her encouragement to do so. France and the United States hold substantially 75 per cent of the gold of the world. There has been a scramble for it for two years. The gold standard is probably more responsible for the world depression than any other one thing. Both countries kiss the rod that has smitten them. France, however, lifted herself out of the financial quagmire by reducing the value of the franc from 10 to four cents, and stabilized it for the present at least on that basis. We stick to the old level and tremble at falling prices. We can afford to let them have their gold basis for international settlements if they would allow us in America to have enough currency to increase prices to a normal level and then regulate the supply to maintain that parity between commodity prices and the dollar.

*

THE following from a New Jersey reader will meet the approval of many others who have been pestered by these irresponsible hunters:

The season is at hand when hunters, or sportsmen, as they term themselves, will invade our farms. Last year, the first day, three-fourths of my trespass notices were torn down, likewise my fences, and in one field of 20 acres I counted at one time 17 hunters, and several dogs. Can you tell us how to protect or secure protection for our farms? We own our farm, have the deed for it, pay the taxes and raise the crops, part of which are destroyed by the game. Has the State Game Commission the right to turn loose on to our farms any and all kinds of game without our permission? Are other readers similarly oppressed, and what is the remedy?

The usual reply made to such complaints is that they are exceptional cases and do not at all represent the better element of the hunters, who always respect the property rights of farmers. This is such a flimsy excuse that it is worse than none. Our New Jersey friend's invasion of 17 hunters in one field, shows the perils of the property owner and his livestock. If there is any better element in the hunting fraternity, they ought to do something toward clearing up such an outrageous situation.

*

A READER having five acres of rough, bushy and weedy land he wishes to turn into pasture next year, asks whether plowing now, and seeding to wheat and grass seed, the wheat to be cut when green, so as to give the grass a chance, would be desirable. Our first thought would be to examine that land carefully for signs of native pasture grass. If it is found, even though small, because of not having any chance, we should get rid of the buhses and weeds by mowing, and encourage the native grass with lime and phosphorus now, and what nitrogen seemed desirable in Spring. This is the plan being followed in many localities now, instead of plowing and attempting to reseed. Two years at least will be required to get a reasonably good pasture sod, and from what we have seen of the other treatment, we feel very sure of real pasture there next year, provided it is at all what could be called grass land. First mowing and burning the weeds and bushes, then a ton of ground limestone and 500 lbs. of superphosphate per acre, and 100 lbs. of soluble nitrate, should set that waste land on the move toward good pasture, if it has any pasture possibilities.

*

THAT story about "Turkey Day" in New Jersey, page 1098, emphasizes what has been evident the last few years, that the turkey is really coming back to our eastern country in a way that gives promise of the abundance of former days. There will be one difference, however, because it is well understood that turkeys must be kept away from other farm fowls and the places where they run, as the blackhead infection may be carried in the coccidiosis organisms affecting hens. This will make improbable the mixed flocks of previous days, when every farm raised its flock of turkeys which ran in the yards and fields with the hens. But the large flocks of turkeys, kept under what we now know to be essential conditions of sanitation, are here to stay, and doubtless increase.

*

This is the time of pumpkin pie and fried chicken, the blessed time of ingathering when the fruits of the Summer are gathered and stored. I pity the city man who is denied this great pleasure of yielding to the primal urge of storing the yield of his own efforts for Winter use. This is the time when the rustle of corn fodder in the mangers on frosty mornings makes the barn a cheerful place in which to linger, music as pleasing as that of an organ.

THE above remarks are from our Michigan friend, L. B. Reber, who writes from "Long Acres," and finds music and satisfaction, as well as hard work, on the farm.

Brevities

ALABAMA raises around 4,800,000 bushels of peanuts yearly.

BROOM corn is largely grown in Oklahoma, about 35,800,000 lbs. yearly.

THE old-time chunk stove still gives out heat and comfort in many a farm home.

DROUGHT in parts of the Canadian Northwest is so serious that Fall plowing is impossible.

THE Cedarville, N. J., farm produce auction market sold over $500,000 worth this year up to early October.

TOTAL loadings of revenue-producing freight up to October 10 this year were reported at 30,107,689 cars.

BUILDING permits in 345 cities of this country during August and September provided for $72,739,715 for residences and $114,720,092 business buildings.

SOME modern mothers seem to think a child is "expressing his individuality" when he acts in a way that would result in a spanking from the old-fashioned parent.

DEFECTIVE flues are a major cause of fires in dwellings, according to the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Are your chimneys in good condition for the Winter fires?

A MAN who died in Brooklyn recently received an English pension which was conferred on his family by King Charles II in 1660. An ancestor had enabled King Charles to escape Cromwell's men by hiding him in an oak tree, after the battle of Worcester in 1651.

THE Brazilian government is reported to have destroyed coffee to the value of $10,000,000 in the period September, 1930, to June, 1931. Low grade coffee has been confiscated, and higher quality bought by the government. It is dumped in swamp land and buried. The purpose is to prevent disastrously low markets.

IN THE public appeals for funds to help the unemployed it is interesting to note how often the wives of multimillionaires urge women of moderate means to economize personally so that they may contribute to this good cause. Sometimes it would seem more appropriate to turn the appeal the other way round.

A Delightful Day Among Friends and Colorful Scenes in Orange County, N. Y.

IT SO happened that I set foot on Orange County soil on one of my not too frequent visits on the day in which news arrived of the drop of one cent a quart in the price of milk in the city, with substantially a corresponding reduction to producers beginning November 2. News of this kind was not intended to make dairy farmers happy and yet I met no farmer who had lost any of his cheerful spirit. They know well enough that the distribution is costing them too much, both in cash returns and in low consumption, but this is all an old story, and while they never liked it, they do not allow the situation to destroy their sense of humor. The delightful Autumn weather has kept the cows producing a full volume of milk, and up to now the lower price of feed has helped some to make up for the lower price of milk, but the new drop in price will probably just about wipe out the saving in feed cost compared with a year ago. One asset of the mild Fall weather, however, cannot be appreciated by the milk buyers, nor shipped out in a 40-quart can. It is the coloring of the cultivated trees of the lawns and of the foliage of the wild trees of the mountainsides. The shades of color are as varied as the spectrum, and the mass effect presents a picture which for variety and beauty can never be duplicated by the brush of the artist. My time was all too short, but in a country like this one can see and hear much between sunrise and bedtime, and a lover of the farm can find no other pastime equal to a day among friends in the open country. I indulged myself to the limit of the wakeful day.

In the northern zone of the Slate Hill milk zone I found some good milking dairies. Milk in this section goes largely to the grade A plants of the Middletown Milk and Cream Company at Slate Hill. John Straub is operating a well-equipped dairy of 37 cows, and gave me the impression of a capable and prosperous young dairyman.

Foy Jones allowed me to see his milk check for September milk. It showed deliveries of 28,259 lbs., test 6 per cent. It was figured at $2.19 per 100 lbs., $618.87 plus $84.77 premium and totaling $703.64. The price per 100 lbs. was $2.49. Sometimes complaint is made that dairy farmers do not familiarize themselves with the economics of their business. There are, of course, some producers who are not familiar with market details, but I know there are many who believe that the "cards are stacked" against them and they prudently spare themselves an outburst of emotion by an appearance of being dumb. However that may be the complaint will not stand against Foy Jones. He is one of the best informed men I have met anywhere in the city or country end of the milk business.

E. A. Baker, just out of Otisville, is milking 20 cows, and on the side is doing a machinery business. He delivers to the Borden grade A plant at Otisville. Other demands on both of us shortened the discussion between us, but it had gone far enough to reveal that our minds ran much in the same line on the subject of milk grades, premiums and prices. If I find him sometime when we can discuss the subject more I will take our readers into full confidence on the subject. As practiced today I believe he considers grade A milk and the stability of grade A classification and prices altogether a more constant factor and scientific fact to the city consumer than to the country producer, but with a reverse price level.

V. Brescia has put new bottling equipment in his creamery at Montgomery. He has acquired a retail route in Newburgh and is devloping an increasing trade. He has recently incorporated the business as the Montgomery Farms, Inc. Mr. Brescia has made a success of everything he has undertaken in Orange County. Those who picture a big future milk business in Montgomery are likely to see their vision materialized.

Charles F. Seaman, an old dairyman of the Pleasant Valley section of Orange County, is now operating Houghton Farm, which was established a half century ago by Lawson Valentine as an experimental enterprise for the benefit of agriculture, and until recently conducted by his son-in-law, the late N. T. Pulsifer. Mr. Seaman is producing grade A milk, and delivering it at retail in near-by markets. I missed Mr. Seaman. I do not know how much money he is making on grade A milk, nor what his business assets would show in Arabic figures, but after I had met his son I knew that he was worth more than if every cow in his herd had a cash value of a million dollars a head.

A brief visit with two old-time friends was worth a day's journey. Miss Alice Corwin and Miss Mary Thorn, of Otisville, told me they had both seen 81 birthdays. They do not look it. They are as spry of foot and clear of mind and memory as the average person of middle life. They have been friends of THE R. N.-Y. through the years, and yet retain their interest in it, and in the orphan children of whom Mr. Collingwood used to tell us in his "Hope Farm Notes."

One of our friends in the southwest section of the county is a robust good-natured man of middle age with a little suspicion of French accent in his speech. He pointed to a young boy and told me he came to Orange County for his son's health at the suggestion of his doctor. "How did you succeed in this dairy country as a farmer?" I asked him. He hesitated and seemed embarrassed. A scowl came into his kindly face and vanished almost instantly. Then he told me the tragedy of his early farm experience. He was a city man, as he first intimated, and came to the country to build up the health of his only child. All the money he had went into the purchase price of the farm above the mortgage. He had had experience on the soil in the French province of Luxemburg, then under German control. A cattle dealer proposed to sell him 12 cows and explained to him how to make profits in the dairy business in Orange County. It did not matter that he had no money to pay for the cows. He was to deliver the milk to a creamery and give an order to deliver the check to the dealer who would pay the feed bills, give the producer $20 a month and apply the remainder monthly on the purchase price of the cows. The prudent city farmer saw trouble in paying taxes and interest on the mortgage. So they agreed that every six months when interest came due the dealer would make up any shortage on the interest account. The dealer had his lawyer draw up a contract. But the new farmer forgot his prudence. He employed no lawyer and signed the contract without reading it or understanding it. During the following weeks he learned what "culls" meant in American cow language. Five of the 12 were worthless for either milk or meat. They were a loss. Still he struggled on, and met all his bills, including interest. He paid $500 or thereabouts on the cows. But one year the low prices of milk left him short of his interest money. He asked for the agreed help to meet the payment. "Nothing doing," the dealer told him. Witnesses readily recalled the promise, but it was not in the contract. Words of anger followed. The French quick emotions were aroused, but fleet feet saved the cow dealer. The next day he came back with a group of sheriffs and trucks. The contract read that on default of any payment, the whole amount became due on demand and a chattel mortgage rested on everything on the farm. On account of the dispute the milk check had not been delivered to the dealer. The short of it was that the farmer was persuaded that the cow dealer was within his legal rights and he suffered the cow dealer to take not only the cows but chickens, ducks and everything on the place that could be turned into cash. It left him with a bare farm, without a dollar and the earnings of several years gone with the cows.

Courage was all that was left, but it proved enough. With a helpful wife and a winsome but helpless boy he worked on and won. The boy now in his early teens has grown strong and active and is full of promise. Out of plain wood and paint he has made a crude frame in which he exhibits a certificate of prizes won in his own name as member of the 4-H club. He merits his father's sacrifice. His name is Charles De La Gardella. J. J. D.

A Frank Opinion About Hunting

Once more the open hunting season is at hand and that great army of over six million brave (?) men and boys go forth in this country armed with hunting licenses and shotgun or rifles to kill and maim or destroy millions of innocent and harmless birds and animals, which not only do no harm in most cases, but do an immense amount of good.

In this country we are annually spending many millions of dollars in dealing with the numerous insect pests, and then we license men to go out and kill the birds who are our greatest help in subduing these same pests. From a purely economic point of view, isn't that a foolish thing to do? And from an aesthetic point of view, it is equally foolish. The quail, the partridge, the woodcock and many other of our insect destroying friends are killed off, just for the fun of the thing, by an army of gunners who might be, and ought to be, in some better business. Call it sport, if you will, I call it a needless and cruel "slaughter of the innocents."

Isn't it about time that a so-called Christian civilization should abolish that relic of savagery and barbarism—the open hunting season? Let us all get together and pass some anti-shooting laws. For without legislation, we really cannot accomplish anything in the way of protection for our wild birds and animals.

In general, the gunner is a trespasser on private property, a pest and a nuisance to property owners and to all the races of wild birds and animals. Without your permission he tramps over your fields or pastures, tears down your fences, sets fires with his cigarettes or pipes, shoots, kills and carries away birds and animals which belong to you, the owner of the property, more than to anyone else, and which you would like to have him let alone, alive and unmolested.

Song birds may also fall a victim to the noisome hunter if game birds are not in sight. Many of the hunters do not hesitate to fire at any bird or animal that is alive and in sight, and if you protest, you may meet with an insult.

Isn't it about time that this nuisance was stopped by the enactment and enforcement of laws to fit the offense? GEORGE B. FOSTER.

Massachusetts.

New York State Rural School Improvement Society

The coming convention of the School Society to be held at Syracuse, N. Y., at the Hotel Mizpah, November 16-17, will be of interest to every rural inhabitant of the State. Here will be speakers thoroughly versed in national school affairs, such as F. H. Selden, who is to give the principal address on Monday afternoon, the first day of the meeting. Other interesting speakers on Tuesday.

There will also be an opportunity for rural people to meet with the officers and workers. Questions regarding the school problems will also be answered. This is a rural peoples' gathering with community singing led by Mrs. Charles McArthur.

Monday evening there will be the usual banquet at a reasonable charge, this is in fact a gathering together of all those attending the convention who can do so, to meet and eat together.

This convention coming so near the time of the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration and in accordance with the resolution passed at Utica last December by the Rural School Society, it has seemed proper that there should be announced at this time the co-operation of the organization in some manner, and what more worthy way could this be accomplished than by urging every rural school of the State to "Plant a tree in memory of George Washington?" What a wonderful memorial that every school yard should have such a monument of at least one tree dedicated to the memory of that great leader. Full details will be taken up at the convention and efforts made to secure co-operation from all school officials and patrons throughout the State. Attend the Syracuse Convention November 16-17 and support your school organization.

Knowlesville, N. Y. A. D. OSTRANDER, Secretary.

Canada's Potato Crops

While Canada's potato crop this year is 10 per cent over last year's, Prince Edward Island shows a sharp decline, so also does Nova Scotia, New Brunswick comes out about even. The decline is apparently confined to the mountain provinces with little "Spud Island" the greatest sufferer. The increase in production is mainly confined to Quebec and Ontario.

The reduction in the yield in Prince Edward Island amounts to 25 per cent from last year of total yield, while the reduction in marketable potatoes, "Canada No. 1," is much greater, ranging from 25 to 50 per cent. There are a great many small or undersized, unmarketable potatoes on the island this year.

We here suffered from the early blight. Several large growers have stated the intention of not digging at all, due to the low prevailing prices, and the high prevailing wage rate to diggers. Others are offering their crop at so much an acre in the field, some offering as low as $5 per acre.

The growers of certified seed who sold on contract last Spring, are going to get 40 cents a bushel. The Provincial Potato Association who usually handle the certified seed stock may pay as much, at least for the early shipments. This on a pro-rata acreage, to its members. That means they will take so many bushels, or bags, for each acre certified to by the government inspectors.

Fifteen to 20 cents is about as much as table stock now fetches per bushel—even less than this in New Brunswick, but our Prince Edward Island seed stock will likely fetch 40 cents. The Southern States, principally Virginia, and New Jersey, Long Island and Northern Pennsylvania, must have Prince Edward Island seed, as usual. Even 40 cents a bushel will not pay for the growing, considering the large quantities of fertilizer now used per acre. The paying or meeting of the fertilizer bill is what's bothering the growers most. J. A. M.

Prince Edward Island.

From Tolland County, Connecticut

Cider mills are running in this section, with a fair supply of cider apples, the apple pomace being utilized by many farmers as a good form of succulent feed for cattle. It can usually be had at the mills for the hauling, some dairymen keeping it in small diameter silos.

The last of the garden crops to escape earlier frosts have succumbed to killing frosts, resulting in scarcity of fresh vegetables in the markets, with higher prices. Celery is now 75c to $1 per dozen; turnips, 50c to $1 bushel; potatoes, 60 to 70c bushel; spinach, 40 to 60c bushel; onions, $1.10 to $1.25 bushel; squash, 2c per pound.

Lack of rain of any consequence is seriously affecting this entire section. One man is forced to carry water three miles for household use, and artesian well drillers are kept busy.

Agricultural section of the American Vocational Association for Connecticut held a big open meeting October 23, in Hartford. Farmers, farm organization leaders and others interested in program of systematic instruction in agriculture of less than college grade, were present. C. B. KNIGHT.

Stark County, Illinois

We had a dry, hot season, but now are getting lots of rain. There will be a fair crop of corn if frost does not come soon. This wet weather will keep it green. Oats were poor, about 18 to 30 bushels per acre. Lots of strawberries rusted. Oats did sell for 11 cents a bushel, but now are 14½ cents; old corn, 36 cents a bushel; new corn, 22 cents a bushel. G. K.

Adair County, Northeast Missouri

Bountiful crop of fruit, grain and hay this year; 25c a bushel is being offered for new corn and 2c a bushel for picking it. Eggs, 17c; cream, 30c; fowls, 11c; heavy broilers, 13c; Leghorn broilers, 9c; ducks, 8c; geese, 6c; guineas, 35c; roosters, 7c; hides, 3c.

Fall rains have set in. Fall plowing, hauling Winter fuel, harvesting Soy beans. Cheapest flour 65c for 48-lb. sack. New Irish potatoes, 75c bu.; sweet potatoes, 10 lbs. for 25c. M. B. SHERWOOD.

Live Stock and Dairy

Recent Discoveries at the Experiment Stations

BY R. W. DUCK

Indiana and Illinois combined produce over half the Soy bean crop of the United States. The present price of wheat makes the utilization of these two crops of major importance to all livestock feeders.

Wheat properly fed has been proven by the Indiana Experiment Station, at Lafayette, to be unsurpassed as a fattening feed for hogs. One of the most interesting and practical tests ever conducted is now nearing its second year of investigation under the direction of Prof. C. M. Vestal. This test includes the possibilities of hogging down wheat. Last year 80 shotes were used, and this year's tests includes 40 pigs. Results have now progressed far enough to show that this method is both practical and profitable with present prices of pork and wheat.

Hogging Down Wheat

Land which yields between 20 and 30 bushels per acre will make a larger pork return per acre than heavier yielding areas. Where the yield is much over 30 bushels per acre, there will be greater loss from shattering and lodging. The shotes should be placed on the wheat when it is in the hard-dough stage, or about one week to 10 days before harvesting time. Twenty to 30-bushel per acre land will carry eight to 10 pigs per acre, having an initial weight of 40 to 75 lbs. per head. Five acres yielding about 30 bushels per acre were under test at Purdue. On this acreage 40 shotes had been placed. They were weighed the day I was there and had produced a little better than one ton of pork. Based on six-cent hogs this totals $120 for 150 bushels of wheat or 80 cents per bushel; sold on the hoof, no thrashing charge, and the manure is back on the land. Last year's results returned about the same price per bushel.

It has been found advisable to take the shotes out of the wheat after they have it fairly well cleaned up and put brood sows on the remainder. The wheat which is left will furnish sufficient feed to carry the brood sows along until late Fall. Tankage or the trinity mixture should be fed in self feeders, with access to salt at all times. It is also advisable to use the limestone, bonemeal and salt mineral mixture, as wheat is deficient in these elements. After the shotes are taken off the standing wheat, they should be placed on self-fed ground wheat and tankage. On this system it will require between 400 and 500 lbs. of wheat and 10 to 14 lbs. of tankage to produce 100 lbs. of pork. With hogs at $6.50 per cwt., after deducting cost of tankage and minerals, this leaves approximately $6 for wheat. Figured on the maximum of 500 lbs. required for each 100 lbs. gain, it gives a return of 72 cents per bushel. This makes no allowance for manure returned to the land.

Wheat vs. Corn for Hogs

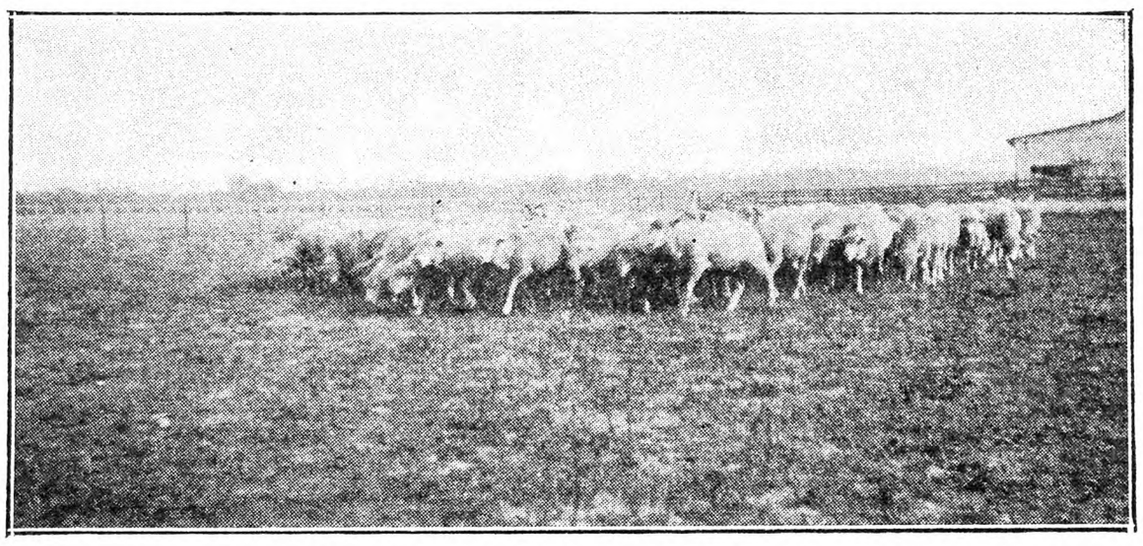
An average of all wheat tests at Indiana shows that pound for pound, good quality ground wheat has shown approximately 5 per cent more fattening value than good corn. How to feed both wheat and corn in the same ration, and what results to expect from a combination of these grains in the ration, are important problems for hog-growers of today. The relative palatability of the corn and wheat becomes a factor for consideration when free-choice method of feeding is used. Some hog feeders claim that corn is more palatable than wheat, while others contend that hogs will eat more wheat than corn if both are available. A test recently completed at Indiana shows that where the hogs had shelled corn, coarse-ground wheat and tankage free-choice, approximately three and one-half times as much wheat as corn was consumed. The total feed required per cwt. gain was, Corn, 87.1 lbs.; wheat, 312.7 lbs.; tankage, 9.8 lbs.; which was about the same as with corn and tankage alone. The shotes in question were fed 62 days on Alfalfa pasture, from an initial weight of 108 lbs., and made an average daily gain of 1.88 lbs. per head.

Soaking or Grinding Wheat

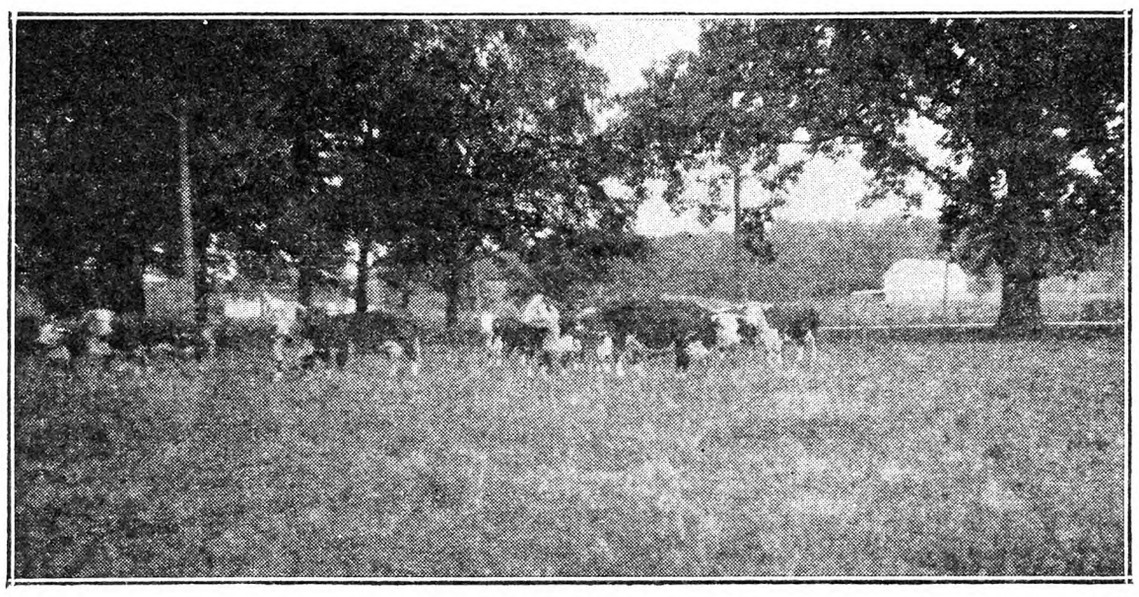
Soaking whole wheat for hogs is a poor substitute for grinding. However, soaked whole wheat is more valuable than dry whole wheat. Very few feeding tests have been made to compare dry whole wheat and soaked whole wheat. Available results show that soaking whole wheat increases its feeding value about 5 per cent for hogs over dry whole wheat. More extensive feeding tests show that grinding wheat increases its feeding value approximately 15 to 20 per cent.

Processed Garbage

Some interesting tests are being conducted at Purdue with processed garbage. This product is made from Indianapolis city garbage by the Board of Sanitary Commissioners of Indianapolis. It is made by reducing the garbage to a dry meal, and is also sold under the name of table scrap meal. Some firms extract most of the fat in preparing the meal, this product being called "Degreased Processed Garbage." This latter contains about 5 per cent fat, while the straight run contains about 22 per cent fat. In addition to these, dried blood is sometimes added. This is called a "stick," and may be used with either the degreased or the straight processed product. Degreased garbage contains between 21 and 22 per cent crude protein. The straight run contains about 18 per cent. These feeds are therefore to be used only as nitrogenous supplements to the basal rations, such as corn, barley or wheat. The tests have shown that these various dried garbage products produce slower gains than the animal tankages. When mixed with equal parts meat and bone scrap, self-fed as a supplement to corn, degreased process garbage produced an average daily gain of 1.6, on clover pasture, with Spring pigs for a period of 100 days.



Western Ewes on Their Way to Pasture at the Purdue Station, Lafayette, Ind.



The Hereford Herd at the Indiana Experiment Station. They are maintained in excellent condition on pasture alone in Summer, and roughage alone in Winter.

Mixed Protein Supplement

Recent developments in the compounding of rations for swine, show that the trend is toward the use of mixed protein supplements, rather than straight supplements. The vegetable protein feeds, such as linseed oilmeal, cottonseed meal, Soy-bean oilmeal and Alfalfa meal, fed singly as supplements to grain, proved inferior to tankage, fishmeal, skim-milk and fresh creamery buttermilk at the Indiana Station. Recent results show Soy-bean meal to be superior to linseed oilmeal or cottonseed meal when combined with animal protein feeds and fed as a supplement to corn and clover pasture for fattening shotes. The results of six experiments at the Indiana Station with fattening Spring pigs show Soy beans can be satisfactorily substituted for tankage in supplementing corn and legume pasture. Their gains produced with a ration of corn, Soy beans, minerals and pasture were sufficient to put March pigs on the September market at weights of 200 to 220 lbs. It was found very necessary to supplement Soy beans with minerals. A 10-10-2 mixture of limestone, bonemeal and salt is recommended.

Soy-Bean Hay

Soy-bean hay was tested in comparison with clover hay for fattening lambs in four trials at the Purdue Station. The rations consisted of shelled corn, cottonseed meal, corn silage and one of the above hays. An average of the results show Soy-bean hay to have approximately the same feeding value as clover. However, there was more waste with the Soy-bean hay.

Pasture for Market Lambs

The value of good pastures in the production of market lambs on farms has been clearly demonstrated by a test recently completed by Prof. Harper, at the Indiana Station. Where ever pasture was used costs were reduced without reducing rate of gain or choice market finish. In the experiments, unweaned lambs with their mothers, on pasture alone, netted above feed costs, $6.60 more per lamb than other unweaned lambs fed shelled corn and Alfalfa hay in creeps. The ewes nursing the grain-fed lambs also received a ration of shelled corn, whole oats and Alfalfa hay.

Another flock of ewes and lambs in these experiments was grazed on pasture but, in addition, the lambs had access to shelled corn in a lamb creep. The past three-year average showed that the lambs which had pasture only, netted 11 cents more per lamb, above feed costs, than lambs having pasture and shelled corn in a creep.

Type Test of Feeder Lambs

A type test of western feeder lambs recently completed at the Indiana Station shows that for the past four-year average there was practically no difference in relative gains, feed consumption, cost of 100 lbs. gain and profit or loss between the four most common and popular types. The types used for the comparisons were, purebred Rambouillets, very high grade Corriedales, Hampshire - Rambouillet crossbreds, and Hampshire-Corriedale crossbreds. All lots were fattened on a ration of shelled corn, cottonseed meal, corn silage and clover hay. The Hampshire-Rambouillet crossbreds made the highest average daily gain of .337 for the four-year period.

Soy Beans for Steers

King and Skinner of Purdue have shown from tests during the past three years that Soy beans can be made to provide a supply of highly nitrogenous concentrates entirely satisfactory as a supplement to corn and roughage for two-year-old steers. The hay from the Soy bean plant made a roughage of high feeding value, suitable for replacing the better known legumes. Oats were found a more valuable as a substitute for corn than as a substitute for a nitrogenous concentrate. Best results were obtained when oats were fed with cottonseed meal. The most efficient use of feeds grown on the farm is the chief end to be sought in the selection of a ration for fattening cattle. It is just as important a problem to select cattle to suit the available feeds as it is to procure feeds of the proper kind to suit the cattle. The most desirable situation is when the farm-grown feeds will also give maximum efficiency and economy of gains in the feed lot.

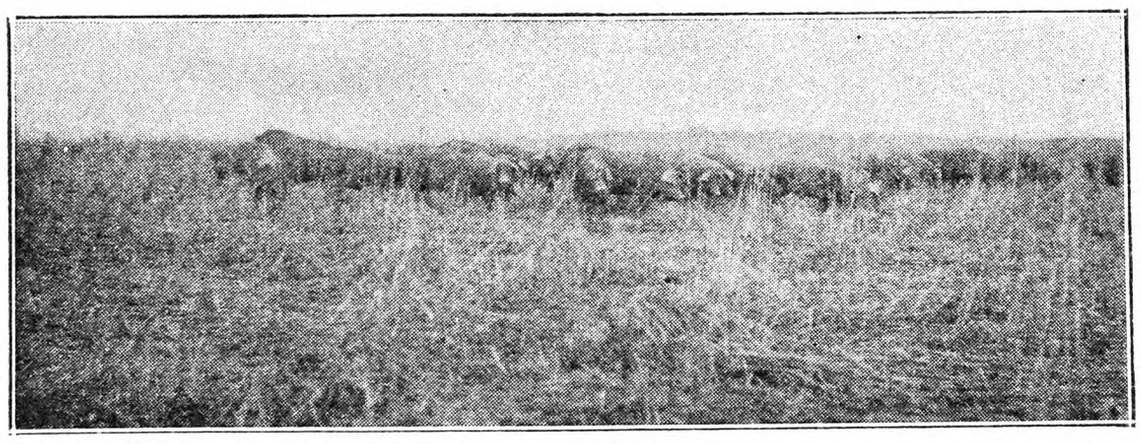
At the present time the Dairy Department at the Indiana Station estimates it requires about a 300-lb. cow to break even, based on feed costs and milk prices. Producers received $1.75 per cwt. for 3.5 per cent milk during July.

Some Sheep Talk

Sheep are rapidly assuming a position of importance in the agricultural life of Northeastern United States. The latest available figures indicate a total of more than 200,000 in the New England States alone. This is a sharp contrast to the scattered small flocks to be found a few years ago. The possibilities of profitable sheep production have received increasing consideration from producers in other lines, especially dairying, who have been hard hit by the ruinously low prices obtainable for their products during the past two years. Most of these prospective sheep-raisers realize that sheep could be grazed profitably on much of the idle and otherwise unproductive land as well as upon land now devoted to the raising and maintenance of dairy herds.

The following quotation is from the report of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics: "Because of the present high level of lamb production and anticipated unfavorable feed and range conditions during the next two or three years, western sheepmen are expected to market a larger than usual percentage of their flocks. They are also expected to keep a smaller than usual number of their ewe lambs for breeding purposes." These two factors should, following our recovery from the existing period of depression, go far toward creating a more favorable relation of supply to demand. The marketing of breeding ewes, many of them with lamb, offers prospective purchasers an unusually favorable opportunity to build up their flocks, or to start new ones, at comparatively low prices. This policy of purchasing breeding stock at prices prevailing on mid-western markets has always been practiced to some extent. We know of several instances during the past two years where a number of northeastern sheep farmers have engaged in the co-operative purchase of one or more carloads of western sheep. This has been especially true in Maine and Massachusetts, where officials in dairying and animal husbandry of the State Department of Agriculture have been active in encouraging or promoting such efforts. In every known instance such purchases have been most satisfactory from every viewpoint and have represented reductions in cost over other methods.

The high percentage of foreign born population in many of our northeastern cities is said by authorities to offer a ready market for native lamb and mutton. Live lambs are also in great demand by this portion of our population at certain times of the year and bring relatively high prices. In the matter of competition with western producers, our farmers are in a much more favorable position than in the production of fruits and vegetables. In the latter case, higher labor costs and taxes together with lower yields and climatic conditions are some of the factors which have spelled ruin for our producers. Many who have devoted exhaustive study to the business of sheep-raising feel that in sheep the northeastern farmers come much nearer to being on an equal footing with those of the West. There is much low-cost land suitable for sheep production which would mean a much lower overhead than is possible in most



Hogging Down Wheat at the Indiana Experiment Station. Land yielding between 20 and 30 bushels per acre has made a return of 80 cents per bushel this year when sold on the hoof, with hogs at $6.

Dairy Cows at Purdue. At the present time the Dairy Department at Indiana Station estimates it requires about a 300-lb. cow to break even, based on feed costs and milk prices.

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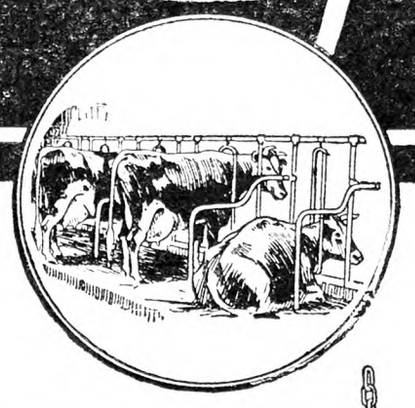

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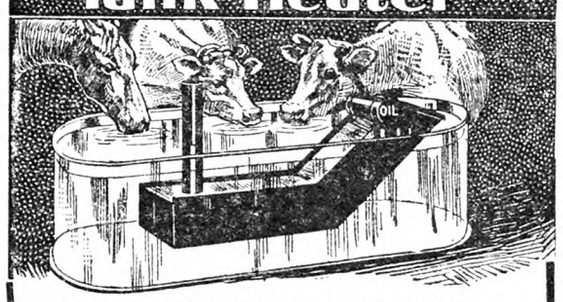

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Farmer's opportunity to buy Guernsey Bull at farmer's price. Serviceable age. Apply at once.

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Wanted to Exchange
Purebred Registered Herd of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle for a Herd of Guernsey Cattle.
Would sell if cannot exchange.
H. A. SANFORD - - Mocksville, N. C.

agricultural pursuits. Our climate is ideally suited to sheep culture with Winter seasons favorable to maximum wool production, yet not severe as are frequently experienced in some of the western sheep States.

In view of these facts, it is not difficult to understand why most of those who are foremost in the interest of animal husbandry are urging sheep culture here in the Northeast where dairying has been under serious financial difficulties. If the recommendations of these men who know sheep are even partially carried out by our agriculturists, the picturesque and productive sheep should soon be a much more familiar sight along our highways.

W. E. MALONEY.

Beet Pulp With Skim-milk for Cows

In sections of the country where butter is made, or cream separated for sale, skim-milk is a by-product not always easy to dispose of to advantage. Some dairymen are feeding this back to the cows. It contains practically all the protein that was in the milk, and is thus valuable cow feed if cows will eat it. Many will not, but it has been found that most of them will when it is mixed with dried beet pulp. Dried beet pulp will absorb about five times its own weight in water, therefore 5 lbs. of dried beet pulp will absorb 25 lbs. of skim-milk. If, therefore, a cow is producing 30 lbs. of milk a day, of which 25 lbs. or more is skim-milk, you can feed all her skim-milk back again to the cow by pouring it into a pail containing 5 lbs. of dried beet pulp.

Livestock Sales

Nov. 7.—Auction Sale Winter's Farms, Inc., located one miles south of Albany on Albany-Bethehem Center Road, Route 144 and 9W Junction. W. G. Crandall, Auctioneer, Homer, N. Y.

Nov. 7. — Milking Shorthorns, Two Pines Farm, Monroe, N. Y. W. J. Hardy, Sales Manager, Alton, N. Y.

Nov. 11-12.—Holsteins. Allegany-Steuben Sale, Angelica, N. Y. James A. Young, Secretary.

Dec. 1-2.—Holsteins, Earlville, N. Y. R. Austin Backus, Sale Manager, Mexico, N. Y.

Baked Ham

Put a well-scrubbed ham in an uncovered pan, fat side up, and place in a slow oven. Cook until tender. A 10 to 12-lb. ham requires 25 minutes per pound; larger hams, 20 minutes; half-hams require 30 minutes per pound. Forty-five minutes before ham is done, remove from the oven, take off the rind. Moisten one cup brown sugar and two tablespoons flour with some of the fat from the drippings. Rub the mixture on the ham. Stick with whole cloves. During the last 10 minutes of cooking, the oven should be hot enough to brown the ham.

POWER EQUIPPED SEPARATORS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
Trade in your old separator for a new Sharples Electric or Engine drive.
SHARPLES CO. WEST CHESTER, PA.

∴ JERSEYS ∴

JERSEY BULLS Overstocked. Chance of a lifetime. Farmers Prices. Everyone from Register of Merit dams with records of over 500 lbs. of fat. Also a few nice females. Herd fully accredited. A. F. PEIRCE, Box 67, Winchester, N. H.

FOR SALE 2 Purebred **JERSEY BULL CALVES**
A. BULLOCK - - - Burlingham, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

Best Time To Buy
Hampshire Sheep and Berkshire Hogs
We must move some Yearlings and Two Year Old Rams; also Ewes all ages. Special Prices on Rams, $25 each and up. These are from our very best Imported Breeding. Send your order with funds or visit the flock at White Haven, North Street, White Plains, N. Y., and take away your selections. Berkshires, all ages, both sexes.
EMMADINE FARM, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

∴ SHEEP ∴

18 Reg. Shropshire Ewes, $10 ea. at farm. No culls. HOWARD GILLETT, Stanley, N. Y.

FOR SALE
REG. SHROPSHIRE RAMS and EWES
Priced at farmer prices. C. M MacNaught, Bovina Center, N. Y.

20 Splendid Rams Several breeds. Priced at the bottom. Write your wants. TOWNSEND BROS., Interlaken, N. Y.

Hampshire Ram Lambs 130 lbs. from Rambouillet ewes $12 ea. One 2 year Rambouillet ram. H. C. BEARDSLEY, Montour Falls, N. Y.

FOR SALE—10 Purebred Southdown EWES. Not registered. VERNON H. TIGER Gladstone, N. J.

SHROPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS with size and quality also ewes. Fred Van Vleet & Sons, Lodi, New York

REG. SHROPSHIRE YEARLING and 2 YEAR-OLD RAMS Rock Bottom Prices. Leroy C. Bower, Ludlowville, N. Y.

REG. SHROPSHIRE Rams and Ram Lambs. A few ewes. STEVENS BROS. - Wilson, N. Y.

∴ HORSES ∴

FOR SALE
BELGIAN HORSES
Red Roan Purebred Stallion, 4 years old, broken double. Matched pair, Grade Mares, 6 and 7 years old, weight 2,700, well broken. Pair Grade Horse Colts, coming two.
EARL WHITE
Village Farm Arcade, N. Y.

Winters Farms, Inc., Dairy
AT AUCTION
Saturday, Nov. 7, 1 P. M.

Because of the prior death of Harry B. Winters and the present plan to immediately discontinue dairying; also to sell the farm at private sale, the fine herd of

50 MILCH COWS
2 BULLS—FARM TEAM

Will sell regardless of prices on the Winters' Farms, Inc., located one mile south of Albany on the Albany-Bethlehem Center road, Route 144 and 9W Junction.

This herd consists of Guernseys, Holsteins and Jerseys in the proportion of selected individuals to produce the greatest quantity and quality which has resulted in making "Winters' Farms, Inc., Certified Milk" so well known in Albany. The heavy 2-year-old Guernsey herd sire and a yearling Guernsey sire included.

Every animal T. B. TESTED and all but 3 or 4 BLOOD-TESTED.

About 20 are fine first or second calf heifers and balance are young. Many are just fresh or are very closeby.

This entire dairy and no others will be sold. None at private sale, but every animal will change owners regardless of prices or weather.

The 3000 Lb. Farm Team
A matched pair of bays—right and desirable in every way.

TERMS---Cash; unless by special prior arrangement.

W. G. CRANDALL, Auctioneer, Homer, N. Y.
W. J. COMESTOCK, Jr., Clerk.
WINTERS FARMS, INC.
By Helen V. K. Winters

∴ DOGS ∴

WORLD'S LARGEST HOUND KENNELS offers Quality Hunting Dogs. Sold cheap. Trial allowed. Literature free. Dixie Kennels, Inc., B-64, Herrick, Ill.

POLICE DOG, BEAGLE and COCKER SPANIEL PUPS Red, Cross Foxes and Male Raccoons
F. E. PIERSON Groton, New York

ALL KINDS HUNTING DOGS on Trial. Write for prices. Blueticks, blacktans, redbones and Walkers. RAMSEY CREEK KENNELS, Ramsey, Ill.

COLLIE and FOX TERRIER PUPS—Handsome and intelligent. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

English Setter Bitch well-bred 2 years, old. FIELD - Somers, Conn.

∴ RABBITS ∴

RABBITS $1.00 each up—according to age size, weight, in New Zealand White or Chinchilla. Prompt shipment. Live delivery. Sent collect. Write for folder. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J

100 Chinchillas Does bred $3.00 each. Four Registered Chinchillas Does $5.00 each.
HUDSON VALLEY RABBITRY LIVINGSTON, N.Y.

Chinchillas $3.00 to $5.00 each; $4.50 to $9.00 a pair. FREDERICK FITTS - Farmingham, Mass.

Rabbits & Supplies Complete descriptive literature, Albert Facey, Jr., 115-D, Valley Stream, N.Y.

∴ FERRETS ∴

Will ship C.O.D. Instruction Book Free

FERRETS for killing rats, hunting rabbits and other game. Males, $3.50, Females, $4.00. Pair, $7.00. Yearling Females, special rat catchers, $6.00 each.
W. A. PECK, New London, Ohio

FERRETS Singles, mated pairs or dozen lots. Price list free. Catalogue 10 cents. C. H. KEEFER & CO., Greenwich, O.

FERRETS FRANK'S FERRET FARM New London, Ohio.

∴ GOATS ∴

GOATS Registered Toggenburg Buck at stud. G. F. NEIPP Floral Hill Chatham, N. J.

Goats for Sale SAANENS, TOGGENBURGS & NUBIANS Bred to freshen early; also registered Bucks for sale and at stud; including Angoras.
STROH'S GOAT FARM - - - MILFORD, PA.

GUINEA PIGS

GUINEA PIGS $1.00 each up—according to age, size, weight, in solid or mixed colors. Prompt shipment. Live delivery. Sent collect. Write for folder. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J

WANTED—Guinea Pigs—State quantity and weight. Lambert Schmidt, 1101 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SWINE

Good Pigs and Shoats Weaned pigs, $3.50 ea. C. O. D. Castrated, vaccinated, crated. Shoats over 35 lbs., $5.50 ea. All breeds. State 2d choice. Stanley Short, Cheswold, Del.

DUROC REG. SWINE All ages for sale. F. M. Pattington & Son, Merrifield, N. Y.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS—Fall pigs ready. A. M. KENNEL, R.3, Honey Brook, Pa

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES—A No. 1 Pedigreed Pigs, $8. Easiest feeders; quickest growers. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

SWINE

PIGS FOR SALE
DAILEY STOCK FARM Tel. 1085 LEXINGTON, MASS.
6-7 weeks old . $2.50 each
8-9 weeks old . 2.75 each
11-12 wks. extras 4.00 each
Buy all you can of these good feeders at this unusual low price. We offer choice, carefully selected Berkshire & O. I. C., Chester & Yorkshire, Duroc & Berkshire crossed—Barrows, boars or sows. Ship any number C. O. D. on approval. No crating charge. Our Guarantee: "A Square Deal At All Times."

RELIABLE PIGS FOR SALE
We are prepared to supply you with choice stock of good quality and guarantee to satisfy old and new customers. Chester and Berkshire crossed, also Chester and Yorkshire crossed—
7-8 wks. old, $2.50 9-10 wks. old, $2.75
Choice Chester pigs, $4.00. Will ship C. O. D. on approval or send check or money order. Crates free.
A. M. LUX
206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass.
Tel. Woburn, 1415

Feeders of Quality
Why not get a pig that will please you when going to raise a hog? No pigs shipped only No. 1 stock, the kind that grow fast. Yorkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Berkshire cross. Will ship 1 or 100 C.O.D. Pigs 7 to 8 weeks old $2.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks old $2.75 each; Chester White barrows, 8 weeks old, $4 each; and if not satisfied in 10 days return pigs at my expense. Crating free.
WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St. WOBURN, MASS.
Telephone Woburn 0086

Chester White, Duroc & Poland China Pigs
Let us select your pigs from any of the above breeds for your future breeding stock or feeders. We can ship you pigs, any sex, for breeders or feeders from high-grade stock and good litters that will more than please you. Now is the time to get some of this well-bred stock at a low price.
8 to 10 weeks old, $3 each C.O.D., F.O.B. Waltham. Crated Free
HIGHLAND YARDS - WALTHAM, MASS.

LITTLE PIGS FOR SALE
— at —
RYDER'S STOCK FARM, INC
Lexington, Mass.
Large type Chester White and Poland China crossed, 6 to 8 weeks old at - - - $4.50
Some a little younger and smaller at - - $4.00
Call John Lamont, Lex. 0351 or write to Box 42.
WE ALSO HAVE 50 young thoroughbred POLAND CHINA SOWS, weighing 110 to 140 lbs. at $25 apiece.

PIGS! PIGS! PIGS!
Several beautiful, young boars—Berkshire-Duroc cross; farrowed April and May. Two good ends, nice barrel, $10-$12 each.
Fancy young boars, farrowed June and July. Chester-Yorkshire cross, Hampshire and Poland-Berkshire, $7-$8-$9-$10. Particularly nice.
30 fancy Chester-Yorkshire shoats, weighing from 40, 50 to 150 each. $6-$6.50-$7-$7.50 and so on up into mature classes. Buy some good shoats for winter meat.
Young pigs, 6-8-10 weeks old—$3-$3.50-$4 and so on while they last. Overstocked, must make room. Prices are where you all can have pigs. Send immediately.
C. DAVIS Box 11 CONCORD, MASS.

Feeding Pigs for sale Chester & Yorkshire Chester & Berkshire
7-8 weeks old, $3.00 each; 9-10 weeks old, $3.00
Sold C. O. D. Crates free.
MICHAEL LUX Woburn, Mass.

REG. Hampshire Hogs—Nat. Championship bloodlines. Prices reasonable and include registration and vaccination all ages available. THISTLE DHU FARMS, Inc., Blairstown, N. J.

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

News and prices current during week ending November 7, 1931.

MILK

October: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.41; 2B, $1.66; Class 3, $1.25.

In classes 2A and 2B a differential of 5c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat is added for that testing above 3.5 per cent and deducted for that testing below this point. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c per .1 or 1 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.70; Class 2, $1.70; Class 3, $1.20.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.31½@	$0.32½
Extra, 92 score	.31¼@	.31½
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.27 @	.30
Lower grades	.24½@	.25
Ladles	.21 @	.24
Packing stock	.13 @	.19
Renovated	.24½@	.25½
Sweet fancy	.34 @	.34½
Extra	.33¼@	.33½
Firsts	.29½@	.32½
Seconds	.28 @	.29
Centralized	.25 @	.28

CHEESE

State, held specials	$0.16 @	$0.18
Fresh, special	.15 @	.15½
Fresh, fancy	.14 @	.14½
Young America, fresh	.15½@	.15¾
Single daisies, fresh	.15 @	.15½

EGGS

Nearby, white fancy (including premiums)	$0.43@	$0.44
Extra	.37@	.42
Average extras	.33@	.36
Extra firsts	.30@	.32
Firsts	.26@	.28
Undergrades	.24@	.25
Nearby mixed medium	.30@	.33
Mixed pullets	.26@	.28
Peewees	.24@	.25
Pacific Coast	.35@	.41
Mixed colors	.35@	.41
Gathered, best	.34@	.36
Fair to good	.17@	.30

POTATOES

Jersey, 150 lbs.	$0.75@	$1.35
Long Island, 150 lbs.	.70@	1.65
Maine, 180 lbs.	1.65@	1.85
Idaho, 100 lbs.	2.15@	2.35
Sweet potatoes, Maryland, bu.	.35@	.60
Jersey, bu.	.50@	1.00

VEGETABLES

Beets, 100 bchs.	$2.00@	$3.00
Cabbage, ton	15.00@	18.00
Carrots, 100 bchs.	2.00@	2.50
Cauliflower, bu.	.35@	1.75
Celery, doz.	.60@	1.00
Eggplant, bu.	.50@	1.00
Horseradish, bbl.	6.50@	7.00
Kale, bu.	.40@	.50
Leeks, 100 bchs.	1.25@	2.00
Lettuce, bu.	.50@	3.50
Lima beans, bu.	1.00@	2.75
Onions, N. Y. State, yel., 100 lbs.	2.25@	2.75
50 lbs.	1.10@	1.40
Orange Co., 50 lbs.	.75@	1.35
100 lbs.	2.00@	2.75
White, 50 lbs.	.50@	1.35
Midwestern, white, 50 lbs.	.75@	1.40
Yellow, 50 lbs.	1.10@	1.40
Mid. En., yel., 100 lbs.	2.25@	2.75
Far Wn., 50 lbs.	1.35@	1.50
Parsley, bu.	.75@	1.00
Peas, bu.	2.25@	4.00
Peppers, bu.	.25@	1.75
Radishes, bu.	.75@	1.50
Spinach, bu.	.25@	1.00
Squash, Hubbard, bbl.	.75@	2.00
String beans, bu.	.50@	3.00
Tomatoes, Jersey, bskt. crt.	1.00@	1.50
California, lug	1.75@	2.75
Repacked crate	1.75@	2.75
Carton	1.25@	1.85
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.50@	3.00

FRUITS

Apples, So. and En., bskt.	$0.40@	$2.75
Sn. and En., bbl.	1.50@	7.00
En., carton	1.25@	2.00
Cranberries, bu.	1.00@	1.75
Crabapples, En., bu. bskt.	.50@	2.00
½ bu. bskt.	.25@	1.00
12-qt. bskt.	.25@	.65
Pears, En., bu.	.35@	2.50
Grapes, Up-river, bskt.	.35@	.40

DRIED BEANS—Jobbing Prices

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$3.85@	$4.00
Pea		3.75
Red kidney	$4.25@	4.50
White kidney	5.75@	5.90

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.32@	$0.34
Fair to good	.28@	.30
Roosters	.10@	.15
Fowls	.19@	.23
Ducks	.16@	.18
Turkeys, young	.30@	.36
Old	.25@	.30
Argentine	.28@	.32
Squabs, lb., ungraded	.30@	.40
Graded	.30@	.45
Dark, doz.	2.00@	2.50
Culls, doz.	1.50@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Broilers should be fully feathered. The larger breeds should weigh 2½ to 3 lbs. each; smaller breeds, 1½ lbs. each up. The quotation given on broilers is the outside figure for best quality. Under grades and small sizes proportionately large. The figures are express or truck delivery.

Fowls, lb.	$0.22@	$0.26
Chickens, large breeds, best		.22
Small breeds, best		.20
Roosters	.15@	.16
Ducks	.14@	.16
Geese	.13@	.15
Rabbits, lb.	.10@	.20

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$7.00@	$7.25
Bulls	4.00@	4.75
Cows	2.00@	4.00
Calves, best	9.00@	10.50
Common to good	4.00@	7.00
Sheep	1.50@	2.50
Lambs	6.50@	7.50
Hogs	5.00@	6.25

DRESSED MEAT

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.10@	$0.12
Good to choice	.09@	.11
Steers, 100 lbs.	15.00@	18.00
Bulls	7.50@	8.00
Cows	9.00@	11.00

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1	$19.00@	20.00
No. 2	18.00@	18.50
No. 3	14.00@	16.00
Clover, mixed	13.00@	20.00
Straw, rye	16.00@	17.00
Oat and wheat		11.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$0.75⅛	
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.56⅜	
Oats, No. 2 white	.33⅜	
Rye	.57¾	

Retail Prices at New York

Current prices in public market.

Butter, best, lb.	$0.40@	$0.42
Milk, grade A, qt.		.18
Grade B		.15
Cream, ½ pt.		.18
Eggs, best, doz.	.48@	.50
Gathered	.30@	.45
Turkeys, lb.	.40@	.55
Chickens	.35@	.55
Ducklings	.38@	.40
Orange, doz.	.40@	.55
Potatoes, 10 lbs.		.15
Lettuce, head	.05@	.10
Cabbage, lb.	.03@	.05
String beans, lb.	.20@	.25
Peas, lb.	.25@	.30

Feeds

Delivered Prices at Utica, N. Y.—Soft W. bran, $17.60; hard W. bran, $17.60; standard mids., $18.10; flour mids., $19.60; red-dog flour, $21.60; dry brewers' grain, $18.60; white hominy, $19.60; yellow hominy, $20.10; gluten feed, $19.35; gluten meal, $22.35; 36 per cent cottonseed meal, $23.10; 41 per cent cottonseed meal, $23.60; 43 per cent cottonseed meal, $24.10; 34 per cent oilmeal, $31.35.

Boston Produce Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

There has been a seasonal falling off in supply on most native grown produce during the past week, owing to frost damage. Supplies from other points have increased proportionately and few price changes were noted. Apples, cabbage and lettuce were mostly lower. Onions, potatoes and tomatoes were firmer.

Apples. — Supply moderate, demand steady. Native various varieties ordinary 50c to $1. Baldwins best $1 to $1.25, few $1.50. McIntosh fancy $1.50 to $2.50, few large, extra fancy $2.75 std. bu. box. Me. Wolf River $2 to $3 bbl. Va. U. S. 1 Yorks 75c. Staymans $1 bu. tub. N. Y. U. S. Utility Baldwins 90c to $1 bu. bskt.

Beets.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native 18 bchs. 40 to 75c. Cut off 75c to $1 std. bu. box.

Cabbage.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native white 40 to 75c std. bu. box. N. Y. Danish best mostly 1c lb., poorer lower.

Carrots.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native 18 bchs. 35 to 65c. Cut off 50 to 85c std. bu. box. Col. crts. bchd. few sales $1 to $1.25. N. Y. cut off few sales 65 to 75c bu. bskts.

Celery.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native 18 bchs. white mostly $1.25 to $2, poorer $1. Pascal $1.50 to $2.50 std. bu. box. N. Y. 2-3 crt. $2 to $2.75.

Cranberries.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Mass. ¼-bbl. crts. $1 to $1.25, few $1.50.

Cucumbers.—Supply light, demand fair. Native ordinary $2 to $5, best mostly $6 to $7 std. bu. box.

Escarole.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native 20 to 40c std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native 18 heads outdoor 25 to 60c. Hothouse 15 to 40c std. bu. box. Calif. 4 to 5 doz. heads $2 to $2.75 crt.

Onions.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native yellow 75c to $1.25, few $1.50 std. bu. box. Mass. yellow mostly $1 to $1.25, few $1.50 50 lbs. N. Y. mostly $1.10 to $1.35 50 lbs.

Peppers. — Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native various varieties 25 to 75c std. bu. box.

Pears.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native various varieties ordinary $1 to $1.50. Beurre Bosc and Seckels fancy $1.75 to $2.50 std. bu. box.

Potatoes.—Supply moderate, demand steady. Native 50 to 75c std. bu. box. Me. 100 lbs. Green Mountains best 85 to 90c bag. P. E. I. 90 lbs. few sales $1.65 to $1.75 bag.

Spinach.—Supply moderately heavy, demand fair. Native 15 to 35c, few 40c std. bu. box.

Squash.—Supply moderate, demand good. Turban $1.75 to $2.50 bbl. Blue Hubbard $1.25 to $1.75 bbl., mostly 2c lb.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native outdoor 75c to $1.25, few $1.50 box. Green 75c to $1.25 std. bu. box. Hothouse native 8 to 15c lb. Ohio $1 to $1.25 8-lb. bskt.

Hay.—Supplies moderate, demand limited. No. 1 Timothy $19.50. Clover mixed, red, $18.50; Alsike $19.50 ton.

Butter. — Market steady, creamery extras 33½c. Firsts 28½ to 33c. Seconds 27 to 28c lb.

Eggs. — Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras 50c; white extras 45 to 49c; fresh eastern 42 to 45c doz.

Poultry.—Dressed. Supply moderate, market steady. Fowl 4 to 5 lbs. 23 to 27c; 3 to 3½ lbs. 20 to 21c. Broilers 22 to 29c. Native 21 to 25c. Chickens 3 to 4 lbs. 21 to 23c; 4½ lbs. 24 to 25c. Roosters 15 to 16c lb. Native chickens 25 to 30c. Live poultry firm. Fowl 21 to 23c. Leghorns 18 to 19c. Chickens large 22 to 23c. Leghorns 18c. Roosters 12c lb.

Cheese.—Market firm. Twins N. Y. held 23 to 25c. Fresh 17¼ to 18½c. Western held 22 to 24c. Fresh 17 to 18c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea $4 to $4.50. Calif. small white $4.50 to $4.75. Yellow eyes $4.50 to $5. Red kidney $5 to $5.50. Lima $6.50 to $7 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market quiet. Demand slightly improved.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 24 to 25½c; clothing, 19 to 20c; ½ blood, combing 23 to 24c; clothing, 19c; ⅜ blood, combing, 23 to 24c; clothing, 21c; ¼ blood, combing, 21 to 21½c; clothing, 21c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 61 to 63c; clothing, 48 to 51c; ½ blood, combing, 51 to 53c; clothing, 42 to 45c; ⅜ blood, combing, 42 to 45c; clothing, 38 to 40c; ¼ blood, combing, 36 to 38c; clothing, 35 to 36c; Terr. fine, combing, 58 to 61c; clothing, 48 to 51c; ½ blood, combing, 54 to 56c; clothing, 47 to 49c; ⅜ blood, combing, 47 to 49c; clothing, 42 to 45c; ¼ blood, combing, 41 to 43c; clothing, 37 to 41c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs. — Supply moderate, market barely steady with last week; demand very slow. Bulk of sales $5.50 to $6.

Cattle.—Supply killing classes about normal; market barely steady with last week; some sales lower grade cows and vealers slightly lower; demand slow.

Cows.—Common and medium $2.50 to $4.50; low cutter and cutter $2 to $2.50.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium $2.50 to $4.

Vealers.—Medium and choice $7 to $10; cull and common $5 to $7.

Sheep.—None.

Milk Cows. — Supply about normal, market barely steady; demand slow. Choice, head, $120 to $140; good, $90 to $120; medium, $60 to $90; common, $50 to $60.

Buffalo Markets

Cabbage, potatoes and cauliflower are weaker. Eggs are showing a firmer tendency.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, easy; creamery, prints, 38 to 39c; tubs, 36 to 37c; firsts, 30 to 34c; undergrades, 27 to 28c. Cheese, firm; new daisies, longhorn, 18 to 20c; brick Swiss, 20 to 23c; brick, 22c; limburger, 25c. Eggs, higher; nearby fancy, 43 to 45c; grade A, 36 to 41c; grade B, 22 to 26c; grade C, 20 to 22c; nearby at market, 24 to 38c; western, 28 to 34c; pullets, 26 to 32c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, steady; fowls, 19 to 27c; broilers, 28 to 35c; fryers, 22 to 23c; roosters, 12 to 31c; ducks, 19 to 21c. Live poultry, stronger; fowls, 14 to 22c; springers, 16 to 22c; old roosters, 14c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Hubbardson, bu., 50 to 60c; Wolf River, Baldwin, Banana, 50 to 75c; Wealthy, Twenty Ounce, 50c to $1; Greening, 50 to 90c; Tallman Sweets, 60 to 75c; King, 65c to $1; Snow, 75c to $1.25; Cortland, $1.25; McIntosh, 50c to $2; Jonathan, $1; Delicious, $1.50 to $1.75. Potatoes, weak; homegrown, bu., 35 to 40c; N. J., 150-lb. bag, $1.50; sweets, Md., bu. hamper, 50 to 75c.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, stronger; pea, medium, cwt., $3.50; marrow, $4; white kidney, $5.50. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., $1.35; yellow, 50-lb. bag, $1 to $1.10; Spanish, crate, $2.40 to $2.50.

Fruits and Berries.—Cranberries, 25-lb. box, $1.50 to $1.65; grapes, home-grown, 12-qt. bskt., 30 to 45c; Cal., lug, $1 to $2; melons, Persian, crate, $1.25 to $1.50; pears, home-grown, bu., 75c to $1.75; prunes, ½ bu., 50 to 90c.

Vegetables.—Asparagus, Cal., crate, $2.75 to $4.75; beets, bu., 25 to 40c; doz. bchs., 15 to 20c; broccoli, 6-lb. bskt., 35 to 40c; cabbage, bu., 20 to 35c; cauliflower, bu., $1 to $1.25; carrots, bu., 50 to 60c; celery, doz., 40 to 50c; cucumbers, 2-doz. bskt., $1.85; eggplant, bu., 50 to 60c; endive, doz., 30 to 50c; escarole, bu., 30 to 35c; kohlrabi, doz., 35 to 40c; lettuce, 2-doz. crate, 35 to 50c; mushrooms, 1-lb. carton, 20 to 35c; peas, bu. hamper, $3.25 to $3.75; parsnips, bu., $1; peppers, bu., 25 to 50c; pumpkins, 5 to 25c; radishes, doz. bchs., 20 to 25c; spinach, bu., 35 to 60c; squash, bu., 40 to 50c; tomatoes, 20-lb. bskt., 35 to 40c; turnips, bu., 40 to 50c.

Honey, steady; new clover, 24-section case, $2.50 to $3.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, baled, ton, $13 to $13.50; clover mixed, $13 to $13.50; oat straw, $7 to $7.50; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $13.50; standard middlings, $14.50; red-dog, $17.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $21; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $27.50; hominy, $17.80; gluten, $17.50; oatfeed, $6.50; Timothy seed, bu., $2.35; Alfalfa, $13.50; Alsike, $9; clover, $10 to $10.25. C. H. B.

Events of the Week

THE ENGLISH ELECTION. — The general election in England for members of the House of Commons on October 27 resulted in a landslide for the Conservative party headed by Stanley Baldwin. The Labor party was swamped and the Liberal party headed by Lloyd George, was practically wiped out of existence. Many of the Labor leaders, including leader Arthur Henderson, were defeated. Ramsay McDonald, the former Labor leader, was strongly opposed in his district but was re-elected by 5,951 majority. The National Cabinet of which he was leader, however, is safely returned by the election of 552 members, with an opposition of 58; five unreported. The total seats in the House of Commons is 615. The Conservatives favor the enactment of a tariff for England as a means of revenue, and such a law is pretty sure to be enacted. As the tendency of a tariff law in England will be to favor trade with the Dominions, there are possibilities of an unfavorable effect on the export trade of the United States to England.

SOLDIERS WITHDRAW. — The State of Iowa has had armed National Guardsmen numbering 1,500 in the southwestern counties of the State guarding veterinarians to enforce the tuberculin testing of cattle on the farms. In the last report the officials proposed to withdraw 1,000 men. In the face of such a force of guns and bayonets the farmers had no choice but to subside, but they put up a good fight for their convictions.

LOOSE MILK.—The hearing on "loose" milk in New York City last week was indefinitely adjourned. The little evidence produced added little or nothing to information on the subject. It is the general feeling now that the attempt to force the sale of all milk in bottles is to be abandoned once more. At the beginning the plans were laid to put it through this time, but in face of the opposition and the facts, somebody got "cold feet." An investigation by experts with interests of their own to serve did not satisfy the public after their affiliations had been made known.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BRIDGE. — The new bridge across the Hudson from Manhattan to New Jersey was opened formally Oct. 24. The following day, when first opened to the public it was crossed by 57,778 cars and 33,589 pedestrians. The second day the total was 18,312 cars and 3,200 pedestrians.

LUMBER FIRE.—Fire of undetermined origin swept through the plant of the Queensboro Lumber Company at West Bradford and De Long Streets, Flushing, Queens, N. Y., Oct. 26, causing $100,000 damage and making necessary four alarms when the wind carried sparks a half mile from the fire endangering many homes.

STATUE OF LIBERTY. — A new lighting system on the Statue of Liberty, New York Harbor, was set in operation Oct. 26 by Mdlle. Laval, who operated a signal from the top of the Empire State Building. The new system has been installed by the War Department. It makes the statue visible not only to lower New York City, Brooklyn, Staten Island and parts of New Jersey, but to vessels as far out as Sandy Hook. An entirely new feature is the sparkling crown, an effect made possible by the installation of lights in each of the 20 windows of the lady's coronet. A blinker system creates the impression of a jeweled crown. There are 96 floodlights, each equipped with 1,000-watt lamps distributed at the 11 points of the star-shaped foundation of the statue. Eight additional lights of the same type, two in each corner of the pedestal balcony, also are installed. The floodlights will be in operation from dusk until midnight, but the torch will burn until dawn.

CAPONE SENTENCED.—Oct. 24, Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson, at Chicago, sentenced Al Capone to 11 years' imprisonment, fined him $50,000 and decreed that he pay the cost of his prosecution, which is about $100,000. The fine, the costs and the $137,328 already ascertained as due from Capone for back income taxes, makes his total debt to the government $287,328. Much more in the way of back taxes is expected to be levied before the government is through with Capone.

AVIATION FATALITY. — Five persons were plunged 500 feet to their death near Alliance, Neb., Oct. 25, when the airplane in which they were flying lost a wing and crashed. The dead were, William Dovell, pilot, William E. Perly and W. W. Tibbetts, of Alliance; Dawes Hollibaugh, of Chardon, and Henry Beem, of Ashby. They were killed instantly. Art Peterson, a pilot, flying in another plane, and Mayor Merle Mallory, of Alliance, who was on the ground, were the only witnesses. Both said that Dovell had been stunting.

KIDNAPPERS SENTENCED.—Prison sentences totaling 240 years were imposed by Judge Corrigan in General Sessions, New York, Oct. 23, on the four men who were convicted of kidnapping Charles M. Rosenthal, a young Curb broker, on Aug. 11, for a $50,000 ransom. Nicholas Rutigliano, 39, manager and owner of the Hotel Vendig in West 47th St., who the court insisted was the leader of the plot, was sentenced to a flat 60-year term for the kidnapping. Marcus Blumenthal, 27; Albert Silio, 31, and Theodore Adinolfi, 26, received 55 years each for the kidnapping and an additional five years each for threatening Mr. Rosenthal with pistols.

SENATOR BORAH'S VIEWS. — Senator Borah, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations and the most conspicuous "isolationist" in the United States, came out publicly Oct. 23 in a newspaper interview in favor of complete cancellation of inter-allied war-time and post-war debts, provided that German reparations were cancelled also. To the surprise of his hearers, many of them representatives of French newspapers who accompanied Premier Laval to this country, he did not make his advocacy of intergovernmental war debt cancellation contingent on France and other European countries consenting to heavy curtailments of their large armies. Mr. Borah insisted that revision of the treaties of Versailles and St. Germain was necessary and asserted that they must be revised by "either peace or force." Asked to specify what parts of these treaties he would have revised, he mentioned the Danzig Corridor provision and the division of Hungary. He held that European nations would not disarm as long as these questions disturbed the peoples concerned.

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The Dutch Barnevelders

Not all poultrymen will recognize the name Barnevelder as that of a comparatively new breed of fowls that is finding a place in this country though of but 10 years existence in the country of its origin. It has been brought to my attention by one who describes himself as an immigrant who has never had an hour's instruction in English but who, I find, is quite capable of expressing himself as clearly as a native son of New England might, and who appears to have inherited a considerable share of that Dutch enterprise that spread colonies over the globe and, in earlier years, threatened to make our colonial family tree a plant from Holland.

This enterprising poultryman, who invaded New Amsterdam with the product of his hens, is having some little success in convincing the inhabitants of that town that color is but nature's stamp, an egg is an egg for a' that.

New York has long been the stronghold of the white egg market and one who attempts to initiate the overthrowing of chalk whiteness by chocolate brown is bold, indeed. Yet, this is what Herman Bennink, late of Holland, is doing. He has imported the Barnevelders and is putting Barnevelder eggs, which are browner than brown, into the hands of people who have formerly looked askance at anything but a perfectly white shell. More than that, he is emphasizing the color of the Barnevelder egg yolk and, so far from apologizing for its rich yellow tint, is printing upon the cartons in which he sells the eggs the slogan "Positively no pale yolks."

My sympathy is wholly with him, for it has long seemed to me that our eastern poultrymen have yielded too easily to far western competition and have played into the hands of their competitors by meekly acquiescing in the notion that pale yolks spell quality. The wheat-fed Pacific Coast hen may be unable to produce a yellow yolk, the natural color of the most nutritious part of the eastern egg. If so, here is a vulnerable point that should be taken advantage of in the struggle for the great eastern markets. Instead of attempting to produce eggs with a distinctly pale yolk by keeping from the hens those wholesome foods that lend a tint to that globule of digestible fat we should brag about its color in our poultry product and try to instill into the minds of consumers the idea that its very tint is a mark of richness, comparable to the well-known golden hue of fine butter. Nature has placed a commercial weapon in our hands but, instead of using it, we have broken the sword and have weakly attempted to copy a western defect and exalt it into a virtue. Our dairymen have done better. When confronted by the competition of butter substitutes, they have made yellow a trademark of their superior product and have seen to it that it should not be imitated, to the deception of possible customers. "No pale yolks" should be our slogan; not that we wish to take any unfair advantage of our western competitors but that we must do something to offset that famous climate.

The preponderance of fowls laying white eggs in the territory about New York City is probably responsible for the preference for white eggs in the markets of that city. Most good eggs being white, it has seemed to consumers that good eggs must be white. Another case of association of ideas without just foundation. There are already signs that this strangle hold of the white egg is being broken and that brown eggs of equal quality are to be recognized as on a par with those that lack color of any kind.

It is one of the strange things in the food habits of our cities that the housewife has been so long in recognizing the fact that the color of the shell has nothing to do with the quality of the shell's contents and that the family budget may be perceptibly reduced by purchasing a dozen brown eggs when eggs are wanted instead of an equal number of the white ones displayed by their side. This fact cannot be forever kept from the city consumer's attention, however, and poultrymen who keep the fine large breeds of fowls that lay brown eggs are quite justified in pushing their product as fully equal to any that commands a higher price solely on account of color.

My friend from Holland is doing this. He is urging upon his Barnevelders, through selection in breeding, that they shall produce an egg so dark brown that it may be quickly recognized as a Barnevelder egg. He wishes no compromise in the matter; the true Barnevelder egg shall be a deep chocolate brown in exterior color and shall have within a yolk of such attractive golden tint that there can be no mistaking it for anything but a yolk containing all the fat soluble vitamins and other nutritive values that nature can place in so small a compass. So far, he is working with little help, but other poultry keepers who are obliged to lament the discrimination against their eggs because of color can come to his aid, while bettering themselves, by first offering a superior product, then calling prospective customers' attention to the fact that this product may be easily recognized in the market by the coat of deep tan that hides within the nugget of gold. M. B. D.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN.

The 65th annual session of the National Grange at Madison, Wis., opens November 11, continuing for 10 days. One entire session of this big body will be devoted to the nation-wide questions of co-operative marketing, the Federal Farm Board and the national marketing act. Other important questions that will come before the Grange body will be better and more equitable methods of taxation, increased school advantages for rural children, the export debenture plan and a reduction in the cost of government. Among those who will address the convention will be Governor LaFollette, President Glenn Frank and Dean Christiansen of the University of Wisconsin, and National Master Louis J. Taber.

Orange County, N. Y., has long been known as one of the greatest dairy counties of the country. The county recently staged a Milk Week celebration, in the observance of which the Middletown Chamber of Commerce, the bankers of the city, the Dairymen's League and many local organizations combined to make the event a big success. It was in Orange County, in 1907, that the Dairymen's League was born, its sponsor being the Orange County Pomona Grange. Albert Manning, one of its founders and for many years the secretary of the League, was prominent in Grange work also, serving at one time as Master of the New York State Grange. Orange County also holds the record of having sent the first milk train into New York City.

Albany will have the honor of entertaining the 59th annual session of the New York State Grange, which will be held February 2-5, 1932. Delegates to this convention will be elected at the December sessions of the various Pomona Granges of the State. The biennial election of officers will take place at the Albany session. State Secretary Frank J. Riley will complete 12 years of service as secretary at the coming session. State Master Freestone will complete four years as Master at the coming State Grange session. He was elected to his present position at Poughkeepsie in 1928. He prefaced his service as Master by four years' service as State Overseer and one year as State Lecturer, he being elected to fill out the unexpired term of Mrs. Blanche Alexander, of Oswego County, who died in office. The term of H. E. Aiken, of Chautauqua County, member of the executive committee, will expire at the Albany session. Mr. Aiken is the present secretary of the committee. Edson J. Walrath, of Jefferson County, is the chairman of the committee. He was re-elected at the 1931 session for a three-year term. The term of E. R. Farley, of Orange County, the other member of the committee, will expire in 1933. State Master Freestone has been honored recently by being appointed as a member of the St. Lawrence Power Commission by Governor Roosevelt.

The total membership of the New York State Grange, as reported at the 58th annual session, at Olean, in February, 1931, was 129,857, a gain of 1,270 for the year. The number of active Subordinate Granges was 869. The voting strength of the State Grange at the 1931 session was 756. The membership in the Juvenile Granges of the Empire State as reported at the Olean session was 3,163, a gain of 522 for the year.

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1930, there were 63 Subordinate Granges in the Empire State that received prizes in gold from the State Grange for having made a net gain in membership of 25 or more, Tupper Lake Grange, of Franklin County, heading the list with a net gain of 89 members. The interest which this contest aroused resulted in another increase in membership this year. The prizes awarded in the contest of the year ending Sept. 30, 1930, ranged from $5 to $15; all Granges securing a gain of 50 or more members being awarded $10, and those above 70 being given $15. But two Granges reached the $15 award, Tupper Lake, with 89 new members, and Wallkill River Grange, of Orange County, with 77 members. Secretary Riley will announce the winners of this year's contest in his next annual report at the Albany session. In the 1930 list of winning Granges practically all of the winners were from the younger Granges, there being 10 Granges bearing organization numbers under 500. The topnotcher, Tupper Lake, bears the number 1,504.

Chicken Baked in Milk

Dress and joint a chicken of 4 to 6 lbs., dust each piece with salt and pepper, and roll in flour. Put the chicken in a roasting pan or casserole that it will half fill, then pour over it enough sweet milk to cover the chicken completely. Put a close-fitting lid on the baker, and put it in the oven, cooking the chicken until tender; it will take from two to 2½ hours. This requires but little attention while cooking, the meat is tender and juicy, and the gravy delicious. It is an excellent way to cook an elderly fowl; a young bird will, of course, cook in a short time. As it really gains in flavor by being warmed over, it can be cooked on Saturday for the Sunday dinner, thus lessening work.

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The songs of birds, the radiant morning sun;
They glowed with youth; the dreary days they spent
Planning glad years when Honor's Goal was won.
They never grumbled, whined or cursed their lot,
But faithfully performed each menial task,
Convinced that "might makes right" was a great blot
Upon the world. Yet beneath their grim mask
Of stoical indifference, oft they dreamed
Of tranquil days amid their homeland woods,
Of shaded pools where maiden lilies gleamed,
Where one might revel in the Seasons' moods.
Their faith in Freedom's Cause they nobly proved.
Death cut them down; bravely their lives they gave,
And all God's bounties that they craved and loved
Were buried with them in a foreign grave.

—Norman Stuckey.

*

THIS is the season when we get many requests for a good sausage recipe. The following is a government formula for pork sausage: 65 lbs. fresh lean meat, 35 lbs. good fat, 1¾ lbs. salt, two ounces fine sage, one ounce ground nutmeg, four ounces black pepper. Cut the meat and fat into small pieces, mix and add the seasoning, and then put through the grinder, using the small plate. After it is ground, mix thoroughly to be sure that it is uniformly seasoned. No water should be added if it is stored in bulk, but if it is to be stuffed in casings a little water may be necessary to soften the meat so it will slip easily into the casings.

*

WE ARE asked how to clean zinc, which usually darkens with use to a dingy shade. It can be brightened by scouring with bath-brick, the old reliable scourer that has so many domestic uses. Where the zinc is around stoves, or other floor spaces, scour with bath-brick and kerosene, then rinse and wipe dry. Table tops or any place where the zinc may come in contact with food, should be scoured with bath-brick and water, instead of kerosene. Vinegar may be used to remove stains on zinc, but must be washed off very thoroughly, or the metal tarnishes quickly.

*

How many of the younger generation remember the method of cleaning an old-fashioned parlor? There was a carpet, completely covering the floor and usually a rug or two laid upon that; these must be taken out and shaken, and the carpet swept. Damp tea leaves might be scattered to hold the dust, but it was necessary either to remove much of the furniture and decorations to another room during the sweeping, or cover them with dust sheets. In any case thorough dusting was necessary afterwards, to remove dust raised in sweeping. A modern room calls for a different system; the contents of the room are first dusted, and then the vacuum cleaner is used on draperies, stuffed furniture, and carpet or rugs. The floor is then dusted with a mop, and we have a clean room, with a wonderful saving of effort. Science has certainly done much for the housewife, saving both time and strength. And yet many of the women we know seem to have less spare time now than their grandmothers did.

Seen in the Shops

Among new games to be played alone is crossword lotto, which costs $1. That crossword puzzles are as popular as ever is shown by the fact that one publisher of crossword puzzle books has just issued the twenty-first volume in a series of these books.

Satin and wool are combined in many new Fall frocks. Some of them have a wool skirt with a satin top, which is convenient to wear under a coat. The combinations are made all in one color, or contrasting, a dark woolen with a lighter satin. Favorite combinations are black with white, black with pink or pastel blue, or brown with eggshell.

Shades of purple and violet, especially the soft violet tones, are newest among Fall styles in woolen dresses. We have seen some charming dresses of violet woolen trimmed at neck and on sleeves with a deeper purple.

People are much thrilled over astrology nowadays—a modern revival of medieval superstition—and we noticed recently some astrological birthday cards. Each one was decorated with one of the signs of the zodiac, and gave the period when the sign was supposed to be in control, also the qualities possessed by those under the sign. These cards were new and amusing, and cost 10 cents each.

Junior lunch kits were seen for $1.39; they consisted of a tin box enameled in color, and a small thermos bottle to match, which fitted into clips inside the box. These boxes were convenient, sanitary and attractive; just the thing for the school lunch.

No doubt many a farmhouse near the seashore still has an old ship lantern stowed away in attic or shed. Polished up and electrified such lanterns are quaint and attractive, and have some value as antiques. We saw reproductions of old ship lanterns in one of the large department stores; the standing table lamps of brass or pewter were fitted with shades made of old maps; others were hanging lanterns, or hand lanterns. They varied in price from about $6 to $14.

Tennessee Notes

Thoughts of washing, churning and some peaches to convert into butter, along with innumerable other tasks kept sleep away for many hours one night recently. Finally I struck a match to see the time, three o'clock, and I slipped off in the kitchen, churned, molded the butter and no one the wiser. Breakfast before daylight, washing on the line and butter off by two o'clock. We hope to make apple butter and finish up the rushing work in another week, and then mayhap one can get a rested breath.

My first entry at a fair, and I won second prize on a hooked rug. Well, yes, I felt rather good, even if it was a red ribbon. Mr. P. said I carried my rug around just to let folks see that ribbon, but doubled four times, it just seems to fall in a natural position on my arm so that the premium tag would flutter up at every breeze. Guess I could have doubled tag on inside, but I didn't.

Yarn rugs are all the go now, but prices on material very high, and just small-sized rugs marked up $22. I wonder if anyone ever buys them, or if they are just to get people to buy the foundations, yarns and hooks, and then run the risk of finding a sale for them? Old chenille curtains make lovely hooked rugs, and take dye easily if not the color desired.

Our fair was more carnival than fair. The booths were tucked away back behind and showed the usual display of fancywork, and canned goods; 4-H club work is growing and their display was fine, also the Kingsport Press, and many others. The display of corn and tobacco was small because the crops were not ripe, but everywhere there was an air of depression and the attendance not more than half former years. Hope the time of adjustment will soon be over and work for all who are unemployed.

Monday again and a busy rush. Hot and dry; no signs of the needed rain. How we long for a bit of cooler weather, and no doubt when Winter comes we shall wish just as fervently for a breath of Summer. MRS. D. B. P.

The Children's Playhouse

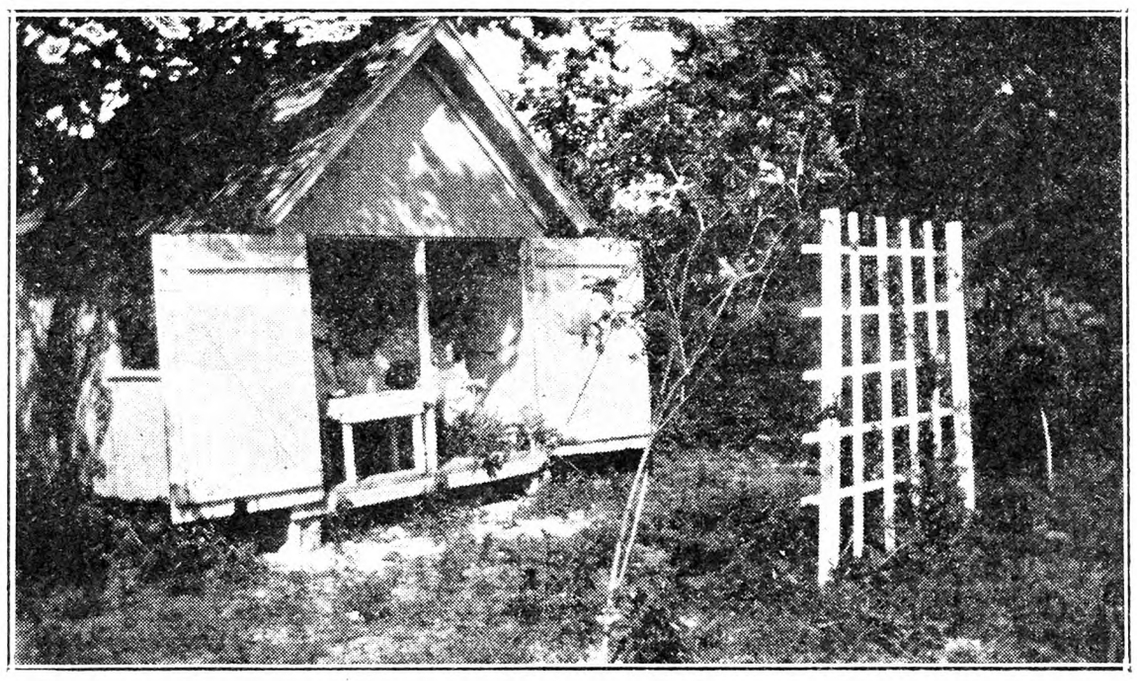
How many delightful hours have been spent by the children in the little playhouse under the nut trees along the driveway! Even year-old Verna Mae gives shouts of glee as they near it, for she, too, know that there is much joy to be found there, having spent many happy moments, securely tied in a little rocker with her lap full of playthings.

We hesitated at the expense, when a friend whose children had outgrown the little house offered to sell it to us, about two years ago. But how many times we have felt repaid when we heard the gay chatter of the happy children at play! Many "elaborate" dinners are served there; little guests thoroughly enjoy their visits, knowing that they are not intruding on the property of older folks, and then, too, what a thrill it is to have grown folks pay an occasional visit there—making comments on the weather, the health of the babies, napping in the coaches, etc., in a grown-up fashion!

There is a window on each side that easily slides open. A door at the front of the house and double doors at the rear provide plenty of ventilation and sunlight when desired. A little built-in cupboard furnishes storage space for dishes and other utensils necessary for "housekeeping." Chairs, tables, doll beds and coaches are included in the furniture. Some of these are homemade. Linoleum covers the floor.

The house, alone, is not the only source of joy, but also the grounds surrounding it. Two rope swings were placed under the nut trees at one side. A little wren house nestles above in the branches. Then, when garden activities began in the early Spring, the children wondered why they, too, couldn't have some flowers. So together, we began to plant. Indian fire bushes and wild roses from the woods were planted at the sides with clumps of Iris between. Several feet from the rear doors we built a trellis over which climbs a pink rambler. On either side we planted elderberry bushes and day lilies. A tiny cedar is growing just behind the trellis.

There is a space between the playhouse and the large chicken-house that usually grew up in weeds. We wondered what we could do to make this plot more useful and attractive. A nut grove seemed to be the solution. So, now, there are five black walnut trees, growing there, that were brought from the roadside where they grew as seedlings and three English walnut trees. Small cedars were placed here and there. These trees were planted last Spring and with few exceptions all are growing nicely.



The Little Playhouse Where the Children Gather

We found some lovely wild flowers growing in the woods. The children wanted them for their own garden. So, after careful transplanting, a miniature wild flower garden is thriving under the care of the children. No doubt, as they grow older, the interest will grow. Other wild flowers will be added; their names and habits will be studied. Thus, a lasting interest and appreciation of the beauties of nature will become established in their lives.

We also plan to build an outdoor fireplace in the little nut grove as soon as the trees provide more shade, where we can hold our family picnics. We expect to invite our feathered friends to share this spot with us by building birdhouses and feeding stations for them.

Oh, think what possibilities are at hand to those who live in the country! Just a little time and thought spent here and there in co-operation with all the members of the family, and we find that home means just a little more to us. We forget that there is such a thing as "dull times" on the farm.

MRS. CLIFTON G. CROUSE.

Milk Candies

PART II

Surprises.—For the surprise cook two cups of granulated sugar and one cup rich milk or cream to the soft-ball stage (236 degrees); add one cup raspberry or any tart jelly you prefer, and boil to the soft-ball stage again. Remove from the fire, add two tablespoons butter, and let cool a little. Beat until creamy and firm enough to handle; then form into balls and put on waxed paper to harden. Or turn the whole mass into a buttered tin and cut in squares. Combine three cups brown sugar, a pinch of soda, three squares of chocolate, grated or melted, and two cups rich milk. Cook to the soft-ball stage; add two tablespoons butter. Let it cool a little; add one teaspoon vanilla, and beat until creamy. Dip the balls in this and put them on waxed paper or buttered platter to harden. If chocolate mixture gets too stiff put it over hot water or you can wrap it around the balls with your fingers. Three-fourths cup fine nut meats can be added to chocolate mixture with vanilla.

We think caramels are the most delicious of the milk candies and here are some favorites.

Chocolate Caramels. — Two and one-half cups sugar, three-fourths cup corn syrup, one-fourth cup butter, one-eighth teaspoon cream of tartar, 2½ cups whole milk, 2½ squares of chocolate, one teaspoon vanilla. Combine sugar, syrup, cream of tartar and one cup milk, stir constantly until it comes to a boil, then add the rest of the milk gradually, so that it does not stop boiling. Cook to hard-ball stage (248 degrees) stirring frequently. Add chocolate, vanilla and butter, and beat thoroughly. Turn into buttered tins. When nearly cold mark into squares, and when cold cut with sharp knife.

Black Walnut Caramels. — Two cups brown sugar, one cup light corn syrup, three cups whole milk, one-fourth teaspoon salt, three tablespoons butter, one teaspoon vanilla, three-fourths cup black walnut meats. Cook sugar, syrup and one cup milk to soft-ball stage (a little dropped in cold water will form a soft ball when taken in the fingers). Add the second cup of milk and cook down again to soft-ball stage; add the last cup of milk, salt and butter, and cook until a little dropped in cold water forms a hard ball (248 degrees). Add vanilla and nut meats and pour into a buttered pan. Let it stand several hours, or over night. Then cut into squares with a sharp knife. It will cut easier if removed from the tin and held on a table firmly with one hand while cutting with the other.

Cocoanut Caramels. — One cup white sugar, three-fourths cup light corn syrup, 1½ cups milk (if a richer caramel is desired use cream), two tablespoons butter, one-half teaspoon vanilla, one cup cocoanut. Combine sugar, syrup and one-half cup milk. Cook slowly until sugar is dissolved; cook to soft-ball stage (238 degrees) stirring constantly. Add another one-half cup milk and cook to soft-ball stage again, and then add last half cup milk and cook to hard-ball stage (248 degrees). Add butter, cocoanut, vanilla and a few grains of salt. Pour into buttered tin about 8x4 inches, and let stand two or three hours. Cut with a sharp knife into squares.

Honey Caramels.—Four cups granulated sugar, two cups rich milk, 1½ cups honey, one-third cup butter. Dissolve sugar in milk and honey, over slow fire. Then cook to hard-ball stage (248 degrees). Add butter and pour into buttered pan. When cold cut in squares.

Brown Sugar Caramels.—Cook three cups of brown sugar, 1½ cups white sugar, three-fourths cup light corn syrup, 1½ cups cream, three cups milk and one-half cup butter to the hard-ball stage (248 degrees), stirring frequently to prevent scorching. Remove from fire and add 1½ cups nut meats and two teaspoons vanilla. Pour into a buttered pan. When cold cut in squares.

Fig Caramels.—Two cups brown sugar, one cup white sugar, one-half cup corn syrup, three cups milk, one-fourth cup butter, pinch of soda, one teaspoon vanilla, 1½ cups chopped figs. Cook syrup, sugar, milk and soda to hard-ball stage (248 degrees), stirring frequently to prevent burning. Add butter, figs and vanilla, and pour into buttered pan. When cold cut in squares and wrap in oiled paper. Raisins or dates can be used in place of figs. MARY REDYNS.

Helping a Country Church

I would appreciate ways and means of making money for a church building fund, also methods of reorganization of churchgoers—I mean by that people who really love a beautiful church, but who in these days of hectic living and rush and hurry just fail to attend church, which must have their co-operation in order to survive. I would appreciate so much any suggestion. J. W.

Easily Made Mayonnaise

If you have trouble with ordinary mayonnaise try this: Put into a mixing bowl two tablespoons sugar, 1½ teaspoons salt, two level teaspoons dry mustard, ⅛ teaspoon paprika (which may be omitted), ¼ cup vinegar, ¾ cup salad oil, one egg. Do not stir these together. Mix four tablespoons cornstarch with ½ cup boiling water and cook over moderate heat, stirring constantly until it becomes clear. Then while still hot, add it to the contents of mixing bowl and beat with egg-beater until smooth. With ordinary care, it is impossible to have a failure with this recipe, and it does not require long beating. GRACE A. T. MILLER.

Under a Farming Sky

Jean has been in school three weeks. From being a mother of babies I have graduated to the parenthood of a scholar, and find my days greatly concerned with lunches, speeding clock hands and clean dresses. How proud we are of her 'arithmetic" papers and "writing"! Every one goes into an envelope; first grade efforts are too brave and fine to find their way into the stove. She can read a little already, write her name well, and make legible figures. She is learning to play the recess games and act out a little pantomime for the Hallowe'en party. And she likes her teacher. She is very fortunate, too, in having an exceptionally fine teacher. I am so grateful for that, and also that she has someone to go to school with her. This year we have a schoolgirl here. She helps me with the work and the children, and seems like one of the family already.

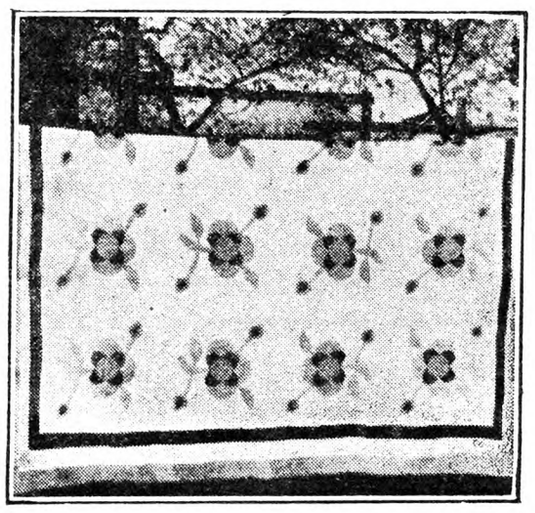
The milk situation has revolved considerably since my last writing. The

rating plan sounds better than the old surplus idea, if it only works out as well as it sounds. I am greatly interested in the talk of decentralization of manufacturing. They say the city is not necessary to industry, and surely plants throughout the country would mean a chance for more farmers to sell direct to the consumer. There are many points in its favor certainly. Who knows, perhaps a woolen mill will spring up in Peth and an airplane factory in East Braintree? It would surely bring lots of excitement to us farming folk, if nothing more.

We have been having a chilly spell, but today is like Summer. Perhaps I shall get a chance to wear my new dress after all. It is of print, cost 36 cents and was made without a pattern! But for a' that and a' that, it is too pretty to hang away until the time comes again for sleeveless frocks. However it is always nice to have a left-over dress for the first hot days which take us by surprise in Spring. A school dress of Jean's was too big all over. With inverted vertical tucks over the shoulders and a deep all-around tuck above the belt I made it right in size. The small tucks join the big tuck and give a bolero effect.

Sue Billings' jolly, chatty article was enjoyed as usual. I, too, am hypnotized by the five-and-ten, the only difference being that I never have a full enough pocketbook to buy things which could be

Patchwork Pattern



The Moss Rose Quilt.—The photograph of the Moss Rose quilt was made from a quilt faded with age. It is very easy for an applique quilt and is beautiful when made. The colors used are red, yellow and green. It requires 16 blocks for the quilt. The border shows it is an old quilt, for our grandmothers finished almost all their quilts with borders. Price of patterns 15 cents. Send orders to The Rural New-Yorker.

Illustrated catalog of patchwork patterns and quilting designs with directions for making quilting frame, price 15 cents.

bought cheaper elsewhere. It would be easy enough to succumb before that dazzling array if I did have. On the rare chances to shop in the city, I make out a list of the things which I wish to get, either not procurable in town or purchased at the mail-order house. Usually the dishes are very reasonable and the late ideas are carried out. Speaking of dishes, some beautiful green glassware was given me recently, pitcher, sugar bowl, plate, cake dish and platter.

Above the barn we have a field of molten gold, a sunny posy garden, where hundreds of old-fashioned giant sunflowers turn brown faces toward the sun. Roderic and I have just walked up the hill to look at them. They looked as if they would talk, but no, they answered never a word, just swayed gracefully in the breeze and tossed their golden hair. I have always loved sunflowers—they are rare around here—and feast my eyes daily on that bright patch. They are too top-heavy for table vases, and soon shell off, so I prefer to leave them growing.

Well, our last puppy has gone. How I always hope that each little creature finds a kind home! A dog makes work but repays it all in the pleasure he gives, and by his faithful devotion. Some people do not like animals. I always think that is because they have never made the acquaintance of a pet, or taken the trouble to understand them as they would a human being. I have heard some people speak of animals as being our little brothers and sisters. It is well to remember that they reflect the Heavenly Father, even though in lesser degree. "Not even a sparrow falleth."

Douglas walks in his pen a little by hanging on, but still prefers his swing. By the way, these swings may be easily washed by putting into a tub and scrubbing with a brush, then rinsing and hanging out on the line in the sun. Three youngsters have had this one and it is getting worn. One might be renovated by ripping off from the frame and cutting a new seat, using the old material for a pattern, from a heavy bag, such as grass seed comes in.

Do any farm mothers use ice cream cartons in the lunch box? If these are washed and dried quickly and carefully after the ice cream is removed, they may be used for baked apples with sugar and cream, custards or even tomatoes, peeled and seasoned to taste. These containers have also the advantage of being light in weight. The girls vote delicious a fudge frosting which I put on their cakes. When I told Doris that it was my own invention it occurred to pass it on to R. N.-Y. readers, as it is a fool-proof frosting, the only kind I ever dare to make! Melt one teaspoon of cocoa with one-fourth cup of butter, and one tablespoon milk or cream, one-half teaspoon of vanilla flavoring, and thicken to spreading consistency with confectioner's sugar, about three-fourths cup.

Mark's sister and husband bought a small place in Peth for a Summer place. They papered and painted inside and fixed porches and the water supply. It looked so clean and pretty when they were through, and it is making a year-around home for an aunt of Mark's, which is the best of all. It reminds one of the many aging women who have no home, and of the many empty Summer

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

786—Tailored Style. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¾ yds. of 39-in. material with 2¼ yds. of binding. Ten cents.

520 — Pretty Day Model. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¾ yds. of 39-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 27-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

923—Daintily Feminine. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yds. of 39-in. material with ¾ yd. of 39-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

110—For the Schoolgirl. This style is designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2¼ yds. of 39-in. material with ¼ yd. of 35-in. contrasting, 1¾ yds. of lace and ⅞ yd. of 1-in. ribbon. Ten cents.

Our Large Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

cottages in need of a caretaker. Cannot kind hearts and worthy receivers get together?

What a lot of uses there are for snap clothespins? Has anyone let the tiny one snap them onto his hair and clothes for feathers? Roderick loves to. "Injun," he says, sometimes "Indie." It is a good way to substitute for the real Indian togs.

I made Jean a school bag from a square mail-order box, covering it with oilcloth and stitching an oilcloth handle onto the top. I found my glue spoiled when the work was begun, so tried paste, which was rather unsuccessful. However, some new glue has secured most of the loose places. On rainy days a paper bag enclosed makes a safe place to put rubbers. It will be handy for carrying costumes and a lunch, for one will go into it too.

Jean is home with her first school book and reading her very first little story, Dickey Dare, aloud to Roderic and her proud mother. It is a little sad when they march away the first day, but how interesting it is when they race home at night!

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PUBLISHER'S DESK

An agent introducing himself as J. W. Williams, Amarillo, Texas., sold me a bill of goods to be mailed me from the Stylecraft Lingerie Company. As I am working and away from home when the mail carrier comes I foolishly paid for the goods in full. They never came. I wrote the company and wrote the agent, but received no reply from either. Have you any way of finding out whether there is such a company, or whether the whole thing is a fraud? W. E. J.
New Mexico.

The Stylecraft Lingerie Company, 85 Buffalo Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., advise us that J. W. Williams is not an authorized representative of theirs, and to their knowledge is a fraud. He is being traced, and if they are able to locate him, will prosecute him to the full limit of the law. They have received no orders from him, and it seems that this subscriber has been imposed upon, and will have to charge the amount up to experience.

I have some money due on three mortgages. Some of them may want renewals. Would you tell me if American Telephone and Telegraph is a good buy? Would you advise buying any stock, Pennsylvania Railroad, for example?
Connecticut. E. K.

The American Telephone and Telegraph is a strong corporation and its stock maintains a very good dividend. The Pennsylvania Railroad is one of the good railroads, but its stock has been varying very much in value, and is rather low at the present time.

We do not recommend investment in stocks by our country people, because while they may be good at the present time, they are liable to fluctuations and in the future may be worth more or entirely useless. Bankers and financiers generally are in touch with the condition of the companies and with the market daily, and when a weakness appears in a stock they know it in advance and are able to sell and get out with little or no loss, but people who are unable to keep informed and are unable to protect themselves suffer heavy losses in consequence. It is for these reasons that we are unable to recommend stock as a general investment. Bond and mortgage on local property for about 50 per cent of its value is a desirable investment, provided the investor knows the value of the property and the moral risk of the borrower. Loans of this kind may be made for one to three years.

Is the Rol-Kel Company, superior guaranteed hosiery, Greenfield, Ohio, a good firm? I answered an advertisement in our Sunday paper to do work at home, such as they offer, $10 per thousand for addressing circulars at home, but require a deposit of $1.60 as a pledge of good faith. J. W. K.
New York.

This is evidently a work-at-home scheme. While we find no commercial rating for the company, it may have financial responsibility, but our advice is to get a full understanding of their proposition before you send your $1.60. We do not think they intend to pay $10 a thousand for addressing envelopes.

The Court of Appeals made an important decision in a farm case last week. Reuben W. Wright sold a farm to Mary Birale, and took back a $12,000 purchase money mortgage. The mortgage contained the usual clause that the mortgagor must keep the buildings insured for the benefit of the mortgagee. One of the policies expired later. When asked to renew it, Mary Birale said she did not have the money and Mr. Wright said he would insure the building. He did so and took a policy of $2,000 in the name of Mary Birale. A year later the house burned, and the company refused payment on the ground that the policy was voidable because it contained a clause to the effect that the company would not be liable if there were any other policies covering the property. Mr. Wright knew that there was such another policy, and he failed to inform the company and secure a waiver to make the policy valid. Mary Birale brought suit against Mr. Wright for the amount of the insurance and the premium of $60 which she paid, with an installment of interest. The trial court decided against her, and the Appellate Division in the Fourth Department upheld the judgment of the trial court, but now the Court of Appeals reversed the two lower courts and held that Mr. Wright acted as agent for the plaintiff and through his negligence became responsible to her for the amount of the policy and the premium of $60. The decision is important in view of the fact that there are frequent complaints that mortgagees act in an arbitrary and unfair manner in renewing insurance when neglected by the mortgagor, causing unnecessary expense. This plaintiff is an inexperienced woman unable to speak English, and the opinion written by Chief Judge Cardoza indicates that the highest court of the State protects the lowly and feeble when their cause is just.

We have a thought to start in a small way in the rabbit business. Some of the concerns selling breeding stock promise to buy back the offspring for five years, but they make such extravagant promises of profit we are skeptical of their propositions. We have no money to lose, and any information you can give us would be greatly appreciated. C. C. R.
New York.

There have been and there are now several concerns in different parts of the country promising to sell farmers a breeding stock of rabbits at about $30 apiece, on the agreement to take back the offspring at varying prices running from the normal price of meat up to $10 apiece for the breeding does.

We have not been able to encourage farmers to go into these propositions because the concerns selling the breeding stock have not furnished to us, or the farmers as far as we know, information to show that they are responsible for their part of the contract. Since they are soliciting the business and requiring cash payments on an agreement that sometimes runs five or 10 years, we hold that it is up to them to furnish evidence of their responsibility. We frequently report bankruptcy of these buy-back rabbit concerns.

Most of these companies hold out encouragement for profits to the breeder, which seem to us extravagant and impossible of attainment. There is some demand for rabbits in the Far West and a little demand in the East, but not large; and if these concerns and their breeders succeed in producing the number of rabbits that they claim, there would soon be a surplus in the eastern markets for which there would be no demand, and it would be impossible for a concern of ordinary means to live up to the contract if it wished to do so. A breeder may be able to produce rabbits under present conditions with fairly satisfactory results. Experience shows that a great many fail in the attempt, and with a surplus market, the chances of success would be less.

The inducement to pay the high price of $30 apiece for breeding rabbits is in the expectation that the sellers will take back the progency. Heretofore, sooner or later, in our experience, the concerns have failed to make good on these promises, and there has been a pretty general complaint and dissatisfaction with the results on the part of those who bought the breeding stock.

We would not deny those who have a fancy for the business the privilege to undertake it, but we want those who are tempted by promises of big profit to understand the whole proposition. Before paying $30 apiece for a stock of rabbits, on the promise that the seller will buy back the product at profitable prices, we advise our friends to demand that the seller furnish satisfactory proof of his financial ability to live up to the agreement. Some breeders make a success of rabbits, but they will tell you frankly that the business is no bonanza. They will not promise to buy back the offspring but they will sell their breeding stock at a reasonable price.

I read the advertisement of a medicine for nervousness called Vreem by Dr. Harris H. Luntz. It covered a whole page of the paper. Will you send me the address of this Dr. Luntz? I am very much interested in the medicine. B. C.
Michigan.

We do not have the address of this doctor nor do we know the remedy. Of course the advertisement did not appear in THE R. N.-Y. A reputable physician is the only one who should be consulted for ailments, and we find more harm than good done by self-dosing with many advertised nostrums.

IMPROVED
Channeldrain
ROOFING made of **COP-R-LOY**
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Though always considered perfect roofing from every standpoint Channeldrain Roofing again has been improved until even a powerful water hose failed to make it leak—a test far more severe than any encountered in actual service. In addition—Channeldrain is made of COP-R-LOY. This means resistance to rust and assures permanence throughout the years to come. Consider, also, that it is safe from fire and lightning—that it costs no more than ordinary roofing—and you have the greatest roofing service for any farm building.

Ask your dealer to explain the patented Channeldrain roofing, its simple, positive results and lasting service. See the dealer nearest you.

FIRE-PROOF LIGHTNING-PROOF RUST-RESISTING

WHEELING CORRUGATING COMPANY, *Wheeling, West Va.*
Branches: New York Buffalo Philadelphia Chicago Kansas City St. Louis Richmond Chattanooga Minneapolis Des Moines Detroit Columbus, Ohio

WHEELING HINGE-JOINT FENCE
A tough, strong fence made more lasting by the use of COP-R-LOY. Full gauge wires, coated with pure molten zinc for extra resistance against wear and weather. Your dealer will gladly explain the many advantages in fencing with Wheeling Fence, the pre-tested fence.

Dried Beet Pulp!

Hailed from the Golden Gate to the Plymouth Rock—from the Great Lakes to the Gulf . . . *the All-American feed!*

No other feed has earned such a universal good will. Opinions differ as to other feeds—but Dried Beet Pulp admits no argument!

Dried Beet Pulp aids digestion and promotes health as no other feed can. Dried Beet Pulp corrects the bad habits of other feeds. Dried Beet Pulp is good for *all animals*—but rats, mice, moths, mites and weevils won't touch it!

How much? Listen! Dried Beet Pulp is selling now at its lowest price in 25 years! Recommend it? Listen! Dried Beet Pulp is fed by more than 100 State Experimental Stations in 20 states east of the Rockies! Where to buy it? Listen! See your feed dealer—or write direct to us. Your Pulp will be shipped from the Sugar Factory nearest you!

LARROWE MILLING CO., Dept. R-12 **DETROIT, MICH.**

Do Not Take Worm Loss
[*worms "Heavy Eaters" of profit*]

FREE 2 Illustrated Worm Bulletins
Practical, helpful information on removing worms from Livestock and Poultry.
Save Your Profits!

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WORM CAPSULES
KILL STOMACH WORMS, LARGE ROUNDWORMS, HOOKWORMS *in* SHEEP, HOGS, DOGS and FOXES
Safe—no long, costly setback—Easy to give, exact dose—Dependable, a Parke-Davis Product. "Thieving worms" are not tolerated in well-managed Herds.
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DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Is Your Income Satisfactory?
Mr. Farmer, why worry? You can build permanent profitable business selling Whitmer Quality Household necessities to friends. Experience unnecessary. We teach you free. Many Whitmer dealers make $50 up weekly. Write today for Farmers' Every-Day-Pay-Day-Plan.
The H. C. Whitmer Co.
109-F Market Place, Baltimore, Md.

Cash Prizes for BIG GAME HUNTERS
FREE Clark-Mounting
No entry fee. In case of a tie, duplicate awards will be made to all in the tie.
Alaskan Moose, $125. Canadian Moose, $125.
Caribou, $75. Mountain Sheep, $75.
White-Tail Deer, $100.
The best head of each big-game animal listed above, killed and delivered to the Studios for mounting before February 1, 1932, will be James L. Clark-Mounted absolutely FREE. In addition, above cash awards will be paid the winning sportsmen. Internationally known judges. Write today for details.
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PATENTS
Time Counts in Applying for patents. Send sketch or model for instructions or write for Free book "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, 5032 Security Savings and Commercial Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Ideal B Power
furnished from A battery or farm lighting plant at small cost with Cole B unit. Better than B batteries. In use over three years. Guaranteed. Free pamphlet.
COLE MFG. CO. - - DEEP RIVER, CONN.

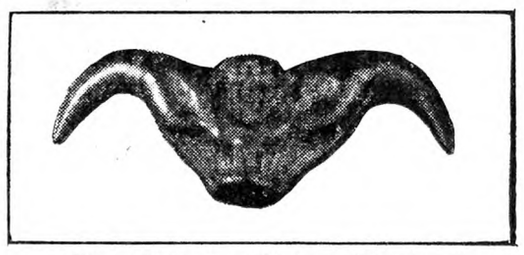
When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

The Chinese Water Chestnut

I bought the seed I am enclosing at our county fair, represented to be a Chinese water rose. By placing it in water, in 11 days it would produce a lovely flower. I bit, placed it in water and let it remain for six weeks. As you see I have no rose. Will you tell me what the thing is, and if it would really grow anywhere? I want to be prepared, if I ever see them for sale again, by knowing what they are. No one who brought them had any better luck than I. MRS. C. M. B.

Virginia.

What the unscrupulous vender sold was the Chinese water chestnut; also known as Jesuit's nut. Its botanical name is Trapa bicornis. The strange-looking fruit which may be compared to a buffalo's skull with horns attached, has long been sold as a curiosity under various names; it became familiar to many of the older generation in 1876, when it



The Chinese Water Chestnut

was sold as a souvenir at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. Under the name of ling, it is a valuable article of food in China, the fruits being roasted or eaten raw like chestnuts. It is an interesting aquatic plant, the rosette of leaves floating on the surface; the flowers are rather small, followed by the odd seed. Unless the seed is kept in water it will not retain viability, and there is no likelihood of these dried seeds germinating. There is a European variety, Trapa natans, that is grown in water gardens; the fruit or nut has four spinescent angles; hence the name of water caltrops. Another variety, found in India and Ceylon, is called Singhara nut. The picture, engraved from the specimen sent by our inquirer, shows the odd form of the Chinese seed.

Coming Farmers' Meetings

Nov. 10-12. — Maine Pomological Society, Maine Dairymen's Association, Maine Seedsmen's Association, Caribou, Me.

Nov. 11-20.—Sixty-fifth annual session, National Grange, Madison, Wis.

Nov. 16-17.—Annual meeting N. Y. State Rural School Improvement Society, Syracuse, N. Y. Everyone invited.

Nov. 28-Dec. 5. — International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago.

Dec. 1-6. — Chicago Coliseum Poultry Show, Secretary Harvey C. Wood, Room 1900, Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 2-4.—New Jersey State Horticultural Society, Annual Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J.

Dec. 7-9. — American Farm Bureau Federation, annual convention, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 7-12. — Pittsburgh, Pa., Poultry Show, William Penn Hotel. Harry J. Singer, Secretary, P. O. Box 447, N. S. Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dec. 8-10. — Sharon Poultry Association, Annual Show, Sharon, Conn. Secretary Arthur L. Kinsman, Sharon, Conn.

Dec. 9-11.—Second annual landscape school, Ohio State University, Columbus, O.

Jan. 5-8, 1932.—Delaware State Poultry Show, Milford, Del.

Jan. 13-15.—New York State Horticultural Society, Annual Meeting, Edgerton Park, Rochester, N. Y.

Jan. 13-17.—Madison Square Garden, N. Y., Poultry Show.

Jan. 18-22.—Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, Pa.

Jan. 27-29.—New York State Horticultural Society, Eastern Meeting, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Feb. 2-5.—New York State Grange, annual convention, Albany, N. Y.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, qt., 6 to 7c; milk, special, qt., 8 to 9c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $200 to $250; cows, fresh milk, grades, choice, $90 to $100; cows, fresh milk, grades, good, $70 to $85; cows, fresh milk, grades, common, $45 to $65; beef cows and bulls, live, 100 lbs., $6 to $8; veal calves, milk fed, choice, $14 to $16; veal calves, milk fed, good, $10 to $13; lambs, $5 to $8; sheep, $2 to $3; broilers, average 2½ lbs., lb., 20 to 22c; chickens, large, fancy, lb., 30 to 32c; fowls, lb., 18 to 20c; eggs, mixed, local, fresh, doz., 48 to 50c.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 13 to 14c; milk, special, qt., 18c; milk, sold from chain stores, qt., 11 to 12c; butter, farmers' delivery, lb., 35 to 40c; butter, creamery, prints and rolls, lb., 35 to 37c; butter, creamery, cut from tubs, lb., 33 to 34c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 25 to 29c; cheese, part skim, lb., 18 to 20c; cheese, cottage, lb., 12 to 15c; eggs, farmers' delivery, fresh, doz., 55 to 58c; eggs, store sales, fresh, mixed, doz., 52 to 55c; broilers, dry picked, fancy, lb., 30 to 32c; chickens, roasters, fancy, lb., 40 to 45c; fowls, large, lb., 25 to 28c; apples, fancy, eating, lb., 6 to 7c; potatoes, pk., 15 to 17c; spinach, pk., 17 to 19c; turnips, lb., 3c. F. A. C.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL
70th St. — BROADWAY — 71st St.
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Ideal location for Motorists
FREE GARAGE TO TRANSIENTS

Just the hotel for country people. Large light rooms. Quiet, restful and homelike. For men, women and families. Noted for good foods.

Rooms with use of bath - $2.00 and up
Rooms with bath - - - - $2.50 up
Suites for 3 or 4 - - - - $5.00 up

LAND OPENINGS Farms in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. Improved farms, new land at sound investment prices. Write for FREE BOOK and details.
E. C. LEEDY Dept. 30, G. N. Ry. St. Paul, Minn.

140 ACRES Within 100 miles of New York —Dairy farm, good house, barns, concrete floor; springs, wells, orchard—**$9,500.** Cash $2,500. M. M. FREAR, 9 Cannon St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

HOMES WANTED
There is no greater charity than to offer a home to a friendless, deserving boy between the ages of twelve and sixteen years. This is REAL CHARITY and we earnestly solicit the co-operation of Catholic families (New York State only.) Address PLACING OUT BUREAU, 415 BROOME STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Binoculars-Field Glasses-Telescopes
NEW AND USED—$1.00 UP
8X Binoculars $11.00 All makes. Large assortment. Catalog free.
DU MAURIER CO., Dept. 5311, Elmira, N. Y.

Royal Oak Motor Robes Make Ideal Christmas gifts. Save—Buy direct 100% pure wool for $3.95. Write now for free illustrated sample leaflet. "Solid Comfort."
GLEN WOOLEN MILLS, Inc., NORWICH, CONN.

YARN COLORED WOOL FOR RUGS $1.15 lb. Knitting yarns at bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, (Mfr.) Box 7, Harmony, Me.

Hay For Sale Timothy, Clover, Alfalfa for dairy trade. Reference First Nat'l Bank, Tully, N. Y. JAMES KELLY, 139 Friscoe Ave., Syracuse, N.Y.

75 BEAUTIFUL WASHABLE QUILT PRINTS—none alike, 25c postpaid. Cash with order. Quilt Tops, $3 up. LILLIAN BOURKE, Downers Grove, Ill.

MONEY Cracking Black Walnuts—Hand power husking, cracking machines. J. R. Hershey, Mfr., Kinzers, Pa.

Oats Straw AND ALL KINDS HAY for sale. Carloads. James E. Dante, Jr., Cobleskill, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED — Competent woman for general housework; must be good cook and assist with laundry; references required; wage $40. Apply TREDENNICK, 237 South Mountain Ave., Montclair, N. J.

WANT AN HONEST, reliable man to work on farm; must be good teamster and milker; state wages. ADVERTISER 1822, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Reliable housekeeper on farm, good cook preferred, right inducements. JACK NIFLOT, Long Eddy, Sull. Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Young, single man, to milk, help peddle milk and wash bottles; must be willing worker, neat, honest, reliable and steady; no tobacco or liquor; references; state wages. HIGHLAND DAIRY FARM, Owego, N. Y.

WANTED—Woman for general housework, good plain cook, modern country home, 3 in family; $35 monthly. ADVERTISER 1831, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Elderly man to work on small farm; honest, sober, kindly man who desires a permanent home and treated as one of family; $10 month during Winter. ADVERTISER 1837, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Couple; man work around horses, garden and upkeep, no cow; wife part-time cooking and housework; wages $80, with heat, light and small furnished cottage; please send copy of reference. ADVERTISER 1838, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man and wife; man thoroughly experienced farmer and horseman; wife cook and housekeeper; on small estate. ADVERTISER 1827, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

POULTRYMAN, MARRIED, 37, commercial experience, capable, reliable, understands general farming, upkeep private estate; chauffeur's license; excellent reference. ADVERTISER 1808, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Position by experienced farmer-gardener, married, 40, no children, references. ADVERTISER 1812, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, American, capable, reliable; 14 years' experience; references; ready now; anywhere. ADVERTISER 1811, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION, MOTHER'S helper, Pennsylvania. ADVERTISER 1824, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Good home with small adult family; can milk, housework, light chores; low wages; N. Y. State chauffeur's license; good references; age 55. ADVERTISER 1820, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED as working farm manager, experienced and up to date; interested in developing a profitable herd and grade A milk. Address BOX 101, Danvers, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, COOKING, cleaning, working; trustworthy; references; early forties; country or city. ADVERTISER 1823, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, 24, experienced in all branches, expert brooder man, conscientious worker and will get good results. ADVERTISER 1826, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Job as shepherd, 10 years' experience, good references. ADVERTISER 1825, care Rural New-Yorker.

NURSE, REGISTERED, capable, dependable. ADVERTISER 1834, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, middle-aged, wants position on modern plant where ability to get results is appreciated. A. W. BELL, Camillus, N. Y.

POULTRY MANAGER (working), 24 years of practical experience with purebred poultry, chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys, also wild game; expert with incubators; capable to take charge large plant or gentleman's estate; business education; excellent executive ability; American, single, sober and hard worker. F. H. TIFFANY, South Bound Brook, N. J.

MAN, AMERICAN, 50, wants position charge of small farm or estate; experienced farmer; can stock, horses, gardens, autos. Write ADVERTISER 1828, care Rural New-Yorker.

ORCHARDIST, THOROUGHLY experienced with labor, machinery, selling and all fruit-growing operations, desires place after January 15; wages $100 per month with house; age 31, steady worker, references. ADVERTISER 1829, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED SINGLE American wants position in dairy; good milker, calf-raiser, dependable; state particulars. ADVERTISER 1832, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMHAND AND MECHANIC, 37, single, wants work and good home; references. ADVERTISER 1835, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, SINGLE, 31, American, honest, steady, reliable, no bad habits, best references; experienced with certified and grade A milk; dry-hand milker, good teamster, wishes position on farm or estate; kindly state wages. ADVERTISER 1836, care Rural New-Yorker.

REFINED WOMAN wishes good home, fair wages; reference. ADVERTISER 1839, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED ESTATE mechanic wants position; mechanic, handy-man, chauffeur, all repairs, new work; wife willing to board help. ADVERTISER 1841, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED MAN wants position general farm work and gardening; good references. ADVERTISER 1840, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MAN, American, age 23, wants work on farm; experienced, good milker, no liquor or tobacco; honest, reliable, references. ADVERTISER 1842, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, MARRIED, desires work with house, etc., furnished; experienced with cattle, horses, tractor and all farm work; best reference. 136 CHURCH ST., Dexter, Me.

YOUNG MARRIED man and wife desire work on dairy farm; experienced; wife to help with housework or milking; state wages. ADVERTISER 1845, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE AMERICAN wishes job on farm, age 38, life-time experience, general farm work preferred, good dry-hand milker; steady, reliable, no tobacco or liquor; A-1 references; moderate wages to start. ADVERTISER 1847, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MAN, experienced and interested in poultry; good education; will accept small pay with board; available immediately. ADVERTISER 1848, care Rural New-Yorker.

KENNEL-MAN, EXPERIENCED veterinarian assistant, wishes work. ADVERTISER 1849, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

MUSKRAT FARM. Owner, STANLEY HAVILAND, Route 3, Freehold, N. J.

SELL 6-ROOM cottage, modern, 1 acre, or rent, $35. M. SPRINGER, New City, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Vermont, 6-room attractive house, well built, good for Summer or Winter use; running water, garden, garage, electric lights, telephone; well-shaded porch; price $1,300. W. C. BALLOU, Newfane, Vt.

PLEASANT COUNTRY home, ideally located, buildings in good repair, land in high state of cultivation; for further details communicate with JOHN D. RUE, Allentown, N. J.

WANTED—Farm suitable for small dairy and poultry, located in Northern New Jersey or Orange County; state details; no agents. ADVERTISER 1804, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Small village farm to rent with option to buy in Central New England or up-State New York. Address, GELLENDRE, 251 West 72nd St., New York.

FOR SALE—Lunch-room and filling station, all-year service; well-built, four-room bungalow, 20x34, also outside kitchen 8x16, both new; main line Boston-Montreal-White Mountains; owner's breakdown reason for selling. O. A. LOGAN, Tyngsboro, Mass.

TOURIST INN, 15 acres land, gas station, roadstand; on Route 20; for sale, rent or exchange for equipped farm. ADVERTISER 1821, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Five-room bungalow, 10 lots, in Haines City, Florida; mortgage on farm; and garage apartment. 1109 MAIN ST., Honesdale, Pa.

WANTED TO RENT equipped dairy farm with option of buying; must have modern conveniences, handy to school. Address G. FRENCH, Turtlepoint, Pa.

FOR SALE—Two farms joining, 50 and 110 acres; 1 mile from improved State road, 2 miles from town and Roosevelt Highway (Rt. 6); plenty wood and growing timber; beautiful country; for more information write E. J. FOYLE, Rummerfield, Pa.

100-ACRE MACADAM road dairy and potato farm, Steuben County, N. Y.; progressive village, easy drive; 50 acres fertile, machine-worked tillage, 25 acres creek-watered pasture, 25 acres woodland, some timber; home fruits; 9-room house, basement barn, concrete stable; $2,800; investigate easy-payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

WANT TO RENT my farm, not furnished, cash rent; healthy section. C. WITMER, Crewe, Va.

FARM FOR SALE, 100 acres, Seward, Scho. Co., N. Y. JUDSON ZEH, Central Bridge, N. Y.

WANTED TO RENT—Fruit farm by grower with thorough, successful experience; should be within 90 miles of New York or quite near another large market. ADVERTISER 1830, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED TO RENT equipped farm by experienced farmer; write full details. ADVERTISER 1833, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Small State highway farm, well located, for stand and gas; must be reasonable; location New Jersey to Virginia. ADVERTISER 1843, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Chicken farm with or without stock, 6-8 acres, 6-8-room house, improvements, fruit trees; 40-60 miles from New York; must be a bargain. ADVERTISER 1844, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM, 100 ACRES, stock, tools, $2,400 cash. GEORGE KUCHNEL, Cherry Valley, N. Y.

AGE COMPELS sacrifice of modern, established growing hatchery, poultry business; equipment, buildings, stock; wonderful opportunity, climate, surroundings; will help inexperienced; reasonable cash required. Address ADVERTISER 1846, care Rural New-Yorker.

ENJOY WINTER in Florida, Gulf coast town, on St. Andrews Bay; furnished cottages $100 to $250 season; handy-man can work for rent. EDWARD MARSH, Lynn Haven, Fla.

Country Board

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR hunters, beagles furnished. RADIO FARM, Stamford, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15, prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY — Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $4.50; 120 lbs., $8.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY—60 lbs. finest clover, $4.80; 120, $9; buckwheat or amber, $4; 24 sections clover comb, $4, not prepaid; 10-lb. pails, clover comb, $1.75 postpaid; extracted $1.75; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Cattle and poultry beets. GEORGE DUCKETT, Skaneateles, N. Y.

HONEY — Pure clover, 60 lbs., $4.80; 25-lb. pails, $2.75, here; 5-lb. pail, 90c, prepaid. SPENCER BAIRD, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HONEY, PURE and good, 6 lbs., $1.20, prepaid third zone. L. H. LINDEMUTH, Lehmaster, Pa.

EVAPORATED SWEET CORN—Send for free sample and price list of this famous evaporated sweet corn. C. F. HOSTETTER, Bird-in-Hand, Pa.

WIXSON'S PURE HONEY; interesting delivered prices; send for our lists before you buy. WIXSON'S HONEY, Dundee, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Robbins electric incubator, 17,000-egg capacity, also Newtown incubators, 4,800 and 2,400-egg capacity. SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM, A. H. Fingar, Hudson, N. Y.

RASPBERRY HONEY, 5 lbs., $1.15; early Summer "mixed flowers," 5 lbs., 85c; 10, $1.55, postpaid. LYMAN APIARIES, R. 1, Northampton, Mass.

BEAUTIFUL SWITCHES made from combings. LILA PRICE, R. 2, Canton, N. Y.

FINEST CLOVER honey, 60 lbs., $4.50; amber or buckwheat, $4; clover comb, $4.50; mixed buckwheat, $4, 24 sections, not prepaid; 5 lbs. clover comb or mixed, $1.25; 5 lbs. extracted, white or dark, $1; 10 lbs., $1.75, third zone. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

DELICIOUS GOLD-SKIN sweet potatoes, 75c per hamper, f.o.b. EDWIN BRICKERT, Delmar, Del.

HAND-PAINTED CHRISTMAS cards, 16 for $1. THE PINES, Tunkhannock, Pa.

PURE VERMONT maple syrup direct from farm, $2.65 gallon, delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARM, 224 East Ave., Burlington, Vt.

HONEY, DELICIOUS clover, 5 lbs., 90c; 10, $1.60, postpaid; 60 lbs., $4.75 f. o. b. WHEELER & TURVERY, Ionia, N. Y.

FEEDING SHELTERS for birds, $3, plus postage; send for snapshot. OLD TOWN WINDMILLS, Abington, Mass.

BEAUTIFUL QUILTS made to order, prices reasonable. LAURA CLARK, Mitchellville, Tenn.

PURE VERMONT clover honey, 5-lb. pail, $1; amber, 85c, prepaid to third zone; also comb honey. J. H. CLARK, West Pawlet, Vt.

WANTED—Material of old circuses, programs, heralds, pictures, books, advertisements, clippings, etc.; good prices paid. JOHN MEINCKE, 111 Boulevard, Glen Rock, N. J.

HONEY, FINE quality, clover, 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., $1.60; buckwheat, 75c and $1.55, postpaid; 60 lbs. clover, here $4.40; 120 lbs., $8.40; satisfaction or money back. M. E. BALLARD, Roxbury, N. Y.

FINE HONEY, pure and wholesome, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.80, postpaid. EARL SEAVEY, Davisville, R. I.

PURE HONEY clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.80; buckwheat, 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., $1.40; postpaid third zone; send for price 60-lb. can. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

CANDY, HICKORY and walnut meats for sale. BRUCE WILLIAMS, Lynn, Pa.

MUSHROOMS, 3-lb. basket buttons, fresh picked, hothouse grown, best quality, $1 postpaid fourth zone; recipes with each basket; sure to please. J. J. STYER & SON, Concordville, Pa.

STONE CHAIR or settee—Wanted to locate a stone boulder not less than 3 feet long or 4 feet high, naturally shaped like a chair or settee; must be located so that same can be loaded on truck; advise at once location, size and price. P. O. BOX 56, Northampton, Mass.

ADIRONDACK BALSAM pillows, filled with fragrant balsam, hand woven tops, all new hit and miss silk rags, cotton warp, fringed ends, fine for holiday gifts; 2½-lb. pillow, $1.25; 3½-lb. pillow, $1.50; each postpaid. DWIGHT G. COOK, Rt. 2, Chateaugay, N. Y.

SEASONED CHESTNUT lumber and posts; lumber mostly inch; $33 per M, f.o.b. here. W. HALBERT, Oxford, N. Y.

CANE SYRUP, pure juice boiled down; 10-pound pail, $1. ARGYLE FARM, Rowland, N. C.

NEW CROP clover honey, 5-lb. pail, $1; 10 lbs., $1.75, delivered; 6 10-lb. pails, $6, here. ALBERT J. BRAUN, Naples, N. Y.

"DEPEW'S HONEY"—Price list quotes on amber, clover and mixed. LAVERN DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

PURE HONEY, 5-lb. pails, postpaid, third zone, clover, pail, $1; two, $1.75; four, $3.25; buckwheat and mixed, 10 cts. per pail less than clover; write for quantity prices; sample 10 cts. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

Out of the Mailbag

A Wet Cellar

I have a new cellar, and when it is wet weather the water comes through. I have a layer of concrete, 5 to 1, and the water comes through. What can I do to make this a dry cellar? Probably some readers have had experience along this line. H. E. S.

Connecticut.

A drain is the best solution if that is possible. The concrete work is defective. If the water is under pressure, the most skilled work in mixing and applying the concrete is necessary—clean sand and aggregate, thoroughly mixed dry with the cement.

Propagating Japanese Barberry

Will you tell me how to grow Japanese barberry from seed or berries? S. S. D.

Connecticut.

Japanese barberry grows very easily from seeds; we often find self-sown seedlings near the parent plants. Gather the fruit when ripe; macerate in water to remove the pulp, and sow at once, either in flats wintered in a cold frame, or in the open ground. They will usually germinate the following Spring. If it is desired to keep the seeds over Winter for Spring sowing they should be stratified in damp sand. If sown in the open ground the bed should have a mulch of leaves or litter over Winter. The seedlings are easily transplanted to nursery rows, where they may be given clean culture.

Leaves in Cow Manure

We have two cows and can get plenty of oak leaves, which we were thinking of using for bedding. Are the oak leaves of any benefit to the soil if mixed with cow manure or do they sour the soil?

New York. M. M. B.

The oak leaves will work into the manure as bedding for your cow. They are not so good as straw for the purpose, but where the leaves are plentiful, it will pay to use them. They are somewhat acid, but that is easily corrected by the use of ground limestone on the land. Though leaves decay slowly they will eventually make vegetable matter in the soil which most of our land needs. It pays to use practically any kind of material that will rot down and make humus for the soil. The fact that it may sour the land a little is not at all serious because lime is inexpensive and easy to use. Where these leaves are mixed with the manure, the acid condition is overcome to some extent because the manure itself is usually alkaline.

Fox Fire

Inclosed find a piece of wood which when placed in the dark is glowing similar to the luminous dials on alarm clocks.

New York. J. G. M.

This is a case of what is commonly known as fox fire caused by the generation of phosphorescence in decaying wood under certain weather conditions.

Repairing Terrace; Seeding Lawn

After grading the street in front of our house it will be necessary to elevate the roadway 14 feet. The road builders will take about 10 feet of our frontage and leave us with an embankment about eight or nine feet high. I have a nice lawn and I was wondering if I could not roll back that sod when workers commence to grade the street, and when they are finished, roll it up the embankment as far as it will go and reseed the balance. I am converting my cherry orchard into a lawn. I had it smoothed with hand rake and seeded to Alsike clover, Timothy and Red-top; had a large crop of clover hay which lodged considerable but was removed in fairly good shape. Should I sow any special lawn seed this Fall or wait until next Spring? Would I be acting right if I rolled the lawn next Spring just as soon as the frost is out of the ground? There is some second-growth clover and Timothy which I am going to cut. Would it be advisable to roll lawn this Fall after removing second growth, and putting in the seed I mentioned above? W. Z.

New York.

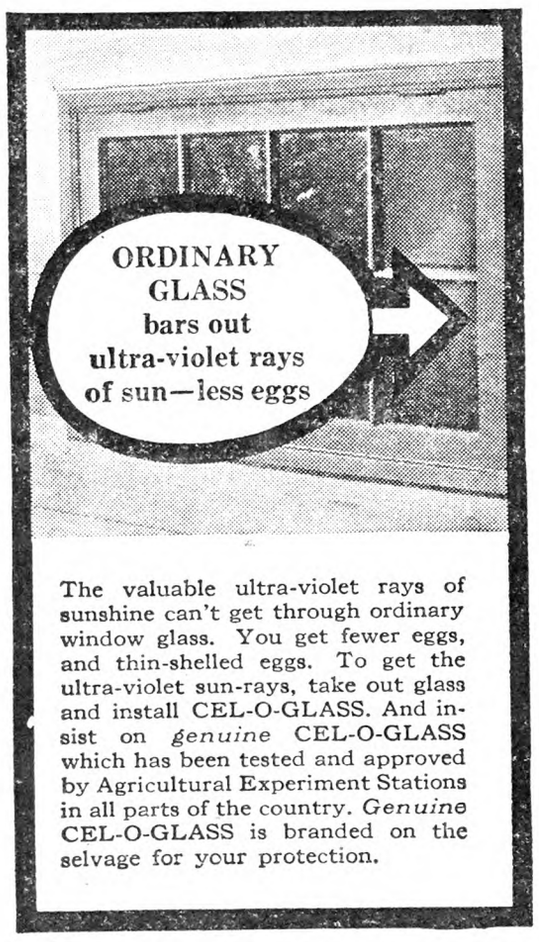
It will be well to save as much of this sod as possible, because such a bank is hard to seed and to keep in grass anyway. It suffers worse with drought because rain does not soak in. A wall, either straight or slanting, would be better if feasible. Vines could be planted to grow up it, or hang down.

One great point about a lawn is plenty of seed. You might sow on some mixed lawn seed now, and roll as soon as the grass is cut, and roll and seed again in Spring, on all thin spots, then watch for such spots next season and all coming years. The rains wash in the seed, so that some take root. Lawn seed is not expensive, as a little goes a long way with thin spots. If the ground is good enough for a lawn, this persistent seeding will work wonders with it. W. W. H.

Beet Gumbo

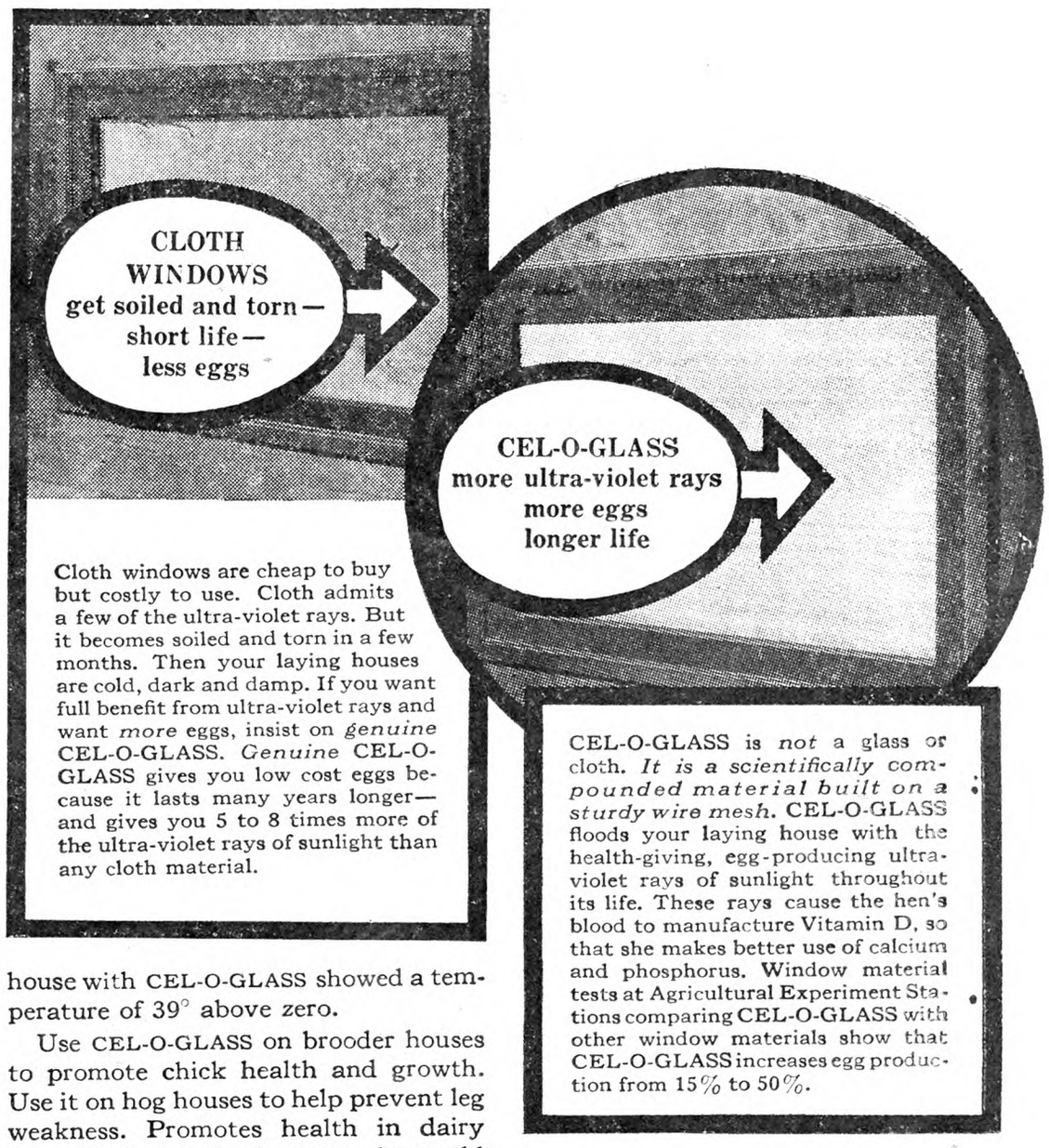
Five cups ground beets, five cups granulated sugar, 1 lb. seeded raisins, three oranges, juice of one lemon. Boil the beets until tender, skin them and chop fine. Put the raisins through a food chopper and shred one-half of the orange peel, discard the rest. Put all together in a large kettle and cook until thick and clear, cooking about one hour. Put in the lemon juice just before taking from fire. Place in one-half-pint jars and seal with paraffin. MRS. J. T.

Choose the window material that gives you the most eggs . . . at lowest cost!



The valuable ultra-violet rays of sunshine can't get through ordinary window glass. You get fewer eggs, and thin-shelled eggs. To get the ultra-violet sun-rays, take out glass and install CEL-O-GLASS. And insist on *genuine* CEL-O-GLASS which has been tested and approved by Agricultural Experiment Stations in all parts of the country. *Genuine* CEL-O-GLASS is branded on the selvage for your protection.

Here's why CEL-O-GLASS gives you the most ultra-violet sun-rays — warmer houses — more eggs



Cloth windows are cheap to buy but costly to use. Cloth admits a few of the ultra-violet rays. But it becomes soiled and torn in a few months. Then your laying houses are cold, dark and damp. If you want full benefit from ultra-violet rays and want *more* eggs, insist on *genuine* CEL-O-GLASS. *Genuine* CEL-O-GLASS gives you low cost eggs because it lasts many years longer—and gives you 5 to 8 times more of the ultra-violet rays of sunlight than any cloth material.

CEL-O-GLASS is *not* a glass or cloth. *It is a scientifically compounded material built on a sturdy wire mesh.* CEL-O-GLASS floods your laying house with the health-giving, egg-producing ultra-violet rays of sunlight throughout its life. These rays cause the hen's blood to manufacture Vitamin D, so that she makes better use of calcium and phosphorus. Window material tests at Agricultural Experiment Stations comparing CEL-O-GLASS with other window materials show that CEL-O-GLASS increases egg production from 15% to 50%.

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CEL-O-GLASS is used or endorsed by thirty-three Agricultural Experiment Stations from Coast to Coast. In a 7-months' window-material test at the Wisconsin Experiment Station, 35 hens behind CEL-O-GLASS produced 239 more eggs than 35 hens behind glass.

CEL-O-GLASS keeps your laying house many degrees warmer than other window materials. Tests at the New Jersey Experiment Station showed that when it was 1° above zero outside it was only 10° above in a glass house, while a house with CEL-O-GLASS showed a temperature of 39° above zero.

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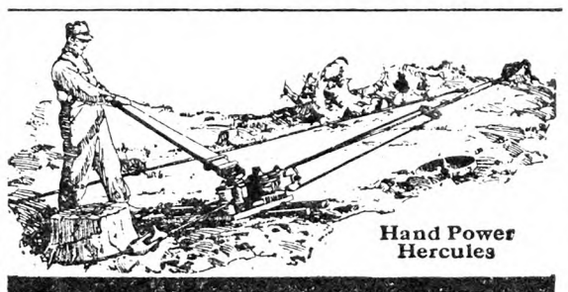

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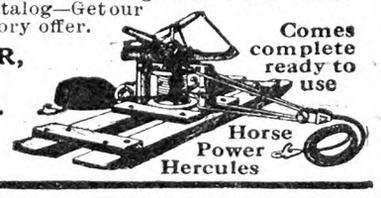

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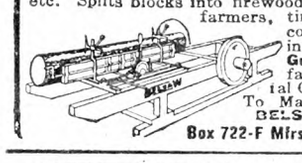

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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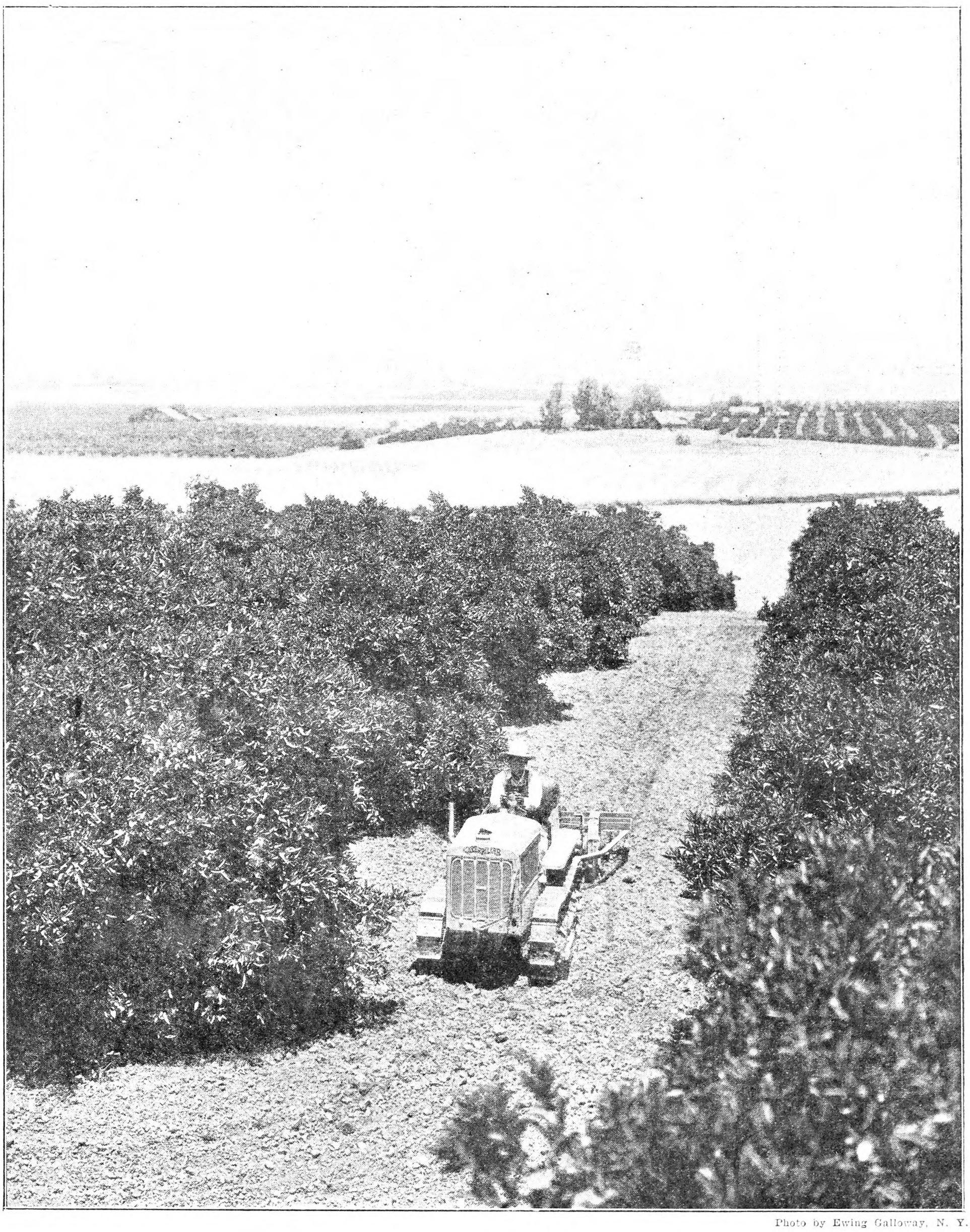


Photo by Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

Cultivating Orange and Lemon Grove in California

The Optimist Takes a Vacation

THE Optimist and his wife have just had a vacation; that is, if a flying week-end motor trip of over 800 miles could be called a vacation. It took some planning to get away from the farm for four days, but with our schoolboy to care for the animals and a sister to serve as housekeeper, it was done. The weather was superb, the roads in good order, and the occasion was very unusual. Father and mother were to celebrate their sixtieth wedding anniversary and the date was on a Sunday. We planned to use most of two days on the way there, with stops that took us off the direct route both days. It was after nine o'clock on Friday morning before we left our home and livestock behind and set out for my childhood home where my parents have lived and carried on the farm for nearly 60 years. Our route led from the heart of the Finger Lakes region, across the broad Genesee River Valley, then back into the hills and valleys of Southwestern New York, and nightfall overtook us near the shore of beautiful Chautauqua Lake, where we found a hospitable home to lodge in the village of Mayville. We were early on the way next morning through the grape belt along Lake Erie, across the lone county which represents Pennsylvania on the lake shore, and over into Northeastern Ohio. There we turned south to call at the farm where I planned and planted 50 acres of fruit 25 years ago. It had been my privilege to see it 10 years ago when it had already proven its worth in the local markets, but I was anxious to see what the apple trees were looking like in their prime, and what had happened to the peach, plum and cherry plantings.

It was a year of good production but poor markets, I soon learned. The present manager showed me the newer blocks of apple trees; one following the pear trees killed by blight, another on land taken from the wood lot where grew the chestnut trees which gave the farm its name. Everywhere were signs of thrifty growth and good care. All the apple trees now stand in sod, although originally but one lot was planted thus. Ten years ago I had doubted the wisdom of using so many trees of Yellow Transparent for fillers, but was assured then that all the fruit had found a ready market. Now I was interested to find that some of these trees yet remained in healthy condition, and their fruits still appreciated. Of the top-grafted Belmont or "Gates" apple trees only a few remained. They had been easy victims of blight and guilty of spreading it to other varieties. The Baldwins, McIntoshes and some other varieties had grown into magnificent specimens of low-headed apple trees. I had expected that, but I was surprised to find the Elberta peach trees standing yet, apparently healthy but damaged this year by an overload of fruit. Then years ago the apple crop was estimated at 10,000 bushels. There have been crops since then of considerably higher yield. This year it is worth while only to pick the largest and best-colored apples, leaving the rest to fall on the ground.

After an interesting hour with the fruit trees and the orchard manager, we returned to the route toward my old home, and arrived there in late afternoon to find a rare welcome from parents and brothers and sisters living there. The evening meal, the after-supper chores, the delights of visiting with one's own folks again; what a treat!

The anniversary day dawned warm and clear. There were wild flowers to gather for completing the home decorations. There was church service to attend at the church home of my youth. Of necessity I have since wandered from the old denomination, but was refreshed to be back in the fold again just for a day. The young pastor had woven into the service some reminders of the anniversary we celebrated, and then surprised us at the close of the service by calling a reception in the church parlor for the bride and groom of 60 years ago, and reading letters of felicitation from former pastors. The brethren and sisters of the church presented a useful and handsome gift and offered their congratulations to the couple "who had lived together 60 years."

After dinner Brother John wanted to show me about the old farm, and while we were rambling through the fields the rest of the relatives from towns and villages arrived for the anniversary reception at home. There were cousins a-plenty and grandchildren not a few. The warm October sun beamed on all alike and seemed to atone for the raw weather we saw when ten years ago we gathered there for the golden wedding.

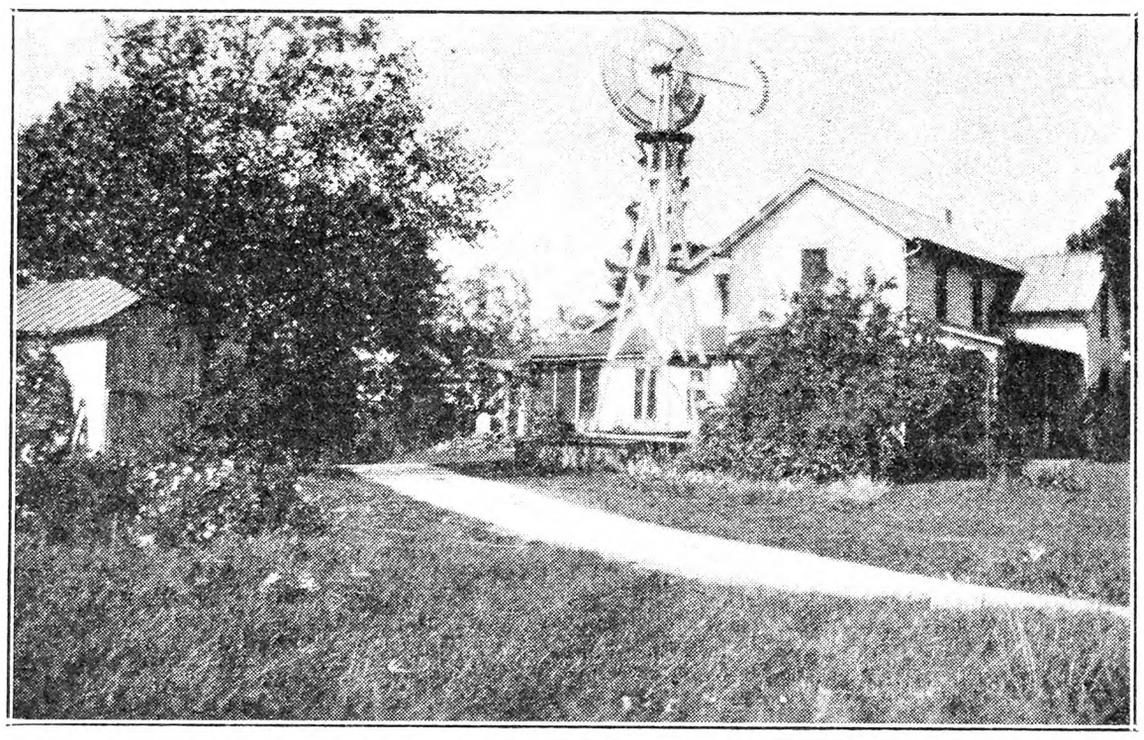
The sun was getting low when most of the guests departed. The amateur photographers had done their duty and the groom had disappeared, but soon he came out of the house garbed for the barn and chore time. With a twinkle of the eye and a broad grin he remarked, "Well, Richard is himself again," and hilarity reigned for the moment.

Evening lamps again, electric ones now though, and there are some grandchildren present. The same informal Sunday night supper is served from the pantry, as we used to enjoy. We chat about old friends, modern events and world affairs. More callers come to pay their respects and we hope mother won't be too tired to sleep after so much excitement.

But Mrs. Opti and I have something on our minds. We must be away on the return trip before daylight, so we pack our baggage partly and turn in for slumber. The patter of raindrops on the roof wakens us before the hour we have set for rising. October's warmth has brought on timely showers. We breakfast in the presence of father, mother and two sisters who have risen to see us off. The rain is falling gently as we say "good-by" and depart in the darkness, but soon it has ceased. For an hour there are few signs that the world is waking. Then daylight comes slowly as we pass through city streets. Then the clouds break, and before we have passed two counties on the way the sun is shining, as on and on we roll over splendid hard roads through interesting farming country of the Western Reserve in Ohio. With only brief stops for lunches or rest we chose the most direct route toward "Gladacres" and arrived there safely at 8 P. M. with 375 miles on the meter for the day's run. Vacations are rare in my experience, but this one will be treasured as long as I live.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of this anniversary celebration by a plain Ohio farmer and his wife, was the fact that of all their descendants—children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren—everyone is living in good health, though some were prevented by distance from being present. Wife and I are feeling deeply grateful for the privilege of being among those who could gather at the dear old home.

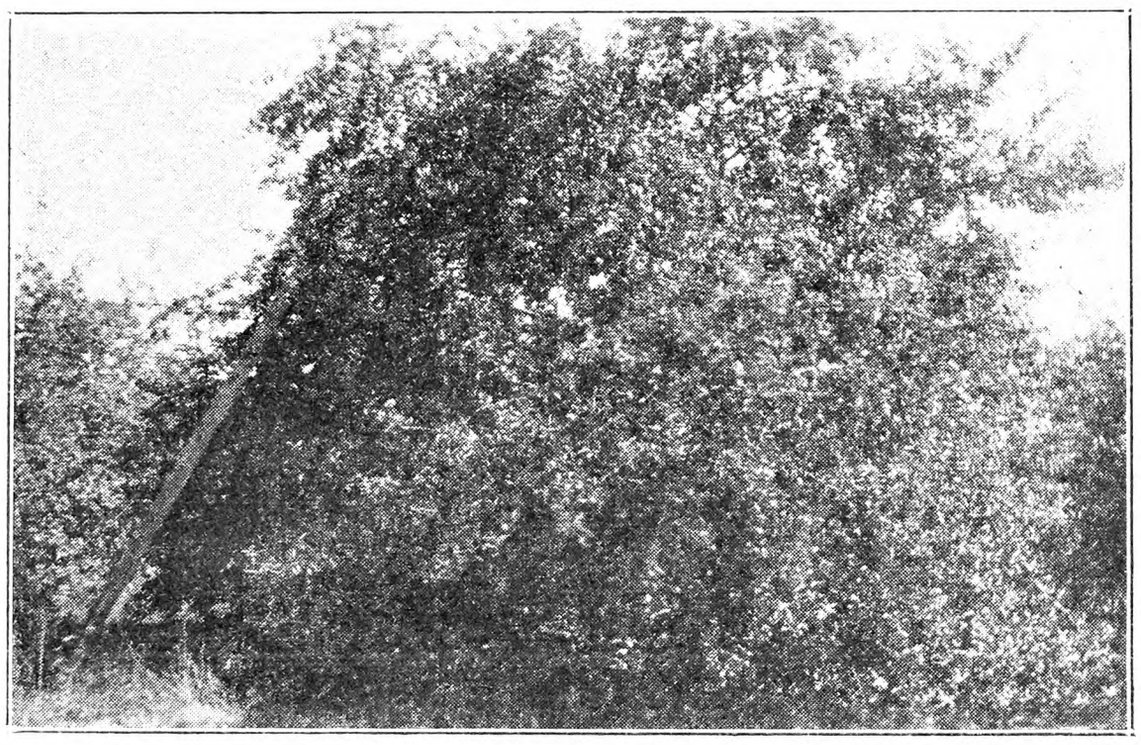
OPTI.



The Dear Old Ohio Home—the Goal of Our Vacation Trip

On their 60th wedding day this Ohio farmer and wife welcomed their children and grandchildren at the homestead.

Packing-house and Cold Storage, Chestnut Hill Farm, Trumbull County, Ohio.



Baldwin Tree Set 25 Years Ago at Chestnut Hill Farm.

Selection of Seed Corn

"You know last Summer's dry spell taught us plenty about getting better seed corn. Most of us had a hard time finding any seed ears in the fields. I know that I had to look a long time to get my seed, but I have about as nice a crop this year as I ever have had."

These were the words of a Southern Indiana farmer spoken while we were examining his cornfield. This man has discovered for himself the fact that the strong vigorous corn plants that can withstand the heat, drought, poor soil and other corn vicissitudes on his own farm make pretty good corn parents. The seed from such plants inherits much of the strength of the mother plant. These plants show this strength by producing better yields and better quality.

The control of the root rot disease is almost an exact parallel of this farmer's experience. It is the vigorous corn plants that have that extra spark of vitality that can withstand the effects of root rot. You might almost call them plant geniuses. Any corn-grower is missing a good opportunity if he does not cultivate a sufficient acquaintance with these outstanding corn plants in his fields to pull their ears for seed.

These are the earmarks of a strong corn plant in any field. The stalk is vigorous and erect with its ear supported on an unbroken shank. Moreover, it does this in spite of the competition of its neighbors. In fact, it is not a good idea to select the plant unless it is standing in a full stand hill or row. On this sturdy plant the shucks of the ear will almost always be yellow and the kernels will be mature while the stalk and roots are still alive. Naturally the relative maturity of the corn will depend on the time it is picked. If the farmer prefers to wait until October, then the seed corn picked should be in condition to crib with safety.

The questions of the size of the ear and the shape are the hardest to answer. These root-rot resistant strains of corn simply will not arrange themselves into any single type that is best. So much depends on the fertility of the soil and the length of the season. Each farmer must let his corn show him the best type to pick. Let the first guide be the well-matured ear of corn. Once this point has been determined then select for the best size and shape that is to be found among these ears.

Pick at least twice as much seed corn as will be needed so that the ears can again be sorted and selected during the Winter after they have had an opportunity to dry. Be careful to store this corn so that the ears do not touch, because moisture is liable to collect at the point of contact and invite moldiness. Allow plenty of ventilation between the ears.

When is the best time to pick seed

corn? Some say before frosts, some say afterwards and others say at shucking time. Our best-known corn-growers all take time to go into the field for the sole purpose of picking seed and not as a side line of some other job. It is perhaps not absolutely necessary that this work be done before a killing frost though we must admit that it will be easier to see the ripe husks on green stalks at that time. However, shortly after a killing frost would still be a good time, because we could still distinguish the sappy vigorous stalks even though the leaves were dead.

If the seed selection is delayed till after some hard freezes or even is done in the Winter the grower should look for the standing stalks. It is these plants that will be better able to withstand the winds of Summer and freezing weather and still hold the ear of corn up out of the mud and snow. Everything considered, it is probably a little the best to select the seed corn in the latter part of September or early October in Indiana.

Most corn-growers agree too that they can influence the height of the ear on the stalk by properly selecting their seed corn. These men avoid the high ears, regardless of how good they look. They always pick for the right height along with the other considerations of vigor and maturity.

Summed up briefly, the steps of seed-corn selection are:

1.—Ripe, well-matured ears on green stalks by the time of killing freezes.

2.—Plants to be in full stand hills or rows.

3.—Select seed from plants that mature in fields that represent the average fertility of the farm.

4.—Let your corn decide what is the best size of ear best adapted to your farm.

5.—And again, let properly matured ears, ears that are heavy for their size, be your last as well as first consideration. C. T. GREGORY.

Green Vegetables in Winter

The Department of Agriculture has been calling our attention of late to some important changes which have taken place in our diet the past 30 years, the significance of which we hardly realized at first. We are being told that we eat less cereals and meats than formerly and more fruit and vegetables. Those of us who have passed the half century mark will agree with the statement if we stop to think of the food which our mothers put on the table, and compare the same with what we now serve. The prominence given to green foods is due not only to a change in taste, but also to the place which they have come to occupy in our health regime. The modern housewife endeavors to serve succulent fresh vegetables in some form almost daily, and the greengrocer has become an important factor in the purveying of food.

The securing of fresh vegetables is not a serious matter any longer for the family living in the city, since modern transportation keeps them in close touch with southern markets, and seasons have little effect upon supplies, but to the farmer's wife or to one living in a small town the problem is more difficult, and it is often troublesome and expensive to provide green food for the table. Fortunately artificial heat has become so common and cheap that frequently it is possible to produce certain green foods under glass at no great expense. I want to call attention to a method of doing this which is both convenient and economical for anyone, no matter in what latitude he may live.

Provision for raising greens throughout the year can be made at a trifling expense by building a slight extension from some window of the house, preferably from one in the kitchen with a southern exposure, and using the extension as a miniature hothouse. It can be done on a simple and inexpensive scale, or can be larger and more elaborate, making greater demands on the pocketbook, but in either case the cost is small compared with the advantages gained.

The simplest type of development consists of building a stout box with the bottom having dimensions approximately five feet by seven, the one side and two ends to be two feet high, the other side only one. With this lower side toward the house, the box is attached and properly supported by posts, so that the top is even with the bottom of the window sill, and the box projects on each side of the window about two feet. A glass roof is constructed similar to those used in hothouses and large enough to reach from the top of the window casing, where it is hinged, to the top of the outer edge of the box. By boarding up the two ends a complete enclosure is made except for the space at the window, which opens into the room. By raising or lowering the sash or by removing it completely the box becomes practically a part of the room. The structure should then be filled to the depth of at least six inches with barnyard manure and that covered with another six inches of good soil. You are then ready to commence gardening.

With a box of the dimensions given, any part can be reached from the window by a person of ordinary size, making it quite convenient for giving proper attention to the growing plants. As the box will in a large measure acquire the temperature of the room, it will rarely need any additional heat except on the coldest nights. On such occasions a very small oil heater or even a kerosene lamp will be sufficient to maintain a proper degree of heat, or if electricity is convenient a miniature heater of that sort will suffice. Should the structure be badly exposed or should the climate be extremely severe it would be well to make the outer side and ends of the box double, and fill the space between with straw or sawdust, and increase the depth of manure and ground by six inches.

It is hardly necessary to tell a housewife what she could raise advantageously in such a box. There are four things which she would undoubtedly want to provide; lettuce, parsley, green onions and radishes. Fortunately all of these mature quickly and can be used within a few weeks of the date of planting. With proper care and attention an outfit such as I have just described will provide a small family an ample supply of these four green vegetables throughout the Winter. The same quantity bought at market would cost more than this entire equipment, not to mention the inconvenience and sometimes inferior quality secured. The box could also be used for starting various plants in the Spring, and should it prove to be in the way during the Summer it could be so constructed as to be easily moved. The expense of construction is insignificant, as the cost of the materials will barely run to $10 and anyone handy with tools can readily build it. Of course by using all high-grade lumber and by employing a carpenter to construct it, and having it painted attractively, all of which is desirable if not absolutely necessary, the cost would approximate $25, but even at that the money would be well spent.

For those with large families or desiring a greater quantity and variety of vegetables, the same plan can be enlarged considerably with a corresponding increase in cost. In that event I would suggest that the window be made into a doorway and that a real hothouse be attached to the kitchen, with facilities for additional heat. A growing room 10 by 12 could be constructed at no great expense and a small wood stove for cold weather would provide ample heat. With such an outfit a surprisingly large quantity of vegetables could be grown and a much greater variety given to your menu, while the convenience and satisfaction to be derived from such an addition would fully compensate one for the expense.

Pennsylvania. CHARLES KLOSS.

Knows and Likes His Job

Howard G— was brought up on a farm in Delaware County, N. Y., and liked the farm and the cattle. The World War took both Howard and his brother away and the father struggled with the burden of the farm business as long as he could. Poor health and adverse conditions forced him to sell the farm before the war closed. Howard came back and, for want of a more favorable opening, he bought a share in a village store in town. He did very well but did not quite like the indoors and store business. He sold his share, and bought a farm in the edge of the village.

It is a rather small farm but a very good one. Howard keeps around 20 cows, has a milking machine and does about all the work alone. He has some farm machinery but is careful not to get what is not actually needed. He put up a silo and has some fine corn this year. He gets the bulletins but he mixes judgment with his reading and figures how some new plan will work out under his conditions. New ideas are all right if they are all right. Better look them over a little. The Farm Bureau literature is of some help, and the experience of neighbors is of prime importance. Besides those early years on the farm, when he worked with his father, took intense interest in all that was done, and learned to know a good cow, cannot be overestimated in figuring results.

Howard selected some really good cows. He chose Jerseys for he had been brought up with that breed. Over 300 lbs. of butterfat is what he is looking for and he gets it in many cases. He made a little over $185 one month this year above the value of the feed, but he says $100 will do pretty well. In that calculation he sells his hay and fodder to the cows at a pretty good price. He buys about all of the grain fed. An interest, knowledge of cows and the soil and careful calculation make for success, and Howard likes the job.

Champlain Valley Fruit Growers

The fruit-growers of Peru, N. Y., held their fifth annual banquet, Monday evening, October 26, at The Tavern. A turkey dinner was served to 110 people by Mr. and Mrs. Ladd, managers of the hotel. Music was furnished by the town's "Old Time Fiddler," Silas Trombly, and his daughter, Mrs. W. S. McGee, of Keeseville, N. Y., as the people took their places at the table.

Amos Avery, president of the association, acted as toastmaster, expressing his pleasure and satisfaction at the growth of the organization since its revival in 1925.

After the banquet Mrs. Harry Holcomb, of Peru, led in the community singing. Following this Mrs. Holcomb, Leroy McGee and Lisle Bosley, entertained by singing some fine selections.

Dr. A. B. Burrell, graduate of Cornell University, whose interests and home are now in Peru, spoke of the obligation of each fruit-grower to produce and pack as fancy fruit as he is able, in order to maintain the fine reputation of Champlain Valley apples. He also announced that the Connecticut Fruit-growers are contemplating a trip to this section next Summer, to be the guests of the Champlain Valley Fruit-growers' Association.

Mr. Witherell, and Mr. Stalker gave greetings from Vermont. The address of the evening was given by William J. Anderson. His talk was both enteresting and instructive. He told how he has quickly grown his trees, and marketed his fruit.

A rising vote of thanks was extended to the musicians and speakers. The meeting adjourned, after which followed an old-time square dance to the tunes of Fiddler Trombly. A. E. H.

The Old Blueberry Swamp

Even as our mothers and grandmothers before us went blueberrying, so do we also, only instead of harnessing old Dobbin to the democrat, family and friends are piled into the family car, and off we go to the Sphagnum Swamp, in the early morning. What a pleasant ride it is, through this prosperous farming country! Corn is six feet high, some wheat is still out, and what a crop there is this year! Each field with its shocked bundles of golden grain makes a picture of plenty.

A red-shouldered hawk circles low over a grassy meadow, talons curved beneath, looking for some luckless meadow mole for breakfast. Past the old peat bed we go. The pond now spreads before us, its waters sparkling under the rays of the sun; the silver moon, a little more than half full, still lingers in the western sky.

Leaving the car we pass through meadows yellow with St. John's-wort, and gay with goldenrod and brown-eyed Susans; in the soft sandy trail we see where a bird has taken a dust bath, and the mind of one of the party goes back to buffalo wallows seen years ago, while ranching on the western plains. Now down the wooded hillside, over the mossy trail, bordered with Azalea, that leads to the Sphagnum Swamp; above us tall oaks spread; fragrant wintergreen forms large clumps at our feet; on either hand and Solomon's seal, false spikenard, huckleberry; over fallen limbs and logs our trail leads us to the edge of the Sphagnum Bog, a veritable fairyland.

Before us stretch broad patches of Virginia chain fern, a plant which loves to grow in sphagnum bogs. Oh, but they are green and lovely altogether, as they advance into the swamp, like phalanxes of soldiers; how straight and tall they are, in uniform of green, the minute men of the bog. With them are mingled the shining leaves and pure glistening white blooms of wild calla, which grows luxuriantly here.

Now we carefully take our way over a huge tree trunk which several seasons ago was laid prostrate by Master North Wind, and step down into the bog which for generations has been the Mecca of blueberry devotees. Oh, where is the hoopskirt our mother hung on the limb of a tree, when, with her mother, she came here, decades ago? Gone, perhaps the tree also has departed, but the incident is always remembered.

We have entered now the "Promised Land" of blueberries; here are masses of the tall bushes, many of them encircling handsome young black spruces of bluish-green. How abundant the berries are; the bushes are covered with them. What varied coloring they show, greens and pinks, before they take on the shining blue of the luscious, fully ripened fruit, then how easily they are persuaded to leave the parent twig! Leaving the others to the pleasant task of filling their pails, the "scribe" wanders about intent on a more fascinating mission still, that of noting the plant life of the swamp, for the place is of great interest to the nature lover, and is well known to botanists throughout the Empire State.

The swamp is entirely surrounded by trees, making of it a natural "park." Oak predominates in this planting of Mother Nature; within the bog tall tamaracks or larches lift their spires, standing sentinel over the flora of the place. Our feet sink into the soft mud and water which is covered thickly with sphagnum moss. This is beautiful to see, its reddish tips forming colorful mounds beneath the higher growth of the bog. What a lovely background it makes for all the growing things here assembled. Mingled with the moss are the dainty running branches of American cranberry; the under sides of its tiny leaves are silver-hued, its good-sized, brilliant berries are out of all proportion to the size of the little plant. Already they are beginning to glow with color.

Here Andromeda, with its delightful clusters of light-green berries, grows in large patches, the sage green of its strong slender leaves blending with the mosaic of the swamp, for here are all shades of green with browns and reds in plenty; low-growing bushes of Cassandra or leather-leaf form masses all over the place; above it, on long delicate stalks, wave the soft brown and shining silver of Virginia cotton grass later in the season, as white as the cotton of southern fields.

The interesting pitcher plant spreads over large areas; one can hardly walk without stepping on it. The leaves, which form the "pitchers" are highly colored, for they grow in full sun, a lovely shade of green streaked with maroon; indeed, many of them are entirely of this handsome shade of red, shining as if polished. This plant is the "ogre" of the swamp, for the pitchers are usually partly filled with water, and woe to the unfortunate insect who clambers down the broad path of the lip, for it leads to destruction! The lip of the pitcher is covered with tiny bristling hairs which point downward, and should the little creature desire to return to the outer world, these hairs retard his progress, and over the slippery surface which lies just within the pitcher, he slides to his doom, for he is drowned in the water, and is absorbed by the plant. In this way the pitcher plant obtains the needed nitrogen which the swamp does not supply. Above the circle of leaves the umbrella-like blossoms of dark red nod on their foot-long, sturdy stems.

Beneath the pitcher plant, on the floor of the swamp, embedded in the ever-present sphagnum moss, grows the sundew, another insectivorous plant; the tiny red hairs which cover the small leaves exude a nectar which glistens in the sun like dew, an attractive offering to insects. Let one but alight on one of these tiny leaves, and the innocent-looking, dewy hairs at once close about it, the leaf folds over it, and the plant devours all that it wishes of its substance, then the hairs release the skeleton, and the trap is set for another guileless victim.

At our feet here are berries of Andromeda of a delightful shade of pink, even the silvery undersides of the leaves show a pinkish "bloom." One dainty blossom of bladderwort lingers to greet us. Here are many plants, but no more of the dainty hooded flowers. It looks like a pretty little bonnet that a fairy might wear as it waves on its slender stalk; the scribe kneels in the soft cushion of sphagnum and is paid for the effort by the honey-sweet fragrance of the rare little bloom. This is also an insectivorous plant, the bladder-like roots form the trap into which the insect is invited to enter; so among the little plant people of the Sphagnum Swamp danger lurks for the too venturesome insect, whether on pleasure bent or in search of a meal.

But all of the plants of the swamp are not ferocious. Here we see the dainty leaves of the Calopogon, the orchid known as grass pink. In its company grows another handsome orchid, the Pogonia or snake's-mouth; both of these bloom earlier in the season. Buckbean, a charming member of the gentian family, with its three-parted leathery leaves, we find on the south side of the swamp, but its waxy-white, delicately fringed blossoms have long since departed. Button bush is making ready its odd and striking fruit. Oh, but this is fairyland, and the fairies have made it a patchwork of color beneath the blue, cloud-flecked sky. Encircled we are by walls of living green, shut away from the busy world which lies so near at hand, for a short walk will bring us to man's domain where autos swiftly take their busy way to and fro. Here the sun looks down on peace and quietude, the soft Summer air is like wine; grasses wave and flowers nod; the trees softly whisper as the wind sweeps their boughs. Here the very spirit of nature seems to brood; the sound of cicada's whirr and insects' hum fills the air. Moth and butterfly wing their way above the tempting sweets of the bog, and thus live out their little day. The distinctive flora of the swamp buds, blossoms and fruits, and the friendly sphagnum moss helps it to reproduce its kind.

Now with pails brimming full of delectable blueberries, my comrades declare that they are ready to go. A little Savannah sparrow sings us a good-by song, the cotton grass waves adieu, and we reluctantly leave the "Old Blueberry Swamp," hoping to revisit it at no far distant day. MRS. FRANK W. PUGSLEY.

New York.

Orchard Seedlings

UNEMPLOYED OFFERED FREE APPLES

T. S. Snyder, who has an apple orchard near Brodbecks, York County, Pa., offered free apples the last three days of the week of October 25 to the unemployed or any other worthy persons. The offer was made through the Glen Rock Chamber of Commerce, in which Mr. Snyder's son is a member. Permission to obtain the fruit was first obtained from the officers of the chamber of commerce.

GALE DROPS YORK COUNTY APPLES

High winds on October 24 caused a heavy loss to some York County growers, shaking off many apples. It was pointed out by one of the losers that the apples were loose on the spurs much earlier this year than usual, possibly two weeks previous to the usual time. With the apples coming off easily, the winds inflicted much greater damage than in normal years.

CANADIAN APPLE CROP ESTIMATE INCREASED

A 1931 apple crop in Canada of 3,656,000 barrels against 3,410,000 barrels last year was indicated by conditions on October 1, according to the Canadian Department of Agriculture. This is an increase of 22,000 barrels over the September estimate and except for 1929, represents the largest apple crop in Canada in the past six years. The increase this season is due mainly to the larger crop in Eastern Canada as the western boxed apple crop in British Columbia is reported much below last year.

NEW RESIDUE REMOVAL BULLETIN

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has just issued Farmers' Bulletin No. 1687, Removing Spray Residue from Apples and Pears. This takes up the relation of spray residue removal to spraying practices, the relation of maturity to fruit cleaning, cleaning the fruit by wiping or brushing, cleaning the fruit by washing with various solvents, effect of cleaning methods on keeping quality, types of washing equipment, and cost of removing spray residue. This can be supplied free, while they last, by the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or your U. S. Congressman can obtain it for you without charge. Copies purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, cost five cents each, cash or money order; stamps are not accepted.

SULPHONATED OIL REPELS RODENTS FROM TREES

Injuries to young trees from rabbits, field mice (not pine mice which work deep underground), or other rodents, may be prevented easily and effectively, it is said, by a new treatment recommended by the Minnesota Station. For two Winters, this problem was worked on; rabbits were confined to pens in which were trees treated with various mixtures, including aluminum and bronze paint, copper soap dissolved in linseed oil, oil and rubbed beef liver blood, and the sulphonated oil. Although several of the treatments kept the rabbits from attacking the trees until they were near starvation, the sulphonated oil was the most effective, trees coated with this mixture being left until the others were completely stripped. Sulphonated oil may be made at home. Heat linseed oil to 470 degrees Fahrenheit until it is smoking hot. *Set it outdoors as a safety precaution* and immediately add flowers of sulphur, one part sulphur to nine parts of the oil by weight. Sift the sulphur slowly into the hot oil and stir it. The mixture will become hotter until all the sulphur has passed into solution. When it cools, the mixture will be ready to apply with a brush to the trees; it may also be thinned with turpentine so that it may be sprayed on the trunks with an ordinary sprayer. This oil is said to retain its effectiveness for a longer time than most other repellents.

REFRIGERATOR TRUCK RETURNING TO CALIFORNIA

Some weeks ago mention was made of the experimental trip of a large refrigerated truck from California east with a load of perishables. On its homeward route, after its 10-day record run to New York City, the truck stopped at Chicago early in October. The perishable foods the truck had contained in its transcontinental trip were served to Mayor Czermak of Chicago. As observed before, the test run was made to determine the practicability of transporting perishable foods by truck on long hauls. The 10-ton truck and trailer carried fresh celery, radishes, oranges, cooked meats, and other perishable foods. R. H. SUDDS.

Letters on an Indiana Farmer

"Hast thou two loaves of bread? Sell one, and buy hyacinths to feed thy soul!" There was nothing said about trading the bread for soul-food outright, but why not? Since this is a year of barter with wheat as legal tender for admission to the State Fair, to some picture shows, and as payment for shaves and haircuts, I applied the principle to something that I wanted tremendously, and buyer and seller are both pleased.

This Indiana Farmer has "gone radio" quite late, after everybody else, almost, has had them for years. At first I really did not want one. When I did, I had to take it out in wanting. Battery sets are often sold quite reasonably by dealers who take them in on new electrics. But what profits a reasonable price if you haven't the price? Then friends report a battery expense of from 50 cents to $1.50 per month—something to consider. Last Spring I learned of the merits and demerits of the crystal sets: Pro—small first cost, no upkeep, very clear tone, almost no static; con—necessity of headphones, and relatively short distances. The linotypist on our county paper does radio work for his pastime. Viewing the family—Mr. and Mrs., the parents of Mrs., and four children—I made my proposition: "You have a family—I suppose they eat?"

"Yes—it seems we don't do anything else!"

"Well, farmers have everything this year except money. I'll have peaches, tomatoes, apples, potatoes, corn—why can't I buy my radio with produce?"

The idea took well, and the set was built in and on a little walnut box from an old, old sewing-machine, making quite a neat "job," as mechanics say. With two headphones, four people can listen, in a pinch, but seldom want to. Twenty miles is supposed to be the range for a crystal, but the powerful station at Cincinnati, 50 miles away, dominates the air around here in the daytime, and on some nights. But most nights I get wonderful concerts from Chicago and Cleveland, each about 300 miles, with occasional bits from Pittsburgh, St. Louis, and New York—all this direct, not by hook-up. The radio man says with this reception in hot weather, I will get much more when the nights grow frosty. I had double wiring, so I can take the set upstairs beside my bed, and go to sleep on orchestra music, with no scruples about running batteries down or light bills up. Best Friend does not approve of this—she thinks I will listen instead of getting up in the morning! But in truth, I do not take it upstairs very often—may do it more in cold weather. I was starved for music of string orchestras and great organs, and declare that I have already had 10 times the slight expense in pleasure; I almost wore my ears out the first week, wearing the headphones so much! My advertising has already sold another set to people who, like me, objected to the constant expense of batteries. Two or three more families are considering. The new convert is always most zealous, and probably my enthusiasm seems silly to people who have always had radios.

Writing this October 10, we had had no frost here, though some had been reported in the country. The vegetables that got a late start have kept on producing, and the housewives have kept on canning, and buying cans, till most of us now cry, "No more!" I suppose there has been no such spree of canning since war-time. I want a few more Limas, and maybe three more quarts of tomatoes. Then I should like to put up some meat and chicken, if I can get the wide-mouthed cans. If my six cows do not all have heifer calves (here's hoping they won't) I might have a veal butchered. The shelves in the cellar are about full, but I might get another cupboard.

My peaches were all early or medium, and sold well. The Octobers did not do much. Of course I canned a lot. And tomatoes—I hope I won't lose my taste for soup! Last year I hardly had enough. I have been processing mixed vegetables, packed tightly into the cans, and Amanda has been canning soup with 11 vegetables in it. Lula has been making a sandwich spread for Johnny's lunches, at a small fraction of the cost of "boughten." I have more potatoes than I ever had. Corn is going into the crib, hard and dry, insuring good keeping. The barn is full of hay. There is no lack of food, but wherewithal shall we pay old bills, coal bills, taxes and interest? Butterfat is up, wonderful to say. My six will probably weigh it down again—it doesn't take much. E. M. C.

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Cows "Holding Up" Milk

BY DR. A. S. ALEXANDER.

So many owners of dairy cows are puzzled to understand why it is that a cow, now and then, apparently "holds up" her milk, and that some of them become chronic offenders in that way, that we think it well to discuss the subject at length. It must be confessed, however, that there is great difference of opinion regarding the matter, and that those differing are equally certain of their grounds. The writer, for instance, is positive that his opinion, which follows, is correct and based upon sound physiological and anatomical facts. Others will be equally positive that their opinions, to the contrary, are equally correct.

It is commonly believed that a cow can willfully "hold up" her milk, or in other words refuse to "let it down." That the owner considers a "vice" and attributable to "meanness" of temperament or disposition. Conversely, if a cow can "hold up" her milk she can, at will, "let it down," but her ability in both respects is questionable.

Personally, the writer does not credit the cow with any such power, but regards the supposed willful suppression of milk secretion as a reflex nervous act. We took that position in our book "Udder Diseases of the Cow, and Related Subjects," and have had no reason to change it since. The conclusion is based on the fact that milk secretion is not directly controlled by the cerebro-spinal system of voluntary nerves; although there is an intimate relationship between the two systems. Furthermore, the muscle fibers of the udder and teats are unstripped and involuntary. They act, therefore, in much the same way as nerves of the salivary glands and other secreting glands of the body.

It is a well-known fact that the smell, sight and anticipation of an appetizing meal make a hungry person's mouth "water," saliva flowing involuntarily, in preparation for insalivation and digestive action upon food. In like manner, secretion of milk is stimulated, involuntarily, by the presence and bunting of the calf, or by arrival of the accustomed milking hour and manipulations of the milker. It may, as confidently, be stated that adverse influences have a correspondingly deterrent effect upon secretion of saliva, or the "letting down" of milk.

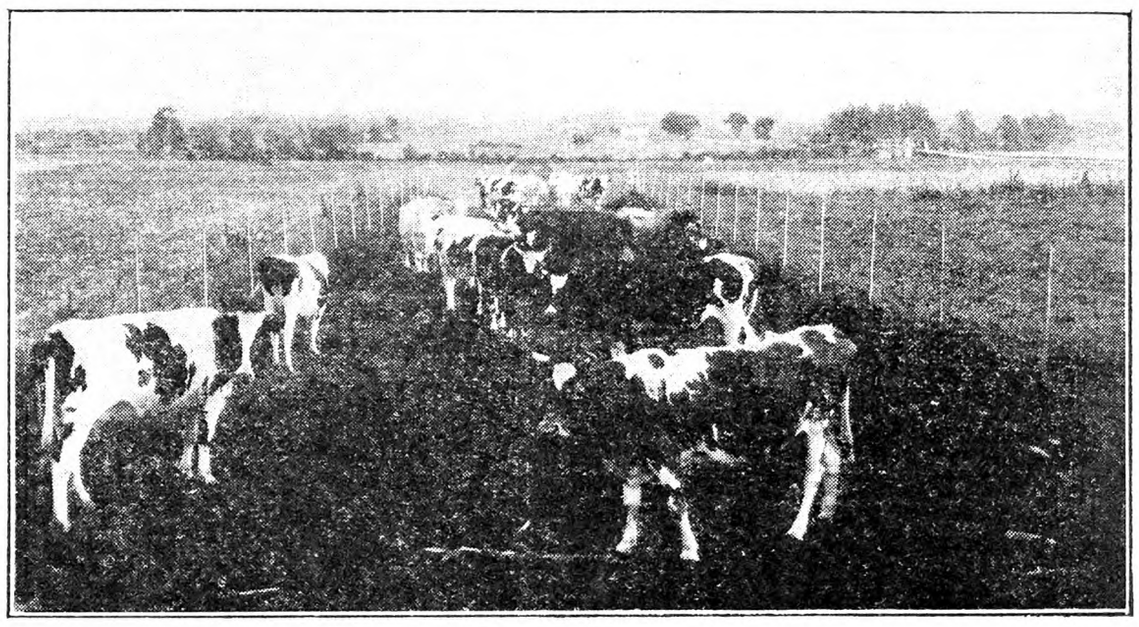
It is generally conceded by dairymen that all influences which conduce to the quietude and comfort of the cow, promote milk secretion, and that all disturbing, distressing, nerve-trying influences, have the opposite effect. The ultra-domesticated dairy cow is credited with having a highly strung, nervous organism which is readily affected, for "weal or for woe," by every influence and circumstance of her environment. The experienced dairyman, therefore, endeavors to surround her with conditions conducive to comfort and quietude, and is as careful to eliminate all those of contrary character. Some owners have even carried this idea to the extent of having their cows "milk to music." Others think it well to detract the cow's attention from the process of milking, by supplying her with some relished feed at milking time. The process of milking is also conducted in the most gentle manner possible, by intelligent, experienced, efficient, fast milkers, or by a mechanically perfect, non-irritating, milking machine. Consequently, milk secretion proceeds normally and a maximum amount of milk is obtained.

It would be well were all dairy cows thus intelligently, quietly and gently handled and milked. But such is not always the case, the natural consequence being that the cows dread the milking process, react reflexly against it, and fail to secrete or "let down" the amount of milk which otherwise would be supplied.

H. B. Gurler, the well-known dairy authority, once wrote, in the *Breeder's Gazette*, that "it takes an expert to induce a cow to do her best." He added: "Some men cannot do a good job of milking, when they try; but there are more who do not try their best to do a good job. I find that some milkers are better worth a high wage per month, than others are worth their board, when they are milking 15 cows regularly. When a cow's udder is so distended that it is painful to her, she wants to be milked and, at such a time, there is no trouble about her giving down her milk freely, if she is treated kindly; but if she is poorly fed and cared for, so that her udder does not become distended, and the milker becomes impatient with her and treats her unkindly, there is likely to be trouble about her giving her milk freely. I have seldom found this trouble with cows that were near fresh; it has generally been with those that have been milked a few months.

The causes of so-called "holding up" of milk are many. Tenderness of the teats and fear of rough milking, are most common causes. It would be a mercy for every heifer were the "breaking in to milk" process gently conducted by a woman, instead of a "horny-handed son of toil." So painful is the first milking process, while a heifer's teats are tender, that she naturally dreads the act and fear, by reflex effect upon the nervous system, automatically causes suppression of milk secretion. Tail-switching, spasmodic urination and kicking are other evidences of fear and nervousness, which tend to become established "vices" that annoy or injure the milker. Sudden weaning of a calf, change of milker, chill, fright, anger, pain, coming in heat, abortion, irregular, rough or incomplete milking, moving to new quarters, retention of the afterbirth, eating of the afterbirth and any occurrence, circumstance or condition disturbing to the nervous system, may result in the "holding up" effect, which is an evidence of temporary suppression of secretion.

If treatment is to succeed in influencing the cow to quit "holding up" her milk, it must include determination of the cause and its removal, when that proves possible. When the trouble has resulted from weaning of the calf, milk may be "let down" when the cow's calf, or another new-born calf, is placed at her head before beginning to milk. Diverting the cow's attention from milking, by supplying some relished feed at that time, may help. Another plan, with the same object, is to place a weight, such as a sack of grain, upon the cow's loins. Patient, gentle massage of the udder, applied for a few minutes before beginning to milk, often promotes secretion. Allowing a calf to nurse for a minute or two, and then milking by hand, is another plan which sometimes succeeds; or suction, by the cups of a milking machine, may have the desired effect. There is no certain remedy, however, and when such measures as we have suggested fail, and the cow becomes a chronic "holder up" of milk, she had better be allowed to nurse calves, or be disposed of to the butcher.



A Farm Herd in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

Bob Lee says:

I'm in this farming business to make a living and lay a little aside for a rainy day. I aim to make a profit every year. And one thing that's helping me to do it is my Letz Roughage Mill

A HUNDRED THOUSAND farmers feel the same way about farming that Bob Lee does and that is why they own Letz Roughage Mills. They figure on making a profit whether prices are high or low. And here's how the Letz Mills help them to do it.

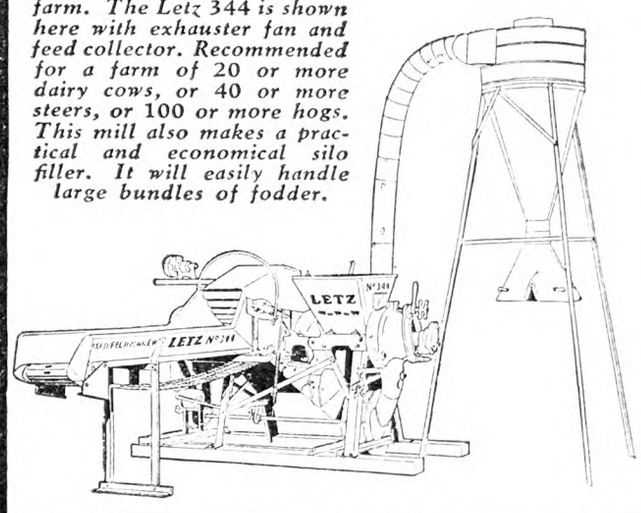
One of the most important things the Letz Mill does is make roughage (shock fodder, sheaf grain, hay, etc.) more palatable by cutting, recutting, and grinding it—stalks, stems, leaves and all! Next, it makes grain (oats, ear corn, snapped corn, barley, wheat, milo) more digestible by crushing and grinding it to just the right size for stock to clean up. And, third, the Letz Mill mixes this roughage and grain into a ration that can be fed right in the grain troughs.

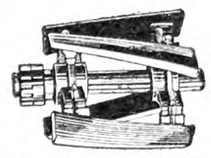
You can operate a Letz Mill yourself without any extra help and you don't need a big horse-power engine or motor to do it! Have your dealer let you try a Letz Mill. See just what it can do for you.

ALL IN ONE MACHINE

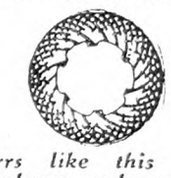
Cuts, grinds, mixes—does one at a time, any two at a time, or all three

Letz Roughage Mills are built in four sizes to meet the requirements of any size farm. The Letz 344 is shown here with exhauster fan and feed collector. Recommended for a farm of 20 or more dairy cows, or 40 or more steers, or 100 or more hogs. This mill also makes a practical and economical silo filler. It will easily handle large bundles of fodder.

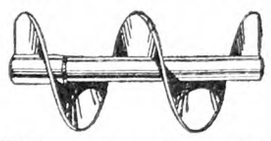




These sharp knives cut and recut roughage.



Burrs like this grind roughage and grain—crush and grind ear corn.



This worm thoroughly mixes roughage and grain.

What a hundred thousand farmers say the Letz Roughage Mill will do

1. Increase the feeding value of home-grown crops a fourth to a half by recutting, grinding and mixing them into palatable rations.
2. Make home-grown feed go farther and save the expense of buying extra feed.
3. Enable a farmer to feed a fourth to a half more stock on the same number of acres.
4. Reduce the cost of producing milk and meat 25 to 50 per cent.
5. Cut the cost of farm work through fewer operations and less labor at feeding time.

LETZ AMERICA'S LEADING FEED MILL

WHO IS BOB LEE? *We have a booklet that tells who he is — and also how to make balanced rations from home-grown grain and roughage. And we have another booklet that tells all about the Letz Roughage Mill. We'll send you these booklets . . . FREE . . . if you'll mail this coupon. There's no obligation attached to this free offer.*

LETZ MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 1134 West Road, Crown Point, Indiana

My name is _____

My mailing address (or R. F. D.) is _____

City _____ *State* _____

I am now feeding _____ *Dairy cows* _____ *Steers* _____ *Hogs*

_____ *Sheep* _____ *Horses* *Horse-power of my engine is* _____

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Size 3 ft. x 6 ft., *not glazed* . $1.55
Painted, two coats white *not glazed* 1.85
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Crating Extra on glazed sash only

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Low price also on greenhouse construction material or complete erection, including heating boilers, piping and benches.

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Compounded Quarterly

BANK by mail, safely, conveniently. This 61 year old Savings Bank, under rigid New York State supervision, assures generous interest with absolute safety. Interesting, illustrated booklet tells how compounding makes money grow. Explains simple banking by mail plan. Send coupon for FREE copy.

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Without obligation please send me new Banking by Mail booklet. 34

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THAT vacation which the Optimist tells about on our first page this week was a notable affair in more ways than one. It is pleasant to get back to the old home, where Father and Mother are still living, but quite unusual that this should happen on their 60th wedding anniversary, and that all of their descendants should be living and in good health. Even the rain on the roof that night made the old home seem more homelike, with its friendly shelter.

*

CHENANGO is one of the great agricultural counties of New York State, important in dairying, livestock, poultry, grain, hay, potatoes and fruit. Parts of it are uncomfortably hilly, but mainly rolling, with some broad valleys, on the whole a land of good farm opportunity. It has an active Farm Bureau. Alfalfa and better roads are matters to which County Agent K. D. Scott is giving special attention. There are 1,400 miles of dirt roads in the county, and Mr. Scott has sent the following questions to 1,300 persons:

Do you live on an improved or unimproved highway? How many miles to an improved road from your place? How many months of the year is your road practically impassable or unfit for automobile and truck transportation? How many days during this period do you haul produce to market? What is your estimate of the extra cost, in dollars, of hauling produce due to unimproved roads?

What money value do you place on other disadvantages of living on unimproved roads which are unfit for travel part of the year?

Are you in favor of building a limited number of miles of permanently improved hard surfaced farm-to-market roads or temporarily improving more mileage?

Do you think roads should be built under State, county or town direction and supervision?

These are good questions for farmers in other counties to ask themselves—thinking things over in a definite rather than general way. As to Alfalfa, there are 700 farmers in the county enrolled in the Farm Bureau Soil and Alfalfa Service, resulting in good stands of Alfalfa with corresponding saving in livestock feed cost.

*

THE government reports wheat stocks held by 971 mills in this country, September 30, at 139,001,879 bushels, and flour, 3,531,708 barrels. These holdings were by States as follows: Kansas, 23,877,943 bushels; Minnesota, 20,510,069; New York, 16,337,399; Missouri, 13,857,533; Texas, 10,838,624; Oklahoma, 8,711,936; Illinois, 6,342,128; Ohio, 5,047,236; Indiana, 4,695,451; Oregon, 2,513,413; Washington, 2,497,694; Iowa, 2,462,093; Nebraska, 2,423,609; Colorado, 2,219,507; Kentucky, 2,031,396. The other holdings were in States under 2,000,000 bushels. All of these mill holdings were 100,231,008 bushels more than on June 30 this year, and 15,109,938 less than September 30, 1930.

*

A MEETING worth going to—the annual convention of the Rural School Improvement Society, Hotel Mizpah, Syracuse, N. Y., November 16-17. This will be the place to learn at first hand the plain unbiased facts about the rural school situation. This society has no axes to grind and nothing to hide. It works in the open, and its sole purpose is to help the rural schools retain reasonable self-determination of their own affairs.

*

READING "The Old Blueberry Swamp," page 1115, reminded us of Thomas Belt's delightful book, "The Naturalist in Nicaragua," parts of which we have read many times. Belt was a mining engineer whose duties took him into many parts of the world, where, in the midst of his work nature was to him an open book. The geology, botany, insect, bird and animal life of the country became parts of his life. The gold mining country, around Santo Domingo, Nicaragua, was particularly rich in plants and insects, and his observations in the book mentioned are perhaps the most interesting of his writings. This old blueberry swamp in Monroe County, N. Y., however, is scarcely less prolific in plant treasures for those who have the "seeing eye."

*

WITH the beginning of November National Apple Week brought the apple sellers with their "unemployed" signs back to our street corners again. We do not like to see men and women obviously fitted for more highly skilled work standing by the curb with a box of apples, but we do feel that anything that makes the general public "apple conscious" is good for the orchard industry. It is unquestionable that more apples are eaten when they are easy to buy; last Winter it was really hard not to buy them. Mr. Van Buren told us, on page 1078, why western apples displaced our State fruit in the majority of these sales, but since the East has to meet this competition, it would seem that the extensive diversion to street sales was helpful, in leaving other lines of consumption to the eastern fruit. Generally speaking, we consider anything that induces people to eat apples more freely is a good thing.

*

BUCKS County, Pa., has started an egg auction something after the plan carried on for some time at Flemington, N. J. The Bucks County auction is held twice a week at Doylestown. It is incorporated as the Bucks County Producers' Co-operative Association. Only egg producers residing in Bucks County who are members of the co-operative association, are permitted to sell their eggs through this auction. No eggs will be sold or offered for sale for non-members. Every producer in Bucks County is eligible to membership upon payment of the $5 membership fee and acceptance of the by-laws of the association. The $5 membership fee entitles the producer to life membership in the association but such membership cannot be transferred to another producer. At the close of business on September 17, 1931, the association had 82 members as compared with 28 members when it started business on July 13, 1931. The association has adopted the official Pennsylvania standards for grading fresh eggs, which conform closely to the United States standards.

*

WE HAVE previously mentioned the New England Label. For the past four years the various New England States have been working on a program to benefit both the producer and consumer alike. This program consists of the various State departments of agriculture establishing grades and encouraging the use of such grades and sale of graded products. The label is the official emblem showing that the producer is packing in accordance with a recognized grade and has a product for sale that is the best that can be produced. Rhode Island is making large use of this label, and in that State only such goods as are produced within the State of Rhode Island may bear the New England label. By buying a labeled product the consumer is assured of receiving one that will meet the most discriminating taste. Up to the present time more than 2,000 New England producers have used more than six million labels. The products in Rhode Island on which labels may be found are eggs, apples, dressed turkeys and many vegetables. Far more labels are used on eggs than on any other product, primarily because this is a product which is produced in adequate volume within the State, and Rhode Island consumers demand the best of eggs. Rhode Island special eggs are the only eggs produced and sold in Rhode Island that are packed under the supervision of an official agency. In order that the public may be more fully acquainted with the superior merits of the products bearing the label, exhibitions of labeled products are frequently held. In a short time Rhode Island fancy potatoes packed in peck bags will be found in the market bearing the label.

*

IT IS well known that parts of some plants when stunted or wilting develop free poisons, mainly hydrocyanic acid. The Agricultural Department lists the following as being especially dangerous: Choke cherry, black cherry, sorghum, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, arrow grass and velvet grass. When healthy and making a normal growth Sudan grass and Johnson grass are never or rarely dangerous to pasture, but care must be observed in pasturing them with cattle or sheep when the growth is stunted for any reason. Cured as hay, neither of these grasses has ever been known to kill cattle. Sorghum, when immature, is always dangerous as pasture. The quantity of the glucoside decreases as the plants approach maturity, and when the seeds are ripe sorghum can be pastured or fed to cattle as cured hay or fodder safely, unless stunted by drought or some other cause. The quantity of this potential poison developed by the plants is increased very much when the growth of the plant is interrupted in any way as by a period of acute drought, frost, bruising from trampling down, or stunting from any cause.

*

A RATHER remarkable calf club record has been made by Gordon M. Cook, of Amherst, Mass. Nine years ago he started and now has a herd of 11 Holsteins, two of which produced during the past year more than 600 lbs. of butterfat. His record has won for him the title of the most outstanding 4-H dairy club member of New England in a contest on the economical production of dairy products, together with a trip to the National Dairy Exposition at St. Louis in October, provided by the Linseed Meal Educational Committee. His best cow, Canamy Johanna Canary, produced 644.4 lbs. of butterfat from September to August, inclusive, 1930-31, at a feed cost of 25 cents per pound. In addition to his own dairy club work, Gordon is leader of a 4-H dairy club of 12 members and, in the Autumn of 1930, the members of this club won prizes amounting to more than $1,000.

*

What is the difference between ammonia and nitrogen?

SEVERAL have asked this question, doubtless because of the reported change in fertilizer laws requiring nitrogen percentages to be stated as such on fertilizer bags, rather than in terms of ammonia. Nitrogen is usually found in combinations. Ammonia is one of these, every 100 lbs. of it containing 82⅓ lbs. of nitrogen and 17⅔ lbs. hydrogen. The change in the law was made for the sake of exactness in stating the nitrogen percentage alone instead of in a combination. Hence, in analyses on bags, 3.65 per cent nitrogen will represent the same content of that element as 4 per cent ammonia. This should be remembered by those who have been using such standard brands as 4-8-6. The same thing under this new plan will be 3.65-8-6.

*

THE first shipment of grain from the new port of Churchill, Manitoba, through Hudson Bay, was by the steamship Farnsworth, sailing October 4 and reaching London, England, 16 days later. This puts the wheat of Western Canada 1,000 miles nearer European ports than by the lower routes.

*

EASTERN farmers have heard of the sagebrush country of the West, but only those who have been there get much idea of its extent. In Western Colorado there are 15,000,000 acres in which sagebrush predominates. A visitor might be enthusiastic about this fragrant and beautiful plant, but to the stockman it is a nuisance, running out useful pasture grasses. It has been found that burning over this sagebrush land in late Fall increases the pasture possibilities from three to five times. Where the land has been cleared by burning it is permitted a year to recover, so that the pasture grass may get strong enough for use.

Brevities

CAN cows "hold up" their milk—page 1117?

IF YOUR water supply is from a spring, look out for pollution.

NOVEMBER has arrived, with no general killing frost in Northern New Jersey.

"AS THE hart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after thee, O God."

IN COLORADO Winter dry-lot lamb feeding experiments, a ton of cull potatoes, fed at the rate of 2 lbs. per head daily, with shelled corn and Alfalfa hay, replaced 123.1 lbs. of corn and 497.5 lbs. of Alfalfa.

ACCORDING to the United States Public Health Service, school children between the ages of five and 19 years, are more likely to die from mishaps, especially automobile accidents, than from any disease. Automobiles cause one-third of all accidental deaths of children.

IMPORTANT deposits of pitchblende, from which radium is extracted, are reported at La Blue Point, in the Great Bear Lake region of Canada. It is believed that the deposits are so rich, and so easily mined, that they will break the radium monopoly now held by Belgian interests in South Africa.

More Money for Milk

THE reduction of the price of milk has gone over as easily as the schoolboy's proverbial slide down a greased pole. Among themselves and in letters to the publisher the producer expresses his disappointment or anger according to the temper of the individual, but there has been no organized protest. Producers had no opportunity to object to the cut in advance, and evidently feel that a protest now would be wasted energy. It came at a season of the year when increases are looked for instead of price reductions. It came at a time also when prices of some farm products, including dairy products, were beginning to stiffen a little, and a trend upward was expected. If the cut had come after a fight at least to maintain the old price dairy farmers might feel some satisfaction in a defeat after a valiant resistance, but one cannot feel pride in a defeat by default.

From a wide range inquiries come asking what can be done. Leaders in the trade lay the blame to our old acquaintance, the "surplus." A frank distributor recently said that the trouble with the milk business is due to the fact that "there is too much profit in the city end of it." Those who have observed the wastes and extravagance of it will appreciate the logic in this aphorism.

For fifty years we have been told that the "surplus" is the cause of low prices. But in face of this complaint we have gone into the remote sections of the territory and discouraged homemade dairy production, closed butter and cheese factories and furnished facilities to increase the shipments of liquid milk. The appeal was to raise more heifer calves and feed more concentrates. The price had to be low to defeat the western menace. Now it is the surplus again. Evidently this cycle of surplus and shortage which has come and gone for 50 years is no benefit to dairymen. Why not end it?

It is a human trait to put the blame for our misfortunes on others. But if we send the dealer more milk than he wants at the price he pays, we cannot expect him to pay more. His business is distributing liquid milk and cream. He cannot handle a surplus to advantage. Our business is to sell him the liquid milk and cream he needs and no more. When we do so we can work up any surplus left over at home. We would then be in a position to determine the price of liquid milk in advance. We would know exactly what we get for liquid milk and what for surplus. We would come near getting as much per quart out of the surplus as we get now for all. There are well-to-do farmers today making butter or selling cream, and using the skimmilk at home. They seem to get as much profit and more joy out of it than many who take impudence from city inspectors and deliver to the local plants.

Our plan of selling milk today is practically the same as it was 50 years ago. We hand it to the dealer and take what he determines to pay. The dealer likes the surplus because it gives him control of the supply and of the price. When we come to sell him his requirements of liquid milk at an agreed price, we will control the supply and have the last word in the determination of a fair price. The metropolitan supply should return dairymen not less than $40,000,000 more than they now receive for the entire shipment.

The Control of Money

If a government contracts a debt with a certain amount of money in circulation, and then contracts the money volume before the debt is paid, it is the most heinous crime that a government could commit against the people.—Abraham Lincoln.

Whoever controls the volume of money of any country is absolutely master of all industry and commerce. —James A. Garfield.

GOLD to the banker corresponds to land to the farmer. The price of products fixes the farm income. The price of money or credit (promises to pay) determines the bank income. The farmer must give full value for every dollar. The banker sells ten dollars of credit for every dollar to his credit in the reserve bank. The value of gold increases and decreases like other commodities with the supply. It is easy to understand why bankers want a scarce metal like gold as a basis for money. The small supply increases its value. It does not get into circulation. One dollar of it will support $10 of credit. The banks get paid for the credit. If a metal of greater volume was used as a standard more of it would get into circulation, and so much credit would not be necessary. The banks would sell less credit and make less income. Sometimes the farmer sells his credit. He stores a dollar's worth of wheat or apples. Can he sell $10 worth of credit at 6 per cent interest? Oh, no! He sells his credit certificate at the bank for possibly 80 cents, pays out 6 per cent interest. The farmer pays interest on 80 per cent of his credit base. The banker takes in interest on 10 times his base credit. This is made possible by law, and the worst of it is the law is dictated by bankers. The system is controlled by bankers and it creates an incentive for bankers to keep the volume of money in circulation lower than the needs of trade and reduced circulation means low prices for farm products.

New Jersey Agricultural Week

This event is the great round-up of the year's agricultural activities. The date will be January 26-29, at Trenton.

Exhibits of high quality New Jersey apples and of baby chicks hatched by some of the State's leading poultry breeders will make up a prominent part of the show. In addition, there will be displays of potatoes, corn and eggs. Special corn exhibit classes have been provided this year, for the first time, for boys and girls studying vocational agriculture, and they are expected to draw a number of entries from various parts of the State. Special potato exhibit classes for the agricultural students were inaugurated last year and, because of their popularity, are being provided again.

Potato-growing counties of the State will compete for the Governor Larson cup, which last year was won by Cumberland County and which must be won by one county three years in succession before it is awarded permanently. Dr. William H. Martin, of the State Experiment Station, will have charge of the potato show, and Prof. Herbert R. Cox, also of the Experiment Station, will have charge of the corn show.

The baby chick division of the show has grown steadily since it was established four years ago. Most of the chicks entered in it are hatched especially for the show, since the season for selling baby chicks does not open until later in the Winter. Alben E. Jones, of the State Department of Agriculture, is in charge of the baby chick and egg shows and William C. Lynn, also of the Department of Agriculture, is in charge of the apple show.

From Eastern Connecticut

Forces are again to be mustered throughout this section in concentrated effort to rid farm homes of rats, estimated to cause annual destruction of $200,000,000. Local Farm Bureau agents have ample supply of rat poison, mixed according to government formula. Last year these baits, sold to the farmers at nominal cost, were reported to have killed many rats.

Jerseyites enjoyed tour and annual meeting of Connecticut Jersey Cattle Club at Waranoke Farm, South Manchester, later adjourning to Autumn View Farm, Bolton Notch, to view John E. Kingsbury's herd. Dinner was served at Coventry Grange Hall.

Live poultry prices have shown gradual upward trend, stock in good condition meeting with more active demand, but reaching market in various degrees of molt. Apples in demand, and supplies becoming lighter. Some growers doing well disposing of fruit at roadside stands. Growers unable to supply demand for McIntosh variety.

No. 1 Baldwins are quoted at $1.35 to $1.75 bu.; Pippins, $1 to $1.50 bu.; McIntosh, fancy, $2.25 to $2.75 bu.; cabbage, 60 to 90c bu.; potatoes, 60 to 70c bu.; turnips, 60c to $1 bu.; eggs, fancy newlaid, 24 oz., 52c doz.; pork, dressed, 10 to 12c lb.; turkeys, fancy, 50c lb.; chickens, dressed, 38 to 42c lb. Winter squash ranges from 2 to 5c lb., and in active demand.

Considerable reduction in crops of Connecticut Valley Havana Seed tobacco, while Broadleaf crop is only slightly smaller than large crop of 1930. Acreage of both domestic wrapper types greatly reduced from last year's level. Silage corn crop was better than usual.

Tolland Co., Conn. C. B. KNIGHT.

Columbia County, New York

As a sample of what our farms produce, 37 tons of pressed hay, clover, Alfalfa and Timothy, now ready for delivery, represents one crop raised by a regular farmer. It was necessary to hire buildings on two adjoining farms in which to store the hay until pressed. This farmer has an average of 20 milk cows and four horses, and has more than enough hay to feed this stock, besides what is pressed for sale. He also has several head of young cattle as he raises livestock.

There were 14 men and seven teams employed in his silo filling, and they worked two days at the job. Besides growing his silage corn he raises all the corn for his flock of poultry, and much of his corn is taken to the mill along with oats that he raises, and ground into feed for the cows. He raises more than enough oats for his horses.

All farmers hereabouts have always raised a crop of buckwheat yearly. This farmer generally raises a big crop; much of it is fed to poultry; some is taken to the local grist mill and ground into flour. The bran is used as feed. A milk truck calls at the farm for milk each morning which saves the farmer the time and labor of delivering.

This farmer's garden for family use produced all the vegetables necessary for Summer, and root and other crops to supply them throughout the Winter. He raises potatoes for sale besides enough for home use. Two hired men are employed the year around, with extra help in harvest time. E. A. H.

Nutting Days in Ohio

There is one bright spot in these dark times for, while we are not getting much money, Mother Nature is trying her best to defeat depression and never were there so many vegetables, and so much fruit. Apples are 25 cents a bushel on the tree, grapes 50 cents a bushel, and now the nut trees are also outdoing themselves. The boys and their father went to grandfather's farm, 30 miles south, for hickory nuts, and a kind friend gave them permission to gather walnuts and butternuts along the river as there are more than she could use in years. Chestnuts are plentiful but will not be ready to gather until we have a frost. Then we hope to make arrangements with a neighbor who is nearly blind, to harvest his for a share.

My brother who lives in Michigan, ordered a party to leave hickory nuts they had gathered on his land, and the woman threw the nuts as far as she could.

BUCKEYE MOTHER.

Questions About School Matters

[Answered by A. D. Ostrander, Secretary New York State Rural School Improvement Society, Knowlesville, N. Y.]

Payment to Trustee

Two or three years ago in our annual school meeting it was voted to pay our trustee $100 for his services for the previous year and $100 for the ensuing year. I protested at the time that it was not legal but was informed that it was in the particular way in which it was voted. There seems to be no doubt but that this amount was and is being paid each year although it does not appear as such in the trustee's reports. The same person has been trustee all of the time. C. S.

New York.

The question of the right to pay the trustee for his services has been answered by your statement at your school meeting. That practice is illegal according to a ruling of the Commissioner of Education which states that no trustee shall receive recompense for fulfilling his duties. This is as you state done in some cases and the item is covered up in some manner. However, the trustee has to make an affidavit as to the correctness of his report and the collector or treasurer verifies such statement. Later, if there should be an investigation of the books, and this was discovered, the offense would probably bring much humiliation and possible punishment for a felony.

A Transportation Question

We live in the country a mile or more from the district school. Is there a law to have the children taken to school? I see they are doing it in other districts. Their children have a way furnished them, or else the parents are paid for taking them. V. D.

New York.

The law does not provide for the transportation of children to schools which are less than two miles from where the school is held. This would, if it were the law, cost the taxpayers heavily and far in excess of their present tax burden.

There are, according to reports of our U. S. Education Department, 50,000 buses carrying one out of every 13 children in the United States at a cots of $40,000,000. So you can understand why there has been such a tremendous increase in educational costs during the past few years.

Parents are sometimes inclined to throw their personal responsibilities upon the public. There are cases where small children have to walk long distances but, when the weather and roads are good, the average child gains much in health by a walk to school of a reasonable distance which the children who are picked up at their doors in buses and carried to school, can never expect to know.

The healthy exercise also brightens the intellect of the child and in many cases makes him realize that he is in a measure earning his education and therefore appreciates what he obtains. There is another angle which mothers should thoroughly recognize, the moral danger in the usual school bus, the mixing of the smaller children with the older boys and girls and the mixing of these older children of an impressionable age, with no person along to guard their moral welfare. I would not allow any child of mine to ride in these moral deathtraps for they can hardly be othewise designated.

What Farmers Say

[We may or may not agree with what is said under this head, but we believe a farm paper should give farmers an opportunity to tell each other what they think, provided it is expressed in polite language. When necessary the copy is edited but the substance not changed. Discuss one subject at a time and not too long.]

The City Poor

One of the city Sunday papers has an article asking farmers to contribute surplus products for the benefit of the city unemployed. Right here in this country village 125 miles from New York City we have quite a number of men who have had only a few days' work all this year. Yet when the city corporations have work to do here they send some foreigners who can speak hardly any English to do work that the local men would be glad to do and, of course, the local patrons of the companies pay their wages indirectly. If farmers make a present of the foods to feed the city people, there will be no one to pay for anything, and how is the farmer to pay his bills and interest and taxes? It seems to me that the American workmen ought to have consideration before the foreigners, and preference in employment in their own locations. The cities have had their boastful period of prosperity. They did not then take farmers on their joy rides. Farmers fed them through the boom years at less than it cost to produce the goods. Poor as we are we are willing to take care of anyone in need in our midst, and we think the wealth of the city should do the same for its poor and needy. RAY.

New York.

Bank Deposits and Taxes

I was very much pleased with your article in a recent issue of THE R. N.-Y. on the banking situation on page 1067, which hit the nail right on the head to make banks safe for depositors. A bank expert and a banking official, H. Parker Willis, in the Sunday *Knickerbocker Press*, Oct. 25, gave something along the same line which goes to prove that it can be done. That is, to make banks safe for depositors. The idea that the country could prosper without regard to the depression in agriculture was absurd and was sure to be felt in the long run by all classes.

Another trouble is the high taxes on real estate, especially on farms. I have in mind two farms that 10 years ago paid $20 State and county, now pay $200. Taxes must go down if agriculture is to survive.

New York. M. H. D.

Maine Potatoes

Prices for potatoes in Aroostook County, Me., are ruinous. Potatoes have been sold as low as 25 cents a barrel. Yesterday, October 29, they were worth 50 cents a barrel. It costs from $1.25 to $1.50 a barrel to raise them.

The towns have had an orgy of spending the taxpayers' money and now we are beginning to pay the real price in hardships and unnecessary suffering from the lack of employment. A farmer in my acquaintance who owns 240 acres of land and has 65 acres in potatoes, received a tax bill for $800. Another neighbor, not in any sense a "big" potato-grower has a tax bill for $1,400.

An attempt is being made to organize potato-growers in the county and State to fix a minimum price for all. Personally I fear a price-pegging union will be of little or no permanent benefit, but in the present situation it is no wonder that growers would agree to try anything proposed to stabilize prices. PRODUCER.

Maine.

Live Stock and Dairy

Aberdeen-Angus at the Fall Shows

Perhaps I may be excused if I become somewhat overjoyed at the phenomenal shows of Aberdeen-Angus cattle at our two prominent eastern exhibitions. Of the 81 animals shown at Syracuse, all but one small herd were owned in New York State. The bulk of the premiums in all cases stayed right here in this State. Of the 87 head shown in Springfield only three herds came from the West, and yet this show was in a territory where beef production is at least unorthodox. The judging here, as at Syracuse, was closely followed and the inquiries heard at both places were of the real kind.

We are thankful that we have established and flourishing here in our own State, an organization as extensive and prosperous as the Briarcliff Farms, of Pine Plains. Some of the very finest seed stock from their herd is being placed by buyers at what are constantly proving to be strategic points. Those in control at the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca have already purchased what should prove to be the foundation for one of the finest small herds anywhere in the East.

At the N. Y. State Fair, the exhibitors of Aberdeen-Angus were: F. H. Bontecou, Millbrook, N. Y.; Briarcliff Farms, Pine Plains, N. Y.; Myron W. Brown, Pine Plains, N. Y.; L. A. Colton, Geneva, N. Y.; G. C. Fancher, New Canaan, N. Y.; Henry H. Jackson, Stormville, N. Y.; G. H. June, Greenwich, N. Y.; T. J. Kerr, Collins, N. Y.; James Lynch, Geneva, N. Y.; T. M. Scoon, Geneva, N. Y.; Clayton C. Taylor, Lawtons, N. Y. The judge was David Fyffe, Columbus, Ohio.

In the three-year-old bulls, Barcap Quality, owned by Clayton C. Taylor, was the only one shown in the two-year-old class June's Erica's Prince of Alpha Road was the only one out and, in the senior yearling class, Briarcliff Farm's Briarchff Elban 3rd had the class to himself, being senior champion. The fight began in earnest when the five good junior yearling bulls faced the judge. In this class one of the good young bulls seen in the East this year, O. K. Prideman of Alpha Road won for G. H. June, with Briarcliff Farms, Jackson and Bontecou entries following:

The Summer yearling class was won by Briarcliff Quantiff. In the bull calf class Briarcliff Farms headed the class with Taylor and June following in the order named.

The three-year-old cows were a good useful lot. The class was won by Colton on Blue Blood Lady of Page, followed by entries from the June herd and the Taylor herd. The two-year-olds were headed by June, with Pride 31 of Alpha Road. The grand champion female, Briarcliff Blackcap 16th, was followed in the strong class of eight heifers by entries from the herds of Fancher, Jackson, June, Taylor and Colton.

In the junior yearling class nine heifers made a fine showing. The class Briarcliff Elba 12th won, followed by entries from the herds of Fancher, Jackson, Scoon, Colton, Bontecou and Taylor. Eleven fine Summer yearling heifers faced the judge. For a time it seemed that the smoothness of Coquette of Dancote would carry her to the top for Taylor, but eventually she had to yield it to Briarcliff Mignonne. Nine fine heifers from the herds of Jackson, June, Colton, Bontecou and Kerr followed. In the heifer calf class Briarcliff Farms led.

In the class for two females, nine entries were out and all but one pair owned in New York State.

In all 15 steers were shown and the championship was won by Briarcliff Thickset. He was afterward made grand champion of the show over all breeds.

At the Eastern State Exposition the exhibitors were F. H. Bontecou, Millbrook, N. Y.; Briarcliff Farms, Pine Plains, N. Y.; Myron W. Brown, Pine Plains, N. Y.; G. Carlton Fancher, New Canaan, Conn.; Homestead Farm, Wakefield, N. Y.; E. H. Hutchinson & Son, Xenia, Ohio; Henry Jackson, Stormville, N. Y.; Elbert Lee Jenks, Feeding Hills, Mass.; G. H. June, Greenwich, N. Y.; E. G. Little, Dresden, Ohio; Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.; Redfield Proctor, Proctor, Vt.; Henry Schmuecker & Sons, Blairstown, Iowa. The judge was W. J. Kennedy, St. Joseph, Mo.

The winners were:

Three-year-old bulls: 1.—Everon Elben, Schmuecker.

Two-year-old bulls: 1.—Black Darius 2d, Little; 2.—Brookside Eliminator, Schmuecker; 3.—Erica's Prince of Alpha Road, June.

Senior yearling bulls: 1.—Briarcliff Elban 3rd, Briarcliff; 2.—Bandolier Sir, Schmuecker.

Junior yearling bulls: 1.—O. K. Prideman of Alpha Road, June; 2.—Briarcliff Barbarian 4th, Briarcliff; 3.—Bandolier Pinehurst 2d, Schmuecker; 4.—Briarcliff Black Lad 5th, Jackson.

Summer yearling bulls: 1.—Briarcliff Revolution 2d, Briarcliff; 2.—Briarcliff Enamel, Briarcliff; 3.—Escabean of Tatomok, Fancher; 4.—Briarcliff; 5.—Little.

Group three bulls: 1.—Schmuecker; 2.—Briarcliff; 3.—Little; 4.—Schmuecker.

Croup two bulls: 1.—Briarcliff; 2.—Schmuecker; 3.—Little; 4.—June; 5.—Schmuecker; 6.—June.

Three-year-old cows: 1. — Quality Queen of Pinehurst, Schmuecker; 2. — Janet of Tatomok, Homestead Farm; 3. —Pride 28th of Alpha Road, June.

Two-year-old cows: 1. — Pinehurst Blackcap, Schmuecker; 2.—Ethalea 2d, Little; 3.—Pride 31st of Alpha Road, June; 4.—Black Betty of Tatomok, Homestead; 5.—Gypsy Girl of Tatomok, Homestead; 6.—June.

Senior yearling heifers: 1.—Briarcliff Blackcap 16th, Briarcliff; 2.—Erica of Elmwood, Little; 3.—Blackbird of Pinehurst 8th, Schmuecker; 4.—Blackbird Illusion of Tatomok, Fancher; 5.—Pride 33d of Alpha Road, June.

Junior yearling heifers: 1.—Blackbird of Pinehurst 9th, Schmuecker; 2.—Briarcliff Elba 12th, Briarcliff; 3.—Briarcliff Barbara 15th, Briarcliff; 4.—Doris L. 6th, Little; 5.—Jackson; 6.—Fancher.

Summer yearling heifers: 1.—Briarcliff Mignonne 10th, Briarcliff; 2.—Pyrma 2d, Little; 3.—Eurota of Tatomok, Fancher; 4.—Jackson; 5.—Jackson; 6.—June.

Heifer calves: 1. — Briarcliff Queen Mother 13th, Briarcliff; 2.—Queen of Pinehurst 14th, Schmuecker; 3.—Little; 4.—Fancher; 5.—Little.

Senior champion female: Briarcliff Blackcap 16th, Briarcliff.

Junior champion female: Blackbird of Pinehurst 9th, Schmuecker.

Grand champion female: Briarcliff Blackcap 16th, Briarcliff.

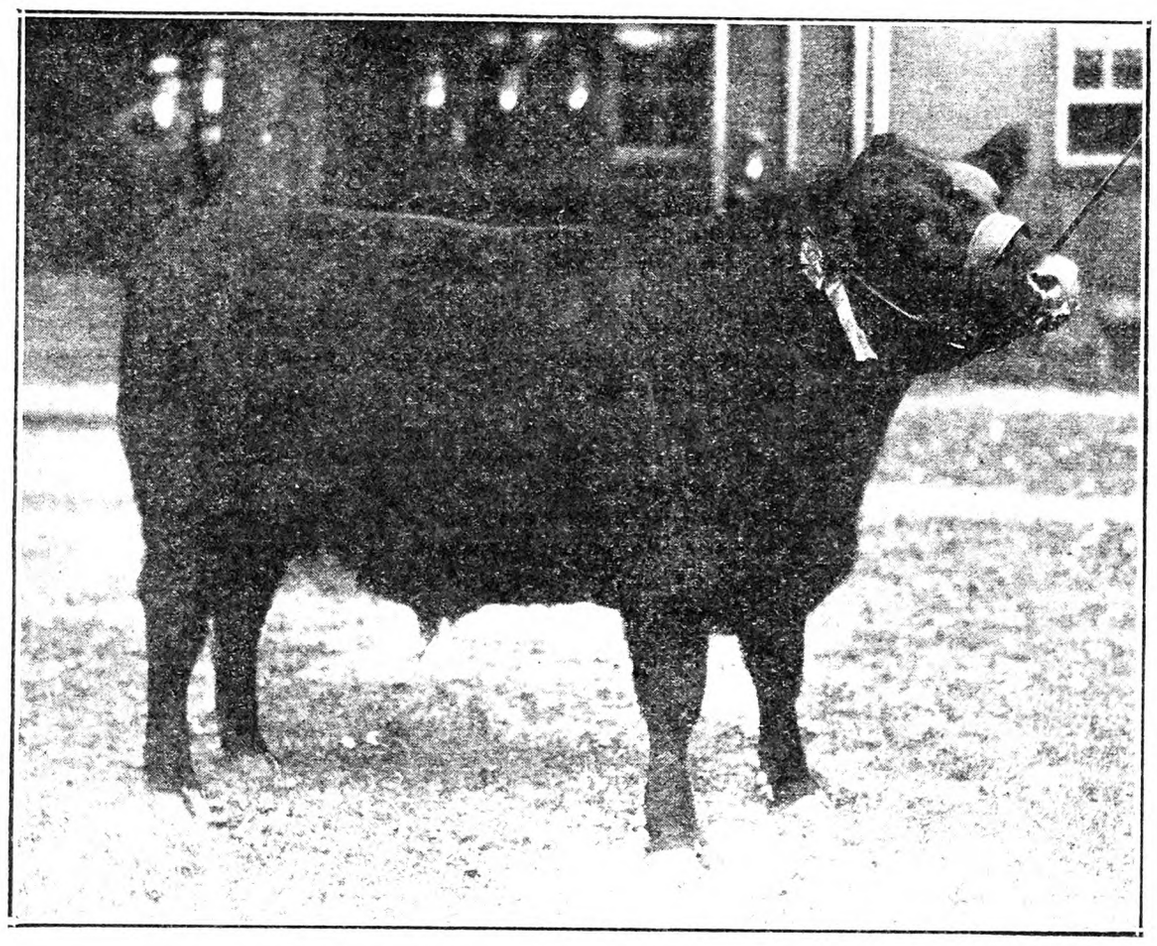
Two females: 1.—Schmuecker; 2.—Little; 3.—Briarcliff; 4.—Schmuecker; 5.—Fancher; 6.—Jackson.

Graded herd: 1.—Schmuecker; 2.—Little; 3.—June.

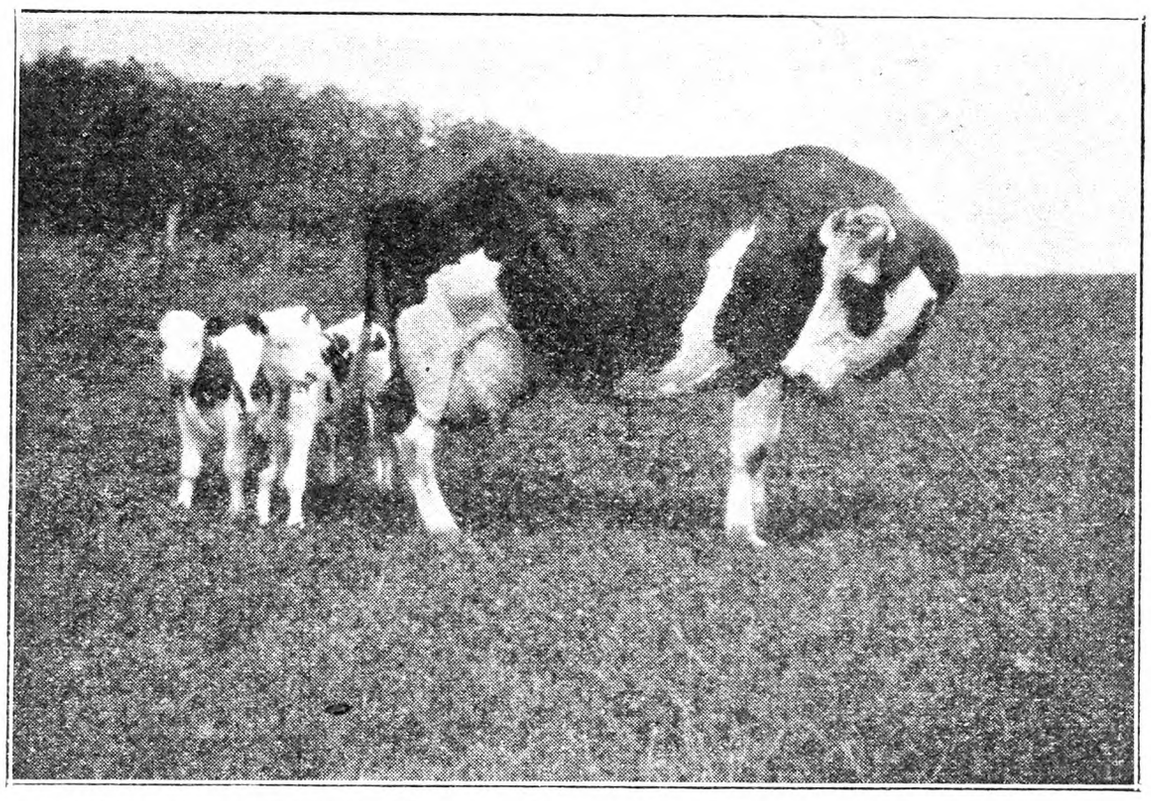
Pair of yearlings: 1.—Briarcliff; 2.—Schmuecker; 3.—Fancher; 4.—Little; 5.—June.

Pair of calves: 1.—Schmuecker; 2.—Little; 3.—Briarcliff; 4.—June; 5.—June.

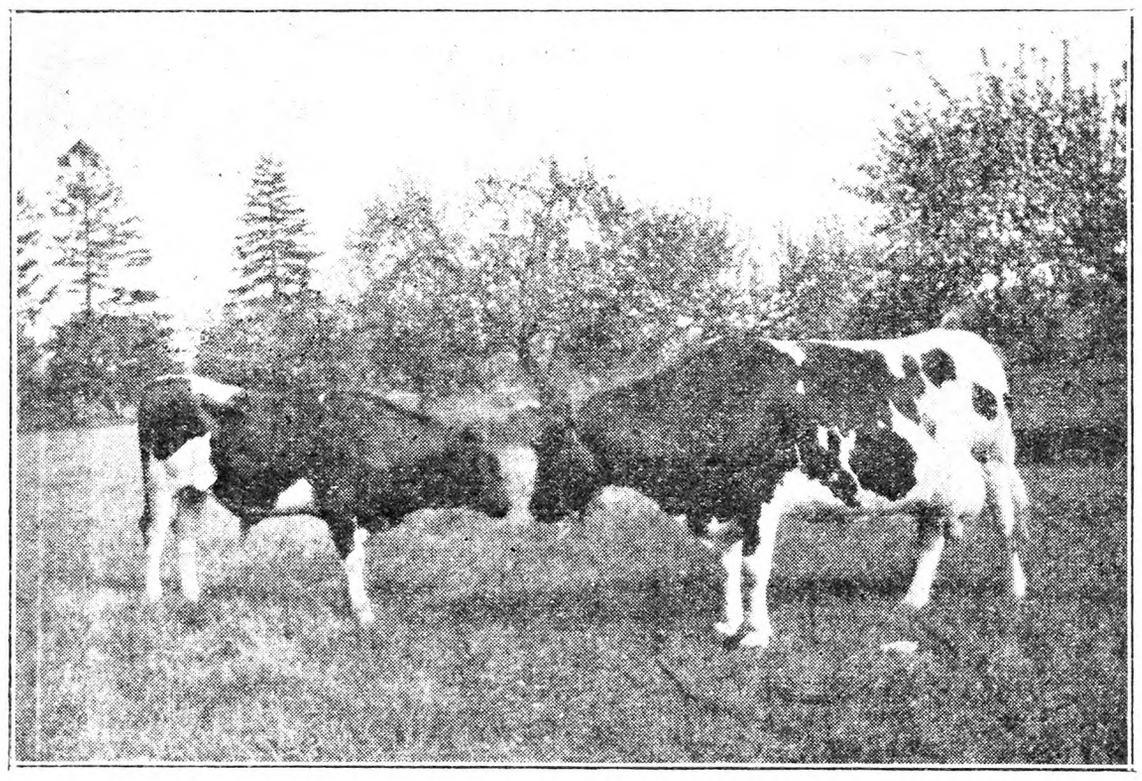
Briarcliff Farms, Pine Plains, N. Y., cleaned the boards in the steer section. Their junior yearling Briarcliff Porterhouse was grand champion steer of the show. The champion group of three was from Briarcliff—they were Briarcliff Porterhouse, Briarcliff Tenderloin and Briarcliff Thickset. R. B. HINMAN.



Briarcliff Tenderloin, Grand Champion at Baltimore Show



Here is a picture of my 12-year-old Holstein cow and twin calves about six days old.—JOHN F. BURT, *Onondaga Co., N. Y.*



This shows my purbred Holstein and her yearling son. The cows milked 34 quarts a day for three months.—SAMUEL C. OSINGA, *Bergen Co., N. J.*

Briarcliff Tenderloin

In report of Baltimore livestock show, the name of the champion "at halter" bullock was omitted. This award was made to Briarcliff Tenderloin, a junior yearling purebred Aberdeen-Angus steer weighing 1,100 lbs., exhibited by Briarcliff Farms, Pine Plains, N. Y., and shown on this page. He is thus described by W. H. Pew, of Briarcliff Farms:

"This is a purebred steer sired by our famous Erwin Marshall. He was grand champion at the Dutchess County, N. Y., Fair, and was second in class to each of our other junior yearling steers at the New York State Fair, and at the Eastern States Exposition. In other words, each of our three junior yearling steers, Briarcliff Tenderloin, Briarcliff Porterhouse and Briarcliff Thickset, have all enjoyed a distinction of being made grand champion at three different fairs under three rather distinguished judges."

Wisconsin Bull Wins Title

Man o'War 30th, a 2,600-lb. three-year-old bull, owned by Ed Hofland, of Menomonie, Wis., and his sole entry at the National Dairy Show, won grand championship honors among the 64 Holstein bulls competing for national honors at St. Louis. Sir Fobes Ormsby Hazlewood of Elmwood Farm, Deerfield, Ill., a son of the national champion Holstein bull for the past five years, was declared champion of all bull classes under two years of age.

Ellenvale Bonheur Ormsby Posch 3rd, a four-year-old Holstein, owned by Elmwood Farm, and competing in only her second show, was grand champion Holstein female among the 158 Holstein females competing. Miss Lassie Ormsby, last year's grand champion Holstein female, owned by C. E. Griffith of Big Cabin, Okla., won her class of 31 mature cows, but could not quite equal the Elmwood entry for championship honors. A heifer calf entry, Bessie Ormsby Gladice, owned by Elmwood Farm, was junior champion Holstein female among those less than two years of age, an honor that is rarely accorded to a calf entry.

Premier honors as breeders and exhibitor were won by Elmwood Farm, of Deerfield, Ill., with 13 of the 24 first places, and approximately one-sixth of the total of $3,630 awarded in these classes by the National Dairy Exposition and the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Wisconsin Board of Control, of Madison, Wis., although winning but one blue ribbon, ranked an easy second on the basis of prize awards.

In the State herd class, Wisconsin ranked first, Illinois second, Missouri third, and Iowa fourth.

One of the Holstein contests that attracted special attention was the get-of-sire class that was won by William Schmidt's Sons of St. Peter, Minn., with the get of Man O'War, including the 1931 grand champion Holstein bull, Man O'War 30th, the first prize three-year-old Holstein cow, Empire Lassy Ormsby Maid that was grand champion at Missouri State Fair and a sister of the 1930 National Dairy Show grand champion cow, and a third and a fifth place bull and cow. They won over the get of King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje of the Elmwood herd of Deerfield, Ill., that included the first prize heifer calf and junior champion, Bessie Ormsby Gladice, the first prize two-year-old Holstein bull, King Bessie Korndyke Ormsby, the second prize two-year-old heifer, Bessie Diamond Coquette that has never been beaten during the past three years except at the National Dairy Show, and the third prize bull calf, King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 6th.

The seven prize-winning herds at the 1931 National Dairy Show with winnings totaling $200 or more are: Elmwood Farm, Deerfield, Ill., with 13 firsts and 17 other ribbons; Wisconsin Board of Control, Madison, Wis., with one first and 17 other ribbons; Pabst Stock Farm, Oconomowoc, Wis., with one first and 18 other ribbons; C. E. Griffith, of Big Cabin, Okla., with three firsts and eight other ribbons; Silver Glen Farms, St. Charles, Ill., with only female entries, winning nine ribbons; L. J. Chapman,

Kansas City, Mo., with 14 ribbons; and Iowa Board of Control, Des Moines, Ia., with one first and 11 other ribbons.

The 17 other winning Holstein entrants are: Fenton Brook-Hurlwood Farms, Great Barrington, Mass., 16 ribbons; Mount Angel College Stock Farm, Mt. Angel, Ore., nine ribbons; Maytag Dairy Farms, Newton, Ia., nine ribbons; State Hospital No. 4, Farmington, Mo., four ribbons; Milford Meadows Farms, Lake Mills, Wis., one first; Pevely Dairy Company, Crescent, Mo., a blue and eight other ribbons; Dunloggin, Ellicott City, Md., six ribbons; Kentucky House of Reform, Greendale, Ky., six ribbons, Red Rose Farms Dairy, Northville, Mich., two ribbons; Wm. Schmidt's Sons, St. Peter, Minn., a first and third; Geo. A. Schumache, Janesville, Wis., four ribbons; Ed Hofland, Menomonie, Wis., grand champion bull; John R. Logan, Seward, Ill.; Everett Martin, Mukwonago, Wis., one first; Fredmar Farms, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and Mt. Pleasant State Hospital, Mt. Pleasant, Ia.

Milkmaid Winner at National Dairy Show

Miss Viola Henry, of North Norwich, Chenango Co., N. Y., won first prize honor in the milkmaids' contest at the National Dairy Show in St. Louis. This prize was given to the girl entered in the contest who could milk the most in a three-minute period. The prize for the contest was a loving cup given by the National Dairy Show on their silver anniversary.

Miss Henry not only carried off first prize for the three-minute contest which made her national champion for that period, but she also won third place in the milk marathon that lasted the entire week. The prize for this honor was $75 in cash and a statuette.

There were 18 contestants sponsored by dairy organizations from six different States. Miss Mary Fontanna, of Caruthers, Calif., who was second in the three-minute contest and first in the marathon. Miss Henry, the representative of the Chenango County Holstein Club and the New York State Holstein-Friesian Association, was the only eastern representative in the contest. Other States represented were Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Kansas.

Miss Henry was the only contestant sponsored by a Holstein organization. She won the honor of representing the Chenango County Holstein Club and the New York State Holstein Association in the county contest held in Chenango County. In this contest Miss Henry milked 12½ lbs. of milk in two minutes. At the Henry farm 46 cows are milked regularly. Miss Henry has always done her share, when home, milking from 10 to 15 cows, besides doing other work around the farm. She is a graduate of North Norwich high school as an honor student. In 1930 she entered Cornell University and is taking a course in agriculture. During her first year she was selected to work with the women's debate team and was admitted to the national sorority of Chi Omega. She is a member of the Chenango County Cornell Club and has been an officer in the Galena Grange. S. J. BROWNELL.

Dutchess County Baby Beef Member Is State Champion in Livestock Contest

Eight counties entered contestants in the Thomas E. Wilson contest for "meat animal club members." The contestants from Jefferson, Onondaga, Tompkins, Ontario, Otsego, Ulster and Delaware, proved unequal to the task of beating Harold Hamilton, a 4-H baby beef club member of Millerton, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Harold Hamilton is a member of the widely known baby beef club of Dutchess County is under the leadership of William Pew, of Briarcliff Farms, and H. H. Tozier, County 4-H club agent. This club was organized about six years ago and young Hamilton was then one of their charter members. Harold has been very active in 4-H activities in his county and in his club. During his years of club work he has increased the size of his project materially, having now in his possession a fine herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle.

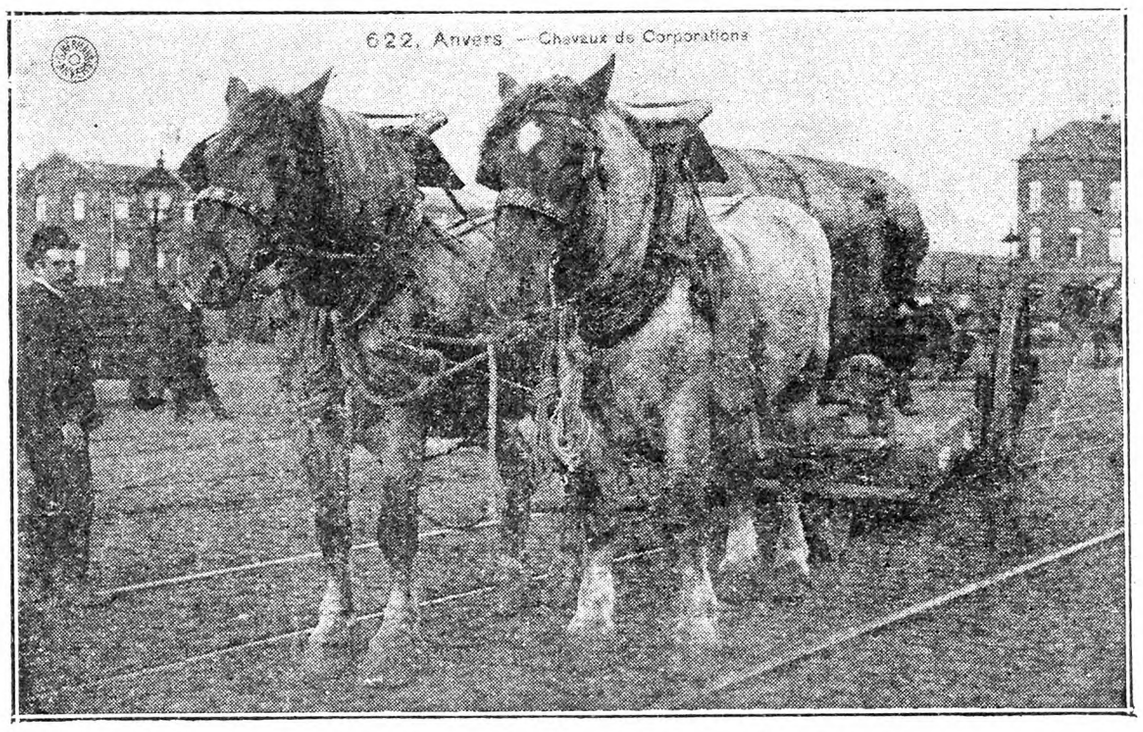
Robert Snider, of Westford, Otsego County, captured second honors in the contest. Robert is known through 4-H livestock circles as a breeder of Berkshire hogs. Last year he showed the champion barrow and the champion pen of three barrows at the New York State Fair. It is gratifying to see these young men win on animals of their own breeding.

Commendable reports were sent in by Russell Luce, of Groton, Tompkins County; George Case, of Syracuse; Onondaga County; James Outhouse, of Canandaigua, Ontario County; Duane Briggs, of Ellisburg, Jefferson County and Frank Emherson, of Esopus, Ulster County. The county champions will be awarded gold-filled medals of honor for their county achievements while the State winner Harold Hamilton will receive in addition to the medal a $50 19-jewel gold watch.

If the New York champion is successful in winning the district prize including members from the New England, Middle Atlantic and Southern States, he will be given a free trip to the International Livestock Show in Chicago from November 27 to December 5. The sectional or district winners will then compete for national honors. Three scholarships, one of $300, one of $200 and one of $100, will be given respectively to the three most outstanding livestock club members. H. A. WILLMAN.

Belgian Horses at Work

The picture shows a typical scene along the wharves of the Scelt, Antwerp, where the motor truck has not entirely replaced the heavy draft horse. These horses pull those low-down wagons, loaded to capacity (10 tons). The wagons are a very common carrier for building brick, 10,000 being the usual load. The horses always maintain their slow gait whether they pull a full load or not, and do not even speed up when unhitched. Their size can be judged from the height of the man at the left. F. D. G.



Draft Horses on Wharf at Antwerp, Belgium

Livestock Sales

Nov. 11-12.—Holsteins. Allegany-Steuben Sale, Angelica, N. Y. James A. Young, Secretary.

Dec. 1-2.—Holsteins, Earlville, N. Y. R. Austin Backus, Sale Manager, Mexico, N. Y.

Jan. 15. — N. Y. State Jersey Cattle Club, Syracuse, N. Y. Ira G. Payne, East Schodack, N. Y., secretary.

Jan. 18-22.—Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, Pa.

Miscellaneous

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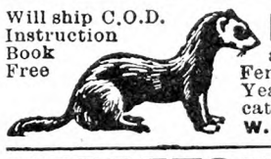
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JERSEYS

JERSEY BULLS Overstocked. Chance of a lifetime. Farmers Prices. Everyone from Register of Merit dams with records of over 500 lbs. of fat. Also a few nice females. Herd fully accredited. A. F. PEIRCE, Box 67, Winchester, N. H.

ABERDEEN ANGUS

Wanted to Exchange
Purebred Registered Herd of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle for a Herd of Guernsey Cattle.
Would sell if cannot exchange.
H. A. SANFORD - - Mocksville, N. C.

GUINEA PIGS

GUINEA PIGS $1.00 each up—according to age, size, weight, in solid or mixed colors. Prompt shipment. Live delivery. Sent collect. Write for folder.
SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J

SWINE

LITTLE PIGS FOR SALE
— at —
RYDER'S STOCK FARM, INC
Lexington, Mass.
Large type Chester White and Poland China crossed, 6 to 8 weeks old at - - - $4.50
Some a little younger and smaller at - - $4.00
Call John Lamont, Lex. 0351 or write to Box 42.
WE ALSO HAVE 50 young thoroughbred POLAND CHINA SOWS, weighing 110 to 140 lbs. at $25 apiece.

RELIABLE PIGS FOR SALE
We are prepared to supply you with choice stock of good quality and guarantee to satisfy old and new customers. Chester and Berkshire crossed, also Chester and Yorkshire crossed—
7-8 wks. old, $2.50 9-10 wks. old, $2.75
Choice Chester pigs, $4.00. Will ship C. O. D. on approval or send check or money order. Crates free.
A. M. LUX
206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass.
Tel. Woburn, 1415

Chester White, Duroc & Poland China Pigs
Let us select your pigs from any of the above breeds for your future breeding stock or feeders. We can ship you pigs, any sex, for breeders or feeders from high-grade stock and good litters that will more than please you. Now is the time to get some of this well-bred stock at a low price.
8 to 10 weeks old, $3 each C.O.D., F.O.B. Waltham. Crated Free
HIGHLAND YARDS - WALTHAM, MASS.

PIGS FOR SALE
DAILEY STOCK FARM Tel. 1085 LEXINGTON, MASS.
6-7 weeks old . $2.50 each
8-9 weeks old . 2.75 each
11-12 wks. extras 4.00 each
Buy all you can of these good feeders at this unusual low price. We offer choice, carefully selected Berkshire & O. I. C., Chester & Yorkshire, Duroc & Berkshire crossed—Barrows, boars or sows. Ship any number C. O. D. on approval. No crating charge. Our Guarantee: "A Square Deal At All Times."

Feeders of Quality
Why not get a pig that will please you when going to raise a hog? No pigs shipped only No. 1 stock, the kind that grow fast. Yorkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Berkshire cross. Will ship 1 or 100 C.O.D. Pigs 7 to 8 weeks old $2.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks old $2.75 each; Chester White barrows, 8 weeks old, $4 each; and if not satisfied in 10 days return pigs at my expense. Crating free.
WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St. WOBURN, MASS.
Telephone Woburn 0086

Feeding Pigs for sale Chester & Yorkshire Chester & Berkshire
7-8 weeks old, $3.00 each; 9-10 weeks old, $3.00
Sold C. O. D. Crates free.
MICHAEL LUX Woburn, Mass.

Good Pigs and Shoats Weaned pigs, $3.00 ea. C. O. D. Castrated, vaccinated, crated. Shoats over 35 lbs., $5.00 ea. All breeds. State 2d choice. Stanley Short, Cheswold, Del.

REG. Hampshire Hogs—Nat. Championship bloodlines. Prices reasonable and include registration and vaccination. all ages available. THISTLE DHU FARMS, Inc., Blairstown, N. J.

DUROC REG. SWINE All ages for sale. F. M. Pattington & Son, Merrifield, N. Y.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS—Fall pigs ready. A. M. KENNEL, R.3, Honey Brook, Pa

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES—A No. 1. Pedigreed Pigs, $8 Easiest feeders; quickest growers. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y

100 FEEDING PIGS at $3.00 each—ready now. ROUSE BROS. Dushore, Pa.

SHEEP

20 Splendid Rams Several breeds. Priced at the bottom. Write your wants. TOWNSEND BROS., Interlaken, N. Y.

SHROPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS with size and quality also ewes. Fred Van Vleet & Sons, Lodi, New York

REG. SHROPSHIRE YEARLING and 2 YEAR-OLD RAMS Rock Bottom Prices. Leroy C. Bower, Ludlowville, N. Y.

REG. SHROPSHIRE Rams and Ram Lambs. A few ewes. STEVENS BROS. - Wilson, N. Y.

DOGS

Beautiful Pedigreed Collies
Sired by a son of Ch. Bergamot Bandolier. 6 mos. golden sable, with full white markings. Also a new litter of beautifully marked pups by same sire, which will be ready for Xmas delivery. Order early for best choice.
FAYRE KENNELS - - SWANTON, VT.

2 BROKEN BEAGLES....$25 each
2 PUPS—11 mos. old, partly broke, $20. Shipped C. O. D. on approval. B. C. HADDEN, Grahamsville, N. Y.

FOR SALE **Coonhounds** Blue Tick—Missouri strain—from unrivaled hunters. W. W. JACOB Box 114 Moylan, Pa.

WORLD'S LARGEST HOUND KENNELS offers Quality Hunting Dogs. Sold cheap. Trial allowed. Literature free. Dixie Kennels, Inc., B-64, Herrick, Ill.

POLICE DOG, BEAGLE and COCKER SPANIEL PUPS Red, Cross Foxes and Male Raccoons
F. E. PIERSON Groton, New York

COLLIE and FOX TERRIER PUPS—Handsome and intelligent. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

PUPS Male Police, $8; female, $3. Male Collie, $10; female, $5. Maidie G. Putnam Grafton, Mass.

RABBITS

FOR SALE!
Pair White Flemish, $5.00; 3 three month old, $3.50; 1 Doe, reg., $5.00; 1 Doe, reg., grey Flemish, $5.00; 2 New Zealand Bucks, $4.00; 1 pair American Blues, $4.00. Answer from ad. H. VAN DYKE, Lake Clear Junction, N. Y.

RABBITS $1.00 each up—according to age size, weight, in New Zealand White or Chinchilla. Prompt shipment. Live delivery. Sent collect. Write for folder.
SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J

Rabbits & Supplies Complete descriptive literature, Albert Facey, Jr., 115-D, Valley Stream, N.Y

HORSES

Shetland Ponies for children, also STALLIONS; MARES with colts by side or separate. Prices right. A. B. PORTER PONY FARMS, Atwater, Ohio

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

News and prices current during week ending November 14, 1931.

MILK

October: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.33 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.11; 2B, $1.71; Class 3, $1.35.

In all classes the differential is 4c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat above and below 3.5 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.33; Class 2, $1.25; Class 3, $1.35.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy		$0.30½
Extra, 92 score		.29½
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	$0.27 @	.29
Lower grades	.24 @	.25
Ladles	.21 @	.24
Packing stock	.13 @	.19
Renovated	.24½ @	.25
Sweet fancy	.32 @	.32½
Extra		.31½
Firsts		.31
Seconds	.27½ @	.28
Centralized	.25 @	.28

CHEESE

State, held specials	$0.16 @	$0.18
Fresh, special	.15 @	.15½
Average run to fancy	.14 @	.14½
Young America, fresh	.15¼ @	.15¾

EGGS

Nearby, white fancy (including premiums)	$0.43 @	$0.44
Extra	.37 @	.42
Average extras	.33 @	.36
Extra firsts	.30 @	.32
Firsts	.26 @	.28
Undergrades	.24 @	.25
Nearby mixed medium	.29½ @	.30
Mixed pullets	.26 @	.27
Peewees	.24 @	.25
Pacific Coast	.35 @	.41
Mixed colors	.35 @	.41
Gathered, best	.34 @	.36
Fair to good	.17 @	.30

POTATOES

Jersey, 150 lbs.	$1.25 @	$1.50
Long Island, 150 lbs.	.75 @	1.70
Maine, 180 lbs.	1.75 @	1.85
Idaho, 100 lbs.	2.15 @	2.35
Sweet potatoes, Maryland, bu.	.40 @	.65
Jersey, bu.	.50 @	1.00

VEGETABLES

Beets, 100 bchs.	$2.00 @	$2.50
Cabbage, ton	15.00 @	18.00
Carrots, 100 bchs.	2.00 @	2.50
Cauliflower, bu.	.35 @	2.00
Celery, doz.	.75 @	1.00
Celery knobs, 100 bchs.	5.00 @	10.00
Eggplant, bu.	.50 @	1.00
Horseradish, bbl.	6.50 @	7.00
Kale, bu.	.40 @	.50
Leeks, 100 bchs.	1.50 @	2.00
Lettuce, bu.	.50 @	3.25
Lima beans, bu.	1.50 @	3.50
Onions, N. Y. State, yel., 100 lbs.	2.20 @	7.75
50 lbs.	1.15 @	1.50
Orange Co., yel., 50 lbs.	.75 @	1.35
100 lbs., yel.	2.00 @	2.75
White, 50 lbs.	.50 @	1.35
Midwestern, white, 50 lbs.	.75 @	1.40
Yellow, 50 lbs.	1.15 @	1.50
Mid. En., yel., 100 lbs.	2.25 @	2.75
Parsley, bu.	.75 @	1.00
Peas, bu.	1.75 @	2.25
Peppers, bu.	.25 @	1.50
Radishes, bu.	.60 @	1.00
Spinach, bu.	.40 @	.85
Squash, Hubbard, bbl.	.75 @	2.00
String beans, bu.	.50 @	2.50
Tomatoes, Jersey, crt.	1.25 @	1.75
California, lug	1.00 @	2.50
Repacked, crate	1.75 @	2.50
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.00 @	3.00

FRUITS

Apples, 20-Ounce, bskt.	$0.60 @	$1.20
R. I. Greening	.75 @	1.75
Wealthy	.60 @	1.40
McIntosh	.75 @	2.75
Baldwin	.40 @	.85
King	.60 @	1.00
Cranberries, bu.	1.00 @	1.75
Crabapples, En., bu. bskt.	.50 @	2.00
½ bu. bskt.	.25 @	1.00
12-qt. bskt.	.25 @	.65
Pears, En., bu.	.40 @	2.50
Quinces, bu.	.75 @	1.40
Grapes, 12-till carton	1.50 @	2.75

DRIED BEANS—Jobbing Prices

Marrow, 100 lb.	$4.00 @	$4.25
Pea	3.75 @	3.85
Red kidney	4.25 @	4.60
White kidney	5.75 @	6.00

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.32 @	$0.33
Fair to good	.28 @	.30
Roosters	.10 @	.15
Fowls	.19 @	.26
Ducks	.16 @	.18
Turkeys, young	.30 @	.34
Old	.25 @	.28
Argentine	.27 @	.29
Squabs, lb., ungraded	.30 @	.40
Graded	.30 @	.45
Dark, doz.	2.00 @	2.50
Culls, doz.	1.50 @	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Broilers should be fully feathered. The larger breeds should weigh 2½ to 3 lbs. each; smaller breeds, 1½ lbs. each up. The quotation given on broilers is the outside figure for best quality. Under grades and small sizes proportionately large. The figures are express or truck delivery.

Fowls, lb.	$0.20 @	$0.22
Chickens, large breeds, best		.20
Small breeds, best		.15
Roosters	.13 @	.14
Ducks	.14 @	.17
Geese	.13 @	.16
Rabbits, lb.	.10 @	.20

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$6.25 @	$8.10
Bulls	4.00 @	4.50
Cows	2.00 @	4.25
Calves, best	9.00 @	10.50
Common to good	4.00 @	7.00
Sheep	2.00 @	3.25
Lambs	6.50 @	7.50
Hogs	5.00 @	6.25

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.08 @	$0.10
Good to choice	.05 @	.07
Steers, 100 lbs.	16.00 @	18.00
Bulls	7.50 @	8.00
Cows	9.00 @	11.00

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1	$18.00 @	19.00
No. 2	16.00 @	17.00
No. 3	13.00 @	15.00
Clover, mixed	13.00 @	19.00
Straw, rye	16.00 @	17.00
Oat and wheat		11.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$0.80⅝
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.59½
Oats, No. 2 white	.38
Rye	.61⅛

WHEAT—Other Markets

Chicago, No. 2 red	$0.63¾
Kansas City, No. 2 dark	.85½
Duluth, No. 1 dark	.86⅞
Minneapolis, No. 1	.81⅞
St. Louis, No. 2 red	.63

FEED

N. Y. Produce Exchange quotations:

Standard middlings	$20.35
Red dog	23.85
Hominy feed	20.50
Cottonseed meal	25.00

Retail Prices at New York

Current prices in public market.

Butter, best, lb.	$0.38 @	$0.40
Milk, grade A, qt.		.17
Grade B		.14
Cream, ½ pt.		.18
Eggs, best, doz.	.48 @	.50
Gathered	.30 @	.45
Turkeys, lb.	.40 @	.55
Chickens	.35 @	.55
Ducklings	.38 @	.40
Oranges, doz.	.40 @	.55
Potatoes, 10 lbs.		.15
Lettuce, head	.05 @	.10
Cabbage, lb.	.03 @	.05
String beans, lb.	.20 @	.25
Peas, lb.	.25 @	.30

Boston Produce Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

Few changes of importance have been noted on the Boston Produce Market during the past week. Native apples have met severe competition from moderately heavy offerings from nearby every section of the country. Good stock remains reasonably firm, however. The wool market was inactive. Eggs weakened slightly while poultry was generally steady.

Apples. — Supply moderately heavy, demand steady on good stock. Native various varieties ordinary 40c to $1. Baldwins best $1 to $1.25, few $1.50. McIntosh fancy $1.50 to $2.50, few large extra fancy $2.75 to $3 std. bu. box. Me. Wolf River $2 to $3 bbl. Va. U. S. 1 Yorks 75c. Staymans $1 to $1.10 bu. tub. Pa. and N. Y. U. S. Utility Baldwins 85c to $1 bu. bskt.

Beets. — Supply moderately light, demand good. Native 18 bchs. 40 to 75c. Cut off 75c to $1 std. bu. box.

Cabbage.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native white 40 to 75c std. bu. box. N. Y. Danish, few sales, best mostly 1c lb.

Carrots.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native 18 bchs. 40 to 75c. Cut off 50 to 85c std. bu box.

Celery.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native 18 bchs. white mostly $1.25 to $2.25, poorer $1. Pascal $1.50 to $2.50 std. bu. box. N. Y. 2-3 crt. $2 to $2.75.

Cranberries.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Mass. ¼-bbl. crts., $1 to $1.25, few $1.50.

Cucumbers.—Supply light, demand fair. Hothouse native ordinary $2 to $5, best mostly $6 to $7 std. bu. box. Ohio fancy mostly $1 doz. carton.

Escarole.—Supply moderate, demand slow. Native 25 to 40c std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native 18 heads outdoor 25 to 60c. Hothouse 15 to 40c std. bu. box. Calif. 4 to 5 doz. heads best $2 to $2.50 crt., poorer lower.

Onions.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native yellow 75c to $1.25, few $1.50 std. bu. box. Mass. yellow mostly $1 to $1.25, few $1.50 50 lbs. N. Y. mostly $1.10 to $1.35 50 lbs. Wash. Valencias 3-in. $1.75 50 lbs.

Peppers.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Native various varieties 50c to $1 std. bu. box.

Potatoes.—Supply moderate, demand steady. Native 50 to 65c, few 75c std. bu. box. Me. 100 lbs. Green Mts. best 80 to 85c bag. P. E. I. 90 lbs. few sales $1.65 to $1.75 bag.

Spinach.—Supply moderately heavy, demand good on best. Native 15 to 35c, few 40c std. bu. box.

Squash.—Supply moderate, demand good. Turban $2 to $2.50 bbl. Blue Hubbard $1.25 to $1.75 bbl., mostly 1¾ to 2c, few fancy 2½c lb.

Turnips.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native Ruta or Purple Top 35 to 60c std. bu. box. P. E. I. Ruta mostly 50c, few 65c 50 lbs.

Hay.—Supplies heavier, demand slightly improved. No. 1 Timothy $19.50. Clover mixed, red, $18.50; Alsike $19.50 ton.

Butter. — Market steady, creamery extras 30½c. Firsts 27½ to 30c. Seconds 26 to 27c lb.

Eggs. — Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras 48c. White extras 41 to 46c. Fresh eastern 40 to 41c doz.

Poultry.—Dressed. Supply moderate, market firm. Fowl 4 to 5 lbs. 23 to 27c; 3 to 3½ lbs. 20 to 21c. Broilers 22 to 29c. Native 21 to 25c. Chickens 3 to 4 lbs. 21 to 23c; 4½ lbs. 24 to 25c. Roosters 15 to 16c lb. Native chickens 25 to 30c. Live poultry firm. Fowl 21 to 23c. Leghorns 18 to 19c. Chickens large 22 to 23c. Leghorns 18c. Roosters 12c lb.

Cheese.—Market firm. Twins N. Y. held 19 to 25c. Fresh 17 to 18c. Western held 21 to 23c. Fresh 16½ to 17c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea $4 to $4.50. Calif. small white $4.50 to $4.75. Yellow eyes $4.75 to $5. Red kidney $5 to $5.50. Lima $6.50 to $7 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market quiet. Trading light, mostly small lots.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 24 to 25c; clothing, 19 to 20c; ½ blood, combing, 23 to 24c; clothing, 19c; ⅜ blood, combing, 23 to 24c; clothing, 21c; ¼ blood, combing, 21 to 21½c; clothing, 21c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 60 to 62c; clothing, 48 to 50c; ½ blood, combing, 50 to 53c; clothing, 42 to 45c; ⅜ blood, combing, 42 to 45c; clothing, 38 to 40c; ¼ blood, combing, 36 to 38c; clothing, 35 to 36c; Terr fine, combing, 58 to 60c; clothing, 48 to 51c; ½ blood, combing, 53 to 56c; clothing, 47 to 49c; ⅜ blood, combing, 47 to 49c; clothing, 42 to 45c; ¼ blood, combing, 41 to 43c; clothing, 37 to 41c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs.—Supply fully normal; market 50c lower; demand very slow. Bulk of sales $5 to $5.50.

Cattle. — Supply all killing classes liberal; cows mostly $1 lower; bulls 50c lower; vealers off about $2; demand very poor at the decline.

Cows.—Common and medium $1.50 to $3.50; low cutter and cutter $1 to $1.50.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium $2 to $3.50.

Vealers.—Medium and choice $5 to $8; cull and common $3 to $5.

Sheep.—None.

Milk Cows.—Supply liberal, market mostly $10 lower; demand poor. Choice, head, $110 to $130; good, $80 to $110; medium, $50 to $80; common, $40 to $50.

Events of the Week

TRUCE IN ARMAMENT.—Fourteen nations, including the United States, have signified their willingness to participate in a one-year armament building truce proposed by the Council of the League of Nations. Although no official statement came from the League Secretariat Oct. 31 there was a disposition to believe that some sort of armaments truce can be put into effect. The building holiday the League proposed would begin Nov. 1 and continue for 12 months. France accepted conditionally, asserting she was willing to participate if bordering nations also agreed. So far, in addition to the United States and France, affirmative replies have been received from Germany, Japan, Russia, Hungary, Holland, Australia, New Zealand, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Albania, Latvia and Luxembourg. Great Britain has not replied nor has Switzerland, and there has been no word yet from Italy, although her adherence is taken for granted as she sponsored the plan. This program of strictly limiting American armaments to their present level will be observed as a moral obligation from Nov. 1 on unless official word from the League Secretariat unexpectedly shows that the major powers have not assented to the arrangement. In that case, of course, there would be no further moral obligation on this country to respect the holiday declaration, it was said.

EDISON'S ESTATE. — The will of Thomas A. Edison, after making specific bequests of $28,000 to old employes, divides his estate among his six children. The will makes no provision for Mrs. Edison, explaining she had been fully provided for before the inventor's death. Charles and Theodore M. Edison, his youngest sons and the two most actively interested in the Edison business affairs, receive much larger shares than the others. The will was filed in Newark Oct. 29. No estimate of the value of the estate could be obtained, but rumor places it at about $14,000,000. The old employes who were remembered were William H. Meadowcroft, who receives $10,000, and Frederick P. Ott, who receives $8,000. The will provided a legacy of $10,000 for John F. Ott, but he died soon after Mr. Edison. Mr. Meadowcroft, who had been secretary to Mr. Edison for many years had been in his employ for more than half a century. The two Otts were designers and master craftsmen who had worked for Mr. Edison on the phonograph and other inventions. There were no bequests to charitable, philanthropic or religious organizations. One of the older sons is preparing to contest the will.

LABOR BANK FAILS.—The Federation Bank and Trust Company, 461 Eighth Avenue, New York, one of the largest union labor banks in the country, was closed Oct. 30 by the State, five weeks after the death of its president, Peter J. Brady, in an airplane crash. The bank was closed because of its "non-liquid condition" and declining assets and deposits, according to an official statement issued by Joseph A. Broderick, State Superintendent of Banks. Deposits had been reduced by more than $4,000,000 since June 30. Arrangements have been made with the Manufacturers Trust Company, acting for a group of the city's representative banking houses, to take over the closed labor bank and to pay the depositors two-thirds of their claims at once and more later as permitted by liquidation of the assets of the closed bank. Deposits were $12,170,000. The city has $850,000 on deposit, of which $100,000 is in Comptroller's trust funds, all fully protected, and $750,000 in ordinary city funds deposited by the City Chamberlain.

CASTAWAYS ON THE ATLANTIC.—Two men who spent nine days and nights adrift on the Atlantic in a crippled cockleshell craft were picked up alive Nov. 3 40 miles south of Montauk Point, L. I., by the Coast Guard cutter Cuyahoga after their families had given up hope of seeing them alive again. The two castaways, brothers-in-law, were David Warshauer, 31, of 763 Greene Avenue and Jerry Tuckyner, 29, of 599 Quincy Street, Brooklyn. Tuckyner was unconscious when he reached Staten Island Hospital at New Brighton after being put ashore at Coast Guard Base 2 and died later. They had started for Sheepshead Bay from East Rockaway the morning of Oct. 25 in their 16-foot, open cockpit sea-sled with an outboard motor. The distance was short and they had not bothered to take along any food or water and as the weather was warm they were only lightly clad. Their engine went dead and they remained adrift until rescued.

INCREASING WHEAT PRICES.—Bankers at Minneapolis Nov. 3 estimated that recent price increases had added from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 to the value of wheat held in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana. Basing estimates on Federal Reserve computations of grain held by farmers, country elevators and mills, they said that about $20,000,000 of this had accrued to the benefit of farmers. Kansas agricultural officials have estimated that the recent 15-cent upturn in wheat prices has put about $16,000,000 within reach of farmers in the State. Lacking a current survey of holdings, they based their estimate on the assumption that half of the rceord-breaking 1931 crop of 223,000,000 bushels still was in the hands of the producers. J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, said higher prices would cause immediate discontinuance of the use of wheat as a livestock feed. Alberta farmers would benefit to the extent of $18,600,000 if the price of wheat remained at its present level, according to officials of the Alberta Wheat Pool. L. D. Nesbitt of the pool said this figure was based on the estimate of 93,000,000 bushels of unsold wheat. Farmers in Saskatchewan have gained $2,640,000 by the rise in the wheat price, or $69 a square mile, according to the estimate of the Canadian National Railways on the basis of 16,000,000 bushels remaining in the hands of farmers in the Prince Albert section.

INCREASED OIL PRICES.—The increase of 15 cents a barrel in the price of mid-continent crude oil was made unanimous by all the important purchasing companies at Tulsa, Okla., Nov. 3. Oil men said a boost in gasoline prices was the logical step as a result of the higher cost of mid-continent crude, which now brings a top price of 85 cents a barrel.

THE ELECTIONS.—Nov. 3 New York City gave the Tammany party an outstanding victory. Samuel Levy, Democratic candidate for Borough President in Manhattan, rolled up a record-breaking plurality of 181,129 over Colonel Edward C. Carrington, Republican, with Norman Thomas, Socialist, a fairly close third. Assemblyman Abbot Low Moffat and Alderman Joseph Clark Baldwin were the only Republican candidates in the city to survive the Democratic landslide. The bipartisan slate of 12 candidates for the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial District won overwhelmingly. Amendment 3, authorizing a State reforestation policy, has been carried by a vote of almost two to one. Amendment 2, which would have permitted State legislators to accept other civil appointments, was beaten. Control of the Assembly has been retained by the Republicans despite the desperate efforts of the Democrats to gain control of that body. Eighty Republicans and 70 Democrats appear to have been elected. A Democratic majority in the House of Representatives when it assembles in December was indicated as the result of an upset in the normally Republican Eighth Michigan District. Democrats also were elected in the Seventh New York and Twentieth Ohio districts, while Republicans were successful in the Second Pennsylvania and First Ohio districts. New Jersey elected a Democratic Governor.

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Plumping a Thin Horse

BY DR. A. S. ALEXANDER

A reader says that he would like to see an article on how to get horses in good condition when run down.

When a horse that has been fairly well fed and not worked too hard fails to thrive and has lost flesh, strength and ambition, it may be concluded that the teeth are possibly at fault, or that worms are sapping the life of the animal. On examination, the horse being backed into a stall and the light allowed to illuminate the opened mouth, it will probably be seen that there is a saw-like row of sharp points on the molar or grinding teeth of the upper jaw, next to the cheeks, and a similar assortment of sharp points on the molar teeth, next to the tongue below. These sharp points irritate or lacerate the tender mucous membrane lining the cheeks and also injure the tongue, or interfere with the perfect mastication of feed.

The reason for the formation of the sharp points is that the upper jaw is wider than the lower jaw, so that the teeth do not perfectly cross one another when used for the grinding of feed. The molars work in a scissor-like fashion, and not perfectly flat and level like grinding stones in an old-fashioned mill.

It is, therefore, necessary to remove the sharp points, twice a year, after the horse is 6 years old, or over, and when that has not been done each year, the veterinary dentist probably will find that long sharp points have formed on a molar or two, or that, perchance, a molar is split or diseased. The sharp points are easily removed by a few strokes of a coarse dental rasp or "float," care being taken not to smooth down the rough grinding tables of the molar teeth. Long points have to be removed with the closed or open cutters, according to size, and the file then used to smooth the base of the part cut off. A split molar has to be removed with forceps, and larger forceps may suffice to extract a diseased molar, in some cases, but often a tubular saw (trephine) has to be used to cut a disk-like piece of bone from the facial bone, just above the root of the tooth, so that it may be punched down through the mouth and removed. That is most necessary when there is a foul-smelling discharge from the nostril, on the side corresponding to a diseased molar tooth of the upper jaw.

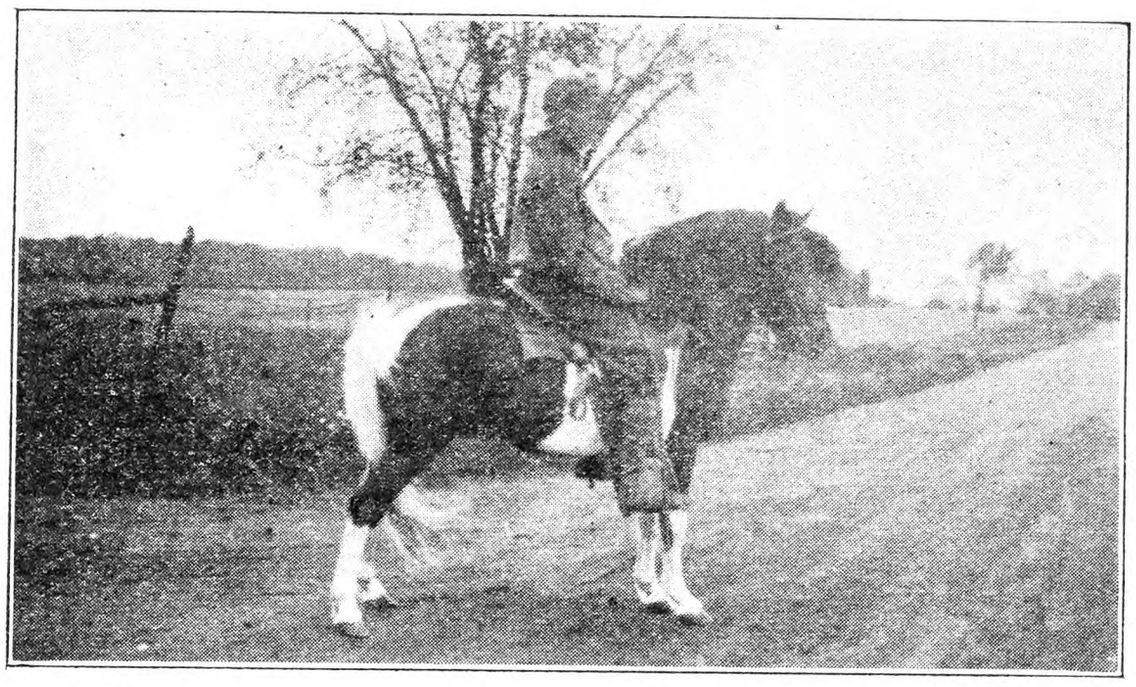
When worms infest a horse one will usually find a collection of scurf or dandruff about the anus of the rectum. This scurf is dried mucus, discharged from the rectum, where it has been caused by the irritation of worms, especially pin worms, which inhabit the large intestines and rectum. The pin worm causes the horse to stamp or kick in the stable at night. That worm often is associated with large round worms, which live in the small intestines and absorb nutrients of the horse's feed. The most injurious worm is small, pink in color, like a little shingle nail, being square at one end and pointed at the other end. These are called "blood worms" (Schlerostoma equinum) or the "palisade worm" and are true blood suckers. Worms may also be seen in the feces of the horse, especially large round worms and pin worms; but to find the blood worms it may be necessary to wash the droppings through cheesecloth. If worms are found present, it would be best to starve the horse for 36 hours and then have the veterinarian administer four or five drams of oil of chen-opodium, in gelatin capsules, and follow immediately with 1 quart of raw linseed oil, given slowly and carefully from a long-necked bottle, by way of the mouth. Where this treatment is given, worms may be seen passing from the body during a period of as much as 10 days.

If a veterinarian cannot be employed mix together two quarts of common salt and one part each of dried sulphate of iron, tartar emetic, flowers of sulphur and powdered fenugreke, by weight, and of the combination, mix one tablespoonful in the dampened feed, night and morning, for one week. Then stop giving the powders for 10 days; then they may be given for another week, if seen to be necessary. When these powders are given they may kill the worms in the intestines, where they are digested, so that they will not appear in the manure.

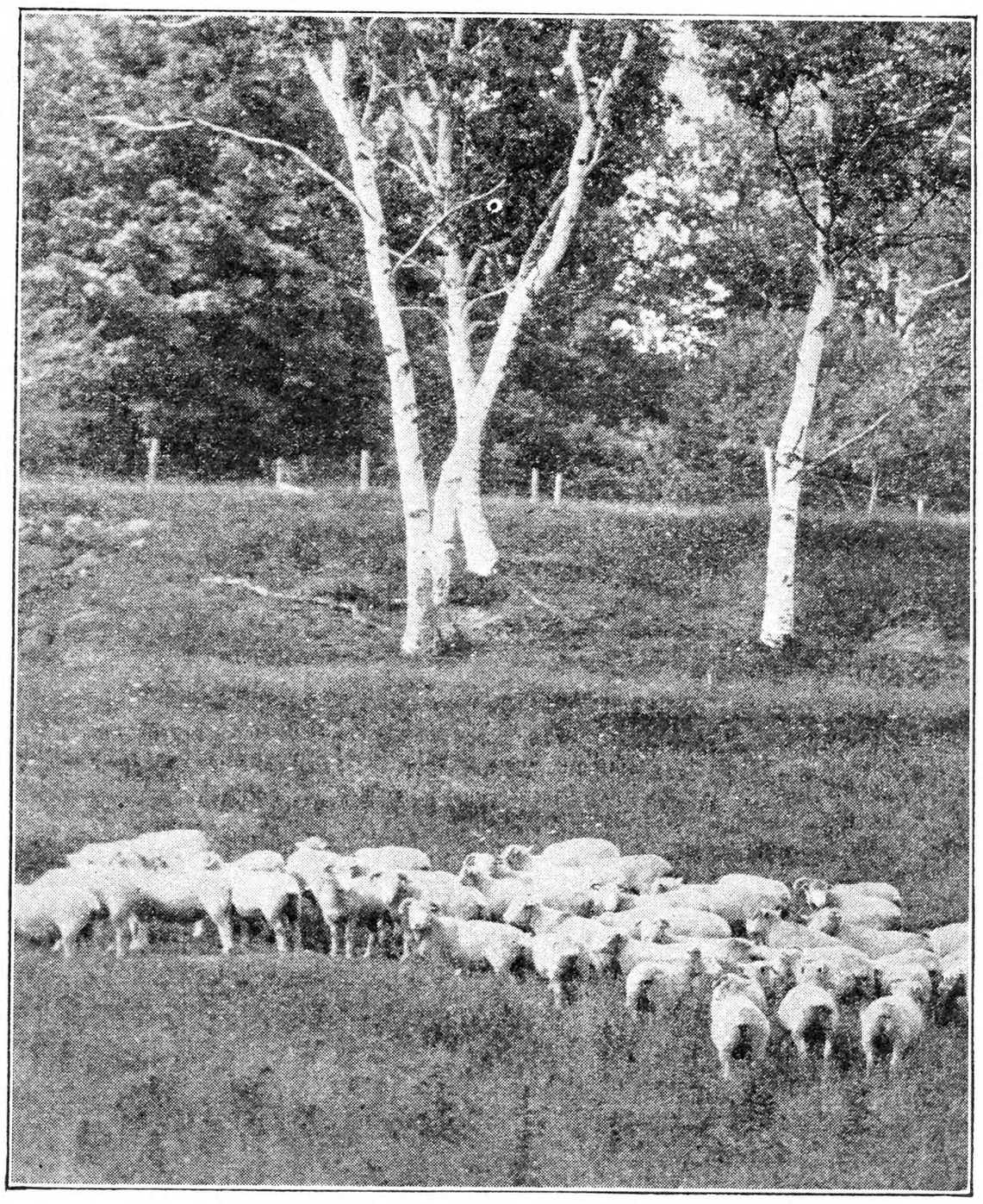
When pin worms alone are found present give the quart dose of oil and, when it has acted, inject into the rectum two-thirds of a pail of tepid water containing 2 ounces of dried sulphate of iron (powdered copperas). Do this late in the evening and repeat the injection at intervals two or three days, until three injections have been given.

If the coat is long and rough, it is advisable to clip it off, but if that be done in Autumn or Winter the horse must afterwards be blanketed in the stable, if cold, and when standing out of doors. Clipping alone often relieves or remedies indigestion, when not severe, and that ailment usually affects a thriftless, thin horse, that has a voracious appetite. When these things have been attended to, special feeding should be done until the horse is in good condition for sale or farm work. Professional fitters of draft horses for the large city markets depend largely upon earcorn as grain for the thin horse. They get the horse gradually onto the feed and then let him eat about all he cares to clean up every day, along with good mixed clover and Timothy hay. Such horses are not exercised at all, but have to be given Glauber salts in tepid water, now and then, to regulate the bowels and prevent severe stocking or swelling of the legs. When ear-corn is plentiful it may be used with advantage in that way, especially by the farmer who raised the crop. For quick plumping, however, and especially when the horse has many collar and harness sores, we should prefer to feed blackstrap molasses, as it is easily digested and assimilated and, with other feed, soon puts on flesh and removes the blemishes of the skin. For plumping a horse feed one quart of molasses, diluted with three quarts of hot water and stirred among five pounds of cut hay, four quarts of corn-meal and two pints of coarse wheat bran. Feed that amount night and morning, and give whole oats at noon and long hay at night. In some cases, it may be necessary to starve the horse to take the molasses feed, but it should soon be taken with relish and does not cause scouring or colic. As high as 21 pounds of blackstrap molasses has been fed, in Louisiana, without ill effects. A gallon of blackstrap molasses weighs 12 pounds and the allowance per day for each mule on some Southern plantations is 9.5 pounds. That being the case, it will be understood that the daily allowance of molasses may be increased above one quart twice daily, if the horse does not quickly pick up flesh. Professional fatteners of thin horses for the market feed five times a day, as the horse's stomach is small and the animal needs small quantities of feed, comparatively, and at short intervals. The fattening horse is allowed all the hay he cares to eat from a self-feeder. Water is supplied twice a day. No exercise is given. Corn is fed at 5 o'clock in the morning; water at 7; the hay racks are filled at 9 o'clock, when the horses are given oats and bran, the proportion being two-thirds bran and one-third oats. At 12 o'clock they are fed corn again; at 3 in the afternoon oats and bran are given and the hay racks are refilled; at 4 o'clock they are given a second watering, and at 6 P. M. a final feed of corn is given.

The proportion for each horse when upon full feed is as folows: Corn from 10 to 14 ears at each feed; oats and bran, about three quarts per feed, making in all from 30 to 40 ears of corn and six quarts of oats and bran per day. In some instances horses fed in this way have made a gain of five and a half pounds a day for a period of 50 to 100 days. One horse gained 550 pounds in 100 days. In many instances from 12 to 20 horses have made an average daily gain of three and a half pounds per day each, for a period of 90 days. Despite such heavy feeding it is surprising how few cases of founder and colic were caused, the feeders being experienced, careful and watchful. Inexperienced feeders, however, had better try less forced methods of fattening thin horses.



A. B. Porter, of Atwater, O., sends us this picture of one of his ponies.



Sheep in the Woodland

An Outstanding Holstein Cow

The livestock number of THE R. N.-Y. was certainly an outstanding issue. But lest the readers erroneously conclude that all the good cows are in the United States I am giving some facts of a cow we have here on our little "Spud Island."

Jean Abberkerk Pontaic is a Holstein cow owned by W. R. Boryer, Southport, P. E. I. Her heavy production of high-testing milk over a period of five years has made history for Holstein breeding in the Island Province. She has just completed another yearly record under official test in the R. O. P. with a 368-day yield totaling 23,214 lbs. of milk, containing 1,102 lbs. of butterfat, giving her an average test of 3.80 per cent fat.

In four consecutive lactation periods this cow has produced 89,783 lbs. of milk containing 4,346.25 lbs. of butterfat, an average per year of 21,445 lbs. of milk containing 1,086.56 lbs. of butterfat. Her best year's production, 23,350 lbs. of milk containing 1,165 lbs. of butterfat, was completed with an average test of 4.06 per cent fat. She has also a 365-day record to her credit of 16,380 lbs. milk containing 775 lbs. of butterfat. She is 10 years of age. In her last record she was only milked three times a day for 30 days. In each of five months she was on test she gave over a ton of milk, with a top of 2,359 lbs. in October last, her first month. J. A. M.

Feeding Wheat in Sheaf

Will it be a good plan for me to feed my wheat in sheaf to steers, and what supplement should I use? G. H. F.
Fauquier Co., Va.

The practice of feeding wheat in the sheaf or unthrashed wheat, is quite a common one in Southwest Virginia. Feeding wheat in this way without anything else, causes one to feed too much grain for the amount of roughage the cattle will receive, but if you will feed it along with fodder or straw, silage or hay, you get very excellent results.

Our experience here has indicated to me quite definitely that we should not feed too much grain to cattle in the Winter time to get maximum or best results for the entire feeding period, that is from the time you take the cattle up in the Fall until they are sold from grass pastures the following Summer.

Of course some of this wheat will not be digested but there is not nearly so much loss that way as if you were feeding it with grain uncracked.

It is rather hard to say just how much this sheaf wheat should be fed per steer per day, but with silage, fodder, straw, sheaf wheat and steers weighing approximately 1,000 lbs., I would suggest a ration of 30 lbs. silage, 5 lbs. fodder, 5 lbs. sheaf wheat, 1½ lbs. straw, and ½ lb. cottonseed meal per steer per day.

R. E. HUNT.

Mock Duck

Four pork tenderloins; slash lengthwise, rub with salt and pepper, fill with dressing made of bread crumbs, one onion, one egg, one-half cup butter, salt and pepper to taste; tie together and bake in roaster. Serve with hot apple sauce made as follows: Pare and quarter (if large, cut in eighths) as many apples as the family appetite requires. Put a layer of apples in a granite or enameled shallow pan, put bits of butter, goodly supply sugar and dash of cinnamon on the apples. Do this in layers till pan is full; add a little water and bake till rich and clear, not just barely done.

Lancaster, Pa., Livestock Markets

(Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending October 31, 1931.)

This week's receipts comprised medium-grade grass steers and stockers and feeders, only a sprinkling of slaughter steers quotable above $7, bulk $6 to $6.75, closing prices steady to strong or fully steady with week ago. Bulls steady, she stock and cutters steady to weak, bulk fat heifers $5.50 to $6; medium bulls $5 to $5.50; butcher cows $4 to $4.50; cutters $2.25 to $3. Receipts of stockers and feeders continue liberal and with fairly broad country demand held about steady, kinds selling $4.75 to $5.50 predominating, some with weight selling at $6 and above. Calves steady with week's sharp decline, top vealers $9.

Hogs steady, top westerns $6.75.

Sheep about steady, medium to good lambs $7 to $7.50.

Receipts for week ending Oct. 31, 1931: Cattle, 277 cars; 102 Virginia, 72 St. Paul, 24 West Virginia; 22 Sioux City; 19 Tennessee; 9 Chicago, 5 St. Louis, 5 Omaha, 4 New York, 4 Pittsburgh, 3 Kansas City, 3 Maryland, 2 Kentucky, 1 Pennsylvania, 1 Indiana, 1 Michigan; containing 8,120 head, 162 trucked in; total cattle 8,282 head, 852 calves, 3,286 hogs, 1,064 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $7.25 to $8; medium, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $6.25 to $7.25; common, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $5 to $6.25; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $7.50 to $8.25; medium, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $6.50 to $7.50; good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $7.50 to $8.25.

Heifers.—Choice, 550 to 850 lbs., $6.25 to $6.75; good, 550 to 850 lbs., $5.75 to $6.25; medium, 550 to 850 lbs., $5 to $5.75; common, 550 to 850 lbs., $4.25 to $5.

Cows.—Choice, $4.50 to $5; good, $3.75 to $4.50; common and medium, $2.75 to $3.75; low cutter and cutter, $1.75 to $2.75.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $5.25 to $6.50; cutter, common and medium, $3.25 to $5.25; yearlings excluded.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $8.50 to $9; medium, $8 to $8.50; cull and common, $6.50 to $8.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 500 to 800 lbs., $5.50 to $6.75; common and medium, 500 to 800 lbs., $4 to $5.50; good and choice, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $5.75 to $7; common and medium, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $4.25 to $5.75.

Hogs.—Lt. wt., good and choice, 160 to 180 lbs., $6 to $6.50; lt. wt., good and choice, 180 to 200 lbs., $6.25 to $6.75; med. wt., good and choice, 200 to 220 lbs., $6.25 to $6.75; med. wt., good and choice, 220 to 250 lbs., $6.25 to $6.75; hvy. wt., good and choice, 250 to 290 lbs., $6.25 to $6.75; hvy. wt., good and choice, 290 to 350 lbs., $5.75 to $6.25; pkg. sows, medium and good, 275 to 500 lbs., $5.25 to $5.75.

LANCASTER FEED MARKET

Selling Price of Feeds (Cash at Warehouse).—Bran, ton, $22.50; shorts, $22.50; hominy, $25; middlings, $25.50; linseed, $35.50; gluten, $25.50; ground oats, $28; Soy-bean meal, $29; hog meal, $32.50; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $27.50; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $26; dairy feed, 18 per cent, $28; dairy feed, 20 per cent, $30.50; dairy feed, 24 per cent, $31.50; dairy feed, 25 per cent, $32; dairy feed, 32 per cent, $33; horse feed, 85 per cent, $32; Alfalfa, regular, $29; Alfalfa, reground, $30.50.

Rhode Island Farmers Meet in Annual Conference

BY SUMNER D. HOLLIS.

Meeting at the Rhode Island State College, at Kingston, for the fifth annual conference of agricultural and industrial interests of the State, on October 22, a program of speaking and discussion, covering a three-day period was presented, which began with a session of the poultrymen and ended on Saturday with the inauguration of Raymond G. Bressler as president of Rhode Island State College, and a formal reception given by the board of managers of the institution.

The Rhode Island Agricultural Conference is a unique organization, composed of representatives of every organization in the State having an interest in agriculture. Among its members are not only all of the organizations actively engaged in farming, but it also includes chambers of commerce, welfare and consumers' organizations. For six years this board has been active in Rhode Island, and has been responsible for much of the agricultural development and legislation affecting agriculture that has been enacted in the past few years. The work of the year is brought to a conclusion by annual conference of three days duration, consisting of morning, afternoon and evening sessions, at which leaders in agricultural thought and research from various parts of the country are brought before the farmers of Rhode Island to discuss problems with them.

Declaring, at the opening session of the conference, that the trouble with the poultry business, today, is that poultrymen fail to keep accounts and records and conduct their business in a hit or miss fashion without knowledge of profit and loss or cost of production, Prof. James E. Rice, of Cornell University continued by saying that the cost of egg production in proportion to egg prices had reached a pre-war level. Giving figures to show the number of eggs required to pay the yearly feed bill for a hen, each year since 1912, Prof. Rice showed that in 1912 it required 130 eggs to pay the feed bill. The lowest number of eggs required for this purpose occurred in 1921, when 98 eggs would pay the bill for the entire year. Continuing, he showed that in 1930 it required only the same number of eggs as in 1912 to pay for a year's feed, and predicted that for 1931 the number would be considerably less. The 10 major problems facing the poultryman today, according to Prof Rice, are the need of industralization, education, organization, standardization, sanitation, co-ordination, capitalization of location, specialization, good legislation and stabilization.

Dr. F. H. Beaudette, poultry pathologist of the New Jersey Experimental Station, speaking on disease control, criticised poultry raisers as having lost their sense of proportion to the extent that they have come to believe that the development of a 300-egg hen is a superior consideration to the general health of the flock and have greatly minimized the importance of disease control.

Efficiency in marketing and economy in production were declared by Dr. George F. Potter, of the New Hampshire State Experiment Station, to be the prime factors in profitable fruit-growing, while William R. Cole, secretary of the Massachusetts Fruit-growers' Association, appealed for more and better advertising and told of the advertising of New England apples by radio. Dr. R. B. Corbett, economist of the Rhode Island Experiment Station, appealed for the selling of apples to the public with the same kind of salesmanship which has made the citrus fruits so popular.

Speaking on "World Problems Effecting Agriculture," Dr. G. F. Warren, noted economist of Cornell University, said, "One of the commonest mistakes is to assume that the present depression is a business cycle. It is a break in the whole price structure, or a rise in the value of money, such as has occurred only twice before in the history of our country. From such a tremendous price decline, some recovery is certain to occur, but there is no reason to anticipate a return to prices of the level of 1929, unless some change is made in the monetary system. Prices now are the same as, if not lower than those of 1913," he said, adding "that 500 general farm products that had a base of 100 before the war now average 102."

Speaking at the market gardeners' session of the conference, Dr. J. E. Knott, of Cornell University, advised vegetable gardeners that "the most important need of the market gardener of the present day, is an open mind. Keep abreast of new developments and study them carefully and make use of them whenever they can be fitted to your conditions. He further stated that the old type of market gardener is disappearing because of the problems of high-priced land, labor and the intensive scale of production, together with the necessity of a series of successive crops. In his place, declared Dr. Knott, is being developed a new type of market gardener. A gardener who is a business man and is applying business methods and principles.

Quality products, according to Dr. Paul Work, is the answer to most of the marketing problems of the present-day gardener. Only the highest quality products can be shipped long distances and it is therefore this type of vegetables, with which the local gardener must compete. In order to compete successfully he must provide a product that excels.

Methods employed in the effort to halt abortion disease among cattle by the agglutination test, were explained by Dr. A. Eichorn, of the Lederle Laboratories of New York, in which he reminded his audience, that the agglutination test is not perfect and that it sometimes fails to indicate existing infection, but that it is the best and most reliable test known to present-day science and is the foundation upon which future development must be built.

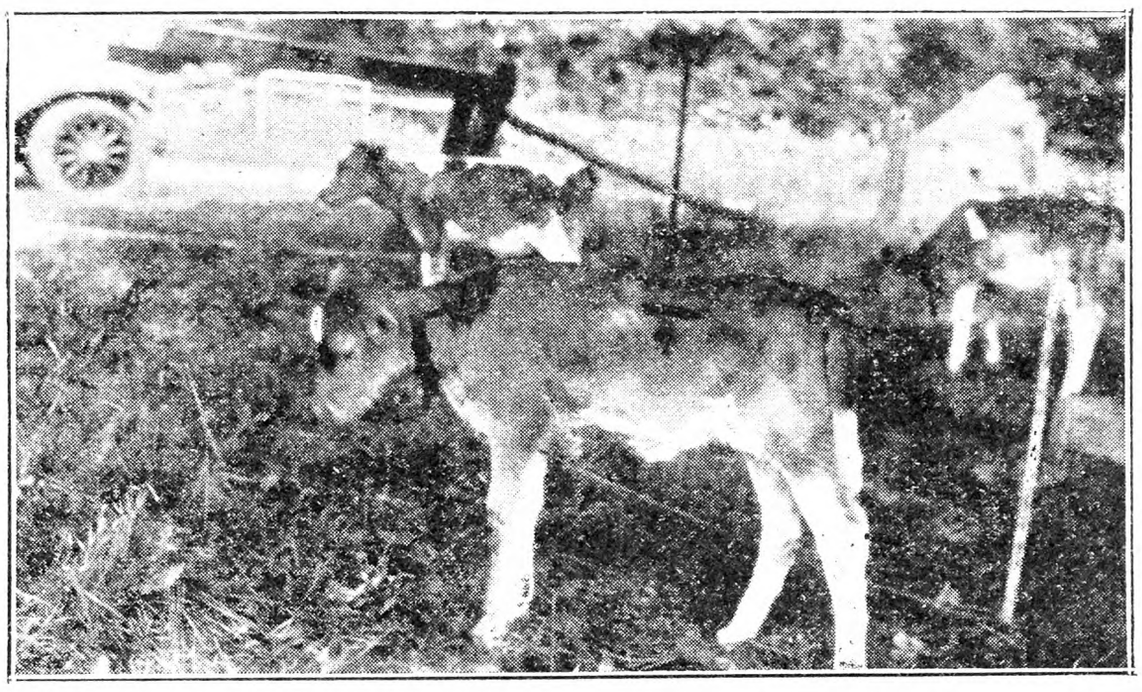
Dr. Hugh M. O'Rear, of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, outlined the progress made in tuberculosis erradication and stated that there were now four States that had been declared modified accredited areas, in which there was found less than one-half of 1 per cent of infection. Within the next two years, he added, we shall have at least 12 States that come within the modified accredited requirements.

Harry R. Lewis, Rhode Island Commissioner of Agriculture, outlined the marketing problems of the Rhode Island dairyman, discussed the various features of the new milk marketing act which will be rigidly enforced by his department beginning November 1, and pleaded for the enactment of laws establishing area testing of cattle for tuberculosis in the State. Such testing must be done, he stated, in order that Rhode Island milk may compare favorably with milk from more distant points where the tuberculosis erradication program is being pushed. At the present time, he announced, there are over 5,000 cows in Rhode Island, for which application for testing has been made and which are now awaiting sufficient funds with which to pay indemnities. He stated that applications have been received for the testing of every animal on Block Island and that this island will be the first modified accredited area in the State.

One of the outstanding features of the conference was an exhibit of Rhode Island products presented by the Providence Market Gardeners' Association, the Rhode Island State College, the Rhode Island Fruit-growers' Association, the Rhode Island Bee-keepers' Association, the Rhode Island Nurserymen's Association, the Rhode Island Poultry Association and the Rhode Island State Department of Agriculture.

Bringing to a close, with a fitting climax, a week of meetings and conferences, was the inauguration ceremonies in the presence of noted educators from all parts of the country, when Raymond G. Bressler was inducted into office as the president of Rhode Island State College. Dr. Bressler in his inaugural address pledged himself to the development of Rhode Island State College in each of its several branches of education. Declaring himself solidly in favor of unification and correlating of the three lines of work of the institution, teaching, research and extension, Dr. Bressler further urged a continuance of compulsory military training at the college and denounced the growing sentiment in America against either compulsory or optional military training at State Colleges, as dangerous to the safety and security of our country.

The inaugural ceremonies at which over 1,500 people were in attendance were presided over by Gov. Norman S. Case. Dr. Walter E. Ranger, State Commissioner of Education, installed Dr. Bressler in office. Noted educators present and taking part in the ceremonies were Dr. Edward W. Lewis, president of the University of New Hampshire; Dr. Ralph M. Watts, dean of the School of Agriculture of the Pennsylvania State College; Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, a former president of the institution, and Dr. Lorenzo C. McCarthy, president of Providence College.



Robert B. Boyce, of New Jersey, who sends us this picture of his Guernsey calves entitles it, "Drowsing at Noonday."

The November Garden

A note of warning must be sounded at this time of the year; a warning not to cover up too soon the perennials, biennials and bulbs which are to sleep a long Winter in the frozen ground. Most beginners are prone to make two ofttimes fatal mistakes in this matter of covering; they cover too early and too heavily. These mistakes would be avoided if the reason for covering was borne in mind. Briefly, we cover to prevent the alternate freezing and thawing (with consequent heaving) of the soil which normally happens during the Winter. We do not seek to "keep the plants warm," nor to keep the frost out of the ground, but rather to keep the frost in the ground and the plants in a dormant condition until the return of Spring. A further reason for covering in the case of plants which retain their foliage throughout the Winter is to provide some shade from the strong sunshine and thus prevent burning. The smallest amount of covering material which will serve these purposes is sufficient. The free circulation of air about the crowns of the plants is essential, and for this reason no short manure or other material which will pack together under the weight of snow and rain should be used. Something loose, as salt hay or even pine boughs, is the ideal, and as already stated, it should not be put on until the ground is well frozen. Here in the vicinity of New York I find that from the middle to the end of December is quite time enough.

No further time should be lost in planting any bulbs which yet remain out of the ground. I favor leaving the planting of tulips just as late as practicable because by doing so the bulbs are much less likely to be troubled with mice, nor do they break ground too early in the Spring. All other bulbs are better planted as early as possible. Where lily bulbs are to be planted this Fall and the bulbs are not yet to hand it will be advisable to cover the planting sites with a layer of manure or other material as a protection against frost, thus enabling planting to be attended to immediately upon arrival, rather than delaying this operation until Spring. Writing of bulbs reminds me that recently (mid-October) I had occasion to transplant some bulbs of the Spring snowflake (Leucojum autumnale), bulbs originally planted in a good deep soil two years ago, and how those bulbs have thrived! They have multiplied to an amazing extent, and the progeny are strong firm bulbs all full of promise of a glorious display of bloom. During the past two seasons they have bloomed profusely, so much so that I wonder this absolutely hardy bulb is not more widely planted. The Spring snowflake must not be confused with the snowdrop, for they are quite distinct, although the former has somewhat the appearance of a giant snowdrop. It flowers much later and attains a height of from two to two and a half feet under favorable conditions. In addition to its value in the garden the Spring snowflake can be used successfully as a cut flower. The bulbs I lifted were well advanced in growth and should really have been transplanted at least a month earlier, for the snowflake, like the various Muscari and Lilium candidum, makes an aboveground growth in the Fall, which means that root action commences early, and that planting or transplanting should receive attention just as the roots begin to get busy. Narcissi, although they make no top growth in the Fall, become active underground at an early date, and for this reason I always advocate planting these just as early as possible to insure the best results.

It is especially important that all newly planted evergreens be kept well watered (in default of ample rainfall) until the ground freezes. Evergreens in tubs and window boxes also require attention in this matter.

Complete the clearing up of the garden. Save all leaves of the deciduous trees and stack them to provide a supply of valuable leaf-mold. Other garden refuse may also be composted and will provide useful material for turning into the soil later. Any which may be diseased or which may harbor insect pests should be burned without delay. When cleaning up don't forget the gutters on greenhouses and other buildings, for they accumulate leaves at this time of the year.

Examine Dahlias, Cannas, Gladiolus, etc. in storage, and make sure that they are correctly labeled, for illegible or lost labels are the cause of much unnecessary trouble when propagating or planting time comes around again.

Roses should be lightly trimmed back at this time, say to within about two feet of the ground, and the earth should be mounded up around the stems. No further covering will be necessary until the ground is hard frozen, after which a covering of litter or salt hay may be applied. The cutting back advised is in no sense pruning, but merely a precaution against damage which may result from Winter storms.

Of all the flowering plants in the greenhouse the Chrysanthemums now attract the greatest attention, for the month of November is truly "Chrysanthemum Month." What an endless variety there is available for mum lovers! Singles, doubles and Anemone-flowered; large and small flowering pompons, and of course the huge Japanese types with blooms a foot or more in diameter, and what a variety of color! Seemingly every color with the exception of blue. All those rich yellow and bronze hues which speak of Autumn, reds and pinks in profusion, pale apricots, creams and of course pure whites; Chrysanthemums for every purpose and occasion! Now is the time to sally forth, note-book in hand, and make permanent record of flowering dates, colors and any other remarks concerning the varieties you have grown this year, or have seen in other greenhouses or at the flower shows. As the flowers are cut do not forget to put aside, carefully labeled, sufficient healthy stock plants to provide a supply of cuttings in the Spring. A cold frame is as good a place as any in which to carry these stock plants, and is far preferable to pushing them under a bench or in some other out-of-the-way corner, or to carrying them in too high a temperature.

Christmas Begonias of the Gloire de Lorraine and Melior type will be producing buds freely now, and these should be carefully picked off until five weeks before the plants are required to be at their best. Weak manure water at weekly intervals will be of assistance to these subjects now. Poinsettias should also be fed judiciously as the bracts develop. Avoid drafts at all costs, for exposing Poinsettias to a cold current of air is a sure way to cause the leaves to drop. These popular subjects require full sunlight and it is a great mistake to crowd them unduly.

Cyclamens require all the light possible at this season, and should be kept close to the glass, the pots standing on a moist cinder bottom, and the spaces between the pots damped down two or three times a day to ensure that degree of atmospheric humidity so desirable in the successful cultivation of Cyclamens. Plants intended for early flowering should be allowed to become pot-bound, but should be fed to maintain luxuriance. Primulas and Cinerarias require similar treatment to the Cyclamen with the exception that they will thrive in a somewhat lower temperature. The yellow-flowered Primula kewensis much appreciates having the foliage sprayed over with clear water on the mornings of bright days, so, also do Cinerarias.

Paper White, Soleil d'Or and Gloriosa Narcissi which have well filled their receptacles with roots, should be introduced in successive batches to a temperature of 50 to 55 degrees to provide a succession of bloom. French Roman hyacinths will quickly respond to the same line of treatment. Retarded lily of the valley pips bloom in three weeks (in a night temperature of 55 degrees) from the time of planting, and are among the most worthy crops the amateur with but limited greenhouse space at his disposal can raise. The pips can be planted in flats, pans or pots in soil or earth, but a cleaner method is to plant them in moss, and the results are equally as good.

Annuals intended for Spring cutting should be kept growing steadily in a light position, and should be benched or potted on as required. At this time of the year, it is well to make sure that all pots are well crocked, for over wetness of the soil is the cause of many failures. Especially are Salpiglossis sensitive to a condition of this nature.

Watch carefully for attacks of aphis on lilies and fumigate at the first sign, for these unwelcome insects can do much damage in a short time to a valuable batch of plants. Take care with the watering just now, giving plants water only when they are actually in need of this attention. Ventilate the house with caution so as to avoid cold drafts, at the same time maintaining a free circulation of air and cool conditions for all those subjects requiring a comparatively low temperature, as Chrysanthemums, Winter cherries, Stevias, stocks and carnations.

T. H. EVERETT, N. D. H.

The Desert of Maine

Reading the article "In the Dune Country of Michigan" in THE R. N.-Y. last year made me wish to tell the story of the desert of Maine. From the above mentioned article I learned that the dune country of Michigan is very old, at least over a century, for the first date mentioned in the article is 1809. A church has been buried by the advance of the dune sand, and other property laid waste. Yet trees and vegetation do eventually establish themselves above the sand. This is not true of the desert of Maine. There the sand kills everything in its path. This desert of Maine is very young, and in contrast with the dune country it is very small, but it is steadily increasing, and perhaps when it is as old as the dune country is now, it may cover a similar area.

The story of the desert is an odd one. Nothing like it has ever been told. Geologists tell us that its beginning dates from the glacier period, as do the dunes of Michigan. But the deposit of sand lying

under fertile farmland and forest trees was hidden from sight; in fact, its existence was unknown until 45 years ago when it first came into view. We have become accustomed to think of Maine as a State of pine forests, wooded hills, beautiful lakes, and winding rivers. The "nation's playground" it has been called by one poetically inclined booster and, indeed, there is considerable truth in the statement. The banks of Maine's lakes and rivers, her irregular coast with its myriad bays and coves, and her mountain trails, are dotted with hotels, Summer cottages, and camps where the tourists come to make merry during the Summer months. Maine has her full share of beaches with beautiful white sea sand, sand which, driven by the wind, often encroaches upon the land it borders. Sometimes it is blown by high winds into ridges and small cone-shaped hills. This is what I supposed the desert to be. But I was never more mistaken.

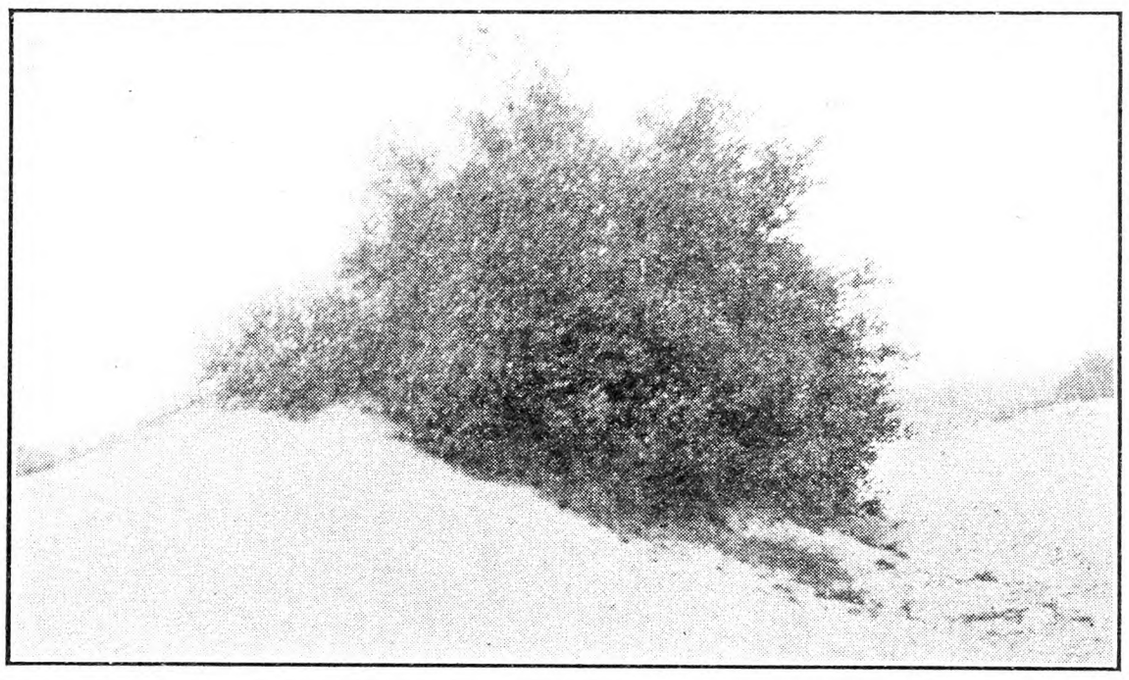
On the Shore Road, which in its winding way follows the coast from Portland to Belfast, just before entering Freeport a narrow dirt road leads to the left. Here stands a large sign "Desert of Maine." Turning into this road (it is scarcely more than a lane) our automobile jolted slowly over ruts, holes and rocks. The road is thickly banked with shrubs and trees, and a more lonely highway can scarcely be imagined. For many years this road was used only by the farmers living in this section of Freeport and Pownal. Today cars from every State in the Union make their uncomfortable way over it to visit the freak desert, for the Desert of Maine is a freak of Dame Nature's creating.

About a mile and a half along this road sand patches begin to show among the shrubs at the roadside, and the ruts in the road itself are thickly sprinkled with tiny glittering particles. A second sign finally told us we had reached our destination. We turned off the road and drove into what had once been a farmyard. The farm buildings with the exception of an old barn are all gone. Some grand old shade trees are still standing in the old yard, and under these the new enterprising owner of the desert has set up a stand where he serves cold drinks and other refreshments to the curious horde which daily throngs the place. The grass is scanty and coarse, and over all seems to lie a soft dust. Just ahead is a large open space glittering in the sunlight with a bedazzling intensity. We parked our car just beyond the stand, and there outstretched before us lay the Desert of Maine.

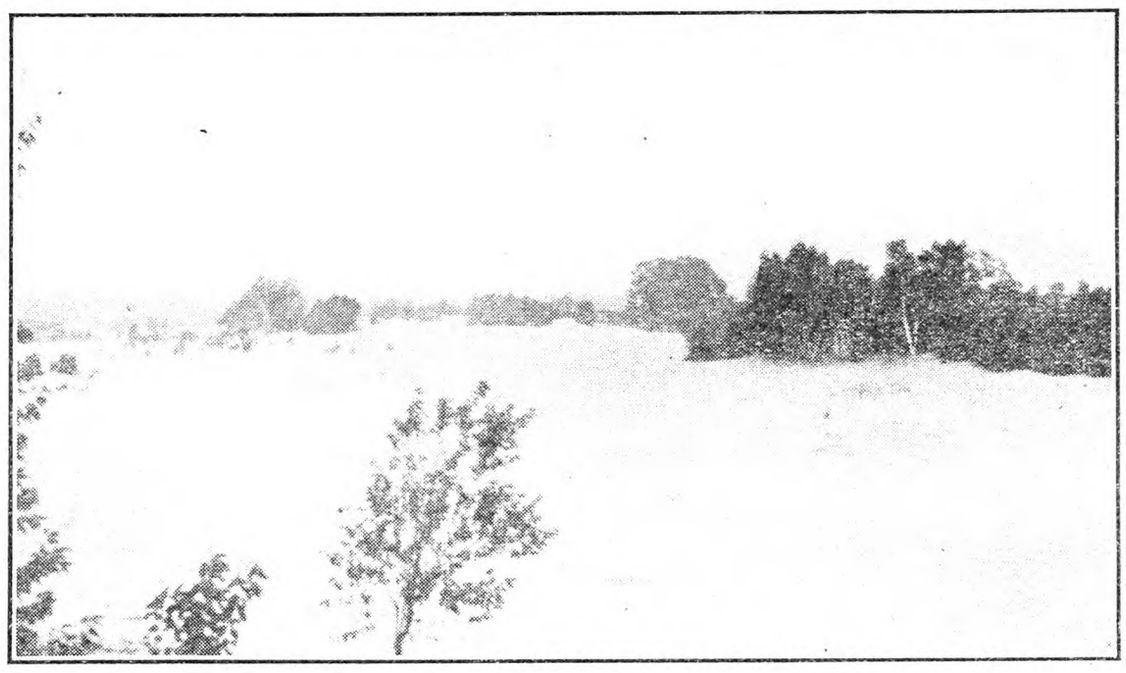
I had thought to find sea sand or perhaps a hill of such sand as is used in road-making. The desert is not of these. It covers an area of several thousand feet. Parts of it are flat, but there are dunes here blown into fantastic shapes by the wind. These dunes range from 25 to 60 feet in height.

But the sand itself is the marvel of the place. It is of many shades ranging from pure white to deep reddish brown, which is not so surprising when one is told that the sand is composed of felspar, mica, silica, iron and clay. From a preponderance of one or another of these substances is given the peculiar shading. The sand is fine, so fine that when handling it one fails to detect the grains, and it leaves the hands coated with a soft, fine dust. Many scientists have examined the sand (for as a freak of nature the desert is closely watched by such men) and they unanimously agree that it is the finest sand in the world. Digging down through the dry loose surface sand one finds no change in its appearance.

It is interesting to trace the story of the desert. A small spot of sand approximately 30 feet square lay on what was at that time a moderately prosperous farm. This sand spot was in the farm pasture, and up to 45 years ago was ignored. At that time it began to spread. What caused the sudden activity no one seems able to explain. The owner of the farm became alarmed at the steady encroachment of the sand upon the pasture grass which he needed for his cattle, and sought to check it by planting a barrier of birch trees. The barrier proved of no avail. The wind, taking the path of least resistance, an easy path where the land had been recently disturbed, simply blew the foundation from under the birches' roots; thus, with an open way ahead, the sand crept on. Some of these birches, now dead, may still be seen today with a clear space of two or three feet beneath the spreading roots. Other preventives were tried, but nothing succeeded.



How the Sand Engulfs Trees in the Maine Desert



General View of the Maine Desert

Mixed with the surface loam and grass was now a thin film of glittering sand. Farming was a failure on the Sand Farm, as the place came to be called. As a last hope at preventing the place from being a total loss, the owner purchased 150 sheep, which he turned loose over the land, thinking that they, at least, could pick up a living. From that time the ruin of the once prosperous farm was swift. The sharp hoofs of the sheep cut through the crust of the soil and from every such wound sprang an outcrop of sand. The sheep nibbled the grass and small shrubs down to the roots, which were promptly buried under the advancing sand. Inexorably the sand, fanned by the brisk breeze which is nearly always present, crept on, until at last, the hardy farmer in despair gave up the unequal battle and left the farm to the mercy of the wind and the sand.

A well house, high enough for a six-foot man to stand upright in, erected over a never-failing spring of sweet water, has been completely lost for over 20 years. The onrushing sand has obliterated all landmarks, and the men who built the well are now unable to locate it.

Starting from a patch of sand 30 feet square the Desert of Maine now covers several thousand feet, and the end is not in sight. In the last two years the sand has advanced 75 feet. Geologists say there is no way of checking its spread, and that, in time, it may cover the townships of Freeport and Pownal.

For years the "Sand Farm" was deserted. Then Henry Coldrup saw the possibility of financial returns from this "nature freak" and purchased the old abandoned farm. A farm no longer, but now the Desert of Maine, adding one more attraction to the Pine Tree State.

DRENA DANE.

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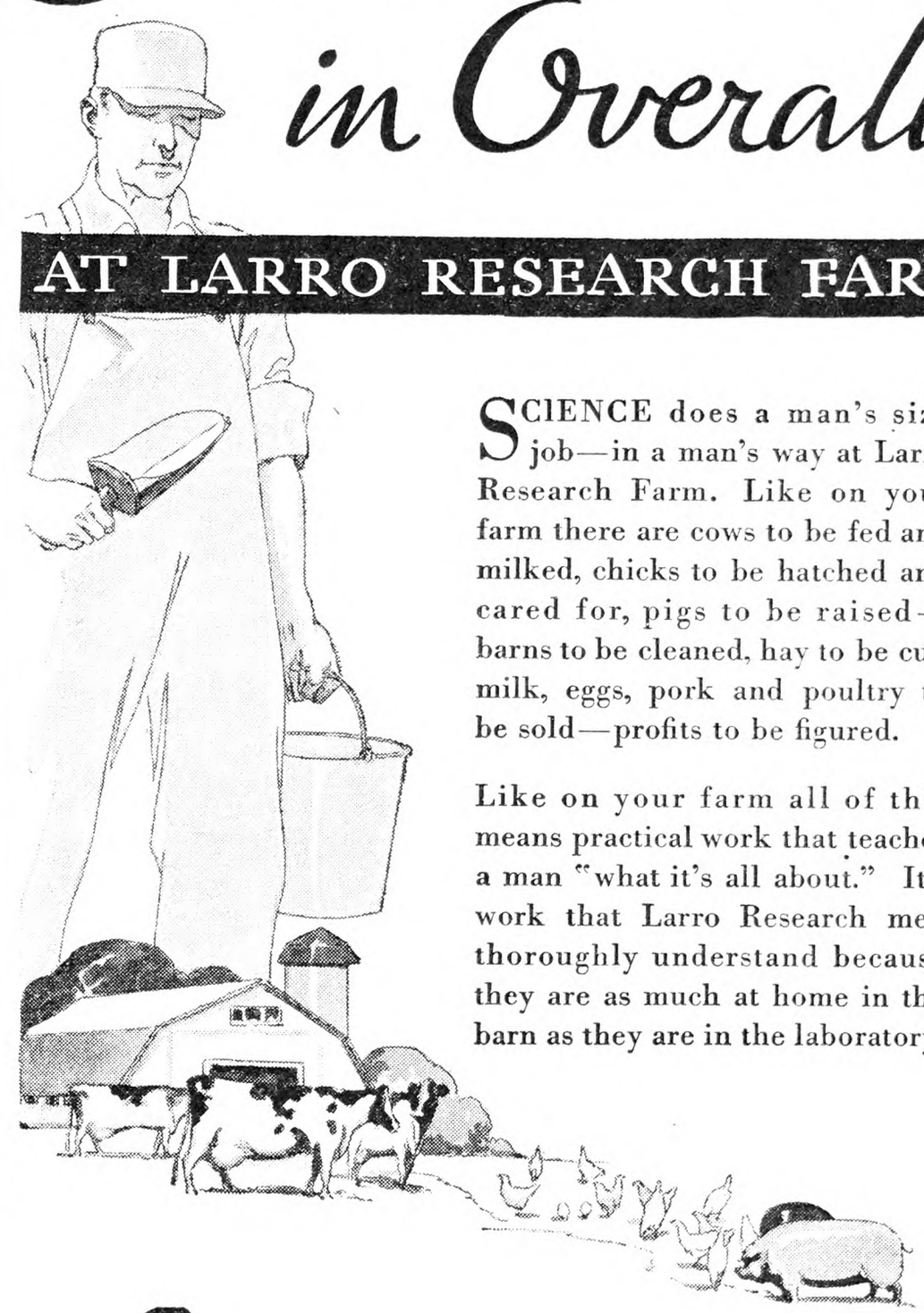

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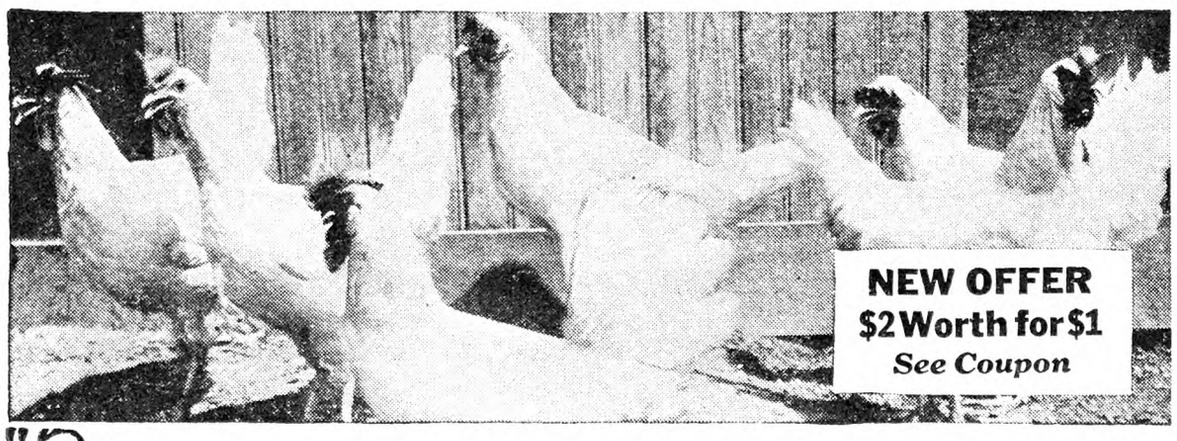

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Pullets Molting

Are beans harmful for laying hens? Their run includes, in part, a portion of a string bean field in which quite a few of the beans ripened and we believe the hens are eating the beans. I never knew hens would eat beans, though I have often seen pheasants eat them. On April 2, 1931, we received 118 baby R. I. Reds, all husky, lively youngsters. They grew finely fed on starting mash, growing mash and scratch grain. We had 50 pullets in the flock. At four months and one week old we received the first egg. That was August 7. About the first of September we started feeding laying mash and wheat and cracked corn in proportion of one part corn to two parts wheat. All this time they had, and still have, a good-sized grass run. About the middle of September the 50 pullets were separated into two units, leaving 25 in the old house, and moving the other 25 to another a few feet away, built like the old one, arranged the same way inside, and with a good grass run. At the time of separation those that we knew were laying were left in the old pen except a few we had to move to get 25 in each house. Shortly those in the old pen were laying 18 and 22 eggs a day and gradually the second pen has increased to 10 to 15. About three weeks ago the green feed in the runs was getting low, so we moved the fence out a little way, taking in a small portion of this string-bean field. There is lots of chick weed and some grass, dandelions, etc. Now for about two weeks these hens have been laying less eggs than they did, and seem to be going back right along as low as 6 to 12, some days a few more. The other pen has had an increased run also but grass and weeds, no beans. They are holding up their average. They are not molting. Both pens together have layed 99½ dozen eggs to date. Those in the old house (the house they were raised in) layed the most until just about three weeks ago they began falling. J. M. M.
New York.

These pullets began laying a little too early for their own good and it is not surprising that they have not been able to keep up the pace. Pullets of these large breeds should have nearly or quite six months in which to develop and acquire flesh before production begins.

If they show such precocity as you describe, laying at a little over four months, they should be given an increased proportion of corn and other whole grains in their ration and a correspondingly lessened amount of mash. The mash containing the high protein part of the food stimulates maturity and production, while the grain fed tends to promote size and flesh.

Leghorns may be expected to begin laying at five months, the larger breeds at six. If maturing much before these ages, they are likely to lay for a short period, lose flesh and undergo some degree of molting. Not only should pullets have time to fully develop before laying, they should also go into their Winter quarters in full flesh, with a surplus of body fat to carry them through the strain of egg production. This means that enough whole grain should be fed to check any tendency to premature maturity and assume the size and flesh needed. Your early laying pullets will probably undergo at least a neck molt and require some weeks to regain laying condition.

Beans are not usually acceptable to fowls in their whole state but I know of no reason to consider them harmful if eaten. They are sometimes fed ground in a mash or cooked and mixed with other feed. Their composition makes them a desirable food when fowls will eat them. M. B. D.

Marketing Turkeys

The N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets makes the following suggestions with regard to the marketing of turkeys:

Reports are that turkeys will be plentiful this season. Supply and demand largely determine prices. Demand is stimulated by quality and appearance and advertising. The turkey is well advertised. It occupies first place on most Thanksgiving and Christmas menus.

The best judgment in selection of the birds slaughtered and the greatest pains in dressing, grading and packing must be used, if good prices are to be obtained. Turkeys poorly dressed, graded and packed take heavy toll. A poor turkey in a box of good ones is like a rotten apple in a box of good apples. It injures the whole box. Keep in mind that appearance counts a whole lot.

Turkeys with torn skins, bruised spots, bloody heads, dirty feet and poorly pinfeathered do not grade "fancy." They are not sought but rather go shopping for a buyer. By careful selection, slaughtering only the best birds, two things may be accomplished: First, the menace of a glutted market will be minimized; second, flooding the market with undesirable birds, which lower the market on all good and poor alike, will be prevented.

Before packing be sure the carcasses are thoroughly cooled, otherwise early spoilage will result. Do not allow to freeze. Pack the different classes or grades separately. If possible, pack young toms of uniform weight and appearance by themselves. Do the same with the young hens. This improves the appearance of the pack. Do not mix old and young. Do not ship thin, scrawny birds. Nobody wants them.

In making express shipments, two tags bearing the name and address of the shipper and of the receiver should be tacked on the sides of the package. The number of turkeys, class, grade and net weight should also be marked on the package. Notify the receiver that shipment is being made.

Apples for Hens

Apples can be had here for cost of hauling. I never heard of apples being used for Winter greens for hens but I think anything they like as well as they do apples must be good for them if fed in moderation. Apples would at least do for succulence but how about vitamins? We feed oat sprouts but these probably have very little vitamin because they have no sunshine. W. D. M.

There are some things that acquire an undesirable reputation through no fault in them but because of associated circumstances. Apples for poultry seem to be among these. It is quite likely that full feeding upon apples, to the exclusion of sufficient grain, may have sometimes caused a shrinkage in egg production that was ascribed to the apples instead of to the lack of other needed ingredients in the ration. Apples may lack vitamins but they furnish agreeable succulence and are certainly liked by hens. Vitamins may be supplied in other foods.

Sprouted oats supply no more nutriment than dry oats, but they are better liked by the fowls and, if green, have something of the properties of other green leafy vegetables. Alfalfa or clover leaves are also vitamin carriers and Alfalfa leafmeal may constitute up to a tenth part by weight of the laying mash. Cod-liver oil in the amount of one pint per 100 lbs. of mash is also an excellent source of needed vitamins that may well be utilized through the Winter months.

If you can buy good apples for the cost of hauling, it is too bad. It means a loss to Virginia orchardists that is most regrettable. I judge, however, that these apples are "cider stock." Apples in my section of Southern New York from sprayed orchards are bringing locally from 75 cents to $1.50 per bushel, according to size, variety and quality. Apples from unsprayed farm orchards may be had for 50 cents per bushel or less. M. B. D.

Soft-shelled Eggs

What makes the hens lay eggs that have soft shells? What could be done to prevent them? O. W. P.

Soft-shelled eggs may result from lack of lime in the ration, a defect that can be corrected by keeping crushed oyster shells before the hens, or it may result from some inefficiency in the egg producing mechanism of the hen that is hard to assign a cause to.

Alfalfa or clover leaves from well-cured hay supply needed lime and minerals and cod-liver oil and direct sunlight that does not come through glass helps in the utilizing of the lime and other minerals in the food. If your hens are laying soft-shelled eggs at this season of the year, I suspect that they are not getting the crushed oyster shells that form a necessary part of poultry rations. An occasional egg of this kind may mean nothing more than an accident of production. M. B. D.

Ellen Johnston's Rolls

Mix two cups of boiling water, ½ cup of sugar, one tablespoon salt, two tablespoons shortening, and cool to lukewarm. Dissolve two cakes of compressed yeast (not the dry yeast) in ¼ cup of lukewarm water, add one teaspoon sugar and beat into first mixture. Add two beaten eggs, stir in four cups of flour, and beat thoroughly, then stir in three more cups of flour, but do not knead. Cover, and put in icebox or other cool place. The dough is quite soft, so needs plenty of flour on molding board when making into rolls. In Summer it is convenient to make the dough a little stiffer than in Winter. The dough will rise enough for baking in about four hours. If made in the evening the dough can be made into rolls the next morning, or will keep for two days in the icebox. The above proportions make a large batch; half of it will make about three dozen small rolls.

Useful Bulletins

Manual of Ohio Weeds; Bulletin 475, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, O. Freely illustrated, and highly instructive.

American Medicinal Plants of Commercial Importance, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Miscellaneous Publication No. 77. Very useful to those who collect wild plants used in medicine. It gives description of plants, parts used, and illustrates 128 important varieties. Price 30 cents; may be obtained from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Certified Seed Potatoes, by R. A. Jehle, Extension Bulletin No. 57, issued by the University of Maryland, College Park, Md. Gives information valuable to any grower of potatoes, and especially to those wishing to produce certified seed.

Roses for the Home, Farmers' Bulletin No. 750, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Planting, general care and treatment of garden roses. A very useful bulletin for the flower lover.

What the Trees Saw and Said

BY MRS. CHARLES McARTHUR

CHAPTER VIII.

HEARD AT THE PICNIC.

The two old trees cast a goodly shade, and many a neighborhood picnic has been held under their friendly roof. The shady level spot has also attracted tourists, who often stop there to eat a lunch and rest.

One warm Summer day Mrs. Tree said, "Here come the women with baskets; they must be having a picnic today." Sure enough it was a group of neighborhood women and children who had gathered for a friendly visit and dinner. The men came just in time to eat and then went back to their farm work. It is surprising how good the simplest food tastes out of doors, and it is a good thing to find that your neighbor is just as good a cook as you are yourself, or even better. When your neighbor passes your John a dish which he scorns at home and you watch him politely take a good helping, and eat it too, it is no more than human for you to make a mental record of the fact and a resolve to try that dish again some time. There is a saying that "home is the place where you do not need to be polite," and I am afraid a good many of us believe it to be true and act accordingly.

When dinner was over and the baskets packed again the children ran out in the field for a game, and the women sat down to rest and visit. As is usually the case

An Old-fashioned Girl With Hoop Skirt

the conversation was about their work.

"I can do my work in just half the time since we got the electricity," said Mrs. James. "Monday while the electric washer is running I do the morning work and start dinner. Then I hang out the first washerful while the second is being washed. I am all done hours before I was when I did the washing by hand and I am not nearly so tired. It used to take me two or three days to get rested when I washed by hand."

"I think everything of my electric iron," said Mrs. Wood.

"And the lights! Doesn't it seem good not to have those oily lamps to clean?" said Mrs. Smith. "They give so much more light, too."

"My refrigerator is the best thing I ever had," said another. "No more spoiled food to be thrown away and ice whenever I want it. You know I read the other day that cellars were soon to be a thing of the past. I presume everything would be kept cool by electricity. I believe we will see some wonderful changes in the next 25 years, more wonderful than what we have already seen take place. I hope I shall live to see some of them."

"Well, you look as though you might," said Mrs. James thoughtfully. "Speaking of lights, I heard my mother say that the first light she remembered was a twisted cotton rag hanging from a dish of oil. Later they had tallow candles, which they made by dipping a length of wick in the melted tallow and hanging it to cool. When it had hardened they dipped it again and again until it was the right size. It was slow work. Then they got some candle molds and all they had to do was to place the wicks and pour in the melted tallow. She thought that was fine, but when she saw the first oil lamp it seemed perfectly wonderful. I don't see how they ever got along with candles, but they managed to do quite a bit of work under rather hard conditions. Mother told about her father weaving the linen for sheets and shirts and other clothing which her mother made by hand. They did some fine work in those days in the way of hemming and stitching. I have a lace cap which was knit by an aunt of my mother's before she came to America. It is made of fine linen thread, and is very pretty. All the women and girls wore caps in the old country, she said, so they wore them when they came to this country, each of them having several new caps. Mother was only a small girl, but she remembered what a struggle it was to learn the ways of the new land. She said that her mother kept many of the old ways, especially the things to eat. Twice a week she made oat cakes or 'bannocks,' which they used as we do bread. Later, however, she learned to make wheat bread as we know it. Their living was very simple. A big bowl of 'kale brose,' which was the water in which the kale, or cabbage, was boiled, was placed on the table and each person dipped his bannock in the brose, or broth, and ate it. A dish of 'fleetings,' which we would call sour loppered milk, sometimes took the place of the brose. Each week they made a jar of beer, which they drank freely. Always in the cupboard was a bottle of choice whisky which was kept for callers, and it would have been considered an insult to have let anyone go away without offering him a 'wee drop.' They also made cheese and butter at home. Really I don't know how they did so much. Mother said that as soon as she and her brothers grew old enough they made a change in the way of living, for young folks are quicker to pick up new ways than the older ones. I liked to hear mother tell about it, but I can't say I would have liked to live that way."

"Well, I guess not," said young Mrs. Wood. "How did they heat their houses? I suppose a furnace was unknown in those days."

"They had fireplaces which I think must have been rather nice, and later a box stove which took in big chunks of wood. I have some old pictures at the house that I will show you some day,

Some Modern Country Girls

showing what queer-looking dresses they wore. Heavy-looking, cumbersome things made of homespun, and such quantities of it as they used. Every skirt is gathered as full as it can be, and they probably had on two or three underskirts, or else hoops to set them out. The waists did not take so much cloth and the trimming at the neck looks like some of the fine handmade lace. The clothing of today is much more sensible and comfortable, and I believe people are healthier for not wearing so many clothes. Think of having to manage a set of hoops and several skirts," said Mrs. James laughingly.

"Did the women in those days smoke?" asked young Mrs. Ames, a newcomer to the neighborhood.

"I have heard my mother say that her old aunt, who was the first of the family to come to America, smoked a pipe. She said that when she first came she was so lonely that she began to smoke to keep her husband company and then, later, having formed the habit I suppose, she smoked 'for her stomach' which was as good an excuse as any. The women nowadays cannot make being lonely an excuse for smoking. No one need be lonely with so many books, papers and magazines, to say nothing of the radio, the phonograph and the automobile. Most women drive, and all they need to do is run out the car and take a spin or call on some of their friends to drive away the blues or whatever they have. I have never been troubled with anything of the kind, so I do not rightly understand them. Life in these days is more apt to be too full than not full enough. I think they were happy in those days we have been speaking of, and perhaps more contented than we are."

"I was just thinking how my mother used to keep the house shut up for fear of fading the carpets and about the only time it was ever used was for a wedding or a funeral. The kitchen was about the only room I liked, for the other rooms had a shut-up smell. If I ever had to go into the parlor for something I hurried out, for I always seemed to see a casket sitting by the window," said Mrs. Wood. "It is much more sensible to use all of the house as we do now, and it is healthier, too. Women have changed a lot even in my time. When I was young it was almost unheard-of for a girl to work at anything except teaching or housework. Now they are able to do

(Continued on Page 1131)

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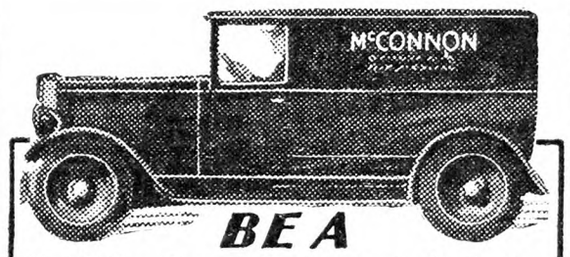

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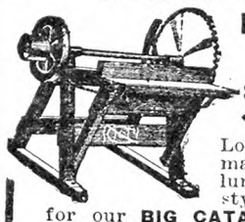

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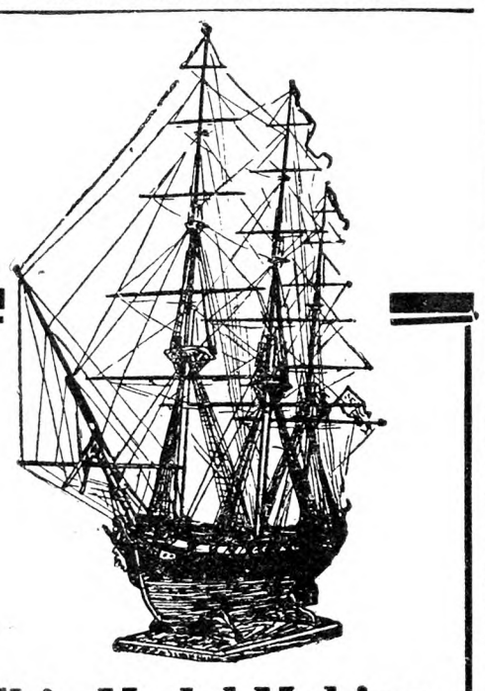

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WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Bringing Our Sheaves

The time for toil is past, and night has come,
The last and saddest of the harvest eves;
Worn out with labor long and wearisome,
Drooping and faint, the reapers hurry home,
Each laden with his sheaves.

Last of the laborers Thy feet I gain,
Lord of the harvest! and my spirit grieves
That I am burdened not so much with grain
As with a heaviness of heart and brain;
Master, behold my sheaves!

Full well I know I have more tares than wheat,
Brambles and flowers, dry stalks and withered leaves;
Wherefore I blush and weep, as at Thy feet
I kneel down reverently and repeat:
"Master, behold my sheaves!"

Few, light and worthless; yet their trifling weight
Through all my frame a weary aching leaves;
For long I struggled with my hapless fate,
And stayed and toiled till it was dark and late,
But these are all my sheaves.

And yet I gather strength and hope anew,
For well I know Thy patient love perceives
Not what I did, but what I strove to do;
And though the full ripe ears be sadly few,
Thou wilt accept my sheaves.
—Elizabeth Akers (1832-1911).

*

JUST now, we can imagine mothers and daughters, all over the country, exclaiming that Christmas is only six weeks away, and they have made few preparations for it. The holiday season always seems to come around so suddenly; hardly are the last pickles stored away before it is time to make the mincemeat. Christmas gifts, we think, will be simpler than usual this year; many of us must of necessity omit them altogether, but we hope that the children, at least, will not be too much disappointed.

*

WHEREVER means permit, there is only one sensible way to plan for Christmas; that is to make a list at the beginning of the year of all the persons to whom one would like to give; then consider how much may be spent, not only in money, but also in time and effort, and plan the gifts so that both expense and work may be spread over the whole year. It is so easy to think, in January, that there is no need to begin yet; to assert in February that there is plenty of time, and then to become so involved in Spring and Summer tasks that there is no chance to do extra work until it is once more too late. It is a pity, too, for a busy woman to decide upon some elaborate piece of work, that means worry and strain as the time grows short for completing it.

*

WE HAVE often referred to the real farm Christmas gifts—fruit, nuts, canned goods and cookies or cakes. There are also the things of beauty that we derive from woods, fields and garden—dried flowers or seeds, berries and evergreens. All these things are welcome, and not only to dwellers in cities and villages. There are many farm women who would like to taste some other woman's cooking, especially in the dull stormy Winter weather. The chief point we wish to dwell on is that no one, except those with ample means, can possibly prepare for even a small list of Christmas gifts unless thought is given for many months in advance. Another point is that any giving that causes us to fret and stew and struggle, lacks entirely the real spirit of Christmas.

Seen in the Shops

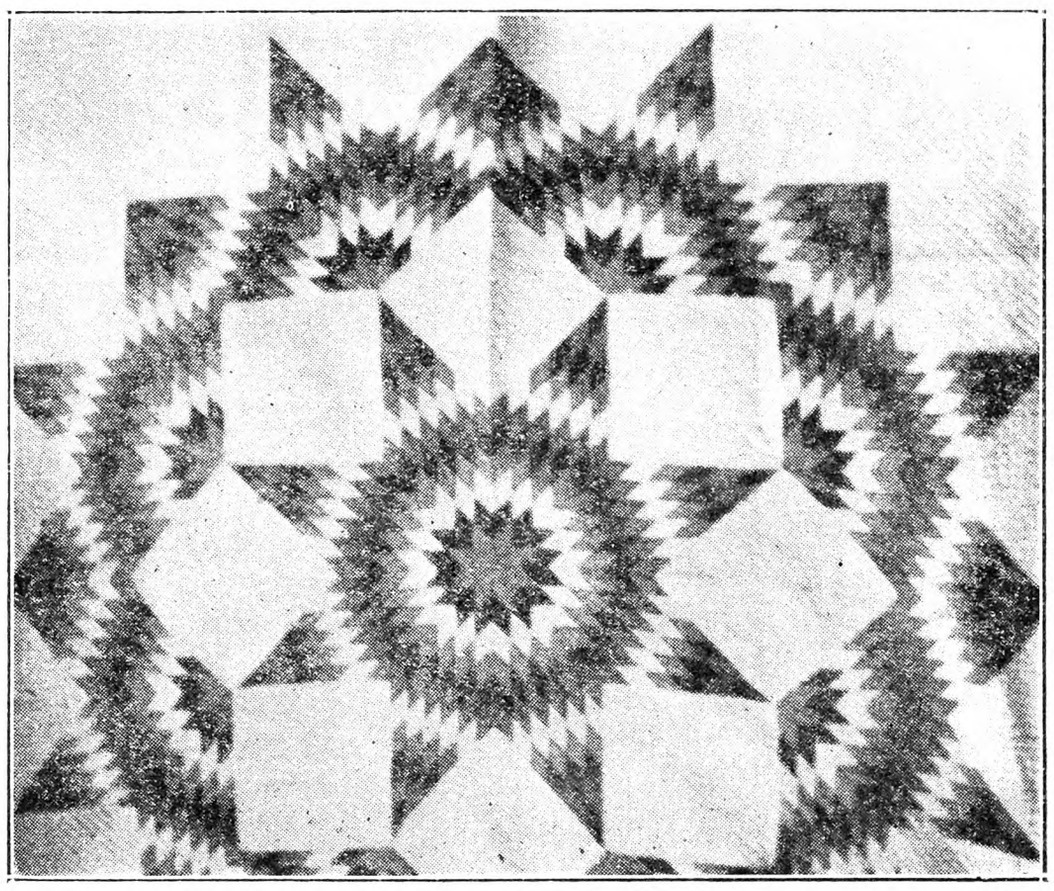
Women are certainly returning to sensible Winter underwear, if we may judge from styles shown in the shops. These garments are the result of active interest in outdoor sports. A new style is wool eyelet mesh, soft, light and porous, which in vests, panties or combinations, fits without a wrinkle. We saw these garments in pink or white, priced at $1.95 for vests or panties, $3.95 for combinations. The material is said to wash well, dries quickly, and needs no ironing. The Shetland knit underwear is also light, warm and snug-fitting. There are rabbit-wool garments as fine and light as silk; some seen recently of knitted rabbit wool were very little more expensive than the eyelet wool. There are also snugly fitting styles in angora wool, that are a wonderful contrast to the ugly, bulky "heavy underwear" of a previous generation.

Stockings of sheer mesh were seen with little polka dots of chenille scattered over the fabric. The colors were mole, beaver, autumn (a warm russet) and black. They cost $1.95 the pair, and were offered as the very newest style. We also saw open-mesh stockings of cotton and wool among the sports styles, but speaking from an old-fashioned standpoint, we should expect them to shrink irregularly unless very carefully washed.

The gay little woolen scarfs so popular now come at various prices from 95 cents up. They are narrow, and are worn close about the neck. They are very pretty in Scotch plaids, and are also seen in many gay stripes, and plain scarfs with striped and figured ends.

Bracelets are very popular, both plain bangles and more ornate styles. Among the new ones are bracelets of flat square links, which in gold plate cost $2.74. Tortoiseshell jewelry is a novelty, but in the real shell is not cheap. We also see handsome ornaments of real Whitby jet; that lustrous, sparkling jet that is found along the Yorkshire coast. It is cut in a variety of styles, and in addition to its sparkling intensity of hue, it is also very light. Necklaces, bracelets, earrings and brooches of Whitby jet always come back into fashion, not merely as the old-fashioned "mourning jewelry," but for general wear. In the Victorian period proper ornaments for "mourning" were very strictly observed; first dull jet, then bright jet or lava, and then pearls. We have some old-fashioned ornaments of leaden gray lava set in silver which were for "second mourning," and we have always considered them some of the most mournful decorations we have ever seen; the wearer really couldn't be anything but mournful. Pearls are now often worn with the deepest mourning, but this Winter are especially the fashion with black velvet.

Recently THE R. N.-Y. family here in the office viewed Pierre Laval, Premier of France, and his daughter, who were visiting the great French Hospital across the street. It may be of interest to report that Mademoiselle Laval wore a simple sports dress of brown and creamy white check, with a touch of plain brown at the V-shaped collar. She wore a fur neckpiece with a little boutonniere of brown and white flowers pinned at one side, and a close brown felt hat—not one of those Empress Eugenie styles. In other words, this smart young Parisienne wore just such Autumn clothes as an American girl of good taste would select for similar occasions.



The Blazing Star or Diadem Star.—This quilt is very attractive when made of colors that harmonize well. The star makes the entire quilt. The pattern shows plainly how this pattern is to be pieced and joined. The quilting is done in diagonal lines about a half inch apart. Price of pattern 15 cents. The little quilt catalog is also 15 cents. Send orders to The Rural New-Yorker, New York.

The Thanksgiving Dinner

Thanksgiving, that day long looked forward to, when children and grandchildren will be gathered around the family board, reveling alike in mother's cooking and fond memories. The table will be most attractive with a pumpkin centerpiece. Hollow out the center from a well-rounded pumpkin and fill with golden and red apples, pears and grapes, both purple and white. Arrange the grapes so that parts of several bunches fall gracefully over the sides of the pumpkin.

The following soft fruit cake will be found quite economical, yet delicious. Two-thirds cup of dried apricots cut in small pieces, add three tablespoons of sugar and one-fourth cup of water. Simmer until water is absorbed. One cup of dried apples cut; add one-half cup of sugar and one-fourth cup of water, simmer 10 minutes. One cup of slightly sweetened cooked prunes cut in small pieces; one cup of dried figs cut in small pieces; add one-fourth cup of water and simmer 10 minutes. One cup of raisins washed in hot water, drain. One and three-fourths cup of sugar, three-fourths cup of shortening, three eggs, two tablespoons of shredded fresh orange peel, three teaspoons of baking powder, one-half cup of peanut butter, three-fourths cup of milk, one-half teaspoon each of allspice and cloves, one teaspoon each of salt, soda, cinnamon and nutmeg, two and one-fourth cups of flour, and two teaspoons of vanilla. Cream shortening and sugar, add peanut butter. Mix thoroughly, add well-beaten eggs and milk and mix well. Add flour and lastly the fruits and vanilla. Bake one hour at 325 degrees, reduce the heat to 250 degrees and bake another hour.

The following pumpkin cream pie is a prize-winner. The secret of its difference from the common varieties is the fact that you do not bake it in the crust but cook the filling as you would a custard and pour it when cool into a nice crispy baked crust. Use one and one-half cups of cooked pumpkin, one tablespoon of cornstarch, two-thirds cup of brown sugar, one-eighth teaspoon each of cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg and one-half teaspoon of salt, one cup of milk, one cup of cream and two eggs. Mix sugar, cornstarch and spices and stir them into the cooked pumpkin. Add the eggs, slightly beaten, the milk and cream, and cook until thick. Then pour it into the crust and pile high with whipped cream, sweetened and dusted with cinnamon.

Another good standby is apple pie. Try apple marshmallow pie for a change. Line a deep pie plate with rich pastry, and arrange well-flavored, rather tart apples peeled and quartered, in symmetrical rows on it; cover thickly with granulated sugar, sprinkle lightly with flour and cinnamon and then pour in enough cream to moisten well. Bake in a moderate oven till the apples are tender and the cream thick, then cover with marshmallows and return to the oven to brown delicately. When serving, the pie may be further enriched with dots of whipped cream.

It would hardly be Thanksgiving dinner without doughnuts. Try these black walnut doughnuts. One cup of sweet milk, four cups of pastry flour, two tablespoons of melted shortening, two eggs, one cup of sugar, one teaspoon of salt, five teaspoons of baking powder, one-fourth teaspoon of cinnamon, one-eighth teaspoon of nutmeg and one-half cup of chopped black walnut meats. Beat the eggs, add sugar and melted fat. Add the sifted ingredients alternately with the milk, then the nuts. Roll on a floured board to one-half inch in thickness. Cut with a doughnut cutter. Fry in deep fat at uniform temperature. Drain on brown paper and roll in sugar while hot.

The plum pudding may well be named "poor man's plum pudding," as it is economical enough for the poorest of us, yet delicious enough for the richest. Two cups of bread crumbs, one cup of chopped suet, one cup of sugar, two eggs, one cup of flour, one teaspoon of soda, one cup of sweet milk, one teaspoon of cinnamon, one-half teaspoon of nutmeg, one-fourth teaspoon each of cloves and mace. As to the fruit use just what you have at the time of making. One cup of any of the following or a mixture of two or more of them, figs, prunes, raisins, currants, dates or dried apricots. A small amount of candied citron may be added if desired. Steam three hours and serve with a brown sugar sauce. One-third cup of butter, one cup of brown sugar,

two teaspoons of vanilla, and one-third cup of cream. Cream butter, add sugar and mix well. Add cream gradually and lastly the vanilla.

Cranberry salad goes nicely with a roast fowl. One quart of cranberries looked over carefully, two cups of water, one and one-half cups of sugar, two and one-half tablespoons of gelatine, one-fourth cup of cold water, one cup of chopped celery and one cup of chopped nuts. Cook the cranberries in two cups of water until they start to pop. Strain or use just as they are. Add sugar while still hot. Soak gelatine in cold water and dissolve in boiling cranberry solution. Add chopped celery and nut meats. Allow to cool in individual molds. Unmold on lettuce leaves and serve with mayonnaise.

No matter how delicious the dinner, a few very nice cookies for serving with tea or punch later in the day will be welcome, so here is a simple but very satisfactory recipe for butterscotch cookies. Boil together for three minutes one cup of molasses, one cup of butter or butter and lard mixed, ane one cup of brown sugar, remove from the fire and cool to lukewarm. Then stir in a teaspoon of soda and beat well. Now add flour to make a soft dough, take small pieces of the dough in the hands and roll into balls as large as walnuts. Press flat and place in a greased and floured baking pan. A walnut or hickorynut meat may be placed in the center of each cooky. Bake in a moderate oven about 10 minutes. Too long baking makes the cookies hard.

G. V. L.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

645 — Sports Suit. This style is designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36 and 38-in. bust measure. Size 16 requires 4¼ yds. of 39-in. material for jacket and skirt with ¾ yd. of 39-in. material for sleeveless blouse and 1¾ yds. of 39-in. lining for jacket. Ten cents.

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Fall and Winter Fashion Magazine, 10c.

Necessity and Her Daughter

There is an old saying, "Necessity is the mother of invention." I am often reminded of this when I visit the home of one of my neighbors. The place is full of interesting little devices, all homemade and to me quite novel.

The side door, opening onto a porch, being too wide for a readymade screen door, has across it a curtain of black fly netting gathered onto a brass rod above the door inside. The hem just touches the floor and is weighted with a row of stones about the size of horse chestnuts, tacked into place at intervals all along inside the hem to keep it anchored against drafts. This works nicely, swinging easily aside as you pass through and back into place again of itself.

The fern bed beside the porch is protected by a row of discarded croquet wickets set along the edge and making a low wire fence which can be removed at the end of the season.

An old-fashioned folding clothes frame makes an ideal porch screen with its gay denim covering.

And such a diversity of small things to help, all of which I was glad to know. The use of an old pair of shears to cut the cat's meat (raw or cooked) which is hard labor when done with a knife.

A candle end to cork the mucilage or glue bottle because it never sticks.

The coat bags in the attic hung up with the string tied into one of the old brass or wooden curtain rings to hang over the nail where it swings with no chafing.

I also learned not to throw away my small bags of lavender when they have lost their fragrance, but to use the contents to burn on top of the stove, where all their old-time fragrance comes to life and destroys cooking odors.

Perhaps best of all was the idea for making Christmas tags from used Christmas cards. There are often many lovely cards which are written on and cannot be used again. These can be cut down to any size or shape and with a round hole made in one end with a "punch" they make such pretty and unusual tags all ready for next year.

E. V. D.

Making a Wool Mattress

I have made two wool mattresses and have had them in use for nine years. I like them very much. They have 25 to 26 pounds of wool in each. I do not card or wash the wool, but send it to the carding mill, and they wash and card it and put in pound sheets as they do for comforts.

I use strong ticking, that would do for feather pillows or chaff ticks. I lay the material on the bed and make it as large as I want it to be on the bed, then I sew a 4-in. strip on the sides and ends, like the bought mattresses are made. I lay it on the floor and arrange the wool as evenly as I can, being sure to get it in the corners and out to the edges. I lay a cover on it the same size as the bottom part. Then I take the tops of worn out fine shoes and cut these in pieces 1½ in. long and 1 in. wide. I take a punch and put in two holes so I can run a large needle through these holes. Then I take strong twine, some that is not too stiff to tie, using it double. Take a piece of these leathers and run your needle through one of these holes and straight down through the mattress, and run needle through both of the holes of another piece of leather on the bottom, same as the top one. Then bring it straight up through to the top and through the other hole in the first leather, draw it up pretty tight, and tie in a solid knot. Leave an inch of string outside of the knot. Make these ties every five or six inches apart till you have it all done and finish sewing it up around sides.

I use a needle five or six inches long, made out of an umbrella rib. It was made by a blacksmith. The carder charges 30 cents per pound for washing and carding wool in sheets all ready to make up.

MRS. S. A. K.

Unusual Tomato Pickle

Two pounds small green tomatoes sliced thick, 1 lb. sliced pineapple (fresh or canned) three cups granulated sugar, ¾ cup honey, ¾ cup pineapple juice, three teaspoons stick cinnamon, three teaspoons allspice, three teaspoons whole cloves, 1½ tablespoons yellow mustard seed, ⅓ blade of mace, three cups mild vinegar. Mix sugar, honey, pineapple juice and vinegar. Add the spices tied in a thin bag. Bring to a boil and pour over the tomatoes and pineapple. Cover and let stand 24 hours. Then pour off liquid and bring it to a boil. Add tomatoes and pineapple and cook until clear. Put in sterilized jars; boil syrup until it coats a spoon. Fill jars and seal.

MARY REDYNS.

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Maytag

F-1-26

WASHER...TABLE IRONER

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Hundreds of inquiries are answered by mail to one printed here. For your protection we cannot consider unsigned statements.]

The Diamond Hat Manufacturing Co., Daniel Grayson, proprietor, Ozark Bldg., St. Louis, Mo., opened an account with a bank under the above name on May 1. By May 6 we are advised that Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio were flooded with checks issued against this account which the bank was obliged to return because of insufficient funds. The checks were drawn for $20 or $25. The maker of these checks has not been located, and there is no possible way that we can make the collection. We are simply referring to this in order to have the record on file for the benefit of other readers.

When man and wife own farm jointly, and if one should die, would the other one take all, or would part go to their children? Could children claim any of the stock or personal property if there was no will made? SUBSCRIBER.
New England.

If the deed of the farm is in the name of husband and wife and so expressed that it is clear that they are husband and wife, then at the death of one the survivor would be the sole owner and the children would have no legal claim on the property. If there was a personal estate, however, besides the real estate, the surviving spouse would be entitled to one-third of it, and the children to the remainder.

Do you advise me to invest $850 in a building lot in the residential section of Muscle Shoals? What is your opinion of the future of that place? I am a man of moderate circumstances. J. F. B.
New York.

Promoters have been exploiting Muscle Shoals land schemes for a considerable time and some have tried to sell Henry Ford with the land. If the promoters believed there were to be any such profits in building lots at Muscle Shoals as they claim, they would hold them for the profits and sell them to no one. From first-hand contact we know nothing of the project; but from observations of these promotions and others of a similar nature, we do not hesitate to advise a man of moderate circumstances to refrain from any temptation to invest his savings in this, to us, unpromising speculation.

I had an agreement with an employer to work for one year. It provided for so much money per month and a house. He has now told me to leave, as he had help enough, but he still owes me for a half month's work. How long a time have I to move? EMPLOYE.
Pennsylvania.

If you have a contract for a year and the only reason for your dismissal is that the employer has enough help without you, your contract holds good for the full year including the use of the house. The employer could bring a dispossess action against you, and in that case, the court would take the evidence on both sides, and make a verdict on the evidence. If in your favor you would be entitled to remain in the house for the year, and to the difference between the wages promised you and what you earned during the remainder of the year in other employment. On the other hand, if it appeared that you were employed only from month to month, you should vacate the house at the end of the month, except at the consent of the employer to remain longer. In any event you are entitled to the half month's pay already earned.

I bought five acres of land and there was a mortgage on it which was released, and I had the deed recorded. Do I have a clear title to the land, and if not, what steps should I take to get one? I have not received a poll tax bill for 1931.
Massachusetts. N. J.

You say the mortgage on the property was released. By this we suppose you mean that the holder of the mortgage issued a satisfaction and that the satisfaction was recorded in the county clerk's office. If this was done, the mortgage is wiped out, and you have a clear title, provided there are no other liens of record, or tax in arrears, but if the satisfaction is not recorded, you should have it done at once. If the poll tax does not reach you, write the tax collector for it.

About eight years ago I bought some lots at Starke, Florida, and in some way I have lost the deed to same. I have paid my taxes every year, so would like to know how to get a new deed. The deed was in my name. Now I would like it in both my wife's and my name. Also how can I find out if the value of land is increasing? I bought it without seeing it, and it was a new development.
Connecticut. F. F.

If the lost deed is not found, a new deed may be had through application to a court and proof of ownership. For this it will be necessary to employ a lawyer and he can arrange to change the title to a joint deed as you desire. To get present value of the land you should get an appraisal from some disinterested bank or real-estate man in the vicinity of the property. Since you are paying taxes and incurring other expense, it is advisable to know what value the lots now have. Many Florida lots sold eight years ago in the boom are of doubtful value now—or then.

I have a fruit farm including a grape vineyard. Pheasants are numerous. They have ruined my grapes on all lower arms of the vines. Have I the right to shoot these pheasants to protect my crop? I am trying to make a living on this farm and pay taxes. Does the law hold pheasants to be more important than the farmer folk? READER.
Orange Co., N. Y.

The law is as follows:

Wild pheasants (Reeves, Hungarian dark-necked, ring-necked, commonly called English, Mongolian or Chinese).

(During the last six week days in October.)

(Exceptions: Long Island, November 1 to December 1.)

Only the male pheasant may be taken and no person shall take more than two pheasants in one day and not to exceed six in the open season, except on Long Island where a person may take not to exceed four pheasants in one day and not to exceed 30 in the open season.

They may be possessed for an additional period of the five days next succeeding the said open season.

There shall be no open season for Reeves pheasants.

Note.—Additional protection has been granted pheasants as follows: Towns of Ashland, Lexington, Prattsville, Halcott, Jewett, Hunter and Windham, Greene County. No open season. Expires January 1, 1933.

There is a provision in the law that you may apply to the Conservation Commission for any help for protection in the case of damage to crops and the commission is supposed to give you authority to protect your crops for a limited time.

Today I received a check in full for the wool I sent to a fur dressing company about seven years ago. I want you to know how I appreciate what you have done for me, as I had dealt with this concern for years, and they were always so good, honest and prompt, but this past year they would not even answer my letters and I feel positive if it had not been for you I would never have got a penny. Let me know what I owe you for your trouble and I assure you we will never be without your paper. Only yesterday a man came in here all enthused over rabbit raising; he gives $300 for them and the company agrees to take all he raises. We had a R. N.-Y.; we advised him to write you at once before sending the company the $300 and you would advise him correctly. G. B. D.
New Jersey.

There was a complication in this account which the company discovered and for which it assumed responsibility, although it assumed a loss for itself. The adjustment justifies the good record of the fur house in the past. We render no bill. The experience simply indicates that errors will occur, but with a responsible house they can be corrected even in the case of standing accounts.

If a husband carries life insurance and his wife is named as beneficiary, can they hold same for his debts provided he leaves any? A READER.
New York.

No. The proceeds of a life insurance are payable direct to the beneficiary and form no part of the estate of deceased. The debts are a liability of the estate.

If I buy land at a county tax sale, and the owner redeems it later, is my money safely invested? H. M.
New York.

If the property is worth the amount paid for taxes and expense, the investment is good, provided you can use the property. The owner cannot regain possession of it without paying you back all it cost you, with interest at 10 per cent.

Cost of Raising Broilers

How much will it cost to raise chickens to the broiler age? I am planning on raising 2,000 for broilers. E. H.
Massachusetts.

The cost of broiler production depends upon many circumstances to which a definite figure cannot be attached, since they vary with each case. About all that can be said is that broilers brought to 12 weeks of age and made ready for market will, if properly fed, have consumed from 8 to 10 lbs. each of a well-balanced ration in the case of the larger breeds, like the Plymouth Rocks or R. I. Reds, about a pound less if Leghorns are used.

Chicks hatched or purchased for broiler production, however, should be of the larger type of fowls, the Rocks being as good as any. By ascertaining the cost of a growing mash for broilers, such as the following one from Cornell, you may figure the feed cost very closely. The mash mixture mentioned consists of 45 lbs. yellow cornmeal, 15 lbs. flour wheat middlings, 10 lbs. wheat bran, 10 lbs. fine ground heavy oats, 10 lbs. dry skim-milk, 1 lb. pulverized limestone, and ½ lb. fine salt. The cost of chick grains may easily be ascertained also.

Overhead costs vary with equipment, facilities and experience of operator of plant, but it should be said that experience is needed if Winter broiler production is to be engaged in upon a considerable scale with any hope of satisfactory profit. This phase of poultry production presents problems of its own, proper feeding being but one among many.
M. B. D.

Do Guinea Fowls Carry Blackhead?

Would you kindly tell me if guinea fowls are carriers of blackhead disease?
Connecticut. T. T.

I can find no account of the transmission of blackhead to turkeys through the droppings of guinea fowl, though this may be accounted for by the fact that these domestic birds are not sufficiently common to have brought them into the range of observation in this respect. Pheasants and other birds have been suspected as possible carriers of the blackhead organism but, I think, with no proof of their guilt.

The common hen and chicken seem to have been definitely proven to be carriers of this disease to turkeys and attention has been focused upon them, perhaps to the exclusion of other carriers. It should be kept in mind that it is not only the fowls themselves that constitute danger to young turkeys. Yards, gardens or meadows that have been fertilized with poultry manure are equally sources of danger.

The egg of the cecal worm, found abundantly in the intestines of fowls, carries the germ of blackhead. Wherever that has been discharged with droppings upon the ground a source of danger to turkeys exists. The hen is apparently not injured by this parasite, though she carries it through life. Lacking definite information upon this point, it would be wise to avoid occasions of contact between guinea fowl and young turkeys as far as possible. M. B. D.

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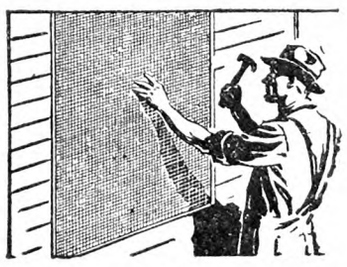
Larger eggs, stronger shells, bigger production, mean more money in your pockets this winter. Easy to have, too, by cutting extra window openings in laying houses and covering them with Vimlite.
Vimlite gives laying hens the sun's ultra-violet rays (ordinary glass won't). These are the rays that protect them, make them stronger; keep the houses warmer and lighter. Yet, Vimlite is moderate in cost! A few feet is enough for any laying or brooder house.
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Fresh vegetables for your table, through the winter. Extra vegetables to sell outside. Another source of income! That's what you can have by building this roomy Vimlite Greenhouse. The whole structure: Vimlite, lumber, stove, etc.—costs less than $100! Build it in less than a day. Vimlite is practically unbreakable. Keeps plants 10° warmer and increases yield considerably.
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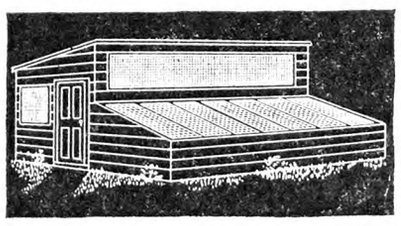
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New York Wire Cloth Co., 342 Madison Ave., New York
No Piece of Vimlite Has Ever Failed to Give Complete Satisfaction

What the Trees Saw and Said

(Continued from Page 1127)

most anything and do it well. They take their place in the world alongside of the men and this gives even the stay-at-home women a different outlook on life. Woman has proved that she is not inferior, and once you get that idea out of a person's head he, or she, will do better work at any kind of a job."

"Four o'clock," said Mrs. James looking at her wrist watch. "Almost supper time. I had no idea it was so late."

"My supper is all ready," said young Mrs. Ames, happily. "I have salad and iced tea in the refrigerator, and rolls and cake I made this morning, milk for the children, and it will take only a minute to set the table."

"We have had a lovely time," "Let's come again soon," "Good-by! Good-by everybody!" were the parting words of the women as they departed in different directions to take up their home tasks once more, refreshed by their picnic under the trees.

(To Be Continued)

Coming Farmers' Meetings

Nov. 11-20.—Sixty-fifth annual session, National Grange, Madison, Wis.

Nov. 16-17.—Annual meeting N. Y. State Rural School Improvement Society, Syracuse, N. Y. Everyone invited.

Nov. 28-Dec. 5. — International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago.

Dec. 1-6. — Chicago Coliseum Poultry Show, Secretary Harvey C. Wood, Room 1900, Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 2-4.—New Jersey State Horticultural Society, Annual Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J.

Dec. 7-9. — American Farm Bureau Federation, annual convention, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 7-12. — Pittsburgh, Pa., Poultry Show, William Penn Hotel. Harry J. Singer, Secretary, P. O. Box 447, N. S. Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dec. 8-10. — Sharon Poultry Association, Annual Show, Sharon, Conn. Secretary Arthur L. Kinsman, Sharon, Conn.

Dec. 9-11.—Second annual landscape school, Ohio State University, Columbus, O.

Jan. 5-8, 1932.—Delaware State Poultry Show, Milford, Del.

Jan. 13.—N. Y. State Holstein-Friesian Association, Syracuse, N. Y. C. H. Baldwin, Albany, N. Y., president.

Jan. 13-14.—N. Y. State Dairymen's Association, Syracuse, N. Y. C. W. Halliday, North Chatham, N. Y., president.

Jan. 13-15.—N. Y. State Horticultural Society, Annual Meeting, Edgerton Park, Rochester, N. Y.

Jan. 13-17.—Madison Square Garden, N. Y., Poultry Show.

Jan. 14.—N. Y. State Breeders' Association, Syracuse, N. Y. T. H. Monroe, Camillus, N. Y., president.

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Hay For Sale Timothy, Clover, Alfalfa for dairy trade. Reference First Nat'l Bank, Tully, N. Y. JAMES KELLY, 139 Friscoe Ave., Syracuse, N.Y.

Oats Straw AND ALL KINDS HAY for sale. Carloads. James E. Dante, Jr., Cobleskill, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED — Experienced poultryman to take charge of new hatchery. P. WHITE, Box 777, Hendersonville, N. C.

WANTED — Two women, general housekeeper and sewing matron; experience first letter. COUNTY SCHOOL, Lawrence, Mass.

GOOD HOME, small salary, Christian woman, as housekeeper for two ladies, one elderly deaf; country. A. D. HAWKINS, Terryville, N. Y.

WANTED—Dependable woman for housework on farm; permanent; reasonable wages. MRS. C. A. SNELL, Medina, N. Y.

WANTED — Rare opportunity for ambitious farmer, married; salary, furnished living-quarters, acreage for own profit, in exchange for part-time care farm Northern Jersey; best references necessary. ADVERTISER 1856, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Herdsman, young married man, for small purebred herd of Guernseys, private estate; good butter-maker, neat and clean about his work, some advanced registry work done; must have first-class personal references; we furnish house, modern conveniences, fuel, light, vegetables, potatoes. GROUSEHAVEN FARMS, Lupton, Mich.

COUPLE—Man to take care of dairy herd, wife for housework; state wages. ADVERTISER 1876, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

HOUSEKEEPER, COOKING, cleaning, working; trustworthy; references; early forties; country or city. ADVERTISER 1823, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, 24, experienced in all branches, expert brooder man, conscientious worker and will get good results. ADVERTISER 1826, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN, AGE 27, small family, wants work on farm; good milker, teamster and tractorman; good reference. M. M. NUTTER, Princess Anne, Md.

COUPLE, SWEDISH, experienced cook, gardener, chicken man, drive car; best references. ADVERTISER 1852, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED as fruit-farm manager by single man, college education in fruit growing, 5 years' experience, assistant orchard foreman and manager; understands all phases of fruit growing; good references. ADVERTISER 1857, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, MIDDLE-AGED, understands chickens, handy with tools and farm work; wife good cook and housekeeper; good home to high wages; state wages in first letter. A. BALDWIN, Box 449, Woodridge, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED GARDENER and practical farmer, young man, married, two children, American, desires an opening on good farm or estate; salary or shares, possibly purchasing later. ADVERTISER 1858, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED POULTRYMAN, capable, reliable, wishes position vicinity New York. ADVERTISER 1859, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN, SINGLE, 28, wishes position in dairy; experienced; wish $40 a month. ADVERTISER 1861, care Rural New-Yorker.

ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE, experienced cowman and milker, open for permanent position; references. HAROLD STRAKER, East Falls Church, Va.

WANTED BY YOUNG married woman with four-year-old son, position as housekeeper; references. BOX 47, Niantic, Conn.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, age 44, 20 years' experience, thoroughly understands all systems of incubation and brooding, layers, ranges, breeders, etc.; faithful worker and manager; results guaranteed; good references. E. B. TAYLOR, care Miller, Richmondville Avenue, Westport, Conn.

POULTRYMAN WISHES charge of private plant, where considerable poultry is kept; 20 years experience in the raising of all kinds of poultry and handling of equipment; conscientious worker, single, age 43. ADVERTISER 1863, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN-HERDSMAN, private or commercial herd; life-time practical experience, production of certified milk, butter-making, testing, breeding and calf-raiser. ADVERTISER 1878, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED—Young man understands all kind of farm work, good teamster, good dry-hand milker, understands poultry; wages $30 a month and board. STEVEN ESPOSITO, Shrub Oak, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED DAIRY farmer, 29 years old, single, wants to run a fully equipped modern dairy farm on shares. ADVERTISER 1865, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN WANTS work by November 15; like to take full charge in a dairy barn with about 30 head; $50 a month. ADVERTISER 1866, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED by experienced farm-hand. WALTER GALKOSKI, care Mrs. W. Sprague, North Windham, Conn. Tel. Willimantic 1812-4.

YOUNG REFINED Jewish girl, agricultural college training with four years' practical experience, desires position at poultry plant or as manager at institution; excellent references. ADVERTISER 1868, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE YOUNG man desires position as all-around handy man or tractor operator; reference. ADVERTISER 1869, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED HERDSMAN, married, small family, age 39, open for position December 1; experienced feeder, calf-raiser, A. R. test; conscientious worker; A-1 references. RAY LOUNSBURY, New Scotland, N. Y.

WANTED—Work by experienced farmer, cowman, any location. F. MacDONALD, Newington Junction, Conn.

POULTRYMAN, MARRIED, commercial experience, capable, reliable, school training; excellent reference. ADVERTISER 1870, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED MAN, first-class cow-man; am experienced in the production of clean milk and feeding and taking care of high-grade stock; can furnish excellent references. AUSTIN QUERIPEL, 22 Abbot Ave., Morristown, N. J.

EXPERIENCED FARMER, German, age 29, also drives car, wishes steady job; best references; please state all details. ADVERTISER 1871, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, AMERICAN, desire position caretaker, houseman; wife cook; state wages. BOX 893, New Milford, Conn.

WORK WANTED on poultry farm, experienced; references. ADVERTISER 1872, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE DESIRE position as caretaker or other work; man capable chauffeur, honest, reliable and the best of references. ADVERTISER 1873, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE YOUNG man desires position as creamery man or milker; thoroughly experienced in the handling of raw milk; good butter-maker; reference. ADVERTISER 1874, care Rural New-Yorker.

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER for middle-aged person or couple; good cook, experienced driver; willing travel or live anywhere; congenial, capable; unencumbered. ADVERTISER 1875, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

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FARM FOR RENT—290 acres, located in and adjoining the village of Cazenovia, Madison County, N. Y.; on railroad line and State highways; main house and two tenant houses, barns, silos and outbuildings, all in good order; 17 head of good milk cows and bull, 4 horses; all necessary farm and milking machinery; possession can be given any time up to April 1, 1932; only applicants with the best of references will be considered. Apply P. O. Box C, Cazenovia, Madison County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Up-to-date grocery and meat business; established 31 years; growing town in Pennsylvania. ADVERTISER 1854, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Small village farm to rent with option to buy in Central New England or up-State New York. Address, GELLENDRE, 251 West 72nd St., New York.

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NEW YORK, 94 acres, extra good buildings, new bungalow, $3,800, $1,000 down. ADVERTISER 1851, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—Three furnished rooms, country, firewood, lights, $15 month. ADVERTISER 1850, care Rural New-Yorker.

MODERN POULTRY farm, Vineland. W. SCHWARTZ, Owner, Centertown, N. J.

FOR SALE—Gasoline station, roadstand, 8-room house, outbuildings, 5 acres; State Road; New York State. ADVERTISER 1853, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Large colonial house on main street in historic Cherry Valley; one of the best tourist or tea-room locations on Transcontinental Highway Route 20. RIPLEY HALL, Cherry Valley, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Dry goods and shoe store in Pennsylvania; established over 30 years; retiring from business. ADVERTISER 1855, care Rural New-Yorker.

I OWN AND wish to sell these Rockland County properties, about 30 miles from New York; one five-room house with over an acre, $2,500 cash; one five-room house, garage and half acre, $2,500; fifteen hundred may remain on mortgage; are in the country, convenient to bus and railroad; are on poor road but near good one; also woodlot, two and four-fifths acres, mostly high land, 196 feet from road; has 12-foot right of way, $800 cash. ROBERT WYLDE, New City, Rockland County, N. Y.

WANTED TO RENT with option, 30 acres, in Maryland, good road. Address LAMB, 337 West 23rd St., New York.

FOR SALE—20 acres on State road, 4 miles from New Haven; ideal for poultry or farming; building with cellar; could be made into dwelling; fine building lot in front. ADVERTISER 1860, care Rural New-Yorker.

104 ACRES AT fifty dollars per acre, one mile to railroad station; one-fourth mile to State road; 125 fruit trees, eight-room house, large barn with basement, two story hog house, new henhouse; crops, cabbage, beans, hay, corn, wheat; Ontario County. ANNA B. PEARSON, Marion, N. Y.

WANTED TO RENT—A farm, 50 acres or more suitable for dairy and poultry; full particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 1862, care Rural New-Yorker.

PINE BUSH, 8-room house, outbuildings, 10-acre farm, suitable Summer boarder and poultry; sacrifice $4,200, half cash. BOX 178, Slate Hill, N. Y.

WANT TO BUY mink and muskrat farm. Write to SAM WERMICK, Workmen's Circle, Liberty, N. Y.

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RESPONSIBLE PARTY wishes to rent tillable and pasture farm, with large house and barn, with option of buying. JOSEPH JOHNS, 1934 Linden St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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EXCELLENT CARE, board and room to elderly person or invalid furnished by experienced invalids' nurse; location at edge of village near Washington, D. C.; rate eight dollars per week. ADVERTISER 1877, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

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RASPBERRY HONEY, 5 lbs., $1.15; early Summer "mixed flowers," 5 lbs., 85c; 10, $1.55, postpaid. LYMAN APIARIES, R. 1, Northampton, Mass.

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FINEST CLOVER honey, 60 lbs., $4.50; amber or buckwheat, $4; clover comb, $4.50; mixed buckwheat, $4, 24 sections, not prepaid; 5 lbs. clover comb or mixed, $1.25; 5 lbs. extracted, white or dark, $1; 10 lbs., $1.75, third zone. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

PURE VERMONT maple syrup direct from farm, $2.65 gallon, delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARM, 224 East Ave., Burlington, Vt.

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FINE HONEY, pure and wholesome, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.80, postpaid. EARL SEAVEY, Davisville, R. I.

PURE HONEY clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.80; buckwheat, 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., $1.40; postpaid third zone; send for price 60-lb. can. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

MUSHROOMS, 3-lb. basket buttons, fresh picked, hothouse grown, best quality, $1 postpaid fourth zone; recipes with each basket; sure to please. J. J. STYER & SON, Concordville, Pa.

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PURE 1931 CROP maple syrup in gallon cans, prepaid, $2.50 second zone; $2.62 third zone. F. J. CHAMPLIN, Jefferson, N. Y.

(SHURE POP) white rice (ear) and Golden Queen (shelled) corn, post third zone, 10 lbs., $1.65; 25 lbs., $3.65. W. HALBERT, Oxford, N. Y.

FINE HONEY, 60-lb. can, here, clover, $4.90; buckwheat, $3.70; 10 lbs., within third zone, $1.75; buckwheat, $1.60; attractive prices on honey for re-sale. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

HONEY—60 lbs. finest clover, $4.80; 120, $9; buckwheat or amber, $4; 24 sections clover comb, $4, not prepaid; 10-lb. pails clover comb, $1.75 postpaid; extracted $1.75; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

PURE HONEY, 5-lb. pails, postpaid third zone, clover, pail, $1; two, $1.75; four, $3.25; buckwheat and mixed, 10 cts. per pail less than clover; write for quantity prices; sample 10 cts. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

DELICIOUS NUT meats for the holidays, black walnuts, $1.15; shellbark and pecan kernels, $1.25 per lb. P. P. prepaid; walnuts in the shell, 10 lbs. $1. GLENDALE POULTRY FARM, Dillsburg, Pa.

WANTED—Interesting or unusual cook books; state title, author, publisher and date. P. R. LEE, Jr., Box 462, Englewood, N. J.

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Storrs Egg Contest Results

A pen of 10 White Leghorn pullets entered by J. A. Hanson, of Corvallis, Ore., came first in the 20th annual Storrs Egg-laying Contest that finished on October 23 with a score of 2,802 eggs and 2,759 points. This is the 10th consecutive year that this breed has left with the highest honors. Six New York pens finished among the first 20.

Arriving at Storrs on the first of last November, this pen attracted little or no attention for the first few months. It was only in the last five weeks by sustained laying that they were able to edge out a pen of Rhode Island Reds owned by Donald I. Goodenough, of Torrington, Conn. This latter pen finished with a total of 2,667 eggs and 2,724 points.

In the last 20 years over 21,000 hens from all over this country, Canada and England have been sent to the Storrs laying contest. These birds laid nearly 4,000,000 eggs, or just enough eggs if they were put end to end to reach from Storrs to New York City, a distance of 140 miles.

The contest at Storrs started as usual on November 1 and continued for 51 weeks, closing October 23. Geographically there were 20 different States and three countries represented. There is one pen each from Maine, Vermont, Ohio, Virginia, Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota, Oregon, California and Washington; there are two pens from New Hampshire, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin and England; three each from Canada, Rhode Island; six from Pennsylvania; seven from New Jersey; 13 from New York State; 22 from Massachusetts and 26 from Connecticut.

With one exception the same rules as in previous years were used. The new regulation provides that the eggs not only be counted, but they be weighed and scored. Under this new system a pullet will be credited with one point for each egg that averages 24 ounces per dozen, and proportionately more or less for each egg over or under weight.

The most significant record, though may be not the most sensational is the flock average of 212.7 eggs, as compared with the best previous record of 206 eggs per bird. This is a world's record for all contests that have 1,000 pullets entered. These birds have not only laid a greater number of eggs, but also a larger-size egg.

Thirty-three birds in all either actually laid 300 eggs or scored 300 points by virtue of premiums earned on egg size. These super hens include one White Wyandotte, three Barred Rocks, nine Rhode Island Reds, and 20 White Leghorns. Connecticut led the list with a total of seven, New York and Oregon tied with five each, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania with four each. Rhode Island, New Jersey and England had two each, while California and Virginia were satisfied with one each.

A Rhode Island Red pullet from Weston, Mass., ranked first numercially with a score of 336 eggs, yet a White Leghorn from Oregon was declared the premier performer, because she earned 335 points. Two other Rhode Island Red pullets from Huntington, L. I., and Torrington, Conn., tied for second place with 331 points each.

Jack Lynch is the superintendent of the contest. He has been working at the poultry plant for the past six years, during which time he has personally taken care of the world's record pen owned by George Lowry, of Connecticut. His able assistants are Nels Mattison, John Rybec, Hans Meyan, Howard Bowers and Amos Wilson.

The 1,000 pullets laid a grand total of 212,703 eggs. The table below shows the number of birds, in the several varieties, their average individual egg yield, and the general average for all the breeds that competed.

40	Australorps	204.9
50	White Wyandottes	153.5
130	White Rocks	176.9
140	Barred Rocks	215.6
280	Rhode Island Reds	206.3
360	White Leghorns	238.6
1000	Average for all varieties	212.7

The first 20 teams include three breeds, namely White Leghorns, Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Reds. These birds were bred in eight different States, Canada and England. This means that no one section, or any country for that matter, can rightfully claim a monopoly in having the best birds or the best breeds.

The following list shows the best 20 pens in the order of their performance by the total eggs and total number of points:

	Eggs	Points
W. L.—J. A. Hansen, Ore.	2,802	2,759
R. I. R.—D. I. Goodenough, Conn.	2,667	2,724
W. L.—Wene Chick Farm, N. J.	2,606	2,716
W. L.—Tom Barron, England	2,521	2,690
W. L.—Egg & Apple Farm, N. Y.	2,667	2,690
B. R.—James Dryden, Calif.	2,722	2,683
R. I. R.—West Neck Farm, N. Y.	2,509	2,675
W. L.—A. J. O'Donovan, N. Y.	2,677	2,666
W. L.—Hollywood P. Farm, Wash.	2,567	2,643
W. L.—Geo. P. Lowry, Conn.	2,663	2,633
B. R.—Charter Bros., Conn.	2,755	2,549
B. R.—R. Walter Bishop, Conn.	2,531	2,526
W. L.—R. L. Slosson, N. Y.	2,601	2,511
W. L.—Leo A. Gruten, Conn.	2,529	2,510
R. I. R.—G. B. Treadwell, Mass.	2,470	2,500
W. L.—Fisher Farm, Canada	2,539	2,490
W. L.—Geo. P. Lowry, Conn.	2,514	2,489
W. L.—Ruehle's Farm, N. Y.	2,553	2,487
R. I. R.—N. W. Amidon, Conn.	2,532	2,477
W. L.—Bournedale Farm, N. Y.	2,522	2,451

JOSEPH KRUNIHOLTZ.

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Repeated tests show that B-B Vitamized Daisy Egg Mash produces eggs of high fertility, large and uniform size and evenly textured shells. But Daisy Mash does not create this high production at the sacrifice of the birds' health, for in the formulation of this unusual feed, sustained flock health has been just as much of an objective as increased production.

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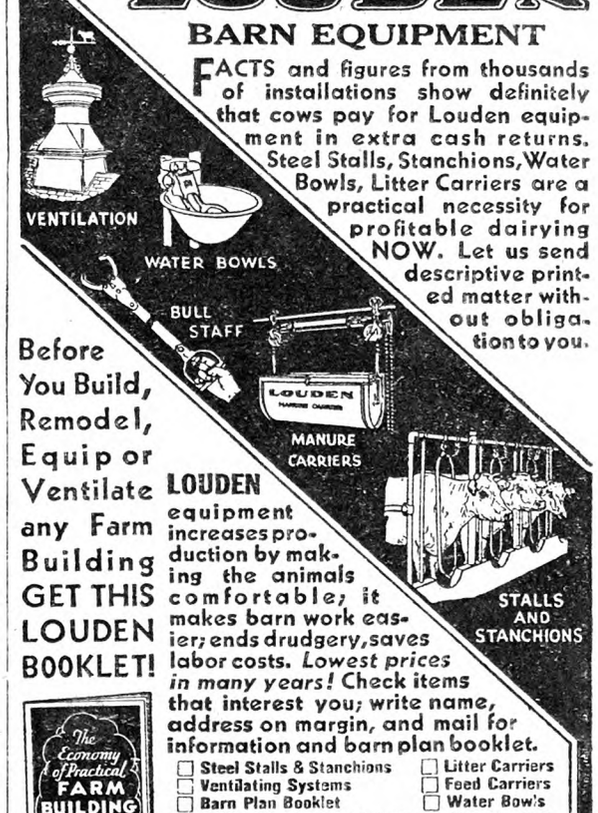

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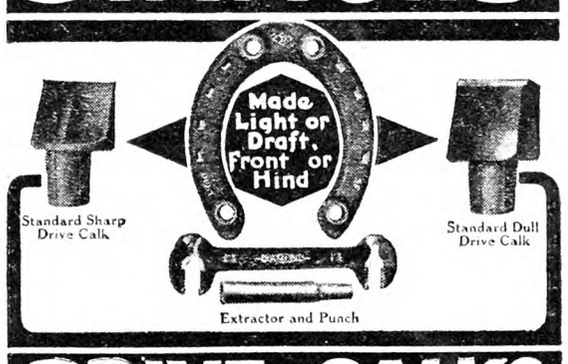

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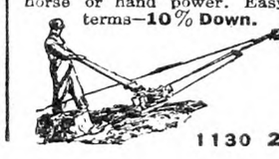

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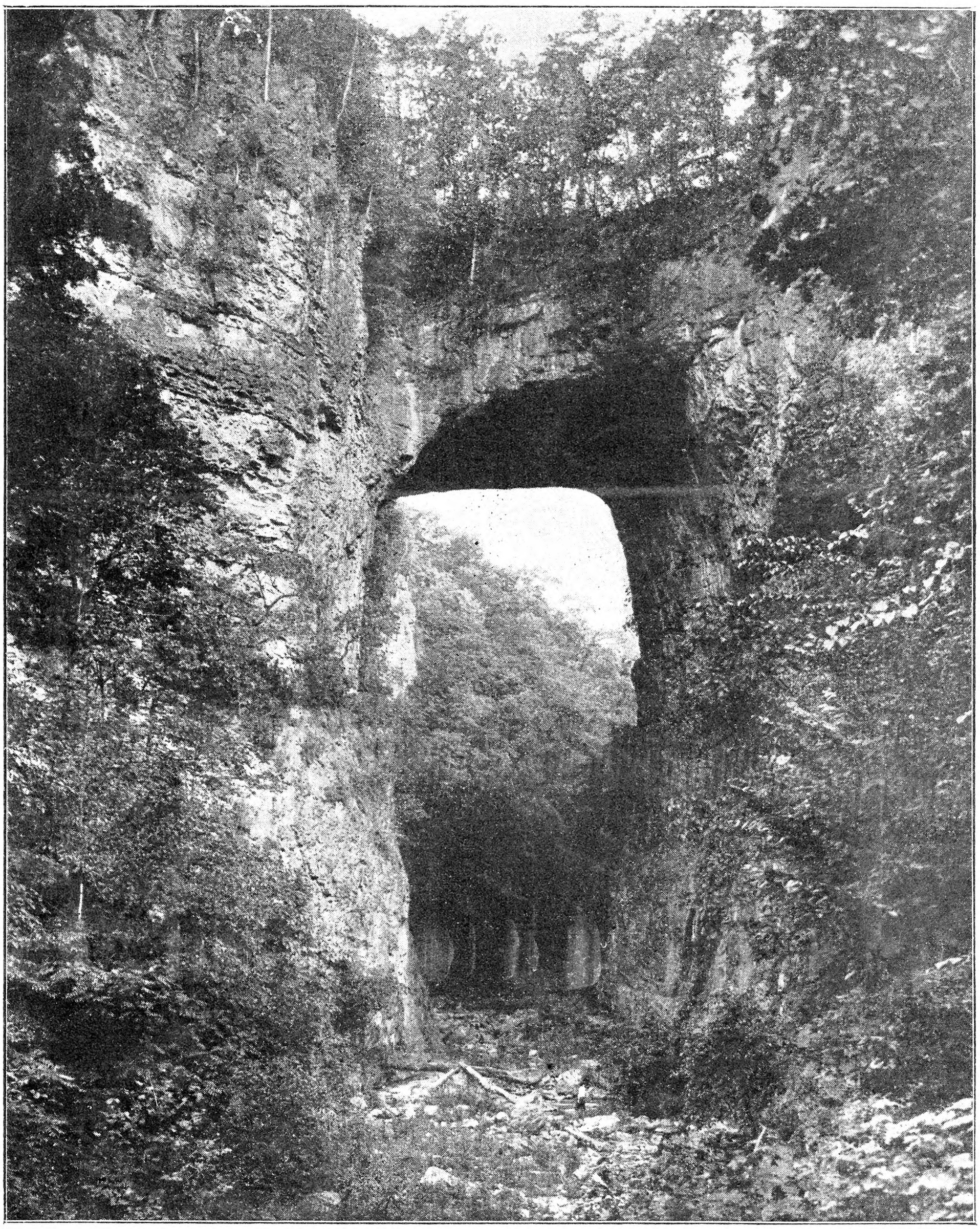


Photo by Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

Natural Bridge, Virginia

Questions and Answers About Fruits

By H. B. Tukey

Apple Pollenizers

DOES Cortland pollinate Delicious and Starking? S. B.
Woodford, Va.

Cortland and Delicious or Starking are all right to plant together. Delicious and Starking are excellent pollenizers, while Cortland is fair, but both will work back and forth to good advantage. The question arises in the writer's mind, however, just why you should want to plant Cortland in Virginia? Perhaps you have found some sections where it will grow well, but in general the reports from southern sections have not been favorable to Cortland. You might check up on this point, if you have not already done so, before planting too heavily with Cortland.

Running an Orchard on Shares

What are current reasonable terms for rental on shares of an apple orchard? C. C.
Sprakers, N. Y.

Here is a place where readers can help out by relating their personal experiences. Each orchard is a problem in itself, and the circumstances of the case and the personalities involved carry more weight than any other items.

First of all, the tenant idea in orcharding is bad at best, for the reason that an orchard is only as good as the man who is running it. Nobody has such interest in an orchard as the man who plants it, watches it grow, and enjoys it as well as makes a living from it. The writer knows of a 15-year-old McIntosh orchard in the Hudson River Valley that was rented outright for five years for $10 an acre where land generally was renting for $5. Another share arrangement was on a 50-50 basis in everything involved.

Perhaps as good a way as any is the commission plan, in which someone is hired at so much a month, and paid a commission on the receipts. By this plan the owner maintains some sort of supervision over the orchard, while at the same time the one who is hired tries to do his best so as to make something from the commission.

Controlling the Apple Borer

Our young apple trees are badly infested with borers. Can you give a repellent to apply on the trunk of a tree, or any remedy except cutting out after the holes appear? O. E.
Clinton, N. Y.

The apple-tree borer is one of the most troublesome and injurious of apple insects, for the reason that he is often overlooked until he has done much damage. Furthermore, there is no easy method of control. Various repellent washes have been suggested, and quite recently a new fumigant-oil combination has been tried, but there is still doubt regarding it because of occasional injury to the tree.

As an example of the lengths to which workers have gone in trying to control this pest, one worker plastered the trees at the base with brick mortar a quarter of an inch thick, but the borers emerged just the same. Black pepper or newspaper tied tight around the trunk from May to September has been suggested as a means of preventing the moths from laying eggs on the trunk. Wire netting, too, has been tried, but the effort involved and the uncertainty of control have made these methods obsolete. Many growers do, however, mound their trees in Spring so as to force the moths to lay their eggs higher on the trunk where the borers may be cut out with a knife or wire more easily.

After all is said and done, the old "strong-back" method is about all there is left to try, namely, careful examination of the trees, locating the borers by the ooze and frass from the burrows, and cutting them out carefully with a knife or wire. Thorough spraying and clean cultivation are additional aids.

Spraying for Wormy Cherries

We have two cherry trees that need attention. Last year we got very little fruit that was not wormy. Can you give me any information on this?
Yonkers, N. Y. F. M. W.

Either curculio or maggot are responsible for the wormy fruits, and more than likely it is the maggot that is doing most of the damage. For the maggot the important sprays are made when Early Richmond cherries show red on one side, and again when Montmorency cherries show red on one side, using 2½ lbs. of arsenate of lead to 100 gallons of water, and since it is no great extra trouble to introduce a fungicide against leaf-spot it is well to add 2½ gallons of lime-sulphur to make a total of 100 gallons of spray solution.

If you are not in position to use the liquid spray, try the dust, using a 90-10 sulphur-lead arsenate dust. The 90-10 means 90 lbs. of sulphur to 10 of arsenate of lead, and is merely a designation for purchase.

There are other sprays recommended for cherries, but the two that have been suggested are probably the ones that concern you most. A third spray, especially for the curculio, will insure the fruit against worms, applied 10 days after the petals fall or when the shucks are off, using the same materials as for the other two sprays.

Pear Trees Infested With Borers

I have a pear tree about 10 or 12 years old that has been doing nicely until the last two weeks. Now the leaves and the fruit have all turned brown and on looking closely at the branches I notice that there is a small black bug about an eighth of an inch long, and that at the base of each branch and at each twig there is a small round hole into which these black bugs go. I have a large crabapple tree and an evergreen tree that are within 10 feet on each side of the pear tree. Will it spread to them?
Spring Valley, N. Y. A. M.

There are two possibilities that come to mind, namely, the sinuate pear borer and the pear blight beetle. The sinuate pear borer is a bronze creature about one-third of an inch long, more easily identified by his work, which is characterized by spiral tunnelings up and down the trunk and branches, causing the bark to raise somewhat. The pear blight beetle is about ⅛-in. long, dark brown in color, and makes holes giving a shot-hole effect.

Both of these troubles are helped materially by toning up the tree. The pear blight beetle in particular does not work on vigorous healthy trees. Accordingly—and especially if your tree is in sod—give it an application of three or four pounds of ammonium sulphate spread carefully on the ground out near the ends of the branches. The grass may be injured by too heavy an application, so that it will be worth your while to make an even distribution.

The regular sprayings for the control of pear troubles will help control the sinuate pear borer, but it is doubtful if you can make the applications safely so close to the other trees in the garden. You need not fear the borers spreading to the apple tree and the evergreen.

Hudson Valley Conditions and Marketing Problems

We have had fair showers which are greatly needed. Streams and springs are lower than last year. Trees look well and most of our fruit sized very well. The subsoil, however, is dry.

October 30 finished picking apples. The season was very favorable, fine weather, no bad winds with us. Except for McIntosh, which dropped unduly from some trees, there was less dropping than usual. Apples which did drop sold well enough to net back a fair return. The lower labor, trucking, package and selling costs made this possible. The crop in the West has dwindled considerably due to worms, heat and drought. The Central States and New York have shrunk somewhat. Prospects are for an average season if we keep on the job and work to advantage. Labor has been plentiful, willing and of good quality. As a rule few asked what the wages would be. A job was the main thing.

There is a fine prospect for bloom on most varieties for next season. There was sufficient moisture to form sturdy fruit buds. Where judicious pruning and thinning were practiced, such varieties as McIntosh, Rome, Cortland and Wealthy should bloom normally for a good, moderate crop, even where a fine yield of large fruit was produced this year.

Following the excessive heat of 1930 and the severe second brood codling moth infestation of many orchards, an unusually large number were expected this season. Growers who gave special care to the thorough covering of their trees, inside and out, and made special timely applications have been agreeably surprised to find a smaller number of wormy apples than they expected when grading them. In many orchards much of the fruit showed slight stings where the tiny worms ate their way through the skin and died of poison before doing serious damage. The number which survived to produce a second brood was consequently small.

It seems as though the consumers in the East are becoming more discriminating in their choice of apples as time goes on. Undoubtedly this is mainly true because the eastern growers have learned to grow and market better quality apples of more satisfactory varieties and in better condition than a few years ago. The McIntosh, Wealthy, Spy, Baldwin and Greening are in strong demand when of pleasing size and quality, while the leading varieties of apples from other sections move slowly and in smaller proportion to the home-grown product than formerly.

This is undoubtedly due, not only to the pristine freshness and undamaged condition of unpacked and little handled fruit such as is being so freely offered in crates or boxes, but also to the fact that, because of nearness to market, and the flexibleness of truck delivery, the daily needs of the trade are more exactly supplied than when supplies must come from great distances. Gluts in the wholesale apple markets are less frequent than formerly so far as eastern apples are concerned. Stale stock is thus avoided.

Cold storages located throughout the orchard districts have contributed to this situation. Much more of the eastern apple crop than a few years ago is kept in fine, firm condition in these warehouses, until the consumer requires it. It is then delivered firm, juicy and of sprightly flavor to the appreciative housewife. The flabby, greasy, tainted, ripe apples of the good old days are found to be less attractive, palatable and economical even at lower prices.

This same condition must needs apply to fruits grown in any section of the country. The home market is the natural market for such fruits as can be grown to reasonable perfection nearby. Such growers as may select the most satisfactory varieties for their local consumers, and use intelligence and industry in supplying them, need not fear the competition of fruit grown at great distances as much as in the past. The high cost of transportation, packing, packages and selling, as well as the loss of condition due to the time consumed in transit and distribution are heavy odds against foreign-grown fruits.

This fundamental fact should be carefully considered by anyone who may think of investing heavily in orchards whose fruit must look for markets in distant cities, which are or can be supplied more economically and naturally with locally grown fruit. E. STUART HUBBARD.
Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Notes from the Catskills

The Bovina truckman made what will probably be his last trip with cauliflower November 1; 18 crates brought us only $1.37½ a crate; while the last shipped last year brought $2.75. It is a question with us whether to ship the few remaining crates or not, for with express 69 cents a crate, which is 24 cents more than by truck, one stands a chance of losing the whole thing, or worse, of getting a bill for charges if the price happened to go lower. Packing and handling cauliflower and Brussels sprouts in bad weather is a cold, disagreeable job. Mr. H—tied up 700 cauliflower one stormy day, and that night his hands and wrists were badly swollen. It is hard to see how he managed to tie them at all. The storm ended up with snow, so it was not very warm. One man said that one thing he wouldn't do for anyone was to pick Brussels sprouts.

Frank DeSilva, of Margaretville, who has a crate factory, raises cauliflower, etc., also had several acres of sprouts. After all the nice weather it was a rather stormy afternoon that we took a short ride down the river to Walton. The sun shone briefly at times, but at other times we viewed the landscape through rain-splashed windows. It was like April showers in late October. Cows were still on the meadows or in the barnyards, for though there was not much left for them to eat, everyone leaves them out as long as possible for they have to be shut in long enough anyway.

Probably the former Van Son property at Delancey is the showiest place along the way. It consists of considerable farm land besides the grounds about the buildings. The grounds were laid out and planted quite extensively several years ago and the plantings have acquired an amazing growth since. There are some fine specimens of blue spruce, roses, etc. The barberry bushes that surround the lawn were a gorgeous color. The former owner operated a creamery at Delancey and one at Delhi. The property was sold at bankrupt sale a few years ago and now there is a tourist's lodging sign beside the road.

The new creamery at Fraser's is apparently nearly completed. It is mainly concrete and brick and will eventually become the property of the Evans' Dairy Co., who, it is said, will pay Sheffield prices. Meridale Dairies, Inc., paid $1.55 for August milk which was a one-cent raise above their July price, and $1.60 for September.

Apples are not very plentiful this year though some will have enough for home use and a few have them advertised for sale. Eggs are around 40 cents, and chickens, 20 cents.

I was talking some time ago with a friend who lives in town. His lot back of the house, or part of it, was set out to red raspberries. The year before he sold over $180 worth of berries and the year before than nearly $200 worth. His wife picked the berries and he sold and delivered them. Another friend in Walton keeps about 100 hens on a village lot. There was a spring of water on the property and he rigged up a motor to run the washing machine. He showed his possessions with considerable pride, as well he might. His hens are prize birds and have won him many prizes at the fair. Today I heard of a man who lives in town and has eight head of stock. He stables them in a barn on his property and has them pastured wherever possible. He had just had them tested and probably expects to sell some milk. In a henhouse on another lot he had quite a flock of hens and pullets. He has a regular job besides his farming endeavors.

It is now open season for rabbits and squirrels, which are rather plentiful. Hunters had only one week for shooting pheasants and partridge. Large numbers of the former are raised and released every year at Lake Delaware Farms, and often at their pheasant "shoots" several hundred birds are killed in a day. Deer are plentiful in some sections; the season opened November 1. Last Spring the Conservation Commissioner gave 4-H boys and girls a chance to make some money by raising pheasants. The commission furnished the eggs and paid $1 for every bird raised and released. Delaware County club members alone raised over 900 birds.

Today has been one of those days that come in early November; snow on the ground in the morning, and snow flurries off and on all day; not enough sun to melt the snow. Cows had to stay in all day for the first time, though there was plenty in the fields, and cauliflower field on the hill for them to eat. Yesterday I brought in a bouquet of marigolds. Will any of them survive this weather, I wonder! EDNA M. NORTHROP.

Thoughts From Long Acres

Talking with a prominent fruit and produce grower a while ago he remarked: "There is no use raising a lot of stuff no one will want," and there in a nutshell is the whole thought. Consider for instance some things bearing on this subject of choice.

Many remember the huge cabbage heads we used to raise, almost as big as washtubs. There was a

demand for those heads every Fall, because it was common practice for villagers and small city dwellers to make a keg or crock of sauerkraut for family use. Now sauerkraut is sold in cans cheaper than you can make it if you have to buy the cabbage. A factory near me ships canned sauerkraut by the carload every Fall. Evidently those big heads are no longer in demand, so why raise them? The market now demands small, round, solid heads, of from three to five pounds, as those are the only ones shoppers will buy. They use them for salads, want just enough to make one dish of salad, and that none too large. We remember, too, the immense beets, gigantic turnips, and carrots as big as your arm, but those, too, are utterly unsalable except to stock raisers. The market demands small, round beets, small turnips and spindling carrots of baby size.

Another outstanding illustration of this tendency is the matter of sweet potatoes. We used to buy many sweet potatoes, as we like them, but we no longer buy many, and evidently we are not alone in that, as the growers complain over low prices and lack of demand. Here is one reason. The sweet potatoes we used to buy were known as "Jersey Sweets." They were dry, mealy, of a light color inside and that is the kind about all northern families prefer. The northern housewife almost invariably boils sweet potatoes with the skins on, and serves them that way. Our southern friends hold up their hands in horror at the notion of boiling sweet potatoes, but that does not change the fact that the northern cook does boil them. I confess that such boiled sweet potatoes, skinned while hot, mashed, seasoned and covered with butter or gravy, make good eating, and that is just the way we fix them. The sweet potato growers, however, have tried to change our tastes by sending us their own favorites, rich, very sweet, dark yellow flesh, but these cook watery, strong and often stringy, and we do not like them at all. Then, too, these rich yellow sweets get black spots quickly with the flesh under the spot very bitter, and that is against them. The growers are making the mistake of trying to educate the public instead of catering to popular demand. I no longer come home from town every Saturday with a small sack of sweet potatoes because we simply do not like those yellow ones.

Then, too, we may get a mixture with some of the old variety, dry and mealy, and some of the yellow ones, and we cannot tell from the color of the skin which is which. Consequently we take a big one, begin to peel it and find it is one of those watery, yellow ones which we do not like. It again comes down to the point of what is the use of raising a lot of stuff which people will not want. Educating the public to like what you do instead of catering to public demand is a slow and costly process.

I note, too, a gradual change in the peach demand. The Elberta here is losing favor, as it should have done long ago, as it never was a good peach. The Elberta is not hardy as many think, but actually is one of the tender varieties which so often suffer from Winter injury. It was quite noticeable during the distressing peach downfall, that Hale peaches sold well at good prices, when buyers would not look at Elbertas. If that is the case, why not raise Hales? They are much larger, of far better quality, only a few days later than Elberta and set well if interplanted about every fourth row with South Haven. Elberta will not fertilize the Hale but the South Haven will and is an excellent peach, large, of good quality and ripens ahead of Hale so that it is out of the way when the Hales come on.

Watching the apple market of late years—we have a big wholesale market at Benton Harbor—convinces me that taste is changing with apples also. I would not now set a Baldwin, Grimes Golden, Northwestern Greening, any variety which bears yellow apples or any variety which runs small, like Fameuse, because the market already discriminates against them. Those western boxed apples which sell at such high prices are far below our own apples in quality and taste, yet they sell far above ours simply because they have both large size and high color which ours so often lack. The public demands size and color, so cater to public demand instead of attempting to dictate to the public if you wish to make a profit.

Those Beefsteak tomatoes, big as dinner plates, huge and wrinkled, cannot be given away now, but we once thought them wonderful. White corn does not sell well in the North and yellow corn cannot be sold in the South, while neither section wants calico corn. Extra large potatoes are no longer in demand. The public wants a medium size, round, white potato.

I abhor getting into a rut as much as anyone but, as a rule, it is safer to follow the neighborhood trend in crops as experience has proved which varieties are most profitable. I do like to try a few new things each year in the garden for home use only, and I do plan to try a scheme of raising many big, yellow pumpkins, especially for the Hallowe'en demand next year. Canned pumpkin has done away with the demand for raw pumpkins for pies, but there is a seasonal demand for pumpkins for decorative purposes during the week preceding Hallowe'en and I aim to meet that demand. I plan to dig small holes between trees in a young orchard, fill them with hen manure this Fall, rake in a little earth next Spring after the orchard is plowed and plant pumpkins to run as they please between the rows. Maybe you too could work up a local market for Hallowe'en pumpkins.

Corn husking is over for me, cold rains make Fall plowing a wet and slow job; time to get in the last of the garden stuff, beets, carrots, cabbage; other things all frozen. Calvin has a lot of walnuts shucked, you should see his hands! L. B. REBER.

Berrien Co., Mich.

New York State Rats to Be Served Big Banquet

Thousands of rats in New York State will be served a tempting banquet during the month of November. In place of using airplanes, machine guns, bombs and rifles, a new type of warfare will be used. The ammunition will be red squill mixed with three kinds of rat food, namely, ground meat, fish and grain. Red squill is the safest and most effective raticide known to the Bureau of Biological Survey. It is relatively harmless to human beings, domestic animals and livestock, yet it is very poisonous to

A Bad Citizen

rats. In order to make it easy for everyone to use the special baits, the three kinds will be mixed with red squill under the supervision of experts and placed in sealed tin cans. By opening the cans on the night of the campaign, co-operators simply expose small quantities of bait about their premises since the bait will be fresh and ready-mixed. The standard package will contain sufficient bait to treat the average set of buildings.

Since rats are migratory animals, rat campaigns are organized on a county basis. It is hoped that everyone having a rat infestation will co-operate on the set date so that permanent results can be obtained. You should interest your neighbor in the campaign or his rats may become your rats if he does nothing about them.

County-wide rat campaigns are being organized by eight Farm Bureaus co-operating with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. By means of community meetings, newspaper stories, circular letters and various other methods, county agents will endeavor to explain the details of the campaigns to all. Any interested person in the following counties may take part in the campaign on the scheduled date: Washington, November 24; Warren, November 24; Orange, December 1; and Rutland Co., Vt., December 4.

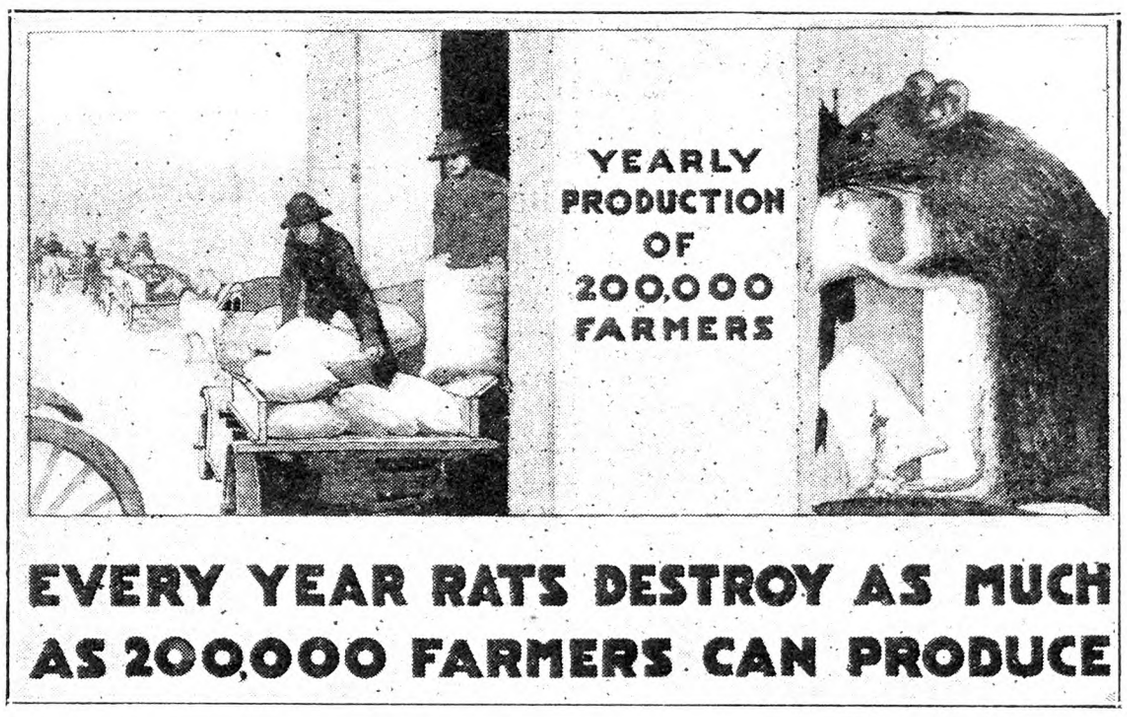
It is necessary that all co-operators reserve a package of bait in advance of the scheduled date. Convenient distribution points will be provided for nearly every town in these counties. On the day of the campaign co-operators must call for the bait at one of these points and expose the bait the same night. The bait is not mailable. It must be called for in person. Orders for the bait should be sent to the Farm Bureau Office for each county. Other information on the campaign will be gladly furnished upon request.

Co-operators are asked to share the cost of preparing the baits. By wholesale purchasing and county-wide distribution without adding any profit it is possible to provide bait at low cost. A complete package of three cans will be furnished at the special campaign price of 50 cents. Home preparations cost double, are less effective and more troublesome. Full instructions for using the bait are given on each package.

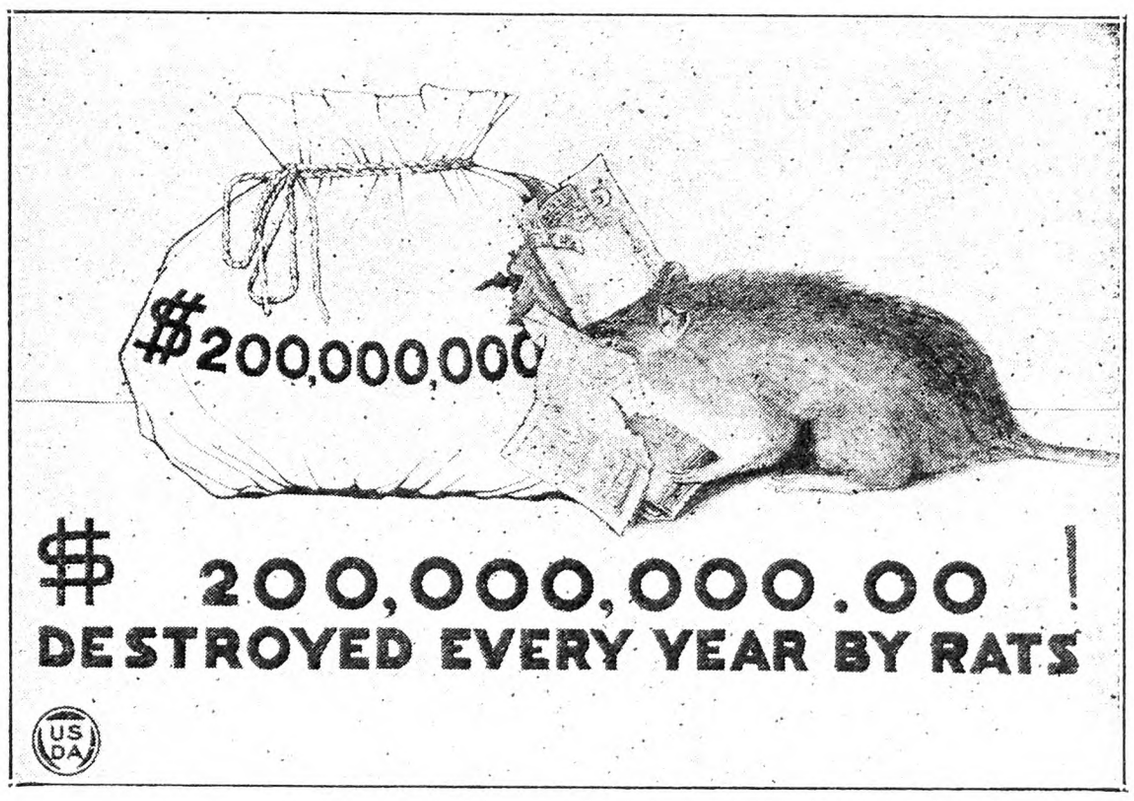
It is almost needless to emphasize the destructiveness of rats. They destroy vast amounts of food and property, kill chickens, undermine buildings, start fires, bite children, spread seven human diseases and menace health. From questionnaires on previous rat campaigns, farmers state that their average damage amounts to $40 a year. It is worth a few cents to destroy these costly pests. The rat is mankind's worst mammal pest.

Rat campaigns are proving popular. About 800 persons co-operated in the Columbia County campaign on October 30. On this same date the Massachusetts State-wide campaign was conducted with about 11,000 co-operators, the biggest attempt in the United States to control rats over a large area. Campaigns in other sections of New York State will probably be conducted at a later date.

U. S. Biological Survey. ERNEST M. MILLS.



The Destructive Rat—Photo by U. S. Biological Survey



How It Looks in Money—Photo by U. S. Biological Survey

Keeping Celery

I should like to know from William Perkins how he stores celery. I am thinking of building a small greenhouse to raise the plants and also store the celery. Will this work? What varieties does Mr. Perkins now use? G. L. W.

Pennsylvania.

How to store celery in the Fall, so it will keep through the Winter without rotting, is quite a problem. Undoubtedly the most effective way, is to let the celery remain where it is grown and bank enough earth up to it, and over it, so it will not freeze. This is done gradually, as the weather becomes colder. It takes a lot of earth and work. The top of the celery may be covered with straw or leaves but this harbors the rats and mice, which do much damage by eating the hearts out of the celery. Where these do not abound it is much less work to cover in this way instead of earth. Care must be exerted to cover the tops gradually as the weather becomes colder. Celery stored in this manner will keep until March and April.

The next best way is to dig a trench six inches wide, and deep enough so that when the celery is set in it the tops will be even with surface of ground. The celery should be set in the trench with as much earth adhering to the roots as possible, about three or four roots abreast. If soil is dry, wet the roots after setting in the trench. Be careful not to wet tops.

Nail boards together in a V-shape to set over celery. I prefer boards about four feet long, so in taking up the celery if I want a few roots to use, I uncover only a short space at a time.

The celery should be stored in this manner before it gets frosted too severely before putting in trench, or it will be likely to rot. After placing the V-boards over celery leave ends open for air, but close nights to prevent freezing. After the middle of November and the weather becomes colder, cover boards with leaves, stalks or straw (if no mice) or earth, to keep from freezing. If it gets frozen after putting in trench, it will soon rot. In this way celery may be kept until January 1 but not as long as by former method described.

Celery to be used about Thanksgiving time, if not blanched in the ground, should be taken up in early November, placed in boxes that hold about 50 roots, with plenty of earth on roots. Wet the roots, place boxes in barn or shed, and throw old bags over the tops. Have boxes deep enough so bags do not rest on top of celery.

In regard to building a small greenhouse to raise plants instead of hotbed, that is all right, but not to store celery in. I have never been able to keep celery from rotting if a large body is stored together. The air does not get to the hearts when packed in this manner, and it will sweat, which causes it to rot. I am using only Golden Self-Blanching and Emperor now. I would only use Emperor for main crop. It far surpasses other varieties in flavor and brittleness. WM. PERKINS.

R. N.-Y.—Celery stored as Mr. Perkins describes in the rows where grown is particularly good in quality, and this was the method ordinarily used by old-time gardeners. In very severe Winter weather, however, it is often difficult to get the celery out, but there is no question that it may be kept in this way to retain a very high quality.

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SAN JOSE SCALE INCREASING

Judging by numerous apples sent for identification to the Pennsylvania State College, and by comment from the growers themselves, San Jose scale is on the increase. After a period of comparative scarcity in ordinarily well-cared-for orchards, this pest is assuming some degree of its former importance and is marking considerable of the fruit with its characteristic red spots. One school of thought maintains that the scale is becoming more resistant to lime-sulphur, in other words, that nature is breeding a spray-resistant scale; another group argues that the growers are simply becoming careless and have failed to apply lime-sulphur as thoroughly as they should. At any rate, more care must be taken next spraying season to correct this condition, although entomologists point out that one Winter of the proper kind may be far more severe on troublesome insects than man's activities in discouraging them.

FROM BATTLE FLEET TO BANANA BOATS

Three obsolete destroyers of Uncle Sam's Navy have suffered the ignoble fate of rounding out their useful days as banana boats, after being lopped from the naval roster. A fruit company purchased and converted these former men of war for a low figure. They are expected to lay down bananas at New Orleans for about half the cost of delivery by an ordinary fruit boat. Speed, shallow draft, and small crews are the principal advantages of the ex-destroyers in their new occupation.

TRUCKS TRAVEL FAR MARKETING APPLES

License plates from neighboring States are now common in Pennsylvania towns and cities, especially on trucks bearing loads of apples seeking for a market. Central Pennsylvania has observed this Autumn Maryland truckers with loads of apples; Harrisburg is now visited by New York State growers hoping to find sale there for their fruit, in spite of the fact that there is plenty of it close by. Apparently the growers attempting to market in this way have more than a little gambling blood in their veins. It appears from interviews with some of them that they simply start out early in the morning with the apples, heading for some town or city which might possibly offer some sort of a chance to sell the load. If the first place fails to be sufficiently receptive, another prospective market is sought and on reaching it, the hunt for purchasers begins once more. This game of "hidden markets" continues until either the fruit is sold at some price or the trucker loses patience and heads homeward. Their philosophy is apparently this: At the very worst, we can probably pay the bare expenses of the journey; at the most, we can make a reasonable profit.

LARGE APPLE EXHIBIT AT COMMUNITY FAIR

The St. Thomas, Franklin Co., Pa., School and Community Fair in mid-October, which included St. Thomas and the adjoining townships near Chambersburg, was quite a success in every way. The fruit show was especially fine in both quality and amount; 307 exhibits of 41 varieties of fruit, mostly apples, by 38 exhibitors were the center of attraction. Both the pupils of the St. Thomas township vocational school, in which part of the farm products were exhibited, and the farmers of that district, competed for prizes. Besides fruit, vegetables, poultry, livestock, farm crops, various home making and school exhibits were shown. Two school plays, band concerts, athletic events and speeches were other events.

EIGHTH ANNUAL HORTICULTURE WEEK

The eighth annual Horticulture Week will be held at the Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., December 9-11. Just as in previous years, the purpose of Horticulture Week is to present to commercial growers of fruits, vegetables, flowers and ornamentals, in a non-technical manner, the principles on which some of the more important horticultural operations are based — the science back of the art. Approximately half the time is devoted to a laboratory study of the science and the other half to the application of the science in horticultural practice. The program this year emphasizes nutrition; the last stressed water relations of plants. Three of the six half-day sessions are devoted to the science, and three to horticultural applications of the science. The group is together during the three science periods, but divides into three sections—fruit growing, vegetable gardening, and ornamental horticulture, for the horticultural applications. So far as is practicable, instruction is by demonstration and discussion, rather than by lectures. Instruction is given by several departments of the School of Agriculture. Guest speakers on the fruit program are Dr. A. L. Schrader, University of Maryland, and D. K. Tressler, Gloucester, Massachusetts; the latter will speak on the quick freezing of fruits and vegetables. P. W. Zimmerman, Boyce Thompson Institute, will deliver two talks on rooting cuttings on the ornamental program. Alex Laurie, Ohio State University, will have two topics on flower and greenhouse problems. No charge is made for the instruction. Visitors from any part of the country will be welcomed. R. H. SUDDS.

The Old-fashioned Wax Vine

The wax vine, or as it is sometimes called, wax plant, is an interesting old-fashioned window plant, not nearly so often seen as in years gone by. This is to be regretted, as when out of flower it is a neat appearing plant and when in bloom a good specimen is a handsome sight. The flowering period usually is during the months of May and June, and the flowers appear in clusters of usually 20 or more, springing from a short thick stalk opposite the leaf joints, or occasionally the cluster may grow from the stem of the growths made by the plant. The flowers are of a delicate shade of pink, and are star-like with five rays, the apex of the rays being blunt at the tips. Another "star" forms the center of the flower, of a deeper pink hue, and appears to be placed on the top of the center, super-imposed to all appearances. This plant belongs to the tribe of plants classed as the Asclepiadaceæ and therefore a relative of the lowly milkweed of the roadsides, which the flowers certainly resemble in shape, and especially in the manner they are disposed in clusters.

The flowers are about one-third of an inch across, and have a pleasing odor which is very difficult to describe, and on each flower the nectar or honey forms like a dewdrop or bead, which is doubtless why it is also known by some as the honey plant. The flowers last quite a long time, usually averaging 15 to 17 days.

It is good advice not to cut off the thick stalk from which the flowers develop and fall, as next year the same stalk will produce another cluster of flowers, which novel feature is the only one of its kind that I know in plant life.

I ought to add that Hoya carnosa, to give it its proper name, is a climbing plant, but the long whip-like growths can be trained around a wire frame, or even kept in place up a few bamboo stakes, as it is amenable to being curled and twisted. The leaves are almost four inches long, and one inch and a half wide and are of waxy appearance being thick and fleshy, hence the scientific and the common name. They are easy to keep clean by carefully sponging with soapy water, which seems to give them a rich luster. During the Winter it is as well to reduce the plant's water supply and to keep it somewhat cooler, say 50 degrees, but being a sun-loving plant it is somewhat hard to keep that degree in an ordinary window. It will last for quite a number of years in the same pot provided the drainage is in good condition, and it is as well to overhaul the plant during late Winter or early Spring. Add a little charcoal the size of wheat grains to the usual potting compost, and it will help to sweeten the soil.

The plant is easily increased by leaf cuttings inserted in pure sand in a close frame. One plant I know of raised thus, had 23 clusters of flowers last June showing, and four more clusters to open, is in a six-inch pot, and is in its third year of growth. MORRIS JEFFERY.

Connecticut.

Sheep Manure and Acid Phosphate for Perennials

I have crude sheep manure scraped up from the ground where it has accumulated, also I have acid phosphate. I am going to use these materials on my gardens of perennials or herbaceous flowering plants including some rock garden plants. How can I best mix the sheep manure and acid phosphate to obtain maximum benefit? F. C. D.

Crude sheep manure is a quite powerful organic manure and in the garden must be applied with some caution, especially if at all fresh. When used rightly it is very valuable fertilizer. It can be used to good effect in conjunction with acid phosphate, and a moderate dressing of each well spaded into land on which herbaceous perennials are to be planted is quite in order. If the herbaceous plants are already planted and established I would advise leaving the manuring until the Spring, and at that time lightly forking in a dressing of each without unduly disturbing the rooting systems of the plants.

It is not advisable to use sheep manure on rock-garden plants. A much better fertilizer for such is some very old manure (such as spent hotbed manure) rubbed through a one-inch sieve together with some bonemeal. A very light application of acid phosphate would prove helpful.

A moderate dressing of acid phosphate for perennials would be a good scattering sufficient to whiten the whole surface of the soil without lying about in heaps.

T. H. EVERETT, N. D. H.

Striped Roses

Can you give the name of this rose?

W. A. U.

The flower received was striped and splashed with crimson on a ground of rose shading to white at the base of the petals. The flower was only semi-double but pleasantly fragrant. It was one of the old-fashioned Damask roses, which are hardy and free-blooming, and we think was possibly an unnamed variation, which is not uncommon. There is an old Damask rose called York and Lancaster which is distinctly striped in red and white. It is clearer in marking than the specimen sent, and it is not uncommon to find a bloom of clear deep rose, without any white, blooming among the striped flowers. As the Damask rose was brought from Syria to Great Britain about four centuries ago, it has passed through many variations, and there may be a number of striped "sports" as yet unnamed in old gardens.

Another striped rose is a Provence variety, Rosa Mundi; it is rose striped with white, and this too sometimes shows flowers of solid pink on the same plant with the striped blossoms. With the increasing number of fine Hybrid Teas these old-fashioned roses are passing out of cultivation, and the striped forms are now rarely seen in American gardens, though we believe they may still be found in English cottage gardens. We have heard of York and Lancaster forming a hedge in an old English farm garden nearly a century ago. Of course the name is derived from the English civil wars called the Wars of the Roses (1455-1485) when the rival houses of York and Lancaster fought for supremacy.

A Romance of the Coast-to-Coast Tour

Announcement has been received of the marriage of Mrs. Elizabeth Fero to William A. Pearl, on Nov. 4. All the tourists were interested in the mutual friendship which was established almost at the beginning of the trip, and all will join in wishing the couple a long and happy life partnership. Their home will be in Hampton, Conn.

"Enchanted Trails of Glacier Park," by Agnes Laut, is a most interesting book, and I am re-reading it with pleasure and profit since returning from our trip to the Northwest. Having seen a bit of Glacier gives a better understanding of the rest of the park and Miss Laut's description is very vivid. The illustrations, too, are good. I see again the hotel and the wonderful sunset; Lake St. Mary and the mountains encircling it and in imagination breathe the refreshing cool air.

Another gorgeous but awful spectacle was the forest fire as we rode through the Cascade mountains. It was dark and the mountain before us was afire—fire here and there clear up to the top, and looking for all the world like a huge Christmas tree lighted up with great lights. Occasionally a whole tree trunk was afire, the limbs having been burned off, and it was a long sliver of light. Sparks flew and trees crashed down the slope starting other fires. It was a grand spectacle but so awful it took one's breath away and made a sickening feeling at heart—a whole mountain burning. It would seem an impossible job to put it out and yet men were working day and night to stop the progress. It was terrible to see vast fields and hillsides that had been burned over and charred stumpage left standing —all undergrowth burned out. M. G. K.

The Bookshelf

TORCHLIGHTS TO THE CHEROKEES, by Robert Sparks Walker. This is the story of the Brainerd Mission to the Cherokee Indians, conducted near Chattanooga, Tenn., for 20 years starting with 1816, until the Indians moved to the West. Mr. Walker's boyhood was passed near the site of this mission, and he has had access to a multitude of documents there and in New England regarding its history. It is a most interesting and absorbing book. Published by The Macmillan Co., New York; 339 pages; price $3.

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The Fall Garden

Not often do the annuals bloom themselves out as this wonderful Fall. There are still Calendulas and an annual mallow, "may be sylvestris," writes my botanical friend. I wonder why I didn't cover them a bit one cold night and perhaps they would have bloomed even better. These cooler days Violas and pansies are bigger and better.

One Delphinium was not cut down till late so that bloomed long after the first frosts, and it has been so hot and dry the precious Fall Crocus was nearly through blooming the end of October. Petunias and Verbenas are bright in their porch boxes. Next year I think there will be more Verbenas.

Fall is Mother Nature's planting time and usually wild flower seeds have grown well for me Fall planted. This year it was the ragged fringe orchid (Habenaria), white false indigo (Baptisia leucantha) from Iowa, perennial peas, and some berries of the Daphne mezereum or February Daphne. I have the promise of Scotch broom seed, and Viola Rosina wouldn't start, so I have sunk the basin to see if Winter freezing won't help.

In August we sowed Lychnis alpina and Alyssum saxatile, and they have grown freely but Doronicum or leopard's bane sown at the same time germinated well but the plants are so tiny I fear they won't winter. It is raining today and when it is over it will be ideal weather to clean the flower beds.

So much to do and so many guests the garden got from under control. Friends came from Maine to California really, and we had such delightful visits; they carried home plants and then came letters filled with seed hopes, and some plants came. The articles on old-time plants, especially foliage geraniums were welcome. The old-time pennyroyal geranium came in one box and I hadn't seen one or smelled one for years! I have the silver edge Mrs. Parker geranium, and I see the Happy Thought, but I haven't seen Madame Salleroi in years.

How plants go in cycles. This Fall I received a plant much like the love-in-a-tangle of my childhood days, but more like the "pickle plant" of a few years later. I wonder if these are not Othonna? [Othonna crassifolia is commonly called pickle plant or little pickles. We do not recognize "love-in-a-tangle." Love-in-a-mist is the old name for Nigella.—Ed.]

Two other pretty trailers came, unnamed. Both have oval leaves about a half inch long; one has gray green leaves, the other a white edge. Another old-new house plant is Hoya carnose or wax plant and still another is the pink-flowered Mesembryanthemum.

The attempts at layering shrubs has been very successful, so next year we will do more. I simply bent over this year's growth, cut the bark a bit near a joint, covered with a good bit of soil and held them with a small stone, and this helped to keep the soil cool and moist.

Top-dressing the perennials in November or before snow falls is one of the greatest benefits to the garden. We on these farms are fortunate in having both barnyard manure and wood ashes to use. The German Iris will receive a top-dressing of ashes, and roses, Violas and pansies get soot.

Saint Brigid anemone seed grew beautifully, but as these are not supposed to be quite hardy they will be wintered in a cool room upstairs. Now is the time to get wild flower roots from the woods and it is surprising how deep many of them, like adder's-tongue, Canada lilies and some others grow. Fern roots taken with a mass of soil, transplant readily now. I saw one porch box cheery with the wild Boston or Christmas fern. Soon it will be time to blanket the beds. A correspondent says protection is everything and that she carries over in New Hampshire many southern plants.

Leaves can be piled a foot or more over lilies and Spring flowering bulbs if care is taken in removing in Spring, but foxgloves and Campanulas are easily smothered. A thick coat of leaves over the roots of shrubs aids them to be more vigorous the coming season.

Tritoma, Hyacinthus (or Galtonia) candicans and Montbretias are all better lifted and wintered in the cellar in boxes of soil, although often proving handy. Then I have been repotting the Ismene or Peruvian daffodil, and setting away for the Winter, and Amaryllis and Agapanthus will soon follow them to rest.

MOTHER BEE.

From the Mailbag

Vegetables in Heated Cellar

I have just built a house and had the cellar floor cemented and a hot-air furnace put in cellar. Every room is piped and having these long hot-air pipes in the cellar, I am afraid that I shall not be able to keep my vegetables in this cellar as it is too warm. If I build a vegetable cellar with just common boards in a corner and keep it dark would vegetables keep all Winter? F. H. P.
Vermont.

This room partitioned off from the main cellar would help, provided there was a window so that the cool air could be let in. Otherwise it would not make much difference.

A Question of Dahlia Storage

My house has steam heat, a new style boiler, and the cellar is very hot. I am worrying how I am going to keep my Dahlia tubers through the Winter, even though I have a room separated from where the boiler is located to keep them in. I am aware there are quite some different ways, such as covering them with ashes, peat moss and sand, but my idea was to put one box inside another with an air space, same as ice-houses are built, but instead of filling air space with sawdust to use sifted coal ashes; then over the top of the tubers cover thick with paper and then cover the box with a good tight cover. Has anybody tried this method? I would like readers to comment on it as I have some good varieties and do not want to lose them. W. S.
New York.

Lilies from Seed

Will you tell me how to grow lilies from seed? S. H. C.
Oregon.

In the State of Washington, lily seed is usually sown as soon after March 1 as the season permits. Seed is sown one inch deep, in rows 18 in. apart, with from 20 to 30 seeds to the foot of row. Clean cultivation is given. The seedlings are transplanted the first or second year, any time after the tops die down. The seedling are set four to six inches apart, and four to six inches deep. In New Jersey we have sown the seed of Lilium regale as soon as ripe, covering the sowing over Winter with litter, and have had a good stand.

Tariff on Brick

Can you tell me the amount of tariff on common brick? W. T. R.
New York.

The tariff on plain brick is $1.25 per 1,000. Other brick is not less than $1.50 and may be more depending on its value.

Black Knot on Plum

Will you tell me how to kill knots on plum trees? K. T.
New York.

There is no method of treatment other than cutting it out and burning, and this should be done with all affected parts. Where a tree is very badly infested it might better be destroyed in this way totally. For scattered knots, it is possible to cut off the pieces containing them and this will save the tree. The disease is infectious and, unless the knots are taken out will spread to other trees and sometimes cherry trees. Close watch should be kept through the season to make sure that the knots are found just as soon as possible because when taken in this way they may be destroyed without much injury to the tree. It is against the agricultural law in New York State to harbor trees affected with this black knot.

Corn Ear-worm

What can I do for the corn ear-worm? We were greatly tormented this year.
Massachusetts. B. C.

The corn ear-worm comes from an egg laid on the silk by a moth. Dusting the silk with a mixture of one part sulphur to two parts arsenate of lead may help a little, but the essential is to kill every one of these worms possible. If that is done, the egg-laying adults next season will be much lessened. It is a big job where one has a lot of sweet corn, but is the only way.

The Rooty Carolina Poplar

About nine years ago I took some branches of Carolina poplar and stuck them in the ground very near a well. They have made a wonderful growth and for the last three years the well has given out or gone dry during the Summer. It never failed before except in a very dry time. I have been told that the trees were responsible. F. C.
New Jersey.

Those Carolina poplars are bad to have near a well or drain pipes. They do rob the water and are likely to fill such a place full of roots. They are desirable for quick growth, but should be kept away from places where their roots can be troublesome. W. W. H.

Interesting Bulletins

Farm Terracing, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1669, U. S. Department of Agriculture. This discusses soil erosion and its prevention, and supersedes an earlier bulletin entitled "Terracing Farm Lands." May be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.; price 5 cents.

Growing and Handling Sweet Potatoes in California, by D. R. Porter, Circular 55, California Agricultural Extension Service, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.

The Outlook for the Dairy Industry, Miscellaneous Publication No. 124, U. S. Department of Agriculture. A valuable study of dairy economics. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.; price 15 cents.

Christmas Trees as a Cash Crop for the Farm, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1664, U. S. Department of Agriculture. This gives information on a subject that is now of interest to those with idle farm land suitable for tree growing. This bulletin may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

"You say that you have driven a car for 10 years and never had a back-seat driver?" inquired the weak-chinned gentleman. "Yah," asserted the sad-faced man. "I drive a hearse."—Credit Lost.

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WE ALL realize, without figuring on it, that the possible increase from a kernel of corn in a period of five years is large, but the following letter makes it more impressive:

R. Q. Tenney, of Fort Collins, Colo., who wrote the letter printed on page 1063, sent us seven kernels of corn from Colorado five or six years ago. Six of them grew. We had an acre three years ago and two acres this year planted in June. It was all ripe with the late Fall, the largest corn that gets ripe here. W. D.
Windham Co., Vt.

The size of these ears is not mentioned, but taking the moderate estimate of 300 kernels each (they might easily be more) those six kernels that grew produced 1,800 the first year, counting one ear to a stalk, good for 1,800 ears, or 540,000 kernels the next year. Truly nature is not lazy when given opportunity to work. Mr. Tenney certainly "started something" when he sent those seven kernels of corn to Vermont.

*

THE home heating plant is the greatest Winter comfort in a country house, but it often raises a new storage problem. Many write us that the cellar is very warm so that they can no longer store roots or vegetables. We think that in many cases the trouble may be lessened by properly insulating steam and hot-water pipes in the cellar. In one case under observation, steam did not circulate properly through the upper floors, while the cellar was uncomfortably warm. The trouble was rectified by insulating the pipes in the cellar with asbestos, so there was no wasted heat. A cellar of good size, with insulated pipes and windows for ventilation, should not become uncomfortably warm, but there should be a separate storage room, with sufficient ventilation, where a lower temperature may be maintained. Naturally, where crops are stored for sale, a pit or cellar for this storage is a part of the farm equipment.

*

APPLES continue to lead produce shipments with 1,000 carloads daily. The price movement is interesting because of some tendency to higher values here and there in early November, as the new supply decreases, and stored fruit enters the market. Small advances occurred in several eastern producing sections, and even in British markets, but so far the foreign trade has not offered much encouragement. Some are wondering why more southern apples were not exported in September and October. Prices of $4 to $6 per barrel in England contrasted with $2 to $3 in Virginia and West Virginia. It looked as if more apples might have been shipped over, but supplies of American apples in English markets were light to moderate all that time. Exporters seemed to be afraid of the British currency troubles just as they were in war times. The southern apple season is somewhat earlier than in the North Atlantic States, and in most parts of the West, and shipments from the Shenandoah Valley sections passed their height some time ago. It was a large crop in that region, and the cold storage houses are filled mostly with apples of good grade, because prices were not high enough to warrant storing the low-grade fruit. Prices were advancing slightly in early November, and many shippers were expecting considerably higher prices. Apples ranged about 15 cents a bushel lower in the southern producing sections than in the North this season. Thus, the most prominent southern variety, the York, sold at about 70 cents a bushel in producing sections, compared with 85 cents for Baldwins in New York and in Michigan. A few carloads lately have been sold in the Rochester district at 90 cents. Greenings are a rather short crop this year and the quality good, resulting in prices as high as $1.25 per bushel out of storage. These are in some demand for export but in general the export trade is light in all eastern apple sections.

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THE first killing frost in Northern New Jersey occurred November 5. Reports from much farther north indicate a similarly long Fall, giving late corn a chance to ripen and apples opportunity for full development, without danger of their freezing on the trees. Considerable Fall plowing is figured on where the ground is in condition. In many localities it is still dry. While there has been a fair amount of rain during the season the ground dried so deeply last year it has not been thoroughly soaked to any depth. The season is favorable for Fall planting of fruit trees, and there is still time for this in much of our northern country. There are a great many gardens and yards where a dozen or 15 peach trees might easily be set without crowding anything else. Peach trees are true ornamentals when properly treated. The foliage and flowers are attractive, and the tree graceful and just large enough to look well. And then there are fruit possibilities worth considering, often a surprising crop in sections not generally considered peach country.

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POULTRY markets were unsettled in November, because of heavy receipts of fresh-killed stock, besides the large holdings in storage. The surprise of the poultry situation this year was the heavy shipments of large chickens in October and November. The result was a liberal poultry supply reckoned in pounds, and also a set-back from the fairly good prices of Summer and early Fall, besides a storage surplus likely to hold down the Winter price. This deluge of poultry supplies was usually explained by the cheapness of feed. Poultrymen reasoned that they could get more for grain when turned into poultry meat, since corn and wheat were cheaper than before the war, while poultry was about one-third higher than in pre-war years. It paid better to feed out the grain than to sell. Another reason for the heavy supply is that it was a better season for raising chickens in some parts of the country and, even though the hatch was smaller, most of the chickens lived. That was especially true with turkeys in the Far West. The turkey supply was increased somewhat by heavy imports from South America. These are not like fresh-killed native stock but they fill a part of the demand and some will compete in the year-end markets. Supplies of fowls also were more liberal than expected but shipments slowed down when egg prices advanced, and the hens were better able to pay for their board. The fairly good prices themselves tended to increase the market supply of poultry. No doubt many farmers ate pork during a season of five to six-cent hogs, and shipped away all of their spare chickens at 15 cents or more per pound. They did the same with eggs, causing heavier shipments in October, just when supplies were expected to lessen. Farmers this season have been selling whatever they could spare in the need to raise funds. It is likely there will be no shortage of turkeys for the Thanksgiving and Christmas market. The number of turkeys on farms is estimated 2 per cent larger than a year ago, owing mainly to gains in the Pacific Coast States and in Texas. A few of the Eastern States show some small increases. Prices have started the season considerably lower than a year ago, although some of the retail dealers do not seem to have shifted their prices according to the wholesale market.

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THE National Department of Agriculture has been collecting varieties of Soy beans in Asia for trial in this country. More than 2,000 varieties, the largest collection of its kind in the world, are being harvested this year at the experiment farm at Arlington, Va. The Soy beans were brought from Japan, China, Manchuria, Korea and Formosa, by W. J. Morse, who spent two years studying and collecting them. Growing all these varieties at the Arlington Farm is the first step in introducing new varieties in different regions of this country. Next year seed from these Soy beans will be sent to experiment stations in various parts of the country for further testing. No seed will be available for general distribution, however. Soy beans are being used in many experiments. In Japan the Soy bean is popular as a green vegetable. Many Japanese varieties are being tried in this country as green beans. In Manchuria the Soy bean is grown chiefly for the oil and oilmeal which are made from it. About 30 varieties are commonly grown in the United States, but these are mainly for forage and grain.

CANADA is making great use of its water power for electric current development. The Abitibi is the largest power river of Northern Ontario. It drains an area of approximately 11,900 square miles and in its course of 228 miles has a total descent of about 800 feet. Three developments at Twin Falls, Iroquois Falls and Island Falls with installations totaling 106,000 horse-power serve pulp and paper mills at Iroquois Falls with power. A fourth development is now under construction at the Canyon where 330,000 horse-power will be installed. Part of this power will be transmitted to the Sudbury mining field while the remainder will be used at Iroquois Falls. More than 40 per cent of the total descent in the river still remains undeveloped.

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THERE are two general ways of exhibiting apples at shows, one the selected specimens for plates or groups, and the other the commercial run of the crop. Our correspondent R. H. Sudds, of State College, Pa., who writes those newsy items of "Orchard Seedlings" frequently, makes the following remarks on this subject:

From indications of the number of commercial apple packs earmarked and sent to Harrisburg for the Pennsylvania Farm Show, held during the week of January 18, the commercial class will have a large number of entries. Efforts are being made to make this class the chief center of interest of the fruit portion of the exhibits, since it shows what the trade is receiving for its money, rather than what the grower was skillful enough to pick out of the total crop of his orchards. Every year, as at all other fruit exhibits, several persons ask where they can buy a bushel of apples like the five on that plate or like that fancy basket on exhibition. Everyone knows that there are none for sale at any reasonable price possessing such a high degree of perfection. Therefore, the commercial pack is undoubtedly much more important for competitive exhibits.

The commercial pack, as we noticed it last year at the Harrisburg show, was very striking and attracted far more attention than the individual plates. At a purely horticultural exhibit the case is different. There it is purposed to show the varieties in as near individual perfection as is possible.

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IN SOUTH Dakota hay and grain exchange lists are issued by the extension service in co-operation with the county agents. These lists contain names and addresses of persons offering or desiring hay or feed, and railroad over which shipments would be made. The extension service does not enter into any bargain, but attempts to bring buyers and sellers together.

*

WE HAVE been reading with pleasure a book written by a friend in the Southland, Robert Sparks Walker, who has the privilege denied most of us of looking daily at the mountains and valleys and beautiful river at Chattanooga, Tenn. This book is "Torchlights to the Cherokees." It is the story of the Brainerd Mission to the Cherokee Indians, founded in 1816, and carried on for 20 years until the Indians were moved to the West. The Cherokees were early found by explorers to be the most ambitious of the Indian tribes. The old Cherokee Country originally contained 40,000 square miles, parts of what are now Alabama, Georgia, the Carolinas, Tennessee and Virginia. They suffered much from De Soto and other explorers, and it is not strange that they became suspicious of the motives of the whites. One notable exception is mentioned, that of William Bartram, botanist, who made a journey through their lands, treated them with consideration, and in his journal mentions their friendliness and hospitality. They were timber with which missionaries with good sense could work. Mr. Walker has examined a large number of documents regarding the Brainerd Mission and Cherokee Indians of the time, and the result is an interesting and instructive book, well worth thorough reading.

Brevities

MORE about killing the rats, page 1135.

YES, Winter apples are getting to be good to eat.

CONGRESS is starting to bud out, and will soon be in full bloom again.

IT WILL soon be weather for the good old felt boots. Cold feet are uncomfortable and dangerous.

"GO YOUR way, eat the fat, and drink the sweet, and send portions unto them for whom nothing is prepared."

THE World's Grain Exposition, planned for next year at Regina, Canada, has been postponed one year, to July 24-August 5, 1933.

FARMERS' Bulletin 1667, "Rural Community Fire Departments" is well worth studying. It is issued by U. S. Department of Agriculture.

ACCORDING to government figures motor trucks are hauling approximately 15 per cent of the total shipments transported to market 20 miles or more.

FRIEND Reber, page 1135, prefers the light colored dry sweet potatoes. We like them dark and moist, with the juice running out like molasses, when baked.

Overproduction Overworked

SECRETARY Hyde, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, spoke at a recent convention at Columbia University in New York City. He contrasted the prosperity of industry and business with decline of agriculture during the boom period preceding the slump of 1929. He viewed it as refreshing that economists and financiers should now express the calm opinion that the recovery of national industries must await the recovery of agriculture.

The Secretary recited the shrink during 10 years in farm values from sixty-six billion to forty-eight billion dollars, and the decline in farm income from twelve billion to nine and one-half billion dollars, and the increase of 172 per cent in farm taxes. Then the decline of agriculture began to be felt in the towns and cities. Industry found that 40 per cent of the people of the nation did not have money to buy the output of the mills and factories. Banks failed, securities declined, village stores lost trade, railroads lost revenue, their securities declined, factories closed and men lost employment. Fear and panic, having its beginning in farm distress, spread from village to city and brought on business and financial decline. The one outstanding cause of farm depression, he said, is overproduction. Secretary Hyde emphasizes this farm calamity of overproduction. He says our agricultural plant is too large, that we produce more than we can sell, and that anything that would increase the price would increase production and make matters worse than before. His remedy is to reduce production to market demands. To this end he would adopt a land policy, reduce the cultivated acreage, and devote more of it to forests, game preserves and recreation. By these means he would reduce cultivation to those lands which would support what he calls an American standard of living. The peril of agriculture is overproduction. In a previous New York address he said the main trouble is in fear and fright, and no change of law or policy is needed.

We are sorry to be out of step with such a high agricultural authority, but we just cannot see it his way, and we think farmers will expect us frankly to state our reasons. In the first place this theory of overproduction puts all the blame for farm depression up to the farmer himself. It takes no account of under-consumption. It is silent on the responsibility of government for increased production. It leaves untouched the manipulation of markets, the gambling on the grain and produce exchanges, and the burden of direct and indirect taxes, all of which increase the cost of farm production and reduce the farmer's share of the consumer's dollar and his own purchasing power. The farmer is not responsible for these conditions. They are forced upon him against his protest.

It is clear enough that the prolonged depression in agriculture resulted ultimately in the general collapse of industry. This is a repetition of history. No country ever escaped the folly of an impoverished agriculture. Secretary Hyde expressed these facts clearly and well, but it is not admitted, as he thinks, that the cause of farm depression is overproduction. Furthermore a large number of farmers will dispute that an increase of farm prices would necessarily result in more overproduction. With high taxes, interest and other fixed charges farmers are often spurred on to increase production at low prices to avoid the sheriff. With higher prices they could meet their obligations with less production. Few farmers will admit that laws which help 4 per cent of the people to control 80 per cent of the wealth do not need to be changed.

If overproduction were undisputed the Federal government should stop drainage and irrigation projects, repeal every law that appropriates funds for research and other work that tends to increase production. This would reduce the U. S. Department to modest proportions, wipe out the reclamation bureau, and close the land grant colleges and experiment stations. Men still living will recall that originally the public expense of these institutions was justified on the theory that it was a sound public policy to encourage large production of food and raw materials, because the public would get the benefit of the expense in reduced costs of food for factory operators, and cheap materials for manufacture. Many students of agriculture have come to see that the national subsidies to railroads and banks went directly into the assets of the proprietors of these industries, while the gratuities to agriculture went to institutions which stimulated production and reduced the price to the farmer and actually created a liability against him. Many there are who believe that agriculture would be better off if all subsidies were discontinued to everybody and agriculture left to develop its own research and educational work like other industries, and like them add the cost to the price of the products where sold. Against the things boastfully done for the farmer must be charged the things secretely done to him.

Again, what would be the limit of our capacity for consumption if wealth were fairly distributed and the purchasing power of the workers and producers of this country were multiplied accordingly? Secretary Hyde refers to the American standard of living for the farms. What is this standard? Who is going to regulate it? Who will pay for it? If the land is to be taken away from those who cannot maintain this living standard of silk shirts, broadcloth coats and movie entertainment, what will be the standard of living for these ex-farm families when they are driven to the cities to increase the army of the unemployed? Is the dole to be increased to maintain them in this new American standard of living?

There are men and women who love the soil and the open country. They have instincts for home life and healthy children. They have little money. Their wealth is in health, skill and courage. They have a worthy ambition to own a bit of land and to make on it a home and raise a family. This is the class of small freeholders that has made America great. Must we now commit them to city tenements and bread lines?

Three years ago the present administration appealed to farmers with the assurance that it held the key to the depository of permanent prosperity. It promised to put agriculture on a parity with industry and to abolish poverty. We are not of those who hold the President responsible for the depression, but he did fail to jolly us out of it, and he seems powerless to check the powerful financiers in their determination to go all the way through with their scheme of deflation. Those of us who have an interest in the farm, and a friendly sentiment for Mr. Hoover will hope that he will not come back to us in 1932 with Secretary Hyde's overproduction theory and cure by plowing under every third row.

Prices and Money

DR. GEORGE F. WARREN, economist of the New York State College of Agriculture, gave dairy farmers some valuable information on the influences that contribute to the rise and fall of farm prices, in an address at the Syracuse meeting of the Dairymen's League on October 31. We have been misled, he explained, by the assertion that supply and demand determine the price of any particular commodity. Prices are a ratio of the supply of and the demand for gold to the supply of and demand for a particular commodity. If the price of one commodity falls, while the average price of all commodities remains stationary, supply and demand fix the price of that one thing. But when the average price of all commodities changes, up or down, it is due to the supply of or demand for money and credit. A lump of gold containing 23.22 grains, is always worth a dollar; when stamped by the government it is a dollar. If gold becomes very scarce, the dollar becomes very valuable and other things fall in price. In times like the present the general price level of all commodities varies most, and consequently this major variation is the most important factor in the consideration of farm prices.

The minds of the people of city and farm have been confused and misled on the influence of money and credit on the rise and fall of prices. Dr. Warren has done a great service in using his opportunities and the prestige of the State Agricultural College to clarify these simple economic laws, and to correct the errors that have misled nearly everyone. When farmers have learned this lesson on "money and prices" we will have advanced well on the way to a stable dollar.

Terse Words of Wisdom

HENRY FORD was at his best in a statement in the New York Sunday *Times* of November 8. The whole communication teemed with wise philosophy and sound economy. Here are some of his aphorisms:

Money is like an arm or a leg—use it or lose it.

We are going to remodel our economic machinery so that it will not fly to pieces when it gets out on the road.

To regard present conditions as permanent and then to legislate as if they were, is a serious mistake. It is the surest way to keep these wrong things with us. I would not insure unemployment; to me that looks like the surest way of establishing unemployment as a permanent evil. What we should do is to abolish it.

There is great talk also about curtailing production. The suggestion arises from despair, not from hope. Who is to have the say as to how much is enough? Will the public stand for a system that puts the market at the mercy of the manufacturer?

I grant that this so-called regulation would stabilize something — it would stabilize pretty nearly every wrong condition that we want to be rid of. Free competition for greater excellence in quality has done more to create wholesome and balanced conditions than all the business laws that governments have passed.

I am afraid of any artificial interference with natural production. These plans to destroy bread—that's what burning wheat and restricted acreage means—and to curtail useful labor, are startling illustrations of the power of the money obsession in our country. We think so much of money that we have entirely forgotten what real wealth is. We shall have to go back to earth again.

The stock market does not affect business either way except when it takes good men away from their business and turns good producers into feverish speculators.

All our so-called progress has slipped behind the times. Everything is yet to be done. There is more work to be done than this country can catch up with in 10 years.

Taxes must come down. That cannot be delayed any longer. Too many governmental groups are authorized to collect from the citizen. That's got to stop.

If the politicians don't tackle this question, people who know how are going to do it for them. And this will have to be done before prosperity comes back. This country will never work hard again for the sole privilege of paying taxes.

The kind of local government we have been getting has not been worth what we have paid for it. No government could possibly be worth what ours has cost.

Money is only another part of the social and economical machinery—it must stand up and do its part, or we must keep remodeling it until it does.

Milk and Cream Imports

THE following tables give imports of fresh cream and milk into the United States from Canada, and condensed and evaporated milk from the Netherlands by customs districts during the month of September, 1931:

From Canada to—	CREAM Gallons	CREAM Dollars	MILK Gallons	MILK Dollars
Maine and N. H.	22	50	..	..
Vermont	6,720	13,440	505	127
St. Lawrence	3,840	3,120	29,464	4,445
Buffalo	440	1,024	..	..
Dakota	..	..	129	40
Duluth and Superior	32	36	49	24
Totals	11,054	17,670	30,147	4,636

CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED

From Netherlands to—	Pounds	Dollars
New York, unsweetened	76,373	4,599
New York, sweetened	3,200	305
Porto Rico, sweetened	2,094	142

Total from all sources, $27,352.

Report of Milk and Cream Receipts at New York and Metropolitan Area for October, 1931

State of Origin	40-qt. Units Milk	Cream	Condensed
New York	1,999,392	125,985	19,852
New Jersey	58,813	1,614	...
Pennsylvania	457,119	16,590	5,461
Vermont	118,558	5,184	63
Connecticut	20,185	531	...
Massachusetts	12,659	84	...
Maryland	10,660	...	...
Ohio	730	1,170	...
Delaware	2,685	...	...
Indiana	220	801	253
Wisconsin	...	400	...
Total, October, 1931	2,681,021	152,359	25,629
Total, October, 1930	2,900,423	142,148	25,480

New York State furnished 74.5 per cent of the milk, and 82.6 per cent of the cream, coming into the city during October, 1931.

October Milk Prices

THE net cash price paid for 3 per cent milk per 100 lbs. in the 200-210-mile zone by dealers reporting for October, are as follows:

Sheffield Farms	$1.83
Unity, Buffalo, net at farm	1.84
Dairymen's League	1.46

The League deductions were, 8 cents for certificates of indebtedness and 5½ cents for administrative expenses, making the gross price $1.595.

From Tolland County, Connecticut

Leading tobacco-growers in Connecticut are talking of taking appeal from recent decision of Treasury Department not to bar admission of Sumatra tobacco under the tariff law after January 1. Shade tobacco-growers are principally concerned. Shade-grown tobacco in Connecticut has an estimated value of nearly $3,000,000.

Apples are selling fast in this section, one heavy grower reporting his crop nearly sold out. Prices are advancing; McIntosh very scarce, and several carloads of McIntosh from other States brought in to help supply demand for a fine red apple. McIntosh quoted as high as $2.75 bushel. Baldwins are selling for $1.25 to $1.50 bushel; Pippins, $1 bushel; peppers, 40c bushel; turnips, 60c to $1 bushel.

With approach of Thanksgiving, prices of turkeys are of interest. Quotations in this section, 50c lb.; butter has advanced to 34 to 35c lb.; eggs are quoted at 50 to 60c dozen; chickens, dressed, 35 to 42c lb.; potatoes have not advanced much since digging, quoted at 60 to 75c bushel; onions, $1.25 to $1.50 bushel.

Turkey feeding and management was discussed by Roy E. Jones, extension poultry specialist, at Howard Thrall's farm in Windsor on November 4. James M. Gwin demonstrated killing, grading and picking. The use of dynamite in road building was recently demonstrated near Bolton Notch. County Agent E. E. Tucker says he will be glad to discuss with farmers of this section the use of explosives on the farm. Soil blasting, ditching, rock blasting, orchard rejuvenation and blasting for water are mentioned as possibilities for the employment of explosives.

C. B. KNIGHT.

Live Stock and Dairy

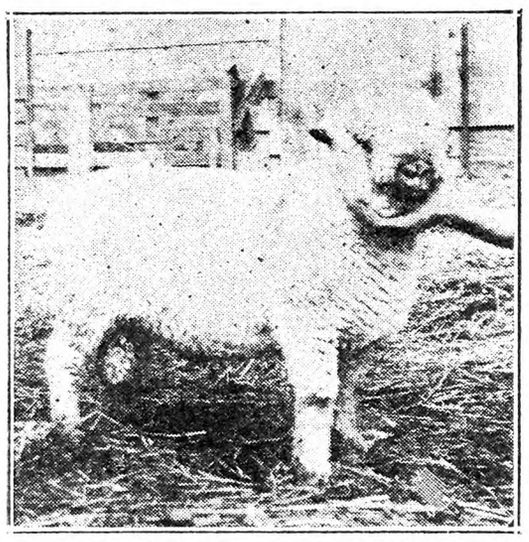
Livestock Production Problems in Ohio

BY R. W. DUCK.

The Ohio Experiment Station, at Wooster, has done a great deal of valuable steer feeding work, under the able direction of Paul Gerlaugh. Recent tests show that cutting stover and Alfalfa hay into inch lengths gave an increase of 28 lbs. of gain on calves to cover cost of cutting a ton of the roughage.

When I visited the station five lots of steers were on test. A carload of steers was used in each lot. The cattle were just about finished. The general condition and quality of the lots was almost equal. All lots were exhibited at the Ohio State Fair. Different amounts of molasses had been used to supplement a ration of shelled corn, mixed protein concentrate, corn silage and mixed hay. The amounts of molasses had been varied for the different groups from ½ to 2 lbs. per head daily. The no molasses and ½-lb. groups showed the best finish, and had produced more economical gains. A previous test had shown that a protein concentrate made up of equal parts of cottonseed meal, linseed meal, and whole Soy beans was more efficient than either fed alone. When fed separately they ranked in the order named.

Ground oats replaced one-half the shelled corn in a ration for yearling steers. Ground corn produced faster gains. Yearling steers fattened at Ohio on Blue grass had outgained similar steers fed in dry lots. The dry-lot steers



A Shropshire Ram Lamb of Exceptional Promise, Owned by the Ohio Experiment Station. He is sired by the Noel Gibson ram Belvoir 191.

out-sold and out-dressed the steers fed on pasture, but returned less profit. An average of their past three years' work shows the value in terms of returns per acre of corn fed to beef cattle, including pork produced, from hogs following, was $43.67 (1930-1931 included).

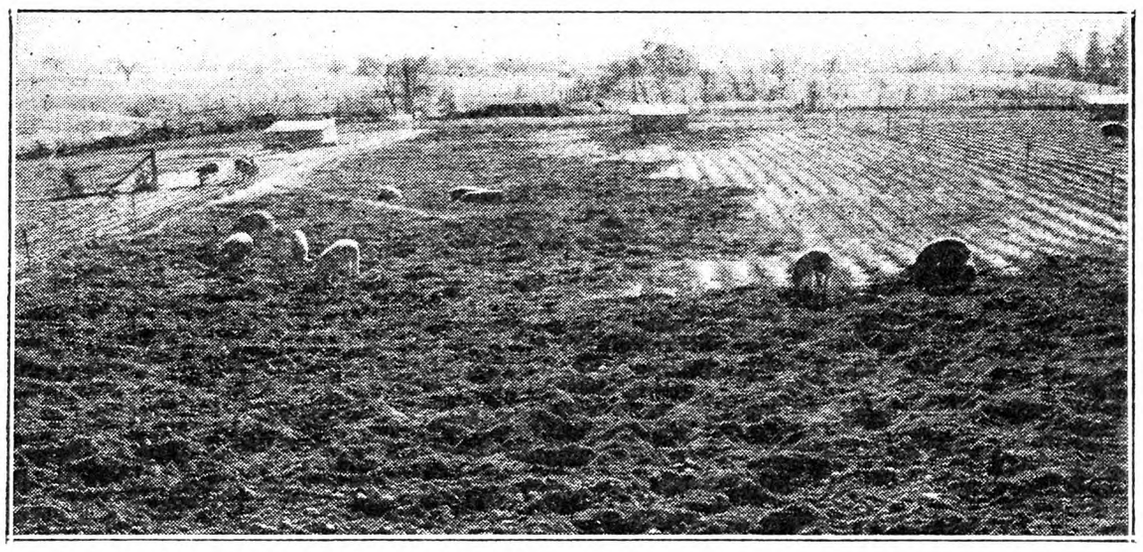
The dairy department at Ohio has just completed one of the first tests in the United States relative to utilization of wheat as a feed for dairy cows. It is of particular interest due to the present price ratio between wheat and corn. Wheat was substituted for corn, pound for pound, to the extent of one-third of the grain. The two grain mixtures used in the test were, corn 400, oats 300, bran 100 and oilmeal 100. The wheat-fed group was the same except 300 lbs. of wheat was substituted for corn. Alfalfa hay and corn silage were fed as roughages, at the rate of 1 and 3 lbs., respectively, for every 100 lbs. of liveweight. Results had been obtained from 11 cows for two 75-day feeding periods. No significant differences between the groups was obtained. The wheat-fed cows produced 111.6 lbs. of 4 per cent milk per 100 lbs. of dry matter consumed, while the corn-fed produced 110 lbs.

It has been shown from recent market studies that, when lambs are fat and ready to go, the feeder has only one chance out of four to gain anything by holding them longer. This only chance is a rising market. The cost of subsequent gains may even destroy this one chance. The Ohio Station found self-feeding lambs did not pay and was not practical. In fact self-fed lambs suffered heavy losses no matter how carefully they were brought on full feed. In required nearly 100 lbs. more of concentrates to produce 100 lbs. of gain on fattening lambs when oat straw replaced legume hay as roughage. Present indications are that when legume hay is high in price and other feeds relatively cheap, a partial replacement of legume hay by oat straw may be financially advantageous.

A series of feeding tests, involving the use of Timothy hay in the ration of sheep, was started at the Ohio Station in 1928. Two tests have been completed. Sheepmen are generally opposed to the use of Timothy hay for wintering ewes in lamb. The tests at Ohio were designed to show what result might follow the use of Timothy hay as a roughage, when it was cut early, as compared with a late cutting. A summary statement of the two completed tests is that Timothy cut for hay in early bloom is fully one-third more efficient roughage for sheep than Timothy cut after the blossoms have fallen and the seed is ripening. Apparently then the constipating effect of Timothy is probably due largely to the seed. Eighteen ewes fed on early-cut Timothy raised 17 normal lambs, making normal gains. Eighteen ewes fed late-cut Timothy raised only 12 lambs which weighed 1 lb. less at birth, and made an average daily gain 31 per cent less than the early-cut Timothy hay group. Prof. D. S. Bell in charge of sheep investigations strongly emphasizes that, if Timothy hay must be fed to ewes, cut it early.

There seems to be some increase in skip or cull lambs on eastern markets. These lambs are thin, run-down and generally emaciated. They show more age than the average run. Usually weighing 50 lbs. or less, they sell for not more than half the price received for top fat lambs. The Ohio Station has found these lambs almost always heavily infested with internal parasites. By properly treating them with suitable worm medicines, and by careful feeding they were able to finish these native skips and culls into market toppers. One feeder I know in Nebraska is doing the same thing with hogs. Taking thin run-down, necrotic and wormy pigs by properly caring for them, ridding them of worms and proper feeding, he is sending them back on the market as top porkers. He is able to purchase these hogs for practically nothing, and has been conducting this as a profitable enterprise for several years. Prof. Bell also found that on test it required only 40 per cent as much grain and hay to produce 100 lbs. of gain on nursing lambs as was required for similar lambs after weaning.

These yearling steers, fattened at Ohio Station on Blue grass, outgained similar steers fed in dry-lot.



"Root Hog or Die." As a recent Ohio Station experiment on protein supplements progressed the pigs on rape receiving corn and salt alone did more and more rooting.

Regardless of how they are fed, pigs root some when on soft ground, however, these shotes on rape received a ration containing sufficient protein and minerals at the Ohio Experiment Station, and did far less rooting than those in the above illustration whose ration was deficient in both.

W. L. Robison in charge of swine investigations at the Ohio Station has some very interesting and practical tests under observation and recently completed. A forage experiment was started on June 9 last. It compares Alfalfa, Sweet clover with Winter wheat, Peruvian Alfalfa with Winter wheat, Soy-bean pasture, Sudan grass, Red clover, and rape as sources of forage for fattening pigs when they are self-fed shelled corn, tankage and salt. There was no great difference in rate of gain up to the time I observed the pigs, which was about the middle of August. However, the Alfalfa lot had made the largest gain, with the Peruvian Alfalfa and Soy-bean pasture ranking about the same as close seconds. The rape pasture had made the smallest gain.

Another test just completed compared different amounts of cottonseed meal as a supplement to corn and tankage for fattening pigs. One group was fed a mixture consisting of: Corn 67.5, tankage 8, cottonseed meal 20, ground Alfalfa 3, and minerals 1.5 per cent. No bad results were obtained in this lot from feeding the amount of cottonseed meal stated. The pigs made an average daily gain of 1.15 lbs. per head, at a feed cost of $6.65 per cwt. gain, with corn figured at 75 cents per bushel, cottonseed meal at $35 per ton, and tankage at $55. When the cottonseed meal was decreased approximately one-half, the daily gain also decreased .04 lb. When ground hulled oats were added at the rate of 18 per cent up to 120 lbs. live weight gain, and then at the rate of 9.5 per cent with a decrease in cottonseed meal and corn, the rate of gain was only .84 at a feed cost of $7.98 per cwt. gain. When linseed meal and Soy-bean meal were used instead of cottonseed meal the rate of gain was good, but was slightly below the cottonseed meal lot first mentioned.

Robison stated he considered a protein supplement, in small quantities, is needed by Spring pigs even though they are running on good forage. As a recent experiment on protein supplements progressed the pigs receiving corn and salt alone did more and more rooting. Regardless of how they are fed, pigs may root some when ground is soft, but those on rations which contain proper nutrients and minerals in sufficient quantities will do much less rooting than those receiving a deficient ration. Minerals fed with corn increased the rapidity of gain 18 per cent and lowered the concentrate consumption per unit of gain 13 per cent. A combination of tankage and minerals was more effective than either alone for supplementing corn. These results checked with a similar test during the previous year. The old expression, "Root hog or die," seems to have had some foundation in fact, as this test shows that a hog which does excessive rooting is searching for some vitally needed nutrient or mineral element.

Robison fed kelp to a group of 50-lb. shotes for 167 days. The kelp, which is a sea-weed, was used as a source of organic minerals. The dried kelp meal contained approximately 38.5 per cent minerals. It was relatively rich in potassium, sulphur and iodine but low in calcium. To supply the latter element, limestone was fed with the kelp. Two and one-half pounds of kelp were included in each 100 lbs. of feed, which made the total ash content of the ration approximately the same as that of the ration with which it was compared. The kelp-fed pigs did not make quite as rapid or economical gains as similarly fed pigs when a mineral supplement was used in place of kelp. It was thought the kelp may have been used in too large quantities for optimum results.

In recently completed tests with menhaden fishmeal, which is the dried, ground product left after most of the oil has been pressed from a whole, non-edible, ocean fish, the Ohio Station found it to be more efficient than the trio mixture for supplmenting corn in a fattening ration with 50-lb. shotes. The so-called "Trio or Trinity" supplemental mixture consists of: Tankage 2, linseed meal 1, and ground Alfalfa 1 part by weight. It has proved superior to tankage alone. Cottonseed meal may be substituted for the linseed meal.

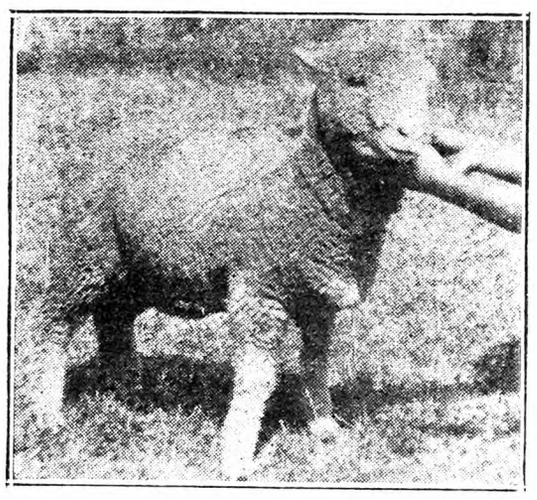
Canadian Ayrshire Records

The Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association states that during the month of October there were 87 reports of cows and heifers which have qualified in the R. O. P.—43 in the 365-day division and 44 in the honor roll or 305-day division. Forty of the 43 records reported in the 365-day division were made on two milkings a day. The leaders in the various classes of this division are as follows:

Mature Class.—Admiral's Starlight, A. S. Turner & Son, Hamilton, Ont., 15,504 lbs. milk, 666 lbs. fat, average test 4.30 per cent; Dalfibble White Pansy, Capt. J. C. Dunwaters, Fintry, B. C., 14,290 lbs. milk, 594 lbs. fat, average test 4.16 per cent; Lucette, J. Omer St. Cyr & Fils, Nicolet, Que., 12,224 lbs. milk, 594 lbs. fat, average test 4.86 per cent.

Four-year-old Class.—Princess, F. W. Buttimer, Bathurst, N. B., 14,413 lbs. milk, 623 lbs. fat, average test 4.32 per cent. This cow comes 16th in the list of the 20 highest cows in the four-year-old class, 365-day division. Grand Master's Daisy Burns, Harold Reeves, Hawkesbury, Ont., 12,289 lbs. milk, 508 lbs. fat, average test 4.13 per cent; Avonsyde Red Rose, Lt. Col. J. B. Maclean, Puslinch, Ont., 11,127 lbs. milk, 424 lbs. fat.

Three-year-old Class.—Highfield Margery, A. M. Dyment, Jerseyville, Ont.,



The First Tasmanian Ewe Born in the United States. Owned and bred by the Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

11,734 lbs. milk, 477 lbs. fat, average test 4.07 per cent; Terrace Hill Pride, Lyall Dyment, Jerseyville, Ont., 10,249 lbs. milk, 412 lbs. fat, average test 4.02 per cent; Sparnelbank Jemina 2nd, Imp., Frank Byrne, Charlesbourg, Que., 9,069 lbs. milk, 382 lbs. fat, average test 4.21 per cent.

Two-year-old Class.—Beline de Leeds, Antonio Bergeron, Savoie, Que., 9,858 lbs. milk, 450 lbs. fat, average test 4.56 per cent; Harnelbel Netta, Harry McGee, Islington, Ont., 12,033 lbs. milk, 433 lbs. fat; Appreciation Dallette, Paul U. Lachapelle, St. Paul L'Ermite, Que., 9,905 lbs. milk, 414 lbs. fat, average test 4.18 per cent.

In the honor roll or 305-day division, 38 of the 44 records were made on two milking a day. The following gives the leaders in each class:

Mature Class.—Cloverview Belle, W. A. Moase, Kensington, P. E. I., 16,146 lbs. milk, 654 lbs. fat, average test 4.05 per cent; Craigielea Flirt, Spice & Anderson, Saltcoats, Sask., 11,997 lbs. milk, 644 lbs. fat, average test 5.37 per cent. These cows come fifth and eighth respectively in the list of the 20 highest cows in the mature class, honor roll division. Dalfibble White Pansy, Capt. J. C. Dunwalters, Fintry, B. C., 12,926 lbs. milk, 535 lbs. fat, average test 4.14 per cent.

Four-year-old Class.—Grand Master's Daisy Burns, Harold Reeves, Hawkesbury, Ont., 11,797 lbs. milk, 488 lbs. fat, average test 4.14 per cent; Burnside Begonia, R. R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que., 12,052 lbs. milk, 465 lbs. fat; Belle, Antonion Descoteaux, Ste. Monique de Nicolet, Que., 8,298 lbs. milk, 385 lbs. fat, average test 4.64 per cent.

Three-year-old Class.—Muncraig Comrade 2nd, J. G. Brooks, Pitt Meadows, B. C., 10,091 lbs. milk, 405 lbs. fat, average test 4.01 per cent; Greenwood Jean, Gordon Forbes, Barrie, Ont., 9,134 lbs. milk, 371 lbs. fat, average test 4.06 per cent; Millantae Charm, Gilbert McMillan, Huntingdon, Que., 8,470 lbs. milk, 352 lbs. fat, average test 4.16 per cent.

Two-year-old Class.—M. C. C. Midget, University of Maine, Orono, Maine, 9,141 lbs. milk, 367 lbs. fat, average test 4.01 per cent; Greenan Charlotte, Waldo W. Skinner, Senneville, Que., 8,567 lbs. milk, 357 lbs. fat, average test 4.17 per cent; Appreciation Dallette, Paul U. Lachapelle, St. Paul L'Ermite, Que., 8,725 lbs. milk, 352 lbs. fat, average test 4.03 per cent. FRANK NAPIER, Secretary, Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Assn.

ASTRONOMER (to his young wife): "Congratulations, my dear. This is your birthday and I shall have a surprise for you tonight!" Wife: "What is it?" "At 11:30 tonight there will be a total eclipse of the moon!"—Credit Lost.

Connecticut Jersey Cattle Club Meeting

Recognition of the widening scope and helpfulness of the Connecticut Jersey Cattle Club to Jersey breeders and dairymen was clearly demonstrated by the large attendance and the number of new applications for membership at the annual meeting of the club held at South Coventry October 31. Each of the eight counties of the State was well represented and everyone evidenced deep interest in the herds of excellent blood lines seen in the tour which preceded the meeting as well as in the plans of the club to increase its usefulness to the members.

An important result of the meeting was the formation of a committee to confer with other breed and dairy organizations in the State for a study of problems such as disputes between producers and distributors regarding butterfat tests and of other difficulties, all with a view to improving milk marketing conditions.

At 10:30 in the morning the club members and their guests assembled at Waranoke Farm, South Manchester, making a tour which included the 150-year-old barn, one of the oldest in the State still used for dairy purposes. The four outstanding bulls as well as the beautiful cows displayed by the proprietors, Fred W. Pitkin and Peter F. Calhoun, were inspected with appreciation.

Elberta's Pogis Fon, the senior herd bull, is a grandson of Figgis Oxford Noble, and out of the cow Sophie's Elberta 2nd, a silver medal cow with five register of merit records of from 336 to 605 lbs. butterfat. Ozonas Interested Owl received a Certificate of Register of Merit October 15, 1929, his three daughters having records of from 459 to 842 lbs. butterfat. Two of his daughters and a number of his granddaughters now in the herd attracted much attention. Rosalie B's Choice Owl received a Register of Merit Certificate April 9, 1930. The junior herd bull, Owl's Romeo, was sired by Grace Darling's Owl Progress and is out of the cow Romance Robin Storrs, Silver Medal cow with 519 lbs. butterfat at two years, a granddaughter of Fauvic's Prince.

The Silver Medal cow, Sylvia Pogis of Waranoke, raised on Waranoke Farm, has also distinguished herself by winning the State Class Championship as a junior four-year-old in 1930. Her daughters look very promising, one having two AAA records of 6.35 and 6.31 per cent butterfat; another daughter made 51 lbs. butterfat in July this year at two years and three months.

It was particularly interesting, in view of the discussions about contagious abortion at the July Field Day of the club, to learn that the Waranoke Farm herd, now numbering 38 head, has been changed from a positive herd to a negative one by use of the blood-test and that this was done entirely by raising the heifer calves from the positive cows and not by purchasing negative animals. This procedure, Mr. Pitkin assured the visitors, has been followed with complete success. In the past four years, there has not been a single abortion.

The Waranoke Farm's application for the tuberculin test was one of the very first to be accepted by the Federal government and the herd has been fully accredited for a great many years.

With gracious hospitality, Messrs. Pitkin and Calhoun insisted that before driving on, the visitors sample the Waranoke Farm Jersey milk, with creamy New England doughnuts and delicious McIntosh apples just off the tree.

John E. Kingsbury, former president of the club, then cordially received the visitors at Autumn View Farm in South Coventry. This farm, purchased by Mr. Kingsbury's grandfather in 1845, has made notable dairy records. The herd now numbers 54 head. The present herd sire, Fauvic's Star's Emperor, double grandson of Fauvic's Prince, has 12 daughters now on the farm, all of those which have been tested having made records of over 600 lbs. butterfat.

Among the silver and gold medal cows which attracted special attention were Autumn View Opal's Owl, Silver Medal cow, State Champion yearling, and still State Champion, with 656 lbs. butterfat as a three-year-old; Autumn View Ozonas Fox Owl, Gold and Silver Medal as a three-year-old, with 781.84 lbs. butterfat; Gold Medal as a five-year-old with 842.96 lbs. butterfat; Opal's Jennie, with 823 lbs. butterfat record; Waid's Raleigh Pet, Gold Medal with 813 lbs. butterfat; Autumn View Daisy Bella, third Gold Medal with 699.96 lbs. butterfat in 305 days; Agnes of Meadowbrook, with a record of 751 lbs. butterfat.

In the attractively decorated Coventry Grange Hall, the Grange and Ladies Fragment Society, with the help of Mrs. Kingsbury, served an old-fashioned chicken-pie dinner with "all the fixings." Dinner music was furnished by the Coventry Grange Orchestra.

At the close of dinner, the membership committee, armed with small yellow prospect slips to which were attached membership application forms, aroused the enthusiasm of the club to obtain new members and distributed about one hundred of these slips to those present, who agreed to call personally on the prospects and to urge them to join. Each prospect slip contained the name of a Jersey breeder or dairyman, the number of cattle in his herd, and facts indicating his interest in the club, such as attendance at the Field Days and previous meetings. Each member taking prospect slips was charged with the names taken and is expected quickly to report his success. A number of the guests joined the club while the names of prospects were being called out, and showed their interest by immediately offering to call on other prospects.

Announcement was made that within the past few weeks, 22 new membership applications had come in as a result of the membership campaign. One of the most unusual applications came from a young boy, Burton W. Gesner, of East River, a 4-H club member, who won a Jersey bull calf as a prize offered by Oliver G. Jennings of the club at the 1930 Durham Fair, and used the first money earned for him by the bull for membership dues.

In the annual election, Harry W. Case, of East Granby, was chosen president for his second term. Arthur W. Savage, of Andover, was elected vice-president; Marcy I. Berger, of Woodbury, secretary; and Ralph B. Hemingway, of North Haven, treasurer. As director-at-large, A. Victor Barnes, of New Canaan; John S. Ellsworth, of Simsbury; John E. Kingsbury, of South Coventry; and Theodore M. Savage, of Berlin, were named.

Since the constitution of the club now provides for but one director from each county, a resolution was presented proposing an amendment to the by laws, which will be voted on at a special meeting of the club in Meridan on December 12. In anticipation of the probable adoption of this amendment, two directors were elected from each county, one to take office immediately, the other to be added to the board at the close of the special meeting in December. They are: F. W. Pitkin, of South Manchester, and J. B. Lewis, of Plainville for Hartford County; L. H. Raymond, of Cromwell, and H. L. Camp, of Middletown, for Middlesex County; Robert W. Aborn, of Ellington, and Joseph A. MacVarish, of Ellington, for Tolland County; Frederick Sturges, Jr., of Fairfield, and John S. Stevenson, of Bethel, for Fairfield County; Robert G. Wetmore, of Winsted, and A. F. Brecht, of Sharon, for Litchfield County; Lee Marsh, of Black Hall, for New London County; Thomas E. Clark, of Scotland, and Fred Williams, of Woodstock, for Windham County; Fred F. Shepherd, of Woodbridge, and John T. Carragan, of Middlebury, for New Haven County.

Robert G. Wetmore, of Winsted, chairman of the sales committee for the 1932 Field Day, which will be held at the Berger Farm, Woodbury, next August, announced that plans are already under way for the consignment sale.

Very helpful facts about cattle were demonstrated in the two motion picture films which were then presented, under the direction of the Tolland County Agricultural Agent, E. E. Tucker. "Cow Judging Demonstration," by Prof. Hugh G. Van Pelt, explained the points to be considered in buying cows and bulls. "Famous Jerseys" exhibited champion animals brought together from all parts of the country. The films were loaned by courtesy of the American Jersey Cattle Club.

William Louden

Mr. Louden died at his home, Fairfield, Iowa, November 5, in his 91st year. He was so widely known to two generations of farmers, through many inventions of farm machinery that his life and work deserved more than ordinary mention.

He was born October 16, 1841 at Cassville, Huntington County, Pa., the oldest son of Andrew and Jane (Speer) Louden, of Scotch-Irish Presbyterian ancestry, from County Antrim, Ireland. In 1842 his parents moved to Iowa, settling seven miles southeast of Fairfield, on what is now Loudendale Farm. He was educated in country schools and the old Axline University. In 1867 he invented the hay carrier now so familiar in farm barns. At first he had difficulty in selling the new "contraption," as people called it. The idea of getting the hay into the mow except with hand forks seemed impractical, and Mr. Louden often had to install the carrier on trial, to be paid for after a season's use if it worked.

In 1869 he moved to Fairfield, Iowa, establishing the Louden Machinery Co., for the manufacture of hay tools, and spent the remainder of his life there. Other haying tools soon followed the hay carrier invention, and he then turned his attention to other labor-saving equipment for the barn, such as the manure carrier, flexible barn-door hanger, all steel stall, etc. He soon saw that farmers of the progressive kind were anxious to obtain competent advice and help in planning better and more convenient barns. So in 1906 he established a barn planning department and offered such service to all who needed it.

Among his business and other activities may be noted:

Founder of the Louden Machinery Co.

President since founding of the Iowa malleable Iron Co.

President Tribune Printing Co.

Vice-president Thoma & Son, Inc.

Director Perry-Fry Realty Co., St. Paul, Minn.

President Fairfield Chautauqua Association.

Member K. of P., Elks and Rotary International.

Honorary member National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers.

In 1868 he married Mary Jane Pattison, who, with a brother, R. B. Louden, three children, four grandchildren and a great-grandson, survives him.

Empire Oil-Burning Tank Heater

Greatest improvement ever made in tank heaters. Fits any tank. Burns 14 to 16 hours on one gallon of kerosene. No sparks, ashes or smoke. Heating chamber entirely under water, no heat wasted. Guaranteed. Save feed—pays for itself repeatedly.

EMPIRE NON-FREEZABLE HOG WATERER

Heavy galvanized iron—70-gallon capacity. Oil burner directly under trough—guaranteed not to freeze. Keeps water warm at a small cost. Keeps hogs healthy—fatten faster on the same feed.

We also Manufacture Portable Smoke Houses

FARMER AGENTS wanted in every locality. Special offer to farmers willing to show Heater and Waterer to prospective buyers. Write at once for prices and special offer. Buy direct from factory.

Empire Tank Heater Co.
131 N. 7th St., Washington, Ia.

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BAR NONE RANCH
MILKING SHORTHORNS

Write for particulars, we will tell you the truth. Better still; come over and see the cattle. Fall calves at reasonable prices.

MAURICE WHITNEY
Berlin, N. Y.

MILKING SHORTHORNS
Special for November and December

Four bull calves two red, two roan. Best of type and milking inheritance. **$75.** each delivered anywhere in New York or New England.
FLINTSTONE FARM D. H. Cande, Mgr. DALTON, MASS.

DAIRY CATTLE

Crawford County, Pa.
CLEAN HEAVY PRODUCING COWS

Bull association work has been in progress for 12 years in Crawford County, and it is easy to see why the great majority of our grade and purebred cows now for sale are natural producers. It is not chance, it has been planned. We always have plenty surplus stock, springers and fresh, all breeds for sale.

Prices in Keeping With the Times
CRAWFORD COUNTY CO-OPERATIVE DAIRY IMPROVEMENT & SALES ASSOCIATION
Market House, Meadville, Pa.

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TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS
BULLS from 1 Month to Serviceable Age
from record dams and proven sires. Herd accredited and blood tested. Attractive prices. Exceptional values.
TARBELL FARMS -:- SMITHVILLE FLATS, N. Y.

LAKE DELAWARE FARMS, Delhi, N. Y.
Farmer's opportunity to buy Guernsey Bull at farmer's price. Serviceable age. Apply at once.

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Bull 18 months, registered tested. Accredited Herd.
E. HALLOCK, WASHINGTON, CONN.

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Hampshire Sheep and Berkshire Hogs

We must move some Yearlings and Two Year Old Rams; also Ewes all ages. Special Prices on Rams, **$25** each and up. These are from our very best Imported Breeding. Send your order with funds or visit the flock at White Haven, North Street, White Plains, N. Y., and take away your selections. Berkshires, all ages, both sexes.
EMMADINE FARM, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

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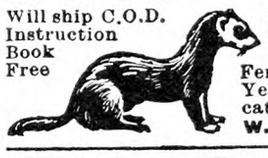
GUINEA PIGS **$1.00 each up**—according to age, size, weight, in solid or mixed colors. Prompt shipment. Live delivery. Sent collect. Write for folder
SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J

Wanted guinea pigs & rabbits. State quantity, weight. Lambert Schmidt, 1101 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

∴ FERRETS ∴



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Females $5.00, males $4.00 Young stock females $4.25, males $3.75, one pair $7.50. Will ship C. O. D. Instruction book free. Levi Farnsworth, New London, O.

FERRETS Ratters and Wild Game Hunters
Yearling female, $5.00; young male, $3.50; young female, $4.00. THOS. SELLARS, New London, Ohio

FERRETS Singles, mated pairs or dozen lots. Price list free. Catalogue 10 cents. C. H. KEEFER & CO., Greenwich, O.

FERRETS females $4.00; males $3.50; pair $7.00. Yearling females special ratters $5.00. We ship C. O. D. C. E. CROW, NEW LONDON, OHIO

Ferrets either color; males $4.00; females $4.50; dozen $42.00. E. L. HARTMAN, New London, O.

FERRETS White or brown guaranteed healthy stock. JESSE WAITE, Brunswick, Ohio

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FOR SALE—Pure, Hornless TOGGENBURG BUCK GOAT—2 year old, $40.00. American Pure Buck, $15.00. S. J. SHARPLES - - Centre Square, Pa.

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6-7 weeks old . $2.50 each
8-9 weeks old . 2.75 each
11-12 wks. extras 4.00 each

Buy all you can of these good feeders at this unusual low price. We offer choice, carefully selected Berkshire & O. I. C., Chester & Yorkshire, Duroc & Berkshire crossed—Barrows, boars or sows. Ship any number C. O. D. on approval. No crating charge. Our Guarantee: "A Square Deal At All Times."

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Let us select your pigs from any of the above breeds for your future breeding stock or feeders. We can ship you pigs, any sex, for breeders or feeders from high-grade stock and good litters that will more than please you. Now is the time to get some of this well-bred stock at a low price.
8 to 10 weeks old, $3 each C.O.D., F.O.B. Waltham. Crated Free
HIGHLAND YARDS - WALTHAM, MASS.

RELIABLE PIGS FOR SALE

We are prepared to supply you with choice stock of good quality and guarantee to satisfy old and new customers. Chester and Berkshire crossed, also Chester and Yorkshire crossed—
7-8 wks. old, $2.50 9-10 wks. old, $2.75
Choice Chester pigs, $4.00. Will ship C. O. D. on approval or send check or money order. Crates free.
A. M. LUX
206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass.
Tel. Woburn, 1415

LITTLE PIGS FOR SALE
— at —
RYDER'S STOCK FARM, INC
Lexington, Mass.
Large type Chester White and Poland China crossed, 6 to 8 weeks old at - - - $4.50
Some a little younger and smaller at - - $4.00
Call John Lamont, Lex. 0351 or write to Box 42.
WE ALSO HAVE 50 young thoroughbred POLAND CHINA SOWS, weighing 110 to 140 lbs. at $25 apiece.

Pigs That ARE Pigs

Handsome Boars, all breeds and ages. Beautiful Sows for breeding. Fancy Shoats, 50 to 175 lbs. for feeders and winter meat. Overstocked, must reduce. Your price is mine. C. DAVIS Box 11 Concord, Mass.

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7-8 weeks old, $3.00 each; 9-10 weeks old, $3.00
Sold C. O. D. Crates free.
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Good Pigs and Shoats Weaned pigs, $3.00 ea. C. O. D. Castrated, vaccinated, crated. Shoats over 35 lbs., $5.00 ea. All breeds. State 2d choice. Stanley Short, Cheswold, Del.

Big Type Polands Attractive prices on Service boars and bred gilts. The rapid growing easy feeding kind.
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OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES—A No. 1. Pedigreed Pigs, $8. Easiest feeders; quickest growers. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS—Fall pigs ready. A. M. KENNEL, R.3, Honey Brook, Pa

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SHEEP . . .
35 one and 2 year olds Southdown and Shropshire cross, bred to purebred ram. 30 Registered Shropshire Ewes, one to four years old. All priced to sell.
J. S. JOHNSON, Box 363, New Brunswick, N. J.

For Sale! 45 Ewes and Ram. J. G. Hutchinson Canaan, N. Y.

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REG. SHROPSHIRE YEARLING and 2-YEAR-OLD RAMS Rock Bottom Prices. Leroy C. Bower, Ludlowville, N. Y.

REG. SHROPSHIRE Rams and Ram Lambs. A few ewes. STEVENS BROS. - Wilson, N. Y.

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July Pups from natural heelers ..... $10.00 each
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F. E. PIERSON Groton, New York

Collie Puppies JAMES HOWLAND Walton, N. Y.

COLLIE and FOX TERRIER PUPS—Handsome and intelligent. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

English Setter Pups Ped. stock, reasonable—write EDW. LOTT, Frenchtown, N. J.

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GREAT DANE PUPPIES eligible to registration. GRACE M. BUTTERFIELD, Raymond, New Hampshire

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SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J

Going Out of Business I will sell my breeding stock of Flemish Giants, the large kind at **$2.50** apiece.
LEON ECKERT, Lakewood Park, Barnesville, Pa.

NEW ZEALAND WHITES of quality, outdoor raised, winners wherever shown, healthy, quick maturing. Satisfaction guar. GARDEN STATE RABBITRY, Florence, N. J.

Chinchillas Does nearing breeding age—pedigrees. R. C. DIKEMAN - Wilson, N. Y.

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Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

News and prices current during week ending November 21, 1931.

MILK

November: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.33 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.11; 2B, $1.71; Class 3, $1.35.

In all classes the differential is 4c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat above and below 3.5 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.33; Class 2, $1.25; Class 3, $1.35.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.30¾
Extra, 92 score	$0.29¼@$0.29½
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.27 @ .29
Lower grades	.26 @ .26½
Ladles	.21 @ .23
Packing stock	.13 @ .18½
Renovated	.24½@ .25½
Sweet fancy	.32¼@ .32¾
Extra	.31¾
Firsts	.31
Seconds	.28 @ .29½
Centralized	.25 @ .29

CHEESE

State, held specials	$0.16½@$0.18
Fresh, special	.14½@ .15
Average run to fancy	.13½@ .14
Young America, fresh	.14½@ .15¼

EGGS

Nearby, white fancy (including premiums)	$0.47@$0.48
Extra	.41@ .46
Average extras	.37@ .40
Extra firsts	.31@ .35
Firsts	.29@ .30
Undergrades	.26@ .27
Nearby mixed medium	.30@ .31
Mixed pullets	.26@ .27
Pewees	.24@ .25
Pacific Coast	.35@ .44
Mixed colors	.36@ .44
Gathered, best	.36@ .39
Fair to good	.17@ .30

POTATOES

Jersey, 150 lbs.	$1.25@$1.40
Long Island, 150 lbs.	.75@ 1.65
Maine, 180 lbs.	1.65@ 1.75
Idaho, 100 lbs.	2.00@ 2.25
Sweet potatoes, Maryland, bu.	.40@ .65
Jersey, bu.	.50@ 1.10

VEGETABLES

Beets, 100 bchs.	$2.00@$3.00
Cabbage, ton	16.00@19.00
Carrots, 100 bchs.	2.00@ 2.50
Cauliflower, bu.	.50@ 2.00
Celery, doz.	.75@ 1.00
Celery knobs, 100 bchs.	6.00@10.00
Eggplant, bu.	.50@ 3.50
Horseradish, bbl.	7.00@ 7.50
Kale, bu.	.40@ .60
Leeks, 100 bchs.	1.50@ 2.00
Lettuce, bu.	.50@ 3.00
Onions, N. Y. State, yel., 100 lbs.	2.00@ 3.00
50 lbs.	1.10@ 1.50
Midwestern, white, 50 lbs.	.65@ 1.35
Yellow, 50 lbs.	1.15@ 1.50
Mid. En., yel., 100 lbs.	2.25@ 3.00
Parsley, bu.	.75@ 1.00
Peas, bu.	2.00@ 3.75
Peppers, bu.	.25@ 1.50
Radishes, bu.	.75@ 1.25
Spinach, bu.	.50@ .85
Squash, Hubbard, bbl.	1.75@ 2.00
String beans, bu.	.75@ 2.00
Tomatoes, Jersey, crt.	1.25@ 1.75
California, lug	1.00@ 3.00
Florida, crate	1.50
Repacked, crate	1.75@ 2.50
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.00@ 3.00

FRUITS

Apples, 20-Ounce, bskt.	$0.60@$1.25
R. I. Greening	.85@ 1.60
Wealthy	.60@ 1.40
McIntosh	.80@ 2.50
Baldwin	.50@ .75
King	.60@ 1.00
Cranberries, ¼-bbl. box	1.00@ 1.75
Crabapples, En., bu. bskt.	.50@ 2.00
½ bu. bskt.	.25@ 1.00
12-qt. bskt.	.25@ .65
Pears, En., bu.	.40@ 2.50
Quinces, bu.	.75@ 1.40
Grapes, 12-till carton	1.50@ 2.75

DRIED BEANS—Jobbing Prices

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$4.00@$4.25
Pea	3.75
Red kidney	4.60@ 4.75
White kidney	6.00@ 6.25

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.32@$0.33
Fair to good	.28@ .30
Roosters	.10@ .15
Fowls	.19@ .26
Ducks	.16@ .18
Geese	.12@ .20
Turkeys, No. 1, nearby	.34@ .36
Virginia	.32@ .34
Northwestern	.29@ .31
Western	.28@ .30
Oklahoma	.27@ .28
Texas	.26@ .28
Choice, 3 to 4c under No. 1.	
Poor	.15@ .20
Old	.24@ .29
Argentine, young toms	.27@ .29
Young hens	.27@ .28
Squabs, lb., ungraded	.30@ .40
Graded	.30@ .45
Dark, doz.	2.00@ 2.50
Culls, doz.	1.50@ 2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Broilers should be fully feathered. The larger breeds should weigh 2½ to 3 lbs. each; smaller breeds, 1½ lbs. each up. The quotation given on broilers is the outside figure for best quality. Under grades and small sizes proportionately large. The figures are express or truck delivery.

Fowls, lb.	$0.20@$0.22
Chickens, large breeds, best	.21
Small breeds, best	.18
Roosters	.12@ .13
Ducks	.15@ .21
Geese	.12@ .17
Rabbits, lb.	.10@ .20

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$6.25@$8.00
Bulls	4.00@ 4.50
Cows	2.00@ 4.25
Calves, best	9.00@10.00
Common to good	4.00@ 7.00
Sheep	2.00@ 3.25
Lambs	6.50@ 6.75
Hogs	5.00@ 5.25

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.08@$0.10
Good to choice	.05@ .07
Steers, 100 lbs.	16.00@18.00
Bulls	7.50@ 9.00
Cows	9.00@11.00

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1	$18.00@19.00
No. 2	16.00@17.00
No. 3	13.00@15.00
Clover, mixed	13.00@19.00
Straw, rye	16.00@17.00
Oat and wheat	11.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$0.80½
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.61⅜
Oats, No. 2 white	.38⅜
Rye	.63⅞

FEED

N. Y. Produce Exchange quotations:

City bran	$23.35
Standard middlings	24.35
Red-dog	26.85
Hominy feed	25.10
Cottonseed meal	28.75

Retail Prices at New York

Current prices in public market.

Butter, best, lb.	$0.38@$0.40
Milk, grade A, qt.	.17
Grade B	.14
Cream, ½ pt.	.18
Eggs, best, doz.	.48@ .50
Gathered	.30@ .45
Turkeys, lb.	.40@ .55
Chickens	.35@ .55
Ducklings	.38@ .40
Oranges, doz.	.40@ .55
Potatoes, 10 lbs.	.15
Lettuce, head	.05@ .10
Cabbage, lb.	.03@ .05
String beans, lb.	.20@ .25
Peas, lb.	.25@ .30

Boston Produce Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

The produce markets at Boston have been rather quiet during the past week with nearly all produce in moderate supply. Few changes of importance were noted.

Apples. — Supply moderately heavy, demand steady on good stock. Native various varieties ordinary 40c to $1. Baldwins best $1 to $1.50, few extra fancy $1.75. McIntosh fancy $1.50 to $2.50, few large extra fancy $2.75 std. bu. box. Me. Wolf River $2 to $3 bbl. Va. U. S. 1 Yorks and Staymans 75c to $1.10 bu. tub. Pa. and N. Y. U. S. Utility Baldwins 65c to $1 bu. bskt.

Beets.—Supply moderately light, demand good. Native 18 bchs. 40 to 75c. Cut off 75c to $1.25 std. bu. box.

Cabbage. — Supply moderately light, demand slow. Native white 40 to 75c std. bu. box. N. Y. Danish, few sales, best mostly 1c lb.

Carrots.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native 18 bchs. 40 to 75c. Cut off 60c to $1 std. bu. box.

Celery.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native 18 bchs. white mostly $1.25 to $2.25, poorer $1. Pascal $1.50 to $2.50, few $2.75 std. bu. box. N. Y. 2-3 crate $2 to $2.75.

Cranberries.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Mass. ¼-bbl. crts. 75c to $1.25.

Cucumbers.—Supply light, demand fair. Hothouse native ordinary $2 to $5; best mostly $6 to $7 std. bu. box.

Escarole.—Supply moderate, demand slow. Native 25 to 40c std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native 18 heads, outdoor 25 to 40c. Hothouse 15 to 35c std. bu. box. Calif. 4 to 5 doz. heads best $2 to $2.50 crt., poorer low as $1.

Onions.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native yellow 75c to $1.25, few $1.50 std. bu. box. Mass. yellow mostly $1.25 to $1.50 50 lbs. N. Y. med. mostly $1.10 to $1.35 50 lbs. Wash. Valencias 3-in. $1.75 50 lbs. Spanish ½ case $3.

Potatoes.—Supply moderate, demand steady. Native 50 to 65c, few 75c std. bu. box. Me. 100 lbs. Green Mts. best mostly 85c bag. P. E. I. 90 lbs. few sales $1.65 to $1.75 bag.

Spinach.—Supply moderately heavy, demand good on best. Native 25 to 40c std. bu. box.

Squash.—Supply moderate, demand good. Turban $2 to $2.50 bbl. Blue Hubbard $1.25 to

Hay.—Supplies heavy, market weak. No. 1 Timothy $19.50. Clover mixed, red, $18.50; Alsike $19 ton.

Butter.—Market firm, creamery extras 30½c. Firsts 27 to 29½c. Seconds 25½ to 26½c lb.

Eggs. — Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras 48c. White extras 41 to 46c. Fresh eastern 40 to 42c doz.

Poultry.—Dressed. Supply moderate, market firm. Fowl 4 to 5 lbs. 23 to 27c; 3 to 3½ lbs. 20 to 21c. Broilers 22 to 29c. Native 21 to 25c. Chickens 3 to 4 lbs. 22 to 24c; 4½ lbs. 24 to 26c. Roosters 15 to 16c lb. Native chickens 25 to 30c. Live poultry easier. Fowl 20 to 21c. Leghorns 16 to 18c. Chickens large 21 to 22c. Leghorns 18c. Roosters 12c lb.

Wool.—Market inactive, trading light, moderate inquiry.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 24 to 25c; clothing, 19 to 20c; ½ blood, combing, 23 to 24c; clothing, 19c; ⅜ blood, combing, 23 to 24c; clothing, 21c; ¼ blood, combing, 21 to 21½c; clothing, 21c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 60 to 62c; clothing, 48 to 50c; ½ blood, combing, 50 to 53c; clothing, 42 to 45c; ⅜ blood, combing, 42 to 45c; clothing, 38 to 40c; ¼ blood, combing, 36 to 38c; clothing, 35 to 36c; Terr. fine, combing, 58 to 60c; clothing, 48 to 51c; ½ blood, combing, 53 to 55c; clothing, 47 to 49c; ⅜ blood, combing, 47 to 49c; clothing, 42 to 45c; ¼ blood, combing, 40 to 42c; clothing, 37 to 41c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs.—Supply fairly liberal, market mostly 50c lower, demand poor. Bulk of sales $4.50 to $5.

Cattle.—Supply killing classes liberal, market very weak and draggy; cows and bulls barely steady; vealers mostly $1 lower; demand poor.

Cows.—Common and medium $1.50 to $3.50; low cutter and cutter $1 to $1.50.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium $2 to $3.50.

Vealers.—Medium and choice $4 to $7; cull and common $2 to $4.

Sheep.—None.

Milk Cows. — Supply fully normal, market weak and irregular; some sales $5 to $10 lower; demand poor. Choice, head, $110 to $130; good, $80 to $110; medium, $50 to $80; common, $40 to $50.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, qt., 6 to 7c; milk, special, qt., 8 to 9c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $200 to $250; cows, fresh milk, grades, choice, $90 to $100; cows, fresh milk, grades, good, $70 to $80; cows, fresh milk, grades, common, $40 to $60; beef cows and bulls, 100 lbs., $5 to $7; veal calves, milk fed, choice, $14 to $15; veal calves, milk fed, good, $10 to $12; lambs, $6.50 to $8; sheep, $2 to $3; hogs, dressed, 100 lbs., $7 to $8; chickens, large, fancy, lb., 30 to 32c; fowls, heavy, lb., 18 to 20c; eggs, local, fresh, mixed, doz., 46 to 48c.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 13 to 14c; milk, special, qt., 18c; milk, sold from chain stores, qt., 11 to 12c; butter, farmers' delivery, lb., 40 to 45c; butter, creamery, prints and rolls, lb., 36 to 38c; butter, cut from tubs, lb., 33 to 35c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 27 to 32c; cheese, part skim, lb., 20 to 22c; cheese, cottage, lb., 12 to 15c; eggs, farmers' delivery, strictly fresh, doz., 55 to 58c; eggs, local, fresh, store sales, doz., 50 to 52c; chickens, fancy, dressed, lb., 40 to 45c; fowls, lb., 25 to 27c; apples, fancy, eating, lb., 6 to 8c; apples, cooking, lb., 3 to 4c; cabbage, lb., 3c; squash, lb., 2 to 3c; potatoes, pk., 15 to 17c; spinach, pk., 15c.

F. A. C.

Events of the Week

MINNESOTA TAXPAYERS REVOLT. — Concerted action is effective in reducing taxes, say residents of several Minnesota areas. Taxpayers' associations, with farmers and city folk as members, have sprung up generally in the State, seeking relief from levies which they consider burdensome. An illustration of their success is seen in the action of the Faribault County Board, which reduced its budget $45,000 after 2,000 persons had met on the court house lawn. It eliminated agricultural and home demonstration agents and weed inspectors and slashed road and bridge construction funds. Similar marches are planned in other counties.

DRUNKEN DRIVERS.—The number of intoxicated drivers has been increasing steadily from year to year, the total of license suspensions and revocations for this cause in New York State having risen from 2,433 in 1926 to 5,667 last year, J. R. Crossley, vice-president of the New York Automobile Club, revealed Nov. 4. He declared that the drunken operator had contributed "in no small measure" to the total of 3,090 motor fatalities in the State during 1930, of which 1,163 occurred in this city. In the past six years, Mr. Crossley said, 21,519 driving licenses were suspended or revoked because operators had been charged with, or convicted of, driving a car while intoxicated.

AIRPLANE FATALITY.—The pilot and all of the four passengers of a fast transport plane of the Ludington Line, bound from Newark to Washington, were killed Nov. 5 when the plane crashed and burst into flames as it was swooping to land at the Central Airport at Camden. Piloted by Floyd C. Cox, 33 years old, of Washington, D. C., one of the crack fliers of the line, the ship struck the third green of the Cooper Creek Parkway Golf Club, about a quarter of a mile from the airport and only 100 yards from the traffic-crowded Marlton Pike. Six fire companies from Camden and suburban villages fought the flames for an hour before they were able to take the bodies of the five men from the wreckage.

SMUGGLED ALIENS.—The government's drive against undesirable aliens, which has centered in Chicago during the last few weeks, spread out Nov. 5 and leaders of a huge alien smuggling ring were reported arrested in Milwaukee, Detroit and Windsor, Canada. Meanwhile, the government's campaign to deport all alien gangsters continued unabated. James Belcastro, a Capone follower known as the "king of the bombers," was questioned in a hearing before Murray W. Garsson, special assistant to the Secretary of Labor at Chicago. Both Belcastro and Dago Lawrence Mangano, another Capone henchman are the subjects of an extensive investigation and are free on $2,500 bonds. Anthony Volpe, who was the first Capone lieutenant to face the deportation threat, is still fighting to stay in this country. His appeal is to be heard in January.

OBITUARY.—Dr. Edward H. Jenkins, chemist, organizer and for 23 years head of the first agricultural experiment station in the world, died from a heart attack at his residence at New Haven, Conn., Nov. 6, after failing in health for several months. He was 81 years old. Dr. Jenkins retired as director of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station eight years ago. This pioneer venture in its field was launched in 1884, five years after Yale had conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He had received his bachelor's degree in 1872. After graduating he studied chemistry in Leipzig. The work of Dr. Jenkins in agricultural experimentation and the development of modern scientific methods of farming has drawn tributes of praise from leaders in his field throughout the country. At the time of his retirement he was recognized as one of the outstanding agricultural scientists. Dr. Jenkins was one of a small group that introduced the method of growing tobacco under shade in Connecticut. He carried on much of the early experimental work himself. He was an authority on tobacco culture. He collaborated with the medical faculty of Yale in an early study of vitamins. He was responsible for the enlargement of the field of agricultural research by the State to include forestry, chemistry and entomology. Outstanding work in the study of the various plant pests that affect New England crops was carried on under his direction. His investigation of the once-dreaded "wildfire" disease of tobacco resulted in finding a method of controlling the blight, and the studies of various other plant diseases carried on by him or under his direction have had wide beneficial effects. Dr. Jenkins was born in Falmouth, Mass., on May 31, 1850, the son of John and Chloe Thompson Jenkins. He was a member of the Berzelius Society of Yale and Psi Upsilon fraternity. For five years he was president of the Graduates Club in New Haven, and in 1913 president of the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. A widow, the former Elizabeth Foote, of Guilford, Conn., survives.

CITY HUNTERS IN TROUBLE.—Nov. 8 Ralph Gianerone, Brooklyn, Lawrence Gillison, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and Paul Riekle, Staten Island, all having hunting licenses, and armed with an army rifle, went to Palisade Interstate Park, and shot an elk in an enclosure where these animals are kept. Policemen who heard the shot arrested the men, telling them that they were hunting upon forbidden ground; that they were in a park, a game preserve, and that the killing of an elk at any time and any place in the State of New York, was prohibited. The three hunters were taken to the home of Judge Elijah Pringle at Tuxedo. He fined Gianerone $102.50 for unlawful shooting and Riekle and Gillison $52.50 each as accessories.

TROUBLE IN MANCHURIA. — It is not possible to give authentic news regarding the Sino-Japanese difficulties in Manchuria. Unsettled conditions in China and continued banditry in Manchuria give an opportunity for further Japanese demands. Renewed fighting, with shell fire broke out in Tientsin Nov. 10. Shells said to be from a Japanese trench mortar fell near the American Methodist Mission, and one hit the girls' school maintained by the mission. Chinese troops were massing in force near the Nonni River, threatening new clashes with the Japanese. In a reply to the representations made to our envoy in Tokyo the previous week the Japanese Foreign Minister told Secretary Stimson Japan could not alter her demand for security in Manchuria. More evidences of extensive Soviet support of the Chinese Manchurian army were reported from Tsitsihar.

HUNTING ACCIDENTS.—Eight men and one woman were injured with the opening of the rabbit and pheasant hunting season in New Jersey, Nov. 10. None was critically hurt. Justice of the Peace Gustav Diterro and his brother, Lewis, of Monroe Township, near Jamesburg, were wounded after the former had ordered 11 Negro hunters off his property. The charge hit Gustav in the face, neck and chest and Lewis was wounded in the leg. Charles Schenck, of Freehold, was held without bail on the charge of atrocious assault and battery with intent to kill and his companions were fined for disorderly conduct. Others injured were Albert Zlezengel, of Trenton, Mrs. Lorraine Alpmartz, of near Kingston; Sylvanus Grover, of Dutch Neck; John Balint, of near Columbus; Harty Van Nest, of Roebling; John Scanlon, of East Paterson, and Silas Raner, of near Robbinsville.

IMAGINARY BUCHANAN ESTATE.—Governor Roosevelt issued a warning Nov. 9 against persons attempting to solicit funds for a fight for a share of a so-called "Buchanan estate." He received a telegram from Senator McKeller, of Tennessee, asking for information about the estate and revealing that the Senator had been queried about a fortune on which $80,000,000 in taxes was paid in New York. After consulting Thomas M. Lynch, president of the State Tax Commission, who said he knew nothing of any such large estate, the Governor said: "I have received a large number of such inquiries and it shows that unscrupulous people are going around seeking to delude people by getting money under false pretenses."

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Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN.

Over 300 new Granges organized is the record made during the fiscal year of this great farm organization ending September 30, the exact number being 304. In addition there is a total of 141 new Juvenile Granges added to the order, 23 Pomona Granges organized, 56 Subordinate Granges reorganized and 18 Juveniles reorganized. This is the greatest organization year in the Grange since 1920.

This increase in Grange growth forms the most important part of the annual report of National Secretary Harry A. Caton at the session of the National Grange at Madison, Wis. South Carolina takes the lead in new Granges this year, the number from the Palmetto State being 44. This is the result of the active campaign which the National Grange has been making in certain of the States of the South during the past few years. North Carolina has also made a big gain, with 32 new Grange organizations, although the State of Washington stands second to South Carolina in number of new Granges, with 39 to its credit. For many years there has existed a strong rivalry between Washington and Oregon in Grange organization. This year Washington leads Oregon, the latter having 31 to her rival's 39.

The other States having 25 or less new Granges for the year are: Ohio, 25; Idaho, 17; Wisconsin, 17; California, 13; Illinois, 12; Virginia, 12; Michigan, 10; New York, 8; Vermont, 8; Kansas, 7; Pennsylvania, 7; West Virginia, 6; South Dakota, 4; Oklahoma, 3; Minnesota, 2; Nebraska, 2; Texas, 2; Connecticut, Maryland and New Hampshire, one each.

In new Juvenile Granges, New York heads the list with 46, with Ohio second with 23, just half of the record of the Empire State. Then come Pennsylvania with 20 and Oregon with 16. Massachusetts has 5; Idaho, North Carolina and Washington, 4 each; New Jersey, 3; Colorado, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and South Carolina, 2 each; while Illinois, California, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Virginia and Wisconsin, have one each.

Michigan repeats her good record of one year ago in reorganization work by leading all the States, 16 being the number of Granges restored to the Grange fold. Pennsylvania being second with 12 reorganizations. Ohio leads in Juvenile reorganizations with 10, with New York second with four. The total number of new Grange organizations, including Subordinate, Juvenile and Pomona, stands at 468, against 345 the year previous. The number of total reorganizations is the same as the year previous, which was 56. State Master D. B. Anderson, of South Carolina, is receiving many congratulations from the other State Masters on placing his State at the head of the 28 Grange States reporting new Granges. South Carolina is one of the new centers of Grange organization, and shows the great possibilities that lie in the Southern tier for Grange growth.

New York State has again won new laurels in Juvenile work, as it did one year ago. Mrs. Susan Freestone, wife of State Master Fred J. Freestone, is National Superintendent of Juvenile Granges, and seems to have imparted some of her great enthusiasm to the workers of her own State, 46 new Juvenile organizations being a remarkable record.

National Master Louis J. Taber is completing eight years of brilliant service as head of this greatest of all farm organizations, and during this period he has seen 1,478 Subordinate Granges added to the roll, besides 883 new Juvenile Granges and 91 Pomonas, the past year being the greatest of the eight in all branches of Grange work. The year just ended led the previous year by 99 new Subordinate Granges. The record for the eight years in new Subordinate Granges is: 1931, 304; 1930, 205; 1929, 220; 1928, 212; 1927, 137; 1926, 126; 1925, 147; 1924, 127.

One of the features of the National Grange program at Madison will be the presentation of Golden Sheaf certificates to the State Grange Masters for all members of the order in their respective States who have been members of the organization for 50 years or more. These certificates will be signed by the National Master and National Secretary and will bear the seal of the National Grange. Later these certificates will be presented to the individual Partons who have passed the golden milestone of Grange service. Many of these certificates will be presented at the next annual sessions of the State Granges.

National Secretary Caton reports having already received the following number of applications for these 50-year certificates: New Hampshire, 31; New York, 28; Pennsylvania, 16; Maine, 14; Massachusetts, 8; Michigan, 6; California, 5; Illinois, 2.

Egg-laying Contest Starts

The Central New York Egg-laying Contest started off October 1 with all pens filled. Progressive poultrymen in this section of the State are showing a good deal of interest in this contest. The contest was made possible by an appropriation of $25,000 made by the New York State Legislature. This money was used to construct the plant at Horseheads.

The contest plant consists of four laying units of 15 pens each. An additional unit of 10 pens has also been constructed to house the 4-H club egg-laying contest and to provide some emergency room. An office building, garage and store-room have also been constructed. The progressive poultrymen of this section are enthusiastic over the project and feel that it will many times repay its cost through the improving of the poultry industry.

The contest gives poultrymen an opportunity to compare the production of their birds with those of the other breeders in this section of the State. The contest when conducted on a fair and honest basis provides reliable records on various strains of breeding stock.

In view of the favor which progressive poultrymen have towards this contest plant, it would seem that the State was entirely justified in starting this project. An inspection of the plant will convince anyone that the money has been spent efficiently so far as grounds and equipment are concerned. There are laying houses to accommodate about 1,000 birds and the other buildings, fence and complete equipment of each laying unit all speak well for efficient management.

Most of the entries in the contest were from New York State. However, in order that New York State poultrymen may compare their birds with those from other centers, some entries were secured from other Eastern States and several States on the Pacific Coast.

Of the 60 pens in the contest 45 are White Leghorns, nine Barred Plymouth Rocks, three Rhode Island Reds, two White Plymouth Rocks and one Ancona.

L. H. W.

Useful Bulletins

"House Insulation, Its Economies and Application," is a 52-page booklet issued by the National Committee on Wood Utilization of the U. S. Department of Commerce. It discusses all sorts of insulating material, telling how to make the home warmer in Winter and cooler in Summer. Price of the booklet is 10 cents, and it may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Lancaster, Pa., Livestock Market

(Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending November 7, 1931.)

Market.—Medium to good grade beef steers closing strong, some sales 25c higher, steady undertone on others, top $7.75, average weight 1,408 lbs., bulk of sales $6.25 to $7. Bulls steady to weak; she stock and cutters steady, bulk fat heifers $5.50 to $6; medium bulls $4.75 to $5.25; butcher cows $3.75 to $4.25; cutters $2 to $2.75. Stockers and feeders slow, only fair country inquiry, better grades fully steady, common stale kinds hard to move, bulk of sales $4.50 to $5.50, numerous sales better grades $6 to $6.50, some choice Angus and Hereford stocker calves $8 to $9. Calves steady to strong, top vealers $9, few selects held higher.

Hogs showing stronger undertone.

Sheep about steady, medium to good lambs $7 to $7.50.

Receipts for week ending November 7, 1931: Cattle, 201 cars; 78 Virginia, 54 St. Paul, 18 Sioux City, 14 West Virginia, 9 Chicago, 8 Tennessee, 6 St. Louis, 6 Omaha, 4 Pittsburgh, 2 Montana, 1 Pennsylvania, 1 St. Joseph; containing 5,738 head, 210 trucked in; total cattle 5,948 head, 664 calves, 3,275 hogs, 436 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $7.25 to $8; medium, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $6.25 to $7.25; common, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $5 to $6.25; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $7.50 to $8.25; medium, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $6.50 to $7.50; good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $7.50 to $8.25.

Heifers.—Choice, 550 to 850 lbs., $6.25 to $6.75; good, 550 to 850 lbs., $5.75 to $6.25; medium, 550 to 850 lbs., $5 to $5.75; common, 550 to 850 lbs., $4.25 to $5.

Cows.—Choice, $4.50 to $5; good, $3.75 to $4.50; common and medium, $2.75 to $3.75; low cutter and cutter, $1.75 to $2.75.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $5.25 to $6.50; cutter, common and medium, $3.25 to $5.25; yearlings excluded.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $8.50 to $9; medium, $8 to $8.50; cull and common, $6.50 to $8.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 500 to 800 lbs., $5.50 to $6.75; common and medium, 500 to 800 lbs., $4 to $5.50; good and choice, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $5.75 to $7; common and medium, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $4.25 to $5.75.

Hogs.—Lt. wt., good and choice, 160 to 180 lbs., $5.75 to $6.25; lt. wt., good and choice, 180 to 200 lbs., $6 to $6.50; med. wt., good and choice, 200 to 220 lbs., $6 to $6.50; med. wt., good and choice, 220 to 250 lbs., $6 to $6.50; hvy. wt., good and choice, 250 to 290 lbs., $6 to $6.50; hvy. wt., good and choice, 290 to 350 lbs., $5.75 to $6.25; pkg. sows, medium and good, 275 to 500 lbs., $5.25 to $5.75.

LANCASTER FEED MARKET

Selling Price of Feeds (Cash at Warehouse).—Bran, ton, $25; shorts, $25; hominy, $26.50; middlings, $27.50; linseed, $38.50; gluten, $26.50; ground oats, $30; Soy-bean meal, $30; hogmeal, $33.50; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $30.50; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $27; dairy feed, 18 per cent, $29.50; dairy feed, 20 per cent, $32; dairy feed, 24 per cent, $33; dairy feed, 25 per cent, $33.50; dairy feed, 32 per cent, $34.50; horse feed, 85 per cent, $34; Alfalfa, regular, $29; Alfalfa, reground, $30.50.

Dr. Romig's Super Quality **Chicks**
Barred and White Rocks, $10.00—100. White Wyandottes, $11.00—100. Heavy Mixed, $9.00—100. 100% prepaid live arrival. Ship C.O.D.
F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian - Beaver Springs, Pa.

HEARTY PURE BRED **CHICKS**
White and Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds and Heavy Mixed. Hatches weekly. 100% live prepaid arrival guaranteed. Ship C. O. D. Write for our catalog and low prices.
PEOLA POULTRY YARDS Box 2 BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

Baby Chicks Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds for Fall and Winter broilers. Orders booked now for guaranteed delivery.
ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Delaware

R. O. P. COCKERELS 240-310 egg dams 275-296 egg sires $6.00 UP
New York's highest producing R. O. P. flock.
McLoughlin Leghorn Farm - Chatham Center, N. Y.

CHICKS—Rocks and Reds, $11—100; Leghorns, $10—100. Hollywood White Leghorn Pullets, $1, $1.25, $1.50.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM Box R Richfield, Pa.

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
A Sensation for Broiler Raisers! We've been doing a lot of experimenting on CROSS-BRED CHICKS. We wanted a new chick, solely to make more broiler money than any chick ever before offered. We have it now!
HALLCROSS BROILER CHICKS
will bring the highest market prices, with a rapid and uniform growth hitherto unknown. Write for details and prices. Regular breed chicks also.
HALL BROS., *Poplar Hill Farm* Box 60 Wallingford, Conn.

Wene Chicks
Leghorns, Rocks Reds, Wyandottes
CROSS-BREEDS: Wyan-Rocks Bram-Rocks, Rhodi-Rocks
BARRED ROCKS—Blood-Tested
We have 5,000 hatching every week. Preferred by many for broilers. Quick maturing, blocky type. Top the market at live broiler sales.
RHODI-ROCKS—Something New
A new Wene Cross-Breed from R. I. Red females and Barred Rock males. All chicks come black; all adults barred. Specially adapted for live broiler trade.
We can also supply White Cross-Breed Wyan-Rocks adapted to the dressed broiler trade; Bram-Rocks for soft roasters; also straight R. I. Reds, and Wyandottes in season.
Now booking orders for S. C. White Leghorn Chicks for February and March delivery.
Write for prices and descriptive literature.
WENE CHICK FARMS DEPT. A VINELAND, NEW JERSEY

Kill Rats Without Poison
A New Exterminator that Won't Kill Livestock, Poultry, Dogs, Cats, or even Baby Chicks
K-R-O can be used about the home, barn or poultry yard with absolute safety as it contains **no deadly poison.** K-R-O is made of Squill, as recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, oven-dried under the Connable process which insures maximum strength. Used by County Agents in most rat-killing campaigns. **Money-Back Guarantee.**
Insist upon K-R-O, the original Squill exterminator. All druggists, 75¢, $1.25, $2.00. Direct if dealer cannot supply you. K-R-O Co., Springfield, Ohio.
K-R-O
KILLS-RATS-ONLY

R.I.REDS
8,000 selected breeders on our own farm—ALL bloodtested. 15 years disease-free ancestry. 15 years BALANCED BREEDING for outstanding Vigor, Low Mortality, Heavy Egg Production, Large Egg Size, Fast Uniform Growth, Early Maturity. Unequalled "Full Satisfaction" Guarantee on every order. Hatches every week. Write for catalog.
HUBBARD FARMS, Box 156, Walpole, N. H.

MOSS Farm R.I. Reds
Winter Broiler Chicks from blood-tested stock—rugged, fast growing.
PULLETS For Laying For Breeding
Same blood as 1931 Contest leaders. Also Breeding Cockerels.
Write, telling your needs.
MOSS FARM Box R ATTLEBORO, MASS.

NEW DOUBLE GUARANTEE
affords the most complete protection ever offered chick purchasers. Many years of trapnest and pedigree work have produced a strain that can be guaranteed to be 100% alive at end of two weeks and to pay out better than any chicks purchased elsewhere. Write for details and Pre-Season Discount.
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RELIABLE CHICKS
Purebred Barred Rocks and Reds for Fall and Winter Broilers. New Low Prices.
Member—N. J. State Plty. Assn. and I. B. C. A.
RELIABLE HATCHERY Inc., 229 French St., New Brunswick, N. J.
Visitors Welcome

Winter Broiler Chicks guaranteed to live. Barred feathered cross—Barred Rock—Red cross. All at $16.00 per 100; $150 per 1000.
CANE POULTRY FARM - Rosemont, N. J.

PARKS BRED-TO-LAY **ROCKS**
Breeding Cockerels at Bargain Prices
Also fine selection of Pullets. America's Oldest and Greatest Laying Strain of Rocks Selected, Trapnested and Pedigreed for EGGS since 1889. Get FREE CATALOG. Hatching Eggs half price. 10% Discount on 1932 Chicks.
J. W. PARKS & SONS Box Y ALTOONA, PA

PEDIGREE WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS—From pollorum tested R.O.P. hens. Booking orders for Baby Chicks from 225-295 egg males and super hens.
GABRIEL'S LEGHORN FARM - Odessa, New York

PALE AMBER U. S. P. **COD LIVER OIL**
Of Tested Vitamin Potency and the only Quality, which may be fed safely to poultry and pet stock.
5 GALLONS, $6.75—10 GALLONS, $13
Special Price for 30 Gallon Drums
F. O. B. N. Y.
CONE IMPORT COMPANY
624 Kent Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.

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The ONLY Magazine published exclusively for the poultrykeeper of the Northeastern States. Edited by an able staff of specialists. Just clip this advertisement and send with your name and address. We'll mail Sample Copy free. 1 year, 50c; 3 years, $1.00.
SPECIAL OFFER: 4 years, if you enclose this advertisement with $1.00.
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Demand DIAMOND PICK Meat and Bone SCRAP
100-lb. Trial Bag, $2.50 freight prepaid to points in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia.
ATLAN MFG. CO.
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Alfalfa Clover Cutter
For Poultry and Rabbits. 10 cuts to a revolution
Ask me about it.
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OLDEST POULTRY PAPER BEST 12 BIG ISSUES 25¢
Paste or pin this ad on a letter with your name and address and mail it to us with 25c., (stamps or coin) for the next 12 issues. American Poultry Journal
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HUSKY BABY CHICKS
Cash or C. O. D.
Barred and White Rocks..... $10.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed..... 9.00 per 100
Prepaid live arrival guaranteed
J. A. BAUMGARDNER Box 2 Beaver Springs, Pa.

BLOOD TESTED **BARRED ROCK CHICKS**
Large heavy strain. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
$12.00—100 $57.50—500 $110.00—1000
SMITH'S VALLONIA HATCHERY, Box 85, NEW BERLIN, PA.

Barred Rock Chicks Connecticut accredited stock.
SMITH'S ROCK FARM, Madison, Conn.

PURE BRED **CHICKS** Barred Rocks.. $11.00—100 R. I. Reds..... 11.00—100 Mixed..... 9.50—100
100% live delivery guaranteed. Cash or C. O. D.
Herbster's Poultry Farm, Box A, McClure, Pa.

ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS
Wh. Wyandottes, Wh. Rocks, Bar. Rocks, Heavy Mixed. Hatches weekly all year. Ship C. O. D. or cash—100% arrival guar.
Jas. E. Ulsh, Box R, Beaver Springs, Pa.

Baby Chicks—$8 per 100 up
Thousands hatching daily. Fourteen breeds. Sent collect. Postpaid live delivery—prompt shipment. STARTED CHICKS priced according to age. Send for folder.
Schoenborn's Hatchery, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

PULLETS English Leghorns now laying large eggs at $1.50 each; also good Barred Plymouth Rocks, Pullets 4 months old, $1.00 each. State tested stock. JAMES J. CUMMINGS - Plymouth, N. H.

"Purebred" BARRED ROCK CHICKS
$12.00 per 100—$110 per 1000.
Heavy Mixed, $10.00 Per 100.
Prompt service, C. O. D., 100% live delivery guaranteed.
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3,000 S.C.R.I. Red Pullets Ready to Lay
Noted for high egg production, vigor and size. Trapnested stock. REDBIRD FARM - Wrentham, Mass.

Baby Chicks Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, $11. Leghorns, $10. Prompt shipment. 1c less in 1,000 lots. 100% live del. guaranteed. LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, Madison, N. J.

QUALITY BROILER CHICKS
Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes. Bred for fast uniform growth. New low prices. Prompt shipments.
SEIDELTON FARMS - Washingtonville, Pa.

TURKEY BREEDING STOCK
Superbly marked, May hatch, finely bred Bronze Breeders. Toms $14.00 and $16.00 according to size and markings. Hens $10.00 and $12.00. Address: MERE CORNER FARM, R. F. D. NEW HOPE, PA., C. W. WISE, Manager.

PURE BOURBON RED TURKEYS
early sale; toms $5.00; hens $4.00.
MEADOW VIEW POULTRY FARM, STRASBURG, VIRGINIA

BRONZE Turkeys—from New York State and Garden Winners. Splendid yearling toms, quality bronze. Satisfaction guar. Elsie Hallock, Washington Depot, Conn.

SELECTED BRONZE BREEDERS No blackhead for 20 yrs.
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"ROYAL BRONZE" Breeders—Rugged, sizeable, beautiful Toms, $10; Pullets, $7. Salem Farm, Amherst, N. H.

Quality Ringneck Pheasants SUNNYVALE FARM Seelyville, Pa.

FOR SALE **White Emden Geese** Satisfaction guaranteed. B. STICKLER, Pomona, N. J.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Thanksgiving

For such precious things as these,
Friendly fields and fruitful trees,
Footsteps turning in a lane,
Words that welcome home again,
Sun and song and swelling seed,
Sure supply for every need,
For the days that come and go,
Lord, we thank Thee, thank Thee so!

For the smoke from chimneys far,
For the rainbow and the star,
For the busy hands that build,
For each home and office filled
With constructive thought and plan,
For each God-aspiring man,
For the simple joy of living,
Lord, we lift a glad thanksgiving.
—Vivian Yeiser Laramore in Unity.

*

Two very useful bulletins issued by the Extension Service of the University of Maryland are Bulletin 59, "Pickles and Relishes," and Bulletin 60, "Jellies, Jams and Preserves," both by Miss Margaret McPheeters, nutrition specialist. Many housekeepers do not realize that their State experiment station is ready to give help in domestic problems, and that useful literature on household subjects is theirs for the asking.

*

If you do not have squash or pumpkin for the Thanksgiving pie, sweet potato may be substituted. Boil sweet potatoes until very tender, mash, and use just as you would pumpkin.

*

A school near New York recently held an exhibition of the children's pets, and among prizes offered was one for the most intelligent pet. All sorts of creatures were exhibited, dogs, cats, birds, fish and others, and the prize for intelligence went to a turtle! This was a highly educated turtle, for he came when called, and ate ants' eggs from the end of a toothpick! Such exhibitions are a part of humane education; they teach children the rights of animals, and show them the value of kindness and justice in their treatment. We always feel sorry for a child that has never been allowed a living pet, or for one permitted to neglect or abuse dumb creatures by negligent or callous adults. Many a mother in old age, can trace her children's neglect or lack of feeling to her own negligence in failing to give them humane training in their youth.

Seen in the Shops

"Bright token" jewelry seen in some large shops is composed of tiny coin-like motifs, each one stamped with an African scene or symbol. These were suggested by the recent colonial exposition in Paris. The material is metal treated to resemble bright gold, Roman gold or silver. We saw some pretty styles in necklaces and bracelets for $1 each. Ivory ornaments are also much favored; in addition to the round beads there are broad bracelets made of slender cubes an inch or more long. We saw necklaces of ivory beads costing from $2.95 to $12.50.

A smart Fall outfit consists of a wool jersey blouse and a contrasting darker wool skirt. We saw these at one shop priced at $3.95 for either blouse or skirt. They were overblouses, not tuck-ins, with flaring sleeves and a front that could be buttoned across diagonally or folded back to form revers. The blouses were in Spanish tile, green, gold, beige or brown, the skirts black, brown or green.

Bathrobes of striped flannel cost from $3.95 to $4.95; they are double-breasted, with notched collar, and a masculine tailored finish.

"Patchwork colonial type" coverlets were noticed in a large window display in one big department store. The patterns were "Bouquet" and "Unknown Star," but they would never satisfy a real quilt-maker, for they were merely printed in the patterns, and not pieced. The size was 72x84 in., and they were offered for $1.79 each, which is more than a dollar cheaper than a year ago. These coverlets have zig-zag machine quilting. Of course they do not begin to compare with real handmade quilts, but are very bright and pretty.

The millinery trade generally is disillusioned as to the Empress Eugenie hats, which came suddenly upon us, flourished amazingly for six weeks or so, and were then dropped by more conservative hat buyers. The natural result is that the hat trade generally is stagnant, for this sudden vogue, combined with continued mild weather, has depressed trade conditions, and complaint is made that women are not buying new Winter hats. The amazing popularity of the new style killed it, for it was quickly copied in cheap materials, and it never was becoming to a majority of women. The feather trade suffers greatly from this slump, and African ostrich farmers, who have passed through many lean years, are again finding a depressed market for their feathers. The newest styles suggested are to have narrow brims and soft crown, often draped, with quills, small feathers and fur for trimming. Some of the French milliners are featuring flowers among hat trimming. The only Empire influence that is apparently to survive is a tendency to tilt the brim at the right side.

Satin blanket binding, 3-in. width, folded, was seen in a variety of colors, costing 94 cents for the piece of five yards.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

551 — A Youthful Model. This style is designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36 and 38-in. bust measure. Size 16 requires 3½ yds. of 39-in. material with 2 yds. of 39-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

900—Well-cut Slip. This style is designed in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38 and 40-in. bust measure. Size 16 requires 2⅛ yds. of 35-in. material. Ten cents.

590—For the Junior. This style is designed in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 2 yds. of 39-in. material with ⅝ yd. of 39-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

723 — Smart Day Wear. This style is designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¾ yds. of 39-in. material with ⅝ yd. of 39-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

Fall and Winter Fashion Magazine, 10c.

Two Cranberry Recipes

Cranberry Pie.—Take two full cups of cranberries, add 1½ cups of sugar and one-half cup of cold water; cook until the berries have popped, remove from the stove, then cool, mix to a smooth paste in a bowl with one tablespoon of cornstarch, a tiny pinch of salt, yolks of four eggs, and whites of two beaten thoroughly. (Put other two whites in a separate bowl. Line pie plate with crust, cook and cool. Mix the above ingredients and cook for three minutes, adding one-half teaspoon of butter and one-half teaspoon of vanilla. After this thickens place in previously baked pie crust and cover with a stiffly beaten meringue of two egg whites, with two tablespoons of powdered sugar. Put in a low oven and brown slowly. This is a beautiful pie to look at as well as to eat.

Cranberry Dessert.—Cook about four cups of cranberries till done (through popping) with some water. Strain through sieve, add one cup of sugar, mix thoroughly, then add one tablespoon of cornstarch blended in one tablespoon of cold water. Put back on the stove and cook in a double boiler till thick. Take off stove and when cooled add one cup of pecans shelled, or any kind of nut meats, chopped in pieces; a few cherries may be added, and one-half teaspoon of vanilla extract. Let get ice cold, serve with thick cream or whipped cream garnished with a cherry. This is a pretty dish as well as healthful. MRS. F. H. D.

Holiday Cakes

Orange Fruit Cake.—This simple fruit cake is one of our favorites. We make it two ways, and at all times of the year. Sometimes we make it with fresh orange juice and grated rind, and sometimes with orange marmalade. It calls for one-half cup shortening, 1½ cups sugar and one-half cup orange juice, one-third teaspoon grated orange rind, or one cup sugar and one cup orange marmalade, one tablespoon lemon juice, one-fourth teaspoon soda, two cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder, one cup seedless raisins cut in halves, one-half cup figs cut in pieces, two tablespoons flour to dredge fruit, two eggs. Cream shortening and sugar thoroughly; beat egg yolks until light, and add to sugar. Dissolve soda in fruit juice and add alternately with 1½ cups of flour; beat well. Add floured fruit; then one-half cup flour sifted with baking powder. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Bake in moderate oven. We cover it with orange icing when it is done:

Orange Icing.—Dissolve one cup sugar in one-third cup orange juice and boil until it hairs. Then pour over one stiffly beaten egg white and heat until of the right consistency to spread.

Chocolate Fruit Cake. — One-half cup shortening, one cup sugar, one cup apple sauce, one-half cup citron, one cup raisins, one-half cup of figs cut fine, one teaspoon soda, one-half teaspoon salt, 1½ cups cake flour, one-half cup cocoa, one-half teaspoon cinnamon. Dredge raisins, figs and citron with two or three tablespoons of flour; sift the rest of the flour with the cocoa, salt and cinnamon. Cream shortening and sugar; dissolve soda in the apple sauce and add to sugar; add fruit, then sifted flour. Bake in loaf tin about 1½ hours in a slow oven. Cover with boiled icing when cold or with chocolate frosting.

White Fruit Cake.—One-half cup of shortening, 1½ cups of sugar, one cup of milk, three cups of cake flour, three teaspoons baking powder, one-fourth teaspoon salt, one teaspoon almond or vanilla extract, 1½ cups currants, three-fourths cup citron cut fine, five egg whites. Dredge the fruit with a little of the flour, sift the rest of it with the baking powder and salt. Cream shortening and sugar, add extract, then milk and flour alternately, add fruit and fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Bake about an hour. When cake is cold, cover with boiled frosting. This is another favorite, handed down from great-grandmother and known in childhood as "company cake."

Apple Sauce Fruit Cake. — One-half cup shortening, one cup sugar, 1½ cups thick unsweetened apple sauce, one cup seeded raisins, one cup seedless raisins, one-half cup broken nut meats, one-half cup citron, one-fourth cup candied lemon peel, three cups flour, 1½ teaspoons soda, one teaspoon baking powder, one teaspoon cinnamon, one-half teaspoon cloves, one-half teaspoon nutmeg, one-half teaspoon salt, one-half teaspoon of grated lemon or orange rind. Dredge fruit and nuts with one cup flour; sift rest of the flour with salt and baking powder. Dissolve soda in apple sauce; add spices and grated rind. Cream shortening and sugar; add apple sauce; add spices and grated rind. Add floured fruit and last the flour. Beat well. Bake 1½ hours in a slow oven (300 degrees). This will keep several weeks. We like this with only raisins and nuts using one cup nut meats and omitting the citron. We like hickorynuts or butternuts.

Marble Fruit Cake.—This small cake is another year-around favorite, inexpensive and an excellent cake to make ahead of time for guests because of its keeping qualities. To make it cream one-half cup shortening with 1½ cups sugar; add one-half cup milk and two cups flour less two tablespoons sifted with two teaspoons baking powder. To two-thirds of this mixture add one large cup chopped seeded raisins dredged with two tablespoons flour, one teaspoon cinnamon, one-half teaspoon cloves and three egg yolks beaten until light. To the other third add one-third teaspoon vanilla and three stiffly beaten egg whites. Drop spoonfuls of the mixtures alternately into a loaf pan to give a mottled appearance. Bake 40 minutes in a moderate oven.

Spice Icing.—This is good on the marble cake and the apple sauce cake. Blend two tablespoons cream and two teaspoons butter; add confectioner's or powdered sugar to make the right consistency to spread. Flavor with one-fourth teaspoon each of vanilla and cinnamon or clove. Ginger is good on the apple sauce cake, too.

Pork Cake.—This is different from the usual pork cake. It requires 1 lb. of salt pork cut fine, two cups of boiling water, two cups of brown sugar, one cup of molasses, two teaspoons of cinnamon, one-half teaspoon cloves, one-half teaspoon nutmeg, two teaspoons soda, one teaspoon baking powder, 1 lb. chopped seeded raisins, 1 lb. currants, ¼ lb. citron, ¼ lb. candied orange peel, six cups flour. Dissolve soda in boiling water; pour it over pork and let stand until cool. Dredge fruit with one cup of flour; sift rest of flour with baking powder. Add molasses, sugar and spices to pork and then floured fruit, last the sifted flour. Bake two hours in moderate oven.

Japanese Fruit Cake.—This is a combination of old-fashioned ribbon cake and cocoanut cream cake. If you like those you will like this. We got the recipe from the alumnae cook-book of a southern college several years ago. Cream one cup butter and two cups sugar; add the yolks of five eggs beaten until light; add alternately one cup of milk with three cups of flour sifted five times and then a sixth time with one teaspoon baking powder. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Put half of the batter in two tins. To the other half add 1 lb. of raisins, one teaspoon each of cloves, allspice and cinnamon. Bake in two layers. We omit the allspice and half the cloves. Sometimes we use seedless raisins whole, and sometimes seeded raisins cut in halves. We add one-half teaspoon of vanilla to the light part.

Filling.—One cup sugar, one cup boiling water, two tablespoons cornstarch, one can of cocoanut, juice of two oranges or lemons. Cook all ingredients except cocoanut until thick and clear. Add cocoanut and when cool spread between layers. Cover cake with boiled icing.

Rich Dark Fruit Cake. — One cup shortening, two cups brown sugar, six eggs, one-half cup coffee, one-half cup grapejuice or any canned fruit juice, one cup molasses, one teaspoon cloves, one teaspoon nutmeg, two teaspoons cinnamon, one teaspoon soda, one teaspoon baking powder, 1 lb. dates, 1 lb. seedless raisins, 1 lb. seeded raisins, 1 lb. currants, ½ lb. figs, ½ lb. candied orange peel, ½ lb. candied lemon peel, ½ lb. citron, ½ lb. blanched and shredded almonds, 4½ cups flour. Dredge fruit and nuts with one cup flour, sift rest of the flour with spices and baking powder. Dissolve soda in fruit juice. Cream shortening and sugar; add eggs one at a time and beat well after each addition; add coffee, fruit juice and molasses, floured fruit and sifted flour and spices. Pour into well-greased pans. Bake 1½ to two hours in slow oven.

Rich Light Fruit Cake.—One cup butter, 1½ cups powdered sugar, seven eggs, one-half teaspoon vanilla, one-half teaspoon almond extract, one-half teaspoon grated orange rind, one-half teaspoon grated lemon rind, juice of one orange, juice of one-half lemon, one cup candied pineapple, one cup candied cherries, one-half cup citron, two cups seedless raisins (half dark and half white are best), one-half cup currants, one cup blanched and shredded almonds, one-fourth teaspoon salt, two cups flour, one-half teaspoon soda, one teaspoon baking powder. Cream butter, add sugar gradually, then lightly beaten eggs. Beat thoroughly; add flavoring and grated rind, then fruit juice with soda dissolved in it. Next fruit and nuts dredged with one-half cup flour and last, the rest of the flour sifted with the baking powder and salt. Bake from 1¼ to 1½ hours in a moderate oven.

MARY REDYNS.

A Sheaf of Gleanings

It's a beautiful world I am living in, a glorious world. I look out upon it as I am washing dishes at the sink; I can get a glimpse of it while I am sitting at the table to eat, and I see it as I sit here to write. I go out on the piazza often, from where I can admire the whole glorious panorama. It is October. Some flowers have survived what frost we have had, and we were so glad to have something of color to take to church today. There was a large bouquet of purple Asters, a few stalks of "glads" and a bouquet of nasturtiums. It was the annual Harvest Sunday. Offerings from the harvest are sent in and used to fill the rostrum. Next Wednesday the Ladies' Aid will serve a harvest dinner, and sell the vegetables not used for that.

It has been a wonderful year for harvests from garden and field. Silos are full and there is much corn to be husked. The potato crop is good, but the price is discouragingly low. We shall have to sell more than 200 bushels to pay our taxes. We are assured of much good eating this Winter in the shape of canned vegetables and fruit. There's much jelly, too, and enough of the pickle kind. There's a butternut tree on the bank behind the house, and I have enjoyed watching a squirrel gather and store away his Winter's supply of food (he never gave a thought as to what we would do for nuts). Some of his aerial stunts while gathering nuts are as interesting as those performed by humans at a circus or fair.

The Summer was full of various activities and I was comparatively free, having a girl with whom I could leave the twins. Being able to drive gives me a nice sort of go-and-come-as-you-please feeling, too. I had the pleasure this year of going to the Old Home Day service in Lympus. Some of you remember my writing how I should have enjoyed going last year, had I known about it. Most of the people were strangers to me but I thought as we sang the old church hymns, "We speak a common language." I want to help my children to see the beauty of our grand old hymns, and if I do succeed, I can feel that I have helped them to get one hold on the permanent things of life.

It gave me much pleasure to help out in church work by having charge of two affairs. I mention these because some other worker may perhaps get an idea to work out. At the church supper, I introduced iced tea. With many it found favor, and through the hottest weather it will be from henceforth, I think, a

Warmth and Style in an Indera FIGURFIT Slip

A prominent department store buyer said, "Since women have learned of the warmth and comfort an Indera Figurfit (Coldpruf) Knit Slip gives, we are selling less outerwear."

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Mrs. Rorer has compiled cookery books containing recipes that have been fully tested and will be found helpful. They are the result of her years of study and practical experience.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W. 30th St., New York

permanent feature of the menu. The other affair was stunt night for the Sunday school. Each class put on a stunt, which formed one unit of a program. Perhaps the most interesting stunt was a mock trial put on by the men's and women's classes. A prominent church member was tried for stealing a chicken which he served when he invited the parson and his wife to dinner. Your imagination will make you see what a laughable affair it was.

There was one day that stands out among the others. You are expecting me to tell you about some trip or social affair, but you will be disappointed. It was the day when my sister came up early in the morning to spend the day. She brought no children and mine, except the twins, were gone with papa to the fair where the children's calves were entered. And why did the day stand out? Simply because we did just as we pleased all day. And what did we please to do? Sister cut out a coat for Lois from one of hers, also a dress each for Hilda and Eleanor (her little girl). I cut out aprons for the ladies' aid sale; all five garments were partly finished, and when the folks arrived at night they saw them hung around the room. They made quite an impressive array until one came close enough to see that they were only partly done. However, 'twas a good day's work.

Speaking of sewing. I have made a bad beginning in Fall sewing. When I came to sew up the skirt to a dress I had cut out, I discovered that half of the pieces were cut wrong side out. Quite a blow to one who pretends really to know. 'Twas a new pattern with a six-piece skirt, and rather puzzling, yet I can't quite see how I could have been so stupid. I ought to buy the "fool-proof" patterns I guess. Sister and I have the children's Winter clothes quite well planned and at very small cost. She is making a jacket for Jimmie from a coat handed over to us. All of Lois' last Winter's dresses are outgrown, but are a good fit for her nine-year-old. Hilda will have a made-over coat and the twins would also if someone would hand over a garment large enough for two little coats. It is really an interesting game to play—this thrift game when one plays it in the right spirit, but I sometimes wish I might have in my hand where I could see it and feel it, what I save by making over and in other ways.

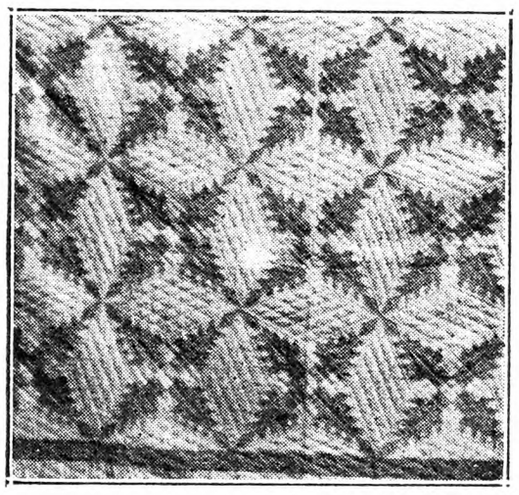
The first of the Fall's pleasures was the celebrating of our anniversary. We went over again the first 50 miles of our wedding trip, reversing the order of things and taking with us former neighbors who carried us in their car thus far 17 years ago. Dinner on both occasions was with a cousin.

I am pleased to announce that Betty is walking. It was as thrilling an event as though she were our first baby. And to think that very soon we are to have the same thrill again!

We have a pound into which goes anything that is, but oughtn't to be, on the floor or otherwise out of place. To redeem the articles a penny for each has to be dropped into a penalty bank. And when dinner isn't ready at the proper time, mother has to drop in a copper. Ah, that's where they catch mother! We shall open the bank at Christmas time and buy something for the family.

SUE BILLINGS.

Patchwork Pattern



The Double Pineapple.—This is an all patchwork quilt, and is very beautiful made in one color and white. The picture shown here is of a quilt in pink and white. It requires 20 blocks for the entire quilt. The quilting in white blocks is in diamonds and very effective. Price of pattern is 15 cents. The small pattern catalog having pictures of 63 quilt patterns is also 15 cents. Send orders to The Rural New-Yorker, New York.

Fall and Winter Canning

The fact that old Jack Frost has paid us his annual visit should not signify that our canning program has come to an end. Our shelves may be filled with corn, peas, beans, tomatoes and many other delicious vegetables and fruits, but our stock is not complete without canned chicken, meat, rabbit or sea food. This type of canned goods is certainly a boon to the housewife when unexpected company arrives, or when it otherwise becomes necessary to prepare a hurried meal.

This is the best time of the year to plan your meat-canning program; as it is butchering season as well as poultry-culling time. During poultry-culling time, the non-laying hens and surplus cockerels should be canned and stored away for Winter and Spring to save the cost of feed. One medium-size chicken will just fill a quart jar, provided the white breast meat is cut from the bone and laid over the other pieces.

Butchering season means a large supply of fresh meat for present use as well as an extra surplus. This surplus can be salted, smoked, dried or canned. Until recently, the home canning of meats and poultry was unheard of, but now it is an established part of the home-canning program on many farms.

Following is the method of cold-packing practically any kind of meat or poultry, including beef, pork, veal, mutton, lamb and deer. Wash the meat if it is necessary. Do not soak, as this extracts the delicious juices and causes it to be tough and flat in taste. The meat can be packed raw or pre-cooked, but the same length of time is required for cold-packing either. The pre-cooked meat can be fried, seared or roasted. Pack the meat (whether pre-cooked or raw) in jars; add two level teaspoons of salt, partly seal and process in boiling water for three hours. At the end of the three hours, remove from the canner and seal at once. No water is added to the meat, as this toughens it. Lack of water does not affect the keeping quality of a product. Small bones may be packed in the jar with the meat, as they add to the flavor and also help the heat to penetrate through the jar.

In the Fall, many of the masculine members of the farm family spend much of their time gunning rabbits, ducks, quails or other wild game; with the result that there is very often a surplus of these on hand. All of these mentioned are prepared and canned in the same manner as meat. Any of these is a handy as well as an appetizing addition to the Spring menu, when meal-planning has become just a little tiresome to the housewife. Fried chicken, rabbit or duck is canned by frying as though for serving; packing in jars and pouring the hot grease from the frying pan into the jar, and processing for three hours. Before opening, melt the grease by setting the jar in very warm water.

In many homes located in oyster centers and fishing towns, oysters, clams, fish and crabs are very plentiful during this time of the year. Practically any seafood can be cold-packed in a tempting and nourishing manner. In canning clams or oysters be sure to use only the fresh product. Rinse in cold water to be sure no dirt or grit is packed in the jars. Use their own liquid as far as it goes and finish filling jars with boiling brine made in the proportion of one teaspoon of salt to one quart of water. Process for three hours.

Large or small fish can be cold-packed; packing them either raw or fried. The fish should be strictly fresh. Clean and remove the dark membrane that covers the abdominal cavity in some fish. The backbone can be left in the smaller fish. Soak the fish in salt water (one teaspoon salt to one quart of water), from 10 minutes to one hour, according to the thickness of the fish. This draws out the blood and hardens the flesh. Drain and pack in jars. Add one teaspoon of salt to each jar and process in boiling water for three hours.

Although picking out crab meat is rather tiresome work, it certainly rewards you when you open a pint jar and make crab cakes or croquettes for a hurried meal. Small cans that do not hold one-half a pint, bought at almost any store, cost anywhere from 30 to 50 cents, so you can see where home-canned crab-meat is economical as well as delicious. To prepare crabs for canning, boil rapidly for 20 minutes, wash in cold water and pick out the meat. Wash the crab meat in slightly salted water and pack loosely in jars. Do not add any water. Process for three hours. To prevent the discoloration of crab-meat, it is necessary to cool it quickly. To do this, put the jars in hot water and cool by gradually adding cold water, being careful not to add too much at one time.

There are many kinds of meats and seafood that can be cold-packed that our mothers and grandmothers never dreamed of keeping unless they were salted or smoked. Frog legs, fish roe, shrimp, lobsters, pigeons, turkeys, ducks and many kinds of wild birds are some of the new and surprising possibilities in home-canning. Each home-maker has a different list of favorites, made according to her family's tastes and the products cheapest and most available to her.

This method of canning meat, poultry and fish has a decided advantage over the methods of drying, smoking or salting, as it retains its original flavor and texture. Because of this it can be prepared in a number of ways, thus adding variety to the diet and consequently, adding spice to life.

CAROL JEAN ROLAND.

Southern Corn Bread

One and one-half cups of flour, two cups of cornmeal, yellow preferable, one-half teaspoon of salt, two tablespoons of sugar, two eggs, two cups of sour cream or milk, or buttermilk, with one teaspoon of baking soda in last cup mixed thoroughly, lump of butter or lard the size of an egg, one teaspoon level of baking powder. Mix all dry ingredients together and sift, then add eggs beaten, then milk; melt butter, then add to mixture, and last the baking powder. Pour all in a well-buttered tin and bake 30 minutes. This is an old southern recipe used in my family for years and considered delicious.

MRS. F. H. D.

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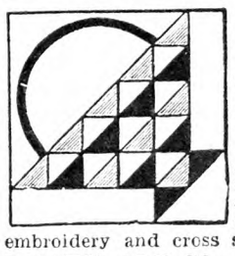

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PUBLISHER'S DESK

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Is the Ontario Silver Fox Co., 132 William St., Brantford, Ontario, reliable and their guarantee good? They are trying to start me in the fox business with a pair at the price of $1,000, $500 down, and one pair of puppies next year if more than one pair is raised. They quote prices as high as $500 for a hide. Would this be a paying proposition? I would also like to know if their guarantee is good. MRS. F. S. S.
New York.

We find no financial rating for this company, and as they are a foreign concern, we have no information as to the worth of its guarantee, but it is the duty of any company, foreign or domestic, seeking a contract or cash payments, to furnish your satisfactory proof of its worth before you pass it cash or rely on its guarantee. If any of the buy-back propositions of animal breeding for fur or other purposes ever proved satisfactory to the buyers, we have not heard of it. A person who has had no experience in fox breeding is buying disappointments and trouble for himself in starting the business with stock at $1,000 a pair. Every animal does not produce a high-quality pelt. We could not encourage anyone to take up the business without previous experience, even if the guarantee to buy the furs seemed to be substantial, which in this case is not established.

In 1920 I had three war bonds which I cashed in for motion picture stocks with the firm of Johnson & Hopkins, 398 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and they promised to pay me dividends in five years' time. It ran along and then they notified me that they were consolidating with some other picture companies under the name of National Exchanges and had me turn in what bonds I held of the Motion Picture Producing Company of America over to National Exchanges. I have not heard from them and cannot find out where this company is located. I invested $300 when I was a widow.
New York. J. W.

Our information is that the National Exchange, Inc., passed out of existence in 1924, when its charter was repealed for non-payment of taxes. We find no market for its securities and assume they are entirely worthless.

A father died leaving no will. The mother has been appointed administratrix. There are children. How is such an estate to be settled and how much goes to each? INTERESTED.
New York.

Such an estate is in the hands of the surrogate court. The administratrix represents the court. If the heirs insist on a settlement through the court, the widow takes one-third of the proceeds after all debts and expenses are paid. The children get the remainder in proportion to the number of them. When the assets of an estate are sold and proceeds divided much expense is incurred and at forced sale the property is usually sacrificed. The best way to settle such an estate is by mutual agreement of mother and children. It is always best to keep the home intact if possible. No one rule will cover every case. The preference is that the mother remain at the head of the home, or if the homestead must be sold, often one or more of the children may become the buyers through agreement with the others. The court will approve any reasonable arrangement agreed to by the members of the family. Much expense and loss may be saved in this mutual agreement, and what is of greater importance, sacred family ties and friendships are perpetuated.

I inclose circular letter from the Sunshine League of the Hebrew Kindergarten and Infants' Home, New York. The neighbors here have been receiving handkerchiefs with initials, and similar letters. Is there such a place? Would you please be so kind as to look it up?
New York. G. F. T.

There seems to be such a league. It has adopted the objectionable plan of sending out handkerchiefs through the mail, and then appealing for remittances or donations. The State Department of Social Welfare has objected to this method of collecting funds, and it was supposed that the procedure was abandoned. Application has been made for the care of children placed by a public welfare commissioner. The certificate has not yet been issued, but may be when certain requirements are complied with. The care of such children would be at public expense. The commission has found condition of the house generally satisfactory for the service.

The Federal Trade Commission reports that advertising agents who have heretofore placed advertising of work-at-home concerns have agreed to discontinue the advertising. One concern advertising home-work sewing has been proceeded against because the real object of the advertiser is to sell samples and outfits and not to provide profitable work for women at home. THE R. N.-Y. has been exposing these work-at-home fakes for four decades, and it welcomes the help of the Federal Trade Commission to help stop this most contemptible of all frauds at the source. The publishers have been partners in this sorry business of swindling poor and often "shut-in" women in their homes.

My neighbor's bull came over to my farm, jumping my fence and serving my purebred heifers. The bull is not purebred. The owner of the bull was notified, but left it on my farm all day and night. This endangered the children on my farm. The bull did charge our auto. This is the second time this bull has come to my farm and the third time this farmer's bull has been here. As my calves are always purebred, I try to sell them as such. M. D.
Pennsylvania.

This case raises the question, first, of the line fence. The rule is that the fence should be maintained in a way to reasonably protect the owners on both sides. There is no hard and fast law about it, but it is controlled by what seems to be the reasonable thing to be expected under the circumstances.

Assuming the fence is in reasonable condition, you would have a case for trespass which, of course, would not amount to much and, in addition, any damage that you could prove before a court to the satisfaction of the jury. We can see that you have suffered a damage aside from the trespass but we take it that your biggest concern is to avoid the annoyance in the future. Your best course for this is to notify the owner and to request that he keep the bull from further trespass on your property and damage to your interests. A copy of such a letter would be useful in case you found it necessary to bring suit to protect yourself. We always advise a friendly appeal to the neighbor to desist in the trespass and annoyance in preference to a hasty suit, but if patience and appeal fail, there is no other relief short of the local court.

I am sending you this contract which I bought thinking it was an automobile insurance. It looks to me now as if it is a worthless piece of paper, but they have my money. Many of the benefits promised by the agents are not covered in the contract. If by any chance you might be able to get my money back I should like it, because I want an automobile insurance. A. H.
New York.

This purported to be a contract by the Empire State Motor Club, Port Jervis, N. Y., but our authorities were unable to locate any such club in Port Jervis. These contracts are not an insurance policy. They usually promise other benefits, but the principal benefit as far as we have ever been able to discover is to the agents or promoters who collect the fees. There is no chance of ever getting the money back when once handed over on these elusive contracts.

According to announcement of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, T. B. Plarman & Company, Inc., produce dealers of Richmond, Va., violated the perishable agricultural commodities act. The concern purchased a carload of onions from Burton & Briel, Inc., whose license was revoked by the Commissioner of Agriculture of the same city, but failed and neglected to keep accounts and records in such form as to show the date or dates on which the onions were paid for and failed correctly to disclose the actual transaction between the parties respecting the payment made by the respondent to Burton & Briel, Inc., as required by the act.

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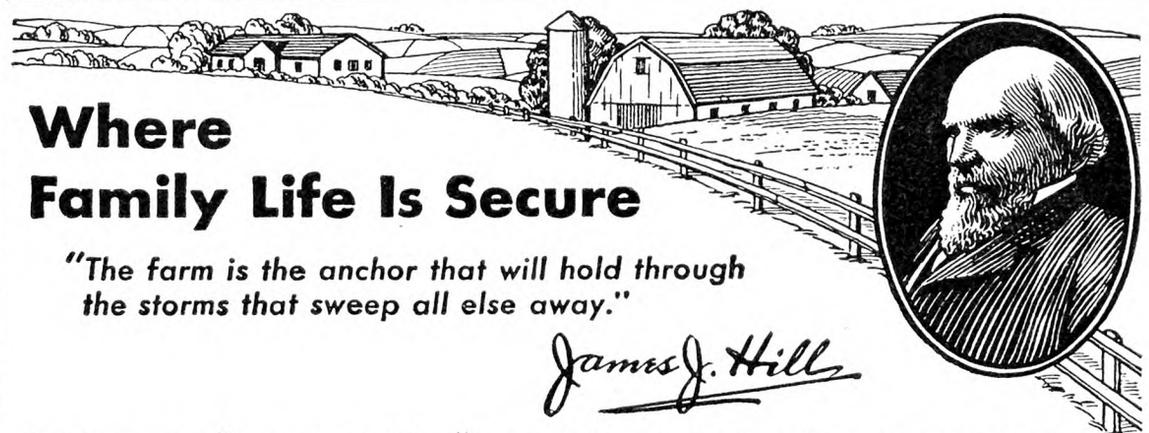

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Hog Cholera in Ohio

Dr. A. F. Schalk, of the college of veterinary medicine at the Ohio State University says that the present extent of the disease on Ohio farms is due primarily to the fact that since 1927 there have been comparatively few hogs vaccinated or immunized for cholera in the State. This has resulted in practically the entire swine population of the State being susceptible to the disease. They possess no immunity and this accounts for the rapid spread of the disease in many communities.

Hog cholera is usually of an acute nature and ordinarily runs a fatal course within one or two weeks. Sick animals throw off the virus, or the disease agent, through the blood, urine, eye secretions and practically all excretions of the body. Healthy hogs take up the disease germs principally through contaminated food and water, but they also may contract it through the respiratory tract, breaks in the skin, and via the eyes.

The disease usually sets in with one or two hogs vomiting and showing constipation, which often turns to diarrhoea within two or three days. Meanwhile the animals become depressed, hide away in the litter and when forced to move, they walk with a weak swaying gait. The eyelids become gummed with excessive excretions, the appetite fails, and the temperature shows a fever ranging from 104 to 108 or 109 degrees Fahrenheit. At this stage the animals lose weight rapidly and may either die within a few days or straggle along for weeks with complicating diseases of the lungs or intestines from which they finally succumb.

There is no known medical cure for hog cholera, Dr. Schalk says, and one should beware of fraudulent peddlers trying to sell so-called cures. There is, however, a reliable preventive for this disease in anti-hog-cholera serum.

Coming Farmers' Meetings

Nov. 28-Dec. 5. — International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago.

Dec. 1-6. — Chicago Coliseum Poultry Show, Secretary Harvey C. Wood, Room 1900, Board of Trade Building, Chicago.

Dec. 2-4.—New Jersey State Horticultural Society, Annual Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J.

Dec. 7-9. — American Farm Bureau Federation, annual convention, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 7-12. — Pittsburgh, Pa., Poultry Show, William Penn Hotel. Harry J. Singer, Secretary, P. O. Box 447, N. S. Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dec. 8-10. — Sharon Poultry Association, Annual Show, Sharon, Conn. Secretary Arthur L. Kinsman, Sharon, Conn.

Dec. 9-11.—Second annual landscape school, Ohio State University, Columbus.

Dec. 15-16. — Connecticut Pomological Society, Annual Meeting, Woman's Club Building, Hartford, Conn.; H. C. C. Miles, Secretary, Milford, Conn.

Jan. 5-8, 1932.—Delaware State Poultry Show, Milford, Del.

Jan. 6-10.—Madison Square Garden, N. Y., Poultry Show.

Jan. 13.—N. Y. State Holstein-Friesian Association, Syracuse, N. Y. C. H. Baldwin, Albany, N. Y., president.

Jan. 13-14.—N. Y. State Dairymen's Association, Syracuse, N. Y. C. W. Halliday, North Chatham, N. Y., president.

Jan. 13-15.—N. Y. State Horticultural Society, Annual Meeting, Edgerton Park, Rochester, N. Y.

Jan. 14.—N. Y. State Breeders' Association, Syracuse, N. Y. T. H. Monroe, Camillus, N. Y., President.

Jan. 18-22.—Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, Pa.

Jan. 26-29.—New Jersey Agricultural Week, Trenton, N. J.

Jan. 27-29.—New York State Horticultural Society, Eastern Meeting, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Feb. 2-5.—New York State Grange, annual convention, Albany, N. Y.

Livestock Sales

Nov. 11-12.—Holsteins. Allegany-Steuben Sale, Angelica, N. Y. James A. Young, Secretary.

Dec. 1-2.—Holsteins. Earlville, N. Y. R. Austin Backus, Sale Manager, Mexico, N. Y.

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123 LEVEL FERTILE ACRES—Steuben Co., impr. road, 3 large barns; house needs some repairs. Bargain, to settle estate—**$1,200** cash. Near schools. **FRANK DRUMM, Niverville, N. Y.**

Hay For Sale Timothy, Clover, Alfalfa for dairy trade. Reference First Nat'l Bank, Tully, N. Y. **JAMES KELLY, 139 Friscoe Ave., Syracuse, N.Y.**

HOMES WANTED

There is no greater charity than to offer a home to a friendless, deserving boy between the ages of twelve and sixteen years. This is REAL CHARITY and we earnestly solicit the co-operation of Catholic families (New York State only.) Address PLACING OUT BUREAU, 415 BROOME STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Oats Straw AND ALL KINDS HAY for sale. Carloads. James E. Dante, Jr., Cobleskill, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single, responsible man to run general 110-acre farm, Clinton, N. J., on shares; good Alfalfa land; must have own equipment; references exchanged. ADVERTISER 1880, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man to work farm on shares; experience not necessary. R. ROGERS, West Coxsackie, N. Y.

WANTED—Poultryman to take charge up-to-date broiler plant; must be competent and dependable in every detail. B. R. ROBBINS, Walden, N. Y.

WANTED—Master and matron for family boys, without children; also housekeeper; state experience. TRAINING SCHOOL, Lawrence, Mass.

WANTED—Experienced Swedish, Danish, Swiss or English gardener and poultryman, willing to work until Spring at nominal wage with market value salary thereafter. ADVERTISER 1894, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Woman for general housework, modern country home, $35 monthly. ADVERTISER 1901, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Middle-aged Protestant woman; must like children; good home in preference to large salary; reference. MRS. JAY MOSHER, Elmsford, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

POSITION WANTED as fruit-farm manager by single man, college education in fruit growing, 5 years' experience, assistant orchard foreman and manager; understands all phases of fruit growing; good references. ADVERTISER 1857, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, age 44, 20 years' experience, thoroughly understands all systems of incubation and brooding, layers, ranges, breeders, etc.; faithful worker and manager; results guaranteed; good references. E. B. TAYLOR, care Miller, Richmondville Avenue, Westport, Conn.

POULTRYMAN WISHES charge of private plant, where considerable poultry is kept; 20 years experience in the raising of all kinds of poultry and handling of equipment; conscientious worker, single, age 43. ADVERTISER 1863, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORK WANTED on poultry farm, experienced; references. ADVERTISER 1872, care Rural New-Yorker.

ACTIVE YOUNG woman, experienced in business, farming, floristry, housekeeping, seeks connection, having directing ability in all these branches; good references; has daughter 11. CONSHORE, 206 Orange Ave., Cranford, N. J. Tel. 6-1330.

EXPERIENCED TEAMSTER and general farmer, no tobacco or drink, efficient, reliable, do everything connected with farm. E. A. LIBBEY, care Ward Welch, Stamford, N. Y.

WANTED—Refined, ambitious young lady desires position as tutor or companion to lady, graduate of credited State normal school; had 4 years of teaching experience; willing to travel and drive car. ADVERTISER 1881, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, MARRIED, capable, reliable, wishes position. ADVERTISER 1882, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED POULTRYMAN, thoroughly experienced in all branches of the game, capable taking complete charge, seeks connection commercial or private estate; fine producer. ADVERTISER 1883, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, AMERICAN, 44, wants position dairy, estate or institution, board or furnished cottage included or three-time certified job; state wages and particulars; year round position only. ADVERTISER 1885, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, CATHOLIC, single, desires a position; several years' practical experience. ADVERTISER 1886, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 24 YEARS' practical experience with purebred poultry, land and waterfowl, all branches, capable to take charge of any commercial or private plant; handy with tools; excellent executive ability, business education, 22 years of hatchery experience; American, single, middle-aged, hard worker. F. H. TIFFANY, South Bound Brook, N. J.

SINGLE HERDSMAN wants job taking care of small dairy herd, hand or machine milking. ADVERTISER 1888, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Farm on shares by experienced farmer with his own help; dairy preferred. ADVERTISER 1889, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN, 42, DESIRES housework; references; state wages. ADVERTISER 1890, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED AMERICAN couple desire position caretakering, experienced gardener, repairs; all-around handy-man, wife cook, housekeeper. BOX 95, West Mansfield, Mass.

SINGLE MAN, 35, American, clean and sober, wishes position caretaker, gardener, small place, milk cows; please state wages. ADVERTISER 1892, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, CATHOLIC, refined woman, with best reference; small family or rectory; country, any distance; write particulars, salary. MEYERS, 123 W. 80th St., New York City.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, 35, experienced egg production, brooding; private estate or commercial plant. ADVERTISER 1906, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, 27, livestock, gardening, pruning and farming. ADVERTISER 1903, care Rural New-Yorker.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL graduate desires position in poultry plant on private estate. ADVERTISER 1902, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED as poultryman; married, 10 years' experience, best reference. BOX 132, Mt. Airy, Md.

ATTENDANT HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, American, 40, unencumbered, healthy, refined, cheerful, dependable, sewer. ADVERTISER 1900, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED as working superintendent on farm or estate; married; experienced in all branches of farming. ADVERTISER 1899, care Rural New-Yorker.

ORCHARDIST DESIRES responsible position; thorough experience, substantial references. ADVERTISER 1898, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION, ALL-AROUND farmer, single, poultry, fruit, etc.; all repairs; reliable; fair wages. ADVERTISER 1897, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, GERMAN, 30, single, wants position on estate or farm; can take care of cows and chickens; excellent references. HERMAN BRUHN, Box 247, New Canaan, Conn.

YOUNG MAN wants work on farm, poultry or dairy experienced. ADVERTISER 1896, care Rural New-Yorker.

GOOD ALL-AROUND farmer, married, 39, wishes position or would work farm on shares. ADVERTISER 1905, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY EXPERT, single, 20 years' experience incubation, brooding, egg production on the market. ADVERTISER 1904, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FARM FOR RENT—290 acres, located in and adjoining the village of Cazenovia, Madison County, N. Y.; on railroad line and State highways; main house and two tenant houses, barns, silos and outbuildings, all in good order; 17 head of good milk cows and bull, 4 horses; all necessary farm and milking machinery; possession can be given any time up to April 1, 1932; only applicants with the best of references will be considered. Apply P. O. Box C, Cazenovia, Madison County, N. Y.

PINE BUSH, 8-room house, outbuildings, 10-acre farm, suitable Summer boarder and poultry; sacrifice $4,200, half cash. BOX 178, Slate Hill, N. Y.

372-ACRE DAIRY farm, Otsego County, N. Y.; one mile from State road, easy drive to Richfield Springs, full village advantages, milk truck and mail service; 150 acres loamy fields, 180 acres pasturage, 42 acres forest growth; fruits; 10-room two-story house, ell, hardwood floors, good cellar, well water, shaded lawn; barn 36x96, 42 tie-ups; barn No. 2, 30x50, barn No. 3, 30x60; opportunity for broad expansion; $8,000; investigate our long-term payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

LARGE DAIRY and poultry farm, 30 miles from Buffalo, on trunk line road, gravel loam soil, all schools and churches one mile; large stock, full equipment of machinery, capacity 65 head; never been rented; electricity all buildings; leased for gas and oil; in Western New York; best farming section, fine markets, roadstand opportunity; $11,500 required; owner. ADVERTISER 1879, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY FARM for sale, Woodhull Farm, Oxford Depot, Orange County, N. Y.; 175 acres, stock consisting of twenty-nine tuberculosis tested cows; one two-year-old bull, three horses, seventy-five chickens; all farm tools; seventy tons of hay. Apply KNIGHT, DeLEEUW CO., 12 Park Avenue, Rutherford, N. J.

FOR SALE—Good 25-acre poultry farm, reasonable; pictures and full details. R. P. PALMER, Cuba, Allegany County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—6-room house, 9 acres, roadstand, chicken houses, bus passes door; finance. M. J. RICE, R. 1, Millville, N. J.

BUILD YOUR own bungalow, gas station, cabins, on Route 20 coast-to-coast Albany-Syracuse; 6 acres; $1,200, $200 cash. ADVERTISER 1884, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—One of most desirable properties in this section, 53 or more acres on creek, 7-room house furnished, heat, buildings new; muskrat marsh, fishing, trapping, hunting, splendid climate, home market; stock, furniture, implements, corn, hay, owner retiring, $9,000, cash, $2,000, easy terms; snapshot on request. L. W. ANDERSON, R. 2, Box 115A, Hampton, Va.

FOR SALE—Five-room bungalow, modern conveniences, in Wauchula, Florida. F. A. GARVIN, 1001 Evarts St. N. E., Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—An electrified farm home of 130 acres, suitable for dairy, poultry or trucking; if interested, address A. C. BROWN, Schuylerville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm, a very rare bargain, consisting of 2 dwellings, 6 rooms and bath with all improvements in each, one henhouse to accommodate 2,500 layers, brooding equipment to brood 4,000 chicks, Buckeye mammoth incubators electrically equipped, 18,000-egg capacity; land 4 acres, all tillable, fruit trees; fine lawn and shade trees, shrubbery; will sell for one-half of actual value, very reasonable terms; location, Boonton, N. J., 30 miles from New York City. ADVERTISER 1887, care Rural New-Yorker.

GAS STATION, road-stand, modern home, very attractive, eight pumps popular brands; half acre; Philadelphia vicinity; priced low at $13,000; cash required $3,500; photo, details. ADVERTISER 1891, care Rural New-Yorker.

CAMP SITE for rent, beautiful wooded acreage, fronting on Thames River, Connecticut, for boys' or girls' camp. ADVERTISER 1893, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY FARM to lease; 5 rooms, bath, or 11 rooms, 2 baths; 10 to 20 acres, 1,500-hen capacity; electricity; 23 miles to New York City, near Plainfield, N. J. ADVERTISER 1895, care Rural New-Yorker.

Country Board

MODERN HOME of graduate nurse, 200-acre farm, Berkshire foothills, ideal for convalescents, diets; moderate rates. MRS. GARDNER, Ancramdale, Columbia County, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY — Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $4.50; 120 lbs., $8.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY — Pure clover, 60 lbs., $4.80; 25-lb. pails, $2.75, here; 5-lb. pail, 90c, prepaid. SPENCER BAIRD, Fayetteville, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL SWITCHES made from combings. LILA PRICE, R. 2, Canton, N. Y.

WIXSON'S PURE HONEY; interesting delivered prices; send for our lists before you buy. WIXSON'S HONEY, Dundee, N. Y.

EVAPORATED SWEET CORN—Send for free sample and price list of this famous evaporated sweet corn. C. F. HOSTETTER, Bird-in-Hand, Pa.

FINEST CLOVER honey, 60 lbs., $4.50; amber or buckwheat, $4; clover comb, $4.50; mixed buckwheat, $4, 24 sections, not prepaid; 5 lbs. clover comb or mixed, $1.25; 5 lbs. extracted, white or dark, $1; 10 lbs., $1.75, third zone. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

PURE VERMONT maple syrup direct from farm, $2.65 gallon, delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARM, 224 East Ave., Burlington, Vt.

HONEY, DELICIOUS clover, 5 lbs., 90c; 10, $1.60, postpaid; 60 lbs., $4.75 f. o. b. WHEELER & TURVERY, Ionia, N. Y.

FINE HONEY, pure and wholesome, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.80, postpaid. EARL SEAVEY, Davisville, R. I.

PURE HONEY clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.80; buckwheat, 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., $1.40; postpaid third zone; send for price 60-lb. can. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

PEANUTS, VIRGINIA jumbos, new fresh field stock, direct from farm, better quality this season, new low prices for November delivery only; 25 pounds, $2; 50, $3; 100, $5; 500, $22.50. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Franklin, Va.

JUMBO PEANUTS, new crop, nice quality, 50 lbs., $3; 100 lbs., $5. R. J. COUNCILL, Franklin, Va.

(SHURE POP) white rice (ear) and Golden Queen (shelled) corn, post third zone, 10 lbs., $1.65; 25 lbs., $3.65. W. HALBERT, Oxford, N. Y.

FINE HONEY, 60-lb. can, here, clover, $4.90; buckwheat, $3.70; 10 lbs., within third zone, $1.75; buckwheat, $1.60; attractive prices on honey for re-sale. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

HONEY—60 lbs. finest clover, $4.80; 120, $9; buckwheat or amber, $4; 24 sections clover comb, $4, not prepaid; 10-lb. pails clover comb, $1.75 postpaid; extracted $1.75; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

DELICIOUS NUT meats for the holidays, black walnuts, $1.15; shellbark and pecan kernels, $1.25 per lb. P. P. prepaid; walnuts in the shell, 10 lbs. $1. GLENDALE POULTRY FARM, Dillsburg, Pa.

PAPER-SHELL PECANS, 10 pounds for $3.50, delivered. MAGNOLIA FARM, Muscogee, Fla.

SLEEP ON FRESH-PICKED balsam pillow filled with the sweet breath of the Adirondacks; helpful in asthma and hay fever; excellent gift for sweethearts and friends; refreshing for sick-room and shut-ins; cretonne cover, 2½ lbs., $1.35, postage paid; remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, No. 2, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

WANTED — Hardie, Bean, Myers porcelain cylinder spray pump; give particulars if within 200 miles. ARTHUR HITE, Vermilion, Ohio.

WANTED—Radius 100 miles of New York City, Timothy and Alfalfa hay, baled or loose. Address SILLIMAN, 102 Alexander Ave., Nutley, N. J.

PORTABLE COOP with siding all around, consisting of 12 sections, each connected with 8 bolts; width 10 ft. 4 in., height in front 8 ft. 10 in., height in back 6 ft. 9 in., each section has two windows and is 8 ft. long, pine flooring also 8-ft. sections, overall length 96 ft. 8 in., with a 3-in. overhang; 1 hot-water boiler, Hercules No. 413 in A-1 shape, with 450 ft. 2-in. pipe; this building is 3 years old and cost $1,600 to build; electric wiring and water pipe with sink included; can be had for $300. HARRY DEVERMAN, R. F. D. 1, Clifton, N. J.

RASPBERRY HONEY, 5 lbs., $1, postpaid. LYMAN APIARIES, R. 1, Northampton, Mass.

EARLY "MIXED flowers" honey, 5 lbs., 85c; 10, $1.55, postpaid; sweet September goldenrod and sunflower in 60's, $4. LYMAN APIARIES, R. 1, Northampton, Mass.

HONEY, FINE quality, clover, 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., $1.60; buckwheat, 75c and $1.55, postpaid; 60 lbs. clover, here, $4.40; 120 lbs., $8.40; satisfaction or money back. M. E. BALLARD, Roxbury, N. Y.

"DEPEW'S HONEY" — Fancy white clover, liquid, ready to bottle, 60 lbs., $4.80; 120, $9. LAVERN DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

HOLLY WREATHS, standard make, decorated with four bunches of berries; one dozen, $1.90; 2 dozen, $3.70, postage prepaid. A. J. GORDY, Georgetown, Del.

HONEY—"Light Autumn Flower," none finer, 5-lb. pail, $1; two, $1.90, third zone. H. R. LYON, Cranford, N. J.

CHESAPEAKE BAY OYSTERS—I've really got-tem this time, just simply delicious—"melt in your mouth"—"Boy O Boy"—"You tell um." Best selects $2.75 gal.; medium $2.50 gal.; all prepaid within third zone; satisfaction or bust. WM. LORD, Cambridge, Md.

PURE MAPLE syrup, $2.50 delivered third zone, guaranteed. H. K. MacLAURY, Bloomville, N. Y.

FEEDING SHELTERS for birds, $3 plus postage; send for snapshot. OLD TOWN WINDMILLS, Abington, Mass.

MUSHROOMS, 3-LB. BASKET buttons, fresh-picked, hothouse grown, best quality, $1 postpaid 4th zone; recipes with each basket; sure to please. J. J. STYER & SON, Concordville, Pa.

ASSORTMENT HAND-PAINTED Christmas cards, 15 for $1; samples, 10 cents. MRS. L. G. WINANS, Route 2, Belmar, N. J.

PURE HONEY, liquid or granulated, postpaid into third zone, clover, pail, $1; two, $1.75; four, $3.25; buckwheat and amber, pail, 85 cts.; two, $1.50; four, $2.75; write for prices of 60's and 12 pails. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

HONEY—Our finest, guaranteed pure, 5-lb. pail, 85c; 2 pails, $1.60; buckwheat, 75c and $1.50; all postpaid; 60-lb. can, clover, $4.40; 2, $8.50; 24 sections clover combs, $4; mixed or buckwheat, $3.60, here. KENNETH CARRINGTON, Homer, N. Y.

PURE HONEY, clover, one 5-lb. pail, 90c; two, $1.70; six, $4.75, postpaid third zone. CHAS. B. ALLEN, Central Square, N. Y.

WANTED—Storage batteries, brooder stoves, feeders, etc., if in good condition and practical. FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY, Theresa, N. Y.

A tractor-hauled plow breaks hard ground easily when it's fueled with Socony Special Gasoline plus Ethyl and lubricated with the New Socony Motor Oil.

Fall Plowing is EASIER

when your tractor is powered with SOCONY SPECIAL *plus* ETHYL

FALL plowing isn't such a tough job even in November, when your tractor gets its power from Socony Special Gasoline plus Ethyl and its lubrication from the New Socony Motor Oil. Many New York and New England farmers find that these products keep their machinery performance up and their repair bills down.

Some of the other products Socony makes especially for farmers are:

SOCONY AUTO RADIATOR CLEANER—thoroughly cleans automobile and tractor radiators of rust and scale formation. Also prevents their forming. Use it before you put in your anti-freeze mixture, and keep your radiator clean all winter.

SOCONY KEROSENE—a high-quality fuel. It is made especially for lamps, oil stoves and farm lanterns.

SOCONY LUBRICOTE (Household Oil)—made for farm and household purposes where a light oil is required. It is useful for lubricating locks, hinges, guns and all kinds of light machinery.

In addition, we make many more products for use on farms. How many of them are you using? Socony Turex Oil (for Diesel and Oil Engines) . . . Leather Dressing . . . Mica Axle Grease . . . Parowax . . . Socony Banner Gasoline . . . Socony Herd Oil . . . Socony Disinfectant.

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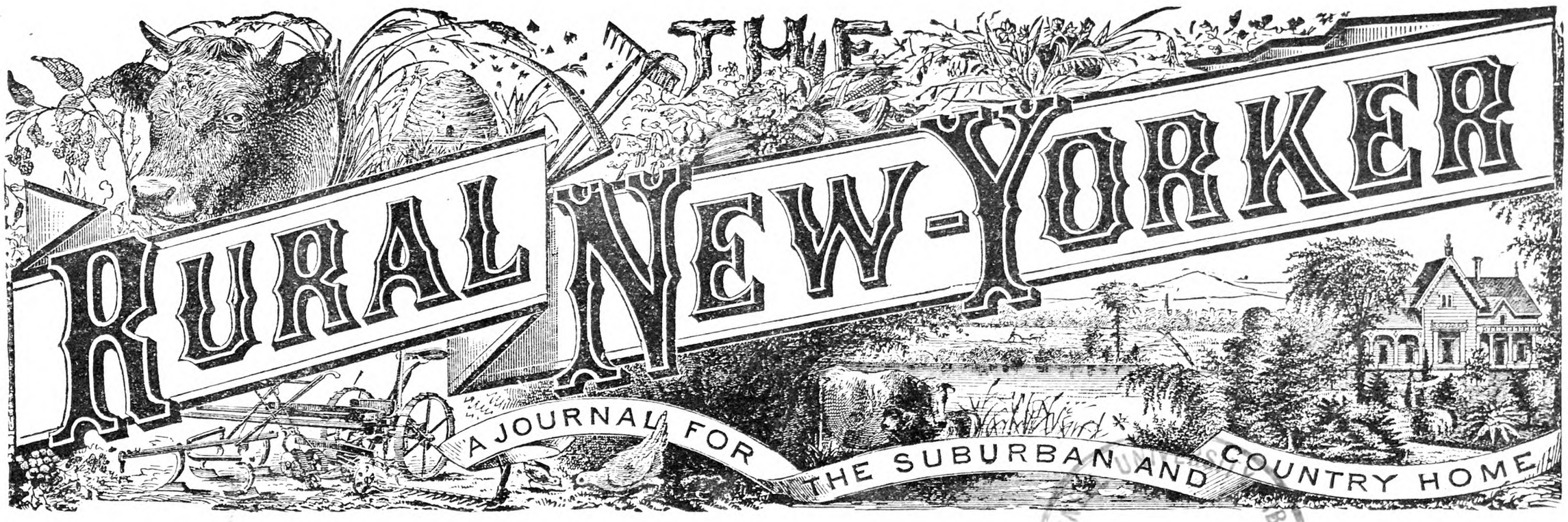

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Yes, Mother Knows All About It

Farm News From Farmers

Nine Weeks on the Fair Circuit

I STARTED from the Knowlesville, N. Y., freight yards on August 8, at about 8:30 P. M., with 23 head of exposition sheep in a so-called "side-door Pullman," or in other words a ventilated freight car. This type of car has iron shutters at top and bottom in both ends. These cars also have both solid wood and screen doors on both sides. This type of car is a real necessity, because "show sheep" become overheated very easily, and they need the very best of ventilation and care. If one does become overheated it will probably die or be ruined for the rest of the show circuit. In either case as soon as one is noticed it should be sheared at once. Shearing will sometimes help bring the sheep back to normal condition. The sheep are divided into two large pens on the floor and the feed is kept on a deck in one end of the car. One usually sleeps on the deck.

While at the fairs the sheep have to have the very best of care. They are fed by the watch, the same as when in the process of fitting. Their grain consists of oats, bran, oil cake and corn, with some variations. They are exercised every day. The best of clover or Alfalfa hay should be fed. An abundance of fresh water should be kept before them at all times, because it is the only way a sheep can cool itself.

I was delayed in different freight yards around 40 hours and then arrived at Cambridge, N. Y., at about noon Monday. Cambridge is a town of probably 2,000 inhabitants, situated about 40 miles north of Albany. It is in the foothills of the Adirondacks in the region called the Cambridge Valley.

The next week, August 17-24, I was at Gouverneur, a short distance above Watertown, and the next week at Canton, N. Y. While at Canton I visited the Thousand Islands with three other friends. We went to Ogdensburg and then down the Roosevelt Highway overlooking the St. Lawrence River. We took the boat trip around the islands from Alexandria Bay. This was one of the most beautiful places that I have ever had the opportunity to see. There are 1,690 islands in the group. Most of the islands are of granite formation. They are mostly owned by wealthy people whose Summer homes are located on the island.

The next week I was at Trenton, N. J., and from there I started for Richmond, Va. I went through Wilmington, Del., Baltimore, Md., and Washington, D. C. I saw the Capitol Building, Congressional Library, Washington Monument and many other large and noted buildings and beautiful flower gardens. I passed the Marine Base in Virginia, went through Fredericksburg and saw the "Stonewall" Jackson Shrine. The country south of Washington is very low and a great deal of it covered with scrub pine and underbrush. The soil is sandy in texture and a burned yellow in color. I also saw the road-bed of the railroad that was used in the Civil War days. This railroad followed the lay of the land instead of grading its bed as it is done today. In this way it was built very crooked. I arrived in Richmond Sunday night and unloaded at about midnight. The first part of the week was rather nice, but the last part was really hot.

The city of Richmond is very picturesque. Many of the suburbs are very attractive, but the chief places of interest are the scenes of the Civil War. The Capitol buildings are also very interesting. Within the enclosure of the Capitol Square are the State Capitol, Governor's Mansion, the library building, the Washington Monument with its group of statesmen, the Clay and Jackson statues, and other monuments.

From Richmond I went to Allentown and Bloomsburg, Pa. Bloomsburg is in the Susquehanna Valley where it first begins to widen. It is about three-quarters of a mile wide at this point. Very good farming land is situated in this valley.

From there I went to Herkimer, N. Y., by the way of New York City. I arrived in Jersey City in the morning and was loaded on the ferry at about noon in preparation for crossing the Hudson River. From the river I could see the Statue of Liberty, Ellis Island, the Custom House, Woolworth Building, Metropolitan Life Insurance Building and the new Empire State Building. I traveled up to 60th Street, and could see the new suspension bridge at 178th Street. It is 4,975 feet long and from the center of the cables it is 215 feet to the water. The Brooklyn Bridge has four 16-inch cables. This new bridge has four 36-inch cables. They pass over towers 600 feet above the water. In each cable there are 26,474 strands as one unit. One foot of cable weighs 3,000 pounds. There are rapid transit tracks and eight lines of vehicles.

That night the cattlemen gave their milk to the ferry boys. One of them said that it was the first warm milk that he had seen since 1918, which was goat's milk in Paris during the World War. The next night I arrived in Herkimer. Friday night I started for home and arrived at Knowlesville, Saturday at about 5 P. M. This made nine weeks on the road. During this time I was in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and Virginia. I saw and crossed the following rivers: Genesee, Mohawk, Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac and James.

It is great training for a young man to get out by himself for a while and be brought up against all kinds of people and problems and have to make his own decision and distinguish from right and wrong. There is no one there who is going to tell you which way to go. HOWARD J. HILL.

Sheep at Hilltop Farm

[We are glad to print these notes from Hilltop Farm, written by the son of W. W. Reynolds, whose articles on sheep were for many years an appreciated feature in THE RURAL NEW-YORKER.]

To the readers of THE R. N.-Y. who are interested in the work that is going on at Hilltop Farm, since the Shepherd has gone to his well-earned reward.

Under my father's training from boyhood by working from day to day with him and by seeking and hearing his sound and good foresighted advice, I grew into the business of Hilltop Farm, and am still carrying on the work. As you all know my father was always interested in the welfare of sheep, and with them we have made Hilltop Farm the cleanest, best equipped and best producing hill farm in this section of the country.

When I was a year old father planted a fine grove of maple trees overlooking the town of Utica, Ohio, just a mile away in the beautiful Licking Valley, thinking this would at some time be a fine building site, being just a short distance from the old homestead. So it happens I and my good wife and two children live on this beautiful spot today.

We are keeping about 300 Delaine C type breeding ewes producing hothouse lambs from the older ewes by crossing with purebred Southdown, and keeping up our flock by sticking to our old type. By turning off our hothouse lambs 10 weeks old in the Winter from part of our ewes, we do not have to carry so many sheep through the Summer, and realize as much profit from them as the lambs we carry the year around. The lambs are dressed here and expressed to New York where they have always found a ready market, most of our lambs bringing a dollar over their fancy quotations.

D. Boyd Devendorf, President of the New York State Rural School Improvement Society Which Is Holding Its Annual Convention at Syracuse This Week.

Our fine wool lambs come in March and April and are carried till next Spring, fattened for as early shearing as weather will permit, keeping out the best ewe lambs each year for building up the flock, and turning off some old ones. By continually culling our flock we have been able to command a little premium each year on our clip of wool.

For years we have added to our home orchard, apple and peach trees, and by thorough spraying, pruning and fertilizing we have built up an orchard trade that comes for miles for fruit of quality. In the last few years we have purchased two fine young apple orchards a short distance away and centralized the marketing place in a large storeroom in Utica, on one of the main thoroughfares of Central Ohio, thereby finding a wonderful market.

We have found that sheep and fruit have made a very good combination for Hilltop Farm, for if some years one does not pay we have the other to count on but, with constant care, good equipment and a continuous program of work we have made both pay and expect to keep on making this little spot of the world better. WILBUR W. REYNOLDS.

Fall Work on a Truck Garden

Sometimes we are inclined to plow our ground too early in the Spring, before it is in a proper condition, consequently we have trouble the entire season getting it into shape. If plowed when too wet it is bound to be lumpy the entire season, especially where the soil is heavy. The proper method is to plow the ground in the Fall, leave it in ridges without harrowing, then in the Spring run a disk harrow over it two or three times and it will be in fine condition to plant without plowing. I have just plowed under an immense growth of clover and Summer grass, where I sowed some wheat last Fall which was cut this Summer, tied into bundles and will be fed to the chickens in the straw this Winter. This clover will restore a wonderful lot of humus to the soil, and as I use no manure on my soil, all fertilizer, it should give a large yield of sweet corn next Summer. The celery should be trenched or banked with earth to the tops, where it is grown. If put in trenches give plenty of air but do not let tops freeze, or it will not keep as well. Dig carrots and beets; after topping, put in a pile, throw some leaves over them, then bank with earth. If only a few are desired, put in nail kegs, throw some earth over them and put in cellar or garage.

Cabbage should now be pulled. Place the head upside down on a row of leaves or straw, and plow a furrow over them on each side. This is sufficient until the weather gets much colder; then throw more leaves or straw over them. Some folks burn all their leaves, but I find they are the best covering used on any vegetables to keep them from freezing, and do not harbor the rats and mice as straw does. Do not use leaves to cover strawberry plants, as they pack too tight and keep out the air. Strawberry plants should not be covered until the ground is frozen, then cover plants to keep them frozen. It is the thawing and freezing that injures the plants.

Some of the cauliflower heads will be too small to cut before hard freezing sets in. These should be pulled up, leaving all the earth on the roots possible; set in an upright positon in barn or shed where they will not freeze, and the cauliflower heads will mature the last of November or the middle of December.

Turnips should be topped and stored same as carrots and beets. Lettuce plants should be transplanted in cold frames, setting about 40 plants under each 3x6 sash. Care must be used to give plenty of air on warm days by pushing sash down about four inches from top. Close at night and keep closed after severe cold weather commences. The sash is all the protection they will need. Lettuce wintered in this manner should give nice large heads the last of April. WM. PERKINS.

A Kansas Friend Writes

I thought I would write a few notes from Southeast Kansas. This was the first generally good crop year since 1928, both 1929 and 1930 being what we term "burn-outs." The small grain crops were excellent this year, with a fair corn crop. Wheat yielded from 15 to 45 bushels, tested 60 to 65 lbs. per bushel, and sold as low as 28 cents, but the local elevator was paying 50 cents November 7 for No. 1. Oats sold for 17 cents and new corn is starting at 25 cents.

Many grain cars, unfit for any more railroad service, were sold by the railroad which has its main shops in this county, to farmers for $15 and $25, depending on the size. These were hauled to farms within a radius of 25 miles by trucks and tractor for $25. They will be used mostly for granaries.

Much of the wheat has been used for feeding hogs and other livestock. Several mills have been making flour on an exchange basis, which makes first-grade flour cost about one-half what it does at the local grocery.

Strawberries were scarce due to the dry weather of 1930, but sold well at $3 for a 24-quart crate. Practically all other fruit was plentiful and cheap. Much fruit is trucked into this county annually from the Ozark regions of Northern Arkansas and Southern Missouri. Hogs are selling locally for 3½ cents, tops; eggs, 13 cents, and cream, 25 cents.

Labette Co., Kan. A. JAMISON.

Farm Notes from Western Maine

Again we have reached the season when this country of hill, valley and mountain is glorious with color. As we drive along we are met at each curve by a new combination from nature's kaleidoscope, and from the tops of some of our hills the view is little less than sublime. When tired and perplexed it is tonic to the nerves to take a ride of a few hours and look at the beauties spread out before us. And now that the harvests are nearly all in, why should we not take a few such rides?

This section had an ample hay crop, but there was so much rainy weather while it was being cut that much of it is not of first quality. There has been a considerable decrease in the acreage of grass cut for hay in this vicinity in the last 20 years, and an equally great shrinkage in the outlets for the hay. The lumber camps at that time used to consume a large tonnage of hay each Winter, some camps having 15 to 20 pairs of horses working from the time snow fairly covered the ground, usually before the middle of December, until it was nearly gone in the Spring, and perhaps two or three pairs might begin work yarding lumber as early as the first of October.

Most of the old growth timber has been cut, so operations are on a small scale and a change in methods decreases the number of horses used in getting out an equal amount of lumber. Then the teams moved the lumber from the woods to the mill, railroad or river bank, according to the kind of lumber, or location of the woodlot, and quite a string of teams were needed if the job was a large one. Now teams take the lumber from the woods to the nearest highway, or a truck road is built directly into the woods, and from the yards the lumber is hauled with trucks, so a few pairs of horses are needed now where many pairs were required to deliver the lumber then. There has been a reduction in the number of livestock also. High labor costs and high freights have made it unprofitable to produce hay for shipment to the Boston market so gradually part of the acreage has been abandoned. Much of this acreage has been turned into pasture,

and some of the older pastures allowed to grow up to bushes and finally to forest, so it is back to what may be the most profitable crop for it to produce.

Orchard owners are feeling pessimistic at the present time. For several years the apple maggot or railroad worm has been increasing and we have had two seasons very favorable to the spread of apple scab, even the best of spraying or dusting failing to conquer it entirely. Local hailstorms have spoiled the crops of some growers, and all this, combined with low prices for the crop, is rather disheartening. We should remember that the orchard business has had periods of low prices in the past, and these have been followed by periods of good profits, so let us take better care of our trees, eliminate the undesirable varieties, give more attention to packing and marketing the fruit, and we will find a profit in orchards.

This is the season to which the members of the boys' and girls' 4-H clubs have been looking forward all Summer. The work on most of the projects has been completed. The local contests have been held and now the county contests are on. In most counties the banks and business men provide a sum which is awarded to club members who complete their work. This does not give a very large amount to each member, but it is usually given in the form of a deposit book from a bank at the end of the member's first year of club work. After the first year they are given a credit slip which may be credited on their bank book. The merchants of the county seat provide a noon-time banquet for the club members on the day of the county contest.

Picture a gathering of 200 to 300 young people from 10 to 20 years of age. Around the walls of the hall in which they are gathered are tables loaded with the exhibits of the members, potatoes, corn, beans, beets, carrots, squash, from those with corn, potato and garden projects; gems and loaves of bread from those with cooking and housekeeping projects and garments and fancywork from those with sewing projects. Across the stage a bank of fruits and vegetables in pint jars, from those with canning projects. Then listen in on a program of instrumental and vocal music, readings, a demonstration, singing of club songs set to familiar tunes, cheers by the different clubs and, in the afternoon, an inspiring address by some good speaker and awarding to the clubs the charters and seals of achievement which they have earned. Visualize this well, together with the cheering for each one on the program, each club, and for club friends, and you will easily understand why the county contest is welcomed so enthusiastically by club members.

To one who has seen the pride taken in the production and ownership of the stuff which they produce and the training which they get in seeing their work through (in some of our counties 99 per cent of all projects started are fully completed) there can be no question as to the value of this training, in helping to fit them for the duties and responsibilities which they will assume in later life. What a change it would be if we who are older would complete 99 per cent of the undertakings which we begin. H. L. S.

Views of a Southern Farmer

It seems to the writer as so much folly to try to control the prices of crops by farmers organizing, etc., when only supply and demand can govern them. The only other way is protection by tariff, and it cannot protect certain things when we are large exporters of those things.

Do the American farmers ever realize that we have no peasantry in America? Well, it seems to me we are fast drifting to it, but not with the valuable assets of the European class; that is the thrift and saving. For instance the French peasants paid off the war debt to Germany of I think a billion francs in 1870.

People forget that water is bound to find its level. Look at Russia, Egypt, etc., practically in a small way, controlling the price of cotton and wheat by dumping a lot of both, one on the United States, and the other one on the English market. The writer has lived on a farm for 50 years. During the war some farmers here got $1.50 to $1.52 per pound for the finest Sea Island cotton raised in the world, now we have abandoned all cotton planting.

The potato farmers during the late war got as high as $10 per barrel one year. But they planted so much afterward that there was a great loss, also cabbage and other stuff.

Another trouble is that the American farmers' children are being educated in such a way that they do not stay on the farm, especially the girls. They leave home for the city, and often for the worse.

When our farmers leave the land, the thrifty foreign peasant is not besieging the government to help him, but is taking up these farms. In a few years they make great headway and fully realize that they have a home. They are very proud to own a piece of God's green earth, that would have cost them many thousands of dollars in the old country. As Victor Hugo said, the farmer and mechanic are the guiding stars of the universe. H. B. G.

South Carolina.

Freight Rates on Apples

In these times, when so much is being said about freight rates in general, the fruit-grower may be interested to study the freight on fruit from the different centers of production. For this purpose the illustrative chart which accompanies this article will be useful, convenient and simple, as the figures for rates are indicated.

The leading markets of the country receive their car-lot supplies from nearly all of the apple-producing States. Early apples from Delaware and Maryland cost 52.2 cents per hundredweight to Chicago, while Illinois and Kentucky put the same varieties there for 30 cents or less.

The same situation holds for the Eastern States that ship late apples to Chicago, and for Mid-western States that ship to Eastern merchants.

The western apple region States are not confronted with the same problems, since they have a general rate to all of the eastern and mid-western markets.

The freight rate per barrel for Northern New England growers, who ship to New York, is 50 cents per barrel, and the time distance is two days. Very special fast freight may reduce the time to 24 hours from the day of start.

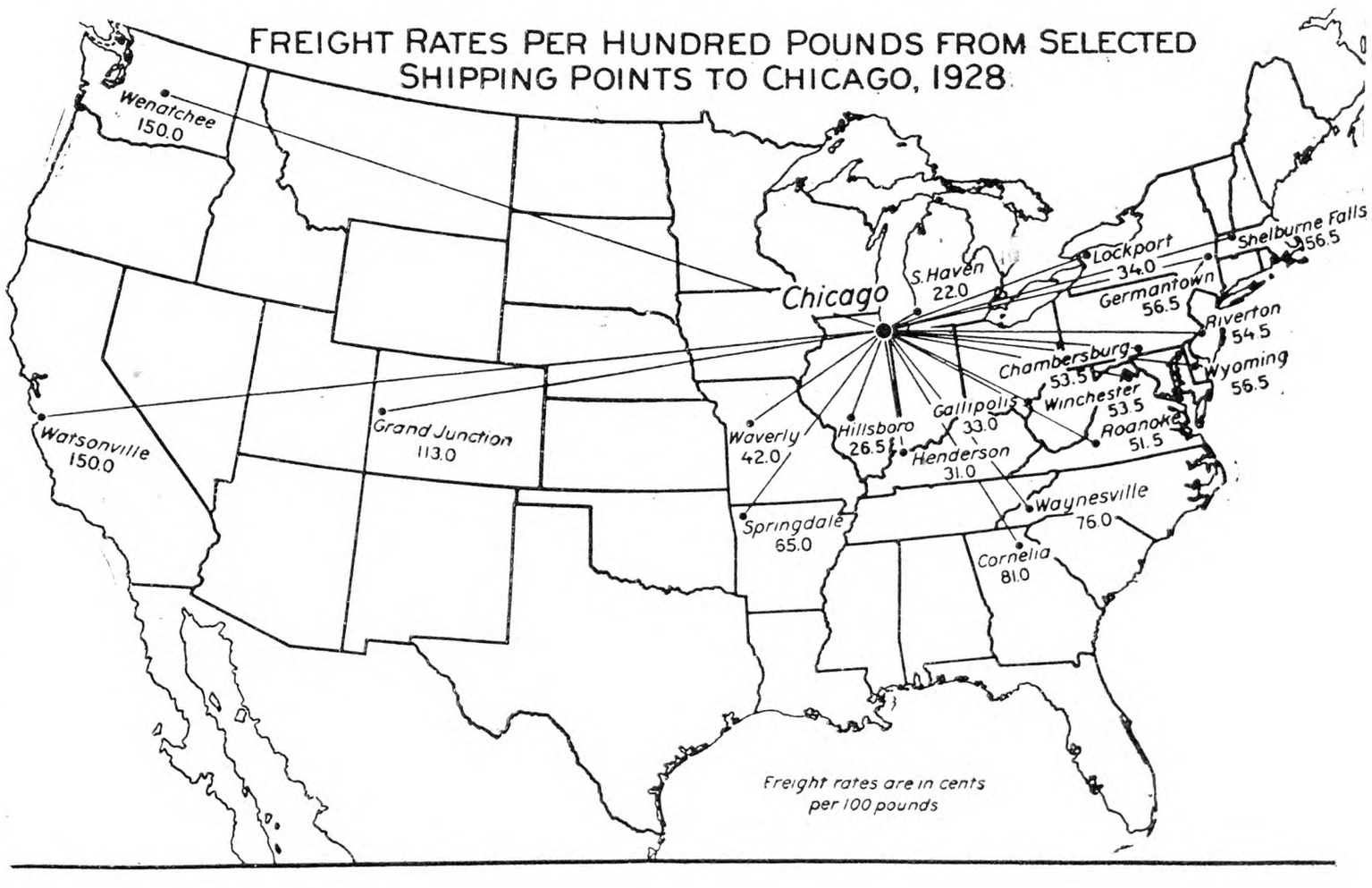
Now let us make a single comparison of train to truck transportation. An interesting case of trucking apples to New York from Vergennes, Vt., came to the attention of the writer this Fall. A load of McIntosh consisting of 300 bushels packed in baskets was sent down to the big city. The driver started at five o'clock in the afternoon and arrived at Barclay Street at eight the next morning. The fruit was well packed and carried perfectly, as disclosed on examination at destination. The computed cost was 20 cents per bushel, making, in terms of a barrel, a price of 60 cents, which is 10 cents more than the freight per barrel for the same distance. The truck cut the time in transportation down one-half, as the time was less by one day, in fact 15 hours was the exact time for the trip by truck. Moreover two handlings were saved in case of the truck; namely from truck to train at the start, and from train to truck at destination. This is an important item. Quick and safe transportation is a present-day need, as sometimes the price changes much from day to day. Moreover, perishable fruit needs speedy transit as well as cool quarters, for the best and most timely arrival at the market. M. B. CUMMINGS.

Grapes for Arbor

I have a grape arbor 16x8 feet and would like to grow choice grapes. How many plants should I need, also when is the best time to plant? The ground here is a layer of top soil about one foot deep and subsoil is sandy. L. P.

Long Island.

With a trellis of the above size it is not advisable to grow more than four vines, two on each side of the long dimension. In your climate it is suggested that only early and early mid-season sorts be planted. Among such, Ontario (white), Delaware (red) and Hungarian (blue) should satisfy your demands for high quality fruit. These can be obtained from any nurseryman, who specializes in the production of grapevines. The best time to plant is in early Spring after the soil has thoroughly warmed. The vines should be set in holes so dug that the roots may be spread in all directions without crowding. All broken and bruised roots are entirely cut away before planting and usually the others are shortened back to 12 to 15 inches from the base. The holes should be dug deeply enough so that when the soil is put back and the roots covered the vine will stand at the same level it had in the nursery. This is usually about 10 inches in the soil. After the vine is planted, all the top growth of cane is entirely cut away except that of one, and this is cut back so that two or three buds are carried on a short spur. All the cane growth now showing is of last year's development. As soon as the newly formed green shoots are long enough to tie to the trellis or arbor, they should be loosely fastened with soft twine. After this new growth has well started a handful of nitrate of soda should be scattered about the base of the vine over a diameter of three feet. In doing this care should be taken that this material does not touch the leaves, especially when they are the least wet. The soil about the vines should be kept free from weeds and grass. F. E. G.



Glory-of-the-Sun

Would you give information regarding the flower known as glory-of-the-sun? I would also appreciate any information you could give on the culture and propagation of this flower. W. E. S.

Steilacoom, Wash.

The plant known as glory-of-the-sun is botanically Leucocoryne ixioides odorata, a native of Chile, where it was discovered in 1927 by the English plant-hunter Clarence Elliot who introduced it to Great Britain and exhibited flowering specimens before the Royal Horticultural Society in 1929. At this time it was recognized as a species which had been originally introduced a hundred years previously, but which had been lost to cultivation. It created quite a sensation among horticulturists when exhibited at the great New York Flower Show in 1931.

The flowers of this newcomer are borne four to seven on stout stems to three feet tall. They resemble giant glory-of-the-snow, of graceful appearance, clear porcelain blue in color with a white center, and possessed of a delicious fragrance not unlike that of heliotrope, but less heavy. As a cut flower the glory-of-the-sun is undoubtedly destined to gain front rank.

Cultivation is not difficult. The bulbs should be started into growth from September to November in a temperature of about 60 degrees and when the flowering spikes begin to push forth this may be lowered by five or 10 degrees with advantage. At no period must the growth be unduly forced by high temperatures. Sunshine and a buoyant, airy atmosphere are much appreciated. After flowering the bulbs should be watered until the foliage shows signs of yellowing, after which they should be gradually dried off. Under favorable conditions they will flower for several seasons. When in active growth they will benefit from feeding with liquid manure.

Although a bulbous subject they do not propagate themselves except by means of seed, and as the United States government will not permit bulbs to be imported into this country except under special permit seed is by far the best means of securing a stock and in this way flowering plants can be obtained in from a year to 18 months. Seed of Leucocoryne is obtainable from the English introducer and some other British firms. T. H. E.

Glass for the Home Gardener

It is quite obvious that the average home gardener neither needs nor can afford even a small greenhouse. However, the lover of gardening, whether it be flowers or vegetables, can at small expense prolong his season merely by the use of sash, either as cold frames or hotbeds. In the Spring by their use he is enabled to have his own produce far ahead of his neighbors, and by using sash again in the Autumn he may enjoy several fresh vegetables long after the average garden has ceased to bear.

A cold frame is simply a frame covered with sash, and which ordinarily has no artificial heat supplied. The hotbed is similar to the cold frame except that heat, usually from the bottom, may be supplied artificially. One of the commoner methods of supplying heat is from fermenting fresh horse manure, which is placed under the frames to a depth of about two feet. This method is one of the oldest, but is now used less and less, partly because the fresh horse manure is difficult to obtain, and because there are other more efficient methods. The modern commercial grower usually heats his frames by steam or hot-water pipes, either using a separate heater or running his pipes from his greenhouse heater. The home gardener can very often build his frames against the foundation on the sunny side of the house, and if he has a steam or hot-water furnace run a small pipe line from his furnace around the inner edges of his frames. It must be remembered that if hot-water pipes are used they must be installed so that they can be completely drained of water to prevent freezing and bursting of the pipes during the part of the Winter they are not in use. Even if the space thus heated is only six feet each way, it will provide no end of pleasure, and almost in midwinter one might have such vegetables as radishes, parsley, lettuce, watercress, as well as flowers, before the space need be used for starting the vegetable and flower plants which are later to be transplanted to the open garden.

Sash of any size can be used for hotbeds or cold frames, but the standard size of sash is three feet wide and six feet long. These can be obtained all painted and glazed for about $3 each. Formerly glass six inches wide was used, but now wider glass is recommended, which requires less sash

Chrysanthemums

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1 Old Lavender (Lavender)
1 Quaker Maid (White)
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1 Unaka (Lavender-Pink)
1 Honey Dew (orange, tipped with gold)
1 Sunglow (Golden Yellow)

Planting directions with each order.

HARDY BUTTON VARIETIES

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Pure white lead paint applied by a process that fills all corners, etc. Double thick glass bedded in special putty of our own grinding.

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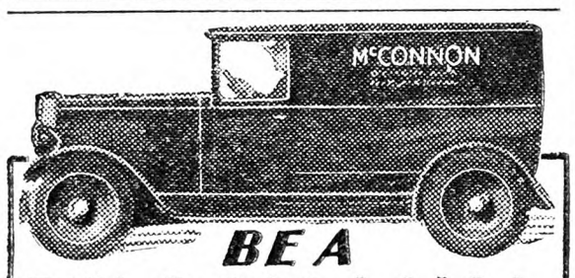

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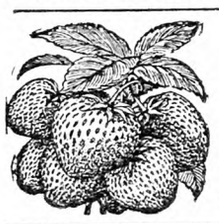

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bars and consequently admits more light.

Wood is still the commonest material used for the side walls of the frames. Only very durable wood should be used, as the moist conditions quickly cause decay. Concrete sidewalls are sometimes used, but many do not consider them satisfactory, as the concrete draws the cold and the plants nearest the concrete work are always the poorest. Hollow building tile or the concrete building blocks with the dead air space are both splendid materials to use. Another good plan is to have some type of masonry wall extend about two inches above the ground, and above this point use lumber for the side walls. In any case any part of the frames made of wood should be thoroughly painted and kept painted to prevent decay.

With a little practice one soon gets quite expert in the small details of properly handling the frames. One important thing to remember is to give ample ventilation. In watering it is better to water less frequently and use larger amounts at each application. Even if artificial heat is available in one form or another it is well to cover the sash on the colder nights, using straw mats, old blankets, or other suitable materials.

Any vegetables, such as lettuce and radishes, that are grown to maturity in the frames are generally grown in the soil itself. Flats or shallow boxes may be used where plants are to be transplanted, although not essential. The soil should be carefully prepared, using a good amount of well-rotted stable manure or leaf mold. If the soil is inclined to cake or be too heavy sharp coarse sand or screened gravel may be added.

Connecticut. D. M. C.

Orchard Seedlings

WATER LOSS THROUGH APPLE SKINS

Utilizing a total of 16 varieties of apples, 11 of which were duplicated by obtaining them from different localities, Western New York and the Wenatchee Valley, Washington, the evaporation loss per unit area from normal fruits and from those in which the stem and calyx ends were blocked with paraffin, was studied by K. S. Markley and C. E. Sando. In 1929, New York apples with two exceptions, Grimes and Wagener, had a higher water loss than did Wenatchee fruit, a difference believed due to the greater permeability of the New York apples. The stem and calyx losses varied according to variety from 0 to 31 per cent, and the variation between normal specimens of the same variety was also large. Among rapid losers of water were Esopus (Spitzenburg), Winesap, Stayman, Arkansas and Grimes (Wenatchee).

THIRD ANNUAL OHIO FRUIT SCHOOL

The third annual Ohio Fruit School will be held November 30 to December 3, at Ohio State University, Columbus. This year the special feature will be the construction and management of common and cold storage houses; it will be presented in lectures, discussions and in the laboratory. Work will also be given on the cost of production in an attempt to analyze where in the future the cost of orchard operations may be cut down; methods of increasing income will be discussed. A study of Winter injury, the small fruit situation in Ohio, and roadside markets are other features. The only cost besides lodging is a registration fee of $2 to defray some necessary expenses.

BRAMBLE PLANT CERTIFICATION IN PENNSYLVANIA

Of a total of 81 growers who applied for inspection and certification of bramble plants (raspberries and blackberries) in 1931, 31 growers, or 38.2 per cent, succeeded in having their stocks accepted at a final field inspection, according to a report from the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The standards of certification adopted this year provide for three inspections during the growing season. Any plantings which showed more than a combined total of 2 per cent of mosaic, leaf curl, streak and crown gall at the final inspection were disqualified. These standards also require that plantings accepted for certification be sufficiently well isolated from other varieties of brambles, and from uncertified stocks, so that the risk of the inspected stock becoming diseased is reduced to a minimum. A fourth and final inspection will be given the plants before shipment is made. Any stocks which show crown gall at the final inspection will not be accepted for certification. Plantings were also examined for thrift and vigor. Only those fields which showed evidence of the best care and attention were accepted as being satisfactory for the production of planting stock. Stocks certified include four varieties of black raspberries, four varieties of red raspberries, and four varieties of blackberries. This list included most of the common varieties grown in Pennsylvania. Plant buyers wishing a copy of this list should address their inquiry to K. W. Lauer, Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburgh, Pa.

SPOT-PICKING

Spot-picking is reported more generally employed this year than ever before in the Eastern Panhandle of West Virginia. Growers express themselves as being entirely pleased. It thinned their trees, reduced their cull pile by doing away with huge amounts of colorless fruit, enabled them to run the fruit over the grader at less expense, and increased greatly the size of their U. S. No. 1 crop in which is the profit this year. Spot-picking refers to the practice of picking only the well-colored fruit at any one time, making succession pickings to harvest the remainder as it becomes sufficiently well colored.

AN APPLE GIFT SHOP

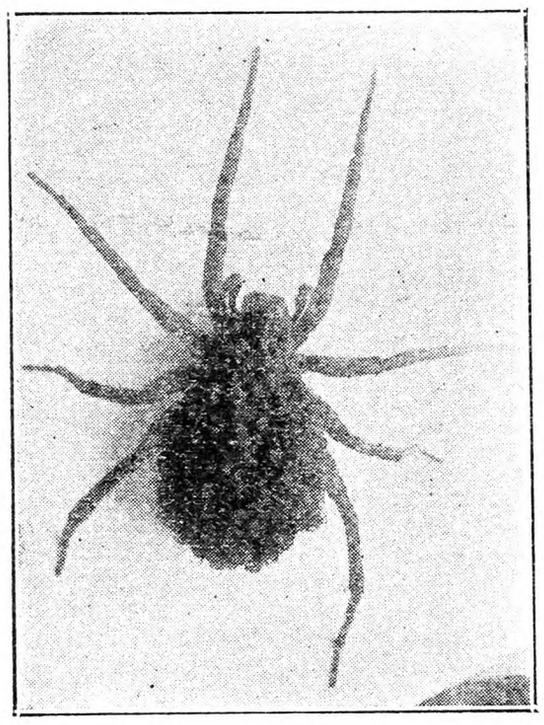
On the New Jersey Horticultural Society trip through Virginia in Summer an apple gift shop was found. An enterprising young man decided to capitalize on the apple reputation of the Shenandoah Valley and at the same time give the people a chance to secure apples with the size and color so often requested, but too hard to obtain. This shop handled 18 cars of apples last year. These went out in cardboard cartons holding from 12 to 25 apples, and in one peck and half-bushel baskets. A good trade has been worked up among banks and business houses which have placed large orders for complimentary packages to be sent out at the holiday season. Practically all apples handled are 3½ inches or over. This means that a number of growers save out their 3½-inch fruit and sell it to the gift shop. The amount of business being done by this one shop emphasizes the statement often made that buyers are willing to pay a premium for fruit of exceptional quality. R. H. SUDDS.

A Wolf Spider

I am sending a dead spider to you. For the last three years I have killed one every year of these spiders in the month of August. The other two I killed were larger than this one. Everyone I ask concerning this spider says they never have seen one. I can't find any web; the first I see of them the creature is running across the floor. Could you tell me what kind they are? I am terribly afraid of them, and I cannot understand how they get in my house. G. D.

New York.

The interesting spider sent by G. D. was one of the common running spiders generally known as wolf spiders because the name of the genus, Lycosa, to which



The Wolf Spider

they belong, is derived from a Greek word meaning wolf.

These spiders are usually dark brown to almost black, and run very swiftly. They usually remain out-of-doors in the field where they may be found beneath old logs, rails, boards and stones. Most of them do not spin webs, but they often dig a tunnel in the soil and line it with silk. The particular spider that G. D. found in the house was a common one with a dark brown, hairy body fully three-fourths of an inch long, and with long, dark hairy legs. One must admit that these spiders look ferocious and dangerous, but as a rule they are shy and run away from danger. We have never known them to bite humans, and they are considered harmless.

This female had certainly strayed away from her natural home in the field and had found an opening somewhere through which she had wandered into the house. Earlier in the Summer, if one had seen her out of doors, she would have been found with a grayish-white silken ball, about as large as a medium-sized marble, attached to her spinnerets at the hind end of the body. She drags this silken egg-sac full of tiny white eggs, about with her wherever she goes, always caring for it most solicitously. When the eggs hatch the tiny young spiders climb on the back of the mother and live there until they are able to shift for themselves.

We illustrate this with Professor Comstock's fine photograph of one of these mother spiders with her back completely covered by the young spiders but with her bright eyes shining as though with happiness at her load of children. I have always thought of her as the original "old woman who lived in a shoe and had so many children she didn't know what to do." One doesn't need to worry, however, about her, because she does know just what to do with her spiderlings, but whether she ever feeds them while they are on her back no one seems to know. How little we know, after all, about the real life of these spiders and their near relatives the insects!

GLENN W. HERRICK.

Eastern Connecticut

Probabilities of a cut in milk prices paid by Hartford producers in this vicinity is no cheering. As a direct result of discontent of the producers, several have picked up retail routes in principal cities and these routes apparently satisfy them much better than the prices paid by dealers. Farm help is plentiful, but the best men available demand and get $60 a month and board.

A noticeable feature of the apple crop in this section is that in spite of repeated sprayings many apples in this year's crop of fruit are found imperfect. Some farmers who raised a considerable potato acreage are storing the potatoes to await better prices in the Spring. Prices have advanced but little since digging.

According to County Agent Tucker, Alfalfa seed sold in Tolland County this year by one concern shows 110 per cent increase over last year. The ratio for Alfalfa was but .3 acre per dairy farm, according to the 1930 census, and only 3.3 acres per Alfalfa farm, so-called.

A correspondent's statement in this paper that chestnuts are plentiful in Ohio interested subscribers here, one of them stating that it seems improbable we will live to see chestnut trees again producing, since the blight of a few years ago killed them all off. Oliver K. Driggs, prominent vegetable-grower, states that in recent trips through local woodlands he noticed many sprouts, some as much as 10 or 12 feet high, but already stricken with blight. C. B. KNIGHT.

Hints on House Building

In passing through the country districts and noting the situation of the houses—particularly the old stone farmhouses—one is frequently struck with the question "Why were so many of them placed endways to the road or highway?" Now these old level-headed farmers know just the right location for comfort, and you will therefore notice that most of them faced the south. Get on the south side of a building which faces the south in Winter time and notice the difference in the temperature between that and the north or west side of same house and location, and you will soon see the reason. Anyone once having a residence facing the south will not willingly thereafter have a house built any other way, as not only is the sunshine more heathful, but it is more cheerful in every way. Another thing in a cold climate is not to build an outside chimney. Have the chimney well built with earthen tile or pipes inside, build as straight as possible and arrange so the furnace smoke pipe is near to the chimney. Arrange to have the bathroom over kitchen if possible, in order to have plenty of hot water at all times. Have plenty of heating surface to boiler or heater, and thus avoid pushing the fire. It will cost much less to run a large slow fire than a small bright one that is pushed to the limit all the time. H. W. HALES.

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Pastoral Parson and His Country Folks

By Rev. George B. Gilbert

A FINE RAIN.—Here it is October 29 and a fine rain outside. When have we had a rainy day? Some wells that didn't even dry up last year are dry now, though the brooks are not as dry as they were last Fall. The leaves stayed on nearly two weeks longer this year than last. We can always tell, as we observe our "Foliage Sundays" in the churches on the first and second Sundays in October. These are among the pleasantest Sundays of all the year. The young people and children bring in the foliage and the trimming themselves. The oak leaves will not wilt very much and some will stay till time for the Christmas trimming.

THE CHESTNUTS.—The Parson never expected to see a chestnut burr again with real chestnuts inside. But there are three of them on the dining-room table. One of the girls down in the country church brought them in last Sunday. In another town there is said to be a chestnut tree five inches in diameter. The sprouts keep coming up in many places, but they practically all die during the second year. However, the Parson still hopes and thinks the chestnuts may come back. What a terrible loss it was when they all died! Last year was a wonderful year for hickorynuts but there are very few this year.

HALLOWE'EN.—Here it is most Hallowe'en and we have a party down country tonight, and tomorrow night in another place. This is one of the great happy church parties of the year. Many of the people will be masked and simple prizes will be given for the best costumes. It will all be free for all our church people and their friends, and we will send cars far out on the countryside to bring in folks whether they have ever been to our church or not. We will do just as much to get our young people into a party as to a church service.

MUCH SINGING.—We have a great deal of singing in our churches—singing of old hymns they all know and love. At the evening services we begin with four or five hymns such as, "I Love to Tell the Story," "Whole Hearted, True Hearted," "What a Friend We Have in Jesus" and "Yield Not to Temptation." Clossie plays the violin and Shelley plays the organ. How the whole congregation does sing!

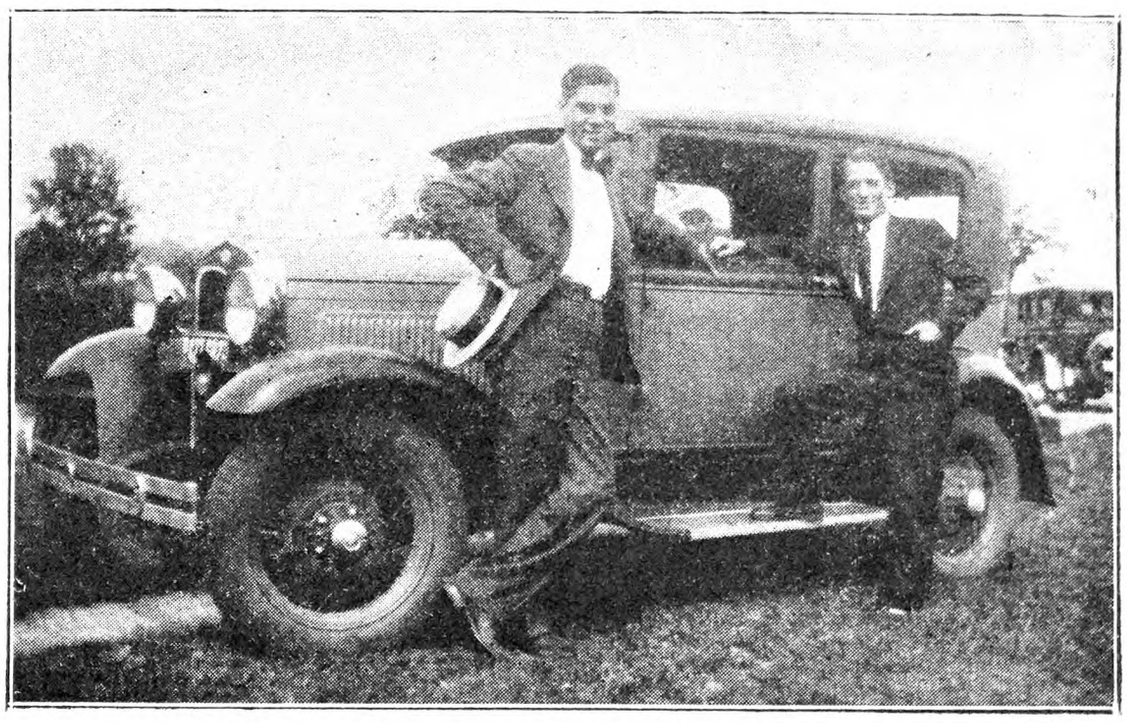
SAWING WOOD.—If the Ford car never did anything else, it has earned its reputation for the amount of backaching it has saved the farm boys at the wood pile. Sometimes the belt is put on the tire, blown up rather soft. More often a pulley is fastened to the rear wheel. These pulleys are bought from the mail-order houses or sometimes built up by hand. The Parson still uses an old attachment that goes on the front of the car. But down country the other day he saw an arrangement that might be the handiest contraption of them all. These people had just taken the brake drum off an old big car and bolted it to a rear wheel of an old model T Ford—hollow side out of course. The only drawback is that it is a bit narrow for most belts, but narrow belts are cheaper and easier to get hold of at factories and other places. The Parson has always used an old narrow belt that his brother discarded up on the farm more than 15 years ago. This man thrashed all his grain besides doing all the sawing with this kind of pulley. We have had a saw table here for about 18 years and yesterday we put on a new blade. We had to take the arbor in town where they heated it red-hot before they could get the nut off. Speaking of Fords again, there is a man down country who, by using a little longer lug bolt, bolted on an extra tire rim on each rear wheel, thus giving him a double tread for tractor use on soft ground. He put some old pieces of chain on these double rims to keep from skidding, and it is wonderful the work he does. Of course when the old Ford is quite in the discard class, then take out the main drive shaft; have it sharpened at the blacksmith's for a quarter, or do it yourself, and see what a wonderful steel crowbar you have. Just perfect to stake out your cow, as well as for any other use. We are supposed to have three of them around the place, and that is none too many.

THANKSGIVING.—And the Parson always thinks of what Henry Ward Beecher used to say—Christmas is the children's day, Easter is the young folks' day, and Thanksgiving is old folks' day. Memories do seem to chase backward with amazing ease as this season comes round again. Someone of the family tribe will "make" Thanksgiving again this year and womenfolks will sit around the big farm kitchen as the dinner boils and sputters, and they will tell of the pumpkin pies their mother used to make and of the size of a great gobbler their great uncle once slew for the feast. The menfolks will stand around the barn, look over the chicken-house and the woodpile, and if possible, to kill more time, take a turn over in the south lot to see how the new stocking in the corn piece is coming on. The hungrier they get the faster they will puff on their pipes, like the old innkeeper of Rip Van Winkle, and no one need be concerned about them. The young folks can giggle and cast furtive glances in the direction of new-found second cousins, but how about the boys? They get whiffs and agonizing odors from the kitchen and a dreadful hollow feeling has been growing steadily since 11 o'clock. Gnawing away at stray apples found among the orchard leaves doesn't do much good, and when around one o'clock they just begin to hear the rattle of table dishes, they are more than famished. So about 11 o'clock this year be sure to send someone out the back door with a hand-out for the boys. Just bread and butter will be plenty, and their memories of Thanksgiving will be much more what they ought to be.

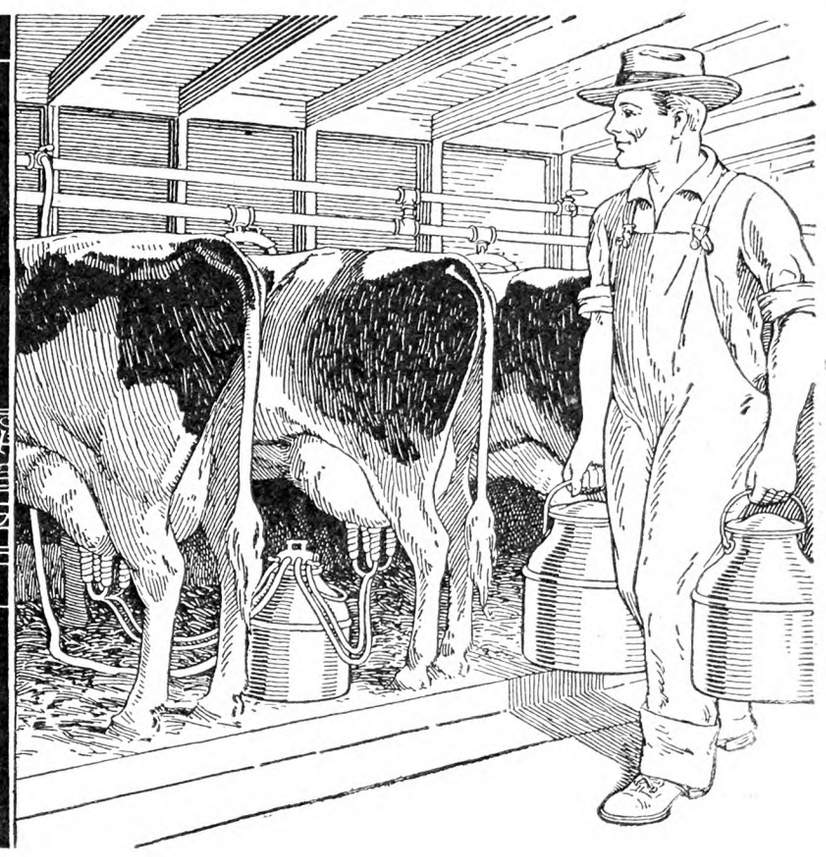
THANKFUL FOR WHAT?—In these days when there is so much wheat that it hardly pays to harvest it at all, but as is claimed, 600,000 children go to school hungry; so much cotton that it is advised to plow under a third of it and yet the cotton-planters themselves haven't the clothing they should have; so many potatoes that up North it hardly pays to dig them; it is clear that Thanksgiving takes up quite a different aspect from what it did with the early forefathers as they struggled against starvation and disease. We are struggling with the problem of the breakdown of our individualistic, competitive, hoggish profit system and groping about to see how in the world we can substitute some kind of a co-operative, nationally planned, equalizing system instead. This system where every 20 people out of 100 have more than the other 80 cannot go on. In the words of another, "Let us give thanks for the will to fight on, for the spirit to overcome these hardships. Let us give thanks above all else for the high example set for us as a people by that little group of Pilgrims who in the middle of a bitter New England Winter paused in their work to get down on their knees and thank their Heavenly Father. In the humility of their spirit and gratitude for His guarding us safely through the past year, may we pray for the courage and the magnificent daring to sow the seeds of a new Christian nation in a new world, ruled by justice, industry and service, with equal opportunities for all."

MODERN SLAVERY. — Yesterday, as chairman of the charity committee of the common council of our city here (for the Parson lives in the "greater city" limits) the Parson sat all the forenoon trying to help people solve the problems of no work, high rent, borrowed money at terrible rates of interest. These people seem to be tied hand and foot, and often quite given over to despair. The people are giving liberally here toward an unemployment fund and many are giving a certain part of their salary, but it is only patching up an old garment at best, nursing for a little longer a system that has given us huge fortunes on the one hand and poverty on the other. Let Thanksgiving be a time of pause and summary for us all.

(Continued on Page 1155)



The Parson's Son, George, Starting for Minnesota



Cut time and cost of farm jobs with small G-E motors

PRACTICALLY every farm chore can be done by a small General Electric motor without attention and at a cost far below that of doing it by hand. A 1/8-hp. motor will do more work than the best hired man and do it for one cent or less per hour.

For every farm that has electric service, or is within reach of a high line, it is a waste of time and money to milk by hand, to pump and carry water, etc. Even if these chores were fun, you couldn't afford to do them by hand any longer!

The electrically operated milking machine has thoroughly proved its economy. Agricultural colleges report: "With a motor-driven milking machine it is possible to increase the size of dairy herds 55 per cent with no increase in labor cost."

As to electrically controlled and operated water systems — here is what one farmer says about them: "For a time through some necessary alterations, we were unable to use the drinking cups in the dairy barn. The usual rations were given the cows and they drank from the stock tank. However, the yield of milk at once dropped 20%."

Some of the other important farm jobs that can be done by fractional horsepower motors are washing clothes, refrigeration, cleaning, ventilation, shelling corn, cleaning grain, grooming and clipping animals, washing, and grading fruits and vegetables, grinding tools, drill and lathe work, churning, washing bottles, spraying, etc.

Send for our new booklet, "Electric Helpers on the Farm." Address Room 313, Building 6, General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York.

Join us in the General Electric Farm Program from WGY Schenectady, every Friday evening at 8:30 o'clock (Eastern Standard)

95-863

GENERAL ELECTRIC

SALES AND ENGINEERING SERVICE IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

News and prices current during week ending November 28, 1931.

MILK

November: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.33 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.11; 2B, $1.71; Class 3, $1.35.

In all classes the differential is 4c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat above and below 3.5 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.33; Class 2, $1.25; Class 3, $1.35.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy		$0.34
Extra, 92 score		.33
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.29½@	.32½
Lower grades	.27 @	.28
Ladles	.21 @	.23
Packing stock	.13 @	.18½
Renovated	.25½@	.26
Sweet fancy	.35½@	.36
Extra		.35
Firsts	.31½@	.34½
Seconds	.30 @	.31
Centralized	.27 @	.31

CHEESE

State, held specials	$0.16 @	$0.18
Fresh, special	.14½@	.15
Average run to fancy	.13½@	.14
Young America, fresh	.14½@	.15

EGGS

Nearby, white fancy (including premiums)	$0.50@	$0.51
Extra	.45@	.49
Average extras	.40@	.44
Extra firsts	.32@	.37
Firsts	.30@	.31
Undergrades	.27@	.29
Nearby mixed medium	.30@	.31
Mixed pullets	.26@	.27
Pewees	.24@	.25
Pacific Coast	.35@	.47
Mixed colors	.45@	.47
Gathered, best	.40@	.44
Fair to good	.17@	.30

POTATOES

Jersey, 150 lbs.	$1.25@	$1.50
Long Island, 150 lbs.	.75@	1.65
Maine, 180 lbs.	1.65@	1.75
Idaho, 100 lbs.	2.00@	2.15
Sweet potatoes, Maryland, bu.	.30@	.50
Jersey, bu.	.50@	1.00

VEGETABLES

Beets, 100 bchs.	$2.00@	$3.00
Brussels sprouts, qt.	.06@	.13
Cabbage, ton	15.00@	18.00
Carrots, 100 bchs.	2.50@	3.00
Cauliflower, bu.	.50@	1.75
Celery, doz.	.75@	1.00
Celery knobs, 100 bchs.	4.00@	8.00
Cucumbers, Fla., bu.	3.50@	3.75
Eggplant, bu.	.75@	3.75
Horseradish, bbl.	2.00@	6.00
Kale, bu.	.50@	.60
Leeks, 100 bchs.	1.50@	2.00
Lettuce, bu.	.50@	3.25
Onions, N. Y. State, yel, 100 lbs.	2.25@	3.00
50 lbs.	1.15@	1.50
Midwestern, white, 50 lbs.	.75@	1.50
Yellow, 50 lbs.	1.15@	1.50
Mid. Wn., yel., 100 lbs.	2.25@	3.00
Parsley, bu.	.75@	1.00
Peas, bu.	2.00@	3.75
Peppers, bu.	.25@	1.50
Radishes, bu.	.75@	1.25
Spinach, bu.	.65@	1.00
Squash, Hubbard, bbl.	1.75@	2.00
String beans, bu.	.75@	3.50
Tomatoes, Calif., lug.	.50@	2.75
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.00@	3.00

FRUITS

Apples, 20-Ounce, bskt.	$0.60@	$1.25
R. I. Greening	.85@	1.60
Wealthy	.60@	1.40
McIntosh	.80@	2.50
Baldwin	.50@	.75
King	.60@	1.00
Cranberries, ¼-bbl. box	1.00@	1.75
Crabapples, bu. bskt.	.50@	2.00
Pears, En., bu.	.40@	2.50
Quinces, bu.	.75@	1.40
Grapes, 12-till carton	1.50@	2.75

DRIED BEANS—Jobbing Prices

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$4.00@	$4.25
Pea	3.50@	3.65
Red kidney	4.60@	4.75
White kidney	6.00@	6.25

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.32@	$0.33
Fair to good	.28@	.30
Roosters	.10@	.15
Fowls	.19@	.27
Ducks	.16@	.21
Geese	.12@	.22
Turkeys, No. 1, nearby	.35@	.37
Virginia	.34@	.35
Northwestern	.33@	.34
Western	.31@	.33
Southwestern	.29@	.31
Southern	.29@	.31
Choice, 3 to 4c under No. 1.		
Medium, 6 to 8c under No. 1.		
Old	.24@	.29
Argentine, young toms	.27@	.30
Ducks, Maryland, lb.	.19@	.21
Poor	.14@	.18
Western	.13@	.20
Geese, Maryland, poor	.13@	.16
Western	.13@	.20
Squabs, lb., ungraded	.30@	.40
Graded	.30@	.45
Dark, doz.	2.00@	2.50
Culls, doz.	1.50@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Broilers should be fully feathered. The larger breeds should weigh 2½ to 3 lbs. each; smaller breeds, 1½ lbs. each up. The quotation given on broilers is the outside figure for best quality. Under grades and small sizes proportionately large. The figures are express or truck delivery.

Fowls, lb.	$0.20@	$0.22
Chickens, large breeds best		.22
Small breeds, best		.17
Roosters	.12@	.13
Ducks	.15@	.21
Geese	.12@	.20
Rabbits, lb.	.10@	.20

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$6.25@	$8.00
Bulls	4.00@	4.50
Cows	2.00@	4.25
Calves, best	9.00@	10.00
Common to good	4.00@	7.00
Sheep	2.00@	3.25
Lambs	6.50@	7.25
Hogs	5.00@	5.25

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.08@	$0.10
Good to choice	.05@	.07
Steers, 100 lbs.	16.00@	18.00
Bulls	7.50@	9.00
Cows	9.00@	11.00

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1	$18.00@	19.00
No. 2	16.00@	17.00
No. 3	13.00@	15.00
Clover, mixed	13.00@	20.00
Straw, rye	16.00@	17.00
Oat and wheat		11.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$0.78⅛
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.63¼
Oats, No. 2 white	.38⅞
Rye	.68⅜

FEED

N. Y. Produce Exchange quotations:

City bran	$22.00
Standard middlings	23.10
Red-dog	25.10
Hominy feed	25.10
Cottonseed meal	28.00

Retail Prices at New York

Current prices in public market.

Butter, best, lb.	$0.44@	$0.45
Milk, grade A, qt.		.17
Grade B		.14
Cream, ½ pt.		.18
Eggs, best, doz.	.55@	.60
Gathered	.30@	.45
Turkeys, lb.	.40@	.55
Chickens	.35@	.55
Ducklings	.38@	.40
Oranges, doz.	.40@	.55
Potatoes, 10 lbs.		.15
Lettuce, head	.05@	.10
Cabbage, lb.	.03@	.05
String beans, lb.	.20@	.25
Peas, lb.	.25@	.30
Hams, fresh	.17@	.19
Smoked	.19@	.22
Steak, chuck	.20@	.24
Plank	.24@	.28
Round	.35@	.38
Sirloin	.35@	.40
Porterhouse	.42@	.48
Corned beef, plate and navel	.08@	.12
Choice rump	.26@	.30
Pork, shoulder	.14@	.16
Loin	.17@	.19
Loin, whole or half		.15
Chops, middle cut	.23@	.26
Chops, end cut	.18@	.22
Bacon	.28@	.34
Veal, breast, neck	.14@	.18
Stewing	.12@	.18
Shoulder	.18@	.22
Rump	.22@	.26
Leg	.22@	.26
Chops	.27@	.33
Cutlets	.39@	.45
Lamb, leg	.22@	.25
Breast	.06@	.10
Forequarters	.14@	.18
Shoulder chops	.20@	.25
Rib chops	.24@	.28
Loin chops	.34@	.40
Beef, chuck pot roast	.24@	.28
Top sirloin	.30@	.34
Rib roast	.28@	.32
Beef liver	.20@	.22
Calves liver	.65@	.75
Fish, cod	.20@	.25
Haddock	.12@	.15
Salmon	.30@	.35
Porgies	.12@	.15
Flounders	.12@	.15
Weakfish	.15@	.18
Shrimp	.20@	.25
Scallops	.30@	.35
Oysters, large, doz.	.35@	.40
Oysters, small, doz.	.25@	.30
Clams, large, doz.	.35@	.40
Clams, small, doz.		.25

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Turkeys from the Southwest are coming into the market at prices lower than in some recent years.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 35c; tubs, 33c; firsts, 26 to 30c; undergrades, 24 to 26c. Cheese, lower; new daisies, 17c; longhorn, 17 to 18c; brick Swiss, 22c; limburger, 25c. Eggs, steady; nearby fancy, 42 to 43c; grade A, 26 to 40c; grade B, 23 to 25c; grade C, 20 to 21c; nearby at market, 22 to 39c; western, 32 to 35c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, steady; fowls, 19 to 29c; broilers, 28 to 35c; fryers, 22 to 23c; old roosters, 12 to 15c; young roosters, 24 to 31c; ducks, 19 to 21c; turkeys, 35 to 36c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 15 to 22c; springers, 15 to 20c; old roosters, 14c; ducks, 15 to 17c; geese, 14c; turkeys, 28 to 31c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; unclassified, bu., 35 to 60c; Stark, Banana, 50 to 60c; Russet, 35 to 50c; Rome Beauty, 60 to 65c; Hubbardson, Wolf River, Greening, 50 to 75c; Tallman Sweet, 65 to 75c; Baldwin, 60 to 75c; Snow, 50c to $1.25; Cortland, Twenty Ounce, 90c to $1; King, 60c to $1; Wealthy, 90c to $1.15; Jonathan, Northern Spy, $1 to $1.25; McIntosh, 75c to $2.25. Potatoes, steady; home-grown, bu., 35 to 42c; 150-lb. bag, $1.50; sweets, N. J., bu., $1.10 to $1.50.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; pea, medium, cwt., $3.50; marrow, $4; red kidney, $4.25 to $4.50; white kidney, $5.75. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., $1.35 to $1.50; yellow, 50-lb. bag, $1 to $1.10; Spanish crate, $2.25.

Fruits and Berries.—Cranberries, box, $1 to $1.75; grapes, 12-qt. bskt., 15 to 30c; Cal., lug, 90c to $2; honeydews, Cal., crate, $2.25 to $2.50; oranges, Cal., box, $4 to $4.75; Fla., $3.50 to $3.75; pears, bu., 50c to $1.25.

Vegetables.—Artichokes, Cal., crate, $3 to $3.25; asparagus, Cal., crate, $2 to $4.50; beans, green and wax, bu., $2 to $2.50; Limas, bu., $2.50; beets, bu., 25 to 40c; Brussels sprouts, qt., 10 to 17c; broccoli, 6-lb. bskt., 50 to 60c; cabbage, bu., 20 to 35c; carrots, bu., 40 to 50c; cauliflower, bu., 50c to $1.35; celery, doz., 40 to 50c; cucumbers, 2-doz. bskt., $1.50 to $2; eggplant, Fla., crate, $3.75 to $4; endive, 2-doz. box, $1 to $1.20; escarole, 2-doz. box, 50 to 65c; horseradish, bbl., $3.50 to $7; lettuce, 10-lb. bskt., 30 to 35c; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., 60 to 75c; oyster plant, doz. bchs., 45 to 50c; peas, Cal., bu., $2.25 to $2.50; parsnips, bu., 75c; peppers, bu., 50c to $1; radishes, doz. bchs., 12 to 15c; spinach, bu., 65 to 85c; squash, lb., ½ to ¾c; tomatoes, 8-lb. bskt., 90c to $1.25; turnips, bu., 40 to 60c.

Honey, steady; clover, 24-sec. crate, $2.50 to $3.50.

Feeds.—Hay, firm; Timothy, baled, ton, $13 to $13.50; clover mixed, $13 to $13.50; oat straw, $7 to $7.50; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $16.50; standard middlings, $17; red-dog, $20; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $24.75; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $32.50; hominy, $21.30; gluten feed, $20.50; oat feed, $7.75; Timothy seed, bu., $2.25; Alfalfa, $12.50; Alsike, $9; clover, $10 to $10.25. C. H. B.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, qt., 6 to 7c; milk, special, qt., 8 to 9c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $200 to $250; cows, fresh milk, grades, choice, $90 to $100; cows, fresh milk, grades, good, $70 to $80; cows, fresh milk, grades, common, $40 to $65; beef cows and bulls, 100 lbs., $5 to $7; veal calves, milk fed, choice, $14 to $15; veal calves, milk fed, good, $9 to $12; lambs, $6 to $9; sheep, $2 to $3; chickens, fancy, lb., 30 to 32c; fowls, lb., 18 to 20c; eggs, local, fresh mixed, doz., 48 to 50c.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 13 to 14c; milk, special, qt., 18c; milk, sold from chain stores, qt., 11 to 12c; butter, farmers' delivery, lb., 40 to 45c; butter, creamery, prints and rolls, lb., 34 to 38c; butter, creamery, cut from tubs, lb., 32 to 33c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 25 to 29c; cheese, part skim, lb., 20 to 22c; cheese, cottage, lb., 12 to 15c; eggs, farmers' delivery, doz., 58 to 60c; eggs, local, fresh, store sales, 55c; chickens, roasters, lb., 45 to 50c; fowls, lb., 25 to 28c; ducks, lb., 29c; carrots, lb., 3c; cabbage, lb., 2c; parsnips, lb., 5c; squash, lb., 3c; cauliflower, ea., 20 to 34c. F. A. C.

Events of the Week

OBITUARY.—William H. Manning, of Saratoga Lake, N. Y., died suddenly at his home on November 13, of acute heart disease. He was 70 years of age. Mr. Manning was a poultry fancier, and was well known in the State. He was a member of the State Fair Commission. He was active in the affairs of Saratoga County and a director in the Manning Paper Company of Troy. He is survived by his widow and son John at Saratoga Springs, and a son, William Manning Jr., at Troy.

SAVINGS.—The deposits in the savings banks of the State of New York on September 30 were $5,172,000,000. This amount was 12½ per cent larger than a year ago and 22 per cent larger than on November 30, 1929. The number of depositors increased 9 per cent in a year and 13 per cent in two years. In 1929 money was withdrawn from the savings banks for Wall Street speculations. The sad lesson of that experience turned prudent people of small means back to the savings banks and the deposits of these institutions have been increasing ever since.

CHRISTMAS CLUB SAVINGS. — Despite the depression $600,000,000 in cash will be distributed to about 12,000,000 members of Christmas Clubs at the end of November. The Christmas Club has arranged a campaign to encourage the spending of this huge amount of money with local merchants as a means of giving impetus to a return to normal business conditions. Co-operation with merchants, newspapers and the banks in more than 4,000 communities has already been assured as an approach to a subnormal buying public to spend "wisely, but not extravagantly, according to their present means." The Christmas Club distribution will provide the 12,000,000 members with about $50 each to do with as they wish during the week of Nov. 30. It is believed that Christmas Prosperity Week will lead to local spending on a scale which has not occurred as the result of the Christmas Club distribution in prior years. The average sum to be received by each member of Christmas clubs throughout the nation amounts to slightly under $50 this year. New York State leads all other States in the gross amount to be distributed with $123,000,000 of which approximately $80,000,000 will be distributed within an area included in a 40-mile radius from New York City. Pennsylvania is second with $66,000,000 gross. Of individual cities Washington, D. C., has made a showing well above the average with $8,000,000, or an increase of 8 per cent over the total last year. The largest per capita distribution will be made by the Pacific National Bank of Nantucket, Mass., which will distribute about $50,000, which averages $69 a member.

FRAUD ON UNEMPLOYED.—More than 2,000 men, most of them unemployed, responding in the last few months to advertisements offering work in the Photo-Electric Research Laboratory Corporation plants at a minimum of $50 a week, have been mulcted of about $200,000, George Z. Medalie, U. S. Attorney, charged Nov. 3 at New York. The small army of the jobless are victims, according to Mr. Medalie, of Fred A. Jewell, Lester Al Smith, G. C. Baxter Rowe and Eric E. Mackey, all of whom have been indicted for alleged mail frauds in connection with the advertisements. Applicants for work, the indictment charges, were told that they must first pay $2 each for examination and then become members of the National Sound Service Bureau, paying dues of $25 each, before they were employed. Only 1 per cent of the applicants, according to Mr. Medalie, passed their examinations. Those who failed were advised then, he said, to take courses offered by the Electrical Sound Institute, at prices ranging from $85 to $150. Postal inspectors have received complaints from men who said they put up their money as required but failed to get the $50-a-week work. The laboratory corporation and the sound service bureau are both located at 723 Seventh Avenue. The Electrical Sound Institute, said to be operated by the same defendants, is in Easton, Pa. The corporations, it is said, operate 40 branches.

AUTOMOBILE FATILITIES.—The Travelers Insurance Company reported Nov. 15 that automobile fatalities for the first 10 months this year have averaged 90 a day. Deaths as reported by States having about 85,000,000 population show an indicated country-wide increase in fatalities for the first 10 months of 3.7 per cent. About 27,000 deaths have been attributed directly to automobiles. Of the 32 States and the District of Columbia which have represented complete figures so far as they are available only 11 show decreases from the corresponding period of last year. These are Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, North Carolina, South Carolina and Vermont.

FARMERS PAY GOVERNMENT LOANS.—Farmers are pouring borrowed millions back into the government's strong box. With plentiful crops, slightly higher prices and skillful management, they have returned nearly a fourth of the loans with which they replanted fields after last year's drought. Coming in at the rate of about $2,000,000 weekly, the Agriculture Department has received $8,774,796, chiefly from the South. More than one-third of the repayments have been on notes that do not mature until Nov. 30. Even in the Northwest, stricken again this Summer by drought, farmers have retired paper totaling $386,000.

SATIN MOTH QUARANTINE WIDENED.—Extension of the New England area quarantined because of the satin moth was announced by the Secretary of Agriculture Nov. 7; effective Dec. 1, 51 more towns in Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut were quarantined. Regulations under the quarantine, which prohibit the interstate movement out of the restricted area of poplar and willow trees, and parts thereof capable of propagation, have been modified to permit the reshipment under permit of trees which originated outside of the regulated area.

A SEA TRAGEDY.—Nov. 12 the Navy airplane tender Swan rescued 11 survivors of the schooner Baden-Baden adrift in the Caribbean Sea. Five men were lost with the ship. The castaways had been four days in an open boat through continual storms. They had had no time to take with them a supply of food. To drink they had only the rainwater they caught in improvised containers. Their scanty clothing was torn from their bodies in the constant buffeting of the waves. Yet, all the while, their plight was known universally. By a chance to which the castaways owe their lives, a passenger plane of the Pan-American Airways, bound from Cristobal to Barranquilla, Colombia, flew above the spot only 20 minutes after the Baden-Baden had sunk from sight. Captain Frank Ormsbee, the pilot of the plane, could see the open boat and its occupants, but he was unable to alight on water, because of the sea that was running.

BRITISH EMERGENCY TARIFF. — The emergency law in which the British Board of Trade hopes to be empowered for the next six months to levy up to 100 per cent import duty on manufactured commodities from abroad will not apply to such goods exported to Great Britain by the British Dominions. This exemption is of special benefit to Canada, which is the only one of the Dominions which exports to the mother country any considerable quantity of the goods to which the emergency anti-dumping tariff will apply. Conversely it will be a detriment to exporters in the United States should the Board of Trade see fit to exercise its proposed authority against automobiles, typewriters, agricultural machinery and articles of other categories from the United States while allowing the same classes of goods from Canada to enter at the present rates. American business men in London were not surprised by the new law, which they do not regard to be as serious for the United States as will be the permanent general tariff which they take for granted will be adopted by Great Britain next Spring.

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Cornflowers and Lilies

Not until last Summer did I fully appreciate the true worth and beauty of the Centaurea Cyanus, familiarly known as bachelor buttons, bluebottle and ragged sailor, although I had loved it always because it grew in my mother's garden, so long ago. In a sunny part of the garden, sandy but well manured, I sowed in a row a 10-cent package of seed, all blue. In about five days up came plants, and soon I thinned them to stand about 14 inches apart. With little care, they grew rapidly, soon branching and budding profusely, then quickly blooming. In spite of formation of seed pods, they blossomed abundantly and constantly until along came a frost that killed every flower in the garden. In early morning, I would gather them for bouquets, cutting long stems with plenty of green leaves. Many lovely, blue bouquets they made, the flowers keeping fresh for a week or 10 days.

Just before last Easter, a large bulb was sent to me by a friend who wrote, "I do not know what it is." It was already growing, so, the ground being frozen, I placed the bulb in a porous, seven-inch pot with hole in bottom, using barnyard earth and setting bulb well down in pot. After a thorough soaking, the pot was put in the dark cellar and left until the bulb had sent forth a shoot about three inches high, when, feeling sure it had developed good roots, I brought it forth, gradually exposed to heat and light and finally set it in an east window. Whenever the soil appeared dry, it was given a thorough wetting, and the tray in which the pot was set after being brought from the cellar was kept filled with water. The stem grew eventually to a height of four feet, and lovely long leaves, sparingly veined lengthwise, unfolded and overlapped nearly the whole length of the growth. At last the top branched and tiny buds appeared, looking so delicate I was sure they would blast, but on they grew and at last obtained a length of around two inches. Now, they were pink and plump. Soon, I was to receive full reward for patient care and waiting! One sunny morning in August there was an opening bud with six long petals hanging downward. Gradually during the day, the petals curled outward and backward. They were pink and white and green, and heavily mottled with blood-red dots. The pistil was very long and green; the stamens, too, were long and their anthers large and brownish-red.

My bulb had proven a Rubrum lily (Speciosum Rubrum), hardy but grown successfully in the house. In all, it had 10 four-inch flowers, for a time having seven in bloom at once; and flowered for four weeks at the end of which time I set it in the cellar for a well-earned rest.

To me there was one puzzling thing about this bulb, namely, the roots that grew above the earth from the stem. I have learned since from one with knowledge in such matters that lily bulbs have two sets of roots, the first ones growing from the bottoms of the bulbs which should be set very deep and just well covered with soil until the shoots are well up; then when the second roots appear as did those of mine, enough soil should be added to cover these.

What have I done with the bulb? About a month ago, I became curious and emptied it out of the pot in which it had been not absolutely dormant. It had long, fresh roots and had every appearance soon of sending forth other growth. Carefully, I placed it in another deeper pot, watered and left in cellar. It now is growing two shoots although it showed but one bulb. This year, I do not expect much from it; no doubt, should have placed it in the ground this Fall.

I am trying an experiment with tiger lily seed. In the garden, I have one bulb from which grew last year, a plant that bloomed and had many seeds, small black, berry-like growths, up and down the stem. When these could be removed easily, I placed a few in the ground beside the mother bulb to ascertain if they will grow well when Spring comes. The majority I placed in a porous flower pot, watered well and set in a cool, dark place until recently when I brought them forth for warmth and sunshine. Each (I know every one lived) has developed a growth of two or more inches. When Spring is really here, I shall place them out of doors beside their mother and other kin, provided the latter survives this coming Winter. MARGARET A. S. HASTINGS.

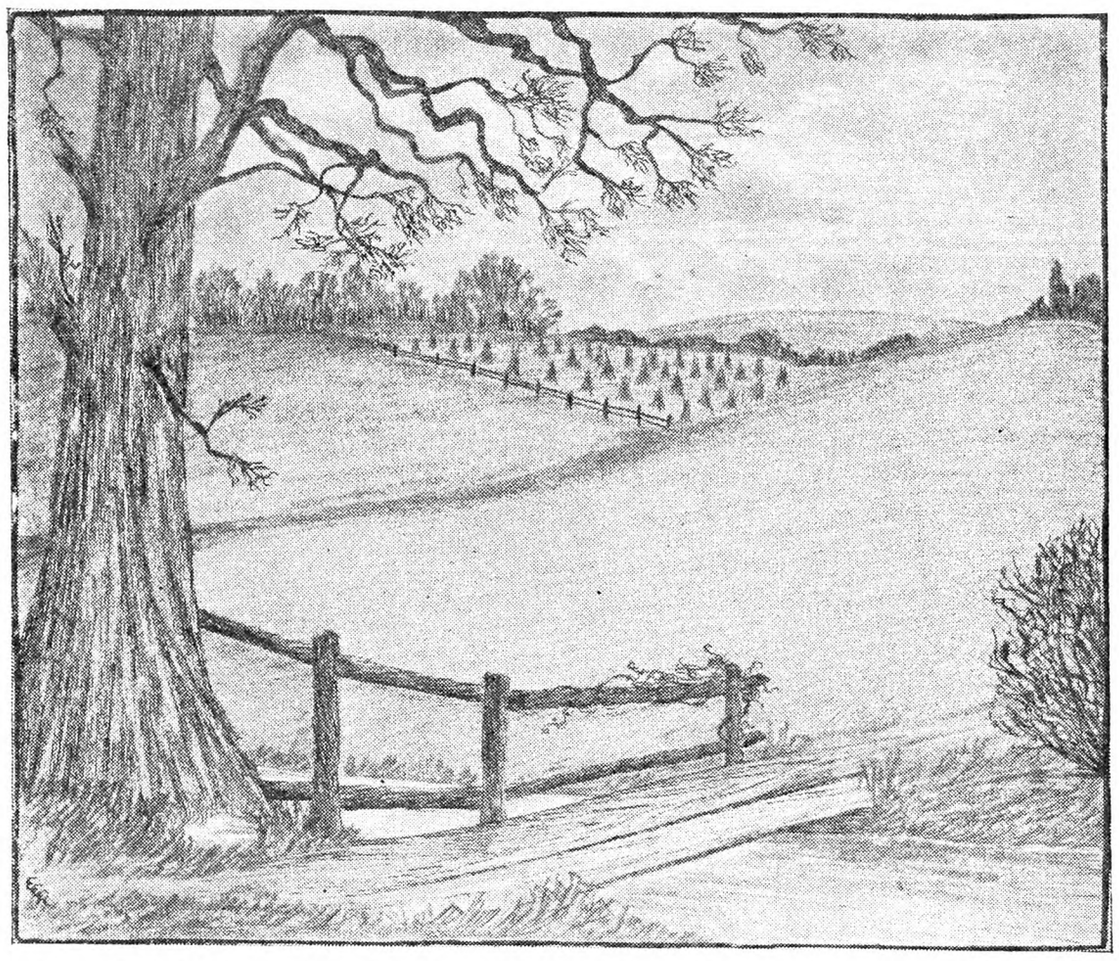
R. N.-Y.—The formation of aerial bulbils is one of the peculiarities of this tiger lily, and of several other varieties. The bulbils grow readily and enable the gardener to propagate these lilies very easily.

Growing Mistletoe

During the Christmas season, I obtained some mistletoe from North Carolina. Seeds have now dried out thoroughly. Could you suggest method of trying to get these to germinate? How would you handle plants—plant, fertilize, etc.? Is there another more favorable method of propagating mistletoe? W. W. B.

Schenectady, N. Y.

Mistletoe is an arboreal parasite, and the only way we know to grow it is to stick a fresh seed in a crevice in the bark of an apple tree, and leave it to nature. There is no handling of plants or fertilizing, and it is not cultivated here. It is not likely that the southern mistletoe, Phoradendron flavescens, would grow as far north as Schenectady, as its northern limit is Vineland, N. J., and Southern Indiana. We think seeds of mistletoe are usually deposited by birds, but have heard that farmers in Normandy, France, where there are large orchards of cider apples, do deposit mistletoe seeds on the bark to grow the plant for sale in England. This may be merely a rumor, but a good deal of mistletoe has been sold from such orchards. The European mistletoe, Viscum album, has larger and whiter berries than the American Phoradendron. Mild or warm climates are the natural home of the ornamental mistletoes, though some less conspicuous sorts are found in the West.



Around Interlaken, in the Finger Lakes Region, Central New York.—ELLEN C. RICKARD.

Pastoral Parson and His Country Folks

(Continued from Page 1153)

ENDURED STILL MORE.—And yet as we learn from the great and strong qualities of those early settlers, let us beware of any sternness or hardness or intolerance or being a kind of person that it is "hard to live with." An eloquent speaker who had vociferously extolled these early fathers for all their endurance was suddenly interrupted by a woman on the back seat. "It's all very well," she cried, "to be always talking about the endurance of the Pilgrim Fathers but how about the Pilgrim Mothers?" "How about the Pilgrim Mothers?" said the speaker, "what do you mean by that?" "What do I mean?" she answered, "I certainly mean enough for I mean that the Pilgrim Mothers endured all the Pilgrim Fathers endured and endured the Pilgrim Fathers besides!"

THIS CHRISTMAS

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THEY KEEP ON GIVING

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RURAL SERVICE DIVISION

NIAGARA HUDSON

Albany Syracuse Buffalo

The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

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THE annual meeting of the Rural School Improvement Society at Mizpah Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 16-17, was well attended by delegates from many parts of the State. The representation was wider than in former years, and with a general spirit of enthusiasm and encouragement. All realize that getting fair treatment for the rural schools threatened by forced consolidation is a hard job, but one worth working and fighting for. This annual gathering is a social as well as business event. The banquet Monday evening and the play written by Mrs. McArthur were much enjoyed. More will be said about this meeting another time.

*

AN EVENT of great interest in New Jersey and neighboring States will be the annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society, Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., December 2-4. The display of apples at this exhibit is always a wonder to first-time visitors from other States not acquainted with New Jersey's orcharding. The program will include sessions on soil improvement, insects and diseases, grading and marketing, fruits and vegetables, and other topics connected with the industry. A feature will be the annual banquet held on the evening of December 3. The address of Robert P. Hulsart, of Manasquan, president of the society, will be given at the banquet. The toastmaster will be E. A. Mechling, of Moorestown, a past president of the society. Members of New Jersey's 4-H clubs who will be introduced to the horticulturists include Thomas Clendening, of Richwood, winner of the market tomato-growing project; J. Borton Somers, of Mullica Hill, winner of the can-house tomato-growing project; Byron Shaw, of Swedesboro, winner of the sweet potato-growing project, and Charles Kier, of Ewan, winner of the Cantaloupe-growing project.

*

MR. HILL'S nine weeks' trip on the fair circuit, as he tells it on our first page this week, was a great experience for a young man. Such a journey has some discomforts, but they are nothing compared with the pleasure and education in sight-seeing and association with other stockmen and the training in self reliance from being thrown on one's own resources and judgment. Naturally going on the fair circuit is no job for one who does not like animals. But then stock raising itself, in any form, is no job for such a man. We knew a teamster who liked his horses so well that he often slept on the haymow in the horse barn. Some laughed at what they called an uncivilized way of living. It was—to them—but something else could be read between the lines by those with thought and seeing eyes. Animals become like folks, even more so in a way, to a real stockman.

*

IRON is generally recognized as a diet essential in formation of red corpuscles in the blood. We have known of persons who kept a handful of nails in a bowl of water, renewed frequently, stirring it up and taking a few swallows now and then. There is no doubt that they imbibed considerable iron in that way. But a pleasanter plan is the use of foods known to contain iron. Among these compiled by government authorities, egg yolk leads, and it also contains phosphorus and calcium, minerals needed to build bones, teeth and other tissues. Next on the list come meats, particularly liver, kidney, brain and heart; also lean muscle of beef, veal, pork and lamb. Oysters and shrimp are mentioned among sea foods. Several green-leaf vegetables share with spinach the distinction of being rich in iron, turnip and beet tops, chard, dandelion and mustard greens, watercress, kale, New Zealand spinach and broccoli leaves. Dried fruits are a good source of iron, apricots, peaches, currants, dates, figs, prunes and raisins. The whole-grain flours or cereals are important, particularly wheat, barley, rye and oats. Molasses ranks high. Sorghum and cane syrups are also mentioned. Many legumes are listed, both fresh and in the form of dried seed, such as Limas, lentils, common or kidney beans, cowpeas and common peas. Almonds, hazelnuts, walnuts, pecans and hickory nuts also supply some iron.

*

IF EVERY individual in the world is not fitted into the niche to which he belongs, it surely is not for want of standardized efforts on the part of those who feel themselves qualified to regulate the affairs of the world and of each individual in it. After an extensive survey, a Columbia University professor has discovered that some doctors and lawyers are better fitted for manual labor than for profession, and that many farmers and unskilled laborers have the mentality for positions in the higher paid classes. Aside from the fact that the world has had the information for generations, the professor must have experienced a thrill from the discovery. We might let that part of the story pass. But the professor wants to take the farmer out of the occupation of his choice, and educate him for a higher paid job. This is the obsession of our era. Every human act and motive is appraised on the money value by professional leaders who want to standardize everything for us on the gold basis. It never seems to enter the head of these standardizing psychologists that the intelligent man on the farm is not there by accident but by choice. He appraises life by a different standard. There is no such thing as an unskilled farmer of high mentality. A farmer must be skilled to hold his job whether he works for himself or for a boss. He learns to do by doing. A successful farmer is the most skilled workman in the world. If they let the professors do all the thinking for them, in time farmers would be as weak in mentality as the professional groups who think that the Creator made a mistake in not casting the whole human race from one mold, and who have become obsessed with the notion that God had authorized them to correct the error.

*

WE WELL remember the first dynamite for farm use employed around our boyhood home on some bowlders that glacial drift had dropped on that farm land. The previous way of getting rid of them had been to make holes in the rocks with drill and sledge—a slow and hard job. Then a heavy charge of black blasting powder was put in, a piece of fuse set in it, tamped down with pounded soft brick, and the fuse lighted. If we kept at it long enough the big rock might be worked up so that the pieces could be hauled away on a stoneboat. A man from a neighboring town who had not succeeded very well in farming, studied up dynamite and went into the business of clearing out rocks for farmers. He had the entire neighborhood as an audience—at a safe distance—as he blew these bowlders to flinders. His plan was to use plenty, and doubtless he overdid it, as every blast resembled a young volcano, the chunks flying high in air and scattering over a wide area. To us boys, Anson Brown, the blaster, was a top-notch hero. These early incidents came to mind while looking over a booklet listing the many uses for farm explosives. Then it was used on the farm only for clearing out rocks. Now tree planting, vertical drainage through impervious layers of clay or hard-pan, ditching, general subsoiling, loosening hard ground in old orchards where trees have become what might be called "pot-bound," excavation, and even digging post holes, are practical and economic uses, and all with an element of safety for anyone who will be careful and understand what he is doing.

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IN HIS annual report, O. E. Reed, Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, dwells at some length on the value of the proven sire in the building up of herds. This has been a matter long known by thoughtful breeders, and practiced to a considerable extent by them. But only in recent years has the idea spread to the rank and file of breeders, who had followed the old plan of getting rid of a bull as soon as he became ugly and hard to handle. In this way his real worth was not known until he was beefed. Keeping exact records involves an amount of bookkeeping that may be a nuisance, but this matter may be simplified so that one gets a fair idea without having all the details. There is no doubt that doing this in co-operation with dairy herd improvement associations is a great help in furnishing added incentive to the work. This improvement association work was started about 25 years ago. At that time the average butterfat content with the cows under test in the association was 215 pounds. In 1930, when the cows being tested thus numbered 510,714, the average was 302 pounds.

*

HOLDERS of potatoes find it hard to make up their minds to sell the crop at present prices. They are well aware that estimated production is only about average, and they know that the prices are lowest in many years, scarcely half the prices which prevailed a year ago, when the production was not so much less. The trouble seems to rest partly in the general depression in markets on farm products and partly in the lack of any great amount of buying for future needs. Usually dealers and some consumers buy in the Fall for Winter use. That they have not done so this year is shown by the much lighter shipments and the large quantities still in possession of growers. Potatoes shipped in Winter will have to pay heating charges, and that alone would tend to raise the market prices. Sales at Chicago for January delivery take the heating cost into account, but even then they are considerably above present level, showing that some dealers think the price will go higher. Growers at present are getting very little for their potatoes. The price advanced in November about five cents in Western New York, and the growers got 30 cents a bushel in bulk, compared with 25 cents in October. Growers in Northern Maine were also doing a little better than before, but they received only 50 cents per barrel measure, or not much above 15 cents a bushel. About the lowest price quoted anywhere was five to 10 cents per 100 pounds for No. 2 in the Rocky Mountain region. The crop out there runs heavily to No. 2 this year, and there is not much demand for them, and apparently the stock feeders do not care much about using potatoes.

*

MORE than half a million crates of celery are reported to have been stored in Western New York. The crop is practically all harvested and shipments are going out of storage rapidly at good prices compared with other products, many sales being on a basis close to $2.75 a crate by the carlot. Cabbage prices continue low, growers receiving only $6 per ton for bulk cabbage in some districts. Market shipments have been active and those who have cabbage in storage are beginning to regard it as fairly good property. Onion markets are dull throughout the country owing mainly to the limited supplies available at current prices. The situation remains strong because of the light crop and the close control of storage holdings by dealers. It appears that no great quantity of onions is available from growers anywhere. Prices in the East hold around $2 per 100 pounds.

*

WE RECENTLY printed an earnest question regarding the revival of a rural church, not only methods of providing means, but also of spiritual enrichment. The subject is a popular one, and we could fill an issue of THE R. N.-Y. with the advice received. Our friends write us of financial methods of reorganization, and of plans to raise money, but few suggest that the first thing needed is that faith and fervor that carry religion into the dark places of the earth. Church entertainments and a budget system may cover material needs, "but if the salt have lost his savour wherewith shall it be salted?"

*

STATE nurseries in Oregon supply farmers with various kinds of trees for shelter belts and windbreaks, as well as for woodlot planting. Twelve species are available: Black locust, green ash, box elder, Russian olive, western yellow pine, Scotch pine, Russian mulberry, western red cedar, Douglas fir, Port Orford cedar, European larch and Norway spruce. These trees are sold to farmers of the State through the county agents for $2.50 per 1,000.

Brevities

THE first end of Winter will be short, anyway.

O GIVE thanks unto the Lord, for He is good: for His mercy endureth for ever.

SINCE last January the N. Y. State Conservation Department has bought 69,863.44 acres of land at an average of $7 per acre.

GOVERNMENT statistics show that out of every 100 buildings struck by lightning only two are protected by rods. Modern rodding adds to the safety of farm buildings.

IF A long drive of a flock of sheep or lambs along the highway becomes necessary, have patience with them. They do not know what it is about and are not acting as they do through "pure cussedness."

The Consumer's Dollar

IN A statement to the press on October 22 Chairman James C. Stone of the Federal Farm Board said:

The program the board is helping farmers to develop seeks to return to the producer a greater share of the consumer's dollar and at the same time get him a fair price for his product based on supply and demand conditions.

If Chairman Stone would confine the board to this program and show by actual figures and records that he gets fair prices, and a greater share of the consumer's dollar, he will merit the approval of every friend of agriculture. So far it cannot be said that the board has accomplished either of these purposes. The failure of its attempt to maintain prices of wheat and cotton is conclusive only as to the method employed, and which was practically a mandate from political sources which must share the responsibility.

The board has made no visible attempt to reduce the cost of distribution. It has become foster-father to the centralized associations organized under the Sapiro State laws. It has used these structures as the foundation of its stabilizing corporations. The old middleman system, including its produce and grain exchanges, occupies the same position as before and instead of receiving the produce direct from the farms as before, the old system now receives it through these organizations. The organizations receive the produce from the farm members and for the most part hand it over to the old middleman system. In this way the organizations have set themselves up as an additional expense between the producers and the dealers. Farmers have two sets of middlemen to support instead of one, and instead of decreasing the cost of distribution, and returning the farmer a larger share of the consumer's dollar, the farmer receives a smaller share than ever before.

The board has indicated no intention of changing this set-up in its machinery of organization. Until it does so the double row of middlemen will continue to take their double toll out of the product as it passes through their hands, and the farmer will look in vain for a fair price or a larger share of the consumer's dollar.

Discount of Political Jolly

ON NOVEMBER 14 the State opened the extension of the Bronx River Parkway from Valhalla in Westchester to the Bear Mountain Bridge which spans the Hudson River near Peekskill. The cost of this 30-mile section is $10,000,000, and the cost of maintaining it is estimated to be $250,000 a year. Governor Roosevelt, who presided at the dedication services, approved the expenditure by the State. He said that the State should not cut down its expenditure for parks even at a time like this when it is difficult to think of imposing new taxes, for fear the State would get out of the habit when good times come back.

The Governor seems needlessly concerned about the lost habit of spending other people's money. It is significant, however, that the money is freely spent for the luxury of travel, in populous and wealthy districts to the exclusion of country roads. For twenty-odd years farmers have been helping pay for these roads and parkways from city to city for the pleasure of tourists. They have been promised that their turn would come, but the fear of increasing taxes is the excuse regularly given for failure to make the promise good. But the increasing millions go into the tourists' highway just the same.

Those of us who live in this beautiful and wealthy Westchester County are pleased to have this magnificent parkway. It adds to our pleasure and convenience, and increases the value of our property. There may be excuse for an element of pride in it. But by what code of morals can we justify this public expense for a favored location, and refuse any help to get the people of the back country roads out of the mud? Road improvement would increase the value of farm land just as it increases the value of city and suburban property. The farmer does not envy tourists their good roads. He willingly helps pay for them, but from now on no amount of political jolly can jolt him out of the conviction that official Albany is not giving the back country farms a square deal in the State program of road improvements.

Headlines for Potatoes

ON NOVEMBER 16 a pair of long-horned Hereford oxen under yoke and whip calmly drew a cartload of potatoes down Broadway on its way from the farm in the State of Maine to Washington, D. C., that President Hoover may have his Winter supply of the best tubers in the land safely stored in the White House cellar. The oxen, we are told, are a prize pair. We believe it. They look and act the part. They maintained a perfect poise. If they got a thrill out of the excitement and curiosity and admiration they excited in the famous and busy city street, they calmly refrained from any recognition of the attention given them. They were apparently as indifferent to the noise and clatter of the great metropolis as they would have been to the chirp of squirrels in the Maine woods.

The oxen are traveling between cities in a motor truck. They will leave the truck to draw their precious load through Philadelphia, Baltimore and again at Washington to deliver their goods direct at the White House cellar door.

Lenville Hawkes, the owner, and famous oxman, the Herefords, the cart and the potatoes are all products of the State of Maine. The Maine Development Commission took this way to contribute its mite to the national relief fund, and incidentally to make known to the world that the great State of Maine excels in the quantity and quality of its potatoes.

John P. Voorhes

JOHN P. VOORHES died at his home near Mongaup Valley, N. Y., in Bethel Township, Sullivan County, N. Y., on November 6. He had passed the fourscore years. He was the oldest son of Garret Voorhes, and Margaret Royce. His grandparents on both sides were prominent farmers of their day. He was born in the farm home in which he spent his life and died. Mr. Voorhes learned the art of farming from his father when modern machinery was unknown and hand work was an art. Few excelled him in the excellence of his work. The Voorhes farm was a model for the neighborhood. Without seeking public favor but ever ready to do his part as a neighbor, John Voorhes commanded the confidence and admiration of his community. The Voorhes and the Dillon farms joined. The boys mingled in simple sports, in the little red schoolhouse, and later in the work of the fields. John Voorhes was the writer's senior by some years, and his model for emulation. The associations ripened into a mutual friendship without an unkind word from boyhood to age, grew stronger with the years and endured to the end. Mr. Voorhes is survived by his widow and brother Stephen Voorhes, who remain on the ancestral farm. John Voorhes is the type of farmer we love to honor. Others have attained greater renown in the world. None lived a more exemplary life, or better merited enduring friendship.

West Virginia News and Views

Here on November 8 it is like Summer, warm and clear and, if the timber was not shedding it leaves, could be taken for midsummer. In our locality we are protected by hills in such a way that we always have several weeks longer Summer than the other parts of the country and, until the past week, we had not had what one could call a killing frost. We have been having tomatoes right along, and a large pumpkin vine climbing the garden fence has been flourishing. In many places in this section, fruit trees have been blooming for the second time, and many roses have blossomed twice. Our May roses had the second crop on several weeks ago. We are just about through picking apples on Rocky Point, but have a lot of them to store away yet. We are storing only the first grade this season. We did not have room for them all, and from the market outlook, it will be possible to sell only the best. We instructed our pickers this season to pick only the best and let the culls and seconds hang, but it is a hard matter to get that done. In spite of our instructions we shall have around 500 bushels to dispose of some way, the local Red Cross is storing some for Winter distribution, and others are going into the vinegar barrels.

Although we have more apples than we can take care of this year our crop was not up to expectations. The two dry seasons together with overloading of the trees has resulted in rather undersize fruit in most cases, and the locusts took their toll. We found in picking that many of the outer branches although not injured enough to break with the weight of the fruit that they were in such a condition that the fruit did not mature, so much of it was undersized and slightly shriveled.

Another thing that the dry season has taken its toll from is on the trees that we have been top-working the past two years. We find that practically all these having died back, in some cases clear to the main trunk of the tree. Many of these grafts were several feet long and some had borne fruit, so we can lay it to nothing else but the lack of moisture. The only ones that have not suffered have been the cherries.

The importance of the working together of the producers of various commodities to put a better grade on the market, and to keep off the market products that are inferior, has been brought out more forcefully this Fall than ever before. We find local markets flooded with apples that never in some instances have been put on the market even in a scarce season. We find them on the market this year that would not make real good cider stock, selling from 10 cents per bushel up. Not only does this condition exist in the apple producing section but I have found that it is nearly as bad in the cities. In one of the largest eastern cities that I visited last week I found apples on the display stands that should never have been taken from the trees. They were unsprayed, wormy and undersize, and the worst thing was that they were priced at 35 to 50 cents per bushel. I expect that each bushel of such fruit sold ruins the sale of four or five bushels of good fruit. I have seen women look over the apples in a store and turn away in disgust and either buy some other fruit or else not buy any. The grocer not only lost that sale but many others. L. G. ZINN.

Barbour Co., W. Va.

The Countrywide Situation

Glancing over the markets near the middle of November, it is clear that wheat is still the leader, despite some set-backs in the price recovery. Good foreign demand and some unfavorable news regarding the next crop indicated a better market outlook for some time to come. Other grains and feeds went up along with wheat for much the same reasons. Livestock sells about as low as ever, and the cost of production rises with the price of mill feeds. So does the cost of making milk and butter, although these products have failed to rise in the market lately.

Poultry and eggs are doing fairly well as markets go this year. It seems that a great many turkeys will be held over for Christmas. The weather, especially in the South, favored that course. Most of the dealers say turkey prices will be lower right along this season, as compared with a year ago. Potatoes are not a big crop this year, being rather light and poor in the West, but the price has not been so low in many years. Onions are the only leading vegetable that makes a good market showing, selling at double the prices of last season, and they have been holding the advances fairly well. Dealers control most of the good onions and, of course, they are expecting higher prices. Cabbage is selling a shade higher this month. The cabbage market was helped a little by demand for eastern stock in the West, the western crop being comparatively light. Celery does well in the market considering how much of it was a little off in market quality this season.

Despite the big crop of apples and peaches, the total fruit production was only 4 per cent larger than last season. Prices have declined beyond any close relation to the general supply. The low prices of other farm products offer one reason for depressed fruit markets. Another reason is the location of the crop, which was heaviest in the East. The eastern orchardists are fairly near the great markets and are able to dispose of all grades of fruit without too much cost for transportation. They can sell almost all the crop, while western growers cannot afford to ship the low grades. Abundance of eastern apples tends to heavy supplies and low prices, but whenever half or more of the production is in the boxed fruit region the general market prices hold better because much of the western crop is never packed for market. Northwestern growers export a larger share of their production than do the eastern and midwestern orchardists, and that feature also affects the home market supply. Such reasons explain why pears sold better than apples, peaches and grapes this year. The peach crop was light in the East and good in the Northwest, while the heavy apple, peach and grape yields were in the eastern half of the country.

The export trade turns out quite a favorable surprise, considering the gloomy conditions at the opening of the shipping season. It was believed then that the disturbance in foreign currencies would prevent heavy shipments much of the time, but it turned out that foreign prices advanced enough partly to offset the decreased value of the pound and shilling. Sales of American apples, even with the depressed currency, have lately been at a range of $4 to $5 per barrel for several of the leading varieties disposed off at London and Liverpool auctions. These prices are by no means high, cost of marketing considered, but compared with sales at $2 to $3 per barrel in some American producing sections, they offered a fair margin for exporters. About 600,000 more barrels have been shipped to Europe this year than for the corresponding time last season, and the exports in boxes and baskets have kept up fairly close to last season's figures. It looks now as if more apples would be shipped than for either of the two previous seasons. The outlook in foreign markets is doing much to take care of the surplus apples. It has already disposed of about as many as would equal the excess of the crop above average production. Probably some of the best part of the export season will come later when home-grown apples in Europe are mostly out of the way. Some holders of apples have been exporting on a commission basis instead of selling direct to exporters. In that way they run all the risks of the changing value of English currency but sometimes obtain larger net returns. G. B. F.

Ontario County, N. Y.

We had our first appearance of snow. Farm work is well along except Fall plowing, which cannot be done on account of the drought. Many wells have gone dry. I know of some that draw water over six miles for a good many head of cattle and horses.

Cabbage was a light crop and a low price. Beans are yielding well. The weather has been ideal for harvesting them, but the price is low. E. T. B.

What Farmers Say

[We may or may not agree with what is said under this head, but we believe a farm paper should give farmers an opportunity to tell each other what they think, provided it is expressed in polite language. When necessary the copy is edited but the substance not changed. Discuss one subject at a time and not too long.]

A Reasonable Demand

The trend of the inclosed newspaper clipping quoting State road officials is that main highways must be constructed and rebuilt in preference to lateral and farm-to-market road improvements. The upkeep of highway construction is stressed as a necessity for motor travel. Are farm roads ever to be improved, or must this linking of city to city always go on for the benefit of fast tourists, to the exclusion of back country roads? For a quarter of a century farmers have been helping pay for the tourists' trunk lines on the promise that their roads would be improved, too. Now the general highways are already being rebuilt and improved at great expense and we farmers continue to travel in the mud. Few of us have the time to travel the trunk lines. Farmers want to see a start made on these back-country roads. They are entitled to it, but they have not been heard in the councils where the plans are made. Is there not some way by which we can express a united demand that will be heard at Albany? We have waited long enough.

New York. FRANK GOULD.

Live Stock and Dairy

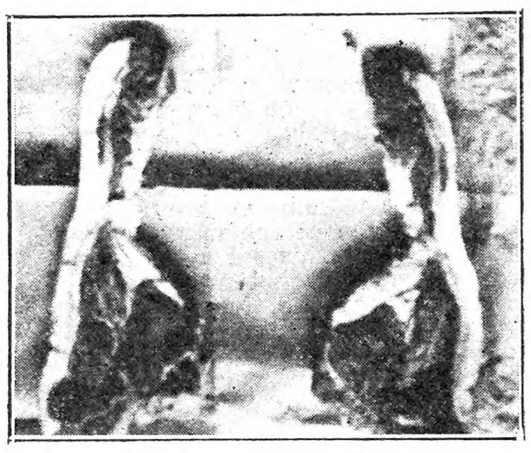
Livestock Market Conditions

BY R. W. DUCK

HOG MARKETS

The present price levels for all classes of hogs are the lowest they have been for the last quarter of a century. The average price for Buffalo and Chicago during October was: Light-light, good and choice, 140 to 160 lbs., $4.60; light-weight, 160 to 200-lbs., $4.80; medium-weight, 200 to 250 lbs., $5.10; heavy-weight, 250 to 350 and up, $5.20; packing sows, medium and good, 275 to 500 lbs., $4.75; slaughter pigs, good and choice, 100 to 130 lbs., $4.40. Reductions have ranged from June and early July tops from 60 to 90 cents on packing sows, to nearly $3 on butcher hogs. This represents approximately a 40 per cent decrease from a year ago, and over 50 per cent reductions from 1929 top levels. At present there is an exceedingly narrow spread between average prices for butcher hogs and packing sows, where usually a difference of at least 20 per cent is present in favor of the better grades of butcher hogs.

A number of factors both domestic and foreign contribute to this situation. Russia and Germany are both producing more pork. It is estimated that present hog census in Germany totals over 25,000,000 head. This represents an increase of approximately 28 per cent over



A very small per cent of slaughtered cattle will produce porterhouse steaks of the quality shown by these from the 1931 New York State Fair champion Hereford steer "Buster." Bred, fed and shown by A. A. Genereaux & Son, Memphis, N. Y. Sold to William Knight's Market, Ithaca, N. Y., for $11 per cwt.

two years ago. During the past few months slaughter reports indicate the heaviest receipts since the World War. Usually there is an upward trend to the hog market after late Summer. However, in early Fall the new crop shotes are shipped in quantities, while supplies of packing sows decline. As a consequence in the Fall the heavier-weights sell relatively higher than at other times of the year due to their fewer numbers.

The decline coming at a time when prices are usually on the up grade caused many Corn Belt feeders to become discouraged and market their 1931 crop at earlier ages and lighter weights than normally, thus further depressing an already declining market. Necessity for immediate cash was also a contributing factor. Extreme prevalence of hog cholera also sent more than the usual number on an early market. Certain sections in the Northwest which sustained a drought the past season resulted in a lack of grain, with consequent early marketing. During my recent extensive trip through the Corn Belt I found a great many hog feeders had held over large numbers of what would usually have been last Spring's market hogs. They felt prices would improve this Fall, and so retained these shotes and fed them out early on old corn. Slaughter reports at the larger centers show increases of from 6 to 9 per cent over corresponding periods of a year ago.

In view of these facts it would appear probable that the feeder who is not in immediate need of cash, and is using home-grown feeds for the major portion of his hog fattening ration would do well to carry his hogs along and wait for the almost certain up-swing.

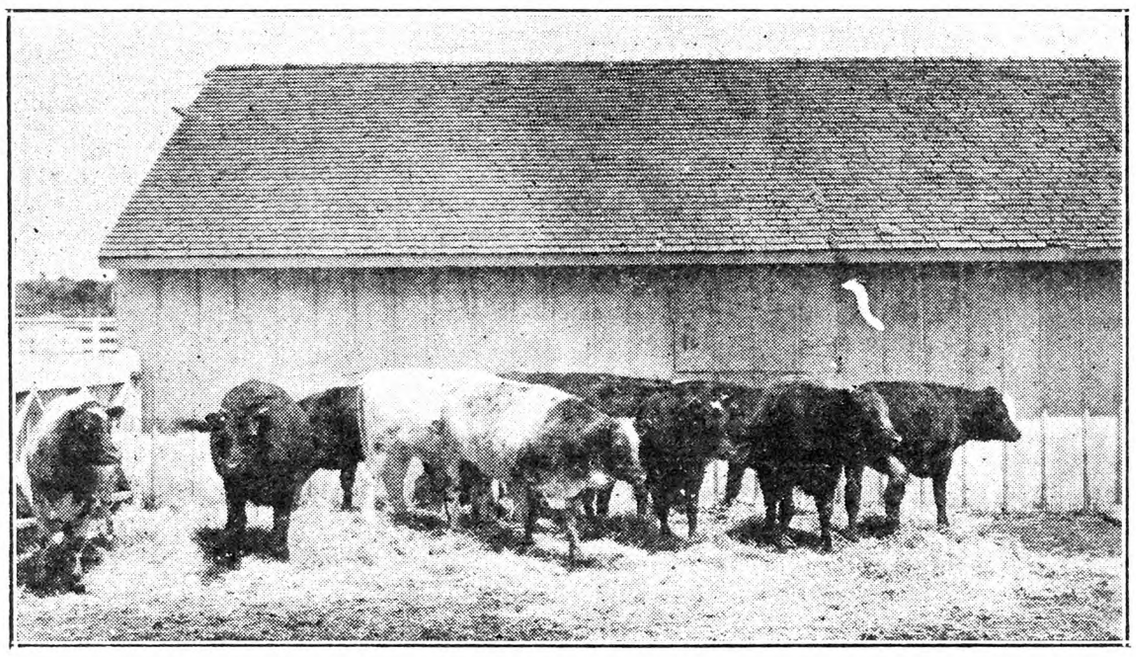
CATTLE PRICES

The cattle market, particularly the better grades of finished steers, has maintained itself well. There was some decline in the early Fall, however. This was followed by an up-turn, due in part to the close of the Jewish holiday season, which has since been fairly well sustained. As high as $11.50 has been paid for weighty steers and long yearlings at Chicago during October. Syracuse University sold several Hereford-Holstein cross-bred steers weighing from 500 to 600 lbs. off Alfalfa pasture at approximately $9 per cwt. Most grassers and short-feds have been selling on the Chicago market at $7 to $10 per cwt. The cow market has not held up so well. Cutter cows in Buffalo sold during October as low as $1.25 per cwt., with fat or butcher cows mostly going around $4.75.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS

Receipts of stockers and feeders have been about normal, although demand has been materially curtailed. This situation has resulted in an unusually favorable margin between present prices of feeders and finished cattle. Whether this condition will maintain itself is the uppermost thought at present in the mind of cattle feeders.

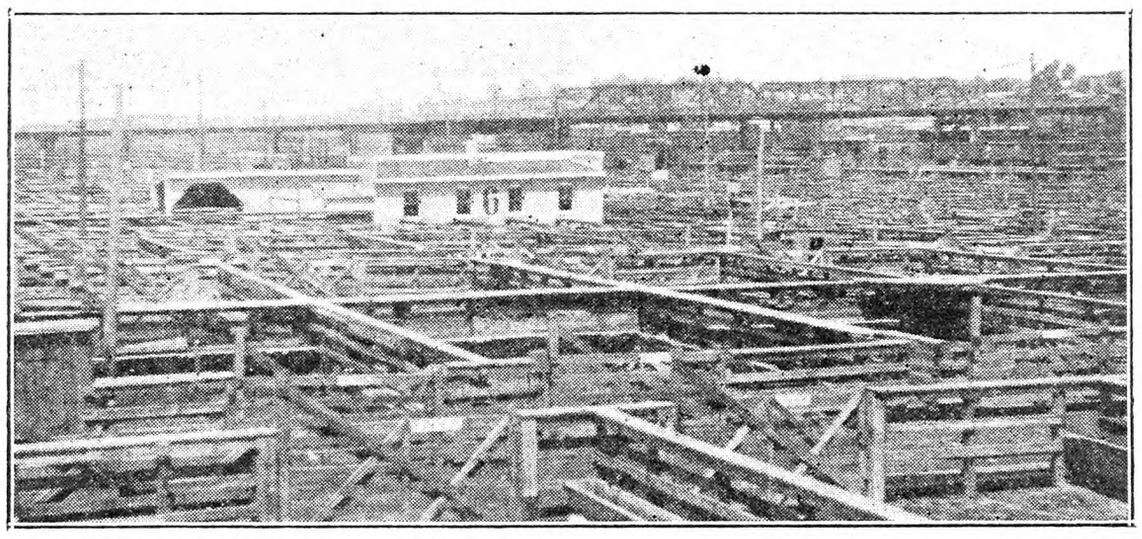
Receipts at leading slaughter points



Light receipts of high-quality finished steers, such as are exemplified by these Shorthorns, owned by Sni-A-Bar Farms, Kansas City, Mo., have resulted in comparatively good price levels being maintained for this class of cattle, particularly for the heavier grades.

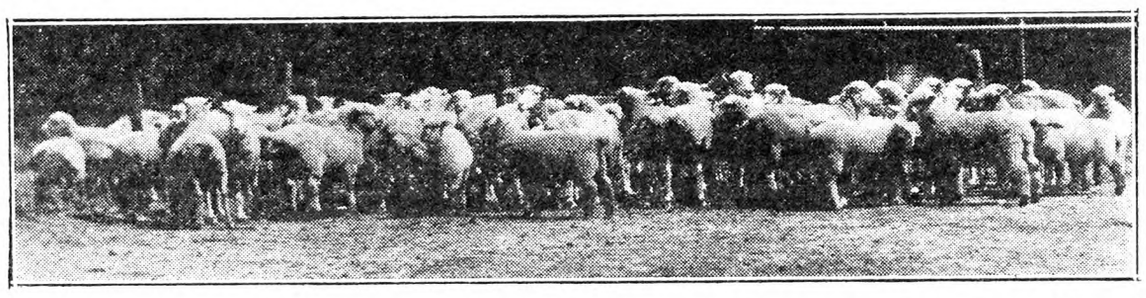
show a uniform decrease of approximately 5 per cent under a similar time last year. Summer shipment of stockers and feeders into Corn Belt feed lots was greater than corresponding periods last year, however, it was still smaller than the past five-year average for a similar period. Most of these cattle are used for relatively short feeding periods. The lighter weights of feeder cattle were more in demand within their respective ratios than heavier grades.

My observations in the large cattle feeding areas indicate considerable holdovers, in both stockers and feeders. The credit situation will be an important factor in liquidating many of these cattle. Due to these conditions it seems logical that the heavier grades of steers may sell



The stockyards at Omaha, Neb. Receipts here, at Chicago, and the other large receiving centers, show hog slaughter reports to have increased from six to nine per cent over corresponding periods of one year ago.

at good levels at the close of the Winter feeding period. All grades and classes of steers may and probably will suffer some decline after January 1. As one steer feeder expressed it, fat cattle will probably go lower before they go higher. The increased attention and concentration on eliminating inferior dairy cows particularly in New York State will probably result in increased receipts in cutter cows, so that no marked improvement



Western ewes and their choice feeder lambs. An increasingly large number of lamb feeders are buying their lambs direct from western producers. Good feeder lambs sold at the Omaha stockyards during October for an approximate average of $5 per cwt.

would be indicated in the immediate future in this class. The demand for vealers and calves has been fairly steady at $8.50 to $10 and should maintain itself or show some advance, after the present excess dairy calf crop is disposed of.

An improvement in the general economic situation is over due, and will manifest itself in increased finished beef consumption with resultant market stimulation.

SHEEP AND LAMBS

During the month of September there were 307,047 head of sheep and lambs slaughtered in Chicago, while New York ranked second with a total of 278,043 head. The total sheep and lambs slaughtered at all points under Federal supervision during September was 1,666,986 head. This is 75,694 more than for a similar period last year. Up to October 1 there had been a total slaughter of sheep and lambs during 1931 of 13,180,866 head which is 943,373 more than for the corresponding period of 1930.

SLAUGHTER AND FEEDER LAMB OUTLOOK

Recent top prices at Chicago for slaughter lambs represent the lowest figure since 1911. The lamb market has, however, been very fluctuating. These extreme fluctuations are illustrated by both natives and westerns. Variations of over $2 per cwt. occurring in October. Uneven supplies was the main cause of these swings. As prices declined receipts of natives were curtailed, and westerns en route were stopped and held at the various feeding stations. On the consequent advance the increased loadings were rushed in with a resultant depression of prices. These swings are present to some extent in the Fall lamb market each year, but were even more so this year.

There were approximately 50,000,000 head of sheep and lambs in the United States on July 1, 1931. This is an increase of almost 10,000,000 head since 1927. It would seem, based on slaughter reports and total numbers, there is still considerable liquidation to be absorbed, an average of about $5 per cwt. Market receipts of slaughter lambs will probably begin to drop off considerably after November 1. There has been some increase in shipments of feeder lambs into the Eastern States. I find increased interest in feeder lambs as well as western ewes in Central New York. An increasingly large number of lamb feeders are buying their lambs direct from western producers. Good feeder lambs sold at the Omaha stockyards during October for an approximate average of $5 per cwt.

Due to the general depression particularly as it has affected the Corn Belt feeder as well as most other buyers the lamb feeder market has offered exceptional attractive possibilities. In view of these conditions the lamb market would seem to offer especially attractive opportunities to this Winter's lamb feeders. Latest reports show that shipments of feeder lambs are slightly above the last five-year average, and considerably above the corresponding periods of last year.

Maine Jersey Breeders Meet

The Fall meeting of Franklin County Jersey Breeders' Association was held in Wilton, Me., at the farm home of R. D. Tilton. One reason for this meeting place was to look over Mr. Tilton's new barn, which has an entire cement floor, stanchions and cribs, all of concrete work. There is plenty of light and ventilation, an ideal place for the fine herd of Jersey cows that he is keeping. This new barn is attached to an old one that is used for hay storage, making an excellent combination.

At the business session that followed immediately after lunch, officers were elected as follows: L. D. Foss, president; D. B. Hiscock, vice-president; Walter E. Mosher, secretary-treasurer; all of Farmington.

It was voted that $40 be set aside for prizes for the 4-H club boys and girls who exhibit Jersey animals at Franklin County Fair, the fair association, provided a similar amount. It was voted to ask the American Jersey Cattle Club to designate the Maine State Fair, at Lewiston, as a Jersey Regional Show. The chief speaker of the day was, Ross W. Elliott, of East Corinth, president of the Maine State Jersey Cattle Club. He told of attending the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Mass., and what his reaction is of that as a show place. He had some heifers at the Brockton show that won there over some that were winners at Eastern States. Some Maine heifers shown by Luce Brothers had already beaten his at Bangor, Me., Fair, showing that some Maine cattle are as good as some in Massachusetts and in some cases better.

Other speakers were V. W. Canham, agricultural editor of the *Lewiston Sun and Journal*; E. R. Cobb, of Auburn; W. A. Gilpatrick and C. W. Noyes.

It is interesting to note that the product of this Tilton herd, in Maine, goes part as whole milk to a few wholesale and retail customers, part as sweet cream to a wholesale trade, and the surplus goes as butter through the same channels so that this farmer gets the top of the price and has his skim-milk and buttermilk to feed at home. V. W. CANHAM.

Lancaster, Pa., Livestock Markets

(Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending Nov. 14, 1931.)

Market. — Beef steers and yearlings slow, closing weak to unevenly lower, compared with week ago better grades all weights about 50c lower, none here quotable above $7.50, bulk $6.25 to $7. Bulls, she stock and cutters sharing decline, bulk fat heifers $5.50 to $6; medium bulls $4.75 to $5.25; butcher cows $3.75 to $4.25; cutters $2 to $2.75. Stockers and feeders fairly active on country account, yards well cleared at steady prices, bulk of sales $4.50 to $5. Calves steady to weak, top vealers $9.50.

Hogs steady, practical top 200 to 260-lb. weights $6.25.

Receipts for week ending Nov. 14, 1931: Cattle 187 cars, 86 Virginia, 47 St. Paul, 16 West Virginia, 9 Tennessee, 8 Chicago, 7 Sioux City, 3 St. Louis, 3 Kentucky, 3 Pittsburgh, 2 Michigan, 2 Nebraska, 1 St. Joseph; containing 5,273 head, 146 trucked in; total cattle 5,419 head, 784 calves, 3,073 hogs, 732 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $7 to $7.75; medium, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $6.25 to $7; common, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $5 to $6.25; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $7.25 to $8; medium, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $6.50 to $7.25; good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $7.25 to $8.

Heifers.—Choice, 550 to 850 lbs., $6.25 to $6.75; good, 550 to 850 lbs., $5.75 to $6.25; medium, 550 to 850 lbs., $5 to $5.75; common, 550 to 850 lbs., $4.25 to $5.

Cows.—Choice, $4.25 to $4.75; good, $3.75 to $4.25; common and medium, $2.75 to $3.75; low cutter and cutter, $1.75 to $2.75.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $5 to $6.25; cutter, common and medium, $3.25 to $5; yearlings excluded.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $9 to $9.50; medium, $8.25 to $9; cull and common, $6.50 to $8.25.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 500 to 800 lbs., $5.25 to $6.75; common and medium, 500 to 800 lbs., $3.50 to $5.25; good and choice, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $5.50 to $7; common and medium, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $3.75 to $5.50.

Hogs.—Lt. wt., good and choice, 160 to 180 lbs., $5.75 to $6.25; lt. wt., good and choice, 180 to 200 lbs., $6 to $6.50; med. wt., good and choice, 200 to 220 lbs., $6 to $6.50; med. wt., good and choice, 220 to 250 lbs., $6 to $6.50; hvy. wt., good and choice, 250 to 290 lbs., $6 to $6.50; hvy. wt., good and choice, 290 to 350 lbs., $5.75 to $6.25; pkg. sows, medium and good, 275 to 500 lbs., $5.25 to $5.75.

LANCASTER FEED MARKET

Selling Price of Feeds (Cash at Warehouse).—Bran, ton, $27.50; shorts, $28; hominy, $29.50; middlings, $30; linseed, $41.50; gluten, $28.50; ground oats, $31; Soy-bean meal, $32; hog-meal, $34.50; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $41.50; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $28; dairy feed, 18 per cent, $30; dairy feed, 20 per cent, $33; dairy feed, 24 per cent, $34; dairy feed, 25 per cent, $35; dairy feed, 32 per cent, $36; horse feed, 85 per cent, $34.50; Alfalfa, regular, $30; Alfalfa, reground, $31.50.

Corn and Buckwheat for Cows

Throughout this section of New York State the silage corn crop is the best in many years. Not only did the corn mature well, but the crop was large, and on many farms several acres were left after the silo was filled. Much of this corn that was left has matured and will be available for husking purposes. A fine quality of corn in the silo and the crop of husking corn on hand will be useful.

Not only is there an unusual amount of corn on hand but also the buckwheat and wheat crops were fairly good this year and the market for these crops has been somewhat slow. Both buckwheat and wheat may be used to advantage in the dairy ration in combination with corn and high protein feeds which can be purchased at the mill. Buckwheat and wheat are considered about equal to corn as carbohydrate feeds for milk production. They should be coarsely ground and mixed with other feeds. When mixed with twice its weight of other feeds, wheat will not become gummy.

Many different mixtures could be used in which these home-grown feeds are included. The following one has been found satisfactory where Alfalfa or clover hay and silage are available: 500 lbs. of ground corn, buckwheat or wheat, 200 lbs. bran, 100 lbs. gluten, 200 lbs. cottonseed meal.

Where Timothy hay or mixed hay is available with silage the following mixture is suggested: 500 lbs. ground corn, oats or wheat, 200 lbs. bran, 200 lbs. cottonseed meal and 100 lbs. of linseed oilmeal. L. H. W.

Chemung Co., N. Y.

Herefords in New England

Herefords continue to lead the beef cattle interests of New England. Established here many years ago they have always had the largest number of supporters among the beef breeds. Hardy, quick maturing, ideal draft animals, the best of rustlers on our hillside pastures, and equal to the best when finished for the butcher, they have established a most enviable record.

Recently the outside world has begun to turn to New England for high-class seed stock of this breed. On November 5 Brookvale Farm, of Windsor, Mass., shipped the two-year-old Hereford bull Windsor Domino 10th to Robert College, Istanbul, Turkey. This is the first Hereford ever sent from the United States to that country.

On November 14 this same farm shipped three high-class herd sires to M. J. O'Brien, Ltd., of Renfrew, Ontario, Canada. These bulls go to the largest Hereford herd in Ontario and were selected by their new owners after a careful inspection of other beef cattle herds at the recent Eastern States Exposition.

Other sales from Brookvale Farm include a good young bull to Thomas B. Tubman, of Brewster, Mass., and a registered bull and several registered females to M. C. Phinney, of Cummington, Mass. Regardless of general business conditions this is strong evidence that there is always a demand for good quality well-bred Herefords. Z. T. C.

Coming Farmers' Meetings

Nov. 28-Dec. 5. — International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago.

Dec. 1-6. — Chicago Coliseum Poultry Show, Secretary Harvey C. Wood, Room 1900, Board of Trade Building, Chicago.

Dec. 2-4.—New Jersey State Horticultural Society, Annual Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J.

Dec. 7-9. — American Farm Bureau Federation, annual convention, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 7-12. — Pittsburgh, Pa., Poultry Show, William Penn Hotel. Harry J. Singer, Secretary, P. O. Box 447, N. S. Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dec. 8-10. — Sharon Poultry Association, Annual Show, Sharon, Conn. Secretary Arthur L. Kinsman, Sharon, Conn.

Dec. 9-11.—Second annual landscape school, Ohio State University, Columbus.

Dec. 15-16. — Connecticut Pomological Society, Annual Meetings, Woman's Club Building, Hartford, Conn.; H. C. C. Miles, Secretary, Milford, Conn.

Jan. 5-8, 1932.—Delaware State Poultry Show, Milford, Del.

Jan. 6-10.—Madison Square Garden, N. Y., Poultry Show.

Jan. 13.—N. Y. State Holstein-Friesian Association, Syracuse, N. Y. C. H. Baldwin, Albany, N. Y., president.

Jan. 13-14.—N. Y. State Dairymen's Association, Syracuse, N. Y. C. W. Halliday, North Chatham, N. Y., president.

Jan. 13-15.—N. Y. State Horticultural Society, Annual Meeting, Edgerton Park, Rochester, N. Y.

Jan. 14.—N. Y. State Breeders' Association, Syracuse, N. Y. T. H. Monroe, Camillus, N. Y., President.

Jan. 18-22.—Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, Pa.

Jan. 26-29.—New Jersey Agricultural Week, Trenton, N. J.

Jan. 27-29.—New York State Horticultural Society, Eastern Meeting, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Feb. 2-5.—New York State Grange, annual convention, Albany, N. Y.

Feed Calves Low-testing Surplus

Due to low milk prices indications are that many unprofitable cows will be kept this winter. This means that a surplus is bound to be created and some dairymen will be refused a market for all of the milk.

Where milk is paid for on a basis of its butterfat quality, this Winter will be a good time to feed the low-testing cows milk to calves. Every dairyman should join a cow-testing association in order to pick out the low-testing animals. If you are not fortunate enough to belong to an association, save out a sample of each cow's milk both night and morning, and set it aside until the cream rises in order to determine which cows are making the thin milk. If every dairyman would pick out one or two of his low testers and feed that milk to young stock during this Fall and Winter, much of the surplus would be eliminated. Without doubt one or two calves raised each month this Fall will bring considerably more money as dairy cows than is the prevailing price for dairy animals at the present time.

Another thing that will not only benefit the herd but will reduce the surplus will be to give the individual cows about two weeks more rest period this Fall and Winter than previously. Without doubt such a practice will be a good investment because well-fitted cows always produce better milk more economically than those freshening in a thin condition. J. W. B.

Red Polled Cattle Club Banquet

The annual banquet and the 49th annual meeting of the Red Polled Cattle Club of America will be held in the Stockyards Inn, Union Stockyards, Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, December 2, at 2 P. M. HARLEY A. MARTIN, Secy.

Livestock Sales

Nov. 11-12.—Holsteins. Allegany-Steuben Sale, Angelica, N. Y. James A. Young, Secretary.

Dec. 1-2.—Holsteins. Earlville, N. Y. R. Austin Backus, Sale Manager, Mexico, N. Y.

OLD LADY: "Can't you cheer your little brother up and stop his crying?" Small Boy: "Well, did you ever try to cheer anybody up that's just had five bananas, two hot dogs, and seven ice cream cones?"—Credit Lost.

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Going Out of Business I will sell my breeding stock of Flemish Giants, the large kind at $2.50 apiece. LEON ECKERT, Lakewood Park, Barnesville, Pa.

Closing Out Sale! of White, Black, Steel and Checkered Flemish Giants $3.00 pair up, breeders and exhibition stock a specialty. JONAS HAYNER, Prop., Livingston Rabbitry, Livingston, N. Y.

NEW ZEALAND WHITES of quality, outdoor raised, winners wherever shown, healthy, quick maturing. Satisfaction guar. GARDEN STATE RABBITRY, Florence, N. J.

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ANGUS BULLS 2 CHOICE YEARLINGS, females all ages. Fair prices. Write. CLARK & SONS, FREEPORT, OHIO

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FERRETS for killing rats, hunting rabbits and other game. Males, $3.50, Females, $4.00. Pair, $7.00. Yearling Females, special rat catchers, $6.00 each. W. A. PECK, New London, Ohio

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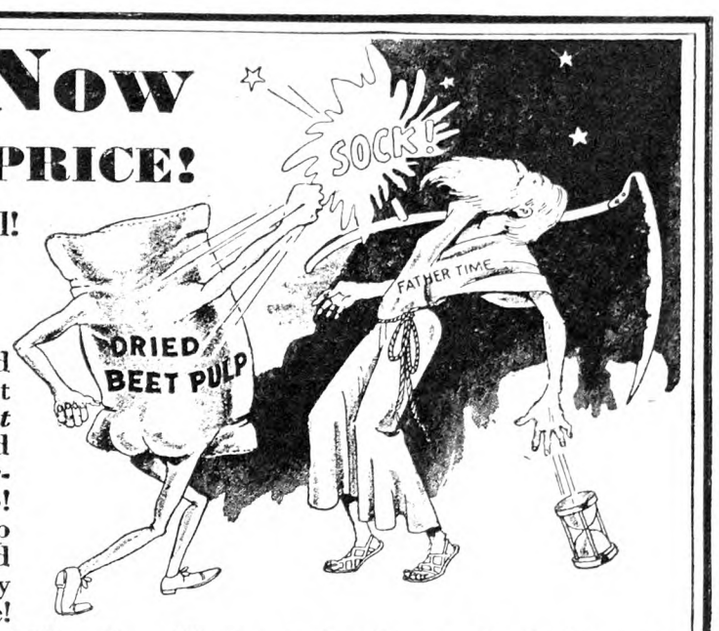

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AN EXCEPTIONALLY BRED **JERSEY BULL CALF** Dropped May 7, 1931. Double grandson of Sybil's Gamboge 4th. Great grandson of Fauvic's Prince. Out of register of merit dam, a fine individual. First check for $100 takes him. AYRLAWN FARMS, Bethesda, Md.

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6-7 weeks old . $2.50 each
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Buy all you can of these good feeders at this unusual low price. We offer choice, carefully selected Berkshire & O. I. C., Chester & Yorkshire, Duroc & Berkshire crossed—Barrows, boars or sows. Ship any number C. O. D. on approval. No crating charge. Our Guarantee: "A Square Deal At All Times."

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Chester White, Duroc & Poland China Pigs Let us select your pigs from any of the above breeds for your future breeding stock or feeders. We can ship you pigs, any sex, for breeders or feeders from high-grade stock and good litters that will more than please you. Now is the time to get some of this well-bred stock at a low price.

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WE ALSO HAVE 50 young thoroughbred POLAND CHINA SOWS, weighing 110 to 140 lbs. at $25 apiece.

Big Type Polands Attractive prices on Service boars and bred gilts. The rapid growing easy feeding kind. J. K. HACKETT, NORWALK, OHIO

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DUROC REG. SWINE All ages for sale. F. M. Pattington & Son, Merrifield, N. Y.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES—A No. 1. Pedigreed Pigs, $8; Easiest feeders; quickest growers. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS—Fall pigs ready. A. M. KENNEL, R.3, Honey Brook, Pa

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1000 Island Kennel will exchange Purebred White Collies for Purebred Pullets, Turkeys, O. I. C. Pigs or what have you. N. W. BARRETT - Clayton, N. Y.

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GREAT DANE PUPPIES eligible to registration GRACE M. BUTTERFIELD, Raymond, New Hampshire

English Setter Pups Ped. stock, reasonable—write EDW. LOTT, Frenchtown, N. J.

For Sale Reg. Beagle pups, also Foxhounds, Irish Setter female cheap. DAVID WOOD, Stony Creek, N. Y.

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HEREFORDS *New England's Largest Hereford Breeding Farm* **Offers for Sale** Six Purebred, Unregistered Hereford Cows and several good registered cows at farmer's prices. *Write for details. Herd accredited.* BROOKVALE FARM, Windsor, Mass.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

333 West 30th Street :-: New York City

N. Y. State Egg-laying Contest

During October, the first month of the tenth N. Y. State contest, the Leghorns as a breed made the greatest return over the cost of feed. The eggs sold for 62.8c, while their feed bill amounted to 14.2c per pullet, leaving an average profit over feed cost of 48.6c per bird. The Rhode Island Reds were second highest with a profit of 37.3c, while the White Rocks were third with 25.6c. The Buff Rocks made a return just .8c under their white-feathered cousins.

Moss Farm's entry of Rhode Island Reds holds the lead in the new contest at the end of the first month with a record of 232 points and 250 eggs. This is at the rate of 80 per cent production and is 22 eggs higher than the leading pen at this date a year ago.

M. P. Phillips' Leghorns are close behind the Moss pen with 228 points and 242 eggs. In comparing records it should be noted that the Phillips' birds are 14 eggs ahead of last year's leading pen. Third place was captured by Trexler Farm's Leghorns, while Redbird Farm's R. I. Reds ranked fourth. West Neck Farm's Long Island Reds were in fifth place.

The leading pullet was in the leading pen and scored 27 points and 27 eggs. This was No. 40-C, a Moss Farm bird. Trexler Farm's White Leghorn pullet No. 13-1 was second with 27 points and 25 eggs. Oak Hill Poultry Farm's No. 25-1 was third, Moss Farm's Rhode Island Red No. 40-7 was fourth, and No. 40-7, another Moss Farm bird was fifth.

It will be noted that the first and second pullet appear to be in a tie with 27 points each, while such is not actually the case. In dropping the decimal points in reports, this apparent situation arises. The facts are that in the records the decimals are neither dropped nor changed. —D. H. Horton, Head, Department of Poultry Husbandry.

Return above cost of feed per pullet for October, 1931 (31 days):

1*	2*	3*	4*	5*	6*
Legborns	570	15.4	$0.628	$0.142	$0.486
R. I .Reds	110	15.4	.545	.172	.373
Barred Rocks	70	4.2	.148	.128	.020
Buff Rocks	20	11.0	.389	.141	.248
White Rocks	30	11.4	.403	.147	.256

1—Variety; 2—Number pullets; 3—Average eggs per pullet; 4—Value of eggs per pullet; 5—Cost of feed; 6—Return above cost of feed.

High pens for October (31 days).

	Points	Eggs
1—R. I. Red, Moss Farm	232	250
2—W. L., M. P. Phillips	228	242
3—W. L., Trexler Farms	209	214
4—R. I. Red, Redbird Farm	199	212
5—L. I. Red, West Neck Farm	198	219
6—W. L., Roy A. Keute	196	226
7—W. L., Miller Poultry Farm	192	221
8—W. L., Quality Poultry Farm	190	220
9—W. L., Ace Farm	188	219
10—W. Rock, Springdale P. Farm	186	220
11—W. L., Farview Poultry Farm	184	204
12—W. L., Manor Poultry Farm	182	192
13—W. L., Lukert Leghorn Farm	181	208

High pens in average weight of eggs to date, October 31, 1931.

	Av. Wt. Ozs. Per Doz.
1—W. L., Trexler Farms	23.59
2—L. I. Reds, Oak Hill Poultry Farm	23.36
3—W. L., Lone Pine Poultry Ranch	23.16
4—W. L., Mattituck W. Leghorn Farm	22.95
5—W. L., M. P. Phillips	22.90
6—W. L., Manor Poultry Farm	22.89
7—R. I. Reds, Redbird Farm	22.82
8—R. I. Reds, Moss Farm	22.59
9—W. L., Farview Poultry Farm	22.21
10—R. I. Reds, Elm Tree Poultry Farm	22.14
11—L. I. Reds, West Neck Farm	22.12
11—W. L., Lone Pine Poultry Ranch	22.12

High pullets for October (31 days).

	Points	Eggs
1—R. I. Red, 40-C, Moss Farm	27	27
2—W. L., 13-1, Trexler Farms	27	25
3—W. L., 25-1, Oak Hill Pltry. Farm	26	27
4—R. I. Red, 42-7, Redbird Farm	26	25
5—R. I. Red, 40-7, Moss Farm	26	27
6—L. I. Red, 38-8, Oak Hill P. Farm	25	24
7—Buff Rock, 47-4, Far-A-Way Farm	25	28
8—R. I. Red, 42-B, Redbird Farm	25	24
9—W. L., 1-2, M. P. Phillips	25	27
9—W. L., 6-3, Pratt Exp. Farm	25	27
10—W. L., 1-3, M. P. Phillips	25	26

Potatoes for Hens

I have been feeding my chickens scratch feed and have been boiling potato parings, mixing with growing mash. When they start laying what would be best to mix with the potato paring? Would laying mash be all right? A. New York.

There is no objection to mixing boiled potatoes or potato parings with the growing mash or the laying mash, though this cuts down the proportion of protein food in the ration and tends to fatten, rather than to hasten growth and production. However, fattening food is needed in any ration and, if too much is not fed, to the exclusion of higher protein foods, the potatoes become a desirable addition from at least the standpoint of economy.

The small household flock that gets table scraps with the purchased foods should be more profitable in proportion to its size than a commercial flock for which all food must be bought and cooked potatoes may well make up a part of the scraps fed. This only needs to be kept in mind, that potatoes are chiefly starch, a valuable fattening food but not one calculated to supply bone and muscle for growth or protein for egg production. They, therefore, need to be fed with such concentrates as meat scrap, milk, wheat bran and middlings and clover or Alfalfa leaves. Fed alone or in too great a proportion of the whole ration, they would not supply the needs of either growing chicks or layers. M. B. D.

Apples for Hens

Is it a fact that poultry should not be given apples? A friend has just said apples are too acid and keep the hens from laying. J. C. S.
Connecticut.

Apples, and practically all other fresh vegetables or fruits, are desirable additions to the poultry ration, though, if fed to the exclusion of sufficient grain, they would cut down egg production, and might acquire the reputation of being harmful.

There is no harmful acid in apples, but the fondness of all domestic animals for them sometimes leads to disastrous results when excessive consumption overburdens the digestive organs. M. B. D.

Connecticut Turkey Prices

The Connecticut Turkey Growers' Association, Inc., announce that, effective November 16, the price of Connecticut native fancy turkeys identified by the official yellow tag will be sold by its members for 45 cents a pound wholesale and 55 cents retail.

All turkeys sold under the grade name of "Connecticut Native Fancy" are officially inspected by the State Department of Agriculture, and entitled to have the identifying yellow tag, bearing the New England quality label, sealed on the wing of each bird.

Candy With Milk

Recipes that call for the use of milk in candy are not only helpful to the milk producer, but they are far more nourishing and have a vastly better flavor than when milk is not used.

In boiling together a milk and sugar mixture, I have found that extra care is necessary so that the mixture does not scorch. It is best to have a slow fire, and an occasional gentle stirring is, also, wise. Here are some general rules for candy-making that I have found helpful: Use a large enough kettle or saucepan, so that there is no danger of boiling over. A two-quart pan will be right for the recipes given here. Boil the candy mixture rapidly at first, stirring until dissolved, then boil slowly, and stir only enough to prevent scorching. With a damp cloth remove the crystals that form on the side of the pan while cooking. When you test your candy remove from the fire, otherwise the candy may get too hard. All cream candies should be allowed to cool before beating. When the bottom of the pan feels comfortable to the hand, the mixture is cool enough.

Mexican Panocha.—Boil together one tablespoon butter, four cups brown sugar, one cup milk, ½ teaspoon salt. Cook to the soft-ball stage. When cool add two teaspoons vanilla and beat until creamy. Add two cups broken nut meats and pour into greased pans. When cold cut into squares.

Cocoanut Cream Candy. — Two cups sugar, ¾ cup milk, ½ cup shredded cocoanut, one tablespoon butter, ½ teaspoon vanilla. Melt butter in pan, add milk and sugar, stir until dissolved. Boil until soft-ball forms. When mixture is cool, add cocoanut and vanilla and beat until creamy. Pour into greased pan and cool.

Butterscotch Pecan Patties.—One cup white sugar, ½ cup brown sugar, ½ cup white corn syrup, pinch of salt, ½ cup milk, ⅓ cup butter, one teaspoon vanilla, ¾ cup pecan nuts, broken. Boil sugars, syrup, milk and salt to the soft-ball stage. Remove from fire, add butter and vanilla. Let stand 10 minutes, add nuts and beat until creamy. Drop by teaspoons on oiled paper.

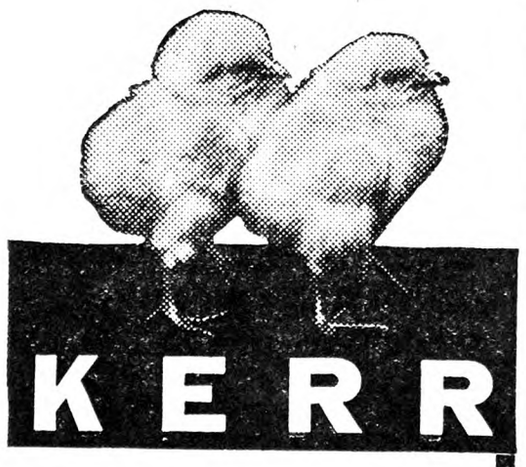
Pralines.—One cup brown sugar, two cups white sugar, three tablespoons white corn syrup, 1¼ cups milk, pinch of salt, ¼ teaspoon maple flavoring, 1½ cups broken pecan nuts. Boil all ingredients, except nuts, together. Cook to soft-ball stage. Add one cup of nuts and beat until stiff and creamy. Drop from a spoon onto oiled paper. Press remaining nuts on top of each praline.

Toffee.—One cup light brown sugar, one cup white sugar, ½ cup white corn syrup, one cup cream, two tablespoons butter, ½ teaspoon salt, one teaspoon vanilla, one cup chopped nuts. Boil sugar, syrup and cream to soft-ball stage, and add butter. Cook until hard-ball stage is reached. Remove from fire, add salt, vanilla and nuts. Pour into greased pan and cut into squares.

Chocolate Caramels.—Two cups table molasses, one cup brown sugar, one cup milk, 4 ozs. unsweetened chocolate, four tablespoons butter, one teaspoon vanilla. Put all ingredients, except vanilla, into kettle, and cook until soft-ball stage is reached. Add vanilla, and pour into greased pan. When nearly cold cut into small squares.

Uncooked Fondant.—Two tablespoons evaporated milk, one tablespoon water, one egg white, one teaspoon vanilla, confectioner's XXXX sugar to stiffen. Put egg white, milk, water and flavoring into a bowl and beat thoroughly. Add sugar slowly until stiff enough to knead. Knead smooth on board. Fondant may be put in covered jar and used as needed.
ELLEN JOHNSTON.

CHAPLAIN: "And are you comfortable here in prison, my man?" Convict: "It has its drawbacks, of course, but I don't have to get up in the middle of the night to see if the door is locked." — Credit Lost.



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Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN.

In preparation for the National Grange session, held at Madison, Wis., earlier this month, the sixth degree was conferred on 660 candidates at four special sessions of the Ohio State Grange during October. These degree sessions were combined with a series of regional declamation contests, which proved very successful. National Master Louis J. Taber attended all these sessions, speaking at each meeting. Fifty counties of the State were represented in the four meetings held. The winners of these declamation contests will compete in a final test at the annual meeting of the Ohio State Grange, to be held at Sandusky, Dec. 8-10.

Mrs. V. E. Crouse, of Ohio, one of the leading Juvenile Grange workers of the country, suggests the topic of Thomas A. Edison's great achievements as a worthwhile study for the Juvenile Granges. Following the inventor's recent death the newspapers and magazines carried many pages of very valuable material covering the various phases of Edison's wonderful career and Mrs. Crouse suggests that this material be gathered together by the Juvenile Grange lecturers for use in their programs.

The first Juvenile Pomona Grange is reported from Oregon. The new organization is called a District Juvenile Grange rather than a Pomona, but is formed along the same lines as a Pomona organization. It covers two counties in Oregon and embraces five Juvenile Granges. Lovena S. Palmer has the honor of being the first matron of this new Juvenile organization. She is a graduate of the Monmouth Normal School as is also her assistant, Mrs. Marie Schott. Clarence Potter, the master of this unique Juvenile organization, is also a seventh degree member.

The legislative committee of the National Grange at Washington has recently moved into more commodious quarters. The office is located at 630 Indiana Avenue, and is in charge of Fred Brenckman and his assistant, S. S. McCloskey.

December is the meeting month for the State Granges of Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia and Wisconsin. The State Granges of Colorado and Connecticut will be held in January and the New York State Grange in February.

The masters of the various State Granges in attendance at the National Grange at Madison, Wis., Nov. 11-20, were: George Sehlmeyer, California; John Morris, Colorado; L. G. Tolles, Connecticut; Robert P. Robinson, Delaware; W. W. Deal, Idaho; E. A. Eckert, Illinois; Francis Light, Indiana; F. L. Hummel, Iowa; C. C. Cogswell, Kansas; H. B. Crawford, Maine; A. G. Ensor, Maryland; Henry N. Jenks, Massachusetts; George F. Roxburgh, Michigan; Fred K. Willson, Minnesota; James T. Phillips, Missouri; C. L. Dietz, Nebraska; John A. Hammond, New Hampshire; David H. Agans, New Jersey; Fred J. Freestone, New York; W. Kerr Scott, North Carolina; Walter F. Kirk, Ohio; W. C. Gillespie, Oklahoma; Charles C. Hulet, Oregon; E. B. Dorsett, Pennsylvania; J. Curtis Hopkins, Rhode Island; D. B. Anderson, South Carolina; J. J. Martin, South Dakota; A. W. Lawrence, Vermont; J. R. Horsley, Virginia; Albert C. Goss, Washington; Foster R. Hardman, West Virginia; Herman Idhe, Wisconsin.

Boys and Girls

Contributors' List

* Marks names of those whose work appears this month.

New York.—Doris Butcher (16), Clara Gordon (13), William Rennie, *Bonnie Black (19), Evelyn Brink (11), Rose Schaefer (17), *Teresa Prinzing (16), Marion Collins, Martha Cairns, Dorothy Safford (17), *Ruth Geiser, *Marion Wiethorn (19), *Lucy Weatherup (15), *Bertha Wilson, *Elizabeth Maier (16), Hedwig Dankszа, Marion Ginn (13), *Pearl Wilfert (A), Lois Canerty, Martha Haluska (8), *Carl Prentiss (17), Helen Gabrys (16), *Dorothy Brodine (11), *Louis Schantz, *Lois Russell (A), *Pearl Lynn (A), Louis Hughes, Marion Hubbard, Stanley Sidorwicz.

Pennsylvania.—Alvin Meiser, *Verna Herschey (A), *Erma Herschey, Howard Weaver (11), *Antoinette Enick (17), Harold Sensenig (13), Paul Weaver, *Marietta Herschey (A), *Elsie Springer (18).

Connecticut. — *Grace Cullis (A), *Albert Kirk (A), Muriel Chapman, Elsie Myers (11), Elthea Murdock, *Silvio Bedini (14), *Ethel Seidman (15), Rose Bella (13), *Berta Griffiths (A), *Alice Weik (A).

New Jersey.—*Marie Hettema (15), Margaret Decker (17), Virginia Gilspie, *Alice Chew (19), *June Doolittle (A), Catherine MacDonald (14), Wm. J. Wilkins.

Massachusetts. — Elizabeth Townsend, Ruth Lamson (15), Beryl Wilbur (12), John Pietroski.

Rhode Island.—*Judith Halliday (13), *Frances McCall (16), Barbara Knowles (A).

New Hampshire.—*Earl Anderson (A), Barbara Jones (10).

Vermont.—*Eugenia Powers.

Ohio.—Frederick Minch (15), Robert Minch (11), Marion Lamphier, Eeli Hirsimaki (A), *Jane Goddard (16).

Virginia.—Edna Schlosser.

West Virginia.—*Clark Allender (17).

Maryland.—Mary Gelletly (14).

Colorado.—*Florence Swan (19).

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Andersen's Fairy Tales

For Sale by The Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th Street, New York City

Drawn by Eleanor A. Weaver (16), *New York*

"The gray squirrel at his nutting taken unawares,
Ascends the shaggy tree trunk without the aid of stairs."

Drawn by Charlotte Dolly (18), *New York*

MEMORY VERSE
November Night

Listen—
With faint dry sound,
Like steps of passing ghosts,
The leaves, frost-crisped, break from the trees
And fall. —Adelaide Crapsey.

Sent by Clark Allender (17), West Virginia.

All Round Dog

Hi, you little roly puppy,
With your ears a-hangin' down!
Ain't been weaned a fortnight, hardly,
Bellin' like a regular houn'!
Golly, but you're smart an' handsome!
Smartest pup—I've knowed a few!
Hi, oh! puppy! Hi! oh! puppy!
Hi, oh! puppy, you!

Sniffin' all around the dooryard,
On the old gray barn cat's track;
Makin' b'lieve she's coon'r somethin'
When he's treed her on the stack!
Wait until you find some critter
That was made for pups to chew.
Hi, oh! puppy! Hi, oh! puppy!
Hi, oh! puppy, you!

You an' me will go a-huntin',
When you've got your sense an' growed;
I can see you, pup, a-lopin',
Slow an' easy, down the road,
Till you strike a scent—oh, golly!
Stump patch, stone wall—dry or dew!
Hi, oh! puppy! Hi, oh! puppy!
Hi, oh! puppy! you!

Yessir, we will hunt together,
When the frost is on the groun'
When the trees is red an' yaller
An' the nuts is rattlin' down,
An' the crows are naggin' foxes
In the valley smoky blue.
Hi, oh! puppy! Hi, oh! puppy!
Hi, oh! puppy, you!
—Mercy E. Baker.

Drawn by Gladys McLeod (15), *New York*

The answer to last month's "What Am I?" puzzle was "Dahlia." We have had the Dahlia with us so long in the home garden that we have never thought of it as a Mexican flower. Every time a Dahlia blossoms there is for us a gift from Mexico. The puzzle this month is based upon another well-known plant, found in Autumn.

I am a native of the temperate zone, both of the northern and southern hemisphere. My kind is classed among the lowest forms of vegetable life. We are various in size, some of us not being visible without a microscope, while others are several feet in diameter. We are eaten with much hesitation, as many of our species are poisonous, and others not only perfectly harmless, but considered a delicacy. The lack of perceptible difference between them is puzzling to many. My cap is regularly convex, becoming almost flat when old. It is fleshy, dry, white, with a tinge of yellow or brown; of a silky smoothness on the upper surface, thickly set on the under side with gills, which in a younger state are pink, and covered with a curtain or veil. Later, as the cap (called pileus) grows, the veil is broken.

I spring up and attain maturity overnight. In Autumn, I am found in pastures and orchards, and if I am not mistaken you know me for my white umbrella, and great white ball. My seed is called spawn. What am I? — Sent by Charlotte Dolly (18), New York.

Enigma

My first is in lock but not in key,
My second is in you but not in me,
My third is assume but not in take,
My fourth is in shiver but not in shake,
My fifth is in tease but not in pet,
My sixth is in wager but not in bet,
My seventh is in seek but not in find,
My whole helped sustain the Pilgrims in 1620.
—By Clark Allender (17), West Virginia.

Riddle

I can bring fame and fortune,
Although I am so small,
And outside of the babies
I'm surely used by all.

I'm just a few inches tall,
And not a half inch wide;
The student and the business man
Must keep me by their side.
—By Dorothy Brodine (11), New York.

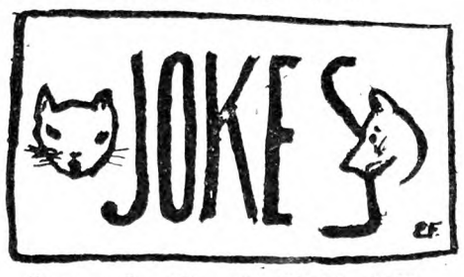
The answer to last month's enigma was "cider," and to the riddle was "flying fishes."

Drawn by Elspeth Field (12), *New York*

What was the rock underneath the Gillyflower tree? It looked a little like the end of an Indian stone ax but on closer examination it appeared more like a gravestone—you know, one of those flat, wide ones that people used to mark graves when they couldn't afford a carved stone. If it was a marking stone, what was under it? A skeleton? An Indian cache? Curiosity's fingers move swiftly and the stone was soon turned back to reveal that which was hidden. Two beautiful green lizards with brilliant yellow spots on their backs, were cuddled cozily into a slight depression in the soil. They were very sluggish and did not move, neither did they resent being turned over. Their tummies were a very pretty shade of dark gray. We heard an airplane then, and replaced the stone hastily before we ran to look up at a Sikorsky. Then the cows required our attention and we couldn't go back to look at the pretty little lizards any more. Three days passed before we happened to be near the Gillyflower tree again and when we turned the stone over there were no bright little bodies to be seen. Where had they gone? If we had not disturbed them, would they have spent the Winter there?—Bee Bee Gee.

Nov. 2.—Autumn is at its height. The trees are so many different colors—I mean the leaves. With the eye you can just pick out which are the poplar trees. They are a bright yellow color all their own. We hiked to the woods last Sunday afternoon and not a bird or cottontail did I see in all my travels. Game seems to be rather scarce this season.

We got plants, berries and moss for a Winter garden. I intend to make a lake, soon as I find a sizable mirror. You use precisely the same plants as for a Winter garden. The latter is made on a platter, while the other is made in a glass bowl. A lake does not require a cover to keep it steamed as does a Winter garden. I'll let you know in case I get it made, and remark on its progress.—Erma Herschey, Pennsylvania.



Drawn by Elspeth Field (12), *New York*

A Frenchman who had been traveling abroad was telling his Paris friends about the American highways.

"Roosevelt built a wonderful highway—Lincoln built a gorgeous highway, but," he said, "That man Detour can't build a road worth a darn." — Sent by Lucy Weatherup (15), New York.

"Do you want gas?" asked the dentist as he placed the patient in the chair.

"Yes," said the absent-minded professor. "About five gallons—and take a look at the oil."—Sent by Elspeth Field (12), New York.

How do you do, Mrs. Unger and Our Pagers!

May I sit in that chair right there in the center of your group and make myself at home? Ah, it seems good to be back again, a reunion that we look forward to from year to year. I am just conceited enough to think you may be interested in what your Uncle Albert has been doing, so hearken, my children, and you shall hear.

I am still a printer, but as yet Ben Franklin is still the better known. Maybe I'm not quite the right type to achieve fame with type. Not being content with holding down one job I consented to be Scoutmaster to a flock of Boy Scouts. After getting some wonderful lung training trying to make myself heard above twenty or so whoopin', rootin', tootin' boys, I got the air. That is, I had the thrill of several weeks' radio broadcasting movie chats. Then came a new program director who wasn't a movie fan, and I got the air in a decidedly different manner. That's about all of interest except I've gone crazy over stamp collecting and would be glad to exchange stamps with any of Our Pagers.

I'm wondering what has become of Norm Hallock, good old Norm! Wonder if he became the aviator he was planning to be? And then I remember Charlotte and Beatrice Booth, two clever sisters, and lots more. I hope they will all be back.

I've attempted to write a poem, but being out of practice, I'm afraid Carl Prentiss will crowd me out. There's a boy who can rhyme words and make them mean something.

Until next year, so long.—Al Kirk.

Here's the verse. Five thousand dollars in trade will be given for a suitable title.

I wonder what it is that makes a poet;
I would be one if I could know it.
Methinks 'tis not so much to make a rhyme
Or to have a perfect meter time
As it is to see the beauty in this earth,
And the little things for what they're worth.

If only I could make castles out of clouds
And armies out of shopping crowds;
If I could hear the words the breezes sigh,
And understand the song of birds on high;
If on a bright and shiny day I'd walk
Through fields, and with the rabbits talk,
And even rejoice in rain and sleet,
And see some good in sopping feet,
Then I'd be a poet such as no man
Ever was, and not just "blustering showman."*

*"Blusterin' showman" is what Lowest Rustle (or Lois Russell) says my writings remind her of.—Albert S. Kirk.

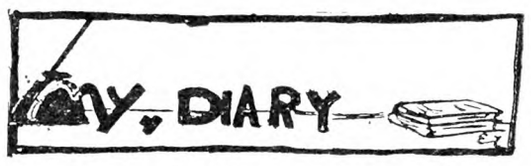
Drawn by Marion Wiethorn (19), *New York*

Dear Cooks: Why not have some pumpkin pie these cold days? My folks like this: Two cups cooked pumpkin, three-fourths cup brown sugar, one-half cup granulated sugar, two-thirds teaspoon salt, one-half teaspoon ginger, one teaspoon cinnamon, three eggs, two cups milk (or cream) and two teaspoons melted butter, mixed in the order named. Bake in a hot oven 15 minutes, then reduce the heat and bake slowly for half an hour.—Amy I. Springer (A), New York.

Thanks

Health and wealth, will come in, too
In these Thanksgiving prayers to you;
Honor, family, love and life,
Daughter, son, man and wife
Thanks will extend to Thee.
But of these—not such as I.

Just one thing to sing (it may be worse)—
I want to give thanks, because I'm a nurse.
Especially so because
With such care, no laws
The nurseries claim me now.
Each little perplexed tear
Falling from crystal blue eyes,
Each little finger, exquisite, dear;
Each small glance of surprise.
Utter abandon, helplessness
Sent to many a home, to bless
The happy mother, the father happy, too.
Startled cries that pierce the peace:
Wakeful little groans, that coaxing won't appease.
And rarely, irrepressibly, once in a while
The tiny sunburst of a dewy smile.
Ah! 'tisn't all laughter, and fun I know
Every hour, every minute, someone's on the go.
There are dirty faces and weeping eyes
To clean, too, I well surmise.
Sticky fingers, and dirty toes
"And please wipe my nose
"Aunt Susie." And so, Dear Lord
On this Thanksgiving Day, I say—
I thank Thee, I'm a nurse!
—Grace V. Cullis (20), Connecticut.



Drawn by Elspeth Field (12), *New York*

Oct. 29.—Ring around the moon. If I ever write a book I'll give it that title if possible. I know no more beautiful expression—ring around the moon. There was a big red ring and a wider white one, tonight. It was awe-inspiring. It's only the second time that I've seen this.

Oct. 30.—To wake up happy, to have an exceptionally exciting day and then to have everything shattered! Life can be cruel—I found that out today. To explain: For a week I had not felt well but this morning something wonderfully unexpected happened, and I remained thrilled all day until—there's always an "until"—I returned home to find that thousands of dollars worth of damage had been done by a wind storm.

I've always been eager for life, willing to take the bitterness with the sweetness but now I'm not so sure. If years of work can be turned to dust and ashes within a few minutes then life seems hardly worth the trouble. No, I take that back. I'm being cowardly. I'm fighting myself, but oh, it's so hard!

Someone said, "Years of inflation are followed by years of depression, days of elation by days of sorrow," and it's a sermon in itself. One can only hope for the day of elation.

Post Scriptum.—I don't want to be morose but there are times when it is hard to laugh. I said last month that I loved the wind. I still do, but differently. I've learned to stand in awe of it. I can't write anything that you would find entertaining but I think the lesson I've learned may help you. Oh, please, have patience with me!—"Sooky."

Oct. 26.—What a thrill I had today, when I found a letter in the mailbox from the Philippines addressed to me. A native who is a student in an agricultural school wrote a very interesting letter and sent a snapshot, asking me to do the same. And, it seems, Iva Unger, that it was through you that he procured my name and address—but I'm not sorry. Tonight I went to church to attend devotions and on my return home I answered that letter.

Oct. 28.—As I was finishing the breakfast dishes, Pete called me to the window to see the two kittens in a tree. It's really a lilac bush but it's trimmed like a tree. Well, the two were climbing up like a couple of acrobats. Blackie got almost to the very top but then found herself stuck. For a moment she hung in a fork, her feet dangling below her. She finally wriggled out of the annoying position. Little Tige took all this in, seeming to enjoy the other's predicament. But Blackie had spirit for she gradually slid down, little by little.—"Tweet."

Oct. 27.—Mother got a new coffee pot this evening and the best part of that was the chocolates that were in it. She gave us some, set them away and then went to bed. Of course, that wasn't enough for us. We'd have to have another shift. First, Tim went the rounds of the cupboard without success, then discovered me using his new pencil. Then he had to take it away from me "because he hadn't found the candy," I guess. Well, then he went to bed, too. That's another one up. Ha! No sooner was he up the stairs than Kit and I began a search. Kit went through one cupboard and I went through the other. Neither of us found it, so we went into the next room and behold, there sat that coffee pot staring us right in the eye. Lost and found. Shall I save some chocolates for O. P.'s birthday? Not me! I'm not the kind of a kid that saves candy!

Oct. 28.—Weather real nice for so late in the season. Only the corn fodder

is so dry that we have to use gloves to husk. Jimmie and I usually put the corn in this P. M. We put the bushel box, nicknamed foot-tub up on the wagon. Jimmie crawled up on it and the thing tipped right over and slid off the wagon, Jimmie after it. Nobody saw it but I laughed until I got a grain of corn in my throat and had to stop to swallow it.

Oct. 29.—Still dry. Poor Jimmie has an awful cold. Always sneezing or coughing. I believe the aviators could have heard him. He's always turning his hat into an Empress Eugenie and it looks swell.—"Pat."

Oct. 29.—Rather a nice day for this month, in the morning. Went after the cows in the P. M. About five o'clock a big black cloud was seen on the horizon on the north side. While going through the woods a flash of lightning tried to blind me, then it thundered and me quite a distance from home. Came home almost as wet as a duck.

Oct. 30.—It's still raining and rather cold. Decided to let the cows stay at home today. Let them out to feed on the clover behind the barn. When I go to chase them in the pasture one of the cobosses is missing. Started to look for her and found her caught tight between the hunter's camp and a rock. Had one swell time figuring how to get her out. Tried to lift her up and push her out. Well, that wouldn't work. Then I went home and got crowbar, axe, saw and hammer. Dad decided to move the camp, but it was impossible. We got wise as to sawing off a couple of boards or so as they were sticking out past the corner of the camp. After this was done the cow gave a jump and out she came. She probably knew that it was Hallowe'en and decided to play a few pranks, but it didn't work. Had to replace the boards and it wasn't so easy to match them.

The dog was barking along the road this afternoon sort of slow. My brother went out to see what was the matter and it was one of those called a skunk trying to get a chicken for his supper. Brother came in again and he smelt like one himself. I guess he got some of that smell on his trousers.

Some of the flowers are still in bloom out doors.—"Tony."

Oct. 7.—The writer of this diary is lecturer of one of the Granges in his town and needless to say, enjoys his work immensely. The Grange is a great organization for young farm boys and girls to join, for it helps them in unnumbered ways to express themselves and also trains them in responsibility and public speaking. Our State Lecturer is only about 24 years old and the National Lecturer claims New Hampshire as his home also. Yes, New Hampshire is a live Grange State. I hope many of O. P. contributors either belong to Patrons of Husbandry or will join young.

Oct. 17.—I am tired tonight, but it is a glorious tiredness, obtained from working in God's great out of doors. Every day I get more and more dissatisfied with life in the city, even though I spend nights in the country. I long for the day, sometimes so desperately, I am almost besides myself, for the time when I can make "Pleasantdale Farm" a real farm and not just a mere name. I care not for money, for luxuries, just let me have the freedom and purity of country life, undefiled by contact with the city; that is enough for me. Well, Jupiter's hand is getting shaky which is a sure sign that he had better give up writing and crawl into bed before he falls asleep in his chair. Goodby until next year. Yours for a future for Our Page that has no limits except the sky.—Jupiter (A).

Oct. 12.—Got THE R. N.-Y. today and looked in vain for "Our Page," but suddenly remembered that it was not the time for it. I had long wished to be a member of Our Page and now I hope to be recognized as one. The weather is getting like crisp November. Was picking apples this forenoon, and had a bad job. Apple-picking is a dandy job for those who like it (which I don't). Supper is on the stove and I am getting hungry. Sis (in fact two of them) is embroidering. Hateful job. My father calls it sewing pictures. We have delightful times figuring which are boys and which are girls in the diarists. I certainly wonder who Rommie is. I also sympathize with Larry.

Oct. 13.—Oh, how cold it was this morning! I felt like crawling in a feather bed. We had a large frost last night. The girls are at their everlasting work again. The boys are packing apples. Was at town today.

Oct. 15.—Well, today we butchered a hog and a beef. Had fried liver for dinner and sausage for supper. Rained this evening and I had to go for the cows on the horse. After supper wrapped apples till 11 P. M. It's jolly good fun to do packing, much more fun than to pick.—"Cesario."

Oct. 20.—Had a pickle of a time this morning! Got up at a quarter to six this morning, dressed, walked into the cold of a fireless kitchen, cleaned the coffee-pot and experimented with the toaster. Mom had a headache, which, according to all accounts, would keep her in bed all day and part of the next. Well, after inserting a bundle of stale bread (I didn't dare cut the new loaf 'cause my finger knew all too well the conse-

(Continued on Page 1164)

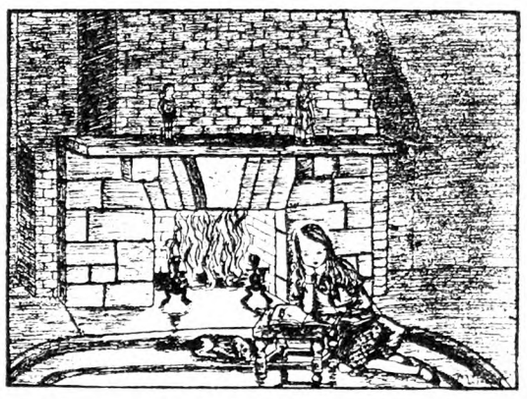
Pen and Ink—By Marion Wiethorn (19), New York

John Alden and Priscilla—By Barbara Knowles, Rhode Island

I Hear Plump Mice!—By Frances McCall (16), Rhode Island

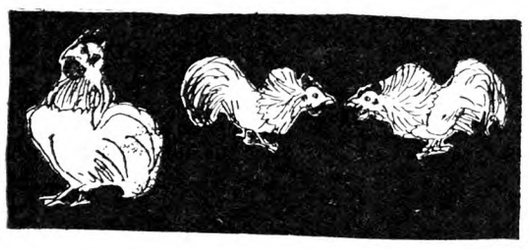
Thanksgiving—By John Brannen (13), Georgia

Days of the Pioneer—By Stanley Sidorwicz, New York



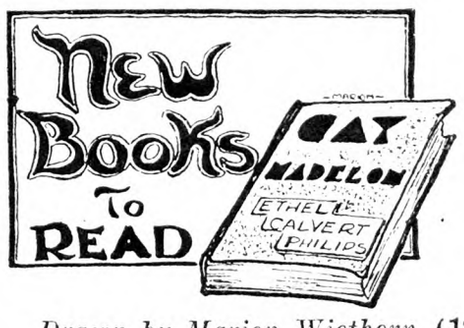
Drawn by Pearl Wilfert, New York

Junior—By Tommy, Connecticut



Just Bantams—By Elspeth Field (12), New York

Ayrshire—By Walter Thayer, Connecticut



Drawn by Marion Wiethorn (19), New York

Gay Madelon

"Gay Madelon" is the story of a little girl who has no mother. Just read the first page and then stop—if you can. I like the way Ethel Calvert Phillips, the author, described the snowstorm — the great chateau. This story has its setting in Quebec and the country along the Saguenay River. The boy who couldn't walk, and the little French girl who is waiting at the chateau for her father, the guide, are the leading characters and the setting surprised me by turning out to be right here in Canada—though the atmosphere is French. I would like to visit Quebec. This book pleased me more than any book I have ever read. Madelon was so full of life and fun. Poor little Jou-Jou who was crippled, I am sorry that even in the end he could not walk without the support of a brace, and that Madelon had no mother. Pere Coti I liked better than Madelon's own father. He was so jolly.—Dorothy Brodine (11), New York.

Towser's Rabbit Hunt

"While going along through the forest,"
Said Towser, our old hunting dog,
"I suddently heard a sharp rustle,
And a rabbit sprang over a log."

"I ran in pursuit in an instant;
The rabbit was leading the way—
But soon I was steadily gaining,
And exceedingly sure of my prey."

"But just as I almost could seize it
T'was gone down a hole out of sight,
Now whoever would judge such behavior,
From a slip of a rabbit, quite right?"
—By Thomas Clement (15).
Michigan.

Drawn by Marion Wiethorn (19), New York

Misconception

They told her death was old, decrepit, grim,
Night-cloaked and cavernous, but his sickle keen,
That loneliness and heartbreak rode with him
On jaded horses angular and lean.
How could she know his chariot rode a cloud
Of star-dust, glory-shrouded like the sun,
His countenance well-obscured within that shroud,
His blackness but a dazzling blindness grown?
Seeing him speed across the sunset hill,
Headlong she hastened to anticipate
His journey, but decoyed by her own will,
Discovering his identity too late.
O well. The same blind path we all must fare;
Perhaps she'll snare his star-dust in her hair.
—Lois Russell (A), New York.

November Roses

And who shall say November's roses are not best?
While the green spirit of the year is laid to rest,
While the last red embers of Autumn's fires glow,
Before the first dream of the coming snow,
There stand November's roses, symbols of
A dear God's tender ever-faithful love.
And when tomorrow comes, and I wake to see
The frost has taken these last roses away from me,
While the green spirit of the year is at rest,
I shall remember—November's roses were the best.
—Marie Hettema (16), New Jersey.

Thanksgiving Day

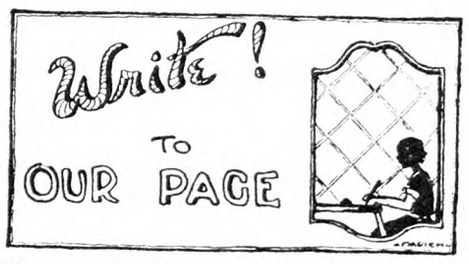
Brisk and cheery seems the town,
Everyone is gay;
Once each year, in festive gown,
Comes Thanksgiving Day.

Turkeys plump in yellow skin
Greet the sparkling eyes,
Winning o'er the man within,
Causing gusty sighs.

Pumpkins swell their golden shells—
Seems that burst they must;
Yet each globe a story tells
Of pies with luscious crust.

Housewives bustle, red of cheek,
Odors fill the air;
Kitchens smell and mutely speak
Of baking fine and rare.

Boys and girls without a frown
Laugh in work and play—
For once each year, in festive gown,
Comes Thanksgiving Day.
—Carl Prentiss (17), New York.



Drawn by Marion Wiethorn (19), New York

Yes. A stands for Alumni.

Were we wondering if the arrangement this month would be the same as it was last? Not a one mentioned the fact that "As Others See Us" looked mighty well on the third sheet. Like a good many other improvements, the change was ordered by necessity. You see the Boys' and Girls' caption was larger than usual and demanded some of the space that "As Others See Us" was using. This was promptly denied, and there you are.

Writes Rommie: "The extra long spiel of last month will have to do for twice. I date this November 4, because it is after midnight and I'm still at it studying. What with a couple of hours' tests —one tomorrow, and another Friday, with a Latin verb test for filling in between, I am busy. I honestly meant to get something ready this month. Well, the little moments fly, onward. Morning draws nigh, and I must study as well as sleep." Rommie evidently hasn't seen the October O. P. yet, and doesn't know that we took the whole of said spiel in one greedy gulp.

Gay Madelon is a juvenile for boys and girls under 10. We haven't any *data* about the childhood of Miss Phillips, who has her home in New Jersey. Kentucky Slim, we regret to say, is also in New Jersey, looking at the ocean. Come on back to Kentucky, Slim. We forgot to

mention that Lofty Abrey's State is Massachusetts.

Insn't it great to have the old timers back—Uncle Albert, and Grace Cullis and all the rest? Pembroke is now a nearly-graduate nurse. Let that sink in, you diarist detectives. And from Berta Griffiths we have word of the "Traveling Magazine" whence all good Alumni go in their after-twenty-one lives. Do we note the name of Jane Goddard in that group? So that is where she was last month! It's too bad, for she was only 16, but it does give one an idea of the potency of the T. M.

May I state once again for the benefit of would-be contributors that Our Page is not a club with all members in print? No. Just write to us, and you are a contributor. Use black ink on your drawings—the size or shape doesn't matter, it's the idea that counts. Be interesting and if you should write on nothing more pretentious than a shingle you will find yourself in print, yes, and in demand.

Send all contributions to Iva Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York City, before the fifth of the month if intended for December. Work arriving later must be held over. Contributions are welcome, however, at any time of the month.

Drawn by Eleanor Weaver (16), *New York*

"Well, another year and the calendar comes to November and Thanksgiving, so I took it upon myself to make a little attempt at a poem on the above mentioned holiday." — Carl Prentiss (17), New York.

"I must thank O. P. for the many friends that have come to me. I am writing to nine different people, seven of whom I've never even seen. The roses that I have standing in a vase before me inspired me to write 'November's Roses.' Now that I'm a full-fledged regular contributor to O. P., I'm enjoying it more than ever."—Marie Hettema (16), New Jersey.

"I'm afraid that I'm rather irregular, but I can assure you that I am one of O. P.'s faithful readers. The time is growing shorter now when I can contribute at all, so I'm sending some new rhymes. You can read them anyway, if there are too many to print."—Florence Swan (19), Colorado.

"Our Pagers certainly seem to be making the best better. The diaries were excellent, as always, last month, and to one who cannot draw a straight line even with a ruler, the drawings seemed unbeatable, while Clarice Gilbert's poem—well, words fail me.'—Dorothy Safford (17), New York.

"I've almost missed contributing this month. Of course the usual excuse, school work. But it's true. And O, I can't bake a cake! You know I think I forgot the baking powder, or anything, but they always look so funny. I can make chile con carne, Mexican style, and so hot it would burn your throat, and I will send you the recipe sometime." — Jane Goddard (16), Ohio.

"I am glad Carl Prentiss suggested the poets of O. P. getting acquainted. I would like to correspond with some of them very much. It would be a great help to get a few criticisms on my work, and I should be delighted to give any I could."—Bertha Wilson, New York.

"A thousand pardons, two thousand pardons. I'm convinced you read these letters! I think the new book review column is an excellent idea, and I'm quite sure that everyone else thinks so, too. I haven't much time for reading, just enough to be able to read the minimum amount of books we're supposed to. I can't seem to find out where the time goes. 'To' seems to sound better at the end of that sentence, but the English teacher says 'Never use a preposition to end a sentence *with*.' Time flies, so I'll have to do the rest of my writing (English and biology) and then lay me down to rest."—Ethel Seidman (15), Connecticut.

My Diary

(Continued from Page 1163)

quences) I pulled the switch and, in two seconds, I became thoroughly absorbed with the very complicated mechanism of this modern invention. Soon, however, a burnt thumb brought me back to the present (and the kitchen sink); and the fact that the stove wasn't lit, that there was no wood in the house and that breakfast had yet to be prepared.

Exploring the depths of the outhouse, a flashlight yielded a scraggly armful of wet wood. Then (by mistake, of course), I actually tore up the main section of the paper that the milkman had left 10 minutes before, I prepared to torture the kitchen range. First, I inserted several leaves of the *Morning Journal*, to my utmost indignation, and portrayal of my vocal power, for I had forgotten the hot ashes which remained from last night's coal fire. I had hoped that it would wake Brother, who, I was sure, was sleepily chuckling over my ill-fortune. Well, can you believe it, he never stirred!

I went into the pantry, after smoking the whole house with the aid of the firewood, and began to rummage first the icebox, the shelves and then the china closet. Arming myself with a frying-pan, a spoon, three eggs and almost half a pound of butter, I was brought back to our modern pestilences by—you guessed it—the toast.

Not satisfying myself with the circumstantial evidence presented by the charred slice, I carried it into the sink, letting the cold water run over it in the hope of having it softened. But, ruins to my expectations. An acrid odor much more unsupportable than any I had yet experienced that morning, was, I had no doubt, wafted into the east bedrooms for in two minutes I had the whole family, mother and brother included, framed in the doorway, holding their noses and staring stonily at me.

Who said I need experience? Oh, yeah!

Oct. 22.—Went over last issue of Our Page carefully searching for my own revered name, but, alas, I met with the same failure which marked my one thousand and one attempts previous to my last ten. Well, I'll do better next time.

Oct. 29.—O-o-o-o-w-w-w-a-a-h! Today we had the dreaded and hated but necessary monthly tests in algebra, yes, that pestiferous subject, French and history.

Do I like them? Say! They make me shudder every time I think of them. History was not so bad except for the fact that I'm positively and absolutely sure that I had at least 11 out of every 20 of the answers wrong. Pity me, dear reader! I'll surely need it when they learn of my brilliant scholastic success, at home.

Oct. 30.—Learned yesterday's marks. Not so bad, only failed in two tests. (No exclamation point needed her, I've given up hope and my spirit is broken.) I find that my autographs and even Sherlock Holmes cannot interest me as they did Tuesday last. Oh, well, I'll revive! Rommie sure takes the cookies! Gosh, did you ever seen such likeable impertinence and such (surely I'll say it!) humor written with such a mystifying atmosphere? Why he takes side-seat with the famous Pembroke himself! Not that there is any connection, of course, 'cause I'm not at all sure that it is a *he!* — Flannel Feet.

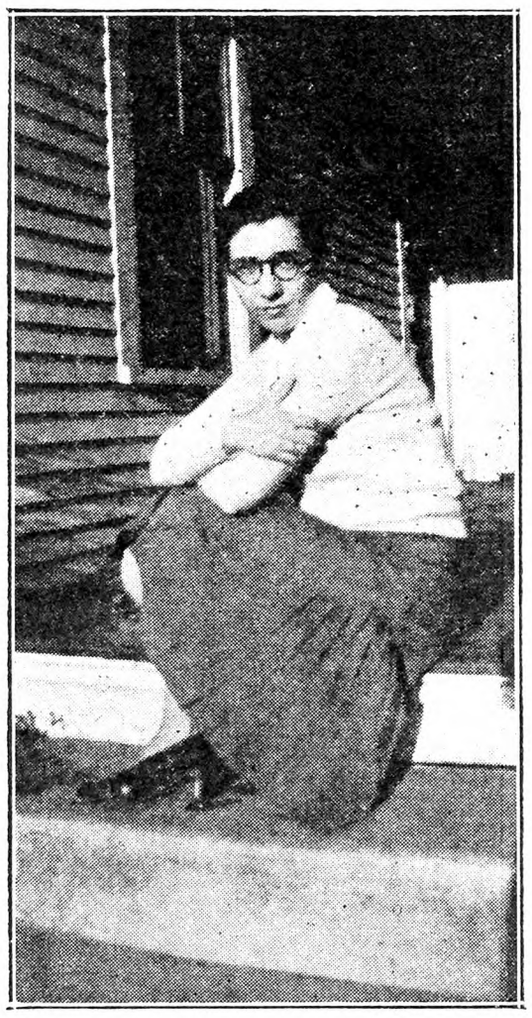
Life is proving to be more and more interesting as the months fly by, and that's just what they seem to be doing. Experiences crop up in all sorts of forms, here and there, in short stories, poems, free verse—what have you! It's getting so I've even started stories on duty, and hold the listeners engrossed!—Pembroke (A).

Letters Wanted

Letters to correspondents under this heading should be mailed to this office in care of Iva Unger. Remember that unstamped envelopes cannot be mailed.

Virginia Harrington (13), New York; Virginia Higgins (15), Massachusetts; Leona Lasky (12), New York; Hester Carver (12), Vermont; Norma Bailey (17), Vermont; Esther Davenport (14), New York; Catherine MacDonald (14), New Jersey; Florence Vanderbush (17), New York; Elsie Springer (18), Pennsylvania.

Drawn by Marion Wiethorn (19), *New York*



Dear Readers of O. P.: I am sending you a snap of me, taken on the steps of the house where I am staying. Hope you all appreciate the milk-bottle background.—Eugenia Powers (18), Vermont.

Dear Boys and Girls: Said goodby last month, and coming back this month for the birthday party. Here's me, wishing you all kinds of luck always.—Iona Welker (A), New York.

Dear Friends: I have been reading O. P. for over a year but never had courage to write until after reading the latest issue that came today. I am 16, and graduated from high school in June, 1930. I would like to correspond with some of you boys and girls. This snapshot was taken in the glare of the sun. Please excuse the squint.—Amos Hall, New York.

Dear Friends: I'm sending a picture of me and my dog in my flower garden.—Dorothy Parkhurst (10), Maine.

Winter

The world is a glorious, glimmering light,
The trees are all covered with gold,
And diamonds and crystals that sparkle so bright,
The kind that can never be sold.

They cannot be gathered, they cannot be bought,
They're there for us just to see
The work, the wonders, the glory of Nature,
As in Winter she dresses the trees.

No one can describe this sparkling beauty,
No words can ever be found
To describe the joy you feel in your heart
When you see how Winter is crowned.
—Gena Canestrain (14), Connecticut.

Drawn by Alice Chew (19), *New Jersey*

It is months now since I have been with Our Page. In fact I have not even been able to see the last several issues. If my memory serves me right this is the twelfth anniversary of Our Page. My contributions were spread over a period of seven years. There is no doubt but what the experience gained by the artists, etc., of Our Page is educational as well as useful in the future.—Eeli Hirsimaki (A), Ohio.

I walk almost two miles to work every morning. It's hiking, just what I like. The scenery is lovely now, the leaves have changed to so many beautiful colors. Of course I walk home, too, but it's dark then. Sometimes millions of stars are out and other times it's as dark as it can be; again it may be moonlight.—Amy I. Springer (A), Pennsylvania.

I have watched Our Page each month and it really is amazing how rapidly it is expanding. Keep up the good work and we'll soon have Our Page sent to us "under separate cover." Having "graduated" from Our Page doesn't dim my interest in it and I'm sure that many of the other boys and girls past the contributing age feel the same. I think it is wonderful to have the alumni write in each year. — Barbara Knowles (A), Rhode Island.

I am afraid I haven't much to say, but I want you to know I still enjoy Our Page. Of course it is getting better all the time and I hope Dorothy Brodine continues her spider stories. They are fine. Have any of Our Page gardeners ever tried raising Clarkia? It is very

Drawn by Erma Herschey, Pennsylvania

pretty and not hard to raise if you water them a little. I bought a small Lantana last Spring and it is about six feet high now and still growing and blooming. It has been covered with blossoms all Summer.—Maereta Herschey (A), Pennsylvania.

Why, Iva Unger, of course we still read Our Page! No matter how old we become, we Alumnæ will keep our interest in the Page. It has been more interesting than ever during this past year and it's really rather a shame to ask the active contributors to give up some of their precious space to us. What are we doing? I can easily answer for myself —Walking, sweeping floors, milking cows, feeding chickens, cooking, washing, splitting wood, churning and all the rest of the dozen and one things that can be found to do on a Fall day on the farm. When evening comes I chase synonyms till they're dizzy and then feed them to "Rambler" till his keys ache. The poor thing is suffering from chronic indigestion caused by too many mixed metaphors. When hyperboles and epigrams commence fighting it certainly is time to go to bed. In dreams I plan the gowns I shall wear on each occasion when I receive the Atlantic, Pulitzer, and Nobel awards. I'm not at all greedy, you see, for I've limited my dreams to the three. One of the thrilling moments of the week comes with a big, fat envelope which contains "The Traveling Magazine." The co-editors and contributors, critics and publishers, are Alice Pearl Dorsey, Jane Goddard, Iva Swayer and James Buscaglia. It's a great treat to read their work! If any Our Pagers, past or present, are interested enough to want to learn more about our "T. M." we'll be very glad to tell them all there is to say!—Bertha B. Griffiths (A), Connec-ticut.

November 3 and just in time for the anniversary number of Our Page! It looks more like October down in this part of Jersey with all the red and yellow leaves still around. The grass is still green in some places, and quite a few flowers are blooming in near-by gardens. Very different from the weather

described in my contribution to Our Page! Wishing you and every member of Our Page a glad Thanksgiving and plenty of turkey.—June Doolittle (A), New Jersey.

I still have a feeling that it is "our work" including my own. It has been nearly three years now since I contributed to Our Page, and now I sit back and watch my little daughter creeping around on the floor and wonder if maybe some day she will be able to enjoy contributing to the Page which I shall never forget. Best of wishes for your success. —Pearl Lynn Ayers (A), New York.

Here I'm again writing a few lines, this time as one of the alumni. It would be nice if lots of us would return to celebrate the twelfth birthday of Our Page. I've read and certainly enjoyed Our Page all through the Summer.—Pearl Wilfert (A), New York.

Drawn by June Doolittle, New Jersey

The Explorers' Thanksgiving

How that north wind howled and whistled
On that cold Thanksgivin' Day.
We were in our hut that mornin',
Seemed as if we'd hafta stay,

For no man would risk that blizzard
Fer a bite o' turkey meat,
Not when we had cans o' chicken.
That was good enough tuh eat.

Yes, they had a monster turkey
Down there at th' tradin' post;
Seems if I could almos' taste it,
Or at least could smell it roast.

An' our chicken all in pieces,
Not a single bone tuh pick,
Yes, that weather in th' Northland
Sure played us one mean ol' trick.

But we had some canned plum puddin'
An' we decorated gay
With some paper corn an' pumpkins,
Like a reg'lar holiday.

After dinner, 'long toward evenin',
Why, th' moon shone on th' snow.
Yes, that storm had ceased all howlin',
That's th' way things seemta go.
—June Doolittle, New Jersey.

On the Coast to Coast Tour

Dear Boys and Girls: Some of you may like to see this photo I am sending. It is of Bernard Rines and me (beside the porter) when we went on THE R. N.-Y. tour last August. At first I was afraid that no one near my age would be aboard, but at Albany Bernard boarded the train with his parents.

Mr. Drew as well as all the other porters seemed glad to have us. We had lots of fun with them. I suppose you wonder what we did when we were not watching the scenery from the observation car. There is a narrow corridor running along one side of those cars that are made up in compartments. We waited until there was no one in sight, so as not to be a nuisance, and then we ran through the train from car to car. It is fun just to walk up and down, for the train is always doing things you don't expect, besides stopping and starting suddenly.

The hotel at Glacier National Park is made of the trunks of large trees. The Blackfeet Indians held a powwow for us. Mother had her picture taken in front of one of their tepees. She sent it back to them, and much to her surprise one of the Indians sent her a beautiful necklace in return. There are red beads to represent the sun; dark blue beads for the sky; light blue beads for the early morning star, white for the rain clouds that make the crops grow, and at the bottom, eagle claws for strength. My mother and I climbed part of Mt. Rainier with a guide. It is 14,408 feet high. We climbed 1,300 feet one afternoon and traveled 6½ miles. We went to the ice cave. I enjoyed everything so much that I hope I may go on the next year's trip. I hope there will be more children. It has helped me in my studies, and I have received many extras telling about my experience in class.—Evelyn Brink (11), Long Island.

Mrs. Spider and Her Family

And now my dear readers (if anybody is reading this) we will see what is happening to our spider friends.

"Where are your ma and sister?" asked Cousin Tillie.

"I don't know," sobbed Lotta.

"They must have disappeared," and she looked around for a sight of them.

So off they started, in search of the two lost ones. They were about to give up hope when they met an octopus.

"Could you tell us," questioned Susie, "Have you seen our mother?"

The octopus wiggled, adjusted his specs, coughed, blinked his eye and said, "What?"

"Have you see our mother and sister?"

"Well what sort of persons are they?" asked Mr. Octopus.

"Well ma wears specs and Natalie, our sister—"

Just then they heard two voices cry, "Help, help!"

And another voice yelled, "You hussies!"

"Those voices sound familiar," said Whizz.

"Excuse me," begged the curious sea creature, "but my wife has caught something for lunch. Goodby."

The spiders peered within the octopus's cave and saw—oh me, oh my! What they did see! Oh! oh! oh! Heaven bless us! What they saw! They actually saw—oh, I can't make the pen write it—honestly I can't! It's stubborn, and if it would write it I couldn't write it any way. Dear! dear!

Well, they saw their ma and sister!

"Ma! ma!" screeched Baby Spider.

Then a terrible gust of sea wind blew ma and Natalie right out of the cave.

And how they embraced each other!

"We must get out of this nasty ocean some way," said ma.

At that moment along came the terrible sawdust-eared flopapsieslapena. No words can describe it. It eats ships at one gulp. Oh a flopapsieslapena is deplorable! People die at the sight of one.

Then with a 1-44th of a gulp he swallowed them all.—Dorothy Brodine (11), New York. (To Be Continued).

Drawn by Bonnie Black (19), New York

Rhymes from the Rockies

ANTIQUE SHOP

Just step inside this door and up these stairs, please;
Oh, I'm sure you've never seen such bargains as these;
For here is a lounge at least five centuries old;
And this divan was made e'er the earth grew cold.
No, this deck was not fashioned in some foreign clime,
But came long before Queen Victoria's time.
Just try this stool with the moss-green cushion on top;
Ah! I knew that you would be tempted to stop.
But come, you must see my beautiful bed
Where, when Pan grew weary he rested his head.
Genuine pine are these what-nots, with birds' nests on the shelves;
And so solid that they must have been used by the elves.
And this music box has the sound of a wild creek in it,
And also the songs of the thrush and the linnet.
Oh! too bad you must go—six o'clock isn't near,
And besides—we have no closing time here.
You think you must go? Oh, very well, then—
But let's go exploring in this canyon again!

REVELATION

I was longing for adventure
One beautiful Fall day,
When everything was silent,
And my friends had gone away.

I went wandering down a roadway—
When lo! What did I see?
The plumed hats of an army
Just in front of me.

I gazed in mute astonishment
Until I saw them nod—
And when I came up closer
'Twas a bank of goldenrod.

OBSERVATIONS

The flowers of the Summer,
The brilliant leaves of Fall
May still be seen in Winter—
And the sight is free to all.

Just lift your eyes at sunset
And view the flaming sky—
It is the flower's heaven,
They go there when they die.

Ye dwellers in the cities,
Ye tillers of the sod,
Look up! And take a lesson
From this masterpiece of God.
—Florence Swan (19), Colorado.

The Turn Toward Winter

November, when the days grow cold,
And winds grow fierce and strong,
And rain and hail are messengers
That Winter comes along.

Then is the time when fires are good,
And cellars filled with coal,
And bins heaped up with Summer's fruit,
Will cheer the human soul.
—Jane Goddard (16), Ohio.

The Wonderful New
Instant Light **Aladdin** Mantle Lamp
THE MOST
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IN THE WORLD

Tests by foremost scientists prove Aladdin light over four times more economical than the best open flame kerosene (coal-oil) lamp made. It will save its cost in a few months and keep on saving for a life time. You can not longer afford to use old style lamps, when you can have and enjoy this wonderful modern white light at an actual saving. Note its 10 big features listed below.

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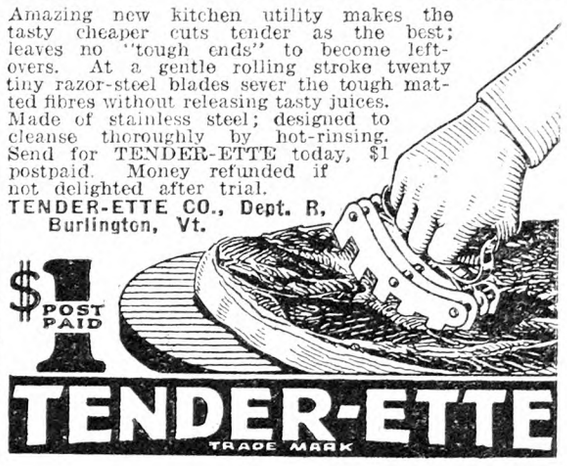

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A NEW BOOK By JOHN J. DILLON

This book is written in three parts.

PART ONE—The Development of the Agricultural industry. In five chapters.

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PART THREE—Application of Co-operation to Efficient and Economic Distribution of Farm Products. In seven chapters.

This is a new treatment of the co-operative subject. Heretofore writers of books have contented themselves with accounts of co-operative work where established. It has been mostly propaganda and exhortation. This was all good in its time. But we have grown beyond it. Farmers are now committed to co-operation. Once shy of it, they are at last a unit for it. What they want now is principles and definite policies that have proved successful. This book is the first real attempt to supply this want. Other, and it is to be hoped better, books will follow on this line; but for the present there is no other book seriously treating the subject of organized co-operation.

Bound in Cloth. Price 25c

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, West 30th Street, New York

PUBLISHER'S DESK

The publisher of a large middle western daily newspaper has agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to abide by the terms of any cease and desist order that may be issued by the commission against the advertiser-vendor of a stomach and kidney medicine. Advertisements of this medicine as carried in the newspaper were said to be false and misleading. The advertising claims of the vendor will be revised to conform with the truth.

The publisher of another newspaper with a large circulation heretofore printing the advertisements of a vocational instruction bureau, has also signed a stipulation agreeing to discontinue publication of this bureau's advertisements, which were held to be false and misleading. — Bulletin.

Fifty years ago when THE R. N.-Y., practically alone, refused those lines of advertising and exposed the deceit in them, and the danger to the reading public of them, it was said that our publishing experience would be short because no paper could pay its expenses without this profitable line of advertising. Slowly we saw the change develop until papers generally became comparatively free from the worst examples of quack and fraudulent advertising. It is too bad that a Federal bureau must intervene now to bring some prominent publishers to realize their responsibility to their readers. If THE R. N.-Y. had no other service to its credit, it would be proud of its record in being the first not only to refuse all kinds of deceptive advertising, but to lead a reform in the publishing business. The subscribers who supported THE R. N.-Y. in this policy deserve their big share in the work. It could not have been successful without them. There is joy in publishing a paper for subscribers who support and encourage every moral proposal.

My husband has been insured against accident for five years with the North American Insurance Company of Chicago, Ill. His policy number is 3,006,875, premiums paid February 2, 1928. On December 18, 1928, he slipped on the ice and broke his collar-bone. He is a laboring man, and has been unable to work for a long time. The doctor charged $35. I sent the company claim, and had an attorney write them, but they never sent him one cent. Are they not liable for the doctor's bill at least? MRS. H. P.

New York.

The policy was not sent us. The company claims that the policy does not cover doctor's charges for treatment, "but only for the items of expense for medicines obtained on doctor's prescription." There is, the company claims, no indemnity payable for a fracture of a collar-bone unless the injury occurred under conditions described in the policy, but not when caused by slipping on ice. It makes no provision for payment of doctor's bills, and covers medicine bills only when bought on doctor's prescription, and then not to exceed $20. Proof of the medicines so bought must be furnished.

While we have not seen this particular policy, we accept the company's explanation as correct. This company has rejected some claims which we afterwards convinced them were legitimate, and which the company finally paid. But our criticism of the North American Insurance Company's limited policies is that they are so technically drawn that they have the appearance of being a wonderful bargain, but in reality cover only a very few accidents, and these must occur in a particular way to draw an indemnity. This gives agents opportunity to mislead and deceive the people. The agent often tells his prospect that the dollar policy covers every accident, anywhere, while as a matter of fact it covers only a very few accidents that happen in a particular way. You may be hurt in many ways but unless the wagon is wrecked there is no indemnity. Some of the States are now refusing to allow policies with some of these provisions to be sold. New York State should prohibit all misleading provisions.

I sold a piece of property with the understanding that the buyer might put a first mortgage on it to finance the cost of a new building to be erected on it, and I to take a second mortgage for a part of the purchase price. This mortgage was recorded immediately after the first, but now I learn an additional mortgages has been given without consulting me. My second mortgage is due, and interest is not paid. What rights have I in the matter? A SUBSCRIBER.

New York.

The additional mortgage does not concern you. You may bring foreclosure now on your second mortgage, and if sold, the new mortgage would have to bid the property in, unless the holder chose to lose his investment. In that case, if there were no other bidders you would have to bid it in to save the money you have in it. You should have had an agreement that the proceeds of the first mortgage would go directly to pay for the new building as it advanced in construction. This information was given in a letter to save time, and we are already advised that the matter is now adjusted with assurances that the information was helpful in the settlement. It is published for general information.

My wife and I own a farm up North on which the national bank there holds a mortgage. We want to pay it. Is it necessary to have a lawyer and both of us go up there? It is a long journey and I would like to do it in one trip. I do not know anything about the procedure. Do we have to get a new deed? I would like to know everything that is necessary to do. J. R.

Long Island.

This is a simple matter. It is not necessary for your wife to make the trip, nor even for you to make it. Write the bank and give the day and date you wish to make payment. Give the name and address of your local bank, and ask if a certified or cashier's check on your bank would be satisfactory. Ask the bank holding the mortgage to have a satisfaction ready on the day you fix for payment, and ask them to give you the amount due on the mortgage including principal, interest and fees for drawing the satisfaction, and recording same in the county records and a certificate from the county clerk or recording official that the satisfaction has been filed and recorded. You can then have your local bank send the remittance to the national bank and arrange to have the satisfaction recorded and the certificate and old mortgage returned to you through your local bank. If you prefer to make the journey and see it all through, the only difference is that you would carry the remittance with you and receive satisfaction and old mortgage direct and file the satisfaction yourself with the county clerk as a cancellation of the mortgage.

Our request in issue of October 3 for information of the location of I. J. Bernstein, who left his address at Pittsburgh without leaving new address, has brought information from several of our vigilant and helpful friends. Reports of October 31 from Cincinnati, O., say that Irwin J. Bernstein, 35, claiming to be a realtor, was held by the police on a charge of passing fraudulent checks. George A. Kahney, entered a complaint against Bernstein for writing a $1,000 false check on the Pennsylvania Trust Company. He was released on $1,000 bond. Later, according to the report, he was re-arrested by U. S. authorities for alleged fraudulent use of the mails.

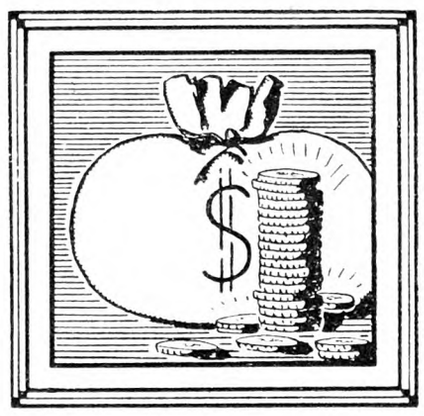
In a report of November 3 it is said that Post Office Inspector S. E. Siegfried, Cleveland, O., swore out a warrant against Irwin J. Bernstein, 35, and Joseph Goldman, 33, on account of misuse of the mails in a "chicken farm swindle." The officers' investigations revealed that the two men promoted sales of "units" in the Rosemede Poultry Farms, Inc., Elyria, O., for $1,500. The "overt act" charged is that they obtained $585 in cash and pledges for $750 in monthly installments of $17 each from Stanley Steigleder, Clifton Heights, O., for a $1,500 "unit." The "unit" consists of a lot 50x150 and 100 chickens. The company was to supply experts and 75 per cent of the profits was to go to the "unit" holder.

It will be recalled that one of our subscribers delivered 1,000 chickens to the Rosemede Farm, Elyria, O., and received a sight-draft on a Pittsburgh bank. It came back not paid, and I. J. Bernstein replaced it later with a check on the Elyria bank. This was returned also.

Since the publication of the default of payments on the checks Mr. Bernstein sets up a claim that something was put over on him in the chicken deal. He couples his alleged complaint with a threat of a libel suit against us.

AS EGG PRICES STEADILY CLIMB

increase your profits, too, with the mashes that guarantee



MOST EGGS PER FEED DOLLAR

WITH egg prices showing the widest margin of profit over feed cost that we have seen in ten years, and with this margin steadily increasing, now is the time to get every possible egg per dollar of feed cost. You can be sure of this if you are using B-B Vitamized Laying Mash or B-B Vitamized Daisy Egg Mash.

For in long use on our experimental farm and in the hands of thousands of practical poultrymen, these mashes have proved most productive as well as first in sustaining flock health. B-B Mashes are perfectly balanced, have a great variety of proteins and minerals and the necessary concentrates to furnish heat units in abundance. They are amply fortified with vitamin tested cod liver oil which supplies the equivalent of plenty of summer sunshine and makes them ideal for winter layers. They are priced the lowest in our history.

Your reputable B-B dealer now sells B-B Poultry Feeds with the guarantee that they will produce more eggs per dollar of feed cost than any other feed you can buy. A broad guarantee, to be sure. But he further offers you the privilege of giving B-B a trial in one or two pens for a 30-day period with the understanding that if this remarkable feed doesn't increase egg production and flock health you can bring back the empty bags with your figures and he will return your money.

It's the fairest offer ever made to poultrymen and you haven't made sure that you are using the most productive feed until you have taken advantage of this money-back offer. Why not see your B-B dealer now?

MARITIME MILLING CO., INC., BUFFALO, N. Y.

most productive ...but surprisingly low in price... Vitamized

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Hay For Sale Timothy, Clover, Alfalfa for dairy trade. Reference First Nat'l Bank, Tully, N. Y. JAMES KELLY, 139 Friscoe Ave., Syracuse, N.Y.

21 XMAS Cards and envelopes you will like. $1.25 THE DAVIS PRESS, Webster, Mass.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—A young woman for general housework in family of adults; cooking necessary; state wages and reference. MRS. T. DRISCOLL, Kaumeonga Lake, Sull. Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Man to take charge of institution greenhouse; modern plant; must be thoroughly capable of handling work of the best and highest type; no one will be considered who is not sober, industrious and can furnish first-class recommendations. Write or wire W. F. PENN, Superintendent, Pennsylvania Training School, Morganza, Pa.

WANTED—Experienced fruit farmer; must understand team, tractor, spraying, milking; good house, all modern conveniences; wages approximately $60 per month; state age, weight, education, experience and references. ADVERTISER 1910, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Two men on farm by month at once; good milker, teamster, log cutters; wages $25 per month and board. WARD WELCH, R. D. 1, Stamford, N. Y.

WANTED—Reliable single man on dairy farm; must be good milker and teamster; no liquor; wages $35 to start with room and board. WM. VAN DEN HEUVEL, Branchville, N. J.

WANTED—Houseworker by December 10; a girl 20-35 years, able to answer a doctor's phone, neat, willing, cheerful and a good cleaner; private room and bath, uniforms furnished, three in family, $40-$50 a month; no laundry. Write MRS. BORDEN GRANGER, 370 Hempstead Ave., Rockville Center, N. Y.

WANTED—Country woman as general helper in small boarding house at St. Petersburg, Fla.; small wages, transportation furnished; continuous employment between southern and northern resorts with much better position in north from May 1 to October 1; don't answer unless you mean business; no time to waste on the curious. ADVERTISER 1924, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Competent woman to cook for six men on modern dairy farm in Northwestern Pennsylvania; must furnish references as to character and ability to prepare good food with economy; all provisions furnished; if married, husband could be used in some capacity on farm, providing he is adapted for such work; give age, experience and wages expected. ADVERTISER 1942, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Man, work for board and small wages this Winter; regular wages begin in Spring; good home, kind treatment; only those with first-class references apply. CHAS. GENUNG, Red Hook, N. Y.

WANTED—Single man, experienced, reliable, for general farm work; good dry milker; state wages. BOX 25, Pluckemin, N. J.

FARMER WANTED, experienced general farming and fruit. ADVERTISER 1944, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER WANTED — 140-acre, all-cultivated farm, new barns, new chicken houses, eight-room house, all city improvements, on main road, two blocks from Long Branch, N. J.; will rent or share basis; ready February 1; farmer must furnish all livestock; best references required. ADVERTISER 1945, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED AT ONCE, middle-aged man and wife, no children, on small poultry and truck farm; modern home; experience and reference necessary. Address A. B. CRUTE, Salisbury, Md.

WANTED — Middle-aged man, milk one cow, cook for himself and one man; reliable, references. CAPT. H. E. H. CHIPMAN, Wildwood, East River, Conn.

Situations Wanted

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, age 44, 20 years' experience, thoroughly understands all systems of incubation and brooding, layers, ranges, breeders, etc.; faithful worker and manager; results guaranteed; good references. E. B. TAYLOR, care Miller, Richmondville Avenue, Westport, Conn.

WORK WANTED on poultry farm, experienced; references. ADVERTISER 1872, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED POULTRYMAN, thoroughly experienced in all branches of the game, capable taking complete charge, seeks connection commercial or private estate; fine producer. ADVERTISER 1883, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN, 42, DESIRES housework; references; state wages. ADVERTISER 1890, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED as poultryman; married, 10 years' experience, best reference. BOX 132, Mt. Airy, Md.

POSITION WANTED as working superintendent on farm or estate; married; experienced in all branches of farming. ADVERTISER 1899, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANT POSITION—Experienced in dairy and poultry farming, handy with carpentry, painting, housework, etc.; single, middle-aged, excellent character and caretaker. ADVERTISER 1919, care Rural New-Yorker.

I AM OPEN for position as caretaker, farm, estate, gas station, experienced in livestock, poultry, gardening and small fruits, also chauffeur, teamster, trucks; age 33, wife 30 (can cook for boarders), boy 10; might consider share basis on equipped place with some income; no money to invest: American, Protestant, reference. ADVERTISER 1916, care Rural New-Yorker.

RELIABLE SINGLE man would like a job on a farm; will give reference. JOHN A. COCHRANE, 1401 W. Onondaga St., Syracuse, N. Y.

MARRIED POULTRYMAN, capable, reliable, wishes position vicinity New York. ADVERTISER 1915, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants light work on farm, daughter cook for help; experienced, best references. ADVERTISER 1920, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, THOROUGHLY experienced in all branches, wants position, salary or share. A. W. BELL, R. 1, Camillus, N. Y.

DAIRYMAN AND FARMER, 36, wishes position; accustomed to estate work and around flowers, etc.; can handle men; am sober and reliable; always willing to do right; would also consider learning greenhouse or florist's business. ADVERTISER 1909, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED COUPLE desire position on poultry farm or estate; can furnish good references. ADVERTISER 1907, care Rural New-Yorker.

FIRST-CLASS TEST-COW milker wants job; best of reference. ADVERTISER 1911, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG DAIRYMAN, college graduate, married, experienced, desires understudy position, chance of advancement; good references, correspond. G. W. MUNSON, Beaver, Pa.

YOUNG MAN, single, graduate landscape architect, experience as rural school teacher and manager certified milk farm; good character references available. ADVERTISER 1912, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN, MARRIED, no children, seeks employment on private estate; A-1 references. ADVERTISER 1914, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED—Reliable superintendent available immediately, splendid references. C. BAPTISTE, Canton, Pa.

POSITION WANTED, working farm or estate manager, life-time experience in all branches, where ability to produce results will be recognized; unquestionable references. ADVERTISER 1908, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Fully equipped poultry farm to run on share basis; 15 years' experience, married. ADVERTISER 1917, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED COUPLE, with energy and ability; wife excellent housekeeper, good cook; husband competent farmer, dairyman; honest, reliable, efficient. ADVERTISER 1931, care Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY MAN, agreeable character, active servant, don't milk nor drive, wants home with appreciative people; write for more. ADVERTISER 1930, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG AMERICAN wants work, $5 a week, experience. ADVERTISER 1935, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED CHRISTIAN woman, capable of responsibility, licensed driver, desires position as companion to elderly woman or couple; no objections to light housework; willing to travel; at liberty after December 1; references exchanged. MRS. LOUISE KOEFOED, 544 Morningside Road, Ridgewood, N. J.

COUPLE, FIRST-CLASS references, German, age 48, long American experiences as cook, chambermaid, butler, houseman, desires position private home, all improvements, with wealthy but plain, quiet living elderly family; age 50 to 65, with friendly disposition and good health; wages $80 to $100 month. ADVERTISER 1933, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, GERMAN, married, age 29 years, wishes position on farm; good all-round man, understands all kinds of machinery. ADVERTISER 1929, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, experienced in all branches, expert brooder man, conscientious worker, can get results; have connections for wholesale egg trade. ADVERTISER 1927, care Rural New-Yorker.

ORCHARDIST, 12 YEARS' experience, available next year. ADVERTISER 1925, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE, SOBER and reliable man desires position in barn or milk-room; life-time experience; reference. ADVERTISER 1923, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MAN, American, dependable and trustworthy, would like to do farm chores; no liquor or tobacco. BOX 31, Clarendon, Vermont.

EXPERIENCED BATTERY brooderman desires position. ADVERTISER 1921, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERT POULTRYMAN desires one, two or three-man plant share basis or salary; references from men who know. ADVERTISER 1922, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MAN, 23, Danish, 8 years' experience with farm machinery and shoeing horses; have chauffeur's license. HANS SCHAEFER, 972 Stebbins Ave., Bronx, New York City.

WANTED BY EXPERIENCED farmer and dairyman, single, to rent well-equipped farm on shares and board with owner. ADVERTISER 1941, care Rural New-Yorker.

ORCHARD MANAGER, horticulturist, beekeeper, college graduate, married, family; wide experience, solicits investigation 15-year record leading to permanent position of responsibility. ADVERTISER 1940, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, RESPECTABLE young woman, German descent, wishes position small family; trustworthy; $7 a week. ADVERTISER 1939, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, 35, WANTS work on farm; good milker and teamster. JOHN KELLY, 1071 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.

EXPERIENCED FARM-HAND, age 20, good milker, first-class references, wants job. ADVERTISER 1938, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED by single, reliable American, age 32, as working herdsman or foreman; life experience dairying, general farming, good care and best results from herd assured; reasonable wages. HOWARD ECK, Hastings, Pa.

POSITION WANTED—Married, poultry, gardening, all repairs, references, fair wages. ADVERTISER 1936, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED as caretaker, farmer or all-around horseman, age 38, Swedish, single, best references. ADVERTISER 1943, care Rural New-Yorker.

AGRICULTURAL GRADUATE, 20, thoroughly experienced, desires position on poultry or fruit farm. ADVERTISER 1946, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER-FARMER, married, wants position general farm work and gardening; best references. ADVERTISER 1947, care Rural New-Yorker.

Have You a Farm For Sale?

If you want to sell or rent your farm, try a little advertisement in this column. More than 250,000 farmers read THE RURAL NEW-YORKER each week. Some of these readers are looking for just the kind of a place you have to offer. Tell these readers about your property and you will probably find a quick customer for it. Many readers report quick sales from these little classified advertisements. It is worth your while to give it a trial. Just write a brief description of your property, count the number of words and figure the cost at eight cents for each word. Send cash, check or money order with your order. Advertisements of real estate agents and dealers are not accepted for this department.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

BUILD YOUR own bungalow, gas station, cabins, on Route 20 coast-to-coast Albany-Syracuse; 6 acres; $1,200, $200 cash. ADVERTISER 1884, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY FARM for sale, Woodhull Farm, Oxford Depot, Orange County, N. Y.; 175 acres, stock consisting of twenty-nine tuberculosis tested cows; one two-year-old bull, three horses, seventy-five chickens; all farm tools; seventy tons of hay. Apply KNIGHT, DeLEEUW CO., 12 Park Avenue, Rutherford, N. J.

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FOR SALE—18 acres, excellent location, Harding Highway; information, BOX 21, Newfield, N. J.

NORTH JERSEY—7 acres, ideal for poultry, 5 houses, near town and State road; sacrifice all, quick sale, $3,000. LOWERRE, Rockaway, N. J.

WANTED—Several acres high, dry, level, well drained, tillable land, on State road or in village; electricity and water desired; New Jersey or Connecticut. ADVERTISER 1918, care Rural New-Yorker.

WILL RENT my up-to-date fruit farm at a very reasonable rate to practical, responsible fruit farmer. ADVERTISER 1913, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—20-acre farm within 16 miles New York, adaptable for milk farm; stable for 100 cows; milk can be sold retail in vicinity. CURT THIMM, Roslyn, L. I., N. Y.

MARYLAND, 170 ACRES, 70 wood and timber, 6-room house, needs repairs, $1,200; 67 acres, 4-room house, brooder house for 2,000 chicks, henhouse for 800, timber, brook, $3,600. WILDT, Rt. 4, Princess Anne, Md.

FARM FOR SALE—100 acres, good buildings, under good cultivation, Seward, Scho. Co., N. Y. JUDSON ZEH, Central Bridge, N. Y.

FOR SALE—34-acre chicken farm, good buildings, nice little home; $500 cash, balance easy. W. C. KEYSOR, Weedsport, N. Y.

FOR SALE—11-room house, all improvement, corner property, in town of Glen Gardner, N. J. GRACE G. BILLS, Farmingdale, N. J.

NEW JERSEY fruit farm, Gloucester County, with excellent private lake affording bass fishing and water sports; rustic cottage with fireplace, overlooking lake; 40 acres young productive apple orchard, standard varieties, good condition; 100 acres including woodland and lake; main dwelling and tenant house, barn, all in good condition; close to progressive village and easy drive to Philadelphia; $16,000; investigate easy-payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—Three acres wood or farm land with bathing facilities, within 50 miles New York City, preferably mountainous region. ADVERTISER 1934, care Rural New-Yorker.

SALE OR EXCHANGE farm, 21 acres, house 9 rooms, bath, electricity, improvements, fine barn, garage, stables, chicken houses, brook. ADVERTISER 1932, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Small farm or old homestead, clear, from owner, for $500 cash. ADVERTISER 1928, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Poultry farm, about 20 acres, Monmouth County, N. J.; state price and particulars. ADVERTISER 1926, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or rent, 10-acre poultry farm, located 10 miles north of Ocala, Florida. Address LOCK BOX 5, Sparr, Florida.

VILLAGE POULTRY farm, 5-room and bath home, houses for 1,000 layers, modern equipment; small cash. BAILEY, R. 1, Newfield, N. J.

FOR SALE—Summer boarding home, city trade, 150 acres land, easy terms; write particulars. ADVERTISER 1937, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Poultry farm, equipped, Massachusetts or Connecticut preferred; electricity essential; under $5,000. A. C. HALL, 30 Fairmont Ave., Glenbrook, Conn.

WANTED TO RENT, with option of buying, ½ up to 3 acres with 5-room modern house with big barn and outbuildings for rabbit raising, on State highway in Central New England. ADVERTISER 1948, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 perpaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY — Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $4.50; 120 lbs., $8.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

WIXSON'S PURE HONEY; interesting delivered prices; send for our lists before you buy. WIXSON'S HONEY, Dundee, N. Y.

HONEY, DELICIOUS clover, 5 lbs., 90c; 10, $1.60, postpaid; 60 lbs., $4.75 f. o. b. WHEELER & TURVERY, Ionia, N. Y.

FINE HONEY, pure and wholesome, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.80, postpaid. EARL SEAVEY, Davisville, R. I.

PURE HONEY clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.80; buckwheat, 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., $1.40; postpaid third zone; send for price 60-lb. can. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

PAPER-SHELL PECANS, 10 pounds for $3.50, delivered. MAGNOLIA FARM, Muscogee, Fla.

EVAPORATED SWEET CORN—Send for free sample and price list of this famous evaporated sweet corn. C. F. HOSTETTER, Bird-in-Hand, Pa.

HONEY—60 lbs. finest clover, $4.80; 120, $9; buckwheat or amber, $4; 24 sections clover comb, $4, not prepaid; 10-lb. pails clover comb, $1.75 postpaid; extracted $1.75; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

"DEPEW'S HONEY" — Fancy white clover, liquid, ready to bottle, 60 lbs., $4.80; 120, $9. LAVERN DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

SLEEP ON FRESH-PICKED balsam pillow filled with the sweet breath of the Adirondacks; helpful in asthma and hay fever; excellent gift for sweethearts and friends; refreshing for sickroom and shut-ins; cretonne cover, 2½ lbs., $1.35, postage paid; remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, No. 2, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

RASPBERRY HONEY, 5 lbs., $1, postpaid. LYMAN APIARIES, R. 1, Northampton, Mass.

EARLY "MIXED flowers" honey, 5 lbs., 85c; 10, $1.55, postpaid; sweet September goldenrod and sunflower in 60's, $4. LYMAN APIARIES, R. 1, Northampton, Mass.

HOLLY WREATHS, standard make, decorated with four bunches of berries; one dozen, $1.90; 2 dozen, $3.70, postage prepaid. A. J. GORDY, Georgetown, Del.

HONEY—"Light Autumn Flower," none finer, 5-lb. pail, $1; two, $1.90, third zone. H. R. LYON, Cranford, N. J.

PURE MAPLE syrup, $2.50 delivered third zone, guaranteed. H. K. MacLAURY, Bloomville, N. Y.

MUSHROOMS, 3-LB. BASKET buttons, fresh-picked, hothouse grown, best quality, $1 postpaid 4th zone; recipes with each basket; sure to please. J. J. STYER & SON, Concordville, Pa.

ASSORTMENT HAND-PAINTED Christmas cards, 15 for $1; samples, 10 cents. MRS. L. G. WINANS, Route 2, Belmar, N. J.

PURE HONEY, clover, one 5-lb. pail, 90c; two, $1.70; six, $4.75, postpaid third zone. CHAS. B. ALLEN, Central Square, N. Y.

WANTED—Storage batteries, brooder stoves, feeders, etc., if in good condition and practical. FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY, Theresa, N. Y.

HONEY — Pure clover, 60 lbs., $4.80; 25-lb. pails, $2.75, here; 5-lb. pail, 90c, prepaid. SPENCER BAIRD, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HONEY, FINE quality, clover, 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., $1.60; buckwheat, 70c and $1.30, postpaid; 60 lbs. clover, here, $4.40; 120 lbs., $8.40; 60 lbs. buckwheat, $3.80; satisfaction or money back. M. E. BALLARD, Roxbury, N. Y.

FOR SALE—One Cypher 390-egg incubator, in perfect working order, $30; one 220 Cypher incubator, in perfect order, $10. THE BURR CO., Yarmouthport, Mass.

WANTED—Deep well pumping head with electric motor and pressure tank. MRS. J. H. DODGE, Manassas, Virginia.

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FIVE-POUND pail fancy heavy bodied pure clover honey, $1 postpaid; six pails, $5. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

HONEY—Best quality of clover and fruit blossom blend, none better; five pounds for $1, postage paid to third zone; Hudson Valley Fruit Section. L. D. MARTINE, Milton, N. Y.

FOR CHRISTMAS why not have us send a pail of fine honey, 5-lb. pail within third zone, clover, $1; buckwheat, 90c; 10 lbs., $1.75; buckwheat, $1.60. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

PEANUTS—Special two weeks only. New crop Virginia jumbo farm grade, keep well in shell, 25 pounds, $1.75; 50, $2.50; 100, $4.50; 500, $20. J. T. COUNCILL & SONS, Franklin, Va.

PECANS—Large paper shell, five and ten-pound bags, 50 cents pound; fifty-pound bags, 40c pound; hundred-pound bags, 35c pound; prepaid. J. L. CARTER, Ellaville, Ga.

POPCORN—Japanese hulless, shelled, postpaid third zone, 6½ lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.35; fresh, wholesome for grownups and children. A. COMSTOCK, Mehoopany, Pa.

SAW MILL, portable, perfect condition. JOHN A. BUSCH, Upper Fairmount, Md.

PURE HONEY, liquid or granulated, postpaid into third zone, clover, pail, $1; two, $1.75; four, $3.25; buckwheat and amber, pail, 85 cts.; two, $1.50; four, $2.75; write for prices of 60's and 12 pails. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

HONEY—Our finest, guaranteed pure, 5-lb. pail, 85c; 2 pails, $1.60; buckwheat, 75c and $1.50; all postpaid; 60-lb. can, clover, $4.40; 2, $8.50; 24 sections clover combs, $4; mixed or buckwheat, $3.60, here. KENNETH CARRINGTON, Homer, N. Y.

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Philadelphia Cook Book	1.50
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Mrs. Rorer has compiled cookery books containing recipes that have been fully tested and will be found helpful. They are the result of her years of study and practical experience.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W. 30th St., New York

Ringworm Spots on Cow

Our cow has a few spots of ringworm on her body. Would you tell me of a remedy that would clean her of same? I have to milk her and am afraid I might take it. P. K.
New York.

It is true that the person who attends to a cow that is affected with ringworm, or who treats the spots caused by that disease, is liable to contract the disease. It is caused by the vegetable parasite (Tricophyton tonsurans) which lives on damp walls and woodwork, indoors and outside, as well as on the skin. One often sees ringworm spots on the faces of farm children who have been climbing on the partitions of calf pens, or on gates, fences, hay racks, etc. Calves are most commonly affected and the disease is most likely to be contracted from them. It would therefore be well for a person who has to treat ringworm spots to wear gloves. Applying carbolized vaseline or oil to the skin of the hands will also help to protect them from the disease when treating affected calves.

Knowing that the disease is contagious and that the vegetable parasite persists on walls and woodwork, the first step in combating the disease should be to isolate the affected animals, and the second to make the places they have occupied sanitary. To that end scrub all parts of the stalls or pen with scalding hot water containing one pound of concentrated lye per 30 gallons. Then disinfect every part of the stall or pen with a mixture of one part of compound cresol solution and 30 parts of water, or one part of coal-tar disinfectant and 20 parts of water. Finally, apply freshly made lime wash with a spray pump and special nozzle, or apply it by means of a large brush, working it into every crack and crevice. Include the floor in these operations, especially when any germ-caused disease has been present.

Treat ringworm spots as follows: Saturate them daily with sweet oil or cottonseed oil until the scabs become so soft that they can be scrubbed off without drawing blood. When the scabs have been removed rub strong iodine ointment upon and around each spot not close to the eyes. Do so twice daily for four days; then apply the ointment as often as is seen to be necessary. When many spots on a number of cattle have to be treated iodine ointment proves somewhat expensive. If that is so a solution of four ounces of bluestone, per pint of hot water, may be substituted, after removal of the scabs. On no account should the solution be used on the skin around the eyes, or on the skin of the udder, as it is strong, irritating, and would be likely to cause injury on that account. As a rule, it is necessary to use the bluestone solution but twice a week, rubbing it in with a hard brush. The parasite works in the sound skin around each spot, so it is necessary to have the ointment or solution applied there, as well as on the bare spot. Spots around the eyes and on the udder are best treated by applying a solution of hypochlorite of soda two or three times daily. "B-K" is the name of the commercial form of the drug mentioned and is quite effective for the purpose. It is also useful for the treatment of ringworm spots on the neck and body, but may be somewhat slower in remedial effect than the bluestone solution or the iodine ointment used on the spots on the faces and necks of young calves.

In adult cattle a skin disease often affects the skin along the backbone and especially about the tail-head and may not be caused by the ringworm parasite. It may be ezematous and largely due to lack of grooming to remove dust, dirt and scaly substance which is particularly likely to gather on the skin of closely housed, heavily fed cows in an unsanitary stable. Treat such cases by perfectly cleansing the skin and when dry rubbing in a mixture of eight ounces of flowers of sulphur, one ounce of carbonate of potash and one quart of cottonseed oil. If the disease then proves obstinate omit potash and add one half ounce each of oil-of-tar and coal-tar dip or disinfectant to each quart of the sulphur-oil mixture. Repeat the application at intervals of three days. A. S. A.

Scotch Broth

One-half cup pearl barley, 2 lbs. neck of mutton, two quarts cold water, one-fourth cup each of turnip, carrot, onion and celery chopped small, two tablespoons butter, one tablespoon flour, two teaspoons salt, one saltspoon parsley chopped fine. Soak barley over night. Remove fat and skin from mutton, scrape meat from bones and cut in dice. Put bones on to boil in one pint cold water, the meat in separate pot with three pints water. Let the latter cook quickly. Skim when it begins to boil; add barley; skim again. Fry the chopped vegetables in the hot butter five minutes, drain, add to the meat, simmer three hours. Strain the water in which the bones were simmered, set aside for a moment. Put in the saucepan the butter left from frying the vegetables, melt and add the flour. When smooth, pour in gradually the liquid from the bones. Add to the broth, add salt, parsley and one-half saltspoon pepper, simmer 10 minutes and serve. As this broth is served without straining it is always well to boil bones separately.

HELP her through

Freshening Time Is Danger Month

Freshening time marks the origin of many costly and troublesome cow ills. A staggering list of infectious diseases attack when bodily health is at low ebb. If the cow's power of resistance is built up equal to the task of creating and holding normal immunity, many of your fears about breeding weakness, retained afterbirth and garget are needless.

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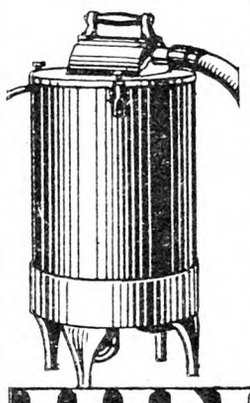

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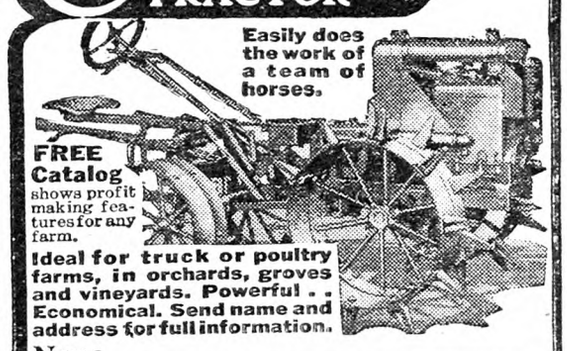

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W. 30th St., New York

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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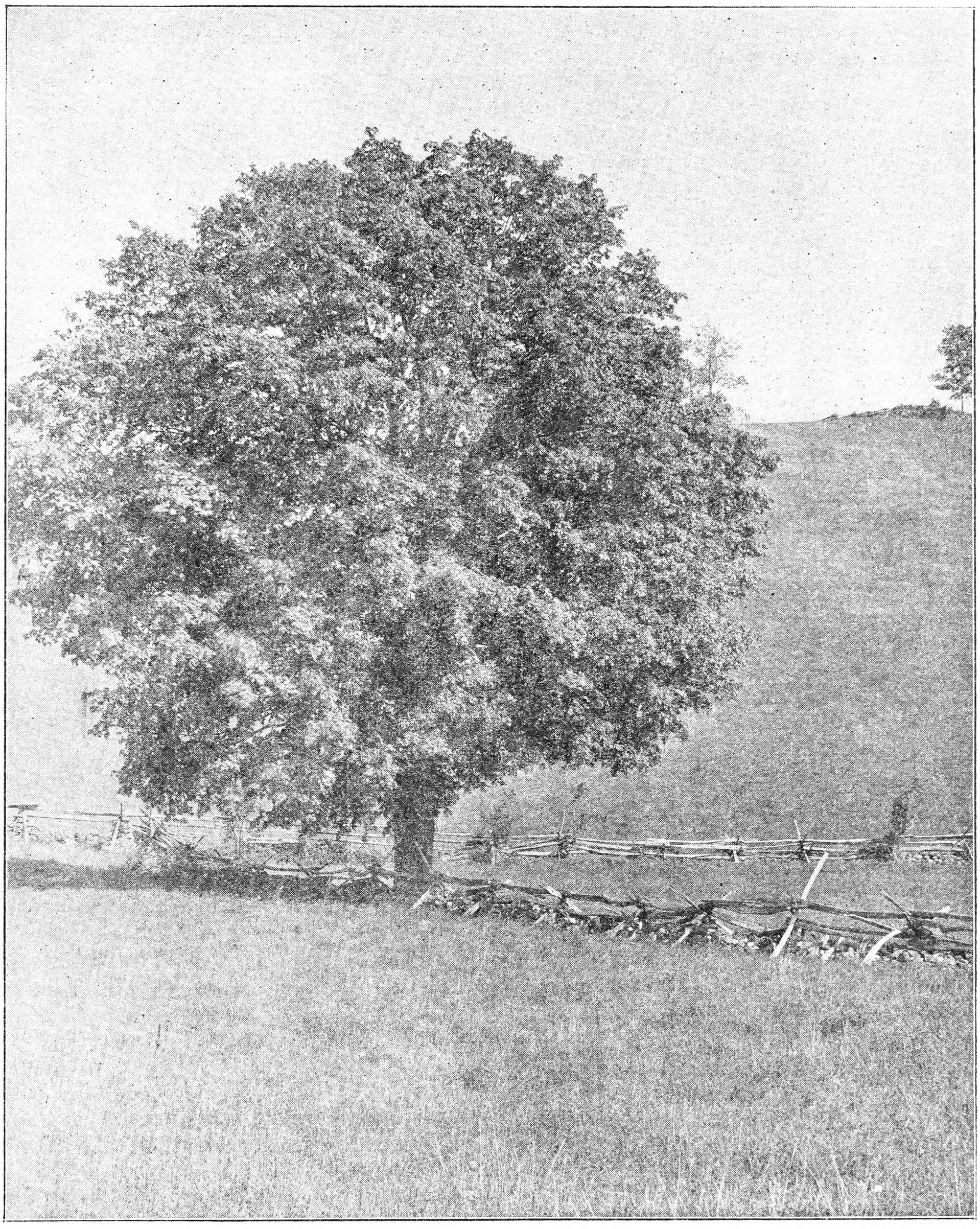

Photo by H. N. Lewis.

Sugar Maple, as it Grows in Eastern New York

When the Frost is on the Pumpkin

By L. B. Reber

THOSE shocks of corn which feature the fields in Autumn are a pleasing sight. They march in such orderly fashion across the fields, looking for all the world like Indian tepees. They speak of fulfillment, of reward for patient labor, of full cribs and contented cattle, but they are also the embodiment of a most tragic joke upon nature's little folks.

Maybe these tiny ones do not reason, but instinct tells them in no uncertain terms that Winter blasts are not far away, so they hasten to seek shelter and lay up a food supply. Those shocks of corn exactly meet their ideas of Winter home. The crickets twirl their noses at the ants who have been predicting dire disaster to these fiddling idlers, the while they seek the shelter of the corn. The woolly bear caterpillar who has been running in frantic haste across the fields come to rest and shelter in the shock, to settle down and prepare to spin that lovely silk dress she has been dreaming about lately. Mr. and Mrs. Meadow Mouse forsake their dangerous runways in the meadow and move to the corn shock, where food is to be had for the taking and blizzards cannot annoy. Thus the browning corn shock becomes the Winter home of nature's wee ones and happiness reigns. Perhaps the mouse family invite their neighbors from neighboring shocks. The crickets tune up their fiddles for a merry dance with lunch of corn on the ear ready for instant serving, but Miss Woolly Bear Caterpillar does not join in the revels. She is too busy chewing corn leaves for manufacture into glistening silk for her Winter dress. Then along comes man with husking peg and wagon, while stark tragedy stalks the fields.

The snug home vanishes. It is now too late for Miss Woolly Bear to spin her dress. The cricket moves his stiff legs across the mud only to perish in some cold crevice, the meadow mice scatter in terror, or meet sudden death in the jaws of a playful dog. Man has played another tragic joke upon Mother Nature's little folks.

Time was when I, too, thought it fun to take the dog to the field and watch him chase the mice, or maybe I armed myself with a club and aided in the death of these wee children, but time has brought a realization that life is a most precious thing. Who am I that I should set myself up as judge, jury and executioner, and deprive these little ones of the most precious gift of the Creator? Rather, I am careful to leave a few nubbins, a stalk or two, for partial shelter at least. Nature has been so bountiful there is food and to spare for all of God's children, whether they be lordly humans or wee little children of our age-old mother.

I have no quarrel with the man who loves to hunt. It is a part of our nature to wish to kill, but I handled my last gun some years ago when a lucky (?) shot broke the back of a rabbit. I hurried to pick up my kill, but that tiny bunny was not dead. It was dragging itself along with its fore legs in a last desperate effort to escape fate. I picked it up and it cried a most pitiful cry. I looked into those eyes and saw stark terror written there, saw the shadow of dread death stealing across those liquid eyes, saw a life which had been given by God himself slowly fade away. I sat on a nearby rock and held that poor thing until the maimed, bleeding body ceased to twitch in agony, and then and there I vowed to keep to the limit the commandment, "Thou shalt not kill."

It is my fault if those hungry babies nibble my trees when relentless Winter has covered other food deep in snow. I can protect my trees with wire netting, or leave the trimmings around the trees until Spring, so that plenty of bark is available for food. I call that tree mine, but after all it is a gift from the same God who created these wee ones. If food and shelter are scarce, we made them so when we cleared the forests and did away with shelter, afforded in those fence corners. If all things were created for some useful purpose, then what right have we to proclaim ourselves more wise than the Creator? So load up your shotguns, adorn yourself in canvas suits, tramp the fields and woods with a dog to scare up these wee children of nature, take aim, fire and commit murder, yes, I said murder, if you get any satisfaction out of it, but as for me, I shall do my hunting with camera, or simply with an awakened appreciation of the beauty of life in whatever form it exists, and who shall dare to say that I get less real joy from my hunting?

The minnows are back in the small creek which flows past my prayer rock in the back ravine. The creek was a mere trickle during late Summer, but abundant Fall rains brought it back to its usual flow, and the small minnows came up it in great numbers. Calvin and Kenney made a net with a piece of burlap and two sticks, then caught about 50 minnows to place in the pasture pond. Most of them were shiners, but a few were bass and a few pickerel. We aim to enlarge the pond next Spring and hope these fish will grow.

These are the things which make farm life so far better than pavement pounding. Since we have the car, I am widening my acquaintance by looking up men who have made a success in some particular line, and finding out how they did it. It makes an interesting study, besides being highly instructive. One man succeeds with melons when his neighbors fail. Another succeeds in making a nice profit in dairying when his neighbors complain. Still another is noted for his fine pear crops, but it is worth noting that the peach success raises poor grapes, the currant man raises poor peaches, and both of them fail with cows. One man turned a 10-acre apple orchard into a chicken run, made Plymouth Rocks his main line, but gets wonderful apple crops from the trees in that orchard where the hens run by hundreds.

Thus I keep my own mind from going stale while getting the thoughts of other men, and confirm my belief that just plain people are the most interesting things in this world. Life is so short, there is so much to learn that there is no danger of becoming too wise. When I reach the point where I know it all, I shall go straight up—maybe.

Wax Repels Mice, Rabbits and Borers in Apple Trees

Grafting wax re-enforced with strychnine seems to be an effective repellent against mouse, rabbit and borer injury to apple trees. It has been tried in New England, more especially in Vermont, and seems to work.

The method consists in painting the trunks of small trees with liquid wax so as to furnish a coating that protects against the creatures mentioned. The melted wax can be applied quickly with a brush either before or after planting the trees. If done before the trees are set, the complete circumferential coating may extend down the trunk far enough below the surface soil to exclude borers; and if the need requires, it can extend up the trunk to the limbs to ward off rabbit injury.

Painting Apple Tree Trunks to Repel Rodents and Borers

Wax is distasteful so that rabbits and mice will not eat it; it is so hard that mother beetles cannot deposit their eggs in it; moreover, if strychnine is added to the wax, for mice and rabbits, a powerful poison is there to do its work if necessary. Here is a coating for trees that may serve a triple purpose. The following formula has been successfully used: Resin, five parts; beeswax, one part; raw linseed oil, one-fourth part; lampblack or powdered charcoal, one-half part; strychnine, powdered or dissolved, one-half part.

The parts may be grams, ounces or pounds. The right proportions are important. Proceed as follows: Melt the resin, add the beeswax and then add the linseed oil. Mix the powdered charcoal and strychnine and stir in as the mixture cools. When ready to use, make the application with a paint brush. Keep the wax warm enough to run easily, but not hot, and paint the trunks of the trees to be protected. The charcoal increases the pliability of the wax without increasing its tendency to run. Moreover this wax is somewhat elastic and adjusts itself to changed conditions, such as expansion of the trunk.

Applications in the Spring are likely to be most effective, as then the borers do not get access to the trunks at the time the eggs are laid. Since the wax is more or less permanent, it holds on for a few years, with some slight re-enforcements after the first year. This coating gives protection in Winter against mice and rabbits.

In New England orchards in 1931, there was much damage from rabbits, the cottontail species being the most injurious. Due to the deep snow, which caused a great scarcity of food, the rabbits took to the apple trees, girdling or stripping off the bark from many of them. The harm was done in the middle of the Winter when remedial or control measures were difficult because of low temperature, deep snow and strong winds.

The meadow mouse is a common menace to small apple trees and some years the damage is amazing. If pine mice are present or are anticipated, the poison bait should be used. Some years ago before poison bait came into use, mice were a more or less perpetual menace. More than 10,000 were injured in New England in a single Winter.

Apple tree borers of two species, flat and round-headed worms, are old-time and ever-recurring pests that entail losses and require attention. Protective wire screen collars for the trees are helpful. However unless the collars are of fine mesh wire, they may not amount to much to repelling borer beetles. If out of adjustment by getting loose or becoming raised up they are nearly useless. The annual inspection of tree trunks for borer consumes some time and "worming" is hard work. Moreover, the protection costs something. It is therefore apparent that if a substance that serves the necessary purpose can be used, it affords a measure of security that no other product so far seems to meet. It is not presumed that the wax envelopment is certain to prove commercially practical, except where rabbits, mice and borers are a real menace. In any case the wax coating seems worthy of extended trial, despite the fact that the practice is still in the experimental stage.

M. B. CUMMINGS.

Hardy Chrysanthemums

What a wonderful Autumn it has been, and for that matter, still is. This is November 14, and there has been no frost severe enough to nip the annuals and perennials, though plants of tender foliage such as Dahlias, look rather ragged.

The garden is still bright with Phlox, Ageratum, Petunias and marigolds, and the mignonette is sweet and green, but these flowers have lost some of their charm since hardy Chrysanthemums began to bloom. About the middle of September there is sure to be a yellow gleam in the Glory of Seven Oaks. From then on this lovely Chrysanthemum of medium height is a mass of soft yellow, lasting well into October, by which time many other colors as well as later yellows are keeping it company. Mrs. H. Craig is one of them, also Tints of Gold, this one beautifully marked with red at the base of the petals. Rather a newcomer is R. Marion Hatton, a true soft canary yellow. It begins to open its flowers in September and is very hardy and frost-resistant. Comoleta is a mid-season bloomer for me, although some catalogs list it among the late varieties.

October Gold, one of the largest of hardy Chrysanthemums, speaks for itself. It opens dark-orange and fades to light yellow with age.

The bronze, copper and red shades are my favorites. I try to plant a new one every year or so, and there are so many it is hard to choose among them. Most of mine are older varieties, but all are beautiful and proven hardy. The earliest, Brune Poitevine, is the deepest velvety red, the reverse of the petals golden-bronze. The first flowers appeared in September and there are still a few on the lower branches. Two of the most striking scarlet-reds are Firelight and Argenteuillais, the latter showing petals oddly gold-tipped. For a pleasant contrast there are Boston and Zelia, both mid-season bloomers of soft deep orange shades; Zelia is the large ragged shape that grew in old-fashioned gardens. Sometimes when frosts come early one of my prettiest Chrysanthemums fails to open perfect flowers. This is Indian, a bronzy-red, and so lovely when it does bloom that I will not replace it with an earlier variety. I should like to try Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, a single bright red, but so far have only seen it in greenhouse displays.

There are many pinks, both single and double types, the singles with their conspicuous yellow centers resembling Shasta daisies in shape. Mrs. Phillips, a new one in my garden this year, bloomed very satisfactorily. An early pale-pink of the shaggy type is Petite Louise, which lasts a long time without fading. Others quite as desirable are the well-known Lillian Doty, Mrs. W. E. Buckingham, Mrs. F. H. Bergen, which has a creamy center, and a recent introduction, October Dawn, a dainty star-shaped flower. From under snow last year in early December I gathered an armful of the tall deep-pink Marie Antoinette, one always sure to bloom.

I am not so fond of the white Chrysanthemums, but a few clumps are needed among the stronger colors. Ruth Hatton and Jean Cumming are both ivory-white, large, free-flowering and early. Catalogs list Oconto as the largest white for outdoor growing and it may attain almost greenhouse size by disbudding. White Doty is pompon-flowered, tall and strong and useful for backgrounds.

Everyone loves the gay little "buttons," and no garden would be complete without them. They are too numerous to list here, but may be had in all the usual Chrysanthemum colors.

I have found that hardy Chrysanthemums do not like to be crowded among other flowers, but will bloom freely if given an open position sheltered a bit from cold sweeping winds. They also appreciate an occasional soaking in dry weather. I cover mine lightly after the ground is frozen, just their own stems and a little straw held down with branches. All plants are divided in Spring as soon as they show growth, and re-set in well spaded soil enriched with old cow manure. Each root, no matter how small, will make a new plant, ready to brighten with a long season of blossoms the Fall days which are so often dull and gray.

Erie Co., Pa. ELLIN BROWN.

Sweet Potatoes Require Potash

Four to five hundred pounds of muriate of potash per acre in addition to the regular application of 1,000 to 1,800 lbs. of a 2-8-10 fertilizer has been found to increase the acre yield of fancy sweet potatoes in New Jersey.

For many years the growers of sweet potatoes in the Swedesboro area were in the habit of applying from 1,000 to 2,000 lbs. per acre of kainit (12

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per cent K_2O), on their sweet potato soil during the Winter. The reason for applying this material in the Winter was to lessen the burning effect of the fertilizer on the young plants when set in the field.

The growers are now using muriate of potash (48 per cent) and are broadcasting from 400 to 500 lbs. per acre on the sweet potato soil during January, February and March. This potash is plowed under and, a week or two before planting, from 1,000 to 1,800 lbs. of a complete 2-8-10 commercial fertilizer is applied either broadcast or in the rows and thoroughly mixed into the surface soil. The growers prefer to have a rain intervene before the plants are set because considerable burning of the plant roots is noticeable, especially if the fertilizer is not thoroughly incorporated into the soil.

The Department of Vegetable Gardening at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station found about eight years ago that the use of potash influenced the shape of the potato. It has been proven that a shortage of potash in the soil is often the cause of the potatoes growing long and rooty, while in fields where the supply of potash has been sufficient for the needs of the crop, the potatoes have been short and chunky, the ideal market type. The chunky type of Jersey sweet potato generally commands a premium of from 25 to 50 cents a bushel hamper over the long type sweets. C. H. NISSLEY.

Fruitless Grapevines

"What is the matter with my grapevines? I am the gardener on an estate. It is near the bay, and salt air is what I lay it to. I train my grapes to the Kniffen system; they produce much vine and little fruit, and still the ground is not so rich. I did give them a little nitrogen. Grapes are Concord and Niagara, and are eight years old. I have always had fine grapes till now, but on another estate upland." W. W.

Long Island.

The failure of these vines to fruit cannot be charged to the salt air, since many thousand vines are annually producing good crops under like locations. The humid air may favor the mildews and black rot but, since these are all controllable through thorough and timely spraying, humidity as a cause may be eliminated.

It is assumed that the wood reserved for fruiting purposes is that made in the previous Summer and none older. Two and three-year wood does not bear fruit directly, but only serves to support the one-year growths.

Reading between the lines of this inquiry it is strongly indicated that for some reason or another the balance between fruiting capabilities and root spread has been upset. This may have come about through the retention of too few fruit buds, and if this be the case the obvious remedy is to prune to longer canes. In short if the upper canes have been limited to one bud each it is suggested that four or more be allowed for each at the next pruning. In a like manner the length of the canes on the lower wire should be pruned longer. The use of large amounts of stable manure, especially if applied rather late in the Spring or early Summer, will tend to throw the vine out of balance. Commercial nitrogen, as nitrate of soda, if applied early, even in the event of excessive cane growth, will favor the better setting of fruit. The amount should in no case be greater than 300 lbs. per acre. Slowly available forms of commercial nitrogen, if applied late, will aggravate the conditions described in the inquiry.

Again, vines located on soils that are fed by underground springs or other water sources very often fail to set fruit, and in consequence an excessive growth is the result. This latter condition is often common at the foot of land slopes, or at the base of a hill. F. E. G.

A Diving Beetle

"What do you call this? I pumped it out of the cistern." L. F. H.

New York.

We shall have to call this large, black, hard-shelled insect a diving beetle, because it is a beetle, and because it lives in the water, swimming and diving around with a great deal of apparent joy. If I were a diving beetle, however, I believe I should steer clear of dark cisterns with such disconcerting contraptions in them as pumps.

This particular kind of diving beetle is known as a predacious one because it lives on other insects and may, on occasion, actually attack small fish. The hind legs are long and flat and fringed with long hairs, thus forming an excellent pair of oars for swimming in the water. These beetles are very active in the water, always searching for something to eat. Since they breathe air directly they have to come up to the surface every once in a while to get fresh air. When they have filled up the space beneath the wings with a fresh supply of air, down they dive again on their quest for food.

They have large, strong wings, and readily fly from pond to pond wherever they think the food supply is best. They are often attracted to electric lights, especially in villages and cities near bodies of water. The grubs of these beetles are known as water tigers, because of their fierce habits in attacking and devouring other insects. G. W. H.

The Season in Genesee County, N. Y.

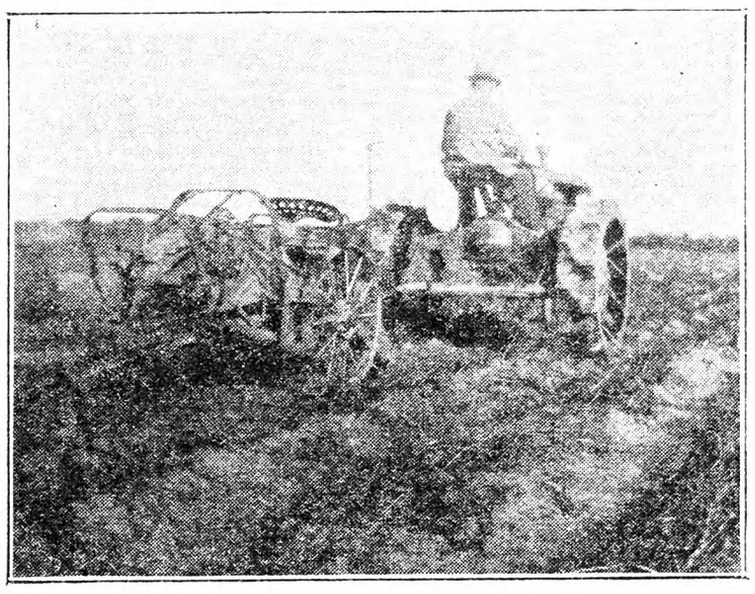
The year 1931 will go down in history as giving us a most remarkable season in at least one respect—the latest date for the first killing frost in Western New York. Much vegetation that is usually frosted in late September or early October is still green at this date, November 20. Never before was it possible for potatoes to be left throughout the entire month of October and until this time, without being frozen. Twelve years ago we had a harder freeze on September 11 than we have had this Fall up to the present time, more than two months later.

This has given farmers an unusual opportunity for completing Fall work, for we not only have had no freezing weather to contend with, but we have also had very little rainfall to interrupt outdoor work. In fact a good soaking rain would be very welcome. More than the usual amount of Fall plowing is being accomplished, and many other odd jobs worked in that could not be brought about under ordinary weather conditions.

Potato harvest was completed more promptly this year, because a good many farmers are coming to use their tractor for power to pull their diggers, while now and then the power take-off is connected direct to the one or two-row diggers. This releases the horses for the hauling of the spuds to the barn or cellar, where they are sorted and graded for market sooner or later. This crop seemed unusually heavy to handle this season, doubtless due to the extremely low prices prevailing, 25 to 30 cents per bushel. The quality in many cases was none too good, much damage being done by wireworms; considerable scab is also found, even where the seed was treated with corrosive sublimate hot bath.

There seems to be some doubt about the relative efficiency of the hot and cold treatment for seed potatoes. There are those who have tried both methods this year, who claim better results are secured where the cold treatment is used. More than usual care in grading and sorting for market must be taken due to the low price, for the lower the price of any commodity, the more particular and exacting the buyers become.

As a consequence much of the 1931 crop will not be marketed, but will be utilized for feed for hogs and other stock. The value of potatoes as a food for hogs is much increased with cooking and, where cull beans are available in large quantities, as is true in Western New York, they make a good combination. Many farmers have a large iron kettle or



Tractor Draws the Potato Digger

cooker, holding from 50 to 100 gallons, which is used for that purpose, the potatoes and beans being cooked together until both are soft and palatable. To this is added a little grain—ground corn, oats or barley, or a mixture of any or all of these grains. When served hot this "soup" makes a most attractive and nourishing dish for our friend the hog, during the Winter months especially.

The corn crop in this region is unusually good this year, and our very late Fall has allowed even the later plantings to mature fully. With these cheap and abundant feeds, we may be able to turn them into cash via the hog route at a profit, even with that product at its present low level.

IRVING C. H. COOK.

Annual Meeting of The New York State Rural School Improvement Society

The little band of men and women, picked by adversity to be the chief defendants of the country school, met again in annual session November 16-17. When the church-hotel Mizpah planned a change in architecture last Summer, the needs of this society of realists seems to have been taken into consideration. The meeting opened in a new room, a serious stone-walled setting, with a pulpit, a pipe organ, and high galleries at one side. Here they sang "America."

The clouds of trial that visited the Rural School Improvement Society are surely lifting! Here is Boyd Devendorf, back after an illness of two years, and with more than a trace of the spirit of those Revolutionary captains among his ancestors. Boyd Devendorf, we note, backed the society with the first energy of self-conscious youth, when he was so shy that he read his speeches. He married, found himself a father, and the shrewd eyes of the people he led now discover a new leader in him. Never again will he read his speeches, methinks.

A. D. Ostrander, too, has survived the threat of blindness. It was only two years ago that he led a meeting which to him was quite invisible. An eye operation has proved successful. Being managing editor and secretary of the society's paper, *The Little Red Schoolhouse*, is not trifling by-play. How much of its being is due to the energy of Mrs. Converse will be told you if you ask. Has anything ever daunted that keen little woman who is the society's treasurer? Not even stacks of mimeograph sheets ever stopped her long. The work she has done for the R. S. I. S. without pay would have run a grocery store, but no one ever speaks of this. Effort for the preservation of a simple, sound, country school near home is paid only in results that show a gain in winning the attendance of outsiders to the struggle that is going on between politicians and educators with the country school as the bone. More power to the educators, and confusion to the politicians, says the R. S. I. S.

A tribute to the fineness of purpose which is the basis of this society, comes in the kind of speakers talking in its defense. F. H. Selden, of Lundy's Lane, Pa., master of a private school which aims to correct the faults of standardized training, and heal its pernicious effects in those who suffer from it, is here in person. Mr. Selden is for handwork, along with brainwork, and deplores the fact that a school bus eats up the valuable time after school, when a boy or girl would naturally be "doing chores." "Is there anything to be learned on a school bus?" asks Mr. Selden, "that can compare with the training acquired in doing farm chores?"

Mr. Selden is on the trail of politicians who want to turn the equipment of new centralized schools into money for their own pockets, simply by nodding the head in the right direction—of some large manufacturer. Mr. Selden's school is self-supporting, being situated on a farm, and he is in no fear of politics. A book by Mr. Selden, on rural schools, has just come from the press, and is well worth reading and re-reading.

The fact that Wisconsin has repealed the consolidation law, and gone back to rural schools, is a weapon in the hands of the R. S. I. S. Boyd Devendorf points out other decentralizing movements—radio and moving pictures, with such men as Henry Ford seriously considering the decentralizing of cities. There are a good many people stuck today without work in cities who must lose everything they have, unless they follow this movement. This is common knowledge.

What is not common knowledge is the fact that a territory which once cost $23,000 expense for rural schools, will need $73,000 expense money after consolidation.

"Ask the government," advises Mr. Selden, "for the $50,000 that goes into the centralized school, then spend it on the rural school."

Letters coming in to the editor of *The Little Red Schoolhouse* show that people everywhere have erroneous opinions as to what it costs in taxes to run a centralized school. "It little matters which pocket we get the money from," says M. B. Hale, a director from Chautauqua County. "Silly to tell people to turn to centralized schools for better teachers, when every teacher is licensed by the State to teach, whether good or poor. A poor teacher is a reflection on the judgment of the State Department."

James G. Greene, former president of the R. S. I. S., recommends that the school authorities accept criticism with the open-mindedness of a mechanic in a garage. "If my car is not working," says Mr. Greene, "I tell the mechanic what particular thing is going wrong. He listens attentively, and then bases his corrective efforts on what I have told him, rather than by using his imagination. He fixes the car without becoming angry at me, or feeling insulted."

In the post-banquet meeting which is held at night, special suggestions for improvement of rural schools were requested and offered. A clever playlet was offered by Mrs. Charles McArthur, who does interesting satirical sketches, and enacted for the diversion of the members, Doctor Cur'em, who administered centralization pills to all sufferers, whatever the ailment, became a by-word during the remaining day's session.

An open forum was held during which informal speeches regarding school conditions were made by Charles N. Smith, Edward McCloud and Postmaster Fraser. The resolutions offered by the committee were discussed, one of them being that each district should plant a tree for the George Washington 200th anniversary. Of the many who came to the meeting for advice and information as to the common experience of others, all were answered.

"It is a great task for one man, with one spade," said one speaker of the day, "to bury a large elephant. However, many men with many spades can put a dead elephant safely underground, or an unserviceable legislature there also." The R. S. I. S. needs many men with spades, and volunteers from fresh lines are coming. IVA UNGER.

New from the Old Dominion

Up to this writing, November 4, we have had only two heavy frosts with no ice. Farmers are busy harvesting their crops. Most peanuts are dug and in shock. A fair crop is produced where planted in time. Thrashing the crop will be under way soon. The corn crop averages good, and there are fairly good crops of Fall Irish and sweet potatoes.

As a whole the outlook for farmers in this State is brighter than for years, as most of us have an ample supply of food for Winter use and feed for livestock. Never before in the history of Virginia have farm women been so busily engaged in canning and storing food for Winter. Numbers of families have from 400 to 500 jars of vegetables, fruits and preserves. All of this is due to the good and excellent gardens all over the State. There were heavy yields of most kinds of fruits and berries. A great help in doing this work was derived from home demonstration agents in stimulating interest in food preservation through the organization of clubs and the teaching of new methods of canning, packing and conserving food.

The farmer, with all his troubles and drawbacks of last year can smile and rejoice this year, for he has a good house to stay in, good clothes and a bountiful supply of provisions. The farmer who has a good roof over his head, some meat, wheat, and a good supply of canned goods, can get along all right. Wood is plentiful on most farms. He can sell enough money crops, like cotton, peanuts and tobacco, to purchase his clothing and groceries.

The seeding of small grain was hindered this Fall by dry weather during September and October. Notwithstanding this some grain crops look promising. A good bit of Crimson clover seeded in September was entirely killed by the hot sun and drying winds when it first came up.

A number of banks in the State closed their doors

in September, but in the last two weeks most of them have opened again and doing business as heretofore. This looks like better times are here already. I hope the "depression" will soon be a thing of the past.

Wheat is 55c per bushel; oats, seed, 45c; feed oats, 30c; corn, 50c; live hogs, 5 to 6c per lb.; veals, 8 to 9c per lb; eggs, 30c per doz.; apples, 50c to $1 per bushel as to quality; Irish potatoes, 75c per bushel; sweet potatoes, 50 to 75c per bu. W. H. H.

Prince George Co., Va.

Orchard Seedlings

Common Storages Fail This Season

Throughout Pennsylvania, where the common or unrefrigerated storage is the usual method of apple storage, especially for the local market growers, much complaint is being registered this season over the failure of that type of storage to keep the fruit in the condition usually expected of such storages. Storage temperatures have not come down to any extent; for instance, on November 21 one grower in the mountains of Central Pennsylvania reports a storage temperature of 63 degrees. His fruit is maturing fast, with Stayman, Rome and Baldwin already past prime condition; only York Imperial is still holding up. He cannot lower the inside temperature by ventilating on cool nights, since the nights have not been cool enough to permit of appreciable lowering of storage temperature and the following warm days have promptly pushed up the thermometer once more, even when a few degrees of coolness have been obtained. The ground temperature, which has an important regulating effect on common storage temperature varying in proportion to the amount of the storage below ground, remains high and the only moderately cool nights make little headway with the warmer soil and the warm fruit. Certain growers have inquired concerning the possibility of icing in some temporary way their common storages. They have been advised that this is not practicable, unless they have an abundance of remarkably cheap ice which probably none of them possess or can obtain.

Local Markets Bright Spot in Apple Marketing

This is the year in which the local market grower of Pennsylvania is enjoying greater comparative success in disposing of his fruit than his brother in the wholesale or export business. The local markets seem to be taking apples in reasonable quantities in most cases and while the prices are rarely what might be considered high even at this time, the fruit is moving and bringing in some cash with the better grades of good varieties usually returning some margin over the cost of production. Just as predicted by many authorities earlier in the season, the poorer grades and unwanted varieties are not often moving at a profit, although housewives in districts where the depression is felt more are showing a tendency to favor sound fruit in the lower grades, especially if the price is attractive. In South-central Pennsylvania, many apples not in cold storage have been moved out at what have often been low prices, because they were not holding up in condition.

Federal-State November Crop Report

For the United States as a whole the Federal-State Fruit Crop Report observes, "A total fruit crop of about 13 million tons compared with about 12½ million tons produced last year is moving into consumption at the lowest prices in many years. The apple crop is the third largest in 15 years. The peach crop was the largest yet produced. Cranberry production will be heavier than in any year since 1926. On the other hand, the grape crop including California grapes is the smallest since 1921. The orange and grapefruit crops will be below production last year." Concerning Pennsylvania alone, the report continues, "This year's apple crop is the largest and best in quality since 1926. Despite many small apples, where trees were overloaded, and insect damage and poor coloring in some orchards, many growers report the fruit to be large, uniform in size and very well colored. More than half the apples harvested this year will grade U. S. No. 1. Quality of pears is the best in five years. An unusually large tonnage of grapes was harvested in the Erie Belt. Grapes, as a whole, are very clean and well colored."

Warm Weather Pushing Buds

November 20 reports from Jefferson Co., Pa., indicate that in at least one orchard there buds were starting on King and Baldwin with green showing on some of them. From Western Pennsylvania come records of sweet cherries in bloom in a few instances. Lilacs and some roses are starting in Central Pennsylvania, as are some bulbs and hardy perennials.

Apple Flour

Apple flour is a new product now being made by a concern at Vernon, British Columbia, from small apples that were dried last season. They have been ground into flour for bakers' use and the making of mince meat. It is expected that apple flour will eventually be used in the making of confectionery and cakes.

Certified Bramble Varieties Available in Pennsylvania

Quite a large selection of bramble varieties are now available in certified stock in Pennsylvania. The black raspberries include Cumberland, Plum Farmer, Black Diamond and Hoosier;; the red raspberries are Cuthbert, Herbert, Seneca, Adams 87; blackberries obtainable are Eldorado, Blowers, Louden and Snyder. Inspections and certifications are made under the Pennsylvania Plant Pest Act of 1927, which makes it unlawful to sell or dispose of any bramble plants which do not pass all the requirements for inspection and certification. Pennsylvanians who wish to secure plants from these sources should write the Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg, for a list of the growers with this superior stock. Anyone intending to set plants next Spring should reserve them now, since the dry Autumn has reduced considerably the limited number originally available.

Russian Apples Appearing in European Markets

Russian apples were being sold at London on November 4 for prices ranging from $1.50 to $2.06 per box according to variety and grade. It is reported that about 60,000 boxes of Russian apples have been contracted for by distributors in Sweden on a $1.11 advance per box; the definite selling price is to be fixed later, depending on ruling prices at Hamburg and London. R. H. SUDDS.

The Bookshelf

Here are some books that are different but will interest many of our people. They cover a special study of rural life around the world and will be splendid at a home mission group, a Sunday school teacher or for independent reading. Children will be interested in them, too.

"The Adventures of Mr. Friend," by Harold B. Hunting; cloth; $1, paper 75c. True stories of real persons and helpful work in a neighborhood.

"The Story of Agricultural Missions," by Hunnicutt & Reid; $1. Mission service in foreign countries and their development in agricultural lines. Interesting and instructive.

"The Rural Billion," by Charles M. McConnell; cloth $1, paper 60c. The farmer's part in the progress of the world and the mission spirit he has exercised. Good reading for all the family.

"Treasures in the Earth," by Fred Hamlin; cloth $1, paper 75c. Interesting stories of Christian leaders in rural sections of the Orient. A helpful, inspiring history.

For Sale by The Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., New York City.

Tennessee Notes

Frost is late, but the leaves turned red, gold and brown; the Spanish needles and beggar lice are ready to take you in their jaggy embrace at every step; the white and yellow blossom weeds, milk weed down and thistles are flying everywhere. Yesterday I finished up the last of the empty jars and crocks; 20 gallons of apple butter, 30 of vinegar. Some dried apples, some canned, some sulphured and some picked, with a few left on the trees for the school children and for pies, make us feel that our few trees have been fruitful and well used, though bushels rotted and were free for the picking up.

We can but wonder if next year will be so fruitful. No, we know not, but then we may not need them, yet someone will, so each year we try to add a few more trees. The chicken house is under way, and 80-odd White Leghorn pullets waiting to be installed. If one had the capital poultry-raising would be a fascinating business, but without it it is rather discouraging.

A few days later cold winds, heavy frost and light freezes during the days and nights make us realize that Winter is just around the corner. Farmers have waited in vain for rain, and are disking in dry, dusty fields. Our supply of water is exhausted and we are hauling from a distant spring. We find the 10-gallon cans convenient for that purpose. One pond yet affords water for stock. When that is exhausted it will be extremely troublesome. Meanwhile we hope for rain.

The Summer has been so short; it seems only a few days since I looked on the bare hills and leafless trees, and longed for the Summer verdure. Then, too, it has been such a busy season, such a little time to enjoy the beauties of nature, though now the woodland is a picture no artist can hope to copy. One is rushed from task to task, and we think, "Well, next week I will not have so many tasks," but it is always a week off, and old age makes us slow. We almost trip up over ourselves in trying to hurry.

One will miss the flowers. We have some Dahlias, and Chrysanthemums are in full bloom. I have been making paper flowers to help out the sale of the flower baskets, but they are just a mockery, like a body without a soul. So many artificial or make-believes through life, makes one fonder of the real true-enoughs.

Some beans to pull, sweet potatoes to dig, dinner to prepare, house to straighten up. The hasty departure of the high school student who only spends the week-ends at home, leaves me a bit dizzy and the house topsy-turvy. I am glad it is the last year, and after all I wonder if it will pay, but have little else to give her. Perhaps she will never realize the hardships it has brought us, or the hopes and aspirations that have kept us in heart. So many uncalled-for expenses in high school make it extremely difficult for parents of limited means to foot the bill. Study books, notebooks, examination books, janitor fees, etc., are essential, but extra magazines, that are never read, class rings, caps and gowns, flowers, expensive announcement cards and many other senior expenses, could be cut down, because they do not add anything to their heads, only worry how to keep up with the class. But here is hoping that the many young people who are striving to fit themselves for future American citizens, will succeed in making our nation a better place and a safer one than we, their predecessors, have done.

MRS. D. B. P.

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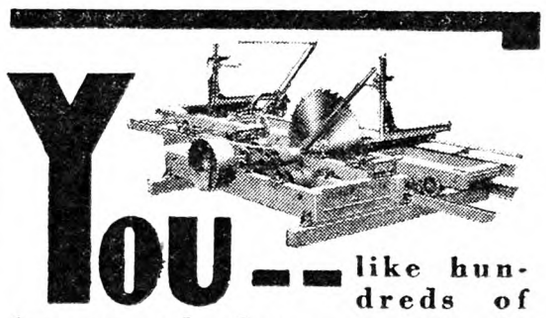
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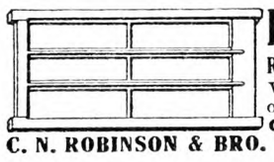
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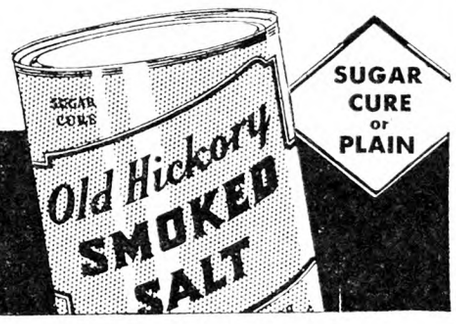

SUGAR CURE or PLAIN

N. Y. State Boys in 4-H Livestock Feeding Contest

George Case, of Syracuse, N. Y., and Burton Sheldon, of Oneonta, N. Y., will exhibit livestock at the annual junior feeding contest which will be held at Chicago, Ill., from November 26 to December 5.

George will show his barrow which was grand champion at the recent N. Y. State Fair, and Burton will show his State Fair champion pen of fat lambs. George Case has been a pig club member for the past three years, and in this time he has attained much success from his efforts. Starting three years ago with two purebred Poland-China sow pigs, he has developed a farm size herd, and says his pigs have made him some money. The achievement of George in breeding, feeding, caring for and exhibiting the champion barrow, and champion pen of three barrows, at the Syracuse Fair was considered in choosing him for a free trip to the International Show.

Burton's interests are also in meat animals. He has an exceptionally good record as a 4-H breeder and breeder of Cheviot and Southdown sheep. Burton showed a pen of fat lambs at Chicago last year, and was again selected to represent New York at the International Show because of his good shepherding. Burton now holds the distinct honor of having bred the first pen of lambs to be shown in competition with lambs exhibited by boys from other States.

The animals owned by these boys will be shipped from their farms to Chicago on November 26, and will be shown by the boys at Chicago during the following week. The boys will make the trip to the International with H. A. Willman, of Cornell University, who has charge of the 4-H dairy and general livestock program of the State.

It is worth the thought of many farm boys and girls to consider meat animal projects where home conditions make livestock club work possible. Not all New York boys and girls can raise purebred dairy cattle and moreover many are not interested in dairying. For those who are interested in livestock and are choosing a project, much thought can rightfully be given to sheep, pig or baby beef work. These projects form a very large part of the 4-H program of New York State, there being almost 1,000 boys and girls feeding sheep, pigs or beef cattle. These projects require a comparatively smaller investment than some projects, the returns from the project come a little sooner, and many special advantages are held for those who really set out to be champions.

Interest is growing each year in 4-H meat animal club work and boys engaged in this work are demonstrating what can be done with well-bred sheep and swine of the right type when handled properly and kept free from intestinal parasites. At the present time, it is safe to say that some of the best sources of purebred swine in the New York State are in herds that have been developed by 4-H club boys in the past half dozen years.

H. A. WILLMAN.

Care of Tools in Winter

Winter is always hard on tools under any circumstances and particularly on the farm, where they are often laid aside and not much used owing to the cold weather. Even the wood saw, the most used of all at this time, can be kept in much better condition by a little care that often saves much extra labor in the busy season. Rust on tools is often one of the hardest things to combat, as the steel or iron "sweats" with changes of temperature and this can often be prevented by painting over with common kerosene oil and black lead or stove polish, and is much better than a red color, as any rust is easily detected. For painting woodwork of plows and heavy implements ordinary oxide red with linseed oil is excellent, and if a really bright color is desired Venetian red makes a good and lasting paint, and its bright color helps to prevent the tools from being lost, as it is quick to catch the eye. All small tools should be kept well oiled when not in use, and the wooden handles of rakes, spades, forks, hoes, etc., are much better if smoothed with fine sandpaper and given a good coat of linseed oil so that the handles feel smooth and without any dry feeling when held in the hand or used. This will often prevent blistering the operator's hand, and plow handles thus treated will give the worker much comfort in his hard work. All steel tools can be looked over, sharpened and put in order in Winter, and they are all ready when wanted later on, and much time saved and better work done than if neglected or deferred until the tools are needed for use.

H. W. HALES.

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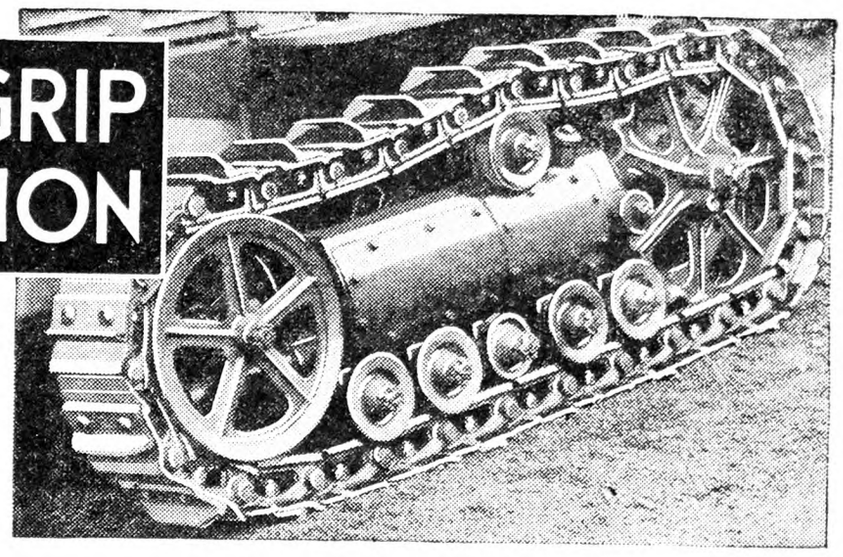

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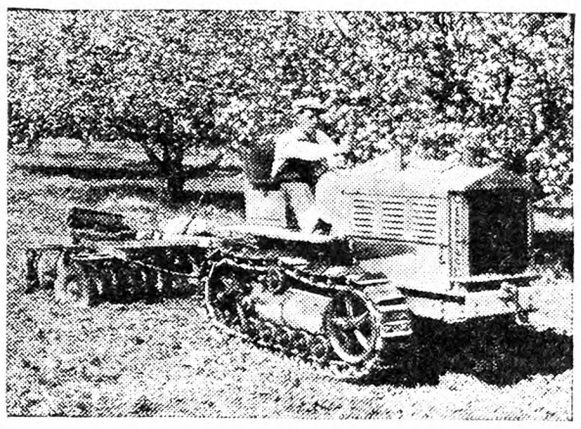

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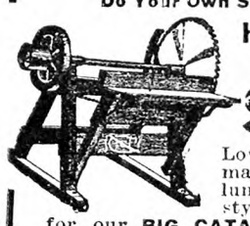

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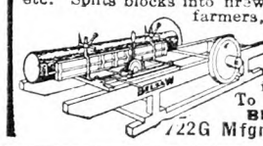

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The subscription blank is inserted in this number for the convenience of those who like at this Yuletide season to send a gift and Christmas greeting to a friend, and for those who like to interest new friends in the paper. It also serves as a convenience for those who desire to renew their own subscription at this time, whether it expires this month or later. Any use made of it will be appreciated.

MANY of our readers will remember the work of Dr. Frederick V. Coville of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in taming the wild blueberry. Through his study and research, both the propagation and cultivation of the blueberry have become commercially understood, and a number of growers are now carrying on work in the further development of this delicious native fruit. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society has now conferred the George Robert White Gold Medal of Honor upon Dr. Coville, in recognition of his distinguished services to horticulture. Dr. Coville has done many other things in horticulture and agriculture, among them working out a system for the restriction of grazing in national forests, which has proved of great value to the Federal government, but to many of us his fame rests especially upon his blueberry studies. Any wild fruit crop is subject to changes that threaten its extinction. Dr. Coville's research has made the native blueberry a farm crop, and we are glad to note the honor conferred so worthily upon him.

*

PRICES of eggs made sharp gains in November, resulting from a decided falling-off in market supplies, together with the usual active demand for the holiday trade. The weak feature of the situation was the abundant supplies in cold storage. These have been pushed upon the market by holders who were afraid of another bad market for storage eggs, such as happened a year ago and such holders appeared anxious to close out as much as possible of the stock early in the season. The mild Fall season has been unusually favorable for late egg production in most parts of the country. The poultry trade was surprised in mid-November by the indications of light shipments of turkeys from the South. It was supposed that supplies would be heavy from most producing sections because of the larger hatch reported this season. Turkey buyers in the South probably over-reached themselves by trying to buy the farmers' flocks at extremely low prices. The farmers had plenty of grain this season, and many of them decided to hold their turkeys for Christmas. There is some danger that the Christmas markets will be oversupplied with turkeys that were held over, or which arrived too late for Thanksgiving and were placed in storage.

*

AN APPLE exhibit in a bank is the rather unusual event being carried on this week in the People's Trust and Guaranty Building, Hackensack, N. J. On the main floor of this new building there is ample room for fruit tables between the rows of tellers' windows on the sides, and here the Bergen County Horticultural Society displays the plates and baskets of beautiful apples. Although the county has a large population of "commuters," who go back and forth to business in New York daily, there is a lot of good farming, intensive vegetable gardening, some dairying, and excellent fruit, mainly apples and peaches. Apple varieties shown are Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening, Delicious, Golden Delicious, Rome, Paragon, Winter Banana, King, Spy and two plates of the old dull-colored but high-quality Stark, of unknown origin, first mentioned 65 years ago by Warder. The exhibit is a credit to the growers and the activities of County Agent W. Raymond Stone.

*

EVERY American citizen is entitled to his own opinion on the subject of suspending, reducing or canceling the debts owed the United States government by European countries, but it is equally the privilege of every American citizen to know what it is all about before forming a hasty conclusion on the subject. One thing is now pretty generally understood that was not apparent at the time the suspensions of payments were first suggested last Summer and lauded as a means of ending the depression. The belated discovery is that international bankers loaned large sums of money to foreign countries following the World War, and that payments of principal and interest are delayed, and under present conditions endangered. Now if the American government excuses payments, reduces the debts, or cancels them entirely, it will be easier and surer for the international bankers to make their collections. Hence when cancellation is advised it is well to remember that the financiers are proposing no cancellation of the debts due them. They want theirs in full. The cancellation covers only the debts due our government.

It is well to remember, too, that there can be no such thing as cancellation of these debts. They are obligations of the people of foreign countries contracted by their government. They are due our government, and if they are not paid by the foreign debtors they must be paid with interest by the taxpayers of America.

We yet owe $17,000,000,000 of our expense of the war. We are paying for it every hour of our lives. We have already reduced the amounts we loaned the other countries during the war. When we have paid what we yet owe and then tax ourselves again to pay our government to enable it to cancel the foreign debts, we will come pretty near paying for the World War.

*

POTATOES may respond to other advancing tendencies in products. On the other hand, shipments made in Winter will need to stand heater charges and, on some of the stock, there is more or less risk of damage by freezing in storage. The growers seem so convinced that the price is too low that they continue to make light shipments. It would seem that the large markets must respond quickly to the limited carlot holdings nearly everywhere, but so far the trade seems to get along without paying much more money for new supplies. It appears that very little buying has been done for Winter trade, and any active price movement upward would force large numbers of dealers into the market, resulting possibly in one of those Winter advances which prove fortunate for holders who have stock where it can be marketed promptly. It will be dangerous if too much of the potato crop is held until late in the Spring, although there is, of course, a fair prospect for a good Spring market because of the moderate crop. If prices continue low, it is likely the season's shipments will be lighter than indicated by the production, because it will not pay to ship low-grade potatoes from most producing sections. Sales in the Far West as low as 5 to 10c per pound were reported. Such prices would hardly pay growers to haul them to market.

*

KENNETH F. FEE, in charge of fertilizer control of the New York State Department of Agriculture, says that, after January 1, the nitrogen content of fertilizers must be stated in terms of nitrogen, and not of ammonia, and that the percentages of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash must be stated in whole numbers. The new regulations also provide that the analysis must be included as a part of the brand name. The nitrogen in fertilizers is present in many different forms, such as sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, calcium cyanamid, calcium nitrate, potassium nitrate, ammonium phosphate, tankage, fishmeal, cottonseed meal and other animal and plant by-products, but nitrogen in the ammonia form is present in only a few of these materials. For this reason, among others, it has been ordered that the name of the element nitrogen, and not one of the forms in which it occurs, should be used. One per cent of nitrogen is equal to 1.22 per cent of ammonia. The same regulations have been adopted in Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia and in all of the New England States.

*

SOME interesting figures on cattle and sheep marketing have been worked out by the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Those concerning shrinkage in marketing are given below:

The heavy grass-producing steers lost on the average 13 lbs. per head during the first mile of being driven to market.

Fifteen hundred pound steers were found to fill about 20 lbs. more at the terminal market at 80 degrees Fahrenheit than at 30 degrees.

No advantage, from the standpoint of fill, resulted in holding cattle in the sale yards longer than eight hours.

The practical loading weights for lambs are 9,000 and 17,000 lbs. respectively per single deck and per double-deck car instead of 12,000 and 18,000 lbs. as provided in the present tariff schedule.

The lambs which were driven farthest before loading on cars shrank most. The average shrink for lambs shipped from Southwest Virginia to Jersey City and driven six to nine miles was 11.1 per cent, whereas the average shrink for those driven 17 to 25 miles was 12.4 per cent.

On the average, each increase of 10 hours in railroad transit time was accompanied by an increase of .7 per cent in shrink.

No relationship was found to exist between shrink and the time lambs were held in yards before weighing for sale. Consequently, there appears to be little reason for the practice of holding lambs in the sale yards a full day before offering them for sale.

Where livestock has to be driven a distance, amounting to miles, before being loaded on cars, letting them take it easy, instead of hurrying, will lessen such loss. It is a new and worrying experience to drive cattle or sheep several miles, especially when accompanied by a lot of shouting, which scares and crowds them beyond their normal gait.

*

A CONFERENCE on farm and village housing, called by President Hoover, is being held in Washington, D. C., December 2-5. Experts in civics, economics, mechanical engineering, kitchen arrangement and equipment, and general household utensils, furnishing and decoration, financing and ownership, etc., are discussing these matters in committee meetings. The purpose of this conference is to take stock of existing conditions in housing and home ownership, and see where improvements or desirable adjustments may be made. The problem of housing is comparatively new in this country and has become more acute in recent years.

*

I have always appreciated THE R. N.-Y. for standing with us to retain our rural schools, and against the hunting nuisance. Hunters come out in their cars here, park along the road, beat the bushes and search the woods with trained dogs and high-power guns, looking for some living thing to shoot. What little wild life there was is about extinct. I am past 53 and I know there are 20 hunters now to one 30 years ago. The woods seem so different now, as we scarcely see a living thing any more, but plenty of empty gun shells. I have posted our 60 acres of woods, but posting does not mean much. H. N.

Saratoga Co., N. Y.

THIS speaks for itself, and we have several letters in the same line. On first page this week, Mr. Reber, of Michigan, gives his opinion about this sort of thing. We have seen the same expression of pitiful terror he mentions, in the eyes of wounded small animals. Such things are an outrage to humane instincts, as well as an abominable nuisance to farmers. There is talk of some adjustments in the law so that there will be less friction between hunters and farmers. It is time something was done about it, and it seems logical for the so-called decent element among the hunters to take the initiative in this work instead of virtuously declaring that they never do any of the things complained about.

Brevities

ON NOVEMBER 22 the mercury stood at 72 and dandelions were in bloom.

WE HAVE received official notice from the government food authorities that canned rabbit must no longer be sold for chicken a la king.

PERHAPS big ball games and similar frivolities do gather the crowds, but 60,000 people went to see the national cornhusking contest in Grundy County, Iowa, this year. Interest in the things of the soil persists, even in this mechanized age.

IT IS too soon to be sure that the chestnut is coming back in the East. Many sprouts are found on land previously swept by the disease, and an occasional nut, but the blight is killing some of them, showing that it has not worn itself out or passed on.

A MAN who recently astonished scientists by his skill in extracting cube root says that he developed his system while milking cows. He can extract basic figures from product with 15 digits in 90 seconds. We do not say that milking and mathematics go hand in hand, but a dairy farmer has plenty of opportunity to figure things out.

Loose Milk to be Banished

THE loose milk commission, appointed by Health Commissioner Shirley W. Wynne nine weeks ago, has made its report, and recommended, as it was expected to do, that the sale of loose milk in New York City be prohibited, except in institutions and restaurants. Alleging that it gathered information from 40,717 homes, examined thousands of samples, and sent inspectors into 1,300 milk dispensaries, yet it did not report a single definite instance of polluted or unsanitary milk in its entire survey. And yet without quoting a scintilla of evidence it was as sure at the end of its deliberations as at the beginning that loose milk is a potential health hazard. As we said at the beginning, the stage seemed set to put the loose milk prohibition over this time. As is usual in such cases, the commission was appointed that its report may pave the way for the final order. The public hearings were taking a course not encouraging to the purpose and consequently they were shut off.

The commission is forced to admit that loose milk is usually 24 hours fresher than bottled milk, yet stale milk is preferred. The report is disturbed because loose milk is sometimes carried home in an open vessel, but it neglects to state that the health regulations forbid the retailer to deliver the milk in a bottle with a close-fitting cap, but permit him to deliver it in an open container. Another inconsistency is the recommendation that loose milk is good for hospitals and city institutions, but a potential hazard elsewhere. Another inconsistency is in recommending that the loose milk be sold in the city up to January, 1933, because of the present economic conditions. If loose milk were a health hazard or danger what justification can there be for continuing the hazard for more than a year? What has four cents a quart, the admitted difference in price, got to do with life and death? If there were a scintilla of evidence that loose milk will endanger the health or life of the humblest child in the city, the loose milk commission has made a criminal recommendation.

Providing for the Needy

THE report of the New York Conservation Association at Syracuse on November 21, indicates that the State is now scheduled to add "sport relief" to its other paternal generosities. An agreement advanced for the ratification of Amendment No. 3, commanding the Legislature to appropriate $19,000,000 for reforestation of land, was that it would afford a cover for wild life, and an additional field for sportsmen. In harmony with this purpose it is now announced that the State has bought Howland's Island in the Seneca River, near Auburn. It covers an area of 3,200 acres, and is said to be peculiarly adapted as a cover for both upland birds and waterfowl. Reports from the association meeting say that the State's policy based on the "reforestation amendment" will be to operate to provide new hunting grounds for sportsmen.

Farm Board Figures

BEFORE the Senate Agricultural Committee November 24, Chairman Stone detailed the operations of the Federal Farm Board in its operations in wheat, cotton and loans to co-operatives handling other farm products.

The total amount of wheat purchased in its stabilization work was 329,641,052 bushels, costing $270,204,503, averaging 81.97 cents per bushel. It has now on hand 189,656,187 bushels, storage on which costs 1¼ to 1½ cents per bushel monthly. Its present aim is to sell 5,000,000 bushels monthly.

Cotton bought was 1,319,809 bales, for $107,533,246, average 16.38 cents per pound. The quantity on hand now is 1,310,789 bales. It is purposed to hold this cotton off the market another year.

Loans made to co-operative associations and money spent on stabilization operations since the board's formation totaled $662,299,100 up to June 30 this year. Repayments of these advances were $317,697,202, leaving $344,601,898 outstanding. Expenditures for wheat, in an effort to stabilize the price amounted to $272,972,604, stabilization of cotton prices, $133,460,038. Repayments from these stabilization operations to the last of June amounted to $112,823,842 for wheat and $58,506,156 for cotton.

Grape and raisin co-operatives were loaned $20,105,361, and have repaid $5,434,000. Wool and mohair associations received advances of $18,741,746, repaying $2,889,527.

From Chairman Stone's report it appears that, of the $500,000,000 appropriated by Congress for the board's use as a revolving fund, the board now has left in its hands about $45,000,000.

The Potato Outlook

AFTER looking over the results of the study of potato prices by the Maine Development Commission, it looks easy at first sight for the grower to get more for his potatoes. According to a sales report at Boston, New York and other markets, the shipments containing one-third to one-half small sizes (under two inches), or misshapen lots, sold at one-third to one-half less money compared with well-graded market stock. If the small, poor ones had been kept at home just as much would have been paid and the shippers would have been paid one-third or more of the freight charges. It sounds easy enough. The trouble is that most small growers sell to local buyers in bulk lots, at prices which do not vary much on the same day for different lots sold, and the growers' close sorting might not be paid for as it deserves. Those who ship their own crop in carlots to competent city dealers are in a position to get full benefit on good potatoes well graded. The records show that even 3 to 10 per cent small, poor stock hurt the price enough to have paid well for taking them out before paying the freight. Bruises probably cause more loss than anything else, because they are so common in the market supply, and they hurt the price almost as much as the same weight percentage of small potatoes when there is a 10 per cent or more proportion of badly bruised potatoes in the carload. Maine potatoes are still about the cheapest stock of the kind in the country. They are selling at 40 to 45c per 100 lbs., which is the same price range prevailing the first of November. There are some potatoes in the Far West selling as low as these prices, but in general the middle western growers are getting more than the Maine growers, often 55 to 65c per 100 lbs. Maine potatoes are depressed because of the large crop in the East this year, which brings strong competition from New York and other sections.

Honoring Grange Veterans

One of the last acts of the National Grange at its recent annual session, held at Madison, Wis., was to pay honor to its veteran members. Golden Sheaf Certificates were awarded to 218 members who have been affiliated with the order for a continuous period of 50 years or more, 37 of these honored veterans being members of New York Granges. This action by the National Grange is in accordance with a decision made at the 1930 session at Rochester, N. Y., and will hereafter be a regular feature of the National Grange sessions.

The Golden Sheaf Certificates awarded to New York members were turned over to State Master Fred J. Freestone and will be given to those in whose names they were awarded, the presentation being at the coming session of the New York State Grange, to be held at Albany the first week in February, 1932.

The list of New York Grange veterans for whom certificates were awarded at Madison are: J. J. Gatchell, Mrs. Alice Gatchell, George C. Watson, Maria Heisler, Jenkins, Clyde, Wayne County; Sara A. Little, Emma D. A. Crane, Waterloo, Seneca County; Dwight H. Pierson, Frances Brodie, Emily C. Griswold, John McPherson Jr., LeRoy, Genesee County; David A. Emeigh, Katherine C. Emeigh, L. Foster Crowell, U. L. Seckell, Mrs. U. L. Seckell, Seneca Falls, Seneca County; Olive S. Dean, Batavia, Genesee County; Mrs. H. S. Wilson, Henry Ward Beecher, Leonard L. Allen, Watertown, Jefferson County; Sarah L. Grant, Chaumont, Jefferson County; Georgia J. Coy, Naples, Ontario County; Walter Dorman, Edwin Haslett, Mrs. W. F. Black, Hall, Ontario County; Frank B. Housell, Annette Green Haskell, Lucius C. Mather, Canandaigua, Ontario County; Alonzo Mattoon, Annia Mattoon, Wallace; Ellery G. Allen, Macedon, Ontario County; Adolph Bannister, Bergen, Genesee County; O. M. Wixon, Mrs. O. M. Wixon, Elmira, Chemung County; Delos Distin, Volkert V. Vant, Fulton, Oswego County; Mrs. Alice M. Arthur, Falconer, Chautauqua County; D. Eddy Barnes, Geneva, Seneca County.

Nebraska Farm News

We have had a beautiful Autumn in Southeastern Nebraska and it is still with us the third week of November.

Wheatfields are green in their long drills and Alfalfa meadows have grown high enough to mow in places. The cornfields are brown and the bump of corn in the wagon everywhere tells us that farmers have settled down to steady husking. Some are through, while others have long rows ahead of them yet.

There are very few mechanical huskers in this part. Some of the farmers "hog down" part of their crop, but most of the corn is hand husked from the standing corn in the fields. We still follow the old practice of building up one side of the wagon box three or four boards higher than the other, against which we throw the corn as we work our way through the field.

A single husker takes two rows at a time, and usually husks 12 to 16 rows 80 rods long in a day. The amount gathered varies with the yield. It will average about 30 bushels this year. A dry hot spell in September cut down on the yield, but it improved the quality. New corn is dry enough to shell. There will be no trouble in getting good seed for next year. There is a struggle with many to finish husking by Thanksgiving and if weather holds good there will be very little left by then.

Nearly every farm is fenced stock-tight, and after the corn is out, horses and cattle are turned out to range the fields. Some fence the wheat off, while others make no difference. They feed through cornfields and around straw piles, and I have known cattle to go through the entire Winter on this kind of feed. This county was not raided by grasshoppers and all crops are a little above the average. C. N. KILGORE.

Saline Co., Neb.

From Eastern Connecticut

Drought continues, foggy, drizzly weather of past week bringing no actual relief. Seventeenth annual meeting of Hartford County Farm Bureau was held at Hartford recently, with Harold Rogers, of Southington, as toastmaster.

Turkey prices were about five cents lower than a year ago, the Connecticut Turkey Producers' Association, Inc., agreeing to a price that would give the dealer approximately 10 cents profit per pound. About 50 high-grade stores scattered over the State handled native fancy turkeys this year, this being a decided increase over number of stores handling the fancy native stock a year ago. More turkeys sold according to grade than a year ago. The Bureau of Markets of the State Department of Agriculture served as clearing house between producers and retailers. Chickens, dressed, 32 to 37c; Connecticut new-laid eggs, 52c; gathered, ungraded, 45 to 48c. Apples have remained about the same, the best Baldwins, $1.25 to $1.75; Greenings, $1 to $1.40. Potatoes are selling well at 60 to 65c bushel; parsnips, washed, $1.20 to $1.50 bushel. C. B. KNIGHT.

Tolland Co., Conn.

Ontario County, N. Y.

We are still enjoying fine weather, very warm for the time of year. One man tells of finding apple blossoms on one of his trees. We have had no killing frosts as yet. Some are picking flowers out of their gardens. It still keeps dry.

Tonight we have a meeting in the town hall in the interest of our country schools as regards centralization or consolidation. F. H. Selden, of Pennsylvania; D. Boyd Devendorf, president of the Rural School Improvement Society, and Secretary A. D. Ostrander, of Orleans County, will be the speakers and give us facts and figures in regard to the subject.

I think we are in an educational crisis where the authorities are trying to do away with the country schoolhouse, one of the pleasant landmarks. In this vicinity a bus that cost nearly $2,000 takes the children from four districts to a city school. I venture most of them could still learn in a country school. E. T. B.

What Farmers Say

[We may or may not agree with what is said under this head, but we believe a farm paper should give farmers an opportunity to tell each other what they think, provided it is expressed in polite language. When necessary the copy is edited but the substance not changed. Discuss one subject at a time and not too long.]

Oranges and Snowfall

As a New Jersey farmer I am enjoying a Winter scene in California 150 miles from Los Angeles, where the orange trees are filled with ripe fruit and a snowfall of 14 inches in the San Bernardino Mountains. T. C. KEVITT.

Taxes for Sport

We have just received notice through the press that we shall be called upon annually now for some years to raise by taxes an extra $19,000,000 and interest on it. According to the papers this money is to buy up a few more thousand acres of waste land and plant them to trees for the benefit of hunting and fishing sportsmen. This comes at a time when the people are groaning under the weight of taxes already imposed, and when the unemployed are calling for public relief, and when State and nation are devising new methods of taxation to make up deficits in the public treasurers. The bureaucrats have all other racketeers outdone.

New York. E. E. C.

Milk Weights and Tests

It is a shame and an outrage the way some milk companies dock farmers on weight and test, and nothing is done about it. If you go and make a kick, you get the cold shoulder. They tell you they can do nothing because it is so long ago. We don't get the return till 26 days after the ending of the month and every month is the same old story. I weigh my milk on a tested, sealed scale and allow one-half to three-fourths pound on every can. I got a Babcock tester and test my own milk, and I can take a fair sample for testing, but that does not count with them, because I am not a licensed tester. I don't see why a farmer has to stand all the waste in creameries besides furnishing the employees with free milk. We do not get extra weight from groceries or feed stores. If the weight is half an ounce over we have to pay for it. Right here at the door of the best milk market in the world we get only starvation prices. A State official weigher and tester might help us. R. S.

New York.

Note.—Any dairyman may notify a milk buyer to prepare duplicate samples of milk. He may select his choice of the two samples, and send it to the State Agricultural College, Ithaca, for test. The law provides for this and the buyer must accept the college test and pay for the milk on that basis.

Gain Two Ways

Are prices coming down on manufactured goods? Read this: The price on milk to the producer is down. A year ago all manufacturers cut the tall can of evaporated milk from 16 ounces to 14½ ounces. Now 11 cans contain 15.95 lbs., whereas formerly 10 cans contained 16 lbs. They reduced the price to the producer and reduced the quantity to the consumer. Canned baked beans and soups and many other package goods have likewise been reduced in size, all to skin and mulct at both ends, while they shout "Prices are lower than ever." Yes, they are to the farmer for what he has to sell, but not in the same proportion on what he has to buy. A. A. H.

New York.

A City Man on Milk

In reference to your editorial, "More Money for Milk," the iniquity of the exactions of the big milk companies cries to heaven. The farmer receives too little and the consumer in the city is charged too much. The wide spread between the price to the farm and that to the city goes to pay dividends on the watered capital of the big milk companies. The latter control more or less the prices at both ends. A "surplus" situation is created by that very spread; for, because of the high city prices, the poor in New York and other cities cannot buy the milk, and their children are undernourished in consequence. At a decent city price, the "surplus" would disappear quickly enough. If farmers made this a political issue, they could not fail to win out, and not only sell their surplus but probably at a little more than present prices; at the same time the poor in the cities could obtain the milk at lower prices than at present. A. E. ELBERT.

New York City.

Live Stock and Dairy

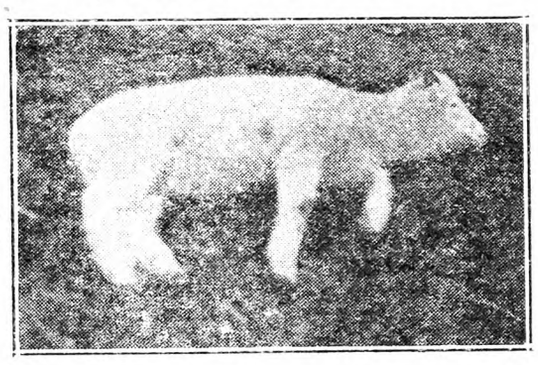
Animal Husbandry at Ithaca, N. Y., Experiment Station

BY R. W. DUCK.

The division of animal husbandry, N. Y. Experiment Station, Ithaca, under the direction of Dr. F. B. Morrison, has made great advancement during the past three years. The general plan has been one of necessary expansion, relative to both buildings and livestock, and to work with an advisory committee composed of elected representatives from all the livestock interests of the State. The new sheep barn is one of the most conveniently arranged and best constructed buildings of its kind I have ever seen. Livestock farmers will find it well worth while to visit the station. The building program will probably not be completed for a few months. The dairy barn has been remodeled, and construction on the new beef cattle barn and feed lots is in progress. This new beef cattle plant will be the equal of any to be found at the central western experiment stations, and should prove of great interest and benefit to the livestock interests of New York. Foundation animals of all leading breeds representing the best obtainable in both individuality and blood lines have been or are being secured.

Dairy Extension Work

Particular attention at present is being given to extension work on dairy-cow records. At the last census it was computed that the average annual New York State yield per cow was 5,500 lbs. Based on present prices of milk, feed and labor, the experiment station figures it requires a minimum of 7,000 lbs. of milk per cow to break even. Not over one-half of the present cow population meets this requirement. These boarder cows



A "Stiff Lamb" in Characteristic Posture. This ailment is becoming increasingly prevalent in the East. Recent results obtained at the N. Y. Experiment Station clearly indicates it is possible to produce as well as control this ailment by feeding and management.

constitute the source of the major part if not all of our excess fluid milk. This same condition, of course, applies over all our large dairy producing centers. Wisconsin leads in the United States for this elimination work with about 150 cow-testing associations. When W. T. Crandall was placed in charge of this work two years ago, New York had only 49 such associations. Last year this number had been increased to 68, which was a greater gain than any other State. At the present time there are 77 associations, in spite of a recent marked decline in the price of milk. Dairymen appear convinced there is a present greater need under existing conditions for increased efficiency in their operations if they are to survive.

Mail-order Record Clubs

The development of dairy record clubs, or the mail-order type of cow testing, which was started several years ago in Wisconsin, is proving popular and beneficial. This system is designed primarily to serve herds which are too small to bear the added expense of joining an official cow-testing association. Its chief benefits are to stimulate the keeping of individual records, and thereby weed out the boarder cow. Membership blanks may be obtained from all County Agents. Briefly the system involves the following practices. Each month the members receive from their nearest regional laboratory, of which there are three, located at Middletown, Gowanda and Ithaca, a box of milk sample cans and report sheets. Milk is weighed and samples taken from the herd. These and the record sheets are then mailed back in the container provided. They are computed, and the complete record returned to the dairyman. Personal help is also available. In July, 1931, 10,719 cows were under this system.

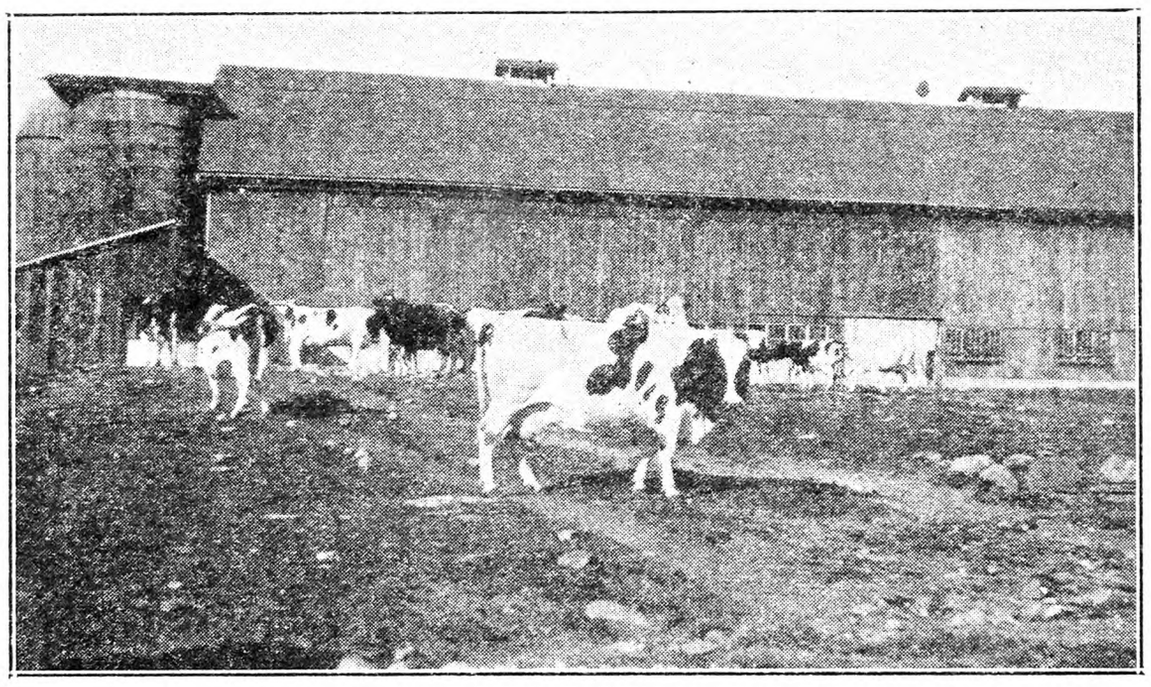
Proven Sire Work

Records show a decided decrease during the past two years in the seven-day tests. This is due to the Holstein breeder's realization of the greater value of the long-time test. Previous to 1930 New York State had not proved a single bull through the Dairy Herd Improvement Association work. During the past year over 300 dam and daughter comparisons were sent to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, so that several proven bulls will be established for production during this year. In surveys recently completed only three out of every 100 bulls were from cows with known records of production. Great possibilities are apparent in this line of constructive breeding.

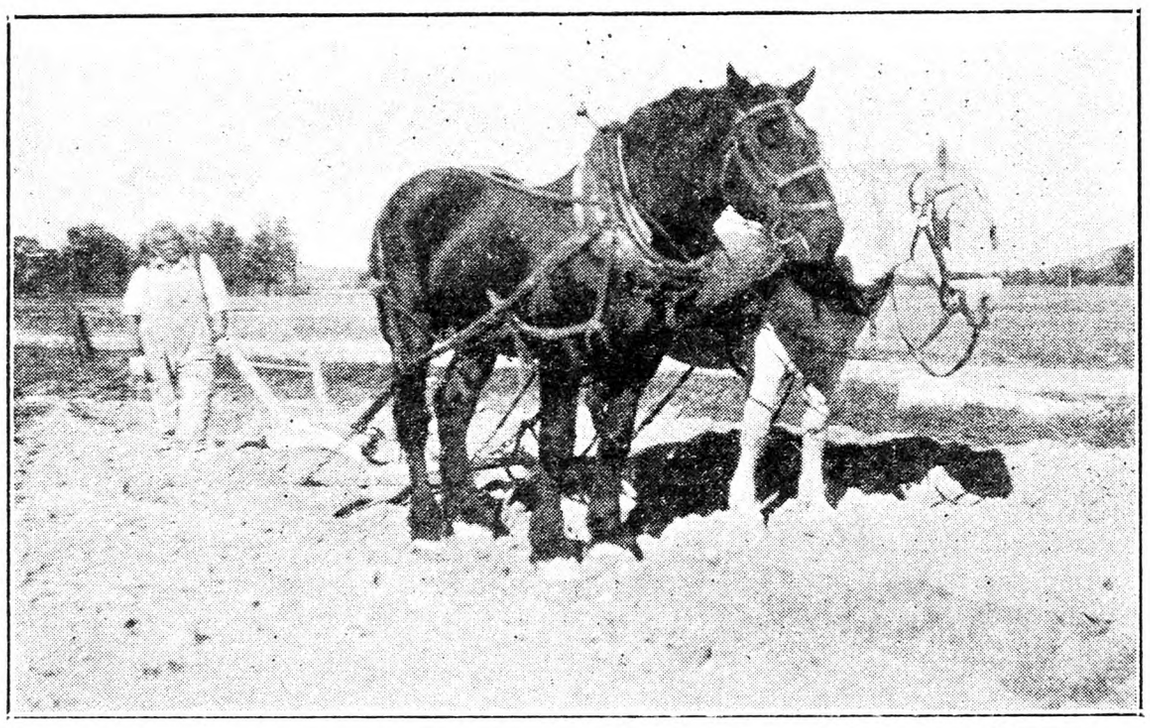
Protein Test With Dairy Cows

The protein experiment with dairy cows under Savage and Harrison is now in its third year. This year the three groups on the 16, 20 and 24 per cent protein concentrates respectively are being alternated at periods of five-week intervals. No significant differences have so far been obtained. Average results show, up to October, 1931, the following annual production for the three groups: 16 per cent group, 9,558

The Hampshire Flock at the New York Experiment Station, Ithaca, N. Y.



These representative cows have been alternated during different lactation periods on a 16, 20 and 24 per cent protein concentrate mixture for three years. Findings show if a good legume hay is fed a 16 per cent concentrate mixture is adequate, if fed at the rate of one pound to each three and one-half pounds of milk produced.



This Black Purebred Percheron Stallion Is Worked Daily in Harness With Mares at Ithaca

lbs. of milk and 299.8 lbs. fat; 20 per cent group, 9,690 lbs. milk and 318.8 lbs. fat; 24 per cent group, 9,803 lbs. milk and 306.7 lbs. fat. The test has now progressed sufficiently so that the following recommendations are made. With good mixed hay a 20 per cent total protein concentrate is recommended. With good quality legume hay a 16 per cent is sufficient; while if a carbonaceous dry roughage is used, such as Timothy, a 24 per cent total protein concentrate would probably be more satisfactory. All the concentrates should be fed at the rate of 1 lb. to each 3½ lbs. of milk produced.

The commercial herd at Ithaca is now receiving Alfalfa and mixed hay together with corn silage. Their concentrates consist of a 20 per cent commercial feed to which is added from 300 to 400 lbs. of ground oats and barley (equal parts) to each ton of feed, this gives about an 18 per cent concentrate mixture. The dairy barn is equipped with a clever, efficient and inexpensive device to keep it free from flies. This consists in electrifying the screens over the doors with just sufficient power to electrocute all flies which come in contact with the screen. I am sure over a thousand flies were killed during the few minutes I was in the barn. The current is attached direct to the light socket and reduced with a small transformer. Prof. Maurie Nixon, of the Engineering College, Ithaca, can supply complete information relative to installation.

Influence of Fat Ration on Production

Maynard has obtained interesting and significant results from the second year's work on the influence of fat content of feed to milk and fat yield. Where the fat content of the grain mixture was reduced by benzine extraction from 7 to 3 per cent as much at 25 per cent decrease was obtained. However, the fat percentage was not influenced. When the fat was extracted the amount of total digestible nutrients was brought up to meet the standard by adding starch. This has considerable application in case of heavy feeding of oil extracted grains. Results indicate the concentrate ration should contain from 6 to 7 per cent fat. It must, however, be remembered that excessive fat levels, certainly above 10 are not desirable, and give no additional advantage, in fact high levels of fat tend to lower digestibility. Soy-bean oil meal and corn gluten feed and meal are relatively low in fat as compared with cottonseed meal and old process linseed meal. New process linseed carries an average of slightly less than 3 per cent digestible fat, while old process has an average of nearly 7 per cent. Dr. Maynard's tests may therefore explain to some extent why most feeders have obtained superior results with old process meal and manifest a marked preference for it.

Working the Stallion

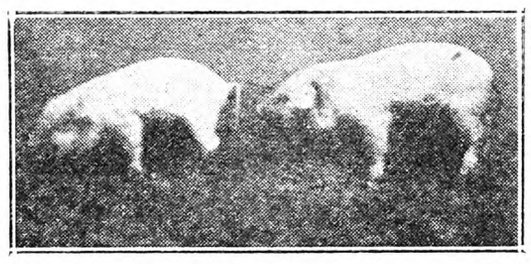
The stallions at the Ithaca, N. Y., Experiment Station are worked daily in harness with mares. Having been so handled from an early age they are as easily worked as any of the rest of the farm horses. As barley is now low in price, and one of our most important farm crops it has recently been tested by the horse department as a feed for work horses. One horse each of several teams was fed a ration consisting of one-half rolled barley and one-half rolled oats, while the other horse was fed a ration of one-half rolled barley, hominy meal and wheat bran, in a two to one ratio. Horses so fed should be changed over gradually. Both rations were satisfactory. The barley-oats ration maintained body weight more effectively.

Stiff Lamb Investigations

The disease known as "stiff lamb" is reported to be slowly increasing and occurring in most counties in the State, where formerly it was practically confined to the central counties of New York. The second year's investigational work has been completed on this important economic sheep ailment. A survey conducted in 1929 indicated that the factors associated with this trouble were, lack of exercise of the ewes before lambing; heavy grain feeding during the Winter; the feeding of high-protein grain mixtures together with Alfalfa or clover hay and bean fodder; lack of succulent feed during the Winter; and lack of a creep for feeding the lambs separately.

During the first year's investigational work, one group of ewes was fed a ration of mixed hay, corn silage and a small amount of grain. The ewes were given outdoor exercise daily, weather permitting. The lambs were provided with a creep for grain and hay. All lambs in this lot grew and matured normally. Another group of comparable ewes was fed such a liberal allowance of grain they became fat. They were confined in pens, and no creep was provided for their lambs. Several of their lambs became "stiff" and a post-mortem examination showed the typical muscular lesions.

Last Winter the care and treatment of each group was reversed, plus some few additional ewes to each group. The ewes receiving heavy grain feed, no outdoor exercise, and no creeps for the lambs, produced lambs which later developed "stiffness" to the extent of 40 per cent of their total number. While no "stiff lambs" occurred in the other group receiving silage, smaller allowance, exercise and lamb creeps. These results clearly indicate it is possible to produce as well as control this ailment by feeding and management. It certain-



These pigs are suffering from nutritional anemia: they show a lack of growth and thrift. Seven drops of a saturated solution of copperas given every other day for a few weeks will prevent this common ailment.

ly appears to be nutritional, associated with high-protein feeds and lack of exercise on the part of ewes in lamb.

Forty western ewes will be used in a continuation of this test the coming Winter, together with some natives and as many of the original test ewes as are available and suitable. A separation of some of the causative factors will be attempted. This is the most constructive and conclusive piece of work along this line I have encountered. By observing the foregoing findings sheep-men this coming Winter should be able to eliminate this ailment.

Anemia in Suckling Pigs

Dr. J. W. Benner of the N. Y. Veterinary College says anemia in suckling and young pigs is on the increase. This trouble is particularly prevalent in the East, where the sows are confined to small pens, with concrete floors. This nutritional anemia can be noticed by a lack of growth and thrift in the suckling pigs. It is usually the most severe when the pigs are three weeks of age. At this time several are very liable to die. Investigations during the past year by Wilman and McCay show that the condition can be prevented by feeding crude ferrous sulphate, which is sold at the drug stores under the name of copperas. Seven drops of a saturated solution of the copperas are adequate for the prevention of anemia if given to the young pig every other day for the first three or four weeks of its life. After 14 days if the pigs are allowed free access to a concentrate mixture of palatable feeds to which has been added one-tenth pound of copperas to each 100 lbs. of feed they will not develop anemia.

Feeding Grape Seeds to Pigs

By-products in the manufacture of grape juice are the seeds and skins. At the request of the Chautauqua and Erie Grape Growers' Co-operative Association, Morrison and Willman have just completed a test to ascertain the value of such by-products in swine feeding. An analysis shows the grape seeds are very high in fiber carrying an average of over 47 per cent, which is higher than straw. When fed to different groups of pigs the ground grape seeds did not prove of sufficient value to justify their use, either when fed alone, or when forming 50 or 75 per cent of a suitably balanced mixture made up of hominy feed, fishmeal, linseed meal, chopped Alfalfa and grape seeds.

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FOR SALE: Pure blooded Tamworth shoates and hogs; not registered; the English breakfast bacon type of hog. Apply Cherry Hill Farms, C. G. H., Corner Brooks Street and Elmwood Avenue, Charleston, West Virginia.

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Milking Shorthorn Sale

The Orange County, N. Y., sale of Milking Shorthorns was a success in several ways. Buyers were present to take the cattle and paid good prices for the best cattle. Many new breeders took advantage of the quality of the stock offered to lay in foundation animals, which is very encouraging and means breed progress and future good business. One particularly good feature was the opportunity for men from all over our great country to get together and compare notes, and really it resulted, as the writer saw it, in showing quite plainly, that things are never as bad as they seem.

Good cattle are in great demand, and the right kind still bring prices that make it both advisable and profitable to see to it that the right bulls are used, and careful attention paid to correct type both in conformation and udder. Animals showing true Shorthorn character, that is, a good udder under a strong, rugged, mellow-fleshed beast, claim the attention of all and sell at a premium.

No extremely high prices were paid, but it is good to see the breed getting away to a good start on a staple and sure basis. The top was $400 for the great cow Marydale 3rd, a large roan of the dual type with fleshing ability along with milk production. She went to C. F. Kinley, Anderson, Ind., who also took her fine daughter Mary Maid at $290 as well, as three fine heifers consigned by Walgrove Farms. Mr. Kinney is planning to develop a real herd and has already started out well by the purchase of a bull from the well-known herd of W. C. Wood, Pendleton, Ind. This bull, carrying the blood of Imp Rarity and Manor Supreme, should mate well with the fine lot of females selected in Orange County. Another gentleman who made fine selections was B. K. Kline Farms, at Grendale, N. J. Clayton Judd, well known to Milking Shorthorn circles, is the manager for Mr. Kline, and it is with much pleasure we welcome him back with us. Mr. Kline took the class leader Nancy of Two Pines, the great cow Adelaide 3rd, two fine Walgrove heifers and the splendid young bull White Star Regular.

Other new faces whom we welcome to our ranks are, Rev. O. M. Dermott, of Paterson, N. J.; A. K. Collins, of Alton, R. I.; Frank A. Chase, Keene, N. H.; Henry P. Clarke, Brevard, N. C.; John P. Toledo, Jamesville, N. Y.; Edward Geigner & Sons, Granby, Conn., who also purchased some good ones in the sale at Springfield, Mass., last May. Other buyers were more familiar to us and were, A. H. Boos, Norwich, N. Y.; Charles Shipman, of B. L. Shipman & Son, Muncy, Pa.; A. O. Jessop, Florida, N. Y.; Wissinger Bros., Connemaugh, Pa.

Good cattle are needed. Buyers are very discriminating, and they should be. It is the good ones that pay. It is felt that the average of $167 is quite encouraging. The Adams' dispersion being older animals averaged $210.50, and the Walgrove heifers $130. With the exception of one cow, Torohill cattle were withdrawn from the sale. This was Princess Phillis 3rd that sold to Mr. Boos at $150.

I heard no one crying hard times at this gathering, but it is quite evident that now is the time to make ready for the coming demand for good breeding stock. Get rid of the poor ones now and take better care of the good ones. It is the farmer who will need these cattle and none but good ones will do. If you can satisfy him the field is unlimited, and prosperity for the thinking breeder is assured. W. J. HARDY.

Alton, N. Y.

Coming Farmers' Meetings

Nov. 28-Dec. 5. — International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago.

Dec. 1-6. — Chicago Coliseum Poultry Show, Secretary Harvey C. Wood, Room 1900, Board of Trade Building, Chicago.

Dec. 2-4.—New Jersey State Horticultural Society, Annual Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J.

Dec. 7-9. — American Farm Bureau Federation, annual convention, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 7-12. — Pittsburgh, Pa., Poultry Show, William Penn Hotel. Harry J. Singer, Secretary, P. O. Box 447, N. S. Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dec. 8-10. — Sharon Poultry Association, Annual Show, Sharon, Conn. Secretary Arthur L. Kinsman, Sharon, Conn.

Dec. 9-11.—Second annual landscape school, Ohio State University, Columbus.

Dec. 15-16. — Connecticut Pomological Society, Annual Meetings, Woman's Club Building, Hartford, Conn.; H. C. C. Miles, Secretary, Milford, Conn.

Jan. 5-8, 1932.—Delaware State Poultry Show, Milford, Del.

Jan. 6-10.—Madison Square Garden, N. Y., Poultry Show.

Jan. 13.—N. Y. State Holstein-Friesian Association, Syracuse, N. Y. C. H. Baldwin, Albany, N. Y., president.

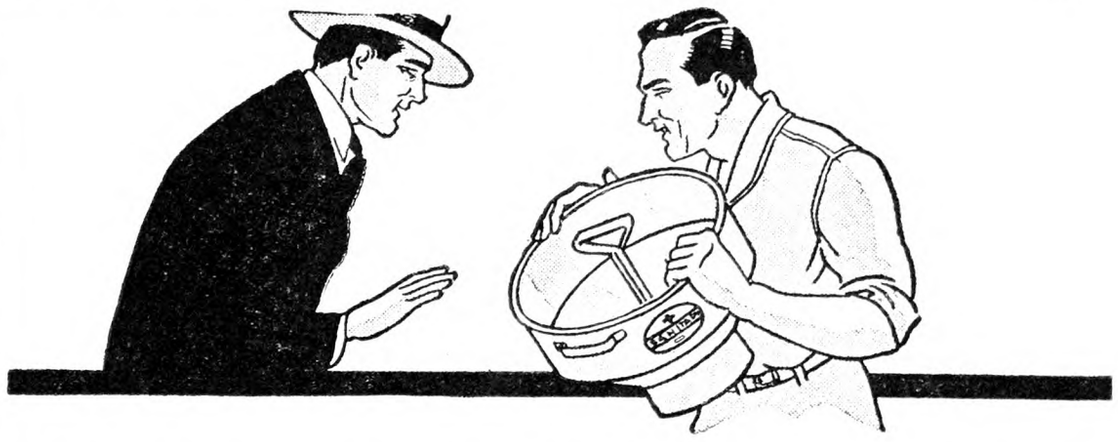
Jan. 13-14.—N. Y. State Dairymen's Association, Syracuse, N. Y. C. W. Halliday, North Chatham, N. Y., president.

Jan. 13-15.—N. Y. State Horticultural Society, Annual Meeting, Edgerton Park, Rochester, N. Y.

Jan. 14.—N. Y. State Breeders' Association, Syracuse, N. Y. T. H. Monroe, Camillus, N. Y., president.

Jan. 18-22.—Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, Pa.

Jan. 26-29.—New Jersey Agricultural Week, Trenton, N. J.



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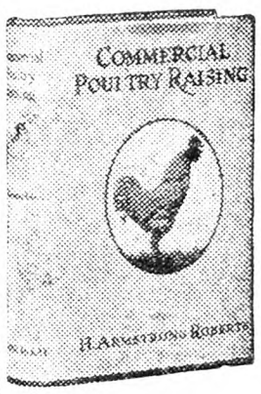

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Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN.

The election of Louis J. Taber as Master of the National Grange for a fifth term of two years is an honor very well deserved. This action by the National Grange at its recent annual session at Madison, Wis., was practically unanimous and if Master Taber serves out his full two-year term he will have held the mastership of this great farm fraternity longer than any previous master. The previous record for long service in the National Grange mastership was held by J. H. Brigham, who served nine years. Eight year terms were served by National Masters Oliver Wilson and Aaron Jones. The State of Ohio should be proud of the records made in the National Grange by its native sons, as both Master Brigham and Master Taber are from the Buckeye State. It is also the only State that has had two National Grange masters. Ohio has also had two National Grange secretaries, C. M. Freeman, who died in office, and who was succeeded by the present able secretary, Harry A. Caton.

National Master Taber has a continuous Grange service of 32 years, beginning when he helped to organize his own Subordinate Grange, which he served as lecturer. Then he was promoted to the lectureship of his Pomona Grange and later was elected as lecturer of the Ohio State Grange, filling the latter position for eight years. Then came eight years as master of the Ohio State Grange and then his great promotion to the mastership of the National Grange in 1893.

The National Grange voted to hold its next annual session, in November, 1932, in the State of North Carolina. This is in recognition of the wonderful growth of the order in the southern tier during the past few years. This field of development has chiefly been in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia. But other States are responding well to the organizers' efforts and it is expected that next year Texas will be added to the fold and a State Grange is likely to be organized there before the next session of the National Grange.

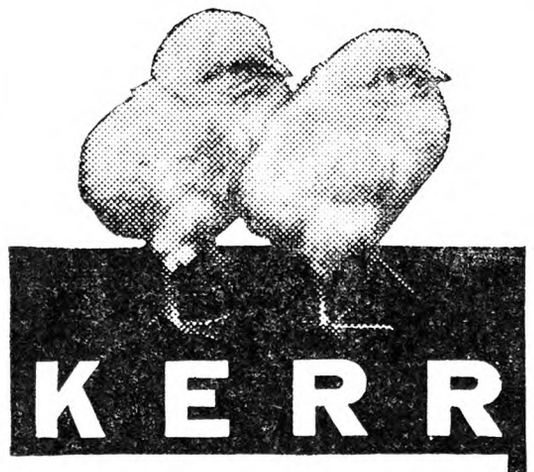
The other officers elected by the National Grange at the Madison session, most of them being re-elections, were: Overseers, David H. Agans, of New Jersey; Lecturer, James C. Farmer, of New Hampshire; Steward, Herman Ihde, of Wisconsin; Assistant Steward, D. B. Anderson, of South Carolina; Chaplain, H. B. Crawford, of Maine; Secretary, Harry A. Caton, of Ohio; Treasurer, Robert P. Robinson, of Delaware; Gatekeeper, Fred K. Wilson, of Minnesota; Ceres, Mrs. Fannie B. Phillips, of Missouri; Pomona, Mrs. George F. Roxburgh, of Michigan; Flora, Mrs. C. C. Cogswell, of Kansas; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Florence Ensor, of Maryland; member of executive committee, E. A. Eckert, of Illinois. The new officers are: D. B. Anderson, H. B. Crawford, Fred K. Wilson, Mrs. George F. Roxburgh and Mrs. C. C. Cogswell.

In the early days of the Grange movement the order was very strong in many of the Southern States, but after a few years most of the Granges organized became dormant. Now the prospects are excellent for a rebuilding of the order throughout the South. The South furnished two of the early National Masters, J. T. Jones, of Arkansas, and Putnam Darden, of Mississippi.

Several of the early sessions of the National Grange were also held in the South. The first six sessions were held in the city of Washington. The 1873 session was held at Georgetown, D. C., and the 1874 session at St. Louis, Mo. Charleston, S. C., and Louisville, Ky., were the cities entertaining the next two sessions. In 1878 the national body met in Richmond, Va., and in 1880, 1881 and 1883, Washington was again the meeting place. In 1884 the Grange met in Nashville and in 1890 at Atlanta, Ga. Since that time no sessions have been held further south than Washington, which has had more sessions than any other city, the National Capital having been host to the National Grange for 14 different occasions, the last time being in 1928. A strong effort was made to have the 1932 session held in Washington on account of the 200th Washington anniversary, but the appeal of State Master Scott gave the session to North Carolina.

Wheezing Hens and Laryngotracheitis

The Illinois Experiment Station, at Urbana, has issued a study of a disease of fowls of increasing importance under the heading "Infectious Laryngotracheitis of Fowls." Poultrymen are likely to have the less formidable name "wheezers" or "callers" for those affected by the disease. Scientific names are not bad, however, when one gets the idea behind them; that is to put the conditions found in the fewest words that will describe them and then to use a dead language that will be universally understood. Here is where a little Latin comes in handy. Ancient Latin is neither written nor spoken any more and does not change with use, as our English does. When a thing is put into Latin it is set. The scientists will recognize "Laryngo" as pertaining the larynx, or that part of the throat containing the vocal cords, "trache" as signifying the trachea or



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windpipe. The termination "itis" signifies inflammation wherever found. "Infectious" means transmissible by contact from one animal to another, or with the disease from any source. Therefore infectious laryngotracheitis means a communicable disease characterized by inflammation of the larynx and trachea, and it is all said in two words.

This disease seems to be the one that has long been called infectious bronchitis, or inflammation of the bronchial tubes. Other names spoken of in the circular from the Illinois Station (Circular 379) are throat cold, flu or gaps—not gapes. It seems to exist in a mild or subacute form that is not usually fatal and an acute form that causes heavy losses. The symptoms of the subacute form are sleepiness or sluggishness in the affected fowls with occasional mouth breathing, shaking of the head with repeated swallowing, perhaps slight wheezing or shrill clucking sounds. This form may exist for weeks or months in the flock with prominence of symptoms and influence upon egg yield dependent upon its severity. If the acute form is grafted upon the mild type, the disease becomes fatal.

The acute type of the disease, as would naturally be expected, shows much more marked symptoms. There are watery eyes, frequent swallowing, coughing or sneezing and occasional wheezing or sharp throat sounds. Mouth breathing may occur soon after the beginning of the attack. The general appearance of the fowl is that of serious sickness and death may occur within a few hours or the difficulty in breathing may subside and be followed by sleepiness and milder indications of respiratory trouble. As death approaches, a bluish discoloration of the comb may be evident. Unfortunately, these symptoms are not characteristic of this disease alone and, as in the case of other diseases, one should not make a positive diagnosis from the occurrence of one or even several symptoms noted. It follows that any trouble in which choking may occur will display the symptoms of choking, though the cause of the obstruction to breathing may be quite different in different cases. Nature has not been kind enough to mark each disease with symptoms that distinguish it from all other diseases. Therein lies the difficulty in making a diagnosis in man and lower animals. Many symptoms of illness are common to a considerable number of diseases. To determine the exact cause of these symptoms in any one case frequently taxes all the knowledge and skill of the diagnostician and lends interest, if often perplexity, to his calling.

The bulletin mentioned says that poultry owners, shippers, feeders and hatcherymen have found this disease, calling its victims "gappers," one of increasing importance. There is unthriftiness and loss in egg production in the mild forms, death losses in the acute. Mildly infected farm flocks have been hastened to market to avoid more severe losses. As the disease may attack chicks of any age, its seriousness to hatcherymen is evident. Old fowls are more resistant than young ones, fowls that have passed one laying season escaping the infection more readily than pullets. Losses in the acute form may reach 80 per cent of the flock.

The question of treatment naturally arises when the disease appears. If the acute form of the disease appears in the flock, it is recommended that all infected fowls should be removed from the flock and isolated or destroyed. If the disease appears in the neighborhood, sparrows or other birds should be kept from the flock and isolated or destroyed. If the disease appears in the neighborhood, sparrows or other birds should be kept from the flock and visitors should be forbidden. It is remarked that peddlers or vendors of poultry remedies should be kept away from the chicken lots, houses and feeding pens. It is evident that any others engaged in going from one poultry plant to another may equally well be carriers of the infection. Frequent cleaning and disinfection of houses, feed hoppers and drinking fountains are spoken of as means of suppressing the disease. A wise statement in regard to this infection may well be applied elsewhere. It is that healthy fowls do not need medicine and no amount of medicine will keep laryngotracheitis away. Money spent for so-called cures is largely wasted and might better be spent in proper housing, feeding and sanitary management. To recognize the milder forms of the disease in the flock and remove the subjects is to do much to prevent its spread and the occurrence of the acute forms. Fowls that have apparently recovered from an attack should not be returned to the flock, either in the case of this disease or other serious disorder. It should be recognized by poultrymen that apparent recoveries are not always complete recoveries and that any partly cured fowl is a possible source of severe loss. Disinfecting sprays and fumes or vapors for inhaling have not been found of curative value by the authors of the bulletin, neither have serums or vaccines proved effective. M. B. D.

"Did you sell your vote?" inquired one man of another as they were standing in front of the polling place on election day. "No, siree! I voted for that feller 'cause I liked him." "Ah, gwan!" said the other. "I heard he gave you $10." "Well, when a man gives you $10, 'tain't no mor'n natural to like him, is it?"—The Christian Advocate.

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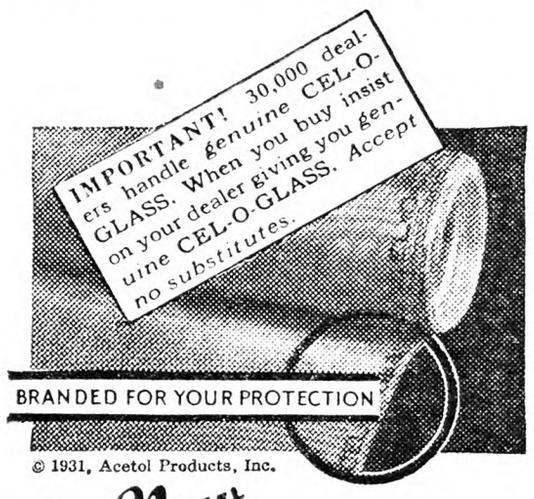

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WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Christmas Night on the Plains

The cities have their colored lights and fires,
Their Christmas bells, their music-echoing spires,
And here is utter silence, yet I think
This high arc bent above me, black as ink,
Holds clearer chimes, and that great silver star
Lit by the hand of God, is lovelier far
Than all the flare of fire and colored light
That men have hung upon the earth tonight.

Silver and silence—how they speak His name!
This wide, unpeopled land—this rain of flame,
Belong to Him, who loved the silence so.
A star was His own symbol long ago—
This starlight is so white—these plains so still—
And suddenly the great wide spaces fill
With glory, and a song rings high and clear—
The plains belong to Him, and He is here!

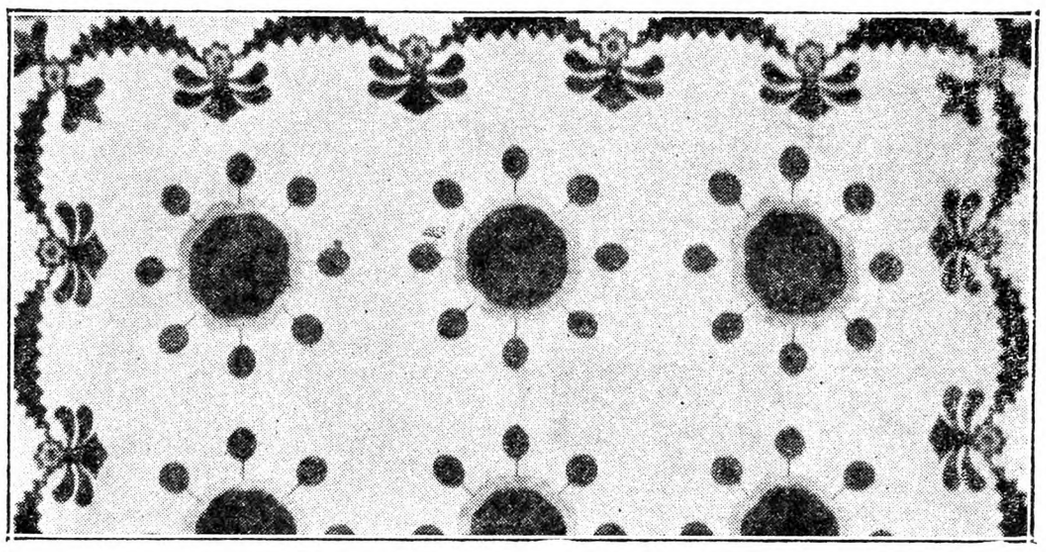
—Grace Noll Crowell in New York Herald-Tribune.

Seen in the Shops

One of the large department stores has been selling a consignment of wooden chests made for U. S. Army use. They are built of ⅞-in. lumber, with iron hinges and latch and a reinforcement of steel bands on edges, corners and top. Painted olive green, they were in two sizes, 17½x9½x39 in. for $1.95, and 35x18x12 in. for $2.95. They would be handy for holding tools, or for all the treasures a boy accumulates.

The shops are offering very smart overblouses of lamé to wear with skirts of transparent velvet, for afternoon entertainments or informal occasions. The metal threads woven through the lamé bring out the colorings of the pattern, which is often a floral or Persian design. We saw some of these blouses, having long tight sleeves with trimming at the elbow, and square neck with a cascade ruffle at one side, for $13.95; plain skirts of black transparent velvet were $14.50.

The new "barefoot sandals" for evening wear have very high heels, a strap across the instep, and a vamp composed of two or more narrow straps united with the toe. They are often made of faille or brocade, and have superseded pumps for dress wear.



Rose Bud Applique Quilt.—This old quilt, over 100 years old, bore the name of Rose Bud, because of the groups of buds surrounding the center design which is a rose effect. The border was the most attractive part of this old quilt. This can be made in any rose colors, but the pattern tells how the old quilt was made. Price of pattern 15 cents. Send orders to The Rural New-Yorker, New York.

WE ARE asked to give again the recipe for date delight or date roll, a delicately flavored dessert that is made the day before serving. It calls for one cup graham cracker crumbs, one cup marshmallows, one cup dates, one-half cup walnuts chopped, one-fourth cup cream, one-fourth cup cream whipped. Put the graham crackers through a food chopper, cut up the marshmallows with scissors, cut the dates in small pieces and chop the nuts. Mix one-fourth cup cream with the above ingredients and add the whipped cream last. Form into a long roll, using oiled paper. Place in refrigerator and leave there 10 or 12 hours. Cut in slices and serve with whipped cream.

*

KRIS KRINGLE cookies are in season again. Our recipe calls for three cups brown sugar, one-half cup butter, four cups flour, three eggs, one level teaspoon cream of tartar, one teaspoon soda. Cream butter and sugar in a warm bowl, beating until light and fluffy. Beat in the eggs one at a time, adding a little flour as necessary to preserve the creamed butter texture. Fold in the remaining flour sifted with the soda and cream of tartar. Use no wetting. Turn the dough on a lightly floured board, knead a little to get a smooth surface, and form into a sausage-shaped roll about an inch thick. Cut into half-inch slices, lay on a well-greased tin, and bake in a moderate oven until an even straw color. Nuts, raisins or chopped figs may be added to this mixture.

*

A RECENT auction sale of American antiques at a gallery in this city brought some good prices. These antiques had been collected by a person who knew values, and was thus able to select articles of authentic quality. A Windsor roundabout chair of maple, hickory and pine, made in Pennsylvania in 1760, brought the best price in the collection, $630. A small turned gateleg table of maple and pine brought $325; a maple butterfly table, dated 1710, brought $270. A chest of curly maple on frame with web-feet, dated 1760, came from Pennsylvania, and sold for $250. In each case the article possessed the quality that interests buyers, and was known to be the work of a recognized craftsman. Fashions in antiques vary, too, and prices vary with them.

We noticed a new baby doll, life size, which has a composition head and rubber body and limbs. The rubber is flesh color and the doll is astonishingly lifelike. It is considered unbreakable, and was priced at $5.95 in one of the department stores.

What may be called a small girl's ensemble consists of a little cotton frock for the child and a doll dressed to match. Those noted were dresses of figured or spotted cotton with while collar embroidered in colorful design; the eight-inch composition doll was dressed to match. In two-year size these sets cost $1.49. We think the small girl would be very proud of carrying a doll dressed to match her own frock.

Among novelties we noted overstuffed footstool chests for $1 each. The size was 10x13x8 inches, the form being a flat box with hinged lid mounted upon turned feet. The upholstery was cretonne or sateen, and the box was large enough to hold hosiery, sewing materials, or other small articles. A little footstool chest of this sort is a convenience, and not beyond the skill of the home mechanic.

Mincemeat from Farm Cooks

Three pints of meat (chopped fine), five pints of chopped apple, one pint of molasses, one pint of vinegar, one pint of cider, one pint chopped suet or butter, two pints chopped raisins, five pints sugar, one pint boiled cider, two tablespoons of cinnamon, two tablespoons of cloves, two tablespoons of nutmeg, one tablespoon of salt, one tablespoon of black pepper (scant measure), two or three pints of the liquor in which meat was cooked. Mix well and cook slowly several hours. Can while hot and seal with melted butter or suet. This rule has been used for years in a family of good cooks.

Three pounds meat (beef) boiled and put through food chopper. Add one heaping teaspoon salt, 1½ pecks of tart apples, pared, cored and chopped in a wooden bowl the apples turn dark if put through the chopper), 2 lbs. small seedless raisins, 3 lbs. light brown sugar, one heaping teaspoon cinnamon, half teaspoon ground cloves, half nutmeg grated, one large glass jelly (grape or currant), one quart canned cherries, one pint canned strawberries, two quarts currant juice. Put all these ingredients together, let stand over night in cool place, then place on back of range. Let heat slowly, stirring often. When heated well, allow it to cook for three or four hours. Seal hot in pint cans. This rule will fill 15 pints.

Christmas Decorations for the Home

Not so long ago decorating the home for the Christmas holidays was a simple process with very little expense attached to it; a trip to some near-by woods with the children and dogs, where native evergreens grew in abundance and could be gathered in armfuls, and brought home by the sleigh or wagon-load, according to the locality in which one lived, to be joyfully arranged about the house by each and every member of the household from granddad down to the tiniest tot. These trips to the woods were one of the first pleasures of the holiday season for the youngsters, just to have father or mother go with them was joy unspeakable, and even the dogs seem to scent this joyous event of the season.

Of course the Christmas tree was the very first thing to be thought of on these trips, and there were always plenty of lovely evergreens to choose from. As for decorations for the tree, there were the garlands of popcorn and cranberries; quaint silver paper cornucopias filled with colored candles and brown native nuts, swinging candy canes and bright toys covered the branches, as well as many practical homemade gifts. The tiny wax candles in their wabbly little holders, that had to be constantly watched, made the tree magnificent. Often these were used for community Christmas affairs, held in a church or hall, sometimes the school was the only available place. I remember one such an occasion; a big community Christmas celebration held in the village church, where three beautiful trees stood side by side before the chancel, loaded with gifts; a gift for every person and child present, not one forgotten. Parents brought the family gifts, too, for household Christmas trees were not so popular as they are today. Friendly and neighborly gifts were exchanged, carols sung, little children did speaking stunts, and a genuine Christmas spirit seems to prevail throughout the evening.

Nowadays in most homes the Christmas decorations means an elaborate electrical display, both inside and out of doors. Not only is there the living Christmas tree, beautifully decorated, but the shrubbery about the house is made to blossom with myriads of lights in all the colors of the rainbow, until the village main street on Christmas Eve looks like a miniature "Great White Way." In some cities and towns contest sponsors give prizes for the most artistically lighted homes and grounds, or for the best lighted blocks, and for the best lighted wards, making the season's decorating more complicated and expensive each year. Popular as this custom is becoming, can it not be carried to such an extent that much of the real dignity and spirit of the season may be lost in a maze of gorgeous illumination. Why not make Christmas decorating a happy medium? The placing of lighted candles in the windows on Christmas Eve has always been a delightful custom. One house I have in mind, of colonial architecture, had for its decorations last Christmas, each window aglow with white candlelight, a great lovely wreath graced the big front door, and ropes of evergreen outlined the doorway and pillars of the porch, while the few lovely evergreen shrubs growing on either side of the steps, lending beauty and dignity to the landscape, were unadorned.

Those who have never followed the old-time custom of using the woods for gathering their Christmas greens might find a real pleasure in doing so this year. Though lovely mountain laurel and ground pine have been banned in some localities, spruce, cedar, white pine and hemlock are excellent, and usually plentiful in most country places. Cedar clippings can be used in place of the banned ground pine; ropes of it can be made by fastening the small sprays to lengths of stout string or wire, that may be used to outline doorways, both inside and out, and if there is a stairway with an old-fashioned spindled balustrade, the ropes of green can be twisted in and out of the spindles. Fill the porch and window boxes with pine and sprays of red berries. Little cedar trees planted in bright red tubs, placed on either side of the front door, lend a simple but very effective decoration. Evergreen wreaths are not hard to make, and when combined with Winter berries, gilded or painted seed pods and pine cones, they are lovely.

As for the Christmas tree, this need not blossom with a profusion of glowing electric lights in every conceivable color and shape to be beautiful. A truly lovely tree may have only silvered tinsel and silvered paper stars, combined with a few red-lighted ornaments, for its decorations; just one big spotlight at the top of the tree, in the form of a star, might be the only illumination. A number of small red stockings, one for each member of the party, filled with candies or small gifts, and tied with silvered cord, give an added touch of color to a tree. Gifts wrapped in red and silvered Christmas paper, and placed among the branches are also effective; there's a fascination in the prettily wrapped gift glimpsed beneath fragrant evergreen boughs, simple though the gift may be, and if it happens to be a toy animal or a doll peeping out, the effect will be doubly thrilling for the youngster who is to receive it.

Christmas caroling is a beautiful old-time custom that might be practiced more than it is. Young people of a community can achieve much toward the inspiration of a true Christmas spirit singing the lovely old-time carols from house to house. The greatest success of community caroling depends, of course, on the church's Sunday school, with a few evenings' practice beforehand. Bands of young people, able to sing six or eight of the best of the old carols well, might form groups to sing on street corners, and at the homes of shut-ins, while other groups could go in cars to the more distant places.

Dressing in costumes is being practiced in some localities, and the wearing of red caps and capes, and carrying lighted lanterns is becoming quite popular. The singing of carols of other countries, dressed in costumes of these lands, each group representing a different country, is another custom that is finding favor in some communities. There are a number of excellent books to be found in the public libraries, containing carols, and descriptions of old-country costumes, that would be very helpful when planning for such an entertainment.

ROSAMOND LAMPMAN.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

596—Paris Favorite. This style is designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36 and 38-in. bust measure. Size 16 requires 3¾ yds. of 39-in. material with ½ yd. of 39-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

642 — Attractive Apron. This style is designed in sizes small, medium and large. The small size requires 2¼ yds. of 39-in. material with 6 yds. of binding. Ten cents.

493—Boudoir (flapper) doll's dress, pantalets and hat. It comes in one size only and requires 3⅞ yds. of 39-in. material. Ten cents.

615—For Classroom. This style is designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2¼ yds. of 39-in. material for jacket and skirt with ⅞ yd. of 39-in. material for blouse and 1⅛ yds. of 39-in. lining. Ten cents.

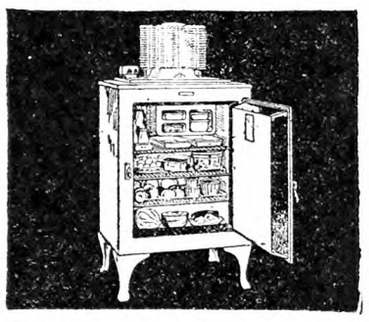
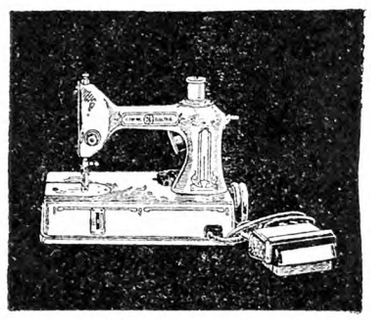
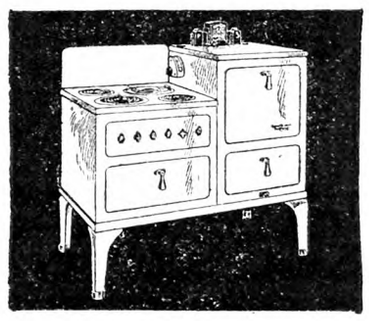
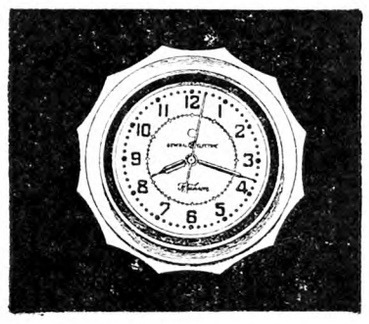
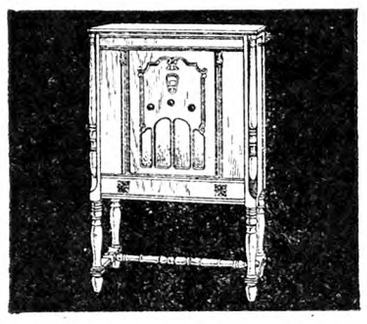
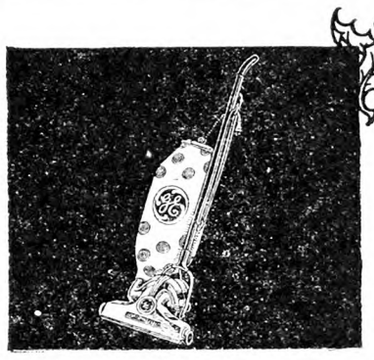
994—Bloomer Frock. This style is designed in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 2¼ yds. of 39-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 32-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

Fall and Winter Fashion Magazine, 10c.

Novel Apple Pie

Six apples, one cup sugar, ½ cup water, ½ cup butter, ¾ cup pastry flour. Butter pie plate, fill with pared and sliced apples, add cinnamon and ½ cup sugar to water and pour over apples. Mix flour and butter till crumbly and spread over apples. Bake 30 or 40 minutes in hot oven. Serve warm with cream, either plain or whipped. This is good with dried bread crumbs substituted for the flour.

MARY REDYNS.

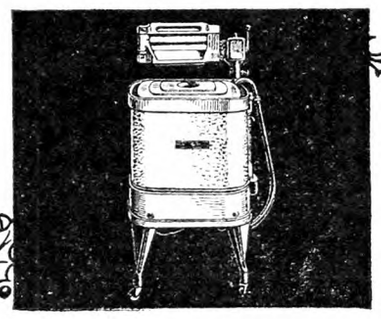
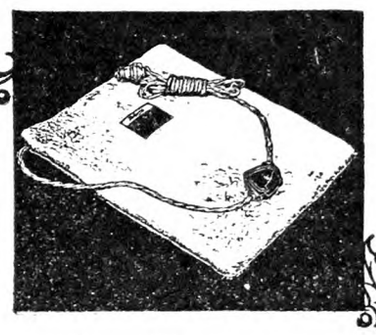
For Christmas

ELECTRICAL GIFTS

WHAT better Christmas gift than provision for comfort—and health—and convenience! Home electric appliances—builders of happiness—servants that save time and money. A G-E refrigerator, for instance, with its unvarying cold, its generous capacity, and its mighty saving of food. Or a G-E Hotpoint range, the perfect cook—or a G-E washer and ironer, that lighten the labor of wash-day—or a vacuum cleaner or sewing machine, tireless and efficient helpers. And a G-E radio, with its music and mirth and farming information. A G-E clock, perhaps, to time the daily duties, a G-E Sunlamp for its healthful, ultra-violet rays, or a G-E Hotpoint heating pad with its comforting warmth. There's a G-E appliance for every purse and every purpose. And all may be purchased on easy terms.

Send for our new booklet, "Electric Helpers for the Farm." Address Room 313, Building 6, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

JOIN US IN THE GENERAL ELECTRIC FARM PROGRAM FROM WGY, SCHENECTADY, EVERY FRIDAY EVENING AT 8:30 O'CLOCK, EASTERN STANDARD TIME

GENERAL ELECTRIC

95-911

PUBLISHER'S DESK

The subscription blank in this issue serves a threefold purpose. First, it affords an opportunity for our friends to help the paper by sending one or more new subscriptions. Second, it is a convenient way to make a Christmas gift and greeting to a friend. Third, it saves the expense of mailing a letter and at the same time invites your co-operation in helping make one paper that has only the one purpose; to be helpful to the farm and its people.

I was born the same day as Mr. Collingwood, April 21, 1857, and have missed his "Hope Farm Notes." I have been a subscriber to THE R. N.-Y. for 50 years. A. M.
Rhode Island.

A half century of mutual helpfulness and friendship is a good record. We have pride in it.

I enclose a receipt for $1.40 for an order of acetylene given A. R. Pritz, representing the Acetylene Company, Chattanooga, Tenn. This man came to me and my neighbors as we have light plants, taking orders for carbide and lighting plant fixtures. We paid in advance but failed to receive anything for our money. Can you do anything regarding this? Some of my neighbors paid as high as $11. It is not the $1.40 I am after, but a man like that should be exposed. G. B. M. G
Pennsylvania.

We traced Mr. Pritz and the company through the post office, the chamber of commerce and a responsible private business in Chattanooga, Tenn., but have been unable to locate either of them. We learn that a responsible house in Chattanooga manufactures acetylene but sells it only through generator salesmen, having no agents themselves selling to consumers. Local salesmen sometimes represent themselves as representing this responsible concern, which, of course, is not true. For the users of acetylene who have had this experience no further warning is necessary. They are not to be caught again, but for the benefit of others it is proper to say that payment should be refused until the product is delivered into your hands. Our people are yet losing too much money on these petty swindles. We want to accomplish more than to lock the stable door after the horse is gone. The farmer is with very few exceptions a good credit and unless the other fellow proves himself worthy, cash on delivery should be the rule for the other fellow.

I enclose a dollar bill for my subscription to THE R. N.-Y. which has been coming to me for a number of years. I rate it next to the Bible, and always file it away to read on Sunday. H. E. H.
West Virginia.

We hardly know how any reader could give greater praise, or publisher desire more. To be classed next with the Bible in a Christian home is, we take it, merely a recognition of what we aim to do, and despite our faults, rather than an entire satisfaction with the limit of things attained.

Frederick Florian, 34, of 330 East 51st St., New York, was held in $40,000 bail Nov. 9 by Magistrate Overton Harris in Yorkville Court for hearing Nov. 12 on suspicion of grand larceny. The complainant against Florian is Agnes Brebner, of 1030 Fifth Avenue, who said she turned over $32,000 in securities and $4,000 in cash to Florian and another man last July after listening to their promises of large profits she would make through oil royalty stock. She said she failed to get any profits or to hear from the two men.

Florian was arrested when he appeared at the Federal Building to ask that a $10,000 bail forfeiture in a mail fraud case pending against him be set aside.—News Item.

Friends are constantly asking us about the possibility of big profits in oil royalty stock. It is almost impossible to get definite information about any particular stock of this class, but to any experienced investor the earmarks are plain. Our farm women are not likely to lose to this extent, but there is always danger in listening to the oily tales of great profits to be made in unknown ventures.

I have received the inclosed letter from Ashland Realty Company, Jewett City, Conn., saying I had signed a card at the fair, and that I had been selected to receive one of their advertised lots. The only expense to me, it says, is the regular amount paid by all lot buyers for surveying, clearing lot, building roads, installing electric light poles, water mains, making warranty deed, etc., amounting to $39. I have not been to any fair and signed no card. I am not going to their lake site to select a lot. But the proposition may interest you. Do you know anything about the company? J. K.
Connecticut.

For the present purpose the letter is all the information needed. Schemes of this kind are not new. They have been worked for at least half a century. On one Long Island scheme we found the land had been bought by the acre and the value of the lots in proportion to price paid for the land was 15 cents. The $39 of our friend above is safe. The notice is to save others.

On July 15 I shipped three crates of broilers, 70 head, to J. K. Schultz & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. The crates came back bearing the original tags, but I have not been able to get any money for them. I would appreciate anything you may be able to do for me. P. W. C.
Pennsylvania.

We traced this shipment and found that the express company made prompt delivery. Afterwards Mr. Schultz died and the business was carried on for a time by A. Smith, but later still we are informed the firm has gone out of business.

How can a man give his wife a mortgage on his crops and everything he owns? Is this holding? Also can the man he is renting the farm from put a claim on it for the rent if his wife holds the mortgage? OWNER.
New York.

A husband may give his wife a mortgage on crops and other property at any time, and if it is not used by the husband to avoid payments or obligations to other people, it is legal and binding. The owner of a farm, however, to whom the husband owed rent, might bring a suit for the rent, and if he secured a judgment he might make the claim that the mortgage was simply a means of depriving him of his rent; and the merits of the matter would be tried out before the court. If it appeared from the evidence that the mortgage was simply a scheme to deprive the owner of the farm of his rent, the court might decide that the mortgage was not binding against the owner of the farm, and that the property could be attached to pay the rent, or other claim.

About two years ago I bought two lots of land on Long Island, receiving a warranty deed which I have had since recorded in the county where the lots were bought. I have, however, not received a free title policy at the time of purchase and now I have a letter from an attorney informing me that a client of his has held a full covenant warranty deed to one of the lots since 1913. Will you inform me who, under the circumstances now owns the lot in question and how to go about acquiring a free title policy?
New York. P. C.

If the lawyer has a recorded deed conveying a good title at the time to one of the lots since 1913 and your deed has been recorded since, your deed would be worthless, and it would be impossible for you to get a good title to the property. In that case your only redress would be to bring a suit against the person who sold you the lot and issued a warranty deed for it. If he is good you can recover, but if he is execution proof, you would have no redress from this course. There remains the possibility that the deed recorded in 1913 is not genuine and you might think it worth while to try to discover whether it is or not. For this you would have to have an attorney and ultimately a suit to nullify his deed.

I have just received the check for $1.75 which you sent to me from the New Jersey company. I was more than pleased to get it as I felt sure I would never get my money back. H. H. R.
New York.

This was a demand for the return of money paid for a telescope which did not prove satisfactory. It was sold with a promise to refund if not satisfactory. It was promptly returned on our request.

On November 13, 1930, I shipped 89 hampers of sweet potatoes to United Produce Company, 221 Miller St., Newark, N. J. I have never had a cent from them and cannot get any word from them. The bill is $111.25. W. L. C.
New Jersey.

We soon discovered that this concern was out of business, but we hoped to find the individual. We have failed to get any trace of him. The account seems to be as good as lost, which is always a distressing admission for us especially in a produce account.

Pioneers of Civilization

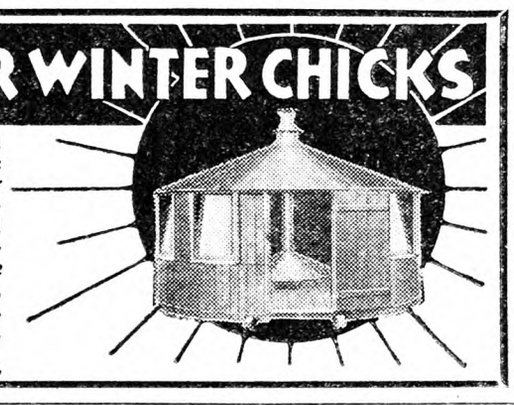
"When tillage begins, other arts follow. The farmers therefore are the founders of human civilization."
Dan'l Webster

THINKING men know that farming is the basic industry upon which all others must rest. And modern farming requires capital. To provide this capital on terms suited to the farming business, the Government of the United States established the twelve Federal Land Banks upon a cooperative basis. Through these Banks, capital has been supplied to more than half a million American farmers on long term mortgages which gradually "disappear" through semi-annual payments.

FEDERAL LAND BANKS

Springfield, Mass. Baltimore, Md. Columbia, S. C. Louisville, Ky. St. Paul, Minn. St. Louis, Mo. New Orleans, La. Omaha, Neb. Wichita, Kan. Houston, Tex. Spokane, Wash. Berkeley, Cal.

A WARM HOUSE FOR WINTER CHICKS



Cozily warm in severe winter weather is this round wood brooder house (designed and built by the Harder Silo people.) *Grow your broiler chicks faster*—reduce mortality—make more money by brooding them in a Harder. Side walls and thick wood floors fit tight as a tank. Temperature easily controlled even in exposed location. *A wonderful house for brooding all your chicks.* Warmer on cold days, cooler on warm days. Offered at a new low price. Get a copy of illustrated folder. *Local agents wanted.*
Harder Silo Co., Inc. BOX BR-32 COBLESKILL, N. Y.

Bargains in U.S. Gov't Wheels and Axles A $75 VALUE FOR ONLY— $8.00

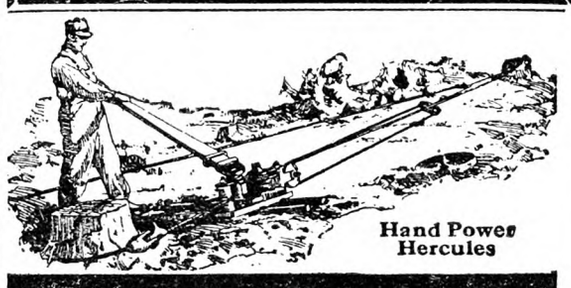
Don't Miss This Bargain!

Set of 2 Wheels and Axle **$8.00**
Set of 4 Wheels and 2 Axles **15.00**

(Choice of 54" or 44" Wheels) F. O. B. Louisville, Ky. Build your own cart or wagon or use for replacement wheels. A wonderful bargain from Gov't surplus. Made by Studebaker for Gov't Escort wagons. Brand new. Never used. Wheels are 44 and 54-in. high. 16 spokes of selected hard wood. Steel Tires 3-in. wide and ⅜-in. thick. Steel axles are 2x2 inches; holes for bolting to bolster. Painted 3 coats. Cost Gov't $75 per set. Last chance to buy at these reduced prices. Fully Guaranteed. Send order today.
NATIONAL JOBBING & EXPORT CO. DEPT. B 184 N. LaSALLE ST. CHICAGO

Jim Brown CUTS PRICES Lowest in Years

My Copper-Steel FENCING Lasts Twice as Long! Write for my New CUT PRICE Catalog and learn all about my New COPPER STEEL Fencing that lasts TWICE as long—saves you HALF your fence money. My new prices are LOWEST in years.
DIRECT From Factory—Freight PAID That's another real saving—no guessing at freight costs. I've always paid the freight—still do even with my new LOWEST CUT PRICES. 24 hour service—35 shipping points—quick delivery. Over 200 styles Farm and Poultry Fences, Barb Wire, Steel Posts, Gates, Metal and Roll Roofing, Paints, Baby Chicks, Poultry Supplies, etc. 164 pages—write for Catalog today. Easy payments too. You can buy now, pay later.—JIM BROWN.
THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO. Dept. 4323 Cleveland, O. (23)

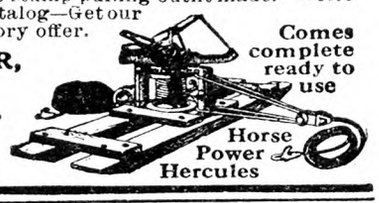


Fastest, Cheapest Way to Clear Land

At a contest held recently in England Hercules all-steel triple power stump puller pulled stumps faster than any other method. Quick work—low cost and one man does the job. **Hand power** in 4 speeds, single, double, triple and quadruple power. Easy to pull—quick winding cable, and other features. **Horse Power Hercules** is most complete, up-to-the-minute stump pulling outfit made. Write for prices and catalog—Get our latest introductory offer.

10% DOWN Easy Payments

B. A. FULLER, Pres. Hercules Mfg. Co. 830 29th St. Centerville, Iowa



TANK HEATER BURNS OIL

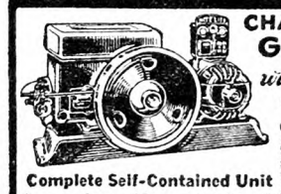
Fits any tank. Burns 14 to 16 hours on 1 gal. kerosene. No sparks, ashes, smoke. Guaranteed. Write for *Special Introductory Offer.* We also make Hog Waterers and Portable Smokehouses. Write for folder. *Direct to you at factory prices.*
EMPIRE TANK HEATER CO. 131 N. 7th St., Washington, Ia.

FREE MEDICATED DILATORS

Send your name for free supply of Moore Bros. Purpul Medicated Teat Dilators *Improved Construction*—Contain no metal or wire core. Needlepoint makes them easy to insert—arrowhead prevents them going in too far. Sore teats heal quicker with Moore Bros. Dilators. Use them for Spiders, Obstructions, Sores and Scabs on tips, Hard Milkers, after operating. 1½ Dozen 25c. 7 Dozen $1 at your dealer or direct from us postpaid. Write today for FREE supply and big FREE catalog of dairymen's supplies at money saving prices.
The Moore Bros. Corp., Dept. 41, Albany, N. Y.

For $2 postpaid. Edmonds' Poultry Account Book. The Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., New York

WITTE NITE-LITE $33 BRINGS ONE TO YOU BALANCE EASY TERMS



CHASE THE GLOOM with SUNSHINE'S ONLY RIVAL

Complete Self-Contained Unit
A complete self-contained, self-starting unit with the WITTE electric light engine and generator. Correctly designed by experienced engineers, furnishing either 32 or 110 volts direct to your lamps or through a large dependable battery.

Switch on "Nite-Lite". Do away with the messy, dangerous, open flame oil lamps. Enjoy all the conveniences of city lights and current. Use sweepers, percolators, washing machines, irons and other appliances.
Send Today For Special Offer
Let us place a WITTE "Nite-Lite" with you on such liberal terms that you'll never miss the money. Write today.

Buy DIRECT FROM FACTORY - WORLD'S LOWEST PRICES
210 V Carson St. Pittsburgh, Pa. WITTE ENGINE WORKS 1899 Oakland Av. Kansas City, Mo.

GET 4% INTEREST Compounded Quarterly

BANK by mail, safely, conveniently. This 61 year old Savings Bank, under rigid New York State supervision, assures generous interest with absolute safety. Interesting, illustrated booklet tells how compounding makes money grow. Explains simple banking by mail plan. Send coupon for FREE copy.

HOME SAVINGS BANK, Albany, N. Y.
Without obligation please send me new Banking by Mail booklet. 34
Name
Address
City State

New York Produce Markets

News and prices current during week ending December 5, 1931.

MILK

November: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.33 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.11; 2B, $1.71; Class 3, $1.35.

In all classes the differential is 4c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat above and below 3.5 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.33; Class 2, $1.25; Class 3, $1.35.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy		$0.32½
Extra, 92 score		.31½
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.28 @	.31
Lower grades	.25½ @	.26
Ladies	.21 @	.24
Packing stock	.13 @	.18½
Renovated	.25 @	.25½
Sweet fancy	.34 @	.34½
Extra		.35
Firsts	.30 @	.33
Seconds	.28½ @	.29½
Centralized	.27 @	.30

EGGS

Nearby, white fancy (including premiums)	$0.46 @	$0.47
Extra	.43 @	.45
Average extras	.38 @	.40
Extra firsts	.32 @	.37
Firsts	.30 @	.31
Undergrades	.27 @	.29
Nearby mixed medium	.30 @	.32
Mixed pullets	.26 @	.28
Pewees	.24 @	.25
Pacific Coast	.35 @	.46
Mixed colors	.45 @	.47
Gathered, best	.40 @	.44
Fair to good	.17 @	.30

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.32 @	$0.33
Fair to good	.28 @	.30
Roosters	.10 @	.15
Fowls	.19 @	.27
Ducks	.16 @	.21
Geese	.13 @	.22
Turkeys, No. 1, nearby	.34 @	.36
Virginia	.33 @	.35
Northwestern	.32 @	.34
Western	.31 @	.33
Southwestern	.30 @	.32
Southeastern	.30 @	.32
Choice, 3 to 5c under No. 1.		
Medium, 6 to 7c under No. 1.		
Old toms	.23 @	.29
Old hens	.25 @	.31
Ducks, Maryland, lb.	.19 @	.21
Poor	.14 @	.18
Western	.13 @	.20
Geese, Maryland	.18 @	.22
Western	.13 @	.19
Squabs, lb., ungraded	.30 @	.45
Graded	.30 @	.50
Dark, doz.	2.00 @	2.50
Culls, doz.	1.50 @	2.00

Lancaster, Pa., Livestock Markets

(Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending Nov. 21, 1931.)

Market.—Beef steers and yearlings strong to 25c higher, compared with week ago 25 to 50c higher, top $8 paid for yearlings and medium weights, bulk of sales $6.50 to $7.25. Bulls steady, weaker undertone on she stock and cutters, bulk fat heifers $5.75 to $6.25; medium bulls $4.75 to $5.25; butcher cows $3.75 to $4.25; cutters $2 to $2.75. Stockers and feeders fairly active on country account, better grades closing fully steady, common and stale kinds weak, bulk of sales $4.50 to $5.50 with choice Hereford and Angus calves weighing 400 to 500 lbs. up to $10 and above. Calves about steady with week's 50c to $1 decline, top vealers $8.50.

Hogs weak to 25c lower, top 180 to 260-lb. wts., $6; few $6.25.

Sheep steady, best lambs $7 to $7.50.

Receipts for week ending Nov. 21, 1931: Cattle, 132 cars; 43 Virginia, 36 St. Paul, 16 West Virginia, 14 Chicago, 6 Sioux City, 4 Tennessee, 3 St. Louis, 2 Omaha, 2 Iowa, 2 Kentucky, 2 Maryland, 1 Kansas City, 1 St. Joseph; containing 3,928 head, 265 head trucked in from nearby; total cattle 4,193 head, 730 calves, 3,654 hogs, 547 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $7.50 to $8.25; medium, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $6.50 to $7.50; common, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $5 to $6.50; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $7.50 to $8.25; medium, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $6.75 to $7.50; good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $7.50 to $8.25.

Heifers.—Choice, 550 to 850 lbs., $6.25 to $6.75; good, 550 to 850 lbs., $5.75 to $6.25; medium, 550 to 850 lbs., $5 to $5.75; common, 550 to 850 lbs., $4.25 to $5.

Cows.—Choice, $4.25 to $4.75; good, $3.75 to $4.25; common and medium, $2.75 to $3.75; low cutter and cutter, $1.75 to $2.75.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $5 to $6.25; cutter, common and medium, $3.25 to $5; yearlings excluded.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $8 to $8.50; medium, $7.25 to $8; cull and common, $6 to $7.25.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 500 to 800 lbs., $5.25 to $6.75; common and medium, 500 to 800 lbs., $3.50 to $5.25; good and choice, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $5.50 to $7; common and medium, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $3.75 to $5.50.

Hogs.—Lt. wt., good and choice, 160 to 180 lbs., $5.50 to $6; lt. wt., good and choice, 180 to 200 lbs., $5.75 to $6.25; med. wt., good and choice, 200 to 220 lbs., $5.75 to $6.25; med. wt., good and choice, 220 to 250 lbs., $5.75 to $6.25; hvy. wt., good and choice, 250 to 290 lbs., $5.75 to $6.25; hvy. wt., good and choice, 290 to 350 lbs., $5.50 to $6; pkg. sows, medium and good, 275 to 500 lbs., $5 to $5.50.

LANCASTER FEED MARKET

Selling Price of Feeds (Cash at Warehouse).—Bran, ton, $27; shorts, $27.50; hominy, $29; middlings, $29.50; linseed, $41.50; gluten, $28.50; ground oats, $31; Soy-bean meal, $35; hog-meal, $34.50; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $41; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $28; 18 per cent, $30; 20 per cent, $33.50; 24 per cent, $34.50; 25 per cent, $35.50; 32 per cent, $37; horse feed, 85 per cent, $34.50; Alfalfa, regular, $30; Alfalfa, reground, $31.50.

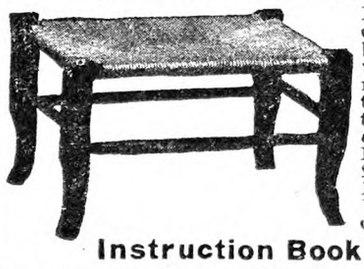
Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, qt., 6 to 7c; milk, special, qt., 8 to 9c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $175 to $225; cows, fresh milk, grades, choice, $90 to $100; cows, fresh milk, grades, good, $70 to $85; cows, fresh milk, grades, common, $40 to $60; beef cows and bulls, 100 lbs., $5 to $7; veal calves, milk fed, choice, $12 to $14; veal calves, milk fed, good, $10 to $11; lambs, $6.50 to $9; sheep, $2.50 to $3; broilers, average, 2½ lbs., lb., 24 to 25c; chickens, lb., 30 to 32c; fowls, lb., 18 to 20c; eggs, local, fresh, mixed, doz., 48 to 50c.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 13 to 14c; milk, special, qt., 18c; milk, sold from chain stores, qt., 11 to 12c; butter, farmers' delivery, lb., 35 to 40c; butter, creamery, prints and rolls, lb., 33 to 34c; butter, creamery, cut from tubs, lb., 31 to 32c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 25 to 29c; cheese, part skim, lb., 18 to 20c; cheese, cottage, lb., 12 to 15c; eggs, farmers' delivery, doz., 55 to 58c; eggs, store sales, doz., 46 to 50c; broilers, fancy, dressed, lb., 30 to 32c; chickens, roasters, lb., 40 to 45c; ducks, lb., 25 to 29c; fowls, lb., 24 to 26c; cabbage, lb., 2 to 3c; squash, lb., 2 to 2½c; potatoes, pk., 18 to 20c; spinach, pk., 18 to 20c.

F. A. C.

Learn to Re-Seat Your Chairs



Have you a chair, stool or bench that you would like to re-seat? We will teach you how to do it. Use either Cane, Rush, Reed, Splints, Fibre Rush, Cane Webbing or Grass.

Instruction Book Only 10c

Send 10c today for our illustrated Instruction Book and price list explaining how to do Seat Weaving.

The H. H. PERKINS CO.
258 Shelton Ave. New Haven, Conn.

SUMMER HOME
FOR SALE

In the heart of Adams County, Penna.—17 Room House; hot water, heat, running water, modern conveniences, one-half acre lawn, planted in shrubbery; large barn, poultry houses, 80 acres—20 in fruit, peach, apple and pears. One-mile from railroad station. Will sacrifice at $15,000.

W. G. D.
149 Carlisle Street Gettysburg, Pa.

FLORIDA THE YEAR-ROUND FARMING LAND

Farm in Orange County where it's growing weather nearly all the year. Profit opportunities in citrus fruits, vegetables, poultry, dairying, ferns, etc. Attractive land prices. Delightful living in the semi-tropics. Write for free booklet today.

ORANGE COUNTY CHAMBER of COMMERCE
Box 1470-G Orlando, Florida

LAND OPENINGS Minnesota, No. Dakota, Washington, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, farm homes for all purposes, size and price to suit. Write for FREE BOOK and details.

E. C. LEEDY, Dept. 130, G. N. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

HOMES WANTED

There is no greater charity than to offer a home to a friendless, deserving boy between the ages of twelve and sixteen years. This is REAL CHARITY and we earnestly solicit the co-operation of Catholic families (New York State only.) Address PLACING OUT BUREAU, 415 BROOME STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

MARYLAND'S FAMOUS EASTERN SHORE offers finest farms, soil, climate, roads, markets, seafood, poultry, muskrats, ducks. Easy terms. Amazing bargains. HENRY ISHAM HAZELTON, SALISBURY, MD.

Hay For Sale Timothy, Clover, Alfalfa for dairy trade. Reference First Nat'l Bank, Tully, N. Y. JAMES KELLY, 139 Friscoe Ave., Syracuse, N.Y.

PRINTING for Farmers, Cattlemen, Poultrymen—reasonable! Samples, list—free. HONESTY PRESS, Putney, Vt.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—A young woman for general housework in family of adults; cooking necessary; state wages and reference. MRS. T. DRISCOLL, Kauneonga Lake, Sull. Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Man to take charge of institution greenhouse; modern plant; must be thoroughly capable of handling work of the best and highest type; no one will be considered who is not sober, industrious and can furnish first-class recommendations. Write or wire W. F. PENN, Superintendent, Pennsylvania Training School, Morganza, Pa.

A SINGLE MAN, 35-40 years old, for all-around farm work; must know how to drive car, milk 2 cows; steady, $35 a month, room, board. ANTAN NIELSEN, New Milford, Conn.

REFINED SINGLE man can have room, use of poultry buildings (capacity 500, conveniences) in each, driving car, doing chores, board optional. ADVERTISER 1952, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Experienced, married poultryman and gardener; no cigarettes or booze. DIX CAMP, East Randolph, Vt.

WANTED—Refined housekeeper-companion, go anywhere. ADVERTISER 1958, care Rural New-Yorker.

RELIABLE, CONSCIENTIOUS, good character, married man to work modern equipped Long Island potato farm, share basis; furnish references, immediate possession. ADVERTISER 1968, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, age 44, 20 years' experience, thoroughly understands all systems of incubation and brooding, layers, ranges, breeders, etc.; faithful worker and manager; results guaranteed; good references. E. B. TAYLOR, care Miller, Richmondville Avenue, Westport, Conn.

WOMAN, 42, DESIRES housework; references; state wages. ADVERTISER 1890, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED—Reliable superintendent available immediately, splendid references. C. BAPTISTE, Canton, Pa.

POSITION WANTED, working farm or estate manager, life-time experience in all branches, where ability to produce results will be recognized; unquestionable references. ADVERTISER 1908, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MAN, American, dependable and trustworthy, would like to do farm chores; no liquor or tobacco. BOX 31, Clarendon, Vermont.

EXPERIENCED FARM-HAND, age 20, good milker, first-class references, wants job. ADVERTISER 1938, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION BY REFINED nurse, or as lady's companion or housekeeper. ADVERTISER 1949, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, 30 YEARS old, single, expert, college education, wants position. JOSEF DROTT, Bowdoinham, Me.

ORCHARD MANAGER, horticulturist, beekeeper, college graduate, married, family; wide experience, solicits investigation 15-year record leading to permanent position of responsibility. ADVERTISER 1940, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, ALL-AROUND man, seeks position; well recommended. KARL HAUFE, Box 101, Darien, Conn.

ELDERLY PERSON wishes job as caretaker; can drive car, any kind farm work, understands stock; good home preferred; no liquor; life experience. ADVERTISER 1953, care Rural New-Yorker.

GOOD TEAMSTER and milker, all-round farmer, reliable, single, American, 30, honest; no tobacco or drink; write particulars, salary. ADVERTISER 1959, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION AS DAIRYMAN or general farmer, age 44, Scotch, life-long experience; two sons 21 and 18, to help if necessary; could run farm or estate. S. SMITH, R. F. D., Broad Brook, Conn.

HOUSEKEEPER, CAPABLE of taking entire charge, can sew; can give references; state wages. MRS. BEULAH BRESSLER, R. D. 1, care Starr, Burnhams, N. Y.

POSITION WANTED—Housekeeper, cook, age 47, good health, reliable, references. ADVERTISER 1960, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, 20 years' experience incubation, brooding, egg production; good reference. ADVERTISER 1970, care Rural New-Yorker

PRACTICAL, EXPERIENCED gardener wishes position as caretaker, understands all work in upkeep of well-conducted estate; honest, reliable, reasonable salary; always take great interest in work; no children. American, best reference. ADVERTISER 1962, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED ORCHARDIST will be available February 1. ADVERTISER 1963, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG AMERICAN, small family, wishes farm work; best references. ADVERTISER 1964, care Rural New-Yorker.

MECHANIC, CARPENTER, seeks position, nominal pay, own tools, car. MORTON, Copake Falls, N. Y.

YOUNG AMERICAN, 28, experienced poultryman, capable of taking charge; handy with tools, honest and dependable, excellent character. ADVERTISER 1966, care Rural New-Yorker.

COMPETENT NURSE desires position. ADVERTISER 1967, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, FIRST-CLASS references, German, age 48, long American experiences as cook, chambermaid, butler, houseman, desires position private home, all improvements, with wealthy but plain, quiet living elderly family; age 50 to 65, with friendly disposition and good health; wages $80 to $100 month. ADVERTISER 1969, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, 24, desires steady job on farm; good home, fair wages; experience tractors or horses. WILLIAM TOME, Elk Creek, N. Y.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE—An electrified farm home of 130 acres, suitable for dairy, poultry or trucking; if interested, address A. C. BROWN, Schuylerville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—18 acres, excellent location, Harding Highway; information, BOX 21, Newfield, N. J.

VILLAGE POULTRY farm, 5-room and bath home, houses for 1,000 layers, modern equipment; small cash. BAILEY, R. 1, Newfield, N. J.

173-ACRE, 40-COW farm, Jefferson County, N. Y., on good gravel road, ½ mile from proposed scenic highway; village with all community advantages five miles, Ontario Lake ½ mile, mail, telephone service, grade school and church nearby; prosperous section; Watertown and Syracuse easy drive; 90 acres fertile machine-worked tillage, 40 acres watered pasture, 43 acres woodland, home fruit; attractive home; large capacity dairy barn, concrete stable, storage barn; $8,500; investigate this and other farms sold under easy-payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

VINELAND, N. J.—Sell or exchange 2½-acre poultry farm. ADVERTISER 1951, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR EXCHANGE—First-class village property in Sullivan County, for a good farm. ADVERTISER 1954, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY AND DAIRY farm, 70 acres, Central New York; 1,000 layers, 8 head cattle; with or without equipment. ADVERTISER 1955, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOUR (4) HEMPSTEAD lots for sale. ADVERTISER 1956, care Rural New-Yorker.

CHICKEN-TRUCK FARMS, Central Southern Jersey; good location; 5 to 12 acres each; woodland, brooks, bathing, fishing. ADVERTISER 1957, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY FARM, 10 acres loamy soil, close State highway, 20 miles Atlantic City; attractive 7-room semi-bungalow, all conveniences, outbuilding, garage, poultry house, 400 capacity; $4,500, small amount down. HOWARD CAIRNS, Mays Landing, N. J.

FOR EXCHANGE—Vineland, N. J., property, 4 acres, with house, conveniently located. ADVERTISER 1961, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Unequipped farm (50 or more acres) with large farmhouse; no stock; cultivated land and woodland. ADVERTISER 1971, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Five acres of ground, 1,300 good laying Leghorn hens, and complete equipment for same; the house is a six-room and bath bungalow with all modern facilities; located on the State highway one and one-half miles from Vineland, which has a new high school and churches of all religions. THOMAS FESICK, W. Landis Ave., Vineland, N. J.

WANTED TO RENT general farm; have my own stock and machinery; give full description when answering. JOSEPH JONKE, Jutland, N. J.

GAS STATION, road stand, the one profitable business now; modern home, attractive layout, everything necessary; elderly owner retiring; Philadelphia vicinity; forced low at $13,000, cash required $3,500; photo, full details. ADVERTISER 1965, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—318-acre farm, large wood or timber lot, 19 good cows, bull, keep 35, fine team, tools, machine worked; good roads, some repairs buildings, good spring water buildings; old age, sickness; bargain $4,500, $1,000 down. EDWIN SIGNOR, Walton, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY — Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $4.50; 120 lbs., $8.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

WIXSON'S PURE HONEY; interesting delivered prices; send for our lists before you buy. WIXSON'S HONEY, Dundee, N. Y.

EVAPORATED SWEET CORN—Send for free sample and price list of this famous evaporated sweet corn. C. F. HOSTETTER, Bird-in-Hand, Pa.

FINE HONEY, pure and wholesome, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.80, postpaid. EARL SEAVEY, Davisville, R. I.

HONEY—60 lbs. finest clover, $4.80; 120, $9; buckwheat or amber, $4; 24 sections clover comb, $4, not prepaid; 10-lb. pails clover comb, $1.75 postpaid; extracted $1.75; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

SLEEP ON FRESH-PICKED balsam pillow filled with the sweet breath of the Adirondacks; helpful in asthma and hay fever; excellent gift for sweethearts and friends; refreshing for sick-room and shut-ins; cretonne cover, 2½ lbs., $1.35, postage paid; remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, No. 2, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

RASPBERRY HONEY, 5 lbs., $1, postpaid. LYMAN APIARIES, R. 1, Northampton, Mass.

EARLY "MIXED flowers" honey, 5 lbs., 85c; 10, $1.55, postpaid; sweet September goldenrod and sunflower in 60's, $4. LYMAN APIARIES, R. 1, Northampton, Mass.

HONEY—"Light Autumn Flower," none finer, 5-lb. pail, $1; two, $1.90, third zone. H. R. LYON, Cranford, N. J.

PURE MAPLE syrup, $2.50 delivered third zone, guaranteed. H. K. MacLAURY, Bloomville, N. Y.

HONEY — Pure clover, 60 lbs., $4.80; 25-lb. pails, $2.75, here; 5-lb. pail, 90c, prepaid. SPENCER BAIRD, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HONEY, FINE quality, clover, 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., $1.60; buckwheat, 70c and $1.30, postpaid; 60 lbs. clover, here, $4.40; 120 lbs., $8.40; 60 lbs. buckwheat, $3.80; satisfaction or money back. M. E. BALLARD, Roxbury, N. Y.

EL VENADO RANCH finest imperial prunes; 5-lb. fancy pack, redwood box, $2; stuffed with walnuts, 3 lbs., $2.75; check accepted. S. BATCHELLOR, Venado P. O., Sonoma County, Calif. Postage paid.

FOR CHRISTMAS why not have us send a pail of fine honey, 5-lb. pail within third zone, clover, $1; buckwheat, 90c; 10 lbs., $1.75; buckwheat, $1.60. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

PEANUTS—Special two weeks only. New crop Virginia jumbo farm grade, keep well in shell, 25 pounds, $1.75; 50, $2.50; 100, $4.50; 500, $20. J. T. COUNCILL & SONS, Franklin, Va.

PECANS—Large paper shell, five and ten-pound bags, 50 cents pound; fifty-pound bags, 40c pound; hundred-pound bags, 35c pound; prepaid. J. L. CARTER, Ellaville, Ga.

TREE-RIPENED Florida oranges, grapefruit and tangerines—sweet, juicy, full-flavored; full standard bushel, straight or assorted, $1.75 with order, express charges collect; satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. C. R. THOMAS, Box 10, Thonotosassa, Fla.

HAND-PAINTED CHRISTMAS cards, 16 for $1. THE PINES, Tunkhannock, Pa.

PURE 1931 CROP maple syrup in gallon cans, prepaid, $2.50 second zone; $2.62 third zone. F. J. CHAMPLIN, Jefferson, N. Y.

BLACK WALNUT kernels, 75 cents per pound, postpaid. H. F. STOKE, Rt. 2, Roanoke, Va.

FOR SALE—Twenty-five swarms Italian bees. GEORGE BOLSTER, 59 Elm St., Canisteo, N. Y.

PURE HOME-MADE sausage, 4½ lbs. for $1, postpaid; fresh hams, shoulders and loins; satisfaction assured. BURLEIGH JONES, Meredith, N. H.

WANTED—Used garden tractor (3 h.p. or over) with tools, in good condition; price reasonable. X. CHOULEUR, Jutland, N. J.

EMILY'S REAL home-made walnut fudge and penuche, delicious and creamy, guaranteed as to quality of ingredients used; mailed fresh from the kitchen daily in attractive boxes; 1 lb., 65c postpaid. MRS. EMILY DUNN, R. F. D., Niantic, Conn.

BLACK WALNUT meats, $1.15 per lb.; hickory nut meats, $1.25 per lb.; walnuts in the shell, 10 lbs., $1. GLENDALE POULTRY FARM, Dillsburg, Pa.

FEEDING SHELTERS for birds, with glass back, $3, paid third zone. OLD TOWN WINDMILLS, Abington, Mass.

FRUIT CAKES made to order for the holidays. MRS. W. BISHOP, R. 2, Saugerties, N. Y.

"DEPEW'S HONEY"—Best clover, 120 lbs., $9; mixed, $6. LAVERN DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

HONEY — Clover, 10 lbs., $1.75; buckwheat, $1.50; 5 lbs. either, $1, third zone; 60 lbs., $4.75 and $4, here. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

Christmas Gift Wrappings

121 Pieces for $1.00

Everything you need to wrap Christmas Gifts attractively.

5 sheets decorated wrappings
4 sheets red tissue
4 sheets green tissue
4 sheets white tissue
2 cards wide tinsel ribbon
2 cards narrow tinsel ribbon
100 assorted tags, cards, labels, seals, all in an attractive box.

For sale by
The Rural New-Yorker
333 W. 30th Street, New York

At *$1.00*

A YEAR'S BAKING

...in three days!

Experts baked 210 perfect gingerbread cupcakes . . . and proved beyond question that this "balanced" flour is a money-saver!

How much does it cost you when one of your bakings turns out unsatisfactorily? Think of the wasted shortening. And eggs, and fuel. Not to mention the annoyance. Real economy comes when you bake time after time, month after month, and get a perfect result *every time.* You can do this with the "balanced" flour, Pillsbury's Best. Read about these amazing tests — positive proof of the dependability and economy of this "balanced" flour:

In 35 cities, scattered from Maine to California, regular, standard bags of Pillsbury's Best were bought from grocers, and mailed to a prominent home-economics school in New York. Six gingerbread cupcakes were baked from each bag. Every one turned out perfectly. The same thing was done with muffins, biscuits, pie-crust, nut-bread and shortcake. Method and results were closely checked by Good Housekeeping Institute. Not one single failure --over a thousand baked foods, more baking than you'll do in a year, every one absolutely perfect!

No flour is so economical, and so everlastingly satisfactory, as Pillsbury's Best. The secret is "balance"—an exclusive Pillsbury process, by which as many as sixteen different varieties of wheat are blended to produce a flour which works perfectly for anything you want to bake—every time! Your grocer has Pillsbury's Best—this "balanced" flour is worth asking for!

Here's the gingerbread recipe used in the above test:

- 1½ cups Pillsbury's Best Flour
- ¼ cup sugar
- ½ teaspoon soda
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- ¼ teaspoon ginger
- ½ teaspoon cinnamon
- ⅛ teaspoon cloves
- ½ cup sour milk
- ½ cup molasses
- ¼ cup shortening
- 1 egg

Mix and sift all dry ingredients. Add the sour milk and molasses, the melted shortening and the egg well beaten. Mix thoroughly. Pour into greased muffin tins and bake at 360° F. for twenty-seven minutes.

PILLSBURY FLOUR MILLS CO.
General Offices: Minneapolis, Minnesota

PILLSBURY'S BEST

LISTEN
to the music of the Pillsbury Pageant, each Friday night at 10:00 to 10:30, Eastern Standard Time, over the Columbia Broadcasting System.

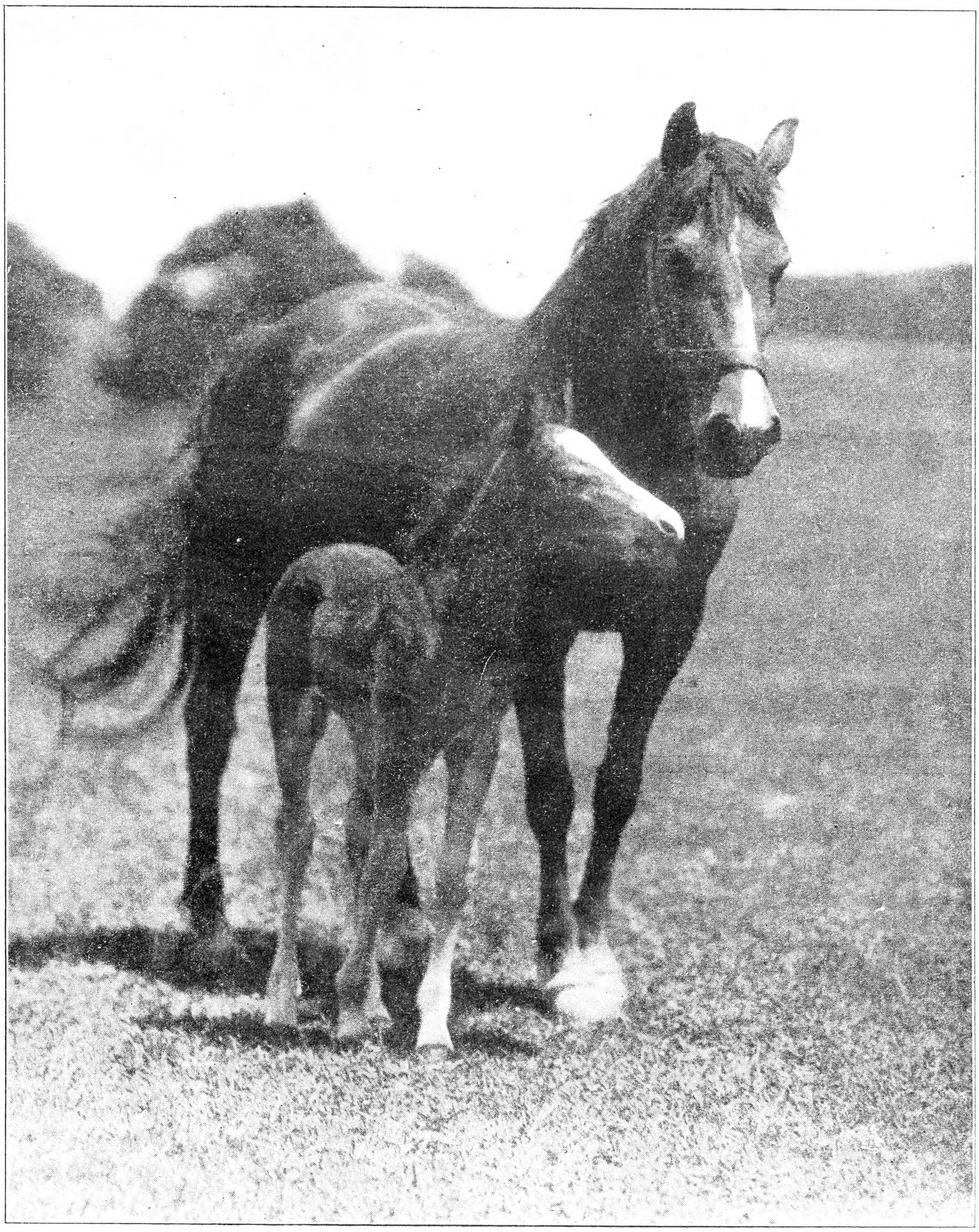
The "balanced" flour

APR.348 1047-Z 48

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

Vol. XC. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St., New York. Price Fifty Cents a Year. December 12, 1931 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5190



Mother and Daughter

Thorn Trees—20th Century—New York

"And all the trees of the field shall clap their hands. Instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree, and it shall be for an everlasting sign that shall not be cut off."—Isaiah 55:12-13.

THE worthy prophet of the Old Testament who drew this attractive picture of a forested millennium, would get the shock of his life if he visited New York's great milk shed in the year of 1931. It would be almost impossible for him to find a county in which permanent hillside pasture was not encroached upon to some extent by either thorn apple or its cousin the wild apple. In fact, if his trip should take him through the counties of Otsego, Chenango, Cortland and Madison, in Central New York, or Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties in the southern tier, he would see many hundreds of acres in which the thorn-apple population is so dense as to render the pasture worthless for any purpose except that of sheltering rabbits and pheasants.

According to informed observers in these particular counties, the wild and thorn-apple population is on the increase, and has been particularly noticeable in the last two decades. The reasons are not far to seek. The pioneer weed-apples to these Volusia-soiled pastures found conditions much to their liking, and grew and produced fruit in true Biblical fashion, fifty and hundredfold. The cattle in turn found this fruit a welcome addition to their lean Fall diet of dry herbage. And, here is revealed another one of those instances where nature, ever resourceful, takes advantage of one form of life to further another form. For the seeds of these wild apples and thorn apples pass easily through the cow's digestive tract, and germinate readily the following Spring.

It should not be inferred that these noxious weeds have been permitted to have full sway in every pasture. At the price of constant warfare now with the ax and fire, now with the tractor and chain, some pastures have been kept clear. But at best it is a discouraging task, for the ax destroys only the top and the stumps sprout vigorously, and the roots send up suckers. Even when the trees are pulled up by the roots in the Spring when the ground is soft, the job is not always complete, for, if as much as one root is left in the ground, it will send up a sturdy shoot and another thorn apple is on its way.

Chemical Warfare

"And they shall beat their swords into plough shares and their spears into pruning hooks."—Micah 4:3.

The custom of turning weapons of war to the service of husbandry in times of peace is as old as the race itself, and now, since the closing months of the World War gave us an intimation of the limitless possibilities of chemical warfare, it is quite natural that we should further call the great science of chemistry to the aid of agriculture.

The arsenicals have long been known as among the most deadly poison to plant and animal life. Without the liberal use of lead arsenate as every orchardist, trucker and potato grower has learned from experience, there would be small chance of producing a crop in the face of swarming insect life. Equally effective as plant poisons are the arsenites. And now that sodium arsenite can be obtained in convenient powder form, for as little as 15 cents a pound in bulk, it is of interest to call attention of dairymen in this great dairy State to the use of this chemical in the interest of ridding their pastures of these woody weeds. If properly and seasonably applied sodium arsenite will kill the plant both above and below ground.

How to Use It

To get effective results this powerful poison must be introduced into the sap stream of the tree or shrub it is desired to kill. This is most effectively and quickly done by making an incision in the trunk near the base of the tree and injecting a teaspoon of the solution into the incision. A long-spouted oil can has proved satisfactory for this purpose. For small trees up to an inch in diameter, one injection, which means one jab with the hand ax, has been found sufficient to kill the tree. On trees up to two inches it is advisable to give the trunk a slash on both sides. On trees over two inches in diameter it has been found advisable to make several cuts around the base of the tree, all of which are filled with the poison. If there is not more than two inches between the edges of these successive incisions the poison will diffuse laterally from each edge and accomplish complete girdling. With wider

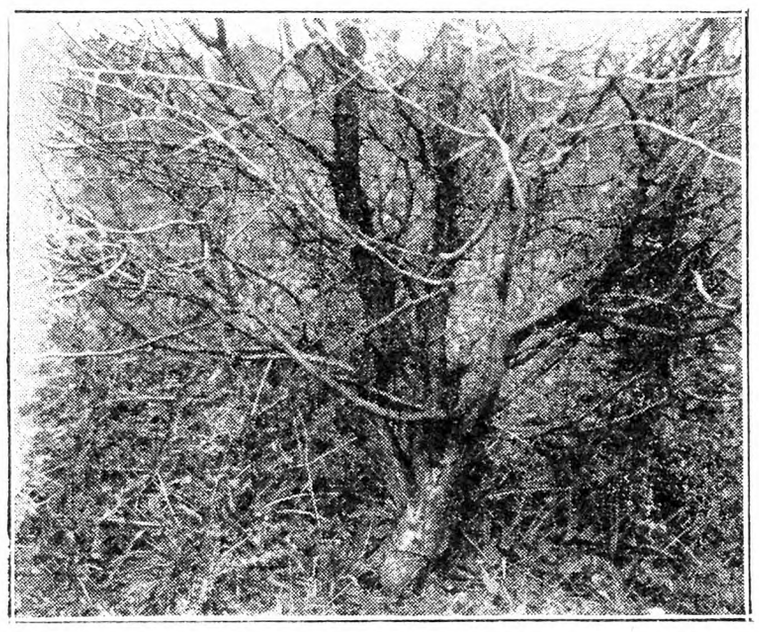
By J. A. Cope

spaced incisions the girdling is often incomplete and the tree survives.

While the hand ax and oil can are a satisfactory combination for the normal shaped shrub whose main stem or stems can readily be reached, there will come at once to the mind of the reader a picture of those thorn apples the lower extremities of which are girdled and guarded by an almost impenetrable mat of stubby branches. There is a 15-minute job of hacking and hewing with brush-hook or ax before access to the tree's vitals may be had. To meet this contingency on the thorn-infested pastures of New York a long hollow pipe with one end flattened out and sharpened into a cutting edge will prove of value.

Someone said of a polecat that it was an animal to be killed with a pole—the longer the pole the better. The same might be said of this type of thorn apple—the longer the pipe the better. One jab through these branches strikes home, and while the cutting edge is still imbedded in the trunk, a couple of teaspoons of the poison is allowed to trickle down the pipe into the cut.

The poison is not at all times equally effective. Experiments carried on by the Forestry Department of the New York State College of Agriculture, indi-



Thorn Apple Killed by One Treatment of Sodium Arsenite

cate that the most effective killing both above and below ground is achieved when the trees are treated between mid-August and mid-December. November is an ideal month to do this work. The leaves are off, so that one can more readily see the main stem of the woody weeds. Annual crops are laid by and it is not too cold even on a wind-swept hillside to work right along. Thirty cents worth of poison and about $5 worth of time will destroy quite an area of thorn apples on the pasture. Those interested in getting further information should write to Cornell asking for mimeographed sheets on the use of sodium arsenite.

There is one word of caution that should be injected right here, in fact is has been saved to the last to stress its importance. Sodium arsenite as has already been intimated is a powerful poison. It should, therefore, be treated with care and caution. Label the bottle in which the killing solution is made "POISON" and keep it away from children and animals. Don't spill any on the grass where cattle may have access. That is another reason why November and December are good months to apply the poison—the cattle are all safely in the barn, and by the next Spring all external evidence of the poison will have disappeared.

Cuttings to Make in December

There are a number of good reasons why every gardener should grow a few of the woody plants from cuttings. It is probably poor economy to do so while really good shrubs cost no more than they do right now, but a well-rounded horticultural experience will not be your lot unless you watch over cuttings from the time they are made until they fulfill the purpose for which they are grown. The actual cuttings, their callusing, striking of the roots and subsequent development, all contain lessons which should be a part of every earnest gardener's education.

The material which is of special interest right now includes the shrubs usually grown from cuttings made in Fall and early Winter. It is true that some growers do not make their cuttings until Spring, but the amateur will usually have better success by taking his no later than the first of the year.

Hardwood cuttings may be of any convenient length. In practice they usually are somewhere near six inches, depending largely upon the distance between the nodes. It is of far more importance to be sure there are at least two buds to each cutting, one near the top and another near the base.

Cuttings taken now should be completely buried in a perfectly drained spot outdoors or in sand or sphagnum moss in the cellar. Tie them in bundles according to variety, and the tops all one way. They may be planted in frames or directly in the garden in early Spring while the soil is still full of moisture. Plant them upright in a furrow, covering all but one or two buds at the tops.

Many of our woody plants may be handled in the way outlined, the more common ones being Deutzia, Forsythia, Ligustrum (privet), Lonicera (honeysuckle), some Viburnums and, of course, currants, gooseberries and grapes. C. W. WOOD.

Michigan.

When the Apple Vied with King Potato

No one disputes that the potato is king up here in the land where the Northern Lights shine brightly and the Great Dipper keeps its watch well overhead. His supremacy has never been seriously threatened within the past 50 years. Diversified farming, dairying and beef production have all been carefully considered and half-heartedly tried but the potato has brushed the dust of the disturbance out of his eyes and climbed higher up on his throne. First as parent of starch he made the Aroostook man starch king of the world. Not satisfied with this he decided to make a name for himself and started out into the world to see what he should see. At first only a few carloads but these steadily increasing until 60,000 carloads have left the county in a single season to go to nearly every State in the union and some foreign countries.

Some years he has brought back wealth and prosperity to Aroostook and in others. This year the apple men and the dairymen of the State decided to enter his domain, show him up in his true light, and to cheer up those who had trusted their all to his fickle care and been left with only an empty barrel—in some cases not paid for. Well, they came and they conquered our hearts for the time at least with the beauty, splendor and quality of their products.

The Maine Pomological Society, organized in 1873, the Maine Dairymen's Association, Maine Seed Improvement Association and the Maine State Boys' and Girls' Clubs, united in putting on a wonderful exhibition of the products of the Maine farms and orchards and the housewife's skill. The place selected for the exhibition was Caribou, because of its central location in the county and the fact that the gymnasium of its high school building offered an excellent place in which to hold the exhibition.

As is usual with this annual exhibition, the apples were shown in barrels, baskets, boxes, cartons and plates and spread upon the tables in groups of 50 each. What a wonderful blending of color was here in the different varieties that are grown in Maine. Perhaps the most prominent in the picture was the McIntosh Red because of its striking color and it appeared to be a general favorite with the 800 pupils of the high school as they strolled through the hall during intermissions. Growers had provided apples and they were on sale at a counter in the main hall. How many barrels were consumed during the show I do not know, but I am sure it was excellent advertising.

From Oxford County, 300 miles away, came the Oxford Bears' Association, an organization formed a number of years ago by seven brothers, with their fine fruit that is well known even in England where they have shipped many hundreds of barrels of apples in past years. Here on the hills of Oxford County, the Northern Spy seems to find conditions specially to its liking. Men and women must be enthusiastic in their profession to pack up their wares and travel by truck, train and automobile two and three hundred miles to put on an exhibition of this kind.

Apples occupied the west portion of the exhibition space while the potato had the east side, with cereals, corn, garden seeds, honey and wax, canned fruits, etc., taking up the center spaces. With all

the beauty of color all about them the potato seemed almost forgotten, in spite of the fact that here was a wonderful display of fine tubers right in the heart of the potato belt, the town that ships more potatoes than any other in the world. Prominent among the exhibits were the displays grown by the boys' clubs of the different high schools in the county.

On the first evening of the exhibition the Rotary Club of Caribou gave the visitors from outside the county and invited guests, a banquet at the hotel, where 100 partook of the bounties provided and got acquainted with each other. I am sure the evening will long be remembered. During the week many friendships were formed which will bring back pleasant recollections in the years to come. Because of the low price of potatoes, the Aroostook farmers' cash crop, it was feared by those interested in the success of the exhibition, that many barrels of the apples would have to be re-shipped home again, but for the time being depression was forgotten and all the fruit was sold. It is a fine thing to have such an enthusiastic lot of men and women in any State, interested in their chosen vocations, stage an exhibition of this sort, and this year, miles from their homes.

All these various lines of farm endeavor mean much to Maine, and seed improvement, not only to Maine but it has far-reaching effects, as in one item alone, Maine certified seed potatoes go into very many other States. In this Aroostook is most largely interested. Aroostook can never hope to grow such apples or such corn as was shown at this exhibition. Our lines have been drawn too far to the north, but we can continue to grow as fine quality of potatoes, as large yield per acre, as can be grown anywhere in the world. In years when the rate of exchange is more nearly equal, we can trade them with our neighbors farther south for the finest apples in the world. We will balance up our ration and be able to keep the wolf and the doctor away from our door. O. B. GRIFFIN.

Maine.

Fertilizer for Garden Crops

Would Wm. Perkins, who often speaks on vegetable gardening, give me some advice on the following fertilizer problems? Our soil here in Rockland County, N. Y., has received for the past 10 years a liberal supply of poultry manure and litter, so I think we can consider the nitrogen content sufficient for all crops and perhaps a bit too much for some. As regards potash and phosphorus, I suspect we could apply some of each to our vegetable soils. They have never received any to speak of in the form of commercial fertilizers. This past season our yellow turnips have failed to make the large roots I looked for. The onions could have acted better, and worst of all, the bush Limas, while they yielded a handful at the beginning of the season, failed completely to do anything afterwards, even though they were covered with blossoms up to frost. On the other hand, however, Scotia string beans, only a few feet distant, yielded enormously. It seems to me that a mixture of potash and phosphorus, in appropriate proportion could with advantage next year, be sowed in the row just before seeding and probably show results. What do you think? Regarding the other vegetable crops, on the same soil, corn, spinach, beets, carrots, cauliflower, tomatoes and peas, did well. Does this condition of things seem to contradict the above? It would almost seem so to me. I wonder if bush Limas are sometimes affected by weather conditions, that is, in their yield? Yellow turnips, it seems to me, are somewhat difficult to raise, that is, large, fine yellow turnips such as can be bought in the market, say of a size equal to a large eggplant. W. D. T.

It is very evident from W. D. T.'s statement that the soil has been supplied with too much nitrogen for some crops. I stated in a former article that leaf crops, such as spinach, lettuce, endive, etc., must have plenty of nitrogen to stimulate a rapid growth; crops maturing their fruits above ground, such as tomatoes, peppers, melons, corn, strawberries, etc., should have more phosphoric acid than nitrogen and potash; crops maturing underground, need more potash, such as potatoes, onions, turnips, etc.

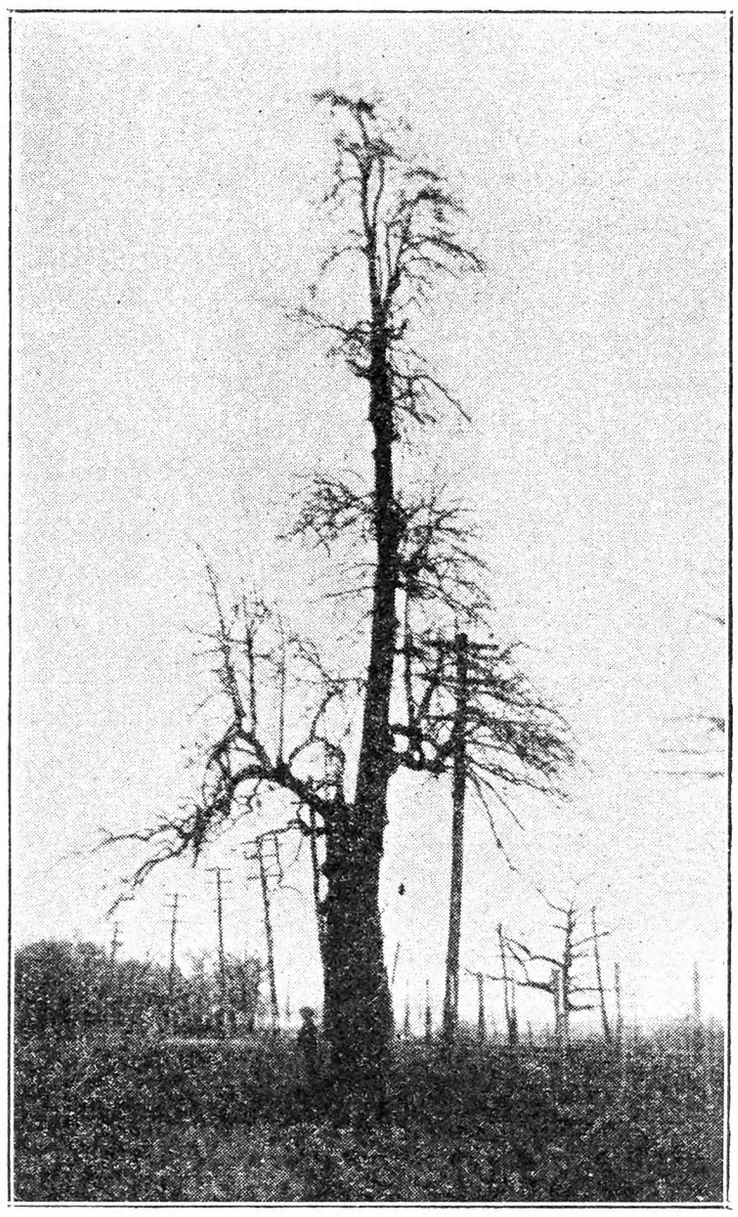
If W. D. T. will apply about 500 lbs. of muriate of potash and 1,500 lbs. of phosphoric acid per acre, broadcast in the Spring and harrow in before planting, I think he will receive better results. I would not advise sowing it directly in the row, as it might retard the growth of any root crop that would come in contact with it. If W. D. T. can procure hardwood ashes, he can apply at the rate of two tons per acre. Yellow turnips can be grown to a large size by plowing under a crop of clover, and broadcasting 1½ tons of fertilizer running about 2 per cent nitrogen, 10 per cent potash and 15 per cent phosphoric acid; if that is not obtainable, just broadcast two tons of phosphoric acid per acre. The seed should be sown from the 10th to 15th of July in Rockland County, N. Y., using Robison's Golden Ball.

In regard to Scotia string beans yielding and bush Limas not yielding that is probably due to atmospheric or weather conditions. I have never failed, in my 45 years' experience, to raise a fine crop of string beans, no matter what kind of weather we have when they blossom, and I generally fail to get a good crop of Limas if the weather is wet or muggy when they blossom. Even if the Limas do set I have known the entire crop to be ruined by a few days of foggy, muggy weather.

WM. PERKINS.

Old Pear Tree in Broome County, N. Y.

About two miles east of Endicott on the banks of the Susquehanna River staands an old pear tree which is said to have been brought in by the original settlers in that section of the State. The pear tree is probably more than 130 years old, yet it bears an occasional crop of Seckel pears. Many of the original settlers in Broome County came from the



Pear Tree Over 100 Years Old on Banks of Susquehanna River Between Endicott and Binghamton, N. Y.

New England States. A few of them settled in the valleys, but most of them moved to the hill sections of the county.

The history of Broome County states that one of the first valley settlements was made at or near this location along the river. It is also well known that many of the early settlers brought with them some of the most common fruit trees. No doubt the land development scheme and the building of good roads will soon destroy this old landmark.

L. H. W.

Rainy Day Thoughts from Long Acres

A long time ago a Maryland professor in the State college wrote me about the danger of importing plants from other regions. He emphasized the danger of bringing in new plant diseases along with those berry plants. His words recurred to me the other day after reading another letter from an Oregon friend. Here was another aspect of the same thought.

This man lives in a cut-over section, somewhat wild and new. He raises Angora goats which thrive on the brush lands. Before his wife died, she bought some plants of the Himalaya berry from a nursery in California and set them out. In that far, moist climate, and primitively fertile soil, those plants grew with amazing rapidity and spread about as rapidly. Now this man writes that he often loses a goat, because the goat becomes entangled in the rank vines, and dies before being found. He is attempting to grub out the plants but he is 80 years old and the plants grow faster than he can grub them. Evidently they will ruin his place in time. I had thought that an Angora goat could eat its way through a barb-wire tangle, so those Himalaya berries must be some growers. He speaks, too, about an evergreen blackberry, which tempts me to overlook the danger and import a few of those. I never saw an evergreen blackberry, did not know they existed and wonder what they would do under Michigan conditions. The Loganberry is not hardy here, but will grow if protected during the Winter. They do not thrive and produce as they do farther west.

Last year we were carrying water at this time. Now we are digging small ditches all over the back yard to carry off the daily rainfall. Those who put off corn shucking, fodder hauling or Fall plowing, are out of luck as the soil is mushy three feet deep. The water no longer soaks in but stands long after the rain stops. Old-timers always said that the swamps must fill in Fall if we were to have a good crop the next Summer, so we may look forward to a fine big yield next year. The weather man promises us a blizzard with below-zero weather, which is even worse than mud.

In ambling around among faraway neighbors I find that those who are succeeding with fruit farms almost invariably have profitable side lines. A number of them keep a small herd of cows and sell milk to local bottlers. The manure from the dairy barn maintains soil fertility, which insures big crops of fruit. Others keep chickens on a big scale, with flocks ranging from 500 to 1,500. Some keep small flocks, but go in for pure blood breeding stock. I found a man making a specialty of raising ducks to sell as green ducks to Summer resorts. The most interesting side line was the fruit farmer who made a specialty of bantams. He has a large number of varieties, raises them on a large scale, and sells them readily. I simply must have at least a pair for Calvin, as they are the cutest things I ever saw. These side lines produce enough profit to care for the extra expenses, such as taxes, spray material, cost of packages and fertilizers, which so often eat up the fruit income. Thus the income from the fruit is relieved of the heavy burden of overhead, and may show a profit.

I wonder why this idea of a profitable side line cannot be broadened to take in all specialized forms of farming. The grain raiser may well keep a few cows; the dairyman raise some fruit; the market gardener keep some poultry; and the poultryman raise some grain. We have learned that turkeys may be raised in confinement if kept away from chickens; that geese and ducks do not require a stream or pond if given enough fresh water; that a few cows may be kept without interfering too much with grain farming, while hogs may be raised cheaply on any farm where clover or Alfalfa will grow. Is this thought a possible solution of the dairymen's woes? Will it bring prosperity to the wheat-grower? Will it restore the cotton-grower to prosperity? I wonder, but anyway it is worthy of serious consideration.

I knew a man who went into duck raising and nearly went crazy over their constant quacking. Another plunged into rabbits, and lost his last cent, so beware of plunging into a thing until it has been thoroughly investigated, and then step in lightly. One man specializes in cats, another in bird dogs. The list of side lines is endless. So far, my own side line has been my old typewriter, but I am taking serious thought over another line, pertaining more to the soil, such as ducks, bantams, hens or flowers. Sometimes a side line becomes a main line like my neighbor who began with tomatoes on a small scale and now raises 20 acres besides a few acres of peppers, but others who saw his success and plunged in have gone broke on tomatoes.

The editor says he likes the yellow sweet potatoes which exude syrup when "baked." Baked, mind you, but I never knew a northern housewife to bake a sweet potato. Experience has shown that woman cooks exactly like her mother and you simply cannot teach them new tricks. They will keep right on boiling sweet potatoes just as their mothers did before them, and a boiled sweet potato of the rich, yellow variety is a soggy, stringy, watery mess. Oh but I have eaten those yellow ones, raked right out of the coals and ashes of a big fireplace in old Mississippi, and tasting good, but deliver me from a boiled one. L. B. REBER.

Berrien Co., Mich.

Planting Nuts

When is the proper time to plant English walnuts? I want to raise trees from nuts. T. D. H.

New York.

Nature's way is to drop them on the ground, where with contact with the earth, they will sprout and grow, unless eaten by rodents. They may be stratified in layers of sand, kept in a dark cold cellar, for Spring planting.

Dr. Robert T. Morris, in his excellent book "Nut Growing," tells of his method of burying them in wire cages, of rodent-proof mesh. The nuts are put in and the cage set in the ground so as to be covered four or five inches deep with earth. That preserves them over Winter.

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Orchard Seedlings

PENNSYLVANIA FRUIT MEETING

The 73d annual meeting of the State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania will be held at Harrisburg, during the Pennsylvania Farm Show, from noon, Tuesday, January 19, to noon, Thursday, January 21. The principal speakers are the Hon. Harry Flood Byrd, former Governor of Virginia, president of the Virginia State Horticultural Society, who will speak on "The Future of the Apple Industry;" G. W. Peck, Cornell University, the fruit judge, who will discuss "Careful Handling of Fruit in Preparation for Storage or Market," and H. G. Ingerson, John Bean Mfg. Co., who has two important topics in "The Future of Spray Residue Removal in Pennsylvania," and "Modern Developments in Spraying Practice." The banquet on Wednesday evening, which is always a feature of the meetings, will have three speakers of importance: Ex-Governor Harry F. Byrd, E. A. Mechling, past president of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society, and S. W. Fletcher, State College. Mr. Mechling will do his best to lighten the load of gloom over the fruit-grower by explaining in detail "How to be Happy Though a Farmer." Dr. Fletcher presents the results of his extensive research in horticultural literature with "A History of Fruit Growing in Pennsylvania, Part II—The Transition Period (1827-1887)." Part I —The Colonial Period, 1623-1827, was given last January. The program has been selected with an eye to marketing and to the handling and storing of the fruit prior to marketing; as a group, production problems are secondary, although orchard cover crops and some moisture relations in orchards are important considerations. One of the leading market gardeners of the State, Gilbert Watts, Bellwood, will explain his methods of strawberry production and marketing. Specialists from State College are to present information and advice concerning the major fruit pests of 1931.

COPPERIZED PAPER SAVES PEARS

Copperized paper wrappers for pears boxed for shipment in Washington and Oregon will practically prevent the spread within the package of gray mold in storage, J. S. Cooley, Federal plant pathologist at Hood River, Ore., has discovered. The ordinary type of paper wrappers has not prevented the spread of the rot from the decaying to the sound fruit. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has applied for a public-service patent on the new process; this patent will not keep growers or others from using the patent free of charge, but will prevent anyone from patenting the copperized wrappers and converting the discovery to their personal gain.

TELESCOPED BARRELS SAVE FREIGHT AND STORAGE

The official program for the forthcoming meeting of the Virginia State Horticultural Society contains a cooperage advertisement showing a new way of shipping barrels; they are actually nested together like bushel baskets from the basket factory. The nesting of the barrels is permitted by the fact that just two hoops are put on the barrel—only one at the end and the one-quarter hoop next to it. No hoops are put on the other end, or quarter, which allows the staves on that end to expand outward to receive the next barrel. The grower has the task of completing the assembly in his packing shed; for this he seems to require a device known as an "assembly cone" which is loaned by the manufacturer. The time required for this last step is supposed to be "less than a minute" per barrel. It is natural to suppose that the heads are kept separate in the proper barrels. Judging from the photographs, 15 barrels nested in this fashion take up a space but little more in diameter than the bilge of a completed barrel and only of about as long as three assembled barrels placed end to end. The manufacturer will demonstrate this idea at the Virginia meeting.

CAN FRUIT BUDS BECOME LEAF BUDS?

Can a fruit bud revert to a leaf bud or shoot? The answer is yes, if the development of the floral parts has not advanced too far, says Prof. M. A. Blake, of the New Jersey Station. He says, "A bud upon a rose sometimes develops floral parts and then reverts to a shoot in such a manner that petals occur at intervals along the stem interspersed with leaves. Briefly, carbohydrate (chiefly sugar and starch) concentration was sufficient in the beginning to favor the developpment of floral parts, but later the bud evidently received a greater supply of nitrogenous foods, and shoot development was resumed. The fruit spurs upon a Baldwin tree commonly revert to growing shoots if the tree becomes overly vegetative." This information was for the purpose of explaining how Rome Beauty trees, particularly in Central and Southern New Jersey, could begin to set fruit buds comparatively early this year, then at least in part commence shoot growth later under the influence of more favorable growth conditions.

LESS SPICED FRUIT CONSUMED

The American Spice Trade Association states that dietary habits of the American people have undergone such vast changes in the past few years that spice manufacturers are confronted with a serious drop in consumption of their products. American people are eating more fruits and vegetables and other foods unflavored with spices. R. H. SUDDS.

Superphosphate for Dairy Farms

The use of superphosphate as a supplement to manure on dairy farms in this "Southern Tier" of New York counties, has become almost a universal practice among progressive farmers. On some farms the superphosphate is used in the stable or mixed with the manure on the spreader before it goes to the field. On other farms superphosphate is broadcast with a lime spreader or drilled in at the time of planting oats or corn. It is pretty well agreed that 500 lbs. per acre every three or four years in the rotation is about the right amount for most crops on the dairy farm.

On farms where the use of this fertilizer has been carefully checked Alfalfa has been increased three-fold by the use of 500 lbs. per acre of superphosphate in comparison with no fertilizer application. Corn and oats have shown considerable improvement. In many cases the improvement of these crops has been so marked that it can easily be observed in the field during the growing season or harvest time. Pastures and meadows have been improved by the use of superphosphate as a top-dressing.

In this section the soils are of glacial origin and as such often lack phosphorus and lime. It seems that with the use of lime and phosphorus on dairy farms where the crop rotation is no more than three or four years in length, that maximum crops of oats, corn, clover and Alfalfa can be grown. L. H. W.

Cactus Cultivation at Home

The dry heat of the American living-room, that is the Waterloo of so many choice plants, will be quite suitable for a large number of our unique desert cacti. The cacti are natives of the great American deserts in the North, Central and South Americas. They are confined almost entirely to these regions, the exception being several forms of the mistletoe cactus that inhabit parts of Africa. The charm and beauty of the cactus is undeniable. The ease with which it allows itself to be cultivated practically insures its complete success in the home. Miniature rockeries and attractive tray displays are offered by florists at varying prices. These may easily be made at home while a great deal of enjoyment will be obtained in the process.

Cactus may be started either from seed or cuttings. The amateur with only the living-room for propagation may buy his plants from some reputable dealer, though I will admit that I get much more of a "kick" out of the growing of the plants when I set the seeds myself. The seeds may be started in a shallow pot or tray. A compost of sand, peat and loam thoroughly mixed will be acceptable. This should be pressed down gently so that you have a level surface. It is well to stand the pot or tray in a basin of hot water so that compost is thoroughly wet. Do not submerge your seed pan but rather let the water seep up through the bottom. The idea of using hot water is simply to sterilize the compost. We use this method with practically all our plant seeds. Remember to put crocks or ashes in the bottom of your seed pan for drainage. After removing the pan from the water allow it to drain for a few minutes, then scatter the seed evenly over the surface. A very thin layer of sand sifted over the seed will be beneficial. Quite often with very small seeds we do not cover at all. Next place a piece of glass over the pan and stand in a warm shady spot. Water lightly with a sprinkling can when the pan has dried. Do not plunge the seed pan in hot water after you have put your seed in. Ten days to two weeks and the seeds should have started to germinate. Be very careful not to overwater, as cacti will rot very easily. The glass covering may be raised slightly as the seeds begin to grow. It may be removed altogether in about a week from germination. In three or four weeks the plants will be ready for transplanting. Place in small pots using a sandy loam, being careful to have good drainage. Cactus will not thrive in over-large pots. Seeds should be sown in the Spring, March, April or May preferred. Water should be withheld a day or two after transplanting. This will give any wounds the plant may have obtained a chance to dry.

Cuttings taken from mature plants will propagate best in sand. When a cutting of a cactus is made it is best to lay it on a piece of paper in the shade and allow the wound a chance to dry. When that is accomplished press the cut end into the sand for about an inch. In the case of a large cutting of a Cereus or Opuntia it will often be necessary to tie the cutting to a stake to hold it firm. Never over-water a cutting, as they also rot very easily. Cuttings may be made at any time of the year. They will propagate if taken in the Spring. I would suggest that gloves be worn when working with the plants. The little spines are most annoying when they get into the skin and begin to fester.

In the Summer the plants should be left in the pots and plunged out in the garden in a sunny location. The growth they make in the open will be much stronger and healthier than that of the indoors. A plunge outdoors in the Summer will tend to revitalize the whole plant. Any variety of the Cereus, Opuntia, Echinocactus, Cephalocereus, or Nepalea will be certain to supply color and attractiveness to the home. Other plants that are similiar to the cactus in that they are succulent, and are certain to attract much interest are the Gasterias, Crassulas, Mesembryanthemums and Othonnas. The string-of-hearts, Ceropegia Woodii, is an excellent small creeping plant with variegated heart-shaped leaves. The seed and cutting system will work well with all of the plants mentioned. GEORGE R. BISHOP
New York

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Our Little Journey Through the Southland

BY E. W. TOWNSEND

On Saturday afternoon, October 3, my wife and I started on this trip. Leaving our home at Salisbury, Md., at 4 A. M., we journeyed down through Accomac and Northampton counties, Virginia, to Cape Charles, Va. In case any of those reading this story do not know about these two counties, I will say that this is where the "taters" grow. I have never seen so many fields of sweets as they grow there. And they tell me that they grow as many Irish, as they do sweets.

Arriving at Cape Charles we took the ferry over to Norfolk, Va., stopping at the Southland Hotel for the night, getting an early start out of Norfolk Sunday morning. Crossing over to Portsmouth, Va., we took the No. 17 trail on into North Carolina, following it to Wilmington, N. C. Yes sir, we certainly saw peanuts, cotton, corn, sweet potatoes and strawberries. But will not mention strawberries until we get down to Chadbourn and Whitesville. And when we got down to the end of our journey, we did see some more strawberries.

Passing Wilmington, N. C., we took the short route via Conway-Georgetown, into Charleston, S. C., and I want to say that this short cut new highway from Conway to Charleston, is the finest piece of road I have ever seen. Passing through Charleston we decided to stop for the night, having skipped along a little over 500 miles for the day. We selected a little cabin, in a small cabin settlement about 15 miles out from Charleston. What a supper, and a night's rest we got here, and all for $2.50. Next morning we had our car greased, crank case drained and refilled, and made an early start for Savannah, Ga., reaching Jacksonville, Fla., and passing on to Green Cove Springs, Fla., for another good supper and a good night's rest, this being our first stop in Florida. After an early breakfast next morning, we visited Penney-Gwin Farms, out on the Starke road. This is some settlement, a whole country and city under one roof, with a big town built especially for worn-out preachers. I was certainly sorry that I was not a worn-out preacher, so I could spend the rest of my days in peace at this glorious spot. But this being out of the question we had to drift along further down into the State, passing on through Palatka, a most beautiful city with lots of rivers and lakes. On we went in to Sanford, where they grow five bunches of celery where one grew before. Again I was tempted to stop and try to form some excuse for spending the rest of my life there. Sanford is a part of the State where they do not have to pray for rain. They have so much available water just a short distance down, so they reach down and get all they want at any time. All vegetables are grown in abundance at Sanford as well as good strawberries.

From Sanford we went to De Land. This is the most beautiful city yet. We were arrested twice for blocking the traffic, but it was money well spent—such beautiful lawns and flowers. I am still dreaming of them. To step on the gas passing through such cities as these with all these beautiful things before you and on each side was impossible. We took our own good time passing through and I am glad of it.

From De Land we went to Orlando, more than beautiful. We got lost five times before we got through the city. Beautiful lakes and flowers, shrubbery and vines. And then more lakes and beautiful things.

From Orlando we drifted down into Kissimmee. There we stopped to get a bite and to send some post cards back home to the friends. Our next stop was the beautiful city of Lakeland, with its hundred lakes. We did not count them all, but believe me this city is rightly named. More lakes or more beautiful lakes, and beautiful surroundings will never be found in any city. The streets so smooth, the lawns so shady, and bordered with the most fragrant shrubbery and flowers, that it simply took our breath as we drifted along. Winding around one beautiful drive after another, each drive incircling a lake with its cool, refreshing breeze. It is impossible to describe Lakeland. You will just have to see it for yourself.

Then we went on to Plant City. The greatest Winter strawberry section of the world. Again we were amid beauty and fragrance. Beautiful homes, surrounded with shrubbery and flowers, with the wide paved, smooth streets and driveways. Not only did the beauty of its surroundings strike us amazingly, but its hum of prosperity was surprising. Factories everywhere were working, machinery humming in every factory district. Folks seemed to have a hustle on them that we had not noticed before in any city we had passed.

After driving around the winding streets and thoroughfares and down into the business section, visiting several of the large commercial plants, I said to my wife we must stop here for the night. I must find out why all this hustle-bustle. There is something extraordinary about this city. Stopping at a drug store I asked the clerk the name of a good hotel to spend the night. He quickly replied, "Hotel Colonial, fine rooms, fine eats." We were not long in finding the place. And here I want to say to my friends that this drug store clerk is truthful. While we had intended to spend one night only in Plant City in order to investigate its flourishing condition, it was three days before we could get away from this hotel, and the hundreds of good people that we met during our stay. Wednesday I took a stroll. Walking into one of the largest grapefruit and orange packing houses in the State I was surprised to read the name over the door of one of my life-long friends, George A. Carey, who had come down here from Delaware several years ago with plenty of grit, just the sort to build up the wonderful business he was found running; one of the city's most respected citizens, a member of the city council, chamber of commerce, and a live wire in most every civic organization.

My next stop was at the Plant City Growers' Association office. This, a farmer-owned concern, was established nearly 20 years ago, and has been under the management of R. M. Anderson for the past 13 or 14 years. I was told by others than Mr. Anderson, that it was the best managed and most prosperous concern of its kind in the county. One solid block of office building room was on the upper floor. The lower floors were a bustle in selling all kinds of merchandise. Down the street was one of the largest factories being run under this management, getting out shipping packages to take care of the thousands of carloads of fruits and vegetables that leave this great shipping center. A little farther along was the large fertilizer plant that takes care of the growers' needs for fertilizers of every analysis. A large store of hardware to supply every need of its kind, and so on down the line. There was practically no item that any farmer or his family could wish to buy that was not being carried by this Plant City Growers' Association—a farmer-owned association.

It is here that the two leading railroads of the South cross, namely the A. C. L. and the S. A. L. I visited both of these yards and offices and was informed that this was their off season. I found, however, more business being transacted than I have seen in any town twice its size in the past 10 years. Just imagine what a whirl must be around there when the hundreds of cars of oranges, grapefruit, strawberries and vegetables begin to move. Besides the Plant City Growers' Association, with all its branches, there are at least a dozen other large wholesale and retail seed houses. Every line of business was simply humming with prosperity. Naturally I was interested from the first moment I reached the town, and asked the question over and over of those I met. The answers came quickly and always the same. Plant City is the greatest Winter strawberry center of the world. The growers always make money on their berries. Plant City is also one of the greatest orange centers of the State as well as with Winter vegetables. The berry crop alone brings millions of dollars into the section. The growers make money every year and are able to pay cash for what they buy. Friday morning we had to start back, with regrets, but with a promise that we would return again and with the hope that some time we would be able to make Plant City, Fla., our home.

We came back over a different trail and saw many lovely cities that we missed on the trip down, coming back by way of Chadbourn and Whitesville, N. C., which was the second most prosperous section we passed through. Here we found beautiful fields of strawberries, and were told that berries were their main money crop. Everything in these two towns looked prosperous.

Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Assn. Meeting and Apple Show

The annual meeting will be held at Worcester, January 6-8. Some of the subjects treated in addresses, and the speakers are: Peach Moth Control, Dr. Philip Garman, of the Connecticut Station; Orchard Management, Prof. G. F. Potter, University of New Hampshire; Soil Conditions and Productivity of Fruit and Factors Affecting Set of Fruit, Prof. A. J. Heiniche, of Cornell; Packages and Packing, Prof. R. B. Corbett, Rhode Island State College; New Varieties of Apples, Prof. F. C. Sears, of Massachusetts College.

In addition to the addresses there will be a round table discussion of cold storage on the farm, led by Prof. Wm. R. Cole, of Massachusetts College.

Following this will be a program on control of insects and diseases. This program will include consideration of 90 per cent club, pest surveys, leaf hopper, curculio, scab, apple maggot, new spray materials and spray residue, with Fred E. Cole, of Worcester County Extension Service, Pro. W. D. Whitcomb, of State College Field Station, Dr. Philip Garman, of Connecticut, Prof. R. A. Van Meter, Prof. O. C. Roberts, Prof. A. I. Bourne, Dr. O. C. Boyd, Dr. J. K. Shaw and others participating in the discussions.

The annual banquet will be held at 6 P. M., Thursday, Jan. 7.

Anyone desiring a copy of the program may get it by asking his County Agricultural Agent or by writing the Secretary of the M. F. G. A. at State College, Amherst, Mass.

Housekeeping in Albania

For several years more than 2,000,000 tourists from the United States have visited Europe, and the number seems to be steadily growing. While a minority go abroad "to keep up with the Joneses," the larger part travel and study in order to have a fairer knowledge of the customs and life of the older countries from which the sources of our culture spring. As a teacher in an American school in Albania I have had an unusual chance to study these primitive people, and it seems probable that many readers of this paper may be interested in knowing how the women of lower Balkans do their part.

Albania claims with good reason to be the home of the oldest race in Europe. Older than Greece or Rome, they first appear in the headlines of history under the great leaders Philip of Macedon and his son Alexander the Great, who with his army of mountaineers carried Greek culture to the ends of the earth and brought back malaria from India to finally weaken and destroy the source from which the culture sprang. Some of the mountain tribes which have had little contact with outside nations still retain much of the custom and tradition of early times. In the larger towns and valley villages where the later Turkish influence was stronger there is apparent a great deal more of the Oriental attitude toward life. This, it seems to me, consists largely in an acceptance of custom in the place of the spirit of revolt, either open or suppressed, that leads to so much frustration and unhappiness in American life.

An Albanian girl grows up expecting that at the proper time (14 to 17 years old) her parents will find her a husband. As marriages within the limits of a village are forbidden by custom there is no chance for her to know her husband, so all possible flirtation or romance is eliminated. It is true she hopes for an affectionate and faithful husband, and generally gets one. The standards of morality are high for both sexes. They take honorable relations so much for granted that they no more think of taking credit for it than we do for not committing arson.

When a couple are married there is a wedding feast lasting at least three days, with much food, music, folk dances and among the Christians drinking of alcohol. The Moslems, who form 60 per cent of the population, do not as a class use alcohol, but serve it to non-Moslem guests and to the gypsy musicians. When this is over the girl settles down to life as a member of her husband's family. Here she has neither the liberty nor the problems of an American bride. The idea of a home all her own never occurs to her. Discipline and obedience are not only taught by precept, but by the example of all other women. It is a marvelous demonstration to an experienced American husband and father like myself, to see wives and daughters who not only ask permission to do all sorts of (to us) casual things, but then actually obey. The laws of the country make divorce much easier than in any American State, but divorces are rare.

The real business of an Albanian wife is child-rearing and housekeeping. Many children are born, but more than half of them die under five years old. The causes of this terrible mortality are chiefly lack of sanitation, bad diet, malaria and lack of sunshine.

The typical Albanian house in the village is a two-story stone affair with an outside stairway and a tile roof with a wide overhang. Downstairs are two rooms, a stable and a kitchen, though the stable is not invariable if the family is a large one. The kitchen is equipped with a good-sized fireplace or a stone hearth, and generally with an "ojak," which is the nearest native equivalent of a stove. Imagine a solid block of masonry or concrete the size of a table with three or four square blocks cut out, each a foot wide and one and a half feet deep, and a grate near the bottom. Sometimes these firepots are round like a kettle, and in them a charcoal fire is built. Chimneys are not common; the smoke escaping by doors or windows, or if the kitchen is in a one-story room, escaping by seeping through the tiles of the roof. The native name for kitchen means "room of the fire." I assure you ladies that if you had to cook in one of those smoky kitchens you would appreciate how truly it is the "fire room."

The utensils are mostly of hammered copper or iron and made by local artisans who are really clever and artistic. A coffee roaster that looks like a cylindrical corn popper and a Turkish coffee grinder are in daily use. The coffee is of the sort known as Turkish, roasted very hard and ground to a powder. It is made in small open dishes of hammered copper with handles, which are heated among the coals of the fireplace or ojak. For each cup a teaspoonful of coffee and one of sugar are added and brought to a boil twice or three times. It is served in very small cups holding not more than two large swallows. Coffee is served several times a day and to all guests. It is nearly always accompanied by cigarettes, which are very cheap (20 for five cents) and of excellent flavor.

Bread is the basis of living. It is no mere figure of speech that they say, "Have you had bread?" instead of our "Have you had dinner?" Corn bread is most common; a whole grain wheat bread is also common. White bread of excellent quality is sold in the larger towns but is not liked by the peasants. The corn bread is made of cornmeal, water and salt, really a corn pone. This is eaten dry with meat, cheese or onion. Sometimes they "dunk" but never crumble. In the larger towns the bread is baked at crude public ovens, but in small places the bread is baked in a sheet-iron oven on legs set over a small fire. Meat is eaten more freely than in any other European country. Great numbers of sheep are kept as well as many goats. Lamb is often roasted whole, but generally the meat is cut into small pieces and cooked by boiling with onions, leeks, garlic or other vegetables. Those of you who dislike the washing of dishes will approve of their practice of placing the food in a large dish in the center of the low table. Around this the family sit on mats and eat from the dish with fingers or a wooden spoon. Rice is greatly liked and is generally served plain boiled or with the meat. It is etiquette to dip into the top of the dish which sets in front of you; for if you eat from one side and dig down to the bottom the remaining rice might topple over and bring very bad luck to the one toward whom it fell.

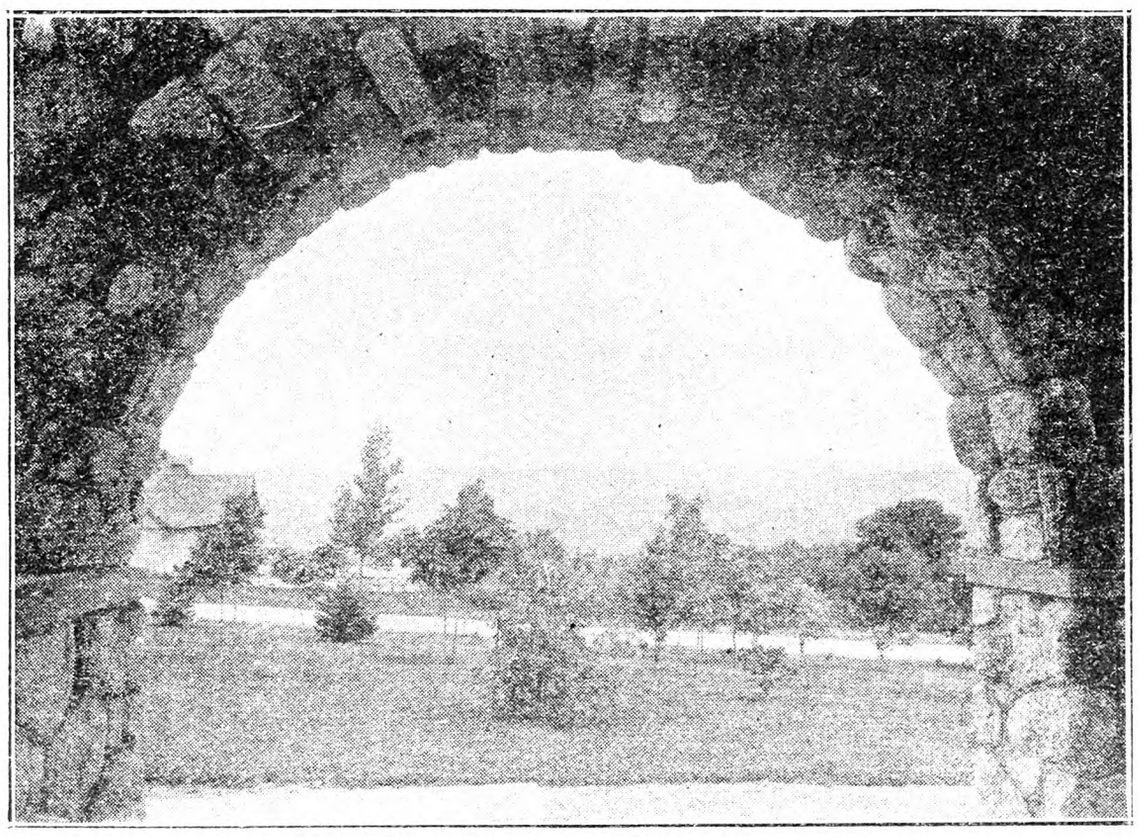
Roast chicken and roast turkey are much used especially to eat with the fiery, water-white alcohol drink called "rockje" which is generally used as a preliminary to the evening meal. Now don't imagine that heavy drinking is usual, for if we were as temperate a race as the Albanians there would never have been a W. C. T. U. or a Volstead act. Not so many vegetables are used as a dietitian would like, despite the mild Winters which enable one to have them fresh at all times. Milk is generally used in the curdled form, or as they call it "kas."

It is only recently that we have known of the relation between diet and sunshine. Albanian women avoid sunshine, as they fear it will make them or their children "look like gypsies." As a result tuberculosis takes a heavy toll and rickets is too often found, while symptoms of scurvy reflect a lack of vitamins.

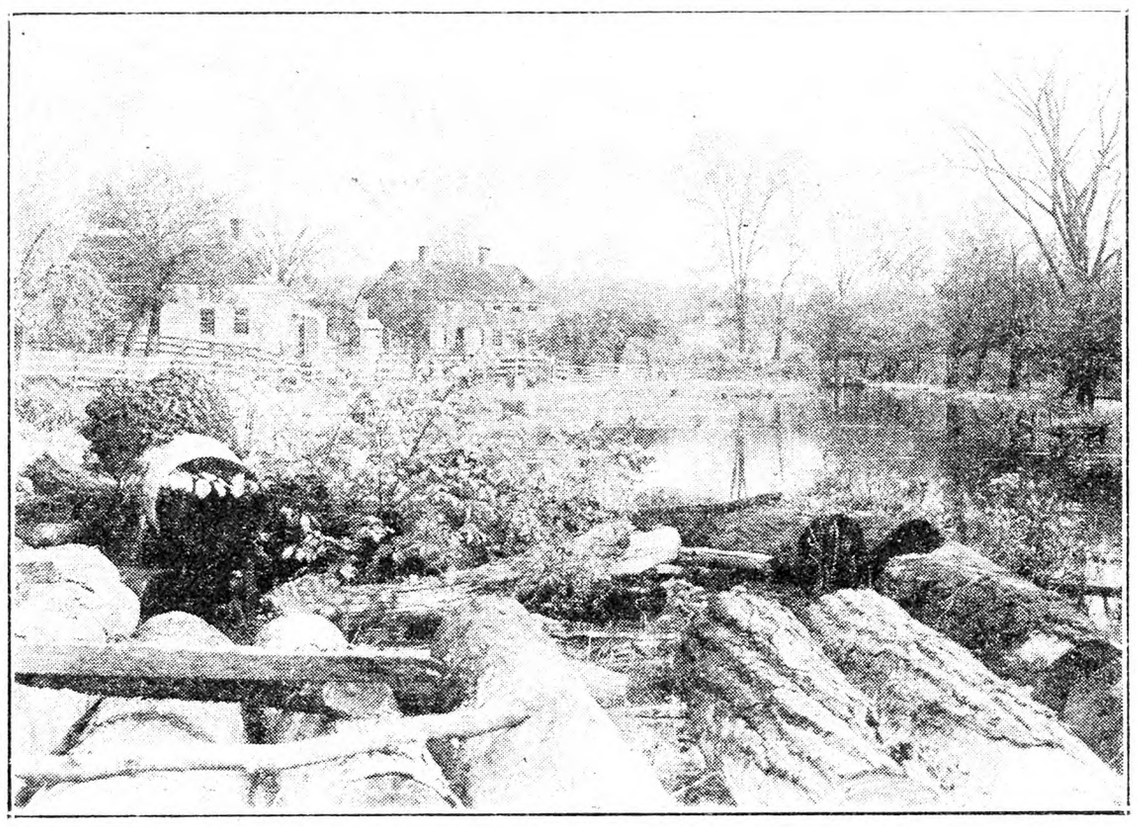
Clothing occupies a large part of the time of women of Albania, for ready-to-wear garments are of recent introduction and found in few stores. Among the mountain tribes, the Ghegs, as the northern people are called, wool is chiefly worn. In Scutari you may see many of these mountain costumes, each showing the tribe. Marriage is indicated by a wide leather belt. Being a mere man I can describe only the general aspects of clothing. Made of undyed black and white wool there are full trousers, a short skirt, a bodice and in bad weather a goat-hair cape which sheds water marvelously. The dress also reveals the religion for Moslem women are veiled and Moslem men wear the fez.

On feast days, especially Easter and Bairam, many gay costumes are seen; beautiful native silks, velvet embroidered with gold thread, lace and highly colored embroidered head-kerchiefs. Many beautiful costumes exist, but each year fewer are worn as the upper class now dress in close imitation of Parisian styles. Still it is common to see a woman riding on a pack saddle coming to market, employing herself by spinning woolen yarn from a distaff fastened on the front of the saddle. The banging of a loom is yet a commoner sound than radio or graphaphone.

H. F. BUTTON.



Looking Into the Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania



"The Wide-spreading Stream, and Mill That Stood Near It"

Dr. Curem's Sure Remedies

At the recent annual meeting of the Rural School Improvement Society, Syracuse, N. Y., a play arranged by Mrs. McArthur made a great hit. Outline is given below. The dialogue was mainly spontaneous. This play is recommended for any meeting where the rural school situation is being considered. It may be made long or short, and the dialogue according to local conditions. It is amusing but at the same time presents an essential point clearly and emphatically.

ACT I.

Dr. Curem is seated behind a table which holds a large bottle of consolidation oil, a jar of centralization pills and a box of State-aid plasters, also a supply of small bottles. (The oil is described as invisible but powerful, the bottles all being empty.) The pills are red cinnamon drops, and the plaster small pieces of gray cloth. Patients enter one at a time and tell of some trouble in their school district. Dr. Curem questions them as to what has been done and then prescribes the centralization pills, the consolidation oil and the State-aid plaster, telling them to take the pills themselves and give them to the people in the district. The oil is to be used in various ways, a few drops on handkerchief, or a drop or two in each ear. The State-aid plaster may be used anywhere but is especially effective when used on the back of the neck as it makes the patient stiff-necked about listening to anyone whose address is not Albany, N. Y. (The doctor does not tell them this, however.) All of these remedies will prepare the people to believe anything they hear, and Dr. Curem assures them all that when they get a centralized school, all their troubles will be over. No matter what their complaint is, Dr. Curem gives the same advice, to centralize.

First patient lives on a dirt road, two miles from school, too far for children to walk. Dr. Curem tells of bus transportation to central schools and gives medicine and advice to centralize.

Second patient lives on a small farm and objects to amount of tax he has to pay to keep up the district school. Dr. Curem assures him that taxes will be lower under centralization on account of the State-aid received and gives the same medicine and advice as before.

Third patient has a large family and thinks the teacher is partial, favoring the neighbor's children. Dr. Curem advises the same remedies and also recommends the medicine be given to the teacher and the children.

Fourth patient complains child does not receive enough individual attention. Dr. Curem tells of the wonderful advantages of the big centralized school and gives same medicine and advises to centralize.

Fifth patient complains that the children quarrel on playground and is afraid they will get hurt. Dr. Curem assures her that there would be no danger of that in the gymnasium of the centralized school and gives the same medicine and advice.

(Other complaints may be made by patients and suggestions made by them for improving the conditions in their district but to these the doctor gives scant attention. His one and only remedy is centralization.)

ACT II—(Two Years Later)

All five patients are waiting in the office for the doctor. They talk about their big taxes, their schools being about ready to close and appear very dissatisfied with their central schools. When the doctor comes he questions them. No. 1's children have to walk just the same as the bus cannot travel on the dirt road.

No. 2 has more taxes than ever to pay.

No. 3 has hard time to get suitable clothing for children to wear to village school.

No. 4's child gets no attention whatever. The teacher hardly knows his name.

No. 5 is afraid children will be killed by automobiles as they play in the street while waiting for the bus.

Dr. Curem tries to tell them that what they need is more medicine, but they seize him and make him take several pills, empty the bottle of oil over his head and stick the State-aid plasters over his mouth. They then leave the office.

When alone Dr. Curem seats himself beside the table in a dejected attitude. He says, "Now that won't work. I will have to change the medicine or think of another plan. The country people are smarter than I thought. What shall I do next, I wonder?" scratches head and goes out saying, "Guess I had better go and call up headquarters (Albany) for suggestions."

Spiced Beef

Select a piece of the flank, trim off the coarse skin, lay it flat on the table, and, with a knife, spread over it the following mixture: One teaspoon ground mustard, one teaspoon celery salt, half teaspoon black pepper, pinch of red pepper, mixed to a smooth paste with vinegar. Then roll up the meat like a jelly cake, the spice inside, tie it up, tie it in a cloth like a pudding. Put it into boiling water and let it boil 2½ hours. When cooked lift the kettle off the stove, and allow the water to cool before removing the meat. Do not take the cloth off until cold, then slice the meat for serving.

Protectors Who Shoot

I once mixed with light-hearted sports
  Who worshiped their gods out-of-doors
With shotguns and rifles of sorts,
  And shells to suit all sorts of bores.

Those sports played at fake "game protection,"
  A joke of those jolly young elves!
For "game laws" they had great affection;
  They ought to—they made them themselves!

They railed at the game-killing cat;
  To the hoot-owl and hawk they were harsh,
And they always were ready to swat
  Every farmer who dried up a marsh.

Those shooting "protectors" of game
  Gayly slaughtered and slew through the years;
And now, while they're fixing the blame,
  Their solicitude moves me to tears.

And they also share in my weeps
  For more shooting-grounds for "their" game,
Where the birds will assemble in heaps,
  But without any rights in the same.

I am moved by the wail of the shooter
  For game that has been shot away;
I deplore the sad fate of the looter
  Whose victims have vanished to stay

"Breed more game!" cries the sport from his blind;
  "Take this dollar! I give beyond reason!
Kill any old thing you can find,
  But don't touch my long open season!"

—W. T. Hornaday,
in the New York Times.

Flowers, Shrubs and Other Ornamentals

[We note constantly increasing interest in these beautiful additions to the farm and village home, and shall devote more space to these features of gardening in the future.]

The Laburnum or Golden Chain

The pods I am enclosing are the seed of a flowering tree which blooms in the Spring and has a long spray of bright, beautiful yellow flowers similar in shape to the Wistaria. Can you give me the name of this tree, and should the seed be sown in the Fall or Spring? MRS. L. S.
New Jersey.

The tree in question is the laburnum or golden chain. It is a shrub or small tree, which bears slender drooping clusters of yellow pea-shaped flowers in late Spring, followed by flat pods. The leaves are compound, having three leaflets; they remain green until they fall. The hardy variety ordinarily grown in the North is Laburnum anagyroides, also known as L. vulgare. It is very beautiful when in bloom, but is not as frequently seen here as in Great Britain. Seed should be sown in Spring.

Care of Night-blooming Cereus

I have a cactus plant called the night-blooming Cereus. What is the best way to take care of it? MRS. M. F.
Maryland.

Several species of cactus are known as night-blooming Cereus, one of the most popular being a Hylocereus or Selenicereus, formerly called Cereus triangularis. It has three-angled undulating stems, which are often trained against a trellis. The flowers are creamy, large and sweet-scented. They all enjoy an open, porous, sandy soil with good drainage, and a warm sunny situation. Sufficient water must be given to keep the soil moist, but never wet; after blooming the plants may be rested by lessening the water supply for about two months, then bringing into full light and watering with more freedom as they start into active growth again. Their requirements are very simple; with light, warmth and intelligent watering they always do well.

Myrtus Communis

I was glad to read Mr. Hales' mention of the above-named plant, as I had one years ago as a small girl at home, and this Summer received another in neighborly exchange. Some of the readers may have this plant as poet's myrtle or bride's myrtle. In the days gone by a poet was crowned with a wreath of this glossy small-leaved plant in some countries.

The name bride's myrtle explains itself partially. My first plant came from a myrtle brought by its owner from Sweden. Orange blossoms are not plentiful there, so the bridal wreath is made of the evergreen house plant, Myrtus communis, and as the branches are studded with small creamy flowers the effect must be charming. The bride starts her myrtles from the twigs in her bridal wreath, and when her daughter becomes a bride, these furnish the wedding wreath. Last Summer I learned that in some parts of Germany the same custom prevails, and doubtless my plant is a descendant of a bridal wreath.
MOTHER BEE.

Propagating Ornamental Asparagus and Chrysanthemums

1.—I have some red berries that I picked from an asparagus plant (or fern). Can plants (for decorative use only and not for the vegetable) be grown from the seed inside these berries? If so, can they be planted outdoors now and how long will it take them to grow? Do they grow better in a sunny or a shady position? 2.—Can slips be taken from perennial Chrysanthemums or do they have to be parted at the root? If slips can be taken when is the best time to do this and how do you go about it? A. F.
Glen Cove, L. I.

1.—The ornamental varieties of asparagus grown as house and greenhouse plants are usually propagated by division of the roots, because the dwarf forms do not usually seed as freely as the original type. However fresh seed germinates well in congenial soil, under glass. These greenhouse sorts should not be sown out of doors. Rather rough-grained sandy soil is preferred, the seed being sown half an inch deep. The climbing asparagus used so extensively as florists' greens is raised from seed sown in the greenhouse in February, and potted on as the plants increase in size.

2.—Chrysanthemums are propagated by cuttings, or division of the roots. Division is commonly practiced with the hardy outdoor sorts, though these are also increased from cuttings. Stock plants are selected after flowering, and usually heeled in on a greenhouse bench where they can be kept cool without risk of freezing. Specimen plants are started from cuttings as early as December and January, but April and May are desirable for most plants. Short, soft, stocky growths are used for cuttings, which are put in a sand bed in the propagating house, and given a moderate temperature with a free circulation of air. The cuttings are potted in thumb pots, using a light compost, when the roots are about half an inch long, and when growing well they are moved to a cold frame. Repotting is attended to as they increase in size; if they are to be planted out in greenhouse benches this may be done in June.

A Cheerful Parrot

I have a parrot, a Mexican double yellow-head; he is a beauty, and very affectionate, and playful. He has a tin baking powder can that he loves to roll on the floor, and he always has two or three small cans in his cage. He cannot go to sleep at night if one is missing, and he would not keep quiet enough for anyone else to go to sleep if he did not have them all with him. He is very fond of music; he will step out a tune, especially "Yankee Doodle," when it is drummed out with one of his cans for him. He spreads his tail and wings and steps it out, going in a circle. He can whistle and sing, and say a lot of words and some sentences.

The parrot sits up to the table and eats baked potatoes and butter, and sweet corn. He will have about five teaspoons of corn, one at a time. He takes the outside skin off and eats the soft part. He is fond of a piece of apple from apple pie, and a little of the crisp crust. He likes new buttermilk biscuit and butter, and toasted entire wheat bread and butter. He has a little piece of raw apple once in a while or a piece of banana. He has a piece of beef suet when I am cooking steak; he is very fond of it. I keep sunflower seed in his seed dish always. He is a healthy bird; once he got something that gave him dysentery, and I took a piece of cracker and covered it with olive oil, and then shook on a thick coating of cayenne pepper. He ate that off and I repeated the treatment, and in an hour or so he was a great deal better, and a few hours, well. I always keep the bottom of the cage covered with gravel, and he likes to eat garden loam out of a flower pot. I let him out of his cage every day and he flies and plays. H. F. B.
Maine.

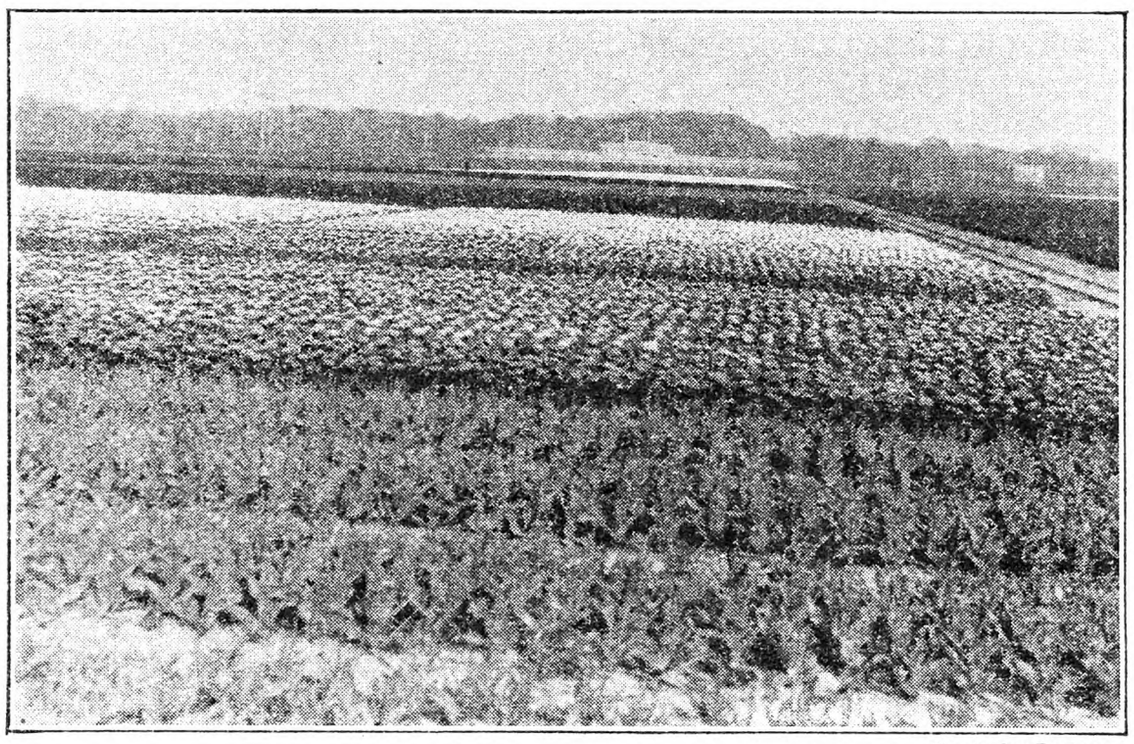


Photo by Bonney.

How the Bulbs Grow in Holland

"I've had a hard day," said the tired business man aboard the evening train for home. "One of my office boys asked the afternoon off to attend his aunt's funeral. So, being onto his scheme, as I thought, I said I'd go along, too." His friend chuckled. "Great idea! Was it a good game?" "That's where I lost out," sadly admitted the man of business. "It was his aunt's funeral."—Boston Transcript.

A WAREHOUSE fire which threatened to destroy several million bushels of Kansas wheat was extinguished before it could do much good.—Life.

THIS CHRISTMAS

GIVE

ELECTRICAL GIFTS

THEY KEEP ON GIVING

☆ ★ ☆

SAVE SOMEONE DRUDGERY. Electrical gifts are *practical* gifts...lighten women's drudgery in the home. This year women want gifts they can use!

SAVE SOMEONE TIME. Electrical gifts give new-found hours of leisure, too . . . do housework many times faster than by hand.

SAVE YOURSELF MONEY. When you buy electrical gifts, you stretch your dollars to the limit. Here are gifts more attractive than ever . . . in gay colors, rich nickel and chromium. Many new improvements, too . . . yet prices have been greatly reduced. Gifts that are good not for just one Christmas but a dozen. And a penny or so an hour for electricity will run them!

RURAL SERVICE DIVISION

NIAGARA HUDSON

Albany Syracuse Buffalo

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

News and prices current during week ending December 12, 1931.

MILK

December: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.33 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.11; 2B, $1.71; Class 3, $1.35.

In all classes the differential is 4c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat above and below 3.5 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.33; Class 2, $1.25; Class 3, $1.35.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.31½
Extra, 92 score	$0.30¼@$0.30½
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.26½@ .30
Lower grades	.24½@ .25
Ladles	.21 @ .24
Packing stock	.13 @ .18½
Renovated	.24½@ .25
Sweet fancy	.33 @ .33½
Extra	.32¼@ .32½
Firsts	.30 @ .32
Seconds	.27 @ .28
Centralized	.24½@ .28

CHEESE

State, held specials	$0.16 @$0.18
Fresh, special	.15 @ .15½
Average run to fancy	.13½@ .14½
Young America, fresh	.14½@ .15

EGGS

Nearby, white fancy (including premiums)	$0.42 @$0.43
Extra	.40 @ .41
Average extras	.35 @ .36
Extra firsts	.33 @ .34
Firsts	.31 @ .32
Undergrades	.29 @ .30
Nearby mixed medium	.30 @ .30½
Mixed pullets	.27 @ .28
Pacific Coast	.35 @ .42
Mixed colors	.44 @ .46
Gathered, best	.40 @ .44
Fair to good	.17 @ .30

POTATOES

Jersey, 150 lbs.	$1.40@$1.50
Long Island, 150 lbs.	.75@ 1.75
Maine, 180 lbs.	1.75@ 1.90
Idaho, 100 lbs.	2.00@ 2.15
Sweet potatoes, Maryland, bu.	.50@ .75
Jersey, bu.	.50@ 1.75

VEGETABLES

Beets, 100 bchs.	$2.50@$3.50
Brussels sprouts, qt.	.06@ .16
Cabbage, ton	18.00@22.00
Carrots, 100 bchs.	3.00@ 4.00
Bu. bskt.	.75@ 1.00
Cauliflower, bu.	1.00@ 2.25
Celery, doz.	.65@ 1.00
Celery knobs, 100 bchs.	8.00@10.00
Cucumbers, Fla., bu.	3.50@ 4.50
Eggplant, bu.	1.25@ 3.25
Horseradish, bbl.	2.00@ 7.00
Kale, bu.	.50@ .75
Lettuce, bu.	.50@ 3.75
Onions, N. Y. State, yel., 100 lbs.	2.50@ 3.25
50 lbs.	1.35@ 1.65
Midwestern, white, 50 lbs.	1.25@ 1.75
Yellow, 50 lbs.	1.40@ 1.75
Parsley, bu.	.75@ 1.00
Peas, bu.	5.00@ 8.50
Peppers, bu.	2.00@ 3.50
Radishes, bu.	.75@ 1.25
Spinach, bu.	.75@ 1.50
Squash, Hubbard, bbl.	1.75@ 2.25
String beans, bu.	.50@ 3.50
Tomatoes, Cal., lug	1.50@ 4.35
Fla., crt.,	1.50@ 8.00
Cuba, crt.	4.38@ 7.88
Repacked, crt.	3.25@ 4.50
Carton	2.00@ 2.50
Watercress, 100 bchs.	1.00@ 2.50

FRUITS

Apples, 20-Ounce, bskt.	$0.60@$1.35
R. I. Greening	.85@ 1.75
Wealthy	.60@ 1.40
McIntosh	1.25@ 2.75
Baldwin	.50@ 1.00
King	.60@ 1.00
Cranberries, ¼-bbl. box	1.00@ 1.75
Crabapples, bu. bskt.	.50@ 2.00
Pears, En., bu.	1.00@ 2.75

DRIED BEANS—Jobbing Prices

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$4.00
Pea	3.35
Red kidney	4.35
White kidney	$5.50@$5.75

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.32@$0.33
Fair to good	.28@ .30
Roosters	.10@ .15
Fowls	.19@ .27
Ducks	.16@ .20
Geese	.12@ .20
Turkeys, No. 1, nearby	.30@ .33
Virginia	.29@ .32
Northwestern	.28@ .31
Western	.28@ .30
Southwestern	.27@ .29
Southeastern	.27@ .29
Choice, 3 to 5c under No. 1.	
Medium, 5 to 6c under No. 1.	
Old toms	.22@ .25
Old hens	.24@ .28
Squabs, lb., ungraded	.30@ .40
Graded	.30@ .45
Dark, doz.	2.00@ 2.50
Culls, doz.	1.50@ 2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Broilers should be fully feathered. The larger breeds should weigh 2½ to 3 lbs. each; smaller breeds, 1½ lbs. each up. The quotation given on broilers is the outside figure for best quality. Under grades and small sizes proportionately large. The figures are express or truck delivery.

Fowls, lb.	$0.20@$0.24
Chickens, large breeds, best	.23
Small breeds, best	.21
Roosters	.12@ .13
Ducks	.19@ .25
Geese	.12@ .20
Rabbits, lb.	.10@ .18

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$6.25@$8.00
Bulls	4.00@ 4.50
Cows	2.00@ 4.25
Calves, best	9.00@10.00
Common to good	4.00@ 7.00
Sheep	2.00@ 3.25
Lambs	5.25@ 5.75
Hogs	5.00@ 5.25

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb.	$0.08@$0.09
Good to choice	.05@ .07
Lambs, hothouse, head	2.00@ 8.00
Pigs, 8 to 16 lbs.	.15@ .20
Steers, 100 lbs.	16.00@19.00
Bulls	7.50@ 9.00
Cows	9.00@11.00

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1	$18.00@19.00
No. 2	16.00@17.00
No. 3	13.00@15.00
Clover, mixed	13.00@20.00
Straw, rye	16.00@18.00
Oat and wheat	11.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$0.75½
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.57⅜
Oats, No. 2 white	.37⅜
Rye	.61⅛

FEED

N. Y. Produce Exchange quotations:

City bran	$21.85
Standard middlings	22.35
Red-dog	24.85
Hominy feed	24.60
Cottonseed meal	25.50

Retail Prices at New York

Current prices in public market.

Butter, best, lb.	$0.38@$0.40
Milk, grade A, qt.	.15
Grade B	.12
Eggs, best, doz.	.50@ .55
Gathered, doz.	.30@ .45
Turkeys, nearby, 13 to 15 lbs.	.43@ .45
young, 12 to 14 lbs.	.35@ .37
Young, 8 to 11 lbs.	.34@ .36
Old toms	.33@ .35
Broilers, plump	.38@ .40
Frying chickens	.28@ .31
Roasting chickens, over 5 lbs.	.35@ .37
4 to 4½ lbs.	.31@ .33
Fowls, over 5 lbs.	.34@ .35
3½ to 4½ lbs.	.27@ .31
2½ to 3½ lbs.	.25@ .27
Ducks, Long Island	.25@ .27
Guineas, young, pair	2.00@ 2.25
Squabs, ¾ to 1 lb. each	.57@ .65
Old roosters, soup chickens	.22@ .23
Goslings, 10 to 12 lbs.	.28@ .30
Capons, 8 to 9 lbs.	.47@ .50
6 to 7 lbs.	.43@ .45
Hams, fresh	.18@ .22
Smoked	.20@ .24
Cal.	.12@ .15
Steak, chuck	.20@ .24
Flank	.24@ .28
Round	.38@ .40
Sirloin	.38@ .42
Porterhouse	.42@ .48
Corned beef, plate and navel	.08@ .12
Choice rump	.28@ .32
Pork, shoulder	.14@ .18
Loin	.18@ .22
Loin, half or whole	.15@ .16
Chops, end cut	.18@ .24
Chops, middle cut	.25@ .30
Bacon	.25@ .30
Veal, breast, neck	.14@ .18
Stewing	.12@ .18
Shoulder	.18@ .22
Rump	.22@ .26
Leg	.22@ .26
Chops	.27@ .33
Cutlets	.39@ .45
Lambs, leg	.22@ .25
Breast	.08@ .12
Forequarters	.14@ .18
Shoulder chops	.20@ .24
Rib chops	.24@ .28
Loin chops	.34@ .40
Beef, chuck pot roast	.24@ .28
Top sirloin	.30@ .34
Rib roast	.28@ .32
Beef liver	.20@ .22
Calves liver	.65@ .75
White potatoes, 10 lbs.	.15
Sweet potatoes, 3 lbs.	.10
Onions	05
Yellow turnips, 3 lbs.	.10
Beets, bch.	.04@ .06
Carrots, bch.	.07@ .10
Celery, bch.	.10@ .15
Cauliflower, head	15.@ .25
Lettuce, head	.08@ .15
Tomatoes	.15@ .20
Cabbage	.04@ .06
Peas	.18@ .20
String beans	.10@ .12
Spinach	.08@ .10
Brussels sprouts, qt.	.15@ .20
Cranberries, 2 lbs.	.19@ .25
Broccoli, bch., large	.25@ .35
Artichokes, each	.08@ .12
Eating apples, doz.	.25@ .35
Cooking	.03@ .05
California oranges, doz.	.35@ .55
Grapefruit, each	.05@ .12

Boston Produce Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney of the Massacuhsetts Department of Agriculture.)

Moderate supplies of most fruits and vegetables have experienced few important price changes at Boston during the past week. Apples from all sections of the country, except nearby, have been in heavy supply. Holdings on track have increased to a total of 87 cars at the close of this week, the largest we have record of. Cabbage, onions and potatoes were firm. Celery was slightly weaker due in part to warm weather which has forced early marketing. The wool market was firm at unchanged prices. Eggs, poultry and butter showed little change.

Apples.—Supply moderately heavy, demand steady on good stock. Native various varieties ordinary 40c to $1. Baldwins best $1 to $1.50, few extra fancy $1.75 to $2. McIntosh fancy $1.50 to $2.50, few large extra fancy $2.75 std. bu. box. Me. Wolf River $1.50 to $2 bbl. Va. U. S. 1 Yorks and Staymans 75c to $1.25, poorer 50c bu. tub. Pa. and N. Y. Baldwins U. S. Utility 65 to 85c. U. S. 1 best 90c to $1.10 bu. bskt.

Beets.—Supply moderately light, demand good. Texas $1 to $1.25½ crt. Native cut off 75c to $1.10 std. bu. box. Tex. bchd. $2 to $2.25 crt.

Cabbage.——Supply moderately light, demand slow. Native white 35 to 75c. Savoy 35 to 60c std. bu. box. N. Y. Danish, best mostly 1c lb., poorer lower.

Carrots.—Supply moderate, demand steady. Native cut off 60c to $1.10 std. bu. box. N. Y. cut and washed 75 to 85c bu. bskt. Calif. bchd. $1.60 to $1.70 ½ crt., $3 to $3.50 crt.

Celery.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native 18 bchs. white mostly $1.25 to $2.25, poorer $1. Pascal $1.50 to $3.50, mostly $2.50 to $3 std. bu. box. N. Y. 2-3 crt., $2.50 to $3. Calif. ½ crt. $2.75 to $3.50.

Cranberries.—Supply moderate, demand good. Mass. ¼-bbl. crts. Early Blacks $1.25 to $1.75. Howes $1.50 to $2.

Cucumbers.—Supply light, demand slow. Hothouse native ordinary $3 to $6; best mostly $7 to $9 std. bu. box. Fla. cartons fancy, mostly $1.25 doz.

Escarole.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native 25 to 60c std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native 18 heads hothouse 15 to 40c std. bu. box. Calif. 4 to 5 doz. heads best $3 to $4 crt., poorer low as $1. Fla. 1½ bu. Big Boston $1.25 hamp.

Onions.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native yellow 75c to $1.25 std. bu. box. Mass. yellow large mostly $1.25 to $1.50 50 lbs. N. Y. med. mostly $1.10 to $1.35, few large $1.50 50 lbs.

Potatoes.—Supply moderate, demand good. Native 50 to 65c std. bu. box. Me. 100 lbs. Green Mts. best mostly 80 to 85c bag. P. E. I. 90 lbs. few sales $1.65 to $1.75 bag.

Spinach.—Supply moderate, demand good on best. Native 60 to 85c, few $1 std. bu. box. Tex. Savoy 90c to $1.10 bu. bskt.

Squash.—Supply moderately heavy, demand good. Turban $2 to $2.50 bbl. Blue Hubbard Native $1.25 to $2.25 bbl. $35 to $50, few $60 ton. Ohio $25 to $35 ton.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Hothouse native 10 to 18c, few extra fancy 20c. Ohio best $1 to $1.25 8-lb. bskt. Calif. outdoor best $1.50 to $2, poorer lower lug.

Turnips.—Supply moderate, demand poor. Native Ruta or Purple Top, 35 to 60c std. bu. box. P. E. I. Ruta sales mostly 50 to 65c 50 lbs.

Hay.—Supplies moderately light, market firmer. No. 1 Timothy $19.50. Clover mixed, red, $18.50; Alsike $19 ton.

Butter.—Market firm, creamery extras 31c. Firsts 29 to 30½c. Seconds 27½ to 28½c lb.

Eggs. — Market steady. Nearby henneries, Brown extras 46c; white extras 43 to 45c. Fresh eastern 40 to 42c doz.

Poultry.—Dressed. Supply moderately heavy, market steady. Fowl 4 to 5 lbs. 23 to 28c; 3 to 3½ lbs., 20 to 21c. Broilers 22 to 30c. Native 21 to 25c. Chickens 3 to 4 lbs. 22 to 25c; 4½ lbs., 25 to 26c. Roosters 16 to 17c lb. Native chickens 24 to 30c. Live poultry steady. Fowls 20 to 21c. Leghorns 18c. Chickens large 21 to 23c. Leghorns 18 to 19c. Roosters 12c lb.

Cheese.—Market firm. Twins N. Y. held 18 to 20c. Extra, 1931, 22 to 25c. Fresh 15½ to 16½c. Western held 17½ to 19c. Extra 1931 21 to 22c. Fresh 15 to 16c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea $4.25 to $4.50. Calif. small white $4.50 to $4.75. Yellow Eyes $5 to $5.25. Red kidney $5.25 to $5.50. Lima $6.50 to $7 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market quiet. Demand slightly improved with moderate inquiry. Prices unchanged.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 24 to 25c; clothing, 19 to 20c; ½ blood, combing, 23 to 24c; clothing, 19c; ⅜ blood, combing, 23 to 24c; clothing, 21c; ¼ blood, combing, 21 to 21½c; clothing, 21c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 60 to 62c; clothing, 48 to 50c; ½ blood, combing, 50 to 53c; clothing, 42 to 45c; ⅜ blood, combing, 42 to 45c; clothing, 38 to 40c; ¼ blood, combing, 36 to 38c; clothing, 35 to 36c; Terr. fine, combing, 58 to 60c; clothing, 48 to 51c; ½ blood, combing, 53 to 55c; clothing, 47 to 49c; ⅜ blood, combing, 47 to 50c; clothing, 42 to 45c; ¼ blood, combing, 40 to 43c; clothing, 37 to 41c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs. — Supply very light, market mostly steady, demand light. Bulk of sales $4.50 to $5.

Cattle.—Supply rather light, market on cows mostly steady to 50c higher than last week; some sales better grade stock 50c to $1 above quotations; bulls and vealers mostly steady, some sales vealers at $8; demand slow.

Cows.—Common and medium, $2 to $3.50; low cutter and cutter, $1.50 to $2.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium, $2 to $3.50.

Vealers.—Medium and choice, $4 to $7; cull and common, $2 to $4.

Sheep.—A few limited offerings sold slowly around $3.

Milk Cows.—Supply rather light, market weak to around $10 lower; demand draggy. A few selected offerings sold slightly higher. Choice, head, $100 to $120; good, $70 to $100; medium, $50 to $70; common, $40 to $50.

Lancaster, Pa., Livestock Markets

(Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending Nov. 28, 1931.)

Market.—Beef steers and yearlings after showing considerable weaknes at mid-week became more active and closed fully steady, with week's opening prices. Receipts include liberal supply of local short fed bullocks, top yearlings and medium weights $7.50, bulk $6.25 to $7. Bulls, she stock and cutters practically unchanged, bulk fat heifers $5.75 to $6.25; medium bulls $4.75 to $5.25; butcher cows $4 to $4.50; cutters $2 to $2.75. Stockers and feeders in liberal supply, fair country demand, steady to strong, bulk $4.75 to $5.50. Calves closing about steady, top vealers $8.50.

Hogs steady with week's 25c decline, top 180 to 260-lb. westerns $6.

Sheep steady, good and choice lambs $7 to $7.25.

Receipts for week ending Nov. 28, 1931: Cattle, 90 cars; 34 St. Paul, 12 Chicago, 10 Virginia, 8 West Virginia, 8 St. Louis, 7 Sioux City, 3 Texas, 2 Kansas City, 2 Tennessee, 2 Omaha, 1 Buffalo, 1 Kentucky; containing 2,876 head, 544 head trucked in from nearby; total cattle, 3,420 head, 353 calves, 2,820 hogs, 487 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $7.50 to $8.25; medium, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $6.50 to $7.50; common, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $5 to $6.50; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $7.50 to $8.25; medium, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $6.75 to $7.50; good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $7.50 to $8.25.

Heifers.—Choice, 550 to 850 lbs., $6.25 to $6.75; good, 550 to 850 lbs., $5.75 to $6.25; medium, 550 to 850 lbs., $5 to $5.75; common, 550 to 850 lbs., $4.25 to $5.

Cows.—Choice, $4.25 to $4.75; good, $3.75 to $4.25; common and medium, $2.75 to $3.75; low cutter and cutter, $1.75 to $2.75.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $5 to $6.25; cutter, common and medium, $3.25 to $5; yearlings excluded.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $8 to $8.50; medium, $7.25 to $8; cull and common, $6 to $7.25.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 500 to 800 lbs., $5.25 to $6.75; common and medium, 500 to 800 lbs., $3.50 to $5.25; good and choice, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $5.50 to $7; common and medium, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $3.75 to $5.50.

Hogs.—Lt. wt., good and choice, 160 to 180 lbs., $5.25 to $5.75; lt. wt., good and choice, 180 to 200 lbs., $5.50 to $6; med. wt., good and choice, 200 to 220 lbs., $5.50 to $6; med. wt., good and choice, 220 to 250 lbs., $5.50 to $6; hvy wt., good and choice, 250 to 290 lbs., $5.50 to $6; hvy. wt., good and choice, 290 to 350 lbs., $5.25 to $5.75; pkg. sows, medium and good, 275 to 500 lbs., $4.75 to $5.25.

LANCASTER FEED MARKET

Selling Price of Feeds (Cash at Warehouse).—Bran, ton, $26.50; shorts, $27; hominy, $29; middlings, $29; linseed, $42; gluten, $28.50; ground oats, $31; Soy-bean meal, $36; hog-meal, $34.50; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $40; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $28; dairy feed, 18 per cent, $30.50; dairy feed, 20 per cent, $34; dairy feed, 24 per cent, $35; dairy feed, 25 per cent, $36; dairy feed, 32 per cent, $37.50; horse feed, 85 per cent, $34; Alfalfa, regular, $30; Alfalfa, reground, $31.50.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Arrival of Winter weather is tending to stiffen produce prices in some lines. Apples are steady.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 36c; tubs, 34c; firsts, 28 to 29c; undergrades, 26c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, 17c; longhorn, 17 to 18c; brick Swiss, 22c; limburger, 25c. Eggs, steady; nearby fancy, 43 to 45c; grade A, 36 to 41c; grade B, 23 to 25c; grade C, 20 to 21c; nearby at market, 22 to 39c; western, 21 to 22c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, easy; fowls, 19 to 27c; broilers, 28 to 33c; fryers, 23 to 27c; roasters, 25 to 26c; old roosters, 12 to 15c; ducks, 19 to 23c; geese, 18 to 20c; turkeys, 29 to 36c. Live poultry, easy; fowls, 15 to 22c; springers, 16 to 23c; old roosters, 13 to 14c; ducks, 17 to 20c; geese, 13 to 17c; turkeys, 31 to 33c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Russet, bu., 35 to 50c; Stark, 50 to 60c; Banana, 40 to 50c; Rome Beauty, 60 to 65c; Wolf River, Greening, 50 to 75c; Baldwin, 60 to 75c; Hubbardson, Tallman Sweet, 65 to 75c; Wealthy, Twenty Ounce, 90c to $1; Jonathan, Cortland, $1 to $1.25; King, 60c to $1; Northern Spy, $1 to $1.40; Snow, 50c to $1.25; French Spits, 75c to $1.25; Delicious, 50c to $1.50; McIntosh, $1.35 to $2. Potatoes, steady; home-grown, bu., 35 to 40c; N. J., 150-lb. bag, $1.50; sweets, N. J., bu., $1.15 to $1.25.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; pea, medium, cwt., $3.50; marrow, $4; red kidney, $5; white kidney, $6.50. Onions, firm; home-grown, bu., $1.25 to $1.65; yellow, 50-lb. bag, 85c to $1.25; Spanish, crate, $2.25.

Fruits and Berries.—Cranberries, 25-lb. box, $1.75 to $2.35; grapes, Cal., lug, $1.15 to $2; honeydews, Cal., crate, $2 to $2.25; oranges, Cal., box, $3 to $5.50; Fla., $3 to $4.25; persimmons, Cal., lug, $1.25; pomegranates, Cal., lug., $1.60; tangerines, Fla., half box, $2 to $3.

Vegetables.—Artichokes, Cal., crate, $1.75 to $3.25; asparagus, Cal., crate, $2 to $6; beans, green and wax, bu., $1 to $3; beets, bu., 35 to 50c; Brussels sprouts, qt., 8 to 14c; broccoli, 6-lb. bskt., 50 to 65c; cabbage, bu., 20 to 30c; carrots, bu., 40 to 50c; cauliflower, bu., 75c to $1.25; celery, doz., 50 to 80c; cucumbers, Fla., lug, $4.50; endive, doz., 60 to 65c; lettuce, 10-lb. bskt., 30 to 35c; mushrooms, 1-lb. carton, 20 to 25c; parsnips, bu., 75c; peas, Cal., bu., $3.50 to $4.50; peppers, Cal., crate, $2.75 to $3; pumpkins, bu., 25 to 35c; radishes, doz. bchs., 15 to 18c; spinach, bu., 75c to $1; squash, ton, $10 to $40; tomatoes, 8-lb. bskt., $1 to $1.35; turnips, bu., 35 to 60c.

Honey, steady; new clover, 24-sec. case, $3 to $4.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, baled, ton, $13 to $14; clover mixed, $13 to $14; oat straw, $7 to $7.50; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $15; standard middlings, $15; red-dog, $18.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $22.50; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $31.50; hominy, $22; gluten, $20.50; oatfeed, $7.75; Timothy seed, bu., $2.50; Alfalfa, $12.50; Alsike, $10; clover, $11 to $11.25. C. H. B.

Philadelphia Markets

BUTTER

Higher scoring than extra, 32½ to 35½c; 92 score, 31½c; 91 score, 30½c; 90 score, 29½c; 89 score, 28½c; 88 score, 28c; 87 score, 27½c; 86 score, 27c.

EGGS

Fresh extra firsts, 38c; firsts, in new cases, 33c; fresh firsts, in second-hand cases, 33c; fresh seconds, 24 to 26c; refrigerator extra firsts, 21½ to 23c; firsts, 20½ to 21c; seconds, 18 to 19c; carefully selected and candled fresh in cases, 44 to 46c.

DRESSED POULTRY

Turkeys.—Fancy, nearby, 34 to 35c; fair to good nearby, 30 to 33c; fancy northwestern, 32 to 34c; fancy western, 32 to 33c; fancy southwestern, 30 to 31c; fair to good, 25 to 28c; old toms, 26 to 28c. Fowls.—Fresh-killed, in boxes, weighing 5 lbs. or over, 27c; 4½ lbs., 24 to 25c; 4 lbs., 22 to 23c; 3 to 3½ lbs., 20 to 21c; 2½ lbs., 19c; under 2½ lbs., 17 to 18c; broilers, 1½ lbs., 28c; 2 lbs., 25c; 2½ to 3 lbs., 21c; 3½ lbs., 22c; 4 lbs., 24c; 4½ lbs., 25 to 26c; 5 lbs. or over, 30c; old roosters, dry-picked, western, weighing 5 lbs. or over, 15c; under 5 lbs., 12 to 14c. Ducks.—Western, 18 to 21c. Geese, 17 to 20c.

LIVE POULTRY

Fowls.—Fancy Plymouth Rocks, 25c; mixed colors, fancy, 22 to 23c; White Leghorns, fancy, 19 to 20c; ordinary, 15 to 18c; roasting chickens, fancy, large, 23c; springers, fancy, Plymouth Rocks, medium-sized, 21 to 23c; small-sized springers, 2½ lbs. or under, 22 to 24c; mixed color springers, as to quality, 18 to 20c; White Leghorn springers, small, 20c; large, 15 to 17c; old roosters, 15 to 16c; ducks, large, White Pekin, young, 20 to 21c; ducks, mixed colors, old, 17 to 19c; Muscovy ducks, 17 to 18c; turkeys, fancy, young, 28 to 30c; hens preferred; old toms, 23c; geese, fat, 18 to 20c; ordinary, 15 to 17c; guineas, young, 2 lbs. each or over, $1.25; per pair, under 2 lbs., $1 to $1.10; old guineas, 70c; pigeons, per pair, young, 25c; old, 30 to 35c.

APPLES

Stayman, No. 1, bu., $1.25 to $1.35; Greening, bu., $1.50 to $1.65; all varieties, common to good, 65c to $1.15.

VEGETABLES

Carrots, bu., 65 to 90c; cabbage, ton, $20 to $22; lettuce, ½-bbl. bskt., $1.25 to $1.50; onions, 50 lbs., $1.35 to $1.60; potatoes, 100 lbs., 75 to 90c.

"How did your father know we went out in the car yesterday?" "Quite simple! Remember that stout gentleman we ran into? That was father."—Answers.

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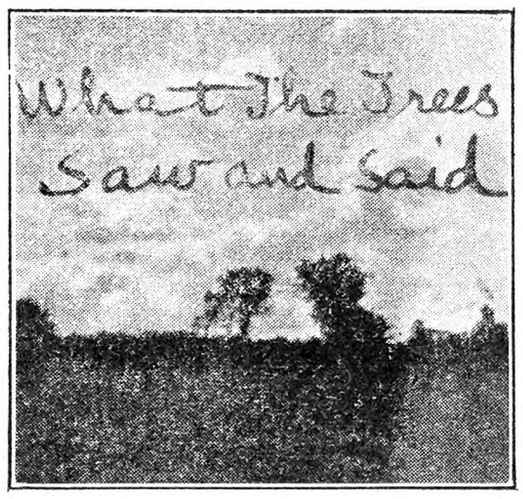


BY MRS. CHARLES McARTHUR

CHAPTER IX.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

"Here come those two old fellows again," said Mr. Tree as he shook his brows and head in the Autumn wind. "They are like myself, getting old. Grandpa Hayes looks and walks feebly, but Grandpa Wood looks real smart today. They will meet about here as usual and rest awhile, probably."

"I like to hear them talk," said Mrs. Tree. "They tell so many things that I know are true, because I have watched them happen since I have stood here on the hill."

Just then the two old men met and seated themselves in the shade by the roadside with smothered groans of weariness.

"Well Hiram, how are you today?" asked Grandpa Wood.

"Not so good, Ben. My rheumatism bothers me. Seems as though my knees are so stiff I can hardly walk. That old hen turkey won't come home unless someone goes after her, and seeing we lost the other hen and all her brood we have been trying not to let her stay away over night. Sarah has a house full of women, the Ladies' Aid, so I told her I would go for the turkey. I guess she will go home now that she is started. How are you feeling today?" answered Grandpa Hayes.

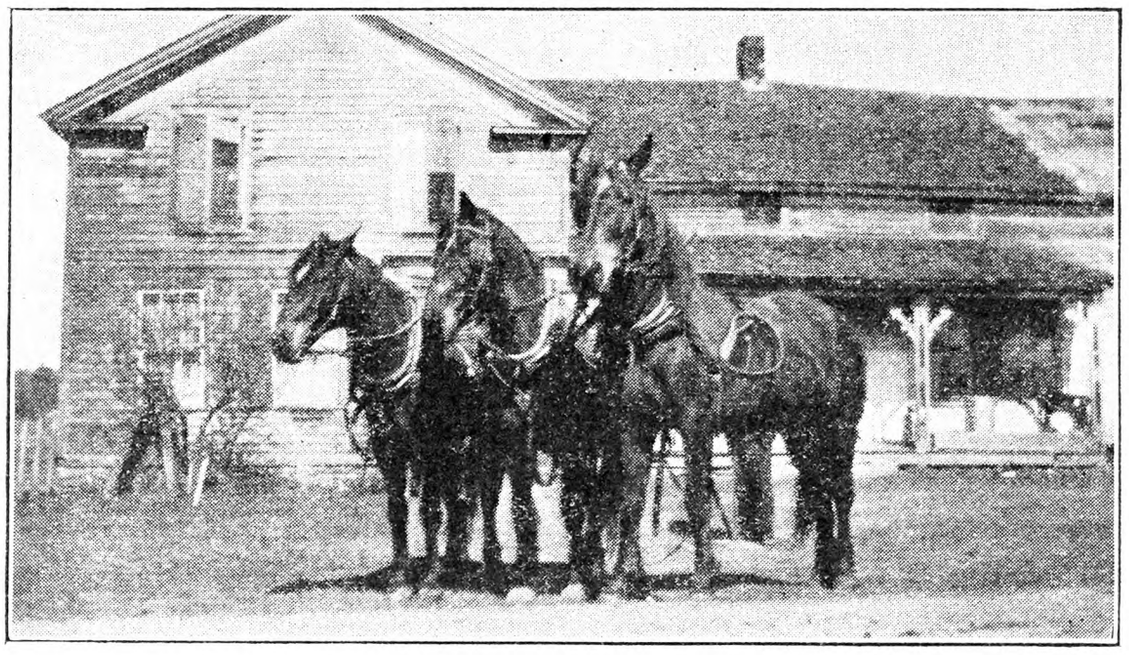
A Typical Farm Boy — He has just crawled out from under the tractor and his hands are all grease.

"Pretty fair, Hiram. Frank said the Jersey cow didn't come home last night and he thought she had probably hid her calf under the cedars over at the edge of the woods, so I thought I would take a walk over that way and see. She has the prettiest little calf you ever laid eyes on, and she had it hid so it took me quite a while to find it. The boys will come for it in the truck in the morning. Beats all, Hiram, how handy that truck is almost every day in the week besides hauling the milk," said Grandpa Wood.

"Yes, they are a handy thing, Ben. How does Frank like his milking machine?" asked Grandpa Hayes.

"He likes it first rate. I tell you Hiram, doing work isn't much like what it was when we were young. It took a lot of strength for those days. I mind getting up at daybreak and swinging a scythe with only a half hour off for each meal. There was a fellow named Sam Jones and myself worked around together a good deal, and we never had to hunt for a job, if I do say so. One Summer was hired to a man by the name of Peters, lived over on the farm where John Brown lives now. Jim Peters was a little older than we were, but not an old man at all, just in his prime. He was always boasting of how much work he could do, and how he could tire out any hired man he ever had work for him. We listened to him, Sam and I, and then we got our heads together and made up a plan to beat him. We knew what we could do with a scythe, you see."

"'Come on, boys,' says Jim one morning. 'We begin on the 40-acre lot today. It's just right to cut.' We let Jim set the pace that day and we made a big slash in the field. He was a good worker, and we followed him easily. I thought he walked a little stiff on the way home, but Sam and I was as limber as eels!" Grandpa Wood chuckled to himself as he thought of those past days. "Next morning, bright and early, we started out again with our scythes. The first time around went as it did the day before only Sam fell a little behind. That was just what Jim had been watching for and he yelled, 'Come on there, can't you move a little faster? Thought you was a crack mower,' and some more talk like that. Sam never said a word but when he come up to me he gave me a look and we let out. Well, sir, we gave Jim Peters a run for his money. We left him away behind in no time and then we would stand and wait for him to catch up, and as soon as he did we would start right on, giving him no time to get his wind. Of course while we were waiting for him Sam kept saying things that didn't make it any easier for Jim to work. I'll say this for Jim, he kept his temper pretty good. I suppose he was afraid we would leave him if he didn't. When we quit that day he was about all in, and Sam and I were as fresh as daisies. It kind of took the brag out of Jim for awhile and we were all set up over having got the best of him. I don't know, but now I sort of sympathize with Jim. I don't believe I could have taken it as well as he did to have younger men beat me out that way, and hired men at that. We cut a lot of hay in our day, and grain, too. I tell you Hiram that new binder of Frank's can take care of the grain mighty nice and the mowing machine can cut hay faster and better than we ever could."



Friends of the Farmer of all Times

The Farm Truck Saves Time and Labor

"I think the binder is a great invention," said Grandpa Hayes. "It is a great piece of machinery that can tie a knot the way that does. It took a smart chap to think up that knotter. The thrashing machine is a great invention, too, Ben. Remeber how we used to pound the grain off with a flail or drive the horses around in it till the grain fell off the straw. Then we would gather up the straw and shovel the grain off the floor into bags. It wasn't much like the way the thrasher separates it now."

"There was a lot of hard slow work when we were young," said Ben. "Take cutting wood for instance. We had to chop the trees down with an ax, saw them into sled lengths by hand and draw them to the house where we used the cross-cut saw to cut them into stove length."

"Yes, and after that it all had to be split and piled in the woodshed," said Grandpa Hayes. "That took a good while, too. That buzz-saw that Rob Jones has makes short work of a woodpile. Sarah uses an oil stove a good deal so we don't need much split wood. They use the blocks in the furnace just as they are mostly. Well," getting slowly to his feet, "I think probably the women will be gone by the time I get home. When Sarah has the Ladies' Aid I generally take to the woods. They make such a chatter."

By this time Grandpa Wood was also on his feet and the two old men parted, each thinking of the past as the older folks are apt to do.

Down the road came a tractor, driven by an 18-year-old boy, and met another boy the same age at almost the same spot where the two old men sat. "Got the iron horse out for a run, Edgar?" "Yes, thought he needed a little exercise. I am going down to do some plowing for young Frank Wood. He wants to see how it works. We can turn over some ground with this tractor, John. It beats the old walking and sulky plows. Is that your new truck?" "Yes," said John, "we just got it home today. It runs dandy. Are you going to the Grange picnic tomorrow, Edgar?"

"Sure I am going. I can make up the day easily with this machine. I must be getting on now. So long until tomorrow," said Edgar.

"See you at the picnic," said John as he drove away in the new truck.

They were two bright young lads with clear eyes and strong bodies ready for either work or play, getting a thrill from riding a tractor which drew a plow that turned over the green sod so rapidly and planning for a happy day on the morrow at the Grange picnic. They find life full of interest, worthy of their best efforts, and they plan to stay in the country. The city with its shut-in occupations has no lure for them. They can take a day off and make it up by working a little harder next day. They are the new generation, the boys who will till the land and produce crops of the same nature as their fathers and their grandfathers did but with greater ease and more time for recreation because of the machines men have invented. What more may be thought of in the future we may only guess. Anyhow it all makes the country a good place to live.

(To Be Continued)

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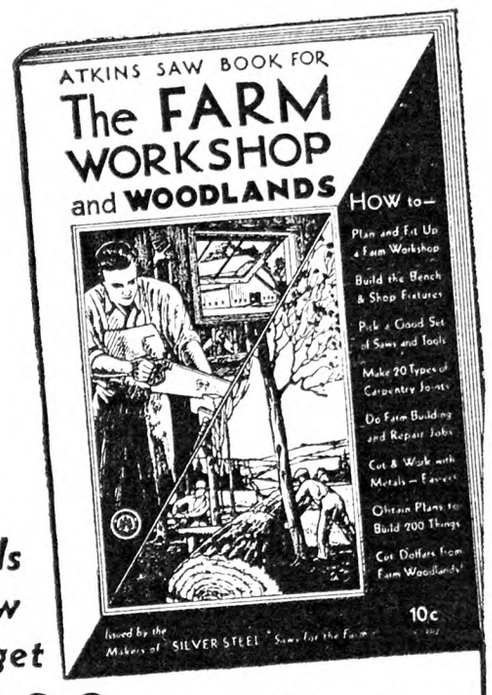
A COMMITTEE of five usually consists of the man who does the work, three others to pat him on the back, and one to bring in a minority report.—Royal Arcanum Bulletin.



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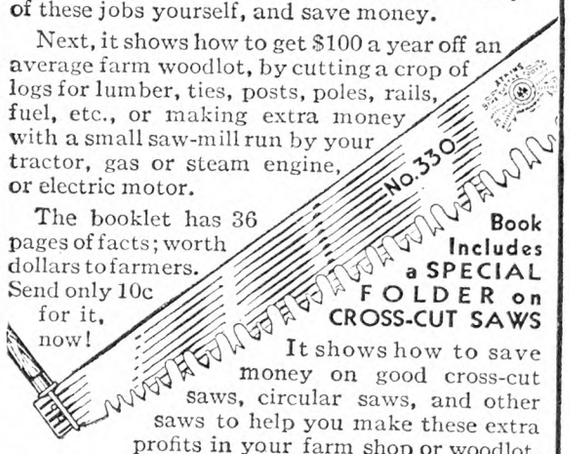

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The Rural New-Yorker

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A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

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THERE is perhaps no other branch of farming in which an open mind is more needed than in fruit-growing. There are certain principles which are fundamental and live, but practices of one generation, or even decade, may be obsolete the next. We once heard J. H. Hale taken to task at a meeting, by a man who had heard him express a different opinion about the matter under discussion two years before. "I changed my mind," replied Mr. Hale. "That is the right and duty of every man when he finds that he is wrong." He was a practical fruit-grower and keen observer of methods and results in his business. Some of his plans of a score of years ago might be discarded now, and he, if living, would be the first one to do it. New things about the behavior of varieties, handling of trees and soils, adaptability of various lands to orcharding, etc., are coming up yearly. Being on the lookout is a good plan.

*

THE Pennsylvania Agricultural Department reports one of the largest and best crop yields in the State's history. Some of the items are: Corn, bus., 64,107,000; Winter wheat, 21,080,000; oats, 30,496,000; barley, 1,767,000; rye, 2,590,000; buckwheat, 3,938,000; potatoes, 26,441,000; tobacco, lbs., 57,772,600; tame hay, tons, 3,675,000; apples, total, bus., 13,575,000; apples, commercial, bbls., 1,732,000; peaches, bus., 2,470,000; pears, 646,000; grapes, tons, 24,840. The Fall was long, dry and clear, all favorable to the harvest of late crops. Corn is the best in 10 years with 88 per cent merchantable, compared to 56 per cent last year. The fruit crops have been the largest and best since 1926, more than half of the apples harvested this year grading U. S. No. 1. The quality of the buckwheat and tobacco crops is also above the average.

*

IN AN address at Blacksburg, Va., Dr. C. C. Taylor, of North Carolina, outlined some of the difficulties in which farming in the South, as a business, finds itself. The problems are different in kind, but not specially so in degree, compared with other agricultural sections of the country. In referring to the possibilities of farming as a mode of life, instead of merely a business, he said the following, which is good for all of us to remember:

Let us not forget that Washington and Jefferson were southern planters. Let us not forget that "man does not live by bread alone" even though he should have bread, and also meat, milk and vegetables, which are now crowded out by cotton and tobacco in large areas of the South. And let us know that above the business enterprise of any man, family or class, is the mode of life which they live. This mode of life depends partly upon the scientific laboratory and the business office, but it also depends upon the public school, the rural church, rural health and recreation centers, and above all upon a knowledge and appreciation of the fact that the most important factor in farming is the people who live in the open country and whose mode of life constitutes the body, heart and soul of our civilization.

*

EGG contests are increasing, both those officially carried on and what are known as the home-record type. The pioneer contest, at Storrs, Conn., is now in its 21st year. At first the idea was looked at by many poultry people with mild amusement, as a fad that would soon run its course and die out. But it contained a germ of usefulness, which has grown and developed to general recognition, combined with some of the exciting features of a good horse trot, such as is still held at some county fairs. New Hampshire has been the leader in these home egg contests, where the hens stay on the farm and their work is reported regularly to the State extension service. There are now 257 flocks, comprising 122,645 birds, enrolled in the State, and they produced during October 1,214,861 eggs. Various classes are provided to accommodate different sized flocks, and the following report shows the leaders in these classes and the information about them given out.

James F. Shields, Gilmanton, leads in the 1-to-100 bird class, with an average of 21 eggs per hen for October. R. C. Davis, Hollis, has taken first place in the 100-to-500 class with 19 eggs per hen. J. W. Fuller, North Weare, and W. R. Selkirk, Walpole, are practically neck and neck in the 500-to-1,000 group, with 18 eggs per hen. The Curtis farm, Exeter, and B. Weston Newell, Penacook, are lined up in the 1,000-to-1,500 class with 18 eggs per bird, and Harold A. Piper, Durham, and T. B. Gadd, Plymouth, in the 1,500-to-2,000 division with 15 eggs. A. J. Nassikos, Suncook, with more than 2,000 birds, is well in the lead with 15 eggs.

It will be noted that thus far the smaller flocks are making the highest average. The others may pick up later. Mr. Nassikos is doing well with 50 per cent on 2,000 birds in October. That flock has been culled with some care.

*

WE ALL feel that our increasing taxes are a burden, but consider the plight of the British citizen paying income tax. A married man with three children whose earned income is under $4,000, will, we are told, be obliged to pay $265 in January, and a remaining $85 in July. The reason for paying this large proportion in January is that the government must have it to make the national budget balance. The newspapers facetiously refer to January as "the month of the big squeeze." Thousands of persons who never before paid income taxes must now do so. We respect a government that is determined to meet its obligations, but sympathize with those who have already borne much, and must now endure more. It reminds us once more that all a government spends must ultimately come from the taxpayers. If our coming session of Congress shows the same desire for reckless spending as the last, and especially if some Congressmen begin to talk of a dole system for the unemployed, let our American citizens look across the sea, and ask our English friends what it means for them.

*

NEW Jersey Agricultural Week will be held in Trenton January 26-27. This is the great round-up of the year's agricultural activity. The show of products and implements is extensive so that farmers who look over the exhibit are able to see what the State raises on its farms, and the appliances used in the work. The show is always a surprise to the first-time visitor from another State, who knows New Jersey only through the reputation of one or more of its specialties, such as sweet potatoes or peaches. It is a great agricultural State, with a wide range of products and livestock interest. During the week, meetings of the various farm, poultry and livestock associations are held. The agricultural week is a place where farmers can learn just where they are and take a fresh hold for the coming year.

*

SOMETIME ago a correspondent mentioned the prejudice against anything but red apples in the markets available to him, and his determination to plant nothing in future but high-colored red varieties. Some readers have taken this as an inference that yellow varieties are all inferior in quality to red ones. This was not intended at all. The man who spoke of it was merely referring to what sold best in his market. It would be a great mistake to discount the quality of yellow or greenish apples. The Rhode Island Greening is still a good seller in many places, and rightly so, because of its excellence both raw and cooked. Grimes Golden, Golden Delicious, Yellow Transparent and others that might be named, all stand high in quality, and are far from being shelved commercially.

*

THE banquet has become a regular affair at horticultural society meetings lasting more than one day. It is a social event of a high order, where old friends are greeted and new ones found, and the more serious and troublesome parts of the year's work may be laid aside for a time—a temporary, and perhaps permanent, smoothing off of some sharp corners and rough edges of life. Even the business matters discussed at the banquet are looked at from a different, and perhaps saner, angle.

*

REPORTED receipts of livestock at primary markets for the first 10 months of this year were: Cattle, 16,297,000 head, 2,290,000 being stockers and feeders; hogs, 31,576,000; sheep, 28,029,000, of which 4,192,000 went as feeders. October was the heaviest month with cattle and sheep, and January with hogs.

RYE has been a popular cover crop in commercial orchards for many years. Under past conditions rye seed has been very much cheaper than wheat, but this is reversed in many districts at the present time. To determine the value of wheat as an orchard cover crop, the Indiana Station will make a comparison of it with a hardy variety of rye during the Winter of 1931-1932. One of the objections to rye cover crop is the difficulty of getting it turned under sufficiently early in the Spring, due to wet weather. If allowed to remain too late in the Spring is robs the trees of needed moisture and nitrogen. Wheat does not make so rapid early growth as rye and may be less objectionable from that standpoint. A good cover crop provides for a Winter covering of the soil to protect against extremes in temperature, to prevent soil erosion and to provide ample organic matter for the soil. The cover crop which produces the largest tonnage of material to be turned under early in the Spring is most beneficial to the trees.

*

FOR over 70 years, Canada has been a gold-producing country. Its output for the nine months ending with September, 1931, was 1,962,889 ounces. Most of this comes from quartz mines. Gold has been found in every province except Prince Edward Island, but most comes from British Columbia, the Yukon, Northern Ontario and Quebec. Prior to 1860 the gold produced in the Dominion was not important, but small quantities were found, chiefly in Nova Scotia. In 1858, gold was discovered in British Columbia; the Yukon River deposits were found in 1869, and the famous Klondyke discovery was made in 1896. In 1911 and 1912 discoveries were made in the Porcupine and Kirkland Lake districts of Northern Ontario. The production of these two camps increased steadily and by 1930 amounted to over $35,000,000 in value, more than 80 per cent of the total produced in Canada. Since 1928 Quebec has obtained a considerable amount of gold from the high grade gold-copper sulphide ores in the Rouyn district. More recently the Red Lake district in Northwestern Ontario, and the Flin Flon and central districts of Manitoba have become important centers of activity.

*

THE ability of wild animals to choose the most comfortable places to sleep has often been observed by woodsmen. A striking instance of this, in connection with careful temperature records, is reported by E. F. McCarthy, of the Syracuse University Forest Extension Service. He had registering thermometers at two places in the Adirondacks half a mile apart. On the same night, after a light snow, one spot recorded 12 above zero and was well filled with bird and animal tracks. The other place, half a mile away, recorded two below zero and no tracks at all were found there. The natural conclusion is that the wild life is able to nose out these warmer spots in a way impossible to the most skilled woodsman.

*

THE Pennsylvania pure food authorities are looking closely after violations affecting farm products. Recently 12 prosecutions were made on vinegar from acetic acid and waste. In the same month, 10 actions about watered butter, 29 on stale eggs sold as fresh, and 17 on mislabeled ice cream, the last named being where containers of some high-grade manufacturer were used for lower qualities.

Brevities

THE New York City budget for 1932 calls for $631,366,297.

YES, over the kitchen stove is the most comfortable spot we know to warm one's fingers.

"WINE is a mocker, strong drink is raging: and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise."

TRY "Dr. Curem" (page 1190) at your local meeting where schools are being discussed. It has great possibilities, both in amusement and bringing out strong points.

TOUGH quack sod is good stuff to let the hens work over in Winter. A lot of it piled under a shed and thrown to them a little at a time interests and keeps them out of mischief.

A WELL-KNOWN shop advertising a special sale of sheets and pillow cases says: "Every thread Egyptian cotton. The finest the world produces." Perhaps so, but not especially cheering to southern cotton-growers.

AT THE recent Pet Show in New York there were about 6,000 entries, which included a small elephant, tigers, lions, bears, turtles, dogs, cats, birds and fish. One elderly turtle named Methuselah was especially attractive to visitors. The cats included a good many of the Siamese variety.

To Members of the Congress of the United States

DURING the political campaign three years ago you promised to put agriculture on a parity with industry. In general terms you promised to create a co-operative system, owned and controlled by farmers, for the marketing of farm products. You correctly asserted that the cost of distribution was too high. Through this system you proposed to reduce the wide spread between producer and consumer and, through the saving, return the farmer a fair share of the consumer's dollar. That was a worthy undertaking. This is what farmers had been asking. They approved, and waited.

It is conceded that you were sincere in your promises, but it soon became evident that you were being misled as to the causes of the troubles of agriculture and you proceeded without full information from competent and disinterested sources.

The plight of agriculture was due then, and now, to two dominating causes, for which the farmer is in no way responsible, and over which he has no control. First, his markets are dominated and controlled by a middleman system entirely independent of the producer. This system includes transportation, processing, storing, insuring, financing, speculation, exchanges, commission brokers, jobbers, wholesalers, trucking associations, retailers, price fixing and commissions. In all this the farmer has no part. The system has been built up by custom and political influences. It was well established before the World War. Under the regulations of the Federal Food Bureau during the war the system was developed and perfected in its control of markets and prices. Three years ago you saw the cost of it as an unjust burden on the farm. It has grown more costly since.

In 1914 the price of food at the farm was 5 per cent above the 1910-14 average; food at retail was 6 per cent and cost of distribution 5 per cent above the five-year average.

In 1928 you found prices at the farm 49 per cent, food at retail 70 per cent and cost of distribution 90 per cent above the five-year average. The cost of distribution had increased 41 per cent more than farm prices. This you proposed to correct.

In October, 1931, according to latest available reports, prices to the farm were 20 per cent below the five-year average, food at retail 33 per cent above, and cost of distribution 77 per cent above. The cost of distribution was too high in 1914, but compared with the five-year average it has increased 92 per cent above farm prices. It gained 51 per cent since you promised to reduce it three years ago.

You were misled into believing that a local basis satisfactory to farmers existed when you legislated to create a co-operative marketing system.

Originally farm co-operation was devised to increase the returns for farm products and to curb the avarice and tyranny of the middlemen. It was to be owned and controlled exclusively by farmers. Each member shared in the management by one vote, and shared in the benefits in proportion to his contribution to it in service and trade. There were to be no personal commitments, no secrets. It was to serve all farmers, high and low, rich and poor. The unit of organization was to be the local body limited to the local community and an affiliation of these local units served as a sales agency for shipments for the whole organized territory. This system was handicapped by the middleman's domination of the big markets, but it made progress. It made conspicuous success with the California citrus growers, and the butter and cheese producers of Wisconsin and Minnesota. It is successful in many local and regional jurisdictions.

When the above type of organization and the perseverance and increasing skill of farmers to manage their own business began to indicate a new order of things, promoters and leaders and lawyers rushed into the field with a centralized plan of organization which the farmer owned in the sense that he paid the bills and furnished the produce, but which the promoters controlled and managed. The failure of these organizations furnishes a record of farm tragedies stretching from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean, and dipping into the tobacco and cotton fields of the South. These experiences created a farm resistance to this type of co-operative organization which even the $500,000,000 appropriation has not been able fully to overcome. This type of centralized organization formed the main basis of your marketing system. It formed an extra battery of middlemen between producer and consumer. They cleared their sales through the old middlemen, made alliances with them, and speculated through the exchanges. As the government records show, they increased the cost of distribution.

The record of the recent inquiry by the agricultural committee of the Senate is significant. The president of the cotton association draws $75,000 a year. One brokerage concern was paid $450,000 for commissions on sales. It would take the total income of 250 cotton-growers to pay the president's salary, and of 1,500 growers to pay the commissions of this one broker. The loss to date on cotton is officially given as $80,000,000.

The salary of the manager of the grain corporation is $50,000 a year. Four other officers receive respectively, $32,500, $30,000, $25,000 and $15,000 each. In all it has 179 officials with a total estimated payroll of $1,000,000 annually.

The corporation sells grain for the local associations. The commission is enough to pay the salaries and expenses, and earned a profit last year of $332,000. The price was about the lowest on record, but not a penny of this profit went back to the farmers, though they had paid in $682,200 as capital, and the organization had borrowed more than $25,000,000 on their credit.

Neither of the presidents of these farm organizations was a farmer, or trained in farm service. Both were dealers or speculators in farm crops; one in cotton, the other in wheat. They had the middleman experience and training. The total loss in their combined operations and speculations in wheat for the association was $185,000,000, with loans outstanding on the two crops of $235,000,000 or more, and the prospect of a further loss on its holding of cotton and grain. It is admitted that the stabilization organizations are insolvent, and that heavy losses have occurred all the way from the producers to the government.

When you enacted laws for the organization of national banks and again for the Federal Reserve System, you provided for a definite charter for each bank. You put legal machinery for the control of them in the hands of the man who furnished the capital, and safeguarded their interests by demanding definite accounting and regular official audits. You did not provide a complete system of organization for farm marketing as you did for banking. Actually you made it impossible for farmers to control their own organizations or to manage their own business. The officials of farm organizations are the only trustees of other people's money and property in the whole country who are not required to make a comprehensive accounting of their stewardship.

There are, of course, sincere, capable men in this organization work. No social movement has ever inspired more self-sacrificing altruism than true farm co-operation. To work with others for the benefit of each and the welfare of all brings out the best in the emotional and spiritual life of men and women. But your centralized system is not farm co-operation. It is a big corporation controlled and directed by men independent of farmers. It is another set of middlemen to increase the cost of distribution. Change your law and give farmers a system to market their products for themselves. Anything less is not farm co-operation.

Organization of farmers for the benefit of professional promoters and middlemen is a nationial liability. But farm co-operation by farmers themselves is a great conception and a rich national asset. Organized into a legal national system with proper safeguards it will become a great institution, and a blessing to all the people of America.

The second fundamental cause of the farm troubles is the decreased volume of money and credit in use with the consequent increased purchasing power of the dollar, and as a result falling prices of agricultural products.

It is generally admitted that deflation—the withdrawal of money and credit from use—has been the primary cause of the continued fall in farm prices, and having decreased the purchasing power of the farmer trade and industry were affected until the depression became general. During the boom days many thought industry could prosper without the farm. Today they know better. Temporary expediencies may help some in relieving the business depression. In time economic conditions tend to slowly adjust themselves, but the cost in property and hopes and life is staggering. It is your privilege, despite the financiers, to stop the awful havoc caused by the changing value of the dollar. The constitution plainly charges you with the duty and clothes you with authority to regulate the value of money. Credit is too uncertain and too speculative. Give us enough money to restore and maintain a fair and normal price level. By so doing you will hasten the approval of that prosperity wagon so long hid around the corner, and remove the cause of the ever recurring cycle of business depressions.

Milk Monopoly Progresses

THE carefully prepared plan to deflate milk prices in New York and adjacent States, and to complete the monopoly of distribution, is going on apace. Last week the Borden Company and the Dairymen's League announced a cut in the price of milk to stores. The price had been 12 cents. It was reduced to 10 cents, and to nine cents when a deposit of three cents was made for the return of the bottle, to go into effect December 1. This followed the report that loose milk would be barred at the end of next year. The new prices would wipe out the loose milk dealers before they had time to perfect equipment for bottling, and perfect the long coveted monopoly. The 17-cent price for grade A and 14 cents for grade B on home deliveries were to remain. The Sheffield Farms Company made no announcement, but met the cut on December 1.

On Tuesday morning Sheffield Farms announcement reduced the price of both grade A and grade B on home deliveries as well as to stores two cents a quart. On December 2 Borden and League officials conferred over the problem of reducing prices on all bottled milk and passing the cut on to producers. Later Borden's officials announced that, after the conference, they were able to reduce the price two cents a quart on grade A and grade B bottled milk delivered at the home. There is just enough of variations in the announcements to give an appearance of independent actions, but when the stunt is all over the 58 per cent of city milk heretofore sold loose in cans will be sold in bottles, except the exemptions for institutions and hotels, and the monopoly of distribution will at last be practically complete.

City papers see a benefit to both dealers and consumers. We wish we could encourage a similar hope for country producers.

The Buffalo Milk War

The dairy industry in this western corner of the State is in a turmoil. Heretofore we have managed to maintain a higher price to farmers for milk in Buffalo than prevailed in other parts of the State. But for some months past John Horan, of the Sparks Dairy, selling Dairymen's League milk, has insisted on a cut in the Buffalo market. He was opposed by Henry Wackerle, one of the Unity buyers, and the old price level prevailed. On November 5, at a dinner meeting of dealers at the Athletic Club, Mr. Horan again proposed a reduction in the price and after discussion it was unanimously agreed by the dealers to reduce the price of milk in Buffalo two cents a quart to consumers, to take effect November 11. On the November 7 following, the Unity producers negotiated with its dealers, the dealers agreeing to stand 34 cents of the cut and the producers taking 59 cents, reducing their returns from $1.84 to $1.25.

The reduced price to consumers was 10 cents for regular milk and 12 cents for special. On November 17, without any previous announcement, the Sparks Dairy, and Lang Creamery, both selling League milk, reduced the price to six cents regular and seven cents special. Some of the small retailers continue to maintain the 10 and 12-cent price, but all the larger dealers with store and hotel trade were obliged to meet the cut. The Farm Bureau attempted to get the representatives together under the suggestion of the Unity for all to go back to the previous prices, but it failed because the League representative said he was instructed not to sit in with other representatives on the ground that it would be illegal. A suggestion was then made to refer the whole dispute to an independent committee. The League representative declined on the ground that it was a dealers' war. The Buffalo papers had previously quoted him as saying that the League would protect its buyers. This is the record, and here, like in other markets, producers are taking the loss.

Buffalo, N. Y. A PRODUCER.

Sweet Potato Yield

The preliminary estimate of the average yield of this season's crop is 155 bushels per acre, as compared with 133 bushels last year and 136 bushels, the average for the ten-year period, 1920-1929. The preliminary estimate of the total production this year is 2,015,000 bushels, as compared with 1,596,000 bushels harvested last year and 2,072,000 bushels, the average production for the five-year period, 1925-1929. The quality of the crop this season is 90 per cent of a normal, as compared with 86 per cent last year and 89 per cent, the average quality for the ten-year period, 1920-1929. The 1931 estimates of production are as follows: Delaware, bus., 1,575,000; Maryland, 2,040,000; Virginia, 4,750,000; North Carolina, 10,005,000; South Carolina, 3,300,000; Tennessee, 5,312,000; United States, 73,475,000.

Eastern Connecticut

Warm, damp weather of recent date has been welcomed by tobacco-growers in this section, who were waiting for a "damp" which permitted them to take down tobacco in the sheds. It also gave many people, old and young, employment. Tobacco crop is reported excellent quality, and buyers making offers. Price for native eggs slightly lower, in some places two cents. Almost normal demand for all usual holiday products surprised many who thought demand would be below last year's figures. Predictions that turkeys for Christmas trade will remain firm seem to be well founded in view of brisk demand for Thanksgiving stock. Bronze turkey toms are bringing good price for breeding purposes, vigorous stock quoted at $10.

Apple prices remain about the same. Greenings $1 to $1.40 bu.; McIntosh, $2.50 to $2.75; onions, $1.50 to $1.75; turnips, 40 to 60c bu.; carrots, $1 to $1.50 bu.; spinach, 50 to 60c bu.; parsnips, $1.40 to $1.60 bu. Broilers fairly low in price, some selling at 20 to 24c lb.

C. B. KNIGHT.

Prominent horticulturist

S-W DRY LIME SULFUR

Prof. F. H. Ballou, Daleview Orchard, Newark, Ohio, grows fruit of fine color and smooth finish—free from russet, burning and foliage crimping. Read his recommended formulas.

A *safe* spray that gives *positive* protection . . . That is what every grower is looking for. And that is what increasing hundreds of orchard owners *have found* in Sherwin-Williams Dry Lime Sulfur. The success of Prof. F. H. Ballou, leading Ohio horticulturist who has used S-W Dry Lime Sulfur for a period of 10 years, is typical of the unvarying reliability, safety and positive protection offered by this easy-to-use spray.

Fruit of fine color and smooth finish

On an experimental plot in his famous Daleview Orchard, Prof. Ballou, of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, has produced exceptionally high yields of fruit remarkable for its fine color and smooth finish. (See actual photographs on these pages.) For 10 seasons, according to Prof. Ballou, russeting, burning and crimping of foliage have been entirely avoided through the consistent use of S-W Dry Lime Sulfur.

Recommended dilutions

Based on Prof. Ballou's experiments, the following dilutions of S-W Dry Lime Sulfur are recommended for these varieties of apples:—Grimes, Jonathan, Delicious, Winter Banana, Golden Delicious, Stayman Winesap. (These varieties are grown in the Daleview Orchards.) *For the PINK SPRAY*—3 lbs. of S-W Dry Lime Sulfur and 5 lbs. of hydrated lime to 50 gallons of water. *For the CALYX AND ALL SUBSEQUENT SPRAYS*—1½ lbs. of S-W Dry Lime Sulfur and 5 lbs. of hydrated lime to 50 gallons of water.

Read what Prof. F. H. Ballou says about Dry Lime Sulfur in the Proceedings of the Sixty-Third Annual Meeting of the Ohio State Horticultural Society

The following remarks are quoted from the Ohio State Horticultural Society Proceedings for 1930.

" . . . Dry Lime Sulfur gave equally as fine control of scab and sooty fungus as did commercial liquid lime sulfur. Moreover, unlike the commercial liquid form, the Dry Lime Sulfur caused no foliage or fruit injury whatever during the summer season when temperatures were high at the time of spraying. Then, too, we noted that the fruit grown on plots sprayed with Dry Lime Sulfur was invariably of especially fine color and smooth glossy finish.

"So successful was this program of spraying (Dry Lime Sulfur and hydrated lime) in control of apple scab; so remarkably harmless and really invigorating to foliage and growing fruit; and so conducive to production of apples of exceedingly smooth, glossy finish and fine color were these "twin formulas" for pre-bloom and post-bloom treatment that this Dry Lime Sulfur and hydrated lime combination has been continued in use for eight successive years . . . with constant and growing satisfaction."

Convenient to use—Saves you money

Sherwin-Williams Dry Lime Sulfur is a marked improvement over the old liquid form. It is made from a 33 degree Baume Liquid to which a stabilizer has been added. This stabilizer causes slower oxidation, thus providing more positive pest control.

S-W Dry Lime Sulfur is far more convenient to use than other types of sprays. It comes to you in powdered form ready for mixing. Packed in easy-to-handle 12½ lb. paper bags. No empties to return. No freight to pay on water. No needless hauling charges. You save money and at the same time get better, safer protection.

Try S-W Dry Lime Sulfur—See your local S-W Dealer

You can get S-W Dry Lime Sulfur—and all other standard S-W Insecticides and Fungicides—at your local Sherwin-Williams dealer's. Ask him about the proper dilutions to use for your particular requirements. Use S-W Dry Lime Sulfur on *your* trees . . . Grow fruit of the same uniform high quality, fine color and smooth finish that Prof. Ballou has been growing with the aid of this economical, safe spray.

• • •

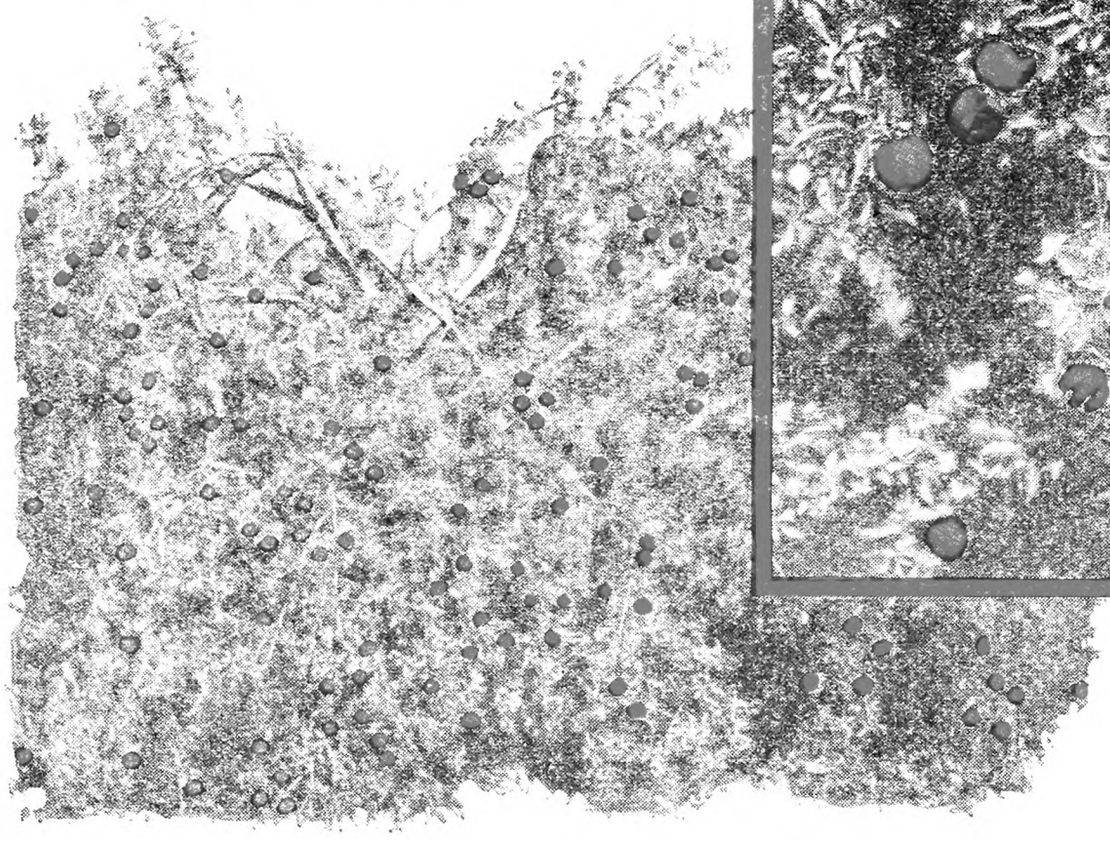
The SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
Cleveland, Ohio

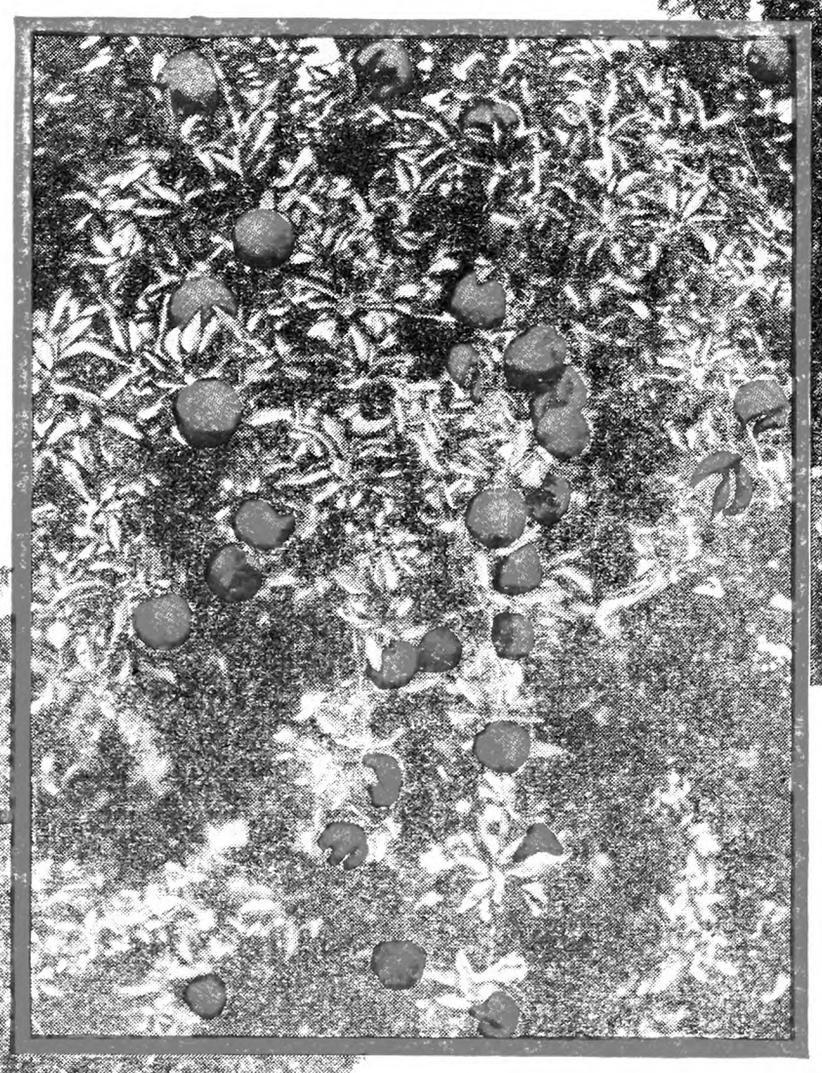
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

proves superiority of in 10 year test!

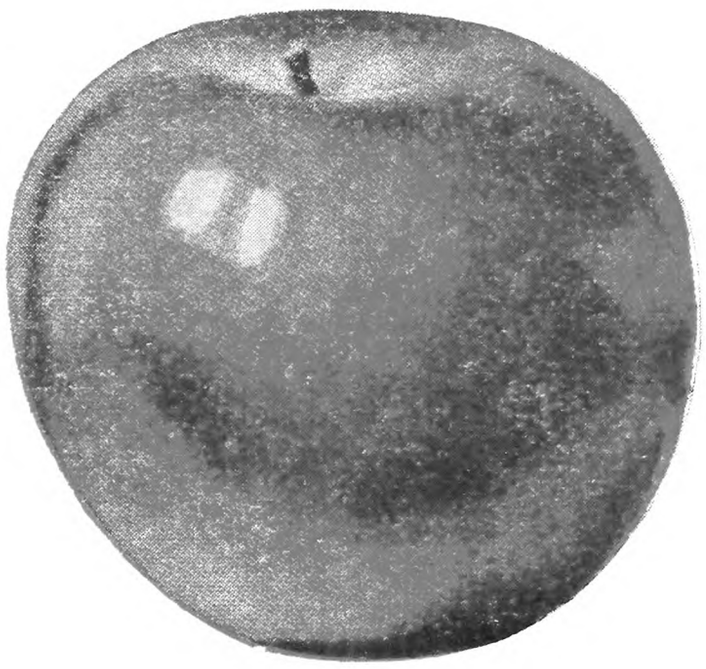
Close-up of fruit on a tree in the Daleview Orchards at Newark, Ohio. For 10 years S-W Dry Lime Sulfur has been used on these trees with unvarying success by Prof. F. H. Ballou, noted Ohio horticulturist.

According to Prof. Ballou, all his trees sprayed with S-W Dry Lime Sulfur have been free from russet, burning and foliage crimping for a period of 10 years.





Another heavily laden tree in Prof. Ballou's orchard at Newark, Ohio. Note the healthy appearance of fruit and foliage—resulting from consistent use of S-W Dry Lime Sulfur.



This apple was picked from a tree in the experimental plot at the Daleview Orchard, Newark, Ohio. Apples grown on trees sprayed with S-W Dry Lime Sulfur have a remarkable gloss.

This "Stayman Winesap" — perfectly rounded, firm and free from russet — well illustrates why Prof. Ballou is enthusiastic about S-W Dry Lime Sulfur. Fine fruit, good yields and healthy trees can be developed by consistent use of this proved spray.

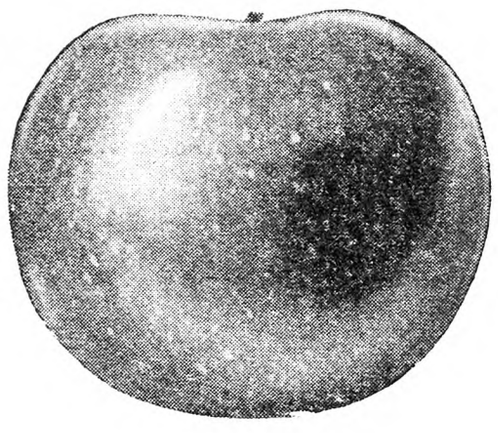
S-W Free Mulsion

A trouble-free, soap-free oil emulsion spray especially recommended for the dormant spraying of apple, peach, pear and plum trees for the control of scale insects.

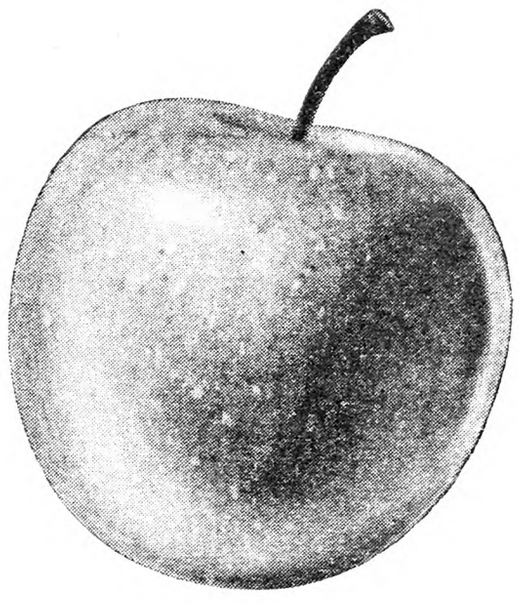
• • •

S-W Arsenate of Lead

A light, fluffy arsenate of lead which deposits more arsenic on the fruit. Kills chewing insects without injury to fruit or foliage.



Many varieties of apples are grown on the experimental plot at the Daleview Orchard. All trees on this plot have been sprayed with S-W Dry Lime Sulfur for 10 years. A "Grimes Golden" is illustrated.



The perfect proportions, rich color and smooth finish of this "Golden Delicious" are typical of the fruit yielded by the trees sprayed with S-W Dry Lime Sulfur in the Daleview Orchard.

SPRAY AND DUST MATERIALS

Live Stock Questions

Answered by R. W. Duck

Wintering of Ewes With Lambs; Profits With Grade Ewes

Could you tell me what might be reasonably expected in profits from a flock of 50 grade ewes, if properly fed and cared for? Also different methods of feeding ewes with lamb. P. A. W.
Onondaga Co., N. Y.

The question of breed should be considered. It is assumed that you want to raise lambs for the market, in which case a good pure-bred registered mutton ram, would probably be best suited. The fine-wools are very hardy and flock well. Rambouillets will also, when crossed on grade ewes, sire early maturing, excellent type lambs. The Dorset-Horn is best suited for early, or the so-called "hot-house" lamb. The new type Dorset also possess excellent mutton type. However, the majority of sheep-men in Central New York use rams of the Down breeds to cross on grade, scrub or western ewes. This latter represents a class of ewes raised in the Western States and carrying a predominance of fine-wool blood. They may be purchased on the open markets in carload lots.

Some extremely valuable and instructive figures and data were presented at a recent New York State breeders' meeting from investigational work done by Prof. W. T. Grams, sheep specialist at College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. The data covered work with 59 flocks, over a period of seven years, with records kept from 1921 to 1927. All flocks were located in counties west of Onondaga and Cortland. All of the flocks kept grade ewes, and used purebred mutton rams. The average number of ewes per flock was 48.

The average annual death loss was 7.5 per cent, while 4.5 per cent proved barren. The average per cent lambs dropped was 122, and the average raised was 106 per cent. The ewes averaged shearing 7.3 lbs. of wool, and required 639 lbs. of roughage and 77 lbs. of concentrates for one year's maintenance. The total average expense per ewe, including feed and all overhead was $9.25. The total average profit per ewe was $4.58.

An interesting comparison is afforded with one breeder in the 59 who made an average profit of $11.34 per ewe. This profit was net, and included every possible item, both debit and credit. His ewes yeaned 141 per cent, and raised 132 per cent lambs; he also had only 3.1 per cent barren ewes. His ewes also clipped an average fleece of 10.5 lbs. This breeder fed an average of 625 lbs. of roughage and 165 lbs. of concentrates. However, his total expense per ewe was only nine cents more per head, or an average expense of $9.34 per ewe. His profits were increased almost 200 per cent by more efficient management.

Relative to wintering ewes in lamb it is not good practice to rough them through on straw, stover or poor hay alone. Many do, but it is compensated for in low percentage of lambs raised, high death rate in the flock and low shearing poundage. Several years ago, when employed at the Pennsylvania Experiment Station, the late Professor B. O. Severson, and I wintered several ewes on good quality Timothy hay. These ewes without exception were constipated, would stretch themselves out, assuming a peculiar posture, from which this complaint derives its name of "stretches." They raised less than 100 per cent lambs. Another group was wintered on good quality second cutting Alfalfa hay. They did better but, were very subject to urine burn and scald, due apparently to excessive urination and a high acidity. The best results were obtained when corn silage and Alfalfa hay were used together to winter the ewes. Silage alone even when properly supplemented with cottonseed or linseed oilmeal has not proven satisfactory at several of the stations where it has been tested.

A noticeable effect of a silage alone ration on the ewes is that during the latter stage of pregnancy the ewes seem to lack vitality and are less active. It has also been my observation that lambs from ewes so fed have a higher mortality rate, than where a dry roughage forms part of the Winter ration. The question of feeding a grain supplement is almost an individual problem. Where the ewes are good type muttony individuals, free from worms, and in their prime, many of our best sheep men such as J. A. Duffy, W. S. Hutchings and Joe Mumford find it unnecessary to feed grain. Roots are frequently fed. In fact many of our leading shepherds find it necessary to exercise particular care or their ewes become too fat, which may result in loss of both the ewe and lamb. Where the ewes are thin they should be fed some grain. They should receive sufficient grain to have them gaining and in fair flesh particularly just after lambing to insure a heavy milk flow. A good grain mixture at present prices is barley five parts (by weight), oats three parts, wheat bran two parts, and linseed meal one part.

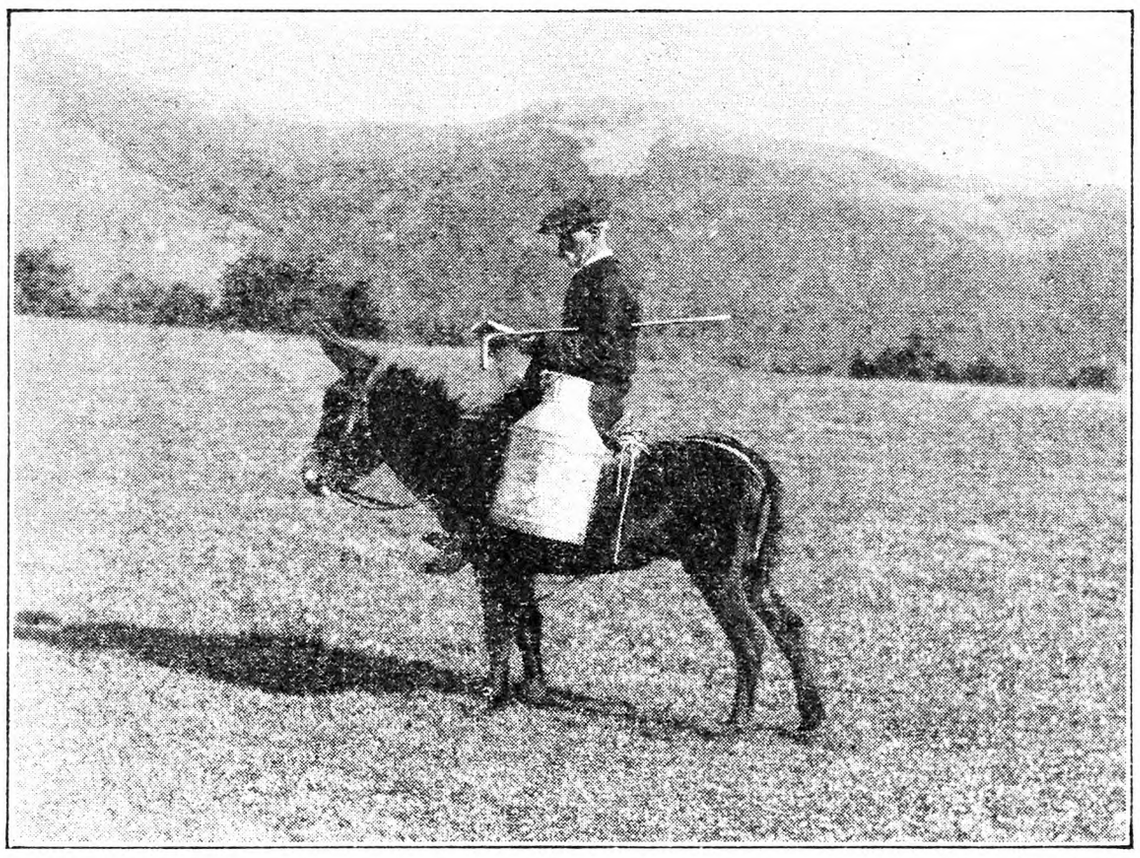


Photo by Bonney.

Delivering Milk in Auvergne, Central France

Feeding Dairy Cows in the South

Will you give me a balanced ration for a small dairy of six or seven Jersey cows? I have on hand corn which will be ground corn, cob and shucks, cottonseed meal, bran and salt; can get any other grain wanted, with peavine hay for roughage. Will have later new rutabagas and growing green oats for pasture. These cows stay outdoors the year round, with a 60-acre pasture of Bermuda and carpet grass and native grasses. J. B.
Georgia.

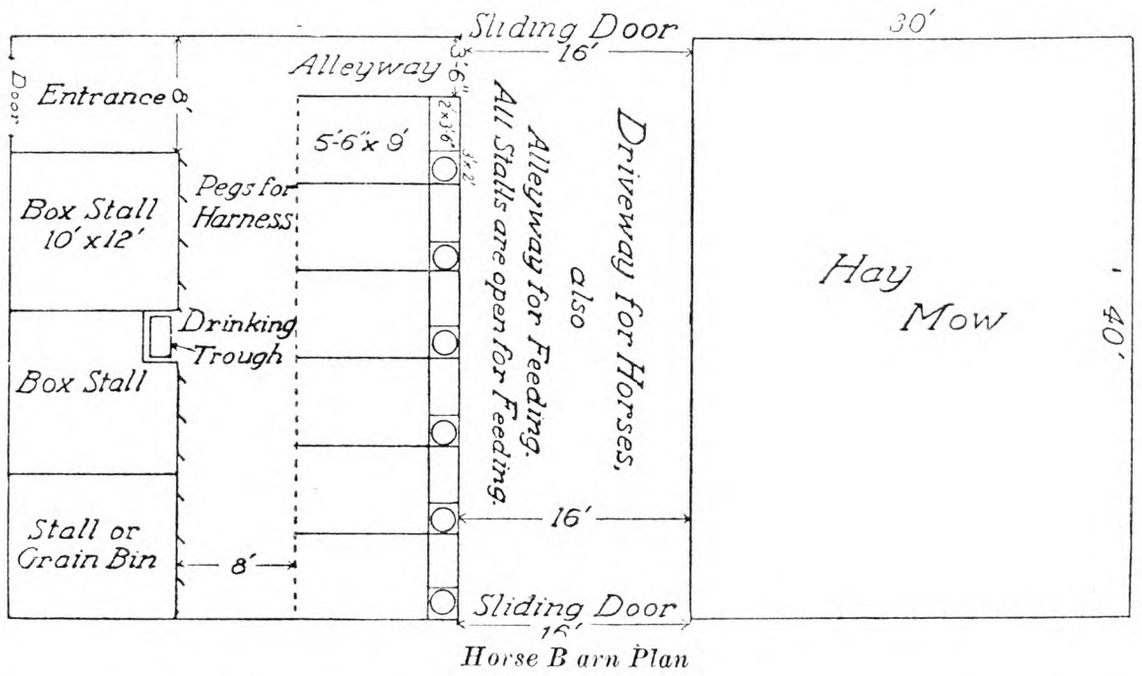
Factors equally as important as the so-called balanced ration are palatability, suitability, bulk, minerals, variety and cost of the feeds involved. A common rule is to feed 1 lb. of hay and 3 lbs. of silage daily per 100 lbs. live weight. Sufficient concentrates should be fed in addition to bring the nutrients up to the standard. It is not necessary to compute a balanced ration for each cow in the herd. Determine the amounts and proportions of roughage and concentrates that will make the most economical ration that meets the requirements for the average cows in the herd.

The general practice of dairymen is to feed approximately 1 lb. of concentrates per day for each 4 lbs. of milk produced. On a recent trip through the South it was observed that leading dairies carrying Jerseys, as most of the southern dairymen do, without exception fed concentrates at the rate of one to two or three.

The rutabagas if fed in approximately equivalent proportions with the peavine hay, together with the pasture you refer to should give excellent results. These roughages would classify as medium in protein and would be very suitable to feed with the concentrates you have on hand. Fed in the proportions previously mentioned, in ratio to milk produced, a mixture consisting of: Ground corn, 400 lbs.; bran, 200 lbs., and cottonseed meal, 100 lbs., would make a grain mixture that fed as stated would be a balanced ration. However, this amount of cottonseed meal probably seems small to you. I find that all through the South much heavier amounts of cottonseed meal are fed with good results, as long as the cows have access to good forage or legume roughage, so if you like in the interests of economy, due to the cottonseed meal probably being your cheapest local feed you can double or even treble the amount of cottonseed meal. The Texas A. and M. College have been feeding their dairy cows large quantities of cottonseed meal and hulls for long periods of time with good results, as long as the cows had access to forage and legume roughage.

If you wished more variety in the ration or wanted to put some cows on test you would find the following concentrate mixture suitable: 300 lbs. corn and cob-meal (in case you cared to grind the corn and cob together); 100 lbs. wheat middlings; 100 lbs. wheat bran; 100 lbs. ground oats; 100 lbs. corn gluten feed; 100 lbs. linseed meal; 100 lbs. cottonseed meal. Keep salt before the cows at all times.

In a good many localities in the South there is a tendency to run a calcium and phosphorus deficit due to a lack of these essential minerals in the soil. However, the cottonseed meal should supply plenty of phosphorus. If your cattle are not producing or doing as well as you think they should, or if you are having weak calves, or calves that do not develop and come on as they should your cattle are more probably running a calcium deficit. The old-timers there refer to this ailment as "soil" and sometimes as "salt" sickness. If there seems to be a tendency along this line add 10 lbs. of ground limestone and 10 lbs. of steamed bonemeal to either of the concentrate mixtures mentioned. I have also seen dairymen in the South correct this mineral deficit by adding air-slacked lime to water for their livestock. Put about 25 lbs. of air-slacked lime in a galvanized washtub and keep it full of water. This is kept available at all times, and is separate from the regular drinking water.



Horse Barn Plan

Horse Stable Questions

Will you advise me about my horse stable floor? I have always used planking. Lately I put in oak plank, but it is so slippery I dare not put the horse in. I read of a brick floor laid edgewise but would think that slippery, too. What size stall would you advise for a horse weighing 1,400 lbs.? I. E.
New York.

The slippery condition of the oak plank floor may be overcome by chipping out some pieces at relatively close intervals with a chisel. Concrete and brick floors are both inclined to be slippery. In barns equipped with this type floor it is usual to corrugate them, using a chisel or some tool to roughen the surface.

Several years ago, when I was working on a large livestock farm in Missouri, a smooth concrete floor had been laid in the horse barn. The drinking trough was at one end of the barn, the water getting on the concrete floor caused the horses to slip as they left the water trough. Several mares aborted as a result, the floor was then roughened by corrugating it as mentioned and no further trouble was experienced. A clay floor with top dressing is an ideal floor from the standpoint of the horse. Dirt floors have the objection of becoming uneven, and in the case of a horse that paws they keep them dug out.

We have a Jamesway built horse barn where I am now employed at Syracuse University. The floors we use are made of heavy pine, and are very satisfactory. Several of the large commercial stables in Syracuse use a cork-brick floor with good results. Our stalls are nine by five and one-half feet. This size would be suitable for a 1,400-pound horse. These measurements are from the manger to the stall opening. The mangers are two feet wide, three and one-half feet deep and three and one-half feet long. The feed box is two by two feet and nine inches deep. Our floors are of two-inch pine laid on in a double layer, thus making a four-inch floor. The wood used should be well seasoned, closely fitted and the cracks chinked with tar. Drainage should be allowed for. Horses which stand in foul or damp stalls, particularly where there is poor drainage are likely to develop hoof ailments such as trush. A box stall is frequently very desirable to have in a horse stable. Twelve by twelve makes one of proper dimensions. The clay floor is especially well adapted for use in the box stall.

Drainage is an important factor in any horse barn. The open drain is easier constructed and does not get plugged up. The simplest kind of drain is one placed in rear of the stall, so sloped it will carry off the liquids. If lateral drains are designed, two placed on the side of the stall are more suitable, as they interfere less with the horse when standing or getting up than a central drain. The floor of the stall should have a slight incline, but not sufficient to cause the horse to stand off balance.

If stall partitions are built they should be about eight to ten feet high in front, and sloped down to the floor or carried to four or five feet. Our partitions are solid. However, the air circulation in the barn is unusually good. Many stable men advocate allowing some space between planking in the partitions to permit a free circulation of air. This has particular application when the horse is lying down, as a solid partition will exclude most of the air, and keep the stall too hot on Summer nights. The planks or panels should be placed horizontal, never upright, as this will prevent splitting and shattering if they are kicked.

Another way in which the present slippery condition of the oak-plank floor may be overcome would be to have your horse shod with ice calks. These would roughen the floor in a relatively short time. I am enclosing a floor plan of our barn which I consider a particularly well arranged horse and general barn.

They Pinned Their Faith to the Doddies

It was hot. The peach market had utterly collapsed leaving thousands of bushels to rot. Grape prices began at a low level. All around me was gloom and depression, so I determined to become a modern Columbus and go until I found a farmer with a smile who would not talk hard times. I found him, or rather two of them, the Sommers boys—Frank and Floyd—who live about 20 miles from me across the river. They could smile, with a jest over the fact that their peach crop had failed to pay, for they do raise a little fruit, but their smile came not from fruit but from the reason that they had put their faith in the "Doddies." If you do not happen to know it, "Doddies" is the pet name of your true Scotchman for those sleek, shining, black Aberdeen-Angus beef cattle with Scotland as their ancestral home.

A beef cattle ranch right here in the heart of the fruit belt? Yes, and a good one, too, so good that the herd is too valuable for utility alone, as it is composed of outstanding pure-bloods whose progeny sells for breeding purposes at prices which makes the venture profitable even in these times of depression.

Eighteen years ago the Sommers boys took over the old home farm upon which they had been born and raised, and in time added some to it, until it now comprises 390 acres of fertile, rolling upland which they call "Sommerlea Farms." It had been a general farm, some grain, some hay, a few milk cows, a few hogs, considerable fruit, but the boys broke away from all that when they invested in foundation stock of pure-blood Aberdeen-Angus cattle. They have wisely refrained from over expansion by carrying only as large a herd as the farm would carry.

When I visited the farm, 50 acres of splendid Alfalfa was ready for the third cutting, but the big barns were stuffed to the rafters with hay, so the boys expected either to stack this cutting, or sell it, as they had enough and to spare on hand from previous cuttings. Another field of Alfalfa was coming along nicely although much younger and not quite so thick. A big wooded field back of the barns furnished ideal pasture ground with a spring brook of never-failing water and many big trees standing close enough to make shade dense enough to furnish a cool shade in hot Summer.

Sixty-five head makes up the herd, divided among older breeding and young sale stock. It is headed by Harvester Model, senior sire, who is a son of Blackcap, and whose dam has a sister who won sweepstakes at the International. Last Fall the Sommers boys had 21 fine young bulls to sell and felt a bit overloaded on account of hard times, but sold everyone of the bulls and had calls for more before Spring. A peculiar thing about that steady market for Doddie bulls is that many of them are sold to dairymen, while the Aberdeen-Angus is a pure beef breed. The reason why dairymen with herds of milking cows of Holstein, Jersey and Guernsey breeds buy a beef bred sire is so that the calves may bring extra prices as veals. This cross of a Doddie bull and a dairy cow produces big, broad calves which fatten easily and make ideal veals. Naturally the heifer calves are also vealed and the dairy herd kept in replacements by buying cows instead of raising heifers. This practice is followed more where land is high in price and abundant pasture not available for raising young stock. But many of the pure-blood Doddie bulls go to head the beef herds of western cattlemen who use them in building up quality feeders from grade cows. The heifers are either retained or sold to breeders who wish new blood or are beginning in beef cattle.

The Doddies are not big cattle to look at them alongside the Herefords but they pack an amazing weight under their sleek, black hides so weigh up in any company of strictly beef cattle. They are exceptionally hardy, rustle their feed on pasture and get fat doing it, dress out to a high percentage, and feed out very economically. Perhaps the last is because they are so docile and quiet. The old advice of never to trust a bull, especially a gentle bull, holds good no matter what the breed, but the Doddie bulls are exceptionally docile, rarely becoming mean.

The point about the whole thing is that the Sommers boys dared to strike out in a new line even though they were born and brought up in a strictly fruit section. They pinned their faith to the Doddies, and while not becoming millionaires are making a good living and 6 per cent, furnishing their homes with modern conveniences, educating their children, including a hobby of fine chickens, just plain farmers who are making good and meeting all their obligations promptly.

There will be better times. There will come again a time when fruit will be profitable, when meat and cotton will come into their own again, when corn and cream will sell at a profit instead of a loss, so we farmers who are in other lines need not give up in despair but it is comforting indeed to find two farmers who can face the banker with a smile and demand a favor instead of begging one. If we all dropped our chosen lines and went into the pure-blood beef cattle, there would be just such a glut as there is at times in fruit, but that does not follow because some men have made good. There does though seem to be a profitable side line in producing a beef or two if there is pasture and feed available. The Sommers boys buy no feed at all, as the farm produces it. Those Doddies are things of rare beauty, but this Long Acres man confesses that his real love is the Milking Shorthorn and some day, well who knows? L. B. REBER.

Berrien Co., Mich.

Fields of Corn in Shock Show the Excellent Crop This Fall

Corn Crop in "Southern Tier"

The season 1931 has been an ideal one for the corn crop. The hot weather early in the Summer gave it an excellent start, and plenty of rain at that time kept the corn growing. Throughout July there was continued hot weather in most sections of New York and Pennsylvania. Finally at harvest time not only were the silos filled to capacity, but many temporary silos were erected to take care of surplus corn. On many farms where additional silage was not needed the corn was left to mature in the field.

As one drives through the country this Fall there is plenty of evidence of this excellent corn crop. Many fields of corn may be seen in the shock in the fields. Husking operations and piles of corn give ample evidence of the way this crop is being handled.

On some farms corn cribs that have stood idle for 20 years or that have been used for other purposes are now being reclaimed and filled with corn. Many new corn cribs are being built. This corn crop is one of the bright spots in the outlook for dairymen the coming Winter. L. H. W.

Correction in Aberdeen-Angus Report

In reporting the results of the recent Aberdeen-Angus show at Syracuse an error was made in giving the placing in the bull calf class. The winner of this class was Elco 3rd, owned by C. C. Taylor, of Lawtons, N. Y., while Briarcliff was second and June third and fourth. I think it should be noted in passing that Barcap Quality, the winner in the three-year-old bull class, was not only the sire of this bull calf, but the sire of the heifer which went with this fellow and made the winning pair of calves at Syracuse. It indicates that Barcap Quality, while still carrying himself in show condition, continues to breed calves of this outstanding quality. R. B. HINMAN.

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RAW FURS-WOOL-good grading. Best prices. HOBART L. CHILDS, BATAVIA, N. Y.

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Events of the Week

BRITISH WHEAT QUOTA.—Great Britain's second proposed step toward protection was announced Nov. 26 when Sir John Gilmour, Minister of Agriculture, assured the House of Commons that the government was going to adopt a quota system for home-grown wheat in time to cover next Spring's crop. This measure will not apply to the British Dominions. Trading arrangements whereby Canada and Australia would get a larger share of the British grain trade at the expense of the United States and Argentina are left for future negotiations incidental to the Imperial Conference at Ottawa next Summer. Except for a statement that the method decided upon would increase the profits of the British grower without involving subsidy payments from the National Exchequer, Sir John gave no details or figures. It is understood, however, in authentic sources that the quota will begin at 15 per cent as the portion of the country's total consumption which the millers must purchase from British grain farmers. The system will be spread over a period of years, with the expectation of a gradual increase in this quota up to a maximum of 25 per cent, but it is estimated that the immediate effect in the harvest of 1932 will be to yield the British grower $1.10 a bushel for wheat against the 75 cents he is now getting.

COAST GUARD TO ENFORCE GAME LAWS.—To the duties of the Coast Guard has been added that of apprehending hunters who shoot ducks and geese out of season in violation of the Migratory Bird act. The Department of Agriculture announced Nov. 26 that the Coast Guard was instructing all its Atlantic and Gulf stations to report violations coming to their attention. The season from New York south on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, except for Florida, is from November 16 to December 16. The Florida season, likewise lasting for 40 days, opened on November 20.

NEW YORK CITY BUDGET.—The 1932 city budget of $631,366,297.97—the largest in the history of this or any other municipality—was adopted Nov. 30 by the Board of Aldermen by a party vote of 61 to 3. The instrument was approved exactly as it had come from the Board of Estimate, and requires only the Mayor's signature. Before the final vote the board had defeated, by 59 to 3, a minority report presented by Alderman Joseph Clark Baldwin 3d, Republican minority leader and sole Republican member of the Aldermen's Finance Committee, which for several weeks has been holding public hearings on suggestions for reducing the budget. Mr. Baldwin's report not only recommended specific cuts aggregating more than $10,000,000, but also urged that non-revenue-producing improvements be made on a pay-as-you-go basis, while revenue-producing improvements be financed by the issuance of long-term bonds as had been suggested by Comptroller Charles W. Berry. The majority report, which was adopted without change, was presented by Chairman Frank A. Cunningham of the board's finance committee. It reviewed the many suggestions made in the public hearings and dismissed them all as impracticable.

NEW SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.—Representative Bertrand H. Snell, of Potsdam, N. Y., Nov. 30, won the Republican nomination for Speaker of the House of Representatives, defeating Representative John Q. Tilson, of Connecticut, the Republican floor leader, in a spirited party caucus. After seven hours of heated debate the caucus decided to postpone until Dec. 7 a vote on the more vigorously contested question of whether Representative Tilson is to be displaced as floor leader and the post given to Representative Snell in the event of the Democrats organizing the House. On a motion by Mr. Tilson, Mr. Snell's nomination was made by unanimous vote at the end of the seventh ballot.

FISH MARKET RACKETEERS.—Two hundred Rhode Island and Connecticut fishermen met at Mystic, Conn., Nov. 27, to organize for a fight against racketeers who tried to collect a tribute of almost 15 per cent of their net profit for permitting them to bring their fish to the Fulton Market in New York. It could not be learned who was trying to impose this tribute, but many of the fishermen's truckmen reported they were threatened with violence if they tried to take their loads to the Fulton Market without paying the tax. At first, it was said, the racketeers sought to collect approximately 42 per cent of the net profit, later cut their demand to 15 per cent and then reported that they had abandoned the idea. The fishermen organized in case the racketeers repeated their demands. At the suggestion of J. H. Lawrence, a New London shipper, they adopted the name of Southern New England Fishermen's Association. The first demand for tribute was disguised in the form of a service charge to the New England fishermen. Their trucks were to be taken to a terminal in East 125th Street, New York, by their own drivers. There New York drivers would take the wheel and take the trucks to Fulton Market at a fee of 75 cents a barrel, it was said. The later demand was for 25 cents a barrel, merely for permission to take the trucks to the market.

UNITED STATES MILITARY AVIATION.—The United States stands fourth among the powers in the number of its fighting planes, F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War for Aviation, declared in his annual report Nov. 30 to Secretary Hurley, in which he presented a picture of army air corps activities during the fiscal year 1931. He did not name the powers that rank ahead of the United States but it is understood that he had Great Britain, France and Italy in mind. He said that his computation included the army air corps and the naval air service combined. In land-based fighting planes alone, the United States ranks fifth, he said.

CANADIAN WHEAT KING. — From his Canadian acres, far up on the arctic watershed, Herman Trelle again brought the finest sample of wheat Nov. 30 to the International Live Stock Show and Grain Exposition at Chicago, and retained the title of "Wheat King." In 1926 and again last year the grower from Wembley, Alberta, won this title. This year's victory gave him permanent possession of the wheat trophy. Trelle, who was born in Utah, was victorious this year with an exhibit of durum, the other times with hard red Spring wheat. O. Edson Smith, of Corvallis, Mont., winner of the white Spring exhibit, was the reserve wheat champion. Trelle operates 1,000 acres 450 miles north of the international boundary. Only 550 acres are in crops, the rest virgin soil. This land drains into the Arctic Ocean. The Summer days are long up there, giving the grains many hours in the sunlight.

STUDENT AND COLLEGE.—Ohio college students must maintain required scholastic standings in State-supported institutions or they can be expelled from school, the Circuit Court of Appeals ruled at Hamilton Dec. 1. The ruling resulted from a suit filed last Spring by Miss Jean West, 21, of Portsmouth, who was notified by Miami University that she could not return to her classes because she had failed in her studies. Miss West took her case to Common Pleas Court, where Judge J. D. Barnes of Sidney enjoined the university from dismissing her. A. H. Upham, president of the university, appealed and the Circuit Court reversed Judge Barnes's ruling on the ground that is was unfair to let a pupil who fell below standard retard others.

KENTUCKY TOBACCO TROUBLES. — Incensed because of low prices offered them, about 3,000 farmers attending the opening tobacco sale of the season at Owensboro, Ky., Dec. 1 broke up the sale after hurling apples at the auctioneers. They then unanimously adopted a resolution not to raise any tobacco next year. About 78,000 lbs. of dark leaf tobacco had been sold at two warehouses for aan average of $4.61 per 100, compared with an average of $8.47 on the opening day last year, when close to 500,000 lbs. were sold. The demonstration assumed serious proportions when someone hurled an apple at W. G. Crabtree, vice-president and general manager of the Owensboro Loose Leaf Tobacco Company, operator of six of the seven warehouses there. Mr. Crabtree dodged, but the protests became so threatening the sale was halted. The farmers withdrew and several hours later gathered at the court house. Unanimous approval was given to resolutions to postpone the sale, to appoint a committee to confer with James C. Stone, chairman of the Farm Board in Washington, in an effort to obtain financing for a tobacco pool, and to abandon plans for next year's crop.

HUNTING FATALITIES.—With an estimated 200,000 hunters in the field, three were shot and killed, two died of heart disease and eight more were wounded Dec. 1 when the Pennsylvania deer hunting season opened. The Board of Game Commissioners estimates that there are between 1,250,000 and 2,000,000 deer in the State. Paul P. Karl, 40, of Altoona, a deer hunter, was killed at Spruce Creek when his gun went off accidentally as he clambered over a fence. Chester Liveri, 29, of Bethlehem, died after being shot in the abdomen near White Haven. Adam Yuhra, 20, of West Hazleton, was killed at Hickory Run.

Coast to Coast in a Chair

I want to thank you for the travel catalog of the Coast to Coast tour. It is late I know to thank you but about the time I received it I met with an accident which prevented my writing. I am not in very good shape yet, but can write. I had a woman working for me and each morning she would say, "Well, where are we going today?" and I would read the itinerary for that day and any other description of the place I could find. We both got a good deal of pleasure and information from the books. In spirit we were with you each day enjoying the trip out West. MRS. I. B. P.

Massachusetts.

Coming Farmers' Meetings

Dec. 7-9. — American Farm Bureau Federation, annual convention, Hotel Shermaan, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 7-12. — Pittsburgh, Pa., Poultry Show, William Penn Hotel. Harry J. Singer, Secretary, P. O. Box 447, N. S. Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dec. 8-10. — Sharon Poultry Association, Annual Show, Sharon, Conn. Secretary Arthur L. Kinsman, Sharon, Conn.

Dec. 9-11.—Second annual landscape school, Ohio State University, Columbus.

Dec. 15-16. — Connecticut Pomological Society, Annual Meeting, Woman's Club Building, Hartford, Conn.; H. C. C. Miles, Secretary, Milford, Conn.

Jan. 5-8, 1932.—Delaware State Poultry Show, Milford, Del.

Jan. 6-8.—Annual Meeting Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association, Worcester, Mass.

Jan. 6-10.—Madison Square Garden, N. Y., Poultry Show.

Jan. 13.—N. Y. State Holstein-Friesian Association, Syracuse, N. Y. C. H. Baldwin, Albany, N. Y., president.

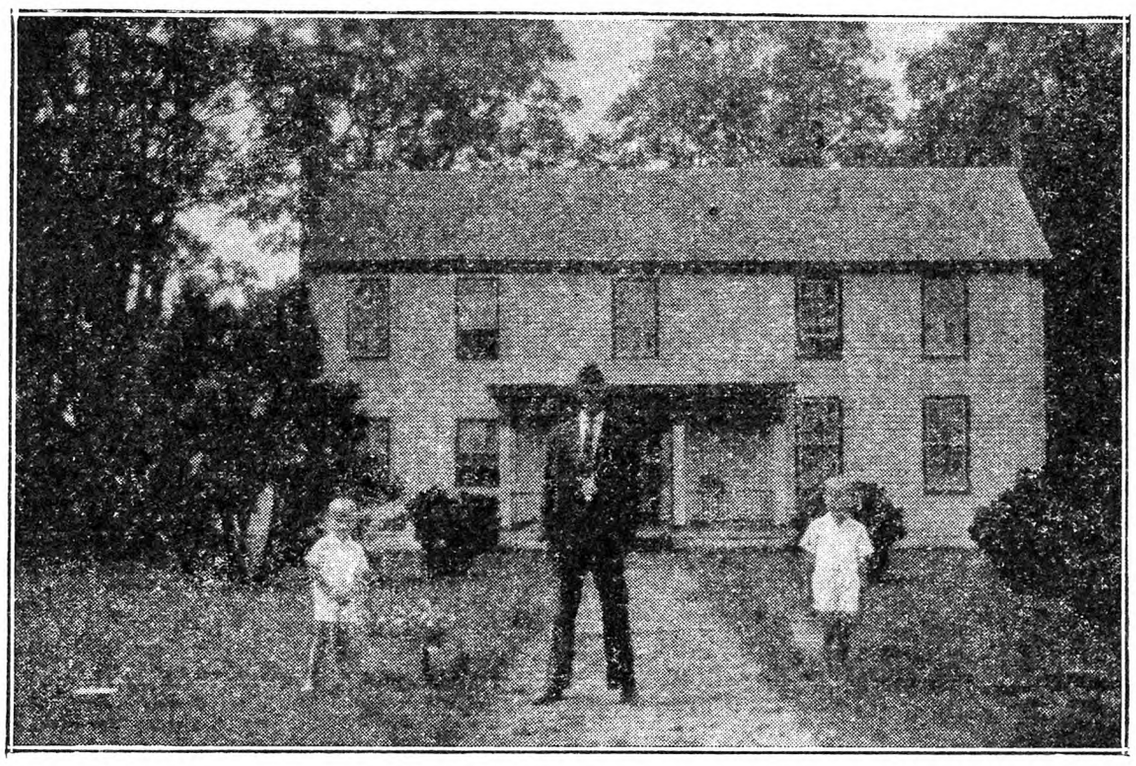
Jan. 13-14.—N. Y. State Dairymen's Association, Syracuse, N. Y. C. W. Halliday, North Chatham, N. Y., president.

Jan. 13-15.—N. Y. State Horticultural Society, Annual Meeting, Edgerton Park, Rochester, N. Y.

Jan. 14.—N. Y. State Breeders' Association, Syracuse, N. Y. T. H. Monroe, Camillus, N. Y., president.

Jan. 18-22.—Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, Pa.

Jan. 26-29.—New Jersey Agricultural Week, Trenton, N. J.



R. K. Nidermaier, of Louisa County, Va., sends us this picture of himself and his two sons standing in front of their house.

Making Cesspool

Will you send me the dimensions and approximate cost of a cesspool suitable for a two-family country home? A. K.

New York.

A cesspool is simply a dry well, stoned up without mortar and covered with earth. It may be of any desired dimensions and its cost will depend upon the cost of the labor involved. Needed size will depend largely upon the character of the soil. An open, gravelly soil will permit the necessary seepage of the liquids from the cesspool for a much longer time than a close-grained type.

Cesspools are hardly practicable in any other soil than an open one. For clay or other impervious soils, a septic tank is to be preferred. In a gravelly soil, a cesspool six to eight feet across, and as many feet deep is a size ordinarily constructed. The larger it is, however, the longer it will serve its purpose. As seepage through the walls and from the bottom is desired, the curbing of the pool should not be made water tight.

Any cesspool is a possible contaminator of a nearby well or spring. One should be dug on the down-hill side of any house well and as far from it as practicable. M. B. D.

Battery Radio Receiver

A new type of battery operated radio receiver is being offered this Fall. After a five-year interval in which no improvement has been offered to rural dwellers over the sets using either the storage battery or dry batteries for A current, this latest radio development is considered to solve the problem of efficient and satisfactory reception in unwired homes. Two developments are an "air cell" battery which literally breathes the life-giving oxygen from the air by means of a special carbon "lung" to maintain constant voltage over a long life, and the other is a radio tube which operates satisfactorily on only two volts. So efficiently have the new air cell receivers been designed and so effectively does the carbon "lung" of the new type battery function, that one battery will supply A current for a seven-tube receiver for an entire year, based on an average use of three hours daily. At the end of its life, the battery is discarded and another purchased.

In appearance and in operation the air cell sets are like modern alternating current electric receivers. They snap on and off with a single switch and range in design from elaborate consoles to midgets. Some of them employ super-heterodyne circuits and dynamic speakers, while engineers claim that all of them are equal to the best electric sets in tone quality, selectivity and satisfactory, trouble-free performance.

N. Y. State Egg Contest

Carried on at State School of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island.

Report for eighth week, November 25:

Most poultrymen recognize the important of body weight in pullets coming into lay, but many overlook the benefits of maintaining good weight in their flocks throughout the year.

By intelligent breeding one is able to develop a strain of birds that will have the important quality of persistency, the ability to keep laying into the late Fall at the end of the first year of laying or, better yet, to molt slowly and continue to lay. Persistency is associated with late molting and no other character appears to be of more importance in producing a high annual record. The question may be raised whether birds which are persistent do not produce pullets which are able to go through the first few months of laying, without a Fall molt.

In some flocks where a small per cent of the pullets have molted, a check indicates that these molters are in poor flesh and that the birds which have continued to lay are in good weight. Many times the cause of a Fall molt is not apparent and often under the best of conditions a large per cent of the flock will molt. Nevertheless the poultryman who can so manage his flock that body weight is maintained will be the one who can secure the best Fall and Winter egg production. One of the factors that is concerned in keeping up the body weight is freedom from internal and external parasites; one can hardly expect a flock infested with worms to be in good condition; freedom from chickenpox, made possible by vaccination before laying starts, is another item often overlooked. In this connection it is interesting to note that from information received from contestants, those pens in the past contests which contracted chickenpox were not vaccinated or in a few cases the vaccine used was found to be unsatisfactory. A good ration and a correct feeding plan are also essential factors. Correct housing plays an important role in providing healthy surroundings, but will not offset the lack of sanitation.

The best birds in a flock will be those that can lay heavily and maintain body weight. Both of these factors depend upon intelligent breeding and sound management.—D. H. Horton, Head, Department of Poultry Husbandry.

During the eighth week of the tenth annual New York State egg-laying contest the pullets averaged to lay 2.80 eggs per bird which was at the rate of 39.9 per cent. This is an increase of .8 per cent over last week's production and it is 4.6 per cent higher than the production for the same week in the previous competition. The per cent production for the week herein reported was 16 per cent higher than for the eighth week two years ago.

The total production to date since October 1 is 25.59 eggs per bird.

High Pens for the Eighth Week.—R. I. R., Walliceton Farm, 59.55 points, 60 eggs; R. I. R., Moss Farm, 55.15 points, 56 eggs; R. I. R., John Z. LaBelle, 51.10 points, 59 eggs; W. L., C. D. Calder, 50.50 points, 50 eggs; W. L., The Joachim Breeding Farm, 49.85 points, 53 eggs; R. I. R., John Z. LaBelle, 49.60 points, 56 eggs; R. I. R., Booth Poultry Farms, 49.40 points, 51 eggs.

Leaders in the variety classes:

White Leghorns.—M. P. Phillips, 372 points, 389 eggs; Miller Poultry Farm, 353 points, 391 eggs; Quality Poultry Farm, 332 points, 374 eggs; Miller Poultry Farm, 328 points, 380 eggs; Ace Farm, 326 points, 373 eggs; August Keri, 320 points, 373 eggs; Roy E. Keute, 316 points, 360 eggs.

Rhode Island Reds.—Moss Farm, 435 points, 401 eggs; West Neck Farm, 388 points, 373 eggs; Redbird Farm, 367 points, 358 eggs.

Barred Plymouth Rocks. — R. C. E. Wallace, 125 points, 151 eggs; V. H. Kirkup, 114 points, 130 eggs.

Buff Plymouth Rocks. — Far-a-way Farm, 303 points, 337 eggs.

White Plymouth Rocks. — Springdale Farm, 254 points, 300 eggs.

The weather conditions at the contest plant during the past week have been as follows: Nov. 19, foggy, rain; Nov. 20, foggy, clear; Nov. 21, foggy, clear; Nov. 22, foggy, clear; Nov. 23, foggy, clear; Nov. 24, foggy, clear; Nov. 25, foggy, partly cloudy.

Infected, Punctured Foot of Cow

I have a cow that stepped on a nail, about three months ago. The nail entered between the two claws, close to the heel. Her foot and leg up to about half way to the knee swelled up and it finally broke open above the claws on the front of the foot. Now that has healed, but there is a hard bunch about twice the normal size of the ankle, half way around the foot, and the cow does not seem to want to touch the foot down on the floor at all. She will just hobble along on three legs.
New York. J. J. N.

The punctured wound of the foot became infected, so that the pus formed and broke out of the hoof-head just above the separation of the toes. Pus, in such cases, tends to burrow and break out at several other places on the hoof-head (coronet) causing a "quittor" which is very difficult to cure. In some cases blood poisoning results and proves fatal, or sloughing of a toe may occur, or necessitate amputation. When pus stops burrowing, but inflammation has been severe, a deposit of false bone may gradually form a hard, bony growth on the hoof-head. This is called a ringbone and appears to be the condition now affecting your cow.

When a puncture of the hoof occurs, restrain the cow so that the foot may readily be handled. Scrub the hoof clean and where possible cut down upon the wound to allow free drainage for pus. When that has been done swab the wound with tincture of iodine and also inject some of the tincture into the wound, but do not introduce a probe. Next wrap the hoof with sterilized cotton held in place by criss-crossing a narrow bandage between the toes and then tying it around the pastern. Afterward, keep the bandage and cotton saturated with a mixture of five parts of carbolic acid, three parts of formaldehyde solution (formalin) and 100 parts of boiled water. So treated, healing may proceed without formation of pus and blood poisoning will be prevented.

Should "pipes" (sinuses) form, however, and continue to discharge pus, the cow will have to be cast and tied; then each sinus must be thoroughly scraped out with a curetting instrument and a caustic solution injected.

It may be that in the case in question pus is still burrowing and will again burst out at the hoof-head. If it does, treat the condition as advised for quittor. We think it more likely, however, that a ringbone has formed and that pus will not again break out. Lameness from ringbone of a fore foot is difficult to cure, as the fore foot carries more weight and strikes the ground a more direct blow that the hind foot, thus causing greater concussion. Trim the hoof to normal shape and form, then clip the hair from the bony growth or ringbone and rub in a blistering salve for 15 minutes, composed of two drams of biniodide of mercury, two drams of powdered cantharides and three ounces of lard. Finally smear more of the salve on the blistered surface and so tie or stanchion the cow that she will be unable to get at the blistered part.

Wash the blister off in 48 hours and then apply a little lard daily until the skin becomes sound. The blister may then be applied again, as before, while the cow is absolutely rested in the stable. It may be necessary to blister the ringbone several times to remove the lameness. The growth itself cannot be removed but it may become less in size as a result of the blistering. If a veterinarian can be employed he may get even better results by point-firing the bony enlargement with a thermo-cautery before applying the blister. Good results have also been had in such cases by applying a proprietory reducing preparation ("Reducine") which may be bought at a drug store with directions for use. A. S. A.

Accounting for the Cow

The University of Vermont Extension Service has prepared a record for the use of 4-H club members handling cows. The form provides for a record at the end of each month on the individual cow, listing date of test, monthly pounds of milk, average test, pounds of butterfat, value of product at last price received, value of product, estimated amounts of hay, silage, grain, beet pulp, etc., including days in pasture, cost of roughage, cost of grain, total cost of feed and return above feed costs. Such a form is highly useful in any cow stable, even though no elaborate bookkeeping is done.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

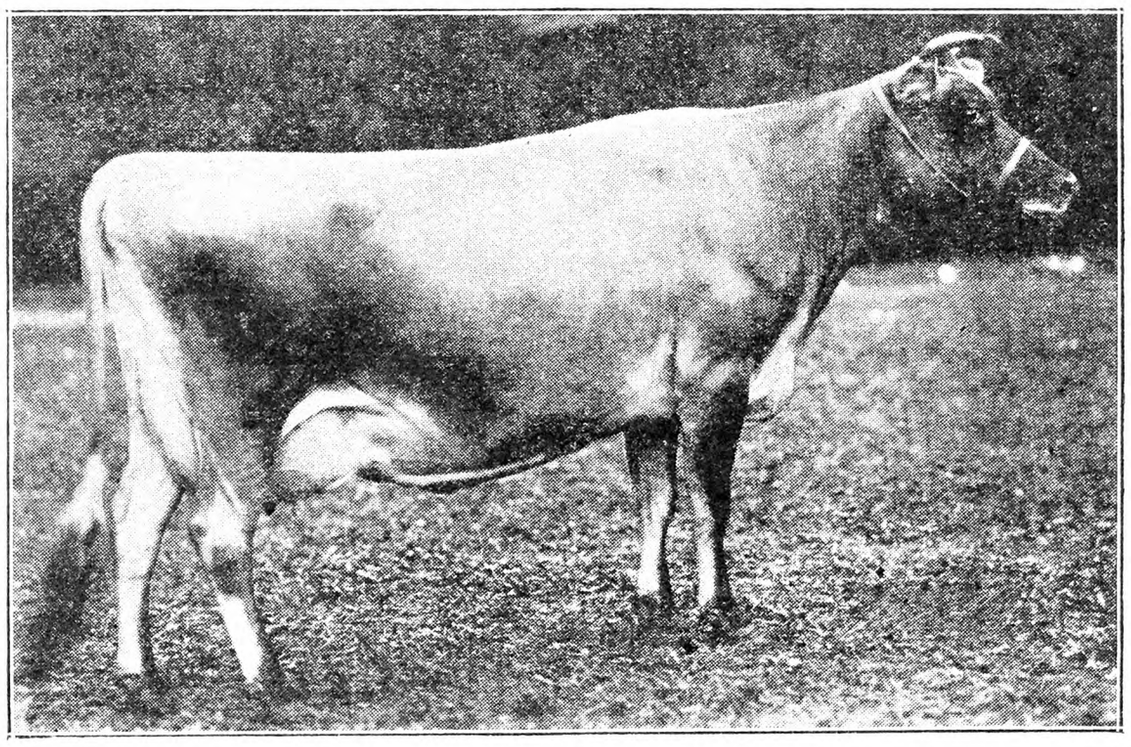
Of the 37 members of the Granges of New York State who were honored at the annual session of the National Grange at Madison, Wis., by being awarded Golden Sheaf certificates to commemmorate their 50 years or more of membership in the order there were several who have held official positions in the New York State Grange. This honor group includes Miss Sara A. Little, of Wayne County, who served as lady assistant steward of the State Grange from 1878 to 1880 and again from 1884 to 1888. Miss Little's father, Malcolm Little, was one of the pioneers of the order in Wayne County, and was the first overseer and second master of Clyde Grange No. 33 of that county. He attended every session of the State Grange up to the time of his death in January, 1899. George C. Watson, also of Wayne County, served as lecturer of the State Grange from 1916 to 1918. Mrs. O. M. Wixon, of Elmira, was State Grange Ceres from 1888 to 1890. She also has the honor of being the first secretary of the first Pomona Grange organized in New York State, that of Chemung County, organized July 1, 1874. Mrs. Wixon officiated for several State Grange sessions as assistant secretary. Mr. Wixon is one of the veteran county deputies of the State, with one of the longest terms of service of any deputy. He retired as deputy in 1924, having served from 1900.

Tompkins County is one of the oldest and strongest of the Grange counties of the Empire State. As might be expected Tompkins has a large number of members who will qualify for one of the Golden Sheaf certificates which the National Grange is awarding to all members of the order who have held a continuous membership for more than 50 years. Through the kindness of Elizabeth E. Bogardus, of Forest City Grange No. 288, of Tompkins County, we are able to publish the following list of these 15 50-year Grange veterans and the name of the Grange of which they are now members:

Newfield Grange No. 242, organized in 1874: Smith J. Douglass, Ithaca, charter member. Lansingville No. 282, organized 1875: Orlando White, Ithaca, charter member. Forest City No. 288, organized 1875: Prof. H. H. Wing, Mrs. Geroge Hopkins, William Stebbins, Mrs. Kate L. Jenks, joined 1876, and all of Ithaca; Frances Stebbins, Mrs. H. H. Wing, joined 1878. Enfield Valley No. 295, organized 1875: Mrs. Theodore Martin, joined 1875 and Alonzo Drake, Newfield, and Mrs. Mary Tilton, Ithaca, joined 1878. Speedsville No. 385, organized 1876: Preston C. Middaugh, Candor, joined 1880, and Alice Moore, Riley Goodrich and Mrs. Riley Goodrich, all of Berkshire, joined in 1881. Tompkins has 10 Granges that have been organized more than 50 years.

Following is a list of the counties in New York State that have Granges with more than 50 years to their credit: Albany County, Bethlehem No. 137; Allegany County, Friendship No. 72; Chautauqua County, Fredonia No. 1, Portland No. 2, Sherman No. 36, Ripley No. 65, Westfield No. 109, Clymer No. 169, Sheridan No. 235, Stedman No. 241, Union No. 244, Rose No. 305, Stockton No. 316, Ellery No. 353, Sinclairville No. 401, Gerry No. 412; Cortland County, Harmony No. 372, Albright No. 440, Little York No. 441, Miller No. 442, Preble No. 447, Cuyler No. 449, Marathon No. 455, Virgil No. 457; Genesee County, Corfu No. 142, Bergen No. 163, Oatka Falls No. 394, Byron No. 395, North Alexander No. 405, Stafford No. 418, Pavillion No. 423; Jefferson County, Union No. 5, Watertown No. 7, Star No. 9, LaFargeville No. 15, Mannsville No. 16, Champion No. 18, Indian River No. 19, South Rutland Valley No. 53, Depauville No. 59, Smithville No. 60, Pamelia No. 60, Carthage No. 68, Philadelphia No. 114, Lorraine No. 117, Three Mile Bay No. 126, Henderson No. 145, Adams No. 391, St. Lawrence No. 396; Lewis County, Lowville No. 71, Barnes Corners No. 84, Copenhagen No. 90; Livingston County, Dansville No. 178, Avon No. 428; Madison County, Lenox No. 43; Monroe County, Honeoye Falls No. 6, Mendon No. 83, Brockport No. 93, Ogden No. 111, Riga No. 168, Hamlin No. 310, Greece No. 311, Parma No. 328, Chili No. 393, Gates No. 421, Pittsford No. 424, Webster No. 436; Oneida County, Camden No. 354, Clinton No. 370; Onondaga County, Elbridge No. 220, Excelsior No. 456; Ontario County, Academy No. 62, East Bloomfield No. 94, Union No. 171, Seneca No. 284, Victor No. 322; Oswego County, New Haven No. 52, Orwell No. 66, Domestic No. 98, Bowens Corners No. 99, North Scriba No. 100, Hope No. 115, Sandy Creek No. 127, Texas No. 128, Volney No. 165, Mexico No. 218, Daysville No. 225, South Richland No. 256, Albion Center No. 270, Palermo No. 309, Hastings No. 339, Mount Pleasant No. 349; Schuyler County, Highland No. 22, Schuyler No. 30, Olive Branch No. 42, Reading No. 50, Beaver Dams No. 268, North Hector No. 318; Seneca County, Junius No. 38, East Fayette No. 40, Seneca No. 44, Kendaia No. 64, Rose Hill No. 116, Magee No. 139, Ovid No. 155, Interlaken No. 160, Lodi No. 213; Steuben County, Prattsburg No. 112, Avoca No. 176, Caton No. 248, Bath No. 294, Savona No. 302, Stephens Mills No. 308, Big Creek No. 324, Neils Creek No. 345, Merchantsville No. 346, North Cameron No. 355, Troupsburg No. 374, Pleasant Valley No. 408, Ingleside No. 426, Towlesville No. 430; St. Lawrence County, Potsdam No. 39, Crary Mills No. 54, Gouverneur No. 303, Silas Wright No. 427; Tioga County, North Barton No. 45; Tompkins County, Caroline No. 239, Newfield No. 242, Lansingville No. 282, Forest City No. 288, Enfield Valley No. 295, North Lansing No. 334, Speedsville No. 385, Etna No. 387, Ulysses No. 419, Waterburg No. 429; Wayne County, Clyde No. 33, Eureka No. 46, Sodus No. 73, Lincoln No. 122, Palmyra No. 123, Huron No. 124, Savannah No. 131, Wallington No. 159, South Sodus No. 175, Marion No. 214, Walworth No. 289, Macedon No. 326, Williamson No. 338, Wolcott No. 348, Newark No. 366.

Jefferson County leads all the Grange counties in the number of 50-year-old Granges, that northern county having 18 which have been organized more than half a century. Oswego County comes second with 16, and Steuben third with 14.



This purebred Jersey cow, Lavender Lady, was awarded the grand championship ribbon as the best Jersey cow exhibited at the 1931 National Dairy Exposition, St. Louis, Mo. She is owned by Hugh W. Bonnell, Cranberry Run Farm, Youngstown, Ohio, and is the first cow of her breed shown by an Ohio exhibitor to win the grand championship since the founding of the exhibition in 1906.

Pickled Pigs' Feet

Thoroughly scrape and clean one dozen pigs' feet. Place them in a kettle, cover with boiling water, add one tablespoon of salt and simmer steadily until tender. Transfer the feet to a stone crock, placing between them thin slices of onion. Heat and boil together for five minutes two quarts of good vinegar, one bay leaf, two tablespoons of sugar, one dozen whole cloves, six tiny red peppers, and one-half teaspoon of salt. Add one quart of boiling water and pour at once over the pigs' feet. Cover and let stand two days before using.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, qt., 6 to 7c; milk, special, qt., 8 to 9c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $200 to $250; cows, fresh milk, grades, choice, $90 to $100; cows, fresh milk, grades, good, $70 to $80; cows, fresh milk, grades, common, $35 to $60; beef cows and bulls, 100 lbs., $5 to $7; veal calves, milk fed, choice, $14 to $15; veal calves, milk fed, good, $9 to $12; lambs, $6.50 to $8; sheep, $2 to $3.50; chickens, large, fancy, 32 to 34c; broilers, 24 to 25c; fowls, 18 to 20c; eggs, local, fresh, mixed, doz., 48 to 50c.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 13 to 14c; milk, special, qt., 18c; milk, sold from chain stores, qt., 11 to 12c; butter, farmers' delivery, lb., 40 to 45c; butter, creamery, prints and rolls, lb., 35c; butter, creamery, cut from tubs, lb., 33 to 34c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 25 to 29c; cheese, part skim, lb., 18 to 20c; cheese, cottage, lb., 12 to 15c; eggs, farmers' delivery, doz., 55 to 58c; eggs, local, fresh store sales, doz., 51 to 52c; chickens, roasters, fancy, dressed, lb., 38 to 40c; broilers, average 2½ lbs., lb., 30 to 32c; fowls, lb., 23 to 25c; ducks, lb., 25 to 29c; turkeys, lb., 39 to 45c; celery, bch., 10 to 15c; cauliflower, each, 20 to 25c; spinach, pk., 19c; potatoes, pk., 18 to 20c; potatoes, bu., 68 to 70c; onions, lb., 2 to 4c. F. A. C.

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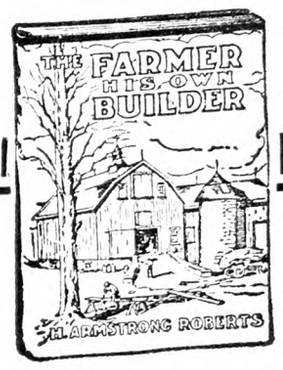

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Molting Pullets

We have 300 pullets. They were laying about 75 eggs up to about three weeks ago. Now they are laying only 50 eggs. They also have gone into a molt. What has caused this reduction in egg production and how can we remedy it?
New York. J. H. B.

Early hatched pullets are quite likely to lay for a short time in the Fall, and then undergo a partial molt, with a drop in production. To avoid this requires careful management, an essential of which is that there shall be no marked and sudden change in feeding, housing or other care.

Moving pullets after they have begun to lay is one cause; a sudden change in the ration fed is another. Maturing pullets should be placed in their Winter quarters before production begins and any needed changes in manner of feeding or rations given should be made gradually.

It does not seem possible always to avoid this Fall molting of pullets but the care mentioned above will make it less frequent. I presume that a review of the circumstances in your case will disclose some unfortunate change in management to which the molt can be ascribed.
M. B. D.

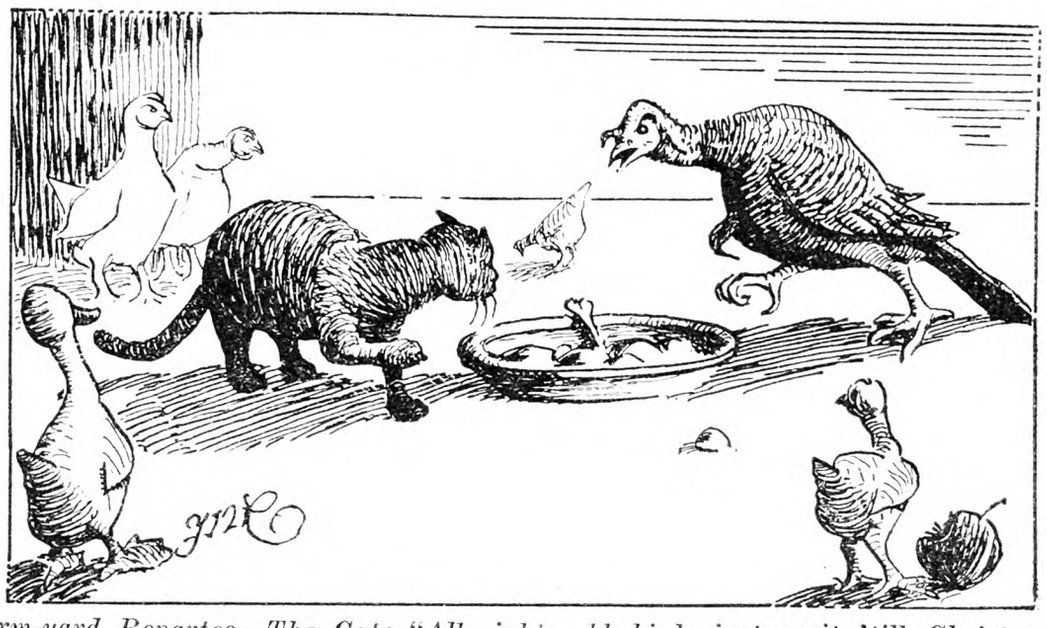
Feeding Turkeys

How many pounds of feed per day do you give a flock of 50 turkeys, and what kind of feed? S. T. C.
New Jersey.

Give turkeys all that they want to eat, regardless of the number of pounds consumed. The amount will vary with age and circumstances of care. If on range, the turkeys will find much to satisfy them but should, nevertheless, have what additional grain they want.

Several weeks before expected time of marketing, increase the corn in their ration to fatten them. The common poultry foods given hens and chickens are equally well suited to turkeys, there being nothing in the natures of these fowls to require special foods for the turkeys. Young turkeys are fed the mashes and grains given chickens. Corn is depended upon chiefly for fattening.

Difficulty in rearing young turkeys, with occasional marked success, has led to undeserved reputations in the matter of feeding and management, some particularly successful season leading to the belief that a special food or mixture was responsible. Keeping the young entirely away from ground contaminated by the droppings of other fowls is the chief essential of good management. An ample supply of the commonly used poultry foods, that of feeding. There are no hidden secrets leading to success.
M. B. D.



Farm-yard Repartee—The Cat: "All right, old bird, just wait 'till Christmas! I'll have another one to pick with you then."

Various Poultry Questions

Will the droppings of a healthy hen give turkey poults blackhead? If so, are the fresh droppings as dangerous as those that have been laying? Is cistern water that is almost free from minerals good to give to poultry continuously? How does the Minorca breed shape up when grown to broiler age in a battery brooder? I refer to disposition. Are they nervous like the Leghorn or quite like the Rhode Island Red? Do they grow feathers as readily as the White Leghorn which, I think, feathers out exceptionally well? At what age do you think they will make their most economical growth? Early like a Leghorn? Medium like a Rhode Island Red? Late like a Plymouth Rock? By late I mean around 3 lbs. H. C. B.

Blackhead is conveyed to turkeys through the droppings of hens that carry the cecal worm or pin worm of the intestines, a small worm about a half inch in length. These worms are found in practically all flocks of hens and appear to do little harm to the carrier, though much to the young poults that pick them up with poultry droppings. It is in the eggs of these cecal worms that the organism of blackhead in turkeys is found. If these eggs cannot hatch, the poults do not suffer and the eggs have to remain in the ground or droppings for two or three weeks under favorable conditions of warmth and moisture before becoming ripe enough to hatch. When the "ripe" eggs are picked up by poults, they hatch within the poult's intestinal tract and the blackhead organism is released, to multiply enormously, enter the blood stream of the poult and lodge in the liver, when the destruction of the liver tissue produces the discolored patches upon the surface seen in that disease.

Cistern water, or any other pure water, is suitable for poultry. Needed minerals may be obtained from other sources. I do not know what results the Minorcas give in the very new battery brooders but should expect them to resemble the other Mediterranean breeds in their behavior. Leghorns are, of course, the commonly raised broilers of the small egg producing breeds of fowls, though not the choice when broilers are the chief product considered. The heavier breeds, like the Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes, are preferred as broilers of medium or heavyweights. M. B. D.

Infectious Poultry Disease

I would like to know some remedy to give chickens for cholera. We are losing both young and old ones. We find them dead on the drop boards. They are heavy but their combs turn black. C. H. C.

If these fowls are suffering from true fowl cholera, I know of no cure. Fowl typhoid also resembles cholera in its nature, but is not so devastating a disease in the flock. Instead of sweeping through and taking a large number of victims within a short time, typhoid takes a more chronic course, a bird being found dead here and there at intervals of varying time.

Both diseases are very communicable through the droppings of sick birds and are to be combatted by prompt removal from the flock of all those ailing, and thorough measures of cleanliness and disinfection of quarters and utensils. It is useless to try to combat these diseases by medicating water or food.

The term "cholera" is very loosely used by many poultrymen, meaning to them any diarrhoeal disturbance, but both fowl cholera and typhoid are specific diseases depending upon organisms spreading from one fowl to another. To prevent them, this contamination through the droppings must be made impossible.
M. B. D.

Selecting Breeders

I bought some chicks in the Spring. Two of them had diarrhoea. They recovered and now one of them, a rooster, has it. Would advise me to keep him for a breeder for next Spring? I have another rooster of the same batch, but heavier. He was not sick. What would be best to fatten roosters for home use?
New York. H. H.

As a general rule any young bird of either sex that has been sick and out of condition should be rejected from the breeding pen. Only healthy, vigorous fowls can be expected to be profitable, and there is no more necessary measure for securing such vigor than breeding only from vigorous parents. However, the occurrence of some slight diarrhoeal trouble in a growing chick due quite possibly to injudicious feeding, need not necessarily condemn it, if the trouble is evidently fully recovered from and the chick develops fully into a healthy individual. Suspicion should rest upon the unfortunate bird, however, and it should definitely show that it has not been injured by sickness before it is chosen to enter a breeding pen.

Corn is the most important fattening grain but it may be mixed, ground into meal, with such foods as boiled potatoes and table scraps to cheapen the cost of fattening a bird for the table. M. B. D.

Beets for Hens

Is feeding red beets to chickens harmful? If not, how many pounds may be fed to 100? M. B.

Beets and other garden vegetables are valuable additions to the ration of hens and may be fed without weighing them out. Beets, Carrots and cabbages are all good succulent foods, apples may also be given in moderation, sweet ones being best. These vegetables are usually fed at noon, giving the flock what it will clean up in an hour or two. Hens accustomed to them, however, will not eat too much if they are before the flock through the day. M. B. D.

Connecticut Egg Contest

This contest carried on at Storrs, Conn., is now in its 21st year. Following is report for week ending Nov. 21:

First column shows total egg production for week; second, total eggs to date; third, total points to date.

	(1)	(2)	(3)
BARRED ROCKS			
Lewis Farms, R. I.	54	161	147
James Dryden, Cal.	50	161	140
C. J. Dunham, Conn.	38	89	81
A. C. Hawes, Me.	56	155	129
T. L. Rosser, Jr., Va.	53	152	122
Oakland Farm, R. I.	54	164	147
Kerr Chickeries, N. J.	49	124	106
R. Walter Bishop, Conn.	19	81	70
Pratt Exp. Farm, Pa.	59	164	143
F. C. Spaulding, Jr., N. Y.	58	158	144
Royal Pur. Farms, Minn.	16	35	30
R. C. Cobb, Mass.	53	99	90
WHITE ROCKS			
A. T. Lenzen, Mass.	41	88	76
Collins & Ripper, Ia.	49	138	126
L. H. Harvey, Ill.	34	57	52
E. D. Ranken, N. Y.	20	58	49
Holtzapple Farm, O.	50	149	133
Kalerok Farm, Mass.	45	151	131
P. S. Davis & Son, N. H.	47	138	119
E. A. Hirt, Mass.	34	125	120
A. F. Poltl, Wis.	6	16	14
Co-operative Co., O.	41	72	59
E. H. Rucker, Ia.	42	122	112
Davidson Bros., Mass.	16	98	87
C. M. Christian, N. Y.	32	80	70
WHITE WYANDOTTES			
W. C. Kennedy, Conn.	20	65	61
C. L. Hohman, Conn.	33	83	77
Havemeyer Farm, N. Y.	14	39	35
The Locusts, Conn.	47	144	123
Ebenwood Farm, Mass.	40	130	122
E. C. Mahon, Ia.	39	84	70
Fisher Farm, Canada	47	113	103
RHODE ISLAND REDS			
A. E. Anthony, Conn.	52	156	138
Hall Bros., Conn.	56	155	146
W. O. Day, Mass.	54	122	104
H. R. Rowell, Mass.	54	152	149
N. W. Amidon, Conn.	54	161	157
West Neck Farm, N. Y.	48	130	119
Pine Hill Farm, Mass.	54	170	156
D. I. Goodenough, Conn.	50	150	153
Globus Farm, Mass.	57	148	140
Homestead Farms, Conn.	48	136	124
H. G. Colt, Conn.	35	106	93
Charlescote Farm, Mass.	51	145	143
E. N. Larrabee, N. H.	48	145	39
Cotton Mt. Farms, N. H.	32	92	81
J. Z. LaBelle, Conn.	48	72	61
Z. LaBelle, Conn.	52	133	114
Sunnycrest Farm, Conn.	56	179	155
W. E. Carter, Conn.	51	152	144
C. T. Avery & Son, Mass.	52	141	134
Dickinson Bros., Mass.	35	141	124
Parmenter's Farm, Mass.	50	114	101
G. B. Treadwell, Mass.	65	174	164
F. S. Chapin, Mass.	26	126	106
F. S. Chapin, Mass.	25	87	75
Scott Farm, Mass.	57	139	124
Burdean Acres, Mass.	49	161	146
Progressive Farm, Mass.	53	147	122
E. H. Rucker, Ia.	33	90	73
F. H. Sampson, Mass.	3	42	37
Pinecrest Orchards, Mass.	53	164	147
WHITE LEGHORNS			
Joachim Farm, N. J.	54	148	128
A. E. Anthony, Conn.	61	180	165
G. Lowry Farm, Conn.	60	170	154
G. Lowry Farm, Conn.	60	155	140
Grandview Farm, Mich.	34	74	66
Charter Bros., Conn.	55	165	142
J. A. Hanson, Ore.	58	168	156
Fisher Farm, Canada	50	128	120
Leighton Orchards, R. I.	58	154	138
L. A. Grouten, Conn.	48	125	112
A. J. O'Donovan, N. Y.	53	162	137
Ruehle's Farms, N. Y.	57	152	136
Meadowedge Farm, Mass.	58	174	159
Tom Barron, England	46	108	93
Hollywood Farm, Wash.	59	160	140
R. L. Slosson, N. Y.	45	107	91
Granger Farm, Conn.	58	162	142
Codner's Farm, N. Y.	61	158	150
St. John's Farm, Mo.	47	130	114
Wene Farms, N. J.	37	95	86
G. B. Ferris, Mich.	52	149	125
Kabeyun Farm, Vt.	50	142	121
Toivonen Farm, Pa.	60	139	121
LaMaster Bros., O.	50	120	97
H. Rapp, Jr., N. J.	51	138	123
W. L. Mehrmann, N. Y.	43	127	110
Gren-El-Lang Farm, Conn.	55	157	122
W. L. Gilbert, Conn.	53	149	125
T. F. Ritchey, Jr., Pa.	58	164	144
Kerr Chickeries, N. J.	57	151	138
Swank's Farm, Kan.	50	112	99
Egg & Apple Farm, N. Y.	55	146	131
Cloverdale Farm, N. Y.	51	141	115
Enfield School, Conn.	54	150	136
H. Tietjen, N. Y.	54	158	147
Mt. Hope Farm, Mass.	60	154	134
Lewis Farms, R. I.	55	163	140
Steelman Farms, Pa.	56	142	114

Weak Egg Shells

I have 200 young Leghorn hens now eight months old. They are good layers but a great many of their eggs are very weak at the pointed end. I always have a container with oyster shell, charcoal and grit in it. Also have mash before them at all times with a liberal feeding of grain. M. B.

New York.

This failure to finish the end of the egg properly is often seen when shells are weak. The trouble seems to be due, not to lack of lime in the ration but to inability to utilize it. I suggest giving this flock one pint of cod-liver oil in each 100 lbs. of the mash fed, perhaps more than this for a short time. Give the oil, not because it is used in making shells but because its vitamin content stimulates the mineral utilizing function of the youthful body. That is the reason for its value in rickets. M. B. D.

Possible Spoiled Food

My pullets, White Leghorns, are seven months old. Some are laying well. They seem healthy, then at once they walk as if their legs are stiff, and finally lose control of their legs. They lay there and go around and around trying to get on their feet. I have never seen anything like it, and have had chickens a good many years. J. G.

These are symptoms of nerve disturbance, causing loss of control of muscles, and may be due to spoiled food, chronic coccidiosis, intestinal worms and perhaps other conditions. The affected birds should be given a dose of castor oil, a teaspoon or more or, if preferred, a teaspoon of epsom salts dissolved in a little water. If spoiled food of any kind can be found where the fowls can get at it, perhaps a carcass of some small animal, this should be removed.

If an autopsy upon a dead bird and the droppings reveal intestinal worms, worm treatment should be given. If the late stages of chronic coccidiosis are responsible for the trouble, there is no cure. M. B. D.

Probable Chickenpox

Some of my April pullets stop eating and finally die. Now some of my hens are discharging from their eyes and have black sore spots on their combs. Some of their eyes are entirely closed.

New York. S. B. B.

I cannot tell you why some of your pullets stopped eating and died but I suspect that the ones with swollen eyes and black sore spots upon their combs are suffering from an attack of chickenpox. If uncomplicated, chickenpox usually subsides without treatment if the fowls are kept in sanitary quarters and are well cared for. There is no specific cure for this disease, though it may be guarded against by vaccination during the Summer before the pullets are housed for the Winter. Any affected birds should be promptly removed from the flock and isolated until recovery, as the disease spreads rapidly from one to another. Severe chickenpox may merge into roup, being perhaps simply another manifestation of the same disease, and is then incurable by any practicable treatment. Removal of all affected fowls and thorough cleaning up and disinfection of quarters and utensils is indicated. M. B. D.

Another Plum Pudding

If you want a real good old-fashioned plum pudding for holidays or Winter, try this recipe. I make one before Thanksgiving and plan to have enough left for Christmas, but it is so nice to serve to guests, or when the men come in cold from cutting wood, that sometimes I have to make two or three during the Winter months.

Two quarts of flour, 2 lbs. raisins, 1 lb. currants, 1 lb. suet, 1½ lbs. sugar, one teaspoon salt, one whole nutmeg, one egg, four teaspoons baking powder. Measure flour, sugar, salt, nutmeg and baking powder, then mix in finely chopped suet. Add fruit and moisten with the egg beaten in half milk and half water, using enough liquid to mix like a stiff cake. Put in greased molds—tube cake pans are nice—or even coffee cans. Steam four hours. Serve with your favorite pudding sauce. MRS. B.

Delicious Flake Cookies

One egg, one cup sugar, three-fourths cup thick, sour buttermilk, one heaping teaspoon shortening (butter preferable), pinch salt, one-half teaspoon soda dissolved in cold water, one teaspoon vanilla, one cup rolled oats, two cups crushed corn flakes, flour to make quite stiff. Cream sugar and butter. Add whole egg and beat mixture until well blended. Add buttermilk and beat again. Add salt, vanilla, soda, rolled oats and crushed corn flakes, and beat well. Add flour to make of proper consistency to stand up well when dropped on greased tin. Bake about 20 minutes in moderate oven. These cookies are brown and crispy and very tasty, and keep well in the cooky jar. MRS. H. Z.

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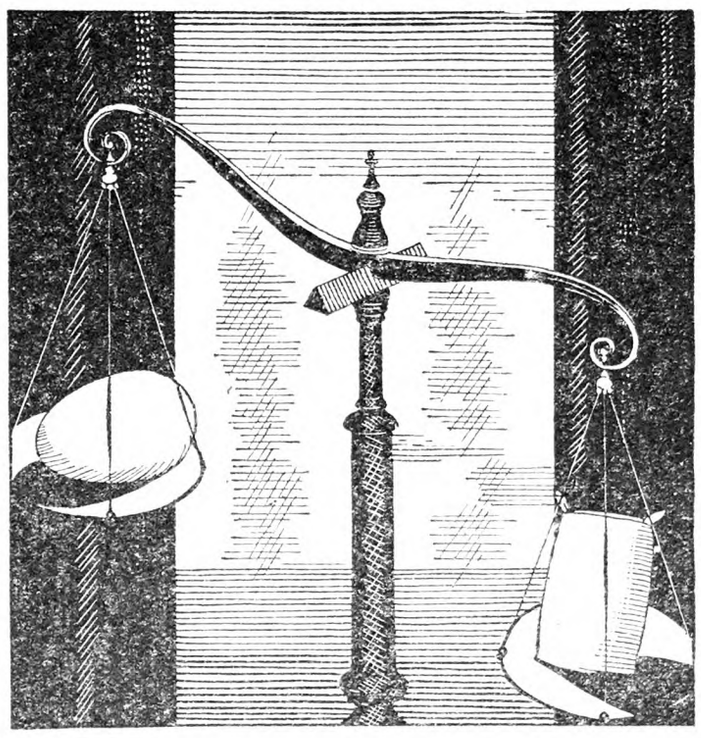

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WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

The Exile Sings

The year was still in swaddling clothes
when from my pine-clad hills
I came to share the largess of the city.
The village met to see me off, and oh! I found it strange
That fewer looked with envy than with pity.
And those that looked with pity knew what was in store for me
(How puerile they must have thought my prattle!),
For not in all the city was a place prepared for me,
And all the city offered me was battle.
I'll have an empty pocket when I've paid my railway fare,
But, failure and all thought of failure scorning,
I'm going home to gird me for another breathless year,
I'm going home for Christmas in the morning!

Oh, bitter was the Summer! While I longed for woodland pools,
From clamant, crowded piers I glimpsed the ocean;
Or, mad for meadows green and cool, I roamed a shabby park
Besieged by stifling vapors and commotion.
Yet Summer brought me wisdom from the river and the stars
That vary not upon their steadfast courses,
And so I'm coming back again to conquer every foe,
I'm coming back to find more friendly forces.
There must be some small niche somewhere that only I can fill,
There must be hopes that do not die a-borning;
And there's a place where courage may be supped and stored at will!
I'm going home for Christmas in the morning!

—Edward W. Barnard
in New York Times.

*

ONE of our friends tells proudly of the family cat, which recently chased a full-grown deer off the premises. Of course it was a mother cat with six new kittens, and she was quite sure that the great creature browsing at the edge of the lawn had malevolent designs on her children. A spitting, growling cat, swollen up to twice her natural size, might well terrorize creatures more ferocious than a wandering deer.

*

SPEAKING of pets, some one wanted to display a skunk at the New York Pet Show, which was viewed very doubtfully by the show authorities. THE R. N.-Y. has illustrated pet skunks which, we were assured by their owners, were playful and well-behaved, and certainly pretty and graceful.

Seen in the Shops

Among the dainties offered in one department store we saw 12-ounce porcelain jars of English honey, the jar decorated with scenes from Dickens' books, for $1.74; others decorated with London scenes were $1.54.

We noticed, in one department store, pails, small tubs and dishpans of papier-maché, finished in green or cream color. They were very light in weight, and would be likely to wear longer than metal. A pail was $1.89, small tub $2.14, and oval dishpan $2.59.

The week before Thanksgiving shoppers were crowding to buy Christmas wrappings—a wise precaution, for when these goods are sold out they are seldom renewed, because they are seasonal materials. White tissue paper is usually cheaper than colors; red and green are in greatest demand, but very dark blue is charming with silver cord and trimmings. The decorated wrapping papers, six sheets in the package, vary from around 25 cents to a dollar for the package; there are handsome styles from 35 to 50 cents. Many very beautiful styles come from Italy. We noticed this year a number of attractive papers decorated in dark blue and silver on white, among them modernistic designs printed with "Joyeux Noel," which of course sounds much more sophisticated than "Merry Christmas." As usual, the great army of us who have to figure expenses closely will find plenty of pretty Christmas wrappings among the goods "nothing over 10 cents."

We noticed a little oven thermometer described as a "bak-ometer" for 94 cents; it stood upright, and was backed by a metal standard which had a table of degrees of heat needed for different baked foods. Another little "gadget" for the kitchen was an egg-boiler which instead of the old hourglass form had a glass tube for the sand set in a wooden frame like that of a thermometer, with marks to show the different degrees of cooking as the sand dripped through. These egg-boilers were 15 cents.

A new heat-proof table pad is made with a finish that looks like the wood grain of a highly polished table. An openwork cloth can be laid over this with the effect of being directly on the surface of the polished wood, and yet the table itself is protected against heat or injury. The material is waterproof, and may be cleaned with a damp cloth. The base is insulating felt with the material simulating wood on top. These pads are made to order to fit any table, costing from $8.50 up, according to size.

Holiday Puddings

Right after Thanksgiving we make our rich puddings and cakes. Those less heavily fruited we make later. We have made all kinds, but we really prefer the more lightly fruited ones. This is good:

One cup finely chopped shet, one cup molasses, one cup brown sugar, 1½ cups dry bread crumbs rolled fine, 1½ cups flour, two large or three small eggs, one teaspoon soda, two teaspoons cinnamon, one teaspoon cloves, one teaspoon nutmeg, one-half teaspoon salt, one-half cup grape juice, one-half cup sweet cider or any other fruit juice, one-half teaspoon grated orange rind, one-half teaspoon grated lemon rind, 1½ cups seeded raisins cut in pieces (we use shears and cutting several at a time make about three or four pieces of each raisin), 1½ cups cups seedless raisins, one cup currants, one cup figs cut fine. Heat molasses and pour over suet; dissolve soda in fruit juice; dredge fruit with one cup flour; sift the rest of the flour with spices and salt. Add fruit juices to suet and molasses; then crumbs. Add eggs one at a time, beating well after each addition; add fruit and then flour. Mix well. Put into small well-greased molds; steam 1½ hours; dry in the oven 10 or 15 minutes. We use baking powder cans and stone marmalade jars, or we use individual molds and steam them one hour and then dry them in the oven five or eight minutes.

Old English Plum Pudding. — One pound each of raisins, currants, flour, suet and bread crumbs, two cups of molasses, ½ lb. of citron, four apples, two teaspoons ginger, one nutmeg, two teaspoons cinnamon, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon soda, six eggs. Put suet, bread, raisins, citron and apples through the food chopper. Dredge fruit with one-fourth cup of flour, sift the rest of the flour with the soda, spices and salt. Pour molasses over suet, add fruit, crumbs and flour, then beaten eggs; mix well, steam four hours.

German Christmas Pudding.—One cup suet, one cup grated raw carrot, one cup grated raw potato, one cup molasses, one cup seeded raisins, one cup currants, one-half cup walnuts, one-half cup citron, one-fourth cup fruit juice, three eggs, 1½ cups flour, one teaspoon soda, one teaspoon salt, one-half teaspoon cinnaman, one-half teaspoon cloves, one-half teaspoon nutmeg. Slice citron thin, chop raisins and nuts, chop suet fine. Warm the molasses, dissolve soda in it and add suet, then the fruit juice (orange, grape or sweet cider) and vegetables; then fruit and nuts; well beaten eggs; flour, spices and salt sifted together. Mix well. Put into well-greased mold and steam six hours.

Dutch Plum Pudding. — One-half cup shortening, 1½ cups brown sugar, one cup dark molasses, 1½ cups sour milk, one cup chopped suet, two eggs, ½ lb. whole seeded raisins, ½ lb. chopped seeded raisins, one teaspoon soda, one teaspoon baking powder, 1½ teaspoons cinnamon, one teaspoon cloves, flour to make it stiff. Mix shortening and sugar; add suet, molasses, chopped raisins, beaten eggs, sour milk with soda dissolved in it, two cups flour sifted with spices and baking powder; then whole raisins, and flour to make so stiff it is hard to stir. Steam six hours in well-greased mold.

Spanish Pudding.—This is made with stale cake crumbs and does not keep well. It is better eaten the day it is cooked. Four cups of cake crumbs, 1½ lbs. seeded raisins, three-fourths cup currant or grape jelly, five-eighths teaspoon cinnamon, five-eighths teaspoon nutmeg, five eggs, four cups milk, two-thirds cup sugar. Put a layer of crumbs in a well-buttered mold; cover with raisins; sprinkle with the spices; continue these layers until the mold is full. Dissolve sugar in the milk and add to the beaten eggs. Pour into the mold and let stand over night. Steam four hours.

Chocolate Fruit Pudding.—Three and one-half cups flour, one cup granulated sugar, two cups seedless raisins, one cup currants, one cup nut meats, one teaspoon soda, one teaspoon baking powder, one-half teaspoon cinnamon, two squares bitter chocolate melted, four tablespoons melted butter, 1½ cups milk. Sift flour, spices, soda and salt, and mix with fruit and nuts. Mix melted butter and chocolate with milk and add to flour mixture. Steam three hours in well-beaten molds. Serve with hard sauce, lemon sauce or foamy sauce.

Children's Plum Pudding.—We make this for the children who are old enough to eat it, while the grown-ups have the richer pudding. One-half cup butter, one cup molasses, one cup milk, two eggs, three cups whole wheat flour, one teaspoon soda, two teaspoons salt, two cups seeded raisins cut in pieces. Melt butter, add molasses, well beaten egg, milk, then flour, soda and salt sifted together, and fruit. Put into individual buttered molds and steam one hour. Serve with cream, lemon or jelly sauce. Sometimes we use dates instead of raisins, or half raisins and half dates. We make this a week or several days before Christmas and steam again Christmas Day long enough to heat it.

Suet Pudding.—This variation of our suet pudding was the favorite of the head of the family for holidays and all times: One cup finely chopped suet, one cup boiling water, one cup molasses, two eggs, four cups flour, one teaspoon soda, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon cinnamon, one-fourth teaspoon cloves, one-fourth teaspoon nutmeg, grated rind of one orange, two cups of fruit, all raisins or part currants. Pour boiling water on suet, stirring well to melt as much of suet as possible; add soda and stir again; add molasses, beaten eggs, fruit dredged with one-fourth cup flour; grated rind; then the rest of the flour sifted with salt and spices. Put into well-greased molds and steam one to two hours, according to the size of molds.

Cranberry Pudding. — One cup suet, one cup dry bread crumbs, 1½ cups flour, 1½ cups cranberries, 1½ cups raisins, one cup sugar, one-half teaspoon salt, two teaspoons cinnamon, one teaspoon baking powder, one-half cup water. Chop suet; cut cranberries in halves; dredge raisins with a little of the flour; sift the rest of the flour, with the sugar, salt, spices and baking powder. Mix fruit with crumbs and flour; add suet and water; mix well. Put in buttered mold and steam 1½ hours.

Hard Sauce.—One cup powdered sugar, one-third cup butter, one cup whipped cream, one-half teaspoon vanilla. Cream butter, add sugar gradually, stirring constantly; add vanilla and fold in whipped cream.

Creamy Sauce. — One-fourth cup butter, three-fourths cup powdered sugar, one-half teaspoon vanilla or one tablespoon lemon juice, one egg white. Cream butter, add sugar gradually, add stiffly beaten egg white and then the flavoring.

Jelly Sauce.—This is our favorite, as it is not so rich as hard sauce. Two tablespoons butter, one tablespoon cornstarch, one-half cup sugar, one cup hot water, four tablespoons currant jelly, dash of nutmeg. Blend cornstarch and butter; add hot water, cook 10 minutes; add sugar and jelly; cook 10 minutes longer; add nutmeg and serve.

MARY REDYNS.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

647—Princess Model. This style is designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36 and 38-in. bust measure. Size 16 requires 4¾ yds. of 39-in. material with 1⅛ yds. of 2-in. lace banding. Ten cents.

228 — Costume Slip. This style is designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36 and 38-in. bust measure. Size 16 requires 2½ yds. of 35-in. material with 3½ yds. of edging. Ten cents.

613 — Smart Tailored Dress. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 4⅝ yds. of 39-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 35-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

614—Bloomer Frock. This style is designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2⅛ yds. of 39-in. material with ½ yd. of 35-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

Fall and Winter Fashion Magazine, 10c.

Homemade Mincemeat

Of course I make my own mincemeat. When one has a good recipe for making it there is usually just one reason for accepting a substitute, and that is the tremendous amount of work involved in the preparation, if it is done in the old-fashioned way, even if the meat chopper has taken the place of the wooden chopping bowl and chopping knife. For me, mincemeat making holds no terrors, although I stick to my ancestral recipe, but I have modernized the mixing of it.

As it was used by my mother at the old "Mountain View House," hundreds of patrons partook of it and never failed to speak of its superior excellence. For this reason I give it here:

4 lbs. lean beef boiled and chopped fine;
8 lbs. chopped green, tart apples;
1 lb. chopped suet;
4 lbs. seedless raisins;
1 lb. cleaned currants;
½ lb. citron peel chopped fine;
2 whole orange (including skin) cut fine;
2 lbs. brown sugar (more if desired);
1 qt. molasses;
1 pt. boiled cider;
2 qts. very sweet cider;
1 tablespoon salt;
1 tablespoon black pepper;
1 tablespoon mace;
1 tablespoon allspice;
4 tablespoons cinnamon;
1 tablespoon nutmeg;
1 tablespoon cloves;
2 glasses currant jelly;
2 glasses green grape jelly.

Here is the way I simplify the preparation. At the market I select a tender 4-lb. piece of shoulder clod of beef and a pound of fine, flaky suet. The market man runs it all through his grinder and it is passed to me chopped. When I am ready to make my mincemeat I place the chopped meat in a deep, iron kettle (it seems to have a tendency to scorch in aluminum), add salt and pepper, cover it with cold water, then put it over to simmer steadily but not too rapidly. Besides it I put over in another kettle two quarts of sweet cider. As soon as it boils, I drop into it the apples, pared and quartered, never chopped. The kettle is then covered and the apples allowed to cook until soft and free from hard spots. They are then stirred vigorously to break up any possible lumps. The sugar, molasses, spices, raisins, currants, citron and oranges are then added and the whole mixture is brought to a boil. If the meat has boiled for one hour in water enough barely to cover it, it is done and ready to be added to the apple mixture, and the whole allowed to simmer until thick. If it thickens too rapidly, I add a pint of boiled cider. It should then be removed from the fire and the currant and grape jelly be immediately beaten in. It should be packed and sealed at once in hot, sterilized jars. If kept from freezing in a cold, dark place, it will keep well all Winter. One quart jar will make two eight or nine-inch pies. Lean pork, veal or venison makes an excellent substitute for beef in this recipe. H. N. UPSON.

German Christmas Cakes

This is an old rule very popular in the fatherland at the holiday season.

Beat yolks of four eggs, add 1 lb. sugar sifted. Mix smoothly, gradually adding beaten whites of four eggs; add two quarts of flour which has been sifted twice. Mix carefully until you have a smooth dough. Two teaspoons of baking powder should be sifted with the flour. Divide in three parts; roll and cut a third of the dough at a time. Roll dough one-half inch thick, flour small cutter lightly. Leave the cakes over night on a floured board. In the morning butter your pans, sprinkle with caraway seeds, place cakes on seeds an inch apart, bake in a moderate oven until straw colored. This makes 100 cakes.

Anise Pretzels.—Cream two-thirds cup butter and one-half cup of powdered sugar; add one egg, beat two minutes, add one more egg, beat two minutes. When light and creamy add three cups of sifted pastry flour and two teaspoons of fine anise seed. Knead well, set aside for at least one hour. Roll on a floured board one-fourth inch thick, cut in strips six inches long, and less than one-fourth inch wide. Take ends to center and cross to form two rings. Lift with a knife onto buttered tins, push each pretzel into shape and bake in moderate oven. Cinnamon pretzels may be made with same dough. Omit anise seed and add one teaspoon of ground cinnamon. Brush each pretzel with a well-beaten yolk of egg before baking, and sprinkle lightly with sugar.

Molasses Cakes.—Two cups of light molasses, one-third cup lard. Melt lard, add molasses, heat to boiling point. Let cool, add alternately one-half cup buttermilk and four cups sifted bread flour to which you have added 1½ tespoons soda. When well mixed set away over night. Roll one-fourth inch thick, cut with scalloped cutter, lay well apart on a greased tin. Brush with the beaten white of an egg and bake very slowly.

COUNTRY CONTRIBUTOR.

Letters of an Indiana Farmer

Knowing that it will be the Christmas month when this letter appears, I am torn among thoughts of that season, the imminence of Thanksgiving, and the presence of Summer weather. November 15—and doors are wide open; Calendulas, unhurt by frost, are blooming outdoors; there is plenty of salad stuff in the garden; apples are still in baskets outdoors to prevent shriveling, but covered to keep out chickens; no fire in the grate in the daytime, but a little in the evening. Of course there have been cooler days and nights, and a little thin ice two mornings. Lula sent in enough hardy Chrysanthemums for two church vases, as she was unable to attend, and our autumnal basket of hawthorn berries, snowberries, and the fuzzy pods of Clematis Viorna had one more day of honor before being replaced by evergreens and bittersweet. I am enjoying some careless sprays of thornberry at home, in a black vase. I hope I can get some started for myself, before the neighbors take a notion to tear theirs all out! For next week we (the Winter flower committee) are planning a bit of church decoration, perhaps more symbolic than beautiful—something in the way of an overflowing tray or basket of the bounty of the earth; small orange pumpkins, yellow corn, carrots, pears, apples, greenery of some sort, probably the pale green of endive and dark ivy or honeysuckle. I don't know how it will turn out.

I have been taking a much-needed Sunday afternoon rest, with Mitzi draped along my arm, a very good substitute for a blanket. Mitzi was absent without leave six days, and I gave her up as lost—killed by dogs, autos or hunters, hung up in a fence, or stolen for her unusual beauty (I suppose "kitnapped" would be the proper word) or, most horrid thought!—dissatisfied here, and seeking a new home. Well, one guess is as good as another, as she didn't explain herself. One neighbor says, "Maybe she was stolen, and took that long to get back." As evidence favoring this theory, she can hardly bear me out of her sight and touch, and has not been outdoors more than half an hour at a time since her return. Best Friend was out next day, and Mitzi had to be held by one or the other of us all day long. She was terribly light and thin, rather weedy and burry, and had some cold, otherwise uninjured.

I needed a bit of rest today after a strenuous life yesterday, dashing into town three times, helping with our Historical Society quilt show, and between times, trying to teach drinking to two calves, who had just been disbudded, and therefore were extra wild. One was three weeks old, so harder to handle, but she was the first to drink without fingers. My six cows had eight calves, some more of the prevalent overproduction, as they were mostly the wrong kind. Bella, however, kept up her record for heifers.

To return to the quilt and coverlet show: I had no idea that there would be so much interest shown, both by exhibitors and viewers. There were nearly two hundred entries, old and new, and more than 350 people paid 10 cents to see them. At a drop-leaf table, tea was served from antique tea sets by ladies in antique costumes. (Tea, a cooky, and a peppermint, five cents.) An old-fashioned supper was served in the building, but by a church organization, as the historical could not handle both. Ribbon prizes were awarded on quilts, with separate classes for old and new. That was wise, for the best of the new could not compete with the general run of the old, on workmanship.

It is with no lack of respect for one of the great hymns of the church that I paraphrase it thus:

Thrift of our mothers, sturdy thrift,
Grant us anew this precious gift!

So I thought as I sat by the fire and the radio one wet day recently, ripping a grandmother blanket and turning the outside to the middle, as I have so often seen my mother do with sheets. I have not needed to turn sheets, having so many left me that they do not wear out. But would a bride of today know how to turn a sheet, or knowing, would she tolerate a seam down the middle? Grandmother died 45 years ago, at the age of 92. It is not very likely that she had made blankets for 40 or 50 years before that. They are the yard-wide twilled weave, not combed up much, and how they do wear! That afternoon was a strange mixture of old and new; there I was working with fabrics nearly a hundred years old, in the manner of generations of women, and listening to the tabernacle organ and choir in Salt Lake City, and a program of classical and modern symphony music in Rochester, N. Y., from a piece of witchcraft that cost five dollars in produce!

And here I have said next to nothing about Christmas. Some dear friends say, "No gifts this year, please—we're not giving any." I should love to, but one must first be just, then generous. But for any family not already provided with a radio (if any remain) I can think of no more complete gift for the pleasure of all ages. If I can afford one, *anybody* can! An electric, of course, given the power and the price; or one of the new air-cells; or an old battery set; or a crystal like mine. I am counting on hearing all the great Christmas music, night and day, of which I got tantalizing bits in town last year. While I sat and sewed and listened, the other day, I felt sorry for my folks—"Born 50 years too soon."

I have been cooking my first rabbit of the season, a present. A French cook says that they take very special seasoning, with fine herbs, etc. I had none, but experimented a bit. First, it was browned in fryings from some extra good smoked sausage that I had last week. Then I seasoned it with garlic salt, and was inspired to squeeze some lemon juice over it; then added water, covered it closely, and cooked slowly. I suppose the French cook would scorn it, so it will have to be "Rabbit a la Indiana!" And here's a bit of nonsense for dessert, recalling "the left hind foot of a graveyard rabbit."

If you are one who craves to wear
a rabbit foot, picked out with care
For former graveyard habit,
Consider, ere you trust the charm to
guard your life from daily harm,
What happened to the rabbit!

E. M. C.

Candied Apples

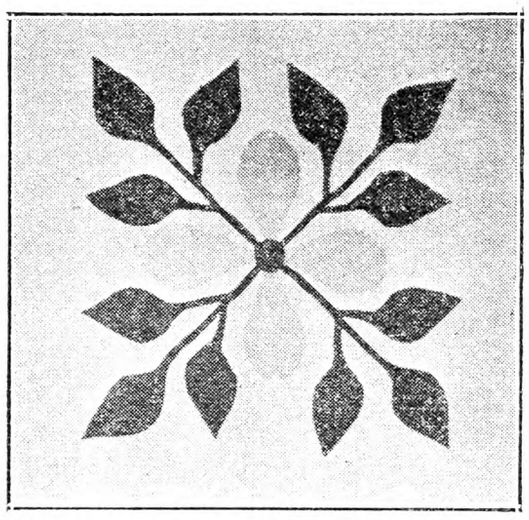
The following confections, as suggested by the New York State College of Home Economics are easily made and keep well when wrapped in waxed paper and put away in a cool, dry place.

An apple which holds its shape well when cooked in syrup, like the Baldwin or the Wealthy, is the best choice for candying. Make a syrup of two cups of sugar, one-quarter cup of light corn syrup, and one cup of water. Cook for three minutes and add the fruit, being careful not to crowd it in the kettle. Cook rapidly until the apples are clear, lift them out, and lay on a plate to drain. When the syrup has drained off, the fruit should be dried on a rack until no longer sticky, and then packed with waxed paper in a tin box or glass jar.

A variation from this recipe is obtained by paring the apples and shaping them with a vegetable ball cutter. The same syrup may be used, colored red, green or yellow to give an attractive product. The method is the same as for candied apples.

For mint apple chips, add a few sprays of mint to a syrup made by boiling together for seven minutes one-half cup of light corn syrup, two cups of sugar, and one cup of water, and tint the syrup with green coloring matter. Pare, core, and dice firm apples, and cook in the syrup until they are clear. They should then be drained, first on a plate and then on a screen spread over with a cloth. Wrap in waxed paper when glazed, and store in a cool, dry place.

Patchwork Pattern



Dogwood Quilt.—This beautiful applique design was made in a very delicate shade of pink for petals, yellow center and green leaves. This is one of the easiest of applique patterns to make. The price of pattern is 15 cents. The quilt pattern catalog is also 15 cents. Send all orders to Pattern Department, The Rural New-Yorker, New York.

Christmas Garden in Miniature

The fascinating dish garden offers many ideas for a Christmas gift, and now is a good time to begin. Differently shaped dishes demand different treatment. A bowl-shaped one makes a good desert scene with some small bright stones for the "rock in a weary land;" the tiny offshoot of a century plant and some small bits of cactus, a chicken from the old hen-and-chickens or a bit of the smaller Sedums. Of course a potting soil must be used for the plants and then covered with sand. If one wants a woodland scene a tiny evergreen tree or two should be planted at once. Then just before Christmas some branches or twigs of northern holly, some mosses and partridge-berry vines may be added.

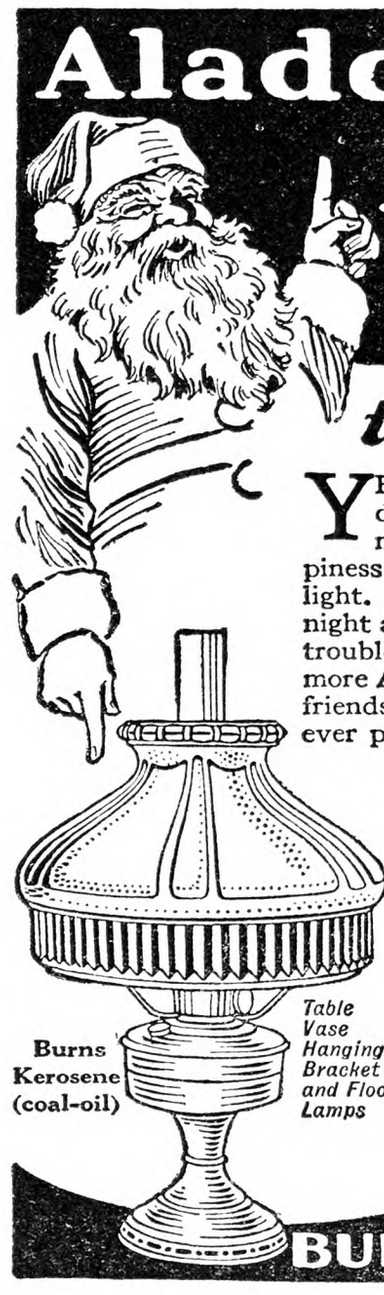
For the broad flat dish garden, a bit of broken mirror makes a pool, letting the sand cover the edges of the mirror for a beach. Here again the small Sedums are excellent, a piece of moss and perhaps the tiniest of spruce or balsam trees.

MRS. J. X. WHITE.

Graham Crackers

Seven cups graham flour, one cup thick sweet cream, or butter, one pint sweet milk, two teaspoons baking powder. Sift baking powder into the flour, rub in butter, if used, or stir in cream, with a little salt, then the milk. Mix well, roll thin, cut out and bake quickly, then leave in warm place to dry out thoroughly.

Aladdin Always the Most Acceptable Xmas Gift



Brings Joy to the Whole Family

YES, indeed, Santa Claus is right, Aladdin does make the ideal Christmas Gift, for nothing adds more to the comfort and happiness of the home than aplenty of good white light. Aladdin supplies it too, in abundance, night after night, without odor, smoke, noise or trouble and no danger whatever. Put one or more Aladdins in your home, or in the homes of friends and relatives this Christmas to be an ever pleasing reminder of your thoughtfulness.

Surely nothing could contribute more to the pleasure of life than this light—the nearest of all to sunlight. Banish the old kerosene lamp from your home forever by equipping it with Aladdins throughout. It's an investment too, for the Aladdin is so much more economical that it saves its cost over the old lamp in oil used in a few months' time. Beautiful Glass and Parchment Shades.

Burns Kerosene (coal-oil)

Table Vase Hanging Bracket and Floor Lamps

There's a dealer near you. If you cannot locate him write to us for his name and address.

Mantle Lamp Company of America, Inc.
609 West Lake Street
Chicago, Ill.

Simple-Safe-Sanitary
BURNS KEROSENE (COAL OIL)

STOP THAT COLD

DISTRESSING cold in chest or throat—that so often leads to something serious—generally responds to good old Musterole with the first application. Should be more effective if used *once every hour for five hours.*

This famous blend of oil of mustard, camphor, menthol and other helpful ingredients brings relief naturally. Musterole gets action because it is a scientific *"counter-irritant"*—not just a salve—it penetrates and stimulates blood circulation, helps to draw out infection and pain. Used by millions for 20 years. Recommended by doctors and nurses.

To Mothers—Musterole is also made in milder form for babies and small children. Ask for Children's Musterole.

MUSTEROLE
BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

CHILDREN'S COUGHS & COLDS

For quicker relief, let child inhale Vapo-Cresolene vapor while he sleeps. Every breath carries soothing, antiseptic vapor direct to irritated membranes of breathing organs. No waiting for slower relief of remedies taken internally or rubbed on the body. No upset stomachs. No greasy stains. Drugless, simple, easy to use. Lamp-type or new electric vaporizer. Complete directions with every bottle. In successful use for 52 years. At all drug stores.

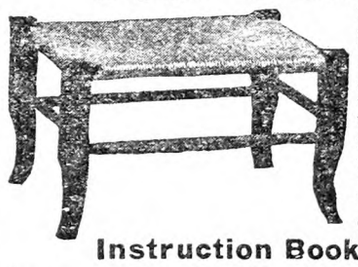
Lamp-Type Vaporizer

Vapo-Cresolene

Electric Vaporizer

Send for booklet No. 2112, Vapo-Cresolene Co., 62 Cortlandt St., New York, N. Y.

Learn to Re-Seat Your Chairs



Have you a chair, stool or bench that you would like to re-seat? We will teach you how to do it. Use either Cane, Rush, Reed, Splints, Fibre Rush, Cane Webbing or Grass

Instruction Book Only 10c

Send 10c today for our illustrated Instruction Book and price list explaining how to do Seat Weaving.

The H. H. PERKINS CO.
258 Shelton Ave. New Haven, Conn.

85c BUYS ENOUGH WALL PAPER
To Paper a 10x12 Room Complete
Send for FREE Catalog
A. F. DUDLEY, 50 N. 2nd St., Phila., Pa.

Christmas Gift Wrappings
121 Pieces for $1.00

Everything you need to wrap Christmas Gifts attractively.

5 sheets decorated wrappings
4 sheets red tissue
4 sheets green tissue
4 sheets white tissue
2 cards wide tinsel ribbon
2 cards narrow tinsel ribbon
100 assorted tags, cards, labels, seals, all in an attractive box.

For sale by
The Rural New-Yorker
333 W. 30th Street, New York
At $1.00

COAT TALES
By F. M. OWEN
A Charming Gift Book for Children. - - Price $1.00
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street, New York

PATENTS

Time Counts in Applying for patents. Send sketch or model for instructions or write for Free book "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, 5033 Security Savings and Commercial Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PIPE SECOND HAND
Guaranteed suitable for all practical purposes with new threads and couplings, sixteen feet and over, cut to your requirements, also Boiler Tubes. New Fittings. PFAFF & KENDALL, 104 Waydell St., Newark, N. J

YARN COLORED WOOL FOR RUGS
$1.15 lb. Knitting yarns at bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, (Mfr.) Box 7, Harmony, Me.

BANK BY MAIL

Send coupon for this interesting Banking by Mail booklet.

4%

The NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF ALBANY, N. Y.

National Savings Bank
Albany, N. Y.
Please send me your Banking by Mail booklet.
Name_____
Address_____

PUBLISHER'S DESK

We have in our family several different first mortgage bonds which were issued by S. W. Straus, Inc. About six months ago we received a notice that two of these bonds (each $100) could not pay the interest due. The Straus company advised that these bonds be sent in to the company. We did this and received a certificate of deposit but as yet there has been no more interest paid and no adjustment has been made. A few days ago we received notice that another bond, this time $1,000 in value, could not pay interest and we are asked to go through the same procedure. We also received notice of some reorganization which is to be made in regard to the property which cannot pay interest. If you can send me any information regarding the company or can explain what is meant by the reorganization plan I will be very grateful to you. Is there anything you can advise as being a sound investment for people who have a little money they have worked hard to get and can ill afford to lose? M. S.
New York.

If S. W. Straus, Inc., guaranteed the payment and interest on these bonds, it is holding for the redemption of the bonds with interest. Otherwise all you have is a share in a mortgage on some property somewhere not revealed in the letter. The practice is to issue the mortgage to a bank or trust company in escrow. Bonds are issued to the face amount of the mortgage and sold to small investors. Interest on the mortgage is to be collected by the bank and paid over to the bondholders. In such cases, the rule has been that larger loans are made than savings banks or insurance companies would make on the properties. Frequently the loaning companies have received a bonus so that in such cases the bondholders assume a larger risk than experienced investors think prudent. If for any reason the interest, taxes and other fixed expenses of the properties are not paid, the bank must foreclose the mortgage. The holders of the mortgage then have a choice to allow the property to be sold for what it will bring, or they may bid it in themselves, and pay off the indebtedness above the amount of the mortgage on it as formerly. This is what is called "reorganization." This is a new complication for small investors, whether to take what cash you can get, or a share in the ownership of the property, depends on the value of the property and its future prospects. In one case it may be wise to take the cash, and in another case to take a share in the property. We would not advise parting with the papers or bonds until we had all the information and a chance to decide the best thing to do. When you entrust your money to another person, and lose a part of it, it is hardly prudent to repeat the experience without an opportunity to judge the merit of the new venture for yourself. The safest investments are the ones you know yourself to be sound. They are usually found near home.

The October number of a farm journal had a full page advertisement to pick the different girl. I replied to the advertisement. I received the inclosed reply. I take it to be "sucker bait." Do you have this W. G. Boyce Company on your prohibited list? T. E. B.
Vermont.

Yes, if you mean on the list of advertisements that we would not accept.

We suspect the answer to the advertisement was so easy everyone gave the correct answer, receiving the circular letter saying the "answer was right. The judges scored you a 'perfect' record for cleverness. You are entitled to the highest merit reward. You are congratulated." The prize seems to be the privilege of sending $4 for subscriptions to a paper. But if you bite there is more bait. You may get an automobile if you sell enough subscriptions so that the commissions will pay for it. If a publisher feeds you sucker bait, what do you think the advertisers in his paper will do to you?

Nelson Carman and S. Burt Wells, organized the Contented Drug Company, in Gowanda, N. Y., and sold stock to the people of the neighborhood at $10 a share for preferred stock and one share of common stock as a bonus. I took 10 shares. After a little it was shut down for want of funds. Is it likely to keep going and what rating do these men have? L. D.
New York.

According to our report the company was incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware. It sold stock to the amount of $64,400 on which $42,200 was paid in. Mr. Wells is reported as previously engaged in stock promotions for various concerns. Some criticism is reported. Authorities say that telephone connections are discontinued and that claims are being filed against the company for collection. Of course the future of the company is uncertain. This seems to be a promotion on other people's money—easy for the promoter but expensive experience for the investors.

Your advice in issue of September 25 with reference to buying lots at Forest Hills, L. I., is confirmed by my experience with one of the J. W. Young Properties, Inc., at Hollywood, Fla. During the boom periods of 1923 many millions worth of this stock was sold to confiding investors. Then agents were sent out and sold shares of the stock on an 8 per cent dividend basis. Needless to say no dividends were paid. Then Mr. Young sold his holdings to another company and departed. Our contribution to the proposition was $1,200 in 1927, and all we ever received was one-half year's interest, and nothing since. You do well to inform the people of the nature of such transactions.
New York. A. M. F.

Looking back at the Florida land boom it now seems increditable that people would put their money into it, and yet many people of large experience did so. We visited the boom territory at the time, but could never see a chance of getting money back, if once invested there. And yet there are similar "rackets" going on all the time all around us, but the Florida rackets had an extra appeal in their size.

On Mar. 20, 1931, I shipped two 60-lb. cans of buckwheat honey, liquid form, to Louis Kaufman, 926 Bronx Park, Bronx, New York. The invoice value of this honey was $8. It was shipped on open account. I have since written him twice regarding this account, and have not had the courtesy of a reply to either letter. Can you help me collect this delinquent account? M. O. H.
New York.

We have been unable to collect this account. The amount would hardly justify a suit on account of the high legal fees in New York City, and besides we find no rating to justify the extra expense of securing a judgment. But other honey shippers may be interested in the record.

I have received check for $3 from August Lenniger, being the amount due me, and I have you to thank, for he paid no attention to my letters. Such service is worth more than a thank you, and anything I can ever do for you I shall do.
Massachusetts. C. H. B.

Since the matter is settled we can assume that the delay was due to an oversight, and yet the remittance was not made until repeated demands were made for it. We do not like to have these little long-distance accounts neglected, because a farmer in a distant State has no practical means of collecting.

Burrell Van Buren, Chicago, Ill., offers to set two poems of mine to music for $40, and promises to help get them into music stores. Do you advise me to put this money into these songs? E. M.
New York.

This is simply the charge for setting up the music and printing certain number of copies. Some music printers advertise for these songs, and usually praise them. The printing bills are just as good for one as for another. Responsible music publishers tell us that there is practically no sale for amateur productions even though they may have considerable merit as such. If one cares to have a composition printed for his or her own satisfaction and is able and willing to pay for the printing, well and good, but those who expect returns from the sale of the music are pretty sure to be disappointed.

The National Better Business Bureau, Inc., sends out a reference to the following advertisement:

$15 daily easily made. Great opportunity. Men and women. Experience unnecessary. Eighty-five cent profit on every dollar. Write quick. Particulars on request. Geo. Diafas, 901 John St., Utica, N. Y.

The advertiser has no employment to offer. The inquirers are asked to send $1 for a 28-page booklet telling them how to "install and operate a neat little manufacturing industry in a local community." He will furnish duplicate copies at 15 cents each, which you can sell at $1 as he is doing, but you must pay $1 for the first copy. Some employment!

SAVE $50 ON YOUR SILO NOW!

SAVE CRAINE-LINE SILOS
At December Reductions

Prices now average $50 less than in Summer. Delivery when you want it. Terms within reason. For a few weeks only! Write today. Get full information. And photographs. And details of the full line.

The Triple Wall — The Wood Stave
Covers for Old Silos — The New Tile
Concrete Stave — The Concrete

No obligation to buy. Get the facts first, then decide. We've been leaders for many years, and you'll get the advantage of this experience if you'll just write:

"Send Me Your Silo Data"

CRAINE, INC.
21 Adams St., Norwich, N. Y.

Made His Cow Freshen Regularly

"I got a can of KOW-KARE and paid $1.25 to try it on one of my cows that had been in the habit to freshen too soon. I fed it between 3 and 4 months before her time was up, one tablespoonful once a day in bran. She went on to full time, had a nice calf, gave more milk than she ever did before. I hope to have it on hand after this. I also fed it to another cow before she got fresh. She was O.K."—M. C. AMSTUTZ, Bay Minette, Ala.

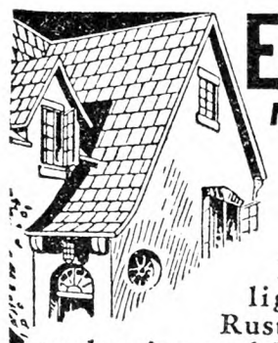
You, too, can sidestep the worry of Danger Month (calving time), and guard against the hazards to health and productive vigor of cows about to freshen. The regular use of KOW-KARE with the feed—costing only about a cent a day per cow—is a profitable investment for every dairyman. $1.25 and 65c sizes at feed, drug and general stores, or by mail postpaid if your dealer is not supplied.

Free Cow Book

Send today for helpful, 36-page illustrated treatise on diseases and handling of dairy cows.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Inc.
Dept. 9 Lyndonville, Vermont

KOW-KARE
Concentrated medicinal regulator



EDWARDS
METAL SHINGLES AND ROOFING
LOOK BETTER
LAST LONGER
COST LESS

Fire, wind and lightning proof. Rust-resisting copper bearing steel. Fully guaranteed. Send roof measurements. Get our prices and samples. We pay the freight. Write for Catalog No. 173.

THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING CO.
1223-1273 Butler St., Cincinnati, O.

When horse goes lame . . . Reach for ABSORBINE

38-year-old Absorbine relieves lame legs strained or injured. Old-timers rely on it to get soreness from overworked muscles and tendons. No lost hair, blisters, or lay-ups. Kills infection; aids prompt healing of cuts, bruises. Get a bottle and keep it handy. All druggists—$2.50. W. F. Young, Inc., 288 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

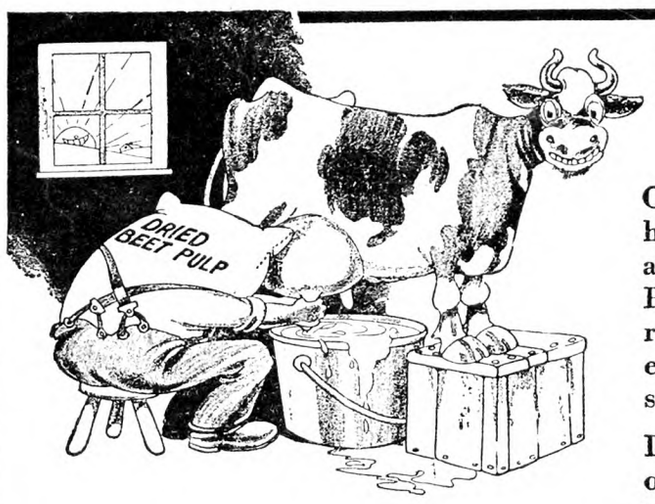
The Farmer His Own Builder

BY
H. ARMSTRONG ROBERTS

A practical and handy book of all kinds of building information from concrete to carpentry.

PRICE $1.50

For sale by
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street, New York



Dried Beet Pulp gets the Milk!

Cows can make milk without the help of Dried Beet Pulp—but not as much milk! Without Dried Beet Pulp, their other feeds are not as readily assimilated—are not as easily digested—and are not made so *completely* into milk.

Dried Beet Pulp *organizes* your other feeds. Puts *teamwork* in your ration. Increases digestibility. Makes the whole ration more palatable. Swells to 5 times its bulk in the cow's stomach and lets the digestive juices do their *whole* job *all* the time. Cows keep healthier when Dried Beet Pulp is part of their ration. Good for *all* animals—but rats, mice, moths, mites and weevils won't touch it!

And . . . . Dried Beet Pulp is selling now at its lowest price in 25 years! Imagine! And right when you can use it so wisely too—to make a real dairy ration! Might be a good idea to see your feed dealer today—or write direct to us. Pulp will be shipped from factory nearest you.

LARROWE MILLING CO., Dept. R-14 DETROIT, MICH.

Is Your Income Satisfactory?

Mr. Farmer, why worry? You can build permanent profitable business selling Whitmer Quality Household necessities to friends. Experience unnecessary. We teach you free. Many Whitmer dealers make $50 up weekly. Write today for Farmers' Every-Day-Pay-Day-Plan.

The H. C. Whitmer Co.
109-F Market Place, Baltimore, Md.

FROM FLORIDA

Luscious, tree-ripened, health-giving Oranges, Grapefruit and Tangerines. Full standard bushel; straight or assorted, **$1.75** with order, express charges collect. Guaranteed sweet, juicy and full-flavored. ORDER TODAY. **MRS. HELEN THOMAS, Thonotosassa, Fla.**

LAND OPENINGS

Minnesota, No. Dakota, Washington, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, farm homes for all purposes, size and price to suit. Write for FREE BOOK and details.

E. C. LEEDY, Dept. 130, G. N. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

TILLABLE Southern Iowa Farm Land as low as **$25.00** per acre. Excellent dairy section. No fertilizer required. **W. G. Brown, Humeston, Iowa**

Christmas Cards Last Call

Our fine looking, beautiful assortment of 22 Cards, Booklet and Colorful Envelopes come to you in a Fancy Gift Box postpaid, and a fine bottle of perfume or a 14-K gold plated Gillett razor and blade on receipt of $1.00.

Set of 5 Cards, 30c. 10 Cards, 50c.

EAST NEW YORK BARGAIN STORE
967 Blake Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hay For Sale Timothy, Clover, Alfalfa for dairy trade. Reference First Nat'l Bank. Tully, N. Y. **JAMES KELLY, 139 Friscoe Ave., Syracuse, N.Y.**

PRINTED Xmas Stationery—200 sheets, 100 envelopes, **$1**—postpaid. **HONESTY PRESS, Putney, Vt**

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance. We charge for name and address or box number (five words).

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—A young woman for general housework in family of adults; cooking necessary; state wages and reference. MRS. T. DRISCOLL, Kauneonga Lake, Sull. Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Man to take charge of institution greenhouse; modern plant; must be thoroughly capable of handling work of the best and highest type; no one will be considered who is not sober, industrious and can furnish first-class recommendations. Write or wire W. F. PENN, Superintendent, Pennsylvania Training School, Morganza, Pa.

WANTED—Middle-aged housekeeper for home in suburb of New York City; state salary and experience. ADVERTISER 1975, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Carpenters with own tools; steady Winter work; Long Island; $30 per month and good board; state age. ADVERTISER 1993, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man to cook and keep house for 8 workingmen; $30 per month and board; state age. ADVERTISER 1994, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Middle-aged man for general farm work. Address JOS. E. SCHANNO, Milford, Pike County, Pa.

WANTED—College graduate with some poultry experience chick rearing and incubation, to assist owner high-class poultry farm, at once. ADVERTISER 1998, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

SINGLE MAN, American, dependable and trustworthy, would like to do farm chores; no liquor or tobacco. BOX 31, Clarendon, Vermont.

ORCHARD MANAGER, horticulturist, beekeeper, college graduate, married, family; wide experience, solicits investigation 15-year record leading to permanent position of responsibility. ADVERTISER 1940, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED FARM-HAND, age 20, good milker, first-class references, wants job. ADVERTISER 1938, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, 30 YEARS old, single, expert, college education, wants position. JOSEF DROTT, Bowdoinham, Me.

PRACTICAL, EXPERIENCED gardener wishes position as caretaker, understands all work in upkeep of well-conducted estate; honest, reliable, reasonable salary; always take great interest in work; no children, American, best reference. ADVERTISER 1962, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANT JOB as caretaker, as poultry, gardening and can milk; on estate; can come at once; $50 and board. JOHN SIPLER, JR., Flemington, N. J.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, wants position, thoroughly experienced in all branches; excellent references. ADVERTISER 1973, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED—Elderly man, American, good plain cook, wishes position; housekeeper for bachelor or cook for farm help; references; state wages and all particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 1976, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, reliable, capable, wishes position. ADVERTISER 1977, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY FARMER, no habits, experienced raising, feeding animals; desires position manager, helper, partner, with elderly couple, with farm having medium herd; good living conditions, small salary, excellent references. ADVERTISER 1979, care Rural New-Yorker.

STRONG YOUNG man will work on farm for room and board. ST. JOHN, Hastings, N. Y.

HERDSMAN OR FARM-HAND, young man, white, wants job as herdsman or farm-hand; good milker, good reference; available December 15; state wages, etc. WM. JAGER, Edgewood, Md.

POSITION WANTED — Elderly person, handy with tools, can drive car; life experience all kinds farming; good home preferred; no liquor. ADVERTISER 1981, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING MANAGER, life-time experience livestock, poultry, gardens, construction, maintenance; married, best references; New York, New Jersey or Connecticut preferred. ADVERTISER 1987, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MAN, 27, wants position dairy farm; good dry-hand and machine milker. ADVERTISER 1986, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN'S ASSISTANT, test cows, calf raising, general farmer; Canadian, 28, no tobacco, liquor; references, character, ability; wants offer, stating wages; results guaranteed. Write ADVERTISER 1985, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, AGE 30, married, no children, experienced, reliable, conscientious worker; go anywhere. MALONE FERGUSON, 598 Center St., South Manchester, Conn.

MAN, 50 YEARS, wants job as houseman, gardening and poultry. ADVERTISER 1984, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN WOMAN wishes cooking, housework; experience, reference, kind disposition; state wages. R. 406 Central Ave., Cranford, N. J.

POSITION WANTED — Refined housekeeper-companion, go anywhere. ADVERTISER 1982, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN AND WIFE, no children; man thoroughly experienced farmer and horseman; wife excellent cook and housekeeper; desire position of responsibility on farm or estate where both may be profitably employed; present employer will furnish references. Address ADVERTISER 1983, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE AMERICAN, 54, wishes situation on small place, some experience farming, gardening, chickens, no milking; reference; good home, small wages. ADVERTISER 1980, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Work as cook's helper in hotel. Write BOX 42, Lisle, N. Y.

MARRIED FARMER-MECHANIC, absolutely capable taking charge any building or repair project, or caretaker farm or estate; practical general farming experience; no money to invest. W. C. HOSSFIELD, 43 Mary St., Paterson, N. J.

SUCCESSFUL, PRACTICAL poultry-farm manager, English, married, can establish or reorganize; eggs, breeding, chicks; fully responsible; investigate. ADVERTISER 1997, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MAN, 21, some experience in poultry, willing to work hard; $35 month and board. ADVERTISER 1991, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAINE FARMER wants position responsibility, manager, farm or estate; age 41, no liquor, tobacco; always operated own farm; experienced breeding purebred Guernsey cattle; highest references. PAUL ROEHRIG, Topsham, Me.

WORK WANTED on dairy farm; reference; state wages; single. HENRY HEINE, Box 108, Stirling, N. J.

POSITION WANTED by married man, American, reliable, age 28; experienced in poultry, gardening, trucking; good with horses, tractor, machinery. MICHAEL ECK, Hastings, Pa.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE—An electrified farm home of 130 acres, suitable for dairy, poultry or trucking; if interested, address A. C. BROWN, Schuylerville, N. Y.

FOR EXCHANGE—First-class village property in Sullivan County, for a good farm. ADVERTISER 1954, care Rural New-Yorker.

CHICKEN-TRUCK FARMS, Central Southern Jersey; good location; 5 to 12 acres each; woodland, brooks, bathing, fishing. ADVERTISER 1957, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY FARM, 10 acres loamy soil, close State highway, 20 miles Atlantic City; attractive 7-room semi-bungalow, all conveniences, outbuilding, garage, poultry house, 400 capacity; $4,500, small amount down. HOWARD CAIRNS, Mays Landing, N. J.

FOR SALE—318-acre farm, large wood or timber lot, 19 good cows, bull, keep 35, fine team, tools, machine worked; good roads, some repairs buildings, good spring water buildings; old age, sickness; bargain $4,500, $1,000 down. EDWIN SIGNOR, Walton, N. Y.

WANTED—20 to 50-acre farm, improved road, good water, electric available; buildings in good condition. ADVERTISER 1972, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED BY EXPERIENCED farmer with references to rent, option buy, or buy with small amount cash, equipped dairy farm in good location within 200 miles New York. ADVERTISER 1974, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED, WITHIN 100 miles New York, gas station, chicken farm; absolutely reasonable. BOX 472, Monticello, N. Y.

SALE OR EXCHANGE house in Queens, Long Island, for farm in Eastern New York State. BRUCE, R. 1, Box 253, Kingston, N. Y.

RENT OR LEASE—200-acre lakeside farm; extra fertile soil; good buildings; near town with excellent markets; low rent to right party. HARRY WELCH, Penacook, N. H.

FLORIDA, LAKE front, 12-acre farm for poultry and fruit; 7-room house, good farm buildings, close in; poultry, equipment; $1,500, $500 cash. LOCK BOX 113, Interlachen, Fla.

BOARDING HOUSE and farm, 96 acres, electric, bath, toilets, all improvements, 2 houses, one 10 rooms and hall, all newly furnished; other 8 rooms, cellar, glass porch; ice house, special cooler, motors, farm machinery, barns, everything in A-1 condition. CHRIS SCHENK, Kiskatom, Catskill, N. Y.

114-ACRE VALLEY macadam-road dairy farm, Cayuga County, N. Y.; 1½ miles from progressive village; Auburn and Syracuse easy drive; 40 acres fertile, machine-worked crop land, Alfalfa soil, 60 acres spring-watered pasture, 14 acres woodland; pleasant nine-room house; dairy barn, concrete stable, milk house; all buildings in good condition; $4,500; investigate easy-payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—60-acre stocked farm, good buildings, 14 head, team horses, chickens, all farm machinery; $5,000, cash required $3,500. ADVERTISER 1978, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm, 9 miles Atlantic City; 10 acres; excellent location; land and buildings good condition; electricity; fully stocked and equipped with 4,800-egg incubator, 1,800 poultry, variety fruit; nice piece woodland; open to offer. DR. R. H. THOMAS, Rt. 3, Pleasantville, N. J.

MEDFORD, NEAR Patchogue, L. I., a two and half acre farm, five-room bungalow, running water, electricity, heat; barn; schools, stores, depot, 3 blocks away; $5,500, easy terms. 47 MEADOWBROOK ROAD, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

FARM FOR RENT—225 acres, 150 acres tillable, balance pasture and woodland; one mile from city; 35 accredited Holsteins, 18 milk cows, registered bull; modern house and barn, milking machine, silo; $85 per month; state age, number in family, experience, references. P. O. BOX 643, Kingston, N. Y.

WANTED—A dairy farm, price must be reasonable; no agents. FARMER, 62 Sumer St., Passaic, N. J.

$500 CASH BUYS one-room shingle cottage, completely furnished, on corner plot 100x100 feet. W. BENSON, Linderman Ave. Extension, Kingston, N. Y.

FOR SALE or rent—New York State farm, fully equipped, located Ontario County, access Rochester markets; 35 acres Alfalfa, 6 acres woodland; fine tested Holstein herd of 25 cows; two houses, large barns, two silos, electricity; all buildings excellent condition; will divide. A. E. THROOP, 173 Slocum Avenue, Englewood, N. J.

FOR SALE — 2 55/100 acres in apples, near school; good soil; gas and electric; near Vineland. Write HENRY HOFFMEYER, Vineland, N. J.

FOR SALE or exchange, 5-family house with store, worth $15,000, mortgage $8,000, rents $130 a month, in Garfield, for stocked farm. A. NYWENING, 393 Lanza Ave., Garfield, N. J.

WANTED—Farm, 30 acres up, Northern New Jersey. ADVERTISER 1995, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED TO RENT or buy a boarding house farm with all improvements, electric light, running water in house; must be a bargain; about 150 miles from New York City; furnished or unfurnished. ADVERTISER 1992, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Small place, good small house, cellar, chicken house, garage, electricity or easy available; woodland, brook; price not over $2,000, half cash; Northern New Jersey, on improved road; state full details and lowest price in first letter. ADVERTISER 1990, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY FARM for sale reasonable, about eight acres, all new buildings, and road stand, on Boston Post Road, Route 1, Guilford, Conn. Address PAUL PREST, Flag Marsh Hill, Guilford, Conn.

FOR SALE—6-acre fruit farm, 8-room house, telephone, lights, water, gas, furnace, barn, garage, henhouse; churches, stores, bank. BOX 466, Athens, N. Y.

WANTED—House or small farm on heavy traveled highway, suitable for stand; must be cheap; full particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 1989, care Rural New-Yorker.

VILLAGE POULTRY farm, 5-room and bath home, houses for 1,000 layers, modern equipment; small cash. BAILEY, R. 1, Newfield, N. J.

500 ACRES WOOD land, cheap, fine for game. MRS. FRANK JOHNSON, Louisa, Va.

Country Board

ELDERLY MAN of small but sure means wants board in home-like surroundings, anywhere; must be very reasonable; state terms and particulars. W. BENSON, Linderman Ave. Extension, Kingston, N. Y.

WANTED—School home in the country for a boy 13 years old. Apply to BUREAU OF CHILD WELFARE, State Office Building, Hartford, Conn.

WANTED—Boarders, modern private home, $8 week; good hunting. MRS. FRANK JOHNSON, Louisa, Va.

MAN, HEALTHY, sober, wants board on plain farm, cheap. ADVERTISER 1988, care Rural New-Yorker.

ROOM AND BOARD, good "eats," on modern farm by city man, vacation latter part of December; mention rate, other pertinent details; Adirondacks preferred, consider Poconos, White Mountains. ADVERTISER 1996, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY — Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $4.50; 120 lbs., $8.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

WIXSON'S PURE HONEY; interesting delivered prices; send for our lists before you buy. WIXSON'S HONEY, Dundee, N. Y.

EVAPORATED SWEET CORN—Send for free sample and price list of this famous evaporated sweet corn. C. F. HOSTETTER, Bird-in-Hand, Pa.

FINE HONEY, pure and wholesome, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.80, postpaid. EARL SEAVEY, Davisville, R. I.

HONEY—60 lbs. finest clover, $4.80; 120, $9; buckwheat or amber, $4; 24 sections clover comb, $4, not prepaid; 10-lb. pails clover comb, $1.75 postpaid; extracted $1.75; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

RASPBERRY HONEY, 5 lbs., $1, postpaid. LYMAN APIARIES, R. 1, Northampton, Mass.

EARLY "MIXED flowers" honey, 5 lbs., 85c; 10, $1.55, postpaid; sweet September goldenrod and sunflower in 60's, $4. LYMAN APIARIES, R. 1, Northampton, Mass.

HONEY—"Light Autumn Flower," none finer, 5-lb. pail, $1; two, $1.90, third zone. H. R. LYON, Cranford, N. J.

HONEY — Pure clover, 60 lbs., $4.80; 25-lb. pails, $2.75, here; 5-lb. pail, 90c, prepaid. SPENCER BAIRD, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HONEY, FINE quality, clover, 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., $1.60; buckwheat, 70c and $1.30, postpaid; 60 lbs. clover, here, $4.40; 120 lbs., $8.40; 60 lbs. buckwheat, $3.80; satisfaction or money back. M. E. BALLARD, Roxbury, N. Y.

EL VENADO RANCH finest imperial prunes; 5-lb. fancy pack, redwood box, $2; stuffed with walnuts, 3 lbs., $2.75; check accepted. S. BATCHELLOR, Venado P. O., Sonoma County, Calif. Postage paid.

FOR CHRISTMAS why not have us send a pail of fine honey, 5-lb. pail within third zone, clover, $1; buckwheat, 90c; 10 lbs., $1.75; buckwheat, $1.60. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

TREE-RIPENED Florida oranges, grapefruit and tangerines—sweet, juicy, full-flavored; full standard bushel, straight or assorted, $1.75 with order, express charges collect; satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. C. R. THOMAS, Box 10, Thonotosassa, Fla.

HAND-PAINTED CHRISTMAS cards, 16 for $1. THE PINES, Tunkhannock, Pa.

PURE 1931 CROP maple syrup in gallon cans, prepaid, $2.50 second zone; $2.62 third zone. F. J. CHAMPLIN, Jefferson, N. Y.

BLACK WALNUT kernels, 75 cents per pound, postpaid. H. F. STOKE, Rt. 2, Roanoke, Va.

PURE HOME-MADE sausage, 4½ lbs. for $1, postpaid; fresh hams, shoulders and loins; satisfaction assured. BURLEIGH JONES, Meredith, N. H.

BLACK WALNUT meats, $1.15 per lb.; hickory nut meats, $1.25 per lb.; walnuts in the shell, 10 lbs., $1. GLENDALE POULTRY FARM, Dillsburg, Pa.

"DEPEW'S HONEY"—Best clover, 120 lbs., $9; mixed, $6. LAVERN DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

HONEY — Clover, 10 lbs., $1.75; buckwheat, $1.50; 5 lbs. either, $1, third zone; 60 lbs., $4.75 and $4, here. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

PAPER-SHELL PECANS, 10 pounds for $3.50, delivered. MAGNOLIA FARM, Muscogee, Fla.

HOLLY WREATHS, standard make, decorated with four bunches of berries; early orders appreciated. WILLIE M. LIDEN, Federalsburg, Md.

MUSHROOMS, 3-LB. BASKET buttons, fresh-picked, hothouse grown, best quality, $1 postpaid 4th zone; recipes with each basket; sure to please. J. J. STYER & SON, Concordville, Pa.

NEWTOWN GIANT incubator, 1,800-egg, hot-water, like new, used only one season; 500 feet poultry wire; ten-tray oat sprouter; total cost $395; will sell all for $95. STETSON, R. F. D. 1, Westwood, New Jersey.

WANTED—Buckeye incubator fans, 60 cycle, A. C., or will exchange 32 volt D. C. PINE WOOD FARM, Wyandanch, L. I., N. Y.

EATING PECANS, budded northern varieties, freshly gathered, large thin shell, highly flavored; direct from grower. INDIANA NUT NURSERY, Rockport, Indiana.

PAPER-SHELL pecans, 10 lbs., $3.50; 5 lbs., $2, delivered second zone. L. H. CASE, P. O. Box 638, Southington, Conn.

CAR OF STOCK hay, $9 per ton f.o.b. GEO. BOWDISH, Esperance, N. Y.

HONEY, PREPAID 3rd zone, 5 lbs. clover, 90c; 10 lbs., $1.50; buckwheat, 5 lbs., 80c; 10 lbs., $1.30. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, N. Y.

WHEAT OR RYE straw, baled, $12 ton f.o.b. CAWNFIELD FARM, Berwick, Pa.

"SHURE" POP White Rice (shelled) and Golden Queen (ear) corn, post third zone, 25 lbs., $3.60; 15 lbs., $2.20. W. HALBERT, Oxford, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Having discontinued wheelwright and blacksmithing, offer some new axles, new wheels, dashes, hub-boring machine, axle cutter, etc. Write HENRY HOFFMEYER, Vineland, N. J.

PURE HONEY, clover, 5 lbs., $1; buckwheat, 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., $1.40; 20 lbs., $2.75, postpaid third zone. CHAS MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

ASSORTMENT HAND-PAINTED Christmas cards, 15 for $1; samples, 10 cents. MRS. L. G. WINANS, Route 2, Belmar, N. J.

SLEEP ON FRESH-PICKED balsam pillow filled with the sweet breath of the Adirondacks; helpful in asthma and hay fever; excellent gift for sweethearts and friends; refreshing for sick-room and shut-ins; cretonne cover, 2½ lbs., $1.35, postage paid; remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, No. 2, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

PURE VERMONT maple syrup direct from farm, $2.65 gallon, delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARM, 224 East Ave., Burlington, Vt.

SEND 5-LB. PAIL superb honey as Xmas gift; $1 delivered. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

HONEY—Our finest, guaranteed pure, 5-lb. pail, 85c; 2 pails, $1.60; buckwheat, 75c and $1.50; all postpaid; 60-lb. can, clover, $4.40; 2, $8.50; 24 sections clover combs, $4; mixed or buckwheat, $3.60, here. KENNETH CARRINGTON, Homer, N. Y.

PURE HONEY, liquid or granulated, 5-lb. pails, postpaid into third zone, clover, pail, $1; two, $1.75; four, $3.25; buckwheat and amber, pail, 85 cts; two, $1.50; four, $2.75; write for prices of 60's and 12 pails. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

PEANUTS—Special two weeks only. New crop Virginia jumbo farm grade; keep well in shell, 25 pounds, $1.75; 50, $2.50; 100, $4.50; 500, $20. J. T. COUNCILL & SONS., Franklin, Va.

GENUINE PURE Vermont clover extracted honey, 5 pounds, $1.20, 2 5-pound pails, $2.30, postpaid into third zone; you want best honey for Christmas gifts; buy guaranteed Vermont honey. FRANK MANCHESTER, Middlebury, Vt.

FOR SALE—Pure pork sausage, 4 lbs. for $1. W. M. LAW, Sandusky, N. Y.

PURE HONEY, clover, 5-lb. pail, 90c; two, $1.70, postpaid; larger lots cheap. CHAS. B. ALLEN, Central Square, N. Y.

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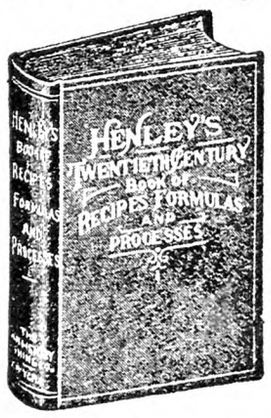

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B. Coli in Spring

Analysis of water from spring on farm shows 10 B. coli per 100 c.c. This is all "Greek" to me. Will you tell me what it means? Is this pure water or, if not, is it safe to use for drinking?
Missouri. A. L. D.

"B. coli" is short for colon bacilli, or the bacilli (germs) that live in the colons of animals, human or other. The colon is part of the intestinal canal. The significance of these germs in water is that they indicate pollution of that water from intestinal discharges, either of men or lower animals. In themselves, they are not harmful; it is only as they indicate possible pollution by discharges containing harmful bacteria (again germs) that they acquire importance.

Such dangerous germs as those of typhoid, coming from the intestines, will be associated with the colon bacilli, and where you find the latter you may find the former. The typhoid germs themselves are not likely to be found, but their associates, the colon bacilli, are easily detected. It is a case of condemning the colon bacilli because they are often found in bad company.

The finding of B. coli in the water of your spring indicates that animal discharges have found access to it. These may have come from the immediate surroundings of the spring or they may have been carried for miles through underground channels. If the spring is in a pasture or where it may be polluted by surface water coming from a pasture, the germs may have come from cattle and be harmless. Unfortunately, there is no way of distinguishing between these germs from human or lower animal sources, so they all come under suspicion and it is not considered safe to drink water known to contain them. It may also contain their dangerous associates, the typhoid bacilli. M. B. D.

Building Cesspool

I would like a little information in regard to building a cesspool. I have an excellent location. My house and well are on top of a small hill, with a slope running from house north to the highway. The soil is open gravel with a few boulders now and then. There is a family of three. What size is suitable and how made? E. F. D.
New York

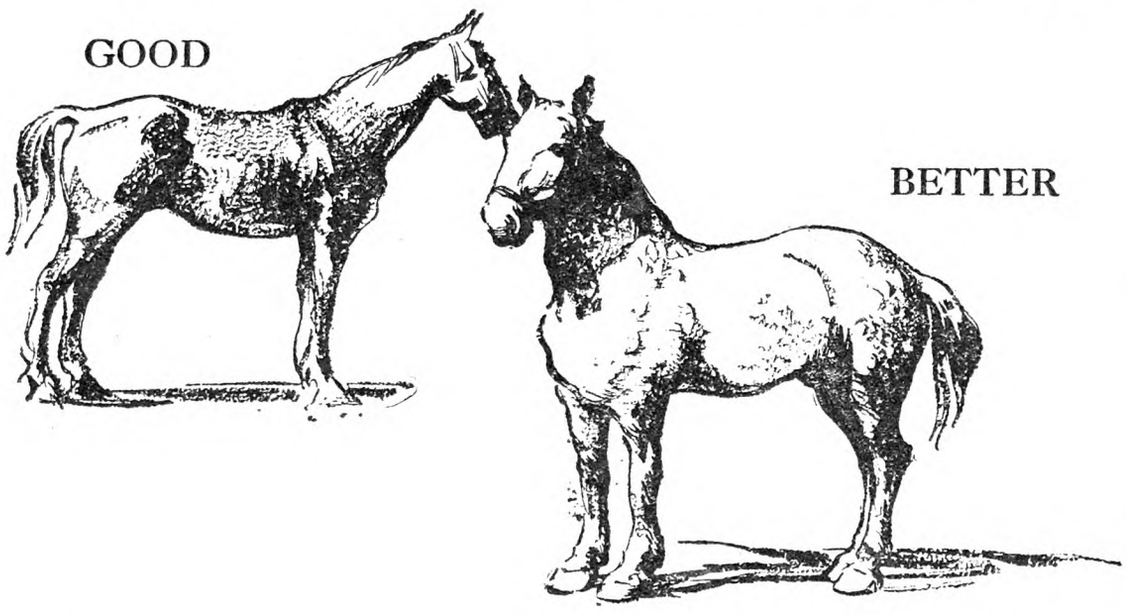
From your description, I judge that you may well use a cesspool, unless the location of your buildings is such that this would endanger the well of some family nearby. A cesspool is simply a dry well of any desired size, stoned up without mortar. If in open gravelly soil, it will care for house sewage for a long time and may take all the discharge from the house plumbing. A well six or seven feet deep, and as far across will probably be as large as you will need for many years. It should be placed as far as possible from the well and on the down hill side from it. There is no absolute safety distance but I should not care to have a cesspool within 100 feet of a well, even in the open soil.

A cesspool does not use sewage tile, except to carry the house drainage to it. There is no outlet to the cesspool, the contents seeping away into the surrounding soil. Pipe to the cesspool should be laid below frost line and given sufficient slope to carry liquids and their contained solids quickly to the pool. This is laid with tight joints as it serves only to carry sewage to the pool.

A septic tank is quite another thing. This is an underground tank of water tight construction into which sewage is carried from the house and where it stays until the solid parts have been liquefied by action of the bacteria in the tank. The liquids then flow out through drain tiles, laid with slight slope only far enough beneath the surface to be out of the way of the plow if the land is cultivated. The liquefied sewage seeps out between the open joints of the subsurface tiling into the surrounding soil and is purified by the action of the air and the bacteria in the surface layers of the ground.

A septic tank may be of single or double chamber construction, simple or elaborate in pattern. For a small family, a simple one-chamber tank is satisfactory. Plans made by sanitation engineers are apt to be unnecessarily elaborate, because of their desire to meet every possible contingency in operation and because, I suspect, professional pride leads them to strive for fine points of superiority over plans submitted by their fellows. A scientific attitude is wholly commendable but it is sometimes carried so far as to approach unscientific fussiness. A hole in the ground, connected by means of a pipe near the top with another hole, has served very satisfactorily as a septic tank. However, I suggest that you get plans for construction of a household septic tank from any dealer in cement in your neighborhood and also from your State Agricultural College at Ithaca, N. Y. All these are free. The cement manufacturers publish them to encourage the use of their product, the State College as part of the work of the rural engineering department. Compare the different plans and build the one that seems most sensible to you. If built according to any plans that you are likely to get, you will probably have a satisfactory sewage disposal plant. M. B. D.

Horsepower is improved by BREEDING



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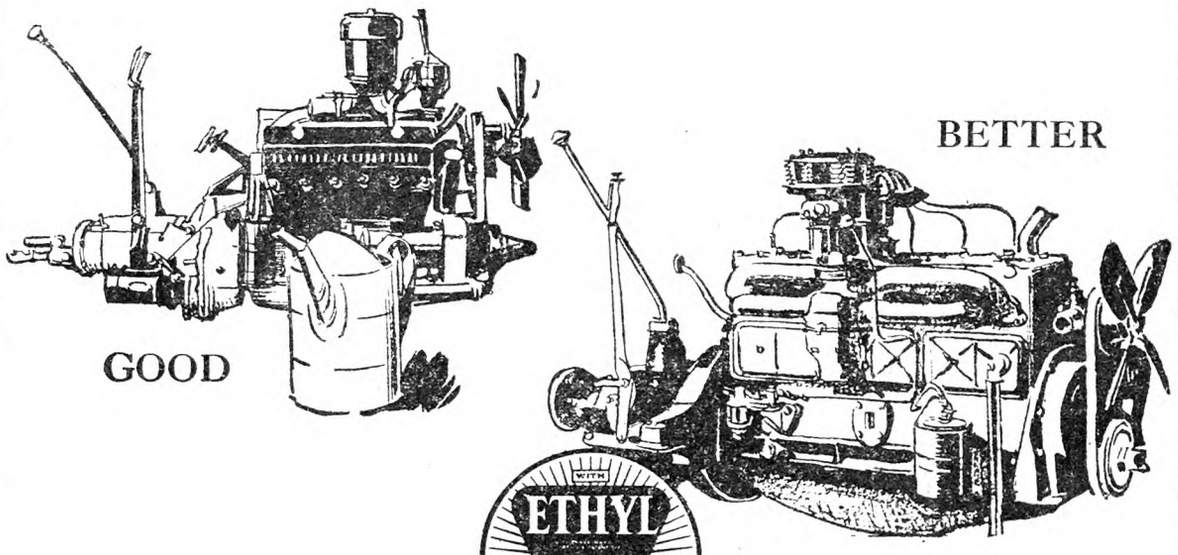

TWENTY years ago farmers depended almost entirely on animal power to work the fields, carry them to church and haul to market.

Today there are over five-and-a-half million cars, trucks and tractors on American farms. They are the modern harnesses—harnesses for the power of gasoline. And leading oil refiners have taken the place of the horse breeder. They *improve* the power of gasoline by adding Ethyl fluid.

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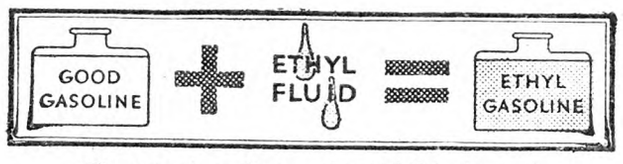

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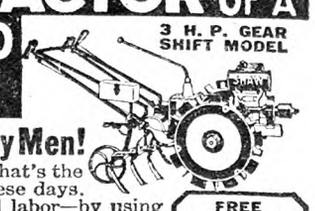

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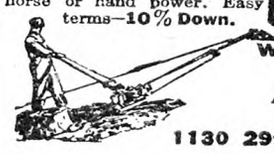

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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Christmas Tree in Nature's Trimming

Christmas Trees and Ships

By Florence Cornwall

MANY, many years ago, in the old pioneer days, when the spirit of Christmas walked softly along the narrow forest trails, into the small clearings, up to the candle-lighted windows of the early settlers, when wild pigeons clouded the sun and the English plum pudding burned blue at the Christmas feast, there were a number of small port settlements—sometimes consisting of only 20 houses—along the southern shore of Lake Ontario. And in these settlements the celebration of Christmas depended upon the return of the ships.

These settlements had been made by pioneers from England whose intention was to clear the land and farm it. After a few harvests, however, they found it difficult to get transportation for their large crops of corn and wheat through the forest either to the east or to the south, and in consequence they began to build small freight schooners to carry their produce to the lake ports and to Canada. These men might have had as their slogan: "Be your own transportation company," or "Wheat by land and water," so assiduously did they combine farming and sailing.

And this sailing fever got into the blood, so that, not content with the vast expanses of the Great Lakes, some of the young men became "whalers." They could not, of course, outfit whaling vessels in fresh-water ports; consequently they traveled to Boston or to Liverpool, sailing thence in quest of whales—a two, or three-year voyage, maybe.

The lake schooners sailed until late in the year, until the decks froze and the rigging was stiff with ice, and the helmsman was blinded with the snowstorms. The return of the schooners one by one marked the beginning of the holiday season. One by one they rounded the headland, dropped anchor in the creek, and furled their sails for Winter. Great was the rejoicing when all the captains and all the farmer-sailor boys were safely home.

Not always, however, could the people so rejoice. There were at times disasters, terrible tragedies. One of the worst was the wreck of the schooner Atlas. She set sail December, 1824, with Captain Henry Wood in command, bound for Kingston with a load of beef, pork, fresh and salt meat, various kinds of provisions, and fruit. Her cargo owners were on board with the crew. It was too late in the season to attempt to cross the lake. A short time after their departure there came on a snowstorm; the wind changed to west, blowing a severe gale. A few days later the vessel was found driven ashore in Mexico Bay, buried in the ice. No one of the persons on board was ever found.

Such tragedies were inevitable and made the transient business of a "safe" year all the more poignant.

The first of the holiday festivities was a great ball known as "The Sailors' Return." It was held in the tavern; all the countryside awaited the event with eager anticipation. The returned sailors were the guests of honor, and their neighbors and friends drove many miles over post roads and plank roads to share the festivities, dancing and feasting until night was buried in the morning.

Then followed the preparations for the family gatherings over Christmas Day. The forests standing almost in the dooryards of the cabins furnished ground pine, spruce, cones, a much-desired red berry called swamp holly, and the Christmas tree. Logs of birch and maple cut in generous four-foot lengths were in readiness for the fireplaces; dozens of candles had been dipped. The four-posters were piled high with feather beds and covered with the best quilts taken from chest and highboy to honor the occasion. One pioneer mother had made 19 quilts for her one spare bed. The Rose of Sharon, the Horn of Plenty, the Garden Wreath, and the Star of Bethlehem, with their original designs and exquisite sewing, satisfied her hunger for artistic form and color. The copper warming-pans were burnished. Bearskins were in readiness for zero nights.

All the men went hunting for quail, partridge, bear and deer; the women polished the pewter and cooked. Some of the cooking was done in front of the back-log in the ashes. Pigeon pies, bread and Christmas cookies were baked in the brick oven; the little pig was roasted on a spit, properly basted, and the plum pudding was boiled in a bag.

Then arrived the guests in sleighs and on horseback.

Some years there were, many years, when times were hard and there was no money for Christmas gifts. There was the War of 1812. There were the "cold years" of 1818-1819, when there was frost every month. Some years mortgages must be paid. One cultured woman living under these hard conditions wrote to her young married daughter: "I have nothing to give my dear children this bright Christmas morning except a heartful of love."

But, if the crops were good, if the lake ventures were successful, then the pioneer Christmas was crammed with happiness. Besides the little trees in the homes, there was a big tree, a community tree in the Union Church, with humorous speeches, and presents, and a jollification, enjoyed especially by the children. The sailors brought presents from distant lake ports, and the captains of the whalers, whose travels took them to all the seas of the world, brought gifts unique and exciting. There were shells, walrus teeth, a broché shawl, knitting needles with ivory balls on the ends hand-carved from a piece of whale's tooth during the voyage, a ship's model, and sometimes—not often—a Persian rug.

But the most precious gifts to the pioneer cabins sheltered by the fir forests were their sailors safely home from the sea.

So, while the spirit of Christmas came to some of the pioneers, walking softly along the forest trails, to others it came sailing, wind-blown and fresh, over the great waves of the lake, past the headland into the waiting harbor to bring good cheer to the port settlements along the southern shore.

"And be ye glad, good people,
At this time of the year.
And light you up your candles,
For His star, it shineth clear."

The Magic Mistletoe

When the mistletoe, with its branchy stems and crystal-white berries, appears with the holly at Christmas time, we all remember vaguely that it is not quite like other evergreens. Perhaps if we live in the North we ask where it comes from; or we look up "Druids" in the encyclopedia! But how many know that the superstitions which still cluster about that gold-tipped parasite, stretch far back of the Christian era, and are lost in the mists of antiquity?

Going one morning into the kitchen where a boy was waiting with Christmas greens to sell, I found three hard-featured middle-aged "widow women" giggling like school girls, with heads bent close together over a hot cookstove. It was a bit of divination, and the manner of it was this: Six mistletoe leaves had been laid on the stove two by two, and according as a pair burned up stolidly side by side, or one or another of them either sidled closer or suddenly hopped away to a distance, even so it would fall out with the couple whom they represented. Verily romance dies hard, and so does the practice of pagan love charms! This was in Tennessee. In a little French hamlet where I spent Christmas a few years ago, I counted no less than 80 bunches of mistletoe in a single tall poplar—a costly colony of dependents! Many were big enough to fill a bushel basket, and from a distance they looked like gigantic bird's nests. Every tiny shop in the neighborhood (just a front room in somebody's stone cottage, with a bell fastened to the door latch) had a bunch of "le gui" hung up pour le bonheur (for good luck), but kisses, apparently, were not in the picture!

The Cherokees call the mistletoe in their own dialect "udale"—married, or it is married—married, of course, to the tree on whose sap it feeds, and like an old-time Hindu wife, it dies with the death of its partner. You wonder how the gummy, solid little berries travel from tree to tree? Birds are the carriers; the seeds stick to their beaks and are wiped off on the bark of a neighboring tree, where they cling fast (as you can learn by a little experimenting), and in due time strike root. Bird-lime, the gluey substance used in snaring small birds, is made from mistletoe berries.

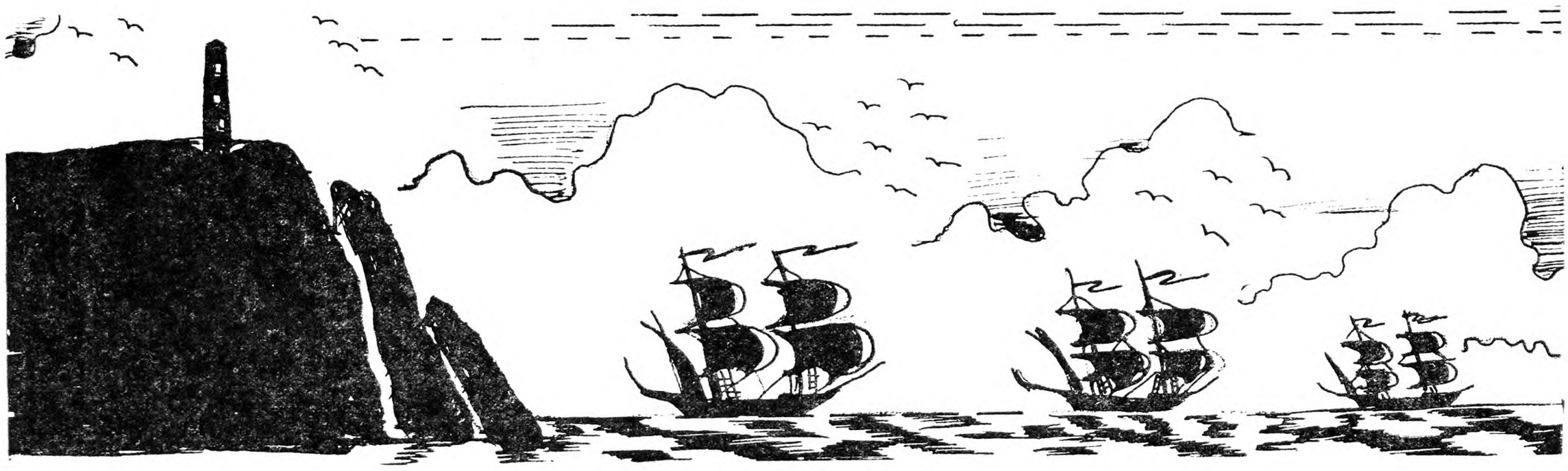
That learned book, Frazer's "Golden Bough," has much to say about the superstitions reverence long paid to the mistletoe, not only in nearly every country in Europe, but in Japan and even among African savages. He tells us how the Druid priests cut it with a sickle of gold, and because it must not touch the ground, caught it as it fell in a white cloth. It was regarded as an antidote for all poisons, and a cure for almost every kind of sickness. His explanation of the fact that it was everywhere held sacred is a very charming one. Would not a plant that flourishes Summer and Winter without roots in the earth, naturally be esteemed a plant fallen from the skies, and a direct gift of divinity?

RACHEL F. DAHLGREN.

Vermont Notes

Deer hunting is over, and many women breathe a sigh of relief that no one was injured here this year. Many draw another sigh of relief, for our little town was nearly taken by the "redcoats" this year. The law requires hunters to wear something red, and we were told that over 200 hunters were expected in town, besides our town hunters. As there are only about 600 inhabitants it made quite an increase. Our county has been the banner deer county, and of late our town has led. It is too early to brag about this year yet. Only deer with horns not less than three inches long can be taken, and nine were shot the first day. Too bad, isn't it, when they are so beautiful, but the fields and gardens are beautiful before one of their night raids. One old chap has outwitted the hunters these many years, and is still carrying his many-branched antlers proudly. He was seen again the last afternoon of the open season—I fear the women rejoice.

So far we have heard of no bears being shot in deer season. Local hunters trapped three a little earlier. Business being dull everyone who had traps set them and have added a bit to their income, and it helps to keep the "varmints" down.



We had a venison roast for Thanksgiving, as a neighbor got a spike-horn, but it didn't seem like Thanksgiving. Billy Boy has whooping cough, so couldn't come, as Errol hasn't had it, and the eldest son and wife went to her parents. Luckily friends came for the afternoon and more friends a little later and stayed to supper, so the day went better.

"Ray of New York" was right about the rural road work, etc., being done by outsiders. Six teachers are employed in our town; two are residents of this State and four outside the State. One of these became homesick and left, and a teacher was hired that lived in an adjoining town. In our nearest large town a local paper reported that one out of every 13 inhabitants was receiving aid, yet our school money is being sent out of the State. So far as I can learn the teachers residing in Vermont are giving as good satisfaction as the out-of-State teachers.

The milk producers received another price cut just as the cows were getting on to Winter rations. The little creamery under new management is producing superior butter, and the price has jumped from 17½ cents for butterfat in June to 33 cents for October, and we, of course, hope to get more yet.

The weather continued warm all through November except for two or three days, and the ground didn't freeze till November 27. The men are busy hereabouts making little repairs and some extra tidying up as work isn't pressing. The tennis racket business gives a market for ash, and maple is in demand; there is also a little demand for pine logs. Today a car drove in with men looking for balsam trees for the Christmas trade. Much sentiment has been wasted over the cutting of these little trees, but they spring up all over our hillside pastures, and if left would destroy the feed. I have seen many of these little trees cut, piled and burned. There is little in the lumber business today to encourage tree raising, as more and more substitutes for wood are used. Now the oil-burning heaters are becoming more plentiful and less cord wood will be used for fuel. Wages were high, so the price of wood was boosted year by year, and now when the men want to sell wood they find they have forced people to study the economy of heating, and a substitute for wood will be used.

The women will be busy as ever, perhaps busier, as they will have to mend more. Quilt and cushion making are the order of the day, for soon there will be a call for more quilts on the beds, and while the pieces are out it is a good time to try some of the quilt patterns that we have been collecting and make some new pillows. I have been crocheting some rugs this Fall. I haven't made any before for some time, but made of cotton in popular colors they are washable and useful in the new colorful bathrooms. A new braided rug is a pretty combination of tan, dull green, black and red. One of my Stratton Mountain black bear rugs was so realistic that used in a child's room she dreamed of bears, and it had to be removed. Poor little kiddies, how their imaginations will work overtime, and we so often forget how big little things were when we were little folks.

MOTHER BEE.

Christmas Greens and Flowers

The mistletoe was regarded with superstition by the Druids, especially when found growing upon an oak, for the plant is parasitic. I have seen it growing upon the oaks in Florida. The white berries add to its effectiveness for decorative purposes. One method of gathering mistletoe high on the tree is to shoot through the stem with a rifle of small caliber. Holly, best of Christmas greens, is used in many ways; in wreaths, ropes, festoons, sprays and to mix with other material. The waxy, green foliage and red berries bring holiday cheer to thousands of homes during Yuletide. It is said to be associated with scenes of good will and rejoicing. The American holly is a slow-growing tree, but very hardy.

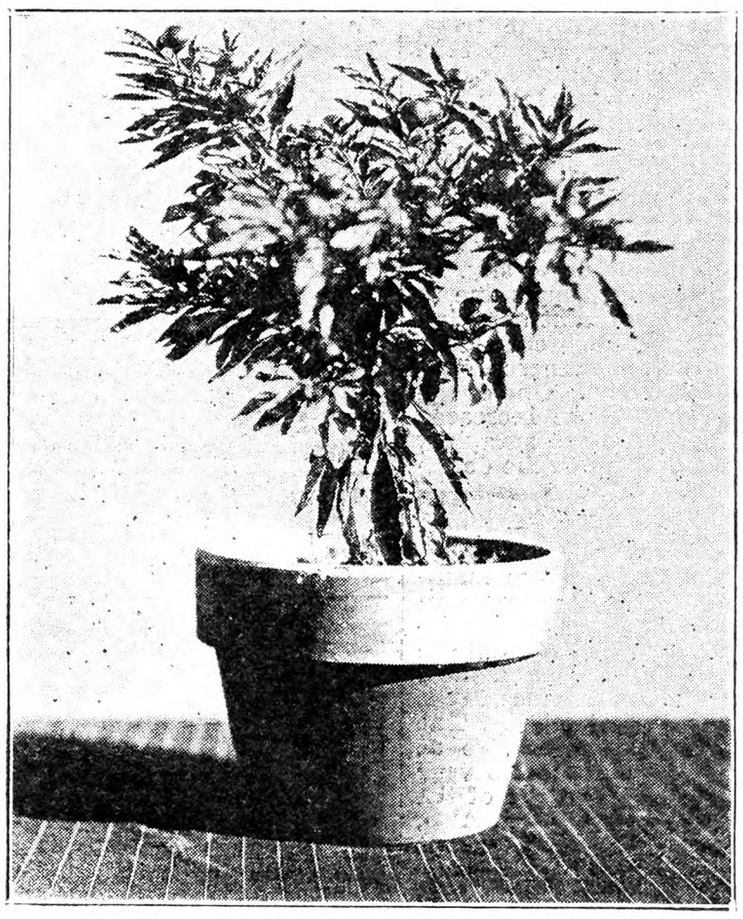
Cleveland cherry, an improved form of Jerusalem cherry (Solanum pseudocapsicum) when properly grown, is among the most colorful Christmas decorations. The seeds should be started in Spring and the small plants set out when danger from frost is past. They should be potted and taken in before the Fall frosts. More cherries will be borne if the soil is not too rich. The following Spring they may again be set out in the garden and again potted before the Fall frosts. The cherries will be more numerous the second season, but the fruit will probably be ripe too soon for Christmas. The one in the illustration is a plant 18 months old, the fruit of which was ripe by the middle of September. After being potted they should be kept well watered and the foliage sprinkled occasionally. Cleveland cherries are easy to raise if given attention. The berried plants are not expensive, if you do not care to raise them from seed, and most florists handle them.

Wild bittersweet is a popular holiday decoration, and is found in many parts of our country. However, it is in danger of becoming extinct because of the careless and wasteful manner of gathering. If the sprays of berries were picked off no injury would result to the plant, but the usual method is to pull it up by the roots. A neighbor of mine, who had a large amount of bittersweet, was compelled to refuse permission to gather it as it was being hauled away by truckloads. The berry clusters, when wired to long stems, may be woven together, or with other material, into many pleasing designs. The yellow pods with their scarlet seeds will brighten many a home at Christmas time.

Branches of Chinese lantern plants, when dried, are among the most pleasing of Yuletide decorations. The balloon-like, orange-red husks resemble miniature Chinese lanterns. They are more effective when several sprays are together in a rather large vase. The plant is hardy perennial and will last for years. Sow the seed in April or May. Space the plants about 18 inches apart. Protect over Winter with a light covering of straw.

Poinsettias are charming Christmas plants. Keep them in a room with an even temperature of about 65 degrees for best results.

Strawflowers, Helichrysum, make beautiful holiday decorations. They are easily raised annuals.



The Cleveland Cherry

Pick them before the buds are fully open. Dry them with the heads down. Wire may be used in place of stems in order to work them in with other flowers and greens. They are very effective when used in small, brightly colored, wicker baskets.

Arborvitae can be used in most decorative schemes and may be woven into wreaths, ropes and sprays. This material is plentiful in many sections. It is easy to gather and to prepare. Branches of bittersweet berries woven in will increase its effectiveness.

Snowberry branches, with their large, waxy, white fruit, are beautiful when used in clusters, baskets, vases and other designs which the ingenuity of the decorator may suggest.

The Christmas cactus is a plant that adds its rose and scarlet beauty to a season when that color is most needed. The plants are of easy culture and bloom in December and January.

Bulbs of many kinds make fine Christmas flowers. "Drawing-room gardens" is the term used by an English firm, referring to bulbs grown in bowls.

To get lily-of-the-valley in bloom for Christmas it must be planted at the right time and be well-cared for. Plant about 25 pips in a seven-inch pot, the latter part of November. Cover with an inverted bowl, or pot. Keep at a temperature of about 65 degrees until well developed. Then admit light gradually and increase temperature a little. This applies to cold storage pips, which must be planted as soon as received. The Chinese sacred lily is recommended for Christmas flowering. It may be grown in pebbles and water the same as the well-known Paper Whites. French Roman hyacinths, if planted early in September, and slowly forced, will bloom in December. Start bulbs every 10 days for a succession of bloom. Brightly colored bowls add to their attractiveness.

Many shrubs are green until Christmas time, and from these decorative material can be gathered to be used upon walls and other convenient places. Small gourds are useful as Yuletide ornaments; especially if painted a color in keeping with the season. Yellow, red and variegated ears of corn have been used with good effect for decorative purposes. A little thought and preparation given to decorations before the holidays will add much to the atmosphere of cheer and good will. F. S. HOLMES.

Ohio.

Yellow Apples; A Balkan Geranium; Mistletoe

Your Michigan correspondent says there is no use raising yellow apples, for nobody will buy them. I don't know. I rather like the yellow apple, sample of which I am sending you (Golden Delicious). If a person dug his teeth once into a good-tasting apple of any color, I believe he would look again for that apple, color or no color. At least my family seem to behave that way. Of course, it would be very nice if apples and all other fruit had all the desirable qualities that fruits should have (from our point of view), and in addition to that were dressed up in a brilliant combination of color; but Mother Nature does not seem to work that way. Anyway, if you like apples as well as I do, color will not deter you from eating them. Besides, I know a great many people who have a Chinese streak in their artistic make-up; they like yellow colors.

Some weeks ago another of your correspondents gave a list of plants with aromatic foliage. May I be permitted to add to this list the alpine Geranium macrorhizum? It is a native of the Balkans, hardy as the rocks whence it came, and virtually an evergreen. Where snow is deep and permanent, you will find its young green leaves under the snow any time in Winter. It propagates with difficulty from seed, but very readily from creeping rhizomes, as the botanical name suggests.

On another page of THE R. N.-Y. I see an inquiry about propagation and habit of growth of the mistletoe. This reminds me that when I was hardly 10 years old, two other small boys and myself were delegated a few days before Christmas by an American missionary to go to the forest and get a sleighload of mistletoe, the European Viscum album. Snows are deep in that part of the Balkans—six feet deep, and often deeper. But we traveled on top of the hard packed snow and the first giant spruce (Picea excelsa) we came to gave us all the mistletoe we could drag home. I notice in my catalog of the flora of Bulgaria that the species Viscum album in that region is designated as var. abietitis, because it is parasitic on the spruce and a species of fir (Albies alba). In fact, in that particular corner of the Balkans it does not parasitize on anything else. I take it that this variety would undoubtedly parasitize and thrive on similar species of trees in Central and Northern New York, and as far north as Vermont. But I doubt very much the wisdom of introducing any more parasites and enemies of our forest trees; they have enough to contend with as it it. GEORGE N. TERZIEV.

New York.

The December Garden

Because I enjoy a rather intimate association with a wide circle of amateur gardeners I am the more convinced that the great majority of this class of horticulturist fails to appreciate the importance of soil condition to the growth of the plant and in consequence attains but indifferent results. By soil condition I mean the mechanical condition of the rooting medium, its porosity, friability and depth. These can all be greatly improved by proper working, and the benefits which accrue from such intelligent working of the soil are cumulative, so that in a garden where the soil is handled right a fine depth and condition is gradually built up, and everything growing therein benefits accordingly. There is no doubt at all that this mechanical state of the soil itself has a far more importan bearing upon plant growth than has the actual amount of fertilizer applied, and in the great majority of cases it is of far greater importance than is the exact degree of acidity or alkalinity of which we read so much. It may be remembered that fertilizer added to ground in uncongenial condition is largely wasted, for the roots are unable to avail themselves of its benefits. Just check over your own garden practice and see if you have not relied too largely upon fertilizers and skimped upon the real work, and if this has indeed been the case resolve now to garden differently in the future. The finest results can only be obtained by a combination of thorough working and thoughtful fertilizing.

Another important lesson for the beginner to learn is the importance of doing certain tasks at the correct time. Even a week's difference in dates in such tasks as seed sowing will frequently make a great difference in results, and the correct dates for sowing for your own particular garden and purpose can only be learned from experience and observation built upon a foundation of knowledge gained from

reading and contact with other garden-minded people. It is because each garden must be treated as an individual that I so constantly advocate the keeping of a garden record and note-book. Spraying is another task which must receive attention at the proper time if the best results are to be obtained. Everyone who gardens knows how important it is that fruit trees receive their dormant spray at a certain stage of their growth, and it is just as important that flower garden subjects are given protection in good time. Spraying should be done at the first sign of attack and in certain cases of fungoid diseases before the attack appears as a preventive measure. Take care therefore to make yourself fully conversant with the commoner diseases and insect pests which attack your plants and the various measures of control.

Yet another lesson to learn if one would enjoy the pleasure which a good garden brings is the necessity for discarding worn-out plants. I refer particularly to certain short-lived perennials which if one would have at their best should be treated as biennials. Yet how frequently when I visit gardens do I find such decrepit specimens being nursed along in vain hope that they will recover their former health and vigor, when good practice demands that they be consigned to the dump and a fresh supply of strong individuals raised from seed each year. Good seed is inexpensive and needs but a little care to produce a fine stand of plants. Some of these short-lived perennials are Digitalis (foxglove), Dianthus plumarius (pinks), and Aquilegias (columbines).

To the end of November we have enjoyed in Southern New York a most remarkable Fall, with practically no frost and a long succession of warm dry days. Obviously this cannot last for very much longer so it is appropriate to discuss those tasks which yet remain to be done before the garden can be considered safely tucked away for the Winter. So soon as the ground is well frozen covering of perennials must receive attention. Do not make the mistake of applying too thick a covering. The ideal covering is one that will keep the ground frozen, protect any above-ground foliage from the scorching effect of the sun and at the same time admit air freely. Salt hay meets all these requirements splendidly, and to my mind is the best of all coverings, for in addition to the above it also possesses the advantage of being free from weed seeds. Other good covering materials are pine boughs, strawy litter, clean straw and in certain cases peat moss. In any case put on only a scanty layer, for too much will only defeat its purpose by impeding the circulation of air, and thus setting up rot in the crowns of many plants, and causing others to produce long, weak etiolated growths in place of the normal healthy shoots which should herald the Spring. The rock garden in particular should not be covered until thoroughly frozen. Never have I had occasion to do this here until the end of December. Remember that practically all the plants growing therein hail from cold climates and many from high elevations, and are therefore immune to cold. It is rather the alternate freezing and the thawing and consequent heaving and tearing of the root system which distress these plants as well as the strong sunshine which we experience in February and March.

In most sections certain evergreens (as laurel, Rhododendrons and yews) will require some protection from the rays of the sun, especially if they have a southern exposure. Pine boughs arranged to cast the necessary shade or burlap nailed to a light framework will be found satisfactory.

Make sure that all gutters and drainpipes are free from fallen leaves and other debris. Drains on roadways should be marked by placing a red-painted stick in the ground close by so that they can be readily located when the ground is snow-covered.

Where deciduous trees of a large size are to be moved during the Winter they will have been dug around and the ball freed from the surrounding soil by now. The holes for their reception should also be prepared before the ground freezes, and the actual work of moving the trees can be safely undertaken as soon as the balls are solidly frozen.

It may be that certain of the Japanese lily bulbs ordered earlier in the season have not yet been delivered, and in this case the best plan it to prepare the planting sites and cover them with a goodly layer of manure, leaves or straw until they arrive. This is much to be preferred to delaying the planting of these bulbs until the Spring.

Every deciduous leaf which falls in your garden is valuable and should be turned into leaf-mold, the most valuable of all humus-forming materials. When the last of the leaves are collected together make them into a neat compact pile in some out of the way corner, treading them firmly down as the stacking proceeds. If the heap is turned over a couple of times during the year at the end of 12 months the leaf-mold will be in prime condition for use. Should you have but a small pile of leaves it will be found a better plan to bury them in a pit in the garden for a like period, and then to dig them out for use where required.

T. H. EVERETT, N. D. H.

(To Be Continued)

Orchard Seedlings

No Spray Yet no Scab on McIntosh

Anyone growing the McIntosh apple knows what a long and steady fight it is to prevent heavy scab losses. In some of the Eastern States, from seven to ten sprays may be applied with the idea of scab control. There was one place in the United States in 1931 where scab on McIntosh was negligible, even when scab spraying was not done. This was in the Bitterroot and Flathead districts, where scab was controlled by drought. Lest many eastern McIntosh growers sell out and depart for Montana to grow that variety, it may be said that drought spot was usually abundant in commercial orchards of McIntosh apples in Western Montana last Summer. This is a so-called "physiological disease," not caused by any pest, and not controlled by spraying. The Bitterroot and Flathead districts are not under irrigation.

Plea for Apple Rate Reduction

The State horticultural societies of the two Virginias have joined in asking railroads and steamship lines for lower rates on apples for export, with the plea that the profit margin is very narrow on this class of fruit, so that much of it is kept at home because the growers are unwilling to take a chance on the slender profit available.

May Do Away With the Delayed Dormant Spray

Reports from the annual four-State (Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania) conference of fruit research workers of the Cumberland-Shenandoah Valley, at Winchester, Va., bring hope for doing away with the delayed dormant spray, using in its place a more leisurely dormant spray, applicable at any time after the leaves are off the trees. Some Indiana growers are doing this. Time is less pressing in the Autumn and Winter, resulting in a better labor distribution; the ground is usually firmer and drier in the Fall; a breakdown in the sprayer or tractor is not so serious then, since there is ample time to make repairs. High winds, which often make delayed dormant spraying very unsatisfactory and inefficient may be avoided more easily. In case of sudden growth of the buds due to warm weather, delayed dormant spraying may cover only part of the orchard, resulting in increased insect chances of insect or disease losses later on. One of the most important reasons is the increased comfort possible for the men spraying, when the more pleasant days of the dormant season are taken.

Why Common Storages Failed This Fall

November, the month when the maximum amount of apples is in storage in Pennsylvania bank cellars, was the warmest for a long time. At the State College sub-station were recorded the highest temperatures for that month since 1881, when the station was established. The normal mean November temperature at State College is 39.65 degrees; this year it was 47.75 or an excess average of 8.1 degrees per day hotter than normal. Also, every month of the year of 1931, except March, was hotter than usual. The warm fruit going into storages, with the ground also warm, did not cool off properly with the high average air temperature outside. Temperature excesses were recorded in most of the United States for the month of November. At State College, we even had Mastodon strawberries for Thanksgiving Day from plants out in the open, absolutely unprotected in any way.

R. H. SUDDS.

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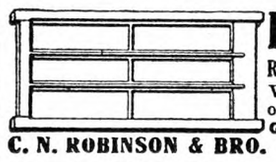

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W. 30th St., New York

LAST MINUTE REMINDER

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

333 West 30th Street New York City

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

News and prices current during week ending December 19, 1931. In most cases the top price is given.

MILK

December: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.33 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.11; 2B, $1.71; Class 3, $1.35.

In all classes the differential is 4c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat above and below 3.5 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.33; Class 2, $1.25; Class 3, $1.35.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy, 31c; extras, 92 score, 30c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 26½ to 29½c; lower grades, 24½ to 25c; ladles, 21 to 24c; packing stock, 13 to 18½c; renovated, 24½ to 25c; sweet fancy, 32½ to 33c; extra, 32c; firsts, 30 to 31c; seconds, 27 to 28c; centralized, 24½ to 28½c.

CHEESE

State, held, 16 to 18c; fresh, special, 15 to 15½c; average run to fancy, 13½ to 14½c; Young America, fresh, 14½ to 15c.

EGGS

Nearby, white fancy, including premiums, 38 to 39c; extra, 35 to 37c; average extras, 32 to 33c; extra firsts, 30 to 31c; firsts, 28 to 29c; nearby mixed medium, 28 to 29½c; pullets, 26 to 27c; Pacific Coast, 30 to 36½c; mixed colors, 35 to 38c; gathered, best, 34 to 37c; fair to good, 17 to 30c.

POTATOES

Jersey, 150 lbs., $1.50; Long Island, 150 lbs., $1.75; Maine, 180 lbs., $1.90; Idaho, 100 lbs., $2.25; sweet potatoes, Md., bu., 60c; Jersey, bu., $1.25.

VEGETABLES

Beets, 100 bchs., $3; Brussels sprouts, qt., 17c; cabbage, ton, $25; carrots, 100 bchs., $3; bu. bskt., $1.10; cauliflower, bu., $2.25; celery, doz., $1; celery knobs, 100 bchs., $10; cucumbers, Fla., bu., $4.50; eggplant, bu., $3; horseradish, bbl., $7; kale, bu., 75c; lettuce, bu., $4.75; onions, N. Y. State, yellow, 100 lbs., $3.75; 50 lbs., $2; parsley, bu., $1; peas, bu., $8; peppers, bu., $3.25; spinach, bu., $1.25; squash, Hubbard, bbl., $2.75; string beans, bu., $2.75; tomatoes, Cal., lug, $1.35; Fla., crt., $6; Cuba, crt., $7.75; repacked, crt., $4.50; carton, $2.50; watercress, 100 bchs., $2.50.

FRUITS

Apples, 20-Ounce, bskt., $1.25; R. I. Greening, $1.75; Wealthy, $1.40; McIntosh, $2.50; Baldwin, $1.25; cranberries, ¼-bbl. box, $1.75; crabapples, bu. bskt., $2; pears, En., bu., $2.75; strawberries, Sn., qt., 50c; kumquats, qt., 12c.

DRIED BEANS—Jobbing Prices

Marrow, 100 lbs., $4; pea, $3; red kidney, $4; white kidney, $5.50.

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb., 33c; fair to good, 28 to 30c; roosters, 15c; fowls, 25c; ducks, 20c; geese, 20c; turkeys, No. 1, nearby, 34c; Va., 32c; northwestern, 31c; western, 30c; southwestern, 29c; choice, 3 to 5c under No. 1; medium, 5 to 6c under No. 1; old toms, 24c; old hens, 26c; squabs, lb., ungraded, 40c; graded, 40c; dark, doz., $3; culls, doz., $2.50.

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Broilers should be fully feathered. The larger breeds should weigh 2½ to 3 lbs. each; smaller breeds, 1½ lbs. each up. The quotation given on broilers is the outside figure for best quality. Under grades and small sizes proportionately large. The figures are express or truck delivery.

Fowls, lb., 20c; chickens, large breeds, best, 22c; small breeds, best, 17c; roosters, 11c; ducks, 21c; geese, 17c; rabbits, lb., 15c.

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs., $8; bulls, $4.50; cows, $4.25; calves, best, $9.50; common to good, $4 to $7; sheep, $3.25; lambs, $5.75; hogs, $5.25.

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb., 10c; good to choice, 5 to 8c; lambs, hothouse, head, $8; pigs, 8 to 16 lbs., 20c.

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1, $19; No. 2, $17; No. 3, $15; clover, mixed, $20; straw, rye, $18; oat and wheat, $11.

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red, 73⅝c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 58⅝c; oats, No. 2 white, 38⅛c; rye, 56½c.

FEED

N. Y. Produce Exchange quotations: City bran, $21; standard middlings, $21.60; Red-dog, $23.10; hominy feed, $24.60; cottonseed meal, $25.50.

Pittsburgh Markets

Butter, 29¼ to 31¾c; eggs, best, 32 to 35c; lower grades, 25 to 27c; live hens, 16 to 19c; broilers, 17 to 22c; geese, 15 to 18c; turkeys, 18 to 26c; dressed hens, 21 to 23c; roosters, 12 to 14c; ducks, 20 to 22c; turkeys, 35 to 40c; broilers, 30 to 32c.

Apples, bu., 65c to $2.15; cabbage, bbl., $1.50 to $1.75; potatoes, bbl., $1.10 to $1.35.

Livestock.—Steers, $4.25 to $7.75; cows, $2.85 to $4.65; calves, $5 to $9; hogs, $4.35 to $4.90; sheep, $1.50 to $3; lambs, $5 to $6.75; wethers, $2.50 to $5.

Philadelphia Markets

Butter.—Solid packed, higher scoring than extra, 33 to 36c; 92 score, 32c; 91 score, 31c; 90 score, 28½c; 89 score, 28c; 88 score, 27½c; 87 score, 27c; 86 score, 26½c.

Eggs.—Fresh extra firsts, 31c; firsts in new cases, 27c; fresh firsts, in second-hand cases, 27c; fresh seconds, 22 to 23c; refrigerator extra firsts, 20½ to 21c; firsts, 19 to 20c; seconds, 17 to 18c; carefully selected and candled fresh eggs, in cases, 38 to 40c.

Live Poultry. — Fowls. — Fancy Plymouth Rocks, 25c; mixed colors, fancy, 22 to 23c; White Leghorns, fancy, 18 to 20c; ordinary, 15 to 17c; roasting chickens, fancy, large, 21c; springers, fancy, Plymouth Rocks, medium-sized, 20 to 22c; small-sized springers, 2½ lbs. or under, 21 to 22c; mixed color springers, as to quality, 17 to 19c; White Leghorn springers, small, 20c; large, 15 to 17c; old roosters, 15 to 16c; ducks, large, White Pekin, young, 20 to 21c; ducks, mixed colors, old, 17 to 19c; Muscovy ducks, 17 to 18c; turkeys, young, 28c; hens preferred and fancy stock occasionally bringing a premium; old toms, 22c; geese, fat, 18 to 20c; ordinary, 15 to 17c; guineas, young, 2 lbs. each or over, $1.25 per pair; under 2 lbs., $1 to $1.10; old guineas, 70c; pigeons, per pair, young, 25c; old, 30 to 35c.

Dressed Poultry.—Turkeys.—Fancy, nearby, 32 to 33c; fair to good, nearby, 26 to 30c; fancy northwestern, 30 to 32c; fancy western, 30 to 31c; fancy southwestern, 28 to 29c; fair to good, 23 to 26c; old toms, 24 to 26c. Fowls.—Fresh-killed, in boxes, weighing 5 lbs. or over, 26c; 4½ lbs., 23 to 24c; 4 lbs., 21 to 22c; 3 to 3½ lbs., 19 to 20c; 2½ lbs., 18c; under 2½ lbs., 17c; chickens, 1½ lbs., 28c; 2 lbs., 25c; 2½ to 3 lbs., 21c; 3½ lbs., 22c; 4 to 4½ lbs., 24c; 5 lbs. or over, 29c; old roosters, dry-picked, western, weighing 5 lbs. or over, 15 to 16c; under 5 lbs., 12 to 14c. Ducks,—Western, 18 to 20c. Geese, 17 to 20c.

Apples, bu. bskts., $1 to $1.35; potatoes, 100 lbs., $1 to $1.10; cabbage, 90 lbs., 80c to $1.

Boston Produce Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

Few changes were noted on this week's Boston Produce Market. Cabbage, cranberries, onions and potatoes were firmer. Carlot arrivals of apples were fewer with some slight improvement noted except on poor quality stock which is difficult of disposal. The egg market was weak. Wool was inactive.

Apples.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Market about firm. Native various varieties ordinary 40c to $1. Baldwins best $1 to $1.50, few extra fancy $1.75 to $2. McIntosh fancy $1.50 to $2, few large, extra fancy $2.25 to $2.60 std. bu. box. Me. Wolf River $1.50 to $2 bbl. Va. U. S. 1 Yorks and Staymans 75c to $1.10, poorer 50c bu. tub. Pa. and N. Y. Baldwins U. S. Utility 65 to 85c. U. S. 1 best 90c to $1.10 bu. bskt.

Beets.—Supply moderately light, demand good. Texas bchd. 75c to $1.25 ½ crt. Native cut off 75c to $1.10 std. bu. box.

Cabbage.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native white 50 to 85c. Savoy 35 to 65c std. bu. box. N. Y. Danish, best mostly $1 to $1.25, poorer lower. Tex. crts. $2.50 to $3.25.

Carrots.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native cut off 60c to $1.10 std. bu. box. N. Y. cut and washed 75 to 85c bu. bskt. Calif. bchd. $3.75 to $4 crt. $1.75 to $2.25 ½ crt.

Celery.—Supply moderate, demand slow. Native 18 bchs. Pascal $1.50 to $3.50, mostly $2.50 to $3, poorer $1 std. bu. box. N. Y. 2-3 crt. $2.25 to $2.75. Cal. ½ crts. $2.50 to $3.50.

Cranberries.—Supply moderate, demand good. Mass. ¼-bbl. crts. Early Blacks $1.25 to $1.75. Howes $1.50 to $2, few $2.25.

Cucumbers.—Supply light, demand slow. Hothouse native ordinary $4 to $8, best mostly $9 to $10 std. bu. box. Fla. cartons fancy mostly $1.50 doz. Ohio hothouse fancy few sales $1.50 to $1.75 dozen.

Escarole. — Supply moderately light, demand fair. Native 25 to 65c std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native 18 heads. Hothouse 25 to 40c std. bu. box. Calif. 4 to 5 doz. heads best $3 to $3.50, poorer low as $2 crt.

Onions.—Supply moderate, demand steady. Native yellow 75c to $1.50 std. bu. box. Mass. yellow mostly $1.25 to $1.60 50 lbs. N. Y. med. mostly $1.40 to $1.50; few large $1.60 to $1.65 50 lbs.

Potatoes.—Supply moderate, demand steady. Native 50 to 65c std. bu. box. Me. 100 lbs. Green Mts. best mostly 85c, few 80c bag. P. E. I. 90 lbs. few sales $1.65 to $1.75 bag.

Spinach.—Supply moderate, demand good on best. Native 60 to 85c, few $1 std. bu. box. Tex. Savoy $1 to $1.25 bu. bskt. Va. ord. 75 to 85c bu. bskt.

Squash.—Supply moderate, demand good. Blue Hubbard native $1.25 to $2.25 bbl. $35 to $50, few $60 ton. Ohio $25 to $35 ton.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Hothouse native 10 to 18c, few extra fancy 20c. Ohio best $1.25 to $1.50 8-lb. bskt. Calif. outdoor best $2.50 to $3, poorer lower lug.

Turnips.—Supply moderate, demand poor. Native Ruta or Purple Top 35 to 60c std. bu. box. P. E. I. Ruta few sales mostly 50 to 65c 50 lbs.

Hay.—Supplies moderately light, market firmer. No. 1 Timothy $19.50. Clover mixed, red, $18.50; Alsike $19 ton.

Butter.—Market steady, creamery extras 31c. Firsts 27½ to 30c. Seconds 25½ to 26½c lb.

Eggs. — Market weak. Nearby henneries, brown extras 42c; white extras 39 to 41c; fresh eastern 36 to 38c dozen.

Poultry.—Dressed. Supply moderate, market about steady. Fowl 4 to 5 lbs. 22 to 27c; 3 to 3½ lbs. 19 to 20c. Broilers 22 to 28c. Native 21 to 25c. Chickens 3 to 4 lbs. 21 to 24c, 4½ lbs. 24 to 25c. Roosters 15 to 16c lb. Native chickens 24 to 28c. Live poultry firm. Fowl 20 to 22c. Leghorns 18c. Chickens large 21 to 23c. Leghorns 18 to 19c. Roosters 12c lb.

Cheese.—Market firm. Twins N. Y. held 18½ to 19½c, extra 1931 22 to 24c. Fresh 18 to 18½c. Western held 17½ to 19c. Extra 1931 21 to 22c; fresh 15 to 16c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea $4.25 to $4.50. Calif. small white $4.50 to $4.75. Yellow Eyes $4.75 to $5. Red kidney $4.75 to $5. Lima $6.50 to $7 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market inactive. Prices firm despite light buying.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 24 to 25c; clothing, 19 to 20c; ½ blood, combing, 23 to 24c; clothing, 19c; ⅜ blood, combing, 23 to 24c; clothing, 21c; ¼ blood, combing, 21 to 21½c; clothing, 21c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 60 to 62c; clothing, 48 to 50c; ½ blood, combing, 50 to 53c; clothing, 42 to 45c; ⅜ blood, combing, 42 to 45c; clothing, 38 to 40c; ¼ blood, combing, 36 to 38c; clothing, 35 to 36c; Terr. fine, combing, 58 to 60c; clothing, 48 to 51c; ½ blood, combing, 53 to 55c; clothing, 47 to 49c; ⅜ blood, combing 47 to 50c; clothinig, 42 to 45c; ¼ blood, combing, 40 to 43c; clothing, 37 to 41c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs.—Supply barely normal; market weak with some sales fully 25c lower, demand very slow. Bulk of sales $4.50 to $5.

Cattle.—Supply all killing classes rather light; market generally steady with a week ago; demand slightly improved.

Cows.—Common and medium, $2 to $3.50; low cutter and cutter, $1.50 to $2.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium, $2 to $3.50.

Vealers.—Medium and choice, $4 to $7; cull and common, $2 to $4.

Sheep.—Not enough offered to test values.

Milk Cows.—Supply moderate, market weak and irregular, some sales $5 to $10 below quotations, demand very slow. Choice, head, $100 to $120; good, $70 to $100; medium, $50 to $70; common, $40 to $50.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale, 40-qt. can, delivered, qt., 5½ to 6½c; milk, special, qt., 7 to 8c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $150 to $200; cows, fresh milk, grades, choice, $80 to $90; cows, fresh milk, grades, good, $60 to $75; cows, fresh milk, grades, common, $30 to $50; beef cows and bulls, 100 lbs., $5 to $7; veal calves, milk fed, choice, $11 to $13; veal calves, milk fed, good, $9 to $10; lambs, $5 to $7.50; sheep, $2 to $3; hogs, $5 to $6; broilers, average 2½ lbs., lb., 24c; chickens, lb., 28 to 30c; fowls, lb., 18 to 20c; eggs, local, fresh, mixed, doz., 46 to 48c.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 12 to 13c; milk, special, qt., 16 to 18c; milk, sold from chain stores, qt., 10 to 11c; butter, farmers' delivery, lb., 35 to 40c; butter, creamery, prints and rolls, lb., 35 to 37c; butter, creamery, cut from tubs, lb., 32 to 34c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 25 to 30c; cheese, part skim, lb., 18 to 20c; cheese, cottage, lb., 12 to 15c; eggs, farmers' delivery, doz., 50 to 55c; eggs, local, fresh, store sales, doz., 48 to 50c; eggs, western, cold storage, doz., 27 to 29c; broilers, fancy, dressed, lb., 30c; chickens, large roasters, lb., 39 to 40c; fowls, 27 to 29c; apples, cooking, lb., 4 to 5c; cabbage, lb., 2 to 3c; potatoes, pk., 17 to 19c; turnips, 10 lbs., 25c; turnips, 50 lbs., 75c; mushrooms, lb., 38 to 40c. F. A. C.

Lancaster, Pa., Livestock Market

(Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending Dec. 5, 1931.)

Market.—Beef steers steady to 25c lower, common and medium grades all weights showing decline, none here quotable above $7.50, bulk of sales $6.25 to $6.75. Bulls, she stock and cutters closing steady with week's opening prices, bulk fat heifers $5.75 to $6.25; medium bulls $4.75 to $5.25; butcher cows $3.75 to $4.25; cutters $2 to $2.50. Stockers and feeders met a slow country demand throughout week, better grades closing about steady, weaker undertone on lower grades, bulk of sales $4.75 to $5.50. Calves steady at week's 50c to $1 advance, top vealers $9.50.

Hogs steady, bulk 180 to 260-lb. weight $5.50 to $5.75.

Sheep steady to weak, good and choice lambs $6.75 to $7.

Receipts for week ending Dec. 5, 1931: Cattle, 137 cars; 30 St. Louis, 29 St. Paul, 24 Chicago, 23 Virginia, 9 Sioux City, 8 Tennessee, 3 Kansas City, 3 Kentucky, 1 West Virginia, 1 Omaha, 1 Buffalo, 1 Indiana, 1 Pittsburgh, 1 Maryland, 1 Colorado, 1 Oklahoma; containing 3,946 head, 559 head trucked in; total cattle 4,505 head, 735 calves, 3,797 hogs, 381 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers. — Good, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $7.25 to $8.25; medium, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $6.25 to $7.25; common, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $5 to $6.25; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $7.50 to $8.25; medium, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $6.50 to $7.50; good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $7.25 to $8.25.

Heifers.—Choice, 550 to 850 lbs., $6.25 to $6.75; good, 550 to 850 lbs., $5.75 to $6.25; medium, 550 to 850 lbs., $5 to $5.75; common, 550 to 850 lbs., $4.25 to $5.

Cows.—Choice, $4.25 to $4.75; good, $3.75 to $4.25; common and medium, $2.75 to $3.75; low cutter and cutter, $1.75 to $2.75.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $5 to $6.25; cutter, common and medium, $3.25 to $5; yearlings excluded.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $8.75 to $9.50; medium, $7.75 to $8.75; cull and common, $6 to $7.75.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 500 to 800 lbs., $5.25 to $6.75; common and medium, 500 to 800 lbs., $3.50 to $5.25; good and choice, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $5.50 to $7; common and medium, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $3.75 to $5.50.

Hogs.—Lt. wt., good and choice, 160 to 180 lbs., $5.25 to $5.75; lt. wt., good and choice, 180 to 200 lbs., $5.50 to $6; med. wt., good and choice, 200 to 220 lbs., $5.50 to $6; med. wt., good and choice, 220 to 250 lbs., $5.50 to $6; hvy. wt., good and choice, 250 to 290 lbs., $5.50 to $6; hvy. wt., good and choice, 290 to 350 lbs., $5.25 to $5.75; pkg. sows, medium and good, 275 to 500 lbs., $4.75 to $5.25.

LANCASTER FEED MARKET

Selling Price of Feeds (Cash at Warehouse).—Bran, ton, $25; shorts, $25; hominy, $29; middlings, $28; linseed, $42; gluten, $29; ground oats, $29.50; Soy-bean meal, $35; hog-meal, $33.50; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $28.50; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $28; dairy feed, 18 per cent, $30.50; dairy feed, 20 per cent, $33.50; dairy feed, 24 per cent, $34.50; dairy feed, 25 per cent, $35.50; dairy feed, 32 per cent, $37; horse feed, 85 per cent, $33; Alfalfa, regular, $30; Alfalfa, reground, $31.50.

Notes from Schuyler Co., N. Y.

It was a long beautiful Fall in this region of lakes and hills and valleys of Schuyler County. Never have the woods been so beautiful and even in late November one could see a few scattered leaves among the green of hemlock and pine. We have heard many reports of ripe berries, fruit trees in bloom and other unusual happenings and now we find that our own neighborhood boasts of an apple tree in bloom and flowers, too, as we picked a bouquet of annual Phlox, marigolds and Canterbury bells the last week in November. Farmers surely ought to have their farm work done but there are always a few tardy ones. It isn't a very cheerful outlook anyway—beans three cents a pound (we paid 13 for seed), potatoes 25 cents a bushel, buckwheat about 70 cents a hundred and other farm commodities way below the usual mark. Eggs have been the most profitable of anything this year even with the low prices as feed has been cheap, too. We received 46 cents a dozen in New York for large eggs which makes us fell encouraged. But they have to be weighed and graded according to size and even a few hens kept as a "side line" make many hours of extra work throughout the year. However, those who have sold enough produce to pay necessary bills and who have a cellar full of canned goods and garden truck can look with pity on their city brothers, many of whom will have to look to the city for food and fuel during the Winter. It is a pitiful thing to see men who want to work and who will do anything to care for their families, walking the streets with empty hands and shabby clothes. We can be thankful for good health and enough to eat up here in the hills. We have plenty of water, a gas well being drilled two miles north of us, and best of all, a baby at home to make things merry and keep us from getting dull. M. S. C.

Schuyler Co., N. Y.

The Useful Pumpkin

I think the word pumpkin to most people means pumpkin pie. A well-made pie is a work of art, but with care and a little practice anyone can make one. The pumpkin may be prepared in several ways. It may be peeled and cut in small pieces and stewed until thick, or the skin may be left on and removed after it is cooked by rubbing through the colander or putting it through the ricer. The colander is the hardest but makes the smoothest pie. Here is the recipe I use. It may be varied to suit individual tastes: Two cups stewed pumpkin, two tablespoons molasses, one-half cup sugar, one teaspoon ginger, one-half teaspoon nutmeg, one-half teaspoon salt, one or two eggs, one to two cups milk. The quantity of milk varies according to the way the pumpkin is stewed. Enough should be used to make a batter as thick as cake batter. Eggs can be used according to the price. More make a nicer pie of course. If a spicier pie is wanted add more ginger. Line a pie tin with crust and fill nearly full with batter. Bake in a moderate oven until golden brown. Never use an upper crust on a pumpkin pie.

Squash should be cut in two, the seeds removed, then baked in a moderate oven until tender. Scoop out, mash and season with salt, pepper and butter and serve hot. It may be used for pie just the same as pumpkin. Sweet potatoes may be used in the above recipe, too.

I make pumpkin preserves that are unusual and delicious, too. Remove skin and seeds from one medium-sized pumpkin and cut in small squares. Add an equal weight of sugar and let stand over night. Slice very thin, three oranges and one lemon. Add to pumpkin and sugar and boil slowly until pumpkin is transparent. If syrup is not thick remove pumpkin and boil down syrup. When nearly done add one pound of seeded raisins. Do not put raisins in before because they make the preserves dark-colored. Preserves may be canned or will keep a long time in a covered crock.

Pumpkin may be canned to use when eggs are cheap and other pie material scarce. Simply stew down as for a pie, put in cans, add one-half teaspoon salt to a pint, put on rubber, snap one wire and process in cold-pack canner for 120 minutes. When opened proceed as with fresh pumpkin. EDNA MAHER.

Let's Have Cauliflower

Whether one raises cauliflower on a large scale or only a few plants in the garden for family use, it is an excellent source of supply for some of the Winter's canned vegetables. Either of the following methods of canning will be found satisfactory:

1.—Use the flower part only of cauliflower. Plunge, head down, into a cold brine (1 lb. salt to 12 quarts water). Allow cauliflower to stand in brine one hour. Blanch three minutes in boiling water, then dip quickly into cold water. Break into florets. Pack carefully in hot glass jars. Fill to overflowing with boiling water, add level teaspoon salt to each quart, place rubbers and tops in position, not tight. Process one and one-half hours in hot water. Remove jars, tighten tops and cool.

2.—Break into florets. Boil cauliflower five minutes in kettle. Drain, allow to cool, pack in jars, fill brimming full of cold water and boil three hours in hot water bath.

Buttered Cauliflower.—Break a medium-sized head of cauliflower into small pieces and cook in salted water until tender. Drain in colander. Pour over cauliflower ½ cup melted butter, season with salt and pepper, serve at once.

Cauliflower Omelet. — Chop very fine the white part of cold boiled cauliflower and mix with a sufficient quantity of well-beaten egg to make a very thick batter. Fry in hot butter.

French Fried Cauliflower.—Wash thoroughly one small head cauliflower and boil until two-thirds done, drain. Dip cauliflower slices in beaten egg and roll in bread crumbs. Fry in deep fat, fat to be as hot as if used for frying crullers.

Cauliflower Soup.—The water drained from boiled cauliflower can be utilized for delicious soup by adding onions, carrots, cloves or other seasoning, salt and pepper. EDNA M. NORTHROP.

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The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

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"A SQUARE DEAL"

We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

HOW many years have passed since THE R. N.-Y. first shared the Christmas festival with its readers! THE R. N.-Y. was born when Millard Fillmore was President, he being Vice-President when General Zachary Taylor died in office. The Mexican War was still a recent memory—adventurous farm boys were planning for the arduous journey to the new Eldorado in California, and Indian and buffalo roamed over country that is now built up in thrifty farms and busy cities. What a marvelous panorama of American history this old paper has seen! Best of all, we still include among our readers men and women who have seen this shifting drama of American history, too. It is shackling to the mind to live only in the past, but to think that all wisdom is in the present is equally unwise, and we like to remember that our forebears, too, passed through times that tried men's souls, and emerged triumphant, to lay the foundations of a still greater nation. So as we gather once more for the great Feast of the Child—Christmas, Yuletide, Noel—whatever we call it, the underlying thought is the same. To all we wish the best that life can bring—we have peace at home, and friendship abroad, and all the material resources of our great country to give us courage. May peace, good will and happiness abide with us all this Christmastide!

*

THE article and pictures on page 1216 will be a surprise to many, who have not known of Finland as a great dairy country, where a race of cows quite remarkable in performance has been developed. These East Finland farmers have done this by careful selection and breeding, using the native cattle of that part of the world. Probably the white line on the backs of these animals has nothing to do with their quality, but it represents thought and persistence in adhering to types that have been found desirable. Maaikki, who, at the age of 19, gave 10,941.4 lbs. of milk, with 4.36 per cent fat test, does not make a very handsome picture, but her work is considerably in that line.

*

HOG lot and yard sanitation is a matter receiving increased attention, as it has been found that many of the common troubles may be avoided by these precautions. The Colorado Station and County Agents recently made a survey of 80 farms where hogs are largely kept in three counties. It was found that farmers who change their hog lots at least every two years are saving an average of 6½ pigs per litter, compared to 4 1/5 pigs per litter saved by those who simply clean their farrowing houses, but let the pigs run on old ground. Farmers who neither change lots nor clean the farrowing houses are saving an average of 3 9/10 pigs per litter, which is considered too low to enable the grower to break even on the enterprise. Pigs in the feed lot also respond to a good system of sanitation. Where hog lots are changed and houses cleaned, farmers are marketing hogs at 210 lbs. in 211 days or taking about 200 days to produce 200-lb. hogs. Where houses are cleaned, but lots are not changed, hogs are marketed at 188 lbs. in 225 days, or at 200 lbs. in 240 days. Where no sanitation system is followed, it takes 216 days for pigs to average 176 lbs., and 245 days to produce 200-lb. hogs. In order to make money on hogs, the survey says, the farmers have found that they must follow sanitation, clean sows, clean houses, clean lots and clean pastures. The once common idea that hogs delight in filth has long been exploded, but it appears that sanitation of as high order as possible to practice is likewise profitable.

A FARM of 1,000 acres in the Miami River Valley is being run by four men who use machinery to the limit. About 500 acres are in corn, the remainder being wheat and oats. A four-year rotation of corn, corn, oats and wheat is followed. Sweet clover is seeded as a catch crop in first-year corn, and plowed under in the Spring for the second-year corn. Sweet clover is also seeded with wheat and plowed under the following Spring for first-year corn, so that both of the corn crops get the benefit of a legume plowed under. Both corn crops are fertilized with a corn planter fertilizer attachment, and wheat and oats are fertilized at seeding time with a fertilizer grain drill. The small grain crops are harvested with the combine, while a corn picker harvests the corn crop economically. The mechanical picker operates at a cost of about six cents per bushel.

*

SENATOR Henrik Shipstead, of Minnesota, is about as much in the minority in party (Farmer-Labor) as possible, being the only one in the Senate. Yet because of the close division of the other parties he is likely to hold the balance of power in some cases. He states that he will vote on all measures "for what they are worth." This would appear to be a good rule for all voting members in both houses of Congress, and might result in a better crop of laws than are sometimes harvested in the Capitol.

*

NEW England is using the radio to good advantage in telling listeners about New England apples, as may be seen from the following notice widely distributed through this section:

NEW ENGLAND APPLES

Every Tuesday at 11:15 in the morning, WBZ-WBZA has a New England Apple Program. Listen to it yourself and tell your town and city friends to do so.

This is in line with the New England label idea, and the plan of using New England products so largely as possible to supply its food needs, instead of paying transportation and handling charges on goods shipped in from outside points.

*

FOR one reason or another, mostly weather conditions, the November shipments were lighter than expected, considering the larger turkey production this season. Prices were six or seven cents a pound higher than expected but there is some doubt now whether the favorable conditions will continue the rest of the year. Just now the market position is not bad. Shipments are moderate, markets are not over-supplied, and prices are holding quite well at 26 to 33 cents a pound on young turkeys at New York. Producers in the South and West are asking more than local packers are willing to pay. Dealers are talking lower prices for Christmas than at Thanksgiving but, as happened before, a great deal will depend on the weather. The turkey market largely governs the situation at the time of year for other lines of poultry. Capons are one line which has been selling well all along, because of short supply and best ones bring 40 cents a pound wholesale, in New York. Ducks and geese are in light demand as yet and the prospects are not yet clear for the holiday market.

*

THE 90 per cent clean fruit club, in New Hampshire, found it difficult to make the grade this year. Extension Horticulturist Rawlings reports that conditions were unusually favorable for apple scab and railroad worms. Ten Baldwin orchards and 20 McIntosh orchards were entered for inspection by the extension service, but of these only four of the former and 10 of the latter qualified for this select group. Each grower was guided by conditions in his own orchard as to his pest-control program, but spray schedules and other control measures closely followed the recommendations of the State extension service. Sprays were applied on time and thoroughly. One grower sprayed or dusted between rains day and night with three labor shifts, in order to get the materials on the fruit and foliage at the critical time.

*

ON FARMS where there are woodlots and grain or fodder to grind, the tractor may be kept busy most of the Winter, if proper oil is used and care of the working parts exercised. It is recommended lighter lubrication oil be used, so that, as soon as the engine is started, the oil will immediately be distributed to the wearing surfaces. In zero weather it is well to drain the crank-case at night and keep the oil in a reasonably warm place, so that it will flow freely when put back in the tractor the next time it is used. The extreme changes in temperature to which the oil is subjected during Winter often cause condensation of moisture within the crank-case and transmission, and care should be taken to see that the water is drained out at intervals. A common cause of delay in getting the tractor started in cold weather is improper lubrication of the magneto. Only a very light cream separator oil should be used on the breaker bar shaft, which should also be kept clean in addition to the breaker points. Fresh gasoline only should be used in starting the motor, and care used to keep water from accumulating either in the gasoline tank or the carburetor. After the engine is warmed up it is important to maintain the proper operating temperature of the motor by means of the radiator curtain. When the day's work is finished the water should be drained at once. These precautions will prevent trouble.

*

THE egg situation is like that of a year ago in one respect. Fresh eggs are again selling higher than usual compared with cold storage stock, although the general level of the egg market is somewhat lower this year and prices have been declining rather sharply in December. The storage people have been going through another hard season, owing to unexpected pressure of fresh supplies. The long, mild Fall caused this. Pullets started laying earlier than usual, and even the older birds did fairly well. Receipts have been heavy for the time of year, except during November, and the proportion of pullet eggs is reported rapidly increasing in shipments from the southern and western districts. There is no longer a season of continued egg shortage, such as used to happen from October to the following Spring. Egg production, like that of fruits and vegetables, is now country-wide, and there are sections all the year around that are favored with good conditions for production. Pacific Coast shippers have plenty of eggs in Winter, and they have made such progress in marketing that the far western eggs of the better packs compete closely with best nearby eastern eggs. The South, too, is developing fast as an egg shipping section and is improving also in the care and grading of the shipments. Train service from the South is much better than it used to be because of the requirements of the Winter vegetable business. Of late years the egg market has been so well supplied in December and later that high prices have not held very long. Last year, it will be remembered, there was a bad break in the market as early as February, and prices tended downward long before that time. Still, taking one part of the season with another, the egg market has done as well as that for most farm products and better than some.

*

"WHILE shepherds watched their flocks by night, all seated on the ground, the angel of the Lord came down, and glory shone around.

"'Fear not,' said he, for mighty dread had seized their troubled mind: 'Glad tidings of great joy I bring to you and all mankind.

"'To you, in David's town, this day, is born of David's line, the Saviour, Who is Christ the Lord; and this shall be the sign.

"'The heavenly Babe you there shall find, to human view displayed, all meanly wrapped in swathing bands, and in a manger laid.'"

"Thus spake the seraph; and forthwith appeared a shining throng of angels praising God, who thus addressed their joyful song:

"'All glory be to God on high, and to the earth be peace: good-will henceforth from heaven to men begin and never cease.'"

Brevities

IN THIS country there are about 841,000 rural homes lighted by electricity.

COARSELY ground corncobs are now used to some extent as litter in hen and hog houses. Farm mills run by tractor power make this grinding practical.

"BE MERCIFUL after thy power. If thou hast much, give plenteously; if thou hast little, do thy diligence gladly to give of thy little: for so gatherest thou thyself a good reward in the day of necessity."

THE Vermont Station recommends a moist "fleshing mash" for pullets losing weight in the early period of laying. This is fed at noon, being equal parts by weight of cornmeal, ground oatmeal and semi-solid buttermilk.

THERE are now in this country 220,713 acres of land in use, or being established, as inviolate Federal sanctuaries for migratory birds. These are in California, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Florida, North and South Carolina, Maryland and New York. The average cost per acre of this land was $4.30.

Lincoln Saw Taxpayers

ON OCTOBER 14 we printed the following quotation at the head of an editorial on the control of money:

"If a government contracts a debt with a certain amount of money in circulation and then contracts the money volume before the debt is paid, it is the most heinous crime that a government could commit against the people."—Abraham Lincoln.

Through one of our friends the quotation and editorial were submitted to one of the largest of our metropolitan banks, which made the following comment:

In the absence of context, it is hard to tell exactly what President Lincoln was referring to in this statement. Taking it alone as it reads, it is mistaken. If the money in circulation decreases after a government contracts a debt, the burden on the government to collect the money necessary to pay it off is made heavier. Likewise the creditor receives money worth more than that which he lent. The true "heinous crime" that a government can commit in this connection is to *increase* the money in circulation after contracting a debt.

Lincoln's vision was clear, and his conclusions sound. He saw that when money in circulation was reduced the price of basic commodities fell. He knew that the creditors when paid got back more value than they lent, and the government found it harder to collect the money to pay the debt. But above it all Lincoln saw the people working harder and making more sacrifices to pay the increased burden of taxes to pay the debt.

This spokesman of one of the largest banking houses of the world could not get this view. He thought it must be a mistake. He never saw the plain people who pay taxes in the picture at all.

We are thankful to this banker for the admission that a decrease of the volume of money in circulation increases the value of the dollar and returns the creditor more than he lent. He sees no crime in this. To him the "true heinous crime" is to increase the money volume, decrease the purchasing power of the dollar, increase prices and make debts and taxes easier to pay.

The only honest remedy is not a dear dollar, and not a cheap dollar, but a stabilized or standard dollar. It is the duty of Congress to provide this kind of a dollar. There is one reason why we do not get it—international banks.

President Hoover's Message

SOME of the special points made in the President's message to Congress were:

Tax increases for two years, a bond issue and curtailment of government expenditures to balance the budget for 1933, except for the statutory debt retirement, this exception to be removed for 1934.

Authority for the Treasury to subscribe further capital to the Federal land banks.

Setting up of a fund to reimburse depositors for some portion of their funds that may be tied up in closed banks in the future.

Creation of a system of Home-Loan discount banks, as the necessary companion in our financial structure of the Federal Reserve and Federal land banks.

Creation of an emergency Reconstruction Finance Corporation to supplement the activities of the National Credit Corporation, the former to be capitalized by the government to provide aid upon proper securities to established industries, railways and financial institutions after the fashion of the operations of the former War Finance Corporation. The new organization would be placed in liquidation at the end of two years.

Extension during emergencies of the eligibility provisions of the Federal Reserve Act.

Enlargement of branch banking privileges.

Provision for enlarged membership in the Federal Reserve system.

Modernization of the Federal banking laws.

Consideration of important practical questions in relation to postal savings deposits.

Further assistance to the railroads through providing for proper consolidation and the rate regulation of competing services, including buses, trucks, inland waterways and coastal services.

Modification of procedure under the anti-trust laws, with the giving of particular attention to industries founded upon natural resources such as coal, oil and lumber.

Regulation of interstate electrical power by the reorganized Federal Power Commission.

Reorganization of Federal departments with the transfer of all activities having to do with the merchant marine to a bureau to be headed by an Assistant Secretary for Merchant Marine in the Department of Commerce, the Shipping Board to be made a regulatory body acting also in advisory capacity on loans and policies, and the creation of an independent body accountable to the President to be known as the Public Works Administration, with control over all non-military construction work.

Translation into law of immigration restrictions now in force under administrative action.

Strengthening of the deportation laws.

Issuance of certificates of residence to all aliens lawfully in the country.

Matters to which the President declared himself opposed are:

Any direct or indirect government dole.

Any general Congressional revision of the tariff because such action would disturb industry, business and agriculture, and would prolong the depression.

Any extension of Federal expenditures for soldiers' bonus.

Repeal of the anti-trust laws because such action would open wide the door to price fixing, monopoly and destruction of healthy competition.

The President endorsed the action of the Federal Farm Board in the following words:

"The action of the Federal Farm Board in granting credits to farm co-operatives saved many of them from bankruptcy and increased their purpose and strength. By enabling farm co-operatives to cushion the fall in prices of farm products in 1930 and 1931 the board secured higher prices to the farmer than would have been obtained otherwise, although the benefits of this action were partially defeated by continued world overproduction. Incident to this action the failure of a large number of farmers and of country banks were averted which could quite possibly have spread into a major disaster. The banks in the South have co-operated with the farm board in creation of a pool for the better marketing of accumulated cotton. Growers have been materially assisted by this action. Constant effort has been made to reduce overproduction in relief of agriculture and to promote the foreign buying of agricultural products by sustaining economic stability abroad."

The budget message submitted later provides total expenditure of $3,942,754,614.22. Increases amount to $104,535,664, and decreases, $156,807,584.85, making a net decrease of $52,261,920.85.

In this connection the Secretary of the Treasury's report proposes tax increases as follows: Amusement admissions over 10 cents, 10 per cent; automobiles, 5 per cent; trucks, 3 per cent; tires and accessories, 2½ per cent; radios and phonographs, 5 per cent; checks and drafts, two cents each; telephone and telegraph messages, 5 to 10 cents; realty conveyances, 50 cents per $500 over $100; tobacco products, 16⅔ per cent. Income tax are increased to the 1924 basis.

Report of Milk and Cream Receipts at New York and Metropolitan Area for November, 1931

State of Origin	40-qt. Units Milk	Cream	Condensed
New York	1,870,073	106,735	15,985
New Jersey	59,293	1,268	...
Pennsylvania	427,326	14,490	4,684
Vermont	93,905	3,065	...
Connecticut	20,198	523	...
Massachusetts	12,073	23	...
Maryland	10,846	...	...
Ohio	315	1,710	100
Delaware	2,082	20	...
Indiana	133	989	94
Wisconsin	...	200	...
Canada	...	269	...
Total, Nov., 1931	2,496,244	129,292	20,863
Total, Nov., 1930	2,757,402	128,310	22,417

New York State furnished 74.9 per cent of the milk, and 82.5 per cent of the cream, coming into the city during November, 1931.

National Grange Polices

At the 65th annual meeting of the National Grange, at Madison, Wis., November 11-20, favorable action was taken on the following matters:

Distribution of a portion of Federal income tax among the States to relieve the tax burden on real estate.

Adoption by every State of a State income tax.

Substitution of the export debenture plan for the stabilization corporation feature in controlling farm surpluses.

Uniform Federal and State grading of all farm products.

Extension of rural electrification on such reasonable rate basis as will greatly increase the service to farm homes.

More uniform tax laws among all the States.

Granting independence to the Philippine Islands at an early date.

Developing co-operative marketing agencies as a means of supplanting produce exchanges.

Increased outlay of gasoline tax and license fee money in building farm-to-market roads.

Reduction of military budgets and further progress toward international disarmament.

Drafting money and corporations, as well as men, in time of war.

Vigorous development of internal waterways to increase national transportation facilities.

Federal aid in financing small co-operative groups.

Support of the Eighteenth Amendment and rigid enforcement of all laws.

A court of international justice for settling disputes between nations.

The early construction of a Great Lakes-to-the-Atlantic canal.

Consolidation of railroads, in the interests of efficiency and economy, and to remove the necessity for raising rates.

Operating Muscle Shoals as a Federal experiment station to develop data on the cost of generating and distributing electricity.

Federal supervision of motion pictures and distinct improvement in quality of same.

Duty on cotton to prevent foreign importations.

Intensive campaign to eliminate objectionable billboards.

Increased tariff on dried eggs and labeling of all products in which dried eggs are used.

Increased banking safeguards to check epidemic of bank failures.

Careful separation of the control of milk and milk products, as between health and agricultural authorities.

Omitting pulp wood from the list of commodities upon which an increase in railroad freight rates shall be allowed.

Advancing the opening of Congress and inauguration of President to January following election.

Encouraging shade-tree planting along highways and fuller protection for those now there.

Investigation of a national system of old-age insurance, as opposed to non-contributory old-age pension system.

Measures Opposed

Use of the gasoline tax for any expenditures other than on highways.

All forms of short selling of stocks except for legitimate hedging purposes.

Issuance of bonds for current expenditures during the present crisis.

Compulsory military training in land grant colleges.

Any form of a general sales tax.

Any reduction in income tax and inheritance tax rates.

Establishment of a national department of education.

Vegetable and Fruit Outlook

Instead of the usual drop after Thanksgiving the vegetable market showed signs of advancing prices on such important lines as potatoes, cabbage and onions. The whole list of vegetables was selling at prices that compared fairly well with those of a year ago excepting potatoes and sweet potatoes, which have had a hard time to show such improvement from depression levels. Potato shipments were so light for many weeks that the markets were undersupplied even for day to day requirements and prices began to move up a little. The gains were largest in the West and Far West but New York and Maine shippers were getting more money than during the lowest of the two months preceding. The Chicago market was strong, which is considered a favorable sign. The only weak feature is the late improvement of the crops in the Central West, making the production a little larger than seemed likely early in the season, and there was not much loss by freezing anywhere except on the way to market during the early December cold snap. From now on, potatoes must be shipped mostly by heated cars, and the costs will be higher. Eastern potato shipments are many thousand cars behind the figures of last season and the stock held back must be moved along sooner or later. Growers in many parts of the country are getting less than 50 cents per 100 lbs.

Onion prospects are good. The price was rising sharply in November and December. Much more than half the holdings are in the hands of dealers and they seem confident of high prices the rest of the season. The greater part of the under-sized onions are out of the way, although there is some stock that has not been keeping well in storage and has been forced on the market at low prices. Onions are selling from two to three times the prices of a year ago and are well above $1 per 50 lbs. in most sections.

Cabbage, too, is selling higher now than it sold last season, with an average of about $15 per ton in leading producing sections and $20 to $25 in the cities. The cabbage market prospects are favorable. Most of the old cabbage is in Western New York storage. It will shrink considerably in gradinng and packing and supplies are likely to continue moderate. Shipments of new southern cabbage are likely to be reduced because of so much dry weather in that section.

Celery also turned out quite well in respect to price, which has been higher than last season right along. Here, as with the cabbage crop, there is much shrinkage in marketing and a great deal of trimming is needed because of the quality of the crop this season, but good celery has been selling above $2 per crate in producing sections.

The whole vegetable situation has been affected considerably by the drought in the Southern States and the freeze in Southern California. Southern truck growers were delayed in planting by dryness of soil and the crop growth was slow. For that reason the larger acreage planted to many of the crops may not turn out so well as expected. The onion crop is likely to be late, thus giving time for the small northern holdings to be disposed of easily. Drought affected even the orange crop, causing dropping of fruit and smaller sizes. Oranges are not likely to compete so severely with other fruit as they did last season, although there are sure to be many small sized, cheap oranges and grapefruit offered. The southwestern freeze reduced the shipments from California, especially affecting lettuce and giving eastern hothouse growers an opening. If southern vegetable shipments turn out to be moderate in supply this Winter the demand for standard northern vegetables in storage seems likely to be increased.

The worst development in the apple situation is the slump in foreign markets. Some shipments, it appears, failed to pay expenses, especially the box apples shipped to the mainland of Europe. Barrel apples in England have been in over-supply owing largely to shipments of low-grade fruit from Canada and some also from New York and Virginia, besides the new weakness in English money values. New York Ben Davis of lower grades was selling at only $2 a barrel in London and Liverpool. This fruit must have cost nearly that amount in the New York producing sections. Better varieties and grades brought $3 and more but the general price range has not been encouraging. Usually the British markets pick up around the Christmas season. Apples in the home markets have not changed much in price, with much standard fruit selling at 75c to $1 per bushel.

G. B. F.

Eastern Connecticut

With Hartford alone using an estimated 5,000 quarts of milk less a day than two years ago, dealers are trying to figure out ways and means of boosting sales to normal.

Connecticut-grown apples have been selling well, and stocks reported low. Growers in this section report that much of the crop was overripe, and therefore they were forced to dispose of crop earlier than anticipated. Three cars of apples from West Virginia, two cars from Virginia, a carload from New York and four cars from Maryland were received in the Hartford market this week. Baldwins are $1.25 to $1.75 bushel, McIntosh $1.75 to $2.50 bushel.

Sidney A. Edwards, of the State Agricultural Commission, has completed a book for poultrymen called "The Connecticut Poultryman's Handbook," giving latest poultry legislation, poultry census figures, ways of increasing egg production and so on. It is intended for general distribution to poultrymen of the State.

Drought continues in spite of recent drizzly spell and is considered worst of recent years. Mild weather with light rains has freshened up lawns and several report picking wild flowers. Dirt roads in this section have received considerable attention, appropriations of the Connecticut Legislature to get the farmer out of the mud being used to good purpose. After plowing out these roads, they are given a fill of rock and field stone, which is rolled, then heavy application of coarse gravel and small stone makes roads practically mud-proof for years to come.

C. B. KNIGHT.

Jefferson County, N. Y., Notes

The season of 1931 has been very favorable for most crops. Hay of all kinds is the best, both in quality and quantity, in several years. The borers infested practically every field of corn but there has been a heavy production of both silage and husking corn.

Beans plentiful and hard to sell. Potatoes are bringing only 25 to 30 cents at the local stores. Prime veals are 6c a lb. Eggs are the best property at the present time. They are bringing around 40c per dozen. Poultry is selling for the lowest prices in years.

Our school tax rate this Fall is $1.50 per $100 valuation. Last year it was $1.64. Before centralization our tax rate was 80c on $100.

GEO. H. DAWES.

Jefferson Co., N. Y.

Live Stock and Dairy

Dairy Cattle in Finland

The pictures on this page and the facts about them are reproduced from an attractive booklet, the East Finnish Cattle, which we have received from the Consulate General of Finland, in New York.

The Finnish native cattle are now separated into three types: East Finnish, West Finnish and North Finnish cattle. These are separate associations working in the country for the improving of the different types.

The East Finnish cattle are distinguished from the other native cattle types of Finland by the high fat content of their milk. Their average fat content in milk is 4.3 per cent, whereas it is 3.8 and 4 per cent in the other Finnish cattle.

The unselected cattle of the East Finnish type appear both horned and without horns, mostly without however. They are of variegated red colors, with red backs, piebold, red or white. The most popular color has been white back with red sides, and the improving work has been along this line. Studbooks are now kept for red, white and piebald cattle also, however.

The actual number of East Finnish cows among which improvement work is carried out is about 650,000, and about 11,000 stud bulls. The number of young cattle among these is some 45 per cent of the full-grown animals. These figures contain also any Ayrshire and West Finnish cattle reared in the district. The largest number of Ayrshire cattle is found in the south of the province of Viipuri, and the West Finnish cattle round about Lake Päijänne.

The present district for the improving of the East Finnish cattle has since time immemorial been the district where butter has ever been an important article of commerce. The breeding animals, therefore, long before the controlling associations began their work, had been selected according to the fat content in their milk.

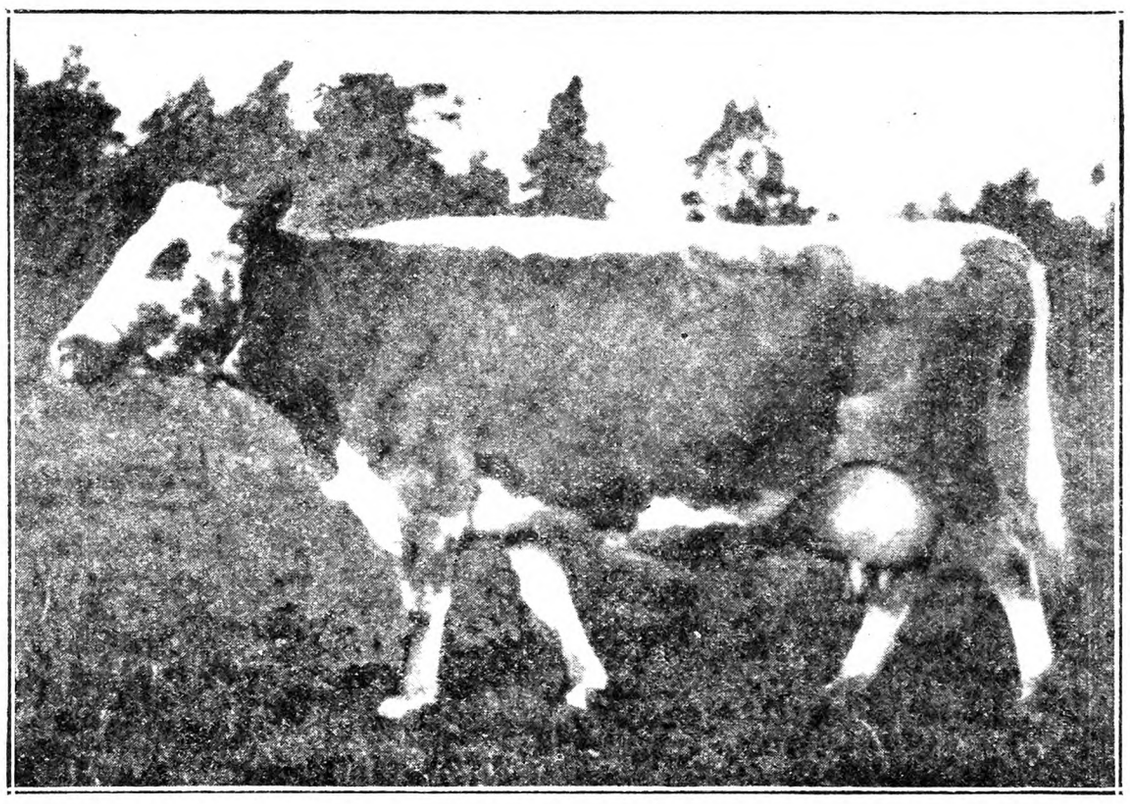
Systematical improving of the breed of the East Finnish cattle was begun some 30 years ago. At that time the work of the controlling association and that of the bull association was started, and the Itä-Suomen Karjanjalostusyhdistys (East Finnish Cattle Improving or Breeding Association) was established. At the beginning of 1930 there were 453 controlling associations working in the breeding district of the East Finnish cattle, comprising 9,549 members and 93,071 cows.

The work of the bull associations began also in 1899. In 1900 there were already 15 bull associations working. Beginning with the year 1925, besides the bull associations, there have been established bull co-operative societies, and in the last few years practically only the latter kind. The number of such bull associations or societies owning East Finnish breeding bulls was 603 in the beginning of 1930, the number of members 7,362, and cows 36,058.

The East Finnish Cattle Breeders' Association was founded in 1898. The association has some 5,000 members at present. It publishes its own organ *Itä-Suomen Karjanjalostusyhdistyksen Tiedonannot* (Bulletin of the E. F. C. A.).

The East Finnish cattle are particularly economical, their capability of utilizing the fodder being good and their productive capacity proving far better than the most sanguine hoped for in the beginning of the improving work. They are very hardy and thrive well. The capacity of these cattle to turn their pasture fodder to their account is exceptionally good. What particularly makes the East Finnish cattle so valuable is their fecundity and their tenacity in giving their progeny a continuous productive capacity. Cows that have had calves 15 times are by no means an exception, and now and then one finds cows who have borne at 20 years of age. In the I. S. K. studbook there are a good number of cows that have in their lifetime produced over 50,000 kilos (a kilo is 2,2046 lbs.) of milk, and this quantity has risen in a few exceptional cases as high as 70,000 kilos.

The East Finnish Cattle Improving Association has a farm near the town of Mikkeli, for the purpose of trading in breeding animals. Selected breeding stock is gathered there from all parts of the wide breeding district, and is sold from there both for home use and for export. The most up-to-date pasture manangement is carried out there as well as intense and high cultivation of forage plants. The sale-days for breeding cattle held from time to time have become known all over the country, and the prices paid on these days for East Finnish cattle determine the prices for the next sale period. The price of first-class young studbook bulls is at present from 10,000 to 15,000 Finnish marks, and that of very good cows 7,000 to 10,000 marks, young bulls (under two years old) fetching 4,000 to 10,000, heifers 2,000 to 4,000, and calves 1,000 to 2,500 marks. A Finnish mark at present is about two cents, so the 15,000-mark bull would be worth about $300.



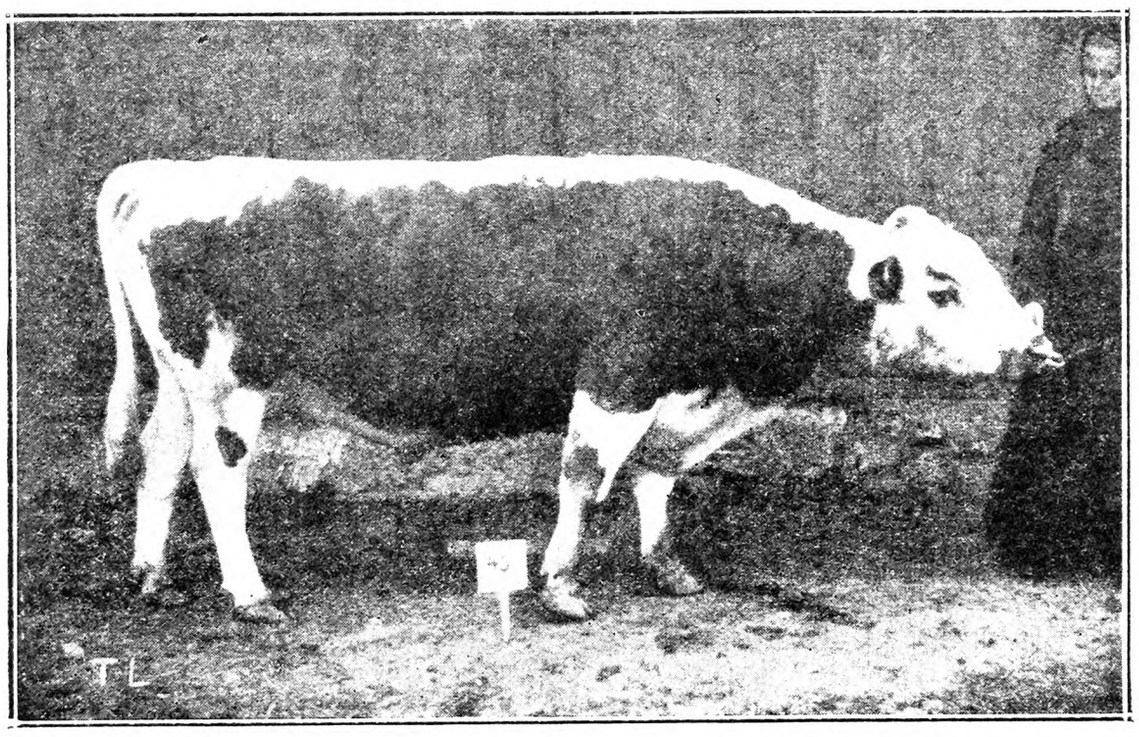
Kaunikki 4039.—Remarkable breeding cow with high production, the production being for six consecutive years: 4,547 kg. milk of 4.63 per cent, and 210.7 kg. butterfat. Owner, Emil Ahoniemi, Viipuri, Räisälä.

Rental for Silo and Stable

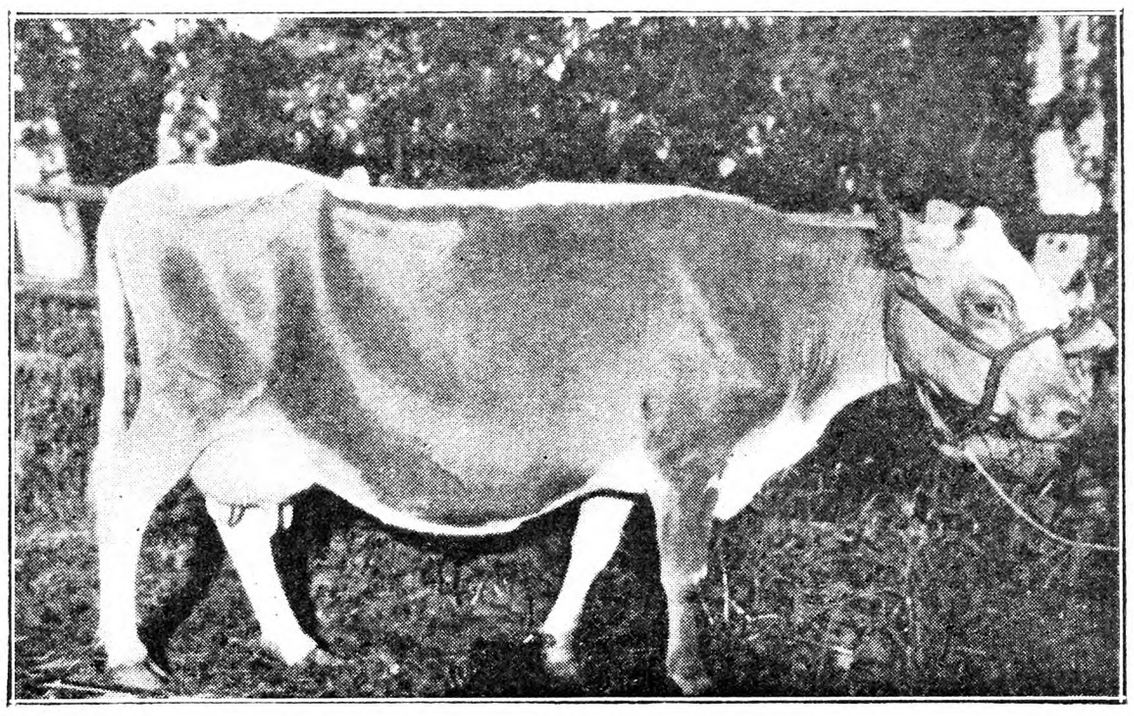
What would you consider a fair rental value by the month, for a 12x24 silo for storage of silage, and stable for nine head of dry cattle? S. G. W.
New York.

The silo in question has a capacity of approximately 40 tons, and will carry the nine cows for a period of about six to seven months. In figuring the rental value this factor should be taken into consideration. It is extremely difficult to place an exact figure on the rental value of the stable and silo without a complete knowledge of all the conditions. Assuming the silo comprises part of the equipment of the stable to be rented, and that the stable is properly equipped, dry and well ventilated, so that any cows which freshen could be milked there under sanitary conditions its rental value would be greater than if it merely afforded a shelter and a place to feed.

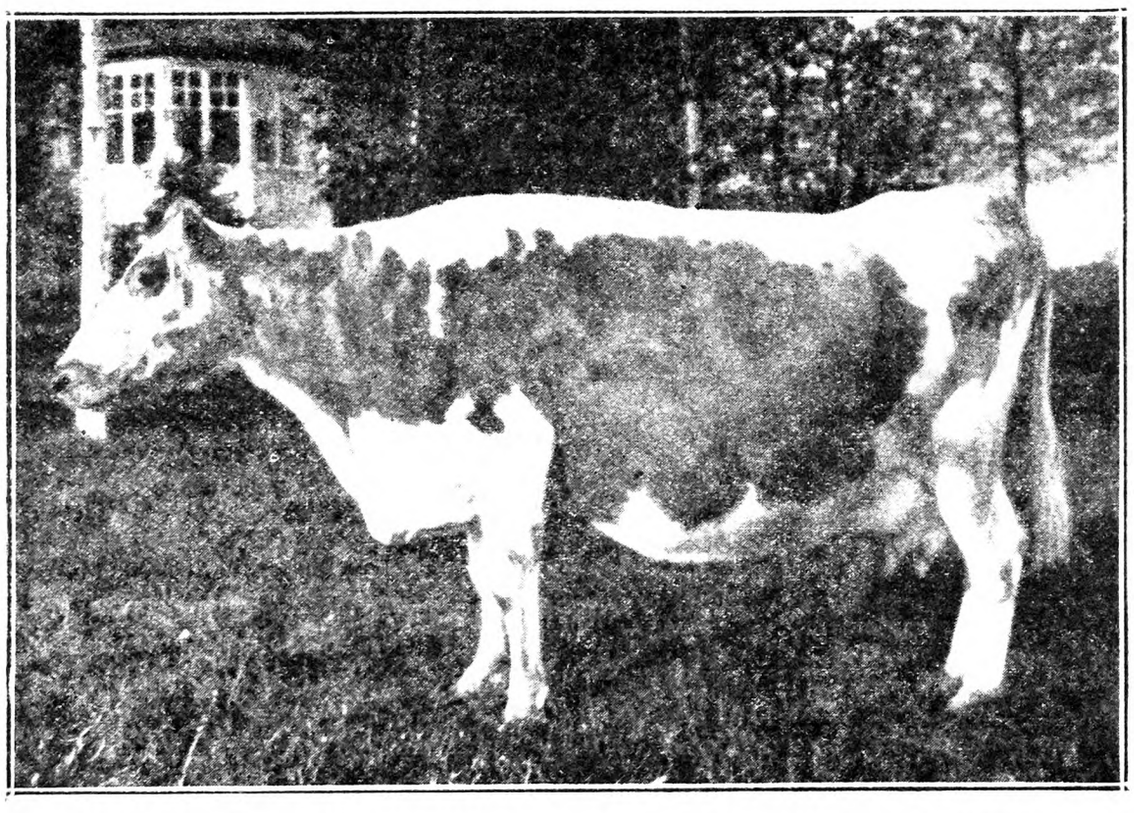
A fair rental value of a barn and silo suitable for your cows under the conditions stated would be one which would



Uljas 137—Ancestor of a famous race.



Sievä 3758, I. S. K. Cow.—Owner, John Cederberg, Joensuu.



Maarikki 1353.—Gave the following production as late as 19 years old: 4,963 kg. of milk of 4.36 per cent, and 216.4 kg. of butterfat.

Four Daughters of Maarikki 1353: Maine 8502, Mainio 8503, Malli 8504 and Maire 8505. The average of the best annual production of these daughters is: 5,278 kg. of milk of 4.31 per cent, and 227.7 kg. butterfat. Owner, Comm. Councillor K. V. Vuokoski, Mikkeli.

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Irish Water Spaniel Pups Also Cockers, brown. Males, $10; females, $5. On approval. ECHO FARM KENNELS - North Sheldon, Vt.

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return to the owner the equivalent of approximately 4 per cent per annum, after considering depreciation, for the space and equipment rented. If the owner was to have the manure, some allowance should be made for its value. England has the most satisfactory tenant and rental system for farm tenants. In that country it is customary to allow a credit of three-fourths of the total value of the phosphoric acid and potash in the feeds fed. The value of the manure, of course, is largely determined by the kinds and amounts of feeds fed. Based on present prices of fertilizer constituents, cow manure produced from corn silage and a legume hay would have an average returnable fertility value of approximately $1 per ton. Your nine cows will, if full fed, in six months produce about 60 tons of manure, plus bedding.

If the owner's investment represents between $1,500 and $2,000, a rental of 50 cents per head per month for the cows, and $5 per month total for the silo, would seem about equitable, in case he was also given the manure. R. W. DUCK.

What Is in Your Silo?

BY SUMNER D. HOLLIS.

The kind and value of the silage that comes out of the silo during the Winter depends largely on the kind of corn that was planted last May. Many dairy farmers are inclined to think in terms of tonnage of green corn harvested, rather than the actual tons of dry matter that go into the silo. Tall, rank growing corn looks well while growing on the farm, and rapidly fills the silo at harvest time, but when actual feeding value is considered, it may not compare too favorably with some of the lower yielding varieties. Some interesting figures were secured on this subject from demonstrations of variety tests conducted in Newport County, R. I., during the past season.

Six varieties of corn were grown on two different farms under the same cultural and fertilizer treatment. At harvest time, careful weight yields were taken. The entire corn plants were then dried and weights again taken to determine the moisture content. The average growing period on the two farms was 100 days. The average yields are given below:

1—Variety; 2—Green weight per acre, pounds; 3—Dry weight per acre, pounds; 4—Per cent moisture.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Sweepstakes	42,290	7,723	81.0%
Leaming	28,902	5,517	80.5%
White Capped Yellow Dent	34,033	6,737	79.0%
Luce's Favorite	36,300	7,035	80.5%
Cornell Eleven	29,314	5,528	80.0%
Hall's Golden Nugget	26,499	6,044	77.0%

It is interesting to note that while Sweepstakes exceeded all other varieties in green weight by several thousand pounds, in actual dry weight of corn it exceeded Luce's Favorite by only 688 lbs. per acre and White Capped Yellow Dent by only a thousand pounds. In order to secure this 1,000-lb. gain over White Capped Yellow Dent it was necessary to harvest, haul and feed through the blower over four tons of green corn.

With labor and machinery at present prices, the extra half ton of dry matter thus secured might easily be classed as expensive material. Items such as this are worth watching in planning the farm business of today, when every hour of unnecessary labor, every hour of extra machine operation means an added expense that increases production costs.

Coming Farmers' Meetings

Dec. 15-16.—Connecticut Pomological Society, Annual Meeting, Woman's Club Building, Hartford, Conn.; H. C. C. Miles, Secretary, Milford, Conn.

Jan. 5-7. — Corn and Utility Small Grains Show, Lincoln, Neb.

Jan. 5-8, 1932.—Delaware State Poultry Show, Milford, Del.

Jan. 6-10.—Madison Square Garden, N. Y., Poultry Show.

Jan. 13.—N. Y. State Holstein-Friesian Association, Syracuse, N. Y. C. H. Baldwin, Albany, N. Y., president.

Jan 13-14.—N. Y. State Dairymen's Association, Syracuse, N. Y. C. W. Halliday, North Chatham, N. Y., president.

Jan. 13-15.—N. Y. State Horticultural Society, Annual Meeting, Edgerton Park, Rochester, N. Y.

Jan. 14.—N. Y. State Breeders' Association, Syracuse, N. Y. T. H. Monroe, Camillus, N. Y., president.

Jan. 18-22.—Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, Pa.

Jan. 26-29.—New Jersey Agricultural Week, Trenton, N. J.

Jan. 27-29.—New York State Horticultural Society, Eastern Meeting, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Feb. 2-5.—New York State Grange, annual convention, Albany, N. Y.

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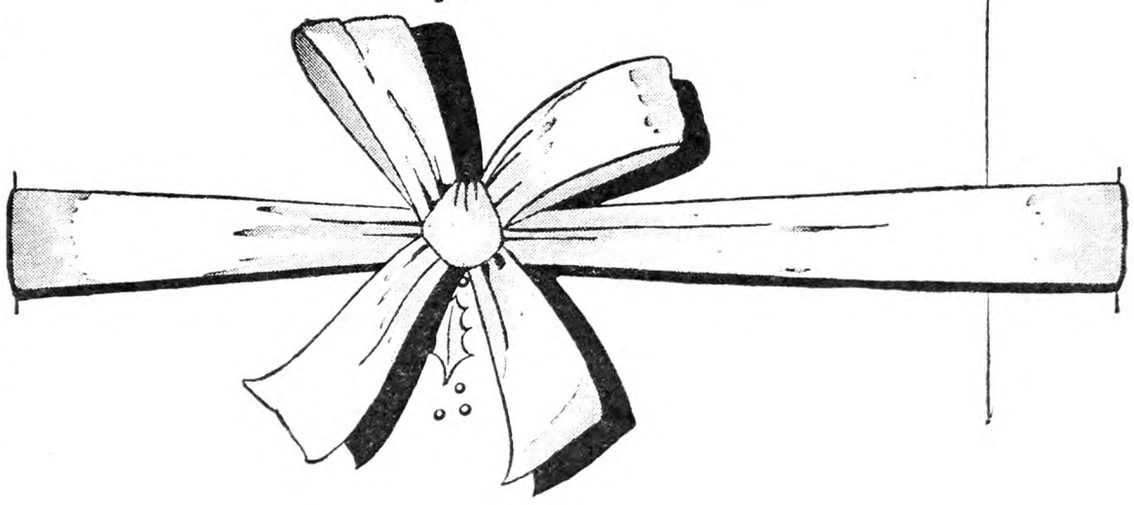

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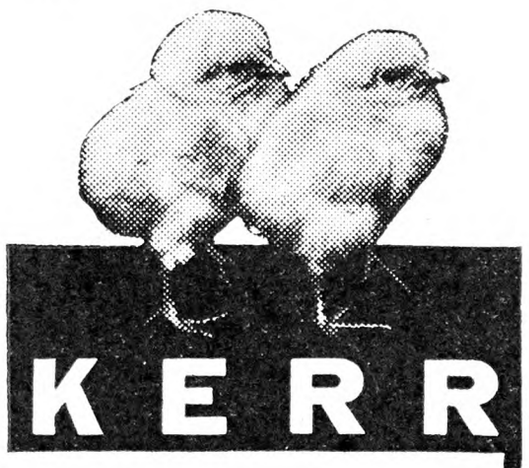

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Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN.

Two important facts in connection with the 65th annual session of the National Grange, at Madison, Wis., show the strong position on this great farm fraternity. The increase in new Granges during the year has been the greatest in a generation and the National Grange made an appropriation of $40,000 for extension work, the greater part of which will be expended in the Southern States. The addition of several Southern States to the Grange fold during the past few years indicates that this liberal extension policy of the Grange is bearing abundant fruit in increased membership. The selection of North Carolina, one of the new Grange States, as a meeting place for the 66th annual session of the National Grange next November is another indication of the recognition of the South as a fertile field for Grange extension.

A careful study of the action taken by the National Grange on the many policies vitally affecting agriculture is sure to be followed by the conviction that this great representative body is giving emphatic utterance to the urgent need of bettering agricultural conditions. National Master Taber holds that when the purchasing power of the farmer is restored to normal levels national prosperity is inevitable, a truth that carries a world of meaning to city and rural communities as well.

December is the month in which the annual meetings of the various Pomona Granges of the Empire State are held. At the Jefferson County Pomona, its veteran secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Parker, was elected for her 37th year, a record surpassed but by few Grange officials in the State or nation. The Pomona honored the county's Golden Sheaf members, of which nine have been reported in the county. The member oldest in point of both age and length of Grange service is Elijah Cobb, of Star Grange No. 9, who has passed his 98th birthday, and is the only surviving charter member of his Grange, which was organized August 7, 1873. Next in length of Grange service, comes Mrs. Ira Clark, of Adams Center Grange, who joined Union Grange No. 5, of Belleville, in November, who has just completed 38 years of service in the order. County Deputy George E. Merrill was again recommended for reappointment by State Master Freestone. The officers were installed by Past Pomona Master Ralph G. Wing, of St. Lawrence County. The Jefferson Pomona has a membership of 1,732 and has $515.49 in its treasury.

The St. Lawrence County Pomona held its annual meeting on the same day as the Jefferson Pomona, December 3. This Pomona has a membership of 1,720, with $856.37 in its treasury. Glen Sheldon was chosen as master, succeeding Ralph G. Wing. Mr. Sheldon will head the delegation from St. Lawrence at the annual meeting of the New York State Grange at Albany in February. State Grange Steward Van C. Whittemore, dean of the Canton State School of Agriculture, was the installing officer.

Jefferson County members of the order were recently greatly grieved by the accidental death of Mrs. C. M. Frink, the lecturer of Watertown Grange, who was instantly killed by an automobile as she was alighting from a rural bus in front of her home, as she was returning from attending a meeting of her Grange. Mrs. Frink was one of the most efficient lecturers of the county and had served her Grange as lecturer for 12 years.

Lowville Grange, of Lewis County, N. Y., the home Grange of Miss Elizabeth L. Arthur, Lecturer of the New York State Grange, recently appointed a committee to visit the sick members of the order at the Lowville Hospital. The Grange also voted to take advantage of the offers of the New York State Library and the Lowville Public Library to make loans of books to the Grange.

Connecticut Egg Contest

Carried on at the Storrs Agricultural College. Following is report for fourth week, ending Nov. 28, 1931:

For two successive periods, slight drops have occurred in the Storrs contest, but it may be that the birds are merely dipping a bit by way of going up to higher levels. In the fourth week the total output for all pens was 4,586 eggs as compared with the three-year average of 4,144 for the last week in November. This yield of 65.5 per cent is 94 eggs under the performance of the previous week and 125 less than a fortnight ago.

In the current contest comparisons from week to week are based on average yields for the last three years. This arbitrary arrangement has been made for the reason that during that period contest pullets averaged to lay over 200 eggs per bird as compared with 145 eggs per hen in the beginning years of the project. Egg production, during the 20-year periods, has risen by easy stages over five dozen eggs per bird, or a little more than three eggs per hen per year.

George B. Treadwell's pen of Reds from Massachusetts, again led the field with a total of 63 eggs that scored 60 points. Oakland Farm's pen of Barred Rocks from Rhode Island, and Meadowedge Farm's pen of Leghorns from Massachusetts, tied with 61 eggs each, but the two pens placed second and third in order with 58 and 57 points respectively.

Three pens of Reds entered by Pine Hill Poultry Farm, of Massachusetts; Zephrim LaBelle, of Connecticut; and Norman W. Amidon, of Connecticut, all tied for fourth place with 56 points each. Still another pen of Reds from New Hampshire, and four pens of White Leghorns from Connecticut, Massachusetts, Oregon and Washington, all broke even with 55 points each. These top pens, averaging higher than the leaders last week, averaged over 85 per cent.

Towards the close of the first month one notes that by breeds White Leghorns and Barred Rocks are running just about neck and neck. These two classes are now each coming through with better than 70 per cent production. Rhode Island Reds as a group are trailing not too far behind with a lay of over 63 per cent. White Rocks and White Wyandottes are almost exactly tied with batting averages of a little over 52 each.

As the month ends many of the leaders in their respective classes have held on. In the White Rock group, however, Collins & Ripper, from Iowa, climbed into first place while P. S. Davis & Son, from New Hampshire, moved up to third place. In the Red alley two Connecticut and Massachusetts breeders swapped places. Many of the leading pens are so close together that the present lineup is subject to change without notice.

The leading pens to date in each of the principal varieties are as follows:

White Wyandottes. — The Locust, Conn., 182 eggs, 156 points; Ebenwood Farm, Mass., 166 eggs, 156 points.

Barred Rocks.—Oakland Farm, R. I., 224 eggs, 203 points; Lewis Farms, R. I., 218 eggs, 197 points; F. C. Spaulding, Jr., N. Y., 212 eggs, 195 points.

White Rocks.—Collins & Ripper, Iowa, 191 eggs, 176 points; Holtzapple Poultry Farm and Hatchery, O., 193 eggs, 172 points; P. S. Davis & Son, N. H., 185 eggs, 161 points.

R. I. Reds. — George B. Treadwell, Mass., 236 eggs, 221 points; Pine Hill Poultry Farm, Mass., 227 eggs, 210 points; Norman W. Amidon, Conn., 211 eggs, 207 points; Sunnycrest Poultry Farm, Conn., 235 eggs, 205 points.

White Leghorns.—A. E. Anthony & Son, Conn., 239 eggs, 219 points; Meadowedge Farm, Mass., 232 eggs, 214 points; J. A. Hanson, Ore., 224 eggs, 208 points; Geo. Lowry Poultry Farm, Conn., 228 eggs, 207 points; Codner's White Leghorn Farm, N. Y., 207 eggs, 197 points.

Weekly Summary.—Total for the week, 4,586 eggs, 4,177 points; total to date, 17,351 eggs, 15,541 points; best pen for the week, 63 eggs, 60 points; best pen to date, 236 eggs, 221 points; average pen total to date, 174 eggs, 155 points..

Per Cent Production by Varieties.—70 White Wyandottes, 52.2; 130 White Rocks, 52.3; 120 Barred Rocks, 71.5; 300 R. I. Reds, 63.4; 380 White Leghorns, 72.4; 1,000 average all varieties, 65.5.

Poor Laying

I have 66 pullets eight months old, Rhode Island Reds and Brahmas. They were on the range until the middle of October. Their feed consisted of wheat and corn. Since they have been in the coop I have been feeding them three quarts of corn night and morning, two quarts of wet mash at noon and two or three beets, according to their size. There is dry mash before them at all times. These hens are laying six to nine eggs a day. Is this a good average for the time they have been in the coop? I killed one of these hens and it weighed 5½ lbs. Around this hen's vent was about a pound of fat. Her liver was in good condition. There were no eggs formed in this hen. E. J. S.

New Jersey.

There is much difference in the ability to lay in different flocks of pullets, but six to nine eggs daily from 66 pullets in December is not good production. Brahmas are not as good layers as the smaller breeds, being more particularly adapted to meat production, and it may be that a considerable part of your flock is made up of Brahmas. You seem to be feeding well, granting that you are using a well-proportioned mash, containing about one-fifth part by weight of meat scrap or its equivalent in milk products. Winter egg production is greatly influenced by Summer development of the pullets. They may go into their Winter quarters, well matured and in good flesh, ready to lay, or they may need more time to mature. All these things must be taken into consideration when criticizing a flock. M. B. D.

Walnut Recipes from Oregon

Walnut Bread.—Three cups flour, one cup sugar, one cup milk, one-fourth cup shortening, two eggs, one-half teaspoon salt, three teaspoons baking powder, one-half cup walnut meats and seedless raisins. Beat eggs separately and add last. Let rise 20 minutes, bake 40 minutes. Two medium loaves.

Walnut Gingerbread.—One cup sugar, one-half cup molasses, two cups flour, one cup boiling water, one-third teaspoon salt, one tablespoon shortening, one egg, one teaspoon soda, one teaspoon baking powder, one heaping teaspoon ginger, one-half cup walnut meats, one-half cup raisins or cooked dried prunes. Batter should be thin. Mix all with one-half cup water, stir till smooth, then add other one-half cup water. Be sure it is boiling hot. Bake in a pan making the batter about two inches deep.

Walnut Buns.—Make a rich biscuit dough, roll out quite thin and spread with butter, sugar, cinnamon nut meats and raisins cut fine. Roll up and cut like cinnamon rolls, flatten each piece so the cut ends are on top; bake in a quick oven. Nice to serve hot. MRS. E. S.

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Permanganate for Poultry

What do you think about the use of potassium permanganate in poultry drinking water? Is it advisable to use it the year round? Has it any affect on the quality of the egg or color of the yolk? Is it effective in preventing the spread of such diseases as roup, chickenpox, fowl typhoid, etc., through the drinking water? At what strength is it most effective? S. J. B.

New Jersey.

Potassium permanganate is a germicide, or germ destroyer, of considerable effectiveness under favorable conditions. It must be used in sufficient strength to be of value, however, and it loses its effectiveness upon contact with organic matter. It has some use in medicine and surgery, being one of the antidotes to snake venom when it can be injected into the fang wound and brought into contact with the venom injected by the reptile. Practical means of accomplishing this when snake bites are not expected are quite likely to be wanting. It was formerly used to disinfect the hands of the surgeon before an operation, the stain being removed by a solution of oxalic acid before operative procedures began. Its uses in internal medicine are not important.

Potassium permanganate long enjoyed great popularity as a disinfectant that could be administered in drinking water to protect chickens from disease germs, the idea being that it would kill the germs in the water and in the body of the chicken. If used in sufficient strength, it might destroy disease germs in drinking water but would have to be kept from contact with the organic matter upon which it would spend it strength. That would mean clean vessels at all times, a matter more easy to attend to in the surgery than in the poultry house. The solution could not affect germs already in the passages of the chick's head or body because it could not come into contact with them and its virtues would soon be lost in contact with the secretions of the body. All of which indicates that the value of this chemical must be very limited, being of use probably only as a deterent of the multiplication of disease germs in the water itself.

Little is now heard of it in comparison with its former popularity, but it is still used and is harmless in any proportion that the fowls will be likely to accept. A very small amount gives the water a pretty color and it is usually advised in the amount that will color the water a wine red. If one's eye cannot readily distinguish this color when seen, the proportions used by different poultrymen must vary considerably, which is not likely to do any harm. It is astringent in taste and not favored by fowls as a drink, though I know of no reason why it should not be kept before them the year around so far as its harmfulness is concerned. If its taste or color led to the ingestion of too little water, it would be harmful.

It has no effect upon the egg's appearance or taste and cannot cure such diseases as roup, typhoid, etc. If it had any virtues in prevention, it would be simply as a destroyer of the germs of these diseases before they became housed in the body of the bird. That, under proper conditions of exposure to the solution might be accomplished.

As to what I think of its value in the poultry yard, I think that that value has been greatly exaggerated and is far inferior to that of the cleanliness that constant care makes possible and usually neglected. To use permanganate of potash in the drinking water and neglect that cleanliness that makes up the greater part of sanitation would be to go lame in one's methods and invite trouble.

M. B. D.

The Rye That Grew After the Corn

Tall Corn on Long Island

Tall Corn and Rye on Long Island

On page 1087 mention was made of the large rye grown by Max Gruber, near Manorville, Long Island.

The pictures on this page show the rye field, and the corn growing on this land the year before. As may be seen, this corn was very tall, some of it 14 feet, and well eared.

The rye ran from six to seven feet tall, the 35-acre field averaging 21 bushels per acre.

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Baby Chicks Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds for Fall and Winter broilers. Orders booked now for guaranteed delivery.

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1 Gray Toulouse Gander giant type, 3 years old, $15.00

2 one year old, $5.00 each. 2 trios White China Geese, 3 years old. $15.00 per trio. 2 young trios, $7.00 each. C. SQUIRE - - - Deans, New Jersey

DUCKLINGS—Mammoth White Pekins, best quality. Prompt delivery. L. HAMBLIN • Wilson, New York

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

The First Mercy

Ox and ass at Bethlehem
On a night, ye know of them:
We were only creatures small
Hid by shadows on the wall.

We were swallow, moth and mouse;
The Child was born in our house,
And the bright eyes of us three
Peeped at His Nativity.

Hands of peace upon that place
Hushed our beings for a space—
Quiet feet and folded wing,
Nor a sound of anything.

With a moving star we crept
Closer when the Baby slept:
Men who guarded where He lay
Moved to frighten us away.

But the Babe, awakened, laid
Love on things that were afraid,
With so sweet a gesture He
Called us to His Company.

—Bruce Blunt in the London Mercury.

*

IT IS so customary nowadays to hear disparagement of Christmas as a season of vanity, selfish display, greed and covetousness that we like to point out the other side. Some of our cynics declare that Christmas gifts are themselves dictated by self-interest—that they are meanly offered in the hope of a return—with interest—or are an exhibition of vanity. And yet, who would dare to say this of a mother, who deprives herself to give happiness to her children, or of the girl who willingly foregoes some little vanity for the pleasure of her parents? People who make Christmas a burden and a tax show the same attitude throughout the year—their own false standards of living are to blame, and not this holy festival.

*

WE LIKE to keep up all the old family customs, with the family gifts, the decorations of holly and mistletoe, and the plum pudding and mince pies made by ancestral recipes. However, the modern table, even at Christmas, is not quite as lavish as a century or so ago. We read, at Thanksgiving time, of a typical Thanksgiving Day dinner in Philadelphia at the time when Washington was President. It included "turkey, ducks, hams, chickens, beef, pig, tarts, creams, custards, jellies, trifles, floating islands, sweetmeats of 20 sorts, whipped sillabubs, fruits, raisins, almonds, pears and peaches, with the usual accompaniment of beer, porter, punch and rum." No doubt Christmas would add to that menu plum pudding in blazing brandy, and mince pies of capacious size. We fear our ancestors ate too much and drank too much, at their festivals, and yet in many ways their standards of conduct were far more rigid than ours.

*

WE SOMETIMES feel that some of our most scornful critics of Christmas giving use that attitude chiefly as camouflage, but this year there are many tales of struggle and poverty, and we hope those who can give will remember the necessitous, as well as those of their own household. We must remember, too, that this is the children's festival, and sometimes what seems a trivial deprivation to an adult, may darken life for a child. To make children happy, to give comfort to the aged, and to remember those whose lives are hard and pleasures scanty—are not these the things that bring to every heart the veritable spirit of Christmas?

Seen in the Shops

We noted cooking vessels and other kitchen ware made of Allegheny metal, a chrome-nickel alloy. It is bright and silvery in color, and is said to wear indefinitely, is impervious to food acids, will not rust, corrode, or form verdigris. This, we believe, is the metal forming those glittering silvery stripes down the walls of the great Empire State building on the site of the old Waldorf-Astoria, so evidently it withstands weather as well as kitchen uses.

We saw some of those short lapin coats (otherwise bunnies) for $17.44 recently. They are smart and girlish, but this fur is not expected to stand hard wear.

Among children's games that may be played indoors is bristle archery. It consists of an easel, which supports a bristle target, two bows, and four bristle-tipped arrows. There are no sharp points, as the bristle target holds the bristle arrow, so it is a safe toy. It is listed among toys for children from four to eight years, and a set costs 94 cents.

Looking for a new egg beater, we bought one that is operated by pressing down on the top and then allowing it to come back. There is a spiral rod in the center, which causes the group of wires at the bottom to revolve very rapidly. It seems less effort than turning a wheel, and cost 39 cents.

Flat, round-ended tweezers that cost only four cents were offered as a strawberry huller and chicken pin-feather remover.

Rather unusual is a square egg frying-pan, divided into four compartments. We like our eggs round, but this pan is recommended for French toast and some fried sandwiches. It cost 89 cents.

A set of six sandwich cutters in fancy shapes cost 42 cents. They make the sandwiches look very festive, and are also nice for the little relishes known as canapés, which one of our friends describes as open-faced sandwiches.

A dryer for dishcloths consists of three bars like a clothes dryer, which will fold back against the wall. The bars are 14 inches long, and enameled in a variety of colors. The dryer costs 22 cents.

A small curved crook with a handle is a butter curler, with which you can shave off individual portions in attractive curls. It costs 39 cents. Then there is a little mincer, costing 23 cents, with which one may chop herbs, vegetables, etc., without any risk of chopping the fingers. An egg separator is shaped like a small wire ladle that hooks over the edge of a cup allowing the white to drip through, while the yolk remains in the separator.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

736

736 — Charming Day Dress. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅜ yds. of 39-in. material with ⅝ yd. of 35-in. contrasting and ½ yd. of 35-in. lining. Ten cents.

811

811 — Jacket-like Dress. This style is designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36 and 38-in. bust measure. Size 16 requires 3¾ yds. of 39-in. material with 1 yd. of 35-in. contrasting and 2¾ yds. of binding. Ten cents.

718

718—For Dress Occasions. This style is designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38 and 40-in. bust measure. Size 16 requires 2½ yds. of 39-in. material with ⅝ yd. of 35-in. all-over lace. The separate jacket takes 2⅛ yds. of 39-in. material. Ten cents.

588

588 — Smart Peplum Model. This style is designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2¾ yds. of 35-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 35-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

Winter Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

"Acres of Diamonds"

Thanksgiving came with an unusually long list of blessings this year, for which we were duly thankful. The little daughter that came to us last Spring is not the least of these, you may be sure, for she is so sunny and strong and sweet. Thanks to our own industry as well as to the Powers that made our garden grow, we have plenty of food for Winter and wood to keep us warm. I told the boys, aged four and two-and-a-half, a little about city life. It was little enough that I could tell them for my own information comes almost entirely second-hand, but enough to make them thankful that they had fields and woods to wander about in and a big backyard and orchard for a playground, with never a "keep off the grass" sign in sight.

Now Christmas and New Year's are just ahead. I have been planning Christmas for the children all the year. It seemed as though there would probably be few pennies indeed to spare at holiday time, which so unfortunately coincides with tax time, so whenever I have found anything that I thought would especially please the boys, I have managed somehow to get it, until I have quite a cupboard full, under lock and key you may be sure. It has seemed a year of miracles. Such pitifully small amounts of money have seemed to stretch to cover so much ground. Not the smallest of our stepping-stones has come from the income from my writing. I began to do a few things years ago and was quite successful in getting articles published, but I found other work that for the time being paid better, and the most ambitious thing I wrote was returned from more than one magazine, so I drifted out of the habit of thinking on paper. But when the children came and it was necessary for me to stay at home, I began again to think of things in which I thought others might be interested, so I started writing again.

Always in the back of my mind has been a story that expresses my inspiration. Probably hundreds of other readers of THE R. N.-Y. either read in the *American Magazine* or heard Dr. Russell H. Conwell tell the story of "Acres of Diamonds." It was my privilege to do both, and although I have no copy, and years have dimmed my memory of it, yet it so impressed me that I think I can tell enough so that perhaps others may get its moral, and I truly hope may find their own Golconda.

The story goes that a certain East Indian peasant was very discontented with his poverty-stricken lot. At last he sought a fortune-teller to discover a royal road to wealth, and the wise man told him to go and search for a place where clear water rippled over shining sands in the glow of the setting sun, for there he would find acres of diamonds. The man sold his poor little farm and set out. Throughout the world he traveled, searching streams and lakes and seasides, and died at last, still without attaining his goal. But one evening the tenant of his former farm, who had been industrious and managed to make a good living where his predecessor had well nigh starved, went to the brook for water, and as the rays of the setting sun shone upon the rippling water, the peasant was attracted by the brilliance of the pebbles which shone among the sands in the bed of the stream. He gathered a few and their radiance in his hand convinced him that they were no ordinary stones. He hurried with them to the nearest village and found that they were really diamonds, and as the mines were developed he found himself fabulously rich, for he owned literally acres of diamonds.

This legend has done much to keep me satisfied with my lot, and I have always been thankful for knowing it. I know it is true not only in the case of the Indian peasant, but in every case. Each one of us is now the possessor of wealth if we will but discover where it lies. It is close at hand, not at the ends of the earth. While I am sure that the hundred and seventy-five acres of land that we own are capable of producing much more than they are now doing, I am equally certain that my true "acres of diamonds" lie within the confines of my own mind. If I can only have ambition or am sufficiently driven to dig, each new vein that I discover is richer than those before. This is not true for all, I appreciate. Many have skill with their hands, and truly others find fortunes in their farms, often most unexpectedly, in these most stringent times.

In the New Year's season, when we are taking inventory of our material goods, I wonder if it isn't wise to consider the other things we have, even our dreams. I don't think it is wise to plunge—take a handful of your pebbles to the town first—keep your hand to the plow and keep plugging along until you are sure you are right. They may be only pebbles, but who knows, they may be diamonds?

BLANCHE WILLIS TRERISE.

Chocolate Doughnuts

Two eggs, one tablespoon melted butter, one cup sweet milk, three-fourths cup sugar, one-half teaspoon salt, two tablespoons melted chocolate, one teaspoon vanilla, three cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder. Sift together flour, baking powder and salt. Beat the eggs and add to them the sugar, chocolate, butter and milk, then the vanilla. Stir in the sifted flour. Mold and fry in deep fat, cool, then sprinkle with sugar.

Home Comforts

Not luxuries. Not electric furnishings, flat-iron, refrigerator, stove, vacuum cleaner and so on, but just a few inexpensive little things to add to the comfort in the homes where the monthly check is small. At the approach of cold days here in the Northeastern States there is comfort in a warm room with its easy chairs and sunny windows. A plant or two, some ferns and trailing vines make up the beauty. To save steps I would have in every room three things, namely, a small pad and pencil and a 10-cent pair of scissors! They need not be in sight, but in the drawer of desk or table or bureau. We are always jotting down or marking or labeling or taking some message. Again, the scissors are used many times each day. In the guest room they help to furnish the workbox. In the kitchen they cut twine and paper, lettuce and cabbage. On the porch is a pair for cutting garden flowers. In the back room is a pair hanging near a ball of stout cord. Even the attic is not without them. There are several pairs—good ones—in the sewing-room, so if the work basket is taken out-of-doors it never lacks its shears. The scissors are not carried away from the darning basket any more than the pencil and pad are removed from the telephone stand.

A great comfort is my dollar coat! Needing something to wear over a thin blue sport dress just for one day at a beach, I bought four yards of figured cotton broadcloth, blue and black. It was satisfactory then and it has been worn often since. The cool mornings demand a little more warmth than my house dress affords, so this is an extra. It is just the thing to put on, too, if the rooms are too cool in the evening. I have worn it in yard and garden, and it washes well.

Another convenience is a roll of the two-inch wide adhesive plaster. A lovely old bowl developed a small hole. With a patch of plaster outside and in the leak was stopped and the bowl has held earth for many months, making an attractive flower pot. Areas of plaster on leaky milk pans have resisted many washings and scaldings as have two washbowls treated the same way. Physical comfort is obtained by the application of small pieces of the adhesive on calloused feet. Bathing may go on as usual, but the adhesive remains for several days if the plaster is of good quality. I often repair torn pasteboard boxes with it. Its upper face holds ink so it makes good markers when stuck on specimens of rocks and minerals.

I conclude with a description of the eternity box. When the first baby was expected I spent some pleasurable time in covering and fitting out a maternity box. After it had served its purpose three times, and after the children had become linguistic sufficiently to speak of it as the "Eternity Box," I accepted the name and planned to fill it with various things for the convenience of any nurse who might have to come to our family. It makes me feel comfortable to know it is in readiness for emergency or for long illness. Besides many worn sheets and blankets there is a pile of cloths that were formerly the lower parts of slips, shirts and nightgowns. There are bed slippers, toilet powder, a thermometer, vaseline, metal hot-water bottle and rolls of sterilized gauze and cotton as well as strips for bandages; short kimonos and a bathrobe, and always a new box of adhesive plaster. Ever so many more articles are in this box, and any woman may have a similar one, more complete and as elaborate as desired. Of course ours contains "pad and pencil, and scissors."

PHYLLIS PERRY.

Variations in Braided Rugs

What may be called a "star" rug was odd and very pretty. It was large, about seven feet across. The center was made as any ordinary round braided rug, sewed together until the center was two feet across. Then the rug was divided evenly into eighths, marked by placing a pin in each space. These will make eight points. Later as the braids enlarge the rug they will develop into eight scallops. Continue the sewing of the braid to the first pin, then extend the braid right out straight from the center of the rug for the distance of one foot. Turn the braid back, sewing in place until the center is reached again. Continue sewing the braid until the next pin is reached and the performance is repeated, until the eight points are formed. This braiding is continued around and around these points until a large scalloped braided rug is the finished product. I am not mentioning colors, as this is just to describe the form of the rug.

Another style is not a braided rug, yet it resembles a three-strand braid so much that it is hard to distinguish the difference between this and regular braid unless one is familiar with each kind. Three strands are required, the same as for braiding. Two of the strands can be any faded good-for-nothing-else cloth, these two strands will be covered over, and they should be of the same size, of soft fabric to handle easily. The third or covering strand is any variety of cloth that you may decide on, or is wanted; wool, silk or cotton. Fasten the three strands together the same as for braiding, only have the covering strand in the center or on top of the two other strands, the same as in braided work. The edges of the strands must be kept turned in all the time, so the work will be smooth and even, with no frayed edges showing. Hold the left strand in one hand, and bring the

covering strand over it, holding it firm over the left strand, then cross the right strand over the covering strand, putting this right strand down firmly, holding it with the thumb and first finger of the left hand. Then the covering strand is brought up from under the right strand over and down again towards the center of the work, pulling the covering strand over the right strand even and firmly; then the left strand is brought forward again and covered the same as before. The "knack" of this work can soon be acquired, and it can be done as swiftly and easily as the braided work. Practice makes perfect. Our rug has a tapestry center with the strands covered with bright and dark colored short lengths of covering two inches long. This work would never take the glory from a braided rug, yet it has the advantage at times, if rug material is scarce, in using cloth that could not possibly be utilized in regular braid work. These strands, when left to do other work, must be secured so as not to loosen up the strand, and in working must be held tight and firm. They are sewed in the same manner as a braided rug and are very satisfactory to look at.

JENNIE LIND.

Swedish Recipes

Swedish Christmas Cake. — One and one-half cups of sugar, three-fourth cup of butter, four eggs, 1½ cups of raisins, three-fourths cup candied orange peel cut thin, one-half cup blanched and chopped almonds, the grated rind of two lemons, 2½ cups of flour, one-half teaspoon baking powder. Cream butter and sugar well, add the beaten eggs, the orange peel, lemon rind, almonds and the sifted flour and baking powder, last fold in the raisins, which have been floured with some of the flour. Bake in two ordinary pans for one hour in moderate oven. This cake should be made several weeks before Christmas, wrapped in waxed paper and put away in a tin box.

Swedish Walnut Cake.—One cup walnuts, 1½ cups sifted sugar, six eggs, yolks and whites separate, two tablespoons water, three-fourths cup potato flour. Filling: Two tablespoons sugar, two cups heavy cream, one cup walnuts.

Mince the walnuts, stir sugar and egg yolks together for 10 minutes, add the cold water, one tablespoon at the time. To this add the minced walnuts and potato flour. At last fold in the well-beaten egg whites. Pour into two layer pans and bake for 30 to 40 minutes in moderate oven. When the cake is cold shell and chop the walnuts reserved for the filling. Whip the cream hard, add the sugar and the chopped walnuts. Spread this filling in between the layers and on top, and decorate with some whole walnuts. This cake serves 12.

Swedish Biscuits.—One-half cup butter, two-thirds cup sugar, two cups potato flour and two cups flour, one cup thin cream, 1½ teaspoons baking powder. Cream butter and sugar. Sift the potato flour and the ordinary flour with the baking powder. Add this alternately with the cream to the sugar and butter. Roll this dough out to about ¼-inch thick. Cut out with cooky cutter of any shape. Prick the surface of the cookies with a fork before baking. The cookies are ready when light brown on the bottom. Use hot oven, 400 degrees. These cookies are very light and crisp.

Swedish Christmas Gingersnaps.—One cup heavy cream, one cup molasses, 1 lb. sugar, two tablespoons ginger, one teaspoon cinnamon, one teaspoon cloves, one-half teaspoon black pepper, 2 to 4 lbs. flour, one tablespoon baking soda, one-half cup butter. Cream the butter, add the sugar, cream and molasses, the spices and some of the flour, enough to make a soft dough. Dissolve the baking soda in the cream. Turn out the dough on the table and knead in the rest of the flour, till the dough is hard enough to roll out to ¼-in. thick. Cut out in round cookies and bake in hot oven till golden brown. Makes about 350 cookies. Leave the dough in the ice box one or two hours before rolling out, this makes it easier and the dough does not get sticky. You could not think of a Swedish Christmas without these cookies.

Desert Sand Cookies.—One cup butter, three cups flour, three-fourths cup sugar, one teaspoon vanilla, 1½ teaspoons baking powder. Melt the butter and let it get brown, then let it cool and stir till fluffy, add the sugar and stir well again, add flavoring, the sifted flour mixed with baking powder. With two teaspoons shape oblong cookies and bake them in slow oven, 250 to 300 degrees, or roll out the dough in a long roll and cut the cookies across about ½-inch thick.

Swedish Chocolate Bread. — One cup butter, 1½ cups sugar, three cups flour, one egg, three teaspoon cocoa, ½ teaspoon vanilla, one teaspoon baking powder. For decorating use one egg yolk, ¼ cup blanched and chopped almonds and three tablespoons sugar. Sift flour and baking powder, cream butter and sugar, add the beaten egg, vanilla, work in the flour and cocoa. Roll out thin, cut out in fancy shapes and spread the cookies with the egg yolk and sprinkle with chopped almonds and sugar before putting in the oven heated to 300.

DORIS THURNE.

Food for Fifty

Church, Grange and various community suppers, seem never to wane in popularity. A good bit of their success depends on the careful planning of those in charge. One church society that is very successful in its suppers, divides its members into "sections." Each "section" has a chairman and the rest of the members constitute a committee that has entire charge of a given meal. At another time another section serves it. In this way every woman in the organization has definite responsibilities and tasks at one time or another. There are no drones and, after all, why belong to any organization if you are not willing to help with its activities?

To successfully serve a large number of people it is necessary to have certain well-defined duties for every member of the committee in charge. It goes without saying that a good cook should have charge of the kitchen. One helper should take charge of the meat and coffee, another the salads and vegetables, and still another the desserts. A capable woman should have charge of the dining-room, and a waitress must be appointed for definite tables. The waitress should set the tables and look after the flowers necessary for their decoration. The woman in charge of the dining-room directs the people to a seat at the table, and oversees the serving of them.

Recently we had a large tea-wagon, or serving table, made, that has proved a great help in the serving of large crowds. It is 30 inches wide, five feet in length, and four feet in height. Beside the top it has two other shelves. With rubber-tired wheels of good size, it is easily wheeled between the kitchen and dining-room, and saves many steps and much carrying. I have never seen a tea-wagon of this kind in the shops, but any good carpenter or cabinet-maker can easily make one.

In order to serve people well at a large supper, it is essential to have plenty of food in readiness. I shall never forget a hectic experience I once had as a waitress at a church supper where chicken and waffles were served. There were not enough stoves and waffle irons available to keep the tables supplied with waffles, and while it may have been better for the digestions of the diners to wait between servings, it certainly was most embarrassing to those who were serving the food. A waffle iron is needed for every four persons served. Count the number of people that can be seated at your tables, and estimate the number of waffle irons you will need, accordingly.

As soon as serving starts, it should proceed smoothly and with no awkward waits. If the plates are served in the kitchen, a serving spoon, or ladle, large enough to hold the required amount at one dipping, should be in each kettle or pan of food. One person should put the meat on the plate and others the vegetables, salad, etc., each person adding a certain food as the plate is passed to them.

To estimate the quantity of food needed to serve a large crowd sometimes puzzles those in charge, who are accustomed to deal with family-sized recipes. To serve 50 people, the quantities in the following recipes will be found correct.

For a chicken and waffle supper, 15 to 18 lbs. of dressed chicken will be required. For the waffles take, 4½ quarts of bread flour, nine tablespoons of baking powder, 1½ dozen eggs, 3½ quarts of milk, five teaspoons salt, and 1½ lbs. butter melted.

Meat Loaf.—Five and one-half pounds of round steak, ground; 2½ lbs. ground pork, four cups finely crushed corn flakes, three tablespoons salt, ½ teaspoon pepper, 12 eggs, seven cups milk and 12 or 15 small onions. Mix and shape into four or five loaves, placing three or four small onions on top of each loaf.

Stewed Oysters. — Three gallons of milk, 2½ gallons oysters, 1½ cups butter, three tablespoons salt, ½ teaspoon pepper.

Scalloped Oysters.—Four quarts oysters, one cup butter, one tablespoon salt, two quarts milk, four cups bread crumbs, four cups cracker crumbs.

Macaroni and Cheese.—Four quarts of macaroni that has been broken in pieces, 2 lbs. cheese, ½ cup butter, one cup cracker crumbs, six quarts of white sauce, made as follows: Six quarts milk, 1½ butter, three cups flour, four tablespoons salt, ½ teaspoon pepper.

Baked Beans. — Two and one-half quarts beans, ½ cup sugar, ⅔ cup molasses, four tablespoons salt, ½ teaspoon pepper, 1½ lbs. salt pork.

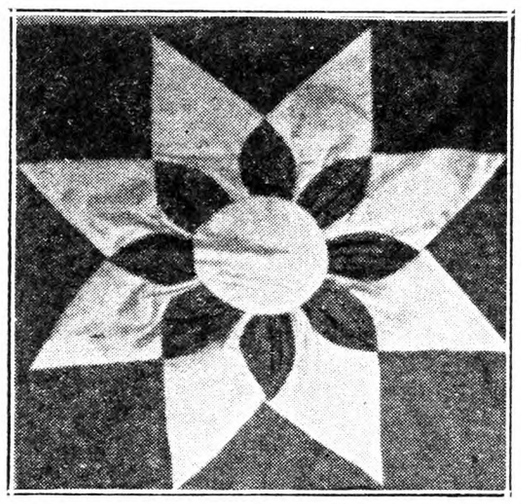
Cole Slaw. — Four pounds shredded cabbage, one cup chopped sweet pepper, one cup chopped celery, 1½ pints boiled salad dressing.

Coffee. — Six cups of ground coffee, three gallons water. This quantity will provide for 75 good-sized cups. Some will not take coffee, but others will like two cups, and any organization that is liberal with several servings, always enjoys an enviable reputation that proves good advertisement for future suppers.

For the convenience of those who wish to convert a family-sized recipe into a larger one, the following table may prove helpful: Three teaspoons equal one tablespoon; 16 tablespoons equal one cup; two cups equal one pint; two cups butter equal 1 lb.

ELLEN JOHNSTON.

Patchwork Pattern



Sunflower Quilt Design.—This is an all-patchwork design and is very pretty. It can be used for a pillow top also. The colors are brown, yellow and white, although any color combinations may be used. Sometimes green is used instead of brown. The price of the pattern is 15 cents. The quilt pattern catalog also sells for 15 cents. Address all orders to Pattern Department, The Rural New-Yorker, New York.

Gift Suggestions

Last Christmas I was given a pair of small, well-stuffed cushions in elongated heart shape, joined by a cord. (Cone shape would be equally good, if fitted to the toes of shoes.) I like these much better than shoe trees to prevent shoes from wrinkling, and perhaps cracking, when not in use.

I received specially hearty thanks from a friend to whom I mailed a pudding, together with its recipe, which follows. I call it "Everyday Pudding," everyone likes it. One cup molasses, one cup water, one teaspoon soda, one egg, a little salt, 2½ cups pastry flour (or two of bread flour), one cup raisins or other fruit. Steam in covered 1-lb. coffee cans two hours. Fill cans half full. Serve with sauce.

GRACE A. T. MILLER.

Holiday Fruit Cakes

How many of us plan to get our holiday fruit cakes out of the way ahead of time? This type of cake is much improved in flavor if made early and allowed to stand for a considerable length of time. Keeping allows the flavors of the many kinds of fruit and spices to permeate throughout the cake. Any of the following recipes may be steamed in empty baking powder cans or in small angel cake pans. If the latter is used, fill the centers with nuts and dried raisins.

Fruit Cake.—One-half pound butter, ½ lb. sugar, six eggs beaten, one cup flour, one teaspoon nutmeg, one teaspoon cloves, one teaspoon cinnamon, four teaspoons baking powder, ½ lb. currants, ½ lb. raisins, ½ lb. citron, sliced. Cream the butter and sugar, add beaten eggs, then spices, baking powder and flour which have been sifted together. Stir in fruit, which has been dredged with flour, and flavoring desired. Steam three hours, cover with paper and bake in oven 45 minutes.

Pound Fruit Cake.—One pound butter, 1 lb. sugar, creamed, 12 eggs, beaten, 1 lb. flour, one teaspoon cinnamon, one teaspoon cloves, one teaspoon nutmeg, one teaspoon mace, four teaspoons baking powder, sifted together; 1 lb. currants, 1 lb. raisins, 1 lb. citron, 1 lb. candied orange, lemon and grapefruit peel, mixed, 1 lb. nuts, chopped, one small bottle maraschino cherries, and liquid from cherries or one cup grape juice. Steam three hours, bake 1½ hours in very slow oven.

English Fruit Cake.—One pound butter, 1 lb. light brown sugar, creamed together; nine eggs, beaten, 1 lb. flour, two teaspoons cinnamon, four teaspoons baking powder, sifted together with flour, two tablespoons milk or grape juice, 3 lbs. currants, 2 lbs. raisins, seeded and chopped, ½ lb. almonds, blanched and shredded, 1 lb. citron, thinly sliced. Dredge fruit with flour. Mix in order given. Bake in deep pan. Steam three hours, cover with paper and bake in slow oven 45 minutes.

SUKIE.

Potted Ham

Cut all the meat, fat and lean, from the remains of a boiled ham, being careful not to chop with it the outside pieces or the gristle. Chop very fine, and pound to a paste with the vegetable masher. To each pint of the ham paste add one teaspoon of mixed mustard and a speck of cayenne pepper, and if there was not much fat, one tablespoon of butter. Put in small earthen jars or bakers with lids, put in a baking pan containing hot water, and bake in a moderate oven for two hours. Cool with the covers on. When cool, take off covers, and pour melted butter over the top, then cover, and store in a cool place. It will keep for a long time.

Oatmeal Raisin Bread

Pour one pint boiling water on one cup of three-minute oats, and when sufficiently cooled, add a piece of butter or lard as large as an egg, one teaspoon salt, one-half cup light-colored molasses, one compressed yeast cake dissolved in a little water, 4½ cups sifted flour. Add raisins if desired, at least one-half cup. Make into two loaves and let rise four or five hours. (If kept warm, it rises in three.) Bake rather slowly. Oat flake, which requires longer cooking can be used if allowed to stand an hour after the hot water is poured on it. Nuts may be substituted for raisins. Delicious for lunches.

GRACE A. TIMMERMAN MILLER.

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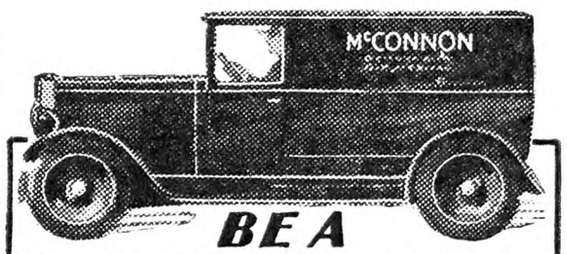

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PUBLISHER'S DESK

J. M. Magee, chairman of the Pennsylvania Securities Commission, has issued a warning against the purchase of stock in two television companies. This stock is being sold by security concerns having headquarters in Wilmington, Del. The two concerns, Mr. Magee said, were J. Stewart & Co., offering common stock of the Standard Television and Electric Company, and the American Fiscal Company, selling stock of the Argco Tube and Television Company. He requests that sales of stock by representatives of either concern be reported to the commission at once.

On page 942, September 5, 1931, we printed the following inquiry:

It has come to my attention, several times lately, that some of my neighbors are going over the State line into Pennsylvania and taking out auto liability and property damage insurance with an agent representing the State Automobile Insurance Association of Indianapolis, with offices at the State Theater Building, Harrisburg, Pa. I find in talking to these people that their premium is much less than we pay in New York State for same insurance. Would you advise if you consider this insurance company reliable and if we residents of New York State would be fully protected in taking auto insurance with them?

We said in reply that the company has a license to write insurance in Pennsylvania, but not in New York State, and that the courts in New York State could not secure jurisdiction over the insurance association, because it has no place of business or agents within New York State. This is all true. We said, however, that consequently a patron would have no means of enforcing a claim. This is true as to New York courts, but strictly technically speaking, it is an error. Of course a policy contract, like any other contract made in Pennsylvania with a citizen of New York State is valid and binding. The obligation to settle the claim or to defend a policyholder in court, if a suit were filed against him, would lie against the association just as if he were a citizen of Pennsylvania. He could bring a suit against the association in any competent court in Pennsylvania, or in the U. S. District court for a claim in excess of $3,000. We did not go into the full details, probably because of the inconvenience and expense to a New York farmer in going to Pennsylvania or the U. S. courts in case a suit were necessary. This insurance association, however, has a high rating in Best's Insurance Guide with "excellent loss paying record and excellent management."

A gives B a mortgage on his farm. A is not able to pay all his interest and installments on principal as agreed. Can B levy on any personal property for same or must he foreclose mortgage? Can crops in the ground, such as wheat, corn, potatoes, etc., be levied upon? A put lightning rods on building and gave a note for payment. After mortgage is foreclosed and place sold is A still liable for the rods? If A made public sale to sell personal property could B stop sale because of unpaid taxes or interest? How much time must B give A to pay mortgage before he can bring foreclosure proceedings? K. G.
Pennsylvania.

It appears that A promised to pay for the lightning rods put on the buildings. This would be his personal debt, and he would be liable for it.

When interest or installment payments are not made by the time provided in the mortgage contract, the mortgagor is in default, and he may bring foreclosure proceeding at once. If the sale of property pledged for the payment of the amount of the mortgage does not bring enough to pay all amounts due including cost of foreclosure, the mortgagor may secure a deficiency judgment for the remainder against the signer of the bond. In this case B seems to have secured the loan, and probably signed the bond. If so, a deficiency judgment could be collected out of personal property held by him in excess of legal exemptions. Sometimes a former owner secured the loan and signed the bond. In that case a new owner would not be responsible for a deficiency, unless he pledged payment on the mortgage.

I sold a case of eggs to Edgar Bedley, 75 Howard St. Extension, Reading, Mass., and he has not paid me for them yet. He has promised several times to send payment but has not kept his promise. He is selling butter and eggs every day and owns a delivery truck. I shall appreciate any service that you can give me. The amount he owes me is $30.73.
Massachusetts. F. E. C.

Mr. Bedley has left town, and no forwarding address, so that we are unable to make the collection of this account.

As a subscriber and both as a lawyer and farmer, and also a great admirer of the Publisher's Desk, I cannot help mailing the enclosed item to you, hoping you will print it for the further edification of your readers. J. R. D.
New York.

The item referred to states that Roger Taggart, of Denver, Colo., faces Federal charges of using the mails to defraud. He operated a rabbit company which sold Chinchilla rabbits for more than $20 a pair, and at the same time allegedly guaranteed to buy back the progeny of same for a period of three years. Taggart asserted that there were so many little rabbits he was unable to buy them all back.

Would you send me information concerning a Federal farm loan in the State of Pennsylvania? I would like to borrow $2,000 to buy a farm. Would like to know whether the payments are monthly, quarterly or yearly, and how large the payments are. D. M.
New York.

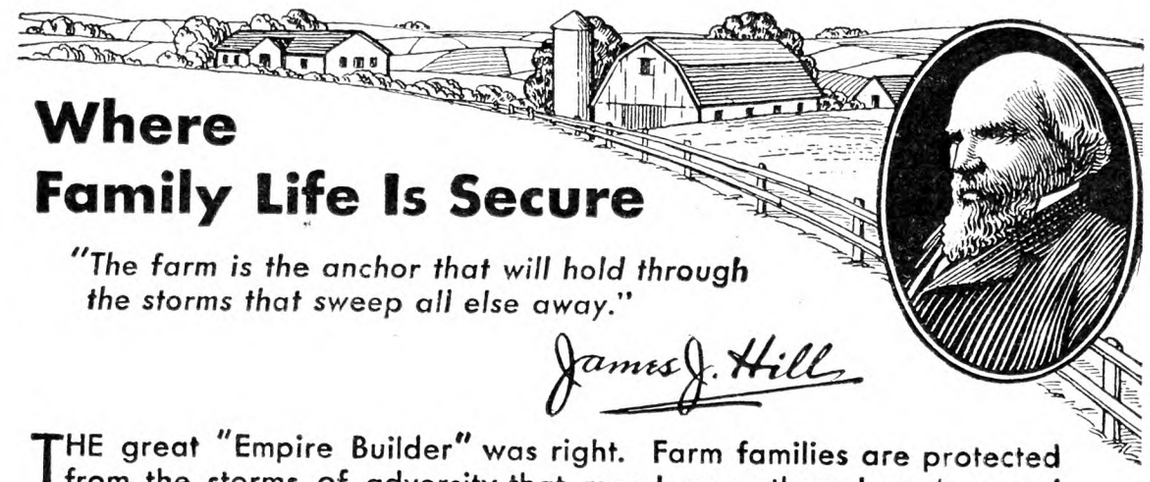
For a Federal farm loan always write the Federal Land Bank in your district. Pennsylvania is in the district served by the bank located at Baltimore, Md. Interest and installment payments (amortization) are paid every six months. The amortization is only about one-half per cent a year, and the mortgage runs until the full amount is paid, provided there is no default. You contribute 5 per cent of the loan to the capital fund of the Federal Loan Association in your locality. If the association operates at a profit you get a dividend on your share in it, and your shares are redeemed when the mortgage is paid, but there would be no dividend or refund if the association had more losses than profits.

Could you tell me if the preferred stock of the People's Mortgage Corporation, Detroit, Mich., which I purchased through the Atlas Finance Company, Detroit, Mich., is any good, or still in existence? I bought $500 of their stock January 15, 1923. They paid interest promptly for a time, but since 1926 or thereabouts I haven't heard from them. I notice on the stock certificate it says, "Incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware." M. R. S.
Michigan.

This corporation was incorporated February 13, 1920, but its charter was annulled March 16, 1927, for non-payment of taxes. It has always seemed to us that the States which authorize these incorporations owe the public consideration which they do not assume. It is probably the greatest swindling "racket" in the world. The agents who sell such stocks or bonds should be required to furnish a statement of their assets and liabilities and a profit and loss statement. All experienced investors would require this information, and the States should protect the inexperienced.

A fraud order was issued in Washington, D. C., against the Quality Novelty Company, formerly of 6 Franklin St., Providence, R. I. This company is said to have been operated and owned by Fred R. Dupre, a well-known Providence and Wilmington aviator. The income from the scheme is said to have been $100 a day, or more, from victimizing women and girls all over the country. The company sold greeting card painting outfits for work to be done at home on the representation that it would buy all the cards painted by customers if the work came up to its specifications. The post office officials assert that few cards were bought back. The concern did a nationwide business and at times it was necessary, it is said, to employ several clerks to handle the correspondence. The post offices in the United States have been notified by Postmaster Kilton to hold up all mail addressed to the Quality Novelty Company and to issue no more money orders payable to them, and not to cash any such orders if presented. We referred to this company in April and warned our readers that this was just another work-at-home scheme.

"So your husband tried to get a government post? What is he doing now?" "Nothing—he got the post."—Illustrirte Blatt.



Where Family Life Is Secure

"The farm is the anchor that will hold through the storms that sweep all else away."
James J. Hill

THE great "Empire Builder" was right. Farm families are protected from the storms of adversity that may leave others homeless and destitute. This is especially true when the farm is soundly financed.

During fourteen years, the twelve Federal Land Banks have promoted the security of farm homes. With their aid, more than half a million farmers have replaced troublesome short-term mortgages with long-term "disappearing" mortgages that eventually bring complete freedom from debt.

Buy Federal Land Bank Bonds

FEDERAL LAND BANKS

Springfield, Mass. Baltimore, Md. Columbia, S. C. Louisville, Ky. St. Paul, Minn. St. Louis, Mo. New Orleans, La. Omaha, Neb. Wichita, Kan. Houston, Tex. Spokane, Wash. Berkeley, Cal.

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Start your own business with our capital. It pays better than farming. Buy everything at wholesale—sell at retail. Be your own boss. Make all the profits on everything you sell. We supply everything—Products, Auto-Bodies, Sample Cases, Advertising Matter, Sales and Service Methods, etc. 15 Factories and Service Branches. Prompt shipments. Lowest freight and express rates. Superior Rawleigh Quality, old established demand, lowest prices, guarantee of satisfaction or no sale, makes easy sales. 200 farm and home necessities, all guaranteed the best values. Rawleigh's Superior Sales and Service Methods secure most business everywhere. Over 42 million Products sold last year. If you are willing to work steady every day for good pay, write for complete information how to start your own business with our capital.

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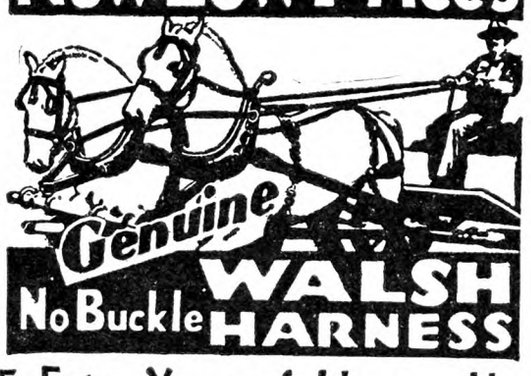
DEPT. L-37 RUR FREEPORT, ILL.

New Low Prices



Genuine WALSH No Buckle HARNESS

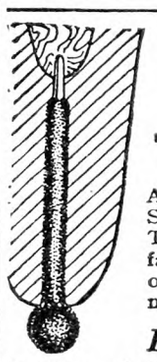
5 Extra Years of Harness Use

Why does the Walsh outlast and outwear all other harness? Why is it easier on the horse, perform better in the field, give longer life and greater economy?

Post yourself on the business of buying a harness. Look into the Walsh. Get the facts of its unusual record. Find out how and why 5 extra years of work are built into it. The story is worth knowing.

Write for the free 24 page booklet *"Harness Facts and Figures."* The information is valuable to you.

WALSH HARNESS COMPANY
245-E. Keefe Ave. Dept. K-31, Milwaukee, Wis.



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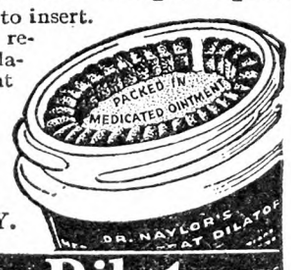
Teat Dilators

A safe and dependable treatment for Spider, Obstructions, Cut and Bruised Teats, Hard Milkers. Deep yielding surface of soft absorbent texture—fits large or small teats and carries medicated ointment **INTO** teat canal to seat of trouble.

Heals the teat—Keeps it open

Small rounded end, easy to insert. Stays in the teat until removed. Large jar of 36 Dilators in Medicated Ointment mailed postpaid for $1.00 if your dealer cannot supply you, or we will send free samples.



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Send coupon for this interesting Banking by Mail booklet.

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Buy Direct, Lowest Factory Prices
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HERTZLER and ZOOK PORTABLE WOOD **SAWS**

Lowest-priced, practical saw made. Saws firewood, posts, lumber, laths, etc. Many styles to select from. Write for our **BIG CATALOG FREE.** Money making opportunities on Concrete Mixers, Feed Grinders, Cider Mills, Ford and Fordson Attachments and best Farm Implements. All big bargains. Sold on a basis of Guaranteed Satisfaction or Money Back.

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BE YOUR OWN BOSS

Be independent, start a wood sawing business, make big money, finest Log and Tree Saw on earth. Easy terms. New low factory prices. *Big FREE catalog.*
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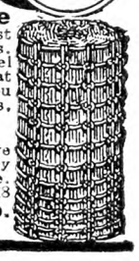
FENCE LESS THAN **1½¢** PER RUNNING FOOT — Direct From Factory

New Bargain Book Free
Write for it today. See the biggest bargains I've offered in 43 years. Save big money on my Copper Steel Farm and Poultry Fence, Gates, at factory prices. I also save you money on Steel Posts, Baby Chicks, Poultry Supplies, etc.
I PAY THE FREIGHT
No extras to pay — my prices save you about ⅓ usual cost — Quality guaranteed — 24 hour service. Write today.—Jim Brown. 18

Jim Brown's Bargain Book



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Horse-High Bull-Strong PIG TIGHT FENCE
38 CENTS A ROD
Horse-High, Chicken-Tight—**23** cts a rod.
Hog-High, Pig-Tight Fence—**14** cts a rod.
A fence for every purpose **direct to you** at manufacturer's lowest wholesale prices. Our **Encyclopedia of Fence** is free. A good time to economize. Send for it today.
KITSELMAN BROS., Muncie, Indiana.

PATENTS

Time Counts in Applying for patents. Send sketch or model for instructions or write for Free book "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, 5033 Security Savings and Commercial Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Obituary

George Herbert Lamson, Jr., dean of the science department of the Connecticut Agricultural College, at Storrs, Conn., and an authority on the extermination of insect pests, was found dead Dec. 5 in his room at the Taft Hotel, New York. Death was attributed to heart disease. Prof. Lamson, who was 49 years old, had come to New York to attend a conference of scientists, and his failure to answer several telephone calls attracted the attention of hotel officials, who sent an employe to his room to investigate. Prof. Lamson was born in Malden, Mass., the son of a Congregationalist minister. Graduated from Connecticut Agricultural College in 1902, he received his B. S. degree from Massachusetts Agricultural College in 1903, and an M. S. degree from Yale University in 1905. He studied biology at Wesleyan University in 1903-1904. Made a member of the faculty of the Connecticut Agricultural College upon his graduation from Yale, he became professor of zoology four years later. During his 24 years of teaching at the college. Prof. Lamson was one of the most popular members of its faculty, and in 1928 took over the direction of the department of science. He became an authority on entomology, and his research work for the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station in Storrs led to the publication of pamphlets which gave him an international reputation. A remedy which he devised for sheep-worm made his name known throughout Australia and New Zealand. During the World War Prof. Lamson was retained by the government in the fight against the insect life which harassed the troops. He was the author of several bulletins on agricultural and garden science and an enthusiastic gardener. At the time of his death he was preparing a pamphlet on the reptiles of Connecticut. He was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the American Economic Entomological Society. Surviving are his wife and one son, Arroll Lamson, a junior at the Connecticut Agricultural College.

Root Parsley

On the market stands in late Summer and Fall we find the milk-white root and long green tops of root parsley, little known but much appreciated by those who have tried it. Boiled in salted water and served with white sauce this vegetable is a strong rival of salsify.

A Boston boiled dinner gives a pleasant surprise if a few roots of parsley are used with the other vegetables. A few slices of this root with onion and carrot gives a fine flavor to oven roasts. Root parsley is also delightful in soups and chowders.

Following is a well-tried Scotch broth: Cut ¼ lb. of bacon in small pieces and in it brown three small onions, add 1½ lb. neck of lamb and two quarts of water with ½ cup cleaned pearl barley. Simmer for one hour, then add one cup potato cubes, ½ cup chopped carrot, ⅔ cup chopped parsley roots, a stalk of celery, one cup tomato puree, salt and pepper to taste. One hour and a half is required for cooking, with water added as needed to keep the quantity of broth up to two or more quarts. The children are sure to say: "Mother, let's have another soon."

A. H. B.

LAND OPENINGS Minnesota, No. Dakota, Washington, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, farm homes for all purposes, size and price to suit. Write for FREE BOOK and details.

E. C. LEEDY, Dept. 130, G. N. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

MARYLAND'S FAMOUS EASTERN SHORE offers finest farms, soil, climate, roads, markets, seafood, poultry, muskrats, ducks. Easy terms. Amazing bargains. **HENRY ISHAM HAZELTON, SALISBURY, MD.**

HOMES WANTED

There is no greater charity than to offer a home to a friendless, deserving boy between the ages of twelve and sixteen years. This is REAL CHARITY and we earnestly solicit the co-operation of Catholic families (New York State only.) Address PLACING OUT BUREAU, 415 BROOME STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Hay For Sale Timothy, Clover, Alfalfa for dairy trade. Reference First Nat'l Bank, Tully, N. Y. **JAMES KELLY, 139 Friscoe Ave., Syracuse, N. Y**

ALFALFA, CLOVER AND ALL KINDS HAY FOR SALE **JAMES E. DANTE, JR. Cobleskill, New York**

18 XMAS CARDS with envelopes no two alike $.89 **W. O. JONES, 807 Park Av., Utica, N. Y.**

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance. We charge for name and address or box number (five words).

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Man to take charge of institution greenhouse; modern plant; must be thoroughly capable of handling work of the best and highest type; no one will be considered who is not sober, industrious and can furnish first-class recommendations. Write or wire W. F. PENN, Superintendent, Pennsylvania Training School, Morganza, Pa.

YOUNG WHITE woman to help with housework and also work in refreshment stand in rural section; $5 week during Winter. Address BOX 448, Denville, N. J.

WANTED—Reliable couple care for modern farm through Winter or permanent; best environment Green County, N. Y.; references; immediate connection desired. ADVERTISER 2005, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—On farm in Maryland, experienced working manager, married, no children; references required. ADVERTISER 2009, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Dependable woman to care for two children and help with housework on a farm; must like children; state wages. ADVERTISER 2015, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced reliable man for farm; all year job; good table; $25 a month. B. F. LIPPOLD, 15 Park Row, New York City.

Situations Wanted

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, wants position, thoroughly experienced in all branches; excellent references. ADVERTISER 1973, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED—Elderly man, American, good plain cook, wishes position; housekeeper for bachelor or cook for farm help; references; state wages and all particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 1976, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN OR FARM-HAND, young man, white, wants job as herdsman or farm-hand; good milker, good reference; available December 15; state wages, etc. WM. JAGER, Edgewood, Md.

RELIABLE SINGLE man wants position on farm; reference. JOHN COCHRANE, care G. Maycumber, Preble, N. Y.

ELDERLY PROTESTANT American, experienced in all branches of farming, gardening, shrubs, flowers; at liberty March 1 for position; living quarters for two asked. WILL W. FISHER, Watervliet, Mich.

ALL-AROUND FARM-HAND wants work on farm for board, clothing and tobacco; no drinker; mechanic and electrician. ADVERTISER 2001, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING MANAGER for farm or estate, 37, small family, hard worker, wide experience, unquestionable references, clean habits; very small wages required with furnished living quarters. ADVERTISER 2003, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED YOUNG dairyman and milker wants work; references. KENNETH BATCHELDER, Acton, Mass.

MARRIED POULTRYMAN, capable, reliable, wishes position, vicinity New York. ADVERTISER 2004, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, BUSINESS and poultry courses, experienced all branches; character, initiative; foreman or manager. ADVERTISER 2006, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUPERINTENDENT AND MATRON, experienced, children's home, school, or home for aged. ADVERTISER 2007, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED on farm by middle-aged man, handy with tools; good milker and teamster. C. L. SMITH, R. F. D. 3, Brattleboro, Vt.

EXPERIENCED FARM superintendent; can take complete charge of farm, equipment, livestock, A. R. records, dairying, labor and bookkeeping; best of references. ADVERTISER 2008, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE DESIRE position as caretaker on estate; experienced gardener, chicken man and milker; references. GEO. BANGMA, 95 West Broad Street, Stamford, Conn.

SINGLE LADY, 36, wishes position as companion and chauffeur to lady; good character, agreeable and experienced driver. ADVERTISER 2010, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, wants position or rent poultry farm. OSCAR KIHLSTROM, Purchase, N. Y.

DAIRYMAN, MILKER, German, 23, thoroughly experienced. ADVERTISER 2011, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, AMERICAN, 35, single, wants position small place, no booze or cigaretts. ADVERTISER 2013, care Rural New-Yorker.

CHRISTIAN, SINGLE, age 37, desires farm work or wood cutting, good teamster, life experience; no liquor, tobacco, profanity; prefer to board self. CLARENCE McCONNELL, New Wilmington, Pa.

MARRIED FARMER, gardener, age 36, experienced private estate, understands the producing of certified milk, butter making, raising of crops, poultry, care of lawn and garden; excellent references. ADVERTISER 2014, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, AMERICAN, Protestant, 46, good health; unencumbered; experienced in country life; responsible position desired. Write MRS. J. WELCH, 1881 Grasmere Ave., East Cleveland, Ohio.

GAME PROTECTOR, forest patrolman, guide, handy, capable. ADVERTISER 2022, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER—Man of character and education, in the fifties, active and healthy, expert gardener and poultryman, acquainted with the care of horses and cows, no milker; drives cars of either type; handy with tools; tinsmithing, painting, carpentering, piping; uses neither tobacco nor liquor; expects $50, board, lodging (can board himself), church privileges (Protestant). C. WALDRON, Waldron Ave., Central Nyack, N. Y. Phone NYack-719-R.

MAN WANTS work on farm or herdsman's job. GEO. MATHEWS, Sunapee, N. H.

PRACTICAL, CLEAN, intelligent married farmer desires position on dairy farm; experienced in grade A milk and farm crops; also experienced in poultry; references. ADVERTISER 2020, care Rural New-Yorker.

TEAMSTER, DISENGAGED January 1, wishes position gentleman's estate; would like change to saddle horses; honest, sober, neat worker, good reference, Irish, single, 28; please state wages. ADVERTISER 2019, care Rural New-Yorker.

NURSE, GRADUATE, middle-age, desires position; will care for invalid and do light housework; good cook; references; $15 per week. ADVERTISER 2017, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING HERDSMAN, Graham School graduate, single, able to milk; state age, reference, experience past five years, wages. ADVERTISER 2023, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE MAN wants work on farm. BERNARD DOHERTY, 114 W. 52nd St., Bayonne, N. J.

SINGLE FARMER, horseman, woodsman, driver's license. ERIKSON, 222 East 69th St., New York.

CARETAKER, COOK, young man, writer, offers services in exchange for home. ADVERTISER 2016, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE of millionaire's estate of a lake-side State-road farm; most gorgeous 27-room steam-heated house, four magnificent fireplaces, four exquisite baths, reception hall beyond description; electricity, gas, telephone; separate servants' quarters; lake and view of mountains second to none; within less than mile from one of New England's most prosperous towns; adjacent to present Governor's magnificient estate; beautiful maple shade; spacious lawns; up-to-date poultry houses; beautiful garage; bowling alley, tennis court; 60 acres of extra fertile fields and woodland; tractor worked; dairy barn modern in every detail; long list of personal property; pathetic is the unmerciful sacrifice. CHARLES HAMLIN, 5 Church St., Concord, N. H.

REFINED, SINGLE man can have room, use of poultry buildings (capacity 500, conveniences) in each, driving car, doing chores; board optional. ADVERTISER 2021, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR EXCHANGE—First-class village property in Sullivan County, for a good farm. ADVERTISER 1954, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Reasonable, restaurant; house, modern, garage; ideal for chicken farm and gas station; 300-ft. road front. HUTTON, Rt. 9, Mayetta, N. J.

WANTED—General farm, at least 20 acres, colonial house, seven or more rooms; within two hours of New York City, Connecticut preferred; $6,000 cash, no more. ADVERTISER 1999, care Rural New-Yorker.

WISH TO LEASE poultry farm, 10-20 acres, minimum capacity 1,000 layers; 50 miles from New York. ADVERTISER 2000, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—20-acre farm within 16 miles New York, adaptable for milk farm; stable for 100 cows; milk can be sold retail in vicinity. CURT THIMM, Roslyn, L. I., N. Y.

FOR SALE—Complete poultry plant and hatchery; incubator capacity 50,000; new six-room house; price reasonable. FEATHERFOOT POULTRY FARM, Springs Road, Bedford, Mass.

FOR SALE—Farm Del-Mar-Va Peninsula, hundred six acres, borders fine stream, excellent soil for all crops; 7-room house, fine condition, nice barn, silo, poultry houses, garage; one mile from two live towns, with good schools and churches; hard surface roads; particulars. ADVERTISER 2018, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—5 acres land at Center Moriches, Long Island; guaranteed high, dry and level; $150 per acre. S. C. SHERRY, 474 Tenafly Road, Englewood, N. J.

Country Board

WANTED—School home in the country for a boy 13 years old. Apply to BUREAU OF CHILD WELFARE, State Office Building, Hartford, Conn.

Miscellaneous

A MERRY CHRISTMAS and a Happy New Year, to all our customers, and also to all other advertising beekeepers. WIXSON'S HONEY, Dundee, N. Y.

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY — Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $4.50; 120 lbs., $8.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

EVAPORATED SWEET CORN—Send for free sample and price list of this famous evaporated sweet corn. C. F. HOSTETTER, Bird-in-Hand, Pa.

FINE HONEY, pure and wholesome, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.80, postpaid. EARL SEAVEY, Davisville, R. I.

HONEY—60 lbs. finest clover, $4.80; 120, $9; buckwheat or amber, $4; 24 sections clover comb, $4, not prepaid; 10-lb. pails clover comb, $1.75 postpaid; extracted $1.75; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

RASPBERRY HONEY, 5 lbs., $1, postpaid. LYMAN APIARIES, R. 1, Northampton, Mass.

HONEY — Pure clover, 60 lbs., $4.80; 25-lb. pails, $2.75, here; 5-lb. pail, 90c, prepaid. SPENCER BAIRD, Fayetteville, N. Y.

PURE 1931 CROP maple syrup in gallon cans, prepaid, $2.50 second zone; $2.62 third zone. F. J. CHAMPLIN, Jefferson, N. Y.

PURE HOME-MADE sausage, 4½ lbs. for $1, postpaid; fresh hams, shoulders and loins; satisfaction assured. BURLEIGH JONES, Meredith, N. H.

BLACK WALNUT meats, $1.15 per lb.; hickory nut meat, $1.25 per lb.; walnuts in the shell, 10 lbs., $1. GLENDALE POULTRY FARM, Dillsburg, Pa.

PAPER-SHELL PECANS, 10 pounds for $3.50, delivered. MAGNOLIA FARM, Muscogee, Fla.

HONEY — Clover, 10 lbs., $1.75; buckwheat, $1.50; 5 lbs. either, $1, third zone; 60 lbs., $4.75 and $4, here. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

MUSHROOMS, 3-LB. BASKET buttons, fresh-picked, hothouse grown, best quality, $1 postpaid 4th zone; recipes with each basket; sure to please. J. J. STYER & SON, Concordville, Pa.

WANTED—Buckeye incubator fans, 60 cycle, A. C., or will exchange 32 volt D. C. PINE WOOD FARM, Wyandanch, L. I., N. Y.

EATING PECANS, budded northern varieties, freshly gathered, large thin shell, highly flavored; direct from grower. INDIANA NUT NURSERY, Rockport, Indiana.

PAPER-SHELL pecans, 10 lbs., $3.50; 5 lbs., $2, delivered second zone. L. H. CASE, P. O. Box 638, Southington, Conn.

"SHURE" POP White Rice (shelled) and Golden Queen (ear) corn, post third zone, 25 lbs., $3.60; 15 lbs., $2.20. W. HALBERT, Oxford, N. Y.

PURE HONEY, clover, 5 lbs., $1; buckwheat, 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., $1.40; 20 lbs., $2.75, postpaid third zone. CHAS MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

ASSORTMENT HAND-PAINTED Christmas cards, 15 for $1; samples, 10 cents. MRS. L. G. WINANS, Route 2, Belmar, N. J.

SLEEP ON FRESH-PICKED balsam pillow filled with the sweet breath of the Adirondacks; helpful in asthma and hay fever; excellent gift for sweethearts and friends; refreshing for sickroom and shut-ins; cretonne cover, 2½ lbs., $1.35, postage paid; remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, No. 2, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

PURE VERMONT maple syrup direct from farm, $2.65 gallon, delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARM, 224 East Ave., Burlington, Vt.

SEND 5-LB. PAIL superb honey as Xmas gift; $1 delivered. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

PEANUTS—Special two weeks only. New crop Virginia jumbo farm grade; keep well in shell, 25 pounds, $1.75; 50, $2.50; 100, $4.50; 500, $20. J. T. COUNCILL & SONS,, Franklin, Va.

PURE HONEY, clover, 5-lb. pail, 90c; two, $1.70, postpaid; larger lots cheap. CHAS. B. ALLEN, Central Square, N. Y.

GENUINE PURE Vermont clover extracted honey, 5 pounds, $1.20; 2 5-pound pails, $2.30, postpaid into third zone; best honey for Christmas; prompt shipments. FRANK MANCHESTER, Middlebury, Vermont.

HONEY—Our finest, guaranteed pure, 5-lb. pail, 85c; 2 pails, $1.60; buckwheat, 75c and $1.50; all postpaid; 60-lb. can, clover, $4.40; 2, $8.50; 24 sections clover combs, $4; mixed or buckwheat, $3.60, here. KENNETH CARRINGTON, Homer, N. Y.

HONEY FOR CHRISTMAS—24 boxes of white clover at $3.50 per case. BORNING'S APIARIES, Albert Borning, Interlaken, N. Y.

HAND-WOVEN rugs, popcorn design, all new silk rags, fringed ends, about 26 by 50 inches, $2 each postpaid; fine Christmas gifts. DWIGHT G. COOK, Rt. 2, Chateaugay, N. Y.

HICKORY SPLINTS, 1,000 feet, $1.50; 3,000, $4; postpaid. DAVID HARDIN, Patesville, Ky.

PEANUTS—Fine gifts for Xmas, New Year's; nothing better; select grade, Jumbos, Runners, shelled or unshelled; 5 pounds, $1; 10, $1.75; 25, $3.25 prepaid; charges collect, 50 pounds, $3.75; 100, $7; prompt delivery. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Franklin, Va.

90-ACRE FRUIT and dairy farm, Yates County, N. Y.; easy drive to several good towns; in good section; 60 acres fertile machine-worked crop land of which 12 acres in good productive vineyard, 20 acres pasture, 10 acres woodland; attractive 9-room house, good condition, shaded lawn, commanding view; good barn and packing house, other buildings; $2,000; investigate easy, long-term payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

FRESH-PICKED, TREE-RIPENED, very sweet Florida oranges, smaller sizes especially selected for juice content, $3 per bushel box (averaging 15 dozen), delivered prepaid to New York, New Jersey or Connecticut. SUNNYSIDE GROVES, 1215 Greenwood Ave., Orlando, Fla.

SLEIGH FOR SALE. THOMSON, New City, N. Y.

GENERAL BUSINESS place near Flemington, N. J.; store, billiard room, barber shop; modern improvements; outbuildings; 70 rabbits; near river, good fishing and hunting. ADVERTISER 2002, care Rural New-Yorker.

PECANS, SMALL, 10c; large, papershell, 25c pound; peanuts, shelled and selected, 10 pounds, $1. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

LARGE MISSOURI hickorynuts, 50 lbs. or more, 5c lb. f.o.b. Sumner, Mo.; satisfaction guaranteed; New York freight rate about $1.75 per 100 lbs.; pound sample postpaid 25c. C. D. WRIGHT, Sumner, Mo.

HONEY—Early "Mixed Flowers," 5 lbs., 85c; 10, $1.55, postpaid. LYMAN APIARIES, R. 1, Northampton, Mass.

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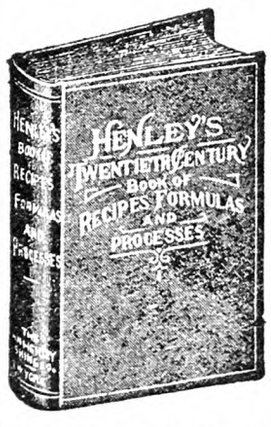

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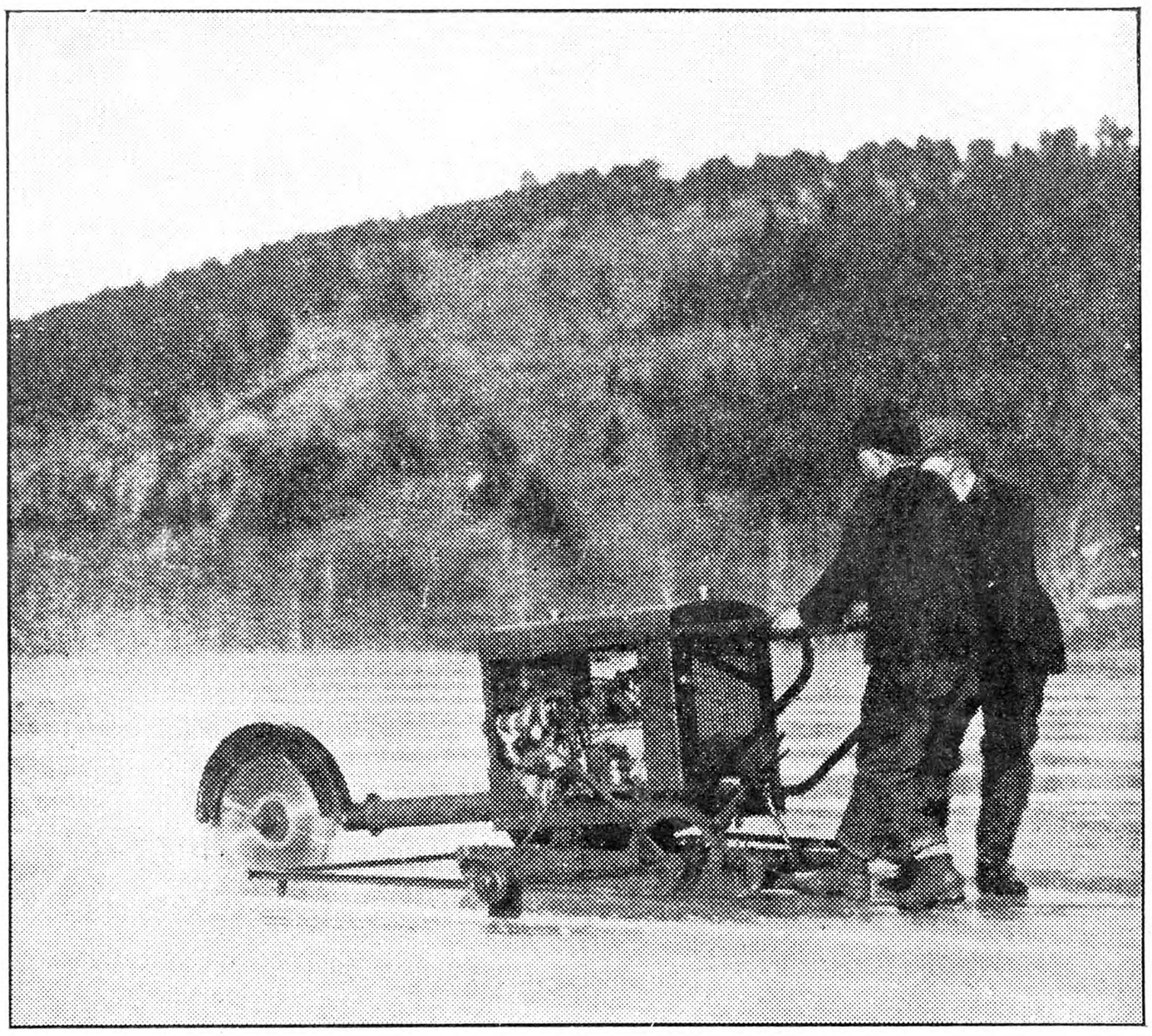

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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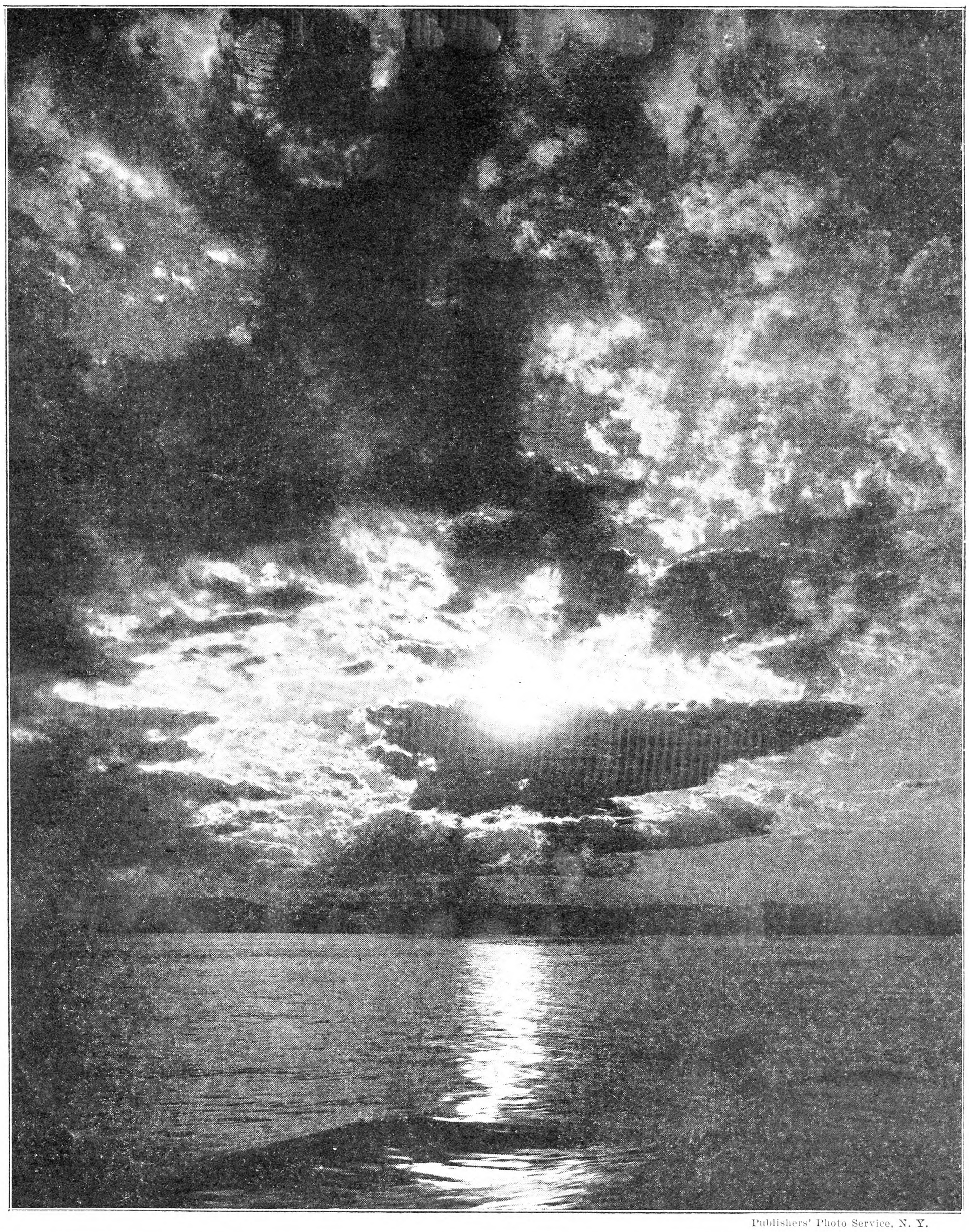


Publishers' Photo Service, N. Y.

Sunset in Florida

Mrs. Opti's Observations on the Way

WHEN the lure of a sixtieth wedding anniversary and October's color of sky and foliage called Mr. Opti and myself from our enjoyment and duties at "Gladacres," we permitted our vacation to begin the very moment that the new car turned from our own driveway. We left all in order, with emergency and regular needs at home planned so that we gave ourselves to the pleasure of going as well as to the joy of arrival, at the boyhood home of the driver. Our path began on a crossroad of familiar scenes for three miles but, from that time on till our return, main roadways of the best construction presented many interesting sights. Even the detours of yesteryear were no longer terrors of bumps and jumps, but excellently finished highways. In the years that have been, the journey included the congested traffic of large cities. However, that too had vanished and a road of the same number route with an "A" or "B," or another route number, gave us an almost exclusively cross-country run through villages and farming regions. Our interest lay not in cities during this trip, so we appreciated the saving of time and the opportunity to enjoy rural scenery.

Our eyes sought each diversity of landscape or farmstead arrangement. Neatly-kept lawns prevailed and to these the Summer and Autumn had been kind in amount of moisture. Most of the farm buildings presented the neatness of paint not too remotely applied. Even one very attractive little white house showed only by neglected yard and bare windows, that it had become a junk graveyard. Holstein cows prevailed in the Western New York pastures, though we did pass one large herd of Ayrshire cattle. Elms provided welcome shade in many pastures and, as the well-kept cows gathered about these trees on that warm October day, what a picture of contentment and charm resulted! Seneca Lake reflected enchanting combinations of brown and greens far out into its depths so blue.

Signs inviting tourists to eat and sleep showed the tact of variety. "Dew Drop Inn" was a squatty little nook with ruffled white curtains at the window and vine-covered trellis. "The Hobbin Nob Dod's Place" enticed you to be hungry and "Ole Jolly Tavern" could give you rest and refreshment. "Eat at the White House—Sleep at the White Cottages," would have been tempting, indeed, had we been in need of such services. These tiny cottages had electric lights and heat. The surroundings resembled a park, and there were even vine-covered trellises at the doorways. "The Algonquin Farm Lunch" reminded us of the original possessors of these fertile farm lands over which we were speeding with such comfort at 30 or 40 miles an hour. "The Wayside Home" gave every indication of being all that the name promised.

At the entrance to Westfield the following sign arrested our attention. "Take time to worship. Westfield churches invite you." That sign, in the midst of a multitude of signs, was not duplicated in sentiment by any place in that trip of more than 800 miles, nor have we ever before seen such a challenge to the Sunday rush of people on the way—but whither!

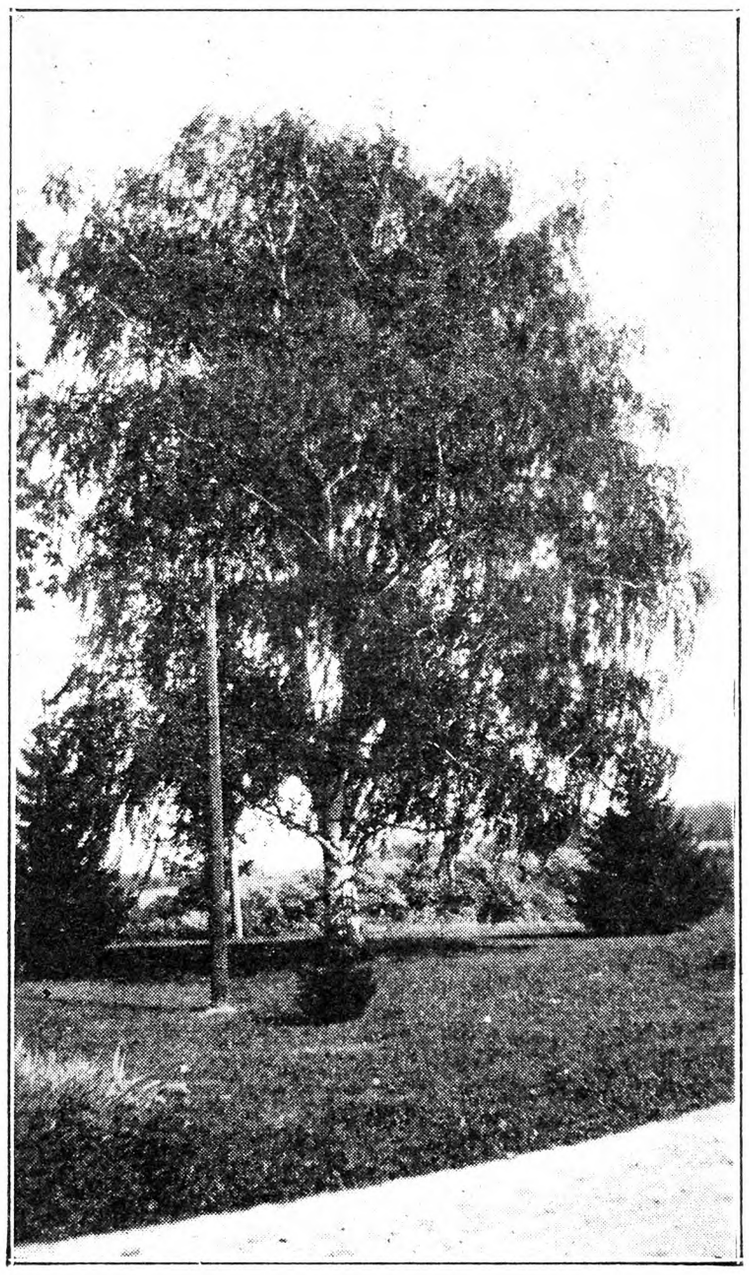
Soon after we left Geneva and then, intermittently, for miles past the surrounding region of Buffalo, we found a series of signs of uniform size and color. These signs were labeled "Interstate Display, Inc., Buffalo." An iron post, about 20 feet tall held suspended by neat iron framework, a yellow sign about 2½ ft. wide by 3 ft. long. The lettering on these signs was all in bold black type, and effective use of space made it readable. A long series of birds painted in good coloring first attracted us. There were the cuckoo, the blue jay, the swan, the bald eagle, the kingfisher and even the carrion crow. We became very curious as to what Audubon society might be so adroitly educating the public. Then, too, these signs seemed neither to mar the landscape nor to shut out nature's charms. Later we came to another series devoted to thought-provoking literature.

"Signs of nobleness like stars will shine."—Shakespeare.

"Go ye therefore into the highways."—Matt. XXII.

"The government governs best which governs least."—Thomas Jefferson.

"Most men talk a game of golf beautifully."



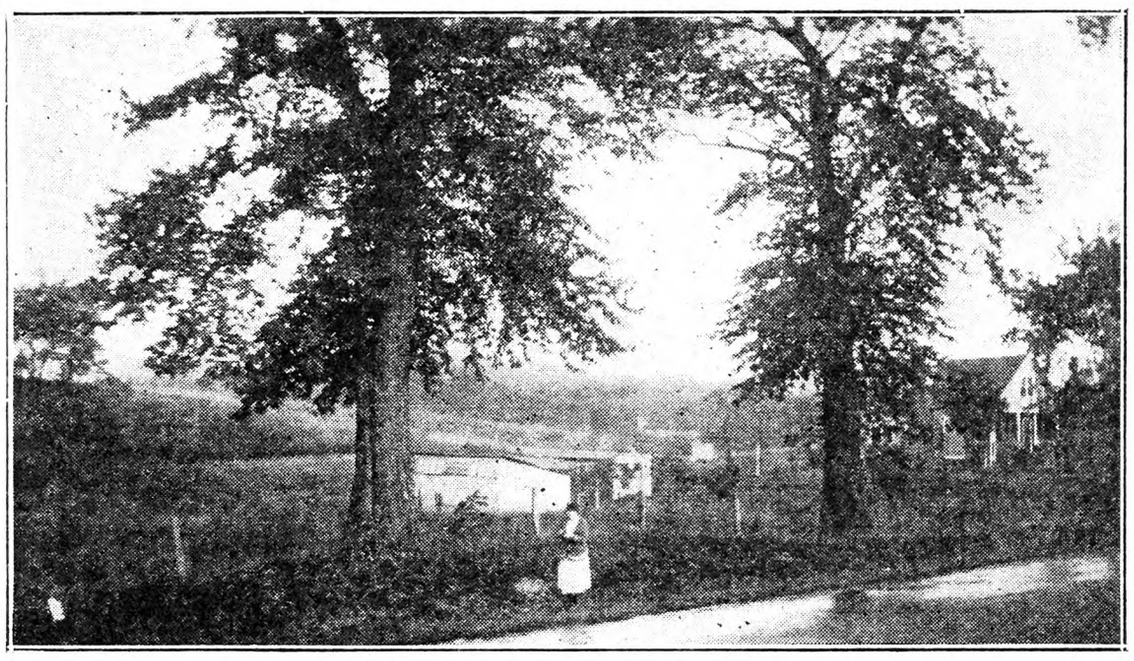
White Birch at the Ohio Home

"A road hog belongs in the slaughter-house."

"'I understand women perfectly,' said the lunatic."

"Face powder has caused more trouble than gunpowder."

"Luckily speed demons don't last long."



Picking Chestnuts Beside the Road

"Step on the gas and learn to play a harp."

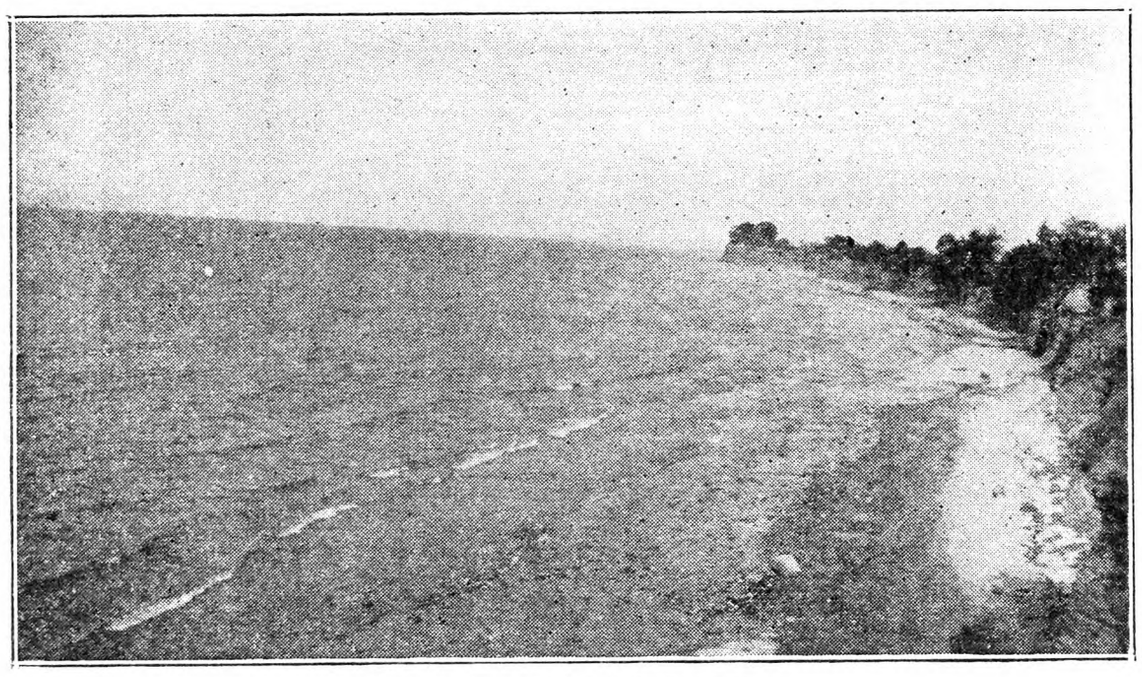
Another series of these Interstate Displays was introduced by the following: "Can you recognize States by their outlines?" Following this was an outline map of each of the 48 States and the location and name of the capital. In still another of these series were given the 15 largest cities in the country in their respective order. Even primer lessons in French were demonstrated by a realistic picture in black and white to illustrate each French word with the English word for the same. Our curiosity and interest were much aroused by these "displays," but that is as far as we have been enlightened.

"Canandaigua means the chosen spot" was the printed message with which that foresighted town greeted us. One very wide main street ushered us into the business and church center. Unique churches and an ample library seemed very much to fit into the spaciousness of that thoroughfare. Parked automobiles on either side of the street seemed mere incidents. The trees of the parkway on either hand directed the eye to the blue lake and wooded hillsides stretching away into the background. From thence we proceeded into the Ontario land of drumlins and between Canandaigua and Bloomfield we saw many acres of potatoes being harvested from light, gravel soil. Then many swamps and ponds became evident.

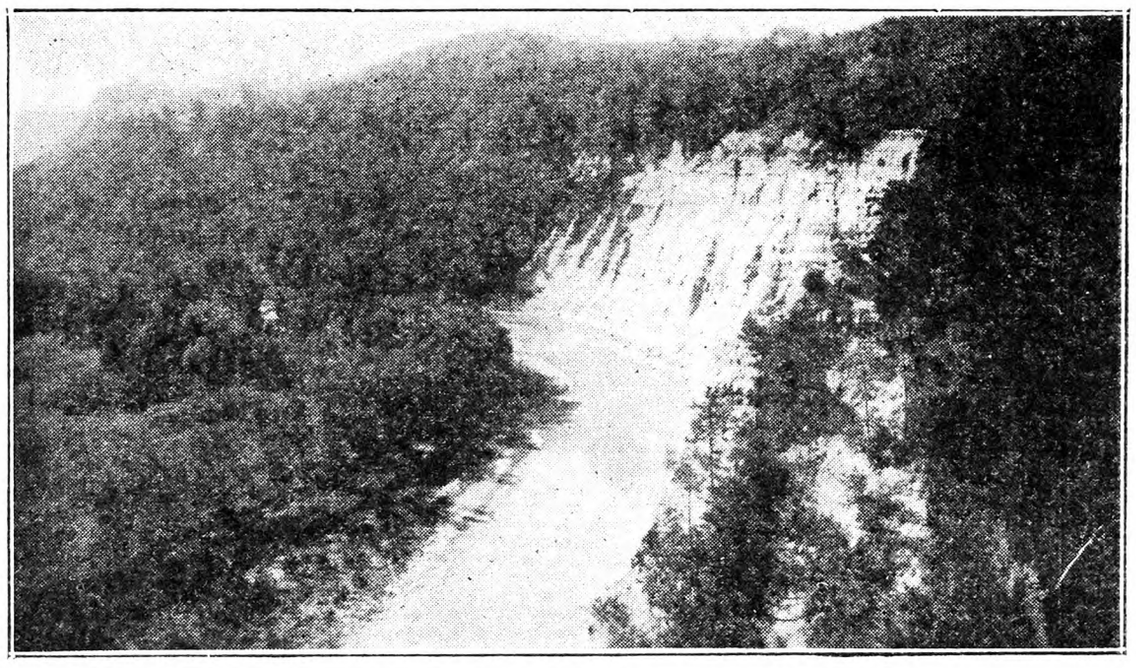
The least signs of prosperity and happiness prevailed in these regions of poor drainage and uninteresting landscapes. Parts of New York and Ohio testified plainly as to the effect of such surroundings upon the people. At such times scarcely a straggling flower could be seen in a dooryard. In desultory fashion a few chickens, showing evidence of a puzzling mixture of breeds, scratched for a scanty living in barnyard and dooryard. Horses or cows, that might be seen, partook of the same symptoms of neglect as did the buildings. "Sad Acres" was printed in unmistakable lettering across such farms. We ever breathed a sigh of relief when once again we could lift our eyes unto the hills.

At noontime of our first day we found ourselves entering Letchworth Park. As we approached that wide gorge with its perpendicular walls, we could not realize that aught but some picturesque hills lay before us. Soon, however, the descending road broadened into a wide parking space, and picnic tables of great flagstones, picnic camp stoves, and a strong railing beyond, suggested that this famous gorge had been reached. We had hot dishes provided so we just incidentally fed our bodies and feasted our minds on the beauty of rocky cliffs and the tumbling waters of Wolf Creek as it made the final plunge into the steady majesty of the Genesee. Each of the many choice New York State parks possesses a peculiar charm. The scenic enjoyment of this one fitted into the progress of our journey and delight perfectly. We followed the gorge its entire length on the smooth road, and yet saw all the special points of interest, with only a climb of some flights of steps down to vantage points, twice. The most impressive of the falls are Middle Falls. A winding road led down to the long flights of steps and after descending these we stood on projections of table rock which were a part of the stratum over which the water roared in the cataract which had worn farther back into the gorge. Farther along the main driveway we came upon a green and inviting parking space around a very attractive museum. Inside this building we found many interesting displays of Indian history peculiar to this region. These few intermissions gave us appreciable rest for a long stretch of steady driving followed.

Up toward the sources of the Genesee we traveled, but always in the narrowing valley with the mountainous hills increasing in height till we reached the divide and found ourselves following the Allegheny River at Salamanca. The Allegheny State Park with its wooded hillsides stretched to our left, but we hastened on, through Jamestown and around Chautauqua Lake, while the soft lights of a rosy sunset faded on the smooth lake's surface and lights from the cottages on the east shore, glimmered across the darkening water. A longing for home just then crossed our minds. The fragrance of a warm supper from the home range and the clink of milk pails would have been restful. Soon, however, the lights of Mayville welcomed us, and food and friendly shelter there awaited us. The kindly host arose at dawn the next morning to open the big barn doors for us, and to send us on our way in such manner as to assure us that we had tarried in a wayside home. As we hastened along



On the Shore of Lake Erie



Genesee River, Letchworth Park

between vineyards on either side of the road, the reality of the poet's description of October was with us:

"From dewy lanes at morning
The grapes' sweet odors rise."

Ere long, we met trucks laden with baskets of the tempting clusters that we had seen hanging so thickly on the vines, or being gathered into baskets which had been distributed on the trellises.

At the Pennsylvania State line we saw the following sign by a peach orchard:

"Peaches, 20 cents a bushel. Tomatoes 20 cents a bushel. Pick your own."

That notice reminded us that we had not outdistanced the farmer's share of the depression.

"The Interstate Display" again greeted us with a series of "Favorite Songs" and the introductory bars of music were given with the titles. Several times Mr. Opti remarked, as I announced the song or hummed the air: "Mother used to sing that" or "We learned that from hearing mother sing it when we were children." Similar remarks had greeted me on other occasions, through the years that this son and I had traveled the roads together, therefore I could not but feel sure that the mother who had found time and inclination to sing these precious songs amid the many duties and pleasures of rearing a family of nine boys and girls, had made a worthwhile contribution to the commonwealth. All of those mature children are music-lovers. Small wonder that one of the boys made a creditable violin at an early age, and that each of them has found and has given pleasure to others through music. The grandchildren have caught the spirit. One grandson plays in the Army Band. A granddaughter directs the music in a large high school. Others have carried off special honors in high school orchestra State concerts. All are making some contribution to music. They are very fortunate in their choice of a grandmother and the songs she used to sing and continues to sing. So with memories and song we pressed forward toward that home, but not with careless haste, for again another series of Interstate Displays greeted us:

"Step on the gas. You gotta die sometime."

The early October roadsides and hillsides displayed intimations of the burst of color that followed later in the month. No killing frosts had marred the gardens. We often wished that some kind fairies might whisper into farmers' hearts the joy that catches the traveler when soft shades of many-colored Zinnias, the sunburst of the African marigold and Calendula, or the plumes of the brilliant cockscomb, Celosia, are displayed in gardens. One lawn demonstrated to advantage how a corner that descended from the house to a brook that crossed the road, might become a setting of beauty in the memory of every passer-by. Festoons of Virginia creeper flamed from a few porches and fences. The attractive Berberis Thunbergi was given but rare opportunity to display its charm of foliage and dainty but abundant red berries. The few clumps, or hedges of Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora created a desire to see many more used as lawn decoration. Their heavy heads of pinkish bronze blossoms made specimen plants desirable. The dainty Spring hues repeated themselves in the few beds of Cosmos that we saw. The Hillside Farms near Austinburg, Ohio, displayed the glory of the Dahlia growing in the perfection of size and color we had never seen. We paused long enough to carry away a picture to gladden many moments of solitude.

On and on we traveled till familiar homes of relatives appeared. Then the windmill, the symmetry of the weeping birch, the vines, the hedge of spruces, including an unusually tall and shapely blue spruce, and the flower gardens of the lawn, these landmarks welcomed us "home!" No sooner had the car stopped in the yard than mother and two older sisters stood at the doorway their "boy to greet." One of these sisters had traveled all the way from New Mexico to be there. The other was the sweet spirit of helpfulness who daily transmutes the burdens and irritations of the farm home into harmony and accomplishment.

During the afternonon of the anniversary, the guests and relatives wandered among the farm flower gardens and ate luscious grapes from convenient vines. Marigolds, Dahlias and Zinnias presented a riot of color. The large, feathery blooms of deep purple and orchid tinted Chinese asters won special attention. The daintiness and fragrance of the Verbenas and heliotrope charmed. Long stems bearing Hybrid Perpetual roses were favored by much attention. The warmth of the October sun "fell softened and subdued."

In the gray dawn of the following Monday morning, we passed the huge hangar of the "Akron." Lights shone dimly from the windows where this monster of the air rested from its trial flights. Wide parking areas round about were deserted. We traveled miles and miles that day in thoughtful mood, but a few delightful intermissions broke our reveries. The welcome showers of the night retreated before the rising sun. Directly in front of the car in the broad highway lay brown chestnuts, and many of the burs from which some of the nuts had tumbled and in which some lingered. We looked upward at two magnificent chestnut trees. It was the first opportunity that we had experienced to gather chestnuts for many a year. Advancing chestnut blight spread disaster through New York, and for years we had seen no sign of the noble tree except as its dead and naked limbs towered above surrounding trees in neglected areas of woodland. We fill a pocket with chestnuts and our hands with the unique burs. If this tree suffers complete extinction, children may never know the apt description of Helen Hunt Jackson's lines:

"When chestnuts fall from satin burs
Without a sound of warning."

The first chestnut burs that I ever saw were sent by a friend to our nature-loving, eighth-grade teacher in a large city school in the Mid-West. On that October morning, she reverently lifted a small branch and cluster of these burs and nuts from the box. Her beautiful face, with its glory of white hair, radiated tenderness as she held that branch out for us to share. These chestnut trees opened another precious corner of memory. Even now I could feel the awe in a small boy's voice as he was saying, "Mother, look!" He was gathering his first chestnuts and had found one of the tree's treasure caskets. That hillside tree on our country home near Binghamton gave him hours of pleasure. Later, on this day of travel, we sat on a log near a picturesque headland, with the whitecaps of Lake Erie breaking at our feet, and we wrote a letter to that son whose work now calls him leagues from home.

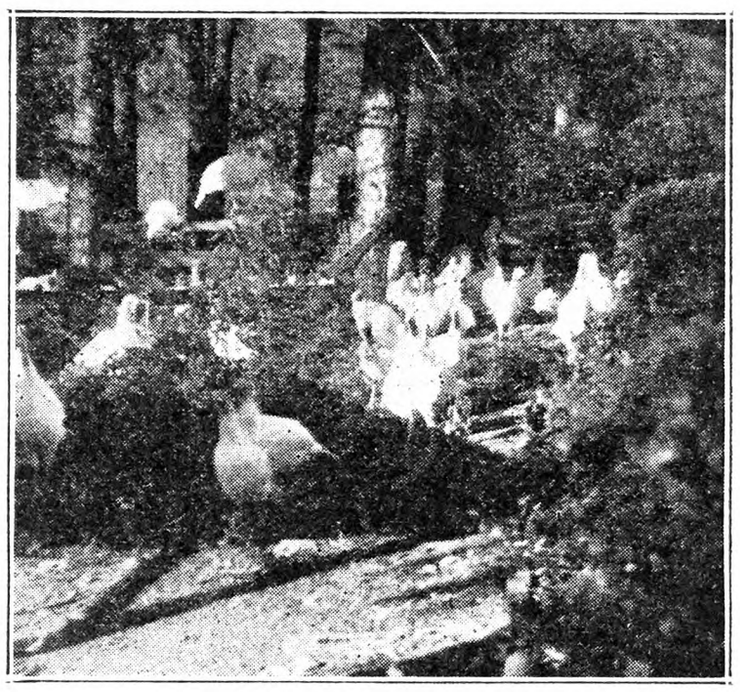
The "Northwestern Boulevard" with its "two speed" driveways, hastened our progress as we left the Lake Shore road. We turned from its broad surface to "short-cut" home. Some miles before we reached Warsaw we were puzzled by what seemed more than necessary miles which a signboard announced as the distance to Canandaigua. Ere we reached that point, we knew where lay the extra miles. Up and down one long parallel ridge after another, we climbed. Several valleys converge at Warsaw and complete a picturesque setting for that place, but we felt relieved to ascend to the rolling plains of Livingston County. The fertile fields of the upper Genesee Valley spread before us as the setting sun hinted of evening shadows. This region is under the influence of Rochester, and the increasing activity of dairying to provide that city's need is accompanied by a decrease in other forms of farming. As night descended, we were grateful for level and familiar roads. Then the lights of our own home welcomed us and we were content. MRS. OPTI.

West Virginia News and Views

Keeping of Apples

I notice much comment on the fact that apples are not keeping this season in common storage, and I find the same trouble here, and although part of the reason has been the extreme hot weather that has not been all the trouble.

Last year apples kept better than any year in my recollection and, in some of my writings, I gave the reason for that as the fact that none of them had matured on the trees, owing to the extreme dry Fall. I think that I have evidence that that is still true, and it is a lesson that we all should learn and take advantage of in the future.



Some of the Turkeys in Flock of Prof. H. C. Price, of Ohio State University

Here on Rocky Point we had such a large crop and, not caring to hire a large crew, and having in mind that early gathered apples kept better, we began picking before they were really ready. We aimed to gather a few of each variety of Winter apples that were good keepers early. Then not thinking it good policy to put then in storage so early we left them in open sheds and buildings. Later, as we gathered the riper apples, we put them direct in the cellars and the first of December we finished putting the last of the early picking in storage. Although they had been where it was warmer they were ripened but very little, while the same varieties picked later and stored in the cellars where it was colder had ripened up ready for market. We have Baldwins picked a month apart and find that the last picked are the ripest.

This is a subject that should be studied, and some facts in regard to it established for the guidance of fruit-growers. Some varieties will stand earlier picking than others without losing any of their flavor and quality. With us the Grimes will keep far better if picked a little green, but they are more inclined to shrivel and become tough and without much flavor, while the Golden Delicious will shrivel less if picked green and will also lose in flavor, in fact I believe it is true of all varieties when it comes to the flavor that the later they are allowed to hang on the tree the better they are, while at the same time our experience has been for several years that the Ben Davis will keep much better if allowed to mature fully.

We have a few York of last year's crop yet that have had no special care, just left in a cellar, and they are as sound and plump as when they were picked but the quality is very poor.

State Seed Corn Contest

I wrote about the seed corn contest started last season to determine just what strains of corn were best for the farmers of different sections to grow. Last year being dry very few strains made much of a yield, and some failed entirely, but one fact was brought out, and that was that the strains that had been grown on upland, where it was rather dry and the seasons short, came through the drought better and matured a larger crop of corn.

Of course, two years' tests will not establish anything definite, although we may learn some valuable lessons from even that short time. The State was divided into districts according to the altitude and the first year only entries were allowed in the district in which the corn originated, but this year the highest yielders were allowed to enter the district joining theirs, and some very interesting things have developed.

For instance, the corn that placed first in District 3 last year placed eighth this season, while the two or three that placed down close to the bottom of the list last year were close to the top this year. This was not because the high yielding corn last season was not a good corn, but because the other strains that went ahead this season were corn that had been grown for several years on low land and, when it was put on a higher land where water was scarce, could not make it. The strain that topped the list last year had been bred for rather thin hill land and, in spite of the dry season, made a good crop, yielding last year about 30 bushels per acre of shelled corn in the test, while in its home locality it yielded nearly a hundred, this year yielding 78 bushels in the test, with its highest competitor making 90 bushels. The hill-land strain entered in District 2, which was a much higher altitude, only fell six bushels below the highest yield, and one bushel below its yield in its home district.

These things can be seen clear through the whole test if the history of the corn is studied. I believe that they will be borne out from year to year, and farmers will learn that it will pay better in the end to find the corn that is adapted to their own locality and type of soil.

The low-land corn in a favorable year such as this will make a good yield most anywhere but, when it is dry, we find it failing on the hill land. The hill-land corn may not make quite such a high yield in the good year but will hold its own even in adverse seasons. L. G. ZINN.

Cracking and Slow Coloring of Grapes

What makes our grapes crack open as soon as they are fully ripe? What, if anything, can we do to prevent it? Some of the other vineyardists in this neighborhood were bothered the same way; others were not. Part of our grapes were very slow in coloring. Would an application of any kind of fertilizer help that? T. B. L.

Pennsylvania.

Large-berried varieties of grapes are more prone to split or crack as they approach maturity than the smaller sized. The injury is still greater if in addition the clusters are of the compact type. Sheridan and Worden, two blue sorts that ripen at the season extremes, are notable in this respect. Both are large-berried and both have the berries tightly placed on the stems. Yet one is classed as tender-skinned while the other is rather tough. Varieties such as these split usually each year irrespective of the weather conditions immediately before and during the normal ripening period. In certain seasons many other varieties that ordinarily do not crack are very subject to this fault. With these the causes are due to a combination of frequent, excessive rainfall, coupled with high temperatures at or shortly after the rains. In certain years the grape berries grow very slowly because of a lack of Summer rainfall, so that they are much under-size when maturity is at hand. The skins of the berries have become thickened and tough, due to the slow growth. Now if heavy rains come and the temperatures remain high the vines absorb much soil water, some of which is of course carried to the berries. The thickened skins are not elastic enough to expand with the increased absorption, and as a result the skins are ruptured. If late heavy rains and high temperatures are common to a locality year after year during the ripening season it is quite obvious that one should not attempt to grow varieties that are known to split even when such conditions are not the rule. At best Worden is a most difficult variety to grow. The new Fredonia, being a thick, tough-skinned variety, is far more satisfactorily grown than many other of the better-known blue varieties. The cause of "red grapes" this season, is probably due to overproduction. The relief is apparent, closer pruning. Nitrate of soda at the rate of 250 lbs. per acre has in the past contributed to a better coloring.

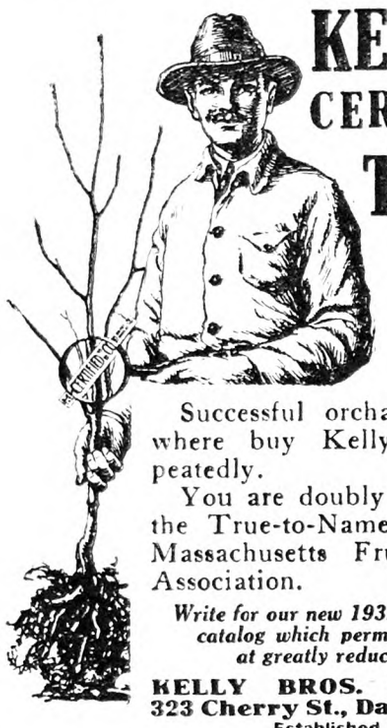
F. E. G.

From the Rocky Mountain Ranch

This is the last of November, and a foot of snow is on the ground. The ground was wet from the Fall rains and unfrozen when the snow came. The long spell of warm weather gave farmers a chance to get their work well in hand. Potatoes were only a fair crop, and the price ranged from 25 to 50 cents per cwt. at digging time. Apples were cheap. Grains have started upward. Wheat is $1.25 per cwt.; oats the same; corn $1.75 per cwt. Our son, who farms in the northeastern part of the State, will have about 4,000 bushels of corn, but it only sells around 40 cents a bushel there.

Turkeys have been very low. We sold 30 for Thanksgiving, getting 20 cents per lb. live weight and 25 cents dressed. Cattle, hogs and sheep are hardly worth owning, but surely they will be coming up again soon.

Deer season was a week of fine weather. We had several visitors during the season and all got a deer apiece. The boys would roll out about 3:30 A. M., eat a cold snack and climb up the mountains to hunt the deer. On two separate mornings just at good daybreak we saw several deer get up from their beds in the Alfalfa near the house, and amble off up the boys' trail. One boy vowed that he would take some blankets out and bed down with the deer, and save a lot of hard climbing. The first few days of elk season were fine, and many hunters were out. Those who made this ranch their headquarters were fortunate in getting their elk early the first morning.



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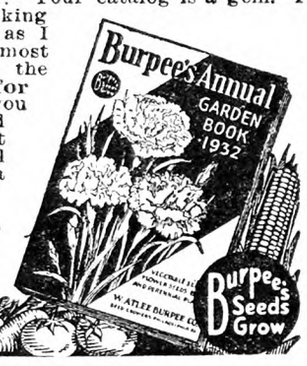

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EVERY ONE interested now in Farm Relief will want to read the first appeal for a National Marketing System for farm products by JOHN J. DILLON, five years ago in his book under the title

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The animals dressed over 600 lbs. Elk meat tastes like coarse beef, and we prefer the deer meat.

Owing to the extended drought the sheepmen have had to take their flocks to a different part of the range for the Winter. Grass is only fair, but there is lots of sagebrush, and sheep will consume great quantities if they have plenty of salt. MRS. PEARL UNDERWOOD.

Garfield Co., Colo.

Some Pruning Pointers

Pruning should not be started until after a good freeze hardens the wood and reveals that which was immature. Trees vary in their ability to withstand severe pruning, so no fixed rule will apply. But it may safely be said that the best way to prune a sweet cherry tree is to do it while sitting by the fire. In other words don't. This applies especially to newly set trees as they almost invariably die if headed back. Peach and plum trees may be pruned severely, and should always be headed back when first set, but it is well not to do this with Fall-set trees until Spring. Apples and pears may be pruned any time after the wood has been hardened by a freeze, but peaches should be left until early Spring. There in a nutshell are the main pruning pointers, but they need expanding.

Old-timers made a rule that pruning should be done whenever the knife was sharp but Summer pruning has not been a success. We know now that the relation between number of fruits and number of leaves is a constant. Thus reducing the leaf surface reduces the number of fruits. We must remember, however, that leaves cannot do their work of digesting plant food unless they are in sunlight. We prune, therefore, with this in mind by removing branches which are directly above lower branches, if the two are close together, removing branches which cross each other, removing weak branches in favor of strong ones, and shaping the tree so that the fruit may be picked without climbing long ladders. Long slender branches, with twigs only at the ends, may be removed as they show little bearing surface. Keep in mind that sunlight must be evenly distributed throughout the top, and you get the right idea.

Perhaps the swivel saw is the best, the curved blade with teeth along the under side the next best, and the double-edged saw the poorest of all. It is almost impossible to use the double edged saw without injuring adjacent surface. Double cut clippers are better than the single cut, as they do not bruise one side. The ordinary shears complete the necessary tools, and once bought they last many years.

Modern practice does not head back young apple trees, but allows the limbs to grow long. They will come down with their first load of fruit, and gradually widen the top, but pruning off the lower limbs is also taboo, as that results in a tree with a very high top. For myself, I much prefer a number of scaffold limbs rather than the central leader, as thus no topping is necessary. If there is a choice between two branches, remove the one with a narrow-angle crotch, as later it would split down with a load of fruit, while a wide-angle crotch will not split.

Berry canes should not be pruned until Spring when the canes may be shortened with the raspberries, while the blackcaps and blackberries have the side canes cut back to not over eight inches. I like to top back pear trees every year, leaving not over six inches of the new growth after the tree has reached the rough bark stage, and removing all but one of the new sprouts from the head of each limb. Pears have very few leaves in the center of the top, therefore should not be thinned out like apples, as they prefer low heading with very many scaffold limbs. If left alone, a pear tree will develop a central leader and reach toward the sky as rapidly as possible, but that means extension ladders for picking, which is not wise.

Grapes may well be left until late Winter or very early Spring as severe weather often kills canes which may then be pruned away in favor of those which have survived. I prefer the Kniffen system of two wire trellis stretched on posts, and each vine having two arms on each side to wrap on those wires as soon as pruning is over. Thus only the best canes may be preserved among the very many produced annually on the head of each vine. New York grape-growers train up a sprout from the bottom, and renew their main stems often, but this is not followed in Michigan to any extent. Stems from 20 to 60 years old are common. I am renewing a very old vineyard through training up sprouts and cutting away old stems as often as possible. Old vines may be allowed much more bearing surface than young vines, so I do not follow the 10-bud rule, but prune according to the strength of the vine.

Probably the best way to learn pruning is to procure the right tools and hop right to it. You will find that the rules given in books are very general, and that each tree or vine is an individual problem. Perhaps the most common mistake is to get in too much of a hurry. Taking time to size things up before cutting, and taking time to make a final survey before leaving a tree is good practice.

If you will just remember to leave the sweet cherries and the walnuts alone, you may prune away with little danger of doing permanent injury to any tree or vine. But never leave a stub sticking out, as decay will surely follow. I have seen many an orchard ruined by that thing. Heart wood is not alive, but is preserved by the outer layer of live wood and bark, which protects it from rain and decay spores. If a limb is cut close, the injury will heal over entirely, but when a stub is left, healing will take place around the stub, leaving a gaping hole in time, through which enter rain and disease, to rot away the heart, leaving the tree only a shell. Trees will continue to bear under those conditions, but are weakened so that big limbs break down, storms break the tree over, and it becomes worthless. Axes, hatchets, bucksaws, are taboo for pruning tools, but I have seen them used many a time. Good tools cost so little, and last so long, it is a big mistake to endeavor to get along without them. But the best thought I can leave with you is to approach the job with confidence. That is the way I went at it and profited by my own mistakes which were many. Unless you actually butcher a tree, it will recover in time but will be an object lesson in what not to do. L. B. REBER.

Berrien Co., Mich.

American Farm Economic Association

The annual convention will be held in Washington, D. C., December 28-30. Among the subjects discussed will be: The Human Factor in Agriculture; the International Outlook; Adjustments in Production, Taxation and Credit; Labor Saving; Farm Organization; the Economic Outlook; and Marketing. On the last named topic addresses are scheduled as follows: A National Marketing Research Program for Agriculture; Value of Marketing Research to the Consumer; Types of Research Required in Developing Marketing Programs; the Place of Marketing in an Agricultural Economics Curriculum; Content and Organization of a Course in Principles of Marketing; To What Extent Should Price Economics Be Included in Marketing Courses?

Coming Farmers' Meetings

Jan. 5-7, 1932. — Corn and Utility Small Grains Show, Lincoln, Neb.

Jan. 5-8. — Delaware State Poultry Show, Milford, Del.

Jan. 6-10.—N. Y. State Holstein-Friesian Association, Syracuse, N. Y. C. H. Baldwin, Albany, N. Y., president.

Jan. 13-14.—N. Y. State Dairymen's Association, Syracuse, N. Y. C. W. Halliday, North Chatham, N. Y., president.

Jan. 13-15.—N. Y. State Horticultural Society, Annual Meeting, Edgerton Park, Rochester, N. Y.

Jan. 14.—N. Y. State Breeders' Association, Syracuse, N. Y. T. H. Monroe, Camillus, N. Y., president.

Jan. 18-22.—Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, Pa.

Jan. 26-27. — Third annual nursery school for commercial nurserymen, of Ohio, Ohio State University, Columbus.

Jan. 26-29.—New Jersey Agricultural Week, Trenton, N. J.

Jan. 27-29.—New York State Horticultural Society, Eastern Meeting, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Feb. 2-5.—New York State Grange, annual convention, Albany, N. Y.

Mar. 14-19.—Nineteenth International Flower Show, Grand Central Palace, New York City.

Virginia News

Up to December 15 weather has been more like Spring than Winter. On December 10 to 14, the mercury registered from 73 to 76 degrees. I sat on my porch three afternoons in succession. I am in my 60th year and never knew this to be the case before. We did not have a spark of fire except for cooking purposes. Good rains have fallen, which were greatly needed.

Most grain crops are getting too far advanced for the season, which will mean considerable winter-killing when severe Winter weather sets in.

Farm conditions this year have improved more than many people expected. Lower production costs and a generous trend toward "live-at-home" farming have placed most southern and eastern farmers in a much better economic position than they were in 1930. This also has resulted in an improvement in the frame of mind of the farmers at large.

The price of most farm products continues steady. Wheat, 63c; corn, 40c; peanuts, 40c per bu.; live hogs, 5c; veal, 5 to 9c; eggs, 30c; apples, 50 to 75c; sweet and Irish potatoes, 75c per bu.

Prince George Co., Va. W. H. H.

Ontario County, N. Y.

We had a snow squall November 30 which made it very hazardous for driving autos, and as a result a father and daughter were run into by a truck and killed. Neither of them had lights on, and it was nearly dark when it happened. Our county Pomona was held with Reed's Corners Grange, on December 8, with an attendance of more than 200 delegates. There were three sessions, morning, afternoon and evening; 19 of the 21 subordinate Granges gave interesting reports, reports of secretary and treasurer, showing we were in fine condition. Mrs. Marble, Juvenile Grange deputy, gave a report of her work. There are eight Juvenile Granges in the county with a membership of approximately 200, with two more to be organized. Names of those who won the Golden Sheaf certificate awarded by the National Grange for 50 years or more membership were read.

Harry Marble was recommended for reappointment for county deputy, Mrs. Lavern Gage, of Reed's Corner's Grange will go to Ithaca in February for the spelling contest. Ten delegates go to State Grange. E. T. B.

Mertensias, Blue flowers of Springtime

The editor's remarks on Mertensia Virginica, page 517, remind me that eastern gardeners are missing a lot of good plant material in their neglect of the western forms of this family. It is true, as he has said, that our eastern Mertensia is one of our best Spring flowers, but, even so, there are a number from the West which run it a close second if they do not usurp first place. I have now or have had during past years more than a dozen distinct species, and have yet to find one that is not a real garden ornament.

A close runner-up to our eastern lungwort, is M. ciliata, a Rocky Mountain form. It is taller than the former, very leafy and bears its pinkish blue flowers from early June onward over a longer period than most Mertensias. This is so closely allied to M. Sibirica either one will answer the same purpose so far as the gardener is concerned.

M. lanceolata is an inhabitant of dry, open meadows on the plains and eastern foot-hills of the Rockies, seldom growing higher than eight or 10 inches. It is one of the early bloomers, usually starting in late April in my garden, pink buds opening into delicate blue flowers in a loose panicle. This is a good rock garden plant for any open sunny situation. M. paniculata grows a foot high with azure-blue flowers in June. It seems to be adapted to either sun or light shade. It is perfectly easy to grow and permanent. The foregoing kinds have shown themselves to be easy enough to handle in eastern gardens to justify the belief that they should become a permanent part of our operations. There are a number of others, including some of the most desirable, which have not been so amenable in my garden. This is not to be taken as meaning that the plants are impossible for us of the East but rather that I have failed to hit upon their needs. Other gardeners tell me that they have made most of these plants happy, so there is hope for all of us.

M. alpina has failed for me, I am sure, because I gave it shade when it should have had sun. And I have half a notion that it wants an acid soil. It is a plant of the subalpine regions of the Rockies, growing about eight inches high, and has sky-blue flowers in May. Another mountain form, M. Pratensis, from the high peaks of New Mexico, did not come through the Winter for causes unknown. It is said to have sky-blue flowers on plants a foot tall. I have had gardeners tell me that M. oblongifolia is easy to handle but it has never been so for me.

A form new to me this year, which I received from a Western collector as M. Hornerii, is one of the best I have ever seen. It grows no more than three inches high, and its pink buds open into the loveliest of azure bells. Its first flower opened on April 18, the earliest lungwort in my garden. My correspondent says that it grows under near-desert conditions, requiring a severe baking and absolutely no moisture after the foliage dies.

I have poor results trying to propagate Mertensias by division, but they are quite easy to grow from seeds. Plant the seeds in an outdoor frame as soon as possible after they ripen. They will germinate the following Spring, and may be handled like any perennial, usually blossoming the second year. C. W. WOOD.

Michigan.

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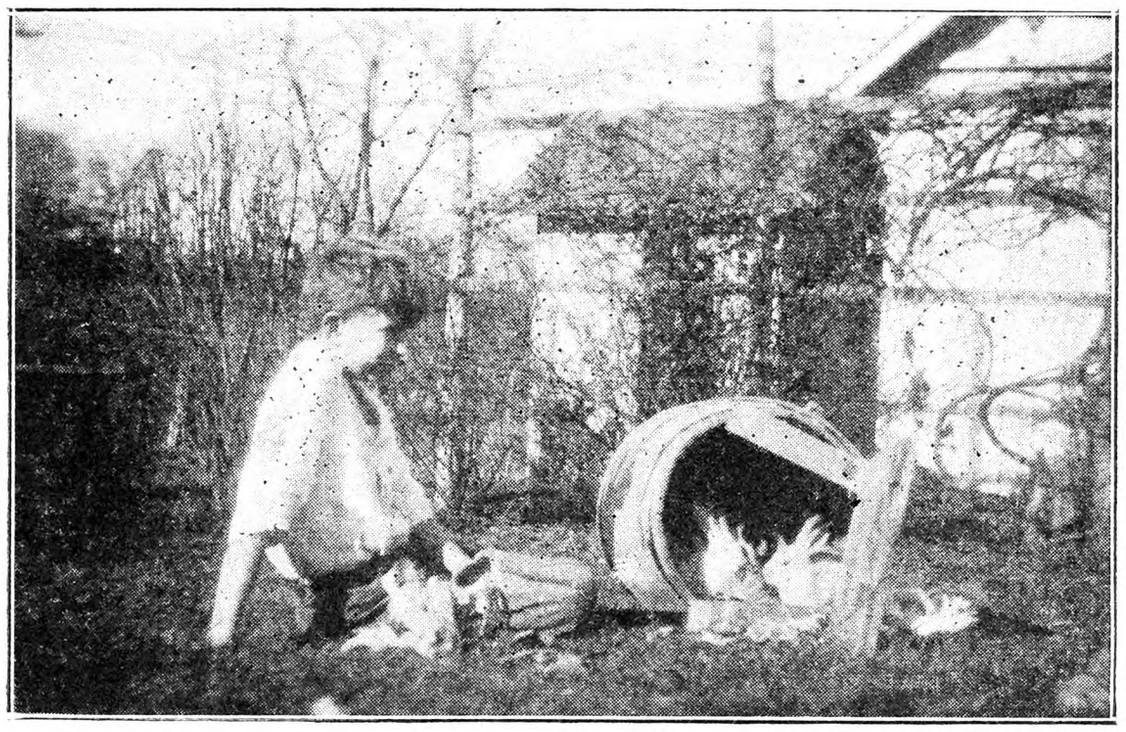
Pastoral Parson and His Country Folks

By Rev. George B. Gilbert

THE DISAPPEARING PIE.—"That lovely great pumpkin," quoth the housekeeper to herself, "will surely make wonderful pumpkin pies." So she spent much of the forenoon in cutting it up, hard and brittle though it was, and stewed it and strained it and seasoned it and put in the richest milk she had. "It's a bit hot yet," quoth she. "I will just set it out on the top of this high pump stand in this cold north wind for a minute while I get the crust ready." So she got the crust all ready to pour in the precious filling and tripped merrily out to that pump stand to get the dish—empty as a last year's robin's nest, fairly shiny empty if you know what that is! The small boy in a neighboring family has a pet goat, but when that woman speaks of that goat you would hardly know it was a pet—hardly know it!

THAT BRAKE DRUM PULLEY.—It may have been on that same trip that the Parson learned something about pulleys and belts. A man had just been thrashing oats and was getting ready to thrash buckwheat. The Parson glanced at the rear wheel of the old model T Ford. The pulley was a new one on him. It was a brake drum taken from any old big car on the dump and just bolted, hollow side out, right onto the Ford rear wheel. Of course it is not so wide, but a three-inch belt was used with fine effect and no trouble at all. He did all his wood-sawing with it, too.

A SQUEAKY PUMP.—And here's another thing the Parson learned somewhere. You know how a pump will sometimes squeak. You can oil it all day and it will squeak just the same. That noise is right in the piston where the water is. It is made by the leather packing on the piston, and if you will just change that packing, or better still, put on new packing with the rough side rubbing against the walls of the piston instead of the smooth side, you will get no squeak at all. And here is still another idea. A woman down country puts the goose after killing in a bran sack and places this in a boiler on a rack with a little water in the bottom and puts on the cover for about two minutes and steams the goose before plucking. Take the cover off the boiler and try the feathers. If they do not come steam them some more, probably with the boiler cover off lest you cook the skin a bit and it tears. The Parson hasn't tried this yet, but he will try anything that will help a goose feather to come out easier without tearing the skin.



Charles and His Rabbits

ONE WAY.—The Parson supposes there are many ways of "getting up" sermons. One way very commonly used is the so-called cake method. You take down this musty volume and get a little out of that, and then take down another volume and get a little out of that, and then with the help of a concordance you pick up the Bible to fit your sentiments fairly well, and then you get a piece of poetry to close off with. It is just like getting the material together to make a cake. But the Parson seldom gets up a sermon that way. He had just settled down to try to prepare a bit for a busy and full Sunday the other Saturday when the phone rang. It was a distressing call of need—what they would not say—from way down county. "Can it possibly wait till Monday?" "No, no," came the answer. "But will it be all right if I come down right after dinner," suggested the Parson. "No, no! Please come right now." So the Parson went. And what from going to one family and another he never got home till way after dark that night. And what do you think, the Parson doesn't know when he has so many pleasant things said about his effort as he heard the next day. That trip gave him plenty to talk about. "You get your sermons out of life, while I get mine out of a book," said a fellow minister to the Parson the other day.

AGRICULTURAL MISSIONS. — Here the Parson is down in New York City and has just come from the Riverside Church —Dr. Fosdick's church. He is here attending a meeting of the International Agricultural Missionary Association. This is an association, as its name implies, to foster agricultural missions. This work started about 14 years ago when a missionary in India noticed that a young woman who was helping about the house was in tears at her work. He inquired into the matter and found she was crying because her little baby had died that morning. Further enquiry revealed the fact that it died from starvation due to its mother not having enough food. Just what was the use of preaching, what might be called the routine gospel, when people's children were dying of starvation? The first thing to do was to help them get something to eat. Now there are 168 mission stations in the world who help on the agricultural end. Better stock, better seed, better tools. The land pressure in India for example is teriffic. There are five times as many people to the acre as there are in the United States. All these speakers that were from about every section of the world are agreed that preaching Christianity is to bring it in touch with all the points of human contact. The education of the people, the social life of the people, the living of the people, must all be considered along with the religious life of the people. This, as you readers well know, has been the plan of the Parson from the beginning.

THE CHURCH.—But the Parson was so glad of a chance to see this church. Most of the parish house part is in the "tower," in which four elevators carry you to the twentieth floor. This tower does not look too large for the building, but we had a dinner in a room on the tenth floor which easily seats 126 at one time. Though this church is of rather liberal Baptist tradition, it has the open chancel arrangement with an altar, a cross in the center and six candles perpetually burning on each side. If the church is full, and they say it always is, of the regular members, you step at the side of the vestibule into a large chapel as big as any of the Parson's churches, and there hear everything—music and all —just as plainly as though you were in the main body of the church. This is through microphones and loudspeakers. These 12 candles probably stood for the 12 Apostles. In our church, the Episcopal Church, the two large candles at the communion service stand for the two parts of a sacrament—the outward and visible sign and the inward and spiritual grace. When we have four candles they stand for the four Gospels. The elevator doors in this building will not open unless the floor of the elevator is level with the floor at which you are stopping, and when it is so placed the door opens itself. The umbrella racks on each floor were quite marvelous. You pressed the handle into a socket and the two sides of the socket or jaws came right out and around and grasped it tight; then you pulled out a check which was sticking up just back of the handles and took it along with you. By pulling this out you locked your umbrella in and when you come around and push it back in again the jaws open and you can get your umbrella. These racks are, of course movable, and only rolled out on rainy days. Every chair in the whole building anywhere, as far as the Parson could see, had a hymnal tucked in a rack right under the seat so that any time, anywhere, if any person or group of persons wanted to sing, they could do so. These under-seat racks sloped rapidly downward so that the books would not be forever slipping out if you moved the chairs around. Of course the whole setting is very wonderful and all this carving in stonework very beautiful, but the Parson could not help wondering if people who go there have more warmth of feeling and fellowship and interdependence that we do down in the old church in the woods sitting around the old box stove.

CHRISTMAS TIME.—What a good time we shall have down there the Sunday after Christmas! The Parson does not see how it can be any better than the time we had on the Sunday before Thanksgiving. We have never had so many on that occasion—no, not in 20 years. The day was like June and the boys had to eat out of doors, and they much preferred to. We had 60 at the tables inside at that. They couldn't all find seats in the church. We had goose and duck and chicken and about everything you could think of. In the forenoon we had service and a celebration and more communicants than even an Old Home Day. The weather will not be so pleasant at Christmas time, and there will be no outsiders. But all our people will be there, and such a lot of children as will be there, and we will have a pine tree once more as we have had for 20 years. You see that school district is the "Pine Orchard District." On Saturday, this week, the older boys of our village church will be armed with axes and hatchets and skillets and spare ribs (we butchered last week) and go down to the woods for the Christmas trimmings and the cedar trees.

Drawn by Harold Avery (13), New York

THE RABBITS.—Charles has fixed himself up a barrel to keep his rabbit in and he delighted in them for a while. But there is no good place to put them now, and he is rather tired of caring for them, as there is nothing green about, so there will probably be fried rabbit along with those spare ribs next Saturday afternoon. But the Parson must get this letter off. Clossie is putting the storm windows on and it has taken all day, as Mrs. Parson insists that they be washed before going on. Tomorrow we hope to go down country chopping and the next day we may butcher the other pig. The first one dressed a trifle over 240 lbs., not bad for a Berkshire. This next one to be killed is fully as large. We have about 25 pullets and get 10 or a dozen eggs a day. Did you hear about the fellow that swallowed an egg whole? He was in a fix then. He didn't dare move for fear the egg would break and if he sat still it would probably hatch—so there he was.

The December Garden

PART II.

Observe at this time your Winter landscape and you will surely see ways of improving the outlook either by the planting of evergreens or shrubs and trees having attractively colored barks in important positions. The actual work of planting will not of course be done until the Spring but the Winter affords the best opportunity for deciding where these plantings will be most effective. When well placed and massed in sizable groups shrubs having colored barks from a most interesting feature of the landscape, and they are especially good when planted on the far bank of a lake or pond so that the reflection in the water adds to the effect. The red and the yellow of the Cornus bark, the bright green of the Kerria, and the white of certain of the Rubus family are particularly good, while the lovely coloring of a well-placed birch tree adds much to the enchantment of a Winter garden scene.

Owing to the warm weather we have experienced this Fall Chrysanthemums in the greenhouse are not keeping so well as in more normal seasons, and it hardly seems possible at the time of writing that here we will have any to cut at Christmas. As they are cut a sufficient number of plants to provide stock should be cut down and packed tightly together in boxes of soil, these boxes to be kept just moist but in no sense wet and stored under the benches or in a cold frame.

Plants required for the holiday season as cherries, Begonias and Poinsettias will require some attention in the matter of staking and tying a few days before they are to be used. It is also advisable to keep them in as low a temperature as permissible without fear of harmful results in order that they may be hardened somewhat. When sending plants away make sure that they are well and warmly packed, for few things are more disappointing to the recipient than to receive a badly damaged plant.

A temperature of 50 degrees at night is most suitable in the carnation house. They can be grown two or three degrees lower, but under such conditions the crop will not come along quite so fast. Most to be avoided is a violently fluctuating temperature, and this is true of any growing crop. The daytime temperature in the carnation house may be allowed to rise five degrees above the minimum before ventilation is given, but as soon as the thermometer rises above 55 degrees give air freely. Full sunlight is of course absolutely essential to obtain results with carnations.

The temperature of the rose house at night should be 58 degrees and in the daytime this may be allowed to rise considerably under the influence of sunshine. Take particular care to avoid cold drafts of air, for these mean trouble to roses.

Most annuals succeed best if given carnation temperature, or a couple of degrees higher if it is necessary to push them.

Drawn by Margaret Koistinen (17), New York

Bulbs for forcing when first brought indoors should only be subjected to cool-house treatment. After a week or two this may be gradually raised and if necessary they may be given tropical temperatures to hurry them into bloom for any particular date, but such hard forced bulbs should always be hardened off in cooler conditions for a few days before they are used. A few bulbs, as Baby Gladioli, Freesias, Ixias and Iris will not stand high temperatures and these must always be grown cool.

When considering temperatures it must always be borne in mind that during spells of dull weather it is a mistake to attempt to force growth and at such times the houses should be maintained at as low a temperature as possible consistent with the continued health of the stock they house. Take particular care with the watering at this time.

T. H. EVERETT, N. D. H.

AN INSURANCE company wrote out a $1,000 life policy in the name of one Samuel Johnson. Premiums were paid promptly for a few years, but suddenly stopped. After sending a few delinquent notices, the company received this reply: "Dear Sirs: Please excuse us as we can't pay any more premiums on Sam. He died last May. Yours truly, Mrs. S. Johnson."—Christian Register.

Christmas at the County Store—By Frances McCall (14), Rhode Island

The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER
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"A SQUARE DEAL"

We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

WITH this issue, the last number of 1931, the management expresses its thanks to the patrons of the year and its appreciation of the services of friends who have helped in many ways to make the paper useful and successful. It has been a trying year for the peoples and the industries of the world. As a whole the agricultural publishing business has never been over profitable. The depression has forced many of the papers to abandon weekly publication, and all have suffered their share of the decline in business. Our early farm training to always deny ourselves a little in the luxury of spending and lay up some portion in good weather for "the rainy day" makes it possible for us to assume a continuance of the weekly editions of this paper during the depression, unless the panic should become permanent. The record to this date is 81 years of 52 issues each, making THE R. N.-Y. the oldest agricultural paper published weekly without a break. This record has been possible only through a consistent devotion to the farm and the support and encouragement of an army of devoted friends. With these patrons and friends we approach with confidence and hope the problems of the New Year, and our wish is that it may bring prosperity and happiness to all.

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WORKING in the woods was the regular Winter job in the East in earlier days, and still so where woods remain in appreciable area. Now the idea is improvement of the scattering woodland, rather than slashing it down. A sunshiny day in Winter is an especially good time to look the woods over. The tops can be seen clearly then, and trees getting past their best noted more carefully than in Summer. It is quite surprising how much in the way of both timber and fuel can be removed from 20 acres of our common woodland without robbing it of anything that would be improved by another year of standing room. And it is not a bad form of "Winter sport" either, when one has a sharp ax, crosscut saw and congenial working partner, as we know from some years of Winter woodland work.

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THE government report on hog and pork prospects shows a price decline to the lowest point in more than 30 years. The November average price of hogs at Chicago was $4.61 per 100 lbs., compared with $8.55 in November a year ago. There were 4,218,000 hogs slaughtered under Federal inspection in the United States during November, an increase of 11.8 per cent over October and an increase of 4.8 per cent over November a year ago. This marked the third successive month in which slaughter exceeded that of the corresponding month of 1930. The average weight of hogs marketed in November decreased seasonally from October and was slightly less than that of November last year. Features of the world situation included price declines in hogs, fresh pork and cured pork in foreign markets; increased United Kingdom imports of pork products in October, and increased United States exports of pork products that month. Although the increase in United States exports was not large, it was the first time in several months that exports of the important pork products exceeded those of the preceding month.

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THERE is perhaps no other State where there is such constant and searching inquiry about soil handling and improvement as in New Jersey. Intensive truck farming makes the highest type of soil knowledge necessary, and there must be a constant struggle in this type of farming to keep up the organic matter in the soil, much of which is very light. H. R. Cox, extension service agronomist of the New Jersey Station, states that during the past year 4,290 soil samples were tested for the farmers for acidity, by him or the county agents. As to soil improvement crops, a survey of one large county, Gloucester, showed that the average area in cover crops on farms was 26.6 acres, compared with 12.7 in 1924.

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SOME years ago we printed the semi-humorous statement of a chemist who figured that the minerals, fats and other dry matter in the body of an average-sized man could be bought at retail at stores handling such material for a trifle less than nine cents. A modern chemist has gone into the matter in more detail. According to the New York *Times*, Dr. F. E. Lawson, in a London lecture, sized up man's material value as follows at present market prices:

The average man, weighing 140 pounds, is composed of enough fat for seven cakes of soap, enough carbon for nine lead pencils, enough phosphorous to make 2,200 match heads, sufficient magnesium for one dose of salts, enough iron to make one medium-sized nail, sufficient lime to whitewash a chicken coop and enough sulphur to rid one dog of fleas. The whole at present prices could be bought for five shillings, about $1 at present exchange.

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REPORTS of stocker and feeder cattle inspected at livestock markets in the 11 Corn Belt States in November are indicated as a little larger than in November, 1930, but smaller than the November average of the preceding five years. Prices of such cattle made a considerable advance during November which is contrary to the usual trend at that time of the year. Shipments for the five months, July to November, into the Corn Belt States were practically the same in 1931 as in 1930, but were below any other year since 1920 except 1927. This distribution of shipments this year was much different from that of last year, with a material increase into the area east of the Mississippi River, and a sharp decrease into the States west of the Missouri River. Shipments into the area east of the Mississippi were the largest in five years, while those into the States west of that river were the smallest in 12 years. The States with the largest increases over last year were Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, while the States showing large decreases were Nebraska, Kansas and South Dakota, with Iowa little changed. The States with increased shipments are those which were most affected by the 1930 drought and the States with decreased shipments are those that suffered from the 1931 drought. Preference was shown for light-weight steers and calves. Shipments of feeder calves from four leading markets in November this year were over 60 per cent larger than in November, 1930, and of steers under 700 lbs. were 25 per cent larger. Shipments of stocker and feeder cows and heifers, on the other hand, were nearly 50 per cent smaller than in November last year. The movement of feeder cattle into the feeding areas of Colorado to December 1 this year was much smaller than to that date in 1930, and cattle feeding will be in smaller volume than last year. Some increase in cattle feeding over last year is reported in each of the Pacific Coast States, with small decreases in Nevada and Wyoming, and considerable decreases in Utah and Idaho. A material increase in feeding of both cattle and calves is reported in Texas and the movement of feeder cattle into the Lancaster, Pa., district to the end of November was 70 per cent larger than in 1930.

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AS USUAL, this last issue of the month contains our Boys' and Girls' Department—suggestions of Christmas, a snow man and snow storms, the prancing horse, and life's happenings and echoes as they come to a multitude of our younger readers, put in words and drawings. What intensity of interest is shown in the small silhouette, "Write to Our Page," in last column of page 1237. It is well for all of us who have passed into middle life or later to read what these younger folks have to say—to us, as well as to each other.

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A FOUR-DAY incubation school is an innovation carried on this year, December 28-31, by the poultry department of the New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. The purpose of this short course is to give producers of chicks the benefit of recent experimental work in incubation, to become familiar with the most up-to-date incubation equipment, and to meet and talk over mutual problems with their fellow producers. The course will consist of lectures, demonstrations, exhibits and question and answer periods. The morning sessions will be given over to lectures, and the afternoons to exhibits and demonstrations of incubator operation. The buildings, equipment and staff of the poultry department will be utilized. Included is one of the best equipped laboratories in the country for research in incubation. Cabinet and sectional type incubators, pedigree hatching equipment, charts and lantern slides will be available. This is an opportunity to get much in a short time for those interested in this line of work. The only charge in addition to room and meals is a $2.50 registration fee.

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They sound to me like the old brass-kettle story.

THE above comment from a correspondent refers to the various excuses as to why so-called efforts to relieve the farm situation not only did not help, but piled further burdens on the farm. For the benefit of those who have not heard this classic story, it is repeated here. A man borrowed a brass kettle. The lender claimed that it was returned in bad order. The borrower's defense was: First, it was cracked when he got it; second, it was whole when he returned it; third, he never had it at all. As our friend says, the logic in this tale is similar in brand to that handed out now by some alleged farm uplifters.

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THE nitrogen-gathering power of legumes is well known, but not everyone realizes the importance of making sure that this nitrogen is used after the legumes are turned under. R. C. Collison, soil specialist at the Geneva, N. Y., Station, has been making tests regarding such losses, with striking results. He finds that if no crop occupies the soil after the legumes, the losses of nitrogen may be very great, as for example, where legumes are used as orchard cover crops, early Fall plowed and no crop sown until the following Spring. From station experiments, it was found that when Alfalfa was grown for two years, then turned under and the soil allowed to lie fallow for two years the soil lost nitrogen in the drainage water the equivalent to 537 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre. Thus Prof. Collison concludes that it is necessary to choose a crop after legumes which will make the best use of the nitrogen, a heavy feeding crop or one of high money value being preferable. Corn, cabbage or potatoes, or any of the truck crops that are grown on a large scale are suggested.

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THERE is one New Year's resolution that every family ought to keep, and that is to fix any little repair job around the house just as soon as it is noticed. Does the kitchen door sag? Take a look at the hinges, and see whether a new screw is needed. A creaky floor board, a window that sticks, a loose clapboard—all add to Winter discomforts. Small repairs often save big ones and there is time to do them now, before Spring work begins. It is surprising how much a handy man can do in the way of improvement, with but a small cash outlay. At this season, too, one appreciates the comfort of good hard paths around the house; it is a nuisance for mother and the girls to be obliged to put on rubbers every time they step outside the kitchen door. We hear of some farms where the barnyard has been paved with cement, giving a clean, hard surface with the best sanitary conditions. A paved barnyard, with an electric floodlight, would certainly be ideal during a northern Winter.

Brevities

"THY word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path."

MRS. OPTI, page 1226, saw many interesting things on that trip to the Ohio home.

FIRE losses in this country for the 11 months ending November 30 totaled $411,503,056.

THOSE Dutchess County, N. Y., 4-H members, page 1232, show quite a string of beeves.

COUNTRY deliveries of wheat in Western Canada amounted to 184,158,000 bu., up to December 1.

CHRISTMAS trees and other greens have been in excessive supply at New York market, and lower than usual.

ROUGH rice received at mills in this country during November totaled 1,408,000 barrels. Considerable is being held in the rough, waiting for better prices.

THERE are 14 different post offices named Huntington in the United States, and 16 named Holland; there are 18 Hartfords and 26 Glenwoods. Do you wonder that letters sometimes go astray?

THIS is a good time to make hulled corn. Hull it with the lye of wood ashes; soak out all the lye; boil thoroughly. That is all except the eating. It will keep a week or two in cold weather.

TOTAL tonnage of vessels entering the port of New York during November was 2,052,538, representing 443 vessels. The largest number was from Great Britain, 105; Norway came next with 49.

Credits, Debts and Gold

MELVIN A. TRAYLOR, the well-known Chicago banker, who has been classed as presidential timber, says there was an inflation of credit of $200,000,000,000 which started the world off with that much debt following the war. The major portion of the burden, he says, fell on the people of the United States. Besides, he reminds us, we had a tremendous volume of exports, and consumers at home bought largely on credit, and thereby stimulated production. He insists, however, that the world's economic troubles were not caused by a shortage of gold. This seems to be a contradiction. Business exchange is affected through money (gold) and credit (promises to pay gold). Wherever there is a credit transaction there must also be a debt. In addition to the recorded volume of debt referred to by Mr. Traylor, there is the immense volume of private debts and credits arising between individuals and corporations. This would probably increase the total debts to $500,000,000,000. Now the total volume of gold is about $10,000,000,000. This would be only about 2 per cent of a gold reserve against our volume of credit; 40 per cent is the limit of safety set by financiers, even for government and banks. Every credit above this 40 per cent level of safety is based on products and good will. In the case of the total estimated amount of credits 98 per cent was based largely on confidence and hope. We had one-half of the gold of the world. Europe was short of the metal. European countries owed us interest, installments due, and balances on our exports. They could pay only in gold and they did not have it. They promised to pay in gold, and they could not get it to deliver. It requires no economic expert to see that, if they had gold, they could have paid the debts, and avoided their financial troubles. Besides if gold were plentiful they could have paid cash and avoided the debts and the bankers. Therefore, it seems reasonable to say that the shortage of gold in Europe did cause the economic trouble.

A Sensible Suggestion

AT A convention of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents in New York last week, Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, said we need a moratorium on partisan politics. No business and no country, he said, can get anywhere if half of those engaged in it are trying to prevent the other half from getting anything done. What he meant evidently was that both parties in Washington this year should bury their thought of partisan advantage and work only for the public good.

Senator Capper enumerated three things in which there are troublesome overproduction. There are a surplus of laws, of government, and of taxes. We go on heaping up our great mountain of statutes, thus creating more political jobs and increasing taxes. In most cases if the laws we have were enforced there would be no need of more legislation. Legislation is creating too many boards, bureaus and commissions. Raids for political advantage are continually made on the Treasury. "My hand," said the Senator, "is against every proposal that contemplates putting more people on the public pay roll."

We believe farmers generally will indorse these assertions. They would probably go further and applaud a purpose to remove the names of some of the people now on the government pay roll. This policy of saving on public expense, if put into effect, will do more to reduce taxes than any other program that we are likely to adopt.

Government by Parties

To my astonishment I have just been told by a person who is familiar with the workings of the Legislature at Albany that a few party members of the ruling party make all the laws, and a member of either house is expected to vote for his party policies as recommended by those bosses, whether the law is good or bad, and to vote against everything brought up by the other party no matter how good, or he gets the tomahawk at the next election. If that is the case I don't see what we want with so many so-called representatives. Why not let those dictators do it all, get all the credit and save a vast sum of the taxpayers' money in salaries to those satellites? It only seems to be a pretense to keep them under this system. Or as I think would be better, give them individual liberty to vote as they liked. Ax or no ax something seems to be wrong. What is it?

New York. J. S. C.

WHILE there is some truth in this story, there is also much to explain. We have adopted the party system of government. The representatives of the parties adopt policies and make their appeal to voters on those policies during the election. When one party is successful, the voters expect its policies to be established through law. Naturally every representative of the party is expected to support the party bills on such subjects. And as a rule they do so from choice, or conviction. Generally speaking his patrons desire him to do so. While following this general rule, many legislators vote independently on what are not party bills. We have had long observation of the Albany Legislature. In the last half century, there have been bad partisan party bills on both sides, and some individual crooks in both bodies of both parties. But in the main Legislatures have supported what the people back home wanted or would stand for, and some of the finest characters, and highest class of men of the State have graced the legislative halls at Albany. The system has it weakness and its abuses, but the net result of it is in the long run what the people want or at the time think they want. The party system is at its worst when the Legislature is about evenly divided between the two parties and a few individuals on either side may defeat a party measure or dictate its terms. Then we get individual independence with a vengeance. The citizens of the State can reward or defeat a party. Only a small portion of them can reach the individual legislator.

Our plan of government is subject to abuses largely because we are busy making a living, and we leave our public affairs to the professional politician. They flood us with propaganda of the things they want us to think, and too often we form our judgment on their false information and, of course, do the wrong thing. But we have it in our power to correct mistakes, and while we retain that power the country is safe. Dictators and other forms of centralized authority gives a direct action when we are in a hurry but centralization of government always results in arrogance, tyranny and contempt for the people. We would not like it.

The political leaders do not have it all their own way at Albany. The members modify many a feature of a bill before the party adopts it. The people may go to Albany any time and defeat any bill they do not want. They did so several times during the last five decades. The system is far from perfect for us, but it is the best in the world.

Another Gold Suspension

JAPAN has now abandoned the gold standard. Governments no longer say bluntly that they suspend payments in gold. England recently simply announced that it suspended the law requiring banks to sell gold at a fixed price. Japan announces that it has prohibited the export of gold except under special permission. In 1917 the United States prohibited the export of gold except by approval of the Federal Reserve board. All of these devices were and are the same thing as a suspension of gold payments. Of course the result is a depreciation of paper money. Few people in this country realized that the American government had suspended gold payments in 1917 because the countries of the world were all off the gold standard and consequently our foreign exchange was not affected and currency was not depreciated. We restored the gold standard in 1919. England in 1925, and Japan in 1930. France reduced the gold in its franc to about one-fifth of its former size. In every emergency the gold standard fails the nations of the world, not because of any defect of gold itself as a commodity, but because there is not enough of it in existence to serve the world as a medium of exchange. This gold system is one of the fundamental defects of our system of distribution of wealth. It forces a dangerous excess in use of credit and keeps the money unit constantly changing in purchasing power. This suits the speculators in gold and credit, but it causes depressions and panics with their attendant hardships to all the rest of us.

Small Milk Dealers Sue

THE Cleveland, Ohio, papers report that 15 milk dealers of that city have filed a suit against the Telling-Belle Vernon Co., the National Dairy Products Co., Inc., the Dairymen's Milk Co., and the Greater Cleveland Milk Council, charging restraint of trade and asking for an injunction to restrain the practice. The complaint says that the Telling company and the Dairymen's are members of the milk council, which is an unincorporated association of dealers. It says National Dairy Products Co., owns 75 per cent, or more of the Telling stock and thus dominates it.

"By means of fear, intimidation and coercion," it says, "National, through its subsidiary, Telling, and Telling, in turn, through and in conjunction with Dairymen's, largely dominates and controls the members of the council."

The complaint charges that the purpose of the price cutting is to freeze out all small dealers and create a monopoly which once accomplished will result in an increase in the cost to consumers and a decrease in the price to producers. The Clover Meadow Co., which is owned by the Ohio Farmers' Co-operative Milk Association, is a party to the suit. The co-operative recently went into receivership.

November Milk Prices

THE net cash price paid for 3 per cent milk per 100 lbs. in the 200-210-mile zone by dealers reporting for October, are as follows:

Sheffield Farms	$1.725
Dairymen's League	1.43

The League deductions were, 8 cents for certificates of indebtedness and 5½ cents for administrative expense, making the gross price $1.565.

Rural School Society Resolutions Adopted at Syracuse

The fame of the N. Y. Rural School Improvement Society has apparently spread to other States. Since there have been many inquiries not only from our State but from others as to what work was done at the recent convention in Syracuse, we believe readers of THE R. N.-Y. will be glad to have a summary of resolutions adopted by the delegates on November 16-17 last.

Recommendations were made along economic lines for the benefit of townships as well as counties and State.

Since the town supervisor receives 1 per cent of all State funds for merely writing checks to each school district treasurer, this was considered a waste of public funds actually taken from the various districts and, it was resolved, that in place of this method of distribution it should be handled by the county treasurer into whose hands the State now pays these funds, thus eliminating an additional handling.

A resolution asked for the repeal of the law allowing a preferential quota to central school districts for building quotas and for transportation. This present law was declared discriminatory and unjust.

It was strongly urged by resolution that district superintendents should be made more amenable to the wishes of the people served by having them elected directly by popular vote, instead of the present system which many times allows the village to dominate the election.

Because of the unjust use being made of Section 128, known as the Rice-Grange law, which allows the district superintendent to consolidate a school or schools against the majority will of the district, an absolute repeal was urged. Article 6-B, the central school law, which is now causing so much trouble to rural people in this State, it was decided should be amended to permit the various districts concerned in a proposed central school plan to vote separately and in their individual districts on this question and decide for themselves by majority vote as to their desires in this matter. (At present all are compelled to meet in the village and pit their voting strength against the village voters.)

The society by resolution planned to co-operate with the George Washington Memorial Association and, as its share in the program, to urge every school district in the State to plant during the year 1932 at least one tree in memory of the Father of Our Country.

One resolution asked the Legislature to appoint a commission to prepare plans for the revision, consolidation and simplification of the State education laws. This was deemed necessary due to the fact that the present law has been so interwoven with jokers and contradictary clauses that a true interpretation cannot be had by any court as to what was the real intention of the Legislature when enacting them. Under this situation arbitrary powers have been seized up by the State Education Department, and the remedy will be only a complete revision of the laws.

The final resolution is quoted in full: Whereas, A rural school close to our homes to serve the elementary and fundamental educational needs of our children has always been and continues to be close to the hearts of the farm people of our State and our nation, and

Whereas: The New York State Rural School Improvement Society represents the organized voice of more than 3,200 rural school districts of New York State who desire to continue a general improvement of the school plants and grounds, and particularly to secure the services of competent and valuable teachers all to the end that our sons and daughters, whom we love beyond the power of human limitations to express, may develop into manhood and womanhood, prepared and determined to live as the exponents of a God-fearing and intelligent people;

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That this body in convention solemnly renews its pledge to do all within its ability to promote and enhance improvement in school equipment and teacher personnel, and to continue our persistent labor in support of legislation conducive to the improvement and elevation of the valuable influences of our farm homes and our country schools.

A. D. OSTRANDER.

What Farmers Say

[We may or may not agree with what is said under this head, but we believe a farm paper should give farmers an opportunity to tell each other what they think, provided it is expressed in polite language. When necessary the copy is edited but the substance not changed. Discuss one subject at a time and not too long.]

I like the way you treated the loose milk question in New York City in this week's paper. I believe that inspectors and commissions are not at all times what they pretend to be, but they often get away with it. What good are laws that contradict each other?

New York. M. D.

Wants an Honest Dollar

For a long time I have been reading your valuable paper, admiring your many efforts in assisting farmers. I wish to extend my appreciation and best wishes for your recent articles concerning the money question, which shows very clearly you are familiar with the paramount trouble that the farmers and laboring classes in general, are suffering from.

Your efforts in that direction are all the more praiseworthy, because there are so few papers that have the courage as well as the knowledge, to give this information to the public.

In face of the fact that the Constitution provides, "That the government shall issue the money and regulate the value thereof," it is astonishing that this power is being usurped and the Constitution nullified by comparatively few people, who are reaping the undeserved benefits of the toiling masses and are accumulating such enormous wealth, and the great masses struggling for a mere existence, and not realizing that scarce money and the high rates of interest are the cause of the catastrophe.

AN ADMIRER.

New Jersey.

Live Stock and Dairy

Aberdeen-Angus in New York

BY R. W. DUCK

Beef cattle in general and Aberdeen-Angus in particular have greatly increased in popularity in New York during the last few years. In 10 years the number of breeders of purebred Angus cattle has increased from eight to over 70. It is an extremely interesting and significant fact that at the 1931 New York State Fair there was a total of 81 Angus showing, and that all except one small herd were showing under New York State ownership. All the championships were won by New York cattle.

Next year's fairs will for the first time recognize the beef calf 4-H club as a major project. This means that a large number of boys and girls throughout the State will be encouraged to fit beef calves, and to show them at their county fairs. Secretary R. B. Hinman, Ithaca, N. Y., reports he hopes to make arrangements whereby the best calves can be assembled at the 1932 State Fair.

Briarcliff Farms Making Angus History

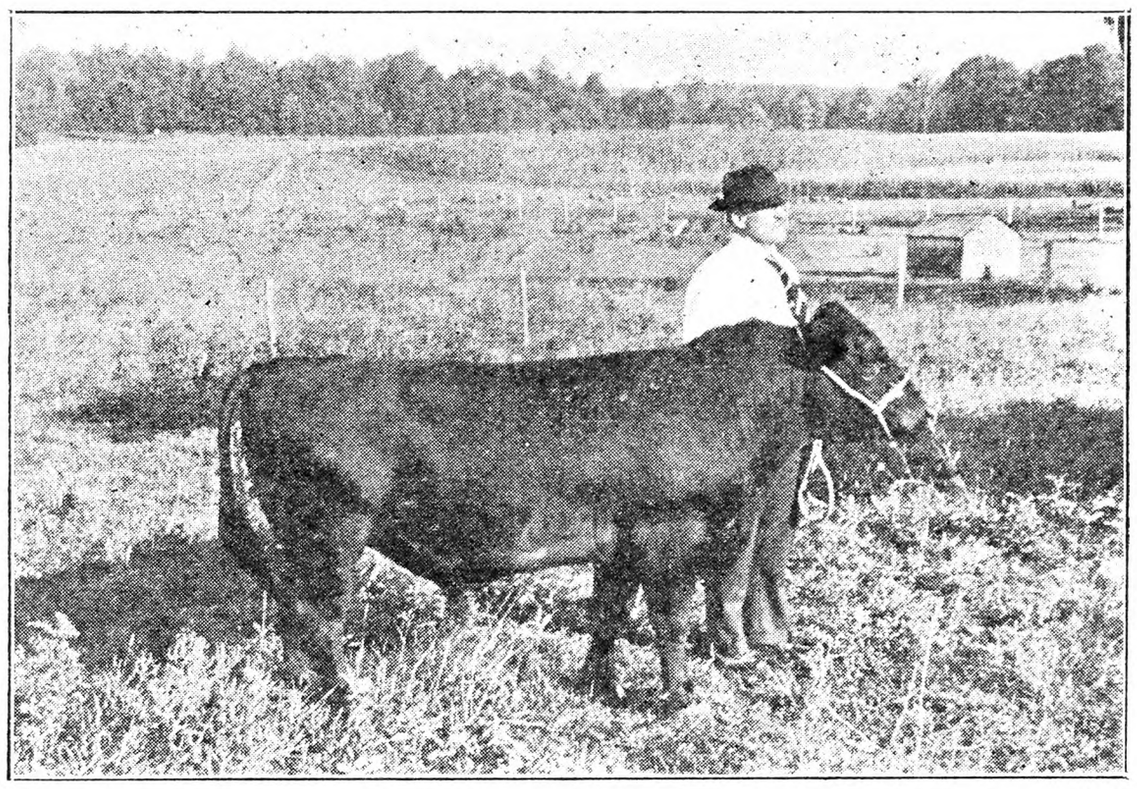
We are very fortunate to have such an establishment as Briarcliff Farms, Pine Plains, N. Y., located in our State. Under the management and ownership of Oakleigh Thorne, assisted by such able cattle men as Alan McGregor and Wm. H. Pew, this establishment has at all times sought not only for a reasonable profit on its investment, but has endeavored to work for the best interests of the breed. Their purpose has always been to keep their cattle on a sound economic basis, and not depend on high prices paid for fancy blood lines or show-ring records. The basic plan has been the utilization of these good beef cattle for the restoration of depleted soil fertility on worn out or abandoned farms, diversification of livestock interests, and conservation of farm labor. The present average Briarcliff breeding cow is maintained at a yearly feed average of four tons of cornsilage one-half to one ton of hay, and a seven-months pasture season, based on a cost of approximately 70 cents per head per month.

I remember one group of steers finished there in 1928 and sold to the New York Butchers & Dressed Beef Co. These steers were produced by the use of purebred bulls on their commercial cow herd. From October 24 to January 5, the average daily feed per steer was: Ground corn, 8.2 lbs.; equal parts ground oats and barley, 8.5 lbs.; linseed oilmeal, 1.9 lbs., and sweet clover hay, 4 lbs. These steers had hogs following and produced $4.70 worth of pork per steer with hogs at $8.50 per cwt., or 55 lbs. of pork produced per steer, which was approximately 31 lbs. of pork produced for each 100 lbs. of gain per steer. This pork production item is one which should always be utilized by steer feeders. The steers sold for a total return of $156.26 per head, which realized a profit of $45.45 per steer, exclusive of labor.

The New York Experiment Station is now in process of establishing an Angus herd of some 25 females. Most if not all of these, as well as their herd bull will be of Briarcliff breeding. Their herd bull is a half brother to the group of three steers that were champions over all breeds at last year's International Livestock Exposition.

Where ever possible Briarcliff Farms have endeavored to establish new breeders on a sound economic basis. One plan has been to interest several breeders or feeders in a given section, so these beef producers could co-operate in marketing their finished cattle. Such cattle, when properly fed and finished, grade as prime and sell at a commensurate price. Where an individual feeder, who may be more or less isolated has finished a few head of steers and attempts to dispose of them to his nearest local butcher he will probably be disappointed at the price offered. This is due to a number of factors, the principal one being that the local butcher in a small community has a very limited demand for prime beef. Such beef if purchased at its true market value must retail for a correspondingly higher price than cow beef. The production of prime steers in sufficient quantities so they can be properly marketed is therefore of primary importance. In a State as densely populated as New York most farms are relatively close to the larger centers of population. In such places there are always from two to three places, either packers or retailers, who have sufficient trade to warrant the purchase and handling of quality cattle. These firms are always on the lookout for well finished cattle, particularly of the lighter grades. Our feeders must therefore cultivate these market sources. The saying, "If you build a better mouse trap than anyone else, the world will beat a path to your door," is correct only in part. It is first necessary to inform the world of your accomplishment. This applies to cattle as well as the mousetrap business.

Grade Angus cows on the farm of C. R. Hopkins, Union Springs, N. Y. This herd was established by purchasing foundation cows on the Chicago market in 1918, and subsequent continuous grading with purebred Angus bulls.



W. R. Van Sickle, Cayuga, N. Y., and His 15-months-old Aberdeen-Angus Bull, Briarcliff Eblate. Mr. Van Sickle states he is maintaining his breeding cows for about $20 each per year.

Angus Herd Provides Diversification

Sixteen years ago, when I first located in New York State, one of the first places visited was the farm of James S. Morse, Levanna, N. Y., located on the east shore of Cayuga Lake. The topography is gently rolling. The soil will grow legumes and produces good corn. The principal farm industry of Mr. Morse is the production of seed corn. However, even back in 1915, he had a small herd of registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle. He also keeps a purebred flock of Shropshires and one of Dorset-Horn sheep. The Angus are kept because of their ease of handling, low overhead, small labor outlay, and to supply manure.

During the 20 years he has carried his small herd of registered Angus, they have been a steady source of profitable income. There are 22 head in the present herd. The breeding herd is maintained on an average of seven months' rental pasture, and wintered on cut cornstalks, with some Alfalfa. This land requires from 1½ to two acres to carry one mature cow a season, and rents for $1 per acre per month. The average value of this land is $20 an acre. Cows are bred to calve during April and May. The calves then follow their dams on pasture until late Fall, when they are weaned and placed in Winter quarters. The cattle are hand salted once or twice weekly. This keeps them gentle and approachable. As soon as anyone comes to their pasture they immediately gather around looking for salt. This is a good way to keep pastured cattle from becoming wild. It would, of course, apply to only relatively small herds, where the pasture was not too far removed.

Founding a Grade Herd

Due to their scarcity the obtaining of grade Angus cows locally is difficult unless the prospective purchaser happens to locate some grade breeder with a few surplus females, or someone who is closing out his herd. Two methods are available, one involving the crossing of a purebred Angus bull of good breeding and excellent individuality on dairy cows, saving the females from this cross, and then breeding them again to another purebred Angus bull. Another system is to purchase sufficient grade Angus females in the Central West to make up a carload.

C. R. Hopkins, Union Springs, N. Y., has a grade Angus herd consisting of about 50 head which was established by purchasing foundation cows on the Chicago market in 1918. Purebred Angus bulls have been used continuously on the females since that time. The cows have now been graded up to where they produce steer calves which have had a good demand. Most of these finished steers have been sold in Homer, N. Y. They will be finished this year on corn, wheat, mixed hay and corn silage. The breeding cows will be wintered on corn-stover, mixed hay and Sudan grass. Mr. Hopkins has always based his purchase of bulls on individuality rather than blood lines.

Contemporary Angus and Dairy Herds

A great many dairymen are considering the possibilities of keeping a small Angus herd in conjunction with their dairy herd, in order to utilize excess pasture, provide additional manure, build up land by grazing, and utilize cheap roughage not suitable for milk production. Such a contemporary beef herd is being successfully maintained by Percy M. Lown, Rhinebeck, N. Y., who uses his best pasture, consisting of Alfalfa and clover for the dairy cows, while the Angus graze on the poorer pasture.

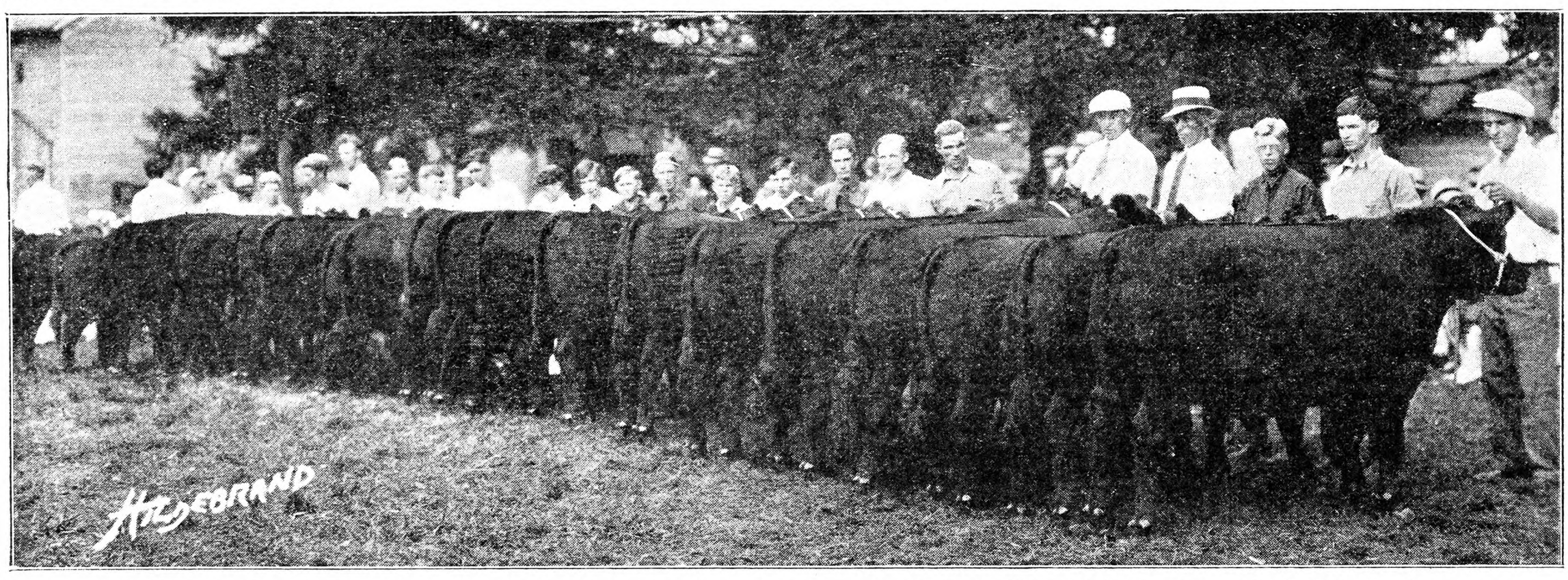
Mr. Lown breeds his Angus cows to calve in April and May, and weans in November after they have followed their dams on pasture all Summer. During the past two years he supplied his daughter Mary with steers for the 4-H club work. Her Angus steers won first prize at this year's Dutchess County Fair, and also won his class against strong competition, at the last Eastern States Exposition.

Their steers are fattened and butchered on the farm. They are retailed locally as dressed beef. The breeding cows Winter on hay, cornstalks and oat straw. They receive no grain. They come through the Winter in excellent condition. Therefore they are wintered very economically. Mr. Lown stated: "This is a good way to dispose of the poorer grades of hay, cornstalks and straw at a profitable financial return, and get lots of manure."

Baby Beef

Forty-three head of Aberdeen-Angus are being successfully handled on W. R. Van Sickle's 220-acre Broadview Farm, Cayuga, N. Y. He produces and finishes steer calves. Formerly in the dairy business he found it necessary to make a change due primarily to difficulty in obtaining sufficient competent help. After disposing of his dairy herd he found it necessary to have some kind of livestock to preserve soil fertility, and so turned to beef production. His aim was to make a product to meet market demand, which was choice beef steers to light weight. He started with four registered Angus cows to produce baby beef. This system involves fattening rather than growing the calves.

He breeds his cows to calve in April. The calves run with the cows during the Summer on Blue grass pasture. They are provided with a creep with a self-feeder in it so the calves have grain from the time they are old enough to eat, and are fed grain until sold. In the Fall when the cows are put in Winter quarters the calves are weaned and placed in feeding pens. During the Summer their grain ration consists of ground oats and barley, about equal parts by weight. When placed in the feeding pens the oats are gradually eliminated, while some oilmeal and this



Junior Yearling Aberdeen-Angus Steers at the 1931 Dutchess County Fair, Including Those Exhibited by Breeders and 4-H Club Members

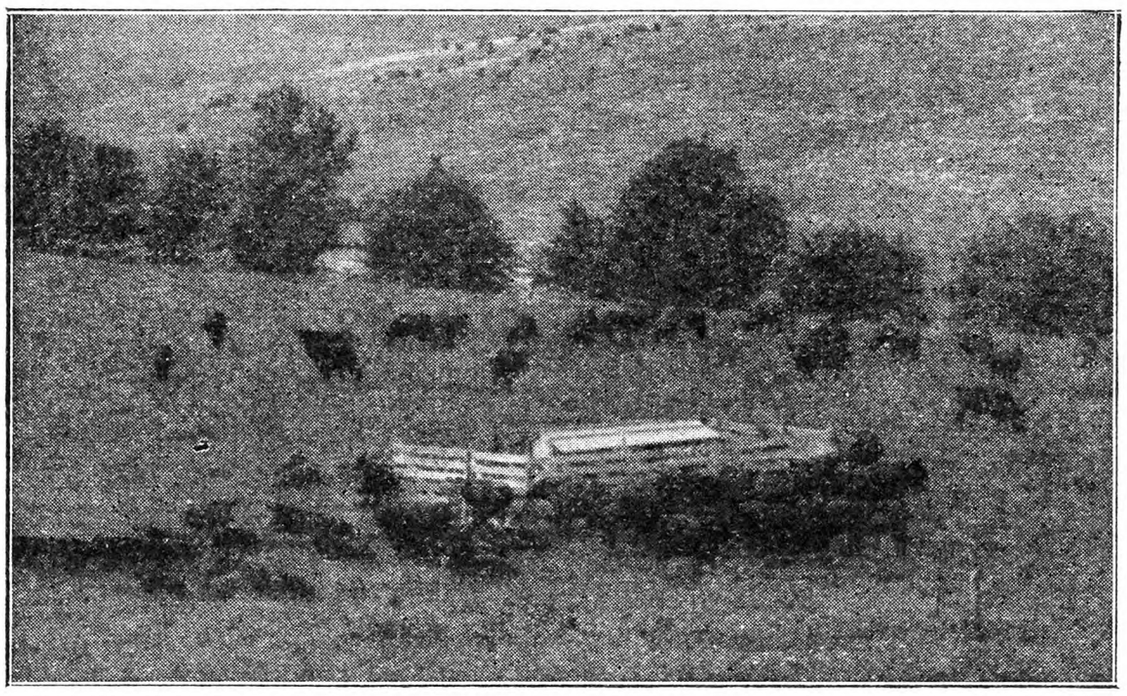
year coarse ground wheat will be added. Their roughage consists of Alfalfa hay and corn-silage.

Mr. Van Sickle stated: "I figure I can keep these cows for about $20 each per year. I don't know as I handle as much money in producing beef as I did in dairying, but I know my expenses are not nearly so large, such as labor and high-priced feed. I find the net profits are about fifty-fifty, but I have much less work with the beef cattle."

VARIED TYPES OF OPERATING

James Benedict, Carmel, N. Y., is successfully using grade Angus heifers in relative large numbers on large areas of land. T. A. Scoon, Geneva, N. Y., specializes in cabbage, but utilizes his own farm-grown feeds to maintain his herd of Angus cows and feed out baby steers. Saulpaugh Bros., Germantown, N. Y., are fruit farmers on a large scale, and maintain an Angus herd feeding out both purchased and home-grown steers. Dinsmore Estate, Staatsburg, N. Y., have an Angus herd of about 100 head. They are carried on rough land, their calves are well grown and some fed out as baby beeves. Frank Hayden and W. A. Hawley, Wyoming, N. Y., have purebred herds, handled as a breeding proposition. Frederick Bontecou, Rally Farms, Millbrook, N. Y., has a very large herd of Angus, illustrative of grazing possibilities for beef in the East.

In no way is this a comparison of beef and dairy interests to the benefit or detriment or either, because these two interests are in no sense rivals or opposed to each other. In fact one of the greatest blessings that could possibly happen to the dairy business would be for unprofitable dairy herds to change to a beef basis, where such change might seem expedient.



Cows and Calves on Pasture, Briarcliff Farms, Pine Plains, N. Y. This illustrates the calf-creep and self-feeder, as well as salt-lick, in use in the production of baby beef. If the creep is placed near the salt-lick the calves will soon begin eating grain.

N. Y. State Dairy Week

Five New York State dairy organizations will meet at the Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y., at the same dates, January 13-15. These are: N. Y. State Holstein-Friesian Association, N. Y. State Jersey Cattle Club, N. Y. State Guernsey Breeders' Association, N. Y. State Breeders' Association, N. Y. State Dairymen's Association.

Each society will hold its own program of special interest to its members, and on subjects of general concern there will be joint sessions, so that all in these lines may meet to discuss their own problems.

Barrows for the Next International

I would be pleased if you would call attention to the fact that the base date for barrows, at the next International Show, will be March 1.

That was the date fixed for this year, but, on account of some of the exhibitors having litters already farrowed before the change in classification was announced, we put the date back to February 1 in order that no one would be barred.

It is also contemplated that, in determining the weights, there will be but one weight taken at the next show, and that will be the weight of the prize-winners as they are driven from the ring immediately after the awards.

The International Board will take final action on this matter at the meeting in May, but I think it desirable to have this preliminary or tentative information go out at this time. C. F. CURTIS.

Superintendent Swine Department, Ames, Iowa.

Philadelphia Markets

Butter. — Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, fancy, higher scoring than extra, 32½ to 35½c; 92 score, 31½c; 91 score, 30½c; 90 score, 29c; 89 score, 28c; 88 score, 27½c; 87 score, 27c; 86 score, 26½c.

Eggs.—Extra firsts, 30c; firsts, in new cases, 26c; fresh firsts, in second-hand cases, 26c; fresh seconds, 22 to 23c; refrigerator extra firsts, 19 to 20c; firsts, 17½ to 18½c; seconds, 16 to 17c; carefully selected and candled fresh eggs, in cases, 36 to 38c.

Live Poultry.—Fowls—Fancy Plymouth Rocks, 20 to 21c; mixed colors, fancy, 18 to 19c; ordinary, 15 to 17c; White Leghorns, fancy, 15 to 17c; ordinary, 12 to 14c; roasting chickens, fancy, large, 19 to 20c; springers, fancy Plymouth Rocks, medium-sized, 19 to 20c; small-sized springers, 2½ lbs. or under, 20c; mixed color springers, as to quality, 15 to 18c; old roosters, 13 to 15c; ducks, large, White Pekin, young, 20 to 21c; ducks, mixed colors, old, 17 to 19c; Muscovy ducks, 15 to 17c; turkeys, young, 26 to 28c; hens preferred; old toms, 22c; geese, fat, 18 to 20c; ordinary, 15 to 17c; guineas, fancy, young, 2 lbs. each or over, $1.20 per pair; under 2 lbs., fancy, young 90c; staggy, 75c; old guineas, 60 to 65c; pigeons, per pair, young, 25c; old, 30 to 35c.

Dressed Poultry.—Turkeys—Fancy, nearby, 32 to 33c; fair to good, nearby, 26 to 30c; fancy Northwestern, 31 to 33c; fancy western, 30 to 31c; fancy southwestern, 29 to 30c; fair to good, 25 to 28c; old toms, 24 to 26c. Fowls—Fresh-killed, in boxes, weighing 5 lbs. or over, 23 to 24c; 4½ lbs., 22c; 4 lbs., 21c; 3 to 3½ lbs., 18 to 19c; 2½ lbs., 17c; under 2½ lbs., 16c; chickens, 1½ lbs., 28c; 2 lbs., 25c; 2½ to 3 lbs., 21c; 3½ lbs., 22c; 4 to 4½ lbs., 23c; 5 lbs. or over, 26 to 27c; old roosters, dry-picked western, weighing 5 lbs. or over, 15 to 16c; under 5 lbs. 12 to 14c. Ducks, western, 18 to 20c. Geese, 17 to 20c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—Apples, Stayman, bbl., $2.40 to $3; Grimes, bu., 75c; Baldwin, bu., 70c; Rome, 60 to 90c. Cabbage, 100 lbs., 80 to 90c; potatoes, 95c to $1.10.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, 5½ to 6½c; milk, special, qt., 7 to 8c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $150 to $200; cows, fresh milk grades, choice, $80 to $90; cows, fresh milk, good, $60 to $70; cows, fresh milk, grades, common, $35 to $50; beef cows and bulls, 100 lbs., $5 to $7; veal calves, milk fed, choice, $12 to $14; veal calves, milk fed, good, $9 to $11; lambs, $6 to $7; sheep, $2 to $3; pork, $5 to $6; chickens, large, fancy, lb., 30 to 32c; broilers, average 2½ lbs., lb., 24 to 25c; fowls, 18 to 20c; eggs, local, fresh, mixed, doz., 40 to 45c.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 12 to 13c; milk, sold from chain stores, qt., 10 to 11c; butter, farmers' delivery, lb., 35 to 40c; butter, creamery, prints and rolls, lb., 35 to 37c; butter, creamery, cut from tubs, lb., 32 to 33c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 23 to 27c; cheese, part skim, lb., 18 to 19c; cheese, cottage, lb., 10 to 12c; eggs, farmers' delivery, doz., 50 to 55c; eggs, local, fresh, store sales, large, doz., 48 to 50c; eggs, local, fresh, store sales, pullets, doz., 38 to 40c; chickens, roasters, fancy, dressed, lb., 35 to 38c; broilers, lb., 28 to 30c; fowls, lb., 25 to 27c; celery, bch., 13 to 15c; cauliflower, ea., 25 to 30c; mushrooms, lb., 38 to 40c; turnips, lb., 2 to 3c.

Lancaster, Pa., Livestock Markets

(Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending Dec. 12, 1931.)

Market.—Slow, draggy trade throughout week, no beef steers offered quotable above $7.50, bulk selling $5.50 to $6.50, all grades closing fully 25c under week's opening prices. Bulls, she stock and cutters sharing decline; bulk fat heifers $5.50 to $6; medium bulls $4.25 to $4.75; butcher cows $3.50 to $4; cutters $1.75 to $2.25. Under liberal receipts and narrow country demand stockers and feeders weakened and closed fully 25c lower, bulk selling $4.50 to $5.25. Calves about steady with week's 50c decline.

Hogs weak to 25c lower, top westerns $5.75.

Sheep steady, best lambs $6.75 to $7.

Receipts for week ending Dec. 12, 1931: Cattle, 125 cars; 32 St. Paul, 17 Virginia, 15 Kansas City, 14 St. Louis, 12 Chicago, 11 Sioux City, 7 West Virginia, 6 Tennessee, 5 Omaha, 3 Ohio, 1 Pennsylvania, 1 Kentucky, 1 Indiana; containing 3,787 head, 427 head trucked in; total cattle, 4,214 head, 784 calves, 4,653 hogs, 768 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers. — Good, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $7.25 to $8.25; medium, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $6 to $7.25; common, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $5 to $6; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $7.25 to $8.25; medium, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $6.25 to $7.25; good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $7.25 to $8.25.

Heifers.—Choice, 550 to 850 lbs., $6.25 to $6.75; good, 550 to 850 lbs., $5.50 to $6.25; medium, 550 to 850 lbs., $4.75 to $5.50; common, 550 to 850 lbs., $4 to $4.75.

Cows.—Choice, $4.25 to $4.75; good, $3.50 to $4.25; common and medium, $2.50 to $3.50; low cutter and cutter, $1.50 to $2.50.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $4.75 to $6; cutter, common and medium, $3.25 to $4.75; yearlings excluded.

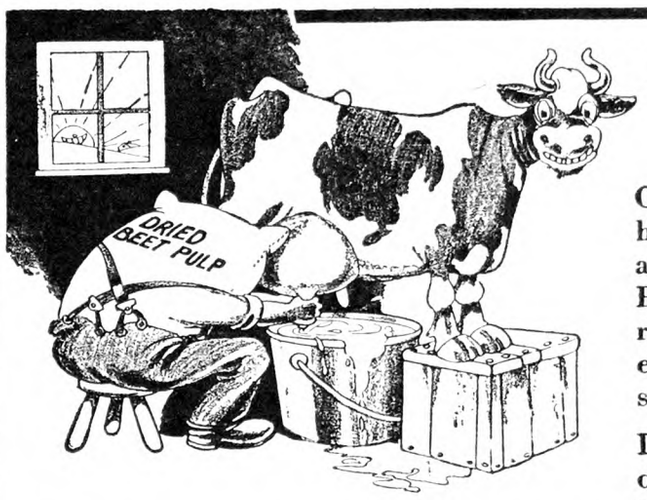
Vealers.—Good and choice, $8.25 to $9; medium, $7.25 to $8.25; cull and common, $6 to $7.25.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 500 to 800 lbs., $5 to $6.50; common and medium, 500 to 800 lbs., $3.50 to $5; good and choice, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $5.25 to $6.75; common and medium, 800 to 1,050 lbs., $3.75 to $5.25.

Hogs.—Lt. wt., good and choice, 160 to 180 lbs., $5 to $5.50; lt. wt., good and choice, 180 to 200 lbs., $5.25 to $5.75; med. wt., good and choice, 200 to 220 lbs., $5.25 to $5.75; med. wt., good and choice, 220 to 250 lbs., $5.25 to $5.75; hvy. wt., good and choice, 250 to 290 lbs., $5.25 to $5.75; hvy .wt., good and choice, 290 to 350 lbs., $5 to $5.50; pkg. sows, medium and good, 275 to 500 lbs., $4.50 to $5.

LANCASTER FEED MARKET

Selling Price of Feeds (Cash at Warehouse).—Bran, ton, $25; shorts, $25; hominy, $29; middlings ,$28; linseed, $42; gluten, $28.50; ground oats, $30; Soy-bean meal, $34.50; hog-meal, $33.50; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $28.50; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $28; dairy feed, 18 per cent, $30; dairy feed, 20 per cent, $33; dairy feed, 24 per cent, $34; dairy feed, 25 per cent, $35; dairy feed, 32 per cent, $36.50; horse feed, 85 per cent, $33; Alfalfa, regular, $30; Alfalfa, reground, $31.50.



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Typy boars for service, $10, $12, $15. Handsome young pigs, 6-8 weeks, $2.50; 8-10, $3; 10-12, $3.50. Pigs you'll be proud to show your neighbors. Dressed hogs at 10-12 cents for immediate use. Delicious hams, bacon and shoulders, fresh or cured. The best you ever tasted. Dressing plant under Federal inspection. Prices subject to market changes.
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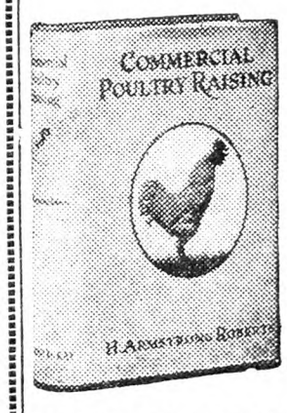

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Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

News and prices current during week ending December 26, 1931. In most cases the top price is given.

MILK

December: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent butterfat, 201-210-mile zone, $2.33 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.11; 2B, $1.71; Class 3, $1.35.

In all classes the differential is 4c per .1 of 1 per cent butterfat above and below 3.5 per cent.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.33; Class 2, $1.25; Class 3, $1.35.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy, 32c; extras, 92 score, 31c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 26½ to 30c; lower grades, 24½ to 25c; ladles, 21 to 24c; packing stock, 13 to 18½c; renovated, 24½ to 25c; sweet fancy, 33½ to 34c; extra, 33c; firsts, 31 to 32½c; seconds, 27 to 28c; centralized, 24½ to 29c.

CHEESE

State, held, 16 to 18c; fresh, special, 15 to 15½c; average run to fancy, 13½ to 14½c; Young America, fresh, 14½ to 15c.

EGGS

Nearby; white fancy, including premiums, 38 to 39c; extra, 35 to 37c; average extras, 32 to 33c; extra firsts, 30c; firsts, 28 to 29c; nearby mixed medium, 28 to 29½c; pullets, 26 to 27c; Pacific Coast, 30 to 36½c; mixed colors, 35 to 40c; gathered, best, 34 to 37c; fair to good, 17 to 30c.

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs., $1.85; Maine, 180 lbs., $1.90; Idaho, 100 lbs., $2.25; sweet potatoes, Md., bu., 60c; Jersey, bu., $1.10.

VEGETABLES

Beets, 100 bchs., $3; Brussels sprouts, qt., 18c; cabbage, ton, $23; carrots, 100 bchs., $3; bu. bskt., $1.10; cauliflower, bu., $2.25; celery, doz., $1; celery knobs, 100 bchs., $10; cucumbers, Fla., bu., $4.50; eggplant, bu., $3; horseradish, bbl., $7; kale, bu., 75c; lettuce, bu., $4; onions, N. Y. State, yellow, 100 lbs., $3.75; 50 lbs., $2; parsley, bu., $2; peas, bu., $8; peppers, bu., $2.75; spinach, bu., $1.25; squash, Hubbard, bbl., $3.50; string beans, bu., $3.50; tomatoes, Cal., lug., $3; Fla., crt., $6; Cuba, crt., $8.25; repacked, crt., $4.50; carton, $2.50; watercress, 100 bchs., $3.

FRUITS

Apples, 20-Ounce, bskt., $1.25; R. I. Greening, $1.50; Wealthy, $1.40; McIntosh, $2.50; Baldwin, $1.25; Stayman, 85c; York Imperial, 80c; cranberries, ¼-bbl. box, $1.75; crabapples, bu. bskt., $1.50; pears, En., bu., $2.75; strawberries, Sn., pt., 22c; kumquats, qt., 12c.

DRIED BEANS—Jobbing Prices

Marrow, 100 lbs., $4; pea, $3; red kidney, $4; white kidney, $5.

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb., 33c; fair to good, 28 to 30c; roosters, 14c; fowls, 24c; ducks, 22c; geese, 21c; turkeys, No. 1, nearby, 35c; Va., 33c; northwestern, 31c; western, 30c; southwestern, 29c; choice, 3 to 5c under No. 1; medium, 5 to 6c under No. 1; old toms, 24c; old hens, 26c; squabs, lb., ungraded, 40c; graded, 40c; dark, doz., $3; culls, doz., $2.50.

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Broilers should be fully feathered. The larger breeds should weigh 2½ to 3 lbs. each; smaller breeds, 1½ lbs. each up. The quotation given on broilers is the outside figure for best quality. Under grades and small sizes proportionately large. The figures are express or truck delivery.

Fowls, lb., 19c; chickens, large breeds, best, 20c; small breeds, best, 16c; roosters, 11c; ducks, 20c; geese, 18c; rabbits, lb., 15c.

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, prime, lb., 10c; good to choice, 5 to 8c; lambs, hothouse, head, $8; pigs, 8 to 16 lbs., 20c.

LIVESTOCK

Steers, 100 lbs., $8; bulls, $4.50; cows, $4.25; calves, best, $9.50; common to good, $4 to $7; sheep, $3.25; lambs, $6.25; hogs, $4.75.

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1, $19; No. 2, $17.50; No. 3, $15; clover, mixed, $19; straw, rye, $20; oat and wheat, $11.

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red, 76¼c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 54⅜c; oats, No. 2 white, 38⅛c; rye, 60c.

FEED

N. Y. Produce Exchange quotations: City bran, $21.10; standard middlings, $21.10; Red-dog, $22.60; hominy feed, $23.75; cottonseed meal, $22.65.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Eggs have shown a marked decline. New Florida strawberries are now in the market.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, weak; creamery, prints, 35c; tubs, 33c; firsts, 28 to 29c; undergrades, 25 to 26c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, 16c; longhorn, 16 to 17c; brick, Swiss, 22c; limburger, 25c. Eggs, lower; nearby fancy, 36c; grade A, 20 to 25c; grade B, 22 to 23c; grade C, 19 to 20c; nearby at market, 19 to 33c; western, 19 to 21c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, steady; fowls, 18 to 26c; broilers, 27 to 32c; fryers, 23 to 26c; roasters, 23 to 27c; old roosters, 12 to 15c; ducks, 18 to 22c; geese, 17 to 19c; turkeys, 33 to 35c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 16 to 21c; springers, 14 to 20c; capons, 35c; old roosters, 13 to 14c; ducks, 17 to 21c; geese, 15 to 17c; turkeys, 28 to 32c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Russet, bu., 35 to 50c; Banana, 40 to 50c; Baldwin, 40 to 65c; Tallman Sweet, Hubbardson, Stark, 50 to 60c; Rome Beauty, 60 to 65c; Wealthy, 65 to 75c; Wolf River, 70 to 75c; Jonathan, 50 to 90c; King, 85c to $1; Twenty Ounce, 90c to $1; Snow, 50c to $1.25; Greening, $1 to $1.25; Delicious, 50c to $1.50; Northern Spy, 75c to $1.40; McIntosh, $1.50 to $2.25. Potatoes, steady; home-grown, bu., 35 to 40c; Idaho, bakers, 100-lb. bag, $2.85 to $3; Maine, 2-bu. bag, $1.40; sweets, N. J., bu., $1.15 to $1.25.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; pea medium, cwt., $3; marrow, $4; red kidney, $4.25 to $4.50; white kidney, $6.25. Onions, firm; home-grown, bu., $1.25 to $1.90; yellow, 50-lb. bag, $1.25 to $1.75; Spanish, crate, $2.25.

Fruits and Berries.—Cranberries, 25-lb. box, $2.10 to $2.35; grapes, Cal., lug, $1.85 to $2.15; honeydews, Cal., crate, $2; oranges, Cal., box, $3 to $5; Fla., $3 to $4.50; pineapples, Cuba, crate, $3.50 to $3.75; strawberries, Fla., pint, 30 to 35c.

Vegetables.—Beans, Fla., green and wax, bu., $1.50 to $3; beets, bu., 35 to 40c; broccoli, Tex., crate, $2.50 to $3; Brussels sprouts, qt., 8 to 15c; cabbage, bu., 25 to 40c; carrots, bu., 35 to 75c; cauliflower, bu., $1 to $2; celery, doz., 40 to 65c; cucumbers, Fla., 1½ bu. lug, $4.75 to $5; eggplant, Tex., crate, $2; endive, box, 50c to $1.25; escarole, Fla., 1½-bu. hamper, $1 to $1.25; lettuce, 10-lb. bskt., 50c; mushrooms, 1-lb. carton, 20 to 30c; parsnips, bu., 75c; peas, Cal., crate, $8 to $8.25; peppers, Fla., 1½ bu. crate, $3.25 to $3.75; radishes, doz. bchs., 12½ to 15c; spinach, Md., bu., $1 to $1.15; squash, ton, $10 to $40; tomatoes, 8-lb. bskt., $1.15 to $1.50; turnips, bu., 35 to 60c.

Specialties.—Honey, crate, 24 boxes, $1.50 to $3; Christmas trees, $1.50 to $2.25; holly, N. C., crate, $4 to $4.50; rabbits, live, lb., 12 to 15c.

Feedrs.—Hay, steady; Timothy, baled, ton, $13 to $13.50; clover, $13 to $13.50; oat straw, $7 to $7.50; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $15.50; standard middlings, $15.50; red-dog, $18; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $23.50; oil-meal, 34 per cent, $32.50; hominy, $19.80; gluten, $21; oatfeed, $7.75; Timothy seed, bu., $2.50; Alfalfa, $12; Alsike, $10; clover, $11 to $11.25. C. H. B.

Boston Produce Market

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

Trading has been moderate on the Boston Produce Market during the past week. Supplies have cleared well in most cases with some firmness noted on apples, cabbage, onions, spinach and tomatoes. Eggs ranged lower. The wool market was very quiet with little trading noted. Christmas trees and trimmings are plentiful with trees ranging mostly 75c to $1.25 a bundle for family sized trees with large single trees ranging $5 to $30 each, according to size. Various types of wreaths range mostly $1 to $2 for 12-inch and $2 to $3, few higher, for larger sizes.

Apples.—Supply moderate, demand good. Market firm. Native various varieties ordinary 40c to $1. Baldwins best $1 to $1.50, fancy mostly $1.75 to $2, few large extra fancy $2.25 to $2.50. McIntosh best mostly $1.50 to $2; fancy $2.25 to $2.60, few extra fancy $2.75 to $3 std. bu. box. Me. Wolf River $1.50 to $2 bbl. Va. U. S. 1 Yorks and Staymans 75c to $1.10, poorer 50c bu. tub. Pa. and N. Y. Baldwins, U. S. Utility 65c to $1. U. S. 1 best 90c to $1.10 bu. bskt.

Beets.—Supply moderately light, demand good. Texas bunched best $1 to $1.50, poorer low as 50c ½ crt. Native cut off 75c to $1.10 std. bu. box.

Cabbage.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native white 50 to 85c. Savoy 35 to 65c std. bu. box. N. Y. Danish, best mostly $1 to $1.25, poorer lower. Texas crt. $3, few higher.

Carrots.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native cut off 75c to $1.10 std. bu. box. N. Y. cut and washed 75 to 85c bu. bskt. Calif. bchd. $3.75 to $4 crt.; $2.25 to $2.50 ½ crt.

Celery.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native 18 bchs. Pascal $1.50 to $3, mostly $2.50 to $3, poorer $1 std. bu. box. N. Y. 2-3 crt. best $2.25 to $2.75, poorer lower Calif. ½ crts. $2.50 to $3.50.

Cranberries.—Supply moderate, demand good. Mass. ¼-bbl. crts. Early Blacks $1.25 to $1.74. Howes $1.50 to $2, few $2.25.

Cucumbers.—Supply light, demand slow. Hothouse natives 60 to 72 cukes, ordinary $5 to $10, best mostly $11 to $12 std. bu. box. Fla. cartons fancy mostly $1.50 doz. Ohio hothouse fancy few sales $1.50 to $1.75 dozen.

Kale.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native 35 to 50c std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supply moderate, demand fair. Native 18 heads hothouse 40 to 75c std. bu. box. Calif. 4 to 5 doz. heads best $3 to $3.50, poorer low as $2 crt.

Mushrooms.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native 75c to $1.25. N. Y. 50c to $1. Pa. 35 to 90c 3-lb. bskt.

Onions.—Supply moderate, demand steady. Native yellow $1 to $1.50 std. bu. box. Mass. yellow mostly $1.75 to $2 50 lbs. N. Y. mostly $1.90 to $2 50 lbs.

Potatoes.—Supply moderate, demand steady. Native 50 to 65c std. bu. box. Me. 100 lbs. Green Mts. best mostly 85c, few 80c bag. P. E. I. 90 lbs. few sales $1.65 to $1.75 bag.

Spinach.—Supply moderate, demand good on best. Native 60 to 85c, few $1 std. bu. box. Texas Savoy $1.50 to $1.65 bu. bskt.

Squash.—Supply moderate, demand good. Blue Hubbard native $1.50 to $2.25 bbl.; $40 to $50, few $60 ton. N. Y. and Ohio best few sales $50, poorer low as $20 ton.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Hothouse native 15 to 25c, few extra fancy 30c. Ohio best $2 to $2.50 8-lb. bskt. Calif. outdoor no sales noted.

Turnips.—Supply moderate, demand poor. Native Ruta or Purple Top 35 to 60c std. bu. box. White Caps 35 to 75c 50-lb. bag. P. E. I. Ruta few sales mostly 50 to 65c 50-lb. bag.

Hay.—Supplies moderately light, market firmer. No. 1 Timothy $19.50. Clover mixed, red, $18.50; Alsike $19 ton.

Butter.—Market steady, creamery extras 31c. Firsts 26½ to 30c. Seconds 25 to 26c lb.

Eggs.—Market unsettled. Nearby henneries, brown extras 36c; white extras 35c; fresh eastern 32 to 34c doz.

Poultry. — Dressed. Supply moderate, few changes noted. Fowl 4 to 5 lbs. 22 to 26c; 3 to 3½ lbs. 19 to 20c. Broilers 22 to 28c. Native 21 to 25c. Chickens 3 to 4 lbs. 20 to 23c; 4½ lbs. 24 to 25c. Roosters 15 to 16c lb. Native chickens 24 to 28c. Live poultry weaker. Fowl 20 to 21c. Leghorns 18c. Chickens large 21 to 22c. Leghorns 18 to 20c. Roosters 15 to 16c lb.

Cheese.—Market firm. Twins N. Y. held 1931 18½ to 19½c. Extra 1930 22 to 24c. Fresh held 18 to 18½c; firsts 15½ to 16½c. Western held 1931 18½ to 19c. Extra 1930 21 to 22c. Fresh firsts 15 to 16c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea $4.25 to $4.50. Calif. small white $4.50 to $4.75. Yellow Eyes $4.75 to $5. Red kidney $4.75 to $5. Lima $6.50 to $7 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market quiet. Prices firm despite light buying.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 24 to 25c; clothing, 19 to 20c; ½ blood, combing, 23 to 24c; clothing, 19c; ⅜ blood, combing, 23 to 24c; clothing, 21c; ¼ blood, combing, 21 to 21½c; clothing, 21c.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 60 to 62c; clothing, 48 to 50c; ½ blood, combing, 50 to 53c; clothing, 42 to 45c; ⅜ blood, combing, 42 to 45c; clothing, 38 to 40c; ¼ blood, combing, 36 to 38c; clothing, 35 to 36c; Terr. fine, combing, 58 to 60c; clothing, 48 to 51c; ½ blood, combing, 53 to 55c; clothing, 47 to 49c; ⅜ blood, combing, 47 to 50c; clothing, 42 to 45c; ¼ blood, combing, 40 to 43c; clothing, 37 to 41c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs.—Supply about normal, market mostly 50c lower, demand only fair. Bulk of sales $4 to $4.50.

Cattle.—Supply killing classes fully normal, market fully steady with last week on all classes, some sales cows fully 25c higher, demand somewhat improved.

Cows.—Common and medium $2 to $3.50; low cutter and cutter $1.50 to $2.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium $2 to $3.50.

Vealers.—Medium and choice $4 to $7; cull and common $2 to $4.

Sheep.—None offered.

Milk Cows.—Supply rather light, market fully steady with last week, some sales slightly higher, demand fair. Choice, head, $100 to $120; good, $70 to $100; medium, $50 to $70; common, $40 to $50.

Pittsburgh Markets

Butter.—Extra, 30¾c; standard, 28½c; 89 score, 25¾c; 88 score, 26¼c.

Eggs.—First, nearby current receipts, 22 to 24c; fresh firsts, 26 to 28c; white extras, 33 to 36c.

Live Poultry.—Hens, heavy, over 5 lbs., 19 to 22c; mediums, over 4 lbs., 16 to 19c; Leghorns, 14 to 16c; ducks, 16 to 19c; geese, 13 to 16c; stags, 25 to 29c; fancy broilers, 17 to 20c; ordinary broilers, 17 to 19c; choice broilers, 21 to 22c; Leghorn springs, 15 to 17c; colored springes, 16 to 19c. Geese, 13 to 16c. Turkeys, No. 1, 25 to 28c; No. 2, 18 to 20c; toms, 17 to 18c; medium, 15 to 18c.

Dressed Poultry.—Hens, heavy, 34 to 35c; medium, 22 to 23c; hog dressed, 30 to 31c; springers, 21 to 23c; Leghorns, 20c; roosters, 12 to 14c; ducks, 20 to 22c; turkeys, 35 to 40c; broilers, 30 to 32c; old cocks, 18 to 20c; stags, 15 to 19c.

Fruits.—Apples, unclassified, 50 to 65c bu.; West Virginia, 60 to 65c; Pennsylvania, 60 to 70c; Baldwin, 60 to 65c; Imperials, 85c to $1; Maiden's Blush, 85 to 90c; McIntosh, 95c to $1.10; Grimes Golden, 50 to 60c; King's, 70 to 75c; Stark, 70 to 75c; Greenings, 70 to 80c; Washington, box, $1.75 to $2.25; Hubbardston, 75 to 85c; Staymans, $1.25 to $1.50; Jonathans, $1.10 to $1.25; Black Twigs, $1.10 to $1.25.

Cabbage.—Pennsylvania, $1.50 to $1.75 bu.; New York, bbl., $1.50 to $1.75; choice, 95c to $1; Danish, $1.50 to $1.75; domestic, 80 to 85c; Savoy, bu., 60 to 65c; California, 75c to $1; ton, $18 to $23; sack, 70 to 80c; Texas, $1.25 to $1.50.

Potatoes.—New Jersey, 75 to 85c; Pennsylvania, $1 to $1.10; Maryland, 75 to 80c; Maine, $1.10 to $1.15; New York, $1 to $1.10; Michigan, sack, $1 to $1.10.

Livestock.—Steers, 900 to 1,100 lbs., good, $7 to $8; medium, $5.25 to $7; common, $4 to $5.25; 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., good, $7.25 to $8; medium, $5.50 to $7.25. Heifers, 550 to 850 lbs., medium, $4.75 to $6; common, $3.50 to $4.75. Cows, good, $3.75 to $4.50; common and medium, $2.85 to $3.75; low cutters and cutters, $1.50 to $2.85. Bulls (yearlings excluded), good (beef), $3.75 to $4.35; cutter-medium, $2.75 to $3.75. Vealers. — Receipts, 600 head. Mostly steady. (Milk fed) good and choice, $7 to $8.50; medium, $5 to $7; cull-common, $3 to $5. Calves, 250 to 350 lbs., good and choice, $5.50 to $7.50; common and medium, $3 to $5.50. Hogs—Receipts, 3,800 head, mostly steady to weak; 140 to 160 lbs., $4.15 to $4.55; 160 to 180 lbs., $4.50 to $4.70; 180 to 200 lbs., $4.60 to $4.70; 200 to 220 lbs., $4.50 to $4.65; 220 to 250 lbs., $4.40 to $4.55; 250 to 290 lbs., $4.25 to $4.45; 290 to 350 lbs., $4.15 to $4.30. Packing sows, 275 to 500 lbs., medium-good, $3.25 to $3.75. Slaughter pigs, 100 to 130 lbs., good and choice, $3.50 to $4. Sheep—Lambs, 90 lbs. down, good and choice, $5.25 to $6.25; medium, $4.50 to $5.25; 91 to 100 lbs., medium-choice, $4.50 to $5.75; all weights, common, $3.25 to $4.50. Yearling wethers, 90 to 110 lbs., medium-choice, $2.50 to $4.75. Wethers, 90 to 120 lbs., medium-good, $2 to $3.50. Ewes, 90 to 120 lbs., medium-choice, $1.50 to $3; 120 to 150 lbs., medium-choice, $1.25 to $2.75; all weights, cull-common, 75c to $1.50.

Events of the Week

VETERANS' RELIEF BILLS.—The first of the more than 5,000 bills which flooded the House of Representatives hoppers when Congress first convened was introduced by Representative Wright Patman, of Texas, and provided for cash payment of World War veterans' adjusted service certificates. Many other bills aimed at veterans' relief have followed, keeping pace with those on prohibition and agricultural relief.

COMMEMORATION OF FIRST AMERICAN COLONY. — A committee similar to the Yorktown Sesqui-Centennial Commission is being formed in North Carolina to commemorate in 1934 the 350th anniversary of English-speaking civilization in America. It is to be held on Roanoke Island, the scene of Sir Walter Raleigh's first attempt at colonization. A permanent memorial to mark the landing spot of Sir Walter Raleigh's settlers has been proposed. An entire village of Indians will be transported to the island for the celebration.

TORNADO IN SOUTH.—Tornado winds and rainfall that resembled a cloudburst Dec. 14 caused six deaths, injuries to a score or more, extensive property damage and the inundation of wide areas in Southwestern Arkansas and Northern Lousiana. A small girl was killed under the wreckage of her home at Camden, two Negroes perished near Hortman, La., and three others were killed in the vicinity of the nearby town of Cotton Valley. Streams in the northern part of Mississippi were rising from heavy rains. A great quantity of unpicked cotton in the Mississippi delta was ruined by the wind and rain.

CANADIAN GOLD FIND.—Airplanes are rushing prospectors to the scene of Manitoba's latest gold find. Five planes Dec. 10 coverged on Island Lake, 150 miles east of Norway House at the north end of Lake Winnipeg, and as fast as planes are available they are being pressed into service to carry gold seekers to the lake. Assays of samples brought back from claims were high and rival interests bid against one another for planes in order to get their men on the ground quickly.

BOMB THROWING IN NEW JERSEY.—A bomb was hurled from a speeding automobile Dec. 14 into the plant of the New Jersey Fur Dressing Company, North Arlington, N. J. It demolished the south wall of the plant, tore the porch from a nearby house and shattered windows in the neighborhood. Five persons, three of them women, were injured by flying glass. The police estimated the damage to the plant and near-by homes at $10,000. The bombing of the plant was the second this month. On Dec. 5 a bomb exploded there, causing $5,000 damage. The police believe the bombing is the work of terrorists, trying to extort money from the management. The plant, a two-story brick structure, had been under police guard since the first bombing. A patrolman on duty there saw a touring car speed down the street. One of the four occupants of the car hurled a bomb through a window of the plant.

SNOW AT LOS ANGELES. — Snow had fallen to a depth of nine inches at Saugus and eight inches at Newhall, Calif., Dec. 14, and came down in flurries in outlying portions of Los Angeles, accompanying one of Southern California's coldest days in a long time. In Hollywood and Central Los Angeles the precipitation took the form of a cold, penetrating all-day rain. A mile or two west of Hollywood in the Beverly Hills section, in Santa Monica and in the upland section of Pasadena snow heaped an unusual burden on palm trees and rose bushes. The cold weather, which, in its effects on householders, compares with near zero blasts in other sections of the country, because of Southern California's lack of house furnaces, was responsible for a wave of fires and of crimes by itinerants. The lowest temperature in this area, 18 degrees, was recorded in San Gabriel Canyon. Readings in the twenties were reported from all near-by communities, necessitating the firing of tens of thousands of smudge pots in the 300-mile orange orchard belt surrounding Los Angeles.

ASYLUM FIRE. — Two patients were dead and six missing after a spectacular fire that razed the Falconwood Hospital for the Insane at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Dec. 15, and the tiny hamlets near-by were confronted with the problem of housing 400 patients who escaped the flames, including some dangerous maniacs. The suggested solution was to empty the village jail to provide room for the violent cases.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—The 1932 Republican National Convention will meet in Chicago on Flag Day, June 14. This was decided Dec. 15 by the Republican National Committee in session at Washington, which received offers for the convention from Chicago and Atlantic City. Chicago was chosen by a vote of 86 to 14. Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis and Philadelphia, which had planned to extend invitations, withdrew at the last moment because of inability to raise the necessary funds. This left the selection merely a formality. Since Chicago had been early in the field, she had received pledges of support which assured her of success.

PHILADELPHIA FINANCIAL TROUBLES.—Twenty-five thousand employes of the city and county of Philadelphia went without their pay for the first two weeks in December Dec. 15 when, for the first time in more than 50 years, pay day found the city treasury bare of the funds required for the semi-monthly salary roll, and the banks refused to lend the necessary $1,700,000. City officials, after a series of conferences with bankers and among themselves, agreed tentatively that it would be necessary to issue individual pay warrants to the employes, who then would have to find for themselves some means of converting the scrip into cash.

CONGRESS. — Dec. 15 the Administration's moratorium plan was bitterly attacked in both Houses. In the Senate debate on the moratorium, Senator Reed, of Pennsylvania, a regular Republican, declared that he flatly opposed the revival of the World War Debt Funding Commission which, he said, would result in a further reduction of Europe's debts to this country. He vigorously denounced what he described as propaganda by the "international bankers" to force debt cancellation for their own selfish interests. The attitude of Senator Reed, personal friend of Secretary Mellon and long regarded as the latter's spokesman in the Senate, came as a startling surprise.

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Blind Hens

What is the cause of poultry going blind? Our hens layed well all Summer. This Fall they began going blind. Their eyes become light gray and after a few days they die. B. J.

Blindness may result from some rather obscure nutritional disturbances affecting the nerves of sight or may accompany chronic coccidiosis in its later stages. Fowls so affected lose flesh and color, and die after a more or less prolonged infection by the parasites that have not killed them when young.

Such birds should be removed from the flock as soon as discovered and the premises occupied should be cleaned of all dirt and litter. When a flock is allowed to run upon "old ground," infections by some of the numerous parasites that cause disease in poultry may be expected. There is nothing that can be done for these blind birds. They should be killed and deeply buried. M. B. D.

Boys and Girls

Contributors' List

* Marks the names of those whose work appers this month.

New York.—Elizabeth Maier, Lucy Weatherup (15), Katherine Haack, Charles Filkins (10), Myron Filkins (9), Ida Kirby (13), Betty Dickinson, Elizabeth McWhorter, Katherine Sheldon (17), Margaret Koistinen (17), Mary Finnen (11), Evelyn Waugh (11), Janet Ingersoll, Anna Yurkewecz, Robert Higgins (18), Mable Tucker (13), Eileen Roth (17), Evelyn Stute (13), Patricia Grant (11), Margaret Wilson (16), Margaret Schneider, Edna Farnsworth (7), Carl Ratsch, Rose Schafer (17), *Stanley Brown (19), Lois Cooerty, Harold Avery, Bertha Wilson, Olive Page, *Carl Prentiss, Dot Safford (17), *Charlotte Dolly (18), *Elspeth Field (12).

Pennsylvania.—Louise Lesanie, A. M. Enick (17), *Mary Harnish, *Erma Herschey, Ruth Thomford (13), Mason Smith (13), Claris Rowley (18), Margaret Esslinger, Edna Wynick, Josephine Sewitz (17), Lilian Waitleft, Elizabeth Brunsguard.

Massachusetts. — Elizabeth Townsend, Edith Wiggins, Beyrl Wilbur, Thelma Busse, Gorden Florence (16), Ruth Lamson (15), Mary Picano, Barbara Everett (11), Frances Danforth (15), Frances Feldman (12), *John Petroski (17).

Connecticut.—Clara Valla, Violet Grass (13), Elsie Myers (11), Junior Browning (9), Crelia Innis, Rose Jarina (13), Blanche Kane (14), Frances Quigley (15), Silvio Bedini (14), Mary Waters (13), Wealtha Scoville (17).

New Jersey.—Rose Friedman (11), Lois Dilks (8), Peggy Murphy, Esther Jusephson (9), Bertha Markman, *Marie Hettema, Alfred Seitz (13), Agnes Cook (12).

Ohio. — Richard Held, Ruth Kletzly, Ruby Smith.

Rhode Island.—Frances McCall.

Maryland.—Catherine Struderick (17), Durant Wible (11).

Vermont. — Hester Carver (12), *Eugenia Powers.

Nebraska.—Frances Spindler.

Colorado.—Evelyn Vaughn (16).

Maine.—Dorothy Thwing (10), Alice Sprague (15).

Delaware.—Albert Nero, Sarah Miller (12).

Letters Wanted

Letters to correspondents under this heading should be mailed to this office in care of Iva Unger. Remember that unstamped envelopes cannot be mailed.

Marion Lamphier (13), Ohio; Elizabeth Van Wyer, New York; Eileen Roth (17), New York; Peggy Murphy, New Jersey.

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Drawn by Marion Wiethorn (19), New York

You can't have Christmas unless you give,
And help some other folks to live.

Drawn by Dorothy MacLeod (16), New York

MEMORY VERSE

To a Snowflake

What heart could have thought you?—
Past our devisal
(O filigree petal!)
Fashioned so purely,
Fragilely, surely,
From what Paradisal
Imagineless metal,
Too costly for cost?
Who hammered you, wrought you,
From argentine vapor?—
"God was my shaper.
Passing surmisal,
He hammered, He wrought me,
From curled silver vapor,
To lust of his mind—
Thou couldst not have thought me!
So purely, so palely,
Tinily, surely,
Mightily, frailly,
Insculped and embossed,
With his hammer of wind,
And His graver of frost."
—Francis Thompson.

Friend of Mine

Across the gulch of time that spans
The years that lie between, old man,
I clasp your hand and say, hello!
A Merry Christmas 'cross the snow;
Your pie, my chair, your chair and mine
Are ready for this day sublime.
In memory, since it can't be more,
You're with me as in days of yore.
I'll save one hour for you, Old Scout,
'Bout midnight when the bells ring out,
I'll lock the door and fill both pipes,
Poke up the fire, turn out the lights,
And there beside the hearth's red glow
Just you and me, like long ago—
At twelve tonight, friend of mine
One Christmas hour—for auld lang syne.
—Alice Thurston in
Byk Fellow's Anthology.

Drawn by Claris Rowley (18), Pennsylvania

The answer to last month's "What Am I?" puzzle was "mushroom." Great numbers of these mysterious fungi sprang up during the warm weather in November, and puffballs of enormous size appeared, to confound newspaper editors who could not always decide whether or not they were edible. The puzzle this month is based on an animal now nearly extinct.

I belong to the ox family. I am the largest beast in America, and in Europe, one of the most ancient animals in history. My large shaggy head I carry low; my loins are thin and my legs are slender. I have a broad full chest. Between my shoulders there is a large, fleshy hump. Herein lies my great strength, which none but the grizzly bear has been known to combat single-handed, for the hump is composed in great part of strong muscles that support the head. Trees of five or six inches in diameter cannot withstand the thrusts of old bulls. My horns are short, tapering, very distant and spreading, a little curved inwards at the point. The hair of my forehead is long and shaggy, that under the chin and on the breast forms a beard. My cry is peculiar, resembling a groan or a grunt more than the lowing of the ox. In color I am a brownish black.

I have never been reduced to subjection by man. Being very numerous at one time, I roamed over the continent of North America. But when the white men came to this country, I was hunted so extensively that now the only ones of my kind are found in national and zoological parks. Indians hunted me in the old days. My flesh was eaten, my skin tanned, and made into a robe. Then great plains were spotted and darkened with my kind as far as the eye could reach. It is because of the wasteful destruction by the white man that I am now nearing extermination. My picture appears on a certain coin. Do you know my name? What am I?—Claris Rowley (18), Pennsylvania.

Enigma No. 1

My first is in pigeon and also in parrot,
My second in string bean but not in carrot,
My third is in Lindy and also in Ann,
My fourth is in male but not in man,
My fifth is in top and also in toy
My sixth is in girl but not in boy
My seventh is in Heaven and also in Earth,
My eighth is in laughter but not in mirth,
My whole is decked in colors gay
To give us joy on Christmas Day.
Thelma Busse, Massachusetts.

Enigma No. 2

My first is in fine and not in bad,
My second in merry and not in sad,
My third is in tin but not in lead,
My fourth is in arm but not in head,
My fifth is in listen but not in remember,
My whole, a composer born in December.
—Dorothy Safford (17), New York.

Riddle

I have been pointed to for centuries
By all the pines on earth,
Yet I am quite unknown.
Men have stared at me through glass
Wasted lifetimes,
Fought wars,
Solving the mystery of my existence.
I am still here—
A spot of fire in the far distance
Free to the sight of all.
Come. Look at me. Learn reverence.
—Charlotte Dolly (18), New York.

The answer to last month's enigma was "courage" and to the riddle "fountain pen."

Gypsy Caprice

Across the miles, across the snow,
A strange, wild tune, through my radio,
Startles me into a weird dream.
And instead of a radio it would seem
A gypsy maiden dances there
With garlands of flowers in her hair.
A camp fire and a moon-hushed hill,
All else but the whirling maid is still.
And the music compels me to whirl, too.
Such wild free joy I never knew!
Away, away! Beyond these walls.
Away, away! Where the water falls
Ecstatic into a moon-mad pool
Where gypsy dances know no rule.
Play on, and on, O violin,
Your tangos and trills of this gypsy whim.
For while you play, no joy I lack,
And I never, oh never, want to come back!
—Florence Swan (19), Colorado.

Drawn by Elspeth Field (12), New York

FIELD AND GARDEN

Drawn by Erma Herschey, Pennsylvania

Dear Friends: Have you forgotten the old fox farmer? I am still up here in the woods north of Albany with the herd of silver foxes. The first big snowstorm of the season came recently and last Spring's pups who had never seen snow before went wild over it. Playing tag and jumping off the kennels they were so hilarious that the older foxes caught the spirit and began acting as if they had never been in a snowstorm before, either.

Roxy, by way of greeting, caught my trouser leg as I stepped into his pen. I made a grab for his brush. I missed and he scampered off, but I coaxed him back with a handful of raisins. The spirit of a friendly and faithful dog in the form of a fox, Roxy, should have the run of the place, but after all he is a fox, and the nearby woods might prove to be too great a temptation for him. — Stanley Brown (19), New York.

My LAKE

I am sending a hasty sketch of the lake I made a week or two ago. As you can see, a small round mirror represents the lake. I used moss and plants to make the mountain and sand for the river, a certain kind of moss about an inch and one-half high for the forests. I had a small maple tree in it too, but it disappeared. I broke a twig from an evergreen tree in the woods and inserted it on the very top of the mountain. Small red berries and white pebbles from the brook dotted here and there give it a natural appearance; a miniature lake. — Erma Herschey, Pennsylvania.

Drawn by Eleanor Wiethorn (16), New York

Dear Cooks: Do any of you like applesauce cake? You do? Well I don't blame you. So do I and here is how I make it: Cream together one cup of sugar and one-half cup of shortening. Then add one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon cinnamon, one-half teaspoon cloves, a little nutmeg and one cup raisins slightly chopped. Dissolve one teaspoon soda in a small quantity of warm water, and to this add one cup of sour apple sauce. Let the soda foam over the ingredients and mix thoroughly. Add one and three-fourths cups flour. Bake about 45 minutes.—Dot Safford (17), New York.

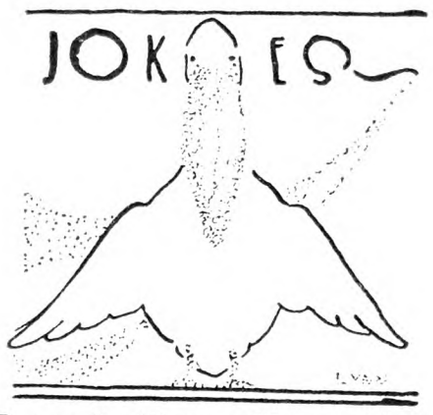
Sugar Cookies.—Mix together two cups white sugar, two eggs, four tablespoons melted lard and one teaspoon lemon extract. Then add four cups of flour sifted with two teaspoons baking powder. Now stir in one cup of sour cream in which one teaspoon of soda has been dissolved. Roll out, sprinkle with sugar and bake in a hot oven.—Claris Rowley, Pennsylvania.

Dear Cooks: Here is a recipe for cream candy which I hope you will like: 1½ cups granulated sugar, 1½ cups brown sugar, two-thirds cup cold water, one-half cup corn syrup. Mix in the order named and cook, stirring occasionally, till it spins a thread from spoon to the skillet. Remove from fire and stir into two stiffly beaten egg whites. Continue stirring until mixture begins to stiffen, then add one cup chopped walnuts and pour on buttered platter to cool. Cut in squares when cold.—Rose Spindler, Nebraska.

Duxbury Beach in Winter

The surf reechoes along the shore,
A cold sun sets in the west,
Now no little hands pick up seashells,
Or dig in the fine sea sand.

A bitter wind blows in from the sea,
A beach shrub shakes with the blast,
The dry sea grass makes a dreary sound,
A lone gull screams and cries.
—Elizabeth Townsend, Massachusetts.



Drawn by Eleanor Weaver (16), New York

The other day the school-board was visiting the school, and the teacher, of course, was putting the scholars through their paces.

"Who signed the Magna Charta, George?" she inquired of a mischevious looking lad in the front row.

"Please ma'am, it wasn't me!" whimpered the youngster, who hadn't been paying much attention. The teacher, in disgust, told him to take his seat, but one of the hard-boiled old-timers on the bench was not entirely satisfied. "Call that there boy back," he remarked. "I don't like his actions. I believe he did do it!" —Sent by Frances Spindler (15), Nebraska.

The teacher was having a history lesson. "James," she said, "who said 'Early to bed and early to rise'?" "I think it must have been Bill," said James. "I saw him whispering!"—Sent by Elspeth Field (12), New York.

Drawn by Norma di Lauro, New York

Nov. 26.—Cold? Well, maybe! Ah, well, it only gave me a better appetite. Not having a turkey we had a goose. Some of the family wanted a turkey, but as far as I was concerned it made no difference. Just give me enough and you will hear no complaints. Did nothing all afternoon. In the evening Dad, Bud and I played cards. Lost every game, much to my disgust and Bud's undisguised pleasure. I'll get even, Bud boy.

Nov. 27.—Three inches of snow on the ground and falling still. If it keeps up all day we will have to get our sleighs out. So far I've mopped the kitchen floor, baked three pies, washed some clothes and read a story. As the day is young yet I ought to get something else done. There sure is a lot of "elses" to do. Christmas will be here soon and my shopping not even begun. Woe is me! Best wishes to you.—"Anna the Cook."

Nov. 27. — The flames of inspiration have been smouldering and now, fanned by the arrival of O. P., have burst into flame. Way back, ever so long ago, my works arrived in the office of THE R. N.-Y. under another name, but I don't remember any appearing in O. P. Much to my relief we didn't have a turkey yesterday, but a nice young rooster with all the "fixins." I didn't dare eat too much because we had to go to school today and I wouldn't have any spare time to recover from the ill effects of the Thanksgiving dinner. No one was ill today in my class from the effects of dinner or tests.

Nov. 28.—Readers one and all, lend me your ear and I will tell you a secret. You know Flannel Feet (he arrived in a new role this month) was fussing about French and algebra. Well, it's no wonder! He went to sleep in French class and then expected me to tell him what had happened while he was snoring. In algebra he did some purposely unintelligible work and while it was being commented upon became very much absorbed in the scientific contents of the cupboard! Now, do you wonder he grows!

Enough for Flannel Feet. Some weather we're having! Summer to Winter plus a little Spring and Fall. It snowed all day yesterday and the fence posts all had nice white caps. About three inches, I guess. Pat surely doesn't think much of it.

Nov. 31.—Last day of the cold gray month which has been warm and bright.

Rommie has been "he" and "she" and now I say "he" or "she" is "it." Poor Rommie, there isn't much more that you can be! Goodby Diary.—"Ice."

Nov. 25.—Twenty-five years ago my mother and sister landed in America. Mailman went through at rather an early hour. Went down to get the mail and it was a nice surprise to find THE R. N.-Y. First thing I did when I got into the house was to find Our Page. Didn't have much time to read because it was near dinnertime. Jeff was out hunting and he didn't come home for dinner so there I was all alone with O. P. He came home around three o'clock short of breath because the jack rabbit or snowshoe he was carrying was rather heavy. When I had it all cleaned and polished it tipped the scales at seven pounds. It sounds like stuffed rabbit for Thanksgiving instead of turkey.

Nov. 26.—It's a red letter day on the calendar but it's white out doors. The snow is flying and it's rather chilly. M-m that stuffed snowshoe tasted rather good.

Had so much of everything today that it looked more like Christmas. Wish that all of you Our Pagers could have had a hunk of the rabbit.

Nov. 27.—Here I am with a toothache. Wonder if the big dinner of yesterday caused it? It's still snowing and there are about three inches of it and rather cold!

Nov. 29. — Had some nice exercise. Walked eight miles. Not so very cold today. Rather feels like rain. The first of December is a big day out here. First day of deer and you can either shoot a doe or buck, but not both.—"Tony."

Nov. 30.—I always said that cows were treacherous animals. I admit, diary, that it was foolish for me to wear my red lumberjacket while going after the cows, but I thought they were color blind, anyway, all propaganda to the contrary notwithstanding. Besides, how was I to know that this particular cow would mistake me for a Spanish bullfighter. When the creatures charged I followed the example of the colored preacher when he encountered the bear. Cowardly, you say? Not at all. I have always entertained a certain fondness for my hide, so is it to be wondered at that I had no desire to see if they were really in earnest?

Dec. 1.—This blustery, snowy weather reminds me of my first attempt on skis. Remember that diary? What? You say I was due for a fall, that I needed something to bring me down to earth? Well, I'm not disputing that, but what happened then took all the conceit out of me. Put this to my credit however: You'll notice that I kept at it until I had mastered the art of keeping on my feet. The point of it all is this, though. I'm thinking we'll be needing them before long. — "Cricket."

Nov. 25.—What a day! Why is it, when one thing goes wrong, everything seems to go wrong? I mailed a letter this morning with the hope that it sure would go out today, then the mail man passed by without taking it. That started the day for me. Later on in the day I burned my hand with hot grease. Then I did some "dancing." Mother said, never to put a burn in cold water, but I had ears for no one just then, and made a bee line for a pan of cold water. I've spent the biggest part of the afternoon walking the floor and swinging my hand, then to the pan of cold water again.

Evening—My hand is feeling somewhat better this evening. I decided to help carry in wood and as luck would have it a big chunk had to drop on one of my fingers. Was I mad? Not hardly! I'm sporting a black and blue fingernail now —the end of a "perfect" day.

Nov. 26.—Thanksgiving Day. It's trying to snow but doesn't seem to want to stay on the ground. I didn't send anything in for O. P. last month as I wanted to give room for the Alumni.

Dec. 2.—Winter has come at last. I found that out last night. I woke up during the night finding the kitchen door wide open. Didn't know it had snowed clear across the floor until I stepped in it barefooted. I went on tiptoes through the snow to shut the door and beat it back for the good warm covers. Christmas will be on hand about the time this is seen in print so will wish each and everyone of you a very Merry Christmas. — "Joybelle" (17).

Nov. 21.—This has been a day of days for me. And why not? Wasn't this the day when our English class went to New York to see "Hamlet?" If that isn't to be considered an event worth remembering, what is? The day has been thrilling, indeed. Of course the play's the thing that we'll remember longest, but there were other excitements, too. There was the ride in our palatial school bus, especially that part of it which lay through the town which is our school's deadly rival, when we literally cheered ourselves hoarse. Another thrill was supplied by Miss Smith's (our teacher's) vivid rendition of a ghost story, as we were coming back in the dark.—"Jean."

Nov. 25.—Got Our Page. Feel better this month, thank you. Read it and immediately lost it. Had time to notice, though, that we were at the head of the diaries for the second time—look out, we'll get a swelled head! Also read Al Kirk's poem without a name. A poem without a name is as bad as a sailboat without a rudder.

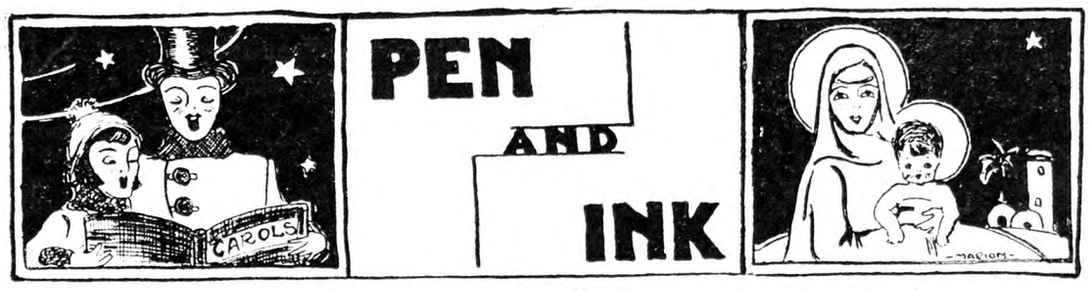
Nov. 26.—Too full to write.

Nov. 27. — Now what do you know about that? Snow enough for the youngsters to make a snow man. Rain tomorrow, I'll bet.

Nov. 28.—Righto, guessed right. — "Sooky."

Nov. 21. — Got up extra early this morning. Quarter to eight! Alarm clock went west, you know (strongly suspect brother's experimentation, intentionally or otherwise). After discovering that my tie was much too wrinkled and two vital buttons were missing from my external apparel, and that breakfast had been eaten without the noble company of yours truly, I assumed the most injured expression possible under the circumstances, and limped into the kitchen. (Having previously anxiously surveyed myself for symptoms of any recognizable and unrecognizable internal or external illness and having found none very evident, I had assumed a sore leg.) However, as you can well imagine, the sight of ripe bananas, jam and an imposing display of gingerbread will too easily expell the illusion I had wished to create, and I had all I could do to keep my mouth harnessed into the proper facial expression. Imagine also, the surprise of seeing no lunch-box in view or the all too necessary cap too handily pivoted on a chair-back. Then I guessed it—today was Saturday!

Nov. 27.—The first snow! Gosh, what a poem I could write about that. First, I'd begin by expressing in the best poetical language possible, how I awakened with the sorest headache I have ever yet experienced. Then the joyous accumulation of that blessed knowledge—snowing! Second, I would record, again in poetical language, the quickness with which I habilitated myself, the rapid fashion of breakfasting and the still more rapid reclamation of the rusty-runnered sled which graced my possession and the vigorous application of some sandpaper. Thirdly, the first ride. The ascension to the top of the neighboring hill and the swift descent into the fence! But this, of course, could not be put into such poetic language. Oh, well!—"Flannelfeet."



Pen and Ink—My Marion Wiethorn (19), *New York*

Snowflakes—By Charlotte Dolly (18), *New York*

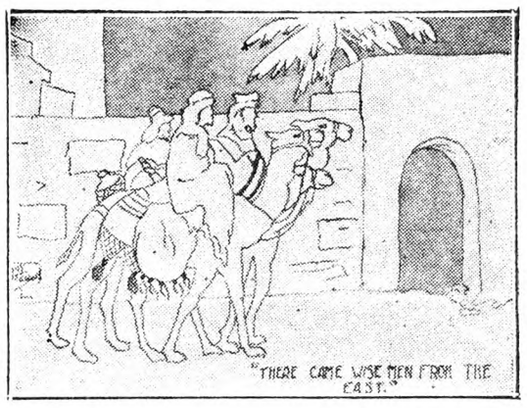
My Favorite Place in Winter—By Ruth Thomforde (13), *Pennsylvania*

The Stocking—By Louis Lesaine, Pennsylvania

Merry Christmas—Katharina Haack, Pennsylvania

Christmas Candle—By Frances McCall (16), *Rhode Island*

Ice Skating—By Alice Sprague (15), *Maine*



Three Wise Men—By Mary Harnish (16), *Pennsylvania*

Our Mascot Tommy—By Eleanor Weaver (16), *New York*

Drawn by Dorothy Brodine (11), *New York*

Drawn by Marion Wiethorn (19), *New York*

Christmas Around the Corner

Christmas is just around the corner;
Why, tomorrow night it will be here!
See that snow come gently down—
It's almost even with the window now,
So soft—so white! But still it's getting cold.

Tomorrow night
It will be clear;
And all will be strong-souled pines
Against the sparkling moonlight
On the snow.

Like Christmas Eve was long ago.
Accept that then there were sand hills
Instead of drifts—
Hard shadowed rocks
Instead of moonlit, stonewall fences—
Gray olive trees
Instead of firs and pines.

And burros, too.
Instead of steaming horses shaking bells
Drawing the loaded sledges to the church.

But there'll be the stars tomorrow night
Bright as they were two thousand years ago:
And there'll be cows to feed by lantern light
And stalls to fill with hay before we go.
I must take time to stop before I leave
And feel the stable's warmth on Christmas Eve.

—Eugenia Power (18), Vermont.

An Icy Christmas Morn

The sun shines bright on an icy world,
Every twig and branch with ice are curled,
Each field and hillside looks as though
The night did bring
A gift of silver for everything.

Last night when we went to bed,
A rainy night we had instead
Of snow to deck the Christ Child's birth,
But in the morning the mother earth,
Was decked in silver and smiled in mirth.

—Agnes Cook (12), New Jersey.

Christmas Eve

Sleigh bells jingle o'er the snow,
Smiles are sunny, faces glow;
Brisk and sparkling, bright with cheer,
Christmas ends another year.

Windows boast of wreaths of holly,
Homes are gay with spirits jolly;
Peace and quiet banish care,
Glad contentment fills the air.

Bells ring forth their joyful peals,
Twilight o'er the landscape steals;
Children smile in cozy beds,
Dreams of Santa fill their heads.

Flooding through the silent night
Moonbeams cast their mellow light;
Christmas Eve has come again—
Peace on earth, good will to men.

—Carl Prentiss, New York.

The First Snow

It is morn
And snow is drifting from the sky
White and thin—so white and thin,
Yet very, very real.

My breath is a misty twirl
Against the chill stillness
The trees are purple skeletons—
Standing.
The snow is very quiet—
Thin and ghostlike;
Wafted
Through
The frozen stillness of the morning.

—Marie Hettema, New Jersey.

Drawn by Eleanor Weaver (16), *New York*

Our Page This Month

Merry Christmas!

Our Page is due for a Merry Christmas this year, sure enough. There have been some years, you know, when we were not delivered until a day or two after. But now—let's pop the corn!

Have you arranged to pass Our Page on to some other girl or boy who really doesn't dream what fun it is to contribute? Carl Prentiss has long been urging us to have Our Page printed every week instead of every month, and we think this will be a lesson to him, for something must have happened to the spider story, and Rommie procrastinates again.

We ask you to please notice, though, the new contributors whose names appear in Pen and Ink and Original Poems. Of course they are appearing in the diarist

(Continued on Page 1238)

PUBLISHER'S DESK

To the patrons and friends of Publisher's Desk, those in the management of it wish to express with this last word of the old year their appreciation of the helpful co-operation which makes it possible. At first sight the work may seem to be material in its influences. It collects bills that are in doubt or disputed, or just ignored, and furnishes information intended to help the individual in material affairs. While this is important, if it were all, we doubt if the department could have maintained its position and popularity with increasing enthusiasm for nearly a half century. It is, we have reason to believe, the moral and ethical influence of the work that makes its strong appeal to people of all classes, professional as well as laymen. Statesmen have referred to it in their official capacity as an influence in suppressing wrong-doing; lawyers have called it a deterrent to crime; ministers have made a text of it for a sermon on righteousness. These incidents are recalled with no sense of self-laudation. Those in the management know that they would be helpless in the work without the active help and approving spirit of the public as a whole and the especial helpfulness of its friends. Even the very thoughts that we here and now speak have been originally expressed in different ways by them. It is our privilege simply to give public expression to what they have inspired, and with it we send greetings and best wishes to all for the New Year.

The Hydro Production Corporation was organized in 1926, for the declared purpose of promoting an "invention" to accomplish perpetual motion. Dr. von Hohenau, who was supposed to have discovered the invention, and his associates opened demonstration laboratories on Kennett Pike, near Centerville, Del., where hundreds of Delaware farmers and small business men, as well as visitors from other parts of the country, succumbed to their erudite sales talk. More than $200,000 in stock was sold in Delaware alone, according to Federal agents. It was estimated the total stock sales reached more than $500,000.—News Item.

It is reported that one of the promoters was recently arrested and charged with using the U. S. mails to defraud. Just so long as people pay over their money for these promotions, just so long will schemes be encouraged to provide the bait and take in the money.

We have some lots that we want to sell and the Realty Listing Bureau, of New York, says they can sell them, but first to send $10. Are they all right? M. R.
New Jersey.

We have found no listing or established rating for this bureau. It is evidently in existence and it may have responsibility. But in any event we never advise our friends to pay an advance fee for listing property for sale. It is time enough to pay a commission when the property is sold. There is little or no demand for lots just now, and any person or bureau promising to sell real estate at this time is, to say the least, an optimist, but we would not advise paying $10 on the hope or prospect.

My invalid husband has some investment in the Continental Commercial Company, St. Louis, Mo. The stock came to him from his father. We have never looked it up. Three hundred dollars has been paid in for the stock. We need every cent now and would be grateful for any return you could get out of it.
Ohio. A. C.

This company filed its last legal report in 1911. On April 5, 1913, it was dissolved by order of the court. The company does not now exist, and of course the stock is worthless.

A careful reader of THE R. N.-Y. each week and his grandson, also interested in it, do not agree as to which side of the road a pedestrian should walk in the State of New York. The question is: Should a person walking north be on the east or on the west side of the road?
New York. H. J. M.

The Highway Law, 1931, gives the definite rule for "pedestrian's rights and duties" as follows:

Pedestrians walking in a highway shall be subject to and comply with the rules governing vehicles with respect to meeting and turning out, except as to giving signals.

Traveling north then a pedestrian, like a vehicle, should keep to the east or right-hand side of the road. It is true that some pedestrians think it safer to walk on the left-hand side that they may see fast approaching automobiles and avoid them, but in doing so they are in violation of the Highway Law.

Our local bank is closed. All the money I have is frozen in the bank. The first thing the receiver did was to build a new raised platform, surround it with glass and supply it with a new chair to give him a broad view and see everybody come into the bank. Such things I should think would cost up to $500, just to make a seat for himself. Is it necessary to spend the depositors' money in this way? Was he sent here to help the losers or to squander the remaining assets of the bank and spend the last cent? ONE DEPOSITOR.
New York.

We know nothing about this case except what is contained in the letter. We do know that the expense of closing out brankrupt business and banks is often a public scandal. The same is true in the settlement of estates. In an individual case a single protest is not likely to do much good. The system is well entrenched, but in this country any abuse can be corrected, if a substantial part of the people demand it.

Land was loaned the town on which a schoolhouse was built and used for school purposes for more than 50 years. About five years ago the school was discontinued and the building closed, but seats and desks remain, and are taken in small lots to use in other schools. It is a very small country school building. Does the land hold the building? The town does not claim the land, or does it belong to the town? There is no suit, but the land-owners would like to sell the place but would like to know just what right they have. J. E. L.
Massachusetts.

Having loaned the land to the town for school purposes it would revert to the original owner or his assigns after the school is abandoned and the building would go with the land.

I have been reading in THE R. N.-Y. of the many ways in which you have helped others and I am appealing to see what you can do for me. Enclosed you will find a certificate which needs no further explanation. My parents have both passed away and left me executrix, and I am holding these certificates. I would like to know whether they are of any value. M. S.
New York.

The Big Horn Mining Company was dissolved by proclamation of the Governor, published March 11, 1926, pursuant to Section 107, Stock Corporation Law. The certificate is worthless.

A holds the first mortgage on a piece of property on which the interest and payments, taxes, etc., are kept up. B holds the second mortgage on which the owner fails to pay his interest or other obligations. Can B foreclose? If so must he first satisfy the first mortgage? If the first mortgage is not due, can A be forced to accept the amount of his claim? In other words what are the proceedings of B? C. M. L.
New York.

B may foreclose after default in interest on second mortgage. The first mortgage stands until final date of payment. A cannot be forced to accept payment because of the proceeding on second mortgage. If there were no other bidders at sale B would be obliged to buy the property subject to first mortgage to protect his claim.

I inclose letter from the Capital Spectacle Company, Chicago, Ill. Can you tell me if they are reliable and if eyes can be fitted properly with glasses by mail? L. A.
Ohio.

We have no experience with this company. We find no financial rating for the company in our rating records. We do not think it a good practice to attempt to fit glasses to oneself. Skilled oculists would not attempt to do so without first making a careful examination of the eyes, and accurately measuring the defects. Often one eye requires a different glass from the other. The eye is a delicate organ, and when it does not function properly the only safe thing to do is to consult a reliable optician, or if one is not available, your family physician.

From information received from Ohio since the publication on page 1110 of the inquiry in reference to Rol-Kel Company the caution expressed at the time seems abundantly justified. If anyone expects $10 a thousand for addressing envelopes, he or she is likely to be disappointed, besides paying $1.60 as an advance deposit.

Boys and Girls

(Continued from Page 1237)

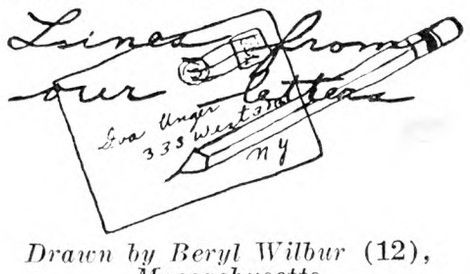
column, too, but you cannot really tell for sure, can you.

Olive Page says, "This excellent work acts as a direct challenge to any ability I may have." We have seen boys and girls who never tried to do anything hard in their lives. They were not very interesting somehow. We think there is no better way of making friends than by working, and trying hard, and failing now and then to make success sweeter.

We are now looking forward into January. As it happens we seem to have neglected the passing of the old year, but this gives us a chance to record our resolutions. As everyone knows, it is not the time before Christmas for checking up on our many faults and failings.

What a jolly, warm place the stable is now! I am still hoping for some cheerful, humorous sketches representing the ups and downs of the lad or lass who has to fill the wood box, carry in water, and split the kindling. There must be something worth writing about there, too. We don't mind if the drawing isn't so nicely inked provided it tells the tale of what happened when the wood slipped, or you forgot the clothes line, or the sled carried you into unexpected territory.

Send all material to Iva Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York City, before the fifth of the month if intended for January. Work received later is exactly as welcome, but must be held over.



Drawn by Beryl Wilbur (12), *Massachusetts*

"I am sending some poetry this month. 'Late Grazing' isn't exactly in season I'm afraid, but the bringing home of the cattle from the hill pasture in the Fall is one of the things I have always loved, and never missed until I started college, and when the first snow came and my father got them home, well, I just wrote it."—Eugenia Powers (18), Vermont.

"The drawings and poems are just excellent, while the diaries are even more interesting than usual. Hats off to Carl Prentiss. All this excellent work acts as a challenge to any ability I may have. Enclosed are a few contributions."—Olive Page, New York.

"Rommie promises a whopper of a diary next month as 'it' hopes to be home for the holidays. 'It' also sends thanks to Flannelfeet for all the agreeable things he said. It's the little things that help. It seems good to see some of the old contributors back, including Florence Swan. She hasn't sent anything for ages. But I suppose poor Rommie will be commented on in the same unsympathetic fashion, soon."—R.

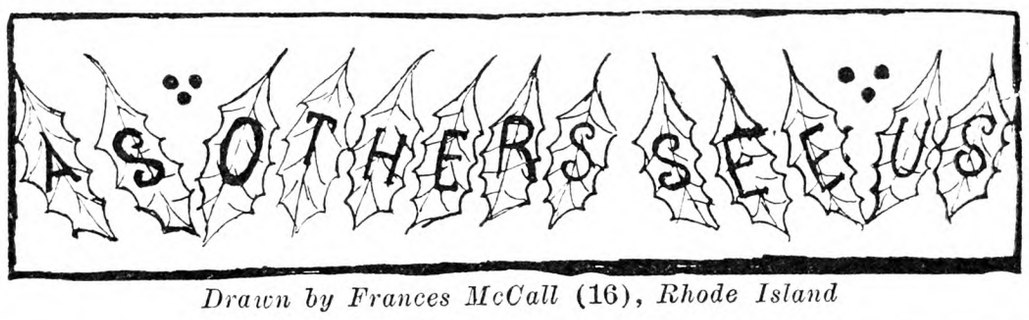
"After Thanksgiving vacation I'm not satisfied with staying here. In fact, everyone is just counting the days until Christmas vacation. Two weeks from Thursday I'll be home again. I'm enclosing some things I did them last night on the spur of the moment. It's odd, but anything that is at all successful seems to me to be done spontaneously." —Eleanor Weaver (16), Long Island.

"I am writing to six girls in French now, and expect to write to another. This keeps me rather busy. It is even more fun than I thought it would be."—Elizabeth Maier, New York.

"I hope everyone has a Merry, Merry Christmas, and that the New Year will dawn rosily for all. November's page was great. I wonder where I'll be when I'm an Alumnus."—Marie Hettema (16), New Jersey.

"At first I did not like the new arrangements of Our Page, but since I've got more used to it, I really think it is better than before."—Frances Feldman (12), Massachusetts.

"In regard to the diarists I must say I think the name Caesar belongs to Randolph Eastburn. Then there is Joybelle. I think she is Edna Wynick. Hollis Everitt is Hollyhock without a doubt, and Rommie is Eugenia Powers. I am sending a recipe for sugar cookies, which brought first prize to me at the fair."—Claris Rowley, Pennsylvania.



Drawn by Frances McCall (16), *Rhode Island*

Dear Readers of Our Page: I am sending a snapshot of myself, taken this Summer. I have been reading Our Page for many years. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.—Margaret Koistinen (17), New York.

Dear Friends: I am enclosing a snapshot of myself with my beloved dog Jack. He is a foxhound, two years old. I am just coming home from school. We, too, enjoy Our Page.—Frances Feldman (12), Massachusetts.

Dear Boys and Girls: Although this is my first letter to Our Page I read it every time. Here is a picture of myself and of Jane, my prize-winning lamb. She has won first prize at two fairs and I was awarded a purebred Cheviot ewe lamb for being the best shepherd.—Katherine Shelden (17), New York.

Dear Readers: This is me, taken in school. I am eight years old and like to read Our Page. I live in a stone house that was built by the Moravians about 200 years ago, and is the oldest house in town.—C. Lyman Gibbs, New Jersey.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

At the annual meeting of the Pomona Grange of Lewis County, N. Y., the Pomona voted to give a prize of $10 to the boy or girl from Lewis County who writes the best essay on the life and work of the late Dean Herbert E. Cook, for many years head of the State School of Agriculture at Canton, N. Y. Dean Cook was one of Lewis County's most distinguished citizens and one of the State's most beloved agricultural leaders. The prize-winning essay will be read at a future meeting of Pomona.

The Lewis Pomona also favored a 2 per cent increase in the gasoline tax, one-half of the income to be spent on the improvement of dirt roads and the other half on county roads. Assemblyman Sheldon reported that the cost of lighting the rural highways would be from $1,200 to $1,500 per mile. A resolution was adopted favoring the collection of all taxes through the county treasurer's office. The Pomona will pay the expenses of Mrs. C. J. Murphy, of Copenhagen, winner of the county spelling contest, in attendance at the State spelling contest, to be held at Cornell during Farm and Home week.

W. C. Bachman was elected as Pomona master and Mrs. W. B. Hill as secretary. For the past 30 years the secretary's position has been filled either by Mrs. Hill or her husband. Lewis County has nine delegates to the State Grange and they were chosen at this meeting, W. C. Bachman being the delegate-at-large.

The Lewis Pomona also petitioned the professional men of the county to reduce their fees for rural residents on account of the rapidly decreasing income of the rural people, due to present financial conditions.

Miss Elizabeth L. Arthur, of Lowville, Lecturer of the New York State Grange, represented the State Grange at the Washington hearing on President Hoover's national home-building proposition.

The annual meeting of the Oswego County Pomona Grange, of New York State, was held at the Y. M. C. A. in the city of Oswego Dec. 8. Mrs. Norman L. Clark, of Pulaski, Pomona secretary, has served continuously since 1923. Mrs. Clark is also master of Pulaski Grange and the Juvenile Deputy of Oswego County. County Deputy Norman L. Clark reported that Oswego County made a gain of 47 members for the quarter ending June 30 and, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, a gain of 35 was made. Bert Thomas was elected Pomona master for the coming two-year term. He is a member of Bowen's Corner Grange. General Secretary Burgess of the Oswego Y. M. C. A. was the principal speaker at the session. County Deputy Clark was recommended for reappointment. F. E. Rounds retires as master of Hope Grange No. 115 in Oswego County, N. Y., after a continuous service of 17 years. Massena Grange of St. Lawrence County, N. Y., has recently added a class of 26 members.

In addition to the list of Golden Sheaf members from Tompkins County, N. Y., one more 50-year member is reported, B. F. Sullivan, of Jacksonville, N. Y., who joined Ulysses Grange No. 419 in June, 1879.

Enlarging Flock

I have a fine small flock of R. I. Red pullets now. Would it be more profitable to keep a large flock of hens, or would it be better to keep some turkeys and ducks along with chickens? I have plenty of free range and water. What breed of ducks are more profitable? Also what breed of turkeys are best? G. R.
Maryland.

My own preference would be to increase the present flock of hens, if they are being made to pay a profit. To add other kinds of poultry is to complicate the feeding and care, probably without adding anything to profits. It may be desirable, however, to have a few turkeys or ducks on the farm, for the satisfaction of having them as farm resources in livestock and, under some conditions, they might prove more profitable than hens. I do not like ducks in connection with hens, as their habits are quite different, and they need to be kept by themselves.

Turkeys may be profitably raised on the farm if they can be kept entirely away from other poultry quarters. They cannot be safely kept with hens, as hens carry the germs of blackhead and distribute these widely wherever they go. Even soil contaminated by poultry manure used as fertilizer is unsafe as a range for turkeys. The success which has been gained in raising turkeys in recent years has been chiefly through recognition of the fact that they cannot safely be exposed to other poultry. They are hatched, brooded and kept entirely by themselves, sometimes in flocks numbering into the thousands. While young, they are protected from the contagion that may exist in their own droppings.

White Pekin ducks are the favorites with those who keep ducks upon a commercial scale: Indian Runners are better layers. There is little choice between the breeds of turkeys commonly kept. Personal preference or the ability to obtain the stock is probably of more importance than the variety. The Mammoth Bronze is most commonly seen, perhaps because it attains a somewhat greater weight at marketing time. M. B. D.

LAND OPENINGS Minnesota, No. Dakota, Washington, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, farm homes for all purposes, size and price to suit. Write for FREE BOOK and details.
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$1.15 lb. knitting yarns at bargain. Samples free.
H. A. Bartlett, (Mfr.) Box 7, Harmony, Me.

ALFALFA, CLOVER AND ALL KINDS HAY FOR SALE
JAMES E. DANTE, JR. Cobleskill, New York

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance. We charge for name and address or box number (five words).

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED — Reliable couple care for modern farm through Winter or permanent; best environment Green County, N. Y.; references; immediate connection desired. ADVERTISER 2005, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced Holstein test cow milker, single; send references, state wages. JOS. O. CAMBY, Greenwood Farm, Hulmeville, Pa.

WANTED—Married man for cow-barn work; must be clean, conscientious, good habits, willing to take boarder. BEECHMONT FARMS, Billings, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS RUNNING poultry farm, owner wants connect responsible poultryman, produce eggs, broilers (4,000 capacity); rental basis, reasonable; owner wholesaling, buy all produce, contract. BOX 276, Mountain View, N. J.

WANTED—Young woman for general housework in widow's home; good home to high wages. ADVERTISER 2043, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Couple to work chicken farm in Sullivan County on share basis. JAMES KENNAUGH, Room 1025, 1133 Broadway, New York City.

WANTED—Poultryman, one who can raise turkeys "on share basis"; have good poultry houses, incubators, all ready to go; do not answer unless you mean business. ADVERTISER 2044, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

POULTRYMAN, SINGLE, wants position, thoroughly experienced in all branches; excellent references. ADVERTISER 1973, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING HERDSMAN, Graham School graduate, single, able to milk; state age, reference, experience past five years, wages. ADVERTISER 2023, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Care of estate; experienced in gardening, fruits, flowers. ROBERT C. HOWES, Manchester, Conn.

YOUNG AMERICAN Protestant, wants position as dairyman; good butter-maker; experienced feeding calves; good worker; best references. ADVERTISER 2028, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED by young married man before January 1; no children; no tobacco, no liquor; experienced with farm machinery; references given. WM. STEVENS, No. Pomfret, Vt.

EXPERIENCED FARMER wants work; state wages. ADVERTISER 2026, care Rural New-Yorker.

A FIRST-CLASS poultryman, single, college trained, with years of practical experience on commercial and private plants, is available for employment by a modern plant; expert in incubation, and brooding, thorough in chick raising, feeds and feeding, culling, breeding, line breeding and caponizing; now employed but desires change for very good reasons; references. ADVERTISER 2025, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, BUSINESS and poultry courses, experienced all branches; character, initiative; foreman or manager. ADVERTISER 2030, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, MARRIED, capable, reliable, wishes position, vicinity New York. ADVERTISER 2029, care Rural New-Yorker.

MANAGER, 30 YEARS' northern and southern experience, desires connection with high-class dairy or poultry farm, hatchery or private estate; broad experience with dairy farm operation, commercial and exhibition flock breeding, hatching, all systems of brooding, culling and progressive flock or herd improvement; strict accounting of production costs, office detail and advertising; married, no children; highest references; available after January 1. ADVERTISER 2034, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN, 28, EXPERIENCED poultryman, capable of taking charge, handy with tools, honest and dependable; excellent character. ADVERTISER 2033, care Rural New-Yorker.

CHILD'S NURSE or governess, references; state wages. DOROTHA BETTS, Tuckahoe, N. J.

CARETAKER, GARDENER, greenhouse, flowers, vegetables, stock, wants position, moderate salary; references. GARDENER, Box 474, East Islip, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN wants position on up-to-date farm, understands poultry, good dry-hand milker, tractor driver, teamster, licensed chauffeur; reference if desired; state wages with room and board. Write BOX 92, Shrub Oak, N. Y.

HOLLANDER, SINGLE, 35, experienced herdsman, run milk machine, good milker, desire position. ADVERTISER 2031, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED—Married couple would like position on farm, both good milkers; wife experienced cook. ADVERTISER 2032, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, MIDDLE-AGED, from Maine, wish work as cook and butler or caretakers of gentleman's estate; experienced; no liquor; do not drive car; used to work in flowers, etc.; English descent. ADVERTISER 2042, care Rural New-York.

EXPERIENCED ORCARDIST wishes position, 10 years' experience, understands all branches of orchard work; honest, willing to work; would accept work pruning; have worked with all kinds of fruit. ADVERTISER 2036, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, 25, Hollander, desires position, farm or estate, experienced upkeep, etc., good milker, trustworthy, dependable. Address 129, Chester, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, single, best character, excellent reference, available January 15; act as private watchman, game protector, forest patrolman, caretaker; handy with tools. ADVERTISER 2037, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY WORKING manager, thoroughly experienced, capable, dependable, private or commercial, married, references. ADVERTISER 2039, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN, EXCELLENT buttermaker, calf-raiser, best references, married. ADVERTISER 2040, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG MAN, English, wishes to learn farming, large or small scale; willing and able worker; start any time. ADVERTISER 2041, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE—Complete poultry plant and hatchery; incubator capacity 50,000; new six-room house; price reasonable. FEATHERFOOT POULTRY FARM, Springs Road, Bedford, Mass.

FOR SALE—Farm Del-Mar-Va Peninsula, hundred six acres, borders fine stream, excellent soil for all crops; 7-room house, fine condition, nice barn, silo, poultry houses, garage; one mile from two live towns, with good schools and churches; hard surface roads; particulars. ADVERTISER 2018, care Rural New-Yorker.

SALE OR EXCHANGE suburban garden farm in Ohio, 30 acres, good buildings, city conveniences; Federal highway; want larger, well-improved farm. ADVERTISER 2027, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUNTRY PROPERTY for sale; cottage, 5 rooms, bath and electric lights; 7 acres side hill, 1,200 feet of frontage; wonderful development and building plot; five miles from Newburgh, on concrete highway; $5,000. THOMAS PENDELL, Little Britain, N. Y.

FOR SALE—55 acres, highly productive Canastota, N. Y., muck land; every foot tillable; fine drainage; cribs, buildings, tenants quarters, and tools; will divide; good road to State road half mile distant; one mile to railroad loading switch. ADVERTISER 2024, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—New four-room house, two porches, garage, four acres ground; commands beautiful view of valley and mountains; four miles from city; $3,000; write owner. WM. DURRANT, R. 3, Grand Junction, Colo.

100-ACRE MACADAM-ROAD dairy and potato farm, Steuben County, N. Y.; progressive village 6 miles; productive section; 50 acres fertile tillage, home fruit; 25 acres creek watered pasture, 25 acres woodland; 9-room house, recently repaired; good basement dairy barn, concrete stable; $2,800; investigate this and other farms sold under long-term, easy-payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—In Northern New York, ⅛ acre corner town lot, modern 8-room house, garage, small store doing good business; will sell because of illness; a fine man and wife proposition. ADVERTISER 2035, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Southern Vermont 10-room house with modern conveniences; good repair; would make an excellent tourist and transient guest house; also a henhouse, one thousand capacity; raise chickens making a specialty of chicken dinners; price twenty two hundred. W. C. BALLOU, Newfane, Vt.

SALE OR RENT—12-room house, 2-car garage, 18 lots, on Passaic River, Singac, N. J.; ideal for boating or club-house; easy payments; particulars write E. GERTH, Oakland, N. J.

POULTRY FARM wanted to rent, Long Island or Connecticut. ADVERTISER 2038, care Rural New-Yorker.

EQUIPPED 160-ACRE chicken or dairy farm, beautiful location, Columbiana County, Ohio; must sell to settle estate. G. R. SANOR, East Rochester, Ohio.

Country Board

WANTED—School home in the country for a boy 13 years old. Apply to BUREAU OF CHILD WELFARE, State Office Building, Hartford, Conn.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY — Our finest white clover, 60-lb. can, $4.50; 120 lbs., $8.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

FINE HONEY, pure and wholesome, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.80, postpaid. EARL SEAVEY, Davisville, R. I.

HONEY—60 lbs. finest clover, $4.80; 120, $9; buckwheat or amber, $4; 24 sections clover comb, $4, not prepaid; 10-lb. pails clover comb, $1.75 postpaid; extracted $1.75; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

RASPBERRY HONEY, 5 lbs., $1, postpaid. LYMAN APIARIES, R. 1, Northampton, Mass.

HONEY — Pure clover, 60 lbs., $4.80; 25-lb. pails, $2.75, here; 5-lb. pail, 90c, prepaid. SPENCER BAIRD, Fayetteville, N. Y.

PURE HOME-MADE sausage, 4½ lbs. for $1, postpaid; fresh hams, shoulders and loins; satisfaction assured. BURLEIGH JONES, Meredith, N. H.

PAPER-SHELL PECANS, 10 pounds for $3.50, delivered. MAGNOLIA FARM, Muscogee, Fla.

HONEY — Clover, 10 lbs., $1.75; buckwheat, $1.50; 5 lbs. either, $1, third zone; 60 lbs., $4.75 and $4, here. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

MUSHROOMS, 3-LB. BASKET buttons, fresh-picked, hothouse grown, best quality, $1 postpaid 4th zone; recipes with each basket; sure to please. J. J. STYER & SON, Concordville, Pa.

EATING PECANS, budded northern varieties, freshly gathered, large thin shell, highly flavored; direct from grower. INDIANA NUT NURSERY, Rockport, Indiana.

"SHURE" POP White Rice (shelled) and Golden Queen (ear) corn, post third zone, 25 lbs., $3.60; 15 lbs., $2.20. W. HALBERT, Oxford, N. Y.

PURE HONEY, clover, 5 lbs., $1; buckwheat, 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., $1.40; 20 lbs., $2.75, postpaid third zone. CHAS MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

SLEEP ON FRESH-PICKED balsam pillow filled with the sweet breath of the Adirondacks; helpful in asthma and hay fever; excellent gift for sweethearts and friends; refreshing for sickroom and shut-ins; cretonne cover, 2½ lbs., $1.35, postage paid; remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, No. 2, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

PURE VERMONT maple syrup direct from farm, $2.65 gallon, delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARM, 224 East Ave., Burlington, Vt.

HONEY FOR CHRISTMAS—24 boxes of white clover at $3.50 per case. BORNING'S APIARIES, Albert Borning, Interlaken, N. Y.

HICKORY SPLINTS, 1,000 feet, $1.50; 3,000, $4; postpaid. DAVID HARDIN, Patesville, Ky.

PEANUTS—Fine gifts for Xmas, New Year's; nothing better; select grade, Jumbos, Runners, shelled or unshelled; 5 pounds, $1; 10, $1.75; 25, $3.25 prepaid; charges collect, 50 pounds, $3.75; 100, $7; prompt delivery. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Franklin, Va.

FRESH-PICKED, TREE-RIPENED, very sweet Florida oranges, smaller sizes especially selected for juice content, $3 per bushel box (averaging 15 dozen), delivered prepaid to New York, New Jersey or Connecticut. SUNNYSIDE GROVES, 1215 Greenwood Ave., Orlando, Fla.

SLEIGH FOR SALE. THOMSON, New City, N. Y.

PECANS, SMALL, 10c; large, papershell, 25c pound; peanuts, shelled and selected, 10 pounds, $1. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

HONEY—Early "Mixed Flowers," 5 lbs., 85c; 10, $1.55, postpaid. LYMAN APIARIES, R. 1, Northampton, Mass.

WIXSON'S PURE HONEY; interesting delivered prices; send for our lists before you buy. WIXSON'S HONEY, Dundee, N. Y.

"DEPEW'S HONEY"—Best clover, 120 lbs., $8.50; mixed, $6. LAVERN DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

VERMONT FINE quality extracted clover honey, 5 lbs. $1, postpaid. C. E. DUNHAM, Bethel, Vt.

PECANS FOR XMAS—Large paper-shell, 5 and 10-pound bags, 50 cents pound prepaid. J. L. CARTER, Ellaville, Ga.

SHENANDOAH BROODER system for 1,000-ft. house, complete, cheap. DARWIN BERGEY, Bergey, Pa.

HONEY, PREPAID, 3rd zone, 5 lbs., clover, 90c; 10 lbs., $1.50; buckwheat, 5 lbs., 80c; 10 lbs., $1.30. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, N. Y.

PURE PORK sausage, made from choice grain-fed hogs, including hams, shoulders and loins, absolutely no cereal or water added, just pure pork and seasoning; the price is right, quality considered; shipped parcel post prepaid to any place in New York State, 5 lbs. for one dollar; send check or money order; compare it with sausage made from trimmings; made under sanitary conditions; try 5 lbs.; money back and no arguments if not pleased. GEO. DAWSON, R. 2, Oneida, N. Y.

WANTED—Log car for pole tramway; sell or rent, small house car. POSTMASTER, Braintree, Vt.

HONEY—Our finest, guaranteed pure, 5-lb. pail, 85c; 2 pails, $1.60; buckwheat, 75c and $1.50; all postpaid; 60-lb. can, clover, $4.40; 2, $8.50; 24 sections, clover combs, $4; mixed or buckwheat, $3.60, here. KENNETH CARRINGTON, Homer, N. Y.

NEW CROP clover honey, 5-lb. pail, $1; 10 lbs., $1.75, delivered; 6 10-lb. pails, $6, here. ALBERT J. BRAUN, Naples, N. Y.

CANE SYRUP, five and ten-pound pails, fifty and ninety cents, C. O. D. ARGYLE FARM, Rowland, N. C.

PURE HONEY, 5-lb. pail, liquid or granulated, postpaid, clover, pail, $1; two pails, $1.75; four pails, $3.25; amber, pail, 80 cts; two, $1.40; four, $2.50; buckwheat, pail, 85 cts; two, $1.50; four, $2.75; write for prices of 60-lb. cans and 12 pails. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

WANTED—Ney litter carrier with track, also De Laval separator. FRED C. MATHER, Brunswick, Me.

CORN-BELT HONEY and shellbark hickory nuts, prices reasonable. RAY JOHNSON, Princeville, Ill.

HOME-MADE CHOCOLATES, made of finest materials, excellent Christmas gift, 80c lb. postpaid. CORA MAY'S, Box 95, South Lancaster, Mass.

WANTED TO SELL very rare antiques, couch and four chairs. FRANK PITTICK, R. F. D. 1, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.

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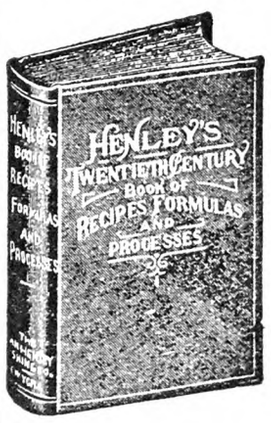

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N. Y. State Egg Contest

Carried on at State School of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, L. I. Following is report for 10th week, Dec. 9, 1931:

Confinement rearing of growing chickens, and housing laying birds in large flocks with no yards, have been factors in encouraging certain vicious habits resulting in cannibalism.

When large numbers of chicks are brooded in large flocks during the seasons of the year when they cannot get out of doors, toe picking, feather pulling and body picking often makes an appearance. Poultrymen who raise Winter broilers may have severe losses from these vices. There is no medical treatment for cannibalism. The thing to do is to try to prevent the onset of this vicious habit by keeping the chicks busy and out of mischief.

Hang a cabbage, pieces of lettuce leaves or pieces of meat where the birds will have to jump for them. If possible, get the chicks out of doors. In any case provide plenty of feeding space. One-half the flock should be able to eat comfortably at any time. Remove picked chicks promptly, or paint injured areas with roofing tar, pine tar, or similar substance.

In the case of adult birds, vent picking is not easy to remedy. The condition has occurred in flocks where so many different feeding plans have been used that feeding is eliminated as a source of trouble. Picking usually occurs in flocks or pens which are laying heavily. Darkened nests, with entrance at the rear, give the layer some protection while laying, and time to recover from the slight temporary eversion of vent parts which often occurs with birds in heavy production. If the birds are allowed out of doors, where they have plenty of room to move around and scratch, the desire to eat each other up seems lessened.

If the birds cannot be allowed out, some means of providing exercise should be found. This may be a feeding of scratch grain several times a day in the litter. Hanging up of cabbages so that birds will have to jump at them is desirable. Raking up of the litter into piles at the front of the house will give the birds something to do, for they will level it in an effort to find some grain.

Some losses may be prevented if one is watchful and removes picked birds as soon as possible. Affected parts should be painted with pine tar, or certain commercial preparations. A paste prepared according to the following formula has been found satisfactory: Two ounces pine tar, one-half to one ounce powdered bitter aloes, tincture of iodine (sufficient quantity to dilute to desired consistency).—Locke James, Instructor, Department of Poultry Husbandry.

During the tenth week of the tenth annual New York State egg-laying contest the pullets averaged to lay 3.08 eggs or at the rate of 44.1 per cent. This is an increase of 3 per cent over last week's production and it is 11.5 per cent higher than the production for the same week in the previous competition. The per cent production for the week herein reported was 17.2 per cent higher than for the tenth week two years ago.

The total production to date since October 1 is 31.47 eggs per bird.

High Pens for the Tenth Week.—R. I. Red, Walliceton Farm, 58 points, 60 eggs; R. I. Red, Moss Farm, 57 points, 57 eggs; R. I. Red, John Z. LaBelle, 56 points, 63 eggs; W. L., C. D. Calder, 53 points, 52 eggs; W. L., Miller Poultry Farm, 50 points, 53 eggs; W. L., Claraben Court Farm, 49 points, 54 eggs; R. I. Red, Redbird Farm, 49 points, 49 eggs; W. L., The Joachim Breeding Farm, 49 points, 51 eggs.

Leading pens in the variety classes:

White Leghorns.—M. P. Phillips, 443 points, 459 eggs; Miller Poultry Farm, 439 points, 482 eggs; Miller Poultry Farm, 430 points, 488 eggs; Quality Poultry Farm, 407 points, 450 eggs; Ace Farm, 403 points, 447 eggs; August Keri, 399 points, 457 eggs; Ace Farm, 388 points, 432 eggs.

R. I. Reds.—Moss Farm, 542 points, 567 eggs; Walliceton Farm, 478 points, 522 eggs; Redbird Farm, 454 points, 471 eggs.

Barred Plymouth Rocks. — R. C. E. Wallace, 173 points, 197 eggs; V. H. Kirkup, 143 points, 155 eggs.

Buff Plymouth Rocks. — Far-A-Way F rm, 382 points, 416 eggs.

White Plymouth Rocks. — Springdale Poultry Farm, 254 points, 300 eggs.

The weather conditions at the contest plant during the past week have been as follows: Dec. 3, clear; Dec. 4, rain; Dec. 5, clear; Dec. 6, clear; Dec. 7, partly cloudy, snow; Dec. 8, clear; Dec. 9, rain.

The following are the wholesale market prices of eggs in New York City, Dec. 9. The contest charges 4c per dozen above these prices. Whites, 39c; brown, 38c; medium, 29½c; pullets, 27c.

Mettwurst

Chop 30 lbs. of beef and 12 lbs. of pork, using with each two-thirds meat and one-third fat. Season with 1 lb. fine salt, three ounces black pepper, one-half ounce cayenne pepper, three tablespoons ground cloves, and three cloves of garlic minced fine. Clean beef casings, washing in salt and fill with meat. Make a brine strong enough to float an egg, and leave sausages in this for three weeks, turning daily, then wipe dry, and smoke them. Rub well with salad oil before storing away. Some prefer less pepper and salt than this calls for; it is quite highly seasoned.

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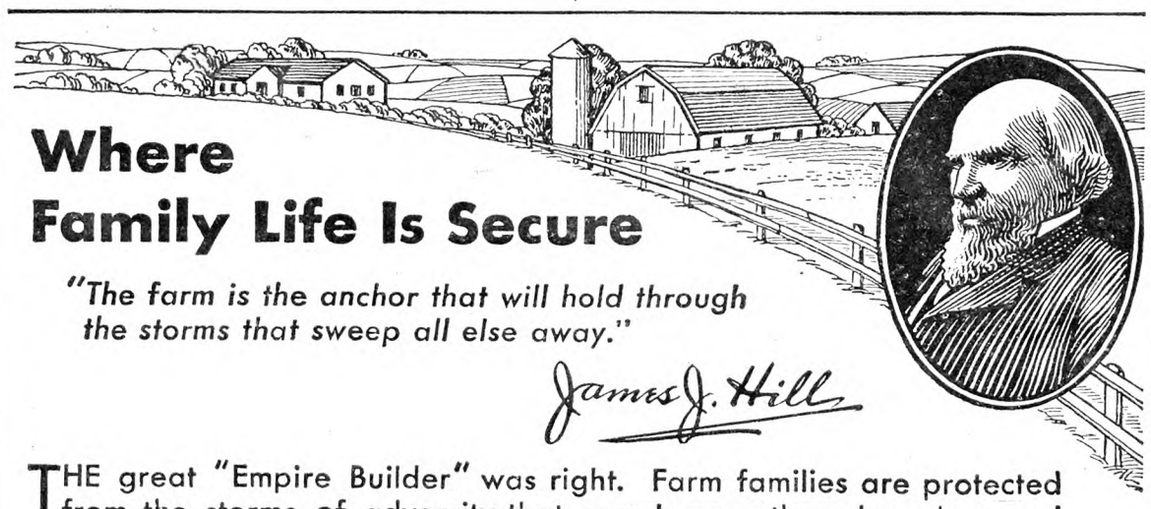
JAS. SCULLY, Box 122, Pomeroy, Pa.



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